

THE OXFORD ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BEING A CORRECTED RE-ISSUE

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION, SUPPLEMENT, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gōa).

h ... *ho!* (hōa).

r ... *run* (rən), *terrier* (terriər).

ɹ ... *her* (hər), *farther* (fɑːrðər).

s ... *see* (si), *cess* (ses).

w ... *wen* (wen).

hw ... *when* (hwen).

y ... *yes* (yes).

ɸ as in *thin* (pɪn), *bathe* (bæp).

θ ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bæθ).

ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).

tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditto* (dɪtʃ).

ʒ ... *vision* (viˈʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒəˈneɪ).

dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).

ŋ ... *singing* (sɪˈŋɪŋ), *think* (θɪŋk).

ŋɡ ... *finger* (fɪŋɡər).

(FOREIGN.)

ñ as in *French nasal, environ* (aˈvɪrɔ̃n).

lʲ ... It. *seraglio* (se.ʁaˈljo).

nʲ ... It. *signore* (sɪˈnoːre).

χ ... Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (lɔχ, lɔχʷ).

χʲ ... Ger. *ich* (ɪχʲ), Sc. *nicht* (nɪχʲt).

ʎ ... Ger. *sagen* (zäˈʎən).

ʎʲ ... Ger. *legen, regnen* (lɛˈʎʲən, rɛˈʎʲnɛn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in *Fr. à la mode* (a la modʲ).

ai ... *aye = yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (ɪzaɪˈa).

æ ... *man* (mæn).

ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃɑnt).

au ... *loud* (laʊd), *now* (naʊ).

ʊ ... *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sɒn).

e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).

ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɜːrveɪ), *Fr. attaché* (ataʃe).

||ɛ ... *Fr. chef* (ʃɛf).

ə ... *ever* (evər), *nation* (nəˈʃən).

ɔɪ ... *I, eye* (ɔɪ), *blind* (baɪnd).

||ə ... *Fr. eau de vie* (ø dɔ vɪʲ).

i ... *sit* (sɪt), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).

ɪ ... *Psyche* (saɪˈkeɪ), *react* (rɪˈækt).

o ... *achor* (ɛˈlˌkoɪ), *morality* (mɔːrəˈlɪti).

oi ... *oil* (ɔɪl), *boy* (bɔɪ).

o ... *hero* (hɪˈro), *zoology* (zɔːlɒdʒi).

ɔ ... *what* (hwɒt), *watch* (wɒtʃ).

ɔ, ɔʲ ... *got* (gɒt), *soft* (sɒft).

||ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kœln).

||ɔʲ ... Fr. *peu* (pø).

u ... *full* (fʊl), *book* (bʊk).

iu ... *duration* (diʊˈrɛɪʃən).

u ... *unto* (vntu), *frugality* (fruːˈɡælɪti).

iu ... *Matthew* (mæˈtjuː), *virtue* (vɜːˈtjuː).

||ü ... Ger. *Müller* (müˈlɛr).

||ü ... Fr. *dune* (døn).

o (see ɪ, ɛ, ɔ, ɔʲ, ɔʲ) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
i, u (see ɪ, ɛ, ɔʲ) }

' as in *able* (ɛˈbəl), *caten* (tɪˈn) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).

ū ... *curl* (kūrl), *fur* (fūr).

ē (ēa) ... *there* (ðēa), *pear, pare* (pēa).

ē (ēi) ... *rein, rain* (rēi), *they* (ðēi).

ē ... Fr. *faire* (fēi).

ō ... *fir* (fōi), *fern* (fōn), *earth* (āiθ).

ī (īa) ... *biér* (bīa), *clear* (klīa).

ī ... *thief* (θīf), *see* (sī).

ō (ōa) ... *boar, bore* (bōa), *glory* (glōi).

ō (ōu) ... *so, sow* (sō), *soul* (sōl).

ō ... *walk* (wōk), *wart* (wōt).

ō ... *short* (ʃōt), *thorn* (θōn).

||ō ... Fr. *cœur* (kōr).

||ō ... Ger. *Göthe* (gōtē), Fr. *jeûne* (ʒōn).

ū (ūa) ... *poor* (pū), *moorish* (mūˈrɪʃ).

iū, iū ... *pure* (piū), *lure* (lū).

ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).

iū, iū ... *few* (fiū), *lute* (lūt).

||ü ... Ger. *grün* (grün), Fr. *jus* (ʒü).

OBSCUR.

ǎ as in *amoeba* (ǎmˈbǎ).

ǎ ... *accept* (ǎkˈsɛpt), *maniac* (mǎˈniæk).

ǎ ... *datum* (dǎˈtʌm).

ě ... *moment* (mǎˈmɛnt), *several* (seˈvɛrǎl).

ě ... *separate* (adj.) (seˈpǎrɛt).

é ... *added* (aˈdɛd), *estate* (éstɛˈt).

í ... *vanity* (vǎˈnɪti).

í ... *remain* (rɛmǎˈn), *believe* (bɛlǐv).

ő ... *theory* (pǐˈɔri).

ő ... *violet* (vɔiˈɔlɛt), *parody* (pǎˈrɔdi).

ő ... *authority* (ǎˈθɔriti).

ő ... *connect* (kǎˈnɛkt), *amazon* (aˈmǎzɔn).

iū, iū *verdure* (vǎˈdiū), *measure* (mɛˈʒiū).

ǎ ... *altogether* (ǎlˈtəʒɛˈtɔ).

iū ... *circular* (sǎˈkɪlɪˈlǎ).

* ɔ the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. e, a, representing an earlier a, are distinguished as ɛ, ɔ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɔ, or ɔ, or ɔ, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andē-s*), *manu* from *manu*, *en* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ...	= adoption of, adopted from.
a (as a 1300)	= ante, before.
a., adj., adj.	= adjective.
absol., absol.	= absolutely.
abst.	= abstract.
acc.	= accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.] ..	= adaptation of.
adv., adv.	= adverb.
advb.	= adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr.	= Anglo-French.
Anat.	= in Anatomy.
Antiq.	= in Antiquities.
aphet.	= aphetic, aphetized.
app.	= apparently.
Arab.	= Arabic.
Arch.	= in Architecturc.
arch.	= archaic.
Archæol.	= in Archæology.
assoc.	= association.
Astr.	= in Astronomy.
Astrol.	= in Astrology.
attrib.	= attributive, -ly.
bef.	= before.
Biol.	= in Biology.
Boh.	= Bohemian.
Bot.	= in Botany.
Build.	= in Building.
c (as c 1300)	= circa, about.
c. (as 13th c.)	= centry.
Cat.	= Catalan.
catachr.	= catachrestically.
Ch, cf.	= confer, compare.
Chem.	= in Chemistry.
cl. L.	= classical Latin.
cogn. w.	= cognate with.
collect.	= collective, -ly.
colloq.	= colloquially.
comb.	= combined, -ing.
Comb.	= combinations.
Comm.	= in commercial usage.
comp.	= compound, composition.
compl.	= complect.
Conch.	= in Conchology.
concr.	= concretely.
conj.	= conjunction.
cons.	= consonant.
Const., Const. ...	= Constructioo, coostrued with.
Cryst.	= in Crystallography.
(D.)	= in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da.	= Danish.
dat.	= dative.
def.	= definite.
deriv.	= derivative, -ation.
dial., dial.	= dialect, -al.
Dict.	= Dictionary.
dim.	= diminutive.
Du.	= Dutch.
EccL.	= in ecclesiastical nsage.
ellipt.	= elliptical, -ly.
e. midl.	= east midland (dialect).
Eog.	= English.
Ent.	= in Entomology.
erron.	= erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp.	= especially.
etym.	= etymology.
euphem.	= euphemistically.
exc.	= except.
f. [in Etymol.] ...	= formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries)	= form of.
fem. (rarely f.) ...	= feminine.
fig.	= figurative, -ly.
F., Fr.	= French.
freq.	= frequently.
Fris.	= Frisian.
G., Ger.	= German.
Gael.	= Gaelic.

gen.	= genitive.
gen.	= general, -ly.
gen. sign.	= general significatioo.
Geol.	= in Geology.
Geom.	= in Geometry.
Gotb.	= Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic).
Gr.	= Greek.
Gram.	= in Grammar.
Heb.	= Hebrew.
Her.	= in Heraldry.
Herb.	= with herbalists.
Hort.	= in Horticulture.
imp.	= Imperative.
impers.	= impersonal.
impf.	= imperfect.
ind.	= Indicative.
indef.	= indefinite.
inf.	= Infinitive.
infl.	= influenced.
int.	= interjection.
inlr.	= intransitive.
It.	= Italian.
J., (J.)	= Johnson (qootation from).
(Jam.)	= in Jamieson, Scottisb Dict.
(Jad.)	= Jodrell (quoted from).
L.	= Latin.
(L.) (in quotations)	= Latham's edn. of Todd's
lang.	= language. [Johnson]
LG.	= Low German.
lit.	= literal, -ly.
Lith.	= Lithuanian.
LXX.	= Septuagint.
Mal.	= Malay.
masc. (rarely m.) ..	= masculine.
Math.	= in Mathematics.
ME.	= Middle English.
Med.	= in Medicine.
med.L.	= mediæval Latin.
Mech.	= in Mechanics.
Metaph.	= in Metaphysics.
MHG.	= Middle High German.
midl.	= midland (dialect).
Mil.	= in military usage.
Min.	= in Mineralogy.
mod.	= modern.
Mus.	= in Music.
(N.)	= Nares (qooted from).
n. of action	= noun of actioo.
n. of agent	= noun of agent.
Nat. Hist.	= in Natural History.
Naut.	= in nautical language.
neot. (rarely n.) ...	= neuter.
NFr., NFr.	= Northern French.
N. O.	= Natural Order.
nom.	= nomioative.
north.	= northern (dialect).
N. T.	= New Testament.
Numism.	= in Numismatics.
obj.	= object.
Obs., obs., obs. ...	= obsolete.
occas.	= occasional, -ly.
OE.	= Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr.	= Old French.
OFris.	= Old Frisian.
OHG.	= Old High German.
OIr.	= Old Irish.
ON.	= Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF.	= Old Northern French.
Opt.	= in Optics.
Ornith.	= in Ornithology.
OS.	= Old Saxoo.
OSL.	= Old Slavonic.
O. T.	= Old Testament.
OTent.	= Original Tentonic.
orig.	= original, -ly.
Palæont.	= in Palæontology.
pa. pple.	= passive or past participle.
pass.	= passive, -ly.

pa. t.	= past tense.
Path.	= in Pathology.
perh.	= perhaps.
Pers.	= Persian.
pers.	= person, -al.
pf.	= perfect.
Pg.	= Portuguese.
Philol.	= in Philology.
pboet.	= phonetic, -ally.
phr.	= phrase.
Phren.	= in Phrenology.
Phys.	= in Physiology.
pl., pl.	= plural.
poet.	= poetic.
pop.	= popnlar, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj. ...	= participial adjective.
pple.	= participle.
Pr.	= Provençal.
prec.	= preceding (word or article).
pref.	= prefix.
prep.	= preposition.
pres.	= present.
Prim. sign.	= Primary signification.
priv.	= privative.
prob.	= probably.
pron.	= pronoun.
pronunc.	= pronunciation.
prop.	= properly.
Pros.	= in Prosody.
pr. pple.	= present participle.
Psych.	= in Psychology.
q.v.	= quod vide, which see.
(R.)	= in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch.	= Roman Catholic Chnrch.
refash.	= refashiood, -ing.
refl., refl.	= reflexive.
reg.	= regular.
repr.	= representative, representing.
Rhet.	= in Rhetoric.
Rom.	= Romanic, Romance.
sb., sb.	= snbstantive.
Sc.	= Scotch.
sc.	= scilicet, onderstand or supply.
sing.	= siogular.
Skr.	= Sanskrit.
Slav.	= Slavonic.
Sp.	= Spanish.
sp.	= spelling.
spec.	= specifically.
subj.	= subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl.	= snbordinate clause.
sobseq.	= subsequently.
snbst.	= snbstantively.
soff.	= snffix.
snperl.	= superlative.
Surg.	= in Snrgery.
Sw.	= Swedish.
s.w.	= south western (dialect).
T. (T.)	= in Todd's Johnson.
techn.	= technical, -ly.
Theol.	= in Theology.
tr.	= traslation of.
trans.	= transitive.
transf.	= transferred sense.
Trig.	= in Trigonometry.
Typog.	= in Typography.
ult.	= ultimate, -ly.
unkn.	= unknown.
U.S.	= United States.
v., vb.	= verb.
v. str., or w.	= verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb.	= verbal snbstantive.
var.	= variant of.
wd.	= word.
WGer.	= West Germanic.
w.midl.	= west midland (dialect).
WS.	= West Saxon.
(Y.)	= in Col. Ynle's Glossary.
Zool.	= in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.

|| = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points ont the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (Sec General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

* indicates a word or form not actually found, bnt of which the existence is inferred.

:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The prioting of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

people of Yemen; by Gr. and Roman writers imagined to be the name of the capital city) + -AN.

In one passage (Isa. xlv. 14) the Eng. Bible, following the LXX and the Vulgate, uses *Sabaens* for the quite different tribal name שְׁבַא *Shabāim*. Another instance of this is in Ezek. xxiii. 42, but the marginal reading in 1611 is *drunkards*, which the Revised Version (1884) adopts in the text.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the ancient population of Yemen in Arabia. In poetic use, often with allusion to the ancient renown of the spices brought from Yemen.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Ps.* xlv. iv, The fragrant riches of Sabean grove, Mirrh, Aloes, Cassia. 1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* iv. iii, Whole Hecatombs or Sabean Gums. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* § P. 115 Two skins of Sabean Asses. 1700 *DRYDEN* *Field of Blood* 111.

Himyaritic or Sabean Alphabet.

B. sb. One of the ancient inhabitants of Yemen. 1607 *TORSELL Fenn's Beasts* 239 The Sabaeans by reason of continual use of Mirrh and Frankinsens, grow to a loathing of that savour. 1611 *BIBLE Job* iii. 8 They shall sell them to the Sabaeans, to a people farre off.

Sabean, erroneous form of **SABIAN**.

Sabaudaur, variant of **SUBADAR**.

Sabaism (səˈbæɪzəm). Also 8-9 Zabaism, 9 Sabaeism, Sabism, Sabism, Tsabaism, Sabaeism. [f. Heb. שָׁבַע *shabā* host (after the presumed etymology of **SABIAN**) + -ISM. Cf. *F. sabisme, sabisme, sabisme*.] The worship of 'the host of heaven'; star-worship. Also sometimes used for **SABIANISM** in its various historical applications.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., *Sabaism* consisted in the worship and adoration of the stars. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. xlv. 281 The first variation from the purer zabaism consisted in the ophiolatry, or worship of the serpent. 1839 *YEWELL Anc. Brit. Ch.* xiii. (1847) 148 The worship of the celestial bodies, or Sabaism, as it is termed. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* xlv. 295-6 The religious hosts of Sabaism were written in Syriac. 1859 J. M. ARNOLD *Ismael* 36 The more corrupt form of superstition, which in a measure co-existed with Sabaism. 1878 A. FORKNER *Polynesian Race* I. 36 Glimpses of Cushite Zabaism.

Sabalo (səˈbælo). *U.S.* [a. Sp. *sabalo* shad.] The tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus*.

In recent *U.S.* Dicts.

Sabaoth (səˈbæʊθ). Also 6 sabaoth. [L. *Sabaoth* (Vulg.), a. Gr. *Σαβωθ* (LXX. and New Testament), a. Heb. שָׁבַע *shabā* pl. of שָׁבַע *shabā* army.] A Hebrew word ('armies', 'hosts'), retained untranslated in the English New Testament (as in the original Greek and in the Vulgate) and the *Te Deum*, in the designation *The Lord of Sabaoth*, for which in the original Old Testament passages the English versions have the rendering 'The Lord of Hosts'.

The Gr. and L. forms being indeclinable, and therefore not easily recognizable as genitives, a frequent early form in Eng. was *The Lord Sabaoth*.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter*, *Te Deum* 6 Holy! holy! holy! Lord God Sabaoth. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* ix. xviii. (1493) 364 On the saterday in Abiss.. in the gospel we hen taughte to traueylle in the vyneyerde of our lord Sabaoth. 1535 *COVERDALE Rom.* ix. 29 The Lord of Sabaoth [1611 Sabaoth]. — *Jas.* v. 4 The cries of them which have reped, are entred in to the eares of the Lord Sabaoth [1611 the Lord of Sabaoth].

† Confused with *sabbath*. (See also **SABBATH** β.) 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vii. viii. 2 But thenceforth all shall rest eternally With Him that is the God of Sabaoth high: O! that great Sabaoth God, grant me that Sabaoth's sight.

Sabacane, variant of **SARBACANE**.

Sabat(e), -tille, obs. ff. **SABBATH**; **SAPODILLA**. † **Sabatine**. *Obs.* In quots. *sab(b)ntyme*. [a. Pr. *sabatina*, dim. of *sabata* : see **SABATON** and -INE.] A kind of buskin.

a 1450 in *Archæologia* XVII. 295 First ye must set on sabatynes and tye them upon the shoe. c 1538 *Ibid.* XLIII. 248 A payre of sabatynes; and a payre of syndalls.

Sabatine, obs. variant of **SABBATINE**.

† **Sabatton**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *sabntoun*, 5 *sabnton*, 9 *sabntoun*. [a. Pr. *sabatō* (mod. Pr. *sabatoun* shoe), augmentative of *sabata* = *F. savate*, Sp. *sapata* boot (also *sapato* shoe), Pg. *sapata*, It. *cibatta* shoe. Cf. med.L. *sabattum*.]

The ultimate origin of the Rom. word is obscure. It exists in Arabic (*sabbat*, *sabbat*, etc., *Doxy* II. 625), in Berber (*sabbat*, *ibid.*), and in Basque (*sapata*), but is prob. in all these a loan-word from Spanish.]

A broad-toed armed foot-covering worn by warriors in armour.

a 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 10006 Hym self was armed synly wel Wyb sabatyns (*Wace cauces de fer*), & spores, & laumbers of stel. 13.. *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 574 Penne set þay be sabatounz vpon þe segge fotez. c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 346 Gauntlettis on byr handys, & sabatounz on byr fete. c 1450 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 36 This forsayd knyght Blak sabatounz weyrd. 1485 *Materials Reign Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 21 For making of a payre of sabatons of clothe of golde III. s. 1543 *GRAFTON Contin. Harding* 594 The hermayes... was all oyer gylite from the heade pece to the sabatons. 1859 *BOUFFET Arms & Arm.* x. (1874) 206 At the commencement of the 16th century, the pointed sollerets were succeeded by broad sabatons, cut off square or rounded at the toes.

Sabbat (saba). In 7-8 *sabat*. [Fr.; a special application of *sabbat* **SABBATH**.] A 'witches' sabbath'; see **SABBATH** 3. Also *attrib.*, and *fig.*

1654 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nat. Paradox* vii. 153 In this Desert corner, which seemeth only fit for a Sabat or Assembly of Sorcerers. 1658 *tr. Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xiii. 54 As to the sabat-voyages, this is my belief; they point themselves with some somniferous oyles, and as while they wake they easily fancy to be carried astride upon a broome through the chimney, into a Hall, where is feasting, dancing, and where they kissee the Goate's brich. 1753 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 15 Aug. My youthfullity, which bears me out even at a sabat. I dined last night at Lady Blandford's, with her, the old Denbigh, the old Litchfield, and Methuselah knows who. 1851 LYTTON *Str. Story* xxvi, I could have fancied myself at a witch's sabbat. 1893 *LELAND Mem.* I. 75 The book was a perfect Sabbat of devility and dramatic horrors.

Sabbatarian (səˈbætəriən), a. and sb. [a. L. *sabbatāri-us* (Sp. *sabatario*, Pg. *sabbatario*), f. *sabbatum* **SABBATH** : see -ARIAN.] **A. adj.** † a. Of or pertaining to the Sabbath or its observance. **Obs.** b. Having relation to the tenets of the Sabbatarians. a 1631 *DONNE in Select.* (1840) 105 A Sabbatarian righteousness is no righteousness. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 129 The rigour and strictness of Sabbatarian Ministers, in denying People recreations on the Sunday. 1668 *WELLS (title)* The Practical Sabbatarian or Sabbath Holiness crowned with Superlative Happiness. 1733 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 250 These Divines, instead of softening some excesses in Bradbourne's Sabbatarian strictness, ran into the contrary extreme. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 436

He entertained rather strict, or what would now be called 'Sabbatarian' notions.

B. sb.

1. A Jewish observer of the (Saturday) Sabbath. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 149 The word *Shabbath*, Scalliger saith, signifieth Sabbathists or Sabbatarians, because they professed to have learned the observation of the Sabbath from Christ, and therein differed from the other Jewes. a 1641 *Br. Mountgaut Acts & Mon.* (1642) 454 These Esseni were yet further, more, and most rigid Sabbatarians, beyond all other sects and schisms amongst the Jewes. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. xv. 330 Sabbatarians, became a term of reproach for the Jews with the Polytheists.

2. A Christian who regards the Lord's Day as a Sabbath, deducing its obligation from the Fourth Commandment. Also, and more commonly, one whose opinion and practice with regard to Sunday observance are unusually strict.

1620 J. DYKE *Counterpoison* 15 He is none of your precise Sabbatarians. 1656 *HEVLIN Extraneous Vapulans* 110 We are now come unto the business of the Lords day, in which our Author sheweth himself a stiffe Sabbatarian. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON* *Travels in Persia* 3 Years in Persia it by travelling on Sunday.

3. A member of a Christian sect founded towards the close of the sixteenth century, the members of which maintained that the Sabbath should be observed on the seventh and not on the first day of the week; a Seventh-day Baptist. Cf. **SABBATARY** sb., **SABBATARIAN**.

1645 *PAGITT Heresiogr.* (1649) B3, The Sabbatarians affirm the old Jewish Sabbath to be kept, and not the Lords day. 1710 *STEELE & ACOOTON Tattler* No. 257 12 Pre-Adamites, Sabbatarians, Cameronians, Muggletonians, and the like. 1820 *TRAV. Como* III. 445 Robert Dog, a coal-man in London, was the first founder of the sect of Sabbatarians.

Sabbatarianism (səˈbætəriənɪzəm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Sabbatarian principles or practice.

1673-4 *Br. WAKO Case of Foran* 34 [Laws] against Prophanation of the Lord's Day (I do not mean tending to Judaism or Sabbatarianism). 1876 *GLOSTONE Glean.* (1879) II. 360 The rather judaical Sabbatarianism of Scotland... was simply a form of Protestant tradition. 1894 *MAX O'RELL J. Bull & Co.* 54 Narrow Sabbatarianism is neither Protestant nor Christian: it is a Jewish institution.

† **Sabbatary**, a. and sb. *Obs.* Also 6-7 *sab-bantharie*. [ad. L. *sabbatārius*, f. *sabbatum* **SABBATH** : see -ARY. Cf. *F. sabbataire*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the Sabbath.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 204 They are of opinion, that themselves have a superfluous Sabbatharie suite, which on that day is plentifully sent in to them to enlarge their hearts. 1635 *HEVLIN Sabbath* II. (1636) To Rd. This Sabbatharie suite may be a Pythagorall *μεταφυσικόν*. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* Pref. Had they left us no other demonstrations of their excellency that way then their Sabbathary Tracts, they should never have attained so high a repute amongst us. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1666) 663 Seven... is sometime called the Sacred and Quiet, or Sabbathary [sic] Number.

B. sb. A Christian who observes the Jewish (seventh-day) Sabbath.

1596 *BELL Surv. Poetry* I. III. v. 112 The sabbatharies contend with sothe and night. 1621 *Three Quest.* *Amec. conc.* 4th Commandm. 3 The Sabbatharies, which heretofore would have vs Christians observe the Jewes Sabbath.

Sabbath (səˈbæp). *Forms:* a. 1, 3-5 *sabnt*, (3 *pl.* *sabaz*), 3 *sabndt*, 4 *sabnth*, -ant, 4-5 *sabnte*, 4-6 *sab(b)ot*, 4-7 *sabnth*, 5 *sabott(e)*, *sabntte*, -atte, -otte, 5-6 *sabote*, 5-7 *sabboth*, 6 *sabett*, -ntt, -otts, othe, *Sr.* *sabbuth*, 6- *sab-*

bath; β. (*erron.*), by confusion with **SABAOTH** 4-8 *sabaoth*, 6 *sabaothe*, *sabbaoth*. See also **SABAT**. [ad. L. *sabbatum* (partly through OF. *sabbat*, *sabat*, mod.F. *sabbat* = Pr. *sabbat*, Sp. *sábado*, Pg. *sabado*, It. *sabbato*), Gr. *σάββατον*, ad. Heb. שַׁבָּת *shabbāth*, f. root שָׁבַע *shabā* to rest. Cf. Goth. *sabbatus*, -o, MDn. *sabaet*, *sabbet*, *sabbet*, Du. and G. *sabbat*.]

The Sp., Pg., and It. forms are the ordinary names in those langs. for Saturday; but Pr. used *dis-sabte* (= *dis-sabbat*) in that sense. A popular Latin nasalized form **sabbatū*.

it occurs in MHG. and in med.Latin.

The word is now very often written (like the names of the days of the week and of festivals) with initial capital.]

1. a. In the original use: The seventh day of the week (Saturday) considered as the day of religious rest enjoined on the Israelites by the fourth (or in medieval reckoning the third) commandment of the Decalogue. Phrases, *to keep, break the Sabbath*.

The word was never in England, as in some continental countries, a vernacular synonym for Saturday, though English writers of med.Latin used *dies Sabbati* as frequently as *dies Saturni*.

a 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Capitula Lexionum § 87 From efernes sabbates [L. *a vesperis sabbati*]. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Low, godd him self seið þurh þe prophete: 'þeo þe habbed from bam forcorren flesches linstes, & haldeð mine sabbat'. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11987 (Cott.) And o lame o þaa lates seline Wit handes made he sparus tuelue, Apon þair sabbat þus be did. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 þe þridde heste is jellich: 'Loke þet þou halpi þane day of þe sabbat (Zetday)'. ... þis word, zetday, þet þe inrie clepeþ sabbat, is æt moche worþ æt reste... And ine þe stede of þe sabbat... zet holi cherche þane sonday to lokene iþe þe newe lage. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. I. 41 And Jesus spake to wyse meo of þe lawe, and to Pharisees where it were leueful to helein þe Sabot. 1382 — *Acts* i. 12 Thanne they turneden ægen to Jerusalem, for the bill that is clepid Olyuete, the which is bisyd þe Jerusalem, haunge the innerye of a saboth. 1432-50 *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 267 Oure Sauveour Criste was borne... in the nyghte of the holy Saboth [orig. *sancti Sabbati*]. 1595 *SHAKS. Merch.* P. IV. i. 36 By our holy Sabbath baue I sworne To haue the due and forfeit of my bond. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* u. Disc. ix. 129 The Primitive Church kept both the Sabbath and the Lords day. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Week*, The Days of the Week were denominated by the Jews, from the order of their succession from the sabbath. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* iv. 206 The Christian Sunday and the Jewish Sabbath are absolutely different institutions.

B. 13.. *Cursor M.* 11987 (Götl.) Apon þar sabaoth þus he did. c 1520 *NISBET M. Test. in Scots* (S.T.S.) I. 11 [Jesus] Healtit the ydropysie vponn the sabaothe. c 1610 *WOMEN Saints* 171 Of the Jewes, hating Circumcision, yet with them keeping their Sabbath. 1658 *PHILLIPS Sabbath*, a celebration of the seventh day of the week.

b. Since the Reformation, often applied to 'the Lord's day', i.e. the first day of the week (Sunday) observed by Christians in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ. This use was originally connected with the opinion that the sabbatic law of the Decalogue remains in force under the Christian dispensation, the date of the 'Sabbath' having by Divine appointment been changed from Saturday to Sunday; but it occasionally appears in writers who did not hold this view. In Scotland it is still very common. (Phrases as in I. a.)

The notion that the Lord's day is a 'Christian Sabbath', or, more commonly (as in quot. 1340 under a) a substitute for the Sabbath, occurs in theological writings from the 11th c. onwards, but was not popularly current before the Reformation. In English, *Sabbath* as a synonym for 'Sunday' did not become common till the 17th century.

[c 1440 : see **SABBATHARY**.] a 1599 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1574) II. 175 Amonge the which prelatys this was one The sabbot to Worshyp and sanctify alway the seventh day of the weke called the sonday. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iii. 113 *Hast...* Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you. *Priest.* He wait vpon your Lordship. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 150 Thoo art laboured with from sabboth to sabboth... that thou maist be prepared for Christ. 1654 *TRAPP Comm.* Ps. xxiv. Introd., The first day of the week... which is now the Christian Sabbath. 1717 *Wodroffe Corr.* (1843) II. 237 Mr. John Adamson, Sabbath was fortnight, intruded on the ministry. 1809 *SVO. SMITH Sermon.* I. 74 Prayer should be offered up eminently, and emphatically... on the Sabbath. 1865 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* II. 100 Severe and sunless remembrances of the Sabbaths of childhood. 1888 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 977a The British Sabbath is now-a-days always on its trial. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 66 The term Sabbath as applied to the Lord's Day is unknown to the Articles, the Canons, and the Prayer-book of the Church of England.

B. 1523 *STRUBBS Anat. Alapm.* I. Pref. (1579) 21 To the prophanation of the Lord his saboth. 1591 *SILVSTER Du Bartas* vii. 410 Common Blasphemy of God's Name in Oaths: Usual profaning of his Sabbothes. 1621 *ELTING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 3 The Bill for Sabbath.

c. gen. Applied occasions to the day of the week set apart for rest or worship by any religious body, e.g. to the Friday as observed by Mohammedans. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) Table, Sabbath... of Saracens on Friday... of Peguans on Monday. 1704 J. PIRTS *Acc. Mohammedans* 42 Friday is their Sabbath, or Gema-hugne.

d. Applied to the sabbatical year of the Israelites. 1382 *Wyclif Lett.* xxv. 4 The seumthe forsothe þeer of the loond shal be the saboth of the restyng of the Lord. [So in later versions.]

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A time or period of rest; a cessation from labour, trouble, pain and the like.

a. 1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* l. vii. 146 He would, this Sabbath should a figure be Of the best Sabbath of Eternity. 1611 *BIBLE Heb. ix. 9* There remaineth therefore a rest (waiting, keeping) for the people of God. 1681 *DAVIDEN Act. 9* ... of his Toils. 1737

When we come to the Sabbath of endless rest thence we shall have joye. 1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* l. ii. iv. *Colunnes* 137 The eternall SACRED Sabbath. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict. l. vi* To keep an everlasting Sabbath rest.

3. A midnight meeting of demons, sorcerers and witches, presided over by the Devil, supposed in mediæval times to have been held annually as an orgy or festival. Often more explicitly *witches' sabbath*. Also *SABBAT*.

a. 1660 F. BROOK *ETR. Le Blanc's Trav.* 312 Divers Sorcerers have confessed that in their Sabbaths, they feed on such fare. 1725 *POPE Ep. Lady* 233 As Hags hold Sabbaths, less for joy than spite, So these their merry, miserable Night.

1860 J. A. HESSEY *Bampton Lect.* 399 Here malignant spirits have held their sabbath or hellish revelries. 1823 *Harper's Mag.* 231/2 It might have been, a veritable Witches' Sabbath.

b. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* xi. 115 It would be far more picturesque to describe a sabbath of Lapland witches than a prayer-meeting of shouting converts.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*: simple *attrib.*, as *Sabbath devotion, dress, evening, morning, music, rite, season, service, sound, work*; *Sabbath-like* adj.; objective and objective genitive, as *Sabbath-breaker* (rare -1), *-breaker, -breaking* sb. and adj., *-keeper, -keeping* sb. and adj. Also + *Sabbath-cessed* a., discontinued during the Sabbath; *Sabbath-school*, (a) = *SUNDAY-SCHOOL*; (b) a Jewish school held on the Saturday for giving religious instruction to children.

1724 *COWPER Task* iv. 653 To show at home By lewdness, idleness, and 'sabbath-breaker. The great proficiency he made abroad. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* l. 234 It cutteth the 'sabbath-breaker, to hear his prophaneesse still cried out upon. 1735 *Genl. Mag.* VIII. 658/2 The excellent Laws against Tippling Houses, Tipplers, Sabbath-Breakers, &c.

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followinge. 1562 *COOPER Answ. Def. Truth* ix. 75 By necessitye of their enemies constrained they [the Jews] fought on the Sabbath day. 1610 *Women Saints* 156 He...with the Iewes kept the Sabbath day...yet refused Circumcision. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman Vade M.* n. 104 Christians must not Judaize and rest on the Sabbath-day; but work on that very day; and give the preference to the Lord's day. 1725 J. HENLEY *Prim. Liturgy* 10 Feasts, are all Lords-days, all Sabbath-days, or Saturdays [etc.].

b. *Sabbath day's journey*: the distance (2,000 *ammoth* or 'ells' = 1225 yards) which (according to Rabbinical prescription in the time of Christ) was the utmost limit of permitted travel on the Sabbath.

1525 *TINDALE Adu. L. 12* Mount olive which is nye to Jerusalem...conteynyng a sabbath dayes iorney. 1623 *EARLE Microcosm. Shee Precise Hyppoc.* (Arb.) 63 Her ofttest Gossipings are Sabbath-dayes iorneyes.

2. = *SABBATH* 1 b.

The first two quotes, may perhaps not be rightly placed here, as it was the common view that the commandment 'to keep holy the Sabbath-day', in its Christian interpretation, related to the festivals of the Church in general, and not to Sunday only or eminently.

1540 *Geste Rom. x. 30* (Harl. MS.) Hope we hit is our lord these crist, be which hath ordeyned for lawe, pat ech man shold kepe be sabbath day. 1513 *BROADSHAW St. Werburge* 11. 879 A woman which brake the commandment Of god and holy church he sabbot-day dyd violate Vn-

On sunday: in quiet and Vestry Bks. scerning any A. Andrews, Ser. l. 223 Bares myll 1735 De For come home

next Sabbath-day from the sermon. 1810 *WORDSW. Prose Wks.* (1876) II. 33 The sensations of pious cheerfulness, which attend the celebration of the sabbath-day in rural places. 1830-2 *CARLETON Traits Irish Peasantry* (1860) I. 146 (Priest) On the Sabbath day too, without my leave!

3. = *SABBATH* 1 c.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammedans* 42 The Hattech, i.e. a Priest which is above the *Emaum*, officiates on their Sabbath-day.

4. *gen.* A Sabbath, day of sacred rest. 1755 *POPE Procl. Sat.* 12 No place is sacred, not the Church is free; Ev'n Sunday shines no Sabbath-day to me.

Sabbathine (səb'əθaɪn), a. [*f.* *SABBATH* + *-INE* 1.] Affecting or pertaining to the Sabbath. 1850 T. M'CRIE *Mem. Sir A. Agnew* viii. (1832) 194 The Sabbathine rules enjoin the Sons of Abraham to prepare for the Feast, by laying in a stock of provisions the day before.

Sabbathize (səb'əθaɪz), v. [*Altered form of SABBATIZE after SABBATH.*] *intr.* To observe or keep a Sabbath or period of rest. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 1 *Exod. i. 58* The land quietly kept her sabbathes, at the time of her desolation she sabbathized

52 The Solemn League and Covenant... Mr. KNOX did... bring into Scotland, where it is rampant to this day, and more rigid than the Inquisition in Spain, with the additional Bigotism of Sabbatizing.

Sabbathless (səb'əθəls), a. [*f.* *SABBATH* + *-LESS*.] Observing no Sabbath. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 46 This incessant and Sabbathless pursuit of a mans fortune leaueeth not tribute which we owe to God of our time. 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1623) 178 Prayer itself is Sabbathless, and admits no rest, no intermission at all. 1820 *LAMIS Sonn.* 'Who first invented work', Sabbathless Satan! he who his unglad Task ever plies. 1823 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 2/2 In 1835 Austria-Hungary in response to the bitter cry of Sabbathless rollers enacted a stringent Sunday law.

Sabbathly (səb'əθəli), a. [*f.* *SABBATH* + *-LY* 1.] Recurring every Sabbath. 1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* III. xvii. 139 It was a Sabbathly theme of regret.

Sabbathly, adv. [*f.* *SABBATH* + *-LY* 2.] 1. Every Sabbath; Sabbath by Sabbath. Sc. 'their absences' baillies and 'lar. G. H. S.

1896 q They were refreshed very much by him Sabbathly. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 467 As the Rev. Mr. F... Sabbathly says, in the peroration of his sermons.

2. In a manner befitting the Sabbath. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 130 The Squire was Sabbathly solemn and imposing.

Sabbatian (səb'əθi'ān), sb. 1 [*f.* *Sabbati-us* (see below) + *-AN*.] A member of a sect founded by Sabbatius (originally a convert from Judaism), who seceded from the Novatians before 380, having adopted Quartodeciman views.

1708-22 *BINGHAM Orig. Eccles.* xx. iii. § 5 The Marcianists kept the Sabbath also a fast. So did also the Sabbatians, Lampetians [etc.]. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* The Sabbatians are recorded by ecclesiastical historians, as having a great abhorrence of the left-hand. 1823-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 200 By his followers, the Sabbatians, he was honored as a martyr.

Sabbatian (səb'əθi'ān), a. and sb. 2 [*f.* **Sabbatius* (mod. L. form of *Shabbethai*: see *SABBATHAISM*) + *-AN*.] *adj.* Pertaining to Sabbathatism. 1822 *tr. Grätz's Hist. Jew. V.* 151 The Sabbatian mystics.

b. sb. A believer in Sabbathatism. 1822 *tr. Grätz's Hist. Jew. V.* 159 At Venice... a quarrel broke out between the Sabbatians and their opponents.

Hence Sabbat'ianism = SABBATHAISM.

1802 *tr. Grätz's Hist. Jew. V.* Index, Sabbat'ianism, revival of, v. 219. 1898 *LANGWILL Dreamers Ghetto* vi. 205 Sabbat'ianism did not play much part in my early life.

Sabbatic (səb'əθi'k), a. and sb. [*ad. f. Sabbaticus* (= Sp. *sabático*, Pg., It. *sabbatico*), *ad. med. L. *sabbaticus*, a. Gr. *σαββατικός*, f. *σαββα-* or *SABBATH*: see -*IC*.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Sabbath; resembling or appropriate to the Sabbath. *Sabbatic year* = *sabbatical year* (*SABBATICAL* a. 2 a.).

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* 11. Disc. ix. 119 Strict and necessary rest... was one great part of the Sabbatick rites. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 16. 6 The servant... is to be set free from that servitude... in the seventh, or sabbatick year. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* 11. ii. rule vi. § 46 They kept their first Sabbatick rest upon the very day in which their redemption was completed. 1721 *KEN Pre-*

paratives Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 30 Sabbatick Dawn, a Priest of old, By sound of Trumpet told. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, War* vii. v. § 1 They call it the sabbatick river. 1861 *LEWIN Jerusalem* 87 Provisions in the little garrison from the effect of the sabbatic year, began to run short. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* l. 99 Grant Sabbatic peace to every soul.

b. sb. A sabbatic year. Obs. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 16. 6 The Jubilee, which is the set free from that servitude (made up of seven times seven).

Sabbatical (səb'əθi'kəl), a. Also 8 sabbathical. [*f.* mod. L. **sabbatic-us* (see prec.) + *-AL*.] 1. Pertaining to or appropriate to the Sabbath. 1645 *City Alarm* 20 The formerly mentioned are but our working days abuses, now follows our seventh and Sabbathical error, wherein we seeme to rest. 1799 *CORRY Sat. Lond.* (1803) 94 The Curate is so far from being prepared for

minence of the Sabbathical command. 1877 *Mrs. OLYMPIANT Carita* II. xxi. 291 This, too, was a kind of solemn sabbathical exercise. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* ii. 38 A sabbathical calm results from the contemplation of his labours.

b. *Sabbatical river*: an imaginary river celebrated in Jewish legend, which was said to observe the Sabbath. Similarly *Sabbatical pool*: see quot. 1649.

The legend of the 'sabbatical river' existed in two discrepant forms: cf. quots. 1671 (after Josephus) and 1849. 1673 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 519 This was the issue of the 'Sabbatical' stream, which they

1649 *JER. TAYLOR*

Sabbath and rests all that day. 1849 *LONG. Kavanagh* 21. (1853) 221 And must my life, then, be always like the Sabbatical river of the Jews, flowing in full stream only on the seventh day?

c. Of the nature of a Sabbath or period of rest. 1836 *SIR H. TAYLOR Statesman* xl. 79 It were to be wished that he should set apart from business, not only a sabbatical day in each week, but if it be possible a sabbatical hour in each day!

2. a. *Sabbatical year*: the seventh year, prescribed by the Mosaic law to be observed as a 'Sabbath' in which the land was to remain untilled and all debtors and Israelitish slaves were to be released. Also *adversive*.

1635-56 *COWLEY Davideus* 11. Note 8 from hence contracts, and the account of Sabbatical years and Jubilees bore date. 1705 *HICKINGILL Priest-cr.* l. Wks. 1716 III. 24 Neither Seventh Days... nor Sabbath Days, nor Sabbathical Years... is now any more obligatory to us. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* p. viii, May it prove unto us as a sabbatical year of rest!

b. *Sabbatical millenary, millenium*: the last of these seven thousands of years which (on the analogy of the seven days of the creation) were supposed to form the destined term of the world's existence.

posed continuance of this earth as many thousand years, the last thousand of which, it was reported, would be a Sabbatical Millennium.

Hence Sabbat'ically adv., Sabbat'icalness.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II., *Sabbat'icalness*, the Being of the Nature or Quality of a Sabbath. 1847 *DICKERILL Taverned* n. xv, He sabbat'ically abstains from the debate or the rubber.

Sabbatine (səb'əθi'n), a. *Hist.* [*ad. med. L. sabbatin-us* (and Sp. *sabatino*), f. *sabbat-um* *SABBATH*, Saturday.] a. *Sabbatine preacher*: one appointed to preach on Saturdays. b. *Sabbatine bull*: a bull of Pope John XXII, proclaiming, as a reward for the wearing of the scapular, a plenary indulgence available on the first Saturday after the death of him who gains it. So *Sabbatine indulgence*.

1772 *NUCENT tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 437 Friar Gerund appeared a Priest in *facie ecclesiæ*, and Sabbatine Preacher in full form. 1826 T. COLEMAN *Indulgences, etc., Order* *NA. Carnal* 15 That the so celebrated name of the Sabbatine Bull might not be forgotten. 1886 *Month Dec.* 473 The second of these privileges... is... the Sabbatine Indulgence.

It is... available on the first Saturday after the death of him who gains it. So *Sabbatine indulgence*.

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It is... available on the first Saturday after the death of him who gains it. So *Sabbatine indulgence*.

Sabbatism (səb'əθi'zəm), rare. [*ad. late L. sabbatismus*, Gr. *σαββατισμός*, n. of action f. *σαββα-* 1-2

Barī (עבר to keep the Sabbath, f. *סִבְבָּר*-ov SABBATH: see -ISM.]

1. A sabbatical rest: in allusions to Heb. iv. 9. 1882 N. T. (Rhem.) Heb. iv. 9 Therefore there is left a sabbatism [Vulg. *sabbatismus*, Gr. *σαββατισμός*; Wycl. 1382 a sabbath halowynge; 1611 a rest; 1881 Revised a sabbath rest] for the people of God. 1881 There is now remaining day of rest, now in the dayes of the seventh day of rest. 1885 376 This Divine sabbatism, this pure eternal rest.

2. The formal observance of the Sabbath. 1611 Broughton *Require of Agreement* 13 In the Jubilee the Majesty of God will be a remission, and redemption, and ending of Sabbatism to Israel. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 29 Sabbatism. To a Seventh Day God Jews restrain'd, For Joy, Rest, Praise ordain'd. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 117 Sabbatism had been elevated above faith and purity.

Hence *Sabbatism*, characterized by holy rest. 1881 J. C. BURNS in *I. Bruce's Sermon*. Biog. 102 Very peaceful, Sabbatismal, these years were.

Sabbatist (sə'bătist). [f. L. *sabbat-um* SABBATH + -IST.] = SABBATARIAN.

1859 JADEN POWELL *Chr. without Judaism* 161 Some Sabbatists. keep holy the seventh day of the week. 1865 J. GILL tr. *Boet's Banished Count* xxi. 222 The Sabbatists observed the Seventh day of the week instead of the first.

Sabbatization (sə'bătizən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of sabbatizing: a. Observance of the Sabbath, Sabbath-keeping. b. The conversion (of Sunday) into a Sabbath.

1644 LAUD *Troub. & Tryal* xxv. 345 Those Men who stand so strictly upon the Morality of the Sabbath, do by a gross and carnal Sabbatization, three times out-go the Superstition of the Jew. 1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiat.*

came in comparatively late. **Sabbatize** (sə'bătiz), v. Also SABBATHIZE. [ad. L. *sabbatiz-are*, ad. Gr. *σαββαρίζω*, f. *σάββαρον* SABBATH: see -IZE. Cf. F. *sabbatiser*.]

1. *intr.* To keep the Sabbath; to observe a specified day as a day of rest. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 247 They are also commanded to keep the Sabbath rest, to Sabbatize. a 1766 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1793) I. 214 We do not so Sabbatize as we should do, if we give only one Day of the Week to God, and the other six Days to the Devil. 1831 BLACKIE *Lev. Sermon*, ii. 105 A Samaritan... made it a point... in whatever attitude the first moment of the day had found him, in that position to remain... if sitting, then to Sabbatize in the sitting attitude.

b. *fig.* To enjoy or undergo a period of rest analogous to a Sabbath. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Esdras* i. 58 Al the time of ther forsaking he [i.e. the land] sabbatized, in the aplying of secenti 3er. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* i. iii. v. 209 Although the mind regenerate do sabbatize in the Lord. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* ii. 140 But if there were no incarnation... neither our understanding, nor our senses could have any object wherein to rest and sabbatize. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet*, Wks. 1721 II. 89 It was the Day which Jesus canoniz'd, When he from all his Dolours sabbatiz'd.

2. *trans.* To observe or keep as a Sabbath; to assimilate to a Sabbath. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xxv. 2 Thou shalt sabbatize the sabbath to the Lord. 1880 W. Smith's *Dict. Chr. Antig.* II. 1052/2 The tendency to sabbatize the Lord's day is due chiefly to the necessities of legal enforcement. 1906 H. BECKIE *Priest* xvi. 256 Silvia is inclined to Sabbatize the week-days.

+3. To give sabbatical rest to. *Obs. rare*—1. 1701 BEVERIDGE *Apol. Quest.* 8 For the Type is Sacrifice Honourably Sabbatiz'd, and at Rest in the Antitype, Our Lord Jesus Christ, our great Sacrifice Sabbatizing All Sacrifice by the sacrifice of Himself.

Hence *Sabbatizing* *vbl. sb.* Also *Sabbatizer*, in quot. one who observes the Jewish Sabbath.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 122 The Jewes on their Sabbaths... did vse... to drink somewhat more largely (a Sabbatizing too much, by too many Christians imitated). 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 61 Let the Adversaries of Infant-Baptism consider... Whether rejecting of it... they do not teach others, especially Atheists, pure Deists, and Sabbatizers... a way to deny all the rest. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 20 Wear Jesus Yoke... 'Twill prove a Sabbatizing to your Mind. 1742 J. GLAS *Lord's Supper* ii. (1883) 76 Our sabbatizing, or resting from our own works on the first day of the week is a sign of the truth of the promise of entering into his rest. 1855 *People's Sunday* 5, I shall, therefore, further show the complete absence of scripture authority for the doctrines of our Sabbatizing brethren.

Sabbaton, -tyne: see SABATON, SABATINE.

[**Sabbeka**, *Antiq.*, *rare*—1. [Biblical Aramaic סַבְבָּה or סַבְבָּה *sabbā*.] An ancient musical instrument mentioned in the Book of Daniel; in the English Bible erroneously called SACKBUT, q.v.

1844 WHITTIER *Exekiel* ix. They listen, as in Babel's throng The Chaldeans to the dancer's song, Or wild sabbeka's nightly play.

[**Sabdārifa** (səbdārifa). [mod.L.; in Lobel *Plantarum Hist.* (1576) 375; of obscure origin.] An East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Sabdarifa* (Linnaeus 1759), cultivated for its acidulous calyxes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1002/2 *Sabdārifa*. *Hibiscus Sabdarifa*, called Red Sorrel in the West and Rozelle in the East Indies, where it is used in tarts, jellies and salads, and to form a cooling drink.

Sabe: see SAYET.

Sabeian, Sabelism: see SABEAN, SABAISM.

Sabel, obs. form of SABLE.

+ **Sabeline**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 3 sablyne, 7 sabel-line. [a. OF. *sabeline* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. med.L. *sabelina* (*pellis*), sable (fur), f. *sabellum* SABLE *sb.* Cf. ZIBELINE.] The fur of the sable.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 564 (Egerton MS.) Ne scal per beo fou ne grei ne cunig ne ermine ne ocume ne martres choele ne beuer ne sabeline [1295 *Jens* MS. sablyne]. 12900 *Cruel Mother in Child Bald* (1282) I. 221/2 We neither wore the silks nor the sabeline. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 439 *Sable, sabeline*, the skin of an animal of the weasel or marten kind.

Sabeline: see SABELLINE a.1

[**Sabella** (sə'bē-lā). *Zool.* [mod.L. (Gmelin *Linnaeus Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12, 1788), perb. f. *sabulum* sand.] A tubicolous annelid of the family *Sabellidae*.

a 1851 DALYELL *Powers Creator* (1853) II. 175 Different species or varieties of the Sabella are found on the shores and in the seas of Scotland. *Ibid.*, *Sabella alveolaria*.—The Honeycomb Sabella. 1851 MELOCK tr. *Schoedler's Bk. Nature* ii. 530 There are besides, the Sabellas, or pencil, fan, and comb-worms (Sabella). 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 699 We now come to another pretty tube-inhabiting animal, which is called Sabella, because it lives in the sand and forms its tube of that substance. Several species of Sabella are found on the British coasts, the most common of which is the Shore Sabella (*Sabella alveolaria*).

Sabellian (sə'bē-li-ān), a.1 and sb.1 *Theol.* [ad. eccl. L. *Sabellian-us*, f. *Sabelli-us* (see B): see -AN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the Sabellians (see B) or their doctrine.

1577 HANMER *Acc. Eccl. Hist.* vii. v. 126 Of the Sabellian heresie... The Sabellian heretics. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 4 Under the Sabellian Interpretation I include all that belongs to Men of Sabellian Principles. 1848 R. I. WILKINSON *Doctr. Incarnation* ix. 259 The Sabellian theory is, that there exists no real diversity of Persons in the Ever-Blessed Trinity.

B. *sb.* One who accepts the view of Sabellius (an African heresiarch of the third century) that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are merely different aspects or modes of manifestation of one Divine person. Cf. MODALIST.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 92 He is callid an herelike that heresies sowith, as Arians, Wyclifanes, Sabellyanes, and other. 1556 CLEMENT in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. 121. 214 From all Arians, Eutichians, Manichians, Sabellians... and all other heresies. 1865 RYCAUT tr. *Platina's Lives Popes* 52 The Sabellians... asserted that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost were but one Person. 1702 EICHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 619 Tho' those who then held this opinion...

ent manifestations. **Sabellian** (sə'bē-li-ān), a.2 and sb.2 *Hist.* [f. L. *Sabelli-us* + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to a group of related peoples who inhabited certain parts of ancient Italy, comprising the Sabines, Samnites, Campanians, and others. b. *sb.* A person belonging to any of these peoples.

In Latin poetry *Sabelli* is commonly used as a synonym of *Sabini*. The use of *Sabellian* by modern writers is somewhat arbitrary. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 64 Of Samnites, whom the Greeks called Sabellians and Samnites, The Colonie Bouianum, the old. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* I. 277 The territory of those Sabellian tribes (i.e. the Sabines, Marsians, Pelignians, Vestinians, and Samnites), which are here classed together, includes the central heights and valleys of the Apennines. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 445/5 Oscan is... a useful term to designate the nation or group of tribes composed of the Samnites, together with their descendants or offshoots, the Campanians, Lucanians, and Brutians. The name Sabellians, used by the Roman poets, has been employed by some modern writers in much the same signification.

Sabellianism (sə'bē-li-āniz'm). [f. SABELLIAN a.1 and sb.1 + -ISM.] The doctrinal conception of the Trinity as held by the followers of Sabellius; belief in the Sabellian doctrine of the Trinity.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 549 Sabellianism, which allows the Consubstantiality or Coequality in the Trinity. 1852 ROBERTSON *Ser. Ser.* iv. xi. (1876) 104 A heresy known by the name of Sabellianism or Modal Trinity. 1907 ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* vii. 127 To avoid Tritheism on the one hand... and Sabellianism on the other.

Sabellianize (sə'bē-li-āniz), v. [f. SABELLIAN + -IZE.] *intr.* To adopt Sabellian views. 1833-40 J. H. NEWMAN *Church of Fathers* (1842) 171 We have bid farewell to contentious deviations of doctrine... neither Sabellianizing nor Arianizing. 1833 — *Arians* v. i. (1876) 356 Not only did he [Athanasius] reluctantly abandon his associate, the unfortunate Marcellus, on his Sabellianizing but [etc.].

Sabellie (sə'bē-lik), a. [f. L. *Sabellus* SABELLIAN a.2 + -IO.] Pertaining to the language or the nationality of the Sabellians. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 126/1 The Sabellie inscriptions. 1902 GILES in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 898/2 The Sabellie alphabet... found in a few inscriptions.

Sabellid (sə'bē-lik), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. SABELLA + -ID.] A. *adj.* Pertaining to or connected with the family *Sabellidae*, of which the genus *Sabella* is the type.

1900 *Nature* 6 Dec. 1401/1 A paper... on the sabellid worms collectively designated as Polychaetes.

B. *sb.* An individual of the family *Sabellidae*. 1893 *Fish. Mar. Zool.* Nov. 13 On the method of dispersion and fertilization of ova in some sabellids. 1896 BENHAM in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* II. 286 The beautiful branchial crowns of various Sabellids.

Sabelline (sə'bē-lin), a.1 Also (in Dicts.) *sabelline*. [ad. med.L. *sabellinus*, f. *sabellum* SABLE *sb.*] Of the colour of sable fur.

1888 *Lough. Mag.* July 209 Bird and beast must assume alike the uniform grey sabelline tint of external nature.

Sabelline (sə'bē-lin), a.2 *Zool.* [f. SABELLA + -INE.] Pertaining to the genus *Sabella* or to the family *Sabellidae* (Cent. Dict. 1891).

Sabelline, variant of SABELLINE *Obs.*

Sabellite (sə'bē-lit). *Zool.* [f. SABELLA + -ITE.] A fossil sabella, or some similar worm (Cent. Dict. 1891).

Sabelloid (sə'bē-loid), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. SABELLA + -OID.] a. *adj.* Of or resembling the annelidan *Sabellidae* (Cent. Dict. 1891). b. *sb.* One of the *Sabellidae* (ibid.).

Saber, obs. or U.S. form of SABRE.

Sabian (sə'bī-ān), sb. and a. Also 7-8 Zabian, 7-8 Subean, 8 Zabæan, Tsabæan, 8-9 Sabæan, Tsabæan. [f. Arab. *سابي* *sābi* + -AN.]

According to Nöldeke, the word represents the pr. pple. of the Aramaic *ܣܒܝܐ* *sābiā* to baptize (the *ܣ* being changed into *ܐ* as is usual in the Mandæan and cognate dialects). In the actual form in which the word occurs in Arabic, it has the appearance of being derived from the same root as the Hebrew *סָבַח* *sābāh* host (see SABATH); hence, as certain sects claiming the name of Sabians were alleged to be worshippers of the stars, the name was (already by Maimonides in the 12th c.) interpreted as referring to 'the host of heaven'.

A. *sb.* 1. An adherent of a religious sect mentioned in three passages of the Koran (ii. 40, v. 73, xxii. 17), and by later Arabian writers.

In the Koran the Sabians are classed with Moslems, Jews, and Christians, as believers in the true God. On account of the toleration extended by Moslems to them, the name of Sabians was, some centuries after Mohammed, assumed not only by the Gnostic half-Christian Mandæans (whose religion is perhaps akin to that of the true Sabians), but also by certain actual polytheists. The statement of some Arabic writers is that the Sabians were professedly Christian, but secretly worshippers of the stars. (Cf. SABAISM.)

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 35 For want of knowing the Religion of the ancient Zabians... Of those Zabists... I find a deep and general silence in Classic Authors. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 462/1 The fourth [sc. apartment of

is spoken of in the Koran. b. Used for MANDÆAN (see quot. 1883).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 458/2 The Sabians have several books which they attribute to some of the antediluvian prophets. 1883 K. KESSLER *ibid.* (ed. 9) XV. 467/2 note. In their dealings with members of other communities the designation they [i.e. the Mandæans] take is Sabians.

2. In erroneous use: A worshipper of 'the host of heaven'; a star-worshipper.

1716 PROEUX *O. & N. Test. Connected* i. iii. (1718) I. 140 The remainder of this sect still subsists in the east under the same name of Sabians... That which hath given them the greatest credit among the people of the east, is that the best of their astronomers have been of this sect... For the stars being the gods they worshipped, they made them the chief subject of their studies. 1864 COL. GREENWOOD in *Athenæum* 23 July 125/3 Bishop Cumberland and Bishop Warburton... agree that Cain... and his descendants were Sabæans. Abraham and Moses were Sabæans till Jehovah revealed himself to them.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to the Sabians (in the various applications of the name: see A).

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 571 The Sabæan Christians have, in their religion, a mixture of Judaism and Mahometanism. 1859 J. M. ARNOLD *Ishmael* 35 In a Sabian Almanac... it is stated: 'They... in honour of the great Lord, the Sun, &c.' *ibid.* XXI. 128/1 It is shippers in general Sabians or Zabians or to speak of a distinct Sabian religion, as older writers do.

Sabianism (sə'bī-āniz'm). Also 9 sabaenism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The religion of the Sabians; chiefly in erroneous use, worship of 'the host of heaven', star-worship. Cf. SABAISM.

1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. V.* I. 194 Sabianism was diffused over Asia by the science of the Chaldeans and the arms of the Assyrians. 1816 G. S. FARRER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 31 Astrology or Sabianism; that is to say, the worship of the Sun, the Moon, and the Host of Heaven. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sci.* 333 Sabaenism, or star-worship.

Sabicu (sə'bikū). A timber tree, *Lysiloma Sabicu*, native of Cuba, the wood of which is greatly valued for its hardness and durability; the wood of this tree. Also *attrib.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 704/1 The valuable hard timber known as Sabicu, Savacu or Savicu wood. *Ibid.*, Sabicu timber is imported... from Cuba. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 682/2 *Acacia formosa* supplies the valuable Cuba timber called sabicu. 1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 588 A number of 5-in. sabicu shifting rollers.

Sabism: see SABAISM.

Sabill, obs. f. SABLE. **Sabin**(e, var. ff. SAVIN.

Sabine (sæ'bin), *a.* and *sb.* *Hist.* [ad. L. *Sabinus* adj. and *sb.*] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Sabines: see *B.*

1697 *Dryden Aeneid* viii. 842 Sabine dames. 1756 C. SMART *tr. Horace*, Sat. i. ix. (1826) II. 75 An old Sabine sorceress. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Il. Ist.* I. 220 The valley of the Hernici... separates the Sabine heights from the group of mountains anciently inhabited by the Volscians. 1908 O. CRAWFORD in *19th Cent.* Jan. 69 Liquor that Horace drank and sang of on his Sabine farm.

B. sb. One of a race of ancient Italy who inhabited the central region of the Apennines.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 61 Tacius kyng of Sabyns was i-slave by assent of Romulus. 1533 *BELLENDEN Liuy* i. iv. (S. T. S.) I. 29 Anc huge nowmer of Sabyns with bare wyffis, barnis, & servandis. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 65 The Sabines... dwell hard by the Veline lakes. 1783 W. GORDON *tr. Liuy's Rom. Hist.* (1823) I. xxxviii. 70 The Sabines fled to the Mountains. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Il. Ist.* I. 46 The Sabines, as it is... conjectured, had a settlement covering the Capitoline and Quirinal Hills.

b. trans. in allusion to the proverb *Sabini quod volunt somniant*, 'the Sabines dream what they will' (Festus).

1620 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 542 Grimsby, which our Saxons, or conceited persons dreaming what they list, and following their own fancies, will have to be so called of one Grime a merchant.

Sabino (sabi'no). [app. altered form of Sp. *sabina* SAVIN.] *a.* The bald or deciduous cypress, *Taxodium distichum* (Treas. Bot., Suppl., 1874). *b.* The Mexican swamp cypress, *Taxodium mucronatum* (Webster Suppl., 1902). *c.* The wood of a species of *Talauma* (Encycl. Brit. XIX. 532/2, 1885).

Sabir: see SAMBUR.

Sable (sæ'b'l), *sb.* *Forms:* *a.* 4 sabyll, 5 sabyll, 5-6 sabyll, 5-7 sabel, 6 sabyll, 7 sabyll, 4- sabel. *b.* 7 cecal. [*n.* *OF.* *sable*, *sabile* *sable* fur, also quasi-*adj.* in *martre sable* ('sable martens') as the name of the animal and its fur, med. L. *sabellum*, *sabellum* *sable* fur, Icel. *safal*, *safali* *sable* (the animal), *sable*-fur, Du. *sabel* *sable*-fur. The *OF.* word was prob. adopted from Slavonic: cf. Russian *соболя*, Polish, Czech *sobol* (Hung. *G. sobel*, Da., Sw. *sobel*), Lith. *sabalas*, Wenc. *czoboly*, the *sable*. See also ZIBELLINE, which represents a Romanic derivative from the same Slavonic word.

The rare 17th c. form *cebal* is of obscure origin; it may possibly be a shortening of one of the Rom. forms cited s.v. ZIBELLINE.]

1. A small carnivorous quadruped, *Mustela zibellina*, nearly allied to the martens, and native of the arctic and sub-arctic regions of Europe and Asia. Also *Russian*, *Siberian* *sable*. In ME. the animal and its fur are called also *martrix sable*, *martryn sable*, after *OF.* *martre sable*.

The American *sable*, *Mustela Americana*, native of the arctic and sub-arctic regions of North America, is now regarded as a geographical variety of the Old World species. The red or Tatar *sable* is the Siberian mink, *Putorius sibiricus*.

1423 *Jas. I Kings* O. clvii. The bugill, draware by his horns grete; The martrix sable, the foyneze, and mony mo. 1453 *A. Rolls of Parli.* V. 504/2 That no knyght... nor no

other fine skins. 1668 CHARLETON *Quenest.* 19 *Mustela Zibellina*,... Cebal, or Sable 1792 Dr. F. CRISTE (1840) II. xvi. 326 They catch sables and foxes. 1897 *Coues Fur Anim.* iii. 95 The Sable is principally trapped during the colder months.

b. Painting. A pencil made of the sable's hair (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

2. The skin or fur of the sable.

14... *LYDG. Life Our Lady* (MS. Bodl. 75, fol. 72 b) Ne martyn sable (*Caxton and other texts* Ne martyn ne sabyll). Was non founde in her garment. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. IV. 20 Item, put in the samyn [gown] seven score of metrikis of the Kingis and pair of sabylls. 1553 *EKEN Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 20 The riche fures called Zibellini, which we call Sables. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 180 Raw silks, exchange'd for sables. 1717 *LOYD M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress Mar* 30 Jan. This lady was in a gown lined and faced with sables. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. vi/2 When we say furs, we should rather say fur, for sable is the only one adopted by ladies of high fashion. (1867 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye* or *So Ill* 211 Mrs. Nowbray's set of sables had cost... seven hundred guineas.)

3. A superior quality of Russian iron, so called from being originally stamped with a sable.

1825 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 12 That kind [of iron] called old sable. 1839 *Use Dict.* Arts 462 Those [siles] made from the Russian iron, known by the name of old sable, called from its mark ccsn, are excellent.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* simple *attrib.*, as *sable-skin*; (made of the hairs of the sable) *sable-brush*, *-pencil*; (used for taking the sable) *sable-trap*; (made of the fur of sable) *sable-coat*, *muff*, *tippet*. Also objective, as *sable-hunter*.

1873 E. SROG *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 2/1 Chinese white may be applied with a fine 'sable-brush'. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. iii. 1. 228 It is common to see a great man sit in his 'sable-coat' in the height of summer. 1779 Dr. F. CRISTE (1840) II. xvi. 336 They were the 'sable-hunters' of Siberia. 1784 *KING Cook's 3rd Voy.* vi. ii. III. 220, I had

le muff. 1811 *Self Instructor* 'sable pencils. 1719 Dr. Foe as curious to see the 'sable-skins. 1882 H. LANSDOWN *Through Siberia* I. 203 A good sable skin fetches from 50s. to £10. 1826 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2202/4 Lost... a 'Sable Typset. 1784 J. BELKNAP in *Papers* (1877) II. 188 We saw... abundance of 'sable-traps, and one bear-trap.

b. Sable-mouse [= *Ger. zobelmus*] = LEMMING. 1699 *SIR P. RYCAUT in Phil. Trans.* XXI. 110 In the Year 1697, these Sable-Mice were first observ'd. 1700 W. KING *Transactions* 81 Sable-Mice... are so fierce and angry that if a stick be held out at them, they will bite it.

Sable (sæ'b'l), *sb.* *2* and *a.* Also 4-5 sabyll(e), 5-6 sabyll. [*a.* F. *sable* *sable* (as heraldic term: in *Godf.* cited only from 15th c.), whence Sp., Pg. *sable*, MDu., Du. *sabel*. The identity of the word with *SABLE sb.* 1 is commonly assumed, though some difficulty is presented by the fact that the fur of the sable, as now known, is not black but brown.

Some have conjectured that it may have been customary to dye sable-fur black (as is now often done with sealskin), perch. in order to heighten its contrast with ermine, with which it was often worn.

The development by which the heraldic term has become a general (poetical or rhetorical) synonym for 'black' is peculiar to English.]

A. sb.

1. *Her.* Black, as one of the heraldic colours; in engraving represented by horizontal and vertical lines crossing each other. Abbreviated *S.*, *Sa.*, *† Sab.*

1352 *Wymere & Wastoure* 157 The thirde banere one bent as of blece white With sexe galeys I see of sable with inn. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 771 His hede and his hals ware... ware fioresched alle in fyne *leur* xii. vi. 602 A shelde alle *leur* of A. iv. xvii. 280 That

Sable,... the colour sables, or blacke, in Blason. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. 175 Changing the tincture of the field of his shield from sable to azure.

2. The colour black; black clothing, also, esp. as a symbol of mourning. *poet.* and *rhetorical*.

1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 281 Now have ye cause to clothe yow in sable. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 372 A Peire of lodes black as Sable Sche tok and heng my necke aboute. 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 20 Their baneris schane with the sone, of silver and sabyll. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 126 There was Pluto. In cloke of grene, his court nsit no sable. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. ii. 242 *Ham.* His Beard was grisly? No. *Hor.* It was, as I have seene it in his life, A Sable Siluer'd. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* II. 262 The King of dykes! than whom no sluice of mud With deeper sable blots the silver flood. 1855 *LONGF. Htaw.* viii. 38 Painted was he with his war-paints... Spots of brown and spots of sable.

† b. Blackness, darkness. Obs.

1503 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 56 The purpore sone... Doing all sable for the hevynnis chace. 1774 *tr. Helvetius' Child of Nature* II. 336 The sable of death was spread upon his face. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 872 Let no man charge me that I mean To clothe in sable every social scene.

3. *pl.* Mourning garments; a snit of black worn as an emblem of grief. *poet.* and *rhetorical*.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 138 Nay then let the Diuel weare blacke, for he have a suite of Sables. 1676 *OTWAY Don Carlos* v. I, You'll find her all in rueful Sables clad. 1795 *Volcor* (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 164 Her gloomy sables change to pink and gold. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lvii, Her little boy sate by her side in pompous new sables. 1867 *Quint.* C. *Castellanie* (1869) 18 The sables she wore were not solely for the dead Ear.

b. fig.

1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francion* I. x Already had the Night worn out neare half her Sables. 1708 *BEVERIDGE Privy. Th.* I. 101 This Hatred... puts on the mournful Sables of Grief and Sorrow. 1746 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 162 Then the earth, disrobed of all her gay attire, must sit in sables, like a disconsolate widow. 1882 *MRS. OLIPHANT Lit. Hist.* Eng. I. 58 Thus Cowper kept on his sables, his melancholy countenance [etc.].

4. A book-name of several species of pyralid moths, esp. of the genera *Botys* and *Ennychia*. 1832 *RENNIE Conspect. Butterfl.* & M. 149 The Wavy-barred Sable (*Ennychia angustalis*). *Ibid.* The Silver-barred Sable (*E. cingulata*).

5. In full *sable antelope*. A large stont-horned antelope, *Hippotragus (Egocerus) niger*, native of South and East Africa, the male of which is of a deep black colour.

1850 R. G. CUNNING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 95/2 An old buck of the sable antelope, the rarest and most beautiful animal in South Africa. 1895 J. G. MILLER *Breach fr. Velt* (1899) 294, I saw the head and horns of a grand sable, looking straight at me. 1900 *GROGAN & SHARP Cape to Cairo* v. I, saw two grand bull sable browsing.

6. *Comb.*, parasynthetic and instrumental, as *sable-bordered*, *-cinctured*, *-coloured*, *-hooded*, *-lettered*, *-robed*, *-spotted*, *-stoled*, *-suited*, *-vested*, *visaged* *adjs.* 1758 *RANSAY Death R. Alexander* i, Thou 'sable-bordered' sheet begone! 1744 *AKENSIDE Pleas.* *Imag.* II. 97 Learning's garb, With formal band, and 'sable-cinctured' gown. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* I. 1. 233 It is beseged with

vain, the learning of the age Unclasp'd the 'sable-tetter u page. 1590 T. MOUNTF. *Silkwormes* 54 Like 'sable-robed Ants. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ.* Art. II. (1863) 104 Walled towers... 'sable-spotted with cannon-courses. 1629 *MURTON*

Hymn. Nativity xxiv. The 'sable-stoled Sorcerers bear his worship Ark. 1590 *GREENE Or. Fur.* (1599) G 3b, Ptochus, put out thy 'sable-suted wreath. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 962 With him Entrom'd Sat 'Sable-vested Night. 1668 *Jerry Devil of Edmonton* ProL 24 The silent 'sable visage night.

B. adj. In 6-7 also sables.

1. *Her.* Of a black colour; black.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. ix. 176 The knyght bare in his sheld three gryffons of gold in sable charbuncle. 160 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 193 In a shield sables, they beare for their armes six Swallows argent. 1875 *FURNUM Maiolica* ix. 79 Pale gules and or, on a fess argent a dog in the act of bounding sable.

2. *gen.* Black. Chiefly *poet.* and *rhetorical*. *a.* Of material objects, persons, animals, etc. Now, as applied to negroes, slightly *jocular*.

1485-1509 in *Grose Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 408 The margent sylver and the notis sabyll. 1508 *DUNBAR Tria Mariti* *Wemen* 447 According to my sable weid I mon haif sad maneris. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb. 81) He apparaild himselfe in armour, colour sables, as mourning for his Mistres. 1595 R. JOHNSON *7 Chauplains* (1608) 72 The wallies [wires] behung with sable mourning clothe. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 29 This Year the English have cause to write with Sable letters in their Almanack... that [etc.]. 1700 *DRYDEN Theodore & Honoria* 272 Last came the Fellon on the Sable Steed. 1769 *SIR W. JONES Palace Fortune* 1835

ed by Poet, 1 ressy.

1690 *R. DOUBLEDAY Mithras & Night* (1699) 50/1 When the middle passage is safely passed and the death-scared sable crowd 'sold and delivered'.

b. Of sky, sea, land, night, and the like.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlv. 2 Aurora did vspring, With cristall ene chasing the cluddis sable. 1586 C. TRESS *PENBROKE Pr.* cxxxix. vi, Doe thou thy best, O secret night, In sable vaile 15

Whose chast Lator *sal. vii. xxx* In humid MILTON *Ce*

Turn forth her silver lining on the night? 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 425 The Night Vryd in her sable Veil forbids the Chace. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, As flashes flame through sable smoke. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* vi, Down the sable flood we glided.

c. Of agencies personified.

1726 *POPE Odys.* xx. 303 Your future thought let sable Fate employ. 1749 *SHOULTER Regicide* iv. ii, Ha! Didst thou say, revenge? Hail, sable pow'r.

d. Of dark-coloured liquids. *rare.*

1791 *COWPER Itad* iv. 58 Quick flowed a sable current from the wound. *Ibid.* xxl. 200 The other as it flew Grazed his right elbow: sprang the sable blood. 1808 *Scott Marm.* vi. *Introd.* 13 They... Caroused in seas of sable beer.

† 3. Monmlf. Obs.

1603 *CHETTEL Eng. Mour.* *Garn.* D 3, Nor doth the silver tear. mourn Wks. 1755 II. i. 167 A long sable elegy. 1780 *COWPER Lett.* 6 Apr. Such a sable state of mind as I labour under.

† Sable, sb. *Obs.* Also 7 sable, 7-8 sabel; and see *SHABLE*. [*Prob.* *a.* Du. or early mod. Ger. *sabel* (later Ger. *sibel*): see *SABRE*.] = *SABRE sb.*

1611 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fight at Sea* Wks. (1650) II. 34/1 Some with Sables, which we call Fauchons, and some with Half pikes. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus Nat. Paradox* III. 50 Stanislas... came with his Sable in his Hand. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 184 They use Muskets, Flows and Arrows, Sables, Javelins; and for their Trumpets they employ great Elephants-teeth. 1682 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1765/1 The Moneys... has on one side a Hand with a naked Sable in it. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Sable*, or *Sabre*.

Sable (sæ'b'l), *sb.* *4* [ad. Pg. *savel*.] An Indian fish; = *HILSA*. Usually *sable-fish*.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *East India Vade M.* II. 151 The *hilsah*, (or *sable fish*) which seems to be mid-way between a mackerel and a salmon... is, perhaps, the richest fish with which any cook is acquainted. 1846 J. T. THOMSON *Hindu Dict.* *Itah*, the *Hilka* or *Sable*. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 34 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) An anadromous shad termed 'Pulla' in the Indus... 'Sable-fish' by the Madrassees... [and] 'Hilsa' or 'Ilisla' in Bengal.

Sable (sæ'b'l), *v.* Chiefly *poet.* [*f.* *SABLE a.*] *trans.* To blacken or darken. Also, to clothe in 'sables'. Now *rare*.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. xxxvi, And sabled all in blacke the shadie skie. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat*, *David's Sin* xxxii. 213 Sepian juice did sink Into his spongy paring, sabling o'er The same. 1766 *POPE Odys.* xx. 103 Airy terrors sable ev'ry dream. 1800 *MOORE Azeeroun* ix, Sabled by the solar beam. Now the fiery clusters team. 1896 *Temple Bar* Sept. 14 She is probably no longer sobbing and sabled.

Hence *Sabled pl. a.*, clad in black.

1804 *Something Odd* II. 88 The sabled gentleman fancies himself struck with the subtlimities of Miss Gervaise.

† Sableize (sæ'b'lize), *v.* *Obs. rare* - *t.* [*f.* *SABLE a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make black.

1611 *DAVIES Soc. Folly*, etc. 237 Some Chroniclers that write of Kingdomes States Do so absurdly sableize my White With Maskes and Enterludes by Day and Night.

Sableness (sæ'b'lness). [*f.* *SABLE a.* + *-NESS*.]

Blackness; *†* mournfulness, gloom.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 123 This was a signe of some sables, of some sadness. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 63 The funereal sables of the far-stretching forests. 1884 G. P. LATHROP *True Nat.* 117 The sable driver subdivided completely into the depths of his sables.

† **Sablère**¹. *Arch. Obs.* [a. F. *sablère*, of obscure origin.] 'A piece of wood as long as a beam but not so thick' (Phillips 1696).

† **Sablère**². *Obs.* [a. F. *sablère* sand-pit, f. *sable* sand; — *L. sabulum*.] A sand-pit or gravel-pit. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Sably (sə'bli), *adv.* [f. *SABLE* a. + -LY².] Darkly, blackly.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 336 The sably snowy swan. 1887 Mrs. C. READE *Maid o' Mill* II. xxxviii. 285 A funeral train streams sably down Ewshot Hill.

Sablyne, variant of *SABLINE* *Obs.*
 † **Sabot** (sə'bɒt). [F. *sabot* (OF. in 13th c. *çabot*, mod. *Picard çabot*) prob. related in some way to *savate* shoe, Pr. *sabata*: see *SABATON*.]

1. A wooden shoe made of a single piece of wood shaped and hollowed out to fit the foot.

1607 R. C[AREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 299 Wooden shoes properly called sabots. 1673 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) 118 A sabot having a great bracelet of beads passed through y^e heel. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to F. Chute* 3 Oct. Two fellows were sweeping it [sc. the Dauphin's bedchamber] and dancing about in sabots to rub the floor. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 18 The ploughmen... have neither sabots nor feet to their stockings. 1846 CUNNINGHAM *Misc. Writ.* (1891) I. 92 Captains in the imperial armies... resumed their sabots and baggy breeches. 1888 Miss BRADTON *Fatal Tris.* I. iv. Two boys in blouses and sabots. *attrib.* 1800 WERNER *Washington* viii. (1877) 62 The Sabot or wooden shod nation, the French.

b. A kind of shoe having a thick wooden sole and 'uppers' of coarse leather.

1840 BARHAM *Inglot. Leg. Ser.* 1. *Bagman's Dog*, He'd a 'dreadnought' coat, and heavy sabots With thick wooden soles turn'd up at the toes. 1879 BERNHARD *Patagonia* iii. 43 [He] would now and then wear a pair of sabots made with the skin of the hind legs of the guanaco.

2. *Mil.* a. A wooden disc attached to a spherical projectile by means of a copper rivet for the purpose of keeping it evenly in place in the bore of the piece when discharged. b. A metal cup fixed by means of metal straps to a conical projectile, to cause it to 'take' the rifling of the gun.

1855 NORTON in *Mech. Mag.* LXII. 88 Expanding self-cleansing sabot for rifle-shoot. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 6) 86 The 'bottoms' or 'sabots' of all naval shells are hollowed out. *Ibid.* 97 Wooden Bottoms, or Sabots. 1866 TENNENT *Story Guns* (1864) 20 The shot, unprotected by a sabot, may have shifted its place. 1866 *Cont. Mag.* Sept. 355 An egg-shaped bullet, its base embedded in a paper sabot, 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions of War* 63 The fulminate which is put in a card-board sabot next the charge.

3. *Mech.* The iron shoe or point of a pile (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 1884); an iron shoe used to protect the end of a file for working metal (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); a cutting armature at the end of a tubular boring-rod.

1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 432 The system of sinking shafts... by means of hollow iron tubes with cutting sabots.

4. A brace connected with the pedal of a harp and used for shortening the string.

1891 in *Century Dict.*

Hence *Saboted ppl.* a., shod with sabots.

1862 SIMMON in *Macmillan*, Mar. 421 The bloused and saboted driver. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 11/2 Colonies of greasy, sabotted Frenchmen. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 27 Mar. 4/3 His blue-bloused and sabotted gendarmes.

† **Sabras**. *Obs.* Also 3 *sabraz*, 5 *saborns*, *sabernace*. [? a. Pr. *sabraz*, p. pp. of *saborar* to season.] A decoction or infusion.

a. 1225 *Anecr.* R. 354 *pe uorge* al *pet he luued* of meies & of druncbes, & drinke bitter *sabraz* uorto akoueren his heale. c. 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 440/1 *Sabrace, sabracia*. c. 1480 *Sloane MS.* 73. li. 211 *Tak* tbi *lether* and *basche* it in this *sabras*. *Ibid.*, That that *sabras* be wth drunken up in to the lether. *Ibid.*, Pourre this *sabrac* al *aboven* the lether.

Sabre (sə'brɛ), *sb.* Also 8 *sabir*, 9 - *U. S. sabir*. [a. F. *sabre* (17th c.), an unexplained alteration of *sable* (Oudin 1640: cf. Sp. *sable*) a. G. *sabel* (now *säbel*), whence *SABLE* sb.³ The ultimate source is prob. to be sought in some Oriental language; forms with initial (s) are found in Hungarian *sabilya* (whence perh. It. *sciabla*, *SHABLE*) and Polish *sabla*; the Russian *сабля* may be from German.]

1. A cavalry sword having a curved blade specially adapted for cutting.

1680 *Orway Orphan* II. iii. 514 With my good Sabir drawn... I clove the Rebel to the Chine. 1697 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 3291/1 The Chief Officers... came with their Sabres in their Hands. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rou. Forest* xii. He received himself the stroke of a sabre on his head. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1899) 41 My companions were well... (CUNTER That French-

1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 91 The Milanese were long since under the rule of the sabre.

2. A cavalry 'unit'; a soldier armed with a sabre. 1869 NAPIER *Pennins. War* (1878) II. 484 General total... 56,239 sabres and bayonets in the field. 1895 Sir E. WOOD *Cavalry in Waterloo Camp*. v. 120 Somerset's Heavy Brigade... Total paper strength 1,220 sabres.

3. An implement used for removing scum from the surface of molten glass.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Percelain & Gl.* 202 Removing with a broad copper sabre any scum that may have formed on the

surface of the glass. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 590 The bucket is skimmed by means of a copper tool called a sabre.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sabre-cut*, -*shaped* adjs.; *sabre-bayonet*, a weapon which can be used either as a sabre or a bayonet; *sabre-bill*, a South American dendrocolapine bird of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*; *sabre-cut*, (a) a blow with a sabre; (b) a cut or scar left by the stroke of a sabre; *sabre-fish*, U.S., the cutlass-fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*; *sabre-wing*, a humming-bird of the genus *Camptyloterus* (and related genera).

1863 T. E. C. *Battlefields of the South* I. 252 Many more were destroyed with the 'sabre-bayonet' when our men closed in upon them. 1859-62 Sir J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Atlas. Nat. Hist.* 319 The Brazilian 'Sabre-bill' (*Xiphorhynchus procirurus*). c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1830) 216 On his wan cheek a 'sabre-cut'. 1828 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 49 Against Justice and Constable, treadmill and stocks, the sabre-cut was a protection. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* II. vii. The Captain... with his sabre-cut cheek. 1843 *Chamb. Encycl. V.* 192/2 The Silvery Hair-tail... is called 'Sabre-fish' in Cuba. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 255 The Cutlass-fish... is known... on the coast of Texas as 'Sabre-fish'. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/2 (Of a part of a plant.) 'Sabre-shaped'. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 423/1 The rostrum [of *Rhynchocinetes*]... is very large, sabre-shaped, and denticulated on both edges. 1895 A. H. COOK *Molluscs* (Camb. Nat. Hist. III.) 236 Lateralis simple, sabre-shaped. 1861 GOULD *Humming-b.* II. pl. 43 *Camptyloterus fampa*, Wedge-tailed 'Sabre-wing'. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 446 The group known as 'Sabre-wings'.

b. *Sabre-toothed lion* or *tigro*, a large extinct feline mammal of the genus *Machairodus*, with long sabre-shaped upper canines. Also *sabre-tooth* a. and *sb.*

1849 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 909/2 The great extinct sabre-toothed tiger. 1880 DAVINIS *Early Man Britain* iii. 57 The great sabre-toothed lion, *Machairodus*. 1895 KATZ *Seven Seas, Ung. iii.* He... pictured the sabre-tooth tiger dragging a man to his lair. *Ibid.* v. Hah he... followed the Sabre-tooth home?

Sabre (sə'brɛ), *v.* [f. *SABRE* sb. Cf. F. *sabrer*.] *trans.* To strike, cut, or wound with a sabre.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 399 And now you send troops to sabre and to bayonet us into a submission to fear and force. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* vi. xii. The people were fired on and sabred. 1875 CLERY *Mm. Tact.* x. (1877) 123 Ponsonby's cavalry... sabred the gunners and stabbed the horses.

absol. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. xiii. (1872) VIII. 50 The Seiditz cavalry went sabring till, for very fatigue, they gave it up.

Hence *Sabrer* [cf. F. *sabreur*], one who cuts down with a sabre.

1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 416 When men and women were massacred at Manchester, did they dream it was love for the sabres, that produced an after compliance with their mandates?

Sabre, obs. f. *SABDUR*, Indian elk.

Sabred (sə'brɛd), *a.* [f. *SABRE* sb. + -ED².] Furnished or armed with a sabre.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1799) IV. 162 An arrangement of sabred Hussars with their fierce-looking mustaches. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/4 There were the Guardsmen, whiskered, mustachio'd, padded, epauletted, sabred. 1893 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (1887) 61 A gentleman most gorgeously uniformed and sabred.

Sabretache (sə'brɛtʃ), *ad.* G. *säbeltasche*, f. *säbel* sabre, *SABLE* sb.² + *tasche* pocket.] A leather satchel suspended on the left side by long straps from the sword-belt of a cavalry officer.

A MS. letter of 1822 has the word in the corrupt form *sabradash*. The Dicts. incorrectly give (sə'brɛtʃ).

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 167 A pouch belt and a sabre-tache. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xv. As strapping a fellow as ever carried a sabretasch. 1858 Sir E. CUST *Ann. Wars* p. viii. The Volume has been so managed that it may not be too much for the pocket, or the sabretasch. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* vii. i. (1872) II. 237 He is witalh a kind of soldier... a man of many sabre-tashes. 1901 *Scotsman* 7 Nov. 5/8 The King has been graciously pleased to approve the abolition of the sabre tache.

† **Sabreur** (sə'brɔr). [Fr.; agent-n. f. *sabrer* to *SABRE*.] One who fights with a sabre; usually applied to a cavalry soldier distinguished rather for bravery than for skill in war.

1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints to Soldier* 77 The bumbler but no less gallant sabreur of New Ross. 1854 BADHAM *Hatfield*. 418 Our expert sabreur rushes to the conflict, and, carefully avoiding the sweep of his opponent's tremendous tail, soon effects his purpose, by stabbing the luckless levitation at all points.

Sabuline (sə'biʊlɪn), *a.* [f. *L. sabul-um* sand; see -INE².] = *SABULOUS*. In recent Dicts.

Sabull, obs. form of *SABLE*.

Sabulose (sə'biʊləs), *a.* [ad. *L. sabulōsus*: see *SABULOUS* and -OSE.]

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1003/3 *Sabulose*, growing in sandy places. 2. = *SABULOUS*. In mod. Dicts.

† **Sabulosity**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. type* **sabulōsitas* -em: see next and -ITY.] Sandiness.

1721 in BAILEY; and in later Dicts.

Sabulous (sə'biʊləs), *a.* [ad. *L. sabulōsus*, f. *sabul-um* sand; see -OUS.] Sandy; consisting of or abounding in sand; arenaceous.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* (1906) 225 The austere conspicuity of the sabulous and stony Deserts. 1670 R. WRIE in *Phil.*

Trans. V. 1076. Water... strained from all sabulous mixture. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 193 The quantity and species of sabulous matter that entered into the texture of the limestone. 1822 G. WOODLEY *Sally Isl.* II. iii. 289 This part of the Island... appears rather to have gained from the sea by these sabulous accumulations. 1881 *Academy* 1 Oct. 252 The author [E. W. White] is terribly fond of long words. To him... plains are sabulous... parrots are psittacs.

b. *Med.* Applied to a granular secretion, esp. in the urinary organs.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 137 The one Water laves a stony Foundation for a Fabrick of Sabulous diseases. 1694 SALMON *Bat's Digest*, (1713) 170/2 It... dissolves any tartarous or sabulous Congregation in the Reins or Ureters. 1866-47 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 3) 1389 Sabulous depositions in the urine are of various characters. 1881 *Trans. Obstetric Soc. Lond.* XXVII. 39 Sabulous matter, mixed with mucus.

c. *Anat.*, applied to the acervulus cerebri, or gritty substance of the pineal body of the brain (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Hence *Sabulousness*, the state or quality of being sabulous. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Saburra** (sə'bʊrɪ). *Med.* [f. *L. saburra* sand, cogn. w. *sabulum*: see prec.] Foul granular matter deposited in the body, esp. in the stomach.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 316 This Medicament... extirpates the Saburra... out of the whole Body. 1772 D. MACBRIDE *Physic* II. 93 The terms *Cacoecyilia* and *Saburra* are used to denote the general accumulation of offensive matters in the alimentary canal. 1824-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 644 The slaty or purplish and granular saburra thrown up from the stomach.

Hence *Saburral a.* [cf. *L. saburralis* consisting of sand], or of belonging to saburra.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 714 An inflammatory fever passing into a saburral fever. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Med. Med.* (1899) 150 The saburral state of the mucous membrane.

† **Saburrate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare = *o*. [f. ppl. stem of *L. saburrare*, f. *saburra*: see *SABURRA*.] To ballast a ship. 1623 in COCKERAM. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Saburation (sə'bʊrɪ'ʃən). *Med.* [ad. mod. *L. saburratio*-em (16th c.), n. of action f. *L. saburrare* (in mod. *L.* sense to treat with sand): see prec.] The application of heated sand to the body; sand-bathing, arenation.

1763 A. SUTHERLAND *Attempts Anc. Med. Doctr.* I. 48 Saburation was a species of Bathing in antient use. The body was buried in sand and exposed to the sun. 1849 FERREIRA *Elem. Nat. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 16. 1860 R. FOWLER *Med. Vocal.*, *Saburation*, the application of hot sand enclosed in a bag or bladder to a part of the body.

Sabylle, obs. form of *SABLE*.

Sac¹. *Old Eng. Law.* Forms: 1 *saca*, 3 *sacha*, *sachō*, 3, 6 *sak*, 2, 4, 7 *sake*, 5, 7 *sack*, (5 *saca*, *sacko*), 7- *sac*. [repr. OE. *saca*, accus. and genit. pl. of *sacu* str. fem., dispute, case at law, litigation, crime (see *SAKE*), as occurring in the 11th c. phrases *saca and sōne habban* (gifu) 'to have (give) sac and soke', *saca and sōne wyrðe*, 'worthy of sac and soke'.

As both words occur in Scandinavian (*Olcel. spk.*, *sōkn*), it is not unlikely that the alliterative formula may be of Danish origin, though it has not actually been found in Scandinavian law-books.]

Properly only in *sac* and *soe* (or *soke*), a modernized form of the expression (see above) used in charters from the reign of Cnut onward to denote certain rights of jurisdiction which by custom belonged to the lord of a manor, and which were specified (along with others) as included in the grant of a manor by the crown.

1020-22. [see INFANGTHIEF]. 1085 *Domesday-bk.* 280 b/1 Si talius habens sacum et socum forisfactore terram suam. [*Ibid.* in many other passages.] 1286 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 135/1 Tenenit predicias villas... cum Sacha & Socha, Thol & Then [etc.]. 1387 *Travels*, *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 95 *Sake*: (a French court justice forfeit on acquittal). c. 1460 *Oswney Reg.* 9 [ir. charter of Hen. I. c. 1130] *Sake* and *soe*, to land and tene, and infangthene. *Ibid.* 10 [explanation of terms] *Sack*... and *soke*... of my lord's... of your meo in your... in fresh... and *sacke*... la Ley 244 The privileged called *Sake* is for a man to have the amercedments of his tenants in his own Court. a 1657 [see INFANGTHIEF]. 1874 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. v. § 47 There existed... side by side with the hundreds and wapentakes, large franchises or liberties in which the jurisdiction... was vested in private hands. The particular rights thus exercised were termed *sac* and *soe*.

Sac² (sək). [a. F. *sac* or ad. *L. saccus* (see *SACK* sb.) in mod. *L.* applications.]

1. *Biol.* Any natural bag-like cavity with its membranous covering in an animal or vegetable organism. a. in animal bodies. *Laryngeal sacs* [mod. *L. sacculi laryngis*], membranous pouches connected with the larynx, for the reception of air.

1741 *Monro Anat. Nerve* (ed. 3) 77 The Lactal Sac... is contracted into a slender... Pipe. 1886 *Lachrymal sac* [see LACHRYMAL a. 2]. 1798 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 205 The castor used in medicine is found in sacs formed behind the kidneys (in the beaver). 1844 *Stearns Ekm.* *Fam.* II. 725 A small spot is discernible upon the yolk, composed of a membranous sac containing fluid matter in which the embryo of the future chick swims. 1851 *Richardson Geol.* viii. 224 In the sea-star, the stomach is a capacious sac. 1854 *Bushman in Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 143 In the monkeys of the old continent there are also laryngeal sacs. 1875 *Houderston Sk. Brit. Ins.* 140 The female beetle makes

a pear-shaped flexible bag of silk, in which she encloses her eggs; the sac is attached to some water weed. 1883 *Revue de l'Enseignement Supérieur*. The air-sacs appended 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* which an embryo is enclosed in cases of extra-uterine pregnancy.

b. in plants.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 173 The embryo has no kind of vascular connexion with the sac that contains it. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* 1. 5 Utricularia, an aquatic species (of Venus's Fly-trap *Dionaea Muscipula*), bears a number of utricles or sacs.

2. *Path.* A pouch formed by the morbid dilatation of a part, the membranous envelope of a hernia, cyst, tumour, etc.

[Cf. *hernial bag* 1736 *s.v.* HERNIAL *a.*]

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 40 In consequence of the distension... a sac or pouch is usually formed, in which the food lodges. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 210 [It (the blood) could be entirely expelled from the aneurismal sac. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 243 The same change follows the repeated tappings of the sacs.

3. *Used occas. for: A bag.*

1869 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* xi. 339 [Among the Hottentots] milk is kept in leathern sacs.

4. *Comb., as sac-bearing, -like adjs.*

1823 *Cath. Househ.* 30 June 13 Sac-bearing spiders. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 186 The hood or sac-like appendage of the head.

Sac: see SACK.

Sac-à-lait, *U. S.* Also sacalai, sacola (*Cent. Dict.*). [Fr.: lit. 'milk bag'; perh. an etymologizing perversion of some Indian word.] A name locally applied to certain fishes of the genera *Pomoxys* and *Fundulus*.

1891 *Comp. Nat. Hist.* 1891. The Crappie... 'Sac-à-lait'... 'lus grandis', is known at Pensacola by the name of 'Sac-à-lait'.

Sacande, obs. pres. pple. of SHAKE *v.*
Sacar, -ing, obs. ff. SAKER², SACRING.

Sacatra (sæ-kātrā), *local U. S.* [Of obscure origin; given in Littre as French.] (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Sacatra*, the name given in Louisiana to the offspring of a griffe and a negress. 1894 GOULD *Dict. Med.*, *Sacatra*, a person of seven-eighths black and one-eighth white blood.

Sacbut, obs. form of SACKBUT.

[[**Saccade** (saka'd). [Fr.] A jerk or jerky movement (in various specific applications).

1777-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Saccade*, in the manege, a jerk or violent check which the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Saccade* (Fr.), strong pressure of a violin bow against the strings, which by forcing them to a level enables the player to produce three or four notes simultaneously. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Saccade*, the involuntary jerking movement in the act of swallowing.

Saccage, **Saccaring**: see SACKAGE, SACRING.

Saccate (sæ-kā't), *a.* [ad. med. L. *saccātus*, *f. saccus* SAC²: see -ATE².]

1. *Bot.* Dilated into the form of a sac.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 19 The constant tendency of the outer series to become saccate at the base, which is not uncommon to the calyx of Cruciferae. 1881 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 237 In the Soapdragon... the lower part of the tube of the corolla becomes dilated on one side, and forms a little bag or sac, it is then termed *saccate* or *gibbous*. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 76 In *Perisporium*, the asci are saccate.

2. = ENCYSTED. So also *Saccated a.*

1846 SMART *Suppl. Saccated*, having the water (from dropsy) encysted. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Saccatus*. 1889 WAGSTAFF *Mayne's Med. Voc.*, *Saccate*, encysted, or contained in a membranous bag; saccated.

Saccawinklee: see SAKAWINKLE.

†**Sacharaceous**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. med. L. *sachar-um* sugar + -ACEOUS.] Containing sugar.

1629 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* vi. 42 In the Stomach the Rheum, converts... any such Sacharaceous Medicines into a corroding Acid.

Saccharate (sæ-kār'it), *sb.* Chem. [f. SACCHAR-IC + -ATE¹.] A salt of saccharic acid.

1815 *Ann. Philos.* V. 265 The objection that the saccharate analyzed might contain some other body besides sugar. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 948 Schober recommended saccharate of lime as an antidote to phenol poisoning.

Saccharate, *a.* rare^{-o}. [f. med. L. *sachar-um* sugar + -ATE².] = next.

1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 in *Treat. Bot.*

Saccharated (sæ-kār'it), *a.* [f. med. L. *sachar-um* sugar + -ATE³ + -ED¹.] Containing or made with sugar; sweetened.

1784 CULLEN in *Bergman's Phys. & Chem. Ess.* I. 319 Saccharated Magnesia. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 323 The saccharated soda immediately occasioned a slight precipitation. 1866 AITKEN *Pract. Med.* II. 61 For... children the saccharated carbonate of iron is most valuable preparation.

Saccharic (sæ-kār'ik), *a.* Chem. [f. med. L. *sachar-um* sugar + -IC. Cf. *f. saccharique.*] *Saccharic acid*: (a) a dibasic acid formed by the action of nitric acid on dextrose; oxalhydric acid; (b) a monobasic acid forming crystalline salts prepared by the action of bases on glucoses. *Saccharic ether*, an ether obtained from saccharic acid.

1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 185 By a chemical analysis, those crystals were found to consist of saccharic acid. 1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* for 1839. 347 Saccharic Acid... was

first noticed by Scheele as being obtained from the action of acids upon mucous bodies, or sugar. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 325 Lactose, when oxidized, yields mucic, saccharic, tartaric, and oxalic acids. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 143 Saccharic ethers.

Saccharide (sæ-kār'oid, -id), *Chem.* [f. med. L. *sachar-um* sugar + -IDE¹.] *a.* 'An ether formed by the combination of saccharose with an acid radical' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). *b.* A compound of sugar with a base.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1856) III. 78 A peculiar body to which he [Gélis] gives the name of saccharide. 1868 WATTS in *Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* XV. 316 By heating dextro-glucose with (organic) acids, compounds are formed... which belong to the class of *Saccharides*.

Sacchariferous (sæ-kār'i-fēr'ous), *a.* [f. med. L. *sachar-um* sugar + -fer bearing + -OUS.] Yielding or containing sugar.

1757 T. BIRCH *Hist. R. Soc.* IV. 380 Mr. Hooke said, that there were several sacchariferous trees mentioned by Piso and some other writers. 1837 The Russian bear's-bree long been known among the *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 47 Fermentation will set in after a time in almost any sacchariferous liquid.

Saccharification (sæ-kār'i-fik'ā-sē-shən), [Nonn of action f. next.] The natural process by which starch and gum become converted into sugar.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 456 The vinous fermentation precedes the saccharification. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts Ser. II.* 12/2 Three principal methods of effecting the saccharification were in use.

Saccharify (sæ-kār'i-fai, sæ-kār'ifai), *v.* [f. med. L. *sachar-um* sugar + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To convert (starch) into sugar.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 456 The best heat for saccharifying starch. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 273 The fluid may... saccharify starch and digest albumin and fibrin.

Hence *Saccharifying vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*). Also *Saccharifier* (see quot.).

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 456 This saccharifying process advances much quicker. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Saccharifier*, an apparatus for treating grain and potatoes by steam under high pressure, for converting the starch into sugar previous to the alcoholic fermentation.

Saccharimeter (sæ-kār'i-mē'tr), [a. F. *saccharimètre*, *f. Gr.* *ἀσάχαρος* (= *ἀσάχαρος*) sugar + *μέτρον* measure: see -METER.

This form... A form of polariscope, an instrument for testing sugars by polarized light.

1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 349 The Saccharimeter of Soleil has the previously described double plate between the two Nicol's prisms. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts Ser. II.* 316/2 A polarising saccharimeter.

Saccharimetry (sæ-kār'i-mē'trī), [ad. F. *saccharimétrie*: cf. *prec.* and -METRY.] = SACCHAROMETRY.

1851 F. KNAFF's *Chem. Technol.* III. 434. 1858 WATTS in *Graham's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 463. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 357 Prof. Landolt's experience in saccharimetry.

Hence *Saccharimetric, -metrical*, pertaining to saccharimetry.

1851 F. KNAFF's *Chem. Technol.* III. 435 The first saccharimetric test was proposed by Barreswill, in the year 1844. 1876 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* II. 215 Influence of the Asparagoe contained in the Sugar Liquors from Beets and Caes oo the Saccharimetric Determination.

Saccharin (sæ-kār'in), *Chem.* [f. med. L. *sachar-um* or Gr. *ἀσάχαρος*, *ἀσάχαρος* sugar + -IN.]

1. The anhydride of saccharic acid. (Discovered and named by Peligot 1880.)

1880 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* Abstr. 232 Saccharin is not a sugar; it does not ferment; it has not a sweet taste.

2. An intensely sweet substance obtained from coal tar, used in minute quantities for sweetening the food or drink of persons to whom sugar is injurious. In non-technical use commonly saccharine (sæ-kār'in).

1885 *Jnl. Soc. Chem. Ind.* 608/1 The inventors [sc. Fahlberg and List] name the new substance 'Saccharine', although it is not related to the class of sugars, but is a derivative of benzoic acid. The scientific name of the substance is benzoisulphimide. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 3 Jan. 93/2 Saccharine is not at present procurable.

Saccharine (sæ-kār'in, -in), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as *prec.* + -INE. Cf. *f. saccharin.*] *A. adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to or of the nature of sugar; characteristic of sugar; sugary.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Saccharine*, belonging to Sugar, sweet like Sugar. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Met.* iv. 31 The lump [of sugar] consisted of very numerous saccharine corpuscles. 1731 *Ausuritus Alimentis* iii. (1733) 23 Maona, which is an essential saccharine Salt, sweating from the Leaves of most Plants. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* i. 2 (1760) 6 The... Saccharine Sweetness of the Malt. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Circles* Wks. (Bohio) I. 132, I am gladdened by...

allowance of sugar, and... he was naturally disgusted at the saccharine excesses of Avis. 1836 BARRING-GOULD *Hehalah* viii. She precipitated herself against a treacle barrel and upset it. A gush of black saccharine matter spread over the floor.

b. *Saccharine fermentation* = SACCHARIFICATION. 1801 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Foucray's Syn. Tables Chem.* xi.

The saccharine fermentation. I first described under this name the... ter. che into sugar.

2. Composed chiefly of sugar; of a plant, containing a large proportion of sugar; also, of urine, containing sugar in excess of what is normal.

Saccharine diabetes, diabetes characterized by excess of saccharine matter in the urine.

1740 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 109 A Saccharine Draught. a 1793 G. WHITE *Sellernie, Observ. Veget.* (1875) 359 All the maples have saccharine juices. 1845 HUBO *Dis. Liver* 257 Albuminous urine and saccharine urine. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 27 This salt has considerable power in checking the formation of sugar in saccharine diabetes. 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 16 In the mashing process the starch of the malt is converted into a saccharine liquid, called wort.

† 3. *Chem.* *Saccharine acid*: oxalic acid. *Obs.* 1784 CULLEN tr. *Bergman's Phys. & Chem. Ess.* I. 31 The residuum consisted of crystallized saccharine acid. 1802 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 103 At first, however, it was called the acid of sugar, or the saccharine acid.

4. Resembling sugar. *a. Geol.* Of rocks: Granular in texture = SACCHAROID *a.*

1833 [see SACCHAROID]. 1854 HOOPER *Himal. Jnl.* I. xvii. 406 Beds of saccharine quartz. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 242 Where they pass through limestone, they sometimes convert it into a white saccharine marble.

b. Bot. Covered with shining grains like those of sugar (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

5. *fig.* Chiefly in playful or sarcastic use: Sweet. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Prudence* Wks. (Bohio) I. 31 The abundant flow of this saccharine element of pleasure in every suburb. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1855) 31 You will be saccharine enough in a few years. 1863 L. W. P. LENOX *Biog. Remin.* I. 179 A saccharine smile beamed upon the royal countenances. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges* I. v. 98 Those sweet, soft, saccharine sylphs. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Feb. 169/2 Too saccharine, is our short judgment on these poems.

B. sb. Saccharine matter, sugar.

1841 CATLIN N. *Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 226 They live... without saccharine and without salt. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 670 Chemical analysis proves that a large amount of saccharine is still wasted.

Hence *Saccharinefish a.*, somewhat saccharine. *Saccharinity*, sweetness.

1857 *Tail's Mag.* XXIV. 6/2 Swedish turnips... being of... its the 1888

Nature XXXVIII. 573/1 A streaky distribution of brine and water or of syrup and water, in which portions of greatest and least salinity or saccharinity are within half a millimetre of one another.

Saccharine: see SACCHARIN 2.

Saccharinic (sæ-kār'i-nik), *a.* Chem. [f. SACCHARIN + -IC.] = SACCHARINIC.

1881 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* Abstr. 149 Saccharin... is the anhydride, C₆H₁₀O₄, of a new acid, C₆H₁₀O₅, which the author [sc. Scheibler] calls saccharinic acid. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 420/2 *Saccharinic acid*.

Saccharite (sæ-kār'it), *Min.* [Named by E. F. Glocker in 1845 (G. *saccharif*), from its resemblance to sugar: *f. Gr.* *ἀσάχαρος*, *ἀσάχαρος* sugar + -ITE.] A granular, massive mineral, at first referred to andesite, but now considered a mixture. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Saccharite*... is found in veins in serpentine, in the chrysoprase mines, near Frankenstein in Silesia. 1864 DANA *Min.* 175 Saccharite resembles a granular feldspar, of a white or greenish-white color.

Saccharize, *v.* rare⁻¹. [Formed as *prec.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To undergo saccharine fermentation.

1764 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* 19 Pcor tastes the liquor; coction long demands, And highest temper ere it saccharize. *Note.* It is hoped the reader will pardon the introduction of the verb saccharize.

Hence *Saccharization*, the conversion (of starch) into sugar.

1902 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict. Suppl.* **Saccharo-** (sæ-kār'o), *comb. form* of Gr. *ἀσάχαρος* sugar, forming compounds (usually written with hyphen) with the sense 'partly saccharine and partly (something else)'; 'containing sugar and (something else)'.
1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 97 Mashing is the operation by which the wort is extracted... from the malt, and whereby a saccharo-mucilaginous extract is made from it. *Ibid.* 401 The saccharo-starchy matter. 1842 R. KANE *Elem. Chem.* (1849) 818 Saccharo-humine and saccharo-humic acid. 1889 *Nature* XXXIX. 433 Saccharocollids. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 407 Saccharo-farinaceous elements.

Saccharoid (sæ-kār'oid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἀσάχαρος* sugar + -OID.]

A. adj. Geol. Having a granular texture resembling that of loaf-sugar. 1833 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 17 Saccharoid gypsum. *Ibid.* 79 Saccharoid, Saccharine. When a stone has a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar. 1833-4 J. PULLIS in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1843) VI. 560/1 Its frequent high state of granular or saccharoid crystallization. 1885 BISTROW tr. *Figuer's World bef. Deluge* ii. 72 Limestone becomes granular and saccharoid—it is changed into marble.

B. sb. Chem. a. (See quot. 1868.) *b.* A saccharine substance.

1858 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Saccharoid*, a name given by Kane to a sweetish substance, probably identical with orcin, produced by the decomposition of Heeren's pseudo-erythrin

Sacerdotal (sēs-ıdō'-tāl), *n.* and *adj.* Also *erron.* -ial. [*n.* *F.* *sacerdotal*, *adj.* *L.* *sacerdōtāl-is*,

2/1 Last Week 6 Sacks of Cocoa-Nuts were seized by a Custom-house Officer, being brought up to Town for so many sacks of Beans. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 442 Of corresponding Prices per Load, Quarter, Sack, and Bushel. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 263 An ancient churl... Went sweating underneath a sack of corn. 1872 RAYMONN *Statist. Mines & Mining* 143, 90 pounds is the weight taken per sack of interior ores.

3. Proverbs and proverbial phrases. † To buy a cat in the sack [cf. F. *acheter chat en sac* Cotgr.]: to buy an article without first inspecting it. To bring, carry (more) sacks to the mill: see MILL sb. 1 b. † To cover oneself with a wet sack [= F. *se couvrir d'un sac mouillé*, 16th c.]: to make vain excuses.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 422 To bye a catte in þo sakke is bot litle charge. 1546 J. Heywood *Prover.* (1867) 47, I promise you an olde sacke axeth much patching. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon* Tim. 3. 10/2 Therefore the Papists cover them selves with a wet sack, when they say [etc.]. c 1591 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 404 Where they alledge we should have beene occasion to caus our sonne follow his father hastilie, they cover themselves therewith with a wet sack.

b. in various similitive phrases.

1426 LYDE. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5127 Swych wer foul & blake of syht Lych to a colyers sack. c 1440 Jacob's *Well* 263 þou faryst as a sacke wyth-oute botome, þere may do-þyng abyde þer-in. 1470-85 MALORV *Arthur* x. xv. 437 Kyng Marke...tumbled adounne out of his sadel to the erthe as a sak. 1885 HALL *Caine Son of Hagar* II. xvi. Tom was drawn wt as a sack to the opposite bank.

d. slang. To give (a person) the sack: to dismiss from employment or office; to trans. to discard, turn off (a lover). So To get the sack: to receive one's dismissal.

The phrase has been current in Fr. from the 17th c.; cf. *On duy a donné son sac*, hee hath his passport given him (said of a servant whom his master hath put away) (Cotgr.). Cf. Du. *ienand den sak geven*, to give one the sack (already in MDu.). den sak krigen, to get the sack.

1845 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 178 You munna split nm me, or I shall get the sack for telling on ye. 1837 DIKENS *Pickwick* xx. I wonder what old Fogg 'ud say if I knew it. I should get the sack, I s'pose—eh? 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Gentle Story* v. The short way would have been...to have requested him immediately to quit the houses; or, as Mr. Gann said, 'to give him the sack at once'. 1901 BRANT *Five Yrs. Tryst* 12 Frivolity and even lightness of conversation were sure to be followed by the sack.

† II. 5. Sackcloth, esp. as the material of penitential or mourning garments. Also, a piece or a garment of sackcloth. Obs.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* I. 538 He aras þa of þære florn and of þam wacan secce þe he lange on-uppan dæg was sittaende. 1840 *Scott's* *Ballad* *Man and Wife* (the Penitential sack).

sak. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan. ix.* 3 To preye and byseche in fastyngis, sac, and ashe. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* 198 This kyngre Erchele... hym clothid in a sake, he put hym-Selfe to Penance. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 231 b/4 His bedde was alle enuyronned with asshes and hayre and with

tin is dead. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-gl.* (1598) H 3 b, Lords...see it straight proclaim'd, That man and beast...For forie daies in sake and ashes fast. c 1620 Z. Bova *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 35 For Silks I will with rugged Sack be clad.

† 6. Some kind of material for ladies' dresses: = SACKING sb. 3. 2. Obs.

1595 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in *Antiquary* XXXII. 37, j pece stro coler sack, xxviii; and viij yeardes checker seckynge, viij. viiij. lte j pece ashe coler seckynge, xxij.

III. attrib. and Comb.

7. a. simple attrib., as sack-band, -harrow, -hoist, -weight; b. objective, as sack-bearer, -maker, -making; in names of mechanical contrivances, as sack-emptier, -holder, -lifter; c. similitive, as sack-formed, -shaped adjs.; sack-like adj. and adv.

c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* xii. 167 Hold ye my mare... Whylst I...lawse the 'sak band. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artich.* H. j. For Salt, Yeast, Candle, and Sack-bands ad. 1850 OGILVIE, 'Sack barrow. 1866 COOPER *The Taurus, Sacarius*, a 'sack-bearer. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 693/2 It is by a 'sack-formed process of the mantle filled with this yellowish matter that the peduncle is first formed. 1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 'Sack Emptier. 1875 *Ibid.*, 'Sack-hoist, an adaptation of the wheel and axle to form a continuous hoist for sacks. 1880 J. W. HILL *Guide Agric. Implements* 463 Combined 'Sack Holder and Barrow. *Ibid.* 469 This Machine is an efficient 'Sack Lifter, Loader, Unloader, and Shooter. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 257 The 'sack-like cases in which the larva resides. 1858 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 71 Sack-like droop bronze pears. 1780 WESTON *Mag.* VIII. Suppl. 730/2 'Sack and sack-maker. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/1 A young woman named Mary Dawson, sack-maker... was found guilty of a robbery from the person. 1839 SOWERBY *Conchol. Man.* 21 The bead... is placed above a 'sack-shaped body. 1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 359/2 The 'sak weyght is sold for xii. marc.

8. Special comb.: sack-bag (see quot.); sack coal, screened coal for delivery in sacks; † sack custom, a toll on sacks of wool; sack-dnodding ppl. a., quasi-arch. [cf. G. *dudelsack* bagpipe], that plays on the bagpipes; sack-filter, a form of filter used in sugar-refining (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † sack gown Sr., a sackcloth garment worn by an offender when doing public penance; sack-pants

U.S., loosely fitting trousers; sack pipe? U.S. [after G. *sackpfeife*], a bagpipe (Cent. Dict.); sack race, a race in which each competitor is enveloped in a sack, the mouth of which is secured round his neck; so sack racing, running; also sack-racer; sack-sailed a. (nonce-word), having sails made of sackcloth; sack-shoot, an inclined plane or trough for delivering sacks to a lower level; sack-tacklo, tackle for hoisting sacks; sack tree (see quot. 1866).

1885 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Wand. Beetle* 10 The 'sack-bag, a sort of canvas bolster, an ever-ready receptacle for items forgotten in packing. 1828 *Westm. Mag.* 3 June 1/3 'Sack coal... has, been kept up to 25. 2d a cwt. a 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. 595 Vt al strangers y' caried any wolles out of this londe, shuld pay xliii. s. iii. d. for a 'sackke custome. 1824 SCOTT *Kedgeunter* let. xi. Stop though, thou 'sack-dodder, son of a whore! 1603 in G. LORIMER *Leaves fr. Bk. West Kirk* vi. 158/1 (in September 1603 Wm. MacMorran, a cobbler, confessed to a grave breach of morals. He was appointed to buy new 'sack gown to stand in at the kirk-door, on Sabbath next. 1865 KAYE *Art. Exp.* II. x. 68 An extra jumper and 'sack-pants for sleeping. 1834 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 30/1 The champion 'sack-racer of the world. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iii. 277 'Sack Running, that is, men tied up in sacks, every part of them being enclosed except their heads. 1834 CHUR. ROSS *Trist. Ballad of Boading Poems* (May 1834) 25/2 The 'sack-sailed boat. 1902 *Westm. Mag.* 5 May 7/3 A 'sack-shoot at the north side of the warehouse. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 140 A granary... with bins... to contain the different sorts of grain which is raised up by the 'sack-tackle. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* Index, 'Sack-tree. 1855 *Trans. Bot. Leturandra*, the Sack-tree of Western India, a tree, now... called *Antiaris acidissima*... It is a gigantic tree... having a strong tough fibrous inner bark... of which the natives... make capital sacks.

Sack (sack), sb. 2. Forms: 6 sak, 6-7 sac, sacke, 6-sack. [a. F. *sac* (in phr. *mettre à sac*), ad. It. *sacco* (= Sp. *saco*, Pg. *saque*), of doubtful origin.

By some scholars it is regarded as identical with *sacco* bag, Sack sb. 1, or as a verbal noun from the derivative verb *saccare*, put in a bag, with reference to the putting up of plunder into bags or sacks. This is possible, but evidence is wanting.]

The action of Sack v. 2; sackage, plundering; esp. in phr. to put to sack, † to put to or onto the sack (obs.). 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 114 Thai gat entres viith in the tounne, and put it to sac. 1567 TURBERV. *Disgrace of Women in Epitaphes*, etc. 61 b, Helen that to viter sack, both Greece and Troie brought. 1577-8 HOLLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 246/1 The said earle of March... coming to the said towne, tooke it, slue all the Englishmen found within it, put their goods to the sacke, and after set the towne on fire. 1581 STWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 141 Graunt not license to thysouldiers to put all to sacke. 1593 BARRET *Theor. Warres* t. ii. 11 Licence graunted to fall vnto the sacke and spoile. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* III. xxviii. 147 Many also of the nobelst cities and townes were put vnto the sacke. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* vi. 75 Before the Sac of Troy, 'twas said and sung up and down the streets. 1777 WATSON *Philist* II (1793) II. xii. 156 He despaired to reduce so strong a place by sack and storm. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. xxxii. Or... call The burghers forth to watch and ward, 'Gainst southern sack and fires to guard. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. L 614 Those inhabitants who had favoured the insurrection expected sack and massacre. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 191 The storm... was a punishment for their impiety and pride during a sack of Troy. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 40 But Memphis was gone, having suffered a hundred sacks and dilapidations.

b. trans. and fig.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 353 Alas sorrow, now thou hast the full sacke of my conquered spirits. 1590 GREENE *New too late Wks.* (Grosart) VIII. 105 Hast thou had the spoile of my virginity, and now wouldst thou have the sacke of my substance?

c. Plundered goods. rare.

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 694 He found the sack and plunder of our house All scatter'd thro' the houses of the town.

Sack (sack), sb. 3. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: a. 6 north. wynn senke, Sr. wyne secke, vyne sekk; b. 6 seck(e); 7. 6 sunke, 6-7 secke, 6- sack. [Early 16th c. wynn sekk, ad. F. *vin sec*, 'dry wine'. Cf. G. *selt*, earlier (17th c.) *sekk*, Du. *sekk*.

Vin sec is given by Sherwood 1632 (but not by Cotgrave 1611-32) as the Fr. equivalent of 'sacke'. According to Littré, *vin sec* meant only 'dry wine' in the current Eng. sense, i. e. wine 'free from sweetness and fruity flavour'; the assumption made in sv. *Selt* and in earlier 'th c. onwards, that it at some time meant 'wine from dried or partially dried grapes'. Some difficulty therefore arises from the fact that *sack* in English, as well as *sekk* in German, was often described as a sweet wine (so already in our earliest quot.), though Shakespeare's mention of 'sack and sugar' shows that it was not always such even in the 16th c. It is possible that before the recorded history of the name begins it had already been extended from the 'dry' wines of a certain class to the whole class, and had afterwards come to be applied esp. to those wines of the class which were originally included. But evidence is wanting. The Sp. *vin seco*, lb. *vin seco*, usually cited by etymologists, appear not to be recognized by the lexicographers of the respective langs.

The form *sack* is not a normal development from the original *sekk*. It may perhaps be explained by the fact that in the 16th c. *sekk* was a provincial form of *Sack sb. 1*; persons who were accustomed to regard 'sekk' as a mispronunciation of *sack* may have applied the supposed correction to the name of the wine. It is not, in the present state of the evidence, probable that there was ever any confusion with the OF. *vin de sac* ('Sacatum, vin de buffet, vin de sac'), in a gloss quoted by Godefroy, OHG. *sacvin* (written *sacvin*), MDu. *sacvijn*, which according to early explana-

tions meant a beverage made by steeping the lees of wine in water, and then straining through a bag.]

1. A general name for a class of white wines formerly imported from Spain and the Canaries.

a. 1536-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 691 Et in vino Claretto et le Wynn senke. 1547 *Salesbury Welsh Dict.*, Seck win, secke. 1558 *Aberdeen Rec.* (1844) I. 311 An bot of wyne seck. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittcott) *Chren. Scot.* (ST. S.) II. 320 Boudous vyne gave v schilling the pynt and vyne seck vij schilling.

β. γ. 1531-2 *Ac. Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 3 It is further enacted... that no Mallemess Romense Sakkes nor others swete Wyne... shalbe railed above xij. d. the gallon. 1542 BOORNE *Dyctory* x. (1870) 255 Also these hote wyne, as malmyse, wyne course, wyne grege, romanyse, romny, seck [etc.]... be not good to drynke with meate. 1555-6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 403 Item, payde in Claret wyne, sacke and sugar... iij. s. xj. d. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch* II. Wks. (Grosart) X. 92 Hau with you for a pottle of burnt Secke. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV* (Qo. 1595) II. iv. 516 If sacke and sugar be a fault, God helpe the wicked. 1601 *Twain*. N. II. iii. 266 I'll go burne some Sacke. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* t. B. Come weele ha some muld Sack. 1609 *See canary wine*: CANARY sb. 7. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S.* xlii. 103 Since the Spanish Sacks haue bene common in our... (etc.)... are of S. gall; your strong 'Sacks are of the Ilands of the Canaries, and of Malligo. 1663 DAVDEN *Wild Gallant* t. i. My Business is to drink my Morning's draught in sack with you. 1685 (see MALAGA). 1769 MRS. RAFFALL *Eng. Househ.* 177/8 165 Grate sugar round your raffall, and serve them up with sack for sauce. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 227 The racy taste of Canary, now commonly called Sack.

b. With qualifying word, chiefly with words indicating the place of production or exportation, as Canary, Malaga, Palm [= Palma], Sherris or Sherry [= Xeres: see SHERRY] sack.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV* (Qo. 1600) iv. iii. 104 A good sherris sacke bath a two fold operation in it. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* t. v. 45 A cup of good sherry Sacke, Malaga, or Canary. 1634 Canary sack (see CANARY sb. 7). c 1660 *New Mad Tom* 51 in *Reck. Ballads* II. 261 A cup of old Malaga Sack. 1680 MORRIS *Eng. Recit.*, Spain (1683) 175 Hence come our Sherry-Sacks. 1725-7 BERKELEY *Quarist* § 151 Men of nice palates have been imposed on... by mead for palm sack. 1756 ROUS *Dict. Trade* s.v. Canaries islands, Palma, is remarkable for its produce of wine, called palm-sack, or Canary.

c. The following passage is often alluded to as a proverbial type of flagrant disproportion, esp. where there is an absurd excess of what is unsubstantial or unimportant over what is solid.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV* (Qo. 1595) II. iv. 592 O monstrous! but one halfepeppardworth of bread to this intolerable deale of sack?

2. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as sack-pot; b. objective, as sack-guzzler; c. instrumental, as sack-sopped adj.; d. spec. in the names of beverages, etc., made with sack, as sack-cream, -mead, -posset, -whay. Also SACK-BUTT.

1665 R. MAY *Accomplishd Cook* (ed. 2) 283 To make a 'Sack Cream. 1769 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 361 Sack cream like butter. 1823 BENTHAM *Memo. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 336 This... the... 1799 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 361 Sack cream like butter. 1823 BENTHAM *Memo. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 336 This... the... above liquor, add a quart of brandy or sack. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* II. iv. Shee composes a 'sack posset well. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 80 To make an Excellent Sack-Posset. Beat fifteen Eggs... then put three quarters of a Pound of White Sugar into a Pint of Canary [etc.]. 1854 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. His genius had been nursed on sack posset, and not on dishes of food. 1857 J. M. ARMYAT *Pottery & Porcelain* (ed. 2) 145 Of the 'sack-roots one at Strawberry Hill was dated 1647. 1893 G. HAEVRY *Let.* & *Sonn. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 345 Thy Claret spittle, And 'sack-sop't miseries of thy Contemptions. 1796 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 619/2 Drink plentifully of small, warm 'Sack-Whey.

Sack (sack), sb. 4. Also 7, 9 sac, 8- sacque. [Cf. G. *französischer sack* (Grimm), Da. *sack*, both applied in the 18th c. to a French fashion of gown then worn by ladies. This, with Peppys' spelling (quot. 1668-9), would seem to indicate adoption from F. *sac*, but the Fr. lexicographers do not recognize the word in this sense.

It is possible that both the senses below, or sense 2 only, may have originated as transferred uses of Sack sb. 1. To place them under that word would however be inconvenient, on account of the marked divergence of application, and the fact that the pseudo-Fr. spelling *sacque* is still frequent in both senses.

Sense 2 is given by M. Heyne (in Grimm) as a modern tailors' use of G. *sack* (also *sackpalette* 'sack' overcoat); but this may possibly be from English.

In the following quot. *sack* may denote some article of clothing, but its sense is obscure, and it is not certain that it is English:—

1390-1 *Earl Deris's Exp.* (Camden) 112 Et eiusdem pipours et thumpours pro vi. sackes de fosyion ex precepto domini, lrs.

1. A loose kind of gown worn by ladies. ? Obs. Also, from the 18th c., an appendage of silk attached to the shoulders of such a dress, and forming a train (see quot. 1882).

(I can tell you) will stirre a Countiers blood, more, then the finest loose Sackes the Ladies vse to be put in. 1634 Sir T.

HERBERT *Travi*, 199 The women [of Macassar, or the Celebes], wear a large long cawle or sack, like net-work, which as a garment hides them wholly. 1668-9 *Perry's Diary* 2 Mar. My wife this day put on first her French gown, called a Sac. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 27 June, The Prince himself, leading Madame l'Ambassadrice de Venise in a green sack with a straw hat. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxvii, I can assure you, my Lady Travi has had a sacque from this

ERAY *Esmond* II. xv, How am I to go trapesing to Kensington in my yellow satin sack before all the fine company? 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, Sac (Sack or Sacque), an old term, still in use, denoting a superfluous, but decorative, piece of a dress material fastened to the shoulders at the back of the gown in wide, loose plaits, and descending to the ground, of such a length as to form a train. The gown itself is always complete without this appendage.

1770 CHATTERTON *Let.* 8 July, Wks. 1803 III. 444 Direct for me at Mrs. Angel's, Sack-maker, Brooke Street, Holborn. 1896 *Daily News* 25 June 6/6 The last two, being children, were attired in pretty old-fashioned sacque frocks.

2. A loose-fitting coat the back of which is not shaped to the figure, but hangs more or less straight from the shoulders. Also attrib.

1847 LONGR. in *Life* (1801) II. 90 In fair weather he wears a brown linen sack. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 33 He

1883 HOWELLS women laughed sacks, which had hairs behind them. back coat is now

rapidly finding its way to the lower social strata. 1896 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 6/5 Sacque jackets divide the honours with capes. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 June 4/2 The sac bolero.. gives size to the slender and veils that of the stout.

Sack (sæk), *v.* 1 [f. SACK sb. 1: cf. L. *saccāre* to strain through a bag (med.L. also to put into a bag), MDu. *sacken* (Du. *sakken*), G. *sacken* to put into a bag.]

1. *trans.* To put into a sack; to pack or store (goods) in sacks. Also with *up*.

1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 250 When the Mele is sacked and ybounde. 1730 *Pilgr. Lyf Mandrake* III. xl. (1869) 256, I sakke as michel sum time as twayne or thre poor men milten wel life here sakkes with. 1520-20 *Evermann* (Greg) 395 In chestes I am locked so fast, Also sacked in bagges. 1710 BETTERTON (J.). Now.. The grist is sack'd, and every sack well bound. 1772 R. GRAVES *Spir. Quixote* (1739) I. 206 The Tinker, however, sacked up his budget, and his companion her bundle. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 505 The pickled wheat is then sacked up and carried to the field in carts. 1845 *Faml. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. 11, 321 It threshes, cleans, and finally sacks the grain. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 321 The ore.. is being sacked for shipment. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 65 The corn would be threshed, dressed, and sacked, nobody knew how.

b. To put (a person) in a sack to be drowned. 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 208/2 Ye said Erle lete sakke hym forthwith, and drowned him in Thamsey. 1530 PALSCR. 696/2 He shall not be hanged, but he shall be sacked and thrown in to Seyne. 1823 BYRON *Juan* vi. civ, A foolish or imprudent act would.. have.. ended in his being.. sack'd, And thrown into the sea. 1836 WILLIS *Summer Cruise in Medit.* xliii. (1862) 257 A Turkish woman was sacked and thrown into the Bosphorus this morning.

c. *Sporting.* To 'bag' (game). 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1833) II. 140 Shot 29 geese and sacked every bird.

2. To heap up in or as in a sack. *Obs.* 1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom.* xv, He, whose heart more hard

1807 E. S. BARNETT *Rising Sun* I. 59 All complained that he sacked the receipts, without letting them touch one farthing. 1830 GALT *Lawrie* T. II. 11. (1849) 47 To sack a

4. To put into a case or sack-like covering. *rare.* 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. xiii. 253 At the corners they placed pillows.. sacked in cloth blue and crimson.

5. *slang.* a. To 'give the sack' to; to dismiss or discharge (a person) from his employment or office. Chiefly *passive.* 1841 in *Cath. News* 3 June (1899) 15/5 He said he had just come from Glasgow, and had been 'sacked'. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 2/1 If.. the solicitor by whom he was employed, had made up his books, he (the plaintiff) would have been 'sacked six months ago'. 1890 'R. HOLBROOK' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 36 The committee ought to be sacked.

b. To beat in a contest. (Cf. SACK *v.* 2) 1820 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1861) I. 275 The terms of defeat or victory.. were called sacking and bagging.. 'I was young Brady that didn't sack him clane.. and went nigh to bog the priest himself in Greek. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1859) I. 72 F. Tennyson says that he and a party of Englishmen fought a cricket match with the crew of the Bellerophon.. and sacked the sailors by 90 runs. 1846 in *Brasenose Ale* 80 The pluckiest crew on Isis stream.. is the one that has sacked the Christ Church Boat, and distanced all the rest.

6. *Lumber-trade.* See quot. 1860 s. v. SACKING *vb.* sb. 1

1860 [see SACKING *vb.* sb. 1]. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 715/1 And thus, wading and 'sacking' logs, the rear crew

Sack (sæk), *v.* 2 Also 6 *S.* *sact.* [f. SACK sb. 2 Cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *saquear*, It. *saccheggiare*.]

1. *trans.* To give over (a city, town, etc.) to plunder by the soldiery of a victorious army; to strip (a person or place) of possessions or goods; to plunder, despoil.

Wks. 1815 I. 76 The plementeous I was shame Their sparkled

Hen. V. 45 The toun was sacked to the grete gayne of the Englishmen. 1563 WINGET *Vincen. Lirin.* To Marie Q. Scottis, Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 5 That all the enemies thairof.. suld nocht mak thame be force and plane violence to sac it, or onyways subdew it. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 5 Spair not to gif thame all ane syse, Quhome ze beleiif the King did sacit. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalyp.* 44 He will be sacked of all his goods or be thrown into prison. 1634 HERWOOD *Maidenh.* *Lost* I. Wks. 1874 I. 111 We sack't the City after nine Moneths siege. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 13 They sack the temples, the gay fields deface. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxi, People.. are flying from the town which is sacked from east to west. 1865 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 295 From Bow to Hyde Park.. there was no parish in which some quiet dwelling had not been sacked by burglars. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xvii. 83 The monastery was sacked by the Danes.

b. said of an inanimate agent.

1591 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 119 Gif fyre may pair buildings sacke, Or bullat heat paine downe. 1847 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xxxviii, When I woke, the flood Whose hand waves that crystal cave had sacked Was ebbing round me.

2. To take as plunder or spoil. *Obs. rare*—1.

1590 tr. P. UBALDINO'S *Disc. conc. Span. Invas.* 21 The Englishmen departed, hauing sacked 22000. duckets of gold.. and 14. coffers of moveables. 1590 GEESE *Never too late* n. Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 155 The seckest not only to sacke mine honour, but to sack my hlood.

Sack, *obs.* form of SAC 1.

Sackage (sæ'kédʒ), *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 6-7 sackage. [a. F. *sackage*, according to Hatzl.-Darm. a verbal noun f. *saccager*: see SACKAGE *v.*]

1. The action, or an act, of sacking (a city, etc.). 1577-87 HOLLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1097/1 For the defense and safeguard of this cite from spoile and sackage. 1593

year immediately following. 1593 *Chron. China* 190 The sackage endured from the 24. of November till the 5. of December. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Ort. Fur.* xxxiii. xlii, Ravenna is in sackage laid. 1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* 386 Some among us, says he, in this city, count from the sackage of the Jews. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, To guard and keep you whole and safe from all The spoil and sackage aim'd at by these rebels.

2. Booty, plunder. *Obs. rare*—1.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxiv. viii. 251 When the sackage therefore was divided and dealt.. himselfe tooke for his share a dumbe boy.

3. **Sackage**, *sackage*, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *saccager*, prob. ad. It. *sa cleggiare*, f. *sacco* SACK sb. 2] *trans.* To put to sack; to plunder.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. vii. 5 b, Their intent was to.. have good means to sackage vs. *Ibid.* xii. 13 b, The houses.. having been twice sackage [orig. *deux fois sackagés*] and spoiled by the Spaniards. 1623 *Priv. Mem.* Sir K. Digby (1628) 28 Before they went out of it they sacked the town. 1662 J. BASSETT *Pope Alex.* VII (1667) 94 They.. set upon the barch [read bank] where the money was, and sackaged all. 1897 A. LOVELL tr. *Theo. not's Trav.* 6 It.. having been.. sackaged and ruined by a Roman Army.

Hence 4. **Sackaging** *vb.* sb. 1. **Sack'cage**, *ment.* 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xiii. 48 b, The sack'cage.. continued 2. daies. *Ibid.* iv. xxvii. 160 The ruins, sack'cage, & desolation of their country. 1594 tr. *Martin's Cong. China* 90 After the sack'cage and burning of so many Provinces.

Sackalever (sækāl'vā). Also *sacoleva*. [ad. It. *sacaleva*. Cf. F. *sacoleve*.] A small lateen-rigged sailing vessel used in the Levant.

1819 T. HORE *Anastasius* (1820) I. xii. 223 Meaning myself to go by land as far as Gallipoli, where the sacoleva was to halt. 1878 TRELAWNY *Shelley* (1887) 83 A Turkish sackalever.

Sackbut (sæ'kbt). Forms: 6-7 *sagbut*, -bot, 6 *sagbut*, *saggebut*, 7 *sagbut*, 6-7 *shagbut* (e), (6 *shakbott*, *shagbush*, 7 -but), 6 *sackbot*, 7 -butt, *sacke-but*, 7 *sacbutt*, 8-9 *sacbut*, 7 -sackbut. [a. F. *sagubute*, earlier *saguboute*, -bottle, etc.; not found as the name of a musical instrument earlier than the latter half of the 15th c., but presumably identical with ONF. *saguboute*, explained in the 14th c. as a lance furnished with 'an iron hook for pulling men off their horses' ('un grau de fer pour les garchons saginier jus de leurs quevaux'). In the modern Norman dialect the word means a squirt. The first element is clearly ONF. *saguer* (= Sp., Pg. *sacar*) to pull, draw (which accounts for all the senses of the compound); the etymology of the second element is obscure; some scholars connect it with *boutler* to push.

The Sp. *sacabuche* (cf. the 16th c. Eng. form *shagbush*), sackbut, also tube used as a pump, and the Pg. *sacabucha*, -buxa, with the same meanings, appear to be corrupt adaptations of the Fr. word. The Pg. word is identical in form with a word meaning a hook for drawing the wad from a gun, regularly f. *sacar* to draw + *bucha*, *buxa*, wad. Pos-

1. An obsolete musical instrument; a bass trumpet with a slide like that of a trombone for altering the pitch.

The word is to most readers known only from its occurrence in Dan. iii, where it is a mistranslation of Aramaic *sabb'ka*, which the LXX and Vulgate render (doubtless correctly) by Gr. *σαμβύκη*, L. *sambuca*, the name of a stringed instrument (see SAMBUCA). Coverdale 1535 (for what reason is not clear) renders the word by *shawmes*, thus taking it to denote a wind instrument; the Geneva translators, accepting this view, seem to have chosen the rendering 'sackbut' on account of its resemblance in sound to the Aramaic word. In this they have been followed by the 'Authorized' (1611) and 'Revised' (1885) Versions.

1533 ELTON *Cat. Metell.* (1539) 51 The entrayles.. be exercised by blowing, either by constraint, or playing on shawmes, or sackbottes. 1538 WRIGHTSLY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 44 And shalmes, sagbuttes, and dromeslows playing also in barges going before him. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Dan. iii. 5 The cornet, trumpet, harpe, sackbut, psalteries, dul-

11. ii. iii. (ed. 5) 249 As he that playes upon a Sagbut by pulling it up and downe alters his tones and tunes. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 3 The sound of a Sackbut or Trumpet, should skip from Concord to Concord. 1675 SHAWWELL *Psyche* I. Wks. 1720 II. 16 Voices, Flagelets, Violins, Cornets, Sackbuts, Hautboys; all joyne in Chorus. 1797 SOUTHEY *Tr. Woman* 108 And shrill were heard the flute, The cornet, sackbut, dulcimer, and lute. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. xxxi, And sackbut deep, and psaltery. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 213 In vision or in trance He heard the solemn sackbut play.

2. b. A player on the sackbut. *Obs.* 1539 Rutland MSS. (1905) IV. 293 To Doctre Lee's shawmes and shagboshes that playt before my Lorde of Solfoke, iij. iij. 1540 in *Pleary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 241 Item, for Pillgrine, sagbut, wages, xli. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 25 Six Sackbuts: Fee le piece, 24. 6. 8.

3. 2. *Roman Antig.* Used to render L. *sambuca*: see SAMBUCA 2. *rare*—1.

1756 HAMPTON *Polybius* (1773) III. 131 These vessels.. carried to the walls certain machines called Sackbuts. Hence 4. **Sackbutter**, a player on the sackbut.

1593 in *Cal. Doc. rel. Scott.* (1888) 347 [Warrant.. to deliver .. a banner.. to the K's five trumpeters, and also to Johannes and Edward], shakbotters.

5. **Sack-butt.** *Obs.* [f. SACK sb. 2 + BUTT sb. 2] A butt of sack.

1608 HERWOOD *2d Pt. Edu.* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 93 Will no man thrust the stave into a sack-butt? 1623 MARKHAM *Eng. Housw.* II. 149 The depth of every Sack-Butt is the four pinks next to the duncheon. 1657 TRAPP *Comm.* *Erra* ix. 6 But he is past grace that is past shame, and can blush no more then a sackbut.

Sackcloth (sæk'klōth). cloth(e), 6 sack(e) cloth(e), saccloth, sack-cloth, 6- sackcloth. [f. SACK sb. 1 + CLOTH.]

1. A coarse textile fabric (now of flax or hemp) used chiefly in the making of hags or sacks and for the wrapping up of bales, etc.; sackings.

1373-4 *Danish Acc. Rolle* (Surtees) 58 In Sekklath emen in villa et in patria, xxvii. 64, 17420 LXXV. *Assembly of Gods* 290 Ceres, the goddess, in a garment of sak clothe.. Embroideryd with shues & sylvelys bent. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cix, Als like ge bene, as.. sak-cloth is wno fyne cremesye. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 64/1 Cek, or cek-cloth, or poke tees 415 Sol. pr ijs. iij. 1548 uasse or sackcloth. 1623 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. iv. (ed. 3) 50 Cloth him temperately, as with a single cloth, of canuase or sack-cloth. 1866 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 6/4 The latest novelty in dress materials is sackcloth.. It is and is in-

itself forms a groundwork for elaborate embroideries.

b. As the material of mourning or penitential garb; also (in contrast with 'purple' or 'gold') as the coarsest possible clothing, indicative of extreme poverty or humility. In *sackcloth and ashes* (Biblical): clothed in sackcloth and having ashes sprinkled on the head as a sign of lamentation or abject penitence. 4. Also with a (cf. SACK sb. 1).

The penitential 'sackcloth' of the Bible (Heb. *seg. Gr.* *σακκος*) was a dark-coloured fabric of goats or camels hair. 1311 *St. Alexius* 191 in Horst. *Alienig. Leg.* (1831) 173 1311 *St. Alexius* 191 in Horst. *Alienig. Leg.* (1831) 173 All hir bodi scho made bare & did upon hir a sekk-clathe. 1566 TROVAT *Matt.* xi. 21 They had repented longe agoon in sack cloth and ashes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxviii. 13 When they were sick, I put on a sack cloth. 1553 EOE *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arab.) 5 He whiche clotheh [sic] an ape in purple, & a king in sack-cloth. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 57, I was in sack-cloth I, now am I clad in gold. And weare such robes, as I my selfe take plesure to behold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 14 And to augment her painefull penance more, .. shee.. next her wrinkled skin rough sack-

cloth wore. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exomf.* 1. Disc. iv. 125 S. Lewis King of France wore sackcloth every day unless sickness hindered. 1725 AVULFEE *Parragon* 47 And being clad in Sackcloth, he was to lie on the Ground, and... Jompeur God's Mercy. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. v. 55 While he groaned and prayed in sackcloth and ashes, his brother... smiled at his remorse. 1829 LYTTON *Deverux* iv. v. I should have gone into a convent and worn sackcloth. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 336 The low and great, Who in their sackcloth or their purple, creep Beneath the summit of the viewless steep. 1885 'H. CONWAY' *Fam. Affair* xxvi. He knew that for all that had befallen she was mourning in mental sackcloth and ashes.

† c. fl. [See CLOTHES.] Garments of sackcloth. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Locking-gl.* (1595) H. 4. He sits him down in sack-clothes, his hands and eyes reared to heaven. d. attrib. and Comb., as sackcloth-bag, -garb, -mourner, -prophecy, etc.; sackcloth-clad adj.

1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 127 The sackcloth-prophecy of the witnesses. *Ibid.* 221 A sackcloth-mourner. *Ibid.* 229 Italy it self had several sackcloth-witnesses. *Ibid.* 232 That famous sackcloth-prophet John Wickliffe. 1812 BROWN *Ch. Har.* u. lxxviii. Ere his sackcloth garb Repentance wear. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. iii. It's ill-leaping now-a-days in a sackcloth-bag. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* viii. (1864) IX. 287 The sackcloth-clad bare-foot friar.

† 2. A material for ladies' dresses. Cf. SACK sb. 1 G. 1577 in Feuilletat *Revels* C. *Ell.* (1905) 156 Sackcloth stripe with silver. (1865: see 1.) Hence Sackcloth as a rare, clad in sackcloth. 1641 BR. HALL *Mischief Faction* Rem. Wks. (1660) 69 To be jovial when God calls to mourning... to glitter when he would have us sackcloth'd and squalid, he hates it to the death. 1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 250 A healthy force of mind utterly incompatible with... the petty solitudes of sackcloth'd abstinence.

Sacked (sækt), a. hence-ud. [f. SACK sb. 1 + -ED.] Wearing a sack.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiv. Gentlemen in wigs, and ladies powdered, patched and sacked.

Sacked (sækt), ppl. a. [f. SACK v. 2 + -ED.] That has been given up to sack; plundered, ravaged.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1740 Who like a late sack'd Island vastlie stood Bare and unpeopled. 1632 LITWIG *Trav.* v. 200 Semblable to that sacked Lacedemon in Sparta. 1697 DRYDEN *Amid* ix. 350 Two large Goblets, which, when old Priam reign'd, My conqu'ring Sire at sack'd Arisba gain'd. 1854 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 239 An old woman... who looked as sacked and ruinous as everything around her.

Sacked Friar: see SACK-FRIAR.

† Sacken, a. Obs. rare. [f. SACK sb. 1 + -EN.] Made of sackcloth. Sacken gown, sark, weed = sack gown: see SACK sb. 1 S.

13. S. Eng. Leg. (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 334/47 Pat was a saken curtil & a pilche also & a blak frocke per-vypon. 1700 BRIT. *Apello* III. No. 20. 212 Sacken bottom'd Beds. 1779 D. GRAHAM *Jocky & Mago's Courtship* Writ. 1853 III. 20 And what can bide the shame, when every body looks to them, w' their saken sarks or gowns on them. 1780 W. FORBES *Dominie* 6 In case they wear the saken-weed For fornication. *Ibid.* 13 He'll get the dud an' saken gown.

Sacker (sækar). [f. SACK v. 2 + -ER.] One who sacks or plunders.

1539 RIGER *Bibl. Schol.* A sacker, *populator, director.* 1824 J. SYMONDS *Tr. Exchipt* Agam. 71 O sacker of Troy town divine! 1907 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* IV. xiv. 265 He made no effort to discourage the sakers of Shawfield's house.

Sacker, variant of SAKER.

Sacket (sæket). Also 5 sacket, 6 sacket, 9 sacket. [a. OF. *saguet*, dim. of *sac* SACK sb. 1; cf. SACHET.]

1. A bag. Obs. exc. dial.

1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 307 A grete sacket full of mony in his hand. 1520 M. NISBET *N. T. Scots* Luke x. 4 Tharfor will ye nocht beir a sacket [Wyl. *schell*], nouthir scrippie, nouthir schonne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xlv. 133 Euerie man of this world baris tua sackettis vith him [viz. one before him containing his neighbour's faults, the other behind containing his own]; see Phaedrus *Fab.* iv. x. 1632 LITWIG *Trav.* x. 449 My Linnen, Letters, and Sacket was lying in my hostery. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. 34 Fill with this Powder a little square Bag or Sacket of Sarsenet. 1834 SMART *Rhymes* 102 (L. D. D.) It was a well-filled weighty sacket.

2. *atlat*, as a term of reproach or abuse: see E. D. D. (Cf. G. *sack* in similar use.)

1868 R. M. FERGUSON *Village Poet* (1897) 155 Ye needna craw, ye sneerin' sacket. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xxi. 'If he ever comes back, the sacket (sackal)!' T'nowhead said to Jess, 'we'll show 'im the door gey quick'.

Sack-friar. Also Sacked Friar. [f. SACK sb. 1 + Cf. MDu. *sackbroder*, G. *sackbruder*, OF. *frere au sac*.] A member of a mendicant order of the 13th and early 14th c., called 'Frates de Penitencia Jesu Christi' or 'de Sacis' (also *Saccati*, *Saccita*, *Saccini*, *Sacci*), who were clothed in sackcloth.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 7462 So ben Augustinus and Cordieres... and eek Sak... 1773 III. 131 I. rect. c. kryfers by a parcel of 1772 PEGGE *Ibid.* 125 Memoir concerning the Sac-Friars, or Frates de Penitencia Jesu Christi, as settled here in England. 1857 C. F. R. PALMER *F. T. Howard* 53 The Order of Sacked Friars was put down in 1307.

Sackful (sækfʊl), sb. [f. SACK sb. 1 + -FUL.] As much as would fill a sack; hence, hyperbolically, a great quantity, large amount.

1484 CANTON *Fables of Esop* v. 1. I have a sak ful of scyences and wyles. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheon* II. viii. § 4 (1622) 257 Not... by the sackful, but by the whole Barnefull.

1623-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *S. Gifty* 1. v. This little ape gets money by the sack-ful. 1653 HOLCOTT *Prophus*, *Goth. Wars* iv. 127 The Enemy fortified the breach with sack-fuls of Sand. 1718 R. FRAUTON in T. EVANS *Life* (1869) 149 A sackful of canting books. 1774 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 1150 Wood... goz about with his sack-fuls of dross, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance. 1832 *Harper's Mag.* July 200 They had there found a number of broken mummies and a large heap of papyri. Of these last they offered him a sackful.

† Sackful, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. SACK sb. 2 + -FUL.] Given to plundering.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 601 Now will I sing the sackful troops Pelasgian Argos held.

Sacking (sækɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1 [f. SACK v. 1 + -ING.] 1. The action of SACK v. 1, in various senses.

1563 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 352 The business that therewas in charging and lading of shippes with haye, sacking of Bisket [etc.]. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 6 To prevent the sacking of the paper. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* XXX. 452 Another frequent and laborious part of the drive is sacking... When the logs have been lodged upon the shore... three or four men seize each log with their cant-dogs and absolutely lift or drag it along the mod and sand a considerable distance. 1887 RAYMOND *Statist. Minis & Mining* 98 Sacking, 41 sacks per ton, 20 days labor, at \$3.

† 2. *cant.* The occupation of a prostitute. Obs.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coesnage* (1592) C. 17 Sackings law, lecherie. *Ibid.* C. 2, in Sacking Law The lawd if it be a woman [is called] a Pandar. 1592 - *Disput.* Ded. A. 2, The sacking and cross-lying lawes, which strumpets vse. *Ibid.* A. 4 b. Why Nan, are you growne so stiffe, to thincke... that your sacking can gaine as much as our foyusing?

Sacking (sækɪŋ), vbl. sb. 2 [f. SACK v. 2 + -ING.] 1. The action of plundering (a city, etc.).

1560 DAVIS in *Seleidan's Comm.* 71 When newes were brought into Spayn of the sacking of Rome. 1658 PENIT. *Conf. vii.* (1657) 177 At the sacking of Jericho the spoils were devoted to the Lord. 1653 H. COGAN in *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 192 Yet for that that he could not keep the cabins from sacking. 1783 JUSTAMOND in *Reynald's Hist. Indies* IV. 184 The sacking of Panama in 1620 by John Morgan the English pirate. 1837 W. IRVING *Cath. Bourneville* I. 223 Sackings, burnings, plunderings, scalpings.

Sacking (sækɪŋ), sb. 3 Also 6 seckynge. [f. SACK sb. 1 + -ING.]

OE. had *sacking* of equivalent formation, occurring with the sense 'bed' (Vulg. *grabatum*) in Mark vi. 55.]

1. A closely woven material of flax, jute, hemp, or similar material, used chiefly in the making of sacks, bags, etc. Also, a piece of such material.

1707 L. RABY in *Hearne Collect.* 14 Sept. (O.H.S.) II. 42 His Horses stand with... Sackings instead of Cloaths. 1753 HAWWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxviii. 406 Sacking of different qualities for bags... is... exported. 1806 *Hull Impres.* Act 62 Such sack shall be made of linen called Sacking. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 165 His dress has always been sacking, his ignorant choice will be of sacking still. 1844 G. DOON *Textile Manuf.* v. 168 The flax fabrics woven in Ireland are chiefly fine and coarse linens, canvas, sacking, and damask. a 1849 *Por. Murders in Rue Morgue* Wks. 1895 III. 70 They were both then lying on the sacking of the bedstead. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/6 There is less doing in ropes... and sackings.

† 2. A material for ladies' dresses. (Cf. SACK sb. 1 G, SACKCLOTH 2.) Obs. rare.

1589 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 72, iii yards & a striped seckynge, lxx. xli. 1595 [see SACK sb. 1 G.]

3. attrib. and Comb., as sacking-cloth, goods-maker; parasynthetic, as sacking-bottomed adj.

1707 *Rec. Baron Court of Stithill* (S.H.S.) 158 To pay 1. 10sh. 8d... for 8 ells of sacking-cloth. c 1710 in *Ashion Soc. Life* Q. Anne I. v. 75 New sacking bottom'd Bedsteads at 11s. a piece. 1780 *Westm. Mag.* Suppl. 730/1 James Allen... Wantage, Berks, sacking-maker. 1797 *Indenture Doncaster* (MS.), George Needham, sacking-manufacturer. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 61 The hops are picked into bins, long, light, wooden frames with sacking bottoms. 1886 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/4 Canvas, and sacking goods meet with a fair sale at firm prices. 1895 Mrs. L. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 185 He was... put to leg-irons, and a convict sacking-coat.

Sackit, variant of SACKET dial.

Sackless (sækles), a. Forms: 1-2 sackleas, 2 sackles, sacklese, 3 sac(c)les, sakeleas, 4-6 sa(c)kles, 4-5 sa(c)keles, (4 saklas, 5 saklake), 6 sakles(s)e, sakelesse, 6-7 sakelesse, sakelesse, 8 sackless, 7-sakeless, 8-sackless. [Late OE. *sactlas* (see SACK and -LESS); perh. after ON. *saklaus* (Sw. *saklūs*, Da. *sagles*). Cf. MDa. *sakheos*. OE. *sackles* occurs as adv. in the sense 'without cause' (gratit. Vulg.) in the Lindisfarne Gospels, John xv. 23. Cf. ON. *saklaus* adv. in the same sense.]

† 1. Secure from accusation or from dispute; unchallenged, unmolested. Obs.

1590 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 14 And gif dis zehered bið from ðen groefa we ge-treawd him & sac-leas in ih we gedocð [Vulg. *et securus vos faciemus*]. a 1667 *Charter of Eastward* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 199 Ioh keðe eu dat Ælfred hamet yselð Gise biðscop his land at Hlyton sackles and clane. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1106, Eadard æþeling be lile ær... was ge faren... þone let se cyng syððan sackles faren. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 91c Oe al dat euerel fere him to, Sackles be let him welden it no. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. x. 13 Turnus... behaldis the cite, Sakles of batle, fere of all sic striffe. 1819 Scott *Travels* xxxiii. Theow and Esne art thou no longer... Folkfree and Sackless art thou in town and from town, in the forest as in the field.

2. Not guilty, innocent. Const. of. Now arch. a 1000 *Laws Ethelred* in. c. 3 (Schmidt, Swerian). Iret his nellan nenne sackless man forwegan ne nenne sacne forhelan. c 1200 *Orman Ded.* 202 He þaff his agghen lif... To

þolemn dæpp o rodetre sackles wipputenn writhite. c 1300 *Cursor* II. 240 And sco vnsoght sackles o sin. a 1352 *Minor Poems* (Hall) ii. 3 Pare slogh 35 many sackles, als it was sene. c 1450 *Strutur Salscheun* 1226 And maye so be thaim slayne sackles y cure was manne. 1535 STEWART *Criv. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 73 Sakles he wes, tha wist weil, of sic thing. 1599 *Nashe Letter* *Staffe* 53 There was... a deale of whin-yards drawne about him, and many sacklesse wrights... run through the tender weambes. 1632 LITWIG *Trav.* III. 122 Const be the hands, that sakelesse Troians slay. 1670 *Deputat. York Castle* (Surtees) 177 As for the bewitching of any of his childreo, shee is sacklesse. 1725 RANSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, They'd smoor the sakeless orphan in her bed. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 385 That you are sackless of this murder who shall testify? 1882 Miss YONGE *Unknown to Hist.* I. 11 Poor Lady she is, in all sooth, if sackless; poorer still if guilty. 1897 W. BEATTY *Secretary* VIII. 62 My father would be sackless of all intent to unake his market out of the misfortunes of his queen.

Abel. a 1225 *Jher.* C. 63 Pe treowe is misleued, & te sakelesse othe bilowen, nor woe of witness. 23... E. E. *Alt. P.* B. 716 Schal synful & sakles suffer al on payne. 24... *Goff. Atard.* (Galba) 950 se childer of irrael, listens me, pat has his sakles slayne. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvi. 46 Thy sklander sakles, & thay suspectit.

b. Sc. and north. dial. Innocent of wrong intent, guileless, simple; also, of a thing, harmless. Hence, in disparaging sense, feeble-minded; lacking energy, dispirited. (Cf. INNOCENT a. 3, 5 b.)

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* II. 31t thought thou [the nightingale] sees not, sillie, sakles thing! The piercing pyks brods at thy bony breast. 1804 R. COTTER *Poetry* I. 278 Ill fated Du l... December's snaw, Fell sakless at thy side. 1847 E. BROOME *Wuthering Heights* xxii, 'It looks melancholy, does it oot, Ellen?' 'Yes,' I observed, 'about as starved and sackless as you—your cheeks are bloodless.' 1852 [C. C. ROBINSON] *Leeds Dial. Gloss.* s.v. A poor sackless feal = fool. 1872 J. HARTLEY *Yorkshire Ditties* Ser. 1, St Shool!..ax him if he knows who's writing that is? An' he'll luk at it as sackless as if he did not know it wor his own.

† 3. Of an accusation or penalty: Having no just cause; brought against or inflicted on an innocent person. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 4625 Pi sceoles scam wel it is kyd. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* vi. 215 The sakless slaughter of hir, blith and brycht. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. vii. 14 Wrangously put to deid for cryme sakles. 1595 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 415 I denounce... all the committaris of the said sakless murthurs. 1578 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 2 Quhat murthir & oppression, Quhat sakless slaughter.

Hence † Sacklessly adv., innocently, without just cause.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 11565 Aod vtevit mani barntem Did he sackless o lif. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 316-5 Sacklessly, *incautibilliter*. 1525 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 427 How our Sovereine Lordis trew legies... an sakless pat murdris, part slane. 1535 STEWART *Criv. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 203 Wallace... Quhill saklessle of ony gilt or cryme... sufferis he the deid. a 1578 LYONSAY (Pitcottie) *Charm. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 212 He was bruted behind his lack saklessle. c 1665-7 in *St. Brig.* (Woodrow Soc.) I. 352 Because of my carriage towards her, who suffered sacklessly for his cause.

Sacket (sækɪt), rare. [f. SACK sb. 1 + -LET.] A little sack.

1844 *Tyrer* *Crack of G.* xxvi, Bridget... had made one of its [i.e. a glove's] fingers into a very tiny little leather sacket. 1847 R. HILL in *Gosse Nat. Jamaica* (1851) 465 The cutting just disclosed the uppermost of the blood-cells, but nothing of the sackets that contained the hony.

Sacky (sækɪ), a. [f. SACK sb. 1 + -Y.] Of a garment: Hanging more or less loosely from the shoulders; not fitted to the waist.

1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmante* 51 A sacky frock-coat. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 25 Apr. 5/4 In the... dust coat the straighter and more sacky cuts will still predominate.

† Sacklactic (sæklerɪk), a. Chem. Obs. Also sac(c)hiactic = SACCHOLACTIC. So † Sacklactate = SACCHOLACTATE.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philis.* I. App. (Amer. ed.) 512 The sacklactic and the lactic acid. 1802 *Proc. New Chem. Nomencl.* 57 Sack-lactic radical. 1862 Sacklactate [see SACCHOLACTATE]. 1897 *Spl. Soc. Lex.* *Sacklactate*, *Sacklactat acid*.

Sacola, variant form of SAC-À-LAIT. Cf. S.

Sacoleva: see SACROLEVA.

Saque: see SACK sb. 1 Sacra, pl. of SACRUM.

Sacrad (sækrəd), adv. [f. SACRUM + -AD; see DEXTRAD.] Term proposed by Barclay for: Towards the sacrum, or the lower part of the body.

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 Sacrad will signify towards the sacral aspect. 1808 - *Muscular Motions* 315 If rotatory motions were to be admitted immediately sacrad and atlantal of the atlas. 1814 WISHART in *Scarpa's Treat. Hernia* i. 25 A little lower than [i.e. the] Sacrad of the ring it is attached to the spine.

Sacrifice, -ies, -ise, obs. forms of SACRIFICE.

Sacraire, variant of SACRARY Obs.

Sacrait, obs. Sc. form of SACRIT.

Sacral (sækrəl), a. 1 Anat. [ad. mod. L. *sacralis*, f. SACRUM + -AL.] Pertaining to the sacrum.

1767 GOSCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 423 Pain in the groins, *fract.* and sacral region. 1827 ARBERNETHY *Trav.* II. 121 Disease had taken place in the bone... and had affected the sacral nerves. 1872 MIVART *Elin. Anat.* 27 Five or six sacral vertebrae coalesce to form the sacrum.

b. Used by Barclay for: Belonging to the lower part of the body. (Cf. SACRAD.)

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 120 Instead of the words *Superior* and *Inferior*, I would therefore propose *Atlantal* and *Sacral*. 1808 - *Muscular Motions* p. 23. An aspect... towards the region where the sacrum is situated [is] *sacral*. 1814 WISHART in *Scarpa's Treat. Hernia* i. 25

The superior one [i.e. portion of the external oblique] is larger than the inferior [note SACRAL] portion.

C. quasi-sb. = *sacral vertebra*.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* 1. 200 In the... ligaments the pleuropophyses of the first caudal

iv. 208 These sacral... the whole sacral mass.

Sacral (sā'krāl), *a.* ² *Anthropology*. [*f.* L. *sacr-um* sacred thing, rite, etc. (neut. sing. of *sacer* sacred) + *-al*. Cf. G. *sacral*.] Of or pertaining to sacred rites and observances.

language; EVANS in Port. Shr. ed. 1. 415 The arms... possibly... have been in use for this sacral purpose [i.e. trial by battle].

Sacralege, obs. form of **SACRILEGE**.

|| **Sacralgia** (sā'krāldjā). *Path.* [mod.L., *f.* SACR-UM + Gr. *algos* pain.] Pain in the sacrum. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Sacrament (sā'krāmēt), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 sacrament, (*pl.* 2 sacraments, 3 sacra-, sacramenz, 4 sacramens), 4 sakermante, 5 sacramen, sacramint, sakyr-, sacramunt, 5-6 sacraments, 2- sacrament. [*a.* *f.* sacrament (12th c. in Hatzl. Darm.), ad L. *sacramentum* (whence the Fr. popular form *serment* oath), *f.* *sacrare* to consecrate, set apart religiously, to secure by a religious sanction, *f.* *sacr-*, *sacer* holy, dedicated, set apart: see **SACRED** *a.*

In accordance with the functions of the suffix *-mentum* (see *-ment*), the etymological sense of L. *sacramentum* would be either (1) a result of consecration, or (2) a means of consecrating, dedicating, or securing by a religious sanction. The latter of these notions is that which seems to be present in the classical uses of the word:

μυστήριον MYSTERY¹. This use is evidently not based on either of the specific applications above mentioned, but is the result of a recourse to the etymological meaning. In early Christian language *sacramentum* and the synonymous *μυστήριον* were applied indiscriminately to any ritual observance of the Church, or to any spiritually symbolic act or object; but they were also often applied in an eminent sense to the two most important observances, baptism and the Lord's Supper or Eucharist. For the later history of the use, see below in sense 1.]

1. *Ecll.* Used as the common name for certain solemn ceremonies or religious acts belonging to the institutions of the Christian church.

The English use before the Reformation adopts the enumeration of seven sacraments (believed to have been first formulated by Peter Lombard in the 12th c.; the same list is recognized in the Eastern Church): viz., Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Order, Matrimony. As late as the 14th c., however, there were still traces in English... of the... of the word formerly current; while... as eminently entitled... more general sense to certain other rites (see quot. c. 1315). From the 16th c., Protestants generally have recognized two sacraments only, viz. baptism and the Lord's Supper.

The formal definition of *sacrament* depends on the answer to the question what is the distinctive feature common to the seven or to the two 'sacraments', on account of which they form a separate class from all other observances. Those who accept the number seven, and many of those who admit only two sacraments, say that the sacraments differ from other rites in being channels by which supernatural grace is imparted. By those Protestants who deny that baptism and the Lord's Supper in themselves convey supernatural... from other sacrament by Christ ainable by

By some of the English Puritans and Nonconformists, the word was avoided as being associated with opinions re-... the usual term applied by

Supper was *ordiance*. sacraments be me sacre'd in 125 *Ancr. R.* 268 Al pet holi

cherche sacremens Pet tokeneb holi bynges, As hali water, and haly bred, list, and belyngynges To leste; And of alle ober sacramens pes seuene beþ ge greste. 1340 *Ayemb.* 14 Pe zeve sacramens pet byþe holi cherche. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 75 Marriage is a ful grete sacrament. c. 1460 *Wisdom* 1115 In Macro Plays 72 And now ye be reformyde by þe sakyrment of penance. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 1400... sacrament of matrimony.

VIII. 491 A pesilence... llege, causyng moche peple to dye as sodenly as madde men withoute the sacramentes of the church. 1509 *Fisher Men*, VII. Wks. (1876) 273 The true byleue that he had in god, in his cherche & in the sacramentes therof, whiche he receyved all with meruaylous deuotion, namely in the sacrament of penance, the sacrament of the auter, & the sacrament of anelyng. 1604 *Dk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, Q. What meanest thou by this word Sacrament? A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us [etc.].

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* 1. § 198 [They suffered] the Sacraments themselves to be administered where the people had most mind to receive them. 1657 *Penit. Conf.* iv. 49 The Sacrament of Penance will supply all other defects. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 416 The fact of a parishioner dying without the Sacraments through his fault is terrible to him.

b. In sacrament: sacramentally. *rare*.

1628 R. Field, *Of the Church* 111. App. 205 The crucified body of Christ thy sonne, which is here present in mystery, and sacrament.

2. *spec. (with the)*. The Lord's Supper, Eucharist or Holy Communion. Often called the sacrament of the altar, the Blessed Sacrament, and (esp. formerly) the Holy Sacrament. *Phr.* To receive, take the sacrament, to communicate.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Al þe deofles strenceð melteð þurh þe grace of þe holi sacrament... þet ge isecð ase ofte ase þe preost messes & sacreð þe metenes hearn. Jesu. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1018 þe folk þat to þe preste went For to receyve þe sacrament. a. 1310 HAMPOLE *Platler* vi. 1 Communynge of sacrament of þe auter. 1340 *Ayemb.* 14 þe sacrament of þe wyfde. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 231 He ordeynede... þat þe grayel and þe ofortorie schulde he iseiðe to fore þe sacrament [orig. ante sacrificium]. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 339 He had a gude frend, a preste, þat said a mes for hym and ofred þe sacrament for hym. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 86 Anis in the 3eir to tak the sacrament. 1509 *Fisher Men*, VII. Wks. (1876) 273 The sacrament of the auter he receyved at myd-ent, & agayne vpon eester day. 1534 *More Treat. Passion* Wks. 1337-2 Onelye this blessed sacrament is called and knowne by the name of sacrament alone. 1610 R. FIELD *Of the Church* App. to 4 bks. 1. 34 The true presence of Christis body & blood in the blessed Sacrament. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* 1. § 199 The obliging all persons to come up to those rails to receive the Sacrament. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. viii. They never had a quiet night's rest, for getting up in the morning to early sacraments. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ain. Rep.* II. 202 They received the sacrament weekly. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) IV. 136 A courageous priest... at the hazard of his life, often administered to her the Sacrament.

b. The consecrated elements, esp. the bread or Host.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Ut of churche þurle ne holde ge none tale mid none monne, agh bereð wurdscipe þerto, uor þe... he auter, whiche is whight and 1419 in S. Bentley *Excerpt*.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 216 The people never behold the blessed Sacrament, but they bow their face to the ground.

c. To take or receive the sacrament (to do something, or upon a matter): to receive Holy Communion as a confirmation of one's word.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 28 Ten thousand French haue tane the Sacrament, To ryue their dangerous Artillerie Vpon no Christian soule but English Talbot. 1594 - *Rich. III.* i. iv. 208. 1601 - *Al's Well* iv. iii. 156 He take the Sacrament on't. 1681 *Trial's College* 65 *Mr. Lum.* I will take the Sacrament upon it, what I say is true. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Ref.* (1857) II. 191 The Irish under col. Clifford had took the sacrament to fight it out to the last man. 1749 *Fielding Tent Jones* ii. vi. Now with-

will ye upon oath, Help us against the Norman? *Norcan.* With good will; Yea, take the Sacrament upon it, King.

+ d. used in oaths. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 41 Ane fleschour swoir he the sacrament, And he Christis blud maist innocent, Nevir fatter flesch saw man with E. 1593 *New Custom* i. ii. Sacrament of God, who hath heard suche a knave? 1575 *Gamm. Gurlon* i. iii. 27 Gogs sacrament, I would she had lost tharte out of her bellie!

3. In widened application: a. Something likened to the recognized sacraments, as having a sacred character or function; a sacred seal set upon some part of man's life; the pledge of a covenant between God and man.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Platler* xvii. 1 þis psalme contens þe sacrament of all chosen men. 1399 GOWER *Praise of Peace* 309 The pes is as it were a sacrament To fore the god. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Common Prayer & Sacram.* 146 h. And so was circumcision a sacrament, whiche preached unto the out-ward senses the inward cutting away of the foreskyn of the harte, and sealed and made sure in the hartes of the circumcised, the promise of god. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 42 Hereunto the Lord addeth the Rainbow, a new Sacrament, to seale his mercifull Covenant with the earth, not to drowne the same any more. 1679 CROWNE *Amhit. Statesman* iv. 65 Nature gives man a Sacrament In his own blood, never to hurt a woman. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 243 Economy is a high, humane office, a sacrament, when its aim is grand. 1899 W. R. INCE *Chr. Myst.* vii. 258 To the true mystic, life itself is a sacrament.

b. A type, token, sign, or symbol. *Const. of.*

Derived from t... sign of grace... the word a gener... are included.

1534 *More Treat. Passion* Wks. 1331- For they make theym wene, that... it is none other but a bare sacrament onelye, that is to wyte a token, a figure, a sygne or memoriall of his bodye and hys bloude crucified and shed. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Repair*, Ch. 85 The Temple... was a figure, a Sacrament, or a signification of Christe. 1660 JEN. TAYLOR

Worthy Communicant i. § 3. 61 When Jonathan shot his arrows beyond the boys, he then thy a sacrament sent salvation unto David. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxvii. (1876) 486 This second death is never set forth as a sacrament of immortality. 1904 A. R. WHITHAM *Epiet. Consolations* vii. 87 Doubtless also those mysterious contents of the inner sanctuary... were copies of heavenly realities... signs and sacraments they must have been of God's mercy and justice.

c. A mystery; something secret or having a secret meaning. [After L. *sacramentum*, used by Tertullian and in the Old Latin and Vulgate Bibles as a rendering of *μυστήριον*.]

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 30 This sacrament, or hid trewthe [*Vulg. sacramentum hoc*]. — 1 *Tim.* iii. 16 And opynly it is a greet sacrament of pite. 1388 - *Rev.* i. 20 The sacrament [*1382 mysterie, or priuieye*] of the seuene steris, c. 1400 tr. *Secrete Secret*, Gov. Lordsh. 51 God... make cleer þoure vnderstondynge to persayue þe sacrament of his science. a. 1600 HOOKER *Frag. on Sacraments in Ecll.* Pol. (1888) II. 550 In a word Sacraments are God's secrets, discovered to none but his own people. 1607 TORSSELL *Four's Beasts* Ep. Ded. A. 4, Seeing God hath used them as Sacraments or Mysteries to containe his will. 1867 MARKING in *Err. Relig.* & *Lit.* II. 362 All the words of Scripture are so many sacraments (or mysteries).

4. An oath or solemn engagement, esp. one which is ratified by a rite. (Chiefly as a Latinism.)

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* l. vi. (Skeat) l. 165 This... have I said for no harme, ne malice of tho persones, but onely for trouth of my sacrament in my leigeance. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 703 Here I aske you herely þat ye may bet here, With a solemne sacrament on þis sure gode, All þe forward to fulfill, þat ye first made. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* viii. xviii. (1494) Diu. He dyd varye From his promyse made by

ordele, or by bloody fight. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* 1. 1. Wks. (1616) 693 Nothing wantis, then, But that we take a solemne sacrament, To strengthen our designe. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 25 Nor are the deepest sacraments or desperate imprecations of any force to perswade where reason only, and necessary mediums must induce. 1752 *Young Brothers* ii. i. Those whom I swore, before they parted hence, In dreadful sacraments of wine and blood, To bring hack such reports, as shoud destroy him. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* (1819) l. 78 An infant at whose baptism she [as sponsor] had taken a sacrament to sustain and instruct in the best manner she was able. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 609 Bound by no sacrament of military obedience to the state. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* 1. 7 Have not the young flowers been content, Plucked ere their buds could blow, To seal our sacrament?

5. *Roman Law*. The *sacramentum* or pledge which each of the parties deposited or became bound for before beginning a suit.

1830 MURHEAN *Gaius* iv. § 12 The procedure in those *legis actiones* was in one or other of five modes,—by sacrament, by petition for a judge [etc.]. 1886 - in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 682/1 He required sureties from the parties for the

1. sacrament-box, a pyx; 2 sacrament-cloth, a cloth or veil for covering the pyx; 3 sacrament-house, a tabernacle; sacrament-money, the alms collected at Holy Communion, formerly used as a fund for poor-relief; Sacrament Sunday, the Sunday on which the Lord's Supper is celebrated (in Scotland formerly only once or twice a year).

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 112 On þe morn she went vnto þe preste, and askid of hym how many hostis war in þe sacrament-box in þe kirk. 1535-6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 360 Item, flor dressing of ij sacrament Clothes. 1823 ROSE *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 266 When the cup itself was cast the

This... 'eir of... n the... they gland... 1860

that fund... this venerable... vi. (1847) 121

Sunday, 261... Sunday at Manlin, 1897-1898

MACLAREN... on Sacrament... in 14th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iii. 141 notes a discovery of a design to have poisoned his Majesty in the sacrament wine on Christmas day.

Sacrament (sā'krāmēt), *v.* *rare*. [*ad med. L. sacrament-are* to bind by an oath, *f. sacramentum* SACRAMENT *sb.* Cf. Sp. Pg. *sacramental*.]

1. *trans.* To bind by an oath or solemn engagement. *Const.* to or + to do, also against.

Frequent in Sydney Smith. 1621-31 LAUN *Serm.* (1847) 55 When desperate men have sacramented themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver. 1804 SVO. SMITH *Serm.* II. 218 A nation of free men, sacramented together. 1834 EMERSON in *Corr. Carlyle* & E. (1883) l. iii. 34 A friend of mine and of yours remarked, 'that people were not here as in England sacramented to organized schools of opinion, but were a far more convertible audience'. 1860 - *Cond. Life* vii. 160 All those who are... by many an oath of the beard, sacramented to you.

2. To make sacred, consecrate.

Sacrament!

F. sacramental (now *sacramental*) or ad. late L. *sacramentalis*, f. *sacrament-um*: see SACRAMENT and -AL.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a sacrament of the Church.

1490 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 302 In this gostly mete and sacramental commoracioun of oure lord Jesu. 1451 *CANGRAVE Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 25 In the time of baptising, when be principal sacramental wordes wer said. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 Penance, bothe sacramental, whiche is secrete, and also solemne or open penance. 1532 *MORE Confort. Tindale Wks.* 384/1 What meaoeth he other then that...we bee borne againe by the sacramental water and the sacramental worde? 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 2 To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward forme, which forme sacramental elements receive from sacramental words. 1643 *MILTON Divorce Pref.* Wks. 1851 IV. 16 Afterwards it was brought so Sacramental, that no adultery or desertion could dissolve it. 1737 *WATER-LANO Rev. Doctr. Eucharist* v. 136 But as there is a Sacramental Feeding and a Spiritual Feeding; and as the Spiritual is the nobler of the two [etc.]. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Myst.* vii. 255 There are three requisites...for the validity of a sacramental act.

b. *transf.* with reference to non-Christian religions rites.

1851 D. WILSON *Archaeol. Scot.* i. v. 102 The petty persecutions with which the natives sought to revenge the destruction of their sacramental stone. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 137/2 Mystic sacrifices of this sacramental type prevailed also among the heathen Semites.

c. *fig.*

1874 *GEO. ELIOT Coll. Breakf. P.* 582 The sacramental rites of fellowship in common woe. 1877 *DOWDEN Stud. Lit.* (1890) 246 The little action of laying her head upon her father's knee was endowed with sacramental efficacy.

d. *spec.* Pertaining to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Sacramental bread or wyne. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* v. x. (1718) 285 Daily fed With sacred wine, and sacramental bread. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* iii. 11. (1739) 472 It was their Office to deliver the Sacramental Elements...to the People. 1827 in *Hagard's Eccl. Rep.* II. 32 Any the smallest portion of the sacramental alms collected at Queen Square Chapel within my parish. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 181 The laws which instituted the Sacramental Test were passed without the smallest difficulty. 1882 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 274 Sacramental safe of Götland marble. 1893 *Chambers' Bk. Days* I. 732/1 A person came to my father (a clergyman) and asked him for a 'sacramental shilling'—i.e. one out of the alms collected at the Holy Communion, to be made into a ring and worn as a cure for epilepsy.

e. Of religious doctrine and the like: Based upon the sacraments; characterized by insistence upon the importance of the sacraments.

1871 [see SACRAMENTAL a. 2]. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil Gt.* x. 116 There is no doubt that he held sacramental doctrine. 1898 *ILLINGWORTH Div. Immanence* vi. 142 The religion of the Incarnation...was essentially and fundamentally sacramental.

f. Applied, in Scotland, to communicants.

1818 *CHALMERS in Hanna Mem.* (1850) II. 198, I cannot leave Glasgow till Tuesday, owing to my having to meet a few more sacramental people on Monday.

2. Of the nature of, relating to, or expressed by an outward sign or symbol (see SACRAMENT 3 b).

1534 *MORE Treat. Passion Wks.* 133/2 The very natural bodye and bloude of Christ in the forme of breade and wyne, be bothe sacramental syneges, because they sygnifye and also sacramental thinges because they be sygnified. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xl. § 3 That Ceremonies, Characters, and Charms doe worke, not by any Tactile or Sacramental contract with euill spirits, but [etc.]. 1653 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year, Winter* xii. 155 Though I cannot think that Nature was so sacramental, as to point out the holy and mysterious Trinity by the triangle of the heart. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 221 Their whole Camp was but one living and moving Sacramental Image of Christ and his Body. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 397 Eck explained the sacrifice as merely a sacramental sign, in remembrance of that which was offered up on the cross. 1874 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I. vii. 167 In a further stage the land becomes the sacramental tie of all public relations.

3. Of an oath, obligation, etc.: Particularly sacred; ratified by a religious sanction.

In quots. 1460 and 1644 the reference may be to an oath confirmed by the taking of the sacrament (see SACRAMENT 2 c).

1460 *CANGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 250 In this Parlement the lordes desired of the King to take his sacramental oth

Nunism. iii. 78 Contrary to the most Sacramental Obligations. 1892 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* xxvii. The fulfilment of her father's lifelong ambition about this library was a sacramental obligation for Romola.

f. b. 'Sworn': pledged as if by an oath. *Obs.* 1665 *GLANVILL Def. Van. Dogm.* 79 Depriving themselves...of their Liberty in Philosophy by a sacramental adherence to an Heathen Authority.

c. ? Bound by a soldier's oath (with secondary allusion to sense 1). *poet. nonce-use.*

1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 349 He...trains, by ev'ry rule Of holy discipline, to glorious war. The sacramental host of God's elect!

4. *Roman Law.* Belonging to an action in which a sacramentum or pledge was deposited by each of the parties beforehand.

1861 *MAINE Anc. Law* iii. 48 The alien...could not sue by the Sacramental Action. 1886 *MURHEAD in Encycl. Brit.* XX. 683/1 Forfeiture of the sacramental cattle, sheep

or money that would follow a verdict that an oath had been unjust.

5. *Jocular.* Of a form of speech: Sacred to the occasion, 'consecrated'.

1866 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 3/3 With regard to the wager of a guinea the right hon. gentleman had not the presence of mind at the time to utter the sacramental word 'done'. 1898 *Times* 29 Oct. 11/4 As Lord Rosebery remarked last night in coyly introducing the sacramental quotation, many things besides Waterloo have been won in the playing-fields of Eton.

B. sb.

1. *Ecc.* A rite, ceremony, or observance analogous to a sacrament, but not reckoned among the sacraments; e.g. the use of holy water and of holy oil, the sign of the cross.

1529 *Petition of Commons in Froude Hist. Eng.* (1856) I. 194 To exact and take of your humble servants divers sums of money for the sacraments and sacramentals of Holy Church. 1536 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 27 That the sacramentes and sacramentales be duly and reverently ministered in their parishes. 1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* 77 The Eucharist is self was in the external and ritual part, an imitation of a custome and a sacramental already in use among the Jews. 1762 *HEYLIN Land Intrad.* (1668) 10 Marriage, Orders, Confirmation, and the Visitation (though not the Extreme Unction) of the Sick being retained under the name of Sacramentals. 1850 S. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1886) II. ii. 65 Craving after confession and absolution, &c. as sacramentals. 1892 *Month Nov.* 440 Sacramentals are certain outward signs and usages instituted by the Church, which are the occasion of grace and blessing to those who piously use them.

2. *Occas.* used for: Something which pertains to a sacrament; a constituent part of a sacrament.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* i. 6 (1630) 52 Comes it [sc. sitting at Holy Communion] under the Mandate, *Hoc facite*? then is it amongst the Sacramentals of the Supper. For *Hoc facite* compriseth not Circumstantials, but Sacramentals. 1633 T. MORTON *Discharge* 80, 81 That which we are taught of him here is, that these words Cup, and Testament, although they be Sacramentals, yet are they not to be called The Sacramentals.

Sacramentalism (sækrāmēntāl'iz'm). [*f.* prec. + -ISM.] = SACRAMENTARIANISM.

1861 *GOLDW. SMITH Lect. Mod. Hist.* Pref. 4 Sacerdotalism, sacramentalism [etc.]. 1881 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. 186 The revival of sacramentalism...found a voice in Keble.

Sacramentalist (sækrāmēntāl'ist). *rare.* [*f.* SACRAMENTAL + -IST.]

1. = SACRAMENTARIAN B. 1.

1840 tr. *Löwenberg's Persecut. Lutheran Ch. in Prussia*, In this sense I am...a Lutheran, and herein I separate myself from all sects, whether Papists, Sacramentalists, Anabaptists, or others.

2. One who holds 'high' doctrine in regard to the sacraments.

1880 *SHORTHOUSE J. Inglesant* v. [Hobbes 109.] We, doubtless, and not they, are the true sacramentalists, that is, the seekers for the hidden and the Divine truth. It is for this reason that I take the Sacrament in the English Church.

Sacramentality (sækrāmēntāl'itē). [*-ITY.*] Sacramental character.

1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* ii. iii. Rule 9 § 31 He therefore takes this [the wine] away, takes away the very Sacramentality of the mystery. 1843 *NEALE & WEBB Symbolism Ch.* Intro. Ess. 26 Sacramentality is that characteristic which so strikingly distinguishes ancient ecclesiastical architecture from our own. 1887 C. W. WOOD *Marriage* 32 The sacramentality of the contract depends solely on two facts.

Sacramentally (sækrāmēntāl'i), *adv.* [*f.* SACRAMENTAL + -LY 2.]

1. In a sacramental manner; after the manner of a sacrament.

1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* II. 170 His oost is breed in his kynde, as ben oþer oostes unsacrid, and sacramentaliche Goddis hodi. 1422 *HOCLEVE Learn to die* 25 How a man sacramentally Receyve me shal wel and worthily. 1533 *MORE Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1065/2 Thys is ment...of theym that receyve the sacrament, not onely sacramentally, but also effectually. 1609 *DOWNAME Chr. Liberty* 15 You have been...by baptisme sacramentally united to the body of Christ. 1736 *CHANDLER Hist. Persec.* 191 The Counsellor must absolve him sacramentally. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Widif* viii. 253 When it has come to be sacramentally the body of Christ, it is still bread substantially.

2. By way of oath or solemn obligation. *Obs.*

combined Partners?

Sacramentalness. *rare.* [*-NESS.*] The quality of being sacramental (see the adj.).

1633 D. [ROGERS] *Treat. Sacram.* i. 66 Pollute not...the Sacramentalness and Symbolicalness of the things of God by your unsuitableness. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 222 The Sacramentalness of the Jewish Church in reference to the Christian.

Sacramentarian (sækrāmēntēr'ian), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* mod.L. *sacramentarius* = SACRAMENTARY + -AN.] *A. adj.*

1. *Hist.* Relating to the views held by the 'Sacramentarians' in regard to the Eucharist (see B. 1).

1640 *Br. Hall Chr. Moder.* ii. viii. 53 As for the Sacramentarian quarrels, Lord, how bitter have they been. 1674

He
rlo-
cra-
dm.

287 Ernesti seems to consider the (Syrian) school, in modern language, Sacramentarian.

2. *gen.* Relating to the sacraments (or to 'high' doctrine in regard to them).

1865 *LECCK Ration.* I. 287 Among the Protestants the same tendency is displayed with equal force in the rapid destruction of what is termed the sacramentarian principle. 1878 *BAVNE Purit. Rev.* iii. 85 He [Laud] does not seem to have gone much upon sacramentarian symbolism.

B. sb.

1. *Hist.* A name given by Luther to those Protestant theologians (esp. Zwingli and Oecolampadius) who maintained that it is merely in a 'sacramental' or metaphorical sense ('sacramentaliter sive μεταφυσικῶς', Zwingli) that the bread and wine of the Eucharist are called the body and blood of Christ. Hence used in the 16th c. (by opponents) as a general name for all deniers of the doctrine of the Real Presence.

1535 in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1856) II. ix. 403 The anabaptists and sacramentarians. 1537 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 128 'That the Kyng his Highnes and Counsell to be become Sacramentarians. 1542 *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 47 The vehement speeches of Luther and some of his followers against those whom they call the Sacramentarians. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 194 Cranmer, whilst he was a Lutheran, consented to the burning of John Lambert and Ann Askew...and when he was a sacramentarian he was the cause of the death of Joan Bocher, an Arrian. 1903 *Cambr. Mod. Hist.* II. x. 333 Zwingli...made this Sacrament purely symbolical...In this he was followed by the later Sacramentarians.

2. *Hist.* A nickname given to the early Methodists at Oxford. (See quot. 1733.)

1733 *Oxf. Methodists* 7 The young Gentlemen...thought it requisite to communicate as often as they had Opportunity; which at Oxford is once a Week; and hence their Ill-willers gave them the Name of Sacramentarians. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 623/2 To the name of *Methodists* two others were quickly added, viz. those of *Sacramentarians* and the *Godly club*.

3. One who holds 'high' doctrine as to the sacraments.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* p. 214 The transubstantial migration of the grapey juice of the papall Sacramentarians. 1870 *SPURGEON Treat. Daw.* Ps. I. to Ye Ritualists, ye Sacramentarians.

Sacramentarianism. [*f.* prec. + -ISM.] 'High' doctrine in regard to the sacraments (cf. prec. B. 3).

1828 *Athenaeum* 9 Sept. 335/2 The advance of sacerdotalism and sacramentarianism. 1903 *St. George* VI. 191 The Broad-Church Sacramentarianism of Mr. Shorthouse.

Sacramentarist. *rare* = 1. = SACRAMENTARIAN B. 1.

1828 *PUSEY Hist. Eng.* i. 16 Ao edict of 1534...which directed the immediate expulsion of Anabaptists and Sacramentarians from Bremen.

Sacramentary (sækrāmēntār'i), *a.* and *sb.* *Now rare.* Also *6 -ario, 6 -ario, 6 -ario*. [*ad. med. and mod.L. sacramentarius* (= F. *sacramentaire*; as sb. = G. *sacramentirer*, *sacramenter*, both used by Luther), f. L. *sacramentum*: see SACRAMENT and -ARY.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the sacraments of the Church: *a. Hist.* = SACRAMENTARIAN A. 1. Of a person: Holding sacramentarian views.

1563 *HARDING Answ. to Jewel* v. vi. (1564) 98 Berengarius first beganne openly to sowe the wicked seed of the sacramentarie heresie. 1609 J. HAMILTON *Facile Traict.* 327

did not proceed

c. *gen.*

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* L. 1. He hire them that make their wafers or sacramentary gods, to mingle them after the same sort. 1641 T. EDWARDS *Reas. agt. Independ.* Ep.

efficacy which has been sometimes attributed to the rite [of circumcision].

B. sb.

1. *Hist.* = SACRAMENTARIAN B. 1.

1538 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 148 Certain persons denying the body sacrament of Christes blessed body and blud of suchie opinion as commonly they calle Sacramentaries. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 86 The Divisions that are betweene old and new Sacramentaries. 1734 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* I. 29 The king began to discover his real against the Sacramentaries (as those were called who denied the corporeal presence of Christ in the Eucharist). 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 339 A few years later, a sacramentary had ceased to be a criminal.

2. One who holds 'high' doctrine as to the sacraments. *Obs. rare* = 1.

1595 *HUBROCKE Apol. Infants Unbapt.* 30 Zwinglius...callefth them sacramentaries who attribute so much grace to the sacrament, so much vertue to Baptisme of it selfe.

3. [med.L. *sacramentarium*.] An early form of office-book in the Western Church, containing the rites and prayers belonging to the several sacraments.

1624 *USHER Annu. Jesuit Ital.* 200 Still is the prayer...
1832 W. PALMER *Orig.*...
1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) l. vii. 193 note, The blessing... may be found in most sacramentaries.

† **Sacramentated**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. med.L. *sacramentat-us* (f. *sacramentum* SACRAMENT) + -ED.] Made into a sacrament, received in the sacrament.

1651 *HOWELL Venice* 183 Impious Priests... who ev'ry day receive the Sacramented Redeemer, peradventure more unworthily than Judas.

Sacramenter, *rare*. Also 6-our. [f. SACRAMENT sb. + -ER.] In sense 2 after G. *sacramenter* [Luther].

† 1. ? One who is frequent in attendance at the sacrament. *Obs.*

1536 in W. A. J. Archbold *Somerset. Relig. Ho.* (1892) 63 Doctour Tregonwell settingforn cornysheemen to be very good subjects and sacramentours.

2. = SACRAMENTARIAN B. 1.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 187 They too exhorted the council to have nothing to do with the 'Sacramenters'.

† **Sacramenting**, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [-ING 2.] ? That celebrates the Mass.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* 1. 15 The short-English of the Device, was, to make as Arrant, a Jugling, sacramenting Rascal of me, (saving the Then Kings Evildences) as ever Renounc'd God upon the Holy Altar.

Sacramentism, *rare*—1. [f. SACRAMENT sb. + -ISM.] = SACRAMENTARIANISM.

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 187 It is not any hind sacramentism... that she would inculcate.

† **Sacramentize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. SACRAMENT sb. + -IZE.] *intr.* To administer the sacraments. Hence Sacramentizing *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xl. v. § 65 Ministers... lawfully ordained... both to Preach and Sacramentize. *Ibid.* vii. § 19 That the Governing part should be in the hands of the Bishops; the Teaching and Sacramentizing in the Presbyters.

† **Sacramentally**, *adv. Obs. rare*. [f. SACRAMENT sb. + -LY 2.] Sacramentally.

In quot. 1624 perh. a misprint for sacramentally.
c. 1425 *Ordre. Sapient.* vi. in *Anglia X.* 369b8 He is... after be manhed sacramentally to me presente. *Ibid.* 377b8 Pere beþ summe batte in this borde receyve me sacramentally.
1624 *DARCE Birth of Heretic* xxi. 86 All sacred signes ordained by God in the Israelitish Church, though they really and sacramentally represented that which was by them figured... yet did [etc.].

Sacramental (*säkrë'mäl*), *a. Ornith.* [f. SACRAMENT 2 + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the sacrament of birds. 1890 *COUES Ornith.* ii. iv. 211. (|| **Sacramium** 1 (*säkrë'miüm*). Pl. *sacramia* (-riä). [L. *sacramium*, f. *sacr-*, *sacer* sacred, holy; see -ARIUM.]

1. *Roman Antig.* Any place in which sacred objects were deposited and kept; the adytum of a temple; also, a small apartment in a house where the images of the penates were kept.

In the time of the emperors, the name *sacramum* was

and Tribes of Romulus and the Ancula were kept in the Sacramum of the Salii. 1842 *GWILT Archit.* § 253 In more magnificent houses there were the *sacramum*, the *vaenerum*, the *sphaisterium* [etc.].

b. *gen.* A repository for what is sacred. In quot. fig.

1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Author. Relig.* iii. ii. 300 If

surrounding the altar or communion table; also called the sanctuary.

1703-22 J. BINGHAM *Orig. Eccles.* viii. vi. § 2 The Latins called it [sc. the chancel] *sacramum*, 'the sanctuary'; as in the first Council of Bracara, which forbids laymen to come into the sanctuary to communicate. 1727 *Acc. Ceremonies Coronati* before the Altar. *rimum* we mean ti for the celebrat... none but the stances, be alle a common English church is within the altar-rails. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 5/4 The tablet... instead of being within the sacramum, will be at the entrance to the chancel. *Attrib.* 1848 B. WEAKE *Cont. Ecclesiast.* 173 There are sacramum-rails, no screen.

b. In Roman Catholic use = PISCINA 2.

1848 *Ecclesiologist* Dec. 157 note, Sacramum in the present Roman ritual means exclusively the piscina. 1853 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 167 The piscina, or sacramum. || **Sacramium** 2. *Ornith.* [mod.L., f. SACRUM + -ARIUM.] (See quot.)

1890 *COUES Ornith.* ii. iv. 209 Such is the general character of a bird's complex sacramum, as I name the whole mass of bones that are ankylized together.

† **Sacrarium**, *Obs.* Also 4-7 *sacrarië*, 5 *sacraire*,

-ayre, *sacrear*, *sacrario*. [a. OF. *sacraire*, -aire, *sacrarië*, ad. L. *sacrarium* (see SACRARIUM 1); cf. Sp. *sagrario*, It. *sacrario*.]

1. *gen.* A place where sacred objects are kept; a sacred building or apartment; a temple, shrine, sanctuary.

1328 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* ix. 13 Thei that wirchen in the sacrarie, that is, a place where holy things he kept, eten tho things that ben of the sacrarie. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy it. 3823 Pet taken at bat cam to her honde... Reliques sacrif, he holy eke vessels... oute of be sacrarie. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xv. 39 This Yarbass... had... made an hondred temples wythin his royalmie, wyth an hondred othre sacraries, in whiche he had consecrated the fyre hrennyng without ceasse. 1557 *AMP. PARKER Ps.* lxxviii. 226 Hys sacrary, which once in Sylo stode. 1620 J. KING *Serm.* 24 Mar. 17 The dilapidation of any of Gods Oratories and Sacraries, his Heaueus vpon earth, goeth to his heart like swords. 1652 *GAULE Magastor* 236 The sacrary of Serapis, in Alexandria, was burnt.

b. *fig.*

13... *Almon Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xliii. 425 Heil þou holy sacrarie, Vr askynges euer heryng [*Anc sacramarium exauditionis*]. 14... *LYDG. Life Our Lady* lxxvii. (1484) l. vii. God chaseth thy wombe for his tabernacle And halowed it so clene in every coost To make hit sacrarie for his owen ghost. 1615 T. ADAMS *Myst. Bedlam* i. (1634) 11 The purified heart is Gods Sacrary, his Sanctuary, his House, his Heaueu. 1668 M. CASABON *Credulity* (1670) 135 A

Throne itself; which should be religiously fenced about, not only as the Sacrary of Royalty, but as the Sanctuary also of other Princes.

2. *spec.* In a Christian church: = SACRARIUM 2 a.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 135 By schewynge of God he fonge [read fonde] a greet deel of be cros in Seynt Peter his sacrarie. 14... *Mon.* in *Wt.* Wulker 721/2 *Hoc sacramum*, a sacrar. 1482 *Mon. of Evesham* xii. (Arb.) 35 Aboute the sacrarie of the same auter y knowe wele y left my selfe. 1560 *Bacon Catell.* v. Wks. I. 455 b. The ashes to be reposed in the sacrarium among the other reliques. 1727 *Acc. Ceremonies in Coronations* 21 The Bishops to their Seats on the North side of the Area or Sacrary.

† **Sacrate**, *a. (ppl. a.) Obs.* Also 6 *sacrat*. [ad. L. *sacrat-us*, pa. *pple.* of L. *sacrare*; see next.] Consecrated, dedicated to God or a divinity; hallowed, sacred.

1432-50 *Tr.* *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 401 Seynte Edburga, a virgin sacrate to God. 1513 *BROADSHAW St. Werburgh* l. 2783 She... cast her sacrat vyle... to fle from the traytoure. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 264 Hauyng no reuerence to that most blessed eyes, nor to y^e heuenly visage & sacrate mouth. 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Gg. i. Thou dost complayne... of the sacrate senate. 1544 *Exhort. Prater* A iij b. The holy and sacrate cuppe of the precious and blessed blood, which was shedde for vs vpon the crosse. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 301 Because we wold attempt nothing without the knowledge of the sacrate autoritie... it was concluded, that... we should attempt the favouris... of the Quein then Regent, to a godly Reformation.

† **Sacrate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *sacrat-*, *ppl.* stem of *sacrare*; see SACRE v.] *trans.* To consecrate, dedicate.

1653 *WATERHOUSE Apol. Learning* 51 His mind... called on him to write his memorial on the Marble of some Monument sacrated to Learning. 1660 - *Arms & Arm.* 82 Some are allowed what others are not, because they are of more conspicuity then others are, and therefore sacrated and separate from vulgar familiarities. 1755 *ANONYM. Mem.* (1769) l. 72 By the most dreadful prophanation, she [sc. Rome] sacrates her temples to Satan.

† **Sacration**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *sacratio-nem*, n. of action f. *sacrare*; see prec.] Consecration.

1657-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. xxvi. 233 Why then should it not be well from this be avoided as from the other find a Sacration? 1648 W. SCLAVER *Three Serm.* (1659) 18 The worst mens speeches and actions receive a sacration by their recording in holy writ.

[**Sacratyle**, -til, *erron. form* of **SERBATILE**. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D. ij. h. And other [bones] ben sacratyles [1579 G. BAKER *Guydon's Quest.* 11 b. sacratils] or sawe wyse, as the skull of the heade.]

Sacrare, variant of SACRARIY *Obs.*

† **Sacre**, *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *sacre*, of twofold formation: (1) in sense 1, ad. L. *sacrum*, orig. neut. of *sacer* ady., sacred; (2) in sense 2, a verbal noun from *sacre-r* to consecrate (see SACRE v.).]

1. A religious observance or festival; *pl.* rites of worship.

1506 *Chaucer's Drewe* 235 Which tent was church perochiall Ordinat was to especiall For the feast and for the sacre Where archbishop, and archdiacre Song ful out the seruise. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 59 h. She customably resorted to all places, where any sollemnite of sacres or martys was. *Ibid.* 340 h. The sacres of Ceres. 1548 - *Erasmi. Par. Luke* i. 17 The ministring of the sacres and holy rites in the temple.

2. Consecration. a. The coronation of a sovereign. b. The festival of Corpus Christi. *rare*.

1584 [CARD. ALLEN] *Def. Eng. Cath.* 51 They [sc. the

† **Sacre**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *sacr-*, *sacer*-j Sacred.

1513 *MORE Rich.* III (1883) 60 The sacre magesty of a prince. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII 159 There dyd

swere that they woulde obey the sacre & holy counsels, & woulde follow the Decrees of the Fathers. 1577-87 *HOLIN-SHEO Chron.* III. 924/2 The... decrees and constitutions of the sacre and holie church.

† **Sacre**, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 3-7 *sacre*, (3 *sacri*, 5 *sacryn*, *sakryre*, *sakor*). *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 3-4 *sacrede*, 3-5 *sacrid*, 4 *sakred*, (Sc.) *sacryt*, 4-5 (Sc.) *sacrite*, 5 *sacride*, *sakird*, *sakryrd* (e), *sakeret*, *sacrycd*, (Sc.) *sacrit*, 5-6 *sacryd*, 6 (Sc.) *sacreit*, 3-7 *sacred*; also *pa. pple.* 3 *i-sacret*, 3-5 *i-sacred*, 4 *y-sacred* (e), 5 *y-i-sacryd*. [a. F. *sacre-r* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = Pr., Pg. *sagrare*, It. *sacrare*, *sagrare*, ad. L. *sacrare*, f. *sacr-*, *sacer* sacred.]

1. *trans.* a. To consecrate (the elements, or the body and blood of Christ) in the Mass.

1225 *ANCR. R.* 268 Ase ofte ase þe preost messed & sacred þe meidenen bread, Jesu. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7209 Vor prustes mid vnclene honden... sacrieþ godes floss & is hiod. 1340 *Ayene*, 235 Pet bod of our lorde Iesu crist þet þe prestes sacreþ and onderungeþ and betakeþ oþren. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 9 Anon þeþ trouge an obley þat was i-sacred. 1388 *Digby Myst.* iii. 1066, 1 sakor þe body of our lord Iesu crist. *Abol.* a. 1225 *ANCR. R.* 31 Efter þe messcoses, hwon þe preost sacreþ, þe uoriged al þene world, & þe beoþ al vt of hodi. 1240 *Apol. Loll.* 30 It semþ hem to preche, it is purf to hies, it is congreu to sacre. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 363 He hath oftyn sacred as yt ys skille.

b. To celebrate (the Eucharist). 1240 *Lofing in Cott. Hom.* 207 þe holi sacrament... þet þe preost sacreþ. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 7038 To

c. To sacrifice. *rare*—1. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 612 Wiðuten ilc seuend clene der ðe he sacrede on an auter. *Ibid.* 938 ðer he toc, ilc ðer ðer hold, And sacrede god on an wold.

d. ? To worship. *rare*—1. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 243 Hire god Moloch that with encesse He sacreth, and doth reuerence In such a wise as sche him bad.

2. To consecrate (a king, bishop, etc.) to office. Const. with compl. object (in *pass.*, subjunct); also to (an office), to, into (bishop). 1290 *Beket* 301 in S. Eng. Leg. l. 115 Þat dai of þe Trinite bischop i-sacret he was And onder-feng his dignete. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10719, & maister Richard þe grant in is stede was ido & wende uorþ to rome to sacri him þer to. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 300 Ihesu... sacrede him to Bischoþ wip þoto his hondes. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1366 To sacre hurre abbas of be alhay of Wynchestre. 1450 *Myc Festial* 12 And sakeret hys hyschoppe. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 6494 Afir warde, at 30rke cite, Sakird solemly was he of archebischoþ theodere. 1504 *LADY MARGARET* it. *De Imitatione* iv. v. 167 Beholde noue thou auter made a preste and sacrede to doo his holye mystere. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. I v. 9, Henry Plantagenet... was at Westminster with great sollemnite and royal pompe, sacred, & crowned king by the name of Kyng Henry the fourth. 1608 G. WOODCOCK *Tr. Justin. Epist. Emp.* l. 15 h. Rodolph the second, eldest son of Maximilian, was sacred Emperour in the year 1577. 1631 *WEVER Aue. Funeral Mon.* 251 Petronius was sacred to this Ecclesiastical dignite by Archbischoþ Honorius. 1648 *Ld. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) 53 This Prince was Sacred (to use the French term) at Reymes 25 of January, 1515.

b. Said of the vessel used in anointing. *rare*—1. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 6 June, The Holy Ampoule, the same with that which sacres their Kings at Rhemes, this being the one which anointed Hen. IV.

c. To unite in the sacrament of marriage; to celebrate (a marriage).

c. 1425 *Brut* 365 And þere the Bischoþ of Worcestre wedded & sacred ham to-gedri, as holy churches it wolde. *Ibid.* 263 Pere was this lady weddid and sacred to þe king of Denmark with moche sollemnite. 1440 *Jacob's Wch* 53 And þif it [an unlawful marriage] be sacryd, þer owith he lawe to be made a deuorce. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gl.* 193 And the hysschop sacred and blessed them.

3. To hallow, bless, sanctify, make holy.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1820) 480 3if þreni frouden wordis to sacre þe armes of a prest. 1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 186 Seyntes y-sacred opon erþe. 1530 *TYNDALE Annu. More* Wks. (1573) the other

halow, b. ouer this hooke. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* x. vi. l. 274 I uey usually lay three eggs, whereof they take one of them to sacre and hlesse (as it were) the other eggs and the nest, and then soon after they cast it away. 1621 *Br. Mountagu Diatriba* 251 To think, that God had sacred that Number [ten] above all other. 1657-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. lix. 283 Prayer does sacre all our Actions.

4. To dedicate (a person) to a deity; chiefly *passive*.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1130 For when a sawe is sactled & sakred to drystyn, He holly halides bit bis. 1450 *Gadston Reg.* 49 With hys two dowhters there i-sacryd to god. 1621 *Br. Mountagu Diatriba* 514 A yeerely Feast was there kept in honour of Diana, whereat all the young maides in the Countrey aboute fyve yeeres old, and vnder ten, were sacred, and dedicated voto Diana. 1641 - *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 204 He promisthe forgiveness of sins by washings, and in this sort, as yet he sacreth meo to Wittem, where he signeth his soldiers to the forehead.

b. To dedicate (something) to (a particular person, a deity, or some special purpose).

c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 84, When Jason... had sacred hisshyp unto the Goddesse Pallas and to the goddesse of thesee. 1513 *Doucilas Annu.* vi. l. 160 And, O thou blissit woman, onto the Wise wait meo [I] sall dedicat and sacre. 1587 A. DAV *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 9 Diuers flintes... which the auncient

he used [for scouring fire-irons] for it makes sad work. 1819 *Shelley Peter Bell* 3rd vi. xii. All Peter did on this occasion was, writing some sad stuff in prose. 1819 *Byron Juan* vi. cxviii. Heaven knows what cash he got or blood he spilt, A sad old fellow was he, if you please. 1835 J. MacDonald in *Tweddle Life* iii. (1849) 249. I am a sad coward. 1836-7 *Dickens Sk. Bos. Charact.* vii. The sad-dog sort of feeling came strongly upon John Douce. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/3 Unpolished granite... is a sad harbourer of soot and dust.

II. In various physical senses.

7. Of material objects. †a. Solid, dense, compact; massive, heavy. *Obs.* [So early mod. G. *satt*.]

13. *K. Alis* 557 Two grette images... of gold sad. c1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 137 With iren nayles sad... his fete was schod. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Cons.* 385 *Pe* mast veniel syns sal bar bryn langly. Als wodge hrinnes, *pe* es sadde and hevry. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 127 No strengthe him wiþstod of sad stonien wallies. 1388 *Wyclif Eccl.* xxxviii. 7 Forsothe thikke auter was not sad [Vulg. *solidum*], but holowe. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 440/1 Sad, or hard, *solidus*. c1450 *Cor. Myst.* xxiv. (Shaks.) 236 In feyth it is an holy ston, Ryth sad of weyth and hevry of peys. 1573 *Douglas Æneis* xl. xl. 47 The schaft was sad and sound, and well ybait. 1577 *Harrison Eundance* iii. i. (1878) ii. 2 The flesh of buls... is of sadder substance and therefore much heavier as it lieth in the scale. 1611 *Coron. Fourmage de tainhe*, heanie or sad cheese. 1625 *Liste Du Barlas*, Noe 29 This kind of timber... grows so sad and hard that it cannot rot. c1638 *Stratford* in *Browning Life* (1891) 219 To those that... tell you... I am but as a feather, I shall be found sadder than lead. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 147 Short harley-strawe... is the best for stoppage of holes... because it is sadder, and not so subjeckt to blowe out with everie blast of winde, as other light and dry strawe is. *fig.* c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6907 Forsadde burdens thatmentaken Make folkes shuldres aken. c1400 *Apot. Loll.* 45 Wo worþ 30w þat tigen mynt, aneis, & comyn, & ilke herbe, & leuen þe sadder þings of þe lawe, dome, feip, & mercy. c1485 *Digby Myster* (1882) iv. 1328 The wordes of Andrew heyn sad & ponderose. 1611 *Beaum. & Fl. Knt. Burn. Pistle* iv. i. Damsel right faire, I am on many sad adventures bound, That call me forth into the wilderness.

†b. Solid as opposed to liquid. *Obs.*

c1380 *Wyclif Sermon*, Sel. Wks. II. 259 *þe* mete was þer hileve þat þei hadden of sadde þingis, and þer drynke was þer hileve þat þei hadden of moist þingis. 1382 = *Heb. v. 13* To whom is node of mylk, and not sad mete [Vulg. *solido cibo*].

†c. Firmly fixed. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 305 *Stir*length slud non haf had, to pette þam borgh oute. So wex þei set sad with poyntes rounde aboute. c1375 *Joseph Arim.* 258 Þenne he seos Ihesu crist in a sad Rode. 1382 *Wyclif a Tim.* ii. 19 But the sad foundement [Vulg. *firmum fundamentum*] of God stondith. c1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 137 Beo a staf stondeþ sad, Whon 3e fongen flesch in godes hous, þat staf is Cristes Crouche.

d. Of soil: Stiff, heavy. ? *Obs. exc. dial.*

1340-50 *Alex. & Dind.* 912 For to sowe & to sette in þe sad erthe. c1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 173 Vynes preuth best yf they Be sette anon afir the spade or plough, Er then the lond be woxen sadde or tough. 1600 *Surflet Country Farm* v. xviii. 702 Nauets and turneps delight in a light and fine mould, and not in a churlish and sad ground. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* (1721) i. 66 Chalky Lands are naturally cold and sad. 1712 J. Morton *Nat. Hist. Northants* 44 The Clay-land... is the toughest, or most tenacious, and the most dense of all our Soils; upon this Account, on the Thrapston Side, they call it Sad-land. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v.*, Land is sad when the frosts of wioter have not mellowed it.

e. Of bread, pastry, etc.: That has not 'risen' properly; heavy. Now *dial.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 317/1 Bakers Terms in their Art... Sad, heavy, close Bread. 1747-96 *Mrs. Glasse Cookery* xiii. 191 It makes the crust sad, and is a great hazard of the pie running. 1824-9 *Landon Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 i. 82 Let him place the accessories on the table lest what is insipid and clammy, and (as housewives with great propriety call it) sad, grow into duller accretion and interier viscosity the more I masticate it. 1889 *Skinner Menu. E. Thuring* 51 Of what meagre straw and doughy brick was our weekly hatch! It was what bakers call 'sad'.

†f. Of a number of persons or things: Forming a compact body. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2614 *þe* multitude ware to me meruaille to reken, þat sammed was on aipir side many sadde thousand. *Ibid.* 5559 Þai sett in a sadd sowme & sailid his knijts. c1430 *Chev. Assigne* 119 Of sadde leues of þe wode wrowzite he hem wedes.

8. Of colour: Dark, deep. In later use, influenced by sense 5: Not cheerful-looking; neutral-tinted, dull, sober.

The Ger. *satt* and *MDu. sat* (Du. *satt*) have the sense 'dark' or 'deep' as applied to colours, as a direct development from the primary sense 'full' (see sense 1 above).

c1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 695 And where he my gounes of scarlet, Sanguyn, murrey, & hlewes sadde & lighte. c1425 *Cast. Persen* (Stage direction) in *Alcorno Plays* 76 *þe* iij doweris schul be clad in metelys. J. Trewhe in sad grene, & *þes* al in blake. c1483 *Caxton Dialogues* 143/5 Yellow, redde, Sad hlew [Fr. *entrepres*], morecye. c1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 53 Noo more to use rede stomachers but other sadder colers in the same. 1578 *Hunns Husef. Hunne* xxvii 92 Colours lyght and sad. 1600 *Surflet Country Farm* vi. xxii. 802 Russet wines: In the number whereof, are contained the red wines, or sad, and light red. 1609 *C. Butler Fein. Mon.* (1634) 105 The second Summer, this light yellow is changed to a sad. 1658 *Rowland tr. Maister's Theat.* Ins. 936 Long and slender shanks of a very sad black.

gre:
dred:
II.
swe:
not:

Tennyson 99 Sad greys and browns. 1865 O. W. Holmes *Guard. Angel* iii. She had always... been dressed in sad colours. 1883 *Stevenson Treas. Isl.* xiii. The general colouring was uniform and sad.

†b. Dark-coloured, sober-coloured. *Obs.*

1560 *Becon Catech.* vi. Wks. I. 136 If they be olde women and married: not lyght apparell, but sad raiment pleaseth a godly husband. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. xii. 5 Arrayd in antique robes downe to the ground, And sad habiliments. 1668 *Perrys Diary* 24 Aug., My wife is upon hanging the

†9. Of sleep: Sound, deep. *Obs.*

a 1350 *St. Nicholas* 329 in *Horst.* *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 15 Sodanly he fell on full sad slepe. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* v. 4 Þanne wakid I of my wyknynge and wo was with alle, þat I ne hadde sleped sadder and yseien more. c1400 *Dest. Tray* 699 Medea... Persuayt... þat all sad were on slepe. c1450 *Mankind* 583 in *Macro Plays* 22 3e may here hym snore; he ys sadde a slepe. 1485 *Caxton St. Wensfr.* 20, I couerd my hede and fylle in to a sadde slepe.

†10. Of blows: Heavy, delivered with vigour.

[So early mod. G. *satt*.]

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 275 He... set hire a sad strok so sore in þe necke, þat sche top ouer tail tumbled ouer þe haches. c1400 *Dest. Tray* 1263 One caupet with hym kenely... And set hym a sad dunt. 1490-85 *Malory Arthur* xi. v. 576 And there they dashed to gyders many sadde strokes. 1593 *Hawes Examp. Virt.* xi. xix. But I mysweyd in my hand had Strykynge at hym with strokes sad. a 1578 *Lindesay (Pittcottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i. 222 The strames of Mr Pattickis was so sadde wpon his brotheris footte.

†b. Of a fire: Violent. *Obs.*

c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1911 Hurte thoust þat hurte chaufere... Was set ouer a feure hotte gret & sadde.

†c. Of rain: Heavy. *Obs.*

1638 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 30 Heaven it self at that instant weeping so abundantly, that I never saw a sadder raine and of lesse continuance. c1645 *Howell Lett.* (1650) i. 184 In a sad shower of rain.

III. *Comb.* in many adjs., chiefly parasynthetic, as *sad-vised* (quasi-arch. after BLACK-*Δ-VISED*), *coloured*, *eyed*, *faced*, *hearted*, *natured*, *-paced*, *-seeming*, *-tuned*, *-voiced*; *sad-calc dial.* and *U.S.*, an unlearned cake.

1718 *Besant & Riez Monks Thelama* III. 124 She did not weep as she walked; she was not 'sad-vised'. 1819 J. Nicholas *Folk Sp. E. Yorksh.* 79 'Sad keaks and dip form a favourite breakfast. 1660 *Blount Boswell* ii. (1689) 27 His Majesty... clothed in a short Juppa of 'sad coloured cloath'. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* iv. A decent suit of sad-coloured clothes. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* i. 11. 202 The 'sad-eyed' Iustice with his surly humme. 1588 = *Tit. A. v.* iii. 67 You 'sad faced' men, people and sons of Rome. 1593 = 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 123 'Sad-hearted' men, much over-gone with Care. a 1668 *Ascham Scholem.* i. (Aith) 36 This 'sadde natured, and hard witted child. 1599 *Marston Sc. Villanie* i. Proem, Stay his quick iocund skips, and force him runne A 'sad past' course. a 1633 *Austin Medit.* (1635) 131 So all is Joy againe; till this 'Sad-seeming Tydings come. 1597 *Shaks. Lover's Compl.* A. And downe I laid to list the 'sad tun'd' tale. 1844 *Mrs. Browning Wine of Cyprus* vi. I am 'sad-voiced' as the turtle Which Anacreon used to feed.

B. *adv. Obs. exc. poet.*

†1. *Pz.*

c1380 S.

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47 Soww your wyntur corne tymely so þy your lande may be sadde & your corne rotyd afore þy grette wyntur com. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 440/1 Saddyn, or make sadde, *solido, consolido*. 1465 *Dede & Panp.* (W. de W.) vi. xxi. 263/2 The fende by saffraunce of god may sadde the ayer and make hym a hodye of the ayer. 1807 *Hooge Mtn. Bard.* *Sandy* *Tod* 111 Sandy. Then the bay, sae rowed an' saddit, Towzied up that nane might ken.

†2. To make steadfast, establish, confirm (*in*).

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* x. 242 Austyn þe olde here-of he made bokes, And hym-self ordeyned to sadde vs in hileue. c1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* i. in *Anglia* X. 333/2 *þe* sowle þat is not 3it fullye sadde and stablete in þe moste parfyte degre of loue. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. l. 120 My mynde is saddit [orig. *solidata* est] in god, & groundid in crist.

†3. To darken (a colour). *Obs.*

1573 *Art of Limning* 4 Two parts azure and one of ceruse and sadded with the same azure or with blacke incke. 1634 J. [BATE] *Myst. Nat.* 124 You may alay your Ormeout with chalke, and sadde it with browne of Spain [etc.].

†4. To make sorrowful; to sadden. *Obs.*

1602 *Marston Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. May it not sad your thoughts. 1643 *Prynne Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 24 The Lords hearing of these proceedings were much sadden. 1692 *Conv. Grace Conditional* 73 The Hearts of your Friends [are] exceedingly sadden. 1810 *The Age: A Poem* 3 When nature's visage sades the sight.

†b. To make dull or gloomy. *Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. ix. As when a vapour sades the smiling orient of the springing day.

†c. *Intr.* To *sad* it: to talk in a sad manner.

1663 *Killegrew Parson's Wedd.* ii. v. 95 While you sad it thus to one.

Sad, *obs.* form of SAID, SEED.

Sadaicous, *obs.* pl. of SADDUCEE.

†Saddened, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. SAD v. + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb: a. Solidified; compacted. B. Confirmed, strengthened. c. Saddened, made sorrowful.

c1550 *Nisbet N. T. in Scots. Rom.* xv. 1 Bot we saddit men aw' to our se saddit: ORREY

in the first Ranks. 1680 *Lacy Prol.* to 'Love Lost in the Dark', Which keeps our sadden Hearts in deep suspence. Saddeli, -ly, *obs.* forms of SADLY.

Sadden (sæd'n), v. [f. SAD a. + -EN.]

1. *trans.* To make solid, firm, or stiff; to compress, render cohesive; to press or beat down into a compact mass. Now *dial.*

1600 G. PLAT in *Worldage Syst. Agric.* (1669) 44 Also the roots of the Corn will spread better... if the ground be sadden a little in the bottom of every hole. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 77 Hee woude have the water sattle away, and the ground somewhat saddened. 1649 *Blittus Eng. Improv.* xvii. 102 For your Lime after it is once Slacked, and Melted, it is of a very cold Nature; for it will sadden your Land exceedingly. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 73/1 Treading it [sc. Hay] is to sadden it down either in the Mow or Rick, &c. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* (1721) i. 94 If Marle sadden Eod, or make it stiff or hindring, you must dung it well. 1813 T. BATCHELOR *Gen. View Agric. Bedf.* 342 (E. D. D.) The soil below will, instead of being brought up, be trampled and saddened.

†b. *intr.* To become stiff or solid. *Obs.*

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 77 If there be any winds aloft without raine, the ground will sadden and the fields waxe dry. 1764 *Museum Rust.* i. xcii. 407 After which the ground began to sadden. 1764 *Eliza Moxon Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 117 Then take them off the fire and let them stand a little to sadden.

2. *trans.* To render sad or sorrowful; to depress in spirits. Also, to give a sad appearance to.

1628 *Feltman Resolves* u. [l.] viii. 166 He smarts, and pines, and sadneth his incumberd soule. 1717 *Popz Eloisa to Abeld* 167 Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene. 1797 *Mrs. Knollys Italian* i. With a heart saddened by disappointment. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* i. 18 Its beauty was saddened by care and anxiety. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT* *Middlemarch*, Her round face much paled and saddened since he had parted from it. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 357/2 It saddens me to enter a Government bureau at the present day.

b. *intr.* To become sad or gloomy.

1718 *Popz Iliad* xiv. 558 Troy sadden'd at the View; long dela

said 12 He who saddens At thought of idleness cannot be idle. 1859 *FitzGerald* *l. Omar* xxxix, Better be merry with the fruitful Grape Than sadden after none, or bitter, Fruit. *fig.* 1795 *Coleridge Acolian Harp* 7 And watch the clouds, that late were rich with light, Slow saddening round.

3. *Dyeing and Calico-printing.* To tone down (colours) by the application of certain chemicals.

1791 *HAMILTON Erthollet's Dyeing* II. u. v. 195 These substances however saddened the crimson colour and gave it less lustre than alum. 1866 *Cham. Encycl.* VIII. 414/2 Saddening, a peculiar method of applying certain mordants in dyeing and printing cloths, so as to give duller shades to the colours employed. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. L 30/2 Winch 30 minutes, and lift for saddening. 1874 *Sir W. COOKES Handbk. Dyeing & Calico-print.* 53 For saddening olives, drabs, clarets, &c., i. [sc. coppers] has been generally discarded in favour of a nitrate of iron.

Saddened (sæd'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. SADDEN v. + -ED 1.] Made sad.

A bright flush swept over her... rather saddened face. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 58 The Resurrection of Christ had scattered every cloud from their saddened souls.

Saddening (sæd'nin), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

†1. That saddens or renders stiff. *Obs.*

1653 *Blithe Eng. Improv. Impr.* 135 In .. working it [lime] into the Land .. it seems & appears to be Coldest, and most saddening of Land of any Soil whatsoever.

2. Causing sadness.

2. *Causing Sadness* .. *And chiding and sorrow*

1 under which this session opened were .. grave and saddening.

1884 *Chr. Commw.* 23 Oct. 21/3 It is saddening to hear that the Sunderland engineers have been on strike for 60 weeks.

Saddil, *obs. form of SADDLE.*

†**Sa-d-ding**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [*f. SAD v. + -ING 1.*] The action of making sad.

1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* 35 Those Nations are remiss in Justice: besides the saddling of those are innocent, they abound in Delinquents and dangers. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* xxiv. 277 There is a saddling of the spirit, .. which is forbidden.

†**Sa-d-ding**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f. SAD v. + -ING 2.*]

a. That makes sad. b. Becoming sad.

1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iv. vi. § 7 (1654) 154 Are these such saddening and madding thoughts? a 1839 GALT *Demon Destiny* v. (1840) 34 Alas I my son, the saddening matron cried.

Saddish (sæd'ish), *a.* [*f. SAD a. + -ISH.*] Somewhat sad (see the adj.). Also *Comb.*

1647 W. BROWNE *Poet.* ii. 265 Our Heroe .. put off as well all his saddish Ornaments, as his triumphant. 1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2192/4 A saddish coloured stuff Sute. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 336 His companion, in a hesitating, saddish voice, said that he was an Englishman.

Saddle (sæd'l), *sb.* Forms: 1 *sadol*, 3-6 *sadel*, 4-6 *sadill*, 5-6 *sadell*, *sadil*, 5 *saddill*, *sadille*, -yl, -yll(e, -elle, -ul, 5, 9 *sr. sadile*, 5-7 *sadle*, 6-*saddle*. [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *sadol*, -*ul* masc. = MDu. *sadel* (mod. Du. *sadel*, *zaal*), OHG. *satal*, -*ul* (MHG. *satel*, mod. G. *sattel*), ON. *sþadill* (Sw., Da. *sadel*). -Otent. *sadulose*.]

Possibly adopted in OTeut. from some other Indogermanic language, and if so perhaps a derivative of the root *sad-*, ablaut var. of *sed* (see *Sir*), whence the synonymism *l. sella* (-*sedila*), OSI. *sedlo* (Russian *сѣдло* *s'edlo*, Pol. *siodło*).

No known language, however, has a corresponding derivative from the *o* grade of the root.]

I. 1. A seat for a rider to be used on the back of a horse or other animal; esp., a concave seat of leather having side flaps and fitted with girths and stirrups. Also an analogous kind of seat for use on a cycle.

For the saddle, for riding purposes. In the saddle, on horseback. To lose one's saddle, to become unhorsed.

Beowulf 1033 (Gr.) Eahta measas .. þara anum stod sadol .. þæt was hildeset heahcynninges. c 1205 LAV. 6473 Et his sadole an mæ. c 1250 GEN. & EX. 3949 Ypon hise asse he sadel he dede. c 1330 ARTH. & MERL. 3871 (Kölbling) Mani in sadies held hem stille, & mani al of hors felle. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1399 Ypon a thikke palfrey paper white With sadel rede. Sitte Dido. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 65 Lyke as by the sadyl a knyght is sure upon his hors. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 6. I prethee Tom, beate Cus Saddle, put a few Flockes in the point. 1640 tr. *Vendere's Rom.* of

and Saddle near 40 M. Horses. a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Groom*, Contribute that the Saddle may pinch the Beast in his Withers. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 113 Taking a couple of horses, one for the saddle, and the other as a pack-horse. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 96 Sir King, mine ancient wound is hardly whole, And lets me from the saddle. 1887 BURK & HILLIER *Cycling* (Lond. Libr.) 340 A suitable saddle is a necessity for the comfort of the cyclist.

Fig. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kindl. & Commw.* 42 Nothing awes a great River so much as a bridge; .. a bridge is the saddle to ride the Sea-horse.

b. With qualifying word indicating a particular kind of saddle; esp. *great saddle*, a saddle for the 'great horse' (see *Horse sb.* 21).

Will of Wyltshire (Somerset Ho.), Scottissh sadell. 1598 FLORIO, *Servitio nate*, a camosel, a flat-nose, a nose like a scotch-saddle. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavalry* vi. ix. 49 [*Warrior*] The great horse saddle. *Ibid.* 50 Next unto this saddle is the Morocco saddle, .. and these two Saddles for service in the warres are sufficient. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Apr. The designe is admirable, some keeping neere an hundred brave horses, all managed to y^e greatest saddle. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 314 Saddles, high and close, like our great Saddle. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 245/1 A Burford Saddle, hath the Seat plain, and the Skirts plain and straight. 1701 P. WARWICK *Mem. Chas. I.* 66 He rid the great horse very well; and on the little saddle he was .. a laborious hunter, or field-man.

†c. *Saddle curule* [nonce-use, tr. *L. sella curulis*], the curule chair.

1533 BELLENOE *Livy* i. iii. (S.T.S.) I. 47 He cled him with ricke & riall abilliments, þat he was wourthy to sett in þe sadill curule. *Ibid.* 25, 281.

2. Figurative phrases. a. In the saddle, in a position of active management and guidance of affairs, in office; also, in readiness for work. Similarly to get into the saddle. To cast out of saddle, to deprive of office or position.

1660 PERVS *Diary* 3 Mar. He told me he feared there was new design hatching, as if Mook had a mind to get into the saddle. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* vii. (Ritdg. 1883) 52 Such as by the favour of fortune .. have got into the saddle. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 225 The Presbyterians being now again in the saddle. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxv, I have known when my bare word would have cast the best man-at-arms among ye out of saddle and out of service. 1879 19th Cent. 668 All the states of Italy accepted the new Pope; and Rodrigo Borgia, once in the saddle, was not a man to be easily dislodged. 1881 R. G. WHITE *Eng. With-out & Within* xiv. 323 The phrase 'in the saddle'—as an expression of readiness for work, is a peculiarly English phrase. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENOR *Our Fields & Cities* 28 Otherwise the happy-go-lucky .. system of production could not keep itself in the saddle to any durable extent.

b. †To be beside the saddle: to be beside the mark. (Cf. CUSHION sb. 10 b.) †To put or set beside the saddle: to put 'out of the running', to defeat the plans or ruin the career of. (Cf. CUSHION sb. 10 c.) †To sit beside the saddle: ? to abandon oneself to despair.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 873 The French king .. fearing least when he had almost runne his race, King Henry would put him beside hys sadell, whome he did halfe suspect to be a back friend of hys. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Tiberius & Caius* (1656) 693 If he could obtain it [sc. the Consulship], he was fully bent to set Caius beside the saddle. a 1590 GREENE *Metamorph.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 81 Well, howsoever it be, Lucidor shall be mine, hee shall have my heart, and I his, or else I will sit beside the saddle. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* (1844) 19 As that no power either of Prince or Parliament, shall ever be able to set us, hereafter, beside the saddle. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 36 This Doctor is besides the Saddle, what is now in Use is not our Enquiry.

c. (I will) either win the saddle or lose the horse (or vice versa): said by one engaging in an adventure of which the issue will be either highly profitable or ruinous. Hence in various similar phrases.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 62b, He hath both jeoparded the horse, and lost the saddle. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 131 Whatsoever two resolute men will goe to die for it, and win the bridle or lose the saddle. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. v. 22 But Blandamour .. little prays'd his labours evill speed, That for to winne the saddle lost the steed. 1603 BRETTON *Packet Mad Lett.* 7 But my state being so downe the winde .. I will thrust my selfe into some place of service in the warres, where I will either winne the Horse, or lose the Saddle. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 42. 894 They .. resolve either to 'win the saddle or loose the Horse'.

d. To lay or set the saddle upon the right horse (and similar phrases): to lay the blame on the right person.

1635 in *Shinbury Cal. of Court Min. E. I. Co.* (1907) 15 (Resolving how they might) sett the saddle upon the right horse. 1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) ii. C. 2, You have laid the saddle upon the wrong Horse. a 1653 GOWER *Comm. Hebr.* xi. 37 To remove this scandal, the apostle setteth the saddle on the right Horse, and sheweth, that [etc.]. 1690 WOOD *Lift* 25 July (O.H.S.) III. 336 E. G. with child, layd on the tapster, who said that 'set the saddle on the right horse'. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840)

myself, and put the saddle upon the right horse! 1839 HOOD *Tale of a Trumpet* xlviii, And the cat at last escapes from the bag—And the saddle is placed on the proper nag.

e. To put (one) to every corner of or to all the seats of (one's) saddle: to compel to try every expedient. *See*.

1815 SCOTT in *Lockhart Life* (1837) V. 24, I have the dregs of Abbotsford House to pay for, so I must look for some months to be put to every corner of my saddle. 1825 JAMISON *Dict. s.v.*, To put one to a' the seats o' the Saddle, to compel, to compel to try every expedient.

f. In proverbial similitude phrases.

1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 242 Als seimlye a .. kow, down im as

bandsonely (according to our Proverb) as A saddle doth a Cowes back.

3. That part of the harness of a shaft-horse which takes the bearing of the shafts (see quot. 1851); a cart- or gig-saddle.

[1777: see *carsaddle* vb., *CART sb.* 6. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wright-Walker. See *Houshold* sb. The shaft horse.

1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of the Farm* (ed. 2) I. 430 The shaft-horse requires bridle, collar, haims, saddle, and breeching, to be fully equipped. .. The saddle—as saddle and breeching together are commonly called—is placed on the horse's back immediately behind the shoulder. 1856 STONE-HENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* iii. iv. 543/1 The supporting and backing part [of gig harness] consists of the Pad or Saddle. .. This has two rings for the reins, called the Terrets, and a Hook for the bearing rein. 1875 [see *Pad* sb. 2 b]. 1881 J. PHILLIPS *Harness* 25 The pad is sometimes used instead of a saddle for single harness.

II. Something resembling a saddle in shape or position.

4. *Physical Geogr., Mining*, etc. a. A depression in a hill or line of hills. [So *G. sattel*.] b. A long elevation of land with sloping sides; a ridge, esp. one connecting two hills; also, a similar formation of ice or snow.

1555 EGEN *Decades* 350 A lowe longe lande, and a longe poynt, with a saddle through the myddeste of it. 1607 DAMMER *Voy.* (1699) 267 A very high Hill .. with a Saddle

or bending on the top. 1779 FORREST *Voy. New Guinea* 159 [We] discerned other land, bearing from N. W. to W. N. W. forming in saddles and hummocks. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix, There was a long narrow saddle or ridge ..

108 The .. glacier, being terminated by a saddle which stretches across from mountain to mountain. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 23 The Palatine is connected with the Esquiline by the low ridge or saddle of the Velia. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Eur.* (1894) 130 We stepped at last on to the little saddle of snow. 1876 GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ix. § 3. 347 When the beds have been bent into the form of arches these are called Anticlines or Saddles.

5. In mechanical uses. a. *Naut.* A block of wood, hollowed out above and below, fastened to a spar to take the bearing of another spar attached to it. 1512-13 ACC. *Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 463 Item, for vij greit treis to mak the sadillis to the greit schip and Margaret. xlvij s. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), ..

heel of the boom .. down in the saddle.

b. *Bridge-construction.* (c) A block on the top of a pier to carry the suspension cables. (b) A frame used to the construction of a pontoon-bridge (see quot. 1853).

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 108 On the extreme height of the suspension piers are placed the cast iron blocks or saddles. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 30 The Saddle [of a pontoon bridge] is a frame of fir timber, which is placed centrally over the axis of a pontoon, and serves to receive the ends of the balks. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr. A fresh pontoon was brought alongside, fresh saddles were lashed to it, another length of balks .. was dropped into the saddle. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 301/2 Suspension Bridges.—The chains where they pass over the piers rest on saddles.

c. A 'seat' or support on which a gun is placed for boaucing.

1864 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 190 Saddle (for Armstrong gun), with Tightening Screws. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

d. (See quot. 1888).

1888 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Mech. Engin.* s.v., The seatings or supports which carry horizontal cylindrical boilers, .. are called saddles. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 5/3 The saddles that held the six thirty-ton boilers in place broke.

e. *Telegraphy.* A bracket to support the wire on the top of a pole or ridge.

1869 R. S. COLLEY *Pract. Electr.* (ed. 2) 122 The saddle or bracket must be fixed with screws. 1885 *Ibid.* (ed. 8) 148 At the top of the pole a galvanised iron roof is fixed, and over it a cast-iron saddle, into which the insulator bolt fits. 1884 *Law Times Rep. Ld.* 161/2 The attachments to buildings were made .. by means of standards or ridge saddles attached to the roofs.

f. *Railways.* (i) The bearing resting on the journal of an axle in the axle-box. (b) A chair for a rail. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 459, 2011.

g. In various machines: The base of a slide rest, drilling head, etc., which slides along its support.

1866 W. J. M. RANKINE *Cycl. Mach. & Hand-Tools* Plate H 8 The self-acting motion for the saddles is arranged as follows. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 355/1 The saddle (which carries the wood) is drawn to the hand-wheel end of the machine. 1879 CASSIDY's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 264/2 The lower part of the slide-rest is termed the 'saddle'. 1888 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Saddle, the base of a slide rest. .. Similarly, the sliding plate which carries the drill spindle and gear wheels of a radial drill.

h. (a) A saddle-shaped electrical conductor. (b) A concave pad to be applied to a limb that is to be electrified.

1838 FARADAY *Exper. Researches* (1844) II. 5 A plate of copper, .. was bent into a saddle shape, .. a jacket of sheet coutehouse was put over the saddle. 1849 NAOO *Electricity* (ed. 3) 492 If, then, we wish to administer direct shocks to a paralytic limb, say the leg, we apply a sponge director or saddle, .. to the hip.

i. In various applications: see quotes.

1750 BLANCHLEY *Naut. Exposition*, Saddles are used by the Smiths to turn Thimbles hollow on. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Arch.* 492 To pebble-pave the hyres .. with proper criestone and saddle (the former partitions off the crib; and the latter the gutter behind. 1856 MORRISON *Cycl. Agric., Provincialism, Saddle*, (Effe), that part of stall between manger and grip. 1871 E. STON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 61/2 (Varnish making.) A saddle, which is a sheet of plate-iron, or tin, 12 in. broad, and turned up 14 in. at each side, to prevent the spilling of the varnish during the time of taking .. out. 1875 T. SEATON *Fret Cutting* 76 There are two very efficient aids to the saw. .. The first is the bench saddle. .. It is a piece of wood with reverse shoulders; the under shoulder hooks against the side of the bench, .. the upper shoulder catches any piece of wood laid against it for sawing. 1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinners* 250 Saddles, the steel bars in a gill box on which the fallers travel. 1887 *Archit. Publ. Sec. Dict.*, Saddle, a term used in Suffolk for a thin piece of wood fixed on the floor between the jambs of a door and under it.

6. *Cookery.* In full saddle of mutton. A 'joint' of mutton, venison, etc., consisting of the two loins and conjoining vertebrae.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 4 The Saddle of Mutton (which is the two Loins). *Ibid.* 24 To French a Hind Saddle of Mutton. It is the two Rumps. 1789 MRS. PLOZZI *Journ. France* II. 258 A saddle of mutton, or more properly a chine. 1806 *Pitt. Sources Minut.* (1810) 75 Hams and saddles of venison. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of the Farm* II. 99 When cut double, forming the chine or saddle. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 57 Nowhere can the equal of a

Saddle (sæd'l), *v.* Forms: 1 *sadolian*, *sadolian*, 3-6 *sadel*, (6-ell), 4-5 *sadyll* (1, (5-ylle), 4-7 *sadlō*, (5 *sadulle*, *sadil*, 6-ill), 6- *saddlō*. [*OE. sadolian*, *f. sadol* *SADDLE sb.*; cf. *MLG. sadeln*, *MDu. sadelen*, *Du. sadelen*, *OHG. sadalon* (MHG. *satele*, mod.G. *satteln*), *ON. spōla* (Sw. *sadla*, *Dn. sadle*.)]

1. *trans.* To put a riding-saddle upon (a horse or other animal); also to saddle up. Also *absol.*

c1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 165 *Sterno*. Ic sadelige hors. c1205 *LAY*. 13512 Fortiger hehte his swines sadelis his blonken. a1300 *A. Horn* 763 (Cambr. MS.) Horn sadelede his stede. c1320 *Sir Beues* 757 (MS. A.) Beues let sadlen is ronsi. 1388 *Wyclif* 1 *Kings* xiii. 13 And he seide to hise sonis, Sadel 3e an asse to me. And whanne thei hadden sadled, he stiede, and 3ede after the man of God. c1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxviii. Quen Sir Amadace hade etun, To sadulle his horse was noȝe forȝetun. 1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 4 A spare coursar lad in hand.. sadellet with a saddel of estate. 1587 *Tunburn*. *Trag.* T. iv. 69 b. He sadled vp his horse, and rode in post away. 1637 *J. Williams Holy Table* 260 What needs the Writer saddle up his Horse. 1761 *Gray* *Odin* 2 Uprose the king.. And saddled strait his coal-black steed, 1839-55 *W. Irving* *Wolfert's Rest* 47, I almost determined.. to saddle my horse, and ride off. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 Aug. 57, I then asked him to saddle-up my horse while I was dressing.

† *b. intr.* or *absol.* To inure a colt to the saddle. 1656 *Markham's Perfect Horseman* 19 When to Saddle.

c. To saddle and bridle fig., to subject to control. 1854 *Lowell Fireside Trav.* 133 The cover [of the kettle] was chattering with the escaping steam, which had thus vainly begged of all men to be saddled and bridled, till James Watt one day happened to overhear it.

† 2. *trans.* To ride, bestride (an animal). Also *transf.* *Obs.*

1550 *Bale Eng. Votaries* ii. 18 b. Take that benefyce to you (sayth he to the priest) but saddle nymore the nonne. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 68 Vpon Allhalow eue, Quhen our gude nychtichors rydis.. Some sadland a sbo ape, .. Some hotcheand on a hemp stalk. 1598 *R. DALINGTON* *Meth. Trav.* x. 2 b. No maruell then, the bridle being left in their owne [French wifes'] hands, though sometimes they be saddled, and their husbands know not. 1713 *Pettiver in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 184 Its lower Leaves are like the Garden Poppy, which higher saddle or ride the Stalk.

3. *intr.* To get into the saddle. In Colonial use to saddle up.

1835 *Burnes Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) II. 128 We dressed ourselves.. and saddled at three m. 1849 *E. E. NARREN* *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 12 Another term of Colonial import is that of 'saddling-up', and 'off-saddling'. 1863 *W. C. BALDWIN* *Afr. Hunting* li. 33 We saddled and went in pursuit. 1895 *KINGSLEY* *Herein*. I. i. 61 Ay, every churl who owns a manor, must needs arm and saddle and levy war. 1890 *R. BOLDREWOOD* *Col. Reformer* (1891) 206 Bothwell, myself, and the six troopers, saddled up and departed.

4. *trans.* To charge or load with (a burden); now only fig. to load with (something) as a burden.

1693 *Divines Persius* v. 207 The Slaves thy Baggage pack, Each saddled with his Burden on his Back. 1728 *VANBRUGH* & *CIBBER* *Prov. Husb.* i. His Estate.. was left him saddled with two Joynitures, and two weighty Mortgages upon it. 1731 *BAILEY* vol. II. s.v. To saddle.. to embarrass, as to saddle a Cause. 1767 *A. Young Farmer's Lett.* to *People* 162 But Mr. Justice.. saddles the parish with whatever burthen he thinks proper. 1775 *SHERIDAN* *Duenna* i. iv. I'll saddle him with this scrape. 1837 *LOCKHART* *Scott* (1839) III. ix. 295 The earnest wish of Scott and Ballantyne to saddle the publisher of the new poem with part of their old 'quiere stock'. 1858 *SUTHERS* *Ask Mamma* xlii. 196 The chances then, are, that he is saddled with a sort of old man of the sea. 1874 *L. STEPHEN* *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 157 We are perhaps inclined to saddle Scott unconsciously with the sins of a later generation. 1895 *Law Times* Rep. LXXIII. 691/1 Otherwise a testator would be able to saddle people with duties of an onerous description.

b. ? To secure for (a burdensome task). *rare*—1. 1826 *Scott* *Yrnl.* 25 Oct. Sothey.. endeavoured to saddle me for a review of his polyglot Virgil.

5. To put (a burden) upon (another's back). 1808 *CORBETT* *Pol. Reg.* XIV. .. the man who if he serve us but for a few years, .. ass-like hacks for life. 1812

should not wonder if that Bully Mitchell saddles this poisoning upon me. 1820 *L. J. JENNINGS* in *Croker Papers* I. vi. 158 The whole of the Bergami family had.. been saddled upon the Princess. 1881 *BESANT & RICE* *Chapf. Fleet* III. 248, I found her only too eager to marry anyone upon whom she could saddle her debts.

6. a. *Masonry*. To work (a joint) so as to form a 'saddle' projecting above the horizontal surface of the stones joined. b. *Carpentry*. To join or fit together by HALVING.

1823 *P. NICHOLSON* *Pract. Build.* 311 A process by workmen called saddling the joints. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 2/1 These consist of one log laid upon another, saddled in at the corners.

7. To bend downwards in the middle. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 327 Saddling the cards.. is bending the sixes, sevens, eights, and nines, in the middle longways. 1880 *Standard* 10 Dec. Walls are cracked and roofs 'saddled' in every direction.

8. (See quot.) 1731 *BAILEY* vol. II. s.v., To saddle.. to furnish, as to saddle a spit.

† 9. *Comb.* Saddle-goose, a nickname for a fool; saddle-nag, a stable-boy, groom. *Obs.* 1526 *SKELTON* *Magnyf.* 1834 Sym Sadygoose was my syer, and Dawcocke my dame. 1646 *J. HALL* *Poems* 7 Who would employ his Saddle-nagg to come And hold a trencher in the Dining-room?

Saddleback (sæd'lbæk), *sb.* and *a.* [*f. SADDLE sb. + BACK sb.*] *A. sb.*

1. † *a. Archery*. A saddle-backed feather. *Obs.* b. A saddle-backed hill. (Cf. *SADDLE-BACKED a.*) 1545 *ASCHAM* *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 133 The swyne backed fashion.. gathereth more ayer than the saddle backed, and therefore the saddle backe is surer for danger of wether. 1869 *E. A. PARKES* *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 289 A saddleback is usually healthy.. so are positions near the top of a slope. 1907 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 247 A regular saddleback of grey Silurian blocks the wayfarers path.

† 2. A back (of an animal) having a depression in the middle of it. *Obs.*

1625 *PURCHAS* *Pilgrims* ii. 1694 Certaine beasts.. much like unto a Deere, hauing a Saddle-back like unto a Camell.

3. *Arch.* A roof of a tower, having a gable at two opposite sides connected by a ridge-roof; a paksaddle roof.

1849 *FREEMAN* *Archit.* 238 The gabled tower.. does not seem to occur; but we meet with the form usually called n saddle-back. 1861 *BURRIS*. *HOPE* *Eng. Cathedr.* 191/1 c. 243 The due and moderate use of the gabled tower of the German style.. may be adopted.. so too may the saddle-back. 1893 *C. HODGES* in *Kellegary* Jan. 15 The finish of the tower was what is generally known as a saddle-back, a form common in Normandy, but rare in England.

4. A name of various birds and fishes. a. The Grey or Hooded Crow, *Corvus cornix*; also called saddleback crow. b. The adult of either of the Black-backed Gulls, *Larus marinus* and *L. fuscus*; also saddleback gull. c. The mule of the Greenland or Harp Seal (*Phoca granlandica*) when three years old; in full saddleback seal. d. The *Creadion carunculatus*, a bird of New Zealand. e. A variety of the goose (see quot. 1885). f. A kind of oyster (see quot. 1876).

1847 *COL. HAWKER* *Diary* (1893) II. 275 A huge saddle-back gull. 1856 *KANE* *Arch. Expl.* I. ii. 22 The valued Gull.. *ATKINSON* *Proc.* *Nantes* Crow. *Corvus cornix*. *ull.* Great Blackbacked Gull. *Larus marinus*. 1868 *W. BULLER* *Ess. Ornithol.* in *Trans. N. Z. Inst.* 5 (Morris) The Saddle-back (*Creadion carunculatus*) of the North is represented in the South by *C. cinereus*, a closely allied species. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Aug. The decrease of the gulls would be attended with certain loss to fishermen who were often directed and piloted to the shoals by the keen-eyed saddle-back. 1892 *COUES* *Key N. Amer. Birds* 312 Great Black-backed Gull. Saddle-back. 1896 *WEALE* *Diet. Terms*. Saddle-backs, in fishery, a name given to a bastard kind of oyster by the fishers; they are considered unfit for human food. 1885 *Encycl.* *ariety* (of the goose) fre.. on the back, and hence termed 'saddlebacks'. 1895 *P. H. EMERSON* *Birds* etc. of *Norw.* *Braddland* xlix. 140 A useful bird is the handsome but sluggish 'saddle-back' [i.e. the grey crow]. 1896 *LYDEKER* *Brit. Mammals* 156 It is not till the third year that the males (then called 'Saddle-backs') assume the characteristic dark harp-shaped markings.

5. a. *Coal-mining* (see quot.). b. *Geol.* An anticlinal (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1887). 1883 *GRESLEY* *Coal-mining Terms*, Saddleback, a depression or valley in strata.

B. adp. 1. = SADDLE-BACKED *a.*, in various senses.

1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1257/4 Stolen or strayed.. one dapple gray Gelding.. a little saddle-back. 1696 *Ibid.* No. 3202/4 A brown Mare.. Saddle Back, well risen on the Crest. 1862 *Ecclesiastic* XXIII. 252 Gabled or saddle-back towers. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 479/1 (Coping) sloping to both sides from the middle.. is technically termed saddle-back coping. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 7/3 The Greek troops occupied.. a saddleback hill. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 4/1 A high saddle-back peak. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 114 A plain.. building.. with two low gable or 'saddle-back' roofs.

2. Saddleback crow, gull, seal: see *A.* 4.

3. *Mech.* (See quot.) 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Vrnl.* VII. 236/2 At the bottom of the hopper there is a number of angular or 'saddle back bars' placed transversely..; the 'saddle back bars' will have the effect of dividing the ores. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Saddle Back Rail, or Barlow Rail, a rail whose sides curve rapidly outwards and downwards.

4. *Geol.* (See quot.) 1854 *PAGE* *Introduct. Textbk. Geol.* § 31 When strata dip in opposite directions from a ridge or line of elevation.. the axis is termed anticlinal or saddleback.

5. *Path.* (Cf. saddle-nose, SADDLE *sb.* 10.) 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 686 As a result of cicatricial contraction of the connective-tissue.. the so-called 'saddle-back' nose may be formed.

6. Put for 'horse-back'. Also *adp.* 1899 *'Zack'* *On Trial* xiv. 124 If 'tworn't that I can trust 'ee saddle-back.. I should hold him had done the mare a mischief. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Feb. 1/3 His love of saddle-back exercise.

Saddle-backed (sæd'lbækt), *a.*

1. Having the back, upper surface, or edge curved like a saddle; having a concavely curved outline; *spec.* in *Archery* (see quot. 1545).

1545 *ASCHAM* *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 129 Fourthly in couling or sheryng [the feather of a shaft].. whether somewhat swyne backed (I must vse shoters wordes) or saddle backed, whether rounde, or square shorne? 1599 *HARLUYT* *Poy.* II. saw a row of hills 8 They [dolphins] tree wood some bendeth, and is saddle-backt as it heu. 1884 *G. ALLEN* *Philistia* I. 235 A saddle-backed hill.

2. Of a horse: see quot. 1831.

1675 *Land. Gaz.* No. 967/4 Strayed or stolen.. a bright Bay Gelding.. a little Saddle-back'd. 1753 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl. Suppl.* 1831 *YOUATT* *Horse* 166 Some horses have a very considerable hollow behind the withers. They are said to be saddle-backed. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 2/3 A thoroughbred Arab.. should be.. very slightly saddle-backed. To be 'saddle-backed' is to have a depression where the saddle would naturally come.

3. *Arch.* a. Of coping: see quot. 1842. b. Of a tower: Having a SADDLEBACK.

1842 *GWILT* *Archit.* s.v. *Coping*, Coping thicker in the middle than at the edges is called saddle-backed coping. 1870 *F. R. WILSON* *Ch. Lindisf.* 23 A small straight saddle-backed tower.

4. An epithet applied to birds having saddle-like markings on the back, as saddle-backed crow, the Grey Crow, *Corvus cornix*.

1838 *HOLLOWAY* *Procine*, Saddle-backed crow, the Royston, or s-crow, so called from its mixture of black and grey feathers. *Sussex.* 1894 *R. B. SHARPE* *Birds* *Gl. Brit.* I. 12 The Hooded, or Saddle-backed Crows. 1895 *J. G. MILLS* *Breeds* *from Field* vii. 142 Here also are a big flock of saddle-backed jabiru storks (*Mycteria senegalensis*).

Saddle-bag.

1. A bag carried at the saddle; esp. one of a pair laid across the back of a horse, behind the saddle.

1796 *MORSE* *Amer. Geog.* I. 542 Manufactures of leather.. holsters, saddle-bags [etc.]. 1842 *LANE* *Arab. M.* I. 43 He.. put his hand into his saddle-bag, and eat a morsel of bread and a date which were among his provisions. 1866 *STANLEY* *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 67 The great saddle bags act like sails to the camels. 1857 *HUGHES* *Tom Brown* i. 1. A.. which the Seneg.. his horse with a pair of

fine quality of carpeting, made in sizes and designs imitating the saddle-bags carried in the East by camels; now chiefly employed as a covering for cheap classes of dining-room furniture.

1882 *Daily News* 30 May 5/7 Settees and easy-chairs upholstered in what is known as the Persian saddle-bag pattern. 1900 *FLO. WARREN* *Plain Miss* Cray 80 There was.. a saddle-bag couch and two big easy-chairs. 1903 *McNeill* *Egregious English* 125 A saddle-bag suite.

Saddle-bow. Now *arch.* or *poet.* [*Bow sb.* 1 Cf. *OHG. satilpaga* (MHG. *sattelboge*, mod.G. *sattelbogen*).] The arched front part of a saddle-tree or of a saddle.

c1725 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 11/17 *Carbella*, sadulboga. 1250 *Prov. Afrid* 229 in *O. E. Misc.* 116 If þu hauest seowe, ne seye þu hit nout þan arewe, seye hit þine sadel-bowe [a 1275 seif þin sadelbowe] and ryd þe singinde forth. c1330 *Arch. & M.* 8148 (Kolbing) Wawain him 3aue a dent of hove & cleued him to þe sadel bowe. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* ix. xvi. And the lady of the lake took vp her heed and henge it vp by the heyre of her sadel bowe. 1592 *SHAKS.* *Ven. & Ad.* 14 Vouchsafe, thou wonder, to alight thy steed, And rein his proud head to the saddle-bow. 1658 *Tr. Portia's Nat. Magick* xiv. 214 We use to hang up Turkeys alive by the bills, at the saddle-bow, when we ride. 1757 *Burke* *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 411 The beast plunged, and threw his rider violently on the saddle-bow. 1806 *Scott* *Last Minst.* i. v. Steeds.. Barbi'd with frontlet of steel, I trow, And with Jedwood-axe at saddlebow. 1879 *'Onion'* *Cecil Castlemaine's* *Gage* 7 He lifted his hat, and bowed down to his saddle-bow as he passed her.

Saddle-cloth. Forms: see *SADDLE* and *CLOTH*; also 5 *sadyelcwo*. A cloth placed on a horse's back beneath the saddle; † in early use = foot-cloth, housing-cloth.

1481-95 *Howard Housh. Bks.* (Roxh.) 227 Item.. paired.. for ij. yordes and di. and di. qter of black cloth, for a sadyel-cwo for my Lord. 1523 *FITZGER.* *Husb.* § 142 Spere, male, hode, halter, sadelclothe, spores. 1683 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1786/4 A bay Mare, with.. a black Saddle, and a green Saddle-Cloth. 1776 *BOSWELL* *Johnson* II. 349, I observed them [at Lichfield] making some saddle-cloths. 1818 *Scott* *Hrl. Mill.* v. The I.. had had his ownest foot, man here.. to see when t' sorrel horse will be ready. 'There is no bed like the Nile Trib. Abyssinia' v. 111 We were requested to mount two superb white hygeens, with saddle-cloths of blue Persian sheepskins.

Saddled (sæd'ld), *pp. a.* [*f. SADDLE v. + -ED*.] 1. Furnished with a saddle.

1005 in *Kemble* *Cap. Diplom.* VI. 147 Ic geann minum hlofode.. fewer hors twa gesadelod and twa ungesadelode. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 2/5 A saddled horse was seen in a field without a rider.

2. As the epithet of fishes, insects, etc., having saddle-like markings.

1839 *Snag Zool.* IV. 467 Saddled Sparus. Sparus Ephem. 1842 *Ibid.* 596 Saddled Mackerel. Sommer Equula. 1880 *SWINTON* *Insect Variety* 162 The common Saddled Leaf-cricket of the Vine (*Ephippigra vitium*) has especially thick cup-shaped elytra.

Saddleless (sæd'lless), *a.* [*f. SADDLE sb. + -LESS*.] Without a saddle; esp. of a horse, not furnished with a saddle. Also rarely of a rider: † (thrown) out of the saddle.

14.. *Sir Beues* 253-8 (MS. C.) The erle, amonge them all To the grounde he ys falle And ys sadullece. c1489 *CAXTON* *Sommes of Aynon* 263 But he had no sadel upon his horse.. When Reynawd sawe brayfrowe sadeles, he called to oger, & sayd [etc.]. a 1500 *Prophecy* in *Bernard de curra rei fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 18 The Ekyll and be antelope.. And Saddleles horse. 1885 *G.* Gissing *Isabel Clarendon* I. ii. 33 She had learned her riding on a saddleless colt.

Saddler (sæd'lər). Forms: 4-5 *sadeler*, 5 *sndel* (1) or, 5-8 *sadler*, (5 *sedler*, *sadlare*), 5

sadyllar, -yl(1)er, 5-6 *Sc.* sadillar, 6 sadiller, *Sc.* saddillar, sadillar, 7-saddler. [*f.* SADDLE *sb.* + *ER* 1. Cf. *MLG.* *sadeler, sedeler, MDn.* *sadellare, saellare, OHG.* *satlari* (MHG. *sateler*, mod. *G.* *sattler*.)]

1. One who makes or deals in saddles or saddlery. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 42 Verse ordinance of fratermy of Sadelers and Sporyeres. c. 1400 *Deutr. Troy* 1385 Sadelers, souters, Semsteris fyn. c. 1500 *Melusine* 43 Raymond sent for a Sadelmaker, to whom he said: "...ye muste cutte this hyde in fourme of a thonge..." The Sadelr dide cutte it. c. 1515 *Cocke Lovell's B.* 5 Here is saunder sadelor of froge strete corner. 1550 *SHAKS.* *Com. Err.* i. ii. 56 Oh sixe pence that I had... To pay the Sadelr for my Mistris crupper. 1651 *HOBBS* *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 315 One Power may be subordinate to another, as the art of a Sadelr, to the art of a Rider. a. 1745 *SWIFT* *Direct. Servants, Groom.* Come home by the Street Door with the same Bridle...dangling in your Hand, as if you came from the Sadelr's. 1832 *LITTON* *Eugene Aram* ii. vi. 98 "How long have you had this whip?" said Walter to the saddler. 1887 *Bux & HULLER* *Cycling* (Badm. Libr.) 166 Some of the cycling saddlers do not see that their iron-workers cut the threads far enough up the screw. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 Oct. 97 [Situation] wanted by first-class brown saddler.

2. *Mil.* An official who has charge of the saddlery in a cavalry regiment. Also *saddler corporal, sergeant.*

1865 H. M. HOZIER, of the Household Cav: Life Guards or Horse and Privates...Armourer. *Ibid.* 51 Cavalry of the Line...Composition of a Regiment of Cavalry...Second Class Staff Sergeants:—Armourer-serjeant, Saddler-serjeant [etc.]. *Ibid.* 152 Promotion to the superior grade of saddler-serjeant will be open to saddlers.

3. A saddle-horse. *colloq. U. S.*

1888 *Boston (Mass.) Jrl.* 16 June 1/1 Another auction sale of choice family horses (including matched pairs and saddlers). 1893 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* Apr. 9 A thoroughbred filly, which...hids fair to make a fine saddler.

4. The Saddleback Seal: see SADDLEBACK 4 c.

1873 M. CARROLL *Seal & Herring Fish, Newfoundland*, in *Goode Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* (1884) 62 The reason why they are called Harp Seals, or 'Saddlers', is, [etc.].

5. *attrib.*

c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. x. 49 Whanne that a point or a treuthe...of sadelar craft is affirmed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 315 A Sadyller schoppe, sellariun. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 584 One craftsman of the sadyllar craft.

Saddlery (sæd'ləri). [*f.* *prec.* + *r*: see *-ERY*.]

1. The art or occupation of a saddler.

c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. x. 49 Euen as sadelarie and talarie been ij. dyverse facultes and kunnyngis. 1872 *YEATS* *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 296 A new impulse was given to saddlery by the introduction of coaches.

2. *collect.* Articles made or sold by a saddler; saddles and other articles pertaining to the equipment of a horse, esp. of one used for riding.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* i. 258 Harness and saddlery of all kinds. 1833 *Reg. Intell. Cavalry* i. 77 The saddlery should be...examined. 1874 *R. TYRWHITT* *Sketch. Club* 156 Modern hoots and saddlery are utterly intractable in a

for riding-horses are made or kept when not in use.

1843 *ORRISON* *Crookland* vi. 60 Premises...occupied as...a saddlery. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 430/1 A room for drying, saddlery, &c.

Saddle-tree.

1. The framework which forms the foundation of a saddle.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* ii. 86, j. sadeltree. 1483 *Act 1 Ric. III.* c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger...shall bring into this Realm...Saddles, Saddle-trees, Horse-harness [etc.]. 1536-7 *Durh. Ac. Rols* (Surtees) 697 Cum frenis, stirrileaders, sadlertreys, et ceteris illis pertinentibus. 1607 *MARKHAM* *Cavalry* vi. ix. 54 The greatest goodness in

way as we do.

1854 *R. KERR* *Gentilm. House* 294 A row of saddle-trees from 6 to 8 feet from the floor, with hooks and brackets for the bridles, girths, and stirrups under them.

3. The North American tulip tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

1856 *Treas. Bot.* 688/1 The leaves [of *Liriodendron*] large, four-lobed and somewhat like a saddle in shape; hence the tree is sometimes spoken of as the Saddle-tree.

Saddling (sæd'ling), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SADDLE *v.* + *ING* 1.] The action of the vb. SADDLE.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 315/2 A Sadyllinge, sellatura.

b. *esp.* The action of putting on the saddle and other equipment of a racehorse preparatory to a race; also *attrib.* as *saddling bell, padlock*.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxi. That is the saddling-bell. 1890 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 3/4 No horse could possibly have looked better...in the saddling padlock.

† **Saddling**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* SADDLE *sb.* + *ING*.] = SADDLE *sb.* 4.

1697 *DANFIER* *Foy* (1729) l. 112 The Land is low, making a saddling between 2 small hills.

Sadducaic (sæd'jukeik), *a.* [*f.* *Gr.* *Saddou-*

kafo (see SADDUCEE), after PHARISAE.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees.

1840 *MILMAN* *Hist. Christianity* i. vii. 1. 293 The Sadducaic party. 1883 J. M. WILSON *Theory of Inspir.* 30 It is as wrong...to have the Sadducaic pride of scepticism as the Pharisaic pride of religion.

† **Sadducaical**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -2. Also 7 *Sadu-*

saicall. [Formed as *prec.*: see *-ICAL*.] = *prec.*

1601 *DEACON & WALKER* *Spirits & Devils* xi. I allowe not your pestiferous opinions, iumping so pat with the Pareptaical and Saducaicall sort. 1702 *EDWARD* *Eccle. Hist.* (1710) 121 Herod's guilty conscience, notwithstanding his Sadducaical principles, made him...suspect that it was John himself risen from the dead.

Sadducean, **Sadducean** (sædius'fæn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *Saducian*, *Saducean*, 6-7 *Saducean*. [*f.* late *L.* *Saddūcæ-us* SADDUCEE + *-AN*.]

A. adj. Of, belonging to, or resembling the Sadducees.

1593 *NASHE* *Christ's T.* 58 What are these Atheists but Sadducean sectaries that deny the resurrection? 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 26 This dull Sadducean Age. 1681 *GLANVILL* *Sadducismus* ii. (1726) 455 There is a latent Atheism at the root of the Sadducean Principle. 1840 *MILMAN* *Hist. Christianity* ii. i. 1. 392 The unpopular Sadducean party. 1851 *COLWICK* *Smith Irish Hist.* 67 It is not surprising to find Pharisaical fanaticism, linked with Sadducean depravity and worldliness. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 423/1 The Sadducean aristocracy.

† **B. sb.** = SADDUCEE (in both senses). *Obs.*

of this age. 1678 *CUDWORTH* *Intell. Syst.* 61 he Sadduceans, among the Jews, have been noted for the same.

Sadducee (sæd'ju:). *Forms:* *pl.* 1 *sad(d)u-*

cæas, 3-4 *Saduceus*, 3-5 *Saduceis*, 4 *Sadaiceus*, 4-5 *Saducees*, 4-7 *Saduceis*, 6-8 *Saducees*;

(also 4 *Saducey* repr. *L.* *Sadducæi*); *sing.* 6-

Sadducee. [*ad.* late *L.* *Saddūcæus*, a. late *Gr.*

Saddoukaïos, *f.* late Heb. *צדוקי* *Ḥaddūqī*, app. *f.* the

personal name *Ḥaddūq* (LXX *Saddouk*, Ezek. xi. 46), in Masoretic vocalization *Ḥaddūq* (LXX *Saddōk*,

2 Sam. viii. 17, etc.; English Bible *Zadok*).

The prevailing modern view is that the *Zadok* referred to is the high-priest of David's time, from whom the priesthood of the Captivity and later periods claimed to be descended. The late Jewish notion of a post-exilic *Zadok* (*Ḥaddūq*), the founder of the sect, is now regarded as baseless; the hypothesis that the word is directly derived from *ḡaddūq*, righteous, is philologically untenable.

1. A member of one of the three 'sects' (the others being the Pharisees and the Essenes) into which the Jews were divided in the time of Christ. According to the New Testament and Josephus, they denied the resurrection of the dead, the existence of angels and spirits, and the obligation of the unwritten law alleged by the Pharisees to have been handed down by tradition from Moses.

In origin the Sadducees seem to have been not so much a theological school, as a political party composed of members and connections of

c. 975 *Rus.* *du* to him fariseas and sadduceas. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19123 þa saduceis [*Fairf.* *sadaiceus*, *Giff.* *saduceus*, *Trin.* *saduces*]. For þe vprising ner wald wede. c. 1380 *Wyclif* *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 36 Per

Mahumetan. 1272-41 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl.* *Sadduces*, or *Saducees*. 1879 *FARRAR* *Christ* (1881) 471 This wretched, dissolute Idumean Sadducee.

2. A person of Sadducean disposition; a materialist, a denier of the resurrection. Also as *adj.*

1680 *BAXTER* *Ans. St.* 111 "A Sadducee, a Sadducee, a Sadducee."

The world is Sadducee

without ceasing to be the world.

Sadducean, *a.* *rare* -1. [*f.* SADDUCEE + *-IC*.]

= SADDUCEAN *ic*.

1875 *LE FANU* *Willing to Die* xxxi. That smiling Sadducean world without a home...it accepts...satire and pleasure in lieu of the affections.

Sadduceism (sædius'iz'm). Also 7 *Sad-*

duceisme, 9 *Sadduceism*. Also SADDUCISM.

[*f.* SADDUCEE + *-ISM*. Cf. *F.* *Sadducismus*.]

1. The doctrine or tenets of the Sadducees.

1845 *KIRTO* *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s. v. *Sadducee*, *Sadduceism*. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 142/1 The common view that Sadduceism was essentially

is due partly to Josephus.

(1802) 446 An absence of

enthusiasm, in which the author [of *Ecclesiastes*] seems to be a forerunner of the later Sadduceism.

2. The character and spirit of the Sadducees; materialistic unbelief; denial of immortality.

1661 *BAXTER* *Mor. Prognost.* i. xvii. 4 When they incline to Brutishness or Sadduceism. 1849 *THACKERAY* *Pendennis* lixiii. And on this and on other matters he thought he would compromise with his conscience, and that Sadduceism

was a

faith. 18

126 *The*

Review

So *Sadduceist* [-ist], in quot. *adj.*, sceptical,

indifferentist.

1888 *BLACK* *In Far Lochaber* viii. Your friends...are not so tolerant and Sadduceist as some of us up here.

† **Sadducism** (sæd'ju:iz'm). *Obs.* Also 7 *Sad-*

ducisme, *Saducism*. [*ad.* mod. *L.* *Sadducismus*, either irreg. *f.* late *L.* *Saddūcæus*, or *f.* the personal name *Saddūc*: see SADDUCEE and *-ISM*.] = SADDUCEISM 1 and 2.

1635 *HEYWOOD* *Hierarch.* i. 3 Atheisme and Sadducisme disputed: Their Tenents argued, and refuted. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 6/2 The best Antidotes against that earthly and cold disease of Sadducisme and Atheisme. 1681 *GLANVILL* *Sadducismus* ii. 309 The Discourse may prove as useful for reclaiming men from Sadducism. 1778 T. HARTLEY

apparitions of angels as things incredible.

Sadducize (sæd'ju:iz), *v.* *rare*. [Formed as *prec.* + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To hold the doctrines of the Sadducees. Hence *Sadducizing* *ppl. a.*

1707 *ATKINSON* *Vind. Doctr. Benet's* *General Serm.* 31 Sadducizing Christians, I suppose they were, who said there was no Resurrection, neither Angel or Spirit, Acts 23. 8. 1854 *MILMAN* *Lat. Chr.* xv. viii. (1864) II. 402 His whole conduct seemed tinged with a kind of Sadducizing Judaism.

Sade (sæd), *v.* *Forms:* 1 *sadian*, 5 *sadde*, (9 *seed*), 4-*sadde*. [*OE.* *sadian* = *MLG.* *MDu.* *saden*, *Du.* (*ver*) *saden*, *OHG.* *satōn* (MHG. *satēn*):—*WGer.* *sadōjan*, *f.* *sado*-*SAD* *a.*]

† **1. intr.** To become satiated or weary. *Obs.*

c. 828 K. *ÆLFRED* *Boeth.* xxxix. § 4 Me þincð eac þæt þu sadize hwæthwugunnes, & þe ðyncen to ælence þas langan spell. c. 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 4 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 133 Whon men beoþ murest at heor mecle With mete and drink to maken hem glæde With worscipe and with worldlice wele Þei bene so sette þei conne not sade. 14... *Pety Job* 179 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 126 Although I can of synne nat sade, Yet *Parce* michi, domine. c. 1422 *Hoccleve Min. Poems* xxiv. 175 Of the lake of good he felte no greif, Al whyles þat the ryng he with him hadde; But faylynghe it his frendshipe gan sadde.

2. *trans.* To glnt, satiate; to make weary (*cf.*)

Obs. exc. *dial.* (see *E. D. D.*).

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxlvii. § 4 He...þe gesadde, mid þy selestao hwæte cynnes bolde lynde. 1440 in *Wars Eng.* in *France* (1864) II. 455 He was so sadded of the werre. 1611 *COTGR.* *Assonair*, to cloy, glut, sate. *Ibid.* *Restaurer*, to fill, glut, sate, satiate, satisfie. 1764 *Colles* *Dial. Diet.* (ed. 17). To sate (cloy), *satio*.

Sade, *obs.* form of *SAD* *a.* and *SAID* *ppl. a.*

Sadel (1), **Sadely**, *obs.* ff. **SADDLE**, **SADLY**.

† **Sadful**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* *SAD* *a.* + *-FUL*.]

Sorrowful.

1663 *MERITON* *Love & War* iv. ii. Hivb, The service of a sadfull humour.

Sad-iron. [*f.* *SAD* *a.* or *v.*] A smoothing iron, properly a solid flat-iron, in contradistinction to a 'box-iron'.

1832 *BABBAGE* *Econ. Manuf.* xvii. (ed. 3) 133 Sad-irons and other castings. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 253 Dealers commonly distinguish these useful implements by the terms 'sad-iron', 'box-iron' and 'Italian-iron'. 1899 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 2/7 Sadirons 10s. per ton (dearer).

Sadism (sæd'iz'm). [*ad.* *F.* *sadisme*, *f.* the name of the Count (usually called 'Marquis') de *Sade* (1740-1814; infamous for his crimes and the character of his writings: see *-ISM*). A form of sexual perversion marked by a love of cruelty.

1888 *Fall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 4/2. 1897 *Lancel.* 13 Nov. 1263/2 Crimes committed by people afflicted with what is technically known as 'sadism'.

So *Sadist*, 'an individual affected with sadism' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); *Sadistic* *a.*, 'related to sadism' (*Dunglison Dict. Med. Sci.* 1893).

1897 *Lancel.* 13 Nov. 1263/2 Several recent tragedies having probably had their origin in sadistic impulses.

Sadler, *obs.* form of **SADDLER**.

Sadly (sæd'li), *adv.* *Forms:* 4 *sadd(e)li*, *sad-*

lyk, *sadlyd*, 4-5 *saddely*, *sadli*, *sadliche*, *-lyche*,

4, 6 *sadely*, 6 *sadlich*, *sadlie*, *-ye*, 4 *sadly*.

Also 4 *compar.* *sadloker*. [*f.* *SAD* *a.* + *-LY* 2.]

† **1. Heavily.** *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22478 Þe sterns wit þair leman leuen Ful saddli fall sal þai dun fra heuen. c. 1400 *Roteland & O.*

1313 So sadly one his scholdre it [the blow] felle. The

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1313 So sadly one his scholdre it [the blow] felle. The

al nyzt. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 4 Penne Wakede I of my wink me was wo with alle pat I nedde sadlocke I-slept and I-see more. c2380 WYCLIF *Scl. Wks.* l. 11 fillyng is not void be sadly replenched. c2386 CHAUVER *Man of Law's T.* 645 This Messager drank sadly ale and wyn.

† 4. Resolutely, vigorously, hardily. Obs.
c2350 *Will. Patern.* 571 When be ludes where neij lord he leped outre horte, sadly in al here sijt for bei him sew schold. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xlii. 494 In Cambuskynneth the kyngis vittale He tuk, and sadly gett songe. Schir Wilhame of Herth, and him slew. c1400 *Song Roland* 763 They went to sadly. And set ther dymis. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ii. 84 The Perseys stwart sadly till him socht. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) l. 269 The two chaumpions approchid eche other and smote to gyder so sadly and sore that the place rounded of her strokes. c1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 646 The stewarde at hym full sadly fought.

† 5. Steadfastly, firmly, fixedly, unchangingly.
c1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 14 When be mynde es stablede sadly with-owntene changeynge and vagacyone in Godd. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* 1880 199 Pat alle brennynghe charite . . . be so sadly rotyd in vs. c1380 *Lay Folks Calce.* (Lamb. MS.) 957 Loke pou withstande sadly be first begynnynghe of be temptacyon of be fend. c1385 CHAUVER *Pars.* l. 124 Fro that tyme that he loueth sadly oure lord Ihesu crist [etc.]. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 48 Sadly beleue the fader is full god almyghty. c1530 *Crt. of Love* 877 Emptren my speche in your memorial Sadly. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII* 133 But the King finding that he did sadly, and constantly without hesitation or varying, . . . stand to that that hee had said.

† 6. Steadily, quietly, without excitement. Obs.
c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13544 Pe batallais neyghed ney & chon, Sadly passing, and softly. c1391 CHAUVER *Astrol.* li. 29 Tak thanne thyn Astrolabe with bothe handes sadly & slely. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Mauihode* i. cvi. (1869) 56 Wel j telle thee that surelicbe and sadliche thou miht go.

† 7. Seriously; in earnest; gravely, soberly. Obs.
c1350 *Will. Patern.* 557 What gif I saide him sadly pat I sek were, & told him al treuly be enteches of myn euele? c1355 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (Jacobus) 176 Til hym han sancte James prechit, and cryit, law sa sadly techit. c1385 CHAUVER *Shipman's T.* 76 This Marchant vp ariseth, And on his nedes sadly hym auyseth. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 62 Saie me sadly be soth. 1480 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* l. xv. 40 Mesurably and sadly demened. c1548 *Hall's Chron.* Hen. VIII. l. 69 Thei daunsed with Ladies sadly, and commended not with the ladies after the fashion of Maskers, but behaved themselves sadly. 1570 *Jewel. Def.* ap. ii. (1571) 161 This booke . . . was readde sadly vnto the people, and had in reuerence. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* ii. lii. 229 This can be no trick, the conference was sadly borne. 1611 CHAMMAN *Widowes T.* iii. i. (1612) F 4 b. But doe you brother sadly intend the pursuite of this trial? 1634 *Milton Comus* 509 To tell thee sadly Shepherd, without blame, Or our neglect, we lost her as we came. 1642 *Jer. Taylor Epist.* 3 xxxi. But this to them that consider things sadly, is true or false according as any man list. 1771 M. MORGAN *Err. Dram. Clar. Falstaff* 122 As a caution to the audience not to take too sadly what was intended only, as an argument for a week.

8. Sorrowfully, mournfully.
c1350 *Will. Patern.* 539 Sadly sikand & sore for sorwe atte here herte. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 43, I berd an petuous appele, with an pur mane, Solpit in sorowe, that sadly couth say [etc.]. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* li. 7 Why loke ye so sadly to daye? [So 1611.] 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* viii. 1 Musick lo heare, why heartst thou musick sadly? 1627 *May Lucan* i. 583 Sadlyer harkte Seyllas dogges then they were wont. c1665 *Mrs. Hutchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1849) 43 He died in the month of May, 1639, sadly bewailed. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 505 Near his Paternal Stream he sadly stands, With down-cast Eyes, wet Cheeks, and folded Hands. 1850 *KANE Arct. Expl.* li. x. 107 He speaks sadly . . . of the fortunes of the winter. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildonan* 43 There at the head of a lake filled gray Sadly a youth and a maiden stood. *Comb.* 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* x. 116 A sadly pleasing Thought. 1816 *Worship. Ode* 1815, 44 To . . . utter England's name with sadly-plausible voice.

† b. With regret; reluctantly. Obs.
1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* v. v. I must request of you One fauour, and will sadly be denied.

9. In a manner to cause sadness; lamentably, grievously, deplorably, badly.
1658 *Whole Duty Man* Sund. iii. § 7. 29 That have provoked so great a Majesty, who is able so sadly to revenge himself upon you. 1731-8 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 202 Mr. Neverout we wanted you sadly. 1753 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Maun* 27 Mar. Drawings, which I am sure will charm you, though none of them are quite well engraved, and some sadly. 1784 *COWPER Friends*, 87 Authors . . . Are sadly

so sadly. 1857 *RUSKIN Arrows of Chace* (1880) l. 47, I have written you a sadly long letter, but I could not manage to get it shorter. 1863 W. C. BALOWIN *Ar. Hunting* viii. 340 The flies torment us sadly. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. ix. 391 The poor girl was sadly buffeted by the indignant saint. 1879 *HUXLEY Hume* x. 196 Metaphysicians, as a rule, are sadly deficient in the sense of humour.

† 10. Sombrely, in dark colours. Obs.
1607 B. JONSON *Entertainm. Theobalds* Wks. 1616 I. 887 A gloomie obscure place, hung all with black silks, and in it only one light, which the Genius of the house held, sadly attird.

11. Used predicatively: In bad health, ill, 'poorly'. Now dial.
1711 *SWIFT Tril.* to Stella 15 May, I look better already, for failh I looked sadly. 1866 *GEOR. ELIOT F. Holt* xxvii. Lyddy had said, 'Miss, you look sadly; if you can't take a walk, go and lie down'. 1898 *Mrs. H. WARD Helbeck of B.* v. li. 395 Mrs. Fountain's nobbut sadly, I unnerstan.

Sadness (sædnēs). [-NESS.] The condition or quality of being sad.

† 1. Firmness, hardness, solidity. Obs.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* iii. xvii. The fyffe is sadness and hylnessne of be pinge pat is sen [L. *soliditas sine densitas reuista*]. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 90 pou schalt knowe by reednes & sadness of fleisch pat is winpene be feste al aboute. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 152 When hit [cheese] is well conformed to sadness. c1485 *Cath. Angl.* 1515 A Sadnes; *solidanten, soliditas*. 1577-87 *HARRISON England* ii. xxii. 215b If you respect the sadness therof, it doth proue in the end to be verie hollow & not able to hold out water. *Ibid.* 214b Which moulds wanting their due sadness are now turned into moorie plots.

† 2. Seriousness, soberness, staidness; gravity of mind or demeanour. Obs.

c1335 *SHOREHAM 7 Sacram.* 1428 For 3eres Ne makeþ so nauzt þane prest ald, Ac sadnesse of maneres. c1386 CHAUVER *Merch.* T. 347 Another stant so in the peples grace flor hire sadness, and hire benygnytee. c1451 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Aug.* (E. E. T. S.) 20 A bord on which þei vsed to pleye certeyn games to refresh with þe sadness of her study. 1495 *N. Riding Rec.* (N. S.) l. 127 We trustyng in youre pollicie, sadness, wisdom, and discrecion. c1515 *Coke Lorettes B.* 13 They banysshed prayer, peas, and sadness; And toke with them myrthe, sporte, and gladnes. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. 117 But mightie Lord, this merry inclination Accord not with the sadness of my suit. 1611 *SPEER Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xix. (1632) 928 Other persons of approved sadness, prudence, pollicy and experience.

† b. Phr. In sadness, in good or sober sadness: in earnest, not joking. Obs.

1544 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* l. (Arb.) 102 But in good sadness Toxophile thus you se. c1553 *UDALL Roister D.* iv. iii. (Arb.) 61, I have sought to them, nor they to me in sadness. 1593 *NASHIE Strange Newes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 245 Thou hast borrowed about twenty phrases and epithites from mee, which in sober sadness thou makst vse of as thy owne. c1620 *MIDDLETON, etc. Widow v.* i. 228 Pray, in sadness

centlivre *Busy Body* l. i, In sober sadness she cannot abide 'em.

† 3. Dignity, importance. Obs.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clix. 149 The sayd Lewys . . . causyd them to vse and were browne, and sad colours, accordynge to theyr honours and sadnes.

† 4. Steadfastness, constancy; firmness of faith.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* vii. 150 Catoun and canonicistes conseillete vs to leue To sette sadness in songewarie, for *sompnia ne curis*. 1382 *WYCLIF Coloss.* ii. 5 The sadness of that youre bileue that is in Crist. . . . c1420 *Def. III* 17 Lest 3e . . . falle away from youre ownne sadness (Vulg. a *propria firmitate*). 1426 *LYNG. De Guilt. Pilgr.* 1117 But yit he hadde feet of led, In grete sadness to endure. c1459 *SKELTON Dyners Balletys* 17 Saphyre of sadnes, enuayned with indy blew.

5. Sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxiii. 13 Seik to solace quhen sadnes the assails. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* l. ii. 7 How canst thou part sadness and melancholy my tender Luellenal? 1611 *BIBLE Eccl.* vii. 3 By the sadness of the countenance the heart is made better. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 23 Dim sadness did not spare That time Celestiall visage. 1707 *FLOVER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 409 In a malignant Fever from Heat, there is a Delirium, Fluxes, Sadness. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 464 Thy climate . . . disposes much All hearts to sadness. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* vii. 14 Sadness on the soul of Ida fell.

6. A condition of sorrowfulness.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 147 [He] Fell into a Sadnesse. c1631 *DONNE Sermon* xlv. 450 To blow away and scatter these sadnesses with a false, an illusory, and a sinful comfort. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 96 After this he bunders out woes and sadnesses against their impieties. 1818 *BYRON Juan* l. lxiii. She look'd a sadness sweeter than her smile.

7. Gloomy appearance.

1849 *RUSKIN Sea. Lamps* iii. § xii. 76 The architect not being able to secure always the same depth or decision of shadow, nor to add to its sadness by colour.

† Sadore. Obs. (See quot.)

1681 *GREW Museum* App. 386 Sadore, or Bitter Wood. It hath a brownish Bark.

† Sad-tree. [f. SAD a. (sense 5); transl. of mod. L. *arbor tristis*.] The Night Jasmine of India, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*. (Earlier called MELANCHOLY tree.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Nyctanthes*, During the day it loses its brightness, whence its specific name *Arbor tristis* or Sad-tree. [In recent Dicts.]

SADUCEE, -ean, etc.: see SADDUCEE, -ean, etc.

SADUE, obs. form of SHADOW.

SADUBAICAL: see SADDUCAICAL.

SAD: see SAW, SAVE, SAY, SEA, SEE, SO, SOE.

Sæcular: see SECULAR.

Sæfte, Sael, obs. ff. SAFETY, SEAL v.

Sæor, obs. form of SAWYER, SEAR.

Saf, obs. form of SAFE, SAVE.

Safare, obs. Sc. form of SAVIOUR.

Safe (sæf), sb. Also 5, 7 save. [Originally save, f. SAVE v.; later assimilated to SAFE a.]

1. A receptacle for the safe storage of articles: esp. a. A ventilated chest or cupboard for protecting provisions from insects and other noxious animals; a meat-safe (see MEAT sb. 6).

c1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 10f Almetry of mete keypynge, or a saue for mete, *clintun*. 1612 *CORCA. Chastiere*, . . . the great, or grated Saue hung by a pulley, to the top of a Dayrie . . . to keepe cheese, white.

1688 R. HOLNE *Armoury* . . . or Safe is a kind of little house made of wood and couered with haire cloth, and so

by two rings hung in the middle of a . . . all things put there . . . cup-board to keep Victuals, contrived with Holes to let in the Air. 1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Gd. Words* XXII. 51/2 It is good practice, whenever the air of the safe is close and tainted, to have it fumigated with antiseptic gas.

b. A fire-proof and burglar-proof receptacle for plate, money, deeds, and other valuables. Usually made of steel and iron, with one or more doors secured by elaborate locks.

1838 *BETHUNE Sc. Peasant's Fireside* 70 A penknife . . . and a letter . . . were found lying near the safe, as if they had been lost by the robber. 1850 *CIVIL Locks & Keys* 17 The bank may be entered, the misnamed safe, or strong room, be entered. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 164 An iron fire-proof safe must be built into the wall.

2. Saddlery. 'A piece of leather placed under a buckle, to prevent it from chafing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Hence *Safed ppl. a.*, provided with a safe.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 176 A solidly furnished though dismal apartment, duly safe and grated.

Safe (sæf), a. Forms: 3-6 sauf, (3-4 sauve), 4-6 saufe, 5 saauf, 5-6 sauff(e); 3-5 saif, 4-5 saiff(e), 4-6 saaf, (5 saafe, saaff); 4-6 saulf, saulve, 5-7 saiff(e), 6-7 saulfo, saulfo; 5-7 Sc. saiff, 6 saif, saiv, sayfe, saiff, 6-7 saifo, 7 saiffe; 3-5 (6-7 Sc.) saue, 4- safo. [ME. *sauf*, *saf*, a. F. *sauf* (fem. *saufve*) = Pr. *salv-s*, *sal-s*, Sp., Pg., It. *salvo* = L. *salvus* uninjured, entire, healthy (whence *salut-*, *salut* health, *salve* imperative, 'hail').

The L. word corresponds in root and suffix, though prob. not in ablat. grade, to Gr. *ῥάος* (Ionic *ῥάος*) whole, Skr. *śarva* all, whole = Indogermanic **saw-*. The root occurs also in Irish *slán* healthy, and in OL. *sollus* whole, Welsh *holl* all, whole = **solno-*.

With regard to the phonology in Eng. cf. *safe* (the plant) from F. *sauge*, and *gauge* (gauge) from ONF. *gauge*.

The forms with *v* in ME. usually represent either the plural or the definite inflexion of the adj. From the 15th to the 17th c. *save* sometimes occurs (later only Sc.), in most instances prob. as a mere graphical alteration of *safe*.

I. Free from hurt or damage; unharmed.

1. Unhurt, uninjured, unharmed; having been preserved from or escaped some real or apprehended danger. Chiefly (now only) with quasi-advb. force after verbs of coming, going, bringing, etc.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 6895 Jif hire vet heb panne sauf wipoute wemminge. c1300 *Cursor M.* 11546 Pat ferd al sauf in to þair kyth. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 36 Pet hi habbe, huet cas yuallie, hire catel sauf. c1386 CHAUVER *Caen. T.* 397 Somtyme his good is drenched in the see, And somtyme comth it sauf un-to the londe. c1450 *Mertin* xxvii. 59 That ye sholde yowe hym trewys saf to come and saf to go . . . betwene this and yole. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) l. 217 Ye shall retome sauf for this entrepryse. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. l. 104 Sufst that 3yng Ascanius mot be Saif [v. s. sauf] fra all waypnys [L. *ab armis incolumem*], and of perrell fre. 1538 *SHAKESPEARE England* l. 67 As gud maryners . . . bryng theyr styrke sauf out of tempestys into the sure port. 1600 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Ap. 101.

2. . . . to be sure to come home safe again'. 1737 C. PITT in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) II. 98 The papers came safe to hand. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 83 As the Moors are excellent swimmers, I suppose most of them got safe. 1785 *COWPER Lett. to Lady Hesketh* Wks. 1836 V. 198 My desk . . . is safe arrived. 1799 T. HOLCROFT *Mem.* (1816) III. 229 [In a stiff breeze a sailor swore that] he could not keep his hair safe on his head. 1832 *Society L.* 209 He always insists on seeing us safe across the Downs. 1902 *WISTER Virginian* xix. Your . . . man brought us out . . . safe and dry.

b. Often in phr. *safe and sound*. Occas. † *sound and safe*; also *safe and sure*, † *safe and sicker*, † *quit and safe*. [F. *sain* et *sauf*; L. *sanus* et *salvus*, *salvus sanus*, *salvus et sospes*, etc.] Also † *safe and soon*, † *soon and safe*.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 7867 Sauf and sound al mot þou be To all þe folk es vnder þe. c1350 *Will. Patern.* 2816 Þei were greetli glad . . . þat he

1390 *GOWER Conf.* The water passe. . . . Deed bodies ben kepte sauf and sounde whan (1495) 667 Deed bodies wyll confectyons of mirr. c1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 440f Sauf, and sekyr, *salvus*. c1450 *MVRC Festivall* 177 And soo he seide sonde and saf hys way. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* l. 29, I shall lette you goo quyte & sauf. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. ix. 42 b, [He] was by a Dolphin brought safe and sound to the porte. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 635 *Gobauin* . . . keeping the ancient name, as it were, safe and sound is teamed Aber-Gevenny. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. i. 49 And soone, and safe, [she] arrived where I was. 1819-24 *BYRON Juan* iv. liv, I leave Don Juan for the present, safe—Not sound, poor fellow, but severely wounded. 1847 *GROTE Greece* ii. l. (1862) IV. 353 He would again replace him 'safe and sound' in the fortification.

c. To be, arrive, etc., *safe* (or *safe and sound*): often merely a colloq. or epistolary formula for 'to be duly arrived', 'to be at one's destination', etc.

1710 *SWIFT Tril.* to Stella 9 Sept., I send this only to tell that I am safe in London. 1882 *SALA ARM. Revis.* ii. (1885) 25 I was safe and sound in the Brevoort coach. 1887 *Century Mag.* Dec. 1897, I promised to bring you both to lunch, safe and sound.

† d. (To come) to safe hand: confusedly used for 'to come safe to hand'. Obs.

c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1655) III. xviii. 27 Your last of the fourth current came to safe hand.

†2. In sound health, well, 'whole'; usually healed, cured, restored to health. Also *safe and sound*; also const. of *Obs.*

†230 *S. Eng. Leg.* 120/481 Pe Quen a-non boruh is bone delivered was of childe, In good lill and hire child al-so. Do the king i-say be Quene sauf and bat child al-so. 12300 *Cursor M.* 870 Thoru þe, he said, þat his mesele Be sauf and sund of al vn-hele. c. 1230 *Will. Palerne* 868 He was al sauf & sound of alle his sor greues. 1232 *Wyclif Luke* xviii. 42 Thi feith hath made thes sauf [Vulg. te saluum fecit]. c. 1400 *Secreta Secreti, Gen. Lordsh.* 92 He þat drynks it, with þe sauour þeroff he shall fele hele, and he shall be sauf of catarre, of Malencoly. . . and of many oþer syknes. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 366 þe seke man with his hand he blisse; Fra he thoucht sauf he was. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c. vj h. Put som in the Roofo of her mouth and she shall be saufe. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* viii. 48 Thy fayth hath made the saufe.

†3. *Theol.* [After *L. saluus* in the Vulgate.] Delivered from sin or condemnation, saved; in a state of salvation, spiritually 'whole'. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19967 All to be sauf o sin and scam, þat wald tru in his hali nam. a. 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 10867 (Gitt.) His folk all sauf [Cott. saued] þat he make, And bring þaim viue of sinne and wrake. 1330 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 2939 Bot yhit has the saul mare drede þan, Til þe dome be gyuen and it may se Whether it shal dampned or saufe he. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xvi. 31 Bileue thou in to the Lord Jhesu and thou shalt be sauf [Vulg. saluus eris; Gr. σωθήσῃ]. 1399 *LANG. Rich. Redeles* Prolog. 8. As my soule he sauf iwe. . . some by preching & blisse. 1562 *WINTER* *Cori.* iod makis ws sauff be the 51.

sound or sane. *Obs.*

The phr. *with (a) safe conscience* was suggested by *L. saluus conscientia* (cf. below).

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 32. I mai wel with sauf conscience Excuse me of negligence Towards leue in alle wise. 1492 In god mynde and sauf memory [see MEMOR 2 b]. 1549 *LATIMER 1st Serm. bef. Edu. VI D.J.* The which treasure, if it be not sufficient, he maye lawfully and with a saule conscience, take taxis of his subiectes. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 6b. To reuoke his sentence already taught and defended, he cannot with a safe conscience [orig. cum bona conscientia]. 1567 In F. J. Baigent *Cronical Rec.* (1891) 172 Any personne . . . heinge of the full age of twenty and one yeares, of saulf memorie. 1577 *NORTHBRIDGE Dicing* (1843) 91 Fewe men or women come from playes, and resortes of men, with saufe and chaste mindes. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C. i. l. 24* A Trade Sir, that I hope I may vse with a safe Conscience. 1604 — *Oth. iv. i. 280* Are his wits safe? Is he not light of Braine? 1611 — *Cymb. iv. ii. 131* No single soule Can we set eye on: but in all safe reason He must haue some Attendants.

†5. Used in a construction corresponding to the *L.* ablative absolute (e. g. *salua fide, salvo jure*; so *F. sauf votre respect*) with the sense: Keeping . . . safe or intact, without hurt or prejudice to . . . without loss of . . . making reservation of . . . with due respect to . . . *Obs.* (See also *SAFE prep.*)

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 120/488 Trewenesse we þe sworn ase riht was, and corpeil honour al-so, Sauue ore orde and ore rihte, bote þat was out i-do. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 1242, & þat he vor is necew wolde, vorto abatte strif, Do hey amendment, saume laue & lif. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* li. 420 But elles wol I fonde, Myn honour sauf, plesse him fro day to day. 1470 *HEN.* till him is no comparisoun, As off the crown. c. 1483 *CAXTON* use le vostre grace, I shall not, sauf your grace. c. 1500 *MELVILLE* 3 Sauf thei judgement.

II. Free from danger; secure.

6. Not exposed to danger; not liable to be harmed or lost; secure.

1387 *TREVISA Hiden* (Rolls) II. 227 þey hulde hem smale cootes and cabans. . . bat hire lyl myrie he be more sauf. 1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 18207 Off no-thing were the a-dredde; Thei wende thei hadde ben saue & sure. c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 363 And wrie hem that noon ayer vpon hem shyne, So both they sauf. 1447-8 *Shillingsford's Lett.* (Camden) 88 To hyring yn stuf for the werre. . . ther to be kept stronge saf and sure. 1500 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. ii. 105. I greatly reue my monie is not safe. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 151 Whil't thou l'yt warme at home, secure and safe. 1591 *SPENSER Daphn.* xx. Safe then and safest were my sillie sheepe, Ne fear'd the Wolfe. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. l. 662 No second witness could be found. . . Cornish thought himself safe. *Ibid.* vii. II. 190 Apprehensions that the interests of the Anglican Church

b. Const. from † of (= secure against).

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 153 That he measure in his expence . . . as good aboute ffor *Ibid.* 982 Thy seedis with cucumber rotis grounde Let sepe, and saaf of euery my thes they are. 1513 *COVERDALE Job* xxi. 9 Their houses are safe from all feare. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1566) 33 Yf they be steeped in Capons blood, they wyll be safe from all hurtful weedes. 1697 *DRAYTON Æneid* vii. 1065 Where then he liu'd obscure, but saufe from Ioue. 1708 *Med. Jernl.* v. 403 That a person once infected with small-pox is safe from having it a second time. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* v. (1878) 66, I did not feel safe from him till I was once more in my study. 1891 *HUXLEY B. HARRIS Apol. Aristides* ii. 14 The hermits . . . peopled him to build them a house where they might be safe from the incursions of the Arabs.

7. Of a place or thing: Affording security or immunity; not exposing to danger; not likely to cause harm or injury.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 165 Neptunus. . . kept hire in so sauf a place Fro Polipheme and his manace, That he . . . Ne mihte atteigne hir compaignie. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. ii. 78 Answer me, In what safe place you haue bestow'd my monie. 1603 *OWEN Penrhynshire* (1891) 111 A good and saufe road for shipping. 1666 *Act 18 & 19 Chas. II. c. 8 § 5* The building with Bricke is not onely more comely and durable but also more safe against future perills of Fire. 1680 *LATV R. RUSSELL Lett.* i. ii. 11 The Iesuits Powder is . . . held most safe to be taken by the best doctors. 1697 *DAVENY Virg. Georg.* iv. 608 A Station safe for Ships, when Tempests roar. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Donn. Med.* (1790) 129 All kinds of lineo and bedding, when not frequently used, become damp. How then is it possible that beds, which are not slept in above two or three times a year, should be safe? 1861 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 14 The safest atmosphere of all for a patient is a good fire and an open window. 1866 *YOUNG Fires* 59 Staircases, to be fireproof, or at least safe under the ordinary circumstances of fire. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* viii. That part of the world is at a safe distance.

8. Used transf. in the compounds *SAFE-CONDUCT*, *SAFEGUARD*, q. v.; hence with sbs. of similar meaning, as *safe convoy*, *custody* (cf. *L. tutela custodia*), † *storage*; also *SAFE KEEPING*, *SAFE WARD*.

1536 *CROWWELL in Merriam Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 9 To keep the same Offeely in your saufe custodye. 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. l. 129 Which lettres were forthwith Delivered ouer to the saufe Custody of Master Chamberleyn. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xlix. 22 Than grant thou vs. . . Thy saiv sure conduct [cf. OF. *salf t eur conduit*]. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. vi. 192 And I am something curious, being strange, To haue them in saufe storage. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 81, I shoot from Heav'n to give him saufe convey. 1649 *CROWWELL Lett.* 24 Nov. in Carlyle *App. C. No. 14*, I have by this Bearer returned a Safe-convey, as you desire, for what Commissioners you think fit to send out to me. 1651 *HOBBS Leviathan* ii. xxviii. 104 The saufe custody of a man assured. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 503 His only business being to keep the goods in his saufe custody.

† b. *Safe pledge* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1684 *Cowell's Interpr.* (ed. Manley). Safe pledge, *Salvus pignus*, is a Surety given for a Man's Appearance against a day assigned, *Bracton lib. 4. cap. 2. num. 2.* where it is also called *certus pignus*.

9. Of an action, procedure, undertaking, plan, etc.: Free from risk, not involving danger or mishap, guaranteed against failure. Sometimes = free from risk of error, as in *it is safe to say* . . .

1590 *SPENSER F. Q. II. xi. 23* Therefore, Sir knight, Aread what course of you is saufe dempt. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. iii. 148 Our safest way is to avoid the ayne. 1634 *MIDDLETON Game at Chess* li. 21 What haue you there? *Bl. Br.* A Note (Sir) of State Police, And one exceeding saufe one. 1651 *HOBBS Leviathan* ii. xxvii. 151 It is saufe to erre on that hand, than on the other. 1721 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 43 'Tis never saufe to despise an enemy. 1728 *SWIFT Charac. Mrs. Johnson* Wks. 1824 IX. 286 Perhaps she was sometimes too severe, which is a saufe and pardonable error. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 173 ¶ It is always saufe to err in favour of others than of ourselves. 1790 *COWPER Odys.* xxiii. 150 To me the safest counsel and the best. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. xxvii. Far up the lake 'twere safest land. 1854 *J. B. LANGLEY Life-Age's Vademecum* 53 If an assurance company has obtained 1000 policies, it is statistically saufe. 1863 *W. PHILLIPS Sp. xl. 254* This is Choate, who made it saufe to murder. 1893 *Lavo Times* x this kid

† d.

1625 *BACON Err. Stations* (1610/40) 211 Lamenting, do doubt, to shew, how saufe it is for Monarchs, to make sure of the good Will of Common People.

c. Phr. *On the safe side* = with a margin of security against error.

1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest* xi. Be on the saufe side, and do not trust him too far. 1858 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 84 They should rather err on the saufe side. 1893 *Six R. BALL Story of Sun 307* For the saufe of being on the saufe side, I have taken the lowest value.

d. applied transf. to the agent.

1874 *HEATH Croquet-Player* 53 Remember that the dead hall is not so saufe a helper as your partner. 1884 *Liverpool Mery.* 18 Feb. 5/2 One is perfectly saufe to saying that the position of the defendants has relatively improved.

10. Secured, kept in custody; unable to escape. Hence, not likely to come out, intervene, or do hurt; placed beyond the power of doing harm, not at present dangerous.

1c. 1600 *Distr. Emperor* 2. i. in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1824) III. 200 What, madam? is he saufe asleep? Most soundly, Sir. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 25 But Banquo's saufe? *Temp.* I, my good Lord: saufe in a ditch he bides. 1610 — *Amph.* iii. 2. My Father is hard at study; pray now rest your selfe, Hee's saufe for these three houres. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. ii. 97 Receive him, and see him saufe i' th' Tower. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* iii. x. (1636) 204 Caesar was at this time absent out of Gallia. . . and so the wayes closed up, they presumed hee was fast and saufe enough. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 815 And other care perhaps May haue diuerted from continual watch Our great Forbiddir, saufe with all his Spies About him. 1698 *R. L'ESTRANGE Seneca's Mor. Epist.* v. (1696) 490 When the Snake is Frozen, 'tis saufe. 18. . . *Nursery Rhyme*, 'Three children sliding on the ice', 'Ye parents that have children dear, . . . If you would haue them saufe abroad, Pray keep them saufe at home. 1797 *TASSER Husb.* (1878) 173 Drie sunne, drie winde, Saufe binde, saufe finde. [cf. *Fast adv.* 2, quot. 1396.]

11. a. Sure in procedure; not liable to fail, mislead, or disappoint expectation; trustworthy. b. Cautious, keeping to 'the saufe side'.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. iii. 205 My blood begins my saufe Guides to rule. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 372 Andent, I follow thee, saufe Guide, the path Thou lead'st me. 1678 *CORWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 37. 24 (1820) I. 357 That saufe and sure-footed interpreter, Alex. Aphrodisius. 1837 *A. BIRRELL Obiter Dicta* Ser. ii. 46 As a master of style and diction, Milton is as saufe as Virgil. 1894 *Daily News* 3 May 5/3 The first [hymnal] is described by Canon Twells as being generally acceptable to high churches, the second to low churches, and the third to intermediate, 'sometimes called saufe churches'.

12. a. With of: Sure to obtain. ? *Obs.*

1667 *PEEPS Diary* 23 Aug., I find most people pleased with their being at ease, and saufe of a peace. 1802 *SOUTHEY La Caba* 3 Here I stand, Saufe of my purpose now! 1846 *THACKERAY Lett.* 9 Feb. (MS.), What I meant by 'Saufe' is the best word to be applied to a play I think—saufe of a real agreeable—of course I don't know how permanent—success.

b. To be saufe, followed by inf. or † const. for, is predicated of a person or thing to express the certainty of the fact or event involved in the predication.

Hence used attrib. in colloquial phrases like 'He is a saufe first' = he is saufe to take a first class.

1891 *THE SUNDAY TIMES* 14 Sept. 'He is saufe enough *L. Arundel* xxvii. once, for it's saufe

to be 'uprooted from its very foundations'. 1860 *WHYTE MELVILLE M.H. Harb.* 107 He'll win it, as saufe as saufe! 1865 *F. OAKLEY Hist. Notes* 46 If . . . you had happened to enter any common-room in Oxford, . . . you would have been saufe to hear some ten or twenty voices eloquent on the subject of Tract 90. 1874 *WHYTE MELVILLE Uncle John* viii. I. 225 The foreign horse was saufe to win the Two Thousand. 1882 *B. M. CROKER Proper Pride* i. vii. 137, 'I am sure a man never sent it,' said Helen. 'I'm sorry to say it of my own sex, but it's saufe to be a woman'. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red Coats* 50 You know the Colonel is as saufe as houses to come round after church parade.

† c. ? Certain, established as fact, not to be called in question.

1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist. L. i. 24* For want of acquaintance with history, we are apt to pronounce a *pro* many things to be impossible, which in fact really exist, and are very saufe.

† 13. quasi-sb. In saufe (OF. *en sauf*): in a saufe place, in saufe. With saufe: with saufe, saufe. *Obs. rare.*

1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* i. xvii. (1869) 13 þe offical turned him, and bar with him þe oymenets, and putte hem in sauf. 1569 *PRESTON Cambrides* E 3 h. If I with saufe may graunt this deed, I will it not refuse.

14. Special collocations. Saufe deposit (orig. U. S.), a place in which valuables are stored; also attrib. Safo edge, (a) a smooth edge of a file; hence snfo-edge, -edged adjs.; (b) *Photogr.* (see quot. 1891). † Saufe lamp, lantern, light, a saufe-lamp. Saufe load, a load which leaves a required margin of security against causing breakage or injury to a structure (cf. *SAFETY* 6).

1783 *J. HUNTINGTON in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1893) iv. 27 West Point . . . may be made a saufe deposit where every military article may be kept in good order and repair. 1880 *W. NEWTON Serm. Boys & Girls* (1881) 338, I went down into the vaults of . . . saufe deposits erected in: and in London. 1846

Some files have one or more edges that are left uncut, and these are known as 'saufe-edges', because such edges are not liable to act upon those parts of the work against which they are allowed to rub. . . The saufe-edge file is principally required in making a set-off, or shoulder [etc.]. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 230 'Saufe Edged File. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 66 The negative to be printed

was made of tin-plate, and the light emitted through four glass plates in the sides. 1816 — *Ibid.* 23, I have already

Daily Lett. 30 Jan. 1874 2115 Palladium . . . as being capable of standing a strain of three tons, so that its 'saufe' load was 1½ ton.

15. Comb., as † saufe-bestowing, † -maker, † -making (where 'saufe' is objective); saufe-borne, -marching, -moored, -sequestered ppl. adjs. (where 'saufe' is quasi-adv.).

1575 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 254 Putting in order and saufe-bestowing of the garments. 1896 *KIRLING Seven Seas* 38 Average fifteen hundred souls 'saufe-borne' port to port. 1643 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* xlix. Others render *Shiloh*, *Tranquillator*, *Salvator*. The 'Saufe-maker, The Peace-maker. 13 Thir ministrat J. N. SCOTT *Err.* 7

through the Camp, moored in some stillst obscurity. 1725 *FURL* . . . Some smooth ascent, or 'saufe-sequester'd bay. 18. . .

† d. In verbal phrase used subst.: see quot. *Obs.* 1860 *J. SWYNN Lives Berkeley* (1863) I. 66 He hath letters of saufe come, saufe goe, and saufe stay for five days.

† *Vouch* . . . saufe, saufe vouch: see *VOUCHSAFE*.

† Saufe, v. *Obs. rare.* [cf. *SAFE a.*] trans. To

safe my going, Is Fulvius death. *Ibid.* iv. vi. 26 Best you safe't the bringer out of the hoast. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 112 Thus he braud, and yet his violent shaft strooke short with all his violence, Tydides life was safe. *Ibid.* vii. 285 At which we will erect walls, and a raveling, that may safe, our fleet and vs protect.

Safe-conduct (səf'kɒndʌkt), sb. Forms: see SAFE and CONDUCT sb.¹ [a. F. *sauf-conduit* (13th c.), f. *sauf* SAFE a. + *conduit* CONDUCT sb. Cf. Sp., Pg. *salvoconduto*, It. *salvocondotto*, med.L. *salvus conductus*.]

1. The privilege, granted by a sovereign or other competent authority, of being protected from arrest or molestation while making a particular journey or travelling within a certain region. Phrases, *in* or *with* safe-conduct, *under* or *upon* (a) safe-conduct.

1297 R. Glov. (Rolls) 10226 To vinde him gode borewes, & sauf condut al so. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3677 Ye schole gon in saff condynte; No man schal do ye despyte. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 260 In stede of messengers, saue condite vs gyue, Porph bi lond to go in bin auowrie, Pat non vs robbe ne slo, for bi curtesye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 11. 160 For he anon hem wolde assaile. His sauff condut bot if they hadden. 1412-20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* 1. 935 For þei of pryde, with-outen any leue Or saffcondyte, han þe stronde y-take. 1433 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 475/1 Letters of saue condut. c 1450 *Melvin* 88 Thei hadde saff condite to retorne to Tintagel. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 93 Gif a man be tane presonare apon ane otheris sauff condyt. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxxiii. 322 Thenne the Barons sente for syr Tristram vnder a sauff condyte. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 34 Then the capitayne sent wordes that with sauffcondyte he would come and speke with the kynges counsaill. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 107 Nor scottis men til entir on inglis grond vitht out the kyng of ingland saue condut. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 11. 254 Granting to all comers out of every Countrie saue condyte to come and go. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* ii. ii. (1877) 1. 53 To be short, upon safe-conduct, the bishop cometh to the king's presence. a 1598 LINDSAY (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) 1. 83 The Earle gat saif cundit to come throw

task of conveying one female in safety through such scenes as we must encounter... is enough... If you accept the service I tender... she shall be instantly placed in safe conduct. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 35 He had come over under a safe conduct, and he was not detained. 1839 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxi. A pass... giving you and Miss Jess Croft a safe conduct to Mouffontaine.

2. A document by which this privilege is conveyed.

1392 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camd.) 179/32 Pro scriptura et sigillacione vnus saueconductus Ducis de Stulpe. 1404 SKYMORE *Let.* 5 July in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. ii. 1. 20 And there y was and spake with bym [Owen Glendower] upon trys, and prayed of a sauffcondyt under his seal to send home my wyf and hir moder and thaire mayne. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) 1. 67 Traistand at the said Inglisman had na sauff condut, and tharefor he schew a conduct. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 503 Some shewid his sauffcondight, some shewid his charter. 1620 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Porteus Papers* (Camden) 115 And humbly praies his Majesties signature to this safe conduct here inclosed. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 11. 401 Such goods as are brought into this country by an alien enemy... without a safe-conduct, or passport. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. 11. 576 Feverish was asked for his safe conduct. He had none. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* 11. xiv. 122 The safe conduct granted them on their departure is dated on the 27th of July.

3. The action of conducting or conveying in safety; safe convoy.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 He praied þam of alle þing. To haf saff condite, vnto be New Kastle. & Hugh did as he hight, led þam saulely welle. 1529 *Household Bk. Hen. VIII* in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 152 For the costes of him and such other with him, as attended upon the saue conduct of the said moneye. 1577 E. HOGAN in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 136 For my safe conduct to the Court he had sent foure capitaines. 1622 NICHOLSON in *Selden's Mare Cl.* 481 And give them such safe Conduct and Convoie, as they shall reasonably require.

4. fig. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 112 Vn-to synners, that deye repentant, To yve pardon off hys benygne graunt, [The] Wyth ys to hem, vn-to ther refut, Proteccyon and true sauff-conduit, Hem to save, that thay he nat lorn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b. In heyneuse, feblenes, and trouble of ennemyes, it is our conforte, our strengthe, saueconducte and peace. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) A 3 b. This worke maie nat at the first enteraunce, haue the sauffe conducte and protection of your most noble roiall Maiesteie. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuaria's Fam.* Ep. 267 Being as we are fallen into the most grieuous synnes, we do liue, and go so contented, as though we had received of God a saueconduct to be saved. 1625 tr. *Gonsaluo's Sp. Inquis.* 146 God vnder his mighty protection, and by his owne saueconduct, brought that holy burthen thither. 1872 LOWELL *Wks.* (1870) IV. 102 A great controlling reason in whose safe-conduct we trust implicitly.

+ **Safe-conduct**, v. Obs. [f. pcc. sb.] *trans.* To lead, convoy, or conduct safely.

In verse stressed *safe-conduct* as well as *safe-conduct*. 1564 JENKINSON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) 1. 346 They would... giue nie... men to saueconduct me vnto the sayd Sophy. 1567 DRANT *Hor. Ep.* i. vii. D iij. If he maye be saueconducted and welcum to thy grace. 1590 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* 1. ii. Bearing his priue signet and his hand To safe conduct vs thorow Africa. a 1600 (?) HOOKER *Sermon* Jude ii. 22 He indeed was able to Safe-Conduct a Theefe from the Crosse to Paradise. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. 136 Of this Sword (I trust) shall well saueconduct mee. 1639 AINSWORTH *Pentateuch* Contents 2 This Second Booke

of Moses sheweth... the bringing out of Israel... the safe-conducting of them in the Wilderness.

Safe-guard (səf'gɑrd), sb. For forms see SAFE a. and GUARD sb. See also SAGGAR, SEGGRAD. [ME. *savegarde* (sauif-, safe-, etc.), a. F. *sauf-garde* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), f. *sauf* fem. of *sauf* SAFE + *garde* GUARD sb. Cf. It., Sp. *salva-guardia*, Pg. *salvaguarda*, med.L. *salvanguardia*.]

1. Protection, safety. Now rare or Obs. (see b).

1421 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 159/2 The pore Soudeours... have truly serued the sauf garde of the forsaide Town. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 652 Saifgarde he gat wndir a howand tre. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1641) 430 King Richard, as the fame went, might have escaped and gotten saifegard by flying. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Duke to grant to him the saifgarde Decades 6 To the which they resorte vnto them. 1572 *Reg.*

132 That na men... tak upon thame the saulfgaird and protection of any knawin inymeis or convoy... to thame... ony gudis. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* ii. (1603) 89 Preferring the sauegard of his people before his owne life. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 83 A place of sauegard, called comonly the Monastery of refuge. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 200 The women [of Sumatra] are for courage, Amazonian, and of such account with their tyrannique Lords, that the sauegard of their bodies are committed sometimes to their care. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Attribute*, He attributeth to me the safe guard of the whole empire.

b. For (the) sauegard of (now arch.), + to (the) sauegard of, + in sauegard of: for the defence or protection of, in order to the safety of. Formerly freq. in phr. for sauegard of one's life.

1347 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 194/1 Pur saue garde de la pees.] 1433 *Ibid.* IV. 445/1 To walles... and forieshe, youre seid Towne and Havyn, sufficiently... for the sauegarde of alle Marchaundises and other Goodes thedir conyng. 1440 in Slew *Hist. Walsall* (1856) 107 For the more surteye and saugard of the tresour and eyndence of that Gylde. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 398 For sauegarde of the kynges cite. c 1500 *Melusine* 17 And there the lady Pressyne stablysshed a strong geaunt to the sauegarde of the tresoure. 1519 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 1. 315 For sauegard of my lyf and for sauegard of my body. 1536 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 139 For sauegard of his life he was fayne to leape from ye bridge. 1538 BAILE *Three Lawes* 2039 To sauegarde of the iust & synners ponysshment. 1571-2 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw.* Acc. (1866) 285 Boxes for the belles ropes to run in for sauegard of the ropes. 1583 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. x. 43b. The streit of Hellespont, for the sauegard wherof there are 2. strong castles. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 259 If you do fight in sauegard of your wyues. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Cornet's & Sheriff's* 13 A flyeth as much as he can for sauegard of his life. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 39 To raise ones house on fire, in sauegard of the neighbours houses. 1669 MRS. ALICE THORNTON *Autobiog.* (Surtees) 18 But the king, being constrained for the sauegard of his owne life, passed that fatal bill. 1727 THRELKELD *Stirpes Hibernicae* Pref. 23 He was for the Sauegard of his life compelled in his Age, to fly into High Germany. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* i. viii. 1. 197 (Form of policy), To make every exertion in their power 'for the defence, sauegard, and recovery' of the property.

c. In sauegard, in safety or security. Obs.

c 1440 *Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 468 Forto kepe the towne in sauegarde from our ennemyes. 1475-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 15/2 The seid sommes of money... to be put in sauf gard. 1553 EOPEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arh.) 30 Fortresses where his men might lye in sauegarde. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. xxi. 32 With me thou shalt lye in sauegard. 1642 J. MARSHE *Argt. one Militia* 4 The King ought to provide that his Subjects have their passage throughout the Realme by all high wayes in sauegard.

d. Custody or safe-keeping. Obs.

1528 ROY *Rede vnto* (Arh.) 112 They put men in soche sauegarde That with in a whyle afterwarde They be sure to go no farther. 1817 SIR F. BUNNEN in *Parli. Debates* 1693 The sauegard of the prisoners had originally belonged to the sheriff.

2. Protection or security afforded by a specified person (or thing). Phr. in or under (the) sauegard of. Now rare or Obs.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 238 Thay ar all in the protection and sauegarde of the pape. 1484 CAXTON *Eoy* ii. ii. (1889) 34 Who that... submytteth hym self vnder the saue gard or protection of the euylle. c 1490 *Paster Lett.* III. 366 Our Lord... have you in His blissid sauegard. 1561 T. NORRIS *Catlin's Inst.* ii. 136 Whome he... had receiued into his sauegard, custodie, and protection. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxii. xxvii. 789 To commit themselves under the protection and sauegard of the Romanes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 84, I detained my selfe vnder sauegard of the Cloyster. 1657 *Whole Duty of Man* v. § 14 (1660) 117 [We] therefore should tremble to venture on the perils either of day or night without his sauegard. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 125 Under the sauegard of the colony of their nation.

b. To stand upon one's sauegard: to stand on the defensive, to defend one's self. Obs.

1609 EP. W. BARLOW *Answe. Nameless Cath.* 236 If any Prince were euer forced to stand vpon his safe-guard, and fence himselfe with Lawes.

3. Guarantee of safety or safe passage given by a person in authority; safe-conduct. On sauegard, on the strength of such guarantee. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 111 (139) And when Priam his saue garde sente Themembassadors to treie streight wente. c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 118 For where as I my sauegard grauntyd, Ay in that cost he comonly hauntyd. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 475/2 Letters of saue conduct and saue gard. 1526 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 402 If any man will convey him out of the town under any Irishman [his] saue garde or winges, a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholastic.* i. (Arh.) 154 He tooke his penne and wrote his warrant of sauegard with these most goodlie

wordes, *Viuat Varro vir doctissimus.* 1594 WEST and Pt. *Symbol.* § 45 For the ease, sauegard, and passage of the inhabitants of the said towne, villages [etc.]. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loy's le Roy* 81 Crassus... was slaine as he parlied on saueguard. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. i. 9 On sauegard he came to me.

b. Law. (See quot.) Obs.

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* *Sauf-guard*. See *Salva-guardia*. *Salva Guardia*, is a Protection given by the King to a stranger, fearing the violence of some of his Subjects, for seeking His Right by course of Law.

4. A permit for safe passage: = SAFE-CONDUCT 2. Also, a guard or escort granted for the same purpose.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. xi. 72 Whereupon second Letters together with a safe guard were dispatched unto him. 1642 *Laws of War Army Earl Essex* A 4 b, Whosoever shall presume to violate a Saue-guard, shall die without mercy. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* viii. § 199 So a trumpet was sent to two lords.

Without a duct you c No. 238/3 They... have need, for themselves and 100 Persons, of Passports and Saueguards to be sent from your Army. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 147 (1875) 183 Passports and saueguards, or safe-conducts, are letters of protection, with or without an escort, by which the person of an enemy is rendered inviolable. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 6 June, I am obliged to see all that can be seen of the South at once, and then, armed with such saueguards as I can procure, to make an effort to recover my communications.

5. A warrant granted by a military commander to protect a place from pillage. Also, a guard or detachment of soldiers sent to protect the place.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Safe-Guard*, In Military Affairs, a Protection given by a Prince or his General, to some of the Enemy's Country, to be secur'd from being ravag'd by his Men or quartering them; also Soldiers left in such Places for that Purpose. 1707 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 4377/2 The Princess was there, and had... Saue-guards granted her for the Protection of the Place.

b. A picket or outpost of soldiers. Obs.

1767 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 1238/4 The Marschal of Humieres has called in all his Saue-guards, and caused the Bridges on the Canal to be taken up. 1709 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1837) VI. 135 Vendosm has called in all the saueguards round his camp.

7. gen. Something that offers security from danger; a defence, protection. Now chiefly in immaterial applications: e.g. a legal proviso or a stipulation serving to prevent some encroachment; a course of action, a habit or sentiment, tending to protect the subject against some temptation; or the like. (The chief current sense.)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alchem.* Ep. to *Edw. IV* in Ashm. (1669) 109 O Honorable Lord... The sauegard of England, & maynteyner of right. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 47 'That sacred Sanctuary, that hath bene the sauegarde of 50 many a good mannes life. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 18 This manner of foldynge... shall be a greute sauegarde to the shepe for rottyng. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 32 Which saying I... do now recorde a soverain saue gard against all incumbrances. 1841 R. NORMAN (title) *The sauegard of Sallers, or Great Rutter.* 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 702 [York] a singular sauegard and ornament both, to all the North parts. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 88 His owne valour was his sauegard. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1782) l. 393 Their poverty induced became an additional sauegard to their innocence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. l. 43 No new saueguards for public liberty were devised. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. ix. 425 There was a still further reason for placing some special saueguard on that border. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) l. vii. 251 Admirable skill of expression is... no real saueguard against logical blunders. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 The old reticence of the Bench was a grand sauegard of its dignity.

8. An outer skirt or petticoat worn by women to protect their dress when riding. (See also quot. 1706.) Also SEGGRAD. Obs.

1585 HIGINS *Junius's Nomencl.* 167 *Limms*,... a kind of aray or attire reaching from the nautil downe to the feete, by this description like a womans sauegard, or a bakers. 1588 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1822) 111. 3 A sauegard with a jhup or gaskyn coate of faire cullored satten. 1590 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 11. 23 My cloake and sauegarde. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* i. l. (Stage Direct.). The gentlewomen in cloakes and saueguards. 1611 MUNDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* ii. l. D. 5 Enter Mol in a freese Ierkin and a blacke sauegard. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. There is also a kind of Dust-gown, or upper Garment worn by Wo also a coloured Stuff for a young Child.

Habited in loose waiij.

b. Similarly attrit. (see quot.). 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 69 With a saue-guard handkerchief, enveloping her turban.

9. Alleged term for a 'company' of porters. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vii, A Sauegarde of Portiers.

10. A name for various technical contrivances for ensuring safety.

1818 *Spotting Mag.* III. 83 Purdey's Patent Saueguard, to prevent the accidental discharge of guns. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Alchem.* *Saufeguard*, 1. a. A rail-guard at a switch or crossing. 2. A contrivance attached to a locomotive for throwing stones and other obstructions off the track.

11. A name for the monitor lizards of America.

[After *F. sauegarde*; for the origin of the appellation cf. *Monitor* sb. s. Shaw *Zool.* III. 215 (1802) gives the equivalent Sp. *salvaguarda* as the South American name.] 1831 CRAIGIE *Anat.* 160 The American saueguard. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 469-70. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 283/1 Saue-guards (*I gus*).

8. In full *safety-bolt*. A contrivance for locking the trigger of a gun, so as to prevent accidental discharge. Also, a gun fitted with this contrivance.

1881 *GREENER Gun* 332 The safety is fixed upon strap of break-off. *Ibid.* 344 A safety bolt is fixed to this gun, which bolts the screws to the triggers. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Aug. 6/2 The old safety-bolts... were never very general favourites. 1892 *GREENER Breach-Loader* 36 A safety... which bolts the triggers effectually.

9. In full *safety bicycle*. The type of bicycle now in use, differing from the old 'Ordinary' in the lower position of the saddle, whereby greater safety is afforded to the rider.

Some of the earlier 'safeties' had a geared front driving-wheel still much larger than the trailing-wheel. In the present form the driving wheel is behind, and the two wheels are equal in diameter.

1877 *Bicycle Jnl.* 4 May 16 Advt., The 'Challenge' Bicycle, and the 'Safety' Bicycle. 1884 *GREENER Bicycles of Yr. B.* The Devon Safety Roadster... One of the oldest and simplest of safety bicycles. 1885 *Field* 31 Jan. 121/3 Advt., The Club Safety has been constructed so as to contain all the merits of existing 'Safeties'.

10. *attrib.* Used very freely since c 1800 as a specific designation for contrivances for ensuring safety, or for implements, machines, etc., constructed with a view to safety in use; as *safety arch, bell, belt, buoy, car, carriage, gun, hook, keel, lintel, lock, plug, rail, rein*, etc.; *safety bicycle* (see sense 9); *†safety boat*, a life-boat; *safety bolt* (see sense 8); *safety oab* (see sense 7); *safety cage*, (a) the wire guard of a safety lamp; (b) a miner's cage fitted with apparatus to prevent its falling if the rope breaks; *safety car* (see quote.); *safety distance*, the distance which suffices to ensure safety; *safety fuse*, a fuse which can be ignited at a safe distance from the charge; *safety lamp*, a miner's lamp the flame of which is so protected that it will not ignite fire-damp (the kind best known is that invented by Sir H. Davy); also called *†safe lamp* (see *SAFE* c. 14) and *†safety lantern*; *safety match*, one which ignites only when rubbed on a prepared surface; *safety tube*, a tube specially contrived to furnish outlet or inlet for gases, etc. Also *SAFETY-PIN, SAFETY-VALVE*.

1850 *Ogilvie, *Safety-arch*, discharging arch. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2015-18 **Safety-beam*, etc. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 539/2 **Safety bell* on swinging coil (fastened to shutters or doors). 1859 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, **Safety-belt*, **Safety-buoy*, a swimming belt or buoy, intended as a protection from drowning. 1850 *Ht. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiv. 155 Lionel Lukin, the inventor of the 'safety'-boat. 1839 *Unc. Dict. Arts* 1099 This lamp gives so little light as to tempt rash men to remove its 'safety'-cage. 1867 *W. W. SMITH Coal & Coal-mining* 172 A number of inventions, to which the name of safety-cage, in French *parachute*, has been applied. 1840 *TANNER Canals & Rail Roads U.S.* 338 **Safety car*, a machine which follows or precedes rail-road cars in their passage of inclined planes, and prevents their descent in case of accident to the machinery, or otherwise.

See *Barney*. 1838 *MARY HOWE* knows the 'safety-distance to an inch. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 3/1 Two motor-omnibuses require 46 ft. of street with a safety distance of 18 ft. *between each of the two omnibuses*. 1830 *DE LA BECHE Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 575 Accidents, however, are frequent, notwithstanding the invention of the 'safety'-fuse. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Aug. 6/2 **Safety-guns*... have now been brought to a high pitch of perfection. 1875 *R. F. MARTIN Tr. Hawes' Winding Mach.* 95 Good 'safety books will hold up the cage, but they allow the rope to be hurt. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Architect*, 33 The late Mr. Lang introduced what were termed 'safety keels' and are now known as 'thick garboards'. 1816 *WALDIE Let.* 25 Mar. in *Paris Life Davy* (1831) II. 210 The great and important discovery of your 'Safety-lamp' for exploring mines charged with inflammable gas. 1813 *DAVY in Phil. Trans.* CVI. 14 The second 'safety lantern that I have had made is upon the same principle as the first. 1850 *Ogilvie, *Safety-lintel*, a name given to the wooden lintel which is placed behind a stone lintel, in the aperture of a door or window. 1863 *ABEL in Lond. etc. Philos. Mag.* Nov. 357 Varieties... of so-called 'safety matches'. 1865 *BRANUE & Cox Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v. *Lucifers*, Such matches, as are not being affected by accidental friction, and as being free from any...

Trans. CVI. 22, I had another chimney fitted to this lantern, furnished with a number of 'safety tin-plate tubes'. 1841 *BRANUE Chem.* (ed. 5) 180 The escape of any uncondensed gas [should be] provided for by a 'safety-tube'.

Safety-pin.

1. A pin for fastening clothing, bent back on itself so as to form a spring, and with a guard or sheath to cover the point and prevent its accidental unfastening. In *Archæology*, a *fibula* or brooch made on the same principle.

1851 *Prov. Patent Specif.* No. 134 Imp'ts in safety pins. 1880 *DAWKINS Early Man* 388 The peculiar brooch made of twisted wire, of the 'safety pin' kind, so abundant in the Etruscan tombs of Bologna. 1882 *A. J. EVANS in Archæologia* XLVIII. 100 As an example of a Roman safety-pin this *fibula*, so far as I am aware, is altogether unique.

2. A pin used for fastening, locking, or securing some part of a machine.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 387 Some say that the Russians had neglected to take out the safety-pins, thus leaving the torpedoes as it were on half-cock. 1884 *F. J.*

BRITTEN Watch & Clockm. 143 The object of the safety-pin is to prevent the wheel being unlocked except when the impulse pin is in the notch of the lever. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Safety Pin*, a temporary pin in a percussion fuse, to prevent the plunger from striking accidentally against the percussion powder. 1856 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 4/4 Lifting the cotter, or safety pin, which locked the bolt.

Safety-valve.

1. A valve in a steam-boiler which automatically opens to permit steam to escape when the pressure is becoming dangerous. Also, a similar valve opening inwards, to admit air when a partial vacuum has been formed.

1825 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 134 The safety-valve... is loaded so that the steam escapes when it is stronger than the engine requires. 1832 *BARBAKE Econ. Manuf.* (ed. 3) 96 The boiler of a steam engine sometimes bursts even during the escape of steam through the safety-valve.

transf. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 371 The volcanos in different parts of this island are observed... to be in activity by turns, one vent often serving for a time as a safety-valve to the rest. 1876 *C. D. WARNER Wind Nile* I. 22 The volcanic islands which serve as chimneys and safety-valves to this part of the world.

2. *fig.* An opening or channel for 'letting off steam', giving vent to excitement, getting rid of a dangerous excess of energy, or the like.

1818 *LADY MORGAN Autobiog.* (1859) 172 Our hereditary nobility have safety-valves in their rank, and in the offices of which they are the inheritors in church and state. 1825 *HONG Every-day Bk.* I. 1344 As a sort of 'safety valve', recourse is had... to the flinging about of... cabbage stalks. 1835 *MARRVAT Olla Podr.* ix. I, I am convinced that they [sc. public lotteries] were beneficial, acting as safety-valves to the gambling spirit of the nation. 1861 *M. ARNOLD Pop. Educ. France* 183 What a safety-valve to the high pressure of a compulsory system is here! 1878 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 276 Commercial activity... was... a safety-valve for energies shut out of their proper sphere.

†*Safe ward.* *Obs.* [*WAND sb.*] Safe-guard, safe-keeping.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. v. viii.* (Tollem. MS.), The ye liddes... reulen and hilen and gouerne þe yeu in saue ward [L. *tuta custodia*]. 1414 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 142 That... the saue ward of alle your [realm] be wel and sufficiently purveied. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xxx, Inne saue-ward that byrde bryste To Carlele to hringe. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. vi. (1883) 129 To putte hyt in seure and saue ward and keyping.

Saffewr, obs. form of *SAPPHIRE*.

Saff(e), obs. forms of *SAFE, SAVE*.

Saffage, obs. form of *SAVAGE* a.

Saffer(e), obs. forms of *SAPPHIRE, ZAFFRE*.

Saffern, -eron, obs. and dial. forms of *SAFFRON*.

Saffr, variant of *SAPHIE*, amulet.

Saffian (sæ'fian). Forms: 6 saphian, -ion, 8-saffian. [a. Russ. сафьян, corruptly a. Romanian *saffian*, a. Turkish (Persian) سختیان *saxtiyân*. Cf. Ger. *saffian*.] A leather made from goatskins or sheepskins tanned with sumach and dyed in bright colours. Also *saffian leather*.

1591 *G. FLETCHER Russe Commo.* xix. 74 Whither the Russe merchants trade for raw silks, syndon, saphion, skins, and other commodities. *Ibid.* xxviii. 114 His buskins... are made of a Persian leather called saphian. 1796 *Mousse Amer. Geog.* II. 460 The skins of these sheep, and skins of goats, are used in making Saffian and Morocco leather. 1834-6 *P. BARLOW in Encycl. Métrop.* (1845) VIII. 551/2 A valuable Saffian or dyed Marouquin leather, almost equal to that of Turkey, is prepared at Astracan and in other parts of Asiatic Russia. 1882 *J. PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 388/3 The Germans distinguish between saffian and morocco, including under the former term leather tanned with sumach, and dyed bright colours without previous stuffing with fats... Saffians are, according to this classification, the leathers principally used for bindings and fancy purposes.

Safflor(e), obs. forms of *SAFFLOWER*.

Safflorite (sæ'florīt). *Min.* [a. G. *safflorit* (1835), f. *safflor* *SAFFLOWER*: see -ITE.] An orthorhombic arsenide of cobalt and iron.

1852 *BROOKS & MILLER Phillips' Introd. Min.* 146. 1862 *DANA Min.* 263.

Safflower (sæ'flaw-er). Forms: a. 6 corruptly *saffleure*, -floure; β. 7 *saff(f)lore*, (erron. *safflore*), 8 *saff(f)lor*; γ. 7 *safflower*, *safflower*, 8 *saff-flower*, 8-safflower; δ. 8-9 *safflow*. [a. Du. *safflor* (s = G. *safflor*, a. OF. *saffleur*, *saffur*, a. early It. *saffiore*, also *asfior*, *asfiole*, *zaffrole*, etc. (Yule). The ultimate source is obscure: the Arabic *عشقر* *asfur* is prob. a foreign word assimilated to *اشر* *asfar* yellow.

The form has been influenced by association with the words *saffron* (F. *saffron*) and *flower* (It. *fiore*, F. *fleur*); although safflower is a wholly different plant from saffron, the former was often used as a substitute for the latter in medicine, whence the name *bastard saffron*.]

1. The dried petals of the *Carthamus tinctorius* (see 2), also the (red) dye produced from these petals. Used in the preparation of rouge.

a. 1883 *L. M[ASCALL] tr. Bk. Dyeing* 20 Ye shall take one pound of samfleure and let it soke halfe a day [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Safflower.

β. 1622 *Rates Merchandises* 47 Safflore the pound co. 01. 00. 1662 *Stat. Ireland* (1678) 638 Safflore. 1777 *G. FORSTER Voy. round World* II. 588 Safflor, which the Portuguese employ to colour their eatables yellow.

γ. 1666 *PETTY Hist. Dyeing in Sprat Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1667) 208 This Mather... dyeth on Cloth a colour the nearest to our Bow-dye... the like whereof Safflower doth in Silk. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory I.* 385 Then take the safflower out of the bag. 1836-41 *BARNEO Chem.* (ed. 5) 1113 Safflower contains two colouring matters, a yellow and a red. 1877 *O'NEILL in Encycl. Brit.* VII. 571/2 Specimens of mummy cloth of a reddish colour appeared to have been dyed with safflower.

2. The thistle-like plant *Carthamus tinctorius*, extensively cultivated in Southern Europe, Egypt, India, and China for the dye obtained from its flowers (see 1); the seeds yield an oil used for lamps. β. 1762 *tr. Bucking's Syst. Geog.* V. 536 Wood, safflor, or wild-saffron, and garden-fruits.

γ. 1682 *S. WILSON Acc. Carolina* 18 Sumack grows in great abundance naturally, so undoubtedly would Wood, Madder and Sa-Flower, if planted. 1756 *Compt. Body Husb.* 535 Saff-flower, or Carthamus, is cultivated for the colour of the hair on the Saffron... are the sibuano, or

δ. 1707 *MÖRTNER Husb.* 131 In Oxfordshire, about Norton and Ashton, grows a sort of herb that they call Safflow or Bastard Saffron, which the Dyers use for the dyeing of Scarlet. 1885 *STALLYBRASS tr. Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 201 The Safflow or Zaffer... a kind of thistle native to the East Indies.

3. attrib.

1812 *J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs* (1821) 204 The Seeds of the Safflower Plant. 1857 *E. BALFOUR Cycl. India* 1631 Safflower Oil. *Ibid.*, Safflower Seed.

|| *Saffo*, rare-1. Pl. saff. [It. 'a catchpole, a sergeant' (Florio, 1598).] A bailiff.

1605 *B. JONSON Volpone* iii. viii. (1607) H 4 *Volp. Hearke*, who's there? I hear some footing, Officers, the Saffi, Come to apprehend vs!

†*Saffora*. *Obs. rare.* Also *saphora*. [Of unknown origin.] = *BARILLA* 2.

a 1618 *Rates Merchandises* D 2, Barilla or Saphora, to make glasse. *Ibid.* K 3, Saffora to make Glasse.

Saffron(e), obs. forms of *SAFFRON*.

Saffranon (sæ'frānŋn). Also 8 *saffranonoue*. [App. a var. of F. *saffranum* with the same meaning, a. med. L. *saffranum* *SAFFRON*.] = *SAFFLOWER* 1.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 451 As the *Yacof*, hound from Alexandria with Hides, Coffee, Saffranon, &c. to Leghorn lay off Monte Christo, the Saffranon smothering in the Hold, on opening the Hatches the Flames burst out. 1743 *R. POCKE Egypt* i. iv. 39 An export of coffee, saffranon, saffranon for dyeing, flax [etc.]. 1834 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 600 The flowers... are sometimes sold under the name of *saffranon*.

Saffre, variant of *ZAFFRE*.

†*Saffred*, a. ? *Anglo-Irish*. *Obs.* In 5 *saffred*, 6 *saffred*. [i. *SAFFR(ON)* + -ED².] = *SAFFRONED*.

1465 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 346 Ne woman... use to werre saffrydd smokes ne saffrydd kewchies. 1828 *STANHYURST Ennis* t. (Arch.) 38 The robe pretious colored lyke sauffred Achanus [*croceus* *Acanthol*]. *Ibid.* 40 With robes saffred [*read saffred*] Acanthus.

Saffrene, variant of *SAFFRONE*.

Saffron (sæ'fron), sb. and a. Forms: α. 3 *saffran*, 4-5 *saffroun*, *saff(f)ron*, 4-6 *safron*, 5 *saffronn*, *safroun*, *ryn*, 6 *saphron*, *saffrane*, -rone, *saffroune*, 7 *safraun*, 5- *saffron*; β. 5 *safforn*, 6 *saff(f)orne*, -erne; γ. 5 *saferon*, *saferonun*, *sapheron*, *sapheron(e)*, *saferon*, *saffron*, 5-6 *saferon*. [a. F. *safraun* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), whence also M.L.G. *safferdin*, M.Du. *saffraen* (Du. *saffraan*), M.H.G. *saffraun* (mod.G. *saffran*). The ultimate source is Arab. زعفران *zæsfarān* (adopted unchanged in Turkish, Persian, and Hindustāni); also Jewish Aramaic זעפרנא *zæsfarānā*. The Arabic word with prefixed definite article, *az-zæsfarān*, is represented by Sp. *azafraun*, F. *aga-frāo*; the word without this prefix gives rise to It. *zafferano*, *zaffrone*, Pr. *safraun*, *safra*, Cat. *safra*, F. *safraun*, med. L. *saffranum*, med. Gr. *σαφραν*, mod. Gr. *σαφραν*, Russian *шафран*.]

The origin of Arab. *zæsfarān* is unknown; it is not connected with *zæsfā* fem. of *asfar* yellow. The Turkish synonym *safran* (Zenker; given in Redb.-Wells only as an incorrect pronunciation) may however be derived from this adj., and may be the source of some of the European forms.]

A. sb.

1. An orange-red product consisting of the dried stigmas of *Crocus sativus* (see 2). Now used chiefly for 'colouring confectionery, liquors, etc., and for flavouring; formerly extensively used in medicine as a cordial and sudorific.

Hay saffron, cake saffron: see quot. 1849.

c 1200 *Prin. Coll. Henr.* 163 Hire winpel wit oßer maked zelem mid saffran. c 1250 *St. Stephen* 318 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 32 The feth [panier]..ful of saffron semyd it right. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 19 His heer, his berd was lyk saffron. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 70 Cast thereto Sapheron and salt. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 177 Peper and saffron and spycis smale. 1572 in Feuillet *Revels O. Eliz.* (1908) 176 Cloves and saffrone. 1582 *N. LICHFIELD* 1611 *SHAKS. Wind.* T. iii. iii. our the Warden Pies. 1685 731 I. 284 Saffron is of all others the safest and most simple Cordial. 1718 *Prior Pleasure* 460 Saffron and myrrh are on his garments shed. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 118 Syrup of saffron, a sufficient

quantity to form an electuary. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* ii. 674, 4,320 flowers are required to yield one ounce of saffron. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1068 These stigmata are either dried in the loose state, forming Hay Saffron, or compressed into masses, constituting Cake Saffron. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gl. Sahara* vii. 112 Saffron...is a grateful addition to fried, boiled, or stewed.

Prov. phrase. 1778 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 11 Jan., Called on Bliss, who is as yellow as saffron with the jaundice.

b. Indian saffron: turmeric. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Turmeric*, The Indians use it to dye their rice, and other foods, of a yellow colour; whence some call it Indian saffron. 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.*, Saffron, Indian, the roots of various species of *Curcuma*.

2. The Autumnal Crocus, *Crocus sativus*, which produces saffron.

c. 1245 *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 645/18 (*Nomina herbarum*) *Hic crocus*, saffronum. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Liij h. Colchicon...bryngeth furthe a whytiske flour lyke unto saffron in the ende of autumnne. 1578 LYTE *Dolours* ii. lv. 216 Saffron...groweth plentifully also in some places of England and Ireland. 1669 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Aug. (ed. 3123) Note, that English Saffron may be suffered to stand for increase to the third or fourth year. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 68 *Crocus officinalis sativus*...Common or autumnal Saffron. 1872 J. SCOTT *Poet. Wks.* 213 Cantabrian hills the purple saffron show.

b. Bastard Saffron = SAFFLOWER 2; called also American, Dyer's, Mock Saffron. Meadow or Wild Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*. Spring Saffron, Saffron of the Spring, *Crocus vernus*. African or Cape Saffron, *Lyperia crocea*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 29 Crocus...is called...in englishe Bastarde saffron or mocke-saffron. *Ibid.*, Cholegische Bastarde saffron...wyldie saffron. 1578 Bastarde Saffron...xxi. 126 In English

spring time Saffrons, and vernal Saffrons. 1599 *Catalogus B. Crocus vernus*...Saffron of the spring. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. 11. *Fluries* 178 Colchis baneful Lilly, (With us Wilde-Saffron). 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Nov. 79 Flowers in Prime...Anemones, Meadow Saffron [etc.]. 1721 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vi. liiii. Cape Saffron with a knotty stalk. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 69 Spring Saffron, or Crocus. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 1004/2 Saffron, African, *Lyperia crocea*.

3. The orange-yellow colour of saffron (sense 1). 1382 WYCLIF *Lani.* iv. 5 That weren nurshid in faire clois of saffron [Vulg. qui nutritur in crocis]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. v. 2 Your sonne was made with a snipt taffata fello there, whose villanous saffron wold haue made all the vnbad'd and dowy youth of a nation in his colour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 § 9 Aurora...is robed in Saffron. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* ii. 212 Go early, ere the glad-some Hours strew saffron in the path of rising Morn. 1895 YEATS *Wand. Usken* Poems 35 When the sun once more in saffron steep.

4. Old Chem. = CROCUS 3. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Intro. 54 Draw off the Menstruum, till the Saffron of the Gold remain almost dry. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. Saffron of Steel, or Mars. See *Crocus Martis*. *Ibid.*, *Crocus Martis Astrings*, *Blinding Saffron of Steel*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Saffron is also a name given to several chymical preparations from the resemblance of their colour to that of the vegetable Saffron, but more usually called *Croc.* Such are Saffron of Venus...Saffron of Mars...Saffron of Gold. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* i. 368 Saffron of Mars. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Saffron of Antimony*. Sesquiphosphure of antimony.

5. Short for saffron butterfly, moth: see B. b. 1829 J. F. STEPHENS *Catal. Brit. Insects* II. 171 *Lozotia croceana*, the Saffron. 1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterf.* & M. 2 The Clouded Saffron (*Colias Edusa*, Fabricius).

6. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as saffron bulb, colour, head, skin, ointment, yellow (adj.). 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xii. (1495) 666 Crocogramma is calld the superfluyte of spycery: of the whyche saffron oymment is made. *Ibid.* xvi. 873 Saffron colour dieth and coloureth humours and lycours more thanne cytryne. 1440 *Psalms*, on *Hash* iii. 545 Now saffron bulbes both the sette or sowe. 1792 BAILEY *Fam. Diet. s.v.*, Saffron-kiss, a Kiss given in Saffron with. 1728 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 571 To take up the Saffron Heads. 1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterf. & M.* 2 Wings...above deep saffron yellow.

b. objective, as saffron-gatherer; parasynthetic, as saffron-coloured, -hued (adj.).

1548 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Crocolarius*, a dyer of *saffron coloured garments. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1622) 207 But (as the Poets say) Hymen had not there his saffron coloured coat. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 51 Aperture white, and throat saffron-coloured. 1856 DELAMAR *Fl. Gar.* (1861) 42 The *saffron-gatherers in the wild. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* vi. iii. 97 With saffron hewt fruit.

c. Special combinations: †saffron-bag, †a bag in which saffron is kept; cf. 5; saffron cake, (a) a cake flavoured with saffron; (b) (see quot. 1867, cf. cake saffron in sense 1); saffron cordial, a cordial made with marigold-flowers, nutmeg and saffron; saffron crocus, the *Crocus sativus* (see 2); †saffron cut a, the designation of a kind of tobacco; †saffron noble, †a saffron-cake made in imitation of the coin; †saffron sauce, †sauce flavoured with saffron; saffron-tea, 'an infusion of the flowers of *Carthamus tinctoria* [SAFFLOWER 2], used as a diuretic in febrile disorders' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); saffron-thistle = SAFFLOWER 2 (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); †saffron-tree, the American hackberry, *Celtis crassifolia*; saffron wood (see quot.). 1568 DUNBAR *Flying* 171 Thy skolderit skin, hewd lyk

ane *saffrone bag. 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) Life 6, I haue beene slaudered to preache that our lady was hut a Saffron bagge. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 139 To make a fine Seed or 'Saffron Cake. 1867 TRISTRAM *Nat. Hist. Bible* 479 These [stigmata of the saffron crocus] are pressed into small tablets before drying, when they form the saffron cake of the hazzars of the East. 1892 'Q. (QUILLER-COUCH) *Three Ships* v. 87 A slice o' saffron-cake, crowder, to stay ye. Don't say no. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Houew.* 229 The 'Saffron Cordial. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 588 The 'Saffron Crocus, *C. sativus*. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 324, 10 hids 'saffron cut tobacco. 1593 *Dec. Diary* (Camden) 45, I gave him a 'saffron nolle in earnest for a drinkeyn. 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Crocus*, 121 The swete meits seruit in plaittis clein. With 'saffron sales of an gude session. 1716 *Petivieriana*, 176 'Saffron-tree, *Celtis Amer.* fol. Citri subtus aucto fructu rubro. 1854 *Cham. Encycl.* III. 801h The timber of *Elæodendron crocub.* called 'Saffron-wood at the Cape of Good Hope, is much used there in building and cabinet-making.

B. adj. Resembling saffron in colour. In early use also, † Coloured with saffron.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 35 Cammommill...there is three kindes hereof. One which hath a Saffron flower. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 64 Did this Companion with the saffron face Renell and feast at it my house to day. 1596 SPENSER *State Irk. Wks.* (Globe) 622/1 [The law] which putteth away saffron shirtes and smokes. 1632 MILTON *L. Allegro* 126 There let Hymen oft appear In Saffron robe. 1669 DRYDEN *Æneid* iv. 840 Aurora now had left her Saffron Bed. 1726 GAY *Trivia* ii. 384 Nor lary Jaundice dulls your Saffron Eye. 1871 R. ELIAS *Catallus* lxxvii. 136 Array'd in bright hoidrey, saffron of hue. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 'I be clear saffron glory of the western sky.

b. Special collocations: saffron butterfly, moth, collectors' names for certain lepidoptera having yellow wings; † saffron pear, a variety of winter pear; saffron plum, a West Indian and mainland sapotaceous tree (*Biumeia cuneata*) having a yellow fruit.

1704 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* ii. xiv, *Papilio croceus*, *apicibus nigricantibus*...The 'Saffron Butterfly. 1829 J. F. STEPHENS *Catal. Brit. Insects* II. 3 *Colias Edusa*...Clouded yellow or Saffron B. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Oct. 76 Lombart-pear, Russet-pear, 'Saffron-pear. 1894 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (tooth Census IX.) 103 *Bumelia cuneata*...Ants' Wood. Downward Plum. 'Saffron Plum.

c. Comb., as saffron-fruited, -mantled, robed (adj.). 1558 PHAER *Æneid* vi. Piv h. But saffronfrutid lorig. 207 *croce* flet] bows the stubbes therof doth ouersprede. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* viii. 1 The saffron-mantled morning [Hæc croceopetala]. 1842-63 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* ii. xxviii. (1874) 141 Saffron-robd descending Charity.

Saffron (sæ'fron), *v. rare*. Also 5 saferon, saffron. [f. SAFFRON sb. Cf. F. *safran*, med. L. *saffranare*, It. *saffranare*, Sp. *saffranar*.] *trans.*

a. To season with saffron. † Also *fig.* **b.** To dye with saffron; also, to give a saffron-yellow colour to. 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. D.* 17 And in Latyn I speke a wordes fewe. To saffron [J.R.S. *Both.* 686 saffron] with my predication. 1430 *Two Cookery*, bbs. 3 Saffron it wel. *Ibid.* 49 Saffron pin collynn a-boue. 1593 DRAUGHTON *Ides*, *Æglis* ii. (1670) 6 The lechlie morpheus saffroned the place. 1662 T. STOVINGTON *Chr. Serf.* xii. 166 In Ireland, they saffron all their wearing linnen. 1833 BLACKB. *Mag.* XXXIV. 540 Still saffrons the hills, and azures the mountains, to delight him.

Saffroned (sæ'frond), *a.* Forms: 4 saffronde, 5 saffroned, 6 saferend, 6-7 saffroned, 6- saffroned. [f. SAFFRON sb. or *v.* + -ED. Cf. F. *safran*.] Coloured with saffron, or having the colour of saffron; also, flavoured with saffron.

1593 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3445 Wymple, kerchyues, saffronde beyde [orig. *Les grempeles au safran*]. a 1400-50 Alexander 4000 Your women has...no gaye to plyffe in your eyn, Silke of Sipris, ne saye ne saffrond kellis. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasz 173 Their shirtes, and smokes are saffroned. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxix. 149b, On their head is a yellow Tulbant saffroned. 1587 MASCALL *Gent. Cattle*, *Sheep* (1627) 199 The yellow sheepe be in Asia, the which they call red Saffered sheepe. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* (1641) 51 Give us...Ribbands, bells, and Saffron linnen. 1821 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 516 I saw seven hundred dishes served...Everything in

S. safran: 1530 PALSGR. 323/3 Saffronnysshe of the colour of safrone, saffronneux. 1564 TURNER *Baths* 7 Three colours one saffronish, another rede, and the thyrdie grene. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 44 Underneath of a pale saffronish hue.

Saffrony (sæ'froni), *a. rare*. [f. SAFFRON sb. + -Y.] Of a colour somewhat resembling saffron.

1630 LORO *Banians* 9 This woman was of complexion yealowshe or Saffronny. 1715 The Agate is of a Saffro. 1725 BRALEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. ndice is of a Saffrony, or Lemon Colour. 1838 GRANVILLE *Spas Germ.* 378 The cbecks, formerly tallowshe and saffrony, became ruddy.

Saffry, Saffryon, obs. fl. SAPPHIRE, SAFFRON. **Safir, Safitie**, obs. forms of SAPPHIRE, SAFETY. **Safior, Sa-flower**, obs. forms of SAFFLOWER. **Safour**, obs. form of SAPPHIRE.

Safranin (sæ'frānin). *Chem.* Also -ino. [f. F. *safran* SAFFRON sb. + -IN.] **a.** The yellow colouring matter of saffron. **b.** A coal-tar colour which dyes yellowish-red.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 145 *Safranin* or *Saffron-yellow*...a colouring matter obtained, though not in the pure state, from saffron. 1875 *Ibid.* and *Suppl.* 1063 *Safranin*...a red dye prepared commercially...by treating aniline

with nitrous acid [etc.]. 1885 GOODE *Physiol. Bot.* 380 An alcoholic solution of safranin. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 215 Solution of safranin.

Safranophile (sæ'frānōfil), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -PHILE.] 'Having an affinity for, or staining readily with, safranin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Safrene (sæ'frin). *Chem.* Also saffrene. [ad. G. *safran* (Grimaux and Ruotte 1869), f. (sæ')sa-(f)ra-; see SASSAFRAS and -ENE.] (See quot. 1897.) 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.* 1014 The hydrocarbon, saffrene, has the composition C₂₀H₁₄. 1869 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Safrene*...A volatile compound obtained by the fractional distillation of sassafra oil.

Safrol (sæ'frōl). *Chem.* [See prec. and -OL.] (See quot. 1897.)

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.* 1014 Safrol is insoluble in water. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Safrol*...The stereoptene of sassafra-ol...It is used therapeutically in neuralgic affections; and is used also as a perfume for soaps.

Safiron, -oun, -un, -yn, obs. fl. SAFFRON.

Saft, obs. f. *saufed* (see SAVE v.), SHAFT; Sc. var. **SOFT.** Saffron, -yr(e), obs. forms of SAPPHIRE.

Sag (sæg), sb. Now dial. Also 6-7 sagge. [var. of SEG, SEDGE.] = SEDGE.

1531 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* v. 184 Payment to James Hole for sagge. *Ibid.* 186 Paide to James Hole, of Collam, for sagge for the brykmakers...for sayving of the brykkes. Paide to Mychell Bynde for reede for the saide brykmakers. 1598 FLORIOT, *Sermeni*...flags, sags, or reeds growing by the water side. 1621 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 9 Leave about a yard, either to tie a bunch of sags or a bladder to buy up the Fish. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iv. iv. (Roxb.) 299/h A Pond or pitt of water surrounded with Reeds and Sagges Vert. 1893 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Lagoons* 118 They say sags are hid up this weather...but these weren't...I think they must have worked out of the sags (hooves).

b. attrib. and Comb., as sag-bed, -bottomed, -seated; † sag-pear, † a 'spear' or stalk of sedge. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Phys.* 28 Like those Sag-beds which grow many together in some...hoggy places in England. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iv. v. (Roxb.) 310/2 On a crowne three sagges-speares in Triangle O. tied together with a Rubin G. the ends extended. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* Iv. 395 Ah l on that yielding Sag-bed, see, once more His Seal v. I wish. A rush-bottomed rushes, used for 'sag-bottomed chairs'.

Sag (sæg), sb. [f. SAG v.] The action of sagging. 1. *Naut.* Movement or tendency to leeward.

1850 BURROUGH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 436 It is very necessary that you doe note at the ende of every four glasses, what way the shippe hath made...and howe her way hath bene through...the sagge of the sea to finde it growen. 1882 D. through it very slowly, w

2. In a rope, wire, etc. supported at two points: The dip below the horizontal line, due to its weight; the perpendicular distance from its lowest point to the straight line between the points of support.

1861 *Ann. Reg.* 73 The 'sag' or droop of the cable from a straight line is 12 feet. 1889 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* 136 A consideration which is of the highest importance for telephonic networks of wire is the length of the sag, or dip, waist.

3. A sinking or subsidence; quasi-concr. a place where the surface has subsided, a depression.

1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* viii. 167 A gray canopy of cloud which stretched from wall to wall, hanging down here and there in deep blue sags. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining*...the divide 200 feet deep one crest to the other. 1888 of *Voc* I. ii. 61 There was a deep sag in the seat, which, however, added to the comfort of sitting in it. 1892 C. LARWORTH in *Proc. Geog. Soc.* 689 Where the great continental sag sinks below the ocean level.

4. Comm. A decline in price.

1891 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 2/2 In the American market there is a slight but general 'sag'.

† Sag, a. Obs. rare. [f. SAG v.] Hanging or sagging down. Also to Comb. *sag-bellied*. 171550 *Scholar's Women* 472 in Hazl. F. P. P. IV. 123 Put me two bones in a bag; That don, holde it some what sag, Shake it also, that it may wag. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Feast* 27 Then...He...eates the sagge And well bestrutted Bees sweete bagge. 1651 OUILBY *Esop* (1665) 203 An Old Sag-bellied Toad.

Sag (sæg), *v.* Inflected sagged, sagging. Forms: 5-7 sagge, (6)sagge, 9 saggs, 6-sag; 8-9 dial. sag(g) (see E.D.D.). [First recorded in the 15th c.; the meaning (as well as the 16th c. form *sagge*) appears to point to connexion of some kind with mod. Du. *sakken*, M.L.G. *sacken*, Sw. *sacka*, Norw. dial. *sakka* to subside, settle down (also *sak* subsidence), Da. *sakke* to lag behind (in the Du. and Sw. words have also the nautical sense below). With sense 3 cf. Norw. dial. *sagga* 'to walk heavily and slowly, as from weariness' (Ross), for which other dialects have *sigga*, *sugga*.

The Du., LG., and Sw. forms appear to admit of no etymological explanation as native words; on the other hand the Norw. dial. *sakka* may be related to *sakke* (ON. *sakka* to sink. It seems possible that the word is originally WScandinavian, and has passed (as a nautical term) into Sw., Du., LG., and (perh. through LG.) into English.

ii. l. 182 He discerns the signs of the times with a sagacity which to the multitude appears miraculous. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 160 It was beyond human sagacity... to predict the Roman Empire.

b. *pl.* Sagacious observations.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1882) I. 103 His native sagacities... made him the most delightful of companions. 1891 *Spectator* 13 June 1891 Who... is always pressing her homely sagacities on the imagination of the young.

3. Of animals: Exceptional intelligence; skill in the adaptation of means to ends.

1555 EORN *Decades* 189 Are there many of such sagacity and industry as the lyke is not seen in of greater quantity. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* in iv. 112 Why they placed this invention upon the Dever... might be the sagacity and wisdom of that animal. 1725 Dr Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 337 Black cattle... by a natural sagacity, apprehensive of being swept away with the flood. 1759 GOLDSMID *Be. Can.* 4 The sagacity of some insects. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 134 He had heard much of the sagacity of the beaver in cutting down trees.

Sagamité (sagāmīte). Also 8 *shagagmitie*, *sagamitit*, *sagamite*, 9 *sagamity*. [a. F. *sagamit* (Sagard, 1632), repr. Cree Indian *Isianitew*, hot drink of any kind.] a. A kind of gruel or porridge made from coarse hominy. †b. (See quot. 1748.)

1748 H. ELLIS *Voy. Hudson's Bay* 188 The broth of fish, which they call shagagmitie. 1763 tr. *Father Charlevoix's Acc. Voy. Canada* 279 (Stanf.) The women come for several days and pour Sagamity on the place. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 103 But they were all refreshed with as much Indian corn pounded and stewed with bear's grease as they 1829 H. MUR- gamity or hoiled Indian Corn.

Sagamore (sagāmōre). Also 7 *sagamos*, *sagomogore*, *sagomogore*, *sagomore*, *sagamor*, 7-8 *sagamo*, 8 *sachemore*. [a. Penobscot *sagamo*: see SACHEM.] = SACHEM I.

Sagamos. 1542 LECHFORD *Plain Dealer* (1807) 115 They are governed by sachems, kings, and sagamos, petty lords. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 10171, King Philip the Indian Sagamore of those in Arms. 1751 *Sachemore or Chic*

464/ But readers on this side of the Atlantic cannot be supposed to owe allegiance to every local sagamore of learning or Puritan pow-wow of the old colonial days.

†b. **Sagamore's head**: †some American tree. 1741 P. COLLINSON in *Mem. Bartram* (1839) 148 The butter-out... with the Medlar and Sagamore's head.

Hence †*Sagamoreship*.

1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 123 The three Kingdoms

SAGAN

(found only in pl. *Sgānini*), Jewish Aram. *sgan*, a. Assyrian *shakini* prefect (of conquered city or province). In the Bible the word denotes only a civil governor. The deputy of the Jewish high-priest; the second highest functionary of the Temple.

In Biblical times this official seems to have been called 'second priest' (Heb. *kōhen hamishneh*): see Jer. lii. 24. 1625 T. GOOVIN *Dioses & Aaron* i. (1641) 18 The High Priest and his Sagan, resembled our Bishop and his Suffragan. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Aclit*, 866 With him the Sagan of Jerusalem. Of hospitable soul and noble stem. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* ix. (1879) 137 The ancient hierarchy consisting of the high priest; his deputy, or Sagan; two suffragans of the Sagan, etc.] 1904 *Jewish Encycl.* VI. 390/2 Every high priest had a 'mishneh' (a second) called the Sagan, or 'memunneh', to stand at his right.

†**Sagapene** (e. Obs. Also 6 *†sagape*. [Anglicized form of next.] = SAGAFENUM; also the plant producing sagapenum.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 37 *Ferula*... It may be named in English herbe Sagapene or Fenel gyante. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 26/37 Herbe-sagape [times *apre*, *grape*, etc.] *ferula*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 67 As for our Sacapenum here in Italy, it differeth altogether from that which grows beyond sea. For the outlandish kind... is called Sagapene. 1651 CORGER, *Ferula*... the herbe Ferula, Sagapene, Fennell Giant. 1651 J. FRAKLE *Agrippa's etc. Philol.* 86 The root of the ready Hearth Sagapene. 1722 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 190 Chuse your Sagapene in fine Tears, clear and transparent, of a strong smell.

†**Sagapenum** (sagāpēnōm). [Late L. *sagapēnum*, -ōn, a. Gr. *σαγαπένιον* a plant (prob. *Ferula persica*); also the gum obtained from it.] A gum-resin, the concrete juice of *Ferula persica*, formerly used as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue, or externally. Also *gum sagapenum*.

1579 LAMCHAN *Cord. Henik* (1633) 573 Sagapenum or Serapiom... is a precious name, the best shinneth through darke in colour yellow without and white within. 1616 BUILOKAR *Erg* a plant growing cold diseases. It is likewise the *Dict. Merchandise Gum sagapenum*. 1853-g HOOKER in Vol. IX.

Man. Sci. Eug. 424 Compared with assaefetida and galbanum, sagapenum is a rare and costly drug.

Sagar, obs. form of CIGAR and SAKER I.

Sagaret, obs. form of SAKERET.

†**Sagaris** (sagāris). *Antiq.* Also anglicized 8 *sagar*. [Gr. *σαγῆρις*, from some Eastern language.] A single-edged battle-axe used by Scythians, Persians, Amazons, etc.

1643 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 69 A weapon called *Sagaris*, such as the Amazons beare. 1776 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 140 Their chief arms were... battleaxes, and sagars. 1860 RAWLINSON *Hist. Herodotus* IV. 65 The Sacc... carried the battleaxe, or *sagaris*.

Sagarston, obs. form of SEXTON.

†**Sagaste**, a. *Her. Obs.* -† [ad. L. type **sagāstus*, f. *sag-um* mantle.] Clothed in a mantle.

1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* iv. viii. (Roxb.) 328/2 A Head-piece... Argent... Mantled with a Rocket, or Sagate Gules, lyned with white.

Sagat(e), -gates, obs. northern var. ff. SOGATE(s).

Sagathy (sagāthi). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 8 *sagathæa*, *sagathe*, *sagathæe*, 8-9 *sagathy*, 9 *sagathoy*, -thay. [In Fr. *sagatis* (Boiste 1840; not in Littré or Hatz.-Darm.), Sp. *sagati*; of unknown origin.] A woollen stuff (see quot. 1727-41).

1707 *Postman* 15 Nov. in *Ashton Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* (1882) I. 151 Broad Cloaths, Camblet, Druggits and Sagathys. 1709 *Female Tailor* No. 9/1 Any Camlets, Druggits, or Sagathys. 1720 STEELE *Tailor* No. 270 F 4 Making a Panegyrick on Pieces of Sagathy or Scotch-Flod. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sagathæ*... a slight woollen stuff; being a kind of serge, or ratteen; sometimes mixed with the silk. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1842) I. 261 Norwich buyes... serges and sagathies from Devon and Somersetshire. 1804 *Monthly Mag.* 418 Not more than three persons are engaged in making... serges, duroys, sagathoys and dimites. 1810 J. T. in *Ridson's Surv. Devon* Intro. Remarks 25 Sagathies, druggets, coatings, heavens... found a market in Spain. 1882 J. ASHTON *Soc. Life Reign Q. Anne* I. 151 They [sc. clothes] were made of druggit and sagathay, camlet, but the majority of men wore cloth. 1884 BESANT *Dorothy Forster* ii. He... went about dressed in grey sagathy and woollen stockings.

b. *attrib. or adj.* Made of sagathy.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4901/4 A brown-colour'd Sagathæa Wastcoat and Breeches. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 5053/4 A Led-coloured Sagathæa Coat and Wastcoat. 1889 DOYLE *Michx. Clarke* ii. 34 Beneath my sagathy stuff jacket.

Sagay, variant of ZAGAIÉ.

Sagbo(u)t, -but(t), obs. forms of SACKBUT.

Sage (sādz), sb1. Forms: 4-6 *sauge*, 4-5 *sawge*, *salge*, (5 *sauoge*), 6 *saulge*, *sayge*, 5-*sage*. [ME. *sauge*, a. F. *sauge* (13th c. in Littré) = L. *salvia* (whence late OE. *salwie*, ME. *saye sb.*), Cf. Pr., Sp., It. *salvia*, Pg. *salva*; also MLG. *salvie*, selue, Du. *salie*, OHG. *salbeia*, *salveia* fem. (mod. G. *salbei* masc.).] For the phonology in Eng. cf. CHAFE v., GAUGE, SAFE, SAVE.]

1. A plant of the genus *Salvia*, N. O. Labiata; esp. *S. officinalis*, an aromatic culinary herb. Hence, the leaves of this plant used in Cookery. Sage, much esteemed formerly as a medicinal herb, is not

and somewhat hyndeth. 1578 LYTE *Doctours* II. lxxvii. 250 There be two sortes of Sage, the one is small and franke, and the other is great. The great Sage is of three sortes, that is to say, greene, white, and redde. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* xi. 33 Sage is yed commonly in sawces, as to stuffe veale, porke, rosting pigges, and that for good cause. 1590 SPENSER *Muipoptimus* 187 The wholesome saulge, and lavender still gray. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph.* II. ii. These for frenzy be A speedly and a souveraine remedie. The bitter Wormewood, Sage and Marigold. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* II. 23 Marbled with Sage the hard'ning Cheese she press'd. 1768 [ANSTY] *Bath Guide* II. (1809) 77 But what's the sage without the goose? 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 289/2 Sage, *Salvia officinalis*, a hardy evergreen undershrub, belonging to the labiates, of which there are two varieties, the green-leaved and the red-leaved.

2. **Cookery**. †a. A force-meat, 'pottage', or sauce in which sage is the chief ingredient. *Sage yfarced*, sage stuffing. Also quasi-adj. in partly anglicized names of culinary preparations containing sage, as *friller sage*, *sauce sage*. *Obs.*

1c 1390 *Forme of Curry* (1780) 23 Pynges to sawwe Sawge. *Ibid.* 72 Sawge yfarced. 1c 1430 *Two Cookery* bk. 28 Sawge. Take Gyngere, Galyngale, Clowys, & gyngre in a mortar; þan take an handfule of Sawge, & do þer to [etc.]. *Ibid.* 47 Sawge. Take Pigis fete cleue ypekyd; þan tak Freyshe brope of Beff & draw mylke of Almundys, & þe Pigys þer-in; þen mence Sawge [etc.]. c 1450 *Ibid.* 72 Pigge or chicken to Sawge. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 503 Frutur sawge.

b. **Sage and onions**: a stuffing chiefly composed of those ingredients, used for goose, duck, pork, etc. Also *sage-and-onion stuffing*.

1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 4 Some love the Knuckle [ol pork] stuffed with Onions and Sage shred small. 1844 *New Syst. Cookery* 113 Ducks roasted. Stuff one with sage and onion, -crums, -and pepper and salt. 189. *Engcl. Pract. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) s.v. Sage-and-Onion Stuffing.

3. In the names of plants of other genera. Ben-

gal sage, *Mevandra bengalensis* (Treas. Bot. 1866). Bitter, †garlick, †mountain or wood sage, *Teucrium Scorodonia*. Black sage, (a) *Cordia cylindrostachya*; (b) in California, *Trichostema lanatum* (Cent. Dict. 1891). French sage, *Phlomis fruticosa*. †Jerusalem sage, also †sage of Jerusalem or †Bethlehem, (a) *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (b) *Phlomis fruticosa*. Seaside sage, *Croton balsamiferus* (Treas. Bot.). †Rock sage, a species of *Sideritis*. White sage, in U.S., a woolly chenopodiaceous plant used as a febrifuge, *Eurotia lanata*; also applied to other plants of the same order, *Kochia prostrata* and *Audubertia polystachya* (Cent. Dict.). Wild sage, (a) = bitter sage; (b) see quot. 1866.

a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10/2 *Ambrosia*, wild sauge. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (1881) 18 Bacchar or Baccharis is the herbe (as I thynke) that we call in English Sage of Hierusalem. 1564 Rock sage [see Ironwort]. 1578 LYTE *Doctours* I. lxxxv. 125 Sage of Hierusalem hath rough, hearie, and browne, greene leaves, sprinkled with divers white spots. 1597 GERARDE *Herbals* i. ccv. 535 Wood Sage, or Garlick Sage. *Ibid.* ccliii. 625 Of French Sage, or woodie Mullein. They are called of the learned men of our time *Verbascum sylvestris*. In English it is generally called French Sage, we may call it Sage Mullein. *Ibid.* cclxxx. 663 *Pulmonaria*. Sage of Hierusalem, Cowslip of Hierusalem, Sage of Bethlehem. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Scordium*. Wild Sage, *vulgo*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Pl.* II. iii. 374 Several other... Shrubs... are now in Flower, as the several sorts of Jerusalem Sage. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* I. 787 Black sage: *Cordia cylindrostachya*. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 15 The wood gerdander, or bitter sage. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. Wild Sage, a name in the Cape colony for *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*.

4. ? = *Sage-brush* (see 5 b).

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 127 A kind of wild sage or hyssop, as high as a man's head... grows in these bottoms. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 206 The country, hereabout... producing very little grass, but a considerable quantity of sage or wormwood. 1851 MAYNE *Reio Scalp Hunt* xxvi. A desert country, here and there covered with wild sage and mequite. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xiii. 265 Desert too gentle and overspread with sage to be terrible.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*: simple attrib., as *sage colour*, *juice*, *leaf*, *oil*, *root*; also in the names of preparations flavoured or medicated with sage, as *sage ale*, *bread*, *drink*, *gargle*, *wine*; instrumental, as *sage-covered* adj.; similitive, as *sage-leaved* adj.; parasynthetic, as *sage-coloured* adj.

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* xi. 33 Much after the same manner [as the making of sage wine] is made 'Sage ale'. 1597 GERARDE *Herbals* i. ccliii. 624 Sage ale, being brewed as it should be, with Sage, Scabious, Betonie, Spikenard, Squinanth, and Fennell seeds. 1668 R. SHARROCK *Let. to Boyle* 7 Apr. B's Wks. 1744 V. 4, I have known 'sage bread do much good in drying up watry humours. 1596 *Acc. Bk. W.* Wray in *Antiquary* XXXII. 79 Could him of the light 'sage-culler' q' d. *Ibid.*, iii. verses of light 'sage-culler' fustian. 1851 MAYNE *Reio Scalp Hunt* xlii. We passed over 'sage-covered' plains. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 12 'Sage Drink'. 189. *Engcl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett), 'Sage-argle'. 1755 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* cxx. 73 Hoarse-ness... Take a Spoonful of 'Sage-juice' Morning and Evening. 14. *Med. MS.* in *Anglia XIX.* 78 Take a 'sage-leaf and wryte peron. 1662 J. CHILCOTE *Brit. Baconica* 5 They have a slate of three sorts, blew, sage-leaf coloured, and gray. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Phys.* (1762) 28 Apply boiled Sage leaves hot. 1884 BROWNING *Ferrihah Prol.*, Sage-leaf is bitter-pungent—so's a quince. 1822 HORUS *Anglicus* II. 13 C. *Salvifolius*. 'Sage-leaved Cistus. 1815 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 95 *Phlomis Lycchites*... A sage-leaved whitish rugose plant. 1888 W. T. BRANNT *Treat. Anim. & Veget.* *Fats* 539 'Sage oil, oleum salvis', obtained by distillation from the leaves of the sage. 14. *Stockholm Med. MS.* II. 867 in *Anglia XVIII.* 328 Rwe is eke a sovereign bote. It settyn abowyn a 'sawge-roote. 1599 LIVESMAN *Gard. Health* (1633) 575 Use it as 'Sage wine to consume flegme.

b. **Special Comb.**: sage-apple, a gall-apple formed on a species of sage, *Salvia pomifera*, eaten as a fruit in Crete; sage-brush, -bush, a collective name applied to various species of *Artemisia*, esp. *A. tridentata*; also *attrib.*; sage-cheese, a kind of cheese which is flavoured and mottled by mixing a decoction of sage-leaves with the cheese-curd; sage grass, U.S. = *sage-brush*; sage-green, a shade of dull greyish green resembling that of the foliage of the sage plant *Salvia officinalis*; hence sage-greenery a., of the colour of sage-green; †sage mullein = French sage (see 3 a above); sage rose, †(a) a plant of the genus *Cistus* (obs.); (b) a shrub, *Turnera ulmifolia*, found in the W. Indies and S. America; sage tea, an infusion of sage-leaves, used as a stomachic and slight stimulant; sage tree, (a) *Phlomis fruticosa*; (b) see quot. 1884; sage-willow, a dwarf grey American willow, *Salix tristis*; sage wood = *sage-brush*.

1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 321 'Sage-applis. 1872 COATES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 233 Confined to the sterile plains and 'sage-brush (*Artemisia*) tracts of Western U.S. 1888 BRACE *Amer. Continw.* II. ii. xlvii. 217 A desert... whose lower grounds were covered with that growth of alkaline plants which the Americans call sage-brush. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 204 The 'sage bushes... grow in great abundance on some parts of these plains. 1874 *Treat. Bot. Suppl.* s.v. Sage-bush, *Artemisia tridentata*. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* II. 16 But Marian now... Nor yellow Butter nor 'Sage Cheese prepare. 189. DICKENS *Black H.* xii. It [the sea] is habitually hard upon Sir Leicester, whose countenance it

greenly mottles in the manner of sage-cheese. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 30/2 To inhale the odor of pungent aromatic sage.

*Sage rose and his kinds, look *Cistus*. 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora W. Ind.* 187 Sage-rose: *Turnera ulmifolia*. 1705 *HICKERLING Priest-cr.* ii. vi. 62 As for "Sage-Tea," it being an English Drink... I care not if they drink it without the assistance of Mr. Say-Grace. 1824 *LOUGHOON Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) sage-tea is usually made from green, or sage of virtue.

1741 There are several other Trees in Flower, as... *Phlomis* or "Sage Trees." 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v., Sage of Jerusalem, or Sage-tree. 1834 *W. MILLER Plant-n.*, Sage tree, Brush-land, of Australia. *Psychotria daphnoides*. 1860 *WORCESTER* (citing G. B. Emerson), "Sage-willow," *Salix tristis*,—called also dwarf gray-willow.

c. In the names of animals and birds found chiefly in the sage-brush districts of N. America, as sage cock, grouse, the largest grouse found in America, *Centrocercus urophasianus*; sage hare = sage rabbit; sage hen, the female of the sage grouse; sage rabbit, a small hare, *Lepus artemisia*; sage sparrow, each of the two fringilline birds *Amphispiza bilineata* and *A. belli*; sage thrasher, the mountain mocking bird, *Oreoscoptes montanus*.

1859 S. F. BAIRD *Catal. N. Amer. Birds* (Smithsonian Misc. Coll.) 462 *Centrocercus urophasianus* Sw. "Sage Cock." 1884 *COUES Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 580 "Sage Grouse." 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* ii. 25 There is a certain bird of the grouse species, called the "sage hen." 1859 S. F. BAIRD *Mammals N. Amer.* 602 *Lepus artemisia*, Bachman. "Sage Rabbit." 1879 *Goodr. etc. Catal. Anim. Resources U.S.* 20 *Lepus sylvaticus* Bach., var. *Nuttalli*.—Sage Rabbit. 1884 *COUES Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 375 *Amphispiza*... "Sage Sparrows." *Ibid.* 249 "Sage Thrasher."

Sage (sādz), a. and sb.² Also 6 saage, *Sc. saig(e)*, *bauge*. [a. F. *sage* adj. and sb. (11th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*; OF. had also *sage, savie*).—*Com. Rom. sabio* (Pr. *saige-sabi-3*, Sp. *pg. sabio*, It. *saggio, savio*).—popular L. *sapius* (cf. L. *sapius* ignorant) f. *sap-ire* to be wise (pr. ppl. *sapiens* wise).]

A. adj. Now only literary.

1. Of a person: Wise, discreet, judicious. In ME. often the *sage* (following a proper name). In modern use in narrowed applications: Practically wise, rendered prudent or judicious by experience.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 439. *Now it wold bened hit Sibille þe sage seide bioure.* 1359 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1576 As þe sage sathrapas þat sorsory couþe. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* xi. 257 For salamon þe sage þat sapience made. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 383 This... Is that Sibille of whom ye witte. That alle men yit clepen sage. c. 1460 *ASHBY Dicta Philos.* 1222 To speke littil, is knowen a man sage. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* liii. 148 Retourne agayn toward eneas and make peas with hym yf ye be sage. a. 1533 *LO. BERNERS Huon* lxxvi. 274 There is no clerke luyngso so sage that can put it in wryt-ynge. 1545 *ASCHAN Toxoph.* (Arb.) 45 The best learned and sagest men in this Realm. both lowe shoting and vse shoting. 1562 *WINTER Cert. Tractates* l. Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 5 þour wyse, saige, and grave familiar servands. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 11 Bott schaw thyself both 34 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* d. sage grave men, v. iv. v. 121 All you *FINCH Law* (1636) alking to them the

Justices, and other such sage persons, as they thinke fit. a. 1687 *WALLER Maid's Trag.* v. Wks. (1729) 318 Can you expect, that she should be so saze To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage? 1732 *BERKELEY Aleithr.* v. § 35 The wise reasoning of a certain sage magistrate. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* xxvii. For most men (till by losing rendered sager) Will back their own opinions with a wagger. *Ibid.* xxv. No wonder such accomplishments should turn A female head, however sage and steady. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Thre Ages* ii. 70 These housekeepers, made sage by circumstance, looked and spoke with something very little like mirth. 1858 *MILMAN St. Paul's* xlii. 346 But sager Juxon... withdrew from the proud but perilous office. a. 1872 *MAURICE Friends.* Bks. i. (1874) 12 If I thought of him (sc. Bacon), even as the sagest of book-makers and not as a human being.

b. Of advice, conduct, etc.: Characterized by profound wisdom; based on sound judgement.

1231 *ELVOT Gov. ul.* xxii. (1534) 218 b, Roboz... contemned the sage counsayle of auncyente men, and imbraced the lyght perswasions of yonge men. c. 1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* i. 97 Come... make me blest with your sage conference. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. iv. 143 Weel whisper ere a couplet or two of most sage sawes. 1612 *MILTON Reform.* ii. 45 Little thought he of this sage caution. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 11, 380 The infinitely sage plans of Nature. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 176 He gives sage counsels about the nursing of children.

c. Of the countenance, bearing, etc.: Exhibiting sageness or profound wisdom. In mod. use commonly somewhat ironical.

1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* ix, Miss Oldbuck re-entered, with a singularly sage expression of countenance. 1849 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xix, Mr. Dick had regularly assisted at our councils, with a meditative and sage demeanour.

2. In phraseological combinations after Fr. use: † a. *Sage fool* (also in Fr. form *fol sage*): a jester or court fool. Obs. b. *Sage woman* (also in AF. form † *sage femelle*): a midwife. rare.

1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* xiii. 423 þe lordes and ladyes... þat fedeth foles sages, flaterers and lyeres. *Ibid.* 444 A fol sage syttynge at the heig table. c. 1475 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 77 There was a grete lorde þat had A Sage fole, the whyche he lovde Marvaylous well. 1672 [H. STURGE] *Rosinary & Bayes* 2 Baptisme 'tis thought may be administered by a sage feme. 1833 *DISSAULT Cont. Fleem.* iii. xix, A sage woman of great reputation at our house.

† 3. Grave, dignified, solemn. Obs.

1564 *Briff Exam.* Cij b, I woulde have the Ministers of Churches to vse sage vesture. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* A iij, He wore... a garnish of night-caps, which a sage button cap... ouer spread very orderly. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 260 We should prophan the service of the dead, To sing sage Requiem, and such rest to her As to peace-parted Soules. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 117 And if ought els great Bards beside In sage and solemn tunes have sung, Of Turnes and of Tropics hung. 1644 — *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 30 In a point of sagest moment.

B. sb.

1. A man of profound wisdom; esp. one of those persons of ancient history or legend who were traditionally famous as the wisest of mankind; hence, one whose exceptional wisdom entitles him to a degree of veneration like that which was accorded to these. In early use sometimes with weaker sense, a wise man.

The 'seven sages of Greece' were Thales, Solon, Periander, Cleobulus, Chilon, Bias, and Pittacus, to each of whom some maxim is attributed by ancient writers.

Sauynge souereyntyes and sages avise, þat þe moste myschelf Is demed þe dede y-do ajeins kynde. c. 1440 *Generydes* 88 This old fader... Of yf Sauyns callid the wyest That was in Rome. 1547-64 *BAULDWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 12 There were besides these sophistes, another kinde called sapientes, or sages, as was Thales, Solon [etc.]. 1577 *iv. Bullinger's Decades* ii. x. (1592) 223 Musonius, Hierocles, and other ancient sages. 1642 *tr. Perkins Prof. Bk.* xi. § 739. 373 Master Littleton who was an honorable sage of the Law. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 362 A Starr... proclims him com. And guides the Eastern Sages, who enquire His place. 1735 *THOMSON Liberty* ii. 222 The great Athenian Sage, And Father of Philosophy (sc. Socrates). 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) l. xviii. 337 He was... but as one of the old chiefs of the bygone age—half warrior, half sage.

b. In playful or ironic use.

1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 120 2 He called for help upon the sages of physick. 1822 *W. IRVING Braceb. Hall* xxvi. 238 In vain did the sages of the village interfere. 1893 *Times* 8 May 9/3 They have cited... some of the mustiest sages of the law in confirmation of this view.

2. Comb.: simple attrib., as *sage-like* adj.; ob- jective, as *sage-inspiring* adj.; instrumental, as *sage-exalted*, *-instructed* adjs.

1738-46 *THOMSON Spring* 209 The dissolving clouds... to the sage-instructed eye unfold The various tunc of light. 1735 — *Liberty* ii. 197 The Sage-exalted Chief [Xenophon]. 1745 *T. WARTON Pleas. Melancholy* 256 Tho' thro' the blissful scenes Lissus roll His sage-inspiring flood. 1879 *R. H. I.* 72 He alone, possessing all the himself... fitted to exercise rule.

var. *SEG Obs.*

† **Saged**, a. Obs. *notice-wd.* [f. *SAGE sb.* 2 + -ED 1.]. Befitting a sage; characterized by wisdom. 1563 *B. GOSSE Eglogs* i. (Arb.) 31 And many a saged sawe lies hyd within thine aged breast. *Ibid.* 32.

Sageer: see *SARIA*.

Sagely (sā'dzli), a. rare—1. [f. *SAGE sb.* 2 + -LY 1.]. Belonging to or befitting a sage.

1867 *LEECE Confucius* iv. 54 His gorgeous but unsubstantial pictures of sagely perfection.

Sagily (sā'dzli), adv. Also 5 sagilly. [f. *SAGE a.* + -LY 2.]. In a sage manner.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3359 So bus a kyng to consaile have a clere hert. To se at syttis him to se & sagily to wirke. c. 1475 *Partenay* 5315 Sagilly by Lo. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. vii. 5 1

sweetly of her astate and besyn ryght sagily. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. i. 29 Sober he seemde, and very sagily sad. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 285 1714 *Pope Wife of Bath* 341 He, against this right sagely would advise. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Charmed Sea* v. 87 Paul explained, very sagily, how right it was. 1892 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 11 If he adroily or sagely preserved his buckler.

† **Sagene** 1 (sa'zen). Also 8 sajen, 9 sachine, sashen, sashine, sajeno, sazhen. [Russian *саженъ*.] A measure of length used in Russia, equal to seven English feet.

1737 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 29 Wersts, divided each into 500 Sagenes, and each Sagenes supposed to be exactly seven Feet English. 1858 *SIMONSON Dict. Trade, Sachine, Sashen*, other names for the sagene, a Russian linear-measure. 1896 *REDWOOD Petroleum* i. 285 Boring, at 75 fathoms per sagene (1 sagene = about 7 feet) for the first 100 sages [etc.].

Sagene 2 (sādz'n). rare. [nd. L. *sagena*, a. Gr. *σαγήνη*.] A fishing-net. In quots. *transf.* and *fig.*, a network (of railways, etc.).

1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. i. 5 At this time, when the iron roads are tearing up the surface of Europe... when their great sagene is drawing and twitching the ancient frame and strength of England together. 1871 *M. COLLINS Hrg. & Merch.* II. i. 14 Fortunate folk who live beyond the grasping reticulation of the great railway sagene.

Sageness (sādz'nes). [f. *SAGE a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being sage; profound wisdom.

1509 *WATSON Ship of Fools* xxxiv. (1517) H vij, He is a foolle without sagesse. 1540-1 *ELVOT Image Gov.* xiv. (1541) 24 A man... whom for his great witte and sages in apparance, the Emperour had in syngular fauour. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas* Notes iv. v. 196 The sagesse, civility, thrift, abstinence, and such like personated parts and customes at home, will be all laid aside. 1755 *JOHNSON, Sageness*, gravity, prudence. 1814 *COLERIDGE Let. to J. Kenyon* (1893) 640 Public prudence and practical sagesse. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 365 If we [sc. Confucians] could renounce our sagesse and discard our wisdom it would be better for the people a hundredfold.

Sagenite (sādz'nait). *Min.* [Named by H. B. de Saussure, 1796: f. Gr. *σαγήνη* net + -ITE.] A variety of rutile in which slender crystals are inter-laced, forming a network.

1802 *THOMSON Syst. Chem.* IV. 120. Hence *Sagenitic a.*, of or belonging to sagenite (Caswell's *Encycl. Dict.*).

† **Sageously**, adv. Obs. rare—1. [f. *SAGE a.* + -OUS + -LY 2.] Sagely.

c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 259 Whan the knight herd her speke so sageously [Fr. *sagement*].

Sagerston, obs. form of *SEXTON*.

Sageship (sā'dzhip). rare. [f. *SAGE sb.* 2 + -SHIP.] The personality of a sage; the quality of being a sage.

c. 1832 *BENTHAM Deontol.* iii. (1834) l. 40 Men, who by whatever name they called their own sageships, were called by others wisest of men. 1887 *F. H. BALFOUR Leaves fr. Chinese Scrapbook* 110 (title) Confucius on Sageship.

† **Sagess**, Obs. In 5 sagesso. [a. L. *sagesse*, f. *sage* *SAGE a.*] Sageness, profound wisdom.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. v. (1883) 119 Yf he haue not sagesse and wysedom in hym self of dyuerse wrytynge. c. 1475 *Partenay* 6224, I hold it no gret wisdom ne sagesse To ouermuche suffre sorew and paine. 1676 *GLANVILLE Ess.* vi. 13 Thus the Sagesse, and grandeur of the Prince of Darkness need not be brought in question on this Occasion.

Sagewar, obs. form of *SAGWIRE*.

Sagey, *sagy* (sā'dzli), a. rare. [f. *SAGE sb.* 1 + -Y.] Of, pertaining to or of the nature of sage.

1747 *POSTON Pratter* l. 134 The sagy wholesome Herb of Wisdom is more stable... than the sory fading Flower of Beauty. 1871 *Mrs. WHITNEY Real Folks* iii, How sagey and doughnuty, and good it always smelt.

Sage, variant of *SAG*.

Saggamore, obs. form of *SAGAMORE*.

Saggar (sā'gā), **seggar** (sē'gā), sb. Forms: [7 shragger], 8-9 saggarr, soggar, 9 sagger (sag-gard), segger, sagre. [Prob. a contraction of *SAFEGUARD sb.*

This explanation is supported by the existence of the form *Seggarr* for *safeguard* as the name of an article of dress. The earliest recorded form, *shragger* (quot. 1686 below), seems to be a corruption due to etymological association with *G. schragen* to prop up; perhaps it may have been invented by the German workmen employed in the Staffordshire potteries.]

1. A protecting case of baked fire-proof clay in which the finer ceramic wares are enclosed while baking in the kiln.

1636 *PLOT Staffordsh.* iii. 123 If they be leaded hollow- wares, they do not expose them to the naked fire, but put them in shraggers, that is, in course metall'd pots, made of marle (not clay). 1768 *WEBWOOD Let.* 6 Nov. in *Life* (1866) II. 83, I shall... put some men into that make Saggars, prepare Clay, build oven, &c. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6420 *note*. The cases are called by English pot- ters, seggars. 1807 *T. THOMSON Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 493 Cylind-

to the oven for firing. 1879 *MISS J. J. YOUNG Ceram. Art* 77 The Japanese do not make any extensive use of seggars.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *saggar-maker*; *saggar-bung*, a pile of saggars; *saggar-house*, the room where the articles to be baked are put into the saggars.

1828 *POTTER'S Art* ii. 18. The "saggar bung" or column. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 454 When ready it is carried to the "saggar-house"... and here it is placed in the "saggers". 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 463 The "saggar-maker is expected to know [etc.].

2. The clay of which "saggers" are made. Also *saggar-clay*.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1020 *S.*... 1842 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms* Northumb. & Durh. 45 *Sagge Clay*.—Fire-clay; a soft argillaceous shale.

Saggar (sā'gā), v. Also *saggar*. [f. *SAGGAR sb.*] *trans.* To place in or upon a saggar.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1023 When... any piece, a soup plate for example, is to be sagged.

† **Saggard**, Obs. rare—1. [? f. *SAG v.* + -ARD.] ? One who 'sags' or hangs helplessly.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 82 Pou saggard [Christ on the Cross], þi selfe gan þou saie.

Saggard, variant of *SAGGAR*.

Saggathe, var. *SAGATHY*. *Sagge*, var. *SAG*.

Saggebut, obs. form of *SACKBUT*.

Sagged (sāgd), ppl. a. rare. [f. *SAG v.* + -ED 1.] That has sunk in the middle; hanging loose.

1647 *R. STAPTON Funeral* 185 Sagged cheeks, wherein such wrinkles are descri'd, As we see scratcht in an old sheape. 1893 *Q. (QUILLER-CORRIG) Delect. Duchy* 235 A sagged and lichen-covered roof.

Sagging (sæ'gin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SAG *v.* + -ING¹.]
The action of the verb SAG in various senses.

whereon she apparently sails. It is generally expressed of

of the tessellated pavements.

Sagging (sæ'gin), *ppl. a.* [f. SAG *v.* + -ING².]
That sags (in various senses of the verb).

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* 37 A sagging paire of cheeks like a sow's paps that gives suck. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 178 This goodly sagging Dugs, a Pap fashion. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXXI. 32 The Raz de marée, or rollers, that hurling sagging sea, so trying to small vessels upon the Mozambique coast... is here little feared. 1887 SCOTT *Leader* 21 June 5 The tone on the Chicago market was dull and weak, with a 'sagging' tendency. 1897 KIRKPATRICK *Capitane Courageous* 107 The long, sagging line may twich a boat under in a flash.

†**Saggingish**, *a. rare*—1. [f. sag *Soc v.* + -ISH¹.]
?Somewhat moist and decayed.

1595 SOUTHWELL 100 *Medit.* (1873) 373 As a little spark is wont to be quenched by casting wet and sagging wood upon it.

Saggy (sæ'gi), *a.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. SAG *sb.* + -Y.] Sedgy, reedy.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xv. xxviii. 391 Fear gave my body wings. In a deepe Saggy covert I obscure me. 1823 *Leicester's Gloss.*

Saggy (sæ'gi), *a.* 2 *dial.* [f. SAG *v.* + -Y.] Apt to 'sag' (see *quots.*).

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 391 The observatory of Sir James Ross at Leopold Island was moist and saggy. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.* II. 193 That gate wants knocking up at the hinges, it hangs so saggy. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* s. v. *Sag*, 'A saggy body,'—a very stout person, whose flesh appears to hang. 1887 *Leicester's Gloss.*, *Saggy*, *adj.* said of anything drawn or bent down by weight.

Saghe, *sb.*, *obs. forms of SAW.*

Saght (e, -il, etc., var. ff. SAUGHT, -LE, etc.

†**Saginary**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *sagināri-um*, f. *sagina*: see next.] A place where animals are fattened.

1657 TRAVE *Comm. Ps.* xvii. 14 The rich Glutton (who thought this life to be his saginary or hoares-frank).

Saginate (sæ'ginet), *v. rare.* [f. L. *sagināt-*, *ppl. stem of sagināre*, f. *sagina*, process or means of fattening.] *trans.* To fatten (animals). Also *fig.* Hence **Saginated** *ppl. a.*

1609 CAUSIN *Ang. Peace* 45 The odious rejoicings of the unjust are saginated with the tears of the miserable. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 417 Chickens... when saginated and castrated, [are] fit for Courtiers. 1791 COWPER *Mind* xxii. 40 Many a saginated boar (καταβρωτος αλοφως). 1854 LONDON *Lett. Amer.* 78 The [French] Emperor, has saginated the priesthood, and has winked at the miraculous apparitions that winked at him.

Sagination (sæ'ginet'son), *rare.* [ad. L. *saginātiō-em*, n. of action f. *sagināre*: see *prec.*] The action of fattening animals for food.

1607 TOSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 81 After their labour which bringeth leanness, they vane to put them [sc. oxen] by for sagination, or... for feeding. 1623 [see *prec.*] 1822 BLACKB. *Mag.* XII. 12 There are very many persons whose intellect will not submit to this priestly sagination. 1833 FRASER'S *Mag.* VIII. 484 We see the greedy porker before us in all the glories of sagination.

Sagistane, *obs. form of SEXTON.*

†**Sagit**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Anglicized form of SAGITTA.] The sagittal suture.

1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* xii. Evij, On the fore-part of the head by the ioynte Sagit.

|| **Sagitta** (sæ'džitā), [L., lit. an arrow.]

1. *Astr.* A northern constellation lying between *Hercules* and *Delphinus*: = *ARROW sb.* 4.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. [Ad in mod. Dicts.]
2. *Gnom.* a. The versed sine of an arc: = *ARROW sb.* 6.

[1594: see *ARROW sb.* 6.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* l. 9/2 The Line... from the middle Point of the Chord up to the Arch, leaving equal Angles on each Side, is call'd the Sagitta. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 32 The sagitta, or versed sine, of the curvature being about one fifth of the side of the triangle.

†**b.** In extended sense: The abscissa of a curve. *Obs. rare*—0.

1727-41 IN CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

3. *Arch.* The key-stone of an arch.

1703 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (1736). 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 572. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms.*

4. The middle horizontal stroke in the Greek letter ε. [App. an application of sense 2.]

1854 ELLICOTT *Pastoral Est.* (ed. 3) 103 The thickened extremity of the sagitta of *e*. 1831 *Dublin Rev.* VI. 134 The disputed line is really the sagitta of an epsilon.

5. *Anat.* 'The sagittal suture' (*Cent. Diet.* 1891).

6. *Zool.* a. One of the otoliths of a fish's ear. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 86 There are [in the ear of the perch] generally two large otoliths, a sagitta

in the sacculus, an asteriscus in the recessus cochleæ. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Text-bk. Zool.* II. 199.

b. One of the components of certain spongespicules: see *quot.*

1898 SEDGWICK *Text-bk. Zool.* I. 83 The Triane consists of the rhomboid, or shaft, and the cladome, which consists of the three cladi, a straight line joining the ends of the two cladi is the chord. The sagitta is a perpendicular from the origin of the cladome to the chord.

Sagittal (sæ'džitāl), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *sagittālis*, f. L. *sagitta* arrow: see -AL. Cf. F. *sagittāl*.]

1. *Anat.* a. *Sagittal suture* († addition, † commissure): 'the median antero-posterior suture between the two parietal bones on the vertex of the skull' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1543 R. COPLAND *Grydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fij, There commeth .ix. [muscles to the tongue] that brede of the addycyon called sagittal of the bone named Lapheodes. 1597 A. M. W. GUILLEMEAU'S *Fr. Chirurg.* 40 b/2 The sagittal suture... where the two bones meet.

1653 *dear* head
In Human Anatomy the sagittal suture is confined to the articulation of the two parietals with each other, the two frontals uniting so early that they are considered as a single bone.

b. Pertaining to the sagittal suture; pertaining to or lying in 'the median longitudinal antero-posterior plane of the body, or to any plane parallel with this' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 57 Four Edges. The upper or sagittal (*margo sagittalis*) is the longest. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 250 The sagittal and occipital crests.

2. Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow or an arrow-head in shape. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Sagittāl...* Also belonging to an Arrow. 1772 PENNANT *Genera of Birds* (1781) 16 Hoopoe. Tongue, short, sagittal. 1785 — *Arctic Zool.* II. 207

Fetters of the thighs long, white, crossed with sagittal hairs of yellow. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 148 Sagittal shots from eyefish Sagittarius threus. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 176/2 (Fig. 13) [Forms of sponge-spicules] h, sagittal triad.

Hence **Sagittally** *adv.*, *Anal.*, 'in the direction of the sagittal plane' (*Cassell's Suppl.* 1902).

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

†**Sagittar**, *Obs. rare.* Forms: 4 sagittaire, 7 sagittar. [a. F. *sagittaire* (12th. c. in *Hatz.* Darm.). ad. L. *sagittārius*.] = **SAGITTARIUS** 1.

1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 123 The Sagittaire. *Ibid.* 127 Libra and Sagittaire. 1604-22 [see **SAGITTARY** A 2 b]. 1634 T. CAREW *Calum Brit. Wks.* (1824) 160 The centaure the horn'd goatfish capricorne. The snake-head gorgon, and fierce sagittar.

|| **Sagittarius** (sæ'džitā'riūs), [L. *sagittārius* archer: see **SAGITTARY**. Cf. F. *sagittaire*.]

1. *Astr.* (With capital S.) The zodiacal constellation of the Archer; hence, the ninth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about 22 Nov.

1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 123 The nythe Signe... is cleped Sagittarius. 1398 TREVIS *Earth. De P. R. ut. x.* (1495) 313 the signe Sagittarius.

1604-22 [see **SAGITTARY** A 2 b]. 1634 T. CAREW *Calum Brit. Wks.* (1824) 160 The centaure the horn'd goatfish capricorne. The snake-head gorgon, and fierce sagittar.

1609 CAUSIN *Ang. Peace* 45 The odious rejoicings of the unjust are saginated with the tears of the miserable. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 417 Chickens... when saginated and castrated, [are] fit for Courtiers. 1791 COWPER *Mind* xxii. 40 Many a saginated boar (καταβρωτος αλοφως). 1854 LONDON *Lett. Amer.* 78 The [French] Emperor, has saginated the priesthood, and has winked at the miraculous apparitions that winked at him.

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†**b.** ? As the name of an inn.

For the disproof of C. Knight's conjecture that this was a name for the Arsenal at Venice, see the note on the passage in H. H. Furness *Variorum Shakespeare*.

C. Centaur, as the sign of an imaginary inn at Ephesus in *Comedy of Errors* II. ii. 9.

1804 SHAKS. *Obs.* i. l. 159 Lead to the Sagitary [1st Qo., 1622 sagittar] the raised Search. *Ibid.* I. iii. 115.

3. A representation of a centaur or of a mounted archer; *spec.* in *Her.* = **SAGITTARIUS** 2.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. i. (1660) 5 The Persians [bare] an Archer or Sagitary stamped on their coynes. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 250 The sagitary, or mounted archer, the badge of King Stephen, is not unfrequently met with.

†**4.** A daric, because the figure of an archer was stamped on one side. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2, 1638) 230, referring to Plutarch *Agricola*.

1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 243 Timagoras... had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries.

5. An archer.

1832-4 De QUINCEY *Casars Wks.* 1859 X. 175 The imperial sagittary [Commodes], whose hand was so steady and whose eye so true, that he was never known to miss. 1863 *Pilgrimage over Frairies* I. 275 Seeing how certain was my fate, remaining where I was, I darted towards the bank, to engage the fell sagittary at close quarters.

†**B.** *adj.* Pertaining to arrows. *Obs.*

a. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* i. (1683) 82 With such differences of Reeds, Vallatory, Sagittary, Scriptor, and others they might be furnished in Judaea.

Sagittate (sæ'džitet), *a.* *Bot. and Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *sagittātus*, f. L. *sagitta* arrow: see -ATE².]

Shaped like an arrow-head.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. ut.* v. (1776) 191 *Sagittate*, Arrow-shaped; when they [sc. leaves] are triangular, hollowed at the Base, and furnished with Angles at the lower Part.

1785 MARTYN *Roussier's Bot.* xxiii. (1794) 324 [Wood has] the stem-leaves sagittate or shaped like the head of an arrow. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 262 *Sagittate*...

Arrow-shaped. Triangular, hollowed out at the base with posterior angles. 1840 SWAINSON *Malacol.* 390 Shell very much compressed... sagittate. 1864 GRAY in *Reader* 30 Apr. 559/2 The linear or elongated and sagittate petals with long...

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Japan S., the sago prepared from various species of *Cycas*. *Pearl S.*, *Portland S.*: see the epithets.
 c. 1580 Sir F. Drake's *Voy. in Hakluyt* (1600) III. 740 We received of them meale, which they call Sagu, made of the tops of certain trees... whereof they make certaine cakes.
Ibid. 742 Certaine wordes of the naturall language of Iava.
 Sagu, bread of the Country. 1619 W. PHILLIP tr. *Schouten's Wonderf. Voy.* 75 Wee bartered for a great deale of Sagow and some Rye, for Linnen, Beades [etc.]. 1688 BRANSTON *Autobiog.* 381 She tasted and tryed all waters... and all the opiats, asses milk, and zago, to prevent consumption, but yet was wasted to the lowest degree. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xl. 94 The inland People subsist mostly on Sagow. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 120 To boil Sago. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 431 He allows chicken broth, salop, seago, milk-pottage, for breakfast. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 95 Have ready two ounces of sago sufficiently boiled. 1840 PIREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 700 This fecula (Japan sago) is quite unknown to me; and I doubt whether it ever reaches this country. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1048 From the stems of *Cycas revoluta* and *circinalis*, a kind of Sago is made. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 681 *Caryota urens*... From the trunks of the old trees a kind of Sago is obtained in Assam. 1884 MARY HARRISON *Skiffut Cook* 167 Simmer the sago in the milk until it thickens.

b. A prepared food made by boiling sago in water or milk, etc. ? Obs.

1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 309 The chief ingredients in gruels, sagos, and wheys.
 fig. 1769 (E. THOMPSON) *Trinculo's Trip* 40 Yes—your pap—poetic sago, Quite a soporific pill.

3. attrib. and Comb.: as sago + bread, -cake, -flour, -gruel, milk, -pudding, -starch; sago-like adj.; sago-grain, transf. a granule on the eyelid in granular ophthalmia; sago-palm (tree) = sense 1; sago-spleen, amyloid degeneration of the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen, resembling boiled sago; sago-tree = sense 1.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvi. 453 A piece of 'Sagu bread. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 42 A 'sago cake. 1852 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing* 188 Other kinds of starchy substances in occasional use for printing... as 'sago flour—which is not a flour at all, but nearly pure starch. 1873 R. B. CARTER in *Lancet* 20 Dec. 872/1 In technical nomenclature they are known as 'follicular granulations', but to-day I will call them 'sago grains'. *Ibid.* The very existence of these 'sago grains' remained unknown until the year 1848, when they were discovered by Dr. Löffler. 1964 ELIZA MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 136 To make 'Sagoo Gruel. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 134 I infinitely prefer the original Icelandic Sago of Frithiof to his sago-gruel imitation of strong soup. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 159 The solitary glands of the intestine were swelled and 'sago-like'.

from th... GLASSE *Cookery* 106 A * Eng. Housew. (ed. 9) GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 70 Amyloid degeneration of the spleen is met with in two form is limited to the Malpighian c. [etc.]. 1681 GREY 'Sagous-Tree; which those that inhabit the Molucca Islands, eat instead of Bread. 1777 MILLER *Sumatra in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 162 The bouses... are... thatched with the leaves of the sago-tree. 1840 PIREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 700 *Cycas revoluta*, or the Japan Sago tree.

Sagoin (sā'goin). Forms: 7-9 sagouin, (8 sangwyn), 9 (in Dicts.) saguin, 7- sagoin. [a. F. *sagouin*, † *sagouin*, a. Pg. *saguin*, a. Guaraní *sagui*, *gagui* (= Tupi *sahy*: see SAI), whence by misreading the synonym CAGUI.] A small South American monkey, esp. one of the genus *Callithrix*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four's Beasts* 13 This figure of the Sagoin, I received of... a very learned Apothecary of Antwerp. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 838 A kind of Monkey called Sagoin. 1704 NEUHOF's *East Indies in Churchill's Voy.* II. 362 Those [monkeys] called sangwyns. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 235 Those [monkeys] with muscular holding tails, are called Sapajous; those with feeble, useless tails, are called Sagoin. 1840 CUTLER's *Anim. Kingd.* 62 The Masked Sagoin (*Callithrix personata*, Geoff.), the Widow Sagoin (*C. lugens*, Humb.). 1854 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. viii. 279 They never play like the young sagoin.

† **Sagoize**, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. SAGO + -IZE.] *Trans.* To put on a regimen of sago as diet.

1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 794 The excellence of the test may recommend a course of 'sagoizing' to all those guardians who are never done with tests and testing.

Sagomo(re, obs. forms of SAGAMORE.

Sagoone, var. SACCOON (= SECONDE, in *Fencing*).

Sagow, obs. form of SAGO.

Sagre, dial. form of SAGAR; obs. f. SAKER 1.

† **Sagree**, obs. rare-1. [Connected with SHA- GREEN.] The Picked Dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*.

1754 J. H. ... This is frequent it and Ray call it *Galeus* Hound-fish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App.

Sagu, obs. form of SAGO.

|| **Saguaro** (sāgwā'ro). Also *saguara*, *suwar-* row. [Mexican.] The giant cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, of Arizona and Mexico. *Saguaro* woodpecker, the Pitahaya woodpecker (*Centurus uropygialis*) usually nesting in the giant cactus.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 502/2 We made haste... to cut down an example of the... saguaras, the organ-cactus. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX.) 90 *Cereus giganteus*... Suwarrow. Saguaro. 1884 *Goos Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 488 Saguaro Woodpecker.

Saguin, Saguire: see SAGOIN, SAGWINE.

|| **Sagum** (sā'gūm). *Roman Antiq.* Pl. *saga*. [L.; also *sagus*, = late Gr. *σάγος*: said to be of Gaulish origin.] A Roman military cloak; also, a woollen cloak worn by the ancient Gauls, Germans, and Spaniards.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sagum*, a sort of Woollen Coat or Cassock for Soldiers, which the Greeks and Romans us'd, and was peculiar to the Gauls. 1800 J. DALLAWAY *Anecd. Arts Eng.* 399 A statue of Colonel Codrington... in a Roman military Sagum. 1851-9 PRICHARD in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 261 The Germans [were known] by their sago or military cassocks. 1879 FAREAR *St. Paul* (1883) 701 The scarlet sagum of the Procurator.

|| **Sagwire** (sā'gwair). Forms: 7 sagewar, 8 saguire, 9 saguire, 9- sagwire. [app. ad. Pg. *sagueiro*, f. *sagu* SAGO. Cf. F. *sagonier*.] The Gomuti palm, *Arenga saccharifera*, of the Indian Archipelago. Also, the toddy or palm-wine obtained from this tree.

1631 Grew *Museum* IV. iii. 377 A Sagewar-Tree; whose Flower being cut, renders a Juice like Wine. 1792 T. FORREST *Voy. Mexigu* 73 (Y.) The natives drink much of a liquor called saguire, drawn from the palm-tree. 1820 CRAWFORD *Hist. Ind. Archipelago* I. 297 One of the most useful and abundant of all the palms is the Saguire or Gomuti (*Borassus gomuti*). 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* I. 362 His palm-trees supplied him all the year round with 'saguir', which takes the place of beer.

Sagy, variant of SAGEY.

Sagel: see SOWEL OBS. Sah, obs. pa. t. of SEE.

Sa-ha. Also 7 sa-haw. [? Var. of So-HO.] A cry used in coursing.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iii. iv. *Captains* 410 With shrill *So-haw*, here-here ho, here-here again. The Warren rings. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 235/2 We are nearly across the field when the cry of 'Sa ha' tells us that some one has seen a hare in her form.

Sahab, obs. form of SAHIE.

† **Sahagun**. Obs. rare-1. [? From *Sahagun*, a city in Castile.] ? A sword made at Sahagun.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* IV. (1669) 57 Suppose that with a Sahagun, or with a Rapier of Toledo, I were pierc'd like a Cullender.

Sahara (sā'hārā). Also 7 Sarra, 8-9 Zazara, 9 Saara, Sahra. [a. Arb. *صحرا* *ṣaḥrā* desert.] The great desert of Libya or northern Africa. (With capital S as proper name.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 556 Lybia, he calleth Sarra, for so the Arabians call a desert. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Travels*, *Sahara*. The stonie country, the sands: the same almost that Sarra is. 1718 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 246 He withdrew among his Arab Confederates in the Sahara, or Desert. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Vues Louisiana* (1814) 28 Having some resemblance to the Stepps of Tartary, or the Saara's of Africa.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A desert, wilderness.

1864 'SHIRLEY' (J. Skelton) *Algiers Crit.* I. 4 During this autumnal season... the city is a desert, a Sahara. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* I. iv. Between Battle Bridge and that part of the Holloway district in which he dwelt, was a tract of suburban Sahara. 1893 *Lit. World* 3 Nov. 337/1 In the Sahara of contemporary verse there are sometimes... onses full of beauties and surprises.

Hence *Saharan*, *Saharian*, *Saharie* adjs.

1849 M. ARNOLD *Consolation* VIII, Saharan sun-winds Seard his keen eyeballs. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 76. 606 We were to have one of the hottest days of a Saharan summer. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chances* I. ii. 216 As well might one hope to squeeze rain from a Saharie sand-cloud. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 129 The Saharian district.

Sahie, obs. form of SAW.

|| **Sahib** (sā'hīb). Also 7 sab, sahab, 8-9 saib, 9 saheb, saheeb. [Urdu, usc of Arab. *صاحب* *ṣāḥib*, orig. 'friend'] A respectful title used by the natives of India in addressing an Englishman or other European (= 'Sir'); also, in native use, an Englishman, a European. Also affixed as a title (equivalent to 'Mr.' prefixed) to the name or office of a European. (See also MEM-SAHIB.)

1696 OYNGTON *Voy. Oudh* ... the ... Husb. band... often in bis... shion, sab, best fashion f... band. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 417 To which the subtle Heathen replied, 'Sahab (f. c.) Sir, why will you do more than the Creator ever meant?' 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 43 This Sahi... purposed returning with me. 1811 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Henry & Eleanor* 25, I used to be so pleased when anybody bowed to me, and said 'Sahib'. 1822 *Fifteen Yrs. in India Gloss. Sahab*. 1832 in *Rep. Sel. Comm. Salt Brit. India* (1836) App. 34 If a bird flies, saheb shoots it. 1834 *Baboo* II. ii. 28 (Sant) These ... 1859 sahib, cy are (1892)

So *Sa-habith* [Arab. *ṣaḥbāth*], mistress, lady. 1849 E. B. EASWICK *Dev. Leaves* 88 What calamity is this that the Madam Sahabha is so fond of! 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 114/2 Oh, dear Sahiba, the gods are very wise and terrible!

Sahidic (sā'hīdīk), a. [f. Arb. *شاهد* *ṣaḥīd*, with article *as-saḥīl*, lit. 'the Fortunate', a name

for Upper Egypt + -īc.] Belonging to the dialect of Coptic spoken in Thebes and Upper Egypt, in which a version of the Bible is extant. Also quasi-*sb.*, the Sahidic language, or the Sahidic version of the Bible.

1830 TATTAN *Egypt. Gram.* 24 Sahidic words which change their termination to form the plural. *Ibid.* 49 Numbers are usually expressed in Sahidic by words. 1893 J. A. ROBINSON in *Expositor* Apr. 257 Both forms of this version—the Bohairic (or Memphitic) and the Sahidic (or Thebaic)—take the verb in the passive sense.

Sahlite (sā'loit). *Min.* Also *salite*. [a. G. *sahlit*, named in 1800, f. *Sahla* (*Sala*) in Sweden: see -ITE.] A variety of pyroxene.

1867 AKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 279. 1896 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.* etc. I. 190 The fifth and sixth minerals [analysed above] are sahites; so named because they occur in the lead mine of Sahla in Sweden. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Colla's Rocks Class.* 16 A sahite, termed malakolite, is found separately imbedded in granular limestone.

Saht(e, sahut, etc.: see SAUGHT OBS., etc.

|| **Sai**¹ (sai). [a. Brazilian *sahy*, *cahy*; in Fr. *sai*. Cf. SAIMIRI, SAGUIS.] A South American monkey, *Simia capucina* L.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 236 The Sai... is some- what larger than the Sajou... It is also called the Bewailer. 1859 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 92 The Weeper Monkey or Sai.

|| **Sai**² (sai). A bird, *Careba cyanea*, inhabiting tropical America.

1869-73 T. R. JONES Cassell's *Bk. Birds* III. 3 The voice of the Sai is only capable of producing a gentle twitter.

Sai, obs. form of SAY; obs. pa. t. of SEE.

Saibling (sā'bling). Also *sæbling*. [a. Upper German dial. *saibling* = *saibling*, *säibling* the char.] The European char, *Salvelinus alpinus*, introduced into N. America.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 503 The Saibling, which through the courtesy of the German Government is now being introduced into the United States, is the European Char in its highest state of perfection. 1896 *Koy. Nat. Hist.* V. 501 The sæbling (*Salmo salvelinus*) of the mountain-lakes of Bavaria and Austria.

|| **Saïc** (sā'ik). Forms: 7 saich, saicque, 8 shyke, 7-8 saique, 7-9 saic, saick. [a. F. *saïque*, ad. Turkish *şaiqā*.] A kind of sailing vessel common in the Levant (see quot. 1769).

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 119/2 Two large Saïchs laden with Horses were taken by some of our Vessels in their passage from Napoli di Romania to Canea. 1685 tr. *Charlton's Trav. Persia* 64 The Saïc lay at an Anchor. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 73 They build Saïques, and other Merchants Vessels pretty well. 1704 J. PIRRE *etc. Mohammedan* 63 There are many of the Turks Merchant-Men, navigated by Greeks, which are called by the name of Shykes, somewhat like our English Ketches, of Two or Three Hundred Tonn. 1715 *Comm. Trav.* 451 The Fishing-Ships and Saïcks employed at Newfoundland. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Saïc*, a sort of Grecian ketch, which has no top-gallant-sail or nizen-top-sail. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. iv. From Scalanovo's port to Scio's Isle, The Saïck was bound. 1834 [Mouret] *Ayesta* III. 31 The bark... which was called a saïque, was square-rigged.

Saïce, variant of SYCE.

Saickless, obs. form of SACKLESS.

Said (sed), ppl. a. Forms: see the vb. [Pa. ppl. of SAY v.] 1. Named or mentioned before. (Also *abovesaid*, *aforsaid* qq. v.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14978 (Cott.) Son þar went discipils tua

299 *Ally* the sayu tennu to sei the sayuyn v. s. 1406 *St. Albans* bij b. Lay thessaid bede and the necke therupon. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, *Collect St. Mattheu* To folowe thy sayed sonne Jesus Christ. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 251 The King of England gaue the sayde Castell to the sayde Erie. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5450/4 The Administratrixes of the said Wilson, do hereby give Notices. 1868 T. H. KAY *Phil. Ess.* 252 The said chapter begins with an admirable extract from a work of Dugald Stewart's. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* Littl. 51/2 The said chimney belonged to the said brewery.

1896 *CAGE West Ind.* 186 Some English or Holland ships was abroad at sea, and the said were sometimes lurking about the Islands of St. John.

† b. With inflected pl. Obs.

Continued in Sc. until the 17th c.

1539, c. 1570, 1828 [see OLN D. 1 c.]. a 1553 UDALL *Reyner D.* I. (Arb.) 11 Therefore an other sayd sawe doyle men aduise, That they be together both mery and wise. 1581 the old (title)

1. Said into the deed there is a great throw. Said, obs. f. SAD, SINE. Saie, obs. f. SAY. Saie, obs. pa. t. and pa. ppl. of SEE. Saif, obs. Sc. form of SAFE, SAVE.

Saifare, saiffer, obs. Sc. forms of SAVER.

Saiffe, saiff(e), obs. Sc. forms of SAFE.

Saiffer, obs. form of SAPHIRE.

Saifte, -tie, obs. Sc. forms of SAFETY.

Saiga (sɛ'gɔ, saig'gɔ). [a. Russ. саига. Cf. F. saiga.] A kind of antelope (*Saiga tatarica*) of the steppes of Russia. Also *saiga-antelope*.

1801 SHAW Zool. II. n. 339 The Saiga, or Scythian Antelope. *Ibid.* 340 The Saigas are of a migratory disposition.

1806 LYONNETTER Brit. Animals 205 The Saiga Antelope.

Saig, obs. f. SIEGE. Saigh, obs. p. t. of SEE.

Saikh, obs. Sc. form of SAK.

Saikkies(=, obs. Sc. forms of SACKLESS.

Saikyr, obs. Sc. form of SAKER (cannon).

Sail (sɛ'ɪl), sb. 1. Forms: 1 sezel, sezi, 3 seil(e), 3-4 seil, 3-5 seile, seyl, 3-7 sayle, 3-8 saile, 4 seille, seyll(e), 4-5 seyl, 4-7 sayl, 4-8 saile, 5 seyle, seyllo, 5-6 saill(e), sayll(e), 6 saul, saule, 4- sail. [Com. Teut.: OE. *seg(e)l* (and masc.), corresp. to OS. *segel* (MLG. *segel*, MDu. *seghele*, *zeil*, Du. *zeil*), OHG. *segel*, *segil* (MHG., mod.G. *segel*), ON. *segl* (Sw. *segel*, Da. *sejl*).—O. Teut. **segilō*].

The ulterior origin is obscure. No certainly equivalent form is known outside Teut., and the only known root of the form **seg-* (Indogermanic **segh-*) has only the senses 'to hold, have, conquer', which do not satisfactorily account for the meaning of the word. Some scholars refer the word to the root **sek-* (Teut. **seh-*), to cut, taking it to mean a piece of cloth cut to shape.]

1. One of the shaped pieces of canvas or other strong textile material fastened to the masts, spars or stays of a vessel, so as to catch the wind and cause it to move through the water. Also occas. a similar apparatus for propelling a wind-driven carriage.

c. 883 K. ALFRED Boeth. xli. 3 Hæt fealdan þæt seȝl & eac hwilum leagan þone mast. a. 900 OE. *Martyrol.* 4 Mar. 34 Ferð nū swa swa eowre seȝlas sendon geseȝed. c. 1205 LAV. 1701 Heo rædend beora mastes heo wunden up seiles. c. 1290 Becket 1203 in S. Eng. Leg. 1. 158 In þe schipes seile an heig; þis holi man let do Ane Croiz, þæt Man fer isaiz. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2828 Hor seiles hii spredeþ in þe se & hider hi comeþ iwis. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2429 Þæt sail þæt sett ut o þair schipp. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* xvi. 692 Thai rasit sailys þæt aheid. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Militer's P.* 346 I undertake with-outen Mast and seyl Yet shal I sauen here and thee and me. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 183 Schippes... with seiles and with oves. 1390 Gower *Conf. II.* 258 Thei gon with-inne schipes bord, The sail goth up, and forth thei strauhte. c. 1440 [see 6]. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 53 The seymen than... Their lynys kest, and waytitt well the tyd; Leyt sailys fall, and has thar cours ynom. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxvii. 127 They made to take vp the aneres & to hale vp their sailys. 1505 ACC. *Ld. High Treas.* Scot. III. 205 Item, for þe xliij. elne cammes to the schip callit the Mergeret for hir sailys... summa vii. xli. viii. d. 1530 PALSGR. 268 1/2 Seyle of a schypp, uoille. 1533 ACC. *Ld. High Treas.* Scot. VI. 165 For xliij. elnis canves to mend hir sailis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 242 He drew vp the sailys and came with a quarter winde to haue the vantage of the sonne. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiii. 23 Thy tacklings are loosed... they could not spread the sail. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* iii. 439 The barren plaines Of Sericana, where Chineses drive With Sails and Wind their canie Waggonis light. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 1. 17 Now the Sail is furled, and you have the Ship in all her low Sails. c. 1764 GRAY *Triumphs* Owen 15 The Norman sails afar Catch the winds. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* cxv. The flocks are whiter down the vale, And milkier every milky sail On winding stream or distant sea. c. 1866 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 20 What is meant by

by main pull of oar and press of sail. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy* xvi. [He] snatched his rudder, and shook out more sail. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 125 Our captain was a handsome, dissipated, and 'loud' young man, with rather more sail than ballast, but good-natured and obliging.

† b. *transf.* See quot. Obs. 1759 STILLINGF. *in Riber's Econ. Nat.*, note in *Misc.*... of the wings and tail.

3. Phrases (senses 1 and 2). † a. To bear sail: said *lit.* of a ship; hence *fig.* to be exalted, to be prosperous, also to bear a great, high or lofty sail. To bear (a) low sail, to be of low sail: to demean oneself humbly; to live at a modest rate; to cut down expenses (see BEAR v. 1 b.). To live at a low sail: to live humbly. To pull down one's sail or sails: to moderate one's ambitions or one's scale of expenditure. Obs.

a. 1200 [see BEAR v. 1 b.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 65 Bot whanne he berth lowest the Seil, Thanne is he swiftest to bequile The woman. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 140 Welche maie by pinching and bearyng a lowe saile, Waxe riche and be set at libertie. 1548 UOALL *Ensam.* Par. Pref. 18, I was utterly mynded to pulle downe my sayles againe. 1549 LATIMER *2d Serm. bef. Eduw. VI.* To Red. (Arb.) 51 Pul downe thy saye waies I saught, by stock should quai Holinshed I. 164/1 heare an high saile doo insinuate themselves with yong gentlemen and noble men newlie come to their lands. 1587

(Qu. r) 1. i. Moderate your expences (now at first) As you may keepe the same proportion still. Bear a low sail. 1602 2d Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. iii. 1941 Schollers must frame to live at a low saile. 1610 HEALEY *Se. Aug. Cite of God* (1620) 737 If learning had many such friends as he, it would beare an higher saile then it doth. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warren* 217 They drew in their Moored and crescent Squadrons into the Body of the Fleet, and that one might not go before another, bore less Sayl. 1733 Oxf. *Methodist* 6 Be not high-minded; but fear... Bear no more Sail than is necessary.

† b. To come to sail: to set out on a sailing voyage; = SAIL v. 3. † Also (earlier) in the same sense, to go or fere to (the) sail. (Cf. SAIL sb. 2.) c. 1350 WILL. PALMER 2737 þe werwolf waited wistly which schip was farrest, to fare forþ at þat fode & fond on some þat was payly greyt to go to be seile, & feilliche fraust ful of fine wines. *Ibid.* 2745 And faire at þe fulle fode þer ferdon to saile. 1613 J. JAMES *Voy.* 5 Wee came to Sayle. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 3 About twelve we fird a Gun, and all came to sail. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy.* 3. *Seas* 6 At Eight weigh'd, and came to Sail.

c. Full sail: a sail (or sails collectively) filled or distended by the wind; the condition of a ship with sails so filled. At, † with full sail(s) [= L. *pleno velo*, *plenis velis*, F. *à pleines voiles*]: (sailing) with a strong favourable wind, at full speed; *fig.* making rapid and unresisted progress; so also full sail as advb. phrase. In mod. use, *in full sail* is applied to describe the condition of a ship with all sails set.

of purgatorie and praying for the dead hath gone with full sail. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvi. Was it the proud full sail of his great verse. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* Ded. (1636) 2 To increase in the full sail of fortune. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. 201 So the two ships... sailed away con *Viento en F.* 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Prot.* (1895) II. 274 Smith went full Sail to reconnoitre the Enemy. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* ix. Her father... often took an opportunity of going full-sail into controversial subjects. 1848 A. & H. MAYNEW *Greatest Plague of Life* xii. 202 The stupid engravings... that had nothing at all to do with the song, for I declare if there

wind, before which the Dutch armament had run full sail down the Channel, had driven King James's navy back into the Thames. 1864-8 BROWNING *Jas. Lee's Wife* II. iv. With whom began Love's voyage full-sail. 1867 SWINBY *Sailor's Word-bk.* Full sails, the sails well set, and filled by the wind. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* 1. 400 Thy vessels... the haven have entered, or bend Now full sail for its mouth. *transf.* 1671 MILTON a fiery Globe Of Ange

d. Under sail: c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. l. 21 Þæt þæt scip was calne weȝ yrnede under seȝle. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v.* Dunbar 457 Quhen that the schip was saynit, et vndir saile [etc.]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 549 The ship is under saile, and here she comes amain. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curr. Month.* 454 Suppose... you see a Ship, under Sail, making towards the Land. 1748 ANON *Voy.* II. iv. 162 In the afternoo Easy xlii. Abo under all sail.

V. 1 Weighed anchor... under all sail. 1867 SWINBY *Sailor's Word-bk.* Under sail, the state of a ship when she is in motion from the action of wind on her sails.

4. a. In collective sing. (also formerly † in plural), chiefly with numeral: (So many) sailing-vessels.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/1 A Navey, to ye nombre of xii score Sailles. 1458 *Paston Lett.* I. 428 Ther were xxviii^e sayle of Spaynyards on the see. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxlii. (1482) 296 The kyng ordeyned his nauye of shippes in the haven of southampton to the nombre of ccccxx sailles. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 237 The Frenchmen were .xliij. sayles great and small. 1590 DIAZ *Sp. Fleet* iiii. Enc. 4 The whole nauie was at this present about 90. saile of all sorts. 1595 SHAKS. *Johu* iii. iv. 2 So by a roaring Tempest on the flood A whole Armado of conuicted sailes is scattered and dis-eynd from fellowship. 1623 T. STAFFORD *Pae.* *lib.* ii. viii. (1821) 325 Of their five and fourtie Saile of ships, seuentene saile onely are fitted for men of warre. 1649 W. GRAY *Surv. Newcastle* 19 The Shipping which comes into this River for Coales, there being sometimes three hundred Sailes of Ships. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy.* 3. *Seas* 3 We were informed of ten Sail of Ships cruising off and on, to the Westward. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxvi. 258 He saw from the mast-head eighteen sail of ships. 1855 H. COX *Instit.* iii. viii. 717 The Royal navy comprised in all twenty-seven sail.

b. A ship or other vessel, esp. as described by its sails. Sail ho! 'the exclamation used when a strange ship is first discerned at sea' (Adm. Smyth). 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1834) 12 The Duke [Doge of Venice]... went in ther Archa triumphali, which ys in manner

After the saile had espyed vs, he kept about. 1627 CARR. *Swiss Seaman's Gran.* xiii. 59 A saile, how beares she or stands shee, to wind-ward or lee-ward, set him by the Com-passe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 11 Our Admirall descried a Saile, and immediately made towards her. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 1. ii. 18 A Sail, a Sail. Where? Fair by us. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. viii. I descried a Sail steering to the South-East. 1823 DYRON *Corsair* 1. ii. Gaze where some distant saila speck supplies, With all the thirsting eye of Enterprise. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii. Her decks were filled with passengers who had come up at the cry of 'Sail ho!'

5. An apparatus (consisting formerly of a sheet of canvas stretched on a frame, now usually of an arrangement of boards) attached to each of the arms of a windmill for the purpose of presenting a surface to be acted on by the wind. (Also (windmill)sails collectively, surface presented by the sails. c. 1440 *Comp. Parv.* 65 1/2 Ceyle of a schypp, or mylle, velum, carbasus. 1589 R. HARVEY *Plain Perc.* (1590) 3 The clacke of thy mill is... noisome... thou hast wind at will to thy... c. 1700 B. E. *Dict.* 10 Windmill-wind.

1759 DINEATON *in Phil. Trans.* Lii. 101 The velocity of the extremities of Dutch sails... are considerably quicker than the velocity of the wind. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 122 Into these arms are mortised several small cross-bars, and to them are fastened two, three, or four, long bars, so that the bars intersect each other, and form a kind of

which it can be set according to the velocity of the wind... which are termed full sail, quarter reef, sword point, and dagger point. 1858 CHAMB. *Enycl.* x. 218/1 The amount of sail is limited. a. 1887 One day pussy was a windmill, when Ived, and she was 599/2 American w boards or slats

arranged raunary.

6. Zool. a. The large dorsal fin of the sail-fish. b. One of the two large tentacles of the Nautilus, formerly believed to be used as sails.

1847 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. xvi. A Nautilus upon the founte played Spreading his azure sail. 1822 RAFFLES *Let.* 20 Nov. in Lady Raffles *Mem.* (1830) 526 The only amusing discovery which we have recently made is that of a sailing fish... I have sent a set of the sails home. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* xvii. 210/2 The first two arms [of the Argonaut] are more robust than the others, and should be so, because they serve as masts to support the sails, which, spread out, act before the wind as such. 1860 CHAMB. *Enycl.* I. 390/1 The descriptions... of argonauts... employing six of their tentacula as oars, and spreading out two... as sails to catch the breeze, are now regarded as entirely fabulous.

7. S. Africa. A tarpaulin or canvas sheet for covering a wagon.

1850 R. G. CUNNING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 220, I covered my wagon with new sails. 1891 OLIVE SCHREINER *African Farm* II. xii. He drew the sails down before and behind, and the wagon rolled away slowly.

8. Naut. and Mining. A funnel-shaped bag or orifice on the deck of a vessel or on the ground over mine-galleries, for the purpose of ventilation.

Cf. WIND-SAIL. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 117 In Cornwall... the writer has seen a zinc rain-water pipe... with a miner's jacket extended by wires at the top for a 'cap-head' or 'sail'. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

9. Obvious combinations. a. simple attrib., as sail canvas, drill, pulley, †-rope, sewing-machine, †-spear, †-b. objective, as sail-carrying, furler, †-keeper, †-loose, †-making, †-sewer, †-trimmer; also sail-bearing, filling adjs.; c. instrumental, as sail-assisted, †-dotted, †-propelled; d. similitive, as sail-broad, †-stretched adjs.

fig. a. 1533 They lacke i dome, & thea n. (Arb.) 151 1599 SHAKS. keepe my State, Be like a King, and slew my Sayle of Greatnesse, When I do rowse me in my Throne of France.

b. *transf.* Applied to the wing of a bird. *poet.* Also *techn.* in Falconry, the wing of a hawk.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* x. xi. 18 He, [a dragon] cutting way With his broad sayles, about him soared round. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* c. ij. To clippe the winges of a high towering Faulcon, who... was wont... to looke with an amiable eye vpon her gray breast, and her speckled side sayles. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Sails*, in Falconry are the Wings of a Hawk. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. iii. The mountain eagle... Spread her dark sails on the wind.

c. *transf.* Applied to something that is spread out like a sail, or that catches the wind.

1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* (ed. 4) D. 2. The Pehen drest her selfe and spred her taile, The Turkey-hen aduanc'd her spotted saile. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 1. 246 The Fan of Bacchus, with the flying Sail. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxiii. The drooping capes, arms, sails, and tails of his cloak were all in commotion.

2. Sails collectively. Also *fig.* Often in phrases to carry, cross, crowd, hoist, lower, make, set, shorten, strike (etc.) sail, for which see also those verbs.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 654 (*Cleopatra*) Fletheke the queen, withal hire porpore sayl. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1426. I rede we take downe sayle & rowe. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Eduw. IV.* 209 The kynges shyp was good with sayle. 1567 FEXTON *Trag.* *Diaz* v. (1898) 1. 232 It ought to have sufficed to have revoked, and made him cry cross saile, from the pursute of so bad an adventure. 1866 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 65 The Admiral... carried all sail. 1871 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* ii. Every way qualified to bear me through the cross currents of the court

1593 *NASHB. Unfort. Trav.* (1594) G 2 b, As the Estrich hath a sharpe goad or pricke wherewith he spurrth himselfe forward in his 'saile-assisted mee'. c1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Comple.* (1878) 12 And 'saile-bearing pine glide through thin aire'. 1667 *MUTON P. L.* ii. 930 At last his 'Sail-broad Vannes He spreads for flight'. 1482 in *Charters* etc. *Edin.* (1871) 169 Of the hundreth 'saile canves' is. 1683 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 444/2 We believed in great heat for 'saile-carrying' power. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 21/1 To gain stability in a canoe for 'saile-carrying'. 1898 *Kurling in Norm.* Post 9 Nov. 5/1 The little strip of 'saile-dotted blue'. 1896 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 11/1 While at 'saile drill an ordinary 1889 *MORRIS Obit.* xi. 50 H. STUART Seaman's sail out of the sailroom, epare, or rewale, *Arch. Cath.* 45 'Sail loosers will go aloft at the order 'bend saile'. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 431/2 A few general observations on 'saile-making'. 1838 *Times* 14 Jan. 16/2 'Saile-propelled training ships'. 1601 *HOLLAND Phry.* i. 390 Whereof they use to turne for certain rings and 'saile pullies'. c1205 *LAV.* 17395 3e mote usde heom wriden mid strongen 'saile-rapen'. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulcker 805/7 Hic ridens...* seylloper. 1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* iv. 471 Item, to liff 'saile suppar for iij wolvis wagis. 1884 *Knight Diet. Mech.* Suppl. 'Saile Sewing Machine, a large-sized sewing machine with extensive table for sewing widths of duck to form sails. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 823/2 In determining what 'saile-spun can be safely given to a ship. 1623 *MASSENGER Bondman* i. iii, O're our heads with 'saile stretch'd wings, Destruction houers. c1810 *ADM. PATTON* in 10th Cent. Nov. (1899) 724 note, 'Sail trimmers were immediately sent to clear the sail.

10. Special Comb.: sail-arm, (a) one of the radiating beams to which the sails of a windmill are attached; a 'whip'; (b) one of the tentacles of a nautilus which bear the 'sails'; sail-axle, the axle on which the sails of a windmill revolve; sail-boat (?rare), a sailing-boat; sail-bond, (?error for -bonnet) = BONNET sb.2 (cf. quot. 1483 there); sail-burton (see quot.); sail-duck [a. Du. *zeildeck*] = DUCK sb.3 1; sail-fan, a species of fan used in winnowing corn; sail-fluke, the whiff, *Rhombus megastoma*; sail-hook, a small hook for holding the seams of a sail while it is being sewn; sail-hoop, one of the wooden rings by which fore and aft sails are secured to masts and stays (Knight *Diet. Mech.* 1875); sail-house, a house where sails are stored; sail-lizard (see quot.); sail-loft (see quot. 1769); sail-maker, one whose business it is to make, repair, or alter sails; spec., on board ship, a sailor (in the U. S. navy, a warrant officer) whose duty it is to take charge of and keep in repair all sails, awnings, etc.; sail-needle, a large needle used in sewing canvas; sail-room, a room (in a ship) for storing sails; sail-shell, a name for the nautilus; sail-ship, a sailing-vessel; sail-swollen a., having filled sails; sail thread, twine, thread or twine used in sewing sails; sail wand, one of the rods forming the framework of a windmill sail; sail-winged a., poet. [after L. *villosus*], (a) of ships, having sails that serve as wings; (b) transf. as an epithet of the sea; (c) having wings like sails.

1750 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* (1764) 52 The same velocity that it would move if put upon the 'sail-arms. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 210/2 In fact, the series of suckers of the sail-arms, when the membrane of the sails is wrapped about the shell, is placed exactly over the keel of it in such a manner that [etc.]. 1868 *Cham. Encycl.* X. 218/1 A whip or radius of from 33 to 40 feet in length, firmly fastened at right angles to the 'sail-axle. c1835 Mrs. HEMANS in H. F. Chorley *Mem.* (1837) 11. 17 Neither steam-packet nor 'sail-boat was attainable. 1838 F. M. CRAWFORD *With Immortals* II. 129 The happiest moments of my life? I think they were spent in a 'sail-boat. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulcker 805/8 Hic supra, eris*, a 'seylleboon. 1867

Sail Duck. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 112 Four Men with either the Wicker or 'Sail-fan. 1882 TENISON *Woods Fish & Fisheries N. S. Wales* 100 'Sail-fluke. 1886 R. C. LESTER *Sea-painter's Log* x. 194 It is said... the sail-fluke gets its name from a habit of... lifting its tail out of water like a sail, running before the wind into shallow water. 1794 *Rising Ship* & Steamship I. 88 'Sail-hook. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 155/1 The tools... of a sailmaker are... 'sail-hook, bobbin for twine, and sundry small articles. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Feb. 7/1 It is apparently the inside of a 'sail-house at a

9 Oct. 4/4 Dr. Hurst... tracing the history of Methuselah in America from its first meeting held in a sail-loft in New York in 1776 to the present day. 1596 *SHAKS. Tem. Shr.* v. 1.80 He is a 'saile-maker in Bergano. 1773 *Cook's 1st Voy.*

sail-needles are in the *id.* 126 'Sail-Rooms are built between decks upon the orlop or lower deck to contain the spare sails. 1905 A. R. WALLACE *My Life* I. 310 'The captain then had the sail-room and ships cleared out for men to sleep in. c1711 *FLINER Gascoigne* x. Talk 99 Common Indian Nautilus or 'Sail-shell. a 1850 *MAUG.*

FULLER *At Home & Abroad* (1866) 438 It went into the mail-bag of some 'sail-ship, instead of steamer. 1600 *TOURNIER Transf. Metam.* iii. 45 'Sail-sweld' barks are droue by wind. 1541 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* iv. 471 Item, for xliij li 'sail thred... xlvij li. 1485 *Nazal Acc. Hen. VII* (1860) 13, vj skaynes of 'Sail Twyne. 1497 *Ibid.* 185, c weighty seyle twyne... xxxij liij. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch.* 52 Sails are sewn with sail twine. 1342-3 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) alius reparat, facit in molend CRESS PEMBREKE P. L. CIV. xi. on waves doe glide. 1641 N. 111.180 They should make it their Knightly adventure to... vanquish this mighty sailwing'd monster. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 236 Gazing down Upon the sail-winged ocean.

Sail (sail), sb.2 [f. SAIL v.1]
1. An act of sailing; a voyage or excursion in a sailing vessel.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 268 Heere is my built And verie Seamarke of my vntost Saile. a 1619 *FORTINBAY Athol.* i. ii. § 2 (1622) 12 Where in the Lawes broad Sea, with wind and tyde, Ther's happier saile, then any where heside. 1663 *GERNIER Count* 109 Six weeks sail from England. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* i. vi. 195 We made an easy sail for the hay. 1807-8 *SYM. SMITH Phymlog's Lett.* Wks. 1859 li. 163/2 The nearest of these harbours is not two days sail from the southern coast of Ireland. 1853 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 157 We went by way of the lakes, and had a magnific

plain in
xii. 212
1868 G.
upon two bays of the inland sea, about 365 miles' sail from Yokohama. 1834 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/1 The day was beautiful and the sail was delightful.

b. transf. (Sc. and Irish). A ride in a vehicle of any kind.

1830 *GALT Laverie T. v.* viii. I thought it my duty to take a sail in our wagon with Mr. Herbert. 1902 *Ballymena Observer* (E. D. D.) Wull ye gie me a sail in the kern?
c. To take sail: to embark.

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 3/1 He took sail in the capacity of a cabin-boy in a vessel bound for New Orleans.

2. To none-user. A number sailing: a. of ships; b. of water-birds.

1608 *SHAKS. Per.* i. iv. 61 Wee haue descryed upon our neighbouring shore, a portvle sail of ships make hitherward. 1727 *SWIFT Country Post Wks.* 1755 III. l. 275 Yesterday a large sail of ducks passed by here.

3. Sailing qualities; speed in sailing.

In many contexts hardly to be distinguished from SAIL sb. 1602 *MANSER True Rep. Service* 9 The Gallies being... quicker of saile then they. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 57 A ship of better defence then saile. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy.* 5. 3. 5. 11. 122 Being of better saile then we, and the night coming on, we lost sight of her. a 1642 *Sir W. MONSON Nazal Tracts* i. (1701) 179/2 Finding his Ship but ill of Saile. 1643 *Declar.* 1699, *Ref. Arch.* 51 [He] could not take her 34 Back with speediest st wing, Came flying.

4. Comb. † sail-star = LODESTAR; † sail-stone = Du. *zeilsteen* = LODSTONE.

c1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 28/1 That men the north saile sterre or pollumarticon, or the wagen called, no more may be seen. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Eym.* (E. D. S.), *Magnet*, the adamant, the saile-stone. 1683 *PETTUS Flea Min.* t. (1636) 370 The Magnet is also called the Sail stone, for the Sailors look upon it as their Chief Instructor.

† Sail, sb.3 *Arch. Obs.* [app. f. SAIL v.3 (sense 3). Cf. the synonymous *F. saillie, f. saillir* to project.] Amount of projection from a surface. Also Comb. sail-over = OVERSAIL sb.

1611 *COTGRAVE, s.v. Couronne*, The Corona, crowne, or member of greatest saile, in a Cornish. 1660 H. BLOOMER *Archit. A. Projectura*, the saile of every moulding. 1812

Sail

sail staff: see SOWEL. (See quot.) 1813 *DAVIS Agric. Wills in Archæol. Rev.* (1838) Mar. Sails... upright rods of hurdles used for sheep folding. 1893 Mrs. A. KENNARD *Hurd. Sandals* vi. 90 There are ten 'sails' to each 'wattle hurdle'.

Sail (sail), v.1 Forms: 1 siglan, seyl(i)an, 3 seyllen, seil(en), sayli, 3-4 seilly, seile, 4 seylle, seille, 4-6 saile, (5 seyllen, seyllen), 5 sayll(e), 6 saill, 4-7 sayl(e), 3-7 saile, 6-7 sail. [OE. siglan, seyl(i)an corresponds to MDu. *zegehelen, zeilen* (mod. Du. *zeilen*), MHG. *sigelen, segelen* (mod. G. *segeln*), ON. *sigla* (Sw. *segla*, Da. *saile*):— O tent type *segljan, f. *seglon SAIL sb.1 The Teut. vb. was adopted in OE. as *sigla* to sail (whence *sigla* a sail); an altered form of the same word is believed to exist in later OE. *singlar*, mod. F. *cingler* to sail (in a specified direction), whence Sp. *singlar*, Pg. *singlar*.]

I. Intransitive uses.
1. Of persons: To travel on water in a vessel propelled by the action of the wind upon sails; now often in extended sense, to travel on water in a vessel propelled by any means other than oars; to navigate a vessel in a specified direction.

c893 K. ALFRED *Ordo* l. i. § 14 He... siglde 3a east be lande. *Ibid.* v. x. § 10 Pa he hamweard seigde. c1205 *LAV.* 208/8 And swa heo seulen wæschen... seyllen [c1275 sayll] over sæ. 1267-8 *599* Poo comen Seafere men seyll to londe. c1350 *Sir Trist.* 1013 Pui seyllen in to be wide Wip her seyllen... 1338 Now heci saile and rowe to W... 2433 (Gott.) Forth pui sai... 2433 for all to will be wind haun stode. c1350... 2573

pat he may nouzt saile swiftli as he wold. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xx. 325 A lang way furthward saile he. c1386 *CHAUCER Priores' Pro.* 2 Now longe moote thou saile by the cost. Sire gentil maister gentil Maynerie! 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 165 Eghertus be monk... hadde isseilled about Bretayne. 1390 *Gower Conf.* 11. 25 King... to Troierward with felaschipe

Part. 63/1 Ceylyn vpon Wallace x. 797 Thai saylit furth by part of Ingland schoor. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lxi. 577 Thenne sir palomydes sailed euen longes humber to the costes of the see. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 139 He sayled and rowed vnto the cyte. 1530 *PALSGR.* 666/2, I loue nat to sayle by see, but that I can nat chose. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council* Sect. 1. 333 That name sail in marchandise without he be honestlie abeyelit lyk an marchand. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. ii. 2 h. We sayled along... towards the... Cape Decreo. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. l. 63 A league from Epidamium had we saile.

a 1601 *BOYLE Hist. Air* (1692) 201 An observing man, that had saild to and fro between Europe and the East Indies. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 489 p. 1 A troubled Ocean, to a Man who saile upon it, is, I think, the highest Object that he can see in Motion. 1798 *COLERIDGE Acc. Mar.* v. xiv. Till noon we quietly sailed on, Yet never a breeze did breathe. 1830 *TENNISON Sea-Fairies* i. Slow saile'd the weary mariners. 1835 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 41 [They] sail down that river to its supposed exit near the straits of An-nian. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Naturalist Austral.* 425 We sailed... one day 191 miles, another 225 miles.

Fig. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* i. 606 Loue... Wip desespere so sorwfully me offendeth pat stregh vt-to be deth myn herte saileth. 1551 *HAPOON Exhort. Repent.* in *Furniv. Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 324 But Iy. yere after, it [the plague] sayled into Flaunders. 1623 A. TAYLOR in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1847) 203, I spent my dayes in sorrow for thy good, I say'd I'd trill cradle in teares, to the graue in blood.

b. spec. To make excursions in, or to manage; a sailing-boat; to practise the sport of yachting.

1898 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 4/5 She is devoted to sports and outdoor exercises... She boats and sails.

c. In figurative context. Chiefly in proverbial phrases: † To sail all in one ship, or 'to row in the same boat', to belong to one party or class; † to sail on another board (see BOARD sb. 15); to sail near (or close to) the wind, to come very near to transgression of a law or a received moral principle.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1590) 7 You be all of one Church, saile all in one ship. 1608 D. THIVET *Ess. Pol.* 4. 123 They will alwaies saile by the Carde and Compasse of their own mind. 1823 *BYRON Thian* ix. xxvi. My words, at least, are more sincere and hearty Than if I sought to sail before the wind. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hilliers & B.* iv. A certain kind of young English gentleman, who has sailed too close to the wind at home, and who comes to the colony to be whitewashed. 1833 W. E. NORRIS *Thirly Hall* viii. With regard to Turf transactions again, he may sail very near the wind indeed, and be pardoned.

† d. quasi-refl. Obs.

1640 tr. *Verderer's Rom.* of *Rom.* ut. xxviii. 116 Away they sayled them, as they hoped with a prosperous wind.

2. Of a ship or other vessel: To move or travel on water by means of sails, or (in modern use) by means of steam or any other mechanical agency.

c1205 *LAV.* 552/5 Per comen seyllen sone 3eond pa xz wide scipes unshippe. c1350 *WILL. PALMER* 56/1 I saile now in to see as schip boue mast, boue anker or ore. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 123 Marchand-shippis that island war Fra Scotland to Flaunders with war. c1378 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 395 And behelde... shippis seyllenge in the see. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxx. 305 It rennethe in so grette Waves, that no Schipp may not rowe ne seyle azenes it. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poet.* lxxxviii. 29 Where many a barge doth saile, and row with are. 1530 *PALSGR.* 666/2, I saile, as a shippe doth in the see when she is under saile, je single... Some shippe wyll saile as faste with a syde wynde as some wyll with a full wynde. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xxxiii. 21 In that

Light boates saile swift, 1608 A. LOVELL tr. *ues...* carry great Cargoes of Goods, but they sail not fast, unless they be before the Wind, or rather they sail not otherwise, for they cannot go upon a Wind. 1734 *Pope Ess. Man* iv. 335 Say, shall my little bark attendant sail, Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale? 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Island Navig.* 34 The vessels... are built so as to sail either end foremost, by removing the rudder. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 376/2 It would be an easy matter to determine the form of a ship intended to sail by means of oars. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 60 A ship from the Lizard, in lat. 49° 55' N. sails S.W. by W. 423 miles. 1885 *GLADSTONE Applied Chr.* i. 123... shore with the contributions of the world's trade.

3. To begin a journey by water; to set sail, start on a voyage; to leave the port or the place of anchorage. Said both of a vessel and of the persons on board.

c1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 235 Dis doone, pui saylit but had eghare-to pare tryst was mad. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) v. compelled him to f c burton's His cost sailit. 1611 *Bun.* ouer vnto Phenicia... we went abroad, and set forth. 1777 *Cocke & Voy.* i. l. i. 5 On the 13th, at six o'clock in the

captain will sail I have taken my the twentieth of June. 1874 *WHITE MELVILLE Uncle John* xiii. A friend of mine, met with an accident the very night before the steamer sailed. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 2/2 The deceased... wrote a letter... in which he stated that he ought to have made his will before sailing.

† b. Conjugated with to be. Obs.

1633 *Five Witch Trial in Statist. Acc. Scott.* (1756) XVIII. App. 656 Her husband being newly sailed, she craved some money of her. 1764 *Goldsmith. Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 84 The fleet of the prince was already sailed. 1776 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 20 Jan. II. 8 He says six of the seven Regiments at Corke were embarked, and he concludes the whole have been sailed some days. 1785 Mrs. A. M. BERNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* v. 113 Sir James... was sailed for India on an appointment from government. 1787 JERFENSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 28 Should the packet be sailed, I will pray you to send my letter by the first of the vessels which you mention.

4. *transf.* To glide on the surface of water or through the air, either by the impulsion of wind or without any visible effort.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. XVIII.* 304 And now I see where a... With glorie & with grete 32 A winged messenger lazily puffing Cloudes,

And sailes vpon the bosome of the ayre. 1667 *Milton P. L. v.* 263 Down thither prone in flight He speeds, and... Sailes between worlds and worlds, with steddie wing. 1667 *Dayden*... saile along the Silver Flood, supreme dominion Thro' Bard's Incant. 34 Mute are ye all? No murmurs strange Upon the midnight breeze sail by. 1820 *Byron Mar. Feb. iv.* 74 The high moon sailes upon her heauteous vane. 1821 *M. T. Brown Amusem. Ser. & Com.* viii. 121 From thence I sailed into a Presbyterian Meeting near Covent-Garden. b. To move or go in a stately or dignified manner, suggestive of the movement of a ship under sail. (Chiefly of women.) Also *occas.* of an animal. 1841 *Mortley*... would sail into trains sweeping; Then all the great people sailed in state from the room. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxviii. A rumour spread that reached Mrs. Doria's ears. She rushed to Adrian first. She sailed down upon Richard. 1860-1 *Thackeray Lovel* iii. 110 Lady B. sailed in... arrayed in ribbons of scarlet. 1865 *Rider Haggard K. Solomon's Mines* iv. A troop of tall giraffes, who galloped, or rather sailed off, with their strange gait.

c. To sail in (slang): to proceed boldly to action. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 561/1 A man must dismiss all thoughts of common-sense when it comes to masquerade dresses, and just sail in and make an unannounced fool of himself. 189 *Harvey* called to lick him. John. The... have sailed I. *Holiday Stories* (1900) 164 'I'll tell you the whole story, if you care to listen to it.' 'Sail right in, Colonel,' cried the company.

II. Transitive senses. 6. Of persons, also of a vessel: To sail over or upon, to navigate (the sea, a river, etc.). Now somewhat arch. 1382 *Wyclif Ecclius.* xliii. 26 Who scillen the see [Vulg. qui navigant mare]; 1383 The that saillen in the see. 1500 *Priests of Peebles* 204 Then brocht he wol, and wysleif couth it wey; And after that some sayill he the sey. 1555 *Lyndesay Tragedy* 104 Quhowbeit his grace Had sailt the sey. 1560 *Rollano Crt. Venus* Prol. 146 [To sum] Ingnye hes geuin to sailt the see. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acolia's Hist. Indies* ii. vi. 92 The river of Amazons... which our Spaniards sailed in their discoveries. 1608 *Shaks. Per.* iv. iv. 2 Th seas in Ovid's Sea. 17... Sailed the shores of the I... res to keep The Nymph directed, as ne said the ocp. 1840 *Longf. Wreck of Hesperus* 2 It was the schooner Hesperus That sailed the wintry sea.

† b. To visit (a region) by sailing; to sail along (a coast). Obs. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI (1550) 83 This lusty Captain sayling at the cost of Sussex and Kent, durst not once take lande, til he arrived in the dounes. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy* 123 h. In ancient times the North was sailed by the commandement of Avgvstvs.

7. With cognate object: † To perform (a voyage, etc.) by sailing (obs.). Also † To sail through, out: to continue (a sailing-match, race), to the end. 1536 *Chaucer Frankl. T.* 123 Where as the many a shippe and large seylle Scyllenye hit coures. 1726 *Shellicke* *Voy. round World* Pref. Such as may never have an occasion or inclination to sail such long Voyages. 1886 *Field* 4 Sept. 364/2 The match [for yachts] could not be

sailed through before the close time, 6.30. 1899 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/2 The uninjured vessel shall sail out the race.

b. To 'sail' or glide through (the air). 1725 *Pope Odyss.* l. 126 Sublime she sails Th' aerial space. Churchill Heaven. e-looking figure, as on broad wings he slowly sails the sky.

8. To navigate (a ship or other vessel). 1566 *Act & Eliz.* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 371 But only in English ships and sailed for the most part with English Mariners. 1675 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1024/1 She had on board about 80 or 90 Negroes, and was sailed by Greeks. 1848 J. F. COOPER *Capt. Spike* III. 207 The Poughkeepsie was admirably sailed and handled. 1883 *Lowell Heartsease & Rue* 177 He's a Rip van Winkle skipper... who sails his bedevilled old clipper In the wind's eye, straight as a bee.

1890 R. W. CHURCH *Oxford Movement* iii. (1891) 35 He [R. H. Froude] loved the sea; he liked to sail his own boat. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 3/1 We were rowed and sailed by an amusing... ex-sailor.

b. To put (a toy boat) on the water and direct its course. 1863 *Hawthorne Our Old Home* I. 270 Schoolboys sail little boats on the river or play at marbles.

† 9. To cause to sail, carry away sailing. Obs. 16... *Below in Lancham's Let.* (1872) p. clxxi, Till from myne eyes a sea sail flow, To saile my soule from mortal woe To that immortal mirrall shore.

† 10. With adv. To sail down: to bring (an object) below the horizon by sailing away from it. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 276 We at once determined to sit up all night, to watch that the steersman would not sail the light down. We were induced to do so for... the night previous... he saw a light-house... and steered from the object.

† 11. To provide with sails. Obs. 1600 *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 862 It is ordeined that the shippes haue double sailes, that is, that they hee thorowly sayled, and all newe sayles [etc.].

† Sail, v. 2. Obs. Forms: 4 sail, sayle, 4-5 saile, sayle, 4-6 saill(e, saile, saylle. See also SAILIE v. (Sc.) [Aphetic form of ASSAIL v.]

1. *trans.* = ASSAIL v. in various senses. 1300 *Cursor M.* 654 Ne he mai scap, ga quar he ga, Pat him ne sailles at his fa. 1612 *Id.* 248/6 Pe see pam sailed on ilk side. 13... *Guy Warre* (A.) 4734 When he dragon seye com Gij pe lyoun he forelet, & gan him sayle. 15375 *Se. Leg. Saints xxvii.* (Justin) 595 Pane, tholand 600, hyre he can saile with felone fourer & gret trawle. 1540-50 *Alexander* 5559 Pai sett in a said some & saild his knyghtes. 1560 *Wanleye Dylt.* xx. 506 The feynd full fast saileys you, In wan-hope to gar you fall. 1535 *Stewart Chron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 342 That cruell cald he sailit him so soif.

2. *absol.* quasi-*intr.* To make an assault. 1530 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4364 When alle were set in yika bataille, & schept... whilk of pam saild format saile. 15400 *Rom. Rose* 733 Than was ther nought, but 'Every man Now to assaut, that saillen can'. 15470 *Henry Wallace* xi. 424 'Falowis,' he said, 'agayn all at this place That will not sail'.

Hence † Sailing vbl. sb. 2. 13... *K. Alis.* 7395 Aither gan so arche, With saylyng, and with smyng. 15330 *Arth. & Mer.* 8257 In he first

† Sail, v. 3. Obs. Forms: 3-4 sayle, 4 saile, saill(e, saill; also (sense 3) 7 saillie. [a. OF. *sailir* to dance, also as in mod. Fr. to issue forth, sally, to project = Pr. *sailir*, *sailhir* to dance, issue forth, Sp. *sailir*, Pg. *sailir* to go out, It. *sailire* to ascend = L. *sailire* (pres. ind. *sailio*) to leap. Cf. SALLY v. 2.]

1. *intr.* To dance. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 5633 Vor be devel com bioure him & hopped & lou & saylede & pleyde & made ioye ynou. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. xiii.* 233, I can... noyther saillie ne saute, ne syngue with be gyterne.

2. To issue forth, sally. 1583 *Stocker Civ. Warres* Loue C. iii. 93 The Souldiers of the Towne, sayling out, chased the Enemy.

3. Arch. To project from a surface. To sail over = OVERSAIL v.

1563 *Shure Archib.* C. i. v. The Proiectures be like vnto their heighes but that Corona, doth sayle over twice his height. 1664 *Evlyn tr. Freart's Archib.* 138 That part of Corona which sailies over.

Sail, variant of SEAL; obs. form of SABLE. Sailable (sā-lā'b'l), a. Now rare or Obs. [f. SAIL v. 1 + -ABLE.]

1. Of a ship, etc.: That can be sailed or navigated; that is in a condition to sail. 1655 *Mrs. Worchester Cent. Int.* § 16 How to make a Sea-castle or Fortification Cannon-proof, yet sailable at pleasure. 1698 *Langford in Phil. Trans.* XX. 410 If a Man keeps his Ship sailable.

2. Of the sea, a river, etc.: That can be sailed on, navigable. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facious* ii. ix. 196 The Gerzites... dwell vpon the floude Boristhenes, about the place wher it becometh first sailable. 1611 *Cotw. Navigable*, navigable, sailable, passable by shipping. 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* 4. P. 56 The River which is Sailable round to Durnapatan.

Saillage (sā-lēdʒ), sb. [f. SAIL sb. 1 + -AGE.] 1. The speed of a ship, under sail. ? Obs. 1632 *Lingwood Trav.* v. 181 Pirates... gaue vs diuers assaults to their owne disadvantages; our saylage being swifter.

2. The sails of a ship collectively. Also *transf.* 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 3/1 The machinery will... enable the vessel to go to sea without any sailage. 1904 *Harper's Mag.* May 907/1 The filaments that huoy her [the spider] up and give sailage surface to the wind.

Sailcloth (sā-iklōp). [f. SAIL sb. 1 + CLOTH sb.]

† 1. A piece of cloth forming or designed to form part of a sail of a vessel or a windmill. Obs. 1205 *Lay.* 4549 Sulkene was patsell-claēd. 1351-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 553 Et in Sayclathis empt. pro molend. de Fery, 5s. 1455-6 *Id.* 191 In reparacionibus factis circa molend. ventritum de Hemingh, viz. in newe sayl clas, 14s. 7d. 1562 *Bulleyns Bk. Simples* (1570) 27 The sayle clothes, the shroudes, can not be made without it [Hemp]. 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 163 Whatsoever saile-clothes are... to be transported out of England into Prussia by the English marchants... whether they be whole clothes or halfe clothes, they must containe both their endes. 1828 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 599/1 Sometimes the sailes [of a windmill] consisted of a sail-cloth spread on a framework.

2. Canvas or other textile material such as is used for sails. 1615 *Thomas Lat. Dict.* *Lintearius*, a maker of sale clothes and other necessities of linnen. 1626 *Carr. Smith Acid. Yng. Seamen* (Arh.) 790 The Boteswaine is to have the charge of all the Cordage, sailes, saile-cloth [etc.]. 1692 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 118 Sail-Cloth, Cables, and all other sorts of Cordage. 1753 *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxv. 108 Sail-cloth he made of cotton.

attrib. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 3 The sail-cloth manufacture produced nearly as much. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 553/1 Sail-cloth-manufacturer. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* Mag. 197/1 There I hung up my sailcloth cap.

b. A piece of this material used as a covering. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 27 July an. 1771. The Sail-cloth saved the flat stack surprisingly. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 411 Protected from the sun by sail-cloths, hung across from the opposite houses. 1804 *Anna Seward's Lett.* (1811) VI. 203 The shelving roof is also painted green, the floor a mosaic sale-cloth.

3. A similar material used for ladies' dresses. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 2/3 Optimists are ordering linen dresses now, and sail cloth is in request, a coarse flax fabric that is serviceable and smart.

Sailed (sā-ld), a. [f. SAIL sb. 1 + -ED.] But cf. OE. *segled* ppl. a. in *segled scip* *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 225.]

Of a vessel: Fitted with sails. Chiefly in parasynthetic derivatives, as *full-sailed*, *white-sailed* adjs. 1611 *Chapman Iliad* xix. 335 Prostrated, in most extreme ill fare, He lies before his high-sail'd fleet, for his dead friend. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 221 Her fleet could hardly be over sailed, or under ballasted. 1725 *Dr. Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 100 A great heavy boat which seemed to have been a large ships longboat, built into a kind of yacht, but ill masted, and sailed heavily. 1832 *Tennyson Eleanor* iv. How many full-sail'd verse express,

1 Sailed boats lay to be 3/2 White-sailed yachts.

Sailer (sā-lā), Also 6 sailar, saler, sayler. [f. SAIL v. 1 + -ER.] Cf. G. *segler* sailor, sailer, Du. *seiler*, Sw. *seglare*, Da. *seiler*.

See SAILOR, a variant spelling of this word, now restricted to a specific application and regarded as a distinct word.]

1. One who sails. Now rare. 1500-50 *Alexander* 4359 We are na sailers on be see to sell ne to hye. 15400 *Dest. Troy* 4580 All softe was the see to sailers prync. 1573 *Douglas Eneis* i. lii. 43 On the huge deip quhen [= when], few sailaris did appear [Virg. *adjacent rari nantes in gurgite vasto*].

† b. = SAILOR 1. Obs. 15... *Sir A. Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1883) 64 The best sailers in Christenhit 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. 1. 31 b. Cape S. Ange, Very dangerous for saylers. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* i. Furnished with shipping and Saylers.

† c. The Nautilus; = SAILOR 3 a. Obs. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 178 *Nautilus*, the Nautilus, or Sailer. 1723 *Petiver Aquat. Anim.* *Amboina* Tab. x, *Nautilus tenuis & tegitimus*... Great brittle Saylor.

2. A ship or vessel with reference to her powers of sailing. 1582 N. LICHELFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. xlix. 106 For that their ships were great saylers. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 185 A small Barke, but an excellent sailer. 1725 *Dr. Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 69 A very strong light ship, and a pretty good sailer. 1820 *Scotesey Acc. Arctic* 11. 338 The fastest sailers lead the way. 1891 J. WINSON *Columbus* xix. 438 His excuse was that his principal caravel was a poor sailer.

b. A sailing vessel. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv. 11 That first sailer of all [i.e. Argo] burst over on Amphitrua. 1883 *Chambr. Jmnl.* 35 A Steamer costs much more than a Sailer. 1908 *19th Cent.* Aug. 235 Wooden sailers were superseded by iron creatures of the engineer.

Sailf, obs. Sc. form of SAFE.

Sail-fish. A name applied to various fishes having a large dorsal fin: in the British Isles to the Basking shark, *Selachus maximus*; in the U. S. to species of *Histiophorus*, *Xiphias*, and *Carpiodes*.

1591 *Sylvester Du Barlas* i. v. 381 *marc.* The sayle-fish. 1808 *Forsyth Beauties Scot.* V. 356 The sail-fish, or a shar June 21 fish

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c 1860 HOLBROOK in Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* (1884) 399 The "Sailor's Choice" makes its appearance in our waters about the month of April and continues with us until November. 1879 GOODE, etc. *Catal. Anim. Resources U. S.* 46 *Lagodon rhomboides*. . . Sailor's Choice. 1882 JOHNSON & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 551 *Pomadasys fulvirostratus*. . . Sailor's Choice; Hog-fish. 1883 GOODE, *Anim. Fishes*. . . *Diabasis chromis* the "Sailor's Choice" 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* 124 The establishment of "Sailors' Homes. 1867 SWINTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Sailors' home*, a house built by subscription, for the accommodation of seamen on moderate terms. 1832 EUCLEY *Brit. XIV.* 1281 "Sailors' knots. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* 131, The crew call him (the second mate) the "sailor-waiter", as he has to furnish them with spungyarn, marline, and all other stuffs that they need.

Sailorress (sail'lores). [f. SAILOR + -ESS.] A female sailor.

1890 *Yacht Racing Cal.* 159/2 The introduction of sailor-esses on board racing yachts. 1894 *Yachting* (Badm. Libr.) I. 236 Solent sailor-esses.

Sailoring (sail'loring), *vbl. sb.* [f. SAILOR + -ING.] The work of a sailor.

1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* i. (1874) 2 He had found the romance of sailing [etc.]. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xi, If ye miss that, ye must be as feckless at the sailing as I have found ye at the fighting.

Sailorizing (sail'lorizing), *vbl. sb. coll.* [f. SAILOR + -IZE + -ING.] The pursuits or work of sailors.

1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* xi. 234 You will find them busy on various branches of work such as chopping, picking, whittling sorts. 18.

118 With a high barometer and a harbour always under your lee, sailorizing can't fail to be enjoyable. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 209 Many of the crew were quite unable to do any sailorizing, as we term work in sails and rigging.

1882 T. G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* xi, Translated it into sailorizing language.

Sailorless (sail'loless), *a.* [f. SAILOR + -LESS.] Without sailors.

1816 BYRON *Darkness* 75 Ships sailorless lay rotting on the sea. 1824 GALT *Rothelau* III. v. l. 6 The seams of the sailorless ships yawned to the vt.

Sailorly (sail'lorli), *a.* [f. SAILOR + -LY.] Characteristics of a sailor. 179 *xvii*, Great asking of 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.*

† **Sailour**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *sailleur*, f. *sailleur* to dance: see SAIL v. 3.] A dancer.

1236 CHAUCEUR *Roma. Rose* 770 Ther was many a timbester, And saylours [MS. *Glasgow* sailouris], that I dar wel swere Couthe hir craft ful parfully.

† **Sailrife**, *a.* *Obs.* In 6 *sailrif*. [f. SAIL sb. 1 + RIFE *a.*] Abounding in sails.

1213 DOUGLAS *Æneid* I. v. 3 Quhen Iupiter, frome his high speir, adoun blat on the sailrif seils [L. *velutulum mare*].

Sails (sailz), *Naut. slang.* [pl. of SAIL sb. 1, used as sing.] A name for a ship's sailmaker.

1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Sails*, the sail-maker on board ship. 1867 SWINTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Sail-maker*, a qualified person who (with his mates) is employed on board ship in making, repairing or altering the sails; whence he usually derives the familiar sobriquet of *sails*.

Sailsman (sail'smān). [f. *sail's*, genitive of SAIL sb. 1 + MAN sb. 1.] A sailor; also one who manages a sailing-boat.

1601 KEYNOR *Observ. Dutch Fishing* (1664) 7 The Sailsmen and the Mariners. . . there cannot be less than 200. 1890 W. G. BLACK in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 1/3 They [the fisher-folk] live, in the main, by acting as ferry-men to steamers. . . and as pleasure sailsmen.

† **Sailworthy**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. SAIL sb. 1 + WORTHY.] Of weather: Admitting of the use of sails.

1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 36 Yt blew soe much all the date that it neither was saileworthy, nor could they possiblie use their owers. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 34 It began to blow a storme not saileworthy.

† **Saily**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. SAIL sb. 1 + -Y.] Having the appearance of a sail or sails.

1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* 193 His sailly Wings. 1612 — *Polyolb.* x. 66 From Thrice when hee her tooke, And in his sailly plumes the trembling Virgin shooke.

Sailyard (sail'yārd). *Forms:* see SAIL and YARD. [f. SAIL sb. 1 + YARD sb.]

1. *Naut.* One of the yards or spars on which the sails are spread.

1725 CORPUS *Gloss.* 588 *Antenna*, seylzard. c 1900 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 182/3 *Cornua*, þa twegen endas þære seylzgyrde. 1295 in *gth Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 258 Et in vno masto et una seylzgyrde emittit 120 cadem Galya. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxvii. 273 Of the Mastes and the Seylle gyrdes. c 1440 *Penarth. Farru* 651 Ceylgyrde, *antenna*. 1553 *Eden Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) To be hanged on the saile gyrd of the shyp. 1645 K. LONG in *Barclay's Argemir* iv. xv. 289 They began to run whither the wind's violence drive them, leaving some sayles to the saile-yarde. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 357 With crossing saile-yards dancing in the wind. 1834 WRANGHAM *Homerica* 11 Distant were sail and saile-yard thrown.

2. One of the radiating beams bearing the sails of a windmill. *Obs.*

1351 — *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 553 In no Saylyrde sent pro molendino de Hesilden, iij s. viij d. c 1380 *Ibid.* 121 In no Saylyrde emptio pro eodem (molendino), iij s. c 1419 *Ibid.* 616 Canvace . . . pro vestura de lez Saylyrdez

molendini ventrici de Fery. 1426 *LYNG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 5426 The seyl yerdys off the melle, Wyth tourned abuten offte, Wer clad in cloth that was soft softe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Serv.* 39 b, The mynser shall neyle vp the bordes make his sharpe and the sayle yarde vpholde.

† 3. *Ent.* = ANTENNA. *Obs.*

1658 ROWLAND *Tr. Monflet's Theat. Ins.* 1125 The saileyards and the nippers are of a watry red colour.

† **Sailye**, *sail*(i)e, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [Aphetic var. *assailye*, ASSAIL sb.] Hostile attack, assault.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 18 Still saxte dayis at sar saillie that haide. Fortraice, and werk. . . Thai brak, and hrymt, and put to confusoun. 1555 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 13 'The Romanes, maid an saillie haith be se and land. *Ibid.*, Instrumentis. That neidful war to mak saillie or salt. 1550 LINDSAY *Sp. Meldrum* 932 Now, saillie quod vaillie, Upon the Ladie thow mak an saillie. 1819 TESSANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 169 "saillie" . . . And sic variat' o' *Ibid.* 204 Disim'le saillie, Cam whurrin' in.

† **Sailye**, *sail*(i)e, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [Aphetic var. *assailye* ASSAIL v. See SAIL v. 2.] *a. trans.* To assault, make a hostile attack upon. *b. intr.* To make an attempt.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 932, I wald saillie. . . Lowmahan hous. 1533 BELLENOEN *Lion* li. vi. (S. T. S.) l. 15. And bocht my aventure was first, eury one of þame sail saillie as þai best may. 1819 W. TESSANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 22 He and the clerk, shall no be laith To raise the mob, . . . And saillie kirk wi' weir and wraith.

Saim, *dial.* and *obs.* form of SEAM (lard).

|| **Saimiri** (saim'i-ri). Also 8 *samiri* (9 in *Diets. saimari*, *saimiri*). [Brazilian Pg. *saimirim*, a. Tupi *galy miri* little monkey (*galy* SAT 1 + *miri* little).] A small South American squirrel-monkey of the genus *Chrysothrix* (formerly *Saimiris*).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 236 The fifth and last of the sapajou kind, or monkeys that hold by the tail, is the *Saimiri*, or *Aurora*; which is the smallest and the most beautiful of all. 1780 SELLER *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII. 199 The *Saimiri* is commonly known by the name of the golden orange, or yellow sapajou. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place* Nat. ii. 97 The *Saimiri* (*Chrysothrix*).

Sain (sēn), *v.* *Now arch. and dial.* *Forms:* 1 *segnian*, *senian*, *segnian*, 2 *seignian*, 4-5 *seyne*, 4-6 *sayne* (e, 8-9 *sein*, 3-7 *saine*, 3-9 *sane*, 3-*sain*; *pa.* l. 4-5 *saynned*; *pa. ppl.* 8-9 *saint*). *seignian* = OS. *segnon* (MDu. *sechenen*, Du. *segenen*), OLG. *segañu* (MHG. *segenen*, mod.G. *segnen* to bless), ON. *signa* to sign with the cross, bless (Sw. *signa*, Da. *signe* to bless); ad. L. *signare* to sign (in eccl. use to sign with the cross), f. *signum* SIGN sb., whence OE. *segn* sign, banner, MLG. *segen*, MDu. *seghen* sign of the cross, blessing (Du. *segen* blessing), OHG. *segan* sign of the cross (MHG., mod.G. *segen* blessing).]

1. *trans.* To make the sign of the cross on (a thing or person) in token of consecration or blessing; or for the purpose of exorcizing a demon, warding off the evil influences of witches, poison, etc. a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. v. 5 (1890) 396 þa sang he

Horstmann *Alteutl. Leg.* (1881) 471 þou . . . saynede þe coppe [off poison] sweetly and suppede it off syne: Thow hade no harme. 1508 KENNEDY *Fighting v.* *Duubar* 457 Quhen that the schip was saynit, et vndir sail. Frou brow in holl thow preposit for to pas. 1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 272 Then the said U hym, and spytyt

1701 J. BRAND cally on Hallow-Even, they use to sein or sign their Boats and put a Cross of Tar upon them. . . Their Houses also some use then to sein. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr.* *Scot. Bard.* II. . . .

Many of them account it extremely dangerous to happen to find without the enemy being notified. W. STOKES *tr. Tripartite Life St. Patrick* 37 Patrick sailed (Irish *seanais*) the earth and it swallowed up the wizard. *Ibid.* 111 Patrick sailed their hands, and their hands grew stiff.

b. refl. 'To cross (oneself).

a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxv. 8, 5 (1890) 348, & þa him gebæd & hine segenode mid Cristes tode tæcne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7986 He. . . Bitagh sand him and fel on slepe. 521 Sanct petir sowne come Rycht hand. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. v. 456 Panne sat sleuthe vp and seyned him swithe [i.e. to a v. 229 seynide hymne faste]. And made avowe to fore-god for his foule sleuthe. 1440 *Alorie Arth.* 966 Thow saynede the vneykly to seke to þese mounste . . .

1507 hir hande, and hir mercy god 1507 I came me as I war an sanct. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* Confession 15 Needful alus is it. to saine we ari, putting befor our eyes Christ Iesus crucified. 1728 RAMSAY *Nook & Miller's Wife* 152 Bess said herself, cry'd 'Lord, be here!' 1768 ROSS *Hellawer* (1769) 65 She—frae the ill o't said'n her o'er and o'er. 1788 SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 332 She'd raise her hands, and said herself, 'And think you on the road to He'l. 1828 J. RUDDIMAN *Tales & Sk.* 62 I sained myself thrice this morning before I had seen the face o' man.

† *c. intr.* for *refl.* *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 7 þan þis monke saynd for meruell & said, 'sur, whi say ye so?' 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 24 And with that word I went sum thing ahak, And bad say on, and, with God saif me, sanit.

2. *trans.* To bless.

a 1300 E. E. *Fistler* lxii. 5 Swa sal I saine þe in life mine. 1310 — E. E. *Alitt.* P. B. 746 Now saynd þe þou saunior. a 1400 *Sir Per.* 287 So Criste mote me sayne. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6080 And with his goddis he hem saynd, And bad hem gon In here name. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 106 And thou (Jacob) shal full well saynd be. 1500-20 *Durham Poems* xlii. 41 Sum sanis the Sait, and sum thaim cursis. 1616 T. SCOTT *Philomythe* (ed. 2) B.1, Against wys vigilant Statists, who like Ianus, Looke both waies, squint, and both waies guard and sane vs. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 120 God sain your Eye, Man. Spoken when you commet to . . .

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 120 God sain your Eye, Man. Spoken when you commet to . . .

xvi. *Beuare! beuare* vi, Heaven sain him! fair or foul. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. vi, Mary sain us! 1868 N. MUNRO *John Splendid* II. 19 Blow, present, God sain Mackay's soul!

b. esp. in conjunction with *save*.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 107 So now god the saif and sayne! 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. to Douglas's v. Sane*, Hence Scot. Bor. the expression, God safe you and sane you. a 1839 *Præd Poems* (1864) I. 146 Mary, Mother, sain and save! 1842 BROWNING *In a Gondola Poems* 1863 l. 210 They trail me, these three goddess knaves, Past every church that sains and save. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xl. 336 Guid save us an' sain us! I like not this day.

† *c. app.* associated by some mod. writers with L. *sānāre* to heal (see SANE v.).

1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Sour.* 'They do but grope' in *Lyrr.* *Apot.* (1836) 47 As if such shapes and moods, which come and go, Had aught of Truth or Life in their poor show, To sway or judge, and skill to sain or wound. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xiv, There flowers no harm to sain him.

3. *trans.* To secure by prayer or enchantment from evil influence. Cf. BLESS v. 3.

1670 RAY *Prov.* 293 Saine (bless) you will fra the Devil and the Lairds bairns. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 288 Sain your self from the Deel' and the Laird's Bairns. 1768 ROSS *Heleneor* 6 The jizen-hed wi' rantree leaves was said'n. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. viii, While angels . . . Will sain us from the roaming adversary With scent of Paradise.

Hence † *Sained ppl. a.*; † *Saining vbl. sb.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* *Wemen* 102 Than ma na saynye me save fra that auld Sathane. 1593 NAPILR *Plinia Discov.* *Rev. St. John* 58 Beside their daylie crossings with their right hande on their fore-heads, which they cal saining. 1858 EDMONSTON & SAXBY *House Naturalist* 214 Janinie instantly turned back, for he knew that they had power at such times, and the saining might be neglected.

Sain, *obs. f. SAINT, SAY v., SEE v., SEINE* (net).

Sainctify, *Sainctuary*, *obs. ff. SANCT.*

Saind, *Sc. var. SAND sb.* (message, etc.).

Saine, *obs. f. SAY v., SEE v., SEINE* (net).

Sainfayle, *obs. form of SANSEFALL.*

Sainfoin (sain'foin). *Forms:* 7 S. Foynce, Saint, St. Foine, saint-foin, santfaine, -foynce, 7-S St. Foynce, 8 St. Foin, sainfoine, 6- saint-foin, 7- sainfoin, 8- sainfoin. [a. F. *sainfoin*, also † *sainfoin* (16th c.), app. f. *sain* health-giving, wholesome + *foin* hay.

The identification of the first syllable with *saint* holy, was common in Fr. in the 16th c. and in Eng. in the 17th c. Cf. *low* hay (see HOLY sb.), G. *heilighen*, and Pg. *santo*].

A low-growing perennial herb, *Onobrychis sativa* (formerly *Hedysarum Onobrychis*), much grown as a forage plant. Also, locally, *Incerne* (*Medicago sativa*).

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xiv. (1659) 108 A Gentleman . . . hath this year about thirty acres of S. Foynce. 1653 *Blayne Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* xxvii. 187 St. Foyn is a French Grass much sowed there, upon their barren, dry, hasty Lands, and sometimes in our Gardens hath a kind of it been much sowed, called the French Honyssuckel. 1669 WORLSTED *Agrie.* 27 This St. Foyn, or Holy-hay, hath in several places of England, obtained the preference above

Clover-grass, for . . . out barren Lands.

Hay, a sort of (lder, Spanish Trefoil, and Snail or Horned Clover-grass. 1792

A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 152 Large quantities of sainfoin, which he used for fattening oxen. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 554 It is possible to cultivate both lucern and sainfoin as a one or more years' crop of grass in rotation with corn crops instead of red clover. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y.* Ago III. 133 Pink sainfoin. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 50 For early spring feed and summer fattening. . . sainfoin, mustard, and lucern, will be found invaluable.

attrib. 1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1073/4 Pure Trefoile and Sainfoin seed. 1733 TULL *Hort-hoeing* *Hay* xiv. 195 Cut off the St. Foin Heads an Handful deep. 1764 *Museum Rust.* I. 465 Sainfoin hay is excellent food for horses. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 357 A considerable portion of these calcareous districts should be thrown into sainfoin courses.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 350 Old sainfoin lays.

1902 CORNISH *Nat. on Thames* 174 The crimson of stray sainfoin clusters.

Saing fayle, variant of SANSEFALL.

† **Saine**, *Saynsure*, *obs. ff. CENSE v. 1 and CENSER.*

1565 CALPHILL *Annw. Treat.* *Cross* ff. 53 b, We have sained thy saints, we haue . . . honored thy Crosse. *Ibid.*, The sweete perfume of prayer shuld haue arisen from the saynsure of your heart to inc.

processions and the merry saintliness of festivals. 1880 R. W. DALE *Erving, Revival* 268 The inner life of saintliness in all churches has a common root.

Saintling (saint'ling). [*f.* SAINT *sb.* + -LING.] A little or petty saint. (Usually contemptuous.)

1622 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 780 For either they worship his saints as himself, or else their own saintlings and not his saints. 1751 LAYTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papist* i. (1754) 180 All the Glory, which Popish and other Saintlings propose by afflicting the Body. 1829 LANSOR *Imag. Conv.* 1. *Makomet & Sergius* Wks. 1833 i. 143/2 The blindest and tenderest young saintling that ever was whelped. 1864 Mrs. OLAMOUNT *St. Herburn* i. 118 In niches and smaller shrines apart, a host of little saintlings keep their place.

Saintly (saint'li). [*f.* SAINT *sb.* + -LY.] Of, belonging to, or befitting a saint or saints; of great holiness or sanctity; sainted.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 43 The Saintly King Edward Confessor. 1665-66 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Jan. The same weakly lady as ever, asking such saintly questions. 1781 COOPER *Truth* 103 Which is the saintlier worthy of the two? 1810 KEATS *Exc. of St. Agnes v.* Wing'd St. Agnes' saintly care. 1847 DE QUINCY *Sp. Mil. Van Wks.* 1834 111. 53 Solitary Arab's tent, rising with saintly signals of peace, in the dreadful desert. 1858 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 274 There might be found Farrars and Bernard Gilpins, of most saintly lives.

† **Saintly**, *adv.* Obs. [-LY²] Holily. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 720/2 Babbie he neuer so saintly. 1653 LD. VAUX *tr. Godeau's St. Paul* 200 Doe not think your selves so saintly disposed, as is requisite.

Saintology. [*f.* SAINT *sb.* + -OLOGY.] Hagiology. So Saintologist, a hagiologist.

1848 BLACKER *Mag.* LXIII. 184 Do you know that we have historical painters for modern saintology. 1883 DEVERIDGE *Cultures & Tulliallan* i. ii. 65 The later saintologists had a rage for burying all their great saints together. 1892 *Public Opinion* (N.Y.) 5 Nov. The angelology and the saintology of orthodoxy.

† **Saintrel**, *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *sainterel*, dim. of *saint*. Cf. *SANCTREL*.] A saintling.

1640 PROMPT *Part.* 451/2 Seyntrelle, *sanctillus, sanctilla*. Saints-, saint's bell; see *SANCTUS BELL*.

Saintship (saint'ship). [*f.* SAINT *sb.* + -SHIP.] 1. The condition or status of a canonized saint.

1631 HEVLIN *St. George* 206 From thence to prove St. George's Saintship. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xxii. 150 After his (sc. Donnic's) death, Pope Honorius for his good service bestowed a Saintship on him. 1700 OSORNO *Let. in Maundrell Journ. Jerus.* (1707) T 4 b His Body being found soentire would have entitiled him to Saintship. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 35 Saint Dunstan, whose Saintship consisted in pulling the unclean spirit by the nose. 1856 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. vii. 138 The veneration for Becket's memory, acknowledged by his elevation to the honour of saintship.

2. The condition of being a saint or saintly person; saintliness of life or character.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 328 These must be believed for this Saintship, although they lie never so shamefully. 1675 GLANVILLE *Est. Philas. & Relig.* vii. 167/2 Each Sect confind the Church, Saintship, and Godliness to it self. 1732 PORTER *Ex. Bathurst* 349 The Dev'l was piqu'd such saintship to behold. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xi. Whose eyes, might shake the saintship of an anchorite. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii. He had felt sure that her face would be maniled with the smile of conscious saintship. 1871 LOWELL *Pope* Wks. 1830 IV. 17 From the compulsory saintship... of the Puritans men rushed... to the opposite cant of sensuality.

3. With possessive pron. prefixed, used as a kind of title. Often *ironical*.

1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. 389 Their Saintships are as capable thereof as sinfull men. 1668 H. MORE *Dr. Dial.* iv. xcvi. 151 Where he did his Devotions to his Saintship with prayer and fasting in most humble manner. 1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* 15 They pulled St. Giles out of his Throne... threw his Saintship into the Dirt. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 8 Beside his saintship stand the holy nun, who broke her vows. 1893 A. WALTERS *Letes Eater in Cupri* vii. 149, I feel bound to throw what light I can upon his saintship's rather obscure personality.

Saint-Simonian (saint'-sion, sion'simō-niān), *a.* and *sb.* Also *St.* [*f.* SAINT-SIMON (see below) + -IAN.] *a.* *adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of the socialistic system propounded by the Comte de Saint-Simon (1760-1825), who advocated state control of all property and a distribution of the produce according to individual vocation and capacity. *b.* An advocate of this system. Also **Saint-Simonist**, *-Simonite* (sion'mōnist, -ōit) in the same sense. Hence **Saint-Simonianism**, *-Simonism*, advocacy of or adherence to this system.

1831 MONTHLY *Repos.* Mar. 189 The exposition of the Saint Simonian faith or doctrine. *Ibid.* Apr. 279 The St. Simonite faith. *Ibid.* Feb. 62 The French sect of Saint Simonites and the 'New Christianity' of its Founder. 1832 *John Bull* 6 Feb. 46/3 Massacre of old men and women in the Middle-Albion and Saint Simonists. 1841 MARY HENWELL in C. BRAY *Philas. Accus.* II. 616 St. Simonianism and Fourierism. *Ibid.* 562 The completion of the St. Simonian doctrine is to be found in the future full development of the religious sentiment which it contemplates. *Ibid.* 555 *note*, The St. Simonians complain that Guizot in reviewing the course of history has borrowed the ideas of their master. 1848 *Mitt. Pol. Econ.* ii. i. § 4 (1865) I. 264 The two elaborate forms of non-communitarian Socialism... even if it alleviated poverty.

† **Saintuaire**, *Obs.* Also 4 *sa(r)ntuare*, *seyntwar(e)*, *Sc. sanctwar*, 5 *seyntwar*. [*a.* OF. *saintuaire*, *santuaire*, semi-pop. ad. late L. *sanctuarium* (see *SANCTUARY*).] Sanctuary.

a 1300 *Cursus* M. 683 And ilk waand hat hai here bare He spend wit-in per santuare (*Goth. Trin. seyntwar(e)*). *Ibid.* 824 Pat hali arke hai bare A-bute, wit all hair santuare. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 65 He of

ER Conf. a 1400- ingis.

Saintuary, obs. form of *SANCTUARY*.

† **Sainty**, *Obs. rare* -1. In 6 *seynty*. ? A mock-affectionate formation on SAINT *sb.*

a 1525 SKELTON *E. Remyng* 583 There was a pryckemendy, Sat lyke a seynty, And began to paynty, As though she would faynty.

Saip, *Sc. var. SOAP*. **Saipheron**, obs. f. *SAFFRON*.

Sair, *Sc. var. SAVOUR*, *SERVE v.*, *SOKE*.

Sairconett, obs. form of *SARSENET*.

Sais: see *SAY* and *SE v.*; var. *SYCE*.

Saise, **Saisen**, etc., obs. ff. *SEIZE v.*, *SEISIN*.

Saisin, variant of *SASIN*, Indian antelope.

† **Saisne**, *Obs. rare*. Also *sasne*. [*a.* OF. *Saisne* :-L. *Saxonum SAXON*.] = *SAXON*.

c 1450 *Merlin* xii. 176 They were in grete affray, and without counseil of the saines, that all day rode thorough the londe. *Ibid.* 172 We haue herde the trouthe that the saines of the kyn of Aungier, of Saxoyne, be entred into oure londes and into oure heritages.

Sait, obs. *Sc. f. SEAT sb.*, *SET ppl. a.*; obs. *pa. t.* of *SIT v.*

Saite (sai'tē), *sb.* and *a.* [*ad. L. Saitē* -s *sb.* and *adj.*, *a.* Gr. *Saitēs*, f. *Sāis*, *Sais*: see -ITL.]

a. *sb.* An inhabitant of Sais. *b.* *adj.* = *Saitic a.*

1678 CUZOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 342 *marg.*, Theopompus affirmeth the Athenians to have been a Colony of the Saites. *Ibid.* 479. 1866 CHAMBER *Engel.* VIII. 437/1 Many fine statues of basalt of the 26th or Saitic dynasty.

Saithe (sai'th). *Sc. Forms*: 7 sheath, 7-9 seath, 8 seeth, 8-9 saith, seith, 9 se(e)tho, seythe, 9- saithe. [*a.* ON. *seid-r* (Edda Gl.), mod. Norw. *seid*, *sei*, Icel. *seid*, *seidi* fry of codfish. Cf. Gael. *saigh*, *saighan* (*saidhean*, *saithean*), the coal-fish; Irish *saidhean* (Dinneen) the young of any fish, esp. of the codfish or coal-fish.] The mature coal-fish. Also *atrib*.

1632 LINGGOW *Trin.* x. 500 Ling. Turbet and Seath. c 1680 in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) III. 248 It is called Shetland, because in old time, there were many Sheath-fish caught about its Coast. 1710 SIBBOLD *Hist. Fish & Animals* 52 *Asellus Niger*, the Coal-fish of the North of England; our Fishers call it a Colman's-Seeth. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 79 The fish commonly taken on this coast, are cod, whiting, saiths or cuddies. 1793 *Ibid.* VII. 397 The tenants have from their landlords, a halfpenny for a seith (codfish). 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 251 Among the Scotch islands the Coalfish is called Sillock... Seithe, Sey, and Grey Lord. 1863 JONES *Home Walks* 114 Shoals of small fish, principally Seithe and Lythe. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. He proposed he should go ashore and buy a few lines with which they might fish for young saithe or lythe over the side of the yacht. 1892 *Gentle*, *Lib. Sport* i. 67 The process of making a saithe-fish is very simple. 1895 *Atlantian* 14 Sept. 349/2 The angler may easily make a large catch either of mackerel or of pollack, seythe or herrings.

Saitic (sai'tik), *a.* [*ad. L. Saitic-us*, *a.* Gr. *Saitikos*, f. *Saitis*: see *SAITE* and -IC.] Of or pertaining to Sais, the ancient capital of Lower Egypt. *Saitic dynasties*: the 26th and four following dynasties of the kings of Egypt. Hence *Saitic period*, *art*, etc.

1678 CUZOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 506 That excellent Monument of Egyptian Antiquity, the Saitick Inscription often mentioned, I am all that Was, Is, and Shall be. 1826-7 C. C. RENOUARD in *Engel. Metrop.* (1845) XVIII. 411/2 The third (mouth of the Nile), called the Saitic. 1836 G. HIGGINS (title) *Anaclypsis*, an attempt to draw aside the veil of the Saitic Isis; or, an inquiry into the origin of... by the minute finish and artistic beauty of its sculptured sarcophagi.

Saitt, obs. *Sc. f. SEAT sb.*; obs. *pa. t.* of *SIT v.*

Saiv, obs. *Sc. form* of *SAFE*.

Saix, variant of *SAX* (a slater's tool).

Sajene, variant of *SAGENE*.

|| **Sajou** (sajō). [*Fr.*, shortened from *sajouassu* (Buffon), a Tupi *saiuassu*, f. *sai* (*sahy*, *cahy*) monkey (see *SAI*) + *-assu* augmentative suffix.] One of various small South American monkeys, varieties of Sapajous, and Capuchin monkeys.

1794 GOLDSB. *Nat. Hist.* III. 236 The third (of the sapajous) is the Sajou; distinguished from the rest of the sapajous by its yellowish, flesh-coloured face. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Ort's Circ. Sci.*, *Zool* II. 503 The White-throated Sajou (*Cebus hypoleucos*).

Sak, obs. form of *SAC* 1, *SACK sb.* 1, *sb.* 2

Sakawinki (sakai'winki). Also 8-9 *sacca-winkee*, 9 *sakka winkee*. [Corruptly a. Du. *sagwijnse*, dim. of *sagwijn*: see *SAGOIN*.] A South American monkey, the White-headed Saki, *Pithecia pithecia* or *capillamentosa*.

1766 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 135 The Saccawinkee is the smallest of the Ape tribe in Guiana. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvi. 13 So very delicate is the saccawinkee, and so sensible of the cold, that scarcely one of them is brought to Europe alive... The Dutch call them the *shagawinkee*, from their being chagrined at the smallest trifles. 1845

Engel. Metrop. XXIII. 396/1 *Pithecia Capillamentosa*, Spix. Naive of French Guiana, where it is called the Sakka Winkee, and also of Brazil. 1903 DES VOUX *Colonial Service* I. 90 One or two sakawinki or marmoset monkeys.

Sake (sāk), *sb.* *Forms*: 1 *sacu*, 2- *sake*; also 4-5 *sak(k)*, (4 *saac*, *sack*, 5 *saacke*, 6 *sacke*), 4-6 *Sc. saik*, *sayk*, (5 *saik*, *salk*, 6 *sack*, *sayck*). [*OE. sacu* str. fem. = OFris. *sake*, *sake* affair, thing, sake, OS. *saka* lawsuit, enmity, guilt, thing (MLG.), MDu. *sake* lawsuit, affair, cause, reason, guilt, Dn. *saak* lawsuit, cause, sake, thing), OHG. *sakha* cause, sake, thing (MHG. *sack(e)*, mod.G. *sacke* thing, affair), ON. *sak* crime, accusation, action at law, cause, sake (Sw. *sak*, Da. *sag* in the same senses; also, influenced by Ger., thing) :-OTent. **sakā*, related to the str. vb. **sak-*, represented by OE. *sacan* to quarrel, fight, claim at law, accuse, OS. *sakan* to accuse, OHG. *sakhan* to strive, quarrel, rebuke. From the same root are OE. *sac(e)* (:-**sakjē*), Goth. *sakjō* (:-**sakjōn*), strife. An ablativ-variant of OTent. **sak-* is probably the **sak-* represented by SEEK *v.*, q.v. for the cognates outside Teutonic.

The only use surviving in mod.Eng. (for the sake of) has not been found in OE., and was prob. adopted from ON. It existed, however, in OHG. and OFris., and there is a possibility that it may have been in OE., though not evidenced in the literature. It seems to have arisen from the use of the sb. to denote a litigant's cause or case (see 1 b). Cf. *L. causa* (s).

† **L.** As an independent substantive. *Obs.*

1. Contention, strife, dispute; in OE. also, a contention at law; a suit, cause, action.

Beowulf 154 Grendel wan hwile mid Hroðgar, betenðas wæs... single sake. a 1000 *Laws of Hlothker & Eadric* 8 If man oþerne sake lithe. c 1000 *Ælfric* Gen. xiii. 7 Weard... sacu betwux Abrames hyrdemannum and Lothes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He ne remde oe of bitere speche nes, ne he sake ne asterde. c 1205 *Lav. 2639* And æðmoldige hine beden þat he wið Romleode summe sake aerde. c 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1160 Oþer þu bodest cheste an sake. c 1250 *Sir Beues* (A.) 3510 So þai atomeð wiþ ouste sake.

2. A charge or accusation (of guilt); a ground of accusation. *Without sake*, without good reason (= *L. sine causa*).

c 1200 ORMIN 10211 Her he forþred to enihthess ec.. To sekenn sakes o þe folle, To rippen hemm & refenn. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* iii. 7... With-outen sake or any skill (*Vu sine causa*). a 1300 *Cursus* M. offrand to make, and I brote *Harrow. Hell* 37 (Digby MS.) Hit nomen me wipouen sake, Bounden min bounde to mi sake. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 167 Nero, mesure þi gret folow, and sla na man fore-out sake. a 1400 *Pittill of Susan* 204 We schul presenten his pleint... And sei sadliche þe soþ, riȝt as we haue sene, O sake.

3. Guilt, sin; a fault, offence, crime. Often coupled with *sin*.

Beowulf 5472 Da was synn and sacu Sweona and Zeata, ... wroht gemene. a 1000 *Phariz* 54 (Gr.) N's æter on ðam londe... synn ne sacu. c 1200 ORMIN 1127 Þa lakess mihtenn clenness hemm Off sakes & off sinness. a 1300 *Cursus* M. 11533 For he moght find nan wit sak, He oþer sakes he suld to wrake. *Ibid.* 29022 Fasting flemes flexis sakes. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 800 Þat glorious gyfiter þat mon con quelle, With-outen any sake of felonye. c 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 90 And so shilde fro synne & sake! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3213 Þat sloge so þaire sodermyne þat neure sake hadd.

b. *Without sake*, without guilt, fault, or blame (both as *adj.* and *adv. phrase*). Hence *transf.* = without physical blemish.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1430 Heo mai hire guld at-wende arihte weþe þurh churchen-bende, an mai efte habbe to make hire leof-mon wip-ute sake. a 1272 *Lure Kere* 68 in O. E. *Mir.* 95 Him waxeþ þoubtes monyes and fete he hit *Mir.* 95 Him waxeþ þoubtes monyes and fete he hit maye witen wip-uten sake. a 1300 *Cursus* M. 4043 He may witen wip-uten sake. *Ibid.* 666 And siþen sal [Joseph] was fair, wit-outen sake. *Ibid.* 666 And siþen sal ilk hus in-take A clene he lamba, wit-uten sake. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 33 Þat nolde wif anna, treoly to god seuit ay in þe tempil, nyct & day, foure schore of ȝere, forout sake.

4. *nonce-use*. Regard or consideration for some one. [*After for the sake of* in sense 5.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 12 The moūd with wrath, and shame, and Ladies sake.

II. *Phr.* *For the sake of* (also *for sake of*); *for* (one's, a thing's) sake.

In the latter of these forms, the word which precedes *sake* is a possessive (noun or pronoun); but down to the middle of the 19th c. the 's of the possessive of common or abstract nouns was very commonly omitted (doubtless owing to the difficulty of pronouncing the two sibilants in succession), and from the 17th to the early 19th c. the two sbs. were often used together as if forming an attributive 's is now obsolete, but it is a *conscience sake*, for *goodness sake*, for *righteousness sake*, etc., without the apostrophe which is ordinarily used to mark the possessive of words ending in a sibilant.

The paragraphs marked *B* contain illustrations of the omission of the 's; some of the early examples there placed must be explained by the fact that the sbs. occurring in them (e.g. *good*) had originally no 's in the genitive.

5. Out of consideration for; on account of one's interest in, or regard for (a person); on (a person's) account.

a 1255 *Leg. Kath.* 68 For hare sake ane dale ha etheold of hire caldrene god. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1559 Þai gode

wif. al for hire loureds sake haueþ daies kare & nyghts wake. a 1300 *A. Horn* 143 þis tur he let make al for þine sake. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 214 Sake said, 'all that tramland ere, For sake of ane, at velcom here.' 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* ii. (Pantus) 566 Fore I haue schawit hym quhat he mone thole for þe sayk of me. 1530 *TINDALE Gen.* xviii. 31, I will not destroy them for twenties sake. *Ibid.* 32, I will not destroy them for .x. sake. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* v. ii. 103 And run through fire I will for thy sweetsake. 1595 *J. KING Queens Day Sermon*, in *On Jonas* (1612) 703 Hee spareth our countrie for his anointed sake. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 637 Content to hear. — Messiah's eulogy for Handel's sake! 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 277 For my own sake as well as for yours, I will do my very best. 1884 *J. PAVN Some Lit. Recoll.* 6 When it became necessary for him to exert himself for the sake of his family.

β. 1338 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 135, & þus quathe he his þing, for his soule sake. *Ibid.* 202 For þe comon sake. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 229 For Thetis his moder sake. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1813 And for þaire soueraine sake þam send to þe galawis. 1420 *ARON Arth.* xvii. This socur thou haste send me, for þis Sune sake! c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 403 Crist descendid to helle for the heven for mankynde sake.

† b. Ocas. with unfavourable notion: On account of enmity to; because of the guilt of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 162 Herode kyng wit wogh For crist sak þe childer sloth. c 1375 *S. Andras* 96 in Horstun. *Atengl. Leg.* (1831) 5/1 Or els I sall þe bi god sake Ger haue þe right on swilk a tre Als þou saild suld so honore þe. 1530 *TINDALE Gen.* iii. 17 Cursed be the erth for thy sake.

c. When the preceding genitive is pl., the pl. sakes is often used.

1530 *TINDALE Gen.* xviii. 26, I will spare all the place for the sakes. 1597 *Guide & Goodie Ball* (S. T. S.) 181 All the exemplis of the Law & writtin. For our sakis. 1598 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 753 For your faire sakes haue we neglected time. 1596 *Sam. Sarcus* v. ii. 13 For both our sakes I would that word were true. 1716 *ANDREW FREDERICK* 9 p. 14 We desire you will put yourself to no more Trouble for our sakes. 1854 *TEKXSON En. Ard.* 503 'Then for God's sake', he answer'd, 'both our sakes, So you will wed me, let it be at once'.

6. Out of regard or consideration for (a thing); on account of, because of (something regarded in the light of an end, aim, purpose, etc.); often = out of desire for, in order to attain, etc.

a 1225 *Auer. R.* 4 Ye schullen .wel witen þe inre [riwel] & þe uttre vor hire sake. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 217 For loore and nought for loves sake. 1393 *LANGF. P. Pl. C.* v. 99 For consciences sake. 1593 *Q. ELIZ. Beeth.* v. pr. iv. 110 For argumentes sake, mark what wold follow. 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosta* vii. (1612) 281 Men in their proprieties sake are not for any thing in themselves, but for their prosperities sake, for their moneys sake, for their cloaths sake. 1591 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 639 This year...

Mortality or Instruction, but is Ludicrous only for the sake of being so. a 1370 *JOWETT Sermon* (1771) i. 1. 10 It is doing mischief for mischief sake. 1390 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 214 The business for the sake of which the journey was undertaken. 1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1818) i. ix. 29 The icteric oriole is kept by the Americans in their houses for the sake of clearing them of insects. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 63 Flattering of rich men for the sake of a dinner. 1875 *T. W. HIGGINSON Hist. U. S.* ix. 66 There was no persecution for opinion's sake.

β. a 1300 *Chester Pl.* II. 274 Adam, husband, I red we take thees figg-leaves for shame sake. 1535 *COVERDALE Matt.* xiv. 9 Neuterles for y^e outh sake [Mark vi. 26 for the ooths sake]. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iii. xi. R. iv. I shall for heruile sake set forth one onely rule generally. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* Pref. i. § 1 To suffer all things, for that worke sake which we couet to performe. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 16 It was moued by some after supper, for entertainment sake. 1621 *BR. MOUNTAIN* sake of many, reli

II. 172 To flatter is doing mischief. 1721 *GORDON (1810)* sake. Lucy, let

Unwin Wks. 136 V. 57, I am writing in the greenhouse for retirement sake. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 393 Imagery or mere declamation, that is, speaking for speaking-sake. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 10. 3 It is our duty to reverence them for their office-sake. 1853 *J. H. NEWMAN Lect. Turks* i. (1854) 13, I shall call... the populations... Tartars, for convenience-sake. 1855 *SWINBURNE Chastelard* iv. i, For sweet marriage-sake.

† b. Because of, by reason of, through; in return or requital for. *Obs. rare.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 23 But say þou nouth, sire king, for sake of enue þat me were loþ of our lif ludis to teche. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 202 And for þe sake of þi sede þou sent w^e þi lettre, Loo, here a purse full of pepire my powere to ken. c 1400 *Laud Troy Ek.* 202 Some of hem her deth schal take, Erit be ny3t, for that wounde sake. 1622 *MASSE tr. Alemant's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 153 Fearing lest for my sinnes-sake... I might be taken in some trap.

c. For one's name(s) sake, out of regard for one's name; also for name sake.

This has been suggested as the origin of NAMESAKE, q.v. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* ix. 16, I will shewe hym howe greet thynges he must suffer for my names sake. 1599 *WARR. Fair Wom.* II. 915, I love you for your name-sake. 1638 *BRATHWAT Barnabees Jnrl.* iii. (1818) 97 Thence to Hargreaves, it be spoken! For name-sake I gave a token To a beggar. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xix. 29 All... that lose and forsake any thing here, for my Name-sake.

7. In exclamatory phrases of adjuration, as for God's sake, for goodness' sake.

For further illustration see GOODNESS 5, GOO 22, 11, MERRY 45, 4, PITY 22, c.

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the tiercelet of a Saker. 1606 *BRETTON Sidney's Ourania* H. 1 b, The princely Sagar and the Sagaret. 1623 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Spyn. Gipsy* II. i. 102 Let these proud sakers and gerialcons fly. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 65 *Falco Sacer*. — the Saker, or British Falcon. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) IV. 87 As a saker or jerfalcon darts down upon a heron. 1873 *TRISTRAM Arab* xii. 226 The Saker (*Falco sacer*) is much prized here, and is well known as distinct from the peregrine and the lanner. 1883 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 3/4 A fine Asiatic hawk (a Saker).

Saker (*sə'kər*). Now *Hist.* or *arch.* Also (6 saki, *Sc. saikyr*), 6–7 sacker, (sakar, 7 saccr, 9 sacker). [a. F. *sacre* (= It. *sacro*), a transferred use of *sacre* SAKER¹. (Cf. *falconet*, *muskel*.)] An old form of cannon smaller than a demi-culverin, formerly much employed in sieges and on ships.

1521 *LD. DACRES in Archæologia* XVII. 205 First of grete peeces, a Saker, Two Faucons, viij small Serpentyne. 1546 *St. Pajers Hen.* VIII. XI. 145 Mr. Seymour... beyng chased first by that knave cowerd Burley, and put in greit dawnger with the shot of a sacre. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak redde your cannons... saikys, half saikys, and half falcons. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* iii. 23 Potgoons, sakers, ...

iv. 28 According to my own Observations made with one of Her Majesties [Qu. Anne] Sakers... a Bullet... flies [etc.]. 1881 *PALGRAVE Victims of Eng.* 135 Shooting from musket and saker a scornful death-tongue of flame. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 21 Four sizes of cannon... called respectively, cannons, culverins, sakers and falconets.

b. *attrib.* as *saker shot*, etc.

1547 *Acts Privy Council* (1809) II. 133 Sacre-wheles shod and unshod, three payre. 1556 *TOWNSON in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1591) II. ii. 38 The 14 day we came within Saker-shot of the castle. 1595 *CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's Voy.* IV. Ind. (Hakl. Soc.) 60 With a fayre saker shott they strake the yefe blade of his landing staff into manie peeces. 1666 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* i. App. v. 3 Captain John Bartlett... returning into his Majesties store 40 saker shott, being six poundes weight. 1669 *STRUSS Mariner's Ang.* v. xii. 65 A Saker-bore Piece of Iron. a 1690 *RUSW. Hist. Coll.* III. II. 281 [1641] A Demi-Culverin, Four small Drakes in one Carriage, a Sacre-Cut [see CUT 25, 30 a].

† **Saker** 3. *Obs. rare* = 1. [App. of Fr. origin; cf. 'saquerelle', a dock for a horses' taylor' (Cotgr.); also *saguerelle* 1553 in Godefr. = Dock sb. 2 a.

1607 *MARSHALL Caval.* v. (1617) 31 This done you shall buckle on his breast plate, and his Crooper, then you shall lace on his saker or docke.

Sakeret (*sə'kərət*). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 sacreite, 5–7 sacker, 6 sagaret, 7 sakret, 8 sackeret, 8–9 sackeret. [a. F. *sacret*, dim. of *sacre* SAKER¹.] The male of the 'saker'.

c 1400 *MAUNDV. (1839)* xxii. 238 Faucons gentils, Lanvers, Sacs, Sackerets. 1485 *Sacret*, 1606 sagaret [see SAKER 1]. 1610 *W. FORKINGHAM Hist. of Surrey* iv. 83 Hawkes as the Falcon, Saker, Sakeret, Marline. 1668 *WALTON Angler* i. (1661) 12 Of the first kind [i.e. long-winged hawk], there be chiefly in use amongst us, the Saker and Sackeret. 1683 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 236/1 A Sacker or Sakeret is the male of a Saker or Sacre. 1721 *BAILEY Sakeret*, the Male of a Saker Hawk. And in later Dates.

Sakeret, *obs. var. pa. t. and pa. pp. of SACRE* v. Sakerfyse, *obs. form of SACRIFICE*.

Sakering (*ə' yŋg*), *obs. form of SACHING*.

Sakett, *obs. form of SACRET*.

† **Sakful**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *sacfull*, f. *sacu* SAKE + *full* -FUL.] a. Contentious, quarrelsome. b. Guilty, criminal.

c 1000 *ALFRED De octo vitis in Lamb. Hom.* 301 Se seofa þa unþeaw is þæt se cristena mann beo sacfull [c 1175 *Ibid.* 113 sacfull]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1668 Bot þai na be samen pretnar Sekand til an sakful dede.

Saki (*sā'ki*). [a. F. *saki* (Buffon), app. incorrectly a. Tupi *çahy*: see SAL.] A South American monkey of the family *Cebidæ*, of either of the two genera *Pithecia* or *Brachyurus*; also with various defining names.

1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 236 Of the sagoinis with feeble tails, there are six kinds. The first and the largest, is the Saki. 1780 *SWELLIE Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII. 201 The saki, which is commonly called the fox-tailed monkey, is the largest of the sagoinis. 1896 *H. O. FORBES Hand-bk. Primates* I. 183 The hairy Saki *Pithecia monachus*. *Ibid.* 185 The white-headed saki *Pithecia pithecia*. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 5/1 An interesting South American Saki monkey known as *Pithecia chiropotes*.

Saki, variant of SARÉ.

† **Sakia** (*sā'kiā*). Forms: 7 saki, 8 sakiā, 9 sakiē, sakiyeh, sauger, sakhia, sak(i)yeh, sakhia, sakia. [Arab. *sāqiyā*, fem. pr. pp. of *sāqā* to irrigate. In North Africa the *q* is pronounced (g), whence the form *sager*.] A machine for drawing water for irrigation, consisting of a large vertical wheel to which a number of earthen pots are attached, and to which motion is imparted by a horizontal wheel turned by oxen or asses.

1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 139 Eight Sakis turned all by Oxen, that discharge Water into a great Bason. 1796 *MOSSÉ Arab. Geog.* II. 603 (Stanf.) One of the ways in which the water is generally raised is by the Sakiah, or Persian wheel. 1834 *Veget. Subst. Food* 21 The Nubian cultivators... employ sakis, or water-wheels, for the purpose of irrigating the fields during the summer. 1836

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layer made the kynge to go pyke a saleit. 1568 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) l. iii. 325 As for your new Doctors, it is good to pick a Sallet out of them, now and then. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 103 If not, like an vnthankfull Hackney-man shee meant to tourne him into the bare leas, and set him as a tynde aide to picke a sallet. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. v. 15 'Twas a good Lady. Wee may picke a thousand sallets ere wee light on such another hearbe. 1603 DEKKER *Batchelors Banquet* Wks. (Grosart) I. 176, I would haue turnd the queene out of doors to picke a Sallet.

3. *atlii*, as *s salad bowl*, -*cream*, -*dish*, -*dressing*, -*plate*, -*root*, -*spoon*; salad burnet, the common burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*; † salad clover, *Melilotus cernulea*; salad days, days of youthful inexperience; salad furniture (see FURNITURE 6 b); salad-herb ? Obs., = sense 2; salad rocket, *Eruca sativa* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); † salad sorrel, † *Oxalis Acetosella*. Also SALAD-OIL.

1837 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. i. Spectre of Tappington*, Curled like a head of celery in a 'salad-bowl'. 1854 S. THOMPSON *Wild Fl.* (1861) 236 *The Poterium sanguisorba*, ... derives its English name of 'salad-burnet' from its being used as a salad. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 42, I know no English name for it [sc. *Lotus urbinaria*]; howbeit, it may be named. garden clauer or four clauer, or †sallet clauer. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Salad-cream, a prepared dressing for salads. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. 73 My 'Salad days, When I was greene in iudgement, cold in blood. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* May 554 Being in want of a horse at the time—it was in my salad in *The* 7 well. 18 papers 11

Press have been replaced by more adventurous rivals. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* (Roxb. Club) II. 41 A 'sallet' dish. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Oct., And so you only want some salad-dishes, and plates. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sketches* xviii. An unrivalled compounder of 'salad-dressing'. 1538-48 ELIOT *Dict.*, *actarum*, ... a gardening where 'sallet herbes' do growe. 1838 KNOX *Housh. Phil. Wks.* (1860) 243 An other garden full of all sorts of sallet hearbes. 1629 BARNHAM *Parad.* 463 Asparagus is a principall and delectable Sallet herbe. boyled. 1767 ADAMS *Edw. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 663/2 *Salad Urtica*: ... the principal. are lettuce, endive, celery, and small herbs, such as cresses, mustard, radish, &c. 1796 [see BURNET sb. 1]. 1573 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) 1. 370 Item, for *sallet roots o 2. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Sallette*, *Pettie sallette*, *Pettie Sorrell*, *sallet Sorrell. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Salad-spoon, a wooden, ivory, or other spoon, for mixing and serving salad.

Salade, var. form of **SALLER**, helmet.

Saladine (sælādīn), sb. 1. Also 5 salendyne, 5-6-andyne, 6 salendyne, -endinne, 9 salladin. Obs. and dial. Variant of **CELADINE**. c. 1430, 1486 [see CELADINE 1 a]. 1530 PALSGR. 265/1 *reast. Health* 16 wyne. 1573 *Art* 1 saladinne. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 639 Saladine hath a yellow Milk, which hath ... much Acrimony. 1898 CUMB. *Gloss.*, *Saladin*, the plant celadine, *Chelidonium majus*. 1886 CHESHIRE *Gloss.*, *Saladine*.

† **Saladine**, sb. 2. Obs. ? = **CELADINE** 2. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 223 Wythe dyamandes fulle derelydyghte, Ryche saladynnez sette on every syde.

Saladine, a. (sb. 3). *Hist.* [ad. med. L. *saladinus* (in *decima saladinus*), f. *Saladin*, the name of the Sultan of Egypt and Syria (1137-93).] *Saladine tax* (also absol.), a tax, consisting of the tenth of a man's income, first imposed in 1188 on England and France for the support of the crusade against Saladin (see above).

Modern writers substitute the proper name used attrib. or possessively.

T. ... was thus laid; f. Croise, was te. 1752 *Ibid.* ... one other religious, were

ie Saladin Tenth. 1837 's tribe. 1874 STRUBS Saladin title.]

Salading (sælādīng), *ROUTING*: see **SALAD**; also 7 sallating, 8 salatine. [f. **SALAD** + -ING 1.] Herbs and vegetables used for salad.

1654 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Sow Chervil, Lettuce, ... f. Salleting. 1687 in ... of sallating, piled

into the kitchen to accommodate ... Salatine. 1771 SIR J. BANKS *Jrnl.* (1896) 442 Garden stuff and sallating. 1851 *Dham & Mld. Gardener's Mag.* May 69 Continue to make sowings... of Peas, Beans, Turnips... every fortnight, with small salading every week. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 301/1 The small saladings which make an intermittent appearance at the table.

b. *attrib.*: †salading-burnet, = *salad-burnet*. 1766 MUSEUM *Rust.* VI. 27, I spoke of it as the garden pot-herb, and salading burnet.

Salad-oil. Olive oil of superior quality, such as is used in dressing salads.

1559-9 *Will of T. Hynde* (Somerset Ho.), Layde out... for sallett oyle. 1878 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. xviii. 33 Take sweete Sallette Oile (twentie pounde. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 99 Oyle Olive, which we commonly call Sallet Oyle. 1583 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing II. 74 Paste, Sallad-Oyl, and such accidental Requisites as the Press-man

in his work may want. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 580 Salad oil, or sweet oil (olive oil), is obtained by crushing olives. 1874 GARRICK & BAXTER *Mat. Med.*, 302 The oil, *Oleum Olivæ*, called also *Sacul*, is of a pale straw colour.

Salal (sælāl). Also **sallal**. [Chinook Jargon *sallal* (= Chinook *kl-kw-sā-lā*).] An evergreen shrub (*Gaultheria Shallon*) of California and Oregon, bearing sweet edible berries.

1838 PARKER *Expl. Tour* (1846) 221 The salalberry is a sweet and pleasant fruit of a dark purple color, oblong, and about the size of a grape. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 522/2 The Shallon or Salal of the north-west coast of America. 1886 *Good Words* 73 Great woods of Douglas fir cover the whole region [of Vancouver Island], with a lovely undergrowth of arbutus, sallal, an evergreen shrub, and small maples.

Salamander (sælāmāndar), sb. Also 4-5 salamandros; 5-7 in L. form. [a. f. *salamandra* (12th c.), ad. L. *salamandra*, a. Gr. σαλαμάνδρα. Cf. MHG., mod. G. *salamander*.]

1. a. A lizard-like animal supposed to live in, or to be able to endure, fire. Now only allusive.

1340 AYENB. 167 Pe salamandre bet leueh ine be uere. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 170 And salamandra most felly doth manace. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 74 This Salamandre berith wulle, of whiche is made cloth and...

9 Like the Salamander, that is ever in the fire and never consumed. 1616 R. C. *Cert. Poems in Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 219 Yet he can live no more without desire, Then can the salamandra without fire. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* see 'The Aery Camelion and fiery Salamander are frequent there [in Madagascar]. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxvii. 464, Sin like a salamander can live to eternity in the fire of God's wrath. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 205/1, I have some of the hair, or down of the Salamander, which I have several times put in the fire, and made it red hot, and after taken it out, which being cold, yet remained perfect wool. [Cf. 1 a1 above.] 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 129 He had 2 Salamanders, which lived 2 hours in a great fire. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Tent.* iv. 131 That he will henceforth [in the island of Volcano] follow the example of a salamander, which always lives in fire.

b. Any tailed amphibian of the urodelous family *Salamandridæ*, or some closely allied family.

The land salamanders form the typical genus *Salamandra*; the water salamanders are the newts or tritons. 1611 COTGR., *Salamandra*, the water Salamander; black-backed, red-bellied, and full of yellow spots. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 26 *Lacerta Salamandra aquatica*, the water Salamander. 1711 PETIVER *Geograph.* v. 118/ii, Small Cape Salamander... It squeaks like a Rat. 1753

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. 441 442 443 other [sc. *Menopoma*]... has been called by American writers the glant salamander. ... *Rapites* & *Birds* 30 The Black ... has no spots. 1896 *Tr. Boas* ... se Giant Salamander (*Cryptobranchius japonicus*).

c. A figure of the mythical salamander used as an emblem.

1628 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 205/1 He heareth Argent, ... [sc. *Menopoma*]... has been called by American writers the glant salamander. ... *Rapites* & *Birds* 30 The Black ... has no spots. 1896 *Tr. Boas* ... se Giant Salamander (*Cryptobranchius japonicus*).

Churches 9/2 A salamander also appears on this font [in Winchester Cathedral]... in allusion to the words which St. John spake of our blessed Lord [Matt. ii. 11].

2. *transf.* and *fig.* applied to persons, etc. with reference to sense 1 a. a. *gen.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. iii. 53, I have maintain'd that Salamander [= fiery-red face] of yours with fire, any time this two and thirtie years. 1600 S. NICHOLOSON *Acrostich* (1876) 45, I sate too hot, yet still I did desire, To live a Salamander in the fire. 1666 SPURSTOVE *Spir. Chym.* 103 At a far cheaper rate they might have been Saints in Heaven than Salamanders in Hell. 1870 BROOKS *Wks.* (1887) VI. 441 God's people are true salamanders, that live best in the furnace of afflictions. 1854 *Housh. Words* VIII. 159/1 She is a salamander in temper... for all her innocent name. 1883 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. iv, Madame Midas was a perfect salamander for heat.

b. A spirit supposed to live in fire.

See PARACELSUS *De Nymphis, Sylphis, Pygmæis, et Salamandris*, etc. Wks. 1668 II. 388 seqq. 1567 PINNELL *Philos. Ref.* 27 To the Fire or the Firmament doe belong the Vulcanians, Pennats, Salamanders. 1712 *Port. Rags Lock*, To Mrs. Arabella Fernor, According to these Gentlemen [sc. the Rosicrucians], the four Elements are inhabited by Spirits, which they call Sylphis, Gnomes, Nymphs, and Salamanders. 1712-14 *Ibid.* I. 60 The Sprites of fiery Tergamants in Flame Mount up, and take a Salamander's name. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxviii, Like salamanders executing a frolic dance in the region of the Sylphis. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faunt* (1875) II. I. v. 55 A prince I seemed of'er many a salamander.

c. A woman who (ostensibly) lives chastely in the midst of temptations. Obs.

1711 ADOSON *Spect.* No. 198 r There is a Species of Women, whom I shall distinguish by the Name of Salamanders. Now a Salamander is a kind of Heroine in Chastity, that trends upon Fire [etc.]. 1771 *Generous Husband*, or *Hist. Lord Lellis* 37 The real beauty and avowed virtue of those lovely Salamanders.

d. A soldier who exposes himself to fire in battle. 1705 SWIFT *Deser. of Salamander* 22 Wks. 1751 VII. 79 Call my Lord (Cutts) a Salamander. [1807 SIR R. WILSON

Jrnl. 15 May in *Life* (1862) II. vii. 217 As I know that

A dunnoo and a salamander. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 8/4 In battles a man who feared fire was of no use, and Mr. Gee was the soundest Salamander he had ever known.

e. *slang*. A fire-eating juggler. (Cf. quot. s.v. SALAMANDERSHIP.)

1859 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.*, *Salamanders*, street acrobats and jugglers who eat fire. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* I. vi, We ain't a show. Lotty ain't a clown; I ain't a jumping-horse; Liz ain't a salamander.

3. Applied to various articles used in fire or capable of withstanding great heat. † a. Asbestos. (Cf. *salamander-stone*; also *F. salamandre pierreuse*.)

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 254 *Amiantus*, alias *Asbestinus* *Lapis*, *Salamandra*, the Salamander, or incombustible stone, and Salamander wool. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, *Salamander*, a Stone [lately] found in Pennsylvania full of Cotton, which will not consume in the Fire.

b. An iron or poker used red-hot for lighting a pipe, igniting gunpowder, etc.: see *quots.*

1698 W. KING *Tr. Sorbère's Journ.* Lond. 27 Multitudes had little Tin Kettles in their Houses, with Small-coal kindled, to light their Pipes withal; though in some places they use Candles, in others Salamanders. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, *Salamander*, a red-hot Iron to light Tobacco with. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Salamander*, a piece of metal with a handle attached, which is heated for the purpose of firing guns. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Salamander*, a large poker. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. xv. 196 Peggy appeared with a salamander—that is a huge poker, ending not in a point, but a red-hot ace of spades. 1868 *United Service Mag.* Mar. 621 The salamander—an iron kept red hot in the gallery for firing the salutes.

c. *Metallurg.* A mass of solidified material in a furnace hearth' (Raymond); called also *bear*, *horse*, and *sovu*.

[1866 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* 3rd Ser. LII. 128 The matte melting (rohschmelzen) of the Stiefenschütte does... not produce any secretions of metallic iron, (eisensauen, salamander).] 1871 [see HONSE sb. 12]. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 335 To throw away in mattes, slags, and salamanders the iron [sc. hematite] contains.

d. *Cookery*. A circular iron plate which is heated and placed over a pudding or other dish to brown it.

1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housebr.* (1778) 253 Hold a hot salamander over it till it is very brown. 1804 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* 192 Lay in the fritters, strew a little sugar over them, and glaze them over with a red-hot salamander. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam.* Paris viii. 84 Their chronometer spits—their intense Salamanders—their ovens—their pots, that can soften old ganders. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* vii. 169 This is done with a salamander, as it is called... A kitchen shovel is sometimes substituted for it.

e. (See *quots.*)

1875 *Ur's Dict.* Arts III. 1059 The milk of wax, thus prepared, may be spread with a smooth brush upon the surface of a painting, allowed to dry, and then fused by passing a hot iron (salamander) over its surface. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Salamander*, a term sometimes applied to a fire-proof safe. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, *Salamander*, a metal drum or box for containing hot coals, etc., used in drying plaster.

4. *local U.S.* A poned rat or gopher, esp. *Geomys pinetis*.

1859 S. F. BAIRD *Mammals N. Amer.* 371 The species [of *Geomys*] are termed 'gophers' in the west, but in Georgia and Florida they are almost universally called 'salamanders'. *Ibid.* 380 *Geomys pinetis*, *Salamander*.

5. A form of drinking a toast common among German students.

The full expression is *einem einen salamander reiben* (cf. first quot. below).

1858 *Daily News* 12 Aug., [One of the ceremonies] is called 'rubbing a salamander'. Every student fills his glass... to the brim, and at the command of the toastmaster rubs it on the table, while the latter counts three. 1891 *Times* 12 May 9/3 The German emperor when he responded to the 'thundering salamander' in which the Bonn students drank his health.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *salamander-gathering*, -*like* adj. and adv.; † *salamander's* blood (see *quots.*); *salamander-cloth*, an incombustible cloth made from asbestos; † *salamander-fly*, a kind of fire-fly; *salamander's hair* [cf. G. *salamanderhaar*], a kind of asbestos (see *quot.*); *salamander safe U.S.*, a fire-proof safe; † *salamander-stove U.S.*, a small portable stove for heating rooms; † *salamander's* wool, asbestos (cf. *quots.* 1481 and 1688 in 1).

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 57/2 This Spirit, from its coming forth in red Vapours, is by some Authors called, The 'Salamanders Blood'. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. The *Salamanders Blood*, is a foolish Term that the Chymists *Salamanders Blood*, is a foolish Term that the Chymists give to the red Vapours, which in Distillation of Spirit of Nitre, towards the latter end, do fill the Receiver with red Clouds. 1811 *Penny Cyc.* XX. 337/1 The *Salamander-cloth* sent by the Tartar king to the Roman pontiff. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 46 *Pyrogenus*, the Fire-fly, or *Salamandre Fly*. 1821 LAMU *Etha Ser.* I. *All fools' Day*, Good master Empe-docles, you are welcome. It is long since you went a *Salamander-gathering* down Aetna. 1728 WOODWARD *Fourth* 14 English Tale, of which the coarser Sort is called Plaiter, or Parget, the finer, Spad, Earth-Flue, or *Salamander's Hair*. 1893 NASIE *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 63 On the *Salamander-like* Jerusalem, have I cast the cool water of my Tears. 1798 *Entertainer* No. 32. 219 A Person, that Salamander like feeds in the Fire of Contention. 1798 C. DUNN *Song*, 'The Anchorsmiths', While, Salamander-like, the pond'rous anchor lies. 1825 *Stand. Nat. Hist.*

(1888) III. 308 Salamander-like animals with four well-developed but short limbs. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*. *Salamander-safes, an American name for patent fire-proof iron safes. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. s.v. Safe*. They are now generally made fireproof; and some of these are called 'salamander safes'. 1853 GREENE *Manilla Wks.* (Grosart) II. 61 The 'Salamander stone, once set on fire, can never be quenched. 1890 — *Never too late* Ibid. VIII. 22 Their eyes are like Salamander stones, that fier at the sight of every flame. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* v. (1885) 42 She has been stifled with the heat of a 'salamander-stove'. 1892 *Daily News* 9 Aug. 5/4 Artificial heat was furnished by one hundred small salamander stoves. 1826 BACON *Sylvia* § 774 *Salamanders Wool; Being a Kinde of Mineral, which whiteneth also in the Burning, and consumeth not. a 1833 AUSTIN *Medic.* (1835) 152 A Garment of Salamander-wool. 1846 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 139 Incombustible napkins and textures which endure the fire, whose materials are call'd by the name of Salamanders wool. 1868 [see 3 a].

b. passing into *adj.* = SALAMANDRINE a. 1.

1713 AOUSON *Spect.* No. 198 p. 3 As for this part of the fair sex who are not of the salamander kind, I would... advise them... to avoid... what religion calls Temptations. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* ix. 1356 And is Lorenzo's salamander-heart Cold and untouched, amid these sacred fires? 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 302, I would rather... have gone through the same proportion of fire, as I have more salamander than dolphin properties.

Hence SALAMANDERSHIP (cf. SALAMANDER sb. 2 c).

1787 *Microcosm* No. 21 p. 11 This illustrious Phenomenon of Salamandership and Virtue [sc. Mr. Powel, the Fire-eater].

Salamander, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To live amidst fire, like the salamander. b. *trans.* To submit to great heat.

1857 *Chamb. Jnl.* VII. 25 In one apartment... dwells a maker of lucifer-matches, salamandering in fire and brimstone. 1904 *Bluekn. Mag.* Dec. 762/1 His [sc. the Arch peasant's] garments must be salamandered and his carcass must be baked.

Salamandrian (sælāmændriən), a. and sb. [f. L. *salamandra* SALAMANDER + -IAN.] A. *adj.* 1. Resembling (that of) a salamander.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 2 The Jesuits were the first beginners thereof [of scandal], and have continued on this Salamandrian smoke of vaporous heats. 1647 OWEN *Death of Death Wks.* 1852 X. 153 It is not... any Salamandrian Complexion that was the motive to this undertaking.

2. Belonging to the genus *Salamandra*.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 656 A salamandrian larva. 1889 G. ALLEN in *Good Words* 232 A few other salamandrian creatures.

B. sb. A salamandrian batrachian.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 656 A great fo-sil salamandrian. **Salamandrid** (sælāmændrid), [ad. mod.L. *Salamandridæ*, f. *salamandra* SALAMANDER; see -ID.] A salamander of the family *Salamandridæ*. 1853 DANA *Man. Geol.* 345 Salamandridæ.—Species without gills or gill-openings in the adult state.

Salamandriform (sælāmændrifɔrm), a. [f. L. *salamandra* SALAMANDER; see -FORM.] Resembling or having the form of a salamander.

1869 HUXLEY *Introduct. Classif. Anim.* v. 112 The Labyrinthodontia.—The body is salamandriform, with relatively weak limbs, and a long tail. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 390.

Salamandrine (sælāmændrin), a. and sb. [f. L. *salamandra* SALAMANDER + -INE.] A. *adj.* 1. Resembling or characteristic of the salamander

in being able to resist fire, or live in it.

1713 AOUSON *Spect.* No. 21 p. 3 A certain Salamandrine Quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire and flame. a 1849 *Pos. Hawthorne Wks.* 1865 III. 109 'It becometh not a divine', saith Lord Coke, 'to be of a fiery and salamandrine spirit'. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446 They led their salamandrine dance over the glazed delf, playing vis-à-vis to the leaping flames. 1886 A. SIMON *Trav. in Ecuador* xiv. 184 There was a hot fire and the necessity of carrying on culinary operations in its immediate vicinity, which tended to call our salamandrine qualities into requisition.

2. Zool. Of or pertaining to the *Salamandrinae*. 1865 COPE in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 104 The representatives of these [types] in the Palaeotropical region do not exhibit such decided salamandrine tendencies. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon*. xii. 287 Fashioning flank and limb into due salamandrine proportions. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 408 The Salamandrine *Amphibystoma mexicanum*.

B. sb. 1. = SALAMANDRINE 2 b.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 507 The charms of Amoenae, a salamandrine. 1846 *Blackkn. Mag.* LX. 226 Every horrible legend of demon, ghost, goule, gnome, salamandrine, and fireking. 1885 BATTERSBY *Elf Islands* 15 'Then perhaps the elves, and the fairies and the beautiful salamandrines will come back to us.

2. = SALAMANDRINE 1 b.

Salamandroid (sælāmændroid), a. and sb. [ad. mod.L. *salamandroides*, -oides, f. *salamandra* SALAMANDER; see -OID.] A. *adj.* Resembling a salamander, salamandriform.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci. Org. Nat.* I. 194 Salamandroid fishes. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 493 A Salamandroid Amphibian... four feet long.

B. sb. A urodele of the genus *Salamandra* or allied genera.

1853 DANA *Man. Geol.* 344 Salamandroids, or Batrachia Urodele. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 349 The skeleton of a Salamandroid of large size.

Salamandrous, a. rare—1. [f. L. *salamandra* SALAMANDER + -OUS.] Living as it were in fire; fiery, hot, passionate.

1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phyl.* 29 My Salamandrous Spirit... my Etnous burning Humours.

So SALAMANDRY a.

1610 BOVS *Expos. Dom. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1629) 76 If a Salamandry spirit should traduce that godly labour, as the silenced Ministers have wronged our Communion Booke.

Salame (sālā'me). Pl. salami. [It. repr. pop. L. *salāmen, f. salāre to salt.] A kind of sausage.

1852 PFEFFER *Journ. Iceland* 29 White bread and salami! 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Salami. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 6/2 We must lunch on bread, cheese, and salame.

Sal-ammoniac (sælāmō'nīak). Forms: see AMMONIAC; also 5, 7 sal ammoniac, 6 Sc. sal ammoniak, salmoniakill, 7 Sal Armeniac, salhormoniacke. See also SALMIAC. [See AMMONIAC A. 1.] Ammonium chloride.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 184 Salgemme and salpetre, Salarmoniack ther ys eke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 84 And the spirit which is secounde In Sal Armoniak is found. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 41 Or whether I shall sal

1cc. Ld. High Treas. Scot. IV. [sic; read ammoniakill]. 1540 aqua vite, salmoniakill. 1601

HULLAND *Runy* II. 351 the white of an egg incorporat with salhormoniacke finely pulverized. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 55 To which Aqua-fortis if you put a fifth part of Sal-Ammoniac, and set them in a gentle heat, it makes Aqua-Regia. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* iv. 150 Equal quantities of spirit of Sal Armeniac and spirit of Wine mixt. 1718 QUINCY *Compt. Disp.* 33 Sal Armoniac very elegantly imitates the Branches of a Tree. 1785 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* 87 The camels, which had been left unmolested to make sal ammoniac. 1853 *Fewnes's Chem.* (ed. 9) 294 Sal-ammoniac... is now largely manufactured from the ammoniacal liquid of the gas-works.

Hence †Sal-ammoniacal a., pertaining to sal-ammoniac.

1750 BROWN *Compt. Farmer* II. 63 Urine by Glauber is reckoned to be of a destructive... nature to vegetables, because of the sal-ammoniacal quality that is in it.

Salamon, variant of SALOMON.

Salampo(ore), -pora, variant ff. of SALEMPOR.

Salamstone (sālām'stōn). *Min.* [ad. G. *salamstein* (Werner).] A blue variety of sapphire from Ceylon.

1816 JAMESON *Min.* (ed. 2) I. 32 Werner has formed a new subcategory of spinel, under the name Salamstone, which is the Indian name of that mineral. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts*, etc. 743 Salamstone is a variety which consists of small transparent crystals... of pale reddish and bluish colours.

Salangane (sælāngən). Zool. Also 8 saligan, 9 salagane. [ad. F. *salangane* or mod.L. *salangāna*, sc. avis, f. *salanga*, name of the bird in Luzon.] One of the birds of the genus *Collocalia*, which make edible nests; an esculent swallow. 1793 SMELLIE tr. Buffon's *Nat. Hist. Birds* VI. 577 Nothing better shews that the Salangane has remained long unknown, than the different names bestowed on it. 1795 MONSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 589 The nest of the bird saligan affords that dissolving jelly. 1869-73 T. R. JONES Cassell's *Bk. Birds* II. 119 The Salangane usually builds in such deep and dark cavities that [etc.].

†Salarian, a. 1. Obs. [Incorrectly for *Saliarian, f. L. *Salāris*, f. *Salīr* (see SALIAN 1).] = SALIAN 1.

1598 GRENWICH *Tacitus*, Ann. II. xix. (1622) 60 A Salarian verse [orig. *Saliari carmine*], which Mars Prius were wont to sing. [Hence in 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*]

†Salarian, a. 2. Obs. [f. L. *salāri-us* (f. *sal* salt) + -AN.] Pertaining to salt. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†Salariate, v. Obs. [f. L. *salāri-um* SALARY + -ATE.] *trans.* To pay a salary to; to supply the salary of. Hence SALARIED *pp.* a., salaried.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 20 The Senat of the Bean in Athens became, it was but annual, was moderately salaried. 1671 PERRY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 37 Salaried Masters of Chancery. a 1687—*Pol. Arith.* (1690) 49 About 72,000*l.* at the medium of 3*l.* per Man, would Salariate the whole number of twenty four thousand.

Salaried (sælārid), *pp.* a. [f. SALARY sb. or v. + -ED.]

1. Having or receiving a salary.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* i. 36 Most of them are his salaried scholars, or agents. 1818 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 96 A regular inspection of the school by the salaried overseer. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. i. 36 To become a salaried class of servants of the crown. 1894 J. KNIGHT D. GURRICK iv. 59 He appeared as a salaried actor at Drury Lane.

2. Having a salary attached to it.

1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Aspasia* cxiv. Wks. 1853 II. 399/1 The other offices that are salaried are the lower. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. x. 610 The poorly-salaried Chair of Civil History.

Salary (sælāri), sb. Forms: a. 4 *salorio*, 4-6 *arroy*, 4, 7 *salary*, 4-8 *salario*, 5 *salari*, *salarie*, -arē, *celarie*, -yo, 5-7 *salaries*, 5-8 *ary*, 6 *sellary*, 7 *sallorey*, 8 *erie*, 5- *salary*; β. 5 *salā(i)re*, 6 *air*. [A. F. *salarie* = OF. *saīre*, *li. salario*, Sp., Pg. *salario*, ad. L. *salārium*, orig. money allowed to Roman soldiers for the purchase of salt, hence, their pay; subst. use of neut. sing. of *salārius* pertaining to salt, f. *sal* salt.]

1. Fixed payment made periodically to a person as compensation for regular work: now usually

restricted to payments made for non-manual or non-mechanical work (as opposed to *wages*).

From c 1390 to c 1520 commonly applied to the stipend of a priest, esp. a chantry priest.

a. 1377 LANGEL *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 142 Rist as a seruaunt taketh his salarye before & sixth wolde clayme more. a 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 40 in *Adam Davy*, etc. 83 Chese be a witty hyne & lough hym with al þi misth; Of his Salerie wipholde þou nought. 1428 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 80 And to a prest for to singe for me and all cristin soules, competent saleri for an hole here. 1485-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 121 Payde to the preste, Syr Iohn plommer, for hys celarie for ij yer, xliij vjs viij d. 1516 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 2, I will that a descritt and an honest preste haue sellary to syng for my soull. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. xii. 93 Phisitions... for their salarie haue euery one of them tenne shillings a day. 1602 WARNER *Alth. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 360 For competent viand and sallarie to vndergoe the defence of the Realme. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* II. xxviii. 166 Reward, is either of Gift, or by Contract. When by Contract, it is called Salary, and Wages. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 69 Are not some so taken up with the... gilded Cablins, Lanterns, and great Salaries which they have, that they minde little else? 1677 *Seasonable Argt. Grand Turkes* 3 Sir Humphry Winch, Baronet, hath from the Court 500*l.* per annum Salerry. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress of Bristol* 10 Apr. The slaves... have no wages; but... clothes to a higher value than our salaries to any ordinary servant. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* N. v. i. II. 324 Fixed salaries were appointed to the judges. 1848 *Milit. Pol. Econ.* I. iv. § 2 (1876) 36 That large portion of the productive capital of a country which is employed in paying the wages and salaries of labourers. 1858 *Chamb. Encycl.* X. 371/1 A manager of a bank or railway—even an overseer or a clerk: In a manufactory, is said to draw a salary. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxix. 43 The salary of the Prime Minister is £5,000 per annum.

β. 1433 *Lyoc. St. Edmund* 1. 934 The laborer oeded no stuff to borve For his salarie aboud nat til the morwe. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Lav Arms* (S. I. S.) 144 Suppos the zere be nocht all past, or bot begonnyn, his [sic] sal have his full feis and salare. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (S. T. S.) 16 The salair of the rector.

†2. Reward or remuneration for services rendered; fee, honorarium. Obs.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 88 (Harl. MS.). But il hou pay now, I shal holde thi wif to wed, tllt yme that I be paid fully my salary. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 119 Shal I have none other salarie ne none other gwerdon for all my merites? 1604 SHAKS. *Hann.* III. iii. 79 Oh this is hyre and Salerry, not Reunge. 1622 MALYNE *Anc. Lav-Merch.* 390 Their Exchanges are made upon this imaginative dunt of three hundredth sentencie and five Maluedies, to be payed in Banke, with fue upon the thousand, which is the salarie of the Banker. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 245 Salarie, signifies a recompence or consideration given unto any man for his paines bestowed upon another mans businesse. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 9 When I doe him [sc. my patient] no good, me thinks it is scarce honest gaine, though I confesse 'tis but the worthy salary of our well-intended endeavours.

†b. *gen.* Reward, recompense. Obs.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* vii. Alle the salary or payment of them that moken other is for to be wocqued at the last. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum*, II. viii. § 1 (1622) 279 Felicitie, which is the salarie and reward of Vertue, is given vs of God. 1684 *Contempl. St. Mau* I. vi. (1699) 67 'This is the Salerry which the Goods of the Earth bestow on those who serve them. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 406 You that have repented and are become good People, receive your Salary entering there for ever.

3. *attrib.*: salary grab, an opprobrious term for the act of the U. S. Congress of 1873 by which the salaries of congressmen were increased.

1879 A. JOHNSTON *Hist. Amer. Politics* (1884) 220 The Act... was commonly known as the Salary Grab.

†Salary, a. 1. Obs. rare. [f. SALE sb. 1 + -ARY.] Open to sale, venal, SALEABLE.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 157 Can it be so many brothel-houses, of salary sensuality, and six-penny whoredome... should be set up and maintained? 1596 — *Salfron Walden* To Rdr. Wks. (Grosart) III. 27 He [sc. Tetre] that... first stird vp Lutler, pronouncing from the Pope free salarie indulgence to anie man.

†Salary, a. 2 Obs. [ad. L. *salāri-us*, f. *sal* salt: see -ARY.] Saline.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xlii. 358 From such salary irradiations that those wondrous varieties arise, which are observable in... Peacocks feathers.

Salary (sælāri), v. [Chiefly f. SALARY sb. In early use a. F. *salariar* (15th c.).] *trans.* To recompense, reward; to pay for something done (Obs. or arch.); to pay a regular salary to.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 128 How... shall I be salaried of suche payement in the recompensation of the saluacion of your lyf? 1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 46, I am not salaried to defend the Writer of the Letter. 1659 HEVLIN *Exam. Hist.* I. 210 They... salared some Lectures in such Market Towns where the people had commonly lesse to do. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quintess. Auth.* I. 218 He [sc. Ciber] knew he was no poet, yet he would string wretched rhimes, even when not salaried for them. 1837 H. R. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 290 The seven Judges of the Supreme Court are salaried with the same moderation as other members of the federal government. 1865 *Lancet* *Ration.* II. 375 For the great majority of nations agriculture is the single source of wealth; all manufactures are ultimately salaried by it. 1872 LADON *Elem. Relig.* II. 69 The good man... is often unhappy, while vice is not unfrequently salaried and crowned with rewards. 1893 G. TRAVERS *Monk Aclan* III. 193 The Chinese system—salary the doctor and stop his pay when you get ill.

Salband (sāl'band). *Geol.* Also 9 salobando, saliband. [G. *salband* selvage, earlier *sahlband*

(from 16th c.), alteration of *selb-ende* 'self-end' (cf. *selvage* = 'self-edge'). A thin crust or coating of mineral, etc.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* I. 594 note, The amber is found between two salbands of lignite. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 316 These are often found upon both sides of the vein, so as to form cheeks or salebands. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* xi. 159 The tachylites occur mostly as salbands or thin crusts at the sides or margins of basalt dykes.

Salband: see SALE sb.3

Salbe, freq. spelling in ME. and early mod. Eng. of shall be: see SHALL v.

Salcepareille, obs. form of SALSAPARILLA.

Salcer, Salcery, obs. ff. SAUCER, SAUCERY.

†Sale, v. Obs. [ad. It. *saldare*.] trans. To balance (an account, etc.).

1533 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* E vij h. To salde them after-wardes in the Leager, ye shall make gales and damages, of all these parcels, and the expences in their places Creditors. *Ibid.* F j h. In salding of the same accompt.

Sald(e, obs. pa. t. of SELL v.

†Sale, sb.1 Obs. Forms: 1 sæl, sal-, 4-7 sale, 5 sal, saile, 5-6 saill, sayll. [OE. *sæl* (pl. *salet*) str. n., = OHG., MHG. *sal* (G. *saal*) = OTent. *saloz-, orig. an -es, -os stem (cf. OE. *salor*). Romanic adoptions of the Teut. word are F. *salle*, Pr. It., Sp. *sala*: see SALE sb.4 and SALLE.

The form *salis-* of the OTeut. stem is represented by OE. *sæl*, *sele* hall (appearing as the second element in LEVESL, OS. *sali*, OHG. *sali*, *sele*, ON. *salr*, which have become masculine f stems).

A hall or spacions chamber; a king's or noble's lodging, palace, castle; occas. a tent.

In ME. alliterative poetry in *sale* is a frequent tag. *Bowenif* 2975 (Gr.) Gæst 320 eowm, catol ælfengrom uen neosan, ðæt we gæsunde sæl weardodum. *a 1000 Riddle* liii. 2 (Gr.) Ic seah rapingas in reced fergan under hrof sales hearde twegen. *a 1300 K. Horn* 1879 (Cambr. MS.), Wyn for to schenche, after mete in sale. *a 1330 Amis & Amil.* 444 And wortlieste in ich a wede, And semliet in sale. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 502 Pe king was sett in his sale with septer in hand. *Ibid.* 4016 Pan sett he sales vp of silke & sacrifice makis. *a 1420 Liber Cocorum* (1882) 20 Kele hit with a littele ale, And set hit downe to serve in sale. *a 1470 G. & Gaw.* 1150 The seymly souerane of the sail. *a 1470-85 Malory Arthur* xvii. xvi. 713 Ryghte 500 as they sat at her dyner in the chyeif sale. 1523 *DOUGLASÆ* vii. iv. 45 Their stud ane gret tempill, or sailrall. 1522 *World & Child* A j h, My selfe semely in sale I sende with you to be.

b. fig. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 158 A meyh hym barbered yn hur hall, Scho secourd hym sothli yn hur sale.

Sale (sæl), sb.2 Also 5 saale, sayll, 5-6 saill, 7 saile, 7-8 saim. [late OE. *sala*, prob. a. ON. *sala* wk. fem. (ON. had also sal neut.) = OHG. *sala*, MHG. *sale*, *sal* str. fem., f. root *sal-* of *saljan to SELL.]

1. The action or an act of selling or making over to another for a price; the exchange of a commodity for money or other valuable consideration. Also, with qualification: (Ready, slow, etc.) disposal of goods for money; opportunity of selling.

Bill of sale: see BILL sb.2 10. Bargain and sale (Law): see BARGAIN sb.6.

c 1050 *Suffh. Elfried's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 120 *Dis-tractio*, *ccap. Unditio*, *sala*. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 19239 'Sai me', he said, 'Ananias, Qui has tu benedict salhanas, To makli lesing o bi sale?' *a 1400 Rule St. Benedict* (Prose) 37 Better chepe sal ye selle pan be men of be world dose, þat god may be payde of yure sale. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1832) 19 'P' forseyd sale of my londres and tenementes. *a 1450 Myrc Festival* 79 When he [sc. Iudas Skaryot] segh þat Crist was demed to be deuth by hys sale. *a 1475 Raif Coisgar* 245 Thow sail have for thy Fawall, For my sake, the better sail. 1553 *EKEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 26 In the cytie of Panchi there is great sale of silke. 1582 N. LICHELFIELD *Tr. Castanhed's Cong. E. Ind.* l. xlii. qf He was told what ill s dize as he ha Thy sale of Lev. xxv. 30. number of 7 To Rdr. (1701) soch eminent Place of sale. 1727 *GAY Deeg. Op. l. 13.* 1800 are of sure sale from our warehouse at Redriff among the seamen. 1786 *Chamb. Cycl.* I. Pref. 4 The extensive sail of this edition. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 231 The terms of sale were lowered by him to the standard fixed by Mr. Stuart. 1837 *CHANNING Addr. Temperance* 32 After these remarks, it will follow, that we should discourage the sale of ardent spirits.

b. spec. A putting up of goods to be sold publicly; a public auction. See also PORT-SALE.

1573 *Temple Misc.* (1620) 136 Both those that won the Plate, and those which are thus sold, ought immediately to be marked so as they may never return a second time, either to the Race or to the Sale. 1700 [see CAPOLE sb. 5d]. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 708 p. 7 On Thursday next... will begin another Publick Sale by Inch of Candle. 1753 *News, Boys, Net.* ... great Far ... of this County. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. lxiii. 205 He should pull down the bills advertising the sale of his effects. 1823 *ANNIE S. SWAN DAVIS Cheyne* viii. 128 An auction sale ... for behoof of the creditors of Robert Cheyne.

c. A special disposal of shop goods at rates lower than those usually charged in order to get rid of them rapidly, e.g. at the end of a 'season'.

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1833 *Daily News* 10 Jan., The low prices at the stock-taking sales. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 3/2 Wait till you see my pretty new sale-frock. 1900 *Ibid.* 4 Jan. 3/4 Sale-time, when everything at the shops, from a collar to a costume, is reduced to low prices.

2. Phrases. a. To sale = 'for sale' (see 2 e). Now only in to put up to sale, formerly to set to sale (often fig.; in quot. 1576 app. to abandon), expose, etc. to sale.

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 393 Welle nizalle her blessynzis ben sett to sale and to prise. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 297 The Ston he proffeth to the sale. *a 1400 Octonius* 1909 And chepede me that chylde to sale. For sixty forencys all be tale. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 Such persons as brew for theirowne prouision, and not to sale. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 104 But Progne (now in priue place) Set silence al to sale. 1592 *TIME Ten Eng. Letters* D 3 h, Whereby they have set to sale for money Christ himselfe. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smet.* 7 A strong presumption that his modesty set there to sale in the frontispiece, is not much addicted to blush. 1649 = *Eikon*. viii. 66 She pawn'd and set to saile the Crown-Jewels. 1650 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 15 Fair piazza's... where the Merchants expose to sale their drugs. 1670 *DRYDEN Cong. Granada* v. ii, My price!—Why, king, you do not think you deal With one who sets his services to sale? 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 58 Those who set themselves, their trusts, and their country, to sale. 1820 *Act 50 Geo. III.* c. 41 § 6 Every Hawker, Pedlar, Petty Chapman... carrying to sell, or exposing to sale, any Goods. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferid.* § 45. II. xxv. III. 494 The most considerable offices to church and state were put up to sale.

†b. To make sale (of): to sell. Obs.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. ix. (1869) 120 Which if men made of you saale, mihte no man liuinge overhigge yow. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 26 I willle... the Sextey of Bury and the Priour of Dussygely... make a sale of myn seid held place. 1552 *HUOTER*, Make sale of vyle thynges and trifles, *agitor*. 1557 W. TOWNSON in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 114 When God should sende vs to any place where we might make sale. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* IV. 1441 Thou mayst make sale of it to whom thou list.

c. To set on (or to) sale = 'to set to sale' (see 2 a); (to be) on or upon sale = 'for sale' (see 2 e).

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Provr.* (1869) 63 Here is a sale, For honestie, meete to set the duell on sale. 1556 *OLDF. Anti-christ* 72 They bestowe not only benefices... but also set a sale... the holy sacred gyftes of the holy Ghost. 1624 *Docu-ments agst. Pryme* (Camden) 59 How those bookes have been dispersed by them upon sale or otherwise. 1793 *COWPER Let. to Lady Hesketh* 50 Juoe, If it is out of print, it is no longer upon sale. 1835 *SOUTHWELL's Wks.* I. Pref. 6 A book which has been upon sale ever since it was published, twelve years ago. 1901 *Times* 16 Dec. 8/6 The Times is on Sale for 3d. per Copy at all railway bookstalls in England and Wales.

†d. Of sale: that is to be sold; vendible, venal. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 240 To things of sale, a sellers praise belongs. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 8 (1891) 141 As to the confessions of sale which are in the shops. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* iv. vi. 84 The house you dwell in proclaims you to be a creature of sale.

e. For sale: used adjectively, = intended to be sold; used advb., = with a view to selling.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymh.* i. iv. 62 The other is not a thiof for sale. 1686 *Plot* them [sc. plots] for Crate-men. 1808 *Time* or Sale. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* vii. They... sometimes had good pointers for sale. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* I. 257 We went into a bookseller's shop to inquire if he had any description of Boston for sale.

f. Sale and (or) return: see quot. 1838.

1795 T. PEAKE *Cases Niri Print* 56 Two questions were made on the sale and return. *Ibid. marg.* If goods are delivered on the terms of sale or return. 1838 *BELL Dict. Law Scot.* Sale and return is a contract, by which goods are delivered by a wholesale dealer to a retailer, to be paid for at a certain rate, if sold again by the retailer; and if not sold, to be returned to the vendor. 1897 [see RETURN sb. 15].

3. attrib. and Comb., as sale-factor, -market, price, -room, -shop; sale-block, a block on which slaves are exposed for sale; sale-boat, a boat that conveys fish from the fishing ground to market; †saleman [cf. OHG. *salaman*, MHG. *sal(e)man*], = SALESMAN; sale note U. S. (see quot.); †sale-piece, ? the sample that attracts purchasers (in quot. fig.); sale ring, the ring of buyers formed round an auctioneer at a sale; †sale-worth, -worthy adjis., saleable.

1887 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. (1882) 54 The prisoner was made to stand on the 'sale-block' so that all might have a fair view of him. 1840 R. BRENNER *Excurs. in Denmark*, etc. II. 389 They [fish] are recaptured at dawn to be again imprisoned on the 'sale-boats'. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1870) II. 829/5 Nor would he trust to the common customs *Trade of Fisheries* 22 e and wide a memoran- dum given by a broker to a seller or buyer of goods, stating the fact that certain goods have been sold by him on account of a person called the seller to another person called the

into the 'sale ring'. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 297/1 Public 'Sale-rooms. 1868 *CARVILLE Fredk. Gl.* iv. vi. 1. 446 The learned habble of the Sale-room. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Oct. 3/7 These curious sale-room methods. 1789 *Wotcott* (P. Pindar) *Imit. Hor.* l. xii. 37 Who soon shalt keep a 'saleshop for good places. 1795 J. AKINS *Manchesterer* 233 A sale shop for most articles. 1481 in *Foster Par. Ch. Whaplode* (1839) 94 The said trees... when they shall be felled... at such tyme as they be 'saleworth. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 14 '... les cvj,

SMAN, SALESWOMAN, e.g. sales-gentleman, -lady, -master. Also with the plural, sales-book, a book or record of sales; sales-room = sale-room (see above); †sales-work = sale-work (see 4 a).

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 610/1 The Sale-book. This book too is chiefly used by factors; and into it is posted, from the Waste-book, the particular sales of every consigned cargo. 1775 *ASH, Saleswork*, work done for sales, work slightly performed. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 76 The manner that a Sales-book is ruled. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 610/2 The... ranks of seamstresses and 'sales-ladies'. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/3 The salesmasters and dealers. 1891 *Century Dict.* Salesroom, same as sale-room.

4. attrib. passing into adj. a. That is made to be sold; that may be purchased (not being needed for home use); hence, ready-made (as opposed to home-made); of inferior quality; e.g. sale bread, cloth, door, gimlet, ram, ware, work (also attrib.). Also, connected with or producing things sold or intended for sale, e.g. sale gardener, kiln, pond. ? Now applied only to animals bred or fattened for sale.

1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 304/1 The Subside and Awenage of sale Clothes, in the Countie of Wiltes. 1505 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 392 That there be no sale bread... mad in town, but by fire men. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 69 In old time there were almost an hundred shops of sale-books. 1600 *SHAKS. A. P. L.* III. v. 43. I see no more in you then in the ordinary Of Natures sale-work? 1601 *DENT Pathway Heaven* (1603) 33 God hath oit given such gifts unto men to the end they should make sale-ware of them. 1671 *CLARENDON Dial. Tracts* (1727) 34 They would find growth of their children, un-sale-milk. 1679 *SNAWELL* therefore Sale-work Habits

Agrie. I. 395 Most of the farmers here hum lime for themselves... and think they have it much cheaper than it could be got from a sale kiln. 1815 S. PARKES *Chem. Ess.* I. 300 In the end they [sc. ash-pit doors] will be found to be more economical than any ready-made sale-doors. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 166 The common English sale gimlets are either 5000 broken at the point by our woods, or else the handle becomes loose. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 151 The sale ewe lambs. *Ibid.* 157 These sale rams are injured, and in many cases rendered useless by overfeeding. 1893 *Funk's Standard Dict.* Sale-pond, ... a pond devoted to fishes kept for sale.

†b. That may be had for payment; venal, mercenary. (Cf. SALARY a.1) Obs.

1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marell*, 293 A multitude thronged together of vendible or sale souldiers. 1650 *MILTON Eikon* I. 12. Nothing troubl'd or offend'd at the working upward of this Sale-venom thereupon.

†Sale, sb.3 Obs. Also 6 saile, sayll. [Northern form of SOLE sb. (OE. *sāl*). The form *saile* may represent directly the cognate ON. *sæl*.] A rope for tying up cattle. Also attrib. †saleband. c 1299 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 496 In tractibus, cordis, salband (etc.). 284. 1114. 1434-5 *Ibid.* 232 Redyls, 6 boxes bowes, 7 sayls, ferrura bout of plowshon. 1599 *Ment. St. Giles's Durham* (Surtees) 27 Paid for a saile to the bull, jd. 1668 *Ibid.* 75 For a saile and land to ty the Bull in. †Sale, sb.4 Obs. [a. or ad. OF. *sale* (see SALLE) or It. *sala*: cf. SALE sb.1.] A hall.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 401 This great Cell or Hall, is a yard deep of blackish Water...: Haung more than half way entered in this Sale [etc.], a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Jftn. VIII* (1623) 233 The next day, obtained Audience of the King; Who in a great Sale (or Hall) sate on his Throne.

Sale, v. rare -t. [f. SALE sb.2] intr. To sell. 1809 *GIFFORD to Mem. F. Hodgson* (1878) I. 115 Lord Byron's poem sales well I understand.

Sale: see SAIL, SEAL, SOUL.

Saleability (sæl'abiliti). Also salability.

[f. next: see -BILITY.] Saleableness. 1797 *COLERIDGE in Sotheby's Catal. Bks. & MSS.* 30 Nov. (1801) 58 So much for the priceableness of the volume—now for the saleability. 1818 *MOORE Mem.* (1856) VIII. 248 Saleability is the thing with the booksellers. 1831 *JEVONS in Contemp. Rev. Mar.* To throw taxation off land on to personally... is to increase the value of English land; but to restrict its saleability or letting is to diminish its value. 1885 *Times* 9 Oct. 9/2 The saleability of Church property.

Saleable (sæl'ib'l), a. Also (6 saleable), 6- saleable. [f. SALE sb.2 + -ABLE]

1. Capable of being sold; fit for sale; commanding an easy or ready sale.

1530 *PALSGR 323/1* Saleable, vendible. 1539 *TAYLORER Erasim. Provr.* (1552) 42 Wyne that is saleable and good nedeth no bushe. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 66 That which in England is not saleable, doth passe here amongst them for most excellent. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, London* (1661) v. 219

His book... had been more saleable, if more conformed to our modern language. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 27 Being at a loss what to do with my crop, which was not saleable in my neighbourhood. 1845 *STEPHEN COMM. LAUS ENG.* (1874) II. 621 *note*. Certain offices in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas were saleable by the chief justices of those courts respectively till the year 1825. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. vi. 189 A horse saleable at three hundred guineas. 1881 *Times* 29 Jan. 11 Grenada Cocoa is more readily saleable than other qualities. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 144 After the saleable lambs and draft ewes have been disposed of.

Comb. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 233 To cut good, saleable-sized potatoes for seed. *transf.* 1865 *Jewel Repl. Harding Concl.* As for your Eloquence... as it serveth wel, to make the mater more saleable in the sight of the simple, so [etc.].

† b. On sale, for sale. *Obs. rare* —. 1899 *SANOV'S EUROPE SPEC.* (1632) 115 They were content to let it be translated... as also some number of Copies to be saleable a while at the beginning.

c. Said of the price which an article will fetch. 1778 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 186 'T'was made to the saleable value of 172d. 1831 H. GEORGI If the land belong to the people pay its saleable value for their own?

† Venal, mercenary. Now rare or *Obs.*

1759 *FENTON GUICCIARD. XII.* (1599) 624 The corruptions of men saleable, would not be sufficient to transport the Empire from the Germanine nation to the house of France. 1598 *SYLVESTER DU BARTAS II.* ii. iii. *Colonies* 633 We finde the Alman in his fight courageous, But saleable. 1650 *FULLER PIGSHAW II.* viii. 1798 *MRS. INCHBALD LOVE* has never been saleable.

Saleableness. [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The condition of being saleable; fitness for sale.

1775 *BAILEY VOL. II.* 1754 T. SECKER in Nichols *Illustr. Lit. Hist.* (1818) III. 499 You might probably give him a better notion of the value, that is, the saleableness of the work. 1807 *SOUTHEY LETT.* (1856) II. 6 My own judgement of the saleableness of books. 1804 *Times* 25 July 107 The intrinsic saleableness of his novel.

Saleably (sæl'əbəlī), *adv.* [Formed as *prec. + -LY* 2.] In a saleable manner.

1755 *JOHNSON, Saleably* 1898 *Times* 13 Apr. Every constituent... is used up, and used up saleably.

Salebrity. *rare* —. [*ad. late L. salebritās, f. salebra roughness.*] = SALEBROSITY.

1696 *BLOUNT GLOSSOGR.* 1731 *BAILEY VOL. II.*

Salebrosity (sæl'brɒsɪtī). [*ad. L. *salebrōsilitās, f. salebrōs-ns SALEBROSUS.*] Ruggedness, unevenness. Also *fig.*

1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Tracts* (1841) I. 140 His Grace here wisely brought the Doctor off salebrosities, whence all his wiles could not have delivered him with his credit. 1661 *FELTHAM RESOLVES, UPON ECCLES.* 378 Yet is not this without its Thornes and salebrosity.

† Salebrot = *sal ALEMBROTH. Obs.*

1678 *PHILLIPS, Sal Lambrot or Salebrot.*

Salebrous (sæl'brʊəs), *a.* [*ad. late L. salebrōsus, f. salebra roughness; see -OUS.*] Rough, rugged. Also *fig.*

1633 *Battle of Lützen* 30 The entrie of his Raigne... was thorny and salebrous. 1644 *OUCHTERO in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 60 Others of my profession... refuse to tread these salebrous and uneasy paths. 1681 *CORRION WOOD, Peak* 24 We now again proceed Thorough a Vale that's salebrous indeed.

Hence † **Salebrousness.** 1727 *BAILEY VOL. II.*

Salempore (sæl'pɒrə). Also 6 *sarampura*, 7 *salampora*, 7-9 *salam-*, 8 *sallampore*, 8-9 *-pore*. [= *F. salempouri* (18th c.), *Du. salamporij* (17th c.)] of unascertained origin. Cf. *palampore*.]

A blue cotton cloth formerly made at Nellore in India, and largely exported to the West Indies, where it was the usual slave cloth' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1593... is linnen... is called Sarat passas, and a thous.

1807 *India Co.* (1807) II. 32 Salampora, being a broad white cloth.

1808 *Notes & Extr. Govt. Rec. Fort St. George* III. (1873) 16 (V) Salampores, Blew, at 14 Pagodas per corge. 1793

Land. Gas. No. 3933/4 The Cargo of the Star of the East, consisting of Lard, Cloves, Salampores, Betelles [etc.]. 1809

R. LANGFORD *Improv. Trade* 4, 8 Bales, each containing 60 Pieces Salampores blue. 1824 M. SCOTT *Critic's Midge* iii. (1842) 40 Wide white petticoat trowsers, made of some strong cotton stuff of the same fabric as the India salampore.

1863 W. C. BALOWIN *Afr. Hunting* i. 21 Paid them on arrival with brass wire and blue salampore, or calico.

† **Salen.** *Obs.* [Cf. *mod. L. salina* kind of fish found in Lake Como (Benedictus Jovius a 1544).]

1513 *Bk. Kerynyge in Beakes Bk.* (1868) 280 Grene fysshe, pyke, lampraye, salens, porpas rosted.

† **Salenizum.** *Chem. Obs.* Also -on. [mod. L. (Paracelsus): see SAL. The second word is the neut. of *L. Enixus*, app. in the sense 'that has given birth' (*scil.* to the acid).] Crude potassium sulphate, produced in the manufacture of nitric acid.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 673 The sal enixum of Paracelsus is the caput mortuum of spirits of nitre with oil of vitriol, or what remains in the retort after the distillation of this spirit.] 1827 *PARACELUS Chem. Manuf.* xiii. 298 Sal Enixum is an acid sulphate of potash. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 738 *Salenizum*.

Salap (sæl'əp). See also SALOOP. [= *F. salep*, Sp. *salep*, Pg. *salepo*, a Turkish salep,

a. Arabic *ثعلب* *tha'leb* (pronounced in some parts *sa'leb*), taken to be a shortening of *خضی الثعلب* *khayy 'th-tha'lab* orchis (lit. 'fox's testicles'; cf. the Ling. name 'dogstones'.)] A nutritive meal, starch, or jelly made from the dried tubers of various orchidaceous plants, chiefly those of the genus *Orchis*; formerly also used as a drug.

1736 *BAILEY Housch. Dict.* 539 Put an ounce of salop or salap, into a quart of water. 1771 *MRS. HARWOOD New Present* 43 To boil Salep. Take of the powder of salep a large teaspoonful [etc.]. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dann. Econ.* II. 365 The root [of *Orchis mascula*] being washed, baked, and ground to powder, is salep. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* II. (1861) 295 Salep is used in the preparation of a mucilaginous jelly like arrow-root. 1858 *CARPENTER Veg. Phys.* § 677 A nutritive substance termed Salep, somewhat resembling Arrow-root or Sago. 1861 [see SALOOP 1.]

attrib. 1768 *MOUTIN in Phil. Trans.* LIX. 3 The jelly of Salep-powder is clear and transparent. 1821 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 345/2 One part of salap... with four parts of water boiled or

Dict. Chem. V.

† **Sal'er.** *Obs.* Also 4 *salure*, 5 *salore*, *sal-lyer*, 5-6 *seler*. See also SALT-CELLAR. [a. OF. *sal'iere* fem., mod. f. *salière* (= Pr. *saliera*, *saliera*, It. *saliera*), also OF. *salier* masc. — L. *salārium*, -ium, properly adj. 'pertaining to salt' — cf. *Salaria* sb.] A salt-cellar.

13... *Coer de L.* 1099 The saler on the table stood. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 886 Sanap, & salure, & syluer in sponex. 1439 in *Archzol.* XXI. 36, ij Salers of gold, whereof y'oon ysa man and y'other a woman, haldyng y' salers in her hondes. c. 1475 *Babes Bk.* (1868) 7 The salte also touche nat in his salde Withe nokyns mete. c. 1500 *For to serve a Lord* libid. 368 The boteler or panter shall sette the seler in the myddys of the tabull accordyng to the place where the principall soverain shalle sette, and sette his brede iuste couched unto the salte-seler.

Saleratus (sæl'arə'tʌs). U.S. Also *salērat-us*. [a. mod. L. *sal aerātus* 'aerated salt'.] An impure bicarbonate of potash containing more carbon dioxide than pearl-ash does, much used as an ingredient in baking-powders. Now also applied to sodium bicarbonate used for the same purpose.

1846 *WORCESTER* (citing ADAMS), *Saleratus*, a sort of refined pearl-ash. 1854 *MRS. STOWE Sunny Memories* xx. 11. 29 Hot-biscuits, hot corn-cakes, and other compounds got up with the acid poison of saleratus. 1880 *New Virginians* II. i. 64 Bread made with carbonate of soda, saleratus, or any other kind of baking-powder. 1883 B. HARTE *Carpenter's Wood* iv. 98 Without extra trouble kneaded flour, water and saleratus need not be essentially heavy.

attrib. 1867 (MRS. WHITNEY) *Summer in L. Goldthwaite's Life* 71 They think it is only saleratus cakes and maple molasses. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1897/1 Saleratus bread, heavy pastry, and fried meat do not form the best diet.

† **Salerne.** *Obs.* Anglicized f. *L. Salernum*, It. *Salerno*, the name of an Italian maritime town near Naples, used *attrib.* = *SALERNITAN* a.

1598 Dr. HALL *Sat. IV. iv.* The neuer hane I Salerne rimes profess To be some Ladies trencher-criticke guest. 1607 *Englishman's Doctor* (1830) 125 The Salerne Schoole doth by these lines impart, All health to England's king. 1625 *SWAN SPEC. M.* (1643) 240 The Salern school makes this demand, *Cum moriatur homo cui Saluin crescit in horto*

Salernitan (sæl'snɪtən), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. Salernitanus*, f. *Salernum* (see *prec.*).] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to Salerno or the medical school which formerly flourished there. *b. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Salerno; a physician of the Salernitan school.

The reference in quots. lines of the poem *Regimen* deficient medici, medic, requies, moderata dieta.

1608 *TORSELL Serpents* u. 190 Some have called... a toade the brother of the Salernitan, & the lizard the brother of the Lombards. 1621 *Burton's Anat. Med.* II. ii. vi. iv. 375 This is one of the three Salernitan Doctors, Doctor Mercurian, D. Diet, and D. Quiet. 1826 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* (1809) II. 57 Mirth is the principal of the three Salernitan doctors. 1878 *VILLARI Machiavelli* I. 254 A great admixture of the Neapolitan and Salernitan dialects.

Salesman (sæl'smən). Also 6 *salys-man*; and see *salesman*, *SALE sb.* 2. 3. [*f. sal's*, genit. of *SALE sb.* 2 + *MAN sb.* 1 Cf. *craftsman, tradesman*.] A man whose business it is to sell goods or conduct sales.

The following are specific applications: *a.* One who sells

Dict. Cant. Crew, Sales-men, brokers who sell Cattle for the Graziers to the Butchers, before, and at the Beast-Market; also Tellers of ready-made Cloaths. 1717 *Penny Alman.* I. 166 This looks, friend Dick, as Nature had But exercis'd the Salesman's Trade.

cut out Cloaths for all it

Three Hours after Mar

Salesmen Clothes. 1795

Mohair, the daughter of

Eng. 183 A generous Be

often sends the Prisoners beef and bread. 1831 *YOUATT*

Horse 47 He (sc. Eclipse) was... sold at his death to Mr.

Wildman, a sheep salesman, for seventy-five guineas. 1851

MAYHEW Lond. Labour I. 378/2 Should the salesman (i.e. a pedlar) succeed with the mistress, he carries out his promise to the maid by presenting her with a cap ribbon, or a cheap neckerchief. 1851 *Meat-salesman* [see *MEAT sb.* 5]. 1851 *Dead salesman* [URAD sb. 6]. 1883 *COTTON in Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 723/1 The defendants have let all these stalls to salesmen. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 248 Salesmen had brought their carts with fruit or vegetables to Spitalfields Market on the market days. 1893 *Ibid.* Weekly Notes 80/4 A farmer in Northamptonshire sent certain meat to a salesman in the Central Meat market... for sale.

b. † *Salesman's dog*: a tout. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Salesman's-dog*, the same as *Barker*.

Hence **Salesmanship**, the condition or character of being a (good) salesman.

1880 *BLACKMORE Mary Auerley* II. ix. 162 He made a good stroke of salesmanship. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* I. ii. i. 202 The art-pottery stall, under the attractive salesmanship of Canon Elwyn.

Saleswoman (sæl'slzuw-mən). A woman who sells goods (e.g. in a shop).

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4025/4 Ann Scadding, of the Parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, Saleswoman. 1880 *Libr. Union. Knowl.* (U. S.) VII. 800 In 1790 [she] went to Paris, where she was a saleswoman in a linen shop. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* I. ii. i. 204 The stall was well-furnished, the saleswoman was pretty and animated.

Salaw, Salawit: see *SALUE, SALUTE*.

Salaws; *obs. pl. SALUTE sb.* 2.

† **Salfay.** *Obs.* Also 5 *safye*, 6 *Sc. salfer* (?). [Origin unknown, but prob. ultimately connected with *L. salvus SAFE*.] The reward paid to the finder and restorer of lost goods.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 434 Bod þe riche man, when he had þe sakett agayn, wolde not pay þe salfay. *Ibid.* Because he wolde not hafe gylten þe pure man a hondreth talentis to salfay, as he promysid he sulde do. 1552-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 223 All sik gudis stollin or reft, lauchfullis Convict, salbe restorit and redressit with the three dowillis and salfay.

Salf(e, salffe, obs. ff. SAFE, SALVE, SAVE.

Salfo, *obs. form of SAUGH, willow*.

Salfeme: see *SAUCEFEEME*.

Salfit, Salfity, *obs. forms of SALVE sb.* 1, *SAFETY*.

Salge, *obs. form of SAGE*.

Sal-gem (sæl'ldgem). Now rare or *Obs.* Also 4-9 *gomme*, 5-8 *-gome*, 7 *gomm*; and in *L.* form. [*ad. med. L. sal gentium* or *gentium*, lit. 'gem-like salt'. Cf. *F. sel gemme*.] Native chloride of sodium; rock-salt.

c. 1215 [see *SAL-AMMONIAC*]. c. 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 99 Poudres of sal gemme. 1471 *RIVLEY Comp. Alch. Adm.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 190 Sal Tarter, sal Comyn, sal Geme most clere. c. 1550 *LIVIO Treas. Health* E iv, Make powder of Rosas suger and salgem. 1646 *SR. T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 No other salt that I know will strike the colour with galls; neither Alom, Sal-gemme, Nitre, nor Armoniack. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 9 That which is termed fossile Salt, or Sal Gemma. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.* etc. I. 100 Rock salt, sal-gemme, muriate of soda. 1852 Th. Ross *in Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 8 The interior of Spain forms a vast plain... covered with secondary formations, grit-stone, gypsum, salgem. 1867 *BLOXAM Chem.* 262 Perfectly pure specimens [of rock-salt]... are styled sal gem.

Salghe, *obs. form of SALLOW, willow*.

Salian 2 (sæl'i-ān), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. Sali-us* (usually sb. pl. *Salii*, lit. 'leapers, dancers', f. *salire* to leap) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome. *b. sb.* One of the Salii.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 22 Numa Pompilius also instituted 12 Salian Priests in the honour of Mars. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xxviii. (1787) III. 71 The confraternities of the Salians, the Lupercals &c. practised such rites, as might extort a smile of contempt from every reasonable man. 1857 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 462 Among the Romans, too, there were sacred dances: the Salian and Lupercalian being named as of that kind. 1871 *FARRAR Wilt. Hist.* iii. 107 The catamount triumphed over the Grecian temple; the cross of shame over the wine-cup and the Salian banquet.

Salian 1 (sæl'i-ān), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. late L. Sali-i*, the Salian Franks + -AN.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to a tribe of Franks who inhabited a region near the Zuyder Zee, and to whom the ancestors of the Merovingian dynasty belonged. (Cf. *SALIC*).

b. sb. A Salian Frank.

1614 *SALOEN Titles Hon.* II. i. 175 The old Franks which were Teutonic, and call'd also Salians. a 1717 *NEWTON Obs. Proph.* Daniel 4 v. (1733) 43 By the access of these Gauls, and of the foreign

soon grew very great. 18

11 The Salians, and the allies, were essentially warli

I. 208 This regulation of the descent of the French crown, was said, though improperly, to depend on a law of the Salian Franks, hence call'd the Salic law. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 229/2 There is in the Salian law no trace of a primitive nobility.

† **Saliaunce.** *Obs.* [*f. saliaunt, SALIENT*: see -ANCE. Cf. *salience*.] An assault, or sally.

1590 *SPENCER F. Q. U.* II. 29 Now most I weat... why with so herce saliaunce... ye did at earst me meet.

Salic (sæl'ik, sæl'lik), *a.* Also 6 *sallicque*, 6-7 *-like*, 7 *sallick*, 7-8 *salloik*, 6-9 *sallico*. [*ad. F. salique* or *med. L. Salicus*, f. *Salii* (see *SALIAN* 2).]

1. *Salic law*: in early use, and still in popular language, the alleged fundamental law of the French

attrib. 1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 871 Salicyl Series of Compounds. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) 111. 409. The salicyl group. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xaxix. 388 Salicyl Aldehyde, $C_7H_5O_2$. 1883 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 205 Salicyl compounds, invaluable as they are in rheumatic fever.

Salience (see **Salient**). [*Salient* 1. see **Salient**]
 1. The quality of leaping or springing up. *rare*.
 1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 479 What
 fresh, clean, and youthful salience in the lynx! 1840 —
Seer 1. 6 The suddenness and salience of all that is lively,
 sprouting, and new.

of the present reign took more than 100 years to complete. The heart is the salient point of the circulation. 1837
 ARYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. 1, v, What a progress, since the first
 salient point of the Breton Committee! 1869 GOULBURN
Fr. Holiness iv. 39 What is the salient point, the spring,
 a virtue?

4-2

b. Similarly, † *salient motion*.

1660 INGELO *Bentley & Ur*, II. (1680) 119 The earthly bud of young Life first appears in a salient Motion.

4. Of an angle: Pointing outward, as an ordinary angle of a polygon (opposed to *re-entrant*); chiefly in *Fortif.*, 'formed by two lines of works meeting and pointing towards the country' (Voyle), i.e. away from the centre of the fortification. So *salient point*, etc.

1697 J. RICHARDSON *Threats of Peace* in *W. pierd's the Wall of the* Valley, and carry'd on a

1697 J. RICHARDSON *Threats of Peace* in *W. pierd's the Wall of the* Valley, and carry'd on a

5. a. Of material things: Standing above or beyond the general surface or outline; jutting out; prominent among n number of objects.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 32 He. Crowns with high Calpe Europe's salient strand. 1834 McMurtrie *Cavalier's Annals* I. 268 The client and well-marked teeth. The town is on a salient

b. Of immaterial things, qualities, etc.: Standing out from the rest; prominent, conspicuous. Often in phr. *salient point* (cf. 3).

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III. 177 The great salient points are admirably seized. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xx. II. 87 His per-

points

Short Hist. vii. § 7. 421 No salient peculiarity seems to have left its trace on the memory of his contemporaries.

B. sb. *Fortif.* A salient angle or part of a work. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner*. (ed. 2) 209 If lunettes are constructed beyond the salients of the bastions and ravelins. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 216 Two sides of a triangle whereof the salients pointed straight to the front. 1897 GEN. H. PORTER *Campaigning with Grant in Century Mag.* June 210 The fort was an enclosed work, and formed a salient upon the enemy's line.

Hence *Saliently* *adv.*, in a salient manner. 1847-54 in WEBSTER. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. Intro. 30 His name stands out saliently in several events which serve to mark epochs. in English history. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 159 They stand saliently in the van of civilization.

Salievus, variant of *SALEUS*.

Saliferous (sālī'fēras), a. [f. L. *sal*, *salī* salt + *-ferous*, perh. after F. *salifère*. (Cf. Kirwan's *saliniferous*.)] Containing n large proportion of salt; said chiefly of strata.

Formerly used *Geol.* to define the Upper Trias.

1847-54 in WEBSTER. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. Intro. 30 His name stands out saliently in several events which serve to mark epochs. in English history. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 159 They stand saliently in the van of civilization.

Salievus, variant of *SALEUS*.

Salifiable (sālī'fīābl), a. Chem. [a. F. *salifiable*, f. *salifier* to *SALIFY*.] Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 150 Acids may...

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posed of saligenine and sugar. 1863 *Foannes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 558 Saligenin forms colourless, nacreous scales, freely soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

So **Saligenin**, **Saligenyl** (see quols.).

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 212/2 It [sc. salicin] may be split up by digestion with emulsin or saliva into salicylic alcohol (saligenin, C₁₅H₁₂O₂) and glucose. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Saligenyl*, the hypothetical radical of Saligenin.

Saligot (sālī'gōt). Also 7-8 saligot. [a. OF. *saligot*.] The water-chestnut, *Trofa nalis*.

Urquhart (quot. 1653) uses 'saligots' to render F. *tribars* (said to mean 'ragouts of grave's') *Tribute*, the water :

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxx

have described it

The other of the

11. cclxxxiv. 677

inflammations. 1653 URQUHART *Abecis* II. xxxi. Salient

saligots with garlic [orig. *beaux tribars aux ails*]. 1666

J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 56 The Potatoe is a root

much like the Saligots growing in Gardens, which are called

Topinambous, or Jerusalem Artichokes. 1736 BAILEY *Housch.*

Dict. 517 *Saligot*, or Water Caltrop. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Salimeter (sālīmī'tar). [f. L. *sal*, *salī* salt +

-meter.] An instrument for determining the amount

of salt in a solution.

1866 ATKINSON tr. *Canon's Physics* § 109.

|| **Salina** (sālī'nā). [a. Sp. *salina*:—L. *salina*,

only in pl. *salinae* (sc. *salinae*), fem. of **salinus*

SALINE.] A salt lake, pond, well, spring, or marsh;

a salt-pan, salt-works.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 265 A dry Salina or Salt-pond.

1748 BROWNIGG *Art. Making Salt* 16 Salinas of the same

kind have been taken notice of by travellers, in many other

parts of the world. 1829 W. IRVING *Cong. Granada* 11.

1837 312 El Zagal relinquished his right to one half of the

salinas, or salt-pits, of Maléba. 1879 BERENSON *Palatania*

v. 76 We rode past a long chain of salinas, which

glittered and sparkled whitely in the sun.

Salination (sālī'nā'shən). rare. [ad. L.

type **salinatio*: see *SALINE* and *-ATION*.] Salting.

1795 GREENHILL *Enhalming* 59 It is not improbable the

Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the Body

with the same Pickle they us'd in the Salination.

|| **Salina-tor**. rare. [L. *salinātor*, f. *salina*:

see *SALINA* and *-ATOR*.] A salter.

1795 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2107 A Dissector or Anatomist;

a Salinator or Salter. 1854 BADHAM *Italian*. 67 note. The

salt of Rome is at present monopolized by one or two

salinators, who farm it from Government.

Saline (sālī'nē, sālī'nē), a. and sb. [ad. L.

**salinus*, f. *sal* salt; see *-INE*.] Cf. F. *salin*, fem.

-ine (17th c.), Sp., *g.* It. *salino*.] A. *adj.*

1. † Composed of salt (*obs.*); of the nature of

salt; having salt as a preponderating constituent.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3377 Lotis wil loking bakwards

was turnyd til a stone Saline. 1606 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.*

Mech. xlii. 167 Some saline Corpuscles dispers'd through

the Air. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 136 Lot's

wife turn'd into a saline pillar. 1733 P. SNAW *Chem. Lect.*

iv. (1750) 67 Under the general Head of Saline Earths may

be reckoned all those that are calcined or burnt in the Fire.

1802 PAMPAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 264 The water would

gain admission to the saline strata. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol.*

Man. (ed. 2) 21 The saline contents of sea-water. 1878

HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 124 The river contains less saline matter.

b. Of natural waters, springs, lakes, etc.: Im-

pregnated with salt or salts.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 230 A valuable property

which this water possesses in common with the other bitter

saline waters. 1826 KIRBY & St. Entomol. xlix. IV. 499

Blackish water and saline matter. 1866 *W. VALE Rom.*

used for its

(1879) 265

|| c. loosely used for *SALT* a. l. 2.

1812 CRADBE *Tales* vii. 21 With bacon, mass saline, where

never lean Beneath the brown and bristly rind was seen.

3. Like that of salt; like salt; salty.

1651 HUGES *New Disp.* 144 The acid saline vitriolated

qualities of wine, vinegar or juice of Limons. 1732 ARBUTH-

NOR *Rules of Diet in Aliiments*, etc. 270 By this saline

Quality, the Juices of Shell-Fish... are diuretic. 1774 J.

BRVANT *Mythol.* I. 33

of bitter saline taste. 1774 J.

78 The... saline taste of

178 The... saline taste was st

4. Of or pertaining to chemical salts; of the

nature of a salt.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 701 The chemists have not yet

been able to produce a saline substance by combining earth

and water together. 1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.*

167 There is reason to believe that many of these supposable

saline combinations [sc. neutral salts] are not capable of

being formed. 1839 *Enc. Dict. Arts* 1085 A few have rashly

saline family,

1863 *Foannes'*

properties be-

tween the two classes of saline compounds, the haloid and

oxy-salts. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 414 When

a constitution, similar to that attributed to salts, was im-

posed for other compounds not saline in their character.

5. Of medicines: Consisting of or based upon

salts of the alkaline metals or magnesium.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 681 Saline Mixture.

Dissolve a drachm of the salt of tartar in four ounces of

boiling water. 1802 *Med. Tral.* VIII. 32 The use of saline

purgatives. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* 241 Saline

effluents may both relieve sickness and at the same time

promote urine. 1887 *Brit. Med. Tral.* 26 Mar. 678/2 Saline

aperients were... useful in children of full habit.

6. Of plants, † animals: Growing in or inhabiting salt plains or marshes.

1802 SHAW *Zool.* III. 119 Saline Frog. *Rana Salina*. It is an inhabitant of salt marshes in some parts of Germany. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 441/1 Saline Plants are those which require for their healthy and vigorous growth a considerable supply of chloride of sodium... and other salts.

B. sb.

1. = *SALINA*.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 669 One salyne that is called a salte

pitte. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. xiv. (S.T.S.) I. 79 He biggit

als In be mouth of tyber be ciete calit hostia. And mony

Salyns war eddyt about be samyn. 1589 M. PHILLIPS in

Hakluyt *Voy.* 568 We came to the North side of the river of

Panuco, where the Spaniards have certayne Salines. 1748

BROWNIGG *Art. Making Salt* 15 The learned Doctor Shaw

hath given us the most accurate description of several of

these salines in the kingdom of Algiers. 1808 ASIE *Trav.*

III. 3 It [sc. Salt River] received its name from the number

of salines on its

Harper's Mag.

than the height

2. (See quots.)

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* cxvii. 173 Saline of

the Levant. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), Saline of the

Levant, is a salt extracted from the froth of the Sea, coagu-

lated through the extreme heat of the Country. 1850

OGILVIE, *Saline*,... potash before it is calcined. 1866 WOR-

CESTER (citing LONDON), *Saline*, a dry saline, reddish sub-

stance, obtained from the ashes of potato leaves, etc. 1895

Funk's Standard Dict., *Salin*, the residue obtained from

the evaporation or calcination of vinasse.

3. A saline purge (see A. 5).

1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 71 Acids and alkalies,

quinine and colchicum, rhubarb and salines, all kinds of

remedies were useless. 1883 THOMSON & STEELE *Dict.*

Domestic Med. & Surg. (ed. 17) 520/1 Pyretic saline. 1899

Albion's Syst. Med. VIII. 656 Free purgation with salines

will often, as in eczema, alleviate the itching.

Salineness. rare. [-NESS.] Salinity.

TEVENSON *Black Arrow* 4. Armed with sword and spear, steel salet on his head, a leather jack upon his body.
b. *jocularly* referred to as a measure for wine.
1600 *HERWOOD 1st Pl. Edn. IV* (1613) Cj. Make a pro-

† *o. transf.* Headpiece, head. *nonce-nisc.*
 1562 C. B. STAYLTON *Herodian* 56 When Wine was got into his drunken Sallat.
 † 2. Some kind of iron vessel. *Obs.*
 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 512 With fyere brought with them in a Salette thider. 1507-8 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. IV. 10 Item, for ane sallat to mak gvn powder vij s. 1502 *HESTER Secr. Phorav.* III. cxvi. 141 Sette the same pottle in a Salette of Iron, and lute them close together.
 Hence † *Salletted* a., wearing a sallat.
 1455 *Coventry Lect. Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 282 An hundred of good men... with howes & arrows, Jakked & salette. 1461 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 36 The peple was jakkyd and salette, and riotously disposed.
 Sallet, Sallie, obs. forms of SALAD, SALVE.
 † *Salliabile*, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *SALLY* v. 2 + -ABLE.] Suitable for making a sally.
 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* IV. 1. 98 It is alwayes important for him to know the wayes... most salliable for the souldiers... out of the campe.
 Sallibube, obs. variant of SILLABUB.
 † *Sallier* 1. *Obs.* -0 In 5 salyaro. [f. *SALLY* v. 1 + -ER 1.] A dancer.
 c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4414 Salzare, saltator, saltatrix.
 Sallier 2 (sæ'liar). *rare*. [f. *SALLY* v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who takes part in a sally.
 1685 *TRAVESTIN Siege Newkessel* to The Salliers were obliged, without any more effect, to retire. 1848 *AKIN Frag. World* II. x. Poet. Wks. 39 Dunley with a party of salliers is fighting outside one of the open gates.
 Sallow (sæ'low), sb. Forms: a. 1 seallh, (seal, salh, saloh); B. 4-5 salwo, (4 salow, salugh), 5-6 salgh(e), salow(e), (5 salwhe, 6 sallowe, sallo, 7 salloo), 4-sallow; 7. [1 saliz-], 3 selihe, salyohe, 5-6 saly, 6 salye, 6, 9 salye, 7- sally. (See also E. D. D., and the forms placed under SAUGH.) [OE. *sealh* (Anglian *sallh*) = prehistoric **sallho*-2 masc.; cogn. w. OHG. *salaha* wk. fem. (MHG. *salhe*, mod.G. in comb. *salweide*): = **sallhon*; ON. *seifa* wk. fem. (Sw. *sälj*, *säljg*, Da. *selje*) = **salljōn*; cognates outside Teut. are L. *salic*-, *salix*, Gr. *ἰαλῆ*, Irish *sailceach*, Welsh *helyg* (collect.). The Fr. *saulte* is an adoption from Teut.
 The OE. nom. sing. is directly represented by the dialectal SAUGH. The β and γ forms above descend from the late Anglian flexional form *salg-*, *sallg-*, where the *g* is introduced on the analogy of those sbs. in which final *h* is a euphonic modification of *g*. The form *SALL* appears partly to represent the normal flexional form of the stem in OE., as in *seales* genit. sing., *sealas* pl., and partly to be adopted from ON. *seifa*.]
 1. A plant of the genus *Salix*, a willow; chiefly, in narrower sense, as distinguished from 'osier' and 'willow', applied to several species of *Salix* of a low-growing or shrubby habit: see quot. 1866. Also, one of the shoots of a willow.
 a. 700 *Ephial Gloss.* 892 *Salix*, salch. a. 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1761 *Salix*, salch. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Wið heafod æt 7enim seallh & ele.
 B. 1377-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 131 In posicione de Sallowys juxta zipam de Wer, xxd. c. 1385 *CHAUCER Wife's Procl.* 635 Who so that buyldeth his hous al of salwes... is worthy to be hang on the galwes! 1388 *Wiclif Lett.* xxiii. 40 And 3e schulen take to 3ou... salwes [1382 withies] of the rennyng streem. c. 1450 *LYDC. & BURGH Serices* 2014 Affir, ovr a ryveer rennyng, To be set Arrayed to thyn... 1555 *EDEN*... (MASCALL) 697 *DRYDEN*...
Virg. Georg. II. 573 Sallows and Reeds, on Banks of Rivers born. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Pap.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 131 There is a small shrub growing over the greatest part of it [the Carr, near Carlisle] which they call soft sallows. 1782 J. SCOTT *Poet. Wks.* 96 And Infly sallows their sweet bloom display. 1818 *SHELLEY Pr. Wks.* (1850) III. 18 We sit with Plato by old Ilissus... among the sweet scent of flowering sallow. 1859 *TRAVESIN Merlin & V.* 223 A robe... In colour like the satin-shining palm on Sallows in the windy gleams of March. 1866 *Trevelyan Bot.*... the allied... umish the... ily 38 The... children call... palms, flame in gold.
 γ. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xxxvi. 2 On saliz[um] we sarige, swide gelome, ure organun ap-ahengan. a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxvi. 2 In selihes [w. r. salyhes, withies] in mide ofr ite... 1423 *Cath. Angl.* 317/1 Salgie lvn *Sylva* xix. 39 Of the... 1801 *Id.* 40 We have three sorts of Salls amongst us: 1. the vulgar, and the hopping... reddish, 1694... w the faster, if... W. ELIAS *Med.*...
Hushand. IV. II. 41 (E.D.S.) 1822 *W. Wore Gloss.*, *Sallie*, willow-boughs.
 2. The wood of the sallow tree.
 B. c. 1200 *Langranc's Cirurg.* 128 If he beed he smyte with a list drie staf of salow. 1646 Sir I. BARNES *Parad. Ec.* II. v. 83 Small-coale... is made of Sallow, Willow, Alder, Hassell, and the like. 1658... *Hydriot.* III. 41 Sallow... makes... more Ashes then Oake. 1843 *HOLTZHAFFEL Turning*, etc. I. 104 Sallow (*Salix caprea*), is white, with a pale-red cast, like red deal, but without the veins. 1882 *Athenaeum* 26 Aug. 271/2 A Sussex trug... is a flat basket... of flakes of sallow braced with ash.
 γ. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) I. 123 Ther is a wood... conteynyng... xx acres of oaks, asshes, salyes and other woodes. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 424 Spoylinge of hassels, salleys, and other woods readie for sale. 1640 *Br. Revolutio Passions* xxxvii. 453 They doe not take Sally, or Willow, or Birch, and such other

Materials. 1810 W. H. MARSHALL *Rev. Board Agric.* IV. *Departm.* 275 The softer woods, such as ash, sallies, alder, are regularly cut from blind to fourteen years growth. 1835 J. WILSON *Biogr. Blind* 212 The old harp... the front of which is white sally, the back of fir.
 3. A collectors' name for certain moths the larvae of which feed on the sallow or willow; esp. a moth of the genus *Xanthia*.
 1829 J. F. STEPHENS *Syst. Catal. Brit. Ins.* II. 98. 1832 J. RENNIE *Conspect. Butterf. & M.* 85. 1830 O. S. WILSON *Larvæ Brit. Lepidopt.* 270.
 b. ? = sally-fly (see 4 b).
 1902 *Webster's Dict.*, Suppl., Sally, a stone fly.
 4. attrib. as sallow (or sally) bush, charcoal, land, pole, stake, switch, tree, twig, willow, wood.
 1801 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glencair* I. 55 A 'sally switch. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 188 Take... half 500 myche of coles of 'sallow or of wylow tree. 1850 K. H. DICUW *Constitution* III. 206 A brook that winds through bending sally trees. c. 1440 *Pallad.* on Hush iv. 18 And softe a 'sally twigge aboute hym plie. 1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 54 'Sallow Willow. *Salix caprea*... This is perhaps the most common of all our willows. c. 1790 *LINCOLN Sch. Art* II. 17 Charcoal is to be chosen of 'sallow wood.
 b. Special comb.: sally-fly, some kind of stone fly; sallow kitten, a moth (see quot.); sallow moth, a moth of the genus *Xanthia* (Cassell's *Dict.*); sally picker *Anglo-Irish*, a name for the Chiffchaff, Sedge Warbler and Willow Warbler; sallow thorn, a plant of the genus *Hippophae*; sallow + withe, withy (= *G. saluicoides*) = sense 1.
 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 124 The Yellow 'Sally Fly. Comes on about the twentieth of May... It is a four winged fly, as it swims down the water its wings lie flat on its back. 1880 O. S. WILSON *Larvæ Brit. Lepidopt.* 189 *Ditanaura furella*, Linn. The 'Sallow Kitten. 1885 *SWAINSON Provins. Names Birds* 25. 26. 28 'Sally picker (Ireland). 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 151 *Hippophae* L. 'Sallow-thorn. 1857 *THORNTON Lett. Long's Dolphins & Choe* 68 'The Goats gnaw'd the green 'Sallow With in pieces. 1893 *Willsh. Gloss.*, 'Sally-withey, a willow.
 Sallow (sæ'low), a. Forms: 1 salo, 4-6 salowe, (5 salloh, salwhe, 6 sallowe, 7 salow), 6-sallow. [OE. *salō* = MDa. *salu*, *saluwe* discoloured, dirty (Du. *zalfu*), OHG. *salō*, *salow*-dark-coloured (MHG. *sal*, *salw*, mod.G. dial. *sal*), Icel. *söl-r* yellow; -O Teut. **salwo*-, whence F. *sale*, It. *salavo* dirty. Cf. Russian colour *solovoy* cream-coloured.]
 Of the skin or complexion: Having a sickly yellow or brownish yellow colour.
 a. 1000 *Riddler* lxxx. 12 (Gr.) Good is min wise & ic fsc. 1a borni sylfa salo. 1a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 355 Ful salowe was waken hir colour. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 732 That false traitourse untrewre Was lyk that salowe hors of hewe, That in the Apocalips is shewed. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lof* *hede* t. lxix. (1869) 41 Al blac the bicounen and salwh... and elded. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441 Salwhe of colour (F. *salore*), *croceus*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 323/1 Salowe yelowe coloured as ones skynne is for syknesse, *jaunatic*. 1533 *Elvior Cast. Helthe* (1541) 13 Colour of inward causes... Of inequality of humours, wherof doo procede, blacke, salowe, or white onely.
 of heate... Sallow... n. iii. 70 What... ch... the... shadows upon the Moor. 1744 *ARMSTRONG Reserv. Health* IV. 48 Hence... The Lover's paleness; and the sallow hue of Envy. a. 1745 *SWIFT Panegyric on Dean Swift* 1751 X. 270 Pale Dropsy with a sallow face. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Personat* 124 They were of a sallow or brownish complexion. 1803 *BYRON Corsair* l. viii. That man... Whose name appals... And tints each swarthy cheek with sallow hue. 1856 *BYRON Death Schiller* III. The sallow Tartar. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxx. The eldest daughter was rather pretty but sallow and unhealthy.
 b. *transf.* and of things personified.
 1746 *COLLINS Ode Evening* 45 While sallow Autumn fills thy lap with leaves. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 438 He... who, imprisoned long... and a prey to sallow sickness... Escapes at last to liberty and light. 1827 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1837) I. 50 They are believers; but their faith is no sallow plant of darkness. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Drama of Exile* Poems 1850. 1. 72 Pining to a sallow idiocy.
 c. *Comb.*
 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 52 h. A man male be high coloured, or 'sallowe coloured, and yet not blacke. 1633 *FORO Love's Sacr.* IV. 1. The sallow-coloured brat Of some vlanded bankrupt. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. *Colunnes* 128 That 'sallow-fac'd, sad, stooping Nymph. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* v. A tall, thin, sallow-faced man. 1892 *ZANGWILL Child.* *Ghetto* 100 A 'sallow-looking, close-cropped Pole. 1853 *KANE Grimmell Ex.* xxxiii. (1856) 292 The 'sallow-visaged party.
 Sallow (sæ'low), v. [f. *SALLOW* a.] *trans.* To make sallow.
 1831 T. L. PHACOCK *Cretchell Castle* i. Her quondam lover, whose physiognomy the intense anxieties... had left blighted, sallow, and crow-footed. 1851 *Dr CHALLUW Equiv. Afr.* xviii. 325 The whole complexion is sallow. 1868 *LOWELL Under the Willows* 41 July... sallows the crispy fields.
 † *Sallowie*. *Obs. rare* -1. *Perh.* a dial. form of *sallow-withe*; see *SALLOW* sb. 4 b.
 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I. ii. Bees that flie About the laughing blossoms of sallowie.

Sallowish (sæ'lowish), a. [f. *SALLOW* a. + -ISH.] Somewhat sallow in hue.
 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) III. v. 32 Her complexion, sallowish, streaked with red. *Ibid.* VII. xxxiv. 156 green.
Sallowness (sæ'lowness). [f. *SALLOW* a. + -NESS.] The state of being sallow.
 1722 *Br. DOWNES* in *Nicolson Ep. Corr.* 546 It... has cast such a sallowness (if there is such a word) on his countenance, that [etc.]. 1797-1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. IV. 13 He was still pale, even to sallowness. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 595 A little yellowness of the conjunctiva and sallowness of the skin.
Sallowy (sæ'lowi), a. [f. *SALLOW* sb. + -Y.] Abounding in sallows or willows.
 1840 *LOUISA S. COSTELLO Summer amongst Bocages* II. 96 We waded along till we reached... the sandy and sallowy Isle du Vieux Pont. 1864 *TENNISON Asylum* 147 Where the brook... ran By sallowy rims. 1871... *Last Tourm.* 421 Many a glancing plash and sallowy isle.
Sally (sæ'li), sb. 1. Forms: 6sale, saley, (sallow), sallie, 7-8 salley, 8 sally, 7-sally. [a. F. *sallie* issuing forth, outburst, outbreak (hence 'sally' of wit, etc.), projection, prominence (also in OF. lecap), f. *sallir*: see *SAIL* v. 3, *SALLY* v. 1.]
 Parallel formations on the etymologically equivalent vb. in the other Rom. langs. are Sp. *salida*, Pg. *salida*, *saída*, exit, sortie, It. *sallita* ascent.]
 I. An issuing forth.
 1. A sudden rush. (out) from a besieged place upon the enemy; a sortie; esp. in the phrase *to make a sally*.
 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 414 b. The French men that wer besieged make many sales oute. 1617 *MORISON Hist.* II. 141 That night the Spaniards made a sally... to disturb our Campe. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 170 Poyer making lately a sally out of Pembroke Castle, and those from Tenby... assailing him, they have utterly defeated the besiegers. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* (1905) 380 The Captains... of the Town of Mansoul agreed, and resolved upon a time to make a sally out upon the camp of Diabolus. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 375 A garrison... which is able to resist assaults... and often to make successful sallies. 1803 *WELLINGTON* in *Gurw. Despt.* (1837) II. munici... well-timed sally... dispersed the Leontine land-force. 1830 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Comm.* 26 Courage, is able... with a sudden assault to surprise... the enemy... abroad, to prevent such like... e be not taken sleeper. 1642... 73 As for the... Oriental languages he rather makes sallies and incursions into them, than any solemn sitting down before them. 1844 *EMERSON Lect. New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 263 It is handsomer to remain in the establishment... and conduct that in the best manner, than to make a sally against evil by some single improvement.
 † b. A place whence a sally may be made; a sally-port. *Obs.*
 1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IX. 149 Of this Abbey they have made a bulwer, and a platforme above, and a saleye unto the same out of the cyttadel. 1590 *SIR R. WILLIAMS Brief Disc.* *War* 30 Euerie bulwarke ought to have two sallies, one for horse and foote, the other a little secret sallie. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* Gloss. 252 Sallie... is also a secret issue for the souldiers to passe out of a wall, bulwarke, or fort.
 2. A going forth, setting out, excursion, expedition (of one or more persons).
 1657 *HOWELL Londino.* 49 We will now make a sally out of Algaie. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg.* Ded., A Lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her Song till she alights: Still preparing for a higher flight at her next sally. 1743 *FIELDING Wedding-day* II. iv. Doth this early sally of yours proceed from having been in bed early...? 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* II. iv. Here... is notice of his return from the first of these sallies into England.
 b. *transf.* and *fig.*
 1650 *EARL MONM. tr. Scavall's Man bec. Guilty* 50 She [the soul] makes out sallies which cause men to believe that though she be fastened to the body, yet she is not a Prisoner. 1722 *Dr. Foe Moll Flanders* (1840) 206, I made my second sally into the world. 1753 *JOHNSON Adventure* 107 F 3 At our first sally into the intellectual world, we all march together. 1836 *EMERSON Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) 177 Is not overy also a study of truth—a sally of the

3. A sudden start into activity.
 1605 *DANIEL Philotas v. Chorus*, How well were we within the narrow bounds Of... Macedon, before our kings enlarged them with our wounds And made these sallies of ambition. 1665 *GLANVILLE Def. Vm. Degr.* To T. Albinus, For what ever heat attends the first sallies of young Inventions, Time... cools these delighs. 1793 *COLLIER Dissas. fr. Playhouse* 15 [They would] make us believe the Storm was nothing of Mate Winsto the Jew Woroso See, who sallies of his mother's kisses. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 353 Nature goes by rule, not by sallies and saltations.
 4. A breaking forth from restraint; an outburst or transport (of passion, delight, or other emotion); a flash (of wit); a slight (of fancy).

166. STILLINGFL. (J.). These passages were intended for sallies of wit; but . . .
 STEELE, *Tatler* No. 1772. . .
 written some things which we may wish never to have thought on. Some Sallies of Levity ought to be imputed to Youth. 1754 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* 1777 I. 225 It is difficult to abstain from some sallies of panegyric. 1775 I. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 292 When she [Jancy], acknowledges no superior, her vigorous and wild sallies . . . vain and fruitless. 1794 MRS. PLOZZI *Synon* II. 10 That sudden burst of confident self-sufficiency, by the vigorous sallies of which virtue herself may be sometimes confounded. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xi. II. 40 Sufficient grounds against the sallies of democratical extravagance. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xviii. III. 313 He was . . . sometimes hurried . . . into a sally of passion. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 87 It [friendship] keeps company with the sallies of wit and the trances of religion. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* viii. 216 Sudden sallies and impetuosities of temper.

† b. Outlet, 'vent'. *Obs. rare.*
 1799 C. WINTER in *Jay Mem.* (1843) 19 While Mr. Whitefield was giving full sally to his soul, and . . . inviting sinners to the Saviour.

5. A sudden departure from the bounds of custom, prudence, or propriety; an audacious or adventurous proceeding, an escapade. Now rare.

a 1639 WORTON *Parallat Essex & Buckhm.* (1641) 3 At his return all was cleared, and this excursion was esteemed but a Sally of youth. a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* I. viii. (1897) I. 386, I made at this time a sally that may be mentioned, since it had some relation to public affairs. 1723 WATERLAND *Wks.* (1823) III. 261 It might be on account of some of these uncautious sallies of Origen, that he was forced to purge himself to Pope Fabian . . . after which . . . he kept closer to the language of the Church. 1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* I. xi. 56 We had people very brisk and active in seasons of joy, breaking out continually into wanton and extravagant sallies. 1891 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xliii. 219 But the sally [ed. 1856 V. 110 reads enterprise] of an obscure slave was far less formidable than the intrigues of illustrious nobles.

6. A sprightly or audacious utterance or literary composition; now usually, a brilliant remark, a witticism.

1756-8 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) II. viii. 34 We must not try the charming sallies of Aristotle. 1779-81 JOHNSON His poems consist of elegies, sallies and moral pieces. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 98 After this sally of the preacher of the Old Jewry, which . . . agrees perfectly with the spirit and letter of the rapture of 1648. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1765, Voltaire, in revenge, made an attack upon Johnson, in one of his numerous literary sallies. 1879 G. MERIVALE *Egoist* xiii. The sprightly sallies of the two won attention like a fencing match.

II. 7. A leaping movement. *Obs. exc. Naut.* (see quot. 1867) and dial.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* II. x. (Arb.) 98 As the Dorien because his falls, sallies, and compass he diuers from those of the Phirigen. 1718 STEELE *Fish-pool* 178 On every sally of the boat, the water in the Well must shift its place. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.* *Sally*, a sudden heave or set. 1887 DONALDSON *Jamieson's Dict.* Suppl. 20 *Sally*, a rush or dash; a swing from side to side, rocking; a continuous rising and falling, . . . the swinging or bounding motion of a ship at sea.

III. 8. a. *Arch.* A deviation from the alignment of a surface; a projection, prominence. b. *Carpentry* (see quot. 1842).

1665-6 Phil. Trans. I. 73 This Author did first conceive, that they were not shadows but some Sallies or Prominences in that Belt. 1739 LAUREL *Short Acc. Piers Weston* Bridge 69 The Sally, or Projection of a Cornish. 1759 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 292 Add to this the sally of the head, the weight of the forecastle [etc.]. 1842 GUTTER *Archit.* Gloss. *Sally*, a projection. 'The end of a piece of timber cut with an interior angle formed by two planes across the fibres. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* I. 396 The 'sally', or point given to the end of each part to resist lateral pressure. 1887 DONALDSON *Jamieson's Dict.* Suppl. . . . outjutting; applied projecting beyond the

Sully . . . g. Also 9 sallie. 1817.]

1. The first movement of a bell when 'set' for ringing; a 'handstroke', as distinguished from the reverse movement of 'backstroke'; also, the position of a bell when it is rung up to a 'set' position. ?Now local.

1668 F. STEWART *Tintinnologia* (1671) 54 Whole-pulls, is to Ring two Rounds in one change, so that every time you

. . . longer Cam-
panologia 26 The falling of the bells from a Seti-pull must gradually be done, by checking them only at Sally, until the low compass renders the Sally useless. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 462/2 The several ways of Ringing Bells. 1. Is the Under Sally, that is when the Bells are raised but Frame high, so as the Clapper strikes on both sides of the Bell. 2. Is the Iland Sally, when they are rung almost up, and one hand is put to the Rope to raise it. 1703 J. D. & C. M. *Campanologia Impr.* 11 The first Step . . . is to learn perfectly to set a Bell, . . . and to have it so much at his Command, as that he may be able to cut it down, either at hand (being the Sally) or back Stroke. *Ibid.* 13 He must likewise be careful, when he lie under Sally, (for so 'tis term'd) to keep his Bell at so constant a Pull, as not to pull harder one time than another. 1872 ELLACOMB *Ch. Bells* Devon 23 note. The half-wheel action is distinguished by the name of the dead-rope pull, there being no sally. *Ibid.* Bells of Ch. x. 551 It was at this time that the bells were altered from

the dead-rope pull to the sally. 1897 F. T. JANE *Lordship* vi. 66 The tuffin being worn, she hurt a man's hands a good deal on the sally, and had mainly to be rung on the back-stroke.

2. The woolly 'grip' for the hands near the lower end of a bell-rope, composed of tufts of wool woven into the rope.

1897 T. R. . . . 1869 TROVET *Change* will be the one on the rope. 1871 T. . . . woolen texture . . . glowed on the ropes.

3. Comb. sally beam (see quot. 1872); sally hole, a hole through which the bell-rope passes; sally-pin, -pulley, -wheel (see quotes).

1897 N. & C. . . . The 'sally-beam' is a beam passed to steady it. 1901 *ermis Bells* 5 *Sally-beams*, light wooden cross beams, with guide pieces attached through which the bell-rope pass. 1851 C. ROGERS ('Tom Treddlechoyle') *Bairnsie Foak's Ann.* (E. D. D.), He wor drawn up bit bell on . . . 1879 TROVET in C has been pulled c down to the near reach. 1901 H. E. BULWER *Gloss. Techn. Terms Bells* 4 *Sally-pin*, a reel inserted between the 'shrouds' over the hole, a hole through which the bell-rope passes; the 'fillet-hole' is placed near the top of the 'wheel'. *Ibid.* *Pulley*, a sheave of hard wood on the lower part of the frame which guides the rope to the wheel. In some localities it is called 'sally-pulley' . . . 'sally-wheel'.

† Sally, v. 1. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 *sallyyn*, 6 *sally*, 7 *sally*. [Irreg. ad. F. *sailier*: see *SAIL* v. 3]

1. *intr.* To leap, bound, dance.

1840 *Round Dance* 194 *Sally* . . . 1871 T. . . . sallyed so pleasantly before hym.

2. *trans.* Of a horse: To leap (a mare).

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxxvi. 300 They use to ring Mares, . . . to keep them from being sallied by Stoned Horses. Hence † *Sallying* vbl. sb., dancing.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 *Sallyenge*, *sallacio*.

Sally (sæ'li), v. 2. Forms: 6 *sallee*, *salle*, *sally*, 7-*sally*. [f. *SALLY* sb.], which first appears at the same time. The sense of the vb. may have been influenced by association with its ulterior source, F. *sailier*: see *SAIL* v. 3]

1. *intr.* Of a warlike force: To issue suddenly from a place of defence or retreat in order to make an attack; *spec.* of a besieged force, to make a sortie. Also to *sally* out.

1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 430 Duke Henry . . . hauinge lost . . . many of his men what tyme the Marques sallied out, and fought. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Brief Disc. War* 51 Hauing an easie entrie into the ditch, the defendants dare not sally. *Ibid.* 52 Alledging . . . that the defendants may the better sally out. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xxiv. 375 And now, all girt in armes; the Ports, set wide, They sallied forth. 1617 MONSON *Itin.* ii. 200 The happy repulse of the Spaniards sallying upon our Cannon. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chap. V.* iv. Wks. 1813 V. 367 Leyva, with his garrison, sallied out and attacked the rear of the French. 1771 W. HEATH in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 358 The enemy . . . sallied out. 1887 . . . hole

fig. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 114 Like a good Soldier, whilst his strength is full, he sallies upon the people's liberties.

2. Of a person or party of persons: To set out boldly, to go forth (from a place of abode); to set out on a journey or expedition. Const. *forth*, *off*, *out*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 38 Where gladsome Guyon sallied forth to land. 1664 EVERLY *Chalcegr.* 41 To return now into Italy from whence we first sallied. 1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 19 Feb. Where Sir Andrew Fountain dined too, who has just begun to sally out, and has shipt . . . his nurses back to the country. 1769 FOOTE *Lyr.* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 282 But let us sally forth to walk in good earnest. 1786 JEFFERSON *Il. rit.* (1859) II. 9 Vessels may enter and sally with every wind. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 52 These frontier settlers form parties . . . and prepare for a bee hunt. Having provided themselves with a wagon . . .

speech. *Obs.*

1660 *Trial Reg.* 51 And we have, with a great deal of Patience, suffered you to sally out. *Ibid.* 55 My Lords, this ought not to come from the Bar to the Bench; if you sally out thus about your Conscience. 1661 *Boys's Style of Script.* (1693) 58 Sometimes the Prophets, in the midst of the Mention of particular Nations, Sally out into Pathetical Exclamations relating to the Messias.

3. Of things: To issue forth; *esp.* to issue suddenly, break out, burst or leap forth.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 237 A little Mountain, whence there sallies a stream of water that turns three Mills. 1670 COTTON *Esperou Ded.* It may very well . . .

it is not at all likely that the soul sallies out of the body. 1791 COWER *Itin* xi. 326 While yet his warm blood sallied from the wound. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Martin* I, When the God's will sallies free.

Hence *Sallying* vbl. sb. (also attrib.) and *sally*, a. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 401 b, To leave behynde my backe no fortified place, out of the whiche any force or saleinge out is to be feared. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Brief Disc. War* 53 The sallying of the assaged. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 473 Delicious. As to the bunted hart the sallying spring. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxvi. III. 424 A sallying party for marauding inroads. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iii, I found our sallying party.

Sally (sæ'li), v. 3 [f. *SALLY* sb. 2] *trans.* To bring (a bell) to the position of 'sally'.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* II. 250 Hark! now again the Chorus fills. As Bells Sally'd awhile at once their Peal renew.

Sallyer, variant of **SALER** Obs.

Sally Lunn (sæ'li lʊn). [See quot. 1827.] A kind of tea-cake (see quot. 1892).

1758 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVIII. II. 931/2 A certain sort of hot rolls, now, or not long ago, in vogue at Bath, were gratefully and emphatically styled 'Sally Lunn'. 1824 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) I. 259 Robinson gives me coffee and Sally Lunn. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1561 The bun . . . called the Sally Lunn, originated with a young woman of that name in Bath, about thirty years ago. She first cried them . . . Dalmer, a respectable baker and musician, noticed her, bought her business, and made a song . . . in behalf of Sally Lunn. 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* iv, It's a sort of night that's meant for muffins. Likewise crumpets. Also Sally Lunn. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiii, A meal of green tea, scandal, hot Sally-Lunn Cakes, and a little novel-reading. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) II. 361/1 *Sally Lunn*.—These are sweet light teacakes. Sally Lunn should be cut open, well buttered, and served very hot.

b. *Sally Lunn pudding*, a kind of pudding made with a Sally Lunn cake.

1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) 361/2.

Sally-man, **Sally rover**: see **SALLEE-MAN**.

Sallyport. [f. *SALLY* sb. 1 + *PORT* sb. 3]

1. *Fortif.* An opening in a fortified place for the passage of troops when making a sally; sometimes used for 'postern'. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. ccxii, See lyes the Worme, safe in her treeble hedge And eats the Purple Garden, ere wee find Her Sally-Ports. 1651 CLEVELAND *Pembs* 3 My slippery soul had quit the fort, But that she stoop the Sally-port. 1688 J. S. *Fortification* 69 Little Ports are made in the middle of the Courtains, called Sally-Ports. 1694 COCKER *Douglas-Denier* iv, Were you provided for an Escape? Hold, Madam, you have no more holes to your Burrough, I'll stand between you and this Sally-Port. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4008/2 The rest made their Escape out of a Sally-Port. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Sally-ports*, or postern-gates, are those underground passages, which lead from the inner to the outward works. 1819 SCOTT *Levanoe* xxx, In the outwork was a sallyport corresponding to the postern of the castle. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1892) 261 The Sallyports are openings cut in the glacis . . . They are used in making sallies from the covered way.

attrib. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Desp.* (1837) I. 36 Tippoo Sultan's body was discovered in the sallyport gateway.

2. (See quot. 1867.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Sally-port*, in a fire ship, is a great opening in her side . . . for the men to escape by, when they have . . . fired their train. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1760) sv. *Fire-ship*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Sally-port*, a large port on each side of a fire-ship, out of which the crew and crew make their escape into the boats. Also, the entering port of a three-decker.

3. A landing-place at Portsmouth set apart for the use of men-of-war's boats (Adm. Smyth).

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* iv, The porter wheeled my chest down to the Sally Port. 1835 — *Milish. Exy* xi, After which hour the sally-port is only opened by special permission.

Salm, obs. form of **PSALM**.

Salmagundi (sælmægʊndi). Forms: 7-8 *salmagondi*, 8 *salamogundy*, (sallad-magundy, Solomon Gundy, salmi-, salmogundy, salmagunda), 8-9 *salmagundy*, 7- *salmagundi*. [a. F. *salmigondis* (in the 16th c. *salmigundin*, *salmigondin*), of obscure origin.]

1. *Cookery*. A dish composed of chopped meat, anchovies, eggs, onions with oil and condiments.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Salmagundi* (Ital.) a dish of meat made of cold Turkey and other ingredients. 1709 W. KING *Cookery* ix, Delighting in hodge-podge, gallimaufries, forced meats, jussels, and salmagundies. 1710 P. LARZ *Royal Cookery* 118 To make Sallad-Magundy. 1751 SWOLETT *Per. Pic.* I. xxxviii. 287 A barrel of excellent herrings for salmagundy, which he knew to be his favourite dish. 1764 ELIZ. MONOD *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 103 To make Solomon Gundy to eat in Lent. 1892 *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* (ed. Garrett), *Salmagundi*.

attrib. 1892 *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* (ed. Garrett), *Salmagundi* *Salm*.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*
 1761 T. T. T. *Twining in Recreat. & Stud.* (1822) 13 After all this salmagundi of quotation, can you bear another slice of Aristotle? 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 340 By your account, I must be an absolute olio, a per-

feet salamongundy of charms. 1777 *COLMAN Prose on Sea, Ocean*, (1787) III. 218 Unbuttoned cits. Throw down fish, flesh, fowl, pastry, custard, jelly, And make a Salmagundi of their belly. 1781 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Cress Ossory* 2 Jan. A salmagundi of black and blue, and red and purple, and white. 1797 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 316 His mind was a sort of salmagundi. 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 34 A kind of Salmagundi of law, literature, joke, and blunder. 1887 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Elizab. Lit.* (1894) 274 *The Devil's Law Case*, despite fine passages, [is] a mere 'salmagundi'. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 26 May 539/2 The House of Commons, was chiefly busy with the Estimates, on which the usual Salmagundi of subjects was served up.

Salme, -ede, nbs. forms of PSALM, PSALMODY.

Salmi (sæ'lmī). Also 8 salmy. [a. *F. salmi*, according in Hatz.-Darm. shneren from *salmigondis*; see SALMAGUNDI. Cf., however, SALOMENE.] 'A ragout of partly roasted game, stewed with sauce, wine, bread, and condiments' (Garrett's *Encycl. Cookery* 1892).

1759 W. VERRILL *Cookery* (1804) *Salmi de la Truie* Salmi of woodcocks. 1824 B. consomme, the purée. 1847 *DISSAULT Tanière* II. xv. Tancré was going to give them a fish dinner, cutlets of salmon, salmis of carp. 1897 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* (1898) 150 Salmi of wild duck [India].

attrib. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) s.v. *Sauces*, Salmi Sauce.

Salmiak (sæ'lmīak). *Min.* Also 8 sœlmīak. [a. *G. salmiak*, contraction of *L. sal ammoniacum*.] Native sal-ammoniac.

1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 198 Large lumps of sulphur and salmiak. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 384, art. *Mineralogy*, Salmiak. A sublimate on active volcanoes.

Salmody, nbs. form of PSALMODY.

Salmon (sæl'mon), sb. and a. Forms: 4-5 samnun, -owz(e), (5 samoon, samwn, sawmon, sawmun), 4-6 samon, 7 sammon, 8 Se. sawmont, 9 Sc. saumon; 4 salmond, 4-7 Sc. salmond(e), 5 salmone, (6 saulmn, salmont, 7 salmnn), 4- salmon. [a. *AF. saumon, saumon, saumon* (OF. and mnd. *F. saumon*): *L. salmōn-em, salmo* (Pliny); the spelling with *i* from the Latin form.

Cf. *Pr. salmo*, *Sp. salmon*, *Pg. salmão*, *It. salmone, sermone*. The Latin word is prob. a derivative of the root of *salire* to leap.]

1. A large fish belonging to the genus *Salmo*, family *Salmonidae*, esp. *Salmo salar*, comprising the largest fish of this family, which when mature are characterized by having red flesh, and a silvery skin marked with large black and red spots; highly prized as an article of food.

In mod. use the collective sing. takes the place of the pl.; *salmons* being used only in scientific language to denote different species, or, rarely, individual specimens.

13. *K. Allen* 5446 (Laud MS) And of perches, & 3515 *French* *French* salmon and perches. 13. *Coer de L.* 3515 *French* *French* salmon and perches. 13. *Bartholomew* *Revue*

Pilgr. 15365 Sweeter than samoun. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 823 Sewes on fishe dayes. The balye of fe fresche samon. 1515 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 67 Of my ferme of my fyshynges in Yarrow I give her ij salmons yerely. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. (S.T.S.) 200 They saw the Scottis eit rare Salmonte, new drawn out of the flude. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 156 She that in wisdom neuer was so fraile, To change the Cods-head for the Salmons talle. 1655 *WALTON Angler* i. vii. (1661) 134 The Salmon is accounted the King of fresh-water-Fish. 1787 *BURNS Tam Samson's Elegy* vi. Now safe the stately Sawmont sail. 1819 *SCOTT Lett. to Dk. Buccleuch* 15 Apr. in *Lockhart*, Where I lie, as my old grievie Tom Purdie said last night, 'like a hauledd salmon'. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* viii. 'It wasn't the wine,' murmured Mr. Snodgrass, in a broken voice. 'It was the salmon'. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 66 Male salmons have been observed fighting all day long. 1882 *DAY Brit. Fishes* I. Introd. 71 The so-termed land-locked salmon... might prove invaluable to upper riparian proprietors. *Ibid.* II. 87 The 'blue poll' and 'blue cock' of the Fowey in Cornwall, are sold in

the Landlocked Salmon or the Schoodic Salmon. *Ibid.* 225/4 A salmon newly arrived in fresh water from the sea is called a clean salmon, on account of its bright, well-fed appearance.

b. Applied to fishes belonging to other genera of the same family; esp., a fish of any of the species of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, called the *Pacific salmon*.

1884 *GOODE, etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 468 According to the latest system... the first [group] for which the name *Salmo* is retained includes the Atlantic Salmon, and the black-spotted species of the west [etc.]. In this same group are included the Quinnet, or California Salmon, and its allies... These have been placed in the genus *Oncorhynchus*. 1888 *Amer. Fishes* 480 The Pacific Salmon... The Eng-lish name 'salmon' is derived from the *gorsbuscha* gene-

en the 'Dog Sal-mon'. *Ibid.* 482 The Blue-back is the most graceful of the Salmons. 1888 W. S. CAINE *Round the World* vii. 122 The Pacific salmon takes no bait or fly in fresh water, but may be taken readily in salt water.

c. Applied to fishes resembling a salmon, but

not belonging to the *Salmonidae*. (a) In U.S., the SQUETEAGUE; also the *pike-perch* (see PIKE sb.4 3). (b) In Australia and New Zealand, *Arripis* (sb.6).

1798 D. COLLINS *Acc. N. S. Wales* I. 136 A fish, named by us, from its shape only, the salmon. 1880 *GIJSTER Fishes* 393 *Arripis salar*, South Australia. Three species are known, from the coasts of Southern Australia and New Zealand. They are named by the colonists Salmon or Trout. 1884 *Century Mag.* Apr. 908/1 The pike-perch becomes a 'salmon' in the Susquehanna, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. 1884 *GOODE, etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 365 [The Spotted Squeteague] is usually known on the Southern coast as the 'Salmon' or 'Spotted Trout'.

† d. Phrase. To seek for a salmon's nest. (Cf. MARE'S NEST.) Obs.

1839 *Hay any Work* 30 Where hast it bene, why man, cha bin a seeking for a Samons nest.

2. The name of a kind of potato with red 'flesh'. 1845 *Morn. Chron.* 22 Nov. 5/2 The salmons are considered a good potato for the chalky soil; they are what in some parts are called red kidneys. *Ibid.* 5/3 Salmon potatoes.

3. Short for salmon colour (see c.4).

1892 *Card. Chron.* 27 Aug. 2458 Hollyhocks, ranging in colour from pure white through yellows to salmons, pinks [etc.]. 1892 *EWING LAWLESS Grania* I. 87 The horizon was tinged with faint salmon.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *salmon farm, fishery, hatchery, heck* (HECK sb.1 2), *hutch* (HUTCH sb. 3 a), *kettle* (KETTLE 2 a), *leister*, † *limber-pie*, † *pie*, *rawon* (Sc.), *river*, *roe*, *spear*, *stream*; in names applied (chiefly locally) to a young salmon indicating the different stages of its growth, as *salmon-fry*, *mort* (sb.3), *peal* (sb.2), *pink*, *smelt*, *sprint*; in the names of appliances used in angling for salmon, as *salmon bait*, *fly*, *line*, *reel*, *rod*, *tackle*, *winch*. Also *salmon-like* adj.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 'Salmon baits. 1868 *PEARO Water-farm*. I. 20 The construction of a 'Salmon-farm. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* II. 537/1 A gentleman who resides at Berwick, near the great 'salmon-fishery. 1888 W. S. CAINE *Round the World* vii. 121 A fresh development of the salmon fishery has sprung up. 1794-6 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Fishing-fly*, 'Salmon Flies. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. ii. 341 'Salmon-fry are taken with a fine Hair-line. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 224/2 note. The first important series of experiments... was made at the salmon-hatchery of Stormfield. 1858 *Law Rep.* Q. B. Div. III. 269 In this stream... the said 'salmon-hatch or hatches are situated. 1773 J. S. EP. to R. FERGUSON 48 I see tak ye up Tweed's bonny side... And shaw you there the fisher's pride, A 'salmon kettle, a 1625

longing like ins *Bk. St. LEISTER*. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iv. 52 In the hall hung... salmon-listers, whips [etc.]. 1665 R. MAY *Accomplish Cook* (ed. 2) Index, 'Salmon lumbar pie. 1893 J. WATSON *Confess. Poacher* 168 There were go trout, 37 'salmon-mort, and a salmon. 1833-4 'Salmon peal [see PEAL sb.1]. 1661 *RADISHA Cookery Dissected* 122 To bake a 'Salmon Pie to be eaten hot. 1747 in Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 115. 1805 J. DUNCAN *Agrie. Heres.* 16 The spawn... are in some parts termed salmon-fry or salmon-pinks. 1841 T. SOUTH *Fly Fisher's Handb.* II. 34 'Salmon Reel Lines. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 'Salmon Reels. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Salmon*. The richest 'salmon river in France. 1841 T. SOUTH *Fly Fisher's Handb.* III. 40 The 'salmon-rod should consist of

let. vi. The water being run, he could do help bait made of 'salmon row salted and preserved. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 265 The only things I recollectly bar... are salmon-roe and wasp-grub. 1790 J. CHETWYND *Angler's Vade Mecum* (ed. 3) 120 'Salmon Smelts. 1551 'Salmon spear [see LEISTER]. 1802 *CANBY Cornwall* 31 An instrument somewhat like the Salmon-spear. 1799 *GROSE Proving. Gloss. Suppl.* 'Salmon-spring, a young salmon. North. 1847 T. T. STODOLSKY *Angler's Companion*, v. 234 Let the angler take his place at the head of the cast or 'salmon stream. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 'Salmon Winches.

b. subjective, as *salmon-breeding, fisher, -rearing, spearer, spearing*; instrumental, as *salmon-haunted* adj.

1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 447/2 'Salmon-breeding ponds. a 1698 MARVELL *Poems*, *Appleton Ho.* And now the 'salmon-fishers moist their leathern boats begin to hoist. 1890 F. F. WILSON *Ch. Landis* 33 The silvery and 'salmon-haunted Tweed. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* (1886) XXI. 226/2 'Salmon-rearing establishments. 1899 *Daily News* 29 June 6/3 The fly-fishers and 'salmon spears. 1879 *DOWSON Southey* vi. 144 The guests went 'salmon-spearing on the Tweed.

c. Special combinations: † *salmon bellows*. ? the sound nr air bladder of a salmon; salmon belly (U.S.), the belly of a salmon prepared for food by pickling; salmon berry (U.S.), a name for certain species of *Rubus*, esp. *R. Nutkanus* the white flowering raspberry; salmon cast (see CAST sb. 5 b, c); salmon cable, a boat used in salmon fishing; salmon-culture (see quots.); salmon fishing, (a) the catching of salmon; (b) a place where salmon may be caught; a salmon-fishery; salmon flounder (see quot.); salmon killer (U.S.), a stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, destructive to salmon fry and spawn (Cent. Dict. 1891); salmon ladder, a fish ladder for salmon; also, transf. 'a contrivance used in the chemical treatment of sewage' (Cent. Dict.); salmon leap,

see LEAP sb. 2 b; salmon louse, 'a parasitic crustacean, *Caligus piscinus*, which adheres to the gills of salmon' (Cent. Dict.); salmon pass = salmon ladder; salmon pipe, 'an engine to catch Salmon' (Cnwell *Interpr.* 1677); salmon-pit, pool (see quots.); salmon-scurf, a dial. name for the salmon trout; salmon stair = salmon ladder; salmon steak, a fried slice of salmon; salmon-tithe, a tithe payable in salmon; salmon twine, linen or cotton twine used in the manufacture of salmon-nets (Cent. Dict.); salmon weir, a weir for the taking of salmon (*Ibid.*).

c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 719 Musclade or menows, with 1c 'Samoun bellows. 1883 *GOODE Fish. Industr. U.S.* (Fish. Exhib. Lit. 1884 V.) 32 Pickled 'salmon-belly is a favourite delicacy of the nation. 1859 *Pat. U.S. Comm.* sioner.

1885 *salmon-casts*. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 Salmon Casts, plaisted gut [etc.]. 1787 *BURNS Auld Farmer's Salut. Mare* vii. Tho' now ye dow bot hoyte and hoble, An' wintle like a 'samoun-belly. 1842 D. R. HAY *Novel. Colours* (1846) 42 'Salmon colour is the name usually given to such

fishing upon the water of Connan. 1607 *NORON Surv. Dial.* 67 The like of a Salmon fishing, wherein the Lord lost two parts in three. 1808 *FORSYTH Beauties Scott. V.*

1815 *Fleets*, Flounder, vulgarly called Fresh-water Fleck, 'Salmon Flounder. 1867 *Land. Rev.* 22 June 666/1 One great obstacle to the erection of 'Salmon-ladders. 1837 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 360 Also in Irland hech bre 'samoun lepes. c1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 236 The Salmon leap

Salmon. 1787 *Surv. Kirtlen-in Lindsey in N. W. Line. Gloss.* (1877). There are particular places in the river (Trent) to which the Salmon resort that are called 'Salmon Pits. 1866 *Mass. Rep.* 32 (Cent. Dict. s.v. *Pool*) 'Salmon-pools, eddies where the salmon collect. 1846 *BROCKETT N. C. W. Ids.* (ed. 3), *Scurf*, or 'Salmon-scurf, salmon trout. Tees, Wear, &c. 1875 *KINCIRT Dict. Mech.* 'Salmon-stair. 1902 *BUCHAN Watcher by Threshold* 6, I had breakfasted... on eggs and 'salmon-steaks. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxx. He hath had frequent disputes with them about the 'salmon-tithe.

B. adj. [The sb. used attrib.: cf. A.3.] Of the colour of the flesh of salmon; a kind of orange-pink. Also Comb., as *salmon-pink, -red, -rose*. 1786 *ANDERCRONE Gard. Assist.* 234 Radishes... both of the common short top and salmon kinds. [Cf. quot. 1824 s.v. SALMON-COLOURED.] 1876 MISS BRADON *J. Haggard's Dau.* xi. A room painted white and salmon. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 223/3 Large blossoms... of a beautiful, deep, salmon-pink colour. *Ibid.* 29 Apr. 290/3 Carnations... Conqueror, salmon-rose. 1885 *BLACK White Heather* iii. Just over them was a line of gleaming salmon-red. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 558 The patches in such parts may then assume a salmon tinge. *Ibid.* 573 The colour of the base has more of a salmon hue when fresh. 1901 *F. Black's Illustr. Carp. & Build. Home Handicr.* 38 A good salmon tint is produced by adding to the dissolved whiting a little of the same [venetian] red.

† **Salmon**, sb.2 *Cent. Obs.* Also 6-8 salomon, 7 saloman, 8-9 salammn, 8 salnmn. [Of obscure origin: cf. SAM sb.] In nahts or asseverations, as *By (the) salmon, so help ye salmon*.

(1567) may be correct; it is subsequent writers quoted

Spittel Hous 1050 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 69 Cyarum by salmon and thou shalt pek my jere. 1567 *HARNAN Caveat* 83 Salomon, a alter or inasse. 1511 *MIDDLETON & DENKER Rearing Girdle* v. i. K 4 My doxy I have, by the Salomon a doxy, that carries a kitchen mort in her slat at her backe. 1641 *BROME Jon. Crew* II. (1659) F 4 b. By Salmon, I think my Mort is 'in drink. c1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Cren. Salmon*, c. the Beggars Sacrament or Oath. *Solomon*, c. the Mass. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xxxiv. She swore by the salmon. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Reckoned* III. v. You must repeat the 'Salmon', or oath of our creed. *Ibid.*, So may help me, Salmon!

Salmon, variant of SAMMEN dial.

Salmon-coloured, a. = SALMON a. 1776-65 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 170 Gills salmon-coloured. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 361, I have... sported a pair of salmon-coloured small-clothes. 1824 *LOUDON Encycl. Gard.* § 2756 Radishes... Long roots. Scarlet, or salmon-colored, and its subvarieties. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xviii. Salmon-colored worsted drawers.

Salmonet (sæl'monēt). Also 6 samnactt. [f. SALMON sb.1 + -ET.] A samlet.

1576 in J. Noake *Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 62 That noe maner of persons... use ne occupy anie manner of takinge of trowte or trowse salmon or salmonets within the said streame. 1800 *LAOY HUNTER in Tral. Sir M. H.* (1894) 154 A John Dory and some Salmonets. 1850 in *Ogilvie*.

Salmonic (sæl'mpnik), a. *Chem.* [f. SALMON sb.1 + -IC.] A salmet.

1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.*, *Salmonic acid*, a reddish fatty acid, existing, according to Frémy and Valenciennes... in the reddish muscles of various species of salmon.

Salmonid (sæl'monid), rare. Also -ide. [ad. mod. *L. Salmonidæ* pl., f. *L. salmōn* - SALMON sb.1: see -ID.] A fish of the family *Salmonidae*.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1866) 329 The creature...looking...more like a spiritual polliwog than a...
1868 *Acclim. Salmonidae at migratory salmonids in their May 7/3 Highly satisfactory results have attended salmonide culture this season.*

Salmoniform (sæl'mōnifŏrm), *a.* [*f.* SALMON sb.1 + -(I)FORM.] = SALMONOID.

1891 in *Century Dict.* (citing Huxley).

Salmonize (sæl'mōnīz), *v.* [*f.* SALMON sb.1 + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (a river) fit for salmon.
1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 293 Much is talked about 'salmonising' the Thames.

Salmonoid (sæl'mōnoid), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* SALMON sb.1 + -OID.] *A. adj.* Of or belonging to the family Salmonidae; resembling a fish of this family.

1850 in *Ogilvie*. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1918. 279/2 Salmonoid fishes. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May Suppl. An extensive collection of salmonidae and salmonoid fishes.

B. sb. A fish of the family Salmonidae.

1842 in *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc. 1857 (title) Reports on the Natural History and Habits of Salmonoids in the Tweed. 1893 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 23 Mar. 175 There is one little peculiarity common to all the salmonoids—the graylings and gwyniads as well as the trout and char.

† **Salmonsews.** *Obs.* —° [*ad.* AF. *salmonceux* pl. (1389–90 *Act 13 Ric. II.* st. c. 19), dim. of *salmon*. Cf. HERONSEW.] *Salmon-fry.*

1607 *COWEL Interpr.* *Salmon seuse* seemeth to be the young fry of Salmon. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Salmon-trout.

1. A fish of the species *Salmo trutta*, resembling the salmon, found in rivers of northern Europe.

1421 *Rolls of Parli. IV.* 132/1 Frie de Samon-Trought. 1540 *Ritland MSS.* (1905) IV. 302 A great salmon trout. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 155 *Trutta Salmoneta*... a Salmon-Trout. 1756–7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 17 There is also a kind of salmon-trouts called Gangfische. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 67/1 Jim, the black cook boy, caught a twenty-pound salmon-trout with bait.

2. In U. S. and N. S. W. applied to other fishes (see *quots.*).

1882 J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. W.* 35 *Arripis salar*, is in the adult state the salmon of the Australian...

head—*Salmo gairdneri*. Adige individuals are often called 'Salmon Trout'.

† **Sal-nitre.** *Obs.* [*ad.* med. L. *sal nitri* 'salt of nitre': see SAL and NITRE. Cf. It. *salnitro*, Fr. *salnitre*; also Sp., Pg. *salitre* (whence SALITRE), G. *salnitre*, *salitir*.] *Saltpetre.*

1416 in *Essay Rev.* (1907) XVI. 139 *Sal nitre*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny II.* 420. It may not put off the treatise concerning the nature of Salnitre, approaching so near as it doth to the nature of salt. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* n. cxlv. 447 Adde to it of Sal-nitre an ounce. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* I. 320 Subliming it with Sal Nitre.

Hence † **Sal-nitral a.**, of the nature of saltpetre. 1683 *TAYLOR Way to Health* vi. (1697) 104 Until the Sun and Celestial Influences have endu'd it [i.e. earth] with a Salnitral Virtue.

Salod, var. pa. t. of SALUE *v. Obs.*

Salol (sæl'ŏl). *Chem.* [*f.* SAL(ICYL) + -OL.] A white, crystalline, aromatic powder, prepared from salicylic and carbolic acids, used as an antipyretic and antiseptic. Also in *Comb.*

1837 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 260/1 Salol is said to have a most powerful effect in cases of rheumatism. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 129 Salol-coated permanganate pills.

† **Salomene.** *Obs.* Also 5 *salome*, -mere. [Of obscure origin: cf. It. *SALAME*; also F. *salinis* (see SALMI), which agrees closely in sense.] (See *quot.*)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 *Salomene*. Take gode Wyne, an. powder, & Bredye-ground, an sugre...; þan take Trowys, Rochys, Perchys, oþer Carpyss, an. roste hem...; þan hewe hem in gobettys... fry hem in oyle a lyl, þen caste in þe brewer... take Maces, Clowes [etc.], an cast a-boue, & serve forth. *Ibid.* 33 Capoun in Salome. *Ibid.* 35 Soupes of Salomere.

Salometer (sæl'mōmītr). [*f.* L. *sal* salt or *sal-um* brine + -(O)METER.] = SALINOMETER.
1850 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ii. § 102 The salometer confirms it.

Salomonic (sæl'mōnik), *a.* [*f.* L. *Salomōn* Solomon. Cf. SOLOMONIC.] Of or pertaining to Solomon. So *Salomonian a.*

1873 *Speaker's Comment. Bible* IV. 667/2 Those who have denied its Salomonic authorship. *Ibid.* 75/1 The description of the Divine Wisdom, Proverbs viii, in which the Salomonic theory culminated. 1883 W. R. S. *Surv. Old Test. Jewish Ch.* v. 122 The collection of Salomonic proverbs formed by the scholars in the service of King Hezekiah. *Ibid.* 403.

† **Salon** (salon). Also 8 *sallon*. [Fr.: see SALOON.]

1. A large and lofty apartment serving as one of the principal reception rooms in a palace or other great house. B. A room, more or less elegantly furnished, used for the reception of guests; a drawing-room.

Now only with reference to France or other continental countries. Cf. SALOON 1.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 52 Great Halls or Salons for Feasting. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 523 It [the palace of the Barberini in Rome] hath many noble chambers and salons. a 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1723) II. 276, I rise... about seven a-clock... to walk in the garden; or, if rainy, in a *Salon* filled with pictures. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Salon*, or Saloon, a very lofty, spacious Hall, vaulted at Top, and sometimes comprehending two Stories, or Ranges, of Windows... Em...

usually received in 22 Aug. I have eating-room and salon are to be stucco, with pictures. 1834 H. GREVILLE *Diary* 23 Oct., Finding Barras had not come home he established himself with a book in the salon until he should return. 1881 Q. Rev. Oct. 503 The principal salon had a dome, which, turning day and night imitated the movements of the terrestrial bodies.

2. *spec.* The reception-room of a Parisian lady of fashion; hence, a reunion of notabilities at the house of such a lady; also, a similar gathering in other capitals.

1810 F. JEFFREY in *Edin. Rev.* XV. 485 When she [Mlle. de Lespinasse] is visibly within a few weeks of her end... she still has her salon filled twice a day with company. 1853 C. C. FELTON in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) II. 253 There is not a *salon* in Paris which is not proud to welcome him. 1888 *Bryce Amer. Comm.* III. cv. 508 One hears of attempts made to establish political 'salons' in Washington. 1888 Mrs. H. WARR *R. Elmore* xvii. 225 Famous in London society for her relationship, her audacity, and the *salon* which... she managed to collect round her.

3. *The Salon*: the annual exhibition at Paris of painting, sculpture, etc. by living artists.

Originally held in one of the 'salons' of the Louvre. 1875 T. G. APPLETON in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) III. 252 The *Salon* is open. 1908 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 191/2 He received a medal at the Salon of 1864... two of his pictures were in this year's Salon.

Saloon (sālŏn). Also 8 *salloun*. [*a.* F. *salon* (= Sp. *salon*, Pg. *salão*), *ad.* It. *salone*, *augn.* of *sala* hall: see SALE 2.]

1. = SALON 1 a. b. = SALON 1 b. Now U. S. 1728 [see SALON]. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 332 What Mr. Lovelace saw of the house (which was the salon and two parlours) was perfectly elegant. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. cxlii. 427 They were then lining the grand saloon with silesia marble. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* 19 July, Ditchley... is a good house, well furnished, has good portraits, a wretched saloon [etc.]. 1784 *COWPER Task* t. 414 Strange! there should be found, Who, self-imprison'd in their proud saloons, Renounce the odours of the open field. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 215 The *saloon* of the emperor entering the grand saloon is inconvertible... The company consisted of nearly two thousand persons. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 138 Saloons are frequently raised the whole height of the building. 1828 J. F. COOPER *Notions of Amer. L.* 261 A young American... is just as happy in the saloon, as she was a few years before in the nursery. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 365 *Saloon* signifies, in its stricter architectural meaning, a room... not only the principal room as to spaciousness, but loftiness also... or

altogether in the saloon, as she was of too humble a grade to mix with gentry and nobility. 1860 *MARSH Eng. Lang.* xlii. 291 In all grades of society, from the wigwag to the saloon, writers 1 1907 Co. forms p. entrance hall, the two form one large room.

2 = SALON 2. Now rare. 1810 F. JEFFREY in *Edin. Rev.* XV. 451 It is to this... that the French are indebted for the superiority of their polite assemblies. Their saloons are better filled than ours. 1820 *SHELLEY Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1850 IV. 163, I find saloons and compliments too great bores. 1838 *EMERSON Addr., Lit. Ethier* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214 How mean to go hazing, a gaudy butterfly, in fashionable or political saloons. 1881 *STANLEY Chr. Institut.* (1882) 297 Materials of conversation at the dinner tables of London or the saloons of Paris.

3. A large apartment or hall, esp. in a hotel or other place of public resort, adapted for assemblies, entertainments, exhibitions, etc.; also, rarely, any unusually large apartment. 1747 *General Advertiser* 12 May, Mr. Rose and others will play in the Great Room, and in the Saloon in the Gardens. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 126 In digging near the Latinate, two subterranean saloons have also been discovered, in which were found four tombs. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxvi. The great pump-room is a spacious saloon, ornamented with Corinthian columns. 1872 *Note-bks.* (1872) I

4. A large cabin in a passenger-boat for the common use of passengers in general or for those paying first-class fares. 1842 *DICKENS in Foster Life* (1873) I. 271 One man lost fourteen pounds at vintage in the saloon yesterday. 1883 W. S. CAINE *Round the World* x. 147 The saloon accommodates just sixteen persons to a table. 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Sliprails* 112, I should have gone over steeage with nothing... and come back saloon with a pile.

b. In full *saloon car* or *carriage*: A railway carriage without compartments, furnished more or less luxuriously as a drawing-room or for a specific purpose, as *dining, sleeping saloon*. Also (U.S.) 'the main room of a compartment-car or a small sub-division of a sleeping-car' (*Funk's Standard Dict.*).

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1884 N. V. *Harold* 27 Oct. 6/3 [Two men] demanded drinks in the saloon of... Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. 1888 W. S. CAINE *Round the World* vii. 106 Here [at Rogers Pass, Canada] is a collection of wooden shanties, used as liquor-saloons, music and dancing-houses. 1892 J. RALPH in *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 716/2 The fee for a permit to maintain a saloon or hotel bar in cities of more than 100,000 population is \$1000. 1893 *LELAND Mem.* I. 282 A rather first-class saloon, bar, and restaurant on Broadway.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *saloon-bar, licence, passengers, steward*, etc.; b. special comb., as *saloon car, carriage* (see 4 b); *saloon deck*, a deck for the use of saloon passengers; *saloon-keeper U. S.*, one who keeps a drinking saloon; *saloon pistol, rifle*, light firearms for firing at short range; *saloon smasher U. S. slang*, one who practises or advocates the practice of the wrecking of drinking saloons as a protest against the liquor traffic; so also

1888 W. S. CAINE *Round th* presents the usual aspect. 1899 G. CASPIELL *Black & White* 242 The publicans, or 'saloon-keepers, as they are called in America. 1892 J. RALPH in *Harper's Mag.* viii. 625

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tea, flavoured with mill; and hence is sold under the name of salop. 1851 MA. ... of tea and coffee. ... went? years ago, salop ... from stalls. 1882 BRESANT *All Sorts* xviii. Those now forgotten delicacies, salop and tansy pudding.

b. attrib., as *salop-house*, *man*, *-stall*, etc.
1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) t. The Salop-man in Fleet-Street shuts up his Gossiping Coffee-House. 1797 'G. GAMBRIO' *Ann. Horsem.* xvii. (1809) 136 He knock'd down and went over Alice Turner, the Salop Woman. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 8/2 The salop-stalls were superseded by the modern coffee-stalls. 1873 THORNHURST *Old & New Lond.* i. 69 A 'salop-house', where the poor purchased a beverage made out of sassafras chips. 1889 N. & Q. 7th Ser. VII. 35 William the last twenty years salop vendors might have been seen plying their trade in the streets of London.

3. *Salop bush* (see quot.).
1884 MILLER *Plant-in.*, Salop-bush, of Australia, *Rhagodia hastata*.

Hence *Salopian* a., *nonce-wid*.
1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Praise Chinney*, Mr. Read, who hath time out of mind kept open a shop...for the vending of this 'wholesome and pleasant beverage'...the only Salopian house.

Salophen (sæl'ofen). Chem. [f. SAL (ICYLIC) + -o + PHEN (OL).] A derivative of salicylic acid (Syn. *Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1899 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 474 Such drugs as salicylate of sodium, salicin, salol, salophen and salipyrin.

Salopian (sæl'opi-an), a. and sb. [f. *Salop*, a name of Shropshire (evolved from *Shloppesherie*, an AF. corruption of OE. *Scrobbesbyrig*, Shrewsbury, the county town) + -IAN.] a. adj. Of or belonging to Shropshire.

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* iii. ii, Thou Peerless Princess of Salopian Plains. c. 1814 *SOUTHERN AFFAIR* *Arroyo Molinos* 38 Salopian vales. 1836 T. L. K. OLIPHANT *New English* i. i. 9 A Salopian bard.

b. sb. A native or inhabitant of Shropshire.

1700 CONGREVE *War of World* iv. ii, Ay, ay, come, will you March my Salopian? 1806 T. L. K. OLIPHANT *New English* i. i. 6 William de Shroham...uses like the Salopians.

Salow (s): see *SALLOW* sb. and a., *SALUE* v.

Salp (sælp). Zool. Also *salpe*. [a. F. *salpe*, ad. mod. L. *salpa*.] = *SALPA* 2.

1825 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. vii. 222 The Salpes or bryozoa, as the French call them -phosphoric animals - so transparent - seen. 1850 or tunicated.

1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 510 The chains remain within the body-wall of the solitary salpe.

|| **Salpa** 1. Obs. [L. *salpa*, ad. Gr. *σάλπη*. Cf. F. *saupé*.] Some kind of salt-water fish used by the ancients as stockfish.

c. 1520 ANREW *Noble Lyfe* lxxix. In *Babes Bk.* Salpa is a fowle fische and lyttel set by. 1555 *Erasm Decades* 269 Dried fysshe as sole, maydens, playces, salpas, stockfishes, and such other. 1624 MINDELTON *Game at Chess* v. iii. The *Salpa* from Ebusus (in ed. 1. MSS. Eleusis); or the *Pelanus* (which some call Sommer Whiting). 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Salpa*, the Goldfin; a sort of Fish.

|| **Salpa** 2 (sæl'pā). Zool. Pl. salpæ; also *salpas*. [mod. L. *salpa* (Forskål a 1763); prob. an application of class. L. *salpa* (see prec.), but the reason for the selection of this word does not appear.] A genus of tunicates, the sole representative of the family *Salpidae*; also, a tunicate of this genus.

1854 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* i. i. 27 The genus *dagysa*, belongs to the salpas (bryophores of Bruguière). 1854 A. ADAMS *Man. Nat. Hist.* 236 Those curious double gelatinous animals the *Salpa*, which resemble two little glassy bells, one fixed to the inside of the other. 1860 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 102 In the *Salpa* the component individuals adhere so slightly that a blow on the vessel of water in which they are floating will separate them. 1883 C. F. HOLOER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 1071 The fantastic glaucous and luminous salpa, hover about in close attendance.

Hence *Salpacean*, a salpian or salp.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 366 f.

|| **Salpege**. Obs. rare -1. [ad. mod. L. *salpega*, corruption of L. *salpigna*.] Some kind of serpent. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxxxi. 138 Serpents, Salpeges, Scolopenders.

|| **Salpetre**. Obs. Also 4-salpetre, 5-salpetyr, 6-ir, salt-petter, salpeter. [a. OF. *salpêtre* (mod. F. *salpêtre*), ad. med. L. *salpetra*, prob. for *sal petre* 'salt of stone' (sal, see SAL 1; petre gen. of late L. *petra*, whence F. *pietre* stone), so called because the salt occurs as an incrustation on stones. Cf. G. *salpeter*.] Saltpetre.

c. 1325 [see SAL-AMMONIAC]. 1384-5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 591 Item pro Salpetre emp. pro Gonnis, vijs. xjd. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yron. Prolog.* & T. 255 Sal petre, vitriole. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/2 Salpetyr. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 9 A reifying one of rakyng Muris...That fulle dismemberit his my meter, And poynd-out in with strong salpeter. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xxxi. x. 421 The true marke to know good salpetre, is to be verie light in hand [etc.]. 1657 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 115 It (i.e. vitriol) is wont to be reckon'd with Sal-petre, Sea-salt, and Sal Gem among true Salts.

Hence † *Sal-petery*, *Salpetrous* adjs., impregnated with salpêtre, nitrous.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* iv. iv. 11 *Schisme* 674 Rich Jericho's (sometimes) sal-pettry soyl. Brought forth no fruit. 1731 BAILEY (vol. II). *Salpetrous*, 1883 D. COOK *On Stage* 1. 221 Sparks and smoke and fearful salpetrous fumes.

Salpian (sæl'pi-an). [f. SALPA 2 + -IAN.] An individual of the genus *Salpa*; a salp.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 49 'The salpian produce long chains of embryos. 1854 A. ADAMS *Man. Nat. Hist.* 164 Others among them [sc. the Tunicates] are free and pelagian, as the Salpian and Pyrosoma.

|| **Salpicon** (sæl'pik-ən). Cookery. ? Obs. [Fr., a. Sp. *salpicon*, f. *salpica* to sprinkle, pickle, f. *sal* salt + *pica* to pick.] A kind of stuffing for veal, beef, or mutton.

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Salpicon*, a Ragout usually made for large joints of Beef, Veal, or Mutton, which are to be served up roasted for the side Dishes. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lxxvi. Then there was... A 'P'espagnole', 'timballe', and 'salpicon'. 1828-32 WEBSTER (citing Bacon, prob. in error).

Salpiglossid (sæl'pigl-ə-sid). [f. next: see -ID.] A plant of the tribe *Salpiglossideæ* (typical genus *Salpiglossis*: see next), one of Bentham's divisions of the order *Scrophulariales*.

1846 LINLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 682 Mr. Bentham remarks that the nearest Order to Figworts is undoubtedly that of Nightshades, through the medium of Salpiglossids.

Salpiglossis (sæl'pigl-ə-sis). [mod. L., irreg. f. Gr. *σάλπιγξ* trumpet + *γλῶσσα* tongue, from the trumpet-shaped corolla.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the N. O. *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of Chile, cultivated for their showy blossoms.

1846 LINLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 682 Petunia and Salpiglossis, two genera closely allied in habit. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 426 f. The garden varieties of Salpiglossis rank amongst the finest of all half-hardy annuals.

Salpingian (sæl'ping-i-an), a. [f. mod. L. *salpinge*, SALPINX 2 + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the Eustachian or the Fallopian tubes. So *Salpingic* a., in the same sense.

1891 *Century Dict.*, Salpingian. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Salpingian, Salpingic.

|| **Salpingitis** (sæl'ping-i-tis). Path. [mod. L., f. Gr. *σάλπιγξ* (see SALPINX 2) + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the Fallopian or the Eustachian tubes.

1861 *Lancet* 14 Dec. 571 f. 1899 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 481 Tuberculous salpingitis.

Hence *Salpingitic* a., pertaining to salpingitis.

1891 *Century Dict.*

Salpingo- (sæl'ping-ə), combining form of Gr. *σάλπιγξ*, *σάλπιγξ*, lit. 'trumpet', but used in mod. L. form *salpinx* to denote either the Fallopian or the Eustachian tubes. In various compounds (*Anal.*, *Phys.* and *Obstet.*). *Salpingo-*sal a., of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nose. *Salpingo-*oophorectomy, *-ovario-*tomy, excision of a Fallopian tube and ovary. *Salpingo-*oophoritis, salpingitis and oophoritis occurring together. *Salpingo-*palatal, *-palatine* adjs., of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the palate. *Salpingo-*pharyngeal a., belonging to the Eustachian tube and the pharynx. || *Salpingo-*pharyngeus, an occasional muscle passing from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx. *Salpingo-*pterygoid a., pertaining to the sphenoid and hamular processes. *Salpingo-*rrhaphy, suturing of the Fallopian tube. *Salpingo-*stomy, 'the operation of establishing an artificial fistula of the Fallopian tube' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897). *Salpingo-*tomy, excision of or incision into the Fallopian tube (*ibid.*).

1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 3 Dec. 841 Acute appendicitis with concomitant 'salpingo-oophoritis'. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 253 The yellow orifice of the Eustachian tube can be seen, bounded by the 'salpingo-palatine fold on its inner, and the 'salpingo-pharyngeal fold on its outer side. 1891 E. S. JAYES in *Ann. Univ. Med. Sci.* II. 621 C. C. ... a successful 'salpingo-

Salpinx (sæl'pinx; in sense 2 used as mod. L.)

1. *Antig.* An ancient Greek trumpet. 1855 J. HULLIAN *Transit. Period. Mus.* 118 The pipe of Pan, the lyre of Mercury, the salpinx [etc.]. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 591/2 The Roman tuba and the Greek salpinx are supposed to be one and the same instrument.

2. *Anal.* a. The Eustachian tube. b. The Fallopian tube.

1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Salpinx*, the Eustachian tube, or channel of communication between the mouth and the ear. [In recent Dicts.]

|| **Sal-prunella** (sæl'pru-nē-lā). Also 8 sal *prunella*, *prunel*, 9 *prunelle*. [mod. L. *sal prunella* or *prunella*: see SAL and PRUNELLA 3.] Fused nitre cast into cakes or balls.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Sal-prunella*, a salt made out of salt-petre. 1747 VESLEY *Print. Physic* (1762) 30 Two teaspoonfuls of Sal Prunella an hour before the Fit. 1778 JOHNSON in *Baileys*, In Mrs. Glass's Cookery salt-petre and sal-prunella are spoken of as different substances, whereas sal-prunella is only salt-petre burnt on charcoal. 1812 J. SWERTY *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 198 Sal Prunella is a preparation of Salpêtre, useful in Medicine and in curing provisions. 1849 D. CAMPELL *Inorg. Chem.* 108 Nitrate of potash...when cast into moulds, solidifies, and is known in this form as sal-prunelle.

Salrar, obs. form of *CELLAREE*.
1473 *Rental Bk. Cufar-Angus* (1879) I. 201 Twynity suklar kyddis...to be kept and delyurrit at the ordinans of the salrar and wardane.

Sals, obs. form of SAUCE.

Salsaf (a)y, **Salsage**: see SALSIFY, SAUSAGE.

|| **Salsamentarius**, a. Obs. -o [ad. L. *salsamentarius* (f. *salsamentum* pickling brine, pickled fish) + -ous.] 'Of or belonging to salt, or to any salt thing' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

Salsaparilha, -illa, -illia, -perilla, -paril-lin: see SALSAPARILLA, -PARILLIN.

Salsar, -ary: see SAUCER, SAUCERY.

† **Salsature**. *Alch. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *salsatura* (Ashmole Lull), f. L. *sals-us* salted, salt.]

1650 *KNOWLEDGE Chym. Collect.* 3-4 By another digestion it will be another thing, which we call Argent Vive, Earth, Water, and Ferment, Gum and our second Salsature. In our Magisteriall there are three proper Earths, three Waters, and three proper Ferments; three proper Gums, three Salsatures, three Argent Vives Congealing.

Salse (sæls). *Geol.* [a. F. *salse* (Humboldt), ad. It. *salsa*, orig. proper name of a mud volcano at Sassiolo near Modena.] A mud volcano.

1832 DE LA BÈCHE *Geol. Man.* 133 'Salses' or mud volcanoes. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x. Now and then this 'Salse'...is said to be seized with a violent paroxysm. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 202 Conical hills, known as Salses, or mud volcanoes.

Salsar, -ery: see SAUCER, SAUCERY.

Salsify (sæl'sifi). Also 7 *salsifay*, (*salsify*), 8 *sassafy*, *salsafay*, 8-9 *salsafy*. [a. F. *salsifis* (in the 16-17th c. variously *sersifis*, *serquifis*, *sassifis*, *sassefy*, *sasseffique*, *sassefrique*), believed to be corruptly ad. It. *sassefrica*, of unknown origin. Cf. Sp. *salsif*, Pg. *sersifim*.]

1. A biennial composite plant, the Purple Goat's-beard, *Tragopogon porrifolius*, indigenous to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, producing an esculent root.

Meadow salsify (U.S.): the Yellow Goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis* Britton & Brown *Flora Northern U.S.* ii. 269.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Salsifis*, (Fr.) Goat's-beard [sic], an eatable root. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 482 *Salsifis* or Goat's-beard. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Tragopogon*...commonly call'd *Salsify* or *Sassafy*. 1747 Mrs. GLASS *Cookery* xiv. (1765) 229 So likewise you may dress root of salsify and scorzonera. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ess. Man. his own Gard.* (1802) 85 *Salsafay* is estimable both for its roots, and for the young shoots rising in the spring. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 201 Many of the species are useful articles of food; for instance, the root of the *Salsifis*. 1831 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 28 a hardy biennial, with long 1832 *Garden* 11 Nov. 425/3 fried in butter...has a peculiar resemblance to oysters.

2. Black, † Spanish salsify, *Scorzonera hispanica*, producing a dark esculent root, used in the same way as salsify (sense 1).

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 61 *Salsifis*, *Scorzonera*. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 482 Spanish Salsifis or Scorzonera, is multiplied by Seed. 1801 *Century Dict.* s.v., *Black salsify*, a related plant...It is similarly used, and its flavor is preferred by some.

† **Salsipotent**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *salsipotentem* (as if f. *sals-um* vent. adj., salt), a false reading for *sali-potentem*, f. *sal-um* salt water + *potentem* POTENT a.) That rules the salt sea.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 33 The supreme salsipotent Monarch Neptune. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

Salsister, variant of SAUCISTER Obs.
† **Salsitude**. Obs. rare. [a. F. *salsitude*, ad. L. *salsitudo*, f. *salsus* adj., salt: see -TUDE.] Saltiness, brackishness.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxii. 271 Their...smarting Salsitude. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demost. Exist. & Provid.* *Geol.* 1. 171 The heat of the sun is not the cause of the salsitude of the waters. 1721- in BAILEY.

† **Salso-a-cid**, a. and sb. Obs. [f. *salso-*, assumed comb. form of L. *salsus* adj., salt.] a. 'Having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness' (J.). b. sb. A substance partaking of the qualities of a 'salt' and an 'acid'.

1697 Sir J. FLOWER *Eng. Baths* 17 Salso-acid Baths. *Ibid.* 20 Salso-acid Medicines. 1707-— *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 335 Salso Acids, volatile Salt, or fix'd Viriolate, *Sal Catharticum* is a nauseous, bitterish, Salso Acid.

Sal-soda: see SAL b.

|| **Salsola** (sæl'solā). [mod. L. (Cæsalpinus *De Plantis* 1583 IV. xxxix. 170), a. It. † *salsola*, dim. of *salso* salt adj.] A genus of herbaceous plants belonging to the N. O. *Chenopodiaceæ*, found on the sea-coasts and salt-impregnated soils of warm and temperate regions, chiefly in the Old World; esp. S. *soda*, a species yielding soda. Also, a plant of this genus.

1801 J. BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* ii. 91 The plant...was a species of *salsola*, or salt-wort. 1890 E. F. KINGSLEY *Cruise of 'Alerte'* iv. 57 [An island] green with *salsola* or saltwort and other alkaline plants.

Salsolaceous (sæl'sol-ə-si-əs), a. [Sec -ACEOUS.]

Belonging to or resembling the genus *SALSOLA*. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xlii. The salsolaceous plants, so long the only vegetation we have seen, are gone. 1863 SPEKE *Source of Nile* i. 6 A small island...covered with salsolaceous shrubs. 1880 J. C. CRAWFORD *New Zealand & Austral.* 8 Dry plains thinly clad with a salsolaceous vegetation.

Salsus, obs. Sc. form of **SAUCE**.

† **Salsiter**. Obs. [Formed after **SALTER**: see **-STER**.] A female salter.

14... *Nom.* in *W. Wölcker 692/37 Hec salinaria*, a salster.
Salsuginosus (salsu'ginos), *a.* Also 7-eous, -os. [*L. salsugin-em* saltiness (*f. sals-us* adj., salt) + -ous.] † *a.* Impregnated with salt; brackish. Obs.

b. Of plants: Growing in salt-impregnated soil.
1557 *TOMLINSON Kenon's Disp.* 677 A certain... salsuginous liquor is educed. 1664 *BOYLE Experim. Colours* iii. xl. Refl. 314 Salts... are discriminated into Acid, Volatile, or Salsuginous (if I may for Distinction sake so call the Fugitive Salts of Animal Substances) and fix'd or Alcalizate.

find a salsuginous glebe, it becomes coagulated. 1731 *MEOLEY Kolbe's Cape G. Hope* II. 302 'Tis owing to the salsuginous nature of the valley grass, that the Cape graziers never give... their cattle any salt to lick. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Salsuginous*, epithet applied to plants that grow in a soil that is impregnated with common salt.

† **Salsure**. Obs. [ad. *L. salsura*, *f. sals-us* adj., salt.] 'A salting or seasoning brine' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). 1568 in *PHILLIPS*: 1721 in *BALLET*.

Gloss (solt), *solt* Forms: 1 sealt, (3 salt, *Ormin* salt), 4-6 salte, (5 sawte, 6 saute), 6-7 sault, 8-9 *Sc.* saut, sawt, 1- salt. [Comte. Tent.: OE. *sealt* (salt) str. neut. = OFris. *salt (mod. Fris. salt, *solt*), *saut*, *solt*, OS. salt (MLG. salt, salt), MDu., Du. *saut*, OHG. (MHG., G.) *salt*, ON. (Sw., Da.), Goth. *salt* = OTent. *saltōm*, cogn. with Gr. *sal* masc., *L. sal* masc., neut. (whence *F. sel*, Sp., Pg., Pr. *sal*, It. *sale*), OIr. *salann*, W. *halen*, OSI. *soli*.]

1. A substance, known chemically as sodium chloride (NaCl), very abundant in nature both in solution and in crystalline form, and extensively prepared for use as a condiment, a preservative of animal food, and in various industrial processes. Salt for domestic use is manufactured from SEA-SALT (marine salt, BAT-SALT), ROCK-SALT (mineral salt, salt mineral), and (now chiefly) from brine pumped up from rock-salt strata. Frequently called common salt.

c. 1500 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 76 With blæze, wyl colan on buteran, meng wip sole, salt, teora. 1611 544 Do haliges seales fel on. 1700 *Ormin* 1553 Fore witt & skill his wet inoh purh saltess smace hitmedd. 1709 *S. Eng. Leg.* 187/95 So bat he salt scholde is wounene frete wip he brenninde fuyre. 1738 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. xvi. xciv. (Bodl. MS.). Salte makep potage and oher mete sauore. 174... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1703) 245 Nad I ben babyzid in water and salt. c. 1760 *J. RUSSELL Ek. Nurture* 57 Loke by saltie be soillie, whyte, faye and drye. 1757 *SEAGER Sch. Vertue* 440 in Babes Bk., Saultie with thy knyfe then reache and take. 1760 *VENER Via Recta* vi. 92 The best and most common of all Sauces is Salt. 1761 *J. CHILDEY Brit. Bacon* 50 They boile Salt out of Salt-water. 1769 [see *SALT-CELLAR*]. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 146 Salt seems to be much more efficacious in destroying these animals [sc. lizards], thao the knife. 1833-4 *J. PHILLIPS Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1849) VI. 614-2 Regular strata of gypsum below, and regular layers of salt above. 1839 *URF Dict. Arts* 1037 The rock is a mass of saccharoid and anhydrous gypsum, imbued with common salt. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 330 Beds of salt occur... in China, and many districts of North America.

b. With qualifying word.

White salt: salt prepared and refined mainly for household use (as contrasted with rock-salt, which is of a brownish red colour). † **Great salt**: salt in large crystals or lumps; rock-salt. † **Small salt**: salt powdered as for table use. † **Pottow salt** (*L. Pottow* salt = *F. sel de Potow*), black salt, gray salt, Cotgr.: † *a.* coarse kind of salt manufactured in Potow. Also *Newcastle, Spanish salt*. c. 1700 *Sax. Leechb.* L. 133 Cauca mid greatan sealtie. 1611 III. 20 Ado. whites seales fel. 1737-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 586 In 2 quar. de Pattow salt, 31. 3d. 1790 *GOWER Conf.* II. 63 In stede of Oxes He wet do yoken grete foxes. And with grete salt the lond he siew. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj. Put therto spynsals saltie. 1583-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 638 Na small salt sould be careit furth of this realm. 1614 *J. GENTLEMAN Eng. Way to Win Wealth* 24 Ships may come vnto them with Salt from Mayo, or Spanish salt. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The Salt is brown when taken out of the Pits... in some Places they make it into White-Salt by refining. 1748 *BROWNIGG Art of Making Salt* 50 Northumberland and Durham; from whence this salt is exported in large quantities, under the name of Newcastle salt. 1824 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 74 Fishery Salt. Common Salt, Middle Grain Salt, Table Salt. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 232/1 As usually made, white salt from rock-salt may be classified into two groups.

† **c.** **Salt upon salt**: see quot. 1748. Obs. 1780 *HITCHCOCK Politic Plat Aijh*, T. barrill them [sc. herrings] after the Flemish manner, with salt upon salt, whiche is the beste kinde of Salt. 1614 *T. GENTLEMAN Eng. Way to Win W.* 24 Salt upon salt.

upon Salt, or Salt made by Refining of Foreign Salt. 1748 *BROWNIGG Art of Making Salt* 49 Salt upon salt; which is bay salt dissolved in sea water, or any other salt water, and with it boiled into white salt.

† **fig.** 1659 *G. WYTHEY (title)* Salt upon Salt: made out of certain ingenious verses upon the late Storm and the death of his Highness ensprung.

d. **In salt**: sprinkled with salt or immersed in brine; in pickle.

1853 *SOVER Pantroph.* 187 Let it remain in salt during twenty-four hours.

2. Proverbial and allusive uses. *a. gen.*

1539 *TAVERNER Erasim. Prov.* (1539) 57 Passe not ouer salt and the table: as who shulde saye, neglecte not the Company of frendes, or breake not the lawe of amitie. c. 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* (1860) 9 Seruice without salt, by the rite of England, is a Cuckholds fee, if he claime it. 1595 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax* (1814) 3 The poor sheep would eat him without salt (as they say). c. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 23 As much out of order, as if the Salt had been thrown down, or an Hare had crossed his way. 1681 *FLAVEL Metrh. Grace* iii. 50 Some account the falling of salt upon the table ominous. 1865 *S. EVANS Bro. Fab. MS.*, etc. 49 If the salt shal change to spitt, Token sure of coming ill. 1834 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 82/1 They threw the salt over their shoulders... in propitiation of evil powers, when they spilled it at table.

b. Taken as a type of a necessary adjunct to food, and hence as a symbol of hospitality. *Phr.* To eat salt with (a person), to eat (a person's) salt: to enjoy his hospitality; also occas. to be dependent upon him. Bread and salt: see *BREAD* sb. 2 d.

1382 *Wyclif Ezra* iv. 14 Wee thanne mynde hauende of the salt that in the paleis weeteen. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasim. Prov.* 30 Trust no man onles thou hast fyst eaten a hushel of salt with hym. ICE *Chr. tw. dñw onyeate dñw dñw dñw*. 1581 *PETTIE Tr. Guazzo's Civ. Com.* I. (1586) 11 b. You who haue eaten much salt out of your owne house. 1668 *Dr. HALL Epist.* l. viii. Abandon those from your table and salt, whom your own... experience shall decrie dangerous. 1809 *WELLINGTON in Gleig Life App.* (1862) 702 The real fact is, I have eaten the King's salt. 1813 *BYRON Corair* II. iv. Why dost thou shun the salt? that sacred pledge, which, once partaken... Makes ev'n contending tribes in peace unite. 1844 *THACKERAY Newcomen* I. v. 43 One does not eat a man's salt, as it were, at these dinners. There is nothing sacred in this kind of London hospitality. 1889 *NORRIS Miss Saffron* I. One has no business to eat a man's salt and then say nasty things about him.

c. In allusions to the jocular advice given to children to catch birds by putting salt on their tails. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 327 It is... a foolish bird that staith the laying salt on his tail. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. staith the laying salt on his tail. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. staith the laying salt on his tail.

as boys do Sparrows by flinging Salt upon their tails. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 380 You will neer cast Salt on his Tail. That is, he has clean escap'd. 1843 *SOUTHERN Nelson* viii. If they go on playing this game, some day we shall lay salt upon their tails. 1840 *DICKENS Harri. Rudge* xxvii. Having dropped a pinch of salt on the tail of all the cardinal virtues.

d. **With a grain of salt** [= mod. *L. cum grano salis*]: (to accept a statement) with a certain amount of reserve. Also in similar phrases.

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Rev.* v. 11 This is to be taken with a grain of salt. 1648 *SPARKS Pref. to Shute's Sarah & Hagar* b ij. Read them then but with such a grain of salt as intimates. 1823 *American* VI. 280 An Extremist... and we may add more or less salt to his expressions. 1908 *Athenaeum* 1 AUG. 18/1 Our reasons for not accepting the author's pictures of early Ireland without many grains of salt.

e. With reference to the bitter saline taste of tears. 1595 *SHAKS. John v.* vii. 43 *Hen.* Oh that there were some venue in my teares, That might releuee you. *John.* The salt in them is hol. 1602 = *Ham.* I. ii. 154 The salt of most vnrighteous Teares. 1824 *GALT Rothelan* I. 2 v. 43 There was salt as well as sorrow in her teares.

f. **Not to be made of sugar or salt**: not to be readily affected by moisture; hence, not to be disconcerted by wet weather.

1785 *Har' at Rigelxxi* (1799) 17 But Highlanders ne'er mind a drouk. For they're not sawt. 1855 *CARLYLE in F. Fitz-Gerald's Lett.* (1880) I. 235 I persist in believing the weather will clear... at any rate I am not made of sugar or of salt. 1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN R. Lynde* I. xv. 254 I am made neither of sugar nor salt... Do you call this rain?

g. **(To be) worth one's salt**: efficient or capable. Usually with expressed or implied negative.

1830 *MARRIAT King's Own* lii. The Captain... is not worth his salt. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. v. Every one who is worth his salt has his enemies. 1885 *STEVENSON Treas.* 148 xviii. It was plain from every line of his body that our new hand was worth his salt.

h. With reference to the saltiness of the sea, in phrases denoting fondness for or adaptability to a seafaring life. (*Rev.* II.)

1826 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 42/3. 'I would be a sailor, if only before the mast.' 'Why there?' cried the admiral... 'What else could the boy be? He is salt all through.' 1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 May 3/3 The man... with the salt in his blood, and a yearning for the blue water.

3. fig. a. **The salt of the earth** (after Matt. v. 13): the excellent of the earth; in recent trivial use, the powerful, aristocratic, or wealthy.

c. 1550 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 13 See sint salt corbes. c. 1586 *CHALCER Sompn.* T. 483 Ye ben the salt of the erthe and the sauour. c. 1620 26 *Pol. Poems* xxi. 143 Of erpe 3e ben cleped salt, For salt of wisdom soules aues. 1759 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 241 The vniuersities of Christendome which should be... the leaven, the salt, the seasoning of the world. 1790 *H. VERN in Carus Life* C. *Sinmon* 84 They are the truly excellent of the earth... its salt, who... reach the heart and conscience. 1842 *Literary Gaz.* 28 May 371/3 To dine like queens, kings, princes, potentates, and the other 'salt of the earth'. 1869 *RAWLINSON Anc. Hist.* 517 The army was, under the Imperial system, the 'salt' of the Roman world. 1871 *MORLEY Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 195 A little band, the supposed salt of the earth.

b. That which gives liveliness, freshness, or piquancy to a person's character, life, etc. Often in *phr. salt of youth*, from *Shaksperc*.

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Term.* Tim. 688/1 They are such that haue neuer salt nor saue in them. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. iii. 56 Wee haue some salt of nur youth in vs. 1603 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* (1709) IV. 26 The Things of Religion, that Diuine Salt, that will give a wholesome and relishing sauour to our Conversation. 1738 *PENN Tracts* in *Wks.* (1726) I. 732 A Man insipid, of no Sense or Salt. 1812 *HAZLITT Table.* II. ii. 24 His character has the salt of honesty about it. 1865 *TOLLOPE Dalton Est.* xiv. 153 He was a man not yet forty years of age, with still much of the salt of youth about him. 1879 *M. ARNOLD Mixed Est.* *Democracy* 19 A people without the salt of these qualities would arrive at the pettiness of China.

c. That which gives life or pungency to discourse or written composition; poignancy of expression; pungent wit; † point. *Attic salt*: see *ATTIC* a. 2.

1573-80 *BARET Adv. s.v.*, *Salt*, a pleasaunt and merry word that maketh folke to laugh and sometimes pricketh. 1609 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* Ep. (Qo. 1). So much and such saured salt of witte is in his Comedies, that [etc.]. 1639 *MAYNE City Match* II. iii. She speaks with salt, And has a pretty scornfulness. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach* 63 Exceptions are not logically deduct from a diuers kind, as to say who so puts away for any natural cause except formalation, the exception would want salt. 1682 *SHAWWELL Medal of T. Bayes* 2 For Libel and true Sayr different be: This must haue Truth, and Salt, with Modesty. 1694 *TULLOCH Sermon* cxiix. (1743) IX. 384 He... could with salt and sharpness enough upbraid those whom he sees guilty of them. 1734 *tr. Kollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 75 The prince comprehended all the salt and spirit of that ingenious pleasantry. 1766 *FORDEY Sermon* Yng. Women II. viii. 20 That salt and poignancy... derived from writers of taste. 1874 *Q. Rev.* CXXXVII. 106 Humour, the salt of well-bred conversation. 1894 *K. GRAHAM Pagan Papers* 120 We could not discover any salt in them [sc. the witicisms].

† **4. Alch. and Old Chem.** One of the supposed ultimate elements of all substances. Obs.

c. 1585 *HESTER tr. Paracelsus* 114 *Exper.* etc. C. 8. These three mercurie, Salt and Sulphur can not bee one without another. 1605-1729 [see *MERCURY* sb. 2]. 1650 *FRENCH tr. Paracelsus' Nat. Things* 10 Mercury, Sulphur, Salt, of which all the seven Metals are generated. For Mercury is the Spirit, Sulphur the Soule, and Salt the Body. 1651 = *Distill.* vi. 181 Salt is that fixt permanent earth which is in the center of every thing that is incorruptible, and inalterable. 1670 *D. CABLE tr. Basil. Valent. Of Nat. & Super-nat. Things* viii. 224 (Tin) hath no excess of Mercury, nor of Salt, and it hath the least of Sulphur in it. 1739 *QUIXEL Lex. Physico-Med.* s.v. *Principle*.

5. † **Old Chem.** A solid soluble non-inflammable substance having a taste. Obs.

The name originally comprised such substances as resembled common salt (sense 1) in their appearance or properties, e.g. substances produced by the evaporation of watery liquids as salt is produced by the evaporation of sea-water. The quality of taste was not originally considered to be a criterion of the class, but was added in the 18th c., when these substances were ultimately divided into 'acid salts' (*salia acida*), 'alkaline salts' (*salia alkalina*), and 'neutral salts' (*salia neutra, media, or salina*), corresponding to the modern 'acids', 'alkalis', and 'salts'.

1426 *LYUG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1563/2. I. vii. hem vergows and vynegre. And yive hem other sawtys mo. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. 30 Coppers... Niter... vitriol... arsenic... Sugar... Sublimite... Saltpeper... all these are diuers kinde of saltes. 1668 *BACON Sylva* § 61 Out of the Ashes of all Plants, they extract a Salt which they use in Medecines. 1685 *W. HARRIS tr. Lemery's Course Chem.* I. xiv. 347 If there were any Salt in this petrified Plant, it would dissolve in hot water like other salts. 1709 *Curies in Husk & Gard.* 210 Sugar is a hal-amick Salt. 1729 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossile* I. L. 98 The Vitriolic Salt, with which the Pyrites abounds. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* I. 166 By divesting a quantity of earth of all its oils and salts. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 599 Salts... are soluble in water, sapid, and not inflammable. They are either Acids or Alkalies.

b. Particular substances of this class are distinguished by defining words (q.v., and cf. *SALT*); e.g. † **salt ammoniac** (= *SAL-AMMONIAC*), † **essentia** s., † **fixed** s., † **s. perlate**, † **s. sedative**, † **volatile** s.; † **salt of antimony**, † **of lemon**, † **of Mars**, † **of Saturn**, † **of soda**, † **of steel**, † **of wisdom**; † **salt anatron**, † **s. gem** (nie (= *SAL-GEM*), † **s. prunell** (la (= *SAL-PRUNELLA*), † **s. nitre** (= *SAL-NITRE*), † **salt soda** (= *s. sal-soda*), † **s. tartar**; (GLAUBER'S SALT, *Rochelle* s., etc.

a. 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 4 A water pat is clepyd salt gemme. 14... *Chauier's Can. Vom. Profr.* & T. 257 (Corpus & Petw. MSS.). Salt tartre. 1568 *Grote Hist.* cccxlii. (1599) V. 1 b. Salt ammoniack is hote and drye in the fourth degree. 1604 *Y. S.* Salt gemme... hath the vertues of salt ammoniack. 1655 *CORPUS Theaurus* s.v. *Ammoniacus*, *Salie ammoniac*. 1850 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 439 Salt Sode for Glasce. 1601 *HOLLAND l'ing* II. 133 If some salt-nitre be put to them whiles they be a boiling ouer the fire. 1670 *D. CABLE tr. van Sucklen's Ser. Antimony* 118 This Salt of Antimony... performs almost all that the Salt of Gold Salt. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 180 An Ounce of beaten Salt. 1755 *WRIGHT in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 31 note f. A sea-salt or salt-gem. 1765 *DELAVAL l'ing* 1054 Salt solution of salt-ammoniac. 1829 *URF Dict. Arts* 1054 Salt of amber is succinic acid. Salt of lemons is citric acid.

c. *collog.* pl. (a) Smellingsalts, consisting usually of ammonium carbonate.

1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 73 [She] was several Times obliged to have recourse to her salts. 1817 *BYRON Depts* 181xxix, Much barsthorow salts, and sprinkling furs. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* xiv. Virginia had run for the salts as soon as she perceived that her mother was unwell.

† *a.* Short for *Essam salts* (see *ESSEM*).

for the
salt boilers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317 *p* 2 A "Salte pye, salinumum,
1642 *GRAHAM Elem. Chem.* 163 The acid and oxygen are
thus always present in the exact proportion to form the
salt-radical. 1863 *Forrest Chem.* (ed. 2) 253 It has been
found necessary to create two classes of salts: in the first
division will stand those constituted after the type of common
salt, which contain a metal and a salt-radical. 1876 *STIMMONS
Dict. Trade*, "Salt-raker, a collector of salt in natural salt-
ponds, or enclosures from the sea. 1693 *Act 5 Will. & Mary*
c. 7 § 24 Whereas "Salt-Rock or Rock-Salt taken out of
piles is in such great Lumps that it cannot be measured
without breaking the same to powder. 1796 *MORSE Amer.
Geog.* II. 245 This mine of salt-rock has been worked these
600 years past.
VIII. 429 *p* Salt
or less with earl
World Tost 633 *p*
rover, Thou hast
Par. Antip. (1695
num denarium pro "Salt-Sylver per annum. vel cariaunt
saletm Domini de foro ubi emptus fuerit ad lardarium Do-
mini. [*Ibid.* Gloss. *Salt-Sylver*, one penny paid at the
Feast of St. Martin, by the servile Tenants to their Lord,
as a commutation for his Lordship's carrying of their Lord's
Salt from Market to their house. 1864 *BOURLE Her. Hist.*
c. 109. xxi. (ed. 2) 259 "Salt-sprinklers. 16. ARCHAEOLOGIA IN
W. G. *Geog. Coll.* (1908) III. 189 Then they carry
supplied quantity of the "Saltstack & spread it over the
whole coast.
...their hoosh:
1792 A. YOUNG
tax. 1834 M(
the nature of the salt tax, but the absurd extent to which
it had been carried, that rendered it justly odious. 1833 F.
DAN *Indian Fish* 11 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The fisherman's
and fish-curer's occupations are injured by the incidence of
a heavy salt-tax. 1824 *Louvon Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) Index
"Salt-tree, *robinia halodendron*. 1836 W. IRVING *Atoria*
1847 42 A plant called "saltweed, resembling pennyroyal.
1837 HALLIWELL, *Salt-weed*, 100d-rush. *Suffolk*. 1831 GEIKIE

in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 231/1 Here and there [in the Bad Lands of Wyoming] a bunch of salt-weed. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 607 These are very famous 'Salt-wiches', where brine or salt water is drawn out of Pittes. 1818 *SCOTT Hist. Mldt.* xl. Ye wad ha kend nae odd on her frae any other 'saut-wife.

Salt, *salt*, *salt*. Also *salt*. [a. F. *saut* (lit. 'leap'):-L. *saltus* (u-stem), f. *salire* to leap. Cf. ASSAULT *adv.*, and, for the spelling, SALT *a.*] Sexual desire or excitement (usually, of a bitch). 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 110 My dogge proferth to the saute or bytchewch. *Canis meus catulit.* 1519 *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees) 33 That no man lett no bitchis un [read in] saltte go aboght in the town. 1528 *TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man* Dijb. The weddinges of oure virgyns..ar moare like vnto the saute of a bitche then the mariage of a reasonable creature. 1648 *HEPPECK Hesp.* Parting Verse 25 The expressions of that itch And salt, which frets thy Suters.

Salt (*salt*), *a.* Forms: see SALT *sb.* [OE. *salt* = OFris. *salt*, MLG. *LG. salt*, Du. *sout*, ON. *salt-r*:-O'Fent. **salto*-:-pre-Teut. **sald*:-cf. L. *salsus*, f. **sald*:-+ *-tos*.

In certain collocations it is doubtful whether *salt* is to be regarded as an adj. or as the sb. used attrib. Cf. the Ger. compounds *saltfleisch* salt flesh, *saltfisch* salt fish, etc.]

1. Impregnated with or containing salt; hence, having a taste like that of salt; saline. a. Of water, brine-springs, etc. See also SALT WATER.

In ME. poetry *salt sea*, *salt flood* (now *ocean*, *arch.*), *salt foam*, *salt stream* are frequent phrases for the sea.

1500 *CYNEWULF Christ 677* Sum mæg fromlice ofer sealne se sundwudu drifan. 12105 *LAV.* 6116 He..fram þan lande hælde ofer þane saltne stream. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3272. He was maroner wel gode, & sterte in to þe salt flode. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1462 So longe he seylith in the salt se Til in the yle of leonun aryuede he. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xl. i. (1493) 383 The North see is but lytill salt and the see that byght Ponticum is as it were fresh. 1407 *LIVG. Rejou & Sout.* 1438 She roos of the foam most salt. 1470 *Col. & Gau.* 302 The royal rial..socht to the cietie of Criste, over the Criste. 1566 *COOPER Thesaurus, Saltlago*..a salt licour; bryne. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. n.* ii. 393 His [sc. Neptune's] salt greene streames, 1625 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* ii. v. 76 We see water being

fall to decaye. 1799 *HABINGTON Surv.* 302 After the death of the salt sea. 1799 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* vii. 286 *Note*, It is sometimes supposed that the Dead Sea is the saltiest water in the world. 1877 *BRYANT Odys.* v. 553 He loosed The veil..And to the salt flood cast it. 1823 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broad.* xxiv. 236 What are known as the salt-tides are chiefly the bane of the angler. 1885 *R. BUCHANAN Annals Water* iii. Day and night the salt spray of the ocean was blown upon it.

phrases used attrib. (Grosart) XLII. 405 I mollifie the hardnes of i. 24 The rain'd salt. *Bill* i. 232 Bespattered. *Nicoll. Poems* (1842) 20 The Sabbath's wander in the woods, An' by the saut-sea faem.

b. Applied to tears; † also, to humours, etc. See also SALT-HUMOUR.

1200 *ORVIN 1349* Purh beyske & salt teeres. 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's P.* 1028 With hire salt teeres She haithed bothe hire visage and hire beeres. 1400-50 *Alexander* 154 Sekand þar souerayn with many salt terys. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 196 b. i. In requyring our lord with salt teiris that..be wolde deluyher them of this pestylence. 1544 *PHAEER Regim. Lyfe* (1560) Biv. An excessive rednesse..

steep. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 443 The seas a Theefe, whose liquid Surge, resolves The Moone into Salt teares. 1777 *RAMSEY Elegy on Lucky Wood* xl. Could our saut teares like Clyde down rin. 1840 *LONGER Wrack of Hesperus* xxi. The salt tears in her eyes. 1890 *'T. SHAKS' Race for Wife* ii. She wept salt-tears in the solitude of her own chamber.

c. Of tracts of land, marshes: Flooded by the sea. (See also SALT-MARSH.) Of rocks, ground: Having salt mixed with the earth; (in biblical use) barren.

1279 *FOOD. Prior. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 110 *note*, Cum toto prao quod vocatur Saltmedus. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xvii. 5 In a salt and unoccupied londe. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxxix. 6 Whose house I haue made the wilderness, and the barren lande [unarg. Hebr. salt places] his dwellings. 1716 *B. CHURCH Hist. Philip's War* (1865) 1. 157 They March'd..until they came unto the Salt Meadow. 1813 *Sie H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 338 Virgil reprobrates a salt soil. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canibal* Introd. 80 The range of salt hills. 1838 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. ii. xix. Sea-mud, salt-sand,..and river-sludge. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 231/2 The great salt range of the Punjab.

d. Of other things, chiefly with regard to taste. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xli. (1493) 575 Nitrum is bytter soure and somealde salt in saour. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* in Asbm. (1632) 74 Five of these Nyne [Sapors] be ingendered by Heat, Uncious, Sharpe, Salt, bitter..Doulce. 1484 *CAXTON Fables d'Esop.* x. I dayne de to ete of this mete..for it is to saute. 1600 *J. PORY in Leo's Africa* viii. 209 They use a kinde of pewe and extreme salt cheeses. 1639 *T. O'ER GRAY Compl. Horseman* 318 The leanest and saltiest mantras-beefe. 1849 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* Foot-pr. on Sea-shore 2 That far-resounding roar is Ocean's voice of welcome. His salt breath brings a blessing along with it. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* vi. 92 They drove oo through the keen salt air.

2. Treated with salt as a preservative; cured, preserved, or seasoned with salt; salted.

909 in Birch Carl. Sax. II. 290, & tu briederu oher sealt oher fer-c. 12000 in *Techner's Zeitschr.* (1835) II. 125 Donne þu for hwykerc neode sealtfiese wille. a 1300 *CURTOR M.* 4683 Ma þan a thousand selders find he wit wins..And warnisore o salt fless. c 1390 in *Forme of Cury* (1780) 177 Great Salt Eels. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 554 Of alle maner salt fische, looke ye pare away the felle. 1590 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bann. CL) 306 Of..marris fresch and salt. iii. xlii marris iiii quarters ii m. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 259 We..omitted to provide any dried or salt meates at Candia. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 64 Two horses, which being..probably better feeding than their salt Beef and Pork, they killed and eat them. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ii. Packages of salt salmon. 1821 *John Bull* 19 Mar. 117/3 Salt butter sold as high as twenty shillings a stone. 1861 M. PATTON *Rss.* (1889) I. 46 Many a cargo of salt cod for Lent.

in *phr.* used attrib. or Comb. 1593 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 200 Mercantical salt-butter rogue. 1611 *COTYR. S.V. Boeuf*, The salt beefe-eater needs no candle to find the liquor withall. 1710 P. LAMB *Roy. Cookery* 71 A Salt-Fish Pie.

b. *Naut.* (*locular*). Salt eel: a rope's end; compared to the tail of an eel. Salt horse: salted beef. Salt junk: see JUNK *sb.*

1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 342 A good Ropes end, (which your Sea-faring men call a 'salt Eel'). 1663 *Perry's Diary* 24 Apr. (1876) II. 188 Up hetimes, and with mysalt eel went down in the parlor and there got my boy and did beat him. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* tit. vii. An he comes near me mayhap I may gi'n a salt eel for's supper. 1761 *COLMAN Jealous Wife* v. i. If you would let me alone, I would give him a Salt Eel, I warrant you. 1867 *SOUTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Salt-eel, a rope's end cut from the piece for starting the *homo delinquens*. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 189 *note*, A return..to the 'salt horse', which no one is more ready to abuse than an old sailor. 1874 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 491 Tbe..hard fare of 'weevily' biscuit and 'salt-horse'. 1792 *Salt junk (see

gent-major, Canot, is now cooking salt junk in Baffin's Bay. 3. a. Of fishes: Living in the sea: opposed to freshwater. b. Of plants: Growing in the sea or on salt marshes.

1207 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 14 Engelande is vol inog..Offoweles & of bestes..Of salt fish & eke verres. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. 1. 22 The Luse is the fresh-fish, the salt-fish, is an old Coate. 1697 *DYRON Virg. Georg.* iii. 666 From the marshy Land Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. 1763 *MILLS Pract. Husb.* III. 177 The drowsy plai with wild thyme. 1849 Where the salt weed swa. *Dict. Amer.* Salt grass and Salt hay, the grass and hay growing in salt marshes. 185. *WITTMAN Elem. Drifts Poems* (1868) 269 Leaves of salt-lettuce, left by the tide.

4. *fig.* Of experience, etc.: Bitter; vexatious. c 1500 *Priests of Pehlis* 1206 And he to me wit thou maid only salt, To the that will be ful sowe and salt. 1573 *DOUGLAS Eneid* xii. Prot. 98 Wald thou..mak amendis, I sal remyt this salt; But, other wals, that sete sal be full salt. 1592 *GREENE Quid Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 241 The young vpsart that needes it, feels it salt in his stomach a month after.

5. Of speech, wit, etc.: Pungent, stinging. Now rare.

a 1600 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* vi. (1648) 92 Of which opinion Tertullian making (as his usual manner was) a salt Apologie. 1605 *CANDEN Rem.* (1637) 248 He salted, powdered, and made them stir with his salt and sharpe quipping speeches. 1609 *ARMIST. Ital. Taylor* ad fin. Thy wit, not worthe's of any Schoole, T's salt, and too precise. 1656 *TEAFR COMM.* Eph. v. 4 Salt jesit..to the just grief or offence of another. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan. The far-reaching issues of human

and salt scorne of his eyes.

6. *slang.* and *dial.* Of expense, cost: Excessive in amount; costly, dear.

1710 *RUDOLPH Gloss.* to Douglas s.v. Salt, I shall make it salt to you i.e. I shall make you pay dear for it. 1808 applied to any article 'It's rather too salt'. 17 Feb. 21 Sept. 126 a magistrate who was lately fined for striking a man in the street, seemed somewhat astonished on bearing the decision, and remarked, 'It's rather salt'.

7. *slang.* Of high rank or great wealth. (Cf. SALT *sb.* 3 a.)

1868 *Daily Tel.* 27 May. The salt ones of the earth in their private boxes.

8. *Comb.* as salt-tasting, -waxed adjs.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1231 Those fair suns..Who in a salt-waxed ocean quench their light. 1904 'ANTHONY HORE' *Double Harness* ii. 17 The exhilaration of the salt-tasting air.

† **Salt**, *a.* 2 *Obs.* Also 6 saut(e), sawt(e), 7 sault. [Aphetic f. ASSAULT *adv.* in phr. to go or be assault. Cf. SALT *sb.* 2.] Of bitches: In heat.

1541 *Court Roll* 22 July (Westm. Ct. cantuaries vocat. TURBERY. *Venerie* such times as firets goe sault. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1861) 154 b. The Dogge is thought better than the Biiche, because of the trouble shee bringeth when shee is sawte. 1616 *SURF & MARKS. Country Farme* 701 If you take a bitch Fox when she is salt. 1697 *DYRON Virg. Georg.* ii. 518 Salt Goats, and hungry Cows. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* II. 250 *note*, Smelling..as Dogs do to a salt Biich.

b. *transf.* of persons: Lecherous, salacious; hence (of desire), inordinate.

1598 *Br. Hall Sat.* iv. 2, Hee lies wallowing..on his

Brothel-bed, Till his salt bowels boyle with poysonous fire. 1599 B. JOSSOV *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iii. (1616) 142 Let mee perish, but thou art a salt one! 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* i. 406 Who..Your well defended honor and most hidden loose A. r. i. (1616) 464 It is no salt desire Of seeing countries..hati brought me out. a 1683 *OLDHAM Wks.* (1686) 3 Bawds shall turn Nuns, Salt D-s grow chast.

Comb. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Bonduca* iii. v. (1647) 59/2 Ye villains, Ambitious salt-itch slaves!..The mountain Rams topt your hot mothers.

Salt (*salt*), *v.* 1 Forms: a. r sealtan, (*Mer-* *cian* pa. pple. saltan), 4-6 salte, 6 (S-g) *Sc.* saut, 7 sault; 4-salt; 4 pa. f. salt, salt; B. 1 sealtan, syltan, (pa. pple. zeselt, zesylt); 4 pa. l. salt; pa. pple. 3 iselt, 4 isult(e, selt. [(1) OE. *sealtan*, 1-re-dupl. str. vb., pa. pple. **sealten*, *salten*, = mod. Fris. (pa. pple.) *salten*, MLG. *salten* wk., Du. *salten* wk., OHG. *salzan*, pa. t. *salz* (MHG. *G. salzen*, wk.), ON. *salta* wk. (Sw. *salta*, Da. *salte*), Goth. *saltan*, pa. pple. (un-)*saltaus*; f. O'Fent. **salto*:-pre-Teut. **sald*:-SALT *sb.* 1 Cf. the synonymous L. *saltare* (-**sald*:-). (2) OE. **sealtan* (Northumb. *sellan*), *sealtan*, *sylltan* (pa. pple. *geselt*, *gesylt*):-pre-historic **saljan*, f. O'Fent. **salto*:-SALT *sb.* 1 The form *salte* as it appears in the 13-14th c. prob. partly represents OE. *sealtan*, and partly is a new formation on SALT *sb.* 1

OE. *sylltan* may be either the late WS. form of **sealtan* or may represent an umlaut-formation on the stem *sal*, from which are derived OE. *unsalt* unsalted, OS. *sultra*, MLG. *salte*, OHG. *salzia* (MHG. *G. salze*, *salze*), Du. *zult* salt water, salted flesh, etc.]

1. *trans.* To treat with salt as a preservative; to cure or preserve with salt, either in solid form or in the form of brine. Also with *down*, † *up*.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxiii. (1493) 904 Butter is somelede salted that it may the better be kepte. c 1460 *FORRESTER Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1883) 132 In France the people salten but lytill mete, except their bacon. 1530 *PAISAN. 697/2*, I never saltie my befe but in the potta. 1564 *St. 5 Ellis* c. 5 6 Any Herring, not being sufficiently salted, packed and casked. 1634 *W. WOOD New Eng. Pros.* (1665) 92

Then salt it [sc. beef] with common salt and two ounces of saltpetre. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 139/1 The French..were obliged to live chiefly on the flesh of their horses, which was salted down. 1854 *P. KNAPP'S Chem. Technol.* III. 55 The one [method] consists in salting the butter, which preserves it for immediate use by hindering the decomposition of the casein. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* I. 308 The custom of salting and keeping the heads of enemies killed in battle. 1875 *CHAM. Frut.* 46 [She] had fed herself..through the winter.

is a Hi he will, for to saltie with.

b. a 1000 *Agst. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 212/10 *Condit.*..selt. c 1000 *ELFRIC Gram.* xxx. (Z.) 192 1c..slyte, *condita*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 231 Seltie mon hiora mettaz. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 9164, & supbe þe bones hil bere Wel iselt [v.r. isulte] & isode to be abbeye of redinge. 1300-1400 *K. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. xx. 35 Hit was wel isult & in mannt leper ido. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxii. (1493) 623 The floures of Capparis ben selt and so kepte to gode vse.

b. *trans.* To salt down, away: to put by, store away (money, stock).

1873 *LELAND Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 57 Give an Egyptian the same [sc. a sixpence], and instead of thanking or drinking, he will salt it down, and promptly beg for more. 1885 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/2 He was 'salting down' money for the joint benefit of Ward and himself. 1897 *HARRERE & CHAST.* u from

† c. *Students' slang.* To admit (a freshman in a university) with certain burlesque ceremonies, one of which was making him drink salt-and-water or putting salt in his month. *Obs.*

1570, etc. [see SALTING *vbl.* sb. 2]. 1611 *CHAPMAN May Day* ii. 1. 32, I warrant you Sir, I have not bene matrimon. lated at the University, to be meretrulated by him; salted there to be colted here. c 1628 *MORVSON Itin.* iv. (1693) 317 At Witteburg they still retayne the old custome of Salting freshmen, or admitting them with ridiculous Ceremonies..and the Ceremony is by them called the deposition of bones.

d. *pass.*: see SALTED 4.

2. a. In biblical use: To sprinkle salt upon (a sacrifice); to rub (a new-born child) with salt.

b. To rub salt into (a wound). c. To sprinkle (snow) with salt in order to melt it.

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 53 (Asbm. MS) And of is flesch þai was vorhard & wounded hi selte also [Vernon MS. salt, and in water]. 182 *Wyclif Eccl.* xvi. 4 And in water

Terfing was of flesch, it a 168.. 1 Dec. 3/1 Many of the was vestres, & wold salt the roads. wold let us salt the roads.

3. To season with salt. *Obs.*

a. 1775 *Ruslow Gosp. Matt.* v. 13 Fif salt salt awerdað in þem þe hit bið salten? c 1000 in *Teichner's Zeitschrift* (1885) II. 125 Do mid þin þrim fingrum, swillice þu sealte. 1384 *Wyclif Matt.* v. 13 That þif the salt shal vanyshe away, wherynne shal it be saltid? c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1865) 19 Salt hit serve hit, as I þe say. *Ibid.* 31 Salt and messe forth. c 1430 *Tuo Cookery-bks.* 32 Pen kytt þin Brewes & skalde hem with þe same brope; Salt it wyl. *Ibid.* 4r Salt it þan, & þanne serne forth.

b. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* v. 13 Fif salt forwodes, in ðon gesalted bið? [Ags. & Hutton zeyst.] c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Mark ix.* 50 Fif þæt salt unsealt bið, on þam þe ge hit syltað? [c 1160 *Hutton salted*, v. r. sealtað.]

4. To render salt or salty. Also figs. to embitter. 1786 *Burns Dream xv.* But ere the course of 'o life be thro', It may be bitter saute. 1846 J. J. *Journal Corr.* (1894) 164 Clever plan, to supply the new palace with fish, by salting the Serpentine river to breed tame turbot. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 2/2 A sea which salts all the rivers that flow into it.

5. fig. To season; to render poignant or piquant. [c 1000 *Ælfric Hom. (Th.)* II. 536 Lærowum gedafenað þæt hi mid wisdomes sealte geleafuflra manna mod sylton.] 1576 *Fleming Paraph. Epist. Aij.* Coriolanus... whose... continual course of life being lequened and salted with the best things that nature could devise. 1758 *Disc.* in *Ann. Rev.* 381/r Hardly any thing... was received there with applause, that was not salted with some obscene rallery. 1882 *Strunton Treas. Dav.* cxix. 116 It is not wrong to make resolutions, but it will be useless, unless we salt them well with believing cries to God. 1887 *Saintsbury Hist. Elizab. Lit. vi.* 230 Lodge began to write pamphlets vigorously... salted with charming poems. 1899 *Skrinm. Mem. Thring* 217 There was piety salted with practical good sense. 1895 *Meredith Amusing Narr.* I. ii. 22 He salted his language in a manner I cannot repeat; no epithet ever stood by itself.

6. +a. To make (soil) barren by impregnating it with salt. *Obs.*

a 1586 *Sunney Ps. cvii.* xii. How many where doth he convert Well watered grounds to thirsty sand? And saltes the soil for with hart The dwellers beare that tilt the land! a 1682 *Sin T. Browne Tracts x.* (1683) 166 Salting and making barren the whole Soil.

b. To treat (land) with salt; to strew salt in (hay) to prevent mould. Also 'To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber' (Webster 1828-32).

1824 *Trans. Highl. Soc. VI.* 173 Of these, 40 falls were salted on the surface. 1825 *Louisa Encycl. Agric.* § 5233 Hay that had been flooded, was preferred by cattle to the best hay that had not been salted.

c. Soap-making. To separate out (the soap) by adding salt to the lye after saponification.

1857 *Miller Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) III. 33r The coagulated soap is then to be re-dissolved in water, and salted out once or twice more. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 203/r In curd soaps... the uncombined alkali and glycerin are separated by 'salting out'.

d. To provide (cattle) with salt.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVII. 51/2 They [sc. sheep] make many lively expeditions for the farm-boy—driving them out of mischief... or salting them on the breezy hills.

7. a. Photogr. To impregnate (paper, etc.) with a solution of a salt or a mixture of salts.

1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* III. 230 Excellent prints may, however, be produced upon paper which has been simply salted. 1878 *Amey Photogr.* (1881) 145 When a paper is weakly salted, say, having half the amount of chloride given in the formula for albumenising paper.

b. To treat with chemical salts.

1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 558 Only from old cultures or from younger cultures which have been salted with ammonium sulphate can any poisons be obtained by filtration through porcelain.

8. *Comm. slang.* (See quot.) Cf. *F. saler.*

1888 *Ogilvie s.v.* To salt an invoice, account, &c., to put on the extreme value on each article, in some cases in order to be able to make what seems a liberal discount at payment. 1897 *Barrère & Lelano Slang Dict.* s.v. Making out the receipts to sell a busi-

9. *Mining slang.* To make (a mine) appear to be a paying one by fraudulently introducing rich ore, etc., into it, sprinkling gold dust in it, etc.

1864 *Horren Slang Dict.* s.v. At the gold diggings of Australia, miners sometimes salt an unproductive hole by sprinkling a few grains of gold dust over it. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 6/1 The mine had possibly been 'salted', for no gold was forthcoming. 1892 *Munrook Grip of Law* 285 He purchased some valuable specimens of gold quartz, with which he salted the estate. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 9/3 The supposed great oilfields in Florida have been fraudulently 'salted' with refined petroleum.

10. *intr.* 'To deposit salt from a saline substance, as the brine begins to salt' (Webster 1828-32).

Salt, v. 2 [f. SALT a. 2] In pa. pple. = SALT a. 2

1582 *Stanhurst Æneis iv.* (Arb.) 201 Thee winter season too wast salted with the cold weather.

Salt, n. [f. SALT a. 2] In pa. pple. = SALT a. 2

Salta-di-banco. See SALTIMBANCO.

+ **Saltag.** *Obs. rare* = [f. SALT sb. 1 + AGE, after *F. salage*] Salt-duty. 1611 *Cotter. Salage*, saltage. + **Saltamartino.** *Obs.* [It.] A kind of ordinance: see quot. 1688.

1684 R. *Waller Nat. Exer.* 145 We fitted upon a Carriage with Six Horses, a *Annoury* iii. xviii. (Roxb.) pece of the Venetians 1 4 pound ball.

Saltant (sæltānt), a. [ad. L. *saltant-em*, pres. pple. of *saltare* (see SALTARE).]

1. Leaping, jumping, dancing. Now rare or *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* viii. xvi. 1. 202 When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, he goeth alwaies saltant or rampant. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Chama* (1737) III. 117 This... dional, and saltant. 1755... ng. 1819 H. *Busk* main pillars of the stage, Support its glory in this saltant age. 1827 J. F. *Cooper Prairie II.* x. 28 No professor of the saltant art ever applied himself with greater industry than [etc.].

b. *Zool.* = SALTATORIAL. In mod. Diets.

c. *Her.* Applied to small animals when salient. 1850 *OGILVIE, Saltant*,... a term applied to the squirrel, weasel, rat, and all vermin, and also to the cat, greyhound, ape, and monkey, when in a position springing forward.

+ **Saltarello** (sæltærello). Also saltarello, -olla, -arella. [It. *saltarello* cracker, squib, jack of a spinet, animated dance, Sp. *saltarello*; related to lt. *saltare*, Sp. *saltar* to leap, dance.]

1. A very animated Italian and Spanish dance for one couple in which there are numerous sudden skips or jumps. Also, the music for this, or a movement resembling it in a musical composition.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* iii. 18r The Italians make their galliards (which they tearme saltarello) plaine, and flame ditties to them.] 1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds.* in *Mus. Bks.* *Saltarello*, a particular kind of Jig so called. 1833 *Hess Buxsen* in *Hare Life* (1879) I. ix. 378 A merry party of the inhabitants, who... danced the saltarello in every variety. 1873 *Ouida 'Pascarel'* II. 175 The saltarello and the stornello were all the gayer and the sweeter on his mandoline. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/2 The finale... including a saltarello, is more or less Mendelssohnian.

2. The jack of a spinet or harpsichord. 1598 [see JACK sb. 1 14]. 1828 *OGILVIE, Saltarello*,... a harpsichord jack, so called because it jumps on the key being struck.

Saltarter, -tartre: see SALT 1 2.

+ **Saltary.** *Obs.* Also -ery. [ad. med. L. *saltarium*, f. L. *saltare* to leap. Cf. SALTATORY sb. 2, SALTORY.] (See quot.)

1598 *Manslow Lawes Forest* x. 160 Neither may any man make any saltaries [ed. 1615 saltaries] or leaping places out of the Forrest into the Pourrales, where any Deere may easily leape in, but cannot returne backe again. 1615 *Ibid.* xxii. 247 Any Saltaries or great gaps called Deere leapes. *Ibid.* xxiv. 242 You shall enquire... what saltaries and leapes they haue in hurt of the said Forest.

Saltate (sæltæt), v. rare. [f. L. *saltāt*, ppl. stem of *saltare* to dance, frequent. of *salire* to leap.] *intr.* To leap; to jump; to skip. Hence *Saltating* *obl. sh.* or *ppl. a.*

1623 *COCKERMAN II.* To Dance. *Saltate, Tripudiate.* 1846 in *Worcester* (citing *Month. Rev.*) 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 299, I must here confess that they saltated to a mandolin touched by this hand. 1882 *DANA Crust.* II. 2180 'The species of Cyclops swim... with a saltating motion.

Saltation (sæltāʃən). [ad. L. *saltation-em*, n. of action f. *saltare* to SALTARE.]

1. Leaping, bounding, or jumping; a leap.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. v.* iii. 236 Locusts... being ordained for saltation, their hinder legs doe far exceed the other. 1770 T. *FULLER Pharm. Extens.* 129 Those odd Epileptic Saltations called St. Vitus's Dance. 1834 *McMURTRICK Currier's Anim. Kings.* 396 The posterior legs of... the Orthoptera, are remarkable for the largeness of their thighs, and for their spinous tibiae, which are adapted for saltation. 1882 *DANA Crust.* II. 1602 The animal swims by saltations, with great agility. 1881 *Trans. Obstetr. Soc.* XXII. 152 The conclusion one might arrive at from the violent saltation of the fetus. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 11/1 It is not every flea... that is gifted with the power of saltation. 1897 *Syl. Soc. Lex.* *Saltation*,... Especially applied to the leaping sometimes noticed in cases of chorea.

b. *spec.* Dancing; a dance.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Saltation*, a dancing. 1685 E. *Brown Trav.* to the Old Pyrrhical Saltation, or Warlike way of Dancing. 1874 *SCOTT Wav.* xxviii. Still keeping time to the music... he... continued his saltation without... intermission. 1879 *MISS BRAODON Clav. Foot* iv. 34 Her dancing was distinguished for its audacity rather than for high art. She was no follower of the Taghioni school of saltation. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 197/2 These spangled saltations.

c. *fig.* [f. SALTATION sb. 1] for the salt

patient and measured march of thought. 1854 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims* I. (1875) 6r The number of successive saltations the nimble thought can make. 1870 *HUXLEY Lay. Sermon* xiii. 343 We greatly suspect... that she [sc. Nature] does make considerable jumps in the way of variation now and then, and that these saltations give rise to some of the gaps which appear to exist in the series of known forms.

+ 2. *spec.* Pulsation or spurting forth (of blood).

1672 *WISSEMAN Treat. Wounds* II. ix. 64 If it [sc. the blood] flow... from the left side, we suppose it the Artery, you will discover it by its saltation and florid colour. 1752 C. *SMART Hic Garden* I. 146 His verdant blood in brisk saltation circulates and flows. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 87 When veins are wounded, the blood does not flow with that impetuosity and saltation, as when proceeding from an artery.

Saltativeness. *nonce-ud.* [f. L. *saltāt* (see SALTATE), after *acquisitiveness*.] The faculty of leaping or jumping.

1829 T. *Hook Bank to Barnes* 105 He discovered the Organ of Saltativeness [in a flea's skull] magnificently developed.

+ **Saltator** (sæltə'tɔr). *Ornith.* [mod. L. use of L. *saltator*, agent-n. f. *saltare* (see SALTARE).] A tanagrine bird of the genus *Saltator*.

1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc. App.* 795 Allied Saltator (*Saltator similis*). 1886 *SALTATOR Brit. Mus. Catal. Birds* XI. 282 The Saltators keep to the bushes and smaller trees outside the dense forests.

Saltatorial (sæltə'tɔr-i-əl), a. [f. L. *saltātorius* SALTATORY + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by leaping (or spec. dancing).

1789 *TWINGING tr. Arist. Poet.* i. vii. 72 [In tragedy] the Trochaic tetrameter was made use of, as better suited to the satyric and saltatorial genius of the Poem at that time. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 84 Yarrell... confines their saltatorial powers only within ten or twelve perpendicular feet. 1877 *COUES & ALLEN N. Amer. Rod.* 532 The saltatorial nature of the animal. 1893 W. A. *SURE My Contemp.* ii. 39 Whirled away into every species of saltatorial excess.

2. Fitted or adapted for leaping; spec. belonging to the group *Saltatoria* of insects.

1842 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 30 July 220 A pair of thickened saltatorial legs. 1855 *Ort's Circ. Sci. Org. Nat.* II. 354 The Orthoptera fall readily into two great sections—namely, the saltatorial and cursorial Orthoptera. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* (1890) II. x. 282 The males in the three saltatorial families in this Order are remarkable for their musical powers.

So **Saltatorialian** a., involving dancing.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 207/2 The progress of the saltatorial drama. 1825 *Ibid.* XV. 390 Pantomimic and saltatorial representations.

Saltatoric (sæltə'tɔr-ik), a. *Path.* [Formed as prec. after G. *saltatorisch* (Bamberger); see -ic.] **Saltatoric spasm:** a kind of nervous disease in which the patient when set on his feet begins to leap.

1877 *Gowers in Lancet* 14 July 45/2 The saltatoric spasm persisted for nine months, and then gradually ceased. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 602 They are wanting in the regularity and precision of those of saltatoric spasm.

Saltatorious (sæltə'tɔr-i-əs), a. [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] = SALTATORIAL.

1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* xxii. (1878) II. 283 These mag-... have been saltatorious (rather... saltatorious powers. When the hind legs leaping.

Saltatory (sæltə'tɔr), a. and sb. 1 [ad. L. *saltātorius*, f. *saltator*; see SALTATOR.] A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or adapted for dancing.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Saltatory*,... of or belonging to dancing, vaulting, &c. 1821 *BOGERTON Mem.* I. 93 I soon began to avoid exhibiting my saltatory talents, and I seldom danced. 1853 *HAWTHORNE Snow Image*, etc. *I. New* I. 155 There is an incidental notice of the 'dancing-school near the Orange-Tree', whence we may infer that the saltatory art was occasionally practised. 1866 J. *MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 183 He could make a saltatory automaton.

2. Pertaining to, characterized by, or adapted for leaping; spec. = SALTATORIAL 2.

1847 L. *HUNT Men, Women, & B.* I. iii. 43 The way in which sheep carry themselves on abrupt and saltatory occasions. 1874 *MILNAR Common Frog* 1 What is a Frog? 'The Frog is a small saltatory Reptile', will probably be the reply of the majority. 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv.* vi. 262 The Amphipoda... are characterized by their ordinarily saltatory habits. 1891 *Punch Christmas* No. 8 The position of the Moon... is also favourable to saltatory exercise on the part of the cow.

b. *Path.* = SALTATORIC.

1881 J. *Ross Dis. Nervous Syst.* II. 34r Saltatory Spasm. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 106 Or when placed on her feet [a patient] may be forced to progress by a series of springing movements (saltatory spasm).

c. *fig.* Proceeding by abrupt movement.

1844 *EMERSON Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 183 Nature hates calculations; her methods are saltatory and impulsive. 1894 H. F. *OSBORN From Greeks to Darwin* 200 Another highly characteristic feature of his theory was, that he [St. Hilaire] included in it what has recently been termed 'saltatory evolution', and strongly opposed Lamarck's fundamental principle that all transformation is extremely slow.

+ **Sb.** sb. A dancer. *Obs. rare* = 1.

a 1625 *FLETCHER, etc. Fair Maid Inn* III. i. A second, a lavolteteer, a saltatory, a dancer with a Kit at his bum.

Saltatory, sb. 2 *Autig.* [ad. med. L. *saltātorium*, neut. sing. of *saltātorius* (see prec.) used subst. Cf. SALTORY.] = SALTARY.

1903 *Edin. Rev.* July 179 The saltatory was a contrivance by which deer could make their way into the park, but could not jump back again.

+ **Saltatress.** *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. SALTATOR: see -RESS. Cf. *It. saltatrice*.] A female dancer.

1784 R. *BAGE Barham Downs* I. 120 Her le volts were the highest of any Saltatress in Italy.

Salt-box. [f. SALT sb. 1 + BOX sb. 2]

1. A box for keeping salt for domestic use.

'Billy in the Salt-box' was the title of a caricature referring to Pitt's budget of 1805, in which the salt-tax was greatly increased.

1613 *Cotter. Saltbiter*,... a Salt-box. 1822 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 657/2 A few grains from the salt-box. 1864 W. *BARNES Homely Rhymes Dorset Dial.* I. 5 The salt-box an' the corner-cupb'ard.

b. (See quot. 1847-54.)

1763 B. *THORNTON Ode on St. Cecilia's Day* ad. fin., The... 1774 J. T. in the salt-... STER s.v. In the marrow-bones and cleaver, tongs and poker, etc.

for good and durable salting. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* iv. 82 Fish of long salting, is vnholsome. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 354/2 Fish can be more readily cured dry after having been exposed to this preliminary salting. fig. a 1536 *TINOLEY Expos. Matt.* v. Wks. (1573) 196/2 True preaching is a salting that stirreth vp persecution, and an office that no man is mete for, saue he that is seasoned hymselfe.

2. In various technical, colloquial, and slang uses (see the vb.).

1570 Lamb. MS. 807 in *Brit. Mag.* (1847) XXXII. 366 My lord Edward [ouch], hys matriculation is... hys salt-yng [iij]. [In a later account spelt also 'psalting'.] 1588 *FRAUNCE Lawyers Leg. Ded.* f. iv b. Having once known the price of an admission, Salting, and Matriculation, with the intertaining of Freshmenne in the Rhetorike schooles. a 1644 *Twisde in MS. Twisde* xvi. 753 (Bodl.). The saltinge of fresh men which hath bene anciently and is yet at Oxford vsed at their first comming, was perhaps borrowed or continued from this custome at Athens [see Gregory *Naz. Oral. Fun. Basilii Magni* xvii. 1693 J. Byrom *Let. to Aubrey in Lett. from Bodl.* (1813) II. 1. 167 'Twis. said, that the college [at Eton] held some lands by the custome of salting. 1748 *Brownrigg Art of Making Salt* 69 When violent fires are used towards the end of the process, whilst the salt is forming, which they call the time of salting. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 332 Chloride of potassium cannot be substituted for chloride of sodium in salting out. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 886/2 The traffic in stolen and spurious diamonds, and the nefarious practice known as 'salting'. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 276 Any... change in the number of grains to the ounce of salting in an emulsion or in a developer.

3. Chiefly *pl.* Salt lands; in some parts *spec.*, lands regularly covered by the tide, as distinguished from salt-marshes, *local*.

1712 *DERHAM Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 483 These Lands they call Saltings, when covered with Grass. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 59 The land in front of my sea-wall to the southward (called saltings from the sea overflowing it except at low water). 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 309 Two extraordinary large eels were taken upon the saltings at Steeple, in Denbie Hundred, Essex. 1855 *Frazer's Mag.* LI. 267 Here ran a broad bulwark bank, keeping the saltings and marshes distinct. 1905 *Spectator* 17 Aug. 215/2 The marsh... is dotted with white-fleeced sheep and white-faced bullocks grazing on the saltings. 1903 *Kipling's 5 Nations* 25 At the bridge of the lower saltings the cattle gather and blear.

4. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *salting beef*, -house, *kit* (*Kit sb.*), -pan, -press, -room, -trough, -tub; (*Photogr.*: see *SALT v.* 7 a) *salting bath*, *solution*; (sense 3) *salting-mound*; *salting-box*, *point* (see *quots.*); *salting-place*, (a) a place where cattle resort to lick salt; (b) ? *notice-use*, the place where a stream joins the sea.

1866 *HARDWICH Photogr. Chem.* (ed. 3) 122 The Strength of the 'Salting Bath'. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 135 What Piece of 'Salting Beef' should be ordered from the Butcher. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, 'Salting-boxes', are boxes... for holding mealed powder, to sprinkle the fuses of shells, that they may take fire from the blast of the powder in the chamber;... these boxes are now laid aside. 1682 *WARRINGTON Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 110 The fisher men... were obliged to bring in all the congress they took... to the kings 'salting house'. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1021 After the cheeses have been properly salted... they are carried from the salting house to the cheese-press.

A 'salting-kill'. 1908 *Essex Rev.* XVII. 33 The mysterious 'salting-mounds known as 'Redhills' on the marshes of the Essex coasts. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 214 A large, common, glazed 'salting-pan'. 1842 MRS. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* I. 180 In vain... do we employ every ingenious artifice of temptation—supplying our 'salting-place' with the great delicacy of the grazing people. 1805 W. CORY *Lett.* (1805) 26 I could have not only the mares but the

are put on the shelf in the dairy for a day or two. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 59 The 'salting-room' should be laid with flags. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 205 Certain modifications of the 'salting solution'. 1842 J. ARON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 239 A 'salting' round its edges, to drain away the

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 254 A *salting tub* where salted meat had been kept for a great length of time in a salting-tub. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xviii. A turf bank and a salting tub, which stood on either side of the narrow exterior passage.

† *Saltion*. *Obs. rare*—1. Also 6 *salcion*. [*ad. L. type *salcion-em, f. salt-, ppl. stem of salire to leap. Cf. SALTION.*] Leaping.

1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1541) in i. 52 b, Stertyng or salcion [other *edd.* *salcion*] of the members.

Saltire (*sælt'oir*). *Her.* Forms: 4-5 sawturore, 5 sawtiro, 6 saltoyre, -tyr, 8 saltээр, saltier, 6-9 saltier, 6-saltiere. [*a. OF. saul(c)oir, saultoir, -our, -ouer, saltcur, saltouir* (from 13th c.), mod. F. *sautoir*, † (1) si'ket or hempen stirrup-cord (forming a deltoid figure when in use), (2) stile to keep cattle from straying, (3) saltire —L. *sall-torium* (see *SALTATORY*).] An ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by a bend and a bend sinister, crossing each other. Hence, *in saltire*: crossed like the limbs of a St. Andrew's cross. *Per saltire* (see *quot.* 1828-40).

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 412 He had sothely for-saken the sawturore engrelede, And laughte vpe thre Lyons alle of white silure. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxiv. A sawtiro engrelede of siluer fülle schene. a 1550 in Baring-Gould & Twigg *W. Armoiry* (1898) 5 Sa: a saltier engr: arg. 1562 *Leigh Armoiry* 45 b, The seventh partition is this. Partye

Henry the sixth had two feathers in saltire. a 1695 *Wood Oxford* (O.H.S.) III. 169 Two keys in saltire. a 1711 *KEN Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 6 A saltire, which the martyr'd Andrew bore. 1801 *SCOTT Fire-King* xxvii. The Saracens, Curdinans, and Ishmaelites yield To the scallop, the saltier, and crossletted shield. 1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Her. s.v.*, When the field of a coat, or any charge upon it, is divided by two diagonal lines, crossing each other... it is termed *per saltire*. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. (ed. 3) 359 Two pastoral staves, in saltire.

attrib. 1621 *LADY M. WORTH Urania* 98 So farre asunder, as they made from corner to corner the fashion of a Saltier crosse. 1727 *BOYER Dict.*, Eng.-Fr. s.v., A Saltire Cross, *Croix de St. André*. 1851 R. HILL in *Gosse Nat. in Jamaica* 466 Zig-zag lacings of a thickened tissue corresponding to the Saltier position of the Spider's legs.

Saltireways, *adv.* [See -WAYS.] = next. c 1550 in Baring-Gould & Twigg *W. Armoiry* (1898) 5 Arg: 5 martlets saltireways sa. 1818 *SCOTT Antip.* vi. Two long and bony arms... folded saltireways in front of her person. 1872 *ELLACOMBE Bells of Ch. in Ch. Bells Devout* ix. 513 A shield in the centre crosses in saltire ways.

Saltirewise, *adv.* [See -WISE.] With or in the form of a saltire; (disposed) like the arms of a St. Andrew's cross; in saltire.

1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6382/2 Two Pens placed Saltirewise. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) V. xxix. 205 Gules, two swords, saltire-wise. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilth*, xiii. The background was crossed saltirewise... by the masts of two lighters that lay waiting for the tide. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. of Aide-de-camp* ii. Leatheren gaiters, laced saltire-wise up the legs with red straps. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* x. (ed. 3) 63 Two Foxes are leaping, saltire-wise, on the ancient shield of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne.

Saltish (*spl'it*), *a.* [*f. SALT sb.* + -ISH.] + *a.* [*f. the sb.*] Of the nature of, characteristic of, or like that of, salt; impregnated with salt; salt, salty. *Obs.* b. [*f. the adj.*] Chiefly in mod. use: Somewhat salt.

1777 *NOKTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 74 The Taste thereof must needs Saltish be. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Manlynde* 112 Loke vpon her mylke, that it be not blackyshe, blueyshe, grey or reddyshe, neyther sowre, sharpe, saltyshe, or blackyshe. 1582 *STANVHURST Zeneis* III. (Arb.) 75 A cold sweat saltish through my ioyntes ferely dyd enter. 1590 *SEANER R. Q. I.* iii. 31 Offe soust in swelling Tethys saltish tear. 1620 *VENER Via Recta* iv. 77 The... pickled P... with saltish and vorrifiable nourishment. 1639 *THE SEA*... with ether doubted. a 1647 T. HADINGTON *Jur. v. p. 110*... *Wores. Hist. Soc.* II. 295 The channell or bottom, scorched with the heate of the sun, appeareth whyte and saltish. 1686 *PLOT Staff-fordsh.* 104 A saltish soil most commonly is fat and uncious. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 228 Deer, which come in the warm season, to eat the saltish moss and grass. 1805 *SAUNDERS Min. Waters* 299 The water... tastes saltish, like weak sea water. 1875 *CROLL Climate* & T. vi. 108 Thus we have a surface current of saltish water from the poles towards the equator.

Hence **Saltishly** *adv.* (1828-32 Webster).

Saltishness (*spl'itshn*). [*f. as prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being saltish.

1562 *TURNER Bathes* 9 The water... semeth to shewe a littel saltishness. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. v. (1635) 75 Those which defend the saltishness to be accidental. 1686 W. HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Course Chem.* (ed. 2) 12 The waters of the Sea may be said to receive their saltishness from nothing else but this Salt dissolved in them. 1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 184 The saltishness is owing to the evaporation of the serosity of the mouth.

† **Saltitant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. late L. saltitant-em, pres. ppl. of saltiare, frequent. of saltare* (see *SALTARE*).] Leaping or springing.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* II. iii. 41 Which Goat-provisions were most agreeable with their Errant bodies, which were alwaies saltitant, passant or currant.

Saltless (*spl'tless*), *a.* [*f. SALT sb.* + -LESS. Cf. *Da. salteloes, G. saltelos*, with sense 2.]

1. Without salt; unsalted.

1398 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. xix. lxiv. (1498) 905 Saltlesse chese is moost nouryshyng and moysteth the body. 1618 *SIR T. BROWNE Friend.* Ep. II. v. 66 He that hath be- lieved what quantity of lead the test of saltless naves will imbibe. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Fontes & Qual.* 414 (1163) 1006 The Earth to be quite Saltlesse. 1882 *BYRON Island* III. iii. Its bounding crystal... pushed from cliff to crag with saltless spray. 1882 *W. Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1095/2 (Salt), It was the belief of the Jews that salt would, by exposure to the air, become saltless. 1905 *Punch* 25 Oct. 290/1 It is the landman's lousy throat That tends to-day a saltier air.

2. *fig.* Lacking pignancy, poignancy, interest, or live-iness; insipid, flat.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 8 A heavy and saltless oration is insufferable to a quick hearer. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Agst. Ale* iv. Poems (1637) 305 Saltless and galls be thy Curse. 1874 *LISLE Car. Jnd. Gwynne* I. iii. 73 It promises to afford a slight pugnancy of flavour to my tasteless life in this saltless wilderness. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* III. 219 The days went by, saltless, lifeless.

Hence **Saltlessness**. 1682 *BOYLE in R. Fitzgerald Salt-Water Sweetened* 16 The main thing of all that convinced me of the Saltlessness of the Water I speak of.

Salt-lick. [*LICK sb.* 2.] A place where cattle collect to lick the earth impregnated with salt.

1751 [see *LICK sb.* 2]. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxiv. 209 We give this name of salt-licks to the salt springs, which, in various

MARTIN *Or* 10/2 They visit the salt-licks, and are there to be found at all seasons of the year; some leaving the saline morass, others travelling towards it.

Saltly (*spl'tli*), *adv.* [*f. SALT a.* + -LY 2.] With the taste or smell of salt.

1736 *AINSWORTH Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Saltly, *salsa*. 1827 J. MITCHELL *First Lines Sci.* 63 Saltly bitter, saltly cooling. 1865 *Cornish Mag.* XI. 354 The winds that whistle saltly south from Polar seas. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 237/1 A sickly yellow spume that saltly stank.

Salt-maker. [*Cf. Da. zoutmaker, G. salzmacher.*] A manufacturer of salt.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 317/2 A Salte makere, *salinator*. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Salinero*, a salt maker. 1614 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* v. x. 493 The *Beuna* are Salt-makers. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4573/4 Thomas Elmes, late of Milford in the County of Southampton, Salt-maker. 1807 P. GASS *Trul.* 179 About noon Captain Clarke with 14 men came to the salt-makers camp. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 233/1 The warping or buckling, the scaling, and the formation of 'cats', arising from leaks in the pan, are perhaps among the worst annoyances of the saltmakers. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Salt Makers*, term embracing all the men directly engaged in the manufacture of white salt from brine.

So **Salt-making**, the manufacture of salt; + also *pl.*, salt-works.

1736 *Camden* 281 The chargys makynge. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Sal-* (ABINGTON *Salt. Wores.* in). Some of meaneer ranck had and have salt-makings heer. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 234/1 Saltmaking is

attrib. 1823 in Co are no excisemen in France. 319 There

Salt-marsh. [*cf. merssch.*] Marsh overflowed or flooded by the sea; *spec.* one in which the sea water is collected for the manufacture of salt. (*Cf. SALTING 3.*)

c 1000 *Ag. Ps. (Tb.)* cvi. 33 He þa wenxendan wende eorðan on saltne mersche [Vulg. in *salumigne*]. [So: a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvi. 34 Stremes in wildernes sete he. In salt-mersche land fruitreider. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cvi. 33 Saltmerche.] 1411. *Tristram in IV. of Henry's Hush.* (1890) 53 Good kynne go in good pasture off salt maries. 1283 in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 234 If any lands or salt marsh are reclaimed from the sea. 1686 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1836) VI. 183 It is ordered, that Patience... shall have... the use of about two acres of salt marsh at the island. 1725 *Fam. Dict.*, *Salt-marsh*, a sort of Grazing Ground near the Sea, which is commonly very rich land. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Salt*, Low Marshy Grounds, disposed by Nature for the Reception of the Sea-waters when the Tide swells, and provided with Banks and Sluices to retain the same.

found on salt marshes.

1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 462 The salt-marsh shrimp, *Artemia salina*. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl. I.* 108 The Salt-marsh Club rush. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XII.

Saltiness (*spl'tnēs*). 1. The property or state of being salt; the condition of being impregnated with salt.

In OE. only quasi-conn. transl. *L. salisago, salisago*. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvi. 34 Sette... eorðan westembere in salt-nisse. [So Wycl. (1388) saltiness; Vulg. *psalt.*, *terram fructiferam in salisaginem or saliginem*.] 1387 *TREVISA Higd.* (Rolls) I. 265 þe rootes mowe not take depesse and fatnesse for saltinesse of þe erpe. 1388 *Wyclif Ter.* xvii. 6 He schal dwelle in drynesse in desert, in the lond of saltiness. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 203 By the tongwe felen

tr. *More's Utop.* II. vi. (1895) saltiness of the sea. a 1625 II. i. If I had buried him in a wave at sea... I would not to the saltiness of his grave Have added the last tear. 1766 *COLLINS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 45 Being troubled with a scorbutic humour, or saltiness of blood. 1764 *E. Moxon Eng. Housew.* as soft as you would do for

ness of the of its surface. The delicious sense of saltiness and freedom one feels on the deck of a good ship.

2. Pignancy, poignancy. 1612 *BACON Ess.*, *Discourse* (Arb.) 17 Men ought to finde the difference betweene saltinesse and bitterness. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 3/1 By reliance on beauty shows, variety turns, or saltiness of dialogue.

Saltiness, *rare*—2. [*f. SALT a.* 2] Lecherousness, salacity.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Chande-colle*, saltinesse, lecherousnesse.

Saltorel (*sælt'orél*). *Her.* [app. *ad. OF. *saltorel*, dim. of *sallior* *SALTARE*.] (See *quots.*)

1780 *ESOMONSON Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Saltorels*, the same as *Saltiers*. 1804 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* 518 The term *saltorel* is sometimes used when three or more saltiers occur, but it is hardly required.

Saltory. Alteration of *SALTARY* after *L. saltatorium* *SALTATORY sb.*

1867 E. P. SHIRLEY *Eng. Deer Parks* viii. 179 This right of saltory or deer-leap was once not uncommon.

Saltou, obs. f. shall thou: see SHALL.

Saltore, obs. form of SALTIRE.

Salt-pan. [Cf. Du. *zoutpan*, G. *salzpfanne*.] a. (Usually pl.) A shallow depression near the sea into which sea-water is allowed to flow, where it evaporates, leaving a deposit of salt; in Africa, applied (after Du. *zoutpan*) to dried-up salt lakes or marshes. b. A shallow vessel in which brine is evaporated in salt-making; pl., a salt-works.

1493 *Newmannier Cartul.* (Suttees) 193, iij salt pannes standyng vpon the north syde of y^e water of Blyth. 1533 *BELLENOEN Liray App.* (S.T.S.) II. 265 note, Salyniar callit certain places besyd be sea quaher be salt is made. We call hame salt pannes. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 265 Havand commissioun of the rest of awnars of the salt pannis of Dysert. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 11 The best Coals are best for the Salt Pans and Salt too, and make most and best Salt. 1748 *BROWNING Art of Making Salt* 52 The salt pans are made of an oblong form, flat at the bottom, with the sides erected at right angles. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparmann's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 14 A good mile and a half from the river, we met with the capital *Zout-pan*, or Salt-pan. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* iv. 78 In every salt-pan in the country there is a spring of water on one side. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 9 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The salt used there costing about threepence per 82½ lb. weight, whereas in the contiguous British territory it stood at the salt-pans at about four shillings.

Saltpetre (sôlptēr). Also 6-9 (now U.S.) -petre, 6 petir, -ur, 7 -ar, 6-7 peeter. [Alteration of SALTPIETRE after SALT sb.¹ (see sense 5).] I. Potassium nitrate; = NITRE sb. 1 b. *Chili* or *cubic saltpetre*: sodium nitrate.

Saltpetre is a white crystalline substance having a saline taste; it is the chief constituent of gunpowder, and is used medicinally.

1501-2 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 139 For ij pund salt petir to the leich. 1528-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 347 The time that the kyng caused Salt petre to be made in the said house. 1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 21 Like Saltpetre, that fereth at the first, and yett poueth but a flash. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 209 Salt-Petree, is of excellent use for medicine. 1669 *STURVY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 20 The Shot is driven forth, by the Air's exaltation, or Wind, caused through the Salt-Petre. 1722 *Phil. Trans.* (abr. ed.) III. 371 The pendent Rocks were glazed with Salt Petre. 1758 *BOSWELL Corsica* I. (ed. 2) 52 There are also mines of all, and of salt-petre, in several parts of Corsica. 1837 *J. DODGSON Dant. Econ.* II. 241 On account of the property which saltpetre possesses of combining with iron, it is used in the manufacture of iron. 1847 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 235/2 A large quantity of saltpetre is now prepared from Chili saltpetre, the nitrate of soda.

† b. *Oil of saltpetre* [? error for oil of PETRE]: petrolem. *Spirits of saltpetre*: nitric acid. Obs. 1853 *DOYLE Salubr. Air* 95 The Spirits of Salt-petre will readily corrode silver. 1881 *SMITH'S Seaman's Grammar* II. xxxi. 144 Fill them with good Powder dust, moistened with Oyle of Salt-Petre.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *saltpetre-boiler*, -boiling, *cave*, *crystal*, *earth*, -*maker*, *work(s)*, -*worker*; *saltpetre flour* (see quot.); *saltpetre house*, (a) a building in which saltpetre is made or stored; (b) = *F. la Salpêtrière*, a hospital for aged and infirm women at Paris; formerly a prison for women; *saltpetre-lye*, a liquid obtained by the treatment of saltpetre with water' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897); † *saltpetre man*, a man appointed to find saltpetre for the manufacture of gunpowder; *saltpetre paper* = *TOUCH-PAPER*; *saltpetre rct*, white efflorescence which forms on new or damp walls, caused by saltpetre working through to the surface; † *saltpetre salt* (see quot. 1683).

1580 *Powersham Par. Reg.* (MS.), Edward Hall, a 'salt-petre boyller'. 1653 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* I. 332 Some Salt-Petre Boyllers (who sell the raw unpurified Earth-Petre). *Ibid.* 332 A true large Instruction of the 'Salt-Petre boylling'. 1683 *Encycl. Brit.* (1869) 397 'Saltpetre' (crystals). 1601 *HALL* *Index*, 'Saltpetre earth good for plants'. 1699 *DAMPPIER Voy.* II. ii. 8 Probably there may be Salt-Petre-Earth in other Places. 1848 *KNAPP'S Chem. Technol.* I. 373 The saltpetre is obtained as a snow-white powder, consisting of fine crystalline needles—'saltpetre-flour'. 1883 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* I. 340 The fore-part of the 'Salt-Petre House, wherein the Lee Tubs do stand. 1799 *Ann. Reg.* 77 A woman... condemned... to be branded and confined to the saltpetre-house for nine years. 1683 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* I. 321 How the weak 'Salt-Petre Lee' is to be made richer and bold'd to greater profit. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 49 Saw-dust, boiled in saltpetre-lye. 1811 *Coyne, Saltpetrier*, a Salt-petre-man, or 'Salt-petre-maker. 1843 *Cin. Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* VI. 424/1 In 1627 the saltpetre-makers were authorized to take away the ground of all dove-houses, 1578 *Acts* William HE MAR-

have chosen a Saltpetre man for their foreman, and a gunne powder house, for their printing shop. 1617 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Fair Quarrel* I. i. They are saltpetre-men... And they bring commission, the king's power indeed. 1601 *DOYLE Hist. Air* (1692) 43 We seldom find Salt-petre in the earth, but that there is sea-salt mixed with it, which puts the salt-petre-men to a great deal of trouble to separate it. 1832 *BREWSTER Nat. Mag.* xiii. 320 The heat of the wire is always sufficient to kindle a piece of German snogus or

*saltpetre paper. 1848 *KNAPP'S Chem. Technol.* I. 351 A floccular, white, crystalline efflorescence, which is called 'salt-petre rot'. 1623 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 126 'Salt-Petre Salt' as to goodness hath no great Repute. 1683 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* I. 337 The black or grey Salt-Petre Salt, which is found (in boylling Salt-petre) below in the Kettle and slender Tub. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suff.* s.v. *Mortar*. The finest of all kinds of Mortar for 'salt-petre work, is such as is had from the ruins of old buildings in a low situation. *Ibid.* The common managers of the saltpetre-works. *Ibid.* The 'salt-petre workers in France using the Mortar of old buildings.

b. quasi-adj. Explosive.

1598 E. GUILLIM *Skial.* C3, Teams of quick Camphire & Salt-petre phrases.

Hence **Saltpetreing**, the formation of saltpetre rot; † **Saltpetrish**, † **-petrous adjs.**, pertaining to, of the nature of, or impregnated with, saltpetre.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandulio's Trav.* 84 Their Salt-petrous Earth. 1683 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* I. 322 The... Clay of very old Walls, where the Earth it self is Salt-petrish. 1835 *Spon's Mexic. Coun. Bk.* 602 The surfaces of walls are often covered with an efflorescence of an unsightly character, formed by a process known as 'saltpetreing'.

Salt-pit. A pit where salt is obtained.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xciv. (Bodl. MS.), [It] is somtyme idrawe oute of salt pities and isode. 1535 *COVERDALE Zeph.* II. 9 Moah salthe as Sodome, and Ammon as Gomorra; euen dire thorne hedges, salt pities and a perpetual wyldeynes. 1550 *DAVIS tr. Stradan's Comm.* 338 b. The daye before he died, he releas'd the customes which he had imposed upon Salt pits. 1565 *PUNCIUS Pilgrims* III. i. 2 Out of those Salt-pits Baatu and Sartach have great Revenues. 1759 *FALCONER Diet. Marine* (1789), *Salt-pits*, reservoirs on a coast, to contain sea-water for the purposes of making salt. 1839 *HELPS Study Bible* xlii. 125 A ridge of salt-rock runs into that sea (i. e. the Dead Sea), and there are salt-pits, and a plain of salt.

Salt-pond. A natural or artificial pond into which sea-water is run in order to be evaporated: cf. SALT-PAN a.

1697 *DAMPPIER Voy.* I. 49 On the South side... is a good Salt-pond, where Dutch Sloops come for Salt. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* I. vi. 69 We... sent an Officer on shore to the salt-pond... to procure a quantity of salt. 1836 *EARL CARMARON Portugal & Galicia* II. 38 The salt-ponds, which are situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea. 1833 *MOLONEY W. African Fisheries* 48 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The many 'salt ponds' [Note, Brackish inlets or salt-water lakes] adjacent to the African coast line.

Salt rheum. [See SALT a. 1 b.]

† 1. An irritating discharge of mucus from the nose; a running cold. Obs. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* III. ii. 131. 1604—*Oth.* III. iv. 51, I have a salt and sorry Rheume offends me.

2. U.S. a. A popular name for 'almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except perhaps ringworm and itch' (Webster 1854).

1828-32 *WEBSTER* (citing MINER). 1835 *DUNGLISON Diet. Med., Rheum, Salt*, a popular name... for various cutaneous affections of the eczematous and herpetic forms more especially. [Also in recent U.S. dict.]

b. attrib. *Salt-rheum weed*, *Chelone glabra*, which is supposed to be a remedy for herpes.

1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 400.

Saltre, obs. form of SALTIER.

† **Salt-stone.** Obs. [OE. *sealtstān*: see SALT sb.¹ and STONE sb. Cf. Du. *zoutsteen*, MHG. *salzstein* (G. -stein), ON. *salsteinn*.]

1. Rock-salt; a mass of rock-salt.

In early use chiefly in allusions to the fate of Lot's wife. a 1000 *Candian's Gen.* 2564 (Gr.) Heo on sealtstones sona wurde antienesse reftre sidan. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 374 *fenim geoluwne stan & salt stan & pipor.* a 1300 *Cursor* 535 FISHER 585 HIGINS altnatural, 1677 *Plot* *Oxfordsh.* 37 Besides its saltness it [sc. the water] has such a stink, that it equals the salt stone. 1683 *MORGEN Goss. Ret.*, Hungary (1683) 94 The colour of the Salstone is somewhat gray.

attrib. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Antients* 91 The woman... keeping still her old posture in the same salt-stone image.

2. A salt-cat for pigeons.

125 in Kennett *Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 255, i saltstone empt. pro columbario. 1844 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* VI. 575/1, 4 saltstones for the dovecot 8 s 6 d. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Friend. Ep.* in xxii. 165 Pigeons delight in salt stones.

Saltage, obs. form of SAUSAGE.

† **Saltuary.** Obs. [ad. med.L. *saltuari-*, f. *saltus* woodland, forest-pasture.] (See quot.)

1674 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Saltuary*, a Forrester, Woodward, or Ranger.

† **Salture.** Obs. [ad. mod.L. *saltūra*, f. *salt*, *salire* to leap.] (See quot.)

1665 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Salture*, a leaping or dancing. **Saltus** (sæ'lūs). [L. = leap.] A 'leap' or sudden transition; a breach of continuity.

1665 *HOOKER Microg.* 228 No Experiment yet known to prove a Saltus, or skipping from one degree of rarity to another. 1875 *WHITTIER Life Lang.* xiv. 293 These would be the real analogues of speech, and would bridge the saltus of which some are so afraid.

Salt water, sb. and a. [SALT a. 1 Cf. LG. *salt-wat(er)*, MDa. *sout-water*, G. *salz-wasser*.]

A sb. (stressed salt water). Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

a 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvi. 13 Sweg micel sealtwa wætera.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 De wop he man wepð for his azene sinne is swiðe bitter alse saltwater. c 1440 *Narrat. Parv.* 441/1 Salt water, or see water, *Nerius*. c 1497 *Narrat. Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 129 Gonnepedre weitt in saltwater. 1530 *PALSGR.* 265/1 Saltwater, *saultmære*. 1580 *LIVY Euphros* (Aria) 295, I laboured no otherwise, then... he that having sore eyes rubbeth them with salt water. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 263 Salt-waters, out of which they boile salt. 1669 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* 5 By watering the place with brine or Salt water. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 8 Seeing his Spot of Territory incircled with Salt-water. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 368/2 Hot parts of the world where the soil is saline or there is salt water in the vicinity.

fig. a 1450 *Mvrc Festial* xxvii. 120 When he passyth frogh he salt-watyr of payme of deþe.

b. Applied humorously to tears. (See SALT sb.¹ 2 c.)

c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 15691 He wepis... Many a tere of salt water. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. c How much salt water throwne away in wast, to season Loue that of it doth not tast. 1612 *WESTER White Devil* K. Faith, for some few howers salt water will runne most plentifully in every Office of th Court. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 128 Let us hear what all this salt water is about.

c. Applied to the sea. Hence, a jocular form of address to a sailor.

1830 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* I. vi. 111 'Hark'ee, Hen', said the old sailor... 'you may try, but dash my timbers if you'll ever cross the Thames to-night'. 'And why not, old saltwater?' inquired Ben. 1843 *MARRIAT St. Violet* xv, When this sun will have disappeared behind the salt-water.

b. attrib. as adj. (stressed salt-water). Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or living in salt water.

1528 *Leti. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* IV. ii. 232 The warre's gittes and saltwater banks, beginning at Calais and continuing to Graveling. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* v. i. 72 Notable Pyrate, thou salt-water Theefe. 1796 *WITHERING Brit.* 101 Salt-water fisher between Greenwich Baillie 10 July an Gaoil. 1858 not follow that

I wish to be pickled in brine because I like a salt-water plunge at Nahant. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xii. 384 Salt-water fish can with care be slowly accustomed to live in fresh water. 1826 *GUNTER Miss Dividends* i. iv. The train... crossing the Harlem, skirts that pretty little salt water river.

d. In specific names of sea animals. 1823 *SIR H. DAVY Salmonia* (1840) 72 The salt-water louse adheres to his sides. 1883 *GOODR. Amer. Fishes* 405 The bluefish, which is called the 'Salt water Tailor'. 1892 *CHAMB. Encycl. s.v. Terrapin*, The terrapin pack excellence is the *Alalacoclemmys palustris*, the diamond-back salt-water terrapin.

Hence **Salt-watery a.**

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 167 All very greasy, blowsy, dabby, dusty, salt-watery, and so on.

Salt-well. [OE. *sealtwelle*, -*wulle* (Northumb. -*welle*).] A salt spring, well, or pit; now, a bored well from which brine is obtained for salt-making.

c 950 *LINDISF. Gosp. Prol.* I Of saltwælla ðone æne in-dranc. 1221 *W. of M.* c. 2. *W. of M.* IV. 70 For ofer ða strat after ðam in segechama gemær. 1237 *W. of M.* c. 11. *W. of M.* III. 1495 894 Some lycoure comyth of veynes of the erth; 145 water of salt welles. 1647 *HABINGTON Surv. Worcs.* in *Proc. Worcs. Hist. Soc.* II. 295 The freache water with exceeding fluddes overflowe the bankes and for a season drownethe the saltwells. 1656 *SMITH & WEBB I. de-Royal Eng.* I. 19 The Salt-wells, which they call Brinepits; out of the which, ... white Salt. 1756 *W. of M.* c. 11. *W. of M.* IV. 70 For ofer ða strat after ðam in segechama gemær. 1237 *W. of M.* c. 11. *W. of M.* III. 1495 894 Some lycoure comyth of veynes of the erth; 145 water of salt welles. 1647 *HABINGTON Surv. Worcs.* in *Proc. Worcs. Hist. 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1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 326. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl. IV.* 234 Sea Milkwort, or Black Saltwort. 1867 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) VII. 154.

3. A plant of the genus *Salicornia*, esp. *S. herbacea*; = GLASSWORT a.

1597 [see GLASSWORT]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 326. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. (1794) 233 note, Marsh Samfore, called also jointed Glasswort or Saltwort. 1845 LINCOLN *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 14) 110 b. *Salicornia annua* (Saltwort). 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787.

Salty (sɒl'ti), a. [f. SALT sb.1 + -Y.]

1. Containing or impregnated with salt; tasting of salt; = SALT a.1.

c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Salt, or salti. *salus*. 1563 *Hvll. Art. Garden.* 11. (1608) 133 Infused in warm and salty water for a season. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 65 Sand and salty Deserts. 1757 TONLINGTON *Renou's Disp.* 161 Any convenient humour, whether bitter, acerb, salty, or oily. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Ess.* 59 This yellow green salty liquor. 1860 R. C. A. PRIOR *Danish Salt.* 1. 5 Launching over the salty sea. 1872 J. HATTON *Valley Poplars* 11. 1. 27, I smell the salty breath of the wind. 1875 LANIER *Symphony* 222 Her eyes with salty tears are wet. 1889 A. T. PARK *Eyes Thames* 49 From this sandy salty loam is made the best Portland cement.

2. Consisting of salt. *Obs. rare.*

1605 WILLIET *Hexapla Gen.* 219 God could turn a woman's bodie into a saltie piller. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 7 [Lot's wife] was turned into a material salty piller. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicin.* 393 If the Salty part becomes extravagant for want of the Spirit and Sulphur to restrain... it.

3. Piquant; racy.

1866 *Athenaeum* 10 Mar. 332/2 This, only makes the books more salty; and we must add, that the piquancy is not diminished by [etc.].

† **Salty**, a.2 *Obs.* [f. SALT sb.2 or a.2 + -Y.] Of a bitch: In heat.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 416 A bitch... is 9. daies saltie, goeth 9. moneths with whelps, and liath her whelps 9. daies blind. 1796 PEGGE *Derbyshire Ser.* 1. 59 (E.D.S.) *Salty*, of a bitch, when she is proud, or in her heat.

Saltier, *Salu*: see **SALTIRE**, **SALUE** v.

† **Saluberrime**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *saluberrimus*, superl. of *salubris*: see **SALUBRIOUS**.] Highly salubrious.

1599 WATSON *Skip of Fools* lx. (1517) O yb. All vacabondes... the which gothe beggynge from dore to dore... come vnto me and I shall gyue you an almese saluberryne. **Salubrif** (sāl'ū-brīf), v. *rare*. [f. L. *salubri-* (see next) + -FY.] *trans.* To render salubrious.

1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. 11. 407 The rain... washes out from the subsoil those noxious ingredients... sweetens and salubrifies it to the depth of the drains.

Salubrious (sāl'ū-brī-əs), a. [f. L. *salubris* (f. *salū-s* health) + -OUS.] Favourable or conducive to health.

a. Of food, medicine, etc. Now *rare*.

1547 BOORKE *Brew. Health* 121 b. I myghte here shewe of many salubrious medecines. 1667 FLETCHER *Saint Indred* (1754) 121 The Unicorn's horn... in the Apothecaries shop, where it is made salubrious or medicinal. 1709 W. KING *Art of Love* viii. 166 Give the salubrious draughts with your own hand; Persuasion has the force of a command. 1748 ADAM'S *Voy.* ii. viii. 220 A species of food so very palatable and salubrious as turtle. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 341 The more slowly they [ices] are eaten, the more refreshing and salubrious will they become. 1871 NAPIER'S *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. 68 Fish. In the hot months all kinds are less salubrious than in cold weather.

b. Of air, climate, places, etc.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 8 The forraire merchants here [Zacynthus] resident... by their frequent deaths do disprove the aire to be so salubrious as is reported. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1779. 175 In summer the air is remarkably salubrious. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 14. 164 The Roman officers seem to have had many villas along its salubrious shore. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkely the Banker* i. 3 Foreseeing the possibility of his having four or five Masters Cavendish as boarders in his salubrious... establishment. 1875 BRUNTING *Im Album* 2 Hall calm activity, salubrious spot!

c. Of an occupation. *rare.*

1675 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. (ed. 2) 253 Angling; a moderate, innocent, salubrious, and delightful exercise.

d. Of physiological processes: = **SALUTARY**.

1855 RAMSBOTNAM *Obstetr. Mel.* 70 The salubrious change which the foetal blood undergoes, is accomplished in the placental mass.

e. *transf* and *fig.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xcvi. 485 Dispensed by the divine providence for many salubrious and beneficial ends. 1737 THOMSON *To Mem. Ld. Talbot* 147 In Senates, He to Freedom firm, Enliven'd Freedom, plann'd salubrious Laws. 1780 H. BLAIR *Serm.* II. 31 If that fountain [the heart] be once poisoned, you can never... it will flow from it. 1809 dwells in day-light truth which the soul may sympathize? 1855 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* A. *Pollio* & L. *Calvus* ii. Wks. 1876 II. 443 Religions, like the sun, take their course from east to west: traversing the globe, they are not all equally temperate, equally salubrious; they dry up some lands, and inundate others.

Hence **Salubriously** *adv.* In salubriousness.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* i In the salubriousness of the Air... most resembling the Country from whence it borrowed its appellation. 1790 BURKE *Rev. Rev.* 238 Does not the sweat of the mason and carpenter... flow as pleasantly... in the painted booths and... 1888 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig.* of their climate.

Salubrity (sāl'ū-brī-ti). [ad. L. *salubritas*, f. *salubris*—**SALUBRIOUS**.]

1. The quality of being salubrious or healthful.

a. Of the air, a country, etc.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Roll) 1. 75 Paradise... hath salubrite [orig. *fiat enim salubritatem*] and wholesomeness. 1604 R. CANNON *Table Alph.* *Salubritie*, wholesomeness. 1685 BOYLE (title) *An Experimental Discourse of some unheeded Causes of the Insalubritie and Salubrity of the Air.* 1769 *Byron's Voy. rd. World* 57 The salubrity of the air had a surprising effect in strengthening both the appetite and digestion. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 400 In many instances, salubrity will be promoted by inclosures. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* i. ii. 12 Penzance and Torquay, in mildness and salubrity, resemble Madeira. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* ii. 73 This decrease of salubrity is attributed... to the great destruction of forests.

† b. Of food, etc.: Wholesomeness. *Obs. rare.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 69 The heart of a fat Calfe is for pleasantness of taste... and salubrity of iuyce, the best. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* v. (Dublin) 41 What can we say then to the Salubrity of those Roots themselves, bred up and fatten'd amongst these Toads and Corruption?

† c. *fig. Obs.*

c.1643 *Observ. his Maj. late Anst. & Expresses* 8 A... proofe of the integrity, and salubrity of that publick advice.

† 2. Healthy condition, health. (Also *fig.*) *rare.*

1654 [see **SALUTIFICAL** a.]. 1786 *Pogonologia* 58 This bushy hair on man's face must have an influence on the salubrity of the neighbouring parts. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 63 The feet... ulcerated and healed, with a speedy return of general salubrity.

Salud, var. pa. t. of **SALUE** v. *Obs.*

† **Saludador**. Spanish form of **SALUTATOR**.

1685 *Evelyn Diary* 16 Sept.

† **Salue**, sb. *Obs. rare.* Also *salew*. [a. OF.

salu (in mod. Fr. written *salut*: see **SALUTE** sb.1) = Sp. *saludo*, It. *saluto*, a Com. Rom. vbl. sb. f. *salūtāre* **SALUTE** v.] A salutation.

c.1430 *LDV. Mfn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8 They... Goyng outward gave the kyng *salu* (*prime dewe*). c.1450 *Mertin* xxvii. 566 The queene... seide they were welcome, and thei dede yelde hir a-gein hir *salew* debonery. 1485 *Caxton Paris & V.* (1868) 32 Parys rendered hys *salewes* ayejn moche humbly.

† **Salue**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *saluwe*, *saluowe*, *salwe*, 4-6 *salew*, 5 *salowe*, 6 *salu*, 4-7 *salue*; pa. t. 4 *salewede*, *saluet*, 4-5 *salu(e)de*, *salewede*, *salwed*, *saluwed*, *saluyd*, 5 *salut(e)*, ? *salit*, *salod*, -ud, *saylut*, *salowed*, -id, *saluid*, *saluyed*, 6 *salewud*, 4-7 *salued*. [a. F. *saluer* = Pr., Sp. *saludar*, Pg. *saudar*, It. *salutare*:—L. *salūtāre* to **SALUTE**.]

1. *trans.* = **SALUTE** v.

c.1300 *Harrow. Hell* 868 (MS. Sion) To Ierusalem come on a day Thre prestes of þe Iewery, Tille þe temple held þai streke þe way And *saluede* þe clergy. c.1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1076 Anone come petyr, with wepyng chere, And *salude* Mary and Ion yon þere. c.1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1619 (1668) Eleyne in al hire goodly soft wyse Gan hym *salue* and womanly to pleye. c.1386—Frankl. T. 781 And he *saluweth* hire with glad entente. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 101 Þey emperouris þat were to fore hym were i-salwed as iuges. c.1400 *Dest. Troy.* 4981 Þai *salut* not þat souerain with no sad wordes. c.1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xi. Ho sayd, 'Sir, welcum most 3e he!' A[n]d *salit* him anon ryght [Weber's ed. l. 112 And *salud* hym anon...]

Salue that sesoun every morwenyng. c.1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 83 (Harl. MS.) Thei fille doun on kne... and *salowid* hym, as thei aught to do to temperour. 1481 CAXTON *Godefrey* xiii. 40 He... *salowed* hym in the name of the Patriarke...

...her *salwed* with seemly be-accouyle, joyous to see her *safe* after long toyle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 297 Euen Thiberus Caesar... required in that manner to be *salued* and wished well vnto, whensoever he sneezed.

fig. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. 369 Great'st Ladies with their women, on their Pallies mounted faire... Which now in Coches scorne to be *salued* of the aire.

b. *absol.*

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1473 Þe lady noȝt forȝate, Com to hym to *salue*. c.1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7 333 Yet is ther a priuce spece of pride, that waiteth first to be *salued* er he wole *salue* [Harl. MS. to be *saluet* er he *saliewe*]. 1596 DRAVTON *Leg. Cromw.* 827 Peace, the good Porter... prays him God to saue, And after *saluing*, kindly doth demand What was his will.

2. By confusion = *salve*, **SAVE** v.

1784 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. ix. The Lyon answered to hym God *salewe* the swete frendome nyghe meand kysseme.

Salue, written for *salve*, *obs.* form of **SAVE**.

Salufer (sæl'ū-fər). [irreg. f. L. *salū-s* health (see **SALUTARY**) + *-fer* producing.] Silicofluoride of sodium, used as an antiseptic. Hence **Saluferize** v., to cleanse or purify with 'salufer'.

1894 *Times* 5 May 6/1 Mr. Thomson, the successor of Playfair... at the Manchester Royal Institution Laboratory. He has a plan of attacking the mud in the bottom of the canal with a powerful antiseptic compound of sodium, silicon, and fluorine. *Salufer* the mixture is named. *Ibid.* It may be requisite to *saluferize* not only the canal water, but that of the river for some distance higher up. 1905 *Brit. Med. J.* 27 May 1147 The ear was syringed once or twice daily with a solution of *salufer* in boiled water.

Salugh, *obs.* form of **SALLOW** sb.

Saluid, var. pa. t. of **SALUE** v. *Obs.*

† **Saluing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. **SALUE** v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb **SALUE**; a salutation.

c.1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1519 (1563) Lat vs of hire

saluynges pace. c.1385—Knt's T. 797 Ther nas no good day ne no *saluyng*. c.1430 *Syr Genger* (Roalh.) 916 Make him noo priuey *salewing*, But openlie afore hem all *Profre* youre service in the hall. c.1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* v. 23 The knyght, right humbly and wyth a right lowe voyce... *rendryd* hym ayen bis *salewing*.

Salumin (sæl'ū-mīn). [f. SAL (CYCLATE) + (AL)UMIN(IUM).] Salicylate of aluminium used in nose and throat diseases. 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Salure, variant of **SALER**, salt-cellar.

† **Salus**, sb. *Obs.* Also *saluz*. [Perh. a. early OF. *saluz*, *salus*, subj.-case sing. or obj.-case pl. of *salu*: see **SALUE** sb.] A salutation.

a. 1225 *Anec. R.* 388 And wrot mid his owne blode *saluz* to his leofmon, of lueve gretinge. a.1400-50 *Alexander* 4547 To Alexander. *salus* & ioye. c.1400 *Dest. Troy* 3540 Let vs send to hom *salus* solemly by letr, Praidand hom... To helpe vs in hast our harmys to venge. c.1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5923 Þe schipmen wendys to be priour, And hayslid him with honour, he said *saluz* agayne. c.1475 *Parliam.* 896 The Erle ther *saluz* ylding ryght goodly Vnto euery man.

† **Salus**, v. *Sc. and north. Obs.* Also 5 *salose*, 6 *saluse*, *saluis*. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* = **SALUTE** v. Hence **Salusing** *vbl. sb.*, greeting.

1375 BARNOR *Erice* iv. 509 Than went thai to the kyng in 135, And hym *salust* full curtisly. c.1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 318 (Harl. MS.) And so she come to him, and worshipfully she *salust* him. c.1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3419 The abbot *salust* him on hyght. c.1470 *Henry Wallace* x. 593 Thar *salusing* was bot boustous and thrawing. c.1500 *Lancelot* 1309 Nothir of thi *salosing*, nor the, Ne rak I nocht. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 15 With nocht glad... This joyfull merle so *salust* scho the day. 1528 LYNDOSE *Dreme* 149 Me thocht auo lady... Did *salus* me, with benyng contynance. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. vii. (S.T.S.) 1. 1 And Incontinent of all he remanent pepil *salust* him as king and Incontinent of he romane cete. *Ibid.* xviii. 105 Scho... was be first þat *salust* him king. 1550 *ROLAND'S Cr.* I. *Temus* 1. 292 Grett *salusingis*, with gretisiss full of glour. *Ibid.* 11. 37 [He] *salust* them on his best of his full of glour. *absol.* c.1470 *Henry Wallace* v. 576 Quhen Wallace saw that thar war ma than he, Than did he nocht bot *salust* curtisly.

Salus, *salut*: see **SALUTE** sb.2 *Obs.*

Salut, variant pa. t. of **SALUE** v. *Obs.*

† **Salutaire**, a. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 *saluter*, 6 *salutaire*. [a. F. *salutaire*, ad. L. *salūtāris* **SALUTARY**.] **Salutary**.

c.1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 1234 And marie wombe flovred & bled forth fruyt *salut* to mankynde. 1593 A. HUME *Treat. Conscience* v. in *Poems*, etc. (S.T.S.) App. A. 108 Sick cam For the s

Salutarily (sæl'ūtārīlī), *adv.* [f. **SALUTARY** a. + -LY 2.] In a salutary manner.

1532 R. COPLAND in *Prayer of Salsbury* vs 27 b. The manner to lyue well, deuoutly and *salutarly*. 1846 in (Worcester) (citing *Ed. Rev.*) 1861 *SALA Dutch Dict.* xii. 175

Salutariness (sæl'ūtārīnəs), [f. **SALUTARY** a. + -NESS.] The property of being salutary.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1755 JOHNSON, *Salutariness*, wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Deqna* (1876) 98 The desire felt by the Jesus 1879 salu-

tarness of a state in which the wills of slaves and citizens are humbly subject to the wills of masters and rulers.

Salutary (sæl'ūtārī), a. (and sb.) [ad. F. *salutaire* (see **SALUTAIRE**) or its source L. *salūtāris*, f. *salūt-em*, *salūs* health, well-being: see -ARY 2.]

1. Conducive to health; chiefly, serving to promote recovery from disease, or to counteract a deleterious influence.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* 1. Ad. § 1. 15 Abana and Pharpar... were not so *salutary* as the waters of Jordan to cure Naamans leprosie. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 225 Experience hath oblig'd Physicians to divide Crises... into *Salutary*, that quite deliver the Patient, and Mortal, that destroy him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 83 p. 5 The man that first... climbed the mountains for salutary plants. 1771 SMOLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 June, At Brambleton Hall, I... breathe a clear, elastic, salutary air. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* iv. (1839) 691 When a current sets in from the sea, it [the water of the Sea of Azof] is more salutary. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 119 When due to plethora of the vessels from any cause, it [sc. epistaxis] is often salutary.

2. Conducive to well-being; calculated to bring about a more satisfactory condition, or to remedy some evil; beneficial, 'wholesome'. Often with figurative notion of sense 1.

In early instances often = 'bringing salvation'.

1615 *Salutary* for the saluation of theyr soules. 1729 STACHOUSE *Boly Dirin.* iv. l. 5 & 2 (1776) II. 422 The blessing of Christ's salutary passion. 1741 MONTGOMERY *Cicero* II. ad. 569 Cicero's [virtue] will be found always beneficial, often salutary to the Republic. 1766-7 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 151 The French... I look upon to be our natural adversaries... They... hold us in exercise, and keep quarrels some people from falling out among themselves. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 360 The plot which ruined Bohun... produced important and salutary effects.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ii. 45 The natives having a salutary dread of the gun.

†3. *absol.* as *sb. pl.* (See quot.) *Obr.*

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Salutaris* (*Med.*), such diseases as admit of an easy cure, and are supposed to have a salutary effect on the constitution.

Salutation (sælūt'jən). Forms: 4-5 salutacioun, 4-6 -acion, -acyon, 5 -aeloune, 6 -atioun, -atyon, -asyon, 6- salutation. [a. OF. *salutaciō* (mod. F. *salutation*), ad. L. *salutatio*-em, n. of action f. *salūtāre* to SALUTE. Cf. Sp. *salutacion*, It. *salutazione*.]

1. The action, or an act, of saluting; a manner of saluting; an utterance, form of words, gesture, or movement, by which one person salutes another. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 41 As Elizabeth herde the salutacioun of Marie, the 3onge child in hir wombe gladiet. 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.*, 8 Swiche salutacions and contenaunces Passen as dooth a shadowe vp on the wal. 1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 Panne a poore sowtere fondede to teche a chouchie to speke and seie he same salutacioun. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 259 Whan hercules sawe the salutacion... of this man, he toke hym by the hande [etc.]. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hyon* viii. 201 Whan all the company had made there salutacions one to an other. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. *Stage Direction*, Enter severall strange shapes, bringing in a Banquet; and dance

those forms of salutation... which... [are] usual amongst the most sober persons. 1706 J. PORTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. xix. (ed. 2) II. 374 The most common Salutation was by the conjunction of their right Hands. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 83 The commonality of late are, by their salutation, come to be immediately known, whether they are protestants or papists. SIXTUS V., granted an indulgence of one hundred days to the salutation, 'Praised be Jesus Christ', and the answer, 'For ever or amen'. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilth*, xix. Out into the yard sallied mine host himself also, to do fitting salutation to his new guests. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* vii. (1852) 76 He made a salutation, or, to speak nearer the truth, an ill-defined, abortive attempt at courtesy. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* iv. (1852) 32 He had bowed his head and taken off his hat in salutation. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 202 'This salutation was 'welcome'. 1895 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 210 The early Village Cock hath twice done salutation to the Morn.

b. The *Angelical salutation*, † the salutation of our Lady, etc.: the AVE MARY (see *Luke* i. 29). Also a representation of the Annunciation.

1450 in *Archæologia* XXI. 37 A Tablet of gold of 3^d Salutation of our Lady. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 197 A masser... with a prynt in the bottom of silver & gylte of the salutation of our lady. 1600 *Soc. Rosary* xiii. 194 Next after our Lords praiser the Angells Salutation is usually said. *Ibid.* xl. 170 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Madonn* end of the tenth century salutation, the 'Ave Maria' introduced.

c. Applied to certain liturgical formulas of greeting between the minister and the people.

1450-1530 Myrrour our Ladye 294 The preste... sayeth Dominus vobiscum... The quier answereth, Et cum spiritu tuo, And with thy spirit. In this salutation of the preste, and answer of the people, or of the quier, the preste prayeth that oure lorde be with them, & they pray that oure lorde be with hym. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 161 Then followed the salutation and kiss of peace; after which the priest read the collect, 'ad pacem'.

d. *Naut.* The action of saluting by firing of guns, lowering of flags, etc.; an instance of this, a salute. Now rare.

1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xv. 15 b. The chains of the haven being opened with salutation accustomed of the one side & other. 1622 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 13 That egregious attempt upon your Shipping, under pretence of a friendly salutation. 1727-41 CHAMBERS performed 150 as it cal seen at all, which is the most respectful salutation. 1808 SCOTT *Maru.* vi. xxiii. And distant salutation past From the loud cannon's mouth.

2. Elliptically for 'I offer salutation'. *arch.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ecce* vii. 12 Vnto Esdras... peace and salutation. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* i. 38 Most militarie sir salutation. 1600 - A. Y. L. v. iv. 39 Salutation and greeting to you all. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 224 The donor says: 'Salutation to this land with its produce, salutation to the priest to whom I give it'.

3. *Antiq.* A visit of ceremony paid to a Roman in his house. 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Horace, Epode* ii. 17 And court and state, he wisely shuns, Nor brib'd with hopes, nor dar'd with awe, To servile salutations runs. 1741 JOHNSON *Life Morin* Wks. IV. 478 It is easy to conceive that a man of this temper was not crowded with salutations; there was only now and then an Antony that would pay Paul a visit.

4. *nonce-use.* (Cf. SALUTE v. 5.) 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxi. For why should others false adulter eyes Giue salutation to my sportive blood?

5. *attrib.* or passing into *adj.* 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 137 75, I have seen him in every inclination of the body, from a familiar nod, to the low stoop in the salutation sign. 1899 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 106 Thus a patient may be constantly making bowing movements (salutation spasms). 1903 SIR H. C. MAXWELL-LYNE in *Cal. Charter Rolls* (1903) I. Pref. 5 In form, a Charter is distinguished from Letters Patent by the salutation clause addressed to Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons and so forth... by the *quare volumus* clause.

Hence **Salutational**, **Salutatorious** *adjs.*

1855 *Household Words* XII. 328, I would not advise the shooting of squires for breaches of salutational reciprocity; only, if his worship did not take off his hat to me in return, I would never again take off mine to his worship. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* II. 116 The two came out together, and parted in their salutationalless fashion.

|| **Salutator** (sælūt'atōr). *Hist.* [eccl. L., use of L. *salutator* one who salutes, agent-n. f. *salūtāre* to SALUTE.] The designation given to a class of persons in Spain who professed to work miraculous cures in the name of St. Catherine. See also SALUDADOR, SALUTER.

1668-72 M. CASARON *On Credulity & Incr.* 147 The Salutators of Spain.

Salutatorian (sælūt'atōriān). U. S. [f. next + -AN.] In American schools and colleges the student who delivers the 'salutatory' oration at the annual commencement day exercises.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 636 The graduating class were the heroes of the hour. The valedictorian, the salutatorian, the philosophical orator, walked on air.

Salutatory (sælūt'atōri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *salutatorius*, f. *salūtāre* to SALUTE.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a salutation.

1895 *Critic* 19 Jan. 57 1/2 Henry Ward Beecher's salutatory editorial. 1898 J. R. HARRIS in *Expositor* Sept. 175 Jowett's argument for the authenticity of the Epistle is based on the salutatory formulae.

b. U. S. The distinctive epithet of the address of welcome (usually in Latin), which introduces the exercises of commencement in American colleges.

It is delivered by the senior of second highest position in his class for four years, or sometimes by a junior who has the highest position in his class. Cf. *valedictory*. 1702 C. MATHER *Magni. Chr.* iv. Intro. (1852) 13 These exercises were, besides an oration usually made by the President, orations both salutatory and valedictory. 1846 WORCESTER (citing Kirkland), *Salutatory*, containing salutations; greeting, as 'a salutatory oration' (U. S.).

c. *Gram.* [tr. L. *salutatorius casus*.] *Salutatory case*: the vocative case.

1818 STODDARD *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 32/2 The fifth case is the vocative or salutatory.

B. *sb.*

†1. [= med. L. *salutatorium*.] An audience-chamber; *spcc.* in a church or monastery, a chamber where visitors were received to give their salutations. 1641 MITTON *Reform.* n. Wks. 1851 III. 63 Coming to the Bishop with Supplication into the Salutatory, some out Porch of the Church, he was charg'd by him of tyrannical madnes against God, for coming into holy ground. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Salutatory* (*salutatorium*), a place where men stand to salute a Prince.

2. U. S. a. An address or greeting to the reader of the first number of a newspaper or magazine. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* July 455 Its salutatory is worth quoting as a piece of brave crowing. 1887 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 25 June 206/2 In his salutatory the editor declares his paper to be 'a very modest effort to assist in a practical way the "Literary Movement in Chicago"'. b. The 'salutatory oration' (see A. b) delivered at 'commencement' in American colleges.

1851 *Amherst Indicator* II. 96 (Hall College Words) We ask our friends... not to ask if he had the Valedictory or Salutatory.

Hence **Salutatorily** *adv.* (*rare*), by way of greeting or salutation.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1863 Mrs. WHITNEY *Faith Gartery's Girl* vi. 'Well, Melindy', said Mrs. Griggs, salutatorily.

Salute (sælūt), *sb.* Also 5-6 salūt, (6 salu-lyte). [a. F. *salut* masc., of twofold origin: (1) = Sp. *saludo*, It. *saluto*, vbl. sb. f. Common Rom. (L.) *salūtāre* to SALUTE; (2) originally fem., = Sp. *salud*, Pg. *saude*, It. *salute* = L. *salūt-em* (nom. *salūs*) health, safety, salvation.]

I. An act of saluting.

1. An utterance, gesture, or action of any kind by which one person salutes another; a salutation. Now chiefly used with reference to other than verbal modes of saluting: cf. the following senses. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1490 'I bringe þe bodword of his ser bischop' he said, 'With saluts of solas I am sent fra þe throne'. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 436/1 The preest... tourneth hym toward the peple & salweth them sayeng Dominus vobiscum and that sygnifyeth salut whyche our lorde gafe to his apostles after his blessed resurrexion. 1511 1st *Eng. Bh. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 32/1, I Pope John

kinge of *Isabel* 1 to thee 3 b. The 1st salu-lyte as they crossing P. R. n. 67 O what a conceiv'd of God, or that salute Hale highly favour'd, among women blest. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* n. Wks. 1766 III. 35, I shall not trouble myself nor my Reader with the first salutes of our three friends. 1790 J. BRUCE *Source Nile* I. 18 We passed near enough, however, to give them the usual salute, *Salam Aleicum*. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv. He waved his hand, and Valancourt... returned the salute and started away. 1856 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 723 Last, coming up quite close, and in his mood 'Crying, "Take my salute," unkindly with flat hand, However lightly, smote her on the cheek. 1878 BROWNING *La Salinas* 16 From no far mound Waved salute a tall white figure.

1879 - *Pheidipides* 111 So, to this day, when friend meets friend, the word of salute is still 'Rejoice'!

2. A kiss, by way of salutation. (Cf. SALUTE v. 2 e.)

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 93 To her hee goes, and after his wonted salute sat downe by her. 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Ess. Transl. Verse*, 314 There, cold salutes, But here, a Lovers kiss. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoary* iii. 169/2 In Dances... a Salute, a Kiss, or Kiss of the hand with a bow of the Body. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) V. 62 With a kind Salute, and without Dispute, He thought to gain her for his own. 1782 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Oct. Dr. Johnson... received me... with a salute so loud, that the two young beaux... have never done laughing about it. 1828 SCOTT *Fair M. Perth* xix. He folded the fair maiden in his arms, and was permitted to take the salute which she had refused to bestow. 1906 H. WALES *Mrs. & Mrs. Villiers* vii. She extricated herself from him also, and was rewarded by the complimentary salute on the left cheek.

3. *Mil.* and *Naut.* a. A discharge of cannon or small arms, display of flags, a dipping of sails, a cheering of men, manning the yards, etc., as a mark of respect, or as military, naval, or official honour, for a person, nation, event, etc.

A salute is said to be of as many guns as there are volleys fired.

1698 FEYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 107 Their way of Salutes are with Even, as ours with Odd Guns. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Salutation*, Father Fournier has an express treatise of sea-salutes and signals. 1744 J. PHILIPS *Jrnl. Exped. Anson* 181 He saluted us with eleven Guns, and we returned the salute with three. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* III. xx. 232 As we passed Forday's town, a salute of seven guns was fired off. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Russia* 88/1 A frigate... was firing a salute. 1876 VOYSE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., In firing salutes 10 seconds is to be allowed between each round. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 307 The culverins on the keep fired their salutes.

Transf. 1719 Dr. Foe *Cruces* II. (Globe ed.) 569 As we found them [the enemy] within Gun-shot, our Leader ordered the two Wings to advance swiftly, and give them a Salvo on each Wing with their Shot... And indeed that Salute clogg'd their Stomach, for they immediately halted.

b. (See quot. 1876.)

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. v.* 'Beg pardon, Squire,' said he, with a military salute. 1876 VOYSE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., A salute is made by an inferior meeting or passing his superior, when in uniform and even out of uniform, by raising his hand to his cap or chaco.

c. The position of the sword, rifle, hand, etc., or the attitude assumed in saluting. Phrase, *to stand at (the) salute*.

1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* 1. 36 Officers recover their swords... and drop them to the 'Salute'.

4. *Fencing.* A formal greeting of swordsmen when about to engage, consisting of a conventional series of guards, appels, thrusts, parries, parades, etc.

1809 J. ROLAND *Fencing* 139 The salute of *carle* and *terce* is practised on the same principle. 1889 POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) 98 The Salute, or prelude to the Assault.

†II. 5. Safety, well being, salvation. *Obs.*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* the salute and helthe of t the aunyente thoybe gaue to them admonestynge of salut 1509 WATSON led for the fely-

in epistolary

1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Amel.* Let. iv. (1535) 107 b. Marke oratorur Komayn, to the Domitian of Capus, salute and consolation of the goddis. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xiv. 116 Pausanias due of spart, to the kyng xerxes salute. **Salute**, *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5-8 salūt, 6, 9 salute; pl. 5 saluz, salutz, saluws, (salux), 5-6 Sc. saluts, (5, 8 salus). [a. OF. *salut*, *saluiz*, pl. *saluts*, *saluz*, *salus*, a special use of *salut* salutation, SALUTE *sb.* 1] A gold coin bearing a representation of the salutation of Gabriel to the Virgin Mary; struck by Charles VI of France, and also by Henry V and Henry VI of England for circulation in their French dominions.

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 79 Item, in Hari nobilis and saluts fourti and anc. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 350 For

raunson and insurance among the... 1403... *Dialogues* 17 Ryallis nobles of england, Saluws of gold lyons, Olde sterlingis penses. A 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. V 72: The kyng of England... caused a new cointe to be made called the Salute, where in wer the Armes of France, and the Armes of England and France quarterly. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. (Engl.) 1. 365 We have yet remaining, the riall... the salut, the angell [etc.]. 1580 Stow *Chron.* 618 King Henry [VI] caused a peece to be stamped called a Salut, worth two and twentie Shillings and Blans of eyghyene a peece. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xlv. The summe of three score and two thousand saluts (in English money fifteen thousand and five hundred pounds). 1683 R. HOLME *Armoary* iii. 27/1 The Salute of Eneland, worth six shillings ten pence. 1716

and salute. 1693 *Armoary*... Henry V. [added] salutes, and half-salutes. Henry VI. coined salutes, angelots, and francs in gold.

Salute (sælūt), *v.* Also 5-6 salawt. [ad. L. *salūtāre*, f. *salūt-em*, *salūs* health. (Cf. SALUTE v.)] It is possible that this may have coalesced with an independent formation on SALUTE v.]

her pouertie with patience. 1550 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 21 But Ebranck salved both their infamies With noble deedes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 509 If my conjecture the truth, the confession of my error may salve it. c. 1622 FORO, etc. *Witch Edmonton* i. 1. To salve the infamy Of my disgraced house. 1622 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) II. 341 Which, 'tis thought, will salve the difference betwixt the two houses about the treason bill. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *To Salve the Matter*, to make up a Business, so as to come off well. 1712 PROTOVAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 63 His Confirmation salved all defects.

†b. with intensive *vp*. Obs. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 217 That steward, whom his master called to accompt, reserving a good portion of the goods to his owne beboole, salved up all his reckonings, and got his quietus est. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 (1619) 571 These speeches are farre off from salving *vp* the matter. 1656 FINNET *For. Ambass.* 222 In observation of which direction I repaired to them, salved up all as dextrously as I could. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. ii. 230 There will be a *Θεός ἀνὸς μηχανῶν*, Christ coming in the Clouds, that shall salve up all.

4. *fig.* (From sense i, after phrases containing SALVE *v.* 2) To soothe, 'lay flattering unction to' (irritated feeling, 'wounded pride', an uneasy conscience, etc.). Also *to salve over*.

1825 LAMB *Unitarian Protest.* So long as you Unitarians could salve your consciences with the *equivoque*. 1831 CAMPBELL *Power of Russia* 70 Rome could impart what Russia never can—Proud civic right to salve submission's shame. 1830 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiv. I salved out that feeling, being desirous to see everything in the brightest light. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponges's Sp. Tour* xii. At first Chousam would hear of nothing but 'I-a-w'. Bullfrog's wounded honour could only be salved that way. *Ibid.* xxv. Jack salved his conscience over with the old plea of duty. 1854 TRAVELMAN *Comet. Wallah* (1866) 144 Or any of the other benefits by which we seek to compensate the natives, and salve our own consciences. 1874 SYMONS *Sh. Italy & Greece* (1878) I. xv. 343 A supreme satisfaction—salving over many wounds of vanity. 1878 BOSW. *Swift's Carthage* 373 In the endeavour to salve their wounded pride.

b. *To salve over*: to talk over or persuade by smooth speech. *collog.*

1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* I. xi. 137 'Lady Augusta and Dr. Burrows are great friends, you know'; and we hear that they have been salving over Pye—'Gently, Tom!' put in Mr. Channing. 'Talking over Pye, then,' corrected Tom.

†Salve, *v.* 2 Obs. [app. ad. L. *salvare* to SAVE. In the astronomical sense i, the L. form was prob. adopted because the vernacular *save* did not sufficiently indicate the technical import of the word. In this use the word became virtually equivalent to 'solve', 'explain', and it seems probable that sense 2 (though in our quoin, appearing earlier) arose as a generalized application of this notion. The remaining uses were no doubt suggested by mod. Latin phrases like *salvo jure*, *salvo honore*, etc.; see SALVO *sb.* 1]

1. *Astr.* To SAVE (the appearances, the phenomena), i.e. to frame a hypothesis which will account for all the observed facts of the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies. Hence *gen.*, to account for, explain by hypothesis. (Cf. SOLVE *v.*, used in the same phrases.)

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* t. vi. (1635) 140. To salve this Appearance, Ptolomy invented a slow motion of the Starry Heavens. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* ii. iv. §. 4. 95 Who to salve these different observations invented a new Hypothesis, which yet was not received by Astronomers of after times. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Al.* vi. §. 2 (1613) 207 Serving to no other purpose but to salve the annual motion of the earth. 1646 [see PHENOMENON c. 1]. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* iv. xxvi. 320 That circ. but to them about their Appearances.

ii. v. 57 To salve the i. ment. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. i. §. 18 Such perplexities must needs arise, when men will undertake to salve the inward operations of the soul by mere motion. 1672 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 8 A remarkable coincidence, which the Astrology hath taken witty pains to salve, yet hath it been very wary in making predictions of it. 1697 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxix. Inventors, whose discoveries have only salved the Phenomena.

2. To clear up, explain, account for (a difficulty, point in dispute, etc.); to overcome (a donht, a discrepancy, etc.).

Here Cambrensis

1594 PLAT *Feuvel.* ho. iii. 80 If the first doubt may be salved. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. (1634) 475 So, by making the seventeenth year of Jeroham to be newly begun, all may be salved. 1620 SAUNDERS *Serm. ad Pop.* ii. (1639) 172 As for those phrases then of *Repenting, Grieving, &c.*, which are spoken of God in the Scriptures; that *συγκαταβαίνω*, whereof St. Chrysostom so often speaketh, saveth them. 1643 MURTON *Discourse* ii. viii. Wks. 1851 IV. 80 What may we do then to salve this seeming inconsistency? 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. v. §. 20 To salve all, some have found 1655 another Patrick, called Seniour, or Sen Patrick. 1676 W. HUNNARD *Happiness of People* 3 The reason given by some Interpreters seems not sufficient to salve the Knot. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 82 And this does salve two Objections at once. 1685 R. DUNNING *Overseer of Poor* ii This Exception may be thus salved. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. (1724) 199 The objection being in it, yet ought immortality of t I conceive, this

b. To explain away, excuse by a 'salvo'. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cens.* 73 What answer can you make to mitigate or salve this bloody and soule-slaying sinne? 1630 BR. HALL *Episc.* ii. §. 20. 202 He flew out into some expressions indeed, but yet such as in other places he doth either salve or contradict.

3. To render tenable, obviate the objections to (an opinion); to vindicate from incredibility (an alleged fact).

1556 BELL *Serv. Popery* iii. ix. 397 To salve their beggerly doctrine. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xviii. §. 2 Such labour to salve the truth of the Propheticall prediction. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 19 But the soul subsisting, other matter clothed with dust accidents, may salve the individuality. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 88 There was no way to salve the eternity or antiquity of the World...but by supposing innumerable deluges and deflagrations. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. v. 298 As the *esse reale* salves the infinity, so the *esse formale* does equally secure the ideality. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 126 To salve their Hypothesis, They make bold with the...Construction of the Words.

4. To preserve or maintain nnnhrt (one's honour, credit, reputation, etc.). Hence, to preserve the credit of, make good (one's oath, etc.).

In the later examples prob. apprehended by the writers as a figurative use of SALVE *v.* 1: see SALVE *v.* 4.

1556 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. 27 To salve his name And purchase honour to his friends behalve. 1605 B. JONSON *Polyphone* v. ii. I devised a formal tale That salvd your reputation. 1628 HOBBS *tr. Thucyd.* i. (1629) 63 *mag.* The Oracles were always obscure, that evasion might be found to salve their credit. 1636 MASSINGER *Bushful Lover* v. i. My only Child Being provided for, her honor salvd too. 1657 W. MORICE *Cana quasi Koiri* F one respect salved the honor c

Diary 15 Jan. They were salve their oaths. 1697 T. *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 7 The Seamen, to salve their Credit, and to excuse their Error, pretended that we were set in by a strong Current. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 262 He was forced to make use of an Equivocation to salve his Oath. a 1713 KEN *Christophil Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 433 His Truth in Threats to punish Guilt, Was salvd in Blood of Jesus spilt. 1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* iv. vii. (1806) II. 402 Those who believe that the character of a woman is salved by such a forced engagement. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxii. 133 An afterthought to salve decorum.

b. *refl.* To save one's credit. 1657 W. MORICE *Cana quasi Koiri* xii. 156 Unless perhaps they can think to salve themselves by saying [etc.]. c. With *front*: To clear from a charge or imputation of. 1683 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 243 Charles left behind no harsh decree For schoolmen with laborious art To salve from cruelty.

d. To save the credit of (an author).

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. H. 182 In these considerations must Aristotle be salved, when hee affirmeth the heart of man is placed in the left side.

Salve (salv), *v.* 3 [Back-formation from SALVAGE.] *trans.* To save (a ship, its cargo) from loss at sea; to save (property) from destruction by fire; to make salvage of.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *To Salve*, to save or preserve: as *To Salve a Ship or the Goods of it.* 1715 *London Gaz.* No. 5320/3 Claret and White Wines salved...out of two Dutch Ships lost in January. 1756 J. TROUBERT *Sally Isl.* 229 Part of her cargo was driven on shore, and consisted of wine and oil. After it was salved, some of the inhabitants insisted on one half in kind. 1888 in *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 10/2 In 1886 this gun was salved, having lain nearly 100 years below the sea. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8/7 The Steamer...has stranded at the entrance to the harbour: means are being taken to lighten and salve her.

abol. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec. (Cassell). Crews of twenty boats scattered all over the islands are salving as quickly as they can.

Hence Salved *pp.* a., *Salving* *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 7/2 The wreck lying in a favourable position for salving operations. 1884 Sir N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 9 Probate Div. 203 The salving vessel is often herself exposed to imminent peril. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Feb. 8/3 The value of the salved vessel was £225,000. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-wait* 113 The small craft which clung to our side receiving the salved cargo.

Salve, *obs.* form of SAFE, VALE.

†Salvediction. Obs.—o [f. L. *salvè* hail, imp. of *salvere* to be well, after VALEDICTION.]

Salutation on meeting.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 237 *Salvediction*, accost, greet, hail. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Salvediction*, a greeting or bidding God save.

†Salvee. Obs. [Precise formation uncertain: cf. SALVE *sb.* 3.] A SALVO (of fire-arms).

1632 *Sued. Intelligence* ii. 169 Teaching them especially how to give a Charge or Salvee; some upon their knees, others behind them stooping forward; and the hindmost

1651 5 At the of shot ers.

Salvelin, -ine (sæl-vē-lin), *a. Ichth.* [ad. mod. L. *salvelinus* sh. (Linnæus), specific name of the char, prob. ad. Ger. *salbling* (in 17th c. *salvelin*, Willughby *Hist. Pisc.* 195): see SABLEING.]

Belonging to the species (now usually regarded as a sub-genus or genus) *Salmo salvelinus*, the char. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* v. 1. 59 (heading of page) Salvelin Trout. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Salveline*.

Salvenap, variant form of SANAP.

†Salver¹. Obs. rare. Also salvour. [f. SALVE *v.* + -ER *1*.] One who salves or heals; applied to Christ or the Virgin Mary.

1810 *Tandale's Vis.* (1843) 146 Heyle the salver of our souls. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1857) 4 Heil comeli queene, Heil be salvour of al sore! c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 507 Hayll! salver of our sores sere. a 1500-30 *Century Corpus*

Chr. Plays, Weavers 956 But I troo amonst vs he [Christ] be sent To be the salver of owre sore.

Salver² (sæl-vər). Also 7 salvor. [Formed (with suffix -er after *platter* or some other word of like meaning) on F. *salve* (1666 in Hatz-Darm.), a tray used for presenting certain objects to the king, ad. Sp. *salva* (= Pg. *salva*), primarily 'a forecasting, as to a prince' (Minshew 1617), the 'as-saying' of food or drink (= CREDESCENCE *sb.* 6), and hence a tray or salver on which the cup was placed when the tasting had shown that its contents were free from danger (cf. CREDESCENCE *sb.* 7), f. *salvo* SAFE *a.* or *salvar* to save, render safe, to 'assay' food or drink. Cf. the synonym. SERVER (late 17th c.). Minshew 1617 explains Sp. *salva* as 'the lid of the cup, in which it is customary to a prince', but this

A tray, used for

sending letters, visiting-cards, etc.

For the earlier sense, see quot. 1667.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Salver* (from *salvo*, to save)

is a new fashioned peece of wrought plate, broad and flat,

with a foot underneath, and is used in giving Beer, or other

liquid thing, to save the Carpit or Cloathes from drops.

1685 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1806) 242 Presented

for the use of this Ch. one Silver Salver. 1685 *London Gaz.*

No. 2068/4, 3 Silver Porringers, 3 Salvors one of them deep,

two flat. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocrit's Trav.* i. 160 These

Dishes have feet like our Salvors, but almost half a Foot

high. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* ii. i. Where are my

new japan Salvors? 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* i. Wks. 1751

XIV. 19 Gather the Droppings and Leavings, out of the

several Cups and Glasses and Salvors, into one. 1731 PORE

1759 *Compt. Lett.*

ted. with morning

salvers of champagne. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xi. Nor

would he permit her to break off a fragment, and lay the rest

on the salver. 1842 Mrs. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* I. 238

Great trays of

biscuits [etc.],

brings in a le

Uncle John xiv. II. 96 A ubiquitous mess-waiter...presently

appeared with the visitor's card on a salver. 1888 M.

ROBERTSON *London St. Myst.* iv. On the silver salver en-

riching the hall-table.

†b. ? A dish on which a jelly or the like is

served up for the table.

1747-96 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 332 If you want it for

the middle, turn it out upon a salver. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALO

Eng. Housekeeper (1778) 187 When you turn them [the jellies]

out, dip your basin in warm water, then turn your dish or

salver upon the top of your basin, and turn your basin up-

side down.

c. Comb. Salver-shaped *a.* (Bot.) = HYPOCRAT-

TERIFORM.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. iii. (1776) 7 Hypocrateriform,

Salver-shaped, 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II.

1776-96 Salver-shaped, 1780 PEARSON *May Nat.*

winkle.—Corolla salver-shaped.

Salver, *obs.* form of SALVOR.

Salverform (sæl-vər-fōrm), *a. Bot.* [f. SALVER²

+ -FORM.] = HYPOCRATERIFORM. (Cf. SALVER² c.)

1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 37 Corolla

salverform. 1886 [see HYPOCRATERIFORMOUS].

Salvetee, -te, *obs.* forms of SAFETY.

|| Salvia (sæl-vi-ā). *Bot. and Gardening.* [*L.*

salvia SAGE *sb.* 1.] A large genus (Tournefort 1700)

of *Labiata*, including the common sage; a plant of

this genus (in popular use, chiefly applied to the

ornamental varieties).

1844 LAOY G. F

249 Some sprigs o

hair. 1873 'Quonia

of scarlet salvia bl.

The flower beds flamed with geraniums and salvias. 1900

Mrs. DRYDEN *in Academy* 3 Feb. 104/1 Terraces radiant

with red salvia, and golden with orange trees.

†Salviac, *a.* Obs. rare. [ad. late L. *salvificus*

saving, f. *salv-* + -ac.] Tending

to save, causing salvation.

1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* v. M. 2

is watered by that salutif

HAMMOND *On Hebr.* xiii. 15

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 65 There is most use for

it then, when their presence is salvific and repulsive. 1811

Ken *Christophil Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 511 To Souls bore blind,

their cheerful Sight, The Radiance of Salvific Light.

†Salvifically, *a.* Obs. [See -ALLY.] = prec.

1581 STUBBS *Two Wonderf. Exam.* in *Shaks.* Sec.

Papers (1849) IV. 85 Or els we neuer can be saved by Jesus

Christ his deatb, A sacrifice salvificall to them that live by

the faith. 1637 Br. REYNOLDS *Serm.* July 12th (1653) 39 The

Foundation of Salvation, whatsoever things are simply and

absolutely necessary to the spiritual, vital, and salvificall

state of a Christian. 1644 JACKSON *Bk. Conscience* 58

That faith is...

VELVARY *Theol.* cern

our Souls salub

Heart & Right...

Hence †Salvifically *adv.*

1622 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mer.* ii. §. 11 There is but One

Who died salvifically for us.

Salving (sæl-vin), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. SALVE *v.* 1 + -ING *1*.]

The action of anointing with salve (*lit.* and *fig.*);

For the ME. forms descending from OE. *seamian*, see *SEAMER* v. The β forms exhibit the same simplification of final *un* to *m* that appears in the pronunciation of *damm*, *linn*, *contenn*.

† *L. trans.* To assemble (persons). *Obs.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 228 þa he hyder fole samnode. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 2315 Queen he herd þan o þis tyband; He did to-geder samen his men. 1333 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1610) 100 When he had sammed his oste of folk for & nere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1732 For þou has samed [DUBL. sampped], as men sais a selly noubre Of wrichis & wirlings out of þe west endis. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3232 To alle the lordes that there were redy dyght and samed there With ther meyne. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 43 Outere gere be-hothes to be grayde, And felawes sammed sone.

† *b.* To bring together, join (in marriage, friendship, love, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Orwin* 322 þat Daviþ kingness kinness menn Off weress obþr off wiffess Wiþ Aaronness kinness menn Off siþre werenn sammedd. a 1340 *Hamlet Psalter* cxxi. 7 þat neigburs & breþre be samyd in charite. *reft.* a 1300 *Cursor* M. 2239 þis folc þam sammen þan Brathli þai þis werk higan. a 1300 E. *Psalter* xlv. 10 Princes of folke þai samened þam Wiþ þe God of Abraham.

† *c. intr.* for *reft.* To assemble, come together. [a 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) xxx. 17 Hi gederedon vel 412 samihhte innenn. c 1250 And to him *Wace* (Rolls)

1932 þe names of contris Ben chaunged. Als strange folk han liden y-samed.

2. *trans.* To bring together, collect (things); now only *dial.* (Yorks., Lancs., etc.), chiefly with *together*, *up*. † Also in occasional senses: To bring together the edges of (a wound), *OE.*; to join or fasten together; to amass, hoard up; to fill full of.

Modern dialectal uses (for which see E. D. D.) are to *sam* up, to pick up eagerly; to *sam* hold of, to clutch, grasp.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 22 Þonne samnað hio þa wunde & heað. c 1200 *Orwin* 1352 þu samnestt all þin melle inn an & cneðdest it togedre. 13. *Gaw. & Cr. Knt.* 659 Vehnne. Ne samned neuer in nyde, ne sundred nouþer. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1320 He plays ouire þe pavement wiþ pallen webis, Mas on hyst ouire his hede for hete of þe sone.

clochere with a kay þe clenest of þe werde, Was sammed all of siþris & seder-bates. c 1400 *Cursor* M. 27762 (Cott. Galba) Sleweh oft sammes sorow strang, and þat vnmekele lastand lang. 1293 *Snowden Tales Yorks.* *Wolfs* 128 We sammed together all we could find.

3. To coagulate († const. together). Now only *dial.*, to curdle (milk) for cheese; also *absol.*

1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 253 There is nothing to be seen but the seeds coagulated or sammed together. *Ibid.* 429 Whereby those things which otherwise could hardly be

When do you make cheese?
Sam (sæm), v. *Leather Manuf.* [Of doubtful origin: the explanation in quot. 1870 may point to derivation from some word with *SAM-* prefix.] See *quots.* Cf. *SAMMY* v.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 531 a Hang until about half dry, or, technically speaking, 'sammed'. 1883 R. HALOANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 367/1 The skins are allowed to drain, and after 'samming', or damping with cold water, are stacked.

† *Sam*, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 same, 4-6 samme, sam. [Shortened form of *SAMEN* *adv.*] Together; mutually.

For *in samle*, see *INSAME*, *I-SAME*. For *to sam*, see *TO SAM*.

13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4561 þe maide & Miles wer spused same In þe town of Nottingham. 13. *Cursor* M. 9750 (Gott.) I sal crie þis in lande i-wis, and dome and pes do sam [Cott. samen] þen kis. 13. *Gaw. & Cr. Knt.* 263 Syken þay redded alle same. To ryd þe kyng wiþ crown. 1290 *Gower Conf.* II. 240 Down the seten bothe same. c 1430 *Syr Tryan.* 1227 They seide, 'God be at yowre game!'

He seide, 'Welcome, alle same!' c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Guttes) 4895 þe scottys were gadrid sam. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 179 Now god gyf you care foles all sam. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* vii. iv. 59 And heyr full off at buyrdys by and by The heris wer wont togidrid syt all sam. c 1525 *Tale of Basyn* 8 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 44 Off a parson 3e mowe here, And of his brother that was hym dere, And buyd well samme. 1579 *Spenser Sheph.* Cal. May 163 For þe sammed þan light and dylle.

a 1600 *Flodden F.* nobled Sam The ords there were 7s then replied.

Sam- (sæm) prefix. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OE. *sam-*, repr. with vowel-shortening usual in compounds] prehistoric **sami-* = W. Ger. **sami-* (e.g. in OS. *samquick*, OHG. *samquick* = OE. *samquick* 'half-quick', *semianimis*) = O. Teut. **sami-* = Indogermanic **semi-*: see *SEMI-* = HALP, in various adjs. as *sam-crisp*, *dead*, *red*, *ripe*; *sam-hule*, 'half-whole', in poor health; *sam-sodden*, half-cooked, half done; also fig. 'half-baked', stupid.

c 1245 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* xxxix. 63 Yelowe her & sam-crysp. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 316 þut ichabbe leuere 'sammed' hom overcome þan hol & sound be overcome. a 1023 *Wulfstan Hom.* I. (Napier) 273 Nu ne beoþ naht fela manna æt samme, 621 heora sam ne 31 seoc and 'samhal. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 5153, I mai noht rise, I am sam-hale. *Ibid.* 13262 þe sam-

hale fast til him þai soht. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. ix. 311 Chiboles and chiruyles and chiries 'sam-rede' [MS. M. 'sam-ripe']. c 1245 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* xxi. 54 (DUBL. MS.) He was samroed, with greygheyn. c 1440 *Ibid.* xxxvi. 29 (Kawl. MS.) The kyngre henry the othyr, was a man same rede [DUBL. MS. samrede]. a 1000 *Keberli Confessionale* § 40 3if man awith blodiges bigce on heall-sodenum [MSS. X. Y. 'sam-sodenum'] mete. 1225 *Jennings Obs. Dial.* IV. Eng. 85 Any thing heated for a long time in a low heat so as to be in part spoiled, is said to be zamodden. 1891 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Noughts & Cr.* 97, I'm afraid you're o' no account, ... but sam-sodden if I may say so.

Samaca, *samakade*: see *SAMBOCADE*.
 || *Samara* (sæmārā). *Bot.* [mod. L. use of L. *samara* or *samera* seed of the elm.] The indehiscent winged fruit of the elm, ash, sycamore (etc.). 1577 B. GOODE *Herbachi's Husb.* ii. (1556) 103 He that will plante a Grove of Limes, must gather the seede called *Samara*. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 40 Sow the *Samara* [sic] of the Elm, and Bay berries, all which come up the first Year. 1830 *Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.* 131 *Samaria*, finally changes into a *samara* which is 1-celled and 1-seeded by abortion.

Samaria: see *SAMARIUM*.
Samariform (sæmærit'fɔrm), *a. Not.* [f. *SAMARA* + (-i)FORM.] Having the form of a *samara*. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Samarin: see *SAMORIN*.
Samaritan (sæmærit'itān), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 *Samerytane*, 6-8 *Samaritane*. [ad. late L. *Samaritanus*, f. Gr. *Σαμαριτῆς*: *Samaritan*, f. *Σαμαρεία* *Samaria*.] *a. sb.* A native or inhabitant of *Samaria*, a district of Palestine named from its chief city, anciently the capital of the kingdom of Israel; *esp.* one who adheres to the religious system which had its origin in *Samaria*.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. x. 5 Ne ga 3e innan samaritana ceastre. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 48 Þanne seye we a samaritan sittende on a mule. c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/2 There he some crystened that in the holy land is naym'd sameritanes. 1577 *HANMER tr.* *Eusebius' Eccl. Hist.* iv. xxi. 20 Sundry sects among the children of Israel, (the Samaritans); the Sadducees: the Pharisees. 1799 *Med. Trm.* I. 439 The Samaritans who, in a life of solitude and retirement, incessantly contemplating the deity, abstained from the use of flesh. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 376/1 Samaritans are still found in their old country, especially at Nablous, near Sichein, and also in Egypt.

b. fig. with reference to the 'good Samaritan': see *Luke* x. 33.

Samaritan's balsam, 'a mixture of wine and oil, formerly used in treating wounds' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *Samaritan hospital*, a hospital specially devoted to the sick poor; *Samaritan schools*, 'common name in the United States for ambulance classes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

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JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 154 There is a physical cause for this, which operates the same in India as in the holy land. 186x Geo. ELIOT *Silas M.* xviii. 325 You'll never think the same of me again.

b. = 'all the same': see 2. *Obs. exc. poet.*

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. viii. Suppose I am a cabinet-maker? When I send in my chairs, do I ask who is to sit upon them? No; it's all one to me.; I must be paid for the chairs the same, use them who may. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* (1885) 39 For as our liege the Shah's sublime estate Merely enhaloes, leaves him man the same, So [etc.].

2. *All the same*: in spite of what has been mentioned; even if circumstances had been otherwise; nevertheless, notwithstanding.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* I. 121 But who would have thought of my Lady Countess having a maid sent with young Miss, whilst my Dolly have nothing to do, but to milk a cow or two, and dust and scrub a bit, and cook a bit, and could all the same wait upon she too? 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* vi. 17, What you say is well worth attention; but all the same I feel we are on the eve of a regular crisis. 1852 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 187 This winter is extraordinarily mild: to day a little hoar frost, but bright sunshine all the same. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Outlet of Ovid*. 164 No, thank you. Obligated to you, Henry, all the same. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* (1862) 340 Audrey remarked that the said allowance made little difference; the money would have gone all the same. 1868 SWINBURNE *Blake* 176 A man is locked up, with keys of gold indeed, yet is he a prisoner all the same. 1878 RUSKIN *Let. to Dr. F. Brown* 21 Oct., I was very sorry to come away. All the same, I'm glad to be at home again.

3. *Just the same*: a. Exactly in the same manner. Const. as. b. None the less.

1874 ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* xiv. 281 And in the meantime Dillingham will continue his visits here just the same? 1901 H. McHUGH *John Henry* 50 'My mother was a lady', so she said, but just the same she ate boiled cabbage with a knife except when company came.

Same, variant of SAM ADV. and v. *Obs.*; obs. f. PSALM; var. SEAM, lard; obs. f. SHAME sb. and v.

† *Samēd*, adv. *Obs.* Forms: 1 samod, somed, somod, 3 so ned, some³, somet. [OE. *samod* = OS. *samod*, *samād*, Du. (17th c.) *samet*, O.I.G. *samēt*, *samit*, *samant* (MHG., mod.G. *samt*), Goth. *samab*, f. OTeut. **samo*- SAME a.] Together.

Beowulf 1063 *Pæt* was sang and sweg samod reigðere for Healfdenes hildewitan. a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1236 *Pæt* bið on eadsum eðgesigne *Preo* tacen somod. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 789 (Gr.) *þa* hie fela spræcon sorðworda somed, sinhiwan twa. c 1205 LAV. 20132 Ford we bliue *Peles* ohte alle somed (f somod) heom to. *Ibid.* 25747 *Pæt* heo sculden somed faren. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 532 Ha somet seiden, *pæt* [etc.].

Same(1)kle, etc.: see *ff. so uickel*; see *So adv.* Samel (sæmēl). Also 7 sammell, 7-8 sammel; *erron*. 8 sandal, -el. See also SAMMEN. [Of obscure origin; possibly repr. an OE. **samēl* half-burnt, f. SAM- + pa. pple of *slan* to burn.] Of a brick or tile: Imperfectly burnt.

1663 GERBIER *Cornel* 26 To suffer no Sammell Bricks to be made use of. *Ibid.* 28 See the Brick-layers take good solid Bricks to huse, since if any thing Sammel the work will molder away. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 48 He had burnt several Kilns of Tiles and, not had above 50 waste, broken, and Sandal Tiles in all. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5446/8 All that are samel, or under burnt, to be excluded. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Brick, Samel, or sandal bricks*, are such as lie outmost in a kiln or clamp, and consequently are soft and useless; as not being thoroughly burnt. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* II. (1841) I. 23 The brick-maker's men... turned their hands from the grey, hard, well-burnt bricks, to the soft, sammel, half-burnt bricks. 1845 *Encycl. Velop.* VIII. 443/2 The outside bricks are necessarily under-burned. These are called samel bricks.

Sameliness. [f. SAMELY a. + -NESS.]

† 1. Identity. *Obs.*

1652 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriol*. 22 An unexcusable disagreement of every Similitude, remote from identity or sameliness. *Ibid.* 338.

2. Want of variety, monotony.

1877 WESTER (citing Bayne). 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 4/2 The sameliness of Longfellow's trochaic metre in 'Hiawatha'.

Samely (sæm'li), a. [f. SAME a. + -LY.] Without variety; monotonous.

1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVII. 122 To... separate parts [of the forest] that were in some places too heavy and samely. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 58 O samely naked [as] so black; so strange! 1844 KINGLAKE *Editha* xvii. (1864) 198 The earth is so samely, that your eyes turn towards heaven. 1902 *Month's Mus.* *Record* 1 Jan. 16 Mr. Thomas F. Dunhill's Sixteen Variations on an original theme are too long and samely.

† *Samen*, a. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 saymne, 4-6 sammyne, 4-7 samyn, 4-9 samine, 5-6 sammin, samyne, 6 sammin, samyng, 7-8 samen. [A derivative of SAME a.; the formation is obscure; possibly due to the influence of next.] = SAME.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 252 And in the samyn tym come him to His wyiff. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. [Johnanne] 348 Sancte Iohne 3e. 1456 *Sin* samyn wys, did... *Test. Cress.* 58 For worthie Chauceir, in the samyn buik, in guidelic terms, and in lye vii. v. 184 Geif that my mynd can ocht ymagine ryght, I wene that he suld be the samyn knyght. a 1555 LYONSAY *Tragedy* 311 Brether, quhen we were consecrat, Se oblyste 3ow all on the samyn wyse. 1579-95 *Descr. Isles Scoll.* in *Skene Celtic Scoll.* III. 461 Yit thai keip the lawis and uses of the samine for the

maist part. c 1600 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 1503 Lyk as befor we did submit, Sae we repeat the samyn 3it. 1638 CHAS. I. in Spalding *Troub.* (Bannatyne Cl.) I. 62 We have taken notice therof and doe give you heartily thanks for the samen. 1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* vii. 398 The samine is there truly and more fully to be found. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xv. § 4 (1699) 214 He writes upon the Bill, soverity is found; & subscribes the samine. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii. And had I fifty times as meikle mail Nane but my Jenny should the samen skair. 1815 FINLAYSON *Rhymes* 95 (E.D.D.) 'Thousands are o' the samen mind.

† *Samen*, adv. *Obs.* Forms: 1-3 somen, 3 *Orim.* samenn, 3-5 samen, 4 saman, samine, sammin, sammyne, samun, 4-5 samin, sammyyn, 4-6 samyn, 4-7 sammen, 5 samene, samne, samppen, samyne, samyng, somun, somyn. [OE. **samēn*, *speun* (with prep. *ad* *spume*) = OFris. *samin*, *semin*, *to-semin*, *to-samin*, OS. *saman*, *at-samna*, *to samne* (MLG. *sam(n)ene*, *to samene*), MDu. *samen*, *te-samen* (Du. *te-samen*), OHG. *saman*, *zi samane* (MLG. *zesamen*, mod.G. *zusammen*), ON. *saman*, *til samans* (Sw. *samman*, *tilsamman*), Da. *sammen*, *tilsammen*), Goth. *samaua*, f. root of SAME a. Cf. Skr. *samau* together.] = SAM, together, mutually. For in *samen* see INSAME.

c 975 *Russh. Gosp.* John xxi. 2 Werun somen simon petrus & ðe ðegn seðe wea cweðen didimus. c 1200 ORMIN 377 Godd þurh heore rihht- (Titus) 59 Ha ne muhen irden in heuene. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 40 In firme beginning, of nocht was heuene and erðe samen wrought. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7151 'Thre hundred fox he saman knitt, (I was nocht hu he on þam hitte). *Ibid.* 11998 And Iesus samen his handes smat, and said. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 1849 Bot I body and þe saul. Lufes mare samen þan man and hys wyfe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 111 Pan kisset þai [lik] ober samyne, getrand faste with gastly gammyne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10118 Seynyn dayes somyn sesit þai nocht. c 1400 MAUNDRE (Roxb.) xxviii. 128 Þai were all gadred sammen. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) Iv. A fayre knyue child hade thay somun. 1435 *Missus Fire of Love* 78 We suld schewe lufly songs, to we be... brought in-to be inward dwellyng-place, samne takand a seet emongis heuene citsenes. c 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 3217 In this fasscicle of mirre were bonden samen paynes alle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 16 On athir half, than gaderis himyng about Of Troianis samyn and Sicilianis a rowt.

† *Samen*, v. *Obs.* ? Aphetic for EXAMINE v.

1623 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-knave* (1872) 6 They samen him according to their skills.

Samen, obs. form of SAM v.

Samene, variant of SAMEN ADV., together.

Sameness (sæm'ness). [f. SAME + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being the same; = IDENTITY 1, 2. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxix. (1877) 118 They were ill sundred, whom the samenes of time so ynitheth together. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. 1. 28 They meane a sameness of some proportion that is betweene them. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 559 We worship, the Father of Truth, and the Son the Truth it self, being Two Things as to Hypostasys; but one in Agreement, Consent, and Sameness of Will. 1690 C. NESSE *O. & N. Test.* I. 119 If there be the sameness in sinning, the same shall be in suffering. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iv. § 4 Our Idea of sameness, is not so settled and clear, as to deserve to be thought innate in us. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. l. 17 Personal identity or the sameness of living agents. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 17/2 The sameness of the electrical fire with that of lightning. 1759 CAPELL *Prolusions* Pref. (1760) 7 Sameness of rythmus, sameness of orthography, and a very near affinity of words and phrases. 1827 WATKINS *Logic* App. (ed. 2) 305 Sameness, in the primary sense, does not even de-

monotony; an instance of this.

1743 H. WALFOL *Let. to Mann* 27 Jan., We are in such a state of sameness that I shall begin to wonder at the change of seasons and talk of the Spring as a strange accident. 1768 FOSBER *Seven Yrs. Wm.* (1769) II. viii. 20 There will arise... a sameness and a flatness. 1820 J. W. CROKER in *Smiles Men.* 7 *Murray* (1831) II. xxiii. 86, I shall endeavour to enliven a little the sameness of my author. 1842 VIGNE *Trav. Kashmir* II. 404 The scenery is sameness itself. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 238 The steady occupations, the beloved samenesses, and the sacred customs of home.

3. ? *nonce-use*. Agreement in character or style.

1790 in W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* Frontisp., Each will require a sameness to the Spot. For this a Cell, a Cascade or a Grot.

† *Samenferre*. *Obs.* [f. SAMEN ADV. + FERRE sb.] A fellow-traveller, an associate.

13... E. E. ALTH. P. B. 983 *þay* slipped bi & 537e *hit* nut þat wern hir samen feres.

† *Samexing*. *Obs.* Forms: 1 somnung, 1-2 samnung, 3 samening, somnung, sompnung, 4 samenyng, samnyng, sampnyng. [OE. *samning*, vbl. sb. f. *samun*-ian SAM v.; see -ING 1.] a. A gathering, an assembly. b. Intercourse, communion.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark i. 23, & was in somnung [c 1160 *Flatten* samnung] hiora monn in gast undeane. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Me is andsete þe samninge of þe hinderlice. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 12 (Bodley MS.) Þet bestelich gederunge, þet scheomelece sompnunge [Titus B.S. somnung], þet ful of fulde sinkinde & ontohe dede. c 1250 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 23 Hy troue þy þell gast, and hely kirke, þe samninge of halghes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 142 He fagnede hire wið milde mod, Here samening[ig] was clene and god.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2719 Gret noise at her samnyng[ig] was. *Ibid.* 6718 At Londone þey sette a Parlement;... And þus þey seyde at þer samnyng.

† *Sarmenly*, adv. *Obs.* Also 4 sammenly. [f. SAMEN ADV. together + -LY 2.] Together.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28391 Munk, nunne, or spued wiþf, þat sammenly aght to lede þair liue. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 91 The halȝ aȝht, That sammenly comes of bothe the fadir and the son.

† *Samentale*, sb. and a. *Obs.* Forms: a. 3 somentale, 4 samentale, sammentale. β. (as adj. only) 4 sament-tale, samirtale, sammentale. [App. f. SAMEN a. + TALE sb. Cf. SAMTALA a.]

The β forms seem to represent a genitive phrase = 'of the same tale' (ON. **samirar*, unrecorded str. genit. sing. fem. of *samir* SAME a.; *teftu* genit. of *tala* TALE); the sb. may have arisen from the substitution of a phrase with prep. for the genitive phrase.]

A. sb. Concord, agreement.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 426 Seihnesse & some [M.S. T. sachnesse & samentale]. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 683 (Fairf.) þe bestes weren in sament tale [cf. B].

B. adj. Concordant, agreeing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 683 þe bestes self war sament-tale. *Ibid.* 10169 Was suik a cuple neuer nan, Sua samentale [Göth. samirtale], wilt-vten strif. *Ibid.* 23521 Þai er sa selcut sament tale.

† *Samenward*, adv. *Obs.* [f. SAMEN ADV. + -WARD.] Together.

a 1375 *Cursor M.* 15317 (Fairf.) Þai geddered ham samne-ward & mened ham of þaire care.

Samaria, variant of SAMARA.

† *Sameron*, dial. (Yorks.) *Obs.* Also 6 samoron, 6-7 samron, 7 sameran, 7 sammaron. See quot. 1684.

1560 *Knarves Wills* (Surtees) I. 73 Thre yerdes of sameron. 1564 *Ibid.* 111/2 yerdes of samei. 211 My best blankett, samron and a harden shete. 1617-18 *Ibid.* II. 50 One paire of sameron sheetes. 1638 *Ibid.* 162 One little paire of samron sheetes. 1684 G. MERSON *Yorks. Dial.* 45 Thy Sammaron web... is stown. *Ibid.* 107 (Alphabetical

Samerytane, obs. form of SAMARITAN.

Sameyel, Samfast, obs. ff. SAMIEL, SHAMEFAST.

Samfayl(e), -ffayl: see SANS FAIL.

Sam-hal: see SAM.

Samian (sæm'ian), a. and sb. [f. L. *Sami-us*, Gr. *Σάμιος* (f. *Sami-us*, -os, Gr. *Σάμος*) + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Samos, an island in the Aegean Sea, the birthplace of Pythagoras. Samian earth (see quot. 1728). Samian letter, the letter τ, used by Pythagoras as an emblem of the different roads of Virtue and Vice. Samian stone (see quot. 1728). Samian ware, originally, pottery made of Samian earth; hence the designation of a fine kind of pottery found extensively on Roman sites.

1580 NORTH *Pitarch, Pericles* (1595) 182 The Samian prisoners. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Table, Samian earth of two kinds. *Ibid.*, Samian stone. 1693 DRYDEN *Perist. III.* 109 Where the Samian Y directs thy Steps to run To Virtue's narrow Steep, and Broad-way Vice to shun. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Samian Earth*, Earth brought from the Isle of Samos, esteemed very asringent, proper to dry, and draw Wounds... There is also a *Samian Stone*, taken out of the Mines in the same Island... 'Tis astringent and cooling, and is also used by the Goldsmiths to burnish their Gold, and give it a greater Lustre. 1742 *Pore Dunc.* iv. 251 When Reason doubtful, like the Samian letter, Points him two ways, the narrower is the better. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. *Isles of Greece* xiii. Fill high the bowl with Samian wine! 1859 LUARD in *Archæol. Cantabrigia* II. 7 The articles found consisted of Samian ware of various shapes. *Ibid.*, The vases, urns, and Samian vessels, were filled with bones.

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of Samos.

1580 NORTH *Pitarch, Pericles* (1595) 181 He... kept the Samians besieged within their owne citie. 1750 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* v. 138 Ulysses then, with thirst of glory fir'd, The Samian left, and to the prize aspir'd. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 249/2 The great battle of Mycale (480), which... freed the Samians from the Persian yoke.

Samie, obs. form of SHAME v.

Samiel (sæm'iel). Also Sameyel. [a Turkish *Samyāl*, f. *sam* a. Arab. *samm* (see SIMOOM) + *yel* wind.] The Simoom.

(Sometimes confused with SHAMAL, north wind) 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 54 Having spoken so much of the Samiel, it is but reasonable I should relate what I have been told of it. 1774 *Geol. Soc. Nat. Hist.* (1824) prevails, which the natives [of 15 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci.* & orifying wind of the deserts near Bagdad. 1017 *Arab. L. R. Fellel Prophet* (ed. 2) 90 Burning and headlong as the Samiel wind.

Samim, obs. form of SAM v.

Samin(e), var. ff. SAMEN a. and adv. *Obs.*

† *Saming*. *Obs.* [f. SAM v. + -ING. Cf. SAMENING.] A meeting, assembly.

c 1400 *Land Troy Ek.* 382 Suche a peple was neuere y-sene... To-geder broght to o samyng.

Samir, variant of SAMIRI.

Samirtale: see SAMENTALE.

Samisen (sæm'isen). Also samsien. [Japanese form of Chinese *sau-hsien* (san three, *hsien* string).]

his trial. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 400 To that

that they were a set of sanctimonious humbugs and thieves. Hence Sanctimoniously adv., Sanctimoniousness.

1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* i. 1. Ye know dear Lady. How truly I have lov'd ye, how sanctimoniously observ'd your honour. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Part.* i. ii. (1713) 21 Upon all occasions he exposed the sanctimoniousness of their admired Pharisees. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* l. 3. I will most sanctimoniously perform my part of the covenant. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's Day* II. 24 'Henceforward there is laid up for me a crown of glory.' There was no touch of sanctimoniousness or cant in her utterance of these words, only a childlike and implicit faith.

Sanctimony (sæŋktimōni). [a. Or. *sanctus*, *sant-*, *sanctimonie*, ad. L. *sanctimonia* sacredness, sanctity, virtuousness, f. *sanct-us* holy : see -MONY.]

†1. Holiness of life and character; the profession of holiness; religiousness, sanctity. Obs.

1540-1 ELVOT *Ingr. Gov.* 102 The chaste living, sanctimonie and prudence of our reverend mother. 1546 COVERDALE *Calvin's Treat. Sacrament* Cj. That we be thereby more vehemently stered yv to sanctimonie and puritie of lyfe. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 59 Which holy undertaking [a pilgrimage], with most austere sanctimonie she accomplisheth. 1623 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* To Rd. B ij b, The sauing power of inward sanctimonie. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 252 In old times it florished for nothing more then the Sanctimonie and learning of the Bishops. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* l. 9 For conspicuous Vertue, sanctimonie of Life, and acuteness, he was in great renown. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1733) 238 It came into my Mind that, to arrive at universal Holiness all at once, I would take a Journey to the holy Land, and so would return Home with a Back-Load of Sanctimonie.

b. Of a writer: Chastity or decorum of expression. *rare*— Cf. SANGUINITY 2.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* *Lucian & Tim.* Wks. 1853 II. 271 While I admired, with a species of awe, the majesty and sanctimonie of Livy.

†2. Sacredness. Obs.

1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* II. (1832) 112 If they should repose any religion, holiness or sanctimonie in them [sc. Sur-

1629 WHITELOCKE in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 688 Is there such Sanctimonie in the place [Parliament], that they may not be questioned for it elsewhere? 1683 BRILL *Spec.* 232 The whole Nation being bound to the Observance of this Law by the Sanctimonie of an Oath, the Refusal whereof was made High Treason.

†3. pl. Things sacred. Obs.

a 1547 *Doctor Doublet* Alz 40 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 304 And so this foolish nation Esteem all dum ceremonies, Before the sanctimonies, Or Christs holy writ.

3. Pretended, affected or hypocritical holiness or saintliness; assumed or outward sanctity.

a 1618 RALPH *War Evij.* Questionlesse there was great reason, why all discreet Persons should beware of yielding hasty belief to the Robes of Sanctimonie. 1749-51 LIVINGSTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1829) 319 Various appearances and arts of sanctimonie. 1823 H. BELFRAGE *Monitor to Fam.* 241 With the frowne 1830 DE QUINCY *Bentley* epithet, bestowed playfully, ridicule of his sanctimonie. 1831 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1861) I. 102 *The Edinburgh* [Review] which has no great reputation for sanctimonie. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 290 The hard and false sanctimonie of Pharisaism.

†4. App. misused for SANCTIONAL sb.

1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* 26, I have done as great wonders as these, when I extracted as much chastity from a Sanctimonie in the English Nunneary, as cur'd the Pope of his lechery.

Sanction (sæŋkʃən), sb. [a. F. *sanction* (16th c.) or ad. L. *sanction-em* action of ordaining as inviolable under a penalty, also a decree or ordinance, n. of action f. *sanctare* to render sacred or inviolable, ordain, decree, ratify.]

1. A law or decree; esp. an ecclesiastical decree. [So L. *sanctio*; cf. F. 'sanctions on ordinances ecclesiastiques', 1516 in Godefroy.] Obs. exc. *Hist.*

Pragmatic Sanction; see PRAGMATIC A. 2.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 51: Whereas now both the rule of Scripture, and the sanctions of the old counsels set aside, all things are decided by certaine new decretal or rather extra decretal and extravagant constitutions. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) l. 311 Canutes... did at the last make sundrie sanctions and decrees. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* II. (1832) 15 The breach or violation of any humane laws, ordinance, constitution, statute, or sanction. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. rule ix. § 9 But even in this original rule and great sanction God did dispense with the Israelites. 1668 DENHAM *Of Justice* 1 'Tis the first Sanction, Nature gave to Man, Each other to assist in what they can. 1690 *Moral State Eng.* 105 The sanctions and constitutions of his own Nation. 1700 DRYDEN *Cynaras & Myrrha* 97 Secure the sacred Quind of thy Mind, And keep the Sanctions Nature has design'd. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sanction*, Decree, Ordinance, especially such as relate to Ecclesiastical Affairs; as the Constitution made at the Council of Basil, for the Reformation of the Church. 1725 PORE *Odyss.* l. 107 Bid him. The Sanction of th' assembled pow'rs report: That vice Ulysses to his native land Must speed, obedient to their high command. 1844 S. R. MATTAND *Dark Ages* 19 The Bishop is to appoint priests and other prudent men, skilled in the divine law, and conversant with the ecclesiastical sanctions.

2. Law. The specific penalty enacted in order to enforce obedience to a law.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 267 The feare, or Sanction, of the Commandmentes preserves the Memory of the Law in our hearts. 1671 [R. MacWard] *True Nonconf.* 316 The sanction and pain of this divine Law being by sin incurred. 1686 STILLINGFEE *Doctr. Christ's Satisfaction* I. Pref. (1697) 15 If there were such a Sanction of the Law, whereby an Obligation to Punishment did follow the Offences forbidden by it. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. 35 If... civil Magistrates could make the Sanctions of their Laws take place, without interposing at all, after they had passed them. 1750 SUGGESTION *Elegies* xxii. 59 When... sanction brave. 1765 BURKE *C* 38 The mode of conviction is... nal sanctions of this Act. 1781 COWPER *Truill* 553 He gives a perfect rule. And guards it with a sanction as severe as vengeance can inflict, or sinners fear. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 278 To require, under suitable sanctions that all the weights and measures... should be conformable to the national standards. 1829 MACAULAY *Mill on Govt.* in *Edin. Rev.* Mar. 187 The fear of death... is the most formidable sanction which legislators have been able to devise. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1873) I. 92 The evil which will probably be incurred in case a command be disobeyed is frequently called a *sanction*, or an *enforcement of obedience*. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. liii. 122 [In the Bible] it is declared under the most awful Sanctions, that God will not endure that his honour shall be given to another. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 733-2 Sanctions of the Law of Nations... These sanctions... may be reduced to two classes:—(1) Reprisals... (2) War. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* II. 39 Another example... of the want or weakness of the sanction in the Breton law.

b. Extended to include the provision of rewards for obedience, along with punishments for disobedience, to a law (*remuneratory*, as distinguished from *vindictory* or *punitive*, *sanction*).

1692 TWYRELL in *Cumberland's Law Nat.* III. § 13-26 The strictest Sanction which any Sovereign Power can give unto its Laws, is, when it... hath declared, That it will confer a sufficient share of good Things, or Rewards, for so doing; and of Evils, or Punishments, upon any breach, or neglect of its Commands. 1727 J. MAXWELL in *Cumberland's Law Nat.* v. § 35-247 A Law is a practical Proposition concerning the Prosecution of the Common Good, guarded by the Sanction of Rewards and Punishments. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 56 Human legislators have for the most part chosen to make the sanction of their laws rather *inducatory* than *remuneratory*. 1825 WHATELY *Ess. Polit. Chr. Relig.* i. 44 The temporal sanctions of the [Mosaic] law, the plenty and famine, the victory and defeat. 1845 R. JERB in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 686/1 We feel fully warranted in classing rewards amongst legal sanctions.

c. The part or clause of a law which declares the penalty attached to infringement. Similarly in a charter (see quot. 1844). [So L. *sanctio*.] Obs. exc. *Hist.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 175 The Law hath two parts, the mandate and the sanction. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 54 The sanction, or vindictory branch of the law; whereby it is signified what evil or penalty shall be incurred by such as commit any public wrongs, and transgress or neglect their duty. 1844 LANGRISH *Anglo-Sax. Chr.* (1858) II. App. H. 369 The sanction or close of the charter in these instruments is almost always the same, at least in substance—a sort of blessing promised to those who observe the grant, and of imprecation against those who break it.

3. *Ethics*. A consideration which operates to enforce obedience to any law or rule of conduct; a recognized motive for conformity to moral or religious law, operating either through the agent's desire for some resultant good or through his fear of some resultant evil.

As a technical term of Ethics, the word is favoured by the Utilitarians. For the classification of the different 'sanctions' see quots. 1780 and 1887. The sanction of law in the strict sense (see 2 above) is distinguished as 'legal' or 'political'. Bentham's 'moral sanction' corresponds to the 'social sanction' of other writers.

1681 S. PARKER *Demonstr. Law Nat.* 72 The most powerful and effectual Sanction in the World, viz. the Pleasures or Torments of Conscience. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xix. 90 Religious zeal is a strengthener, a confirmer, of all the social sanctions. 1758 R. PRICE (*title*) A Review of the principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals. Particularly Those relating to the Original of our Ideas of Virtue, its Nature, Foundation, Reference to the Deity, Obligation, Subject-matter and Sanctions. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* III. § 2 There are four distinguishable sources from which pleasure and pain are in use to flow: considered separately, they may be termed the *physical*, the *political*, the *moral*, and the *religious*: and inasmuch as the pleasures and pains belonging to each of them are capable of giving a binding force to any law or rule of conduct, they may all of them be termed *sanctions*. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 55 To supply what was much more wanting than lessons of morality, stronger moral sanctions, and clearer assurances of a future judgement. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 100 The undivided reputation of good measures, the undivided ignominy of bad, redounded to the Court of Directors. The great sanction of public opinion therefore acted upon them with concentrated energy. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* III. 39 With regard to any supposed moral standard—what is its sanction? what are the motives to obey it? 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* II. v. (1890) 164 These 'sanctions' we may... and 'Social Sanctions'. 1811 III. 144 Physical sanctions are the pleasures and pains which follow naturally on the observance or violation of physical laws, the sanctions employed by society are praise and blame, the moral sanctions... are... the approval and disapproval of conscience; lastly, the religious sanctions are either the fear of the love of God, and the 'M. FIELD' *Attila* IV. 102 For he rejects our sanctions, he is bound by nothing we are bound by.

4. Binding force given to an oath; something which makes an oath or engagement binding; + a solemn oath or engagement.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. C4 There cannot be A fitter drinke, to make this Sanction in. Here I beginne the Sacrament to all. 1745 SWIFT *Serm.* *Testimony Cause*. This Word [honour] is often made the Sanction of an Oath; it is reckoned a great Commendation to be a Man of strict Honour. 17 tr. *Kellin's Ana. Hist.* II. ii. (ed. 5, 1763) II. 23 [Sennacherib] The Assyrian, regarding neither the sanction of oaths nor treaties, still continued the war. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxix. We swear by thee; and to our oath do thou Give sanction, from thine hell of fiends and flame. 1859 FREEMAN *Norin. Cong.* III. xii. 222 When he knew by how awful a sanction he had unwittingly bound his soul.

5. The action of rendering legally authoritative or binding; solemn confirmation or ratification given to a law, enactment, etc. by a supreme authority.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Sanction*, a decreeing, enacting, or establishing, any Law or Ordinance. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. i. rule i. § 41 It became a law only by the authority and proper sanction of God. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 85 All which laws have their... sanction from the supreme lawgiver. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* iv. 167 As to Lancelottus's Book of Institutes, which Dr. Dux seems to make a part of the Corpus, he is therein mistaken, for wanting Sanction and Authority; it is only yet a private work. 1784 COWPER *Epist. Jos. Hill* 57 Could a law like that which I relate Once have the sanction of our triple state? 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxii. 221 It even appears that a decree might be first made in the Assembly and then I... which

i. 1. 85 The day on which the royal sanction was, after many delays, solemnly given to this great Act, was a day of joy and hope. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* II. 27 Thus when a body of Breton judgments was promulgated by an Irish chief to a tribal assembly it is probable that convenience was the object sought rather than a new sanction.

6. An express authoritative permission or recognition (e. g. of an action, procedure, custom, institution, etc.).

1720 PORE *Iliad* xvii. 246 Then with his sable Brow he gave the Nod, 'Till seals his Word; the Sanction of the God. 1749 SMOLETT *Regicide* I. i. (1777) 7 And implore A parent's sanction to support my claim. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* VIII. (1788) 6- You... and was not ashamed to give the

plain of. 17.1 will permit me to apply myself to the House under the sanction of his authority. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T. Yng. Lady's T.* II. 103 [He] told her, this experiment had not only his sanction, but warmest approbation. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Abas* II. 157 But what was he who taught them that the God Of nature and benevolence bath given a special sanction to the trade of blood? 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 108 The mother country had never hesitated to lend her sanction to that iniquitous method of cultivation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 77 He had caused it to be announced that, at every church in the kingdom, a collection would be made under his sanction for their benefit. *Ibid.* ix. 441 He could not make a descent on England without the sanction of the United Provinces. 1883 SIR W. B. BRETT in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 561 The trustee may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the creditors, accept any composition offered by the bankrupt.

b. fig. Now also in looser sense, countenance or encouragement given (intentionally or otherwise) to an opinion or practice by a person of influence, by custom, public sentiment, etc.

1738 SWIFT *Publ. Conversat.* Intro. 34 Authentick Expressions, I mean, such as must receive a Sanction from the polite World, before their Authority can be allowed. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 112 The multitude gave action the sanction of authority. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 298 Such length of time does it require to root out follies that have the sanction of antiquity. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 24. 77 This testimony, as popularly interpreted, does present great appearance of sanction to some of the views which are discountenanced in these Pages. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 183 Religion gave her sanction to that intense and unquenchable animosity. 1854 COWEN & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I. vii. 213 His behaviour was giving a strong sanction to the very verbiage which was threatening the existence of the Church.

7. Something which serves to support, authorize, or confirm an action, procedure, etc.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 154 We grant that beauty is no bar to sense, Nor is't a sanction for impertinence. 1865 PATMORE *Angelin* II. II. II. iv. The wedded yoke that each had donned, Seeming a sanction, not a bond. 1865 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. iv. 60 To a cause having all these sanctions the voice of prophecy could not be wanting.

†b. A recommendation or testimonial. Obs.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson Advt.* What reason I had to hope for the countenance of that venerable Gentleman to this Work, will appear from what he wrote to me upon a former occasion... Such a sanction to my faculty of giving a just representation of Dr. Johnson I could not conceal. 1813 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* (ed. 5) Pref. The author... thinks it [frad be] but doing himself justice by republishing the following sanctions, as they occurred on the first Edition.

†8. Assurance of protection under the laws of hospitality. (Confused with *sanctuary*?) *rare*—

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xiv. (III. xiii.) I cannot forgive myself—To suffer myself to be provoked by two such men, to violate the sanction of my own house!

Sanction (sæŋkʃən), v. [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *sanctionner* (18th c.).] *trans.* To give sanction to.

1. To ratify or confirm by sanction or solemn enactment; to invest with legal or sovereign authority; to make valid or binding.

1778 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1850 l. 146 Preserving... the very words of the established law, wherever their mean-

ing had been sanctioned by judicial decisions. 1784 *COWPER Task v. 548* That charter sanction'd sure by th' unimpeachable title. 1824 The length of 182 They entered into a covenant sanctioned by all the solemnities of religion upon these occasions, not to re-enter [etc.].

2. To permit authoritatively; to authorize; in looser use, to countenance, encourage by express or implied approval.

1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian viii*, My own voice never shall sanction the evils to which I may be subjected. 1798 *FERRIER O' Genius in Illust. Sterne*, etc. 286 Such a preference ought not to be sanctioned by philosophers. 1807-25 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* ed. 51 416 The employment of bandages in these cases is sanctioned by high authorities. 1811 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr. v. Nor.* will I ever sanction a theatre with my presence. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atoneu.*

Brit. India v. viii. l. 499 The system of commerce and administration which had been sanctioned by the existing charter. 1857 *GLANVILLE v. 11*, xli. 73 Etymologically it is not tied to the one rather than the other sense; and usage will sanction either. 1855 *GROTE Plato l. v. 190* Positions, which the dialogues themselves do not even sanction, much less suggest. 1903 *Q. Rev. Oct.* 329 He renounced on principle, large profits sanctioned by usage.

b. To allege sanction for; to justify as permissible. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. in 18th C. l. 1. 21* If Spinoza and Hobbes were accused of Atheism, each of them sanctioned his speculations by the sacred name of theology.

3. To enforce (a law, legal obligation, etc.) by attaching a penalty to transgression. Cf. *SANCTION sb.* 2, a b.

1825 *WHATELY Ess. Penit. Chr. Relig. l. 45* The temporal rewards and punishments, which sanctioned that Law. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1873) l. 92 The command or the duty is said to be sanctioned or enforced by the chance of incurring the evil. *Ibid.* 522 Laws are sometimes sanctioned by nullities.

Sanctionable (sæ'ŋkʃənəbəl), *a. rare*. [*f. SANCTION v. + -ABLE*] That may be sanctioned.

In recent Dicts.

Sanctional (sæ'ŋkʃənəl), *a. rare*. [*f. SANCTION sb. + -AL*] Of or pertaining to sanction or sanctioning. (*Funk's Standard Dict.* 1895).

Sanctionary (sæ'ŋkʃənəri), *a. rare*. [*f. SANCTION sb. + -ARY*] Relating to sanctions (see *SANCTION sb.* 1).

1845 R. BALMER *Lect. & Disc. l. x. 401* The Son of God has 95 satisfied the preceptive and sanctionary demands of the violated law of God. 1850 J. BROWN *Eng. & Sayings of our Lord* (1852) l. 30 Such suffering, signally honoured the sanctionary part of the divine law.

Sanctionative (sæ'ŋkʃənətɪv), *a. Law*. [*f. SANCTION sb. + -ATIVE*] Pertaining to sanctioning.

1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1873) l. 382 Rights of Action are classed with Obligations; whilst obligations to suffer punishment (which are not more sanctionative than the former), are referred to Public Law. *Ibid.* l. 947 If this be so, quasi-delicta should be classed with 'Sanctionative Rights and Obligations'. 1875 *POSTE Galus i. Comm.* ed. 2 140 As women were capable of administration, the functions of the guardian, which in the case of infants were either administrative or sanctionative, in the case of women were confined to sanctioning.

Sanctioned (sæ'ŋkʃənd), *pp. a.* [*f. SANCTION v. + -ED*] 1. Allowed by authority; by which has received sanction or solemn recognition.

1799 *GEO. (IV) Let. 7 Jan. in Paget Papers* (1806) l. 149 So long as you are to be one of the sanctioned Spies, 32 hidden lamps of Lord Grenville. 1832 *St. Simon's Hist. Rep. v. 109* Their lives, too, sometimes endangered by sanctioned robbers, under the pretext of repressing usury. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians l. iii.* (1876) 41 On these academical bodies, as subsidiary to the divinely-sanctioned system, devolved the defence and propagation of the faith. 1838 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 1832 The total sanctioned mileage open and under construction was 16,870 miles.

2. *Law*. Of a right: Defined or created by a sanction antecedently to any wrong. Cf. *SANCTIONING pp. a.* 2.

1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1873) l. 707 Primary (or sanctioned) Rights and Obligations distinguished from sanctioning. 1875 *POSTE Galus i. Intro.* (ed. 2) 4 Sanctioned, or primary, or final rights, are such rights as exist antecedently to any Wrong, rights whose title is not derived from which they spring, as is some circumstance other than a Wrong.

3. *Roman Law*. Used to translate *L. sanctus* 'Inviolable'.

1875 *POSTE Galus i. 58* Sanctioned places are to a certain extent under divine dominion, such as city gates [etc.].

Sanctioner (sæ'ŋkʃənər), [*f. SANCTION v. + -ER*] 1. One who sanctions. 1846 *GROTE Greece l. i. 9* Horkos, the ever-watchful sanctioner of oaths, a 1890 *CHURCH Oxford Movement* xvii. (1891) 305 He [W. G. Ward] admitted that he did evade the spirit, but accepted the 'statements of the Articles', maintaining that this was the intention of their original sanctioners.

Sanctioning, *pp. a.* [*f. SANCTION v. + -ING*] 1. That sanctions or authorizes.

1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) l. 51 What they call 'Honour', the sanctioning deity of which is that wonderful 'Force of Public Opinion'. 1868 *GEO. ELIOT Sp. Cyprus* iv. 305 Their keen love of family and tribe shall no more thrive on cunning, bide and lurk in petty arts of abject hunted life,

But grow heroic in the sanctioning light. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1887) 87 They meet beneath the sanctioning roof of the amiable professor.

2. *Law*. Of a right: Creating or providing a sanction; arising as a consequence of a delict or wrong. Cf. *SANCTIONED pp. a.* 2.

1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1873) l. 145 Rights and duties which are consequences of delicts, are sanctioning (or preventive) and remedial (or reparative). *Ibid.* l. 790 Those [rights and duties] which I call secondary or sanctioning (I style them sanctioning because their proper purpose is to prevent delicts or to secure other rights and duties, or

Sanct- *sd.* + -LESS.]

Having no sanction or legal penalty attached. 1875 *POSTE Galus i. (ed. 2) 126* Conventual law, inflicted positive sanctions on acts that originally had only been prohibited by the sanctionless law of honour.

Sanctionment, *rare*. [*f. SANCTION v. + -MENT*] The action of sanctioning.

1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) l. 111. 403 Securities for trustworthiness [of evidence], viz. sanctionment, or interrogation, one or both of them. 1818 - *Ch. Eng.* 112 Appropriate sanctionment given to each of these sorts of acts respectively.

Sanctitude (sæ'ŋktɪtʊd). [*ad. L. sanctitudo, f. sancti-, sanctus* holy; see -TUDE.]

1. The quality of being holy or saint-like; holiness, sanctity. Now rare.

1840 *HOLLAND (Lancelot)* 66 be the rud I am rich rad For to behold your holiness, or my tale tell; I may nocht suffices to be your sanctitudo sad. 1555 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) l. 62 Insufficient I am for to discryve His sanctitudo, and eik his halie lyfe. 1616 *MARLOWE's Faust*, (1631) E 1, *Prose*. Finde the man that doth this villany, Or by our sanctitude ye all shall dye! 1657 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 293 In their looks Divine The image of their glorious Maker shon, Truth, Wisdom, Sanctitude severe and pure. 1738 *J. Brooke Tasso* ii. 26 For ill the Wizard's pedant Arts retain That Sanctitude which Macon's Laws ordain, Whose Tenets, all replete with Lore divine, Prohibit Idols from his hallow'd Shrine. 1824 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.*, *Johnson & Horne Tooke Wks.* 1246 l. 123 The sanctitude of Milton's genius gave it [its own language] support until the worst of French invasions overthrew it. 1825 *SCOTT Betroth'd* xviii. Whether he goes to the Crusade or abides at home, the character of Hugh Lacy will remain as unimpeached in point of courage as that of the Archbishop Baldwin in point of sanctitude. 1870-4 J. THOMSON *City D. cond. Nt.*, etc. (1880) 65 Through rhythmic forms evolving like a psalm Of infinite love and faith and sanctitude.

† b. *pl.* (as attribute of more than one.) *Obs.*

1552 *LYNDSEY Monarchie* 3862 That day, your faynit Sanctytudis Sall nocht be knawin be your Hudis.

2. = *SANCTUITY* 1 b. *rare*.

1855 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.*, *Pollis & Calvus* ii. Wks. 1891 l. 127 [Sallustius] His manners ill corresponded with the austerity and sanctitude of his style.

Sanctity (sæ'ŋktɪti). *Forms*: 4-5 sanctitudo, sanctitudo, sanctitudo, 6 sanctitudo, sanctitudo, 6-7 sanctitudo, 7- sanctitudo. [*a. OF. saint-, sainte-, -it, mod. F. sainteté* (cf. Prov. *sainteté*, *sainte-té*, *cat. saintat*, *Sp. santidad*, *Pg. santidade*, *It. santità*, *-ade*, *-ale*), *ad. L. sanctitas*, *-itatem*, *f. sancti-, sanctus* holy; see -ITY.]

1. Holiness of life, saintliness. *Odour of sanctity*: see *ODOUR* 5.

The plur. *sanctities* was common in the 18th c. 1734 *P. P. Creed* 105 Of all men upon mold we Menures most schew by pure Apostells life with penance on erpe, And suen hem in sanctite & suffer well harda. 1800 *Milton's Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 54109 Heil temple of grace most, Temple of Sanctite (Templeum sanctitudo). 1826 *Pidgeon* (W. de W. 1831) 201 b. For otherwise might God neuer be conceived than in purite & sanctite. 1832 *Morse Conquest*, *Travels* Wks. 375/2 But would God they would ones rather follow him truly in faith & good works, then in simulation of like sanctity with their holy salutations. 1800 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. iv. 24 His kissing is as fil of sanctite, As the touch of holy bread. 1816 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 141 Punitives, by whose apparent shew

Spect. No. 349. 8 One who does not resemble him [Sir T. More] as well in the Cheerfulness of his Temper, as in the Sanctity of Life and Manners. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 116 The master of the pack Cries - We done, saint! and claps him on the back. Is this the path of sanctity? Is this To stand a waymark in the road to bliss? 1784 *Task* iii. 260 Fam'd For sanctity of manners undeff'd. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 216 A few of them [bishops] were men of sincere sanctity. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi. l. 111. 697 He committed this base action with all the forms of sanctity. 1877 *FROUD Short Stud.* 1823 l. iv. 1. iii. 34 Alexander had no liking for Becket, and had no belief in the lately assumed airs of sanctity.

Personified, 1621 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iii. iii. 23 In pure white Robes Like very sanctity she did approach My Cabin.

b. *pl.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 21 The very Opener, and

(as if were) their sanctities together, to make up one poor gandy-day between them. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (John) ii. 96 The priest translated the sanctities of the old hagiology into English virtues.

c. The rank of a (canonized) saint. *rare*.

1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xiv. vi. 418 Saints at length multiplying thus beyond measure, the Pope assumed the prerogative of advancing to the successive ranks of Beatitude and Sanctity.

2. The quality of being sacred or hallowed; sacredness, claim to (religious) reverence; inviolability.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. Nt.* iv. 395 This youth that you see here, I snatch'd one halfe out of the lawes of death, Keleu'd him with such sanctity of love. 1611 *BIBL. 2 Macc.* iii. 32 The maiestie and inviolable sanctitie of the Temple, honoured ouer all the world. 1666 *Queen* iii. 1. Princes a are free; But Power c Milton P. L. viii. 487 The sanctitie, led by her steavny Maker, though unseen, And guided by his voice, nor uniform'd Of nuptial Sanctitie and marriage Rites. 1757 *BURKE Abridgm. Eng. Hist. Wks.* X. 216 The idea of sanctity,

for the depth, and pureness of its stream, but for a supposed sanctity which they believe to be in its waters. 1821 *LAMB Julia Ser. l. Infer.*, *Sympathies*, His affirmations have the sanctity of an oath. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* v. (1858) 246 Gerizim, the oldest sanctuary in Palestine, retained its sanctity to the end. 1865 *LUNBCK Preh. Times* 52 Stonehenge was at one time a spot of great sanctity. 1888 D. C. MURRAY *Weaker Vested* l. xiii. 208 We have grown quite accustomed nowadays to the invasion of what used to be called the sanctity of private life.

b. *pl.* Sacred obligations, feelings, etc.; also quasi-consc., obj.

1808 *WORDSW. IV* And lay it on Sai lton Priory, in the sun and breeze 'Mid those decaying sanctities. 1849 *ROBERTSON Seren.* ser. iv. xvi. (1876) 210 Christian love which dreads to tamper with the sanctities of a brother's conscience. 1850 *CHURCH Oxford Movement* iii. (1891) 41 He saw in it [Milton's poetry] only an intrusion into the most sacred of sanctities. 1854 H. DEUNOVAN *Assent* 330 Woman completes her destiny by occupying herself with the industries and sanctities of the home.

3. = *HOLINESS* 2. *rare*.

1632 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* ii. vii. (1821) 314 The petition to the Pope sanctity. 1897 *Irish Record* 21 Sept. 5/1 An encyclical from the Armenian Patriarch was read, in which his Sanctity exhorts the faithful to continue faithful to the Sultan.

† **Sanctize**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. L. sanctus* holy + -IZE.] *trans.* To make holy, sanctify.

1691 *SIR P. KING Warship Prim. Ch.* (1712) 119 But not ntibuting unto them any such Holiness as to Sanctify those Services that were performed in them.

Sanctology, *rare*. [*f. L. sanctus* SAINT + (-O)LOGY.] = *SANCTIOLOGY*. Hence Sanctologist, the compiler of a 'sanctology'.

1824 G. CHALMERS *Calcutta* l. 11. 167 The sanctologies do not recognize such a saint; and we must look for some other Osbern, though of less sanctity. *Ibid.* 192 St. Marjorie is not mentioned by the Sanctologists.

† **Sanctoral**, *Obs.* Anglicized form of next.

1641 R. B. K. *Parall. Liturgy* v. *Mass*, etc. 86 This almighty Masse hath three parts; The Ordinary, The Temporal, The Sanctoral.

† **Sanctorale** (sæ'ŋktərəl), *Eccl.* [*med. L. sanctorale, f. sanctus* SAINT, after *TEMPORALE*. Cf. *Sp. sanctoral*.] That part of the breviary and missal which contains the offices proper for saints' days.

1872 *SHIPLEY Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Temporale*, The temporale, as opposed to the sanctorale, which treats of the Saints' days. 1905 M. RUIZ in *Athenaeum* 7 Jan. 207 The Sanctorale of the Canterbury Missal.

Sanctorian (sæ'ŋktəriən), *a.* [*f. mod. L. Sanctorius* (St. Santorio), a Venetian physician (1561-1636); see -AN.] Of or pertaining to Sanctorius, who made experiments and calculations on insensible perspiration by means of a 'satial chair'. Sanctorian perspiration, insensible perspiration, first discovered by Sanctorius. Sanctorian table, a register of the quantities of perspiration, etc.

For earlier references to the experiments of Sanctorius (not

most and soonest. 1743 *LINING in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 118 Two Columns in my Sanctorian Tables, where I have daily

1744 *Dr. Doerhaave's* is perpetually trans-

Point of the Body, called from its Inventor the Sanctorian Perspiration. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nnt. Hist.* (1824) l. 219 note, From this experiment also, the learned may gather upon what a weak foundation the whole doctrine of the Sanctorian perspiration is built.

1849-52 *Phil. Mag. Anat.* IV. 82/1 Sanctorius, made lengthened experiments on perspiration. The insensible perspiration has been termed 'Sanctorian' in honour of him.

Sanctorium, *rare* -1. [*quasi*-Latin, irreg. *f. L. sanctus* SAINT sb. + -ORIUM.] A shrine.

† **Sanctorum**, *?ocular. Obs.* [*a. L. sanctorum*, gen. pl. of *sanctus* holy, SAINT.] *a.* ? Persons of superior rank. *b.* quasi-adj. Irreproachable. 1675 A. HUYBERT *Corner-Stone* 19 The Sanctorum must not be made too common, nor the Commons be overstock'd. 1824 in *Spirit Publ. Trills* (1825) 395 An ac like this, So bright its magisterial quorum, His kings so holy in alliance, Its navy, every man sanctorum.

Sanctuaried (sæ'ŋktɪəriəd), *a. rare*. [*f. SANCTUARY sb. + -ED*] That is made, or that

If a thought Should 1897 F. THOMSON

New Poems 26 In the sanctuaried East.

¶ **Sanctuarium**, *rare*. [L.] = **SANCTUARY** *sb.* 1. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 67 He knew me, so without ringing or inquiry, opened the portal of the sanctuarium.

Sanctuarize (sæ'ktuəri'z), *v. rare*. [f. **SANCTUARY** *sb.* 1. + -IZE.] *trans.* To afford sanctuary to; to shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 128 *Laer.* To cut his throat 't' th' Church, *Kin.* No place indeed should murder Sanctuarize; Revenge should have no bounds. 1609 *Sir E. Hoar l. et. to T. Higginson* 15 The Jesuites, you knew, were no ordinary guls, and therefore, if you ment to be Sanctuarized by them, it lay you in hand first, *Andere aliquid carere dignum*, to ascertain them by some audacious project, of your future fidelitie. 1829 *JAMES Rickellen* xxv. 'Were he charged with all the crimes which disgrace humanity,' replied the bishop, 'here he is sanctuarized.'

Sanctuary (sæ'ktuəri), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **saint**, **saynt**, **seint**, **seyntuary** (e, u-ario, -e) **wario**, **-wary** (e, (4 seyntwario, 5 seyntwarye, seyntery); 4-6 **seintuary** (e, u-ario, -wary, (6 seintuary, seintury, seintory, cent(e)ry); 6 **santuary**; 5-7 **saine-tuarie**, **-uary**; 4-7 **sanctuarye**, 4- **sanctuary**. [a. OF. *sain(c)tuarie*, *sain(c)tuair* (whence the form **SAINTUAIRE**), mod. F. *santuaire* (=Pr. *santuari*, Cat. *santuari*, Sp., Pg., It. *santuário*), semi-pop. ad. L. *sanctuarium*, app. irreg. f. *sanct-us* *ho?* (on the analogy of **SACRARIUM**). The present form of the word, which is due to recourse to the original Latin, occurs almost as early as the forms taken from OF.

I. A holy place.

1. *gen.* A building or place set apart for the worship of God or of one or more divinities: applied, e. g., to a Christian church, the Jewish temple and the Mosaic tabernacle, a heathen temple or site of local worship, and the like; also *fig.* to the church or body of believers.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Cant. Myr* 21 in *Psaller* (1884) 507 pi sanctuary lord þe whilk þi hend festynd; lord sall regne wiþouten end and ouyre. In þat sanctuary oure lord sall be kyng, þat is in all sayud men, wiþouten end. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxv. 8 And thei shulen make to me a seyntuary, and Y shal dwelle in the myddil of hem. 1508 *Fisher Penit.* Ps. cii. Wks. (1876) 198 *Fili sermorum tuorum habitabunt.* The children of thy seruantes shall be permanent in thy seyntuary. 1530 *TINOCLE Prol. Exod.* Sanctuarie, a place halowed and dedicate vnto god. 1535 *COVERDALE Tobit* xlii. 11 The people shal come vnto the from farre, they shal bringe giftes, and worshippe y^e Lorde in the, and they londe shal they haue for a Sanctuary, for they shal call vpon the grete name in the. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. 171 *Meaning* waste ground enclosed, Shall we desire to raise the Sanctuary And pitch our ells there? 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1674 Chanting their ills and preferring Before our living Dread who dwells In Silo his bright Sanctuary. a 1729 *J. ROGERS Sermon* xvii. (1729) 371 Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the true God in the cuary, and daily the Land. 1830 *scribes* The Epidaurian sanctuary as 'a place renowned for the cure of all sorts of diseases'. 1863 *H. B. HACKETT in Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1278/1 Shiloh was one of the earliest and most

holy spot does not necessarily contain a temple.

b. *fig.* Used for: The priestly office or order. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 25 In his dede þat Crist diide, he techiþ his Chirche to bygyne for to purge his seintuarie, þat ben preests and clerkes i crof. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xx. (1787) II. 217 But the Christian sanctuary was open to every ambitious candidate, who aspired to its heavenly promises, or temporal possessions.

c. **Applied to Heaven.** 1382 *Wyclif Deut.* xxvi. 15 Bihold from thi sanctuary, fro the hige dwellyng place of heuens [Vulg. *de sanctuario tuol*. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cii]. 19 For He loketh downe from his Sanctuary, out of the heauen doth the Lorde beholde the earth. a 1586 *SIONEY Ps.* xx. ii. From sanctuary by Let him come downe. 1667 *MILTON P.* l. vi. 672 Had not th' Almighty Father where he sits Shrin'd in his Sanctuarie of Heavn's secure, Consulting [etc.].

d. *transf.* 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 261 Fides thyn herte enbracyth with all thi deedyes. The Dicing-houses 1796 *MORSE Amer.*

Geog. It. 170 The famous isle of Iona was once the seat and sanctuary of western learning. 1821 *DYRON Two Fosc.* iv. i. *Sanctator*. I sought not A place within a sanctuary; but being Chosen. I shall fulfill my office. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* x. 120 Admirin' disciples crowded to this sanctuary of the sciences [sc. Tycho Brahe's observatory of Uraniborg] to acquire the knowledge of the heavens. 1870 *MAX MÜLLER Sci. Relig.* (1873) 142 Entirely expelled from the sanctuary of the human mind.

e. *To weigh (or examine) with the weights (or scales) of the sanctuary:* to test by the standard of divine revelation. Also, to examine by an equal and just scale (see 1728), after *F. peser une chose au poids du sanctuaire, dans la balance du sanctuaire* (Littre).

Suggested by Vulg. *ad (or iuxta) pondus sanctuarii, pondere sanctuarii* Lev. v. 15, Num. vii. 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, xviii. 16. The force of the orig. Heb. expression would be more accurately rendered by 'according to the sacred shekel'. 1619 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 43 Setting humane experience aside, we will weigh this by the holy scales of the Sanctuarie. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cyclopedia*, v. To examine a Thing by the Weight of the Sanctuarie, is to examine it by a just and equal Scale.

2. A specially holy place within a temple or church. a. In the Mosaic tabernacle and the Jewish temple: **THE HOLY PLACE**, including the 'Holy of holies' (see **HOLY** *sb.* 5); sometimes applied to the latter only.

† **Sanctuary (or sanctuaries) of the sanctuary:** a literal rendering of the Vulg. *sanctuarium (aria) sanctuarii*, which inaccurately represents the Heb. for 'Holy of holies'. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxvi. 33 The veyle forsothe be it sett yn bi cerles, with yppe the whiche thou shalt put the arke of testymonye, and with the whiche the seyntuarie and the seyntuarye [v. r. seyntuarie] of t tuarii sanctuarial shulen be *Power Princes* i. (1663) 66 To I

and to be set up within the compass of the Sanctuary in a conspicuous place. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus*, *Antiq.* iii. vi. § 4 It (the veil) was to be drawn this way or that way by cords, the rings of which were subservient to the drawing and undrawing of the veil, and to the fastening it at the corner, that then it might be no hinderance to the view of the sanctuary, especially on solemn days.

b. **Ecll.** That part of a church round the altar, the sacrum; also used by some for the chancel.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1567 (Dublin MS.). And of þe sanctuary (Ashm. MS. saynt-wary) mony seere þinges. With tabels & tapers & tretres of þe law. 1577 *HAMMER tr. Eusebius' Ecll. Hist.* x. iv. 189 *margin*. A space between the Sanctuary & the porch. 1835 *HIGGINS Junius' Nomencl.* 307 *Sacrarium*, the sanctuarie or chancel. 1708-22 *J. BINGHAM Orig. Eccles.* viii. vi. § 11 Wks. 1726 I. 300 In the middle of the Bema, or Sanctuary. 1783 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xlix. V. 77 That all the images should be removed from the Sanctuary and altar to a proper height in the churches. 1870 *F. R. WILSON Ch. Lindsey* 35 The sanctuary is raised one step. a 1878 *Sir G. C. Scott Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 40 The chancel, or rather the sanctuary, was apsidal, with a surrounding aisle. 1835 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3). *Sanctuary*, the part of the church round the high altar reserved for clergy.

c. The most sacred part of any temple; the 'cella', 'adytum'.

1412-20 *LYON Chron. Troy* ii. 3810 For þei cast no longer for to tarie, But proudly entre in þe seintuarie, In-to þe chapel callid Cytheroun. *Ibid.* iv. xxx. (1513) S v b. With many flamme and in the seyntuarie *Pharolus* 141 Wt god, and the altar priests alone had access. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 388/2 The sanctuary, *adytum*, or *σνκρό* (fig. 4), still contained the idol and its altar.

d. *fig.*

1642 *D. ROGERS Naaman Ep. Ded.* 2 We ore come now beyond the P of Holies. 1686 *HICKE*. o her-- to admit them nce. 1795 *BURKE Let. to W. Elliot Wks.* 1842 II. 244 But now the veil was torn, and, to keep off sacrilegious intrusion, it was necessary that in the sanctuary of government something should be disclosed not only venerable, but dreadful, 1835 *SHELLEY Alastor* 38 And, though ne'er yet Thou hast unveiled thy inmost sanctuary. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & Its Isl.* I. 129 His writings, form only the portico to the temple of wisdom; but the singular beauty of the approach invites the student, and its ease of access secures his progress to the sanctuary beyond.

† 3. A shrine or box containing relics. *Obs.*

1386 *CHAUCER Pard.* T. 625 But by the croys which that seint Eleyne fond, I wolde I hadde thy coilons in myn hond In stede of reliques or of seintuarie. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl.* C. vi. 79 Popes and patrones poure gentil blod refuseþ, And

al here sayntwarie. c 1450 *Mertin* iv. 75 Than the kyng made be brought the biest seintuarie that he hadde, and the beste reliques, and theon they diide swere as Mertin diide hem dewye. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 664 Than cam the day that the grekes shold swere the peas faynedly vpon the playn felde vpon the sayntuarie. 1481 *Godfrey* xxxvii. 205 They helde the crose and the sanctuarie with whiche they blessed the peple.

4. A piece of consecrated ground; the precincts of a church; a churchyard, cemetery. Now dial. (See also *sanctuary* *garth* in 8 below.)

There seems to have been some confusion between *sanctuary*, *centry*, etc. (ME. forms of *sanctuary*) and *Cemetery*. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 65 [He] made a seyntuary [*Trevisa churchewale*, L. *cemeteryum*] in the cite of Rome, in the way callede a 1450 *MVRC Par.* tuary Do rynt th

Garland i. 28 If I were on any occasion to urge a parish-ioner to inter a deceased relative on the north side of the church, he would answer me with some expression of surprise. 'No, sir, it is not in the sanctuary.'

II. 5. A church or other sacred place in which, by the law of the mediæval church, a fugitive from justice, or a debtor, was entitled to immunity from arrest. Hence, in wider sense, applied to any place in which by law or established custom a similar immunity is secured to fugitives.

By English common law, a fugitive charged with any offence but sacrilege and treason might escape punishment by taking refuge in a sanctuary, and within forty days confessing his crime and taking an oath which subjected him to perpetual banishment. By the act 21 Jac. I. c. 28 § 7

(1625) the right of sanctuary in criminal cases was abolished. Certain f-- is of former royal pal-- Mint, continued to privilege was abolished by the acts 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 27 § 15 (1696-7) and 9 Geo. I. c. 28 (1722). The abbey of Holyrood is still by law a sanctuary for debtors, but the abolition of imprisonment for debt has rendered the privilege useless.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. pr. iv. to (Camb. MS.) To whiche Iugement they nolden nat obeye but defendeden hem by the sikernes of holy lowes. þat is to seyn fledden in to seintuary. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt. V. 5072* Any persone.. that shall dwelle or inhabit within the cincture of the same Chappell, sones as were endetted.. and

1477 *Ibid.* 183/2 Any persone or persones having any places of l'uitencez comonly called Seintuarie, as to any Privilege, Libertie, Tuition or Fraunchises. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccli. x. 2 b. Also this same yere the shereuis of london sette oute of Seint Martins the graunt the sayntuarie fuee persones, whiche afterward were restored agayne to the Seintuarie by the kynges Justices. c 1500 in *Arnolds Chron.* (1815) p. xxxix, Perkin Warbek. fled to Bewdley seintuary [cf. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 125 He fled to Bewdley seintuary]. 1534 in *Lett. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 39 Men sayd that the sayntuary shall, afire this setting of the parliament, hold no man for dett, murder, nor felonye. 1537 *Orig. & Sprynge of Sectes* H viij. The churches are a centuary for mysdoers. 1596 *SPENSER F.* Q. iv. ix. 19 That all the while he by his side her bore, She was as safe as in a Sanctuary. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 811 Who withdrewd himself into a monastery hard by, which was counted a Sanctuary, and therefore not to be forced or broken. c 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 68 Just by the Communion table is the Sanctuary or place of refuge where Criminals flee for safety. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xli. If thou breasted aught that can attain the honour of my house, by Saint George I not the altar itself shall be a sanctuary. 1839 *H. AINSWORTH Jack Sheppard* i. ii. 42 In order to guard against accidents or surprises, watchmen or scouts.. were stationed at the three main outlets of the sanctuary [sc. the mint at Southwark] ready to give the signal in the manner just described. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* xxiv. The church was a sanctuary which had a right to claim.

b. Applied to a similar place of refuge in a non-Christian country; an asylum.

c 1400 *MAUNDEY*. (1839) vi. 66 That Cytee [Elbron] was also Sacerdotalle, that is to seyne, seyntuarie, of the Tribe of Juda: And it was so fore, that Men receyved there alle manere of Fugitytes of other places, for here evyl Dedis. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 312 He causd the Place where he was kill'd to be encompassed with a high Wall, made a Sanctuary of it. c 1700 *Tarquin & Tullia* 30 in *Poems Aff. St.* (1704) III. 219 To form his Party, Histories report, A Sanctuary was open'd in his Court, Where glad Offenders safely might resort. 1787 *P. GARONER in Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 468/1 Besides being a place of worship, a museum, and a sanctuary, the Ephesian temple was a great bank. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY IV. Africa* xx. 466 From the penalty and inconveniences of these accusations of witchcraft there is but one escape, namely flight to a sanctuary. There are several sanctuaries in Congo Français.

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like those of the Sahara and Mongolia. 1839 LVELL in *Lond. & Edin. Philos. Mag.* XV, 257 On the tubular Cavities filled with Gravel and Sand called "Sand-pipes", in the Chalk near Norwich. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 15 Dec. 5/5 The sand-pipes which are fixed in front of the wheels of the engine. 1903 *Westn. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 1/4 The "sand-plains" of Berlin. 1849 *Illustr. Mag. Bot.* 8 139 "Sand plants"; as *Carex arenaria*, *Amphiphila arenaria* [etc.] which tend to fix the loose sand. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 232/2 (art. *Life-boat*) "Sand-plates." 1618 *Bolton Florus* (1636) 267 The first field and "Sand-plot of civil Warre was Italy." 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 563 The Bottom very foul, being Riffs of Coral Rocks, interspersed with small Sand-plots. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* s.v. *Plug*, A "sand plug... the ball of sand... with which the plug of a mould is covered while the metal is being poured at the ingate." 1415-16 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 612 Item in 2 uln. di. de canvas empt. p10 1 "Sand-poke, 30d." 1422-23 *Ibid.* 228 Pro sandepokes. 1758 *Elaboratory* 15 Procure a proper "sand-pot, and large plate for forming the sand-bath." 1877 E. LEIGH *Chesh. Glass, Sand Pot*, a quicksand. Often met with in draining. 1881 *Raymond Mining Gloss.* "Sand-pump." 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 2639 Vortorin in *Relig.* (1651) 5: "Sand-red Cow." 1883 *Century* nd-red serves to lower or raise the sand-pump. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* IV, 276 They took the way above the excavation of "sand-rock where I sat. 1872 *Dana Corals* II, 255 These "sand-rock where I sat. 1872 *Dana Corals* II, 255 These

... sand carried by the wind passing over them. 1855 PATRONE *Angel in Ho.* II, xii. 1 While the shop-girl fitted on the "sand-shoes." 1869 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. "Sand Shot." In Artillery, small cast-iron balls; so called because they have always been cast in sand. 1855 *Piessie Perfumery* VIII 166 "Sand Soap." 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII, 931 Salicylic acid... followed by friction with pumice-stone or sand-soap, will [etc.]. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (18 J. "The moon... the clay, instead of its being sanded as is the case in making "sandstock bricks." *Ibid.* 146 Sand-stock and sloop-moulding. 1774 *Golosm. Nat. Hist.* (1824) I, 255 The "sand storm of Africa exhibits a very different appearance." 1820 SCOTTSBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II, 448 note, Garboard-strake, or "sand-strake, is the first range of strakes or planks laid... next the keel. 1857 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1814 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* II, 532 "Sand Tubes." 1841 BRANDER *Chem.* (ed. 5) 276 note, What are termed sand-tubes appear to be formed by the passage of lightning through a sandy soil which it fuses in its passage. 1857 *Gosse Omphalot* 20 Implements by which the sand-tube (of a Terebella) is thus built up. 1871 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* 195 An annular passage surrounding the sand tube. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II, 671/2 Large coherent masses of coarse gravel and sand-tubes are formed, by *Sabellaria*. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* "Sand Valve, the valve by which the escape of sand from the sand box of a locomotive is regulated. 1887 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Diet.*, Sandhole in stone; also called a "sand vent." A deposit of sand in a block of stone. 1837-8 *Maldon (Essex) Borough Deeds* (Bundle 149 No. 3), Warne all... ferry-men, marshmen, and sandwalkers within your township...

b. In the names of animals, etc., as sauu asp, = sand-lizard; sand-badger, (a) a Javanese badger, *Meles ankuma*; (b) the Indian badger, *Arctonyx collaris*, also called sand bear; sand-beetle (see quot.); sand bird, a bird whose habitat is the seashore, esp. the SANDPIPER; sand-bug, (a) a member of the family *Galgulidæ*; (b) *N. Amer.*, a sand-wasp, *Amphiphila arenaria* (Ogilvie 1855); (c) a burrowing crab, *Hippa talpoida*; sand-clam, *N. Amer.*, the common Long Clam, *Mya arenaria*; sand cock, the redshank; sand-collar = sand-saucer (Cent. Dict.); sand-crab, (a) a crab of the family *Ocyrodidae*; (b) the Lady Crab, *Platyonichus ocellatus*; sand-creeper [? a. Du. "zandkruiper"], a South African fish; sand-cricket, *U. S.*, a cricket belonging to the genus *Stenopelmatus*, esp. *S. fasciatus*; sand dab, (a) see quot. 1884; (b) dial. = DAB sb.2; sand dart, a moth, *Agrotis ripæ*; sand-darter, an etheostomine fish of the genus *Ammocrypta*, esp. *A. pellucida* (Cent. Dict.); sand-diver, a West Indian lizard fish, *Syniodon intermedius* (Webster Suppl. 1902); sand-dollar (see quot.); sand-fish, (a) a fish of the family *Trichodontidae*, esp. one of the genus *Trichodon* (Cent. Dict.); (b) a book-name for *Diplectrum formosum*; sand flea, (a) = CHIGOE; (b) *U. S.*, a crustacean belonging to the genus *Orchestia*; (c) a brine-shrimp, *Artemia salina*; sand-fluke-dial., a flat-fish, *Pleuronectes microcephalus*; sand-gaper = sand-clam; sand-hopper, a crustacean, *Talitrus locusta*; also, a sand flea of the genus *Orchestia*; sand-hornet, a sand-wasp; esp. one of the family *Crabronidae* (Cent. Dict.); sand-jumper = sand-hopper; sand-lance = SAND-EEL I; sand-lizard, a common European lizard, *Lacerta agilis*; sand lob = sand-worm (Cent. Dict.); sandlurker = PRIDE sb.2; sand martin, a variety of the MARTIN, *Hirundo or Cotile riparia*, which nests in the side of a sand-pit; sand-mason, a tubeworm (see

quot.); sand-mole [Du. *zandmolf*], a mole of the S. African species *Bathyergus maritimus*; sand-monitor, the land-crocodile, *Monitor* or *Psephosaurus arenarius* (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1887); sand-mussel (see quot.); sandnecker, a flat-fish, *Platessa limandoides*; sand-partridge, a partridge of the genus *Ammodendix* (Cent. Dict.); sand-peep, a familiar name in the U. S. for various small sandpipers; sand-perch *U. S.*, the grass-bass *Pomoxys sparoides* (Cent. Dict.); sand pigeon, (a) see quot.; (b) the stock-dove, *Columbaenas* (E. D. D.); sand-pike (see PIKE sb.); sand plover, a local name for plovers of the genera *Aegialitis* and *Squatarola*; sand-prey, -pride = PRIDE sb.2; sand rat, a N. American rat of the genus *Thomomys*, esp. *T. talpoides*; sand roller, the trout perch (Webster Suppl. 1902); sand runner, a sand-plover or sandpiper (Newton); sand-saucer (see quot.); sandserew, an amphipod, *Lepidactylis arenaria*; sand-shark, (a) *U. S.*, a kind of shark (see quot. 1884); (b) *Australia*, a variety of ray-fish (see quot. 1882); sand shell, a yellow river mussel, or naiad (*Lampisilus anodontoides*) of the Mississippi River; also, applied to *L. rectus* (Webster Suppl. 1902); sand shrimp, a shrimp, esp. *Crangon vulgaris* (Cent. Dict.); sand-skink, a skink found in sandy places; esp. *Seps ocellatus* (ibid.); sand-skipper = sand-hopper; sand-smelt, the smelt *Atherina presbyter*; sand-snake, (a) a snake of the genus *Eryx* = AMMODYTE I; (b) = desert-snake (Cent. Dict.); sand-snipe (see quot.); sand-solo, the sole *Solea lascaris*; sand-star, a starfish of the genus *Ophiura*, esp. *O. texturata*; sand-sucker, (a) the flat-fish *Platessa limandoides*; (b) *U. S.*, a popular name for soft-bodied animals which hide in the sand, as ascidians, holothurians, or nereids (Cent. Dict.); sand-swallow (see quot.); sand-viper, (a) = sand-snake (a); (b) local *U. S.*, a snake of the genus *Heterodon* (Cent. Dict.); sand-wasp, a digger-wasp (see DIGGER 4, quot. 1847); sand whiting, (a) see quot. 1883; (b) the Carolina whiting *Menticirrhus americanus* (Webster Suppl. 1902); sand-worm, the lug-worm *Arenicola marina* or *piscatorum*. Also SAND-EEL, -FLY, -GROUSE, -LARK, SANDPIPER, etc.

1833 COLERIDGE *Love's Apparition*, A ruined well, Where the shy "sand-asps bask and swell. 1873 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 761 Two "Sand-badgers (*Meles ankuma*...), presented. 1894 LYONKIRK *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II, 89 The sand-badger. (*Arctonyx collaris*). 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV, 440/1 The best-known sand-badger is the "Sand-Bear." 1854 *Tro-ringa* pipes its evening song." 1854 A. ADAMS, *etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 242 "Sand-Bugs (*Galgulidæ*). 1884 GOODE, *etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 779 The Sand Bug—*Hippa talpoida*, Say. This is... related to the Hermit Crabs. 1809 KENOALL *Trav.* II, xlviii. 144 Rich in fish and in "sand-clams (*Isabella granulata*). 1804 BEWICK *Birds* II, 91 Redshank, Red-legged Horseman, Pool Snipe, or "Sand Cock (*Scolopax calidris* Linn.). a 1851 J. C. DALYELL *Powers of Creator* I, 183 *Cancer* (*portunus*) *pusillus*.—The "Sand Crab. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI, 642/1 The swift-footed sand-crabs (*Ocyrodæ*) are exclusively terrestrial. 1884 GOODE, *etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 774 The "Lady Crab", or "Sand Crab" [*Platyonichus ocellatus*], is abundant... from Cape Cod to Florida. a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) App. 24 [*Pisces Indici*] "Sand Creeper Belgis." 1731 MEDLEY Kolben's *Cape G. Hope* II, 203 There is a fish at the Cape call'd a Sand-Creeper, from its keeping near sandy shores. 1885 *Standard Nat. Hist.* (1888) II, 185 Throughout the Rocky Mountain... found several species of large, fierce looking... known as "sand-crickets." 188 33 Of Yorkshire it [*Pleuronectes limanda*] is... abundant, and known as the "sand-dah" at Redcar. 1884 GOODE, *etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 197 The Sand Dah, or Rough Dah, *Hippoglossoides platessoides*, is taken in winter by the line fishermen of New England. 1880 O. S. WILSON *Larvæ Brit.* Lepid. 243 *Agrotis ripæ*, Hub. The "Sand, Dart, 1884 GOODE, *etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 839 The "Sand Dollar", or "Flat Sea Urchin" (*Echinocardium pinnatus*), of the New England coast. 1896 JORDAN & EVERMANN *Fishes N. & Mid. Amer.* I, 1207 "Sand-fish. 1796 STEEDMAN *Shortland* xiv, 352 The Chigoe... is a kind of small "sand-flea, that gets in between the skin and the flesh. 1848 *Darley's Dict. Amer.* "Sand-Flea, or Beach-Flea (Genus, *Orchestia*, Leach). 1884 E. INCEROLL in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 391/2 You are surrounded by clouds of little sand-fleas (*Artemia salina*). c 1649 J. SWYTT *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) II, 319 The "sand fluke, resembling the sole. 1880-4 *Day Fishes Gt. Brit.* II, 29 *Pleuronectes microcephalus*. Sand-fluke, Edinburgh. 1887 G. B. GOODE, *etc. Fisheries U. S.* v. II, 180 English books and people call it [*Mya arenaria*] "Tour I... fish... to motion, which consists of a hop or bound, like that of a grasshopper; in all other respects it resembles a shrimp, as well in make as in colour. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* II, 158 Such

Gosse in *Gd. Words* 358 What is this writhing, wriggling thing, that looks like a narrow tape of burnished silver? It is a Sand-lance. 1855 OULIVY *Suppl.*, "Sand-lizard." 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV, 734/1 The Sand-Lizard (*Lacerta agilis*), which is confined to some localities in the south of England. 1859-62 RICHARDSON, *etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* II, 111/1 The various names of Prick, Fried, Sandpiper, "Sand-lurker" [etc.]. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* go *Hirundo riparia*, the "Sand, or Bank Marten. 1678, 1774 [see MARTIN I]. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 220/1 Steep banks of sand-stone, riddled with the holes of the sand-martin. a 1851 J. C. DALYELL *Powers of Creator* (1853) II, 183 *Terebella littoralis*, seu *arenaria*. The "Sand Mason. 1850 A. WHITE *Pop. Hist. Mammalia* 232 Another member of this family... is also a native of South Africa: this is the Coast Rat or "Sand-Mole (*Bathyergus maritimus*). 1881 *Grew Museum* t. vi. li. 147 The "Sand-Muscle, *Tellina*. They live much in the Sand. 1835 L. JENYNS *Man. Vertebr. Anim.* 459 *Platessa limandoides*, Nob. ("Sandnecker"). 1872 COVES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 254 This species and the last are usually confounded under the common name of "sandpeeps". 1884 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 562 The Sand-gray (better "Sand-pigeons" or *Pterocleres*). 1842 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Ornith.* II, 52 *Charadrius hiaticula*, Ringed "Sand-Plover. *Ibid.* 53 *Charadrius cantianus*, Kentish Sand-Plover. 1889 PARKER *Catal. N. Zealand Exhib.* 116 (Morris) But two genera of the group [Wading Birds] are found only in New Zealand, the Sand-plover and the Wry-billed Plover. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II, 459 The Pride, and "Sandpiper." "Sandprey, and Mud lamprey. 1781 PRINNAUT *Quadrupeds* II, 466 "Sand Rat. *Mus arenarius*. 1894-5 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* III, 149 In size the naked sand-rats (*Heteroccephalus*) may be compared to a common mouse. 1885 *Standard Nat. Hist.* (1888) I, 346 The egg masses of the *Nautica* bear the common name "sand-saucers. 1863 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III, 623 "Sand-screw, *Sulcatore arenarius*... So called from the odd movements which it makes when laid upon dry sand, wriggling along [etc.]. 1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fishes N. S. Wales* 93 *Rhinobatus granulatus*, blind or "sand shark. 1834 GOODE, *etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 671 The Sand Shark—*Odontaspis littoralis*. This species... is found... from New England southward to Charleston. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II, ix, 334 This same naturalist separated a male "sand-skipper (so common on our sea-shores), *Gammarus marinus*, from its female. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I, 214 The Atherine, or "Sand-smelt. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snags*, Amr... om its sand-like colour. 1896 V, 193 From their allies, the sar... by the small scales being either smooth or singly keeled [etc.]. 1848 *Zoologist* VI, 2137 All the sand-pipers... are indiscriminately known as "sand-snipes" (Leicestershire). 1880-4 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II, 42 *Solea lascaris*... The... "sand-sole" from the localities it frequents. 1842 E. FORBES *Brit. Starfishes* 23 Common "Sand-star, *Ophiura texturata*, Lam. *Ibid.* 27 Lesser Sand-star, *Ophiura albida*, Forbes. 1862 GÜNTHER *Cat. Fishes Brit. Mus.* IV, 405 *Hippoglossoides limandoides*. The rough Dah or "Sandsucker. 1896 SMILES *S. Natur.* xiv, (ed. 4) 287 Amongst the rare fishes caught by them were the Sandsucker, *Platessa limandoides* [etc.]. 1797 BEWICK *Birds* I, 258 Sand Martin (*Cotile riparia*). "Sand Swallow. (*Hirundo riparia*). 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 30 *Ammodites*, the "Sand Viper. 1895 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V, 233 Another well-known poisonous European sn... sand-winer (P... 27... a simple trochanter, a stalked abdomen, and a sting. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III, 207 The next baits in esteem are... "sand worms, muscles, and limpets. 1896 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* VI, 435 We may take as our first example for the group [Hulicula] the sand-worm (*Arenicola piscatorum*). c. In the names of plants: sand blackberry (see quot.); sand bur, -burr, any one of several plants abounding in the sandy districts and great plains of western U. S., the fruit of which becomes a bur, esp. (a) the beaked nightshade (*Solanum rostratum*); (b) a composite plant (*Galearia acanthioides*); (c) the burgrass (Webster Suppl. 1902); sand cherry *N. Amer.*, a dwarf shrub, *Cerasus* or *Prunus pumila*; sand elm, a variety of elm, *Ulmus suberosa*; sand grass, any species of grass which grows in sand and serves the purpose of a sand-binder (see quotes.); sand-hooker tree = sand-box tree (see SAND-BOX 3); sand-jack (see quot.); sand-leek, the rocambole, *Allium scorodoprasum* (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1887); sand myrtle, *Leipophyllum* or *Ledum buxifolium*; sand pear, *Pyrus sinensis* (Sanders 1895); sand pine, pink (see quotes.); sand-reed, the beach-grass of the great Lakes and of the Atlantic coasts of Europe and N. America (*Fimk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); sand rocket, the wall mustard; sand-rush *U. S.*, perh. *Equisetum arvense*; sand-sedge = sand-reed; sand-spurry, a plant of the genus *Spergularia* (Cent. Dict.); sandstay (see quot.); sand-willow, *Salix fusca*; sand wood' (see quot.). 1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 128 *Rubus cuneifolius*, "Sand Blackberry. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Mar. 4/4 The Prohibitionists of the state [Kansas] are soon to meet at Topeka again and feed "sand-burs to Governor Morrill. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I, 168 On its banks are found amazing quantities of "sand cherries. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII, 152/1 The Dutch or "Sand Elm is a tree very similar to the wych elm. 1856 GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1660) 556 *Triplaris purp* to Virginia etc. *Bot.* 6594-467. *arenaria*,... shores. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II, xxiii. 164 "The "saw-hooker tree... receives its name from the fruit, which being

divested of its seed, is used as a sand-box by writers. 1884 *SARGENT Forests N. Amer.* 151 *Quercus cinerea* Michaux. ... Upland Willow Oak. Blue Jack. 'Sand Jack' 1845-50 'Sand myrtle' (see MYRTLE) 2. bl. 1884 *SARGENT Forests N. Amer.* 199 *Pinus clausus* Vasey. ... Sand Pine 1852 *Cottage Gard. Dict.* (ed. G. W. Johnson) 325 *Dianthus arenarius* (sand-pink). 1805 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 109 In Iceland, the grain of 'sand-miss' approaches so nearly to maturity, that [etc.]. 1857 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* L. 153 *Sitaphis muralis* (Sand-rock). 1805 LEWIS & CLARK *Trav. Missouri*, etc. (1815) II. xii. 2 The 'sandrush, and narrow cord, are also common. 1842 J. B. FRASER *Missouri*, etc. xv. 361 There is no combat here, such as when the sand-rei to climb above the perpetu Usef. Pl. 'Sandstay'... This shrub is the most effectual of all for arresting the progress of drift sand. 1786 J. ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement in Gard. Assist.* 35/2 'Sand willow, downy leaved. 1840 *PAXTON Bot. Dict.* s.v., 'Sand-wood. *Brentoniera Ammoxylon*.

Sand (sænd), v. [f. SAND sb.2]

1. *trans.* To run (a ship) on a sandbank; also *pass.* of a person, to be run aground.

1560 *JEWEL Answ. to Cale's 3rd Let.* 93h, Although ye be sanded, & set aground, yet ye kepe vp the sail still, as if ye had water at your will. 1592 *WYRLEY Armorie* 129 This skyphier haue I seen through dorage To sand his ship in calme and quiet flood. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* i. ii. iv. iii. (1651) 148 Scamen... when they have been sanded or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear that mischance.

2. To sprinkle with or as with sand.

1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 773 (822) This gardeyn was large and rayled all be aleyes... and sanded alle be weyes. 1453 in S. Bentley *Excerpta Hist.* (1831) 391 Pat the place where pai the said batilla shalbe he... wel graveled and sanded. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 154 If now, when the way is thus sanded forth vnto you, you will say, as they did of old, 'We will not walke therein'. *Ibid.* 414 If we desire fame, we see here the way sanded out vnto vs; Doe worthily, and be famous. 1712 J. JAMES II. *Le Bon's Gardening* 34 All these Paths should be sanded. 1742 *Young N. Th.* II. 1258 This wide waste of worlds; this vsto vast, All sanded o'er with suns. 1818 *MOORE Fudge Fun. Paris* xii. 62 He wrote... Upon paper gilt-edged... Then sanded it over with silver and azure. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 102 The floors are sanded in the most primitive country-inn fashion. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 716/1 Tawdry modern cast-iron work, 'sanded' to represent stone. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 472 The skin [in myxædema] becomes rough and scaly, almost as if it were sanded.

3. To overlay with sand, to bury under a sand drift; also to sand up, over.

1624 *SANDERSON Sermon* I. 224 This weather, that flood, such a storm, hath blasted our fruits, sanded our grounds [etc.]. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 222 That vessel perished... in Dunbar Bay, and... was thought to be sanded up. 1860 *Nere. Marine Mag.* VII. 39 Should the broken tree be sanded over... it will be difficult... to find the... channel. 1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* I. 239 The hay crup in the Lower Croft had been hopelessly sanded.

4. To put sand upon (land) as a dressing.

1721 J. ENOSHOVS in Mortimer *Hush* I. 101 'Tis now... twelve years since he sanded it first. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. v. III. i. 652 The heaviest clay lands are being sanded to a depth of 3 or 4 inches.

5. To intermix sand with (sugar, wool, etc.) for purposes of fraud.

1848 *KINGSLEY Yeast* xv. To sand the sugar, and sloe-leave the tea. 1880 in Goode, etc. *Hist. & Meth. Fish.* (Fish. Industr. U. S. v.) 1837 II. 840 To affirm... that the packers in question were sanding their sponges would not perhaps be justifiable. 1892 *WALSLEY Tea* (Philad.) 153 Sanding or adulterating with a variety of mineral matter, chiefly iron or steel filings, to add to the weight.

6. To grind or polish with sand.

1858 *Skyrving's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 90 Old Sienna, ... or other similar marbles... sanded, polished, and re-set.

Sandal (sændl), sb. 1 Also 4 sandallie, 5 sandell, 6 sandale, -dell, 7 sandall, 7 sandal. [ad. L. *santalum* (pl. *santalia*, whence as fem. sing. Sp., Pg. *sandalia*, F. *sandale*), ad. Gr. *σάνδαλον*, dim. of *σάνδαλον* (whence It. *sandalo*) = Æolic *σάμβαλον*; the remoter etymology is unknown.]

1. A protective covering for the sole of the foot fastened by means of fillets or thongs of leather passed over the instep and round the ankle.

The common foot-gear of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and still in use among some Oriental peoples. Of late years sandals have been used somewhat extensively in England instead of shoes for children, and sometimes for adults.

1382 *WYCLIF Mark* vi. 9 And he cleped twelve... and comaundide hem, that they schulde not take any thing in the weye... but schoon with sandallies 1388 *schod with sandallies*; c. 1520 *NISBET schod with sandalis*. 1493 *Dives & Paup.* (Pynson) b. v. Do on thy galoches or sandalynes [read sandalies]; ed. 1534 has sandalines. 1526 *Tyn-oile Acts* xii. 8 And the angell sayd vnto him: gye thy selfe and bynde on thy sandalles. 1569 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 193 Preistis, preiche the Euangell on your feet, And set on Sandallis full. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I.* vi. 35 travel toorne. 1637 *MILTZ* morn went out with Sandals gray. 1666-7 *Perry's Diary* 23 Jan. 'The Priest was in his cell, with his hair clothes to his skin, bare-legged, with a sandall only on. 1668 *Faver Act. E. India & P.* 30 The Moors and Persians shod with Sandals. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 267 Shoes... tied on like sandals. 1813 *WELINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) XI. 34 The Basques and Navarrais... wear sandals. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 72 Lightly the polish'd floor creak'd to the sandal again.

2. *Her.* used as a bearing.

1628 R. HOLME *Armarum* III. 13/2 He beareth Or, two Sandals, Sahle. 1828-40 *BERRY Enyel. Her.* I.

2. a. A kind of half-shoe of red leather, silk, etc., richly embroidered and fastened with straps and bands, forming part of the regalia of a sovereign or of the official dress of a bishop or abbot.

c. 1485 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 17 His hosen, sandellis, and spurs. *Ibid.* 19 With regall sandelles and spurs. 1579 *FULKE Refut. Rastell* 754 As for shauen crownes, and purple sandelles... they were neuer taken for... mysteries. 1687 F. SANDFORD *Courant* 205 *Sh. 38* The [King's] Sandals were made with a dark-colour'd Leather Sole, and a Wooden Heel covered with Red Leather, the Straps or Bands... were of Cloth of Tissue. 1849 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 238 The richest silks, elaborately embroidered, were used in England for making episcopal sandals.

b. Applied to various kinds of low shoes, slippers, etc.

1794 *MRS. RAGCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, Barnardine was wrapt in a long dark cloak, which scarcely allowed the kind of half-boots, or sandals, that were laced upon his legs, to appear. 1900 T. W. GREIG *Ladies' Dress Shoes* Finis, Dancing sandals worn in the ballet by Madame Ceiri, made of pink satin.

c. U. S. 'An india-rubber overshoe, having very low sides and consisting chiefly of a sole with a strap across the instep' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

3. A strap for fastening a low shoe or slipper, passed over the instep or round the ankle.

1829 R. Ackerman's *Repos. Fashions* 4 Cherry-colour shoes and sandals. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 86 Alice, love, come and tie my sandal. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Boz, Scenes* xx, Her white satin shoes... being firmly attached to her legs with strong tape sandals. *Ibid.*, *Char.* ix, A young lady, with her shoes tied in sandals all over her ankles.

4. *attrib.*, sandal shoon (arch.), sandals.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 26 By his Cockle bat and staffe, and his Sandal shoone.

Sandal (sændl), sb. 2 Forms: 5 sandell, 6 sandall, sandol(e), 5 sandall; 6 (in Lat. form) sandalum, (in It. forms) sandolo, sandalo. [a. med. L. *santalum* = Sp. *sándalo*, Pg., It. *sandalo*, F. *† sandal*, also OF. *sandle* (whence G. *sandell*), F. *† sandal*, whence the older Eng. SANDERS); a. med. L. variant *santalum* survives in mod. L. as generic name (hence mod. F. *santal*). The ultimate source appears to be Skr. *sāṇḍana* (Hindi *sāṇḍan*); cf. Arab. *سندل* *sandal*, late Gr. *σάνδαλον*, *σάνταλον*.] = SANDALWOOD, in its various applications. † Also, an ointment made of powdered sandalwood.

c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 81 With sandell conyft annoynt his body. 1450 *LYDG. & Burch Secrecies* 1526 *Yv.* Sandales is a wood called *tr. Frederick's Voy.* 5 These

barkes he lade in with all sorts of spices, with... Sandole [etc.]. 1599 *FITCH in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. l. 265 The white sandell is wood very sweet &... the Indians... ginde it with a little water and annoynt their bodies therewith. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 39 Senting themselves with Essence of Sandal. 1715 J. STEVENS *Hist. Persia* 110 The King... loaded his Ship with Sandal and dismissed him. 1813 W. MITCHELL *Oriental Comm.* (1825) 158 The merchants sometimes divide sandal into red, yellow, and white; but these are all different shades of the same colour. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* Prol. 10 Fans Of sandal. 1864 *Intell. Observer* IV. 74 Sandal... being a most excellent wood for carving.

b. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Aish.) 21 *Santalum*, called sanders. 1598 T. HICKOCK *tr. Frederick's Voy.* 19b, Every yeare hee sendeth a small Ship to Timor to lande white Sandole. 1828 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* Comm. xxiv. 400 When the king... doth die, they do... hurne his bodie with wood of Sandole. 1594 *BLUNDELL Exere.* v. xii. (1696) 557 From the Ile Timor doth come... the white and pale medicinale simple called Sandalum.

b. *attrib.*, as sandal-dust, oil; sandal-tree, (a) the white sandalwood tree; (b) a tree of the meliaceous genus *Santalum*; sandalwort, Lindley's name for *Santalum*.

1873 W. C. dal-dust in... ght 'san- VIII, And 'sandal oil... Observer IV. 75 The... almg trees... are supposed to have been 'sandal-trees. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* 1014/2 Sandal-tree, *Santalum*. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 787 *Santalaceæ*.—Sandalworts.

Sandal (sændl), sb. 3 [a. Turkish and Persian *سندل* *sandal*, Arab. *سندل* *sandal* (Dozy). Cf. late Gr. *σάνδαλον*, *σάνταλον*, F. *sandale*.] A long, narrow two-nailed boot used in the Levant and on the northern coast of Africa.

1742 *WOOCHORE in Hanway Trav.* (1753) I. l. xxiii. 149 There are some larger vessels, of 30 or 40 tons, which are called sandals. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* li. 295 He... bounded into his own rickety sandal, and rowed away.

Sandal (sændl), v. [f. SANDAL sb.1]

1. *trans.* To furnish with or as with sandals.

1713 *CRESS WINCHILSEA Hist. Poems* 301 These feet shall bear me sandal'd to the battle. 1821 *SHELLEY Epipsyche* 218 Then, from the caverns of my dreamy youth I sprang, as one sandalled with plumes of fire. 1832 *— Ex. & Lett.* (1840) I. 137 Socrates... walked barefoot upon the ice; more easily... than those who had sandalled themselves so delicately. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 47 The bare foot being sandalled.

2. To fasten with sandals (SANDAL sb.1 3).

1897 *GUNTER Susan Turnbull* xxi, Little white dancing slippers are sandaled on her delicate ankles with satin bows.

Hence Sandalled ppl. a.

1802 H. K. WHITE *Elegy Mr. Gill* vi, As early I... Hail the grey-sandal'd morn. 1803 *HEBER Palestine* 311 There barbarous kings their sandal'd nations led. 1833 *TENNISON Poems* 71 She from the ripple cold Updrew her sandalled foot. 1885 J. B. LENO *Boat & Shoemaking* I. 11 Sandalled slippers... remained in fashion till the early portion of the reign of Victoria.

Sandal: see SANEL, SENSAL.

Sandal (i), obs. forms of SANDAL sb.1

Sandaliform (sændälisförm), a. rare—o. [f. SANDAL sb.1 + (-i)FORM.] Shaped like a sandal.

1848 in CRAIG. 1889 *WAGSTAFFE Mayne's Med. Vocab.* (ed. 6), *Sandaliform*, Bot., having the appearance of a sandal or slipper.

[**Sandaling**: see SANDAL sb.1 1, quot. 1493.]

Sandaling (sændälän). Also sandling. [f. SANDAL sb.1 + -ING.] Elastic web woven in narrow strips for 'sandals' (SANDAL sb.1 3).

1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/6 In elastic webs there is a better inquiry for gussets... there is also an improved trade elastic web trade sandlings, holk Vels, Black Silk k Sandling.

Sandalwood. Also 6 sandelen-7 sandall-, 8 sandle-wood. [SANDAL sb.2]

1. A scented wood obtained from several species of *Santalum*; also, an inodorous dye-wood, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, RED SANDERS.

White sandalwood is obtained from *S. album*, a tree resembling the myrtle, found on the Malabar coast. Citron or Yellow sandalwood is from *S. Freycinetianum*, found in the South Sea Islands. Red sandalwood = RED SANDERS (see also a below).

c. 1511 *1st Eng. Bl. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/1 Whyte & red sandelen wodde. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* vii. 295 There is great plentie of ciuet and Sandall wood. 1696 *Monse Amer. Grog.* I. 112 Sandel wood, which is of a yellowish colour, and has a most agreeable smell. 1820 *SHELLEY With All.* xxvii, While on her hearth lay blazing nimb a piece of sandal wood, rare gums, and cinnamon. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 787 The Sandal-wood of the Sandwich Islands is the wood of *Santalum Freycinetianum* and paniculatum.

2. Applied, usually with distinguishing epithet, to trees of other genera, which produce a wood often used as a substitute for the true sandalwood.

1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 553 A deep red is yielded by

Sandalo: see SANDAL sb.2

† **Sandapile**. Obs.—o. [a. L. *sandapila*.] 'A Coffin or Beere' (Cockeram 1623).

Sandarac (sændäräk). Forms: 6 sandarache, 7-8 -arack, 7-9 -arack, 8 -arick, 9 -aric, 7 sanderick, 8 sandrick, 9 sandrake, 8-9 sandrac, 7- sandarac. [ad. L. *sandaraca*, a. Gr. *σάνδακιν*, -ακιν (senses 1 and 3), prob. a foreign word. Cf. F. *sandarague* (Colgr. 1611 *sandarac*, -ache), Sp., Pg. *sandaraca* (senses 1 and 2), It. *sandaraca*, *sandaracca* (sense 1).]

It is difficult to see any connexion between the three senses; possibly two distinct words were already confused

Pers. *sandaros*, *sandara* and Urdu *sandaros* are used both in sense 1 and in sense 2. Connexion with Skr. *sāṇḍara* (Hindi *sāṇḍar*), red lead, vermilion, seems unlikely on the ground of form.]

1. Red arsenic sulphide. = REALGAR.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 Arsenick red and yellow, that is, Orpiment and Sandarach may perhaps doe something, as being inflammable. 1756 *F. BROWNE Tamarica*

from the tree *Callitris quadrivalvis*, native of N. W. Africa; it is used in the preparation of spirit varnish and pounce.

1655 *CULPEPPER, etc. Rhenius* i. i. 4 Take... Frankincense and Sandarach, of each two Scuples. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. iv. 321 Spirit of Wine will dissolve some Bodies, as Sanderick, Mastick, Gum-Lac, &c. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 87 A most excellent Varnish.. is made of Sandarach and limested Oyl. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 73 To make the Paper bear Lin well... rub the Paper with the fine Powder of Gum sandrick, tied in a Rag. 1812 J. SMITH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 99 Gum Juniper or Sandarach. 1849 *BALFOUR Man. Bot.* 1046 *Callitris quadrivalvis* (? *huya articulata*), the Araw-tree, supplies a solid resin called Sandarach or Pounce

attrib. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 744 Sandarach Varnish. 1878 *HOOKER & BALL Marocco* 329 The Araw, Thuya or Gum Sandrac Tree.

† 3. = BEE-BREAD 2. Obs.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fam. Mon.* x. (1623) Vii, Dreake the

Sandell, obs. form of **SANDAL** *sb.* and *sb.*²

Sandemanian (sænd'me-ni-ān), *sb.* and *a.* [f. the name *Sandeman* + (-)IAN.] *a. sb.* A member of a religious sect developed by Robert Sandeman (1718-1771) from the Glasites. *b. adj.* Of or belonging to the Sandemanians.

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 324 In the town of Portsmouth there is a society of Sandemanians. 1820 W. FORTSON *Dissent. Ch. Lond.* II. 326 The discipline in this church is conducted pretty much in the same manner as in other Sandemanian societies. 1876 N. Amer. Rev. CXXIII. 224 The Sandemanian heresy. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2109 The sect, called 'Glasites' in Scotland, and 'Sandemanians' in England and America. Hence Sandemanianism.

1766 *Capers Pres. Declension Congr. Churches* title-p., Interpersed with Reflections on Methodism and Sandemanianism [sic]. 1822 J. BROWN *Mem. J. Hervey* 453 Fuller of Kettering. opposes Sandemanianism.

Sander (sænd-ər), *sb.* [f. SAND *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or something which sands or sprinkles with sand; one who collects sand.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. viii. § 3 (1630) 396 The *Arena*,... so called, for that it was strowed over with sand... and officers they had purposely for this business, termed *Arenarii*, Sanders. 1854 E. GIFFARD *Deeds Nav. Daring* 262 Mr.

wheels, followed by the application of the steam sanders [of a locomotive]. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Feb. 1906 Drum (Single), 28in. automatic feed sander... to be sold.

2. A workman employed to sandpaper the soles of boots and shoes.

1881 *Instr. Cens. Clerks* (1885) 76 Boot and Shoe Making: ...Levanter. Sander.

† **Sander**, *adv.* Obs. Also 5 sannyr, sonder. [Comparative of ME. *sone*, SOON *a.*, with vowel-shortening and euphonic *d*; the phonology is somewhat obscure.] Sooner.

1450 MvrcF. ... heruth hom pat callyth ... pat he may be sond, ... your prayers schull be sandyr herd of God þen anoper day. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 29 How y might the sandyr and lyghter scape. *Ibid.* 37 Many of them that sodenly scapyd ... and sander hastid him selfe thanne other to go the weye that was before hem. 1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 373 A little brieffe information, emprinted... to make theym the sander to understande the same. *Ibid.* 403 That suche thynges as are promysed... sould the sander comye to passe.

Sanderbeck: see under SANDERMAN.

Sanderich, obs. form of SANDARAC.

Sanderling (sænd-ər-lɪŋ). Also 7 sanderlin, 7, 9, sandling. [Possibly repr. OE. *sand-yrōling, f. sand SAND *sb.* + yrōling ploughman (see EANTILING 1), also the name of some bird (? the plover).] A small wading bird, *Calidris arenaria*.

1602 CAREW C. 1623 N. H. in ... and Birds ... of

1684 E. CHAMBERLAIN *Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 16 In ... 2 unceis de Sandres, 3s. 1340 *Ibid.* 3s Sandres pro colore. 1388 *Ibid.* 48 In ... li. de zawnadre. 1390 *Ibid.* 49 Di. li. de zawnaders, 2s. 6d. 1331 *Acc. Chamberl. Scoll.* (1771) 25 Et

Sander(r)man (n), var. fi. SANDERMAN Obs.

Sanders 1 (sænd-ɪz). Forms: 4 sandres, (zaunders), 5 sawndres, -dyrs, saun-, sawnders, 4-8 sanders, 6- sanders; with sing. form 4 zawnadre, sandery, 5 sander, sandrey, 5-7 saunder. [a. OF. *sandre* (Hatz.-Darm. s.v. *santal*), var. of *sandale*: see SANDAL 2. The word has in Eng. been most commonly plural in form, and occas. in construction.]

1. = SANDALWOOD, in its various applications. (Cf. RED SANDERS.)

1329-30 Durham *Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 16 In ... 2 unceis de Sandres, 3s. 1340 *Ibid.* 3s Sandres pro colore. 1388 *Ibid.* 48 In ... li. de zawnadre. 1390 *Ibid.* 49 Di. li. de zawnaders, 2s. 6d. 1331 *Acc. Chamberl. Scoll.* (1771) 25 Et

gre, an cast per-to. 14... *Acc. Chamberl. Scoll.* (1771) 25 Et longe de bef, tak ox tungen, then tak... parsly, ysoppe, tyme sandrey [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 b. A precyous tre: wherof the fruyt nutmygys

1. *lxixv*, 1507/2 The ... yellow and red. 1623 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 2) 108 Take... good store of suger, cinamon, a few sanders and rosewater. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. li. iv. 205 With the addition of sanders [f. *santal*], they stand much better. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 1st. 377 Sanders, yellow: *Eucida capitata*.

† 2. The sandalwood tree; sandalwood trees. 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 507 In Tymor, an Island by Iaua, are whole woods of Sanders. 1783 JUSTAMOND *Tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies* II. 94 The santalum or sanders grows to the size of a walnut-tree.

3. *attrib.*, as sanders-beater, cup, powder, tree; sanders-wood = sense 1.

1544 *Will of R. Osborne* (Somerset Ho.), I will that the saunder beater at Grocer's Hall have my bddy to the church. 1677 in Heath *Graciers' Comp.* (1866) 134 Payde the saunder beater. 171. 35. 4d. 1491 *Will of Vaughan* (Somerset Ho.), My saunder cupp. 1481-9 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 142 Item, saunder poder di. lb. ss. vj. d. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1605 The saunders tree... growth to be as bigge as the Wallnut tree. 1615 *Cal. St. Papers*, E. Ind. (1862) 380 Sanders wood. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1823) 52 Brandy... having its red colour from burnt sugar, Saunders wood, &c. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 1901 Dyed red with the aromatic saunders-wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Sanders-wood.

Sanders 2 (sænd-ɪz). Also saunders. (See quot. 1892.)

1827 *New Syst. Cookery* 51 To dress the same [sc. cold beef], called Sanders. 1864 *Englishw.* in India 128 Saunders. Put a layer of mashed potatoes [etc.]. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) II. 377 Sanders. This name is given to a preparation of minced beef or other meat.

Sandery, obs. form of SANDERS 1.

† **Sandesman**. Obs. Forms: a. 2 sander man, Ornnin sandermann, 3 sonder(e man, 3-4 sandirman. B. 3 sondes, 4 sondezmon, 4-5 sondes-, sandes-, sandis-, soundis-, 5 sayndis-man. [f. ME. *santes*, genit. of SAND *sb.* + MAN *sb.* 1. The forms come from Scandinavian districts, and the -er seems to represent the ON. genitive ending -ar, although SAND *sb.* 1 does not appear to have existed in ON. Cf. sand-man s. v. SAND *sb.* 1; also SENDMAN.] A messenger, envoy, ambassador.

a. 1123 O. E. Chron. (MS. Laud), & þær comen þes corles sander men of Angcow to him. 1200 Ornnin 19383 He

co-stantine, sandirren [Cott. send men] till his moder eline. B. c. 1205 LAV. 13595 Heo... nomen anne sondes-mon and senden toward Lunden. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 469 He sechez an oþr...

1400-50 Alexander 2... baire horsis. 1400 Destr... re bere some soundis-men two, to Priam, the prise kyng, purpos to hold. 1470 Gol. & Gawe 326, I rede ane sayndis-man ye send to yone senyeour.

So † **Sanderbode**. [BODES 1. Cf. ON. *sendibode*.] c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 89 and þa twien sander-bodes ferden and cudden in þe burh, þa þe helende was þider ward.

Sandever, -devoire: see SANDIVER.

† **Sand-eyed**, *a.* Obs. rare -1. [f. SAND *sb.* 2, supposed to be the first element in SAND-BLIND *a.*] Sand-blind.

1592 GREENE *Disput. Wks.* (Grosart) X. 223 A kawcie Signor there is, whose purblind eyes can scarcely discern a Lowe from a Flea... I doubt the sandeyde Asse, will kicke... if I rubbe him on the gaulle.

Sand-fly. [f. SAND *sb.* 2 + FLY *sb.* 1]

1. A small fly or midge, esp. one belonging to the genus *Simulium*.

1748 Anon's Voy. t. v. 46 The Muscalos... were succeeded

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* (1700) 229 Sand Fly... Made of the Wooll gotten off the Flank of a black Sheep.

1822 LOWKOR *Camping Sk.* 202 The dace were rising furiously, and we got to work at once with a sandfly and a blue dun.

2. Sand-fly bush: see quot.

1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Nat. Pl. Australia* 282 *Zieria Smithii*, Andr... Colonial names are 'Sandfly Bush' and 'Turmeric'.

Sandiac, variant of SANJAK.

Sand-glass. [f. SAND *sb.* 2 + GLASS *sb.* 1]

1. A contrivance for measuring time, consisting of two glass vessels of approximately conical shape, connected at the apex by a narrow neck, and containing so much sand as will take a given time to flow from the receptacle placed uppermost into that placed below; an hour-glass, a minute-glass, an egg-boiler, or the like. Also fig.

1556 WYTHALS *Dict.* (1562) 65 b/2 A sande glasse, or houre-glasse, *cythereum horologium*. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* div. glasse, *cythereum* and three houre Sandglasses. 1687 A.

was now beginning to run low, as I could not trespass too long on the colonel's kindness. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxiii. My span must be a brief one, but let not your hand shake the sand-glass! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 1/1 The two-minute sand-glass on the table of the House of Commons

... has to be turned, and whilst the sand is running down the division bells are set in motion.

† 2. = SAND-BOX 1. Obs.

1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life viii. xxiv. Employing the ink-glass, (by mistake for the sand-glass) on a paper which you have just written out fairly.

Sand-grouse. [SAND *sb.* 2] Any bird of the group *Pterocloromorphæ*, inhabiting sandy tracts of the old world, consisting of two genera *Pterocles*

(esp. *P. arenarius*, the Sand-grouse proper, and *P. alchata*, the Pin-tailed Sand-grouse) and *Syrhaptes*.

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* IV. 751 Sand Grouse. *Tetrio arenaria*. This is bigger than the Partridge. 1864 *Intell. Observer* IV. 107 The new British Sand-Grouse. (Pal-las's Three-toed Sand-Grouse—*Syrhaptes paradoxus*.) 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Naturalist India* 110 The painted or lesser sand-grouse (*Pterocles fasciatus*). 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 29 In the early morning the Nam-maqua sandgrouse come to their margins... to drink.

Sand-heat. [SAND *sb.* 2] Heat applied by means of heated sand; also = SAND-BATH 1.

1610 B. JOXSON *Alch. tr. lib.* I mean to tinct C. in sand-heat, toorrow. And give him imbibition. 1677 W. HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Course Chem.* 317 You may distill the Spirit on a Sand heat. 1746 R. JAMES *Mouffe's Health's Impr.* Intro. 42 By a Sand-heat, gradually increased, it yields first a. Liquor, then a white volatile Salt. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 13 By evaporating the solution... to dryness by a strong sand heat.

Sand-hill. [SAND *sb.* 2] A hill or bank of sand; esp. a dune on the sea-shore.

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 440 *Alga*, scaldhyflas nel sondhyllas. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 464/2 Soud hylle, or pytte, *sorica*. a 1603 Sir F. VERE *Comm.* 88 The space betwixt the sea and the sand-hills or Downs. 1709 *Prior Lady's Looking-Gl.* 2 Celia and L. Walk'd o'er the Sand-hills to the Sea. 1830 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* I. 300 Chains of sand-hills, Easily, on the channel between the *Handk. for Lincoln.*

Intro. 26 The sand-hills or 'dunes' have little beauty beyond their wildness.

b. Sand-hill crane, *Grus canadensis* and *Grus mexicanus* or *pratensis* of North America.

1894 *Onting* (U.S.) XXIV. 305/1 The great sand-hill cranes... looking as big as the horses we rode.

c. Sand-hill Rosemary, a small heath-like evergreen shrub, *Ceratiola ericoides*.

1895 T. W. SANDERS *Engl. Gard.*

Hence Sand-hiller, one of a class of 'poor whites' living in the pine-woods that cover the sandy hills of Georgia and South Carolina.

1866 *OLIVIST Slave States* 506 The sand-hillers... are small, gaunt, and cadaverous, and their skin is just the color of the sand-hills they live on.

† **Sandia** (sænd-ɪə). [Sp.] A water-melon.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 87 Excellent fruits, especially Pines and Sandia's. 1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Sandifer, obs. form of SANDIVER.

† **Sandiferous**, *a.* Obs. rare -1. [f. SAND *sb.* 2 + (-)FEROUS.] Producing sand.

1598 SIONEY *Wanted Play in Arcadia* (1659) 619 What said that Trojan Eneas when he stood in the surging sulkes of the sandiferous seas.

Sandiness (sænd-ɪ-nɪs). [f. SANDY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being sandy.

c. 1642 *Observer Def.* 6 The sandiness and incoherence of the Animadversors consequence. 1783 W. F. MARYIN *Geog. Mag.* II. 132 The sandiness of their walks. 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 173 The eyes are injected and watery, with a feeling of soreness and sandiness.

2. U. S. slang. The quality of having 'sand' or pluck. (Cf. SAND *sb.* 2 7 h.)

1897 FLANORAU *Harvard Episodes* 31 Their persistent 'sandiness' compelled his admiration.

Sanding (sænd-ɪŋ), *vb.* [f. SAND *v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. SAND in various senses.

1671 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 10 Lands. Improved by... Marling, Liming, Sanding, and such like helps. 1725 BRADLEY *Plan. Dict.* Sanding, a Term in Gardening, signifying the placing of Sand in an Alley. 1842 GUTHY *Archit.*

§ 277 The process of sanding, is performed with fine sand and a brush, and is done on a point while wet. 1860 DICKENS *Trav.* the subject of more stamping

before. 1887 R. KATHBURN *Industr. U.S.* v. II. 821 The their [sc. sponges'] sale by

... practices... ling process

ox, gear, -machine; sanding plate, a lap (LAP *sb.* 4) used, with sand and water, in grinding marble.

1897 *Onting* (U.S.) XXX. 567/2 I knew his 'sanding-box' would be empty before he shook it over his writing. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 9/3 An engine with... valve motion, break-gear, and 'sanding-gear' complete. 1884 *Builder* 18

Nov. 668/1 Watering and 'sanding machines'. 1850 HOLTZ-APPEL *Turning*, etc. III. 1210 The (horizontal revolving) lathe, or as it is called the 'sanding plate'. 1866 *Cycl. Useful*

lan. or as it is called the 'sanding plate'. 1866 *Cycl. Useful*

of works of

Sanding.

Some what sandy.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Oct. 77 You may plant these Anemonies, in fresh sandish earth. 1675 = Terra (1675) 22

Some of them [sc. Chalks] have a Sandish, others a blacker and light surface.

Sandiman, variant of SANDERMAN Obs.

Sandiver (sænd-ɪ-vər). Forms: 4 sanduyuer, 5 sandifer, 7 sandivoir(e), sandevoire, sand-

over, 7, 9 sandever, 6 sandiver. [App. a. F. *sain de verre* (ruin, now *sain*!, exudation from wool, app. f. *suer* to sweat; cf. *de verre* glass).]

A liquid saline matter found floating over the glass after vitrification; glass-gall.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1036 [Dead Sea.] The clay hat cloges
alkaran., Soufre sour,
177 NORTON Ord. Alch.
Sandler, and Vitriol.
1887 MASCALL *Gent. Cattle* (1627) 145 Then put of the powder
of Sandiuer finely made, into his eye. 1697 TORSKILL
Four-f. Beasts 357 Martin saith, that hee alwaies used to
blow a little sandiue into [the horse's]
eye once a day. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* ix,
The water may take from it a sort of salt called *Sandiuer*.
1883 PETTUS *Fleta Mhu.* i. v. 118 One may melt the clean
and rich glass sticks... in a Crucible with a little of *Caput*
Mort. and *Sandiuer*. 1778 PRYCE *Mhu. Cornub.* 39 *Sandiuer*,
Scoria Vitri, is the feces and dregs of glass. 1832 G. R.
PORTER *Poelcelain & Gl.* 166 *Sandiuer* is purchased by refiners
of metals, who use it as a powerful flux.

Sandjak, -djakate: see SANJAK, SANJAKATE.
Sand lark, sand laverock. [f. SAND sb.²
+ LARK sb.¹, LAVEROCK.]

1. A name applied, chiefly locally, to some of
the smaller limicoline birds.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1694) 181 Besides here [sc.
Ross] are Eagles, .. Seapies, Sandelevericks [etc.]. 1800
WORDSW. *Idle Sheph.* Boys 21 Along the river's stony marge
The sand-lark chants a joyous song. 1831 J. RENNIE
Montagu's Ornith. Dict. *Dunwilly's Charadrius (Haticula)*.
Provincial. .. Sand Laverock. *Ibid.*, *Sand Lark*, a name for
the Ringed Plover, and the Sandpiper. *Ibid.*, *Sandpiper*
(*Totanus hypoleucis*). Provincial. .. Sand Laverock. *Sand*
Lark. 1880 J. E. HARTING *Redd's Birds Cornub.* 103 Under
a variety of names, as Dunlin, .. Sandlark, the bird (*Tringa*
alpina) is well known to shore-shooters. 1905 A. R. WAT-
LACE *Life* i. 335 Sand-grouse and sand-larks were occa-
sionally seen.

2. A lark of the genus *Anthus*.
1869-73 Cassell's *Bk. Birds* i. 199 The Sand Larks (*An-
thusa*) easily recognisable by their strong beaks... and
sand-coloured plumage.

3. *Austral.* The Red-capped Dottrel, *Charadrius*
ruficapilla. (Morris *Austral Eng.*)

1897 W. RICHARDSON *Tasmanian Poems* Pref. 11 The
nimble sand-lark learns his pretty note.

Sandle wood: see SANDALWOOD.

Sandling (sændlɪŋ). Also 5 sandel-, sawn-
delynge. [f. SAND sb.² + -LING i.]

† 1. = SAND-EEL i. Obs.
c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441 f. Sandel, or sandelynge, fische,
anguilla arenalis. c. 1460 *Ibid.* (Winchester MS.), Sawnd-
el, or sawndelynge. 1526 *Houshe. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange*
(B. M. Add. MS. 27448, ff. 30b), Item, in whytyngs and sand-
lynges, *id.*

2. A small flat-fish; a dab.
1611 CORRE. *Barbue*, ... a kind of lesse Turbot, or Turbot-
like fish, called by some, a Dab, or Sandling. 1694 MOR-
TEUX *Rabetales* iv. 1. 236 Dabs and Sandlings. 1834 A.
SMART *Rhymes* 90 (E. D. D.) Down by the Watermouth
to wade An' howk for sandlings side by side W' nimble hand.
1907 *Nation* (N. Y.) 5 Oct. 12 f. Dabs or sandlings with
the white side semi-transparent.

Sandling 2 (sændlɪŋ). local. [f. SAND sb.² +
-LING i.] (See quot.)

1794 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 12 The title of sandling
being given peculiarly to the country south of the line of
Woodbridge and Orford, where a large extent of poor, and
even blowing sands is found. *Ibid.* 42, 1847 *Trul. R.*
Agric. Soc. VII. ii. 265 The eastern maritime sandy districts
or sandlings, and the north-west sandy districts or fieldings.

Sandling, var. SANDALING, SANDEBLING.

Sand lot. U.S. An epithet applied to the fol-
lowers of Dennis Kearney, the leader of a socialistic
or communistic party which existed 1877-80 (see
quot. 1888). Hence *Sand lotter*.

1886 *Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 416 f. We can or could ap-
poli-
ar in
univ.
ere.

was a large open space, laid out for building, covered with
sand, and hence called the Sand Lot. Here the mob had
been wont to gather for meetings. *Ibid.* 245 After the ses-
sion of 1880, what remained of the Sand Lot group was
reabsorbed into the Democratic party.

Sandol(e, -dolo: see SANDAL sb.²

Sandover, obs. form of SANDIWER.

Sand-paper, sandpaper, sb. [f. SAND sb.²

1. Paper upon which a layer of sand has been
fixed by means of an adhesive, used chiefly for
smoothing or polishing woodwork by abrasion.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 641 The surface of
the work [must] be carefully rubbed down with sand-paper.
1880 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning*, etc. III. 1091 Sand Paper is
of one degree
of less paper.
18: r particles
were well
rubbed with fine sand-paper.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sandpaper maker*; *sand-
paper stick*, a shoemaker's tool for finishing the
soles of boots; *sandpaper tree*, a name for several
tropical trees, the rough leaves of which are used
by the natives for polishing (see quot.).

1839 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 917 Examples of which
[sc. dermatitis] are seen in the case of stone-cutters, 'sand-
paper makers [etc.]. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 2) 240
The Shoemaker's 'buff knife and 'sandpaper stick'. 1893
SKEER *Discov. Nile* 567 The 'sand-paper tree (*Kigelia*
pinnata), whose leaves resemble a cat's tongue in roughness.
1856 *Treas. Bot.*, Sandpaper-tree, *Curatella americana*.
1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 367 Sandpaper

Trees—*Dillenia scabrella* and *D. sarmentosa*, natives of
India.

Sandpaper, v. [f. prec.] *trans.* To smooth
with or as with sand-paper; also with *doun*.

1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 122 The body-coach-
man... caused himself to be... sandpapered and scrubbed into
presentability. 1869 MARK TWAIN *Unoc. Abr.* xii, Surely
the smooth... turnpikes are jack-planed and sand-papered
every day. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 221 The whole
is then sand-papered down thoroughly.

Hence **Sandpaperer**; **Sandpapering** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 60 Tobacco Pipe Making:
.. Sand Paperer or Scourer. 1885 J. B. LENO *Boot & Shoe-
making* xxiv. 199 Sand-papering Machine.

Sandpiper (sændpɪpə). [f. SAND sb.² +
PIPER i.]

1. A common name for any limicoline bird which
is not a plover or a snipe; esp. *Tringoides* or
Actitis hypoleucis, the Common Sandpiper, and
A. macularia, the common N. American Sandpiper.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words* 90 Sand-piper: *Tringa minor*.
1768 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant & Gen.*, The sandpiper,
.. HAM GEN. *Synopsis Birds* III.
1824 J. F. (Totanus
us macu-
laria.)

1835 A
piper.
Brit. ...
seem to form three sections, .. Totanina, Tringina, and
Phalaropodina. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* ii. 78
Sandpipers trot in and out by troops after the retiring waves.

2. A kind of lamprey (see quot.).
1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 693 The 'Pride' or 'Sand-Piper' or
Small Lamprey (*Petromyzon branchialis*).

Sand-pit. [f. SAND sb.¹ + PIT sb.¹]

1. A pit from which sand is excavated.
c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 464 f. Sand hylle, or pytte, *sorica*.
1530 PATSGR. 265 f. Sandpytt, *sabloniere*. 1595 COOPER
Theatrum, Arenarius, ... one that kepeth sande pittes.

1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* i. 352 There is no want of
Sand-pits. 1862 CHAMBL. *Encycl.* IV. 823 f. (Golf). The
ground is diversified by knolls, sand-pits, and other hazards.
1876 BUCKLEY *Short Hist. Nat. Sci.* xxxix. 418 Tools were
found in... the sandpits of Abberville.

2. *Founding.* (See quot.).
1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Arch. Engin.* s.v. *Foundry Pit*.
Foundry pits are either sand pits or open pits... Sand pits
are so termed because the mould is of so weak a character
as to require the support of sand rammed around in the
space between it and the walls of the pit.

Sandrac, variant of SANDARAC.

† **Sandragon**, *Obs.* Also 5 sank dragoun,
7 sandragon. [a. F. *sang* (de) *dragon*.] =
DRAGON'S BLOOD.

1334-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 525 In Sandragon,
Coprotes, et vertegre empt. pro pede j. equi. c. 1400 *Lan-
franc's Cirurg.* 35 Leic above he wounde a poundir maad
oon part of... of two parties of sandracoun.

Ibid. 151 f.
1601 HOLL.
dragon is
HAN *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 17 Take... of Sandragon one dram.

Sandrake, obs. form of SANDARAC.

† **Sandre**, *Obs. rare*. Shortened form of ALEX-
ANDER sb., a species of striped silk.

1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 192 Item... vij elnis
and half ane quartar gray sandre; price elne xiiij s.
Sandrey, -drick, obs. ff. SANDERS¹, SANDARAC.

Sand-ridge. [f. SAND sb.² + RIDGE sb.] A
ridge of sand; a sandbank. Hence *Sand-ridged* a.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* ix. (2);
1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Bri*
Sand-ridge, Portland. 1823 ir
330 Westerham... lies between
ridge. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY
behind the sand-ridged beach.

Sandstone (sændstɒn). [f. SAND sb.² +
STONE sb.] A rock composed of consolidated
sand. *Old and New Red Sandstone*; two series of
British rocks lying respectively below and above
the carboniferous.

1658
stone.
1820 F
Old red
Island, said to be composed of sandstone with high per-
pendicular cliffs. 1842 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* xi. (ed. 2)
235 We enter on a district of New Red Sandstone. 1855
LONGF. *Hiaw.* iv. 261 There the ancient Arrow-maker
Made his arrow-heads of sandstone. 1885 J. PHILLIPS *Man.*
Sandstone is essentially littoral and shallow sea
unseen II. viii. 437 Low
ne.
(ed. 2) I. 358 Sandstone
act. *Build.* 287 A sand-
st. *Mines & Mining* 107

Sandstone-schist.

† **Sandwich, sb.¹ Obs.** [? The name of the
town of Sandwich, Kent.] Used *attrib.* to de-
signate some kind of cord used in the 15-16th c.

1494 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1882) III. 560 f.3. *Sion*...
6 pieces sandwich line @/s. 1498 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dun-*
stan's Canterb., Sandwyche corde for the clothe alowe ye
Roode. 1526-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 339 Item, paid for
a pece of Sandwyche lyne for the church, liij d. 1572 in
Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 164 Sandwyche corde,
packthread, twyne.

Sandwich (sændwɪtʃ), sb.² [Said to be named
after John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich (1718-

1792), who once spent twenty-four hours at the
gaming-table without other refreshment than some
slices of cold beef placed between slices of toast.

This account of the origin of the word is given by Grosley
Londres (1790) i. 262. Grosley's residence in London was
in 1765, and he speaks of the word as having then lately
come into use.]

1. An article of food for a slight repast, composed
of two thin slices of bread, either plain or buttered,
with a layer of sliced meat, usually beef or ham
(or, in later use, of almost any savoury comestible)
placed between; frequently with specifying word
prefixed, as *ham, egg, watercress sandwich*.

1762 GIBSON *Trul.* 24 Nov. Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 110 note,
I dined at the Cocoa Tree... That respectable body... affords
every evening a sight truly English. Twenty or thirty...
of the first me... little tables...
upon a list of... FOOE *Maid*
of B. i. Wks. ... nersel, Tom, if
you would give me the universe! *Rack*. Pho, man! only
a Sandwich or so. 1800-1 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I.
231 At Oakley Hall... we did a great deal—eat some sand-
wiches all over mustard [etc.]. 1803 BEDFORD *Hygeia* xi.
21 Our Nimrods... have felt... the propriety of carrying a
sandwich into the field. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales*
... singular sandwiches in
A... Glasgow confec-

Sandwiches. 1885 MAB
He ordered a hasty lunch of claret and sandwiches.
Transf. and *fig.* 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii, A pale
young man... came walking down the lane in sandwich—
liaving a lady, that is, on each arm. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Oct.
468 A naval potentate... whose talk was a perfect sandwich
of oaths and orders. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* iv, The
very oddest day, a sort of sandwich of good and bad.

2. Applied to a man carrying two advertisement
boards suspended from the shoulders, one in front
and the other behind; = *sandwich-man*.

[1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Char.* ix, So, he stopped the
unattended advertisement—an animated sandwich, com-
posed of a boy between two boards.] 1864 *Spectator* 24 Dec.
1460 The poor 'sandwich'
moving, but to prohibit
able tyranny. 1885 Pa.
not so very long ago, seen girls employed as 'sandwiches'.

3. *attrib.*, as *sandwich-bag, supper, tray*; (sense 2)
sandwich advertisement; *sandwich beam* (see
quot.); *sandwich-board*, a board carried by a
sandwich-man; *sandwich-boat*, the boat which
rows in two divisions of the bumping races at
Oxford and Cambridge, occupying the last position
in a higher division and the first position in a lower
division; *sandwich box, case*, a box or case in
which to carry sandwiches; *sandwich-man* =
sense 2.

1884 *Times* 27 Oct. 4 f. Yesterday. I met... a proces-
sion of girls... bearing 'sandwich advertisements'. 1837
DICKENS *Pickw.* xvi, A closet in which the day boarders
hung their bonnets and 'sandwich-bags'. 1887 *Archit.*
Publ. Soc. Dict., 'Sandwich beam', a name sometimes
given to the flight girder. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W.*
Africa 572 Some of my other men are only fit to carry
... and Martin's blacking. 1884
Trul. 28 Feb. 273 f. Wadham

wich-boxes. 1817 ...
Do not forget the
1864
Morn. Star 26 May 4 He encounters a 'sandwich man' bear-
ing placards. 1802 LEMAISTRE *Rough Sk. Mod. Paris* xxxix.
297 With only a standing or 'sandwich supper. 1799 *Hull*
Advertiser 28 Dec. 3 f. Desert sets of dishes, plates, &c., and
'Sandwich' trays.

Sandwich (sændwɪtʃ), v. [f. SANDWICH sb.²

1. *intr.* ? To make a light repast.

1815 J. WILSON in *Mem.* vi. (1879) 133, I called... at Glen-
corse where I sandwiched for an hour.

2. *trans.* To put in or as in a sandwich; chiefly
fig., to insert (something) between two other things
of a widely different character; also to *sandwich*
in; rarely, to enclose like a sandwich.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 204 If capital would only turn its
attention to the supplies of animal food... every man might
have a slice of good beef sandwiched between his free-trade
bread. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov. 4 f. Mr. Disraeli sandwiches
bread... his very worst thoughts.

formed of two steel
1888 F. HUME *Mme.*
ied in between a bed

of white pipe-clay and a top layer of brownish clay. 1896
KIPING *Seven Seas* 78 (The Song of the Bay). I'm sand-
wiched 'tween the coffee and the pork.

XVI. 101 The way in
'in with each other,
andwich-man.

3. *trans.* To put in or as in a sandwich; chiefly
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XVI. 101 The way in
'in with each other,
andwich-man.

† **Sangrede.** *dia.* (*Suffolk*). *Obs.* Also 6 sangarede, sangered, sangred. [Of obscure origin: perh. f. OE. *sang* Song + *rede* reading.] A service chanted for the souls of the departed.

1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 30, I wil the said Willm Baret. paye yearly .iiij. s. for a sangrede, that my soule, my fadrys and modrys sowlys, and my frendys, may be preyed for in the pulpet on the Sunday. 1492 *Ibid.* 80 That aftr myn decesse he song and kepte yerly... a sangrede for the sowlys of the seyd John Odeham, Margarete byss [etc.]. 1504 in *Wright Dict. Obs.* & *Proc. Eng.* II. 821 To the sepulchry lyght vi. hyves of beene to pray for me and my wyffe in the common sangered. 1539 *Will of Brynn* (Somerset Ho.), That myn Executores kepe... by the space of xx^y yeres a Sangrede for my soule.

† **Sangris.** *Obs. rare*-. [Of obscure history, but repr. mod.L. *synagris* (Rondelet 1554), a. Gr. *συναγρίς*.] A fish of the genus *Synodus*.

1598 *Eupharis* F. iij, To dresse a Sangris or tooth fish [It. *dentale*].

† **Sang royal.** *Obs.* Also 5 sanke royall, saunke reale, 6 sangue, sank royall. [Fr.; *sang* (OF. *sanc*) blood, *royal* ROYAL.]

1. Royal blood.
14100 *Morte Arth.* 179 Taghte mene and towne.. Of saunke reale in suyte, sixty at ones. 1430-40 *Lyng. Beches* only determine, descended from

activity. 1522 *Skelton* *Wyll* not to Court 490 He came of the sank royall, That was cast out of a bochers stall.

2. The blood of Christ.
1523 *Skelton* *Carol. Laurel* 1463 That goodly place.. Where the sank royall is, Crystes blode so rede. **Sangstar(e)**, *obs.* forms of **SONGSTER**.

Sangue (sæŋgwɪn). ? *notice-wd.* [a. F. *sanguis* see **SANGUIS**.] A leech.

1849 *Poe Tale Ragged Mount*, Wks. 1865 II. 320 The poisonous sangue of Charlottesville may always be distinguished from the medicinal leech by its blackness.

Sanguane, -*guen*(e), *obs.* ff. **SANGUINE** a.

Sangue royal, variant of **SANG ROYAL** *Obs.*

Sanguen(e), *obs.* forms of **SANGUINE** a.

Sanguicolous (sæŋgwɪkəˈləs), a. [f. mod.L. *sanguicol-a*, f. L. *sanguis* blood + *col-ere* to inhabit; see -**OUS**.] Inhabiting the blood, as a parasite.
1891 in *Century Dict.*

Sanguiduct. [f. L. *sanguis* blood + *ductus* Duct.] + a. A blood-vessel (*obs.*). b. *notice-wd.* (after *aqueduct*). A drain for carrying off blood.

1681 *tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Sanguiducts*, the vessels that carry the blood through the body, as the veins and arteries. 1853 J. W. CROKER *Hist. Guillotine* 81 It became necessary to build a kind of sanguiduct, to carry off the streams of blood from the Guillotine.

Sanguiferous (sæŋgwɪfərəs), a. [f. mod.L. *sanguifer*, f. L. *sanguis* blood; see -**FEROUS**.] Bearing or conveying blood.

1682 T. GINSON *Anat.* (1697) p. v. A vein is a sanguiferous vessel. 1793 *ABERNETHY in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 60, I shall first relate those which were found on it. 1857 *Bullock Cazcanz* paratus of the yolk of fowls.

Sanguific, a. *rare*. [ad. mod.L. *sanguificans*, f. L. *sanguis* blood; see -**IFIC**.] Blood-producing.

1634 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* viii. 294 Upon the failing of the fermentation and sanguifick virtue of the Blood. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 541 It [swooning] more commonly originates in the sanguiferous digestive organs.

Sanguification (sæŋgwɪfɪkəˈʃən), [ad. mod.L. *sanguificatio*-em, n. of action f. *sanguificare*; see **SANGIFY** v. Cf. F. *sanguification*.] The formation of blood, conversion into blood.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Alan* v. 80 The liver the shoppe of the circulation of the blood. 1866 in (

iv, The lungs the only organ of sanguification. 1835 *Brown's Paracelsus* I: the circulation of heart. 1866 in (

called the blood, which [etc.].

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 This Concoction, is as it were the Sanguification of the Common-wealth. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* sv. *Sap.* Botanists are now generally agreed, that all Plants are furnish'd with Organs and Parts necessary both for Chylification and Sanguification.

† **Sanguificative**, a. *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *sanguificativus*, f. *sanguificare*; see -**ATIVE**.] Blood-producing.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 209 Because the Liver was not a Kitchen, but a family Governour by its own Sanguificative ferment.

† **Sanguifier**. *Obs.* [f. **SANGIFY** v. + -**ER** I.] Something that produces blood.

1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 40 It is the first Sanguifier or the workhouse wherein the blood is made. 1696 *FLOYER On Humours* (J.), Bitters, like choler, are the best sanguifiers, and also the best scabifuges.

† **Sanguifluous**, a. *Obs.* [f. mod.L. *sanguifluus* (f. L. *sanguis* blood + *flu-ere* to flow) + -**OUS**.] Flowing with blood.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 340 When Bile and Phlegm falls by a sanguifluous Vein. 1777 in *Bailey* vol. II. 1860 R. FOWLER *Med. Vocab.* 1897 *Syl. Soc. Lex.* *Sanguifluus*, flowing or running into blood.

† **Sanguify**, v. *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *sanguificare*, f. L. *sanguis* blood; see -**IFY**.]

1. *intr.* To produce blood.

1624 *Br. Hall True Practitioner in Var. Treat.* (1627) 540 The head to devise and command, the eyes to see... the liver to sanguify. 1652 *CULPEPPER Eng. Physic.* (1651) 375 If the Liver be weak and cannot make Blood enough, (I would have said sanguify if I had written only to Schollers). 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 29, I do not digest, sanguify, nor my Heart move, nor my Blood circulate... by any immediate command of my Will.

1644 *MILTON Disce II.* xvii. (ed. 2) 66, I doubt his will like a hard spleen draws faster than his understanding can well sanguify.

2. *trans.* To convert into blood.

1650 *BAXTER Saints' R.* (1653) III. xi. § 11. 218 As the chyle is sanguified in the Liver, Spleen, and Veins. 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse Watch* 265 When the Relicks of the Chyle which are not sanguified are not excreted.

Hence † **Sanguifying** *phl. a.*

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* II. 40 Which... it doth... enfeeble, and disipulate of its sanguifying facultie. 1665 *NEEDHAM Med. Medicinæ* 400 The liquor hath less of a Vital Sanguifying power than it had betore.

Sanguigenous (sæŋgwɪdʒɪnəs), a. [f. L. *sanguis* blood + -**GEN** + -**OUS**.] Producing blood.

1852 W. GREGORY *Org. Chem.* (ed. 3) 496 The food of animals should contain a due admixture of sanguigenous and respiratory food.

† **Sanguineous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *sanguinem*, *sanguis* blood + -**ACEOUS**.] (See *quot.*)

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conch.* 163 *Sanguineous*, of a blood colour, or resembling blood.

† **Sanguinaria** (sæŋgwɪnəriə), *Bot.* and *Pharm.* [mod.L. application of L. *sanguinaria* (sc. *herba*), fem. of *sanguinarius* pertaining to blood; see **SANGUINARY** a.]

The plant so called in classical Latin (identified by Pliny with Gr. *πολύγονον* POLYGONUM) had the name from its real or supposed property of stanching blood; the modern application refers to the blood-red colour of the root.

The blood-root, *Sanguinaria canadensis*; also the rhizome of this, used in medicine.

1842 *BRYANT Femtaintiv*, The flower of sanguinaria, from whose brittle stem The red drops fell like blood. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 435 As an emetic, sanguinaria has fallen into well-deserved disuse. 1887 *Homeopathic World* 1 Nov. 506 In reference to Sanguinaria, he said that its most brilliant triumphs were in edematous Laryngitis.

† **Sanguinarian**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *sanguinarius* -us (see **SANGUINARY** a.) + -**AN**.] = **SANGUINARY** a. 2. 1537 *HELVAN Anne. Burton* 89 Such a rayling Rabsakeh, so sanguinarian a spirit.

Sanguinarily (sæŋgwɪnəriəli), *adv.* [f. **SANGUINARY** a. + -**LY** I.] In a sanguinary manner.

1850 in *OCHILVIE*. 1893 *Carth. Mag.* Sept. 243 A mosquito adhered sanguinarily to the side of his aristocratic nose.

Sanguinarine (sæŋgwɪnəriŋ), *Chem.* Also -*in*; earlier sanguinarina. [f. **SANGUINARIA** + -*INE*. Cf. F. *sanguinarine*.] (See *quots.*)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 295 Of Sanguinarine. This substance was discovered by M. Dana in the root of

1897 *Syl. Soc. Lex.* *Sanguinarin*, C₁₇H₁₃NO₄. The alkaloid of blood-root, the rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis*. Also, C₃₁H₁₃NO₄, a brown, resinoid substance obtained by precipitation from a tincture of the root of *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

Sanguinariness. [f. **SANGUINARY** a. + -**NESS**.] The quality of being sanguinary.

1689 *Mynt. Imag. working* 30 The Treachery, Sanguinariness, Violence and Cruelty which the Papal Principles mould, influence, and oblige Men unto. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* II. xxai. 150 Blucher accompanies them, and greatly amuses his master by the excessive sanguinariness of his disposition.

† **Sanguinarius**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *sanguinarius* -us **SANGUINARY** + -**OUS**.] Sanguinary.

1664 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* III. iv. 89 To expresse his Sanguinarius Nature, he [etc.].

† **Sanguinary**, sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *sanguinaria*, fem. of *sanguinarius* pertaining to blood (see **SANGUINARY** a.), used *ellipt.* as a name for various plants (see 1 below and **SANGUINARIA**), also, in med. Latin as the name of a jewel (see 2 below).]

1. A name applied to certain plants having styptic properties, esp. milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*, and shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*; also to *Polygonum Hydropiper* (see 2nd *quot.* 1526). In some recent Dicts. said to be used in the sense of **SANGUINARIA**.

1440 *Prorrh. Part.* 441 Sanguinarye, herbe, or mylle-folye... *sanguinaria, millefolium*. 1526 *Grete Herball* lxxii. (1526) E. ij. b. Bursa pastoris is shepheides purs, some call it sanguinary, because it stancheth bledynge of the nose. *Ibid.* cccliii. f. v. Persicaria... Some call it sanguinary or blowdewre because it draweth blode in places that it is rubbed on.

2. A kind of BLOOD-STONE.

1645 *Will of Elyon* (Somerset Ho.), Anulum... cum lapide infix. vocat. Sanguinary. 1504 in *Wadley Bristol Wills* (1856) 178 A cheyne of gold with a Sanguinarye. 1567

MAPLET Gr. Forest Avijb, The Sanguinary which in Greek is called Amatis, which being well chafed and rubbed, bleedeth. 1600 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1623) III. 511 Item one sword, with a pomell of sanguinarye [sic].

Sanguinary (sæŋgwɪnəri), a. (and sb.) [ad. L. *sanguinarius*, f. *sanguinem*, *sanguis* blood; see -**ARY**. Cf. F. *sanguinaire*, Sp. Pg., It. *sanguinario*.]

1. Attended by bloodshed; characterized by slaughter; bloody. Of laws: Imposing the death-penalty freely.

1625 *BACON Ess.* *Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 431 We may not... propagate Religion, by Wars, or by Sanguinary Persecutions, to force Consciences. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1635) IV. xxiv. 70 The eagerest, and most sanguinary Wars are about Religion. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 107 For the Penal Laws (which only excepted which were Sanguinary...) were never more rigidly executed. 1730 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1793) I. iv. 368 Here endeth this sanguinary act. 1783 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xlix. v. 137 His [Chalmers'] laws were not less sanguinary than his arms. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* vi. i. II. 21 A sanguinary conflict took place, and the prince gained a complete victory. 1877 *BROCKETT Cross & Cr.* 27 Twenty-one years out of ninety were spent in war, often of the most sanguinary character.

2. Bloodthirsty; delighting in carnage.

1623 *COCKERAN II. Blood thirsty*, sanguinary. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Sanguinary*, cruel, thirsty, bloody, desirous of, or delighted in shedding blood. 1732 *LENDARD Selher* II. x. 357 They aggravated the treacherous and sanguinary ambition of Daluca. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* Wks. (1841) 170 The facetious Fuller, speaking of one Morgan, a sanguinary bishop in the reign of Queen Mary, says of him, that [etc.]. 1841 *JAMES Brigand* xvi. Brissac is somewhat of a sanguinary person to deal with.

† b. *absol.* as sb. A sanguinary person. *Obs.*

1550 *Inage Isper.* i. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 415 He that thus doth the cary Is a mercenary, Yea, a sanguinary. 1632 R. JONSON *Magu. Lady* i. v. A Souldier, Who being by custome growne a Sanguinarye, Is more delighted in the chase of an enemye. Then all the... happiness of Issue could bring to him.

3. Of or pertaining to blood. *rare*.

1684 *tr. Blanquard's Phys. Diet.* *Mater tenuis*, a Membrum which clothes the Brain and Cerebellum sanguine.

4. *slang.* Used as a jocular euphemism for **BLOODY**, in reports of vulgar speech.

† **Sanguination**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *sanguinare* to bleed, f. *sanguinem*, *sanguis* blood; see -**ATION**.] A flow of blood.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeus' Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b1 There followeth such a superfluous sanguination, which by noe means it can be restrained. 1599 — *Cabthorner's Bk. Physike* 67/2 Use this every month in the increasing of the Moon, till the sanguination be stanchd.

Sanguine (sæŋgwɪn), a. and sb. Forms: 4-5 *sanguen*(e), *gweyn*(e), 4-6 *sanguen*(e), *gwyn*(e), 4-8 *sanguin*, 5 *sangewyn*, *gwayn*, *gwen*, *gwynne*, 6 *sangwane*, *sangwane*, *uene*, *gwynne*, 4-*sanguine*. [a. F. *sanguin* (sem. *sanguine*), ad. L. *sanguineus*; see **SANGUINEOUS**. Cf. Sp. *sanguino*.] A. *adj.*

1. Blood-red. Also *sanguine red* (sometimes hyphenated), *red sanguine*, *brown sanguine*. Now only *literary*.

1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* xlv. 12 With... blyu vyolet silc, and sanguyn silc [Vulg. *hyacinthol purpura*]. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Kn.* 1. 7310 His colour was sangwyn. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P.* xix. xxiv. (1493) 87 Synopis is a red colour and is called Rubrica for it is nexte to redde sangweyne. 1399 in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) II. 449 A longe sangwyn gowne furred with Calabir. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 106, ij girdlis y tone redde and tother sangwyn. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1932 His colour was sangweyn. 1494 *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 323 A sangweyn kyrtill and a smoke. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* vii. li. 4 Within hir rosy cartis cleirliche schane Aurora vestit into broun sangwane. 1526 *Grete Herball* xxviii. (1529) Dv b, It is an vnpure thyng and hath a sangwyne colour. 1601 *HOLLAND Fliry* II. 625 Interlaced... with certain knots, both a white and also of a sanguine red. 1637 *MILTON Lydidas* 106 Like to that sanguine flower inscrib'd with woe. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 153 In Persia the womens pale colour is made sanguine by adulterate complexion. 1666 *DRAYTON Ann.* *Mirac.* clii. Her flag aloft, spread ruffling to the wind, And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire. 1668 *LAUREL Voy. Italy* (1693) I. 112 The vault is painted with a deep sanghy red. 1757 *GRAY Baril* 185 Vansanguine cloud, Rais'd by thy breath. 1784 *COCKERAN Task* vi. 152 The lilac, various in array, now white, now sanguine. 1820 *SHELLEY Cloud* 31 The sanguine sunrise, with his meteor eyes, And his burning plumes outspread. 1854 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 26 In an obscure corner grew the sanguine beet. 1885 G. MCKEITH *Diana* iii. The beautiful virgin devoted to the sanguine coat.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Chiefly in names of animals and plants, usually as transl. of mod.L. *sanguineus* in specific names.

1783 *LATHAM Gen. Synopsis Birds* IV. 657 Sanguine Turtle. 1809 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* VII. ii. 487 Sanguine Paradise-bird. 1816 *PARADISE SANGUINE*. 1816 *KIRBY & St. Entom.* xvii. (1816) II. 82 The sanguine ants at length rush upon the negroes. 1839 *LINCOLN Introd. Bot.* II. i. fed. 31 420 Sanguine; dull red, passing into brownish black. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* 261, I may compare the Sanguine Sponge to an uneven, rather than a hilly country.

2. Of or pertaining to blood; consisting of or containing blood. Now *rare*.

1447 *BOKENHAM Synops* (Roxb.) 259 Dysenterye... Wych... Sendyth owte sangweyn agestyoum. 1584 *COGAN Havers*

Health cxi. 125 The tongue is of a spongy and sanguine substance. 1656 BLOUNT *Chambers's English Dictionary* which is engendered of blood pounded in the Muscles; *Wooden World* Dis. (1738) 60 The Barber, that has step from the demolishing of Beards, Do the Practice of more sanguine Operations. 1756 M. DAVIES *Allen, Brit.* 111. *Dis. Physic.* Without any Pretensions to that Sanguine Discovery (of circulation of blood), or knowing any thing considerable of it, much less of his Teaching it to Dr. Harvey. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 300 That this Poi-son may duly operate, it is necessary that it should be exter-nally admitted into the sanguine vessels. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* 11. 368 The colouring part seems to be richer in the sanguine principle. 1812 (see FRUSTUM 2). 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. vii. iv. 8 17. 146 It was... to serpents, that the Greeks likened the dissolving of the Medusa cloud in blood. Of that sanguine rain... I cannot yet speak. 1873 MRS. H. KING *Disciples, Giv. Nicotera* (1877) 307 One sanguine sacramental cup.

b. Causing or delighting in bloodshed; bloody, sanguinary. Now poet. or rhetorical.
1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest.* L (1721) 19 The Inquisition,

another sent in his Place less sanguine. 1736 LO. J. HERVEY *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) i. 346 The long and sanguine war that soon followed. 1817 SUTCLIFF *Rev. Islam* i. xxi. And Fear, the demon pale, his sanguine shrine forsook. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays High* 85 The hands in hell delight to view The sanguine slaughter done. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Prete.* ix. 331 The craziest career which ever closed a brilliant dynasty in sanguine gloom.

3. In mediæval and later physiology: Belonging to that one of the four 'complexions' (see COMPLEXION sb. 1) which was supposed to be characterized by the predominance of the blood over the other three humours, and indicated by a ruddy countenance and a courageous, hopeful, and amorous disposition.

In the strict use as connected with the doctrine of the four 'complexions', the word is now only *Hist.*; but the modern writers (chiefly phrenologists) who have attempted a classification of 'temperaments' usually retain it as one of their descriptive terms.

1736 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 333 Of his complexion he was sanguine. 1738 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxi. (1495) 689 The use of pepper is not profitable to Sanguine men. 1740 LYON *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 196 The sanguine man of blood hath hardy-ness, Vrochte to be loving, large of his dispense. 1748 STANLEY *England* i. ii. 58 The ill [i.e. complexion], sanguine, melancholic, phlegmatic, and choleric. 1748 HALL *Chron. Edin.* IV 100 b. A prince of haut courage, young lusty and sanguine of complexion. 1757 GREENE and Pl. *Tristram* Wks. (Gosart) 111. 144 The Sanguine temperature is necessary to dry up the superfluities of the sanguine constitution. 1797 FLOYER *Physic. Philo.* Watch 309 A fat sanguine Woman. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Sanguine constitutions require a frequent use of phlebotomy. Sanguine people are usually observed to be brisk, bold, daring, and even presumptuous. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) 11. lix. 228 [A disease] more apt to seize people of a sanguine constitution than others. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 346 ...ant are in general the most *Epist.* 109 The man—it is proportioned. 1874 CAR- (1879) 98 Small brains and nervous temperaments.

great activity, betoken what are known as the sanguine and nervous temperaments.

b. *Astrol.* Of signs, etc.: Favourable to the sanguine complexion.

1647 LULLY *Chr. Astr.* vi. 48 [The First Quadrant] is called the Oriental, Vernal, Masculine, Sanguine, Infant quarter.

c. With reference to 'complexion' in the modern sense (see COMPLEXION sb. 4): Red in the face. Cf. sense 1.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1082/4 He is very tall, having curled brown Hair, or sanguine complexion. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recall, Lakes* Wks. 1862 11. 138 A sanguine complexion had, of late years, usurped upon the original bronze-tint.

4. Of persons or their dispositions: Having the mental attributes characteristic of the sanguine complexion (see sense 3 above); chiefly, disposed to hopefulness or confidence of success.

1599 HAWES *Past. Plac.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 73 For sanguine youth it is al contrary. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. iii. He is neither too fantastically Melancholy, too slowly Phlegmatic, too lightly Sanguine. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. 'B. Our two Great Poets, being so different in their Temperaments, the Choleric and Sanguine, the other Phlegma-

which overlo

Eng. Journa. ... ties which would... have killed any man of less sanguine temperament.

b. Of persons and expectations, etc.: Hopeful or confident with reference to some particular issue.

1673 *Lady's Call.* Pref. (1684) 4 When the most sanguine of his Disciples had denied, yea forswore, and all had forsaken him. 1712 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. W. Montagu* 9 Dec. Sanguine groundless hopes, and... lively vanity... make all the happiness of life. 1735-6 T. SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 151 Do not think me sanguine in this; for me unlikely and less reasonable favours have been granted. 1786 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debt* Wks. IV. 221 In the fond imaginations of a sanguine avarice. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* 111. ix. 120 He not looked forward with sanguine hope to the accomplishment of all his plans. 1853 MISS BRADDOON *J. Marchmont* iii. It's kind of you to look at it in this sanguine way, Arundel. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through*

Bosnia ix. 417 And yet how fascinating is Ragusa still! It far surpassed our most sanguine expectations.

5. Comb., parasynthetic and adverbial, as *sanguine-coloured, -complexioned, -streaming, -valiant* adjs.; *sanguine-bilious a.*, partly sanguine and partly bilious; *sanguine-heart a.*, *nonce-red*, crimson at the heart; *sanguine-nervous a.*, partly sanguine and partly nervous; † *sanguine-root*, the wild cornel or dogwood; *sanguine root* = *Blood-root*; † *sanguine stone* (see quot.).

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxxi. 424 Jane McKernan, aged 28—'sanguine bilious. 1552 *Inv. Ch. of Surrey* (1869) 31 A 'sanguine coloured couple of Sattyn. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 24 Wrapped warmly in a sanguine-coloured cloak. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2773/4 Round Shoulder'd and 'sanguine Complexion'd. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* 111. 336 Where in maple-chamber glooms, Crowned with what 'sanguine-heart pomegranate blooms, Advanced it ever? 1842 A. COMUE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 277 A mixture of the sanguine and nervous, the 'sanguine-nervous. 1601 HOLLAND *Ulysses* 11. 189 The plant called the 'Sanguin-Rod. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* i. xxxiii. 48 The sixth [kind of

1727- nally, a JOURNEY 25 fires ARMYLK in him with misgivings; though the 'sanguine-valiant side carries it.

B. sb.

† 1. A cloth of blood-red colour, also a piece of this. 1319 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 131 [Also two] sanguines [in grain, value 15 pounds]. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 439 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al. 1412 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 51 [To the aforesaid Alice two] Kittels, [one of] Sangwyn.

† 2. A blood-red colour. *Obs.*

a. 1500 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 90 Thanne your fote is made fore your sangwynes, and also for your violettes sad-dere thanne your morreys. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Har-ding* (1812) 592 Grained clothe of sondrie coloures, as scar-lettes, crimosins, sanguines. a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem*, 11. (Arb.) 114 This face [in a picture] had bene more cumlie, if that he redde in the cheeke, were somewhat more pure sanguin than it is. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. l. 39 From which forth gushit a stream of gore blood thick... And into a deep sangwine dide the grassy ground. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Gosart) V. 68 They... had all the coate colou-ours of sanguin, purple, crimosin, copper, carnation that were to be had in their countenances. 1612 PEACHAM *Gent. Exer.* I. xxvii. (1634) 80 With which way you may Diaper and Dammaske upon all other hiewes, and sanguines to make them shew more faire and beautifull.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1564 LECHE *Armour* 21 The last of all colours, of Armory, which is called Murray. This is blazed Sanguine, and is a princely colour. 1610 GUNTER *Literatur.* i. 11 The last of the seven mixed colors we doe commonly call Mur-... 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. for the Colour usually called with a little Spanish Brown. agnine [is represented] by dia-gonal lines intersecting each other.

† 3. The sanguine 'complexion' or temperament.

1530 PALSGR. 265/1 Sanguyn a complexion, *sanguin*. 1594 LAOY RUSSELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. t. 111. 40 For Lordships so honorable most kynde... visitation, as turned melanoly into a sanguine. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 25 That it is the Reign of Sanguine, not the rule of... disposition of the blood. 1611 CHOLER.

4. *Art.* A crayon coloured red with iron oxide; a drawing executed with red chalks.

does not intend to produce a very powerful effect. *Ibid.* Examples of fine sanguines are... extremely frequent in every large collection of drawings by the old masters. 1886 *Academy* 21 Aug. 127/2 An interesting Greuze sketch in sanguine.

† *Sanguine*, v. obs. [f. SANGUINE a.]

1. *trans.* To stain or paint a sanguine colour.

1511 *trans.* ...nado, sanguined as a sword by 11. 538 Iron-smiths also name, in sanguining or colouring their ironwoke. 1611 CORER, *Sanguine*, the blood-stone wherewith Cutlers doe sanguine their hilts. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 140 His face was also sanguined with Vermilion. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 111. 91/2 Sanguining, is to make it [the Hilt and Pommel] of a pure Purple colour.

2. To stain with blood.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* 11. vi. (1611) 54 It is the honour of a geneous minde, to put off his belt, and not to sanguine his blade with cold blood. 1689 J. BENT *Bloody Asses* 16 He breathed Death like a destroying Angel, and sanguined his very Ermins in blood.

Hence *Sanguined ppl. a.*, stained with blood; of eyes: bloodshot.

1700 PARNELL *Battle Frogs & Mice* l. 111 He rolls his sanguin'd Eyes. a. 1874 *Gonzaga* 111. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* 111. 126 That life... Which... Heav'n did preserve In battle on Bulgarian's sanguin'd plains.

Sanguine (e, var. ff. SANGUINIAN *Obs.*

† *Sanguineless*, a. *Obs. rare*! [f. SANGUINE sb. + -LESS.] Bloodless.

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* 11. 45 But they shall see her, in her native dress, Such as she is 'mongst shades, pale, sanguineless.

Sanguinely (sæ'ngwini), adv. [f. SANGUINE a. + -LY 2.] In a sanguine manner.

1. Hopefully; confidently.

1653 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 11. 29 My Lord of Rochester hath written very sanguinely hither about his negotiations at the Dyett. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 334. I cannot speculate quite so sanguinely as he does. 1857 BUCKLE in A. H. HUTH *Life* (1880) i. 11. 140 My mother is a little better, and writes very sanguinely about herself.

† 2. In a manner characterized by bloodshed. *Obs.*

1765 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 2/2 Internarratives, by which the heretofore so sanguinely rival houses of Austria and Bourbon have been drawn nearer to each other.

Sanguineous (sæ'ngwi'nus), [f. SANGUINE a. + -NESS.] The quality of being sanguine. † a. Of 'complexion' (see SANGUINE a.). *Obs.* b. Hopefulness, confidence of success.

1530 PALSGR. 265/1 Sanguynesse, *sanguinevr.* 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 94 Whether the Sanguineous of the Temper make them lustful, or the melancholy revengeful. 1727 BARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* (1728) i. 3 To give a wicked Man a little View of that World he must enter into, divested of Flesh and Blood, may make him drop some of his Arguments supported only by the Sanguineous of his Constitution. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 417 The sanguineous of my temper kept me in a constant expectation of my friends return. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian* 11. 13 A boy of eighteen or twenty has, as a general rule, a healthy fund of sanguineous with which to start on life's journey.

Sanguineo- (sæ'ngwi'nio), used as combining form of *L. sanguineus* SANGUINEOUS, SANGUINE a., prefixed (with hyphen) to adjs., forming physiological terms with the sense 'partly sanguineous (or sanguine) and partly something else'; also in *sanguineo-vascular a.*, pertaining to blood-vessels. Cf. SANGUINO-

1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 417 Of a sanguine phlegmatic temperament. 1845 *Engl. Metrop.* VII. 257/1 Sanguineo-vascular Ganglia. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* 11. 144 The sanguineo-bilious temperament. 1879 LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* (ed. 3) 521 *Sanguineo-black*, blood-red black.

Sanguineous (sæ'ngwi'nus), a. [f. *L. sanguineus* (i. sanguin-, sanguis blood) + -ous.]

1. Of or pertaining to blood; of the nature of or containing blood.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 111. ix. 127 This part, or animal of Plato, containeth not only sanguineous and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, arteries. 1673-4 GREW *Anal. Trunks* i. ii. 83 As the Sanguineous Vessels in an Animal are composed of a number of Fibres. 1704 RAY *Creation* 11. 332 To supply the sanguineous Mass with Nitro-Ertrial Particles. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 225 Different organs secrete and assimilate different substances from the sanguineous fluid. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Sanguineous cyst*, a cyst containing blood, whether it be

† b. Of animals: Having blood. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 111. xvi. 144 Sanguineous corrupted animals, as Serpents, Toads, and Lizards. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 59 It is plain that a Louse is a Sanguineous Animal. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 323 Perfect and sanguineous animals.

2. Of the colour of blood.

... book-names for *Certhia* ... and Stephens *Gen. Zool.*

... *A. Prop. Women* A J, I know

of black. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* 11. 111. 4 For swinging of incense-pans and Eighty-three Departmental Banners, we have waving of the one sanguineous *Drapeau-Rouge*. 1861 HAGEN *Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer.* 59 Wings sanguineous at base. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 356/3 Large flowers... [of] a very deep sanguineous crimson.

3. Of or pertaining to bloodshed; giving rise to bloodshed; bloodthirsty, sanguinary. Now rare.

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's Ep.* Ded. 2 A detestation against all Popish, Ignatian, bloody, and sanguineous attempts. 1622 HALES *Schem* 11 No occasion hath produced more frequent, more continuous, more sanguineous Schismes, than this hath done. 1663 J. H. *Hist. Cromwell* v. in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) i. 275 His other Victories... were very sanguineous, and fatally cruel. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 244 When a chancellor, more experi-... of queens who

sewed their lovers into sacks.

4. Of persons, their constitution or temperament: = SANGUINE a. Also, in recent use, Full-blooded, plethoric. *Sanguineous fever* (see quot. 1753).

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 237 All things which accelerate the Motion of the Blood are burfial to sanguineous Constitutions. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Sanguineous fevers*, a term used by the medical writers to express a kind of fever, in which there is always a plethora... 1806 SIR C. BELL *Anal. Expression*

the sanguineous, lymphatic, ...

b. Of mental temperament: = SANGUINE a. 4.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. v. Therese, who was of a less sanguineous temperament than her sister, affected despair.

† **Saniferous**, *a. Obs.* [f. late *L. sanifer*, f. *san-* healthy: see -**FEROUS**.] Health-bringing. a 1706 *EVELYN Sylva* ii. iii. (1776) 342 Not that there are no nociferous trees, as well as saniferous.

Sanify (*sən'ifai*), *v.* [f. *L. san-* healthy (see *SANE* *a.*) + -**(I)FY**.]

1. *intr.* To become sane or reasonable. 1836 *Hon. SMITH Tin Trump*, *Anger*, This seasonable arrest of our functions gives us time to sanify.

2. *trans.* To make healthy; improve the sanitary conditions of (a city, etc.).

1872 [see below]. 1891 *Nation* (N.Y.) 3 Dec. 423/2 Palermo is transformed—cleansed, sanified, and... beautified. 1895 *Chamb. Jnl.* XII, 691/2 To sanify Jeddah and its vicinity. Hence **Sanified** *ppl. a.*

1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas Life* 30 note, The premature deaths of the bread-winners [will] disappear before sanified cities and vanishing intemperance.

Sanikell, **sanikil**, *obs. forms of SANICLE.*

Sanious (*sə'naiəs*), *a.* [ad. *F. sanieux*, ad. *L. saniosus*, f. *sanis*: see *SANIES* and -**OUS**.] Of the nature of sanies; consisting of, or containing sanies; yielding a discharge of sanies.

1562 *BULLEYN Bukhar*, *Scuries & Chir.* 22 b, Take heede... that passage be left in the loweste parte, for sanious matter. 1676 *WISEMAN Chirurg. Treat.* ii. iv. 177, I was

(1807) 351 Cells... containing a sanious fluid. 1834 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 394 The ulcer presenting the well-known raised, hard, ragged edges, and sanious base.

Sanitarian (*sən'itarian*), *sb. and a.* [f. *SANITARY* *a.* + -**AN**.] *A. sb.* One who studies sanitation; one who is in favour of sanitary reform.

1859 *HELPS Friends in C. Ser.* i. Intro. 11, I will go with you and see the chief sewers, and if that is not an inducement to offer to a sanitarian [etc.]. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 602 Energetic and practical 'sanitarians' had made

of 'fresh air' utters; advocating sanitary reforms.

1834 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 446/6 Its serious interest is rather antiquarian than sanitarian. 1886 *Froude Oceana* 275 In some sanitarian salon Macaulay's New Zealander... will exhibit his sketch.

Hence **Sanitarianism**.

1881 R. N. BOYD *Chili* 3 The monotonous regularity prescribed by modern sanitarianism is observed. 1891 *Essexworth Rev. Bull.* VII. 425 At which some of our modern

Sanitarily [*f. SANITARY* + -**LY**]. With regard to sanitary condition.

1831 A. ELWES *tr. Philo's How I crossed Africa* i. ii. 36 A small amount of goodwill would make it sanitarily, far better than it is. 1834 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 141 A miniature mansion, tastefully and sanitarily fitted. 1889 *Twentieth Cent.* (N.Y.) 6 Apr. You can make a prison, as sanitarily perfect and as administratively humane as you like.

Sanitariness (*sən'itariness*), [*f. SANITARY* *a.* + -**NESS**.] The condition of being sanitary.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 2/2 To secure the sanitariness of all premises within its area.

Sanitarist (*sən'itarist*), [*f. SANITARY* *a.* + -**IST**.] = *SANITARIAN sb.*

1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* I. 130 This new 'National Association' seems the most hopeful and practical move yet made by the sanitarians.

Sanitarium (*sən'itarium*), [*quasi-Lat.*, f. *sanitarius* health: see next and -**ARIUM**.] = *SANATORIUM* *n.* and 2.

1851 *LADY BENTHAM in Meeh. Mag.* LV. 304 Sanitariums, wherein the diseased of all ranks might, at moderate cost obtain superior medical advice. 1861 J. H. BENNET *Winter Alcott* i. vii. (1875) 192 Mentone has made a great step in the provision of their work.

Sanitary [*error. sanatory*.] [ad. *f. sanitaire* (1812 in Hatz-Darm.), as if ad. mod. *L. *sanitarius*, f. *L. sanitas* health: see *SANITY* and -**ARY**.]

1. Of or pertaining to the conditions affecting health, esp. with reference to cleanliness and precautions against infection and other deleterious influences; pertaining to or concerned with sanitation. Also *occas.* of conditions or surroundings: Free from deleterious influences.

Sanitary cordon: see *CORDON* 4.

1842 (title) Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain. 1849 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 63 § 1 Provision... for improving the Sanitary condition of Towns and populous places. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 427 It may well be... that sanitary police and medical discoveries may have added several more years to the average length of human life. 1875 *HELPS Sec. Press.* iii. 38 A committee of persons was formed, who were supposed to have some skill in sanitary science. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 55 § 5 Urban sanitary authorities, and rural sanitary authorities, invested with the powers in this Act mentioned. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 798/1 The want of constant supervision of the slaughter-houses is thought... to be a serious defect in the sanitary law of the country.

b. Used as the distinctive epithet of appliances specially contrived with a view to sanitary requirements; e.g. of certain makes of wall-paper, of

glazed tiles for flooring and walls, of non-absorbent pipes for drainage; and the like.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 27 Flanged and unflanged... 187: tary fact

Sanitary soap.

2. Intended or tending to promote health.

01 L Nature does not seem to have been sanitary or sweetening in its influence on Thoreau's character. 1872 *FISKE Myths & Myth-Makers* ii. 61 (Funk) In Sweden sanitary amulets are made of mistletoe twigs, and the plant is supposed to be a specific against epilepsy and an antidote for poisons.

Sanitas (*sən'itəs*), [*a. L. sanitas* health.] (See quot. 1897.)

1878 *Med. Times & Gaz.* 12 Jan. 51/1 'Sanitas'. This fluid has been brought out as 'the only true antiseptic and disinfectant combined'. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sanitas*,... name for a commercial preparation consisting of an aqueous solution of oxidised oil of turpentine, the active principle of which is peroxide of hydrogen. Used as an antiseptic.

Sanitate (*sən'itəti*), *v.* [Back-formation from *SANITATION*.] *trans.* To put in a sanitary condition; to provide with sanitary appliances. Also *absol.*

1882 *SALA Amer. Rev.* II. viii. 106 An epidemic which... will... scourge her again... unless the town be 'sanitized'. 1885 *KIRLING Departm. Ditties* (1899) 15 Rustem Beg of Kolazai... Lusted for a C. S. L.—so began to sanitate. 1892 H. W. RICHARDSON in *Lough. Mag.* Dec. 201 We in rural England are better sanitated than are the rural populations of France.

† **Sanitating**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f. L. sanitas* + -**ATE** 3 + -**ING** 1.] Health-giving; healing.

1665 S. HOLLAND *Zara* i. vi. (1719) 39 Searching about the Grove for some sanitating Simple; he at last lighted upon that... weed called *Morus Diaboli*.

Sanitation (*sən'itə'shən*), [*irreg. f. SANIT(ARY) + -ATION*.] The devising and application of means for the improvement of sanitary conditions.

1848 CLEVE (title) Hints on Domestic Sanitation. 1880 *JEFFERIES Hodge & M.* II. 242 Rural sanitation, again, comes to the front day by day. 1881 P. S. ROBINSON *Under the Pink* 84 The Government sent down its chiefs of sanitation.

Hence **Sanitationist**, one who is skilled in or who advocates sanitation.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 4/1 'Sanitationists' (will that be the terrible word?) will contract to supply so much public health per 1,000 for so much a year. 1894 *Liberal* 24 Nov. 42/2 Such farseeing sanitationists.

Sanite, *obs. form of SANITY.*

† **Sanitiforous**, *a. Obs.* [*irreg. f. L. sanitas* health: see -**(I)FEROUS**.] Health-bringing.

1657 *TOWNSHON Renou's Disp.* 214 Those whose spirits want refection... require sanitiferous Perfumes.

Sanitist, *rare.* [*f. SANIT(ARY) + -IST*.] = *SANITARIAN*.

Sanitize (*sən'itəiz*), *v. rare.* [Formed as *prec.* + -**IZE**.] *trans.* To make sanitary; to disinfect.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 14 Human industry is God's vicergerent in sanitizing, if I may dare to coin a word, the earth we tread, and the air we breathe. 1899 *N. B. Daily Mail* 28 Feb. 4 He, too, was closed, and every precaution taken to sanitise his surroundings.

Sanitory, *error. form of SANITARY.*

† **Sanitude**, *Obs. rare*. [As if ad. *L. *sanitudo*, f. *san-us* healthy: see *SANE* *a.* and -**TUDE**.] Healthy condition.

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* ix. 81 Nature... will... the sooner recover its natural vigour, and sanitude.

Sanity (*sən'iti*), [*Also 5 sanite, 6-7 sanitie.*] [*a. F. sanité*, ad. *L. sanitas*, f. *san-us* healthy: see *SANE* *a.* and -**ITY**.]

1. Healthy condition, health. *arch.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 333 The flesche of that cuntre induceth the sanite to men of that londre. 1586 B. YOUNG *Gnaeus's Ctr. Conv.* iv. 102 For saffete and sanitie of his stomacke. 1646 *Sin T. Browne's Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 230 Therapeuticke or curative Physicke, we teach that which restoreth the Patient unto sanity. 1744 *ARISTOTEL Art Preserv. Health* ii. 94 Each extreme from the hiest mean of sa

16 *sa* each

LYLE ends in death, is what we name health and sanity. 1885 *PATER Marius* I. 33 *Salus*—salvation—for the Romans, had come to mean bodily sanity.

fig. 1682 *Sin T. Browne's Chir. Mor.* i. § 2 Whether thou hast yet entered the narrow Gate, got up the Hill and asperous way, which leadeth unto the House of Sanity. 1849 *SOURDIS Sir T. More* (1853) II. 156 A restoration of national sanity and strength.

† b. Wholesomeness. *Obs.*

1613 *PURCELL Pilgrimage* (1614) 997 They had Tabacco in religious institution, not only for sanity but for sanctity also. 1733 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 176 A raging wind clears the country of all the Flies and Fleas it meets with, and restores sanity to the air.

2. The condition of being sane; soundness of mind; mental health.

1602 *SHAKES. Ham.* ii. ii. 214 A happiness. That often Madnesse hits on, Which Reason and Sanitie could not so prosperously be deliv'rd of. 1746 *FRANCIS Horace, Sat.* l. v. 59 Is there a Blessing in the Power of Fate, To be compar'd, in Sanity of Mind, To Friends of such companion-

able Kind? 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 193 The same sanity of mind will the true patriot display. 1854 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic Wks.* (Bohn) III. 206 The perception of the comic is... a pledge of sanity. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* xii. ii. (1875) 442 Much of the sanity of his (Goethe's) genius may have been due to his residence in so tranquil a place as Weimar. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 512 The sense of limit belongs to sanity, and is natural to normally constituted minds.

† 3. Soundness (of material). *Obs. rare.*

1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 58 Want of sanity in the materials can never be supplied by any art in the building.

† 4. *Comb.*, sanity-institution, a hospital. *Obs.* 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 177 From this brief account of the medical college... we will proceed to describe the sanity-institutions connected with it.

|| **Sanjak** (*sən'dʒək*). *Forms:* 6 saniac, san-iacho, sania(c)ke, saniaque, sanjake, sanjaque, zanzjak, 6-7 sangiac(c)o, sangia(c)que, 6, 8-9 sangiac, 7 sangiaci, saniaacco, saniaack, sanjack, sansack, sansiak, sanzack(e, -ake, -lack, zani-iacci, -o, zanzack, 7-8 sangiac, 9 sandgiack, -jak, sangiac, sangeak, 8- sanjak. [Turkish *sanjak*; lit. 'banner'.]

1. In the Turkish Empire, one of the administrative districts into which an eyalet or vilayet is divided.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VII. 706 note, The Begler Bey of Greece... hath seven sanjaks. 1640 E. DACRES *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* 25 Deviding his whole Kingdom into divers Sangiacques or Governments, he send several thither. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 52 A pachalic is divided for military purposes, into certain districts, called sangiacs, or standards. 1889 *General Bull.* XVIII. 100 The Sanjak of...

of Lemid, Zor, and Tchatalaja.

† 2. MISUSED for SANJAKBEG. *Obs.*

1546 P. ASHTON *tr. Jovius's Turk. Chron.* 126 h, The Sanjacks... be the lieutenant and Captains of the provinces. 1546 *HARVEL in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 160 The Sanjacho of Bossena, a man of grette estimacion. 1590 *Sir J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 41 h, The Bashas, Bellaries and Senjaques of the Turkes. 1634 *LITHGOW Trav.* II. 73 Sanzacks, or Judges deputies of Jurisdiccions. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F. xl.* iv. 99 The residence of a Turkish sanjak. 1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 196 *Sangiac* (Turkish *horateli*) signifies, in the Turkish army, an officer who is allowed to bear only one horse tail, the pachas having two or three.

Hence † **Sanjakry**, † **Sanjakship**, = *sense* 1. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 211 Tending to the Testador or Treasurer the reueuen of that Sanjakry. 1630 R. JOHN-son's *Kingd. & Commw.* 539 Servia... was taken by the Turke in 1438, and reduced into a Sangiak-ship under the Beglerbeg of Buda. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geogr.* II. 121 It... consists of three Sangiakships. 1814 *tr. Klaproth's Trav.* 9 These three names... are yet borne by a city and sangiakship in the Turkish pachalik of Servia.

Sanjakate (*sən'dʒəkəti*). Also 7 sangiacat, 9 sandjakate, sangiacat(e. [*f. SANJAK* + -**ATE** 1.] = *SANJAK* 1.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 11 The Sangiacat of Setat hath been annexed to Sadie and its dependences. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* Map, The Vilayet of Bosnia, including the Herzegovina or Sandjakate of Mostar.

|| **Sanjakbeg**, -*bey*. [Turkish: see *SANJAK* and *BEG sb.*, *BEY*.] The governor of a sanjak.

1524 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. c. 83 It was reported to vs from the campe, they were three saniaebey, that is to say, great seneshalles or stuardes. 1589 *HAKLUYT Voy.* 170 Last of all the Beglerbegs, and Zaniacbegs. 1599 *Ibid.* II. 1. 181 Whereas sundry exactions... be offered ours by such Byes, Sanjachs justices and Cadies. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 71 Sangiac Bey is like a Lord of a Manor. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 53 The janitaries... and timariots of the district, are obliged in case of war, to unite under the colours of a commander, called Sangiac-bey.

† **Sank**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 sanek. [*a. ON. sanika*, rarely *sanka* (Sw. *sanka*, Da. *sanke*), frequentative f. *sanma*, *safna* to collect (see *SAN* *v.*)] *a. trans.*

To assemble; bring together. *b. intr.* To come together. Hence † **Sancking** *vbl. sb.*, an assembly.

1730 *CHYMER M.* 1834 He dos vs mani geddering mak, And mani sancking for his sak. *Ibid.* 17663 O nith cums... conspiracion, als quen jam sankes samen be nithful men. c 1375 *Ibid.* 16042 (Fairf.) Alle bai geddered atte his court & per bai sammyng sanke.

Sank dragon, variant of *SANGDRAGON*.

Sanke, *obs. form of SHANK*.

† **Sanker**, *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 83 b, The kynge of England gave to the Frenche kynge a colloure of Jewels... the Sanker furnished with great Diamantes and Perles.

Sank(e) royall, variant f. *SANG-ROYAL* *Obs.*

|| **Sanko**, variant of *SANCIO*.

† **Sann**, *v. Obs.* [*a. ON. sanna* to maintain as trae, affirm (Sw. *sanna*, Da. *sande*) = OE. *sōdian* = O'ent. **saupjan*, f. **saupo* = true (see *SOOTN* *a.*)] *intr.* To argue.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 11839, & 31ff patt anly leredd mann Shall sann-nen her onyones etc. *Ibid.* 17930 Patt his Lerning... chithness Tokenn to sannenn fastte onnyng Pe Judewische lede Off Jchaness fulluhit.

|| **Sannah** (*sən'nā*). ? *Obs.* Also 7 sannow, 8 sanno, sanno, sanna. [Of obscure origin; presumably East Indian.] Some kind of cotton fabric formerly exported from India.

1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware* 40, 36, I could mention many

absent, y same; same, y - same; same

Skr. *saṁskṛta* (neut. *saṁskṛtam*) put together, well-formed, highly wrought, perfected, i. *saṁ*-together (related to *sama*: see SAME a.) + *kr* to make, do, perform. Cf. F. *Sanscrit*.

The 18th c. form *Hanscrit*, which occurs also in Fr. at the same period, has not been satisfactorily explained.

A. *śb*. The ancient and sacred language of India, the oldest known member of the Indo-European family, in which the extensive Hindu literature from the Vedas downward is composed. In a narrower sense, the 'classical Sanskrit' (opposed to the 'Epic' and 'Vedic'), the grammar of which was fixed by Pāṇini (? 4th c. B. C.).

1617 PUCIAS *Pilgrimage* v. xi. 636 The Jesuites conceive that these Bramenes are of the dispersion of the I-melites, and their books (called *Sanscritans*) do somewhat agree with the Scriptures. 1666 OVIETON *Pop. Surat* 248 It is the Learned Language among them [the Bramins], called the *Sanscrit*. 1760 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* i. 202 (V.) They have a learned language peculiar to themselves, called the *Hanscrit*. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* Lx. 448 Their language is the *Nandi*, more ancient than any the *Shastri*.

idiom of the so-called Vedas. 1874 L. J. TROTTER *Hist. India* i. 23 Sanskrit-speaking Hindus.

B. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or written in Sanskrit.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 161 Who founded these, their Annals nor their *Sanscrit* deliver not.

D. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1794 [MATHIAS] *Pura. Lit.* (ed. 6) 286 With Jones, a linguist, Sanskrit, Greek, or Manks. 1831 B. E. [FORE] *Assassins of*

the tuition of Brahmins. 1874 L. J. TROTTER *Hist. India* i. 23 Sanskrit-speaking Hindus.

B. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or written in Sanskrit.

1798 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* i. 202 (V.) They have a learned language peculiar to themselves, called the *Hanscrit*. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* Lx. 448 Their language is the *Nandi*, more ancient than any the *Shastri*.

Sanskritic (sanskritik), *a.* Also -critic. [f. SANSKRIT + IC. Cf. F. *sanskritique*, mod. L. *sanskriticus*.] Relating to, derived from, based on, or resembling Sanskrit; using the Sanskrit language. 1853 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) i. 311 79 A form [of word] peculiarly Sanskritic. 1883 *Athenaeum* 21 July 85 The Sanskritic vernaculars of Northern India. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* vi. 305 The very foundations of the Sanskritic school of interpretation.

Sanskritist (sanskritist), *a.* Also Sanscritist. [f. SANSKRIT + IST. Cf. F. *sanskritiste*.] A person versed in the Sanskrit language or writings. Also, one who bases a mythological theory upon Sanskrit myths. Also *attrib.*

1864 T. H. KEY in *Reader* 4 June 717/1, I have thus en-

Sanskritize (sanskritize), *v.* [f. SANSKRIT + -IZE.] *trans.* To translate into Sanskrit; to reduce to a Sanskrit form; to introduce Sanskrit elements into. Hence *Sanskritization*.

1881 *Academy* 2 Oct. 251/2 That prince's foreign name would never have been Sanskritized in such a form in the seventeenth century. 1884 K. K. S. *Saddharma-Pundarika* introd. p. 344 note. Pāṇini words.

Sans nombre, † sans number. Now only *Her.* Also *6 saunce, 7 saunce*. [a. F. *sans nombre*: see SANS and NUMBER sb.] Innumerable. Also occurs as *adv.*: Innumerable, infinitely.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* (1877) 85, vi. thousande lordes, knyghtes, and esquires, and of the commons, sans nombre. c. 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* 104 Theare huing things saunce number creepe. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.*

1. to well swinge these rogues with indignation for a Riot, and with Actions *Sans Nombre*. 1858 CUSACKS *Her.* viii. 119 *Sund. Asperged, Gerated, Sans Nombre, and Powdered*: These terms are used to signify that a Shield or Charge is covered with an indefinite number of minor Charges promiscuously scattered over the surface. *Powdered, Gerated, Sans Nombre, and Asperged*, however,

commonly imply that the Charges are to be smaller, and more thickly distributed than *Semé*.

† Sans-peer, saunce-pere. *Obs.* *Forms*: see SANS and PEER sb.] *As adj. phr.*: Without equal, peerless. Also occurs *adv.*: As one that has no equal. Often used as a proper name or surname; hence sb., a person who has no equal.

1400 *Pistill of Susan* 33 (MS. I) Prestes hye of priuylage were prayes saunce pere. 1426 *Lyng. De Gnil. Pilgr.* 14087, I wolde be holden ay sanz per, And by myslyue synguler. c. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 291/19 Lady saunpere. a. 1520 *Skelton Bouge of Court* 51 The owner therof is lady of estate, Whos name to tell is dame Saunce-pere. 1576 N. R. in *Coscoigne Steele Gl.* To Author (Arb.) 46 In Elegies, and wanton loue writ laies Saunce pere were Naso, and Tibullus deemde. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 8 The Iesuits being men holden of all... to be saunce peres of the Christian globe. *Ibid.* 16 All... right Alchumists, that is, saunce peres in all things.

Sans-serif, variant of SANSERIF.

Sant, variant of CENT 2.

1591 GREENE *Notable Disc. Coosnage* (1592) B 2 b. 1596 *Longe Wits Miserie* 41.

Sant, obs. var. SAINT and SANCTUS (senses 2, 3).

|| Santa. *Obs. rare*—1. A female saint.

App. ad. L. sancta, with assimilation to SAINT.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 5 For-yete not... to recom-
aunde you to the seintes and santas.

Santa Claus (santā klōz). Also 9 Santiclaus. [Orig. U. S., a. Du. dial. *Sante Klaas* (Du. *Sint Klaas*), Saint Nicholas: see NICHOLAS.]

In nursery language, the name of an imaginary personage, who is supposed, in the night before Christmas day, to bring presents for children, a stocking being hung up to receive his gifts.

1828 LONGE, in *Life* (1891) I. 152 Gew-gaws for the *Bifana*, who acts here the same comedy for children that Santiclaus does in America. 1850 SUSAN WARNER *Wide Wide World* xxviii, I used to think that Santa Claus came down the chimney. 1863 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* i. 213 The Dutch element in New England has introduced Santa Klaus to many a young American who knows nothing of St. Nicholas or of any saint's day. 1872 BRET HARTE (title) How Santa Claus came to Simpson's Bar.

Santal (səntāl). *a.* F. *santal* (16th c.), *ad. med. L. santal-um*, a. Gr. *σανταλόν*: see SANDAL sb. 2.]

1. Sandalwood. Also *santal-wood*.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Santalum*. There are sandals of three different colours; citrine, white and red. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) vi. 214/2 The white or sanders is a hard wood imported from the Indies. 1883 MARTINDALE & BENNETT *Ex. Med.* 1000 *Santalum* (Santal) Oil of sandal wood.

2. *Chem.* A substance (C₉H₈O₃) obtained from sandalwood.

1894 in MUR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 427.

Santalaceous (səntāl'əs), *a.* [-ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Santalaceae*, typified by the genus *Santalum* or sandalwood.

1845 G. DON in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 179/1.

Santalate (səntāl'ət). *Chem.* [Formed as

SANTALIN + -ATE.] A salt of santalic acid.

1849 *Chem. Gaz.* VII. 132 Santalate of baryta and lime.

Santalic (səntāl'ik), *a.* *Chem.* [Formed as next + -ic.] *Santalic acid*. † a. An acid said to have been found in 1849 by Leo Meier in white sandalwood (*obs.*); b. = SANTALIN.

1849 *Chem. Gaz.* VII. 132 Santalic acid. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 646 A resinous ruby-coloured crystalline substance called santalin or santalic acid.

Santalin (səntāl'in). *Chem.* Also -ino. [a. F. *santaline*, f. mod. L. *santal-um* (see SANDAL sb. 2 and -IN).] The colouring principle of red sanders. 1833 *Land. & Edin. Philos. Mag.* III. 312 Santaline. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 470 Santalin. *Ibid.* The colouring matter examined by Pelletier name of *santalin*.

|| Santa Maria (santa mari'a). [*Sp.* = SAINT Mary.] The calaba-tree, *Calophyllum Calaba*, of tropical America, and its timber.

1656 SLOANE *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 180 Eastard Mam-mee Tree or Santa Maria. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 372 The Santa Maria... is reckoned pretty good timber-wood. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 178 Very stout timbers of the wild calabash, bally or Santamaria Wood. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 353/2 Strong posts of inde-structible santa maria.

† **Santar**. *Thieves' slang.* *Obs.* (See quot.)

1591 GREENE *2nd Pl. Conny-catching* (1592) Table. In lifting Law. He that first stealeth, the lift. He that re-
ceives it, the Markar. He that standeth without and carries it away, the Santar.

San-tenoo, variant of SAMSHOO.

Sante, Santer, obs. forms of SAINT, SAUNTER.

Santes bell, obs. form of SANCTUS BELL.

Santez, obs. var. SANCTUS (senses 2 and 3).

Santfine, -foyne, obs. forms of SAINTFOIN.

Santify, obs. form of SANCTIFY v.

|| Santir, santour (santī'r, santūr). Also

santur. [Arab. *سنتور* *santūr* (Pers., Turkish

سانتور *santūr*), corruption of Gr. *ψαλτήριον*

PSALTRY; cf. Biblical Aramaic *שָׁנְטִיר* *santerin*.]

The dulcimer of the Arabs and Persians.

1853 LAYARD *Discov. Nineveh & Babylon* xx. 454 An in-

strument not unlike the modern santour of the East, con-sisting of a number of strings stretched over a hollow case or sounding-board. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 43 The Persians possess... a dulcimer called *Santir*, which in con-
struction and in the mode of its treatment is almost identical with the German Hackbret.

Santis, obs. var. SANCTUS (senses 2 and 3).

|| Santo (santo). [*Sp.* or *Ital. santo*.] = SANTON.

1628 SW T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 235 The Church-men, Clerks, and Santos. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Threnot's Trav.* i. 150 The Santos's, or Mad-men. 1901 *Scrivener's Mag.* XXIX. 451/1 Like the new bits of cloth sewn on the tattered cloak of a 'Santo'.

Santo, obs. var. SANCTUS (senses 2 and 3).

|| Santolina (səntōlī'nā). [*mod. L.*, ? altera-

tion of *santonica*, *santonium*: see SANTONICA.

(Cf. LAVENDER COTTON, quot. 1577 'some call it

.. Santonia'. Cf. It. *santolina* (Florio), F. *santoli-*

line.) A genus of fragrant undershrubs, allied to

the camomile, native of the Mediterranean region;

Lavender Cotton. Also, a plant of this genus.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* i. xix. 29 Some of the later writers do call it *Santolina* and *Camphorata*... some call it in English Lauender Cotton, and som Garden Cypress. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1990. 848/2 The flowers of *santolina*.

Santon (səntŏn). Also 6-7 santon, 7 zan-

ton, santon, santon, santon. [a. F. *santon* (in the

16th c. also *sainton*, *santonor*, *santoncor* santon,

hypocrite), or its source *Sp. santón* santon, also

hypocrite, f. *santo* SAINT. Cf. Pg. *santão*.]

1. A European designation for a kind of monk or hermit among the Mohammedans, a marabout; also, incorrectly † a yogi, Hindoo ascetic.

1599 HARLEY *Voy. II.* i. 204 There go in this forward 6 Santones with red turbants upon their heads. 1617 MOKY-son *Itin.* i. 220 The Santons or Turkish Priests. *Ibid.* 224 This Chappell is kept by a Turkish Santon, that is a kinde of their Priests. 1660 F. BROOKE *Tr.* *Le blanc's Trav.* 125 These Santons, Jogues, or Indian Anchorites, lodge in the field, in hollow trees. 1786 *Tr. Beckford's Valhek* (1834) 49 Calenders, santons, and derwiches. 1825 SCOTT *Tulian*, xx. A little old Turk, poorly dressed like a marabout or santon of the desert.

Comb. 1872 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 43 The wretchedest mosques and most beggarly Santon-tombs.

2. The chapel or shrine of a santoun. [So F.

santon. Cf. MARABOUT 2.]

1835 *Tr. Lamartine's Pilgr. Holy Land* II. 241 For the purpose of supporting... the roof of a santon.

Santonate (səntŏn'ət). *Chem.* [f. SANTON-10

+ -ATE.] A salt of santoniac acid.

1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XX. 409/1 Santonate of soda and santonate of lime. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 293 Santonin... dissolves in solutions of the caustic fixed alkalis, forming definite compounds called santonates.

Santonie (səntŏn'ik), *a.* *Chem.* [ad. L. *Santonicus*: see next.] *Santonie acid*: an acid derived from santonin.

1856-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1232 *Artemisia santonica*. The seeds contain a substance which has been called *santonin* or *santonie acid*. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 539 Heated with an alkali, santonin is converted into santonie acid, which is isomeric with santonie acid.

Santonica (səntŏn'ikā). [a. L. *Santonica* (sc. *herba*), a kind of wormwood, fern, slug, of *Santonicus* pertaining to the Santones or Santoni, a people of Aquitania. The plant was also called *absinthium Santonicum* (Pliny), Gr. *ἀψιθίων* *apsithion*, *σάντονικον*, *σάντονιον*. Cf. 16th c. F. *santonique*.] The dried unexpanded flower-heads of species of *Artemisia*, produced in Turkestan, used as an anthelmintic; Levant or Alexandrian wormseed.

1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Inn.* 1119 Such things as we said to be good against Worms... such as are Worm-wood, Southernwood, Santonicum. 1871 RANSOM in *J. R. Reynolds's Syst. Med.* III. 193 A very general concurrence of opinion... in favour of the use of santonica or worm-seed.

Santonin (səntŏn'in). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. SANTON-ICA + -IN. Cf. F. *santonine*.] A bitter principle obtained from santonica and used as a powerful anthelmintic.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 133 Santonin. 1879 ROOCH *Chromatics* viii. 95 Persons under the influence of santonin cannot see the violet end of the spectrum.

Santonie, *a.* *Chem.* [f. SANTONIN + -IE.]

Santonie acid: an acid obtained from santonin,

isomeric with santonie acid.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* and Suppl. 1076.

Santoun, obs. form of SANTON.

Santorinian (səntŏr'īniān), *a.* [f. the name *Santorini* + -AN.] Named after the Venetian anatomist Santorini (1681-1737), as, the Santorinian plexus. In recent Dicts.

Santour, variant of SAINTER.

Santre, obs. form of SAINTER.

† **Santrel**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *saintrel* or

It. *santarello* (Florio), diminutives of *saint*, *santo*

SAINT: see -REL and SAINTREL.] A little saint.

1653 UROUQUANT *Ralelais* i. xxvii. 127 With a thousand other jolly little Sancts and Santrels (orig. *et mille autres*

bons petits saints).

Santsbell: see SANCTUS BELL.

Santware, variant of SAINTWAIRE.

Sanuary, obs. form of SANCTUARY.

Santur, variant of SANTUR.

Santus, obs. var. SANCUS (senses 2 and 3).

†Santy. Obs. Also santie, saneti, fl. santis. [Of obscure origin: perh. corruption of *santille* SANCITY.] Used in a form of oath, (*God's*) *santy*, by *God's* *santis*.

1570 W. WAGER *The longer thou livest* 459 (Brandt), Gods santie, this is a goodlie Booke in dede. 1763 763 Santy amen, here are saintes a great sort. 1801 1808 *Santis*, Amen, where is my goodly gear? 1895 SHAKS. *Merch. V. ii. 47* Be Gods santies 'twill be a hard wate to hit. 1604 DRKKER *Honest W. xiii. K. 2*, Gods santie yonder come Friers.

Sanz, obs. form of SANS.

Sanzack(e), -zake, -ziac, obs. ff. SANJAK.

Sanze (sanze), obs. Sc. form of SENE.

Saouari, souari (sou'ari). Also souari, s(ou)uarrow, sawarrow, sawarra, sawari, sawarri, saouwarri, sawarri; *corruptly* savory. [a. Galibi (Cayenne) *sawarra*; in the Gal-Fr. dict. of 1763 written *saouari*.] *Saouari* nut, the 'bitter-nut' of *Caryocar nuciferum* and *C. tomentosum*, lofty trees of Guiana. *Saouari* wood, the hard durable timber of these trees, used for shipbuilding.

1806 PINCKARD *W. Indies* III. 287 The Souarrow nut. 1829 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XX. 7 The Savory tree is famed for its immense fruit. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 333/2 The Souarrow or more properly Saouari nuts of commerce. 1855 H. G. DALTON *Hist. Brit. Guiana* II. 213 Saouarri, saouari, or sawari nut. 1858 *Bayer Cycl. Nat. Sci.* 410/2 *Pekka tuberculosa* yields a nut known in the shops by the name of the Saouari or Sawarra nuts. *Souari-wood*, *Hind.* Souari-nut: 664/2 The Souari or Surahwa nut of Demerara, and by fruiters the 'Suarrow nut'.

Sap (sæp), sb. 1. Forms: 1 *sæp*, sep, 4 *Kentish* zep, 5 *sæp* (pe, f-7 *sæppe*, 6 *sæpe*, *sæpp*, 4-*sæp*. [Com. WGer.: OE. *sæf*, genit. *sæfes* (prob. neut.) = MLG., LG., MDu., Du. *sæp*, neut. (Flemish *sap*), OHG. *saf*, genit. *saffes*, neut. (MHG. *saf*, *safi*, neut., mod.G. *safft*, masc., whence Sw. *safft*, fem., Da. *safft*), prob. repr. OTeut. types **sapom**, **sappom**: -pre-Teut. **sapnō*, cogn. w. ON. *saf*, masc., *sap* (Sw. *safve*, *saf*, masc.) = OTeut. **safon*- or **sabon*-: -pre-Teut. **sapon*-.

On this assumption the Teut. words may be cognate with *L. sapere* to taste, *sapor* taste, savour; also with *sapa* must be boiled thick, whence (with change of meaning, prob. due to association with the WGer. word) Pr. Sp. *sapa*, Fr. *sève* sap. The hypothesis that the WGer. word was adopted from *L. sapa* is improbable in view of its relation to the Scandinavian synonym; besides, the assumed development of meaning in popular Latin (of which the Rom. words afford the only evidence) appears unlikely unless as a result of extraneous influence.

1. The vital juice or fluid which circulates in plants.

1590 CUYNEWILL *Cris* 1177 (Gr.) Da weard beam moniz blodgum tærum birunen. *sæp* weard to swate. 1590 *Gloss. in Germania* N. XI. 291 *Sucum*, sep. 1590 *Ælfric Gloss.* in W. Walcher 139/6 *Cedria*, cedar-herb. *Cedria*, his sep. 1340 *Ayent*, 96 *Pet* sep of ho true and he tyeres weren uto pre precious hinges. 1527 *Pol. Poens* (Rolls) I. 218 *Weor* that impetfully growe, That he had sarri, sap, and pith(e)l. 1523 *Fitzherb. Herb.* § 127 *Alwaye* se that the toppie lye hyer than the rote a good quantyte for eis the sappe wyll nat renne into the toppie kyndly. 1596 *Strenker & Q.* II. 43 Like three faire branches budding farre and wide, that from one rote deri'd their vital sap. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 7 The sap is the life of the tree, as the blood is to mans body. 1667 *Multon P. L.* ix. 837 Whose presence had infus'd Into the plant scintial sap. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1838) II. 398 The sugar maple is a most valuable tree. The sap is extracted in the months of February and March. 1820 *Shelley Sensil. Pl.* in. 84 The sap shrank to the root through every pore. 1854 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xi. (1874) 183 We kept some sap for vinegar. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Ir. Sachs* Bot. 650 All functions are brought into play only when the temperature of the plant... rises to a certain height above the freezing-point of the sap.

b. Transf. and fig.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 45 The barke hat defendeth the tree from stormes and tempestes, is hope. And the sap that gyeueth life to bothe, is charite. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 277 A hand-kercheefe, which... did dreine The purple sappe from her sweet Brothers body. 1692 *Bentley Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 The Moral part of the Law of Moses, which is the Sap and Marrow of the whole. 1791 A. WILSON *Eppie & Deil* Poet. Wks. (1846) 86 Ye maybes think that spinning's naething! And that it wastes na sap nor breathing! 1832 LYTTON *Eugene* A. i. vi. The sap of youth shrinks from our veins.

c. Moisture in stone.

1881 *Dict. Arch. Publ. Soc., Quarry Damp*, or *Sap*, the natural dampness of the stone when in the quarry. 1892 *Middleton Anc. Rome* I. 5 note, What stone-masons call the 'sap' should always be allowed to dry out of stone before it is used.

2. Ear-wax. Obs.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 *Sæp* [Winchester MS. sap] of the ere, *pedora*.

3. Juice or fluid of any kind. Obs.

Cf. *Sc. and north.* 'Sap, anything used for drinking, esp. milk or beer': *sap-moncy*, money allowed to servants for liquor. (See E. D. D.)

1527 *Andrew Brunsykyt's Distyll. Waters* liij, Other lyquor or sappe which ye wy uncure substances. 1535 sweete sappe of my poyngre To Indiff. Rdr., It is said that camels neuer drinke, ut they have troubled the water with their feete, and it steemes these

Martins cannot carouse the sapp of the Church, til by faction they make tumults in religion. 1601 *HOLLAND Phib* I. 449 That the three principal Elements whereof the world is made, namely, Water, Aire, and Fire, should haue no tast, no saour, nor participation of any sap and liquor at all. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 143 If with the sap of reason you would quench, Or but allay the fire of passion,

4. = SAP-WOOD.

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* III. pr. xi. (1568) 97 That thilke thing hit is ryht souer as the maye (i. sap) is. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118/1 *Pe* Sappe of a tre, *ruber*. 1572 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 276 The ioyner though an honest man, yet hee maketh his toynts weake, and putteth in sap in the mortises, which should be the hart of the tree. 1627 *CART. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 14 Deale of thirty foot long, the sap cutt off. 1699 *DAMPER Voy.* II. ii. 57 The old black-rinded Trees, have less sap, and require but little pains to chip and cut it. The sap is white and the heart red. 1737 *HORNS Salomon's Country Build. Estim.* (ed. 2) 22 To lay a Barn Floor with double Deals... and to List off the Sap. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* IV. 74 The sandal cutters carefully remove the outer... portion of the wood, which they term the 'sap'. 1898 *RIDER HAGGARD Farmer's Tr.* (1899) 121, I noticed that the wood was as hard as iron, and that there was... practically no 'sap', that is, soft outer wood, which is useless for most purposes.

5. The core (of unaltered iron) in the middle of a bar of blister steel.

1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 411.

†G. = SAP-GREEN. Obs.

1572 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 178 *Sapp*. Crymen... white. 1573 *Ibid.* 210 *Sape*, j. quaterne x4.

7. attrib. and Comb.: as *sap-boiling*, -monger, -trough, -vessel; *sap-consuming*, -sucking adjs.; *sap-ball*, a local name for certain fungi of the genus *Polyporus*, 'the stems of which, after the juice has been squeezed out, are sometimes used by boys as their foundation for tennis-balls' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *sap-beetle* *U. S.*, any beetle of the family *Nitidulidae* (Cent. Dict.); *sap-boiler*, a furnace with pans for evaporating the sap of the maple (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *sap-colour* (see quot.); †*sap-pate*, = *SAP-HEAD*, *SAPS-KULL*; *sap pine* *U. S.* [perversion of *F. sapin*], the pitch-pine, *Pinus rigida*; *sap-rot*, a disease of timber, dry-rot; *sap-sucker*, a name in N. America for many of the smaller woodpeckers, esp. those of the genus *Sphyrapicus*; †*sap-time*, the time of year when the sap circulates; *sap-tree*, the mountain ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*; also the sycamore, *Acer pseudo-platanus* (E. D. D.); *sap-tube*, a vessel that conveys sap (Ogilvie, 1850); †*sap-whistle* *ditto*, 'a whistle made from the green twig of a tree, esp. mountain ash or sycamore' (E. D. D.); in quot. referred to proverbially; †*sap-wiser*, an instrument for indicating the motion of the sap in plants; *sap-wort* (see quot.). Also *SAP-GREEN*, -LATH, -WOOD.

1876 W. BOVO in *Barlett Dict. Amer.* The great event of the spring is the 'sap-boiling' in the maple-woods. 1816 S. PARKES *Chem. Catech.* (ed. 3) 532 'Sap-colours, a name given to various expressed vegetable juices of a viscid nature, which are inspissated by slow evaporation for the use of painters. &c. Sap-green, gamboge, &c. are of this class. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. 1. 312 Though now this grained face of mine be hid In 'sap-consuming Winters' dried snow. 1652 *CULPEPER Eng. Physic.* (1659) 353 Let such 'Sap-mongers' answer me to this Argument, If the Sap fall into the Root in the fall of the Leaf, and lyre there all the winter, then must the Root grow only in the winter. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 'Sap-pate, a Fool. 1808 *PERRIN Sources Mississ.* (1810) 56 A new species of pine, called the French 'Sap pine'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Pine*, *Pinus rigida*. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Syst.* I. 191/1 The sap-wood is the part in which the decomposing operations commence, and hence the propriety of the term 'sap-rot'. 1808 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) I. 107 This, and the two former species [i.e. *Picus varius*, *P. villosus*, and *P. pubescens*] are generally denominated 'sap-suckers'. 1872 *Covers Key N. Amer. Birds* 194 Genus *Sphyrapicus* Baird... Of the several small species commonly called 'sapsuckers' they alone deserve the name. 1834 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 485 *Sphyrapicus*.

'Sap-sucking Woodpeckers. 1523 *FITZHERB. Herb.* § 133 Beware, that thou crosse hym not, nor feed hym (especially) in 'sappe-lyme. 1840 *Gosse Canadian Nat.* 11 The timber... is made into 'sap-troughs' for the sugary. 1701 *GREW Com. Sacra* I. v. 12, 60 The Liquor of the adjacent 'Sap-Vessels. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Instr.* (1757) II. 123 If he would not be a 'Sap-whistle, he might be a Sling at any time. 1670 *YONGER in Phil. Trans.* V. 207 'Sap-wiser. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Ek. Faru* III. 945 In damp situations, (*Enam*) the crocata, water 'sap-wort, grows.

†Sap, sb. 2. Obs. [a. *F. sappe* (now *sape*): see

SAP sb. 3.] Some kind of spade or mattock.

1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 254, I giu to Richard walton myr... stele sappe. 1598 *Florio, Zappo*, a mattocke to dig and delue with, a sappe.

Sap (sæp), sb. 3. *Mil.* Forms: 6-7 *zappe*, 6-8 *sappe*, 7-8 *sapp*, 8-*sap*. [Late 16th c. *zappe*, *sappe*, *ad. It. zappa* and a. *F. sappe* (16th c. also *zappe* after it; now *sape*) spade, spade-work, sap. Cf. Sp. *zapa*, late *L. sappa* (6th c.). The ulterior origin is uncertain: see *Diez* and *Körting*.]

1. †The process of undermining a wall or defensive work (obs.); the process of constructing 'covered trenches in order to approach a besieged place without danger from the enemy's fire.

1591 *UNYON Corr.* (Roxb.) 247 The King now resolveth to gaigne the fort by the zappe. 1812 248 Now the labor by sappe to win the fort. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hist.* III. xii.

334 Untill such time as they might gaice it by Sapp or Myne. 1683 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Armata* 316 This Sappe or Zappe is nothing else but a digging. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Sappe*, in Fortification, formerly signified the undermining, or deep digging, with Pick-axe and Shovel at the foot of a Work to overthrow it without Gunpowder. 1710 *Hid. II.* *Sap*, in Fortification, is digging deep under the Earth... to open a way to come under cover to the Passage of the Moat. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vi. 22 Like pow'ful armies trenching at a town, By slow and silent, but resistless sap. 1747 *Genl. Mag.* XVII. 325/1 The French advanced, by sap, quite up to the foot of our entrenchment. 1812 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VIII. 549 We had made some progress by sap towards the crest of the glacis. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 368 The sap is a mode of carrying on the approaches at a siege, under cover. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Sap*, that peculiar method by which a besieger's zig-zag approaches are continuously advanced in spite of the musketry of the defenders. 1875 *CLERY *Art. Tactics* xvii. 253 A solid redout... made it necessary to advance from house to house by sap.*

b. fig. Applied to stealthy or insidious methods of attacking or destroying something.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 35 Be my end what it may, I am obliged, by thy penetration, fair one, to proceed by the sap. 1791 *COWPER Odes* vii. 371 Exempt forever from the sap of age. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM A. S. *Waters* (ed. 3) II. 52 A hock of pickled pork and a pound of sixpenny sugar, conveyed by way of sap to undermine the virtue of one of our Newgate nuns. 1852 *ELLICOTT in Adm. to Faith* ix. 596 It is simply an endeavour by slow sap to weaken the authority of some of the writers of the New Testament.

c. Transf.

1794 *SULLIVAN Pice Nat.* I. 327 Water may rise... either by running channels or by sap or percolation.

2. A covered trench made for the purpose of approaching a besieged place under the fire of the garrison. *Flying sap*: see *FLYING* ppl. a. 4 d.

1642 *HEXHAM Princ. Art. Milit.* II. (ed. 2) 35 In the Interim a Sapp is begun, that runneth towards the Bulwark. 1672 J. LACER *Ir. Tacquet's Milit. Archit.* 48 You cut a straight Channel LH, commonly called a Sappe, thorough the out-brestwork, to the very ditch of the Fortification. 1674 *CLAU*

341 the Best

Breaches to reduce a place. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 692/1 There are several sorts of saps: the single, which has only a single parapet; the double, having one on each side; and the flying, made with gabions, &c. 1812 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) IX. 549 men likewise of the covering party will rush from the right of the sap into the salient angle of the covered way of the ravelin. 1893 *FORBES-MITCHELL Remin. Gl. Military* 104 To protect this part of their route a flying sap was constructed.

3. Comb.: *sap battery*, a battery at the head of a sap; *sap-faggot*, a fascine used in sapping, to fill up the spaces between the gabions; *sap-fork* (see quot. 1842); *sap-head*, the foremost end of a sap; *sap-roller*, a large gabion covering the sap-head; *sap-shield* (see quot. 1876).

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 368 The Namur and Valiant took it day and day about to fight a 'sap battery'. 1834 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 222 The 'sap-faggot' has a strong stake in the middle. 1842 *BRANDS Dict. Sci.*, etc. 'Sap-fork, an instrument like a boat hook, used to push on a sap roller in sapping. 1834 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 71 According to the position has to be pulled towards the sap-roller, it, which must be done entirely by the sap-roller. 1834 *Field Fortif.* 222 The rate of progress of the 'sapsheads, therefore, regulate the rate of progress of the siege. 1834 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 222 The head of the sap is covered by a 'sap-roller, viz. a gabion covered with saps. 1865 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.*, 'Sap-roller, a large gabion mounted on wheels for the purpose of rolling saps into a single sap.

Sap (sæp), sb. 4. *School slang.* [Prob. f. *SAP* 3, though appearing earlier in our quotes.] One who studies hard or is absorbed in books.

1798 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Ing. Philos.* I. 48 He obtained the character of a sullen, cold-blooded fellow, and a sap. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* iii. When I once attempted to read Pope's poems out of school hours, I was laughed at, and called 'a sap'. 1833 W. WILKINSON in *Life* (1838) I. 31 The tutors (at Cambridge, c. 1776) would often say, 'that they were mere saps, but that I did all by talent'. 1862 *Rep. Publ. Schools Comm.* (1861) III. 284 (Eton), You do not consider a boy who is considered what is called a sap, is looked down upon by the rest?—No.

Sap (sæp), sb. 5. [Short for *SAPS-KULL*.] A simpleton, a fool.

1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xlviii, They're sporting the door of the Custom-house, and the auld sap at Hazlewood-House has ordered off the guard. 1818—*Rev. Roy* xiv, He maun be a saps sap, wi' a head nae better than a foxy frosted turnip. 1836 *Mrs. SHEPHERD *Il. Mithr** iii. xi, Do you think that we are such saps that we cannot say No? 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 164 He crowned his head but with another cap Than Cardinal's—for that he wants no Sap.

Sap (sæp), v. 1. [a. *F. sapper* (earlier *saffer*) = *It. zappare*, f. *zappa*: see *SAP* sb. 3. Cf. *Sp. zafarr*.] 1. *intr.* To dig a sap or covered trench; to approach a besieged place by means of a sap. Also to sap *flor.* *ou*.

1598 *Florio, Zapparo*, to digge, or delue, or grubbe the ground, to sap. 1642 *HEXHAM Princ. Art. Milit.* (ed. 2) 35 Then one begins to Sapp from H to I. *Ibid.* 42 After you up towards the castle. 1647 *Strachey Anglia* India xx. 423 Where the Muhammadan besiegers erected batteries, sapped, undermined, stormed.

b. fig. To make way in a stealthy or insidious manner. Also *trans.* in to *sap* one's way.

1732 *Pope Ep. Bathurst* 34. In vain may Heroes fight, and Patriots rave; If secret Gold sap from frank knave to knave. 1839 *LANOR Andree & Glou. Wks.* 1846 II. 540 Lies, while they sap their way and hold their tongues, are safe enough.

2. trans. To dig under the foundations of (a wall, etc.). Also *transf.* of natural agencies, etc.: To undermine; to render insecure by removing the foundations.

1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* x. 79 But see the chance, from off the Mountains rap. A sudden flood, which strong Foundation saps. 1849 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 24847. We have begun to sap the Glacis. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arch.* iii. 57 Sinking Isles, Sap'd by the Flame. Fall down with mighty Cracks. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5). To sap, a Term in War, to dig under the Foundations of a Wall to throw it down and destroy it. To dig under the Glacis, in order to pass the Moat securely. 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* t. 397 Sap'd by floods, Their houses fell. 1718 *Pope Illiad* xii. 25 The Weight of Waters saps the yielding Wall. 1726 *LEONT Albert's Archit.* I. 181 Drains. should not do any harm to the House, either by sapping or dirtying it. 1816 *BYRON Siege Cor.* xxiv. Huge fragments, sap'd by the ceaseless flow. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferri. & Is. t. xiii.* II. 108 Galleries were also wrought, to sap the foundations of the walls. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxi. A crazy building, sapped and undermined by the rats. 1867 *PARKMAN Jesuits N. Amer.* xviii. (1875) 263 The flood still rose, and threatened to sap the magazine.

b. fig. with reference to a metaphorical wall, foundation, etc.

1711 *ANONON Spect.* No. 163 P. 5 A Heart in Love has its Foundations sapped. 1751 *JOHNSON Rantler* No. 111 P. 2 To sap the difficulties which it expected to subdue by storm. 1761 *CHURCHILL Night Poems* 1767 l. 20 How damp and vapours, sap the walls of health. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* t. 13 He takes his stand, upon advanced ground which is already sapped. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. viii. 544 There was, not one who did not sap the foundation of some old opinion.

c. To approach (a fortress) or to pierce (ground) with saps.

In some recent Dicts. **3. fig.** To weaken or destroy insidiously (esp. health, strength, courage, or the like).

Probably often coloured by association with *SAP sb.*, as if the primary notion were 'to drain the vital sap from'.

1755 *CONVOLUTUR* No. 82 (1774) III. 83 A Drunkard; one that takes an unaccountable pleasure in sapping his constitution. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 393 Till sapped their strength, and every part undrained, Down down they sink. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 96 But sloth had sapped the prophet's strength. 1850 *TENNISON in Mein.* cvi. Ring out the grief that saps the mind, For those that here we see no more. 1858 *MERIVALE Röm. Emp.* (1865) VI. 412 The spirit of inquiry, was sapping the positive beliefs of the day. 1877 *DOWDEN Shaks. Primer* vi. 117 His moral energy is sapped by a kind of scepticism.

4. m. ? To drain of something.

1893 *KATE D. WIGGIN Cathedr. Courtship* 68 He sapped me of all my ideas, and gave me none in exchange.

SAP (sap), v. 2. Obs. [*SAP sb.*].

1. trans. To remove the sap from (wood).

1725 *BRADLEY'S Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Poplar*. The Wood is useful for the Engraver, and being saw'd into Boards and sapt dry, continues a long while.

2. To remove the sap-wood from (a log).

1875 [implied in *SAPING sb.*].

SAP (sap), v. 3. School slang. [Prob. a fig. use of *SAP v. 1.* Cf. *SAP sb.*, which is recorded earlier.] *intr.* To pore over books; to be studious.

1830 H. ANGLO *Reunit.* II. 371 Preferring a continental visit to sap-ing, three years at college for a fellowship.

1853 *LITTON My Novel* I. t. xii. 80 They say he is the cleverest boy in the school. But then he saps. a 1884 M. PARTISON *Mein.* (1885) 21 It was unworthy of a man of his position to 'sap'.

|| Sapa (sā-pā). [*L.*] a. *Antiq.* New wine boiled to a syrup. + b. *Pharm.* = *Ros sb.*

1624 *MONTGOMERY Game at Chess* v. iii. With *Fer* and *Sapa*; Flower and cocked Wine. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 1858 *SIMMONDS* of grapes. 1897

LLA.

Sapajou (sā-pād-jū). Also 7 *sapaio*, 9 *sapaio*. [a. f. *sapajon*, in 1614 *sapaio*, given by D'Abbeville as a Cayenne word.] A South American monkey of the genus *Cebus*.

1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 130 The *Sapajou* is a kind of a little monkey. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) ii. v. 235 These with muscular holding tails, are called *Sapajous*. 1875 *ENCYCL. Brit.* II. 153/2 The genus *Cebus*, the typical genus of American apes, is composed of the *sapajous*, so commonly seen in captivity.

Sapan, sappan (sā-pān). Also 6-7 *sapon*, 7 *sappon*. [a. Malay *sapay*, of South Indian origin; cf. Tamil *shappangam*, Malayalam *shap-pāham*. The proximate source in the 17th c. was prob. Du. *sapan(hout)*; cf. Pg. *sapão*, Fr. *sapan*.]

A dye-wood yielding a red dye, obtained from trees belonging to the genus *Cesalpinia*; indigenous to tropical Asia and the Indian Archipelago, esp. C. *Sappan*. Now only *sapan wood*.

1598 W. PHILLIP *tr. Linschoten* t. xxii. 35 The wood Sapon, whereof also much is brought from Siam, it is like

Brassil to die withall. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (H. Soc.) I. 209 Owing to deliver me money for all our sapon, which was com in this junk. 1626 METHUEN in Purchas

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492 (ed. 4) 1004 A wood to die withall called Sapan wood, the same we heere call Brassil. 1622 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* ii. 197 A sort of wood called Sappan. 1637 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2266/2, 210 1001. i.e. 210 quintals) of Siam's Sapan Wood. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. App. 7. For which they give in return sugar, ripe cloves, sappan wood, ivory. 1861 *BENTLEY Alan. Bot.* 529 The roots of the same tree

is also abound.

† Sape, sb. Obs. Anglicized form of *SAPA*.

1440 *Pallad. on Hist.* iii. 1142 In water first this opium relent Of sape until it have similitude. 1642 A. ROSS *Alci Heliconium* (1643) 56 Let me taste of that sweet sape Which dropp'd from this squeezed grape. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 102 Make them into conserves, sapes, and syrups.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Sapes*, are medicated juyces which having been pressed out of fruits and herbs, have been brought to a consistency by standing in the sun.

† Sape, v. 1. Obs. Also 7 *pa. t.* sapped. [Of obscure origin: cf. dial. *sap*, 'to drench, soak' (E.D.D.); also *Sop v. 1.* *intr.* To he steeped (*in sin*, etc.). Hence **† Saped ppl. a.**

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 14 The men, whom thou hast suffered too sit saping too long in the dregges of their prosperitie [orig. *quos nimis diu in prosperitatibus suis fecibus residere passus es*]. 1583 — *Calvin on Dent.* v. xxxii. 191 Such as... are caryed away with their owne leawdnesse, and as it were saped in their sinnes [Fr. *qui se sont transportez en leurs iniquitez, & y sont comme coulez*]. 1587 — *De Moray* i. 11 Saped in wickednesse [Fr.

Saped, is any thing that is too much soaked in water.

† Sape, v. 2. Burlesque nonce-wd. [ad. L. *sapere*.] *intr.* To be wise.

1694 *MORTEUX Rabelais* V. 252 If then you sape, as we are cogitating [Fr. *si tu es (comme) cogitant sage*].

Sape, obs. form of *SAP sb.* 1, SHAPE, SOAP.

Sapogo, variant of SERPIGO.

Sapful (sæp'fūl), a. [*f. SAP sb.* 1 + *-FUL*.] Abounding in sap or moisture.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selo.* 185 Those layers, that are made of sapful and growthless earths. 1847 *CHR. G. ROSETT Dead City Poems* (1904) 101/2 Strong and sapful were the root, The top boughs, and all between. 1881 *FAIRBAIRN Stud. Life Christ* iv. 65 The roots of the glorious flower are bedded deep in the sapful soil.

Sap-green, sb. (and a.) [*f. SAP sb.* 1 + *GREEN*, prob. after Du. *sapgroen*.]

1. A green pigment prepared from the juice of huckthorn berries; also, the colour of this pigment.

1578 in *Feuillet Revels* Q. *Ellis* (1908) 291 Sape greene quarter li. ii. 1612 *PEACOCK Gentl. Exerc.* 83 Take Sappe greene, and lay it in sharpe vinegar. 1686 *BLOUNT Gentl.*

1797 *ENCYCL. Brit.* the sprinkling of leaves of the book; which is done by dipping a brush into vermilion and sap-green. 1861 *BENTLEY Alan. Bot.* 520 The colour called *Sap-green*, the juice of with lime. 1881 E. royal purple and sap-green.

2. attrib. and adj.

1658 W. SANOENSON *Graphice* 42 Her Knots and choyce Riband sap-green and silver. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xi. Landscapes with sap-green trees and mazareen-blue rivers. 1848 *ZOOLOGIST* VI. 1979 Those specimens I saw myself were of a yellowish sap-green colour.

Sap-head. [*f. SAP sb.* 1 (sense 4). Cf. the earlier *SAPSKULL*.] A fool; a simpleton.

1828 *CRAVEN Gloss.* *Sap-head*, a blockhead. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* iii. 23 You don't seem to know any-

tupid.

Sapheir, obs. form of SAPPHIRE.

|| Saphena (sāf'nā). *Anat.* Also a. 7 *saphen*, 7, 9 *saphena*; β. 5 *sophena*, 6 *sopheyna*. [med. L. *saphena*, *sophena*, ad. Arab. *سافنا* *sāfina* *saphena*;

also 'a vein lying deep in the arm' (Lane). Cf. F. *saphène* (1314 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), Pg. *l. safena*.

The usual statement that the word is from Gr. *σαφηνός* 'manifest, clear', is baseless. The Gr. word does not mean 'conspicuously visible', but is used only in intellectual senses.]

The distinctive name of two veins in the leg: (1) the long or internal *saphena*, which extends from near the ankle-joint along the inner surface of the leg, and ends in the femoral vein; (2) the short, posterior, or external *saphena*, which extends from the foot along the calf of the leg, and finally joins the popliteal vein. Also *saphena vein*.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. liii. (1495) 271 The veyne whyche hight Saphena is vnder the ancle boon of the fote. 1400 *LANFRANC'S Chirurg.* 177 Per hen ij. ober veynes

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1400 *LANFRANC'S Chirurg.* 177 Per hen ij. ober veynes

Inflam. 151 This... has of late years been often done by tying the saphena veins. 1846 *BRITTON tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 53 Bleeding in the Foot. The internal saphena vein may be opened in front of the internal maleolus, or the external saphena in front of the external maleolus. 1856 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Path.* 198 The saphena can usually be distinctly felt.

b. attrib. in saphena nerve: see quot.

1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1411 The internal saphena vein is accompanied, from the ankle to the knee, by the internal saphena nerve.

Saphenal (sāf'nāl), a. [*f. SAPHENA + -AL*.] = *SAPHEOUS a.*

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 517 Of the internal popliteal oerve. External Saphenal branch.

Saphenous (sāf'nōs), a. Also *erron.* (quasi-Latin) *saphenus*. [*f. SAPHENA + -OUS*.] Pertaining to or connected with the saphena. *Saphenous vein:* the saphena. *Saphenous nerve:* 'saphena nerve' (see *SAPHENA h.*).

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 626 The oval aperture in the fascia lata, now exposed, is the saphenous opening. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Lond. M.* (1842) 345 It receives several muscular and articular veins, and the external saphenous vein. 1881 *Trans. Obstetric Soc. Lond.* XXII. 22 The course of the long saphenous nerve.

Sapher(e), -eron(e), -ian, -ic(k)(e): see *SAPPHIRE, SAFFRON, SAFFIAN, SAFFRIC.*

|| Saphie (sā'fi). *North Africa.* Also 9 *saffi*, *safie*. [Mandingo *safaye*.] A charm.

1799 M. PARK *Trav.* xvi. (ed. 2) 206 He... desired me to write him a saphie. 1817 *BOWDICH, etc. Mission Asiatique* ii. iv. (1819) 271 The most surprising superstition of the Ashantees, is their confidence in the fetiches or saphies they purchase so extravagantly from the Moors. 1847 *Mrs. R. LEE Afr. Wand.* xvii. (1851) 290 Scraps of the Koran, esteemed as charms, and called saphies. 1904 *MARY GAUNT Arm of Leopard* 256 The more or less Arabic charms known as Saphis. 1905 R. A. FREEMAN *Golden Pool* 108, I. hung round my neck a saffi or amulet.

Saphir, Saphik: see *SAPPHIRE, SAPPIC.*

Saphion, -ique: see *SAFFIAN, SAFFRIC.*

Saphir(e), -irine: see *SAPPHIRE, -IRINE.*

Saphron, obs. form of SAFFRON.

Sapid (sæ'pid), a. Also 7 *sapidē*. [ad. L. *sapidus* SAVOURY, *f. sapere* (see *SAPIENT a.*). Cf. F. *sapide*; the direct descendant is *sade* (obs.).]

1. Of food, etc.: Readily perceptible by the organs of taste, having a decided taste or flavour; esp. having a pleasant taste, savoury, palatable.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxii. 165 Thus Camels to make the water sapide do raise the mud with their feet. 1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Sapid*, well seasoned, savoury, that hath a smack. 1761 *ARMSTRONG Day* 140 In salt itself the sapid savour fails. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dun. Econ.* II. 103 It [venison] is certainly more sapid than any butchers' meat, and is even stronger. 1898 P. MANSON *Troph. Diseases* xxi. 325 If the patient attempts to take any sapid food... the pain and burning in the mouth are intolerable.

2. In neutral sense: Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; having taste or flavour.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Pary's Chirurg.* xxvi. vii. 103 Therefore Nature observes this order in the concoction of sapide bodies, that at the first the acerb taste should take place, then the austere, and lastly, the acidic. 1686 *GOAD Celest.*

water are insipid; such... as are soluble in it, are more or less sapid. 1864 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 5 Neither plants nor animals can exist... in any of the odoriferous or sapid gases.

3. fig. Grateful to the mind or mental taste.

1640 *HOWELL Dedona's Gr.* 217, I must confesse there may some few criticisemes or graines of browne salt, and small dashes of vinegar be found here and there, to make the dis-

794/2 Quite as important as the possession... of all these faculties, is the temper, spirit, tone, or manner of their use, the something which makes them sapid.

4. absol. a. The sapid, that which is sapid, sapidity. b. quasi-sb. A sapid substance.

1715 *Panciroli's Rerum Men.* II. v. 299 Sugar... seems to tame and to triumph over all Sapids. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* iv. I speak of the cruet sauces, where the quintessence of the sapid is condensed in a phial.

Sapidity (sæ'piditi). [ad. L. *sapiditatem*, *f. sapidus* *SAPID*: see *-ITY*.] The quality of being sapid or having taste and flavour.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxii. 153 The body of that element [air] is ingustible, void of all sapidity. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dun. Econ.* II. 3 The epicure with whom the single quality of sapidity outweighs every other consideration. 1878 M. KENDRICK *Outl. Physiol.* 224 There must always be a certain amount of sapidity or flavour in the food.

b. fig. (Cf. 'relish').

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Sapidity*, pleasantness of taste or savor: also pleasantness of talk. 1784 J. BARREY in *Leet.*

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1784 J. BARREY in *Leet.*

life of it... are Protestantism in its heart; the rigidity and spleeniness are the Romanism of it. 1866 NEALE *Sequences of Hymns* 25 Now this spleeniness shall flush to green.

Sapling (sæ'plɪŋ). Forms: 5 sapp(e)lynge, 6 sapplyne, 7 saplyn, 7-9 saplin, 8 sappling, 6- sapling. [f. SAP sb. + -LING. Cf. SIFLING.]

1. A young tree; esp. a young forest-tree with a trunk a few inches in diameter.

1415 In *York Minster Fabric Rolls* (Surtées) 35 In ij sappinges empty de Gilberto Waler pro gramtrees, 35. 8d. 1513 *Douglas Aeneid* xi. 21. 43 And scars this sentens prent into hys mynd. Hys dochtur for to clos wythin the rynd And stalwart sappinge or bark of cork tre. 1543 *Mem. Fontaines Abb.* (Surtées) l. 412 Yonge sappling. *Ibid.* 413 Smale sapplings. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* i. 11. 71 Behold, mine Arme is like a blasted Sappling, with'er'd vp. 1607 *Norden Surv. Dial.* v. 212 To preuene the timber trees and saplings likely to become timber trees, Oke, Elm, and Ashe. 1682 *Dixley Trav. Tour Inl.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* ser. II. IV. 332 The Roof of this Church is admirable, of whole Saplyns. 1775 *Amor Amer. Ind.* 310 If the hunter chance to miss his aim, he speedily makes off to a sappling, which the bear... cannot climb. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* i. xiv. The broom's tough roots his ladder made. The hazel sapplings lent their aid. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) l. 149 Saplings not proper to be cut as timber. 1895 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* xxxi. The gale, it plies the sapplings double.

b. used as a switch.

a 1712 W. KING *Old Cheese* 69 Slouch... saw his wife's vigorous hand Wielding her oaken sapling of command.

2. *transf.* A young or inexperienced person.

1568 *Shaks. Tit. A.* iii. ii. 50 Peace tender Sapling, thou art made of tears. And tears will quickly melt thy life away. 1773 *Lillo Marina* l. ii. *Bavard*. You're a sapling to talk so to one of my experience. 1823 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 235 The sapplings from Carter's Barracks, Sidney, are three times greater nuisances than the 'full grown' in the Penitentiary there. 1847 *MARRAT Childr.* l. 100 'The sappling' is right and well said. 1905 *W. G. Sebald* (Oxford) *World and mortal* reared up so fair a sapling?

3. A young greyhound (see *quots.*).

1832 [cf. *sapling* stake below]. 1853 'STONEHENGE' *Greyhound* xiv. 274 The young greyhound is called a sapling till he is a year old, after which he becomes a puppy till two years old. 1892 *Coursing & Fencymen* (Badm. Libr.) 56 'The sappling' is a young dog not over a year old.

1700 *Dryden Theod. & Hon.* 129 A Saplin Pine he wrench'd from out the Ground. 1807 *Wordsworth White Doe* l. 121 Mourning she for lordly chamber's hearth. That to the sapling ash gives birth. 1869 *Towner Highl. Turkey* II. 230 The branch of a sapling tree.

b. simple attrib., as *sapling pole, stick*, (sense 3) *sapling stake*. Also *sapling-cup*, -*tankard*, an open cup or tankard formed of wood, with staves hooped like a diminutive barrel.

1851 *Archæol. Journ.* VIII. 427 A 'Sapling cup'—an oaken tankard for drinking new ale. 1872 *Mills Syst. Pract. Hush.* l. 437 They [the corn-bins] are made of 'sapling poles, three or four inches diameter. 1832 in *Altar-Coursing Cal.* (1830) 47 'Sapling Stakes. 1835 *Field* 21 Feb. 2273 Having conspired to run in a sapling stake, a greyhound which was not a sapling. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xiv. He bore no weapon in his hand, excepting a small 'sapling stick, with a hooked head. 1900 H. LAWSON *Oster Shirella* 59 The wheel was boxed in, mostly with round sapling-sticks.

Hence *Saplinghood*, the condition or state of being a sapling.

1863 *Nuttall's Browning* vi. 218 Just as one having a rare tree... would not, in its saplinghood, set it... in a forest of full-grown giant trees. 1905 E. K. WALLACE in *Critic* XLIII. 155 Then... I grew from saplinghood to a Tree.

Sapo, var. form of *S. apo*, toadfish.

Sapodilla (sæp'odil-lə). Forms: 7 sapadilloe, (pl.) sapadillies, 7-8 sapadillo, 8 sappadilla, -o, sapodylle, sabatille, 9 sapotilla, sappadilla, sappodilla, zapotilla (in Dicts.), S- sapodilla. [a. Sp. *sapodilla* (whence F. *sapotille*, dim. of *zapote SAPOTA*; for the change of *t* to *d* cf. Du. *sapodille*, G. *sappadill*.]

1. A large evergreen tree, *Achras Sápota*, native of tropical America, having a durable wood and an edible fruit. Also called *NASEBERRY*.

1697 *DANFIER Voy.* I. 33 Where there grow great Groves of Sapadillies, which is a sort of Fruit much like a Pear, but more juicy. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy* 517 The Sambaloes are... cover'd with variety of Trees; especially with Mammees, Sapadilloes, and Manchinel, &c. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1111. *Sapodilla*, a name used by some for the cat-nut.

2. The fruit of this tree.

1790 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 148 The inside pulp of the fruit is milky, and of a soft sweet taste, not unlike a Sappadillo. 1764 *GRAINGER Sugar Cane* II. 417 The sweetest sappadillas of he brought. 1784 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* xii. 473 They [the people of the Bahamas and adjacent islands] have TAMARIND, sapodylles, bananas, sowpops [etc.]. 1795 *STROMAN Surinam* II. xxv. 247 We had also the fruit called salatille, which grows on a large tree. 1804 *Tr. Piquenard's Zepher* l. 33 Negroes, who came... with oranges, lemons, pine apples, sapodillas, and all the different fruits of the country to sell. 1825 LAOY BRASSEY *The Trades* 323 Among the fruits of the Bahamas the sapodilla is abundant and cheap.

3. *attrib.*, as *sapodilla weed*; *sapodilla-plum* = sense 2; *sapodilla-tree* = sense 1.

1830 *LINCOLN Nat. Syst. Bot.* 181 The 'Sappodilla Plum, the Star Apple [etc.]. 1697 *DANFIER Voy.* I. 202 The 'Sappadillo-Tree is as big as a large Pear-tree. 1908 R. W. CHAMBERS *Firing Line* xxvii. Under the sapodilla-tree on the lawn. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* s.v. The West Indian 'Sapodilla-wood... is a fancy wood used for furniture.

Sapogenin (sæp'odjénin). Chem. [f. SAPO (NTX) + -GEN + -IN.] A crystalline compound obtained by treating saponin with dilute mineral acids.

1862 WATTS *r. Gmelin's Handb.* Chem. XV. 53.

Sapon, obs. form of **SAPIN**.

Saponaceous (sæp'odnəs), a. [f. mod. L. *sāpō-nāceus* (f. *sapōnace*), f. L. *sāpōn-em* SOAP sb.: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Of the nature of, or resembling, soap; consisting of, or containing, soap; soapy.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 109 A Saponaceous Draught. 1734 *ARBUSTHOR Alimenta* i. (1733) 13 The Gall... is a saponaceous Substance, being compos'd of an Alkaline Salt, Oil, and Water, all which can be extracted from it. 1718 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 553 These... made a kind of Soap or sulphureous saponaceous Salt, resembling Soap of Tartar. 1757 *Dyer's Flute* 1. 70 Rich saponaceous loam, that slowly drinks The blackening show'r. 1770 *Cook's 1st Voy.* iii. viii. in *Hawkesworth's Voy.* (1773) III. 634 It was... saponaceous to the touch, and almost as heavy as white lead. 1812 *BRACKENIDGE Views Louisiana* (1814) 103 A kind of clay, of a dirty yellow, and of a saponaceous appearance. 1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II. 293 Caustic fixed alkalis convert wax into a saponaceous compound. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* I. vi. 81 Some portions of which [sc. shale] have a saponaceous feel. 1878 T. BAVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 575 A saponaceous tooth powder should be used.

2. *jocularly*. 'Soapy', *lit.* and *fig.*; nunctious in manner; 'slippery', evasive.

1837 *Syd. Smith Lex. to Archd. Singleton Wks.* 1859 II. 294 Among all his pecuniary saponaceous oleaginous parishioners. 1860 *SALA Badlington Peasage* l. xi. 192 Then did the uncertain chase after the pig with the saponaceous tail take place. 1864 *Lo. Westbury in Daily Tel.* 16 July. This so-called synodical judgment was, no doubt, a well-lubricated form of words, but it was so oily, so saponaceous, that no one could grasp it.

Saponacity, rare (*jocular*). [Integ. f. SAPONACEOUS + -ITY.] Soapiness.

1845 *THACKERAY Cornhill to Cairo* vii. You little knew what saponacity was till you entered a Turkish bath. 1860 *Worcester* (citing *Dublin Rev.*)

† **Saponariness**, *Obs. rare* 1. [f. SAPONARY + -NESS.] Saponaceous quality.

1669 W. STURSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 169 Whence proceeds the saponariness of all fix'd salts.

† **Saporary**, a. and sb. *Obs. rare*. [ad. med. L. *sāpōnarius*, f. L. *sāpōn-em* (SOAP) (see -ARY).]

A. *adj.* Saponaceous, soapy.

1661 *BOYLE Cert. Physiol. Extr.* (1669) 199 By digesting a good while a solution of Salt of Tartar with Oyl of Almonds, I could reduce them to a soft Saponary substance. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 247 The Bile is generally allow'd to have much of a saponary nature.

B. sb.

1. The plant Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*. Cf. **SAPONER**.

1526 *Grete Herball* cccxxxiv. (1529) X iij, Saponaria... is called saponary fullers grass... and crowsoppe.

2. sb. pl. Substances convertible into soap (see *quot.*).

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 531 Alkalines and Enixa, which on this account are called Saponaries.

† **Saponer**, *Obs. rare* 1. [ad. med. L. *sāpōnarius*.] The plant Soapwort; = **SAPONARY** sb. 1.

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 156 Saponer or less crowsoppe: *Saponaria minor*.

Saponifiable (sæp'odifaiəb'l), a. [f. SAPONIFY v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being saponified or converted into soap.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 411/1 Seroline... is a white slightly opalescent substance... not saponifiable. 1873 *RALFE Phys. Chem.* 19 Which causes the saponifiable fats to dissolve out, leaving the non-saponifiable in solution.

Saponification (sæp'odifikə'sjən). [a. F. *saponification*, f. *saponifier* SAPONIFY v.: see -IFICATION.] The process of saponifying; the decomposition of a fat by the addition of an alkali which combines with its fatty acids to form a soap, the remaining constituent, glycerine, being consequently liberated.

1821 *USE Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Fat*, Saponification by potash. 1854 *BRANCO Chem.* (ed. 5) 113 The general results of saponification. 1884 J. PAYSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 740/2 The saponification of stearin with sodic hydrate.

b. *Saponification equivalent*, a 'term signifying the number of grammes of any oil saponified by one gramme of an alkali' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

1877 in *Moloney Forestry W. Afr.* (1873) 49 Saponification equivalent [of palm oil from] Brass 230-2.

c. See *quot.* 1877.

1877 *LITTLEJOHN in Encycl. Brit.* VII. 475/1 On the other hand, in cool weather the progress of liquefaction [of a corpse] is arrested, and the soft parts become solidified, owing to their conversion into adipocere, a peculiar kind of animal soap. To this... Devergie gives the name of saponification. 1882 *Troy Legal Med.* l. 115 Partial saponification may be expected... after three months' submersion in water, and after twelve months' burial in earth.

Saponifier (sæp'odifaiə), [f. next + -ER 1.] 1. An apparatus for isolating glycerine and the fatty acids by saponification.

183. *Sci. Amer.* Sup. 2562 (Knight)

2. An alkali used in saponification.

1872 *CROOKES Wagner's Handb. Chem. Technol.* 212 Natrona refined saponifier.

Saponify (sæp'odifai), v. [ad. F. *saponifier*, ad. mod. L. *sāpōnificāre*, f. *sāpōn-* SOAP: see -IFY.] 1. *trans.* To convert (a fat or an oil) into soap by combination with an alkali.

1821 *USE Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Fat*, Each of the constituents of natural fat were then saponified by the addition of potash. 1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 441/1 Ricinoleic Acid... Sherry-casting castor oil... particles to be g alkali in order to grease. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 132 The fat must be emulsified or saponified before it can be absorbed.

2. *intr.* To become converted into soap.

1823 *USE Dict. Chem.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Soap*, Those oils or fats which saponify best... are 1. Oil of olives, 2. Animal oils [etc.]. 1834 W. S. E. *...* best oils are those which... substance which refuses

Hence *Saponified*, *Saponifying* ppl. adjs.

1821 *USE Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Fat*, The saponified fat of the sheep. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 311 Finely divided and saponified fats. 1880 W. C. ROBERTS *Introd. Metallurgy* 9 The saponifying powers of litharge. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 219 The saponifying ferment—lipase—which Hanriot has discovered in blood-serum—is probably one of the agents concerned in disposing of the fat.

Saponine, -ine (sæp'odin, -in). Chem. [a. F. *saponine*, f. L. *sāpōn-* soap: see -IN.] A glucoside obtained from *Saponaria officinalis*, *Quillaia saponaria*, and many other plants.

1832 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* 127 Saponine... presents

in contact with the surface of a solution of saponine, it will remain in any position in defiance of the directive force of the earth's magnetism.

Saponite (sæp'odnit). Min. [f. L. *sāpōn-em* soap + -ITE; formed by Svanberg 1841 as a rendering of the Ger. name *seifenstein* (= soap-stone).]

A hydrous silicate of aluminium and magnesium, occurring in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins in serpentine and cavities in trap-rock.

1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min. Index*. 1862 *DANA Man. Min.* 145. 1856 *LAWRENCE tr. Colla's Rocks Class.* (1858) 22 Saponite occurs in fissures of serpentine rock. 1883 M. F. HOOBLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 414/4 Saponite... Massive; scathe, and very soft... White, orange-yellow, pale green, and reddish brown... Occurs in all the above colours in the later igneous rocks of Scotland, commonly.

Saponule, -ul (sæp'odnəl, -nl). Chem. [f. L. *sāpōn-* soap: see -ULE.] (See *quot.* 1897.)

1794 G. PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* Pl. 4 end, Saponules of Turpentine, &c. 1802 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 182 The French chemists have proposed to give the combinations which these bodies form with the volatile oils the name of *saponules*, which Dr. Pearson has translated by the term *saponules*. 1897 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Saponule*, term for an imperfect and partial soap formed by incomplete saponification of volatile... oils by means of various bases.

Sapor, **sapour** (sæ'pɔr, -pɔr). Also 6 sapor. [a. L. *sapor*, *sapōr-em* taste (whence F. *sauveur* SAVOUR, f. *sapere* to taste, to be sapid.) A quality such as is perceived by the sense of taste, as sweetness, bitterness, sourness, etc.; a taste, savour; the taste or savour of a substance, esp. of an article of food or drink. Now chiefly in scientific use.

† *Sapor* *positiv*, *Sapor* *syntetic*; particular 'savors' frequently mentioned by the alchemists as indicative of the nature or condition of substances under examination.

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in *Asim.* (1652) 63 Which I teach you to knowne by signes fowre, By Colour, Odour, Sapor and Liqueur. *Ibid.* v. 69 As Sapor of Meates chaungeeth your Tastings. c 1480 *HENRYSON Orpheus & Eurydice* 23 Lyke as a strand of water or a spring Haldis the sapour of his fontall well. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* v. Prol.

1625 *WATTS* *...* little particles of matter which distinguish the various sapsors, odors, and colors of bodies. 1826 *HOR. SMITH Ver Hill* (1835) III. 314 The exquisite sapor of their French dishes. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 827/1 There remains a large class of pure sapsors, of which we take cognizance without the assistance of smell, and which are also rather dissimilar to any tactile impressions: such as the bitter of quinine. 1861 *LANKESTER On Food* 255 We will

1875 *WATTS* *...* the one, and each tr. Lucr. 5, Odours the varia gr With stronger Taste, ue of the rest, shape of those

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b. In generalized sense: Quality in relation to the sense of taste.

1660 *Bulwer Anthropol.* i. 10 The gullet and conveying parts are [not] appertaining unto sapor. 1680 *Boyle's Sept.* Chem. vi. 394 Sapor being an Accident or an Affection of matter that relates to our Organs of Taste. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. Saporifick Particles, are such as by their Action on the Tongue occasion that Sensation which we call Taste or Sapor.

† **Sapor'al, a. Obs. rare**—1. [f. SAPOR + -AL.] Of or pertaining to taste or 'sapor'.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 780 How many sowre things are there which by their saporall rules should be most cold, which notwithstanding are most hot.

Saporific (səp'orifik), *a. rare*. [ad. mod.L. *saporificus*, f. *sapor-em*: see SAPOR and (-)IFIC. Cf. F. *saporifique*.] 'Having the power to produce tastes' (J.); imparting flavour or taste.

1704 [see SAPOR b.] 1721 *Bailey, Saporifick*, causing Taste. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sappinall* II. xxv. 212 He always insisted upon a saporific crust to stimulate the flavour of the punicious fluid.

Saporine, a. rare—1. [f. SAPOR + -INE.] Pertaining to the sense of taste.

1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* II. iv. *Comm.* p. xxxiv, They more readily receive the impressions, which, by the saporine nerves, are transmitted to the sensorium.

Saporosity (səp'orısiti), *rare*. [f. mod.L. *saporosus*: see next and -ITY.] That property of a body by which it imparts the sensation of taste.

1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* i. 115 Unless we may use the words Saporosity and Odorosity for these common properties, which are possessed by our organs of taste and smell, and by the particles of sapid and odorous bodies.

Saporous (səp'orıs), *a. rare*. [ad. mod.L. *saporosus*, f. *sapor-em*: see SAPOR and -OUS.] Of or pertaining to taste; having flavour or taste; yielding some kind of taste. † Also, agreeable to the taste, savoury.

a 1670 *Hacker Civil. Serm.* (1675) 283 We read of Manna that it was saporous to all palates. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. *Saporous*, are such Bodies as are capable of yielding some kind of Taste when touch'd with our tongue; but those that afford no Taste, are called *Insipid*. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* II. iv. 748 The sharp and jagged in their progress tear The suffering nerves, and wage saporous war. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 590 We omit no solitary supplement... which can contribute to such cunning combinations as result in saporous felicity.

|| **Sapota** (səp'otā), *Forms: 6-9 sapote, 7 sapotte; 7 sapota, supporter, sappota, 9 zapota, 8-sapota.* [repr. Sp. and Pg. *sapote* (whence F. *sapote*), a. Mexican *capoll, capoll*. The form now in use is from mod. Latin. = A. the tree *Achras Sapota* and its fruit; = SAPODILLA 1, 2; (see also quot. 1887). As mod.L., a genus, the type of the *Sapotaceæ*, now referred to *Achras*.

White sapota, the greenish yellow fruit of the Mexican tree *Casimiroa edulis* (Funk's *Stand. Diet.* 1895). Mam-

v. (1600) III. 454 There n'rey, whereof we have Sapotes, Tunas 1648 l. the Plantin, Sapotte, Chico-sapote, Pine-fruit, and all other fruits that were to be found in Mexico. 1760 J. LEX *Introduct. Bot.* App. 326 Sapota, *Achras*, 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 75 The Sapotes are round about, two inches in circumference. 1821 *Pinkerton Mod. Geog. West India* (abbr. ed. 3) 666 The sapota or sapadilla. 1856 MARY B. CLARKE *Mosses fr. Rollin* BRIGHTON Gnath. nomenclature of called sapote in Guatemala does not belong to the genus Sapota, but to an allied genus *Simarouba* and is known in the W. Indies as not even or big sapote does not even a Pachira.

b. *attrib.*, as *sapota plum, wood*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 682 *Achras* or Sapota Plum. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Arch.* VII. 941 The material of the beams of the doors was sapote wood. a 1881 L. H. MORGAN *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 273 They used sapote wood usually for lintels.

Sapotaceous (səp'otāshəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Sapotaceæ* (f. SAPOTA): see -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Sapotaceæ*, a N. O. of gamopetalous plants typified by the *Achras* (formerly *Sapota*).

1845 G. DON in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 1787/2 **Sapotad** (səp'otād), [f. SAPOTA + -AD 1 d.] Lindley's term for: A plant of the N. O. *Sapotaceæ*.

1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 590.

Sapote, variant of SAPOTA.

Sapotilla, Sapotte, obs. ff. SAPODILLA, SAPOTA.

Sapour, variant of SAPOR.

Sappadilla, -o, obs. forms of SAPODILLA.

† **Sapp'ar(e)**, *Min. Obs.* [a. F. *sappare* (De Saussure 1789 in *Jrnl. de Physique* XXXIV. 213). De Saussure copies from the label of his specimen (received from the Duke of Gordon) a statement indicating that the name came from the records of the abortive attempt to find gold in Scotland in the reign of James VI. In *At-* p. 57, 67, the sappar, mentioned as minerals in conjunction with which gold may be expected to be found. It is very doubtful whether these terms had any real mean-

ing; the description of 'sappar-stone' on p. 15 would seem to suit quartz; it certainly does not refer to cyanite.] An obsolete synonym of CYANITE.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 209 Sappare. Cyanite of Werner. 1862 *DANA Min.* 273 Kyanite... is also called sappar, a corruption of sapphire.

Sapped (sæpt), *ppl. a.* [f. SAP v.1 + -ED.] Undermined.

1716 *Gay Trivia* III. 289 Her sap'd Foundations. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* III. Here were the rotten beam, the sinking arch, the sapped and mouldering wall.

Sappelynge, obs. form of SAPLING.

Sapper¹ (sæ'pær), [f. SAP v.1 + -ER¹, after F. *sappeur*.]

1. One who saps; *spec.* a soldier employed in working at saps, the building and repairing of fortifications, the execution of field-works, and the like.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Engineers were formerly called the (Royal) *Sappers and Miners*, but in 1859 they became the Royal Engineers. (The privates are still unofficially called *sappers*.)

1626 tr. *Boetius's Newfound Politike* 92 These are

to suggest... the expediency of adding to the Engineers' establishment a corps of sappers and miners. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. Roy. Engineers* § 2. 7 Officers of Engineers, are restrained from employing Soldiers of the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, as Servants. 1858 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 762 A Gunner, Sapper or private, as the case may be. 1872 *Pall Mall* 62 A sapper is a soldier who is employed in the work of sapping.

1896 *Killing Seven* Engineer, Her Majesty's Royal Engineer, With the rank and pay of a Sapper!

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sapper officer*, etc.; *sapper-pumper, notice-wd.*, used for F. *sappeur-pompier* a member of a (French) fire-brigade. 1876 *Voyce & Stevenson Mill. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Engineers*. On active service, an engineer officer is sometimes a 'sapper officer'. 1841 *Thackeray's Sec. Funeral Napoleon III*, The 'Sapper-pumpers', with ditto. 1894 *Du Maurier Trilby* vi. (1895) 283 All the sapper-pumpers... with their beautiful brass helmets! 1900 *Daily News* 21 May 76 A telegraph cart manned by 'sapper telegraphists'.

Sapper² (sæ'pær), *Mech.* [f. SAP sb.¹ + -ER¹.] A tool for cutting away sap-wood (see quot.).

1822 *Amer. Iron. Sci.* 7... a sapper machine is the saw crooked pieces of iron.

1891 *Century Dict.*, *Sapper*, a chisel used in some sawing-machines to cut away waste or sap-wood and reduce a log to a cylindrical shape.

Sapper³ (sæ'pær), *Etym. slang.* [f. SAP v.3 + -ER¹.] One who 'saps' or studies hard.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* (1907) I. 52 Pleasant clever Hawtry, and careful Oke, and that shrewd sapper, Green... these form his classic escort to the cloisters.

|| **Sapperment** (səp'ərment), *int.* [G. *sapperment*, corruption of *sakrament* SACRAMENT.] An oath put in the mouth of a German speaker.

1815 *Scott Guy R.* xliii. 'That won't pass, Mr. Captain'. 'That must pass, Mr. Justice—sapperment!' 1823 — *Quentin D.* xxii, Sapperment—what a shy fairy it is! 1894 *Du Maurier Trilby* II. (1895) 106 But you are not listening, sapperment!

Sappharine, obs. form of SAPPHIRINE a.

Sapphic (sæ'fik), *a. and sb.* Also 6 **Saphik**, **Saphic** (ke, 6-8 Sap(p)hick, 7 Sap(p)hique. [a. F. *saphique*, + *sapphique* (16th c. in Godefroy), ad. L. *Sapphicius*, a. Gr. *Σαπφικός*.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Sappho (Σαφώ), the famous poetess of Lesbos (c 600 B. C.); *spec.* epithet of the metres used by her (see B).

1501 *Douglas Pal. Hon.* II. iv, Metir sapphic, and also elegy. 1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. ix. 43 She invented the verses which after her name are called Sapphic. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Sapphique Verse*. 1706 A. BEORFORD *Temple Mus.* v. 100 Iambick, and Sapphick Verses. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gramm.* 472 Catullus has two Sapphic Odes. 1872 *Cavendish's Fly Leaves* (1884) 97 She'd throw off odes, again, whose flow And fire were more than Sapphic.

B. *sb.* A metre used by Sappho or named after her. Chiefly *pl.*, verses written in the Sapphic stanza. *Greater Sapphic*: a logaedic distich of which the first line is — — — — — and the second (the Greater Sapphic verse) is — — — — — || — — — — —. *Lesser Sapphic*: a logaedic hendecasyllable with a dactyl in the third place (— — — — —). The 'Sapphic stanza' consists of three Lesser Sapphics followed by an Adonic (— — — — —).

a 1586 *Sioney Arcadia* i. (1595) 78 Zelamane... took out of his hand the Lute, and... sung these Sapphicks. 1856 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 81 For tryll of which I have turned the new Poets sweete song of Eliza into such homely Sapphicks as I could. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1650) II. 50 Give me leave to salute you first in these Sapphicks. 1730 SWIFT *Dan Jackson's Picture*, To give us a Description graphic Of Dan's large Nose, in modern Sapphick. 1892 *Louisa's Stud. Chaucer* II. vii. 49 Lumbering hexameters and dolorous sapphicks consequently made their appearance in English literature.

Sapphire (sæ'faiə), *Forms: 3-6 saphyr, 3-7 saphir, 4-5 safir(e, saphire), safer(e, 4-6*

saffer(e, safy(r, sapher, 4-7 saphyre, 4-8 saphire, 5 saffyr, saffre, safewr, (saffour, safur), 5-6 Sc. sapheir, 6 saphore, saphier, (safure, saffure, -oure, Sc. saunfir), 7 saphier, Sc. saiffer, 8-9 saphyrr, 8-saphphire. [a. OF. *safir* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *saphir* (Fr. *saphir, safir*, Sp. *zafir, zafiro*, Pg. *safira, zafira*; It. *zaffiro*, ad. L. *sapphir-us*, also *sapph(h)ir* (both fem.), a. Gr. *σάπφειρος*, fem., said to mean lapis lazuli (our sapphire being perh. the *βάνθος*, L. *hyacinthus*); prob. a some Semitic form, cf. Hebr. *ספיר sappir*, rendered *σάπφειρος, sapphirus* in the LXX and Vulg.

The word, however, does not appear to be ultimately of Semitic origin. As Hebr. *sappir* may represent an earlier *samfir* (cf. Jewish Aramaic *samfirina*), some scholars have conjectured that the source may be Skr. *ganipirya* (lit. 'dear to the planet Saturn'), the name of some dark gem, perh. sapphire or emerald. The Pers. *saffir* and mod. Arab. *safir* may be from Greek.]

1. A precious stone of a beautiful transparent blue. It is a variety of native alumina akin to the ruby.

a 1272 *Lucie Ron* 173 in O. E. Misc. 98 Hwat spekstu of eny stone... Of isape, of saphir, of sardone. 13. K. *Alis*. 5667 (Mod. M.S.), Saffres Smaragdes & Margarites. 1340 *Ayene*. 82 Hy wenech of a gles bet hit by a safir. c 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 478 Of Rubies, saphires [v. rr. safferies; safers], and of peeries white Were alle hise clothes brouded vp and down. c 1430 *Lynd. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 159 A poore man proud is nat comendable, Nor a fayr saphir set in a copir rymg. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 11403 Some were of saffers and some of saradyn. c 1475 *Raif Collyear* 464 With stanks of Berall dier, Dymountins and Saphier. 1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 145 On gold ringe w/ a safir. 1583 *GREENE Mamillia Wks.* (Grosart) II. 61 Though the Polipe chaungeth colour eury houre: yet the Saphyre will cracke before it consent to disloyaltie. 1597 *SHAKS. Lear's Compl.* 215 The heauen bewd Saphir. 1624 *QUARLES Sion's Sonn.* Div. Poems (1630) 299 With veines, like Saphyres, winding in and out. 1676 *EVELYN Diary* 26 Aug. He reported... death of the blue and white sapphires and...

trans.

13 1

b. precious transparent varieties of native crystalline alumina, including the ruby. A colourless variety is called *white* or *water sapphire*.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 68 Sapphire White. 1698 *Fayer Acc. E. India & P.* 215 There are three sorts, one perfect Blue, and very hard... The second is perfect White, and very hard... The third, called Water-Sapphires, are of small Esteem, being not so hard as the other, and commonly of a dead Waterish Colour. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The soft water-sapphires of Bohemia and Silesia are of some account, though far inferior to the oriental ones, in the brightness of their blue. 1829 *CRAWFORD Iron. Emb.* to *Cr. of Ara* (1834) II. 201 All the varieties of the Sapphire, as well as the spinelle, are found together. 1834 *McCulloch Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) s. v. The red sapphire, or Oriental ruby. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 385/2 When perfectly devoid of colour, they are called *Water Sapphires*.

c. *transf.* and *figs.*

14. c. *Hoccleve Min. Poems* (1892) 70 Lady, bat clept art 'modir of mercy', Noble sapphir. 1614 *DRUMM. or HAWTIL Poems* II. Sonn. in Those Eyes, those sparkling Sapphires of Delight! 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 605 Now glow'd the Firmament With living Sapphires.

d. The pure bright blue of the sapphire.

1686 *GOAO Celest. Bedies* l. v. 14 He [the Sun] brighteth the Air into a cheerful Saphir. 1813 *BYRON Corsair* III. i. Again his waves in milder tints unfold Their long array of sapphire and of gold. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* v. xviii. vi. It seems that I am happy, that to me A livelier emerald twinkles in the grass, A purer sapphire melts into the sea.

e. *Her.* The tincture blue or azure, in blazoning by the names of precious stones.

1562 *LEIGH Armorie* 12 Azure... whose precious stone is the Saphir. 1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* 10. 90 Hy's fiele is of the Saphire, the Sunne propre; or thus. He beareth Azure, a Sunne d'O'r. 1777 *PORRY Elem. Her.* (ed. 3) 109 Party per Saltier Sapphire and Pearl.

2. A name for certain humming-birds.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 273/2 [Humming-Birds.] The Sapphires. 1861 *GOULD Trochilidae* V. Pl. 330 *Eucethalia Grayi*, Blue-headed Sapphire. 1864 342 *Hylocharis sapphirinus*. Red-throated Sapphire.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sapphire-blaze, -blue* (adj. and sb.), *colour, crown, hue, jewel, ring, throne; sapphire-coloured, -hued, visaged* adjs.; † *sapphire loop* (see LOOP sb.² 2); *sapphire stone* = sense 1.

1754 *GRAY Poem* 99 The living Throne, the 'sapphire-blaze, Where angels tremble while they gaze. 1782 *LATHAM Gen. Synops. Birds* II. 775 The fore part of the neck and breast are of a rich 'sapphire blue. 1798 *GREVILLE in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 420 I have some specimens of a sapphire-blue stone. 1885 *Lacy BASSBY The Trades* 390 Another sea, of the deepest blue, as Ashm. (1652) 65. 'The 'Sapphire Colour, that Orient Blewe. a 1886 *Sioney Arcadia* II. 152 b. There fall those 'Saphir-coloured brookes. c 1630 *MILTON Ole Sol. Musc.* 7 That undisturbed Song of pure content, Ay sung before the saphire-colour'd throne. 1634 — *Comm.* 26 And gives them leave to wear their 'Saphire crowns. c 1430 *Lynd. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8 They had on bawderykys alle of 'saffer hewe. 1446 — *Nightingale Poems* II. 2 Towards Eveo the 'Saphyre-hued sky Was westward meynt with many Rowes Rede. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 578 He wore about his necke a 'saphire jewel. c 1400-1458 'Saphyre loop [see LOOP sb.² 2]. 1634-5 in *Aug. Invent.* (Halliwell) 6 One 'Saphire ringe. 1382 *WYCLIF Aug. xxiv.* 10 As a werk of a 'saphire stoon. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 6 The lake Blue as a sapphire-stone. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 755 &

mus geracion. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 26 Syria was with the first subdued to Saracene servitude. 1713 *Wren in Parentalia* 1750 297 This we now call the Gothick Manner of Architecture. I think it should with more Reason be called the Saracen Style. 1818 *Mistaken* 207 When mad Orlando met On that frail bridge the giant Saracen king. 1824 *Catal. Classic Contents Strawberry Hill* 162 A magnificent table of Saracen mosaic. 1862 W. H. Jervis *Hist. France* v. (1872) 67 The Saracen governor of Saragosa.

† *b. Cookery.* In *browet, sauce Saracen.* Obs. 1713 *Form of Curry* (1780) 44 Sawse Sarzyne. Take heppes and make them clene, take Almonds blanched. 1730 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Bruttoe Saracen. *Ibid.* 30 Sauke Saracoun. Take Almonds, & blanch them. *Ibid.* 213 Saug saraser [so printed]. Tak Almandes, frye hem in oille. Hence + *Saracenē*, the land of the Saracens. 1750 *LOVELL Trav.* 11. 724 A gret Semble Of Alle the Maistres Of Saracene.

Saracenic (sarāsenī'niān), *a.* [f. late L. *Saracenus* + -IAN.] Saracenic.

1818 *Mills Hist. Crusades* (1822) I. i. 17 Some direful effects of Saracenic zeal.

Saracenic (sarāsenī'nik), *a.* [ad. med. L. *Saracenicus*, f. late L. *Saracēn-us* SARACEN: see -IC. Cf. *F. saracénique*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Saracens.

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 38 The Mammoody and Roopee are good silver... and after the Saracenic sort who hate Images in Coyne covered with Arabick letters. *Ibid.* 280 The iron yoke of Saracenic bondage. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 9 Those nations... have to acknowledge their obligations to Saracenic or Arabian instructors. 1819 *Scott's Arabian* ix. The Saracenic music of the challengers. 1832 G. DOWNS *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 231 Specimens of Saracenic Armour. 1877 *DOWDEN Fr. Lit.* iii. vii. 226 The strife between French chivalry and Saracenic hordes.

b. Applied to Mohammedan architecture in its various forms, or to any features of it.

In the 18th and early 19th c. often erroneously applied (after Wren: see *SARACEN* a.) to 'Gothic' architecture. 1768 *Riotous Crew, Orderly Architect*. To the heavy Gothic by Sir C. Wren, is distinguished the Anglo-Saxon, the lighter as Saracenic. 1829 *Scott's Annals of Scot.* A considerable part of the edifice was less in the strict Gothic than in what has been called Saracenic architecture. 1846 *THACKERAY Cornhill to Cairo* vii. 109 v. 726 A great, large Saracenic oriel window. 1877 A. E. EDWARDS *Up Nile* I. 11 Saracenic doorways.

c. transf. Barbaric, heathenish.

1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* xvii. Swearing at him in a most Saracenic and ferocious manner.

Saracenic (sarāsenī'nikāl), *a.* [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.] = SARACENIC.

1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) title-p. The Ancient Religions before the Flood, the Heathenish, Jewish, and Saracenicall in all Ages since. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iv. 144 A Saracenicall Sultan of Persia. 1672 *Rosenshaw & Bayes* 6 It is not manifest unto me by the Saracenicall histories... that Mahomet had not two companions. 1768 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1834) II. 297 The Saracenic caliphs.

† **Saracenic** (sarāsenī'nikāl), *a.* Obs. [Formed as prec. + -AN.] = SARACENIC. Saracenic groundsel, *Senecio saracenicus*.

1607 *TORSELL Fairs of Beasts* 734 *Dib* (otherwise *Dijb*) is an Arabian or Saracenic word. 1786 J. ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement in Gard. Assist.* 671 Saracenic helvetian groundsel, called Saracens's all-heal.

Saracenicism (sarāsenī'niān), *rare.* [ad. med. L. *Saracēnism-us* race or country of the Saracens, f. *Saracēnus* SARACEN. Cf. *OF. Saracénisme* country of the Saracens.] The political or religious organization of the Saracens.

1659 *GAUDEN Tears Ch.* 356 Saracenicism, Barbarism, and Atheism. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xiv. vi. VI. 524 The Saracenicism of his age... from records, the Paganism, 27 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. Cross on the plains of Syria.

† **Saracenly**, *adv.* Obs. [f. SARACEN + -LY 2.] Like a Saracen; with heathenish violence.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* O 2 b. Whiles he was thus saracenly sentencing it against mee.

Saracennet, obs. form of *SARACENET*.

† **Saraf** (sarāf). Also 6 *xarāff*, -affo, 7 *charaff*, *xaraffo*, 9 *sarraf*, *saraff*, *serof*, -aff. See also *SHROFF*. [Pers., etc., a. Arab. *سراف* *sarāf*, f. *سرف* *sarafa* to exchange, corresp. to Heb. *שָׂרַף* *sāraph* to refine, assay (gold or silver), whence *שָׂרָף* *sāraph* refiner, worker in gold. Cf. *F. charaffe* (17th c.), *Pg. xarrafo*, *carrafo* (16th c.).] A banker or money-changer in the East; = *SHROFF*.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *tr. Linschoten* l. xxxiii. 661 There is in every place of the street exchangers of money, by them (i.e. Heathens) called *Xaraffos*, which are all Christian Jews. *Ibid.* 244 *Xaraffes*. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* vi. 390 The money-changers, whom they call *Xaraffi* (in Persia). 1678 J. F. *tr. Tavernier's Trav.* I. ii. 4 There is no considerable payment made, which is not received by the *Cheraff* or banker. 1811 *Nichols's Trav. Arab.* iiii. in *Pinkerton's Trav.* or banker. 1877 *McCOAN Egypt* 42 it is 175 The maimed till the recent reform appointing a Controller-General of Receipts, received the taxes from the saraffs. 1883 C. J. WILLS *In Land of Lion & Sun* xvii. 192 The business of the serof is depised as being a usurer on the sly. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* July 24/2 They [i.e. Armenians] prospered as our 'Saraffs'.

† **Sarafan** (sarāfan). Also 8-9 -phan(e). [Russian *сарфанъ*.] A long mantle, veil, or sleeveless cloak, forming part of the national dress of Russian peasant women.

1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian*, *Envoy* I. 366 The quality of circumstances. 1833 high reaches to the in *Russia* 28 The national dress, the sarafane, which was generally of blue or red cotton, having no bodice. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 27 May 71/1 The Grand Duchesses wore... national veil or scarf, called sarafan.

Saragoy, var. *SARIGUE*. **Sarai**, var. *SERAI*. **Sarampura**, obs. var. *SALEMPORE*. **Sarang**, rare var. *SERANG*. **Sarape**, var. *SERAPE*. **Sararre**, obs. f. compar. of *SORE*.

Sarasen, -son, etc., obs. forms of *SARACEN*.

Saratoga (sarātōgā). [prob. f. *Saratoga Springs*, the name of a summer resort in New York State.] In full *Saratoga trunk*: a large kind of trunk much used by ladies.

1893 F. F. MOORE *Forbid Banns* xix. 'Oh, Eric, do help Miriam with that Saratoga,' cried Mrs. Hardy... pointing to where Miriam was struggling with a large trunk that had just been hoisted from the hold. *Ibid.* xxx. Three Saratoga trunks. 1894 *HOWELLS Trav. from Altruria* 95, I found the porter... with his wrist bound up. He said he had strained it in handling a lady's Saratoga.

Sarau, -av, variant of *SEROW*.

Sarawakite (sarāwākīte). *Mfin.* [a. G. *Sarawakite* (Frenzel 1877), f. *Sarawak* (in Borneo): see -ITE.] A compound of antimony found in minute colourless crystals.

1822 G. J. BEUSIE *3rd App. Dana's Mfin.* 106 Sarawakite. Found in cavities in the native antimony of Borneo.

Saray, variant of *SERAI*.

† **Sarazantic**, *a.* Obs. -o [app. alteration of *Saracenic* after *Byzantine*.] Saracenic.

1766 *BAILEY, Sarazantic*, like a Saracen.

Sarazin, variant of *SARASIN*.

Sarazine (e), etc., obs. forms of *SARACEN*.

† **Sarazine**. Obs. [a. *OF. sarazine*, *sar(r)azine* aristolochia -pop. L. *sarracina* for late L. *sarracēna* (sc. *herba*), fem. of *sarracēnus* SARACEN.] Birthwort.

1525 *Grete Herball* cclxxiv. (1529) P v b. Mynte romayne or sarazyne is hote & drye in y^e seconde degre. 1868 *Treas. Bot.* *Sarazine*, *Aristolochia Clematilis*.

Sarbacane (sarābāken). Obs. exc. *Antig.* Also 7 *sarabacane*, 8 *sarbacan*, 9 *sarbacane* (?), *sarbacand* (?). [a. F. *sarbacane* (16th c.; earlier *sarbalenne*) 'a long trunk to shoot in' (Cotgr.); also, a speaking-trumpet (Littre), ad. Sp. *cebratana*: see *CEBRATANA*.]

1. A blow-tube or pipe for shooting with. *Hist.* 1765 H. TIMPESLAKE *Mem.* 45 Children, who... are very expert at killing with a sarbacan. 1825 *Scott's Talism.* xxi. These cowardly catiffs come against us with sarbacanes and poisoned shafts. 1869 *BOUTELL Arms & Armour* vi. 27 Substituting for the bow blow-tube, the Malays 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* *sarbacanes*, lassos.

† 2. An car-trumpet. Obs.

1644 *DICKE Nat. Bodies* xxviii. 251 To this art belongeth the making of sarabatanes, or trunks, to helpe the hearing. *Sarbat*, obs. form of *SHERBET*.

Sarcasm (sārkāz'm). Also 6-7 in L. form *sarcasmas*. [ad. late L. *sarcasm-us*, a. late Gr. *σαρκασμός*, f. *σαρκάζειν* to tear flesh, gnash the teeth; speak bitterly, f. *σαρξ*, *σαρξ* flesh.] A sharp, bitter, or cutting expression or remark; a bitter gibe or taunt. Now usually in generalized sense: Sarcastic language; sarcastic meaning or purpose.

a. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Shep.* Cnt. O. Gloss. Tom pipit, an ironical Sarcasms, spoken in derision of these rude wits, which [etc.]. 1581 J. BELL *Hadley's Answ.*

mus so often in their mouths... that [etc.]. 1661 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. l. 284 Either a Sarcasms against the voluptuous; or else, 'tis a milder counsel.

β. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 20 Muse, shew the rigour of a satyres art, In harsh sarcasms, dissonant and smart. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myth.* O. & N. Test. I. 234 No Iye, but an irony... a witty way of speaking... such sarcasms Elijah used. 1725 *BLACKWALL Introd. Class.* (ed. 2) 179 When a dying or dead Person is insulted with Scissand and ironical Tarnish 'tis usually call'd a Sarcasms. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iv. xviii. With many a sarcasm varied still On woman's wish, and woman's will! 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channing's* I. ix. 133 He looked upon the remark as a bit of sarcasm. 1865 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxi. 227 Blows are sarcasms turned stupid. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. 127 William's return was accompanied by a confiscation and distribution of laws on so wide a scale that it could be said with indignant sarcasm that he gave away the land of every man.

† **Sarcasmatical**, *a.* Obs. *rare.* [f. *SARCASM* + -MATICAL.] Sarcastic. Hence + *Sarcasmatical*, *adv.* sarcastically. So + *Sarcasmatize* v., to speak sarcastically of.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 94 A haughty Jesuit... published an Anonymous, sarcasmatical Pamphlet. *Ibid.*

II. 71 Mr. Wood calls the first a Calvinistical Bishop (who was then, as it seems, marry'd, says he, very Sarcasmatically). *Ibid.* III. 33 So easy it is from Scorning and Sarcasmizing a deceased Protestant Bishop... to proceed to quarrel with a living Brother Bishop.

† **Sarcasmical**, *a.* Obs. *rare.* [f. *SARCASM* + -ICAL. Cf. med. L. *sarcasmicus*.] Sarcastic. Hence + *Sarcasmically* *adv.* sarcastically.

1602 *FULBECKE 2nd Pt. Parallel* 26 The Graecians did allow such taunts and biting sarcasmical speeches. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ills* 42 It is inhumane sarcasmically to insult over a captive as a Cat over a Mouse.

So + *Sarcasmous* *a.* sarcastic.

1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. li. 578 So say the Wicked—and will you Make that Sarcasmous Scandal true? a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. li. 324 (1740) 98 When he gets a sarcasmous Paper against the Crown, well backed with Authority. *Ibid.* iii. 36. 144 A sarcasmous Reflection on the House of Commons itself.

Sarcast (sārkāst). [ad. Gr. type **σαρκαστής*, f. *σαρκάζειν* (see *SARCASM*).] A sarcastic writer or speaker.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* m. vi. 108 The slave Sanchio doth supra-parasite it, turns mime, Satyr, Sarcasi, Hyperaspist. 1859 *Kitcher's Mag.* Nov. 478 Jerrold has been called a cynic and a sarcast. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 845 Dr. Parker; or, the Sarcast. 1898 *Daily News* 8 June 2/2 'Mr. Disraeli', he [sc. Gladstone] said, 'was a great sarcast'.

Sarcastic (sārkāstik), *a.* Also 7-8 -ick. [ad. Gr. type **σαρκαστικός*, f. *σαρκάζειν*: see *SARCASM* and -IC. Cf. *F. sarcastique*.] Characterized by or involving sarcasm; given to the use of sarcasm; bitterly cutting or caustic.

1695 *THACKERAY Andromeda* O. & N. Test. III. 380 Sarcastick 5 on *Kamler's No.* 1771 1828 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xi, Mrs. Firkin. Slung up her head and said, 'I think Miss is very clever,' with the most killing sarcastic air. 1862 *CALVERLEY Verses & Transl.* (1894) 43 Pointing evermore the eye-glass In the light sarcastic eye. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xxii. 385 He had spoken his thoughts with sarcastic freedom.

Hence *Sarca'sticness*.

1903 *Times* 30 Sept. 10/5 His habitual sarcastiness.

Sarcastical (sārkāstikāl), *a.* [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.] = prec.

1611 *SCOTT'S* *Andromeda* O. & N. Test. § 2 Such a sarcasticall manner of speaking... in *Exam.* v. 12 Nothing I tell them they were idle, when they sunk under their Burdens. 1756 P. POTT *Trav. Ruftures* vi. Wks. II. 123 He will be inclined to believe the sarcastical distinction between cures, and escapes, not ill founded. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. 1. 185 The active and sarcastical mockery of the ruthless tyrant upon its victims. 1877 Mrs. FORSTER *Mignon* I. i. 14 'You mean that to be sarcastical', she laughs.

Hence *Sarca'sticalness*.

1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 244, I could never give my self a Reason why the Ephesian Matron of Petronius should please so much, unless it were for the Sarcasticalness.

Sarcastically (sārkāstikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a sarcastic manner; with sarcasm.

1647 J. TRAPP *Matt. x* fifty answered Libanus, Carpenters son was no. 1719 *Aug. xii.* 39 Or whether pursuing, or in a journey, or asleep somewhere, as Elias sarcastically argues concerning Baal. 1785 *BURKE Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* 25 It is not necessary.

Courier 16 June 1614, 'I am as hungry as a wolf. I work like a horse, but I can't sleep.' 'You had better see a veterinary surgeon,' said the doctor, sarcastically.

Sarce, obs. form of *SEARCE* sb. and v.

† **Sarcel**. Obs. Also 5, 7 *sercell*, 6-7 *sercell*, 7 *sercell*. [a. *OF. cercel* (mod. F. *cercueil*) -late L. *circellus*, dim. of *circus* circle (see *CIRCUS*).] A pinion feather of a hawk's wing. *Al. orazell feather*.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* a v b. The faders that some calle the pyn on feder of a nother foule: of an hawkie it is callid the Sercell. 1575 *TURNEER, Faulconrie* 272 Within Sixe or Seven dayes she will caste... hir Sarcells or flauges. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. v. (1641) 45 The Marlin, Lanar, and the gentle 'Terrell, Th' Ospray, and Saker, with a nimble sarcell, Follow the Phoenix. 1612 *Cotick, Cercueil*,... the Serrell, or Serrell (feather) of a hawkes wing. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* n. xi. 237/1 The Sarcell Feathers, are the extrem pinion Feathers in the Hawks Wing.

b. fig. or in fig. context.

Also 4 *cercelle*, 5 *sercell*, 6-7 *sercell*, 7 *sercell*. [a. *OF. cercelle* (mod. F. *cercueil*) -late L. *circellus*, dim. of *circus* circle (see *CIRCUS*).] A pinion feather of a hawk's wing. *Al. orazell feather*.

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sarcoderm (sa'kodərm). *Det.* Also in L. form: **sarcoderma** (-dō'īmă). [ad. mod.L. *sarcodermis*

(De Caudolle), f. Gr. *σαρκο-* SARCO- and *δέρμα* DERM-] The fleshy layer in some seeds lying between the internal and external integuments.

1848 LINDLEY *Introd.* "The fleshy part of the seed consists of three portions: 1. of a coderm by De Caudolle. 2. of a fleshy part, which is commonly and more accurately considered as but a portion of the outer integument."

Sarcoid (sarkoid), *a.* *Biol.* [f. SARCODE + -oid.] Ol, pertaining to, of the nature of sarcoid; protoplasmic.

1854 *Reader* 2 Apr. 434/1 A spherical sarcoid mass. 1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (ed. 4) 216 Sarcoid tissue not furnished with any nerve. 1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* 257 The 'sarcoid expansions', as the pseudopodia have been called.

Sarcoid (sarkoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *σαρκ-*, *σάρξ* flesh + -oid. Cf. Gr. *σαρκώδης*.]

A. adj. Resembling flesh; flesh-like: applied to sponges, plants, etc.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 423/1 In the Sarcoid... Polypharia may imagine the distinct collected axis of Corallium or Pennatula to be ramified and reticulated. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Sarcoides, sarcoid. 1864 WEBSTER (citing DANA).

B. sb. A sponge particle. 1875 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* v. 70 The 'sponge' is found upon a microscopical examination to be...

Sarcolactic

with lactic acid, obtained from muscular tissue.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) III. 376 The sarcolactic acid from muscular tissue may be distinguished as the variety *a* [of lactic acid]. 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 221/2 A new product appears in the urine after liver-extirpation. This is sarcolactic acid.

Hence **Sarcolactate**, a salt of sarcolactic acid. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 197/1 The sarcolactates in general are more readily soluble than ordinary lactates.

Sarcolemma (sarkōlēma), *Anal.* Also -lemma. [mod.L., f. SARCO- + Gr. *λέμμα* (see LEMMA²).] The fine transparent tubular sheath investing muscular fibre.

1840 BOWMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CXXX. 474 Of the Sarcolemma, or Tunic of the Primitive Fasciculus. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 449 The tendinous fibres are continued among the muscular fibres, whilst the sarcolemma merely envelopes the said muscular fibres. 1874 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ii. 36 The muscular fibres of the heart... have no sheath or sarcolemma. *attrib.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 276 Proliferation of the sarcolemma nuclei.

Sarcosite (sarkōsīt), *Min.* [f. SARCO- + -ITE.] A silicate of aluminium, sodium, and calcium found in flesh-coloured crystals. Also = Gmelinite.

1814 Aikin *Diet. Chem. & Min.* App. 56 Sarcosite. Colour flesh red. 1835 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.* etc. I. 337 Anal. cime. Cubicite, sarcosite. *Ibid.* 340 Hydrolite, Gmelinite, sarcosite of Vauquelin. 1858 NICOL *Elem. Min.* 130 Sarcosite, from Vesuvius. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 291 Sarcosite [occurs] in ejected blocks with Wollastonite [etc.].

Sarcology (sarkōlōjī), [f. SARCO- + -LOGY. Cf. f. *sarcologic*.]

1. That branch of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Anatomy is divided into Two principal Parts; Osteology and Sarcology. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 470 'The Professor shall begin his instructions with Osteology upon the skeleton, proceed with Sarcology, and conclude with the organs of the senses.'

2. The therapeutic method or theory which involves or advocates the internal administration of the extractives of the organs of animals for the purpose of affecting the corresponding organs of the human body.

1833 *Science* (N. Y.) 22 Sept. 162 The science of sarcology and the new way opened up by Brown-Séquard and Dr. Hammond suggest higher possibilities.

Hence **Sarcologic**, *ical adj.*, belonging to sarcology; **Sarcologist**, a professor of sarcology.

1838-32 WEBSTER, *Sarcological*. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Sarcologist*. 1832 OGILVIE, *Sarcologic*.

Sarcoma (sarkōma), *Pl.* *sarcomata*. [mod.L., a. Gr. *σάρκωμα* (Galen), f. *σαρκών* to become fleshy, f. *σάρξ*, *σαρκ-* flesh.]

1. *Path.* + *a.* A fleshy excrescence. *Obs.*

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Sarcoma*, flesh growing in the nostrils like the proud flesh in a sore. 1742 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1762) II. 249 Some call them [sc. polypuses] *Sarcoma's*, others *Hypersarcoma's*. *Ibid.* We sometimes meet with Excrescences of various Sizes and Figures. These are usually called *Sarcoma* of the Uterus. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Every polypus is a sarcoma; but not vice versa. The sarcoma frequently degenerates into a polypus.

b. A tumour composed of embryonic connective tissue.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* Tumours 19 The first genus may be distinguished from the most obvious character (that of its being a very common)

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* Tumours 19 A cystic sarcoma is merely a development of cysts in a fibroid tumor. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat* 330 A poor woman

fig. 1850 J. BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 82, I often look upon myself as one sarcoma of selfishness and indolence.

2. *Bol.* Link's term for the fleshy disk surrounding the ovary.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* t. ii. 137. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*.

Sarcomatosis (sarkōmatōsis), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *σαρκωματ-*, *SARCOMA* + -osis, -OSIS.] Sarcomatous degeneration.

1890 BULLIAMS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 726 In generalised sarcomatosis the mucous membrane may contain numerous small secondary growths.

Sarcomatous (sarkōmatōs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS. In mod.L. *sarcomatosus*.] Pertaining or relating to, of the nature of, sarcoma.

1754 SMELLIE *Midwifery* II. 113 Bonetus, gives several instances of sarcomatous and glandular tumours, which were mistaken for the uterus. 1804 [see SARCOMA]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 446 These infantile tumours are almost invariably sarcomatous.

Sarcome, *Obs.* = SARCOMA 1. 1826 MINSHEW *Doctor*, A *Sarcome*, a bunch of flesh in ones nose.

Sarcophagal (sarkōfagāl), *a.* *rare*. [f. L. SARCOPHAGUS + -AL.]

1. Flesh-devouring, flesh-consuming.

1614 T. ADAMS *Phys. Heaven in Diocles Banket* vi. 307 This natural Balme... can [at vntmost]... give a short and insensible preservation to it [sc. the body], in the sarcophagal grave. 1905 *Daily News* 23 June 6 (A vegetarian) denounces my meat-eating habits as 'cannibal' and 'sarcophagal'.

2. Represented on sarcophagi.

1874 W. H. WITHROW *Catacombs of Rome* (1877) 292 The sarcophagal and other representations of this event.

Sarcophagan (sarkōfagān), *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Sarcophaga*, n. pl. or fern. sing. of *sarcophagus* (see SARCOPHAGUS) + -AN.] a. An animal of the group *Sarcophaga* (flesh-eating animals). b. A fly of the genus *Sarcophaga*; a flesh-fly. In recent Dicts.

Sarcophage, *Obs.* [ad. L. SARCOPHAGUS.] 1. = SARCOPHAGUS 1, 2.

2. A flesh-eater; = SARCOPHAGUS 3.

1852 *Mendierings of Mem.* I. 210 Yon vermined Sarcophage.

So **Sarco-phagist** in sense 2.

1599 EVELYN *Acetaria* 86 Whilst Men Sarcophagists (Flesh-Eaters) in all this time were yet to seek.

Sarcophagize (sarkōfādzīz), *v.* [f. SARCOPHAGUS + -IZE.] *trans.* To enclose in a sarcophagus.

1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sk.* (1879) I. 146 [He] lies sarcophagized in red granite.

Sarcophagous (sarkōfāgōs), *a.* *rare*. [f. L. *sarcophagus* (see SARCOPHAGUS) + -OUS.]

1. a. 'Flesh-eating, feeding on flesh' (J.). b. Belonging to the group *Sarcophaga* (flesh-eaters) of mammals. In recent Dicts.

2. Resembling a sarcophagus.

1885 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 38 The faded palazzo with their sarcophagous courtyards and precincts.

Sarcophagus (sarkōfāgōs), *Pl.* -phagi (fādzī). Also 8 -fagus. [L., a. Gr. *σαρκοφάγος*, orig. adj., f. *σαρκο-*, *σάρξ* flesh + *-φάγος* eating.]

1. A kind of stone reputed among the Greeks to have the property of consuming the flesh of dead bodies deposited in it, and consequently used for coffins. *Obs.* exc. *Antiq.*

1607 HOLLAND *Pliny xxxvi.* xvii. II. 587 Near vno Assos, a city in Troas, there is found in the quarries a certain stone called Sarcophagus. a 1680 BUTLER *Keen*, (1759) I. 464 His Entrails are like the Sarcophagus, that devoured Bodies

sculptures or bearing inscriptions, etc.

1705 ADRIAN *Italy* (1733) 193 Several Sarcophagi that have inclosed the Ashes of Men or Boys, Maids or Matrons.

1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Verney's Anecd. Paint.* (1866) I. 285 A sarcophagus with ribbed work and mouldings. 1838 MURRAY *Handbk. N. Germ.* 103 Their effigies, formed of

1838 ARNOLD

1780, the

all the flesh therein interred; so true a Sarcophagus, is the

forms me; 'There are met with in asylums *sarcophagi*, individuals who have desired to eat... human flesh.'

4. A wine-cooler. In recent Dicts.

1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* 1045 Fig. 1871 is a pedestal sideboard... There is an open sarcophagus-shaped wine cooler beneath... Castors are sunk into the plinth of the sarcophagus.

Hence **Sarcophagus** *v.* *trans.*, to deposit or enclose in a sarcophagus.

1862 MISS MÜLLER in *Maenn. Mag.* V. 464 The handful of mere dust that lies Sarcophagued in stone and lead. 1888 W. H. H. ROGERS *Men of West App.* 391 Site rests in a wedge-shaped coffin, which is sarcophagued within the tomb in the presbytery.

Sarcophagy (sarkōfādzī), *rare*. [ad. Gr. *σαρκοφαγία*, f. *σαρκοφάγος*; see prec. and -PHAGY.] The practice of eating flesh.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. (1658) 209 There was no Sarcophagy before the flood. 1901 H. G. WELLS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 112 The movements against vivisection, opium, alcohol, tobacco, sarcophagy, and the male sex.

Sarcopsid (sarkōpsīd), *Min.* [ad. G. *sarkopsid* (Websky 1868), irreg. f. Gr. *σαρκ-*, *σάρξ* flesh + *-ψιδ* sight.] Phosphate of iron and manganese exhibiting a flesh-red colour or fracture.

1877 DANA *Text-Book Min.* 347 Sarcopsid.—Near triplite, Valley of the Mühlbach, Silesia.

Sarcopites (sarkōpītēz), *Zool.* [mod.L. (Latreille 1804), irreg. f. Gr. *σαρκ-*, *σάρξ* flesh + *-πίτης* to cut.] A genus of parasites comprising the itch-mite; a mite of this genus.

1874 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Jan. 75 The two genera in question differ from the true *Sarcopites* in not piercing canals in the epidermis of their host. 1896 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 133 No other species but those of *Sarcopites* can be transferred from animals to man. *Ibid.* 135 A *sarcopites* (*S. mutans*) which produces a disease among foals.

Hence **Sarcopitic**, *a.*, caused by itch-mites.

1886 *Order of Council in Field* 24 July 1903/3 A horse, ass, or mule affected with sarcopitic mange.

Sarcosine (sarkōsīn), *Chem.* Also *sarkosin* (e), *sarcosin*. [a. G. *sarkosin* (Liebig 1847), irreg. f. Gr. *σαρκ-*, *σάρξ* flesh + -INE.] A nitrogenous substance, one of the constituents of creatine; methyl glyccoll.

1848 *Chem. Gaz.* VI. 4 Sarcosine. This substance is obtained from the urine of the sick.

Hence **Sarcosinic**, *a.* (see quot.).

1877 *Pharmac. J.* 28 Apr. 87/2 J. Hertz has extracted from a Mexican species of shell-less mollusc 'Soma de Sonora', which exuded from the *Mimosa Cocifera*, a body which he has designated 'sarcosinic acid'.

Sarcotic, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *sarcoticeus*, a. Gr. *σαρκωτικός*, f. *σαρκών* (see SARCOMA).]

A. adj. Producing flesh; inducing the growth of flesh; = INCARNATIVE *a.*

1656 *Riccioli's Pract. Physick* 127 Sarcotick remedies. 1684 tr. *Bened's Merc. Compt.* vi. 81 Ointment of Woodbine is a most excellent Sarcotick Medicine.

B. sb. = INCARNATIVE *sb.*

1657

1656 W.

Substance, there he must assist Nature with his Sarcoticks.

1676 JAS. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (1683) IV. ix. 216 Use first excrescens and then Sarcoticks.

Sarcotical, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1638 A. REAO *Chirurg.* ix. 63 All Sarcoticall medicaments ..ought to be voyd of a sharp and biting quality. 1656

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1656 W.

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on the rafters of a house when a strong and tight roof is required. The slates are laid over the sarkin. 1908 *Laxton's Price Bk.* (ed. 91) 151 Roof linings. Asphaltic Sarking Felt.

2. A material for the making of 'sarks'. More fully *sarking-cloth, linen*.

1670 SPALDING *Trouth, Chas. I* (Bannatyne Cl.) I. 287 Order was given to search the country for gray hydes, and gray cloath, and sarking cloath. 1804 STAGG *Alas, Poems* (1808) 142 W! monny mair see Meggy Houpe, W! her bit sarkin' linen. 1810 R. H. CROMBIE'S *Rem. Nithsd. & Gall. Song* 95 My kimmer and I gade to the fair, W! twal' pun' Scots in sarking to ware. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* iv, It (the linen) was intended for sarking to ourselves, and sheets and napery.

Sarkinite (sark'inite). *Min.* [Named (Sarkinit) in 1885 by A. Sjögren, f. Gr. σάρκινος fleshy, in allusion to its flesh-red colour and greasy lustre + -ITE.] Arsenate of manganese, of flesh-red or rose-red colour.

1887 *Trin. Chem. Soc.* LII. 1. 346 Sarkinite, a New Manganese Arsenate. 1890 *Ibid.* LXVIII. 11. 715 Crystals of Sarkinite.

Sarkless (sark'less), a. *Sc. and north.* [f. SARK sh. + -LESS.] Without a sark. Also *transf.*

1774 FERGUSON *Drink Eccl. Poems* (1843) 51 You hae been by the hack Your 'a' upon a sarkless sodger's back. 1881 *Lanc. Gloss.*, Sarkless, shirtless.

Sarlac (sarl'ak). Also sarlik, sarlyk. [Cal-muck *sarluk*, cited by Gmelin in *Novi Comm. Acad. Sci. Petrop.* (1760) V. 341.] = YAK.

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* I. 23 Sarlyk. 1828-33 WEBSTER, *Sarlac*. 1852 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* III. 40 *Prophagus grinnens*. The Yak or Sarlyk. 1854 WEBSTER (citing Baird). In recent Dicts.

Sarmatian (sarmat'ian), a. and sb. [f. L. *Sarmatia* the land of the Sarmatæ (Gr. Σαρματῆς, also Σαρματῆς, whence the form SAUROMATIAN). In mod. Latin *Sarmatia* has been extensively used for Poland; hence occurs in English poetry, e.g.

1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* 1. 376 Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the region anciently known as Sarmatia, now occupied approximately by the Russians and Poles.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 394 Ptolemy...confineth Ocean. 1800 SHAW *Travels Sarmat.* IX. 187 (Vienna was) anciently the frontier station of the Roman empire upon the Sarmatian wilds.

b. *Geol.* = SAURMATIC b.

1882 GRIEKE *Text-Bk. Geol.* 867 Sarmatian or Cerithium

by the small

B. *sb.* One of a nomadic people formerly inhabiting this territory.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 393 Of the Scythians, Sarmatians, and Seres. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 78. 1771 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* i. (1851) 1. 22 The wandering tribes, which they called by the general name of Sarmatians or Scythians. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 311/1 Scythians and Sarmatians spoke almost the same language.

Sarmatic (sarmat'ik), a. [Formed as prec. + -IC.] = SARMATIAN a.; in quot. 1773 = Polish.

1773 *Travels Sarmat.* IX. 187 (Vienna was) anciently the frontier station of the Roman empire upon the Sarmatian wilds.

b. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1874 *Geol. Mag.* July 325 Newer Tertiary beds—the three stages of the Vienna Tertiaries occur, the Marine, the Sarmatic, and the Congeria beds, but they are not always separately mapped.

Sarment (sarm'ent). Now rare (*Bot.*). [ad. L. *sarmentum*, chiefly in pl., twigs lopped off, brushwood, f. *sarpere* to prune, trim (trees, branches). Cf. F. *sarment* shoot of vine, woody climbing stem.] A twig, † a cutting of a tree.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxxvi. (1405) 879 Cerasus...comyth of vapour of strong vinegre effusid and shedde on thynne plates of leed and layed vpon whyte Sarmentes. 1440 *Pallad. on Husd.* iv. 33 He...nygh the roote ingraffeth his sarment. *Ibid.* xii. 356. 1657 *Physical Dict.* *Sarments*, twigs of trees. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 176 (For lighting fires) the people of these countries use the sarments or cuttings of the vines. 1837 GRAY *First Less. Bot. Gloss.*, *Sarmentaceous*, bearing long and flexible twigs (*sarments*), either spreading or procumbent.

Sarmentaceous (sarm'ent-ā-shūs), a. [f. L. *sarmentum* -us: see SARMENT and -ACEOUS.] = SARMENTOSE.

1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 32 [The *Cocculus* tribe.] Shrubs, with a sarmentaceous habit. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Richard's Elem. Bot.* 470 This family is composed of sarmentaceous and climbing shrubs.

Sarmentiferous (sarm'entif-er-ōs), a. [f. mod. L. *sarmentifer-us*, f. *sarmentum* -us: see SARMENT and -FEROUS.] = SARMENTOSE.

1858 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

† **Sarmentitious**, a. *Obs.* [a. L. *sarmentitius*, -itius, f. *sarmentum* -us: see SARMENT and -ITIOUS.] (See quot.)

1665 BLOWNT *Glossogr.*, *Sarmentitious*, of or belonging to twigs or branches.

Sarmentose (sarm'ent-ōs), a. *Bot.* [ad. L. *sarmentōsus*, f. *sarmentum* -us: see SARMENT and -OSE. Cf. OF. *sarmenteu*.] (See quot. 1863.)

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. iv. (1776) 181 Sarmentose; when they [sc. stems] are Repent and Subnude. 1783 JUSTAMOND *tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies* III. 341 It's stem...is...knotty at intervals, and sarmentose, as that of the vine. 1863 BENTHAM *Flora Austral.* I. Introduct. 5 Stems are...sarmentose, when the branches of a woody stem are long and weak, although scarcely climbing. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 103 Creeping herbs or sarmentose shrubs.

Sarmentous (sarm'ent-ōs), a. [ad. L. *sarmentōsus* -us: see prec. and -OUS.] = prec.

1721 BAILEY, *Sarmentous*, twiggy or branching. 1753 CHANDERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Stalk*, Creeping, or sarmentous stalk, that which emits roots as it runs along. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 327 The large sarmentous *Satyrium* with mottled flowers. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 354 It is of sarmentous growth.

Sarmon (d, -one, -oun, etc.): see SERMON.

Sarnes, obs. form of SORENESS.

† **Sarole-man**. *Obs.* (See quot. Cf. SAROSEL.)

1662 MERRET *Neris Art of Glass* 244 These Glasses are put into Iron pans...call'd Fraches, which by degrees are drawn by the Sarole man all along the Leer...that the Glasses may cool Gradatim.

|| **Sarong** (sār'ŋ). [Malay *sarung*, prob. from some mod. form of Skr. *sāranga* variegated.]

1. (See quot. 1895.)

1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. N. S. W.*, etc. II. 217 He was attired in a dirty sarong around his waist, and a loose baju or jacket. 1895 SWETTESMAN *Malay* Sc. 172 The Sarong is the Malay national garment, a sort of skirt, usually in tartan, worn by men and women alike.

2. (See quot.)

1868 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sarong*,...a woven or printed fabric imported into the Dutch ports of the Eastern archipelago.

|| **Saros** (sē'ō-rōs). [Gr. σάρος or σάρος (Berossos), a. Assyro-Babylonian *sār(u)*.]

1. *Antiq.* The Babylonian name for the number 3600, and hence for a period of 3600 years.

The notion expressed in quot. 1662, that the saros consisted of 3600 days, is due to the desire to rationalize the incredible statements of Berossos with regard to the lengths of the reigns of the antediluvian kings of Babylon. Other expedients for the same purpose were adopted by early writers on chronology.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 54 Saros with them is three thousand six hundred years. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sarrac.* i. v. § 4. 80 The learned Monks, Panodorus and Anjanus...make a Saros to contain 120 months of 30 days a piece.

2. *Astr.* Adopted by modern astronomers as the name of the cycle of 18 years and 10½ days, in which solar and lunar eclipses repeat themselves.

This use is founded on the statement of Suidas (app. due to some mistake) that the length of the saros was 18½ years. 1823 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxv. 333 The period of 223 lunations, called by the Chaldean Astronomers, the Saros. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. § 18 (1899) 102 This period of 18 years 10½ days is a cycle of the Moon, known to the ancient Chaldeans and Greeks under the name of Saros.

† **Sarosel**. *Glass-making. Obs.* (See quot.)

1662 MERRET *Neris Art of Glass* 244 The mouth thereof [the leer] enters into a room, where the Glasses are taken out and set. This room they call the Sarosel, and the Sarole-men those who draw the Fraches along the Leer.

Sarp, obs. form of SNAKE.

† **Sarp-cloth**. *Obs.* Also 6 serpe-cloth. [Shortened f. SARPLIER + CLOTH. Cf. the Sc. forms *sarplait*, *sarpleth*, under SARPLIER.] = SARPLIER.

1580 HOLLYAND *Trav.* Fr. Tong, *Serpilliere*, ou *serpillere*, a serpe-cloth. 1611 COTGR., *Serpillere*, a Sarpler, or Sarp-cloth, a piece of coarse Canvas to packe vp things in. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Sarpliar* or *Sarp-cloth*.

† **Sarpe** 1. *Obs.* [a. OF. *sarpe* (mod. F. *serpe*), app. f. L. *sarpere* to prune.] A pruning hook.

1388 WYCLIF *f. Sam. xlii.* 20 That ech man schuldescharpe his schar, and picose, and ax, and sarpe [1382 purging hook]. *Ibid.* Isa. vii. 25 Alle hillis that schulen be purgid with a sarpe [1382 wode hill]. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* tr. v. c. ij. He ought to haue on his gyrdel a sarpe or crokyd hachet for to cutte of the superfluytes of the vynes.

† **Sarpe** 2. *Obs.* Also sarp, serpe. [Of obscure origin.] A collar, neck-ring of gold or silver.

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 161 Ande nt nane vthir weir broudry...bot aray haim...in all vthir honest aray as serpis bellis vches & cheineis. 1438 E. H. WILLS (1882) 210 Item to Robert Greyndour...my Serpe of siluer and ny cheyne of goold. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 46 He...tuke...a grete wreth of goold, callit a sarp he summen, and put it about his hals. 1460 FORTESCUE *Arms & Jew.* mod. vii. (1885) 125 Rich sons, serpes, bauderics, and ope jewels. 1470-85 MALORR *Arthur* xx. xiv. *See* Alle they were arrayed in grene veluet with Sarps of gold about their quarters. 1748 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 4 The King

the first, the grete sarpe of gold containd xxv schaitus with the felder betuix.

Sarpego, **Sarpent**: see SERPIGO, SERPENT.

Sarplier (sā'plī-er). Forms: 4-7 sarplier, (4) sarplur, 5 sarpeler(e, (sarpilar, -pelar, -pliar), 6- sarplier; Sc. 5 sarplare, -air, sarpleth, 7 serplait. [a. AF. *sarplier* (Rolls of Parlt. I. 413. 1321-2), OF. *sarpillere* (mod. F. *serpillière* packing cloth) = Pr. *sarplheira*, Cat. *sarfallera*, *xarfallera*, Sp. *arfillera*, Pg. *saraplheira*.

Litté suggests that the word is a derivative (with suffix -aria: see -ER-2) of late L. *sarapellius* (med. L. corruptly *sarapellinus*, *sarapellinus*, *sarapellinus*), a Gr. ἑρπετοειδής, of the colour of withered vine-leaves, f. ἑρπετοειδής, dry, withered & ἀπικτός vine. But this derivation has been contested by later philologists. Cf. Fr. dial. (16th c.) *serpelle* bride's tressou, MDu. had *sarplier*, *serplier*, pack of wool (also *sarplie*).

† 1. A large sack of coarse canvas for wool; a sack or bale of wool containing eighty tods; also used as a measure of quantity for wool.

1353-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 554 Et in 4 sarplers novis pro lanis carlandis. 1374 CHAUCE *Boeth.* i. pr. iii. 6 (Camd. MS.) They ben entenyf above sarplers or sachels vnprofitable for to taken forig. circa dirigidans inutiles sarculas occupantur. 1380 Sir Perum. 4371 Hyre sarplers dud he with hay be fild, & bonde him to hure sodel. 1384 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 290/1 The which Collett conteneith the hool nombre of sarplers. 1430 *Covent. Alm. Percy* (Percy Soc.) 204 Though many a robe hath be shente On hire sarpeler and on hire sak. 1436 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 23/2 Gudis fat aw na custum or fat aw custum esir fe fraucht of be serplait fat is to say it at payis as a serplait in fraucht. 1440 *Lynd. Herz. Sheff. & G.* 415 The Duke of Burgon Cam befor Caleis with Flemynges nat a fewe. Which yaff the sakkis & sarplers of the loun To Gaunt & Brugis his fredam for to shewe. 14513 FABIAN

besture yourselfe: & packe and stuffe together a whole sarpler full of Tullies owne sentences. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Treat. 141 In Merchandise na Merchant sall passe over the sea, except he haue thrie Serplaites of wool, of his awin proper gudes.

† 2. A wrapper of sackcloth (or other coarse material) for packing merchandise. *Obs.*

1555 COOPER *Thesaurus, Segreter*, a sarplier: a thynge to packe vp marchandise in. 1601 HOLLAND *Pilgr. I.* 327 It served as waste Paper for sarplers to wrap and packe vp wares in. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* Prol. (Ritgd.) 16 His Orations did smell like the sarpler, or wrapper of a foul.

oil vessel. 1685 tr. *Charlton's Trav. Persia* i. 74 The their [tent] is cover'd with a great Sarpler of Wool, for their Cattel and Horses. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Inclement*, If...the Fire should catch, you must have a Covering or Sarplier ready, which you have dipt in Water and well wrung. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Sarplere*, a coarse packcloth made of hem. *Gloss.*

3. A large sack into which hops are gathered and carried to the kiln. *local.*

1893 C. WHITEHEAD *Hop Cultiv.* 36 When picked, the hops are measured...into 'pokes', 'greenbags', or sacks, holding 10 bushels. *Note.* In Hampshire and Surrey these sacks are called 'sarplers', and hold fourteen bushels.

Sarplys, obs. pl. of SURPLICE.

Sarpo (sā'po). Also 8 sarpoe, 9 sapo. [a. Sp. *sapo*, lit. 'large toad'.] (See quotes.)

1753 *Commerce* *Coat* *Sapo*, a name given to the fish *Ca*

the Gulf, *Batrachus pardus*, is known to the fishermen as the 'Sarpo' and the 'Sea-robin'. 1821 *Century Dict.*, *Sapo*, the toad-fish, *Batrachus tau*.

Sarplier, **Sarra**, obs. ff. SARPLIER, SAHARA.

|| **Sarracenia** (serā'sh-nia). *Bot.* Also 8 sarracena, -sena. [mod. L.; orig. *Sarracēna* (Tournefort 1700, after Dr. D. Sarrazin of Quebec who sent him the plant).] A genus of insectivorous plants, the type of the N. O. *Sarraceniaceae*, to which belong many of the plants popularly known as *pitcher-plants*. Hence *Sarraceniad*, Lindley's name for a plant of this Order (*Veg. Kingd.* 1846, p. 429).

Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* 1. 5 *Sarracenia*. In this genus some of the leaves are in the form of a pitcher. 1854 *Fall Mall G.* 14 July 5/1 Great tropical carnivores like the beautiful *Sarracenia*.

Sarrail: see SERRAIL. *Sarrailia*: see SERRAGLIO.

† **Sarrally**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 sarrallie, sarrally, sarrillich, sarrally. [f. *sarree* (a. F. *serre* in close order, pa. pple. of *serre* to shut tightly, lock - popular L. *serrière*, L. *serre*, f. *sera* bolt, lock) + -LY. Cf. SERRY 2.] In close order or array, closely.

1230 *Arth. & Merl.* 6047 (Kölbing) Cleodalis Stode on fol, & mani of his Aboute him stode sarrallie. *Ibid.* 579, 746, 804. 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 13535 Doun wyþ þe hit þey toke þe weye Alsarrely in to wylde.

13... A. *Alis* 217 (Bodl. MS.), fyse broustren forty þou. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* synde And comen sarrillich byhynde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 222 The kyng... Saw first cumand their first eschele Arrait sarrally and weil.

|| **Sarrasin** (serā'zin). In quotes. sar(r)azin, sarassin. [a. F. *sarrasin* (16th c.), for *blz sarrasin* 'Saracen wheat'.] Buckwheat.

1687 *Sarrasin* corn: see SARACIN 3. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brit.* I. 308 A small quantity of black bread, made of sarrasin. 1855 *Fall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 3/2 The fields of sainfoin and sarrasin. 1858 *19th Cent.* June 836 The Russian peasant will not always sell his wheat and live on sarrasin and rye.

Sarrasin, **Sarrature**: see SARACEN, SERRATURE.

† **Sarray**, *adv.* *Sc. Obs. rare* 1. [a. F. *serre*: see SARRAIL *adv.*] = SARRALLY *adv.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 226 And the formais of his menze Enbraist with that thair sceldis braid And richt sarray to-gidder raid.

8

Leg. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix, The Sartorius or tailor's muscle... enables us by its contraction to throw one leg and thigh over the other. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1851) 256 The Sartorius (tailor's muscle).

† **Sartryr.** Obs. In 5 saretree, sartro. [a. OF. *sartrierie*, f. *sartre* :—L. *sartor* : see -ERY.] A tailor's workshop.

1447-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sartrees) 186 In repar, cujusdam fontis ex opposito le Saretree. 1448-9 *Ibid.*, j crooke pro porta de le Sartre, 12d.

† **Sartryn.** Obs. rare. [a. OF. **sartryn* (recorded as *sartrain*), ad. med.L. *sartrynium*, tailor's shop, related to SARTOR.] A tailor's shop.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 318/2 A Sartryn, *sartorium, sartrynium*.

Saru, graphic var. of *saro*, obs. form of SERV-.

|| **Sarum** (sē-rūm). [med.L. *Sarum* (indeclinable), app. evolved from a misunderstanding of the abbreviation *Sary* for *Sarisburia* Salisbury.] The ecclesiastical name of Salisbury, used attrib. in **Sarum Use**, the order of divine service used in the Diocese of Salisbury from the 11th century to the Reformation; so *Sarum missal*, *office*, *rubric*. Also absol.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 237/1 Thus... Osmundus bishop of Salisbury, devised that ordinary, which is called the use of Sarum. *Ibid.* Table, Sarum use when it was devised. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 186 Their rubrics are...

...the Sarum rubric, was Apostoli'. 1882 G. H. FORBES *Missale Drummond*, 7 margin, In the Sarum Office this is the Alleluia for Mondays. *Ibid.* 8 margin, This Communio does not occur in the Sarum.

Sarus (sē-rūs). Also **sarrus**. [Hindi *sāras*.] The Indian crane *Grus antigone*.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 173/2 The gigantic Indian or Sarrus Crane, *Grus Antigone* of Linnaeus. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housh. Managem.* 65 The handsome sarus.

Sarve, obs. form of SERV-.

Sarves, **sarvice**, -is, obs. forms of SERVICE.

Sarych, **Saryf**, obs. forms of SEARCH, SERVE.

Sarynes, obs. form of SORRINESS.

Sarza, **Sarzan**: see SARSA, SARACEN.

|| **Sa**, **sa** (sā-sā), *int.* Obs. See also SESSA. The Fr. exclamation *çà, çà*, redupl. of *ça* (lit. here, hither), 'interjection familière pour exciter, encourager' (Littré). Formerly used by fencers when delivering a thrust. Also attrib. as in *sa-sa man* [cf. F. *faire le çà-çà galant homme* (16th c. in Littré)]; and quasi-*sa*, as a nickname for a fencing master.

Cf. Du. *sa sa*, 'come on, cheer up, quickly, an interjection much used to stir up fighting dogs' (Sewel).

1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trng.* v. I, *Sa, sa*, sa! thumpe, there he lies. 1603 SYLVESTER *De Barbas* II. iv. iii. *Sesime* 224 *Sa*, *sa* (my hearts) let's cheerily to the charge. 1697 VANBRUGH *Asop* Pl. II. g He's none of your Fencers, none of your *Sa Sa* men. 1608 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. ii. And what you good Monsieur, *sa, sa*? 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xviii, 'Do you ever take bilbo in hand?—*Sa—sa!*' Here he made a fencing demonstration with his sheathed rapier.

Sasafra, obs. form of SASSAFRAS.

Sasara, variant of SISENARY.

Sase, obs. form of SAUCE, SEIZE.

Saser, obs. form of SAUCER.

Sash (sæʃ), sb. 1. Forms: 6-7 shash, 7 shass(e), sashco, 7- sash. [Originally *shash*, a. Arab. شاش *shāsh* muslin, turban-'sash' (Dozy).]

† 1. A band of a fine material worn twisted round the head as a turban by Orientals. Obs.

159 R. FITZ in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 255 Great store of cloth is made there of cotton, and Shashes for the Moors. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 63 All of them wore on their heads white Shashes and Turbans, the badge of their religion. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 174 The Greeks and other Christians... wear Shashes, that is, striped linnen (commonly white and blew) wound about the skirts of a little cap. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiv. The silk in Judea, called Shesh in Hebrew, whence haply that fine linen or silk is called shashes, worn at this day about the heads of Eastern people. 1685 G. MERITON *Nomencl. Cleric.* 63 A Shash or Turban, *Tiara*. 1718 OZELL *tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant* II. 287 [They] wore the white Sash round their Turban as well as the Turks.

† b. Put for: One who wears a 'sash'. Obs.

1657 HOWELL in *Runyew Org. Salutis* b 2 b. As they who have conversed with Shashes and Turbans doe well know.

2. A scarf, often with fringe at each end, worn by men, either over one shoulder or round the waist; spec. *Mil.* (see quot. 1876). Also, a similar article worn round the waist by women and children.

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 89 A blew or red shash girt about their loyns. 1684 J. P. *tr. Tavernier's Relat. Seraglio* xi. 58 He... thrusts the Ponyard into his Sasche before his Breast. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2295/4 Officers Shashes and Ribbons. 1775 J. STEVENS *Hist. Persia* 25 Girdles, or Shashes ever were, and still are Badges of Honour, and Dignity in Persia. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 233 Dr. Rogers with a large white sash... These shashes, I was informed, were given the last week at a funeral. 1829 R. ACKERMAN *Repos. Fashions* 4 The skirt is plaited in full round the waist, and has a border of white tulle... Sash to correspond. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 19 A white frock with a black sash—the indication that I had lost my mother. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Sash*, part of the dress of an officer and non-commissioned officer. It is worn across the shoulder by officers and sergeants of the infantry; it is made of crimson silk for the former, and of a mixture of crimson and white cotton

for the latter. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 8/2 The bridesmaids... wore dresses of cream sole épinglé and plush... and large tied sashes of satin merveilleux.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *sash ribbon*; *sash-capped* adj.; *sashways*, -wise advs.

1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 137 Hurrab! the 'sash-capt cymbal swingers! 1851 *Ladies Gaz. Fashion* Nov. 87/2 The waist is round, and worn with a 'sash ribbon. 1732 *Genl. Mag.* I. 427 An old piece of crimson Ribbon ty'd 'Sashways about him. 1842 F. E. PACER *Missford Malvoisin* 28 An embroidered baldric or sword-belt, worn 'sash-wise over the right shoulder.

Sash (sæʃ), sb. 2. Also 7 shash, shas. [A corruption of CHASSIS, app. mistaken for a plural.]

1. A frame, usually of wood, rebated and fitted with one or more panes of glass forming a window or part of a window; esp. a sliding frame or each of the two sliding frames of a SASH-WINDOW. Also (now only U.S.) applied to a casement.

In early use denoting a glazed frame of wood as distinguished from a leaded window, but now usually applied to a sliding...

1861 *Cc*... primitive Casements modelled were no doubt By that through which the Pigeon was thrust out, Where now whole Shashes are but one great eye. 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. to Gent. & Ladies* Wks. 1700 III. II. 108 Why have I not seen you shine out of the Sash this Morning? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 510 P. My eye was... catch'd with... the Face of a very fair Girl... fixed at the Chin to a painted Sash, and made part of the Landskip. 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 141 Shops breathe Perfumes, thro' Sashes Ribbons glow. 1716 *Swift Progr. Beauty* Wks. 1755 III. II. 166 She ventures now to lift the sash. 1781 Cow a lig

The prouder sashes fronted with a range of orange. 1794 *Home in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 14 Lines... tendered confused by reflections from the cross bars of the sash of the window. 1842 GUILT *Archit.* 2164 French sashes, which open like doors. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 32 Some of the Gothic windows had been divided of their tracery and fitted with sashes. 1876 PARWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 491/2 Sashes are either hung upon hinges or hung with lines, pulleys, and weights. Fixed sashes are put into frames... Sashes hung with hinges are usually called casements. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his Own Mechanic* § 824 In most cases the sash... consists of a frame in which one large pane is set, or... the space is divided into two parts by one vertical bar, or into four parts by a vertical bar and a horizontal bar crossing each other at right angles. 1902 R. STURGIS *Dict. Archit.* II. 409 In the United States the term 'sash' is often applied to the movable woodwork of a casement or glazed door. 1908 *Times* 22 Apr. 5/5 A pane of glass was broken just above the meeting of the two sashes.

† b. A window-frame covered with paper or linen. Cf. CHASSIS. Obs.

1867 [see SASH-WINDOW]. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 422 The use of a sash, made of transparent or fan paper... will preserve the sight.

c. A glazed light of a glass-house or garden frame; a sash-light.

1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 279 Keep them... under Bell-Glasses and Shashes. 1725 BRAELEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Green-house*, The Glass in the Front, whether it be in Shashes or Casements, must be so contrived, that it may... slide... to give Air to the Plants. 1856 DELANER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 28 They are... safest... in raised beds covered with shutters or sashes in winter.

2. U.S. & A. *Hydraulic Engin.* A guide or string piece for sheet-piling.

1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Trnl.* I. 148/1 [Potomac Aqueduct.] Wales, or stringers, twelve by six inches, to guide sheet piling, called in America the lower and upper sash.

b. A rectangular frame in which a saw-blade is stretched to prevent its bending or buckling.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 8 Dec. 362 The old 'sash saw' was so thin that it had to be kept strained within a frame or 'sash' to prevent its 'buckling' or bending when crowded into the cut.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *sash fastener*, *lifter*, *mortise chisel*, *moulding*; *sash-boring*, -*mortising*, -*planing*, -*tenoning*, vbl. sbs. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *sash bar*, each of the bars dividing the glass in a sash; also, the shaped material of which such bars are made; *sash bead*, each of the beads or guides which keep the sashes in place; † *sash-casement*, a sash window; *sash cord*, a cord used for hanging window sashes; *sash-door*, a door fitted with a glazed sash in the upper part; also, a French window; *sash fillister* (see quot.); *sash frame*, (a) a frame fixed in the opening of a wall to receive the sash or sashes of a window; also, a sash or sash-light; (b) U.S. = 2 b above (Knight); *sash gate* (see quot.); *sash light*, a sash or sash window; *sash line* = *sash cord*; *sash pocket*, 'the space formed in the sash frame in which the weight runs up and down' (*Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, 1887); *sash pulley*, a pulley in a window frame over which the sash cord runs; *sash saw*, (a) a small sized tenon saw used in making sashes; (b) U.S., a frame saw; *sash sluice* (see quot.); *sash strip*, each of the vertical strips which support the glass of a glass-house; *sash tool*, a glaziers' brush (see quot. 1842); also, a small painters' brush suitable for painting sashes; *sash weight*, a weight attached to each of the two cords of a sash to counter-

balance it and to facilitate the raising and lowering of it; *sashwork*, the glazing of sashes or sash-windows. Also SASH-WINDOW.

1837 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Trnl.* I. 24/2 The 'sash-bars... should be of copper. 1851 *Guide-bk. Industr. Exh.* 10 The length of sash-bar used is 205 miles. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 237 Whenever Troops are directed to clean the windows of their Barrack-Rooms, they are in no instance to be allowed to remove the 'sash-beads. 1757 *BORLASE in Phil. Trans.* L. 500 The 'sash-casements jarred. 1776 G. SEMPLER *Building in Water* 18 A long Piece of 'Sash-cord. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. viii. 46 My closet, whither I retired... and pulled the 'sash-door after me. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 494/2 French casements, or sash doors, as they are called when they open down to the ground. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 237 His improved 'sash-fastener. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 112 The 'sash fillister is a rebating plane... mostly used in rebating the bars of sashes for the glass. 1693-1700 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 266 'Shas Frames. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 279 The casing of sash frames of copper, each in one piece. 1855 DELANER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 16 Sash-frames to cover hotbeds or

Lights. 1720 *Tatler* No. 178/4 Advt., The whole House being well wainscotted, and sash'd with 30 Sash Lights. 1767 *Trnl. Byron's Voy. rd. World* 74 The sash lights [of Scilly light-house] are eleven feet six inches high. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 65 'Sash-line of 4 strands. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his Own Mechanic* § 259 One or two...

'sash mortise chisels... will be necessary. *Ibid.* § 824 Except in fancy work for greenhouses and conservatories, 'sash mouldings are now but seldom used. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xix. The 'sash pulley, when the lead was gone, were of no kind of use. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 136 The 'Sash Saw... is used by sash makers in forming the tenons of sashes. 1877 [see 2 b above]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Sash-sluitze, a sluice with vertically sliding valves. 1901 J. BLACK'S *Carp. & Build.*, *Home Handicr.* 66 In the matter of rafters and 'sash-strips strength should be sought in depth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 A glazing-knife... a duster, and 'sash-tool. 1842 GUILT *Archit.* § 2226 The sash tool is used wet, for taking the oil from the inside after the back putties are cleared off. 1737 HORPUS *Salmon's Country Build. Estim.* (ed. 2) 93 'Sash Weights, &c. at 18s. per C. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxiii, I wish... instead of the sash weights I had cut off the church spout. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 635 Glaziers' work may be classed under three distinct beads, 'sash-work, lead-work, and fret-work.

Sash (sæʃ), v. 1. [f. SASH sb. 1.] trans. To dress or adorn with a sash.

1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace* Wks. IX. 46 Now they are powdered and perfumed... and sashed and plumed. 1888 HENLEY *Ex. Verses* 117 As here you loiter, flowing-gowned And hugely sashed. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marella* II. The filled and sashed splendours of her companions.

. **Sash** (sæʃ), v. 2. [f. SASH sb. 2.] trans. To furnish with sash-windows; to construct or glaze as a sash-window.

1770 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 300 It is sashed up to the top with low windows to sit in. 1750 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 362, I am new sashing the room. 1781 neat sun's collected rays. The chamber windows were sashed.

Sashay: see SASHY.

Sashed (sæʃt), ppl. a. [f. SASH v. 2 or sb. 2 + -ED.] Furnished or constructed with a sash or with sash-windows. *Sashed door*, *window* = SASH-door, SASH-WINDOW.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 203 78 A sashed Roof, which lets in the Sun at all Times. 1762 JACKSON'S *Oxf. Trnl.* 6 Nov., A Freehold modern-built sashed house. 1814 SCOTT *War.* ix, A sashed-door opening from the house. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugz Crit.* I. 2 A... room, whose sashed windows open upon a tenaced flower-garden.

Sashen, variant of SAGENE 1.

Sashery (sæʃ-eri), rare. [f. SASH sb. 1 + -ERY.] Sashes collectively.

1854 CARLVE *Fredd. Gl.* xvii. vii. IV. 594, I have seen staff officers, distinguished only by their sasheries and insignia, who would not [etc.].

Sashine, variant of SAGENE 1.

Sashing (sæʃ-ɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SASH sb. 1 or v. 1 + -ING.] = SASHENY.

1864 CARLVE *Fredd. Gl.* xvi. vi. IV. 328 Silver helmets, sashings, housings.

Sashless (sæʃ-ləs), a. [f. SASH sb. 2 + -LESS.] Without a sash or glazed frame.

1841 LAOY F. HASTINGS *Poems* 159 Within those sashless walls. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. 41 The other gable was pierced by a sashless window.

† **Sashoon**. Obs. exc. U. S. Also 7 sashune, shashune, shashoon. [Corruptly a. F. *chausson*.] A stuffed leather pad formerly worn inside the leg of a boot; also, see quot. 1875.

1687-8 in *Sustex Archæol. Coll.* (1849) II. 113 June 29th, One nam'd his [wench], my Slipper, and she him, my Foot. Another my Boot, she my Shashoon. 1766 PULLIS (ed. Kersey), *Sashoons*, Leather put under a Boot about the Small of the Leg. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Sashoon*, a soft leathern pad placed inside a shoe to ease the pressure on a tender spot.

8-2

1878 BARLOW *Hist. & Princ. Weaving* 442 *Sataras*, ribbed cloths highly dressed, lusted and pressed. 1883 J. PARSON in *Engl. Bril.* XXIV. 667/1 Of cloths milled and cropped here there are venetians, sataras, and diagonals. 1904 *Woolen Draper's Terms in Tailor & Cnt.* 1 Aug. 48/1 *Satara*: A peculiar make of broadcloth, rather heavy, and having a horizontal rib to it.

Satchel (sætʃəl), *sb.* Forms: 4 (cachel), sachil, 4-7 sachel, 5 cechole, secehell, 5-7 sachell, 6 sechell, sethell(1), 6-7 sachell, (7 setchal), 5-6 satchol. [a. OF. *sachel*:—L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus* SACK *sb.*]

1. A small bag; *esp.* a bag for carrying school-books, with or without a strap to hang over the shoulders.

13.. S. Eng. Leg. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 116/233 Ne lit þe þurs ne cachel þin mete þer-in to here.

1730 *Serm.* sachil ne scrippe, ne hosis, ne shoorn. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 191 He take a satchell full of sylver. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 64 Cechole, *sacculus*. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 172 Satcheles I will þe haue. 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 123 My sechell to shake oute To sheapardenz am I not shamed. 1552 *Huloet*, Bagges for money, or satchelles. 1557 *SEAGER Sch. Virtue* 102 in *Babes Bk.* 338 This done, thy setchell and thy bokes take, And to the scole haste see thou make. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. ix. 84 b, Refreshing themselves with such victualles as they haue brought with them in their satchell. 1586 *RIDER Bibl. Schol.* s.v., A satchell, or great bag for money, *fiscus*. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. ii. vii. 145 Then, the whining Schoole-boy with his Satchell...creeping. Unwillingly to schoole. 1675 1688 R. Bag...is put, and carried on his shoulder. 1695 *KENNELL 1st. antiq.* vi. 22 At the other end of a beam they hang a leathern bag or satchel of gravel. 1709 *SWIFT Descrip. Storm.* 18 And School-Boys lag with satchels in their Hands. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* ii, The young traveller...had at his back a satchel, which seemed to contain a few necessities. 1862 *BORROW Wales* (ed. 2) 200 A small leather satchel with a lock and key. 1888 ANNA K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* ii, She took nothing but a little hand satchel.

b. *transf. and fig.*
c. 1450 *Maundel* 128 in *Macro Plays* 6 Now opyn your satchell with Latyn wordis, And sey me þis in clericaly manere. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 297 Lewes the French king, one of the busiest, jealous, and craftiest Princes, that ever reigned in that kingdome, might haue borrowed the Foxes Satchell of him. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. i. 234 The chowle or crophe adhering unto the lower side of the bill, and so descending by the throat; a bagge or satchell very observable, and of capacity almost beyond credit.

2. *attrib.*, as *satchel cutter*; †*satchel date*, the fruit of the † *satchel palm*, *Manikaria saccifera*. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 23 Jan. 11/2 *Satchel Cutter wanted. 1659 *LOVELL Herbar.* 516 The *Satchel date, *Palma saccifera*. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 48 The codde of the *Satchel palm.

Satchel (sætʃəl), *v.* rare. [f. prec.] *trans.* a. To make a 'bag' of (game). b. To fasten (something) on one, as in a satchel. In quot. *fig.* 1828 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 142, I contrived to satchel 48 partridges (besides 3 brace lost). 1839 *LANDOR Andrea of Hungary* iv. ii. 70 Since thy services may soon be call'd for, satchel on these my experience, Then set about thy work.

Satchelled (sætʃəld), *a.* [f. SACHEL *sb.* + -ED.] Having or carrying a satchel. 1749 *Whitehall Evening Post* No. 535 To Country School, the satchel'd Vouths are sent. 1835 *DOBELL Sonnet, Amer.*, Back, and see Thy satchelled ancestor! Behold, he runs To mine, and, clasped, they tread the equal lea To the same village-school.

Sate (sæt), *v.* Also 7 *satt*. [App. a pseudo-cymological alteration of SADE *v.*, after L. *satis*, *satis* enough: cf. SATIATE *v.*]
1. *trans.* To fill or satisfy to the full (with food); to indolge or gratify to the full by the satisfaction of any appetite or desire. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i, A pious...sonne, Who...bringing...home Dried figs, Dates, Almonds...sates the want Therewith of those, who from a tender plant, Bred him a man for armes. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 714 Wherefore did Nature powre her bounties forth...that no to please, and sate the curious taste? a 1639 W. WATTSLEY *Protophytes* n. xxvi. (1640) 84 So that no outward benefits may glut and satt our hearts. 1713 *JOHNSON Guard.* No. 8 p. 4 As his resentment was sated. 1719 *YOUNG Buxiris* l. i, Ariakes' friends...Were swept away by banishment or death, In throngs and sated the devouring grave. 1791 *BURKE Corr.* (1814) III. 303 When your curiosity is sated with the Rhine. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* lvi. VII. 199 He had sated his

of appetite or desire; to glut, satiate. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* l. v. 56 So Lust, though to a radiant Angell link'd, Will sate it selfe in a Celestiall bed, & prey on Garbage. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 522 p. 1 They are immediately sated with Possession, and must necessarily fly to new Acquisition, of Beauty. 1719 *YOUNG Revenge* iii. i, 'Twas time to get another, When her first fool was sated with her beauties. 1828 *CARLYLE Allic.* (1857) I. 161 Sated to nausea, as we have been with the doctrines of Sentimentality. 1833 SIR R. PEEL in *Crocker Papers* 29 Sept. (1834) I. 214, I saw some extracts from it in the newspapers, which sated my appetite for such reading. 1876 *BLACK Madcap* p. xv, Violet, who was not sated with the ordinary

sights and occupations of London life, was enjoying herself thoroughly.

c. To wear away through satiety. *notice-use.* 1817 *BYRON Lam. Tasso* ii, Successful love may sate itself away, The wretched are the faithful.

d. *intr.* To pall (on). *rare*—1. 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* iii. 75 A passion, which...had no chance of sating on his imagination.

† 2. *trans.* To saturate. (cf. SATIATE *v.* 3.) *Obs.* 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 60 These Waters seemed to me more brisk and sprightly, and better sated with Mineral Juices than any I have tasted in England. 1677 *PLOR Oxfordsh.* 26 The Banks of the Thame are so well sated with some kind of acid. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. Oxford 397 A spring strongly sated with a kind of salt.

Hence *Sating* *phl. a.* 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. clix, There is more In such a survey than the sating gaze Of wonder pleased.

Sato: see SEAT, SET *v.*, SIT *v.*

Sated (sætəd), *phl. a.* [f. SATE *v.* + -ED.] Glutted, satiated; cloyed or surfeited by indulgence of appetite.

1699 *POPEET Love Triumphant* 262 Who, when the sated Appetite is tir'd, Even loath the Thoughts of what they once admir'd. 1745 *COLLINS Ode to Lady 48* Till William seek the sad retreat, And bleeding at her sacred feet, Present the sated sword. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cil. W.* xviii, The sated reader turns from it with a kind of literary nausea. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* viii. 217 Till Kayoshk, the sated seagulls, From their banquet rose with clamour. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* v. 129 To prevent the palling of so much luxury on sated senses.

Hence *Satedness*. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* i. 51 Do their sophisms quite convince them? Is all within at ease? Know they no satedness and disgust?

Sateen (sætēn), [Altered f. SATIN, after *vel-veteen*.] A cotton or woollen fabric with a glossy surface like that of satin.

1878 BARLOW *Hist. & Princ. Weaving* 442 *Sateens*, light cloths for ladies' dresses. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK Ill. Royal* II. x. 205 Loose flowing tea-gowns of old gold sateen.

Satefy, variant of SATIFY *v.* *Obs.*

Sateless (sætəls), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. SATE *v.* + -LESS.] Not to be sated, insatiable. *Const. of.* 1701 *CUNTER Love Makes Man* ii. ii, Happy he...that unconfin'd may lave and wanton these in sateless Draughts of ever-springing Beauty. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* vii. 512 His sateless thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame. 1838 *FRASER'S Mag.* XVIII. 519 And Ate, his fell belly, sateless of blood. 1864 *NEALE Stratton. Poems* 71 The thirst Of sateless Moloch.

Satell, *obs.* form of SETTLE *v.*

Satelles (sætəliz), *Obs.* Pl. *satellites* (sætəlitiz). [L. *satelles*, *satellit*.] Used by some writers of the 17th and early 18th c. for SATELLITE 2.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 246 The other three Satellites in the time of this Eclipse, made by the Satelles, were Westwards of the Body of Jupiter. a 1708 *BEVERIDGE Priv. Th.* ii. (1712) 337, I behold him there surrounded with an innumerable Company of holy Angels, as so many fixed Stars, and of glorified Satellites on him; by him; all his 1708 *Brit. Adole.* No. 65, 212 *Es.* *Ann.* 1. 42 Or ask of yonder argent fields above, Why Jove's Satelles are less than Jove?

Satellitary, *a.* rare—1. [f. SATELLITE + -ARY, after *planetary*.] Belonging to satellites. 1867 *GLENNIE in Athenæum* 21 Dec. 835/1 New Laws of Planetary and Satellitary Motions.

Satellite (sætəlit), *Also* 6-*yo*, 7-*it*. [a. F. *satellite* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *satellitum* (nom. *satelles*) attendant or guard. Cf. SATELLES.]

1. An attendant upon a person of importance, forming part of his retinue and employed to execute his orders. Often with reproachful connotation, implying subserviency or unscrupulousness in the service. (Occas. with allusion to sense 2.)

This sense is not in J., and save for quot. a 1548 does not appear in our material until near the end of the 18th c. Quot. 1656 follows Cooper's explanation of L. *satella*, supplemented from Coeur's definition of the Fr. word.

a 1548 *HALL Chron. Rich.* III. 52 b, Environed with his satelletes and yomen of the crowne. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Satellite*, one retained to guard a mans person; a Yeoman of the Guard; a Sergeant, Catch-pole, one that attacheth. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 147 Our most august visitant... followed by his naked train of satellites. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xiii. 159 Boswell was...made happy by an introduction to Johnson, of whom he became the obsequious satellite. 1854 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii, Legree encouraged his two black satellites to a kind of coarse familiarity w. 1876 *THEATRE* *Comed. D.* x, The satellites of I. I. iv. iii. 384 Tyrants.

2. A small or secondary planet which revolves round a larger one. (See also SATELLES.)

[The L. *satellites* was first applied in 1611 by Kepler to the seconda covered by 1665 *Phil.*

shadow of BENTLEY B have many

thus Dis. (1734) 33 The Moon is the Earth's Secondary or Satellite. 1764 *COOPER Trav.* I. 766 We can spare The splendour of your lamps; they but eclipse Our softer satellite. 1870 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* viii. (1872) 187 We have no satisfactory evidence that the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn turn always the same face towards their primary.

b. *transf. and fig.* 1771 *SHOLLETT Humph. Cl.* = June, He, too, like a por-

1807 *MACAULAY Essay, Mod. Hist.* (1857) 43 The governments of the Peninsula ceased to form an independent system. Drawn from their old orbit by the attraction of the larger bodies which now approached them, they became mere satellites of France and Spain. 1839 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xvii. (1845) 377 The archipelago is a little world within itself, or rather a satellite attached to America. 1887 *OLIVER M. STOWE (Hill)*, Fenetic and its six satellites. 1891 *FRF. MAN Sh. fr. French Trav.* 126 At Poitiers the interest of the cathedral church is far smaller than that of its satellite the baptistry.

3. The name of a. a moth; b. a humming-bird. 1832 J. KENNIN *Consect. Butterfl.* & M. 62 The Satellite (*Giza Satellitia*, Stephens) appears in September. 1851 *GOULD Trochilid.* 111, Pl. 142 *Callithorax Callithor.* Mexi-can Satellite. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 65 One of the largest species is the Satellite (*Sceloporus satellitia*), which sometimes expands nearly two inches.

4. *Geom.* *Satellite line*, point: see quot. 1857. Also used simply = *satellite line*.

1857 *COOPER Compend of Astron.* 100 p. 240

termed the *satellite line* of the given line, and the point of intersection of the two lines is termed the *satellite point* of the given line; the given line in reference to its satellite line or point is termed the *primary line*. 1873 *SALTON Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 2) v. 8 207 A case where the satellite cuts the sides of the asymptotic triangle.

5. *Satellite vein*: a vein that accompanies an artery (mod. L. *vena satellites*, *vena comae*). 1846 *BRITAN tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 126 On the upper third of the fore-arm, the artery, has always two satellite veins. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. ii. 816/2 The satellite vein of the right subclavian artery. 1897 in *Syst. Soc. Lex.*

Hence *Satellited*, attended by a satellite. 1895 K. GRAHAM *Golden Age* 92 A dingy train, satellited by a frowsy woman and a parish dog.

Satellitic (sætəlitik), *a.* [f. SATELLITE + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a satellite or lesser planet.

1823 *Monthly Mag.* LV. 8 One...who...has seen the stony masses, the aerolites, fall from satellitic bodies. 1882 *STALLO Concepts Mod. Physics* 277 The stellar, solar, planetary, satellitic, and meteoric systems.

transf. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Venice* II. App. ix. 384 Small satellitic shafts [sc. of a clustered column].

Satellitions, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *satelliti-um* (see next) + -ous.] Consisting of, having the character of, satellites.

1715 *CHEYNE Philos. Princ. Relig.* 1. 208 Their Satelli-tious Attendance, their Revolutions about the Sun [etc.]. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 499 A halo of their brilliance may overspread even the satellitious vapours that strive to ornament their course.

Satellitium, *Astrol. Obs.* [L. = body-guard, retinue, f. *satelles* SATELLES.] ? A retinue or company (of planets).

1659-56 *AUNREY Brief Lives, Hobbes* (1898) I. 328 His horo-cope is Taurus, having in it a satellitium of 5 of the

ascendant be-

TANAS.

Sater, *obs.* form of PSALTER.

Saterday, *Sateresday*, etc., *obs.* ff. SATURDAY.

Saterick (e), *obs.* forms of SATIRIC.

Saterion, *obs.* variant of SATYRION.

Saternas, *obs.* form of SATANAS.

† **Saternight**, *Obs.* [OE. *Sæterniht*, f. *Sætern*: see SATURDAY.] The night before Saturday, Friday night.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 216 His lic beg on byrgene þa sætern-niht and sunnan-niht. 1297 R. GLOVE. (Rolls) 1169 In a lammase nig, satermij þat was.

Sateraday, *obs.* form of SATURDAY.

Satesfet, -*fit*: see SATISFY *v.*

Sateyn, *obs.* form of SATIN.

Sathan, etc.: see SATAN, etc.

Sati: see SUTTEE. **Satia**: see SETTEE (*sbip*).

Satiability, *rare*—1. In 6 *sas*. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being satiated. 1528 *LYNDOSE Dreme* 526 There is plentie of all plesours perfyte... Withoutin hunger, Sasiability.

Satiabile (sætɪəbəl), *a.* [ad. L. **satiabilis*, f. *satiare* to SATIATE: see -ABLE.]

1. That can be satiated. 1570 *LEVINS Manih* 2 Satiabile, *satiabilis*. 1873 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* vii. 217 War, Scarce satiable by fate's last death-draught. 1854 *Trul. K. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 346 There are some soils which swallow up manure, with, so to speak, no satiable appetite.

† 2. ?Satisfactory, plausible. (cf. SATISFIABLE *a.*) 1592 *GREENE Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 155 Though I am...a cunning leuer to him openly, yet she...her satiable answer.

Hence *Satiableness* *rare*—o. † *Satiably* *adv.*, so as to satiate. 1627-8 *FELTHAM Resolver* n. xxi. Wks. (1677) 205 TL: daily Laboring Man sells both his strength, his time, and his ease, for that alone which will not satially content his craving Belly. 1882 *OLIVER, Satiableness*.

Satiate (sə'ti-āt), *pple.* and *ppl. a.* Now *rare*.
Forms: 5-6 *satiāt*(t), -ate, *saciat*(t), -atte, -nte,
(6 *saciet*, *satyett*), 6-9 *satiāte*. [*ad. L. satiāt-us*,
pa. *pple.* of *satiāre* to satiate, *f. satis* enough.]
† *a. pple.* Equivalent to the later *satiated*, pa. *pple.*
of *SATIATE* *v. Obs.* b. *ppl. a.* Satiated, filled to
repletion, glutted, gratified to the full. Const. *with*,
† *of*; also † *with inf.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 403 *Pai* war *saciāt* & *fullyllid*
ber- with as it had bene with meate or drynk. c 1450 *Man-
kind* 304 in *Macro Plays* 12 My soull vs well *saciat* With
be mellyfusse doctryne of his worschypfull man. 1485
Caxton Paris & V. (1868) 55 And when messyie Iaques
had redde the letter, he coude not be *saciat* of redyng, he
took so grette playssyr therin. 1526 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.*
Ser. i. l. 338 He..made such good relacyon of the Kings
Hignes and of your Grace that they could not be *saciate*
to talke with him. 1530 *More Confess. & Trib.* iii. Wks.
1221/2 Neuer .. is owne prayse,
1583 *Stuones* .. Sodomit, and
Gomorrens had filled vp the measures of their iniquitie,
and *saciate* themselves in sinne. 1593 *Drayton Idea* No. 31
Euery drudge doth dull our *saciate* care. 1611 *Biole Jer.*
xvi. To the sword shal deuoure, and it shall be *satiāte*, and
made drunke with their blood. 1640 R. *Baillie Canter.*
Self-conuict. Pref. Their furious desire of revenge must
be *satiāte*. 1667 *Milton P. L.* l. 179 Let us not slip th' occasion,
whether scorn Or *saciate* fury yield it from our Foe.
1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* i. i. 9 Our Gen'rals now, retir'd
to their Estates, Hang their old Trophies o'er the Garden
gates. In Life's cool Ev'ning *satiāte* of Applause. 1781
Craobie Library 410 [491] *Satiāte* with power, of fame and
wealth posses'd. 1836 G. *Gissing Nether World* l. xii. 262
The gratuity expected from each guest as he rose *satiāte*.

Satiāte (sə'ti-āt), *v.* Also 6-7 *saciāt*(e), 7
satiāt. [*f. L. satiāt*, *ppl. stem.* of *satiāre*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To fill, satisfy (with food). Hence *gen.*,
to gratify to the full (a person or his desires).
Const. *with*, rarely † *of*, † *in*. Now *rare* (the
prevailing use being in sense 2).

c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 954 *Sacouer*, to
saciate. c 1548 *More Confess. & Trib.* iii. Wks. 1221/2
.. the boylinge .. fully
saciāt with h .. *Ad-*
monition *Vernac.* Writ. (1892) 35 To that fyne yat .. They
may *saciāt* your cruell hartis of blude, your obstinat will
of vengeance. 1611 *Diction Jer.* xxvi. 14, I will *satiāte* the soule
of the piteous with fatnesse. 1634 Sir T. *Herrbert Trac.* 221
Able to *satiāte* the most couctous. 1733 C. *Tess Wincel-*
ston *Alleg.* Poems 254 A Lyon, *satiāt* with Food. 1749
Smollett Regicide ii. x. My starv'd revenge Thy blood
alone can *satiāt*! 1817 *Jas. Mill Brit. Ind.* ii. iv. vii.
247 The idea that *satiāting* the servants of the public with
wealth is a secret for rendering them honest. 1828 D. *Israeli*
Chas. I. ii. xi. 268 A terrible enemy which nothing could
satiāt short of life. 1853 *Robertson Sermon* Ser. iii. xx.
258 The outcast son tried to *satiāt* his appetite with husks.
Abol. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1650) l. v. xxv. 162 Hee had
so far transgressed the Fannian Law, which allows a chirp-
ing cup to *satiāt*, not to surfeit. 1657-83 *Evelyn Hist.*
Religion (1850) l. 242 It is then that, cleared of all suffusion,
we shall contemplate that fullness, which can only *satiāt*
without satiety.

2. To gratify beyond one's natural desire; to
weary or disgust by repletion; to glut, cloy, surfeit.
1620 *Verner Via Recta* 84 The Catpe, quickly *satiāte*th
the stomacke. 1631 N. *Bacon Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. l. (739) 4
The King being *satiāt* rather than satisfied with Victory
and Honour, returned home to enjoy what he had. 1667
Milton P. L. ix. 248 But if much converse perhaps These
satiāt, to short abstinence I could yield. 1693 *Locke Educ.*
§ 167 (1699) 297 Whatever that (sc. novelty) presents, they are
presently eager to have a Taste of, and are as soon *satiāt*
with it. 1780 *Burke Econ. Reform* Wks. 111. 258 Quite
fatigued and *satiāt* with this dull variety. 1789 *Mrs.*
Poizot Journ. France 11. 187 Here at Venice there are
paintings to *satiāt*, nay *satiāt* connoisseurship herself.
1849 *Ruskin Ser. Lamps* iv. § 19. 109 They only *satiāt*
the eye. 1855 *Barnes Newton* 11. xvii. 134 But *Newton*
was *satiāt* with fame.

Abol. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii. 214 Sweeter thy discourse
is to my care Than Fruits of Palm-tree. . . they *satiāt* and
soon fill. 1836 *Kinsley Lett.* (1877) l. 33 She longed for
.. a love that should never *satiāt*.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To become *satiāt*. *rare*.
1797 *Mrs. A. M. Bennett Bigger Girl* (1813) 11. 162 The
eye of taste would never tire, nor the soul of sensibility
satiāt.

† 3. *trans.* To satiate. *Obs.* (Cf. *SATE* *v.* 2.)
1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 175 The colour argued it abounding
with Sulphureous or Oily parts, and the weight, that it was
highly *satiāt* with the Saline. 1680 *Boyle Produs. Chem.*
Princ. ii. 93 A quantity of Calcin'd Corall, sufficient to
satiāt the Acid Corpusses. 1704 *Newton Optics* (1721)
350 Why does not Salt of Tartar draw more Water out of
the Air than in a certain Proportion to its quantity, but for
want of an attractive Force after it is *satiāt* with Water? 1791
Macie in Phil. Trans. LXXXI. 373 A piece of Tabas-
sheer .. was first let *satiāt* itself with distilled water.
Hence *Satiāt*ed *ppl. a.*, *Satiāt*ing *vbl. sb.* and
ppl. a.

1612 *Cotgr.* *Sacientur*, a glutting, filling, *saciāt*ing,
cloying with. 1657 *Divine Lover, Holy Exerc.* 304 *Loue*
is all kind of Prayer by which our soule tends towards God
as her only All, and *saciāt*ing end. 1691 *Locke Lower.*
Interest 85 Buying of Land is the result of a full and *satiāt*ed
Gain. 1769 E. *Bancroft Guinea* 344 Enabling some to
obtain the bread of provinces in a profusion of *satiāt*ing
pleasures. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village* Ser. i. 251 Her
loveliness..is such a fulness of bloom, so luxuriant, so
*satiāt*ing.

Satiation (sə'ti-ā-shən). [*ad. L. *satiātion-em*,
n. of action *f. satiāre* to *SATIATE*.] The action of
*satiāt*ing or fact of being *satiāt*ed.

1638 T. *Whittaker Blood of Grape* 4 As if *Satiātion* were
the Usher of diseases. 1666 S. *Holland Zara* iii. vi. (1719)
140 What do we get by these Gim-cracks? *Satiātion* of our
Lusts. 1818 *Shelley St. Irvyne* x. From my earliest youth,
before it was quenched by complete *satiātion*, curiosity ..
was the passion by which all the other emotions of my mind
were intellectually organized. 1839 *Dr. Quincey Recoll.*
Laker Wks. 1862 11. 54 The same *satiātion* never can take
place, which too frequently deadens the genial enjoyment
of those who have a surfeit of books, and a monotony of
leisure. 1866 *Grote Greece* ii. xciv. XII. 244 Clinging to
the hope that Alexander, when possessed of the three
southern capitals and the best part of the Persian empire,
might have reached the point of *satiātion*.

Satiety (sə'ti-ē-ti). Forms: 6-7 *sacietie*, -ty,
(6 -tee), *satiōtie*, 6- *satiety*. [*ad. F. satiētē*
(12th c. *sacietē*, 16th c. *sacietē*), *ad. L. satiētātem*
abundance, *satiety*, *f. satis* enough.

The pronunciation (sə'ti-ē-ti) is mentioned by Walker (1828)
as all but universally current in his time, and as accepted
by Sheridan and other orthoepists. His protest against it,
as contrary to all analogy, was effectual: the condemned
pronunciation is now quite obsolete.]

1. The state of being glutted or satiated with
food; the feeling of disgust or surfeit caused by
excess of food.

1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 40b, The dyner moderate,
fulness of bealy. 1583
Dooth not the impletion
s prouoke lust? c 1610

Women Saints (E. E. T. S.) 215 They began to feeble some
sacietie of their ordinarie simple sustenance. 1762 *Goldsm.*
Cit. W. xv. His cooks had a hundred different ways of
dressing it, to solicit even *satiety*. 1791 *Cowper Iliad* iv.
407 And quaff your wine Delicious, 'till *satiety* ensue. 1865
Livingstone Zambesi xix. 388 It is always a case of famine or
satiety.

b. *gen.* The condition of having any appetite or
desire gratified to excess; hence, weariness or dis-
like (of an object of desire) caused by gratification
or attainment.

1553 T. *Wilson Rhel.* 108 b, It offendeth and werieth mens
enies with *sacietie*. c 1585 *Sinney Arcadia* iii. (Sommer)
291 Where desire neuer wanted satisfaction, nor satisfaction
neuer bred *sacietie*. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* ii. i. 231 When the
Blood is made dull with the Act of Sport, there should be
a game to enlame it, and to give *Satiety* a fresh appetite.
1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 5 Of knowledge there is
no *sacietie*, but satisfaction and appetite are perpetually
interchangeable. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* ii. § 101 He
never apprehended a greater curse than a sequestration
from all public employments, in which it is probable he had
abundant *satiety*. 1667 *Milton P. L.* viii. 216 Thy words
with Grace Divine imbued, bring to thy sweetness no
satiety. 1669 *Clarendon Ess. in Travels* (1727) 127 *Satiety*
of all things naturally produces a *satiety* of life itself. 1722
Aosison Spect. No. 412 ¶ 3 That *Satiety* we are apt to
complain of in our usual and ordinary Entertainments. 1820
Shelley To Skylark O Thou lovest— but ne'er knew love's
sad *satiety*. 1832 R. & J. *Lanor Expd. Niger* l. iv. 192
The eager curiosity of the natives has been glutted by
satiety. 1865 *Setley Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. B) 35 Prosperous
villany carried to an honoured grave in the fulness of years
and in the *satiety* of enjoyment.

† c. In favourable sense: The condition of being
filled or fully gratified; full attainment of an object
of desire. *Obs.*

1548 *Uoall, etc. Erasur. Par. Matt.* v. 6 Where there is
euer hunger and euer thirst, and blessed *sacietie* & fulnes.
1590 *Spenser F. Q.* ii. ii. 39 Thus fairly shee attempted
her feast, and pleased them all with meete *satiety*. c 1617
Bayne On Eph. (1658) 45 In Gods presence is the
of everlasting delight. 1722 *Aosison Spect.* No. 387 ¶ 12
Which .. will prod
Happiness. 1722
being no *Satiety* c
future opportunities when [etc.]

d. To *satiety*: to an amount or degree which
satisfies or gluts desire. [*ad. L. ad satiētatem*.]

1607 *Torshel Four's Beasts* (1658) 189 They must be
suffered to eat of them to *satiety*. 1726 *Pope Odyssey* xxi. 59
To full *satiety* of grief she mourns. 1775 *Burke Sp. Conc.*
Amer. Sel. Wks. l. 215 The Colonies not only gave, but
gave to *satiety*. 1837 J. H. *Newman Par. Ser.* 111. iii. 31
They had miracles even to *satiety*. 1878 C. *Stanford Synb.*
Christ xii. 325 Their earthly nature .. is filled to *satiety*
with earth's good things.

2. A sufficiency or abundance. [*So in L.* *rare*.
1635 *Herwood Hierarch.* ii. 68 This of himselfe all Ful-
nesse, all *Satiety*, is then the sole Incomprehensible Deitie.
1884 *Longworth in Knight Mem. J. Nichol* (1895) 222 Here
is a *satiety* (or intimacy) for you about a man, for whom I
have a loving admiration.

Satify, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 *satefy*, 6 *satyfy*,
satiāte. [*a. OF. satifier, satifier*, var. of *satisfier*:
see *SATISFY*.] *trans.* = *SATISFY*.

Still locally used in Scotland, in the form *satisfie*.
c 1475 *Parthenay* 1917 Hit is gret reson ye were *satefyed*
Off your ful good will don And applied. 1513 *Douglas*
Envis v. xi. 11 Juno .. Not *satyfy* of hir auld fury nor
wroik. 1533 *Belvedere Lyr. Poet.* (S. T. S.) l. 4 Be sum
meretis bare fre war *satyfy*. *Ibid.* ii. 11. 285 For quhen
their pepill maye nocht be pottin to *satyfy* his crewelle, he
behuiff finallyl to rage in him self. c 1555 *Harriessfeld*
Divorce *Ileu.* VIII (1878) 271 It is worse for a man to break
good laws to .. *satyfy* his sensual appetite. 1596 *Dalrymple*
Letlie's Hist. Scot. (S. T. S.) ii. 454 To *satiāte* his askeng.

Satin (sə'tin), *sb.* (and *a.*) Forms: 4-5 *satyne*,
-ine, 4-6 *satyn*, *sat(t)on*, 5 *sathan*, 5-6 *saten*,
satcyn, 5-7 *sattyn*, 5-8 *satan*, 6 *sattin* (i) *no*,
sat(t)an, *satyng*, *Sc. satting*, *satteing*, *satting*.
6-8 *sattin* (e), 6- *satin*. [*a. F. satin* (14th c. in
Hatz.-Darm.; the supposed popular *OF. form* *satin*,
cited by Diez, is an error), *app. ad. It. † setino*,
prob. repr. late *L. * (pauinus) setinus* silken (cloth),
f. seta silk. Cf. *Pg. setim* (from *It.*), late med. *L.*
satinus, *satinus* (from *Fr.*), *setinus* (1594, from
Spain); also *Du. satijn*.
The word cannot be connected etymologically with the
app. synonymous Arab. zaitāni, *f. Zaitān* name of a city in
China (the locality of which is disputed). *F. Hirth (Arch.*
Stud. neu. Spr. LXVII, 1882, p. 204) suggests that the Arabs
may have confused the name of the town with the Cantonese
set-tin = Mandarin *set-tian*, *satin*; but the conjecture that
the Cantonese form is the source of *It. setino* is extremely
improbable.]

1. A silk fabric with a glossy surface on one
side, produced by a method of weaving by which
the threads of the warp are caught and looped by
the weft only at certain intervals. † *Satin* of
Cyprus: see *CYPRESS* 3 b.
c 1366 *Chaucer Rom. R.* 1104 The barres were of gold
ful fyne, Upon a tussis of *satyne*. [The word is not in the
original *Fr.*] c 1369 — *Delile Blanche* 253 Ryght wel
cledde In fyne blak *satyn* de owter mere. c 1400 *Brut* 458
And iij. other estates with hem, clothed in oon *sute*, in
rede fyne *saten* crymsyn furred with Martrons. 1435 in
Dugdale Bar. Eng. (1675) 246/1 Item, Three Penons of
Satten, enterrail.
c 1440 *Promp. P.*
c 1460 *Towneley*
youre bridyls of *sattin*, the whike sir *sathanas* Idays you
for tha ilke This gill knawe. 1506 in *Bury Wills* (Camden)
107 A vestement of whyte *satyn* and poudid w^t Seynt
Nicholas armes. 1530 *Palsgr.* 265/1 *Sattyn* of cyprus—
ostadine. c 1555 *Lynnesay Trag.* ProL 21 In Rayment
reid .. Off vellot and of *Sattyn*. *Crammosie*. 1580 *Aberdeen*
Reg. (1848) 11.
with *talfette*.
444 *Sattins* *reue*
FELTRIN *Reve*
are but like *Sattins* without a glosse. 1748 *Richardson*
Clarissa (1811) 111. 29 Her coat white *satin*, quilted.
1853 C. *Bronte Vilette* xxi, The middle distance was filled
with matrons in velvets and *sattins*, in plumes and gems.
1855 *Tennyson Maid* i. xxi. 9 In gloss of *satin* and glimmer
of pearls. 1880 *Miss Bracon* *Just as I am* xi, The
draperies and chair and sofa coverings were of amber *satin*.
Transf. 1866 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vii. 2938 Her skin
sleek *satin* or the cygnettes breast.

b. Applied to certain fabrics resembling *satin*,
but composed wholly or in part of other materials
than silk. † *Satin* of *Bruges* (*Bridges*), *Bruges*
satin: see *quot.* 1728. *Denmark satin*: a smooth
worsted material used for ladies' slippers.

1517-1550 [see *BRUGES*]. 1728 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. The
Sattins of *Bruges* have their Warp of Silk, and their Woof
of Thread. 1875 *Die's Dict. Arts, Denmark satin*, a stout
worsted stuff used for ladies' shoes.
† 2. A kind of *pear*. *Obs.*
1693 *Evelyn De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* i. 109 b, A Summer
Satin-pear. *Ibid.* 121 The Green-Satin-Pear, January.
1706 *London & Wise Retir'd Gard.* l. vii. 33 The *Satin* is
round; its Coat is yellow, and smooth like *Satin*; 'tis a
melting sugar'd Pear, and in good Esteem.

3. The plant *Honesty*, *Lamaria biennis*. Also
white satin. Cf. *satin-flower* in 8 b.

1597 *Gerarde Herbat* u. cxvii. 378 We cal this herb in Eng-
lish *Pennie flower*.. in Northfolk *Satin*, and white *Satin*.

4. *slang*. *Gin*. Also *white satin*.
1854 *Heath Words* VIII. 75 For .. gin, we have ten
synonyms: max, juniper, .. cream of the valley, white *satin*,
old Tom. 1865 *Slang Dict.*, *Satin*, gin; 'a yard of *satin*,
a glass of gin.

5. A collector's name for a glossy white moth.
Also *white satin*.

1766 M. *Harris Aeneid* (1778) 9 White *Sattin*. 1819
G. *Sanouelle Entomol. Compend.* 248 *Satin* moth. 1832
J. .. *M. 41* The *Satin* .. appears
in .. *Butterfly & Moths* l. 134
St .. n. 1866 E. *Newman Brit.*
Moths 36 The *Satin* Moth (*Liparis Sattis*).

II. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. Made of *satin*.
1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 6 My blake *sattan* jackett.
1580 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) 11. 36 Item, an pair of *sattin*
breikis. 1599 *Marston Sc. Villan* 166 Each *sattin* sute,
Each quaim fashion-monger, whose sole repate Rests in his
trim gay clothes. 1666 *Prickett in Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1847)
101 A *sattin* sute, bedaw'd with silvered lace. Beyond desert
doth vildest clownship grace. 1676 *Hall Contempl.* l. 497
When you are in the Publick Worship and Service of God,
.. if the weather be too cold, wear a *satten* cap. 1750 *Gray*
Long Story 14 His high-crown'd hat and *satten*-doublet.
1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* i. You shall have nothing to do
now but to be grandamma on *satin* cushions.

Fig. 1635 *Quarles Emblem* v. vii. 290 A hand, where
each embroydred *Sattin* word is hid with Fraud.

b. Resembling *satin* in texture or surface.
1826 *Miss Mitford Village* Ser. i. 60 The *satin* palms
with their honeyed odours are out on the willow. 1838 T.
Thomson Chem. Org. Bodies 42 When sublimed, it (Benzoic
Acid) assumes the form of long flat prismatic needles, having
a beautiful *satin* lustre. 1851 *Maryew Lond. Labour* i.
267 The best *satin* note-paper. 1866 *Reader* 12 May 471
The papers .. retain the gloss, the bright 'satin' surface of
the albumenized material.

† c. Clothed in *satin*. (In 17th cent. a mark of
dandyism). *Obs.*

his Satten-friend would fill him wine. 1624 HERWOOD *Captives* iv. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. 187 The present with his homespun lasse As many merry howers may passe As courtiers with there satten gurlers.

7. General combinations: a. simple attrib., as *satin-like* adj.; b. instrumental, simulative, and parasynthetic, as *satin-faced*, *-leaved*, *-lidded*, *-lined*, *-shining*, *-smooth*, *-striped*, *-worked* adjs.

1801 KIRKUP *Light that Failed* iii. A portly middle-aged gentleman in a 'satin-faced frockcoat'. 1807 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 570 Patches of 'satin-leaved begonias'. 1879 E. ARNOLO *Lt. Asia* 84 The 'satin-lidded eyes, with lashes

lined Inverness cape. 1859 TENNYSON *Poems* 222 A robe...

In colour like the 1847

C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* x 1882

CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Needlework* 1882

Cambr. is a fancy variety of embroidery Canvas. 1799

Hull Advertiser 30 Nov. 1/1 'Satin worked... muslins.

8. Special combinations. a. Used to designate materials resembling, or woven in the same manner as, satin; as *satin cloth*, a woollen cloth woven like satin, chiefly produced at Roubaix in France; *satin-damask* (see quot.); *satin-finish*, a polish for silver produced by means of a metallic brush; *satin foulards* (see quot.); *satin jean* (see quot. 1875); *satin-paper*, a fine writing paper; *satin sheeting*, a composite material of waste silk and cotton; *satin stitch*, a kind of stitch in embroidery and wool-work, imitating the appearance of satin; *satin-straw*, soft flexible straw used for hats; *satin-tails*, streamers of satin attached to ladies' dresses.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Needlework*, 'Satin Cloth, a French woollen material of Satin make. 1557-71 A. JENKINSON *Poy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 90 'Satin damask with divers other things. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Needlework*, *Satin Damask*, a very costly silk material. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Dec. 8/3 (Ornaments) made in art silver, with what is called a 'satin finish'. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Needlework*, 'Satin Foulards... are silk stuffs printed in various designs and colours. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Satin-jean, a twilled cotton goods, having a smooth satiny surface. c. 1885 Weldon's *Pract. Needlework* IV. 3/1 Executed, on a ground of white satin jean. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armada* iii. xlii, Supply me with a quire of extra double-wove 'satin paper, and a gross of picked quills. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Needlework*, 'Satin Sheeting, one of the 'waste-silk' materials. 1684 HAN. WOOLLEY *Queen-like Closet* Suppl. 57 Work it in 'Satin-stitch. 1840 Mrs. F. TROLOPE *Widow Harridish*, The profusion of elaborate satinstitch bestowed upon its cuffs and collar. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 6/5. There are many varieties of 'satin straws and grades of varying suppleness. 1841 THACKERAY *Chron. Drum*, Lovely Court ladies in powder, And lappets, and long 'satin-tails.

b. In names of birds, insects, plants, and minerals having a satin-like lustre or smoothness: *satin beauty*, a moth, *Boarmia abietaria* (Stainton *Brit. Butterflies & Moths*, 1859); *satin-bird* or *satin bower-bird*, *Ptilorhynchus violaceus*; *satin-carpet*, a moth, *Cerolopacha fluctuosa*; also = *satin beauty*; *satin-flower*, (a) *Honesty*, *Lunaria biennis*; (b) French Honeysuckle, *Hedysarum coronarium*; (c) the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (d) in Anstralia, the umbelliferous plant *Actinotus helianthi*; 'satin-grackle, an Anstralian bird, perh. *Calornis metallica*; *satin gypsum*, a fibrous variety of gypsum, with a pearly lustre; *satin-leaves* (see quot.); *satin moth* (see 5); *satin-pug*, a moth, *Eupithecia sericeata*; *satin-pygmy*, a moth, *Microsetia sericiella*; *satin-spar*, a fibrous variety of carbonate of lime; also = *satin-gypsum*; *satin-sparrow* (see quot.); *satin-stone* = *satin gypsum*; *satin-walnut* U. S., a trade name for the Sweet Gum Tree, *Liquidambar styraciflua*; *satin-white*, artificial sulphate of lime; *satin-wood*, the wood of the Indian tree *Chloroxylon Swidenia* and of several W. Indian trees (see quotes).

1845-6 VIGORS'...

Bird. 1866 G.

Satin-birds are now seen very frequently in captivity in Sydney. 1848 GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. pl. 10 *Ptilorhynchus holostreus* Kuhl. 'Satin Bower-bird. 1833 J. RENNIE *Couquet*, *Butterfly*, & M. 83 'The 'Satin Carpet appears the middle of June. 1850 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 64 The Satin Carpet (*Boarmia abietaria*). 1862 239 The Satin Carpet (*Cynatopha fluctuosa*). 1907 GERARDE *Herbal* 11. cxvii. 377 Bolbonac or the 'Satin flower, bath hard and round stalks. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* 339 *Hedysarum clypeatum*. The 'Satin flower. 1801 MICE PRATT *Flower*, Pl. (1861) flower, or Adder's Meat.

Ant. Austral. 358 A profusion of the Sunflower *Actinotus*, called Satin-flower by the colonists. 1823 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* III. 127...

1835-41 BRANDE *Chel* called 'satin gypsum

ornamental purposes.

GRINDON *Brit. & Garl. Bot.* 152 The old-fashioned 'honesty', or *Lunaria*, the beauty of which lies in the great oval silvery shield...

They are 'Satin-fer

132 The 'Satin Puz. *Ibid.* 205 The 'Satin Pygmy... appears the end of May. 1802 ALKIN in *Tilloch's Philos. Mag.* XII. 364 The 'satin spar... is a mineral as yet peculiar to the neighbourhood of...

... manna for *Myiagra nitida*, a Flycatcher. 1829 Glover's *Hist. Derby* I. 101 Fibrous or 'satin' cat's-eye appearance, and is 1901 *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug. 7

most generally used in the United States, and the wood was a drug until its name was changed by a smart trader to

'satin walnut'. 1839 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 141/1 The satin ground is laid with 'satin white. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* App. 47 With respect to mahogany, 'satin

and other choice woods. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ii. 90 She herself Erect behind a desk of satin-wood. 1866 Treas.

Bot. sv., *Bahamas Satinwood*, a timber supposed to be the produce of *Maba guianensis*. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* x. Here... was a house of satin-wood and cedar not two years old.

1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 31 *Xanthoxylum Caribaeum*... Satin Wood. Semi-tripartite Florida [etc.].

c. In Fr. combinations (some of them anglicized in form) serving as trade names for certain textile fabrics, as *satin de laine* [= 'wool satin']; see

DELAINE, *satin lisse* [*F. lisse* smooth], *satin sultan*, *satin turk* [*F. turc* = Turkish]: see quotes.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Satin-de-laine, a black casimere manufactured in Silesia, from wool. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Needlework*, 'Satin Lisse, a French dress material made of cotton, but having a Satin-like lustre.

Ibid., 'Satin Sultan, a textile somewhat resembling Bengaline in the method of its manufacture, but having a satin face. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Satin-Turk, a trade term for a superior quality of satinette.

Satin (*sæ'tin*), v. [*f. SATIN sb.* Cf. *F. satiner*.] *trans.* To give (to wall-paper) a glossy surface

resembling that of satin. Hence *Sat'ining vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 921 Pieces intended to be satined, are grounded with fine Paris plaster. *Ibid.* 922 A final satining... is communicated by the friction of a finely polished brass roller. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Satining-machine*, a machine for imparting the 'satin' finish to paper.

Satin, obs. form of SATAN.

† *Satina*, de. *Obs. rare*-. In quot. *satinade*.

[a. *F. satinade*, f. *satin*: see -ADE.] = SATINETTE.

1728 [see SATINETTE 1 a].

|| *Satiné* (*satine*). [*Fr. (bois) satiné* (Aublet *Hist. Pl. Guiane*, 1775).] A kind of satin-wood.

1866 Treas. *Bot.*, *Satine*, a cabinet-wood of French Guiana, the produce of *Ferolia guianensis*. 1753 LASLET *Timber & Trees* 161 *Satiné*. This wood is red in colour, hard, heavy [etc.].

Satinéd (*sæ'tind*), *pl. a.* [*f. SATIN sb.* or *v.* + -ED, after *F. satiné*.] Having a satin-like surface.

1707 SLOANE *Tavanna* I. 154 A brown membranaceous capula... containing three satin'd seeds.

Satine'tta, *nonce-wd.* Pseudo-It. form of next. (Attributed to 'the Euphuist'.)

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi. Standing on end with double piled velvets, satins, and satinettes!

Satinette, *satinet* (*sæ'ti-net*, *sæ'tin-et*). Also 8 *satinet*. [*a. F. satinet*: see SATIN sb. and -ET.]

1. a. An imitation of satin woven in silk, or silk and cotton.

1793 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3915/4 Stolen... a Cloth colour Silk Satinnet Crown and Petticoat. 1709 *Female Tatler* No. 9/1 Fine Mohairs, Silk Satinnetts, Burdets, Persianets [etc.].

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Satinnet*, or *Satinade*, a very slight, thin Satin, chiefly used by the Ladies for Summer Nightgowns, &c. and ordinarily striped. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxv. You shall have a black satin dress for Sundays—a real satin—not a satinnet or any of the shams. 1891 PINERO *The Times* 1. 3 Beryl is cotton, you are silk; and satinnet in itself is estimable, but cotton and silk beget satinnet.

b. A material woven with a cotton warp and woollen weft, having a satin-like surface.

1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Sec. Amer.* II. 227 At Lowell, in Massachusetts, there was in 1818, a small satinnet mill, employing about twenty hands. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* ii. 42 Old Ruggles looked down on his rusty satinnet suit, perfectly conscious he was out of place. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Satinnet*, an American cloth of mixed materials, both cheap and durable. 1904 *Woollen Draper's Terms* in *Tailor & Cutter* 4 Aug. 480/1 *Satinette*: A cheap fabric, composed of cotton and wool.

2. A fancier's name for a kind of pigeon.

1876 *Fulton's Bk. Pigeons* 312 The *Satinette*. 1881 LVELL *Fancy Pigeons* 232.

† *Satinisco*. *Obs.* Also 7 *satinisco*, *satanisco*. [*pseudo-Sp.*, f. SATIN sb., after words like MORISCO.] An inferior quality of satin.

1615 *Orerbury's Char.*, *Fellow of House* (ed. 6) L. 3. His meanness afford him Mock-velvet or Satinisco. 1619 PUKCIAS *Altecosomus* xxvii. 268 The new devised names of Stuffs and Colours... *Callimanco*, *Satinisco* [etc.]. 1639 GLAVTHORNE *Will in Coustable* 1. (1640) B. 3. You meere Schollers Know no degree of garment about Serge, Or Satinisco. a 1661 *Fulton's Worthies*, *Norwich* (1662) ii. 274 Also [there were stuffs called] *Perpetuano*... *Satinisco*, *Bombicino*, *Italiano*, &c.

† *Satinist*. *Obs. rare*-. [*f. SATIN sb.* + -IST.] A wearer of satin, a dandy.

1632 SHIRLEY & CHAPMAN *Ball* iv. i. If it be so, Ile call you cosin still, my satinist.

Satinity, *nonce-wd.* [*f. SATIN sb.* + -ITY.] Smoothness, like that of satin.

1830 LAMB *Lett. to Gilman* (1837) II. 267 Your friend B— (for I knew him immediately by the smooth satinity of his style) must excuse me for [etc.].

Satinize (*sæ'tin-iz*), v. [*f. SATIN sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To impart a satin-like surface to.

1869 TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 595 Baths... in repute for softening and whitening ('satinizing') the skin. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read Backwards?* 77 The system of 'satinizing' the paper largely prevailing in France.

Satiny (*sæ'tin-i*), a. [*f. SATIN sb.* + -Y.] Resembling satin in smoothness, gloss, or polish.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement*, 82 in *Gard. Assist.*, Its moon shape, satiny pellucid seed-pods. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 423 Geometra subsericeata. The satiny Wave [moth]. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 45 They have the appearance of thin satiny paper. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cherley* (ed. 2) I. iii. 67 Her hair of that rich satiny [sic], nameless brown, like a lustrous...

1861 BULLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 264 Melissin... crystallizes... in satiny crystals. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 9/1 This variety bears flowers of a satiny crimson-blush colour.

† *Sation*. *Obs.* Also 5-oun. [*ad. L. sation-em*, f. ppl. stem *sati* of *serere* to sow.] 'A sowing of seed, a planting' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1661).

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 9 Ek summen seyn the benes sation In Disp. 5297

and ocatory operations. iv. 63 It hath not succeeded by sation in any manner of ground.

Saturday, -day, obs. forms of SATURDAY.

Sature (*sæ'ti-ur*). Also 6-8 *sature*, 7-8 *satyr*, 8 *satir*. [*a. F. satire* (= *Sp. sátira*, Pg., It. *satira*, G. *Satire*), or directly ad. *L. satira*, later form of *satura*, in early use a discursive composition in verse treating of a variety of subjects, in classical use a poem in which prevalent follies or vices are assailed with ridicule or with serious denunciation. The word is a specific application of *satura* medley; this general sense appears in the phrase *per saturam* in the lump, indiscriminately; according to the grammarians this is elliptical for *lanx satura* (lit. 'full dish': *lanx* dish, *satura*, fem. of *satur* full, related to *satis* enough), which is alleged to have been used for a dish containing various kinds of fruit, and for food composed of many different ingredients.

Formerly often confused or associated with SATYR (see esp. sense 4), from the common notion (found already in *satura*) that the chorus of satyrs

k 'satyric' drama. The words *satire* and *satyr* were probably at one time pronounced alike, as the derivatives *satiric* and *satyric* are still; and the common use of *y* and *i* as interchangeable symbols in the 16th and 17th c. still further contributed to the confusion.]

I. 1. A poem, or in modern use sometimes a prose composition, in which prevailing vices or follies are held up to ridicule. Sometimes, less correctly, applied to a composition in verse or prose intended to ridicule a particular person or class of persons, a lampoon.

Also used *hist.* as the rendering of *L. satira* in its pre-classical sense of a poetic 'medley': see the etymological note above.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* (1874) I. 134 Therefore in this satyre suche wyl I repute. 1566 DRANT (*title*) A Medicinable Morall, that is, the two Bookes of Horace his Satyres, Englyshed. 1595 LODGE (*title*) A Fig for Momus: Containing Pleasant varietie, included in Satyres, Eclogues, and Epistles. 1707...

Exchequer office Henry the fourth written a fym.

LOWNIE *Lett. Friend* 533 'Impotent Satyrs write Satyrs against Lust [1682 — *Chr. Mor.* i. 533 upon Lust]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 88 ¶ 2 This honest Gentleman, who is so desirous that I should write a Satyr upon Grooms, has a great deal of Reason for his Resentment. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Poet.* (1782) I. iv. 254 *The Rape of the Lock*, is the best Satire extant. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 251 They had the merit of introducing satires on manners and domestic life into Asia. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 278 A great proportion of the book [Middlemarch] is only not a satire because with the word satire we are accustomed to associate the idea of exaggeration and malicious purpose.

† *b. trans.* A satirical utterance; a speech or saying in ridicule of some person or thing. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 210 Speaking constant satyrs to the disgrace of others. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seuca's Mor.*, *Epist.* II. (1666) 467 The Poor Man wants many things, but the Covetous Man wants All. Can any Flesh forbear being delighted with This saying, though a Satyr against his own Vice?

c. *fig.* A thing, fact, or circumstance that has the effect of making some person or thing ridiculous.

1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1698) IV. 11 Religion has no advantage, whose Lives are

Lett. xxxviii. (1723) on all government, these rank may be an very likely a satire, h was an awkward

ungainly person, whose clothes were a continual satire on his professional skill.

2. a. The species of literature constituted by satyres; satirical composition.

1589 PUTTFMAN *Eng. Poetie* 1. xiii. (Arb.) 46 The said ancient Poets used for that purpose [of reproving the people], three kinds of poems reprehensive, to wit, the

Satire, the Comedie, and the Tragedie. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* iv. xlii. 404 If any shall think this character parades of the satyr, I shall beseech him to compare it with the true state. a 1661 HOLYOAK *Juvenal* Pref. (1673) 2 According to the ancient use and law of Satyre, it should be nearer the Comedy, then the Tragedy, not declaiming against Vice, but jeering at it. 1682 *Lenten* Prol. 36 in *Third Coll. Poems* (1680) 261 Baye's crown'd Muse, by Sovereign Right of Satyre, Without desert, can dub a man a Traitor. 1693 *Daemons* *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 35 Thus, I have prov'd, I hope, from the best Critics, that the Roman Satire was not borrow'd from (Greece), but of their own Manufacture. 1728 *Young Love Fable* i. 1 My verse is satire; Dorset, lend your ear, And patronise a muse you cannot fear. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* i. 295, I have seen no specimen of Hindü satire. 1845 H. THOMPSON in *Encyclop. Metroph.* X. 391/2 Lucilius is ascribed by Horace to have been the founder of the New Satire. 1885 GLOW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 197 There are different kinds of satire: the epicurean, which laughs at mankind; the stoical, which indignantly lashes mankind; the cynical, which hates and despises mankind.

b. The employment, in speaking or writing, of sarcasm, irony, ridicule, etc. in exposing, denouncing, deriding, or ridiculing vice, folly, indecorum, abuses, or evils of any kind.

c 1675 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Follies Men of Age* 6 Nothing helps more than Satyr to amend ill manners, or is truller Virtues Friend. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* ii. 31 His Animadversions have other faults besides Satyr and Abuse. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Caprea* 265 This is therefore interpreted by many as a hidden Piece of Satyr. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Prid.* 330 Those Pharisees, whom our Blessed Saviour, with the utmost satire, and indignation, call'd painted sepulchres. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. vii. The Mythological (Writing), and the Satirical where the Satyr is, to a certain Degree, concealed. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* iv. 75 Disgraceful too, to human nature, Unworthy even, of his satire. 1828 SCOTT *G. H. Perth* xxii. Rothschild thought he discovered a smile upon his countenance; and to be the subject of this man's satire, gave him no ordinary degree of pain. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* li. 445 And often came Melissa hitting all we saw with shafts Of gentle satire, kin to charity, That harm'd not. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Ing. Musgrave* i. 10 Even now there would be a tone of satire in her voice when she noted the late marriage of one or another of her old adorers.

c. fig. Effect in making ridiculous. (Cf. I c.) 1848 THACKRAY *Pan. Fair* xxiv. Some few score of years afterwards, when all the parties represented are grown old, what bitter satire there is in those flaunting childish family portraits.

d. personified.

1820 SHELLEY *Fragm. Satire* on Sat. 17 If Satire's scourge could wake the slumbering hounds Of Conscience, or erase the deeper wounds, The leprous scars of callous Infamy. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. viii. (1864) V. 380 Satire began to aim its contemptuous sarcasms at the pope and the papal power. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ex. & Stud.* (1875) 252 Satire in earlier times had changed her rags for robes. Juvenal had clothed with fire, and Dryden with majesty, that wandering and bastard Muse.

3. Satirical temper, disposition to use 'satire'.

1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* i. iv. The kindness of his temper so softened the satire of mine.

+ II. 4. A satirical person, satirist. Obs.

[Perh. to be regarded as a misuse of SATYR.] 1596 HARRINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax* Ex b. Hark in thine ears, Mæcenas is a Satire, a quipping fellow. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* t. iii. (1633) B 3 b, Prethee Satyre chuse another walke, and leave vs to inioy this. a 1629 J. GORCE *Couragous Turk* i. iii. (1632) D 2 b, Poore men may love, and none their wis correct. But all true Satyres of a Kings affect. 1640 SHIRLEY *Hum. Controversy* i. B 3 b, We may As well condemne our fathers, and declaime Against them for our begetting, come Orsello, Desist to be a Satire. 1656 EARL MOWAT *tr. Boccacchi's Adultr. & Parricid.* ix. xxvii. (1674) 182 It being forbidden to play the Satyre, gallant to see, and to say nothing, langrous truths to unsuccessful Satires, And flattery to fulsome Dedicators.

fig. c 1630 SHAKS. *Sonn.* c. Riserise Muse, my louses sweet face sunay, If time have any wrinkle grauen there, If any, be a Satire to decay, And make times spoiles dispised every where.

III. 5. attrib. and Comb.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 24 b. The whiche thyng appereth plainly by the Satyre Poete. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 1187 Frontless and Satyr-proof he scowrs the streets. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 2 The Town, alas, is now grown Satyr-proof.

Satire, obs. form of SATYR.

Satirette. *nonce-wd.* [f. SATIRE + -ETTE.] A small satire.

1870 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.*, etc. (1886) 130 The characters even have merit... They are happy satirettes.

Satiri: see SATYR.

+ Satirical, a. Obs. rare. In 6 satyrial (l. [f. SATIRE + -IAL.] Satirical.

1599 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. lxxxii. 104 b, As the Satyrial Poet sayeth. 1580 G. HARVEY *Yvee Other Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 83 This bolde Satyrial Libell.

Satiric (săt'rik), a. and sb. Forms: 6 satyryke, satyricque, satiricke, 6-8 satyrick, 7 (satiricke), satyryck, -ique, 7-8 (g) satyrie, 8 satirick, 8- satiric. [ad. f. *satirique*, ad. lat. *l. satiricus* (a. and sb.), f. *satira* SATIRE. Cf. Sp. *satirico*, Pg. *lt. satirico*.] (Formerly often confused with SATIRIC.) A. adj.

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of satire; consisting of, or containing satire; that writes or composes satires.

[1387 *TROVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 177 Oraciū he poete satiricus and liricus.] 1509 H. WATSON *Skip of Foels* Prol. (1517) A v b, My boke satyryke I gyue vnto you for example. 1581 SIOXEY *Apol. Poetrie* (A. of poets) bee the Heroick, and certaine others. 1621 I 68 Fur Satyryck inueyghing at any mans pryuate person, it is farr from my thought. 1613 R. CANNON *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Satiricall*, belonging to a scoffing verse. 1665 Sir T. HEWERT *Trav.* (1677) 215 When so long a fare-well was least thought on, he and his are hewn down, making good that of the Satyric Poet, *Ad generum Cereris* [etc.]. 1732 SWIFT *Let. to Dr. Jenyns* 8 June, He hath been often engaged in a kind of flirting war of satiric burlesque verse with certain wags both in town and country. 1738 WARBURG *Die. Legat.* I. 112 A fabulous and satyric Writer. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 674 Horace, the Roman lyric and satiric poet. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xix. *Convent* 163 Satiric novels, poets bold and free. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. iii. All this comedy was full of bitter satiric strokes against a certain young lady. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. on Archæol.* II. xxviii. 240 The Latin literature of the thirteenth century... is extremely rich in comic and satiric verse.

+ 2. Addicted to satire, satirical. Obs.

1627 DRYDEN *To H. Reynolds* 113 And surely Nashe, though he a Proser were A branch of Lawrell yet deserves to beare, Sharply Satirick was be. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* i. i, Why so Satyrick, Shepherd? I believe You did not learn these Flashes in the Woods. 1729 SWIFT *To Dr. Delany, on Libels* (end), On me when Dunces are satyrick, I take it for a Panegyric. 1754 J. SHERRARD *Matrimony* (1766) II. 106 You are satyrick this Morning. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. 139 The Spirit of Sarcasm being once

B. sb.

+ 1. A writer of satires; a satirist. Obs. rare.

1387 *TROVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 407 Pere were more poetes þan satirices [orig. *Fuerent autem plures poete quam satirici*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xi. (Arb.) 41 Their inuicelue, were called Satyres, and then selues

felice, Alas 168 Which agreeeth Satirice, 118 cruen sceleris 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1611) 120 Hiperbolus, who... for his boldness and saucy impudency, was the onely Subject in his time, for all Satyricks & Comedians to worke vpon.

2. pl. Satiric writings. rare.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacoron* (1602) 9 Together with

Facetia Cantabrigiensis, consisting of Anecdotes, Smart Sayings, Satiries, Reports, &c.

Satirical (săt'rikəl), a. Forms: 6 satirical, 6-7 satyricall, 6-8 (g) -ional, (8 satyrcal), 8-satirical. [f. late L. *satiricus* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to satire; of the nature of or containing satire; satiric.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 139 If thou warquentyd with alle The famous poettes satyricall. 1579 E. K. in Spenser *Sheph. Cal. Gen.* i. rgt. p. 3 For cyther to say (these xij. *Eglogues*) be Plaintiue, or of Recreative, or of Moral, which for the most part be mixed with some Satyricall bitterness. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 562 b. In steade of a Rhetorickall acclamation, concluding with a Satyricall skoffe be doth aduertize hym. 1617 MORRISON *Itin.* i. 108 Attella, whence were the old satyricall Comedies, which were full of bawdry, and were called Attellane. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 38 Nor was the Satyricall sharpness, or naked plainnes of Lucilius, or Catullus, or Flaccus, by nuy order prohibited. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 215 v. Satyricall prints, and medals. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 427 Satirical songs were sung against Johann Rode. 1886 McARTHY *Owen Times* lxxvii. IV. 536 It has some of the brightest and bitterest satirical passages in the literature of our time.

2. Disposed to or given to satire; fond of indulging in satire; characterized by satire; sarcastic.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 51 Isabel... outwardly withstood such in satyricall teames as did inueigh against the honestie of Francesco. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 183 The satyricallist confuteth. 1621 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. iii. A sharpe thorne-tooth'd satyricall rase. Certain afraid of 1657 T. ... Nim, wi

at the rest. 1693 SOUTHERN *Maid's Last Prayer* iii. i. O law! Mr. Grainger, you're so strangely s'terical [sic], I believe you laugh at us all behind our backs. a 1715 BURNET *Owen Time* (1766) I. 516 Sometimes a satyricall temper broke out too much. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 1 Apr. (1790) 67 Disdainful smiles and satirical whispers... never fail in our assemblies, when any body appears that is not dressed exactly in the fashion. 1727 SWIFT *Let. to Yng. Lady* Wks. 1751 V. 61 The satyricall part of Mankind will needs believe, that it is not impossible to be very fine (in dress) and very filthy. 1814 R. BLAND *Proverbs* i. Pref. 8 In his humorous and satyricall declamation. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* i. ii. 'To educate them himself,' answered my mother, with a sort of satirical gravity. 1866 ERNSON *Eng. Traits, First Part* Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 He [Carlyle] took despairing or satirical views of literature at this moment. 1875 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxi. She was not coldly clever and indirectly satirical, but adorably simple and full of feeling.

Satirically (săt'rikəl), adv. [f. SATIRICAL a. + -LY.] In a satirical manner; by derisive censure, ridicule or sarcasm.

1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam. Wits* (1616) 109 For which saying [etc.] 1697 ne of the Ancients ugh, that Mankind is the Measure of every thing. 1794 Mrs. RABELL *Myt.*

Udolpho xvi, Montoni smiled satirically at what Emily had written. 1884 COWTHORPE *Addison* i. 9 The Tory fox-hunter of the *Freeholder*, though somewhat satirically painted, is a fair representative.

Satiricalness (săt'rikəlness). [f. SATIRICAL a. + -NESS.] The quality of being satirical.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* (1662) i. 334 Some Poets, if debar'd profaness, wantonness, and Satiricalness, (that they may neither abuse God, themselves, nor their neighbours,) have their tongues cut out in effect. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* xi. 125 Wit is the mother of facetiousness, conceits, jests, rallery, satiricalness. 1683 KENNET *tr. Erasmus, on Folly* Pref. Ep. (1709) 8 To reply now to the objection of satiricalness, wits have been always allowed this privilege. 1829 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXVI. 591 [He] had a smeddum of satiricalness.

+ Satirien, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 6 satyrien. [a. OF. *satirien*; see SATIRE and -IAN.] Satirical.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* Arg. (1874) I. 17 As olde Poetes Satyriens in dyuers Poesyes conioyned repured the synnes and ylnes of the peple at that tyme luyng.

Satirion (e, obs. forms of SATYRION.

+ Satirism. Obs. rare. [f. SATIRE + -ISM.]

Indulgence in satire; satirical temper or utterance.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. To Rdr.*, I have nothing to spend on you but passion. A hundred unfortunate farewells to fantastical Satirisme. 1604 DEKKER *Satirion*, L 3 b, Bitter Satirisme. 1610 HEALY *St. Aug. Cille of God* v. xxvii. 234 Their tongue-ripe Satyrisme may more easily disturb the truth of this world then subuert it. 1683 *Eccelesiastici* Intro. 47 He had a quick Wit, but too much inclin'd to Satyrism. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 39 Where others have trod before, with various Sarcasms and Satyrisms.

Satirist (săt'tirist). [f. SATIRE + -IST.]

In the first quot. app. partly representing (with misapprehended sense) Gr. *σατυριστής*, player of satyric drama.]

A writer of satires. Also (const. of) one who satirizes some person or thing.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. xlii. (Arb.) 46 Tbey made wise as if... Satyres or Siluanes should appeare and recite

howe you threatned to spoile our stirring Satirist: alas, haue thy writings such efficacy? 1641 BRATHWAT *Nat. Emb.* Ded. A ij, It is high time for the Satyryst to pen something which may diuert them from their impieitie. 1706 PORE *Ephl. on Dorset* 7 Blest Satyryst! who touch'd the Mean so true, As show'd, Vice had his hate and pity too. 1766 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xcix. Her very appearance was sufficient to silence the severest satirist of the sex. 1796 BURKE *Reg. Peace* Wks. VIII. 354 It is for the satyryst to expose the ridiculous. 1837 SP. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 261, I am not setting myself up as the satirist of Bishops. 1875 HELPS *See. Press* xiv. 194 A satirist, for instance, has generally some idea of improving mankind by his satire.

Satirize (săt'tirize), v. Also 7 satyrise, 7-8 satyrize, 8-9 satirise. [ad. f. *satiriser* (= Sp. *Ps. satirizar*), f. *satire*; see SATIRE and -IZE.]

1. To write satires; to assail some one or something with satire. Now only as absol. use of 2; formerly + const. on, upon.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iii. v. What? when the man that first did satyrise, Durst pull the skin over the eares of vice? I shall I forbear? 1620 BRATHWAT *Five Senses* 129 They shew the unworthinesse of their Nature in Satyrizing vpon the weaker. 1703 DE Foe *Let. to Mr. How in Misc.* 337, I find you no more talking to me, till you come to page 25, where you are pleased to Satyrize upon my Title and Preface. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fable* i. 34 Shall authors smile on such illustrious days, And satirise with nothing but their praise? a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. x. Cond. (1740) 692 It is as bad a Fault in History to panegyricize, as to Satyrize without Reason. 1745 DE Foe's *Eng. Tradesman* xxii. (1841) I. 211 Satyrizing on the blindness and folly of mankind. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. lxxviii, He being paid to satirise or flatter. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 217 It was easy to satirise and misrepresent.

2. trans. To assail with satire; to make the object of, or to expose to, satire or censure; to describe or ridicule in a satirical manner.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsey* Wks. ii. 56, I will Satyrize, Cauterize, and Stigmatize all the whole kennell of curses that dare [etc.]. 1676 GLANVILL *Seasonable Reflect.* 133 Those Wits... that Satyrize humane nature. 1715

1798 ROSCOE *tr. Tansillo's Nurse* i. Notes i. (1800) 7 This delectable custom, which outrages nature, and satirizes humanity, is... more frequent in Italy than in this country. Hence Satirized *apl. a.*

1793 D'ISRAEL *Curr. Lit.* II. 276 Satirists, if they escape the scourges of the law, have reason to dread the cane of the satirist.

Satirizer (săt'tirize), [f. SATIRIZE v. + -ER.] One who satirizes.

1867 LEGGE *Confucius* 246 By the *fung* or phoenix, his satirizer or adviser intended Confucius. 1889 *Spectator* 3 Jan., 22 The sprightly satiriser of Lord Eldon and the Tories.

Satirizing, *phl.a.* [I. SATIRIZE v. + -ING 2.] That satirizes.

1716 *Loyal Mourner* 39 My Satirizing Muse. 1771 *Luckhouse Hist. Print.* 23 Expressions, by which they intend to convey to the reader either instructing, satirizing, admiring, or other hints and remarks. 1806 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. II. 23 But we are getting into a grave and satirizing vein. 1851 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xiv. 278 The satirising and reforming spirit of the age appeared not unfrequently on the stage.

Satirus, *satiry*: see SATIR.

Satisfaction (sætisfæksən). *Civil Law*. ?Obs. [a. L. *satisfactio*-em a giving of bail or security, n. of action f. *satisfare* to give bail, f. *satis* enough + *dare* to give. Cf. OF. *satisfacion*, -cion, -tion, 13th c. in Godef.] (See quot. 1636.)

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Satisfactio*, a putting in of Surety or Bail sufficient for performance of Covenants, or for payment of moneys. 1726 *Ayliffe Parergon* 425 There is another Exception stiled an Exception of otio giving Satisfaction or Security. 1774 *Hallifax Rom. Civ. Law* III. iii. 23 Not unlike the Satisfactions required from an Actor and *Reus* by the Roman laws.

Satisfaction, *nonce-wd.* [I. L. *satis* enough + *dictio*-em saying (see DICTON), after *satisfactio*.] Saying enough.

1647 *Ward Simp. Cobler* 14 They desire not satisfaction, but satisfaction, whereof themselves must be judges.

Satisfaction (sætisfæksən). Forms: 4-8 *satis*-, 4-6 *satys*-; 4-facciu, 4-7-faccion, 4-5-fac(c)ion, faccio(u)n, 5-faccyo(u)n, facion, faccione, faccoum, 5-7-factioun, 6-faccyon, factyon; 5-satisfaction. [a. F. *satisfaction* (12th c. *satisfactiun*, 13th c. *satisfacion*, -facion) = Pr. *satisfactio*, Sp. *satisfaccion*, Pg. *satisfacção*, It. *satisfazione*, *soddisfazione*, ad. L. *satisfactio*-em, n. of action f. *satisfare* to SATISFY.] The action of satisfying; the state or fact of being satisfied.

I. With reference to obligations. 1. The payment in full of a debt, or the fulfilment of an obligation or claim; the atoning for (rarely *†* of) an injury, offence, or fault by reparation, compensation, or the endurance of punishment. Also quasi-*concr.*, the pecuniary or other gift or penalty, or the act, by which a debt or obligation is discharged or an offence atoned for. Phrases, to make (or *†* do) *satisfaction*; in *satisfaction* (of). Now chiefly in Law.

[The sense is found earlier in legal AF.: e.g. 1306 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 212; Quil ne purroit a nul temps de ce faire satisfiaunt amendes ne due satisfaction.]

1400 *Destr. Troy* 5017 Angers me full euyl your angard desyre, When ye couet. Satisfaction to be sent for my selfe euyn, Syn ye are cause of his care. 1410 *†* *Lydc. Assembly of Gods* 221 Beholde how the teares from hys eyen go. Hit ys satysfacion half for hys trespace. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 3 My successor schalle iugge and do to the satisfaction. The wedowe seide, 'What schalle that profite the and if thy successor do satisfacion for me.' 1477 *East. Ryvex* (Caxton) *Dic.* pence of myne Inquytees. . . the seid Chamberleyns shul of their seid doberysaunce.

(Surtees) VI. 24, xl. s., in satisfaction of a distres that I toke of hys. 1563 *Homilies II. Repentance* II. 287 h, Zacheus. . . was most wyllyng, to make satisfaction vnto all them, that he hadde done iniurie and wrong vnto. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* IV. v. 209 If by direct or by Colateral hand They finde vs touch'd, we will our Kingdome giue, . . . and all that we call Ours To you in satisfaction. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1836. 1. 1. . . . if I have won (Camden) 86 F. his faulte by submission and acknowledgement thereof. 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 393 Mr. Patrick Creigh was ordeined to make satisfaction in the kirk of Edinburgh two severall Sabbath dayes, . . . for celebrating marriage, without proclamation of bannes. 1659 *MILTON Civil Power* 63 Who by subjecting us to his punishment in these things, brings back into religion that law of terror and satisfaction, belonging now only to civil crimes. 1660 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 25 The

App. v. 52 Sir Robert. is indebted to your petitioner in £320 by bond, but, utterly refuseth to give your petitioner satisfaction. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 212 Unless for him Som other able, and as willing, pay The rigid satisfaction, death for death. 1683 *Brit. Spr.* 46 He, himself escaped Shipwrack, and received Satisfaction for his losses out of the publick Treasury. 1725 *Die For Voy. round World* (1749) 23 The Captain promised to have the fellows punished, and satisfaction to be made. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 215 A devise of an annuity to the wife, has been held not to be in satisfaction of dower. 1845 *Poison in Enceyl. Metrop.* II. 795f The party injured may agree to accept a certain sum or other thing as a compensation—an arrangement technically styled *accord and satisfaction*. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* ix, He had a savage pleasure in making the poor wretches [his creditors] wait, and in shifting from court to court and from term to term the period of satisfaction. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* ix. 262 'Distræss'—its primary object is to compel the person against whom it is properly employed to make satisfaction.

b. In particularized use. An act of compensation or amends; an amount paid in compensation; a penalty. Now rare.

1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 23 He. . . made hur to hafe a due satisfacion for hur horte. 1598 *BARCOV Sac. Medit., Exalt. Charitie Ess.* (Arb.) 107 The seconde degree is to pardon

our enemies, though they persist and without satisfactions and submissions. 1603 *DEKKER & CHETTEL Grissil* IV. iii. (Shaks. Soc.) 75 Grissil's two babes are dead, and kill'd by scorn, But that fair issue, that shall now be born, Shall make a satisfaction of all wrongs. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v. Think upon some satisfaction, or termes to offer him. 1622 *FORD*, etc. *Witch Edmonton* I. i, I cannot request a fuller satisfaction Then you have freely granted. 1649 *MILTON Likon* II. 21 We may well perceive to what ease satisfactions and purgations he had inur'd his secret conscience. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 406 The mere mechanical operation of writing, for which it directed the scribe to receive a satisfaction.

c. Law. To enter (up) *satisfaction*: to place on the record of a court a statement that the payment ordered by it has been duly made. So entry of *satisfaction*.

1782 J. IMPEY *Pract. King's Bench* 378 Entry of Satisfaction. If satisfaction is made of a judgment, a warrant of attorney should be given to the attorney by the plaintiff. . . to enter up satisfaction on record. 1828 *ARCHBOLD Forms & Entries* (ed. 2) 276 Whereas I, the said John Nokes, have received satisfaction for the same [damages and costs]: These are therefore to desire and authorize you. . . to acknowledge and enter satisfaction upon the record of the said judgment.

2. *Ecll.* (The earliest recorded use in Eng.) The performance by a penitent of the penal and meritorious acts enjoined by his confessor as payment of the temporal punishment due to his sin: the last of the constituent parts of the sacrament of penance. Cf. DEEDBOTE. (Phrases as in 1.)

1300 *Cursor M.* 28620 For it mai be na penance right Bot man him pain to bete his plighit, pat satisfacion es cald, And his parti it es thrid-fald, In almu, fastyng, and orisun. *Ibid.* 29212 Generali nu haf i tald pe pointes pat ar for to hold Til ilk sinful pat es bun For to do satisfacioun. 1340 *Hampele Psalter* cxviii. 128 pai wil syn and wil night make satisfacioun til god. 1340 *Ardenb.* 32 Nele arere pet hened to gode be 303e ne grede harou be ssiffe ne arere pe honden he satisfacioun lless 1400 *deedbote*. 1377 *Lancel P. Pl.* B. XIV. 94 Satisfacioun. . . as it neuere had yhe to nougt bryngeth dedly synne. 1386 *CHAUCER Pers.* I. 7955. 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxix. 189 Satisfacyoun is, to fullye bi penaunce, enioyned of pe prest, & to pay bi detty to qu pou hast fa be harmys, synne. 145 penance, that ys contrycyon, confessyon, and satisfacioun. 1509 *HAWES Post. Pleas.* xli. (Percy Soc.) 204 With dame Contraction, which gan to bewaile My synnes great with hole repentance, And Satisfaction without any fayle. 1563 *Homilies II. Repentance* II. 236 Judas. . . did also make a

get Paradise by our desartes, and what wanteth we must

to the belief that satisfaction by penitential works is necessary in itself, and is required as a part of the sacrament of penance.

3. *Theol.* The atonement made by Christ for sin, according to the view that His sufferings and merits are accepted by the Divine Justice as an equivalent for the penalty due for the sins of the world. So doctrine of *satisfaction*. Occas. said of Christ himself as the victim by whose sacrifice the satisfaction was made.

1380 *Wyclif Ser. Wks.* II. 282 And so, siþ Crist is God and man, satisfacioun for his synne pat he made þus frell is better þan oþe 1542 *Becon Potation for Le* satisfaction for LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 33 By hym selfe and by

satisfaction vnto the Iustice of god for our sinnes. 1639 *PEYNE Anti-Armin.* 158 Which cooperates and concurs with the aduocation and satisfaction of Iesus. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* II. vii. Wks. 1851 IV. 78 The prime end of the Gospel is not so much to exact our obedience, as to reveal grace and the satisfaction of our disobedience. 1657 *Treat. Conf. Sin* 314 There is a propitiatory satisfaction, which is Christ Iesus, for our sins and the sins of the whole world. 1666 *STILLINGF. (title)* A Discourse concerning the Doctrine of Christ's Satisfaction. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* I. v. § 3 And some writers for the Trinity and Satisfaction of Christ have exposed themselves and the sacred doctrine by their feeble and foolish manner of handling it. 1872 J. G.

and treated as righteous.

4. The opportunity of satisfying one's honour by a duel; the acceptance of a challenge to a duel from the person who deems himself insulted or injured. Chiefly in phrases, to give, demand *satisfaction*.

1602 *EARL NORTHUMBld.* in *Collins Peerage* (1779) II. 410 Seeke not by fyerelous shifts to dyvert this course of satisfaction. 1611 *SHAKS. Cym.* II. i. 16 I gaue him satisfaction? would he had bio one of my Ranke. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 100 The English Gentleman, with mature deliberation, disputeth how farre his honour is engaged, by the injury offered, and judiciously determineth his manner of satisfaction, according to the quality of the offence. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 5 It is called

Giving a Man Satisfaction, to urge your Offence against him with your Sword. 1724 *De For New. Cavalier* (1840) 180 He was ready to give him satisfaction. 1771 *SHOULTEY Humph. Cl.* 24 Apr. (1815) 25 If he thinks himself injured, he knows where to come for satisfaction. 1808 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When an officer or other person goes out to fight with one whom he has offended, or by whom he has been offended, he is said to give or take satisfaction. Hence

challenge, &c.—To in Wales II. xvi. see that you shall shortly have the satisfaction you require. 1843 *MIALl in Nonconf.* III. 489 The satisfaction consists in giving to the offender a chance of becoming either a murderer or murdered.

† b. To give oneself satisfaction: to be avenged on an offender. Obs.

1624 *DYNDEN tr. Maimbourg's Hist. League* 163 Who dar'd not to arrest any of them singly, the two remaining being at liberty, and in condition to give themselves satisfaction on the Aggressours.

II. With reference to desires or feelings.

5. The action of gratifying (an appetite or desire) to the full, or of contenting (a person) by the complete fulfilment of a desire or supply of a want; the fact of having been gratified to the full or of having one's desire fulfilled. Phrases, to the *satisfaction* of; to give *satisfaction*.

The first quot. is a mere literalism from the Vulgate, and the translator prob. attached no definite meaning to the word. One MS. adds the gloss 'or a covenable answere'.

1382 *Wyclif Lev.* x. 20 The which thing whanne Moyses hadde berde, he resseyuede satisfacioun [Vulg. *recepit satisfactiorem*]; Heb. lit. 'and Moses heard, and it was good in his eyes'. 1538 *STARKEY England* II. i. 146 Though nature hath gyuen to man . . . natural inclynation to hys interest; yet, hyeusan man ys only borne to cyyuylte and polytyke rule, thefore he may not, without ordre or respecte, study to the satisfacyoun of thys natural affecte. 1603 *SHAKS. Mens.* for *pl.* II. 1. 275 If for this night he intreat you to his bed, giue him promise of satisfaction. 1622 *FLETCHER & MASSINGER Prophetess* II. ii, Hate to wold enemies find a full satisfaction in death. 1649 *Jar. Taylor Gt. Examp.* § 1. 24 When the Blessed Virgin was so ascertained, that she should be a Mother and a Maid, . . . then all her hopes and all her desires received such satisfaction, as filled all the corners of her heart. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra* III. iv. § 1 For the satisfaction of our curiosity as to the true Origine of Nations. 1660 *NORRIS Beatiudes* (1694) I. 90 The Desire of Happiness is not absolutely secure of Satisfaction, but only upon Condition. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1788) 265 The profound respect I bear to the gracious Prince who governs this country with no less honour to himself than satisfaction to his subjects. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxiii. 18 My guide. . . did his duty entirely to my satisfaction. 1880 *McCARNEY Own Times* II. 111. 219 The difficulty was settled to the satisfaction of everyone. 1894 *BORTONE Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 191 This having been effected to the operator's satisfaction, he turns his attention once again. . . to the glass bulb.

b. Satisfied or contented state of mind; now usually, gratification or pleasure occasioned by some fact, event, or state of things. Const. *at, with, † of*; also followed by *that* with clause expressing the cause.

1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 The grettest riches is satisfaction of the herte. 1622 *Sir J. Beaumont Miserable St. Man* 4 His whole felicity is endless strife. No pence, no satisfaction, crowns his life. 1612 *SHAKS. Quin.* I. iv. (1620) 27 Who. . . did trauell towards his village, with very great satisfaction of himselfe. 1648 *GACE West Ind.* 103 I had not very great satisfaction of the whole Family. 1721 *LAOY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Mr. W. M.* 23 Mar. Nothing touches me with satisfaction but what touches my heart. 1744 *Lift & Adv. Mr. Bishop* 147, I was as happy in my Station, and enjoyed as much Peace and Satisfaction in my own Breast, as possibly could in his. 1749 *FIELING* 7 expressed great satisfaction in Jones expressed the utmost satisfaction at the account. 1782 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xix. II. 151 Sapor. expressed his satisfaction that his brother, Constantius Cæsar, had been taught wisdom by adversity. 1797-8 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* xliii, All within Elinor's breast was satisfaction, silent and strong. 1824 J. H. *NEWMAN Par. Serm.* I. vi. 83 Is it not the way of men to dwell with satisfaction on their good deeds, particularly, when for some reason or other, their conscience smites them? 1848 W. H. *BARTLETT Egypt to Pal.* xxiv. (1879) 480 The satisfaction of the traveller at Nazareth comes from the presence of those natural objects and scenes which alone remain unchanged.

c. A particular instance of satisfaction; an experience, fact, or circumstance that occasions gratification.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocrit's Triv.* I. 88, I could earnestly have wished the Door had been open that I might have gone in; but. 1692 R. L'E. to be Parted der the Sun. as very good of Life. 1715 *A00ISON Freeholder* No. 9 ¶ 3 You own it would be the Throne by great Satisfaction to you to be placed upon the Throne by great Endeavours. 1719 *De For Crase* I. (Globe) 112, I cannot express to me, to come into not express. 1824 I. I. Human what even the curiosity. senses can afford. 1859 J. D. *BALDWIN Frch. Nations* II. (1871) 26 It has undoubtedly furnished many satisfactions to those whose calling did not afford a more profitable occupation. 1883 H. *SPENCER in Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 8 The savage thinks only of present satisfactions, and leaves future satisfactions unearned for.

† d. *Bad satisfaction*: dissatisfaction, dissatisfaction, resulting. Obs.

1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Advt. fr. Parnass. 1.* XXXIX. 81 Amongst all these bad satisfactions, nothing distasteful... the Nobility more, than the severe Magistracy of the

6. 'Release from suspense, uncertainty, or un-casiness' (J.); information that answers a person's demands or needs; removal of doubt, conviction. Phrase, to (a person's) satisfaction.

† In heavy satisfaction: in sorrowful acceptance of the truth.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl. 11. iii.* 5 What think'st thou, man, shall come of our attempts? For, even as from assured oracle, I take thy doom for satisfaction. 1501 SHAKS. *Alps. Well v. iii.* 100 But when I, inform'd her fully, I could not answer in that course of Honour As she had made the overture, she ceased In heave satisfaction, and would never Receive the Ring again. 1501 — *Jul. C. 11. ii.* 73 *Cas.* The cause is in my Will, I will not come, That is enough to satisfy the Senate. But for your private satisfaction, Because I love you, I will let you know. 1615 CROOKT *Body of Man 270* Because these things are somewhat obscure, we referre you for further satisfaction to the Controversies next ensuing. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacrae 11. x.* § 10 359 Thus abundantly to the satisfaction of the minds of all good men hath God given the highest rational evidence of the truth of the doctrine which he hath revealed to the world. 1725 DE FOR VOY. *round World (1840) 43* Prove it to my satisfaction. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm xi.* I made my retreat, and was obliged to wait till the afternoon for further satisfaction. 1864 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud. (1878) 11.* 404 An offence not proved to the 'satisfaction of the Court' escapes the judgement of the Court.

† b. Satisfying prof. Obs.

1601 LO. MOUNTJOY *Lect. in Morison 11th. (1617) 11.* 123 Hereafter I doubt not but to give you satisfaction that I am not worthy of this wrong. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. 1. vii.* 26 In natural Philosophy... it carryeth but slender consideration, for that also proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from scientific progressions, and such as beget, a sure and rational behef. 1722 DE FOR *Plague (1754) 249.* I have had very good Satisfaction, that it was utterly false.

† c. Solution (of a difficulty). Obs.

a 1547 COVERDALE *Fruiit. Lect. (1593) Mm 2.* But this satisfaction concerning drunkenness... is made with all meekness, and yet with sincerity and steadfastness, not lordly, or braggingly, although he (*sc. Peter*) was highly endowed with the holy Ghost. 1650 FOLLER *Plegha 11. iv.* 103 But seeing they (*sc. commentators*) profess their calling to be a satisfaction of difficulties, it is in them an unexcusable laziness.

III. 7. attrib., satisfaction-money, money paid in satisfaction; satisfaction piece *Law*, a formal acknowledgement given by one who has received satisfaction of a mortgage or judgement, to authorize the entry of such satisfaction on the record.

1868 BR. S. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life (1882) 111. x.* 280 That the 'satisfaction-money for vested rights should be in a common fund 1784 J. IMREY *Pract. King's Bench 378* 'Satisfaction piece. 1887 48th *Deputy K'rs Rep. 628* The Satisfaction Pieces of the Court of Common Pleas do not differ in any essential feature from those of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Satisfactional (sætisfækʃənl), *a.* [A.L.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a satisfaction.

1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiven. & Love* Intro. 11 Its satisfactional substitute.

† Satisfactionar, *er.* Obs. rare-1. = next.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst. 11. iv.* § 38. 152 As for those things that are commonly found in the bookes of old wryters concerning satisfaction, they litle move mee... Many of them... have... spoken to crabbedly and hardely: but I will not graunt that they were so rude and vnskillfull as to have wrytten those thynges in that sense that the newe Satisfactionars [1562 (ed. 2) satisfactionaries, 1578-1611 -ars, 1634 -ers] do reade them.

† Satisfactionary. Obs. rare-2. [ad. mod. L. *satisfactionarius* (Calvin): see SATISFACTION and -ARY.] A believer in 'satisfaction' by penance.

1562 (see prec.). 1628 GAULP *Pract. Theorists Panegyri. (1629) 33* There be a sort of Satisfactionaries, that boast their ability to quit them of their Adversaries, they dare not say for their Talents, yet for their Farthings.

Satisfactionist (sætisfækʃənɪst), *rare.* [f. SATISFACTION + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine that Christ suffered punishment as satisfaction for the sins of man: see SATISFACTION 3.

1668 PENN *Sandy Foundation 28* Some... of the same spirit... our time. 1669 C... this your retributi.

TINTEAU *Stud. Chr. 145* Yet where is there any trace in it of this satisfactionist's redemption?

Satisfactionless, *a.* rare-1. [f. SATISFACTION + -LESS.] Without satisfaction.

1839 BAILEY *Festus xii.* (1852) 143 Wait for what Is on the wing already, or else have The aimless satisfactionless result As of a lunge into the empty air.

Satisfactive (sætisfækʃɪv), *a.* and *sb.* rare. [as if ad. L. **satisfactivus*, *f. satisfac-*, *satisfacere* to SATISFY: see -IVE.] *A. adj.* + *a.* Adequate to the requirements of the case. Obs. *b.* In Bentham's use: Consisting in or concerned with 'satisfaction' or reparation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. vi. xi.* 334 By a final and satisfactive discernment of faith, we lay the last and particular effects upon the first and general cause of all things. 1809 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit. Adv. Petit. Justice*

79 The two remedies which wrong in every shape calls for: namely, the satisfactive and the punitive. 1830 — *Offic. Apt. Maximized Pref. 25 note.* Punishment, together with the several other remedies, which the nature of things admits of:—namely, satisfactive, suppressive, and preventive.

† *B. sb.* 'An act of satisfaction; compensation; requital; amends' (*Cent. Dict. 1891*).

† Satisfactor. Obs. rare-1. [quasi-Lat. agent-n. f. L. *satisfacere* to SATISFY.] One who makes satisfaction (for sin).

1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish (1547) f. vj.* Yet call ye them happy that punisheth them selues, and take vpon them to be satisfactors in that behalfe.

Satisfactorily (sætisfækʃərɪli), *adv.* [f. SATISFACTORY + -LY.] In a satisfactory manner.

1587 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co. (1867) 68* He was bothe oulde and partly blind, and... lacked knowledge to do them satisfactorily. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. 11. xxi.* 157 Bellonius hath beene more satisfactorily experimental. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man 11. ii.* 105 We cannot yet, perhaps never shall, interpret it satisfactorily. 1791 *Cent. Mag. 33h* Dr. Farmer had most satisfactorily proved that Shakspeare was not versed in Greek or Latin. 1839 JAMES LEWIS *XIV. 111.* 158 He was denied the opportunity of explaining satisfactorily the facts which tended to criminate him. 1869 H. AINSWORTH *Hilary St. 102* 11. vii. All seemed going on as smoothly and satisfactorily as those interested... could desire.

Satisfactoriness (sætisfækʃərɪnəs), [f. SATISFACTORY + -NESS.] The state or character of being satisfactory.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love vi.* (1700) 40 'Tis a good sign... when the Incompleteness of our Seraphick Lover's happiness in his Fruitions proceeds not from their want of Satisfactoriness. 1649 PRYNE *Subst. Sp. Ho. Comm. title-p.* Wherein the Satisfactoriness of the Kings Answers... is clearly demonstrated. 1691 BAXTER *Holiness Design Chr. xliii.* 12 'The satisfactoriness and meritoriousness of the Death or Sacrifice of Christ. 1855 DICKENS *Hum. Fr. 1. viii.* Where's the satisfactoriness of the money as yet? 1891 *Spectator 14 Mar.* Much of the satisfactoriness of the arrangement will depend upon their perfect trustworthiness.

† Satisfactorious, *a.* Obs. rare-2. [f. med. L. *satisfactorius* (see SATISFACTORY + -OUS.) Making satisfaction. Hence † Satisfactoriously *adv.*, satisfactorily.

1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 97* Acknowledgyng their synnes in the feare of God, but yet with a true fayth hoppyng for remission of synnes, knowing that they are thorough Christ reconciled to God the father. The Monasticall, Heremitticall Satisfactorious, and Pharisaeicall faction doth not fully acknowledge this doctrine. a 1623 W. PEARCE *Justif. (1629) 242* Christ hath deserued for them to make them (*sc. our workes*) satisfactorious. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script. Rdr.'s Pref.* There is great hope that some Answering this Objection, another that, and a third another, they may at length be all of them Satisfactoriously reply'd to.

Satisfactory (sætisfækʃəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *satisfactor* (14th c. in Hatz. Darm.), ad. med. L. *satisfactorius*, f. L. *satisfacere* to SATISFY. Cf. Sp., Pg. *satisfactorio*, It. *satisfattorio*] *A. adj.*

1. *Eccel. and Theol.* Serving to make satisfaction or atonement for sin. (Cf. SATISFACTION 2, 3.)

1547 *Act 1. Edw. VI. c. 14* § 1 Vain Opinions of Purgatory and Masses satisfactory, to be yode for them which be departed. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows 1. xviii.* 41 The satisfactory, expiatory, and propitiatory sacrifice of Christ Jesus. 1656 JONES *Finn. Christ 34* Like pretended satisfactory punishments. 1664 H. MORE *Nyst. Ind. 113* That it is to say, as Satisfactory penances, and not by way of correction and emendation of life. 1786 A. GIN *Sacred Contempl. 271* His meritorious service must be considered as running through all his satisfactory sufferings. 1897 *Cath. Dict. (ed. 5) s.v. Redemption*, Christ, atoned by His passion, He merited by His holy actions, yet so that His actions were also satisfactory and His passion meritorious.

2. Serving to satisfy a debt or obligation. *rare.*

1604 R. CANNOREY *Table Alph. Satisfactorie*, that discharge, or answereth for. 1781 COWPER *Conversal. 202* Then each might show, to his admiring friends, In honourable bumps his rich amends, And carry, in confusions of his skull, A satisfactory receipt in full.

† *b. To stand satisfactory to*: to consent to fulfil (a request). Obs.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist. 59* If you will stand satisfactory to my request.

† 3. Of an explanation or argument: Serving merely to satisfy the inquirer, or objector; merely plausible. Obs. (Only in Bacon.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn. 11. vii.* § 7 The handling of finall causes... hath... given men the occasion, to stay vpon these satisfactorie and specious causes, to the great arrest... of furder discoverie. *Ibid.* xxv. § 12 It is true, that knowledges reduced into exact Methodes have a shew of strength... But this is more satisfactorie then substantiall. *Ibid.* 11. xiii. § 4.

4. *a.* Sufficient for the needs of the case, adequate. Of an argument: Convincing. † Of an author: Treating adequately of his subject. *b.* That justifies a feeling of satisfaction; such as one may be content or pleased with.

1640 BR. HALL *Episc. 11. iv.* 240 How gladly should we heare him out, and returne him a satisfactory answer. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Ewang. 7. 11. 206.* I will... referre onely him that is scrupulous herein, unto a most learned, and satisfactory Author, Grotius. 1665 COWLEY *Ess. & Verses, Greatness Wks. 1710 11. 745* (The prince) could find out no Delight so satisfactory, as the keeping of little singing Birds... and hearing of them, and whirling to them. 1661 *Life Father Sarpi 56* They first moved the Patriarch Priuli to deprive him of his faculty of confessing, thereby to shorten the father of his womed, but poore, and yet satisfactory

allowance. 1683 DR. ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr. (1848) 135* It [the letter] was not so satisfactory as I wished. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav. 11. 89.* I could not learn of any a satisfactory reason for that last signification. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. Pref. Wks. 1. 83.* I have endeavour'd to make this edition something more full and satisfactory than the first.

the time w their least... 1649 MARLOWE *11st. Eng. vi. 11.* 45 But James supposed that the Primate was struck dumb by the irresistible force of reason, and eagerly challenged His Grace to produce... a satisfactory reply. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac. 11. xxiv.* 361, I also made a few experiments at Rosenlaui... but the result was not satisfactory. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* Intro. [He] went home with a triumphant light in his eyes after concluding a satisfactory marriage for his son. 1897 HODGES *Elem. Photogr. 28* A cheaper but less satisfactory method.

† *b. sb. a.* A place or means of atonement or retribution. *b.* One who makes satisfaction (for the sins of another). Obs.

1530 TYNDALE *Answ. More Wks. (1573) 307/2* For to punish a man that hath forsaken sinne of his owne accord, is not to purge him, but to satisfy the lust of a tyrant. Neyther ought it to be called Purgatory, but a layle of tormenting and a satisfactory. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay xviii.* (1592) 277 Among all people we see there were... Sacrifices to appease Gods wrath, Mystical washings, and Satisfactories or Notaries that were charged with the synnes of some whole Realme, Citie, or State.

Satisfiable (sætisfaiəb'l), *a.* rare. [f. SATISFY + -ABLE.] † *a.* In active sense: Satisfactory. Obs. *b.* Capable of being satisfied, able to be or that may be satisfied.

1609 T. MORTON *Answ. Higgins 6.* I shall presently returne him... a satisfiable answer. 1638 MORTON *11st. Eng. 11. 296* Having but one belly... 1641 SMECTYMIUS *Vind. Aus. 11. 11.* 141 this man be satisfiable that bold challenge of the former page. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul To Rdr. 6* Nor is reason unback'd with better principles mathematically satisfiable in matters of this kind. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rident No. 7 (1713) 1. 42.* I will give you satisfaction if you be satisfiable. 1874 RUSKIN *Pers. Clav. xlii.* 241 Merely expressing anxiety for my welfare, not satisfiable but by letters, which do not promote it.

Satisfice, *-fise*, *v.* Obs. exc. north. (see E.D.D.). [Alteration of SATISFY (influenced by L. *satisfacere*).] *trans.* = SATISFY *v.*

1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc. (1573) 168 b.* That their founders were nourished by suckyng of a wolfe: so have all that people wolues mindes, neuer satisfied with blood, ever greedy of dominion and hungry after riches. 1597 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Ediz. (1908) 417* The other officers will not be satisficed. 1721 KELLY *Scol. Prov. 325* Satisficed, that is, satisficed.

Satisfied (sætisfaiəd), *pple. a.* [f. SATISFY *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Contented, pleased, gratified.

1816 J. SCOTT *11st. Paris (ed. 3) 78* [H] might rest his satisfied looks on this trophy of his success. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robt. xiii.* She... felt... elated, perhaps, with a certain degree of satisfied pride while under his momentary protection. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashli xix.* It was impossible to mistake the satisfied expression that flashed over her countenance. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N. § 205* Bright fancies, satisfied memories.

2. Of a debt or obligation: Discharged, paid in full.

1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius (ed. 4) 11.* 659 A satisfied term set up by a mortgagor against a mortgagee. 1845 *Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 112* § 1 Every satisfied Term of Years... shall on that Day absolutely cease and determine as to the Land upon the Inheritance or Reversion whereof such Term shall be attendant.

Hence Satisfiedly *adv.*; Satisfiedness.

1571 GOLDING *Catrin on Ps. xviii.* 15 David dooth woorthely terme this peace or joy of the spirit, by the name of satisfiedness. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. To Rdr.* Buy who list, contemne who list, I leave every Reader to his free libertie. If the best sort of men I content, I am satisficdly successful. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Load 189* My satisfiedness in, and adhesion to the piety and probity of my breeding and belief. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Not 11stly 11. xi.* 230 His eyes sought her face and dwelt there satisficdly.

Satisfier (sætisfaiə), [f. SATISFY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or something which satisfies.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos. (Palfr.) 140* The conscience of man is... also a satisfier or ioyfull quieter of the minde in all his doings. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. (1613) 190* Wee beleeve thee to be an absolute satisfier for sinne. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher 556* By the vertue thereof men are made satisfiers of Divine Iustice, together with Christ. 1706 BR. W. SHERIDAN *Disc. 111.* 97 It was fit that the satisfier should be God and man. 1822 H. RICE in *Home & For. Misc. Rec. (Scol.) Mar.* Christianity... the satisfier of all human aspirations.

Satisfy (sætisfai), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *satisfy* (e, 5-7 *satisfye*, (6) *satisfey*, *Sc. satisfie*, *fa. pple. satesfet*, -fit), 6-8 *satisfie*, (7) *satisfy*, 6- *satisfy*. Also SATIFY. [*a.* OF. *satisfier* (also *satisfier*, *satisfier*), irregularly (see -FY) ad. L. *satisficere*, orig. two words, *satis* enough, *ficere* to do. Cf. OF. *F. satisfaire*, Pr. *satisfar*, Sp. *satisfacer*, Pg. *satisfacer*, It. *satis-*, *soddisfare*.]

1. With reference to debt or obligation. *trans.* To pay off or discharge fully; to liquidate (a debt); to fulfil completely (an obligation), comply with (a demand). Now somewhat rare exc. in *Law*.

In the first quot. perh. *intr.* = to pay what is due. c 1430 LYDC. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 43 To satisfye it is

but impossible.—It may not be performed as for me, What eyed me, I, lord, married for to be. 1598 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) l. 128 After all my dettes are satisfied. 1596 Bacon *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. viii. (1626) 33. I shall satisfy my contract with a sixpenny piece so raised. 1655 *TERRY Voy. E. India* xxiii. 384 When they cannot satisfy their Debts. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. men* have sold Land and the Bonds not sati. 1685 Before his [a bankrupt's] debts are satisfied or agreed for. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 783 'Tis finish'd, and yet, finish'd as it seems, Still wants a grace, the loveliest it could find. A mine to satisfy 't' enormous cost. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 276 The personal estate was not sufficient to satisfy legacies. 1847-9 *HELPS Friends in C.* (1851) l. 117 Claims which cannot be satisfied, ought not to be satisfied, and which, being unsatisfied, embitter people. 1886 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 1961 The reserve fixed by the judge was not sufficient to satisfy the first and second mortgage debentures.

† b. *impers.* in passive, *It is satisfied*: full payment has been made (to a person or for a debt). c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 198 To hold her distresse till hat hit were satisfied to be foreseyde abbas & couent for all pynges. *Ibid.* 411 Yf hit were not I-satisfied fully in any tyme to the said mynchons. of the said rent. *Ibid.* 486, 530.

† c. With the money paid as object. *Obs.* 1617 *MORRISON Itin.* l. 199 The one hundred pounds which my brother and I carried in our purses, would not satisfy the five hundred pound we had spent. 1818 *SCOTT Hist. Midl. xxvi.* Though I ken my father will satisfy every penny of this siller, whatever there's o't, yet I wadna like to borrow it frae one that maybe thinks of something mair than the paying o't back again.

d. To pay (a creditor). *Const.* of (the debt, a sum of money); † formerly occas. with the debt, etc. as second object. Now rare exc. in legal use. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 425f Ye said Lords. agreed... to make hym to be satisfied and paid of the seid yerly sommes. 1455-6 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 289 Tyll he satisfy the counte of the said somme. 1558 *CARO. POLE Lett.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* ii. (1709) 50. I thought, it my duty before I should depart, to leave all persons satisfied of me. 1611 *Tourneur Aik. Trag.* iii. l. That shee [Earth] is satisfied what he did own. Both principall and se. 1667 in J. Watson *Tedburgh Abbey* (1894) 59 [The council] ordains James Fall to be satisfied of the sum of £200 for timber bought by him. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxix. 28 The Defendant (a sheep) was cast into Costs and Damages, and forc'd to sell the Wool off his Back to satisfy the Creditor. 1768 *SECKER Sermon* (1770) III. vii. 165 It is very true, that Motives, not at all akin to Pride, frequently induce those of high Rank to neglect or even refuse satisfying their Creditors. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 141 A tenant by the curtesy may also redeem a mortgage, and hold the lands till he is satisfied. 1825 T. LEE *Dict. Pract. Civ. Actions* (ed. 2) II. 1224 The said... acknowledges himself to be satisfied by the said... of the damages, costs, and charges aforesaid, therefore the said... is acquitted of the said damages, costs, and charges.

fig. c 1510 *MORR Pious Wks.* 8/2 Compelled him within three daies to satisfy nature, and repaie her the life which he received of her.

† e. To remunerate; to pay for services. *Obs.* 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 147 We are ready to depart, as soone as they, by whose means you enjoy the land, are satisfied for their pay. 1624 *CART. SMITH Virginia* iv. 126 We thought our selves now fully satisfied for our long toyle and labours. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. v. 123 These Indians did us good service, and for this their service we satisfied them to their hearts content. 1771 *LOCKHART Hist. Print.* 388 It is not a Compositor's duty; especially where he has no expectation of being satisfied for it.

† f. To make compensation or reparation for (a wrong, injury); to atone for (an offence). *Obs.* c 1460 *Wisdom* 1084 in *Macro Plays* 71 Yet of my self I may not satisfy my trespass. 1486 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (Sommer) 319 b. Thy death shall satisfy thy injury, & my

your fathers He is bound either to prevent the unjust wrong, or it actually done, to satisfy it. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 343 A complaint of a ship taken was ready to have been satisfied, but Downing hindered it.

b. To make atonement or reparation to (a person, his honour, etc.). c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 198 To hold her distresse till hat hit were satisfied to be foreseyde abbas & couent for all pynges. *Ibid.* 411 Yf hit were not I-satisfied fully in any tyme to the said mynchons. of the said rent. *Ibid.* 486, 530.

† c. *refl.* To make oneself content (with something); to consider it sufficient to do something. Also, to bring or persuade oneself to do something distasteful. *Obs.*

1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 11 Iosh the king of Israel did not satisfy himself, till he had smitten the ground three times. 1660 F. BROOKER *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 2, l. 1, shall satisfy myself for the present to tell you, that... we sailed happily for some few daies. 1719 *DR. FOR CRIME* i. (Globe) 110 Nor could I satisfy myself to eat them, tho' I killed several. *Ibid.* i. 397 The two English Men were so encouraged, that they could not satisfy themselves to stay any longer there, but away they went in Quest of the Savages. 1762 *MISS BURNET Cecilia* viii. iv. Mr. Delville, should be find a daughter-in-law descended, from Egbert... won't be so well off as if he had satisfied himself with you.

d. In passive, To be content (with); with inf., to find it sufficient, desire or demand no more than to do something (cf. the reflexive use c). Phrase, to rest satisfied. Also, in stronger sense, to be well pleased (with, & at).

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with or dissolve the utmost possible quantity of another substance. *Const. with.*

1683 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Intro. 49 Which clearly demonstrates, that the Menstrum is sufficiently saturated. 1782 *KIRWAN in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 39 A body is said to be saturated with another, when it is so intimately combined with that other as to lose some peculiar characteristic property which it possesses when free from that other. 1783 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 143 The mineral Alkali saturates much more acid than an equal quantity of vegetable

4. *Physics.* a. To charge (air or vapour) with the utmost quantity of moisture that it can hold in suspension.

1812-16 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 315 T and t are the temperatures of two equal portions of air, H and h the humidity contained in them when saturated. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* I. xxv. 184 Atmospheric regions already saturated with moisture. 1871 — *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. li 62 Saturated with the vapour of sulphuric ether. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 63 If the air were thoroughly saturated with moisture, evaporation would be utterly impossible.

b. To magnetize (a piece of metal), that the intensity of its magnetization is the greatest which it can retain when not under the inductive action of a strong magnetic field. Also, to charge (a body) with the greatest charge of electricity that it can receive.

1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Magnetism* i. § 42. 11 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) A steel bar, which has as great a degree of magnetic power as it is capable of retaining, is said to be saturated with magnetism. *Ibid.*, *Electric.* ii. § 49. 13 In this state they may be considered as saturated with the electric fluid.

Saturated (sæ'tiurē'ted), *pph. a.* [f. SATURATE v. + ED.]

1. Completely satisfied, filled to repletion. *Obs.* 1668 H. MORE *Dist. Dial.* I. 213 Therefore it is fit that, as well-saturated Divs, we should at length willingly receive from the Table. 1820 C. R. MATTHEWS *Melmoth* (1892) III. xviii. 119 Sleep which is as often the refuge of intolerable misery, as that of saturated enjoyment.

2. Penetrated with moisture, soaked through.

1728-46 *Thomson Spring* 217 And saturated earth awaits the morning beam. 1784 *COWPER Sat. tit.* 493 Shaking. From the full fork, the saturated straw. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xvii. His saturated clothes clinging with damp embrace about his limbs. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 502, I arrived in the evening in a saturated condition.

3. *Chem.* That has combined with or taken up in solution the largest possible proportion of some other substance.

1788 *BLAGDEN in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 299, I took a saturated solution of nitre. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 290 The preparation of the digitalis best adapted to that purpose, appeared to be the saturated tincture, of which [etc.]. 1867 *BLOXAM Chem.* 47 Such a solution would be called a cold saturated solution of saltpetre. 1883 *BRANST Autm. & Veg. Fats & Oils* 48 These hydrocarbons cannot absorb any further atoms of hydrogen, and are therefore termed 'saturated hydrocarbons'.

4. *Physics.* Charged to the full extent of its capacity. (See SATURATE v. 4 a, b.) **Saturated steam**: see *quot.* 1881.

1848 tr. *Regnault in Chem. Rep. & Mem.* (Cavendish Soc.) 296 Temperature of the Saturated Steam. 1858 *LARDNER Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 316 Quantity of vapour in saturated space depends on temperature. 1830 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* ii. ix. 388 Its rains are therefore heavy, and are accompanied by dense fogs and a saturated atmosphere. 1823 J. HILL in *Metal World* No. 22. 342 Saturated steam (that is steam charged with such an amount of heat that

Soc. XIV. 39 The saturated four tubes, and the gain in weight of each tube determined. (Cf. SATURATE a. 4, SATURATION 4.)

1853 *HERSCHEL Pop. Lect. Sci.* vi. § 41 (1873) 257 The green being by no means a saturated or full green. 1878 [see SATURATION 4]. 1901 *Athenum* 31 Aug. 239/2 In the figures grouped round the table rich and saturated tones predominate.

Saturating (sæ'tiurē'ting), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

The action of the vb. SATURATE. In *quots.* *attribution*. 1850 *DAUBENY Atom. Theory* vii. (ed. 2) 193 Yet there is no fundamental difference between the two acids, and their saturating power is exactly the same. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 161 The sulphuric acid thus combined with the elements of alcohol, loses half its saturating power.

Saturating (sæ'tiurē'ting), *pph. a.* [f. SATURATE v. + ING 2.] In senses of the vb.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. 182 After a saturating meal. 1860 *EMERSON Cond.* The persevering talker saturating doses. 18 The inium combines with a saturating quantity of oxygen to form alumina. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 44 An over supply of rain, and equally saturating mists.

Saturation (sæ'tiurē'tion). [ad. late L. *saturatio*-ent, n. of action f. L. *saturare* to SATURATE. Cf. F. *saturation*.] The action of saturating; the condition of being saturated.

1. Complete satisfaction of appetite; satiation. 1755 *COVERDALE Hope Faithful* xxxi. 212 For tediousness and grief runeth customarily with saturation or

fulness. 1816-30 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 16 For the perpetual saturation of appetites essentially unsaturable. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* ii. ix. The Shoebuckle, would require, for his permanent satisfaction and saturation, simply this allotment, no more, and no less. 1831 *Syn. Smith Wks.* (1830) 565 The advocates of Boroughmongers must be crammed to saturation, before there is a morsel of bread for the man who does not sell his votes. 1832 L. HUNT *Transl. Poet. Wks.* 243 When I have eat and drank—yea, ev'n to saturation.

2. The action of thoroughly soaking with fluid; the condition of being thoroughly soaked.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 358 That the saturation of any vegetable fibre or compost with liquid manure or urine is of great use to the crop. 1822 *VINES tr. Sack's Bot.* 814 In one case the amount of water present in the soil was 10 per cent. of the amount requisite for complete saturation. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 555. I am wet through, but it is not uncomfortable at this temperature, if you can forget the risk of fever which saturation entails.

3. The action of charging, or the state of being charged, up to the limit of capacity; *spec. in Chem.* the condition of a substance when combined with or holding in solution the largest proportion of another substance that it can take; in *Physics*, the condition of holding as much suspended matter, or of being as highly charged with electricity, magnetism, heat, etc. as possible. (See SATURATE v.) *Point of saturation*: the degree of charge at which a substance becomes saturated.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* i. li. 23 To both these may be applied the terms of Reduplication and Saturation. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 590 And this injection of calcin'd Tartar must be continued, until all Fermentation do cease, that is, to the very degree of Saturation. 1758 *RETO tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 20 The instant when such proportions of the two saline substances are mixed together, that the one is incorporated with as much of the other as it can possibly take up, is called the *Point of Saturation*. 1799 *SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 34 Since the word gas, is intended to express the chemical combination or rather the saturation of bodies with caloric. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 99 This augmentation varies with the quantity of salt dissolved. In general, it is the greater the nearer the solution approaches to saturation. 1837 *BREWSTER Magnel.* 124 It was magnetized to saturation. 1848 tr. *Regnault in Chem. Rep. & Mem.* (Cavendish Soc.) 293 The law regulating the densities of aqueous vapour in a state of saturation or non-saturation, at different pressures and different temperatures. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 231 It then produces a base, which requires two atoms of a monobasic acid for its saturation. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* i. xxiv. 174 An atmosphere charged to saturation with aqueous vapour. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 262/2 Magnets, when freshly magnetised, are sometimes more powerful than they afterwards become. In that case, they gradually fall off in strength, till they stant.

Text b. a point of visible until the air containing it is cooled down below its dew-point, or point of saturation.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1820 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 55 Correggio's mind must have been full to saturation, of the honey-dew of Christianity, when he gave birth to this mysterious con-

Help x. (8) was took into it sort effect of pushing something else out.

4. *Chromatics.* Degree of intensity (of a colour); relative freedom from admixture of white.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 824/1 Saturation, which depends on the amount of white the colour contains; thus, it is saturated when there is no white, as in the pure colours of the spectrum, and there may be infinite number of degrees of saturation from the pure colour to white. 1879 *Roope Mod. Chromatics* lit. 39 Purity and luminosity are the factors on which the intensity of saturation depends.

5. *attribution, and Comb.*, as *saturation experiment*, *-point*, *-pressure*.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 563 By 'saturation experiments we can remove the one opionone after the other. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. v. 52 The 'saturation-point of each mind differs from that of every other. 1834 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xiii. 346 Each volatile liquid has its own 'saturation pressure for each temperature.

Saturator (sæ'tiurē'tor). Also **saturater**. [f. SATURATE v. + OR. Cf. late L. *saturator*.] One

who or something which saturates: *spec. a.* A device for supplying air saturated with water-vapour to a room or inclosed space.

1883 W. N. SHAW in *Cambr. Phil. Soc. Trans.* XIV. 37 A saturator (A) for supplying saturated air at the temperature of the room. *Ibid.* 39.

b. An apparatus for saturating oxygen with ether for the purposes of the ether-oxygen lime-light.

1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XLI. Suppl. 2 The more recent forms of saturators—give a very good light.

Saturday (sæ'tɔr'dē, -dī). *Forms*: a. 1 Sæ-

ternes, Sæternes dæg, 3 Sæternes dæg, 5 Sæternesday, 7 Sæ. Sæternesday; 1 Sæternesdæg, 2 Sæternesdæg, 3 Sæternesdæg, 4 Sæternesdæg, 5 Sæternesdæg, 6 Sæternesdæg, 7 Sæternesdæg, 8 Sæternesdæg, 9 Sæternesdæg, 10 Sæternesdæg, 11 Sæternesdæg, 12 Sæternesdæg, 13 Sæternesdæg, 14 Sæternesdæg, 15 Sæternesdæg, 16 Sæternesdæg, 17 Sæternesdæg, 18 Sæternesdæg, 19 Sæternesdæg, 20 Sæternesdæg, 21 Sæternesdæg, 22 Sæternesdæg, 23 Sæternesdæg, 24 Sæternesdæg, 25 Sæternesdæg, 26 Sæternesdæg, 27 Sæternesdæg, 28 Sæternesdæg, 29 Sæternesdæg, 30 Sæternesdæg, 31 Sæternesdæg, 1 Sæternesdæg, 2 Sæternesdæg, 3 Sæternesdæg, 4 Sæternesdæg, 5 Sæternesdæg, 6 Sæternesdæg, 7 Sæternesdæg, 8 Sæternesdæg, 9 Sæternesdæg, 10 Sæternesdæg, 11 Sæternesdæg, 12 Sæternesdæg, 13 Sæternesdæg, 14 Sæternesdæg, 15 Sæternesdæg, 16 Sæternesdæg, 17 Sæternesdæg, 18 Sæternesdæg, 19 Sæternesdæg, 20 Sæternesdæg, 21 Sæternesdæg, 22 Sæternesdæg, 23 Sæternesdæg, 24 Sæternesdæg, 25 Sæternesdæg, 26 Sæternesdæg, 27 Sæternesdæg, 28 Sæternesdæg, 29 Sæternesdæg, 30 Sæternesdæg, 31 Sæternesdæg, 1 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† **Sature**. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **satura*, f. *sa-*, *serere* to sow (pa. pp. *satus*).] Sowing.

1657 *Tomlinson Revue's Disp.* 238 Its seed germinates.. about forty or fifty days after its sature.

† **Satureie**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *saturego*, 3-5 *satureie*, 5 *saturego*, *satureye*. [ad. L. *satureia*.] = *Savory*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* (Rolls) III. 24 *Saturego*. c 1265 *Vic. Plants* in *W. Wülcker 557/12 Satureia*, *satureie*, timbre. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 135 Its herbe is cleped *Satureie*, so as these olde bokes seie. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 336 And forte make a wyne to drynke swete, Of *saturego* or fenel putte in meete.

Saturegrosse, obs. f. *SETTER-GRASS dial.*

Saturicall, -rioun: see **SATIRICAL**, **SATYRION**.

† **Saturity**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *saturitas*, f. *satur* full, satisfied.] Fullness, repletion, satisfaction.

1533 tr. *Erasmus's Commune Crede* 19 In which worlde.. is there, neither perlyfghte puryte and clenness, neither full saturyte and satisfyng of mannes mynde. 1548 *Uoall*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 6 Sumtime the saturitie doth more veyce them that be ful, than the hunger dyd trouble them before. 1643 *Trapp Comm. Gen.* xlvii. 33 *Saturity* and security had so be-cotted them, that they feared nothing, till they felt it. 1752 *Hoogers Chur. Plau* (1755) 53 The primary idea of it is saturity and fulness.

Saturn (sæ'tūrn). Forms: 1-6 *Saturnus* (1 *gentil.* *Saturnos*); 5 *Satourn*, 5-7 *Saturno*, 7-*Saturn*. [ad. L. *Saturnus*, perh. f. the root *sā-* to Sow.]

1. *Astrol.* An Italic god, in the original native religion the god of agriculture, but in classical times identified with the Greek *Cronos*, who was deposed from the sovereignty of the gods by his son *Zeus* (*Jupiter*).

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxv. § 4 *Ioh Saturnus sunu.* *Ibid.* xxxviii. § 1 *Pa* sceolde he lobes fader bion eac god; þas nama was *Saturnus*. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* *De P. R.* viii. xii. (1495) 518 *Saturnus* hath that name of saturando, makynge fulnesse and plente. 1508 *Dunbar Ballad L. B.* *Stewart* 75 *Saturnus* downe, with fyr eyn, did lend. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* vii. 39 By guiham the bland of *Saturn*, war and wys, Hes left and changit his auld name oft svs. c 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* xviii. 4 When proud pidge April, Hath put a spirit of youth in every thing; That heauie *Saturne* laugh and leapt with in. 1667 *Milton P. L.* l. 519 Or who with *Saturn* old Fled over *Adria* to th' *Hesperian* fields. 1819 *Shelley Prometh. Unb.* ii. iv. 33 Then *Astr.*, from whose throne Time fell.

2. *Astr.* The most remote of the seven planets known to ancient astronomy. In OE. also † *Saturius steorra*.

Saturn is now known to be attended by eight moons, and to be surrounded by a broad flat ring (or rather two concentric rings in the same plane).

In *Astrology*, on account of its remoteness and slowness of motion, *Saturn* was supposed to cause coldness, sluggishness, and gloominess of temperament in those born under its influence, and in general to have a baleful effect on human affairs.

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxvi. § 3 *Siddan* to þan cealdan steorra he heaþa *Saturnus* steorra. *Ibid.* xxxix. § 3 *Saturnus* se steorra. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* *De P. R.* viii. xii. (1495) 519 Though *Saturnus* be kyndly leedly by cleanness of iubiter when he is coniunct with hym he is made white and bright. c 1400 *Treat. Astron.* 6 (MS. Bodl. Add. B. 17). A *Saturne* is a planete maliuole and wycked. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 197 *Saturn* disposith to malencolye. 1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* iii. iii. 31 Though *Venus* gouerne your desires, *Saturne* is Dominator ouer mine. 1640 *Howell Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 107 *Saturne* that dull and malevolent planet. 1741 *Watts's Improv. Mind* i. xvi. § 2 Inform them that *Saturn* has five moons of the same kind attending him. 1784 *Cowper Trave.* 634 The moons of *Jove*, and *Saturn's* belted ball. 1831 *Tennyson Pal. of Art* iv. Still as, while *Saturn* whirls, his steadfast shade Sleeps on his luminous ring. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 811/1 *Saturn* is the largest planet but one of the solar system.

3. *Alch.* The technical name for lead.

† *Salt, extract of Saturn*: lead acetate, sugar of lead. † *Spirit of Saturn*: app. impure acetic acid distilled from sugar of lead.

c 1386 (see *JUPITER* 2 b). 1471 *Ripley Comp. Alch.* iii. vii. In *Ashu*. (1652) 140 For sum men can wyth *Saturne* it multiply. 1594 *Plat Jewell-ho.* iii. 89 To congeale *Mercurie* with the spirit of *Saturn*. 1651 *French Distill.* iii. 73 Take of the Calx of *Saturn*, or else *Minium*. 1694 *Salmon Bat's Dispens.* i. ii. (1713) 66/2 This Spirit of *Saturn*, drawn from its *Salt*, is an inflammable Liquor, and is thus made: R *Salt* of *Saturn*, so much as may fill your Glass or Earthen Reort two Thirds full; put it into a Furnace [etc.]. 1708 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Salt of Saturn*, otherwise call'd *Saccharum Saturni*, or Sugar of Lead, is the Body of that Metal, open'd and reduc'd to the form of a *Salt*, by Distilled Vinegar. 1727-51 (see *BALSAM* 2 b). 1758 (see *JUPITER* 2 b). 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 32 It.. is said to have *Saturn*.

Inuent. I. *ars Venus*, or *Saturn*, is most destructive to the human race.

b. *Comb.* † *Saturn cinnabar* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), † *Saturn red* (in recent Dicts.), names for red lead; *Saturn's tree* (tr. med. L. *arbor Saturni*), a lead tree (in recent Dicts.).

4. *Her.* The tincture sable, in blazoning by the names of heavenly bodies.

1572 (see *JUPITER* 2 c, *MARS* 2 c).

Saturnal (săt'ūnāl), a. and sb. [ad. L. *Saturnalis*, f. *Saturnus* SATURN: see -AL.]

† a. adj. Pertaining to Saturn or his astrological influence. *Obs.*

1591 *Greene Farew. Folly Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 324 Yet remains there in the minde certain *Scytilleus volupatis*, which confirmed by a saturnall impression, were harder to root out than were they newly sprung vp in youth. 1651 J. *FIREAKE Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 96 They that are to gather a Saturnall, Marthall, or East, or South. 1666 call the.. poor bloud re Saturnall, Gross, shall make no Schisme.. in the.. doctrine of Circulation. 1683 *TAYLOR Way to Health* 649 Are not the Saturnall and Marthall Strings and Notes as material and usefull as the Jovial and Venereal?

b. sb.

† 1. ? One born under the influence of Saturn. *Obs.* 1605 *TIMME Quercit.* i. 47 There are starres which have their most colde and moyst spirites, as the Saturnalls and Lunaries.

2. pl. [a. f. *Saturnales* fem. pl. (14th c. *saturnales* in Littré).] † a. = SATURNALIA 1. b. = SATURNALIA 2.

1487 *CANTON Bk. Gd. Manners* i. xv. (W. de W. c 1515) E. ij. As enseyg[n]eth *Microbe* in his booke of *Saturnelles*. [In his grete volume deipit *Saturnall*.] 1619 B. *Josson Masque, Pleas. Recon.* to *Virt.* (Unk.). I know it is now such a time as the Saturnalls for all the World. 1647 A. *Ross Mystag. Poet.* xi. (1673) 286 At certain Feasts of *Minerva* in March, the Maids were wont to be served by their Mistresses, as in the Saturnalls the Men-servants by their Masters. 1654 *OSBURN Virg. Georg.* i. (1684) 47 note, *Macrobius* in the first of his *Saturnals*, c. 21. 1705 *LATE*, etc. tr. *Cowley's Hist. Plants* (1799) 191 But yet these wild Saturnalls shall not last. 1854 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 245/3 To compose that swaggering song, 'They shall not have our Rhine,' for these saturnalls.

† **Saturnalia** (săt'ūnāl-ia), sb. pl. [L. *Saturnalia*, neut. pl. of *Saturnalis* SATURNAL a.]

1. *Roman Antig.* The festival of Saturn, held in the middle of December, observed as a time of general unrestrained merrymaking, extending even to the slaves. (Also, the title of a work by *Macrobius*.)

Now always with capital S.

1591 L. *LLOYD Tript. Triumphs* B. 3. Imitating the orders and manners in the feast *Saturnalia*. c 1654 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 33 Christmas succeeds the *Saturnalia*. 1788 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* xii. iv. 276 The first days, which coincided with the *Saturnalia*, were [etc.]. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* xxi. 321/2 *Saturnalia*. This, the great festival of Saturn, was celebrated.. after *Cæsar's* reform of the calendar on the 17th of December. Augustus decreed that the 17th should be sacred to Saturn and the 18th to Ops. Henceforward it appears that the 17th and 18th were devoted to the *Saturnalia*.

2. *transf.* and fig. A period of unrestrained licence and revelry. Sometimes construed as *sing*.

In this sense not unfrequently with small initial. 1782 H. *WALPOLE Let. to W. Mason* 8 July, *Maliginity* at least will have its *Saturnalia*. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. xviii. But France got drunk with blood to vomit crime, And fatal have her *Saturnalia* been, To Freedom's cause. 1856 *OLINSTEAD Slave States* 101 From Christmas to New Year's Day, most of the slaves, except house servants, enjoy a freedom from labor; and Christmas is especially holiday, or *Saturnalia*, with them. 1899 *RIDER HAGGARD Farmer's* 17. 147 This was the beginning of a perfect saturnalia of tail-cutting and other operations [etc.].

Saturnalian

prec. + -AN.] A. a. appropriate to Saturnalia.

Saturnalian coin: a medal struck in commemoration of the Saturnalia, and intended to be used in the present-giving common at that season.

1721-2 ANHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 1 P 4 The famous *Saturnalian* Feasts among the Romans, at which every Scullion and Skippennell had Liberty to tell his Master his own.

1796 B use of your I.

Encycl. Antig. II. 895 *Saturnalian* Coins. 1831 *CARLYLE*

saturnalian humour which pleases the *saturnian* ear.

b. sb. One who celebrates Saturnalia.

1885 'G. FLEMING' *Andromeda* I. vi. 105 The sight.. brought much confusion upon these innocent saturnalians.

† **Saturnally**, adv. *Obs.* [f. *SATURNAL* a. + -LY.] Under the influence of Saturn.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xii. (1631) 205 So are they more or lesse merily and Gioially, or rudely and Saturnally incorporated.

Saturn(e)day, obs. forms of SATURDAY.

Saturnelles: see SATURNAL sb.

† **Saturnial**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *Saturnius* pertaining to SATURN + -AL.] Pertaining to the planet Saturn; born under the influence of Saturn.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Catullus's Gemonie* 153 In things Saturnial it is ill. 1652 *GAULE Angstrom*, xxxv. So far forth as it pronounceth him Saturnial, or Jovial, &c.

† **Saturnian**, sb. 1. *Obs.* [ad. eccl. L. *Saturnianus*, incorrectly f. *Saturninus* or *Saturnius*, the name of the founder of the sect.] An adherent of a sect of Gnostic heretics of the second century.

1598 *GOLDBURNE tr. De Veyon's Catal. Doctors* To Rdr. 625 11 Those *Saturnians*, Tertullianists, gazeance only,

Saturnian (săt'ūnian), a. and sb. 2 [f. L. *Saturnius* (f. *Saturnus* SATURN) + -AN.] A. adj.

1. Pertaining to the god Saturn.

Chiefly with reference to the 'golden age' under the reign of Saturn (L. *Saturnia regna*). *Saturnian land* (L. *Saturnia tellus*), Italy.

1640 *HOWELL Dodona's Gr.* 58 The Saturnian times of Gold let none henceforth admire. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* i. 28 Here pleas'd behold her mighty wings outspread To hatch a new Saturnian age of Lead. 1830 *SHELLEY Edipus* i. 1. 174 Through the fortunate Saturnian land, Into the darkness of the West. 1827 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 51 A new social order was to bring back the Saturnian era to the world. 1862 *LONGF. Wayside Inn* i. K. *Robt. Stilly*, 106 And now returned again To Sicily the old Saturnian reign.

b. *nonce-use*. Resembling Saturn (in conduct). 1891 F. *THOMPSON Sister-Songs* (1895) 55 Ere Saturnian earth her child consumes.

2. The distinctive epithet of the metre (*versus Saturnius*) used in early Roman poetry, before the introduction of Greek metres.

Although a considerable number of Saturnian lines have been preserved, the nature of the metre is still disputed, some

Sung after their uncouth manner, to a certain kind of Verse, which they call'd Saturnian. 1783 T. *WILSON Archæol. Dict.* Saturnian Verses. 1842 *MACAULAY Let.* 22 Aug., in *Trevelyan Life* (1880) II. 119 The Saturnian metre is catalectic dimeter iambic, followed by three trochees. 1894 *LANOYAS Lat. Lang.* 159 The Saturnian verse recognizes this secondary accent, if we are right in regarding it as accental and not quantitative verse, with three accents in the first hemistich and two in the second.

3. Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn; † due to the baleful influence of Saturn.

1557 *GRIMALD tr. Toller's Misc.* (Arb.) 115 Mauortian moods, Saturnian furies fell. 1794 G. *GOANES Nat. & Exp. Philos.* iv. xliii. App. 176 But, like the Jovian and Saturnian machines, they are only made from particular orders. 1806 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 466 We may infer the existence of a Saturnian atmosphere. 1856 *PROCTOR Saturn & Syst.* 115 The only possible interpretation of the stability of the Saturnian rings.

b. *nonce-use*. Resembling Saturn in slowness.

1796 *BURKE Regie. Peace Wks.* IX. 93 The slow-paced Saturnian movements of Spain.

† 4. = SATURNINE. *Obs.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Saturnian or Saturnine, barren, dull, heavy, melancholly; also unlucky or unfortunate. 1738 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Saturnine, or Saturnian, a term applied to persons of dark, sullen, melancholic complexions.

b. sb.

† 1. One born under the influence of the planet Saturn; a person of saturnine temperament. *Obs.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Catullus's Gemonie* 31 A man being a Saturnian, is much more apte and prompt unto things of Magicke, then he that is borne under another Planet. 1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* iv. 150 What cold Saturnian Can hold, and heare such vile detraction?

2. An inhabitant of the planet Saturn.

Worlds vi. 153 The provision of satellites and of the rings.. is altogether inadequate to increase the supply of light received by the Saturnians to any such extent as has been imagined.

3. pl. Saturnian verses. 1899 *MACRAE Life Morris* i. 284 English, like Latin, has changed too deeply in structure to revert to its Saturnians.

4. *nonce-use*. The son of Saturn, Jupiter (tr. Gr. *Kronion*).

1820 *SHELLEY Hymn Merc.* xxxviii. Where the ambrosial nymph with happy will Bore the Saturnian's love-child, Mercury. *Ibid.* lii. I appeal to the Saturnian's throne.

Saturnic (săt'ūnik), a. [f. SATURN + -IC.] Affected with lead-poisoning.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 206 One patient was a total abstainer. Two took 12 pint of beer (both saturnic). Three took 2 pints of beer (one was gouty and saturnic).

† **Saturnical**, a. *Obs.* [f. SATURN + -ICAL.]

1. Belonging to the god Saturn.

1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 101 A Saturnicall or golden age. 1582 *STANVURST Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 97 Thus too *Venus* turning spake these Saturnicall emprise [sc. *Juno*, daughter of *Saturn*].

2. Saturnine.

1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 80 *Crodo* was also mistaken for Saturnus, not in regard of any saturnicall qualitie. 1616 R. *COCKS Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 134, I think qualtie is the saturnicall humor of the cold king. 1652 *PEYRON Catastr. Ho. Stuart* (1731) 62 Nor lean, nor too Saturnicall, nor too Jovial, but in Golden Temper. 1701 *WARWICK Mem. Chas.* I. 33 Where this malevolent saturnicall man, named *Felton*,.. gave him that mortal wound.

Saturnicentric (săt'ūnisentrik), a. [f. SATURN + -CENTRIC.] Calculated with reference to the centre of Saturn.

1790 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 432 In order to reduce the Saturnicentric situation of the satellites to the apparent one. 1868 *LOCKYER Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 253 In advancing as far as 63° of Saturnicentric latitude, we shall [etc.].

Saturnine (săt'ūnain), a. and sb. [ad. med. L. **Saturninus*, f. *Saturnus* SATURN. Cf. F. *saturnin*, Sp., Pg., It. *saturnino*.] A. adj.

1. a. *Astrol.* Born under or affected by the influence of the planet. b. Hence (in later use without allusion to the primary sense), sluggish, cold, and gloomy in temperament.

Saturnine mount, in *Palmyra* = *Mons Saturni*: see *Mons*.

1433 *LYDG. St. Edmund* II. 275 This cursid Bern, enuyous

The great Satyrion may be called in english the white satyrion or great satyrion. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* l. civ. 172 Red handed Satyrion is a smal lowe and base herbe. 1625 BACON *Ess.*

Gardens 7. The Sweet Satyrion, with the White Flower. 1681 *Ortway Soldier's Fort*. v. (1735) 105 'Tis the root Satyrion, a very precious plant. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* *Orchis*,... Satyrion, or Fool-Stony. 1731 *J. Hill Hist. Plants* 591 (Jod.) The undivided bulbous satyrion, with lanceolated leaves. 1844 *KIRRO Phys. Hist. Palestine* vii. 241 Moon-trefoil; knapweed; satyrion.

attrib. 1637 *HEWWOOD Dial.* xv. 237 There nothing is so boot between a Bean and a Satyrion root. 1661 *RABISHA Cookery* 220 To preserve Satyrion roots.

Satyrisque, obs. form of SATIRIC *a*.

Satyrisque (sæ'trísk). *Antiq. rare*. [ad. Gr. *σατυρικός*, dim. of *σατύρος* SATYR.] A little satyr. 1590 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 386 (ed. 2) 500 Heron also... mentions Satyriskos with wine-skins.

Sau, obs. pa. t. of SEE *v*; ohs. f. SAW, SOW.

Sauha (sə'bhā, ||sau'bhā). In quots. saūba. [Tupi *sauha*.] The leaf-cutting ant (*Ecodoma cephalotes*) of tropical South America.

1863 *BATES Nat. Amazons* i. (1864) 21 Another far more interesting species was the Saūba... Large mounds of earth, ... forty yards in circumference, ... were the work of the Saūbas. 1864-5 *Wood Homes without Hands* vii. (1868) 122 The Saūba or Cousine Ant.

Sauce (sə's), *sh*. Forms: 4-5 sawse, *Sc.* sniss, 4-8 sawce, sause, 5 snus, sace, 5-6 *Sc.* sals(e), 6 snules, sace, 9 *vulgar* sarse, snase, snss, 4- sauce. See also SOUSE. [a. F. *sauce* (in OF. also *sauze*) = Pr., Sp., Pgr., It. *salsa* :—popular L. *salsa*, fem. of *salsus* salted: see SALT *a*.] The etymological sense is thus identical with that of SALAD.]

1. Any preparation, usually liquid or soft, and often consisting of several ingredients, intended to be eaten as an appetizing accompaniment to some article of food. † Formerly occas. applied to a condiment of any kind.

Often with qualifying word denoting the predominant ingredient, as *bread*, *egg*, *mint*, *parsley* sauce. † Also (15th c.) in many adopted Fr. terms, as *sauce cameline*, *galantine*, *gambell*, etc.: see *Two Cookery-bks.* 77 (c. 1450) and 108-110 (c. 1450). † *Robert* sauce (fr. F. *sauce Robert*): a sauce consisting of chopped onions cooked with butter and seasoned. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1882 *Pei* etc. at here ese as *pei* mist panne, bouste salt oþer sauce or any semit drynk. 133. *E. E. Allit*. P. B. 823 (Lot's wife) sayde softly to hir self 'his vn-sauce (niss vn-fauce) hyne Loue no salt in her sauce'. 1385 *CHAUER Vnus* Pr. 7. 14 Of poyntau sauce *pr.* *sauce*, sause, hir neded nore a deel. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1662) 54 For greted lorde pou schalt take wyne With saffroune to þy sauce ful fyne. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 705 Many sawours sals with sewans he send. c. 1480 *HENRYSON Text*. 421 The swete Meits seruit in plaitis clene, With Salpiron sals of ane gude seesson. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 109 *Omelet* J. d. Sals. J. d. Clos and mas J. d. 1553 *WAROKE tr. Almeida's Sc.* (1568) 42 Use it at meales in the maner of a sauce. 1558 *LYTT. Dodons* 11. lxvii. 250 This herbe is also used... in Salades and sawces. 1623 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* xlviii. While sugar hires the taste the brain to drown. And bribes of sauce corrupt false appetite. 1666 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1666) 186 A... res is esteemed pleasing and... *NE Miss. Tracts* (1681) 87 with Vinegar. 1725 *Bradley*, *From Dord to y. Pond* 164-5... old wild Boar must be... or Robert-Sauce. 1755... 174. 246 For Sauce sugar over it when out of the oven, and then it becomes so palatable that [etc.]. 1764 *ELIZA MOXON Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 123 To make Sauce for tame Ducks. 1845 *ELIZA ACTON Mod. Cookery* 127 Parsley-green, for colouring sauces. 1884 *GIRL'S OWN Paper* May 47/3 Boiled chicken... covered with white sauce.

b. In proverbial expressions, as *Sweet meat will have sour sauce*, *What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander*, and the like. 1562 *J. HEWWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 158 Sweete meate will have soure sauce, to this reason feate, Ioyne this conuersion soure sauce will have sweete meate. 1581 *T. HOWELL Deuises* (1579) 200 Aye nie that such soure sauce, false fortune should procure. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* (1614) 1. 20 The sweet meats of wickednes will have the soure sauce of wretchednes and misery. 1700 *COLLIER and Def. Short View* 37 That that's Sauce for a Goose is Sauce for a Gander. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* 11. i. We were bolding out for our rights, and that's sauce for any gander. 1900 *URWANO Eben. Lobb* 295 It seemed to me as though what was sauce for the insured ought to have been sauce for the annuitant. 1905 *ATHENIUM* 5 Aug. 1671 What is sauce for the verb is surely sauce for the verbal substantive.

c. *transf.* 1362 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. vii. 249 Ete not, Ich hote þe, til hunger þe take, And sende þe sum of his sauce to sauer þe be betere. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 11. 540 Thai soucht [name] oþir sals thar-ill Bot appetyt. 1542 *UOALL Erasim. Apoph.* 13, Hounge & thriste is for all thynges the beste sauce in the worlde. 1558-1634 *18th HUNGER* sh. 1 cl. 1693 *LOCKE Educ.* § 13. 13 Flesh once a Day... without other Sauce than Hunger, is best.

2. *fig.* Something which adds piquancy to a word, idea, thought or action. a. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxvii. 19 Quha maist it servis sall sonast repert: Off quhabis subchettis sour is the sals. 1533 *MORE Debell. Salem* Wks. 963/2 But this good host of ours... geueth vs thereto one litle messe of sace to it. 1552 *Isce SAUCE* *a*. 12 *fig.* 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. State* 11. xiii. 183 Sleepit self is n recreation: adde not therefore sauce to sauce. 1662 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* lxiv. 74 That which we call Railleury, in this Sense, is the very Sauce of Civil Entertainment. 1831 *SCOTT Ch. Robt.* xiii. What is enticing to other men, must, to interest them, have the piquant sauce of extreme danger. 1907 *A. C. BENSON Altar Fire* 16 Fame is only one of the sauces of life.

3. Phrases. a. To serve with the same sauce: to

subject to the same kind of usage (as one has suffered, or as has been inflicted on another). Similarly, a *sop of the same sauce*, to taste of the same sauce.

1523 *Ln. BERNERS Froiss.* 1. cccxv. 726 If the flemynges had achuyed the prise ouer them, they had bene serued of the same sauce. 1555 *EODEN Decades* (Arb.) 70 They serue them with like sauce, requitinge deathe for deathe. 1587 *GREENE Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 223 *He* [Cleophanes] thought to giue them a soppe of the same sauce, and to thrust out one wyle with another. 1593 *Tell-troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 7. I wil not lue alone in sorrow, but will take this taste of the same sauce. 1605 *Trag. Ent Sir J. Fites* (1860) 24 The other man who was close by him... might wel haue bene serued with the same sauce likewise. 1704 *J. PRITS Acc. Mohammets* 152 They sent for the French Consul, intending to serue him the same Sauce. 1839 *R. BOLEROWOOD Robbery under Arms* xxxvi. You deserue the same sauce... for... letting that ruffian torment these helpless ladies.

b. To have eaten sauce, to have drunk of sauce's cup: to be abusive. Obs.

Cf. sense 6b, and SAUCE *v*, 4 c. d. 1526 *SKELTON Blagyn.* 1404 *We* haue eten sauce, I trowe, at the Taylers Hall. c. 1520 *— Voyage of Court* 72 To be so perie... she sayde she trusted that I had eten sauce; She asked yf euer I dranke of saucys cuppe.

c. To pay sauce, to pay dearly; to cost (a person) sauce, to cost him dearly. Obs.

1678 *J. PHILLIPS tr. Taciturn's Trav.* 1. IV. viii. 168 This penitence costs the criminal Sauce. 1685 *tr. Chardin's Coran.* *Solyman* 107 All the Court... believ'd 'twould cost his ambition sauce, as indeed it fell out. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 9 We pay Sauce for sophisticated stuff. 1718 *MORTUUX Quix.* (1733) 11. 116 The Innkeeper... swore... that they should pay him Sauce for the Damage.

d. In no sauce: under no possible circumstances, by no persuasion or inducement. Obs.

[Cf. Fr. 'cela ne vaut rien à quelque sauce qu'on le mette'] 1542 *UOALL Erasim. Apoph.* 265 b. An haulte coquece towarde, and that could in no sauce abyde to bee putte backe. 1550 *LATIMER Last Sermon*. *Conf. Edm.* VI (1562) 113 b. And yet I remember I had preached upon this Epistle once afore byng Henry the xiii. but now I could not frame wyth it, nor it liked me not in no sauce. 1565 *T. STAPLETON Forth.* *Faith* to The learned therefore amonge the protestants will in no sauce make papistry so late a matter.

4. n. Chiefly U.S. Vegetables or fruits, fresh or preserved, taken as part of a meal, or as a relish. Often = SALAD. See also GREEN SAUCE.

In U.S. long sauce = beet, carrots, and parsnips; short sauce = potatoes, turnips, onions, pumpkins, etc. 1629 *PARKINSON Parad.* title p. A Kitchen Garden of all manner of herbes... and fruites, for meate or sauce vsed with vs. 1705 *BERKELEY Hist. Virginia* 11. xvii. 1253 Roots, herbs, vine-fruits, and Salad-flowers, they dish up... and find them very delicious Sauce to their Meats. 1804 *W. IVINGS Knickerb.* 11. vii. (1800) 204 Some buxom country heires... deeply skilled in the mystery of making apple sweetsalts, long sauce, and pumpkin pie. 1873 *BACHELOR Agric. Bedford* 76 (E. D. D.) The potatoe... is also the principal vegetable used for sauce. 1893 *ZINCKE Wharfedale* xxvii. 261 Vegetables are, with us [in East Anglia], 'sauce'.

b. U.S. A dish of fruit-pulp stewed with sweetening or flavonizing.

In recent Dicts.; the examples cited are *apple-sauce* and *cranberry sauce*, which as used in England belong to sense 1.

1846 *MRS. KIRKLAND West. Clearings* 21 Among custards, cakes, and 'sauce' or preserves, of different kinds, figured great dishes of lettuce [etc.].

5. A solution of salt and other ingredients used in some manufacturing processes. Cf. PICKLE *sh.* 3. So F. *sauce*; see LITRE *s. v*.

1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 617 (Gold) This pickle or sauce, as it is called, takes up a notable quantity of gold. *Ibid.* 1255 (Tobacco) Watering each layer [of tobacco]... with a solution of sea salt, of spec. grav. 1.107, called sauce. 1876 *J. DUNNING Tobacco* (Brit. Manuf. Industr.) 16 In other countries liquors or 'sauces' (as they are called) are generally employed.

6. [? Evolved from SAUCE *a*.] † n. Vocatively. An impudent person, a 'saucebox'. Obs. Cp. *Jack* *sauce* *s. v*. JACK *sh.* 35 and SAUCEBOX.

a. 1553 *UOALL Reyster D.* 11. iii. (Arb.) 48 Backe sir sauce, let gentilefolkes have elbowe roome. 1591 *Trout. Raigne K. John* (1611) 27 Good words sir sauce, your betters are in place. c. 1593 *MARLOWE Jewell of Malta* 111. (1633) F. 2 b. Go to, sirra sauce, is this your question? get ye gone. 1697 *CINBER Woman's Wit* 11. 40 Why what's that to you, Sauce?

b. Sauciness, impertinence. *collog. and dial.* 1835 *MARSHALL Jac. Faith* 11. He's full of his sauce, sir, —you must forgive it. 1872 *KEUTLEDGE's Every Body's Ann.* 614/2 *Dennis* had been in his humour... 'b-d... given sauce to Mylu... *Sword Sch.* 217

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sauce cook*, *deviser*, *dish*, *maker*, *plate*, *tureen*; *sauce-garden* U.S., a garden in which vegetables are grown for the table; *sauce-man* U.S., one who deals in vegetables; *sauce oyster*, a large oyster used in making sauce. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 5 Aug. 6/2 A 'sauce cook', at the Bath Club. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* Prol. 37. I know thee... A 'sauce-deviser' for thy days of fish. 1897 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. 1. xii. 109 They vegitate like a lettuce plant in 'sauce garden'. a. 1430 in 151 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 100/1 All the folks of the 'salsamekeratrasie', did at their own costs and charges together maintain... the pageant. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* 11. (1569) 22 The succot makers and sauce-makers. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* 7 (1831) 1. xvi. 249 Behind comes a 'sauce-man', driving a wagon full of new potatoes, green ears of corn [etc.]. 1889 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 5/4 'Sauce oysters are unusually large and excellent. 1895 *DICKENS Sk. Br. Tales*. *Mr. W. Tottle* 11. 0 One side of the table two green 'sauce-turens', with ladles of the same.

Sauce (sə's), *v*. Forms: 5-6 snuse, sawse, 5-7 sawce, 6 saulce, 9 *vulgar* sass, 5- sauce. [f. SAUCE *sh.* Cf. F. *sauceur*.]

1. *trans.* To season, dress, or prepare (food) with sauces or condiments. *arch.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 441/2 *Sawcyn, salmente*. Sawcyn, wythe powder, *idem quod* Powderyn. c. 1450 *Douce MS.* 55 in *Two Cookery Bks.* 50 Sauce him with the powdre of pepyr and gyngere & mustarde ymynge & salt and serue him forth. 1556 *J. HEWWOOD Spider & F.* vi. 50 Of a goose with garliche saulce: so late I ete. 1584 *COGAN Hawer* *Health* cxvii. (1655) 125 A... powder, to sirow upon... Quinces, or Wardens, or to sauce a hen. 1594 *R. ASHLEY tr. Loys le Roy* 15 Eche country hauing his peculiar meates, and a several kind of dressing, preparing, sauouring, saulcing, roasting, and boyling them. 1632 *tr. Brnel's Prax. Med.* 242 His meate may be sauced with iuyce of Pomegranates. 1661 *L. STUCCLEY Gospel-Glass* xxxii. (1670) 303 Nothing has pleased your squemish stomachs, but meat so sauced. 1699 *Every-day* 124 *St. Paul* and *St. James*...

American VII. 120 However poor the meat it is well sauced.

b. In proverbial phrase. (See quots.) 1579 *GOSSEN Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 73 Hunger sauced every meate. 1641 *J. SHUTE Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 136 *Saith Saint Basil* 'Fasting... sauced best the use of meats'.

c. *transf.* To make bitter. Obs. 1614 *Br. Hall Contempl.* O. T. v. i. to So to craue water, that it may not be sauced with bitternes.

2. *fig. a*. To furnish a pleasing accompaniment to; to make pleasant or agreeable, to reduce the asperity or severity of. 1514 *BARCLAY Eclog.* 11. (1570) B j b. Their disputation Is sweetly sauced with adulation. 1561 *T. HOUY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* v. B. 4. Other... do... sauce their sorowes with sweetnesse. 1576 *FLEMING Panopt.* *Epist.* 281 Sauce the same with laughter. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus*, *Ann.* 11. vii. (1622) 99 These continual causes of sorrow, were sauced with some small contentment. 1621 in *Birch Cr.* & *Times* *Jas.* I. (1848) 11. 127 This sad news I shall sauce with a little that is more pleasant. 1661 *R. L'ESTRANGE State-Divinity* Pref. 2 Whoer Saoces not his Earnest with a Tang of Fowling niuses his Marque. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1831) 1. xi. 182 A slice of the densest cloud within his reach, sauced with moonshine.

b. To qualify with a mixture of bitterness. Obs. c. 1530 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Dv, Joy sauced is with payne. 1565 *T. STAPLETON Forth. Faith* 1. v. 25 Caluin... sauced the swete and true doctrine, with the canered venom of heresy. 1617 *MORVSON 11th*. 1. 75 Tyrone writ to the Earle of Ormond, whose Letter he sauced with general complaints against the Earle. 1647 *FULLER Wounded Consc.* xv. 112 It being just, that the sweteenesse of his corporall pleasure should be sauced with more spirituall sadnesse. 1655 *TERRY Voy. E. India* 111. 120 The Contents there found by such a have lived in those parts, are sourd and sauced with many unpleasant things.

c. To 'season', make piquant. 1555 *WATREMAN Fardle Facions* 11. xi. 235 When this countrefeite prophet had sauced his seete with these wicked opinions: he gaue them his lawe. 1633 *Br. Hall Hart Texts*, O. T. 208 He gaue them abundance of food... but withall, hee sauced it with judgement. a. 1661 *HOLYOAY Jureval* v. Notes (1673) 80 He endeavoured to sauce their dishes with his scurrillity. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 3/2 Now it [history] must be sauced and savoured... lest our sickened appetites refuse to taste the dish.

3. An alleged technical term for: To prepare (a capon, a plince, a trench) for the table. (Cf. quot. 1513.) Now pseudo-arch. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* 11. vii. b. A Capoun sawsede. *Ibid.* A Tenche sawced. 1513 *Bk. Kermyne* in *Bates Bk.* (1668) 266 Sauce 1bat capoun. Take vp a capon, & lyfte vp the ryght legge and the ryght wynges... & hys him in the plater as he shoulde ste, & serve your souerayne & knowe well that capons or chekyns ben arayed after one sauce: the chekyn shall be sauced with grene sauce or vergyus.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* 111. 11. 75/4 Sauce that Plince and Trench... Sauce that Capon. 1840 *H. AINSWORTH Tower of London* 11. xxxix. In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn, reared the goose, sauced the capon [etc.].

4. In various jocular or colloquial uses. † a. To make (a person) 'pay sauce' (see SAUCE *sh.* 3 c): to charge extortionate prices to. Obs. 1598 *SHAKES. Merry W.* 11. iii. 11 He make them pay: He sauce them.

† b. To belabour, flog. Also *fig.* Obs. 1598 *B. JONSON Eng. Man in Hum.* 11. v. (1601) H 3 b. Ob he hath basied me rarely, sumptuously: but I haue it beare will sauce him. a. 1693 *AUBREY Lett.* *Dr. Triplet* (1695) 1. 265 'And doe not sauce me openly.' 'Yes sir, I'll sauce you openly.' a. 1726 *VANBRUGH Journey to London* 1. (1725) 24 But heavy George and fat Tom are after 'em...; they'll sauce their Jackets for 'em, I'll warrant 'em.

c. To rebuke smartly. Now only *dial.* [Cf. F. 'sancer quelqu'un', le gonder, le réprimander fortement'] (LITRE.) 1600 *SHAKES. A. P. L.* 11. v. 69 As fast as she answers thee with frowning looks, He sauce Her with bitter words. 1602 *DEKKER Satiro-mastix* Ep. 2. I wold alwaies haue thee sauce a foolle thus. 1882 *A. B. TAYLOR Westworld*. Sk. 5 (E. D. D.) Sheed tell em a lot a lees to git off being sauced for spillin' t'cofe an stuff.

d. To speak impertinently to. *vulgar.* 1854 *DONCASTER Chron.* 4 Mar. I have never been saucy to Mr. Sykes; I have 'sauced' the men who have been working for him. 1865 *DICKENS Int. Fr.* 1. vii. Dont sauce me in the wicious pride of your youth. 1863 *HOLME Lett.* B. *Goffrey* 11. 289 If a chap sauces you... let him sauce on. 1885 *J. K. JEROME On the Stage* 111 They bully the slaves (but then the slave sauces them, so perhaps it is only ty for tall). 1887 *MARY E. WILKINS Humble Romance* 1. 9 A o' she might sass you so you'd be ready to hack out, too.

obscure origin; prob. connected with SAVE α .; the last syllable may possibly represent FEE α or FEE-

Cf. the synonymous SAUGHE, SAW-SILVER.] The sum paid for recovering lost property.

Persons convicted of having stolen cattle were adjudged to pay double and saufey, i.e. ap. double the value, together with a sum representing what would have been due to one who had restored the cattle when it had strayed.

c 1400 *Alphabet of Tales* 434 Bod þe riche man, when he had þe sackett agayn, wolde not pay þe saufey. *Ibid.* Because he wolde nott hafe gyffen þe pure man a hondreth sackett he wolde nott pay þe saufey. 1400-2 *Rox.*

takin fra the Lo 1578-9 *Ibid.* III save his redres buke and lawis.

In matters of auld thiftis. *quo jure procedendum?* quidher by double sauffer or be single? *Ibid.* 744 That it maye be lawfull to any man to give saifare for speiring of his goodis or geir stolen, providing it does nott exceede the double of the availle of the goods stolen. 1649 *V. G. Surv. Newcastle* 33 These Highlanders... come down... into the low Countries, and carry away Horses and Cattell so cunningly, that it will be hard for any to get them... except they be acquainted with some Master Thifre; who for some money (which they call Saufey money) may help they to their stolen goods.

Hence † Sautey v., trans., to redeem by payment of 'saufey'.

1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 90 That na maner of person... furnis money to the saidis rebellis... under colour of sauffing that geir.

Saufer, *Hand, -fing*: see SALVE, SAVING.

Saufter, variant of SAUFY.

Saufttye, sauffte, -tie, obs. f. SAFETY.

Saugeour, obs. form of SOLDIER.

Sanger (sōgər). The smaller American pike-perch (see quot. 1882).

1882 *Jordan & Gilbert Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 526 *Sander*; Gray-pike; Pike.

She fished on, to her trophies.

Sangh, sauch (sōx). *Sc. and north.* Also a saufe, 7-9 sauf, etc.: see E.D.D. [*repr.* OE. *sall* (Anglian) = WS. *seall* SALLOW sb.] = SALLOW.

1368 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 73 De Waltero Biscop pro una salte detent. prec. 18d. 1472 *Kentish Bk. Capur* (1899) l. 163 Plantation of trees that is to say cysses, oaris, and sauch. 1501 *Act. L. High Treas.* 11. 83 Item, to George Cannel, gardiner of Strivelin, to by sauchis and to set thaim, iiii French crouns. 1641 *Best Farin. Dks.* (Surtees) 120 Att Martynmynne... we sette our foreman to cuttunge of white-willes, reade-willes, and saughis. 1785 *Byrns Auld Farmer's Satir.* *Mare* x. Nae whip nor spur, but just a wattle O' saugh or harel. 1834 *R. SURTEES* in *G. Taylor Mem.* (Surtees) 241 They made a bier of the birken boughs, Of the sauch and the spin gray. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Dks.* *Farin* III. 1178 Of the woods best adapted for the purpose, I may name the common saugh or willow. 1891 *ATKINSON Last of Giant Killers* 132 Lower about the slacks were alders and saughs or willows.

† b. A rope made of twisted sallow-witches. *Obs.* 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 245 Filling of tauch, rak sauch, cry crouch, thow art our setti. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 56 For this foule deid your seid man rak an sauch.

c. *attrib.*, as saugh slip, tree, woody (= withy). 1842 *J. ARNOT Domestic Econ.* (1857) 171 (For) screening the dunghill, saugh slips may be planted, or better, saugh stobs, four feet long, may be driven into the ground. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. xl. 73 Thair targettis bow that of the lycht sauch tre. 1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 70 Salix is called... in english a wylow tree, a salowe tree or a saugh tree. 1815 *Scott Guy R.* xii. Did ye notice if there was an auld saugh tree that's maist blawn down. 1802 in *Scott Minstrelsy* II. 140 O we beid the frush saugh wand i. 1789 *Byrns To Dr. Blacklock* vi. I hae a wife and twa wee laddies, But I'll send besoms—thraw saugh woodies, before they want.

Saugh, obs. form of SOUGH, channel.

† Saughe. *Sc. Obs.* [If not a misreading, app. identical with the first element in SAUFY, SAW-SILVER.] = SAUFY.

1561 in *R. Keith Hist. Aff. Ch. & St. Scott.* (1734) App. 95 For any Attemptat done since the said 20th Day of September last, Deliverance and Redress shall be made with Double and Saughe.

Saugen, sauchen (sōx'n), a. *Sc.* [*f.* SAUGH + -EN.] Pertaining to or made of sallow. Also fig., 'soft, weak, wanting in energy' (E.D.D.).

1724 *PEDER in Biogr. Presbyt.* (1839) I. 82 He caused dig a Cave, with a Saugen-bush covering the Mouth of it. 1875 *J. Verren Trædel* 172 They brought him slow from the hills on a sauchen tier.

† Saught, sb. *Obs.* (since 14th c. only *Sc.* and *north.*). Forms: 1 seht, seacht, 3 seht(e), saht(e), seah(e), seht(e), sahte, seih(e), (septe), seah(e), 3-5 saht, 4 saht(e), sahut, saughte, 5 sauzt, 8 north. saht, 6-9 saught, 7 saucht. [*Late* OE. *seht*, *saht* masc., prob. a. ON. **sah*t, **sah*t fem. (*Olcel. seht, saht*)—earlier **sah*t-i, f. OTeut. **sah*-perh. identical with L. *sac* in *sacred* to hallow, make binding (a treaty, etc.), sacer sacred. The forms with a and an directly represent the ON. word l. An agreement, covenant.

1037-50 in *Kemble Codex Dipl.* (1846) IV. 118 Se seht ðe Godwine eorl worhte betweenan ðam archbisceop & ðam l. 1182 *ostre*. a 1122 sehte wearið

2. Agreement, freedom from strife, peace. Frequent in the phrase (to be) at saught.

c 1100 in *Beda's Hist.* vi. xxii. [xxi.] ad fin. (Camb. MS.). Sib was syððan seahst & sib *leartier texts* Dære sibbe wære mycelre tide æt þon betwux ða ylean cyningas & heora rice awunode. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1149, & sib & sehte scaulde ben betwux heom & on al Engle land. c 1205 *LAV.* 2139 Pa luueden heom þeos leoden mid sibben & mid saht. a 1225 *Aner.* R. 250 God lihte to eorðe uorte maken þreowold sehte—bitweonan mon & mon (etc.). c 1275 *Servant Christ* 1 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Hwi ne serue we exist and sechþ his saht. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3564 Iacob þan sent him of his saht Giftes large, al for þe saht. 1460 *Lybeatus Disc.* 1030 They ryden forth all yn saht. 1603 *Philotus exlii.* The feind wold faine man be your wyfe, Can neuer sit to be at saht. *Ibid.* 29 'Tis true, she had of worlds gear a fraught: But what was that to peace an saht at home. 1781 *J. Hurton Tour to Caves Gloss.* *Saht*, heart's ease, as he be at saht reconciled. 1806 *R.* 141 in thee, regretted maid! I in

† Saught, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 seht, seacht, 2-3 seht, saht, 3 *Ormin* sahtte, 3 seht(e), sauchte, swahte, 3-4 saht(e), 3-5 saht(e), 4 sawht, sawht, saught(e), (sayer), 4-5 sauzt(e), sazt, 5 sawht, 4-6 *Sc.* saucht. [*Late* OE. *seht, saht*, prob. a. ON. **sah*t-r (*Olcel. saht*);—OTeut. type **sah*to, a passive pple. f. **sah*-; see SAUCH sb.] In agreement, free from strife, at peace, reconciled. 956 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* III. 172 And se biwcep Sti. gander & se bired on clidra mynstre him se gæstpodon wið scwelon gersumen cwyde þa sehte waron. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 And eour eyþer sunegad bi-foran drihtan

pleye some and sahte in heouene lyhte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3540 þou and i er selden saht, Abute our forþirþ er we wæht. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 552 And Pees and Riht eussen and be saht and some. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* x. 300 Qwen the king we thus with him saucht. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 371 Of this point ye have me tawht, Toward miself the betre sawht I þenke be, wylt that I live. *Ibid.* III. 313 The wyndy Storm began to skarse. The Schipman. When that he sih the wyndes sahte, Towardes Tharse his cours be straghte. c 1450 *Myrc Festal* 26 Scho beþoght hur how þa chylðren don no vengans, but lyghtly ben sazt, bogh þa þan wrote. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ii. vii. 46 Now lat we change scheldis, se we bene saucht. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 179 We trowit from thence thay suld half sittin saucht, And suld half tryt of all thair tyrannie.

† Saught, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 sehtan, gesehtian, 2-5 sauzt(e), 3 sehte, seyte, 4 saht, 3-4 saughte, sahut, sazt, 4-5 saught, 5 saughte. [*Late* OE. *sehtan, ge-sehtian*, f. *seht* SAUCH sb. Cf. ON. **sah*ta (*Olcel. sehta*).]

1. *trans.* To bring to peace, reconcile. c 1000 in *Thorpe Ag. Laws* II. 324 Cristenum cyninge geþyrd... þæt he... call cristen folc sibbe & sehte mid rihtre lage. *Ibid.* 312. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101, Ac þa heafod men heom between foran & þa broðra gesehtodan on þa zenad. c 1250 *Hyman Virg.* 40 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Help me to mi lues ende & make me wið þu sone sauzt. 1297 *R. Glose* (Rolls) 1100f Hi wrote him þe to To make a pounceance. þut lond uor to seyte. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 933 Godes sone, þi for heuene to corpe wolde come To sauzt his sustren. a 1400 *Hyman Virg.* 108 Loke þou asay. To saughten hem þenne at on assent.

2. *intr.* To become reconciled. a 1375 *Cursor M.* 3564 (Gill.) Iacob sende him of his ayt giftes large wið him to sazt (*Gill.* to saht; *Cott.* al for þe saht). c 1400 *Gamelyn* 150 Graunte me my bone Of thing I wil thee aske and we schul saughte sone. c 1450 *Holland Howlat* 844 Thai forthocht that thai saucht, Kisst samyn and saucht.

Hence † Saughting vbl. sb. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1793 And blith o saughting þou me bedis. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statute* 11. (Katherine) 921 Wald þu... ask for gifness of þi sune, yheit mycht þu saughting with bym wine. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 573 Wraþþe gedereþ gret hate, Loue norrischeþ saughting.

Saught, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of SEEK.

† Saughtel, v. *Obs.* Forms: 2 sahtle, 2-3 sahtle, 3 sawghtle, *Ormin* sahtleonn, 4 saztel, sa(u)ghtle, -til, sahtill, (saxtel): 4-5 saztile, sauzt(e), sahtle, 5 saztill, sahtill, sahtill, sahtyle, saughtle, saughtel, -till. [In 12th c. *sah*lian, *sah*lian, f. *sah*t, **sah*t; see SAUGHT a.]

1. *intr.* To come to agreement, become reconciled. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1149, Sichen þer efter sahtleden þe king & Randolf eorl at Stanford. 1340 *HANROLE Pr. Cons.* 1470 Now lofe we, now hate, now saughtel, now strife. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 3560 (Fairf.) [When a man is old] þen ys the to make him wraþ & for tille saxel summed þa. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. x. 18 It is no science for sothe forto soyle [*v.* saughtle] Inne. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 330, I salle him surely ensure, þat saughtyle salle we never. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 865 Sire, lat þi wirth a-wai wende & wiþ þi wyfe saztill. a 1440 *Sir Degret.* 1757, I wende ye saughtle with the knyzt.

2. To become calm or quiet. 13-*E. E. Allit. P.* B. 445 As þat lyfande lome [*sc.* the ark] lugged aboute... Hit sazt on a softe day synkande to grounde. *Ibid.* C. 232 He [Jonah] was no tytter out-tulde þat tempest ne sessed, þe se sahtel þer-with, as some as ho most. *Ibid.* C. 520 For þy when pouerte me enpreceþ & paynez in-noge, Faw sofly with suiffraunce saztel me bihouze.

2. *trans.* To reconcile (persons). Also *refl.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1066, Pa eodon gode men heom between & sahtlede heom. *Ibid.* an. 1070, Pa tæwen hyngas Wilhelm & Swaegn wurdon sahtlede. c 1200 *ORMIN* Godd þurh r man think to. *Quen* E. *Allit. P.* B. 1139 For when a sawele is sahtel & sahted to drygryn, He holly haldes hit his. c 1400 *Wainie & Gave* 3012 Thou sal do this power... To sahtel the knyght with the lown And his lady of grette renowe.

Hence † Saughteling vbl. sb. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 664 Tell me... Howgat and wit quat-kinthig I sal couer þi saughteling. c 1330 *LI. BRUNNE Chron.* 11 *Face* (Rolls) 3256 For þat saughting [of the brothers] was mykel bifese. c 1400 *Wainie & Gave* 3020 Than asked the king Wha had so want. c 1420 *Antony of Arth.* 661 (*Douce MS.*) Withe outene more lettynge, Dyte was here sahtlyng.

† Saughten, v. *Obs.* Forms: 2 sahtnie, 2-3 sehtne, 3 sahtno, sehtne, -nie, sehtnie, sehtnie, sahtni, 4 saughtne, sahtutin, sauztne, -tene, (saxtene), *Sc.* saughtine, 5 saughten. [*f.* SAUCH a. + -EN.]

1. *trans.* To reconcile. Hence † Saughten vbl. sb. (*attrib.*). a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 3554 (Gill.) Iacob sent þan for-to fonde, Esau wið saughtynig sonde. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 1805 Made was þe saughting And alle forseue bi dene. c 1375

2. *intr.* To become reconciled or at peace. c 1205 *LAV.* 854 Wið þon þe þu hine zeue grið & late hine sehtne þe wið. 1360 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. iv. 2 Sechþ, seide þe kyng. 3e schulle saughtene [*MS.* D. c 1480 saughten] forsothe and serue me bothe.

Hence † Saughtening vbl. sb. (*attrib.*). a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 3554 (Gill.) Iacob sent þan for-to fonde, Esau wið saughtynig sonde. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 1805 Made was þe saughting And alle forseue bi dene. c 1375

Bretane knyht þaim in saughtenynge. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. xiv. 176 Na frendship in thy landis, Nane 3yk trefy of sauchnyng nor cunnandis, Myson Lawaus band vpy with the.

Sauhter, obs. form of PSALTER.

† Saughtliness, *Obs. rare*-. In 4 saughtliness. [*f.* SAUCH sb. or a. + -LY¹ + -NESS.] Reconciliation. Cf. SAUCHNESS.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29125 If he be fynden in þam treu his saughtliness þat sal him neu.

† Saughtness, *Obs.* Forms: 1 sehtnysc, 2 sahtnys, 3 seht-, seih(t)-, saht-, seht-, seht-, sahtnesse, 4 saht-, sawghtnes, saht-, sehtnesse. [*OE.* *sehtnys, sahtnys*, f. *seht* SAUCH a. : see -NESS.] The condition of being reconciled.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 198 Dam dom-bocum þe se Heo-fonlice Wealdend his folce gesette to some, and to sehtnysse. 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1066, Geaf þa þone cyng .xl. marc godelde to sahtnysse. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3515 He wass burenn her Sahtnesse & griþ to settenn bitweenn drihtin & mannkin. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Cum louerd and biwid us on sehtnesse. c 1205 *LAV.* 2809 He sette þis lond he sahtnesse wrohte. a 1225 *Aner.* R. 250 *Pa* uobis! Sehtnesse beo bitweonen ow. *Ibid.* 426 þis is o þing... þæt is God leouet... sehtnesse & some þe sehtnesse & somentale. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4014 Sili strengþe o þe boiþ saht, To sahtness mak þar wraþe es nast. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 474 Euer on þat ilke strif þat ar en &

S. AUGH. = SAUCHEN. 1848 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 28/1 Deep down in the sauchie glen o' Trows, Aneth the caschic wood. 1857 *L. KEITH* *Donnie Lady* v. 47 She might have twisted him like a sauchie bough in her tender fingers.

Saht, obs. form of SAULT sb.¹ *Obs.* Saul, variant of SALZ, SOUL.

Saulce, -ery: see SAUCE, SAUCERY.

Sauldier, obs. form of SOLDIER.

† Saule, v. *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *sauler* (mod. F. *souler*), f. *saul* (mod. F. *soif*) full of meat or drink = Pr. *sadol*, lit. *satollo* = L. *satullus*, dim. of *satur* full: see SATURITY.] *trans.* To satisfy, fill with food. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Maukole* 1. ix. (1869) 41 Thair wer namore sauled ther with than if [etc.]

Saule, obs. form of SAIL, SOUL.

† Saulee, *Obs.* Also a saule, 5 sawle(e). [*a.* OF. *saullee* (mod. F. *soûlé*), f. *sauler*; see SAULE v.] Satisfaction of appetite; a satisfying meal or quantity of food.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 16, I wolde... forto haue my fyll of þat frute forsake al other saule (*Gloss* edulium). c 1400 *Langtrane* 272 He schal drinke no newe wyjn, & he schal etc no greet saule. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* xlv. 73 Wherefore it nedys þanne... to abstene to mekill etc and drymke, and fro greet saule. 1425 *Lyng. De Gyll.* 615 My voyced herte to fullylle Wyth so longe... hath voyde þe, And neuere ne hadde bys wyth saule. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Maukole* 1. v. (1869) 4 Good lit were to faste a litel for to haue full saule at the sopere.

Saulfe, -ff, obs. forms of SAFE, SAVE.

Saulfior, saulfie: see SAUFY, SAFETY.

Saulie (sōli). *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also saullic, sawlie, sal(i)c, saaly, saulicy. [Of obscure origia;

VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Char. Clus. II in Coll. of Poems* 156 A bewitching kind of Pleasure, called Sauntering, and Talking, without any Constraint, was the true Sultana Queen he delighted in. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 120. 148 When his sauntering at his Book is cured. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 22 Mar. 1784 His saunterings and his drinking parties with Tom, Dick, and Harry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 168 Charles came forth from that school with social habits...fond of sauntering and of frivolous amusements. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyland's Weird* l. i. 42 Iothwell was fond of late saunterings in the grounds.

attrib. 1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccentric Excursions* (1807) 20 This is a general sauntering place for men and cattle.

Sauntering (sō'tarīg), *pph. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. *a.* Of a person, his habits or dispositions: That saunters; given to strolling about carelessly; † given to dawdling over one's work.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1679) 99 Others are to all purposes slow and sauntering. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 126. 141 This Sauntering Humour I look on as one of the worst Qualities can appear in a Child. *Ibid.* Upon the first suspicion a Father has, that his Son is of a Sauntering Temper, he must [etc.]. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit. Epil.* We'd teach the Sauntering Squire, who loves to saunter, the use of his dear Spouse and Home. 1711 xii. 250 Jackey...was the sauntering fellow you ever see. *Eng.* xiii. 111. 307 The idle sauntering habits of an aristocracy.

b. transf. Of time: Occupied in leisurely pursuits, not strenuous.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxxiii. The brawling brook, where-by, Clear as its current, glide the sauntering hours With a calm languor. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serv.* Ser. i. n. (1866) 24 In our inattentive, sauntering, wayside hours. 1854 S. DOUGLASS *Baldie* iii. Poet. Wks. 1875 11. 20 Taskless thro' the round of sauntering day.

† 2. Of a story: Trumpery, foolish. *Obs.*

Perh. a different word; cf. north. dial. *saunter* in *auld wife saunter* (= 'auld wife's saunter'), an old woman's tale. 1725 THREKELD *Synopsis Stirp. Hib.* D 5 b. A great Spitter has been made about Fern-Seed, and several sauntering Stories feigned concerning its Collection on St. John's eve.

Hence **Sauntering** *adv.*

1842 BLACKIE *Mag. Lit.* 249 A gay good-looking young man rode saunteringly up the main street. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* l. vii. 240 You come saunteringly to a little rise.

Saunters bell: see **SANCTUS BELL**.

Sauntite, *obs.* form of **SANCTITY**.

† **Sauntrell**. *Obs.* rare-1. In 5 sawntrelle. [Of obscure origin and meaning; perh. a var. of **SANCTREL** with the sense 'pretended saint'. Cf. **SANCTREL**.] Used as a term of contempt.

1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 190 To take Jesus, þat sawntrelle.

† **Sauntry**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [*f.* SAUNTER *sb.* 2. or *v.* + -Y.] Characterized by sauntering.

1732 LORD TYRRAWLY in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) l. 383, I live a sort of a sauntry strolling life.

Saunts, *Sauntys*, *obs.* forms of **SANCTUS**.

Sauntys bell: see **SANCTUS BELL**.

Saun(t)z (fail): see **SANS**, **SANS FAIL**.

† **Saupiquet**. *Obs.* rare-1. [*f.* *f.* *saupiquer* = *Sp. saipicar*: see **SALPICON**.] A piquant sauce.

1656-7 DAYENANT *Entert. Rutland Ho.* Wks. (1673) 357 Your Potages, Carboneades, Grillades, Ragouts, Haches, Saupiquets, and Entremets.

Saurel (sō'rel). [*a.* *f.* *saurel*, 'the Bastard Mackerel' (Coitr).] A fish of the genus *Trachurus*.

1832 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 431 *Trachurus*, Rafinesque. *Saurel*. *Ibid.* 432 *T. saurus* Raf.—Horse Mackerel; Skip Jack; *Saurel*.

† **Sauria** (sō'riā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod. L. (Brongniart 1799), *f.* Gr. *σαῦρα*, *saûra* lizard, (Oppel used the masc. form *Saurii*.)] An order of Reptiles, originally including the Lizards and Crocodiles; subsequently restricted to the Lizards alone. The term is now little used, being commonly replaced by *Lacertilia*.

1834 McMURRIE *Cher's Anim. Kingd.* 169 The *Sauria*, or *Lizards*, whose heart has two auricles, and whose body, supported by four or two feet, is covered with scales. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* iii. § 5. 261 And equally differ from the vertebrae of the Iguanæ, Monitors, and all existing *Sauria*. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 420 In the *Saurii* the so-called 'central pores' lead into glands, which look like compound tubes, and which secrete cells which harden and fill up the lumen of the glands.

Saurian (sō'riān), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* prec. + -AN. Cf. *f.* *saurien*.] *A. adj.*

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the order *Sauria*.

1807-29 *Edinb. Encycl.* (1830) XI. 231 *Saurian* Reptiles. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* iii. § 5. 308 The *Amblyrhynchi*, the most exclusively vegetable feeders of the *saurian* order.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a *saurian*.

1826 *Ann. Rep. Yorksh. Philos. Soc.* 14 in *Lyell Princ. Geol.* (1830) l. 129 note. Having found a *saurian* vertebra. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drum of Exile* 178 Earth meekings, Will...class these present dogmas with the rest Of the old-world traditions: Eden fruits And *Saurian* fossils. 1864 DAY in *Geol. Mag.* l. 61 They were not mixed up with *Saurian* remains, or those of any other species of *Hybodus*.

b. sb. (*Zool.*) A reptile of the order *Sauria*. Now chiefly in popular use, applied esp. to crocodiles and to large extinct lizard-like animals such as the *ichthyosaurus*, *plesiosaurus*, etc.

1807-29 *Edinb. Encycl.* (1830) XI. 231 Flat-tailed *Saurians*. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* l. 148 The vertebra...of a *saurian*. Has been met with in the mountain limestone of Northumberland. 1832 *Ibid.* l. 103 Of the great *saurians*, the gavials which inhabit the Ganges differ from the cayman of America, or the crocodile of the Nile. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* iii. § 5. 302 Bones and teeth of marine *saurians*. 1883 J. INGS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 3 The long ugly serrated back of the man-eating *saurian*. 1891 F. THOMSON *Sister-Songs* (1895) 31 Like the back of a gold-mailed *saurian* Heaving its slow length from Nilotic slime.

Saurio-coprolite. *Palæont.* [*f.* *saurio-* (used as combining form of **SAURIAN**) + **COPROLITE**.] The fossilized excrement of a *saurian*.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 353½ The true ichthyo-coprolites and *saurio-coprolites*.

† **Sauriosis** (sō'riō'sis). *Path.* [mod. medical L., *f.* Gr. *σαῦρα*, *saûra* lizard + -OSIS.]

Also, more correctly, *sauriasis* (Gould *Illustr. Dict. Med.* 1894, *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897).

A form of ichthyosis (also called in mod. L. *Ichthyosis sauroderma*) in which the skin resembles that of a lizard.

1890 in *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* 1897 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Saurischian (sō'rischian), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* mod. L. *Saurischia* (*f.* Gr. *σαῦρα*, *saûra* lizard + *ισχίον* ISCHION) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Relating or pertaining to the *Saurischia*, a sub-order or order of dinosaurian reptiles with the inferior pelvic elements directed downwards.

b. sb. A member of the *Saurischia*.

1887 SEELEY in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 26 This...is an intelligible modification of the *Saurischian* type. 1891 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Sauro- (sō'to), before a vowel *saur-*, combining form of Gr. *σαῦρα* lizard, entering into many scientific terms. **Saurodont** (sō'rodont), *Palæont.* [*f.* Gr. *σαῦρα* tooth] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Saurodontidae*, an extinct family of fishes; *sb.*, a fish of this family. **Saurography** [-GRAPHY], 'term for a description of the *saurian* reptiles' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1853). **Saurophagous** (sō'p'fagos), *a.* *Ornith.* [see -PHAGOUS], eating or feeding on lizards and other reptiles (*Ibid.* and in recent Dicts.).

Saurophidian (sō'ro'fidian) [see **OPHIDIAN**] *a.*, of or pertaining to the order *Saurophidia* of reptiles; *sb.*, a reptile of this order (used in quot. 1882 for a hypothetical reptile combining the characteristics of a lizard and a snake).

Sauropterygian (sō'roptē'ridgian), *Palæont.* [*f.* Gr. *σαῦρα* wing, fin] *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Sauropterygia* (usually called *Plesiosauria*), an order of extinct marine reptiles in Owen's classification (*Palæont.* 1860, 209); *sb.*, a reptile of this order; a *plesiosaur*.

1896 *Roy. Nat. Hist. V.* 486 The Extinct 'Saurodonts'. *Ibid.*, All the members of the group are collectively spoken of as the *sauroid* fishes. 1882 MISS HOLLEY *Snakes* xv. 263 We might rather wonder if there were not...many

Saurous, *a.* ? *Obs.* [*f.* Gr. *σαῦρα* lizard + -OUS.] Resembling a lizard; *saurian*.

1843 J. F. SOURN *Zool. in Encycl. Métrop.* (1845) VII. 308½ The *Saurous* or Lizard-like Reptiles are distinguished from the Serpents by the large gaps on the sides of the Skull. *Ibid.* 312½ In the *Saurous* Order, the Ribs [etc.].

Saurus (sō'rūs), *rare.* [quasi-L., *ad.* Gr. *σαῦρα* lizard: after *ichthyosaurus*, etc.] A *saurian*.

1834 T... my boys is safe!

The *sauri* of gigantic size, the mammoth, and the mastodon, are quite extinct.

Saury (sō'ri). [app. irreg. *ad.* mod. L. *saurius*, *a.* Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard.] A name applied to various fishes (tr. mod. L. *saurius*), esp. the skipper or billfish, *Scomberesox saurus*; also *attrib.* as *saury* elops, pike, salmon.

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 1769, 284 *Saury*. *Saurius* Rondel. 232. 1776 — *Brit. Zool.* 111. 284 *Saury* Pike. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 1. 66 *Saury* salmon. *Salmo Saurus*. ...Shape much elongated: length about twelve inches. *Ibid.* 125 *Saury* elops. *Elops Saurus*. *Ibid.* 126 In general habit the *Saury* *Elops* bears some resemblance to a Pike, or rather to a Salmon. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. America* 374 *Scomberesox*, Lacép. *Sauries*. *Ibid.* 375 *S. saurus*. *Saury*; Skipper; Bill-fish.

Saury, *Saus*, *obs.* forms of **SAVORY**, **SAUCE**.

Sausage (sō'sidz). *Forms:* *a.* 5 *sawseyge*, 6 *sawseyge*, -cedge, *sawseyge*, *sauceage*, *sauceage*, 6-7 *sawseyge*, 7 *sawseyge*, *sauceage*, *sauceidge*, *sawseyge*, -ridge, -nidge, -sedge, *sauceage*, *sauceidge*, *sawseyge*, 7-8 *sawseyge*, *sauceidge*, (7, 9 *vulgar* *sawseyge*, 9 *vulgar* *sawseyge*), 6- *sawseyge*; *b.* 7 *sawseyge*, *sawseyge*, *sauceage*. [*f.* *sawseyge*, *a.* ONF. *sawssiche* (Central OF., mod. *f.* *sawssiche*) = *Sp.* *Pg. salechica*, *l. salicicia* = late *L. salicicia*, fem. sing. or neut. pl. of **salicicus* (? prepared by salting), *f. salicis* = salted: see -ITIOUS.]

F... pronounced syllables of

1. In the original use, a quantity of finely chopped pork, beef, or other meat, spiced and flavoured, enclosed in a short length of the intestine of some animal, so as to form a cylindrical roll (usually, one of the 'links' formed by tying the containing intestine at regular intervals); later also, in generalized sense, meat thus prepared. In the 19th c. the application of the word has been greatly extended; in its widest use, it denotes a preparation of comminuted beef, veal, pork, mutton, or a mixture of these, either fresh, salted, pickled, smoked or cured, with salt, spices, flour (sometimes with the addition of fats, blood, sugar, vegetables, etc.), stuffed into a container made from an intestine, stomach, bladder, or other animal tissue.

There are more than 150 kinds of sausage, distinguished by names indicating the ingredients and the method of

1. A *sauroid* fish.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xiv. § 13 (1837) l. 282 note. The *Pycnodonts*, as well as the fossil *Sauroids*, have enamelled scales. 1857 AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U.S.* l. 187 *Ganoids*; with three orders, *Coelacanthi*, *Acipenseroides*, and *Sauroids*.

2. An animal belonging to the *Sauroides*, the second of the three primary groups of *Vertebrata* in Huxley's earlier classification; afterwards named by him *SAUROPSIDA*.

1863 HUXLEY *Elem. Comp. Anat.* v. (1864) 74 The *Vertebrata* are capable of being grouped into three provinces:

1868 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* v. 63 The massive bone-covered *sauroidal* fish.

Sauromatian (sō'romā'tian). *Hist.* [*f.* Gr. *σαυροματία*: see **SARMATIAN**.] = **SARMATIAN**.

1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* p. 8 The Hebrew tongue...is turned...into the Language of...Armenians, and Scythian, and *Sauromatians*.

Sauropod (sō'topd), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* mod. L. *sauropoda*, *f.* Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard + *ποδ*, *pod* foot.]

a. adj. = **SAUROPODOUS** *a.* *b. sb.* A member of the order *Sauropoda* of gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs.

1891 *Century Dict.*, *Sauropod* [*adj.* and *sb.*]. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 9/3 'Sauropod' is one of the most terrible names they call the poor thing (*Diplodocus Carnegii*).

Sauropodous (sō'ropō'dōs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the *Sauropoda* (see prec.).

1887 LYDENBERGER in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 55 This huge bone...is clearly *Sauropodous*. 1895 — in *Knowledge* Mar. 707 Gigantic *sauropodous* dinosaurs.

† **Sauropsida** (sō'ropsidā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod. L., *f.* Gr. *σαῦρα*, *saûra* lizard + *πίς* appearance: see -ID.] The second of the three primary groups of *Vertebrata* in Huxley's classification, comprising reptiles and birds, etc. Also in anglicized form **Sauropsid**. Hence **Sauropsidian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Sauropsida*; *sb.*, a member of the *Sauropsida*. *Sauropsidian a.* = *Sauropsidian*.

1864 HUXLEY *Elem. Comp. Anat.* 220 note. Mr. Parker agrees with my suggestion...that the basi-temporals of the *Sauropsida* (or Birds and Reptiles) are the homologues of the *lingula sphenoidales* of Man. 1864 W. K. PARKER in *Geol. Mag.* l. 56 This exaltation of the 'Sauropsidian' or oviparous type by the substitution of feathers for scales, wings for paws, warm blood for cold...—this sudden glorification of the vertebrate form is one of the great wonders of Nature. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 47 In *Sauropsidians* the number [of cervical vertebrae] is greater. 1881 MARSH in *Amer. J. Sci.* Apr. 340 It is apparently a generalized *Sauropsid*. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Academy* 23 Apr. 303 The head is less *sauropsidian* and more *chelonian*.

Saurous, *a.* ? *Obs.* [*f.* Gr. *σαῦρα* lizard + -OUS.] Resembling a lizard; *saurian*.

1843 J. F. SOURN *Zool. in Encycl. Métrop.* (1845) VII. 308½ The *Saurous* or Lizard-like Reptiles are distinguished from the Serpents by the large gaps on the sides of the Skull. *Ibid.* 312½ In the *Saurous* Order, the Ribs [etc.].

Saurus (sō'rūs), *rare.* [quasi-L., *ad.* Gr. *σαῦρα* lizard: after *ichthyosaurus*, etc.] A *saurian*.

1834 T... my boys is safe!

The *sauri* of gigantic size, the mammoth, and the mastodon, are quite extinct.

Saury (sō'ri). [app. irreg. *ad.* mod. L. *saurius*, *a.* Gr. *σαῦρος* lizard.] A name applied to various fishes (tr. mod. L. *saurius*), esp. the skipper or billfish, *Scomberesox saurus*; also *attrib.* as *saury* elops, pike, salmon.

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* 1769, 284 *Saury*. *Saurius* Rondel. 232. 1776 — *Brit. Zool.* 111. 284 *Saury* Pike. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 1. 66 *Saury* salmon. *Salmo Saurus*. ...Shape much elongated: length about twelve inches. *Ibid.* 125 *Saury* elops. *Elops Saurus*. *Ibid.* 126 In general habit the *Saury* *Elops* bears some resemblance to a Pike, or rather to a Salmon. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. America* 374 *Scomberesox*, Lacép. *Sauries*. *Ibid.* 375 *S. saurus*. *Saury*; Skipper; Bill-fish.

Saury, *Saus*, *obs.* forms of **SAVORY**, **SAUCE**.

Sausage (sō'sidz). *Forms:* *a.* 5 *sawseyge*, 6 *sawseyge*, -cedge, *sawseyge*, *sauceage*, *sauceage*, 6-7 *sawseyge*, 7 *sawseyge*, *sauceage*, *sauceidge*, *sawseyge*, -ridge, -nidge, -sedge, *sauceage*, *sauceidge*, *sawseyge*, 7-8 *sawseyge*, *sauceidge*, (7, 9 *vulgar* *sawseyge*, 9 *vulgar* *sawseyge*), 6- *sawseyge*; *b.* 7 *sawseyge*, *sawseyge*, *sauceage*. [*f.* *sawseyge*, *a.* ONF. *sawssiche* (Central OF., mod. *f.* *sawssiche*) = *Sp.* *Pg. salechica*, *l. salicicia* = late *L. salicicia*, fem. sing. or neut. pl. of **salicicus* (? prepared by salting), *f. salicis* = salted: see -ITIOUS.]

F... pronounced syllables of

1. In the original use, a quantity of finely chopped pork, beef, or other meat, spiced and flavoured, enclosed in a short length of the intestine of some animal, so as to form a cylindrical roll (usually, one of the 'links' formed by tying the containing intestine at regular intervals); later also, in generalized sense, meat thus prepared. In the 19th c. the application of the word has been greatly extended; in its widest use, it denotes a preparation of comminuted beef, veal, pork, mutton, or a mixture of these, either fresh, salted, pickled, smoked or cured, with salt, spices, flour (sometimes with the addition of fats, blood, sugar, vegetables, etc.), stuffed into a container made from an intestine, stomach, bladder, or other animal tissue.

There are more than 150 kinds of sausage, distinguished by names indicating the ingredients and the method of

4. Of an animal, esp. a horse: To attack with the teeth, bite.

1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Train*. v. 38 In the stalls the bars should be put up between them, so that... they may be hindered kicking and saving each other. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 12 A dangerous horse had thrown Thurton to the ground, and was 'savage' him. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 7/3 Alexander III was daily caricatured as a bear with an Imperial crown, who wished to savage the best of his subjects. 1896 W. C. F. MOLYNEUX *Campaigning in S. Afr. & Egypt* 173 [The horse] galloped about with rolling eyes, saving every horse or man it could reach.

† **Savaged**, a. Obs. rare. [f. SAVAGE sb. and v. + -ED.] Savage, barbarous, uncivilized; also, rendered savage or cruel.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 10. 42 Icones and Patterns of their first and most savaged times. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. xxxviii. Madnesse and stupor seize His salvag'd heart.

Savagedom (sæ'vædʒdɒm). [f. SAVAGE a. or sb. + -DOM.] The condition of being a savage; the realm of savages, savage people collectively.

1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* 1. 311 We had been already five weeks in Savagedom, among sands, and deserts, and... had had enough of it. 1889 JESSOP *Courting of Friars* ii. 87 The people... goaded to frequent outbreaks of ferocious savagedom by hunger. 1908 O. CRAWFORD in *19th Cent.* Jan. 63 In the early ages of savagedom this region was eagerly colonised by Rome.

Savagism, variant of SAVAGISM.

Savagely (sæ'vædʒli), adv. [f. SAVAGE a. + -LY.] In a savage manner; †recklessly (obs.), cruelly, barbarously, fiercely.

a 1400 *Launfal* 130 So savagelych hys good he besette, That he ward yn greet dette, Ryght yn the firstyere. 1563 WINSTON *Vincitulus Lirin*. To Q. Marie, Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 7 Raingeing I say, nocht only aganis our mother the haly, catholik kirk, bot maist saugaleig aganis thame selfs. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 205 Your Castle is surpris'd: your Wife and Babes Saugaleigh slaughter'd. 1749 SMOLLETT *Tr.* *Gil Blas* vi. vii (1782) 1. 174 Mergellina being... withal so savagely virtuous that she could not so much as endure the look of a man. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv. Captain Crawley looked savagely at the Lieutenant. 1891 KIRKING *Light that Failed* xiii. (1900) 223 He was savagely angry against Torpenhow.

Savageness (sæ'vædʒnəs). Also 7-8 salv-. [f. SAVAGE a. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being savage, uncivilized, barbarous, cruel, fierce.

a 13. *Sir Beues* 2363 (MS. S.). I have herde of (M.S. N. in) saugenes, Whenne þonge men were in wyldernes, þat þey toke hert and hinde...; þey sloven hem and soden hem

1600 Sur-
null) will be-
1604 SHAKS.
of a Deare.
He kissed
my hand with such a savagenesse, that a redness remains
upon it still. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii. When the latent
savageness of his nature was thoroughly roused.

B. 1660 F. BLOOMER *Tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 313 Leaving them
by reason of their savagenesse. 1701 W. NICHOLS *Consol.*
to Parents 8 A Savageness and Ferity which the cruellest
of Brutes are not subject to.

Savagery (sæ'vædʒəri, sæ'vædʒəri). [f. SAVAGE a. + -RY, after F. *sauagerie*.] 1. The quality of being fierce or cruel; savage disposition, conduct, or actions; also with a and pl. n. cruel action or deed.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 48 This is the bloodiest shame, The wildest Savagery, the vilest stroke That euer wall-eyed wrath... Presented to the teares of soft remorse. 1794 COLERIDGE *Kellic. Musings* 182 In savagery of holy zeal. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1841) 227 They err greatly who imagine that this man's courage was ferocity, mere coarse disobedient obstinacy and savagery, as many do. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* ii. ii. 210 Hast thou never heard His savagery at Alençon? 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* i. iii. 75 We shall seldom see these savageries on the eastern coast of the island.

2. The condition of being wild or uncivilized; the characteristics of savages; the savage state of human society.

1845 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 327 The progress from savagery to civilization is evidently first from the hunting to a pastoral state. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* i. 19 At certain hours the bugle-call from Santa Cecilia intimates that all about me is not savagery. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iii. There was a curious mixture in the boy, of uncompleted savagery, and uncompleted civilisation. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* i. (1875) 3 A tribe which had sunk from civilisation into barbarism would by no means exhibit the same features, as one which had risen into barbarism from savagery. 1904 SIR R. ROOP *Sir R. Raleigh* ii. 23 Ireland... remained abandoned to the savagery of the primeval Celt.

3. Wilderness, as of nature or scenery, etc.

1872 B. HARTE *Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands* i. Except for the rudest purposes of shelter from rain and cold, the cabin possessed but little advantage over the simple savagery of surrounding nature. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* i. vii. (1887) 97 The appearance of the rock-bound coast is one of unrelieved savagery.

4. collect. in occasional uses: †Wild vegetation (obs.). †Savage beasts or savages collectively.

1590 SHAKS. *Hen. I.* v. ii. 47 Her fallow Leas, The Darneil, Hemlock, and ranke Femetary, Doth root vpon; while that the Culter runs, That should deracinate such Savagery. 1867 JEAN INGELWOLF *Story of Doom* vi. 10 And had made A fire, to scare away the savagery That roamed in that great forest. 1896 R. S. S. RADEN-POWELL *Atatabel Campaign* xviii. (1897) 464 That the white settlers were not entirely overwhelmed in the first mad, blood-birthing rush of relentless savagery is a matter for marvel.

Savagess (sæ'vædʒəs), rare. [f. SAVAGE sb. + -ESSES.] Cf. F. *sauvagesse*.] A female savage.

1640 tr. *Vander's Rom. of Rom.* i. vii. 24 The Emperesse would needs visit the fair Sauvagesse. *Ibid.* xxvii. 143 Silvan and the fair Sauvagesse his wife. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin*. xl. The savage and savagess retired together.

† **Savagine**, a. and sb. Obs. rare. Also -yne.

[a. F. *savagine*, f. *sauvage* SAVAGE a. Cf. Sp. *salvagina*, Pg. *selvagina*, - - - - - *salvagina* ventison, game.

c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Pe of al resoun. 1430-40 — Bochas II. xvi. (1494) 111). On the forests the beetes sauvagyne.

B. sb. A savage.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3914 *Pat.* Sloge of þa sauagyns (printed -yus) a soweime out of nombre.

† **Savagious**, a. Obs. rare. [f. SAVAGE a. + -IOUS.] Savage. Hence † **Savagiously**, adv.

1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev. Naples* t. 51 So they sent for De 1634 LITHGOW 71 saungiously 1634 Lybia.

Savagism (sæ'vædʒiz'm). Also **savageism**. [f. SAVAGE a. + -ISM.] = SAVAGERY 2.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 465 Virtues... could alone keep the world from that relapse into savagism to which mankind is ever tending. 1798 A. P. *Tour in Wales* 30 (MS.) We began to omit clambering among... ruins, merely for the assurance of Superstition and Savagism having existed when these terror striking fabrics were erected. 1841 MARY HENNELL in C. BRAY *Philos. Necess.* II. 616 Fourier... divides the history of humanity into four form

ism, 175 I... age, 181.

Savagize (sæ'vædʒaiz), v. rare. [f. SAVAGE a. + -IZE.] trans. To render savage or cruel.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 140 Earnshaw has been allowed to grow up on the farm, a man savagized. 1864 GIFFILLAN in *Aten.* (1892) 349 It was but natural that a man, who when he was close on middle-age had still his reputation and fortune to make [etc.], should be soured and half savagized.

|| **Savalo**, Obs. rare - 1. [Sp., now written *salalo*: see SABALO.] The shad. Only attrib.

1621 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 115 Your Savalo-pyes for the holy week.

Savan: see SAVANT.

Savannah (sæ'vænə). Forms: 6 zavana, 7 savanan, savanah, pl. savanne, 7-8 savanna, 7-savanna, savannah. [In 16th c. *zavana*, a. Sp. *zavana*, *zavana*, given by Oviedo 1535 as a Carib word. The later form *savana* (mod. Sp. *sabana*) is an instance of the usual N. American Sp. substitution of s for z. Cf. F. *savane*, G. *savanne*. The Sp. *sabana* savanna is not, as has been supposed, the same as *adivana* sheet. The difference in accent is shown by verse examples to have existed already in the 16th c.; and the words originally began with different consonants.]

1. A treeless plain; properly, one of those found in various parts of tropical America.

1555 EDEM *Decades* iii. iii. (Arb.) 148 Hauynge towards the southe a playne of twelwe leagues in breadth and very frutefull. This playne, they caule Zanana. 1604 E. GRIFFITHSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxx. 291 The plaines, which they call *Savanna*. 1655 I. S. BRIEF *Jrnl. Proc. Army W. Indies* 18 Open ground and plaine fields, or Savannas as they there call them. 1661 HICKLING *Jamaica* 13 Nor are the Woods a more plentiful Nursery for the Hogs than the *Savanna* are for the Beeves and wild Cattel. 1672 SIR W. TALBOT *Discover. John Lederer* 25 The Woods being full of Fallow, and Savanna of Red-Deer. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 87 In the Bay of Camperchay are very large Savannahs, which I have seen full of Cattle. 1699 *Ibid.* II. 1. 53 The neighbouring Savannahs. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE i. 115 On the Bank of this Brook I found many pleasant Savanna's, or Meadows, plain, smooth, and covered with Grass. 1753 WASHINGTON *Jrnl. Writ.* 1869 1. 17 He told me that the nearest and levellest Way was now impassable, by Reason of many large mirey Savannas. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 17 The more extended plains are commonly called Savannas. 1819 HOWARD, etc. *Mission to Ashantee* ii. xiii. 418 The red and yellow ochres brought to me, were dug in the neighbourhood of a savannah three journeys south-eastward of Empongwaa. 1846 SCOTT *Woodst.* v. Glades, anon opening yet wider into little meadows, or savannahs. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* iv. (1875) 57 Next came the broad sunlight and the wide savanna. 1906 DOYLE *Ed. Barr War* xiv. 235 Between these hills there lie wide stretches of the green or russet savannah.

fig. 1866 A. & Q. Ser. iii. IX. 273/1 The allusions... so profusely scattered through the vast savannahs of literature. 1893 F. THOMSON *Poems* 49 Whether they swept, smoothly fleet, the long savannahs of the blue.

2. (See QUOTS.)

1847 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 113 Close to an extensive and beautiful pine savannah. *Ibid.* 114. I had a long walk into the savannah, which is pretty closely covered with detached clumps of pine trees of all ages and sizes. 1865 *Reader* 23 Sept. 236/3 The army has been moving through magnificent pine-woods—the savannahs of the South, as they are termed.

3. attrib. a. simple attrib.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 50 Plain even Savanah Land, without any Trees. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE i. (Globe) 110, The open or Savanna Fields. 1844 MOS. BROWNING *Sonn.* 'O *Deary Life*! 7 Savannah-swards Unweary sweep. 1857 LATHAM *Black & White* 118 'Savanna land', meaning wet land.

b. In the names of birds, plants, etc.: Savannah bird, blackbird, the *Crotophaga ani* of the

West Indies; † savannah crane; ? the Whooping Crane, *Grus americana*; † savannah finch, the grasshopper-sparrow of the U.S., *Coturniculus passerinus*; savannah flower, 'a West Indian name for various species of *Echites*' (Treas. Bot. 1866); savannah fox (see quot.); savannah sparrow, a sparrow of the genus *Passerculus*, esp. *P. savanna*, common throughout the greater part of North America; savannah-wattle, the West India trees *Citharexylum quadrangulare* and *C. cinereum*; † savannah woodcock, Latham's name for *Gallinago undulata*.

1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 In referring the 'Savanna bird to the Lark-kind. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 306 The Savanna Bird... is four Inches long [etc.]. 1862 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 569 The food of the 'Savannah Blackbird is mostly of an animal nature. 1791 W. BARTON *Carolina* 220 Amongst other game, they brought with them a 'savanna crane which they shot in the adjoining meadows. 1783 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* III. 270 'Savanna Finch. 1696 SLOANE *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 89 'Savanna Flour. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 182 The Savanna Flower. This plant is common in the Savannas about Kingston. 1854 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 350 *Echites subsericea* (.. Savannah flower). 1879 Wood *Waterton's Wanderings* 412 Fox (*Vulpes cancrivora*).—This animal is generally called 'Savannah Fox by the colonists, and Mikang by the natives. 1808-13 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) II. 249 *Fringilla savanna*, Wilson.—'Savannah sparrow. *Ibid.* The female of the Savannah sparrow is five inches and a half long. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* Islands 787 'Savannah-wattle. 1785 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* V. 131 'Savanna Woodcock.

|| **Savant** (savānt). Also † **savant**, savan. [Fr.; subst. use of *savant* adj., orig. pr. pple. (synon. with *sachant*, now the only form in this use) of *savoir* to know: —popular L. *safère* = class. L. *sapere* to be wise: cf. SAPIENT.]

The misapprehension of the obs. Fr. spelling *savans* of the plural has given rise in Eng. to the incorrect form *savau*. A man of learning or science; esp. one professionally engaged in learned or scientific research.

1719 F. HAUSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exper.* v. 225 [He] made a Report thereof to the Royal Academy of Sciences of France; and upon his return home, those Savants thought it worth their while to re-examine the matter. 1750 SCHEFFER *Lett. to Son* 24 May, At Paris, you will find a cargo of letters, to very different sorts of people, as *leaux esprits*, *savants*, *et belles dames*. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to G.* *Montagu* 22 Sept. I dined to-day with a dozen savants. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 232 On one of these occasions, the savants in waiting were Quintus Icilius and Thiebault. 1848 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) 1. 189, I saw Alfred (Tennyson), and the rest of the savants. 1864 *Cham. Enceph.* s. v. *Manston*, His mother [being] the gifted daughter of the great savant, the Marquis Beccaria. 1874 SIGWICK *Meth. Ethics* iii. v. 263 How shall we compare the service of the savant who discovers a new principle with that of the inventor who applies it?

|| **Savante** (savānti). [Fr., fem. of *savant*: see SAVANT.] A learned (French) woman.

1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Gray* 25 Jan., Madame de Rochefort is different... Her manner is soft and feminine, and though a savante, without any declared pretensions. 1813 BYRON in Moore *Lett. & Jrnl.* (1830) 1. 457 Annabella, is... an only child, and a savante, who has always had her own way. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Woman in 19th Cent.* (1862) 57 There is on her no hue of the philosopher, the heroine, the savante, but she looks great and noble.

Savar, obs. Sc. form of SAVOUR.

|| **Savate** (savat). [Fr.; lit. a kind of shoe: see SABATON.] A method of fighting (commonly employed instead of or in conjunction with boxing) in which the feet are used. Hence || **Savateur** (sarator), one who is skilled in the savate.

1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misérables* cxxx. II. 79 The Parisian gamins, is clever at the savate, and all creeds are possible to him. 1889 E. B. MICHELL *Boxing* (Badm. Libr.) 123 While the practice of the *Savate*, in which the feet as well as the hands are used, was growing up in France, an exactly similar style of boxing was being separately developed in the remote countries between India and China. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 8/5 This mixture of savate with a sort of elementary boxing would appear to be only effective when both parties use it. 1899 *Ibid.* 30 Oct. 6/6 Charlemont, the French savateur.

Savation (sæ'væʃən). dial. (see E.D.D.). [f. SAVE v. + -ATION. Cf. *savation*, obs. f. SALVATION.] A saving (of money).

1724 MACKY *Journ. thr. Engl.* (ed. 2) II. xii. 181 Which 110 use that Country People's Word) was a great Savation of Money to my Lord Duke.

† **Save**, sb. 1 Obs. [ad. L. *salvia* SAGE sb. 1, whence OE. *salut*; assimilated to SAVE v.] Sage. 1286 CHAUCER *Knt.* 7. 1855 Fermacies of herbes, and eek save They dronken, for they wolde hir limes have. 12450 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* 287 So þat he drynke save or antioche.

Save (sæiv), sb. 2 [f. SAVE v.]

1. An act of saving; a piece of economy. dial. and vulgar. (See E.D.D.)

1906 *Daily Chron.* 9 Feb. 4/4 The fact is, apart from... the save in gas and firing... when the year's finished I've calculated I shall make a profit on it.

2. Football, Hockey, etc. An act of preventing the opposite side from scoring.

1890 *Field* 1 Nov. 670/1 Coventry (a half-back) came to the rescue with a lucky save. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 2/1 Gay, in goal, made no mistake and several excellent saves.

Save (səlv), v. Forms: a. 3-5 (6 Sc.) *salve*; Sc. 5-6 *sa(u)lf*, 6 *salfe*, *salffe*. β. 3-5 *saue*; also (chiefly north. and Sc.) 3-6 *sauf(e)*, 4-5 *sawf(e)*, *sawf*, 4-6 *sauff*. γ. 4 *Kent. sove* (80vi, 80vy). δ. 3-*saue*; also (chiefly north. and Sc.) 4-6 *saw(e)*, 4-5 *sauf(e)*, 4-6 *sauff(e)*; Sc. 5-6 *saif*, (6 *saaf*). [a. *OF. saluer, sauver* (=Pr., Sp., Pg. *salvar*, It. *salvare*)=late L. *salvare* to save, f. L. *salvus* SAFE.]

I. To rescue or protect.

1. *trans.* To deliver or rescue from peril or hurt; to make safe, put in safety. Const. *from*, *†out of*. a. a living being.

c1250 *Kent. Sermon*. in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Lord saue us for we perisset. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 7266 *God*. bat. heldest Daniel fram be lyoun, Sause me fram þis foule dragon. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 116 To saif his douchtir fra þat wrak. c1470 *God. & Gawn*. 1099 Thus may thou saif me fra syte. a1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* ch. 284 He that alwayes liath caused me out of perellex wyll not forsake me at this tyme. a1578 *LINDSEY (Piscicote)* *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 52 Gif 3c..salve his seruaids fire the dath so far as þe may. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. 4. 3 One that I sawd from drowning. 1659 *R. L'ESTRANGE* *Fables* ix. 9 Save a Thiefe from the Gallows, and he'll Cut your Throat. 1719 *Dz. For Cruise* i. (Globe) 63 Did not you come Eleven of you into the Boat, where are the Ten? Why were not they sayd and you lost? 1843 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxiii. She fell on her knees, and thanked the Power which had saved her husband. 1854 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 'O Mr. Symmes—save me—do save me—do hide me!' said Eliza.

b. one's life (similarly, one's body, carcass, head, neck, etc.). To save one's skin, to escape unhurt. To save one's bacon: see *BACON* 5 a.

1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 9931 So þat to saui is lif þe castel þu hil pralde. 13.. *K. ALAN*. 3811 He lefte his praye, and fleigh to hors, For to save his owne corse. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 271 His fostyr modyr. Did mylk to warme, his giltt scho mycht saif. a1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* lxviii. 230 He besought our lord god to saue his body fro my fortune. c1570 *W. WACER The Ungher thow* 477 (Brandt). Nether modes nor gaudes shal þu skinne save. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iii. 67 To day, how many would have given their Honours To haue saved their Carcasses! 1665 [see *NEX* 3d] d. 1843 *Mod. Trnl.* IX. 458 A great many lives were saved by the salutary practice of inoculation. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 544 To have done all in his power to save both the head of Stafford and the head of Russell. 1896 *A. E. HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad* xlviii. See my neck and save your own.

c. a people, state, city.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 106 His douchtir.. to þe dragon sold be gyffine, to sauf þe ton. 1474 *CANTON Chesse* II. v. (1823) 59 He shold employe alle his entente to saue the comyn wele. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* I. v. (S. T. S.) I. 131 My citee was sauffit be þi helpe. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. iii. 33 If it were so, that our request did tend To saue the Romanes, thereby to destroy The Voices whom you seroe. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* 1. 197 Could Troy be sayd by any single hand. 1854 *TENNISON Ode on Wellington* 200 Yea, let all good things await Him who cares not to be great, But as he saves or serves the state. 1894 *J. T. FOWLER Adamant* Introd. p. xxi. The Bards were saved, but reformed.

d. To rescue (property) from shipwreck, fire, etc. 1528 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. xli. 95 There was kindled in the same [ship] a great fire, so that nothing was saved, but only the men. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. i. 156 Go, go, be gone, to saue your Ship from wrack. 1615 *R. COCKS Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 73 The fyre was so vehement that littell or nothing was saved. 1787 *PARK Mar. Insurances* 141 Whereas the circumstance of the lighters being saved, and the ship lost, was accidental. 1878 *Mrs. HUNGERFORD Molly Dawns* xxxviii. I saved them [the diamonds] from the fire.. and have had them re-set.

e. *absol.*

1560 *BIBLE (Geneva)* *Isa.* lix. i The Lords hand is not shortened, that it can't save. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. ii. 20 Your husband he is gone to saue farre off. Whilst others come to make him looe at home. 1732 *Pope Ess.* *Man* II. 201 The same ambition can destroy or save. 1781 *COWPER Chatter* 225 Oh, tis a godlike privilege to save! 1850 *W. WHITING Hymn*. Eternal Father, strong to save.

2. *Theol.* To deliver (a person, the soul) from sin and its consequences; to admit to eternal bliss. [Gr. *σῶζω*, L. (Vulg.) *salvum facere, salvare, salvificare*.]

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1075 Monnes unmlite; þet he neodeles nom upon him seoluen, us for to saluin. 1340 *Ayenb.* 98 Godes done þet com to þe wordle to zeche an to souy þet þet was uorlore. 1354 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 82 Tech me.. Hou I may saue my soole. 1382 *Wyclif Mark* xvi. 16 He that schal hileue, and schal be baptisid, schal be sayuid [v. 22af]. 1501 *1535* *Coccyus* 31 i in later we be seid. 'T vndirstondit the world'. a1500-34 *Conventy Corpus Chr. Plays*, *Shear-men* 545 A seyð there schuld a babe be borne.. To saue manykyn that wasse forlorne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 20 b, I am passed my porgatory, and I am saved. 1549 *LATIMER 6th Sermon*. bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 166 We can not be saved without fayeth, and fayth cometh by hearyng of the worde. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel.* II. iii. 75 For there is no christian that meanes to be saved by beleoing rightly, can euer beleue such impossible passages of groose newe. 1666 *BUCHANAN Grace Abound.* 4 ser. I was again much onder this Question. Whether the Blood of Christ was sufficient to save my soul? 1786 *BURNS For G. II. Esq.* 4 But with such as he, where'er he be, May I be sayd or d—d. c1830 *MOORE Epitaph on Tuft Hunter* 20 He'd rather be Gentilly damnd beside a Duke. Than sayd in volgar company. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iv. Luther learned

now that a man was saved not by singing masses, but by the infinite grace of God. 1893 *F. THOMPSON Poems* 61 There is no expeditious road To pack and label men for God. And save them by the barrel-load.

absol. a1240 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiii. 1 þat is, þare is na god þat dampnes or safes. 1898 *ARNOT Latus Jr. Heaven* Ser. II. xiii. 10 It is grace accepted that saves.

b. in assertive phrases, as *I hope to be saved*, *†to God (or Christ) save me*, etc.

c1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeone. Prol.* & T. 263 Ye shul paye fourty pound, so god me saue. c1450 *HOLLAND Hecate* 120 So me Crist saif. c1530 *Lo. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 30 As I be saved, ye be ful gentil and noble. 1710 *SWIFT Trnl. to Stella* 23 Dec. Remember poor Presto, that wants you sadly, as hope saved. 1771 *Ibid.* 30 June. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* viii. xi, As I hope to be saved, I will never mention a word of it.

c. *transf.* To reclaim from moral laxity, or the like; to be the 'salvation' of.

1894 *SIR E. SULLIVAN Woman* 98 How often you hear it said that marriage has improved a man—that it has saved him!

3. Used in certain formulas of benediction, greeting, etc.; as *God save you!* †Also (in greetings) with omission of the subject.

(God) save the mark: see *MARK* 161. 18.

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7034 (Kölbing) Welfe yowen, child Wawayn, Crist saue þi myt & þi mayn. c1386 *CHAUCER Arth. & Merl.* 7034 God saue all this faire compaignye. Amen. 1530 *PALSGR. 698/1* God save you, whiche sayng we use when we come firste to ones presence. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* I. i. 70 Sir Protheus: 'saue you: saue you my Master!' 1634 *MASSINGER City Madam* iv. iv, *Luke*. Then, as I said..you were tickled when the beggars cryd, Heaven save your honour. 1706 *FARQUHAR Keweenaw* Offic. II. ii, *Save* ye, save ye, Gentlemen. 1838 *WILLIAM HEATHECOTE & RUC* 178. I have seen him some poor ancient thrashing into something (God save us) more dry.

b. *esp. in God save the king!* and the like.

c1390 *Boken* 753 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 123 Sir king, he seide, god be helpe, and saui þi dignite! 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 813 þus dindunus be dene king enditþ his sonde, & god hyr secheþ to saue þe soueraine prince. 1390-70 in *Englisc Hist.* (Rolls) III. 6. *Regem* (Hearsum) *IN Theolonia lingua sic affatur*: Godde saue the kyng. In *Giraldus* (Rolls) VIII. 180 God bouldre dhe, cuning.

1535 *COVER* God saue the, Ane rex, or Strype Ann. uene. a1627 h loud shout. aumrur sigh:

God save the king.

†4. To spare instead of killing, allow to live, give (one) his life. Often coupled with *slay*. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5549 þis midwimmen..did nocht ak þe king þam badd, Bot saued þam þar childer lyses. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1017 So that the site was al at his wille. To sauen him hym lisse or ellis spille. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 256 Wallace commaundeð that suld na wermen saiff. 1474 *CANTON Chesse* II. iv. (1823) 52 When he sauth the lyf of them that he may slee. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xii. 100. I ordand you to slay doune al the romans, and nocht to saif aue of them. 1583 *LAMBEARDE Eiren.* iv. xvi. 586 To saue or slay the Sparrow that he holdeth closed in his hand. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 122 And therefore yet relent, and saue my life. 1642 *Laws of War Armer* *Earl Essex* 20 None shall save a man that hath his offensive Armes in his hands, upon paine of losing his prisoner.

absol. c1386 *COVER* *Prolog* 663 For curs and sle, right as assailing sauth. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 207 Where him hapneth the victorie, His lust and al his moste gloire Was forto sle and nocht to save.

5. To deliver from some evil which is likely to befall one; to protect from something which would be unwelcome or untoward; to ensure (one) immunity from some hurt or annoyance.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2085 Fra toche of hir i saued þe, þat þou sold not sin in me. 1354 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 23 þat on Clothing is from Chele owt to saue. c1450 *MYRC Festial* 293 Þonkyng hym þat sauid hym wyth his blessing from þonkyng. 1530 *PALSGR. 698/1*, I save one from danger, as harness doth ones persone, or as medecyne, or preservative dothe ones helth, *je cartergrade*. a1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* lv. 165 The good harneys saued Huon fro all hurt. a1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 103 But Zelinaes coming saued Dorus from further chiding. 1837 *O. W. ROBERTS Voy. Centr. Amer.* 226 He saved me from much interruption and many annoying questions. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 118 A sudden effort was necessary to save me from falling. 1886 *C. E. PASCOE Lond.* of *Today* xviii. (ed. 3) 162 This route has the advantage, too, of saving one from the crowd.

b. used in invocation or aspiration: *esp.* with sarcastic emphasis.

1738 *Pope Univ. Prayer* 33 Save me alike from foolish Pride, Or impious Discontent. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 499 But save me from the gaiety of those whose head-aches nail them to a noon-day bed. 1798 *CANNING New Morality* 210 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, Save, save, oh! save me from the candid friend!

c. To be a protection, defence, or means of deliverance to.

1412-20 *LYDG. Troy Ik.* III. 60 And some wil haue also no viser To saue his face, but only a nasser. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 7. Couert of treis sawit him full weilie. 1543 *GRAFTON Contin. Harding* 439 A goodly glofe, by the which that place that may defend a thefe, may not saue an innocent. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* lxviii. 333 Iust it shall not save you. The very sunshine you live in is a prelude to your dissolution.

6. *refl.* (in senses 1 and 5). Often = to get away, escape (F. *se sauver*).

a1225 *Anecr.* R. 98 O none wise ne mawe þe betere saouen ou seoluen. c1340 *SIR BEVES* 835 Him com strokes so gret

plente þat fain he was to weren is hed And saue him self fro þe ded. c1450 *MYRC Festial* 133 Wherfor, gentyl knyght, gos hens fast and saue thyselfe. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* v. ii. 48 Flye London, and saue your selues. a1575 *BURNET Qum Time* (1721) I. 385. I saved my self out of those difficulties by saying to all my friends, that I would not be involved in any such confidence. 1729 *W. FUNNELL Voy.* 144 He and his company got to his boat, and so saved themselves to the ship. 1817 *Ballad of Waterloo* 18 Al panic-struck, the legions fled, 'I was save myself who could. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xl. The only course by which he could save himself from degradation and disgrace.

†b. *refl.* and *intr.* To avoid loss. *Obs.*

a1548 *HALL Chron.* II. vi. 133 h. So both parties, rather mynyng to gain or save then to loe, departed for that tyme. *Ibid.* 141 h. Thenghliessen sometyne saved, and sometyne gained, but the moste losse lighted on the Frenchemen. 1666 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5) s. v. A Tradesman is said to save himself that neither gets nor loses.

7. †a. To heal, cure, restore to health. *Obs.* b. Later only as a specific use of sense 1: To rescue from a sickness which threatens to prove mortal; = to save the life of.

1364 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. viii. 17 Hou heore schabbede schep schal heore wolle saue. 1387 *TRAVIS Higden* (Rolls) VI. 387 He was hard i-holde with a strong sikenesse, and myzte nougt be i-heled noher i-saved wip no manere medecyne. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 32 Bot as a man that wolde him save, When he is sek, be medecine. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2558 My-self with a serop sall saue [Dublin MS. safe] 30w be-lyue. 14.. *Officiun Resurrect.* in *Non-Cycle Myst.* *Plays* 3 Why suffred he so forto dy, Sithe he may all seknes saue? 1615 *R. COCKS Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 63 See our chirur-

g
f
c
i

8. To keep, protect or guard (a thing) from damage, loss, or destruction.

1387 *TRAVIS Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 And so þe strokes were heite, and he walles i-saved. 1387 *Charters*, etc. *Edinb.* (1871) 35 To cast the waitr owte and to save the were for the waitr. c1450 *MYRC Festial* 39 Hys hall was yche day of the 3ere new strawed..forso saue knyghtys cloybs þat setton on þe flore. 1553 *WILSON Rhet.* (1558) 117 Fond is his purpos to beeing in the Raine, casteth his garment in a buvh, and standeth naked himself, for sauing the glosse of his gay coate. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Nag.* v. xii. 63 A Ferril of Brass may be put thereon to save the Head from cleaving. 1672 *WISSEMAN Wounds* II. 90 If the Toes with part of the foot was shot off, cut off the lacerated parts smooth, but with care to save as much of the foot with the heel as you can. 1712-14 *POPE Rogn Lock* II. 93 To save the powder from too rude a gale. 1755 = *Dunne Sat.* II. 72 His Office keeps your Parchment fairs entire, He starves with cold to save them from the fire. 1907 *HODGES Elem. Photogr.* 97 Over-exposed prints may possibly be saved by further diluting the developer.

†b. To guard (property) from loss or from passing into other hands; to keep in safe possession (for oneself or another). *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Glite* (1870) 81 Also, ye skyeyens of ye gyldre yat haueen ye catel in hande, scholene fynden borwes to ye alderman, for to sauen ye catel, and for to bringe it forht at ye general mortycence, wyht-outen any lettyng. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. x. 272 When þy lord lokep to haue a-lou-ance for his bestes, And of þe monye þow haddist þer-myrd his meoble to saue. 1546 *TINDALE i Tim.* vi. 20 O Timothee saue that which is given the to kepe. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* i. ii. (S. T. S.) I. 15 The realm of latynus and troianis was sauffit to þis childre Ascanius þe prudeot tutorie of Iavinia his moder.

†c. To have (a person) in safe keeping. *Obs.*

c1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 200, I deeme anon this cherl his seruant baue; Thow shalt no lenger in thyen hous hir saue.

†d. To make (a place) secure. *Obs.*

1398 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 294 Pe toun he suld so saue, þat he suld not ascape.

e. To save one's pocket: to avoid spending one's money.

1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 95 The tenant for life may have indirectly benefited himself or saved his own pocket.

f. To save one's face: to avoid being disgraced or humiliated. Similarly, to save (another's) face.

of saving one's face leads to curious results in other countries than China. 1900 *Daily News* 25 June 45 The communiqué in the Russian 'Official Messenger' provides the necessary formula by the adoption of which the Chinese Government can save its face.

9. To keep intact or unhurt, preserve, maintain, safeguard (honour, credit, chastity, and the like).

a1300 *Cursor M.* 11232 Right soa al plain..a-ho com and yede, Sauand his moder liss maidenheide. c1350 *WILL Palmerie* 527 My worshippe to saue. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 1333 Wyrtk yhe then upon swilk wyss, þat your honour I be sawyt ay. c1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.* T. 523 Til that myn be harted, Graunted hym loue, vpon this condicoun, That euermore myn honour and remoun Were saued. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 19 Good is to save With penance and with abstinence Of chastite the continence. 1568 *SHAKS. L. L.* iv. i. 26 Thus will I save my credit. 1576 *THE MOYSEY Ith.* i. 148 Who to save the reputation of the Virgin, confessed that he came to rob the house. 1668 1528-1120 Twould be much easier to his Credit, than for the 1733 *Pope Ep. Celham* 125 Most then at once (the actor to save) The plain

rough Hero turn a crafty Knave? 1851 *Lyttelton Not so Bad* 11. 1. 20 The loan saved my credit, and made my fortune.

b. To safeguard (a right, possession) to a person. 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 144 Whether the kinyng may gyve such reward. off his revenues, savinge to hym self sufficient for the sustenance off his estate. 1499 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* 1. 50/1 A precept of confirmation of the crownship of Carrick. Salfand to the kingis hienes service auch and

41 b. Yf a man let lande the reuersion to him. to all and every person they. bad, night or should have had, of, in or to any the Mannors Lordships (etc.). 1642 *tr. Perkins' Prof. Bl.* x. § 648. 279 The Lord doth grant the rent unto a stranger savinge unto him his seignory. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* 1. v. 23 We find a clause... introduced savinge the king's rights.

† c. To keep, observe (a duty, rule). Obs. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 85 Whereof I can noight bothe save My speche and this obedience. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 538 And all þai aw be day & night To save his rewle in all þer myght.

† d. To preserve the credit of (one's word, oath). c. 1425 *Eng. Cont. Inel.* xxix. 72 A man stode þer besyde & herd, & wold, þys thankes, saue [v.r. Sawe] þe prophetes sawe. 1595 *2nd P. Contention* (1843) 125 Ile shew your grace the waie to saue your oath.

10. With adj. complement: To keep or preserve whole, unhurt, etc.

† To save harmless: see HARMLESS a. 2. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5037 Lauerd...sauue mi childir hale to me. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 232 Ane angell...opynd þe dure and sauid þe seale hale at Saynt Remigius sett on it. 1535 *COVERABLE Ezek.* xviii. 27 When the wycked man turneth awaye from his wickednesse...he shal saue his soule alyue. 1595 *SHAKS. John* 11. 1. 225 'To saue vnscredh'd you Cities threatned cheekes. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* vii. 4 If they saue vs alyue, we shall liue. 1784 *COWPER Task* 1. 666 Which, kindled with dry leaves, just saues unquench'd The spark of life. 1859 *TENNISON Euld* 894 To Save þe dear lord whole from any wound.

† 11. To store, preserve, keep in sound condition. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P.* R. v. xxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), He [the heart] is holow to fong blood, and he is pikke to saue it. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 11. 507 After that, it ought to be dried in the Sun, and saued in a brassen box. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* (1723) 33 They [the Fish] are saued three maner of wayes: by fuming, pressing, or pickelling. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* 1. 151 There sauid by spice, like mummies, many a year, Dry Bodies of Divinity appear.

b. *intr.* To remain in good condition, to last without spoiling, to 'keep'. ? U. S. 1891 *Century Dict.* *Save*. To be capable of preservation: said of fish: as, to saue well.

12. *trans.* † a. Astr. To save the appearances, the phenomena [tr. Gr. *σῶν τὰ φαινόμενα* (e. g. in *Proclus Hypotyph.* v. § 10); cf. It. *saluar le apparenze*, F. *saluer les apparences*]: said of a hypothesis which satisfactorily explains the observed facts. See also *SALVE* v. 2. 1. Obs. 1625, 1643 [see PHENOMENON c.]. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 82 When they come to model Heav'n And calculate the Stars, how they will wield The mighty frame, bow build, unbuild, contrive To save appearances.

Hence († orig. allusively) b. To save appearances: to contrive to keep up an appearance of propriety, solvency, or the like. (So in Fr. and It.) Cf. *APPEARANCE* 12 b. 1771, 1761 [see *APPEARANCE* 12 b]. 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece* viii. lxviii. 222 Sparta sent only a handful of men to save appearances. 1876 'QUINDA' *Winter City* viii. 234, I suppose it 'saves society', at least it saves appearances.

13. To prevent the loss of (a game, match, wager, etc.). Also, in Racing slang, to 'hedge' so as to protect (oneself, one's 'hook') from loss, or so as to recover (a certain sum) out of one's losses. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* ii. iv. 94 The description Of what is in her Chamber, nothing saues The wager you haue laid. 17... in *Lillywhite Cricket Scores* (1863) 1. Pref. 10 If a striker nips a Ball up just before him he may fall before his Wicket, or pop down his Butt before Shee comes to it to Save it. 1837 D. WALKER *Sports & Games* 217 The striker... must never follow a ball so far that, in case of no runs being obtained, he cannot return to save his wicket. 1862 *PERCOTT in London Soc.* II 114/1 As to his bowling, it might have saved the game. 1869 'WAT. BROADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xx. And even his lordship began to grudge that he had not just saved his book upon him [a horse] in consonance with the Major's advice. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 58 But in the Eton field...even in the sorest straits, by the feet, and by the feet alone, must the goal be saved.

† b. To make (a dangerous voyage) safely. Obs. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 77* This holds with little intermission till...the first Full Moon in August; when our Europe Ships, if they save their Passage about the Cape, venture to make in here. 14. 'To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose' (J.); to be in time for, manage to catch. 1732-3 *SWIFT Reas. Rep. Sacram. Test. Wks.* 1751 IX. 245 The same Persons...were...faithful Subjects to Cromwell, yet being... seized the Forts: Tide, and (etc.). 18... I have but a moment to save the post. 1833 I. FAYLOR *Fanart.* vi. 203 That they may save the hour of appointment. 1840 THACKERAY 12 June in *Scribner's Mag.* 1. 409/2 'The note must go this instant to save the post. 1865 *TROLOPE Belton Est.* vii. 73 There arises a question whether under such circumstances the train can be saved.

† b. To save one's distance, time: to manage to arrive at (a given point or time) after being delayed. 1790 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 142 § 3 (1791) V. 184

Whether... not just now enquire. Life vi. vi. Riding on... east that will not quit his walk, while you know that nothing short of a full gallop will save your time.

11. To reserve, lay aside.

15. To keep for a particular purpose or as likely to prove useful; to set apart, lay by, reserve.

c. 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (verse) 1582 Pat euer-ilkon wil of hir laue þe third part til hir sopper saue. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom.* & *Jul.* 1. v. 9 Good thou, saue mee a piece of Marchpane. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* 1. (Globe) 136, I saved the Skins of all the Creatures that I kill'd. 1747 *MRS. GLASS Cookery* (1796) vi. 210 Take...a bunch of turnips, pare them, save three or four out, put the rest into the water. 1845 *Visit to Bury St. Edmunds* 90, I have one pair (of shoes); they were almost worn out when father died, and as mother can't buy any more, I save them for Sundays.

16. *spec.* To collect and keep (seed) in stock for sowing.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxiii. 47 The Roots [of Clary], perish after the Seed-time: it is most usual to save it; for the Seed seldom riseth of its own shedding. 1763 *MILLS Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 128 The best way to save the seeds of this plant, is [etc.]. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 92 It is feared the bulk of the people will not be able to save seed for next crop.

b. To dry (corn, hay, peat) by exposure to the air; to harvest, stack. Cf. *win.*

1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* 1. (Globe) 120 When it [the corn] was growing and grown, I have observ'd already, how many Things I wanted, to Fence it, Secure it, Mow or Reap it, Cure and Carry it Home, Thrash, Part it from the Chaff, and Save it. 1764 *Museum Rust.* 1. lxxxiii. 26r The farmers pile them up in one of their offices, with an outside facing of bog turf well saved. 1824 *MISS MIRROR* in *L'Estrange Litter* (1870) II. 183 The Northumberland people have an idiom of 'saving hay' for 'making hay'. 1892 *JANE BARLOW Irish Idylls* 1. 8 A turf-stack, when newly 'saved'...looks like a solidified shadow of the little house.

c. To extract (gold) from quartz.

1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 69 The gold is easily saved, being clean, angular, and not very small; hence the proportion saved by the mill-process is notably greater than in any other locality in California.

d. To save clean in Whaling (see quot.).

1891 *Century Dict.* s. v., To save clean, to save all (the blubber) in cutting in: a whaling-term.

17. To store up or put by (money, goods, etc.) by dint of economy; to reserve instead of spending, consuming, or parting with.

1362 *LANGEL P. Pl.* A. viii. 27 Treupe...Bad hem Bugge Boldely what hem best lykede, And seppen sullen hit a-seyn And saue þe wyngynge. 14... *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 170 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 49 *Pei.* Pat wyll thryue, and þe gode saue. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y.* L. ii. iii. 39, I have fue hundred Crownes, The thirthe hire I saued vnder your Father. 1753 *JOHNSON Adventurer* No. 84 P. 14 A nobleman's butler, who has furnished a shop with the money he has saved. 1842 *TENNISON Dora* 50 But Dora stored what little she could save, And sent it them by stealth. 1856 *FRONDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 95 He was able to save money for his son's education.

b. *absol.*

1595 *LODGE Fig for Monus* H 1 b, Counsell, how to spend, and saue. 1776 *ADAM SMITH V. N.* II. iii. 1. 410 Whatever industry might acquire, if parsimony did not save and store up, the capital would never be the greater. 1859 *SMILES Self-help* ix. 234 Add guinea to guinea; scrape and save; and the pile of gold will gradually rise. 1878 *JEVONS Pol. Econ.* ix. 86 It is idle to say that the better-paid working men cannot save.

c. with *up*. Also *absol.*

1834 [see *SAVE* *up* a. 2]. 1850 *SMEOLEV Frank Fairleigh* iv. A parting gift from my little sister Fanny, who...had saved up her pocket-money during many previous months, in order to provide funds for this munificent present. 1884 *BLACKLEY Thrift & Indep.* 20 To try the system of saving up a little week by week. *Ibid.* 57 If, by an effort, he save up... £30. *Ibid.* 91, I set myself to save up for my own old age.

18. To avoid spending, giving, or consuming (money, goods, etc.); to keep (a given amount) from being spent or consumed or lost and so retain it in one's possession. Also with indirect obj. (with or without *to*): To enable a person to avoid spending, giving, or losing.

a. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 545/345 *Ki sauner vent soun doner, Corleis seit de soun manganer*. He may saue moneye and gete þat wol be courty of his mete. 1539 in *W. A. J. Archibold Somerset Rel. Houses* (1892) 73 There will be a great some of money that shalbe saved to the kinges hignes therbye. 1590 *Sir J. Smevill Disc. Weapons* 6 b. And so consequentely in their whole Armies to saue the pay of a great sort of Capitaines, and other Officers: 1596 *Sir J. Smevill Disc. Weapons* 6 b. Thou hast saved me a thousand Markes in Linkes and Torches. *Ibid.* v. 1. 96, I will, to saue the Linkes on either side, Try fortune with him, in a Single Figl... The said Ianizaire will easily... 1661 *PERVS Diary* 20 Aug., our coach we found it gone, so we were faine to walk home abot and saved our money. 1693 in *C. R. Wilson Old Fort Williams* (1906) 1. 12 That old Maxim... That a Penny saved is two Pence gott. 1712 *SWIFT Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 197 You have already saved several millions to the publick. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 406 By carrying this plan into execution, the publick... would save not less than four millions per annum. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) 1. 257 With suitable flues, the saving of fuel is much greater when turf and wood are employed than is the case with coal; and being saved in the case of wood, and 4th only in that of coal. 1856 *TROLLOPE Framley P.* xxxii, Mr. Sowerby then got into another cab. 'Anyone else would have saved his shilling, as Mrs. Harold Smith's house was only just across Oxford Street.'

† b. *absol.* Of a commodity: To effect a saving in use, 'to be cheap' (J.).

a. 1666 *BACON Compounding of Metals Baconiana* (1679) 94 Brass Ordnance...saveth both in the quantity of the Material, and in the charge and commodity of mounting & carriage.

c. With immaterial obj., e. g. labour, time, distance to be travelled, etc.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* B ij, Therefore saue labour for making any further reply hereunto, least you doe but lose your trauaile herein. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* 11. vii. 8 He saues my labor by his owne approach. 1601

tr. *Thucydotes Trav.* 11. 3 Fair weather beginning with the New Moon, made the Captain repent that he had not passed through the Phare of Messina, which would have saved him fifty miles in his course. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr.* A. Forest iv, Edith...baked all the oatmeal cakes, which saved Alice a good deal of time. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 149 We had dispensed with tea, so as to save time.

19. To be careful or economical in the use of; to use or consume sparingly.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 160 His youthfull hose well sau'd, a world too wide For his shrunke shanke. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* 1. (Globe) 62 For I eat sparingly; and sav'd my Provisions (my Bread especially) as much as possibly I could. 1729 *SWIFT Directly. Serv.* Butler Wks. 1751 XIV. 21 To avoid burning Day-light, and to save your Master's Candles. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xl, Next she enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes to be what she called 'beet-masters to the new'. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xxix, and curtains—looked at

as to obviate or reduce fatigue, wear and tear, etc. To save oneself, to reduce the amount of one's exertions.

(1756 *CHESTERF. Let. to Son* 14 Dec., Adieu! I am going to the ball, to save my eyes from reading, and my mind from thinking.) 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* (ed. 3) III. 82 To make use of the theatrical phrase, I never saved myself, but often suffered my feelings to possess me so entirely, as that they deprived me of the power of voice. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr.* N. Forest xviii, My eyes are getting weak, and I wish to save them as much as possible. 1856 *WHYTE MELVILLE Kate* Cor. v. 52 White Stockings, whom I had hidden down (to the races), to save Brilliant. 1859 *Geo. Eliot Lifted Veil* ii, Supposing that he wished merely to save her nerves. 1907 *SYMONS-JEUNE Art of Painting* 17 Beginners...in order to save themselves and ease the strain on their arms...shove crooked and turn the punt round.

III. To avoid or prevent (something undesirable). A development from sense 18; sense 21 arises naturally from the sense 'to avoid paying or losing'. Cf. also sense 5.

21. To avoid for one's own part or enable another to avoid (some burden or inconvenience): *accas*, to avoid or obviate the necessity for. *Cons.* indirect obj. of the person (oneself or another) who is relieved.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin Epit.* Emp. Hh 3 b, By means whereof, a little tract of time would save him a great deal of wrath. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 75 And about midnight [he] departed towards Crates; which saved the giving a present of 2 damask fowling pecces, yf he had staid till morning. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* Notes iv. xvii. 259 How might'st thou by this effugium have sav'd all thy misfortunes? 1681 *DROYDEN Span. Friar* iv. ii. 58 Will you not speak to save a Lady's Blush? 1699 — *Ep. J. Driden* 11 Without their cost you terminate the cause And save the expense of long litigious laws. 1780 *Mirror* No. 95 Take my advice, my dear Bell, and save yourself the trouble. 1790 *SCOTT Let. in Lockhart* (1837) I. vi. 168 My letters lie there for me, as it saves their being sent down to Rosebank. 1813 *SOUTHEY Nelson* 11. 135 The hurt done by their splinters would have been saved also. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xxiii, The best way's to let the blood broken upon the cut—that saves plasters. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Mar. 5/2 The only use of paper money is in saving the wear and tear of gold. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 177 A tendency to take quick steps, as if running forward to save a fall.

† b. To save (a woman's) longing, to anticipate and so prevent it. Also *transf.* Obs.

1593 *King Lear* 1. ii. 133 (Malone Soc.), Madam, to saue your longing, this it is. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* 1. 1. 261 Sir, you haue sau'd my longing, and I feed most hungrily on your sight. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iii. i. (1631) 48 Look, Win, doe, looke a Gods name, and saue your longing. 1656 *OSBORN Adv. Son* 11. xvi. 54 Our Beldame Eve, to save her longing, sold us all for an Apple. 1665 *HEAD Eng. Rogue* (1874) 1. 88 Come hither Sirrah, I know what you would have, I'll save your longing.

c. Games. To prevent the opposing side from gaining (a run, goal, etc.). To save two, three, four runs (Cricket): to prevent the scoring of a second, third, or fourth run for a hit. Also (in football, hockey, etc.) *absol.* = to save a goal.

1816 *LAMBERT in Box Eng. Game Cricket* (1877) 34 Long Stop.—This man should stand a proper distance behind the wicket, to save a run, if the ball should not be stopped by the striker, or wicket-keeper. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket. Manual* (1851) 49 Long Leg... usually stands to save four runs. 1857 *SELKIRK Guide to Cricket Ground* 35 Saving the Run.—Stopping and returning the ball so quickly that the batsmen dare not attempt a run for fear of being run out. 1889 *Field* 5 Jan. 29/3 For the losers, Jackson in goal saved well on several occasions [hockey]. *Ibid.* 12 Jan. 65/2 But his shot was saved by the goal-keeper [football].

d. Well saved: an applauding expression used when a rider has avoided a fall; also (in games) when a brilliant 'save' has been made.

1859 *WHYTE MELVILLE Digby Grand* I. i. 20 As he fell upon his head into the road, and recovered himself without unhorsing me... 'Well saved, my lad, and devilish well ridden too,' said the jolly General.

† 22. To afford protection from. *Obs.*
 1533 *Leg. Ep. St. Andrie* Pref. 46 in *Satin. Poems Reform.*
 1. 348 The pleasant plane-tree with the leaves unfauld With
 fairest shadow to save the sone in symmer.
 † 23. To meet or overcome (a doubt); = *SAVE*
v. 2. Obs. rare.
 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 194 Right well, deere Gossip,
 ye advized have, (Said then the Foxe) but I this doubt will
 save.

IV. Idiomatic uses of certain parts of the verb.
 (For those of the pr. pple. see *SAVING prep.*)

24. The infinitive to *save* has been used to mean:

† a. On condition of not injuring. Cf. sense g.
 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1260 Ac ich wolde to sauui lif &
 lume bringe him to sch lawe. [Cf. ante 1242: þat he vor
 his neuen wolde. Do hey amendeunt, sauue lume & lif.]

† b. Saying, having regard to (one's honour,
 'presence'). See *SAVING prep. 2.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 173 'Schrif', said he, 'To sauif
 your presence, it [is] nocht swa'. c. 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 1008
 And grant the frekis on fold far to fall, Baith their hon-
 ours to saif.

† c. Except, excepting; = *SAVE prep.*
 c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* iv. ix. 1170 Al be cite þan
 fande þai Withe þar fars wene wpane, To sauif be Capitalle
 allane. *Ibid.* iv. xvi. 1600 For fane þar gouernalle þar had,
 To sauif harmyns of gotheuide.

† 25. The pa. pple. *saved* was used in absolute
 construction with a sb., with the sense: Preserving
 . . . safe or intact, without detriment to, making re-
 servation of. Cf. *SAFE a. 5.*

Sometimes placed before the sb.: cf. *except, considered.*
 c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 And þus he may lefuly, sauif his
 ordre. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 79 That he wolde
 submitt him to his grace, his honoure and crowne of his
 realme saluede. 1487 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 390f. Saved
 alwy to your Grace, of the said Fee Ferme xviii li. vs.
 1539 in W. A. J. Archbold *Somerset Rec. Houses* (1692) 71
 We haue determynd (your lordshippes pleasure sayd) to
 differ the same tynto our return. 1580 *Lvly Epistles* (Arb.)
 338f. I haue answered your custome, least you should argue
 me of coyntes, no otherwise then I might mine honour sauif,
 and your name unknown.

† V. 28. In combinations of verb-stem + object,
 used *attrib.* or *adj.*, as *save-sault*, *save-stake*.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 178 Such A Spirit were of A
 15 gone

Save (*säv*), *quasi-prep.* and *conj.* Forms: a.
 3-5 *sauif*, 5-6 *sauife*, 5 *sawf*, *sauiff*, *sauaif*; 3-5
saf, 4-5 *safe*, *saff*, 4-6 *saff(e)*, 5 *sef*; 5-6 *saif*,
 6 *saife*, *sauifo*; 5-6 *Sc. saiff* (f. 3-4 *sauue*, 4
sawue, 5 *sawe*, 4-6 *salve*, 4- *save*. [Developed
 from *SAFE a. 5*, in imitation of the similar de-
 velopment in the use of the equivalent *F. saif*.]

Already in OF, the adj. *sauif*, fem. *sauife*, prefixed to a
 sh. in the absolute
SAFE a. 5 had often
 become (like the an-
 tionally equivalent *it*
 as such, the masc. form *sauif* being used even before a
 fem. sh. Cf. *Sp. salvo*, *Pr. sal*.

The *fo* forms may partly represent the OF *saue* in col-
 location with a fem. sb., and partly the ME *saue* form of the
 plural adj. But the later identification of the form *saue* is
 probably due to the identification of the word with the im-
 perative of the vb. cf. *except*, which appears to have been
 similarly apprehended as an imperative.

The use of a nominative after *save* (see 1 h) may perhaps
 be a trace of the originally adjectival character of the word:
 it is, however, to be noted that the same thing occurs with all
 the quasi-prepositional words of the same meaning, includ-
 ing even *saving* and *excepting*, which are in origin pr. ppls.
 of transitive verbs.]

L. *quasi-prep.* Except, with the exception of, but.
 Often strengthened by the addition of *only* (*alone*,
 † *alonly*, † *anonly*, † *one*); also tautologically *save*
 and *except*, Sc. † *bot saiff*.

a. c. 1300 *Curior M.* 1723 & 438 Alle to-geder þai whore
 sauif thomas of ynde alone. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. 1. 1749
 Heyest of alle oþer, saif onelych tweyne. c. 1470 *Henny*
Wallace xi. 34 Sexte aod vt xvi to dedo has dycht, Bot
 saiff vii men at fled out of their sycht. 1470-85 *Malow*
Arthur xx. vii. 202 Howe they were alle slayne sauif him
 self at only. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.*
 (1546) S v. Al thinges haue an ende at last by thet, saufe
 onely deathe. 1538 WRIOTHESEY *Chron.* (1675) I. 26 All
 the lightes of
 only the roo
Comm. App. 1
 of wood for fyre.

B. a. 1300 C
 þai þam dra
 ledd. 13.
 forty þree fully save two. 1352 *LANGEL. P. Pl. A.* 11. 210
 Sauie Mised þe Mayden, no non doreth. c. 1380
 WYCLIF *Last Age of the Church* (1840) 28 Every letter in
 be abece may be sound with opyn mouþ sauie .m. lettre
 one. c. 1423 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* vi. 18 Trew frendes fonde
 he non, saue Robert, steuenes son. 1451 *Rolls of Parli.*
 V. 220f. The last day save oon of august. 1548 *HALL*
Chron. Hen. IV. 21 No Chronicer save one, maketh men-
 tion what was the very cause. 1677 *MORVSON* *Itin.* 1. 77
 The aforesaid boats were covered all save the ends with
 black cloth. 1749 *FIELDING* *Tom Jones* viii. xi. We spent
 the next evening, save one, in London. 1808 G. ELLIS *Let.*
 in Lockhart *Scott* (1837) II. iv. 143 The most pleasing word
 in our language save and except one or two of Dryden's
 fables. 1890 *LEXNSON* *in Mem.* cv. 23 No dance, no mo-
 tion, save alone What lightens in the lucid east. 1898
STEVENS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 140 All that remained to
 England in France, save Calais, was lost.

b. followed by the nominative of a pronoun.
 (App. the normal construction.)

thei that hen
 225 For ferde
 he hym self.
 y alle slayne,
 sauf y.

B. c. 1326 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 202 Sauie I and
 a freer, In Engelond ther kan no man it make. 1430-40
Lydg. Bachel. ix. xxxiif. (1493) F vj. There is a lyue left none
 of the blacke Sc. Colours of the small linge

SAVING *prep.* 1. To save, to spare, to preserve, to protect, to
 S. I alone, till Antony have spoke. *Ibid.* v. v. 69 All the
 Conspirators save only he, Did that they did, in enuy of
 great Cesar. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 814 That mortal dint,
 Save he who reigns above, none can resist. 1821 *BYRON*
Juan iii. *Isles of Greece* xvi. Where nothing, save the
 waves and I, May hear our mutual murmurs sweep. 1866
DAVENT *Gilfi* 5 No one has ever challenged me before this
 day, save thou.

c. followed by the accusative of the pronoun.
 1382a WYCLIF *Ecc.*
 saue thee, Lord.
 thee I fell with Cui
 180 Whom wilt thou find to love ignoble thee, Save Me, save
 only Me?

† d. = *but* for. *Obs.*
 1522 *MORE* *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 83f. Spiritual pride.
 carith with it a blindes almost incurable saue gods gret
 mercey. 1820 *KEARS* *Eve of St. Agnes* xvi. She seem'd a
 splendid angel, newly dress, Save wings, for heaven.

2. *conj.* Introducing a sentence which states an
 exception; now only in the full form *save that*; =
 EXCEPT C. 1.

a. c. 1300 *Fall & Passion* 23 in *E. E. P.* (1622) 13 God
 3af him. . . foles hestis an be fute sa o tre he him for-
 bedde. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 339 In his tyme
 be monkes of Caunterbury. . . were nouȝt ouliche to secular
 men, sauf þat þey leste nouȝt [illegible] her chastite. 1463
Bury Wills (Camden) 36 Lych to the tothir, saif they be not
 garmysshed. 1501 *DOUGLAS* *Pal. Hon.* ii. vii. My courage
 grew, for quhat cause I nocht wait, Saif that I hald me
 payit of their estate. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Golden Ek. M.*
Aurel. (1549) M. j. His face was lyke a man, sauf it hadde
 but one eye.

B. c. 1350 *WILL. Palerne* 436 Min hert hol i haue now
 . . . saue a fers feintise folwes me off. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frank.*
 T. 216 He was depeyred, no thynge grate he seye, Saue in
 his songes somwhat wolde he wryte. His wo. 1388 *WYCLIF*
Mark vi. 5 And he mygte not do there ony vertu, saue that
 he helde a fewe sijik men. 1547 *Tess. Elor.* (Surtees) VI.
 265 *Salve* onlic that the said Thomas shall [etc.]. 1617
MURE *Misc. Poems* xx. 6 My muse, q'z nought doth challenge
 worthy fame, Saue from Montgomery seche hir birth doth
 clayne. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 287 Naked from the
 waste upwads, sate that their heads are covered. 1750
GRAY *Elegy* 9 Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tow'r
 The moping owl does to the moon complain. 1828 R. I. WULBER-
 FORCE *Rutland & Lucins* 270 Then all was still, save that
 a vast gust of fire rose up for a moment. 1871 R. ELLIS
Catullus xiv. 1 Calvus, save that as eyes thou art beloved,
 I could verily loathe thee for the morning's Gift.

3. *confused use.*
 1530 *TINDALE* *Answer, More* iii. Wks. (1573) 305f. 2 M. More
 . . . proueth nothing saue sheweth his ignorance.

b. = 'But that', 'were it not that'. Cf. 1 d. † *Obs.*
 c. 1600 SHAKES. *Sonn.* lxxvi. 14 From these would I be gone,
 Save that to dye, I leave my loue alone.

c. Introducing a hypothetical case of exception,
 = 'unless', 'if . . . not'; cf. EXCEPT C. 2.

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b. Followed by an inf. (with or without to).

c. 1400 *Beryn* 660 He. had no thing to doon Saff shake a
 lite his eris, & trus, & be goon. c. 1450 *Mvrc Festial* 17
 'What schall þat serues hen'. Þen sayde he: 'þe same,
 worte for worde, þat ys yn hor natuyte, saue turne þe
 natuyte ynto be concepyon'. 1534 *TINDALE* *John* xiii. 10
 He that is wesshed, nedeth not saue to wesshe his fete. 1819
Scott *Levanock* xl. If thou hast aught to do, save to witness
 the misery thou hast caused.

c. *Save for*: exception being made for, but for.
 1594 SHAKES. *Rich. III.* iv. 303 Of all one paine, saue
 for a night of groanes Endm'd of hour, for whom you hid
 like sorrow. 1610 = *Temp.* i. ii. 282 Then was this Island
 (Saue for the Son, that [s]h[e] did littour heree.) not
 honour'd with A humane shape. 1879 *ESCOTT* *England* xxv.
 (1881) 403 The well-conducted soldier, save and except for
 a more or less constant enemy, may pass his days in com-
 parative comfort. 1899 *M. Cassell's* *Own Times* II. 283 The
 Black Sea is, save for one little outlet, a huge land-locked
 lake. 1894 *HALL* *Caine* *Manxman* iv. xvi. 262 Saue
 for the slumbering fire, all was dark within the house.

4. Phrases like *save your grace*, *save your*
reverence belong to *SAFE a. 5*. See also *GRACE sb.*
 6 d, *REVERENCE sb.* 5; and cf. *SAVING*.

'Save your displeasure' (quot. c. 1500) is perh. due to a
 confusion between this use and sense 1 above.

23. *Seign Say* (W.) 627 Sauue your grace, wene ich hit
 nowt, Hit euer com in his thout. c. 1500 *Three Kings*
Sonn 139 It semeth, sauf your displeasir, that [etc.].

Save, obs. form of *SAFE*, *SAVIE sb.*
 Saveable: see *SAVABLE*.

† *Saveage*. *Obs. rare* = *SAVAGE*. [f. *SAVE v.* + *-AGE*.
 Cf. *SALVAGE*.] The action of saving.

1507 in *Leadam Sel. Cases* *Crt. Star Chamber* (Selden
 Socy) 243 The seid jf gromes were fyne for the sauege of
 the luyes to draw out their weppyns.

Save-all (*säv'völ*). [f. *SAVE v.* + *ALL*.]
 1. A means for preventing loss or waste.

a. 1655 Sir T. MAYNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gal.* Pref. (1653)
 2 This Book is a *Save-all*; it suffers nothing to be lost.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. iii. 1. 281 [The poultry] as
 they are fed with what would otherwise be lost, are a meer
save-all. 1870 *Echo* 28 Nov. Wretched shifts and savealls of
 reserve and recruiting systems are enough to engage their
 attention, so far as their war administration is concerned.

2. A receptacle for collecting matter which would
 otherwise be lost and not utilized. Also *attrib.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 301 A refrigerator, from which
 proceeds an additional motion, to receive the spirit [in cooling
 and condensing], before it goes to the *save-all*. 1823 J.
 BADCOCK *Dom. Anstern* 149 The fat of every kind col-
 lected in our kitchens, being rendered, or melted down from
 day to day, and cast into a 'save-all tub', will be found to
 produce very good soap. 1829 *Louisa Engrail* *Arctid.*
 8 141 There is, immediately beneath the fountain (for
 spirits), a saveall, or pierced plate of pewter, through which
 the drippings from the glasses percolate, and are collected
 in a shallow basin below. 1824 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 71/2
 Front Damper acting as a 'Tidy Betty' with Cinder-sifter
 or *Save-all* attached.

3. A contrivance to hold a candle-end in a candle-
 stick while burning so that it may burn to the
 end; a common form is a pan with a projecting
 pin in the centre on which the candle-end is fixed.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) IV. xxi. 58 In som this light
 goes out with an ill-favor'd stench; But others have a save-
 all to preserve it from making any snuff at all. 1682 HART-
 MAN *True Preser.* *Health* 348 Heat the pin of a save-all,
 and then thrust it into the bigger end of a small candle,
 and so set it upon a candlestick. 1747 *Cant. Mag.* XVII.
 441/2 Death's a dark-lantern, life a candle, and the Snuff on
 a saveall, soon to end in stink. 1895 *Army & Navy Pay*
List 15 Sept. 1316/2 [Candle] Saveall, White, each of 4s.

4. A money-box to receive small savings or con-
 tributions. Also *dial.* (see quot. 1841).

1837 HOWITT *Kur. Life* (1842) 228 In this manner, enter
 your rooms, . . . monks with their little savealls in their hands,
 collecting for hospitals. 1841 *Hartman's* *Salvific* *Art*.
 555 *Save-all*, an earthen bottle with slits at the sides,
 destin'd to receive all the savings of children.

5. A niggardly, stingy, miserly person. *Nowdial.*
 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Saveall*, also a miser.

1820 KEATS in *Life* II. 63 There is old Lord Burleigh, the
 high-priest of economy, the political save-all.

6. *Naut.* A sail set under another sail or be-
 tween two other sails. Also *attrib.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 83 Vessels with one mast
 . . . have, above the cross-jack, a small sail, called a *save-all*
 top-sail. 1846 in *Young* *Arctid.* *Dict.* 1878 D. KEMP *Man*.
Yacht Sailing 366 *Save-all*, a water sail; a sail set under
 neath booms in light weather.

7. A pinafore; overall. *dial.*

1851 Mrs. LLOYD *Ladies of Pockarrev* 103 Ever since I
 was a boy in a *save-all*. 1883 JESSIE FOTHERGILL *Losses*
 of *Leaverhouse* iv. 34 The black alpaca monstrously which
 I . . . denominated a *save-all*.

8. *attrib.* or *adj.* Parsimonious, stingy.

1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 141 The paltry proceedings of
 those *save-all* politicians, who boast of their economy in
 banishing newspapers from the public offices. 1856 R. W.
 PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xi. (1883) 65 Still pursuing his *save-
 all* theory of a pio a day is a great a year.

Saved (*säv'd*), *pp. a.* [f. *SAVE v.* + *-ED*.]
 1. Delivered from damnation. Also *absol.*

a. 1300 *Curior M.* 1087f. His folk al saved þan sal he mak.
 14. *Less. of Dirige* 409 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 120 þe sauyd ex-
 cused, be dampnd accusyd, As thay deservyd echon have.

1509 H. WATSON *Ship of Fools* *Prolog.* (1517) 8 11 f. That
 though they labour they may be saved (1536) 123 11 f. they
 saved. 1683 *Buxton* *Jerns*. *Sister Saved* (1676) 123 11 f. they
 saved. 1833 H. Law *Reasons of Bible* 75 Every saved
 servant . . . becomes a monument of . . . sanctifying grace.

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 saved. 1683 *Buxton* *Jerns*. *Sister Saved* (1676) 123 11

2. a. Hoarded, laid by; also with *up*. b. Economized, not spent or wasted.
 1732 *Pope Ep. Bathurst* 194. Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er, Curse the sav'd candle and unop'ning door. 1834

little, will serve to dry up many a tear.

Savelne, obs. form of SAVIN.

Saveloy (sæ'vəloɪ). [Corruption of F. *cerveles* (sɛrvɛlə); see CERVELLET.]

1. A highly seasoned cooked and dried sausage.
 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* iv. Mr. Solomon Pell, regaling himself, with a cold collation of an Abernethy biscuit and a saveloy. 1887 *Smiles Life & Labour* 333. Soyer, the gastronomist, would stop at a stall in the Haymarket and luxuriate in eating a penny saveloy.

2. **Saveloy marble** (see quot.).
 1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 452. *Cervellata*. Saveloy marble, red ground, white and green, with very fine interlaced white veins.

† **Savement**. Obs. Also **sauvement**. [a. OF. *sauvement*, f. *sauver* SAVE v.: see -MENT. Cf. Pr. *salvamen*.] Safety, salvation.

13. *Guy Warw.* 3840. Iesu, Sauer him fram cumberment, & him oȝain bring in sauement. 1735 *Shoreham* 7. *Sacram.* 406. Porwe creyment anyont strange he bi-compe His sauement to winne. 1731. *E. E. Allii*. P. B. 940. I'er soyt no mo to sauement of ciutes apel fyue. 17450 *Kut. de la Tour* xxi. (1906) 151. Symeon, saide with a high voye, 'Lo! here the clere light; and the sauement of the worlde'. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 236. By the is made the path of sauement.

Saven, obs. form of SAVIN.

Savenap(e), rare var. ff. SANAP Obs.

Saveo(u)r(e), obs. forms of SAVIOUR, SAVOUM.

Saver (sæ'və). Also 4 **sauver**, 4-5 **sauvere**, 6 **sawar**. [f. SAVE v. + -ER. Cf. SAVIOUM.]

1. One who saves, preserves, or rescues from death, evil, or destruction; a saviour or preserver.

In early use said of Christ = SAVIOUR; now only used when *saviour* would seem inappropriate.

1700 *Cursor M.* 10541. Of his sal cum þat man sauwer [other MSS. sauer]. 1740 *Hoccleve Mother of God* 10. Modir of mercy, Saver of us by thy benevolence. 1538 *Bale Brev. Comedy Baptist in Harl. Misc.* (1744) 1. 99. Your kyng, your sauwer and redeemer. *Ibid.* For all men shall se their merciful sauwer playne. 1608 B. Jonson *Alasque at Ld. Haddington's*, Sauer of his King. 1700 C. Ness *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 58. Salvation is the work of the saved, not of the savor. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xiv. A statue erected to Lord Rodney the savor of the Island as he is always called from having crushed the fleet of Count de Grasse. 1872 *Tennyson Gareth & Lynette* 858. For strong thou art and goodly therewithal, And savor of my life. 1891 *Longman's Mag.* Feb. 373. He hated his rescuer and savor.

† b. One who keeps or preserves a thing from destruction or waste. Obs.

1422 *It. Secreta Secret.* Priv. Priv. 213. And therfor the nedyth to have a constabill that shal not bene a destruer of thy trees, but a Keper and a Sauer. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 168. Where all thing is common, what needeth a hutch? where wanteth a savor, there hauocke is much.

c. One who saves (property) from wreck or destruction; a salvor.

1629 in *Boys Sawditch* (1792) 749. And do further ill entreat the savers and finders thereof [wrecks]. 1820 W. Scoresby *Arctic Reg.* II. 339. The propriety of appropriating all wrecked stores to the use of the savers.

† 2. 'One who escapes loss, though without gain' (J.). (Primarily a gaming term.) To make (oneself or another person) a **saver**: to insure against or compensate for a loss. Obs.

1591 *Florio and Fritiles* 71. S. What can I doe withall? I can not mend it. A. If I thought one hand would make me a savor, I would play. 1613 *Milton* *On the Blind* like a Woman. i. iii. (1657) 58. You'd need have a clear way because 'yare a bad prickier. Mrs. Low. Yet if my Boy take bank, I shall go nigh 1500 to make myself a savor. 1668 *Howe's Rightness* xx. 388. Heaven were a poor Heaven, if it would not make us savers. 1676 *Lee's Sophon.* iv. 1. 45. Your Armies are the Cards which both must play; At least come off a savor if you may. 1687 *Dryden's Hind & P.* III. 314. For laws of arms permit each injured man To make himself a savor where he can. 1691 — *Arthur* II. 18. He puts the gain of Britain in a Scale, which weighing with the loss of Emmeline, He thinks he's scarce a Saver. 1700 *Scotley's Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 46. We'll Game and give off Savers too.

3. One who saves, economizes, or hoards up.
 1548 *Forrest's Plac.* *Poetry* 56. Some must be Savers, Store is no sore. 1601 F. Goodyen *Hps. of Eng.* 460. A good savor makes a well doer. 1727 *Swift's Sat.* *Irel. Wks.* 1755 V. 11. 167. Hence alone comes the dearth of land, since the savers have no other way to lay out their money. 1755 *Johnson, Saver*. 3. A good husband. 1830 *Cunningham Brit. Paint.* I. 319. A savor of bits of thread. 18. COBURN in *Smiles Self-help* (1859) 218. The accomplishment of all other great works... has been done by the savers, the thrifty. 1865 *Daily News* 14 Dec. The small farmers are great savers.

4. A means of saving or economizing.
 1664 *Evelyn's Sylva* xxii. (1679) 111. We find it [sc. the Fir] an extraordinary savor of Oak. 1701 *Mussey's Mag.* XXV. 393/2. The railroad, when it can be used, is a wonderful savor. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 15/1. The invention is a great labour-saver.

5. **Racing Saver**. A hedging bet.

1891 N. Goulou *Domb. Event* xvii. 123. Wells says Perfection will win... but I've put a savor on Caloola.

Saver(e), **Saveray**, obs. ff. SAVOUM, SAVORY.

Saver-reverence: see SINE-REFERENCE.

Saver-y, -ie, obs. forms of SAVORY, SAVOURY.

† **Savernapron**. rare. [? corruption of AF. **sauve-napron*, f. *saver* SAVE v. + *napron*: see APRON. Cf. *savenap(e)* SANAP.] A table-napkin.
 1422-3 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 94. Item vij sauermaprons. Item x alie sauermaprons debiles.

Saverous, obs. form of SAVOROUS.

Savery(e), obs. forms of SAVORY, SAVOURY.

Savete(e), **Savoure**: see SAFETY, SAVOUM.

Savvy, **savvy** (sæ'vi), *sb. slang*. Also 8 **savvey**, 9 (*Sc. savi*), **savvey**, **sabe**. [The *Sc. savi* is perh. a. F. *saver* (-vous) do you know? The later slang use is f. SAVEY v.] Practical sense, intelligence; 'nous', 'gumption'.
 1785 [see SAVEY v. below]. 1825-82 *JAMIESON, Savie*, knowledge, experience, sagacity. Loth. 1. 185. B. HART *Chiquita* 9. Hedn't no savvy—hed friggs. 1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 508/2. The don't need much savvy for that. 1893 R. BOLDREWOOD 'Col. Reformer' (1891) 47. He could ride the best, but the black boy had twice as much savvy. 1892 *Kurling & BALESTIER Aululaha* 273. You have been romping around for six months after something you hadn't the sabb to hold when you'd got.

Savvy, **savvy** (sæ'vi), *v. slang*. Also 8 **savvey**, 9 **sabe(e)**, **savvey**. [Orig. Negro-Eng. and Pigeon-Eng., after Sp. *sabe* *usted* you know.] *trans.* To know.
 1785 *Gosse Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Savvey*, sense, knowledge; 'massa me no savvy', master I don't know, (*negro* language) perhaps from the French *savoir*. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 137. Dey lab no savvy dat de store-keeper hab be der brother Joseph. 1833 Mrs. CARMICHAEL *West Indies* II. 131. As I went on, I paused and asked them if they 'savvy' what I said, (comprehended) me. *Ibid.* 135. Misses, you no peak like me savvy dat well. 1865 *Nixon Peter Perse* 58. The 'no savvy' dodge to try they'd gain. 1874 B. HART *Wan Lee*, I asked if the juggler was the father of the baby. 'No sabb!' said the imperturbable Hop Sing, taking refuge in that Spanish form of non-committalism so common in California. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' 'Col. Reformer' (1891) 51. Now do you savvy? **Savvey**, **Savico**: see SAVIN, SABICU.

Savin, **savine** (sæ'vin). Forms: a. 1 **safene**, -**ino**, 1, 5- **savine**, 4-6 **savayne**, **savaine**, 5-6 **oyne**, 7 **saven**; 4, 6- **savin**; 6, 6-7, 9 **sabine**, 8 **sabin**. [a. OF. *savine* (in mod. F. replaced by the learned form *sabine*, whence the *β* forms above) = Sp. *Pg. sabina*, It. *savina* = L. (*herba*) *Sabina*, lit. 'Sabine herb' (*Sabina* fem. of *Sabinus* SABINE). Cf. G. *sabini*, *sarabbaum* (for the many corrupt forms see Grimm), Du. *zerebauum*.]

1. A small bushy evergreen shrub, *Juniperus sabina*, a native of Europe and Western Asia, with spreading branches completely covered with short imbricating leaves, and bearing a small, round, bluish-purple berry.
 The name is also applied to certain trees or shrubs resembling *Juniperus sabina*, as the Sea Wormwood, *Artemisia maritima*; the dwarf Juniper, *Juniperus nana*; *Casalphinia pulcherrima* (Indian savin); in the U. S. to the Red Cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*, and to *Torreya taxifolia*, one of the stinking cedars; and in the W. Indies to *Casalphinia bijuga*, *Fagara lentiscifolia* and *Xanthoxylum Pterota*.
 1700 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 312. Nim þas wyrtte safenan & merse meallwan. *Ibid.* III. 35. Wyll in buteran þas wyrtta... *sauinau* & curmeallan & ferferuge...
 Oxon. 12. Ebel, i. savin. ... is an herbe which men

Susan 69. *Pe sayune* [M.S. *i. mupps* sayune] and *syres*, selcoun to see. 1567 *MAPLEY Gr. Forest* 61. *Savin*, is one of those kinde which beareth leafe all seasons of the year. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. 49. But th' aged Nourse Had gathered Rew, and Saver. 1607 *TORRELL Fours.* *Beasts* 40. *Artemis* and *Sabine* are poyson to Goats. 1707 *MONTAGU Husb.* (1721) II. 188. *Sabin* or *Savin* will make fine Hedges, and may be brought into any sort of Form by clipping. 1814 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 730. Ointment of *Savine*. Take of fresh leaves of *savine*, two parts; yellow wax, one part; lard, four parts. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 454. Oil of *sabine*. It is obtained from the leaves of the *juniperus sabina*. Limpid. Has the odour and flavour of *sabine*. This plant furnishes a great deal of oil. 1862 *Mrs. Stowe Pearl Orr's Isl.* 8. One *savins* and mullens, with their dark pyramids or white spires of velvet leaves, diversified the sandy wayside. 1884 *SARGENT Ref. Forests N. Amer.* 183. *Juniperus Virginiana*. Red Cedar. *Savin*. *Ibid.* 186. *Torreya taxifolia*. Stinking Cedar. *Savin*.

2. The dried tops of this shrub, used as a drug.
Savin is strongly poisonous; it possesses emmenagogue properties, and hence was a common means of procuring abortion. It is also an anthelmintic, used chiefly in veterinary practice.
 1700 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 100. Wyl þon ilcan zenim safenan 2nid to duste. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 97. *Savin*, for the bots. 1590 *BARRHOUGH Meth. Physik* III. lvi. 293. Incessions made of the decoction of laurell berries, & leaves, ... motherwort, horehound, *savaine*, *altham*, *camomill* [etc.]. 1614 *MARRHAM Cheap Husb.* BLXX. 58. There is nothing killeth worms in the bodies of cattell sooner then *Sauen* chopt small and beaten with sweet Butter. 1693 *Drexel's Treas.* VI. 775. Help her to make Manslaughter; let her bleed. And never want for *Savin* at her need. 1736 *BAILEY Househ. Dict.* 621. *Savine* is of an incisive, penetrative and attenuating quality... being powdered and mix'd with fresh butter, it is given to the quantity of a dram to persons troubled with the asithma. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvi. 334. They were treated with lapis infernalis, Plenk's liniment, and powdered *savine*.

3. *altrid*, and *Comb*, as *savine-berry*, -*bush*, -*cerate*, -*oil*, -*lops*, -*tree*; *savin-leaved* adj.

1681 *GRW Museum* II. § ii. i. 219. *Savine-Berrys*. About as big as those of the common *Juniper*, and of a blackish

blew. 1672 *JOSSELYN New Eng. Rarities* 3. In these Gullies grow, *Savine Bushes*. 1846 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 448. A discharge should be kept up from the blistered surface by means of the 'savin' cerate. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Dorby* I. 126. *Lyopodium alpinum*, mountain or 'savin-leaved club-moss. 1858 *SIMMONDS Diet. Trade*. **Savine-oil*, an essential oil obtained by distilling the tops of the *savine* plant. 1695 *BLACKSTONE Pr. Arth.* VII. 645. *Henbane*, *Wormwood*, *Hemlock*, 'Savine Tree'. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* IV. i. There grows a 'Savine-tree' next it forsooth. 1696 *SLOANE Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 158. *Savine Trees*. *Ibid.* 149. Indian *Savin Tree*. 1864 *GRIEBACH Flora W. Ind. Islands* 737. *Savin tree*: *Casalphinia bijuga* and *Fagara lentiscifolia*.

Saving (sæ'vin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SAVE v. + -ING.]
 1. The action of the verb *SAVE*; an instance of this. A. The action of rescuing or protecting; † a deliverance.
 1700 *Cursor M.* 12775. Wilt we þan for quat resin For sauving of vr dampnacoun, þat he now suilk baptizing mass? 1740 *HAMPTON Psalter* xl. 6. *Safyne* of rightwis and dampnyng of wicked. 1746 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Linn. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123. For the repressyng off rovers, sauynge off owre marchantes, owre fishers, and the dwellers vpon owre costes. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxix. 53. Syr Henry wolde nat let his wepon go for sauynge of his honour. 1571 *GOLOING Cathin on Ps.* xviii. 50. This election was myghtly ratified by continewall successe of savings. 1611 *DIBLE Heb. xl.* 7. Noah. prepared an Arke to the sauynge of his house. 1676 *MOLLOU De Jure Marit.* II. v. (1685) 240. If the Ship perishes only, and the Goods are safe, in that case the Goods ought to pay a proportion of a fifth or tenth penny, according to the ease or difficult winning or saving of the said Goods. 1848 *CLOUGH Annals de l'Ép.* I. 21. All the foolish destructions, and all the sillier savings.

b. The action of saving or economizing in expenditure (of money, time, labour, etc.); an instance of this, a reduction in expenditure.
 1554 *Cal. Auc. Rec. Dublin* (1859) 426. For the... saving of expensis to the citizens. 1640 G. HERBERT *Tacula Funt.* 110. No Alchymy to saving. 1731-8 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* II. Wks. 1751. III. 259. *Lord Smart*. Come, hang *Saving*! bring us up a Halfporth of Cheese. 1772 C. HUTTON *Brigides* 5. Fewer acres... will produce great savings in the expence. 1832 *Ht. MARTINEAU Life in Wills* vi. 77. A great saving of time and labour. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* I. v. § 5. 118; 61. 45. *Saving*, in short, enriches, and spending impoverishes. 1854 *ROSALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) 1. 257. The saving of fuel is much greater when turf and wood are employed. 1883 *Lav. Ref.* II. Q. B. Div. 566. The object of the society being the encouragement of saving.

c. In games: cf. *SAVE* v. 21 c.
 1883 *Field* 26 Jan. 123/1. It was only the brilliant saving of Holmes, and the sound defence of the backs generally, that averted two or three scores.

2. *coner*. A sum of money saved; chiefly fl. sums of money saved from time to time (by the exercise of economy) and put by or hoarded up.
 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 656/2. If he could save 500 or 1000. n Year out of his Estate, he would certainly apply that *Saving* towards discharging his small Debts. 1785 *Mrs. A. M. BENNETT Juvenile Inquirer*. I. 215. My hard savings and earnings. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* v. l. 62. More than half my savings were laid out on repairs. 1824 *Miss MITFORD Village Ser.* I. 239. She had three or four hundred pounds to bequeath, partly her own savings, and partly a legacy from a distant relative. 1888 *Bever Amer. Commerce* II. 211. II. 132. The working man who puts his savings into the house he lives in.

b. In the navy: (see quot. 1815).
 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Savings of Provisions*, implies the bread, wine, spirits, beef, pork, butter and cheese, which have been saved by the different persons or messes in any of His Majesty's ships, from the established allowance of those species; and for which the purser pays them, at the expiration of one, two, or three months at furthest, agreeable to the credit prices stated in his instructions. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 8/2. The Committee dwells upon the difficulty of framing an ideal ration so long as canteens and the 'savings' system exist.

3. A salvo, reservation, saving clause. Now only in Law.
 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 371/1. All Offices, Fees, Rents and Annuities... other than Rents services, be in no wise comprised or conteyned in this saving. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 9. The *sauynge* reseruynge and prouisions... of the said former act. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 367. Therein the tenant swore to bear faith to his sovereign lord, in opposition to all men, without any saving or exception. 1875 *DIGBY Real Prop.* viii. (1876) 343. The Statute of Uses contained a saving in favour of wills made before the first day of May, 1536. 1884 *SELBORNE in Law Times Ref.* L. 313/1. The savings from a repealing clause would not apply to any express antecedent provision of the Act inconsistent with them.

4. *altrid*, and *Comb*: † saving bank: see SAVINGS BANK; † saving-box: a money-box for savings; † saving(s) institution = SAVINGS BANK.
 1691 *D'Emilia's Frauds Rom. Monks* 151. I have since understood, that all Tradersmen in Italy do each of them keep a *Saving-box*, into which they put what Money they can spare during the whole Year in order to their going in Pilgrimage. 1830 J. T. PRATT *Hist. Savings Banks* p. vj. The imperious necessity of Saving Institutions for the industrious Poor. 1832 *Encycl. Amer.* XI. 216/2. *Savings Institutions*, or, as they are often called *Savings Banks*.

Saving (sæ'vin), *vbl. a.* [f. SAVE v. + -ING.]
 1. That delivers, rescues or preserves from peril; that protects or guards from anything undesirable.
 1535 *COVERSOLE Ps. xlii.* i. My hert is ioyfull in thy sauynge health. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxix. 29. There's no Living however without Law; and there's no Help for't in many Cases, if the *Saving* Equity be Over-ruled by the Killing Letter of it. 1718 G. SEWELL *Proclam. Confid.* 15. Woman... A Guardian Angel, and a saving Saint. 1804

WORDS. *Vaudracour*, *Julia* 194 The silver shower, whose reckless burthen weighs Too heavily upon the lily's head, Oft leaves a saving moisture to its root. 1885-86 R. BAIDEN *Kros & Psyche* June xvi. And with that lie the wounded man theysew, Hiding the saving truth which well they knew.

b. *Saving piece*: a piece of wood to prevent injury to the machine in the process of cutting.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, etc. 160 [Machine for cutting the edges of books, banknotes, &c.] Upon this latter board is placed the 'material to be cut', with a saving piece between it.

2. *Theol.* That delivers from sin and eternal death by the power of God's grace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2097 Seem vs be sauueed tre, sir king. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. ix. § 2 That they, might, .. obtaine as well that saving grace of imputation which taketh away all former guiltines. 1671 *Milton P. R.* 474 But to guide Nations in the way of truth By saving Doctrine. 1712 *Kens Hymns Festin.* Poet. Wks. 1. 399 May I from his own Writings learn His Love, and Saving-Truths discern. 1712 *Pope Messiah* 107 But fix'd his word, his saving pow'r remains. 1734 *Berkeley Alcibiades*, vii. § 11 That notion of a saving faith which is required in a Christian. 1809-10 *Coleridge Friend* (1865) 207 Good works may exist without saving principles. .. but saving principles, never can exist without good works.

3. *gen.* That delivers from moral or intellectual error; also, of a quality, 'redeeming', exempting from unqualified condemnation or censure. Often as a direct transference from sense 2.

1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* ii. 217 If euer thou beest mine, Kate, as I have a saving Faith within me tells me thou shalt. 1735 *Pope P.* .. willing ears, This ..

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1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* ii. 217 If euer thou beest mine, Kate, as I have a saving Faith within me tells me thou shalt. 1735 *Pope P.* .. willing ears, This ..

4. Accustomed to save, hoard up, or economize; avoiding unnecessary expenses; tending to reduce expenses; parsimonious, economical.

1581 *Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1826) 28 b, If you will have riches to be a help to Gentrie, it shall behoove a man rather to be saving, that he may be able to keep himself rich. 1606 *Chapman Mems. D'Olne* i. 1, Indeed that's the savings way. 1625 *Bacon Eccl. Expost.* (Arb.) 53 A Man had need, if he be Plentiful, in some kinde of Expense to be as Saving againe, in some other. As if he be Plentiful in Diet, to be Saving in Apparell. 1712 *Arbutnot John Dull* l. x. Not hut that she lov'd Money, for she was of a saving Temper. 1729 *Swift Direct. Serv.* *Butler* Wks. 1731 *XIV*, 26 Be saving of your Candles. 1771 *Luckombe Hist. Print.* 225 A saving way, similar to this, was, from three sets of Puncches, .. to cast six different Bodies of Letter. 1848 *Thackeray Van Fair* xi, Mrs. Crawley was a saving woman and knew the price of port wine.

5. 'Not turning to loss, though not gainful' (J.); neither winning nor losing. Obs.

1614 *Barnes* *I would'st would not* lxixii, When weather-bruten Sallies, with winds & raine, Scarce make a Saving ..

I can be content with a bare saving Game, without being thought an eminent Hand. 1713 *Arbutnot Guard. Na.* 97 23 Silvio, .. was resolved to make a saving bargain of it. 1705 *Museum Rust.* IV. 174, I have no great expectations from this plantation, though, I fancy, it will be a saving crop. 1826 *Scott Mac. Malag.* iii, A country, where industry and skill can but play a saving game, at best, against national disadvantages. 1828-29 *Wentster* with example: 'the ship has made a saving voyage.'

6. Making a reservation, furnishing a proviso. 1700 *Tyndale Hist. Eng.* 11. 83 With a Saving Clause, that it should not be awn into Example. 1838 *Dickens* *Nick*, i. 'Will you prevent me?' asked Sir Mulberry, with a laugh. 'Vees, if I can,' returned the other, promptly. 'A very proper saving clause, that last,' said Sir Mulberry; 'and one you stand in need of.' 1855 *Browning Before* 32 Now, enough of your chicanery of prudent pauses, Sage provisos, subinvents, and saving-clauses.

Saving (sai-vin), *prep.* and *conj.* [absol. use of the pr. pple. of SAVE v. Cf. *excepting*.] A. *prep.* 1. Excepting, except; = *SAVE* *prep.* 1.

c 1286 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 1920 No man myghte gladden ..

his onhippit quite, Salland ane little twincing rounuous, And the tempt sent furth be Folus. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Sect.* Ser. i. 11, A Sauffing suche as ar attaynted. 1650 *Trarv Comm. Exol.* v. 4 Ane thine seem' de work to a carnal minde saving God's service. 1808 *Sourthey Lett.* (1856) 11, 115 Saving Joanna Bailie, we had no very interesting people this season. 1887 *Sainsbury Hist. Elizab. Lit.* viii. (1890) 302 There is no complete collection even of the poems, saving a privately printed one.

2. *b. All saving but, ne saving but*: excepting only. Obs.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3707 A lande, as be buke tellis, a large & a noble, All sauand bot serpentis & ofpre sere bestis.

3. *c.* With pers. pron. in the nominative. Obs.

1546 *Tyndale Rev.* ii. 37 And in the stone a newe name writen, which no man knoweth, saveinge he that receaveth hit. [So 1611.] 1823 *Parke tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 234 All their people [were] cast away, saving they, who escaped by using great diligence. 1894 *Spenser Amie* *with* xxi. 11 All this world's glory seemeth wayne to me, And all their shewes but shadowes, saving she.

† d. = bot for; cf. *SAVE* *prep.* 1 d. Obs.

1540 *Abert. Reg.* (1844) l. 173 And to deliver thair schip agane, with hir permentins, saford awentour of see, to the saidis Thomas and Robert.

2. Without prejudice or offence to. *Saving* (one's) reverence: see *REVERENCE* sb. 5 b.

c 1386 *Chaucer Merch. T.* 522 And finally he dooth all his labour As he best myghte sauynge his honour To have hem fro the mete in subtil wyse. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 79 Sauynge his owne worshippe [L. *salvo honore suo*]. c 1400 [see *REVERENCE* sb. 5 b]. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 7387 Therefore, sobtely me semeth, sauynge your wille, Hit is better his bold kyng in the burgh hold. 1530 *Tissot* *Antur More's Dial.* Wks. (1573) 253/s When we say, .. I beshrew him saving my charitie, there we take it for patience. 1562 *Winget Cert. Tractates* 1. (S. T. S.) l. 9 And zow (saifing zour dew honoris we speik). 1577 *Fulke Confut. Purg.* 382

Surre. Dial. l. 1, Saving your tale, Sir, we poore Country-men doe not thinke it good to haue our Landis platted out. 1611 *Beaumont & F. Knt. Bearn.* *Pettie* ii. 5, You lookt so grim, and, as I may say it, saving your presence, more like a Giant than a mortal man. 1837 *Hallam Lit. Eur.* l. iii. § 65 His own opinions, saving the authority of the church, he was willing to defend. 1907 *Eliz. Romms Concert* ii. 24 There's nothing I should quote so much like talking about as politics—saving your presence.

b. *Saving correction* [= F. *sauf correction*]: subject to correction; if I am not mistaken. *rare.*

1830 A. W. FAVELANQUE *Eng. under 1 Administr.* (1837) 11. 63 It seems to me, saving correction, that this does not concern us.

† 3. With the reservation of. Obs.

1477 *Esch. Rolls Scot.* VIII. 403 note, To be haldin .. to the said Johnne and Agnes, sauffing alane to us and our successors the cariage of samelk of the saidis landis as the said Johnne and Agnes occupis [etc.]. 1609 *Stene Reg. Maj.* 43 Saiffand alwise the service to the other over-lord, for the lands haldin of him.

† 4. In default of, for lack of. Obs. *rare.*

c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 1126, I will say for myself, sauynge a better, As me thinkes full throly with-outyn threep more.

b. *conj.*

1. = *EXCEPT*, *SAVE* *conj.* a. With clause introduced by *that*. Also, † with ellipsis of *that*.

1535 *Coverdale Eccl.* v. 12 And what pleasure more hath he that possesseth them, sayunge that he maye loke vpon them with his eyes? 1578 *Lytt Doddeys* l. iii. 8 The wilde kinde of Buglosse is like to the small Buglosses, .. saving the leaues be rougher, smaller, and narrower. 1600 J. *Pory tr. Les's Africa* vi. 269 The flesh, .. tasteth not much unlike to the flesh of a dunghill-cocke, saying that it is more tough. 1720 *Mrs. Massey Recs. of Love* l. 40 The Count of Brangancon's Affairs seemed to keep the same Situations, saving his Love more and more increased, as his Hopes abated.

b. With advb. phrase. Also (rarely) *saving for* = but for, except as regards.

1473 *Rental Bk. Cyprian Argus* (1879) l. 163 Wilzang beand alegy and fre of al such and wunt seruyis, savand gyfe in tyme of harueyst we gader our sendis that he supple and help after as we neyde. 1523 *L. BERNERS Frois.* l. cclviii. 397 The duke of Lancastre, .. thought to haue gone and dynd in the frenchmens lodgynges (sauynge for the fyre and smoke that they had made wold not suffire him). 1538 *Cranmer in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* l. 590 To graunte beneforth none other lycence to any other printer saving to theym, for the printyng of the said Bible. 1550 *Crowley Last Trump*, 1218 Delite in nothyng sauynge in doyng thy duty. 1611 *Bible Matt.* v. 32 Whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to ..

count

Note

lady-worship.

† 2. Provided that. Obs.

1591-3 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. IV. 111 The which Clergie government they wold have to be exempted from the temporall government, saving they speake not agaynst the Prynces government touchyng the supremacye.

Savingly, *adv.* [cf. *SAVING* *adj.* a. + *LY* 2.]

1. In saving, a sparing, or frugal manner.

1533 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* l. (1530) 47 To leade our life sauynge [L. *parce*], chastyte, savellie, and sobertie. 1673 R. *HEAD Counting Acad.* 167 They begin to quaff at *U*, savingly. 1833 R. G. *Wurtz Wash. Adams* 77 Having lived savingly in the past for several hundreds a year.

2. *Theol.* In a way that ensures salvation. Common in the 17th c.

1629 H. *BURTON Babel* no *Babel* 31 If any, come to beleeve otherwise then that Church teacheth them, to wile, savingly, whence haue they that beleeve? 1648 *JENKYN Blind Guide* iv. 120 The naturall man hath no power to know savingly the things of the Spirit of God. 1719 *De For Crusoe* l. 260, I seriously pray'd to God, that he would enable me to instruct savingly this poor Savage. 1877 W. *BRUCE Comm. Rev.* 5 Practical love is the last link in the chain which connects man savingly with his Maker.

Savingness (sai-vinnes). *rare.* [-NESS.]

1. 'Tendency to promote eternal salvation' (J.).

a 1658 *DURHAM Comm. Rev.* ii. iii. (1660) 123 One in the search and trial of the sincerity and savingness of his Grace, is not only [etc.]. a 1677 *MANTON Christ's Eternal Exist.* vii. (1685) 193 Now if the fullness of the Godhead dwelt in him who gave this Covenant, we cannot deny either the certainty or the perfection, or the savingness of it.

2. The quality of being saving, sparing, frugal or parsimonious.

SAVING-
h was

Savings bank. Orig. saving bank, also savings' bank. [cf. *savings* pl. (see *SAVING* *vbl.* sb. 2) + *BANK* sb. 3.] An institution for encouraging thrift, by receiving small deposits at interest.

In the United Kingdom there are four classes of these institutions: *trustee savings banks*, which are under the control of the National Debt Commissioners (with whom the whole of their funds must be invested), but are locally managed by bodies of trustees, who are prohibited from receiving remuneration for their services; *savings banks* for the army, navy, and merchant seamen, established respectively by the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Board of Trade; *post office savings banks* (see *POST OFFICE*); and *voluntary savings banks*, which are private establishments not under government control.

1817 *Act 57 Geo. III.* c. 105 Sched. A. The sum above stated is the exclusive property of the Saving Bank specified in this Order. 1819 *Ann. Biography* III. 215 In him [sc. G. Rose] the system of saving banks found an active friend and patron. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 150 The Regimental Savings Bank. 1888 C. E. *PASCOE London* *To-day* xxvi. (ed. 3) 242 Investments in Consols have been placed within the reach of the poor through the medium of the Savings Bank. *Ibid.* xliii. (ed. 3) 382 Communications from the Savings Bank Department.

Saviour (sai-vyar). Forms: 3-4 sauveur, 3-5 sauveour, 3-5 sauveour, 4 sauveur, saveur, -iur, -our, safeure, Sc. safare, saweure, 4, 6 sauvoir, savioure, 4-6 savyour (e, s) savyour, 5-6 sayvor, 6 salveour, -iour, Sc. salviour, salveour, 4, 6-8 (g chiefly U.S.) savior, 4- saviour. [a. OF. *sauveour* (mod. F. *sauveur*) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *salvador*, It. *salvatore* = late L. *salvator-em*, agent-n. f. *salvare* to SAVE.]

1. One who delivers or rescues from peril.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1301 And cald him .. far wele ay.. lledar of heile and saweure! 1535 *Coverdale Eccl.* xlv. 1 A grete sauloure vnto the electe of God. 1560 *DAUS tr. Slehtand* a Comm. 120 Saynet Genevra is the saviour of Paris. 1611 *Bible Neh.* ix. 27 Thou gapest them saviours, who saved them out of the hand of their enemies. 1712 *Pope Terris* *Faust* 163 Bold Scipio, saviour of the Roman state; Great in his triumphs, in retirement great. 1774 *Wilkes Corr.* (1805) IV. 183 Those who... now dare to persecute the saviour of India. 1872 ..

b. *transf.* in nonce-uses.

c 1399 *Chaucer Purse* 16 (Fairf.) Now purse that ben to me my lyes lyght And sauvre as doun in this world here. 1552 *Lattimer Sermon* 1st *Sund.* *Eph.* (1581) 297 Likewise ships and boats. .. upon the Seas are Saviours, for they saue vs from the fury, rage, and tempest of the Sea. 1804 *Something Old* 111. 126 Thus died the means I had looked to as the saviour of myself and children.

2. He who saves mankind from sin and its consequences: as a title of God, and esp. of Christ (in the latter application often *Our Saviour*). Now always with capital S.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1501 Welcum sauuer! lang has pou her. Al sal thoru be be bet. 13. *Cler de L.* 2087 He swore a ful grete othe. By Je-u Cryst our Sauoir. 1352 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. xi. 66 Whi wolde god v' sauour sulfire such a worm In such a wrong wyse the wommon to bigyle? a 1450 *Myrc Instr. Par. Priests* 12 3ef how plesse thy sauyoure 3ef thou be not grete clerk Lokw thou moste on thys weik. 1472 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 16 In the name of our lord Ihesu Criste our Sauyaur: Amen. c 1500 *Lancelot* 206 This is the vyrgyne, this is the blisful flour That Ihesu but that is our salweur. 1513 *BROSHAW St. Werburg* 11. 334 The yere of our sauour in his humanite viij hundreth complet .. and seutelle. 1601 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. 1. 129 That Season. Wherin our Saviours Birth is celebrated. 1643 *Sir T. Browne Relig. Med.* i. § 3 At the sight of a Crosse or Crucifix I can dispense with my hat, but scarce with the thought or memory of my Saviour. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iii. 412 Hail Son of God, Saviour of Men. a 1738 *Swift Sermon*, *Mutual Subj.* (1744) 11 Our Saviour tells us that every Man is our Neighbour. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) l. iii. xxviii. 121 Who is the king, the lawgiver, the redeemer, and the savior. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* vii. 144 Millions shall live and die, Who ne'er shall call upon their Saviour's name. 1864 *TENNISON En. Arden* 753 O God Almighty, blessed Saviour, .. Uphold me, Father.

† b. *To receive one's Saviour, to give* (a person) his Saviour, etc.: common ME. phrases referring to the reception and administration of the Eucharist.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 643 But thou yewe me my Saviour At Ester. a 1450 *Myrc Instr. Par. Priests* 1833 And 3ef he aske hys sanyour, Gyf hym hyt wyb gret honour. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xi. 706 Thene asked she her saueour and as soone as she had receuyed hit the soule departed from the body.

3. Saint Saviour. (See *SAINT* a. 3.) † a. Used in oaths. Obs. b. [= eccl. l. *eclesia Sancti Salvatoris*], the title of the cathedral church of Rome, usually called St. John Lateran. c. The title of the monastic order founded by St. Bridget.

1311 *Guy Warr.* 5318 Pou wroche glotoun losanour, Pou schalt be 3eld, bi seyn Sauour. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2993 (Kelhings) Forth went anon sir Kay & ledde his fader, sir Cniut, to be chirche of seyn sauour. 1793 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v., Order of St. Saviour, is a religious Order founded by St. Bridget. 1873 J. H. *Baker Warr.* *Our Lady* p. 21. The Monastery of St. Saviour and St. Bridget of Syon of the Order of St. Augustine.

4. *attrib.* (appositive), as in *saviour-ark*, -*arm*, -*god*, -*youth*; also *saviour-like* adj.

1836 GLADSTONE in *Good Words* (1871) 366 Is there... no *saviour* ark That bears the children, loved of God and blest, Unto the land of rest? 181. SURREY *Assassin* ii. Prose Wks. 1888 II. 158 How many holy liars... would his *saviour* arm drag from their luxurious couches. 1738 WESLEY *Pr.* xxiv. vi. This is the chosen Royal Race That seek their *Saviour*-God to see. 1877 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 568 There are two comings of Christ, the one in lowliness... Poore, Lowely, and *Saviourlike*; and the other in majestic. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* x. xxxv, Laila rush'd between To save the *saviour* Youth.

Hence *Saviourress*, a female saviour; *Saviourhood*, *Saviourship*, the quality or fact of being a saviour.

1553 LATIMER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 1309/2 When men can be not content that she [sc. our Lady] was a creature saved, but as it were a *saviourress*, not needing saluation. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* iii. Disc. xix. 143 Polycrta

Of that *Saviourship*, which God intended him for. 1864 P. BROOKS *Myt. Inq.*, etc. xviii. (1893) 317 What if there had been for ever a *Saviourhood* in the Delty. 1893 *Atheism* 30 Dec. 919/2 The Indian Buddhist Cult of Avalokita and his Consort Tara the *Saviouress*. 1900 R. J. CAMPBELL in *Chr. World Pulpit* 31 Jan. 71 The *Saviourhood* of Christ. 1905 MARZIALS *Browning* 49 Unfolding the mysteries of his *saviourship* of society.

Saviour, *savir*, obs. forms of SAVOUR.

† *Savite*. Obs. [f. the name of Professor P. Savi + -ITE] = NATROLITE.

1852 *Amer. Jral. Sci. & Arts* Ser. II. XIV. 64 *Savite*. *Savite*, *Savir*, obs. ff. SAFETY, SAVIOUR.

|| *Savoir faire* (savwar fr). [Fr.; *savoir* (formerly often misspelled *savour*) to know, know how (inf. used subst.) + *faire* to do.] Tact, address; the instinctive knowledge of the right course of action upon any given emergency.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxv. He had great confidence in his own *savoir faire*. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg.* Ser. II. *Black* *faire*.

good work as Chief Commissioner of the London police.

|| *Savoir vivre* (savwar vivr). [Fr.; *savoir* (see prec.) + *vivre* to live.] Ability in the conduct of life, knowledge of the world and of the usages customary in good society.

1755 MASON *Lett. to Gray* (1853) 30 Though France is remarkable for its *savoir vivre* and Italy for its *virth*, yet Germany is the reservoir of solid literature. 1806 J. PINKERTON *Recoll. Paris* II. 98 The use of red wine with oysters shews great want of *savoir vivre*. 1878 Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xviii. People with any *savoir vivre* don't make a fuss about such things.

|| *Savonette* (savvōnet). Also 8 *savonet*. [Fr. (now written *savonnette*), dim. of *savon* soap: see -ET.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Savonnet*, (Fr.) a Wash-Ball or other Sort of Compound, to wash the Face or Hands with. 1856 COOKEY *Toilet* 438 *Savonettes*; Soap Balls; Wash Balls... are made of any of the mild toilet-soaps, scented at will, generally with the addition of powdered starch or farina, and sometimes, sand.

b. *Savonette-tree* [= *F. arbre à savonnettes*], a W. Indian tree, *Pithecolobium micradenium*, the bark of which is used as a substitute for soap. 1864 GRISBACH *Flora W. Ind. Islands* 787.

Savor: see SAVOUR sb. and v.

Savorious (savvōrius), a. Also 4-7 *saverous*, 5 *savorus*, *Sc. savouris*, 5-7 *savourous*. [a. OF. *savorous*, *savorous* (mod. F. *savouroux*): -late L. *saporōsus*, f. *sapōr* SAVOR: see -OUS.]

1. Of good savour, pleasant to the taste.

1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 705 Many *savouris* salss with seawar he send. 1520 NISBET *N. T., Mark* ix. 49 Salt is gude; gif salt be unsavourous, in quhat thing sal ye mak it saurours? 1604 E. G. (RIMSTONE) *tr. Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xvi. 170 There are two kinds of fishes bred in this Lake... the one they call Suches, which is great and savourous. 1891 F. TENNYSON *Daphne*, etc. 274 Garden sweets... And savourous herbs that lay together crush'd.

† b. *fig.* That is relished or enjoyed; delightful.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 4 Than yonge folk entenden ay For to ben gay and amorous. The tyme is than so savourous. 1423 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 366/4 Though she were resplendyschaunt, wel sauerous and ryght ful of grette myracles. 1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 157 b, To gather that soote and maydens *Esere*, is, or wo

† 2. I.

1491 C

Many notable lodes... somewhat to content his sauerous

appete. sende oft tymes to hym grette sommes of money.

Hence *Savourously* adv.

1484 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. iii. The tyme was somtyme

that the peple luyd wt out eyng of flesche; & wer no-

rysshyd sauerously of the fruytes of the trees & of herbes.

Savory (savvōri), sb. Forms: [1 *saperie*],

4-6 *saveroy*, 5 *saveroye*, *safaray*, *savry*, 5-6

saveray, 6-7 *savery* (e), *saverie*, *savorie*, 7 *sav-*

vourie, 7-9 *savoury*, 7- *savory*. [Ultimately

from L. *saturia*, the form-history is uncertain.

On the one hand the ME. *saverie* might descend (with

substitution of v for ð) from OE. *sæderie*, a. early OF.

**sæderie* (later *særie*, whence the dim. *særielle* surviving in mod. Fr.) = Pr. *sadria* (whence 16th c. Fr. dial. *sadriege*, Sp. *ajedra*, and perh. by metathesis the synonym, *sagerida*) = L. *saturianum*. On the other hand, Hereschach (*De Re Rustica*, 1570) cites an It. *savoreggia* and F. *savoreite*, and the latter appears in Cotgr. 1611 as *savoreite*. The existence of these forms suggests that the ME. *saverie* may be an adoption of an unrecorded OF. form which had the v either as a phonetic development in hiatus (cf. F. *pourvoir* for early OF. *poir*) or through the influence of *saver* SAVOUR.

Independent adoption of the Latin word appears in OE. *saturge*, ME. *saturie*, MHG. *saterie* (G. *saturei*), It. *saturgia*, corruptly *saturiegia*, Pg. *saturiegia*.

1. Any plant of the genus *Satureia* (N. O. *Labiata*), esp. the annual herb *Satureia hortensis* (Garden, Summer Savory), or the perennial *S. montana* (Mountain or Winter Savory), natives of the south of Europe, cultivated for use as flavouring ingredients in cooking.

[1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 314 Feldmorān sæd, sæberian sæd, petorsilian sæd.] a 1387 Simon. Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon.) 37 *Satureia*, *lymbra idem*, *saverie*. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Take sawge, persely, ysoppe, sawery, Onyons gode. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take a Capoun & sethe hym in Water, persely, Sawerrey & Salt. c 1440

fische w... vergewys made with good erbis sawge & sawery. 1573 TUSSEER *Insh.* (1878) 91 Summer sawerie. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. clxv. 460 Winter Savorie is a plant resembling Hyssoppe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 43 Wild Thyme and Savry set around their Cell. 1786 ANDERSON *Gard. Assist.* 79 Savory—sow of the summer and winter kind. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 967 Many Labiates, such as Thyme... Savory... &c., are used... to flavour sauces and dishes. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 289 The Winter Savory, *Satureia montana*, a hardy evergreen undershrub.

2. *Dyer's Savory*, the Saw-wort, *Serratula tinctoria*.

1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *savory-seed*; *savory-leaved* adj.; *savory oil* (see quot.); *savory thyme*, *Thymus virginicus*, an American herb.

1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 394 *Aster Linariifolius*. *Savory-leaved Star Wort. 1896 BRANNIT *Anim. & Veg. Fats* II. 577 Savory oil... both the summer savory, *Satureia hortensis*, L., and the winter savory, *S. montana*, yield by distillation... a volatile oil. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Insh.* III. 580 Now saury seed infaat vndunged londre Doth wel. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 105 virginian or *Savory Thyme.

Savour, *savor* (sēvōr), sb. Forms: 3-5

savur, 4 *safour*, *saser*, *sauvur*, *savoyre*, *Sc. sa-*

wure, -oure, -or, -oure, 4-5 *savore*, 4-6 *sav-*

voure, *saver*, 5 *saveure*, *savoureux*, *savowre*, *savry*, *Sc. savour*, 5-6 *savir*, 6 *savre*, *savour*, *savoyr*, *savor*, *sawr*, 7 *saviour*, 8 *Sc. sa'r*, 4-

savour, *savor*. [a. OF. *savur*, *savour* (mod. F. *savour*) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *sabor*, It. *savore*: -L. *sapōrem* taste, *savour* (see SAVOR), f. *sapere* to taste.]

1. Quality in relation to the sense of taste; a specific mode of this quality, as sweetness, bitter-

ness, etc.; a taste. Also in fig. context.

Now rare, exc. as denoting a touch or admixture of some

taste other than the proper or prevailing taste of a substance, a 'smack'.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 102 þes cos, leoue snstren, is a sweet-

nesse & a delit of hcorie, so unimete swote & swete, þet

euerich wordes saur is bitter þer ægines. a 1300 *Cursor*

M. 13404 He dranc and feild gode saur. 1303 R. BRUNNE

Handl. Synne 9988 Hit semþ brede, as be sy3t, And as

brede, sauer hab ry3t. 1315 SORCIAN *Poems* I. 686 Ne

lef non aher, crysteman, For saur he coloure. For þat

coloure, he þat saur Ne þef nau3t þer inne cryste. 13..

E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 995 For his make was my3t, þat he

þe mount langed In a stouen statie þat salt saur habbes,

1393 LANG. *P. Pl. C.* xv. 187 Þe lark... is loueloker of

lydene, And sweiter of saur. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*,

Priv. Priv. 203 By the longe we felen the dyuersite of

Sauores, Swetes and bittynesse, Saltesse and egyptnesse,

and other Sauore. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 420 Seruit

that war of many dyuers meis, Full sawris sweet. 1587

GOLLING *De Mornay* i. (1617) 7 Sounds, Sents, Savors,

and Feelings. 1600 SURREY *Country Farm* iii. xlix. 533 Cyders

differ one from another, especially in colour and saur or

relish. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 342 Meats of nohlest sort

and saur. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 155 Viands of various kinds

allure the taste Of choicest sort and saur; rich repast

1774 *tr. Chesterf. Let. to Son* (18 June 1743) [The waters] are

very heating, and disagreeable to the taste, having the

savour of rotten eggs. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Ind. Nat.* I. 233

Qualities of body; namely, -colour, saur, odour, feel [etc.]

b. The power of affecting the sense of taste, esp.

...the ... taste.

...the ... colour

...the ... black

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

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...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

...the ... old

hadde be slayn In fight that day; Ther come of hem a foul saur. c 1450 MYRE *Festial* 142 þus as þe flesche rostyð, he sauer þerof went out into þe strete. 1481 CAXTON *Myrrour* II. vi. 75 [The panther] gyeth out of his mouth so swete a saur and smell, that anon the hestes that fele it seeche hym. 1598 DUNBAR *Ysa Mariit Wemen* 8 Throw the saur sanative of the suet flurris. a 1593 MARLOWE *Edu.* II. v. v. I was almost stifled with the saur. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* III. 88. 349 Plagues oft arise... from noisome saurs. 1699 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 88 Then Melfoll heat, and Honcy-suckles pound, With these alluring Savours strew the Ground. 1828 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xxii. For the sweet saur of the roasted meat Tempted him though immortal. 1871 FARRAR *Days of my Youth* II. (1876) 20 Like a sweet saur, like a precious heritage, it lingers here.

b. In figurative context.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 He is leoflukest til for to lokin uppon, and swote's mihte... ne Arim. (E. imperyal).

c. In the translations of the Bible from 1400 (1526) onwards, *savour* occurs very freq. as rendering of Gr. *ὀσμή*, Heb. *רֵיחַ* smell; in the Old Testament lit. of the smell of sacrifices and incense regarded as pleasing to God, in the N. T. fig. chiefly with reference to spiritual sacrifices. See, e.g., *Gen.* viii. 21, *Numb.* xxviii. 13, *Ezek.* vi. 13, 2 *Cor.* ii. 15, *Eph.* v. 2.

d. Used fig. for: Repute, estimation; = ODOUR

4 b. Now only poet.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* v. 21 Ye have made the saur of us to stynke before Pharo. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xv. (1640) 64 Since which time the bad saur of his life came to the Popes nose, who sent a Legate to depose him. 1726 W. PLENN in *Life Wks.* (1782) I. 53 These several Things agreed upon, being of good Saur and Report. 1872 TENNYSON *Garth* 377 Then came in hall the messenger of Mark, A name of evil saur in the land, The Cornish king.

3. In various uses, originally fig. from sense 1.

† a. Attractive quality, merit, value. Obs.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 138 Salt hitocneð wisdom; vor salt 3iueð mete wordnesse & wisdom 3ið saur. 13.. K. *Alis.* 2839 (Bodl. MS.) To fore þe kyng com on harpoure And made a lay of gret saur. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 72 Pauh hit on Englich he dim and derk, Ne nabbe no saur li-for a clerk. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 220 b, She had sothly the bame of good odour and saur in conuersacion.

† b. Character, style, sort. Obs.

1605 SHAKES. *Lea* i. iv. 25 This admiration Sir, is much o' th' saur of other your new pranks. 1639 ROUSE *Hear. Univ.* x. (1702) 153 Let the excellent and unmatched ointments of Christ Jesu give an excellent saur to your works.

c. Essential virtue or property: with allusion to Matt. v. 13 (and Luke xiv. 34). Also, power to excite relish, interest.

1650 I. WERKES *Truth's Conf.* i. 11 This is to put a non-sense upon the place, and to destroy the saur that is in it. 1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 334 Principles which are permitted to lie barren soon lose their saur. 1885 PATRISON *Mem.* 298 Al the saur of life is departed.

d. A 'smack', tinge, or admixture.

1795 BURNS 'O ay my wife' 's Some saur o' comfort still at last, When a' my days are done, man. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* II. 66 Practised by modern musicians when they wish to give an antique saur to any particular passage.

† 4. Relish or taste for something; delight, satisfaction. To catch (a) saur: to acquire a taste or liking. Obs.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 232 We ne iuindeð swetnesse in none finge þet we wel doð, ne saur of hcorie. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3047 To mete hadde he no saur To wyn, ne watry, ne lo bycor. c 1400 *Lydg. Asop's Fab.* ProL. 2 Wysdom is more of pris than gold in cofres To theym, that have saur in letture. *Ibid.* l. 65 Losengeours... Which have saur in sleuth and sluggardy. *Ibid.* li. 101 When a iorour haþe caught saur ones To he forsworn, custom inakeþ hym strong. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 393 Hast þou in me one gretter saur þan þat þou haddest first when þou me sy. c 1430-40 *Abbey of Holy Ghost* in Horst. *Hampole* l. 333 Plente of oyle, þat es, for to haþe delyte and saur in god. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* m. iv. Good wyne, whereto the good heremyte took so good a saur that he had... dranke so moche, that he was dronke. 1555 WATREMAN *Fantle of Factions* II. iv. 140 When they had caught a saur in this holye daye loytering... they made a-longe holye daye also of the whole seuenth yere.

† 5. Perception, understanding. Obs.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iv. (Skeat) 79 Of this have I yet no saur, without better declaration. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* III. 1-6 Christ... of whom they had a certayne saur and understanding. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Dialogue* III, But as I can see no merit, Leading to this favour: So the way to fit me for it, Is beyond my saur.

Savour, *savor* (sēvōr), v. Forms: 3 *savur* (e), 4 *savir*, *savrye*, *saser*, 4-5 *savere*, 4-6 *saver*, *savoure*, 5 *savro*, *savry*, 4- *savor*, *savour*; *Sc.* 4 *sawer*, 5 *sawour*, 6 *sair*; *sawr*, 8 *sar*, *sa'r*.

[a. OF. *savourer*, *savorer* (mod. F. *savourer*) = Pr. *saborar*, Sp., Pg. *saborar*, It. *savorare* (now in learned form *saporare*): -late L. *sapōrare*, f. *sapōr*- SAVOUR sb.]

I. To have a saur.

† 1. *intr.* Of food or drink: To taste (well or ill); chiefly, to have an agreeable taste. Often with *delit*; hence *trans.* to be agreeable to the taste of. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3647, I sal þam dight til his be-houe, A mete als he was wont to loue: It sal bim saur, al to will,

esh of it self is not so pleasant and security.

† **Savourily**, *adv.* Obs. Forms: 4-6 *saverly*, 5 *saverly*, 6 *savor*, 7 *saverlie*, 6-7 *savourously*, 5 *savorly*, 5-7 *savourly*. [*Savour sb.* + *-ly* 2.]

1. With enjoyment; with relish; pleasantly; agreeably; keenly.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1337 Pen acoles he (he) knyght, & kysses hym myse, Assaurely & sadly as he mette couche. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 80 Wherfore we counsaile you This couche sauerly for to kisse. 1495 [see *Savourly* 1, quot. 1398]. 1560 *Pilgrimage Exhort.* Aggus H ij, The labouring man... feedes sauerly on brown bread, thin drynke, and a poore supper. 1637 *Brief Relat. Passages Star Chamber* 25 A Bee came and pitched on the Nosegay, and began to suck the flowers very sauerly. 1683 *Trav. Way to Health* 350 The Cannibals feed on Humane Flesh, and will most sauerly gnaw a Shoulder of Man. 1690 *Dryden Amphitruon* i. 1, He... snuffs up Incense so sauerly, when 'tis offer'd him by a fair Hand.

b. Of weeping: Passionately, bitterly.

1662 H. More *Antid. Ath.* iii. 4 & 4 Other sometimes bearing the Image of Christ in her arms, weeping sauerly. 1722 *Dr. For Col. Jack* ii, Then I fell a-crying as sauerly as I did before, when I thought I had lost it.

2. With understanding; with appreciation; wisely; effectively.

c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. 1. 2 For who cure wol understande be wordes of crist plainly & sauerly, he must studie to conforme all his lif to his lyf. 1529 *More Supplic.* *Sauvly* Wks. 327/1 But than he speaketh so sauerly herof, that it well appeareth of his wysse wordes he neither canmeth any skill therof, nor neuer came in the house. 1619 *Fotherby Atholm.* ii. vi. 5 (1622) 246 Which folly that wise King derided very sauerly. 1663 *Bunyan Ch. Bihar.* Wks. 162/1 595/2 For Christians to commune sauerly of God's Matters one with another, it is as if they opened to each others Nostrils Hoxes of Perfume. 1664 H. More *Myst. Inq.* vi. 219 Which life I conceive S. Paul describes very sauerly, when he saith, That the Kingdom of Heaven is... righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Savoury (*sā'vōrī*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3 *savure*, *compar.* *savurure*; *sb.* 4-5 *savery*, *savori*, 4-6 *saveroy*, 5 *saveray*, *sauvury*, 6 *savrie*, *savourye*, *Sc. saurrie*, 6-7 *savourie*, *savorie*, 7 *saverie*, 4-9 *savery*, 6- *savoury*; 7. *contracted* 5 *sarry*. [*Early ME. savure*, *app. a.* OF. *savouré* *sapid*, *fragrant*, *pa. pple.* of *savourer*: see *SAVOUR v.* In the 14th c. the ending was associated with the native *-y*, so that the *adj.* was appreciated as *f. SAVOUR sb.* + *-y*.] *A. adj.*

1. Plesant to the taste; appetizing; agreeable. 1382 *Wyclif Mark* ix. 48 Forsoth every man schal be saltid, or maad sautori, with fier. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) i. 365 At Glyndalcan aboute be oratore of Seint Keynewyn wilewys berep apples as it were appel treen, and beep more holsum þan sautori. 1393 *Lang. P. Pl. C.* xix. 65 Tho þat saten in þe sonne-ye sonner aren ripe, Sweit, toun and sautori. c. 1400 *Maurice* (Kob.) xxx. 146 þe er 3st sautori in þe mouth. 1584 *Coccius Haven Health* xxi (1656) 22 Cookery... may make that sautori, which of it selfe is unsavoury. 1612 *Bible Gen.* xxvii. 31 And hee also had made sautori meate, and brought it vnto his father. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* iv. 300 All... with keen gust the sav'ry viands share. 1837 M. Donovan *Donn. Econ.* ii. 35 The natives of some part of Australia eat a kind of caterpillar... of which they compose a dish to them highly sautori. 1865 *Kingsley Herev.* v, Savoury was the smell of fried pilchard and hake; more sautori that of roast porpoise.

b. Gratifying to the sense of smell; fragrant.

Now rare exc. in negative context: cf. *unsavoury*. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 209 b, They... perfume the house with the graines of Juniper, and other sautori things [*L. alique rebus odoratis*]. 1859 *Dickens T. Two Cities* i. 1, Cruncher's apartments were not in a sautori neighbourhood. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xiii. 11 Perfume sautori.

2. *fig.* a. Pleasant; acceptable.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1527 Mi sweete lif, se swoteliche he smeeched me & smealled þat al me punction saure & softe þat he sent me. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Ah schal iñden him al at swettere & saurure. c. 1374 *Chaucer Troilus* i. 405 If it be wikke, a wonder thinketh me, Whenne every torment and adversite That cometh of him, may to me sautori thinke. 1545 *King's Primer, Graces* *iv, O Lord Jesu Christ without whom nothing is swete nor sautori... blesse vs & our supper. 1602 *Saunders Hymn* ii. 463 One said there was no Sallets in the lines, to make the matter sautori. a. 1677 *Barrow Sermon* Wks. (1716) III. 57 The sense of having lived well... is a far more solid and sautori pleasure than the most ample revenue can afford. 1875 *Ruskin Fors. Clav.* xlix. 11 The delicious parable, sautori of all Scripture to rogues. 1885 R. L. & F. Stevenson *Dynamiter* 100 Something taking in the way of colour, a good, sautori choice of words.

† b. In religious phraseology. (a) Full of spiritual 'savour': spiritually delightful or edifying.

(b) Having the savour of holiness; of saintly repute or memory. Obs.

(a) c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xvi. 89 The manner of outting which is sautori in a sermoning. 1450-1530 *Myst. our Ladye* 49 An other [wyse] is to take heed to the letter only, after the lytterall understandinge. And thus ys sometye sautori, sometye bareyne, after that the letter ys. 1563 *FOXE A. M.* 1254/2 Many such like answers and reasons, mery, but sautori... proceeded from that man. 1626 *Br. Hall Contempl.* O. T. xxi. i. 336 A forced discontinuance, makes deuotion more sautori, more sweet to religious hearts. a. 1720 *Sewel Hist. Quakers* (1793) i. 111. 230 Practised by the sautori of people calling Quakers. 1726 *Penn in Life Wks.* (1782) i. 98 Leaving the Man in a sensible and sautori Frame. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 295 His letters and speeches are, to use his own phraseology, exceeding sautori... He had a text of the Old Testament ready for every occasion.

(b) 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 4 Hath made your name sweet and sautori in the Church of God. 1731 *Woorow Corr.* (1843) III. 487 You need not be told what a great loss this Church will be at by this good and worthy gentleman's death, whose name will be for ever sautori in this Church.

3. Used, in contradistinction to *sweet*, as the epithet of articles of food having a stimulating taste or flavour.

1661 *RABISHA Cookery Dissected* 157 If you would have it baked sautori, season it with Pepper, Salt, Cloves [etc.]. 1769 *MRS. RAIFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 283 Pigeons in Savory Jelly. 1805 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 278 Œmelette, a Savory one.

B. sb. A sautori dish (see *A.* 3); *spec.* a cooked dish, flavoured with appetizing ingredients, served at the beginning or end of dinner as a stimulant to appetite and digestion.

1661 *RABISHA Cookery Dissected* 138 Another way for a sautori. 1844 *TUPPER Heart* xvii. 168 The board was overloaded with solid sweets and savories. 1866 *ANTHONY Hove Phras.* i, 'Why, how early you two have dined!' cried Beatrice. 'You're at the sautori, aren't you? We've only just come.'

Savoury, *SAVOUR* (see *SAVOUR*, *SAVOUR*).

Savoy (*sā'vōi*). Also 6 *Savoie*, *Savoys*. [*a.* F. *Savoie*, the name of a region of S. E. France, south of the Lake of Geneva.]

1. In full, *Savoy cabbage* († *cole*, † *colewort*, † *kail*, *sprouts*). A rough-leaved hardy variety of the common cabbage, much grown for winter use.

1578 *LYTTE Doddens* vi. 51. 552 *Sauoye Colewurt.* 1597 *GERARD Herbal* ii. xxvii. 247 *Sauoye Cole* is also numbed among the headed Coleworts or Cabbages. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxxvi, The Savoy Cole and the Cole-flory... must be sowed in April. 1689 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 353, 1 once Savoy kael. 1699 *EVELYN Acetaria* § 11 The Broccoli from Naples... are very delicate, as are the Savoy. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 132 The Savoy Cabbage, which is one of the best sort and very hardy. 1747 *MRS. GLASS Cookery* 58 Savoyes Forced and Stewed. 1764 *ELIZA Moxon Eng. Housew.* (ed. 1) 132 To boil Savoy Sprouts. 1855 *DELANER Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 57 There is a vulgar idea... that Savoy cabbages are improved by exposure to frost. 1856 *GLENNY Gard. Every-d.* Bk. 17/1 Frosts, that will kill all other greens, will leave Savoy Sprouts... untouched. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 287/2 The Savoy comes into use in autumn, and continues until the spring.

2. In full, *Savoy biscuit*. A kind of sponge-biscuit, made of finger-shaped pieces of paste covered with sifted sugar which when baked are joined together in pairs; so also *Savoy drop*, *ring*. Similarly *Savoy cake*, a large sponge cake baked in a mould; also called a *Savoy mould*. *Savoy bag*, a bag with a narrow orifice through which the paste for making the biscuits is laid out.

1764 *ELIZA Moxon Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) Suppl. 10 Slips of bread cut long like Savoy biscuits. 1822 *Cook's Oracle* (ed. 4) 494 Savoy Cake, or Sponge Cake in a Mould. 1854 G. READ *Compl. Biscuit & Gingerbread Baker's Assist.* (ed. 2) 26 Savoy Cakes. 1862 *Almond Savoy Cakes*. 1867 *77 Savoy*... *Foreign Cont.*... a smooth... *Massy's Biscuit*... R. WELLS *Bread* must be laid out from a savoy bag on 'cap' paper one half round and one half long. The French Savoy must be laid out oval, and when baked two are to be put together. 1892 *Encycl. Pract. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) i. 138/2 A Biscuit-bag, sometimes called a 'savvy-bag' being used very much to prepare Savoy Biscuits.

† **Savoyan**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. = *SAVOYARD*. 1601 E. A. *True Disc. Queen's Voy.* title-p. Herevnto is annexed, the first Savoyan; wherein is set forth the right of the conquest of Savoy by the French, and the importance of holding it. 1607 *TORRELL Fours. Beasts* 46 They are used by the Lotharingians and Savoyens for meat. 1611 *CORAN, Rave de Savoye*, the Savoyan Rape, the greatest kind of Turnep. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 94 The Savoyan Agents bringing more Gold in their hands than on their backs.

Savoyard (*sā'vōi'ard*), *sb.* and *a.* [*a.* F. *savoyard* (fem. *-arde*), *f. Savoie*: see *SAVOY* and *ARD*.]

A. sb. 1. A native or inhabitant of Savoy. Well known in other countries as musicians itinerating with hurdy-hurdy and monkey.

1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 271 The steward of the household is the marquis de Courdour, a Savoyard. 1770 [see *HURBY-GUYOT* 11] 239 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 577/1 They [i.e. marmots] are taken by the Savoyards and others principally that they may be exhibited by those itinerants. 1906 W. WALKER *Catv. viii*. 166 The Savoyards pressed Geneva and made travel unsafe on the roads.

2. An inhabitant of the precinct of the Savoy Palace in London, which formerly possessed the right of sanctuary.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Run-dnker*, the boldest Fellows amongst the Alsatians, Minters, Savoyards, &c. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 75 At length, in 1697, a bill for abolishing the franchises of these places... received the royal assent. The Alsatians and Savoyards were furious.

B. adj. Belonging to Savoy.

1820 *RANKEN Hist. France* vii. i. VII. 238 The Savoyard army. 1841 *JAMES Brigand* ii, Why baron, who would have thought to meet you thus in a Savoyard inn? Savoyre, *savre*, obs. forms of *SAVOIR*.

Savrie, *Savry*, *Savte*, *Savur*, obs. ff. *SAVOURY*, *SAVOIR*, *SAFETY*, *SAVOUR*.

Savvey, *savvy*, variant forms of *SAVEY*.

Savvour, *savvr* (6, obs. forms of *SAVOUR*).

Savvite, obs. form of *SAFETY*.

Saw (*sə*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *sazu*, *saza*, 4 *sagh*, 4-7 *sawe*, 5 *sae*, *saghe*, *sage*, 5- *saw*. [*OE. *sagu* str. fem., in oblique cases *sage* (also *saga* wk. masc.) = OHG. *saga*, MLG. *MDu. sage* (Du. *zaag*), ON. *sag* (Sw. *såg*, Da. *sav*, † *sang*) = *OTeut. *sagā* str. fem.; the ablaut-var. **segā* appears in OHG. *sega* (MHG. *sege*, mod.G. *säge*); cogn. w. OE. *seax* (:-**saliso*-) knife, Sax, f. pre-Teut. root **sok-*: **sek-* to cut; cf. *L. scire* to cut.]

1. A cutting tool consisting of a plate (or, in some forms, a band or a tube) of metal (usually steel), one edge of which is formed into a continuous series of teeth. (Some saws for cutting stone are without teeth.) In the original form of the tool, represented by the HAND-SAW, and in some varieties of more modern invention, e.g. the pit-saw (see *PIR sb.* 14), the saw is moved backwards and forwards, each movement in one direction deepening the groove or 'kerf' made in the wood or other material to be cut. In other varieties, as the circular saw and the band-saw, a continuous movement in one direction is substituted for the reciprocating movement.

Ordinarily *saw* means the complete instrument including the handle, frame, or the like, necessary to fit it for use; but sometimes the word is applied to the 'saw-plate' or 'saw-blade' alone.

Also with defining words, indicating special varieties of form, structure, mode of operation, or purpose, as in *band saw*, *circular saw*, *compass saw*, *drag saw*, *endless saw*, *frame saw*, *frat saw*, *gate saw*, *hand saw*, *ice saw*, *joint saw*, *keyhole saw*, *lock saw*, *metal saw*, *mill saw*, *panel saw*, *pit saw*, *rabot saw*, *rip saw*, *sash saw*, *tenon saw*, *web saw*. These terms, so far as they have been thought to require notice in this Dictionary, are treated either under their first element or as main words. A considerable number of kinds of saws used for surgical purposes are distinguished by the names of their inventors, as *Butcher's*, *Ferguson's*, *Gowan's*, *Hey's*, *Liston's* saw.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wt.* Wulker 106/22 *Serrula*, *saza*, *vel snide*. a. 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 263/1 *He sceal...* habban... *æsse*, *adsan*, *sage*, a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2736 *Way to sagh þam ilk crote*, *wiþ sagh o penance treu þat þe frut spring eftur ne.* c. 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 525 *File sawe and spindelle*. 1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 583 *Pis Peridix...* took a plate of iren, and fyled it, and made it i-toped as a rugge.

a. 1400-50 *Alexan.* as a *sage*. 1432-1 was kytte with a VI. 155 *Ane saw* send to the workmen in Lochaber to cut the tymmer for the artillerie. 1687 *Grew Museum* iv. § i. 360 A Box of Anatomick Instruments; sc. Saws, Steel and Ivory Knives [etc.]. 1784 *COOPER Task v.* 145 No sound of hammer or of saw was there. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* i. 16 Saws for cutting metals, are made very narrow... and stretched by a screw at one end. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 343/2 The principal modern use of the saw is to divide wood.

transf. and *fig.* 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1672 *Euen so his sighes*, his sorrowes make a saw, To push griefe on, and back the same grief draw. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* l. ii. viii. 238 *Faction*, hatred, livor, emulation, which are, *serre anima*, the sawes of the soule. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* iv, You... see aloft the saw of the mountain ridges against the black-blue sky.

† b. In obsolete phrases. To draw the saw (of contention or controversy): to keep up a fruitless dispute. To be under the saw of contention: (of a question) to be the subject of profitless dispute. To hand the saw: to take turns, change parts, with another in some work or function. To hold (a person) at the long saw: to keep in suspense.

1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real Pres.* A. 1, The Question of Transubstantiation, which hath already so many times passed by the Fire and under the Saw of Contention. 1659 *BR. WALTON Consid.* Considered 305 Yet if he think fit to draw this saw of contention further... [etc.]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 101 Now because ghost cannot hand the saw thus with body... Thence 'tis [etc.]. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3229/3 It would be of little avail to draw the Saw any longer of Answers and Retoris. 1720 *PRIDEAUX Orig. 11th* Pref. 12 Neither will I draw the saw of contention with any one in answering any of the Cavils. a. 1733 *NORTH Life Let. Kpr.* (1742) 79 So, between... to draw the Long Saw above... to draw the saw of controversy.

2. *Zool.* A part or organ with teeth like those of a saw. Also Comb. *saw-bearing* *adj.*

1664 *HUBERT Catal. Rarities* (1665) 32 A very great Saw, or weapon of a Saw-fish, with which he torments the Whale. 1747 *GOULD Eng. Ants* 1 The double Saw is a hard bony Substance. 1814 *They [Ants]* have four or five Teeth in a Saw. 1754 *Finding Voy. Lixodon* Wks. 488 A VII. 64 The sting or saw of a wasp. 1854 A. ADAMS *etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 222 *Saw-bearing Hymenoptera (Scuriferia)*. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VII. 508/2 Whales are said to be sometimes killed by sawfishes, and the saw has been sometimes driven into the hull of a ship. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 360 The saws of the various species of *Tenthredo* are as diversified as the habits of the insects to which they belong. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life Canara* 51 A great saw-fish, which measured about twenty-one feet from the end of the saw to the tail.

3. [Properly a distinct word, f. *Saw v.*] a. A sawing movement. (In recent Dicts.). b. *W. Hist.* = *SEE-SAW*.

1746 *Howle Whist* (ed. 6) 36 You gain the Advantage of establishing a Saw. 1755 *Connoisseur* N. 60 p. 1 (1761) 11. 105. A forces B, who, by leading Spades, plays into A's Hand, who returns a Club, and so they get a Saw between them. c. 1890 *Up to Date Games of Cards* 37 Saw, is when each partner triumphs a different suit, and they play those suits to each other for that purpose.

4. Short for SAWFISH. rare.

1838 G. H. *Kingsley Sport & Travel* vi. (1900) 180 Across the mouth of the bay cruised a pair of saws, some ten or twelve feet long.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *saw-blade*, *carriage*, *machine*, *mandrel*, *mark*; b. objective, as *saw-filer*, *saw-filing*, *grinder*, *maker*, *piercer*, *seller*, *selling*; c. simulative, as *saw-beaked*, *leaved*, *like*, *shaped*, *toothed*, *lopped* adjs.

1869-73 T. R. *Jones Cassell's Bk. Birds* 111. 95 The *Saw-beaked Alcyon* (*Synal.*) 1831 J. *Holland Manuf. Metal* I. 275 Of the elastic steel, a saw-blade may be considered an example. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 345/1

1881 *Young* c. v. *Saw-filing* machine, one for sharpening the teeth of saws. 1851 *Sci. Rev.* 21 Dec. 635 T. 1822 *Hortus Ancl.*

COTGR. s. v. *Scia*, Sci. a *Saw-like* snow. 1 Fine, horny, saw-like 217 An improved

Ling. Triling. 103 The *saw-maker* [maketh] saws. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 9 Saw makers first direct their plates in the usual way. 1858 *Simmons Dict. Trade*.

Saw-mandrel, a holdfast for a saw in a lathe. 1873 J. RICHARDSON *Operator's Handbk.* 117 Saw mandrills. should be as strong as possible, to stand the speed. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 420 The cross cords become embedded in the

saw-marks by the pressure of the sewing thread. 1858 *Simmons Dict. Trade*. *Saw piercer*, a workman who cuts the teeth of saws. 1851 *Young Every Man his own Mech.* § 345 Any itinerant *saw-setter* who goes his regular round with his bench and files. *Ibid.* § 346 Useful contrivance for *saw setting* (etc.). 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v. *Saw-filer*. The female have a *saw-shaped* or hatchet-shaped terebra. 1828 *Rev. H. Almon's Ill. of Art* 102 The rifling is what is termed in England the Scott or saw-shaped system. 1828 *FRANCE Lavoisier Log.* L. vi. 36b, Shee is spayfooted, crookhacked, tunneshelled, *sawtoothed*, &c.

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Bk. Birds, 1869-73); *saw-tray* = *saw-kerf*; *saw-whet* U.S., a little owl, *Nyctala acadica*; *saw-whetter*, (a) = *saw-whet*; (b) the marsh titmouse, *Parus palustris*; *saw-work* *Fortif.* (see quot.); *saw-wrack* *Bot.*, the seaweed *Fucus serratus*; *saw-wrest* = *saw-set*. Also *SAWBILL*, etc.

1875 *SEATON Fret Cutting* 18 An iron eye, screwed in exactly under the lower *saw* bar. 1858 *BARRETT Theor. Warres* 20 The *saw* battell containeth 3 sharpe angles framed of 6 battallions. 1834 *GOODE, etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 582 Around the Gulf of Maine this species is also known by the names 'Kyack' or 'Kyauk'; *saw-belly*, and 'Cat-thrasher'. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning*, etc. II. 793 The flooring boards. were grooved on each edge upon an ordinary *saw* bench. 1869 *KANKINE Cycl. Machine & Hand Tools* Pl. Q 16 Improved self-acting *saw* bench. 1895 *Naval Architect. Hru.* VII (1886) 226, v. 1 fote of *Sawborde* price the c-jit. 1859 *SARK TWIN* *Innoc. Abr.* vi. (1872) 39 The saddles were peculiar. They consisted of a sort of *saw*-back, with a small mattress on it. 1778 *W. MARSHALL Minutes Agric.* 9 Dec. 1775 The *saw*-car, instead of binding, is always kept gaping. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning*, etc. II. 796 The chalk line. marks the edges of the intended *saw*-cut with sufficient certainty. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

saw, *Bookbind* backs for the highest sky, down to COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 446 A wall of *saw*-edged perpendicular rocks. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning*, etc. II. 689 The files used in sharpening saws are triangular, round, half-round, and m. l. *saw*-files. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 442 Let a transverse groove. be cut in the *saw*-frame to receive that pin. 1801 *MILLER & WHITNEY in Amer. Jnl. Sci. & Arts* (1832) XXI. 222 The machine for

Disputing feebly with the frogs The crop of *saw*-grass meadows 1855 *OULVIE Suppl. Sawgrass*, a kind of coarse grass, bog-rush. 1882 *QUINN* *Alumina*, a 1878 *Thrusting their snouts amidst the saw-grass*. 1891 *VILLIERS-STUART Equal. Forests* 110 It turned out to be really a vast expanse of water hidden beneath *saw*-grass, which in some places attains a height of twenty feet. 1850 *BARTLEY Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3). *Saw-gum*, see *Gum*. 1837 *LEVY Harry Lorrequer* v. My friend there. is a very neat shot when he has the *saw*-handle. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 7/1 The plaintiff. was a *saw*-handle maker. 1899 *LO. ROSEBERY Ped* 26 But scarcely. is there any memory of so peppery a politician with so constant an inclination to the *saw*-handles. 1837 *LEVY Harry Lorrequer* v. Didn't I tell ye, that pistol always threw high. Oh, Fin, if you had only given me the *saw*-handled one. 1862 T. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

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Saw-wrack. 1678 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* v. 94 Then with the *Saw* wrest. they set the Teeth of the *Saw*. 1728-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Saw*. This is done by putting an instrument, called a *Saw-wrest*, between every other two Teeth, and giving it a little Wrench. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 477/1 A *saw-wrest* is used for setting the teeth.

Saw (sg), sb. Forms: 1 *saw* (sage), 2 *sage*, 2-5 *sage*, 3 *sage*, *sage*, 3-7 *saw*, 4 *sa*, *sach* (e), *sau* (e), *sauue*, *saw* (e), 4-5 *saghe* (e), 4- *saw*. Pl. 3 *sawen*, *sahen*, *sawen*, 4 *sagez*, *sauhez*, *sawus*, 5 *Se. sawis*. [OE. *sagu* str. fem. = M.L.G. *MDu. sage*, *sage*, OHG. *saga* str. and wk. fem. (MHG., mod.G. *sage*), ON. *saga* wk. fem. (see *SAGA*) ?-OTent. **sagā*, **sagōn*, f. root of **sagjan* SAY v. 1 Cf. Lith. *pa-saka* (= *sokti*) story.]

†1. A saying; discourse; speech. Obs.

9. Voc. in Wt. Wülker 221/28 *Dictu i. dicitio*, *sagu*, *uel oratio*. c. 1000 *ELFRIC Gloss.* *ibid.* 165/27 *Elogium*, *nel dictio*, *saga*. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *ibid.* 45 *Lareow* *teonan* þu wyrhest us mid þisse *sage*. c. 1175 *Lant. Hom.*

133 *Deo* apotles hine leden þet he scalde suggesten hwet þeo *sage* hweoede and he seide *Seinen* *et uerbum dei*. c. 1205 *Lay. 749* Heo wenden þat his sawen [*sages* *sawes*] soðe weren. *Ibid.* 295/8 þa he isaid haude þa *sawen* of ure drihten. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 600 He sweren bi ðe rode. and he ðe lesen sone, mid here *sage* and mid here song. c. 1225 *Aner. R.* 360 þis is Seinte Poules *sage*. c. 1300 *Cursor*

M. 416/7 And þan wil naman nam on sau þat we him suld have broght on dau. *Ibid.* 241/2 Luue wald i spak, might me wit-stode, Mi reut

MS. sage þat moght 355/7 He was wunt i *Palerne* 1112 Alle seide at o *sawe* 'sire, we þou rede'. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 109 *Thenne* þe sergeant, at þat *sawe*, swengen þer-oute. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xv. (*Barabas*) 84

Qut be þaiais hard þis *sa*, þat *sad* [etc.]. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 668 Ful lit

zagen), OILG. *sagôn*, *sagôn* (MHG. *sagen*, *segen*, mod.G. *sagen*), ON. *saga* (Sw. *säga*, Da. *sæve*).

The pa. t. was sometimes conjugated strong in the 1st c. The str. pa. ppl., which came into use at the same time, is now perh. equally current with the wk. form in the compound tenses of the vb., and as ppl. adj. is much more common.]

1. *trans.* To cut with a saw. Also with advs., *asunder*, *away*, *off*, *through*; and const. *into*.

a 1225 *Life St. Juliana* 38 Ich makede þen wittie ysaye beon isath þurh and þurh to deaðe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27375 þe preist bi-gin..Away to saġh þam ilk crote. c 1400 *Wycliffe Bible* ProL. to Prophets (1850) 111. 225 Manasses ordeynede and demyde Isaye to be sawid with ynnre a cedre tree. c 1400 *Melayne* 60 His wyffe & his childre three ly-for his eghne þat he myghte see Be in sondre sawenn. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. cxlviii. (1869) 135 In Iacob and Esau þou hast seyn þe figure; I sawede hem and vnyoynded. c 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* (1888) 10 Some with sawes he suwe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 310/2 To saġhe a tre, *serrare*. 1483 *CANTON Golden Leg.* 248/2 She..was taken of the deuyls and departed and sowen a sondre. 1496 *Lab. Yreas. Acc. Scoll.* i. 281 Item, to othir tua sawaris, at sew with thaim, xvij s. viij d. 1538 *Elvot Dict.*, *Runcino*, to sawe tymber. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 42 Now sawe out thy tymber, for boord and for pale. 1577 *HANNER Ave. Eccl. Hist.* To Rdr. *v h. Their legges sawed of, their tongues cutte. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 1. 70 If I were saw'd into Quantities, I should make three dozen of such bearded Hermites staues, as Master Shallow. 1611 *BINLE 1 Kings* vii. 9 Hewed stones, sawed with sawes. — *Heb.* xi. 37 They were stoned, they were sawen a-under. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. 1. 107 By sawing away of trees. 1664 J. WILSON A. *Commenius* v. i. 'Twere better dye at once, than be thus saw'd in pieces. 1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* v. 95 When they direct any of their Underlins to saw such a piece of Stuff.. seldom say Saw that piece of Stuff. 1719 J. CONDUIT in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 917 The Letters probably were either sawed off, or turned inwards. 1795 J. HOLT *Agric. Surri. Lancaster* 48 He cuts a hand-saw..and saws the top level. 1847 *Act* to & 31 *Vict.* c. 89 s. 28 Every Person who hews, saws, bores, or cuts any Timber or Stone. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 431 (*Bookbinding*) The volumes are then adjusted and clamped up..for the operation of sawing the back. Two or three grooves are..sawn straight across the back of the volume, according to the number of bands on which the book is to be sewed. 1879 *FROUD Caesar* xxii. 368 Trees were cut down and sawn into planks. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 344/1 With a cutting edge of so light a gauge as to waste but little of the valuable timber to be sawed. *fig.* 1579 G. HARVEY in *Three Propt. Lett.* (1580) 63 The sixte..is also in the same Predicament, vnlesse happily one of the feete be sawed off with a payre of Syncope. a 1680 *BUTLER Kem.* (1759) I. 316 Until between these different Usurpations, that pull several ways, the whole Nation will in the end be sawed in Pieces. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 119 The agony of hatred which was sawing their hearts asunder.

b. To cut as a saw does. Also *absol.* or *intr.*
a 1225 *St. Anker.* (1862) 22 Ant let scharpe sword ant eke smart scher hire þe schuldren ant scharpe hire thurh. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* (E.E.T.S.) liii. c þou dost treccie as a rasour sharp sauand. 1664 *HUBERT Catal. Rarities* (1665) 31 A tayl of a Stringray, it will saw like an Iron saw. *transf.* 1856 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. xii, The grating wind sawed rather than blew.

c. To form by cutting with a saw.
1530 *PALSGR.* 698/2 Have you sawed nothing but these two planks to daye. 1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* v. 87 When you Saw the Beuelling angles upon the square ends of Pieces. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Character Wks.* (Bohn) II. 59 They saw a hole into the head of the 'winking Virgin' to know why she winks. 1875 *SEATON Fret Cutting* 15 To most people, this method of sawing out a pattern is inconvenient.

transf. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragu. Sci.* (1879) I. ix. 289 This wonderful fissure has been sawn through the mountain by the waters of the Tamina. 1906 *BELLOC Hills & Sea* 17 All the way down the gorge for miles, sawing its cut in sheer surfaces through the rock, crashes a violent stream.

d. *absol.* To use a saw; to cut with a saw.
c 1340 *Nominate* (Skeat) 116 M. cleuyth the borde and sawith. 1465 *Mann & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 309 My mastyr made comenauit with ij. sawers of Donwyche: and ..a day that they saw, vj d. 1678 ..you must not Saw just upon the right down with the Tennant 'Cables' xliii. 166 Then, 'tis Call geon; Purge, Flux, Launce, ..*Let.* II. 184 Carpenters, into whose lead the devil put it to saw the whole day.

e. *intr.* with passive force. To admit of being sawn.

1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 271 Beech..will saw into extreme thin Planks. *Ibid.* 571 A white sort of Stone..which Saws easier than Wood itself.

2. *transf.* With reference to the movement used in sawing. a. *trans.* To saw the air: to gesticulate with the hands as if sawing something invisible. Also, to saw one's hand.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 5 Do not saw the Ayre too much your hand thus, but use all gently. 1819 *CRABBE Tales of Hall* xix. 158 'And what is proud,' said Frances, 'but to ..' 1824 ..ing, and a single step upon them. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14. June 1790/1 With her right hand she ceaselessly saws the air.

b. To work (the bit) from side to side in a horse's mouth. Also with the mouth as obj.
1850 *SHAKLEV Frank Fairleigh* v. I. got her head up by sawing her mouth with the snaffle, and put her (the mare) fairly at it. 1856 'STONEHENG' *Rural Sports* 536 If a horse obstinately refuses to stir, the bit may be gently 'sawed' from side to side.

c. *intr.* Said of a fiddler.

1736 *Genil. Mag.* VI. 615/1 Then saw'd and thrumm'd on every string!

3. *intr.* (See quot.) ? Obs.

1630 in *Binnell Descr. Thames* (1758) 68 No Fisherman..shall..saw or search for Barbel within the Limits of London Bridge.

4. *trans.* To give a serrated outline to. *rare*—
1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ireland* I. 242 The coast is perfectly sawed by bays.

1. Saw, v. 2. Obs. (*nonce-wd.*) [*f.* SAW sb. 2.] *intr.* To speak in saws.

1648 *JENKYN Blad Guide* i. 13 He saith, or rather saweth thus..The time will come that youthful Turnus shall Wish dearly Pallas ne'er has been encountered.

Saw, obs. form of SAVE v., SHOW v., SOW v.

Sawar, obs. form of SOWER.

Sawbill (sɔˈbɪl). [*f.* SAW sb. 1 + BILL sb. 2.] A name applied to various birds with serrated bills. a. The mergansers (also sawbill diver or duck). b. A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphodon* (also sawbill humming-bird). c. U. S. A. motmot (also sawbill roller).

1843 *YARRELL Brit. Birds* III. 293 This bird (*Mergeranser*) like the Red-breasted Merganser, is also called Saw-bill and Jacksaw. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2393 The red-breasted Merganser [is] a saw-bill duck. 1856 F. O. MORRIS *Hist. Brit. Birds* V. 284 Gossander..Sawbill. Jack-saw. 1851 *GOULD Trochilidae* i. pl. 1 *Grypus navius*. Saw-bill. 1864-5 *WOOD Homes without Hands* xiii. (1868) 235 The Sawbill Humming Bird (*Grypus navius*). 1866-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* III. 83 The Saw-bill Rollers (*Prioniturus*)..occupy the..forests of South America. 1879 *COURT N. Amer. Birds* 178 *Momotidae* (motmots or saw-bills).

So Saw-billed a., having a serrated bill.

1785 *LATHAM Gen. Synopsis Birds* VI. 579 Saw-billed Pelican. 1797—in *Trans. Linnæan Soc.* IV. 121 Saw-billed Ducks or Divers.

Sawbones (sɔˈbɒnz). *slang.* [*f.* SAW v. 1 + BONE sb.] A surgeon.

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxx. 'What, don't you know what a Sawbones is, Sir,' enquired Mr. Weller; 'I thought every body know'd as a Sawbones was a Surgeon.' 1874 R. TYNWHITT *Sketch. Club* 166 The vivisectioners and sawbones.

1898 *KIRKER HAGGARD Doctor Thorne* 196, I found her the affianced bride of a parish sawbones.

Hence Saw-bonesing vbl. sb. (*nonce-wd.*).

1870 *MISS BROUGHTON Red as Rose* i. 196 If I had..had to earn my bread quill-driving..or sawbonesing.

Sawce, Sawcer, etc.: see SAUCE, SAUCER, etc.

Sawdan, Sawdant, var. ff. SOLDAN, sultan.

Sawd(e), variant forms of SOLD Obs.

1. Sawdee. Obs. [*f.* OF. *sauddé* (corresp. to Pr. *soudada*, *soldada*, med.L. *solidāta*), *f.* *souder*: see SOLD v.] Soldier's pay.

c 1500 *Alcheste* 148 'By my feyth,' said Uryan, 'we are not come hither for to take sawdees ne for no syluer.'

Sawder, var. form of SOLDAN Obs., sultan.

Sawder (sɔˈdər), sb. *collog.* [App. a use of sawder SOLDAN sb.] Soft sawder: flattery, blainey.

1836 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. i. x. 78 If she goes to act ugly, I'll give her a dose of 'soft sawder'. 1846 *SHAFESBURY in Life* xiv. (1887) 342 Soft sawder to the mill-owners (unless it is skillfully applied) is a damper to the men. 1854 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 232 He..by dint of good dinners and soft sawder finally draws the country gentry to him.

1886 'SARAH TYTLER' *Buried Diamonds* v, Till he had done listening to the 'soft sawder' of Crabtree the banker's..wife.

Sawder (sɔˈdər), v. *collog.* [*f.* SAWDER sb.] *trans.* 'To flatter, to 'butter'.

1834 *LOVER Leg. & Stories of Ire.* Ser. ii. 297 His vagabone mother sawdered him up afther a manner. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Africa* II. 287 Now 'ryling up' the agent, then sawdering him down.

Sawder, -dre, obs. forms of SOLDIER.

Sawdour, -oyer, obs. forms of SOLDIER.

Sawdust (sɔˈdʌst), sb. [*f.* SAW sb. 1 + DUST sb.] 1. Wood in the state of small particles, detached from a tree, plank, etc. in the process of sawing.

1530 *PALSGR.* 265/1 Sawedust, *sciore dais*. 1563 *Republika* i. iv. 344 What is your brain-pan stuffe with-all? wull or sawdust? 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 42 Sawe sawe dust, ..

Or sawing Saw-dust furnish Nurseries. 1712 J. JAMES II. *Le Blond's Gardening* 175 Ants..are driven away by strewn very fine Saw-dust. 1854 ROSAULT & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 60 Woods enclosed his specimens

with sawdust. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED ..ometimes with reference to the use of sawdust for stuffing dolls or puppets.)

1873 MRS. SPOFFORD in *Casq. Literature* I. 96 The deviled turkey sizzled..away to saw-dust. 1890 L. C. D'OLE *Netches* 16 I'll knock the saw-dust out of any two men in this hole of a place. 1908 *Nation* 12 Sept. 833/4 The other characters are all sawdust and wire.

2. In wider sense: Dst of any material produced in the process of sawing. *rare*.

1672 *WISSEMAN Wounds* 1. 138 That done we cleansed the wound from the Saw-dust. 1835-6 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 650/1 [Ivory] rubbed over with a little of its own sawdust.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as sawdust-pad; sawdust-like adj.; with reference to the use of sawdust for strewing the arena of a circus, as sawdust-artist, -ring; sawdust-powder, a substitute for gunpowder, prepared by treating sawdust with acids.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 746/1, I was not flattered at being taken for a 'sawdust artist'. 1899 *ROOWAY Guiana Wilds* 145 The 'sawdust-like casava bread'. 1899 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 308 Great comfort was derived from the use of the 'sawdust-pads'. 1883 F. A. ABET in *Emyel. Brit.* XI. 278/2 Preparations allied to gun-cotton, in the production of which wood fibre is used as the starting-point, are manufactured..under the name of Schultze's powder, 'sawdust powder, and patent gunpowder. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maid of Paradise* xvii. 296 Once only they (the circus procession) circled the 'saw-dust ring'.

Hence Saw-dusty a., abounding in, savouring of, or resembling sawdust; of the nature of sawdust.

1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* iv, I remember Mr. Hubble as a tough high-shouldered stooping old man, of a sawdusty fragrance. 1863—in *Uncomm. Trans.* xxi, A bagatelle-board shudly visible in a sawdusty parlour. 1880 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 172 In his society I sometimes felt that life was stupid, but never that it was hollow and sawdusty. 1893 J. T. HOSKINS *Mr. P.'s Diary* 356 Dry, tasteless, sawdusty white bread. 1896 MRS. CAFFEY *Quaker Grandmother* 55, I never liked dressing dolls, it brought one into too close contact with their sawdusty insides.

Sawdust (sɔˈdʌst), v. [*f.* SAWDUST sb.] *trans.* To cover, sprinkle, or strew with sawdust. Hence Saw-dusted ppl. a., Saw-dusting vbl. sb.

1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Lathbury* xiii, A. sawdusted tavern. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* i. ix, The sweeping and sawdusting of the common room. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Reverat. Lit. Man* I. 249 All is duly sawdusted. 1895 J. DAVISON *Earl Leicester* 177 In the midst of the sawdusted floor.

Sawdyr, Sawdyn: see SOLDIER, SOLDAN.

Sawdye(u), Sawceere: see SOLDIER, SAUCER.

Sawed (sɔˈd), ppl. a. [*f.* SAW v. 1 and sb. 1 + -ED.] 1. That has undergone the operation of sawing; = SAWN ppl. a. Also in comb. *sawed-off*.

1553 *EORN Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Certayne sawed bordes of the thicknes of halfe a hande breath. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/1 The skin and muscles sink agayne downwardes, and cover the sawed bone. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 114 The Great Duke of Saxony hath three great Manufactures; one of Iron, ..another of Linnen, ..the third of Sawed Timbers of all sorts. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iii. (1813) 37 Espalier trees should rather be trained to sawed materials properly framed together. 1842 *ORDENSON Creoleana* iii. 30 Cedar posts, sawed stones. 1895 *KIRLING and Tungle Bk.* 149 A couple of sawed-off antlers. 1899 *Daily News* 13 June 4/1 In 1894 Congress passed an Act taking the duty off sawed boards, shingles[etc.].

2. Serrated.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 506 Vulgar Mice..drinke by .. This tree hath sawed .. LINLEY *Introduct. Bot.* sharp straight-edged .. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot.*

Terms. Saw-toothed or Sawed, serrate.

Comb. 1786 *ABFRONCINI Gard. Assist.* 127 Cutting them with a long, narrow, sawed-edge knife.

Sawen, obs. pa. ppl. of SOW v.

Sawen(t), obs. forms of SEVEN.

Saweure, obs. form of SAVIOUR, SAVOUR.

Sawer (sɔˈər). Also 6 saer, sawar. [*f.* SAW v. 1 + -ER.] One who saws. Now rare; as a designation of employment superseded by SAWYER.

1379 *Foll-tax West Riding in Yorks. Archæol. Trnl.* VI. 1379 *Nottingham Rec.* .. MS. Acc. St. John's vijd. 1589 (1544) mainteiner are both

sawers of timber. 1664 in *Holmes' counterfeit Bk. Entries* (1883) 272 Ordinances made for the good governance..of the..coppers, patenners, turners, sawers. 1865 *MRS. CARLYLE Let.* (1883) III. 271, I send you a. letter of Madame Venturi's, with vignette of Venturi sawing..I advise you to read it [another letter] now, with a key: 'The Gorilla' means George Cooke, ..the sawer Venturi.

Sawer(e, obs. forms of SAVOUR, SEWER.

Sawerkraut, obs. form of SAUERKRAUT.

Sawete, Sawf, obs. forms of SAFETY, SALVE.

Sawfish (sɔˈfɪʃ). [*f.* SAW sb. 1 Cf. L. *serra* saw-fish (lit. 'saw').] A fish of the genus *Pristis*, the snout of which ends in a long flat projection with teeth on each edge. Also applied to fishes of certain allied genera.

1664 *HUBERT Catal. Rarities* (1665) 17 A Saw-fish, vulgarly called the Sword-fish. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 123 *Monoceros Clusii*, the little Unicorn, or Saw-fish. 1681 *GREW Museum* v. s. v. i. 84 The Saw-fish *Pristis*. 1796 *STEOMAN Surinam* I. i. '11 Another animal, which is called the saw-fish, carries also an offensive weapon. 1866 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Naturalist Austral.* 35 There is a species of Saw-fish peculiar to the Australian coast. 1863 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 216 The Tentaculated Saw-fish (*Pristiophorus cirratus*).

Saw-fly. [*f.* SAW sb. 1] An insect of the family *Tenthredinidae*, distinguished by the saw-like construction of the ovipositor.

The saw-flies are very destructive to vegetation, and several species are designated from the plants attacked by them, as *fine saw-fly*, *rose saw-fly*, *turnip saw-fly*.

1773 T. P. YEATS *Inst. Entom.* 177 The Tenthredo is called, by some English Authors, the Saw-fly, from the formation .. of all other insects..in from which its name is ..

1831 III. 245 This saw-fly .. of the gooseberry-tree. 1840 [see ROSK sb. 23 c]. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1855) II. 74 The turnip saw-fly, *Adathia spinarum*. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 343/4 The ..

800 *Corpus Gloss., Cutter, 52ex.* c1000 ALFRIC *Josh. v. 2*
10-2

Wire be nu steneen sex. c 1775 *Laub. Hou.* 81 Yet me sculde in pe ehtupe del bet knaue chit embsnijen mid ane ulint sexe. c 1205 *LAV.* 4075 pe uniselle moder mid seze hne to-sneide. *Ibid.* 22342 Mid swide scarpe sexen. 1300-1400 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) App. G. 40 Mid hane sexes hi corue þat bodi pece mecle.

2. A chopping-tool used for trimming slates.

1659 *Coleridge in Phil. Trans.* IV. 1009 If in hewing it does not break before the edge of the Seals (the hewing instrument of the Slatters) you may not much doubt of the firmness of the Slate. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 400 The Saixe is of steel, and not unlike a large knife. 1824 *Gwilt Encycl. Arch.* § 1800 (Slate) It is thought to be a good sign, if, in hewing, it shatters before the edge of the sax. 1836 *Elworthy v. Somerset Worlth.* Sex, a tool used by slatters. It is a kind of straight chopper, with a bill or point projecting from the back for 'holing' the slates.

Saxatile (sæks'atīl, -til), a. Also 7 saxntil. [a. F. *saxatile* (16th c.) or ad. L. *saxatilis*, f. *saxum* rock, stone.]

† 1. Of the nature of stone. *Obs. rare*—1.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 7 140 Gemmes, stones, and things of a saxatile substance.

2. *Zool. and Bot. Liv.* "ocks. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* "yeeld a dry alimēt. *Ibid.* 238 1786 saxatile or rock Turdi and other

Saxaul (sæks'aul). Also saksau(o)ul. A shrub, *Anabasis* (or *Holoxylon*) *Ammodendron*, growing on the steppes of Asia.

1874 H. Spalding *Khiva & Turkestan* 43 Scattered clumps of *saksaul* and dwarf acacias. 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.*, *Saxaul*, 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 642 (*Khiva*) *Saksaul* (*Holoxylon ammodendron*) is found in quantities, and furnishes excellent fuel.

Saxboard. *Boat-building*. [Cf. ON. *sax* (a use of *sax* = *SAX*) raised prow of a ship.] (See quots. 1891, 1898.)

1857 P. Colquhoun *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 28 Above all [the strakes] comes the sax-board. 1891 *Winn Boating Boat's Pade-u*, 60 *Saxboard* or *gunwalestrake*, the uppermost continuous strake or sideplank in a boat. 1898 *ANSTRUT. Diet. Sea Terms* s. v. *Gunwale*. The gunwale strake (in open boats the *saxboard*) is the uppermost strake of a boat. To it the gunwale is fixed.

Sax-cornet: see under *SAX-HORN*.

Saxe (sæks), [a. F. *Saxe* Saxony (G. *Sachsen*).] Used attrib. to designate articles which come from Saxony, as *Saxe china*; *Saxe blue* = *SAXON blue*; *Saxe paper* (also simply *Saxe*), an albuminized paper used in photography.

1854 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. 7) 304 Fifty whole sheets of *Saxe paper*, 18x22. 1856 J. HUGUES *Pract. Photogr.* (ed. 7) 26 Albumenized Paper... There are two principal kinds, known as *Rive* and *Saxe*. 1876 *Fr. Tisserand's Hist. Photogr.* Adv. 5 Picked Rives and Saxons. 1881 *ANSTRUT. Photogr.* 128 Good English paper of the consistency of medium *Saxe* answers every purpose. 1904 E. F. BENSON *Challouers* ii. A pale blue sunshade with a handle of *Saxe china*. 1905 *Weston Gaz.* 2 Mar. 4/2 Bows of the new *Saxe blue*. 1908 *Ibid.* 29 Aug. 13/2 *Saxe* and turquoise-blue hinder each other.

† **Saxeane**, a. *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *saxe-us* (f. *sax-um* stone) + *-ANE*.] Made of stone.

1360 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* ii. 488 Ane Closter.. Triangill wald, with crstle wark saxeane.

Saxeiras, obs. form of *SASSAFRAS*.

Saxeous (sæks'ous), a. *rare*. [f. L. *saxe-us* of stone (f. *sax-um* stone, rock) + *-OUS*.] Of or pertaining to stone, stony. † *Saxeous odour*, an exhalation supposed to be the cause of petrification.

1671 J. WINTER *Metallogr.* xxix. 362 That the petrifying seed both consist alone in a *saxeous* or stony odour or steam [tr. Van Helmont *De Lithiasi* i. Quod semen petrificum consistat in solo odore saxi]. 1845 *Fond Handbk. Spain* ii. 664 Such a *saxeous* metamorphosis was an old story even in... Ovid's time. *Ibid.* 875 The culprit in the *saxeous* change lost two-thirds of his original height.

Sax-horn, saxhorn (sæks'hɔ:n). [f. the name *Sax*: see below.] The name given to a group of brass musical instruments of the trumpet kind, invented by a Belgian, Charles Joseph Sax (1791–1865), and improved by his son Antoine Joseph, known as Adolphe. Called also *sax-cornet*. Also *sax-tuba*, a brass instrument of this class. (Cf. *SAXOPHONE*, *SAXOTROMBA*.)

1851 *Crystal Palace* 285/1 The Sax-horns, which have become so popular... are also another modification of the cornopean. *Ibid.* 285/2 Sax-horns in alto, soprano, tenor, tuba, bass, &c. 1856 *MARY C. CLARKE tr. Berlioz's Mod. Instrum.* 234 M. Sax has also produced the family of sax-horns, of saxotrombas, and of sax-tubas—brass instruments with a wide mouthpiece; and with a mechanism of three, four, or five cylinders. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Sax-cornet*, *Sax-horn*, musical wind instruments usually made of brass. 1859 *SALA Gas-light* & D. xxv. 295 From David's harp to Mr. Distin's sax-horns.

|| **Saxicava** (sæks'i-kāvā). Pl. -æ. [mod. L., fem. of *saxicavus*: see next.] A genus of bivalve boring molluscs; a member of this genus. Also in anglicized form *Saxicave* (*rare*).

1826 E. OSLER in *Phil. Trans.* CXV. iii. 362 The *Saxicava* does not bore like the *Pholas*, by a rotatory motion. *Ibid.* 364 Where the *Saxicava* are numerous, their holes communicate very freely. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 248 The rugose *Saxicave* [note *Saxicava rugosa*].

Saxicavous (sæks'i-kāvōs), a. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *saxicav-us* (f. *saxum* rock + *cavare* to hollow, ex-

cavate) + *-OUS*.] Hollowing out rock or stone; epithet of certain molluscs.

1850 *DANA Geol.* ii. 122 They resemble, in fact, other *saxicavous* molluscs. 1882 *GRIMKE Text-bk. Geol.* 456 *Saxicavous* shells, by piercing stone and leaving open cavities for rain and sea-water to fill, promote its decay.

Saxicole (sæks'i-kōl), a. *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *saxicola*, f. *saxum* rock, stone + *colere* to inhabit.] = *SAXICOLOUS*.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 562/1 *Saxicole* lichens, which occur on rocks and stones.

Saxicoline (sæks'i-kōlīn), a. *Zool. and Bot.* [f. mod. L. *saxicol-a* *SAXICOLO* + *-INE*.] a. Living among rocks, growing on rocks (in recent Dicts.). b. *spec.* Pertaining to the subfamily *Saxicolinæ* of passerine birds (the stone-chats).

1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 516 As regards the *Saxicoline* and *Ruticilline* forms, attention should be drawn to [etc.].

Saxicolous (sæks'i-kōlōs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *saxicol-a* *SAXICOLO* + *-OUS*.] Growing on rocks.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 104 In northern latitudes, Lichens are usually *saxicolous*. 1882 *VINCE tr. Sachs' Bot.* 697 *Saxicolous* Lichens.

Saxifical, a. *rare*—2. [f. L. *saxific-us* (f. *saxum* rock, stone: see *-FIC*) + *-AL*.] (See quot.) 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Saxifical*, that turns into a stone, or is made stony.

Saxifragaceous (sæks'i-frāg'ē-ās), a. *Bot.* [*-ACEOUS*.] Belonging to the N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 177/1 *Saxifragaceous* shrubs. 1892 *Nation* 12 Aug. 114/3 A *saxifragaceous* tree.

Saxifragal (sæks'i-frāg'āl), a. and sb. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *saxifraga* *SAXIFRAGE* + *-AL*.] Belonging to Lindley's 'alliance' *Saxifragales*, which comprises the *Saxifragaceæ* and four other orders. Hence sb., a member of this alliance.

1846 *LINDLEY Vegt. Kingd.* 566.

Saxifragant, a. *rare*—2. [f. L. *saxifrag-us* (see *SAXIFRAGE*) + *-ANT*.] That breaks stones.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Saxifragant* [sic], that breaks stones, or is broken against stones. 1676 *COLES, Saxifragant*, breaking (or broken against) stones.

Saxifrage (sæks'i-frāg), a. Also 6 *saxfrage*, *saxefrage*, *sixifrag*, 7 *saxafrage*, *-phrage*, 8 *saxifrige*. [a. OF. *saxifrage*, *saxefrage*, *saxifrige* (13th c.), ad. L. *saxifraga* (sc. *herba*), in Pliny *saxifragum* (sc. *adiantum*): see next. Med. L. had also *saxifraga*, *-fragum* (It. *saxifraga*, *-fragia*). The Latin name (= rock-breaking) was probably given because many of the clefts of posed lithor

calculus e corpore nre pellet frangitque, and this view has had great currency; but *saxum* is far from being synonymous with *calculus*. 1. Any plant of the genus *Saxifraga*, esp. *S. granulata* (White Meadow Saxifrage). The numerous species are mostly dwarf herbs with tufted foliage and panicles of white, yellow or red flowers; many root in the clefts of rocks. Also applied to related plants, as the genus *Chrysosplenium* (Golden Saxifrage), *Pimpinella Saxifraga* (Burnet or Rough S.) and *P. magna* (Great S.), *Silene pratensis* (Meadow or Pepper S.), the genus *Seseli* (Meadow S.).

Names of Herbs 87 The englishe mens *Saxifraga*, which they cal Saxifrage, hath leaves lyke small perseye, & it groweth in middowes. c 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* N vii, Mingle it with Gillofloures and Sixifrag. 1552 *TURNER Herbat.* i. O iiii, Pimpinell or roughe saxifrage. 1568 *Ibid.* iii. 68 The white Saxifrage with the indented leafe is most commended for the breakeinge of the stone. 1578 *LYVE Dodones* ii. cil. 287 Of white Saxifrage or Stone-herbat

Herbat 1578 *White Saxifrage* flowers early and in great quantities among the grass. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 295 *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, Meadow Saxifrage, or Sulphurwort. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XX. 486/1 White or Granulated Meadow Saxifrage. 1846 *Ibid.* Suppl. II. 547/1 *Silene pratensis*, Meadow Pepper Saxifrage. 1858 *KINGSLEY Miscell.* (1859) I. 164 The first stars of the white saxifrage, which shine upon some green cushion of wet moss.

b. (with pl.) Any member of the genus *Saxifraga* or of the N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*.

1578 *LYVE Dodones* ii. cil. 286 The smat Saxifrages growe vnder hedges. 1785 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 269 In the second [order] you have all the Saxifrages, forty-two in number. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 53 The Saxifrages of the division Euzoizonia.

† 2. App. lied to earwax-seed. *Obs.* 1666 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 330 *Carum* grows plentifully in our Pastures; the seed they call Saxifrage, which they gather and send to London.

† 3. Misused for *SASSAFRAS*.

1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 4 The greatest part of the Island is very full of Timber, as... Maples, Cedars, Saxifrage, Beach.

4. attrib., as *saxifrage-root*, -seed, -water.

1547 *BOOROE Brew. Health* ccvii. (1557) 72 Putte thereto three vnices of Saxifrage roots. *Ibid.* 72 b, I did take... of Saxifrage sedes... an vnice. 1694 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 86/1 Strawberry or Saxifrage Water. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XX. 486/1 The roots of this species [*Saxifraga granulata*], forming as they do little granular masses, were at one time sold in the shops under the name of *saxifrage seed*.

Saxifragine (sæks'i-frāg'īn), [a. F. *saxifragine* (Desorbiaux 1878), f. L. *saxifrag-us*: see next.] A species of gunpowder (see quot. 1889).

The statement in quot. 1881 is app. erroneous. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 320 *Mataziette* and *Saxafragine* [*sic*] are merely aliases for dynamite of different consistencies and strength. 1889 *CUNNING Dict. Explosives* 16 *Saxifragine* consists of: Nitrate of baryta 77 parts, Charcoal 21 parts, Saltpetre 2 parts.

† **Saxifragous**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *saxifrag-us* (f. *saxum* rock + *frag*, *frangere* to break) + *-OUS*.] That has the property of 'breaking' or dissolving the stone in the bladder. Also fig.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 84 *Saxifragous* herbes, and such as are conceived of power to break the stone. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. iii. 98, I have six or seven Instances more... which will make such a *Saxifragous* Dose, that no scruple can stand before it.

† **Saxify**, v. *Obs.*—1. [f. L. *saxum* rock: see *-FY*. Cf. L. *saxificus* petrifying.] *trans.* To turn into rock or stone. In quot. *Saxifying vbl. sb.*

1659 *TORRIANO, Lapificatione*, a *saxifying*.

Saxigenous (sæks'i-dj'ē-nōs), a. [f. late L. *saxigen-us*, i. *sax-um* rock + *-gen-us* begotten, sprung (from): see *-OUS*.] The termination is here erroneously taken to mean 'producing', as in *CORALLIGENOUS*. That produces (coral) rocks or reefs.

1842 *DARWIN Coral Reefs* iv. § 1, 64 The *saxigenous* lithophytes. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 415 *Saxigenous* polypes or lithophytes.

† **Saxish**, a. and sb. *Obs.* In 3 *Sax*, *Sæx*, *Sexiso*, *Saxiss*, -essa. [OE. *Saxise*, *Saxise*, f. *Seaxe* Saxons: see *-ISH*. Cf. OFris. *saxisk*, Du. *saksisch*, G. *sächsisch*, ON. *saxnesk-r.*] = *SAXON* a. and sb.

O. E. Chron. an. 1009, Brihtic... forwrege Wulfnoð cild... axiscan to þam cynning. c 1205 *Saxi-ice* [c 1275 *Saxi-ice* men senden after mine wive, þat is a Sexise wimmon. *Ibid.* 14979 Fortimer spæc Brutisse & Rouenne Saxise [c 1275 *Saxisse*. *Ibid.* 29963 Anglisse & Sexisse seouente husemd mid machien weoren to-bowen. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* ix. iii. 305, I know well these Saxish men.

Saxon (sæks'ən), sb. and a. Forms: 3-5 *Saxony* (e, 4-5 *Saxon*, *Sessoyne*, 5-6 *Saxson* (e, 4-5 *Saxon*). [a. F. *Saxon*, ad. L. *Saxon-em* (nom. sing. *Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, Gr. in Ptolemy *Σάξωνες*), a. WGer. **Saxon-* (OE. *Seaxan*, *Seaxe* pl., OHG. *Saksin* pl., G. *Sachse*).

It has been conjectured that the name may have been derived from **sakso* "Sax sb.", as the name of the weapon used by the Saxons; cf. the probable derivation of the German tribe-name *Cherusci* from OTeut. **heru* sword.]

A sb. 1. One of a Germanic people which in the early centuries of the Christian era dwelt in a region near the mouth of the Elbe, and of which one portion, distinguished as *Anglo-Saxons* (see *ANGLO-SAXON*) conquered and occupied certain parts of South Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries, while the other, the *Old Saxons* (med. L. *Antiqui Saxones*, Bede; OE. *Ealdseaxe*) remained in Germany. Often, like *Anglo-Saxon*, applied indiscriminately to all the Germanic peoples that settled in Britain. Also, an Englishman who is presumed to be descended from this people.

1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 2540 Hit was of grace þat þe saxons þus com verst to londe. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* i. 184 A *Saxon* and a worthi knyght. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 3530 *Saxaranes* and *Sessoyanes*. c 1420 *Chron. Villard* 69 *Saxones* were y-cleped Engestis men. c 1450 *Melrin* xii. 173 Oure werres a-gain the saxoyns. *Ibid.* xiii. 193 That day Gawein slough many a sarazin of the saxouns. 1547 *BOOROE Introd.* A not. xvi. (1870) 164, I do marvel greatly how the Saxons should conquer Englonde. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxv. (1787) II. 522 The sea-coast of Gaul and Britain was exposed to the depredations of the Saxons. *Ibid.* xxxviii. III. 613 Three valiant tribes or nations of Germany; the *Jutes*, the *old Saxons*, and the *Angles*. 1856 *LERNER Eng. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 33 The Norman has come popularly to represent in England the aristocratic—and the Saxon the democratic principle. 1862 W. H. JERVIS *Hist. France* v. § 6 (1872) 61 Divided into the three confederacies of Westphalians, Ostphalians, and Angarians, the Saxons occupied at this time the greater part of Northern Germany.

b. In mod. use *spec.* (primarily as the term used by Celtic speakers). An Englishman as distinct from a Welshman or Irishman, a Lowland Scot as distinct from a Highlander. Cf. *SASSENACH*.

1810 *SCOTT Lady of Lake* iv. xxxi, He gave him of his Highland cheer... And bade the Saxon share his plaid. 1864 *THACKERAY Philip* xxx, Scores of [Irish] gentlemen... who would not object to take the Saxon's pay until they finally shook his yoke off.

2. A native or inhabitant of Saxony in its modern German sense, including the kingdom of Saxony, the Prussian province of Saxony, and certain principalities.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 4/1 The Saxons, who long since have done great damage to your coarser sorts of Cloths.

3. Pyrotechnics.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 420 The Saxons are cartridges clayed at each end, charged with the brilliant turning fire, and perforated with one or two holes at the extremity of the same diameter. 1872 W. H. BROWN *Pyrotechny* vii, 87 Saxons [are] used largely in the construction of set pieces; they are sometimes called Chinese flyers.

4. Ent. A night-moth, *Hadenia rectilinea*.

1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 423.

B. adj.

1. Of or belonging to the Saxons (see A. 1). Formerly often used (like *Anglo-Saxon*) as the distinctive epithet of the Old English language, and of hooks written in it, and of the period of English history between the conquest of Britain by the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, and the Norman Conquest. † *Saxon Angles* = Anglo-Saxons.

Old *Saxon*: pertaining to the Old Saxons or their language; see A. 1 and B. 2 b.

1568 *Jewel Let.* to Abp. Parker 18 Jan., Wks. 1848 VIII. tongue.

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WRIGHT O. E. *Grammar* a Low German..Up to about 1300 it is generally called Old Saxon.

3. Of or belonging to Saxony in its modern German sense. (See A. 2.)

a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* III. l. 271 With Saxon lances-knights and brunt-bearing Switzers. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 3/1 The thriving...Trade of all sorts of Saxon Cloths. 1842

1842 *Ure Dict. Arts* 420 The Saxons are cartridges clayed at each end, charged with the brilliant turning fire, and perforated with one or two holes at the extremity of the same diameter.

1872 W. H. BROWN *Pyrotechny* vii, 87 Saxons [are] used largely in the construction of set pieces; they are sometimes called Chinese flyers.

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2. *intr.* To become Saxon (in quot., of Saxony).

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 440/1 Arthur is packed off to Saxonia at Weimar to sigh at the feet of Goethe's handsome daughter-in-law.

Hence *Saxonized ppl. a.*, *Saxonizing vbl. sb.*

1857 SHARP *Sketches* (1887) 67 The decisive Saxonising of Scotland that took place under Margaret. 1826 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 642 The Saxonized Britons of Wiltshire.

SAXONLY (sæ'ksnli), *adv.* [f. SAXON a. + -LY.]

In a Saxon manner; in the Saxon tongue.

1387 *TAEVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 he Flemmynges fat wonep in he weste side of Wales hauep i-left her strange speche and spekep Saxonliche i now [L. *Saxonice satis proloquuntur*]. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xciii 374 Of Britons (saxonlie calld Welsh, or Strangers). 1854 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 29 Insurgent after no mad Gallic fashion, but soberly and Saxonly discharging itself. 1870 — *Study Wind*, Chaucer (1871) 195 He found our language lumpish, too apt to speak Saxony in grotty monosyllables.

Saxony (sæ'ksni), *sb.* [ad. late L. *Saxonia*, the country of the Saxons, f. *Saxon*: SAXON.

In ME. the name of the country appears in the forms *Saxon*, *Saxonye*, *Saxon*, *Sessonye* (after OF. *Saxoine*, *Sessoyne*); the similar use of *Saxon* in Chapman's *Alphonsus* (a 1634) may be from the mod.G. *Sachsen*.]

The name of a kingdom of Germany (in Ger. *Sachsen*, in Fr. *Saxe*), used *attrib.* to designate products of the country: *esp.*

1. A fine kind of wool, and cloth made from it. Also *absol.* = *Saxony-cloth*.

Several distinct kinds of fabric are thus designated: *Saxony* coating, *Saxony* wool made in coating styles; *Saxony* flannel, *Saxony* wool in flannel weight and finish, usually scarlet; *Saxony* cord, a black ribbed material with cotton warp and *Saxony* felt, used for casks and academic robes.

1844 THACKERAY *Box of Novels* v. 1900 XIII. 412 His *Saxony-cloth* surcoat. 1853 R. S. SUTTES *Sponge's Sp.* *Novels* (1853) 1. 1. *Saxony-cloth* with a good deal of wool. *Brit. XXIV.*

651/2 Specimens of the finest Saxony wools.

2. *Saxony blue*: a solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, much used as a dye. Also *Saxon blue* (see SAXON a. 3 b).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 616. 1863 *Chambr. Encycl.* V. 559/1.

† **Saxony, a. Obs. rare**—1. [? f. SAXON + -Y.] = *SAXONISH*.

1505 J. HALL *Langfranc's Chirurgia parua* Ded. rj. Which was translated out of French into the olde Saxony englishe, about two hundred yeres past.

Saxophone (sæ'ksəfōn). [f. the name *Sax* (see SAX-HORN) + Gr. *-phōnos* voiced, sounding.] A brass wind-instrument with a clarinet mouthpiece, invented about 1840 by Adolphe Sax.

1851 *Catal. Gl. Exhib. III.* 1239/1 Sax, Adolphe & Co., Paris...Saxophone, and complete set of instruments for military bands, invented by the exhibitor. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 708/2 Adolphe Sax, a Belgian established in Paris, who invented the family of saxophones.

Hence *Saxophonist*, a saxophone-player.

1825 *Fall Staff G.* 28 Aug. 1/2 Hitherto we have had neither Zouaves, nor drummers, nor Turkish Saxophonists, nor Danish peasants, introduced into the orchestra.

Saxotromba. [Formed as prec. + *It. tromba* trumpet.] (See quot. 1883).

1856 [see SAX-HORN]. 1883 *Græc's Dict. Mus.* III. 232/1 In 1845 he [A. Sax] took out a patent...for a family of cylinder instruments called Saxo-trombas, intermediate between the Saxhorn and the cylinder trumpet.

† **Saxons, a. Obs. rare**—1. [ad. L. *saxōnis*, f. *saxum* rock, stone: see -OUS.] Rocky, stony.

1657 TOWNSHEND *Remains* Dict. 309 It grows...on stone walls...and on the sides of hills and other saxons and dry

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by the religious for shirts; and with us, by the quakers, for aprons, for which purpose it is usually dyed green. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s.v. *Colchester*. It is principally noted for the manufacture of baizes and seys; for the support of which there is a corporation, called the governors of Dutch-baize-hall. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxi. No. 3664 Worsteds goods: merinos, seys, shalloons, &c.

† b. The thread or yarn from which the material is woven. *Obs.*

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 85 Yarn ordinary *p.* 100 weight 03 03. Ditto Sayes per 100 weight 03 00.

† 2. In erroneous uses. a. Used by Wyclif to render the cognate *L. sagum*, in the Vulgate with the sense of curtain. b. Used to render *F. saie* silk.

c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 213 Olyver tok his mantel of say [Fr. *son bliaut de soie*]. 1388 *Wyclif. Exod.* xxvi. 7 Also thou schalt make: enleuene saies [Vulg. *saga ciliata undecim*]. 1400 *kyure* the hyling of the tabernacle; the length of o say schal haue threith cubits. 1601 *HOLLAND. Pliny* I. 373 This is the making of that fine Say, whereof silk cloth is made [Fr. version: *Et cest comme se fait le soie*].

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as say apron, curtain, doublet, petticoat; say-maker, -making, -mill, -weaver; also † say man, a maker or seller of say; † say-thicker, a fuller of say.

1724 *RANSAY Tea-L. Alisa* (1733) I. 89 And ye's get a green 'say apron And wastcoat of the London brown. 1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 352 Paid for mending of the 'Say Curtens in be quere, ij d. 1541 *Test. Elor* (Surtees) VI. 144 One 'say dublett. 1654 in *Cal. St. Papers, Ire.*, *Adventurers* (1903) 333 Isaac Key. 'say-maker (delivered) three pieces of coloured sayes. 1632 *Contin. Foxe's A. & M.* 325 Following the trade of 'Say-making. 1488-9 in *Finchale Priory Charters*, etc. (Surtees) p. cccxxxiii. Et solvit Johanni Francis, 'sayman, pro lez hallings de sago viridi. 1604 *Essex Rec.* July 154 To the south of the Church of Dedham stands a picturesque old Bay and 'Say mill. 1636 *DAVENANT Will* v. 1, I have nothing on my lied at home, but a thin Coverlet, and my wives 'Say Petticoat. 1641 *Short Kelat. Soap-Business* 18 Diers, Wool-Combers, 'Saye-Thickers, and the like. 1644 *Canterbury Marriage Li-cences* (MS.), Peter de Graue. 'say-weaver.

† Say, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-9 say, 5-6 saye, 6-8 saye, 6-8 sey. [Aphetic form of ASSAY *sb.* It is often uncertain whether the word intended was *assay* or *say* with indefinite article.]

1. The action of testing the quality, fitness of a person or thing; = ASSAY *sb.* 1. In later use only *Sc.*, a probation.

a. 1400 *R. Brime's Chron. Wace* (Roll.) 4528 (Pety MS.) [be

vppun weiment 1937-50 Now *11th. Aik* (Woodrow Soc.) 299, I have already given him to the Duke of Bulloigne... but if that had not been, it might have been that yee should had a sey of him, but now it cannot be helped. 1733 *P. LINDSAY Interest Scot.* 59 The Publick can suffer little by his Admission without a Sey; if he does not work well and cheap he'll find no Business.

2. Trial; trouble; tribulation. = ASSAY *sb.* 2. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 78 For than se knew thay wer your fais, Bot now thay cum in freindis clais, Quhilk is ane sairer sey.

3. Experiment. To set (something) in a say, to make experiment of. = ASSAY *sb.* 3.

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 229 Of suche men that now aday This vice setten in a say.

4. The testing of metals, in order to ascertain their standard of purity. = ASSAY *sb.* 6.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1262 f. A piece of a blacke stone, which being brought to certeine goldfiners in London to make a saie thereof, found it to hold gold. 1604 *E. G. (Grimston)* *D. Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. 215 They cannot transport it [gold] from the Indies, for they can neither custome it, make it, nor take say, vnill it be molten. 1669 *L. SAKOVICH tr. Bartol's Metals* I. (1674) 121 All the Mines... in that Province have been found out, and first taken say of, by the Spaniards.

5. *Ventry.* Trial of grease. = ASSAY *sb.* 9.

c. 1612 *CHAPMAN Hlad* xix. 246 There, hauling brought the Bore, Arides with his knife took se. 1686 *Blosse Gent.* *Rec.* in 84 Then having sounded the Mot, or Mort, he that is to break him up (that is, to take say,) first, slits the Skin [etc.]. 1817 *J. MASON Sportsman's Direct* (ed. 2) 159 The first that is in cuts his throat, and takes say, which is, opening his belly, to see how fat he [a stag or buck] is.

b. *concr.* The cut in the flesh made in the process of taking say. ? Erroneous use: but cf. sense 9.

1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Hol* viii. You may lay your two fingers into the say there, and not get to the bottom of the fat.

6. A trial of food by taste or smell. = ASSAY *sb.* 10.

c. 1440 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 471 Take the laumpray, and wassh hyu twyse or thries in lewe water, se the him, and he schal be fresheynogh at a say. 1565 *Cooper's Thesaurus, Digest*, to taste: to take a little say. 1639 *MASSINGER Unlucky Combat* iii. 1, He ne're observ'd you... take A say of venison, or stale fowle by your nose.

7. The act of tasting food or drink before presenting it to a person of high rank. = ASSAY *sb.* 12.

1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 174 A say scho tok off all thyng at that broche. 1525 *L. BERNERS Froiss.* II. clxxxviii. 575 We toke the say in the presence of the kinge. 1591 *G. FLETCHER Aune Comm.* xxi. 109 The taster... deliuereth it [ac. the cup] vnnto him with a say, when he calleth for it. 1647 *STARVOLT Tynenall* 102 Let your wise guardians, ere you drink, take say. 1694 *Wool Ath. Oxen* II. 519 The Kings dishes were brought up cover'd, the say was given, and all things were performed with satisfaction in that point.

b. *fig.*

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Hb.* vi. 1-6 Now (as it

were) to take a saye & foretaste of the power of y^r worlde to come. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* v. xii. 188 Neither as yet is it for certayne knowne, why he... was counted a meet man to have handell, or take sey of this new dignitie.

8. An attempt, an endeavour. = ASSAY *sb.* 13.

1568 *T. HOWELL Arb. Amitt* (1879) 45 Thus seeke all sayes hir sear to saue, by good and honest way. 1610 *L. JONSON Alch.* i. iii. This fellow, Capitaine, Will come in time, to be a great distiller, And giue a say... at the philosophers stone. 1637 *C. DOW Annot. to Is. Burton* 212 To discover and prevent this their purpose before it had undermined the present government o it would have given a good say t trouble proceeded as it began.

9. A trial specimen; a sample. = ASSAY *sb.* 17.

1530 *TINOCLE Annot. More Wks.* (1573) 279/2 To geue you a say or a taste what truth shall follow, he fayneth a letter sent from no man. 1656 in *Irrving Hist. Dunbarton*, (1865) 535 Item, that neither prentis nor ither persone of the said craft be suffered to sett up ane bothe nor work in the said burgh till first he offers his sey to the said deacon and be found worthy and able to be aie maister of the said craft.

10. Temper of the mind. = ASSAY *sb.* 18.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. xi. 47 A sword of better say.

11. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 7) say-taking; say-box, the chest in which coins are deposited at the Mint for future examination at the Trial of the Pyx; say-master = ASSAY-MASTER; say-piece, anything chosen as an example of excellence.

1532 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* VI. 105 To ane smyth for the of taking of the lok of the 'say box. 1641 in *R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK Rec. Cairnige Scot.* (1861) I. 10, 30 Item that the say box belong to him when it is broken vp quich will not be much because that it contains but ane quartie of curie say piece. 1721 *SAVILE Ecl. Men.* I. ii. 266 The treasurer, comptroller and 'seymaster of the late erected mints. 1886 *BOWLER Scott. Chem.* vi. 401 This Gentleman having brought that Earth to the publick Say-Masters [etc.]. 1641 'Say piece (see above). 1774 *FACUS-SON Ode to Goodnight Poems* (1843) 20 Nae met the rainbow can impart Sic glowin' ferlies o' her art, Whose pencil wrought it, freaks at will On thee, the sey-piece o' her skill. 1788 in *SHIRVY'S Poems* (1790) 31 With something of the comic vig. And, for a say-piece, not amiss. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* 1111. 608 The Frenchie King, and She also, was at the making seasoning and 'saye taking of the said parties. 1627 *HAKESWILL Apol.* iv. x. § 2 (1630) 420 Dinner and supper was served in with all accustomed ceremonies, as sewing, water, grace, carving, say taking, &c.

† Say, *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6, 9 say, 8 cea, 9 sae. [Northern a. ON. *sā-r* cask (Sw. *sā*. Da. *sa*, bucket), corresp. to OE. *sā* 'libitrium' (?rend *libatorium*) in the Corpus Gloss. The midland form is Soe.] A bucket for domestic or other use, with two ears through which a pole may be passed as a handle.

1426 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 125 Of be samyn wyse (thair be ordanit) three or four sayes to be common vae. 1564 *Wills & Inv. M. C.* (Surtees 1835) 223, ij sayes & a chayne. xij d. 1609 *Church. Acc. Pittlington* (Surtees) 60 Item paid to James Kennet son for a say, iij s. 1523 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club 1903) I. 464 All tubs, ceas, kirns, klis, stoups, cogs and other cooper work. 1892 *G. STEWART Sheldall Fireside Tales* (ed. 2) 247 She... set every tub an' sey at she could fin.

Say (*sei*), *sb.* 4 [f. SAY *v.*]

1. What a person says; words as compared with actions; also, a saying, dictum. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 30 30^r deid is not lyk 30^r say. a 1586 *Ibid.* xxxvii. 39 30^r gif sei see 3e sussie of fair sais, Blawne pai will, how ever 3e behaue 3ou. 1644 *FEATLY Roma Ruens* 2 This hath been the say of all heretics and schismatics. 1741 *RICHIARDSON Pamela* (1741) I. 158 The poor woman has so little purity of heart, that it (the talk) is all say from ber, and goes no farther than the ear. 1741 *W. WILSON Court. Def. Reform.* Ch. Scott. 87 The bare say of Ministers... does not bind the Consciences of Church-members. 1872 *TENNISON Garth & Lynette* 237 No loon is here, but justice, so thy say be proven true. 1885 *LYALL Auc. Arab. Poetry* 21 There rises a lord, to say the say, and do the deeds, of the noble. 1896 *A. E. HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad* lvii. You hearken to the lover's say, And happy is the lover.

† 2. A current saying, proverb, saw. *Obs.*

1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Aed.* II. iii. 136 Tis an old say, Tis an old horse can neither wighy, nor wagge his taile. c. 1648-50 *BRATHWAITE Barnabees Rant* iv. (1818) 173 Now to Kirkland... May that say be verified, 'Far from God, but neare the temple'.

3. To have a say: to have a 'voice' in a matter; to have the right to be consulted or the power to influence a decision.

1614 *JACKSON Creed* iii. 239 Shall they therefore haue no saye in all in deciding controuersies? 1823 *Jon BUR' Dict. Virg.* v. 'I have no say in the business'; no power one way or the other. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 143. 5/1 You have no say in the matter. 1909 *GASQUET Eve of Reform.* iii. 52 Whether rightly or wrongly, those who found the money wished to have a say in its disposal. 1838 'R. BOLTON-wood' *Robbery under Arms* lii. One or two more people that had some say with the Government, was working back and edge for me.

transf. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Mar. 287 Buddha traditions had a good say in it.

b. U. S. To have the say: to be in command.

1902 *WISTER Virginian* xiii. 'So you're acting foreman', said I. 'Why, somebody has to have the say, I reckon'. 1906 *H. VAN DYKE Ideals & Appl.* i. 39 The men who have 'the say' about these subjects belong to the ruling classes.

4. What one has intended or planned to say: chiefly in phrase to say (out) one's say.

1602 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* cl. 95 He had no sooner say'd out his Say, but [etc.]. 2758 *TECKER Li. Nat.* (1834) I. 473 He would not interrupt me for fear I should not have time

to say out all my say. 1782 *MISS BURNBY Cecilia* vi. 1, For then we should haue time to say all our say. 1808 *SCOTT Mariv.* I. xii. Well hast thou spoke: say forth thy say. 1816 *MALCOLM Let. in Smiles Mem.* 7. *Murray* (1891) I. 347, I have waited to the last, that I might condense all my say into one short sheet. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxxv. I have said my say. a 1843 *SOUTHWELL Doctor Caxkwill* (1848) 615, I shall say out my say in disregard of both. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* lxx. I have done my best, and said my say. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT Adam Bede* xxiii. 'Yes, I know I've done it', said Mrs. Poyser; 'but I've had my say out, and I shall be th' easier for't all my life'. 1884 *ALTHEIM* 11 Oct. 461/1 (Professor Max Müller) has a knack of saying his say in a manner that renders the mere process of reading a pleasure.

b. To have one's say: to avail oneself of an opportunity of expressing one's views.

1858 *RUSKIN Notes Royal Acad.* iv. 16, I merely pay tribute of admiration in passing, having had my say about Mr. Dobson's colour before. 1859 *MEREDITH L. Fervent ix*, Loloune had its say on the subject. 1884 *LEEDS Mercury* 24 Oct. 8/2 After one or two Peers had had their say on that subject, the Address was agreed to.

5. A talk to or with a person. Now *dial.*

1785 *A. GIN Socr. Contempl.* II. i. vi. 206 The need of every perishing Sinner for whom he undertook had a Say to him before the Sinner's existence.; and to this Say he was most graciously attentive. 1894 *BARKING-GOULD Kitty Alone* I. 83 There's some one wants to have a say with you.

Say (*sei*), *v.* 1 Forms: see below. [OE. *seegan*, pa. t. *sagde*, corresp. to OFris. *sega*, *sedza* (mod. Fris. *siezze*), OS. *seggian*, pa. t. *sagla* (MLG. *seggen*, MDu. *seggen*, *saegen*, Du. *zeggen*), OHG. *sagēn*, pa. t. *sagitā*, *segita* (MHG., mod.G. *sagen*), ON. *segja*, pa. t. *sagda*; repr. OTeut. **sagjan*, **sagjan* :- pie-Teut. **sohēi*. The root is perh. WIndo-germanic **sag-* = **seq*, found in Lith. *sakyti*, OSI. *sojlyto* say, Gr. *ἐρρενε* imper. (-en-seq-e = OLatin *insequē*, *insequē*), εἰσέρενε aorist inf., to tell, say, L. *inquam* I say (-in-squi-am).]

The normal mod. Eng. phonetic representative of the OE. inf. *seegan* (or the 1st sing. pres. *sege*) would have been **sedge*. As in the case of *liv* v. *lie* 2d, the mod. form comes from OE. forms which had *g* (palatal) instead of *sc*, as imp. *sege*, *sage*, 2d sing. pres. ind. *sege*, *sage*, 3rd sing. pres. ind. *sege*, *sage*. The *g* represents WGer. *g*, and the *sc* WGer. *sc*; the OTeut. stem **sag-* having become by phonetic law in WGer. **sed-* before an inflexional suffix beginning with a vowel, and **sag-* in any other position. In Middle English, alongside the tendency, which ultimately prevailed, to extend the stem *sege*, *sei*, *sai* (-OE. *sege*) to all parts of the verb, there existed an opposite tendency to extend the stem *segg*: beyond its etymological limit. Hence... not the pa. t. had two tions of which does not

sions. In some northern poetry the two forms occasionally... words (e.g. 'Tille I haue... 'York Aysl. xxxii. 16). In *sege* (implied in *sedrege*)

seems to be appropriated to the sense 'recite' (as a minstrel); see SAYER 1, SAYING 1.]

A. Inflectional Forms.

1. Infinitive say (*sa*). Forms: a. 1 seegan, seeggan, -ean, seeggan, seegge(g)ean, 1-2 seogean, seeggan, 2 seeggon, seegge, -on, seeggean, seeggon, 2-4 segge(n, siggon, suggon, 2-5 sigge, 3 seuggen, suggon, sugge(n, seeg, 3-4 suggo, Kent. sigge, zygge, 5 sigge, 6 dial. zedde. Also Dative Infinitive 1 to seeggeanne, -aune, 2 to seeggan(n)e, 2-4 to seeggen(e, *Kent.* to ziggene. β. 2 seegen, seain, 2-3 seelen, seegen, 2-5 sei(e, 3 seigen, 3-5 sai, 4 seyen, saien, sei(e, (?erran. *say*), 4-5 seya(e, sein, 4, 6 *Sc.* sai, 4-6 sayn, sey(e, saie, saye, 4-5, (6-7 arch. in rimes) sayne, saine, 4-5, (6, 9 arch.) snin, 6 sayen, (erron. sene), 8-9 dial. zny, 3-8 say. Also Dative Infinitive 4-5 to seayne, 4, 6 to saine, 5 to saue, to seinge, to sein, to seynt, 5-6 to sayne.

a. *Beowulf* 880 Ponne he woldes secean wode. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* G. Ponne myse we wenet and seegen þus. c. 1205 *AW.* 1377 þe king... bad Gorlois suggest (c. 1275 *sege*) his will. c. 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. A.* 28 We mowe sigge þet stor signefeth þe herie. 1340 *Asenb.* 134 þet is to ziggene. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1033 Now will I cease þis sawe & segge you more Of hym þat hight Alisaunder. 1393 *LANGEL P. Pl.* C. xiii. 30 For to seegen as their seen. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1708 To loke what he wolde sigge. 1553 *Respublica* v. vii. 14 (Brandt) Iche maie zedde to yowe, Is fearde pulling owte my throte.

b. a. 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 (Laud MS.) þa herdon þa muncas of Burgh segen þet [etc.]. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 *P. 5* Suile & mare þanne we cunnen sein. 1240 *Gen. & Ex.* 2494 Vs he dis bodeword feigen þed. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 12813 Quat þan sal we sei to þaim [fr. *rr.* *saye*; *sai* *sey*]. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2886 þe erl ne wolde nouth sayen þe king he... Ne of þe apusing seyen say. c. 1350 *W. R.* *Pulter* 60 *Se*

The v kyng hæde Mecheheriche, þat is to seynt, þe Erl-dome of Nichol. c. 1420-30 *Lyc.* *Complaynt* 99 in *Temple Glas* (L. E. T. S.) 60 And of on thyng, soth for to seyne, I haue gret mæter to compleyne. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxlii. (1506) 153 Syn the nwe testament, that is to sein, sein God was borne of the holy mayden Marie. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* I. ProL 219 Eneuch thairfor, now will I na mair sayne. *Ibid.* i. vi. 138 Venus na mair sufferit him plene nor sa. a 1547 *SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arl.) 20, I dare well sayen. 1621 *IR. MOUNTAGU Diatribe* 118 To say lo to a battledore. a 1643 *CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* II. ii. 16 (1651) 62

7. 1562 GREENE *Alphonsus* 523 wks. (brother).
 (You) shall well repent the words which you haue saide.
 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* il. 9 O depth, without a
 depth farre better seen then saide.
 8. 1422 tr. *Scripta Secreta*, *Præ. Præ.* 207 Of the vertu
 of Justice, as in this boke Is largely saydyn. *Ibid.* (see
 R. 2 c). *Ibid.* 131 Seden.

DRYDEN & LEE DR. Guide Espn., Jack Kendall, says
an excellent Physician.
Humph (says he) w...
he) you are so early abt
tion go Says Cary, she, I never heard of such a
1706 DE FOE True Relation etc. Early Wks (1899)
Mrs. Barge asked
Says Mrs. Veal, I
etc. (O. H. S.) III. 3.
if any one, you can give me information. 1720 GOR-
Jedidiah White transcribes
Says I to

or say in all 8000 copies'. Cf. Ger. *sage*, Da. *siger*, Sw. *säger*; the two last are indicative present, either 1st or 3rd pers. sing.; Du. has *zegge* (old form of *zeg*, 1st pers.), and Fr. has *je dis* similarly used.

c 1596 *Sir T. More* i. 159 Well, say tis read, what is your further meaning in the matter. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. V. 1*. iv. 23 Say I do speak with her (my Lord) what then? 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen. xlv. 1* But say it had been end of his way. 1655 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advs. fr. Parnass.* 11. lxxvii. (1674) 238 When a Prince, say it be not out of private hatred, but justly doth vex any great Officer. 1736 BUTLER *Anac. l. iii.* 66 Pleasure and Pain are indeed to a certain Degree, say to a very high Degree, distributed amongst us without any apparent regard to the Merit or Demerit of Characters. 1837 *Athenæum* No. 480, 6 A Venus—say of Parian marble in early Greek style. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* lii. Early in the week, or say Wednesday. 1863 KINGSLEY in *Lett.* etc. (1877) 11. 147 The wages of my people, average 11s. per week... Harvesting, say £5 more. 1875 CAVLEY in *Q. Trn. Pure & Appl. Math.* xlii. 321 Radius vectors belonging to the same angle (or say opposite angles). 1876 GLASTONE *Numeric Synchr.* 143 But if the period of (say) 100 years subdivides itself. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v. 450 Equal volumes of, say, thirty and forty-fold diluted normal acid.

11. The inf. to say is used in parenthetical phrases with adv. or obj., as *so to say*, *shortly to say*, *soothly to say*; *sooth or truth to say*, to say (*the*) *truth*; *shame to say*, etc. (Cf. senses 2, 3, 7.)

† *To say better*: — 'more correctly speaking'.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 Soþ to seggen, ic not 3if ich auergete ani ding dede dat [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 3747 Bote to sigge (r. rr. sege, seye) soortliche þer nas ver neer Of prowsesse ne of cortisie in þe world is þe. a 1352 *Minor Poems* (ed. Hall) i. 81 Pare dwelled ouer king, þe suth to saine, With his menze a litell while. c 1385 CHAUCER *Probl.* 284 For sothe he was a worthy man with alle, But sooth to seyn, I noot how men hym calle. *Ibid.* 468 Dat tothed was she, soothly for to seye. c 1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) xvi. 176 And shortly to seye þou; thei suffren [etc.]. 1437 *Libel of Eng. Polity in Polite Poems* (Rolls) 11. 121 For here martis bene fehle, shame to saie. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* vii. viii. Ofthyme for to saie trouthe men lese theire lyues. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* ii. i. 136/2 in *Holmshed*, And to saie truth, one. of these small lings; is of so litte value, that [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xv. 130 The ancient towne of the Sun called Heliopolis, or to say better, Solos or Soloe. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. ii. 12 And indeed such a fellow, to say precisely, were not for the Court. 1710 SWIFT *Trn. to Stella* 30 Nov. But, to say the truth, the present Ministry have a difficult task, and want me [etc.]. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* i. 311 We had been already five weeks in Savagedom, and, to say the truth, we had had enough of it. 1835 C. E. PASCOE *London of Today* xxvi. (ed. 3) 241 Having now, so to say, presented our humble duty to the Lord Mayor, let us retrace our steps. *Ibid.* xli. (ed. 3) 354 The investigation of this question, which, truth to say, was one of importance.

b. *Not to say* . . . used (a) to imply that the speaker is content with a more moderate statement than that which he might have made; (b) *colloq.* = 'not that one may call . . .', 'not . . . properly speaking'.

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat.-Eng. Diet.*, *Nedum*, not to say. 1857 TROLOPE *Barchester T.* xlv. 'Am not I [growing old], my dear?' 'No, papa, not old—not to say old'. *Nol.* His language was irreverent, not to say blasphemous.

12. I say has various idiomatic uses. a. Introducing a word, phrase, or statement repeated from the preceding sentence (usually in order to place it in a new connexion). Now somewhat rare.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 630 After him prophete alle miste her non him (Adam) maken on stalle, on stalle, ic seie, der he er stod. 1540 *Great Bible*, Ps. cxxx. 6 My soule flyeth vnto the Lord, before the morning watche (i saye) before the morninge watche. 1553 WINST. tr. *Vincitinus Lirin.* To Q. Marie, Wks. (S. T. S.) 11. 7 The mony diuerse . . . sectis, raisinge . . . amangis the profetours of Christis name—raisinge I say, nocht only aganis, the haly, catholik Kirk, but [etc.]. 1688 BOYCE *Final Causes* iv. 161 For this reason, I say, I thought it a part of my duty. 1729 Dr. Fox *Cruise* i. (Globe) 94, I took out one of the Bibles. . . I say, I took it out, and brought both that and the Tobacco with me to the Table. 1833 KENR. *Serm.* vi. (1848) 134 The case is, I say, conceivable of a government . . . deliberately throwing off the restraint. 1905 BELLOC *Hills & Sea* Intro. 11 They took a rotten old leaky boat (they were poor and could afford no other)—they took, I say, a rotten old leaky boat.

b. *colloq.* quasi-inf. Used to call attention to what is about to be said. (In the U. S. shortened to *say*.) Also, as a mere exclamation expressive of surprise, delight, dismay, or indignant protest.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knl. Burning Pest.* iii. v. I say, open the doore, and turne out those many companions. 1857 J. G. HOLWAY *Bay Path* xxv. 26 Say! What are you laughing at? 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 5 May 721 Say, boys, let's climb the mountain. 1893 L. FALCONER *Mlle. Lucie* 20, I say! won't it be glorious!

† c. *Book-keeping*. Formerly used to introduce the correction of an error which the book-keeper perceives as soon as he has made it, but does not expunge, in order not to disfigure the page.

1793 NEWBURY *Comptrol.-Lex.* *Engl.* [with example 'Bought of M. N. I say Sold M. N.']

13. Combined with advs.

a. *Say away intr.* = *say on*. rare.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* viii. Say away, therefore, as confidently as if you spoke to your father.

† b. *Say forth intr.* = *say on*. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf. L.* 47 'Say forth', quod sche, 'and tell me how'. *Ibid.* 310 Thus have I, fader, said my will; Say ye now forth, for I am stille. 1808 [see *SAY sb.* 4].

c. *Say on*. In the imperative = 'say what you wish to say'. Now only *intr.*; in early use also *trans.*.

c 1300 *Scyns Sag.* (W.) 1227 'Sei on dame!' and sche bigan To tellen als a fals wimman. 1375 HARBOUR *Bruee* xli. 199 Tharfor sais on your will planly. c 1480 CAXTON *Sounes of Aynon* vi. 146 'But here my wordes, yf it please you'. 'saye on hardely', sayd the kynge. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* iv. (1744) 21, I will first conclude, and then say to this mynde. 1621 BIBLE i. *Kings* ii. 1 He said moreover, I have somewhat to say vnto thee. And she saide, Say on. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 238 Say therefore on. 1851 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 57 Yet say on.

d. *Say out*. *trans.* (a) *To say openly*. † (b) *To finish saying*, say to the end (obs.).

c 1407 *Lyng. Reas. & Sens.* 453, I say yt out, me lyst nat rove, Thus ye shuld hir name expone. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* c. 95 He had no sooner say'd out his Say, hut [etc.]. 1768, c 1843 [see *SAY sb.* 4]. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* iv. (1904) 125/1, I apologise for saying out in controversy charges against the Church of Rome, which withal I affirm that I fully believed at the time when I made them.

e. *Say over*. *trans.* To repeat from memory.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 231 Let the poorer sorte othymes saye over theye *Pater noster*, and after receyve the Sacrament. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 177 Or that a Man in Anger is as Wise as he that hath said ouer the foure and twenty Letters. 1680 BAXTER *Ainw.* *Stillling.* xxxvi. 60 It is lawfull to hear an ignorant raw Lad, that saith ouer a Sermon as a Boy saith his Lesson. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 47 Doris made a comic rhyme of it, And said it over to me.

14. *Comb.*: *say-grace*, one who says grace at meals; † *say-nay*, a refusal; *say-nothing a.*, silent. See also *SAY-DO*, *SAY-WELL*.

1688 C. HOOLE *School-Collog.* 35 Perhaps you should have a Say-nay (or a Canvas). 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* i. iii. 1. 243 The race of formal spinsters and solemn say-graces is nearly extinct. 1838 LYTTON *Allice v.* She with her quiet, say-nothing manner slips through all my careless questionings. 1853 JAMES AGNES *Sorel* (1860) i. 98 One of your discreet, see-everything, say-nothing serving-men.

† *Say*, v. 2 Obs. Forms: 4-6, 8 (9 Sc.) *say*, 4-S *say*, 4 *saye*, 5 *saie*. [Aphetic form of ASSAY v.] = ASSAY v. in various senses.

1. *trans.* To try, to put to the proof, to test the fitness of; = ASSAY v. 1.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 1093 Charlis clipede ys leches. . . Pat þai scholede til him go is wounde to enscherche & saie. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecel.* vii. 24 Alle thingis I sagede [Vulg. *testari*] in wisdom. a 1440 *Found. St. Bar's* (E. E. T. S.) 51 He lost the light of both yen; therfor he grasped aboute. . . saynge his way with his staff. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1898) 26 And thei ordeined amonges hem how thei shulde saie her wyfes. c 1578 LINGESAY (Pittsottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i. 243 The blak knicht sayit thame all (but his was name that mycht war him. 1633 J. JAMES *Poy.* 7 We sayed the pumps, and found her stanch. 1725 JAMES *Gentle Sheph.* ii. iv. 1 At ewy milking first sey'd my young skill. a 1804 *Colt. Poems* (1819) 12 Time in vain shall say his rage 'To blot it frae the gilded page. 1813 HOGG *Queer's Wake* 11. *Earl Walter* xlv. Rise up, Lord Darcie, say thy brand, And fling thy mail away.

2. *trans.*, also *intr.* with *of*. To try by tasting; = ASSAY v. 5.

c 1450 *Bk. Curyse* 764 in *Babes Bk.* When þe sewer comys vnto þe borde, Alle þe mete he sayes at on hane worde. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 34 Grene leikis and all sic, me may say. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 75 Say of it: i. e. tast of it, *Suff.*

3. *trans.* To try (on) (clothes); = ASSAY v. 7.

1599 J. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i. *Phi.* Me thinks, he looks like a taylor already. *Phi.* 1, that had sayed on one of his customers suits. 1625 — *Staple of N.* i. ii. *Stige direct.* He sayes his sute. 1630 — *New Inn* iv. iii. She did but say the suit on.

4. To attempt, to try to do (anything difficult); = ASSAY v. 16.

1550 *Frederic Berwick* 368 in *Dunbar's Poems* 297 On his þef he startis vp full sture, and come agane, and seyt all his cure. c 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 369, I was affrayd to mouste sa hoch, For feir to get ane fall: Affrayt to child, I lukiit vp on loft. 16.. *Childe Waters* xxx. In Sayd Ballads II. 87h For there is noe place about this house Where I may say a sleepe.

5. *intr.* or with *inf.* a. To apply oneself, to set oneself (to do something). = ASSAY v. 17.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1826 Wyþ trip forsetten, ilk oþer to gyle, In lyft in wryþþing þey sayed wimwille. 1412-20 *Lyng. Chron.* *Troy* 708/4906 (E. E. T. S.) Wherefor, he kyng cast & wolde saie Shape a weyl maile to with-stonde. c 1475 *Partenay* 354 Sin Aorn vs þere ye apper, to I And without word say for to make passage, It is noȝt the dede of gentil courage. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Soun.* vii. 6 Of mercy and of judgment sey to sing. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster*, *Apol.* *Dial.* Wks. 1616 f. 253 Once, I he say, To strike the eye of time, in those fresh straines, As shall [etc.]. 1632 Heywood and *Pl. Iron Age* v. K 3 This Diomed? who. . . sayd to wound faire Venus in the hand. 1692 *Scarronides* 11. 30 With trembling hands he says to pull at, And tear the throating noise from gullet. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) 11. 95, I sey'd anee to cast off my coat.

Say, obs. f. *Saw sb.*; obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of SEE v.; obs. Sc. f. *So*, *Sow* v.

Sayable (sə'ab'l), a. [f. *SAY* v. 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being said.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* 111. iv. viii. § 9 What is suggested in times of play should be rightly sayable without toil. 1891 F. M. WILSON *Primer Browning* 132 Browning has said all that was sayable concerning the celebrated cause. 1908 *Month Nov.* 463 To him, nothing is sayable which has already been said.

Sayall, variant of SEYAL.

Sayering, Saydly, obs. ff. SACRING, SADLY.

Sayer¹ (sə'ar). Forms: 4-5 *seggor*; 4 *sciore*, 4-5 *seyere*, 6 *saier*, 6 Sc. (9 arch.) *sayar*, 5-*sayer*. [*f.* *SAY* v. 1 + -ER.] One who says.

† 1. A professional reciter. Cf. DISONR. Obs. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 76, I mad noȝt for no disours, ne for no seggers, no harpours.

b. A poet, narrator. arch.

1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. *Prol.* 27 The sayar eik suld weil consider this, His matter, and quhamto it entillit is. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Annu. Rev.* iv. 560 This is not a truth of nature; it is therefore not the meaning of Samund the sayar. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 17 Ilk comic scene of ilka age, Glean'd out of ilka sayar's page.

2. One who says (something specified or implied).

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* *Priv.* 158 Lette not the auctorite of the Seyere move the; take no cure of the Seyere what Person he is. a 1539 in *Archæologia* XI. vii. 55 That by the hering of the same deuotion may encrease as well in the singers and sayers as in the herers. 1877 *Sc. Acts* *Yas.* 17 (1814) 111. 430/1 All sayaris and heiraris of messe. 1768 BOSWELL *Corrigan* (ed. 2) 331, I cannot endure long the sayers of good things. 1779 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Lett. Dec.* *Diary* (1891) i. 208, I never . . . have been a sayer of the thing that is not. 1838 WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Lett.* (1880) i. 119 But merely saying a strong thing would . . . do them no good; they would only identify the sayar with a party. 1897 F. THOMSON *New Poems* 136 *Monger* of mysteries! Sayer of dark sayings in a thousand tongues!

† b. With qualifying word, as *false*, *ill*, *sooth* sayer: One who speaks falsely, ill, truly, etc. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xvi. 9 My ryuelis seyn witnessen agene me, and the false seier is rered vp agene my face. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 524/33 Bettre is chiding of a soþ seiere Pen deceyving of a losyngere. c 1400 *lille* (of 'Richard the Redeless') Mum, Soth-segger! 1533 MORRIS *Debell. Salem* Wks. 954/2 Lest men myghte thinke he fayned, he should kepe out and bring furth some of those shrewd sayers himself. a 1533 L. D. HERNERS *Gold. Bk.* Al. *Aurel.* (1546) N n iij b. The most vylanie in men, is to bee ylle saiers. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 40 We ar forbiddin be it to hear fals and decepfull witness . . . as verallie is doone he quiþersars, bakbytters, and euil sayers.

† 3. A director. Obs. rare—1.

1483 CAXTON *Golden Legend* 112/4 (Inv. St. Firmin) And the peple of thise cytees meued them eche from his place. . . without sayr or commander [*Lat. quasi ut unusquisque suum habitasset præceptorem et ducentem*].

† *Sayer* 2. Obs. [Aphetic var. of ASSAYER. Cf. *SAY v.* 2] One who assays or tests; an assayer of metals, a foretaster of food, etc.

1370 *Robt. Cytle* 166 in *Ellis Metr. Rom.* (1803) 111. 146 Thy 'sayer [i.e. assayer, tastour] shall ben an bound, To assay thy meat before thee. c 1460 *Widow* 268 in *Macro Plays* 64 Wyth yow tweyn, wo ys replayed, He may sey he hath a schrewe seyer. 1579 in R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) i. Intro. 34 The generall of his cuneyous Mr. Cunyeay Wardenis sinit syer prentaris forgearis and vtheris. 1835 *Appl. Munie. Corpor. Ref.* iv. 2242 The Market Sayer, Corn Prizer, and all the other inferior officers mentioned above, are annually appointed by the alderman of the court [at Grantham].

† *Sayer* 3 (sə'ar). India. Also *syre*, *satr*.

[Urdū, a. Arab. سائر *sā'ir*, pres. pple. either of *sāra* to go or of *sā'ara* to remain. (For various proposed explanations see Yule.)] A general name for a class of impostors of the nature of transit and excise duties, originally levied by the zemindars within their own estates, and under the East India Company's rule chiefly collected by the government. Also *altrih*.

The sayer duties had been abolished in the three presidencies before the rule of the Company came to an end, and the term is no longer in official use.

1780 in *Cornwallis's Corresp.* (1889) i. 557 What are called the Sayer collections. 1790 *Ibid.* 11. 492 Our former detachments will have acquainted you that we had taken into the hands of Government the collection of the internal duties usually denominated the Sayer. 1811 KIRKPATRICK *Nepaul* 103 The revenues of a village . . . consist principally in the rent of houses, and the Sair, or duties charged on salt, tobacco, pepper, beetle-nut [etc.]. 1850 *Directions Rev. Off. N. W. Prov.* 43 There are also other items, called Sayer or Sewace collections, which are much prized by the proprietors, and which in some cases constitute a valuable property.

Saye'tto, rare—o. [a. F. *sayette*, dim. of *saie* *SAY sb.* 1] (See quot.)

1858 SIMONDS *Dial. Trade, Sayette*, a mixed stuff of silk and cotton, also called *saghy*.

Sayeure, obs. form of SAWYER.

Sayfe, obs. Sc. form of SAFE.

† *Say-hand*. Obs. rare—1. [? From the phrase *to say* (= *try*) *one's hand*.] An attempt, experiment.

1712 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) i. 362 Upon the 29th, there was a soldier buried in the High Church-yard with the English service. This is the first say-hand.

Saying (sə'ing), *zbl. sb.* Also a. 4-5 *segg*, *sedge*, *sigge*, *sygge*, (4 *Kenl.* *zigg*); -ing(e, -yng(e); B. 4-6 *saie*, -sey; -ing(e, -eng(e, -yng(e); 4-6 *sayng(e, saing, seying(e)*. [*f.* *SAY* v. 1 + -ING.] 1. The action of SAY v. 1; utterance, enunciation; recitation. † *Saying-again* = AGAIN SAYING. Often (contrasted with *doing*) denoting a mere assertion or promise, as opposed to action or performance. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2851 On seuen maners ar þai [i.e. *sins*] for-giuen. . . Of hali water be srenken, And thoru þe pater noster saying. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) *Profr.* 99.

shin itched, and I forgot what it was, and rubbed off the scab, and blood came. 1799 *Med. Trm.* II. 371 An elevated smooth brown scab remained, upon each of the children's arms, after all discharge from the part had ceased. 1836 *Bristow's Theory & Pract. Med.* 316 Not unfrequently, when the scab seems fully formed, suppuration still goes on beneath and around it.

fig. 1299 *SHARKS. Much Ado* iii. 111, 107 *Con.* Here man, I am at thy elbow. *Bor.* Mas and my elbow itched, I thought there would a scabbie follow. 1607 - *Cor.* i. 1. 169. 1799 *COLLIERIE Lett.* 16 Sept. (1895) 306 Mere cutaneous scabs of loyalty which only ape the king's evil. 1893 *F. A. OASIS New Egypt* 72 The great city seemed strangely squalid and mean, a sort of scab that had sprouted at the bosom of ancient and fertile nature.

b. *transf. in iron-founding.* (See quot. 1884.) 1881 *C. WILIE Iron Founding* 30 To avoid scabs and a bad casting. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Scab*, a protuberance on a casting formed by the washing away of the mold-wall.

4. *slang.* A term of abuse or depreciation applied to persons: a. A mean, low, 'scurvy' fellow; a rascal, scoundrel. † *occas.* applied to a woman.

c1590 *R. GRENE Fr. Bacon* i. (1630) 2 Loue is such a proud scab, that he will neuer meddle with fooler nor children. 1591 *LYLY Eudym.* iv. ii, *Pages.* What are yee (scabs?) *Watch.* The Watch: This the Constable. 1599, 1607: see 3 fig. 1664 *COTTON Scarron* i. 15 A vapping Scab, and a great Swearer. c1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Cris.* *Scab*, a sorry Wench, or Scoundrel-Fellow. 1701 *DE FOE Trueman Eng.* i. 16 The Royal Branch from Piccadilly did succeed, With Troops of Scots and Scabs from North-by-Tweed. 1725 *SWIFT On Wood the Iron-monger* 9 This vapping Scab must needs devise To ape the Thunder of the Skies. 1735 *SHERIDAN in Swift's Lett.* 5 Oct. The devil take all the D's in Christendom, for a pack of saucy scabs. 1851 *MAYHEW Loud. Labour* i. 18 'There's a scurf!' said one; 'He's a regular scurf,' cried another. 1899 *KIPLING Stanley* 71 'You're three beasts scabs'!

b. (orig. U.S.) A workman who refuses to join an organized movement on behalf of his trade.

1811 *Sel. Cases St. New York* i. 262 The offending member was then termed a scab and wherever he was employed no others of the society were allowed to work. 1881 *Standard* 3 Nov. 3/4 Mr. Abbott asked Panfield if he had not told him he heard Hall call Harris a "scab". 1890 *Leeds Merc.* 1 July, Many of them acted as pickets with the object of preventing any strangers—commonly known as 'scabs', or 'blacklegs', from entering the works.

attrib. and Comb. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, It was decided to stop the purchase of what is termed 'scab beer' to-day. 1893 *Columbus (Ohio) Disp.* 27 Sept. Their rules prohibit them to work along with scab switchmen.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as scab-bringing adj.; scab-mite U.S., the itch-mite, *Acarus scabiei*; † scab-picker, † one who treats sheep for the scab.

1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 294 That na forestair hald under him in his steid baggar, fleigeour, turnour, pelar of bark, scab pikar [etc.]. 1611 *COTG.*, *Escarotique*, scab-bringing.

Scab (skæb), *v.* [f. SCAB sb.]

†1. *trans.* To form a scab or scabs upon. *Obs.* 1632 *LITURGICAL Trav.* viii. 376 Great drouth And fiery thirst, that scabbie my lips and mouth.

2. *intr. and pass.* To become encrusted with a scab or scabs. Also with *over*. † To scab off: to shed a scab.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1864/8 A little Scar upon the Ribs of the fore-side scab'd. 1703 *MEAD in Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 1296 He pointed to a great many little Pustules not yet Scab'd over. 1725 *HUXHAM ibid.* XXXIII. 394 Those Pustules arose, matured, and scab'd off. 1780 *HUNTER ibid.* LXX. 133 The sore being allowed to scab, the slough and scab unite and drop off together. 1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 302 Thus forming two separate ulcers, which speedily scabbed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 873 A slowly spreading infiltration of the skin, which tends to scab over.

b. *Iron-founding.* To form 'scabs'.

1881 *C. WILIE Iron Founding* 58 A loam mould run at the top may scab.

3. *slang.* To behave as a 'scab' or 'blackleg'.

Scabard (e, -arge, obs. II. SCABBARD sb.) † **Scabardo**. *Obs.* [f. SCAB sb. + *ADO*. Cf. *scrubbado*.] Venereal disease, syphilis.

1651 *Pleas. Hist. Miller of* ... 1681 (see PSORA). 1725 *BAILEY Erasmi. Collog.* (1878) I. 290 The new Scabbado.

Scabbard (skæb'ard), sb.¹ Forms: a. 3 scabbere, 4 scaberke, 4-5 scaw-, 5 scaw-, s(c)kaw-, skau-, skaberke(e, skabre). B. 4-5 scabarge, -erge, 5 skaberge, 7 scar(r)bridge. γ. 4-5 scabbert, 5 scawbert, scaubart, 6 scaberth, Sc. scaw-, scawbert, scaw-, skaw-, schawbert, scabart, -bert, 6-7 scabbert. δ. Sc. 5 skawburn e. ε. 4 skawbard, Sc. scabburde, 4-5 scauberde(e, 5-6 scabbard(e, 5-7 -erd, 6 scabbard, -ord, 7 scabbord, -ord, 8 -oard, 6- scabbard. [a. AF. **escauberc* (recorded only in pl. *escaubers*, -erz, 'vagina', 'dolones', Joannes de Garlandia, 13th c.), *escauberge* (13th c. in *Registr. Almesb.*, Rolls Ser., I. 55), latinized *eschauberca* (an. 1204 in *Rot. Chart.* 134/1). Evidence of the existence of the word in continental OF.

has not yet been found, as J. de Garlandia, though resident in France, was an Englishman. The form represents an earlier **scaburc*, -*berge*, which must be an adoption of a Teut. compound, the last element of which contains the root **berg* to protect (cf. HAUBERK). No such Teut. compound has, however, been found. As to the origin of the first element two suggestions have been made: (1) that it is OHG. *scala* shik, husk, which does not yield a very satisfactory scabbard; (2) that **scaburc* is altered by dissimilation from **scaburc*, from OHG. *scär*, *scära*, ordinarily meaning 'scissors', but *occas.* used as a designation for a sword. The Icel. *skilfr* scabbard, *skilfr* short sword (a. Gr. *σκάδαν*), *skilfr* 'one part of a cloven thing' (Vigf.), pl. *skilfr*, bean-pods, have some resemblance in form and sense, but the possibility of etymological connexion is very doubtful.]

1. The case or sheath which serves to protect the blade of a sword, dagger, or bayonet when not in use.

Usually made of hide or leather, bound with metal; sometimes entirely composed of steel or more precious metals, and embrodered, inlaid, or decorated with precious stones and jewels.

c1297 *R. GLOUCE (Rolls)* 5538 To is scabbere he pulte is hond. c1380 *Sir Feruith* 771 In-to is scaburke he potte his sword. 1426 *LYCE. De Guil. Pilgr.* 2845 The sword. was alway styfle cloog In the skaburk. c1450 *Mertin* 118 When Arthur was releved, he drowgh his swerde oute of skaburk. *Ibid.* 247 He... yede firste to Calburne and putte it in the skaburke when he hadde dried it clene.

β. c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 266 It is not liklyche pat Crist... schulde carie a swerd in a scaburke for to slee a sely lombe. c1475 *Partenay* 2790 Then drawing his swerd the scaburke for, the poynt gayn the dore put he ther-vnto. 1600-1 *Churchw. Acc. E. Badleigh* (Brushfield 1894) 19 Pd. for scabridges & for two swordes & a scabridge for a dagger iij' viij. 1673-4 *Tolnes Rec.* in *Jewitt & Hope Corp. Plate* (1895) I. 162 Paid for a new Scabridge for ye Town sword. γ. c1325 *Chron. Eng.* 628 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* II. 296 The scaburte was gold pur ant fin. c1440 *Proum. Parv.* 443/2 Scawbert, or chethe (S. scawbert, K. P. scaburde), *vagina*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Enets* iv. v. 160 The scawbert with broun jasp was picht. *Ibid.* xi. i. 27 About his gorge... Was hung hys swerd with ever scawbert fyne. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 231 Ane scaburde also quilk was of purpure fine. 1600 *J. LANE Tom Tel-truth* (Shaks. Soc.) 127 Then... swordis might in scaburds sleepe.

δ. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* i. 25 Item a pime of gold for a skawburne to the sammyn swerd.

ε. c1375 *Curior M.* 13791 (Fairf.) Of he skawbard his squorde he drogh. 14. *Sir Beues* (M.) 688 The scaburde he found, the sword was away. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law of Arms* (S.T.S.) 110 Jhesu Crist... bad sanct Petir... that he suld put agayne the suerd in the scaburde. c1458 *HALL Chron.* Rich. III. 25b, After them folowed the newe erle of Surrey with the sword of estate in a riche skabard. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. iv. 303, I had a passe with him, rapier, scabbard, and all. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 111 The sword with the haft and scabbard of gold. 1675 *HONORS Odyssey* (1677)

1768 *STERNE* sword into its Unfix, Unfix...

the bayonet from his piece, and returns it to the scabbard. 1834 *MARRVAT P. Simple* i. xix. 325 The officer... drawing his sword out of the scabbard, struck O'Brien with the flat of the blade. 1862 *BRIGHT Sp. Amer.* 4 Dec. (1876) 67 Every sword leaping from its scabbard. 1891 *KIPLING Light that Failed* xiii, The moonlight glittered on the scabbard of his sabre.

b. *transf. and fig.* Often in context with *sword*.

c1380 *WYCLIF Serui.* Sel. Wks. II. 368 Poul clepib he sixte armure, swerd of he Holy Goost. And þus þe tunge in mannis mouthe is a scaberke to his swerd. 1589 *NASHE Almond for Parrot* 10 Whiles the sworde of justice, slept in his scaberd. 1657 *T. M. Life Nim* 106 [That] if ever he met me, he would make my Heart the Scabbard of his sword. 1671 *CROWNE Juliana Prol.* Whil'st tongue lyes still i' th' scabbard of his lips. 1895 *WOLSELEY Deil & F. Napoleon* i. 2 He... so overstrained the machinery of his mind and body... that both deteriorated... The sword as well as the scabbard showed unmistakable signs of wear-and-tear. *attrib.* 1605 *Kyo 1st Pt. Ieronimo* i. iij. 105 What bloud sucking slauce could choke bright honor in a scabard graue?

c. Used as a type of peace (opposed to *sword*).

1802 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict.* s.v. The favourite expression of the late Sir William Erskine—Some rise by the scabbard, and some by the sword! 1817 *LAOY MORGAN France* i. (1818) I. 88 He sheathed her blood-stained sword in a scabbard of peace.

d. In proverbial uses.

1546 *J. HERWOOD Prov.* (1867) 63 He that striketh with the swoorde, Shalbe strikyn with the scaberd. 1579 *GOSSON Apol. Sch. A.* That bee which strike the scaberd! 1697... has strooke with the

To throw away the sword and fight with the scabbard.

e. In fig. phrase, to throw away the scabbard: to abandon all thought of making peace.

c1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* x. § 169 He who hath drawn his sword against his Prince, ought to throw away the Scabbard. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 196 The scabbard seemed to be thrown away on both sides. 1900 *A. T. MAHAN War S. Africa* v. (ed. 2) 200 Not the courage that throws away the scabbard, much less that which burns its ships.

†2. *transf.* Applied to various kinds of sheath or integument; a cocoon, etc. *Obs.*

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* vii. 90 I... prepareth way to the Nernes... as that it deduced them, hid as it were in a scaburth, to it. 1608 *TORSELL Serpents* 103 They fold themselves into a... web. And thus being included in a greenish scabbard... they all die in Winter. 1733 *A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 160 An Animal-

culum, that was fix'd in a little Scabbard or Sheath. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Scabbard*, is the skin that serves for a slouch or case to a horse's yard.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as scabbard-button, clasp, -maker; scabbard fish, *Lepidopus caudatus*, a fish of long, compressed scabbard-like form and silvery-white colour; scabbard razor-shell, a razor-shell, *Solen vagina*, shaped like a scabbard.

1802 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict.* s.v. **Scabbard-button*, a brass button or hook by which the scabbard is attached to the frog of the belt. 1866 *G. STEPHENS Runic Mon.* i. 302 This runic **Scabbard-clasp*. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* i. 176 The **Scabbard-fish*, *Lepidopus argyreus*. 1884 *W. SAVILLE Kent Fishes Brit. Isl.* (Fish. Exhib. Lit.) 123 The Scabbard-tropical waters of scabbard maker. **scabbard razor-shell*.

† **Scabbard**, sb.² *Obs. rare* -o. Also 9 scabbert. [f. *SOAB sb.* + *ARD*. Cf. Du. *schobberd* beggar, rogue.] A 'scabbard' person.

c1440 *Proum. Parv.* 443/2 Scabbard, or he pat is scabbid. 1824 *MAGTART Gallard. Encycl.*, *Scabbert*, a low-lived, scabby-minded individual.

Scabbard (skæb'ard), sb.³ Also 7 -erd, 7-8 -ord, -oard. [app. ad. MLG. *scabbort* thin board sawn off a length of timber in squaring it, f. *schale* shell, rind, etc. (see SCALE sb.¹) + *bort* BOARD = G. *schalbrett*. (Cf. SCALE-BOARD¹, which is recorded later.)] Thin board used in making splints, the scabbards of swords, veneer, etc., and by printers in making register (now called *scale-board*).

1635 *Patent Specif.* (1856) No. 87, p. 1 l. 9 Scabbards made of veneer. 1672 *WISSEMAN Wounds* ii. 123 Of these [splints] some are made of Tin, others of Scabbard [ed. 1676 Scabbard... Those of Scabbards are

Mod. Exer., *Printing* viii, le commonly sold by some Iron-mongers in London; and of which the Scabbards for Swords are made: The Composer cuts it Quadrat-high. 1753 *FRANKLIN Lett.* 10 *J. Boulton* 12 Apr. Wks. 1840 *V.* 299, I place them in loose rings of scabbard. 1771 *LUCKWANE Hist. Printing* 312 The Ribs square closer to the Winter one Scabbard. 1787 *Printer's Gram.* 116 In mixt matter, or Italic, a Scabbard at least is required before and after a thin Brass rule.

b. scabbard-plane = SCALEBOARD-plane.

1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* II. 504 The scale-board plane, abbreviated into scabbard-plane, for cutting off the wide chips used for making hat and bonnet boxes.

Hence † *Scabbarding*, the spacing of lines of type.

1786 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) II. 270 Scabbarding of the lines... scabbarding of the prefaces.

Scabbard, *v.* [f. SCABBARD sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To put (a sword) into its scabbard; to sheathe. Also *transf. and fig.*

1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Pyrrus* (1595) 446 For if any drew out his sword, or based his pike, he could neither scabbard the one againe, nor lift up the other. 1697 *CROWNE* ... shining Tongue of their edge nor point; but [etc.]. 1812 *W. TEN-* Is To have their persons

scabbarded in cloth. 1866 *RUSKIN Crown Wild Olive* (1873) 130 You find that you have put yourselves into the hand of your country as a weapon... You have vowed to strike, when she bids you, and to stay scabbarded when she bids you. 1898 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) 9 Mar. 200/2 Let the sword be scabbarded.

2. *Mil.* To punish with a scabbard (see quotns.).

1802 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict.* s.v. Infantry soldiers are sometimes scabbarded under the sanction of the captains of common former

Scabbard (skæb'ard), a. Now rare. [f. SCAB sb. + *ED*. Cf. SHABBED.]

1. Having the scab or a similar skin-disease; covered with scab or scabs; = SCABBY 1.

a. Of human beings. (*Scabb'd head*, ringworm of the scalp, *inea capitis*.)

1338 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 282 pou scabb'd Scotte, [i.e. he] hotte, þe deuille it breke. c1340 *Nominale* (Scott.) 206 W. hath the wrist scabb'd. c1400 *Lairfraunce's Cirurg.* 186, & þus þou schalt do manie daies til þe skyn be more scabb'd þan it was. 1483 *Caxton Cato* f. iv. A wonderful and fowle woman ryghte olde that was scabb'd. 1484 - *Fables of Alysoun* vii. The porter... sawe his scabb'd hede. 1542 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) 1. 67 Calling of the said James scabb'd lyber carle. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* i. ii. n. vi. Boyes in Germany are so often scabb'd, because they vse exercise presently after meares. 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Fresny's Musem.* iv. Wks. 1709 III. 1. 41 Some of them having Scab'd or Pimpel'd Faces, wear a thousand Patches

Scabro- (skā'bro), used as combining form of *L. scaber* SCABROUS in the sense of 'roughly', 'rough' and . . ., as *scabro-striate*.
1848 DANA *Zooph.* 476 The lateral [callicles] . . . very finely scabro-striate.

Scabrosely (skā'brō'sli), *adv.* [*f. *scabrose*, *ad. late L. scabrosus*, *f. scaber* SCABROUS.] In a scabrous manner.

1848 DANA *Zooph.* 275 Lamellæ . . . scabrosely serrulate.

Scabrosity, *rare*—*t.* [*ad. late L. scabrositas*, *f. scabrosus* (see *præc.*)] Roughness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp., Physical Diet.*

Scabrous (skā'brō's), *a.* [*f. L. scabr-*, *scaber* (related to *scabere* to scrape, scratch) + *-ous*. Cf. also *late L. scabrosus*, *f. scabreus*.]

1. Rough with minute points or knobs, as distinguished from unevenness of surface: esp. *Nat. Hist. and Phys.*

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* t. iii. 7 All her feet are scabrous, and rough, to take hold at the first touch. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 103 A scabrous bony Ridge. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* t. v. (1765) 283 Scabrous, rugged; when the Disk is covered with Tubercles, little knobs. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* 145 The surface of the skin was scabrous and knotty, of a close texture, and when dry extremely hard. 1803 HERSCHE in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 215 A lens that had a very scabrous polish on one side. 1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* IV. xvi. 273 Scabrous. . . Rough to the touch from granules scarcely visible. 1829 GOOT'S *Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 427 The alæ of the nose become swelled and scabrous. 1894 R. B. SHARP *Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 4 [The Rook has] the forehead and sides of face bare, and covered with a white scabrous skin.

b. In fig. phr. with reference to caustic writing.

1854 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 275 He wrote with point and rapidity, and his pen had a scabrous edge.

2. Of an author, his composition or style: Harsh, unsmooth, unpolished.

Cf. *late L. versus scabri* (Macrobius).

a 1585 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 31 Thy ragged roundels, . . . some out of lyne, With scabrous colours. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov. Wks.* II. 119 Virgil was most loving of Antiquity; yet how rarely doth hee insert *aquai*, and *picta*! Lucretius is scabrous and rough in these. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. A Scabrous style, for an unpleasant kinde of writing. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Exc. (ed. Ker) II. 70 His [Persius'] verse is scabrous, and hobbling.

3. Full of obstacles, difficult, 'thorny'.

1646 R. BAILEY *Lett. & Tracts* (1841) II. 349 We stick long sometimes upon scabrous questions. 1810 BENTHAM *Packings* (1821) 72 Whosoever would be saved from falling into error and heterodoxy on this scabrous ground. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* ii. 46 We must pick our scabrous way with the help of a glimmering light. 1904 TIMES 15 June 7/2 When this scabrous moment arrives the Russian defenders may remember Dragomiroff and his advice.

4. Risky, bordering upon the indelicate.

1881 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* iv. 66 Sentiment, cynicism, and satin inpropriety and scabrous, are among those verses where pure poetry has a recognized voice. 1882 *World* 1 Nov. 5 His scabrous novels. 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 275/3 Mr. Maude . . . has chosen to write about divorce and adultery, . . . and many other potentially scabrous topics.

Hence **Scabrously** *adv.* in a scabrous manner,

† **scabrously**, *scabrousness*, ruggedness, hardness.

1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 10 Albeit that some things be ob-curely, and some things scabrously spokin. 1727 DA LEV vol. 11, *Scabrousness*, Ruggedness, Roughness. 1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 519 What a contemporary of Shakspere called the scabrousness of our elder literature.

† **Scab-shin**, *a. Obs.* [*f. SCAB sb.* + *SHIN sb.*]

Contemptuous epithet applied to friars.

1607 *Lingua* iv. 4 Thou taught'st a scab-shin frier the hel-

1620 MELLON *Astrolog.*

Used with possessive as a mock title for a contemptible person.

1589 [? LVLV] *Paphe v. Hatchet* C. iij. If that Martin could catch vph his Church, this mans scapship should bee an Elder.

Scabulionous: see SCABULONIOUS.

† **Scabwort**, *Obs.* [*f. SCAB sb.* + *WORT*. An old name of this plant was *Scabiosa major*.] The plant *Elecampane*, *Inula Helenium*.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 83 *laccu alba*, *scabiosa* id. *scabiosa*, a scabwort. 1526 *Grete Herball* c. liii. (1529) I v b. De *Enula campana*. Elle docke, S. abowort, or horse-heal. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxix. 148 We in English call it *Elecampane* generally, yet in some Countries of this Land, it is called Scabwort and Horse-heal.

Scace, *Obs.* form of SCARCE, SCATCH.

Scach, *Scacite*: see SCATCH, SCARCITY.

† **Scad**, *Obs. rare*—*o.* In 5 scade. A corpse.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 447/1 Scade [W. Finch. MS. scado], cadaver.

Scad (skād). Now *dial.* (Kent, Sussex, Lines.: see E.D.D.). Also skād. [*f. scag* SKAG.] A wild black plum; esp. the bullace, *Prunus insititia*.

1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Hush* ii. 110 Oke, Matholmes, Skades [orig. *Prunus sylvestris*]. Pine trees, and Fyre. 1736 *Peck's Kentishmen* (E.D.S.), Scads, black bullace; or a tree, or Scad Plum.

Scad, *Obs.* [*f. SCAD sb.* + *SHIN sb.*]

app. originally used in Cornwall.

Cf. Welsh *ysgad* berrings, Norw. *dial. skad* gwyniad, Sw. *skådle* faran.]

1. The fish *Caranx trachurus* (*Trachurus trachurus*),

characterized by having its lateral line armed with

bony plates, found abundantly on the British coasts and used for bait; also applied to other fishes of the genus *Caranx* and related genera (cf. *mackerel-scad*); the horse-mackerel.

1602 CANEW *Cornwall* 30 Of round fish [there are] Brit, Spræ, Penna. Sand fæst, thid or Some scatted and kept in . . .

Sc. biensibus a Scad. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 225. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. (Ress) 190 The common mackerel is numerous as is also the scad or horse mackerel.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 231 The Scads, known in England as the 'Horse-Mackerels', appear to occur in all temperate and tropical waters.

b. *atrid*, as *scad mackerel*, *-net*.

1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 597 The Scad Mackerel. 1836 *1st Rep. Irish Fisheries* 167 The Skad-net is very similar to the Mackerel-net.

2. U.S. (See *quot.*)

1821 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 432 *Decapterus punctatus*. . . Scad; Round Robin.

Scad (skād). *Sc.* [*f. Obscure origin.*] A faint appearance of colour or light; a reflexion; a faint gleam.

1640 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 490 Yea it reflects a scad like the cross of Christ. 1783 PICKERS *Poems* 53 The wights, dispos'd for evening fun, Fleer fraethesca'd o' daylight. a 1800 *Lord Douglas* xii. in *Child Ballads* I. 102/2 It is but the scad of my scarlet cloak Runs down the water wan. 1824 *MacTaggart's Galliard. Enceyl.* *Scades* o' Licht, flares, or flashes of light. 1890 *Service* *Nautandums* iv. 19, I took a veery through the hoose by the scadd o' the lowe.

Scad (skād). *local.* [*f. SHAD-salmon.*] The fry of the salmon.

1851 *Act 24* s. 55 *Vic. c.* 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names . . . shed, scad, blue fin, black tip, fingerling, . . . or by any other local name.

Scad (skād). *dial.* [*f. Du. schadde* grass, turf.] A slab of peat; a tuft of grass.

1880 F. M. PEARSON *Mother Molly* iii. I keep an theer, and vather, he turned up the scads. 1906 *Phillips's Portreeve* t. iv. Two and two the scads stood propped in pairs to dry.

Scad, *Obs.* or *Sc.* form of SCALD.

Saddle (skād'l). a. Now *dial.* Also 5 skadyll, 7 skad(d)le. [*Later var. of SCATHL.*]

1. Wild; timid; shy.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 341/2 Skadyll; *ibi* wyld. 1635 *L. Foxe North-West Fox* 203 There was fowle, but so skadle, as they would not abide them to come neere them. 1692 *RAY M. C. Words* 6 *Saddle*, that will not abide touching: spoken of young Horses that fly out. 1862 [C. C. Robinson] *Dial. Leeds* 398 He's a saddle horse to ride. 1876 *Mid-Yks. Gloss.* *Saddle*, timid, usually applied to a horse.

2. Mischievous, troublesome; thievish; esp. of animals.

1589 [? LVLV] *Paphe v. Hatchet* 3 He shall knowe what it is for a saddle pawne, to crosse a Bishop in his owne walke. 1674 *KAR S. 5* mischievous, *Scat, boy, &c.*

1765 *Lib.* 1. race. 1888 *A* spoken of a dog that worries sheep; of a cat that poaches [etc.].

Scade, *Obs.* *f. SCATHE*; *Obs. pa. t.* *SHED v.*

Scadewe, *Obs.* *f. SHADOW*. Scadling, variant of SCALDING sb.¹ Scadlips; see SCALD v. 1 d.

Scælestious: see SCELESTIOUS. Scæn(e, -ical), *Obs.* *f. SCENE, SCENICAL*.

† **Scævity**, *scævity*. *Obs.*—*o* [*ad. late L. scævitas*, *f. scævus* left-sided, awkward, perverse, unlucky.].

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Scævity*, unluckiness, lefthandedness. 1658 *Phillips*, *Scævity*.

† **Scaf**, *Obs.* Also 4-6 skaf(fe, scaff, 5 scaphe, 6 schafte, 7 crron, scarfe. [*a. OF. scaphie, scaphie, escapfe*], *ad. L. scapha* light boat, skiff, a. Gr. *σκαφος* trough, tub, skiff, etc.]

1. A light boat, skiff. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 274, & in a skaf a-pone be se sayland. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 463 William . . . was taken into an oth scaphe. 1483 *Cal. Auc. Rec. Dublin* (1689) 364 All manner of men that occupieth shippes, picardies, scafes, and lighters. 1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 373 To Johnne of Newton and three marinars with him in the Inglis skaffe. 1535 *Stewart Chron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 287 Tha . . . take the se thair in a nee lill skaffe. 1765 *Foxe A. & M.* 183/2 Entering vpon a time with his Hauke into a certayne schaffe or cockboote alone. 1800 in *Rec. Convent. Reg. Burghs* (1870) II. 81 The burgh of Kinghorne . . . is . . . hevele treuth be the skaffis, skeldrykis and zowis of vnfre touns of Leith [etc.]. 1821 *Irish Act* 5 *Edw. IV.* c. 6 in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* 38 All other small vessels, as *Scarfes* or *Boats*, not having Drouer nor Lighter.

2. [*tr. L. fiscella*.] An open basket.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 319 Moyses . . . was i-doo in a scaf of rissches i-schape as a lill boot.

Scafe, variant of SCAIFE.

Scaff (skæf), *sb. Sc.* Also scauff. [*f. SCAFF v.*]

1. Food, provisions. (*Cf. RAFF sb.¹ 1.*)

1768 *Ross Hellenore* II. 68 We'll ripe the pouch, an' see what scaff is there. 1806 [see *RAFF sb.¹ 1.*] 1819 *W. TENNANT* *Papistry Storm* d. iii. 128/2 125 Weel, you may see that siegin' host Had scaff and skink withouten Cost.

2. Scum, refuse (said of persons); riff-raff. (*Cf. RAFF sb.² 2.*) Also scuff and raff. *scuff-raff*.

1855 *Scott Guy M. xxv*, We wadna turn back, no for half a dozen o' yon scuff-raff. 1816 — *Old Mort.* v. Wt' a' the scuff and raff o' the water side. 1899 *Lumsden Edin. Poems & Songs* 54 Begone, ye scum and scuff!

Scaff (skæf), *v.* *1* *Sc.* [*Of obscure origin; cf. skagh, which is used in Sc. with a similar though less emphatically contemptuous sense.*]

It has been conjectured that *scaff* may have been a adoption of the Du. and *G. schaffen* whence MSw. *schaffen* to provide or procure (food). The word might possibly have been brought over by soldiers who had served in the Continental wars; in military use it would naturally have coloured that might account for the contemptuous sense of the verb in Sc.]

a. *trans.* To beg or ask for (food, etc.) in mean or contemptible manner. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (Still in common use.) b. To sponge upon (person). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1708 *DUNNAR Flying* 133 He says, thow skaffis and beggin' inair beir and aiths, Nor any crimpl in Karrik land abow!

15. *Aberd. Reg. (MS.)* XV. (Jam.) Nae by-ging of mai' vittail nor sustenits thaim self, and topping of the samer scaffing thair nyctbouris. 1831 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 90 Ane scuffling warlot, wanting schame. 16. *Lindey's (Pit scottie) Chron. Scot.* (1814) 512 (Jam.) They scuffed throoch all Scotland, for thair particular commoditie.

Hence **Scuffling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1568 *Ye Sonis of Men, be wirry and glaid* 30 in *Ban nayne MS.* (Hunter, Cl.) 59 Think that this lyfe is nocht the lent For skaffing beir of scruf and skum. c 1600 *ALEX. HUME Poems* (S.T.S.) 73/163 Scuffling clarks with couetic inspired. 1642 *17/200 Scuffling scribbles.*

Scaff, *v.* *2* *dial.* [*Of obscure origin. Cf. SCOFF v.*]

intr. To eat voraciously.

1797 *BAYNARD'S Burlesque Homer* I. 53 But how the hungry whorlous scaff'd! How eagerly the beer they quaff'd! 1882 *Jamison's Sc. Dict.*, *Scaff* . . . 2. To eat greedily, Shell.

Scaffat, *-ating*, *Obs.* *f. SCAFFOLD*, *-OLDING*.

† **Scafffer**, *Sc. Obs.* [*f. SCAFF v.* 1 + *-ER*.]

A parasite, sponger; an extortioner.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiii. 45 Scaffaris, and scamleris in the nuke. 1536 *BELLINDEN Chron. Scot.* (1821) II. 99 Juglars, menstralls, bardis and scaffaris forig. *Affinis, histriones, barlos, parasitos*. 1598 *Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 167 A multitude of . . . scaffaris of the wymbes of the pair.

† **Scafferon**, *Obs.* variant of CHAFFRON.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 12 One band had the scafferon, the cranet, the bard of the horse all white. 1586 *FERNIE Blaz. Gentry* v. 67 The Bride, Saddle, Scafferon, [etc.].

† **Scaffery**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 skafrie, skaffis, 7 scafferie. [*f. SCAFF v.* 1 or *SCAFFER*: see *-ERY*.]

Extortion; extortionate taking of perquisites.

1555 *Sc. Acts Statute* (1814) II. 500/7 The wemen perturbationis for skafrie of money or otherwise salbe [etc.]. 1561 *it*

into Suche shameful scafferie and extortion. 1634 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. (1704) V. 186 For componing . . . with numbers of thame and taking of compositions frome thame. . . . quilk is a foule coosening scafferie. a 1661 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk Scot.* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 662 Lyke as the poorer sort in the burrowes could not have escaped the importable scafferie intended.

Scaffie, variant of SCAVEL.

† **Scaffing**, *sb. Obs. rare*—*o*. [*a. MDu. sc(h)afte*—*lingh*, *scaffingh*.] A kind of eel.

1589 *RIVER DIBB. Schol.* 1720/52 A grig, *miniuna*. A scaffing, *media*. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Pimperna*, a grig, scaffing, spitchcock, sawson Eele.

Scaffling, *vbl. sb. local.* [*app. variant of SCABLING*.] *pl.* Chippings of stone.

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Diet.* s. v. In Cankey Ore, the Scafflings are used to be beaten a little with some small Tool. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* 301.

Scaffing, *Obs.* form of SCAFFOLDING.

† **Scaffmaster**, *Obs.* In 6 skafe. [*ad. Du. schaf, scaffmeister, f. schaffen* to provide + *meister* MASTER sb.¹] A steward.

1555 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1529) 298 All the said Agents, pilots, maisters, merchantes clerkes, boatswains, stewards, skaf-maisters, and all other officers. of this present voyage.

Scaffolage: see SCAFFOLDAGE.

Scaffold (skæf'old), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 scaffot, 5 scaffault, 4, 6, 9 *dial.* *-alt*. b. 4 scaffalde, 4-5 skaf'fald, 5 scaffhold, skafold, 5-6 scaffolde, scafold(e), 5-7 scaffold, 6 scaffald, -ould, scafsfold, schapfold, 4- scaffold. 7. 5 schaf-hold, chaff, schaffold, shaffolde. 8. 6 skaf-fell, -oll. [*a. NFr. forms* corresponding to Central OF. *schaffaut, eschaffaut, eschafal, eschafal*, earlier *eschadafant* = *Fr. escalafale*, formed with prefix *es-* (— *L. ex-* out) on the Com. Rom. word represented by OF. *chafaut* (11 mod. F. *chafaud*), earlier *caufaut* = *caufaut*, *Pr. cadafale*, OCat. *cadafal*, Sp. *cadafalso*, now *cadafalso*, *cadafalso*, Pg. *cadafalso*, It. *catafalso* (whence F. *catafaque* CATAFALQUE) — popular L. **catafalum*, of uncertain formation: according to some scholars, *f. Gr. prefix kata-* (see under CATAFALQUE) + *-falium*, *f. fala*, *phala* wooden tower or gallery.

For other related forms see CATAFALQUE, and cf. med. Lat. *scadafale* (12th c.), *scadafalum* (13th c.), *scadafalus*, *scadafalus*, etc. (15th c.). The Romance word has been adopted by continental Ital. languages. (MDu. *schavot*, G. *schavot*, Da. *skafot*. With the 6 forms in Eng. cf. SCAFFOLDAGE.)

a. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1349 *Scaffotes* [see B. 1.] 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 343 Scaffatis, ledders, and coneryngis. a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Hannayne Cl.) 68 Vpon two scaffatis. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Scaffat*, corr. of scaffold.

B. 1354 Scaffold [see B. 1]. 1435 *Contract Fothering-hay Ch.* (1841) 28 Ladderis, Tymbre, Scaffolds, Gynnes. c1440 *Prompt. Par.* 442/1 Scaffold, stage, *scala*. c1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 293 Here Pylat sytyth in his scaffold. 1533 *BELLENOEN Livy* v. viii. (S. T. S.) 11. 176 To be reherist on 'scaffolds for admiration and delite. 1536 *KYNGSTON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. 11. 63 The preparation of scaffolds. 1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 219/10 A Scaffold, *plautum*, *seena*. c1618 *MORVSON Hist.* iv. (1903) 308 Mounting vpon stalls, or little scaffolds.

Y. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xlv. 484 They were set vpon scaffolds to gyue the lugegment of these two knyghtes. 1514 *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* (M.S.), Payd for x nayls for be chaffoldes. c1552 *LELANS Hist.* (1765) IX. 140 Apon Scaffoldis yn the middle of the market place.

δ. 1281 *Sc. Acts Yas. VI* (1814) III. 197/1 Wpoun the skaffell the tyme of his execution.

B. Signification.

1. A temporary platform usually supported on poles or (sometimes) trestles, but occasionally suspended, and designed to hold the workmen and materials employed in the erection, repairing, or decoration of a building. Also *pl.*, but now usually *sing.*, an assemblage of such platforms with their supporting poles, = SCAFFOLDING.

pl. 1349 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bundle 462 No. 161 f. 1n. xxvj. *pclis macemii empsis pro scaffotes ad idem opus.* 1646 *JESKYN Ref. R.* scaffolds be pulld c 32 They must need moved when the *Eph.* ii. i. 146 Aw: For Snug's the we MACAULAY *Hist.* i the scaffolds and the masses of hewn stone [etc.].

sing. 1354 *Ment. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 94 In mercede Laur, Wright sublevante le scaffold in ehoro. 1360-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 385 Cum cratis factis pro scaffold. 1442 *Eton Coll. Act.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 1. 387 v. doctyn of hyrdelce for scaffold. 1691 *d'Emihlone's Frands Konish Monks* 182 These Monks, out of Curiosity, whilst the Work-men were gone to get their Dinner, did eliph up the Scaffold, to view their Work. 1724 *De For. Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 97 Bricklayers rise a scaffold to build a brick wall. 1738 *Murray's Handbk.* N. Germany 1350 He was suspended by a scaffold, lying on his back, his eyes protected by a pair of glasses from the falling dust. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XX. 497/2 As the building rises, the scaffold is strengthened by diagonal poles, the lower ends of which rest upon the ground, and which are tied to the vertical pieces wherever they intersect them. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 423 Every bricklayer who falls from a scaffold.

fig. 1647 *DENNHAM Sophy* iv. i. These outward beauties are but the props and scaffolds On which we build our love. 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Comm.* iii. Wks. 1751 IV. 37 *the* [sc. Sylia] abolished the Office of Tribune, as being only a scaffold to tyranny, whereof he had no further use. 1768 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 408 Figure, parable, hypothesis, serve as scaffolds in raising the building of righteousness in opinion and conduct.

† b. A painter's easel. *Obs.*

something drawne upon it.

C. Mining. (See QUITS.)

1850 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Deriv.* *Termin* 43 *Scaffold*, in a hyche scaffold, made, where some miners work above the heads of others. *Ibid.*, *Sc. Staff*, *Termin* 78 *Scaffold*, planking elevated by stays and ladders, in order to allow the miner to ascend and disengage the coal in the upper part of the seam. 1893-4 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Scaffolt*, in mining, the platform at the top of a winning.

† 2. A military engine for assailing a wall. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 601 Syndry scaffatis that maid withall That war will heyr than the wall. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 1476 They [ue] dreddon noon assaut Of ginne, gunne, nor skaffaut. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey xxix.* 63 They take poles and made scaffoldes, whiche they sette to the walles. c1520 *BARCLAY Jngurtha* (1557) 78 b. Afterwarde he commaunded scaffoldes to be made about the walles.

† 3. A raised platform, seat, or stand, used for the purpose of exhibiting persons or actions to the public view, making proclamations, or the like.

c1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1675 An heraud on a scaffold made an ho. c1513 *FAVIAN Chron.* vii. 306 The kynge... causyd an hyche scaffold be made, where moche people beyng assembled, he shewed vnto them a longe processe of his wrongfull enprymentment. 1523 *L.O. BERNERS Froiss.* I. 101 *the* [sc. the] scaffold was made in a chawne that was prest & reder of y^e lawe stode vpon a scaffold of wodd.

1590 *GREENE Mourne. Garm.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 155 Rosamond set vpon a scaffold, to take view of all. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* vi. 13 Solomon had made a brasen scaffold, and had set it in the midst of the Court, and vpon it hee stood. 1615 *G. SANOV Trav.* 146 A scaffold, like those belonging to Querists, in some of our Cathedral Churches. 1687 *A. LOVELL Tr. Theatres* 1. 54 At the other end of the Hall... there is a little Scaffold, on which are several Derivishes, that play on Flutes and Drums.

4. *spec.* A platform or stage on which theatrical performance or exhibition takes place; *esp.* in early use, a temporary stage on which a mystery play was performed. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 198 Somtyme... He pleyeth Herodes on a scaffold bye. 1507 in E. K. Chambers *Medieval Stage* (1903) II. 392 [A scaffold land] pagentis [are mentioned]. 1510-20 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 304 Paid for a quarter for the scaffold ouer pe porch ayenst palme-

sonday. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Scena*, Orestes often-

usually performed in churches, or chapels, upon temporary scaffolds erected for that purpose.]

fig. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 564 In the midst of such a... wonderful scaffold and theatre. 1654-65 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 560 You ought to have so much respect, as not to be a public Spectacle on an infamous Scaffold.

† 5. A raised platform or stand for holding the spectators of a tournament, theatrical performance, etc. Also, a gallery in a theatre or church. *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. vi. 191 There were scaffolds and holes that lordes and ladies myghte beholde and to gyue the pryse. 1533 *BELLENOEN Livy* l. xxi. (S. T. S.) 1. 119 *pai* war contentment to mak public seits and scaffolds in common placis quhare playis war devisit. 1597 *HALL Sat.* l. iii. Shame that the Muses should be bought and sold, For every peasant brasse, on each scaffold. 1638 [see SCAFFOLD v. 1]. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1610 The other side was op'n, where the throng on banks and scaffolds under Skie might stand. 1727 *MSS. Dk.*

I hope to get a good p Harley, though till th whereabouts it will be. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) II. 891/2 There was a show of gladiators to be exhibited... and most of the magistrates had caused scaffolds to be erected round the place, in order to let them out for hire. *fig.* 1661 *FELTHAM Rastolce* iv. xxxviii. 259 By setting us upon an open and adjacent Scaffold, it gives us a view of the actions... that have sway'd the affairs of the World.

6. An elevated platform on which a criminal is executed. *Phr.* to go to the scaffold (= 'to be executed'), to bring or send to the scaffold, etc. Hence the scaffold is often put for 'execution', 'capital punishment'.

1557 *MORE Rich. III* (1641) 307 He was at Salisbury... on a new scaffold beheaded. 1593 *GREENWY Tacitus*, *Ann.* xiv. iv. 204 He brought to the scaffold many descended of noble houses. 1608 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xl. 196 She was beheaded, mounting now the Scaffold, there attend: The fatal Stroke. 1769 *Faintie Lett.* xiv. 59 *Pakis* which naturally conduct a minister to the scaffold. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiv, I knew at Paris a criminal... who suffered

of No sent to the scaffold on a political charge.

7. A raised framework of wood used for other purposes; among the North American Indians, for the disposal of the dead (cf. SCAFFOLD v. 4).

1534 *FITZHERB. Hubb.* § 32 It is better to laye thy pees and benes without vpon a reke, than other come, and it is better vpon a scaffold than vpon the ground. 1654 *W. Wood New Eng. Prop.* (1663) 48 There was made here a ships loading of fish the last year, where still stands the stage, and drying scaffolds. 1779 *COOK Voy. Pacific* iii. ii. 11. 33 The carcase of the dog, with what belonged to it, were laid on a whatta, or scaffold, about six feet high. 1822 *BRACKENRIEGE Jm.* in *Vicous Louisiana* (1814) 203 A kind of scaffolds, ten or fifteen feet in height, which I was informed were erected, by the neighboring settlers for the purpose of shooting the deer by moon light... The hunter ascends the scaffold, and remains until the deer approaches. *Ibid.* 261 The scaffolds are supported with four forks, and sufficiently large to receive one or two bodies.

8. *Iron-founding.* 'An obstruction in a blast furnace above the tnyeres caused by an accumulation or shelf of pasty, unredned materials, adhering to the lining' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1861 *W. FAIRBAIRN Iron* 48 So that the materials... may [not] be so retarded as to adhere in a half-liquid state to the brick-work, and cool there, thus forming what are known by the name scaffolds. 1884 *W. H. GREENWOOD Steel & Iron* vii. (ed. 2) 142 When a scaffold is discovered, the blast is eased so as to reduce the support from below due to the pressure of blast. 1892 *Mm. Evid. Labour Comm.* Group A II. 304 The variation of the temperature in the furnace itself would cause what are technically called scaffolds.

9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) scaffold board, † flake (see FLAKE sb. 1), pole, vantage; scaffold bracket (see quot.); scaffold hole, a putlog-hole; (sense 4) † scaffold pagentry, † wheel; † scaffold play, a mystery play; † scaffold-player; (sense 6) scaffold step.

1592-3 *Act 35 Eliz.* c. 11 § 5 So muche of 'Shafolde Borde in quantitie as the saide Clapborde amounteth unto. 1856 *Tomlinson's Cyc. Arts & Manuf.* II. 482/2 The scaffold boards are supported by the putlogs. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Scaffold-bracket, an implement to form a footing

A Camel-driver, Reason aims to raise Some make-shift midway 'scaffold-vantage, whence I may, peer below. 1584 in *Country Corpus Christi Plays* (1902) 91 A iron pyne and a cotter for the 'scaffold wbele.

Scaffold (skæ'fôld), v. Also 6 scaffold, 7 scaffold, 7 scafole. [f. SCAFFOLD sb. Cf. OF. *eschafauder*.]

† 1. *trans.* To furnish with a platform, stand, or gallery. *Obs.*

c1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 10 b. The Hall was scaffolded and rayled on all partes. 1621 *ELIUS Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 95 The Lower House desire that the [painted] ch[amber] be scaffolded. 1636 *PACITT Christianogr.* iii. 101 The streets were scaffolded [ed. 1640 scaffolded] and covered with precious cloth. 1638 *DR. MOUNTAGU Art. Eng. Visit.* A 2 Is your Church scaffolded every where or in part? do those scaffolds so made, annoy any mans seat, or hinder the lights of any windows? 1650 *K. STAPLTON Strada's Low C. Wars* t. 13 The Lists now set up, and scaffolded like a stage.

2. To put scaffolding up to (a building). Also *intr.* in indirect passive with *unto*.

a 1652 *HEVLYN Laud* (1668) 222 'The Tower or Steeple [was] Scaffolded to the very top, with an intent to take it down to the very Arches. 1665 *J. WREN Stone-Heng* 21 They must of necessity be scaffolded unto, set and underprop at least. *Ibid.* 230 Can... such stupendous Stones... be wrought, raised, scaffolded unto, set and finished in five Moneths? 1666 *C. H. Hutton in Hutton's Geol. (Camden)* The middle of Westm E. HOWARD R. Reefer

b. *transf.* To support with poles.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* 391/2 The apple-trees were scaffolded with great stakes to keep their branches from breaking.

c. *fig.* To prop up.

169. C. BLOUNT *Dial. in Coll. Poems* 24 New Titles may be Scaffolded with Laws.

† 3. To send to the scaffold; to execute. *Obs.*

1766 *Memo. in J. H. Burton Lives of Forbes & J. d. Lovat* v. (1847) 116, I was sent to the castle, I believe, to be scaffolded next day if I had not been delivered.

4. To place (food) on a raised framework of wood, for the purpose of drying it or protecting it from animals; among North American Indians, to expose corpses on a scaffold (see SCAFFOLD sb. 7).

1775 *ADAMS Amer. Ind.* 323 note, They... scaffolded their dead kinsman. 1864 *Puree's Amer. Ind.* 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862,

air-passages. 1890 *Bowley Surg. Path.* (1900) 289 Scalds of the larynx... in children... commonly result from attempts to drink from a kettle of boiling water.

b. *fig. (Sc.)* Disgust, aversion, vexation. See HEART-SCALD, -SCAD.

c. *transf.* Inflammation caused by heat; an inflamed part. Also, applied to diseases which produce a similar effect to that of scalding.

1822 *Fleming's Sc. Diet.* Scald, a scald, or the mark of it; also, a galled or inflamed part of the body. 1836

wilting or decay... of leaves and fruit.

2. The action or an act of scalding articles of food, utensils, etc.

1661 *RARISHA Cookery* Dissected 5 You must give your Endeavor a scald. 1754 *E. Moxon Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 160 Put in your dainties, let them have one scald. 1869 *Mrs. Wirtney's We Girls* vi. The coffee-pot and the two pans... had their scald, and their little scour. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 7/3 The high scald to which the curd is subjected after breaking.

3. A hot liquor or solution used for scalding.

1584 *HAN. WOOLLEY Queen-like Closet Suppl.* 4 After the first ladder [= laibet] let the other be very hot, and cast them into a Scald every time. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. il. 110 Put your Fruit into boiling Water... keep it in a scald till tender. 1780 *A. Young Tour Int.* i. 180 Next put it into a scald of soap.

4. A patch of land scorched by the sun. *local.*

1795 *MARSHALL Rur. Econ. Norfolk* i. 14 'Scalds' are as pernicious in Norfolk, as quicksands and springy patches are in cold-soiled countries. 1853 *R. S. SKERTES Spongers Sp. Tour* lxii. The country... was all one dingy drab, with abundant scalds on the undrained falds.

5. Dodder, *Cuscuta europæa*: cf. SCALDWEED, *local.* 1844 *Phytologist* i. 1140 *Cuscuta europæa*... is called 'scald' [in Cambridgehire]; it may be presumed, on account of the scalded appearance which it gives to beco-crops.

Scald, *sb.*: see SKALD.

Scald, *sb.*: northern form of SCOLD.

Scald (sköld), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. exc. arch.* and *dial.* Also 6 scalds, Sc. skawd, skald, 6-7 scalds, 7 scald, scald, 8 Sc. scawd, 9 *dial.* scald, scald. [Later spelling of SCALLED.]

1. Affected with the 'scall'; scabby. In the 16th c. often in proverbial or allusive use: cf. SCABBED (see also SCALD-HEAD).

1529 *Mort. Dralage* ii. fr. Wks. 183 Than shall all these scalds & scabbd petes scale clene of & the hole body of christes holy church remaine pore. 1535 *COVERDALE Lett.* xxi. 20 Whether he be bylnde... or is gleyd, or is skyrveye or scalds. 1535 *LYNDESAV Satyre* 245 Howbeit I se thy skayr skayr skald [Bannatyne i.s. scawd], Thoo art ane stewart, I stand foird. 1540 *PALSON. Acolatus* ii. iii. Mij b. He shall appoint him out for such a scald squier as he is. 1545 *J. HEWWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 33 A scald horse is good enough for a scabbe squyer. 1579 *Tousson Cabrin's Jerm. Tour* 474 Some murmur and snarle as soon as their scald backs are rubbed. 1639 *O. WOOD Alph. Bk. Phys. Secrets* 181 Scald head the cure. [1808 *JAMESON, Scand-man's head*, the sc. urchin.]

2. *fig.* 'Scurvy'; mean, paltry, contemptible. (cf. SCABBED *a.* 2.) *a.* Of persons.

c. 1500 *MEDWALL Nature* t. 753 (Brandt) The scald capper sware... That yt cost him eoen as myche. 1595 *PEELE Old Wives Tale* 425 (Gommere) You whorson, scald Sexton and Churchwarden. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. v.* 215. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Bloody Brother* i. l. Your gravity eoen laid My head and heels together in the Dungeon, For cracking a scald Officers crown.

Scald miserable: a burlesque designation app. first used in 1740 in connection with a procession of ragamuffins intended to ridicule the Freemasons. A print of 1771 representing this brought the expression into temporary currency with the sense 'despicable wretch'.

1742 (title) An Epistle from Dick Poney, Esq. Grand-Master of the Right Black-Guard Society of Scald-Miserable Masons. 1771 (title of plate by Benoist) A Geometrical View of the Grand Procession of the Scald Miserable Masons, Design'd as they were Drawn up over against Somerset House, in the Strand on the twenty Seventh of April, Anno 1742. 1772 *NUCENT Hist. Fr. Gerard* iii. vi. 563 Our poor scald miserable of a Friar Gerund. 1773 *BERRIDGE Lett.* vii. (1854) 371, I am now, as the world accounts, a scald miserable. [1828 *St. Angelo Revue* i. 407 The print of the Scald Miserables... is by him [i.e. Benoist]. *Ibid.* 408 The contrivers of the mock procession of scald masons, which actually took place in the year 1742.]

b. Of things.

1542 *UDALL Exam. Aphor.* 260 If it chance a scalde cuppe to thyne be broken. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* Ep. Prior, a scald triuall lying Pamphlet, called *Greens greas-avch of wit*. 1609 *B. JOYSON Sil. Wom.* iv. i. If [she] have a fat hand, and scald nailes, let her carve the lesse, and act in gloves. a. 1627 *MILTON Lett. Widdow* iv. ii. Wks. (Bullen) V. 207 I'm rid of a sore burden, for my part, master, Of a scald little one. a. 1774 *FERGUSON Poems* (1807) 235 A scaw'd bit of a penny note.

3. Comb., as scald-pate, = SCALD-HEAD; scald-pated *a.* = SCALD-HEADED.

1611 *COTGR. Teigneux*, scurvie, scald-pated. *Ibid.* s. v. *Teigneux*, No scald-pate will the combe indure. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* ii. xxx. Achilles was a scald-pated maker of hay bundles. 1669 *TORRIANO Eng.-Ital. Dict.* The scurvie or scald pate, *tigna, pelarella*.

B. *sb.* *a.* A scurvy fellow. *b.* = SCALL. 1575 *Gamm. Gurtun* ii. il. 25 Thou skald, thou bald, thou rotten, thou plotion! 1598 *FLORIO, Tegna*, the scurvie or scald that comes to some mens heads.

Scald (sköld), *a.* [pa. pp. of SCALD *v.*] = SCALDED *pp.* *a.* 1

Scald cream: clotted or clouted cream. *Scald milk*: milk from which the cream has been skimmed after scalding. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. i. 1096 That cream termed scald, or clouted cream. *Ibid.* Those dairies that make scald-cream butter. 1796 *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* ii. 251 In 'scald cream dairies' no churn is in use. 1855 *Kewley's W. Scot. Hol viii.* If it don't aye so soft as ever was scald cream, never you call me Thomas Durman. 1836 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 34 Who in Cornwall ever thinks of drinking anything but 'scald' milk?

Scald (sköld), *v.* Forms: 3-4 schalde, 4 scalde, scold, 4-5 skalde, 4-6 schald, 5-6 skald, scalde, 6 scaulde, Sc. scawds, skaude. (7 scald, scold), 8-9 Sc. scad, scawd, 5- scald. *Pa.* i. 5 skaldid, 6 Sc. scaldit, 4- scalded; 6-7 scalt. *Pa. pp.* 4-1 scalded (-sk-), skald, 5 skladd-rt, 4-6 skaldyd, -id, (etc.), 5-7, 9 *dial.* scalt, 6 Sc. sc-, skaldit, 9 *dial.* scald. [a. ONF. *eschaler*, *eschaler* = Central OF. *eschaler*, *eschaler* to burn, scald (mod.F. *eschaler* to scald, earlier also to scorch) = Pr. *eschalar*, Sp. *Pg.* *eschalar* to burn, scald, make red-hot, It. *scaldare* to heat, warm = late L. *excaldere* to wash in hot water, f. ex- (see Ex- *pref.* 2. 2) + cal(i)dis hot, warm (see CALID and CHAUD).]

The specific use referring to liquid agency, which is the prominent one in Fr. (and hence in Eng.), and is more or less represented in the other Rom. langs., is prob. to be accounted for by the fact that *excaldere* could as well be referred to the *cal(i)dis* sh., hot water, as to the adj. In Eng. this is the earliest sense of the word, which is first recorded in the Anglo-Norw. (a. 1225) both in its simple form (see quot. s. v. SCALDING *pp.* a.) and in the compound *for-schelde* (see For- *pref.* 5).

The word entered at an early date into the Scandinavian languages: early M.Da. *skolde*, M.Sw. *skaldra*, *skolda*, *skella*, Sw. *skälla* to scald.]

I. 'To burn with hot liquor' (J.).

1. *trans.* To affect painfully and injure with very hot liquid or steam.

1340 *Ayerb.* 66 Hare moup is ase þe wygite þet ualþ ine hot water þet. *scoldeþ* alle þo þet byþe þet aboute. c. 1385 *CHAUCEER Knt's T.* 1162 The Cook yscalded for al his longe ladel. c. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 442 Scalt, *estatus*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 351 If one be scalded with hot water, lay... an egg to the place. 1689 *A. LOVELL tr. Theophrast's Tric.* i. 33 They all drink it sipping, for fear of scalding themselves. 1786 *ABERDEENSHIRE Genl. Acct.* 300 For fear of... scalding the plants. 1847 *J. THOMSON Lett. Inflam.* 605 Let a piece of linen dipt of brandy, be immediately applied to the parts scalded with hot water. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxvii. Scalding yourself, as I may say, with your own ladle! 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 285 Huge stones and boiling water were in readiness to crush and scald the plunderer.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To be scalding hot.

a. 1225 [see SCALDING *pp.* a. 1]. a. 1639 *W. WHATELEY Prototypes* i. xx. (1640) 20 Words of reviling scald it was were. 1644 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 127 Some excuse there is for blood enraged, and no wonder if that scaldeth which boyleth. 1812 *SIN H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 80 Water scalds at 150°.

c. *intr.* for *pass.* To become injured by hot liquid or steam.

1590 *MARLOWE and Pt. Tamburl.* ii. iii. Now scalds his soul in the Tartarian streams. 1847 *TEMPERANCE Princess* v. 448 Those detestable That let the bantling scald at home, and brawl! Their rights or wrongs like potherbs in the street.

d. Comb.: scald-chops (humorous), hot tea; scald-lips (Sc. scaldlips), 'broth containing a very small portion of barley, and on this account more apt to burn the mouth' (Jam.).

a. 1682 *F. SERRILL Blythmore Wedding* 65 in *Poems of Serpills* (1849) 69 There will be, a haggie, And scaldlips to sup till ye're low. 1830 *MARRIAT King's Own* xi. It was the signal for tea: 'Hurra for Scaldchops!'

2. *trans.* To produce an injurious effect upon (something) similar to that produced by boiling water. *a.* Of tears, humorous.

a. 1225 [see SCALDING *pp.* a. 2]. 1340 *HANPOLE Fr. Cons.* 6356 Hate teres of gretynge, þat þe synful scalden in þe downfalling. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vii. 48, I am bound Vpon a wheele of fire, that mine owne teares Do scald, like molten Lead. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 32404 The left side of his face burnt or scalded by some Humour. 1722 *DOUGLAS in Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 86 When the Urine begins to come the right way, it pains and scalds them much after the same manner. 1873 *BRANT Living Lett.* ii. The tears that scald the cheek Driven Chameleons i. l. And if a manly drop or Two fall down, It scalds along my Cheeks. 1835 *TRENCH Justin Martyr* 16 The tear which does not heal, will scald and sear.

b. *fig.* Of words, language.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* i. Pröl. 238 The qwent and curious castis poetical... Caxtoun, for dreid that suld his lippis scalded Durst never tuteche. 1847 *J. MARTINEAU Chr. Life* II. x. 170 He... grows glib in uttering falsehoods that should scald his lips.

3. To wash and cleanse with boiling water. *a.* the carcasses of animals, esp. swine and poultry, in order to remove hair or feathers, etc.

a. 1300 *CURIOR. It.* 15938 Ne sal he ouer vp-prise effi... At sal þis cokke... pyke hom then. c. 1420... Chykens wyl & clene... *Thesaurus*, *Clabare* snes, to scald hogges and take of their beare. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* ii. ii. 71 She's e'ne setting on water to scald such Chikens as you are. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* ii. 32 Gut and scald your Pig. *Ibid.* viii. 72.

b. vessels, implements, clothes. (Also with *cutt.*) 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* xiii. 130 Scald the Pot clean. 1750 *W. ELLIS Country Housewife's Comp.* 398 To heat a good Quantity of Water... for scalding Pails. 1869 *Kentledge's Ex. Boy's Ann.* 419 Preparing to scald out the frying-pan. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 339 All milk should be... boiled, and the bottle always scalded before use.

c. To take off (the hair or feathers of an animal) with hot water.

1387 *TREvisa Higler* (Rolls) I. 239 He gadereth water and hethet it... þrowet it vpon hunters and houndes... and scaldet of þe here of hem. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xiii. (Arb.) 113 The heer behynde was skalded of. 1617 *MORISON Ilin.* i. 26 The Marques Bath... is so hot, as it will scald off the haire of a Hogge.

d. To apply a hot lotion or solution to.

1753 *J. BARTLET Gentl. Farriery* xxxi. 260 If the matter must... there d fire.

4. *Cookery.* *a.* To heat liquid to a point just short of boiling point. Also *intr.* for *passive*.

1483 *CATH. Angl.* 320/2 To Scalde browes, *adipare*. 1692 *TRYON Good House wife* iii. 43 If you take milk and scald

'scalded', the pan containing it being closely watched, in order that the contents may not boil.

b. To subject to the action of hot water; to pour hot liquid over.

a. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Take fayre Dolasse... in Wyne boyle hem þat þey be hut skaldyd hywe. 1591 *COCKAINE Treat. Hunting* Cj. Ground Otes put in a tub and scalded with water. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* xvi. 147 A Buttered Tort. Take eight or ten large Collings and scald them. 1830 *GILCHRIST Farm Rep.* 33 in *Litt. & Soc. Knowl.* *Hush.* III. 1. It is customary with most dairy-maids to scald the curd with hot whey.

† 5. *trans.* To boil to death. Also *absol.* *Obs.* a. 1535 in *Seneb. Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 151 þer was on skaldyd in Smythful, for poysonyng of dyueris men of þe Bisschop of Rochesters howse. 1552 *LYNDESAV Monarchie* 454 Peter, Andro, Iohne, James, and Paull... To byrne and scald they neuer pretendit. 1568 *CHARTERIS Pref.* to *Lynde-sav's Wks.* þ. ij. l. To bruyte and scald quha sa euer suld speik aganis thame.

II. To burn.

B. *trans.* Of the sun or fire, etc.: To scorch, burn. Also *absol.* said of certain soils. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxx. 6 Bi dai night þe sunne skalde þe sal. c. 1386 *CHAUCEER Miller's T.* 667 And Nicholas is scalded in the tonte. c. 1450 *Towneleye Myst.* xx. 4 Fro this burnysch brande... I red ye be shunard or els the dwill skald you. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hwa. Aphor.* 25 b. Chalfenge meates do scalde the lyver. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* vi. 89 b. Swelling heate that scalt their guts within. 1652-62 *HEVELIN Cosmog.* ii. (1652) 129 Bled with a sweet and temperate air, not over scalded with the Sun. 1785 *BURNS Address* *Dail* ii. I'm sure snaf' pleasure it can 174. Ev'n to a dell, To skip an' scald poor dogs like me. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 77 A heavy soil will... scald and starve any kind of grain. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. xi. That will be as bad as scalding your fingers w' a red-hot chanter. 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* XXXII. 263 Not a leaf... burned or scalded during the hot dry weather.

absol. c. 1578 G. Best in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 49 If any man say the Sunne may scalde a good while before and after it come to the Meridian. 1630 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commonw.* 4 Fire, being invested in the body of... metals, scaldeth more furiously than in wood. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 413 The Reverberation of which [high mountain] so furiously heats the place in the dog-days, that it scals agins.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* To be scorched or burnt.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* iv. x. 69 And all the cost belive of flame scald [i.e. *burn* for *scorch* *lit.* *flammit*]. c. 1520 *M. NISBET N. T. in Scots. Matt.* xiii. 6 Bot quhen the sonn was riht, that scaldit. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. vi.* iv. v. 31 Thou dost sit like a rich armor, warme in heat of day, That scaldst with safetie. 1902 *RIEGER HAGGARD Rural Eng.* II. 332 There the load was light and they scalded.

c. *transf.* To become inflamed, sore, or raw.

1530 *BLUNDELL Heremanship*, *Horre's* *Dial.* xiv. 7 If you looke on his tongue, you shall see it almost rawe and scaltie, with the heate that comes out of his bodie. 1808 *JAMIESON, To Skande, Skad*, When any part of the body is galled and inflamed, in consequence of heat, it is said to *skad*.

† 7. *trans.* Of desire, thoughts, etc.: To 'burn', inflame, irritate. Also *intr.*, to 'burn' or be fired with desire. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Exigiane*) 96t Quhene sick thocht can me schald. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* vii. 10 The byssy curis of Turnus marie skalding hir breist and mynd all in a rage. *Ibid.* xiii. vi. 104 In our [i.e. over] ardour desyre Of the targar he scaldit hain as fyre. 1595 *SHAKS. John v.* vii. 49, I am scalded with my violent motion And spleene of speede, to see your Maistie. 1629 *MASSENGER Roman Actor* iv. ii. Would not a secret... Scald you to keep it? 1667 *COTTEW Scarron* iv. 63 For which she did so scald and burn That none but he could see her turn.

III. 8. *Glass-making.* [after It. *scaldare*, F. *eschaler*.] *trans.* To bring to a certain heat.

1662 *MERSETT tr. Ner's Art of Glass* 247 The Master workman, who... with his *amiglo* heats the Glasse and scalds it. 1699 *tr. Blount's Art of Glass* iii. 27 With Blowing, Pressing, Scalding, Amplifying, and Cutting he forms it [glass] into what shape he pleases.

† SCALDABANCO. *Obs.* [a. *obs.* It. *scaldabanco*, f. *scaldare* to heat + *banco* beuch.] A warm dispartant or preacher.

Scaldweed. = SCALD sb.² 5. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*
+ Scaldy, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. SCALD a. + -y.]
 Scalled.

1598 FLORIO, *Tegnoso*, scaldie, or scurfie, having a sore head.
Scaldy (skō'ldi), a. *local*. [f. SCALD sb.³ + -y.]
 Of land: Containing 'scalds' (see SCALD sb.³ 4);
 easily affected by drought.

1808 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* (1809) 64 A good but
 rather scaldy piece of land. 1809 — *Rural Eng.* 366 Forty-
 four combs of oats...not a bad return from this scaldy soil.

Scale (skāl), sb.¹ Forms: a. 3—scale; also 4-7,
 9 skale, 5 skaylle, 9 scaile, skail. β. 3-7
 (9 dial.) scale, 3, 6-7 scoale, 6-7 skole, 7 scoal,
 scowle, skoal(e). [a. ON. *skāl* str. fern., bowl,
 pl. (weighing) scales (Sw. *skål*, Da. *skaal*: cf.
 SKOAL) = OHG. *scāla* (MHG. *schāle*, mod.G.
schale) = OTeut. **skēla*, ablaut-var. of **skala*,
 whence OE. *scēalu* shell, husk, drinking cup,
 weighing scale (see SHALE sb.¹), OHG. *scāla* shell,
 husk (MHG., mod.G. *schale*); the quantity of the
 vowel is doubtful in OS. *skala* cup, and in the
 ODN. antecedent of MDn. *schale* (Du. *schaal*),
 though it is probable that in Du. as in Ger. two
 original forms, *skāla* cup, scales, and *skāla* husk,
 shell, have become phonetically coincident. For the
 OE. *scēalu* the inflexion appears to attest the
 short vowel in all the senses. The WGer. **skāla*
 (= OTeut. **skēla*, *skālā*) passed into OF. as *eschale*,
escale cup (med.L. *scala* 'paterna'), also husk
 (mod.F. *écaille*). For the Teut. root **skel* = *skāl*:
skēl = to separate, divide, cf. SHALE, SHELL, SKILL.
 See also SKELE.

Between the first quarter of the 13th c. and the 16th c. the
 a forms (containing the vowel a) represent the northern
 pronunciation, the β forms being midland and southern. In
 the 16th c., however, the northern scale seems to have found
 its way into the London dialect, being used by Palsgrave
 and later by Spenser and Shaks. In the 17th c. scale is the
 prevailing literary form, though *scale* (with other equivalent
 spellings) occasionally appears down to the middle of the
 century.]

† I. 1. A drinking-bowl or cup. *Obs.*
 a. 1205 LAV. 358 *Elc mon nom an honde ane scale*
 (c. 1275 scale) of rede golde. *Ibid.* 1495 Heo fulde hir scale
 of wine. 1390-1 *Barl. Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 100/21 Vasa
 Argentea...pro vi scales argenteis. 1460 *Towneley Myst.*
 xli. 249 Ye hold lord the skayll, Now lett me go to. 1475
Cath. Angl. (Addit. MS.) 320/2 A Scale of Ale. 1511-12
Durham Acc. Rollis (Surtees) 662 Pro 4 dd. Ciphorum et
 2 dd. Scalez. 1616 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) 11. 118 Geo.
 Smales [presented] for...selling ale in scales and pottes not
 sealed. 171800 *Jolly Hind's Spire* xl. in *Child Ballads*
 (1884) I. 429 There's ale into the birken scale, Wine in the
 horn green.

β. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 214 A dische his his one hōnd, & a
 scale [*scēlu*, scale, skāl] in his oðer. 1275 LAV. 1180 Ane
 scale he bar an honde al of rede golde mīlc was in βe scale.
 1331. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1145 A bassyn, a bolle, oþer a scale.

II. Apparatus for weighing.
 2. The pan, or each of the pans, of a balance.
 Also fig. † To hold scale wīth: to balance, to
 equal in weight.

1739 Quene we
 viciōne, & 1040
 12440 Alphabet
 an all bat evur
 fai cuthe put in be toder scale. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 320/2 A
 Scale of a balan, lanx. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* 111. 132
 Your vov'es to her, and me, (put in two scales) Will even
 T. B. Le F.
 to poize
 This one
 with the

1942 *Fenny Cuck* A.A.A. 1942-1943
 placed in opposite scales of a balance, and poised. 1859
 TENNYSON *Geraint* 525 While slowly falling as a scale that
 falls, When weight is added only grain by grain. 1860 L.
 HARCOURT
 have throw
 Browning
 quietly kissed the ground, Mere rank against mere wealth.

β. 1440 *Jacob's Well* A Whanne þis smāl precyous wēth
 was leyed in a scale, it was so heuy, þat noþing leyed in þe
 oþer scale, it
 T. B. Le F.
 wey in it vp. 1594
 ie scales in a payre
 of balance. *Etc.* 11. xxvi. O 6
 Justice, which being the very soule and life of government
 is oft time compelled to help the lightest scale with her
 finger. 1611 CORP. *Bassin d'une balance*, the scowle of
 a balance. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. 111. 16 Both the
 scales being empty shall hang in æquilibrium.

3. pl. († In 16th c. rarely construed as sing.).
 A weighing instrument; esp. one (often called a
 pair of scales) consisting of a beam which is pivoted
 at its middle and at either end of which a dish, pan,
 board, or slab is suspended. Also fig.

a. 1480 *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV.* (Nicolas) 131
 Standishes with weightes and scales iij. 1530 PALSGR. 182
Vnes balancēs, a payre of balans or scales to wey with. 1583
 GOLING *Catlin on Deut.* xvi. 56 Wee must not wey our
 own workes in our owne scales. 1592 SHAKS. *Rout. & Tyl.*
 1. 1. 101 In that Christall scales, let there be waid, Your

Ladies loue against some other Maid. 1693 BENTLEY *Boyle*
Lect. viii. 4 If we consider the Dignity of an Intelligent
 Being, and put that in the scales against brute inanimate
 Matter. 1697 FLOYER *Eng. Baths* Pref. 25 By Sanctus's
 Scales be found the Body to weigh less after bathing in cold
 Water. 1719 D'URRY *Pills* 111. 83 Their Scales were
 false, their
 Theodosius
 goddess w
 in favour of
 117 Public
 scales, at which citizens could weigh their corn food. 1884

the weight, and deuyde the hayre a sunder. 1571 GOLOING
Catlin on Ps. xxvii. 1 As it were weighing in a pair of scales,
 whatsoever power is in the world and in hel. 1647 WARO
Simp. Cobler 38 A sin...that seems small in the common
 beame of the world, may be very great in the scales of his
 Sanctuary. a 1825 *Forev. Voc. E. Anglia*, Scales, pl. scales,
 b. as an attribute of Justice.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* 11. i. 204 And poyse the Cause in
 Justice equal Scales, Whose Beame stands sure. 1604 [see
 BAKER 1]. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* x. In one hand
 a pair of even scales he [Justice] weares. 1861 A. LEIGH-
 TON *Story of Trade* 38 *Life* Ser. 11. 71 We have left the heart-
 broken Aikie suspended in the upper scale of justice.

c. To hold the scales even or equally: to judge
 impartially. (Cf. 4 b.)

1648 EARL OF WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* 118 [The King
 of Heaven] in his hands the Skaols doth hold so even, That
 [etc.]. 1692 DRVEN *Eleanora* 188 Equally the scales to
 hold Betwixt the two extremes of hot and cold.

4. sing. - pl. (sense 3). Often fig., esp. in To
 turn the scale: said of an excess of weight on one
 side or the other.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 410/2 Scale, to wey wythe...libra,
balanz. 1598 SHAKS. *Merch. P.* 1v. 1. 330 If the scale doe
 turne But in the estimation of a hayre. a 1625 FLETCHER
Nice Valour 1. 1 (1647) 149 As even as the thirteenth of
 September, When day and night lye in a scale together.
 1627 SWEN *England* xxiv. 8 3 The Victor in Rome...with
 so equal an hand bare the Scale of Resistance, that their
 owne Writers evermore terme it a dangerous Warre. 1674
 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 137 He is...afraid to come
 either to the pole or to the scale: either to weigh, or to
 number authorities with us. 1720 DE FOE *Cat. Singleton*
 vii. (1840) 119 We had...three pound and a half, according
 to...weight and scale. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* 111. x, And
 if...made in matches shall fail, This nandrous ewerd shall

BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* 1. v. 62 The odd man whose casting
 vote would turn the scale as between the seven republican
 members of the Commission and the seven Democrats. 1902
Daily Chron. 7 Oct. 5/3 A cargo of Welsh coal...was put on
 the scale to-day at fifteen dollars per ton.

b. *Equal, even scale* (poet.): a just balance;
 also, a condition of equilibrium or indecision.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* 1. ii. 13 In equal Scale weighing De-
 light and Dole. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 245 Long time in
 even scale The Battell hung. 1671 — *P. R.* 11. 173 Belial,
 in such uneven scale thou weigh'st at others by thy self.
 1723 J. HAMMOND *Love Elegies* xl. 6 'Tis Gold o'erturns
 the even Scale of Life. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 251 Kind
 Providence...weighs the nations in an even scale.

c. *spec. in Racing. Clerk of the Scales:* the
 official who weighs the jockeys, etc. To ride or
 go to scale: (of a jockey) to ride to the weighing-
 room before or after the race.

a 1837 [APPELBY] *Turf* (1850) 37 Wright is...a steady...
 rider, and comes light to the scale. 1856 'STONEHENG'
Brit. Rural Sports 364 In Catch Weights any person can
 ride without going to scale. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy*
Live, iv. He would have dismissed before riding to scale,
 and so lost the stakes. 1877 SAYLES *Law of Racing* 52
 A horse shall not be qualified to run...unless his name has
 been notified as a starter to the clerk of the scales. 1894
 Sir J. *Ashtley Fifty Yrs. Life* 11. 201, I...could go to scale
 about 14 st. 7 lb.

5. *Astr. (pl. and † sing.)* The sign of Libra.

Chiefly poet.
 1631 Heywood *London's Jus Hon.* Bjb, Sayle By the
 signe Libra, that Celestial scale. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x.
 676 By Leo and the Virgin and the Scales. 1687 DRYDEN
Hind & P. 111.

1847 BARNHAM
 filled the Sea
 Star on at the Bull.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as scale balance, baroscope,
instrument, maker; scale-beam, (a) = BEAM sb.¹
 6; (b) a weighing instrument of the steelyard kind;
 scale-box, a box to contain a pair of scales;
 scale-pan, either of the dishes or pans of a balance.

1809 J. HUTCHINSON (title) The Spirometer, the Stetho-
 scope, and 'Scale-Balance. a 1691 *Boyle Hist. Air* (1692)
 97 Bringing the 'Scale-Baroscope to an exact equilibrium.
 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6172/10 William White... 'Scale-beam-
 maker. 1789 C. CLARKE (title) A new Complete System of
 Weights and
 on the Scale-B
 The scale-be
 1708 S. Sewal
 Mr. Tho. Ban...
 the pots and 'Scale-box at the maid. 1881 *Instr. Census*
Clerks (1883) 81 Scale Box Maker. a 1691 *Boyle Hist.*
Air (1692) 98 Taking out my 'scale-instrument, it appears
 to weigh precisely a drachm. 1758 *Rep. Comm. Weights*
 & Meas. 57 They make use of single Weights made by their
 present 'Scale-maker, Mr. Freeman, and his Father, who

the well-
 ver Atch.
 xxi. 289 Place a weight in each 'scale-pan.
Scale (skāl), sb.² Forms: 4—scale; also 4-7
 skale (4 scale, 5 scalle, skaylle, 6 skaille, 7

scail, 8 skeal, 9 scal, skail, skeel). [aphetic a.
 OF. *scale* (12th c.), mod.F. *écaille* husk, pod, chip
 of stone.—OTeut. **skala* (see SCALE sb.¹), SHALE
 sb.). OF. had also *escaille* (13th c.), mod.F. *écaille*
 scale of fish, shell of oyster, etc. = It. *scaglia*
 :—Romanic (also med.L.) *scalia*, a. OTeut. **skalfja*
 (see SHELL sb.) from the same root; this is perh.
 the source of some of the ME. spellings.]

1. One of the small thin membranous or horny
 outgrowths or modifications of the skin in many
 fishes and reptiles, and some mammals, usually
 overlapping, and forming a complete covering for
 the body. Also applied to the minute structures
 forming the covering of the wings of hutterflies, etc.

13... *Guy Warw.* (A.D. 1216) þe smallest scale bat on him
 [sc. a dragon] is No wepen no may atame. 1231 CHAUCE
Parl. Foules 189 Small fischis līte With fynnyss rede &
 skallis syllyur byrste. 14... *Sir Beues* (M.J. 2478) Upon the
 dragon he smote so fast, Where euer he hit, the scales
 brast. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 37, I beheld the pretty fische
 ...vibit...there skallis lyk the byricht syllyur. 1604 E. G. (RIM-
 STONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. 313 Those which they
 call Armadillos are [defended] by the multitude of their
 scales. 1611 COTTE... *Tablett.*...the scales of a Hawks legs.
 1743 H. BAKER *Shrove.* (ed. 2) 172 The Cuticula, Scarf-
 Skin, or outward Covering, of the Body, is remarkable for
 its Scales and for its Pores. 1784 COWPER *Task* 11. 324
 Leviathan...Turns to the stroke his adamantine scales. 1826
 KIRBY & St. *Entomol.* 111. 329 A vertical flat scale, ob-
 servable on the footstalk of the genus *Formica*, &c. *Ibid.*
 616 The gorgeous wings of the universal favourites [the
 Lepidoptera]...owe all their beauty...to an infinite number
 of little plumes or scales. 1834 M. MURRIE *Cuvier's Anim.*
Kingd. 186 Batrachians have neither scales nor shell; a
 naked skin invests their body. 1884 *Day Commercial Sea*
Fishes 9 Scales may take on many characters, as denticles
 in the sharks, osseous plates in sturgeons.

b. *collected sing.*
 14... *Sir Beues* (M.J. 2537) Under the scale al on hyght
 The dragon had þe most of unke. 1884 MARRVAT *M. Violet* xlv,
 anatomies of unknown winged things, And fishes which
 were isles of living scale. 1843 MARRVAT *M. Violet* xlv,
 anatomies of unknown winged things, And fishes which
 were isles of living scale.

† c. Used for: Kind or genus of fish. *Obs.*
 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 The Seas (which dyuers
 skale of fish contents).

† d. *transf.* Surface, outside. *Obs.*
 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1005 þe emerald...so grene of scale.

2. One of the small laminae of epidermis which
 become detached from the tissue beneath in certain
 diseases of the skin; † hence, applied with or
 without qualification to various skin diseases.
 (Cf. SCALL, with which it was probably confused in ME.)
 24... *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 585/35 *Furfur*, the scales of
 the hede or berde. 1241 *Nom. Ibid.* 675/33 *He glabra*,
 a scale. 1450 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 228 His
 syght shall neuer fale, And heles of torne-skeke, and of scale.
 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxiv. 34 The ashes of them mixed
 with vineger belyeth the scales and scurfie of the head. 1609
 MARKHAM *Famous Whore* (1868) 30 Of french disease,
 of Leprous cureless scale. 1685 JAS. COOKE *Narrow Churche*,
 vi. ix. (ed. 4) 214 The Cuticula [in Scarlet-fever] falling off
 in scales or great Fleaks. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's*
Neurologia (ed. 3) 319 *Lepidoptera* the Scales. 1829 GOOD'S *Syn-
 Med.* (ed. 3) 114-27 The spots fall off in branny scales. 1876
 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 48 Scales are dry, laminated masses of
 epidermis which have separated from the tissues beneath.

3. A part (e.g. a husk) that may be peeled off
 or detached in flakes; a comparatively thin plate,
 lamina, or flake of any kind.

In Surgery, *scale* is used for 'an exfoliated lamina of
 bone'; in Anatomy for 'a thin scale-like bone'.
 1555 Eoet *Decales* (Arb.) 131 An other frute brought
 from those landes being full of scales and with keys much
 lyke a pine apple. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* 111. 1. viii. 141
 The scales of an Onion. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 363 (Hemp
 stripped) by certain wooden instruments, that do very
 easily seuer the stranne from the scale. 1634 SHERWOOD
 by new Flesh
 1759 MILLER
 Gard. Dict. s.v. *Pirus*, The rigid Scale of the Cone. 1852
 Amer. *Tral. Sci. Ser.* 11. XIV. 277 Iridosome from the same

† b. A slate. (Cf. SKALLIE.) *Obs. rare*—v.
 a 1281 CAXTON *Dialogues* 40 *Decailles de tieulles*, With
 skaylles with tyles.

c. The tartar that collects on the teeth.

1594 [see SCALE a. 1]. 1874 *SALTER Dental Pathol. & Surg.*
 xxiv. 321 It [sc. salivary calculus] frequently affects a single
 tooth...in the form of a fast-growing scale.

d. Bot. A flattened, membranous, more or less
 circular plate of cellular tissue, usually a rudi-
 mentary or degenerate leaf, as the covering of leaf-
 buds of deciduous trees, the bracts of catkins, etc.
 1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan. Terms* 257 *Stipula*,
 a Scale at the Base of the Footstalk which it supports. 1787
 Tr. *Linnæus' Foss. Plants* 1. 203 Nectaries five each with
 an hearted concave scale. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 315 Lime-
 trees of America; petals provided with a scale, at the
 base. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 227 1800 [of the
 Grass tribe] consisting of imbricated bractlets, of which
 the innermost at the base of the ovary (are called) scales.
 1856 DELAHER *Pl. Gard.* 130 The undeveloped flower-buds

11-2

are pre-
De Ba.
e. f.
1784
Scale. *Anomia squamula*. The scale anomia.

f. The protective covering of insects of the family *Coccidae*, which remains when they die and protects the eggs and afterwards the young beneath it; hence, = *scale-insect*; also, the diseased condition of plants caused thereby.

1822 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1826) VI. 117 Directions for destroying the Bug and Scale on Pine-apple plants. 1850 *Hooker's Jour. Bot.* 11. 353 The 'Brown Scale' or Coccus, so injurious to the Coffee-plants in Ceylon. 1861 *Ibid.* 356 The number of eggs contained in one of these scales is prodigious. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 17/1 Pines are subject to the attacks of mealy bug and brown and white scale. 1906 MARLATT (*title*) San Jose or Chinese Scale.

4. Taken (after *Acts* ix. 18) as a type of that which causes blindness (physical or moral).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16691 Scales fell fra his [sc. Saul's] eien a-wai, And had his sight forth fra pat dai. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* ix. 18 And anon ther felden from his ysen as scales [Vulg. *langnam squama*; Gr. *skala* *skale*], and he recyvede sight. [So in later versions.] 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 17 Hee remoueth the scales from our eyes, the veile from our hearts. 1649 Sir W. MURK *True Crucifix* 971 The scales of darkness which our eyes be-night. 1701 STANHOPE *Aug. Medit.* III. xv. 236 Command the Scales of my old Errors to fall off. 1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* ii. 20, I hope in time the Scales will be taken off the Eyes of the Landlord's Mind. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch*, etc. 83 One may look at a person for years and not see the reality till a scale falls from the eyes.

5. orig. *pl.* but now usually *collect. sing.* The film of oxide which forms on iron or other metal when heated and hammered or rolled.

1526 *Grete Herball* clxx. (1529) K v b. The scales of yren . . . is that y' flecth of the yren when it is forged. 1611 *Cottier, Escaille d'acier, de bronze, d'elain, de fer, &c.*, the Offalls of Steele, &c.; the scales that fly from the anvil when they are hammered. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 417 The Iron scales of a Smith's forge. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 100 Copper, in the state of scales, is not completely oxidized. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 284 The act of forging produces a strong scale or coating which is spread over the whole of the blade [of the razor]. 1864 *Percy Metall. Iron & Steel* 21 It is this oxide which is known as iron scale, or hammer slag. 1880 *JEFFRIES Hodge & M.* II. 72 As blow follows blow the red-hot 'scale' driven from the surface of the iron on the anvil by the heavy sledge, flies rattling against the window in a spray of fire.

b. *Scale-making*. An incrustation of dirt or lime on the pan bottoms. c. The hard deposit or 'fur' which gathers in boilers and other vessels in which water is habitually heated. (Rarely *pl.*)

1848 *Knap's Chem. Technol.* I. 269 Some [brown scum] attaches itself to the bottom of the [salt] pans (the scale). 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* [Of steam-boilers]. 1881 *Metal World* No. 28. 280 It is absolutely essential to the successful use of any boiler, except in pure water, that it be accessible for the removal of scale. 1883 R. HALOANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 481 Boiler 'scales' nearly everywhere are principally composed of sulphate of lime.

6. Thin board. [Cf. *MDu. scale*.] *Obs. or dial.* 1683 [see SCABBARO *sh.*]. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 339 Of the thin Laminæ or Scales of the Wood . . . they make Scabbards. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Scales*, the outermost cut of a piece of timber with the bark on, not thick enough to be called plank. *Devon.*

7. a. Any of the thin pieces of metal composing scale-armour (see 12). Also *collect. sing.* (In poetry used vaguely.) b. See quot. 1853.

1809 T. HORS *Costume Anc. Plate* 18 Dacian warrior . . . with a coat of mail, or scales. 1820 *SHELLEY Ode to Naples* 68 Clothed in armour of impenetrable scale 1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 39 Sheathing splendours and the golden scale Of harness. 1853 *STROCKELER Mtl. Encycl.* *Scales*, a sort of armour consisting of brass plates, laid like scales one over the other, to defend the glandular parts, and the side-face of a dragon. These scales are attached to the helmet, and can be buttoned up in front. 1875 J. ANDERSON in *Encycl. Brit.* 11. 554/2 Cuirsasses or bronze scales.

8. *Cutlery*. a. Each of the two plates of bone, horn, ivory, or wood which form the outside of the handle of a knife or razor.

1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1843) VIII. 650/1 The handle [sc. of a knife], consisting of two side pieces called scales, is rivetted through the tang on each side. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 734/1. 1894 *Army & Navy Stores Circ.* Aug. 71 Toilet Knife. (Best Sheffield make and finish.) Pearl or tortoiseshell scales.

b. Each of the metal sides of the handle of a pocket knife on which such plates are rivetted.

1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1843) VIII. 650/1. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

9. A plate of metal worn instead of an epaulette by soldiers, sailors, and firemen. [*F. ecaille*.]

1846 in E. Napier *Exc. Southern Afr.* (1849) I. 287 An old blue frock coat with large scales. 1853-63 *BURN Naval & Mtl. Dict.* II. 227/1 Shoulder scale or strap. 1894 R. of the line were blue frock called 'scales'. 1894 C. N. In 1846, scales, or epaulettes for captains and commanders . . . were abolished.

10. (See quot. 1860, 1880.)

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* *Cornwall Terms*, *Scale*, A shale or portion of earth, rock, &c., which separates and falls from the main body. 1880 *Id.* *Cornwall Gloss.*, *Scale*, loose ground about a mine. 1884 *Palmouth & Penryn Weekly Times* 19 July 5/2 What is commonly known among miners as a 'jomb' or 'scale' of ground.

11. (See quot. 1885.)

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 242 The several kinds of crude paraffin extracted are classed as 'hard scale' or 'soft scale', according to their fusing points and consequent degrees of hardness [etc.]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 7/3 The prices fixed on by the Association for burning oil and scale.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *scale-backed*, *brilliant*, *like*, *marked* adjs.; *scale-fashion* adv.; (sense 2) *scale-crust*; (sense 2d) *scale-leaf*; (sense 5) *scale-cleaner*, *-preventive*; *scale-armour*, armour consisting of small overlapping plates of metal, leather, or horn; *scale-back*, one of the family *Aphroditidae* of scale-bearing annelids; *scale-bark*, bark which is shed in scale-like pieces, as that of the plane-tree; *scale-beetle*, a tiger-beetle (family *Cicindelidae*); *scale-blight*, the disease caused by the scale-insect; *scale-blue*, the groundwork of royal blue with a scale-pattern characteristic of some Worcester china; *scale-borer*, 'an implement for removing the scale from boiler-tubes' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *scale-bug* *U.S.* = *scale-insect*; *scale carp*, the common typical carp, *Cyprinus carpio*; *scale-forn* = *CETERACH* (q.v.), so called from the scales clothing the back of the fronds; *scale-fish*, (a) a fish armed with scales; (b) see quot. 1857; (c) the scabbard-fish (*Cent. Dict.*); *scale-foot*, the scabbard-fish; *scale-hair*, a short flattened hair resembling a scale (cf. *hair-scale*, *HAIR* *sh.* 9 a); *scale-insect* (see sense 3 f), any of the insects of the genus *Coccus* or family *Coccidae*, which infest and injure certain plants, having the appearance of scales; *scale-moss*, a plant of the N.O. *Jungermanniaceæ*; *scale-oyster*, a scallop; *scale-pad*, the part of the tail covered with scales in the *Anomaluridae* (or scale-tailed squirrels); *scale-pattern*, a pattern having a representation of scales; an imbricated pattern; *scale-quail*, an American quail of the genus *Callipepla*, having scale-like plumage; *scale-roof* = *scaled roof* (see *SCALED* *pp.* 1 2 c); *scale-shell*, a name for various molluscs; *scale-shouldered a.*, ? wearing a 'scale' (sense 9) on the shoulder; *scale-skin*, a term including several scaly diseases; *scale-stone* *Min.*, (a) transl. of *G. schalstein* = tabular spar or wollastonite; (b) anglicization of *LEPIDOLITE*; *scale-tail*, a squirrel of the family *Anomaluridae*, having scales on the under side of the tail; so *scale-tailed a.*; *scale-tang* (see quot.); *scale-wing*, a lepidopter; *scale-winged a.*, lepidopterous; *scale-work*, work, ornament, decoration, etc., of an imbricated pattern; *scale-worm* = *scale-back*; *scale-wort*, the plant *Lathraea squamaria*.

1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xvii. § 6 (ed. 3) 526 Both horses and men [of the Sarmatians] were covered with a curious kind of 'scale' armour formed of the sliced hoofs of animals. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 330 'Scale-hacks. 1893 *SNOW Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 539 'Scale-backed Sciama. 1899 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 20 Scale-backed armadilloes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Planer*, 558 [These] throw off the superficial periderm, in the form of 'scale-bark'. 1895 *Ogilvie, Suppl.* 'Scale-beetles'. 1898 *Daily News* 5 July 6/4 Mr. . . . the chief authority of the day

Gas, 5 M. 1893 *Gen.* 'Scalebright necks. 1893 *Gen.* 'ge's worst enemy is a aquatic insect, the 'scale-bug'. 1894 *GOODE, etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 619 The 'Scale Carp'; with regular, concentrically arranged scales, being in fact the original species improved. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 93 Wrought Iron Manufacture. 'Scale Cleaner. 1893 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* LX. 308 A slight formation of exfoliative 'scale-crust. 1811 *COTTOR, s.v. Escaille*, a plated Coarselet made 'scale-fashion. 1848 *TURNER Names Herbes* (Ed. D. S.) 17 *Aplennum* . . . it may be called in English Citterich, or 'Scaleferne, or Finger-ferne. 1862 D. T. ANSTEO *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 162 The scale-fern is met with, though rarely. 1601 *HOLLAND Phryl.* I. Table. 'Scale fishes have no ears. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 8 This feed will gather the scale fish together, as Carp, Tench, Roach, Dace and Bream. 1814 *Amier. Newsp.* in *Byron Corsair* III. xxiv note. The superior scale and shell fish with which its waters abound. 1857 *PERLEY Hand-bk. New Brunswick* 24 The pollack, the hake, and the haddock, when dry-cured, are designated by dealers, 'scale-fish'. 1862 *FLENNING Brit. Anim.* 205 *Lepidopus*. 'Scale-foot. Two pointed scales in place of ventrals. 1893 *PACKARD Text-bk. Entom.* 198 Kellogg has detected these 'scale-hairs, as he calls them, in *Paropara*. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 572 The young 'Scale-insects have the body oval, very flat. 1882 *VINES tr. Sachs' Bot.* 433 The buds produced on the leaf-stalks develop into . . . scales furnished with 'scale-leaf or . . . of 196 . . . them, for their shape, 'scale-marked too. 1846 *LIVOLLEY Veg. Kingd.* 59 These 'Scalemosses differ from the Liverworts in the regularly valvate condition of the spore-cases. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) 275 'Scalecoisters, moultes, ivelkes, et hancocyes. 1893 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 17 May 451 Before the spot above the end of the lower 'scale-pad is reached the tail is covered with long black hair. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 145/1 Mineral Oils as 'Scale-Preventives. 1862

H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. xliii. 83 The 'scale-roof was struck by lightning. 1713 *PETIVER Aquat. Anim.* *Amboina* Tab. 16/30 *Auris marina*. 'Scale-shell. *Ibid.* 16/31 *Operculum californi*. 'Scale-shell. 1891 *Century Dict.* 'Scale-shell, a bivalve mollusk of the family: *Leptodonta*. 1893 R. S. SUTRES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* iv. Gigantic 'scale-shouldered footmen. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 585 *Lepidosis*. 'Scale-skin. 1819 *BAKEWELL Introd. Min.* II. 346 *Lepidolite*, or . . . or minute laminae. 1841 . . . stone, or *Schaalstein*. The technical characters . . . *Ibid.* 131 The *HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* knives) consist of scales, nailed upon a flat piece of iron, continued from the blade, they are called 'scale tangs. 1864 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 228/3 Sixty very common species of 'scale-wings. 1857 *LARDNER Anim. Phys.* § 243 *Lepidoptera*. 'Scale-winged. 1727 *WILSON Zestphal* XII. II. 361 Of the cisterns of gold, there were two; whose sculpture was of 'scale-work. 1875 *FORTNUM Maolica* VIII. 69 The ground, sometimes covered with scale-work. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 330 'Scale-worms. 1849 *BALFOUR Ann. Bot.* § 663 *Lathraea squamaria*, 'Scale-wort, is parasitical upon the roots of Hazels, Cherry-laurels, and other trees.

Scale (*skāl*), *sh.* 3 Forms: 5-3 *skale*, 6 *Sc.* *seall*(e), 5- *scale*. [ad. It. *scala* or its source L. *scala*:—prehist. **scanslā* (*scand*-+*-lā*), f. *scandēre* to climb (see *SCAND* v.). Cf. Fr., Sp., Pg. *escala*, OF. *eschelle* (mod.F. *échelle*).]

I. +1. A ladder; in early use, a scaling-ladder. 1412-30 *LYNG Chron. Troy* II. 7962 Pay haue . . . Her wallis masked, and ageyn our skales . . . made grete ordynance. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 566. 1 sawh . . . folkys, which dyde entende To helpe her frendys to ascende. By scals throug the strong closure. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 452 Preparation of scallies and ladders was maid for the assault. 1591 *HANINGTON Orl. Fur.* v. ix. I taught him by a scale of cord to cline. 1611 *COTTER, Eschelle*, a little ladder, or skale. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 33 A Scale or Ladder was made that reached unto the Roof.

† b. In figurative and allusive uses, freq. with reference to Jacob's ladder (*Gen.* xxviii. 12). *Obs.* 14. . . *LYNG*, in *Tindale's Ps.* 123 Sythou thou [the D. V. M.] of Jacob art the ryght scale . . . the ladder of holynes. 1494 *Hylton's Scale Perf.* (W. de W.) Envoy, This boke . . . Scale of perfection chad in euery place. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. 24 h. All true and fruitfull Natrall Philosophie, hath A double Scale or Ladder, Ascendent and Descendent. 1626 Sir J. DAVIES *Poems* (1876) II. 211 The Jacob's scales, whereby . . . MILTON P. L. IV. 351 I Stars that usher Even I. 3 The lofty Tube, 't itself assail, Was mounted full against the Moon. 1781 *COWPER Retirement*. 211 A scale by which the soul ascends From mighty means to more important ends. 1820 *HAZLITT Lett. Dram. Lit.* 14 They are the scale by which we can best ascend to the true knowledge and love of him.

† 2. A rung or step of a ladder. Also *fig. obs.* 1440 *Punch Parv.* 142/1 Scale. . . of a ladder. 1668 *WILLIERS Hexapla Exod.* 453 The steps or scales of wooden ladders. 1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 691 The Cardinalship being only a scale and step towards Episcopacy. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* I. (1683) 5 Ladders signifie Travels, and the Scales theof Preference.

† 3. A flight (of stairs); a staircase. *Obs.* 1592 R. D. *Hyperboreomachia* 9, I came by a long gallorie to a sallyng scale or downe going staire. 1682-9 in *A. Riding Rec.* (1888) VI. 16 No manner . . . do moor, fesse or tye any ship etc. to the said bridge, the jewells, scales, or any part thereof. 1795 *ADONIS Italy, Caprea* 259 Several ancient Scales of Stairs, by which they used to ascend 'em [sc. mountains].

II. 4. *Mus.* a. A definite series of sounds ascending or descending by fixed intervals, *esp.* such a series beginning on a certain note (cf. *KEY sh.* 7 b) selected for the purposes of musical composition. b. Any of the graduated series of sounds into which the octave is divided, the sounds varying according to the system of graduation adopted.

For the various scales of ancient and modern music, see *CHROMATIC* a. 5, *DIATONIC* a. 1, 2, *ENHARMONIC* a. 1, 2, *HARMONIC* a. 4, *MAJOR* a. 4, *MINOR* a. 6, *MELODIC* a. 4, *PATRIA*, *GOREAN* v. 1. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 2 Here is the Scale of Musike which we terme the Gam. *Ibid.* 7 *Phi.* Why then was your Scale devised of xx notes and no more? *Ma.* Because that compass was the reach of most voyces: so that vnder Gamut the voice seemed as a kinde of humming, and above *E fa* a kinde of constrained shrieking. 1697 *EVELYN's Amismata* VIII. 285 Aretine . . . improved the Scale and set the first Gamut. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. The Scale of Musick among the Greeks, consisted of fifteen Notes, or the Distances of two Octaves. 1777 Sir W. JONES *Ess. Init. Arts* Poems, etc. 198 In the regular scale each interval assumes a proper character. 1818 *BUSBY Gram. Mus.* 362 The fifth of any Minor key is related to that key, because its scale, in order to be perfect, requires only one change in the octave of that key, — the sharpening of its sixth. 1866 *ENGEL Nat. Mus.* II. 24 The musical scale varies in different nations, having in some instances more intervals than ours, in others fewer. 1896 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. By starting from any note in the semitonal scale, we can have twelve minor modes. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 80/2 To this scale of four notes, G, A, B, C, were subsequently added a note below and a note above, which made the hexachord.

c. In particularized use (chiefly *pl.*): Any scale taken as a subject of instruction or practice.

1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 267 She taught the very young collegians their 'scales'. 1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN K. Lynn* II. xiii. 285 She could just scamper through the 'scales'. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Kom. Singer* I. i. 11 We will try a

2. The estimation of an amount of timber standing or in logs; the amount of the estimate.

shall enlighten thee. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxvi. xiv. II. 265 The shells of broken and scaled bones. 1728 RUTTY *Tin-Plates in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 636 To prevent this, they might first make an Essay with small Pieces of the scaled Plates. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* l. 503 A touch divine— And the scaled eyeball owns the mystic rod. 1873 J. & C. S. TOWES *Dental Surg.* (ed. 2) 560 In order to secure the smoothness of the scaled surface, they should be polished with pumice-powder on a piece of wood.

Scaled (skāld), *pph. a.* [f. SCALE *v.* 3 + -ED 2.]

Provided or furnished with a graduated scale.

1900 *Daily News* 24 Aug. 5/4 Equipping the marksmen of every battalion with detachable scaled sights.

Scaled, *pph. a.* [f. SCALE *v.* 3 + -ED 1.] That has been taken by escalade.

1614 BRATHWAITE *Threnode in Poets Willow* 75 See how the Ivy twines Upon the ruins of a scaled wall.

Scale-dish, *north. dial.* [f. SCALE *sb.* 1.]

1. A shallow dish, esp. used for skimming milk. 1641 BERT FARM. *Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Then putte it to the ale and make thereof two great possantes in two scale-dishes. 1787 J. CLARKE *Surg. Larks* Intro. 30 Every kind of dish likewise which is thin at the margin is a Scale-dish. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Scale-dish*, a thin dish used in the dairy for skimming milk.

2. (See quot.)

1828 [CARR] *Crispen Gloss.* *Scale-dish*, an implement made of tin with a short wooden handle for filling a scale with flour, &c.

Scale-dishness, *Obs.* [f. SCALED *pph. a.*] Scaly condition. (Cf. SCALLEDNESS.)

1530 PALSGR. 265/2 *Scale-dishness, escalerie.*

Scaledrake (skāl'drāk), *Also 6-7 sknil-drak, -drake, g skale, skel, skieldrake.* [The first element is of obscure origin: see SHELDRAKE. Cf. dial. *scale*, *skell-druck*, and *skel, skelling-goose*.] = SHELDRAKE.

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 236/2 Ony...skeldraikis heroun butter, or ony sic kynd of foullis. 1699 *Lady All-*

Scotland...

Scotland...

Scotland...

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So Scalenohebral (-hīdrāl) *a.*, pertaining to, or having the form of, a scalenohebron.

1890 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci. Ser.* III. XXXIX. 375 Scalenohebral, surrounded by... rhombohebral, depressions.

Scalenohebral (skālēnohīdrāl), *a. Cryst.* [f. SCALENE + -OHEBRAL.] Having scalene faces.

1883 HENDER in *En cycl. Brit.* XVI. 354/2 Producing... in the dimeric system 'pyramidal' and 'scalenohebral' forms.

Scalenon, *Geom. Obs.* [a. Gr. σκαληνόν (sc. τριγωνον triangle), nent. of σκαληνός SCALENUS.] = SCALENUM.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xxix. 5 The angles of an Isosceles or a Scalenum, may diversely vary. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vii. § 9. 301 The general Idea of a Triangle, neither Equilateral, Equicrural, nor Scalenum; but all and none of these at once.

Scalenum (skālēnos), *a. Now rare.* [f. L. scalēnus + -OUS.] = SCALENE *a.* 1. b.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. xiii. (168) 187/2 A Pyramid consisteth of four triangles, each whereof is divided... into six scalenous triangles. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. A Cone is called Scalenum when one side of it is longer than the other. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Scalenum*, A Cylinder, whose Axis is inclined, is... said to be Scalenum.

1767 DUCAREL *Anglo-Norman Antiq.* 5 The figure of this... that which mathematicians... Rudin. Navig. (Weale)

Scale... and *sb. Geol.* [f. SCALE...]

Scale... I. D. Rogers to a series...

which with the Premeridian forms the upper part of the Silurian in the Appalachian chain.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* I. 383 Scale and Pre-Meridian Limestones of the General Tuscarora Synclinal. *Ibid.* II. n. 754 Scale Series, or Onondago Salt and Niagara Limestone Groups of New York.

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Scale... I. D. Rogers to a series...

1640 HEXHAM *Princ. Art. Milit.* III. 6 Because it may sometimes happen, that... you may be driven to dismount and remount your piece... you should carry along with you a Feeme, a winch, or a Scalet. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Artill. Dict.* *Scalet*, an ancient name given to a lifting-jack. It was chiefly used in extricating wheels from deep ruts and soft ground.

Scaleton, *Scalet*: see SKELETON, SCALP *sb.* 2

Scalet, *Scalet-hot*: see SKILFER, SCALD-HOT.

Scalier, *Obs.* [nd. F. *escalier*.] A staircase.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 120 A private passage, which led them to a Lanterne Scaler. 1653 — *Robelais* I. liii. In the midst there was a wonderful scaler or winding-stair.

Scaliness (skālīnēs), [f. SCALE + -NESS.] The condition or character of being scaly.

1611 COTGR. *Tignon*, a scurf, or scaliness of the skin, 1818-20 E. THOMSON *Nasologia* (ed. 3) 325 A thickened, hard, rough texture of the integuments of the body with a tendency to scaliness. 1829 GOOD'S *Shrill Med.* (ed. 2) V. 587 Red dandriff. Scaliness common to the body generally.

1899 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 661 Its excessive dryness, roughness, and scaliness.

Scaling, *sb. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; ? cf. SCAVLON.] Some kind of garment.

1577 *Ech. Proc. of Bp. Barnes* (Surtees) 17 Great britches gascogne hose, scalings, nor any other like monstrous and vnseemly apparel.

Scaling (skālīng), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. SCALE *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of weighing in scales; *esp.* in Baking and Racing (see SCALE *v.* 1 b, 3 b).

1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 42 Engaged in pitting the dough, cutting, scaling off [etc.]. 1854 *Daily Tel.* 9 June. The large field anticipated for the Hunt Cup rendered it necessary that the business of weighing and scaling should be vigorously pushed forward.

Scaling (skālīng), *vbl. sb.* 2 Also 7 skalling, [f. SCALE *v.* 2 or *sb.* 2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of scaling *v.* 2; the removal or peeling off of scales or scale.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Escamadura*, scaling of fish. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xli. xxv. II. 141 The skalling and pilling of the face. 1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 30 The crumbling and scaling of Brick and Stone in Frosts that are extreme. 1899 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 553 As the spot [of psoriasis] enlarges, it often becomes very slightly raised above the surface, and the scaling is more marked.

b. In technical and manufacturing use.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 335 The plates, keeping each other also from scale.

wast. 1728 *Rt.*

633 The scaling

1825 J. NICHOLSON

om scaling. 1881

In the process of

remove all frag-

ment...

have...

BUR...

four...

bar...

scaling.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* I. 4 To these add the Caput Mor-

tuinum, of Vitruvius, and Scaling of Iron. 1712 J. MORTON

Nat. Hist. Northampton. 41 The Kealy Soil is such as is plentifully strewn with... Stone in very small Masses...

They have the Name of Keale, Kale, or Scale, for that they seem to have been Scalings of larger Masses. 1821 *Self*

Instructor 534 Scalings of iron vitrified. 1894 BARRING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 143 Thin flakes... of the rock scale off... and these scalings accumulate all along the foot of the escarpment.

2. Arrangement of scales.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 72 To give my Reader their Sit

451 On appear,

as the hair thickens the scaling becomes finer.

Scaling (skālīng), *vbl. sb.* 3 [f. SCALE *v.* 3.]

1. Climbing, mounting; escalade.

1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cccxxx. 262 The castynge of stonys, or scalyng of the wallys, or fyllynge of the dyches.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. l. 20 In the scaling and assaults of batteries or wallis. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. l. § 6 He daily walls them with his Providence, against the scaling of the swelling Surges. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Ladder*, The success of an attack by scaling is infallible, if they mount the 4 sides at once. 1824 G. DOWNES *Letit. Cont. Countries* I. 533 The scaling of the walls by the Duke of Savoy's troops.

b. = SCALING-LADDER. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1822 STANWORTH *Zentis* II. (Arb.) 53 They cling these scalings too wals.

2. In senses of SCALE *v.* 3 II: Measurement or estimation of quant

(cf. charges, etc.): the constructi

c. 1710 CELIA FIENNES

where their stuffs are all measured. 1875 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 219 The gradual appearance

of copper-coloured scaling papules. 1898 P. MANNON *Trop.*

Diseases xxxvii. 583 A ring of scaling epidermis.

a. 1682 GREW *Anat. Pl.* III. l. i. 105 A scalloped Parenchymous Ring, or a Ring of many short and slender white Arches. 1773 M. HARRIS *Aurilian* p. xvii, Inferior Wing scalloped. 1783 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* Scalloped leaf, this term may be applied to the *folium Repandum*. 1819 J. F. STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 43 The feathers that cover the sides of the neck are scalloped in the centre. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 111 Scalloped briony. 1869 [see hook-tip, Hook 36. 18]. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Ternus*, Scalloped, crenate.

b. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 414 The toes extremely singular, being edged with scalloped membranes like the foot. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Coupend.* 423 *Geometra emarginata*. The scalloped Double-line. 1872 COVES *N. Amer. Birds* 51 The lobation may be either scalloped, or cut out at the joints, as in the foot, or plain.

c. Comb. (cf. SCALLOP 36. 3). 1832 J. RENNIE *Comp. Butterfl.* & *Moths* Index, Scalloped wing Broad Bar.

b. Of articles of dress.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2234/4 A brown colour close-bodied Coat, with scalloped Pockets. 1716 GAY *Trivia* l. 32 The wooden Heel may rise be the Dancer's Bound, and with the scalloped Top his Step be crown'd. 1863 LONGER *Wayside Inn, Sicilian's T.* 83 The King's Jester, though Henceforth shalt wear the bells and scalloped cape. 1888 LADY 25 Oct. 378/1 Cloth hats and bonnets, with scalloped edges.

c. Of utensils, architectural features, etc.

1766 *Compl. Farmer's v. Mole* 5 O 4/2 Scoop them out at once, with what Mr. Bradley calls a scalloped mole-hill plough. 1840 BURK *Farmer's Comp.* 150 The concave, or scalloped riddle, is adapted to the form of ridges. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 176 The caps of the columns... are scalloped. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 9/2 Leather edging with scalloped edges or strips of American leather cloth should be attached to the shelves.

2. Cookery. (See SCALLOP v. 2.)

1737 *Ochertyre House Bk. Acc.* (1907) 3 Scallopt oysters. 1791 HUOESFORN *Salutary* 93 And shoals of hawling chorister. He ate, like scallop'd oysters. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 58 Stewed oysters! I ordered scallop'd! 1832 G. DOWNES *Left. Cont. Countries* t. 324 A pilgrim regularly scallop'd.

Scalloper (skə'ləpər). [f. SCALLOP v. and sb. + -ER.] a. One who makes scalloped ornament, etc. b. One who gathers scallops.

1881 *Inst. Census Clerks* (1883) 7 Lace Finishing... Scalloper. *Ibid.* 83 Glass Scalloper. 1883 GOOR, etc. *Fisheries U. S. v. I.* 577 At Wickford, R. I., there live a few scallopers, and three boats are owned.

Scalloping, scalloping, vbl. sb. [f. SCALLOP sb. or v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. SCALLOP. Also *caner*, scalloped ornament, edging, marking, or the like.

1800 *Peggy Irvine* iv. in *Child Ballads V.* 327/2 Her petticoats was of the silk so fine, set out with the silver and scalloping. 1829 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 235 Minute examination detects differences in form and scalloping of the wings.

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Scalloping-tool (*Saddlery*), a tool for giving an ornamental edge to leather straps. So *Scalloping ppl.* a. forming 'scallopers'.

18... WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1883) II. 381 A long scalloping range of hills.

Scalloper-shell. Cf. ESCALLOP-SHELL.

1. The shell of the scallop, or, more usually, one valve of it: freq. with reference to its being a pilgrim's badge. (Cf. note s. v. ESCALLOP-SHELL.)

1530 PALSGR. 265/2 Scallope shell, *quocquille de saint Westin*, in *Malcolus* non velvet with scallop *grimage* 2 Give me my with lean upon. 1747 19 Oysters into Scallops shells for that purpose. 1819 SCOTT *Invincible* xviii. By the scallop-shell of Compostella, I will make a martyr of him.

attrib. 1807 W. IRVING *Salutary* (1811) II. 102 The outside of the boxes inlaid with scallop-shell-work.

2. Collectors' name for the moth *Triphosa (Eu-cosmia) undulata*.

1829 J. F. STEPHENS *Catal. Brit. Insects* II. 140. **Scallum**, v. Basket-making. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* tit. 423/1 These [sc. the stout oysters] that are to form the ribs of the basket are forced or plaited, 'scallumed', between the rods of the bottom from the edge to the centre, and are turned up, 'upset', in the direction of the sides.

† **Scally**, a. Obs. rare. [f. SCALL + -Y.] = SCALLED. Cf. SCALY a. 4.

1530 PALSGR. 323/1 Scally or scourly, *roigneux*. 1609 DAMPIER *Voy. II.* 11. 74 Over its [the Alligator's] Eyes there are two hard scally knobs, as big as a Mans Fist.

Hence † **Scalliness**. (Cf. SCALINESS.)

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. xcv. 189 Any dyennesse or scallynesse of the skinn.

Scallywag, scallawag (skə'liwæg, əwæg). *slang* or *collog.* (orig. U. S.). Also 9 scall(1)l, scalla-, scallo-, skalle-. [Origin obscure.]

1. A disreputable fellow; a good-for-nothing; a scapegrace, blackguard; in *Trade Union slang*, a man who will not work.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Scallawag*, a favorite epithet in western New York for a mean fellow; a scapegrace. 1855 HALBURTON *Nature* I. 112 You good-for-nothing young scallawag. 1893 LELAND *Mem. II.* 178 There are so many scallawags from the East come here, that we are obliged to be a little particular. 1891 *Lancet* *Commission Gloss.* *Scallawag*, an epithet of scorn, equal to scamp or villain, applied to men who will not work.

2. An impostor or intruder, esp. in politics; in *U. S. Hist.*, a native white of the southern states

who was willing to accept the reconstructionary measures.

1854 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept. The councilmen too often belong to the comprehensive genus 'scallywag'. They have intrigued and speecified, and stumped their word. 1879 TOURGESE *Foot's Err.* (1883) 111/25. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 May 12 Our correspondent tells us that the new system [i. e. of Mental Healing] has not yet fallen into the hands of the 'Scallawags'. 1886 *Forum* Apr. 128 Then came the absurd process called Reconstruction, with its swarm of leeches, carpet-baggers and Scallawags.

3. U. S. A name for undersized or ill-conditioned cattle. Perhaps the original use of the word.

1854 *New York Tribune* (Cattle Rep.) 24 Oct. (Cent. Dict.), The number of miserable 'scallawags' is so great that... they tend to drag down all above themselves to their own level. 1868 *Daily News* 18 Sept. Wade Hampton explained the origin of the term... by saying that 'scallawag' was the name applied by drovers to lean and ill-favoured kind.

Scalmuse, Scalope, Scalo(u)n, Scalour: see SHAWM, SCALLOP, SCALLION, SQUALOR.

Scalp (skəlp), sb.¹ Also 4-7 skalp, 5-7 scalpe, 6 skape; (chiefly Sc.) 5, 8 skap, 6 scawpe, skape, 7 scop, 8-g scap, scawp, 9 scap. [Northern ME. *scalp*; presumably of Scandinavian origin, though the Eng. senses are not found in any Scandinavian or Tent. language. Cf. ON. *skálp-r* sheath, Da. *dial. skálp* shell, hnsk, MLG. *schulpe*, *scholpe*, MDu. *schelpe* (Du. *schelp*) shell; the sense of these words suggests derivation from *ō-skal*, **skel* (see SCALE sb.¹), but a Tent. *p*-suffix is not known.

The 11. *scalp*, given by Oudin 1540 with the rendering *le test*, and by Florio 1611 with the rendering 'scalp', seems to be of doubtful genuineness. The Eng. word in sense 3 has passed into several European langs.: F. *scalpe*, G. *Sw. skálp*.

1. The top or crown of the head; the skull, cranium. Now only Sc. and north. *dial.* (*scamp*, *scap*).

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* vii. 17 His wiknes in his scalp doune falle. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xxiv. 153 Of be scalp [i. e. brayn] pannel of be heued he gers make him a coppe. c. 1480 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 333 Then this scalp shall I clefe. c. 1480 *Henryson Mon. Fab.* *Tristram of Fox* 1026 (Charteris MS.) With bludie skap, and chekis bla and reid. 1508 DUNBAR *Test. Kennedy* 52 To bede of kyn, hot I wait nought Quis est ille, than I schrew my scawpe [Bann. MS. skape]. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. lxxviii. 21 The God that smytheth his enemies vpon the heades & vpon the hairye scalpes. (Similarly 1611.) 1541 R. CORLIAN *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Diiij. What is the skull or scawpe of the heade? Answer. It is that parte of the heade that is full of heare, wherein the anymal members are conteyned. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. iv. i.* 69 Take this transformed scalp. From off the head of this Athenian swaine. 1598 *Stow Surv.* 270 In digging the foundation of this newe worke... there were founde more then an hundred scalps of Oxen, or Kine. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 124 [The]r horns... grow... not to their bones or scalps, but to their skin. 16... *Robin Hood & Tanner* ix. If I get a knop upon the bare scalp thou canst

me come to the hairy scalp. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Scalp*

the skull, or the hairy scalp.

1795 COLERIDGE

the enormities of

1795 J. F. COOPER

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Two or three miles further they came up with some Heads, Scals, and Hands cut off from the bodies of some of the English. 1748 WASHINGTON *Yrnl.* 23 Mar. Writ. 1829 I. 3 We were agreeably surprised at ye sight of thirty odd Indians coming from war with only one scalp. 1782 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxvi. II. 24 The scalps of their enemies formed the costly trappings of their horses. 1817 J. BRADNURY *Trans. Amer.* 42 The dance of the scalp. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. iv. 76 The chief... had his scalps to show and his battles to recount. 1857 PARKMAN *Territs in N. Amer.* xix. (1875) 282 Eleven fresh scalps fluttered in the wind.

b. fig. as the symbol of a victory gained.

1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthward Pilgr.* xxiii. 276 The savage creed that wears the scalp of Shelley at its belt. 1902 C. N. & A. M. WILLIAMSON *Lightning Conductor* 141 If I had been, that girl wouldn't have got back into the house without being proposed to, and having another 'scalp' to count, as they say American beauties do.

4. A wig made to cover a part of the scalp.

1801 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 432 [Patent] for a method of making perukes and scalps. 1843 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* i. Mr. Eganline, the celebrated perukier... whose... patent ventilating scalps are known throughout Europe.

5. A bare piece of rock or stone standing out of water or surrounding vegetation (thus resembling a hairless skull). Sc. and north. *dial.* (pronounced and often written *scamp*).

1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 215 (1877) t. 52 Plenty shall cultivate ilk scamp and moor. 1722 *Newcastle Courant* 1 Sept. Advt. (E. D. S. 7) The Ship called the John and Margaret... now lying upon the Scalp against Mr. Jenson's Key, North Shields. 1865 G. TATE in *Hist. Berw. Nat. Club* (1868) V. 151 On the scalp of the rock where it dips into the hill, four figures are traceable. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Aug. There there is a bare 'scamp' of boulders and scanty turf. 1903 *Expositor* Jan. 11 The grey argillaceous soil is shallow, stony and constantly interrupted by scalps, ledges and knolls of naked limestone.

b. The cap of a mountain. Chiefly poet.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. iv. Ben-an's grey scalp the accents knew. 1816 BYRON *C. Har.* iii. lxi. The Alps... whose vast walls have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scaps. 1848 CLOUGH *Bohile* i. 58 The frosty scalp of the Cairn-Gorm. 1875 J. GRANT *One of the* 603 III. xxi. 290 When the snows of Christmas whiten the scalps of Largo and the Lomond Hills.

G. *altrid.* and Comb. a. (sense 1) scalp-house *dial.*, a chancel house.

1890 MURRAY's *Handbk. Lincolnshire* 113 Below is a groined undercroft, known as the 'scalp (skull) house'.

b. (sense 2), as scalp hair, length, muscle, wound. 1805 SOUTHWY *Medec.* iii. xvi. On the front it [the spear] met him, and plough'd up The whole scalp-length. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-J.* 24 There was no hair on his head... nothing but a small scalp-knot. 1868 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 99. I believe all anatomists look at the scalp-muscles as a remnant of the *Panniculus carnosus*. 1899 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 237 Forty cases of simple scalp-wounds. 1899 *Lancet* *Med. Dict.* *Scalp-wound*, caput succedaneum; cephalhematoma.

c. (sense 3), as scalp-bearer, dancer, hunter, mark, merchant, trophy, etc.; scalp-knife = *scalping-knife*; scalp-lock, a long lock of hair left on the head (the rest being shaved) by North American Indians as a challenge to their enemies; scalp-money, money paid as a reward for 'bringing in' scalps of men or animals.

1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 June (1879) III. 331 Council would

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1681 GREW *Muscum* i. iii. 46 The Scaly-Lizard... is a yard and a long. 1774 GOLDSB. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) i. vi. iii. 468 The Pangolin, which has been usually called the scaly lizard. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* iii. 74 Scaly Tortoise. *Tes-tudo Squamata*. 1812 *Ibid.* viii. 463 Scaly Lory. *Psittacus squamatus*. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* xviii. 1861 Pangolin, a name in common use to designate the Scaly Ant-eater. 1872 COOKE *Key N. Amer. Birds* 227 Genus *Scardafella* Monarte. Scaly Dove.

c. *Scaly-fish* (slang): see quot.

1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar* t. (ed. 3), *Scaly Fish*, an honest, rough, blunt sailor.

3. Of plants and their parts: Covered with scales or consisting of scale-like elements.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. cxxxviii. 583 Small scaly knops, like to the knops of Corne flower. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 82/2 The Arbor Vitæ, or Tree of Life hath a small scaly leaf. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 212 The main bulbs of lilies, of the scaly tribe, will not keep good so long out of

1839 LINCOLN *Introd.*

minute scales, fixed

in Pine tribe. 1857

1. GRAY *Plants Less. Bot.* (1800) 40 When the scales are narrow and separate, as in the Lily, the bulb is said to be scaly. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *Ed. Barry's Phaner.* 622 Rhizomes with scaly leaves.

b. Scaly form or spleenwort, the ceterach.

Scaly water-moss, *Fontinalis squamosa*.

1796 WHITTING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 111. 789 Scaly Water-moss. 1859 MISS PRATT *Brit. Grasses* 224 Common Ceterach, or Scaly Spleenwort.

4. Of skin diseases. *Scaly ringworm*, *tinea imbricata*. *Scaly tetter*, *psoriasis*.

1595 TURBERV. *Venerie* lxxxix. (1903) 228 The scaly Mange, which, taketh off the skinned where it goeth. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 112 Those who make a free use of it, have a scaly appearance, not unlike the leprosy. 1799 *Med. Jur.* ii. 112 Scaly Tetter. 1836 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 3) 194 In the majority of cancerous diseases, the skin has a yellowish or lead-colored tinge, and is dry and scaly. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis. Introd.* p. xlii. Tropical scaly ringworm.

b. *transf.* Of trees: Inlaid with the scale insect.

1834 *Times* 14 May 3/4 This [wash] is strained before being

sprayed upon the scaly trees.

5. Of armour. *Cf. scale-armour* s. v. *SCALE* sb.²

and SCALED. Chiefly poet.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 146 A scallie Gauntlet now, with points of Steele, Must glaze this hand. 1747 GRAY *Cat* 16 Their scaly armour's Tyrian hue. 1782 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xviii. 11. 120 His cuirassiers, glittering with their scaly minour. 1797 COCHRAN *Ind* xv. 641 His corslet thick With plates of scaly brass.

6. *Min.* (See quot.)

1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 11. 337 Brown Scaly Iron Ore. 1815 ALLEN *Man. Min.* (ed. 2) 200 *Scaly Tale*, an aggregate of minute scales of a greenish colour. *Ibid.* 201 *Scaly Chlorite*, composed of glittering scaly particles. 1816 R. JAMESON *Min.* (ed. 2) 11. 233 Red Ironstone. This species is divided into four subspecies, viz. Scaly Red Iron ore [etc.].

7. *slang*. Poor, shabby, despicable; esp. (of persons) mean, stingy; occas., in poor health, 'seedy'.

1793 SOURIN *Leit.* (1856) l. 19 Poor Anax! he was quite scaly before his departure, but is now recovering again. 1821 EGAN *Life in London* ii. iii. (Fhrmer). If you are too scaly to tip for it, I'll shell out, and shame you. 1823 *Spirit*

1823 *Spirit*

they are a scaly lot, and thank Heaven I am not one.

8. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic. *Scaly-bark* (hickory), the hickory or hickory nut.

1634 MUTTON *Comus* (Facsimile MS. 1899, 13). The scallie-hardest dragon. 1711 *PRIVILEGE* *Grassh.* vii. 64 Scaly-bike Fruit. 1781 LARIMAN *Gen. Syn. Birds* i. 216 Scaly-bike

1781 LARIMAN *Gen. Syn. Birds* i. 216 Scaly-bike

when

Cycl.

scaly-

Miss

PRATT *Brit. Grasses* 21 Scaly-blacked grasshopper. 1893 *Ad-*

1893 *Ad-*

Scalyon, obs. form of SCALLION.

Scam, obs. form of SHAME; var. SCAM v., Sc.

Scamandee, variant of SCAMATO Obs.

Scamander (skāmā'ndas), v. [app. f. the

name of the river Scamander (Σκάμανδρος Homer),

in imitation of MEANDER v.

Cf. Yorks. dial. *skūmāndering*, hanging or hovering

about' (*Almabury Glossary*).

intr. To wander about, take a devious or winding

course. Hence Scamander sb., devious progress.

1854 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (ed. 3) 220 Scamander, to

wander about without a settled purpose. 1858 M. COLLINS

Street Arise Page 11. 193 Isola had given up 'scamander-

ing'. 1873 — *Illustra* 11. 247 When he got into an un-

known town, it was his wont to scamander through it.

1873 *S. Paul's Mag.* Feb. 133 His two... dogfish friends

made miles of scamander for his every furlong.

† Scamato. Obs. Forms: 6 scamato, 7 scam-

matio, scamotio, scamandoe. [app. repr. some

mod. Gr. corruption of med. Gr. *σκᾶμα* SAMITE.

Cf. mod. Chios dialect *σκᾶμα* and *σκᾶμα*, *σκᾶμα*

spun cotton' (Paspatis *Ancient Paspatis*, 1887; in a

quot. there given the latter is associated with *σκᾶμα*: cf.

quots. below).

Some kind of textile fabric.

1590 CAMION in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1590) 11. i. 115 For we

do use to buy... of their Scamato and Dimite, that the poor

the Islanders doe make a certaine stuffe called Dimite, and another called Scamatie. 1650 *Act* 32 *Chas.* 11. c. 4 Scamotie the peece containing seven yards; s. v. s. 11. 15. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thierney's Trav.* i. 99 In most of these Villages are made the Stuffs, which they call Dimite and Scamandee.

Scamble, sb.¹ Sc. and north. Forms: 5 skamyll, 9 skemmel; 6 pl. skaymlis, soamles, scamellis, skemlis, 7 skemmillis. [Northern var. of SHAMBLE sb.; prob. due to Scan-

dinavian influence; cf. ON. *skemill*, Da. *skemmel*

footstool.]

1. A bench; now, 'a kind of long form used in

a farm-house kitchen' (E. D. D.).

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *Act* 1352 Thai xxxv days his band

thai durst nocht slak, Quhill he was bundyn on a skamyll

off ayk. 1885 HALL *Caine Shadow of a Crime* x. [He] had

played the benches called skemmels down each side.

† 2. pl. (const. as sing.). A slaughter-house (also

fig.); a meat or fish market; a shambles. Obs.

1549-50 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) l. 38 To brek fischis

apoun the skemlis of the foirgate. 1561 *Aberdeen Rec.* (1844)

l. 334 For making of ane skaymlis of tre at the fische cois,

for laying of the quhyt fische tharupoun. 1570 BUCHANAN

Admonit. that slew l.

94 We sall

scambills sauld. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 195 They

marchit... to Edinburgh, and plantit a gairdhous at the comon

scambills. 1607 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1837) l. 116 The fische

skemmillis.

† Scamble, sb.² Obs. rare. [f. SCAMBLE v.]

A scramble, confused struggle.

1609 J. DAVIS *Humours Hewn on Earth* l. cxxxiii.

(Grosart) 23/1 Here Bugs bestirre them, with a bellowing

toe, As at a Scamble we see Boyes to surr, Who for

Soul-like

320

but a *Scamble* of *Scamble* or *Scamble* *Scamble* *Scamble*

twixt these three men, Octavius, Antony and Lepidus.

Scamble (skām'bl), v. Also 6 scamble, 9

Sc. and dial. skammol, skemmel, -il, skemmle,

skomble. [Of obscure origin; app. related both

to SHAMBLE and SCRAMBLE vbs., which are not

recorded until much later.]

† 1. intr. To struggle with others for money, fruit,

sweetmeats, etc. lying on the ground or thrown

to a crowd; hence, to struggle in an indecorous

and rapacious manner in order to obtain some-

thing. *Const. for, after.* Obs. (now superseded by

SCRAMBLE).

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 22 b. The apes-

skamled and went together by y^e cares for the nuttes.

1553 *Respublica* l. iii. 176 *Arar*. Therefore cathe that

cathe maye, hardely, & spare not... the Devyll vs a knave

an I cathe not a flyce... I doubt not to skamble and rake

as well as one. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet* i. xxv. (Arb.)

66 Ladies and gentlewomen... with their handes wantonly

1595 SHAKS. *John*

and scamble, and to

it of proud swelling

State. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xiv. 199 The king... laid

upon the river side to skamble

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii.

money, I wanted impudence,

Warrington *Let. in Cartes Coll.* (1735) 6 Every man had

his money at a day, not scambing one before another with-

out so much as giving of thanks. 1668 J. OWEN *Expos.*

1st. cxxx. 63 This may c

to scamble for something

ours. 1687 *Wool Life*

ling had don his breakfast, they began to scamble [MS.

19] (31 fol. 90 scamblye). [In Wool's MS. drafts of this

portion of the *Life* the word occurs several times, variously

written *scramble* and *scambly*.]

† b. To struggle wildly. Obs.

1591 *Livy Sapho & Phao* iii. iii. He [a stock-dove]... scamb-

ling to catch hold to harbor in the house hee had made... sodaynely fell.

2. *trans.* To scatter (money, food) for a crowd

to scramble for. Obs. exc. dial.

Also Sc. (Roxb.) *Skemmel*, *skammle*, to throw things

bitther and thither in a slovenly and careless way' (Jam.).

rius... had purchased a sixth Consulship by a largesse of

money skambled amongst the tribes. 1854 *Northumb.*

Gloss. s. v. At weddings it is customary to scamble money

after leaving the church.

† 3. To seize in a scuffle; hence, to take in a rapa-

cious or unscrupulous manner. *Const. away.* Obs.

1599 SANOVS *Europe's Spec.* (1629) 150 Hee will not be

a raiser of new stirrs in Italy; as divers of them to scamble

some what for theyr owne haue bene. 1638 *Foro Fanties*

l. iii. Perhaps The scambling halfe a ducent now and then

To rore and noyse it with the taitling hostesse. 1669 *Wool*

Life 9 Nov. (O. H. S.) 111. 493 There were only some

gentlemen and ordinary people... in the Area who [after

the king's departure] rudely scambled away all the banquet.

4. *intr.* To make one's way as best one can; to

stumble along. *lit.* and *fig.* Now only dial.

Also Sc. to climb or walk over slight or loose obstacles,

to climb over rocks or walls' (Jam. s. v. *Skemmel*).

1571 CAMION *Hist. Incl.* To Kdr. (1633). From thence to

Henry the Eighth, because nothing is extant orderly written,

... I scamble forward with such records as could be sought

up. 1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* 23 b. I have in my voyage

suffred wrack with Vlysses, & wringing-wet scambled with

life to the shore. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. 112 xv. 151

When they contemne Learning, & think themselves suffi-

ciently qualified, if they can write & read, or scamble at

a piece of Evidence. 1685 H. MORE *Curry Kgl. Baxter*

8 Having scambled through a multitude of Authors carelessly

and superficially, he was [etc.]. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey),

To Scamble, to rove or wander up and down. 1901 MISS

HAYES *Trav. round Village* li. 42 You had best try an

scamble through the water afore 'tis too late. *Ibid.* xv. 254

How do we manage to scamble along w/out Kizzy?

† b. To make shift, find means somehow. Obs.

1608 *Merry Devil Edmound* D 4 b. Be ready but to take

her at our hands, Leave vs to scamble for her getting out.

† c. To make shift for a meal. Obs. rare. (Cf.

SCAMBLING vbl. sb. b.)

1591 *Livy Sapho & Phao* iii. iii. *Afetus*. I nm in the depths

of my learning driven to a muse, how this lent I shall

scamble in the court, that was wont to fast so oft in the

Universitie. *Criti.* Thy belly is thy God.

† d. quasi-trans. To scamble out: to get through

(a period of time) in a haphazard way. Obs.

1571 CAMION *Hist. Incl.* xi. (1633) 31 In this division they

scambled out a few yeares, until the malice of Carnassus a

Britaine forced a quietnesse betweene them.

5. To throw out the limbs in a loose and awkward

manner in walking; to shamble. Obs. exc. dial.

1633-1854 [see SCAMBLING ppl. a.]. 1825 JAMESON, *Skem-*

mel, *shemle*, *skammle*.

6. *trans.* To collect in a haphazard or irregular

manner; to 'scrape' together, up. Now dial.

1577 HARRISON *England* lst. Deal. It may be... that your

Honour will take offence at my ralie and reckless be-

haviour w/d in the composition of this volume, and much more

that being scambled vp after this manner, I dare

presume [etc.]. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. i.

(1633) 11. 3. They say we are a scatter'd Nation; I cannot

tell, but we haue scambled vp More wealth by farre then

those that brag of faith. 1603 KNOWLES *Hist. Turke* (1621)

541 Before the enemy should percieve the weakness of his

power, which was not great, and scambled up upon the

suddain. 1638 WORTON *Let. to Bacon* 6 Nov. in *Reliq.*

IV. (1622) 471 With this dispatch I will intermingle no other

vulgar subject, but hereafter I will entertain you

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd*, Cj. Who is it, that reading lies of Hampton, can forbear laughing, if he marke what scamblyng shyft he makes to ende his verses a like. 1599 HARNSETT *Discov. Fraud. Darrel* 275 It is not unlike that the Diuall could be dispossessed, by almost priuate,

members of such unions would denounce and expose dishonest and scamblyng work.

3. Irregular, rambling, scattered.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 67 The scamblyng chace eight leas endur right, Ending almost at the gate of Reane. 1657 OWEN *Review Nat. Schism* ix. 141 To declare the way of his exerting his Authority... is not a matter to be tossed up and down in this scamblyng chace. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Sept., To Bedington... a fine old hall, but a scamblyng house. 1680 MORDEEN *Geog. Rel., Ganges Penins.* 404 Her Capital City, which is large but scamblyng. 1702 D. GRANVILLE *Rem.* (Surtees) 241 Letters... to my scatter'd, scamblyng, and sometimes scabby sheep. 1786 *Tr. Sparrman's Voy.* 324 Being upon a plain under the shelter of a few scamblyng thorn-trees. 1891 *Reports Province. Dev.* (E.D.D.) There wadn' on'y two or three scamblyng ones [sc. pheasants] down thick way.

4. Straddling, shambling.

1633 FORO *Love's Sacr.* v. i. Can you imagine, Sir, the name of Duke Could make a crooked leg, a scamblyng foot, fit for a Ladies pleasure. no. 1658 ROWLAND *tr. Mowbray's Theatre*, ius. 952 The Gnat... hath six long crooked scamblyng legs... growing from his prominent breast. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Strong's Sp. Tour* viii. 33 On horseback, Tom was a... hard-bitten little fellow... while on foot he was the most scamblyng, scamblyng, crooked-going crab that ever was seen.

Hence Scamblyngly adv.

1621 COTGR. s.v. *Griffe*, *Griffe grasse*, by hook or by crooke, ...scamblyngly, catch that catch may. 1755 in JOHNSON. *Scame*, variant of SCAM; obs. form of SHAME. †*Scamel*, *Obs. rare*—1. Meaning uncertain: the statement in quot. 1866 is of doubtful value. Some have proposed to read *staniel*.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 176 And sometimes I'll get thee young Scamels from the Rocks. 1856 H. STEVENSON *Birds of Norfolk* ii. 260 At Blakeney Mr. Dowell states that bar-tailed gulls are known to the local gentry by the singular appellation of 'Picks' and 'Scamels'... He believes by 'Scamels' are meant the females and those found singly in autumn.

Scamely, obs. form of SCAMMONY.

Scamler, Scamles: see SCAMBLER, SCAMBLERs. Scammattie, variant of SCAMATO Obs.

†*Scammel*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Perh. connected with SCAMBLE v.: cf. *Sc. skemmel* 'a tall, thin, ungainly person' (Jam.); also dial. *scammuel* 'a lean, gaunt, ill-favoured person or animal' (E.D.D.).] Lean, scraggy.

1658 *tr. Porta's Nat. Magic* ii. ix. 39 That [mule] which is begotten of the wilde Asse, cometh nothing behind the other, but only that it is unuly and stubborn, and somewhat scamlike, like the Sire [*L. nisi, quot. strigosum patris proferet habitum*].

†*Scammomial*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *scammōniūm* + *-al*.] = SCAMMONIATE *a.*

1657 TOWNSON *Renoi's Disp.* v. xiii. 167 Rhabarb or some scammomial Medicine is often added to Cassia.

†*Scammionate*, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *scammōniātus* (neut. -ātum as used subst.), f. L. *scammōniūm* SCAMMONY.] *A. adj.* Made with or containing scammony; hence, purgative. Also fig. 1620 B. ANKERWES *Serm.*, *Holy Ghost* xiii. (1629) 740 Neither Scammionate, tormenting the conscience; nor yet Opiate stupefying it. 1625 *Bices New Disp.* § 112 A Scammionate medicine. 1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 389 The hot, scammionate, aloetic Purgers seem not so proper.

B. sb. A medicine containing scammony; a purgative medicine.

1665 M. N. *Med. Medicin* 389 Ill-corrected Scammionates. *Scammionic* (skāmpnik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *scammōniūm* SCAMMONY + *-ic*.] *Scammionic acid* = jalapic acid: see JALAPIN.

1864 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* XVI. 408.

Scammionin (skāmpnain). *Chem.* [Formed as prec. + *-in*.] = JALAPIN. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

†*Scammionite*, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *scammōnites*, a. Gr. *σκამμόνιτης*, f. *σκάμπα* SCAMMONY.] Medicated with scammony.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiv. xvi. l. 421 In like manner also is made the Scammionite wine.

Scammony (skāmpni). Forms: 1 scamonie, (-am, Lat. *accus.*), 3 scamoi(e)ne, 5 scamely, 5-6 scamonie, scammonye, 5-7 scamony, 5 scamoneye, 7 ony, 6-7 scammonie, 6- scammony. [ad. L. *scammōnia*, *scammōniūm* (also *scammōnea*), a. Gr. *σκάμπα*, -άριον. Cf. OF. *scamone*, *escamone* (mod. F. *scammonée*), Pr., Sp., Pg. *escamonea*, It. *scammonia*.]

1. A gum-resin obtained from the tuberous roots of *Convolvulus Scammonia* (see sense 2) used in medicine as a strong purgative; also, the dried tuberous root from which the drug is prepared.

2. Indicating the place of export, *mony*. Nini scammonian hat peniz gewez & gessind sniele. 1614 Wyrttredn scammonian geseos bus. c. 1205 LAV. 1740 Appas...dude her to ater ja scamoniene [c. 1275 scamoniene] hatte. 1435 *Libet Eng. Policy*

in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 173 That wee shulde have no nede to skamoney. Turbit, euforbe [etc.]. c. 1475 *Non-Cycle Mystery Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 73506. I have gyven hyr a drynke made... with scamely. 1526 *Grete Herball* cccciii. (1529) Celijb, Scamony is often cōtrefayted with mylike of y^e herbe of catapuce. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 19 You may make it as strong a Purging Medicine, as Scammony. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 470 Scammony acts upon the system like jalap, but is somewhat more irritating.

fig. 1658 B. R. *Let. Pop. Friends* 4 What Protestant Scammony is strong enough to make a thorough-paced Catholic Disgorge Infallibility?

b. (See quot.)

1849 *Balfour Man. Bot.* § 956 A spurious kind of Scammony has been prepared from the root of *Convolvulus (Calyptegia) sepium*; and several plants belonging to the order Asclepiadaceae yield a purgative exudation which has been used under the names of Montpellier and Bourbon Scammony.

2. The plant *Convolvulus Scammonia*, native in Syria and Asia Minor, having a fleshy root which furnishes the scammony (sense 1) of commerce.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 61 Scammony... hath a leafe like Iuie. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccc. 716 Of Scammonie, or purging Kindweed. 1785 MARTYNS *Roussain's Bot.* xvi. 191 This genus contains several remarkable plants; as Scammony... and Jalap.

3. attrib.

Compound Scammony *bid.* 23 Scammony resin

dis compositum. 1887 BENTLE Scammony as also Scammony

are official in the British Pharmacopoeia.

Scammonial: see SCAMMONIAL.

Scamoty, variant of SCAMATO Obs.

Scamp (skāmp), sb. Also 9 *Sc. skemp*. [f. SCAMP v.]

1. A highway robber. *arch.*

1782 *Messing Choice of Harlequin* (Farmer), Ye scamps, ye pads, ye divers. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, Scamp, a highwayman; royal scamp, a highwayman who robs civilly; royal foot scamp, footpads who behave in like manner. 1809 G. ANKERWES *Dict. slang, Scamp-foot*, a street robber, a foot pad, spicer. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Reekwood* iii. v. A rank scamp!

†*b. Highway robbery. Obs.*

1784 *Life Miss Davies* i. He resolved to go upon the scamp. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. The game of highway robbery is called the scamp. Done for a scamp signifies convicted of a highway robbery.

2. A good-for-nothing, worthless person, a ne'er-do-well, 'waster'; a rascal. Also playfully as a mild term of reproach.

a. 1808 JAMIESON, Scamp, a cheat, a swindler; often used as to one who contracts debt, and runs off without paying it. *Loth. Perth.* 1825 BROCKTET N. C. *Gloss.*, Scamp, a mean rascal, a fellow devoid of honour and principle. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxiv. He was a sad scamp. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xlvii. Those are the cleverest scamps I ever had any thing to do with. 1844 LOCKHART *Let.* 13 *Jan in Life & Let.* (1837) li. 109 Ilen Disraeli, the Jew scamp, has published a very blackguard novel. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) li. vi. 181 The prodigal who has been with scamps in gambling-houses. 1878 *Knowing Poets Croisic* 133 This scamp Voltaire!

b. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. 110 Ye're surely some silly skemp of a fellow, to draw out your sword on a pair auld woman. 1824-7 *Moir Maissie Wauch* xlii. (1828) 339 Skemps that had not wherewithal to pay amler debts.

3. U. S. (See quot.)

1822 JORAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 538 *Tristatys fatatus* Poey.—Scamp. 1824 G. K. GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 413 Another fish, *Myxopterygia fulcata*, is called at Pensacola by the name 'Scamp'.

Scamp (skāmp), v. 1 [app. cogn. with SCAMPER v., which occurs earlier. An earlier evidence of the word may exist in the mock-heraldic SCAMPANT (c. 1535).] *intr.* † *a. cant.* (See quot. 1753). *b. Sc.* With advs. about, off. (See quot. 1867).

1753 *Disc. John Poulter* (ed. 2) 39 I'll scamp on the Panney; [=] I'll go on the Highway. 1867 GREGOR *Bransh. Gloss.*, Scamp, to go about in an idle manner; often with the idea of mischief; followed by about and through.

Scamp (skāmp), v. 2 [Prob. of dialectal origin; cf. SKIMP v., used dial. in the same sense; the source may possibly be ON. *skemma* to shorten, f. *skamm-r* short: see SCANT a.]

1. *trans.* To do (work, a task, etc.) negligently or hurriedly. Also to scamp off, over. Cf. SKIMP v.

1837 WHITTAKER *Bk. Trades* (1842) 392 (Printer) The best work which cannot be 'scamped' over. 1851 *SHULES Engineers* I. 11 From the very earliest times the tendency to 'scamp' work seems to have existed. 1857 G. MUSGRAVE *Novels in Old France* I. ii. 80 A perilous mode of scamping off their work. 1858 W. P. FAIRBANKS *Antiques* III. v. 112 A portrait, in which... the man's figure had been what we call 'scamped'.

absol. 1859 *SHULES Self-Help* viii. 211 There are tradesmen who adulterate, contractors who 'scamp' [etc.].

2. U. S. *intr.* (in quot. quasi-*trans.*) To be stingy or excessively economical. Cf. SKIMP v.

1894 C. MERIWETHER in *Nation* 16 Aug. 1894 If three or four dollars more are added for rent, the tenant either scamps the life out of himself and family, or crops the land to death.

3. *Comb.* scamp-work, scamped work.

1840 MARRIAT *Olla Podrida* xlviii. To use a joiner's phrase, everything abroad is comparatively scamp-work. 1884 E. H. PLUMPTRE in *Expositor* Apr. 275 What we call 'scamp-work' in building was as common, in Ezekiel's time, as it is with us.

Hence Scamped ppl. a.

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* III. 195 The house was... misbuilt, a despicable, cockney, scamped edifice. 1885 J. G. WOOD *My Garden Wall in Longue*, May. VI. 513 This one little bit of 'scamped' brickwork is almost the only part that is worth watching.

†*Scampant*, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [quasi-*Her.* after RAMPANT; cf. SCAMP v.]

c. 1595 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 122 [Burlesque coat of arms] A lyther lad scampant, a roge in his ragges.

†*Scampavia* (skāmpāvā). Also 8 scampavio. [It. f. *scampare* to run off, decamp (see DISCAMP v.) + *via* way, away.] A swift sailing vessel used in the Mediterranean.

1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 35 Three Russian Scampavies full of Russian Soldiers. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 122 Quick sailing little vessels called scampavies. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Scampavia, a fast rowing war boat of Naples and Sicily.

Scamper (skāmpər), sb. 1 [f. SCAMPER v.]

The action of scampering. In the senses of the vb.; also, an instance of this. Also in the phrases to be on or upon the scamper, to put to the scamper.

1697 VAMBUGH *Exp. Piel.*, The first day it [sc. this Play] appeared, 'twas routed... the fourth it gave a vigorous Attacke, and the fifth put all the Feathers in Town to the scamper. 1766 COLMAN & GARRICK *Claudine* II. v. ii. If we had not watch'd them and call'd up the familly, they had been upon the scamper to Scotland by this time.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. xi. ¶ 4 Those who are always on the scamper see a great deal of the country. 1885 *Field* 7 Feb. 1473 A fox... led hounds a short but merry scamper over a stiff country. 1888 BURCOCK *12 Gd. Allen* II. v. 4 He loved... a scamper round the garden.

Scamper (skāmpər), sb. 2 [f. SCAMP v. 2 + *-er*.] One who scamps work.

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 199 To a notorious 'scamper', he one morning sent three cart-loads of 'mac' at 1s. a load, all to be used in the erection of... one... house. 1884 C. GIMMOR *By Road & Stream* II. xxiii. 144 Work was scamped: he detected it, and dismissed the scampers.

Scamper (skāmpər), v. 1 [Of uncertain origin. In our quot. first recorded in 1687, but very common between that date and 1700. Not improbably the word was originally military slang, either from obs. Du. *schamper* 'to escape or flee, or to be gone' (Hexham 1600), which is a OF. *scamper* to decamp, or from It. *scampare* to decamp, run away; see DISCAMP v. A less likely, though possible, supposition is that it represents a ME. derivative of the OF. word, preserved in some non-literary dialect.]

1. *intr.* To run away, decamp, 'bolt'. *Obs.*

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upwear* Wks. 1720 l. 89 It rejoices me to consider, with what wonderful Alacrity you [sc. St. Ursula and her Virgins] scamper'd over the Alps, and without a Faithing of Money in your Pockets. 1683 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 144 Upon beat of drum... [they] have scamper'd away, and by flight provided for their safety. 1693... But where are they... immediately... cut our Cables in all haste, and scamper away as well as we could. c. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew*, Scamper, to run away, or scower off, either from Justice, as Thieves, Debtors, Criminals, that are pursued; or from ill fortune, as Soldiers that are repulsed or worsted. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1810 l. 191 The waggoners took each a horse out of his team and scamper'd. 1822 BYRON *Jinn* viii. lxxv. The Turks at first pretended to have scamper'd. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* iv. The few of the Pirates who had escaped having scamper'd into the woods.

2. To run or caper about nimbly; to go or journey hastily from place to place. Also with advs. about, away, off, etc.

1691 [see SCAMPERING v. sb.], 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 517 For which reason, I suppose they represented so many Serpents scampering about in the printed Picture that was made of him. 1760-2 GOSWOLD, *Cit. W. Pref.*, I have been set up for halfpence, to fret and scamper at the end of my chain [like a dancing bear]. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 3 Barfooted children were scampering up and down the stairs at play. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlv. 63 The current scampers through between the two castles. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie* iii. 60 A black fox dashed across our way, and, giving us a scared look, scamper'd into cover. 1882 MISS BRADGON *At. Royal* I. l. 3 He is devoured by impatience to be scampering off again.

fig. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN R. *Lynne* II. xiii. 235 Sbs could just scamper through the scales.

Hence Scampered ppl. a.

1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 249 After a scampered-through breakfast. 1906 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 65 The usual scampered mid-day meals.

Scamperer (skāmpərər), [f. SCAMPER v. 1 + *-er*.] One who scampers; †? a street ruffian.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 276 ¶ 3 A very gay... old Man... who has been, he tells me, a Scower, a Scamperer, a Breaker of Windows [etc.]. 1802 MISS LUCKWORTH *Memoriana* vi. (1809) 149 This ever idle, ever busy scamperer. 1804 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Feb. 3/3 A gang of scampers. 1871 TENDALL *Formis of Hater* § 14 ¶ 123 They were no idle scampers on the mountains that made these wild recesses first known.

Scampering (skāmpərɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SCAMPER v. 1 + *-ing*.] In the senses of the verb.

1691 MOUNTFORT *Greenwich Park* II. iii. 22 Sir Tho... Let's have a Dance... *L. Haz.* I think we had better Dance at Home... Sir Tho. Agreed, then we'll first to Supper, and then for a Rubbers at scampering. 1765 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 677 Nobody else can know in what instances I have rest.

MACAULAY *was set up*

DONALD A. scratching and scampering in the very room beside her.

that scand my wayes every foot of them, that examine them
as a Verse,..if there be but a wrong measure in them, they
will..mark it. 1729 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* II. 416 The
manner of scanding and chanting those Verses.

one little part, we dimly scan Through the dark medium of

ings, discrete in

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* l. II. vii. 130 By their absence

and silence will they preach and inculcate Atheism and Infidelity into their scandalized Clergie. 1861 *LYTTON Str. Story* xvi. (1864) 82 My eye turned in scandalized alarm towards Mrs. Paynter. 1860 S. J. DUNCAN *Sen. Departure* 305 Mrs. Fitzmoppo... smoketh cigarettes... under the very noses of the scandalised.

Scandalizer (skæ'ndälizəz). [*f. SCANDALIZE* v. 1. -ER.]

1. One who slanders; a libeller.

1631 *LITHGOW Tract* ix. 409 A damnable scandalizer of the Church. 1680 J. PHILLIPS *Dr. Oates's Narrat. Wind.* 52 The scandalizer of the Presbyterians; and the vindicator of the English Catholics. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 484 The assembled fathers decreed that the corpse of the scandalizer of women should forthwith be exhumed.

2. One who places a moral stumbling-block in the way of another. *Obs.*

1680 *BAXTER Cath. Commun.* i. xi. (1684) 28 Even those little ones of whose scandalizers and neglecters Christ spake so terribly, were none of them without some Sin.

Scandalizing (skæ'ndäləizɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SCANDALIZE* v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb SCANDALIZE in various senses.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Postier* Ep. to Rev. Divines 77j. [They] have presumed to think that the same was indeed written to the scandalizing of some worthy personages. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. ix. 39 They are rather to be thought obstinate in scandalizing, who... take not away the occasion of the scandal. 1709 *SKRYVE Ann. Ref.* i. xliii. 277 It was thought fit that the scandalizing of such a Person should not be passed over without publick Satisfaction. 1816 W. DUNCAN *Sci. Orat. Cicero* x. 311 Scandalizing has nothing in view but contumely.

Scandalizing (skæ'ndäləizɪŋ), *phl. a.* [*f. SCANDALIZE* v. 1 + -ING.] That scandalizes.

1. Cansing offence.

1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* iv. xii. § 2 Good things have no scandalizing nature in them. 1661 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* iii. Ep. Ded., Neither have you in this scandalizing Age laid a stone of offence before others, but admirably vindicated the honour of Religion.

2. Uttering scandalous and false reports.

1646 'ALETHOGRAPHUS' *Let. to G. Wilher* i. Being stigmatized, at least with the name of lying and Scandalizing Bard. 1847 *Mitchell of the Muses* 45, I bear the jokes Of cruel scandalizing folks. 1876 *CLARK RUSSELL Is he the Man?* II. 226, I would... wash my hands of this unjust scandalizing neighbourhood.

Scandalled, *phl. a. Obs.* Also 7 scandall. [*f. SCANDAL* v. 1 + -ED.]

1. Disgraced, shameful.

1610 *SHAKS Temp.* iv. i. 90 Since they did plot The means, that duskie Dis, my daughter got, Her, and her blind-Souyerd scandall company, I have forsworne.

2. Slandered, falsely accused.

1539 T. CAREW *Fem. Honour* 3 When scandall'd virtue might be bold, Bare foot, upon sharp Callicorns spread O' hurning coles to march. 1660 *Plea for Ministers in Sequest.* 3 What with him was the highest cognizance of (not the scandalous but scandaled) Puntan Ministers, but the brand of Raschals?

Scandaller, *Obs.* [*f. SCANDAL* v. 1 + -ER.] One who utters scandal; one who slanders.

1864 *PHILO PATRICK* p. 10 in Petitioning against the Observer, for a Common Scandalor of the Church and Church-men.

Scandalous (skæ'ndäləs), *a. (and sb.).* Also 6 scandelouse, 7 scandalous, scandalous. [*a. F. scandelouse* = Sp., Pg. *scandaloso*, It. *scandaloso*, med.L. *scandalosus*, f. eccl. L. *scandalum*: see SCANDAL sb. and -OUS.] *A. adj.*

1. Of the nature of, or causing, a 'stumbling-block' or occasion of offence; also, bringing discredit on one's class or position. *Obs.*

1592 *Maldon (Essex) Borough Deeds* Bundle 149 No. 73 Hereby you are grown venge scandalous and offensive unto many. 1649 *MILTON Eikon* xxvii. 216 Many Laws... may be found both scandalous and full of grievance to their Posterity that made them. 1690 *WATSON Liter.* 147 He was enabled... to make such provision for his children that they were not left scandalous, as relating to their or his Profession and Quality.

2. In the 17th century applied to ministers of religion who were regarded as unfit for their office on the ground of heresy or unbecoming conduct.

1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 219 That such were scandalous and fit to be therefore removed from the ministry. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iii. § 56 Who were quickly taught, to call all those against whom such Petitions and Articles were exhibited the Scandalous Clergy; which appellation was frequently applied to men of great Gravity and Learning, and made them Unblestful lives. 1667 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 242 Yesterday was the debate concerning... the punishing of scandalous Clergymen.

3. Of the nature of a scandal; grossly disgraceful. Also (now rarely) of a person: Guilty of grossly disgraceful conduct, infamous.

1611 *SHAKS Wind.* T. iii. 121 But this most cruel vsage of your Queene... something savours Of Tyranny, and will of ignoble make you, Yea, scandalous to the World. 1681 *LAVEL Meth. Grace* xxxv. 583 The scandalous falls of good men are like a bag whence the whole... a 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* the most scandalous emperor, and most infamous of men. 1720 *HEARNE Collect. (O.H.S.)* vii. 91 The most scandalous Election that ever was in Oxford. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* lxxvii. 348 Scandalous traffic... introduced into the administration of justice.

1770 *BURKE Pres. Discent.* 52 Persons not only generally

charge. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 96 The worst that can be said of him is that he was indolent, luxurious, and worldly; but such failings... are scandalous in a prelate. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xx. 415 The great extent to which they [bribes] were accepted has long been one of the foulest scandals of a scandalous reign.

3. Of words and writing: Defamatory, libellous. Of persons: Addicted to or loving scandal.

1603 *SHAKS Meas. for M.* v. i. 122 Shall we thus permit A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall, On him so near vs? 1617 *MORVSON Hist.* ii. 167 They were not content to returne a resolute answer, but added scandalous words, terming us *meschini*. 1642 (Title) An Ordinance... for prohibiting the printing... of any Lying Pamphlet scandalous to His Majesty. 1646 H. MARKHAM *Let. in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 2, I shall not trouble your Ladyship with her scandalous and sawcy language of my Lorde or yourself. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* ii. ii. He... will willingly dispence with the hearing of one scandalous Story. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* ii. vii. The most scandalous tongues have never dared censure my reputation. 1821-22 *SHELLEY Chas.* f. iii. 48 In distraining for ten thousand pounds Upon his house and furniture at Lincoln. Were found these scandalous and seditious letters. 1875 *TENNISON Q. Mary* v. ii. But I am small and scandalous, And love to hear bad tales of Philip.

4. Of a statement, etc.: Not pertinent to the case, irrelevant.

1790 *Vesey's Chanc. Cases* (1773) II. 24 Nothing pertinent to the cause can be said to be scandalous. 1809 *Ibid.* (1827) XV. 477 The introduction of irrelevant and scandalous matter upon affidavits. 1835 J. S. SMITH *Chanc. Pract.* (1837) I. 567.

5. *Path.* ? Pntrid, offensive. *Obs.*

1676 *WISMAN Chirurg. Treat.* vii. vi. 66 These are the Ulcers which render fistule and scandalous. 1694 *SALMON Bate's Distent.* (1713) 183/1 It cures the Scurvy, (even when it is become scandalous).

B. sb. slang. A periwig.

a 1700 in B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.

Scandalously (skæ'ndäləsli), *adv.* [*f. SCANDALOUS* a. + -LY.] In a scandalous manner.

1602 in *MORVSON Hist.* (1617) II. 232 Some seditious persons... speak scandalously. 1617 *GOUGE God's Arrow* Treat. iii. § 39 Provided that the good lawes... be not herein scandalously violated. 1756 *BURKE Vind. Nat. Soc.* 51 So scandalously debauched a People as that of Venice, is to be met with no where else. 1810 *SCOTT Let. in Lockhart* (1837) II. vii. 302, I have been scandalously hazy in answering your kind epistle. 1895 *LAW Times* XCIX. 499/2 The number of convictions is so scandalously out of proportion to the number of crimes committed.

Scandalousness. [*f. SCANDALOUS* a. + -NESS.] The quality of being scandalous.

1645 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cant.* v. 383 If we open the... of their grants [etc.].

Scandalum magnatum. *Law. Pl.* *scandala magnatum*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [med.L., 'scandal of magnates': *scandalum* SCANDAL sb., *magnatum* gen. pl. of *magnus* MAGNATE.]

The term was suggested by the wording of the statute 2 Ric. II. stat. 1 c. 5, which provides penalties for the offence; the Anglo-Fr. text of the statute, however, does not contain any literally equivalent expression.]

The utterance or publication of a malicious report against any person holding a position of dignity. (In popular writings, the plural was sometimes misused as a sing.) Also *trausf.* in jocular use, something scandalous.

1607 *MIDDLETON Phoenix* F. ij. A Writ of Delay, Long-

... thousand more, yet am the judge who judge him.

The statute of *scandalum magnatum* is the oldest that I know. 1850 *SMOLEY Frank Fairleigh* iv. *Scandalum magnatum* is not a true bill.

Scanderoon (skæ'ndäroon). Also 7 skanderoun. [Presumably from *Scanderoon*, *Iskanderiun*, the name of a seaport in Syria.]

1. A swindler, fraudulent dealer. *Obs.*

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 342 There are a company of notable Skanderouns which greatly desire to be suiled Merchants, and these are such as runne from house to house, from Market to Market... with packs and Fardels upon their lasses, filled with counterfeit and adulterate wares... and these are called Pedlers.

2. A variety of Carrier Pigeon.

Perh. so called from the fact that formerly the Pigeon was employed by the English Factory at Scanderoon to carry intelligence of the arrival of their ships in that port to Aleppo. (Encycl. Metrop. XVII. 57.)

1860 *BRENT Pigeon* Ek. 21 The Scanderoon, or Great Horseman... is another breed of the Wa... xcl. Pigeon... try a cross with a white Scanderoon.

Scandent (skæ'ndent), *a. Zool. and Bot.* [*ad. L. scandent-em*, pr. pple. of *scandere* to climb: see SCAN v.] Climbing; ascending.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1693) 7 Hedera or Ivy,

which notwithstanding, except in its scandent nature, agreed not fully with the other. 1771 *PETERER Geograph.* 1c. 84 A scandent Plant with long opposite Leaves, and a Melon-like Root. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* i. 33 Root perennial, stem scandent, red. 1847 *HODGSON in Tral. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XVI. ii. 700 The Goats have callosities on the chest and knees... Eminently bold, saucy, and scandent. 1899 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* I. 116 Covered by blossoming wistaria and other scandent plants.

Scanderberg, sb. and a. *Obs.* Also 6-7 scanderber. [A use of the Turkish appellation (*Iskander* = Alexander, with the title *BEG sb.*) of George Castriotes, who led a successful revolt of the Albanians against the Turks in the 15th c.] a. sb. The proper name used allusively: One resembling Scanderberg. b. *adj.* Used as an epithet of abuse: Rascally.

1598 B. JOYSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. ii. (1601) B. 4, Horson Scanderberg rogue. a 1635 *RANDOLPH Hey for Honesty* iii. i. (1651) 21 And I will be the Scanderberg of the Company, The very Tamblane of this ragged rout. 1684 *ORWAY Atheist* i. i. The Scanderberg-monkey has not behav'd himself unhandsonably.

Hence † Scanderbegging *phl. a.*

1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* D 3 b, Have you forgot the Scanderbegging wight?

Scandian (skæ'ndiän), a. [*f. L. Scandia* (app. a synonym of *Scandinavia*) + -AN.] = SCANDINAVIAN; *subst.* an inhabitant of Scandinavia.

1668 *WILKINS Recl. Char.* i. i. § 3.3 The Danish, Scandian, or perhaps the Gothic (dialect), to which belongs the Language used in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Island. 1708 () 2 Nor- way, i. 1887 SKEAT to the title 'Scandinavian' its length, on which account I shall take the liberty to shorten it to 'Scandian'.

† Scandic, a. *Obs.* [*f. Scandia* (see prec.) + -IC.] = SCANDINAVIAN.

1708 *CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. 111. (1743) 162 Their Christian names were generally Scandic. 1808 *FINLAY Sc. Hist. & Rem.* Ballads 1. p. xxix, The Scandic scholars, we know, lay claim to an extravagant antiquity for their Edda.

Scandinavian (skæ'ndiän-viän), a. [*f. L. Scandinavia* + -AN.]

The name *Scandinavia*, which appears in the existing text of Pliny, is a mistake for *Scadinavia*, a Teut. **Skadinavia*, whence by normal phonetic development OE *Scandian*, whence by normal phonetic development OE *Scandinavian*.

term including the three countries Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Also as sb., one connected ethnographically with one of these three countries.

1784 *JERNINGHAM (Title)* The Rise and Progress of the Scandinavian Poetry. 1830 *SCOTT Penhith* xlii. note, The

upon the boards.

Hence *Scandinavianism*, the characteristic ideas of the Scandinavian people.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 May, During the first quarter, however, of the present century, there was a national reaction in favour of Scandinavianism. 1907 *Academy* 5 Oct. 662/1 In plastic art there is a certain Scandinavianism visible, which has lasted longest in Iceland.

† Scandiscope. *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *scandere* to climb + -SCOPE (used unmeaningly).] A machine for cleaning chimneys, invented by G. Smart.

1825 *HONE Every-day Ek.* II. 617 Pray order maids the Scandiscope And not the climbing boy.

Scandium (skæ'ndiüm), *Chem.* [*f. Scandia*: see SCANDIAN and -IUM.] A metal discovered by Nilson in 1879 in the Scandinavian mineral euxenite.

1879 *Academy* 13 Sept. 193 P. T. Cleve has isolated the metal scandium. 1887 *Athenum* 3 Sept. 299/3 Three recognized gaps have been filled by the discovery of the elements gallium, scandium, and germanium. 1905 *Ibid.* 22 July 118/2 Sir Norman Lockyer has also observed in the chromosphere of the sun the spectrum of the rare element scandium, the predicted discovery of which was one of the crowning triumphs of Mendeleeff's Periodic Law.

Scandle, *Obs.* form of SCANDAL.

† Scandular. *Obs. rare*. [*ad. late L. scandularis*, f. *scandula* a roofing shingle.]

1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Scandular, that is of wooden Tiles, or Shingles.

Scane, *Obs.* form of SKEN.

† Scanic, a. *Obs. rare*. [*f. Scania* (Latinized form of ON. *Skáney*: see SCANDINAVIAN) + -IC.] = SCANDINAVIAN.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heug* (1725) 192 The Scanic, of old the Goltick.

Scanke, *Obs.* form of SHANK sb.

Scanlyone, variant of SCANTILLOX.

Scanlot, *Obs.* form of SCANTLET.

Scanmag (skæ'nmæg), *slang.* The abbreviated form (*scan. mag.*) of SCANDALUM MAGNATUM, used jocularly as a word in the sense of 'scandal'.

1779 *SHERIDAN* himself with the *Scan. Mag.* 1824 *Colburn* 124, I can give you a daily *scanmag* of fashion. 1841 W. H. MAXWELL *Scotland* (1858) 17 *Scan-mag* is never heard of. 1859 *SALA Twice round Clock* (1851) 235 The swarms of flies... nobly buzzing their scanmag in private parlours.

Scannable (skæn'əbəl), *a.* [f. SCAN *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be scanned.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 751 Sonnets, which are not even scannable nonsense verses.

Scanner (skæn'ər), [f. SCAN *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who scans or examines critically.

1557 R. RECORD *Whetstone's bilij*, [Lines.] To the curious scanner. 1575 *Records of the Gr. Arts* CC vii. Such a scanner [sc. cunning Lawyer] should seeme to cunning, and yet not so cunning as cruel. 1604 *Ben Jonson's Comf. Notes* Levit. xiii. 110 Beware euer to be a curious scanner of other men's lines, or a rash iudge. 1833 F. MAHONY *Reliq. Father Prout* iv. (1836) 170 The keen and scrutinizing philosopher, the scanner of whatever lies hidden in the folds of the human heart.

2. One who scans verse.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 317 The scanner has to consider neither the articulation of the vowels, nor the position of the consonants. 1905 H. VAN DYKE *Ideals & Applic.* xi. 237 We are spending infinite toil and money to produce spellers and parsers and scanners.

Scanning (skæn'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCAN *v.* + -ING.] The action of the *vb.*

1. *Pros.* = SCANSION 2.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/2 Scanninge, of verse, *scansio*. 1586 W. WEBER *Eng. Poetrie* (Arh.) 69 All quantities necessary to the scanning of any verse. 1676 MARVELL *Mrs. Smithe* 6 This Scanning was a liberal Art that we learn'd at Grammar-School. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 258 It will be . . . verse nor prose to the . . . iv. 54 We come now . . . the reach of analysis by feet. I give what I consider the true scanning of each.

b. *Path.* (Cf. SCANNING *ppl. a.* 2.)

1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 2 Apr. 732/2 A case of locomotor ataxy, with 'scanning' of speech.

2. Close investigation or consideration, critical examination or judgement; discussion, comment, perception, discernment. Cf. SCAN *v.* 2 b. Phrases, *to have (a matter) in scanning*, *to come, fall to scanning*.

1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 238 Therefore muste princes and noble men be at the skanning therof. 1575 *Records of the Gr. Arts* CC vii. If some cunning Lawyers had this matter in scanning, they would determine this Testament to be quite void. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Spyle of Antwerp* C vii. But I leave the skanning of theyr deedes unto God. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 57 Another question fullith sometimes into scanning, namely [etc.]. 1612 SREO *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xliii. (1632) 411 It was therefore instantly desired, that the cause might once more come to scanning. 1670 HOUDES *Behemoth* (1840) 167 The private interpretation of the Scripture, exposed to every man's scanning in his mother-tongue. 1699 POKNET *Marr. Earl of A.* 76 Ev'ry teeming thought, Is to the scanning of her judgement brought. 1704 HEARNE *Diet. Hist.* (1714) 1.413 They used a sweet fluent kind of Rhetorick, which serv'd only to put a present good Face upon an Argument, but would not bear Scanning. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1841) 165 The 'Tree Igdrasil' buds and withers by its own laws,—too deep for our scanning.

Scanning (skæn'ɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SCAN *v.* + -ING.]

1. That scans or examines closely; critical, searching.

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* l. iii. When his eyes fell again they glanced round with a scanning coolness. 1881 E. F. POWELL *Among the Hills* l. 196 She hated to meet her neighbours and feel their scanning glances.

2. *Path.* Epithet applied to a measured manner of speaking or utterance, with more or less regular pauses, characteristic of certain nervous diseases.

1856 FLINT *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (1880) 710 The patient speaks in a slow, monotonous manner, with intervals between syllables, as in scanning. The peculiarity is known as the 'scanning speech'. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VII. 58 A peculiar defect of speech described as a scanning utterance. *Ibid.* 382.

Hence **Scanningly** *adv.*

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxiiv. Jacob looked up into his f. . . a. 1883 E. FAWCETT . . . or a moment scanningly

Scans, *obs. form of* SCOSCE, *fort.*

Scanso, *obs. var. of* SCANCE *v.*

Scansion (skæn'sjən), [ad. L. *scansionem*, *n.* of action f. *scandere* to climb, SCAN. Cf. F. *scansion* (G. *scansion*), It. *scansione*.]

1. The action of climbing up. *Obs. rare*—1.

1654 Z. COKE *Legick* 200 Ascension is the scansion or moving from an inferior place to a superior.

2. *Pros.* The action or the art of scanning verse; the division of verse into metrical feet; also, an example of this.

1672 in PHILLIPS. 1779 LOWTH in *Serm. & Rem.* (1834) 387 The author, only intended, that we should give him credit awhile for the truth of his scansion. a. 1849 POE *Rationale of Verse* Wks. 1864 H. 219 The object of what we call scansion is the distinct marking of the rhythmical flow. 1874 SYMONDS in *Fort. Rev.* Dec. 772 In this prosody [of blank verse] scansion by time takes the place of scansion by metrical feet. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* ii. 30 He is an amiable poet, and does not bite, unless the accuracy of his scansion be impeached. 1900 SKRAT *Chaucer Canon* § 37 Chaucer has certain peculiarities of grammar, upon which the scansion of his lines largely depends.

Scansionist (skæn'sjənɪst), [f. SCANSION + -IST.] One who is versed in the art of scansion.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 106 The scandalised scansionist stumbles at occasional trochees. 1907 T. S. OMONO *Eng. Metrists* ii. 60 All musical scansionists of prose seem to me apt to read into it a fictitious regularity.

+ **Scansive**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *scandere* (*ppl. stem scans-*) + -IVE.] = SCANDENT *a.*

1657 TOWNSON *Renou's Disp.* 270 Both [black and white pepper plants] are scansive [i. *scansilis* est].

[**Scansores** (skænsō'ri:z), *pl. Ornith.* [mod. L., *pl. of *scansor*, agent-n. of *scandere* to climb.] The name given by Illiger (1811) to his first Order of birds, comprising the Climbers (see CLIMBER 3).

1835-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* l. 263/1 Order III. Scansores. . . The disposition of the toes, gives the Scansores great facility in climbing the branches of trees. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 395.

Scansorial (skænsō'ri:əl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *scansōri-us*, used for climbing (f. *scandere* to climb: see SCAN *v.* + -AL.) *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to climbing; *spec.* of the feet of birds and animals, adapted for climbing.

1806 TURTON *tr. Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms. Scansorial, formed for climbing; Applied to the feet of birds which have two toes before and two behind. 1837 PENNY *Cycl. VIII.* 146/2 In the *Certhiidae* the foot is not strictly scansorial. *Ibid.* 205/2 Birds which have . . . three anterior toes and one posterior scansorial one. 1877 COUES *Fur-bearing Anim.* vii. 215 A tardy terrestrial animal, lacking . . . the scansorial ability of the Martens. 1884 — *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 130 The zygodactyle or yoke-toed modification, was formerly made much of, as a scansorial or climbing type of foot.

2. That climbs or is given to climbing; *spec.* of a bird, belonging to the Order SCANSORIES.

Scansorial barbet. . . or Barbets proper 25 . . .

1835-6 OWEN in . . . scansorial families are the . . . Parrots. . . Woodpeckers, Wry-necks . . . Cuckoos. . . Toucans. 1837 PENNY *Cycl. VIII.* 146 The Scansorial birds. 1841 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* l. 253 Of the Scansorial tribe, the *Pinus major* great spotted woodpecker is the only species. 1871 C. H. T. & G. F. L. MARSHALL (*title*) A Monograph of the Capitonidae, or Scansorial Barbets. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 19 The scansorial Ape of the Old World.

B. sb. A bird of the Order SCANSORIES.

1842 in BRANCO *Dict. Sci.*, etc. In recent Dicts.

Scansorious (skænsō'ri:əs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *scansōri-us* (see *prec.*) + -OUS.] = *prec.*

1814 W. E. LEACH *Zool. Misc.* l. 71 Cuckoo. . . The feet are generally considered as scansorious, or formed for climbing (*pedes scansorios*). 1835 J. F. STEPHENS in *Shaw's Zool.* IX. 66 *note*. The Parrot genus (*Psittacus*) affords a good example of true scansorious feet.

Scansory (skænsō'ri), *a. rare.* [ad. mod. L. *scansōri-us* or for climbing, f. *scandere* to climb.] Of or pertaining to climbing; given to climbing.

1657 TOWNSON *Renou's Disp.* 264 Scammony. . . is a lacteous, volubulous, scansory, and smooth plant. 1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 546 They are eminently the scansory or climbing legs in almost all insects.

Scant (skænt), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4-7 skant, 5-6 skante, 6 skaunte. [a. ON. *skamt* (neut. adj. used *absol.*): see SCANT *a.*]

1. Scanty supply; dearth, scarcity.

a. 1350 S. *Andrew* 274 in Horst. *Attencl. Leg.* (1881) 7 When pai saw it skant spring, han hopid pai to haue skant of corn And of frut. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 198 Yit of mete and of drynk haue we veray skant. c. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 273 The King buk-it him zome with skant of Squary. c. 1565 *Ans. PARKER P's.* xxiii. How can I want, or suffer skant, whan he defendith my side. a. 1599 *Roller Serm.* xiii. (1616) 255 There is no want nor skant of mercy in Him. a. 1639 T. CAREW *To A. L.* 54 Like the ant In plenty hoord for time of skant. 1721 *Ramsay Keitha* 77 Hynds and herds whose cheekes bespake nae skant. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Foy. E. Indies* 360 If there is a skant of wood, or rain interveines to damp it. 1823 GALT *Entail* l. ix. 66 There was neither skant nor want at his burial.

2. Want, need, requirement. *Obs. rare*—1.

c. 1550 *Songs & Poems Costume* (Percy) 82 With meate before the set, Suffice but nature's scant.

3. *Naut.* The action of SCANT *v.*; the drawing ahead (of wind). *Obs.*

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 The scant of winde we had on Wednesday.

Scant (skænt), *a.* and *adv.* Now mainly *literary*. Forms: 4-8 skant, 5 skantt, (schante, 6 skaunte), 5-6 skante, skante, 5- skant. [a. ON. *skamt*, neut. of *skamm-r* short, brief (= OLG. *skamm*). For the retention of the neuter ending cf. 'Tiwant and Quant *a.* See also SCANT *sb.*]

A. adj.

1. Existing or available in inadequate or barely sufficient amount, quantity, or degree; stinted in measure, not abundant. Said of commodities, esp. provisions; also of immaterial things, actions, qualities, etc.

a. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 501 He wrot so faste (if he wrot, For his parchemyn-skin was so scant, To speken heit heude such space. 1428 in *Surtess Alice* (1890) 3 Iren waxed skant and dere. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* v. viii. 530 They lyued streit and in scant mete and drinke. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* l. 307 Thocht in my translation eloquence skant is. 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Edw. IV* (1550) 41 b. If vrgent necessitie should expostulate, he wer of scant abillite, to com-cribe and set furthe a newe annie. 1550-3 *Decey Eng.* in S. Fish *Supplie. Beggars* (1871) 96 The more shepe, the skanter is the whit meate. 1624 *Fletcher Rule a Wife* iii. (1640) 39 She had but a scant lme. 1632 *Liturgic Tract.* i. 29 Devotion waxed scant amongst the Christians. 1636 *Herwood Chant. Beauty* iii. F. 1. They are full of large promises outward, but find with narrow and scant-performance within. 1714 *Prior Vicery*

xiv. By which provisions were so scant. That hundreds there did die. a. 1771 *Gray Dante* 23 What scant Light That grim and antique Tower admitted. 1818 *Scott Heart Midl.* viii. Doctor, my breath is growing as scant as a broken-winded piper's. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xlii. In the country money is rather scant. 1879 *Farrar St. Paul* (1883) 250 The notices of this part of their journey are scant.

b. Preceding a *sb.* without article or other qualifying word: Very little; less than enough.

1857 *Dickens Lett.* (1880) I. 279 You do scant justice to Dover. 1855 M. ARNOLO *Balder Dead* ii. 90 Scant space that warden left for passers by. 1858 *Kinner Haggard Dr. Thorne* 7 This country is too full; there is scant room for the individual.

c. Limited in numbers, numerically rare. *Obs.*

1881 *Petrie Gnaeus's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 551, Philosophers and Orators, who are very scant in the world.

d. To come scant of: to fall short of. *Obs.*

1607 *Dekker & Webster Northw. Hoe t.* A. 2. True, but yet it comes scant of the Prophecy: Lincoln was, London is, and Yorke shall be.

2. Of a quantity or amount of anything: Limited, stinted; not full, large, or copious.

1556 *Lauder Tractate* 250 Than can ze be no maner want Gold, thocht your pose wer neuer sa skant. 1598 *Barnfield As it fell upon a Day* 35 But if store of Crownes be scant, No man will supply thy want. 1612 *Bulle Meach* vi. 10 The scant measure that is abominable. 1624 *Sanxson Serm.* (1689) 264 Many others that have a scanty Portion. 1634 *Milton Comms* 308 In such a scant allowance of Starlight. 1766 *Goldsm. Hermit* iv. And tho' my portion is but scant, I give it with good will. 1885 *Alouch. Exam.* 26 May 6/1 The attendance, . . . was, so scant as to suggest that many members must have anticipated the holiday. 1891 F. THOMSON *Sister-Songs* (1895) 19 And of her own scant pittance did she give, That I might eat and live.

b. Barely amounting to, or hardly reaching (a specified number or amount). Chiefly U.S.; cf. SCANT *adv.* 1 b.

1865 *Kane Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 70 We have just a scant two days' allowance of meat for the sick. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* *Scant*, *a. 2* (Colloq.) Being just short of the measure specified: often with the indefinite article even with a plural noun; as, a scant half-hour; a scant five yards.

3. Limited in extent; not wide or spacious.

a. 1533 *Ln. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vij b. Though the realm of Italy was scant, their herites were gettle. a. 1639 *Stottwood Hist. Ch. Secl.* v. (1677) 255 By reason of the skant and narrow passage many were killed. 1665 *Glanville Serpis Sci. v.* 23 And lye in as narrow a room as their images take up in our scanner Craniums. 1743 *Blair Grace* 219 The petty Tyrant Of scant Domains Geographer ne'er notic'd. 1803 *Kinkadee Crime* ii. xvi. 407 The curt, red shell-check he wore was as though it were a world too scant for the strength of the man.

4. Having a scanty or limited supply; poorly furnished. *Const. of.*

1577-95 *Deer. Isles* in *Skene Celtic Scoll.* III. App. 436 Quhairthrow that are scant of fire. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* v. ii. 398 He's fat, and scant of breath. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm. to Gen. Assembly Ch. Stok.* 13 You were scant of furniture of this kind your selves. 1689 *Burns To Dr. Blacklock* ix. But to conclude my silly rhyme (I'm scant of verse, and scant of time). 1833 *Townson Two Voices* 397 'Tis life whereof our nerves are scant. 1856 *Kane Arct. Expl.* II. App. ii. 311 We were scant of fuel. 1879 *Stevenson Trav. with Donkey* 72 Cold, naked, and ignoble, scant of wood, scant of heather, scant of life.

5. Deficient or lacking in quality; poor, meagre, not full or rich. Chiefly of immaterial things. *Const. in.*

a. 1631 . . . transp before heart be moved, Although the verse be somewhat scant, God doth supplie the want. 1850 *Blackie Æschylus* l. 26 Hence it spread Nor scant in strength, a mighty beard of flame.

6. Sparing, parsimonious, not liberal. Also in good sense: Chary, not lavish. *Const. of. Obs.*

c. 1365 *Chaucer A. B. C.* 175 Sithe he his merci mesured so large, He ye not skant. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 412/2 Scant, *parens*. c. 1550 H. RHOODES *Eik. Arthur.* For the Wayling Sernaunt 41 He be not liberal nor to scant, vse measure in eche thing. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* i. iii. 121 For this time, Daughter, Be somewhat skantier of your Maiden presence. a. 1651 *Downe Serm.* lxxii. (1610) 727 God in his owne be-halle complains of the scant and penurious Sacrificer. a. 1659 T. CAREW *To A. L.* 21 Did the thing for which I sue Only concern myself, not you. . . Then had you reason to be scant. 1649 *Cliff. scant-handiness* in *Bl.* 1651 *Davenant Gondibert* ii. i. 2 When Infant Morn. With a scant face peep'd shyly through the East.

7. *Naut.* Of wind: Too much ahead, so that the ship has to sail very close. Cf. SCANT *v.* 2. (Opposed to *large or free*.)

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestegge* 276 The winde grew scant [*orig. scarce*] to appoach to land. a. 1642 *Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts* ii. (1704) 255/1 We ply into the lye with a scant Wind. 1793 *Kennell in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 189 Yet the wind, being both scant and light, we could never overcome the tendency of the current. 1867 *Shuttle Sailor's Writ* b. Scant, a term applied to the wind when it heads a ship off, so that she will barely lay her course when the yards are very sharp up.

8. *Comb.* as *scant-feathered* *adj.*; + scant-brain, one lacking in wits; + scant-handedness, niggardliness; scant-of-wind *a.*, causing shortness of breath; scant o' graco *sc.*, a graceless fellow.

1864 A. LEITCHON *Myst. Leg. Edinh.* (1886) 122 Those 'scant-brains who deny ghosts. 1872 *Coxes Key. N. Amer.*

Birds 201 Tarsi long, *scant-feathered. 1649 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malenchy* (1850) 161 To what cause should we impute the 'scant-handsomeness of men professing of Religion, and the fear of God; that they notwithstanding, should soiggardly contribute? 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xiv, I never love a man better than when I have put my 'scant-of-wind collar about his neck. 1718 RAYSON *Christ's Ark* x. 10. xvii, Your tippinizing 'scant of grace, Quoth she, gars me gang duddy. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxviii, I kend that Scant-o'-grace weel enough frae the very outset.

B. adv.
1. Hardly, scarcely; barely. Now *dial.* (see E.D.D.).

2. *Comp. old Treat. in Roy Rede me* (Arb.) 175 Other Gospels beo yet in many places of so olde englishe that scant can anye englishe man reade them. 1492 *Easton Lett.* III. 376 Hors flesche is of such a price here that my purse is schante able to hye one hors. 1552 COOPER *Anno. Priv.* Masse vii. 47 b, I think you wyl scant affirme it, although ye be ready to affirme strange things. 1865 W. WEBER *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 He would have a cast at some wanton and scant comely an Argument. 1587 FLEMING *Cent. Holished III.* 1924/1 His lordship himselfe scant with sixteen horses, returned towards the passage. 1592 BACON *Wks.* (1852) VIII. 193 It was wont to be a token of scant a good liegeman, when the enemy spalled the country and left any particular mans houses or fields unwasted. 1601 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1665) iii. 82 Some who could scant brook the name of Bishop were content to give .him a good Report.

b. qualifying a numeral (which sometimes precedes). Now *arch.* (? U. S.).

1400 MAUNDE (1833) xiii. 252 And when thei wil fighte, thei wille schokkeo hem to gidre in a plompe; that zif there be 20000 men, men schalle not wenen, that there be scant 10000. 1456 Mann & Housch. Exp. (Roxh.) 352 The iij. federbed conteyntne of lengthe iij. Flemyshe stykes, iij. quarters and more, and in hede iij. Flemyshe stykes, iij. quarters and more. (Somerset Hb.) A mass of Corall wryng vii. skant. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kings & Countes* 35 Ofen thousand rowers. scant the fourth part returned againe. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *tr. Asolin's Hist. Indes* ii. iv. 128 They have scant any neede to touch their sailes in the whole voiage. 1715 RAYSON *Vision* i. A man. With baird three quarters skint. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xxviii, Skant three miles the band had rode. 1849 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* Gl. Carabunde, While scant a mile above their head, was that bleak verge where the hills throw off their shaggy mantle of forest trees. 1857 HOWELLS *Ital. Journeys* ii. 12 At the rate of five miles skant an hour.

c. with superlative negative. *Obs.*

1400 [see b]. 1503 FISHER *Pr. li. Wks.* (1876) 133 He sholde. not leue scante a dogge. 1515-20 *Vox populi* 24 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 259 They be not able to fede in their stable scant a steade. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Baxterly* (1584) 271 Many of vs. are so slouthfull that we will not scant abbe one houre to heare the word of God. 1823 L. M. tr. *Bk. Dying* (1823) 39 Warme it over the fire, so that you may not skant soffer your hand therein.

d. Used with a following *when* (but, but that) to indicate immediate succession of events. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1830) 51b, In this worlde a childe shall scant be out of his shell, but [etc.] 1560 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* ii. 648 Skant was he vp, quhen at the eird was he. 1610 *Women Saints* 95 She had scant thrice repeated these wordes, but that the mayd came oute of the water with the booke. 1718 PARNELL *Fairy Tale* 31 But scant he lays him on the floor, When hollow winds remove the door.

2. Scantly. *Obs. rare.*

1440 *Pallat. on Husb.* v. 18 And fodder for thei beestes therof make. First scant for ior, *Sed primo parvus praebeatur ut nonnulla gabuli.* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 153 A heart courageous never breathed scant.

Scant (skant), v. Also 6-7 skant. [f. SCANT a.]

I. intr.

1. To become scant or scarce. *Obs.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 Alas! fortune begynneth so to stant (read scant?), Or ellis grace, that dede is governaunce. 1740 HENRY WALLACE xi. 35 In Wallace out so scanty the wictails, Thai mychi nochit bid (na) langar til assail. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* x. 45 Spirit. . . is either plentiful, or scant, as it hath want, or nourishment. 1612 SPEKO *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxii. 91 Where. . . they continued till their maintenance began to scant. 1824 'R. JONES' (T. Lushington) *Reserv. Serm.* (1859) 77 Of their in their order, as the time hath scant.

b. To be diminished. *Const. of Obs.*

1609 *Relat. Dyce River in Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) Intro. 42 The Ryver skantes of his breadth a. mile before we come to the llet mentioned.

2. *Naut.* Of the wind: To become unfavourable, to draw too much ahead. *Const. upon, with.* (cf. SCANT a. 7.) ? *Obs.*

1553 J. LOCKE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 104 About the third watch the wind scanted, so that we bare with the shore. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1668) 15 The wind scant much upon vs, so that we had much adoe to double the point. 1769 [see SCANTING vbl. sb.]. 1823 W. SCOTNEY *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 392 The wind declined and scanted during the night, so that we could not fetch our port.

II. trans.

3. To furnish (a person, etc.) with an inadequate supply; to stint or limit in respect of provision; to put or keep on short allowance. In *pass.*, to be restricted in the matter of supply, to be straitened (for). ? *Obs.* (cf. 3 b).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. 49 He. scant vs with a single lambskiss. 1607 HICKON *Wks.* i. 235 They are neither scant for victuals, nor straitened for lodgings. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Rev. m. Goss.* 125 These will be glad to scant the Minister, that they may have the more for their own luxurie. 1625 BACON *New Atl.* 17 [He] bad us not to scant our selves; For he would procure such time as we desired. 1652 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* xiii. xvi. (1733) 347

The Camp was for some short Time scanted for Water. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* I. 243 The Germans bemoaned their Condition, Squadrons were scanted, Officers wanted.

b. with of: To put or keep on short allowance; to keep (one) short of; to abridge or deprive of. In *pass.*, to be in want of, have only a scant supply of, be badly off for. Now *rare.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* xvi. vi. 552 M. Harding is much 'scanted of good Authorities, when he is thus driven by Tales & Fables, to contrepasse the Tradition of the Apostles. 1597 SIR R. CECIL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 42 A man, whose fortune scants him at meanes to do you service. 1616 R. CECIL *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 134 They scanted him of victuals. 1650 LAND. Goss. Na. 517/3 The other Yacht happening to be scanted of Water near Flaering. 1861 TRENCH *Ep. 7 Churches Asia* 125 This promise. . . is misunderstood, or at any rate is scanted of its full meaning, unless [etc.]. 1877 PATMORE *Unknown Error* (1890) 115 She scants me of my right. 1888 LOWELL in *Even. Post* 17 Apr. I. shall not allow myself to be circumscribed and scanted of elbow room.

c. To limit or restrict in (a supply, endowment, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Liby* xxi. xvii. 402 In the number of ships especially was Cornelius scanted. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 120 Howsoever the Lord hath scanted these things of this life. 1793 WILLIAMS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 266 Had I not been scanted in Time. 1783 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* I. 199, I was so scanted in my allowance, that I dared not make acquaintance where I had not the power to make suitable returns. 1835 LANE *Mod. Egypt* II. xii. 228 Miserable, or unfortunate, or scanted in my sustenance.

d. with subject a thing. *Obs. rare.*

1628 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 21 Time would long fayle me, ere the Truth would here scant mee. *Ibid.* 61 . . . What imperfect . . . While we labour

down; to diminish the amount of. ? *obsolescent.*

1590 E. WRIGHT in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. il. 163 Hereupon also our allowance of drinke, which was scant ynough here, was yet more scanted, because of the scarcitie thereof in the ships. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kings & Countes* 35 Ofen thousand rowers. scant the fourth part returned againe. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *tr. Asolin's Hist. Indes* ii. iv. 128 They have scant any neede to touch their sailes in the whole voiage. 1715 RAYSON *Vision* i. A man. With baird three quarters skint. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xxviii, Skant three miles the band had rode. 1849 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* Gl. Carabunde, While scant a mile above their head, was that bleak verge where the hills throw off their shaggy mantle of forest trees. 1857 HOWELLS *Ital. Journeys* ii. 12 At the rate of five miles skant an hour.

e. *absol.* Cf. SCANTING *ppl. a.* *Obs.*

1577 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1872) 141 . . . with spending too fast. Good! . . .

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* . . .

Or, scant not.

5. To stint the supply of; to refrain from giving, to withhold; to be niggardly of. Now *rare.* + To scant out: to dole out sparingly.

1573-80 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 10 This tree. . . whose fruite to none is scant, in house or yet in field. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. il. 81 What he hath scanted them in haire, hee hath giuen them in wit. 1599 - *Men.* V. ii. 47 Doth like a Miser spoyle his Coat, with scanting a Little Cloth. 1603 HERWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land & Sea* i. li. (1655) 8 What age doth scant me In sprightly vigour, He make good in wealth. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* i. li. 281 Yoo have obedience scant. . .

Th'obedience . . .

I strictly p:

Constantine became Christian, he so ten in 1000 with the Clergy, that he let them be Judges of all things, but that Jurisdiction not above three or four Years, and then, all Jurisdiction belonged to him, and he scanted them out as much as he pleased. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Myst. Mother* v. i. (1791) 74 On as they scant obedience to the church. 1846 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 392, I cannot undervalue my own treasure and so scant the only tribute of mere gratitude which is in my power to pay.

+ 6. *gen.* To confine within narrow bounds, deprive of free scope; to limit, restrict, hedge in.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 17 If my Father had not scant me And hedgd me by his wit to yeelde my selfe [etc.]. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 174 If Christ in Melchisedec, shall be so scanted, as to be tyed vnto onely Spoyles. 1628 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* v. (1637) 248 Wee scant God according to our measure; we square Gods mercy according to our owne thoughts. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xlv. (1640) 455 Though there be no. . . imminent danger . . . of inhibiting or scanting the liberty of the Gospel.

7. To treat slightly or inadequately; to neglect, to do less than justice to. Now *rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 268 And Heagen defend your good soules, that you thinke I will your serious and great business scant When she is with me. 1644 J. FAY *Gods Severity* (1645) 27 How are our deuotions scanted and slubbered over? 1851 NEALE *Medieval Hymns* 101 Letter held by, spirit scanted, Saw the Synagogue supplanted.

+ 8. *Naut.* In *passive*, of a ship: To be impeded by the 'scanting' of the wind. Cf. sense 2. *Obs.*

1555 [16 Oct.] *Admiralty Court Exam.* x. The Pellican being a myle. behind thother shippes was scanted with the wind.

Hence Scanting *vbl. sb.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* li. 166 They sayled for certaine dayes with speedfull tilt it came upon the scanting. 1626 B. JOHNSON *Staple of N. i.* You macerating of your body . . . with scanting of your Ayle, and rest. 1672 . . . 21 a b, And, there- design, he complayd not enough with the greatness and Majesty of an Heroick Poem. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1760), Scanting, the

variation of the wind by which it becomes unfavourable to a ship's course, after having been fair or large. It is distinguished from a foul wind, as in the former a ship is still enabled to sail on her course, although her progress is considerably retarded.

Scanted (skantéd), *ppl. a.* [f. SCANT v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb: Made scant or small, stinted, diminished, restricted, etc.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. A. 4, And every beast the forest doth send forth, [shall] Bequeath her young ones to our scanted food. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* ii. il. 67 While I to this hard house. . . reforme, and force 7 their scanted curtesie. 1635 NAUGHTON *Pragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 53 Wherein my Lord of Essex so wrought, by depicting the number and quality of Rebels, that Norris was sent ver with a scanted force. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* *Two Dreams* 112, I have no wit to shape in written rhymes A scanted tith of this great joy they had.

+ Scantelize, v. *Obs.* [f. SCANTLE sb. + -IZE. Cf. SCANDALIZE v. 2.] *trans.* To shorten, curtail.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. il. 52. 18 By which account the great supposed antiquity of Brute, is now lessened by seven hundred fiftie and two yeares; and the time so scantelized betwixt his and Cæsar's entrance, that two hundred forty six yeares only remaine.

+ Scanten, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. SCANT a. + -EN.] *intr.* To wax scant, diminish.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix. 22 The diminishing of our victuals, which began to scanten. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Reverend Goss.* 113 [They] will not be found so vnfaithfull, as to neglect their workes for the scanting of their temporarie ioye.

+ Scantillon. *Obs.* Forms: 3 schauantillon, 3-4 scantillon, -lion, -youun, 3-5 -lyon, scantillon, 4 -lloun, 4-5 -ilone, -elon(e, -eloun, -ylloun, -il(l)youun, 5 -yllyon, -ylone, -eleon, -ulon, skantulon, -yllon, skanklyon(e, skanklyone, 5-6 scantlon, 7 scantillon. See also SCANTLING.

[Aphetic f. OF. *eschantillon*, *eschantillon* (mod. F. *eschantillon*), of uncertain etymology. According to Hatz-Darm., an alteration influenced by . . . related to Fr. *enandith* . . . commonly regarded as

1. A tool used by masons and carpenters for measuring the thickness of anything; a gauge.

1300 *Florist & Bl.* 133 Ber wip he squyre and schauantillon. Also pu were a god Maxun. 1300 *Cursus* M. 223 And do we wel and make a toure, Wit squire and scantion [Gilt. scantion, Trin. scantleour . . .] pan heuen. *Ibid.* 875 Be I scantlyon, faif. scantillo mak al be timber loun. . . were of no vounde stone Wrought with squyre and scanti-lone. 15. *Debate Carpenter's Tools* 107 in Hazl. E. P. I. 1. 83 Soft, ser, seyd the skantylyon.

2. Dimension, measured size; in carpenters' and masons' work chiefly sectional dimension, thickness.

1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv. Pen shulde be lymmer go peder as be hert yelde in, and take pe scantion of be trace, be whiche he shulde kutte of his rodde ende, and ley it in be talon of be trace. 1451 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1856) I. 224, iij. singulare Principalls. in Scantlyon according to the storyalls. 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxi. 154 These il. Princyples, occupy in Frenshe, of leys of great Scanteleour ouer. xliiii.

3. ? A stick cut to record a certain measurement.

1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv. Ley it in be talon of be trace per as be yede in hardest ground even in be botome herof, so pat be scantleoun vnneith touche at neyther ende be erth. And be doone, he shulde hewe a bough of grene leas, and ley it per as be hert yede in and kutte an gret scantlon per after to take to be hunter.

4. A strip or piece serving as a specimen; a sample.

1465 Mann & Housch. Exp. (Roxh.) 497 My master bout of Barthelmew Syates a shorte unum cloth of cmyes an velvet And the scantlon clothe of tawny velvet. . . And the said Barthelmew bathe it to kepe, and my master bathe seled it at both endes, and take a scantylone of eche of them. 1530 PALSGR. 265/2 Scantlon of a clothe, *eschantillon*. 1603 HOLLAND *Pitarch's Mor.* 403 This booke, wherein their wordes are gathered, and comprehended . . . as I may so

NTY a. +

-LY 2.] In a scanty manner or measure.

DICKENS

e might

have been, she was dressed with perfect neatness. 1897 D. LYALL in *Brit. Wks.* 7 Jan. 214/5, I knew nothing but my medical work—and that but scantily.

Scantiness (skant'ntiness), [f. SCANTY a. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being scanty.

1567 Reg. Privy Council Set. I. 571 Considering that victuals ar carrit forth of this realme be marchants and uthers. . . to the greit inces of derth and skantiness. 1605 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* iii. [iv.] iii. Wks. 1718 L. 673 Such is the Scantiness of Sensual Goods, that when we are fain [etc.], content our selves with any one of them. The frugal Way of Life to which the Scantiness of their Pay obliges those Military Gentlemen to live. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 9) l. 198 The too frequent use of s-ch words tends to breed a suspicion, that one labours under a scantiness of ideas. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey & Son*, had a certain character of angularity and scantiness. 1853 *Lives* 12 Good Men 11. x. 253 The scantiness of manuscript authority under which the text labours.

+ Scanting, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. SCANT v. + -ING.]

Inclined to be sparing or niggardly; chary in giving or bestowing.

1613 *Unceasing of Machiav.* 22 At such a time of care friends are scanting. 1674 J. BIRMAN *Harv. Home* iv. 25 Gods hand in pouring forth will not be scanting.

Hence † **Scantingly** *adv.*

1627 W. SLATER *Exp. a Thess.* (1629) 261 Scantingly, it should seem, the Lord had distributed to these poor Artisans... the good things of this life. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wills* (1662) iii. 148 Richard Smart, but once, and that scantlingly [read scantlingly] mentioned by Mr. Fox.

Scantily, *rare*. [irreg. f. SCANT *a.* + -ITY, perh. after quantity.] Scantiness; scarceness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* p. 357. I sey nat that honestite in clothyng of man or woman is uncountenable, but certes the superfluite or disordnat scantite [v. r. r. skantite, scantite] of clothyng is repleuable. 1550-3 *Dunay Eng.* in S. Fish *Supplic. Beggars* doeth cause skantite of cor. . . . 1551 *v. 225/3* Such is the sca

in comparison of the plentie that is to be seene in other countries. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Paroch. Sermon* IV. xv. 265 At least there are cases where this wavering of mind does arise from scantiness of prayer; and if so, it is worth a man's considering... whether this scanty is not perchance the true reason of such infirmities in his own case.

Scantle, *sb.* Also 6 skantell. [f. SCANTLE *v.*]

1. = SCANTLET 1. SCANTLING *sb.* 3 b. c 1525 *Contract in Gage Hengrave* (1822) 43 All maner of tymber, hewyn and sawyn, of all manner of skantells, y^t shall be needful and redy to y^e worke.

2. A small piece or portion, a scantling.

In 1306 'scantle' of the Q^y is perh. simply an error for 'cantle', the reading of the ff. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 100 (1st Q^y) See how this river comes me cranking in, And cuts me from the best of all my land. A huge halfe moon, a monstrous scantle out.

1654 *Vivian Theorim. Theor.* vii. 194 The future cannot be confined to so short a scantle.

3. *Slate-making*. See *quots.* (two distinct senses).

1850 *Ogilvie, Scantle*, among slaters, a gauge by which slates are regulated to their proper length. 1855 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 13 There are, in addition to these 'size slate', a small, irregular sort, called 'scantle', made of pieces too small to make 'size slate'. This last kind is in great request in west Cornwall, and furnishes a very strong roof. . . . All scantle is cut by boys. 1887 *Dict. Arch. Publ. Soc., Seattle*, a gauge for regulating the proper length of slates. 'Scantle slates' are squared slates as opposed to rag slates.

† **Scantle**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 skantle, 7 scantel. [? dim. of SCANT *v.* : see -LE 3. In sense 3 perh. a back-formation from SCANTLING.]

1. *trans.* To give scant provision to, stint, put on short allowance; = SCANT *v.* 3.

1581 RICH *Farrwell* (Shaks. Soc.) 184 There to be fedd with bread and water, (and yet to be scantled with such short allowance, as it was not able to suffice nature). 1630 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentlem.* 220 Besides, you should be sometimes so scantled, for want of subjects, that [etc.].

b. with a thing as subject: To be wanting to, fail to supply. Cf. SCANT *v.* 3 d.

1641 BRATHWAT *Turtle's Triumph* 15 Time would sooner faille me, then this subject scantle me.

2. To make scant or small; to diminish, cut down, curtail; to limit, restrict.

1590 *Asax B 7 b*, Loosing his 1596 *Lodge Will's Miserie* reat house. scantled to buie *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xii. § 7. 275

Vortiporus... succeeded him in the Kingdom of the Britains, which then was much scantled by the intrusions of the Saxons. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 40 Enlarged mercies must not be couped up, or scantled.

b. To narrow the meaning or application of. 1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Clr. King's v.* 561 I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance [etc.]: which is not to be scantled by conceiving it only of the calling of the Gentiles to the communion of his Church. *Ibid.* 65 This is not to be so scantled, as if there were no more influence from Kings upon the Church but by honour and riches.

3. To adjust to a required measure; to make proportionate to.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribes* 110-111 We are not to expect a like exactness and accurate handling in all passages. But it sufficeth to be scantled according to the Subject. 1625 J. ROBINSON *Ess.* iii. (1638) 18 How graciously our wise and good God provides for our slipperie state, in scantling his promise of good things of that kinde to our Spiritual skill, and care of using them. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Acad. 60* The Knee being scantled to suit

... nilarly of a bird, to draw in (its wings). Cf. SCANTLIZE *v.*

a 1592 LODGE & GREENE *Looking-glass* (1598) F 2 b, Then scantled we our salies with speedie hands. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood in Miser. Eliz.* 100 The soaring Kyte there scantled his large wings.

5. To parcel out.

1719 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 9 Oct. The Pope's... territories... will, most undoubtedly, within a century, be scantled out among the great Powers, who have now a footing in Italy.

6. *intr.* Of wind: To become 'scant'. (But app. here taken to mean 'to become light'.)

1627 DRAYTON *Moon-calf in Agincourt*, etc. 173 She could sell windes to any one that would... Which euer as the Seafarer vndid They rose or scantled, as his Sayles would drie, To the same Port whereas he would arie.

Hence † **Scantled** *pp. a.*, made scant, limited.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 1294 This small Portion of my scantled Store! 1622 — *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 12 [Welland] in her scantled banks, though wandering long Inclos'd. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 33 This was their pittance, and scantled allowance in those dayes.

† **Scantlet**. *Obs.* Also 6 scantlot. [? f. SCANTLE *sb.* + -ET; or f. SCANTLING by substitution of the suffix -LET for -ling.]

1. Prescribed size, scantling.

1502-3 (4 Jan.) *Office of Argument*. Miscell. Bk. xxxvi. No. 146, 147. M^r. of goode lawfull & sufficient breke [= bricks] & thurgh & suerly to be brent and after the Scantlot of ix ynches & a halfe of lengthe large & in brede & thynkes accordyng to the same lengthe.

2. ? A limit, boundary.

1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, Ystordyn ('a trigger in bowing; a mark to jump from' (Owen Pugh)), scantlet.

3. A limited quantity, small portion.

a 1642 *SUCKLING Lett. to Sen. Persons of Honor* (1650) 9. I have been something curious to consider the scantlet of ground that angry Monsieur would have had in. [Allusion to Shaks.; see *quot.* 1596, SCANTLE *sb.* 1.] a 1676 *HALE Prin. Orig. Man.* (1677) 226 As the World grew by that means fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter scantlet, till they came to that ordinary Age... which now they have.

Scantling (skænt'ling), *sb.* Also 6-7 scantlin, skantling, 7 scantelinge. [Etymologizing alteration of SCANTILLON, after -LING 1. The development of some of the senses appears to have been influenced by association with SCANT *a.*]

† 1. A builder's or carpenter's measuring-rod. Cf. SCANTILLON 1. *Obs. rare*—1.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Sliders & F.* xvii. 27 Whiche sqwyre shall square me, a scantlin well bent, For a sight tewle, to show me innocent.

† 2. *fig.* A rule or standard of measurement or estimation.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* x. 156 That nothing in al the Worlde is made of nought... is a measuring of the builder and his building by one rule or skantling. 1678 *Lively Oracle* iii. § 19. 265 To measure immensity and omnipotence by our narrow skantling.

2. Measured or prescribed size, dimensions, or calibre. † a. with reference to material objects generally.

1526 *Housell. Ord.* (1790) 215 They shall neither send nor bring into the Court... any Pike of less scantling than eighteen inches long. 1588 *Acts Privy Council* (1807) XVI. 171 Provide bullettes of all scantlings to be sent to the Lord Admirall, and two last of poulder. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f.* *Beasts* 148 Dogs of a middle scantling betwixt the first and the second. 1683 *PERRUS Flea Min.* ii. 15 The water... keeps at one scantling, neither swelling higher nor decreasing. 1686 *Poor Slingshot*, 390 Having several holes of different Sizes fit for the scantlings of all fingers. 1708-9 *PRIOR The Mice* 100 A coat not of the smallest scantling. 1725 *BRAOLLY Fanc. Dict.* s.v. *Elm*, Truncheons of the Boughs cut to the Scantling of a Man's Arm.

b. *techn.* with reference to the measurement of timber and stone, and of ships or other vessels.

As applied to timber, the word usually denotes the sectional

1555 *Act 2 & 3* 1 *statute of Henry VIII.* Boate... which shall not bee... according to thold quantitie, scantling, thicknes of boorde, goodnes & good proportion, heretofore had & used. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 605 That is the vual scantling for the thicknes of plank boord. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in *Arber Garner* III. 625 A Buss of thirty-five Last, that is, of seventy Tons, is of a very good and meet size or scantling, wherewith [etc.]. 1673 *TEMPLE Ess. Ireland* Wks. 1731 l. 120 Forbidding any Man to cut down any Oak... unless it be of a certain Scantling. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 31 Young oaks and chestnuts of the same age and scantling. 1793 *SNEYTON Edystone L.* § 91 The harder the qu exactly... it could be spl 1812 *CAFF, CARDEN Let.* 6/2 The United States seventy-four gun ship. 1812 *Metrop.* (1845) VI. 235/1 In regard to squared stones the term [scantling] is applied to the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Trul.* I. 6/2 The piles are from twelve to twenty-five feet long, and eight by six inches and a half scantling, shod with iron. 1874 *POLLEN Auc. & Mod. Furniture* Introd. 34 Veneers of well mottled wood or of precious wood, small in scantling, were glued on pine, cedar, &c., as a base. 1883 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/7 A fine twin screw steamship, built by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, of Glasgow, a 1895 *L.D.C. E.* relays were on the addition of

† c. of immaterial things. In the 17th c. often, the measure or degree of (a person's) capacity or ability. *Obs.* 1586 *FERNIE Blaz. Gentry* 94 If it can be so, that our Gentleman before proposed, the scantling and measure of his living considered. 1600 *SUMNER Country Farm* iii. xlix. 530 When... the apples shall be well prepared, and come to a good scantling of ripeness. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 144 The Angels behold what they can be as much as they are capable owne measure and scantling. (1655) 74 The Rochellers pergrandure of this preparation, other than their ruine. 1692 29 Though 'tis a Hard Matter to find out a Woman, even at the Best, that's of a Just Scantling for her Age, Person, Humour, and Fortune to make a Wife of. 2716 J. SHARPE *12th Sermon*, 3 Oct., We then according to our scantlings return glory to Him when we serve those purposes He made us for. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* ii. iv. § 143 (1740) 307 We may propose the Extremes to shew the Scantling of the Author's false and inveterate

Malice. 1756 *Monitor* No. 39 l. 381 There are many others, whose abilities are of the same scantling; that have large salaries too.

† d. *Of one (or a) scantling*: of the same size; hence, much alike, 'munch of a muchness'. (*Of* is sometimes omitted.) *Obs.*

1551 *Edw. VI Trul. in Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 337 My lord marcus' reward was delivered at Paris, worth 500 pound, my lord of Ely's 200, mr. Hobbes 150, the rest al about on scantling. 1633 *SHIRLEY Bird in Cage* i. 1, Your Lordships wisdom and mine is much about a scantling then. 1679 *Alsor Melius Ing.* Pref., That there can be No Unity hoped for... nor peace maintained, unless all men be of a scantling in their judgments.

† e. *To take a scantling of*: to measure or estimate the size or amount of; hence, to judge of, estimate. *So to have a scantling of.* *Obs.*

1585 *PARSONS Chr. Exerc.* i. iii. 15 By this now may a careful Christian take some scantling of his own estate with God. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f.* *Beasts* 655 If you take their scantling and length as they crooke a little, then are they about three foot long. 1641 *TRAPP Comm.* 2 Cor. vi. 11 We pour forth our selves in this flood of speech, that thereby ye may take a scantling of our over-abundance love to your souls. 1657 *SANDERSON Sermon*, Pref. § 15 (1680) 74 From hence chiefly... we are to take our best scantling; whereby to judge what is, and what is not, to be esteemed Popery. 1674 *Cam. Tongue* ix. § 15. 154 We have not so just a scantling of our selves, as to know to a grain what will level the scales, and place us in the right mediocrity.

† 3. Limited measure, space, amount, etc.; a limit.

1597 *BACON Ess., Hon. & Reput.* (ad fin.) Such as exceede not this scantling [*Lat. qui non ultra hoc poles sunt*] to bee solace to the Soueraigne and harmesless to the people. 1600 *SUMNER Country Farm* iii. lxxvi. 414 The butterflies... are forcible kept within a narrow scantling, the pot it self being not wide, but narrow. 1617 *HICCON Hks.* II. 281 We to them that asyme at the cherishing of the people in a kind of formal Religion, and would have one exceede their own Leaden scantling. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribes* 2 Because it farre exceede the scantling of their Poore Understandings, and Vnderstandings. 1650 *BUTLER Anthropol.* xx. (1653) 331 Which when they are too strictly swathed with Bands, reduce the Breast to so narrow a scantling as is apt to endanger... the life of Children. 1678 *BUTLER Hind.* iii. ii. 1046 And setting all the Land on fire, To burn t' a scantling, but no higher. 1691 *SIR T. P. BLOUNT Ess.* 74 But this certainly is to measure Truth by a wrong Standard, and to Circumscribe her by too narrow a Scantling.

† b. *spec.* in Archery, applied to the distance from the mark, within which a shot was not regarded as a miss. Also *fig. Obs.*

1577-87 *STANWORTH Descr. Ireland* i. 212 If I may craue your patience till time you see me shoot my bolt, I hope you will not denie, but that as neere the pricke as you are, and as verie an hagle as I am, yet the scantling shall be mine. 1584 W. E. [LOERTON] *York, York, Jorney* *Blonde* in *Halliv. Yorksh. Anthol.* (1851) 4 And then was shooting out of crye, And skantling at a handfull nie. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commus* xix. 72 b, Not suffering them to eate, till they have shot neere the marke within a certain scantling. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Lond.* (1662) ii. 191 A scantling of a Shilling.

... antity, allowance, arch.

1659 *Gentlem. Calling* vi. x. 432 Nor is their pride so affronted, as to be forgot in the distribution of their time, a good scantling of it is cut out to its use. 1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VII. xxi, The muletter... thought not of to-morrow... provided he got but his scantling of Burgundy. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. vi. 171 The practice of burying criminals alive, with a scantling of food by their side.

5. A small or scanty portion or amount, a modicum (of things material or immaterial).

1585 *HIGINS Junius Nomencl.* 412 *Ranentum*,... a fragment, remnant, scantling, or little piece of marble, or other thing. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f.* *Beasts* 537 The former hoofes of a horse being scraped, and the same fragments or scantlings thereof being beaten in the duste. 1665 *BRATHWAT Comment Two Tales* (1901) 24 One now resolved to sleep out that small scantling of time which is left him. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 4 Apr., I am really ashamed to send this scantling of paper by the post, over so many seas and mountains. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* I. p. iv, I cannot find about me the smallest scantling of veneration for your virtues. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* III. iv. 89 But a scantling of apples enriched the trees. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* ix. xi. (1872) III. 190 You shall get back your Lombardy... all but a scantling which we fling to the Sardinian Majesty. 1876 *PAGE Acad. Text-Book*, *Geol.* i. 26 Some scantling of 'geological knowledge will be of advantage.

† b. An epitome, abridgement; also, a small remnant. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING v. Cains' Dogs To Rdr.* (1880), The booke... being but a pamphlet or scantling. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Auth. O. & N. Test.* I. 425 Velleius Paterculus... is an Epitomizer, a Scantling of an Historian. 1708 *HUNSON in Hearne Coll.* 3 Aug. (O. H. S.) II. 123 Thetford... is nothing but y^e poor scantling of an ancient spacious town.

† 6. A sample, pattern, specimen. Hence, a sketch, outline, rough draft. *Obs.*

1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* Epist. 379 How Ovids scantlings with the whole true patterne doo agree. 1597 *BEAUF Theatre God's Judgm.* (1612) 539 This is but a tast and scantling of those torments and punishments which are prepared and made ready for them in the world to come. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 241 For the successe (Although particular) shall give a scantling Of good or bad, unto the Generall. 1663 *MARO WORCESTER (Hie)* A Centory of the Names and Scantlings of such Inventions, as at present I can call to mind to have tried and perfected. a 1668 *LAUSSELL Voy. Italy* l. (1690) 82 And all the way long we saw such a continual Suburbs of stately Villas and Villages, that these scantlings made us in love with the whole Piece

of Jack's great Eloquence. 1838 T. MITCHELL *Clouds of Aristoph.* 113 The slight tests to which Strepsides is put in the verses following, are of course but a dramatic scantling of those probations to which candidates were often put before admission into the philosophic schools of antiquity.

7. *cover*, in technical use (see 2 b). a. A small beam or piece of wood; *spec.* one less than five inches square.

1663 GERBER *Counsel* 42 The cutting of their Scantlings. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. 1 The Compositors sends... good strong Want-Paper, and cuts it into so many several Scantlings as the number of each Scantling of his Boxes in his Case are. 1704 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4002/4 A Good quantity of... Oak Timber, fit to be cut for Planks and Scantlings for Shipping... is to be sold. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 753 He that saw His paternal timber cast its leaf, Sells the last scantling, and transfers the price To some shrewd sharper. 1829 P. NICHOLSON *Carp.* in *Engl. Cycl. Metaph.* (1845) vi. 233/1 In the construction of naked flooring and roofing the small timbers which are used are called by the general name of scantlings. 1889 MARK TWAIN *Yankee at Ct. R. Arthur* xxiii. 257 About two hundred yards off... we built a pen of scantlings.

b. *collect. sing.* Timber in the form of scantlings. 1794 *Morse Amer. Geog.* 520 Boards, scantling, staves, shingles. 1901 T. BLACK *Carp. & Build.*, *Scantling* iii. 32 If it is decided to use scantling [for ladder-sides] the two pieces should be tapered from about 3/4 in. by 2 in. at the bottom end.

c. A block or slice of stone of a fixed size; also *collect. sing.* stone cut into scantlings.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 38/1 Whether square Stone, or Scantling. 1824 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 62 The method of cutting... half an inch thick... panes of glass, made use of thin transparent scantlings of Alabaster.

1824 *Fowler Carp.* (MS.) 482 Account of stone... sawn into scantling at Quarry. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 62 The blocks [of slate], are, by the application of wedges, reduced into layers, called scantlings, from four to nine inches in thickness, and of any required length and breadth. 1842 *GWILT Encycl. Arch.* 8 1799, § 1909.

8. (See quot.) Cf. CANTLING 2.

1632 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' C.* (1887) 301 The making and laying of all manner of beams Joists Stills and Scantlings for Vintners, Brewhouses etc. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Scantling*... a trestle or horse in a cellar for holding casks on tap.

9. *attrib.*, as *scantling board*, *piece*, *prop*; *scantling stick* *Shipbuilding* (see quot. 1874).

1883 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 8/1, 150 Standards of Timber, consisting of deal, 150 "scantling board. 1884 in *Feuilleton Revue G. Elie* (1908) 268 For it "scantling peeces. 1893 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1896) 164 The "scantling props still stuck in the frozen soil. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 55 A stick is provided for each head and sirmark, and upon this stick are marked the mouldings of all the square body frames measured square to the surface at that head or sirmark. These sticks are known as "scantling or moulding sticks.

† **Scantling**, *a. Obs.* [f. SCANTLING sb.]

1. Very small

1654 *BENLOWES*: what scantling is, which sets, when ends, when it but now began. 1763 *SHESTONE Elegies* x. 30 How would some flood with ampler treasures blest, Disdainful view the scantling drops distill! 1788 *BURNS Let. to Clarinda* 6 Mar. (Globe) 402 How little of that scantling portion of time, called the life of man, is sacred to happiness.

2. *techn.* Cut into "scantlings" or thin slices.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Arch.* II. 46/1 The Window must be... paned with scantling tall.

Scantling, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SCANTLING sb.]

trans. To construct (a ship) of a certain scantling. 1780 *CART. W. Young Let. to Comptroller* 24 July (Ld. Barham Papers), Small 20-gun ships who were only scantling lined to carry six pounders, might very well have twelve-pound carronades.

Scantlings, *adu. Sc.* [f. SCANT a. + *-ling*(s)], -LING 2.] Scarcely, hardly.

1774 R. FERGUSON *Poems* (1807) 235 When merry Yule-day comes, I trow, You'll scantlings find a hungry moon.

† **Scantometer** (*meter*). *Obs.* - [f. SCANTLING (ING) + (-)METER]. (See quot.)

1844 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* ii. 99 The Scantometer. The instrument thus named, the invention of Mr. Wyllson, determines the scantlings of joists and rafters, the former level, the latter sloped to any pitch not exceeding sixty degrees.

Scantly (*skæntli*), *adu.* [f. SCANT a. + *-ly* 2.]

1. Scarcely, hardly, barely.

Exceedingly common from the 15th to the middle of the 17th c.; in the 18th c. it had app. become obsolete; revived in literary use by Scott.

1735 *SA. Leg. Saints viii. (Martha)* 111 Scantly be todie day and pai quahere be body lay. 1740 *Ipomydon* 1228 Scantly had they the mete corvyn, than in comynh the kyngis messyngere, And grette the lady in thys manere. 1749 *PECOCK Repr.* i. iii. 15 31 of thil vertu or governaunce scantli is writen in al Holi Writ ten lynes. 1749 *CANTON Sonnet of Aymon* xxi. 460 Ye can scantli beve up your staff, 1500 *NISBET N. T., Luke* ix. 50 And scantli [Wyl. vnnethe; Vulg. vii.] he gais away al to drawnd him. 1565 *COOPER Theataurus*, s. v. *Cerrus*, The waste mouth... is a chertyn... 1575-85 [the words] of the 800 Scott 221 to his knee.

a 1844 *CAMPBELL Napoleon & Brit. Sailor* 65 Our sailor oft could scantly shift To find a dinner, plain and hearty. 1859 *TENNISON Marr. Geraint* 287 We hold a tonney here tomorrow morn, And there is scantly time for half the work.

† b. with superfluous negative. *Obs.*

1855 *PARSONS Chr. Exerc.* i. viii. 87 For scantly, there is not a severe saying of God... which commeth not now to his mind.

† 2. Sparingly; at little cost. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* ix. 8. I liff als skantlie as I can, & diligentie I kepe all my merchandise.

3. In scant measure; inadequately; scantily. Also rarely † grudgingly.

1509 *Barclay Ship of Polys* (1874) I. 223 And where as the angels ar ther withynde carytyfs wyll scantlyppye our holy sayour These winkynde carytyfs wyll scantly hym honour. 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 108 For all the proverbs they perusit, 3e thoctt them scantly skild. 1606 *SHAKS. Aut. & Cl.* iii. iv. 6 He hath... spoke scantly of me. 1631 *DOWNE Sermon* vii. (1640) 70 Indeed, God can doe nothing scantly, penuriously, singly. 1817 *KEATS Sonnet* i, Cynthia is from her silken curtains peeping So scantly, that it seems her bridal night. 1840 *HOOD Kilnansage, Birth* xvi, Tables sprang up all over the lawn; Not furnish'd scanty or shabbily. 1859 *DE QUINCEY Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 50 On that ground, agreeably to the logic I have so scantly expounded.

b. *Curly*. 1749.

1884 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 133 "How?" asked the Colonel scantly.

Scantness (*skæntnēs*). [f. SCANT a. + *-ness*.]

1. The condition of being scant or insufficient in quantity.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Parson's T.* 7 415 The synful costlewe array of clothyng, and namely in to muche superfluite, or elles in to desordinat scantness... 1412 *HOOGLIVE De Reg. Princ.* 1243, I am so drad of monyes scantness, That myn hert is al makid of lightness. 1574 *mer* 1608

As for the scantness of it, I know it is as full of sinne as any gowne you haue... worn. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Sat.* *David* II, 45 There is great raucite, and skantness within the Realme... of silver. 1661 *GLANVILLE Van. Dogn.* 193 The miserable scantness of our capacities. 1684 *BAXTER Twelve Arg.* i. 2 'Tho the scantness of History... tell us not what words were then used. 1845 *TRENCH Atract.* *Introd.* iii. 30 All scantness and scarceness, such as this lack of bread in the wilderness... belonged not to man as his portion at the first.

† b. Penury, lack of comforts or necessities.

c 1400 *MAUNOEVE (Roxh.)* xxvi. 124 Pai liffe with grete wretchedness and scantness. 1240 *Promp. Part.* 442/2 Scantness, *parcitas*, *parcimonia*.

† c. = SCARCITY 3. *Obs.*

1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 190 The grit darthit and skantness in the contray.

† 2. Of the wind (cf. SCANT a. 7). *Obs.*

1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* ix. (1577) 50 h, Tydes, currentes, or the scantness of the wynde, which may put the ship vnto the lewardes of his course.

Scanty (*skænti*), *a.* [f. SCANT sb. or a. + *-y*.]

1. Of a quantity, store, supply, or any collective unity: Meagre, slender, not ample or copious.

1660 *HARRINGTON Prerog. Pop. Gov.* ii. v. Wks. (1700) 379 Clemens says they were very few, their Assemblies privat, and very scanty things. 1668 *CULPHER & COLE Barthol. Anat. Man* iii. i. 323 More plentiful or scanty influx of our law... will hardly find words that answer them in the Spanish or Italian, no scanty languages. 1791 *COWPER Medit.* x. 111

recollect that a mushroom peerage was supported hut by a scanty fortune. 1886 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* i. Since her early gladness in this best-loved boy, the harvests of her life had been scanty. 1907 A. LANG *Hist. Scotl.* IV. xviii. 465 Congregations were scanty.

2. Deficient in extent, compass, or size.

1701 *STANHOPE tr. Augustine's Medit.* ii. li. 115 They pro-

gether; And we must once divide, to part no more. 1725 *WATTS Legie* I. vi. § 9 Our Minds are narrow and scanty in their Capacities. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* iii. iii. I. 129 They sailed from Halifax in the scantiest craft that ever ventured for a crown. 1874 *WHYTE MELVILLE Uncle John* xiv. II. 95 Scanty trousers... and a forward set of the hat.

3. Existing or present in small or insufficient quantity; not abundant. † Of wind; = SCARCE a. 1 b.

1674 *JOSSELYN Two Voy.* 107 The wind was scanty all along. 1705-6 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 107 My paper is scanty and time more so. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 30 If our scanty experience were made the rule and measure of truth. 1770 *GOLDSB. Des. Vill.* 304 He drives his flocks to pick the scanty blade. 1801 *Mel. Jral.* V. 409 Breath very short, urine scanty. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 80 Wind scanty, but fair. 1839 *JAMES LONIS XV.* I. 211 Forage and provisions beginning to grow scanty, and the winter approaching. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. (init.).

Free- Wor. cestershire our knowledge is in one way such scanty, while in another it is much fuller. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 He pegged away, however, with his scanty dollars until he came into alliance with Jay Gould.

† 4. Parsimonious. Of soil: Yielding little. *Obs.*

1692 *DRYDEN Elionora* 105 She... Ascribed above their due to every one, Unjust and scanty to herself alone. 1794 *BURKE Pref. to Brissot's Addr. Constituent* 7 21 He allows a space of time for the duration of these agitations; and least he should be thought rigid and too scanty in his measure, he thinks it may be long. 1796 *COLEBRIDGE Ode Depart.* Yr. ix, With... daily toil Soliciting for food my scanty soil.

Scap: see SCALP, SCAPE v., SHAPE.

Scape (*skæp*), *sb.* 1 Also a schap, 4-6 sknpe.

[Aphetic var. of ESCAPE sb. 1]

1. An act of escaping; = ESCAPE sb. 1 arch. Now chiefly in *hairbreadth* scape, after Shakspeare: see *HAIRBREADTH*. (Often written 'scape.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23730 All sal we rin into his rape, we wat bar mai li na scape. 13... K. *Alis.* 4273 (Modl. MS.). He hap ylore his foo... And bymenep his scape sore. a 1500 *Arnolde's Chron.* (1502) II ij, That the sherefs of london bee amerced for a scape of thefes at C. s. only. 1591 G. *FLETCHER Russe Commu.* xiii. 48 You shall seldom see a Russe a traveller, except he be with some Ambassadors, that he make a scape out of his Countrie. 1653 *DOROTHY Osborne Let. to Sir W. Temple* (1688) 51 But a *propos* of Monsr. Smith what a scape has he made of my Lady Barbury. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 29 To hold long subsistence seems but a scape in oblivion. 1739 G. *OCLE Gualtherus & Griselda* 77 How great our Scape, who never yet knew Man! 1897 *Church Quarterly* 17 The romantic scapes... of St. Athanasius gave birth to no literature of song and legend like the wanderings of Prince Charles.

† 2. A transgression due to thoughtlessness; also, with different notion, a breaking out from moral restraint, an outrageous sin; often applied to a breach of chastity. Cf. ESCAPE sb. 1 7, Sb.

c 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 3 He, wepyng hys dedis and reducyng to mynde the scapis of his yough and ignorances. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 60 h, Maydens that haue made a scape are commonly called to be nurses. 1590 *GREFFE Fr. Bacon* vii. 136 My Lord, pardon vs, we knew not what you were; But Courtiers may make greater scapes than these. 1592 - *Disput. Hee & Shee Connycatchers* C x h, The old Croane... sayd the childe was hers, and so -

1694 *Sar* universally men to draw apologies for their own. 1691 *MILTON P. R.* II. 189 Then layst thy scapes on names ador'd, Apollo, Neptune, Juppiter, or Pan. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 506 One miscarriage, one scape in had company, will not quite undo me.

† 3. An inadvertent mistake; esp. a slip of the tongue or a clerical error, a 'fault escaped'; = ESCAPE sb. 1 6. *Obs.*

1505 *JEWEL Repl. Harding* To Rdr. 7 3 h, To consider hetter the oversight, and scapes of his former Dooke. 1586 *HOOVER Learned Dis.* 35 himselfe, always freed for speech. 1613 *SIR E. HOVY* oftentimes happen, when the Author himselfe cannot auenue the presse. 1669 *STURMY Alarmer's Mag.*, *Penalties & Forf.* 13 Such As payson all they see, foul all they touch, And on 1705 J. BLAIR in I. 153 Involuntary

† 4. To let a scape: to break wind. (See also ESCAPE sb. 1 4 b.) *Obs.*

1549 *CHALCNER Erasm.* on *Folly* N iv, I for my parte, through laughter, had almost let go a scape, as Priapus did. 1577 *KNOALL Flowers of Epigr.* 104 She would not misse her fisting cure for any thing: and why? Forsothe when so she letts a scape, she cries me, fe cure, fe. 1618 *Barnwell's Apol.* II a h, This is the language of dissimulation, with whom a scape passes for current, vnder the name of coughing. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 584 To let a fart or let a scape.

† 5. *pl.* ? Grapes that have been left ungathered. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* 667 In some Countries they also giue them [sc. swine] the scapes or refuse Grapes of Vintage.

6. = SCAPEMENT. Cf. SCAPE v. 2 and scape-wheel. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 312 Exactly like those of a common clock with the dead scape.

7. *Comb.* † scape-door, a door through which to escape, a means of escape; scape-spring, a spring that is automatically liberated when its action is required; scape-wheel, = escape-wheel.

1607 *Hieron Defence* I. 44 To himselfe a "scape-door" to fly. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 512 fig. 518 represents a side view of the "scape-spring" which locks the wheel. 1822 *IMISON Sci. & Art* I. 85 Thus the motion begun by the weight is transported to the "scape wheel." 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 18/2 The scape-wheel tooth does not overtake the face of the pallet immediately.

Scape (*skæp*), *sb.* 2 [ad. L. *scapus*, s. Gr. (Doric) *akáros* (Hesych.), cogn. v. *σκαρπός* SCARPE. Cf. *F. scape*, *Sp. escafo*. See also SCAPUS.]

1. Arch. The shaft of a column. (See ESCAPE sb. 2) to the alleged sense = APOPHYGE, see ESCAPE sb. 2)

1663 *CHARLETON Chor. Gigant.* 20 From the third part of their Scape, or lower part, upward of a column; also the Gloss, *Scape* or *Scapus*, the shaft of a column; the little hollow, above or below, which connects the shaft with the base, or with the fillet under the astragal.

† 2. The tongue of a balance. *Obs.*

[So L. *scapus* *trullus* is explained by Cooper 1565; Lewis & Short render it 'beam']

1539 G. HERBERT *Temple, Justice* ii, The beam and scape Did like some tott'ring engine show.

3. Bot. A long flower-stalk rising directly from the root or rhizome; † *gen.*, a stem or stalk.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xiii. xi. I. 372 The scape or stalk

..proposes the term scaphocephalic to indicate the same boat-like head-form. 1888 *Amer. Naturalist* July 614 Scaphocephalic occurs from defective parietal bone formation. 1889 *Albion's Med. Voc.* (ed. 6), Scaphocephalic. 1899 *Albion's Med. Voc.* VIII. 240 There are other types (of idiots) of less importance, such as the amaurotic, syphilitic, choreic, scaphocephalic [etc.]. 1901 *Nature* 12 Sept. 490/2 Two...papers...on deformed heads of living subjects; the one in a case of oxycephaly or acrocephaly and the other of scaphocephaly.

Scaphocerite (skāf'sērīt). [f. Gr. σκάφ-η boat + κέρ-as horn + -ITE.] The third section of the antenna of an arthropod. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inq.* Annu. vi. 314 Next, a basicerite, to the outer portion of which a flattened plate...here called the scaphocerite, is articulated. 1893 STEBBING *Crustacea* iv. 38 A thin plate, known as the antennal scale...while those who love long words are privileged to call it the scaphocerite.

Scaphoid (skāf'oid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. scaphoidēs, *a.* Gr. σκαφοειδής, f. σκάφ-η boat: see -OID. Cf. f. scaphoide. *A.* adj. Shaped like a boat. Chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.* **Scaphoid bone** = B. **Scaphoid fossa**: the fossa of the helix of the ear. **Scaphoid tubercle**: the short process of the malleus. 1741 A. MONRO *Anatomy* (ed. 3) 51 The Ligaments stretching from the heel-bone to the Scaphoid Bone. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 35 A small, oval, shallow depression, the scaphoid fossa. 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc. L.* IX. 74 The hollow which should exist between the internal malleolus and the scaphoid tubercle was entirely obliterated. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 118 Where the lateral feathers slant upward from the lowermost central pair, like the sides of a boat from its keel, this is the scaphoid...or carinate...tail. 1901 OSLER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) i. 26 Peritonitis may occur...with an abdomen flat or even scaphoid.

B. sb. [Short for *scaphoid bone*; in mod.L. *scaphoides*.] The first proximal carpal bone in Mammalia, or the corresponding bone in the foot. See NAVICULAR A. I.

1846 BRITTON *tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 249 One inch in front of the malleolus you feel the projection of the scaphoid; the joint is one inch beyond it. 1873 MART *Elem. Anat.* 151 A concavity on the radial side to receive a prominence of the scaphoid.

Scaphoid-al, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [Formed as SCAPHOID + -AL.] Boat-shaped, hollowed out.

1681 WHARTON *Electricus Wks.* (1683) 102 The Earth is not Cylindrical, nor Pyramidal, Scaphoidal, or otherwise Hollow, but on every side perfectly round.

Scapiform (skāf'pīfōrm), *a.* [f. L. scāp-ius SCAPE sb. 2 + -FORM.] Having the form of a SCAPE (in various senses).

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 11. 338 Scapiform Iron Ore. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* 229 Scapiform, scape-like. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 232 Scapiform, resembling a scape, a stem wanting leaves.

Scapigerous (skāp'īgēras), *a.* *Bot.* [f. L. scāp-ius SCAPE sb. 2 + -IGEROUS.] Bearing a scape; having a stalk devoid of leaves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Florae* 215 Taraxacum, Dandelion. Perennial, scapigerous herbs.

Scapiller, *obs.* form of SCAPULAR.

Scaping, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. SCAPE v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SCAPE; escaping.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. Pr. iv. (1868) 135 They were that either the leve or the mowinge lo don wickednesse, or elles the scaping withoute payne, be weleful. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione*: of scapung fro pou suffre. 15 there be that difficulte and hard scapynge.

Scape, **Scaper**, *obs.* ff. SCAFFLE, SCAPULAR.

Scaplerie, -orye, -ory, *obs.* ff. SCAPULARY.

Scapolite (skāp'olīt), *Min.* [ad. G. skāpōlitē (D'Andrada 1800), f. Gr. σκαπό-rod (see SCAPE sb. 2) + λίθος stone: see -LITE.] One of a group of minerals (including diptyre, alabergite, marialite, etc.) composed of silicates of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

1802 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* III. 480 Scapolite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study of Rocks* x. 111.

Scappe: see SCAPE sb., SCAPE v., SHAPE, SKEP.

Scappel, *obs.* form of SCAFFLE v.

Scapper-hellier, *obs.* ? Hothedded. Tho would trust such Coxcomb as I was I

Scapple, *sb.* *Obs.* Also scapple. Anglicized form of SCAPULA.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 2 Some great bones have no manifest hollowness, as the Scapple bones. *Ibid.* 25 b marg. The shoulder blades or scapple bones. *Ibid.* The use of y cartilage in y winiting of the shoulder to the scapple.

Scapple (skāp'pl), *v.* *Forms:* (4) *scorpiil*, 5-7 *scaple*, 8 *scappel*, 9- *scapple*. See also SCABBLE v., SCALF v. 3 [Aphetic *a.* OF *escapeler*, *escapeler* to dress timber.] *trans.* To reduce the faces of (a block of stone); + in 15th c. also of timber) to a plane surface without working them smooth.

1443 *Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambbridge* (1886) I. 386, xvj fote of Scurant tabe scapled with poynts. 1479 W. WAYNFLETE *Ibid.* 410 He...shalle dygge and reyse and

six thousand foot more was scapled. 1565 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* 88 They [many of the upright Stones] were scapled at the Quarries. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone* L. § 113 The best way to get our stone rough scapelled, nearly to the shape 1 required. 1842 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* v. 320/1 The face stones should be roughly squared on the beds and joints, or what is called in the North 'scappled' to the form of the curve. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Scapple*,...the term is now used exclusively (or nearly so) in reference to stone, but was formerly applied to timber also, and must have signified the barking of a tree, or, more probably, squaring it with the axe. 1849 E. DOBSON *Masonry & Stonecutting* 89 The block being roughly scappled to its shape. 1904 GRIFFITHS *50 Years Public Life* xxii. 333 His brother, in a Portland Quarry, scappling a block of stone, presents a family likeness.

Hence **Scappled** *vbl. sb.* *Scappling* *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. (also *attrib.*); in dialectal use *couer*, in *pl.*, fragments of stone chipped off in scappling.

[1399 in *Fabrie Rolls York Minster* (Suttees) 15 Pro scorpilling lapidum.] 1473-4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 15 Item in hewing and scapplinge of 1 elme viij d. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone* L. § 107 The stone...had always been shipped off in...what is called rough scapelled blocks; to be sawn and fair wrought to the particular purposes, where wanted. 1890 *Archaeol. Jnl.* XLVII. 162 Of the tools it is clear the scappling hammer and small axe were the chief.

Also **Scapple-dress** v. *trans.*, in the same sense. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* III. 301 All the front stones of the foundation were laid with a lewis of this kind, as well as the backing of squared stooes, which were previously scapple-dressed at the quarry.

Scapula (skāp'ulā), *pl.* *scapulae*. [L. *scapula*, in class. Latin only *pl. scapulae* the shoulders, shoulder-blades. Cf. SCAFFLE sb.]

1. *Anat. a.* The shoulder-blade, blade-bone, or omoplate (in man and other animals).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 26 In the toppe of the shoulder blade, betwene the Processe Acromion, and the supreme part of Scapula. 1635 CROOKE *Body of Man* x. xxiii. (1631) 772 Of the muscles of the Shoulder-blade called Omoplate or Scapula. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* i. viii. 72 The other wound under the Scapula was painful. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 386 When the scapula is meant to form a steady support for the humerus, its antagonist muscles are made to act with an equal force, or to moderate one another with the steadiness required. 1876 BASTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 361 All that part of the back of the chest situated below the lower angle of the scapula.

† **Scapulae of the nose** = mod.L. *scapulae nasi*, 'the lateral portions of the nose' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1650 BOLWER *Anthropomet.* vii. (1653) 182 The Elegancy of the Scapula of the nose...and that beauty which so manifestly appears in the wings of the Nose.

2. *Ent.* (See quot.). 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 369 Scapula (the Scapula). The second joint of the Brachium, answering to the Trochanter in the legs.

Scapalgia (skāp'ulā'ldjā), *Path.* Also anglicized *scapalgia* (Mayne's *Med. Voc.*, 1889). [mod.L. f. SCAFULA + Gr. -αλγία, -αλγος pain.]

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Scapalgia, arthralgia of the shoulder-joint. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 23 Feb. *Epileptome* 29 Hysterical Scapalgia.

Scapular (skāp'ulār), *sb.* *Forms:* 5 *scenpelar*, *scapulare*, 6 *scap(e)ler*, -*uler*, -*iller*, -*ellar*, *skappeler*, 7 *scapulaire*, 7-*air*, 6-*scapular*. [ad. med.L. *scapularē* (whence It. *scapulare*), f. *scapula* shoulder; for the formation cf. L. *collare* COLLAR sb. and -AR. For the earlier forms in Eng. (and for f. *scapulaire*, whence some of the forms above), see SCAPULARY sb. (In senses 3 and 4 properly a distinct word, subst. use of SCAPULAR d.)]

1. *Ecll. a.* A short cloak covering the shoulders; prescribed by the Rule of St. Benedict to be worn by monks when engaged in manual labour, and adopted by certain religious orders as a part of their ordinary costume.

In later times often confounded with the cowl. [c. 950 *Æthelwold Rule St. Benet* (Schroder 1883) 89 Hæbban by eac mid to wyrcenne scapulare, þæt is gehwæde cugelan and sylfscasse.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 321/1 Scapulare. 1499 *Prout. Par.* (Pynson) Orij. Scapular. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1894) II. 324 Hang vp the scaplar: the amys cowl and frocke Or other habyte of ecbe relygion Vpon a tre cleue dede or rotyen stocke. 1545 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* vii. iii. 134 The Chanons Clothyng was a white Cote, and a linnen rochet under a blacke Cope, with a Scapular to cover their head and shoulders. 1547 *Infant.* *Visitors Windsor* ii. in Wordsw. *Tracts of Clem. Maydeston* 234 note. ... doe surcease from Scapular of Cloath x tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxii. 129 The Chasien was appoynted in a long Gown of his neck. 1598 ourselves Cap-3. over our Heads and Face. 1874 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. ii. The rule that hid the wear Dim veil and woollen scapulaire. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 208/1 His hands were clasped under his white scapular.

b. An article of devotion composed of two small squares of woollen cloth, fastened together bystrings passing over the shoulders, worn as a badge of affiliation to the religious order which presents it. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 6 The old lady was working a scapular for a second youth who had gone to the front. ... other sca- ... church: ... even by

the Trinitarians. + the Servite scapular of the Seven Dolours ... that of the Immaculate Conception...given by the Theatines...; the red scapular of the Passion...given by the Vincentian Fathers.

attrib. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xv. (1852) 282 World-wide devotions as the rosary, and scapular-prayers. + c. One who wears a scapular. *Obs. rare* -1.

a. 1550 *Image Ipoer.* iv. 211 in *Skelton's Wks.* II. 441/2 Some be Vilters, Some be Scaplers, And some Cubiculars. + 2. *Surg.* A bandage passing over and around the shoulders to support other bandages, etc. upon the lower parts of the body. *Obs.*

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I. 161 Sometimes a bandage applied round the lower part of the belly, and supported with the Scapular is of singular service. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) 109 Compresses, which were secured by a Napkin round the Body and the Scapular.

3. *Ornith.* [Elliptical for *scapular feather*: see SCAPULARY a. 2.] Any feather which grows from the *pteryla humeralis* or scapular region.

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 440 The back, coverts of the wings, and scapulars, are black. 1884 J. H. GURNEY *Diurnal Birds Prey* 151 In No. 1 the scapulars had become slightly paler.

4. *Ent.* (See quot.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 378 Scapularia (the Scapulars). Two pieces, one on each side the *Medipectus*, which succeed the *Peristethium*, and lie between the mid-legs and the *Pteropaga*, or wing-socket. *Ibid.* IV. 494 The South American species (*Goliath mitans*, &c.) have not this projection of the scapulars.

Scapular (skāp'ulār), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *scapularis*, f. L. *scapula*: see SCAPULA and -AR. Cf. SCAPULARY a.]

1. Of or pertaining to the scapula.

1773 DEHAEN *Phys. Theol.* v. ii. (1727) 286 The Viscera of the Belly counterpoised with the Weight of the scapular Part, and that useful Cushion of Flesh behind. 1847-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 436/8 The scapular region is sometimes the seat of furuncular inflammation. 1848 QUAIN'S *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 3) I. 517 The scapular arteries. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 578 The scapular or humeral arch is suspended from the skull by the post-temporal.

2. *Ornith.* Applied to any feather which grows upon the *pteryla humeralis*.

1688 HOLIVE *Armoury* ii. 264/2 The Craker, or Sea-Phasant...the scapular feathers are black. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 435 The scapular feathers black and white. 1874 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 16 The scapular feathers or scapulars.

3. *Ent.* Pertaining to the scapular in insects; see SCAPULARY sb. 4.

4. In names of birds: *scapular crow* = *scapulated raven* (*Corvus scapularis*); *scapular wag-tail* (see quot.).

1823 J. LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* VI. 336 Scapular Wag-tail. *Jora scapularis*.

Scapulary (skāp'ulārī), *sb.* *Forms:* 3 *scenpelori*, 4 *scapulary*, *chapulatory*, 5 *scapelerery*, *scaplerie*, -*orye*, -*or(e)y*, *scenpelarie*, -*ory*, (kn)pelary, *skaplorie*, 5, 7 *scenpelary*, *scapularie*, 6 *sknPELLarye*, 5- *scapulary*. [ad. med.L. *scapularium*, a var. of *scapula* SCAPULA sb. (the pl. *scapularia* being common to the two sing. forms). Cf. f. *scapulaire*, Sp., Pg. *escapulario*. The confusion of the ending with L. *-arium*, -*ony*, appears in the A.F. *eschapeloire* (J. de Garlandia, 12th c.), whence app. the 14th c. form *chapulatory*.

The 13th c. form *kapelary*, if not a mere scribal error, may be compared with med.L. *capellare*, *capularium*, OF. *capillaire*, which seem to be etymologizing alterations of *scapularium* (as if derived from *caput* head.)

1. *Ecll. a.* = SCAPULAR sb. 1.

[a. 1030 *Rule St. Benet* iv. (E. E. T. S.) 91 Culam on wintre pice on sumere þinne oððe ealdnesse & scapularian for weorcum.] a. 1225 *Anct. R.* (Cleop.) 424 Inwif he wanes

scapulary. *Leg.* *Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenius*) 672 With þat scholkeþ he cule away & scapulary þat delay. c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 550 þei schenpen her chynolaries & strecchep hem brode. 1408 *Fol. Iremis* (Rolls) II. 69 Thou axist me, Jacke, of my grette howe, what that it meneth, my scapularie and my wide cope, and the knottide girdil. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 341 He doffid his cowl & did on his skapularie, and so he dyed. c. 1474 *Inventory in Paston Lett.* III. 470 Item, a scapularie with an hodie. c. 1485 *Prere & Boy* in E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 56 The hramblis...rent hys [the friar's] kyrrill and his kape.

5858 Gylt 3e tuk the Skapellarye, that he myght liff more plesandye. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 228 The Commissary of the Inquisition...put on him the Habit of Penance, which is a Yellow Scapular with a Red Cross, before and behind. 1825 W. McILWRAITH *Gude Wigtownshire* 87 They [i.e. Cistercian monks] wore white robes with black scapularies.

b. = SCAPULARY sb. 1 b.

1674 BREVINT *Saul & Sam.* xiii. 277 The Badg it [i.e. this Confraternity] gives which is call'd the Holy Scapular, is made of two small Pieces of woollen Stuff [etc.]. 1699 BURNET *37 Art.* xxii. 228 They [i.e. indulgences] are also affixed to...Rosaries and Scapularies. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* x. iii. III. 407 They found on his corpse the scapulary worn by devout catholics.

+ 2. *Anat.* (See quot.).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* viii. i. (1631) 533 The dooble Scapulary, or the veins of the shoulder-blade. 1668 WILKINS

Real Char. ii. vi. § 1. 178 The upper Convexity of Breast and Back...Shoulder, Scapulary.
 † 3. *Surg.* = SCAPULARY sb. 2. Obs.
 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* III. 427, I applied a large compress, and over all the napkin and scapulary. 1879 STONMONT *Man. Sci. Terms, Scapulary*, a broad bandage with two flaps passed over the shoulders.
 4. = SCAPULARY sb. 3.

1854 OWEN in *Orv's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* i. 223 Those [feathers] which lie over the humerus are called 'scapularie', or scapularies. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 261 On the neck, the back, the shoulders, and the scapularies, the black hue is shot with bronze, green, and purple.

Scapulary (skā'pi:lārī), a. In 6 scapulary. [ad. F. *scapulaire* and mod. L. *scapularius*, f. *scapula*: see SCAPULA and -ARY.]

† 1. *Scapulary mantle*: a cloak covering the shoulders. Obs. [Cf. OF. *co. eschaplure*.]

a 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII* 46 b, The kynge was in a scapulary mantle, and hatt of clothe of syluer.

2. = SCAPULARY a. 1.

1785 J. LUCAS in *Med. Commun.* II. 92 The canula was secured in the wound by a bandage, with scapulary straps. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* x. 150 The Heart is situated...between the two halves of the scapulary arch.

Scapulated (skā'pi:lētēd), a. [f. mod. L. *scapulat-us* (see SCAPULA and -ATE) + -ED¹.]

Scapulated Raven: the book-name of *Corvus (Pterocorax) scapulatus* distinguished by a patch of pure white feathers upon the scapular region.

1859-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* i. 260 Throughout the whole of the Soudan and the lower parts of Abyssinia the Scapulated Raven is found living in pairs.

Scapulette (skā'pi:lēt), *Zool.* Also scapulet. [a. G. *scapulette* (Haeckel): see SCAPULA and -ETTE.] (See quote.)

1887 *Amer. Zool. Sci.* ser. iii. XXXIII. 123 The smaller appendages to the oral cylinder are sixteen in number, and...

Scapulimancy (skā'pi:līmānsī). [Hybrid f. L. SCAPULA + -MANCY.] Divination by means of the cracks in a shoulder-blade put into the fire.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* i. 112 Divination by a shoulder-blade, technically called scapulimancy or omoplatoscopy.

Hence SCAPULIMANTIC a., pertaining to scapulimancy (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* Suppl. 1902).

Scapulo- (skā'pi:lō), used as combining form of L. *scapula*, the shoulder, in many scientific terms. *Scapulo-axillary* a., -bra'chial a., defining particular dorsal areas. *Scapulo-clavicular* a., of or belonging to the scapula and the clavicle; also sb., the scapulo-clavicular joint. *Scapulo-coracoid* a., of or belonging to the scapula and the coracoid. *Scapulodynia* [Gr. *δύω* pain], pain in the muscles of the shoulder. *Scapulo-humeral* a., of or belonging to the scapula and the humerus. *Scapulo-radial* a., of or belonging to the scapula and the radius. *Scapuloinar* a., of or belonging to the scapula and the ulnus. *Scapulo-vertebral* a., of or belonging to the scapula and the spine.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* vi. 865 *Scapulo-brachial or 2nd dorsal area... *Scapulo-axillary or 5th dorsal area. 1898 H. GRAY *Anat.* 158 *Scapulo-Clavicular Articulation. The Scapulo-Clavicular is an arthrodial joint, formed between the outer extremity of the clavicle, and the upper edge of the acromion process of the scapula. 1854 OWEN in *Orv's*...

1870 The scapulo-coracoid arch, is thoracic hemal arches. 1870 242 Superior border, anterior in most animals, with scapulo-coracoid notch. 1866 FLINT *Princ. Med.* 835 Valleix entitles the affection here situated...

pulo-vertebral.

|| **Scapus** (skā'pūs). Pl. *scapi* (skā'pōi). [L.: see SCAPUS sb. 2.]

1. *Arch.* = SCAPUS sb. 2. 1. ? Obs.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Biv b, Upon the foot of the pillar, directly & upright set Scapus...the which Scapus, is the body of the pillar. 1598 HAVDOCKE *Tr. Lomazzo* i. xxiv. 85 The Scapus or shafte with his base and capitel. 1664 EVELYN *Tr. Fract's Archit.*, etc. 139 The Kings...beginning a 1728 WOOD...slender round Westminster.

2. = SCAPUS sb. 2. 4.

1884 H. GADOW in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 420 Fig. 1. s. scapus or shaft. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Verteb. Dissect.* 95 It possesses a main stem or scapus composed of quite different proximal and distal portions.

† 4. *Ent.* = SCAPUS sb. 2. 5. Obs.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 323 To begin with the first joint, or scapus.

Scar (skār), sb. 1. Forms: 4-5 *skerre* (5 *skerre*), *skarre*, 4-6 *skar*, 4-5, 7 *scarre*, 5 *skyrre*, 7 *scarr*, 7-*scar*, (8-9 *dial.* *skers*, 9 *Sc. skair*). Also *SCAUR*. [App. a. ON. *sker* neut. *Da. skjer*, Sw.

skär) recorded only in the sense of a low reef in the sea, a SKERRY (cf. sense 3). Cf. Gael. *sgair* a rock in the sea (from ON.), f. OTent. **sker-* to cut: see SHEAR v.]

† 1. A rock, crag. Obs.

13. *St. Cristofer* 135 in Horstm. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 456 He looked abowte; þane was he warre Of an ermytage vndir a skerre. 1387 TREvisa *Higelen* (Rolls) i. 99 þe mount of Oreþ is a partie of þe mount of Synay...but hit is harde to come þerto for hize rokkes and skarres [L. *propter scopulos præruptos*]. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sann.* xiv. 4 Scarris brokun bifore [Vulg. *scopuli prærupti*]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4865 Rochis & rogh stanes rokkes vnfaire, Scutis to þe scharpe schew skerres a hundreth. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 206 For þer was non erpe to make a graue, he layde hit vndir a honging skyrre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 415 Ane fair castell standand on the se skar, Is callit now the castell of Dumbair Eiter his name.

2. A lofty, steep face of rock upon a mountain-side; a precipice, cliff.

1673 *Daphs*, *Cast. York* (Surtess) 196 She and Jane Makepeace of New Ridly had trailed a horse of the said Geo. downe a great scarre. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to the Pl.*—i. O'er ilka cleugh, ilk scar, and slap. 1796 PENNANT *Four in Scot.* ii. 347 Wensleydale, a beautiful and fertile vale...in many parts clothed with woods, surmounted by long ranges of scars, white rocks, smooth and precipitous in front, and perfectly even at their tops. 1837-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1843) VI. 703-4 The magnificent ranges of scars which begin the hills of Derbyshire and Westmoreland. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. (Song), O sweet and far from cliff and scar The horns of Elfland faintly blowing! 1883 HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 157 And in the silver dusk you hear, Reverberated from crag and scar, Bold bugles blowing points of war.

3. A low or sunken rock in the sea; a rocky tract at the bottom of the sea.

a 1712 HALBURTON *Memoirs* ii. (1824) 74 We were in imminent danger of shipwreck on the scars of England. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1801) 106 My horse...ran straight on for the cliffs above the Scar. 1823 W. SCORSEBY *Jrnl. Whale Fish.* 6 A bank or 'scar' stretches from Kirkholm Point on the west side. 1883 J. B. BAKER *Hist. Scarborough* 329 The bottom [of the sea] from hence all the way to the edge of the Dogger Bank is a scar.

4. The rough burnt-out cinder left in a furnace; = CLINKER sb. 1. 3.

1852 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* 62 *Scars*, clinkers. 1893-4 *Northumbld. Gloss.*

5. *attrib.*, as *scar-limestone*, a carboniferous rock occurring in the Pennine Range.

1831 A. SEDGWICK in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1836) Ser. II. IV. 70 Great scar limestone.

Scar (skār), sb. 2. Forms: 5-7 *scarre*, 6 *scarre*, 6-7 *scarre*, 7 *scarr*, 4, 6-*scar*. [Prob. aphetic a. OF. *escarre* (F. *escarre*, now written *eschare*), = Sp., Pg., It. *escara*, ad. late L. *eschara*, an ESCHAR or scab-formed in the healing of a burn or wound, a. Gr. *ἐσχάρα* lit. 'hearth'. The Eng. sense has prob. been influenced by association with SCAR sb. 3.]

1. The trace of a healed wound, sore, or burn; = CICATRIX 1.

1388 WYCLIF *Levi.* xxii. 22 If it is blynd, if it is brokun, if it hath a scar [Vulg. *cicatricem*]. (Gloss in 5 MSS. c 1420-30: that is a notable foulness dwelling after the helinge of a wound). 1530 PALSGR. 265/2 Scarre of a wound, *costure*, *trasse*, *escatrice*. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Salish* xii. Of cured wounds beset with many a skarre. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 307 That wound neuer growth to a skarre, which is not played with playsters. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. v. A skarre nobly got, Or a noble skarre, is a good litle of honor. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Ch. Mil.* 63 The Warrior his deere skarres no more resounds, But seems to yield Christ hath the greater wounds. 1658 A. FOX *Warts* 172 *Warts* ii. x. 87 At the Throat usually hang gross scars. 1672 *Wierman's Wounds* i. viii. 73 He presently stript himself of his shirt, and shewed the Doctor who both see and felt their scars (1676 the Cicatrices) and replied they are well. a 1701 MAUXORELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 70 A great scar upon his Arm, which he told us was the mark of a wound. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air i. I am a son of Mars, who have been in many wars And show my cuts and scars wherever I come. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. iv. His naked arms and legs, scarred o'er, The scars of frantic penance bore. 1875 MANKING *Mission Holy Ghost* viii. 216 If you had ever been wounded, there would be a scar left behind.

transf. 1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* i. 430 As from the wing no scar the sky retains.

b. *fig.* A fault or blemish remaining as a trace of some former condition or resulting from some particular cause.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1590) 404 Let no prooffe be brought for it, and neuer so much against it, yet stickes the scarre of suspicion still. 1634 W. TIRWYTT *Tr. Balaac's Lett.* i. 169 There is now no longer means to cover this skarre which dishonoureth the face of State. 1710 SACHINVERELL *Sp. Impeachment* 57 The Prosecution would leave a Scar upon his good Name. 1840 SHELLEY *Fragn. Satire* a Scar upon his good Name. 1860 EMERSON *Cond.* Another scar of this tue.

† c. In phrases to bring, to draw, to cure to a scar, to treat a wound until it cicatrizes; to induce healing. Also *fig.* Obs.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 440/1 Penance...plastereth and patcheth vp, and maketh muche worke to cure the wound and bring it to a scarre. 1578 LYRE *Dodoens* i. xxxix. 57 The leaves...dott cure and heale olde woundes, that are harde to close or drawe to a Scarre. 1629 GAULE *Holy Maids*. 285 Bold Heart and Brue! that hath already curbed his Passions and cured them to a skarre.

2. *Nat. Hist.* A mark or trace indicating the point of attachment of some structure that has been removed; *Bot. and Conch.* = CICATRIX 2 and 3.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (1796), *Hilum*...The external mark or scar of the umbilical chord on some seeds, where they adhere to the pericarp. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xviii. § 2 i. 475 Scars of leaves small. 1861 BENTLEY *Man.* xviii. 97 The outside of the stem of a Fern is marked with a number of scars. 1890 H. A. NICOLSON *Man.* xxi. xvi. (1875) 238 The 'foot' is essentially a muscular organ...its retractor muscles usually leaving distinct impressions or scars (the 'pedal impressions') in the interior of the shell.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scar-bearer*; *scar-clad*, *-scarred* adjs.; *scar-edge* = HILUM; *scar-wort*, ? some species of *Lepidium*.

a 1701 SEOLEY *Tyrant of Crete* i. ii. Sure, he was 'scar-bearer to some army. 1792 J. WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Eph. to Ld. Macartney* 59 And lo! The 'scar-clad Veteran adores! 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 576 Four out of the twenty with the 'scar-edge up, after exhausting the nourishment stored...to make here rose the 'sc

in Eden cccxvi. 588 Of Peppercorn or Dittander...There is a kind hereof called 'Scarwort, after the Greek name, either because it maketh a mark in the hand of him that shall hold it, or because it taketh away all manner of Scarres.

Scar (skār), sb. 3. [Perh. an altered form of SCARTH (a. ON. *skarð*), the loss of the th (ð) may have taken place in the plural: cf. *clō's* (klō'z) for *clōthes*. Cf. also ON. *skor* SCORSEBY.]

† 1. A crack, chink; a cut, incision. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 20 And ek fulofte a litel Skar Upon a Banke, er men be war, Let in the Stream. c 1407 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 5427 The toiler [howl] hydous and ryght blak...ful of knottys and of skarres, The tymber is so ful of warryns. c 1440 *Proude Parv.* 442/2 Scarre, or brekyng, or ruyng. c 1440 *CARVERE Life St. Kath.* v. 712 (Arund.) 'Thei myght see light as it gan creepe Thorough-oute the skarre' 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 150 You must take your knife...cut or make an insition, or such a scar as you may put the arming wyer of your hook into it...and...draw out that wyer or arming of your hook at another scar neer to his tail.

2. A fragment, 'shard'. Obs. exc. *dial.* (see L. D. D. s. v. *Scard*).

1698 THORNBURY in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 311, I got also some Scarres of broken Urns...which are of the finest blue Clay I have seen.

Scar (skār), sb. 4. See also SCARE sb. 3, SCARO. [ad. L. *scarus*.] = SCARUS. Also *scar-fish*.

1748 Tr. *Horae*, *Sat.* ii. ii. (ed. 3) 117 Those who gorge and cloy themselves by over-eating, can relish neither Oysters, Scar, nor the Lagos itself. 1818-32 WESTERN, *Scar*, a fish of the Labrus kind. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 380 Zanzibar has a large import trade of dry and salt fish, principally shark and scar-fish.

Scar (skār), a. *Sc.* and *north.* (see E. D. D.) Also 5-6 *scar*, 6 *sker*, 8-9 *seaur*. [a. ON. *skiarr* (Norw. *skjerr*), whence *skiirra* to SCARE.]

1. Shy, afraid; scrupulous.

1530 LYNOXES *Test. Payngs* 126 That daye Neptuneus hid hym, lyke one sker. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* i. 211 Quhiliks ir no! skar to bar on far baywards. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 61 The fater sayis: 'thocht 3c wes skar, Ne think that now 3c cum our nar'. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Dr. iii*, *An* faith! thou's neither lag nor lame, Nor blate nor scaur.

b. Of a horse: Shy, easily scared, restive. Of sheep: Wild. [So ON. *skiarr*.]

1508 DUNBAR *Tha Maritil Wemen* 357 The cappill...is nought skeich na 3it sker, na scippis sight on syde. 1699 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* (1759) i. 52 The horse being scar, he twice threw him off, and so he broke his neck. 1714 in *Shirreff Agric. Shetl.* (1814) App. 61 That such as had scar sheep might be appointed to tame them.

† 2. Easily provoked. [Cf. Norw. *skjerresinnad* (Asen) in the same sense.] Obs. *rare*.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 301 Ye ar bot to skar, good sir abate.

Scar (skār), v. [f. SCAR sb. 2.]

1. *trans.* To mark with a scar; to disfigure by inflicting a wound.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 164 A certayne well learned phisition of Cinile, was scarred with lightninge in the nyghte season. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 4 Yet ile not shed her blood, Nor scarre that whiter skin of hers then Snow. 1737 [S. BARRINGTON] *G. di Lucra's Mem.* (1738) 32 One of the Balls went thro' my Hair, and the other scar'd the side of my Neck. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 262 In the same design of barbarous ornaments, their faces were generally painted and scarred. 1834 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xii, She was scarred with the small-pox. 1852 MITCHELL *Dream Life* 219 The old maples are even now scarred with the rude cuts you gave them. 1884 *Punch* 13 Sept. 122/1 'I'm...scarred with brambles from head to foot.

b. *transf.*

1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 100 But if the Soil be barren, only scar The Surface, and but lightly print the Share. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Crowned & Buried* xviii, I would that ho-tile fleets had scarred Torbay. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playger*, *Enr.* x. (1894) 241 It is scarred and galled by some of the 'gullies of the Dolomite mountains. 1908 *Outlook* 10 Oct. 460/2 Durham has been scarred and blackened by modern industrialism.

c. *fig.*

1593 NASHIE *Christ's T.* 81 Chastitie being once scarred is neuer salued.

b. *trans.* with *up*. To heal, cover with a scar. 2. *intr.* with *over*. To heal; to become covered with a scar as a sign of healing.

1609 [Br. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 266 This Antilogie the Antapologer...would salve by a figure in Gam-

mar called Aeyrologie, and would scarre vp the wound by an improprie of speech. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. eix. 577 Wounds which were just beginning to scar over were reopened by the war of 1872.

Scar, obs. form of SCARE sb. and v., SHEAR.

Scarab (skæ'rāb). Also 6 scarabb(e), 6-7 scarabe, 7 scarabb, -ubb. [ad. F. *scarabée*, SCARABEE (= Pt. *escaravai*, Sp. *escarabajo*, Pg. *escarabeo*, *scarabeo*, also dim. *escaraveillo*, It. *scarabeo*, also *scarafaggio*), ad. L. *scarabæus*, SCARABÆUS. Cf. Gr. *καρᾶβος*, dim. *καρᾶβιον*, also *καρᾶβη*, horned beetle, stag-beetle, also sea crayfish.]

1. In early use, a beetle of any kind (chiefly referred to as supposed to be bred in and to feed upon dung). Now rare exc. as applied to the scarabæid beetle, *Ateuchus sacer*, revered by the ancient Egyptians (cf. sense 2).

1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 19 The Scarabe flies over many a sweete flower, and lightes in a cowhard. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princ.* ii. (1635) 15 A hollow Cane in which he may put them [Maggots] and Scarabæes. 1681 in *Phil. Collect.* among Goods brought borne, To Barlington with

of the Sun in the form of the scarab.

attrib. 1582 LVLV *To Author in T. Watson's Poems* (Arb.) 79 Not vnlike vnto. the Scarab flies, which enter into the roote and neuer touch the rinde.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* esp. as a term of abuse for a man. Obs.

1560 *Dist. Emperor* u. i. in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1884) III. 195 But be assur'd I am no scarabb for a castrells breakfast. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. vii. They are the moths, and scarabes of a state. 1610 — *Alch. i. i. Fac.* You might talke softer, raskall. *Svb.* No, you scarabe, I'll thunder you, in peeces. 1676 DUFFEY *Madam Fickle* ii. i. (1677) 11 Must a Man of honour wait your leisure, you Dog, and miss his necessary diversion, through the negligence of such a Scarab.

2. *Antiq.* A gem (of carnelian, emerald, obsidian, etc.) cut in the form of a beetle (*scarabeus*), having on the flat under-side a design in intaglio.

Scarabs were worn either as signet-rings or attached on a chain hung round the neck. They were common among the Egyptians, Etruscans, and the peoples of Western Asia. 1878 A. S. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 640/a But excepting the form there is singularly little in common between the scarabs of Etruria and of Egypt. 1900 PETRIE *Denderah* 7 From a scarab found in this tomb it is probably of the XIIth Dynasty.

Scarabæan (skæ'rāb'fān), *a. rare.* Also scarabæan. [f. SCARABÆUS + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a scarabeus or scarab.

1631 R. H. *Asaighm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 227 As the Scarabæan Flea, or Wag-tail, that skips from place to place. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 404 On the opposite face is the same boat and globe, without the scarabæan symbol. 1867 F. FRANEIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 232 Folding up its wings (it) resumes its scarabæan appearance.

Scarabæid (skæ'rāb'fid), *a. and sb. Ent.* [f. mod. L. *scarabæidæ* (Leach 1817), f. L. *scarabæus*; see SCARABÆUS and -ID.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Scarabæidæ*, a large family of lamellicorn beetles, including cockchafers, stag-beetles, dung-beetles, etc. *b. sb.* A scarabæid beetle. So Scarabæidan, a beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ*. **Scarabæidoid** *a.*, resembling a scarabæid; used by C. V. Riley to denote the third stage in the larval development of hypermetamorphic beetles, as oil-beetles (*Meloidæ*). **Scarabæidous** *a.* = SCARABÆID *a.*

1884 *Science* us beetles. 88 BACKMAN the scarabæid stage of the second larva.

Scarabæist. Also scarabæ(e)ist. [f. SCARABÆUS + -IST.] One who studies the *Scarabæidæ*. See quot. 1872; in allusion to this passage the word is sometimes used derisively for a narrow specialist.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Brak.* i. ii. 'I suppose you are an entomologist?' 'Not quite so ambitious as that, sir... I am often spoken of as a Coleopterist, but I have no right to so comprehensive a name... Call me a Scarabæist if you will.' 1883 *Atterbury* 24 Mar. 1894 If only it can convince the 'scarabæist' that there are realms of wonder and of interest beyond the limits of his own domain.

Scarabæoid (skæ'rāb'roid), *a. and sb.* [f. SCARABÆUS + -OID.] *a. adj.* *a. Ent.* = *Scarabæidoid* (Cent. Dict.). *b. Antiq.* Resembling a scarab. 1889 *Athenæum* 11 May 607/3 A collection of early Greek scarabæoid gems.

b. sb. a. Ent. = SCARABÆIO sb. (1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*). *b. Antiq.* (See quot. 1887.) 1887 AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Tr. Maspero's Egypt. Archaeol.* v. 242 Others [sc. scarabæi] again but vaguely recall the form of the insect, and are called scarabæoids. 1888 *Athenæum* 16 June 765/1 The collection of Phœnician scarabs and scarabæoids of hard stones is large and curious.

Scarabæus (skæ'rāb'ūs). Pl. *scarabæi* (-b'ei). Also 6, 7-9 -beus. [L.: see SCARAB.] 1. *Ent.* A beetle of the genus *Scarabæus*, formerly a very large genus corresponding to some extent with the modern family *Scarabæidæ*; now an Old

World genus (Linæus 1767) of lamellicorn beetles typical of the *Scarabæidæ* (see SCARABÆID). Sometimes used loosely = SCARABÆID *sb.*

[1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 209 Somme thynges goe in to other vermyis . . . and yres.] 1664 Ht. of the A. . . abeus India. . . East . . . signify the Sun, they sometimes painted a Hawk, . . . sometimes a Scarabæus with a round Ball in its Claws. 1876 *Van Beneden's Anim. Parasites* viii. 167 The larva of the large scarabæus (*Oryctes nasicornis*), which is found in tan.

2. *Antiq.* = SCARAB 2.

1775 *Tassie's Catal. Impress. Genus 4* Reverse of Scarabæus. 1860 C. W. KING *Antique Gems* 123 This manner of mounting the scarabæus was often used by the Egyptians. *Ibid.* Some early Etruscan scarabæi. 1886 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 54 Agate scarabæus. . . Inscribed in Phœnician with the name Yeshu-el.

Scarabæan, variant of SCARABÆAN *a.*

Scarabee (skæ'rābi). *arch.* Also (9 scarabee), pl. 6-7 scarabees. [a. F. *scarabée*; see SCARAB.] = SCARAB 1.

1591 SPENSER *Vis. Worlds Vanitie* iv. The kingly Bird,

157 The beast Has a loud trumpet like the scarabee.

attrib. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xx. Little animals of the scarabee tribe, denominated weevils.

b. transf. and *fig.* = SCARAB 1 b.

1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado* (1878) 102 Let mee vnrippe my sorrowes, that my brest May void such Scarabees, that vse to sit Vpon each vicer. 1677 *and Packet of Adv. to Men of Shaftesbury* 15 Some few Scarabees of the Law.

Scarabeus, variant of SCARABÆUS.

Scaraboid (skæ'rāb'oid), *sb. and a.* [f. SCARAB + -OID. Cf. Gr. *καρᾶβοειδής*, also *καρᾶβωδής* like a *καρᾶβος* (see SCARAB).] *a. sb.*

1. *Antiq.* = SCARABÆOID *sb. b.*

scaraboid, with its plain, smooth back, for gems that were to be worn as swivel rings.

2. A scaraboid. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

b. adj. Resembling a scarab or scaraboid.

1888 A. S. MURRAY *Brit. Mus. Catal. Engr. Genus* Intro. 17 Gems of the true scaraboid form.

Scaramoche, -oeh, obs. ff. SKIRMISH.

Scaramouch (skæ'rāmoutʃ), *sb.* Forms: *a.*

7 scaramuzza, scaramoucha, -ouchi(o), -ouché, -oche, scaramuccio, -uccio, -uchi(o), -ucha,

scaramuccio, 7-8 scaramouchi; *b.* 7 scharamouch, 7- scaramouch. [ad. It. *Scaramuccia*

(see sense 1); the name is a use of *scaramuccia*

SKIRMISH *sb.*, in allusion to the character of the personage. The *β* form, which now alone survives,

comes through the F. *Scaramouche* (Molière); the *a* forms represent corruptly the Italian original.]

1. (As proper name, with capital S.) A stock character in Italian farce, a cowardly and foolish

boaster of his owa prowess, who is constantly being cudgelled by Harlequin.

The character was intended in ridicule of the Spanish don,

and was dressed in Spanish costume, usually black; the costume was often adopted in masquerades.

The clever impersonation of the part by Tiberio Fiorelli,

who brought his company of Italian players to London in 1673, rendered the word very popular in England during the last quarter of the 17th c.

a. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amē.* vi. 380 Such distorted Countenances and I self would be much troubled

Gentl. Dancing-Master iii. i.

Academy at Paris thrice a week to learn to play de Fool of Signior Scaramouch. 1673 DRYDEN *Epil. to Univ. Oxon.*

together upon the Stage. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* v. 88 Entry of Scaramouchi [sic] and Clowns. *Ibid.* 89 Enter Sir Formal in Scaramouch's habit. 1696 V. ALFORD *God in Mount* 13 Where are the Jesters, the Buffoons, the Scaramouches? Will not these afford a more pleasing entertainment?

b. 1677 E. RAY *Persons Names* 1678 DRYDEN *It* Italian, a few and Harlequin 3 May. A tr.

HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) l. 143 Mrs. Granville a nun, myself a shepherdess, Lord S. a scaramouch (at the Masquerade). 1855 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xix. Like a posture-master or scaramouch at a circus. 1876 'QUIO' Winter City x. 315 She was silent watching the whirling of the pierrots, scaramouches and dominoes.

b. A puppet representing Scaramouch.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vin. Paris* (ed. 5) 98 He gave motion to a small wooden scaramouch that danced well in tune. 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 492 The booths whitening the village-green, Where Punch and Scaramouch aloft are seen. 1851-61 MAYHEW *London Lab.* III. 52 This here is the Scaramouch that dances without a head.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Ia later use often employed

loosely as a term of contempt: A rascal, scamp.

a. 1676 DUFFEY *Madam Fickle* ii. i. (1677) 11 Toh, Hoy; Scaramouchi, Rascal, Poltron, Popinjay I. must a Man of honour wait your leisure. *a* 1683 OUCHAM *Rev.* (1684) 113 Without doubt he was. . . design'd for the Scaramouch of Mankind.

b. 1694 JER. COLLIER *Miscell. Of Duddling* 32 It makes the Laws cheap and ridiculous, the Solemnities of Justice a piece of Pageantry, the Bench a few Reverend Poppets.

Polit. With . . . I. 141 dare

10 meddle with an Englishman. 1865 MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* x. Once I was an idle young scaramouch.

3. *attrib.*

1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lvii. The Sicilian with his scaramouch tricks got on very well with the gentle and polished Tuscan. 1906 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 294/3 Irresponsible Kitty. . . lived merrily throughout her scaramouch childhood and flirting girlhood.

Hence *Scaramouch v. intr.*, to act the part of a scaramouch, or to behave like a 'scaramouch'.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* i. 119 The rabble were gathered in knots round the strollers and mountebanks, singing and scaramouching in the middle of the square. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polwarren* 134 Didnt he use to scaramouch up over-stairs just the like o' that, when he was a purty little fellow?

Scaramouch, obs. form of SKIRMISH *sb.*

Scarbabe: see SCARBABE.

Scarborough (skā'brōrō). Also 6 Scar-, Skar-

boro(w), Scarorouh, 7 Scarburg, Scarre-

borough. The name of a town on the coast of Yorkshire, used *attrib.*

1. *Scarborough warning*. Very short notice, or no notice at all; a surprise.

The statement of Fuller, that the phrase originated in an

rd

de,

wt

Et

is

[viz. the notice that he was to be hanged 'even this noon'

noon'] 1592 I . . . 1902

I. 455 The Kn

Scarborows w

your

Courte. 1603 BR. T. MATTHEW *Let.* 19 Jan. in Cardwell

Confer. (1840) 166, I received a message, that it was his

Majesty's pleasure that I should preach before him upon

Sunday next; which Scarborough warning did not only

perplex me, but [etc.]. 1697 DE LA PUYE *Diary* (Surcouf)

125 'Scarburg Warning' is a proverb in many places of the

north, signifying any sudden warning given upon any

account. 1832 SCOTT *Kedge-runner* ch. xix. The true man

for giving Scarborough warning—first knock you down,

then bid you stand. 1890 P. H. EMERSON *Wild Life* in

Tidal Water 8 Th' wind was werry moderate, but that

shifted an' come round strong from the nor'west, an' hove

her ashore; 'twos a Scarboro' warnin'.

† b. Hence in *nonce-uses*. Obs.

1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* ix. 12 in *Holmshed*, And

withall, as far as their scarborough leasure could serue

them, they ransacke the Prince his treasure. 1582 — *Eneis*

iv. (Arb.) 116 Al they the lyke poste thade dyd unake, with

scarboro scabbling [L. *rapinque rumpitque*].

2. *Scarborough lily*, *Valletta purpurea*.

1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 224/2 A correspondent sends us two

blossoms of the Scarborough Lily.

† **Scarbot** (e. Obs.). Also *scharbot*. [Aphetic

a. F. *scarbot*, in OF. also *scharbot* (e. f. L. *scar-*

bæus with Fr. dim. suffix -ot. (Cf., however, late

OE. *scarr-budda*, SHOIN-BUD, dung-beetle, which,

or some equivalent continental form, may have

influenced the Fr. word.)] A beetle.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 442/2 Scarbot [Wichester MS. *scar-*

bot], flye, *scabo*. 14. . . Voc. in W. Willeker 609/47 *Scarbo*,

and a scarbot (et and a bywile).

† **Scarboyle**, v. Obs. rare -1. [ad. F. *scar-*

boillier (16th c. in Littre), OF. *escarbiller*.]

trans. To smash, to break in pieces.

1592 *Star Chamber Cases* No. 1. They ryvefilled, spoyled,

scarboyled and made havock of her said goods.

Scarbridge, obs. form of SCARBABD *sb.*

Scarbroite (skā'brōit). *Min.* [f. *Scarbro'*

a form of SCARBOROUGH + -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of alumina, found near Scarborough.

1876 V. ALFORD in *Brit. Mus. Cat.* v. 50 It . . .

1893

Scars

3-7

scars, skars(e), 4-8 scarce, (5 scarske), 5-7

skars(e), 6 Sr. skairs(e), 6 skars, skers(e), skarie,

skairce, 7 Sr. schairce, 5- scarce; *b.* 5-6 scence,

6 scns(e), sknce, skase, Sr. scayse. [ME. *scars*,

a. ONF. *scars*, *escars*, *escas* (Central OF. *eschars*,

mod. F. *échars*, now only said of coin, with the

sense 'below standard value', and of wind, in sense

1 b below) = Pr. *escars*, *escas*, Sp. *escaso*, Pg.

escaso, *escasso*, It. *scars* = popular L. **scarus*

(med. L. *scarrus* from It. and Fr.), prob. repr. an

older **excarpus*, pa. pple. of **excarpire* (= class.

L. *excarpire* to select out, EXCERPT. L. ex (see EX-)

+ *carpire* to pluck. Cf. MDa. *schaers* (Du. *schaars*)

from Fr.] *a. adj.*

†1. Restricted in quantity, size, or amount; scanty. *Obs.*

a. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 6862 His moder he dude ek in warde & scars lifode ire found. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 33 Nou hehoueb to habbe tuo mesures, ane little and ane scarce, bet he useb toure be uolke.
bet non ne y-237
Vile cloþinge and
in stede of gold a
Reg. 1419. 478
doon his craft. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. l. 90 bot at evyn only they first prepared the table, and that verie scarpe and skairs.

β. 1599 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 103 Than was theyr fode scas, theyr luyunge lyherall Theyr labour comon, theyr knewe no couetyse.

†b. Of wind: Slight in force or strength; almost calm. *Obs.*

a. 1400 St. Alexius (Laud 622) 560 þe wynde was gret, & nothing skairs, bonder dyned shille. 1511 *Guyford's Pygler* (Camden) 11 How he it y' wynde was so scarce and calme that we coude not come to the towne of Corfona tyll Monday ayent nyght. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy. III.* 40r We sayled nere to the coast on the same side, with very scarce wynde, and in a manner calme.

†c. Of the water of a river, etc.: Low. *Obs.*
1732 EARL OF OXFORD in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 150 This year has been very bad for them [the boats], the water is very scarce.

†2. Of persons, their attributes and actions: Stingy, sparing, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious. Also, sparing or chary of. *Obs.*

a. 1330 *King of Tars* 92 *Sire*, the kyng of Tars Of wikked wordes nis nut scars. 13. *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 1244 Bothe he was scars and chynche. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Metib.* f. 633 Ye shul vse the richesces, . . . in swich a manere, that men holde nat yow to scars, ne to sparynge, ne to fool large. c. 1400 *Cato's Morals* 211 in *Curior M.* App. iv. 1692 Be scarce of þi louting. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 128 h/i And gaf to them largely to ete suche as theyr asked hit to herself she was hard in her sekness & skarse. c. 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 78 The sone of a myghti kynghe hath deluyered a felaw that he knew nat, which hath nat ben scars, nor of so pore corage, but that he hath wele to his knowlege deluyered the sone of the grettist kynghe that leuyth. c. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gl. Manners* (1570) GJ. Men oft haue repented of wordes superflue, But seldome of sciencle doth any man repent, Wherefore scarce of wordes is counted gret vertue. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* iii. xxvii. Superfluous in wordes, or els to scarce. a. 1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 54 Wee . . . aduertise you all to be contented to lyue under a scarcer manour for a tyme then ye haue don in tymes past. 1562 SHUTE *Cambine on Turkish Aff.* 52 b. Theyr knewe him to be of nature scarce, and not liberal. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 244 Whereas many haue written of these Etymologies, yet are all of them very scarce in shewing the reasons of many of their interpretations. a. 1639 T. CAREW *To A. L.* 12 And 'twere a sin there to be scarce, where she hath bin So prodigal of her best graces.

β. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 21 To synfull man thou were nevere scarce Of
a. 1550 *Vox Populi* 740 in Haz. i. thet he so hase, Thei wylbe nea (skarses).

b. Of a period of time: Characterized by scarcity. *7 Obs.*

a. 1290 *All Saints' Day* 41 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 419 Ech man . . . made haue day feste, And in a skars tyme of þe 3ere ase we wyten, it was in May. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 11. 31 Powhatan. . . and some others that are provident, rost their fish and flesh ypon burdles. . . and keepe it till scarce tymes.

3. Of food or other commodities, rarely of immaterial things: Existing or accessible in deficient quantity.

a. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 35 Ther as vitaille is eek so skars and thinne That noht but mast or apples is therinne. c. 1450 *Brut* 448 In þat tyme money was scarce. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* 1. i. 7 Where words are scarce, they are seldome spent in vaine. For they breath trowth, that breath their words in paine. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 301 The Padre told Capt. Swan that Provision was now scarce upon the Island. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Cr.* 31 Then touch'd upon the game, how scarce it was This season. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 90 Money was scarce. 1896 *Times* C. 488/2 Like most other lawyers, Inglis had his probationary period when work was scarce.

β. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 37 For my tyme is lytel here; My dayes be waxen wonder scarce. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. iv. 153 All thyng there was scarce, by reason of the continuall warres.

4. Existing to limited number; seldom seen or met with; rare. Said chiefly of things that are sought after by collectors, e.g. a book, coin, engraving, a species of plant or animal.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlviii. [Gems] ben precious for vey ben scars and diuerse; for all þat is scars and selden hadde [L. *omne enim rarum*] is clep'd gret and precious. 1705 ADDISON *Italy*, *Belonia* 434 The scarcest of all is a *Pescennius Niger* on a Medallion well preserv'd. 1710 HEARNE *Coll.* (O. H. S.) III. 41 A scarce Book. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii. You will not find it a scarce quality here. 1858 HAWTHORNE *F. & H. Note-bks.* II. 219 Good bakery was as scarce in ancient Rome as in the modern city. 1873 *Chamb. Frul.* 27 Dec. 82 1/2 The woodcock. . . is much scarcer than it used to be. 1884 *Chr. World* 31 July 53/3 Knowledge is scarce, wisdom is scarcer.

b. in collectors' names of butterflies and moths. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & Moth* 1 The scarce Swallow Tail. *Ibid.* 2 The scarce Clouded Yellow. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 48/1 The rarest is one of the fen-country butterflies, known as the 'Scarce Copper'.

†c. said of a disease. *Obs. rare.*
1528 PAVNELL *Salerne's Regim.* b.ij. Pontike melancolye is very scarce.

5. Scarce of: poorly or scantily supplied or

provided with; deficient in; not having much of, short of. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* O j h, In places drye and scarce of fleshe, as the fyngers and ioyntes. 1547 BOOROR *Introd. Knowl.* xxx. (1891) 198 These countreys be baryn of wine and corne, and skarse of vitels. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 433 Dislodging from a Region scarce of prey To gorge the flesh of Lambs. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsal. Gen.* (1693) 1098 We are very scarce of such citizens. 1808 *Pike Sources Missis.* (1810) III. 253 This route . . . is very scarce of water. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiii. We are scarce of provisions.

6. Phr. To make oneself scarce: to absent oneself, go away, keep away. *collog.*

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. i. 22 My liberty was granted only on condition of making myself scarce in the two Castles. 1826 SCOTT *Frul.* (1890) I. 169 Rose late in the morning, past eight, to E themselves scarce.

THACKERAY *Level* that she was tired of my company, I made myself scarce. 1895 Mrs. H. WARD *Bessie Costrell* iv. Just mek yourselves scarce, all the lot o' yer.

7. Qualifying a noun of action, forming a phrase equivalent to the gerund qualified by *scarcely*. *rare.*
1841 LEVER C. O'Malley *lxviii*. She. . . with a half smile of scarce recognition passed by me.

B. *adv.*
†1. Scantily, sparsely. Cf. SCARCELY *adv.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1300 *Beket* 274 (Percy Soc.) 33 And of the beste him silve he at swithe scars and lute. c. 1450 *Mip's Festial* 9 For when hit shall he dere, hit wallethe scarce; and when hit shall be gret schep, hit wallethe plentywys ynogh.

2. Barely, only just; not quite; = SCARCELY *adv.* 2. Now only literary. Also †full scarce.

See the remarks under SCARCELY 2, which apply also to the uses of this word. Before *adv.* in -ly the form *scarce* is often adopted instead of *scarcely*, to avoid the iteration of the suffix.

a. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xvi. 71 A litel hows whiche hath in every side skars a mannes leghe. 1558 BR. WATSON *Ser. Sacram.* xii. 73 All wee haue done, is but our dutie and skarse that. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 402 Skairs aneuch to sustene this their realm. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigrammes* 4 b. With worldly cares he was so toste, that scarce he took his reste. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. 112 Retiring from the Siege of Orleans, Having full scarce six thousand in his troupe. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Distribr* 40 The blinde may Judge as well of colours, as may Master Selden of a deceiving argument, who hath saluted Logick scarce along. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 54 In a hand scars legible. 1671 - P. R. iii. 85 Till Conquerour Death discover them scarce men, Rowling in brutish vices. 1676 PRIDEAUX *Let.* (Camden) 54 I scarce think she would marry (= one) with nothing. a. 1699 LADY HAKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 44 They were . . . their meet- other Con- struction. . . is scarce Sense. 1862 TENNYSON *Idylls of K.* Ded. 6 And indeed He seems to me Scarce other than my own ideal knight. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Land. of To-day* xx. (ed. 3) 200 A sleepy little town scarce bigger than a village. 1886 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xiv. I ran as I never ran before, scarce minding the direction of my flight, so long as it led me from the murderers.

β. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiv. 18 With these sayings scare refrayned they the people. 1548 in *Cal. Scott. Pap.* (1898) I. 91 Her overloape ys so sanke, scayssie abull to bere her ordynans. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 470 The stowte Souldiour for faintnesse could scarce welde his weapon.

†b. with pleonastic negative. Cf. SCARCELY 2 b. SCANT *adv.* 1. c. *Obs.*

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. f. 8 For the verse I do challenge none, being a thing that every body that neuer scarce hayted their horse at the Vniuersite take upon them to make. 1624 Ld. KENSINGTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 177 They will not conceive mee nor scarce receive mee but as a publike instrument for the service of an alliance. 1685 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 13 Not Heljogabalus himself could scarce boast a more delicious table.

a. with reference to time. Cf. SCARCELY 2 c. a. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enels* xii. iii. 90 Scars had Juno their wordis brocht to end, Quhen letc. l. a. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. (1557) B ij. Scarce spake I this, when walling thus he sayd. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. ii. (1848) 173 We had scarce entred those Fields, when our Ears were saluted with [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 850 There he her met, Scarce from the Tree returning. 1799 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* 352 Scarce had they submitted, but the Huns were invadi

β. a. 1548 He had skace ended beyng encouraged with his prudent persuasion, sette on their enemies.

d. Qualifying a ppl. adj. used attributively. Commonly hyphenated.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 50 Our scarce-cold Conquerour. . . Henrie the first. 1594 Kyn *Corneilia* iii. l. 86 His iawes, slightly cover'd with a scarce-seene skyn. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.* *Fortune* (Arb.) 376 A number of lile and scarce discerned vertues. 1631 MILTON *Epit. March. Wmch.* 20 He at their invoking came But with a scarce-well-lighted flame. c. 1665 BR. KING *Let. to Walton*. The scarce-closed
gale lips spoke. 1899 H. WRIGHT the scarce-tasted breakfast.

†3. Seldom, scarcely ever, rarely. *Obs.*
1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. Prolog. 40 The turtle dwe, the feldfare, the michtingale, with vtheris nationis ar frequent, bot skairs with us ar fund. 1600 SHAKS. *A. I.* 1. i. 41 For those that she makes faire,

she scarce makes honest. 1663 *Woolf Life* (O. H. S.) I. 479 Never or scarce was the like seen.

4. Used (after *L. vix*) for: With difficulty. *rare.*
1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 40r Scarce from his mould Behe-moth biggest born of Earth upheav'd His vastness. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh.* ii. v. 17 How thou art changed! I dare not look on thee. I scarce endure The radiance of thy beauty. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mane* i. xv. 49 For a brass demon. . . Leaped on him; and he scarce departed thence, Leaving the riches o'er the cavern strewn.

†Scarce, v. *Obs. rare.* FORMS: 4 skarse, 5 scarce, 5, 7 scarse. [f. SCARCE a. Cf. SCARCE.]
1. *intr. a.* To become less, diminish. b. To become scarce.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 The wyndy Storm began to skarse. a. 1500 *Brut* 400 (MS. Galba). By that tyme her vitallis scarse sore with-ynne the Cite.

2. *trans.* To make less; to rarefy.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 442/2 Scarsyn, or make lesse, *minoro.* 1598 FLOREO, *Scarsare*, to scarce, to spare, to pinch, to cut off, to scant. 1603 PLATT *Fire of Cole-balles*. When the smoke doth passe and become scarse through the lome.

†Scarcehead. *Obs. rare.* [f. SCARCE a. + -head.]

But in his Courte, let him first devise To exile Scarcehead and Couetise. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* i. i. A hij, A niggerde cloune, At whose scarceheade and couetie the worlde did outes make.

†Scarceler. *Obs.* [ad. some derivative (cf. Fr. Sp., or It.) of F. *escarcelle* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), Sp. *escarcela*, It. *scarsella*, pouch carried at the girdle.] A kind of coorier: see quot.

14. *Direct. Travellers in Eng. Stud.* VIII. 278 Who-so woll ride faste and with-oute hevy cariage, good were to synde aile Briggses suche a scarceler as herih marchauntes lettres; which will fayne ride with men for syndyng of hym and his hors, woutte any other wages.

Scarcely (skē'rsli), *adv.* FORMS: see SCARCE a.; also a. 4 skarschliche, 6 (charsely), Sc. skairslic, skarslic, skairslic, skaysirlye, 6, 8 Sc. skairslic, 7 Sc. skairslic; β. 6 skacely. [f. SCARCE a. + -LY 2.]

†1. Scantily, in small quantities; inadequately, *Obs.*

stet she was yshett 'ther Skarschliche]

& nough a foysooun. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 34 Auarice is disordene loue 200 disordene him sewep. . . the spendinge scarschliche. a. 1400 *Cato* 569 in *Aluier Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 603 Preise a mon so scarschliche, Whom iat þou wolt him proue. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 147 (Harl. MS.). Bryng home thi gre-hounde. . . and fede it so scarschly, that hit breke no more loos. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 15 He dranke wine not scarcely, not to muche, but competently. 1613 PURCINUS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 718 It was verie scarcely inhabited, of few and small Nations. 1669 MILTON *Acad. Grammar* To Rdr. It hath been long a general complaint, that the tenth part of mans life. . . is taken up in learning, and that very scarcely, the Latin Tongue.

2. Originally used to express a restrictive qualification, = 'barely', 'only just'; hence also, = 'barely, or not quite', 'only just, if at all'. In mod. use the original sense survives only in definite statements of fact. In sentences relating to belief, expectation, or estimation, the word now (as occas. in ME.) serves as a restricted negative (= 'not quite'). Often, however, the qualification really relates, not to the contents of the sentence in which the *adv.* occurs, but to the degree of the speaker's belief; thus 'You will scarcely maintain this proposition' is equivalent to 'I cannot quite believe that you will maintain', etc. Cf. SCARCE *adv.* and HARDLY *adv.*

The *adv.* qualifies verbs, adjs., advs., and advh. phrases, and esp. numerals (sb's, adjs., and adv's), designations of whole predications, in many cases it may whole predica- in the sentence

ors scarschliche mid sspies eiþetene. c. 1374 CHAUCER *1r. & Cr.* ii. 43 Eek scarcely been ther in this place three That han in love seyð lyk and doon in al. c. 1386 - *Parv.* 7. 7. 927 And if he abide to his lasse day scarcely may he shryuen hym or remembre hym of hyse synnes. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 17 Knowledge of greet dede is so nyh tolose and forget, þat scarschliche [scarcely] charely, Caxton 1482 scarcely] bare names of places we hauep now in mynde. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Let. Maude* i. lxxxiii. (1869) 47 Serceyn, quod he, a kyte a litel enafamed shulde scarschliche be ful fauled ther with; For it is liel. 1576 FLEMING *Panoflie Epist.* 205 Somewhat there is in them, wherewith I am scarcely pleased. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. x. 294 About this tyme the pest was ryfe in Scotland, cheiflie in Dundee, Abirdine, and in sum vtheris tounes and dorpes, quhilkis a hail zeir skirslic [sic] culd be clinsed. 1605 SHAKS. *Mock.* i. v. 37 One of my fellows had the speed of him; Who almost dead for breath, had scarcely more 'Then would make vp his Message. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 40. 259 In Paris. . . there are scarcely six Streets wider than the narrow End of St. Martin's-lane. 1781 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Tour Flanders* Wks. 1797 II. 122 II (the drapery) is scarcely ever cast with any choice or skill. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Milton* f. 19 The genius of Petrarch was scarcely of the first order. 1857 T. I. MOORE *Handb. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 4 Sometimes it [the Caudex] is scarcely or not at all lengthened. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. x. 65 The rain continued with 'scarcely any pause. a. 1885 'H. COS-

of newspaper matter written in extravagant language to produce a 'scare'; *scare-line*, a sensational announcement upon a newspaper poster; similarly in *scare-letter*, *novel*, *politics*, *report*, etc. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 3/1 A Japanese newspaper... has no such thing as head lines or scare heads. 1889 *Park Eyes of Thames* 151 The young birds pay little heed to the scare strings, and pull up the seedlings to their heart's content. 1894 *STRAID If Christ came* 104 The sensationalists who manufacture scare heads for the Chicago papers. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 5/8 The men who manufacture scare headlines for the paper saw the chance, and they worked up a great sensation. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 9/3 When we members want to stimulate our jaded senses we go into the street and read the scare-lines on some of the posters.

† **Scare**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* See also *SCAR sb.* [a. *F. scare*, ad. *L. scarus*.] = *SCARUS*.

1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Scarus*, a sort of Fish. 1803 *Shaw Gen. Zool.* IV. 488 *Scarus Labrus*, *Labrus Scarus*.

Scare (*skē-ā*), *sb.* *Golf.* [orig. *Sc. dial.*, a joint or splice (e.g. of a fishing-rod: see *E.D.D.*), a. ON. *skpr* (:-**skarr*:-O Tent. **skarr*).] The part of a golf club where the head joins the handle.

1881 *FORAN Golfer's Handbook*, 35 *Scare*, the narrow part of the club-head by which it is glued to the handle. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473/1 (*Golf*) *Scare*, the part of the club where the head and shaft are joined.

Scare (*skē-ā*), *a. rare.* [modernized form of *SCAR a.*, after *SCARE v.*] Timid, frightened.

1885-94 *R. BRIDGES Eros & Psyche* Dec. iii, But ere Her tale was done resumed his manner scare, Ran down, and on his way in darkness kept.

Scare (*skē-ā*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *scared* (*skē-ād*). Forms: *a.* 3-6 *skerre*, 4 *Sc. skir*; *B.* 6-7 *scarre*, 5-7 *skar*, 5-8 *scar*, 6-7 *skarro*, 7 *Sc. scarr*, *skarr*, 7-9 *Sc. scarr*; *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.*

4 *Sc. schard*, 4, 6-9 *scarred*, 5 *schard*, 5-7 *skard*, 6 *scard*, *Sc. skarred*, *skarrit*, 9 *dial. scart*; 7, 4-5 *score*, 5 *skore*, 6 *skore*; 9 *dial. (and U. S. vulgar)* *skoor*, *skoor*; 8, 4-5 *skayre*, 5-7 *skaro*, 6- *scaro*; *Pa. pple.* 7 *skuerd*. [*ME. skerre*, a. ON. *skirra* (*Icel.* only in plur. *skirra vandradum* to avoid strife, and refl. *skirra-sk* with accus. to shrink from; but of Norw. *skjerra*, Sw. *dial. skjarra* to scare), *f. skiar* (:-**skerro*-) shy, timid, startled: see *SCAR a.*]

The *ME. skerre* normally became *skarre*; the form *scar*, now dialectal, is therefore regular. The phonology of the *8* type (represented by the mod. standard form), and of the *7* type (represented by the dialectal *sker*) is obscure.]

A. trans. To frighten, terrify.

a. 1200 *Ormin* 676 *He* [sc. the devil] wile himm scerren, 3iff he mazi, & skerrenn mare & mare. 1375 *Sc. Ldg. Saints xiv* (*Julian*) 595 *pat* takine þe feynid skirris, & of þar mycht & purpos myrris.

b. 1208 *Dunbar Myrris* 214 *Cum* thou agane to skar us with thy straik, We sall gar scle our sculis all to the scorne. 1268 *Graffton Chron.* II. 90 *King* Richard so scarred the French kinges host, that he took the kinges Sumpter horse nand parte of his treasure. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. v. x. 21* There is a word will scare you out of it selfe. 1671 *1721 RAMSAY* lykes that scar utters 279 *He*

never met what scaured him!

skare. In forgoing fire they shope. 1845 *Juon Margavet* II. v. (1874) 254 Don't be so despit skered. Mr. Hadlock.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. ii. 28* My selfe, as farre as I could well discern, Am sure I scar'd the Dolphin and his Trull. 1596 *WARNER Alb. Eng. xii. lxxx. (1612)* 291 At first she feares, but lastly finds the Armor was vn-mand: When skared, and cheer'd, with Dorcas she did enter, there at hand. a 1639 *W. WHATELEV Prototypes* i. xi. (1640) 107 Let not every shew of danger scare you. 1686 *Tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 165 Such dreddful Precipices, that scar'd me to look down. 1700 *T. BROWN Museum. Ser. & Com.* 37, I that am always more scared at the sight of a Sergeant, or Bayliff, than at the Devil and all his Works. 1738 *GRAV Propertius* iii. 44 The triple dog that scares the shadowy kind. 1830 *SCOTT Lady of L. ii. xxx.* A thousand villages

(1872) 50 'Turning to me, 'Doo'n'e be skaired, Miss Clerer.' 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) v. 505 Such practices... scare the multitude out of their wits.

† *b.* ? To alarm, put on the alert (a sentry). *Obs.* 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 838 In grete flokkez of folk, pay fallen to his zatez, As a scowte wach scarred, so be assey ryssed. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2468 Discoueris of scothe-mene, and skyrmys a litylle; Skayres thaire skottefers, and thaire skotte-watches. 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1907 in *Macro Plays* 131 Schapyth now zoure scheldys schene, zene skallyd skoutis for to skerre up-on zone grene gresle.

c. To frighten away, drive off. Now chiefly with adv., exc. with reference to keeping off birds from corn, etc.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 13404 This Ascanus with skathe skerris of his rewme Pelleus. 1450 *Blankin* 800 in *Macro Plays* 29 *He* skaryth w's with a bales; we may no lengere tary. 1573 *Tusser Hush.* (1878) 125 Keepe car gap weele, scare hog from wheele. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* i. 4 Being scar'd from thence by the pangs, and gripes of a boyish conscience. 1660 *F. BROOK, tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 237 They were soon scared away, when we assured them we were Christians. 1785 *BURNS Death & Dr. Hornbook* xiii, Mony a scheme in

vain's been laid To stop or scaur me. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxvi, Ou, that wad be the lights and the noise that scar'd i's awa. 1851 *D. JERROLD St. Giles* xii. 114 A chap, with iags on him, not fit to scare birds in a bean-field.

d. Scare out, up. *U. S.* To frighten (game) out of cover. Hence *fig.* to bring to light, to discover.

1853 *Pubman's Mag.* Sept. 304/2 A great man... does not make the noodles and nobodies that he may scare up any where, his chief agents. 1857 *The States (Washington)* (Bartlett 1860), A very useful bag in a family, in scaring up eggs for breakfast. 1862 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. II. iii, Where can you scare up names like them among your mud-sill folks? 1874 *Long Amer. Wildfowl Shooting* 142 We probably won't scare out any very large batches of ducks.

† *2. intr.* To take flight; to be scared (nt). *Obs.*

B. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 598 Bot of de dome of þe doupe for dedez of schame He is so skoyms of þat skape, he scarrez bylyue. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab. ix. (Wolf & Fox)* iii, I am rad, gif thay me se on far, That at my figure beist and bird will skar. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xix. 6 With him and with his abbeil layth I skarrit, lyk to a ne man that with a gaist was marrit. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Deiot. Poems* vi. 62 Then prayers, almesdeis, and tearis, Vilks zit to skorne zee skantly skar, Sall mair avail than jaks and spearis. 1629 *SIR W. MUR, True Cenci* 1775 Thou must not scare vpon thy Scares to looke, To read thy dittay in that sacred booke. 1682 *PEDDIE Lord's Trumpet* 30 Scar not at the cross for it is the way to the crown. 1711 *Calderhead's Poems* 116 *What* *Whae* *larks* *poor* 1721 *Wot* *cried* *with* *sufferings* *for* *the* *interest* *of* *Christ*.

a. 1609 *T. BOSTON Art of Man-fishing* (1900) 52 Every parish will scare at thee as a monster of men. 1731 *Alcum.* (1899) 48 Being everywhere scared at by some.

3. To take a scare (see *SCARE sb.*); to be alarmed by rumours or the like.

1900 *Academy* 8 Sept. 1904/1 The big depositors wouldn't scare.

4. Comb. with an object-sb., forming sbs. with the sense 'one who or something which scares', as *scare-bear*, *-beggar*, *-bullfinch*, *-christian*, *-goose*, *-sinner*, *sleep*.

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 216 Logs hung vibrating from the branches of trees, and other 'scare-bears. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 186 He... is the 'scare-beggar of the parish. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2568 A stuffed cat... has been found a capital 'scare-bullfinch. 1772 *NUCENT tr. Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 455 Whom he esteemed the most redoubted 'Scare-christian that dignified the pulpit in that age. 1887 *R. GARNETT Carlyle* iv. 67 Letters poured in, countermanding subscriptions until the 'scaregoose should be removed. 1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VII. vii, Dostop that death-looking, long-striding scoundrel of a 'scare-sinner, who is posting after me. 1817 *KIRBY & St. Entomol.* (1818) II. 401 The great lantern-fly... from its noise in the evening... is called 'Scare-leep by the Dutch in Guiana.

Scare, *obs. form* of *SHEAR*.

† **Scare-babe**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *scarbabe*, *scarre-babe*. [*f. SCARE v.* + *BABE sb.*] Something to frighten children; a bugbear, bogey.

a 1591 *H. SMITH Sermon* (1590) 279 Therefore take heed of hell, for Purgatorie is but a scare-babe. a 1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) E. 2, Ile... come like some Hob-goblin.. And like a Scarbabe make him take his legges. 1621 *A. CAVP. Sermon*. 16 They become scare-babes and bugbeares to their innocent neighbours.

attrib. 1594 *Epit. of 'Old Scarlett'* in *Peterb. Cath.*, A Scarbabe mighty voice with visage grim.

So † *SCARE-bairn*.

1601 *W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 495 An Hagg or scare-barn, a bug-bear to frighten children.

† **Scare-bug**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 *scare-buggo*, 7 *scarbug*, *scarbugge*, *skar-bugg*. [*f. SCARE sb.* + *BUG sb.*] = *BUDEAL*.

1583 *GOLOING Calvin on Dent. cxciv.* 1204 All those which hope and Prelates, are 1601 *DENT. Palkn.* a scare-bugge. 1618 *S.*

WARD Jethros Just. 1 ent 16 a these complements without

to shadowes. 1657 *TRAPP Coum.* Ps. lii. 5 Think not that these things are spoken on in terror, for a Scarelug, for they shall all be surely fulfilled upon thee.

attrib. 1616 *Manifest. Abp. of Spalato's Notices* 5 Surely (in the scare-bug feare, which from my tender yeeres haue possessed mee) I haue held them detestable.

† **Scare-bug**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *scarrobuggo*. [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To frighten with idle terrors.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* I. 12, Now thinkest thou that I... can be scare-bugd with the plague? 1596 *— Saffron Walden* 134 She... scarebugges me with a Comedie, which shee hath scawld and scribled vp against mee.

Scarecrow (*skē-ā-kro*), *sb.* Forms: 6 *scarre-crowe*, *skar-crowe*, 6-7 *scarre-crow*, *scar-crow* (e, 7 *skar-crow*, 7- *scarre-crow* (formerly often written with hyphen). [*f. SCARE v.* + *CROW sb.*]

1. A person employed in scaring birds.

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 47 b, Plaie as young boyes or scare crows do, which shewte in the open and plaine feldez at all adventures little misse. 1908 *E. C. PALMER in Daily Mail* 11 Apr. 6/5 He is not ashamed of being a scarecrow.

2. A device for frightening birds from growing crops, usually a figure of a man dressed in old and ragged clothes.

1592 *Nobody & Saucybody* H. 4, Let me be hangd vp sunning in the nyte, And made a scare-crow. 1637 *HEWWOOD Royall King* iii. ii, Wots thou who's returned, The unthrift Bonville, ragged as a scare-crow. 1725 *Dr. FOE Hist. Devil*

ii. iii. (1840) 202 We set the devil up like a scarecrow to frighten children and old women. 1762 *LLOYD A Nightingale Poems* 96 Critics, who like the scarecrows stand Upon the poet's common land. 1874 *Geo. Eliot Coll. Breaky P.* 427 Can you... Frighten the blind with scarecrows? 1887 *BESANT The World went xx*, No scarecrow in the fields ever had such clothes.

b. fig. Something (not really formidable) that frightens or is intended to frighten; a 'bogey'.

1589 *Margret. Theses Martin* D. ii, All the bishops of England are too weake to denle with a scare-crowe, that hath bot the name of reuerend Martin written vpon it. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. i. iv*, Here, sayd they, is the Terror of the French, The Scare-Crow that affrightis our Children so. 1642 *HALES Schism* i. Heresie and Schisme as they are commonly used, are two Theological scare-crows. 1686 *T. BROWN To Ld. Chancellor* Wks. 1709 III. ut. 99 So grisly Come

Those upstart Scare-crows of the

WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 23, I ecrow of sinless Perfection was not brought in some way or other. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 653/2 That idle scarecrow... the Bribery Act. 1870 *THORNHURST Four round Eng.* I. iv. 89 What a scarecrow to a blushing curate that stiff old lady... must have been.

3. A person whose appearance causes ridicule; † a lean, gaunt figure (*obs.*); one who resembles a scarecrow in his dress, 'a guy'.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q. ii. iii. 7* Thereat the Scarecrow waxed wondrous proud. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. iv. ii. 41*. 1625 *R. JONSON Staple of N. iv. iv*, A true Soullier... runnes those vertuous hazards, that this Scare-crow Cannot endure to heare of. 1672 *MARVEL Rel. Transp.* I. 50 You never saw such a Scarecrow as he makes him. 1711 *AOSITION Spect.* No. 9 p. 2 In Opposition to this Society (of Fat-men), there sprung up another composed of Scare-Crows and Skeletons. 1749 *BERKELEY Word to the Wise* Wks. III. 441 People well fed, and well clad, instead of famished, ragged scarecrows.

1812 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 33 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* out at knees and elbows.

ary (1892) I. v. 192 A grim and ugly scarecrow, on whom every buffoon may break his jest. 1881 *W. S. GILBERT Foggery's Folly* II. 1, I was sorry to see a fine young man throw himself away upon such a scarecrow.

† 4. An alleged name of the Black Tern, *Hydrochelidon nigra*, and of the Hooded Crow, *Corvus cornix*. *Obs.*

a 1672 *VILLUGHBY & RAY Ornith.* (1676) 269 *Larus niger* 1672-33 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* Crow.

1602 and *Pl. Return Jr. Paynans*, i. vi. 498 Hang him... That when the cloud of his inuention breaks, Cannot out-cracke the scare-crow thunderbolt. 1644 *MILTON Diverse* Introd. 4 The greatest burden in the world is superstition; not only of Ceremonies in the Church, but of imaginary and scare-crow sins at home. 1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess.* To *Royal Soc.* iii, The Orchard's open now, and free; Bacon has broke the Scare-crow Delitie. 1761 *WESLEY Trm.* 19 Feb. (1827) III. 40 Many may forget my scarecrow name. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott VI.* 68 He was a scarecrow figure—attired much in the fashion of the *strugglers*. 1847 *JEFFERSON Bk. Recoll.* II. xxv. 223 Wearing a scarecrow hat... in his rural walks.

Hence *Scarecrowish*, *Scarecrowy* *adjs.*

1862 *THORNHURST Turner* I. 277 All through the 'Liber' the figures are admirable, except the larger ones in the home pastoral scenes, and they are rather weak, sketchy and scare-crowy. 1892 *MAR. NORTH Recoll. Happy List* I. 94 I found his worship in an extra scarecrowish costume.

Scarecrow (*skē-ā-kro*), *v.* Also 6 *scarre-crow*. [*f. SCARE v.* + *CROW sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To frighten, as with a scarecrow. *Obs.*

1593 *C. HARVEY Pierce's Superf.* 69 That old acquaintance... is neither lullabied with thy sweete Papp, nor scare-crowed with thy sower hatchet. 1675 *DUFFETT Mock Tempest* I. 42 Yea, I will scare-crow thee, I will top and scourge thee.

2. To dot and disfigure as scarecrows do.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 471 Yet wilder specimens of the human race... here and there scare-crow the broad, sadly picture-que expanse.

Scared (*skē-ād*), *ppl. a.* [*f. SCARE v.* + *-ED*.]

Frightened, startled.

1725 *Pope Odyss.* xi. 782 Sad groans and dismal sounds Stun my scar'd ears. 1802 *COLEMAN Picture* 6 Hurrying along the drifted forest fables, The scared snake rustles.

1833 *J. H. NEWMAN in Lyre Appt.* lxxx. (1836) 96 Let your words be strong, Your cry be loud, till each scared boaster flies. 1907 *A. C. BENSON Atterbury* 266 The Master has a very scared and dull pupil alas!

Scare-devil. [*f. SCARE v.* + *DEVIL sb.*]

† 1. A name for plants of the genus *Hypericum*, formerly supposed to possess the power of curing persons possessed with devils. *Obs. rare*—

1751 *LAVINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Popists* iii. (1754) 178 Such is the herb *Hypericum*, called also St. John's-Wort, and Scare-Devil.

2. *dial.* A name for the Swift (*Cypselus apus*), perch. with reference to its dark colour and rapid flight.

1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 462 *Skeer devil*. *Skir devil*. A name for the swift. 1886 *ELVORTH W. Som.* II. ord-bk., *Scare-devil*, the swift.

† **Scare-fire**. *Obs.* Also 6 *skarifyer*, 7 *scar*, *scarre*, *skaro*, *skar*. [*Prob.* a corruption of *SCATHEFIRE*, as *f. SCARE sb.*] A sudden conflagration.

1572 *Nottingham Rec.* (1880) IV. 143 Payd to Thomas Clarke for his payns at the skarifyer at Mr. Burtons. 1600 *HOLLAND Liry xxvi. xxvii.* 604 These speeches... were interrupted and stayed by occasion of a Scare-fire, that began in sundrie places together about the Forum.

timbers in the midship frame. *c. 1850 Rudin, Nav.* (Weale) 141 The lower riders... lay alongside the floor riders, and give scarf above them.

2. Metal-working. (See quot.)

1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning*, etc. l. 220 In smith's work likewise, the joinings are called scarfs. The scarfs required for the shut, are made by first upsetting or thickening the iron. It is next rudely tapered off. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Scarf, the flattened or chamfered edges of iron prepared for welding. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec. Ser.* iii. 297/2 The point of the scarf is farthest into the fire.

3. Comb.: scarf-joint=senses 1 and 2; hence scarf-jointing, the process of joining timbers by means of a scarf; † scarf-timber, timber in short lengths for scarfing; scarf-weld (see quot.).

1791 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 252 The four stones... were to be united to each other by Hook-Scarfs. 1851-4 *Cycl. Useful Arts* (ed. Tomlinson) l. 329 The common scarf joint is made by merely halving each piece of timber for a certain length, and then bolting or strapping the two pieces together. 1907 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 14 Feb. 349 The method of construction is that known technically as 'scarf-jointing'. 1907 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 312 Certeyn 'Scarffe Tymbre price-vij' 1882 OGDEN, 'Scarff-weld', a peculiar joint made in welding two pieces of metal, as iron, together.

† Scarf, sb.³ *Mil.* [Alteration of SCARP sb.]

= SCARP sb.²

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Coraxa entre dos muros*, a BARRET *Theor. Warres* also their Scarphie or f a ditch. 1603 COURT 668/3 Euerie man shall es betwixt the milne & next. 1645 *Enchir.* inside of the Ram- idots. fr. Parnass. Counter-scarfes.

Scarf (skāf), sb.⁴ *Orkn. and Shetl. Dial.* Also 7, 9, scarfo, 9 scarff; and see SCART. [a. ON. *skarf-r*, Norw., Sw. *skarf*.] A cormorant or shag.

1668 F. JESSOR in *Philos. Lett.* Ray (1718) 38, I have procured the Skin of a great Bird which he gave me the call'd a Scarfe. *a. 1693 Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xiii. 107 The sassing of Kittings, clannings of Scarfes, whimpering of Fullmarts. 1744 *Preston Zetland in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 p) Whaps, Toists, Plovers, Scarfs, &c. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 300 The Shag (*gleucanus graculus*), so well known by the name of Scarf, is very frequently seen. *Ibid.* The Cormorant... our great Scarf, is a species not so numerous as the former. 1868 D. GORRIE *Summers & Winters in Orkneys* v. 133 A lazy scarf here and there raised himself up at length over the surface.

Scarf (skāf), sb.⁵ *Whaling.* A longitudinal cut made in a whale's body.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* II. xxv. 181 As the blubber in one strip uniformly peels off along the line called the 'scarf'. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 63 (Cent.) A scarf is cut along the body and through the blubber, to which one end of a tackle is hooked.

Scarf (skāf), vb.¹ Also 7 scarfe, skarfe, 9 skarf. [f. SCARP vb.¹]

1. *trans.* To clothe, cover, or wrap with or as with a scarf or scarves; to invest with a scarf; † to blindfold.

1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* iv. vi. 46 The sturdy Ploughman doth the soldier see. All scarfed with pike colours to the knee. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brasen Age* ii. C. 3, Why doth Adonis... shun this luery girdle of my armes? To be thus scarf the dreadful God of warre Would gie me conquered kingdoms. 1632 Sir T. HAWKINS *tr. Mathien's Unhappy Prosperitie* 95 Claudius causes that of Augustus to be taken from the Theater of the Gladiators, that it might not ever be present at murther, or be always scarfed. *a. 1640 J. DAY Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 48 Slightly shadowed or scarfed with a thin tussell or Trian vaile. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* ii. xix, Bare Of foot, of limb, scarfed only round the loins. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Resignation* 5 Warriors... Scarfed with the cross. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* vi. (1895) 280 Our three friends... duly scarfed and scarfspined [etc.].

b. *trans.* and *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. ii. 47 Come, seeing Night, Scarfe vp the tender Eye of pitifull Day. 1630 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion* 18 Scarf'd in a rosie Cloud, Hec doth ascend the Aire. *c. 1640 ROWLEY*, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* ii. ii, Blushing Adonis scarf in modesties. 1814 CARV DANTE, *Hell* xxxiii. 92 Others scarf'd in rugged folds of ice. 1876 FARRAR *Marib.* *Serm.* xxvi. 309 The great sun is still shining, though it be scarf'd by earthly vapours. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 112 Who scarf'd her with the morning?

2. To wrap (a garment) about or around a person in the manner of a scarf. Also *trans.* rare.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 13 Vp from my cabin My seaworne scarf about me in the darke, Grop'd I to finde out them. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* iii. l. 3, My fingers I'll intangle in these curles, And scarf my luery arme about thy necke. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 256 On the earth the chieftain slept, His mantle scarf about him. 1807 — *Esprella's Lett.* II. 252 They... had a large mantle of gray bequeered cloth scarf (round them).

† 3. To bind up (wounds) with, or as with a scarf; † to place (a limb) in a sling. *Obs.*

1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Defence* 161 Wee scarf'd them, we scarf'd them not. 1605 A. WOTTON *Ausur. late Polish Articles* 25 Let them shift themselves, as they list, and scarf their soares, according to their fancies. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlv. 1 Had it been fit for him to scarf their bones before they were set.

Scarf (skāf), v.² Also 7 scarfe, scarff, skarff, 8-9 scarph. [f. SCARP vb.²]

1. *trans.* To join by a scarf-joint.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 Those are skarfed

into the ground timbers. 1643 HORN & ROA *Gate Lang. Unt.* xlviii. § 530 The Joyner plaineth plankes... he skarfeeth and ioyneth them close with culver-tails. 1701 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. Thus they say the Stem of a Ship is Scarfed into her Keel; and they imply by it, That the two Peices are shaped away slanting, so as to join with one another close and even. 1791 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 42 Timbers, properly scarf'd together. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Trul.* IV. 285/1 Tie-beams... were formed almost wholly of short lengths, averaging not more than 10 feet, lapped and scarf'd. 1850 LOWE *Building Ship* 137 The keel of oak for a noble ship, Scarfed and bolted. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XX. 186/1 The several peices are scarf'd together.

b. (See quot.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s. v. Scarf. But when the ends of the two peices (of timber) are cut square, and put together, they are said to *built* to one another; and when another piece is laid upon, and fastened to both, as in the case in all frame timbers, this is called scarfing the timbers; and half the piece which fastens the two timbers together is reckoned the length of the scarf.

2. *Metal-working.* To bevel or flatten (the ends or edges of the pieces of metal to be welded).

1821 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 188 The extremities of each bar are scarf'd. 1851 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 211 Mr. Bertram scarf's the edges of the plates, places them together [etc.]. 1834 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec. Ser.* iii. 303/1 Scarf it for welding.

3. *intr.* To be joined with a scarf. *Const. to.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 35 The inner end of the boom, to which it scarf's with a tongue. 1860 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XX. 185/2 The foremost end of the keelson scarf's to the stemson.

Scarf (skāf), v.³ *Whaling.* [f. SCARP vb.³] *trans.* To make a 'scarf' or incision in the blubber of (a whale). Also *absol.*

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* II. xxv. 182 The beavers singing, the blubber-room gentlemen culling, the mates scarfing, the ship straining, and all hands swarming occasionally. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* v. II. 278/1 The second mate 'scarfs', or cuts the body blubber.

Scarf-bolt, incorrect form of SCARP-BOLT.

Scarfes: see SCARP.

Scarfed (skāf), *poet.* skārfed), ppl. a.¹ [f. SCARP v.¹ + -ED.] Invested with a scarf; wearing a scarf; also, decorated with or as with scarfs. 1596 SHAKS. *Mech.* v. ii. vi. 15 The skarfed harks puts from her native bay. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xii. 356 Scarfed tricolor Municipals. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimina* (1876) I. xiv. 269 Their fire pelted straight into the group of the scarfed Deputies.

Scarfed (skāf), ppl. a.² [f. SCARP v.² + -ED.] Joined by means of a scarf. Scarfed joint = SCARP sb.².

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Scarfed, the Sea Term, when one Piece of Timber is set and fastned into another. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. I. 170/1 Scarfed tie-beams. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* ii. xxv. Tear up the deck, the severed planks hear off, Disjoin the well-scarfed timbers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 652 The joint is what is denominated a half-lap, or scarf'd joint.

† Scarfing, vbl. sb.¹ *Obs.* [f. SCARP v.¹ + -ING.] *concr.* A covering network.

1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns Court*, To euerie one of which, was tackt a Scarfing of Siluer; that ran sinuously in workes ouer the whole carparison.

Scarfing (skāf), vbl. sb.² [f. SCARP v.²]

1. The action of joining by means of scarfs.

1644 MAXWELL *Sea-man's Dict.* 89 So when the stem or any other timber... is too short, it is peeced in this manner, and that they call scarfing. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* ii. (1780) *Assembler*, to unite the several pieces of a ship, as by... scarfing, scoring, tenenting, &c. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 280 Scarfing, is: the art of connecting two pieces of timber together, in such a manner as to appear like one piece. 1894 C. M. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 247 To Sir Robert Seppings we owe the device known as 'scarfing'.

b. *concr.*

1671 PHILLIPS, *Scarving*, (in Navigation) is one piece of wood let into another, or so much wood cut away from the one as the other. 1791 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 54 note, A... draught... in which... the places and nature of the scarfing or joinings [could be] distinguished. 1847 G. A. SNEATON *Builder's Man.* 79, Fig. 17 is a representation of a scarfing, which is very simple. 1908 CRADOCK *Whispers fr. Fleet* 103 The fore and aft twarths that strengthen the sailing twarths are called scarfing [sic].

† Scarfing, vbl. sb.³ [f. SCARP vb.³ + -ING.]

= SCARPING.

1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Brach* 129 He will... repair with good Scarfing the Walls or Banks belonging to the Levels.

Scarfing (skāf), ppl. a.¹ [f. SCARP v.¹ + -ING.] Enveloping like a scarf.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 48 For Earth's bosom pants, and heaves her scarfing sea.

Scarfing, ppl. a.² [f. SCARP v.² + -ING.] That scarf's, or serves as a longitudinal tie.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 48 For Earth's bosom pants, and heaves her scarfing sea.

Scarf-skin. [SCARP sb.¹, in the sense of light outer covering.] The outer layer of the skin; the epidermis, cuticle.

1635 [see CURTICE 1]. 1774 GOLDSWORTHY *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xi. 215 The blackness lay in the epidermis, or scarf-skin, which was burnt up like leather. 1854 THOMPSON *Whisper fr. Fleet* 660 Not a hair kuffed upon the scarf-skin. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 383/2 The first operation to which they [sc. hides] are subjected is depilation, which removes, not only the hair, but also the scarf-skin.

b. *trans.*

1669 *Addr. Young Gentry of Eng.* 53 Raise up but the skarfe skin which covers this fine mould. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 144 By making four or five small longitudinal incisions with a sharp-pointed knife... on one side only of the head or pod, just through the scarf-skin. 1847 H. MILLER *First Infr.* *Eng. xi.* (1857) 175 Let us... strip the vast landscape here of its upper integuments... beginning first with the vegetable mould—the scarf-skin of the country.

† Scarfways, adv. *Obs.* rare.¹ [f. SCARP sb.¹ + WAY sb. with adverbial s.] = next.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. xxvii, Thus went he out in a faire long-skirted jacket, putting his frock scarfeways athwart his breast.

Scarf-wise (skāf-waiz), adv. [f. SCARP sb.¹ + -WISE.] In the manner of a scarf; passing from the shoulder across the breast and tied beneath the arm. Cf. F. *en écharpe*.

1521 GOLDWEL in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1788) II. 129 A scrowle or band of silver, which came scarf-wise over the shoulder, and so downe under the arme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxiii. iii. 1. 462 Let them have their chains of gold as large as they list under their arms or crosse over their sides, scarf-wise. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xl. 160 Great chains of gold scarf-wise about them. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 7/4 A wide red ribbon with green edges athwart his chest scarf-wise.

† Scarfy, a. *Obs.* [f. SCARP sb.¹ + -Y.] Resembling a scarf. Scarfy skin = SCARP-SKIN.

1611 COTGR., *Escharpeux*, scarfie. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 511 Alasse you frowne, and pull a scarfie Cloud ouer your diuine face to hide your fauour from me. 1744 *tr. Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 295 Over all these is extended the Cuticle or scarfy Skin.

Scarfrye, obs. variant of SCAREFIRE.

Scarification (skā-rif-i-kā-shən). Also 5 scarificacioun, 6 scarifycacyon, skarificacion, 7 scarification. [ad. late L. *scarificationem*, n. of action f. *scarificare* to SCARIFY. Cf. F. *scarification* (1314 in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. The action of scarifying; an instance of this. *c. 1400 tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 86 Latynge of blood, nought by openynge of veynes, but by scarification of flesch. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* iii. viii. (1541) 61 In what member the blood is gathered, the body being fyrst purged by scarification, the greife maye be cured. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. xxvii. l. 545, I cannot omit one manner of cure by way of Scarification. For when the bark is poore and leane [etc.]. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* t. x. 101 Also cupping with scarification of the Neck and Shoulders. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *the Observ. Surg.* (1771) 47 These Scarifications procured... a Discharge of Serum. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxi, While his chin sustained from the razor literal scarification. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VIII. 496 In massive swellings of the tongue and throat relief has been given by scarification.

fig. 1881 J. H. INGRAM *Poe's Wks.* I. Mem. 34 He began that system of literary scarification—that crucial dissection of bookmaking mediocrities, which [etc.].

2. *concr.* A slight incision or a number of slight incisions made by scarifying.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quat. Chirurg.* Ojh, Ye ought to... very depe with the rasour. 1717 LIE upon the same. 1717 A. M. tr. *Gabel-houer's E*... the scarifications he kept open. 1660 F. BROOKE in *Le Bland's Trav.* 350 They... make incisions in their face, then laying gum on a fire, hold over their faces that smook may colour the scarifications. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Gen. Bateman* II. 138 Whose... face was rendered more disagreeable... by deep scarifications of the small-pox.

Scarificator (skā-rif-i-kā-tor). [a. mod. L. *scarificator* (F. *scarificateur*, Paré 16th c.), f. late L. *scarificare* to SCARIFY.]

1. *Surg.* An instrument used in scarification, for making several incisions simultaneously.

1671 PHILLIPS, *Scarifier*, an instrument with which many several places. 1674 11. *Scarifier*, an instrument which he calleth the Scarificator. It is a box wherein are fastened many round wheels as it were, sharpe as phlegmes, which [etc.]. 1742 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1768) ii. 402 This Eye-brush, or Scarificator. 1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* x. 115 The useful scarifiers devised by C. Mayer.

b. (See quot.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Scarificator, an instrument with a blunt edge, used chiefly in the operation of tooth-extraction, for separating the gum from the tooth.

c. A lancet for scarifying the skin.

1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Diz.* (1879) 434 The scarificator may be contaminated by contact with one person under the influence of syphilis and convey the disease to the next.

† 2. *Agric.* = SCARIFIER 3. *Obs.*

wards, at seed time, used to loosen the soil, it necessarily.

3. One who scarifies; = SCARIFIER 1.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 84 What tho' the scarificators work upon him [a man mortally ill] day by day?

Scarified (skā-rif-id), ppl. a. [f. SCARIFY v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1607 TOSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 126 As a cupping-glass draweth blood out of a Scarified place of the body. 1654 GAYTON *Plac.* *Notes* 67 With a face and skinn as scarified as that body before an Almanack. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 120/1 These [glasses] being placed upon the scarified parts. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Boerland* 135 Some soothing ointment applied to my scarified limbs.

Women are skeery critters. 1894 *FENN Real Gold* 138, I want to talk. It keeps one from feeling a bit skeary.

Scas (6, obs. forms of SCARE.

† **Scat**, sb.¹ *Obs.* (= *rare* after OE.). Also 3 sat. [OE. *scat* masc., = OFris. *sket*, OS. *skat* (MLG., Du. *schat*, whence next), OHG. *scas* (MHG. *schas*, mod.G. *schatz*), treasure, ON. *skatt-r* tribute (whence SOAT sb.³; Da. *skat*, Sw. *skatt*), Goth. *skatt-s* piece of money, money:—OTent. **skatto-z*. Cf. SOEAT. The *sc* stands for (s); if the word had survived its form would be **skat*.)

Treasure, money; in ME. only in phr. *scat and s(c)rud*.

a 1222 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1070, Swa manega gersuna on scat & on scrud & on hokes swa nan man ne mæz oter tellen. a 1200 *Moral Oie* 367 Ne sal þer ben naðer scat ne sruð ne wereldes wele none. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 795 God gaf him ðor siluer and gold. And hird, and orf, and sruð and sat. 1817 3169 Quat-so he boden, sruð or sat, Egipte folc hem lenen ðat.

† **Scat**, sb.² *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 scatte. [a. Du. *schat*: see prec.] Treasure.

1481 CANTON *Reynard* xvi. (Arb.) 35, I haue so grette scatte and good of syluer and of gold that seven wayes shold not conne carye it away.

Scat (skæt), sb.³ Also 5 skate, 5-6 skait, 6-9 scatt, skat(t). [a. ON. *skatt-r*: see SOAT sb.¹]

1. a. *gen.* A tax, tribute. Now only *Hist.* with reference to countries under Scandinavian rule.

1502 *Reg. Priory Seal Scot.* I, 1161: The raising of al unlaw, escheat, proffittis, skattis and dewiteis according to the said regale. 1506 *Exch. Roll Scot.* XII. 703 That the fredome and privilege of halikirk be observit without any scat, sent, taxation, or extortion to be maid in tyme cuming. 1513 *Douglas Enlis* Prol. 24 Wrangys to redres suld weyr be vnderfane. For na conquest, reif, skat nor pensuion. 1863 *Loxley Wayside Inn*, k. Olaf xvi. xii, Laying waste the kingdom, Seizing scat and treasure. 1886 J. CORNBUTT *Fall of Asgard* ii. 22 He will not be content with setting his men over us and taking scat.

b. In Orkney and Shetland, the land-tax paid to the Crown by a udal tenant. † Also, in certain parts of Scotland and the north of England, the designation of various local imposts in the 15-17th c.

1577 In D. Balfour *Oppressions in Orkney & Zetland* (1859) 18 Ane dewite that pay to the Kingis Majestie for their scat and landmales teirle. 1598 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 172 Ilk howholder in Futtie, to pay the skait vrid and wont. 1612 *Sc. Acts* xvi. VI (1816) IV. 481/2 Tollis, anchorages, scattis, land mallis [etc.]. 1824 *SMITH'S Agric. Orkney* 30 Subject only to the tax of scat and tithe. 1831 *Scott Pirate* xviii. We must pay scat and wattle. 1838 *BELL Dict. Law Scot.*, Udal Right is that right in land, which though dependent on the Crown as superior, for payment of a tribute called Skat, is completed [etc.]. 1859 In D. Balfour *Oppressions in Orkney & Zetland*, 128 *Skat*, the Tax upon all land occupied by Odal-red, for the support of the Crown, and expense of government.

2. *attrib.*, as *scat-field*, *scat tax*; † *scat gild*, the payment or tax of 'scat'; † *scat havor*, malt, oats, malt, taken in payment of 'scat'; *scatland*, land subject to 'scat'.

14. *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 60 For selling of the same [heryngs] thay shall gyffe to y^e 'skate-gylde' liij d. 1483 In R. Davies *York Records* (1843) 175 In eschyng of the toll, murage, bucher penyys & skaityld. 1344-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (surtees) 172 Decem holl aveue que vocatur 'Scathaver de bondis de Heworth. 1450-51 *Ibid.* 187 Et de vs. pro xij bollez de Scathaver. 1502 In Peterkin *Rentals of Orkney* (1820) 12 Item vii flawis j d terre 'scatland an' in hutter scat vij d. 1438-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (surtees) 63 Pro 7 bondis antedictis in precio 7 guar. de 'Scalmaltez sic sibi vend. hoc anno. 1868 D. GORMIE *Summers & Winters in Orkney* v. 158 Ruga who collected the King of Norway's corn, or the 'Scat-tax in Orkney. 1881 *Standard* 26 July 5 [Shetland] The sheep and ponies run on the 'Scatfield', or common; and the 'Scat tax' is not a popular impost.

Scat (skæt), sb.⁴ *dial.* (See E.D.D.) [Perh. onomatopœic; the identity of the word in the various senses is uncertain. Cf. SQUAT sb.]

1. A blow or buffet.

1872 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Joshua Davidson* 6 It was a laugh that seemed to mean the same thing as 'scat',—our Cornish word for a blow. 1901 Mrs. E. L. VOVNICH *Jack Raymond* 173 The soft and pitying eyes seemed to shame him 'like a scat in the face'.

2. 'Anything burst or broken open; the sound of a rent; the sharp sound of a bullet' (E.D.D.). Cf. SOAT v.3 and *adu*.

1895 CROCKETT *Bag-Myrle* 294 A shot rang out, followed immediately by the 'scat' of a bullet against the rock.

3. A brief spell of weather; a short turn of work. 1880 *Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., A scat of fine weather. 1882 F. W. P. JAGO *Ann. Lang. Cornwall* 256 A scat of frost. 1895 E. M. STROKE *Not Exactly* i. 24 An' cashionally 'e does a scat to gardenin'.

4. A sudden or passing shower of rain.

17. *Prov.* In Brice *Gazetteer* (1759) s.v. *Haldon*, When Haldon bath a Hat, Kenton beware a Skat (Risdon (1714) 47 Squatt). 1834 G. ROBERTS *Lynne Regis* 252 *Scatt*, a shower. 1897 E. PHILLIPOTS *Lying Prophets* ii. vi. 187 Presently a scat of heavy rain on a squall of wind shut out the harbour for a time.

† **Scat**, v.1 *Obs.* In 5-6 scatte. [In Caxton, a. MDu. *schatten*, f. *schal* SOAT sb.²; in the Sc. use perh. a. ON. *skatta*, f. *skatt-r* SOAT sb.³] *trans.* To oppress by exactions.

1481 CANTON *Reynard* xlii. (Arb.) 114 When they be myghty and doubted theon heen they extorcionners and

scatte and pylle the peple. 1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 191 The toun is hauey murmurit be the landmen, that the vittell byaris of the merkat, scattis thame grytly in taking of sampills, scheyt-schakings, and sic ower ewill vit custum. a 1578 LINESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 67 He conselled thame [to] exercise skating [i.e. scating] and oppression wpon the realme.

† **Scat**, v.2 *Obs.* In 6 skatt, 6-7 scatt. [Alteration of SOAT v., due to association with SOAT sb.³] *intr.* In phrase to *scat and lot* (later to *scat or contribute*) = 'to scat and lot', i.e. to contribute equally to the defraying of some charge or cost.

1560 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) III. 87 Personis . quihilis . nother scattis lotis extensis walkis nnt wardis nor vit beris

1581 in *Rec. Convent.* burrowes maid anent id cassin guides. 1594

Ibid. 449 Naither skatt and lott with thame. 1612 *Ibid.* II. 340 That no monye sould scat or contribute with onye goods castin or pilleyit.

Scat (skæt), v.3 *dial.* [Cf. SOAT sb.⁴] *trans.* To break in pieces, shatter.

1837 J. F. PALMER *Dial. Devonsh.* *Dial.* 79 To *Scat*, to dash any fragile body on the ground. 1893 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Delect. Duchy* 306 The van . scat itself to bits against the bridge.

Scat (skæt), *adv. dial.* Also *skatt*, *scatt*. [Prob. onomatopœic: cf. SOAT sb.⁴] To go scat: to fall down; to break in pieces; to become bankrupt.

1867 *Rock Jim an' Nell* xxix. (E. D. S. No. 76), I've trad upon a patch, I'm veared a shall go scat. 1887 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Dead Man's Rock* 7 Finally my father's bank broke—or, as we say in the West 'went scat'. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gavroches* xxxiii, Little Ruth wiped up the mess made by the broken eggs. Poor Ruth was sore distressed at their 'going scat' on the floor.

Scat, *int. colloq.* [? identical with 'sscat' (i.e. a hiss followed by the word *cat*) used in driving away cats.] Begone! Hence jocularly used as verb (*intr.*).

1866 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* x. (1874) 218 'Scat!' cried Stephen. And Ruth scatted. 1880 J. C. HARRIS *Uncle Remus* xxii. (1889) 110 'W'en ole man Rabbit say 'scat', dey scooted, en w'en ole Miss Rabbit say 'scat', dey scatted.

Scatald, obs. form of SCATTALD.

Scatch¹ (skætʃ). Forms: 5-6 soache, 6 skaoh, 7 skatoh, 6-8 scatch, 9 *dial.* sketch. [a. ONF. *escache* = Central OF. *eschasse* (mod.F. *échasse*), whence Du. *schatts* SKATE sb.²]

1. A stilt; usually pl. *scatches*. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1545 *ELYOT Dict.* *Grallatores*, they which dooe goe on stylites or skatches. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 544 A Scache. *grallus*. 1553 *URQUHART Rabelais* ii. 1, Others grew in the legs, and to see them, you would have said they had been . . . men walking upon stilts or scatches. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel.* Gen. (1693) 915 Never . . . till geese go on scatches. 1730 *BAILEY* (fol.), *Scatches*, Stilts to put the Feet in to walk in dirty places. 1893 *BARING-GOULD Chimp* *Jack Zlla* xii, *Scatches*—does that word puzzle you? They are what some folk call stilts.

2. A scaffold-pole. [So F. *échasse*.]

1420 *Searehers Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 15 William of Alue . . . sall fynde the byrgges, the scaches, nayles, and all the tymbre that sall ga un to the gutter.

† **Scatch**² 2. *Obs.* Also 5-6 scache. [ad. It. *scaccia* (skatʃa), whence F. *eschacie*.] An oval bridle-bit. Also *scatch-mouth*.

1595-86 *BLUNDELL Art Riding* iii. xxiii. 51 Some are called Canon bits, some scatches. 1598 *FLORIO*, *Scaccia*, the mouth of a bit called a scache. 1607 *MARRHAM Caval.* ii. (1617) 56 The next hytt you shall vs after the Cannon, shall be the plaine Scatch. 1611 *CORCOR.* *Scatch*, a Scatch bit. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1765) s.v. *Bit*, The ends of a Scatch-mouth can never fail, by reason of their being over-lapped.

Scate, obs. form of SKATE.

† **Scatebrous**, a. *Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *scatebra* a gushing forth, f. *scātere* to gush, spring forth: see -ous.] (See *quots.*) Hence † **Scatebrosity**.

Scathe, obs. form of SCATHEN.

Scathe (skæð), sb. Now *arch.* and *dial.* (see E.D.D.). Forms: 3- scathe, scath, 3-4 skatho, 3-7 skate, 3-8 skath, (4 skade, 5 scade); *Sc.* and *north.* 4-9 scath, skath, 4-7 skate, 5 scaythe, 5-6 skath, 6 skayth, (scath, skate).

Also 3-5, 7 skath, 3-6 scathe, 4 skath. [The existing word is a. ON. *skade* wk. masc., harm, damage (Sw. *skada* fem., Da. *skade*) = OE. *sc(e)ada* masc., one who injures, malefactor, also (rarely) hurt, injury, OFris. *skatha*, *skada* injury, OS. *skado* masc., malefactor, MDu. *schade* masc. and fem. (Du. *schade* fem.), injury, OHG. *skado* masc. (MHG., mod.G. *schade*):—OTent. **skapon*, f. root **skap*, whence Goth. *skapis* harm, *skaphan* = SCATHE v.; the ablaut-vow. **skap* is represented in ON. *skōð* neut., that which harms, *skōð-r* harmful. On the other hand, Layamon's *scade* in sense 1 almost certainly had (f), and represents the OE. *scæda* (the mod. form of which would have been **schathe*). The ME. spelling with *sch* is of doubtful phonetic interpretation: in most of the verse examples the word thus written alliterates with *sk*, and most therefore be regarded as of Scandinavian etymology; but some of the other instances may possibly

(though there is no definite evidence) represent the native word.

The Teut. root **skap* is believed to represent an Indo-germanic **skath*: *sketh*; cf. Gr. *ἀσκηθής* unsathed.]

† 1. One who works harm; a malefactor; a wretch, fiend, monster. *Obs.*

Beowulf 274 *Scaða* ic nat hwyrc, deogol dædþata. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 38 Ða wæron a-bangen mid hym twegen sceapan. c 1205 *LAY.* 1923, & þus þe hæge scaðe ferde to helle. *Ibid.* 14945 He wende þat hit weore soð þat þe scaðe seide. *Ibid.* 25877 For nu anan cunied þe scaðe þe alle þine leomen wile to-drægen.

2. Hurt, harm, damage.

Usually sing. and without article; but also occasionally with a (etc.) or in pl.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 549 Cwæð, þæt scaðena mæst eallum beora eorum afor siddan wurt on worlde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2314 Dis sonde hem ouertakede raðe, And bi-call-ð of harme and eorðe. *Gen. & Ex.* 11. 6606 . . .

c 13.

137. þe skape is sone amended. c 1440 *York Nyst.* xviii. 77, I praye þe lorde, kepe us fro skathe. *Ibid.* xxiii. 35 With schath of kepelys yll scarred. 1450 in *Charters*, etc. *Edinb.* (1871) 71 We ar informit, þat þai dreid the evil and skath of ourre enemys of England. 1527 *ANONIE Brunswyke's Distyll.* *Waters* K iv, For all that it mure he known for the great schathe that therof myght come. a 1578 LINESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 22 It sall redound to his advantage and to our grei skath and schame. 1606 *DRAYTON Ode written in the Peak* 30 Strong Ale and Noble Cheare, Tassavage breeme Winters scathes. a 1670 *SPALDING Tract.* *Chas.* I (1829) 2 To the great hurt and skath of the king's lieges. 17. RAMSAY *Falling of a State* v, Watching sylphs flew round, To guard dear Madie from all skath. 1785 *BURNS Death & Dr. Hornibook* ix, I red ye weel, tak care o' skath. See, there's a gully! 1874 *SYMONS Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xvi. 355 Round them [obstacles]. he pasted nimble, without scar or scathe. 1895 *HUXLEY in Life* (1900) II. xxiii. 401 It was cheering, to hear that you had got through with diphtheria without scathe.

b. Phr. To do (work, † make) scathe, to do harm. *Const.* indirect (dative) object, with or without to.

† To wait (one) scathe [= Icel. *veila einhverjum skada*], to inflict injury upon.

c 1205 *LAY.* 12026 Mælgæ wes inne Scise þer he scaðe makede. *Ibid.* 15784 Ne doð he noht muelch scaðe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 850 An ðere he werken scaðe and bale. c 1300 *Havelok* 1352 Dwelling haueth ofte scaþe wrouth. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Hund.* *Synne* 587 Or ouber skape he wyl hym weyte. c 1350 *Will. Patern* 4051 þat no burn nere so bold . . . to wait þe werfoll non manerschap. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. xii Is nayne in world, at scathis ma do mar, Than wele trusty in borne familiar. c 1485 *CANTON Sonnes of Aynon* xiii. 308 Grete hurte & scathe was there made of bothe parties. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. v. i. 7* And wherein Rome hath done you any scathe, Let him make treble satisfaction. 1595 *Loeuvre* v. ii. 33 Nor can I finde in heart to worke his scathe. 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* t. t. xvi. (1642) 57 them.

(1843)

1834

doing

great skath, it was said, to victual and drink. 1865 J. BL. NEALE *Hymns on Paradise* 68 If manifold temptations Of the fiend should work thee scathe.

c. The corresponding passive notion is expressed by to get, have, take scathe. † Also, to catch, find, hent, kep, thole, etc., scathe.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10648 Sey me þe sofe, and, as y am knyt, you ne shalt haue for me skape ne plyst. 1365 *LAVALL, P. Ph. A.* iv. 65 Withouten kytt, god wot gaft i þis scap. 13. E. E. *Atit.* P. B. 151 Let þe skape hent. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 358 Menand the scath that he had tane. c 1400 *DESTR.* *Troy* 5703 Hit is skille for his korne, þat he scathe thole. c 1420 *ARVON.* *Arth.* xvi. He began to dour and dote Os he hade keghet scathe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xxx. 464 To redresse the harmes and the scathes that he had of them. 1513 *DOUGLAS Enlis* iii. v. 116 How grete harme and skath. . . That child be caught throw lossing of his modir! 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 16 The fyrr slaucht vil consume the vyue vihit in aue pipe. & the pipe vil resuue na skayth. 1572, 1721 (see *KEP v. 2* b). 1586 *WARNER Alb. England* i. vi. (1589) 20 He tolde what skath the Centaures late. had found. 1642 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xvi, Suche personis as had cum from Irland, and had gottin great skathe thair. 1730 T. BOSTON *I ew this & other World* 263 He could not mis to catch skath, if all the better care were not taken to prevent it. 1839 *HARR. CAMPBELL Only Daughter* iii, The Laird of Kilmore, took no scath from the attractions of the Misses Stibbels, and Miss Anabells of the county, and at the age of forty he was still a bachelor.

d. Alliteratively coupled with *scorn*. Chiefly Sc. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23338 For fair misfai suld nai mur, Ne ans for þair skathes skurn (Gith. *schabes* schurn). c 1400 *DESTR.* *Troy* 1874 For to wreke, vs of wraite, & the wegh harme Bothe of skathe & of skorne. 1568 *DUNBAR The Marit Wower* 358 And thus the scorn and the scathil scap be nothir. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 41 One doth the skath, and another hath the scorn. *Prov.* 1755 *JOHNSON, Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the scath and the scorn. A proverb. 1864 *CARLYLE Frank. Gl.* xv. iv. (1865) v. 308 Let us take the scathe and the scorn candidly home to us.

e. *Quasi-concr.* A physical hurt or damage.

c 1440

of balis

Are able,

bool and waitr wel to holde.

f. Something which works harm.

1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 46 The Adders death is her own broode, the Fencers scath, his own knowledge. 1795 *MACNELL (title)* Scotland's Skath. 1888 *HENLEY Bk. Verses* 102 The pride I trampled is oow my scathe, for it tramples me again.

c. *Physics*. Of light; Refracted and dispersed in all directions.

1808 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 280 The [prismatic] bows are formed by scattered light. 1898 ANNEY *Treat. Photogr.* xii. 88 The blurring caused by the reflection of the scattered rays from the plate.

6. Covered with scatterings; strewn or littered with something. *rare*.

1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, Winter 56 [He] Fills the tall racks [with hay] and leaves a scatter'd road.

6. *Comb.*: † scattered-brained = SCATTER-BRAINED.

1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Cr.* II. 14 [Expressions] such as easy foot, scattered-brained madman.

Scatteredly (skæ'tɛrɪdli), *adv.* [f. SCATTERED *phl.* a. + -LY².] In a scattered manner; disorderly, irregularly; † intermittently.

1611 SPENDE *Theatre Gr. Brit.* i. 3 All other Islands and Ilets, which doth utterly inuiron it. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 283 Sometimes also growing scatteredly on the stalks. 1684 H. MORE *Answ. Remarks upon More's Expos.* 275 What is more scatteredly and interruptedly done as to time, and place, is...represented as done at one time, and in one place. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 252 Elytra, minutely and scatteredly punctulate. 1882 R. A. PROCTOR in *Knowledge* No. 41. 176 Meteors of the Perseid stream may...be seen...in greater number, but with shorter paths near Perseus; more scatteredly, but with longer paths at a distance from that constellation.

Scatteredness (skæ'tɛrɪdnəs), *rare*. [Formed as prec. -NESS.] Scattered condition.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. iv. (1713) 403 The Defectuousness and Scatteredness of the Prophecies.

Scatterer (skæ'tɛrɪ), [f. SCATTER v. + -ER¹.] One who scatters, in the senses of the verb.

1525 COVERDALE *Nahum* ii. 1 The scatterer shall come up against thee, & laye siege to the castell. 1555 PHILPOT *Adv. for Spitting upon Arrian* A 8b, Least you might appear to be scatterers heretiks, rather than gatherers together with Christ. 1616 T. SCOT *Witnesse* (ed. 2) F. 2 There he few scraping fathers, but their children prove witty scatterers, or foolish retainers. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, 'The Sun of Righteousness' stanza 4 Above the Scatterer of your Fe; 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. of his people is the scatterer of their enemies.

Scattergood (skæ'tɛrɪgud), [f. SCATTER v. + GOOD *sb.* (sense 7).] One who dissipates or squanders goods or possessions; a spendthrift.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 56 A merry jest of a scattergood. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 26 If the first

Scatter-gun, *U.S. colloq.* [f. SCATTER v. + GUN *sb.*] A shot-gun.

187. G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Travel* v. (1900) 142, I take up my scattergun and wander away. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Aboard*, 237 A 'double-pronged scatter gun'.

Scatterheaded, *a. rare*¹ = SCATTER-BRAINED.

1867 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 308 A scatterheaded Paddy like myself.

Scattering (skæ'tɛrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb SCATTER, in various senses; also, an instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF *Ysa.* i. 1 James .to the twelve kynredis, that ben in scatteringe abroad, helithe. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1534 (Trin.) pis nyxt shal ben a scatteringe [w.rr. sculd, skalle, parting] hitwene 300 and me. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. 121 There cions of nacions. (Navy Rec. So [MS. scattering 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* iii. i. § 1 By reason of the promiscuous scatterings of good and evil in this life. 1866 E. STEWART *Heat* § 189 (1870) 186 As in the case of light...so also with regard to heat there is a diffuse reflection or scattering about of the rays.

attrib. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 45 (1839) 33 Were it not for the reflective and scattering power of the atmosphere, no objects would be visible to us out of direct sunshine... This scattering action of the atmosphere [etc.].

2. *concr.* That which is scattered.

a 1340 HANPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 2 *Dispersiones israelitis congregabit...* pe scattirynge of israel he sall gadire. 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 71 They...must leue the lairward fruit, with the scattering of their corne, for the poor to gather. a 1662 HEVLIN *Laud* i. (1671) 156 Which alone will be able to bind up the scatterings of divided affections into strength. 1692 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1697) II. 455 The former Instances of Temporal Prosperity, which are but (as it were) the promiscuous scatterings of his Common Providence. 1747 W. GOULD *Anti.* 36 A white substance, not altogether unlike the Scattering of fine Sugar. 1908 *Brit. Mus. Trans.* 4 *Aechme* 107 On the grass...lies a thick scattering of petals.

b. A sparse number or amount; a small proportion (of persons) interspersed.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm* xxxix. G. He has his sentences for Company, some scatterings of Seneca and Tacitus. 1609 C. NESS *Hist. & N.T.* I. 180 The gentile world wherein God had some scatterings of holy ones. 1866 *Strand Mag.* XII. 348/1 There is a scattering of Europeans among the divers.

Scattering (skæ'tɛrɪŋ), *phl. a.* [f. SCATTER v. + -ING².]

1. In intransitive senses. a. That disperses in all directions; hence vagrant, roving, stray. † Of action: Erratic.

1450 *Brit.* i. 191 Thus staterand [read scatterand] Scoties, holde y for sottes, of wrenches ynwarr. [cf. Skitterend Scoties

v. r. c 1330 in Langtoft *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 252.] 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 121 The naked seely sowles were slayne for the most parte lyke scatteringe sheepe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 151 Nor build your selfe a trouble Out of his scatteringe, and vntrue obseruance. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 36 The scattering Spirits remaining in the Heart may for a time being agitated by heat, cause these faint Pulsations. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* v. 190 The scattering clouds disclos'd the piercing light. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 122 They sent about twenty scattering troopers.

b. Lying scattered or spread out over a comparatively wide area; occurring sparsely or irregularly; sporadic; of a composite thing, having its parts so spread out; straggling. Now chiefly *U.S.*

1866 *U.S. Nat. Hist.* 11. 256 Many of these scattering Plantations in our Borders...were contented to live without Yoake of Government. 1697 DAVEN *Virg.* Georg. iv. 192 Yet, labring well his little Spot of Ground, Some scattering Potberbs here and there he found. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xxxii. 325 Now to gather up a few more scattering passages that happened this year. c 1710 CLIFIA *Fiennes Diary* (1888) 164 They being scattering houses, here one, there another. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Scattering*, not united; divided among many; as, scattering votes. 1856 OLIVSTER *Slave States* 612 Washington is a mean, scattering village. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiii. 266 When the Etruscans were Lintimized, but for the scattering words which they had written down, their speech passed out of all reach of knowledge. 1879 A. JOHNSTON *Hist. Amer. Politics* (1884) 221 The Electoral votes, were found to be, for President, Grant, 286, T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, 42, and 21 scattering. 1888 *Amer. J. Psychol.* I. 408 Letters appearing in the record less frequently than five per cent of these numbers have been regarded as scattering errors.

c. That scatters or falls here and there.

1761 WESLEY *J. n.* 20 June (1827) III. 61 We had only some scattering drops (of rain). 1794 NELSON 21 Jan. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 364 They only got a few scattering shot at us. 2. That causes dispersion. 1808 HERSCHEL *Col. Rings in Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 280 A scattering glass applied to the incident ray, had no other effect than to diminish the brightness of the [prismatic] bow. Hence † **Scatteringness**. *Obs. rare*¹.

1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 102 The scatteringness of the Settlements...must ever render them liable to Depredations.

Scatteringly (skæ'tɛrɪŋli), *adv.* [f. SCATTERING *phl.* a. + -LY².] In a scattering manner; so as to disperse in all directions; not compactly and in a body; irregularly; intermittently.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 250/1, I thought here good to packe them ill in one general heape together, as I finde them in Mallesbery, and in other sondry autors scatteringly gathered. 1597 GARRARD *Herbold* i. cl. 163 The Humble Bee Orchis hath...leaves, which growe scatteringly about the stalks. 1652 HEVLIN *Consign.* iv. 127 The Houses scatteringly built amongst Hills and Gardens. c 1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 126 Some [Gradual Verses] are scatteringly to be found in Homer. 1746 S. SIMSON *Agreeable Historian* I. 300 This town...consists of one Street, lying scatteringly almost a Mile in Length. 1880 W. G. T. SNEED *Homiletics* v. 118 Too many sermons are composed scatteringly all along through the week.

Scatterling (skæ'tɛrɪŋli), [f. SCATTER v. + -LING¹.] A wandering or vagabond person; a vagrant. Also *transf.* Now arch.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* x. 63 Yet oft annoyd with sondry bordringes, Of neighbour Scots, and forrein Scatterlings. 1611 SNEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. ix. § 8. 510/2 But God was no better pleased with these, then with the other scatterlings at Lincolne. 1824 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVI. 517 From mossy hillock, and tremulous stalk, We gather'd the lovely scatterlings. *attrib.* 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anierley* II. iv. 62 The four...had nothing to do with, and little to say to, any of the scattering folk about them.

Scattermouch (skæ'tɛrɪmʊtʃ), [Alteration of SCARAMOUCH after SCATTER v.] (See quot. 1892 and cf. SCARAMOUCH 2.)

1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBORNE *Wrecker* 191 note, In sea lingo (Pacific) Dutchman includes all Teutons and folk from the basin of the Baltic; Scattermouch, all Latins and Levantines. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 360 Scattermouches and ruffians from the four seas.

Scattery (skæ'tɛrɪ), *a.* [f. SCATTER v. + -Y.] Characterized by scattering; scattered; sparse; straggling.

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* i. 4 And the far ships, lifting their sails of white Like joyful hands, came up with scattery light...true to the wish of a day. 1847 L. O. JEFFREY *Lett.* 20 Apr. 1. d. Cockburn *Life* (1852) II. 472 The village is very small and scattery, and all mixed up with trees. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* xlv. (1860) 96 Not to benefit the world in general, in a large and scattery way—but to right the wrong of my own house.

† **Scatteriency**. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. next: see -EXCY.] The condition of being scatntent.

1669 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xlv. (1733) 544 Is it so difficult to determine, whether is more excent, or Scatteriency or Sterility, or if you had rather, Aridity or Steriunity?

Scaturient (skæ'tɛrɪənt), *a.* [ad. L. *scaturient-em*, pr. ppl. of *scaturire*, f. *scatre* to flow out.] That flows out or gushes forth.

1624 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vi. 221 The glandulous substance of the Paps is a little catentred, so that they do

astonished...at the extent of his lucubrations. 1831 LAND *Ph.* 22...amber...to its... (1879)

† **Scaturiginous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *scaturigin-ōsus*, f. *scaturiginis* pl. gushing waters, f. *scaturire*: see SCATURIENT and -OUS.] Full of or abounding in springs. In quot. *fig.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Scaturiginous*,...that horsts out, or runs over, out of which water riseth. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 2/1 Our Querist, has exhausted his Scaturiginous Brains, to explore Epithets. 1792 *Ibid.* II. No. 64. 2/2 Thou...from whose Scaturiginous Inventive Faculty, such a Multiplicity of Horisontal Phrases arise.

Scaubard, -art, etc., etc., obs. f. SCABBARD *sb.*

Scaud, variant form of SCALD *a.* and *v.*

Scauff, obs. *Sc.* form of SCAFF *sb.*

Soaul, obs. f. SCALL *sb.* and *Sc.* f. SCOLD.

Scaulde, var. f. SCALD *a.*; obs. f. SCALD *v.*

Scaum (skōm), *sb.* *Sc.* and *dial.* Also scam, scame, skaum. [Belongs to SCAM v.]

1. A harm or scorch; 'the act of singeing clothes by patting them too near the fire, or by means of a hot iron' (Jam.); also, a mark of burning.

1813 PICKEN *Penns.* I. 132 (Jam.) But ay-whan Sata blows the coal, I find it's best the scam to thole. 1834 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* II. xix. 260 To hide a scam she had taen for a' her pride.

2. A thin haze or mist; a light, misty vapour.

1824 MACGAGGART *Gallied. Enchyl.* 421 There is red scam, white scam, and many others. By the colour or hue of the scam do Watherwiseakers guess about coming weather. 1825 JAMIESON, *Scam* the sky. 1877 J. VEITCH *Hist. & Poet. Sc. Border* xii. 426 A wide-spreading web of greyish cloud, the scam of the sky.

Scam (skōm), *v.* *Sc.* and *dial.* Also scam(e), skaum. [Of obscure origin.]

1. *trans.* To hum slightly, scorch, char. Also, 'to hespatter' (Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, ed. 2, 1829):

a 1670 SPALDING *Trub.* Chas. I. (Bannatyne Club) II. 247 Ane fyrie cros of tymber, quahairf everie point of the cros was scamit and hyrnt with fyre. 1808 JAMIESON *App.*, To Scam, to scorch, 1825 - T

to singe, 1841 W. I. claes tied in a clout.

Pail Mall G. 26 July 4/2 Then comes a bitter March wind, with snow and sleet, which 'scam' the soft plants, and leave them withered as if they had been touched by fire.

2. 'To envelop in a mist or haze, to shade' (E.D.D.).

1871 P. H. WADDELL *Ps.* lxxx. 10 The heights they were scamied w' her shadow.

Scampulous, obs. form of CLAMPION.

Scampt, *a. Obs. rare*¹. [Aphetic form for *scampt*. See ASKANT *adv.*] Oblique.

1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 66 The Contraction of the Lips and the Scampt Look of the Eyes, expresses the Gesture of a deriding and malicious Person.

Scap (skōp), Short for SCAUP-DUCK. Also Comb. *scap-pochard* (rare) = scap-duck.

1797 LATHAM in *Trans. Soc. for the Improvement of the Pochard*, at the Scap, 1824. J.

11. 193 Scap poch Scap...inhabits Iceland, and the more northern parts of the continents of Europe and America. 1905 BLACKW. *Mag.* June 768/2 A small party of scap...next came into focus.

Scap, variant form of SCALP *sb.* 1 and *sb.* 2

Scap-duck (skōp-dʌk), [f. *scap* SCALP *sb.* 2: see quot. a 1672.]

The Icel. *skálphána* (*hána* = hen), occurring once as the nickname of a man, is prob. unconnected.]

A duck of the genus *Fuligula*, esp. *Fuligula marila*, inhabiting the seas of northern Europe, Asia, and America.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY & RAY *Ornith.* III. (1675) 279 Avis hæc the Scap-duck dicta est, quoniam scalpm i.e. pisces testaceos fractos seu confitos esitat. 1795 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. 565 Scap Duck. 1797 *Enchyl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 1. female

or female Pochard by her broad white face.

Scauper, variant form of SCALF *sb.*

Scaur (skōr). Chiefly *Sc.* [dial. var. of SCAR *sb.* 1.] A precipitous bank; a cliff; the ridge of a hill.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. xii. Is it the rear of Teviot's tide, That chafes against the scaur's red side? 1831 MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* iv. (1852) 45 Its place on the rock has ever since remained as undistinguishable as the scaurs and cliffs around it. 1899 TENNYSON *Elaine* 54 Down the shingly scaur he plunged. 1891 M. COLLINS *Mary & Merv.* II. i. 6 Hesper shone like a beacon over the mountain scaurs. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 54. 243 Dwarf pines...grew thinly among loose stone and gravel scaurs. 1897 KIRKING *Capt. Curr.* ix. 193 Scaur and ravine changed and rolled back to jagged mountains.

Scaur, var. SCAR *a.*; obs. *Sc.* f. SCARE *v.*

Scaurie (skōrɪ). *Orkney and Shetland.* Also scorey, scourie, scowry, skoray, scorie, sko(r)rie, skory. [Scandinavian: cf. Norw. *skare* (Aasen), ON. *skdra*.] The young of any kind of Gull.

1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 203 The Brown and White Gull, which the people here call the scorey, is much more

rarely met with than most others. 1806 P. NEILL *Tour Orkney & Shetland* 25 The Brough. Is the resort and nursery of hundreds of scurries, or herring-gulls (*Larus fuscus*). I believe the Orkney name scurry is applied to this gull only while it is young and speckled; and it loses its speckled appearance after the first year. 1821 Scott *Orkney* v. For your harvest on the crag, I suppose you mean these scurries, or whatever you call them. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Amusements*, xlviii. (1852) 300 A skorry, or young kittiwake. 1899 J. S. FRETHER *Shetland Folk-Lore* 14 The plect of the skorie, the birr of the snipe.

† **Scaut**, *v.* Obs.— [Origin obscure; connexion with mod. dial. *scaut*, to push with the feet, is unlikely.] *intr.* ? To dart. Hence *Scautand ppl. a.* a 1400—50 *Alexander* 4200 *Pire Cocatrice* in creuissis par lindiles jai brede, *Scapione* many score scautand neddrids.

Scavage (skæ'vædʒ), *sb.* Also 5 *soavage*, 6 *skawage*, *skavag(e)*, 7 *scavadge*. [a. AF. *scavage*, *schawage* (Rolls of Parli. an. 1402), = North-Eastern OF. *escavage*, f. *escaver* to inspect, ad. Flemish *scavenen* = OE. *scavian* SHOW *v.*

The OE. synonym was *scawing* (see *SHOWING vbl. sb.*), the ME. form of which was adopted into AF. as *scawenge* (1419 in *Liber Albus* 223). In the 15th c. lawyers were aware of the etymological meaning, and invented the word *SHUWAGE* as an explanatory synonymy.]

1. A toll formerly levied by the mayor, sheriff, or corporation of London and other towns on merchant strangers, on goods offered for sale within their precincts. The toll was prohibited by Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 8. Also *altrib.* Obs. *ex. Hist.*

1744 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vii. (1481) h vij b. And by the purse bene signified them that receyve the costumes, tolles, scavage, prages and duties of the cytees and townes. a 1500 *ANNOLOE Chron.* (1811) p. xiv. The marchandises whereof skavage ought to be taken in London, and how meche. 1502 in 1. S. Lecland *Star Chamber Cases* (1903) 90 He was Skavage gatherer in London, both to the naire and Shirevres there. *Ibid.* 92 There was skavage akyd by oone James skavage gatherer then of oone Skreveren Freeman of Excestre for cloth bi him brought to London by water, and he refusid to pay it. a 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 338 This yere [1513] the cytezens [of London] had graunted of y^r Kyng, y^e no cytezens shulde paye scavage or tolle for any bestis by them brought, as they before tymes had used. 1530—1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 § 4 The tables so

1676 MOLLOY *De Jure Marit.* ii. xiv. (1688) 325 Scavage is an ancient Toll or Custom exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. of Merchant-Strangers for Wares shewed or offered to sale within their Precincts. 1800 *CONGOUVON Comm. Thames* xi. 332 Of Scavage (i.e. Scavenger or Surveying) of certain Goods imported by Foreign Merchants.

† 2. The fulfilment of the duties of a scavenger. 1547 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 386 Item paid to the skavenger for hys hole yeres scavage, . . .

† 3. Refuse, etc. scavenged from the roads. Obs. 1596 in J. E. Cox *Ann. St. Helen's Bishopsgate* vii. (1876) 127 Mr. Chewter had leave to sink a place for laying in of dung or scavage.

Scavage, *v.* rare. [Back-formation from *SCAVENGER*.] *trans.* = *SCAVENGE v.* Also *intr.* for *refl.* (fig.). Hence *Scavaging vbl. sb.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 227/1 The scavaging work, moreover, was 'scamped'. *Ibid.* 252/2 The general depreciation of wages in the scavaging trade. *Ibid.* 259 The street-orderly system of scavaging the metropolitan thoroughfares. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 56 The brain will scavage and the breast unstuff.

Scavager. Also *skavager*. [a. AF. *scawager*, f. *scavage* *SOAVAGE sb.* + *-ER*.]

1309 in R. R. Sharpe *Cat. Lett. Bk. C. City of London* (1901) 151 note, Pro curia de scavengeris. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) 333 *Lec scavageours averont iiii deniers pur chescun tit nuisance issint remoez ou debrusez.*

† 1. An officer whose duty it was to take 'scavage', and who was afterwards also charged with the duty of keeping the streets clean. Obs.

1477—9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 80 Item, paid to the Skavagers for the pavement edited. viij d. 1526 *City of Lond. Rep.* ix. 183 b. in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 171 Item, for by cause complaynt was made by one of the scavagers of y^e Waile of Faryngdon, for keeping of the stretes there vncleane. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor.* Ref. ii. 845 Searchers for unwholesome Meat. Scavager to gather the Money. Gasler.

2. Used for *SCAVENGER 2. rare*. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 218 The nominal wages of the scavagers. *Ibid.* 221, 252.

Soavagery, *rare*—1. [f. *SCAVAGE sb.* + *-ERY*.] = *SCAVENGERY*.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 217/2 Invidy, the average hours of daily work are twelve. *Ibid.* 259/2 When the sages of the city sewers did not consider any proposed improvement in scavagery worthy their attention.

Scavall (skæ'væl), *dial.* Also 5, 7 *scavell*, 6–7 *skavell*, 6 *skavell*, 7 *skavell*, 9 *skavell*, *skaffell*, *scaffle*. [? f. ON. *skafa* to scrape, *SHAVE v.*] A small spade (see quot. 1823).

c 1400 *Jacob's Well* xxvii. 17 Now schal I telle you, how 30 schal caste out be hard wose of 30ure synne. wyth a scauel of confessioun. *Ibid.* 179 A scauel, in be heued before, hat a scho of yren, scharp & myssil, & an heued, hole &

Sandwich may digg 138 With

skuppat and skauel, that marsh men alow. c 1613 *SPELMAN Relat. Virginia* 17 They digg many holes which before the English brought them scauels and spades they used to make with a crooked peece of woode. 1823 *Moore Suffolk Wds.* 352 *Skaffel*, a small spade or skuppet used in draining. . . It differs from a spade in not tapering toward the edge, and in having its sides slightly turned up.

b. *altrib.* as *scavel work*; *scavel-man*, *scavel spitter* (see quots.).

1581 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 103 [A number of] *Faversham Parish* *dicke*. 1587 *FLEM-*

ing *cat manie* marshmen were assigned to laie the fleech upon the sides of the wals, and were called scauemen. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 58 The scauemen are a description of labourers. . . who attend to clean and pump the docks, and in general assist the shipwrights. 1750 *BUMCKLEY Nau. Expositor*, 'Scavel Spitters', are a small Spade, only shod half way, and are used for digging Clay. 1642 *Burghole Book B. Canterb.* (1MS.). Which persons are appointed for the 'Scavell work' and are desired to digge Turf and earth for the fortification.

Scavenage (skæ'vændʒ). [Irreg. f. *SCAVEN* (GE) + *-AGE*.] The action or work of scavenging.

1878 *Lancet* 12 Jan. 64 The system of scavengage for the borough. 1885 *Scientific American* 9 May, The Jewish priests maintained a system of scavengage, themselves supervised the cleansing of cities and habitations.

Scavenger (skæ'vændʒ), *v.* [Back-formation from *SOAVENGER*.]

1. *trans.* To clean out (dirt, etc.).

a 1644 *QUARLES Steph. Urac.* ii. (1646) 22 Should I but name The Tithe of that base dungill trash, brought in By your Dominicans, scaveng'd out again by worse Franciscans.

2. To scrape dirt from (the streets); also, to cleanse (the surface of a river).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 197/2 In wet weather there is at least twenty-times more 'mac' than dung scavenged. 1866 *Act 28 & 30 Vict.* c. 89 § 52 The Conservators shall cause the Surface of the Thames to be effectually scavenged, in order to the Removal therefrom of Substances liable to Putrefaction.

transf. 1858 *KINGSLEY Misc.*, *Chalk-Stream* I. 182 They are Vorticellæ; and every one of those bells, by the ciliary current on its rim, is scavenging the water—till a tadpole comes by and scavenges it.

3. *absol.* or *intr.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 528/1 We saw fleeting glimpses of working-women scavenging, hanging out clothes, huckstering. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 2/4 Mr. Milvain . . . objected to the Conservancy being released . . . of their power to scavenge eastward.

Scavenger (skæ'vændʒ), *sb.* Also 6 *skavenger*, *-ynger*, *scavengere*, 6–8 *scavenger*, 7 *skavenger*. [Altered form of *SCAVAGER*, with intrusive *n* as in *passenger*, *messenger*.]

1. = *SCAVAGER 1*. Now only *Hist.*

1547 (see *SCAVAGE sb.* 2). 1598 *STOW Surv.* 328 In Sepulchers parish common Counsaile six, Constables four, Scavengers four, [etc.]. 1638 *Turton's Yule* C. 1 b. When Tarlton and ofte the stre

There is looks to the street a verem and streets of the town, and attempts upon the Majors wife. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3053/2 An Act for Exempting Apothecaries from Serving the Office of Constable, Scavenger, and other Parish and Ward-Offices. 1765 *ENTICK London* IV. 4 The government of this ward is in one alderman, seven scavengers, and a beadle. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor.* Ref. i. 172 (Aberystwith). The Scavengers are appointed in the same manner. The persons usually selected for this office are the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and they employ the paupers in sweeping the streets.

† b. As the title of an official under the East India Company. Obs.

1702 *MS. list* in Yule s.v., John Butt, Scavenger and Corrmeter, Tevenantant, Merchant. 1760 *Fort William Cons.* in Long *Sett. Rec. Gov.* (1869) 245 (Yule Mr. Handle, applying to the Board to have his allowance of Scavenger increased . . . we allow him Rs. 20 per month more than before.

2. A person whose employment is to clean streets, by scraping or sweeping together and removing dirt. † Also, a person employed to keep clean a church.

1530 *PALSGR.* 266/1 Scavenger that clenseth stretes, *boyeur*. 1563–83 *FOOTE A. & M.* 19/2 And as in the other vnder

1598 *Br. Hall* wending in the

channell like a Scavenger. 1642 *Laus of War Army Earl Essex* 21 The rest [shall] serve for Pioners and Scavengers, till a worthy exploit take off that Blot. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 101 The sorry scavengers who live honestly by emptying privies. 1695 *Act 8 & 9 Will. III.* c. 37 § 1 To the end the Dirt and Soyl may be heaped ready for the Scavenger to carry away. 1714 *MANOVILLE Fab. Brev.* (1733) p. x. xi. Now would I ask if a good citizen . . . might not assert that dirty streets are a necessary evil inseparable from the felicity of London, . . . without any prejudice either to the blackguard or the scavengers. 1725–6 in J. L. Chester *Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 316 John Chitham, Scavenger to this Church: in the South Cloister. 1802 *MAR. EPOCHWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 136 The scavenger, with his broom, . . . was clearing away a heap of mud. 1865 *DICKENS Hist. Pr.* iv. xvi. A scavenger's cart, happening to stand unattended. Mr. S. found it impossible to resist the temptation of shooting Mr. Silas Wegg into the cart's contents.

b. *transf.* One who or something which removes dirt or putrid matter. Applied to various animals that feed on decaying matter, esp. the scavenger beetle.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 1 Chiefe scavenger of chine. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Hush.* i. *Swine* i. 87 The Swine . . . is the Husbandmans best scavenger, . . . for his food and living is by that which would else rot in the yard. 1648 *WINSYAR Midsummer-Moon* 4 Thus sinkes and common shoares are the best scavengers. 1719 *BAYNARD Health* (ed. 2) 6 And Fastings Nature's Scavenger. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) to Numerous spiders, which I suppose prey on these small attendants and scavengers of the waterfowl. 1854 *OWEN in Orr's Circ. Sci. Org. Nat.* i. 164 The sturgeons may be called the scavengers of the great rivers which they frequent. 1858 *BAIRD Cycl. Nat. Sci.* 48/1 The argala . . . is extremely useful in removing noxious animals, and devouring all sorts of carrion. It is called the scavenger in Calcutta. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 307 *The Silphidæ* (burying or scion beetles, scavengers, &c.). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 719 The spider-cells . . . act as phagocytes or 'scavengers', multiplying upon and removing the degenerate nerve-elements.

6. fig. in various uses: One who collects filth; one who does 'dirty work'; a dishonourable person. Also, in favourable sense, one who labours for the removal of public evils.

1562 *PHILKINGTON, etc. Burying*, *Paulus A vij*, In like manner where thys scavenger sweeping the stretes with his bookes . . . has spoken the truth, not truly. I shal passe over it with silence. 1582 *STANFURDÆ Aeneid* Ded. (Arb.) 9 Are there not diuerse skauengers of draftye poetrye in this our age, that laste theyre papers with smearie larde [etc.]. 1598 *B. JOHNSON Ex. Man in Hum.* ii. The gentleman-citizen hath satisfied me, Ile talk to no scavenger. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Sweet.* Wks. 1851 III. 265 That Suburbe sinke, as this rude Scavenger calls it, . . . shall be in my account a more honourable place than his University. 1767 *A. CAMPBELL Lect. Agric.* (1774) Pref. 30, I am no other than a literary scavenger. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. (1788) 340 note. In the senate, their abilities have confined them to those humble, sordid services, in which the scavengers of the ministry are usually employed.

3. A child employed in a spinning-mill to collect loose cotton lying about the floor or machinery. Also, a roller used to collect the loose fibres or fluff; also called *scavenger-roll*.

1833 *LITTON England & Engl.* (ed. 2) I. 201 My children shall never go into a factory, more especially no scavengers and piccers. 1835 *UNE Philos. Manus.* 289 The masters paid the spinners the full allowance of wages for these piccers and scavengers, as they are called. 1853—*Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 831 In the mules we notice a peculiar arrangement of 'scavenger' is applied. The object of this apparatus is to clear particles of waste from the top of the carriage, and the operation is effected by means of a roller.

4. *altrib.* and *Comb.* as *scavenger duck*, *shovel*, *work*; *scavenger-like* adj. and adv.; *scavenger-cell* = *PHAGOCYTE*; *scavenger-roll* (see sense 3); † *scavenger-stuff* (see quot. 1787).

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 124 In the lowest layer 'scavenger' cells and nuclei cover the spindle cells. 1884 *Good Words* Nov. 746/2 A band of 'scavenger' ducks picking up the garbage. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Poyer*, a Surveyer . . . of highways, . . . who. 'Scavenger-like, gives order that they be made cleane. 1890 *Spectator* 28 June, When such scavenger-like work is thus forced upon a man of letters, it is [etc.]. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Paele à bourbe*, a 'Scavengers' shovel', such a one as dirt is usually removed, or taken up, with. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Hush.* 332 'Scavenger' stuff is a mixture of coal ashes and street dirt. 1835 *UNE Philos. Manus.* 312 There is so little 'scavenger' work required in fine spinning, on account of the small quantity of waste from the long-stapled cotton.

b. In designations of certain animals (see 2 b): *scavenger-beetle*, a necrophagous beetle, especially one of the family *Staphylinidæ*; *soavenger-orab*, any crab which feeds on dead animal matter; *scavenger-vulture* (see quot.).

1854 *A. ADAMS, etc. Man. Nat. Hist.* 182 'Scavenger-Beetles' (*Staphylinidæ*). 1857 *A. WHITE Pop. Hist. Brit. Crust.* Index, 'Scavenger-crab. 1894 *10th Cent.* XXVI. 126 Scavenger crabs live this coast in myriads. 1888 *HORNADAY 2 Pr.* in *Jungle* vi. 61 No wonder the builder of such a nest is called the 'scavenger vulture' (*Neophron perreus*).

Scavenger, *v.* rare. [f. *SCAVENGER sb.*]

1. *trans.* To remove dirt from, chiefly fig.; also, to make dirty with scavenging.

a 1644 *QUARLES New Distemper* (1645) 3 All the Romish Rubbish and Trumpery was scavenged out of this [the new Reformed] Church. 1806—7 *J. BRESFORD Miserics Hum.* Life (ed. 3) ii. x. After having scavenged your hands and gloves in slaving to drag up each [shoe out of the quagmire].

2. *intr.* To work at scavenging.

1843—[implied in *SCAVENGERING vbl. sb.*]. 1894 *Season X.* 71/3 Scavenging with bent spine in the gutter.

Scavengering (skæ'vændʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SCAVENGER v.* + *-ING*.] The action or work of removing filth, etc. from the streets. Also *altrib.*

1841 *Literary Gaz.* 11 Dec. 801/3 M. de Lucy . . . recommended that steam should be used for melting the snow . . . in order to facilitate the process of scavengering. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 472/2 In Cairo these vultures are . . . prized for their scavengering services. 1866 *All Year Round* No. 72. 510 The . . . management of a barrow, as applied to scavengering, is a matter of serious moment. 1885 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 3/4 The scavengering alone costs 1,300 l. a year. 1889 *Echo* 26 Aug. 4 It is . . . a sort of moral scavengering to which the Commissioners are condemned.

Scavenger's daughter. Also *Skaving-ton's*, *Skelfington's* daughter. [From a jocular perversion of the name *Skavington*. See *DAUGHTEN 6 c.*] An instrument of torture (invented in the reign of Hen. VIII by Leonard Skavington or Skelfington, Lieutenant of the Tower), which (bringing the head to the knees) so compressed

the body as to force the blood from the nose and ears. Also *Skavington's greys, iron.*

1564 in Coverdale *Left Martyrs* 686 marg. Thys Engine is called Skeuyngtons Gius, wherein the body standeth double, the head being drawn towards the feet. 1580 RISHOR *Diarium* in Sanders *De Schism. Angl.* (1586) 115, 10 [Dec.] Thomas Cotinus & Lucas Kirbeus presbyteri, Scavinger filiam ad ynam horam & amplius passi, ex quo prior 1580-1 in have made triall of hym by 1604 *Trals.* by Mr. Skevington, some time Lieutenant of the Tower, called Skevington's Daughters, or Little Ease. 1826 W. E. ANOREWS *Review* For 11. 369 One of the instruments of torture, called the Scavenger's daughter, employed in the Tower on Catholics. 1897 *Dict. Nat. Hist.* LIII. 325/1 Leonard [Skevington], the inventor of an instrument of torture, known as 'Skevington's iron' or 'Skevington's daughter'.

Scavengery (skæ'vændʒəri). [*f.* SCAVENGER *sb.* + *y.*] The municipal or state arrangements for cleaning and removing dirt, refuse, etc.; the action of collecting and removing dirt from the streets.

1666 EARL MONMOUTH. *Boccalini's Polit. Touchstone* 419 Since Tuscany did breed a numerous rascality of turbulent mad-caps, he had yet further which were as the scavenging it cleanly. 1663 ROLLOCK.

Water Engine 6 While Cities may be kept clean, . . . needing no other Scavengery than by means thereof [i.e. of the Water Engine] to void their Dirt, and avoid Noisomeness. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 56 The Brutal Scavengery of Cacarell's Modus. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* II. 207 1/2 By one or other of these modes of scavengery all the public ways of the metropolis are cleansed.

Scavenging (skæ'vændʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SCAVENGE *v.* + *-ing*]. Street-cleaning; removal of filth; also, the cleaning of a river, etc.

1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* II. 207 1/2 The scavenging of the metropolis: He considers the Regent's Canal will be satisfactory.

transf. 1852 *Stat. Rev.* XIII. 618 1/2 He was accustomed to cut a number of sermons out of the volumes in order to carry on his scavenging in his own garret.

Scavilones, *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin: cf. SCABILONIAN.] 'Long drawers worn under the hose by men in Queen Elizabeth's time' (J. R. Planché *Cycl. Costume* 1876, I. 447).

1577 HOLINSHEDE *Chron.* II. 189 1/2 Nayler put off hys nether stocks, and so bare foote and bare legged saue hys silke scauilon to the anckles.

Scavinger, *obs. form* of SCAVENGER *sb.*
Scaw (skəʊ). Also skaw. [Shetland dial., repr. ON. *skage*.] A promontory.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* viii. A child might travel with a purse of gold from Sunburgh-head to the Scaw of Unst, and no soul would injure him. 1824 LONCE *Scavenger in Armor* xiv. Yet we were gaining fast, When the wind failed us; And with a sudden flaw Came round the gusty Scaw.

Scaw, var. *Sc.* f. SCALL *sb.*; *obs. f.* SHOW *v.*
Scavage, *obs. form* of SCAVAGE.

Scawbard, -art, -ert, *obs. ff.* SCABBARD *sb.*

Scawde, *Sc. form* of SCALD *a. and v.*

Scawe, *Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure origin and meaning: cf. *s. w.* dial. *scawy*, *scawry*, 'uneven in colour, blotched, streaky, mottled' (E. D. D.), also *squally* in quot. 1552 *s. v.* BANDY *a. 2.*]

The mod. *Sc. scaw*, 'a faded or spoilt mark' (Jam.) is a form of SCALL *sb.*, and is prob. unconnected.

Some kind of defect in cloth.
1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 501 1/2 In case that any such diversite, or rawe, scawe, kokell, or fagge happen to be in any part of the said clothes.

Scawed, *a. Obs.* [*f.* prec. + *-ED*]. Spotted.
1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De Pl. xviij. lxxv. (Bodl. MS.). Some Cattie is white and some is reed and some is blacke and some is specked and scawed [orig. *maculatum*].

Scawp, *obs. Sc. form* of SCALP *sb.*
Scawl, *Sc. form* of SCOLD.

Scawp (e, *obs.* and var. *ff.* SCALP *sb.*)

Scayme, variant of SQUAMOUS, squamish.

Scayne, variant of SKEAN, *obs. form* of SKEIN.

Scayze, *obs. Sc. form* of SCAZE *adv.*

Scazon (skæ'zɒn). *Prosydy*. Pl. scazono, also scazontee (skæ'zɒnti:). [*L.* a. Gr. *σκάζω*, *sb.* use of pres. ppl. of *σκάζω* to limp, halt.] A modification of the iambic trimeter, in which a spondee or trochee takes the place of the final iambus; = CHOLIAMB. Also *scazon iambic*.

The name was also applied by some ancient metrists to a similar modification of the trochaic tetrameter catalectic, and to various other metres which are variations of some common type.

1673 O. V. two very b lambies a (1810) 138

J. JACOBS *Caxton's Esop* 21 the Habrian scazon is . . . influenced by Latin metre.

Hence **scazonian** *a.*, **scazonic** *a.*, consisting of, written in, scazons; *sb.* = SCAZON.

1728 ELLIINGTON *tr. Martial* Pref. 3 He [Martial] sometimes . . . chooses the iambic stanza . . . and often the Scazonian.
1845 H. THOMSON in *Engel. Metroph.* N. 412/1 Cneius

Matius . . . wrote Mimiambics, which differed from the Mimes of the two former authors only by being written in scazons. 1898 R. ELLIS in *Class. Rev.* Mar. 121/2 There is a semblance here of a scazonic original.

Seane, variant of SENE, synod, visitation.

Seear, variant of SEAN *sb.* (of a gun).

Seearche, *obs. form* of SEARCH.

Seeat. Pl. seeatat. *Hist. and Numism.*

Also written 8-9 skate (pl. skateas, skateantas), 9 scaett (pl. scaettas); 9 error. *form* seeatat, skateat, pl. scaettat, skateat. [*a.* OE. *seal*, *scatt* (see *SEAR sb.*).] The OE. pronunciation was (sæt) or (sæt). *a.* *Hist.* A coin or denomination of money mentioned in OE. documents, app. of somewhat different values in the different kingdoms. (In Mercia 250 *seattas* are mentioned as equivalent to a 'pound'; in Kent the value seems to have been 25 of a 'shilling'). *b.* *Numism.* Adopted by modern writers as the name for a small Old English silver coin, about 15 grains in weight, the examples of which belong to the 7th and 8th c. Also occas. applied to an Old English gold coin of similar size.

[c. 970 *Wærild* six scaetta, &] xxxiii. [Life *Wid.* lxvii. scaetta to bote. Et þam oprun zehwilcum x scaettas gebete.] 1720 J. JOHNSON *Collect. Eccl. Laws* etc. Ch. Eng. Laws Etheharst an. 926 No. 2. The King's single Wærgild is . . . thirty Thousand Skatts, in all 120 Pound. 1877 RUOING *Ann. Cotnage* I. 203 Seattas are known of the early Kings of Kent. *Ibid.* 217 The Seattas. 1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Archæol. Ireland* 223 The skateas or English pennies. 1853 HUNTER *Coins Collect. Man.* II. 410 Many skateas are with- out inscription at all. 1850 C. R. SMITH in *Archæol. Cambria* III. 39 The earliest Anglo-Saxon silver coins, commonly called scaettas. 1887 C. F. KEARY *Catal. Agr. Coins Brit. Mus.* Intro. 22 The immense difference in character between the scaettas and the pennies.

Scede, *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L.* *sceda*, var. spelling of *schela*: see SCHENE.] A strip of papyrus.

1628 BURTON *Anat. Med. Democr.* To Rdr. (ed. 3) 50 Like that scede or Scytala Laconica, so much renowned of old in all contracts, which Tully so earnestly commends to Atticus.

Scedula, *ecedule*, *soedul*, *obs. ff.* SCHEDULE.

Scegg, *Scegger*: see SKEG, SKEGGER.

Scelalgia (skel'ldʒi:). *Path.* Also in anglicized form *scela'gy*. [*mod. L.*, *f.* Gr. *σκέλα* or *leg* + *-αλγία*, *ἀλγος* pain.] Neuralgia in the leg.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Scelalgia*, pain of the leg. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Scelalgia*, scelalgia.

Sclerater (skel'et), *a. and sb.* Also 6-9 sclerater, 6 *Sc. sclerater*. [*ad. L.* *sclerātus*, pa. ppl. of *sclerāre*, *f. scler-*, *sclerus* wickedness: see -ATE 2. Cf. *f. sclerat* (in Cotgr. 1611; OF. had *scleré*), *It. sclerato*, Pg. *sclerado*.]

A. aij. Atrociously wicked. *Obs.*

a 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 675 And fedde is now clerely the scleralt flokke. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 29 b. His myscheuous actes and sclerale doynyes. 1560 ROLLAND *Crk. Venus* II. 296 So scleralt, and ingnart for to chois. 1613 SIR A. SHERLEY *Trans. Persia* 8 The scleralt treason conspired against vs. 1645 PUNCTUS *Plerius* II. 1845 There was resistance against such a sclerale Prince. 1666 WINSTANLEY *Loyal Alarm* 102 Such a Sclerale Villaine. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 98 (1740) 191 The most scleralt plot that ever was heard of.

B. sb. An atrociously wicked person, a villain, wretch. *Obs. exc. arch.*

The spelling *scleralt* is after the *f. sclerat*; the word has been occasionally used by Eng. writers with italics and accents as a foreign word.

1715 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 88 Hence it is, that Sclerates, can by no Arts, nor any Annuements how violent soever, stifle the Cries of a wounded Conscience. 1728-31 *Lett. fr. Fogg's Trm.* (1732) I. 15 That honoumble Prison [the Tower of London] is reserv'd for illustrious Sclerates. 1799 BURNS *Lett.* to (J. G. Hamilton), Creation-disgracing sclerates such as they, God only can mend, and the devil only can punish. 1830 SHORTRIDGE *J. Ingletant* xxii. 295 He was, and is, a scleralt and a coward.

Hence **Scelerately** *adv.*: **Scelerateness**.

1613 SIR A. SHERLEY *Trans. Persia* 8 The punishment was nothing proportionable to the sclerateness of the fact. 1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* v. 188 My companion fled, and escaped the sclerateness of their hands. *Ibid.* v. 493 The persecuted policy of subtle Serpents, had sclerately suggested my concealment.

Scelerous, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *sclerous*. [*f.* *L. sclerōsus* full of wickedness, *f. scler-*, *sclerus*: see SCLETERATE and -OUS.] Wicked, villainous.

1673 O. V. two very b lambies a (1810) 138

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Scelestic, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7-iquo. [*f.* *L. scelēstus* wicked, villainous (*f. scelēs-*, *sclerus*: see SCLETERATE + *-IC*).] Wicked.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. v. 12 The World hath not better men, then some, that suffer vnder that name [of Puritan]: nor withall, more Scelestic Villaines.

Scelēstious, *a. rare*—1. In 7 *scelostious*. [*f. L. scelēstus* (see prec.) + *-IOUS*.] Wicked.

1608 Heywood *Salut* 13 This scelēstious match.

Scelēon, *obs. form* of SKELTON.

Scelidate (se'lidit), *a.* [*f. mod. L. scellid-* (see next) + *-ATE*.] Having legs.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 538 It is a true scellidate, or legged fin.

Scelides (se'lidiz), *pl.* [*mod. L.*, *pl.* of **scellid-*, *scellis*, *f. Gr. σκελίδες* leg.]
The formation was perh. suggested by Gr. *σκελίδες* leg-band. The Gr. *σκελίδες* rib of beef is a later form for *σκελίδες*.

The posterior or pelvic extremities of mammals.

1842 in BRANOR *Dict. Sci.*, etc. And in later Dict.

Scelidosaur (se'lidosɔr). *Palæont.* [*ad. mod. L. scelidosaur-us*, *f. scellid-* (see SCCLIDES) + *Gr. σαύρα*, *σαύρος* lizard (see SAURIA).] A dinosaur of the genus *Scelidosaurus*, the typical genus of the family *Scelidosauridae* of stegosaurian herbivorous dinosaurs. Hence *Scelidosaurian* *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Scelidosauridae*; *sb.*, a scelidosaurian reptile. *Scelidosauriform* *a.* = next. *Scelidosauroid* *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of the *Scelidosauridae*; *sb.*, a scelidosaurid reptile.

1851 OWEN *Monogr. Fossil Reptilia Liassic Form.* I. 5 It most probably formed part of a very young or fetal Scelidosaur. 1859 HUXLEY in *Q. Trm. Geol. Soc.* XXVI. 44, I think it will be proper to restrict the name *Palæosaurus* to the latter (or Megalosauroid) form of tooth, and to use for Scelidosauroid type.

teeth of the *Thalassosaurus* 1885 LYOON *Rept. & Birds* 29 Scelidosauriform teeth. 1891 Century *Dict.*, *Scelidosaurid* (*a. and sb.*).

Scelidotherium (skel'idio'thəriəm). *Palæont.* [*mod. L.* (Owen 1840), *f. scellid-* (see SCCLIDES) + *Gr. θήριον* wild animal.] A genus of megatheriid edentate mammals. Also anglicized Scelidothero, an animal of this genus.

1840 OWEN in *Zool. Beagle* I. 75 The teeth, however, are fewer in the Scelidothero than in any Armadillo. 1847 ARNET *Am. World* xv. 369 The Scelidotherium, differ rather more from the Megatheroid type than either the Mylodont or Megalonyx. In all important points however, the Scelidothero and the Megatherium are so closely analogous that they hardly admit of a separate description.

Scellat, *obs. Sc. form* of SKELLET.

Scellaton, *Scellum*: see SKELTON, SKELLUM.

Scelp, *Sceme*, *Soomiter*: see SKELP, SCHEMF *sb.*, SCIMITAR.

Scemmel, *obs. form* of SHAMBLER *sb.*

Scena (f'nä). [*It.* *a. L. scena* SCENE.]

1. *a.* A scene in an Italian opera; the words and music of the scene. *b.* A composition consisting largely of recitative of a dramatic and impassioned character, for one or more voices with accompaniment; either forming part of an opera, or composed separately for the concert-room.

1819 T. HORT *Anast.* (1820) III. 323 This gentleman . . . wondered he should have inspired me . . . with the *scenas* of a pastoral. 1825 [see SCENE 13]. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. iii. The applause with which they had hailed the overture and the commencing *scenas*. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203 A beautiful *scena* by Romberg. 1866 MISS HODGSON *Lady Anley* xvi. My lady's piano was . . . covered with a patterned sheets of music and a exquisitely-bound collection of *scenas* and fantasias. 1886 MRS. CHALK *King Arthur* vi. 232 She placed the trio before him. It was one of those dashing operatic *scenas* of the last generation, full of show and difficulty.

2. Used jocularly = SCENE 11.

1847 J. G. LOCKHART in *Croker's Papers* (1882) III. xxv. 103, I hear there was a very hot little *scena* at a late Carlton Club dinner between Stanley and Lord George Bentinck.

Scenário (jen'ário). [*It.* *f. scena* SCENA.] A sketch or outline of the plot of a play, giving particulars of the scenes, situations, etc.

1. Italian term, meaning a sketch of the scenes and main points of an opera libretto, drawn up and settled preliminary to filling in the detail. 1884 P. SIMONIN in *Pull Mall* 6.

19 May 1915 As the next step, I write an elaborate *scenário* . . . minutely setting down, not only the scenes as they follow, the action of the personages engaged, the sense of all they have to say, but even the 'stage business'.

Scenary, *sb. Obs.* [*ad. It. scenario*: see SCENARIO and -ARY 1 B. 2.]

1. 'The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play' (J.); = SCENARIO.

1605 DRYDEN *Dumfries's Art Paint.* Pref. 41 To make a Sketch, or a more perfect Model of a Picture, is in the Language of Poets, to draw up the Scenary of a Play. 1719 BRYAN *Eng. Fr. Dict.*, Scenary (the ordering of the Scenes of a Play) *Arrangement des Scènes d'une Pièce de Théâtre*. 1736 FORT *Dunc.* ut. 223 *Note*, The Edition of Shakespear . . . look up near two years more, in the drudgery of comparing Impressions, rectifying the Scenary, &c.

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed' (J.).

1799 FORT *Dunc.* II. 262 *Note*, The progress of the found . . . and the scenary here of the bordering regions, . . . are ignited from Virg. *Æn.* 7 on the sounding the horn of Allecto. 1808 Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd* I. 109 The plot, characters, and scenary of this exquisite transcript from nature.

3. = SCENERY 3.

1712 AODSON *Spec. No. 417* 3 A Poet... must gain a due Relish of the Works of Nature, and be thoroughly conversant in the various Scenery of a Country Life. 1748 *Anson's Voy. iii. ii. (ed. 4)* 15 The fortunate animals too, partake in some measure of the romantic cast of the Island, and are no small addition to its wonderful scenery. 1808 *Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd I. p. x.* The minute coincidence between its natural scenery, and his descriptions.

† **Scenery, a. Obs.** [ad. L. *scēnā*, *scēnarius* scenic, f. *scēna*, *scēna* SCENE: see -ARY 1 A.] Scenic, theatrical.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphitheat.* 18 In the Morning Scenery Diversions were exhibited. 1758 DORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 298 The scenery part of these performances [Miracle Plays] was much worse than the composition.

Scence, obs. form of CENSE v.

Scend, 'scend, var. fl. SEND sb. 2 and v. 2 (Naut.).

Scene (sîn). Also 6 seann, 6-7 seane, scēne, 6, 8 schene, 7 scēn, scēne (e. [a. f. *scēne* (14th c. in Hatzl-Darm.), ad. L. *scēna*, *scēna* stage, scene, a. Gr. *σκηνή* tent or booth, stage, scene.

Dryden (*Virg. Georg. iii. 38*) rhymes the word with *train*.
I. With reference to the theatre.

1. *Antiq.* The stage of a Greek or Roman theatre, including the platform on which the actors stood, and the structure which formed the background (usually representing the outside of a house or temple).

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 241 Apaturus Alabandus made... a scene (= *scenam*, Vitruv.) with a neat hand, wherein he made images instead of columns... He made more-over an upper-scene (= *episcenium*, Vitruv.), wherein the seatings of the porches, the half-house-tops were diversely adorned by the Painter. 1682 *Wheeler Journ. Greece v. 365* The Scene is oblong, jetting out six Paces more forward in the Front, than the Seats of the Spectators. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist. Pref. (1827)* I. 125 The division for the actors was called in general the scene, or stage.

2. [= F. *scène*.] The stage or theatre taken as standing for either the dramatic art or the histrionic profession. Now only arch.

1682 *Wheeler Journ. Greece* 370 For [athletic] games had such an officer belonging to them... But whoever heard of such an officer belonging to the Scene? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* Ded. (a) 3, I have more than once already maintain'd the Rights of my two Masters [Homer and Virgil] against their Rivals of the Scene, even while I wrote Tragedies my self. 1733 *Pope's Pref. to Cato* 41 Our Scene precariously subsists too long On French Translation, and Italian Song. 1761 *Chaucer's* *Roche* 475 Giddy with praise, and puff'd with female pride, She quits the tragic scene.

† 3. The action or representation of a piece upon the stage; a stage-performance; a play or drama in representation. Obs. exc. as in b.

1552 *Kyo Sp. Trag. iv. 75* To die to day for fashioning our Scene... And in a minute starting vp againe, Requite to our Scene.

1603 *Monarchs to of Edmondeston* friends, That your free spirits may with more pleasing Sense Relish the life of this our active scene. 1634 *Heywood & Browne* *Lancashire Witches* ProL. We are forc'd from our own Nation To ground the Scene that's now in agitation. 1679 *Dryden's Tristram & Cr. Pref. b. 3*, And now behold King Richard entering upon the Scene. 1697 — *Æneis* Ded. (a) 2 b, The Poet who Flourish'd in the Scene is damp'd in the Ruelle. 1814 *Orpheus* ii. They crowd the trembling poet's scene.

b. *The scene opens or is opened*: a phr. used to express the beginning of the action of a play, or of an act or scene. Cf. F. *ouvrir la scène*, 'commencer la représentation' (Littre).

1673 *Scuttle* *Empress of Morocco* i. 1, Scene opens, Moly Lahas appears bound in Chains. *Ibid.* ii. 1, The Scene opened, is represented the Prospect of a large River. 1693 *Ryder's Short View* Trag. i. 14 The Scene opening presents 15 Grandees of Spain.

4. The place in which the action of a play, or part of a play, is supposed to occur. Hence also, the setting of a dialogue, novel, etc. Phr. *To lay the scene* (see LAY v. 2 b); *to change, shift the scene*.

1592 *Kyo Sp. Trag. iv. iii.* 18 Well down, Balthazar, hang up the Title: Our scene is Rhodes. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul. ProL. 2* In faire Verona, where we lay our Scene. 1599 — *Hen. V. ii. ProL. 42* Vnto Southampton do we shift our Scene. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* i. 1, As soone... As is a vaile put off, a visor chang'd, Or the scene shifted in our theaters. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poey* 43 He has remov'd the Scene in the same Act from Rome to Catiline's Army, and from thence again to Rome. 1712 AODSON *Spec. No. 357* 7 Asia, Africk, and Europe are the several Scenes of his [Virgil's] Fable. 1725 *Pope's Odys. iii. Notes* I. 157 The Scene is now remov'd from Ithaca to Pylus. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 The scene is laid in Crete.

5. A subdivision of an act of a play (or of a short play which is not divided into acts), marked by the entrance or departure of one or more actors (and, in romantic or non-classic drama, often by a change of *local*). Hence, the action and dialogue comprised in any one of these subdivisions; a situation between certain actors.

In editions of the Roman dramatists, and of the French classic dramatists, the entrance or exit of any actor makes a new numbered 'scene'. In the English drama, on the other hand, the 'scene' is a distinct subdivision of the act, marked by the fall of the curtain or the leaving of the stage empty; even when the *local* and the actors remain the same in two consecutive 'scenes', the stage is not supposed to have been occupied continuously through the interval.

1540 *Palsgr. Acotatus* i. 1. Cij b, All the versis of this scene be *Scenarii*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proz. & Epigr. (1867)* 12

A pleasure tane in tediousness. 1611 *Florida, Scena*... Also any one scene or entrance of a Comedie or Tragedie. 1665 Sir R. HOWARD *Four New Plays* To Rdr. b, The Spanish Plays... being nothing but so many Novels put into Acts and Scenes. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poey* 20 [In the ancient drama] it is to be accounted a new Scene, not [1684 p. 24 not only] every time the stage is empty, but every person who enters, though to others, makes it so; because he introduces a new business. 1678 — *All for Love* Pref. (ed.), I prefer the Scene betwixt Antony and Ventidius in the first Act, to any thing which I have written in this kind. 1756 *Foot's Engl. ret. fr. Paris* Epil., Does not this poisoning scene The sacred right of Tragedy profane. 1783 *Blair Lect. xlv. li.* 496 The entrance of a new personage upon the Stage, forms what is called a New Scene. 1856 T. W. ROBERTSON *Society Act* I. Scene I.—Sidney Daryl's Chambers, in Lincoln's Inn.

b. The pl. is sometimes put for 'a play', 'dramatic writing'.

1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ep. Ded. A 3 b, Following the New way, I mean, of writing Scenes in Verse. 1710 GRANVILLE *Epil. for 'Brit. Enchanters'* 27 Our Author would expose these youthful Scenes, Begot to at his Entrance in his Teens.

c. *fig.* 1577 *Whetstone's Life & Death of Gaskoigne* B ij b, His Sean is played, you followe on the act. 1592 *Greene Philomela* (1615) E 4, Till Fortune... entered into the Theatre of Philomela's life and beganne to acte a lusefull Scēne in this manner. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III. ii. ii.* 38 *Dut.* What means this Scēne of rude impudence? *Qu.* To make an act of Tragick violence. 1595 *Lodge's Fig for Momus* G 1 b, In that shamefull scene of treasons play. 1596 *Lambard's Peramb. Kent* (ed. 2) 407 At this place of the Bishop in Halling, I am drawing on the last Scēne of my life. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trar.* (ed. 2) 72 We are now to present you upon the Asiaticque stage, various Scenes compos'd of a miscellany of subjects. 1648 *Herick's Hist. To Mistress Anne Potter*, Nature has pre-compos'd us both to Love; Your part's to grant; my Sean must be to move.

d. *Mus.* = SCENA 1 h.
1825 *DANFELLY ENCYCL. Mus.*, *Scena* or *Scēno*, a piece of music composed of a *recitative*, an *andante* or a *large*, a *larghetto*, and an *agitato* or *allegro*. The *caroline*, or first air, is often separated by a *couplet de recitatif*. A scene may be for one or more voices.

6. The material apparatus, consisting chiefly of painted hangings, slides, etc., set at the back and sides of the stage, and intended to give the illusion of a real view of the *local* in which the action of a play takes place; the view thus presented to the spectators at any time during the action of a play. Also, any one of the painted hangings, slides, etc., used for this purpose.

On the Elizabethan stage, the curtain or hanging at the back of the stage, concealing the vestry or green-room, stood in lieu of scenery. Painted scenes and elaborate machinery, the representation of buildings or landscape in perspective, etc., were a principal feature of the privately-produced masques of Jas. I and Chas. I and, later, of the operatic play (see OPERA 1).

1540 [see SCENISH]. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque of Blackness*, First, for the Scene, was drawne a *Landscape*, consisting of small woods... which falling, an artificiall sea was scene to shoote forth. 1608 — *Masque at Ld. Hadington's Marr.*, The scene to this Masque, was a high, steepe red cliff, advancing it selfe into the cloudes. 1618 *Holoday's Technogamia* ProL. marg., Here the upper part of the Scene open'd, when straight appear'd a Heaven [etc.]. 1665 *Bacon's Ess. Masques*, And let the Masques, or any other, that are to come down from the Scene, have some Motions, vpon the Scene it selfe, before their Comming down. 1633 *Shirley's Tri. Peace* 7 A Curtaine being sodainly drawne up, the Scene was discovered representing a large streete with Sumptuous Pallaces. 1656 *DAVENANT (title)*, The Siege of Rhodes Made a Representation by the Art of Prospective in Scenes. And the Storying in Recitative Musick. 1667 *Flecker's Damoselles à la mode*, Of Persons represented, Any Italian Scenes with four Doors serving. a 1693 *Aubrey's Lives* (1893) II. 244 He has some scenes to it, which to these days were valued at 200000. 1719 *Young's Buris* *Ibid.*, Scene shuts on.

Back fly the scenes, and enter foot and horse. a 1814 *Gonzaga v. v. in New Brit. Theatre* III. 161 All the characters appear lost in astonishment and terror as the scene closes them in. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 9/1 The opening of the doors at the back of the stage caused a draught which blew over a large fan-scene containing a number of incandescent lights.

1818 *Hume's Philos. Ess. Hum. Underst. vii.* (1751) 104 The Scenes of the Universe are continually shifting.

† b. *pl.* ? A succession of realistically-lighted stage-pictures, telling their story without words or action. Obs.

1665 *Bacon's Ess. Masques*, The Alterations of Scenes, so... and Noise, are Things of great Beauty, and... and relieve the Eye, before it... Let the Scenes abound with Light, specially Coloured and Varied. 1650 *DAVENANT Pref. to Gondibert* 8 Painted History, when with the couenance of lights it is represented in Scenes, by which we are much lesse inform'd then by actions on the Stage. 1659 — *Entert. Kulland-lit.* 17 Would you meet to be delighted with Scenes? which is, to be entertain'd with the deception of motion, and transposition of Lights; where, whilst you think you see a great Battel, you are sure to get nothing by the Victory.

c. *transf.* A curtain or veil; also, a decorative hanging on a wall.

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trar.* (ed. 2) 138 When the greene and crimson scenes [ed. 1677 p. 138 curtains or scenes] of

silke were drawne, from this Apollo, wee lookt into a great square court. 1648 *Herick's Hist.*, Upon some scenes 8 Outside silke, and outside Lawoe; Scenes to cheat us newly drawne. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trar.* 194 Instead of Tapistry, they have a kinde of Scenes or Shutters, which serve them also for Pictures.

† d. *pl.* Used to describe the appearance of strata or clusters of clouds, piled one above another.

1685 *Goad's Celest. Bedits* i. xv. 83 Frosty, mist, fair; clouds to scenes. *Ibid.* ii. ii. 162 We often times see Clouds as in several Stories, Lotis or Scēnes, ooe over another.

7. *Behind the scenes*: amidst the actors and stage-machinery, where ordinary spectators are not admitted.

1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poey* 32 Things hapning in the Action of the Play, and suppos'd to be done behind the Scenes. 1672 — *Assignment* Epil. 21 His Nuns are good, which on the Stage are shown, And, sure, behind our Scenes you'll look for none. 1791 *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1749, She was carried off to be put to death behind the scenes. 1890 *All Year Round* 27 Mar. 302 (art.), Behind the Scenes at the Laoc.

b. *fig.* 1748 *CHESTERF. Lett.* 16 Feb. I, who have been behind the scenes, both of pleasure and business. 1812 *Mrs. Edgeworth's Absentee* v, Miss Pratt... had obtained the *entrée* to a number of great houses, and was behind the scenes in many fashionable families. 1869 *Tozer's Highl. Turkey* I. 158 Another personage of greater importance was behind the scenes in this movement.

II. In various established metaphorical uses.

Sense 8 is developed from 4; senses 9-11 from 5, though in sense 9 there is some mixture of sense 6.

8. The place where an action is carried on and people play their parts as in a drama. Phr. *To enter or appear on the scene, to quit the scene. The scene of action*, the place where events are actually happening or business being done.

1594 *CONSTABLE Diana* viii. iv, Meeting Heroick feete in every line, That tread high measures oon the Scene of Fame. 1608 D. TUVILL *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 123 True virtuous actions, are neuer scene vpon the Scene, but when by the necessity of Lawes, they are enforced to show themselves. 1648 *Pell. Eastern Assoc.* 8 Awakening endlesse war upon our British Scenes. a 1658 J. CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1657) 100 The Sand was always the Scene of Quarrelling. 1659 *Clarke's Papers* (Camden) IV. 294 The persones in the proclamation mentioned having made this citty parte of their scene to act their designe vpon. 1673 *Dryden's Marr. à la Moile* iii. 1, But though these are not My Provinces, I have Scene enough within To exercise my vertue. 1677 *Mure's Eng. Fr. Dict.* s. v, There will be the Scēne of Actioo this Campaigne, ce sera là le Theatre de la Guerre. 1685 *Sourin's Serm.* (1727) I. 368 The viiith of the Romans (which has been mentioned before) was a scene of a most extraordinary

extraordinary Action. 1721 Dr. Fox *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 37 The part I acted on this bloody scene. 1791 *Mrs. Radcliffe's Rem. Ferat* i, Paris, the scene of her former happiness. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dax.* i. vii, It was clear she could not quit the scene of action. 1857 *Livingstone's Trar.* ix. 181 My arrival on the scene was felt to be so much weight in the scale. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 4/6 West Somerset was the scene, yesterday, of the first contested county election under the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act. 1889 *Field* 19 Jan. 67/3 Whereupon Mr. Calvert's solicitor came upon the scene, with a demand for an undertaking not to offend again.

b. The world in which man is an actor; the theatre of this life. Often in phr. (*this*) *scene of things. To quit the scene, to die.*

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* (1712) Pref. 25 Which makes... the whole scene of things evidently to begin from Adam.

1681 eoter
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267.

a logical world as it is a poetical.

9. A view or picture presented to the eye (or to the mind) of a place, conourse, incident, series of actions or events, assemblage of objects, etc.

1633 *JER. TAYLOR Serm.* for 17. i. 21 This is the greatest Scene of Majesty that shall be in that [i.e. the last] day, till the Sentence be pronounced. 1650 F. BROOK tr. *Le Blanc's Trar.* 240 At last all vanished, leaving a scene of lovely trees. 1667 *Milton's P. L.* xi. 637 But now prepare thee for another Scene. 1704 *Pope's Summer* 9 See what delights in sylvan scenes appear! 1705 AODSON *Italy Antiq.* near Naples 216 About Eight Miles Distance from Naples lies a very noble Scene of Antiquities. 1715 *Pope's Essay* 360 The smiling Scene wide opens to the Sight. 1784 *Gibbon's Decl. & F.* xxx. (1785) III. 171 This scene of peace and plenty was suddenly changed into a desert. 1797 *Mrs.*

City have never beheld... such a scene of hurry and alarm... that which Brussels presented. 1850 *Troall's Glac.* i. xi. 72 The scene outside was at once wild, grand, and beautiful.

b. *fig.* A vista or prospect of something expected or to come.

1762 T. MORTIMER *Er. Man his own Broker* (ed. 5) 173 Light Horse [otherwise called 'scrip']... is the Commodity to Jobb with, and opens a most extensive scene of it.

10. An action, episode, complication of events, or situation, in real life.

1679 *Season. Adv. Protes.* 3 The Roman Party was never waiting in any bloody scene to destroy Christ's Disciples. 1689 R. D'ESTRANGE *Tables* iii. 44 And 'tis a Pleasant Scene enough, when Thieves fall out among themselves, to see the Cutting of One Diamond with Another. 1766 in *3rd Rep. on E. India Comp.* App. No. 74 H. of C. *Rep. Comm.* III. 40 We think the vast Fortunes acquired in the inland Trade have been obtained by a Scene of the most tyrannic and oppressive Conduct that ever was known in any Age or Country. 1766 *Forbysse Serv. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 224 You were not made for scenes of danger. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* i. vii. A scene followed, the like of which is often enacted in higher places and by more important personages. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1829) I. 18 Not at all disconcerted by the scene that had just occurred, the wily Roman undertook to justify himself. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 29 Then he disappears from this scene in his career.

b. An episode, situation, etc., forming a subject of narration or description.

1630 *Milton Passion* 22 These latter [ed. 1673 latest] scenes confine my roving vers. 1704 *Prior Celia to Damon* 112 Say, Shepherd, say: Are these Reflections true? Or was it but the Woman's Fear, that drew This cruel Scene, unjust to Love and You? 1850 SMEDLEY (title) Frank Fairlegh, or Scenes from the Life of a Private Pupil. 1858 GEO. ELIOT (title) Scenes of Clerical Life.

11. An exhibition of excited or strong feeling between two or more persons; a stormy encounter or interview. To make a scene, to make a disturbance, 'kick up a row'. [Cf. F. *faire une scène* (à quelqu'un).]

1751 *Foots Lyr.* iii. (1726) 65 My father has got to the bottom of the whole Abington business. *Pa.* The deuce! *Y. Wild.* We parted this moment. Such a scene! 1787 *Mme. D'ARELAY Diary* Aug. She counselled me... to avoid complaints that led to scenes of such violence and impropriety. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1800) II. 169 The reconciliation should be accompanied with *clat*, and... it was intended to make a scene of it. 1831 *Society L.* 234 Aubrey... had just sense enough to see the folly of making a scene. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* vii. From an anticipatory horror of something like a scene. 1848 THACKERAY *Van.*

now occur once or twice in the week. 1828 *Poor Nellie* 34 You made a regular scene.

† III. 12. A screen for the reception of images projected from a lens. Also scene-plate.

1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 237 A Sevenfoot Telescope was fitted up with a Scene to receive the Species of the Sun cast through it. *Ibid.* 239 Mr. Ahr. Sharp cast the Species of the Sun on a Scene-plate, behind his Seven foot Glass.

IV. 13. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as (sense 11) scene-making; scene-dock [DOCK sb. 3], the place in which scenes are stored in a theatre; † scene-drawer = SCENE-SHIFTER; † scene-keeper, one who has charge of the scenes in a theatre; † scene-man = SCENE-SHIFTER; scene-painter, one who paints scenes or scenery for the theatre; scene-painting, the art of painting scenes according to the rules of stage-perspective; *fig.* descriptive writing in a bold and vivid style; also *attrib.*; scene-plate (see sense 12); scene-plot, the list and description of the scenes in a play; scene-room, a room where scenes are stored (in quot. *fig.*); † scene-work, dramatic representation; stage-scenery. Also SCENE-SHIFTER.

1825 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* iii. 23 Piled up at the back, in what was called the scene dock, were the *Scenes*. *Tidier* No. 99. 3 Door-keepers came out clad like Cardinals, and † Scene-Drawers like Heathen Gods. 1669 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* 280 † Scene-keeper, Coster-Maker, Wax-Chandler, one of each. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxx. Not molesting him with passionate appeals and † scene-making. 1737 FIELDING *Eurydice Hissed* Wks. 1903 III. 409 His levee is compos'd of... box-keepers, † scene-men, fiddlers, and candle-snuffers. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* vii. viii. (1782) III. 67, I was obliged to undergo the civilities of the † scene-painter, the music [etc.]. 1822 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Dec. 619/3 Scene-painters and scene-shifters. 1754 KIRBY *Perspective* ii. vi. 76 The Design of † Scene-Painting, is not only to decorate the Theatre, but to make that Part of it which lies beyond the Stage, appear much longer than it really is. 1835 J. NEAL *Err. Jonathan* II. 251, I know my propensity for scene-painting. 1838 MACAULAY in *Travelling Life* (1830) II. 11 A bold... scene-painting manner is that which... succeeds best in periodical writing. 1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint.* 305 Scene Painting is an extensive and peculiar walk of art, with its own laws and practical and scientific rules. 1831 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerique* (1835) 232 That stage-wardrobe and † scene-room that we call the memory. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 261 Likening those grave controversies to a piece of Stagers, or † Scene-work where his owne Remonstrant... most of all right: be counted the chiefest Player. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Architect.* 176, Counterfeit Architecture, which we otherwise call Scene-Work.

Hence † Scened *pa. pple.*, displayed or set as in a stage-scene, staged. *Scene'ing vbl. sb.*, furnishing with stage-scenery.

1597 SANCROFT in *D'Oyley Life* (1821) II. 17 Our course of employment and action [coincides] the very same, only not scened so illustratively; nor set off with so good company and conversation. 1750 A. HILL *Wks.* (1753) I. 103 It were a downright shame, if these good people who gave the Tragedy all its merit, of fine dressing and scening, should be suffered to lose their money.

Scene, obs. form of SEINE.

Scene'ful, a. rare. -[FUL.] Abounding in scenes or scenery.

1746 COLLINS *Ode, Manners* 78 O Nature boon... The Sports and I this hour agree, To rove thy scene-full world with thee.

Scenery (sĕn'ē-ri). [Alteration of SCENARY, as if f. SCENE + -ERY. The word is not in Johnson, who gives only SCENARY.]

† 1. Dramatic action; a moving exhibition of feeling. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 213 When he opened it, never was such a piece of scenery. He trembled like a devil at receiving it: Fnmled at the seal, his fingers in a palsy. 1808 SYN. SMITH *Peter Plymley's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1850 II. 144/2 If there were any great scenery, and heroic feelings, any blaze of ancient virtue, any exalted death, any termination of England that would be ever remembered, ever honoured in that western world, where liberty is now retreating, conquest would be more tolerable, and ruin more sweet.

2. The decoration of a theatre-stage, consisting of painted hangings, slides, etc., representing the scene of the action; theatre-scenes collectively.

1774 *Lond. Mag.* Nov. 518/2 It is said that the scenery only, which has been painted on purpose for the *Maid of the Oaks*, cost 1500l. 1789 TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* i. 72 Sophocles increased the number of actors to three, and added the decoration of painted scenery. 1837 J. F. COOPER *England* (ed. 2) III. 97 The chief merit [of the play] was the scenery. 1850 *All Year Round* 29 Mar. 306 The dangers of flying flats and rolling scenery.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* 12 To recommend this system to the people, a perspective view of the Court, gorgeously painted... was exhibited to the gaping multitude... The whole scenery was exactly disposed to captivate those good souls, whose [etc.]. 1774 J. ADAMS *Diary* 9 Oct. Wks. (1850) II. 395 Went... to the Romish chapel... The scenery and the music are so calculated to take in mankind, that I wonder the Reformation ever succeeded. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. For. Tales, Mr. V. Totle* ii. 'Take off the covers, Martha,' said Mrs. Parsons, directing the shifting of the scenery with great anxiety. 1867 F. D. MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawgivers* vi. (ed. 4) 120 However shifting the scenery of a man's life may have been. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxix. Gwendolen was just then enjoying the scenery of her life.

3. The general appearance of a place and its natural features, regarded from the picturesque point of view; the aggregate of picturesque features in a landscape.

1784 COWPER *Task* v. 741 He looks ahead into the varied field Of nature, and... Calls the delightful scenery all his own. His are the mountains, and the valleys his. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 8 But Linden saw another sight... 1837 *Univ. Ser.* vi. (1876) 124 A kind of passion for scenery and natural beauty... has gained an extraordinary power over people's minds. 1837 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1853) IV. ii. iii. 194 Anyone with a well-stored memory is affected by historical scenery.

b. with defining word prefixed. Also applied to the varied aspect of clouds and sky.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Book* I. 124 The magnificence of English park scenery. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Book* II. 48 The entire cloud and sun scenery was fully presented to us. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) 440/2 One of the most impressive pictures of tree-scenery that man ever beheld.

† c. Picturesqueness. *Obs. rare.*

1786 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. Wks. 1797 I. 287 As such buildings depart from regularity, they now and then acquire something of scenery by this accident.

4. (With a and *pl.*) A landscape or view; a picturesque scene; also, the pictorial representation of a landscape. Now rare.

1777 J. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 367 The pleasure of contemplating a great variety of rich sceneries, made us... 1794 A. YOUNG... old make here... XLIV. 65 Beautiful and unsophisticated pallet of this worthy academician. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* iii. iv. At Naples next... was due admiration of the sceneries and antiquities. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. 1. 3 The houses of famous men, the sceneries of great events.

Scene-shifter. One who shifts and arranges the scenes during the performance of a play.

1775 JOHNSON *Advertiser* No. 379 Half a dozen scene-shifters. 1760-2 GOLDSMID *Chap.* xviii. The scene-shifter's whistle. 1837 'EDNA LYALL' *Knt. Errant* (1835) 144 Behind the scenes the very scene-shifters and carpenters were eager to congratulate him.

fig. 1903 L. R. GOWER *Rec. & Remin.* 92 When once the Great Scene-Shifter has made his final call, which none can disobey.

So Scene-shifting *vbl. sb.*

Scenick (sĕn'ik, sen'ik), a. Also 7 scenicks, schenick, 7-8 scenick. [a. F. *scénique* (14th c.), ad. L. *scenicus*, *scenicus* -us, a. Gr. *σκηνικός* belonging to the stage, theatrical, f. *σκήνη* SCENE.]

1. Of or belonging to the stage, dramatic, theatrical. *Scenic poet* = L. *poeta scenicus*. *Scenic games* = L. *ludi scenici* (dramatic entertainments, as distinguished from athletic sports).

1623 H. HOWLAND in *Shaks. fol.* Upon the Lines and Life of the Famous Scenic Poet Master William Shakespeare. 1640 R. BAILEY *Canterb. Self-enriched*. Postscript. 3 Any who had perused your former schenick writs, that comedie of

your seven Sages. 1722 *Paraphrase* on *Psalm* 137. *Representations*. 17

200 The ridicule of 5. *Geog.* II. 186 Ireland now produces a catalogue of celebrated scenic writers. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xii. ii. (Ridd.) 425 She is all that... veteran managers seek when they sign articles, in scenic qualifications. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 201 These scenic edifices are amongst the most interesting... remains that have come down... from antiquity. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 18 A scenic mask of Pan.

b. Represented on the stage.

1747 JOHNSON *Propl. Opening Drury Lane* 61 Bid scenic virtue form the rising age, And truth diffuse her radiance from the stage. 1838 T. MITCHELL *Clouds of Aristoph.* 350 (note) The scenic Socrates here folds his arms. 1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* ix. III. 237 The long-drawn aisles of its scenic cathedral had been darkened so skillfully, as to convey an idea of dim religious grandeur, and vast architectural space.

c. Fitted for the stage.

1857 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* VI. 176 note, The most popular and scenic of the Shakspearian dramas.

d. Of or belonging to stage-scenery or stage effect.

1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* ix. III. 230 It is the great scenic triumph of the play, and a burst of grand music appropriately heralds its exhibition to the audience. 1822 FARRAR *Early Chr.* 9 The Drama had degenerated into a vehicle for the display of scenic splendour or ingenious machinery. 1829 HAIGH *Attila Theatre* iii. § 7. 139 As changes of scene were almost unknown in the Greek drama, the scenic appliances were of the simplest character.

2. *fig.* Resembling, or likened to, stage representation and stage effect; dramatic or theatrical in style.

1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 83 Her charities were wide... often spontaneous, though perhaps somewhat scenic. 1863 KINGSLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 226 He was impelled to be contriving scenic effects and surprises. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Grammar*. Assent i. iv. 93 Christianity is a history supernatural, and almost scenic. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ii. 19 The lad began his study of the scenic side of history.

3. Of or belonging to natural scenery. In recent use: Abounding in fine scenery, affording landscape views.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* xv. The country round this town being very flat, is bare of scenic interest. 1906 *Scriven's Mag.* July 87/1 The Grand Trunk Pacific... will be a scenic line. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 2/2 The Scenic Railway at the Exhibition.

4. With reference to painting or sculpture: Representing a 'scene' or incident in which several persons are concerned.

1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* II. 159 The 'Martyrdom of St. Laurence' by Baccio Bandinelli the sculptor, is arranged as a scenic bas-relief. 1850 - *Leg. Monist. Ord.* 390 The most perfect scenic picture in the world. 1890 C. H. MOORE *Gothic Archit.* x. 307 There is far less antagonism between what is decorative and what is scenic in painting than is sometimes supposed.

Scenical (sĕn'ikāl, sen'ikāl), a. Also 5 scenicalle, 6-7 scenically, 7 scenically (1), scenecal. [f. L. *scenicus* -us SCENIC + -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to the stage; = SCENIC a. 1. *Scenical games, plays, & sports* = L. *ludi scenici* (see SCENIC a. 1).

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 101 This... institution off

Toni Jones vlt. 4. Those scenical representations, which Thespis is first reported to have invented. 1853 *De Quincey*...

of the theatre be, on the whole, harmful to character?

b. with special reference to stage-scenery. 1791-1813 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) III. 9 These scenical effects existed in great perfection in the Masques. 1824 SYMONDS *Shaks. Preced.* viii. (1900) 233 The absence of scenical appeals to the sense of sight.

2. *fig.* a. (Chiefly in bad sense.) Resembling, or likened to, stage-representation and stage-illusion; theatrical in style.

1653 BECON *Compar. Lord's Supper & Mass* Wks. III. 974, The Massenger handling his scenical and stage-like Supper, calleth upon the dead very busily. 1622

... If ... al,

† b. Fictitious, preteended; illusory, unreal, not real or genuine. *Obs.*

(Cf. Florus II. xiv. § 4 *Invidiosusque a ceris regibus, at illi imaginario et scenico regis imperio*.) 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* vi. vii. 245 Therefore this fabulous, scenical, filthy and ridiculous diuinity [orig. *theologia fabulosa, theatrica, scenica*] hath all reference unto the civil. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. (near end). These scenical and accidental differences between us, cannot make me forget that common and untouched part of us both. 1660 FULLER *Affix Compl.* II. xli. 60 King Hen. the seventh was much troubled (as he was wont to say) with Idols, Scenical Royalties, poor petty, pitifull Persons, who

pretended themselves Princes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 167 P. 4, l. 1, who look upon the Distinctions amongst Men to be merely Scenic.

C. Resembling a stage-scene.

1706 EVANS *True Relic*. (1850) I. vii. § 2. 363 Many things and actions they speak of as having done, which they did no otherwise than in prophetic vision and scenic imagery. 1741 WARBURTON *Disc. Legat.* II. 485 The scenic image of Job and his friends sitting together on the ground seven days and seven nights without a word speaking. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Charlemagne* Wks. V. 354 The second form [of History] is that which may be styled the Scenic.

Scenically (sē'n-, senikā'i), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a scenic or scenical manner.

1650 A. B. *Mutal. Polemo* 2 He must now act a Kings part more Scenically. 1689 J. Howe in H. Rogers *Life* (1836) 384 The prayers were also read but carelessly, sleepily, or scenically, flauting, and with manifest irreverence. 1890 H. ELLIS *Ibsen's Pillars of Soc.*, etc. Pref. 7 They [the Scandinavians] possess... a stage on which great literary works may be performed, and the burning questions of the modern world be scenically resolved.

† Scenish, a. Obs. [f. SCENE + -ISH.] Scenic.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Prol. Bij. In this scenish appearance (adj.) [L. *In apparatu scenico*], i. the setting forth or trying on of our scenes, that is to say (our places appointed for our players to come forth off).

Scenist (sē'nist). ? Obs. [f. SCENE + -IST.]

One who has to do with stage-scenery: a. A scene-shifter; b. a scene-painter.

1803 *Pic-Nic* No. 8 (1806) II. 43 The scenists and machinists are their patrons. 1826 *Blackiv. Mag.* XX. 57 The reader must make the same allowances for such deficiency, as are granted to the scenist, or decorator of the drama.

Scenite (sē'nit). rare. [ad. L. *scenites*, a. Gr. σκηνίτης, f. σκηνή tent: see -ITE. Cf. F. *scénite* (adj.).] One who dwells in a tent; a member of a nomad tribe dwelling in tents.

1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 678 The Arabian Scenites never eate hereof. 1728 MORGAN *Algeria* I. l. 10 The Sabæan Arabs, like all other Nomades or Scenites.

b. attrib. or adj.

1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ambulatory*. The itinerant or scenite life is the life of nature. 1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Disert.* (1845) II. 370 A scenite breeder of cattle.

Scenography (sē'nōgrāf). rare. [ad. Gr. σκηνογραφία, f. σκηνή SCENE + γράφειν to write, draw, paint.] = next.

1824 WORMUM in *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antig.* s. v. *Painting* § 10 Cleisthenes of Eretria is mentioned as architect and scenography.

Scenographer (sē'nōgrāfōr). [Formed as prec. + -ER.] A scene-painter; one who draws buildings, etc. in perspective.

1598 R. HAKDOCKE tr. *Tomazzo* II. 199 Astronomers, Scenographers, Makers of glasses. 1669 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* (ed. 2) 267 Scenographer, or Designer of Prospects. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 107 (ed. 2) 75 An architect and scenographer called Cleisthenes.

Scenographic (sē'nōgrāfik), a. Also 8 scheno-.

[a. F. *scénographique* or ad. Gr. σκηνογραφικός, f. σκηνογράφος SCENOGRAPH.] Of or belonging to scenography, scene-painting, or drawing in perspective.

1670 MOXON *Pract. Perspective* 2 There be two sorts of Ichnographies named in this Book, viz. the Geometrick Ichnographie, and the Scenographic Ichnographie. 1703 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I graphick appearance of

B. TAYLOR *Princ. Line* of any Object is no other than its Scenographic Projection on the Plane of the Picture. 1780 HARRY *Lech. Art* v. (1848) 202 The scenographic part of optics examines how the drawings of edifices should be drawn. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucetius* II. v. Comm. p. xxi. The information of the sense goes no further than to the scenographic existence of the object. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 184 (ed. 2) 167 Scenographic pictures, in which illusion was the highest aim, were also employed at the games.

b. quasi-sb. in pl. The principles of perspective.

1761 KIRBY *Persp. Archit.* I. l. 25 The doctrine of projection may be considered as consisting of three distinct Scenographic principles.

SCENOGRAPHIC.

Scenographically adv.

1703 T. N. City & C. P. 6. The Scenographic Figure may be represented in one SHELVOCKE *Artillery* I. l. 10 one and the other Scenographical Figure.

Scenography (sē'nōgrāf). Also 7-graphie,

senography, 8 scheno-, 9 skenography. [a. F. *scénographie* (16th c. *scénographie* in Littré) or ad. L. *scenographia*, a. Gr. σκηνογραφία, f. σκηνή: see SCENE and -GRAPHY.]

† 1. The representation of a building or other object in perspective; a perspective elevation.

Distinguished from Ichnography and Orthography. 1645 *Enchir. Fortif.* Table (at end), *Scenographie*, is the model or draught of any work presented with its shadowes, with its dimensions according to the Rules of Perspective. 1659 LEAK *Waterworks* 33 The Senography or Perspective. 1765 GREENHILL *Embalming* 203 We shall... here only represent to you the Ichnography and Senography of the ancient Burial-Places of the Egyptians. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* I. VI. 1314 The idea of the scenography, or view in perspective, taken on the angle.

2. Scene-painting (in ancient Greece).

1728 J. HAMILTON *Stereogr.* I. vii. II. 370 Scenography is the Art of Painting on several Planes or Scenes at different Distances, and in various Positions with respect to the Eye,

in such Manner, that all those different Scenes... may represent one intire View. Let QVSS represent the Room intended for a Theatre. 1848 WORMUM *Lech. Paint. Barry*, etc. 201 note, Perspective scenery (scenography) was introduced on the Greek stage as early as the time of Æschylus. 1903 tr. *Antisthenes Hist. Theat.* Art. I. 131 Aristotle states... that Sophocles introduced scenography.

3. Scenopægia. In 4 s(c)eno-, synopægia.

Also 8 anglicized scenopægy. [L. *scenopægia*, a. Gr. σκηνοπαγία, f. σκηνή SCENE + παγία to fix. Cf. F. *scénopægie*.] The Jewish Feast of Tabernacles.

1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 102 A feste of Jewes, þat þei clepen Senopægia [i. e. synopægia]. 1382 — *John* vii. 2 Senopægia [1388 Senopægia]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Tent*, The Senopægy or Feast of Tabernacles.

Scent (sent), sb. Forms: 4-7 (9 rare) sent,

5-6 sente, 6 cent, 7- scent. [ME. *sent*, f. *sent* SCENT 2.]

Orig. a term of hunting. It is possible that there may have been an AF. *scen*, verbal noun from *sentir* to scent.]

1. The faculty or sense of smell. Chiefly, and now exclusively, with reference to animals (esp. dogs) which find their prey or recognize objects by this sense.

1340 HENRY Wallace v. 26 In Gyllisland thar was that brachell brede, Sekyr off sent to folow thaim at fiede. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 20 Fisches lurking among the stoies thay [sc. dogs] seek out with thair sent. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. 110 He had all the Aromaticks and Odoriferous Perfumes to delight his sense as well as of sight, is superior to the savage.

b. fig.

1590 NASHIE *Parquill's Apol.* t. Wks. (Grosart) I. 218 It may be I am of some better sentie then you take me for, and find me in this plot. I was [etc.]. 1812

hunting. 1831... couriers, with the quick scent of their own interest... soon turned their attention to the same polite studies. 1857 J. G. HOLLAND *Bay Path* xxvi. 315 All of them had a scent for berry so subtle and acute that [etc.].

c. In etymological sense: Perception by the senses, feeling. Obs. (1 nonce-uses.)

14. Hoccleve *Jerusalem's Wife* 830 And ther-to eek as sharp punishment as þat dyuyshe ther kowde aoy wight, Thow shuldest han y-purged by the sent. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. l. 43 He bids thee to him send for his intent A full dreame, that can delude the sleepers sent.

2. The odour of an animal or man as a means of pursuit by a hound; hence a track or trail as indicated by this odour.

Gold sent: see GOLD a. 12. Hot sent: see HOT a. 8 a. 1375 HAKDOCKE *Bruce* VI. 500 [The sleuthhound] hym lufft swa, That fra he mycht anys feill The kynys sent. he said

beaten and founde the tracke or sent of the Harie. 1596 SHAKS. *Tim. Sh.* Induct. l. 24 He [sc. a hound], twice to day pick'd out the duldest sent. 1685 *ELONE Gentl. Recr.* II.

good enough, but not very strong.

b. fig.

1601 SHAKS. *Tim. Sh.* II. v. 131 He is now at a cold sent. 1605 VIKSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* II. 30 His tale... hath as plain a sent as a man need to wish, to fynd out a fable hy. 1656 HEYLIN *Extr.* *Papulus* 15 Follow this Game a little further, now we are on the sent. 1715 BURNER *Oven Time* (1766) II. 144 The scent of preferment will draw aspiring men after it. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xviii. Trim found he was upon a wrong sent. 1872 Q. Rev. Jan. 267 Another false sent by which the Proletariat have long been led astray is that [etc.].

c. *transf.* in the game of *Hare-and-hounds*: Fragments of paper scattered on the ground by the 'hares' to serve as a track for the 'hounds'.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii. It's the turn of our house to find sent for... Hare-and-Hounds.

d. Phrases. To follow (or rarely pursue) the

scent, to get (a or the) scent of, to have (a) scent of, lit. and fig. To lay, put (hounds) on or upon the scent; hence fig. to put (a person) on or off the scent, also on a false, wrong scent. To lose, recover the scent, lit. (of hounds) and fig.; also, to lose the scent, (of the game) to haffle the hounds by passing through water. To carry a or the scent, (of ground) to retain the scent of the game; also (of fox-hounds) to follow the scent. † Full scent (advb.). ? of a hound, excited by the perception of the scent (in quod. *transf.*).

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1040 Bot how moste seke more southe

for he [sc. the giant] wille hafe sent hym selfe sex myle

large. 14. Hoccleve *Jerusalem's Wife* 272 [There was] An Erl

Sec. Ni. know that I am still close following the same sent.

1683 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1751 I. 599 All further Thoughts of a present Peace ended, and left me only to pursue the cold Sent of a Mediation in the common Forms. 1688 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. (1693) 784 One day there came three or four full sent to tell me they were certain they smelt the Pines. 1711 *Spec. Nat.* No. 116 P. 5 He immediately called in the Dogs, and put them upon the Scent. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 5 He had got a scent of it. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 46 Off in the full-descending flood he [the stag] tries To lose the scent. 1781 [see LAVINIA 15 b]. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilwy.* vii. 'Thou hast lost the scent,' said Varney, 'of thy comrade Tressilian.' 1832 *John Bull* 26 Nov. 5792 The hounds were for some time at fault. They soon, however, recovered the scent. 1832 'Nimrod' in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 219 The scent being seldom sufficient to enable the hound to carry it up to his [sc. the fox's] kennel. 1864 MISS BRAIDON *Lady Audley* xxix. How if she... wished to throw my poor friend off the scent by this false announcement? 1878 'Brooksby' *Hunting Country* I. 8 The surrounding country being strongly fenced, and carrying a good scent, a bad hunter is of little use here. 1882 AINGER *Lamb* vi. 110 Lamb had a love of... putting his readers on a false scent. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Crocker Papers* I. iii. 77 The police... had got scent of the intended affray.

3. In wider sense: Distinctive odour. Now almost exclusively applied to agreeable odours, e. g. those of flowers.

1472 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 41 Every man rose fro the table abhorring & eschewing the sente and sauour of the dede man. 1609 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. iv. (1555) Cij b. And in my mouth, it had a marueylous sent of dyuers spices. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 148 The fragrant sent of flowry banks. 1635 STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 116 It is impossible to handle perfumes, without bearing away part of their sent. 1718 PORE *Ilind* vi. 359 Her rich Wardrobe... Where treasure d'Odors breath'd a costly scent. 1771-80 *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 226 The Negroe nations... of Guinea... have an insupportable sent. 1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 140 There is scarcely a scent odious or agreeable that may not be met with in the insect world. 1862 LONGR. *Wayside Inn* I. Prol. 195 His garments breathed a spicy scent

fig. have to him & his soule ke a sent of dange. (Grosart) I. 212 When I see the theefe, and the sent of Church-robbers is in my nostrils. 1668 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 252 Perhaps some scent of the coming danger reached him.

4. An odoriferous liquid prepared by distillation from flowers, etc.; a perfume.

1750 LEONARDUS *Mirr. Stones* 74 It has the smell and colour of myrrh, and is used as a scent. 1898 *Castell's Mag.* June 42 A certain celebrated scent, made from the original recipe.

5. attrib. and Comb.: simple attrib., as scent-ball,

-sack, -sachet; instrumental, as scent-laden adj.; objective, as scent-stuffing adj.; special comb.: scent-bag, (a) a pouch, sac, or gland found in some animals, containing a secreted odoriferous substance; (b) a bag containing a strong-smelling substance drawn over ground to make an artificial scent for hounds; (c) = SACHET 3; scent-bean, an aromatic bean carried with the snuff in a snuff-box; scent-bottle, a bottle of scent; spec., an ornamental bottle containing scent, smelling-salts, etc. for the toilet-table or pocket; scent-box, (a) a box for carrying scent; (b) *Pugilistic slang*, the nose; scent-dog *Sc.*, a pointer; scent-gland, a gland which secretes an odoriferous substance; scent-holder, -jar, an ornamental vase or jar, usually with perforated top, in which odorous substances are kept to perfume an apartment; scent-organ *Ent.* and *Zool.*, an organ that secretes scent, a scent-bag, scent-gland; scent-scale *Ent.*, a perfumed scale found on the males of some Lepidoptera; scent-spray, an ornamental scent-bottle with apparatus for distributing the scent; † scent-strong a., having great scenting powers; scent-tuft *Ent.*, a brush-like scent-bearing organ (*Webster Suppl.* 1902); scent-vase = scent-jar; scent-wood, a Tasmanian evergreen shrub, *Alyxia buxifolia* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1882-3 E. TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 35 Two Bags which I have taken the liberty to call the 'Scent-bags' (in a fig.). 1893 C. D. WARNER in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 726: The young man... expended an immense amount of energy... in riding at fences after the scent-bag. 1892 *Colley's Cycl. Pract. Receipts* 187/1 Scent-bags. See SACHETS. *Ibid.* 'Scent-balls. 1892 H. AINSIE *Pilgr. Land of Burns* 85 Their mouths were dry as snuff-boxes, and their tongues rattled therein like unto 'scent-bags. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* I. iv. Cut-glass 'scent bottles. 17. in Ashton *Social Life* (1882) I. 158 A Cane with a Silver Head and 'Scent Box. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 315 Pat napped him on the scent-box. 1879 *Piessie Perfumery* (ed. 4) Index, 'Scent-casket. 1894 *Croquet Raiders* 29 Nosing them for myself like a 'Scent-Dog after birds. 1693 E. TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 377 Those scent-bags, or 'scent-glands, I have formerly mentioned to be in other Animals. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Verteb.* I. 615 [During the breeding-season] the anal scent-glands are in active function in both groups [sc. Lizards and Serpents]. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 22 A 'scent-jar, forty-four inches high... The scent is allowed to escape through hexagonal openings in the neck. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi.

Two Treat. Chr. Priesth. his atheist-ridden, or theist-devil-ridden mind.

Sceptical, skeptical (skeptikāl), *a.* [f. SCEPTIC + -AL.] *a.* Of persons: Inclined to or imbued with scepticism (in the various senses of that word); in modern use often, dubious or incredulous. *b.* Of doctrines, opinions, etc.: Characteristic of a sceptic; of the nature of scepticism.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. v. (1640) 176 Desiring rather to be sceptically then definitive in the causes of Gods judgments. 1660 PERVS *Diary* 15 May, My Lord and I walked together, talking together upon religion, wherein he is, I perceive, wholly sceptical, saying, that indeed the Protestants as to the Church of Rome are wholly fanatics. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. 42 There is no sort of Ground for being thus presumptuous, even upon the most sceptical Principles. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 182r VII, 82 There were at that time, it seems, in Calcutta a wicked sceptical set of people, who somehow or other believed, that human agency was concerned in this elective [read electric] flash, which came so very opportunely. 1870 BALDWIN *Brown Eccl. Truth* 21 There is a sense in which every age is bound to be sceptical. 1840 WHITWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* (1847) II. 465 The Catastrophist's dogmatism is undermined by the Uniformitarian's skeptical hypotheses. 1884 RYLE *Princ. Churchmen* ed. 2) 435 Many a sceptical saying is nothing more than a borrowed article, picked up and retailed by him who says it, because it seems clever. 1885 PATER *Marius* I. 157 He continued the sceptical argument he had commenced.

Sceptically, skeptically (skeptikāl), *adv.* [f. SCEPTICAL + -LY.] In a sceptical manner; like a sceptic.

[1633: see SCEPTICALLY *adv.*] 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* v. B4 Things being yet so far from being certainly known that I dare but Sceptically treat of them. 1709 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1711) III. *Misc. Ref.* ii. ii. 74 He condescended still, on many with some Hesitation at these Divine Exhibitions

† Scepticalness, skepticalness. *Obs. rare.* [f. SCEPTICAL + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being sceptical.

1633 FULLER *Serm. Assurance* (1647) 4 Continuall wavering, or Scepticalness concerning our Calling and Election.

Scepticism, skepticism (skeptisiz'm), *ad. mod. L. scepticismus, f. late L. scepticus: see SCEPTIC and -ISM. Cf. F. scepticisme.*

1. *Philos.* The doctrine of the Sceptics; the opinion that real knowledge of any kind is unattainable.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Scepticism*, the Doctrine or opinion of the Sceptics. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 508: Here he taketh occasion to examine Pyrrhonisme or Scepticisme, professed by a Sect of men that speak otherwise than they think. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1831) II. 576 There is an air of positiveness in all scepticism, an unreserved confidence in the strength of those arguments that are alleged to overthrow all the knowledge of mankind. 1840 WHITWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* (1847) II. 655 There is by no means any ground of general scepticism with regard to truth involved in the doctrine of the necessary combination of two elements in all our knowledge. 1908 HIBBERT *Jrnl.* Oct. 82 Consistent rationalism always in the end collapses into scepticism.

2. Sceptical attitude in relation to some particular branch of science; doubt or incredulity as to the truth of some assertion or supposed fact. Also, disposition to doubt or incredulity in general; mistrustfulness; sceptical temper.

1646 T. EDWARDS *Gaugrana* i. 156 First bring in Scepticism [sic] in Doctrine and looseness of life, and afterwards all Athism. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dign.* Year. Ded. Scepticism is less reprehensible in enquiring years. 1776 GIBSON *Decline & F. xv.* (1782) I. 602 A state of scepticism and suspense may amuse a few inquisitive minds. 1822 RETROSP. *Rev.* V. 203 He was a little tainted with the scepticism of that Irish prelate. Travels by hinting which he had his Endymion had often listened, with with raptures and with scepticism, to Waldershare dilating on the character and qualities of Imogene.

3. Doubt or unbelief with regard to the Christian religion. Cf. SCEPTIC B. 3.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 227 The general prevalence of infidelity and scepticism has been, with some degree of justice,

A vague kind of scepticism or agnosticism is one of the commonest spiritual diseases in this generation.

† Scepticity. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. SCEPTIC + -ITY.] The quality of being sceptical.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Ep. Ded. 5 Whether my Scepticity, even in such Notions... be not evidence strong enough.

Scepticize (skeptisiz), *v.* [f. SCEPTIC + -IZE.] *† 1. trans.* With away: To remove (a certainty) by casting doubt upon its proofs. *Obs.*

1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. Intro. 2 The more subtle [unbelievers] are ready to Scepticize away those grounds.

2. *intr.* To play the sceptic; to take up the position of a philosophical doubter.

1698 H. B. F. *Scepticize*, or *Moralists* II. else will so

(1897) I. 178 You used to scepticize till we both ran away. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 25 Nov. 44:1 Mr. Owen is best described as scepticizing pour encourager les autres.

† Sceptically. *adv.* *Obs. rare-1.* [f. SCEPTICALLY.] 1633 JAMES in *Hearn's Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 9, I, who skeptically scarce dare... speak.

Sceptire, ohs. form of SCEPTRE sb.
† Sceptism. *Obs. rare.* [Badly formed on SCEPTIC + -ISM.] = SCEPTICISM.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Stone to Allor* 66 Without subscribing to a Protogorean Sceptism, That which is true in one place, may be false in another.

Sceptral (sept'rāl), *a.* [f. SCEPTRE sb. + -AL.] Pertaining to a sceptre; serving as a sceptre.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 447 Zeus grasps the sceptral lightning of the air. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxxviii, The Carrier bore with a bent arm and set muscle the sceptral whip of the family. 1884 SWINBURNE *Midsummer Holiday* 12 Sceptral stems bore stars whose reign endures, not flowers that fall.

Sceptre (sept'rai), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 ceptre, 4 ceptire, 5 ceptur(e), ceptyr, 5-6 ceptour, 6 ceptir; 4 septir, 4-6 septor, septre, septur(e), 4-7 septer, 5 septier, septere, 5-6 septour(e), 6 septar; 4 septic(e), seoptree, 5 seoptoure, 5-6 seopture, 6 seoptar, 6-9 seoptir, 4- seoptre. [ME. *ceptre, septrre, septrre, a.* OF. *ceptre, septrre* (mod. F. *sceptre*) = Sp. *ceptro*, Pg. *sceptro*, It. *sceptro*, *seatro*, ad. L. *sceptum*, *sceptum*, a: Gr. *σκήπτρον* staff, sceptre, f. root of *σκήπτειν* to prop oneself, lean on something.]

1. An ornamental rod or wand (often of gold and jewelled) borne in the hand as a symbol of regal or imperial authority.

In England the royal assent to a bill passed by Parliament is signified by the king's touching it with his sceptre.

1300 *Cursor M.* 7863 Jai set a ceptre in his hand, þat man clepes kyngs wand. 1340 HANFOLC *Psalter* Cant. 511 Sceptre is be kyngs wand, þat hitakyns his pouste. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Mouk's T.* 3564 And she that bar the ceptre ful of floures Shal bere a distaf hire costes for to quyte. 1400-50 *Alexander* 502 Þe king was sett in his sale with septr in hand. 1430-40 *Lvca. Beches* viii. xiiij. (1494) D ij. Swerde, septr (1554 septr, 1558 septr) crowne and state Imperiall. c. 1485 in *Kutland Papers* (Camden) 10 A septr with the dowe, and a rodd of gold for the King, and with a septr of iure also with a dowe and an other rodd of gold also, for the Quene. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 151 Duke Engystus in honour excellent, With septr and crowne fyrst reigned royally. 1555 EORN *Decades* (Arb.) 124 She appeared to them shakynge a septr in her hande. 1565 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. 1. 190 His Scepter shewes the force of temporall power, The attribute to awe and Maiestie. 1613 *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 33 Who's that that beares the Scepter? Marquesse Dorset. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2461/3 This Act being touched with

crowns and sceptres interwoven. 1813 SCOTT *J. term.* II. vii. I swear by sceptre and by sword, as helted knight and Britain's lord. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 105 So sit I, like the King upon his throne: I hold the sceptre, here, — and lack the crown alone. 1882 *Quica* *Marenma* i. 147 The eagle with spread wings upon its ivory sceptre.

b. Her. A representation of this. 1610 GUILDM *Heraldry* vii. i. (1611) 121 The Field is Jupiter, a Scepter Roiall in Pale. 1831 H. THOMSON *Heraldry in Encycl. Metrop.* V. 614/2 It is not usual, but Heraldic and allowable, to marsha different Sceptres to Compl. Guide to Her sovereignty—the Sox the Whitgrave crest of augmentation.

c. In figurative context. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 3. 79 When her examination had convinced her [sic. Criticism], that the laws of just writing had been observed

† d. Used to

1526 TINOALE *Heb.* xl. 21 By fayth Iacob when he was a deyinge, blessed both the sonnes of Ioseph, and worshipped on the toppe of his Ceptre.

2. *fig.* Taken as the power or authority symbolized by a sceptre; hence, royal or imperial dignity, sovereignty, supremacy.

1328 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlix. 10 The septr fro Juda shal not be takun away. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 119 Of Septur and soile he seist his brothir, And hym crowned as kyng in þat kith riche. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlii. 6 Thy seate (o God) endureth for ever: the ceptre of thy kyngdome is a right ceptre. a. 1586 SIONEY *Aradia* III. (Sommer) 303, She (in whose mind Vertue governed with the scepter of Knowledge). c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 3 Your Majesty self noe less, commanding, at your first entrie to your Roial septr, to reform the grammar, and to teach Aristotle in his aun tongue. 1781 LOGAN in *St. Paraphr.* xviii. iv. His septr shall protect the just. 1788 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. xlii. IV. 504 The Persian conqueror governed his new subjects with an iron septr. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* i. ii. 269 Could I not shatter the Briarean septr Which in this hundred-handed senate rules. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* II. § 90 Before the myrtle crown, and the stainless septr, were, from England to the Netherlands.

3. A popular name of the sceptred gold unite first coined in 1604; also, † the name suggested for a silver coin in 1695.

1695 LOWNOES *Rep. Ess. Amund. Silver Coins* 62 One Piece which may be called the Sceptre or the Silver-Unit. 1736 FOLKES *Gold Coins* 6, 2 Ja. I. Sovereigns or Units, vulgarly called Scepters. 1763 SNELLING *Gold Coin* 22 The Unite or Un... the scepter in Laurels, from Coins i. 56.

4. A constellation in the southern hemisphere. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Scepter, Sceptum*, in astronomy, one of the six new constellations of the southern hemisphere, consisting of 17 stars. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 476 There are many other constellations formed by different individuals; but these are not now generally admitted. Such are... the Sceptre of Brandenburgh [etc.]. 1850 in *Oculary*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sceptre-bearer*, † *-holder*, † *-staff*, † *-wand*; *sceptre-bearing* adj.; † *sceptre* broad-piece, -piece, † *-unit* = sense 3; *sceptre-flower* (see quot. 1866); † *sceptre-rule* (see quot.); † *sceptre-state*, a king.

1598 FLORIO *Scetrigero*, a ruler, a *scepter-bearer, a sergeant at arms. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 69 The other *scepter-bearing states... obeyed The peoples Rector. 1625 K. LONG in *Barclay's Argenis* II. viii. 88 Restore them; or no reverence shall withstand Of thy crown'd head, or scepter-bearing hand. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3739/4 A striped Silk Spring-Purse with *Scepter Broad Pieces of Gold and others, Guineas, Pistols, &c. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Scepter-flower. *Sceptanthus*, a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 81 A Scepter... is so proper to a King, as he is called a *Scepter-holder. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value* Money 86, 1 Crown or *Scepter piece o 6 3. 1736 FOLKES *Gold Coins* (1745) 12 A unit of his [Jas. I.] 24 year, called a scepter-piece. 1611 FLORIO *Scetrio*,... a Kingdome or *Scepter-rule. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 124 Till thy hand fail from the *sceptre-staff. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 83 The other *scepter-states Rose and obeyed the Generall. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxxii. 464 After the coining of the units—coins of similar value—these pieces were sometimes called *sceptre units. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 189 The *scepter wand sould not be away tane fra the princis of Jowry.

Sceptre (sept'rai), *v.* [f. SCEPTRE sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a sceptre.

1526 *Nigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 260 When he was... crowned with thornes, Septred with a rede in derysson and scoome. 1634 BR. HALL *Contemp. N.T.*, *Christ* bnf. *Pilate* 263 Thy head smitten, thy hand sceptred with a reed. 1711 KEN *Hymns* *Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 i. 156 Jesus... Crown'd with sharp Thorns, and sceptred with a Reed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 223 Most like a mighty king was he, And crowned and sceptred royally.

2. To touch (with a sceptre) as a sign of royal assent or ratification. (Cf. SCEPTRE sb. 1, quot. 1689.) 1851 MISS STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng.* I. Intro. 18 William II. arrogated exclusively to himself the privilege of sceptering or rejecting bills.

Hence *Sceptring* *vbl. sb.*

1821 *Examiner* 449/1 The real meaning of sceptering and anointings.

Sceptred (sept'rad), *pp. a.* Also 6 cepturyt, 7- sceptered. [f. SCEPTRE v. + -ED.] Bearing a sceptre; invested with regal authority. *Sceptred unite* = SCEPTRE sb. 3.

1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* xl. vi. 25 Thys ancyent kyng dyd set hym down amyde The cepturyt men, as first and principall. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. i. 293 But mercy is about this sceptred sway, It is enthroned in the hearts of kings. 1632 MILTON *Paradise* 98 Som time let Gorgeous Tragedy In Scepter'd Pall com sweeping by. 1667 *P. L.* II. 43 And next him Moloc, Scepter'd King Stood up. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poetry* 9 Perching on the sceptred hand Of Jove. 1806 LAMOIGNON *Rose Asylner*, Ah, what avails the sceptred race! 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xli. For sceptred cynics earth were far too wide a den. 1817 ROOING *Ann. Coinage* II. 221 Scotland, where the Scepter'd Unit... still continued to be coined as before. 1894 HOYD CARPENTER *The Son of Man* II. 36 We see beneath the sceptred symbols of earthly power an unexpected feebleness.

Sceptredom. [f. SCEPTRE sb. + -DOM.]

† 1. Period of sceptred rule; reign (of a king). 1599 NASH *Letter Stuffe* 9 In a faire text hand textung vnto vs how in the Sceptredome of Edward the Confessor, the sands first began to growe into sight at a low water.

2. Sovereign authority. 1878 BOARONAN *Creative Week* 251 (Cent.) The Sabbath comes down to us... imperial with all the sceptredom of the Creator's example.

Sceptreless, a. [f. SCEPTRE sb. + -LESS.]

a. Obeying no sceptre. *b.* Wielding no sceptre. 1820 SHILLER *Prometh.* *Unb.* in iv. 194 The man remains Sceptreless, free, uncircumscribed. 1838 TALFOUR *Athen. Captive* i. i. Sceptreless, uncrown'd, Unheeded.

† **Sceptriferos, a.** *Obs. rare-0.* [f. SCEPTRE sb. + -IFEROUS.] Bearing a sceptre.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in *Philolls.*

† **Sceptrous.** *nonce-wd.* [f. SCEPTRE sb. + -OUS.] Of the nature of a sceptre.

1822 T. G. WANEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 270 The sceptrous wand of fairy Oberon, the lily.

† **Sceptry, a.** [f. SCEPTRE sb. + -Y.] Sceptred. 1819 KEATS *Otho* i. l. 107 'E'en for his highness Ludolph's sceptry band, I would not Albert suffer any wrong.

Scepture, Scort, obs. ff. SCEPTRE, SREAIL.

Scere, Scerge, obs. ff. SCARE v., SEARCH v.

† **Scerne, v.** *Obs. rare-1.* [Aphectic for DIS-

CERN v., after It. *scernere*.] *trans.* with *obj. clause*:

To perceive, discover.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 22 But, as he higher drew, he easily might scerne that it was not his sweetest sweet.

Seeselle, obs. form of CHISEL.

Seevity, var. SEEVITY. Seow, obs. f. SKEW.

Sch. This sequence of letters corresponds in present or past English spelling to the various sounds or combinations of sounds *f*, *tj*, *sk*, *s*, *stf*.

In ME. it was one of several modes of expressing the sound (*f*), represented in OE. by *sc*, and in mod.E. normally by *sh*. With this value it continued to be used in Sc. down to the beginning of the 17th c. In ME. *sch* was sometimes miswritten for *ch*, pronounced (*tsf*). In this Dictionary the words occurring in early texts spelt with initial *sch* which are not entered with this spelling will ordinarily be found under *sh* or *ch*.

In modern spelling *sch* has the value (*f*) only in a few alien words from German (e.g. *schnapps*), in *schist* (of Gr. origin, influenced in pronunciation by German) and its derivatives, and in the abnormal (British) pronunciation of *schedule*. Formerly *sch* was often used for (*f*), after German and French example, in transliterations of Oriental words, as in *schehinah*, *schah*, *haschisch*; but in these *sh* is now almost universally used instead.

In mod.E. (*sk*) is the normal pronunciation of *sch* in words of classical derivation, where it represents L. *sch*, Gr. *σχ*. (The only exceptions are *schist* etc. and *schedule*, mentioned above, and *schism* etc. for which see below.) *Sch* is also pronounced (*sk*) in Italian words, e.g. *scherso*. In Du. words the native pronunciation of *sch* is (*sx*) initially and (*s*) finally; but in the few Du. words with initial *sch* that are used in English without change of spelling the English custom is to substitute (*sk*).

In ME. texts initial *sch* sometimes occurs where the alliteration or nouned (*sk*). Teut. words with (*f*), and the other from ON. with (*sk*), and as both forms were used by the West Midland and Northern alliterative poets, they were often confused by the scribes. The existence of etymological spellings like *schote* for *scole* (School, *sb.*), which occur sporadically from the 13th c., may have had some effect in suggesting the use of *sch* as a symbol for (*sk*).

The only words in which *sch* now represents (*s*) are *schism* and its derivatives, the pronunciation of the ME. form *cisme* (from OF. *cisme*) having survived although the spelling has been altered in accordance with the ultimate etymology. A similar explanation applies to the now obsolete pronunciation of *schedule* as (*se'diul*).

The pronunciation of *sch* as (*stf*) occurs only medially in words like *eschal*, *eschew*, *discharge*, where the *s* and the *ch* belong to different syllables.

Scha, **schach**, obs. forms of **SEAH**.

† **Schadon**, obs. Also 8 skaddon. [a. Gr. *σχάδων* (Aristotle).] The larva of a bee.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fam. Mon.* (1623) l. 3. The weather keeping them [see Bees] in, they can do nothing but breed and hatch their schadons. 1657 S. PUSCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 71 That no schadon... can break through into a cell on the other side. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 93 The skaddons or young beest that are in the combs.

Schagh, obs. f. **SHAW**. **Schako**: see **SHAKO**. **Schalde**, obs. f. **SCALD**. **Schallemele**, **schalme**, -muse, etc.: see **SHAWY**. **Schamatize**: see **SHAMATIZE** v. **Sohamel**, obs. f. **SHAMBLE**.

|| **Schanse** (skans), *sb.* S. Afr. Also *schanze*, *schantz*. [Du. *schans* (Cape Du. *skans*) = G. *schanze*. Cf. *SCONCE*.] A heap or breastwork of stones used as a protection against rifle fire.

1880 *Times* 18 Oct. 4/3 Some of these paths are... barred by lines of schanzas, or stone barricades. 1896 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Jan. 4/1 Wherever there was a decent lot of rocks... were the

1895 Jan. 15, were promptly occupied by the Boer sharpshooters.

Hence **Schanze** v. *trans.*, to fortify or protect with a schanze or schanzas. *rare*.

1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 828 The English had schanzed the long ridge for a long distance.

Schape, **Schapiold**, obs. ff. **CHAPE** *sb.*, **SCAPE**, **SCAFFOLD**. **Schappis**: see **SHAPS**. **Scharabot**, var. **SCARBOT**. **Sohat** (e, obs. ff. **SKATE**. **Sohathill**, **Schathles**: see **SCATHIEL**, **SCATHLESS**. **Schauld**, **schaule**, var. ff. **SHALD**. **Schaundle**, **Schauntillun**: see **SCANDAL**, **SCANTILLON**. **Sohawage**, **Schawbert**, **Schawd**: see **SCAVAGE**, **SCABBARD**, **SHALD**. **Schawnter**, **Sohayle**, -lle, obs. ff. **CHENTRY**, **SEAIL**. **Scheam**, obs. f. **SCHEME**. **Schec** (h: see **SBEIKH**. **Sohecine**: see **SHEKINAH**. **Schecon**, obs. f. **CHICKEN**. **Schedate**, **Schedaw**, obs. ff. **SNEATHER**, **SHADOW**.

† **Schede**, obs. Also 7 skead (e. Cf. **SCUDE**. [ad. L. *schēda* (whence med. Gr. *σχῆδῆ*), also *scēda* or *scēda*.] A written paper.

1566 in C. Plummer *Elizab. Orford* (O. H. S.) 200 There were divers schedes of verses in Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, set upon the doore. 1609 Heywood *Troia Brit.* vii. Argi.,

Iasons rich Fleece, and proud Troy once more rased By Hercules, in our next skeades are placst. *Ibid.* xii. iii, And all thy skeads Achilles Fame display.

Schede, obs. form of **SNEATH**.

† **Schediasm**, obs. Also in Gr. form *schediasma*. [a. Gr. *σχῆδιασμα*, f. *σχῆδιασεν*: see next.] An extemporized work of grace, a jotting.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Schediasm**, a sudden invention, or a work extempore. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. Pref. 83 The best Collections of Historical Schediasma's and Memoirs that ever were publish'd. 1787 S. PARR *Lett. Aug.* Wks. (1828) vii. 403, I beg of you to print the Schediasm, for it is extremely useful.

† **Schediastic**, a. obs. *rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *σχῆδιαστικός* (implied in *-τικός* adv.), f. *σχῆδιασεν* to do a thing off-hand.] Off-hand, superficial.

a. 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. viii. Wks. 1654 ix. 44 Such schediastic surveys of the book of grace.

Schedulate (*se'diul*), a. *rare*—1. [ad. mod.L. **schedulāt-us*, f. *schedula*: see next and -ATE 2.]

Specified in a schedule: scheduled.

1811 W. SCOTT in *Dodson's Rep.* (1815) i. 39 Mr. Hansen has, by his act in paying the wages schedulate, waived all objection to the informality of the proceedings.

Schedule (*se'diul*, *sedul*; U. S. *sked'iul*), *sb.*

Forms: 4-6 cedule, sedule, 5-6 cedull, sedull,

6-7 cedul, sedull, sedule, shedule, 6 sched-

dule(l), (chedull, seadule, 7 shedulle, 6- sched-

dule. Also 7 in Latin form *sedula*. [ME. *cedule*, *sedule*, a. OF. *cedule* (mod.F. *cedule*), ad.

late L. *sedula* (in med. and mod.Latin also written *sedula*), dim. of L. *seca* (med.L. also *scheda*):

see **SCUDE**, **SCHED** *sbs*. The word has passed

from Latin into most of the Rom. and Teut. langs.: Pr. *cedula*, *cedola*, Sp. *cedula*, Pg. *cedula*, It. *cedola*;

MHG. *zedele*, *zedele* (mod.G. *zettel*), MLG. *sedele*, MDu. *cedule*, *cedle* (Du. *cedel*, *ceel*), Sw. *sedel*,

Da. *seddel*, Icel. *sedill*.

In the 16th c., both in Fr. and Eng., the spellings *sedule*

and *sedule*, imitating the contemporary forms of the Latin

word, were used by a few writers. In Fr. this fashion was

transient, but in Eng. *schedule* has been the regular spelling

but [etc.]. 1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Schedule* of

joinding, When:

officer who execu

the particulars of

tion ii. iii. (ed. 2) 288 The head of settlements in the stamp-

duy schedule. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* iv. The Chan-

cancellor of the Exchequer... jumped at the notion; for he saw

in it the one and only plan for abolishing Schedule D. 1873

Daily News 12 Sept. 4/5 Both schedules show a rapid

increase in the number of persons assessed. 1882 A. MAC-

... in the basis of his

July 20th. has been received.

trans. and *fig.* c. 1630 DOWNE *Serm.* ix. (1640) 95 Then

the Accuser will be ready to intelline the schedules of thy

debts, thy sins, and insert false debts. 1649 JER. TAYLOR

Great Exemp. i. 118 He gave particular schedules of duty

to several states of persons. 1653 — *Serm.* for Yr. li. 27

The Devil shall accuse the Brethren, and shall tell, the

to be inserted in the Sche-

Calling (1656) 17 Having

given this Schedule of undeniable Privileges they enjoy.

3. U. S. (See quot.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Schedule*, in the State

of Rhode Island, the printed 'Acts and Resolves' of the

General Assembly.

4. A time-table. Chiefly U. S. (but cf. **SCEDULE**

v.). Also *transf.*

1873 HALE in *His Name* vi. 47 Halting was not in John

of Lugio's schedule for that afternoon. 1893 C. D. WARNER

Roundabout Journey 2 We travel fast and we reach places

at the time named on the schedule. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.*

Sept. 270/1 A steamer to-day leaves her wharf at the moment

of time set forth in her schedule. 1902 *Murray's Mag.*

XXVI. 606/2 A regular train schedule was established

between Calcutta and Manila.

1894 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance Mognis* i. 6

There was no probability of trains running on schedule

for several days.

† 5. Used to render Sp. *chula* and It. *cedola*:

a. A royal writ or permit; b. A bond or promis-

sory note. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guz. d' Alf.* ii. 357 The Capitaine

... gave me leave to goe at libertie up and downe the Gally,

till his Majesties Royall Sedula should be sent for my

absolute discharge. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) i. iv.

125, I have procur'd a Royal Cedule, by which Cedule I

have power to arrest his very person. 1668 *Leid. Gaz.*

No. 278/2 He presented the Pope with... a Cedule of 7000

Ducats, as a Tribute. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 290/1 Heavy pen-

alties contained in the... royal cedules issued on like occasions

in times past.

Schedule (*se'diul*, U. S. *sked'iul*), v. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To enter in a schedule or list. In rail-

way use: To enter (a train) in the time-table (cf.

SCHEDULE *sb.* 4).

1862 SHIRLEY *Niger Crit.* § 7. 203 The mind is not neces-

sarily watched by its most firm experiences are not officially

scheduled. 1869 *Daily News* 31 Aug. He was told that he

would be scheduled as a briber. 1883 *Act* 45/47 *Vict.* c. 52

§ 122 (10) Any creditor of the debtor... shall be entitled to be

scheduled as a creditor of the debtor for the amount of his

proof. 1887 *Jessore Academy* ii. 31 To have one's career in

a manner cut short by being scheduled with the infirm, is

really too bad. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 376/2 The liabilities

he had scheduled amounted to nearly £2500. 1897 *Daily*

heme of speech they are made to be casters on of the per-
me. 1684 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1714) III. xlix. 586 In the
xli. by a very elegant Scheme of Speech he does, as it

2. *trans.* To reduce to a scheme or formula. Also, to *scheme out*: to plan methodically. *rare.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 19 The King's having the Opinion or Endeavour of...any Body...in Scheming out the rough Draft...of the Treatise...can't be any Argument that he is not the Author of it. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Superlat.* xii. (1854) 400 It may scheme out a system or hypothesis. 1865 — *Vicar. Sacr.* i. ii. (1866) 21 Every such attempt to scheme the work of Christ, and put Him in the terms of the understanding.

3. *intr.* To go on the spec. Also *trans.* to play truant from (school). ? *dial.* Cf. SCHEME sb.¹ 5 d. 1728 Mrs. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1809) I. 32 We all came croaking down to breakfast the next morning, and said we had caught no cold, as one always says when one has been scheming. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 510/1 He would be leathern me for scheming school.

† **Schemed**, *a. Obs.* [f. SCHEME sb.² + -ED ².] Constructed with a SCHEME (sb.²).

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1721) I. 80 The Arches are schem'd [orig. *sono a schiffo*].

Schemeless (skēm'less), *a.* [f. SCHEME sb.¹ + -LESS.] Destitute of plan; lacking a plot.

1877 BROWNING *Agamemnon* 118 Since I'm schemeless [Gr. *ἀσχεμής*] How to raise up again by words—a dead man! 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 11/1 He began to turn to account an old inherited habit of sending himself to sleep by making up fanciful, schemeless stories.

Schemer (skēm'ər), [f. SCHEME v. + -ER ¹.] 1. One who devises or enters into schemes.

1724 LANY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* to *Cress Mar* Feb. (1809) I. 477 They call themselves Schemers; and meet three times a week, to consult on gallant schemes. 1760 C. JOHNSON *Chr.* became a Schemer a schemer. 1871 more the noble schemer.

2. One who plots, or lays plans in an underhand manner.

1849 MARRVAT *Valerie* vii. Lady M— is a schemer, always plotting. 1884 *Chr. Commonwealth* 14 Feb. 416/2 England has always been too much the prey of fanatics and schemers in matters of this kind.

3. (Cf. SCHEME v. 3.) One who plans methods for evading duties; a shirker.

1843 GAVIN *Feigned or Factitious Dis.* 32 The—regiment...were all schemers and malingerers.

4. (See quot.)

1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Schemer, one who has charge of the hold of a North Sea ship.

Schemer, obs. form of SHIMMER.

Schemery (skēm'ərī), *rare.* [f. SCHEME sb.¹ + -ERY.] Scheming practices.

1822 *Examiner* 273/1 The long-expected Ministerial Schemery for the Relief of the People. 1828 *Ibid.* 184/2 The hollow schemery of Prince Metternich.

Scheming (skēm'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCHEME v. + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. SCHEME; planning, contrivance.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 163 Blunting the keenness of his spiritual sense With narrow schemings and unworthy cares. 1843 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 246 It needed a deal of scheming...to make them fit our high room. 1884 *Church Bacon* ii. 32 Essex...drifted into discontent...into questionable schemings for the future of a reign that must shortly end.

Scheming (skēm'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. SCHEME v. + -ING ².] That schemes; contriving, plotting.

1838 LYTTON *Allice* i. 1. An awful, scheming, almost heartless man. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 511 This class is recruited...from voluble, scheming men and zealous charlatans.

Schemist (skēm'ist), [f. SCHEME sb.¹ + -IST.] 1. A framer of 'schemes' or boroscopes; an astrologer. *Obs.*

1641 BROWNE *Topical Crew* i. (1652) B 1 h, Another Schemist Found, that a squint-ey'd hoy should prove a notable Pickpurse.

† 2. One who is concerned with intrigues; a plotter. *Obs.*

1724 Br. DOWNS in *Nicolson Epist. Corr.* 58 The schemists have laid out Armagh for the Archbishop of Dublin. 1825 G. McCANN *Right Private Judgment*, 266 Manes was an arrogant philosopher and a great schemist.

3. One who forms a scheme; a projector.

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 42 Her Undertaking is more likely to do Honour to our Country, than that of any other Schemist now in being. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 112 Are not these schemists well apprised, that the colonists...import more from Great

ing currency.

Schene, obs. form of CHAIN, SCENE.

Schenick, Schep, obs. ff. SCENIC, CHEAP.

Scheppen (skē'pan, in Du. skē'pan). Forms: 5-6 skeppyn, 6 skepon, 7 skepen, 8 schepin, 9 schepen. [Du. *schepen* = OS. *scēpino*, OFris. *scēppena*, OHG. *scēffin*, *scāffin*, *scēffino* (MHG. *schēffe*, *schēffe*, mod.G. *schöffe*):-OTeut. types **skapino*:-, **skapinon*:-. Cf. ESCHVIN, SCABINE, SKEVEIN.] A Dutch alderman or petty magistrate.

† 1481 CAXTON *Di* with the confinne

FLEMING *Confine*, boroughmasters, and skepons of Antwerp came to the said

palace of S. Michael the next thursdaie. 1681 H. NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 77 For Form sake [they] defer something to him as the Approbation of their Skeps and other Magistrates, and some other Matters. 1756 NEUGENT *Gr. Tour*,

1756 NEUGENT *Gr. Tour*,

1756 NEUGENT *Gr. Tour*,

1756 NEUGENT *Gr. Tour*,

1756 NEUGENT *Gr. Tour*,

1756 NEUGENT *Gr. Tour*,

1756 NEUGENT *Gr. Tour*,

1756 NEUGENT *Gr. Tour*,

1756 NEUGENT *Gr. Tour*,

1756 NEUGENT *Gr. Tour*,

1756 NEUGENT *Gr. Tour*,

Netherlands I. 222 The city magistrates consist of two

Scher, obs. form of SIR.

Scherald, var. SHIRREL *Sc. Obs.*

† **Scherand**, *Sc. Obs.* [Origin unknown; ? a form of the name of the French river *Gironde*.] The designation of a kind of wine.

1536 *Elgin Rec.* (New Spald. Club, 1903) I. 30 The pynt of fine Scherand or Amzerk vyne x^d. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 299 The tun of Scherand wyne...and the pynt of Scherand wyne.

Scherat, -att, -et(t): see CHARLOT, SHIRREL.

Schere, obs. f. CREEK, SIR. Scherk, obs. f. SARK.

† **Scherm** (skerm), *South Africa*. Also skarm, skerm, schirm. [Du., = G. *schirm* screen, protection.] A screen or barrier constructed of brushwood or the like, to serve as a protection for troops, as an ambuscade from which to shoot game, or to prevent cattle from straying.

1861 C. J. ANDERSON *Okaungo* xxv. 262 A few hushes having been cut down, and a sort of skarm constructed, we

work to build a terrific crash

a mob of cattle burst from their scherm of thorns.

Scherv-, scherw-, obs. Sc. spelling of SERV-.

† **Scherzando** (skertsando), *adv. Mus.* [It., gerund of *scherzare* to sport, play, f. *scherzo*: see next.] Playfully, sportively; used to indicate that a movement or passage is to be rendered in a lively manner. Also *attrib.* (quasi-adj.), and *ellipt.* as *sb.*, a 'scherzando' movement. So (rarely) Soherzandi-ssimo (It. superlative).

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Scherzando*, or *Scherzo*, in a sportive, playful manner. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT

Mus. III. 245/2 The phrasing of a *scherzando* passage is of paramount importance.

† **Scherzo** (skertsō), *Mus.* [It., *lit.* sport, jest; of Teut. origin: cf. MHG., mod.G. *scherz* sport.] A movement of a lively character, occupying the second or third place in a symphony or sonata.

1862 E. PAUER in *Programme* 8 Mar., *Scherzo*, a piece of jocular and cheerful character. 1891 *Prout Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 69 It is comparatively seldom that a long passage of double counterpoint is to be found in a scherzo.

Fig. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 411 Shall we dwell on the scherzo in the suite, that...comic exposure of the fantastic enigma called the 'Mirror of Justices'?

Schese, var. chese, obs. f. CHOOSE v.

Scheselle, obs. form of CHESIL, CHISEL sb.¹

† **Sche'sis**, *Obs.* [mod.L., a Gr. *σχίσσις* relation, state, condition (in medical writers = sense 2 below), root *σχ-*:-pre-Hellenic **sch-*, weak grade of **seh-*, whence Gr. *σχέω* to have, hold, etc.: see SCHEMIE v.]

1. The manner in which a thing is related to something else; relation.

1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 723 The Idea of God or an absolutely Perfect being including in it...a necessary schesis or relation to existence, it follows, that He doth exist. 1678 NORRIS *Miscell.* (1699) 160 If that mind which has existing in itself from all Eternity, all the simple

Essences of things, and consequently, all their possible Scheses or Habitudes, should ever change, there would arise a new Schesis in this Mind that was not before.

2. *Phys.* A temporary habit or state of the body.

Cf. SCHEMIE v.; the explanation in quot. 1706 is erroneous.

1684 tr. *Blancard* of the Body. 1706

lean, hard or soft, thick or slender.

Schesse, obs. f. CHESSE sb.¹ Schet, obs. f.

SHEET, SHOOT v., SHUT, SKEET *adv.* Schetare, obs. f. SHOOTER. Schete, obs. f. SHEATH, SHEET, SHOOT, SKEET *adv.* Schetel, obs. f. SHUTTLE.

Scheten, obs. f. SHOOT, SHUT. Scheter, obs. f. SHOOTER. Scheth(e, -are, -ere, obs. ff. SHEATH, SHEATHER.

† **Schetic**, *a. Path. Obs.* [a. mod.L. *scheticus* (in *schetica febris*), ad. Gr. *σχητικός* (taken in the etymologically admissible sense 'related to a *σχέσις* SCHESIS 2, or temporary condition of the body': the classical senses are 'holding firm, holding back, retentive'), f. *σχ-*, *σχέω*: see SCHEMIE.] Of diseases: see quot.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Schetic Feaver*, a Feaver so call'd because it is chiefly seated in the Blood, and may be easily cur'd; upon which account it is oppos'd to a Hectic and Feaver, that is fix'd in the Very Habit of the Body, and

1753 CHAMBERS

by the old writers

were not deeply

rooted in the constitution, but might be easily removed.

† **Schetical**, *a. Obs.* [See prec. and -ICAL.] 1. *Path.* = SCHETIC a.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* ii. 14 A feaver that's grown habitual, in opposition to a Schetical or moveable feaver.

2. Relative.

a 1688 CUNWORTH *Immut. Mor.* i. ii. (1731) 158 Moral Good and Evil are Schetical and Relative Things.

Hence † **Schetically** *adv.*, in a relative sense.

1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 188 Images, Statues and Symbols...are only Schematically Worshipped by them, the Honour passing from them to the Prototype.

Schett(e, obs. ff. SHEET, SHUT v.)

Schetylle, Schever(e, obs. ff. SHUTTLE, SHIVER.

† **Schew**, *v.* A phetic variant of ESCHEW v.

c1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) I. 346 To hawnt vertue and schew all vyce.

Schew(e, obs. ff. SHE, SHEAF, SHOW v., SKY.

Schewill, var. SHREWEL *Obs.*

Schey, obs. form of SHY a.

† **Scheyff**, *Sc. apheric* var. of ESCHEW v.

c1470 HENRY Wallace iii. 264 My lorde, my consail will I gift; Bot ye do it, fra scaith ye may nocht scheyff.

Scheyl, Schi, obs. ff. SHAIL v., SKY. Schia-

tica, Schiaticke, obs. ff. SCIATICA, SCIATIC.

Schich, obs. form of SKEIKH.

† **Schiedam** (skidām). Also schiedamm, sk(i)ednm. A variety of gin, so called from the town in Holland where it is distilled.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xvii. There was the potent Irish Usque-

baugh—right Nantz—genuine Schiedamm. 1831 TRE-

LAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 291 A dusty-looking stone bottle of the right hampoo-coloured skedam. *Ibid.* II. 35

To take a glass of skiedam. 1833 HOOO *To Adm. Gambier* vi, Consider, too—before all Eau-de-vie, Schiedam or other

drinkers, you rehut. 1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* xv, A bottle of peculiarly strong Schiedam.

Comb. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 542/1 Schiedam-punch.

† **Schieferspar** (fī'fai'spār). *Min.* [Half-translated ad. Ger. *schieferspar* (1789 C. A. S. Hoffmann in *Bergmännisches Jnl.* I. 187), f. *schiefer* slate + *spār* spar.] = SLATE-SPAR.

1807 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* III. 672 The Schiefer Spar, or Argentine...occurs always massive. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.* etc. I. 114 Calcareous Spar...Schiefer spar.

Schiende, var. SHEND. Schiffe, obs. ff. SKIFF.

Schil, obs. f. CHILL a., SKILL; var. SHILL, shrill.

Schild, obs. form of CHILD.

c1450 *Mirk's Festial* (1905) 205 For wondyr sory he was for his wylys deth, and nedys he most se his schild dye.

† **Schill** (fīl). Also schiel. [Ger. *schill*.] A European pike-perch; the ZANDER.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 89/1 In Europe two species occur, the more celebrated being the 'Zander' of North Germany or 'Schiel' of the Danube (*Luciopeca sandra*). 1888 GOODR

Amer. *Fishes* 14 In the Old World, as in the New, there are two well marked species, the Zander, or Schill, *Stizostedion lucioperca*, and the Berschick, or Sekret, *S. volganicus*.

Schill, Schille, obs. ff. CHILL a., SHELL.

† **Schiller** (fī'lər). *Min.* [Ger., play of colours, glistening brightness.]

1. In certain terms adapted from Ger., denoting minerals or rocks having a shining surface, as *schiller asbestos*, *rock*, *stone*; also SCHILLER-SPAR.

1804 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 428 Schiller Stone. Schillerstein.—Werner. 1862 DANA *Man. Min.* 146 *Picrotite*, Schiller asbestos. A fibrous serpentine, of an olive-green color, constituting seams in serpentine. 1862 Schiller rock [see SCHILLERITE].

2. A peculiar lustre characteristic of certain minerals, as hypersthene. Also *attrib.*

1885 JENN in *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* XLI. 383 The peculiar phenomenon expressed by the term 'Schiller', 1888 TRALL *Brit. Petrol.* 446 *Schiller-plants*, a plane in a crystal in which occur the enclosures giving rise to the phenomenon of schiller.

Schillerite (fī'lərīt). *Min.* [f. SCHILLER + -ITE.] An aggregate of anorthite and enstatite, allied to diallage.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* vii. 82 Schillerite or Schiller rock. Diallyte rock. A dark green to greenish-black rock made up of Schiller spar.

Schillerization (fī'lərīzā'zən). [f. SCHILLERIZE + -ATION.] A process of change in crystals, giving rise to a 'schiller' appearing when the crystal is turned in various directions.

1885 JENN in *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* XLI. 383 It will be convenient to have a general name for this kind of change, and I propose to employ the term 'Schillerization' to express it. *Ibid.* 385 The phenomena of Schillerization. 1888 HURTON *Ibid.* XLIV. 746 Some of these crystals show traces of schillerization in one direction.

Schillerize (fī'lərīz), *v.* [f. SCHILLER + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject (a crystal) to the change known as schillerization. Hence *Schillerized ppl. a.*, *Schillerizing vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1885 JENN in *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* XLI. 383 Thus I shall call diallage and pseudo-hypersthene 'Schillerized augites', brookite and the typical hypersthene of Labrador 'Schillerized ferri-ferrous enstatites'. *Ibid.* 384 All Schillerized

ferri-ferrous enstatites yield a small but notable proportion of The Schillerizing

Jnl. Geol. Soc.

Schiller spar (fī'lərī'spār). *Min.* [ad. G. *Schiller-spar* (1786 Hoyer in *Chemische Annalen* I. 335): see SCHILLER and SPAR sb.] = BASTITE.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 221 Schiller Spar. 1813 BAKWELL *Introd. Geol.* 79 Shining laminae of schiller spar or crystallized serpentine. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) 160 Diallyte, includes Schiller spar (in part) and Bronzite.

1899 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 120 Enstatite becomes altered to Schiller-spar or bastite, talc, etc.

† **Schilling** (fī'lin). Also 8 shilling. [Ger.: see SHILLING. Cf. SCHELLING, SKILLING.] A

approximate half of a Pythagorean comma, that is, half of the difference between twelve fifths and seven octaves. 1885 Ellis *Heinhold's Sensat. Tone* Addit. (ed. 2) 432 Twelve Fifths up and seven Octaves down give the sum of a Comma and a Schisma, known as the Pythagorean Comma.

†**Schismacy**. *Obs.* In schismacye, cismacie. [f. SCHISMAT (s: sce -acy.) = SCHISM sb. 2.]

1387 *Travis Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 In lyne of his Henry, so moche schismacye [L. *tantum schisma*] was in the churche of Rome, that þre men were chosen popes. *Ibid.*, þis Henry comynge to Rome for to cese þe cismacie [L. *pro schismate sedando*].

†**Schismarch**. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *schismarcha*, f. *schisma* SCHISM sb. + *-archa*, n. Gr. *-ἀρχης* ruler. Cf. *heresiarch*.] A founder of a schism.

1657 J. WATTS *Differ Sprinkled* 31 Your own original Authors and Schismarchs.

†**Schismat(e)**. *Obs. rare.* [In 15th c. *schismat(e)*, a. OF. *schismat* (Godef.), app. a back-formation from *schismatic* SCHISMATIC.] = SCHISMATIC sb.

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3702 3e assent to sin or to schismates. *Ibid.* 4508 To bow þam to schismates. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 123 In þes orisons, holy chyrch prayth for all maner folk, for Jewes, for heretykyss, for schismatys.

Schismatic (sizmæt'ik), a. and sb. Forms: 4-6 schismatic, 5 cysmatyke, cismattike, 5-6 sys-, cismatyk, 6 cysmatik, -yk(e), schismatik, sys-, scismaticiok, 7 scismatique, 6-7 schismaticke, -ique, -icke, 7 schismatic, 7-schismatic, [ME. *cysmatyke*, *schismatik*, etc., a. OF. *cis-*, *scismatique* (mod. F. *schismatique*, after Gr.; the altered spelling came in both in Fr. and Eng. near the end of the 16th c.), ad. eccl. L. *schismaticus*, n. eccl. Gr. *σχισματικός*, f. *σχίσμα*, *σχίσμα* SCHISM sb. Cf. Pr. *schismatic*, Sp. *cismático*, Pg. *schismatico*, It. *schismatico*.]

Johnson, Walker, Todd, and Smart (1836-48) have the stress *schismatic*, which appears in many early verse examples. The accentuation now current is given by Webster in 1828; cf. quot. 1822 (Byron).]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to schism or schismatics; of the nature of schism; guilty of the offence of schism.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 78/2 Cysmatyke, cismattike, cismatik. 1456 *Sir G.*

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19

demeanure of the said Frenche King ys and bathe þen parlyous and terrible example to all Cristen fayth. 1534 in *Lett. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 8 Yn the whyche sermondes he prebydyd dysvysuatyke and yronous opinions. 1543 *Bale Yel a Course at Rom.* Foxe 98 b, Hontyngton... can not amonge all hys heretyques fynde... one scysmatyk. Prest. 1645 *Evelyn Diary* 7 July, I went over to St. George's of the schismatic Greeks, who are permitted

are at defiance with Rome, he Schismatick Mahometans

employed their utmost malice against that unhappy City. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midd.* viii. 11 was to be hoped, that, though she was the widow of an enthusiastic corporal of Cromwell's dragoons, her grandson might be neither schismatic nor anti-national. 1822 *Byron Werner* iv. 1, Though 1864 *Pusey* om of Israel, schismatic acts, schism. 1887 inters were...

more startled than flattered by my schismatic praise.

B. *sb.* One who promotes or countenances schism or breach of external unity in the Church; one who is guilty of the sin of schism; a member or adherent of a schismatical body.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xi. 115 For cryste cleped vs alle come if we wolde, Sarasenes and schismatics. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* iv. 28 Alle, þat kepyn holy cherch-godys, or wythholdyn þat arn alyenyd aweie þe systmatykes. & not wyln restoryn þe godys agen [etc.]. 1460 *Capegrave Chron.* (Rolls) 242 And because that the Spynardis were schismatics, the Pope Urban graunted [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 218 b, Malicious lyuers, as moost specially þen these heretykes and schismatics. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fann. Love* 2 Whosoever doth cut a sunder the unitye, and disturbe the peace of the Church... is a Schismaticke. 1600 *Sir John Oldcastle* iv. iii. 134 Old Ruffian past-grace, vpstart schismatike. 1621 *Burton Anat.* Mel. iii. iv. i. 715 Enthusiasts, Diuinitors, Prophets, Secretaries, Schismatics. 1642 *Chas. I. Declar. to County York* 3 June 2 Separatists and Schismatics. 1650 *Humbert Pill Formally* 34 Are they not still called hundreds, Secretaries, Schismatics, and what not? 1658 *Evelyn Diary* 22 Feb., Dr. Pierce preach'd at White-hall on a Thessal. 3. 6 against our late Schismatics. a. 1680 *Butler Rem.* (1759) I. 230 Support all Schismatics and Sects. 1688 *Annu. Talon's Plea* 16 There is none but the Greek Schismatics that reject the Council of Florence. 1726 *Aviliffe Parergon* 480 By the Laws of England a Schismatic is one that divides and separates himself from the Establish'd Church of the Realm, not on Fundamentals of Faith, but on some Points of R.

Worship, protestant matics in d. AULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 164 Both [the puritans and quakers] were schismatics. Both hated episcopacy and the liturgy. 1859 *Jernison Britany* vi. 73 Fleury was no longer read by the young clergy, being considered a Gallican and a schismatic. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* xxiii, The wretched cavils of the Nonconformists, and the noisy futility that belongs to schismatics generally.

loosely. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* 29155 Schort quhill befor his daies war compleit, The schismatic callit was Mohomet, In Arabic closit his latter days.

viii. 422 They saide we in the churches a

use, one of those Roman Catholics who in the reign of Elizabeth conformed by occasionally attending the services of the Church of England, in order to avoid the penalties denounced against recusants.

1584 in *Foley Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* (1880) VI. 726 The schismatics who come to church, and yet in heart are Papists, they do most mischief. 1600 in *Morris Troubles Cath. Forc.* i. iv. (1872) 134 And this doth touch chiefly schismatics, whose wives for the most part are all recusants; and many Protestants, besides Catholics. 1877 *Foley Rec. Eng. Prov. S. J.* i. 147 His friends and relations were Protestants, but his parents and brothers schismatics.

a. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1652 *Bromie Mad Couple* Addr. to Stationer, But 'tis the Custome, and who won't submit, Must be esteem'd a Schismatick in wit. a. 1704 T. Brown *Sat. upon Fr. King Wks.* 1730 i. 60 My breeches too, I found grown Schismaticks, and fall asunder. 1834 *Macaulay Ess.* *Pill* p. 19 Pulteney... was the schismatic; they [the Whigs] were the true Catholics, the peculiar people, the despositaries of the orthodox faith of Hampden and Russell.

Schismatical (sizmæt'ikāl), a. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = SCHISMATIO a.

a. 1548 *Hall Chron.* K. Hen. V. 31 b, Gregory the xij was one of the Schismatical numbre. 1558-9 *Act. Eliz. c. 1* § 19 Any Error, Heresie, Scisme or Schismaticall Opinion. 1613 *Purcians Pilgrimage* (1614) 589 Peucerus maketh the Egyptian Caliphs to be Schismatical from their first entrance, which was (as he saith) in Anno 703. 1614 *Ralegh Hist. World* ii. xxvi. 600 Syracus, Captain of the Turkes, that bad bene in Aegypt, goes to the Caliph of Baldach, offering his best meanes for the extirpation of the Schismatical Caliph. 1637 *Decree Star-Chamb. concern. Printing* § 1 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 9 That no person... shall presume to print... any scditions, schismaticall, or offensive Bookes or Pamphlets. 1642 *Compl. to Ho. Comm.* 15 Schismatical men addicted to Anabaptism and Brownisme. 1659 *Ba. Walton Consid.* Considered 190 That Manasse... built a temple on Mount Gerizim, and there worshipped God, and offered sacrifices, (though in a schismatical way) is out of doubt. 1680 *Baxter Rep. Stillingsfleet's Lett.* vi. 16 and therefore your accusation of thus grounded is Schismatical and unjust. 1685 *Annu. to Printed Paper* 16 Then the Church of Rome is the most Schismatical in the World, that denie Communion with all Churches that are not in all Tridentine points one with her. 1738 *Genl. Mag.* viii. 181/ The Prophets of the Grove, were not indeed Prophets of the Lord, or Elijah was, but they were the only Prophets of the Schismatical Jewish Church at Samaria. 1761 *Hume Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 123 He put Pisa under an interdict, and all the places which gave shelter to the Schismatical Council. 1826 *Scurr Woodst.* x, But what are these schismatical proceedings to our present purpose? 1839 R. T. Smith *Basil the Great* x. 124 The passage above quoted in respect to the gifts of the spirit in the late generation, shows how Ecumenical Succession, 1882-3 *Denay & Guey, Hist. Annu.* I. 204/6 One who has received heretical or schismatical baptism when he might have had the Catholic.

b. *spec.* in Roman Catholic use. (See SCHISMATIC sb. b.)

1582 *Allen Martyrdom Camfion* (1908) 108 This blessed man... had an old schismatical priest to his uncle.

Schismatically (sizmæt'ikāl), *adv.* [f. SCHISMATIC a. + -LY 2.] In a schismatic manner.

1554 *Bonner Act. Visit.* B ij, Item, whether any such, as were ordered schismatically and contrary to the olde order of the catholike church, or being unlawfully and contrary to the late innovation and manner.

iii. ix. § 2 Aerius, so Schismaticing it must, must even stand where Epiphanius and Augustine have placed him. 1663 *Terius of Account.* It was done schismatically. 1683 *Add. Fro. Sundry in Lond. Gas. No.* 1847/3 Those People who in their Fanatick Zeal have Schismatically divided from the best constituted Church in the World. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 256 He, preached very schismatically. 1871 *Fremman Norm. Cong.* IV. xvii. 94 With what eyes, did Stigand look on the works of the predecessor whom, in Norman belief, he had unjustly and schismatically driven from his throne.

Schismaticalness, *rare.* [f. SCHISMATIC a. + -NESS.] The quality of being schismatic.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* *Apol.* x. 562 Your mere Schismaticalness and Contumacy against the Church is so. 1637 H. Stubbe *Further Justif. War Neth.* 47 Their Bishops

We are to... repent us... of our Schismaticalness and Rebelliousness. 1718 *Hickes & Nelson F. Kettellwell* iii. lix. 362 The Schismaticalness of the Congregations.

†**Schismaticating**, *phl. a. Obs.* [f. SCHISMATIC + -ATE 3 + -ING 2.] = SCHISMATIZING *phl. a.*

1712 M. HENRY *Nat. Schism* (1885) 5 Some of the schismaticating doctors the Church has known.

Schismaticeo-, combining form of SCHISMATIC. 1689 *Apol. Faint Walker's Acc.* 25 It being Canonico-Prelatally impossible, tho Schismaticeo-Presbyterially certain. 1818 G. S. FADER *Horæ Mosnica* I. 315 Their Schismaticeo-political mode of worship.

Schismatism, *nonce-adv.* [f. SCHISMATIC + -ISM.] Schismatic principles.

1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 223 But, at any rate, he is a Baptist, and has been in trade. What with his schismatism and Mr. Gray's methodism, I am afraid all the primitive character of this place will vanish.

Schismatist (sizmæt'ist), *rare.* [Formed as next + -IST.] A schismatic.

1754 *Let. fr. Member of Ch. of Scot. to Elder of Seceders* 52 He says not to these schismatists you are not a Member of the Church. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 750 [He] hopes the best for Schismatists, but can't see aught for them within the covenant. 1895 *Cath. News* 12 Oct. 7/5 It would be one of the greatest triumphs of Leo's sovereignty if he succeeded in winning back the Alexandrian schismatists to the true faith.

Schismatize (sizmæt'ioiz), *v.* [a. OF. *schismatizer* (Coigr.), f. Gr. *σχίσμα* + *-ίζω* SCHISM + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To behave as a schismatic; to favour or advocate schismatic principles; to lead or belong to a schismatic body.

1601 W. WATSON *Sparing Discov.* A 3b, The Secular priests have only... Schismatiz'd and rebelled against M. Geor. Blackwell and his Jesus Masters. 1611 *Corcoran, Schismatizer*, to Schismatize it, or play the Schismatick. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 89 Therefore to schismatize is to divide himself voluntarily from the Church. *Ibid.* 382 Which being too weak a ground in the judgment of every prudent Conscientious man to hazard his Soul upon, as he must if he begin to Schismatize upon no better Grounds. 1659 GAUDEN *Years Ch.* i. ii. 42 From which [Church] I rather chos in it. 1689

1716 II. 481 all the Fr got into the Greek Church? 1705 — *Priest-cr.* i. *ibid.* III. 13 If [the Church of England] say true, then it is impossible 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* ... disown and condemn our well as Schismatizing in their Obstinacy. 1833 J. H. Newtimate friend... Lucian, who schismatized or was excommunicated on his deposition. 1854 — *Apol.* 239 It may be the providential means of uniting the whole Church in one, without fresh schismatizing or use of private judgment.

b. *transf.* To make a division in a political party. 1793 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) IV. 52, I am not sure whether some of the more furious republicans may not schismatize with him.

2. *trans. a.* To lead into schism. b. To divide into parties. *rare.*

1645 *Liberty of Conscience* 35 We must distinguish the persons who are in the error, whether Heresiarchs and ring-leaders, or whether followers only, whether schismatizing, or schismatized. 1813 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 203 They [these questioners] now schismatize every people whose minds and mouths are not shut up by the gag of a despot.

Hence **Schismatizing** *phl. a.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 559 To reunite... a schismatizing Congregation to the Body it broke from. 1712 M. HENRY *Nat. Schism* (1886) 9 The great schismatizing principle which has been so much the bane of the Christian Church.

†**Schismic**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. SCHISM sb. + -IC.] Schismatic.

1608 *Sylvester Dn Barlas* iv. iv. iii. *Schisme* 535 Then to Carmel's top The Schismatic Priests were quickly called up. 1614 — *Little Barlas* 1047 Vouchsafe our souls rest, without Schismatic strife.

†**Schismless**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. SCHISM sb. + -LESS.] Without or free from schism.

1641 *Milton Ch. Grot.* i. vi. 22 The peace and good of the Church is not terminated in the schismless estate of one or two kingdoms.

Schist ¹ (jist), *Geol.* Also 8 *shist*; and see SCHISTUS. [a. F. *schiste* (in 16th c. *schist*, in 18th c. occas. *chile*, in accordance with the then usual pronunciation), a. L. *schistos* adj., fissile, readily splitting (*lapis schistos*, a kind of stone mentioned by Pliny), a. Gr. *σχίστος* (αχ. *αἰστος*, 'probably talc', L. & Sc.), f. *σχίω*, *σχίσσω* to split: see SCHISM sb.] A crystalline rock whose component minerals are arranged in a more or less parallel manner.

Some continental writers call any fissile rock a 'schist', prefixing the word 'crystalline' to denote the rocks described in the above definition. The parallel structure in schists is independent of original stratification, being due to metamorphic action; indeed, many schists are modified igneous rocks.

1795 *Mills in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 41 A thin stratum of vegetable soil lies uppermost; then clay, mingled with

Geol. Soc. 57 Again in the mouth of one geologist a 'schist' will mean any rock that has a rough fissility, while another restricts the term to the foliated rocks. 1903 A. GEIKIE

Illustrations of the use of the term Schist both as the name of a definite rock and with a structural signification are furnished by the terms mica-schist, chlorite-schist, and hornblende-schist as generally used.

b. *attrib.*

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 56 The evaporation of the Schist Lixivium. *Ibid.* 39 For evaporating the schist liquors. 1898 *Schiller's Technol. Dict.*, Schist-oil. 1903 *Geikie Text-Book Geol.* iv. viii. § 1 (ed. 4) 762 The schist district of the Elbe valley lies in Saxony.

Schist ² (skist), *Acoustics. rare.* In quot. *skhist*. [ad. Gr. *σχίστρον*, neut. of *σχίστρος* divided: see SCHIST 1.] A small interval equal to one-eighth of a schisma. 1875 [see SCHISM a. 3].

14-2

1. The doctrines of the Schoolmen; the predominant theological and philosophical teaching of the period A.D. 1000-1500, based upon the authority of the Christian Fathers and of Aristotle and his commentators.

1756-82 J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. vi. 313 But the talents

before it had been bound up with rigid orthodoxy.

2. Servile adherence to the methods and teaching of the schools; narrow or unenlightened insistence on traditional doctrines and forms of exposition.

1851 HOLLAND *Lesser* tied up in formalism strokes as remarkable free. 1858 BAYNE *Pu* quite in the manner of seventeenth century scholasticism. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 127 Contact with the world had enabled them so far to raise their heads out of the heavy fog of Jewish scholasticism. 1884 HUNTER tr. *Reus Hist. Canon* 341 The unattractive form of the works it produced has in general the stamp of a dull, dry scholasticism.

Scholasticizing (skōl-istis-iz-ing), *pph.* a. [f. **scholasticize* vb. (f. SCHOLASTIC + -IZE) + -ING 2.] Inclining to or favouring scholastic principles.

1857 BADEN-POWELL in *Oxford Ess.* 174 The lingering remains of the old scholasticizing spirit. 1908 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 187 These and other baleful consequences of the scholasticizing and centralising tendencies inaugurated by Pope Pius IX.

Scholasticly, *adv.* = SCHOLASTICALLY.

1597 JAS. VI *Demol.* To Rdr., But onelic, to speak scholasticly... I reason vpon genus, leauing species and differentia to be comprehended therein.

Schold, obs. form of SCOLD sb.

Schold(e), obs. pa. t. of SHALL v., obs. ff. SHOAL.

Scholar, obs. rare -1. Anglicized form of SCHOLAR (cf. SCHOLAR).

1565 W. ALLEN *Def. Purgatory* x. 98 Aske theime where these pretty scholers were first picked.

Scholar, obs. form of SCHOOL, SCHOVEL.

Scholarian, obs. rare -1. [f. SCHOLAR + -IAN] = next.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* XIX. xii. Vives 768 Our scholars say that wee must neuer respect words in matter of diuinity or Philosophy.

Scholiast (skō-lī-ast), [ad. late L. *scholiasta*, n. late Gr. σχολιαστής, f. σχολιάζειν (see SCHOLIAZE v.), f. Gr. σχολή or SCHOLION. Cf. F. *scholiaste* (16th c. *scholiaste*), It. *scholiasta*.] One who writes explanatory notes upon an author; esp. an ancient commentator upon a classical writer.

In quot. 1820 perh. misused in the sense of 'schoolman' or 'scholar' (as if = *G. scholast*). The mistake is not uncommon: cf. Funk's *Stand. Dict.* s.v., where the sense is recognized with a quot. from C. Bucke (1837).

1583 FULKE *Def. Tr. Scrip.* iv. 137 They [the General Epistles] are not sent to any particular Church or persons, but to all in general, as the Greeke scholiast truly noted. 1642 MURTON *Apol. Smeat.* Wks. 1821 III. 28 Which the scholiast not attending, have

1811, xxxi. This is no vain question, devised by dreaming scholiasts, on which they may wbet their intellectual faculties until the very metal be wasted away. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* I. iv. 20 In this

Stud. Shaks. 5 Least of all will the method of a scholiast be likely to serve him as a clue to the hidden things of Shakespeare.

Fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trac.* 41 With what pride did we hail her [the ship's] return! She was our scholiast upon Robinson Crusoe and the Mutiny of the Bounty.

Scholiastic (skō-lī-ast-ik), a. and sb., rare. [f. SCHOLIAST + -IC. a. adj. Of or pertaining to a scholiast. + b. sb. ? A scholiast (obs.).

1694 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* App. 229 There is nothing that Simon has written concerning the public Notaries of the Hebrew Nation, but what these Diminutive Saints

1851, xxxi. This is no vain question, devised by dreaming scholiasts, on which they may wbet their intellectual faculties until the very metal be wasted away. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* I. iv. 20 In this

Stud. Shaks. 5 Least of all will the method of a scholiast be likely to serve him as a clue to the hidden things of Shakespeare.

Fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trac.* 41 With what pride did we hail her [the ship's] return! She was our scholiast upon Robinson Crusoe and the Mutiny of the Bounty.

Scholiastic (skō-lī-ast-ik), a. and sb., rare. [f. SCHOLIAST + -IC. a. adj. Of or pertaining to a scholiast. + b. sb. ? A scholiast (obs.).

1694 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* App. 229 There is nothing that Simon has written concerning the public Notaries of the Hebrew Nation, but what these Diminutive Saints

1851, xxxi. This is no vain question, devised by dreaming scholiasts, on which they may wbet their intellectual faculties until the very metal be wasted away. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* I. iv. 20 In this

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Fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trac.* 41 With what pride did we hail her [the ship's] return! She was our scholiast upon Robinson Crusoe and the Mutiny of the Bounty.

Scholiographer, obs. rare -1. [f. late Gr. σχολιογράφος, f. σχολίαω SCHOLIAZE: see GRAPHER.] A writer of scholia.

1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4656/3 Corrected... by the help of ancient MSS. the best Editions, Scholiographers, &c.

Scholion (skō-lī-ŏn), sb. Now rare. [Gr.: see SCHOLIUM.] = SCHOLIUM 1.

1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ded.*, Hereunto haue I added a certain Glosse, or scholion, for the exposition of old wordes. 1616 T. BRIGGSMAN (*title*) The Revelation of S. Iohn illustrated with an Analysis and scholions. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1858 GLADSTONE *Home* I. 53 An ancient Scholion, recently discovered, names four poets who worked under that prince [Pisistratus]. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 487 note, The opinion that the Lady is a Church is mentioned... by an ancient scholion.

Scholist, obs. [? f. L. *schola* SCHOOL sb. + -IST. (But perh. an error for *sciolist*.)] ? One who has nothing but school training, a mere theorist.

1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 1. A Gardner... Concerning his skill, hee must not be a Scholist, to make shew of or take in hand that, which hee cannot performe. 1671 PANTON *Spec. Juv.* 104 To breed Gentlemen at Schools, and in Learning, is the way to make them meer Scholists and Pedants.

Scholium (skō-lī-ŏm), Pl. scholia (skō-lī-ŏ-lī-ā); also 8 scholiums, 6-7 *erron.* scholias. [med.L., ad. Gr. σχολίον SCHOLION, f. σχολή SCHOOL sb. Cf. F. *scolie* fem. (from the med.L. plural) in sense 1, *scolie* masc. in sense 1 b.]

1. An explanatory note or comment; *sfer.* an ancient exegetical note or comment upon a passage in a Greek or Latin author.

1525 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 23 And when I shalde make scholias, notis, and gloses in the margin as himself and his master doith. 1660 HEVLY *Hist. Quinquart.* II. 42 Mr. Fox was faine to make soom Scholia on it, to reconcile agloss like that of Orleans, which corrupts the Text. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Crit. II.* xiii. Almost every word admits a scholium, and a long one too. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 136 Short Scholia are added to almost every chapter, containing various readings, or various translations, selected with much judgment and critical acumen. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* ix. Judy, however, did not choose to receive the laugh as a scholium explanatory of the remark. 1904 R. C. JESU *Eschylus* (Proc. Brit. Acad.) 9 From a scholium on the *Iliad* (21. 495) we know that Ilacchylides spoke of Theano as having borne fifty sons to Antenor.

b. In certain mathematical works (e.g. Newton's *Principia*): A note added by the author illustrating or further developing some point treated in the text.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. Scholium, is a remark made leisurely, and as it were by the by, on that Proposition, Subject or Discourse before advanced, treated of, or delivered. 1725 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 23 Which is evident likewise concerning the Orbits of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, from the Scholium to Prop. 9. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xiv. Some... cast all their... metaphysical and... moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to those abstracted or those practical sciences

application. 1722 ? A 'copy-book maxim', trite saying. 1830 MARREYAT *King's Own* xix. The old scholium, that 'too much familiarity breeds contempt'.

Scholl, dial. var. SCHOOL sb.

Scholtrum, variant of SHELTRON.

Scholy, sb. Obs. Also 6-7 *scholie*; 6 pl. *schollies*. [Anglicized form of SCHOLIUM. Cf. F. *scolie* (in 16th c. *scholie*.)] = SCHOLIUM.

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Scholy, v. Obs. [f. SCHOLY sb.]

1. *trans.* To write scholia upon; to annotate.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* III. viii. 16 The dutie of their teachers... must needs be somewhat more, then only to read the sentences of scripture, and then paraphrastically to scholie them. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* IV. 51 His Epistles are likewise censured and scholied in 2. places.

2. *intr.* To comment.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* V. xxii. 57 The very chiefest cause of committing the sacred word of God vnto bookes, is surmised to haue bene, least the Preacher should want a text whereupon to scholie. 1641 J. JACKSON *Tract. Evang. T.* I. 7 I haue prefaced and scholied sufficiently unto the Text, I come now to seek out [etc.].

Schomache, **Schome** (obs. ff. SUMACH, SHAME.

Schone, obs. pres. pl. of SHALL.

Schoodie (skō-dī-ŏk). The name of a lake on the borders of Maine and New Brunswick; used *attrib.* in *Schoodie salmon or trout*, the name of a variety of salmon (*Salmo salar*, var. *schago*) which inhabits landlocked lakes.

1883 G. B. GOODE *Rev. Fish. Indust. U.S.* (Fish. Exhib.) 69 Station for collecting eggs of the Schoodie salmon. 1884 Nat. Hist. *Aquatic Anim.* 470 The 'Fresh-water' Salmon, known... in different parts of Maine as 'Schoodie Trout'.

School (skūl), sb. 1. Forms: 1 scōl (? scōla), 2-7 scōle, 3-6 (in Comb.) scōl, 3-7 scōle, (4 colē), 4-5 skūle, 4, 6 scōole, 4-6 scōle, Sc. scule, 5 skōole, (scwylle), Sc. sculle, 5-6 scoll, Sc. scoullē, 6 skoll, scollē, Sc. scollē, scwile, scull, schuill, schuile, scoll, scull, skull, 6-7 scōole, scōoule, (scōol), (7 Sc. scōoll, scōoll), 6- Sc. schule, 7- school. [OE. *scōl* str. fem., 2. L. *schola* (in Rom. pronunciation *scōla*) school, a. Gr. σχολή orig. leisure, hence employment of leisure, study, and (in later use) a school. The L. word has been adopted in nearly all the Rom., Teut., and Celtic langs.: OF. *escole* (mod. F. *école*), Pr., Cat., Pg. *escola*, Sp. *escuela*, It. *scuola*, Rumanian *școală*; OHG. *scuola* (MHG. *schuole*, mod. G. *schule*), MDn. *schole* (Du. *school*, mod. Fris. *skoolle*), ON., MSw. *skōle* mod. masc. (Sw. *skola* fem., Da. *skole*); Old Irish *scōl* (mod. Ir., Gael. *sgoil*), Welsh *ysgol*, Breton *skol*; also Russ. *школа* *škola*. An OE. form *scōla* occurs once in the OE. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 876. It is doubtful whether this is to be read as *scōla*, with irregular *u* due to some analogy, or as *scōla*, which might be an adoption of L. *schōla* with original short vowel (perhaps from the pronunciation of Britons: cf. *Ælfric Grammar*, Prefatio). The OE. *scōla* troop (see *SHOAL*) which is often confused with this word, is certainly unconnected.

The curious 14th c. form *scōle* is perh. aphetic from OF. *escole*. 1. Place or establishment for instruction. 1. An establishment in which boys or girls, or both, receive instruction. See also BOARDING, CHARITY, GRAMMAR, INFANT, PUBLIC, SUNDAY-SCHOOL; also *Free school* (FREE a. 32 b), *Normal school* (NORMAL a. 3), etc.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 184 Cildru on scōle between. c. 1205 *Lav. 687* He was sende to Rom to leornen in scōle. 1a 1300 *OT.* *Student* 19 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 His child was sibbe ido to scōle. 13- S. E. *Legendary* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archib. Stud.* *scu. Sfr.* LXXXIII. 337/17 Crissumt. 10 colē [so often in this MS.] gan to go. 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 255, I hadde in custom to come to scōle late. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. 11. 38 The thyrd systre... was put to scōle in a nonnery. A 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huen* xviii. 419 He set me to scōle to Parys. 1550 *SHAKS. Mids.* II. II. 324 She was a vixen who she went to schoole. 1596 — *Merch. F.* II. iv. 75 That men shall swaure I haue discontinued schoole Above a twelue moneth. 1757 *JOHNSON Kamler* No. 141 F 5 From school I was dismissed to the University. 1846 *DICKENS Cricket on Heath* I. 25 She and I were girls at school together. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Less & Gain* I. xii. Some say that school is the pleasantest time of one's life. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. v. The stock contrivances of boys for wasting time in school.

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b. Used, without article, to mean: Instruction in, attendance at, a school. Chiefly in set phrases, as to be at school, to go to school, to put, send, + set to school.

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c. fig. in various phrases. To go to school (to, + with): to submit to be taught (by). + To hold at school: to have under one's control, to keep in tutelage. To put, + set to school: to subject to teaching; often, to presume to correct (one's superior).

1204-6 *Alan knew thy self* in 26 *Fol. Poems* 27 Lerne to dye, and go to scōle, Schi hou for deif may not fle. 1425 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 16000 Ty I hadde gone to scōle with Trybulacion. 1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1857) 97 Why sonne thinkest thou me such a fool? For my childe shall set his mother to scōole? 1570-6 *LAMARKE Peramb. Kent* (1863) 301 Wee must give these good fellows leave (after their wonted manner) to set the Holy Ghost to schoole. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. iv. 65 Wee'll set thee to schoole to an Ant, to teach thee their's no labouring I'll winter. 1613 Sir T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* I. 515-6 What reason may not gie to Schoole to the wisdom of Bees, Ants, and Spiders? 1647 J. HADDOCK *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. (1733) 14 Rerū held in the most part of the Churches of Europe 51 Schoole. 1697 *DAVENANT Virg. Georg.* III. 251 The Calf by Nature and by Genius made To turn the Glebe, breed to the Rural Trade. Set him betimes to Schoole. 1728 *MORREUX Kalendar* IV. xlii. You must e'en go to Schoole yet, you are no Conjuror, for ought I see. 1883 M. PARRISON *Milton's Sonnets* 45 Milton had put his poetical genius to school to the Italians, Dante, Petrarch, and the rest.

d. To + field, keep (a) school: to be the master or mistress of a school. To teach (a) school (now dial. and U. S.): to teach in a school.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 114 For whanne I schal myn yfere close, Anon min herte he wole oppose And holde his Soole in such a wise, Til it be day that I arise. 1445 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 21105, I lerneid my knowyng off Sabtan, Wyth halt hys soles, nat hennys fier. 1487 *CAXTON Th. Gz. Nauw.* xlvii. (W. de W. 1515) E. b. h. He became so poor that he had to rete his lyvynge he taught the lesson and held soole to smale children of Corymthe. 1555 *CORREZ Thesaurus, Ludm. alicre*, to beginne to keepe a schoole. 1590 C. OCKLAND in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 74, I teach

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school at Grenewych. 1686 *PARR Life Usher* 75 Forbidding them, under great penalties, to teach Schools. 1715 *Pope's* *liad* l. *Est. on Homer* 14 Phemius... taught a School in Smyrna. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 169 The Business of Teaching School, leaves but little Time for Study. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 196 There... The village

KIRK *Suppl. to Allibon's Dict. Eng. Lit.* s.v. *Emerson*, He taught school for three years. 1893 *LELAND Mem.* I. 21 An infant school, kept by the Misses Donaldson.

e. Proverbial phrases. *To tell tales out of school* (or *the school*), *to tell tales out of school*; said *lit.* of children (now rare or obs.); hence *fig.*, to betray damaging secrets. Also, *to tell out of school*.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 19 To tell tales out of school, that is his great lust. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arh.) 24, I should tell tales out of the School, and be fenned for my fault, or hyssed at for a hah, yf I layde all the orders open before your eyes. 1669-30 in *Cr. & Times Char.* (1843) II. 65 We have some news at Cambridge, but it is too long to relate; besides, I must not tell tales forth of school. 1662 *STELLINGM. Orig. Sacra* i. iv. § 10, 70, I am very prone to think that the ground of the great pique in some of the Greek writers against Herodotus, was, that he told too many tales out of School, and had discovered too much of the Infancy of Greece. 1699 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 221 Which book, were it extant... would tell tales out of the school. 1690 J. NORRIS *Ref. Cond. Hum. Life* Ep. Ded. (1691) A 6h, 'Tis well if I do not... make them Angry with me for telling out of school. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. vi. 102 A very handsome... supper, at which, to tell tales out of school... the guests used to behave abominably. 1894 SIR J. ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 31 Possessing a slight failing in the shape of 'telling tales out of school' as the saying is.

f. Used, without article, for: A session of school; the set time of attendance at school.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. i. 10 How now Sir Hugh, no Schoole to day? 1797 F. REYNOLDS *The Will* v. (ed. 3) 57 *Alb.* School's up! School's up! 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22, 5 It still wanted a considerable time to school. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* iv. iv. About ten minutes before school Martin and Arthur arrived in the quadrangle. 1881 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Songs of a Worker* 176 In yonder quiet corner against the church Where between schools the children play with flowers. 1893 *LELAND Mem.* I. 42 Keeping me in after school to study.

g. Those who are present in, or are attending, a school; the scholars of a school.

1300 *Cursor M.* 12476 All be scolo on him can wonder. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. v. The whole school of three hundred boys swept into the big school to answer to their names.

h. Applied (with defining word, as *upper*, *lower* school) to a division of a large school, comprising several forms or classes. Also, in Jesuit schools, a form or class.

1629 *WAGSWORTH Pilgr.* iii. 15 The Students of the three under schooles, go up to those of the upper. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* v. vii. The lower form in the lower school.

Sched. § 45 There shall be... School, and a Lower School' [at Dulwich]. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 245, 423 The general students, or boys at Stonyhurst, are, divided into seven forms, or, as they are called there, 'schools'.

i. The building in which a school is carried on. At Rugby, a school-house; also, the large classroom of a school-house.

1843 *DICKENS Christm. Carol* ii. The school is not quite

After one or two attempts, [they] scaled the schools.

j. High school. A designation applied (with some variety of use) to certain classes of schools for secondary education in the British Islands and the United States. Also *attrib.*

The first school known to have been so designated in Great Britain is that established in Edinburgh in 1519. In the

learning within the burgh. In 1531 it is mentioned as 'the big schule' (see below); this appellation occurs frequently

having been for the most part either founded or reconstituted about that time. The... to have come into use... of schools to which p... completed their course in the elementary school, and which afford preparation for the college, the university, or the

Day-school Company (founded 1874) and to some other schools instruct are kno... tion.

to disig... Maister to make the bairmys perfyte gramarians within thrie yeires. 1818

SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iii. The old Town-Guard of Edinburgh,

[for boys] has been in successful operation since 1821; and the satisfactory result of this experiment prepared the way for the establishment of the High School for Girls. 1844 *EMERSON Lect. New Eng. Reform.* Wks. 1384 I. 262 In a hundred high-schools and colleges.

2. The place in which an ancient Greek or Roman philosopher taught his hearers.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 154 He... 3ed full oft... to be scule of philosophy. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Pro.* 13 He persuaund thir tna princis entir in his scule, he changit the mater of that lecture. 1594 *ASHLEY tr. Loys Le Roy* 67 b, Alexander... gaue to the Philosopher Anaxarchus to set vp his Schoole, a hundred talents. 1624 *MILTON Connus* 439 Or shall I call Antiquity from the old Schools of Greece To testifie the arms of Chastity? 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iv. xlvii. 369 Also the Philosophers themselves had the oame of their Sects, some of them from these their Schools. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 40 The most famous school [of jurisprudence] was that of Berytus, on the coast of Phenicia.

3. *gen.* An institution in which instruction of any kind is given (whether to children or adults). Often with defining word indicating the special subject taught, as *dancing*, *music*, *riding* school. In recent use, after French example, employed as the official title of various institutions for superior technical or scientific instruction, e.g. *The School of Mines*, *The School of Economics*, etc.

Also in the names of certain organizations established by various nations for the systematic prosecution of archaeological research, as the British School at Athens and at Rome.

verre, 401 48 000 1579 1580 1581 1582 1583 1584 1585 1586 1587 1588 1589 1590 1591 1592 1593 1594 1595 1596 1597 1598 1599 1600 1601 1602 1603 1604 1605 1606 1607 1608 1609 1610 1611 1612 1613 1614 1615 1616 1617 1618 1619 1620 1621 1622 1623 1624 1625 1626 1627 1628 1629 1630 1631 1632 1633 1634 1635 1636 1637 1638 1639 1640 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 1648 1649 1650 1651 1652 1653 1654 1655 1656 1657 1658 1659 1660 1661 1662 1663 1664 1665 1666 1667 1668 1669 1670 1671 1672 1673 1674 1675 1676 1677 1678 1679 1680 1681 1682 1683 1684 1685 1686 1687 1688 1689 1690 1691 1692 1693 1694 1695 1696 1697 1698 1699 1700 1701 1702 1703 1704 1705 1706 1707 1708 1709 1710 1711 1712 1713 1714 1715 1716 1717 1718 1719 1720 1721 1722 1723 1724 1725 1726 1727 1728 1729 1730 1731 1732 1733 1734 1735 1736 1737 1738 1739 1740 1741 1742 1743 1744 1745 1746 1747 1748 1749 1750 1751 1752 1753 1754 1755 1756 1757 1758 1759 1760 1761 1762 1763 1764 1765 1766 1767 1768 1769 1770 1771 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 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SCHOOLING. *Relig. Prof.* i. v. § 62. 279 Boys in the Schools know, that a *Passé ad Esse*, the Argument follows not. 1644 *Dieby Two Treat.* Ded. a. iv. I have not endeavoured to express my conceptions, either in the phrase, or in the language of the schools. 1649 *LOVELACE Lucasta* 4 And henceforth... Be able to dispute it; field, And Combat in the Schools. 1669 *Locke Hum. Und.* iii. § 9. 192 This whole mystery of Genera and Species, which make such a noise in the Schools. 1701 *SWIFT Contests of Nobles & Commons* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 12 A mixed government partaking of the known forms received in the schools. 1774 *BURKE St. Amer. Tar.* (1775) 5 These are the arguments of states and kingdoms. Leave the rest to the schools; for there only they may be discussed with safety. 1785 *COWPER Task* ii. 534 Is Christ the abler teacher or the schools?

† **c.** In various phrases, as *to go to school*, to study at a university; *man of school*, one who is versed in the learning of the schools; *degree of school's*, in schools, n university degree. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xx. 271 Envy... heet freres to go to scole, And lerne logyk and lawe. c1380 *WOLFE Eng. Wks.* (1880) 427 Degre takun in scole makip goddis word more acceptable. *Ibid.* 428 So prestis wip-oute degre of scole may profite more than don jes maystris. *Ibid.*, & his men of scole trauelen veynly for to gete newe suittees. 1426 *LVGO, De Guil. Pilgr.* 11477 Thogh a man wer neuere so wys, And hadde lernyd at Parys, Thys thirty yer at scole he In that noble vnyuersyte. 1451 *Rolls of Parl.* v. 222/2 After the degrees in Scoles singularly of the seide Scoles. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. Prol. 381 Amange clerks in scule. 1591-3 *SPENSER C. Clout* 702 A fied tounge, furnisht with tearmes of art, No art of scoole, but Courtiers schoole. 1612 *CORVAT Crudities* 392 Though it be no Vniuersitie to yeeld degrees of Schoole to the students. 1638 *Br. Mountagu Art Eng. Visit.* 4. 4, Of what degree in schools is he?

† **d.** *To hold or keep schools*: to engage in academic disputation or discussion. *Obs.*

c1460 *SIR R. Ros La Belle Dame* 329 In fayre langage, ... which ye and mo holde scoles of dayly. 1533 *MORE Debell. Salem Wks.* 99/2 We wyl in this matter keepe no longe scholes. 1567 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* iii. 345 Wherefore doo your Doctours keepe sutch hote Schooles amongst their selues.

† **e.** *pl.* with sing. construction: An assembly of the 'schools' of a university, a public disputation. c1470 *GREGORY in Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 259 Mayster Halden kept the scholys with in the Fryers and dysputyd a gayne a Gray Fryer...; and at that scholys were many grete docters and clerks to geve hym audyens.

8. The School, the Schools: the Schoolmen, the scholastic philosophers and theologians collectively. *Now rare or Obs.*

c1614 *DONNE Breviary* (1614) 127 Many of the Schoole, as Aquinas Fra. Victoria, Sotus, Bannes. 1651 *HONNES Leucliv.* iv. xlv. 274 A *Nunc-stans* (as the Schools call it). 1664 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacre* ii. vi. § 2. 181 The spirit of Prophecy came upon them *per modum impressionis transcurrentis*, as the Schools speak. 1683 *J. NORRIS Parting* 3, Poems (1684) 20, I now believe the Schools with ease... That should the sense no torment seize, Yet Pain of Loss alone would make a Hell.

† **a.** *sing.* The building or room set apart for the lectures or exercises of a particular 'school' (in a university). **b.** *pl.* A building belonging to a university, containing rooms serving in some cases originally for lectures in the several faculties, in later times chiefly for the disputations and exercises for degrees, and for meetings of the academic body or of portions of it. Hence, in modern Oxford use: The building in which most of the university examinations are held.

c1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* (1604) A 3h, Ilc haue them fill the publike schooles with skill (*mod. edd. sill*) Wherewith the students shalbe brauely clad. 1644 *EVELYN Diary Jan.* We went into some of the Scholes (of the Sorbonne), and in that of Divinity we found a grave Doctor in his chair, with a multitude of auditors, who all write as he dictates. c1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* viii. § 120 They caused provisions of corn to be laid in... assigning the public schools to that purpose. 1697 *EVELYN Acc. Archit.* Misc. Writ. 1825/3 366 Or compare the Schools and Library at Oxford with the Theatre there. 1706 *T. HEARNE Collect.* 3 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 292 Forreigners... frequently go to ye Schooles to hear Lectures. 1751 *WESTLEY Wks.* 1872 II. 222, I went to the Schooles, where the Convocation was met. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv, There is no more characteristic spot in Oxford than the quadrangle of the schools. 1873 *Students' Handbk. Univ. Oxf.* 151 A copy of it must be deposited in the Music School.

10. In modern Oxford use. **a.** *pl.* The periodical examinations for the degree of B.A.

1828 *J. H. NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) I. 180, I am going out of the School's, and Dornford (I fancy) will supply my place for the ensuing examination. 1851 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv, The row of victims, 'sitting for the schools' as it is called. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. App. 581 A former colleague of mine in the Oxford Schools. 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 11/2 The schools at Oxford are 'on' once more, and white ties are again the order of the day.

b. Each of the several courses of study, in any of which an 'honours' degree in Arts may be taken: corresponding to the Cambridge 'Tripos'.

At present the 'Schools' are as follows: 'Litera Humaniores' (i.e. classics), Mathematical and Physical Science, Natural Science, Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Oriental Languages, English Language and Literature, Modern Languages.

1873 *Students' Handbk. Univ. Oxf.* 110 Those who have obtained Honours in the School of Theology.

† **III. 11.** The doctrine or teaching of a master; the lore or knowledge of a subject imparted by teaching. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 84 As thou hast preid above That I the Seole schal declare Of Aristotele. *Ibid.* III. 139 Ther mai a man the Seole liere Of Rethoriques eloquences. 1423 *JAS. I. Kings* Q. vii, Quich to declare my seole is ouer song. c1460 *WIDOM* 86 in *Macro Plays* 38 Teche me be secolys of yourwurdynnyte. 15... *Piers of Fallitham* 3 in *Hazl. E. P.* II. 2 A man, that loveth fischyng and fowling bothe, ofte tyme that game schall hym be lothe, of that crafte all thoghe he can the seole, yn the see, in reuer, in ponde, or yn pole. 15... *Foyle Emlyn* 128 *Ibid.* IV. 87 Thus by her seole Made hym a foyde, And called hym dyodapete.

† **b.** A particular method or discipline taught. c1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 125 Frensch she spak ful faire and fetisly, After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe. ... *Miller's T.* 143 In twenty manere koude he trippe and daunce After the scole of Oxenforde tho. c1400 *Beryn* 2403 So yee alir my seole Wol do, & as I rede 3ew. c1400 *Soudene Bab.* 1141, I shall the lerne a newe seole, If thou so hardy to fight be. c1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* ii. 14 At the wending slake The yoke, thynne oxen neckes foot cle: But drawing by the horne is no gode seole. A 1519 *SKELTON P. Sparrowe* 117 It wold sty on a stole, And lerned after my seole For to kepe his cut.

† **c.** Schooling, discipline. *Obs.* 1449 *PROCTOR Refr.* iii. viii. 328 Certis the freelees of the wil is to be kutt awey and to be leid aside with greet bateil, greet scole, and greet craft.

IV. *Repr. L. schola, Gr. σχολή*, in late senses.

† **12.** A hostelry at Rome for the reception of pilgrims. *Obs.*

O. E. Chron. an. 81... ngoleynnes scolu. 1490 in Th... (1865) 116 Ic [Ethelwulf] on I... the 1450 *Brut* 361 Seynt Peters pens... he whiche Kyng Iva [sic]... first granted to Rome, for he seole of Engeland ther to be continued.

† **13.** A public building, gallery, or the like. *Obs.* c1400 *MAUNOEVE (Roxh.)* xl. 44 A kirk theit with leed, jat es called be Seole of Salomon. 1534 *WHIRTON Tullies Offices* i. (1540) 33 Solon Iystate edified the seole of Areopagus in Athens. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxxvi. v. II. 568 In the same place, and namely in the seole or gallerie of learned men, there be many more images highly commended.

14. Hist. One of the cohorts or companies into which the Imperial guard was divided.

1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 388 The avenues of the palace were strictly guarded by the various schools, as they began to be called, of domestic officers. *Ibid.* xvii. II. 57 The whole number consisted of three thousand five hundred men, divided into seven schools, or troops, of five hundred each.

V. 15. [f. SCHOOL v.] A cross-country ride.

1892 *Field* 9 Apr. 512/2 Then began a cheery 'school' over some scrubby bills.

VI. attrib. and Comb.

16. Simple attributive.

a. Pertaining to a school (sense 1) or schools, as *school-age*, *eleven*, *fee*, *-French*, *-friendship*, *-hours* (HOUR 2 b), *†-large*, *-life*, *-prank*, *price*, *†-recess*, *-teacher*, *-vacation*, *warden*, *-work*, *-year*, etc. Also *SCHOOL-BOARD*, *-BOOK*, *-DAY*, *-MA'AM*, *-MASTER*, *-MISTRESS*.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Ref.* IX. 716 So soon as children have passed 'school-age, they [etc.]. 1887 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. viii, The Captain of the 'School eleven' accompanied them. 1911-12 *Act. Ld. High Pres. Scot.* IV. 242 In hall payment of half ane 3enis brad and 'scole fee. 1870 *Act* 33 § 34 *Vic.* c. 75 § 25 The school board may, if they think fit... pay the whole or any part of the school fees payable at any public elementary school by any child [etc.]. 1887 (Miss... half of the school like 'school slips are not always found... permanent and sound. 1740 *J. CLARKE Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 127 Out of 'School-Hours. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* ii, Surprisingly nursing it [a doll] in school... in English which be.

1885 *WELDON Serm. Harrow* i. (1885) 6 In a few days perhaps... you will feel the continuity of your school-life; but for the present it seems to you to have been broken. 1799 *Hr. Lee Cantab.* T. *Poet's T.* (ed. 2) I. 48 Playing 'school-pranks with his companions. 1904 'E. NESBIT *Phanix & Carpet* xi. 206 His conversation... was entertaining and instructive... like 'school prizes are said to be. 1795 *Jenima* I. 63 A pressing invitation that she would spend the next 'school recess at the Hall. 1847 *WESTERN, 'School-teacher*, one who teaches or instructs a school. 1787 *HAWKINS Life Johnson* 471 Whose son in his 'school-vacation was come home. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Ref.* v. 289 The two 'School Wardens [at Kingston-upon-Thames] are elected in like manner. Their duty is to visit and superintend the school. 1887 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. vi, There could be no reason for stopping the 'school work at present. *Ibid.* ii. ii, There were thirty-eight weeks in the 'school year.

b. Taught in or attending school, as *school-child*, *-chm*, *-companion*, *†-fer*, *-maid*, *-miss*, etc. Also *SCHOOL-BOY*, *-FELLOW*, *-GIRL*, *-MATE*.

1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iv. (1847) 307 He [Luther] had to beg, as the 'school-children in those times did. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Ref.* IX. 705 The first case of illness was a school-child. 1846 *Mrs. GORE Eng. Char.* (1852) 149 The stupid 'school-chum of his private secretary? 1772 *SMOLLETT Humphr.* Ch. 31 May (1818) 103 The departure of your

iv. 47 Is she your cousin? change their names by

BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii, I take

c. Belonging to or connected with the school as

a building (cf. 1), as *school-bell*, *building*, *-chapel*, *-door*, *-roof*, *-yard*, etc. See also *SCHOOLHOUSE*.

1852 *CARLYLE Verses & Tranal.* (1894) 12 When the 'school-bell cut short our strife. 1829 *R. GILBERT Liter Scholast.* 167 The 'school buildings are well adapted [etc.]. 1884 *Tablet* 11 Oct. 591/2 The erection of a 'school-chapel was immediately begun. 1647 *MURDOCH Ch. Govt.* II. Concl. 62 There is not that sect of Philosophers among the heathen so dissolute... but would shut his 'school doors against such greasy sophisters. c1340 *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 140 An Abbot bat, neuer lift up his heued to see he 'scole-rout. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Sol.* v. 99 The warm sympathy with which they kindle each other in 'school-yard, or in barn or woodshed.

d. Pertaining to the Schoolmen (cf. sense 8), or to the 'schools' of universities (cf. sense 7 b), scholastic, academic, as in *school-account*, *†-amoris*, *-argument*, *author*, *-clerk*, *†-discipion*, *-ethics*, *-exercise*, *†-implement*, *-language*, *-logic*, *-manner*, *matter*, *-medicine*, *†-moralist*, *†-morality*, *name*, *-opinion*, *-pedantry*, *philosopher*, *philosophy*, *-phrase*, *-question*, *quiddity*, *-snibility*, *-syllogism*, *term*, *-theology*, *trick*, etc.; *school-like* adj. and adv. See also *SCHOOL-CRAFT*, *-DIVINE*, *-DIVINITY*, *-DOCTOR*, *-MAN*, *-POINT*.

1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. vii. 408 To lay open the 'school-account of this matter, and unravel it through all its abstrusities. 1644 *BULWER Chirul.* 163 Thus the 'School-Amorist [= Ovid]. 1587 *GOLDING De Morny* xv. (1592) 225 The holy Scripture... vseth no 'schoole arguments to make vs beleue that there is a God. 1551 *CRAMMER Answ. Gardiner* iii. 90 Is it not plainly written of all the Papists, both lawyers and 'schole authors, that [etc.]. a 1583 *Sir H. GILBERT Q. Eliz. Achad.* (1869) 3 The greatest 'Schole clerks are not always the wisest men. 1600 *W. WATSON Decad.* (1602) Pref. A. 2, Arguments of profe in shew holden on a whole day by fine wits, in a 'schoole despicion. 1770 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* t. 100 145 One may make a great progress in 'School-Ethics without ever being the wiser or better Man for it. c1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* I. in *Anglia* X. 327/43 Hem bat in 'scole-exercises, sechene 3oo pinges bat bene needefulle to sowle-helpe. 1586 *HOOKER Anst.* *Travers* xvi. (1612) 29 These 'schoole implements are acknowledged by graue and wise men not vnpromitable to haue bene inuented. 1639 *DRUMM*, or *HAWTH. Diss. Impress* 3 Wks. (1712) 229 For ladies, who understand not the school languages. 1849 *CARLYLE Heroes* v. (1841) 289 Eagerly devouring what spiritual thing he [Johnson] could come at; 'school-languages and other merely grammatical stuff, if there was nothing better! 1559-67 *Franc. & M.* (1566) 14/4 Such as more distinctly and 'schooldlike discuss this matter. 1605 *B. JOHNSON Plaster* v. l. 129 His learning labours not the 'schoole-like glosses. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* 23 Such a methodical and 'schoole-like way of defining. 1818 *HALLAM Afrid. Ages* ii. (1819) III. 538 Philology... degenerated through the prevalence of 'school-logic. 1560 *DAUS Jr. Steidane's Count.* 229 b, He discourseth at large the article of Justification after the 'schoole manner [orig. more scholastic]. c1386 *CHAUCER Friar's Prol.* 8 Ye han heer touched nI so moot I thee In 'scole matere greet difficulte. 1611 *FRANCIS & BACON* (O. H. S.) I. 260 All his buks of... sense had

1731 *Hist.*... the common 'School-

Ibid. iii. 123 The 'School Morality. 1581 *SIOKEY Afro. Poetry* (Arb.) 41 Who thinke vertue a 'schoole name. 1751 *WARWORTHON Pope's Ess. Man* ii. 81 note, For this dangerous 'school-opinion gives great support to the Manichean or Zoroastrian error. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* II. Pref. 16 Which... would rather covet a little too much of 'school-

Nathl Wks. vest set of. It agrees not with the principles of the 'School-Philosophy, that will by no means allow the essences of things to be eternal. 1759 *GOLDSON. Pres. State Pol. Learn.* xi. Wks. (Globe) 443/2 Universities... where the pupils... support every day syllogistical disputations in school philosophy. 1668 *HOWE Blessed.* *Righteous* xii. 218 *Servato ordine finis*, as the 'School-phrase is. 1585 *HOOKER Anst. Travers* xvi. (1612) 18 If... it were a 'schoole question. a 1625 *E. CHALCERON Six Serm.* (1629) 30 The huskandman... ved not... those 'schoole quiddities to simple labourers. 1629 *H. BURTON Truth's Yr.* 67 No Romish sophistrie, or 'schoole-subtily

225, I counte nat a panyer. 1825 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXI. 350 It is (to use a school term) an inseparable accident of Lisbon. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 512 And if one could, it were but a 'schoole trick.

17. locative, in sense 'at school', with ppl. adjs., as *school-bred*, *-made*, *-taught*, *-trained*, etc.

1784 *COWPER Tirc.* 840 And if it chance, That though 'school-bred, the boy be virtuous still. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 870 As in chorea, so in tic, there are cases which appear to be 'school-made. 1766 *GOLDSON. Tract.* 41 Let 'school-taught pride dissemble all it can, These little things are great to little men. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* x. 214 Boys trained in the mission school and married to 'school-trained girls.

18. objective and obj. gen., as *school-drilling*, *-leaving*, *manager*, *-teaching*, etc.

1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 347 The whole of school-drilling education. *Ibid.* 348 Such and

The celibacy of the 'school marm' is a heresy which as yet only exists in the pious dream of 'school managers and school boards. 1847 *WESTERN, 'School-teaching*, the business of instructing a school.

1867 Miss BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Fl.* 1. i. 9 So school-
 -ish as if you had never seen a man before! 1881 Miss
 BRADDON *Asphedel* III. 8 What a romantic schoolgirlish
 notion!

Sometimes jocularly misapplied, as if *abroad* meant 'not at home', 'gone out of the country'.

1828 BROUGHAM in *Times* 30 Jan. 3/3 Let the soldier be abroad, in the present age he could do nothing. There was another person abroad... The schoolmaster was abroad... and he trusted more to him, armed with his primer, than he did to the soldier in full military array, for upholding and extending the liberties of his country. 1831 PRARO *Why & Wherefore in Pol. & Occas. Poems* (1888) 138 The schoolmaster's abroad, you see; And, when the people hear him speak, They all insist on being free, And reading Homer in the Greek; The Bolton weavers seize the pen, The Sussex farmers scorn the plough. 1836 HALBURTON *Clockmaker Ser.* i. xv, Well, they've got a cant phrase here, 'the schoolmaster is abroad', and every fellow tells you that fifty times a day. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* i. x, In those dark days, before the schoolmaster was abroad, 1857 TROTTER *Three Clerks* ii, 'Well, I believe it's quite a new thing,' said Marie Tudor. 'The school-master must be abroad with a vengeance, if he has got as far as that.' [1886] MITCHELL *Growth Freedom Balkan Penin.* 53 The progress of education in Bosnia and Herzegovina since the Austrian occupation has been immense. The schoolmaster has crossed the Save. Since 1875, no less than forty schools have been established under Government auspices.]

G. transf. and fig.

1526 TYNIALE *Gal.* iii. 24 The lawe was oure scolemaster vnto the tyme of Christ. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. 51 Therefore the heavenly scolemaster knappeth vs on the fingers, tyll we apprehende and learne his will more perfectly. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Inhabitants* 10 Our countreimen have twice bene scolemasters to France. First when they taught the Gauls the discipline of the Druides; and after [etc.]. 1678 J. BROWNE *Disc. Wounds* 51 Anatomy... is an excellent Schoolmaster, the which perfectly learneth us to know how the Nerves which are sprinkled about the Face [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 506 The sailors of Salamis became the schoolmasters of Hellas, teaching the Hellenes not to fear the barbarians at sea.

†d. Used for the later SCHOOLMISTRESS. Obs.

Quot. c. 1460 perhaps hardly belongs here, as the poet seems to be comparing the lover's timidity in the presence of his lady to a boy's dread of his schoolmaster. The alteration in the Trinity MS. removes the awkwardness of the expression, but destroys the point.

c. 1225 *Ancre* R. 422 Ancre ne schal nou forwurden scolmeistr, ne turnen hire ancre hus to chylidrene scole. c. 1460 Sin R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 137 His scole-maister [MS. *Trin.* scolemaystres] had such auctorite That... Speke coude he nat, but upon her beaute.

†e. Applied to a private tutor. Obs.

c. 1500 *Robt. Deyll* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1827) I. 10 My some me thyncke it necessary and tyme, for me to gete you a wyse scole mayster, to lerne vertues and doctrine. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *A. a studiis*,... a princeps scole maister or instructor in learning. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. 1. 94 And for I know she taketh most delight In Musike, Instruments, and Poetry, Schoolemasters will I keepe within my house, Fit to instruct her youth. *Ibid.* i. ii. 133. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 226 Dr. Dereham received one Horner to be a schoole-mr. to some youth in his house. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 45 A yong Scholar, who was then Schoolemaster in his familie.

2. Used as a name for certain species of fishes.

Also attrib.

1734 MORTIMER *Nat. Hist. Carolina & Bahamas* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 *Perca marina*, *pinnis branchialibus carens*. The School-master, 1876 GOODE *Fishes of Bermuda* 55 The School-master Snapper and Silk Snapper of the fishermen probably belong to this genus.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 103 The school-master's requirement... to clothe and feed...

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Schoolmasterhood**, the state or condition of a schoolmaster. **Schoolmasterism**, the action of a schoolmaster.

1861 E. STREER in *Mem.* (1888) 400 Dry schoolmasterism is a dreary thing, but dry formal office-saying and Bible-reading is a great deal worse. 1889 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1452 With no more knowledge of actual schoolmasterhood than such as he had gained in organising the squire's school.

Schoolmaster, sb.² [f. *SCHOOL* sb.², after *SCHOOLMASTER* sb.¹] The leader of a 'school' of fishes, etc.; esp. a bull whale.

1839 BEALE *Sperm Whale* 176 The old 'schoolmaster' had outwitted those in the boats. 1848 CHAMBERLAIN *Inform. People* i. 62/2 The sailors call a herd [of whales] a 'school', and the old bulls the 'schoolmasters'. 1851 H. NEWLAND *The Erne* 181 Your honour might have landed a schoolmaster [i.e. salmon] with it ten minutes afterwards. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jil* II. 125 Now, as the harem of whales is called by the fishermen 'school', so is the lord and master of that school technically known as the schoolmaster.

Schoolmaster, v. [f. *SCHOOLMASTER* sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To govern, regulate, or command in the manner of a schoolmaster. *rare*.

1891 *Chamberl. Encycl.* VII. 611 Opitz, originally a schoolmaster, schoolmastered poetry into lifeless imitation of pseudo-classical model. 1893 G. B. SHAW in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 279 He [Gladstone] so towers above them... that he is able to schoolmaster them into grudging submission.

2. *intr.* To be a schoolmaster. *rare*.

1908 *Daily Chron.* 18 June 4/6 Carlyle and Edward Irving, who schoolmastered together in the same Kirkcaldy Academy for a couple of years.

Schoolmastering, vbl. sb. [f. *SCHOOLMASTER* sb.¹ + -ING¹] The occupation or profession of a schoolmaster; also, an education in school.

1844 CRAIK *Sk. Hist. Lit. Eng.* II. 221 His son, though born to the throne, received a schoolmastering fit for a bishop.

1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) i. iii. 100 The native bias is so strong, that it is beyond the art of all the schoolmastering in the world to alter it. 1859 SHARP in W. A. Knight *Sharp & his Friends* (1888) 200 As to schoolmastering... all the best comes first. 1864 CARLYLE *Fraser* Gl. xvi. v. IV. 301 *A Candidatus*, say Licentiate... Substitus, I should guess, by schoolmastering... in the Villages about. 1894 PARRY *Stud. Gl. Composers*, Schubert 227 Schoolmastering was a characteristic occupation of the family.

Schoolmastering, ppl. a. [f. *SCHOOLMASTER*

sb.¹ + -ING²] Like, or acting as, a schoolmaster.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adm. Younger Son* vii, You don't take me for that? 1893 71.

Schoolmasterish, adj. 1

+ -ISH. 1. Like, or characteristic of, a schoolmaster.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Dec. 1 The duke of Argyll's presence and address are hard, rigid, schoolmasterish. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* II. ix. 157 He claimed a sort of schoolmasterish authority over her. 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Dec. 421/2 At the risk of seeming schoolmasterish.

Hence **Schoolmasterishness**.

1789 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 217 Your age and character fit you better for intimacy with him: the schoolmasterishness of mine acting naturally as a repellent.

Schoolmasterly, a. [-LY¹] Characteristic of or resembling a schoolmaster.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 77/1 With a masterly knowledge of his subjects, the member for Lynn never seems to get beyond the schoolmasterly way of treating them. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Second Th.* xii, Still speaking in that rather harsh and schoolmasterly tone.

Schoolmastership, [-SHIP] The office or

work of a schoolmaster; a post as schoolmaster.

1561 T. NORTON *Catech. Inst.* iv. 49 He [God] did in dede in fewe wordes sette oute hys [Christ's] scholemastership vnto vs, when he said, heare him. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 103 Not needing that Isall scholemastering...

Schoolmate, [f. *SCHOOL* sb.¹ + *MATE* sb.²]

A friend or companion at school.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Place & Time of Prayer* i. 141 Shewe you to be like them, whose schole mates you take vpon you to be, that is, the Apostles and Disciples of Christ. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 303 One of her school-mates, who was priding herself over the rest of the scholars. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday Stories* (1900) 206 They had been playmates and schoolmates... as long as they could remember.

Schoolmistress (skū'lmistres). Forms: see *SCHOOL* sb.¹ and *MISTRESS*. A woman who teaches in a school; a mistress in a school. † In early use with wider sense, a female teacher, governess. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c. 1500 *Sir R. Ros's La Belle Dame* 137 (MS. *Trin.*), [see quot. c. 1460, *SCHOOLMASTER* sb.¹ d]. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* viii. 4 For she [wisdom] is y^e scolemastresse of y^e nourtoure of God, & y^e choser out of his workes. 1560 BECON *Catech.* vi. Wks. i. 537 b, Al that they [sc. nuns] were commaunded to do of their scholemastresses and gouernesses. 1598 GRENEWAY *Twelfth*, Ann. xii. xlii. (1604) 176 A scholemistress of such practises was chosen of purpose, called

Gulliver iv. vii, But Nature, it seems, hath not been so expert a School-mistress. 1865 DICKENS *Mud. Fr.* i. vi, She had more of the air of a schoolmistress than Mistress of the Six Jolly-Fellowship-Porters.

† **School-point**, Obs. [f. *SCHOOL* sb.¹ + *POINT*

sb.] A point taught or debated in the schools.

1571 *Coloing Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 20 It is needful for them to be exercised with sundry scholepoynts. 1587 — *De Moray* iv. (1592) 113 It is also a scholepoynt of Platoes teaching, That in these high matters of the Godhead, and such other like, we must giue credit... to the sayings of men of most antiquitie, as folke that were... nearer to God than we. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* ii. xlii. (Arb.) 180 We are to teache Ladies and Gentlewomen to know their schoole points and termes appertaining to the Art. c. 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* v. 12 They stuff their Sermons with... obscure comparisons, and curious Schoole-points.

attrib. c. 1568 ASCHAN *Scholien* ii. (Arb.) 131, I neuer saw yet any Commentarie vpon Aristotles Logike that euer I lyked, because they were rather spent in declaryng scholepoynt rules, than in gathering fit examples for vse and viterance.

† **School-lic**, Obs. — 1 U. S. [f. *SCHOOL* sb.¹ +

-lic, after *bishopric*.] A school district.

1879 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 227 That Each School Rick Shall Build and Maintain their own School Houses. 1797 *Hist.* 228 District Lists of the Assessment of every School Rick.

Schoolroom (skū'lrūm). [f. *SCHOOL* sb.¹ +

ROOM sb.]

1. A room in which a school is held. Also, a room to a private house, in which the children of the family receive instruction or prepare their lessons.

1775 ASH, *Schoolroom*, a room in which a school is kept. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* Ded. iii, Until there rose From the near schoolroom, voices. 1837 H. PROCTOR *Mem. Shrewsbury* 144 The school rooms are in the rear of the buildings, in which twenty-five boys and as many girls receive their education. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii, We have a schoolroom on the second floor, with my bedroom leading into it on one side, and that of the young ladies on the other. 1850 M. ARNOLD *Ref. Elem. Schools* (1890) 86 This... may excuse individual managers for the dirty and unhealthy state of their school-rooms. 1867 W. L. COLLINS *Public Schools* 176 The noble schoolroom [at Westminster], nearly a hundred feet in length.

2. Accommodation for teaching.

1891 *Century Dict.* s. v., The city needs more school-room. **Schoolt**, variant of *SHALD*, shallow.

Schoolward (skū'lwārd), adv. and a. [f. *SCHOOL* sb.¹ + -WARD.] A. adv. Towards school; in the direction of school.

[c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 97 To scoleward and homeward when he wente. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* (E. E. T. S.) 118 This clerk in his weye to scoleward fell in grete heynesse. 1801 WORDSW. *Prioress' T.* 98 Homeward and schoolward when-o'er he went. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. Intro., Poems 1890 II. 24 The ramble schoolward through dew-sparkling meads. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Geol. Talks* 47 This mill-pond was dear to every schoolward trudging urchin that had to pass it.

B. adv. Directed or going toward school.

1888 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 4/7 By the time a boy reaches the first big station on his schoolward road. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 271 The depression of the schoolward journey.

So **Schoolwards** adv.

1859 J. C. ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 86 Away they went schoolwards, as hard as they could.

Schooly (skū'li). U. S. [cf. *SCHOOL* sb.²] The menhaden. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Schooner (skū'nər), sb.¹ Forms: 8 schooner,

schooner, 8- schooner. [Of uncertain origin;

recorded early to the 18th c. as *schooner*, *sooner*;

the present spelling, which occurs only a few years

later, may be due to form-association with *school*,

or with Du. words having initial *sch*. The word

has passed from English into most of the European

langs.: Do. *schooner*, *schoener*, G. *schoner*, *schooner*,

schuner (recorded 1786), F. *schooner*, *schoanier*,

Da. *skonnert*, Sw. *skonare*, *skonert*.

The story commonly told respecting the origin of the word is as follows. When the first schooner was being launched (at Gloucester, Mass., about 1713), a bystander exclaimed 'Oh, how she scoons!' The builder, Capt. Andrew Robinson, replied, 'A schooner let her be!' and the word at once came into use as the name of the new type of vessel. The anecdote, first recorded, on the authority of tradition, in

England verb *scoons* or *scun*, 'to skim along on the water'. Cf. Sc. (Clydesdale) *scun*, 'to make flat stones skip along the surface of the water', also *intr.*, 'to skip in the manner described' (Jam.).

The evidence of two or three old prints seems to prove that the type of vessel now called 'schooner' existed in England in the 17th c., but it app. first came into extensive use in New England.]

1. A small sea-going fore-and-aft rigged vessel, originally with only two masts, but now often with three or four masts and carrying one or more topsails.

Good-Will, of Marblehead, was taken by a private sloop.

1725 *Ibid.* 22 Apr. The Schooner Swallow. 1741 in *Buildings & Cummer* 179, S. Scar (1742) 126 Witness our Hands, on Board the Speedwell Schooner, in the latitude 50° 40' S. this 8th Day of November, 1741. 1774 T. HURCHINSON *Diary* I. 336 We are in pain for Cap. Dundass and passengers in a schooner sent Express from Gen. Gage, and spoke within Scilly the 16th. 1840 LONG *Wreck of Hesperus* i, It was the schooner Hesperus, That sailed the wintry sea. 1908 *Yellers of Deep* Sept. 178/2 Both the warship and the fishing schooner were sounding fog-alarm.

2. U. S. (See quot. 1904).

1882 B. HARTE *Flip* i, The mountain schooners, 1891 iii. 174 Goods and passengers to be conveyed by 'prairie schooners' over this road. 1904 P. FOUNTAIN *Gl. North. West* xxviii. 342 A prairie schooner is a waggon furnished with all sorts of stores likely to be required in outlying stations and farms.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *schooner-rigged* adj.;

schooner-frigate, -gun-vessel, -yacht, vessels

of various classes resembling a schooner in build

or rig.

1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 21 Admiral Knowles constructed... a schooner frigate, that carried twenty twelve-pounders on the main-deck, and two eighteen-pounders on her fore-castle. 1766 [see RIGGEE ppl. a. i. b]. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 576/1 A large 'schooner-rigged' canoe. 1895 *Oracle Liverpool* i. 503/2 *Brightling*, a small vessel, partly square-rigged and partly schooner-rigged. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Life of Nelson* 136 The 'schooner' gun-vessels made their escape. 1876 T. HANCOCK *Ethelberta* xxv, A 'schooner-yacht', whose sheets gleamed like bridal satin.

Schooner (skū'nər), sb.² [Of obscure origin;

perh. a fanciful use of *pre*.] a. U. S. 'A tall

glass, used for lager-beer and ale, and containing

about double the quantity of an ordinary tumbler'

(Webster, Suppl. 1879). b. Hence, in British use,

a customary measure (see quot. 1896) by which

beer is sold by retail in various places.

1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetland*. (1859) 58 For making of the division of the said airship, callit an Scheid. *Ibid.*, The Laird compellit him to pay an ox pvice, viz. three dolours, for his schind fee. 1592 *Ibid.* 102 Ane breiff of division, callit in Denmark and Norroay ane Shownd Bill. 1859 D. BALFOUR *Ibid.* Gloss. 128 *Schynd, Schoind, Schownd*, an loquet of Thingmen to examine, sanction, and confirm all procedure respecting the Succession, Impignoration, or Alienation of Heritage; anciently hy a *schynd* doon, but frequently (after the accession of the Scottish Jarls) by a *Skynd-bref* or 'Schynd Bill'. 1883 J. R. TUDOR *Orkney & Shetl.* ii. 18 If disputes arose as to the due division of the property, it was settled by a *Schynd*, or inquest held by the Odallers who constituted the local Thing or court of the district.

Schyp, obs. f. SHEEP, SHIP. **Schyppune**: see SHIPPEN. **Schyreche**, obs. f. CHURCH. **Schyre(e, Schyrray, Schyrraff**, obs. ff. SHIRE, SHERIFF. **Schytle**, -tlyl, **Schytte**, obs. ff. SHUTTLE, SHUT. **Schytylle**, var. SHYTLE a. SHUTZ, obs. f. SKETCH. **Schyver**, -vyr, obs. ff. SHIVER. **Schydd**: see SHIDE.

† **Scia**, Obs. rare. Also 5 scie. Cf. SCIAT. [med.L., app. aphetic for the pl. *ischia* (see ISCHIUM) taken as sing.] The hip.

1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* ii. x. 176 þe place of þe coniunction of þese boones is clepid þe scie. *Ibid.* 177 þat oon veyne þerof is clepid sciatica, & þat opere is clepid renalis, & oon veyne serueþ for þe scie, & þat oper for þe reynes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Kijh, The great fote lasteth for the foynt of the buckle called scia, vnto the ferdest parte of the toes.

|| **Sciæna** (saij'fna). [L., a Gr. *aklava* a fish, perh. the meagre.] † a. In the 18th c. a name of the MAIGRE. Obs. b. In mod. scientific use, the name of the genus to which the meagre (*S. aquila*) belongs; also a fish of this genus.

1774 GOLOSNIKI *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 62 The Sciæna.

Sciænoid (saij'fnoïd), a. and sb. *Ichth.* [f. SCIEN-1 + -oid. Cf. F. *sciénoïde*.] a. adj. Belonging to, characteristic of or resembling a sciænoid or the sciænoids. b. sb. A fish of the family *Sciænidae* (of which SCIENNA is the type).

1840-5 OWEN *Odontogr.* i. 100 Sciænoids (etc.). 1863 T. GILL in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 28 Catalogue of the North American Sciænoid Fishes. 1880 GÜNTHER *Study of Fishes* 427 To this fish (*Pegania chromis*) more especially is given the name of 'Drum', from the extraordinary sounds which are produced by it and other allied Sciænoids.

|| **Sciage** (sfaʒ). [Fr., f. *scier* to saw.] A sawing movement of the hand used in massage.

1885 D. MAIGRE *Massage* (ed. 4) 46 Sciage is a pressure of a come-and-go movement, similar to the action of a saw, and is practised with the hard side of the hand. 1900 in GOULD *Dict. Med.*

[**Sciagram**, -grammatic, etc. These forms, which the prevailing rules for the treatment of words of Greek etymology would require instead of SKIAGRAM, etc., do not appear to have been in actual use down to the present time (1910). The words are therefore given in this Dictionary with the spelling *Sk-*. The forms SKIAGRAPHER, -GRAPHER, etc., which are almost universally adopted for the terms relating to the production of pictures by means of the Röntgen rays, are given in their alphabetical place, though etymologically identical with SCIAGRAPH, etc.]

Sciagraph (sai'gräf). Forms: 7 sciograph, 7, 9 sciagraph. [Formed (as if on Gr. type **ἀνιάγραφον*) after SCIAGRAPHY.]

† 1. A representation of the section of a building. Obs. So F. *sciagraphie*. (Cf. SCIAGRAPHY 2 b.)

† 2. A diagram. Obs. rare—1.

1657 J. B[EALE] *Herefordsh. Orch.* 17, I did... set kernels of the finest sort of apples, with delineating in a sciograph the several kinds in several places.

3. A picture obtained by means of the Röntgen rays. See SKIAGRAPH.

1898 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 6/7 The visible effect of the X rays is not enough for the surgeons Oct. 625/1 A he Zoological Society.

Sciagrapher (saij'gräfer). rare. Also 7 scio-. [f. Gr. *ἀνιάγραφος*, later *σκιόγραφος* (f. *ἀνιά* shadow + *-γράφος* depicting, etc.) + -ER 1: see -GRAPHER.] One who practises sciagraphy.

1650 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 205 The complete Sciagrapher can cause the Sun to trace out his way upon the Earth: and by the Shadow of an Axis, to point out to us those Atomes of Time into which our artificial Day is divided. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 136. 113 Apollodorus of Athens, the sciagrapher, was the first who directed a deeper study to the gradations of light and shade.

Sciagraphic (saij'gräfik), a. Also scio- and see SKIAGRAPHIC. [f. Gr. *ἀνιάγραφος* (see prec.) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to sciagraphy.

1815 R. BROWN *Princ. Pract. Perspective* 2 Sciagraphic Perspective is the art of projecting shadows of objects from a luminous body. 1867 BARRY *Life C. Barry* ix. 308 Sciagraphic and orthographic rules and systems.

Sciagraphical (saij'gräfikäl), a. Also 7-8 scio-. [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to sciagraphy; of the nature of a sciagraph.

1650 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* viii. 603 This Sciagraphical Art [sc. Dialectic]. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 76 These Sciagraphical Pamphlets [sc. on Dialectic] were writ at the desire of William Tyler. 1892 *Cornhill Mag.* June 633 A shadowy cross, cast by crosslights, on the shaft of the central pillar of the Lady Chapel, which is surely a sciagraphical curiosity.

Hence **Sciagraphically** adv. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Sciagraphy (saij'gräfi). Forms: 6-9 sciography, 7, 9 sciagraphy. See also SKIAGRAPHY. [a. F. *sciagraphie*, *sciographie*, ad. L. *scia*, *sciographia*, a. Gr. *σκιά*, *σκιόγραφία*, f. *σκιά*, *σκιόγραφος*: see SCIAGRAPHER.]

1. That branch of the science of Perspective which deals with the projection of shadows; also, the delineation of an object in perspective with its gradations of light and shade. Cf. SCENOGRAPHY 1. 1598 R. HAVOCCKE tr. *Lamaco* iv. xxii. 173 Sciographie is... the second part of Perspective; considering the self same reasons of the shadowes of bodies, which Delineation or drawing doth. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Fraser's Archit.* 122 Scenography, or (as some) Sciagraphy, which is the same object elevated upon the same draught and center in all its... as the whole solid of the five. 1788 T. TAYLOR tr.

Proclus I. 78 [Optics] is divided into that which is properly called optics; and into universal catoptrics; as also into that which is called sciography, or the delineation of shadows. 1789 SMITH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* i. 1. 1. 2 Let the Architect first make a draught on paper of the intended work: 1. the Ichography... 2. Orthography... 3. Sciagraphy, or Scenography, which exhibits the front and the sides retiring in a perspective view. 1822 GUILT (*title*), Sciagraphy; or Examples of Shadows, and Rules for their Projection. 1868 R. C. PUCKETT *Sciagraphy* Intro. This book does not treat upon... Linear Perspective; but is limited to the perspective projection of shadows.

b. = SCENOGRAPHY 2. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 324. 380 This... gave rise to a separate branch of perspective painting, scenography or sciagraphy, in which... more careful and delicate... ment of illusive effects for

...mology: The depicting of shadows.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. ii. 111 Let those who are deluged with Sciagraphie paint out (if they please) these shadow-Patriarchs.

† 2. A sciagraphic delineation or picture. Obs.

1611 CORVAT *Cruddites* 486 Plate, A Sciagraphic or Modell of that stupendous vessel which is at this day shewed in the Palace... in Heidelberg. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* On *Julian's Picture*, How am I ravish't! when I do but see The Painter's art in thy Sciography?

† b. = SCIAGRAPHY 1. Obs.

The only sense of F. *sciagraphie* given by Littre; it would appear to have arisen from some misunderstanding of the statements of ancient writers respecting *σκιόγραφία*.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Sciagraphy*,... in Architecture... is sometimes taken for the Draught of a Building cut in its Length or Breadth, to show the Inside of it; as also the Thickness of the Walls, Vaults, &c. 1755 in JOHNSON, *Sciagraphy*.

† 3. An outline, draught, rough sketch. Chiefly fig. Obs.

1624 WOTTON *Elem. Arch.* 65 Let no man that intendeth to build, settle his Fancie vpon a draught of the Worke... or... vpon a har or Ground line sciography and Memorials 22 Nutrition of f

and architectonical part [of the Pyramids].

† 4. The art or practice of finding the hour of the day or night by observation of the shadow of the sun, moon or stars upon a dial. Obs.

1635 J. WELLS (*title*) *Sciographia*, Or the Art of Shadows. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* 40 Table, Consequences from the Light of the Starres. Out of this, and the Motion of the Sunne is made the Science of Sciography. 1679 MOXON... the Art of Shadows, compre of Astronomy, as far as serves f the Day, or Night, or other the Sun, Moon, or Stars. 1721

BAILEY, *Sciagraphy*,... the Art of Dialling.

Sciarmacy (saij'mäki), **skiamachy** (skai-). Also 7 sciamachie, 7-9 scio-, 8-9 scio-, 9 skiamachy. [ad. Gr. *σκιάμαχία*, f. *σκιά* shadow + *μαχ-*, *μάχεσθαι* to fight.

The Gr. word is explained as having originally meant 'a fighting in the shade', i.e. in the school; cf. L. *umbra* *exercitatio* (Cie). It was, however, also used in the sense of 'a fighting with shadows'.

A sham fight for exercise or practice; also, the action of fighting with a shadow. Often fig.

1637 thou mhras... 187 Inu... 1823 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 120 A great part of Cotta's argumentation becomes a mere sciamachy. 1862 Chr. Remembrancer Apr. 446 As we have no taste for skiomachy,

we leave the fuller exposure of this portentous mare's nest to other hands. 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* I. viii. 38 It was a piece of skiamachy, difficult to render clear to the defeated.

Sciarmacy, obs. form of SCIAMANCY.

Scian (sai'an), a. [f. *Scio*, mod. It. name of *Chios*, the reputed birthplace of Homer.] Chian.

1820 BYRON *Dan Juan* III. lxxxvi. Isles of Greece II, The Scian and the Teian muse... Have found the same your shores refuse.

Sciars, obs. form of SCIENCE.

|| **Sciapodes** (saij'pödiʒ), pl. In 6 error. *Sciopodes*. [L., a. Gr. *σκιάποδες* pl., f. *σκιά* shadow + *ποδ-*, *ποὺς* foot.] A fabulous people of Libya 'with immense feet which they used as sunshades' (Liddell & Scott). Hence **Sciapodous** a.

1581 J. BELL *Haaden's Answ.* *Osor.* 267 Seeing that the very porehline do see it... yea wherewith the Sciopodes are so well acquainted also... that it is merueille that any man could be so shameles to deny it to be true. 1798 FEEINAR *Varieties of Man* 200 The people were... sciapodous, having feet so large as to shelter the whole body.

† **Sciat**, Obs. rare—1. The sciatic vein.

1503 *Kat. Sheph.* (Sommer) h iij. The wayn qwyech ys vnder the antihleht of the fowt & yt ys namyt scyaf [ed. 1506 sciat].

† **Sciatheric**, a. and sb. Obs. rare. In 7 scioterique, 8 scio-, sciatherick. [ad. late Gr. *σκιόθηρικός*, f. *σκιόθηρ* (also *σκιόθηρ*, *σκιόθηρ*), sun-dial, lit. 'shadow-catcher', f. *ἀνιά* shadow + *θηρᾶν* to catch. Cf. L. *sciathericon* (Pliny), a sundial.] a. adj. = SCIATHERICAL a. b. sb. in pl. form **Sciatherics**, the art of dialling.

1677 CARV *Chronology* i. 1. § 1. ii. 6 The marking out the Time of the day in such a way as in the Scioteriques, or Art of Dialling... was rightly imputed to Anaximenes, 1721 BAILEY, *Sciatheric*, investigating Shadows. *Sciatherick Telescope*, a Mathematical Instrument for observing the True Time for adjusting Pendulum-Clocks, Watches, &c. 1755 JOHNSON, *Sciatherick*, belonging to a sundial.

† **Sciatherical**, a. Obs. Forms: 7 (scio-ferical), scia-, sciotherical, -terioall. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] Concerned with the recording of the shadows cast by the planets, esp. that of the sun as a means of finding the hour of the day.

1614 TONRIS *Albumazar* i. vii. With Sciotherical instrument, By way of Azimuth and Almicanrath I'll seeke some happy point in heauen for you. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xviii. 259 There were also... Sciotherical or Sun Dials. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sciatherical*, *Ibid.*, *Sciotherical*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Sciatherical*... This should be written *sciatherical*.

Hence † **Sciatherically** adv., after the manner of a sundial.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 37 Let the Plane bee sciatically prepared, and it shall hee necessarie for the shadow of the Sun to go back.

Sciatic (saij'atik), a. and sb. Forms: 6 scyatyke, sc(h)laticke, syaticke, 7 sciaticque, (seatick), 7-8 sciatick, 8- sciatic. [a. F. *sciaticque*, ad. med.L. *sciaticus*, corrupt form of L. *ischidiac-us* (see ISCHIADIC). Cf. Pr. *sciatic*, Sp. *ciático*, Pg., It. *sciatico*.] A adj.

1. Affecting the hip or the sciatic nerves.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. liii. (1495) 271 It helpeth them moche that haue this euill that hyblete *Sciatic passion*. 1547 BOONOE *Erre. Health* xxiii. 9 A gout or a syaticke passion. 1552 LYNDSEAY *Mouche* 4926 Off Malideis it generis mony mo... As, in the theis, *Sciatic Passio*. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. 225 *Sciaticke goutes*. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlii. IV. 492 His body was tortured with sciatic pains.

2. Of or belonging to the ischium or hip.

Sciatic artery, the larger of the two terminal branches of the internal iliac; it is distributed to the muscles of the back part of the pelvis. *Sciatic nerve*, each of the two divisions of the sacral plexus, esp. the *great sciatic nerve*, which is the largest nerve in the human body; it emerges from the pelvis and passing down the back of the thigh extends to the foot. *Sciatic notch*, each of the two notches on the posterior border of the hip bone. *Sciatic vein*, † (a) the sciatic artery (obs.); (b) each of the companion veins of the sciatic artery.

1650 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* II. x. 177 Pat oon veyne þerof

the leg to the outward ankle. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 69 The the Name of S.

LXX. App. 32 1828 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 117 The other two notches are situated... between the sciatic tuberosity and the sacrum. They are named the Sciatic notches. 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 250/1 The alteration in the condition of the sciatic artery, caused by ligation of the femoral artery, its branch to the sciatic

1881 MUIRAR *Cat* 213 The of the pelvis at the great

sciatic notch.

B. sb.

† 1. The ischium or hip. Obs.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I. j. b. That [sc. the joint] of the lytell fote is moste dyfficyll [to set], & that of the kne is more, and the scyatyke is meane. 1565 COOPER *Theatrum, Coxa*, the hippe or huckle bone. Some time the sciatic.

† 2. = SCIATICA. Obs.

1696 COWLEY *Saule's* i. Note 32 Baptista Porta... says, that... Sciaticque (is to be cured) by a Musical Instrument made of Pottery. 1698 JAS. Dk. OF ALBANY in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. viii. 232 The fit of the sciatic came so violently on me, that I am forced to make use of my wives hand, not being able to write myself. 1737 PORE *Hor. Ep.* i. vi. 54 Rack'd with Sciatics, martyr'd with the Stone. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* i. i. v. 76 Marcellus the empiric... mentions with distinction a remedy for the sciatic, or hip-gout.

3. Short for *sciatic nerve, vein*.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M.ii. And there be viij. Iveynes to be let blode in the fete, two on 1741 MUNRO b the Sciatic s. 1809 All-lysed alone,

the patient can still walk.

Sciatic (sai'et'ik), a. 2 *Naut.* ? *Obs.* Also 8 *skiatric*. [Of obscure origin: cf. *TRIATIC* a.] Only in *sciatic stay* (see quot. 1805).

Not known to the English nautical experts consulted.

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* i. 175 *Sciatic stays* are ropes used for hoisting or lowering burdens in or out of ships. 1805 *Mariner's Dict.* (Washington, U. S.), *Sciatic stay*, a strong rope fixed from the main to the foremast heads in merchant ships; when loading or unloading it serves to sustain a tackle, which, travelling upon it, may be shifted over the main or fore hatchways. [Hence 1815 in *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), and in some later Dicts.]

Sciatica (sai'et'ikā). Forms: 5 *cyetica*, *sytyka*, *seyetyka*, *ciatica*, 5-6 *stiatia*, 6 *seatica*, *sohiatica*, 6-7 *cyatica*, 7 *sciathica*, *seaytica*, *sciattica*, 6- *sciatia*. [a. med.L. *sciatica* (*passio*), fem. of *sciaticus* SCIATIC a. Cf. *F. sciaticque*.] A disease characterized by pain in the great sciatic nerve and its branches.

In the first quot. misapplied, perh. with jocular intention. a 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 484 Remembre my brokyne hede... 3e, goode ser, & be sytyen in my erme. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 215 Elisabet Peverel hath ley sek xv or xvj wekys of the seyetyka. c 1520 *Skelton Magyck*, 1936 *Alasse*, I have the cyatya full euyl in my hyppel. 1543 *TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg.* v. v. 169 Nowe we wyll come to the cure of the goutte (called sciatica) of the huckel bones. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 59 How now, which of your

phus, Rheumatics, sciatica... the sciatic nerve, by all angels, to hold your peace. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 801 *Sciatic neuralgia*, or sciatica. 1871 NAPIEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* iii. iv. 701 A victim to sciatica, or neuralgic pain in the hip.

fig. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden Ep. Ded.* B.3, They are the verie botts & the glanders to the gentle Readers... the Sarpego and the Sciatica of the 7. Liberal Sciences.

b. An attack of this disease. 1444 *Paston Lett.* i. 50 He hath hadde a cyetica that hath letted hym a grete while to ride. 1606 [see LASE-KILN b]. 1641 *BROME Jorral Crew* i. (1652) C.4, He... was taken lame with lying in the Fields by a Sciatica. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 83 He curst an old Sciatica that Stopp'd him. 1697 Sir J. FLOYER *Eng. Bath's Pref.* b.7 Erysipela's, Sciatica's, Fluxes. 1722 *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 384 For a Sciatica. A Catskin tann'd with the Fur on, and layd upon the Part affected. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* i. iv, He was all that time afflicted with a Sciatica. 1831 *Scott & M. Perth* *Introd.*, Well, enough that I awake without a sciatica.

c. Sciatica cress, grass (see quot. 1886). 1562 *TURNER Herbal* i. 20 Of Sciatica cress, or wilde cress. *Iberia*. *Ibid.* 201, It may be called in English... sciatica cresses, because the herbe is good for the sciatica. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. xiv. 197 Sciatica Cresses hath many slender branchys, with small, long, and narrow leaves, like those of garden Cresses. The flowers be very small, and yellow of colour. *Ibid.* Table Eng. Names. Sciatica grasse, that is wilde Cresses. 1886 *BRITTON & HO...*

Sciatical (sai'et'ikal), a. [1. SCIATIC a. + -AL.] + L = SCIATIC a. 2. *Obs. rare* -1. 1599 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12/2 The Sciaticle wayne in the externale ankle.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of sciatica. Of a person: Affected with sciatica. Now rare.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disq.* 202 Empasms are used... 1714 *PORE* s. that I r. Shandy

to improve in health, the sciatical pains are diminishing daily. Hence *Sciatically adv.*, 'with or by means of sciatica' (Webster 1864).

+ **Sciability**. *Obs.* [f. L. *scibilis* knowable (here taken in the active sense = able to know), f. *scire* to know: see -BLE and -TRY.] Power of knowing.

1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* iv. ii. v. 332 That God doth not know things future by the Infinitie or Immensitie of his own Sciability or Scienvitie.

Scien, obs. form of SCION.

Science (sai'sens). Forms: 4 *sienn*, *cienn*, *ciens*, 4-5 *siens*, *syence*, *syense*, 4-6 *soyence*, *sciens*(e), 4, 6-7 *siencie*, 5 *sciains*, 5-6 *syens*, 6 *sienc*, *scyens*, 6-7 *soyense*, 4- *science*. [a. F.

science = Pr. *sciensa*, Sp. *ciencia*, Pg. *sciencia*, It. *sciensa*, ad. L. *scientia* knowledge, f. *scient-em*, pr. pple. of *scire* to know.]

1. The state or fact of knowing; knowledge or cognizance of something specified or implied; also, with wider reference, knowledge (more or less extensive) as a personal attribute. Now only *Theol.* in the rendering of scholastic terms (see quot. 1728), and occas. *Philos.* in the sense of 'knowledge' as opposed to 'belief' or 'opinion'.

And of dyvyny sapience. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 361/2 Whereof saynt Paule cryeth hymself, *O altitudo diuitiarum sapientie & scientie dei*. O the heygth and depenes of the ryches of 1601 SHAKS. *Al's Well*

not in nature's mysterie. Ring. 1667 *MAROT P. L.* ix. 680 O Sacred, Wise, and Wisdom-giving Plant, Mother of Science. 1698 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. 36 Some of our Opponents resolve Gods certain prescience of sin into the infinitude of his science. 1697 tr. *Burgeraicius Legio* ii. xx. 99 The word science is either taken largely to signifie any cognition or true assent; or, strictly, a firm and infallible one; or, lastly, an assent of propositions made known by the cause and effect. 1700 ROWE *Am. Stepmother* ii. ii. 852 What makes Gods divine But Power and Science infinite. 1725 *POPE Odys.* ii. 198 For lo! my words no fancy'd woes relate: I speak from science, and the voice is Fate. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Science*, Divines suppose three kinds of Science in God: The first, Science of mere Knowledge... The second, a Science of Vision... The third, an intermediate Science. 1753 *JOHNSON Adventurer* No. 107 p. 18 Life is not the object of Science: we see a little, very little; and what is beyond we can only conjecture. 1822 *SEELYE Nat. Relig.* 260 Though we have not science of it [supernaturalism] yet we have probabilities or powerful presentiments.

† b. Contrasted or coupled with *conscience*, emphasizing the distinction to be drawn between theoretical perception of a truth and moral conviction. *Obs.* 1620 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1623) 84 This my Sermon... is perhaps lost by censure and science for a while, but scarce

Perseu xi. 249 A willut perverting of it, usually to man's science & conscience. 2. Knowledge acquired by study; acquaintance with or mastery of any department of learning. Also + *AL* (a person's) various kinds of knowledge. 133- *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 129 Wyth alle be coynsteys pat he covyde. De-uid he [salomon] by vesselment, Wyth slayt

1390 *GOWER Conf.* ii. metre, of rime and of ien note. c 1400 *Destr.* man of dedis, dryuen into age. And a sad mon of sciens in the seym art. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 132 (Harl. MS.) No man myght be likenid to him in no kynne sciens. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 16 Clerks of hye science, the quikilis had the grete dignities in haly kirk. c 1475 *Partenay* 107 As rose is above all floures most fine So is science most digne of worthynesse. 1538 *BALE John Baptist in Hart. Mir.* (1744) i. 105 You boast your selves moche, of ryghteousnes and science. 1557 *NORTH Gumer's Diall* p. ii. xxx.

(1568) 138 b. The ancient women were more esteemed for their sciences, then for their beauties. 1562 *WINTET Cert. Tractates* i. 16 Give Joine Knox and ze affirmis zour selfis laughful be resoun of zour science [etc.]. 1738 *GRAY Perseus* ii. 52 Be love my youth's pursuit, and science crown my Age. 1812 *COWPER Conversation* 14 As alphabets in ivory employ, Hour after hour, the yet un-

larly) with reference to pugilism (cf. 3 c); also to horsemanship and other bodily exercises.

1785 Mrs. BELLAMY *Apol.* (ed. 3) IV. 156 She could by no means be said to surpass Mrs. Yates, who joined hard-earned science to her other great qualifications. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 33 (1797) II. 111 Mr. Powell, the fire-eater, is a singular genius; and Mendoza has more science than Johnson. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 22 Molineux sparred neatly early in the fight, but he lost his science after he had been a good deal punished. 1889 *Field* 22 Jan. 41/2 It was most disappointing to their humorism to have the cup thus dashed from his lips when it only required a kill to render complete as fine an exhibition of science as could possibly be seen.

3. A particular branch of knowledge or study; a recognized department of learning.

In the Middle Ages, 'the seven (liberal) sciences' was by the *Trivium* (Grammar, *trivium* Arithmetic, Music,

will that ye teche him enyn 1326 *CHAUCEUR Franklin* i. 1122 As younge clerkes... Soken in euery halke and euery herne Particuler sciences for to lerne. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 7 Therefore he pat wole knowe what surgie is, he most vnderstande, pat it is a medicinal science. 1421 *Kolls of Parli.* IV. 153 *Three Sciencies* that ben Diuinite, Fylosophie, and Lawe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* c. 110, Boit in thes hoursis ther is a grete differens among men pretending theym experie and wyse in thes sciens. 1509 *Watson Ship of Foote* ii. (1517) A iiij, It is they the whiche ben y^e freest ex-

perite in sciencies, as in lawe. 1512 UDALL *Erasim. Apeph.* 61 A philosopher of Athenes excelliny in all the mathematica sciences. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 The good affection whyche I haue euer borne to the science of Cosmographie. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 57, I do present you with a man of mine Cunning in Musick, and the Mathematicke, To instruct her fully in those sciences. 1613

understood. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* i. 93 To Witt: a school of Arts and Sciences. 1727 Dr. Foe *Syst. Anglie* i. ii. (1840) 59 And thus you have an honest system of the science called Magic. 1794 *GOODWIN Caleb W. Williams* i. 1, I was taught the rudiments of no science, except reading, writing, and arithmetic. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's F.* 435 So Leolin went; and... toild Mastering the lawless science of our law. 1892 *Westcott Gospel of Life* 89 Theology is the crown of all the sciences, and Religion the synthesis of all.

transf. 1752 *Adventurer* No. 9 p. 10 Give us... that master of the science the celebrated Hoyle, who has composed an elaborate treatise on every fashionable game. 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discot.* 66 Underhand and oblique ways would be studied. The science of evasion, already tolerably understood, would then be brought to the greatest perfection. 1794 *GOODWIN Caleb Williams* 20 Unparadoxically deficient in the sciences of anecdote and match-making. 1810 *Syn. Smith Public Schools Wks.* 1839 I. 183 His sister, who has remained at home at the apron-strings of her mother, is very much his superior in the science of manners. 1825 *LAMB Elia* ii. *Poph. Fallacies* xvi, But facts and sane inferences are trifles to a true adept in the science of dissatisfaction. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* i. iv. 123 Scott did not pursue the science of chess after his boyhood.

b. Contradistinguished from art: see *ART* 16. 8. The distinction as commonly apprehended is that a science (= *scientia*) is concerned with theoretic truth, and an art (= *ars*) with methods for effecting certain results. Sometimes, however, the term science is extended to denote a department of practical work which depends on the knowledge and conscious application of principles; an art, on the other hand, being understood to require merely knowledge of the results to be attained by a particular habit.

1678 N... e may justly account it is now become to many of the Ingenious no more difficult than an Art. 1712 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 307 p. 5 Without a proper temperament for the particular Art, or Science which he

was an art, in the worst sense of the word, before it became a science, and long after it pretended to be a science was little better than a craft. 1907 *HOPKES Elem. Photogr.* 58 The development of the photographic image is both an art and a science.

c. The noble science (of defence): the art of boxing or that of fencing. Now *jocular*. Also, in mod. slang, *the science*. (Cf. sense 2 b). c 1588-1590 [see NOBLE A. g]. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlv, Up to that time he had never been aware that he had the least notion of the science [i.e. fencing].

† d. A craft, trade, or occupation requiring trained skill. *Obs.* c 1480 *Child of Bristowe* 75 in Hazl. E. P. P. i. 114 He

sampler, that science to her as to some other child, by prentys should be, *Perf.* (iv. de W. 1531) Ierne to sewe in the 1530-1 *Act 2 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 That no... persones shalbe enterpret or expounded hande craftsmen, in, for, or by reason of vnyng any of the sayde mysteries, or sciens, of hakyng, bryngyng, surgery or wrytyng. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* iii. iv. (1895) 139 Husbandrye is a science common to them all ingenerally, both men and women, wherein they be all experie and cunninge. 1576 *Lichfield Guilds* (E. E. T. S.) 26 The Master, Wardens and Combretheren of the mystery, crafte, and Science of the Taylers of the Cite of Lichfield. 1600 *DEKKER Gentle*

in this towne, nor occupy any manufacture of sciencie, nor hee hath completed 21 years of age.

4. In a more restricted sense: A branch of study which is concerned either with a connected body of demonstrated truths or with observed facts systematically classified and more or less colligated by being brought under general laws, and which includes trustworthy methods for the discovery of new truth within its own domain.

1725 *WATTS Logic* ii. ii. 9 The word science, is usually applied to a whole body of regular or methodical observations or positions... concerning any subject of speculation. 1794 *HURTON Philos. Light*, etc. 117 Philosophy must proceed in generalising those truths which are the object of particular sciences. 1860 *Asst. THOMSON Latent Th.* § 231 (ed. 5) 281 C Astronomy. XIV. 781/2 plied clearly defined notions, general statements or axioms, and methodical proofs.

b. with defining word. The many conflicting systems proposed in recent times for the classification of the sciences, and the need frequently arising (apart from any formal classification) for a common designation applicable to a group of sciences that are related by similarity of subject or method, have given currency to a large number of expressions in which the word science is qualified by an adj. The application of these collocations, so far as it is not obvious, is explained under the adjs. Among the most prominent of the adjs. designating particular

classes of sciences are: *abstract, concrete, biological, descriptive, exact, experimental, historical, mathematical, mechanical, moral, mixed, pure, natural, physical.*

1795 BURKE *Lett. to Earl Fitzwilliam* Wks. IX. 2. I am not sure, that the best way of discussing any subject, except those, that concern the abstracted sciences, is not somewhat in the way of dialogue.

5. The kind of knowledge or of intellectual activity of which the various 'sciences' are examples. In early use, with reference to sense 3: What is taught in the schools or may be learned by study. In mod. use chiefly: The sciences (in sense 4) as distinguished from other departments of learning; scientific doctrine or investigation. Often with defining adj. as in 4 b.

In the 17th and 18th c. the notion now usually expressed by *science* was commonly expressed by *philosophy*.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) l. 3. After solempne and wise writers of arte and of science. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 159 And 3if you lyke to knowe the Vertues of the myrmande . . . I schalle telle you: as thei beyonde the See seyn and afferme of whom alle Science and alle Philosophie comethe from. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 112 He also had a sone passyngly to him in the Prince.

AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 127 Speak ye thie pure delight, whose favoured steps The lamp of Science through the jealous mase Of Nature guides. 1799 GOLDSM. *See No.* 3 p. 2 Nature was never more lavish of its gifts than it had been to her [Hypatia], ended as she was with the most exalted understanding and the happiest turn to science. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 1 Botany is that department of Natural Science which deals with Plants. 1859 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 194 How strange it seems that physical science should ever have been thought adverse to religion! 1864 COMBOLL *Eutocia* 298 This species is new to science.

Comb. a 1628 F. GREVIL *Treat. Hum. Learn.* xvii. Strong instances to put all Arts to schoole. And prove the science-monger but a fool. 1877 READE *Course of True Love* 151 Casenower, the science hitten, had read all the books.

b. In modern use, often treated as synonymous with 'Natural and Physical Science', and thus restricted to those branches of study that relate to the phenomena of the material universe and their laws, sometimes with implied exclusion of pure mathematics. Also attrib., as in *science-class, -master, -teacher, -teaching*.

1867 W. G. WARD in *Publ. Rev.* Apr. 255 note. We shall use the word 'science' in the sense which Englishmen so commonly give to it; as expressing physical and experimental science, to the exclusion of theological and metaphysical. 1870 YEARS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* Intro. 14 An acquaintance with science or with the systematized knowledge of matter and its properties. 1895 *Educ. Rev.* Sept. 25 Science-teaching is nothing, unless, it brings the pupil in contact with nature.

†c. *Oxford University*. Formerly applied to the portions of ancient and modern philosophy, logic, and cognate subjects, included in the course of study for a degree in the school of Literæ Humaniores, Obs.

1831 GLANSTONE *Diary in Morley Life* (1903) I. 78 Examined by . . . Hampden in science. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. iv. Our men know their books well, but I should not say that science is their line. 1855 M. PATRICKSON *Oxf. Studies in Oxf. Est.* 290 A new element of uncertainty came in, in the difference between taste and scholarship on the one hand, and attainment in Aristotle (science) was called on the other. 1884 E. A. FREEMAN *Lett.* (MS.) 10 Feb. I remember him years ago as a logic and science coach. I don't mean for cutting up cats, but what science meant then. Ethics, Butler, and such like. 1903 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 1763 He had none of his brother's love for the Greek philosophy, tho known as 'science'.

6. Man of science. †a. A man who possesses knowledge in any department of learning, or trained skill in any art or craft. Obs. b. In modern use, a man who has expert knowledge of some branch of science (usually, of physical or natural science), and devotes himself to its investigation.

1552 in *Vicary's Anal.* (1883) App. II. 119 Here after is declared the names of all suche officers, men of Science, Artificers, Craftsmen, and other mynistres. 1562 WINSETT *Cert. Tractates* I. 16 Sen the saidis lordis and gentlemen being men of science [etc.]. 1759 JOHNSON *and Lett. to Gazetteer* 8 Dec. No man of science will deny that architecture has. degenerated at Rome to the lowest state. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd ed. iv. xix. It was his fancy to invite Men of science, wit, and light. 1855 I . . . myself is fond of science in nature, a spirit bounded and poor. 1890 LE GALLIENNE *G. Meredith* 71 The man of science is nothing if not a poet gone wrong.

Scientised (sai'entst), a. [f. SCIENCE + -ED 2.]

†1. Possessed of science, learned. Obs.

1666 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccaccio's Advt. fr. Parianus* 53 Other Scienced men were served with all the delicacies of Learning. 1743 FRANCIS *Horace, Odes* l. xxxiv. 3. I mock'd at all religious Fear, Deep scienc'd in the mary Lore Of mad Philosophy. 1746 — *Horace, Ep.* l. xviii. 265 Enquire of every scienc'd Sage. 1836 R. FURNESS *Astrologer* III. Wks. (1858) 161 Beyond the scienced reach of ought refoed In Herschell's mighty ken, or Newton's mind.

2. Trained, well versed, in the knowledge of the art of self-defence.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 613 He was a stronger and taller man than Meodm. . . full of pluck, and fine scienced.

†Scienter. Obs. [f. SCIENCE + -ER 1.] A professor of a particular science.

1547 DALOWN *Mor. Philos.* l. vii. (1550) Bv. When it was asked him what sciencer he was, he [sc. Pythagoras] answered, a Philosopher. 1630 WESTCOTE *Vicu Devonsh.* (1845) 301 The other two, with their protector the mystical sciencer, proceed.

Sciential, obs. form of SCIENTIAL.

†Scientist. Obs. rare 1. [f. SCIENCE + -IST.] One who works on scientific principles.

1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric. Digest* 8 This is the money-getting Farmer, whose Agriculture the Scientist ought to endeavour to excel.

†Sciency. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *scientia*; see SCIENCE and -ENCY.] The condition or fact of knowing; = SCIENCE 1.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* l. ii. xxvi. His name is Dæmon, not from Sciency, Although he boasteth much in skillfull pride. *Ibid.* II. iii. l. vi. My hackney fails, not I; my pen, not sciency.

Sciencē, obs. forms of SCIENCE.

Scient (sai'ent), a. and sb. [ad. L. *scient-em*, pr. pple. of *scire* to know.] A. Adj. Having science, knowledge, or skill. Now rare.

c. 1430 LYNG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 27 The clerk that I of tolde, Which was ful fayne faithful counsel to make, For he was scient, expert, and ful bolde. 1597 J. KING *Out Jonas* (1618) 156 Of what people? The most scient and skillfull in the service of God. 1626 CORNWALLIS *Disc. Prince Henry* (1641) 7 To this so rare a disposition, which being by a Prince entertained, cannot but make him . . . scient of the Offices appertaining to his high estate. . . is to be added [etc.]. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir v. Wks.* 1846 II. 498 Together these hier scient hand combined and more she added. 1820 T. G. WAINSWORTH *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 24 Watching with scient eye the number of aureate particles.

B. Sb. A man of science, scientist. rare. 1839 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 583/2 Philosophers, historians, and scientists. 1894 *Iris Oct.* 555 The contributors to the Tromsø Museum's Annual may be called 'scientists' or 'scavents', but, please, Mr. Cocks, not 'scientists'!

||Scienter (sai'ent), adv. Law. [L. f. *scient-em*; see SCIENT.] Knowingly. Often as sb. in the phr. to prove (a) *scienter*, etc., to prove that the act complained of was done knowingly; *law of scienter*, the law with regard to the necessity of 'proving a scienter' in order to obtain damages.

1824 STARRIE *Evidence* II. 469 The plaintiff must prove not only the falsity of the representation, but also the *scienter*, the knowledge of the defect on the part of the defendant. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 252/2 The use, therefore, of the name of another manufacturer, whether done *scienter* or not, is an interference with his business. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 54 In this case the plaintiff stood in a lucky position in regard to the law of *scienter*. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 3/2 When the injury is to cattle or sheep, the necessity of proving 'the scienter' was abolished by the Dogs Act, 1865.

Sciential (sai'entjāl), a. Forms: 5 *sciential*, 7 *scientiall*, 7-*scientiall*. [ad. med. L. *scientiālis*, f. L. *scientia*; see SCIENCE.]

1. Of or pertaining to knowledge or science. †Sciential faith: faith resting on demonstrative evidence.

c. 1456 PECOCK *Bk. of Faith* (1909) 141 The more cleer, sure, and expert evidens ben had for a sciential feith, the more is thilk sciential feith. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. (1616) 858 His light scientiall is, and (past mere nature) Can salve the rude defects of every creature. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 23 Those scientiall rules which are the implements of instruction. 1667 — *P. L.* ix. 837 The power whose presence had infus'd into the plant sciential sap. 1680 I. C. VIND. *Calts & Swearing* (ed. 2) 3 An . . . ed in . . . and

most consummate or telestic virtues; employing for this purpose, the felicity of his nature, and a sciential institution. 1820 LAMB *Elia* i. *Oxf. Vac.* The odour of their old moth-scanted coverings is fragrant as the first bloom of those sciential apples which grew amid the happy orchard. 1827 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) IV. 423 Their entire consonance with the Scriptures and with the sciential and the practical reason. 1834 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 186 Modes of conception, sciential conditions, or whatever else you can help me to call them.

2. Endowed with knowledge.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 17 The wise man knoweth the prouffit of the riche & the riche knoweth not the prouffit of the scientiall wise man. 1646 GAULF *Cases of Cons.* 28 That is the Magically, Speculative, Scientiall, or Arted Witch. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* l. 191 Not one hour old, yet of scientiall brain To unperplex bliss from its neighbour pain. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Comp.* l. xiv. 265 A sciential rascal.

Hence †Scientialness. Obs. rare 1.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 39 b. Onely the taking on knowledge which is learned out of the scientialnes of the letter. . . is blamed by H.N.

†Scientiate. Obs. rare 1. [f. L. *scientia* SCIENCE + -ATE 1.] An adept in a science.

1647 tr. *Malacra's Pourtrait* 100 Such as will learne au Art or a Science, the first object that they set before them, . . . of the Art, or that of the Science,

Sciētic, . . . In 6 scyentyke. [Integ. f. L. *scientia* SCIENCE + -IC. (Unless it be a mistake for *scientific*, of which in that case this would be the earliest example in Eng.)] = SCIENTIFIC a. Also †Scientical a.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pref., There be tyght many and sondry sories, aswell of very good and scyentyke bokes, as of tyght expert meo within this Realme in the scyentyall arte of Cyurgye. *Ibid.*, Your scyentyall beneuolence.

Scientician (sai'entjān). [f. *scient-* (see SCIENTIST) after *physician*, etc.] = SCIENTIST.

1885 J. S. GRIMES *Geonomy* 49 in *Science* 13 Feb. 142/1 The reason why scienticians have oeglected to investigate the laws of the currents thoroughly, . . . is that [etc.].

Scientific (sai'entjīk), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *scientificus*, f. *scient-em*, pr. pple. of *scire* to know (or perh., less regularly, f. *scient-am* knowledge; see SCIENCE) + *-ficus* making, f. *facere* to make. Cf. F. *scientifique*, Sp. *científico*, Pg., It. *scientifico*.]

The ultimate source of the word is to be sought in Aristotelian expressions like that in *Post. Anal.* I. ii. (71 b), where it is said that unless certain essential conditions are fulfilled, a syllogism will not be demonstrative, 'for it will not produce knowledge' (οὐ γὰρ ποιήσει ἐπιστήμην), rendered in the translation attributed to Boethius 'oon enim faciet scientiam'. In pursuance of the suggestion of this phrase, the translator in the same chapter renders συλλογισμὸν ἐπιστημονικὸν by 'syllogismus epistemonicon, id est facientem scire', and in l. vi. uses 'scientificæ demonstrationes' for αἱ ἐπιστημονικαὶ ἀποδείξεις. In this application the word survived in Latin text-books of logic down to Aldrich, though some of them have instead *scientiam faciens* or *faciens scire*.

From having been thus employed as a contextual interpretation of ἐπιστημονικός (pertaining to science or knowledge; = med. L. *scientialis*, the L. *scientificus* was afterwards used inappropriately (instead of *scientialis*) in the 13th c. translation of Aristotle's *Ethics* (vi. i. § 6) to render this Gr. word where it designates the theoretic as opposed to the deliberative faculty of the soul. This use was followed by Aquinas.

scientific is used Oresme (14th c.) subsequent Latin, in the Rom. langs., and in English, has been 'pertaining to science'; it is merely by a contextual accident that in phrases like 'scientific investigation' the word ad- . . . of being interpreted in its etymological meaning. Ag learned lateness of the first appearance of the word in English is remarkable.]

A. Adj.

†1. Of a syllogism, a proof: Producing knowledge, demonstrative. Cf. SCIENTIFIC a. 1. Obs.

To be distinguished from the mod. use in phrases like 'scientific proof', 'scientific evidence', where the adj. has the sense 3 or 4 below.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cereu.* III. ix. 198 Aquinas . . . maketh the Law of Nature to containe certaine principles, having the same place in practical reason, which the principles of scientific demonstrations have in speculative reason. 1667 *South Sermon* (1823) l. 360 No man who first trafficks into a foreign country has any scientific evidence that there is such a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a mortal certainty.

2. Of persons, books, institutions, etc.: Occupied in or concerned with science or the sciences. In early use, †concerned with the 'sciences' or 'liberal arts', opposed to *mechanical*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* l. i. (Arb.) 19 The premises considered, it giueth to the name and profession no smal dignitie and prebeminence, above all other artificers, Scientificke or Mechanicall. 1815 BANKS in *Fragm. Rem. Sir H. Davy* (1858) 208 By the more brilliant discoveries you have made, the reputation of the Royal Society has been exalted in the opinion of the scientific world. 1822 LAMB *Elia* II. *Detached Th. on Bks. & Reading*. In this catalogue of books which are no books. . . I reckon Court Calendars. . . Scientific Treatises, Almanacks, Statutes at Large. 1834 F. T. . . The scientific man offer . . . in Science. 1868 Rot . . . I may mention that . . . subject and its branches have since 1870 beco almost doubled.

||b. Having scientific knowledge or given to scientific study of something. *nonce-use*.

1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clavig.* No. 75 VII. 63 Behold, there is the Universe; and here are we, the British public, in the exact middle of it, and scientific of it in the accuratest manner. 1884 *Ibid.* No. 95 VIII. 257 Most men are not intended to be any wiser than their cocks and hells—duly scientific of their yard and pasture, peacefully nescient of all beyond.

3. Of or pertaining to science or the sciences; of the nature of science.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* III. 50 Who by a proper exercise of his mind in scientific studies first opens and enlarges its capacity. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 2 . . . by the progress of improvement becomes Scientific truth. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. 485 It is quite possible that . . . language will come into . . . of statio the same

1818 VIII. Pref. 15 To study religions in a scientific spirit is to admit that all religions, if not equally good, spring at least from a common source.

4. Of an art, practice, operation, or method: Based upon or regulated by science, as opposed to mere traditional rules or empirical dexterity. So of a worker or agent: Guided by a knowledge of science, acting according to scientific principles.

1678 MOXON *Arth. Dyalting* 3 Scientific Dyalists . . . have found out Rules, to mark out the irregular motion of the Shadow . . . And these Rules of adjusting the motion of

the Shadow to the motion of the Sun may be called Scientific Dyalling. 1903 CHAMBERLAIN *Sp. Glasgow* 6 Oct. 42 The one is profitless taxation, the other scientific taxation.

b. Devised on scientific principles.

1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat. II.* 320 Had the Romans any thing so scientific as a sun-dial, even during the second Punic war? 1878 BLACONFIELD in *Times* 11 Nov. 10/4 But our North-Western frontier [of India] is a haphazard and not a scientific frontier.

c. Characterized by 'science' or trained skill.

1862 LILLYWHITE'S *Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 440 William Searle... was... as a batsman... steady and scientific. 1885 *Field* 17 Jan. 82/3 A strong wind and a spongy ground were against a scientific display [of football].

B. sb.

1. A man of science. *collog.*
1830 LVELL *Let. in Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxxii. 321 The scientific having at last a government to which they are not ashamed to turn courtiers. 1853 Dr. MORGAN in *Graves Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1880) III. 464 This meeting of literaries and arts—not a scientific among them but myself. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Belts* xxi, Some of the scientifics, as she calls them, are very fond of shooting.
2. pl. [See -ic 2, -ics.] Scientific matters. *nonce-use or vulgar.*
1824 LOVER *Handy Andy* v. 'Leave off your confounded scientifics, then,' shouted Murphy, from the head of the table, 'and let us have a song.'

Scientific (saijēntifikāl), a. Also 6-7 -all.

[f. late L. *scientificus* + -AL; see SCIENTIFIC.]

† 1. Of a syllogism, proof, evidence: 'Producing knowledge', demonstrative. Also, of a conclusion: Demonstratively proved. *Obs.*

1583 J. HARVEY *Dile. Probl.* 30 But in the meanwhile they presume that this point of philosophy is Scientific: and doth it indeed *Sciō scientiam cadere*, as they presuppose? 1648 T. STURGEON *Logic* 282 Our next labour must be, to set out these scientific.

1628 BAXTER *Saving*.
not this evidence so them. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VI. § 31 Who ever supposed that scientific proofs were necessary to make a Christian?

† 2. Designed for the furthering of knowledge.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 143 This is the diuinitie and goodlie instruction that cometh, from that scientificall Vniuersitie and College of the right reuerend Masters. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 42 She is alwaies furnished with nurseries of scientificall graces, which she

3. Expert in science; occupied in or concerned with science; treating of science. Now *rare*.

1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1653) III. ix. 18 And in these modern

SMEATON *Edystone I.* § 61 *note*, Consulting my scientificall friends respecting this fact. 1827 HOOO *Cranology* 36 Those scientificall hotch-potch men. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* I. 169 Works political, philosophical, scientific, theological.

4. Of or pertaining to science. *rare*.

1777 PRIESTLEY *On Air* Pref. 16 It is rather to be regretted, however, in such a number of nobility and gentry, so very few should have any taste for scientific pursuits. 1783 BLACONFIELD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 372 This was the period of scientific enterprise. 1796 WATSEY *Fish.* 268 Sense of security, which scientific pursuits require. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. viii. (1864) IX. 300 Under a guild... there had been... more close adherence to rule in the scientific and technical parts.

Scientifically (saijēntifikālī), adv. [f. SCIENTIFIC + -LY 2.] In a scientific manner; according to the laws of science; † by means of 'science'.

227 Consider what the Subject of it is, Scientifically comprehended. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 217 The tortoises of the northern states are of several species but have not been scientifically designated. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 69 A party of genera and species which connect families scientifically far apart. 1876 E. R. LANKESTER *Hist. Creat.* I. i. 6 We are now in a position to establish scientifically the groundwork of a non-miraculous history of the development of the human race. 1885 FITZGERALD in *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 227 The law upon this subject has been properly and scientifically put in a later case.

Scientificallness (saijēntifikālīnēs), [f. SCIENTIFIC + -NESS.] The quality of being scientific.

1866 *Reader* 24 Feb. 206/3 Though markedly deficient in scientificallness. 1876 MORLEY *Comte in Crit. Hist.* (1880) III. 365 The whole of our knowledge will be impressed with... the character of positivity or scientificallness.

† **Scientificall**, a. *Obs. rare*. [Bad form of

SCIENTIFIC, after *artificial*.] = SCIENTIFIC.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 26 In natural Philosophy... is expected a satisfaction from scientificall progressions, and such as beget a sure and rational beleefe. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exempt.* Disc. iii. § 21 In other sciences the terms must first be known and then the rules, and conclusions scientificall.

Scientifico, used as comb. form of SCIENTIFIC a., in byphened nonce-formations with adjs., expressing the sense 'scientific and (something else)'.
1822 *Times* 21 Apr. his scientifico-poetic
1869 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. scientifico-historical consistency. 1807 *Ann.* May 115

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or (sc.) or

of it. 1669

that *posse*.

1805 *East's Rep.* V. 253 Where that which comes under

a *scillet* is consistent with what went before.

† **Scilla** (sai'lā). [L. = Gr. *σκίλλα*.] a. *Det.* A

genus of liliaceous plants; a plant of this genus,

a squill. b. *Pharmacy.* The bulb of *Urginea*

Scilla (formerly called *Scilla maritima*).

1824 LOUGHOON *Enyel. Gard.* § 6502 Some species of scilla,

muscaria, iris, allium, oxalis. 1880 *Echo* 4 Oct. 4/1 Hardy

bulbs, tulips, crocus, and scillas for example.

Scilling, obs. form of SHILLING.

Scillitic, a. *Pharmacy. rare*—o. [ad. L.

scilliticus; see next.] (See quot.)

1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Scillitic*, containing squill.

Scillitine (sai'litin). *Chem.* Also *ino* [a. F.

scillitine, f. *scillitine* obtained from squills, ad. L.

scilliticus, a. Gr. *σκίλλινος*, f. *σκίλλινος* of the

same meaning, f. *σκίλλα* SCILLA, SQUILL; see -ITE

and -IN.] (See quot. 1819.)

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 283 Scillitine is the bitter

principle of the scilla maritima or squill. 1850 *Chem. Gaz.*

VIII. 276 The author [Bley] has obtained scillitine in a

crystalline state. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 479

Scillitine has been asserted to be the active principle of

squill; but the scillitine of different authors is diverse.

Scillonian (sai'lōnian), a. and sb. [f. *Scilly* +

-onian (after *Devonian*); but cf. *Isionian*, 'a

native of the Isle of Axholme', Peacock *Manley &*

Corringham Gloss.] a. adj. Pertaining to the

Scilly Isles or their inhabitants. b. sb. An in-

habitant of the Scilly Isles.

1822 WOOLEY *Scilly Isl.* I. v. 108 The majority of the

Scillonians, are very exemplary. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.*

2 Aug. 4/1 The dominant, iden in every Scillonian breast.

1806 BESANT *Armored* I. iv. 'Now to a Scilly boy—' 'A

Scillonian,' the girl corrected him.

Sciloco, **Scilwis**; see SIROCCO, SKILLWISE.

Scim, **Scima**, obs. forms of SKIM, CYMA.

Scimble-scamble, obs. f. SKIMBLE-SKAMBLE.

Scimitar (sai'mitar). Forms: a. 6 *cimitarie*,

-erie, 7 -ary, -ery; 6 *semeterrie*, -ierie, -orie,

6-7 -arie, scimitarie. b. 6 *cimeterre*, -are, cim-

ter, 6-7 *cimeterre*, cymter, 6-9 *cimeter*, 8 -tar,

7 *cymtar*, -et(t)er, -etre, cymter, -ar, -eter,

7-9 *cimeter*. 7. 6 *semitor*, symtare, 6-7 *semitar*,

7 -iter(e), -yter, symtar, 8-9 *simtar*. d. 7

scindifer, *skimtar*, *seemtar*, 7-9 *scimtar*,

scimeter, *scymtar*, -etar, -iter, -eter, *scime-*

tar, 6- *scimtar*. [Adopted in the 16th c. in

various forms from different Rom. langs. The

word appears as F. *cimeterre* (15th c. in Hatz-

Darm.; also ? *sanneterre*, ? *sauueterre*, and 16th c.

cimeterre), It. *scimitarra* (formerly also *cim-*

itara), Sp. *cimitarra*, Pg. *cimitarra*, *semitarra*,

samitarra. A Turkish origin would be expected,

but no likely etymon has been found in that lan-

guage; the Persian شمشیر *shamsīr*, formerly

pronounced *shamsīr* (whence Fr. *sauphīra* 'a

barbarian sword', Suidas) agrees in sense but is

unsatisfactory as to form. The Basque **cimeterra*

'sharp-edged', has been suggested as the source,

but this appears unlikely, and recent Basque dicts.

do not give the adj.

In Chr. Richerius Thorigneus *De Robus Turcarum* (1540),

cymitharra is given as the name by which the Janizaries

called their weapon; but this does not prove that the word

was Turkish.]

1. A short, curved, single-edged sword, used

among Orientals, esp. Turks and Persians.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 6 b. Appareled after

the manner of a scimitar.

was thoe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 20 The *sauphīra*, a Turkish

scimitar, beginning to lay about him. 1781 GIBSON

Decl. & F. III. xxiv. 266 They worshipped their tutelär

deity under the symbol of an iron cimeter. 1838 LYTTON

Leila i. ii. The curving cimeter. 1836 HARPER'S *Mag.* Feb.

47/2 Shemr raised his glittering cimeter.

f. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 91 He dies upon my Sem-

itar's sharpe point. 1592 KYO *Sol. & Pers.* i. iii. 100 With

this Semitor I... Endored some three or foure bowes com-

bat. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 53 An vnexpected Semitor

cut off his head. 1662 EVERLYN *Calvary*, Table, Damas-

cus Symeter. 1699 GL. *Scanderberg* 25 His Semitar had

cleaved so fast to his hand in the heat of the Fight, that

it could not be pluck'd off.

f. 1551 SHUTE tr. *Thw Comm.* ii. 43 The sword that

Scanderbeg strake the beste with was a Scimitar bending

lyke vnto a falchion. 1621 BURTON *Anat.* i. ii. iv. vii.

...had rather haue a blow

with a Syrian Scimi-

Johnson *Ramler*

No. 82 730 A Scymitar once wielded by a soldier. 1823

GIBSON *Decl. & F.* XVII. VI. 441 In the hands of the Turks,

with the scimitar. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 64 His scymetar and dagger were of the workmanship of Fez. 1870 LUNBOCK *Orig. Civilt.* vi. (1875) 310 The Scythians worshipped an iron scimetar as the symbol of the war-god.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1689 COTTON *Winter xxxv*, And Pendant by their hawny Thighs, Hang Cimetars of burnisht Ice. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iii. To raise up the scimitar of resistance.

2. Short for *scimitar razor-shell* (see 3).

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 70 The grey scimitars are Solens.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scimitar-horned*, -*shaped* adjs.; *scimitar-pea*, a variety of pea (named from the shape of the pod); *scimitar-pod*, the woody legume of the tropical climber *Entada scandens*; *scimitar razor-shell*, the *Solen Ensis*; *scimitar-tree*, an evergreen tree of the genus *Harpephyllum*.

1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 145 The noble presence of the 'scimitar-horned sable antelope. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 550 The Carolina blue 'scimitar, and blue and green tall and dwarf imperial (peas). 1868 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 576 The blue scimitar pea. 1871 J. SMITH *Domestic Bot.* 432 'Scimitar Pods (*Entada scandens*). Its large hard-wooded flat pods, resemble a sword or scimitar. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 160 *Solen Ensis*, 'Scimitar Razor-shell. 1776 J. LEE *Intrad. Bot. Expl.* Terms 386 *Acinaciforme*, 'scymetar-shaped. 1850 R. G. CUNNINGHAM *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 142/2 Knotted, scimitar-shaped horns.

Hence *Scimitared a.*, (a) bearing or armed with a scimitar; (b) 'scimitar-shaped, acinaciform' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* II. 280 Turbaned and scimitared servants. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana xxxv*, The scimitared Mesour.

Scin, **Scine**, obs. forms of SKINK.

Scincoid (sɪnˈcɔɪd). [*f. mod. L. scincoides*], *f. L. scinc-us* SKINK: see -ID and -OID.] A lizard of the family Scincidae.

1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XXI. 73/1 Scincoids.

Scinele, obs. form of SHINGLE.

Scincoid (sɪnˈcɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. mod. L. scincoides* (neut. pl. -oides), *f. scinc-us* SKINK: see -OID.] *a.* *adj.* Resembling a skink; belonging to the group Scincoidae or the family Scincidae of skink-like lizards. *b.* *sb.* A skink-like lizard.

1790 J. WHITE *Genl. Voy. N. S. Wales* 242 The Scincoid, or Skinc-formed Lizard. 179. G. SHAW *Naturalist's Misc.* Pl. 179 The Scincoid Lizard is a native of New Holland. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XXI. 72/2 Oppel included under his Scincoids... the Skinks, the genus *Seps*, the Sceloporus, the genus *Angitia*, and the Orvetes. 1870 GULSON *tr. Fugates Reptiles & Birds* ii. 40 The smooth scales of various Scincoid Lizards.

Scincoidian (sɪnˈcɔɪdiən), *a.* and *sb.* Also -*ean*. [*f. as prec. + -IAN*.] = SCINCROID.

1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVIII. 258/2 Scincoidian Lizards, or Lepidosauri. 1841 *Ibid.* XXI. 74/1 There is not a single Scincoidian whose geographical range is confined to Europe. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* lxiv. (1875) 481 The Scincoidian Lizards.

Scind (sɪnd), *v.* rare. [*ad. F. scinder*, or its source *L. scind-ere*: see SCISSON.] *trans.* To divide, make a scission in.

1870 BARRING-GOULD *Orig. & Dev. Rel. Belief* II. ii. 25 A fatal mistake to scind what is by its nature indivisible.

Scind, variant of SIND *v. dial.*, to rinse.

+ Scindapsee. Obs. rare-1. [*ad. Gr. σκινδαπός* a 'thingumbob', a what-d'ye-call-it.]

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon. Ch.* (1642) 211 So might the Sibyls be Scindapsee, Counterfaits, *Entia rationis*, no such creatures.

Scinder, obs. *f. SINDER* *v.* **Scine**, obs. *f. SHINE*.

+ Scinphes. Obs. (See CINPHES). 1607 R. C[AREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* Ep. Ded. p. 5 Whose providence reacheth from the Center to the Circumf. Seraphim.

Scink: see SKINK.

+ Scintill, *sb.* Obs. or arch. Also 7 syntille, 7.

tils of Love. 1866 SANGSTER *Hesperis*, etc. 25 No scintill of their [the stars'] jewelled flame.

+ Scintill, *v.* Obs. [*ad. F. scintiller* or *L. scintillare* *f. scintilla* (scintilla) *f. scintilla*. To sparkle. filled

Scintilla (sɪnˈtɪl-ə), [*L.*] A spark; always *fig.* a minute particle, an atom.

1692 T. WATSON *Body of Div.* 434 God takes notice of the least scintilla, the least spark of grace in his Children. a 1733 NORTH *Examen* ii. ix. § 11 (1740) 655 Such was the Disposition, in most People, upon a Scintilla of Evidence, to conclude the King was a Papist. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Sait.* xii. (1874) 229 They are daring words, but they have a scintilla of truth in them. 1887 T. A. TROLOPE *What I remember* III. xxii. 324 She expressed herself accurately, but without a scintilla of animation.

Scintillant (sɪnˈtɪl-ənt), *a.* Also 8 scintilant. [*ad. L. scintillant-em*, pres. pple. of *scintillare* to SCINTILLATE. Cf. *F. scintillant*.] Scintillating. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 219 Who can view the pointed rays,

That from black eyes scintillant blaze? 1790 R. KERR *tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 497 Red scintillant zeolite from Edelfors. 1806 TURTON *tr. Linn. Syst. Nat.* vii. Expl. Terms, *Scintillant*, emitting sparks of fire when burnt. 1864 G. MUSGRAVE *Ten Days in Fr. Parsonage* II. ii. 53 Cloth of gold, silk, and other scintillant adornments. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Shipmate Louise* II. xii. 289 By this time the island had melted into the scintillant dusk of the sky.

b. *Her.* Emitting sparks.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. iv. (1611) 95 He beareth seven Firebrands flaming and Scintillant proper. 1868 CUSANS *Handbk. Her.* viii. (1893) 130.

c. *fig.* 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Brit. Synon.* I. 400 Hudibras too, of all books perhaps most dazzling with scintillant brightness. 1828 D'ISRAEL *Chas.* I. vii. 1249 His scintillant wit. 1880 RUSKIN *Notes on Paint & Hunting* Genius...scintillant enough to be made more vivid by contraction.

Scintillate (sɪnˈtɪl-ət), *v.* [*f. L. scintillāt-*, ppl. stem of *scintillare*, *f. SCINTILLA*. Cf. *F. scintiller* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. *intr.* To send forth sparks or little flashes of light; to sparkle, twinkle.

1623 COCKERAM *1. Scintillate*, to sparkle or leape vp. 1789 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 262 They appear to cast out rays of a determinate figure, and to scintillate a little, if the air be not very clear. 1824 GALT *Religion* I. ii. ix. 226 Now and then the glancing of aurora scintillated out from the grey. 1840 BARRIAN *Ingl. Leg.* Lady Rokasia, Her eyes...scintillating like flint and steel. 1859 DUNKIN *Midnight Sky* 191 The latter [planets] have been known to scintillate more or less. 1894 Mrs. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gloss* xv. 319 Her dark eyes scintillating with fury.

b. *fig.* 1864 *Reader* 23 Apr. 515 A work scintillating throughout with wit and humor. 1899 ELLEN T. FOWLER *Double Thread* vii. 93 My wit is all of the p.m. variety, and never scintillates in the morning.

2. *trans.* To emit as a spark or sparks; to send forth (sparkles of light); to flash forth.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* i. ii. (1820) 46 That this globe was originally a globe of liquid fire, scintillated from the body of the sun, by the percussion of a comet. a 1864 N. HAWTHORNE *Mother Rigby's Pie* ii. The star on Feather-top's breast had scintillated actual flames. 1866 PALL Mall *Gaz.* 13 Oct. 1 A little too much given to scintillate litter epigram.

3. *pass.* To be ornamented with bright specks. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 87 Painted of a green colour, scintillated or starred with gold.

Scintillating (sɪnˈtɪl-ət), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That scintillates; sparkling. *lit.* and *fig.*

1775 ASH, *Scintillating*, sending forth sparks, sparkling as the stars. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 33 Cold from each point cretain lustrous gleam. Or shoot in air the scintillating stream. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* i. Pr. Vks. 1838 I. 6 A scintillating flame darted from the ceiling on the floor. 1837 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.*, etc. (1880) 101 It is a very inferior task to extract statements from a thousand writers, and then to piece them together into a sort of scintillating mosaic.

Scintillation (sɪnˈtɪl-ə-shən), [*ad. L. scintillation-em*, n. of action *f. scintillare* to SCINTILLATE. Cf. *F. scintillation* (Cotgr., 1611).]

1. The action of scintillating; emission of sparks or spark-like flashes of light.

upon by the morning sun. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* 686 The red prussiate burns with scintillation when introduced into the flame of a candle.

b. An instance of this; a flash, a spark.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 32 That is the Spirit of God, the fire and scintillation of that noble and mighty Essence, which is the life and radical heat of spirits. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. 247 Our Saviour, and the Virgin Mary...are commonly drawn with scintillations, or radiant Halo's about their head. 1791-2 COWPER *tr. Milton's Ode to his Father* 22 Some scintillations of Promethian fire. 1866 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* iii. (1876) 83 The heat there is competent to raise iron to a temperature at which it throws off brilliant scintillations. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 39 Iron wire held in the flame burns with beautiful scintillations.

c. *spec.* The twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the fixed stars.

at the brighter fixed stars, at considerable elevations...they appear to me without scintillation. 1873 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* 54, vii. § 101. 317 The twinkling of the stars and the changes of colour they exhibit during the different phases of their scintillations.

d. of the flashing of the eyes.

1838 J. M. WILSON's *Tales Borders* IV. 175/1 While the fire flashed free his eye in almost palpable scintillations of fury. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Conchil. Up* xxxvi. An angry scintillating flashes from Dolly's superb black eyes.

2. *fig.* A flash, a brilliant display (of wit, of thought).

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 7 A man who...dazzles...great...Every time his pages are turned they throw forth...new scintillations of thought. 1867 LYDIA M. CHILD *Rom. Republ.* xxiii. 282 These small scintillations of wit.

¶ Misused for SCINTILLA.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1655) 5 Had he had the least scintillation of animosity, or majestic indignation. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* i. iii. (1871) 32 If the soul has the least scintillation of a desire to be holy. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 240 He...had not a scintillation of eloquence, and his manner was brusque.

Scintillator (sɪnˈtɪl-ət-ər), [*f. SCINTILLATE* *v.* + -OR.] A scintillating star.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxi. 256 Capella is another notable scintillator.

Scintill-acent, *a.* [*irreg. f. L. scintillāre* to SCINTILLATE + -ESCENT.] ? Scintillating feebly.

1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* ii. iii. § 13. 13 One pale, Minute, scintill-acent, and tremulous star.

+ Scintillize, *v.* Obs. [*f. L. scintillāre* to SCINTILLATE + -IZE.] *intr.* To scintillate.

The Probita that

Scintillometer (sɪnˈtɪl-ə-mi-tər), [*f. L. scintilla* spark + -(O)METER.] An instrument invented by Montigny for measuring the intensity of the scintillation of the stars.

1877 *Monthly Notices Astron. Soc.* XXXVII. 204 A scintillometer, formed of a circular plate of thick glass, was mounted obliquely in the tube of the telescope.

So Scintilloscope [see -SCOPE]. (See quot.)

1906 *Nature* - New Adv. in Sci. - Grew's Scintilloscope... Shows sparks, scintillations, showers of Pitchblende, Radium, Thorium, or any radio-active substance.

Scintillose, *a.* rare-6. [*f. L. scintilla* spark + -OSE.] 'Full of sparks' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Scintillous, *a.* rare. [*f. L. scintilla* spark + -OUS.] Scintillating.

1826 MORRIS *Mem.* (1854) V. 49 The grand march of the line...coming after the broken and scintillous verses that precede it. 1837 RICHARDSON, *Scintillant*, *Scintillous*.

So + Scintilously adv., so as to produce sparks.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Foles Wks.* 1843 I. 203 Wyth they even beholding a trauers, of stomackes chaufed synillyously.

Scintle, variant of SKINTLE *v.*

+ Scio *1. Obs.* [Subst. use of *L. scio* I know.] At Oxford University: The formal testimony, by a member of the faculty, to the fitness of a candidate for a degree. Also, a person who gives this testimony.

Before a candidate could proceed to a degree, a certain number of members of his faculty had to 'depose' secretly to the Vice-Chancellor in favour of his fitness with regard to conduct and learning. Nine were required in Arts, three in the other faculties. The Vice-Chancellor put the question to each in Latin, and the answer was given in the word 'Scio', 'Credo', or 'Nescio'.

1664 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 16, I gave a scio for Sr. Boen and Sr. [Henry] Knap of Merton Coll. 1682 *Ibid.* 518 The scio's taken in Adam Brom's chapel. 1721 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 278 His Scios were Dr Turner [etc.].

Scio *2. (fig.)* [Modern name of the island of Chios (see CHIOS).] In full *Scio turpentine*: turpentine obtained from *Pistacia Terebinthus*.

1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 122 *Scio* turpentine is yielded by *Pistacia Terebinthus*. 1837 R. ELLIS *Laws & Regul. Customs* III. 432 *Scio* or Cyprus is obtained from the *Pinus Pistacia*.

Scioferical, variant of SCIATHERICAL *Obs.*

Sciograph, -*er*, etc., obs. *f.* SCIAGRAPH, -*er*, etc.

Sciolism (sɔɪˈɒl-ɪz-m), [*f. next: see -ISM*]. The character or qualities of a sciolist; pretentious superficiality of knowledge.

1865 *Sciolism* *Man*... That epidemic of sciolism, 1865...allow and conular lectures on *ib. Serm.* xvi.

148 The empty sciolism of much that calls itself criticism. **Sciolist** (sɔɪˈɒl-ɪst), [*f. late L. sciolus* (see SCIOLOUS *a.*) + -IST.] A superficial pretender to knowledge; a conceited smatterer.

1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado* (1878) 20 The General Sciolists or Poettasters of Britannie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossog.* To Rdr. A 4, Every...homebred Sciolist being at liberty...to coyn and innovate new Words. 1724 V. KNOX *Ess. ex.* (1819) II. 264 Contemptible sciolists who called themselves theatrical critics. 1817 COLBERT as a still greater diff increase of sciolists, last resource of an em.

Hence **Sciolistic** *a.*, characteristic of a sciolist. 1831 W. GOOWIN *Thoughts Man* 369 Must there not be in this subtle distribution much of what is arbitrary and sciolistic? 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. (1873) 298 Sciolistic theorizing and dogmatism.

Sciolous (sɔɪˈɒl-əs), *a.* Now rare. [*f. late L. sciolus* smatterer (dim. of *L. scius* knowing, *f. scire* to know) + -OUS. Cf. *It. scolo*.] Having a smattering of knowledge, sciolistic.

1639 LD. DIERCK *Leit. conc. Relig.* (1651) 18 Only sciolous wits float only in uncertainty. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 87, I could wish, that these sciolous Zealists had more judgement joyn'd with their Zeale. 1836 D. HOFFMAN *Contest Legal Study* (1846) 794 The elaborated words of ignorance...the speculations of the sciolous. 1861 Temple *Bar* IV. 114 Legros was not the superficial, supercilious, sciolous man many of his countrymen are.

Sciolus. Pl. sciolis. *Obs.* [*L.*: see *prec.*] A smatterer, sciolist.

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* v. 7 Certaine Sciolis, or cunning men, which tooke vpon them, to mend the old.

1515 Crooke Body of
I found a scirrhus
Moyse's Theat. Ins. 1. 111
Aureth a Fluorestil. 1660
3. 14
lower
1624-7
Med.
1715. Vocab. *Schirri* and *scirri* are hard swellings in the
flesh, without pain, but hardly curable. 1724 Boyle's Persuasi-
on. 4. Solid Bredies vi. 55 The outward Medicine resolved

Outing (U.S.) XXVI.63/2, 1..worked my long legs'sissors

fashion through the water. 1869 *Lowell Under the Willows* 227 Here The 'Scissors' are mentioned as being in Cozens-Har as the 'Sciss' (1869) 316 It frames. 1826 GÜNTHER in *En cycl. Brit.* XXI. 773/2 They (the piked dog-fish) cut the lines with their scissors-like teeth. 1894 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4022/4 'Scissors or Knife-maker. 1893-4 *Act 21 Jan. 1, c. 31 § 6* The Occupation of a Cutler, 'Scissorsmith, Shearsmith or Sticklesmith. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 251/2 S. Broadhead and E. Curney, Sheffield, scissorsmiths. 1839 *Darwin Zool. Nat.* vii. (1843) 132 A bird with a forked tail, terminated by two long feathers (Tyrannus savana) and named by the Spaniards 'scissors-tail', is very common near Buenos Ayres. 1872 *Cotes Key N. Amer. Birds* 169 Swallow-tailed Flycatcher. Scissors-tail. 1854 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* ii. 216 Scissors-tail, *Milvulus forficatus*, one of the most beautiful of the Tyrannidae. 1823 *LATHAM Gen. Hist. Birds* VII. 343 'Scissors-tail' *Caprimulgus*. *Isabellus* *Dumetia*. 1811 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* i. Trochilus. 1812 *Sci. Anim.* 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 531/1 A short, column of 'scissor-winged' birds. 1873 C. W. THOMSON *Depths of Sea* v. 214 A pair of scoops... close upon one another 'scissorwise' on a hinge.

Scissure (sī'sū-rē). ? Obs. Also 6 scissure. [a. F. *scissure* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *scissura*, f. *scindere* (pa. pple. *scissus*) to cut, divide: see SCISSOR.]

1. A longitudinal cleft or opening made by cutting or separation of parts; a rent, fissure.

1512 *Guyford's Pilgr.* (Camden) 26 Thierby also... is a scissure or clyffe in the stone rok, so moche that a man almoste may lye therein. 1516 S. PRICE *Ephesus Warr.* 37 Like an earthquake, whose rent & scissure is the breaking of the heart. 1833 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* iii. 9 A robe that is thus artificially mangled, if the scissures and breaches he reconciled with 'borders of Gold and studdes of Silver'... appears more glorious, than the former continuity could have made it. 1665 *BLUNT Glossogr.* *Scissure*, a cleft, a cut or rent; the division or parting of a river. 1660 *MAHONOR Ser. ii.* (1664) 20 As when the Body is torn asunder, the Soul is without any further act of violence forced out of its place, that it takes its flight home to Heaven, being thus let out at the Scissure, as at the Window. 1818 H. MOSE *Exp. Dan.* 6 As if a Clasp ground should cleave with a wide scissure and swallow down a sudden Torrent. 1759 *tr. Duhamel's Hush.* (1762) l. viii. 37 And divides it, by making in a manner a scissure. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 167 He thought that the wounds which he had made with his lance would resemble the scissures of teeth.

b. fig. A split, division, schism. [1534 M. WILSON *Charity Maintained* l. v. § 3. 1532 Contrary to which, is Schisme, from the Greeke word signifying Scissure, or Division.] 1643 HOWELL *True Informer* (1661) 22 To proceed in the true discovery of these Domestic scissures. 1544 - *Engl. Tears* 121 Torn and rent into so many scissures and sects. 1545 - *Let.* (1635) III. iii. 6 To this Sect [the Presbyterians] may be imputed all the scissures that have happened in Christianity. 1547 *HAMMOND Power of Keys* iv. 67 It would both unpeople their assemblies, and necessarily cause a dangerous scissure in the multitude. 1554 *BRAMHALL Jurt. Vind.* ii. (1661) 14 Schisme signifies a criminal scissure, rent, or division in the Church.

2. *Anat.*, etc. A natural cleft or opening in an organ or part.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 263 Scissure is a passion in a mannes tute but is as it were kuttynge. 1607 *TORSELL Forry's Beasts* (1593) 349 In the male (Hyena, under the tail) there is a scissure like the secrets of a female. 1642 H. MOSE *Song of Soul* (1647) Notes 192/2 It being a round cut, and representing the semial filioete of the Earth, by its scissure in the side fall of kernels or seeds. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz Surg.* ii. viii. 71 If you find after the opening of the skin, neither fracture nor scissure. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* ii. vii. 177 That Scissure of the Face through which we breathe and receive our nourishment. 1775 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Liver*, These two Lobes [of the Liver] are separated by a Scissure or Cleft through which the Umbilical Vein enters. 1825-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 633 Whether the blood occupy the great interlobular scissure, and thus lie upon the corpus callosum.

+ b. A segment. Obs. 1662 H. STURGE *Indian Nectar* iii. 20 It is... divided into several scissures, and pieces, as is a cow's kidney.

3. The action of cutting.

1509 *BALZAK Ship of Fools* (1570) 8 Scornates with many mo in wisdom excellent... Let growe their here without cutting or scissure.

Scissym, obs. form of SCHISM.

+ **Scitament**. Obs. [ad. L. *scitamenta* neut. pl., f. *scitus* elegant, dainty, pa. pple. of *sciscere*: see SCISCATION.] (See quot.)

1665 *BLUNT Glossogr.* *Scitament*, a kind of meat having a very pleasant taste; Also pleasantness, or a fine or witty thing set to adorn ones talk.

Scitamineous (sitāminēs), a. Bot. Also scitamineous. [mod.L. *Scitamineæ* (1810 R. Brown *Prodr.* 305, altered form of *Scitamina* neut. pl., the name given to this order by Linnaeus 1751, suggested by L. *scitamenta*: see prec.) + -OUS.]

Of or pertaining to the *Scitamineæ*, a former order of monocotyledonous tropical plants, including the present orders *Musaceæ* and *Zingiberaceæ*.

1806 *TEXTOR tr. Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expt. Terms, *Scitamineæ*, of a spicy taste and odour. 1818 *COLERIDGE Infrat. Colonial Corn* 120 It is to be had... from yams, potatoes, arrow-roots, orchideous roots and scitamineous. 1824 *LONDON ENCYCLOP.* *Garo* (ed. 2) 530 Scitamineous, or Ready Stove Plants. 1851-2 *HOOPER in Man. Sci. Eng.* 426 Nothing is known of the origin of the scitamineous fruit to which the name Large Round China Cardamom has

been given. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* (1855) 173 Palms and scitamineous plants.

Scitation, obs. form of CITATION.

+ **Scite**. Obs. [ad. L. *scitum* (plēbis) a decree or ordinance (of the people), neut. pa. pple. of *sciscere* to accept, approve, hence to appoint, decree, ordain.] (See quot.)

1665 *BLUNT Glossogr.* *Scite*, an Ordinance, Decree, or Statute.

Scite, obs. form of CITE v. and CITY.

Scithers, obs. and dial. form of SCISSORS.

Scitie, obs. Sc. form of CITY.

+ **Sciture**. Obs. [f. L. *scit-*, ppl. stem of *scire* to know + -URE.] Knowledge.

c. 1540 *Privy Seal of Hen. VIII* Miscell. Bk. (A. O.) xxx. 12 Know ye that we of our certain Sciture and mere mocion... have given licence [etc.].

Sciurine (sī'ū-rīn), a. and sb. [f. L. *sciūr-us*, ad. Gr. *σκίουρος* squirrel (f. *σκιά* shadow + *οὐρά* tail) + -INE.] a. adj. Of or pertaining to the genus *Sciurus* or subfamily *Sciurinae* of squirrels. b. sb. A sciurine rodent; a squirrel.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc. *Sciurines*... The name of a family of Rodents of which the genus *Sciurus* is the type. 1839-62 *Sta. J. RICHARDSON*, etc. *Alus. Nat. Hist.* (1863) L. 212 The Sciurine Petaurist (*Petaurus sciurus*) or Sugar Squirrel. 1877 *COVES & ALLEN N. Amer. Rodentia* 830 It is at once recognizable by... its general Sciurine form. 1883 *ENCYCL. Brit.* XV. 416/2 In the Sciurine and Hystricine Rodents the tibia and fibula are distinct.

Sciuroid (sī'ū-rō'id), a. [f. L. *sciūr-us* (see prec.) + -OID.]

1. Zool. Of or pertaining to the *Sciuridae*, or squirrel-family. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

2. Bot. 'Curved and bushy, like a squirrel's tail' (B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900).

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Sciuromorphic (sī'ū-rō'mōr'fī), a. [ad. mod.L. *Sciuromorphic* a neut. pl., f. Gr. *σκίουρος* (see SCURINE) + *μορφή* form.] A rodent of the superfamily *Sciuromorpha*, comprising the *Sciuridae*, *Anomaluridae*, etc.

1822 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 423 The sciuromorphs (squirrels and marmots). 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Sciuromorphic**, **Sciuromorphic** adj., of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Sciuromorpha*. 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Sciuridae*. A family of sciuromorphic insectivorous rodent mammals. 1894 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 413/3 Mr. F. G. Parsons read a paper on the myology of the hystricomorphine and sciuricomorphine rodents.

Sc-, an occasional ME. spelling for **Sc-** or **Sk-**.

Sci-: ME. and Sc. variant of **Sk-**.

Sciaff (skī'af), v. Golf. [A use of Sc. *sciaff* 'to strike with the open hand or with anything having a flat surface', 'to walk in a clumsy way without properly lifting the feet, to shuffle along'. Prob. of onomatopoeic origin; cf. *sciaff* sb., 'the noise made by a slight blow' or 'in shuffling the feet' (E.D.D.).] a. intr. (See quot. 1897.) b. trans. To scrape (the ground) behind the ball in striking; also, to hit (a ball) after having scraped the ground with the club. Hence **Sciaffed ppl.** a. *Sciaffing vbl. sb.*

1893 A. LAVE in *Langua. Mag.* Apr. 651 That they might too or heel the ball and sciaff along like me. 1896 W. PARK Jr. *Game of Golf* 269 In baffing a ball the stroke is played with the intention of lifting it high in the air, whereas a sciaffed ball is not necessarily lofted high. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* l. 473/1 (Golf) *Sciaff*, to scrape the surface of the ground with the sole of the club head before striking the ball. 1812 *459/2* Sciaffing is also the result of striking the ground behind the ball. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 3/1 An uncertain proportion are shorter, in consequence of sciaffing the ground, than the players had intended.

Slave, Slavick, Slavonian: see SLAV, etc.

+ **Sclera** (sklē'rā). [mod.L. f. Gr. *σκληρός* hard.] The sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

1823 J. M. CLARKE in *Jrnl. Morphol.* II. 255 Immature eyes, in which the sclera has attained no excessive growth.

+ **Scleragogy**. Obs. [f. next + -IST.] One who practises 'scleragogy', a rigorous ascetic.

a. 1641 *Br. MONTAGU Act & Men. Ch.* (1642) 403 Ascetæ and Scleragogyists they were in most... rigid manner.

+ **Scleragogy**. Obs. [ad. Gr. *σκληραγωγία* hardy training, f. *σκληρός* hard, harsh + *ἀγωγή* conducting, guiding.] Severe discipline or training; hard treatment of the body; mortification.

1521 *Br. MONTAGU Districk* 379 Amongst Christians, that Scleragogy of the ancient Monks and Ascetæ was in feeding upon those *λαχαρα*. 1559 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 149 Godly sorrow or contrition, which the Scleragogy... was most like to create. 1820 *Counterplots* 15 We have heard from St. Jerome of the abstinence and Scleragogy of Montanus.

Scleral (sklē'rāl), a. [f. *Sclera* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the sclera or sclerotic.

1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 137 The blade is now pushed on a little way in the scleral plane. 1823 J. M. CLARKE in *Jrnl. Morphol.* II. 255 The scleral portion of the visual surface is of the same structure as the rest. 1890 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. Ser.* vi. XXXIX. 410 In the compound eye of Phacops are continuous patches of scleral integument between the ommatidia.

Scleranth (sklē'rāmp). Bot. [Shortened ad mod.L. *Scleranthæ*, f. *Scleranthus* (see below),

f. Gr. *σκληρός* hard + *ἄνθος* flower.] A plant belonging to the N.O. *Scleranthæ*, of which the typical genus is *Scleranthus* or Knot-grass.

1846 *LINDLEY Veget. Kingd.* 513 Those perizyous plants which are stationed with Scleranthus in Ficoidals.

Sclere (sklē'rē). Zool. [ad. Gr. *σκληρός* neut. of *σκληρός* hard.] A hard siliceous or calcareous body forming an element in the skeleton of a sponge.

1837 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 412/1 The walls of *Ascidia* are strengthened by calcareous scleres, more especially designated as spicules.

Sclereid (sklē'rē'id). Bot. Also sclerid. [Irreg. f. Gr. *σκληρός* hard: see -ID.] (See quot.) 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 233/2 *Sclereid*, a sclerotic or stone-cell, a strongly thickened or lignified cell; it is sometimes spelled *Sclerid*.

+ **Sclerema** (sklē'rēmā). Also scleremia. [mod.L. form of F. *sclérémie*, f. Gr. *σκληρός* hard, on the supposed analogy of *œdème* ŒDEMA. The form in -ia is due to assimilation to other names of diseases.] (See quot. 1858.)

1858 *MAVINE Expt. Lex.* *Scleremia*, *Scleremia*, term for the hardening of the cellular tissue of new-born infants. 1879 *KNOX Digest Med.* 60 The skin has a peculiar marble-like feel in sclerema and in morphea. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 675 The genus 'sclerema', in which he included also the œdematous sclerema of infants.

+ **Sclerenchyma** (sklē'rēn'kimā). Also anglicized sclerenchym. [mod.L., f. Gr. *σκληρός* hard + *ἐνχυμα* an infusion, after *parenchyma*.]

1. Zool. The hard substance of the calcareous skeleton of sclerodermic corals.

1891 J. R. GREENE *Calent.* 161 The 'sclerenchyma' or coral tissue.

2. Bot. (See quot. 1900.)

1875 BENNETT & DYER *tr. Sac. Bot.* 106 The sclerenchyma in the carpel of stone-fruits (the tissue of the stone in Prunus, Cocos, &c.) forms closed massive layers. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 152/2 *De Bary* includes under the name of sclerenchyma all the hard thickened cells of plants, whether long or short, which have become greatly thickened, and whose cavity is nearly if not quite obliterated. 1833 *Huxley Pract. Biol.* 37 The dark brown bands... consist of cells which are so much elongated as almost to deserve the name of fibres and constitute what is termed 'sclerenchyma'. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Sclerenchyma*, (1) formerly applied to stone-cells, sclereids; (2) afterwards proposed for bast or liber cells, which are immensely thickened, with their protoplasm lost.

attrib. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 161/1 The wall of the sclerenchym fibre often exhibits peculiar split-like pitted markings. 1822 *BOWER in Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXII. 277 Long unbranched sclerenchyma fibres with smooth walls.

Sclerenchymatous (sklē'rēn'kimā'tūs), a. [f. mod.L. *sclerenchymat-*, *SCLERENCHYMA* + -OUS.] Consisting of, or containing sclerenchyma.

1851 J. R. GREENE *Calent.* 215 The numerous laminae of a sclerenchymatous deposit. 1881 *BOWER in Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXI. 20 Scattered irregularly through the cortical tissue... are sclerenchymatous cells.

+ **Scleriasis** (sklē'rī'āsīs). Path. [mod.L., f. Gr. *σκληρός* hard, after *elephantiasis*.] A hard tumour or induration; a scirrhus.

1824 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* *Scleriasis*, is a Hardness of any part. 1849 in *CRAM.* 1869 *Lancet* 18 Dec 842/2 Dr. Faggs brought to the Society a living specimen of Scleriasis or Scleroderma. 1872 J. L. MITCHELL *Dis. Skin* 333 Diffused scleroderma (*scleriasis*).

Sclerid, variant of SCLEREID.

Sclerite (sklē'rītē). Zool. [f. Gr. *σκληρός* hard + -ITE.] In the anatomy of invertebrates, each of the definite component portions into which the hard portion of the substance of certain animals is divided.

1851 J. R. GREENE *Calent.* 161 Five kinds of these spicules, or 'sclerites'. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inq. Anim.* vii. 410 [In the cockroach.] On the under side of the lingua are two broader sclerites, which also unite and form an arch. 1823 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 141 note, In the neck there are certain chitinous pieces, or cervical sclerites. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 124/1 He [M. Laurie] considered the first two ventral sclerites of the abdomen to be appendages and not sternites.

Hence **Scleritic** a., pertaining to sclerites; of the nature of a sclerite.

Scleritis (sklē'rītītis). [f. *Sclera* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the sclera, scleritis.

1861 *BURSTEAD Ven. Dis.* (1879) 370 Affections... due to parenchymatous scleritis are rare; still.

Sclero- (sklē'rō), occurring in scientific terms.

1. As combining form of Gr. *σκληρός* hard. *Sclerobra*chiata a. [L. *brachium* arm], the distinctive epithet of those brachiopods in which the arms are supported by a hard plate. *Sclerodactyle* a. Path. [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger], suffering from *Sclerodactylia* [mod.L. *sclerodactylia*], a form of scleroderma affecting the fingers and toes.

Scleroskeletal a., pertaining to or of the nature of the Sclero-skeleton, the hardened or ossified fibrous and tendinous tissues which enclose organs.

1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 165 'Sclerobrachiate Brachiopods (*Sclerobrachia*). 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 676 The fingers (may become) clawed ('sclerodactylia', *sclerodactylia*). 1897 *1512* II. 74 Well advanced cases of scleroderma have frequently been accompanied with 'sclerodactylia' [etc.]. 1824 *COVES Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 134 Certain bones developed apart from the systematic endo-

skeleton, in fibrous tissue, are called *scleroskeletal. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 163 Those [bones] developed in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses, [form] the "sclero-skeleton".

2. As combining form of SCLERA (chiefly written with hyphen). Sclero-corneal *a.*, pertaining to the sclerotic coat and the cornea. Sclero-iritis, inflammation of the sclerotic coat and the iris.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 3 The plan I now adopt is to make a very small incision in the sclero-corneal junction.

3. Used (after SCLEROTIUM, SCLEROTIC *a.*) to form the names of a number of chemical substances obtained from ergot, e.g. sclero-erythrin, a red colouring matter; scleromucin, a gummy nitrogenous substance.

1876 *Pharm. Jnl.* 17 June 1001/2 Scleromucin. *Ibid.* 1001/2 Sclererythrin. Scleroidin. *Ibid.* 1001/2 Scleroxanthin. SclerokrySTALLIN. 1878 F. H. BUTLER in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 521 [Ergot contains] minute quantities of sclererythrin, scleroidin, with sclerokrySTALLIN, scleroxanthin, and other substances.

Sclerobase (skli-rōbēs), *Zool.* Also in mod. L. form sclerobasis. [f. Gr. σκληρός hard + βάσις BASE *sb.*, BASIS.] The axis or stem of a compound actinozoan when forming a horny or calcareous skeleton. Hence Sclerobasic *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of a sclerobase; also as the epithet of those corals (in mod. L. *Sclerobasica*) which have a sclerobase.

1851 J. R. GREENE *Calcutt.* 153 The 'sclerobasic' corallum, a true tegumentary excretion, formed by the conversion of successive growths from the outer surface of the ecderon. *Ibid.* 154 Section of a sclerobasis shows it to be, in some cases, solid or nearly so. *Ibid.* 156, Fig. 23 9, epitheca; 1, sclerobase. 1870 H. A. NICHTOLSON *Man. Sci. Zool.* I. xliii, 99 There may be no corallum, or rarely a 'sclerobasic' one. 1877 HUXLEY *Ann. Nat. Hist.* iii. 161 It is in these Octocoralla that the form of skeleton which is termed a sclerobasis, occurs. 1879 STORMONT *Man. Sci. Terms* v. *Sclerobasis*, Forming a solid axis invested by the soft parts of the animal—called the sclerobase.

Scleroblast (skli-rōblast), [f. Gr. σκληρός hard + BLAST.]

1. *Bot.* A stone-cell or sclerid.

1832 VIKES in *Smith's Bot.* 125 Of very common occurrence are, moreover, groups or layers of scleroblasts (especially in the cortex of many woody plants and the juicy flesh of pears). 1884 MASTERS *Hemlock's Bot.* (ed. 4) 461 The term 'scleroblast' or stone-cell.

2. *Zool.* The tissue from which sponge-spicules are produced.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 (*Sponge*) The sigmaspire is formed as a superficial spiral thickening in the wall of a spicule cell or scleroblast. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Experim. Embryol.* 3 In some Sponges the scleroblasts begin to secrete spicules in the larval period.

Sclerocele (skli-rōsēl), *Path.* *f. Obs.* [f. Gr. σκληρός hard + κῆλη tumor.] A hard tumour.

1811 RAMSDEN (*lille*), On Sclerocele, Hydrocele [etc.].

Scleroclase (skli-rōklās), *Min.* [f. Gr. σκληρός hard + κλάσις fracture.] (See quot. 1896.)

1858 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 3) 83 As the name Scleroclase is inapplicable, and the mineral was first announced by Sartorius v. Waltershausen, the species may be appropriately called Sartorite. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.* 244 *Scleroclase*, a syn. of Sartorite. Sometimes used as a syn. of duforesyite.

Scleroderm (skli-rōdērm), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. mod. L. *sclerodermis*, *a.* Gr. σκληρόδερμος, *f.* σκληρός hard + δέρμα skin.] *A. sb.*

1. *a.* A fish of the group *Sclerodermi*, which have the skin covered with hard scales. *b.* A polyp of the division *Sclerodermata*.

1840-3 OWEN *Odontogr.* I. 82 Sclerodermis. 1842 BRANFORD *Dict. Sci.*, etc. *Sclerodermis*, a name given by Cuvier to his family of Plesiothecian fishes, comprehending those which have the skin covered with hard scales. 1896 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Rept. & Fish Brit. Mus.* 121 Fossil Sclerodermis, in an excellent state of preservation, are found in the Eocene Slates of Glaris.

2. 'The hard or stony external skeleton of sclerodermatous zoantharians, or corals in an ordinary sense; corallum; coral' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

B. adj. 'Of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi*; sclerodermous' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Scleroderma (skli-rōdērmā), *Path.* [mod. L., formed as prec.] A chronic hardened condition of the skin, resulting from hypertrophy of connective tissue.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 763 The affection called scleroderma or sclerema, also scleroderma and scleremia, may be here noticed. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 69 Hypertrophy of the connective tissue is noted in scleroderma.

Sclerodermatous (skli-rōdērmātēs), *a.* [f. Gr. σκληρός hard + δερματ-, *derma* skin + -OUS.] Having a hard skin.

1. *Zool.* Belonging to the division *Sclerodermata* of zoantharian polyps. In recent Dicts.

2. *Path.* Pertaining to scleroderma.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 494 Unusual forms of wheals... may simulate... gummatous or sclerodermatous patches.

Sclerodermia (skli-rōdērmīā), *Path.* [mod. L., *f.* SCLERODERMA; see -IA.] = SCLERODERMA.

1866 [see SCLERODERMA]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 675 In sclerodermia the most marked character is a peculiar hard stiffening and immobility of the skin.

Sclerodermic (skli-rōdērmik), *a.* [f. SCLERODERM + -IC.]

1. *Zool. a.* = SCLERODERMATOUS *a.* 1.

1851 J. R. GREENE *Calcutt.* 157 Basal gemmation, among sclerodermic Corals, affords very different products. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 365 The sclerodermic corallum differs altogether from the corallum. 1879 STORMONT *Man. Sci. Terms*, *Sclerodermic*, applied to the corallum deposited within the tissues of certain Actinozoa.

b. Of or pertaining to the order *Sclerodermi* of fishes.

2. *Path.* = SCLERODERMATOUS *2.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 677 Parts at some distance from the sclerodermic integument.

Sclerodermite (skli-rōdērmīt), [f. SCLERODERM + -ITE.] One of the hard bodies of which the skeleton of Crustacea is composed; also, one of the hard skeletal parts in certain Actinozoans.

1877 HUXLEY *Ann. Nat. Hist.* iii. 308 The sides only being strengthened by calcareous plates extending inwards from the dorsal hard skeletal element, or sclerodermite. 1884 SEDGWICK, etc. *Trans. Textbk. Zool.* I. 231 In all cases definite calcareous bodies, the sclerodermites, form the foundation of the skeleton.

Sclerogen (skli-rōdžen), *Bot.* [f. Gr. σκληρός hard + -GEN.] The hard lignified matter on the sides of some cells, which gives hardness to wood, fruit-stones, etc.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 4 Turpin has remarked that this thickening of the membranous sides of cells by means of a hard sedimentary matter, called by him *sclerogen*, is what causes the grittiness of the pear. 1851 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 21 It is these deposits which give hardness and firmness to the wood of plants and to the stones of fruits, and hence the name of Sclerogen... has been given to them.

Sclerogenic (skli-rōdženik), *a. Phys. and Path.* [f. Gr. σκληρός hard + -GEN + -IC.] Tending to produce hardening (of animal tissues).

1892 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 653/1 In this way the creosote treatment of tuberculosis was combined with the 'sclerogenic' method introduced by M. Lannelongue. 1905 H. D. ROULESTON *Dis. Liver* 184 It [i.e. alcohol] gives rise to cirrhosis in a secondary manner, either by leading to the production of sclerogenic poisons [etc.].

Sclerogenoid (skli-rōdženōid), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Sclerogenoides* (f. Gr. σκληρός hard + γέν-iv cheek) + -OID.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the family *Sclerogenoidae* or mail-cheeked fishes. *b. sb.* A fish of this family.

1851 T. GILL *Catal. Fishes Eastern N. Amer.* 5 The Cottoids and other Sclerogenoids... are now placed after the Scombroid and before the Blennioid group.

Sclerogenous (skli-rōdženēs), *a.* [f. Gr. σκληρός hard + -GEN + -OUS.]

1. = SCLEROGENIC.

1847-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anal.* IV. 456/1 The filling up of their cavities [i.e. those of the cells] with... sclerogenous secretions. 1878 BELL *Tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anal.* 28 Apparently indifferent cells, which secrete a sclerogenous substance. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 17 July 6/2 Dr. Lannelongue calls his method the sclerogenous method—that is to say, a method destined to render the flesh and fibres attacked capable of being cicatrized.

2. Consisting of sclerogen.

1856 W. L. JAKOVY *Princ. Liekens* 40 The thick sclerogenous cell-wall of the seed of the Ivory Palm.

Sclerogenous (skli-rōdženēs), *a.* *Zool.* [Formed as SCLEROGENOID + -OUS.] = SCLEROGENOID. In some recent Dicts.

Scleroid (skli-rōid), *a.* [f. Gr. σκληρός hard + -OID.] *a. Bot.* 'Having a hard texture, as the shells of nuts'. *b. Zool.* 'Hard, as a sclere or sclerite; scleritic; sclerous' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). 1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* 166.

Scleroma (skli-rōmā), *Path.* Also anglicized sclerome. [mod. L., *a.* Gr. σκληρώμα, *f.* σκληρύνω to harden, *f.* σκληρός hard + -OMA.] = SCLERIASIS 1.

1683 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, *Sclerema*, the same (as *Scleriasis*). 1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.*, *Scleroma* (*Med.*) or *scleroma*,... a hard tumour, or induration. 1857 GOODWIN in *Edinb. New Philos. Jnl.* V. 122 For the entire framework of an Entomosome... I employ the term *Sclerome*. *Ibid.* 123 The source and mode of origin of the Sclerome in the Vertebrate Embryo. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Scleroma*,... a scleroma. 1874 BUCKNILL & TURE *Man. Zool.* *Med. Insanity* 530 The term scleroma or scleriosis has indeed very properly been substituted for that of cirrhosis, which refers to the colour of the diseased liver, and is obviously inappropriate to designate an analogous change to the brain or spinal cord. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 639 Hence the name rhinoscleroma is not strictly correct, and some authors, as Paulist, speak of scleroma simply.

Sclerometer (skli-rōmētr), [f. Gr. σκληρός hard + -METER. Cf. *F. sclerodermētr*.] An instrument for measuring the hardness of crystals.

1879 in WENSTED, *Suppl.* 1886 JUDD in *Mineral. Mag.* Dec. 85 A means of expressing the cohesive force in different parts of a crystal mass as determined by the sclerometer. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* i. § 9 The hardness of crystals in different directions has been estimated by means of an instrument termed a sclerometer.

Sclerophthalmia (skli-rōfthēlmīā), *? Obs.* Also S anglicized sclerophthalmia. [mod. L., ad. late Gr. σκληροφθαλμία, *f.* Gr. σκληρός hard + φθαλμός eye.] (See quotes.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sclerophthalmia*, a hard Blearedness of the Eyes accompanied with Pain, a slow Motion of the Eyes, with redness and dryness of 'em. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Sclerophthalmia* [with definition from *Blancard*]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sclerophthalmia*, a kind of Ophthalmia wherein the Eye is dry, hard, red, and painful.

Sclerose (skli-rōsēs), *v.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To affect with sclerosis; to harden. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 592 The long-continued deep seated inflammation has sclerosed the bone.

Sclerosed (skli-rōsēt), *pp. a.* [f. SCLEROS-IS + -ED.] *a. Path.* Affected with sclerosis; rendered abnormally hard.

1878 A. McL. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 100 Separated from the brain-tissue in the vicinity by a sclerosed mass. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 382 No power can renew sclerosed nerve-cells. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 292, I had removed by superficial excision some sclerosed patches.

b. Bot. Hardened; lignified. 1881 SHATTUCK in *Linns. Soc. Jnl.* XIX. 6 In the case which I have described the sclerosed tissue is formed of the indifferent cells of the pith. 1887 GARNSEY *Tr. De Bary's Fungi* 499 *Sclerosed*, exhibiting sclerosis.

Sclerosic (skli-rōsēsik), *a. Path.* [f. SCLEROS-IS + -IC.] = SCLEROTIC *a.* 3.

1899 W. B. LEWIS *Mental Dis.* 464 We regard these multiple lesions not as a primary sclerotic change, but [etc.].

Sclerosing (skli-rōsēsin), *pp. a.* [f. SCLEROS-ING + -ING.] Becoming affected with sclerosis.

1894 *Educator* (Philad.) Sept. 218 The most common lesions which appear to have caused loss of hearing are to be classified under the term sclerosing processes of the middle ear. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 425 Perinephritis, either of the sclerosing or suppurative variety.

Scleriosis (skli-rōsēsis), *Also 4-7 scliriosis.* [med. L. (written *scleriosis* in *Alphila*, 15th c.), *a.* Gr. σκληρῶσις, *f.* σκληρύνω to harden, *f.* σκληρός hard + -OSIS.]

1. *Path.* + *a.* A hard external tumour. *Obs.* *b.* A morbid hardening of any tissue or structure.

1399 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix (1495) 274 Of melancolia comyth a postume, and yf the matere is all wythout the postume bighte Scleriosis. 1400 Lanfranc's *Chirug.* 222 Ofte her cometh herof scleriosis or a festre. 1543 TRAHERON *Vie's Chirug.* 7 And there is a pannicle compounded in y^e eye called scleriosis. *Ibid.*, Table, Scleriosis. 1846 G. E. DAY *Tr. Smith's Anim. Chem.* II. 411 Scleriosis. Ragsky has analysed bone in several cases of this affection. 1861 DUNSTAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 593 Scleriosis of the tongue is most frequent about the fifth year of syphilis. 1879 KNORR *Digest Med.* 111 This inflammation occurs in the liver or the kidneys where it is known as cirrhosis, when in the brain or cord, it is called scleriosis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 642 There was diffuse scleriosis [for the spinal cord].

2. *Bot.* (See quot. 1887). 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phauer.* 28 When... a hardening of the wall thus occurs, this process will for the future be indicated by the term *Scleriosis*. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *Tr. De Bary's Fungi* 499 *Scleriosis*, induration of a tissue or a cell-wall either by thickening of the membranes or by their lignification.

Sclerot (skli-rōt), *Anal.* [f. SCLEROT-IS + -AL.] Any of the component plates of the horny ring which protects the sclerotic coat of the eyeball in certain birds and reptiles.

1854 OWEN in *Ort's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 179 An ossified part of the eye-capsule, commonly in two pieces, 'sclerotics'. 1834 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 182 It is reinforced by a circlet of bones, the sclerotics.

Sclerotic (skli-rōtik), *a.* and *sb.* In 7 sclerotic, solirotyko, -like. [a. med. and mod. L. *scleroticus* (med. L. in fem. form SCLEROTICA), *a.* late Gr. *σκληρωτικός having the property of hardening, pertaining to sclerosis or hardening, *f.* σκληρύνω; see SCLEROMA.] *A. adj.*

1. *Anat.* In sclerotic coat, membrane, tunic = B. 1. Cf. SCLEROTICA.

1543 TRAHERON *Vie's Chirug.* Interpr., Scleritike. The first skynne of the eye, which conteyneth under hym all the other skynnes, & couereth, in y^e hinder parte the glassye, and crystalline humour, is called in Greke Scleros, and barbarously scleritike, that is to saye, harde. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 26 The ciliary processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the Sclerotic Tunicles of the Eye, do serve instead of a Muscle. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. of Nerves* (ed. 3) 44 After piercing the sclerotic Coat. 1842 BRANFORD *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Eye*. The internal parts of the eye are, the sclerotic membrane, which is the hard outer case of the globe [etc.]. 1832 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 241/1 The irides are of a light orange, and the sclerotic tunics, equivalent to the 'white of the eye' in most animals, are in this [the Lämmerger] very conspicuous.

b. Of or pertaining to, or connected with the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Sclerotic bone, plate = SCLEROTAL; *sclerotic ring*, the ring formed by the sclerotic bones of the eyeball.

1822-3 *Encycl. Britannica*... III. 15... iii. § 3. 160 The bony sclerotic plates of the organs of vision, 1823-4 *Medical Ann.* 13/1 Less likely to be followed by complications than sclerotic... incisions. 1896 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Rept. Brit. Mus.* 8 A genus of Crocodiles remarkable for the presence of a sclerotic ring in the eye and the absence of bony scales.

† *c.* See quot. (? A misapprehension). 1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Sclerotic*, that is troubled with some tumor in the third part of the eye, called the cornea membrana, or somewhere thereabouts.

2. Of medicines : Adapted to harden the tissues. 1695 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Sclerotic Medicines*, such as unite the parts more firmly amongst themselves. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Sclerotic*, applied to drying medicines.

3. *Path.* Of or pertaining to sclerosis; affected with sclerosis. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 78 Apostemes sclerolyke, of the fingers and toes. *Ibid.*, Table, Sclerolyke aposteme. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 521 The lesion invariably consists of a nodule or mass of hard sclerotic tissue with a calcified centre. *Ibid.* 864 Alcohol is usually said to lead to sclerotic changes in the valves of the heart.

4. *Bot.* Hardened, stony in texture. *Sclerotic cells*, grist-cells or scleroids; *sclerotic parenchyma*, grist-cells or stone-cells in pears, etc. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 330 A sheath composed of sclerotic lignified elements goes all round the bundle. *Ibid.* 419 The outer layer of the cortex of the root is often sclerotic in a high degree.

B. *sb.* 1. The hard outer coat of the posterior part of the eyeball, forming the white of the eye.

1690 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* u. (1695) 30 It is the foremost part of this skin which hath the epithel of corneous, and the hinder is properly the sclerotic. 1752 *Serv. Morbid Eye in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 19 Yet the blood-vessels of the conjunctive were no way enlarged, nor in the least redder than that and the sclerotic were before. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 225 The eyeball is composed of a case consisting of fibrous tissue the greater part of which is white and opaque, and is called the sclerotic. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. 42 He is a pale sallow man with very white sclerotics.

2. A medicine for hardening the flesh, etc. 1728 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, and in later Dicts.

Sclerotic (skli-rō'tik), *a.* 2 [f. SCLEROT-ION + -IC.] *Sclerotic acid*, one of the two most active constituents of ergot.

1876 *Pharm. Jnrl.* 17 June 1021/1 In ergot there also occurs from 2 to 3 per cent. of a substance similarly soluble in water, . . . this . . . have named Sclerotic Acid.

[f. *Sclerotic* (skli-rō'tikā). Also *6* *scleriotica*. [med.L. *sclerōtica* (written *scleriotica* in Lanfranc c. 1300), fem. (with ellipse of *tunica* tonic) of **sclerōticus*, *a. Gr.* *σκληροτικός* : see SCLEROTIC + -IC.] The form in Lanfranc represents the late Gr. pronunciation of *η* as *ι*; cf. OF. *scleriotique* (mod. F. *scleriotique*), Sp. *scleriotico*.]

= SCLEROTIC *sb.* I.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E ij b, In the outward sclerotic formed; It is contained; *Sclerotic*; the second the *Tunica Choroides*. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* vii. 123 The sclerotic is cartilaginous in Chondropterygians.

Sclerotic (skli-rō'tikūl), *a.* [f. SCLEROTIO + -AL.] = SCLEROTIC. 1897 in WEBSTER.

Sclerotoid (skli-rō'toid), *a.* Also *sclerotoid*. [f. SCLEROTIUM + -OID.] Resembling a sclerotium.

1857 M. J. BERKELEY in the outward sclerotic formed; It is contained; *Sclerotic*; the second the *Tunica Choroides*. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* vii. 123 The sclerotic is cartilaginous in Chondropterygians.

Sclerotitis (skli-rō'tis), *Obs.* [mod.L.] = SCLEROTIC. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1042 The Optique nerve after its insertion into the Eye is infected, and extends it self on the Concavity of the Sclerotic about the breadth of 2 or 3 lines.

Sclerotitis (skli-rō'tis), *Path.* [mod.L., f. prec. : see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the sclerotic.

1822 *29 God's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 550 Sclerotic inflammation, or sclerotitis, as it is frequently termed. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 68 The affections of the eye in gonorrhoeal rheumatism. . . take the form of conjunctivitis, or sclerotitis, and iritis.

Sclerotium (skli-rō'tiūm), *Pl.* *sclerotia*. [mod.L. (Tode 1790), f. Gr. *σκληρός* hard.]

1. A former genus of *Cryptogamia*, comprising small, hard black bodies producing smut in wheat and ergot in rye; now known to be a particular stage of growth of the mycelium of certain fungi.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Sclerotium*, in botany, a genus of the class cryptogamia, order fungi. 1845 *Encycl. Métrop.* VI. 51/1 The spur, or ergot, is by some considered as a fungus, a species of sclerotium.

2. A tubercle body forming on the mycelium of a fungus, from which it becomes detached when its growth is complete. (See quot. 1879.)

1891 *GARDNER Nat. Med.* (ed. 3) 350 *Ergot*. The sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of *Claviceps purpurea*, produced within the palea of the common rye, *Secale cereale*. 1879 G. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 828 Sclerotia are tubercle bodies composed of densely interwoven mycelial hyphae enclosed by a layer of pseudo-parenchyma. . . They were long regarded as independent forms of fungi, but it has been discovered that they are only resting states in which nourishment is stored up.

3. *Zool.* In *Myxozoa*, a cyst-like growth enclosing a portion of the plasmodium in its dormant stage.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 841/2. 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 609 But if the sclerotium is ripe for sporulation, its resting-phase, the sclerotium, has a different character.

Sclerotomo (skli-rō'tōm), *Anal.* Also *skli-rō'tōm*. [f. Gr. *σκληρός* hard + *τομή* section, and -*τόμος* cutter : see -TOME.]

1. A sclerous element intervening between successive myotomes.

1857 GOONSH in *Edinb. New Philos. Jnrl.* V. 122 To a segment of the sclerome I apply the designation Sclerotome. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 93 A piece of the lateral muscle with one of the myotomes dissected out to shew the sclerotomy, or intermuscular septum. 1894 [see MYOTOME 1].

2. A knife used in incising the sclerotic. 1885 *Lancet* 11 July 561 The eyeball is then rotated . . . and a lance-pointed sclerotomy passed through the sclerotic.

Sclerotomy (skli-rō'tōm), *Surg.* [f. Gr. *σκληρός* hard (here repr. its derivative SCLEROTIC) + *-τομή* cutting.] Incision into the sclerotic coat of the eye-ball; an operation of this kind.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 139 The operation of sclerotomy, as of that pr . . . whom two sclerotomies had been done elsewhere.

Sclerous (skli-rō's), *a.* [f. Gr. *σκληρός* hard + -OUS.] *a. Phys.* Of animal tissues : Hard, bony. *b. Path.* Indurated, affected by sclerosis.

1845 TOON & BOWMAN *Phys. Anal.* I. 48 The sclerous tissue contains a large proportion of inorganic material, to which it owes its hardness. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Tissue, Sclerous*. This name has been used collectively for the cartilaginous, osseous, and fibrous tissues. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 863 The cord changes are due to slowly encroaching sclerous changes. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 426 In so far as the sclerous condition of the skin acts as an impediment.

Sclerous, *obs. ff.* SLEUTH, SLEEVE.

Sclerous, *obs. ff.* SLEY, SLEYER, var. SLEIR *Obs.*

Sclinder, *obs. ff.* SLENDER. **Sclink**, *obs. ff.* SLINK, a kind of leather. **Sclirosis**, **Sclondre**, *obs. ff.* SCLEROSIS, SLANDER.

Sclopeta. *Antiq.* [? Pl. of med.L. *sclōpetum* (see next), or perh. an incorrect sing. : cf. Sp. *escopeta*.] = SCLOPETTE.

1709 STEELE *Taller No. 34* 75 His [sc. the antiquary 'Don Salero's'] double-barrelled Pistols, Targets, Coats of Mail, his Sclopeta, and Sword of Toledo.

Sclopette (sklop-et), *Antiq.* [ad. med.L. *sclōpetum*, *sclōpetum*, f. *sclōpus* : see ESCLOPETTE, ESCOPETTE.] A hand-culverin of the end of the fourteenth century' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Scluse, **Scnorte**, *obs. ff.* forms of SLUCE, SKORT.

Scu, *obs. form of SHE, SHOE.*

Scoad (skōd), *v. s. w. dial.* Also 7-8 *scode*. *trans.* To scotch (ashes or other agricultural dressing). Hence *Scoad'ing* *vbl. sb.*

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Scobiform (skōb-'bifōrm), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *scobis* sawdust, filings + -IFORM.] Like sawdust or filings in appearance.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* u. xxiii. (1765) 127 The seeds are scobiform. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 52 Seeds scobiform, subulate, smooth.

Scobina (skōbainā), *Bot.* [mod.L., use of L. *scobina* rasp.] 'The zigzag rachis of the spikelets of grasses' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* i. ii. (ed. 3) 153 In the spikelets of Grasses the rachis has an unusual, toothed, flexuose appearance, and has received the name of *scobina* from Dumortier.

Scochen, -eoun, -ynne, etc. : see SCUTCHEON.

Scode, variant of SCOD *v. dial.*

Scodgy (skōdji), *Sc.* Also 8-9 *scogie*, *scougie*, *scudgie*, *skodge*, *skodgie*, *skudgie*. [Of obscure origin.] 'A boy or girl who cleans boots, or does the dirty work of the kitchen; a drudge' (E.D.D.). Also *allrib*.

1786 *Harst Rig xci*, The Scogie lass does rin wil haste And bring the kalc. 1850 A. MCGILVERAY *Poems* 203 Look after cleaning pans and tins, And all the scudgie matters. 1895 P. H. HUNTER *Jas. Inverick* x. 124 Mica in me for a turncoat, an' a rinawa, an' scodgie to the laird.

Scoff (skōf), *sb.* 1 Forms : 4 *skoff* (f. *pl. scoffs*), 4-6 *scoff*, 6 *Sc. skwff*, *skuf*, 6-7 *scoffe*, *skoffa*, 7 (schoffe), *Sc. skuff*, 6-*scoff*. [ME. *scof*, *skof*, of obscure origin.]

In sense the word agrees with ON. *skōp* neut. (the ablativ variant *skōp* is more common), corresp. to OLG. *scoph*, *scopf* and prob. cogn. w. OE. *scop* poet : see SCOP. It is possible that there was a cognate and synonymous form **skof* of which the Eng. word may be an adoption; cf. early mod. Da. *skuf*, *skof*, jest, mockery, *skuffe* to jest, mock, *schoven*; Richt- which he inter-

1. *a.* 'Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contemptuous language' (J.). mockery. Phrase, to make scoff. Now rare or Obs.

13. K. *Alis* 667 (Laud MS.) This nis nough romaunce of skof (Lincoln's Inn MS. scoff). *Ibid.* 5461 Nov it is ypassed, hij ne don herof Bot gamenien togedres, & ek scoff. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7556 'Drynk hail', he seyþ, & drynkþ her-of, Kyssing hym in bourde & scoff. 1340 *Aychen*, 128 Do away þe scoffes and þe scorn. c. 1450 Myre What maner hyng þouart gully of, Telle me boldly & make no scuff. c. 1530 *Crt. Love* 1185 'Hereve me, goddes', quod he, [of] thy that I have No power for thy service dwell. 1538

D. iv. If ye do beleue, that ye are the sonne of God, Beleue this also, if ye leape downe here in scoff. From thys hygh pyynale, ye can take no harme theroff. a. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 49 The Bischope was heighly offended, aswell at the skuff and bitter mock, as at the bold libertie of that learned man. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 265 By heaven, all drie beaten with pure scoff. 1596 DARNLEY in *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 128 Doughtie gif we returne, we sall vndirly a perpetual skuff and shame. 1598 GREENE *Yachting*, Ann. i. lii (1622) 6 (Augustus) asked the opinion of the Pontife in a scoffe, whether there might be a lawful marriage betwixt them. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* 1 As in nicknames taken up in scoffe. 1617 MORFON

b. A derisive jest, an expression of mockery.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 And now he was thourouly furnisshid with a compuni of gud lust cutts and stateli scoffs. 1604 HICCON *Wks.* I. 502 The scoffes of Ismailitish papists. 1610 HALEY *St. Aug. Citty of God* xiii. xvi. (1620) 456 But the Philosophers . . . thinke they give vs a witty scoffe for saying that [etc.]. 1660 F. HICCON *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 313 We . . . telling him of these spirits, being a Protestant, he made a scoffe at it. c. 1665 MRS. HURCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1853) I. 37 He detected all scoffs at any practice of worship. 1741 WATTS *Imprer. Alind* i. xiv. Some little souls, for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences make a scoff at them all in comparison of their favourite science. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 124 The scoffs and sarcasms of Swift, like the bite of the rattlesnake, distinguish themselves more venomously dangerous, than the wounds of a common serpent. 1818 SHUFFLEY *Rev. Islam* iii. iii. Yet none do wreak their scoffs on him. 1827 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 319 Why, this is the very scoff of a late Unitarian writer. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* vi. xvii. 238 Worldly men have their scoff at our failure of discernment

† c. transf. A mere jest. *Obs.*

† c. transf. A mere jest. *Obs.*

2. An object of contempt or scorn; a mark for derision or scoffing.

1640 SIR W. MOVE *Counter-Buff* 322 Then with a daring

1640 SIR W. MOVE *Counter-Buff* 322 Then with a daring

sophy, and sordid indolence. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* 7.77 The principles of liberty were the scoff of every grinning courtier. 1835 — *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 673 But the rest of his army was the scoff of all Europe.

Scoff (skɒf), *sb.* ² *S. African.* [Cape Du., repr. Du. *schoff*, quarter of a day, hence each of the four meals of the day.] Food; also a meal. (Cf. *SCAFF sb.*)

1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Beerland* 101 Kafirs... get wages varying from 1s. to £1, besides their food, or 'scoff'. Indian or mealie flour. 1892 LD. R. CHURCHILL *Men, Mines, & Animals* ix. (1895) 132 They were surrounded without any scoff. 1899 FLYNN *Tramping with Tramps* ii. iii. (1900) 251 Scoff's always more plenty than money. 1900 S. CHAMBERS *Rhodesians* 63 The bones left over from the Boss's scoff.

Scoff (skɒf), *v.* ¹ Also 4 scoff, 6-7 scoff, *scoffo*. [f. *SCOFF sb.*]

1. *intr.* To speak derisively, mock, jeer. Const. *at*, *of*, *up*, *over*, *upon*, *with*. Chiefly implying unworthy derision, as of something deserving reverence or consideration.

a 1380 *St. Savina* 255 in Horst. *Attegl. Leg.* (1878) 97 Hit neepest not to be forre scoff. 1530 PALSGR. 706/h, I scoffe, I boude or jest with one, *je me boudre*. I scoffe with hym, *je me boudre a luy*. *Ibid.*, I scoffe, I jest upon one, *je jonehe et je larde*. Hast thou naught els to do but scoffe upon me. 1560 JEWELL *Reply to Cele Wks.* (1609) 37 The Council of Paris was scoff at, and tested out of all parts. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 156/59 To scoffe, *scommari*. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* i. (1586) 163 In this disputation manie other things were merily scofft over. 1590 SPENSER *F. O.* iii. vi. 21 Thereat Diana gan to smile, in scorne Of her vaine plaint, and to her scoffing sayd. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. 45 *Burg.* [to Joan of Arc] scoff on vile Fiend, and shamelesse curtiain. 1612 BAKER *Transl. Pref.* 2 And yet for as worthy an acte as euer he [David] did... was scorned and scoffed at by his owne wife. a 1643 LD. FALCONER, etc. *Infatigability* (1646) 94 There is a difficulty which may exercise you instead of scoffing of his Lordship in the close of the Chapter. 1655 WALTON *Angler* i. (1661) 4 'Tis an easie thing to scoff at any Art or Recreation; a little wit mixt with ill nature, confidence, and malice, will do it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 629 So they among themselves in pleasant veinest scoffing. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 18 ¶ 3 Among the numbers whom you have taught to scoff at the retirement of Druggist, there is one who offers his apology. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 180 And fools who came to scoff, remain'd to pray. 1821 SHELLEY *Song*, 'Rarely, rarely, comest thou' ii. With the joyous and the free Thou wilt scoff at pain. 1850 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 58 And by and by the people... began to scoff and jeer and babble of him As of a prince whose manhood was all gone. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* xii. 201 Harvey's grand discovery... was scoffed at for nearly a whole generation.

2. *trans.* To scoff at, deride, ridicule irreverently.

Obs. exc. U. S.

1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 170 Such grosse questions are to be answered with slender reasons, and such idle heads should be scoffed with adle answers. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* (1600) B 3 Was it not thou that scoffes [sic] the Organon, And said it was a heape of vanities? 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. ii. 163. 1607 B. BARNES *Diet's Charter* i. v. C 2, Scoffist thou Gismond with continuall taunts? 1624 QUARLES *700 Militant* xl. 39, I would not

who are increasing the sum of the world's knowledge are studying, not scoffing the Bible. 1892 GUNTER *Mist Dividends* (1893) 210 Oh, how I have scoffed them in my heart.

† *b.* To scoff out: to dismiss or put aside scoffingly. *Obs. rare.*

1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. Ref. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 200 They that be called to answer... scoffe the matter out to And so scoffe out both

Scoff (skɒf), *v.* ² *skoff*. [app. orig. a variant of *SCAFF v.*, taken into slang from dialectal use; latterly associated with the South African *SCOFF sb.*]

1. *trans.* To eat voraciously, devour; also *gen.* to eat.

1864 HOTTEN'S *Slang Dict.*, *Scoff*, to eat voraciously. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Scoff*, to eat with audible voracity. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Scoffing*, eating. To scoff a thing is to eat it. 1886 W. H. LONG *Dict. Isle Wight* Dial. 61 They set down and scoffed every bit o' grub there was on the table. 1895 A. PATTERSON *Man & Nature in Broadlands* 122 A bunch of grey geese as were wofen' (eating) the young wheat in a field up linder. 1901 W. S. WALKER *In the Blood* iv. Those birds kill snakes do they? Rather. They goes down themselves and scoffs them.

† *b.* *intr.* To eat or feed; to have one's food with. (Cf. Du. *schoffen* to take one's meals.)

1899 LOUTH *Dau. of Transvaal* xl. 191, I say, here come those

1893 KIPLING *Many Inver.*, *Judson & the Empire*, Are we a set of hairy pirates to scoff the storeroom of a painted Levantine bumboat? *Ibid.*, There's enough [gold-leaf] for two first-rates, and I've scoffed the best half of it. 1898 HYNES *Capt. Ke.* 100 Some of those long Portuguese have been on b

† **Scoffage**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *SCOFF v.* + *AGE*.]

The action or fact of scoffing.

a 1639 WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 222 These

graceless young men think the threats but words of sport, counterfeit words which have no truth nor substance in them, but were very mockery and scoffage.

Scoffer (skɒfər), *Also 6 scoffar.* [f. *SCOFF v.* + *-ER*.]

1. One who scoffs. Const. *at*; also (now rarely) *of*. Often *spec.*, one who scoffs at religion or morality.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xlvii. 488 He was a good knyght but he was a scoffer and a laper. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* iv. ii. 51j, The order or fellowship of scoffers, or common jesters. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 33 In youghthe also they be manie scoffers. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 62 Cry the main mercy, louse him, take his offer, Foule is most foule, being foule to be a scoffer. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 16 We might also be charged (by scoffers) towards a great number of good

for men of light and unsteady brains, have commonly sudden and sharpe conceits. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 195 He closed with the Presbyterians, notwithstanding he had before... been a scoffer of them. a 1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1790) I. 209 They have... become Railers and scoffers at Christianity. 1799 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxx. 327 The impious scoffer of his Maker, of providence, of religion and of a future world. 1814 WORSW. *Excurs.* II. 484 This dull product of a scoffer's pen. 1852 T. PARKER *Ten Serm. Relig.* iv. (1863) 76 The long line of scoffers from Lucian... down to Voltaire. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* ii. § 5 (1873) 52 What would Anaximander or the scoffer of Anaxagoras have said, could he have known what we now know. 1885 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 445 To put any other interpretation on his words would be... to give an occasion of triumph to scoffers. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 80 The subject of foolish and brutal jests among the profligate scoffers of his Court.

† 2. A jester, buffoon. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 268/1 Scoffer or jestar, *gandiscer*. 1540 — *Acolastus* ii. i. 51j, Take me hardly in all the hast to be bounde prentise to thy fellowship or craftes men of scoffars. 1568 WITIALDIS *Dict.* 65a/2 A scoffer, *histrion*. 1623 COCKERAM *i. Mimick*, a scoffer, a jester.

† **Scoffery**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *SCOFF v.* + *-ERY*, after *mockery*.] a. A mockery, ridiculous proceeding. b. Mockery, jeering, derision.

1577 HARRISON *England* iii. vii. 103 b, King Henry... thought it a mere scoffery to pursue any fallow Deare with bounds or greyhounds. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* i. xxi. (Arb.) 76 Skelton a sharpe Satirist, but with more rayling and scoffery then became a Poet Laureat. 1836 FRASER'S *Mag.* XIV. 507 With... a scoffing scoffery of all the principles which those who gathered together the National Assembly had contemplated.

† **Scoffic**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 scopphick. [f. *SCOFF sb.* + *-IC*.] Resembling, or of the nature of, a scoff. So also † **Scoffical** a.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Disputes*, *Vind.* (1653) 86 You must make me a forger of meer reproachful, and scoffical calumnies. 1654 HAMMOND *Anno. to Animad.* v. § 1. 118, I must in the same Scoffick [sic, but in 1174. 1684 Scoffick] humour, be styled a learned man.

Scoffing (skɒfɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SCOFF v.* + *-ING*.] The action of *SCOFF v.*; † a scoff.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 277 Of scoffing and of scoffing and of vnskilful berynge. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soules* Wks. 332/1 He laith agaynst it nothing but scoffing. 1530 PALSGR. 268/1 Scoffingnes or tryfles, *fredaynes*. 1723 SWIFT *Epistol. Judge* *Boat* 2 Pray, Gentle-folks, forbear your Scoffing. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 425 Men whose vice is to start at vice's scoffing. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Maro* iv. xv. 128 He bitter jests and filthy scoffing made.

† **Comb.** scoffing-stock [cf. *LAUGHING-STOCK*], an object of scoffing.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lix. 13 Hee was a scoffing-stock to y^e very princes. 1666 BARBAKE *Pope Alex.* VII. (1667) 96 The other Cardinals do but make him their scoffing-stock to laugh at. 1870 de JACQZ *Recr. Recluse* I. iv. 86 This same scoffing-stock of the school... displayed the energetic originality of genius.

Scoffing (skɒfɪŋ), *pph. a.* [f. *SCOFF v.* + *-ING*.] That scoffs; contemptuous, derisive.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Scurrilliter*, to raylynge or scoffing facion. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* ii. i. 51j, Dysours or scoffing fellows. a 1586 SNEYER *Arcaidia* ii. (Sommer) 184 b, And so in this iollie scoffing brauerie he went over vs all, saying [etc.]. 1592 GREENE *Upt. Countier* B3, Questioning with one that I met why these women were so cholerick, he, like a scoffing fellow, pointed to a bush of nettles. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 534 Niele, a scoffing Poet in those daies, wrote thus of them. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.*, *Nil gratius* (1649) 91 Indeed... nothing is of more credit, or request now, than a petulant paper, or scoffing verses. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN *tr. Boileau's Art Poet.* iii. 77 A Socrates himself in that loose age, Was made the pastime of a scoffing stage. a 1899 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 30 The people of the capital had been annoyed by the scoffing way in which foreigners spoke of the principal residence of our sovereigns.

Scoffingly (skɒfɪŋli), *adv.* [f. *SCOFFING pph. a.* + *-LY*.] In a scoffing manner.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Ironic*, mockshly, scoffingly. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Seldan's Comm.* 32 b, To this decree of theys unsweareth Philip Melanctho, and after that Luther him selfe, but scoffingly. 1641 *Pet. Isleworth* 4 He had rather

Notes 1. 107 preceding b. 1870 R. C. JE. 1111 says scoffingly... now by thy favourite goddess.

† **Scoffion**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *scoffion* (Du Bellay, 16th c.), *escoffion* (Molière), a. Sp. *escofion* or It. *scoffione* augmentative of Sp. *escofia*, It. *scoffia*,

synonymous and cogn. w. Sp. *cofia*, It. *cuffia*: see *COIF sb.*] A kind of head-dress.

1604 E. G. [KINSTON] *D'Acesta's Hist. Indies* iv. xiv. 249 Lelia a Romane Dame bestowed vpon a scoffion [long. *tocado*] and a garment embroidered with pearle and emerald 400000 ducats.

† **Scoffing**. *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. Du. *schoff* blackguard.] A term of contempt for a person.

1514 BARCLAY *Cit. & Uplendishm.* (Percy Soc.) 16 This scoffry scoffing declareth openly Agaynst rurall men, rebuke and injury.

Scog, variant of *SCUG v.* *Sc.* and *dial.*

† **Scoggan**. *Mech. Obs.* Also 8 scoggen. [Of obscure origin; as it was a quasi-personal name, it may have been an application of *SCOGGIN*.]

Commonly alleged to be from a dialect verb *scog*, to idle, loiter; but no such sense of the verb is known to exist. Desaguliers, the sole authority for the 'Humphrey Potter' story, does not say that the boy invented 'Scoggan' to save himself labour; he merely substituted one automatic contrivance for another less efficient. But the truth of the whole story has been questioned: see the art. *Newcomen* in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

An automatic contrivance for opening valves in Newcomen's steam engine (1713). (See quot. 1744.)

1719 *Plate repr. Newcomen's engine* (Dict. Nat. Biog. art. Newcomen), Scoggen and his mate that do more work than the boy [i.e. b]

II. 533 They used der... which Buoy open'd the Injection... thereby they were capable of only giving six, eight, or ten Strokes in a Minute, till a boy, Humphrey Potter, who attended the Engine, added (what he call'd Scoggan) a Catch that the beam Q always open'd: and then it would go 13 or 16 Strokes in a Minute.

† **Scogger** (skɒgər), *north. dial.* Also skogger, scugger. [Cf. *cogger* COCKER *sb.* 2.] A footless stocking, or a knitted article of similar form, worn either as a gaiter or as a sleeve to protect the arm; also the foot of a stocking worn over the boot to prevent slipping on ice.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 130 Fute-sure I was, for Bille shooed had neane... Nor hose-legs (wede I wate) but skoggers and, That hardly hap't poore Billes legs fra caud. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 51 note, So the word [snuffers]... may possibly be a misprint for scoggers, as such sleeves are called in some parts of England. 1829 BROCKERT *A. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Skogger*, the leg of an old stocking; used by countrymen to keep the snow out of their shoes. 1887 D. DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson*, Scoggers, Scoggers. 1899 *Cumtoid. Gloss.*, *Scogger*.

† **Scoggery**. *Obs. rare.* [App. for **scogginery*: see next and -RY.] Buffoonery, scurrility.

1600 W. WATSON *Decameron* (1602) 95 Villanie, scoggerie, and popularitie. *Ibid.* 266 You might have left such scoggerie as Parsons hath set out in Greencroate, to Tarleton, Nashe, or else to some Puritane Martin Mar-prelate.

† **Scoggin**. *Obs.* The name of John Scoggin (or Scogan), court fool to Edw. IV, used allusively for: A coarse jester, buffoon.

The allusion is to a fictitious compilation entitled Scoggin's Jestis, licensed for printing in 1566; the 17th c. editions attribute the work to Andrew Boorde.

Shakspeare (2 Hen. IV, iii. ii.) confused the jester with Chaucer's friend Henry Scogge.

1579 G. HARVEY *3rd Pripr Lett.* (1580) 55 Some wordes we have indeede, as for example, *ayr*, both *pro ayr*, and *pro larde*, for we say not *Heire*, but plaine *Ayre* for him to, (or else Scoggin's Ayre were a poore ied) whiche are commonly, and maye indifferently be used eyther wayes.

1593 — *Pierce's Super.* 2 Malice was neuer such an hypocrite, as now; and the world neuer such a Scoggin, as now. 1597 GEARKE *Herbal* i. xlii. 258 [Stinking Orach] is of a most lothsome sauour... upon which plant if any should chaunce to rest and sleepe, he might very well report... that he had reposed himself amongst the chiefe of Scoggin's heires. 1607 R. [CAREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 253 Playing the Scoggin with the Scripture; a common thing at this daye euen among the Laity. 1665 *Harv. Anal.* Ur. i. ii. 26 Having discoursed a little with this Scoggin concerning the errand he came for. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* etc. 67 He that hath such a thing, deserves to be a Scoggin, an Vlespiegle, for he knows all the Tricks of knavery.

† **Comb.** 1607 R. [CAREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 251 Ridiculous and Scoggin-like speeches.

Hence **Scogginism** (also † **Scogianism**), scurrilous jesting. **Scogginist**, a scurrilous jester. **Scogginity** a. (in † **Scogianly**), scurrilous.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 17 The Ciceronian may sleepe, till the Scogginist hath plaid his part. One sure Conny-catcher, w... may peruse his no honesty, but pi Marlowisme. 161 But what doe I tro Scolds or jesters? 269 Where is the... manifestly belies our holy, reverend, worthy Master Foxe, whom this Scogginly Pen dare say plays the Goose in the inconstancy of his Relation of this Nicholas?

† **Scogh**. *Obs. rare.* Also skowe, skuwe, scooc. [a. ON. *skóg*—r.] A wood.

a 1375 *Cursor M.* 15826 (Fairb.) Bah over hil & scogh. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2015 And many a scoffe skirmand skris at all be skowis range. c 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 53 (Irel) Alle dykyns the dere, in the dym scoghes [i.e. r. skuwes]. For drede of the deibe droups the doe. *Ibid.* 127 The byddyns in the boes That of the gost gous Thay scryen to the scoes [i.e. r. skowes].

Scoile, **scoill**, *obs.* Sc. forms of *SCHOOL sb.*

Scoinson (skoinsən). *Arch.* [Refashioned form of SCUNCHON, after its source, OF. *escoinson*.] Used attrib. in *scoinson arch* = REAR-ARCH; also in *scoinson shaft*.

1842 WILLIS *Arch. Nomencl. Mid. Ages* 57 The 'pillars des écoinçons' of Roubo, correspond exactly in position to the mediæval 'scoinson shaft (or rear-shaft) above described. 1849 E. SHARP *Decor. Window Tracery* v. 28 10 Windows which are placed in walls of considerable thickness, or where the Tracery lies near the outer surface, there frequently occurs an arch which is not to be confounded with the Window-Arch. The object of this Arch, to which Professor Willis was the first to call attention, and which he has named the Scoinson-Arch, appears to have been twofold. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. 166 The scoinson arch is trefoiled. 1857 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Scoinson arch*. Also *rear* and *rear arch*. The interior edge of a window side.

Scoir, Scoit, Scook: see SCORE, SHOOT, SHAKE. **Skoek** (skōk). *U. S.* [Of obscure origin.] The poke-weed, *Physalota decandra*.

1794 MORSE *Ann. Geog.* 145 Gargit or Skoke. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 361 *Physalota decandra*, (Common Poke or Skoke. Garget. Pigeon-Berry). 1865 *Treas. Bot. S. v.*

Scol, -age, -ar, etc.: see SCHOOL sb. 1, SKOL, SCHOOLAGE, SCHOLAR, etc. **Scolay**: see SCOLEYE. **Scolcurry**, obs. form of SKULKERY.

Scold (skōld), *sb.* Forms: a. *north.* (now *north, dial.* and *Sc.*) 3-4, 8-9 scald, 4-6 skald, 5 skawde, scawde, skalde, scalde, 9 scauld, scaud. β. 3-7 scoldie, 4-6 skoldie, 5-7 skold, 6 skold, skould, 6-7 scould, 7 scowld, 3- scold. γ. *north.* 6 scolle, skoll, scaule, scoule, 8 scaul, scawl. [App. a. ON. *sköld* neut. (see SKALD), originally meaning a poet; the sense-development postulated is strange, but the probability of a sense 'lampooner' as an intermediate stage seems to be indicated by the fact that the derivative *sköldskapr*, lit. 'skaldship', poetry, bas in the Icel. law-books the specific sense of libel in verse.]

1. In early use, a person (esp. a woman) of ribald speech; later, a woman (rarely a man) addicted to abusive language.

In the example from Ormin, the sense may be 'minstrel'. a. c. 1200 ORMIN 2192 Full wel birp ure mæjðenn ben Forshamedd, jiff mann word & wellinnig word ceten of a gloun scald [i. e. of a gloun and skald] pat pat may be na fuler toten. *Ibid.* 29342 Womanmann and alsa scald. Alle ar suilk for curd tal. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 69 He was of his tong a skalde, And for to boiste was he ful halde. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 556 Lett bren this bawde and bind her fast. A fals skawde hang at the last; so shall thou. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 322/1 A Scawde, *barde*, ut supra ubi scalde. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying W.* *Dunbar* 322 And knaw, kene scald, I halde of Alathay. 1825 JAMESON, *Scald*, 1. A scold; applied to a person. β. c. 1275 *Prov. Elfrid* 412 in O. E. *Misc.* 127 Be þu neuere to hold, to chiden agen on scold. 1810 *W. He* is cocker, þef, and horeling, scoldie, of wrechedome he is king. c. 1315 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) II. As wel wol a knyght chide As eny scold in a toun. 1362 *Langl. P. Ph. A.* xiii. 34 And when scripture þe skolde hadde þus wrytshet,

can be tolde. 1555 *Child-Marriages* 127 She takes her for no scold, nor a vn honest woman. 1577 *Harrison England* II. vi. 108/1 Scoldes are ducked upon cuckingstoiles in the water. c. 1586 *Stoney Aradia* III. (1598) 345 Miss interrupted his tale, with rayling at Dametas, with all those exquisite termes, which I was neuer good skold enough to imagine. 1596 *Shaks. Temp. Shr. T.* ii. 123, I know she is an irkesome bawling scold. 1611 *Bible Eccles.* xxvi. 27 A loude crying woman, and a scold, shall be sought out to drive away the enemies. 1611 *Cortica, Causereuse*, a scold, a brabbling woman. 1640 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 433 For leading scoldes bridled along the Town at Mr. Bayliffes commaund, 6d. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. U.* xxiii. 218 Fame hath much of the scold in her; the best way to silence her is to be silent. 1713 *SHAFESBURY Judgm. Hercules* III. Charac. (1713) II. 368 The Painter. will doubtless be aware of representing his Heroine as a mere Scold. 1782 Mrs. H. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husband* i. ii. Every body supposes my lady an arant scold. 1817 *Collins Rodeo* *Engl.* xiii. (1809) II. 206 The Prior was one of the many instances of a youthful sinner metamorphosed into an old scold. 1842 Mrs. GORE *Fascination* 15 'If you only manage to drink the wine I send to fetch for you, said the scold of a wife, 'you won't be much the worse for it.' 1853 P. BARRY *Dockyard Eon.* 67 'Too often he is under the

peace' 1867 C. Katerin *Annu. Ostr.* 500 Lyke a common scold in a Cage. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xiii. 169 A common scold, *communis mulier*, who, by the practice of frequent scolding, disturbs the repose of the neighborhood.

c. *Comb.*: scold's bit, bridle = BRANKS 1; † scold-cart, a cart used for the public exposure of common scolds.

1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 135 Mending of the scolle cart. 1572 *Ibid.* IV. 145 Mending the scolkart. 1604 *Ibid.* IV. 205 We desire we may have a scould carte for scoulds, and to carrie cringles in. 1858, 1869 Scold's bridle [see BRANKS 1]. 1824 *Chr. World* 4 Sept. 6615 Then came Walton, where the famous scold's bit is preserved in the church.

2. [From the verb.] An act of scolding; a scolding rebuke. 7 Obs. exc. Sc.

a. 1773 FERGUSON *Farmer's Ingle* 54 The waef's scald o' our Mess-John to bide. 1831 R. SHERRAN *Tales, Songs, &c.* (E. D. D.) Whiles they got a skelp or scald. 1873 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* iv. 33 Aw doot Gushetneuk cam' in for a bit scald yon'er.

β. 1726 Lady M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Mar Apr. (1893) 1. 493 Mamma and I were in an actual scold when my poor father expired. a. 1774 GOLDSB. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 133 The Lady Ahness had already put him in an ill humour by the scold she gave him for overturning her. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 31 Oct. To-day Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Desmoulins had a scold. 1807 WILLIAMS *Let. to Parr* 28 Dec. in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 293. I should not have been so long in answering your sharp scold and soothing invitation had I not [etc.]. 1847 Mrs. CARR *Let. to Parr* in *Parr's Wks.* I. 237, I have not had came to me. 1854 H. scold died out good-naturedly enough in the end, and I saw him laugh as he turned away. 1891 'L. KERR' *My Bonnie Lady* ix. 93 Now that I have given you your scolds we'll say no more about it.

Scold (skōld), *v.* Forms: a. 4-6 scoldie, 5 scoldie, 5-6 skoldie, 6 scouldie, skowldie, scowde, skouldie, 6-7 scould, 7 scowldie, (9 *dial.* scoud), 6- scold. β. *north.* and *dial.* 6 scaule, scoule, 9 scall. γ. *Sc.* 8 scald, scald. [f. SCOLD sb.]

Notwithstanding the close resemblance in form and meaning with the WGer. str. *vb.* OFris. *skeldia*, OS. *sceldan* (in a gloss), Du. *MLG. schelden*, OHG. *sceltan* (MHG., mod. G. *schelten*), there appears to be no etymological connexion.]

1. *intr.* † a. Originally, to behave as a scold; to quarrel noisily, to brawl; to rail at or wrangle with some one; to use violent or unseemly language in vituperation; said chiefly of women. *Obs.* b. Now with milder sense (partly as absol. use of sense 3): To use undignified vehemence or persistence in reproof or fault-finding; *colloq.* often merely, to utter continuous reproof.

a. 1777 *LANGL. P. Ph. B.* II. 81 To scorne and to scoldie scoundering to make. 1798 *TRAVIS Earle*. De P. R. vi. xiii. (1495) 197 Noo man hath more woo than that hath an euyl will, crye and jangle, chynydne and skoldynge. 1526 *THORNTON N. T. Prolog.* A ij b. Lest we .fall from meke lernynge into ylle despiciouns, braulynge and scoldynge aboute wordes. 1530 *PALMER*, 766/2, I scouldie, as a man or woman dothe that chydye, *je tence*. They scouldie togyther lyke two women. a. 1548 *HAL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 165 b. Every day almost they would bring them furth openly and scouldie and chydye with them, and they were 96 SHAKS. *Begun* 19 *ires might* hardly indure the din. 1607 - *Cor. v.* vi. 106 Pardon me Lords, tis the first time that euer I was forcd to scould. c. 1618 *MORRISON Hist. v.* (1903) 239 Some runn out to braule and scouldie like women with the next enemies. 1673 *Waller* *Life of W. Waller* 166 I told her I came to be merry

Anti-Soczo III. li. 193 that which will bring him on will bring on the scoldie. 1713 *SWIFT Cadogan & Vanessa* 287 For Gods, we are by Homer told, Can in Celestial Language scold. 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* vii. I scolded heartily at him when he came back. 1754 *WESLEY Jrnl.* 21 June, A woman had scolded with her neighbour. 1773 *SHAKS. Humph. Cl.* as Apr. (1815) 97 He might have as long as he pleased upon her scolding; but she never scolded, except for his advantage. 1822 A. CUNNINGHAM *Tradit. Tales, Death of Laird of Warlock* (1887) 273 All women love to be married, were it only for the sake of having somebody to scold at. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. iii. I have no doubt that Lady Frances will, at first, look grave, and even perhaps scold, but it will wear off. 1847 C. DROSTE *Jane Eyre* iv. I just put my two arms round her, and said, 'Come, Bessie I don't scold.' β. 1870 *LEVIN Manip.* 41/2 To Scaulie, *xiarr*. *Ibid.* 218/24 To Scoule. 1880 J. JOHNSTONE *Poems* 127 (E. D. D.) I'm sure that ye a' got a part o' it, And needna scall off sae at me.

2. quasi-trans. with complementary adj., adv., or phrase expressing the result of scolding. Also † to scold it out: to continue wrangling to the end.

c. 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xiii. 48 Stand on thy guard, I cannot scold it out. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. i. 173 Lady. An hundred Marks? By this light, He ha more... I will have more, or scold it out of him. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1655) IV. vii. 88 She had scolded her Husband one day out of doores. 1850 B. *Disobedience* to Alcear moral pride might suffer wise men to stand still, and such shallow heads as I am, to scould themselves quiet. 1754 *WARBURTON View Bolingb.* Philol. I. 34 My Master is not a man to be scratched and scolded out of his Kingdom. 1783 *COWPER Lett.* 17 June, No man was ever scolded out of his sins. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Mar* v. 42, I scolded back the foolish thoughts, and felt ashamed of myself for entertaining them.

3. trans. To address (esp. an inferior or a child) with continuous and more or less angry reproach; to chide.

This construction is prob. of late introduction from northern dialects. Johnson does not mention it in his Dictionary

(1755), though Boswell reports him as having used it orally in 1763. The use is still colloquial rather than literary, and its associations are somewhat undignified; but it is quite free from the discredit implications which the intransitive use (sense 1) has not yet wholly lost.

1715 *RANSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. xxiii, Auld nick Should tempt their wives to scald 'Them for't. 1753 JOHNSON: in *Boswell* (1831) i. 418 You may scold a carpenter who has made you a bad table, though you cannot make a table. 1771 *SHOULET Humph. Cl.* a June (1815) 120 She has left off scolding the servants. 1781 *COWPER On Madan's Ance.* Newton 12 But the strife is the strangest that ever was known, If a man must be scolded for loving his own [wife]. 1832 *LYTTON Eugene A.* L. v. Well, Walter, I feel, for the first time these ten years, that I have a right to scold you. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* ix, She scolds the servants from morning till night. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambezi* xix. 208 The headman scolded the fellow for his meanness. 1869 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentl.* xlii. III. 173 She scolded Anne, but so softly that Anne fell asleep in the middle of the little lecture.

Scoldable (skōld'abl), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. SCOLD v. + -ABLE.] Fit or suitable to be scolded.

1857 *MISS MULOCK Woman's Th.* III. (1858) 44 A kissable, scoldable, sugar plum-feedable plaything. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 3/2 The smallcaddie is a defenceless, a scoldable thing.

Scolde, obs. form of SCALD v.

Scolder 1 (skōld'lar). [f. SCOLD v. + -ER 1.] One who scolds. Formerly, † a common scold.

1423 *Century Lett.* 45 A Cookestowe... to punysche scolders and chiddres as he law will. 1477 *Will in Strype Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. 573/2 Provided that al Vachonds, Scoldwars, and Brawlers be rewarded after the MInd and Discretion, and good Conscience of mine Executors. c. 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G iii, Hears not that scolder and braulung hounds of hell. 1595 *KATH. OLIVER Conf. in Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc. Ser.* III. (1907) I. 273, I have bene a scoulder and a slandering person, and a source of strife amongst my neighbors. 1673 H. STURGE *Further Justif. War Netherl.* 70 A Scoulder and a Taunter is reckoned... with Thieves and Idolaters. 1794 *COLORADO: Robespierre* 1. 183 The cool ferocious Robespierre turned scolder! 1895 M. COLLINS *Sweet & Tiv.* I. i. vii. 105 Betty Carr was a finer scolder... thaao you will easily meet with.

Scolder 2 (skōld'lar). *Orkneys.* Also 8 scolder.

The oyster-catcher, *Haematopus ostralegus*. a. 1795 G. LOW *Fauna Orad.* (1813) 91 The Sea-Pie... Orc. Scolder. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 306 The Sea Pie... in some places here gets the name of the scolder.

Scolding (skōld'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCOLD v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SCOLD; vituperation, angry reproach, reproof.

1486 *Bk. St. Allans* f. viij. A scoldynge of kemsterie. 1547 *Nottingham Rec.* (1858) IV. 62 Ve presunt Anes Fyldynge for ckyppynge of comyn skoldynge. c. 1586 *Stoney Aradia* I. (Sommer) 29 He fell to a fresh scolding, in such mannerly manner, as might well shewe he had passed thro' the discipline of a Tauerne. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 109 And she knew him as well as I do, she would thinke scolding would doe little good upon him. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 33 And then they make Religion the pretence for all their scoldings. 1755 J. SHERRAN *Engl. L.* (1766) II. 33 Mrs. Clench, as I am informed, was obliged to tuyen her and her mother out of doers, they kept such an eternal scolding to-gether. 1877 O. W. HOLMES *How not to Settle* II. 12 A scolding was a common sight at a scolding from C. World.

b. attrib. and Comb., as scolding-match; † scolding cart = scold-cart (SCOLD sb. 1 c); scolding-stock *nonce-wd.*, an object for scolding; † scolding stool, a cucking stool.

1474 in *Jrnl. Chester Arch.* etc. Soc. (1861) vi. 216 Costes doon in making of the scoldynge stoole. 1623 in W. KELLY *Ant. Rec. Leicester* (1855) 78 Paid to Francis Pallmer for making two wheeles and one barr for the Scolding-Cart. 1754 *FIELDING Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 182a VII. 65 She played on two instruments...; these were two maids, or rather scolding-stocks. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 518 Report indeed spoke of some scolding matches between the Chancellor and his friend.

Scolding (skōld'ing), *vbl. a.* [f. SCOLD v. + -ING 2.] That scolds.

1533 *FRITH Another Bk. agst. Kastell* B iij. He... calleth them raylynge gestynge and scoldinge wordes. 1577 *KENDALL Flowers of Epigr.* 95 b. ... and said, Naught heavier there can be waied. 1596 E. name is Katherine Minola, Renown'd in Padua for her scolding tongue. 1638-56 *COWPER David's* II. note 37 woman, that she alone was an Eclipse. 1719 D. Some of you do daily live with

Scolding Wives. 1844 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 232, I have written Jeannie a very scolding letter. *transf.* and *fig.* 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* I. iii. 5, I have seen Tempests, when the scolding Winds have ruid the knotted Oakes. 1855 *TENNISON Brook* 4 The gate Half-parted from a weak and scolding hind, Stuck.

Hence *Scoldingly* adv.

1548 *ELYOT Dict. Rixote*, scoldynglye.

† **Scolder**. *Obs. rare* -1. In 7 skolster.

[f. SCOLD sb. + -STER.] A scold.

c. 1600 in A. H. A. Hamilton *Quarter Sessions* (1878) 83 [By the entry in the Sessions Book, it appears that Agnes Pringe was indicted for a] Scolder.

Scole, obs. f. SCALE sb. 1; SCHOOL; SNOAL; SKULL.

Scolear, obs. form of SCHOLAR.

Scolecid (skōl'sid). [ad. mod.L. *Scalcida* neut. pl., f. Gr. *σκῆλες* SCOLEX: see -ID.] An animal of the class *Scalcida* of *Annuloida*.

1854 *HUXLEY Elem. Comp. Anat.* 76 The ciliated larvæ of some Scalcids and Echinoderms.

Scoleciform (skōlē'sifŏrm), *a.* [f. mod.L. *scōlē-*, *SCOLEX* + (-i)FORM.] Resembling or having the character of a scolex.

1891 *Century Dict.* s. v. The measles of pork is the scoleciform stage of *Taenia solium*.

Scolecite (skō'litē). Formerly skol-, scolezite. [f. Gr. *σκοληκ-*, *σκόληξ* SCOLEX + -ITE.]

The name in sense 1 was given because the mineral sometimes curls up when heated. The orig. form *scolecite* is f. Gr. *σcoleitē* (1813; see *Chester Dict.* *Min.* 1836).

1. *Min.* Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in needle-shaped crystals and fibrous or radiated masses.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 40 Skolezite. 1829 *Nat. Philos.*, *Optics* xviii. 61 (U. K. S.) Scolezite. 1857 *Dana Min. Min.* (1862) 167 Scolecite resembles natrolite.

2. *Bot.* The vermiform carposomium of certain fungi.

1875 COOKE & BERKELEY *Fungi* 173 Tulane observes that this 'scolecite' or ringed body can be readily isolated in *Ascolobolus furfuraceus*. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs Bot.* 310 The adjacent threads put out small branches, pollinodia, the terminal cells of which attach themselves firmly to the anterior part of the scolecite.

† **Scolecobrotic**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *σκοληκ(ο)-*, *σκόληξ* SCOLEX + *βρωτικός* inclined to eat. Cf. *σκοληκόβρωτος* worm-eaten.] A vermifuge.

1651 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 369 Ascarides [are killed] by suppositories, clysters, with scolecobrotics, &c.

Scolecoïd (skōlē'kōid), *a.* Also *erron*. *scoli-*ecoid. [ad. Gr. *σκοληκοειδής*, f. *σκοληκ-*, *σκόληξ* worm, SCOLEX + *-οιδ-*.] Resembling a worm or a scolex.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Scolecoïdes*, resembling a worm; vermiform: *scolecoïd*. 1854 [see SCOLEX]. 1891 *Century Dict.*

Scoleology (skōlē'jōlōjī). [ad. mod.L. *scōlēologia*, f. Gr. *σκοληκ(ο)-*, *σκόληξ* worm, SCOLEX + *-λογία* -LOGY.] A treatise on worms.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Scoleophagous (skōlē'fagəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *scōlēophagus*, a. Gr. *σκοληκοφάγος* f. *σκοληκ(ο)-*, *σκόληξ* worm (see SCOLEX) + *-φάγος*: see -PHAGOUS.] 'Worm-eating, as a bird' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Scoleir, -er(e), *obs.* forms of SCHOLAR.

† **Scoleryng**. *Obs. rare* [f. *scolere* SCHOLAR. The sense seems to require a fem. rather than a dim. formation, but it is not easy to explain -ing as a fem. suffix, as *carling* (CARLINE), the only example of the fem. ending -ing, is purely northern. But Chaucer or his scribe may have been familiar with the Du. and LG. suffix -in.]

? A female scholar.

144. Chaucer's *Wife's Prol.* 44-45 Diverse scoles maken parfit clerkes. ; Of five husbondes scoleryng am I. [f. *scoler* (skōlē'leks). Pl. *scoleces* (skōlē'siz), also *erron*. *scolices* (skōlē'siz).] [mod.L., a. Gr. *σκόληξ* (pl. *σκόληκες*) worm.] The larva or embryo produced directly from the egg in metagenesis; esp. the larva or head of a tapeworm or other parasitic worm.

1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 135 The Scolex, therefore, in this stage of development is synonymous with 'the head', or, as it might as well be called, the 'root' of the worm. 1864 COBBOLD *Entozoa* 263 These thickened portions, in their turn, become true scoles, or, in some cases, scolecoid formations. 1898 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 233 Van Beneden's discovery of proscolices with scoles in all stages of growth in the intestine of the Lumpfish.

attrib. 1857 tr. von Siebold's *Tape & Cystic Worms* (Syd. Soc.) 87 This worm [*Bothriocephalus latius*] is never met with amongst our cattle in a scolex condition. 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* July 349 A small scolex-cyst.

† **Scoleye**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. Also (*v.rr.*) *scolay*, *scoleie*, *scholey*, *schole hey*, *schole-aye*. [? a. AF. **escolier*, f. OF. *escole* SCHOOL.] *intr.* To attend school; to study as a scholar.

1385 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 302 But al þat he myghte of his freendes hente, On bookes and his lernynge he it spente, And bisily gan for the soules preyre Of hem þat yaf hym wher with to scoleye. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 645 þus þu skiffull lange he scolaid & he scolde vsed. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* iv. ix. (1494) o vj, Calistenes was in his youth put for to scoleye [*MS. Ratol.* scoleie, 1554 scoleye, 1558 scholey] in the two scoles of prudent Socrates and of plato.

Scolezite, *obs.* form of SCOLECITE.

Scolioecoid, *erron*, form of SCOLECOID.

Scoliar, *obs.* form of SCHOLAR.

Scolio-graphic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *σκολιό-γραφειν* marked with oblique lines (f. *σκολιό-ς* bent, crooked + *γραφειν* marked as with letters, f. *γράφειν* to write, mark) + -IC.] Obliquely marked. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 257 All mackerel are nearly similar in form, hue, and the scolio-graphic markings of their sides and backs.

Scolion (skō'liŏn). Gr. *Antiq.* Also *scolion*, *scolium*, *erron*, *scolion*. [Gr. *σκόλιον*.] A song sung in turn by the guests at a banquet.

1603 HOLLAND *Pitarch* 1257 Terpander was the inventor of those songs called *Scolia*, which were sung at feasts. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. iv. 7 Which Athenæus, proreth against the Calumnations of Demophilus not to be a sacred hymne or Pæan, but a *Scolion* or Festival Song. 1776 BURKLEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 467 In the following Scolium, Timocreon gives his opinion of riches. 1850 MAYNE *Lit. Greece* III. 101 The celebrated scolion, or series of scolias, addressed to Harmodius and Aristogiton. 1874 MANAFFY

Soc. Life Greece x. 296, I mean the *Scolion*, when one guest commenced a sentence in verse, and handed a branch to any other he chose, who was compelled to finish the verse in the cleverest way he could.

|| **Scoliosis** (skōlīō'sis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *σκολιασμός*, f. *σκολιό-ς* bent, curved, crooked: see -OSIS.] Lateral curvature of the spine; distinguished from *lordosis* and *cyphosis*. Hence *Scoliotic* *a.* [see -OTIC], pertaining to scoliosis.

1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Scoliosis*. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 949f. The vertebral column misformed by scoliosis. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Scoliotic*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Scoliosis* Brace, a brace for treating lateral curvature of the spine. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 555 The arguments centering round the nature of the scoliosis which is so common.

Scolik, **Scolker**: see SKULK, SKULKER.

Sool, *obs.* form of SCHOOL; variant of SKOAL.

Soolage, **Sollar**: see SCHOOLAGE, SCHOLAR.

† **Scollardicall**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *scollard* (see SCHOLAR 3 c) + -ICAL.] A supposed illiterate epithet for a man of learning.

1654 WUTLOCK *Zootomia* 69 These peevish Scollardicall Doctors (that will not let people believe Lies quietly).

Scolle, *obs.* f. SCHOOL sb.1, SEOLD, SKULL.

Scoller, **Scollierie**, *obs.* ff. SCHOLAR, SCOLLERY.

Scollop, sb.1 and v.: see SCALLOP.

Scollop (skō'lop), sb.2 *Irish*. Also *scolp*. [a. Irish *scolb*.] A hatch-peg.

1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Early Lessons* (1829) III. 107 The thatcher fastens them down with bent twigs which he calls scollops. Here is a scollop: you see it is sharpened at both ends that it may stick in the roof. 1873 O'CURRY *Manners Anc. Irish* III. 32 The house was thatched with straw, rushes, or sedge, and neatly fastened down with what are now Anglicised 'scollops'. 1888 LAWS *Little Eng.* 421 (Pembrokeshire word) *Scolps*, hatch pegs.

Scolup, *obs.* form of SCALLOP sb.

|| **Scoloc** (skō'lok). *Hist.* Also *scoloch*, *scolog*.

[*Irish scollic*, f. *scol* SENOL; cf. mod. Irish *scológ*, *scallóg* farmer, rustic, and *SCALLAG* (though these may be of different origin).] (See quotes.)

Cf. REG. DUNELM. *De Cuthbert Vita* (Surtees), p. 179: Clerici illi... qui Pictorum lingua Scollofines cognominantur.

56 the in t pro
[*entus Scolagij*] should enter to his heritage by inequity and seisin. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (ed. 2) I. 599 Researches through the records show that among the Cuthberts there was a grade of churchman—the humblest, apparently—who was called the scholar. In the Pictish language, as we are told, he was called Scoloch. 1888 W. LOCKHART *Ch. Scot.* 12th c. 122 There had been... a deadly feud between two Scolocs or Scologs (*clerici scolares*).

Scolopaceous (skōlop'as), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *scolopaceus*, f. L. *scolopax* snipe, woodcock, a. Gr. *σκολοπάξ*: see -ACEOUS.] Resembling a snipe; *spec.* used as epithet of a species of conlar, *Aramus scolopaceus*. Also = next.

1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* V. 102 Scolopaceous Heron... inhabits Cayenne. 1819 J. F. STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. ii. 540 Scolopaceous courlan (*Aramus Scolopacea*). 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxvii. 454 The plumage of others, especially of some of the scolopaceous tribe, is beautifully mottled. 1841 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 254 Of the Scolopaceous family, there are two residents.

Scolopacine (skōlop'asin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *scolopacinus*, f. L. *scolopax-em*, *scolopax*: see prec. and -INE.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the subfamily *Scolopacinae* or the family *Scolopacidae*, typified by the genus *Scolopax*, and including the woodcock, redshank, etc. *b. sb.* A scolopacine bird. In recent Dicts.

Scolopender (skōlop'endə). Also 6-8 *scolopendre*. [a. F. *scolopendre*, ad. L. *scolopendra*.]

1. = SCOLOPENDRA 2.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 55 The same [leaves of wild mint]

1670 f ser-
al u.
1670 l, and
and
Philemons, more mad and enraged then those of Orestes.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 1045 The great earth Scolopender. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* L. 35 This creature, in its figure, is like the Land Scolopendre. 1824 Having put these Sea Scolopendres upon my fingers, they thrust a great number of their prickles into the skin, and caused a sharp pain for some hours. 1857 *Morn. Star* 29 Jan. The body and tail of a monster scolopender. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* ii. 62 Can the plugs rid in concealing the burrows from scolopenders, the bitterest enemies of the worms?

† 2. = SCOLOPENDRA 1. *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Scolopender*, also a certain fish, which having swallowed a hook vomited up its entrails, and rid of it sucketh them in again.

† 3. = SCOLOPENDRUM. *Obs.* [Cf. Gr. *σκολύπεδρα* used by Galen for *σκολοπένδριον*.]

Latin Medi-
Latin *Scolo-*
Lentils, &c.

|| **Scolopendra** (skōlop'endrə). Also 7 *erron*, *scolopendria*. [L., a. Gr. *σκολοπένδρα*.]

† 1. A fabulous sea-fish which 'feeling himself

taken with a hooke, casteth out his bowels, vntill hee hath vnloosed the hooke, and then swalloweth them vp againe' (*Bullock Eng. Expos.* 1616).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 23 Bright Scolopendres, arm'd with siluer scales. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 278 But, if the Scolopendra have suckt-in The sower-sweet morsell with the barded Pin, She hath as rare a trick to rid her from it: For, vntill, she all her guts doth vomit: [etc.]. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 342 The Scolopendra is a fish... which refuseth not the bait, but [etc.].

2. A centipede or millipede. Also, a Linnean genus of myriapods, including the largest and most formidable of the centipedes.

1603 TORSSELL *Serpents* 31 There are Scolopendres Vipers, and Slow-worms in Crete, yet... they are without venom.

1612 COTGR., *Scolopendre*, the Scolopendra, a reddish, many-legged, and venomous worme. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. iii. xv. 142 Upon the same ground hath arisen the same mistake concerning the Scolopendra or hundred footed insect. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.*, etc. (1677) 17 An Indian Scolopendra, or Forty-foot. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dying* [Advancement of], The amber-coloured scolopendra will give, with lye, a most beautiful and pleasant azure. 1795 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii. 167 We discovered some scolopendras, or centipedes, no less than eight or ten inches in length. 1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* I. xi. 516 Rattlesnakes and scolopendras crawled about. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* v. ii. 265 The Scolopendra are insects belonging to the order Myriopoda and to the family Chilopoda. They are commonly termed Millipedes.

† 3. Applied in reproach to a woman. *Obs.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Gamster* II. ii. More wine, you varlets! And call your mistress up, you scolopendra. a 1658 DAVANT *Sigge* v. (1673) 83 Go bring a Barrel hither; why? when you Scolopendra.

Scolopendra, *obs.* form of SCOLOPENDER.

Scolopendria, *obs.* *erron*. f. SCOLOPENDRA; *obs.* f. SCOLOPENDRUM.

Scolopendriform (skōlop'endriform), *a. Ent.* [f. mod.L. *Scolopendra* (see SCOLOPENDRA 2) + (-i)FORM.] Resembling a centipede; *spec.* applied to the larva of certain water beetles.

1828 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* xxx. III. 167 [The larva of *Gyrinus*] appears to be the most perfectly Scolopendriform of any yet known.

Scolopendrine (skōlop'endrin), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Scolopendrina*, f. *Scolopendra* (the Linnean genus: see SCOLOPENDRA 2) + -INE.] Resembling or related to the centipedes. *Scolopendrine* scale-back, a polyhetorous marine annelid of the genus *Polynoe*, as *P. scolopendrina*; a kind of sea-centipede.

1882 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* VI. 230 This Scolopendrine Scale-back [*Polynoe scolopendrina*] is four inches in length.

|| **Scolopendrium** (skōlop'endrium), Also 7-8 *scolopendria*. [mod.L., ad. L. *scolopendrium* = Gr. *σκολοπένδριον* a hart's-tongue fern, so called from a fancied resemblance to the scolopendra.] A genus of ferns; a fern of this genus; = HART'S-TONGUE.

1611 COTGR., *Scolopendrie traye*, called *Traye*, to make it differ from Hart's tongue, or Hone Hart's-tongue, which is 121 BURTON *Anat. Med.* Ceterache, Mugwort.

125 The Flat-ring'd Scolopendria. Is black, with yellow Edges on the Rings.

1682 GELIKIN *Coat. Sketches* 9 Not a vestige of vegetation could we see save... some dwarfed scolopendriums.

Scolopendroid (skōlop'endroid), *a.* [f. SCOLOPENDRA + -OID.] Resembling a scolopendra.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 518f. In the Scolopendroid races, the rings are flattened.

Scolophore (skōlōp'fōr). *Ent.* [f. Gr. *σκολοφ-*, *σκολοφ* spike + -PHORE.] The sheath enclosing the terminal rod of certain cells in insects.

1883 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 503.

Scolping, **Scolyon**, *obs.* ff. SCULPIN, SCULLION.

Scolytid (skō'lytid), [ad. mod.L. *Scolytid-a*, f. *Scolytis*: see next and -ID.] A member of the family *Scolytidae* of small wood-boring beetles.

1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 295 The work of particular Scolytids can be recognised by the initiated.

Scolytoid (skō'lytoid), *a. Ent.* [f. mod.L. (Geoffroy, 1762) *Scolyt-us* + -OID.] *a.* Pertaining or resembling the coleopterous family *Scolytidae*.

b. spec. A term used by C. V. Riley to denote the sixth and final larval stage of insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis.

1883 C. V. RILEY in *Amer. Naturalist* XVII. 790 We would propose, therefore, the following arrangement. Triungulin=first larval stage... Scolytoid=sixth larval stage. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 272 Scolytoid larva.

Scom, *obs.* form of SCUM v.

|| **Scomber** (skō'mbrə). Pl. *scombri* (skō'm-brə). [L. *scomber*, ad. Gr. *σκόμβρος* tunny or mackerel.] A mackerel. In mod. use only as the L. name of the genus.

1623 J. WEBSTER in *Cockerau* To Author, Thy leaves shall be... 1772-84 *Cock's Voy.* (1790)... cavalhe or scomber, flat fish... Here, accordingly, the thunny fishery is exclusively carried on, nor was one of these scombers, he says, ever known to visit the opposite shore of Chalcedon.

Scombre, *obs.* form of SCUMBER.

Rendevous. 1649 DR. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* i. 7 *Vnd.* Hee shall read *Tho.* For a neede I could teach *1687* [see *sconce-building* in 5] *1. Crew vs.* To build a large *Sconce*, to run deep upon Tick, or Trust. a 1704 T. BROWN *Let. fr. Dead* iii. Wks. 1730 II, 282 A lieutenant and ensign whom once I admitted upon trust, .. built a *sconce*, and left me in the lurch. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), To build a *Sconce*, to run a *Score* at an Ale-house, Tavern, &c. so as to be afraid to go there, for fear of being dunn'd. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1832) I. 174 Cribbing from the till, and building *sconces*, and such-like tricks. 1765 GOLDEN. *Ess.* viii. Wks. (Globe) 397/2 He ran into debt with everybody that would trust him, and none could build a *sconce* better than he.

2. *transf.* A protective screen or shelter (from fire or the elements).

1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* R. 3, We ar no more bot as stubble is to the fyre, so ar we in the presence of God, who is a consuming fyre, except we have a *sconce*, except we haue Christ Iesus to gang betwixt vs and him. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Sermon* Lady v. 13 b, I am... a rascal: one that vpon the next anger of your brother, must raise a *sconce* by the high way, and sel switches. a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 454 He would make small *Sconces* or Tabernacles upon the top of the Hill. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 449/1 Some call it [sc. an Umbrella] a *Sconce*, which Gentlemen wear... to keep and shadow them from heat. 1730 A. GORON *Maffei's Amphibol.* ii. xiv. 348 The fervent Heat of the Sun made some kind of *Sconce* or other necessary at the Games.

3. *dial.* a. A screen, partition.

1695 KENNETH *Paroch. Antiq.* s.v. *Helowewall*, *Hollen* in the North is a wall, to secure the family from the blasts of wind rushing in when the *heek* or door is open: to which wall on that side next the hearth is annexed a *sconce* or screen of wood or stone. 1829 BROCKT *N. C. Wds.* (ed. 2), *Sconce*, a short partition near the fire upon which all the bright utensils in a cottage are suspended. 1853 J. C. ATKINSON *Danby Gloss.*, *Sconce*, a screen, lined with some reflecting metal, which is set before the fire when a joint is roasting. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Sconce*, a screen or partition.

b. (See *quots.*) [Perhaps a different word.]

1782 HUTTON *Tour to Carnes* (ed. 2) *Gloss.*, *Sconce*, a fixed seat by the side of a fire place. 1829 BROCKT *N. C. Wds.* (ed. 2), *Sconce*, a seat on one side of the fire-place in the old Shadow of Crime vi, the flitches that hung from the rannel tree to dry. 1886 ALICE *Rae Nickside Boggle* 4 A long freestone slab, or *sconce*, as dale folk call it, firmly fixed into the wall by the fireplace, which must have made a comfortable fireside couch in olden times.

4. (Also *sconce-piece*.) A low water-washed ice-berg (see *quot.* 1856).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. vii. 72 Just then, a broad *sconce*-piece or low water-washed berg came driving up. As the *sconce* moved rapidly close alongside us, McGary managed to plant an anchor on its slope. 1889 R. COLLINSON *Jrnl. H. M. S. Enterprise* 294 We... were... unable to see our way among the *sconces*, and... I have to go daylight.

5. *Comb.*: *sconce-battle*, a particular mode of drawing up troops in the field; † *sconce-building*, that 'builds a *sconce*' (see 1 b); † *sconce-korf* [Du. *schaans-korf*], a gabion.

1635 W. DARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* xcv. (1643) 273 The 'Sconce Battell' is a Figure most properly fit for a whole Regiment. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 Thou hulping, puffing, 'sconce building ruffian. 1693 T. PELEGRINUS *Sherlogobush* 41 Our Land-soldiers... did set on fire some 'Sconce-kornes' [read *kornes* = *kornes*].

Sconce (skps), sb.⁴ [f. *SCONCE* v. 2.]

1. At Oxford (formerly also at Cambridge):

† a. A fine imposed for a breach of university or college discipline (*obr.*). b. A fine of a tankard of ale or the like, imposed by undergraduates on one of their number for some breach of customary rule when dining in hall.

1650 in Rashdall & Rait *New College* (1901) 176 Taking off the *sconce* [misprinted *sconce*] which, for their absence from prayers, was laid upon them by the said Warden. 1653 in 4th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1874) 456/1 In the case of neglect thereof they shall be punished by *sconce*, or imposed exercises, as to the officers of the said Colleges... shall seeme meete. 1654 WOOD *4th Dec.* 1654 The hearing of one of Sir... by accident, or rather to 12d been absent. 1707 in 11.

83 The Dean put y^e usual *Sconce* for missing Prayers upon his Name. 1763 COLMAN *Terra-Filius* No. 1 p 10 If I fine them for their Irregularities, it shall be in a much more moderate Sum than Forty Shillings, or any other *Sconce* imposed by the Proctors. 1885 N. & Q. Ser. vi. XII. 523/2 When I was at Oriel... the fine... the 'gate-bill' with nores.

attrib. 1885 N. & Q. Ser. vi. XII. 449/1 The *sconce*-tankards held about two quarts.

† 2. In extended application: A mulct, fine (exactd, e.g. from a member of a society, from a servant). *Obs.*

1683 BARNARD *Life Heylin* 112 The exacting of *Sconces* or perdition money, which he [as Treasurer of Westminster] divided among them that best deserved it. 1703 MS. Bk. of Receipts *Asm. Museum* 2 b, Glaccholin's *sconces* or forfeits out of his wages, Beginning Oct. 22, 1703.

† **Sconce**, v. 1 *Obs.* [f. *SCONCE* sb.⁴ Cf. Du. (*beschansen*).

1. *trans.* To fortify, trench; in later use, to shelter, protect. To *sconce away* Sc., to ward off.

1598 W. PHILLIP *tr. Linschoten* i. 153/2 They set vpon the towne of Ioor, that was sconced [orig. *beschans*] and compassed about with wooden stakes. 1620 BRATHWAIT

Five Senses 75 Long time, therefore, haue I resolved to *sconce* my selfe betwixt these two. 1621 G. SANOVY *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1626) 282 A little Bay, by Scylla haunted, lies... scons from the Seas and skies Distemper. 1690 C. NISSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* i. 208 A screen to *sconce* and shelter us from consuming fire. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Dist.* (1708) 65 He's pretty well scons'd against Bullets. 1715 RAMSAY *Vision* iii. To... *sconce* my skap and shanks frae rain. 1746 D. GRAHAM *Hist. Rebell.* x. Writ. 1881 L. 178 Confin'd into a stinking sty, And 'bove his head two hydes of kye, To *sconce* away the sooty rain.

2. [? By etymological association with *F. esconser* (Cotgr.).] To hide, screen from view.

1652 URQUHART *Jevel* 122 With so close and secret a minde did he harbour in his heart, that new love... remotely skonsing it from the knowledge of all men. 1653 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* xiii. (1685) 146 As if a thicket of trees could have *sconced* him from his all-seeing Maker.

Sconce (skps), v.² [Of obscure origin. As a term of University slang, it may have arisen from some far-fetched reference to *SCONCE* sb.¹, sb.², or sb.³ Our first two quots. refer it to *SCONCE* sb.²; so app. also *quot.* 1641 in sense 2.]

1. *trans.* At Oxford (formerly also at Cambridge): To fine, mulct; often with the penalty as second object. Formerly said of university and college officials, with reference to fines inflicted for breaches of discipline. Now only of undergraduates when dining in hall: To fine (one of their number) a tankard of ale or the like, as a penalty for some breach of good manners or conventional usage.

1617 MANSIEU *Director* s.v. Whereupon comes the terme in Oxford to *sconce* one, Lat. *Multare pecunia*, i. to set up so much in the butterie booke vpon his head to pay for his punishment. 1628 SMALLET *Witty Fair* One v. if I have had a head in most of the butteries of Cambridge, and it has been *sconced* to purpose. 1687 MAGD. *Coll. & Tas.* II (O.H.S.) 224 The said persons entering the Buttery, and taking out their crosses, Mr. Charnock thereupon *sconced* the Butler ten shillings each. 1689 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 11 The poorest Freshman in the University would beseech for half so great a blunder. 1688 WOOD *Life Apr.* (O.H.S.) 111. 265 The vice-chancellor told him the Coll. was to be *sconced*; Charnock said he had provided a preacher. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) 1. 238 Dr Mill... saying, that no Master of Arts in the Hall should for y^e future have any Privilege of *sconcing* or otherwise punishing the Servants in the Hall. 1707 *ibid.* II. 9 Yesterday the Vice-Chanc. *sconced* all that were within their Hoods at St Marie's. 1728 JOHNSON in J. HAWKINS *Life* (1787) 9 (He said to Jordan) Sir you have *sconced* me twice for non-attendance at a lecture not worth a penny. 1782 *Etonian* I. 391 Hall dinner. Was *sconced* in a quart of ale for quoting Latin. 1853 'C. BEON' *Verdant Green* iii. xi, There was a shout of indignation and he [the punter] was *sconced* by the unanimous vote of the company.

2. In extended application (cf. *SCONCE* sb. 2).

1641 MILTON *Ch. Discip.* II. 85 We must of duty still appear before them once a year, to be taxed by the poul, to be scons't our head money... in their Chaunterly Shop-book of Easter. 1755 COMMISSAR No. 57 p 7 [The tonst-master of a drinking society] punishes an offender by *sconcing* him a bumper. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 207 A theft committed on any one of these three [Rogation] days, was, by Alfred's laws, *sconced* in a two-fold 'bot' or fine. 1869 GLANSTONE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 18 June, This superstition... by which every officer... who only had the good fortune to tie himself to the tail of some Judge... had built up around him this sanctity of tenure, by which the public had been *sconced* generation after generation. 1892 SYMONS *Life in Swiss Highl.* xvi. 346 He who comes last is *sconced* three litres of Veltliner for the company. 1901 *Speaker* 27 Apr. 99/1 Why should a small village public-house be *sconced* five or six times as much as one of the great gin-palaces. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* v. ii. 1. 471 A new minister, who... did not shrink from *sconcing* the powerful landed phalanx like other people.

† b. To *sconce off*: to take off, rebate. *Obs.*

1768 FOOTE *Devil* II. Wks. 1799 II. 260 The widow... paid my bill... without *sconcing* off sixpence.

Hence *SCONCING* vbl. sb. (Also *attrib.*)

1695 KENNETH *Paroch. Antiq.* App. 688 Neither are any polling Officers to draw fees and *sconcing* money to enrich themselves. 1885 N. & Q. Ser. vi. XII. 448/2 *Sconcing* was a privilege possessed by the senior scholar or commoner dining in hall of fining any delinquent.

Sconce, v.³ *nonce-wd.* Aphetic form of EN-SCONCE v.

1841 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* II. *Auto-dafé*, All, save Privy-purse Hutner, Who *sconced* in his room is.

Sconce, dial. form of SCUNCH.

Sconcer¹ (skpsnsɔɪ). *north.* [f. *SCONCE* sb.¹ + -ER *1*.] ? = *SCONCE* sb.¹ 1.

1731 Inv. G. Bamforth, Sheffield, A large glass, six *sconcers*.

Sconcer² (skpsnsɔɪ). [? f. *SCONCE* v.¹ + -ER *1*.]

A malingering.

1843 G. HECTOR *Feigned Dis.* 43 One was pronounced by the surgeon an imposter, the other was admitted. It is probable he had received a hint that one of them was a *sconcer*.

Sconch, **Sconcheon**, obs. forms of *SCONCE* sb.³, SCUNCHION.

Scound (sksn, skpn). *Orig.* Sc. Also 6-9 *scon*, *skon*, (S *scon*). [Perh. a shortened adoption of MDu. *schoonbroet*, MLG. *schoonbroet* 'fine bread'.

The LG. word is explained in the Bremen glossary (1771) as a sort of white loaf with two acute and two obtuse angles, and the similar *skönroggen* ('fine rye') in the Hamburg dialect denoted 'a seedcake with three rounded corners' (See Grimm's *Deutsches Wb.* s.v. *Schön*). From the latter

word are MSw. *skönroggä*, MDa. *skönroggen*, Icel. *skönrok* 'a biscuit' (Vigf.).

1. A large round cake made of wheat or barley-meal baked on a griddle; one of the four quadrant-shaped pieces into which such a cake is often cut, or a cake of this shape separately baked. Also with defining words, denoting varieties of this cake, as *butter*, *potato*, *soda*, *treacle sconce*; brown *sconce*, one made of whole meal; drop, dropped *sconce*, one made of a small portion of batter dropped on the griddle or on a tin and baked; fried *sconce*, one in which the ingredients are made into a batter and fried; sweetie *sconce* Sc. (see *quot.* 1808).

The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* has an 18th c. *quot.* for 'three nucket scones' (three-cornered scones). The context of *quot.* 1573 'cake was meant.

The flour *sconnis* war sett

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 43

Thai hed na breyd bot ry caikis and fustean skonnis maid of flour. 1744 in *Scottish Jrnl. Topogr.* (1848) I. 334/2, 3 Pies and Bread and a Currant Scone. 1789 BURNS *Scotch Drink* iv, On thee [sc. John Barleycorn] all Scotland crows her coo, In soule scones, the wale o' food! 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Yule* 54 What the vulgar call a sweetie-scon, or a loaf enriched with raisins, currants, and spiceries. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Never had there been such... making of car-cakes and sweet scones. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xx, We lay on the bare top of a rock, like scones upon a girdle.

2. (More fully *scone cap.*) 'The old broad bonnet of the Lowlands' (Jam.).

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 1820 From the chandelier shooting

... to the pillared palace... bonnet. 1826 G. R. GLEI.

bonnet, or scone.

Sconce, obs. form of SCOMFISH v. *dial.*

Sconn, obs. f. *SCONE*. **Sconner**, var. SCUNNER.

Sconceyence, rare obs. form of CONSCIENCE.

Sconcion, variant of SCUNCHION.

† **Scountre**, v. *Obs.* rare. [app. ad. It. *scon-*

trare. Cf. *RESCOUNTER* v.] *intr.* = ENCOUNTER 1 b.

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* X. 515 It is reported that

Barbarossa is going to Alger with 10 or 12 galleis, and that

thitherial galleis are departed to *scountre* with him.

Scoochion, obs. form of SCUTCHEON.

Scoole (e), **Scoolde**, obs. ff. **SCHOOL**, **SCOLD** v.

Scoomfit (e, -phit, etc.), obs. ff. **SCOMFIT** v.

Scoomme, obs. form of **SEAM**.

Scoop (skp, locally skōp), sb.¹ Forms: 4-6

scoope, *Sc.* and *north.* *skowp*, 5 *scoowpe*, 6 *skop* (e,

scoope, *scooupe*, *Sc.* *skowpe*, *skeupe*, *north.* *skoppe*, 6-7 *scoowpe*, 7 *scoowpe*, *scoowp*, 7-*scoop*. [App.

of twofold origin (which is reflected in the diversity of pronunciation): (1) a. MLG. *schöpe* fem. (whence

prob. MSw. *schōpa*) or MDa. *schöpe*, *schöepe* (mod.

Du. *schöep*) vessel for drawing or bailing out water,

bucket of a water-wheel, com-scoop = MHG. *schuofe*

(early mod.G. *schuife*, mod.HG. *dial.* *schuiffe*)

:-WGER. **schöpp*, f. **schöpp* ablaut-var. of **skap*,

root of **skapfjan* to draw water (OS. *scēppian*,

LG., Du. *scēppen*, OHG. *scēphan*, MHG. *scēpfen*,

mod.G. *schöpfen*); (2) MDu. *schöppe* fem. (mod. Du.

schöpf) = MLG. *schuiffe* shovel (whence mod.G.

schüppe) :-OTent. type **skuppōn*, proh. repr. an

older **skulind*, f. root **skub*:- *skub*:- see *SHOVE* v.

The two words, though etymologically quite distinct, have,

owing to their close resemblance in form and sense, been to

some extent confused in continental Teut. The senses of

both are represented in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* by

or LG. is not improbable.]

1. A utensil for bailing out, lading or skimming liquids; usually in the form of a ladle or a concave shovel with a straight handle. Now chiefly *Naut.*

and *dial.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8163 Folk... pat pe

water wip scopes wv drowe. c1362 *Durham Acc. Rolls*

(Surtees) 566 In emendacione unius scope pro aqua evacu-

anda in quarera, ij d. c1440 *Jacob's Well* x. 65 A scope is

deep & hool to rescue watyr. 1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.*

Scotl. IV. 451 Item, for vj greit skowpis for the greit schip

to cast the water, iij s. 1594 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 133

Item one mashefall... iij scoopes and iij scoops. 1600 SURFLET

Country Farm III. li. 546 He furnished off... scoopes of iron,

to draw and empty out the oiles. 1663 CHARLTON *Onomast.*

Mariners throw

min. *Dict.* s. v.

Scoop. 1769

FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Scoop*, a little hollowed

piece of wood, employed to throw water out of a boat. 1844

H. STEPHENS *Rk. Farm* II. 417 The scoop best adapted to

this purpose [i.e. lifting liquid manure] is a small wooden

pitcher... the helve passing through its sides in an oblique

direction. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Scoop*, a long

en washing

oss. *Scope*,

Used for

a wooden

bowl used for skimming the scum from brine.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c1440 *Jacob's Well* i. 2 Watyr of cursyng... muste be

cast out of youre pytt with a scope of penance. 1589 R.

HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 3 They had hadde be large long Spoons

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 437/2 Other lines being of the same width thro'out, their whole length must have been measured with that s. *Wood En.*

scoopers: v. 1817 [Engravers' tools] A flat scoop; a round scoop. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 152/2 [Modelling in clay] A scoop and two or three...scoopers will be required.

Scoop, Scoopet: see SCUPPER, SCUPPET.
Scoopful (skū'pūl). Also -full. [f. *SCOOP* sb.1 + -FUL.] A quantity that fills a scoop.

1725 *De For. Voy. Round World* II. 94 The Water falling thus hard, every Scoop-full upon the Sand...wash'd a great deal of it away. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 217/1 They throw rapid scoopsfuls...over their shoulders.

Scooping (skū'pīn), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SCOOP* v.1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1841 *Irish. Franklin Inst.* Oct. 253 For successful scooping [in excavation] the ground usually requires loosening. 1865 C. GEIKIE *Scenery & Geol.* Scott. IV. 80 The scooping out of hollows in solid rock.

attrib. 1871 *Tyndall Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ix. 301 The scooping power of a glacier. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 5/6 Scooping and boring tools.

b. coner. A concavity, hollow.
1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* I. ii. (ed. 2) 27 Two or three such scoopings out of the surface are passed on the south-east coast. 1894 *BARING-GOULD Deserts S. France* I. 141 There are...the same caves and scoopings.

Scooping (skū'pīn), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That scoops, in the senses of the verb. Of a rock, the sea: That forms hollows or depressions.

1821 *CLARK Vill. Illustr.* I. 79 The shepherd leaves his unprotected flock, And flies for shelter in some scooping rock. 1828 *Hoon Poems, To Tom Woodgate* xiv. Be mine the swelling, scooping sea, That is both hill and dale! 1864 J. C. ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 44 The poor trout were flung out with scooping hands.

b. Scooping Avocet = SCOPER I b.
1768 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 425 Scooping Avocet. 1868 *FLEMING Brit. Anim.* 101.

Hence **Scoopingly** adv., so as to resemble a scoop.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 233 These leaves turn very scoopingly inward on the upper side.

Scoop-net. [f. *SCOOP* sb.1 or v.] A small long-handled net; a dip-net.

1792 *BELKNAP Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 90 The Indian scoop-net is shaped like a pocket. 1833 *GOODE Fish. Industr. U.S.* 51 The ordinary scoop or dip-net, also called crab-net. 1895 *CROCKETT Men Moss-Hags* xxiv. The townsfolk stood about, but not too near...lest they should be called in question for compliance with the deed...for the King's scoop-net gathered wide.

Score, obs. form of SCORE, SCOUR.
Score, Scorey: see *SCORSE* v.1, *SCOURT* a.1
Scout (skūt), *sb.1 Sc.* Also scout. [f. *SCOOT* v.] (See *quots.*)

1825 *JAMIESON, Suppl., Scout*, a syringe. 1880 *Jamieson's Dict., Scout*, 1. A rush or flow of water; also, the pipe or opening from which it flows. Clydes. 1887 *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* III. iv. 239 Stottin' up the gate like a haw from a callan's gulshock scout.

Scout (skūt), *sb.2 dial. or slang.* [f. *SCOOT* v.] The action or an act of 'scooting'.

1864 *Morning Star* 2 Feb. House-rent, too, as it elegantly expresses it, is on the 'same scout upwards'. 1884 F. R. STOUTON *Lady or Tiger?* 95 Ev'ry dog an' man an' nigger made one scout fur that tree.

Scout (skūt), *v.* Also g skate, skewt, 8-g scout. [In sense 1, which is purely Sc., the word prob. represents a ME. *skūte, of Scandinavian origin, cogn. w. ON. *skūta to shoot. The identity of the word in senses 2 and 3 is not quite certain.]

1. *Sc. a. trans.* 'To eject, jerk, or squirt' (Jamieson, 1880).

1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 155 (Jam.) An' gut an' g's' he scoutit. 1897 C. GREY *Misanthrop's Hair* xv. Nachody kent he was there till he scoutit the water on Maister Ogilvy.

b. intr. (See *quots.*)
1880 *Jamieson's Dict.* s. v. To scout, to flow or gush out with force. Clydes.

2. *Sc. and U.S.* To slide suddenly, as on slippery ground.

1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk.* 'Pair of Slippers' (Farmer). Notwithstanding his convulsive efforts to clutch the icy 1851 H. MELVILLE *White...* scout across the slippery

3. *slang or colloq.* To go suddenly and swiftly, to dart; to go away hurriedly. Often with advs.

The (originally nautical) slang word, written scout and prob. pronounced (skaut), seems to have become obsolete early in the 19th c. The modern scout was app. imported into general British use from the U.S.

1758 CAPT. TYRRELL *Let. 9 Nov.* in *Ann. Reg.* II. (1759) 61 The largest frigate being troublesome, I gave him a few of my lower deck pills and sate (=set) him a scouting like a lusty

Car:
for i
awa' she scouted. 1810 *Splendid Rollies* II. 20 Spounce was actually obliged to scout out of the room to conceal his risible muscles. 1847 *LOWELL Biglow Papers* Ser. I. II. An' th' Cunnies, tu, could...send the insides skootin' to the bar-room by their banners. 1856 *Knickbocker Mag.* Mar. (Hartlett 1860). When he goes skewin about, buying goods in business bours. 1882 B. HART *Flip II*, Yer bad

better drop that axe and scout round getting the stranger some breakfast. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Feb. 244/1 He scouts off like a rabbit in the opposite direction. 1897 *OLIVE SCHREINER Peter Halket* 66 A nigger man met them twenty miles off, and he said they were scouting up for Lo-Magund's country as fast as they could go. 1904 J. SWINNEY *At Scott. Yard* xiii. 339 Forster always got wind of the warrant's being drawn out and...conveniently scouted.

Scout, variant of SCOUT.
Scooter (skū'tər), [f. *SCOOT* v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who 'scoots' or goes hurriedly.
a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. 'To run like scooter,' i. e. very nimbly. 1893 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 367/2 We do not...curse the harmless Saxon...If he is circling the coast of Antrim on mail-car, we call him a 'Scooter'—nothing worse.

2. *Sc. and north.* A syringe, squirt.

1829 in BROCKETT *N. C. Words*. 1882 in *JAMIESON*.

3. *U.S.* [Perh. a different word: cf. *COULTER* dial. form of *COULTER*.] A simple plough with a single handle used for marking furrows, making drills, breaking up the soil in furrows or between rows of plants.

1868 *Ref. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 414, 100 bushels of cotton seed were turned under with a Brinley plow, followed in the same furrow by a scooter, breaking the soil six or seven inches. 1895 *Knival World* 14 Dec. 867/2 If there is no proper subsoil plough, then run a...scooter in the furrow. 1905 *Times*, Engineering Suppl. 9 Aug. 189/3 As soon as the tobacco plants are firmly set, a 'scooter' is run between the rows, which throws up a flat-bottom furrow.

Scop (skōp), *Hist.* Also (erroneously) scōp or scōp. [OE. *scop*, *scop* = OHG. *scoph*, *scop* masc., cogn. w. OHG. *scoph* (nemt.) poetry, fiction ('commentum'), sport, jest, derision ('ludibrium'), ON. *scop* railing, mocking: see *SCOFF* sb.1] An Old English poet or minstrel.

Scowly 1495 *Scop* hwilum sang hadōr dn Heorote. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 1 Omerus se goda scop. c 1205 *LAV.* 22705 Scopes þer sungen of Arðure þan kīngen. 1848 *LITTLED Harold* vi. 1, I have heard scop and hapers sing [etc.]. 1887 *MORLEY Intro. to A. Cunningham's Tradit. Tales* 8 The recitations of the Scōp and gleeman. 1892 *BROOKE Early Eng. Lit.* I. 12 The Scōp and the gleeman were professional persons.

Scop, obs. f. SCALP sb.1; obs. pa. t. of SHAPE.

|| **Scopa** (skōpā), *Ent.* [L. *scōpa*, in class. use only in pl. *scōpae* twigs, shoots, a broom or brush.] A bundle or tuft of bristly hairs on the legs of bees, used for collecting pollen; a pollen-brush.

1802 *KIRBY Monogr. Apium Anglie* I. 109 *Scopa*. This term which is used by Schrank to denote another part, to which I have given its diminutive [i. e. *scopula*] as a name, I have adopted to signify the thick coat of hairs which externally covers the posterior tibiae of many of these insects, by means of which they probably brush the pollen from the flowers. 1840 *WESTWOOD Intro. Classif. Insects* II. 260 The other instruments consist of bundles of hairs, whence they have been termed the scopa or scopula by Mr. Kirby, 'la brosse' by the French, and which we may call the pollen brushes.

Scoparium (skōpā'riūm), Also -ine. [f. *SCO-PARIUM* + -IN.] A diuretic principle found in the common broom.

1850 *STRECHOW in Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 422 This very impure jelly consisted chiefly of a crystalline yellow colouring matter (scoparine). 1862 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 479 Scoparin.

Scoparius (skōpē'riūs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *scōpārius*, f. *scōpa*: see *SCOPA* and -ARIOUS. Cf. late L. *scōpārius* a sweeper.] Broom-shaped, scopiform.

In recent Dicts.
|| **Scoparium** (skōpē'riūm), **Scoparius** (skōpē'riūs). [Use of mod.L. specific name: see below.] Pharmacopoeial names for the tops of the common broom, *Spartium scoparium* or *Cytisus (Sarcobatus) scoparius*.

1871 *GARROD Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 411 Diuretics...Digitalis. Squill. Scoparium [etc.]. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 483 Scoparius...is a most efficient hydragogue diuretic.

Scopate (skōp'et), *a. Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *scōpāt-us*, f. *scōpa*: see *SCOPA*, -ATE 2.] (See *quots.*)
1826 *KIRBY & SR. Entomol.* IV. xlv. 317 Scopate (*Scopatal*). When it [the tibia] is quite covered with a brush of hairs with which it brushes off the gross pollen, and in which it carries it.

† **Scope**, sb.1 *Obs. rare.* In 4 scopes. [Related to *SCORE* v.1] A leap or skip.

13... *K. Alis.* 5777 Tho hy seighe that folk, I wys, Hy waterai on scope. 1583 184/1 Scope of an horse, ground from the forefeete to the hinder feete, in his full speed.

Scope (skōp), *sb.2* Also 6 scope, skoape, 6-7 scope, *Sc. scop.* [ad. It. *scopo* aim, purpose, ad. Gr. σκοπός mark for shooting at, aim, f. σκοπ-αblast-variant of σκοπ-, σκοπεσθαι to look out.]

† 1. A mark for shooting or aiming at. Chiefly in figurative context, and tending to coincide with sense 2 or 3. *Obs.*

1562 *Aberd. Kirk Sess. Rec.* (Spalding Club) 4 Seing also the hail scripture of God to tend and shote at this scope and mark. 1599 *STRESSER Sheph. Cal. Nov.* 135 O!...slipper hope Of mortal men, that swinke and swente for nought, And, shooting wide, doe misse the marked scope. a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 24 The sinner makes an aberration from the scope or mark that is set before him. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. 1831 V. 223 The Saxon

Annalist...runs on a sudden into such extravagant fancies and metaphors, as bare him quite beside the scope of being understood. 1673 O. WALKER *Edinc.* I. vi. 49 From want of such a scope or mark it comes that most men shoot under, employ their minds in little by-businesses. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* iv. 170 This is the primary end of our life, unto which all our actions ought to collime, as arrows to their scope. 1683 D. A. *Art Converte* 54 He shall be a scope to envy in all future times.

† b. The goal or terminal point of a race, a journey, etc. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiii. 301 He better skild, that rules worse horse, will all observance bend Right on the scope still of a Race [323 αὐτὴν ῥέπει ὁπῶν]. a 1628 *PRESTON New Court.* (1631) 182 Every step a man takes tends to some scope or other East or West or North or South.

2. Something aimed at or desired; something which one wishes to effect or attain; an end in view; an object, purpose, aim. *Now rare.*

c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Disorde Hen. VIII* (Camden) 229 The seventh Counsell of Carthage and the Milevian Counsell, which both tend to one end and scope, that there should be no appellations made out of Africke. 1559 tr. *Geninus' Anat.* 41 If there be 300 scopes or endes of the use of the parties of the bodie. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. III. 645 His Majestic he thocht it maist convenient to mak manifest the cours and scope of the dangerous and indirect dealing pretendit. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. xvi. (1612) 383 A mortall Man, sinfull as ye, or worsor is the Pope, Your Coyne of all his Practises and Pedlaries the scope. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 60 Gaine being the scope of all merchants. 1659 *BOYLE Contu. New Exp.* I. (1682) 95 One of the scopes I propos'd to my self in this experiment was to discover [etc.]. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 404 Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope, I bid not or forbid. 1731 *SWIFT On Death of Swift* 499 Alas, poor Dean! his only Scope was to be held a Misanthrope. 1736 *BENTLEY Disc.* Wks. 1871 III. 422 Plato...even maintains religion...to be the chief aim and scope of human life. 1774 J. BRYANT *Nythol.* I. 171 Truth was the scope, at which they aimed. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* xvii. O Life unlike to ours! Who fluctuate idly without term or scope. 1869 *Mozler Univ. Sermon* I. (1876) 8 These societies have two distinct scopes and ends.

† b. A person who is an object of desire or pursuit. *Obs.*

1550 *SIENKER F. Q.* III. iv. 52 He...cursed night, that rest from him so goodly scope. 1594 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 10 God, who is the scope, which we desire & shal one day attaine unto. 1624 *SIR J. DAVIES P. xxix.* Of my desires. Thou art the only scope. 1707 tr. *Wks. Cress D'Amois* (1715) 646 Being impatient to see the Princess, who was the principal scope of his hopes and desires.

† c. To scope: to the purpose. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKES. Timon* I. i. 72 'Tis concey'd, to scope.

† d. Degree of excellence to be aimed at. *Obs.*

1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* Intro. A 4 b, Musick...hath been the study of Millions of Men for many thousand years, yet none ever attained the full scope and perfection thereof.

3. The object which a writer or speaker has in view, that which he wishes to express or enforce; the main purpose, intention, or drift of a writer, a book, etc.; † the subject, theme, argument chosen for treatment. *Now rare:* cf. sense 6 b.

1536 *CRANMER in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 24 The scope and effecte of both my sermons stode in three thynges. 1549 *LATIMER 5th Serm. Lett. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 134 marg., The scope or state of the boke, tendes to dysuade the kinge from hys supremacye. 1552 = *Serm. Septuag. Sunday* (1584) 323 Every parable hath certum statum, a certayne scope...it is enough for vs when we haue the meaning of the principall scope, and more needeth not. 1581 K. GOODE in *Confer.* II. (1584) I liij. Out of the whole scope and drift of the place, it is euident to be spoken only of the Apostles. a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 127 The scope of the Euangelist is this: First, that Christ would not hinder his doctrine for mother, or brethren, or any kinsman. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* x. (1627) 137 To consider well the scope and drift of the Author. 1617 *MORSON Itin.* III. 5 This is the scope of all I say: That by this course the good become best, the bad prove worst. a 1703 *BURKITT On A. V.* 7 Mark xii. 8 The design and scope of the parable, is to discover to the Jews...their obstinate impenitency under all the means of grace. 1709-11 *Pore Exc. Crit.* 120 Know well each Ancient's proper character; His fable, subject, scope in every page. 1776 *SIR J. REYNOLDS Disc. Reg. Acad.* vii. (1778) 322 It has been the main scope and principal end of this discourse to demonstrate [etc.]. 1866 *FELTON Auc. & Med. Gr.* I. 1. xii. 227 In its scope and substance the argument of Demosthenes may be compared [etc.].

b. The intention or tendency of a law; the drift or meaning of a proposal.

1647 *SPRINGER Anglia Rediv.* III. vi. 135 No sooner did the General satisfie himself in the scope of these Overtures from the Prince and the Lord Goring; but [etc.]. 1674 *ALLEN Danger Euthus.* 32 According to those plain Precepts of the Gospel which answer the Spirit and Scope of the Law. 1696 *BENTLEY Serm. Of Heres. & Messias* 14 The scope and tendency of the Law it self is always mine and every man's advantage.

† c. A person who is a subject or theme of discourse. (Cf. 2 b.) *Obs.*

1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 131 All which had respect unto the Messias, as the scope of all the prophets, and the complement of their prophecies.

† 4. Med. A plan or method of treatment; = INTENTION 10, 10 b. *Obs.*

1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Physicall.* xvii. (1596) 312 By this cataplasme you shall very well accomplish the second intention or scope of curing herpes. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* Pref. A iv b. Afterwards also were set downe diuerse scopes and indications requisite for the cure of the disease. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xviii. xiv. (1675) 422 The

Palliative cure of that Gout... is performed by four scopes. 1590 BLANCARD *Lex. Med.* 232. Endeixis est morborum indicatio, qua demonstratur, quid sit faciendum... [Angl.] A scope.

5. **† a.** Skill in aiming. *Obs. rare.* b. The range of a missile weapon; also fig. Cf. 8. 1543 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 63 He knewe that he was neither free from disdain nor yet deliered from the scope of malice. 1594 and *Rept. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms. E. Eng. *Prose Rom.* (1593) III. 397 With great scope throwing his lance forwards just upon the Turks face. 1830 GALT *Laurie T. L.* My infirmity led me to ettle at butts far beyond the scope of the spring that was thought to be in my bow.

6. The distance to which the mind reaches in its workings or purpose; reach or range of mental activity; extent of view, outlook, or survey.

1560 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxix. 7 Desiring this mans art, and that mans scope. 1775 MASON *Mem. Gray* These papers... will ascertain, not only the scope and turn of their genius, but of their temper. 1807-8 WORDSW. *White Doe* ii. 17 With wishes of still bolder scope On you we look, with dearest hope. 1935 *Random Recall*, Ho. *Loris* xvi. 404 He is... a man of very limited scope of mind. 1850 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace*, ii. (1877) III. 205 No one doubted his patriotism: the question was of its scope and enlightenment. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. 46 In the progress of civilization, the scope of the intellect is widened; its horizon is enlarged. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxxix. Her intellect was rather limited in its scope.

b. The sphere or area over which any activity operates or is effective; range of application or of subjects embraced; the reach or tendency of an argument, etc.; the field covered by a branch of knowledge, an inquiry, concept, etc.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 305 Like particular theorems in geometry, which... have... their several scopes and ranges of extensive application. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* iii. vi. III. 247 An arrangement of a more deliberate and comprehensive scope was at the same time adopted. 1855 LYNN *Revel* lxxx. iv. And teach how great our treasure, How great salvation's scope. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. 1. 47 He may accuse us of incapacity even to measure the scope of our own arguments. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 4 (1883) 201 Art, if it lost much in purity and propriety, gained in scope. 1895 STRASS *Consol. Hist.* III. xviii. 53 The deliberations of the parliament almost immediately took a much wider scope. 1895 *Footman* Oct. 25/2 This history... is not dissimilar in scope to Bright's well-known History of England.

c. In phrases, as *within, beyond* (one's) scope. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dym.* xli. 107 Every thing that falls within the scope of our enquiry. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 105 Things, indeed, have already happened so much beyond the scope of all speculation. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Disp.* (1835) IV. 159 They did not come regularly within the scope of a military dispatch. 1854 'C. BOOT' *Verdant Green* vi. xi, [He] soon saw that the questions were within his scope, and that he could answer most of them. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) II. 240 We were above the scope of many of the showery clouds that haunt a hill-country. 1868 M. PATRICKSON *Acad. Org.* v. 121 An historical enquiry into what Oxford was is beyond the scope of this memoir. 1882 *Law Times Rep.* 386/2 At the time of the accident, Moore clearly was not acting within the scope of his employment.

† d. To have the right scope of: ? to take the right view of. *Obs.*

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1261/1 Well sayde the king, I well perceiue that you haue the right scope of this matter.

7. Room for exercise, opportunity or liberty to act; free course or play. Often in phrases, to give scope (to a person or thing); to have or take scope. Also followed by defining inf., or by *for*.

1524 Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 13 (3) To great a scope of unreasonable libertie should be given to all cankered and traitorous hartes. 1533 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 17 Wherein we might take a large scope if we would fully speake of all thynges that are comprehended vnder honestie. 1567 FENIX *Trag. Disc.* 139 b. The dames of Myllan haue a more scope of libertie then the reste of the Ladies in any part in Italie. 1576 E. WATERHOUSE *Let. to Sir H. Sidney* in Collins *Let. State* (1746) I. 147 Because I would give free Scope to all Men to utter their Opinions concerning my Behaviour. 1601 SHAKS. *Ful. C.* iii. iii. 203 Be angry when you will, it shall haue scope. 1602 W. S. *Cromwell* i. iii. 59 Give not such cruell scope vnto your hart. 1610 J. ROBYNSON *Justif. Separat.* 171 With their transcendent jurisdiction in their... Diocesan Churches [they] take their scope without orb, or order. 1645 BACON *Ess.* *Simulation* (Arb.) 509 So that no man can be secret, except he giue himselfe a little Scope of Disimulation. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 129 As his person and parts were such as are before mentioned, so he gave them their scope, without restraint. 1658 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law Scot.* l. xix. § viii. (1669) 101 Which is much safer than that they should be allowed Scope, to break out into the Extreame of either Cruelty or Cowardlinesse. 1795 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 43 Here the inferior legislative scope and opportunity interpose. 1798 *Servant Sent. Years* The Captive, I gave full scope to my imagination. 1809 *Med. Trn.* XXI. 128 On this, he pitched on Bristol, where... there appeared to be full scope for an honourable and successful career. 1835 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* c. 1. The more adventurous found a scope for their prowess in European wars. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dan.* II. 72 Perhaps you have too much common sense, Naomi. You will not give your fancies scope.

† b. An instance of liberty or licence. *Obs.* 1603 SHAKS. *Mean. for M. L.* i. 131 As surfeit is the father of much fast, So every Scope by the immoderate vice Turns to restraint.

8. (With more reference to literal space or motion). Room to move in; space or range for free movement or activity. (Phrases as in prec. sense.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* iii. vi. (Arb.) 163 The sea is here very large, so the... 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle*... free scope among the wandery... SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Hist.* iii. xliii. 128 To haire an open passage and free scope to shoote out. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. xii. Then through his hoast, that tooke so large a scope, He roode. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* l. xxi. 119 They be very fierce, and in that respect they are not accustomed to haue either so much scope or light as other birds. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countrey* (1609) 124 In no place plants may take larger scope to spread their branches, then in this countrey. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. § 202... mapshill who held Babylonia it selfe, seemeth at this time to haue had no great scope or large dominion. 1615 CROOKS *Boy of Man* 363 The heat when it hath too much scope or roomth... is easily dissipated and vanisheth. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Hymenai*, *Barriers* Wks. I. 930 And to their wines men giue such narrow scopes, As if they meant to make them walke on ropes. 1633 UREQUART *Kabala* xlvi. To giue the urduance leave to play and range with the larger scope [orig. *four miens donner lieu à l'artillerie*]. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 403 Publick virtue... requires abundant scope and room, and cannot spread and grow under confinement. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* ii. ii. Yet wanted not the eye far scope to muse, Nor vistas opened by the wand'ring stream. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catalun.* lxviii. 67 He in a closed field gave scope of liberal entry.

9. Extent in space, spaciousness; a (large) space, extent, tract, or area.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 46 So huge a scope at first him seemed best, To be the compass of his kingdomes seat. 1600 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 93 They would the rather attend the growing of the tide... that the scope of the sands might be less spacious and serviceable for horsemen. 17601 BACON *Let. in Spedding Life* (1862) II. 369 The land is good land, and well countenanced by scope of acres, woods and royalties. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Ephraim* v. 63 Of adamant that mighty reservoir: its scope secure blight screen a navy. 1864 A. L. SALTOUN *Pop. Guide to Devon*, 59 The moor-men may fish and dig turf, and use the infinite scope for pasturing their cattle.

† 10. A tract (of land); esp. a piece of land belonging to an individual owner. ? Anglo-Irish. *Obs.* 1569 *Irish Act Eliz.* (1621) 313 The whole North of Ireland... wherein he had a scope of a hundred and twentie miles long, and a hundred and odd miles broad to runne and roome himselfe. 1577 STANHYST *Deacr. Ir.* ii. 11 in

times as large a Scope of Land. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Ar.* (1692) 164 The Car's chief physician confirmed to me... that in the year 1664, or 65, extraordinary dry and great scopes of land were set on fire, and miserably wasted by the great heat of the sun.

11. *Naut.* The length of cable at which a ship rides when at anchor. Also *riding-scope*. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 437 This obliged us to let go our Sheet Anchor, veering out a good scope of Cable. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 265 Having our yaul in tow, and having but a short scope of boat scope for her. 1841 Riding scope [see RIGGING *vbl.* sb. 17]. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 2 A tow which is being r by night. 1893 CLARK to a short scope.

Obs. rare—1. 1603 B. JOHNSON *Sejanns* iv. v. Casting the Scope of mens Natiuities.

† Scope, *v. l.* *Obs.* Also 4, 7 scoop, 4 schoope. [a. ON. *skopa* (in phr. *skopa skeld* to take a run); cf. MSw., Norw. *skopa* to skip, leap. Cf. SCOP *v.*]

1. *intr.* To leap, skip. In later use only of horses. 13... *Curior* M. 19020 (Gütt.) Pe prophiet was fan fild sua, bat said be halt suld scope [c. 1400 *Edinb.* scop] as ra. *Ibid.* 23569 Manni thysen mai we du, bat farto do war littel fro, Als farto scope and farto rin. Quen it war better for to blin. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 323/2 To Scope, *v. l.* to ryme or lepe. 1567 DRANT *Horace*, Ep. l. xiv. E. iij. b. Yet thitherwarde assuredly my harte, and mynde is bent. And burnes, and burnes to braste the bandes which doe inclose it so, That it ne can goe scope abroad where it woulde gladly goe. 1579 *Satir. Venus Reform.* xxxiii. 140 Wer nat this thingis that make me leif in hope, At libertie to se this Lyon scope, One day to Rore and Ramp vpon his fois. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* l. 2 That your Mares and Colts may not bee throug'd vp, wanting libertie to scope and runne vp and downe at pleasure. *Ibid.* 5 That a Foale may... by scoping or galloping vp and downe the hill, come to a puresnes of winde, and a numbness of bodie. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 5 Grounds... are very profitable for your colts to scope, run, and play in.

2. *trans.* To make (a horse) leap for exercise. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. 29 Then you shall gallop and scope him gently vp and downe to keep him warme. 1668 HOLME *Armarie* iii. xix. (Roxb.) 184/2 Termes used about dressing and feeding of horses... Scope or aire him.

† Scope, *v. 2.* *Obs. rare.* [L. *SCOPE* sb. 2]

1. *intr.* To aim (at see quot.). *nonce-use*. 1668 HOWE *Blessed Righteous* vi. 26 And the word (*σκοπεῖν* 2 *Cor.* iv. 16) here rendered (look), doth not import... a taking notice, or assenting onely, that there is such things, but a designing or *scoping* at them (which is the very word) with an approprative eye.

2. *trans.* ? To calculate the scope or range of. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 608 Lincoln... Scoped the whole war and measured well the foes.

Scope, *obs.* form of SCALP sb. 1

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 16 In the head and scope of the skull are yet diuerse and sundry little Perforations. Scope, *obs.* form of SCOOP sb. and v.

Scope, *scopid*, *obs.* pa. t. of SCOPE v. 1. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3915 And many scopid in þe scopid without seath mare.

—SCOPE, an ending representing mod.L. *-scopium* (f. Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to look at, examine) in MICROSCOPE and TELESCOPE. Hence used, by addition to Greek stems, to form many words denoting scientific instruments or contrivances for enabling the eye to view or examine or make observations: as *autoscope*, *baroscope*, *chronoscope*, *dynamoscope*, *gyroscope*, *helioscope*, *laryngoscope*, *ophthalmoscope*, *peridoscope*, etc. (Cf. F. *-scope*, It. *-scopio*, etc.) 1820 O. W. HOLMES *Post Breakf.* v. 123, I hope you won't lose any patients by my making a little fun of your meters and scopes.

Scopeboard, *obs.* (perverted) var. of SCUPPER.

† Scopful, *a.* *Obs.* In quot. *full*. [f. SCOPE sb. 3 + *-FUL*.] Having or affording large scope. 1598 FLORIO, *Amplis*, ample, large, scopfull. 1603 — *Montaigne* ii. xlii. 315 Giving them that were disposed to mock at him, a pleasant and scopfull occasion to doe it. 1612 COTGR., *Amplis*,... wide, large, scopfull, spacious. 1618 SILVESTER *Pothuim*, *Sonn.* vii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 322/1 Sih round beauguer'd by rough Neptune's legions Within the strait-nookes of this narrow Ile; The noblest volumes of our vulgar style Cannot escape unto more scopfull Regions.

† Scopel, scopple. *Farriery. Obs.* [? contraction of SCOPERILL.] A seton: = SCOPERILL 3. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1752) I. 357 Scopels or round Pieces of Leather with Holes in the Middle, lap'd round with Tow, are the most fit and proper in these Cases. *Ibid.* II. 17 They can only bleed a Horse, draw a Sole, put in a Rowel or Scopple, cut for the Lamper.

Scopeless (*skōp'less*), *a.* [SCOPE sb. + *-LESS*.]

a. Having no purpose or aim; objectless (? *Obs.*).

b. Not affording scope or opportunity.

1666 BR. S. PARKER *Fres & Ingham*, *Censure* (1669) 81 Which scopeless desire of searching into thing, exempt from humane Inquisition, is that which renders Curiosity

scopeless character of the Squire's son.

Scopelid (*skōp'ilid*). [ad. mod.L. *Scopelid-w*, f. SCOPEL-US: see -ID.]

1823 JORDAN & GILBERT Family XLII.—Scopelidæ PRIN *Distrib. Animals* 297 Among the better known bony fishes... are the Scopelids.

Scopelidan (*skōp'elidān*). [f. mod.L. *Scopelid-w* (see prec.) + *-AN*.] = SCOPELID.

1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1863) II. 149 Scopelidans.

Scopeliform (*skōp'eliform*), *sb.* and *a.* [f. mod.L. SCOPEL-US + (-)FORM.] = SCOPELOID a.

In some recent Dicts.

Scopeloid (*skōp'eloid*), *sb.* and *a.* Zool. [f. SCOPEL-US + *-OID*.] A sb. A fish of the family Scopelidae (see SCOPELID).

1830 CUTHBERT *Fishes* 42 In addition to the rayed dorsal fin, as the Salmonoids, many another of greater or lesser wide Fossil Reptiles Brit. etc., occur abundantly in association with these.

B. *adj.* Like or pertaining to the Scopelidae. In recent Dicts.

Scopelus (*skōp'elūs*). Zool. [mod.L.; introduced (along with the Fr. form *scopile*) in 1817 by Cuvier, who gives the etymon as *σκοπελος*, Greek name of an unknown fish; the Gr. word, however, app. means only a rock.] The typical genus of the family Scopelidae: see SCOPELID.

been brought up in the dredge from almost any depth to 2300 fathoms.

Scoper, *obs.* form of SCUPPER.

† Scopetine. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *Scopetini* pl., one of the religious orders following the Augustinian rule (Dn Cange).] (See quot.)

1537 *Orig. & Spryng of Sectes* 27 The Scopetines or S. Salvatours order. The year after Christes byrth. Mecclevia dyd thys order begynne by certayne spirituall fathers of saynt Austins order.

Scopet, *obs.* form of SCUPPER.

† Scopiferous, *a.* *Obs.* [f. mod.L. *scopifer* (f. L. *scōp-a* SCOPE + *-fer* bearing) + *-ous*.] (See quot.)

1326 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* IV. 374 Scopiferous (*Scopifer*). When they [the antennae] are furnished with one or more dense brushes of hair.

Scopiform (*skōp'ifilm*), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *scōp-a* SCOPE + (-)FORM.] Arranged in bundles; broom-shaped, fascicular.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 273 [Zeolite] Its texture... either stelliform or scopiform. 1852 DANA *Crat.* ii. 1034 Of the two self-form processes, one is closely ciliate, and the other has a short scopiform extremity.

Hence Scopiformly *adv.*, in a scopiform manner.

1804 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 53 Their cross fracture exhibits a scopiformly diverging aspect.

† **Scopious**, *a. Obs.* [f. SCOPE *sb.* + (-I)OUS.] Wide, spacious.

1599 T. M[IDDLETON] *Micro-cynicon* vi. C7. Streames y^e are hard their course Swel with more rage, & far more greater force, vntill there full stufte gorges a passage makes Into the wide mawes of more spacious lakes. 1612 HOOKER *Serim*. iii. iii. Wks. 1838 III. 623. I should have a large and spacious field to walk in, if I did here endeavour [etc.].

Scopol- (skopp^l), used *Chem.* and *Pharm.* to form names of certain extractive principles obtained from *Scopolia Japonica* (Japanese belladonna), as Scopolamine, Scopolenine, Scopoletin.

The genus *Scopolia* was named after *Scopoli*, an Italian naturalist of the 18th c.

1893 R. H. HARTE, etc. *Local Therap.* 399 Scopolenine. An alkaloid present in Japanese belladonna. 1899 CAGNEY tr. von Jaksch's *Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 397 In cases of poisoning with deadly nightshade berries... the urine has a peculiar fluorescence... due to the presence of scopoletin. 1899 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VI. 837 Dilatation of the pupil, dependent... upon... the application of some drug (atropine... scopolamine, etc.).

† **Scopolian**, *Ent. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *Scopolian-us*, app. f. the name of *Scopoli*, an Italian naturalist of the 18th c.] A collector's name for a small brownish-red moth, *Semasia scopioliana*.

1829 STEPHENS *System. Cat. Brit. Insects* II. 180 *Semasia Scopioliana*. = Scopiolian. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 169 The Scopiolian.

† **Scopology**, *Obs. rare*¹. [f. Gr. *σκοπός* = aim, end (see SCOPE *sb.*) + -LOGY.] A (suggested) name for a science of the 'ends' of human conduct.

1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* Pref. 34 A Scopology, or Study of Ends, would prove one of the most exalted Parts of Philosophy.

Scopperil (skopp^{eril}). Forms: 5 scop(er)elle, 5, 7, 9 scopperell, 6 scopperelle, 7-9 scop(er)il(l), scop(p)ril, scop(p)erel, scoprel. See also SCOPREL. [Of obscure origin; a remarkable similarity of form is presented by mod. Icel. *skoppara-kriugla* spinning-top, f. *skoppa* to spin like a top; cf. MSw. *skoppa* to jump, run about, MDu., mod. Du. *schopperen* to swing, sea-saw; also SCOPREZ.]

1. A kind of tectotum or small top (spun with the thumb and finger) made by passing a pointed peg through the centre of a disc (often a flat button or button-mould). Now *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

In some dialects applied to a small disc (as a button-mould) apart from its application.

c1425 St. Christina xxiv. in *Anglia VIII.* 128/35 Alle hir body was.. turned in to a whirlingge about as a scoprele or a toppe bat childer playe with. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 324/1 A scoprele, giraculum. 1622 G. MARKHAM *Munger's Preuent.* 117 Vpon the least touch it will twerle and tourne as round as any Scopperil. 1636 W. SAUNDSON *Vow Breaker* I. 1 B2. If once we creepe out o' th shells, we run from our ould loves like Scopperells, weomens minds are planetary.

b. *transf.* Applied to an active, restless child; also to a squirrel. *dial.* (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

† 2. *Her.* A badge in the form of a disc. *Obs.*

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* b. i. v. Diaclys be called in armys scoprellys. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* (1597) 37 The six badge are Diaclys, commonly called Scoprellles.

3. *dial.* A seton; = SCOPREL.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* A Scopperil, a plug put into an issue or seton made in the diseased part of an animal to drain off the humours. 1878 *Cumberl. Gloss.* 82 Scoperel. 1893-4 *Northumbld. Gloss.* II. 603 Scopper, scoperail, scoperail, a seton.

Scopperloit, *dial.* Also 7 skoppolot, -lot. [Of obscure origin: cf. SCOBBERLOTOHER and SCOTTERLOPE v.] (See *quots.*)

1691 RAY S. & E. C. Wds. 111 A Scopperloit, a time of idleness, a play-time. 1787 in *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* 1878 S. H. MILLER & SKERTCHLEY *Fentland* iv. 131 Skoppolot, Skoppolot, romping, rude, indelicate play.

Scoppet, *obs. form* of SCUPPET.

Scopple, variant of SCOPREL.

Scops (skopp^s). [a. mod. L. *Scops* (generic name),

a. Gr. *σκῶπ* the little horned owl.] A genus of *Strigidae* containing nearly forty species distinguished by plumicorns upon the head; now usually *scops owl*. Also a member of this genus, a horn-owl.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1781 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* L 129 Scops. E.O. (f. belonging to the division 'Eared Owls'). 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. 1. 234 The Scops is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and is of a migratory nature. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 271 The scops or little horned owl. 1897 *Attenueum* 19 Mar. 367/2 The little scops owl.

b. *Comb.* Scops-eared *a.*, having plumicorns upon the head, the characteristic feature of *Scops*.

Prob. arising from a misunderstanding of *quots.* 1781 above.

1825 SELWY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* 1. 56 Scops-eared Owl.

1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 551 The Scops-eared Owl... is remarkable for its diminutive size.

† **Scoplic**, *a. and sb. Obs. rare*¹. [ad. Gr. *σκῶπ* =

σκοπῶν, f. *σκοπεῖν* to mock, jeer.] *A. adj.* Mocking,

satirical.

1670 S. WARD *Serui. agst. Anti-Script.* 57 Julian and

Lucian and other Scoplick wits.

B. *sb. pl.* Mocking or satirical writings.

a1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Drac.* i. (1646) 9. I fear'd thy game-

some wit began to paint. In shadow'd Scoplicks some that

heare the Crook In our blest Island. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Scoplicks, Jestes, Jeers, Flouts, Cavils.

† **Scoptical**, *a. Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.] = *prec. a.*

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. Comm. 235 It flies all his

Translators and Interpreters; who take it meere for serious, when it is apparently scoptical and ridiculous. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 59 The Remarker here is very Magisterial and somewhat Scoptical.

† **Scoptically**, *adv. Obs.* [f. SCOPTICAL + -LY.] In a scoptical, satirical manner.

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. Comm. 35 In this first and next verse, Homer (speaking scoptically) breakes open the fountain of his ridiculous humor following. 1647 R. STAPTON *Juvenal* 114 Jove's secret springs: scoptically spolen, as if the astrologers were inspired by Jupiter [etc.]. 1686 H. MORE *Real Pres.* 55 Not as one scoptically would make us to profess, that this real participation of the Body and Blood of Christ, has no reality any where but in our phancy.

† **Scopula** (skopp^{ula}). *Ent.* [late L. *scopula*, dim. of *scopa* a broom.] A small brush-like group of hairs upon the tarsus of bees and spiders.

1802 KIRBY *Monogr. Apum Angliæ* I. 120 *Scopula*. This is the name by which I denominate the hairs which cover the inside of the plantæ, called by Schrank *scopa*, and by Reaumur 'la brosse'. 1816 KIRBY & SN. *Entomol.* xix. (1818) 11. 127 note, Underment, they (the posterior plantæ) are furnished with a scopula or brush of stiff hairs set in rows. 1844 BLACKWALL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 1. 62 Those remarkable appendages termed scopulae or brushes, with which the tarsi of numerous species of spiders are provided.

Scopulate, *a.* [ad. mod. L. *scopulatus*: see *prec.* and -ATE.] (See *quot.* 1826.)

1826 KIRBY & SN. *Entomol.* IV. xvi. 348 Scopulate... When the first joint [of the tarsus] on the under side is covered with a dense brush of rigid hairs. 1901 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* I. 212 Both tarsi and protarsi scarcely scopulate in the middle.

Scopolipede (skopp^{ilipid}), *a. Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *scopolipede*, -pēs, f. *scopula* (see SCOPULA) + *ped*, -pēs foot.] Of certain bees: Having the feet furnished with scopulae.

1881 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* V. 367 The Scopolipede Solitary Apidae, or those furnished, like the Hive Bee and the Humble Bee, with an apparatus for the conveyance of pollen on the hind legs. *Ibid.* 368 Closing our account of the Scopolipede Bees with this brilliant foreigner, we must now proceed [etc.].

† **Scopulous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *scopulosus* craggy, f. *scopulus* a rock.] Abounding in rocks, rocky. Hence † **Scopulousness**, † **Scopulosity** (*rare*¹). 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lesh's Hist. Scot.* I. 261 How Scopulous, stenderrie, or stantie, was the stedd, quhairon thay than stude. 1658 FRANCIS *Northern Men.* (1694) 211 Edinburgh... stands on a mighty scopulous Mountain. 1721 BAILY, *Scopulosity*, Abundance of Rocks. 1727 — vol. II, *Scopulousness*.

Scor, **Scorar**, *obs. forms* of SCORE, SCOURER.

† **Scorbuck**, -buicke. *Obs.* [Do.: see next.] = SCURVY.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* I. iii. 8 With sicknes and diseases, as swellings of the legs, and the scorbucke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xlv. iii. 11. 212 marg., Some thinke this disease to bee the Schorluck or Scorbute. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. iv. (1614) 748 The Scurue or Scorbuck much consumed the French in these partes.

† **Scorbute** (e). *Path. Obs.* [a. F. *scorbute*, whence Sp. *escorbuto*, Pg. *escorbuto*, *scorbuto*, It. *scorbuto*, mod. L. *scorbūtus* (whence G. *scorbūt*).]

The Fr. word is app. ad. MLG. *schorbiak*, early mod. Du. *schorbiak*, *schorbiak* (now *schorbiak*), whence G. *schorbiak*, Da. *schorbiak*, MSw. *schorbiak* (Sw. *schorbiak*), Olcel. (14th c.) *skyrbiak*. If the word be orig. LG. or Du., and

the etymological cerates the belly' break, lacerate, mod. Du. *schurmond* (mond = mouth) scurvey of the gums, *schurbeen* (been = bone) scorbute affliction of the bones.]

= SCURVY.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. xvii. 201 Water Cresse... is verie good against the scurvie or scorbute. 1611 in *Birch Crd. & Times* Jan. I (1848) 1. 1 but the scorbute, or, as HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Tt. Feavers [etc.]. 1665 J. GAUBURY *London's Deliv.* vii. 24 His frivolous supposition of the Plague its taking beginning from the disease called the Scorbute.

attrib. 1665 E. MAYNWARING *Treat. Scurvy* 65 The Scorbute Pills are efficacious against the defects and errors of digestion in the first, second and third Office.

Scorbatic (skopp^{atik}), *a. and sb. Path.* Also 7-8 scorbatick, 8 scurbatick. [ad. mod. L. *scorbūticus*: see *prec.* and -IC. Cf. F. *scorbūtique*.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to scurvy; symptomatic of or proceeding from scurvy; of the nature of scurvy.

Of a patient: Affected with scurvy.

Scorbatic gums, a condition of the gums induced by scurvy, characterized by swelling and a tendency to bleed.

1655 CULPEPER, etc. *Riverius* I. v. 19 This is very manifest from the Scorbatick Paley, or that which is joyned with the Scurvy. 1665 E. MAYNWARING *Treat. Scurvy* 51 The colour of scorbatick spots declaring this Disease, is to be regarded. 1694 tr. *Marten's* V. Late Voy. II. 194 Plenty of V. Scorbatick Men. 1748 *Asaen* extremely conducive to the c

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 425/1. No attempt... at any chemical examination of the properties of scorbute blood.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxxii. A renewal of hostilities between the scorbute youth and the gentleman in the sanguine shirt. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 267 Light cases of scorbute gums were already on my black-list.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 128 Rickets is produced as certainly by rachitic diet, as is scurvy by a scorbute diet.

1898 *Ibid.* V. 589 Very frequently the first manifestations of a scorbute taint are excited by extreme cold.

† 2. Of articles of diet, remedies, etc.: Good against scurvy, anti-scorbutic. *Obs.*

1665 SALMON *Fam. Diet.*, Scorbute-Syrup. *Ibid.*, Scorbute-Water. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* (1719) 17 A sweetening Scorbute Ale. *Ibid.* 187 A Scorbute Foment. 1789 BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* App. (1790) 705 *Scorbute Whey*. This whey is made by boiling half a pint of the scorbute juices in a quart of cow's milk... The scorbute plants are, bitter oranges, brooklime, garden scurvy-grass, and water-cresses. B. sb.

† 1. The scurvy. *Obs. rare*¹.

1676 LAOY FANSHAW *Mem.* (1830) 218 He was advised to go to Bath for his scorbute, that still hung on him.

† 2. A remedy for the scurvy, an anti-scorbutic.

1774 HARTE *Eulogium* 85 Spoon-wort was there, scorbute to supply.

3. 'One affected with scurvy'.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

† **Scorbucal**, *a. Obs.* [f. SCORBUTIC + -AL.]

Relating to, characterized by scurvy.

1656 RIGLEY *Pract. Physick* 181 Also there is a Gangreen Scorbucal which beginneth commonly from an internal cause. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. iv. 177 A Person... of a full and scorbucal Body. 1753 MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* (1768) 507 An unctuous substance wherewith it is covered is said to be good for scorbucal disorders.

Hence † **Scorbucally**, *adv.*

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 393 Persons that are.. Scorbucally inclined. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. iv. 178 Thus in scorbucally-babied ill Bodies... we frequently see these small Ulcers afflicted with sharp Humours.

† **Scorbucism**, *Obs. rare*¹. [f. SCORBUTIC + -ISM.]

A general tendency to develop scurvy, a scorbute habit of body.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 36 There are but few Cases wherein there is not somewhat of Scorbucisms mixt.

Scorbucized, *pp. a. nonce-wd.* [f. SCOR-

BUT-IC + -IZE + -ED.] Affected with scurvy.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 83 Yesterday's walk makes my scorbucized muscles very stiff.

† **Scorbutus** (skopp^{utus}). *Path.* [mod. L.: see SCORBUTE.] Scurvy.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1121 Scorbutus... is frequently combined with other diseases. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 235 To the cachectic dropsies belong also those of scorbute and conditions resembling it.

Scoree, *obs. variant* of SCORE *sb.* and *v.*

† **Scorch**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 5 scorch, scorch,

scoree, 6 scorch. [a. OF. *escorché*, *escorve* (mod. F. *écorché*).]

Rind, bark.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. viii. The chylde, of whiche

Mirra was grete, grew, w^t payne under the scoree & rynde. 1487 — *Myrrour* II. x. 90 Other trees there growe..

that bere notemyges, And of the rynde and scoree is the canell or synomone. 1579 W. LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633)

15 Make.. Almond milke... and eate it with Sugar, and powder of the ryndes and scorches of a Pomegranate.

Scorch (skopp^{sch}), *sb.* 2 Also 7 scortch. [f. SCORCH v.]

1. A mark or impression produced by scorching; a superficial burn. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Maqueriaux*, red scorches, or spots on the

legs of such as use to sit neere the fire. 1872 CUYLER *Heart-Thoughts* 38 The ugly scorch upon the commercial integrity

of the merchant.

2. Scorching effect (of the sun or fire).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 330 Not onely their

legitimate and timely births, but their abortions are also

darkie, before they have felt the scorch and fervor of the

Sun. 1790 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 318 When he calls it

a balin to heal the scar of those corrosive fires [Milton P. L.

II. 401], we almost feel the scorch, and the pleasure of the

remedy. 1862 LAOY DUFF-GORON in F. Galtow *Vac. Tourists*

(1864) 165 The scorch the thermometer was at about 130° where

I was walking yesterday, but (barring the scorch) I could

not have believed it.

b. *fig.*

1616 BP. H. KING *Serui. Deliv.* 9 Which.. shelters vs from

the scorches of the last Judgement. 1672 W. PENN *Spir.*

Truth viii. 52 Persecution comes, with the Scorch of

which they are wont to singe and wrap up like a Scrole.

1859 J. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 212 Profligate magnates

quailed... whenever this scorch of eternal reason was sent in

upon their conscience.

3. [From SCORCH v. 1. 3.] An act of 'scorching';

a rapid run on a cycle or a motor-car.

1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1884/5 Another 24 hours scorch I

1890 *Politechnic Mag.* 12 Mar. 161/1 An impromptu scorch

was staged by the members trying to keep behind a really

fast cabby to obtain shelter from the wind.

4. *attrib.*: scorch-patch (see *quot.*); scorch

pencil, a tool used in 'poker-work'.

1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives of Surg.* I. 62 'Scorch-

patches' is, I think, the best descriptive epithet to apply to the

brown patches which occur in the macular stage of leprosy.

1903 *Daily Mail* 21 Aug. 9/2 The chief instrument used is a

'scorch pencil', so called because with it the required

design is burnt upon the prepared wood surface that is to

be decorated.

Scorch (skopp^{sch}), *v.* 1 (Forms: (? 5. schorge),

5-6 scorch, scorch, 6 scorch, 7 scorge, 8 scrotech,

6-8 scortch, 6- scorch. [Related to the earlier synonyms SCORKEN, SCORLIE.

The formation is obscure. It has been supposed that the

word is identical with *Scopus* = to skin, the sense being

altered by association with *scorken*, *scorkle*. Against this

is the fact that *scorch*, to skin, occurs only in a few trans-

lations from Fr. (where the original has *écorchier*), and is

therefore not likely to have had any real currency.]

1. *trans.* To heat to such a degree as to shrivel,

parch, or dry up, or to char or discolour the surface; to burn superficially.

14. *Chaucer's Boeth.* ii. metre vi. (*Addit. MS.*) (1663) 53 Alle þe peoples þat he metre wynde Notbus scorchip (*Camb. MS. scorchlith; orig. has torret*). 1430 *Lyng. St. Margaret* 415 This gemme of maydenhede Was brent with bronches. Hir sydes scorched. 1471 *Caxton Recuyell* (Sommer) l. 43 When the pelagysmen sawe this dede man of whom the skyn was scorched the flessch rosed the senewes shronken [etc.]. 1511 *Guyford's Pilgr.* (Camden) 11 An hande with parte of the arme of seynt John Baptiste, some what scorchede [sic] with the fyre as it was hrente. 1553 *Eikon Front. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 14 The bodies of men begin to turne blacke and to be scorched. 1560 *Datus tr. Scindian's Comm.* 18 They... after lei downe into the fyre from on hygge, and there synged and scorched. 1611 *Bible Rev.* xvi. 8 Power was given unto him to scorche men with fyre. 1634 *Milton Comus* 929 Summer drouth, or singed air Never scorche thy tresses fair. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 616 'Twas Noon; the sultry Dog-star from the Sky scorched Indian Swains, the rivell'd Grass was dry. 1748 *Austen's Voy.* ii. vi. 279 He did not awake till the fire came near enough to scorche him. 1764 *Harnier Observ.* l. 30. 45 He had many times his forehead so scorched as to swell exceedingly. 1781 *Cowper Expost.* 15 Fiery suns, that scorche the russet fowls of Eastern groves. 1813 *Shelley Q. Abol.* vii. 9 His resolute eyes were scorched to blindness soon. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Don. Econ.* l. 49 Her skeleton... remained entire in the chair, which was only a little scorched. 1882 'OUIOIA' *Maremma* l. 18 Much beaten about by sea-winds and scorched by poisonous suns.

abol. 1576 *TURBERV. Venetie* 138 They quenche the skalding fyre, which scorched with his heate.

b. *fig.*
1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* lxxxix. xlii. Scorcht with Thy wrath is Thy anointed one. 1620 *SANDERSON Serm.* 27 Feb. (1632) 307 Take Truth without Mercy; as an hot poyson it the flames of restless De-Mistress 1 Whistl 1 am

c. *Hermits* 178 The fame that crowned him scorched and burned.

c. with *away, up.*
1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. iii. 74 The appetite of her eye did seeme to scorche me up like a burning-glass. 1651 *Boylez Hist. Air* (1652) 165 The weather being very dry and hot, the grass and other vegetables were scorched up. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* ii. 516 Whose Leaves are not alone foul Winter's Prey, But oft by Summer Suns are scorched away.

d. *transf.* To shrivel up as if by heat.
1607 *TOWSELL. Four-f. Devils* 274 If a mans feete be scorched with cold, the powder of a Hares Wooll is a remedy for it. 1905 *RIOER HAGGARD Gardener's Year* Oct. 333 Even the hardy Sea-Buckthorns... have been sadly scorched by the spray brought up in the recent gales.

e. *intr.* For *repl.*
Quot. 1430 may belong to SCORCH v.2; the form in any case is irregular, and may be due to misreading.
1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 42 With a lytil Water, late hem sepe til þey hem drye, & þat þey schorge. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* l. iii. And then together we will watch the cakes, Nor let them scorche.

f. *trans.* To burn, consume by fire. *Obs.*
1475 *Parlement* 3112 Ther o soule man escapid nocht, But scorched and hrend were to

(wench) take these papers, 'em to French-russet.

3. *intr.* To cycle or motor at high speed.
[Cf. F. *brûler le pavé*, lit. 'to burn the pavement', said of a furious driver.]

1891 *Whetling* 25 Feb. 405 Be wise in time, and do not 'scorch' while you are out of condition. 1898 *Albott's Syst. Med.* v. 152 The father... with his nervous system corroded by druggery and care is determined to scorch on his bicycle or to climb the Alps with any of them.

+ **Scorch**, v.2 *Obs.* (Only in translations from Fr.) In 5 skorehe. [a. OF. *escorchier* (mod. F. *scorchier*)—popular L. **escorticare*, f. ex- (see ES-) + *cortic*, cortex bark. Cf. *ESCORSE* v.] *trans.* To strip off (skin or bark), to flay. Also *fig.*

1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* t. xx. (1866) 15 Shere yow youre shepherde may at his neede but to skorchie yow is not yue him leue. *Ibid.* iii. xvi. 143 When the poore hen scorched thus and to pulled and that alle here goodes hen thus shaken and drawn out and arased. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 6 Her fader... made cast her in-to the Riuer, and drenchie her and her childe, And made to scorche [orig. *escorchier*] the knight quicke.

+ **Scorch**, v.3 *Obs.* Also 6 skorch, schortch, 6-7 scorch(e). [An alteration of SCORE v.; perh. after *scratch*. Cf. *SCOTCH* v.] *trans.* To slash with a knife.

1597 *Pl. Veneris* 111 Above dyner nor after, borde. 1597 scorched there fleshe to the bones with there knyves. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 13 We have scorched the snake, not killed it. 1656 *Cowley Misc.* *Duel* 20 The Living and the Killing Arrow... broke the Bones, and scorcht the Marrow. 1823 *Isee Scorch* p. l. a.2.]

Scorchanarrow, *obs.* form of SCORZONERA.

Scorchetis: see SCROCHAT *Sc. Obs.*

Scorched (skɔɪtʃ), *ppl.* a.1 [f. SCORCH v.1 + -ED.]

1. Burnt and discoloured by heat, touched by fire. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. i. 278 And falshood, falshood cure, as fire cooles fire. Within the scorched veins of one new burn'd. 1599 G. DANIEL *Recluse* xxxviii. 81 The Smith... To apt the Maltill, thrust his scorched Browes Into the flames. 1715-20 *POPE. Iliad* xii. 14 As the scorcht Locusts from their Fields retire, While fast behind them runs the Blaze of Fire. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* iii. 1365 My scorched limbs he wound In linen moist and balmy. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 397 'People should be careful

with fire', I say sententionally and they all agree with me, the scorched ones enthusiastically.

2. Parched by the sun.

a 1593 *MARLOWE Lucan* l. 208 Like to a Lyon of scorcht desert Africke. 1600 J. PARRY tr. *Leo's Africa* Descr. Places 43 Thither do the people resort, partly for the waiving of their scorched grounds. 1709 *MORTIMER Hist., Kalendar* July, The Earth now would be glad of refreshing showers to moisten the scorched Vegetables. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* x. iv. Like the roaring Of fire, whose floods the wild deer circumvent In the scorched pastures of the South.

3. *Nat. Hist.* + a. Having an appearance as if shrivelled by heat (*obs.*). b. Having colouring resembling a scorcht.

1682 *LISTER Gardart of Insects* 33, I could never observe from these kind of Caterpillars a perfect and compleat Butterfly, but with contracted, and as it were scorched Wings, not to be expanded, or fit for flight. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & M.* 162 The Scorched Blunt-wing. *Ibid.* Index 276 Scorcht Carpet. Scorched Wing. 1845 *LINOLEY Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 84 The scales scorched at the apex. 1859 *MISS PRATT Brit. Grasses* 37 *Carex nutulata* (Scorched Alpine Sedge).

+ **Scorched**, *ppl.* a.2 *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SCORCH v.3 + -ED.] Slashed, divided.

1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* i. The members of the League... like a scorched snake might re-unite.

Scorch (skɔɪtʃ), *v.* 1 + -ER.2.] One who or something which scorches.

1. *collog.* A very hot day.

1874 M. C. *Explorers* 25 One regular scorcher we camped before noon. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* xxiii. 259 A heavy mist... gave promise of a hot day, and it turned out a 'scorcher'.

2. *collog.* One who cycles or motors furiously.

1885 *PENNELL Canterb. Pilgr.* Pref. Nor does it seem to us worth while... to record our time, since we were pilgrims, and not scorchers. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 7 Jan. 8/3 (Farmer), As a result of complaints as to the excessive speed at which motor-cars are driven, the police have been keeping a sharp look-out for scorchers.

3. *slang.* a. Something scorching or stinging; a scathing rebuke or attack. b. One who causes a 'sensation'.

1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 Jan. 1/2 We have no doubt that his 'letter, in the strongest Saxon I could command', about the Intelligence Department was, as the schoolboys would say, 'a regular scorcher.' 1899 *DOYLE Duet* (1909) 44 A perfect pair of scorchers.

+ **Scorcheresse**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *escorcheresse*, fem. agent-n. f. *escorchier* to flay, SCORCH v.2] A female flayer; in quot. *fig.*

1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* iii. xvi. (1866) 143 This hand is a scorcheresse and a bacconesse of poure folk.

Scorchet(t)is: see SCROCHAT *Sc. Obs.*

Scorching (skɔɪtʃɪŋ), *vbl.* sb. [f. SCORCH v.1 + -ING.]

1. The action or an act of burning superficially, or of parching or shrivelling up by intense heat.

1563 *HVLL Ari Garden*, (1593) 16 And if... you do either the coldnes or homes of the season, in the scorching or burning of your seedes, then couer your heddes with the chaffe of corne. 1649 *Br. REYNOLDS Hosea* v. 22 Those parts of the world

1699 *EVELYN Kal* Scorplings of this, quently indanger t

Fruit before their maturity. 1768 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) l. 64r The scorplings of unextinguishable flames and gnawings of the never dying worm.

b. Pl. Fragments detached by scorching. *Obs.*
1607 *TOWSELL. Four-f. Beasts* 233 Goats. Home being burned at the end, and the pieces or scorplings that rise thereof, must be shaken into a new vessel until the home

or Chizel, take off the

a cycle or driving a

1891 *Whetling* 4 Mar. 422 We are... in a strong position to denounce the abuse of 'scorching' through inhabited parts of the country. 1898 *Daily News* 22 July 8/2 Do you ever scorcht?—I do n

Scorching, *v.* 1 + -ING.2.]

1563 B. GOOGE broylyng blase

1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 691 How had the World Inhabited,

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+ **Scorching**, *ppl.* a.2 *Obs.* [f. SCORCH v.2 + -ING.2.] Cutting, slashing.

1570 in *B. L. Ballads* (1867) 179 The sister dire, ferece Atropos, with schotchyng cuttyngne knyfe, Hath shred the threede that longe dyd holde this godly ladies lyfe.

+ **Scorchvillain**, *Obs.* [a. AF. **escorchvillain*, f. OF. *escorchier* (mod. F. *scorchier*) to flay + *villain*.] A 'flay-villain'; an oppressive lord.

1577-87 *STANHYURST Descr. Irel.* v. 33/1 in *Helmshead* [The nickname of Abp. Henry de Loundres; Stanhyurst tells a story to connect it with Scorch v.1.]

|| **Scordatura** (skɔɪdaturə), *Obs.* [It. *scordatura*, f. *scordare* to be out of tune, short for *discordare* DISCORD v.1] A term used for the alteration in the manner of tuning some stringed instruments in order to produce particular effects.

1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Scordatura* (It.), the mis-tuning of an instrument. When a violinist alters the *scordatura* of his instrument for a special purpose, he is sometimes said to make a *scordatura*. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 245 The violoncello is less amenable to the *scordatura* than the violin.

|| **Scordium**, *Bot. Obs.* Also 6 scordion. [mod. L. (cf. L. *scordium*, Pliny), a. Gr. *σκόρδιον* a plant that smells like garlic. Cf. G. *skordion*, MDU. *scordioen*.] A name for the Water-Germander, *Teucrium Scordium*, a plant formerly in use in medicine as a sudorific, an antidote for poisons, etc.

1610 *Herb. Apukli* in Cockayne *Sax. Leechb.* I. 174 Wið nadran slite genim jas wytte þe man scordean...

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man stands when shooting at a target, or on which the competitors stand before beginning a race.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 70 He seld full score have skippt furth befor And left in dowl quila first cyme to the score. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx. 69 Stand to, thair-for, fyle not the score, But all togidder draw. c1880 in Greener *Gum* (1881) 506 In case of breech-loaders, the party called to the score shall not place his cartridge in the gun until he arrives at the score.

b. Phrases. To go off (set off, start) at score, of a horse, to make a sudden dash at full speed; fig. of a person, to break out suddenly into impetuous speech or action. So to go off full score, to keep on at a score.

c1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* (1809) II. 95 John and his steed were in the same humour for a start at score. 1807 [E. GOULURN] *Epæll Hunt* 117 Resolv'd nt all Hazards to follow Bob Canning; To accomplish which End he kept on at a Score. 1828 SCOTT *Mrt. Midl.* xvii. Madge no sooner received the catch-word, than she vindicated Ratcliffe's sagacity by setting off at score with the song: 'O sleep ye sound, Sir James, she said.' 1833 MOORE *Mem.* (1834) VI. 300 Talking of a paragraph lately which stated that all the Church dignitaries meant to resign... he went off at score on the sad state we should be reduced to by such a resignation. 1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 1016 Start at score and make play we must, if we were now to resume the contest. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. Lest the black-eyed should go off at score and turn carcase. 1865 W. C. BALOWIN *Afr. Hunting* iii. 64 His horse, Blesbok, went off at score, and followed the spoor as accurately as any dog. 1867 M. ANGELO *Celtic Lit.* 71 After the mediæval touch of the visit to the buttery in the land of the Trinity, he goes off at score: 'I have been instructed in the whole system of the universe [etc.].' 1869 WAT. BRADWOOD 'The O. V. H. xxxiv. The gray to take a final kick score up the slope. 1900 Pot. 99 The bull picked himself up and went on run score.

c. Curling. = HOG-SCORE.

1862 CHAMBL. *Encycl.* III. 368/2 (Curling). At a certain distance from each of the tees, a score—the hog-score—is drawn across the ice. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 713/2 (Curling). Every stone to be a hog which does not clear this score.

d. A line that crosses out or cancels something. 1756 PENNANT *Collet. Sc. Poems* 120 A roll of sins hath got the clergy's score.

e. Pl. as the name of a game. Obs.

1710 RUOIMAN *Gloss. to Douglas's Æneis* s. v. *Score*. The word score, is most used at the long flow, which are sometimes call'd the Scores, because they make draughts or impressions in the ground where they are to begin and leave off.

f. *Mus.* A written or printed piece of concerted music, in which all the vocal and instrumental parts are noted on a series of staves one under the other. Commonly stated to be so called from the practice (not now always followed) of connecting the related staves by 'scores' or lines continuing the bars.

1701 *Lond. Gas. No.* 3748/4 The Score of Musick for the Fairy Queen. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express* Advt. Music is said to be in Score, when all the Parts are distinctly wrote and set under each other, so as the Eye, at one View, may take in all the various Contrivances of the Composer. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 360 He... sells accent, tone And emphasis in score. 1785 GRO. III in Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1862) II. 247 The King has just received the copies of the three operas Mr. Delany so obligingly borrow'd for him. He therefore returns the three scores. 1845 E. HOLMES *Memor.* 13 This concerto was written with a full score of accompaniments, and even trumpets and drums. 1883 ROCKSTON in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 427/1 The most important varieties [of scores] are (I.) the Vocal Score; (II.) the Orchestral, or Full Score; (III.) (IV.) the Organ, Compressed Score The term *Short*, and Pianoforte Orchestral Accompaniments; to Compressed Scores; and to maimed transcriptions, in which the leading Parts only are given in *extenso*.

g. A musical composition with its distribution of parts.

1881 CROWEST *Phases Mus. Eng.* 295 The London Musical Society has set itself the task of familiarising English people with those scores which are either little known, or which have not had a hearing in this country.

7. Weaving. = BEER sb.³

1712 [see BEER sb.³] 1726 Act 13 Geo. I. c. 26 § 13 So as to distinguish the Number of Biers or scores of Threads in the breadth of the said Cloth.

8. A cut or slash, as with a whip.

1881 J. ... (1885) 230 There was scar ... at one time or another

II. Notch cut for record, tally, reckoning.

† 9. A notch cut in a stick or tally, used to mark numbers in keeping accounts; also the tally itself.

c1460 *Launfal* 419 All that Launfal had borowth before Gyfre, be taysleand be score, Yald hyt well and fyne. c1460 *Bk. Curtayne* 416 In *Babes Bk.*, Yf þo koke wolde say þai were more, þat is þo cause þai hease it in score. 1530 PALSGR. 268/1 Score on a tale, *tayles*. 1538 ELVOT *Dict. Cren.* [1545 *Cren.*]... the scores whiche men vlnered do make on styckes for their remembrance. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Crena*, a notch in a score. *Ibid.*, *Tessera*,... a tale or score, wheron the number of thynges delivered is marked. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 38 Whereas before, our Fore-fathers had no other Bookes but the Score and the Tally, tho hast caused printing to be vs'd.

b. Games. A mark made for the purpose of recording a point or the like. Cf. CHALK sb.⁵.

1680 COTTON *Compt. Camster* (ed. 2) 102 Lanterloo... Having dealt set up five scores or chalks; and then proceed

forwards in your Game. *Ibid.*, Every deal rub off a score, and for every trick you win set up a score by you till the first scores are out, to remember you how many tricks you have won in the several deals in the Game. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 84 It is called a run, and one notch or score is made upon the tally towards the game. *Ibid.* III. vii. 203 One chalk, or score, is reckoned for every fair pin; and the game of skittles consists in obtaining thirty-one chalks precisely.

10. A record or account (of items of uniform amount to be charged or credited) kept by means of tallies, or (in later use) by means of marks made on a board (with chalk), on a slate, or the like. Now chiefly, the row of chalk marks on a door, or of strokes on a slate, which in rural alehouses serves to record the quantity of liquor consumed on credit by a regular frequenter. Hence occas. *transf.*, a customer's account for goods obtained on credit.

a1400 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 362 3if þæt þe æskere bryngelþ skore oþer wryt, and æske þe berynge y-hole-cheche... Whos þæt y-makel þæt skore oþer by scryt oþer by swete, so þæt þe here tæyle oþer scryt, to preue hit vp-on hure nature. c1421 26 *Pol. Poems* 119 þe fendes redy my rolle to rede, þe cuntreytale to shewe, þe score. c1450 *Skirke's Festial* 255 And he anon radly laft all his scores, and cuntwars, and his bokes, and suet Cryst forþe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 324/2 A score, *epimerida*. 1591 R. PERCIVAL *Sf. Dict.*, *Tablilla*, writing tables, a score. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 80 There shall be no money, all shall eate and drinke on my score. 1614 RAVENSCROFT in *Festive Songs* (Percy Soc.) 40 When all is gone we have no more, Then let us set it on the score, Or chalke it up behinde the dore. 1648 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* Matt. xxiii. The them 771 out of 1531

II. i. 9 A familiar visitor of the house, who might be supposed to have his regular score at the bar. 1867 LOWELL *Fitz Adam's Story* 388 These paid no money, yet for them he... chalked behind the door With solemn face a visionary score. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* 1. 39 Formerly every man had a score at the village shop.

† b. In, upon, on (the) score: in debt. To run into scores or in score, to run or go on or upon (the) score: to incur debts. Upon the score of: indebted to. Also on score, upon the score: on credit. Obs.

1568 FULWELL *Like will to the Eij*, But now my masters you are on the score. 1577 STANWORTH *Descr.* II. iii. 11 In *Hollinshed*, The cite merchants not uttering their wares, but to such as had not redy chinkes, and thereupon forced to run on y^e score, were very much empow'ered. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* GJ, If any chance to go on the score, you score him when he is a sleepe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* Induct. II. 25 If she say I am not xliid on the score for sheer Ale, score me vp for the lyngst knaue in Christendome. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie* II There's many deale upon the score for wine, When they should pay forget the Vintners Synce. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 57 He had stolne and pawnd his companions apparell, and was gon upon the score in diuers howses. 1633 G. HERBERT *Travels* 114 *Cicero* There have been many what they I *Eikon*, v. 42 and besides

for what it cost them in their own defence against him. 1649 Dr. HALL *Cases Consu.* I. vii. 66 Seneca reports of a Pythagorean Philosopher at Athens, who having run upon the score for his shoes at a shop there [etc.]. 1658 H. CROMWELL in Thurlow *St. Papers* VI. 820 The country, to whom the army is in score, will be all in a flame. 1659 GENTIL *Calling* (1696) 75 'Tis become so fashionable a thing to run into Scores, and so unfa. Pervs *Diary* 30 Dec., I run upon the score for pl

195 Every Saturday she used to sum up, and never went on score. 1702 YALDEN *Æsop at Cr.* III. 43 See, injur'd Britain, thy unhappy case... If fond of the expensive pain, When eighteen millions run on score: Let them clap muffers on, And physicke thee of eighteen more. 1760 GOLOSIN. *Cit. W.* Ixv, I, drank while I had money left, and ran in score when anybody would trust me.

11. The sum recorded to a customer's debit in a 'score' (sense 10); the amount of an innkeeper's bill or reckoning. Also, † a debt due to a tradesman for goods obtained on credit (obs.).

1600 *Ball. Coll. Acc.* (MS.), Item, paid to Warde the Baker for 2 scores dewe in Mr. More's yeare, 8li. 18s. 9d. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 255 After he scores, he neuer payes the score. 1615 BRATHWAT *Strappado* 133 Chauke me on Vinters, and for aw thy score, Let great words pay for aw, still run on more. 1648 HERRICK *Feffer*, *Country Life* IV Or how to pay thy hinds and clear all scores. 1667 PERRY *Diary* 6. Apr., Away to the Exchange, and mercers and drapers, up and down to pay all my scores. 1675 KNOOPER *Charity Directed* 31 How often do men contend at a Tavern who shall pay the score. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i. Some Scores that are due to the Landlady. 1687 SEOLT *Bellamira* v. 1. 53 I have been in the Country, and have brought wherewith to pay old Scores, and will deal hereafter with ready Momy. 1701 *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 79 Hasien over rents, and all tho' canst, for many call upon me for old scores. 1715 *Poor Down-Hall* 66 When in the morning Matt ask'd for the score, John kindly had paid it the evening before. 1748 SMOLETT *Rad. Rand.* ix. After having paid our score. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 626 He had run a score at the public-house, which he had no mind to discharge. 1766 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. q. If, you think I can afford to quit scores with the little Doctor, I shall be obliged to you if you will do it forthwith. 1807 [IRELAND] *Alod. Ship of Fools* 256 Or, when in school, neglecting book, Or, running scores with pastry cook, That breech should feel the twitch of birch. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 239, I agreed that he should pay the score at

our next meeting. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* July 80 The week's score at the public-house is paid up and a fresh one started.

b. fig., esp. in certain phrases. To clear, pay, quit a score or scores: to require an obligation; sometimes, to revenge an injury, to 'be even with' some one. † To cut the score, cut scores: to forgive a debt.

a1637 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 170 God cuts all scores betwixt him and his children. 1634 H. SVOENHAM *Serm.* (1637) 70 That that Justice which is conferr'd on them, consists rather in the participation of Christs merits, who cut the score, than in any perfection of Vertues. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Cong. Granada* v. ii. Yet, forced by need, ere I can clear that score, I like ill debtors, come to borrow more. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ix. § 90 To the Grandfather, there is due a long Score of Care and Expenses laid out upon the Breeding and Education of his Son. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 252 Which she readily accepts, and perhaps does not make so much haste to quit scores, as Pride does. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* I. i. Are you sure you do nothing to quit scores with them?

12. [Originally a figurative use of sense 10.] Account, reason, ground, sake, motive. In phrases on, upon the score (of): by reason of, for the sake of, with regard to.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 346, I presume not to expect this for any new cause and merely upon the score of Christian love. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Sept., He... embark'd for Scotland with some men he had raised, who... were all... imprison'd on y^e Marq. of Montrose's score. a1654 SCLDEN *Table Talk* (Arb.) 70 By reason... their great Grandfather did not do it, upon that old Score they think they ought not to do it. 1654 DICKSON *Explic. Ps.* cxxix. 1 (1655) 263 The persecution of former enemies is imputed and put upon the score of present persecutors. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 3 The House of Peeres was never yet denied by them to be dissolved upon the like score. 1661 HOYLE *Style of Script.* (1673) 244 Divers that first believe the Scripture but upon the Church's score, are afterwards by acquaintedness brought to believe the Scripture upon its own score. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* I. ii. ... could not do it on my Honour's score. 1722 DE FOE *For. Ague* (1834) 250 Men... began to be over-easy upon that Score. 1751 *Affecting Narr.* Wager 47 The Crew... were however on that Score implacably incensed against the Captain. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 51 All persecution and oppression of weak consciences, on the score of religious persuasions, are highly unjustifiable. 1802 MRS. J. WEST *Uncl. Father* I. 237 An eminent solicitor, whom it was fashionable to consult on the score of settlements. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* x. (1876) II. 269 It was necessary to submit a parliament on the usual score of obtaining money. 1847 MARSHALL *Childr.* N. Forest xviii, Master Heathenside knows more on that score than any one. 1849 MRS. LIBERTY iv. 165 Other countries are not asked to... release any portion of their inhabitants from their own laws on the score of Non-monite opinions. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iv. 59 You have some right to flatter yourself on that score. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* xlvii. II. 193 This state of things... disposes the men on one side to reject a proposal of the other side on the score, not of its demerits, but of the quarter it proceed's from. 1907 HOGERS *Elem. Photogr.* 13 Much trouble on this score will be avoided.

† 13. A list, enumeration; number as counted. Also by score: (after a numeral) by tale, precisely so many. Obs.

c1325 *Chron. Eng.* 253 (Ritson), That were sixti yer by score Er then Crist were ybore. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 1052 So that hereby we may iudge what great store the Lorde seith by Infantes, and learne not to wype them out of the score of Gods people. a1586 SIOSEY *Ps.* xxx. iii, Thou would'st not sett me in their score, Whom death to his cold boosome draws. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ix. 21 My lambes doe every yeare increase their score.

14. Games. The record or register of points made by both sides during the progress of a game or match; also the number of points made by a side or individual. To get the score: to obtain the highest number of runs (in a cricket-match).

1742 *Hoyle's Whist* 8 If a Revoke happens to be made, the adverse Party may take down 3 Points from the Scores, or add 3 Points to his own Score, or take 3 of his Adversary's Tricks; he Revoke takes place of any other Score of the Game. *Ibid.* 68 This Method of Play may be made use of at any Score of the Game, except at 4 and 9. 1778 — *Games* 74 Score of the Game is the Number of Points set up, ten of which make a Game. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherland*, (Colburn) 33 The care of the score [at billiards] was solely confided to the charge of the tall gentleman in the stockinet pantaloons. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. The score of the Dingley Dellers was as blank as their faces. 1850 'BAT' CRICKETER's *Alan* 98 It was on this occasion... that Mr. Ward obtained the unprecedented score of 278 runs in one innings. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxx, It was true that she liked keeping the score at cricket, 1862 *Lilleywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 20 Higgsflesh (by the score) bowled in the second innings of Kent, but he is not inserted among the batsmen on the Hambleton side. *Ibid.* 225 Jolin Small, sen who got the score in the second innings of Hampshire. 1876 GRO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* x, The belief in both naturally grew stronger as the slitting went on, for she promised to achieve one of the best scores. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 578/2 (Cricket), The score was kept by notching each individual run on a stick. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Alan* II. vii. 95 The town in this game made the losing score.

b. *Phr.* To make a score off one's own bat: see BAT sb.² 3 c.

1859 TROLLOR *He knew*, etc. xii. (1878) 67 Do you know the meaning of making a score off your own bat, Martha?

15. *collog.* [From the verb.] a. *lit.* in games: An act of 'scoring' or gaining a point or points.

b. *fig.* A successful 'hit' in debate or argument. 1844 MAROON *Billiards* 94 For should he play it slowly and miss the score, he will... leave a certain canon for his

opponent, 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENISH' Billiards 301 This position gives the striker such command over the table, that it is impossible for the opponent to have a score. *Ibid.* a difficult score 175/2 (Billiards). No score can be reckoned for a foul stroke. 1901 Scotsman 15 Mar. 7/4 A loud cheer signified that... this was a distinct score. 1901 S. PAGE *Dem. Sir J. Paget* ii. 407 An admirable 'score' that he made at Harewood Place.

III. A group of twenty.

[Presumably from the practice, in counting sheep or large herds of cattle, of counting orally from 1 to 20, and making a 'score' (sense 9) or notch on a stick, before proceeding to count the next twenty.]

16. A group or set of twenty. Primarily a sb., const. of (in OE. *gen. pl.*), but owing to ellipsis and loss of inflexions often serving (when preceded by a, or in uninflected pl. by a numeral) as a nominal adj. (Cf. *dozen, hundred, thousand*, etc.).

The combinations THREESCORE and FOURSORE are common as mere archaistic synonyms for sixty and eighty; the similar combinations with other numerals are rarely used except when there is intentional division into groups of 20.

[a 1300 Bury St. Edm. Rec. in Napier Contrib. OE. Lexicon. 56 Diet is... v. scora [glossed quinquies uiginti] scarp. &c.]

Eng. Lec. Cursor B. Arth. & h. Wist kni. Bot yit bar er ful many ma Of venielsyns, be many a score.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. iii. 118 Heo makeþ men misdo moni score tymes. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xvii. (Alartha) 324 Seynwe score of lute & na ma. a 1400 Morle Arth. 232 The tax and the tribute of tene score wynter. c. 1400 Ochr. Troy 658 My fader was a philisof. & of fele yeres, To the number of nene skowre. c. 1470 Goh. & Gau. 483 Seynwe score of chelidris that schew at ane sight. 15...

Scot. Field 231 in Chetham Soc. Misc. II. There were killed of the Scottes moe than xij. scower. 1583 Br. Middleton Injunct. in 2nd Rep. Ritual Comm. (1866) 426/4 Excepte there bee at the leaste, three for every score communicantes that bee in the Parishes. 1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shrew ii. 1. 111 Shee may perhaps call him halfe a score knaves, or so. 1611 — Cymb. iii. 1. 69 How many score of Miles may we well rid Twixt houre, and houre? 1645 Shetland With Trial in Hibbert Deser. Shetl. Isl. (1822) 600 At your returne they continuitt with you, and convertit ut suprà, als far hack agane as scoir and threitein. a 1649 WINTHROP New Eng. (1825) 1. 286 They chose divers scores men, who [etc.]. 1696 Lond. Gaz. No. 3190/4, at stout Cambridge-shire Wethers, worth about 14 l. a Score. 1734 Tr. Rollitt's

of a certain number of points 19 Aug. 9/7 The amateurs bey do better in it than they do at the 'score game. *Ibid.* 20 Dec. 3/4 Many witty things he has to say, as, for instance, on 'score-keeping. 1847 W. DENISON *Cricketer's Comp.* p. xv. [Such runs] ought in fairness not to be placed on the 'score-paper as single hies. 1864 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 315 Scores, or those who copied the score papers into the book, must have been very careless. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 2/1 'Score play... the same argument does not apply. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 'Score-sheet, a sheet ruled or designed for scoring; specifically, in baseball and cricket, a sheet ruled for recording all the features of the game.

Score (skōr), v. Also 5-7 skore, 6 score, 6-7 score, 7 score. [a. ON. skor to make an incision, to count by tallies, f. skor: see SCORE sb. The Eng. development of senses has been largely influenced by the sb., and in some senses the vb. may be regarded as an Eng. formation on this.]

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1854 *Housch. Words* IX. 88 Strips [of straw plait] are... sold in scores, or pieces twenty yards long.

IV. 21. *attrib. and Comb.*, as score-keeping; score-board, (a) a blackboard in a public house, on which debts are chalked up; (b) in Cricket, a large board erected so as to be seen by the onlookers, on which the score of the game is kept; score-book, a book for preserving the scores of games; a score-book; score-card, (a) a printed card with a blank form on which spectators may enter the score in a game of cricket or baseball; (b) U. S., 'in exhibitions of poultry, a rating card' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); (c) see quot. 1909; score-game Golf, a game in which the player's object is to obtain the highest score possible (opposed to match game); so score-play; score-paper = score-sheet; score-sheet (see quot. 1895).

1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 90 A species of desk on which was lying a black 'score-board and a lump of chalk. 1834 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 29/1 The club has its own score-board. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 July 7/1 The score-board showed Somerset 127 up for the loss of four wickets. 1862 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 191 In Bitcher's printed 'score-book, Mr. J. Tufon is put down as howled merely. 1902 W. J. FORD *Hist. Cambr. Univ.* C. C. Pref. 9 The C. U. C. C. had but two score-books. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 July 5/7 For without stop-watches, 'score-cards, and constant figuring, one had no idea where the contestants were. 1905 *McClure's Mag.* June 125/2 The football score-card privilege is 'sold to a New York expert'. 1909 *EASTWOOD Rep. to L. G. B. on Amer. Methods Milk Supply* 69 Most of the cities which I visited have adopted

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rusty nail, in order to render her incapable of mischief. *Obs.*

1787 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 93 (Jam.) A witty wife did than advise Rob to gang to Maikin Wise, An' score her over, and or twice, Above the breath. 1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard* Note xi. He seized her forcibly, and cut the shape of the cross on her forehead. This they call *scoring above the breath*.

e. *Geol.* To mark with scratches or furrows; said esp. with reference to glacial action.

1852 TYNOLL *Mountaineer* iii. 19 All around the rocks are carved, and fluted, and polished, and scored. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 161 These stones, pre-sed by the weight of ice above, scratch and score the rocky bed in the direction of the ice-flow. 1879 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* i. ii. 66 If the water be not sufficiently deep, they ground, and being swayed by waves and tides they [sc. icebergs] chafe and score the bottom in a somewhat irregular manner.

† 2. To fracture, wreck (a ship). *Obs.*

1504 in *Charters*, etc. *Edinb.* (1871) 183 The ship callit the Littil Martin lallie scorit or brokin in tha partis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. iv. 91 Hir foerschip hang, and sum deill scorit throwout [orig. *insinagie prora pependi*]. 1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 482 Item, for the mendyng of the said boat, scho beand scorit with greit artillary; passand to the schippis. 1546 [see SCORING sb. 1.]

3. To produce (marks, figures, etc.) by cutting. Also (with allusion to sense 10), to record or express by cuts or notches.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. l. 2 And on his brest a bloodie crosse he bore... Upon his shield the like was also scord. 1592 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 65 She will score your fault upon my pate. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iii. ii. Draw your list sword, And score your vengeance, on my front, and face. 1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle* (1871) 81 My pen shall point thee out, And thy lewde acts vpon thy forehead score. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1850) 380 On the bark of the tree was scored the name of Deacon Peabody. 1869 FROUD *Short Stud.* Ser. ii. (1871) 325 If we except the Athenians and Jews, no people so few in number have scored so deep a mark in the world's history as you [Scots] have done. 1899 — *Two Chiefs of Dunbar* xxvii. 415 They shall... score such marks on us as the quarter-master leaves on the slaves that you hire to fight your battles.

4. *Naut.* To make a 'score' or groove in; to fix by means of a 'score'.

1779 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 103 Pl. 3. E. Pillars in lead about which every half beam was scored. 1845 *Engyel. Metrop.* VIII. 208/1 These brass wheels... are fixed over the centre of each block that it is to record. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* ii. 27 This hull-iron is scored down the floors sufficiently to lay hold of the Kelson-pieces with a double row of rivets.

5. U. S. [fig. use of 1 c.] To rnte, scold severely.

1891 LOUNSBURY *Studies Chaucer* III. vii. 223 Even poor Lipscomb... was soundly scored for his grossness and vulgarity. 1896 *Atlantic* LXIII. 37/2 He does not hesitate to score the Germans for their obstinate adherence to their own language and manners.

II 6. To mark with a line or lines.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xlv. vii. (1495) 555 Thow sylver be white, yet it makyth blacke lynes and strakes in the body that it is scored with therwith or ruled therwith. 1530 FAISER. 706/4 When your yumber is well scored, you can never fayle to sawe it right. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnassus* iii. iii. 1326 Then with his nayle score the margent as though there were some notable conceit. 1632 MARNION *Holland's Leaguer* i. v. No name or title but on posts and trenchers. And doors scored with a coal instead of chalk. 1672 *Essex Papers* (1850) 18, I desire his Majesty would lie pleased to review... several clauses w^{ch} for his greater ease I have scored with a pen in the several copies here transmitted. 1784 W. KING *Coal's 3rd Voy.* v. vii. III. 151 They have likewise a method of scoring them [sc. gourd] with a heated instrument. 1833 LAMOUN *Engyel. Archæol.* 185 Covered with enamel (lined) in imitation of stone, and white-washed. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* i. Passages had been scored in his favourite books. 1856 PARKMAN *Discov. Gl. West Ind.* (1875) 154 The plains were scored with their pathways. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* ii. 20 Fields and meadows, scored with hedges. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carlsruhe* 334 A votive tablet covered with Punic characters and scored with rude figures of a triangle and an uplified hand. 1881 FROUD *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. ii. 1. 163 We had found... a copy of the once famous Tract go... scored over with pencil marks.

b. *absol.* To make marks.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 272 Upon Torrefaction it was all become a Yellow Ocre, and would score like it.

† c. To mark out (a path, a boundary, etc.). 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Breath* ii. i. Give me money, ile be thy snail and score out a silver path to his confusion. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tril.* iv. 20 Acquiring the soules that new before their way to heav'n through thei owne blood did score. 1633 G. HERBERT *Post to Temple* xiii. These Two Rules... excellently score out the way, and fully, and exactly contain... what course is to be taken. 1638 G. SAMPSON *Paraphr. Tobee* Hast thou... Scord out the bounded

the Track be scored out very plain upon the ground.

† d. To score out: to sketch in outline, adumbrate. *Obs.*

1615 CROAKE *Body of Man* 263 Almost in the same instant the first threds of the spermatical partes are together and at once scored or shadowed out with rude lines.

7. To draw a line through (writing, etc.) in order to cancel. Often with *cut*.

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mended pen. 1872 *Blackie Lays Highl.* 184 His full Mercy's gracious store With liberal dash thy guilt shall score And blot thy sentence. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The passage in the will containing the bequest of the annuity to the noble Lord and his Lady was scored out.

† *8. trans.* To stripe, braid. *Obs. rare.*

1654 T. M. *Black Bk.* D 3b, A payre of Veluet slops, scored thicke with Lace.

9. *Miss. a.* To write down in score. b. To compose or arrange for orchestral performance.

1839 *Hoo's Storm at Hastings* xvi, Handel would make the gusty organs blow Grandly, and a rich storm in music score us! 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxiv, 326 He pretended to score down an air as the poet played it. 1871 R. BROWNING *Prince Holenstiel-Schwangau* 1815 Who scores a septette true for strings and wind Alighted must be. 1884 *American VIII.* 91 Mr. Gilchrist skilfully scored the cantata for full orchestra. 1895 *Manchester Exam.* 9 Jan. 5/6 The Adagio is scored with great beauty, the treatment of the wood instruments and horns being especially effective.

III. To record by scores.

10. To record (debts) by means of notches on a tally; hence to write down as a debt. Also with *up*.

c. 1385 *Chaucer Shipman's T.* 416 And, if so he I faille, I am your wyf; score it vp-on my talle, And I slay paye, as soone as ever I may. 1460 *Bk. Curtyage* 407 In *Babes Bk.*, per-fore on his gerde score shalle he Alle messys in halle bat seruet he. 1530 *Palsgr.* 706/2, I score, I marke upon a talle or score, *je marque*. Score it, I pray you, for forgetting. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. 29 Score a Pint of Bawd in the Halfe Moore. 1600 *Rowland's Lett. Humours Blood* viii. 14 He... scores his dyet on the Vilters post. 1631 *Heywood Fair Maid of West II.* 15 When I brought them a reckoning, they would have had me to have scored it up. 1659 *Etheredge Love in Tub II.* ii, The Chandler refus'd to score a quart of Scurvy-grass. 1719 *D'Urfey Pills* IV. 181 Let's keep drinking and scoring brisk Claret. 1749 *Fieldeing Tom Jones* viii. xii, He answered: 'That signifies nothing: Score it behind the door'. 1840 *Dickens Barn. Rudge* lxxix, Joe provided him with a slate, upon which the old man regularly scored up vast accounts. 1850 *Sala Badd. Peerage* iv, Pleading some ridiculous three-and-ninety-nine scored against me on the slate. *fig.* 1600 *Hollano Liry* xxx. 760 And certes you also... may score up this for none of the least. c. 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* xxiii, Nor need I tallies thy dear love to score. 1647 *N. Bacon Div. Gov. Eng.* i. lvi. (1739) 133 The Subject must be contented rather to score it up against the future, than require present pay. 1854 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii, I won't deal with you now, I'll score it against ye, and some time I'll have my oar out o' yer old black hide. 1883 *Tynsall in Contemp. Rev.* xli. v, His [Rumford's] influence from his experiments was scored in favour of those philosophers who held that heat is a form of motion.

† b. To score (something) on a person or thing: to lay to the charge of, to impute to. *Obs.*

1645 *Milton Colasterion* 3 Bearing us in hand as if hee knew both Greck and Ebrew, and is not able to spell it; which had hee been, it had bin either writ'n as it ought, or scored upon the Printer. a. 1661 *Fuller Worthies, Surrey* (1661) iii. 96 This was the true Cause of his Execution, though in our Chronicles all is scored on his complying to a Plot.

† l. *intr.* To run up a score; to obtain drink, goods, etc. on credit. *Obs.*

1594 *Nashe Unfort. Trav.* K. h, Pitch and pay, they will pray all day: score & borrow, they will wish him much sorrow. 1621 *Heywood Fair Maid of West* i. 12 It is the commonest thing that can bee for these Captaines to score and to score, but when the scores are to be paid, *Non est inventus*. 16... *CLEVELAND May Day* xiv. Wks. (1637) 233 Then lose the Flood-gates George, we'll pay or score. 1727 *Philis Quaril* 83 Being as welcome to score, as with ready Money. 1779 *Affirm* No. 237 3 Which title [sc. of an honest fellow] he continued to enjoy, while he had credit to score for his reckoning.

b. *trans.* To add (an item) to one's score; to incur (a debt). In quot. *fig.*

1681 *Dryden Sp. Fryar* i. l. 3 It seems the holy Station durst not score Another Sin before he left the world.

12. *trans.* To enter as a debtor. Also with *up*. 1592 *Greene Upst. Courtier* G. j, If any chance to go on the score, you score him when he is a sleepe, and set vp a gote a daye more than he hath. 1595 *Nashe Safyre Waldeu* L 4 b, He stood noted or scored for in their bookes manie a faire day after. 1639 *Fuller Holy War* v. iv. (1640) 244 By dying for the Crosse [they did] crosse the score of their own sinnes and score up God for their deltour. 1801 *Huntington God Guardian of Poor* 64 Thus I scored up my blessed Master, who, in his own time, always discharged my debts with honour. 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* x. x. p. 17 You may earn your board easily enough, by scoring up the customers, and keeping my ledger.

† b. To score up: to placard as an offender.

1581 *Petrie Tr. Gualtero's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 38 b, I thinke good they [flatterers] were scored up among the intolerable. 1596 *Shaks. Tem. Shr.* Induct. ii. 25 If she say I am not xiii. d. on the score for sheere Ale, score me vp for the lyingst knave in Christendome.

13. To record the number of (anything) by notches or marks; to keep an account of; to count and set down the number of (e. g. sheep). Also with *up*.

a. 1400 *Quatrefoil of Love in Furnivall Miscell.* 128 Our werkes are wretyn and scored, In a role of recorde. 1571 *Campion Hist. Irel.* ii. ix. (1633) 119 Wherein the age to come may score him among the ancient Princes. 1609 *Rowland's Whole Crew* 7 When I was Maid, with Chalke behind our doore, Some five and forty Sultors I did score. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *Tr. Gualtero's Civ. Conv.* i. I have not taken upon mee to score vp all the accidents and occasions to further old age. 1621 A. WILSON *Swiss* iii. ii, Wee will score up Summes Of our embraces. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, God Friday* iii, Or shall each leaf, Which falls in Autumne, score a grief? 1656 *Cowley Anacreontic* vi. Poems 34 An hundred Loves at Athens score, At Corinth write an hundred more. 1681 *Dryden Sp. Fryar* i. l. 6 We

were in hast; and could not stay To score the men we kill'd: But there they lye. 1681 — *Ala. & Achit.* i. 542 Such were the tools; but a whole Hydra, more Remains of sprouting heads too long to score.

14. In a game or contest: To set down in the score; often with *complementary obj.* Chiefly in *passive*.

1742 *Howle Whist* i. 15 If your Game is scored 1, 2, or 3, you must play the Reverse. 17... in *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* (1862) i. Pref. 10 V^o Umpires... in case of hindrance may order a Noich to be Scored. 1852 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* i. 22 Leg-before-wicket was also introduced about this time [1775], but at first simply scored as bowled. *Ibid.* 191 [Aug. 12-15, 1793] In this match 'leg-before-wicket' is found scored for the first time. 1892 *Hur-*

or contest, to act as scorer.

1846 W. DENISON *Sk. Players* 11 Mr. Whittaker... accompanied Mr. Mynn, and scored for him. 1852 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* i. 244 No one was bowled out on the

keeping score, after keeping it correctly, is to score neatly.

15. *trans.* Of a player or competitor: To add (so many points) to one's score. Also said of an incident in the game: To count for (so many points) in a player's score. *Phr.* To score a miss: see *Miss sb.* l. 7 b.

1742 *Howle Whist* 6, A and B are to score 10 Points. 1782 *Burnby in Kentish Gaz.* 20-3 Nov., Now the Batman... Sends the Ball Over all Scores six Notches for the feat. 1833 *Nyren Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 61 When a batter... was scoring more runs than pleased our general, he would put Mann in to give him eight or twelve balls. 1850 'BAY' *Cricketer's Man.* 100 Pitch scored sixty-one. 1856 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1859) 33 My first stroke scored three. 1852 'CAVENOISH' *Whist* (1879) 2 To score honours is not sufficient; they must be called at the end of the hand. 1869 *Troulore He knew*, etc. xxii. (1876) 125 On the present occasion a great many sixpenny points [at whist] were scored. 1885 *Manchester Exam.* 13 July 5/5 Two batsmen of the Harrow eleven, scored respectively 100 and 135. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 264/2 (Curling) *Souter*, to score a love game; not to allow the opponents to score. 1898 *Ibid.* II. 262/2 (Ringball) If the ring hit the goal-post and glance off it through the goal, it shall score a point to the server.

b. *intr.* To make points in a game or contest: said of a player or competitor; also, of a card or an incident in the game.

1844 *Mardon Billiards* 115 But, should the striker not score, it is at the option of the opponent to break them or not. *Ibid.* 116 If either of the balls lodge on a cushion, it is off the table; and should a canon or hazard be made, it does not score. the game William

continued to score largely. 1873 *BENNETT & 'CAVENOISH' Billiards* 117 Sometimes it is advisable to combine safety with an attempt to score. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* 111. 676/1 The player whose ball is in hand cannot score, unless he play his ball out of hawk before striking the object-ball. 1889 *Field* 12 Jan. 47/3 Spit drew out three lengths, scored thrice, and after a few exchanges with Gladation, picked puss up.

c. To count or be reckoned in a score.

1835 *Field* 19 Dec. 84/1 The hazard scores to the striker. 16. *transf.* and *fig.* (chiefly *collog.*) a. *trans.*

To gain, win (a success), etc.

1833 J. HAWTHORNE *Dist* xv. 124 She felt that she had scored the first success in the encounter. 1884 *Athenium* 24 May 658 Occasionally the latter editor scores a point. 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 12 May 5/3 Last year he scored two unequalvocal successes. 1885 *Ibid.* 13 Jan. 3/1 Prince Bismarck has at length scored a victory in his impracticable Reichstag. 1908 *Athenium* 27 June 786/2 Though never exactly profound, Macaulay invariably scores his point.

b. *intr.* To achieve a success; to make a hit. To score off (a person): to gain a triumph over, to make a point at the expense of.

1882 'LUCAS MALET' *Mrs. Lorimer* i. xiii, For once she felt she had scored off her adversary. 1834 *Illustr. Loud.* *News* 29 Nov. 522/1 The hat was cut and smashed, the lord's head was uninjured: so that, happily, the lord may be said to have 'scored'. 1887 *Dovle Study in Scarlet* (1892) 87, I told you that, whatever happened, Le-trade and Gregon would be sure to score. 1890 *SAINTSBURY in New Rev.* Feb. 143 The Republic scores by its appeal to... the most widely diffused of human weaknesses. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Aug. 148/1 Boys home for the holidays delight in 'scoring off' their most beloved friends and relatives.

IV. 17. *intr.* To 'go off at score' (see *Score sb.* 3 b).

1828 R. S. SUTTES *Ask Alamma* xxxviii. 160 They [the hounds] score away full cry on getting upon more propitious ground. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 553/1 (Fox-hunting) *Scoring*. Hounds 'score' when the whole pack speak to a strong scent.

Scored (skō'rd), *pp. a.* [f. *SCORE* v. + -ED 1.]

In senses of the vb.: Marked with lines, furrows, or grooves.

1535 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 208 To herry my son, a red scored cow. 1775 *SHUYLER in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) l. 41, I... beg you to erase the scored part of the letter after perusal. 1793 *MARTIN Lang. Bot.* v. v, Scored stem, *exaratus caulis*, marked deeply with parallel lines, or rather grooves. 1795 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) l. 210 Seeds 2, egg-oblong, convex and scored on one side. 1854 *HOOKER Himal. Frals.* II. xviii. 45 With ragged hard, and scored timbers. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Scored pulley, a pulley grooved around its perimeter for a round band. 1897 *Bookseller's Catal.* Oct. 10/1, 4 vols in 2, cr. 8vo, full bound scored russi.

† *Scorel, skorrell. Obs.* ? Lappings of trees.

1671 *Malden (Essex) Borough Deeds* (Bundle 97. no. 2), To John Wright for one load of skorrell and three load of slag wood to make a groyn. 1871 J. MAVER *Sportman's Dirrel.* (ed. 2) 128 To take the mantle off the water, lash bits of scorels, about four feet long, to each other [etc.].

Scorel, obs. form of *SQUIRREL*.

Scoreless (skō'rləs), *a.* [f. *SCORE* sb. + -LESS.]

1. Making no 'score' or mark.

1611 J. DAVIES *Rights Living & Dead* (Grosart) 69 Thy patient hearing this thy Scourge (or Crosse) Doth make it scoreless.

2. In a game: Having no score.

1835 *Field* 4 Apr. 447/1 When both their hands had been disposed of they were still scoreless. 1890 *Times* 20 May 11/1 Three Notis baimen had been got out scoreless.

Scorer (skō'rər), [f. *SCORE* v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who marks trees for felling.

1394 in *Archologia* XXIV. 310 Et sic deficient ij lodes xij pedes (meremil) unde respondent le scorer et le carier et alii ministri ibidem. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 7 Jan. 28 The scorers and liner fell the trees and roughly trim the two opposite sides.

2. Any instrument used for scoring (see *quots.*).

1683 *Holme Armony* iii. vi. 290/2 The Scorer is a round piece of Iron-plate fixed in another long piece... with this Taylors score, or make a mark on Cloth before they venture to cut it. 1831 *Louvoos Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) 374 The scorer is a well known instrument used by woodmen in marking numbers on timber trees. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2056 *Scorer (Joinery)*, an instrument employed to cut transversely the face of a board to enable it to be played without slivering.

3. In a game or contest: One whose duty it is to keep a record of the score.

1773 *Kentish Cricketers in Canterbury Jnl.* 21-8 Sept., And underneath the shady tree The Scorer's fix'd the Runs to see. 1833 *Nyren Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 65 The whole eleven, with the umpire and scorer, were conveyed in one

coach. 1892 *Dryden Sp. Fryar* i. l. 6 The scorer is one scorer, who records the order in which contestants finish, as well as their time.

4. One who makes a score.

1834 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 July 8/2 The highest scorer in the first stage of the Queen's Prize. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 4/8 Credit must be given to Bell, to whom the scorer was indebted for getting the ball.

Scorey, variant of *SCAURIE*.

Scorif, Scorify, obs. ff. *SCURF, SCURRY a.*

Scorge, obs. var. *SCOURGE sb.*, *sh.*, and *v.*

|| *Scoria* (skō'ri-ā), *Pl.* *scoriae* (skō'ri-ā) and

(rarely) *scoria's*. Cf. *SCORIUM*, *SCORY*. [L. *scoria* dross, a. Gr. *σκόρια*, f. *σκόρ* dung. Cf. *F. scorie*.]

1. The slag or dross remaining after the smelting out of a metal from its ore. Also *transf.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlv. (1495) 565 *Syndre* hygh Scoria and is the sylth of yren that is clensyd therfro in fyre. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxxiii. iv. 11. 467 The grosse substance cast up from the pot or vessel & swimming aloft... is named Scoria. 1683 *DICU Chym. Secrets*, 105 See that you do not c

1. 146 T Newro floating on the molten surface of the photosphere. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 144 Those alkaloids and extractive matters... must be regarded as veritable scoria, resulting in the processes of physiological combustion of the elements of the organic tissues.

fig. 1808 *BENTHAM Sp. Reform* 41 So redundant is the population of the Inner House found to be... so large the proportion of the mass that runs into scoria [etc.]. 1836 *EMERSON Nature Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 151 'Material objects,' said a French philosopher, 'are necessarily kinds of scoria of the substantial thoughts of the creator.'

2. Rough clinker-like masses formed by the cooling of the surface of molten lava upon exposure to the air, and distended by the expansion of imprisoned gases.

1792 *BEKNAP Hist. New Hamph.* 111. 37 A company of persons... have found further evidences of internal fires; particularly a large quantity of scoria. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 294 The ejected scoriae of volcanoes are receptacles in which mineral products previously unknown are constantly discovered. 1896 F. M. CRAWFORD *Corleone* ii. (1893) 16 A barren stretch of burnt lava and scoria, which had descended... from some lower crater of the volcano.

1896 *THE SCORIA* (see *SCORIA*).

1849 *POE Ulalume* 15 These were days when my heart was volcanic As the scoriae ivers that roll. 1878 *LANGLEY in Newcomb Pop. Astron.* 280 Views which regard... the spots as analogous... to scoriae matter.

fig. 1870 *FRISWELL Mod. Men of Lett.* xvi. 275 There is something scoriae about the face, as if the fires of a volcano had nearly burnt themselves out. 1876 *FARRAR Mark. Scrm.* iii. 26 They rush madly to the 'scoriae fire of passion' and consume their very beings with draughts of its liquid fire.

Scoriaceous (skō'ri-ā-shəs), *a.* [f. *SCORIA* +

-ACEOUS. Cf. *F. scoriacé*.] Having the nature of scoria.

1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 527 Since it has no one character of scoriaceous matters melted by artificial fire. 1821 H. E. LUYOY *tr. Kotschub's Voy.* 111. 352 Scoriaceous Lava, resembling the dross of a forge. 1882 *GEIKIE Text Bk. Geol.* II. ii. 5. 3. By Portions... are called scoriaceous, this being the character of the rough clinker-like scoriae of a recent lava stream.

Scoriated (skō'ri-ā-tēd), *pp. a.* [f. *SCORIA* +

-ATE 3 + -ED 1.] Reduced to scoria, scorified.

1891 *New Rev.* Oct. 325 Hideous tracts of scorified refuse.

basterl. 1283 Mollet Dict. Art & Archæol. Scorpers, in wood engraving, tools used for cutting away large spaces after outlining or engraving, so as to leave only the drawing in relief. 1284 F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm. 230 Scoper, a kind of graver used for squaring the corners of sinks, easing watch bezels and other purposes.

† **Scorpiac**, *a. Obs.* [a. late Gr. *σκορπιακός* pertaining to a scorpion, *f. akornios* SCORPION: see -ac.] Stinging like a scorpion; in quot. fig.

a 1670 HACKETT *Abb. Williams* i. (1693) 82 To wound him with words, and then to sting

SCAPPLE *v.*

|| **Scorpio** (skō'pīo). *Astr.* [L., see SCORPION.] A zodiacal constellation, the Scorpion. Also, the eighth sign of the zodiac, named from this; situated between Libra and Sagittarius; entered by the sun about 23 October.

1331 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 2 The names of the Twelve Signes, as Aries. Scorpio. 1398 TREVISA *Darth. De P. R.* iii. x. (1495) 313 The sygne of Scorpio hath the hous of deeth and of drede. a 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* v. Scorpio dreading Sagittarius dart. a 1670 HACKETT *Abb.*

its entirety.

Scorpioid (skō'pīoid), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. *σκορπιόειδης*, *f. akornios* SCORPION: see -OID.]

A. adj.
1. *Bot.* (See quot. 1875.)

1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* i. ii. (ed. 3) 160 The cyme of *Monarda* is *scorpioid*, is *helical* or *scorpioid*, according as its peduncles are *horizontal* or *ascending*. 1875 HENKERS *& Dyer Sachs' Bot.* 159 note, The term scorpioid was introduced by H. B. DeCandolle, to designate a cyme which is undeveloped, amended pointing pseud-ax flowers are arranged in scorpioid or curled racemes.

2. *Zool.* a. Resembling a scorpion; belonging to the scorpion family. b. Resembling the tail of a scorpion; 'cinclinal'; coiled in a flat spiral' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1864 WEBSTER, *Scorpioid*, Scorpion-like.

B. sb.
1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1855 OULIVY *Suppl. Scorpioid*, an inflorescence which is rolled up towards one side, in the manner of a crozier, unrolling as the flowers expand. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

2. *Zool.* A scorpion or scorpion-like animal.
1837 HERMAN *Dict. Animals* 146 The discovery of a true scorpioid (Palaephonius) in the Upper Silurian deposits of both Sweden and Scotland.

Scorpioidal (skō'pīoidāl), *a. Bot.* [Formed as *præf. + -AL*] = SCORPIOID *a.* 1.

1835 J. S. HENSLOW *Bot.* i. iv. 85 If, one bud only is

|| **Scorpioides**, *Obs.* Also *erron. scorpoides*. [mod.L. *scorpioides*, *a. Gr. σκορπιόειδης*, *nent. of akornios*: see SCORPIOID.] Scorpion grass.

† **Scorpioloust**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. mod.L. *scorpioloust-a*, *f. L. scorpius* (see SCORPIO) + *-loust* (see Rev. ix. 3-10).]

1551 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* xxxix. 236 Whome by the iust iudgement of God these Scorpioloustes (orig. *scorpioloustes*) distroie with their poyson.

Scorpion (skō'pīon). Also 3 *scorpiun*, 4-5 *scorpyo(u)n*, *scorpioun*, 4-6 *scorpioun*, *scorpe*, *scorpyon*, 5 *scorpyonc*, (*scarpyn*, 6 *scorpiowne*, 7 *scorpean*). [a. OF. *scorpion*, *scorpium* (also *escorpiun*; mod.F. *scorpion*) = Pr. Sp. *escorpión*, Pg. *escorpião*, It. *scorpione* = L. *scorpionem* (*scorpio*), extended form of *scorpius* (whence It. *scorpio*), *a. Gr. akornios*.]

The word has been adopted into all the Teut. langs.: OHG. *scorpio*, *scorpa*, MHG. *MDu. scorpele*, MLG. *scorpië*; also, in forms showing later adoption from Fr. or Latin, mod.Ger. *scorpion*, *MDu. mod.Du. scorpien*, MLG. *scorpion*, Sw. *Da. skorpion*.]

1. An arachnid of any of the genera (*Scorpio*, *Buthus*, *Androctonus*, etc.) forming the group *Scorpioidae*, having a pair of large pincers and a general resemblance to a miniature lobster; they inhabit tropical and warm temperate countries in both hemispheres. The intense pain caused by the sting of the scorpion (situated at the point of the tail) is proverbial.

a 1225 [see b]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 693 Þe scorpion for bare is stang fra bestes þe he lai among. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* ii. xviii. 153 For of alle venymes foulest is þe scorpion. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 12 Eithir if he schal axe an ey, whether he schal drece to him a scorpion? c 1475 *Pict. 100* in Wm. Widdow 766/4 *116* scorpion, a scarpyn. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. 25 Did seeme to saye hee had not a footing on this vnkinde Shore

meus with rank luxuriance crowned, where the wark scorpion gathers death around. 1806 STAN G. *Zool.* vi. 485 The common Italian Scorpion usually measures something more than an inch in length from the base of the tail. *Ibid.* 486 Scorpion. 1837

Zool. 455 The beautiful citron-coloured Scorpion, *Androctonus* *Scorpion*. 1875

australis.

b. in allusions to various fabled habits or properties of the animal.

The flesh of the scorpion was supposed to be a cure for its own sting (see also c). The alleged fact, related by ancient writers, that a scorpion, when surrounded by a ring of fire, will commit suicide by stinging itself, is discredited by naturalists, though many persons in modern times have claimed to have observed it.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 205 Þe scorpion is ones cunnes wurm þet hæuð ne, ase me seið, umdelliche ase wummon, & is neddre bihinden, maketh seir semblaunt, & fiked mid te beaud, &

Arch. T. 814 O thou old stilyng, a 1625 'omen...relish much both can hurt, and

ks. 1721 11. 137 The Scorpion sucks the Poison he convey'd, An antidote to his own Poison made. 1813 BYRON *Glauc.* xvi. The Mind, that broods o'er guilty woes, is like a Scorpion girt by fire. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. 70 And we are left, as scorpions ringed with fire. What should we do but strike ourselves to death?

c. *transf. and fig.*

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 226 Ich ne der nemen þe unkindeliche kundes of þisse deuol scorpion, atri heileð. 1738 CHAUCER *Manlye* T. 167 Kraitour quod he, with tonge of Scorpion thou hast me brought to my confusion. 1800-10 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 57 That scorpion fell (i.e. Death) has done infek Maister John Clerk, and James Affick. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 44 Some private Scorpion in your heartes... hath caused you to conspire my death and confusion. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. ii. 36 O, full of Scorpions is my Minde, deare Wife. 1719 YOUNG *Burris* ii. 1. That thought has fixed a scorpion on my heart That stings to death. 1825 T. H. LISTER *Granby* xvii. (1836) 112 'That detrimental class, the Scorpions.' 'What do you mean?' 'Why, younger brothers.'

d. *Her.* A representation of a scorpion as an armorial bearing (see quot. 1780).

1780 EDMONSTON *Her. Gloss.* s. v., It is, usually borne erect, or with its head strait upwards; in which case it is, in blazon, called a *Scorpion*, without any addition; but when it is borne with the head downwards, it is to be called, in blazon, a *Scorpion reversed*. 1906 VINYON *Fict. & Symb. Creatures in Art* 122 The Scorpion...is generally borne erect.

† e. Oil of scorpions, scorpion's oil: an oily substance formerly prepared from scorpions, used as an antidote against the sting of a scorpion, and for other medicinal purposes. *Obs.*

1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* L. 1, Ere the officers come to extend, He bestow an hundred pound on a dole of bread, which he cause to be kneaded with scorpions oyle, that will kill more than the plague. 1607 TORSELL *Pourf. Beasts*

nessed...to be very useful to bring away the descending Stone of the Kidneys. 1741 *Compt. Fam.* Piece i. 1. 57 Take Oil of Scorpions, and Oil of Bees-wax, of each a like Quantity.

f. Applied to other animals resembling or popularly confounded with the scorpion: (a) to arachnids of the closely related groups *Pseudoscorpionidae* (tailless or false scorpions, including the chellifers or book-scorpions) and *Edipalpi* (including the genus *Thelyphonus*, known as whip-scorpions); (b) in the U.S., to tarantulas, centipedes, various lizards, etc. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); † (c) see WATER-SCORPION.

1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat.*

Wideri.

d now somewhat rarely the zodiacal sign SCORPIO.

c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* ii. 98 Til that he sey the Scorpion, Whiche that in heuen a sygne is yit. c 1400 *Treat.*

pion stealing His zenith. 1754 HILL *Orion* s. v. *Scorpion*, The Scorpion is not a very large constellation, but, for its size, it contains a great number of stars, and some all this. Cor Scorpius in Phil.

one sign with the Latins before Augustus: the Scales were then the claws of the Scorpion. 1830 LOVER *Poet's Cat.* Oct. Then on the frigid Scorpion I ride.

3. Applied to certain fishes armed with spines: a. Used to render L. *scorpio*, *scorpius*, Gr. *akornios*, in ancient writers. b. In Australia and America,

the local name for certain species of *Scorpenidae* (cf. SCORPENA, SCORPENE, and *scorpion fish*).

c 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* iii. lxxxvii. in *Balea Bk.* The Scorpion of the see is so named because when he is taken in any manny handes he pricketh him with his stinge of his taily. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 110 Caterpillars...are also a very good meate to diuers byrds...& to a certaine Sea-fish called a Scorpion. *Ibid.* 223 The Scorpion of the water or of the Sea, whose discourse or history is to be found among the fishes. 1874 HILL in Tenison-Woods *Fish N. S. Wales* (1882) 49 The scorpion or Fortescue, as these fish are popularly termed by fishermen, have been known for a long time, and bear that name no doubt in memory of the pain they have hitherto inflicted. 1884 [see SCORPENE].

4. † a. A name for Aconite. b. The scorpion plant, *Genista scorpius*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxvii. iii. II. 271 And for that the root (of Aconite) doth... a Scorpions talle, ther

1608 TORSELL *Serpent*

scorpius.

5. In the figurative passage 1 Kings xii. 11 (and 2 Chron. x. 11), where chastisement 'with scorpions' is referred to as a symbol for severe oppression, the word has commonly been supposed to denote a kind of whip made of knotted cords, or armed with plummets of lead or steel spikes, so as to inflict excessive pain. Allusions to the passage are common, esp. (after Milton) in the phrase a *whip or lash of scorpions*.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* x. 11 My fader beet you with scourgis, I forsothe schal beten you with scorpions (1388 Yschal beet you with scorpions, that is, hard knotted ropes). 1390 *Gower Conf.* iii. 229 If he hem smot with rodde smole, With Scorpions thou schalt hem smyte. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. x. (1642) 26 They...chose rather to bee

(1790) J. xx. 180, I speak my thoughts freely, though I know

b. Hence used quasi-*hist.* as the name of a supposed ancient instrument of torture. Also *Antiq.* as the name of a mediæval weapon (see quot. 1870).

1341 *x. viii. 116*...about the following which he brought, and fire, and pincers, and the hook, And scorpions. 1870 BLACK *Tr. Demin's Weapons of War* 425 Scorpion or flail, with four chains without balls...a Hussite weapon of the fifteenth century (figured).

6. (tr. Gr. *akornios*, L. *scorpio*, *scorpius*.) An ancient military engine for hurling stones, darts, and other missiles, used chiefly in the defence of the walls of a town.

1324 WYCLIF *1 Mac.* vi. 51 He...ordeynyde...tourments for to cast stoons and darts, and scorpions for to sende arrows (1328 scorpions, 1335 COVERDALE scorpions to shute arrows; 1609 *Doway*). 1584 HUSON *Da Bartas' Judith* iii. 112 Here croked cornues, fleeing bridges tall, their scathful Scorpions that ruyne the wall. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. 533 They within shot closely against the enemies, some arrows out of bowes, some quarrels out of scorpions and brakes. iii. Prol. Ballists, scorpions, and 1840 [see ONAGER] 2. 1879

clings, the crossbows, the scorpion order.

nickname for a civil inhabitant of Gibraltar. Also *Rock-scorpion*.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* t. 345 The houses...are fit only for...scorpions, as those born on the Rock are called. 1889 H. M. FIELD *Gibraltar* 34 A choice variety of natives of Gibraltar, called 'Rock scorpions'.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib. (often fig.), as *scorpion-nest*, -sting; *scorpion-like* adj.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's ansr. Olorius* 477 So much rayling in such 'scorpionlike nipping & bitterness. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xv. (1713) 320 Scorpion-like Locusts. 1813 BYRON *Corair* ii. iv. Dream they of this our preparation, dream'd To view with fire their 'scorpion nest consumed? 1797 *The Cottage* 2 Hardly could...Sydnam's worth her 'scorpion-sling assuage.

b. With sense 'stinging like a scorpion' (cf. sense 5), as *scorpion curse*, *lash*, *whip*, etc.

1803 HENDER *Palestine* 111 Israel's sons by the scorpion curses driven. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleat. Imag.* ii. 513 His hand, Armed with a 'scorpion lash. 1900 *Pict.* 23 June 1902 But (the nation) must...em, or they will discipline it, one day, with 'scorpion whips.

c. Special combinations: † *scorpion-bow*, ? =

sense 6; *scorpion-broom* = *scorpion plant* (b);

scorpion-bug U.S., the water-scorpion (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *scorpion fish*, any spiny fish of the genus *Scorpena* or family *Scorpenidae*; also, an East Indian cat-fish (*Sacrobanchius*); *scorpion-fly*, an insect of the family *Panorpidæ*, the slender abdomen of which is armed with forceps, and curls like the tail of a scorpion; *scorpion iris*, *Iris alata*, a native of Spain and Northern Africa; *scorpion-*

lizard, some kind of North American lizard; scorpion lobster, a long-tailed decapod crustacean of the family *Thalassinidae*; scorpion oil = oil of scorpions: see *sense 1* (*Cent. Dict.*); scorpion plant, (a) a Javanese orchid, *Arachnanthe moschifera* (*Renanthera arachnitis*), having creamy-white or lemon-coloured flowers, somewhat resembling a spider; (b) a plant of South-western Europe, *Genista scorpius*, also called *scorpion-broom*, or *-thorn*; scorpion senna, the *Coronilla Emerus*, a common plant of Southern Europe, with bright-yellow flowers; scorpion-shell, a gastropod of the Indian seas and Pacific, of the genus *Pteroceras*, having a development of long tubular spines from the outer lip of the aperture; scorpion-spider, a name given to various arachnids (see *quots.*), now usually any arachnid of the order *Pedipalpi*, a whip-scorpion; scorpion's tail, any plant of the genus *Scorpiurus*; scorpion's-thorn = scorpion plant (b); scorpion-wort, (a) = SCORPION GRASS; (b) *Ornithopus scorpioides*, native of Southern Europe.

1641 HINOF *J. Bruen* xxxviii. 118 Cyprian strikes them through, as with a "Scorpion bow." 1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 193 *Genista scorpius*, "Scorpion Broom." Scorpion-plant. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 221 "Scorpion-fish." They are not the worst of fishes, especially if taken in the winter, in stony places, and the pure sea. 1853 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 247 Red Scorpion-fish—*Scorpius scorpius*. 1833 F. DAY *Indian Fish* (Fishes Exhib. Publ.) 36 In some freshwater silurids (the eggs) are of a light green, as in some of the *Scorpius*.

1658 CHARLETON *ly.* 1869 GUYON *Scorpion-ly* is quite harmless. 1900 FIELD 123 Dec. 93/1 The "Scorpion Iris" (*I. alata*).—Bulbs of this lovely blue iris are now flowering in pots in a cool greenhouse. 1709 LAWSON *Voy. Carolina* 131 The "Scorpion-Lizard" is no more like a Scorpion, than an Hedge-Hog; but they very commonly call him a Scorpion. 1853 BAIRD *Cycl.* lobsters of India, as on land. 1855

Treat. Bot. *Genista scorpius* Sena. 1 the ruins gro 144 The "Sc 1859-62 Sir. Genus *Pteroceras* 1801 *tr. Path. gym arant Africa* (ed. 3) 179 The large and wonderfully swift scorpion-dry upland districts. 1834 ZOOLOGICAL PEDIPALPI (Scorpioids are allied both to the 3 TURNER *Names of Herbs* is called in English "Scorpioid." *Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* I. 1855

1797 The *Scorpioid* is a name, and name, Scorpion's-tail. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 320 "Scorpion's Thorn." 1758 "Scorpion-wort" (see SCORPION GRASS). 1611 CORONILLA *Ornithopus scorpius*, or scorpion-grass. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Scorpiurus*, or *Scorpius-wort*, a plant that has leaves as long. 1856 W. WAGNER *Dict.*, *Scorpius-wort*, the plant *Ornithopus scorpioides*.

Scorpion grass. A plant of the genus *Myosotis*; the forget-me-not or mouse-ear. Also with qualifying words, denoting particular species or varieties. "Lyte and some other botanists assign the name to *Scorpiurus sulcatus* ('scorpion's tail'), with which various species of *Myosotis* are associated" (Britten & Holland). 1578 LYTE *Doctus* i. xlii. 61 By sides these two kinds of Scorpions, there is yet two other small herbs whiche some do also name *Scorpius grasse*, or *Scorpius wort*. 1603 TORSELL *Strepens* 234 To this end they doe prescribe Bayberries, *Scorpius-grasse* (etc.). 1699 RAY *Synopsis Meth. Stirpium* (1724) 229 Mouse-ear *Scorpius-grasse*. 1710 PETRUS *Cal. Ray's Eng. Herbar. Tab.* xxix. Water Scorpion-grass, Field Scorpion-grass, Small Scorpion-grass. 1763 MILLER *Garteners' Dict.* (ed. 8) Index, *Scorpius-grass*, or *Scorpius-wort*. 1855 *Scorpius-grass* or *Scorpius-wort*.

hill forget-me-not. **Scorpioid** (skōp'iō'id), *a. rare*. [*f. Scorpion* + *-oid*]. Pertaining to the scorpion. 1713 KENT *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 331 Which like Apocalyptic Jacobs herce. Their Scorpionick Poison did dispere. 1836 PACORIOT in *Sci. Amer.* 3 July 3/3 Below the Serpent Bearer we find the Scorpion (*Scorpius*), now fully risen, and showing truly scorpionic form.

Scorpioid (skōp'iō'id), *a. [f. mod. L. Scorpioides pl., f. L. scorpioides]* SCORPION: see *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the group *Scorpioides* of arachnids, typified by the genus *Scorpio*.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1902 *Nature* 25 Sept. 529/3 The facts do not prove the total independence of the scorpioid and limuloid series. *Idem*, The Silurian Scorpions simplify the existing Scorpion type.

† **Scorpionist**. *Obs. rare*. [*f. SCORPION* + *-ist*]. One born under the sign Scorpion. 1869 *Wonderful Predict. Nostredamus* 3 When the two Scorpionists [Jas. II and Louis XIV] conjoint shall be.

† **Scorpionly**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. SCORPION* + *-ly*]. Scorpion-like. 1573 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (ed. 2) 120 h, Of their Scorpionly tales, and of the five monethes I have spoken before.

† **Scorse**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [*f. SCORSE*]. Barter, exchange.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ix. 55 Yet lively vigour rested in his mind. And recompent him with a better scorse: Weake body well is chang'd for minds redoubled force.

Scorse (skōrs), *v. l. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 scors, skose, skouse, 6-S scorse, 6-7, 9 scorse, 7 scorse, scorse, skorse, 7-S scorse, 8 scorse, dial. scouse (see also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [Early 16th c. *scose, scorse*, related to the synonymous Coss, CORSE *vbs*.]

Prof. Skeat suggests that the *vib.* is a back-formation from *Scorse*, and that this arose from *horse-scorse*, corrupt form of *horse-corse*.

1. *trans.* To barter, exchange.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 159 And for one god scorth gladly twayne. 1548 FORREST *Plas. Presye* 481 Pryute Commedye with the Common wealthe to scorse: us Renits to come downe from owtage so hye too Price indifferent to helpe manye bye. 1565 JEWELL *Reple Han- ing's Aurat* viii. § 5. 382 These parties because they are joined in one Myserie, therefore oftentimes the corse names, the one entechangably with the other. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ix. 16 But Paridell sore brused with the blow, Could not arise, the counterchange to scorse. 1598 T. BASTARD *Christeleas* vi. xlii. (1850) 76 He that will loue through water and through fire... Which will not scorse me for a better friend. 1612 DEAYTON *Poly-alk.* xii. 45 Their fortune will'd that after they should scorse Blows with the big- head'd Dane, exchanging force for force. 1618 AINSWORTH *Annot. Let.* xxvii. 10 Not alter or, not scorse it, nor change it. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i. 84, I know the barber will scorse it [a fiddle] away for some old gittern. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). To *Scorse* or *Scorst*, (old word) to change. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Scorse*, or *Scorse*, to exchange.

2. *intr.* To make or effect a barter or exchange.

1559 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. 139 Politicians knowe to cheape, what to offer, when to scorse [i.e. close]. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xx. lxxviii. (1634) 150 One was on foote the tother on a horse You thinke perhaps the hors- man vantage had No sure, no whit; he would have wished to scorse For why, at last to light he must be glad. 1600 HARWOOD *1st Pl. Edin.* I. i. 16 (1613) F. 1, A. Edin. Will thou take my courser for thy mare? *How*. If I were so mad to scorse, what boote wouldst thou give me? 1614 B. JON- SONS *Barth. Fair* iii. iv. Will you scorse with him? you are in Smithfield, you may fit your selfe with a fine easy-going street-nag. 1662 *Rump Seals* i. 209 Didst thou not scorse, as if enchanted For Articles Sir Thomas granted?

Hence *Scorring* *vbl.* *sb.*

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 142 Of folysshe ex- changes scornings and permutacions. 1612 CORER, *Com- fermentant*, changing, scorsing, bartering, interchanging. *Idem*, *Courage*, brokerage; scorsing, horse-scorsing. 1674 JANE *Artik.* (1695) 479 Barter (vulgarly called Truck and Scoring) and the Concerns thereof... may be comprised under the 10 following Cases.

† **Scorse**, *v. l. Obs. (house-wd.)* [*f. It. scorsa* a run, *f. scortere* = *L. excurrere*: see EXCUR.] *trans.* To chase.

1595 SPENSER *F.Q.* vi. ix. 3 Hims. From the country back to private farms he scorsed (him) coursed, forced).

† **Scorsor**. *Obs.* [*f. SCORSE* *v. l.* + *-er*]. One who exchanges or barterers. See also HORSE-CORSE.

1531 ELVOR *Gov. x.* Virgile leaueh farre behynde hym all halkeymen, and skosers. 1567 JEWELL *Def. Agst.* vi. 738 Christie sommetime thruste a temple Buies, Sellers, Brokers, & Scorsors out of the Suple. 1612 CORER, *Comfermentant*, a barterer, a scorsor.

Scort, *obs. form of SNORT.*

Scortation (skōrt'at'ion), *rare*. [*n. of action* to *L. scortari*: see next and *-ATION*]. Fornication.

1555 KNOX *Draftum* Wks. 1835 IV. 177 The Halls Gaist... would have restraynt and exceptiit in, as he hath done scortation. 1562 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 85 The sanctifying of the unbelieving Husband or Wife cannot be meant of making or continuing the Marriage lawfull, in opposition to Adultery (or scortation). 1658 ROWLAND *tr. Menest's Theat.* Ins. 919, I see no reason why the modesty of the Bee and of the Drone, whereby they abandon publick scortation and venery, should delate them of the private use of copulation. 1794 *tr. Swedenborg's Delights Wnd. Conjugal Love* (1811) II. 312 It is a scortation more opposite to conjugal love than the common scortation, which is called simple adultery. 1855 L. OLMSTANT *Sympneumata* 123 Rapacity... filth, and scortation.

† **Scortator**. *Obs. rare*. [*L. scortator*, agent-n. *f. scortari* to associate with harlots, *f. scortum* a harlot]. (See *quod* 1656.)

1615 T. ADAMS *Lyantyrhy* 26 There be... luxurious scortators, and their infectious harlots. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scortator*, a whoremonger, a hunter of Harlots.

Scortatory (skōrt'at'ory), *a. rare*. [*f. prec.: see -ORY*]. Pertaining to, or consisting in, fornication or lewdness (Webster, 1864).

1794 (1811) *tr. Swedenborg's Delights of Wisdom concern- ing Conjugal Love*: after which follow the pleasures of In- conjugal Love. 1850 EMERSON *Cent.* II. 396 Here are... churches that ory religious.

Scortch, *Scorte*, *obs. ff. SCORCH*, *SHORT*.

Scortitsohe: see SCORCHAT *Sc. Obs.*

† **Scory**. *Obs.* [Anglicized form of SCORIA.] (See *quod*.)

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 182 The little scories or iron chips which lie off from the Smithes hottie iron while he beateh it.

Scorza (skōr'zā), *Min.* Also skorza. [Ger. (1800: see Chester *Dict. Min.*), said to be Walla- chian.] An obsolete name for epidote, when found in the form of dark green sand.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem.*, *Scorza*, a variety of epidote. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 232. 1853 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Skorza*.

† **Scorzonera**. *Obs. rare*. [Anglicized form of SCORZONERA. Cf. *F. scorzonère* (also spelt *scorzonère*).] = SCORZONERA.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cexlii. 597 In English we may call it Scorzonar after the Spanish name, or Vipers grasse. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Digest* (1713) 545/1 A Diet of Veal and Chicken Broth, with Scorzonar and Sarsaparilla in it.

Scorzonera (skōr'zon'ērā), Also rarely 7 scor- sonera, skarsinarie, seozzonera, 8 seorch- narrow, -enarrow. [*a. It. scorzonera* (whence mod. *L. scorzonera*) = *F. scorzonère, scorzonère, Sp. escorzonera*, Pg. *escorzonera*; prob. *f. It. scorzon* some kind of venomous snake, *Sp. escorzon* (Cat. *escorpi*), some kind of toad or lizard deemed venomous. Cf. the following:

1580 J. FRAMPTON *Menardes* 2 *Med. agst. Venem* 133 They call this herbe *Escorzonera* because it doeth heale... the brynges of this beast called *Escorpi* [printed *Escorpi*] in the Catalan tongue, and the same roote is like too the sayde beast.]

A plant of the modern genus (Tournefort, 1700) *Scorzonera*, esp. *S. hispanica* or black salsify, much cultivated in Europe for its root which is used as a vegetable and somewhat resembles the parsnip. *S. hispanica* was also formerly called *viper's-grass*. Also the root of this plant.

It was supposed to be good against the bites of vipers and other venomous creatures.

1659 PARKINSON *Parad.* 207 Wee call them in English Vipers grasse, or Scorzonera. 1665 OLDENBURG *Let. to Berit* 15 Nov. B's Wks. (1714) V. 253 Colonel Blunt presented the company... with excellent scorzoneras, which he said might be propagated in England as much as parsnips. 1590 in *Thames of Cavalier* (Spald. Club) 252, 2 drops of skarsinarie... anne ounce of Turke perine. 1724 ANTHONY *Writer of Diet in Aliments*, etc. t. 250 Scorzonera, demulcent in the Small Pox. 1738 *Orchestrer's Horse Bk.* (S. H. S. 1900) 142 Eggs bufft harrings and scorzonarow. 1755 J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 441 Tall, narrow-leaved Scorzonera. 1856 *Treat. Bot.* s.v. *Scorzonera hispanica*, is a native of Spain, but is cultivated in this country; and its root is sold in the markets as Scorzonera. 1852 *Garden* 21 Nov. 425/3 Salsify and Scorzonera can be strongly recommended for culture. 1854 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 192 Scorzonera, French, *Scorzonera plicoides* (*Pleuridium vulgare*). Scorzonera, Garden, *Scorzonera hispanica*.

b. althif.

1656 W. BOGHURST *Leimger* (1894) 76 Juniper berries, *Scorzonera roots. 1731 *Genl. Mag.* i. 91 Sow *scorzonera salsify and slip skents of the last years growth. 1774 GRAYES *Spir. Quir.* (1800) II. 155 Mr. Selkirk asked him, what the virtues of that *Scorzonera-water were, which he observed he drank every day after dinner.

Scot (skōt), *sb. l. Forms: 1 fl. Scottas, 3-6 Scotte, 4 Skot, Skotte, 6 Skott, (Skote), 7 Scott, 5- Scot.* [*OE. *Scot*, pl. *Scottas*, ad. late *L. Scottus*; first in writers of c. 400. Late Latin had a variant *Scotus* (cf. med. Gr. *Σκωτος*), which became the usual form in med. L. A third form, *Scotus*, may perh. be inferred from the ON. *Sketar* pl., though the examples of it in med. Latin verse are prob. mere mistakes.

The source of the late Latin word is obscure. There is no evidence that it represents the native name of any Gaelic-speaking people (the Irish *Scot*, an Irishman, pl. *Scoti*, appears to be a learned word from Latin), nor does it exist in Welsh, though Welshmen in writing Latin have from the earliest times used *Scoti* as the rendering of *Gryddel* (Gaelic). It may possibly be an adoption of a name bestowed at an early period by Britons or Gauls on a Gaelic people (cf. the Gaulish personal names *Scettis*, *Scettius*); Sir J. Rhys has suggested that it may have meant 'tanned', cogn. w. Welsh *ysgath* a cutting, carving, or sculpturing; other conjectures are...

ichette, MDo. *Schette*, -Eng. form; adoptions from literary Latin appear in *Of. Asch*, *Sp. Pg. Escote*, *It. Scote*.)

1. *Hist.* One of an ancient Gaelic-speaking people, first known to history as inhabitants of Ireland, who in the 6th century A.D. settled in the north-west of Great Britain, and from whom the northern part of the island ultimately received its name.

Down to the reign of Alfred, *Scettas* was the ordinary word for Irishmen (as *Scettland* for Hibernia). In the next reign there were relations between the Anglo-Saxon king- dom and the kingdom of the Scots in North Britain, and from that time onward the name was no longer associated with Ireland except in historical statements.

O. E. Chron. an. 891, prie *Scettas* comon to Elfrede cyninge, on anum hame bealuc ealum geyrlum of Hibernia. a 900 *Edw. I. Hist.* v. i. 1 (1600) 28 Hibernia Scotia caland. 1205 LAW. 2573 Bruttes & Wallice, Scottes & Denow. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 457 This Constable was no thyng lord of this place... But kepte it strongly many wyntres space, Under Alth. king of al Northumbrelond... Agrayne the Scotte. 1387 *Trivisa* *Hyden* (Rolls) I. 331 And hat lond (Hibernia) hatte Scotland also, for Scottes wende here somtyme, or þey come into þe ober Scotland, þat longe to Dreynye. 1400 *Brat* lxxvi (1601) 76 Arthur turnede him ayeine here þat he was, into þe place þat he hade lefte þe Scottes. 1570-6 LANBARD *Peram.* Kent 2 These Scots (that came first into Spaine, then into Ireland, and from thence to the North part of Britaine. 1595 DAWKIN *tr. Lellie's Hist. Sect.* I. 1. 80 The seir quhen the scottis came in the Illes of Albion first, quhillkes we call Hebrides now. 1605 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxviii. (1612) 245 Till the Pict's a People stout, Were by th' invading Irish Scots long thence debell'd out. 1797 *Engl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 560, 1 When the Scots became masters of the

low country. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* (ed. 2) I. 286 A chief among the Scots of Ulster... who lived in the middle of the third century. 1882 *RHS Celtic Brit.* v. 154 Now the Scots were Christians, while the Picts ruled over by Brude were still pagans. *Ibid.*, Columba, who was connected with the royal family of the Dalriad Scots, came over from Ireland in the year 563.

† *b. Comb.*, as *Scot-leds*, -*theds*, the people of the Scots. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV. 20047* Per lißen to somne alle Scotleode. *Ibid.* 2017 Al Scot-peode be 3af his ane þeine.

2. A native of Scotland, a Scotchman, a Scotsman. † *Irish Scot.* a Highlander.

Since the 17th c. till recently chiefly *Irish* exc. in jocular or rhetorical use. In Scotland there has latterly been a tendency (esp. in newspaper writing) to the more extended use of the word.

1338 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 304 At Foukirke in Scotland, Scottis escapud none. a 1352 *MINOT Poems* (ed. Hall) II. 1. Skottes out of Berwick and of Abirdeen. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 73 Pe see pat departe Englishe men and Scottes in þe est half. c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 520 The firste Edward... wan Scotleode, magre the

1536 A. BOORDE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 303 Shortly to conclude, trust yow no Skott, for they wyl yowse flatter.

Mackey, a Western or Irish Scot, was, of all the Scots, most affected by the King of Sweden. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 78 For who kneothe, when your Ma^{ty} is neer the borders, what Scots may flocke to you, if I be gone. 1793 *BURNS Bruce's Addr.* I. 1, Scots! who hae wi' Wallace bled, Scots! wham Bruce has aften led, 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 66 In perseverance, in self-command, in forethought, in all the virtues which conduce to success in life, the Scots have never been surpassed. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* VI. 11. 281 Paul Jones, a Scot by birth, in the service of the United States.

Comb., 1643 (ANGIER) *Lane, Vall, Achor* 18 We (Scot-like) knew not the meaning of a Pardon.

3. *dial.* (See *quots.*)

1787 *MARSHALL Rural Econ., Norf.* 387 Scots, Scotch cattle. 1886 *Field's Aug.* 2173 Prime large oxen 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. ditto Scots &c. 4s. 8d. to 5s.

4. *slang.* (See *quots.*)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Scot*, a person of an irritable temper, who is easily put in a passion, which is often done by the company he is with, to create fun, such a one is declared to be a fine *Scot*. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 87 *Scot*, temper or passion; ELIZ. MURRAY *Edin. Nov.* in a greater *scot* than I you worse than Ma!

Scot (skpt), sh.² Also 3-4 *scoth*, 4 *scott*, 5-6 *scotte*, 6 *skot(t)*, *skotte*. [Ultimately identical with OE. *sc(e)ot*, *gese(c)ot* *Shor sb.*; its formal relation to this is somewhat uncertain.]

There can be little doubt that ME. *scot* is in part of Scandinavian origin, a. ON. *skot*; but in some instances it may represent the OE. *scot* (mod. F. *scote*), which is an adoption of the Teut. word; in some uses, again (esp. in ROM-SCOT) the OE. written form may have been preserved traditionally or revived from documents.]

1. A payment, contribution, 'reckoning'; esp. payment for entertainment; a or one's share of such payment; chiefly in the phrase to pay (for) (one's) *scot*: *lit.* and *fig.*

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6001 Verst hii wolde ete & drinke .. & suppe þe loured þe þous quelle. & suppe brenne alle hies al uor hor scot ywis. 1340 *Agenb.* 51 And þanne me hies [sc. the glutton] anhocep. þis is þe scot: þet me ofte paye. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xliii. (149) 243 After souper that is freely yeue it is not honest to compell a man to pay his scot. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Alauhede* II. xlii. (1869) 147 þat is þilke þat hiscechth bred for þe loue of god, and wole in no place pay scotte for no thing þat she dispendeth. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* I. iij b. God payeth y^r grete scot for he rendred to C. double. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trith.* II. Wks. 1177/2 If so be... that they haue

1729 P. WALKER at I owed him 1. I l. back... So we are in *Catal. Archives* be been very high. (Bohn) II. 346 No ery man must pay his scot. 1870 A. STEINMETZ *Gaming Table* I. viii. 214

reckoning.

† *b. Comb.*, as *scot-penny*.

1319 in *Gross Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 13 Solvent denar qui Scot peny vocatur. 1338 *Andover Gild Rolls* *Ibid.* 335 Summa denariorum receptorum de scotpanes, sigeapanes et liampanes in domo inferiori xliij. s. d.

2. A customary tax laid on, or a contribution paid by subjects according to their ability; a custom paid to the use of a sheriff or bailiff; a local or municipal tax. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Scot, a gaderynge in work of bayliffes. 1432-50 *II. Higden* *Ibid.*, Scot, that is the

paymente of a certeyne money to the villite of the lorde. 1545 *ELYOT Dict., Chaucerium*, scotte in a towne for clensynge of commune draughtes. 1546 J. DEWARRE *Usura Accom.* 15 So they may... at least be eased in their Scots and Taxes.

3. *Spec.* A tax levied on the inhabitants of the marshes and levels of Kent and Sussex (see *quots.*). 1793 A. YOUNG *Agric. Sussex* 22 In Pevensey, and generally in all the levels, is raised a tax by the acre, called Scot, both general and particular. The general scot is applied for the purposes of paying water-bailiffs expenses... The particular scot is applied for the... looking after the streams and sewers. 1896 *Daily News* 1 June 4/6 This 'scot' is a special rate on the agricultural lands of the marshes, and in some years has amounted to as much as 8s. in the £.

4. *Scot and lot* (earlier *lot and scot*): a tax levied by a municipal corporation in proportionate shares upon its members for the defraying of municipal expenses. Phrase, *To pay (a person off) lot and scot* (fig.), to pay out thoroughly, to settle with. Also *shot and lot*: see *SHOT sb.*

1227 in *Gross Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 221 Si aliquis natiuus alicuius in prefato Burgo manserit... et fuerit in prefata Gilda et Hansa et loth et Scoth cum ei-dem Burgensibus [etc.]. 1320 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 377/2 Quod cum villa de Pevenese... fuerit... in Lote & Scott cum illa villa de Hastings. 1494 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 189, I shalbe redy at scotte and lotte, and all my duties truly pay and doo. 1537 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 150 Robt. James... shall be clear of scotte and lotte. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 6 The said barbour... shal beare and paylor and scot within the said citie. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 115 'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hotte Termagant Scot had paid me scot and lot too. 1640 *Tral. Ho. Commons* II. 14 The Election was free to every one that paid Scot and Lot. 1710 *ADDISON Whig Exam.* No. 5 73 The freeholders of Great Britain, as well as those that pay scot and lot. 1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* xlii. 1. 92 Ye maun just gang your ways, for scot nor lot will I pay you, or the like o' you. 1835 *APP. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* I. 5 The Juries are selected by the bailiffs from the inhabitants paying scot and lot. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xxiv. I'll pay you off scot and lot by and bye. 1865 — *Mut. Fr. l.* xvi. She paid scot and she paid lot when she had money to pay. 1876 *BROWNING Pacchiarotto* xlii. This notable Club Pacchiarotto Had joined long since, paid scot and lot to, As free and accepted 'Bardotto'.

b. *altrib.*

1718 *Prior P.* note, Liv'd th CH *Blas* II. 1 the scot and lot By Scot and Lot Voting. 1835 *APP. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* II. 1059 (Seaford, Kent) The Commonalty are the scot and lot inhabitants. 1869 *ROGERS Hist. Glamings* I. 67 The scot-and-lot voters. 1883 J. E. C. BOOLEY *France* II. iii. 157 Scot-and-lot electors.

Scot (skpt), sh.³ [Cf. *leel. Skotti*, a nickname for 'a horse whose body and tail are of different colours' (Vigf.), *skott* a (fox's) tail; also *Scut sb.*] 1. A name of a horse. Now *dial.* (Suffolk): see E.D.D.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prof.* 616 This Reue sat vpon a ful good stot, That was al pomely grey, and highte Scot. *Ibid. Friar's T.* 245 Hayt Brok, hayt Scot, what spare ye for the stones?

2. An old name for the hare. *Obs. rare*¹. Cf. SCOTART, SCOTEWINE.

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Aut.* I. 133 The scot, the deubert [etc.].

Scot (skpt), v. See also *SHOT v.* [f. *Scot sb.*²]

† 1. *intr.* To participate, share (with a person).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 348 Ale 3e schotteð mid him of his pine on eorðe, also 3e schulen scoten mid him of his blisse ine heouene.

b. *Sc.* in pbr. to *scot and lot*: see *SCAT v.2*

1531 *BURGH Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 53 Because the saids vn-freemen nouth scottis lottis, walkis nor wardis within our said fredome. 1583 J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 48 Gif ony wedow buy and sell within burgh with the nichibouris, sche sall scot and lot with thame in taxatiounis and uthers helpis.

2. *trans.* To lay (a person or property) under contribution of 'scot'; to assess.

c 1750 in *Catal. Archives All Souls Coll.* (1877) 226 List of owners of land scotted to Lydd Wall. 1774 E. JACOB *Fa* by the Archzol. *Collect.* XVI. 253 As low lands drained at a public or common charge are still said to be 'scotted'.

Hence *Scotted ppl.* a., *Scotting vbl. sb.*

1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jnm.), Thair scotting & lottin, with the furing of his guidis furth of Aberdeen to Leyth. 1893 *Doncaster Chron.* 10 Nov. 1/5 That the sum of £500 be allowed from the estate in reduction of the engine rates on the scotted lands.

Scotale, *scot-ale*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 2 *scot(t)hale*, (*scotteshale*), 4 *scotal(l)*. [f. *Scot sb.*² + *ALE*.] An 'ale' or festival at which ale was drunk at the invitation of the lord of the manor or of a forester or other bailiff, for which ale a forced contribution was levied.

[1255-8 in *Cal. Charter Rolls* (1906) II. 472 Quod omnes sint quieti de burdel... et de scotala... ita quod vicecomes meus... scotalam non faciat.] 1190 in *Stubbs Sel. Chartas*

potabit iij scotallas. 1474-5 in *Swayne Saram Churchin. Acc.* (1896) 17 Et in clausis emptis pro domo scotalie hoc anno, id. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xli. § 4 (1615) 203/2

A Scottall or Scot-ale is, where any officer of the Forest doth keepe an Alehouse... and by colour of his office doth cause men to come to his house, and there to spend their money, for feare of bating his displeasure. 1660 *SOMMER Gavellind* 29 It seemeth to be the same with what was afterwards called Scot-ale, whereof you may read in Matth. Paris, the Charter of the Forest, Bampton, the Mirror, and elsewhere. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* xlii. (1691) I. 672 Next to this the 'scot-

1. reward for his services in maintaining the peace.

† *Scotart. Obs. rare*¹. [f. *Scut sb.* + *art*, -*ARD*. Cf. *Scot sb.*².] An old name for the hare.

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Aut.* I. 133 The hare, the scotart, the bigge, the bouchart.

Scotch (skpt), sh.¹ In 5 *skoeh*, 8 *skotch*, *dial. squotch*. [Cognate with *SCOTCH v.1*]

1. An incision, cut, score or gash.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 102 Kut him in þe lakke in two or þre places, but not þorgh, And drawe him in þe sket [Douce (MS. skoch)] next the hede, as thou doest a rounde pike. 1526 *Grte Herbal* cclxxiii. (1526) P. iv b. In that countree the people make scotches or clyftes in the barkes of this tre. 1595 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Ciacrisia vitis*, a vine full of scotches and choppes. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. vii. 10 We'll beat 'em into Bench-holes, I haue yet Roome for six scotches more. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. ii. (1635) 37 A round bowle... indented here and there with scotches. 1655 *WALTON Angler* xlii. (1661) 194 Then give him the

1684 *Lend.*

a Scotch in

1 *Squetch*, a

BOULCH, of *CUL.* 1709 W. H. MARSHALL *Novjourn* (1795) II. 387

Scotches, scores, or notches. 1834 L. HUNT *Bolton's Battle*

of *Blas*, 51 All arm them as they can: 'one gave a scotch

With 'Love's Decree'; another, with the 'Watch'.

2. *Spec.* A line scored or marked upon the ground, in the game of Horsescotch. Also *Comb.* † *scotch-hoppers*, -hob, names for the game.

1677 *Poor Robin* To Rdr., The time when School-boys should play at Scotch-hoppers. 1863 *LOCKE Educ.* § 75 (1699)

† 3. *Phr.* Out of all scotch and notch, ? beyond all bounds or calculation. Cf. *SCOTCH v.1* b. *Obs.*

1580 *MARVEL, Hay any Work* A iij b. The pleasure which you haue done vnto me, is out of all scotchle and notchle. 1594 *LYVE Mother Beunty* II. iii. We gird them and flout them out of all scotch and notch, and they cannot see it. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 9 Thou wilt be as ready as any catpoule, out of all scotch & notch to torment him.

Scotch (skpt), sh.² Also 7 *skatch*, 9 *sketch*. [Belongs to *SCOTCH v.2*: of obscure origi; perh. cogn. w. *SCOTE v.*

If the 17th c. form *skatch* be correct, the word may be identical with *SCATCH sb.*, still.]

1. A block placed under a wheel, a cask, or the like, to prevent moving or slipping.

1639 *HORN & ROE. Gate Lang. Unl.* xlii. § 438 Behind there is a skatch to stay the wagon in some steep descent. 1861 J. B. KEENE *Pract. Gauging* 40 They [sc. casks] are to be firmly fixed, by means of scotches placed underneath, in a horizontal position, bung upwards. 1859 F. A. GIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 115 Two shod handspikes, and two scotches. 1877 *Field's Exer. Infantry* 415 The wheels must be well secured with hashing rope and scotches. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 8/5 The scotches failed, and the boiler began to back down the hill.

b. *fig.*

1601 *Sir* soon as our FINI *Dr. A*

scotches pi often speak metaphorically of 'putting a scotch on a person's wheel', i.e. checking him; and to put a scotch on a project is to put difficulties in its way.

2. (See *quot.*)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Scotch*, a slotted bar which slips upon a rod or pipe, and forms a bearing for a shoulder or collar thereon, so as to support it while a section above is being attached or detached. Used in boring and tubing wells.

Scotch (skpt), a. and sh.³ Also 7 *Scot.sh.* [Contracted var. of *SCOTTISH*.

The three forms of the adj., *Scotch*, *Scottish*, *Scots*, are still current, with some difference in use, which, however, is somewhat unsettled. Down to the middle of the 16th c. the only form used in southern English was *Scottish*; but in the dialect of Scotland (and in that of the north of England in the 14th and 15th c.) the form was *Scotish* (cf. *Ingils = English*), subsequently contracted to *Scots*. So far as our English, the contraction of *Scottish* into *Scotch* is quotations show, the contraction of *Scottish* into *Scotch*, and

recently *Scotch* has been the prevailing form in English, though *Scottish* has always been in use as a more formal synonym. In Scotland, the authors who wrote in dialect (down to Ramsay and Fergusson early in the 18th c.) used *Scot*, while those who anglicized adopted it in form *Scottish*. Before the end of the 18th c. *Scotch* had been adopted

of *SCOTCH* *Scotch* is the ordinary colloquial word, the while in England *Scottish* is in applications relating to literary usage prefers *Scottish*.

1796
Flora attorney; *Cinsia*.
1871 KINGSLEY *At Last v.* The Matapao (or Scotch Attorney, as it is rudely called here). 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.*
(1723) I. 132 In Lincolnshire they sow a sort of Barley that they call "Scotch Barley." 1825 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.*
§ 4689 Of pot-barley there are two sorts, pearl and Scotch; both are produced by grinding off the husk. 1839 UKE
Dict. Arts &c By The "Scotch beer or bigg," is the *hordeum vulgare hexastichon*. *Ibid.* 91 An inferior Scotch biig.
1843 BAXTER *Brit. Phænog.* Bot. VI. 470 Sibbaldia procumbens. Procumbent Sibbaldia. Scotch Cinquefoil. 1882
Garden 28 Jan. 66½ The Cloth of Silver or "Scotch Crocus is large variety of the Italian Crocus biflorus. 1891 *Century Dict.*, "*Scotch earlie*, a variety of kale, so called from its early bearing. 1890 BAXTER *Brit. Phænog.* Bot. V. 386 Ulmus montana. Mountain Elm. *Scotch Elm. Wych Elm.
1896 PLEUNEN *Almagestum* Wks. 1769 II. 297 The "Scotch Firr." 1899 BARING-GOULD *Blatys* xxii. The wind sang in a Scotch fir rooted in the red cliff overhead. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 60 Near to the King's Well, in the same barony, is to be found what is called the "Scotch-gale, a species of the myrtle. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 133 "Scotch Grass. This plant is cultivated and thrives very luxuriantly in all the low and marshy lands of Jamaica. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 75½ The Scotch grass grows with great luxuriance by the sides of the rivers [of Jamaica]. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 578 The Scotch grass is suggested in Miller's Dictionary as the sort known to farmers under the title "*Scotch heather*" or "*heath*," most properly, *Erica cinerea*; : (*U.S.*) the common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. F.* 1895 MILLER (*varieties*) has three of these purple Flowers; the latter is commonly known by the title of "Scotch Lilac, to distinguish it from the other. 1773 *Ibid.*, *Ligusticum*; *Scoticum*,... "Scotch Lovage. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 310 *Ligusticum scoticum*, Scotch parsley, or the shinnis of this island [Hebrides]. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Abies* 3½ The "Scotch Pine

or Pinaster, will grow on the North or East side. 1840 Loudon *tr. Kellars Treat. Insects* 363 The Scotch Pine Dark-Beetle. *Hylesinus (Hylaeus) piniperda*, Fabr. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.* 184 *Scotch-Primrose. 1731 MILLER *Gart. Diet.* s. v. *Rosa* 6, The striped *Scotch Rose... The sixth sort is found wild in Scotland. 1820 J. SAGINE in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1822) IV. 281 The Scotch Rose has been, and still is, sometimes called the Burnet Rose; it is the *Rosa spinosissima* of the English authors. 1787 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 140 *Convolvulus foliis reniformibus pedunculis unifloris*. See Bindweed. *Scotch Scurvy-Grass.

B. *sb.* (Elliptical uses of the adj.)

1. *The Scotch (pl.)*: The inhabitants of Scotland or their immediate descendants in other countries. 1731 J. RIPLEY *Sat. Orig. Lett.* 41 Let the words English and Scotch be entirely obliterated and lost in that more ancient and significant word Britons. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, The Scotch of that period were guilty of similar injustice to the English. 1825 LUTHER *Engel. Agric.* § 4718 The fine powder which is produced by husking the corn, forms the sowens of the Scotch. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid Ages Eng.* xxviii. 337 Meanwhile, the Scotch were divided by a quarrel as to who should lead the van.

b. *Scotch and English*: the English Border name for prisoner's base; cf. *French and English* (see FRENCH *sb.* 2 b).

1802 W. HUTTON *Hist. Roman Wall* 105 The children of this day, upon the English border keep up the remembrance [of former scenes] by a common play, called *Scotch and English*, or *The Raid* (inroad). 1825 JAMIESON, *English and Scotch*, a common game among young people. 1859 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Personal Recoll.* (1872) i. 22 In our play-hours [at school in 1790] we amused ourselves... at *Scotch and English, a game which represented a raid on the debatable land, or border between Scotland and England, in which each party tried to rob the other of their playthings.

2. *The Scotch language*: see A. 3.

1700 B. E. *Diet. Cant. Crew, Savoy*, a Fool. *He's a meer sammy*, he is very soft, tho' (in Scotch) it is only for Alexander. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Nidd* iv, Which is to say, in plain Scotch, the gallowes. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. vi, I myself have since that time acquired Scotch in perfection, and many a Scotchism withal. 1878 *Engel. Brit.* VIII. 400/2 The revival of [interest in] Lowland Scotch last century. 1896 ASHBY-STREY *Tale of Thames* viii, I can read French as well as I can English, but it is impossible for me to comprehend Scotch.

3. Often elliptically (the *sb.* being contextually known), e. g. for *Scotch whisky*; also = a glass of Scotch whisky. Also formerly for *Scotch snuff*.

1823 J. BARDOCK *Dan. Annuet.* 100 The finely levigated snuff, known as 'Scotch'. 1836-36 MARSHALL *He Stumberet* ('Pomes', 118) (Farmer) In the early evening watches he had started well on Scotch. 1893 H. CRACKANTHORPE *Wreckage* 125 Two bitters and a small Scotch. 1894 SIR J. ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* II. 124 And over a drop of Scotch and a cigar discuss the leading topics of the day. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *You never can tell* 307 Waiter... Scotch and syphon for you, sir?

Scotch (skpt), *v.* 1 Forms: *scocche*, *skocche*, *scchoche*, 5-6 *skocche*, 6 *scotche*, 6-7 *skotch*, 6-6 *scotch*. [Of obscure origin; identity with SCOTCH *v.* 3 (first in 16th c.) is hardly possible.]

1. *trans.* To make an incision or incisions in; to cut, score, gash. ? Obs.

1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3727 With his nayles crached he his face, And scocched [kath. scocched] it with knyves, and to-rente. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 101 Schoche him [the fish] by he hede in he backe... And scoche him in two or iij. peeces in he hals, but not thorough. 1551 *Scot.*

the juice, ye must scoche & pryck the rootes in many places. 1576 TURBAY *Venerie* xliii. 131 When they haue well scoched it [the deer-skin] with their wood-knyues, that the houndes may the more easily teare off the fleshe. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. C. 3 b, I... will deliver him to thee to be scotchit and carbonadoed. 1601 HOLLAND *Phily* iv. v. 1. 74 Thus many creekes doth scotch and cut Peloponnesus. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 17 Wash the Elele cleane... Scotch it all along both the sides. 1675 HANE *Woolley Gentlew. Comp.* 100 Scotch with yew knife the back of the Carp. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 33 When you haue cleard the Pig of both [skin and hair], scotch him down to the Bones.

absol. 1573 TUSSE *Hush.* (1878) 73 How euer ye scoche, saue pole and crotch.

† b. *Phr.* To notch and scotch. (? A term used in Tennis: cf. SCOTCH *sb.* 3.) *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 103 He scotchit him, and noteth him like a Carbinado. 1797 MRS. D'ARLAV *Lett.* Dec. (1891) IV. 49 They play all day at tennis, and learn with vast skill to notch and scotch and go one.

2. Theobald's generally accepted conjectural reading of *Macb.* iii. ii. 13, 'We have scotch'd the snake, not kill'd it' (see SCOTCH *v.* 3), has become a stock quotation, in which the verb *scotch* is taken to mean: To inflict such hurt upon (something regarded as dangerous) that it is rendered harmless for the time.

1773 COOK in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1864) III. 393, I fear relaxation and too much clemency; but the snake must be killed not scotched. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* ut. ii. 263 Would that the hour were come! We will not scotch, But kill. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trac.* Phys. II. ii. viii. 279 The malaria

was scotched, though far from killed.
b. To crush, stamp upon, stamp out (something dangerous).

1825 Q. Rev. XXXII. 277 If we, in our own language, were to scotch the insidious forgetfulness, we might, perhaps, be accused of...; and shall therefore only cite... and Byron. 1880 A. H. HUNT to scotch the pestiferous germs of heresy. 1908 *Expositor* Dec. 577 Fanaticism which constitutes a danger to mankind should be scotched.

Hence *Scotched ppl.* a., cut, scarred; also in *scotched collops*, an etymologizing perversion of *Scotch collops*; *Scotching vbl. sb.*

1559 FENKEMAN in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1700) I. App. ix.

Art Cookery 21 A Cook perhaps has mighty things to protest, Then sent up but two Dishes nicely drest, What signifie Scotch-Collops to a Feast.

Scotch (skpt), *v.* 2 Also *8skatch*. [f. SCOTCH *sb.* 2] 1. *trans.* To block or wedge (a wheel, log, gate, etc.) so as to keep from moving or slipping. Also with *up* (see quot. 1898). Also *fig.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xiii. § 4 Hedges and counterhedges, serve for barricadoes, and will stick as bird-line in the wings of the horse, and scotch the wheeling about of the foot. 1645 T. HILL *Olive Branch* (1642) 29 If now

PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *To Skatch a Wheel*. 1713 M. HENRY *Conc. Meekness & Quietn. of Spirit* (1822) 141 Abigail prudently scotched the wheels of his passion. 1844 EVANSON *New Eng. Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) I. 239 Stop, dear nature, these incessant advances of thine; let us scotch these ever-rolling wheels. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 125, a has charge of the... skidding, scotches the wheels. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Sept. 323 It was... noticed that near most of the gates that would have had to be opened, a stone was lying, as if it had been used to 'scotch' it, and thus prevent its slipping. 1895 L. O. WATSON in *Law Times* scotched the deceased.

scotched up to be supported, as a boat may be when propped or 'scotched up' against a quay by timber shores or legs.

b. *fig.* To render inoperative, cripple the action of; to frustrate (a plan).

1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. 33 The name of Spinozism was of course dreaded by them [the Deists]; they take care both to avoid the imputation, and to make it undeserved by carefully scotching their logic. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1897 'O. Rhoscomyl' *White Rose* Arno 163, I scotched the project of retreat for this council, at any rate.

† 2. *intr.* (Chiefly with negative.) To hesitate, scruple, boggle, or stick at; to hesitate to do something. Also, to haggle with a person for something. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 74 For when [men] come to giving unto holy and necessary uses, then they will stick at a penny, and scotch at a groat, and every thing is too much. 1627 J. CARTER *Plain Expos.* 47 He will have vs value our lumitie, loyalty, and pliableness to the higher powers... at so high a rate, as to scotch at no hardship, to give them, or their assignees, just content. 1641 G. G. HATH given the greater... wherefore out of question, hee will not scotch with vs for the lesse. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Angliæ*, *Scotch* *v.* to spare; to refrain... So when we say 'I did not scotch to tell him my mind', we mean 'I did not at all mince the matter'. 1887 S. CHESH. *Gloss.*, *Scotch*, to hesitate, stick at. 'He scotches at now'.

3. *intr.* Of a horse: ? To boggle, shy.

1824 SIR J. ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* II. 216 Soon after he [a racehorse] started he began to scotch, and was on the point of stopping to kick.

Hence *Scotching vbl. sb.* Also *Scotcher* *nonce-wd.*, an implement for scotching or blocking. 1800 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Parents' Assist.* (1856) 460, 'I call this thing my scotcher,' said Paul, 'because I always scotch the wheels with it.' 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 110 This is called scotching, or chocking.

Scotch, variant of SCUTCH *sb.* and *v.*

Scotch bonnet.

1. (See BONNET *sb.* 1.)

a 1803 J. BEATTIE (title), *To the Right Honourable Lady*

in the sister island.

2. *pl. a.* The fairy-ring mushroom, *Marasmius oreades*. b. The bonnet-pepper, *Capiscum tetragynum*.

1665 RAY *Synopsis Stirp. Brit.* (ed. 2) 13 Fungus lamellatus... Scotch-bonnets. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Scotch-bonnets*, a name for the champion; also for a variety of capscum. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 256 Every one is familiar with the common champion Scotch bonnets, which form those sour ringlets in the grassy meadows popularly called fairy rings. 1866 in *Trans. Bot.*

Scotch cap.

1. A man's head-dress made of thick firm woollen cloth, without a brim, and decorated with two tails or streamers.

One form is the GLENGARRY which is elongated, with a depression in the middle. Another is the BALMORAL, which is

Strumbo with a pitchfork and a scotch-cap. 1859 CLAYTON

RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 274 Nothing was wanting to him but his Scotch cap.

2. *U.S. a.* The wild black raspberry, *Rubus occidentalis*. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

b. The salmon-berry, *Rubus parviflorus*.

1902 in *WEAVER Synph.*

† *Scotch cloth*. *Obs.* A textile fabric resembling lawn, but cheaper; said to have been made of nettle fibre.

1675 GREW *Anat. Plants, Trunks* (1632) 139 Hemp, is nothing else but the Sap-Vessels of the Barque of the Plant so called. And Scotch-Cloth, is only the Housewifery of the same Parts of the Barque of Nettle. 1666 J. F. MERCH. *Wareh.* laid open 37 Scotch Cloth... is a sort of white Sleasie Soft-Cloth... and since Callico hath been dear, is much used for Linnens for Beds and for Window Curtains. 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead, Reas. Oath* Wks. 1711 IV. 76 A Physician turn'd a Zealous Expounder of the Bible; or a Sworn Friend of Scotch-Cloth, reconciled to Lawn-Sleeves. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 147/4 A high Altar... at which a brawny Priest officiated in a Habit of Scotch Cloth.

1795 HICKENHILL *Priest-c.* (1721) i. 54 Because this is a Pious Age, and Scholarship and Craft is not now confined to Cassock, or Scotch-Cloth Sleeves.

Scotcheon, *obs.* form of SCUTCHEON.

Scotcher, variant of SCUTCHER.

Scotchery, *nonce-wd.* [f. SCOTCH a. + -ERY.]

Scotch characterists.

1740 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Conway* 23 Apr., His solemn Scotchery is a little formidable.

Scotchify (skpt'fisi), *v.* [f. SCOTCH a. + -ify.] *trans.* To render or make Scotch. Hence *Scotchified ppl. a.*; also *Scotchification*.

1795 *Jemima* II. 94 That man... who sometimes talks scotchified. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 427 The general character of the place [Oxford] was marked by the long windows and Scotchified gable ends of the houses. 1824 J. GILCHRIST *Elym. Interpr.* 272 Even the English are perceived to be Scotchified in their speech after a short residence in the North. 1832 FRASER *Scot. Mag.* VI. 501 [It] is only a Scotchification of a well-known Spanish proverb. 1860 P. M'CONE *Mem. Agnew* 211 They begged him not to 'Scotchify' their Sunday. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/6 The 'Scotchification of Essex'... we use the local expression... It is all owing to Scotch agriculturists taking a fancy for Essex farms.

Scotchiness (skpt'finsi), *f.* SCOTCH a. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being Scotch.

1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 411 [Murray's letters have] a certain cast of Scotchiness about them. 1876 J. BROWN *Lett.* (1897) 247 Your mother would have rejoiced in Bogle - his sense, his homeliness, - his Scotchness.

Scotchion, *obs.* form of SCUTCHEON.

Scotch-Irish, a. Belonging to that part of the population of northern Ireland which is descended from Scotch settlers. Also *absol.* in plural sense. So *Scotch-Irishman*.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* iii. 323 But its convenient proximity to the border counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia had been observed by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and other bold and industrious men. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 421/2 The so-called Scotch-Irish are the descendants of the Englishmen and Lowland Scotch who began to move over to Ulster in 1611. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 136/4 Late in the afternoon we got into the Scotch-Irish part of the valley.

† *Scotchism*. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. SCOTCH a. + -ISM.] A Scotch peculiarity. (Cf. SCOTCHISM.)

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. 231 note, This is not a Scotchism but an Irishism.

Scotchman (skpt'smæn), *Also* 6 *Scotchman*, 7 *Sc.* *Scotchsmán*. [f. SCOTCH a. + MAN.] A man of Scottish nationality.

The usual English name; the prevalent form used now by Scotch people is SCOTSMAN.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 21/3 *Scotchman*, *Scotus*. 1597 P. LOWE *Chirurgie* title, The Whole Course of Chirurgie... Compiled by Peter Lowe Scotchman. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, May the Great Fiend, booted & spurred with a Sithe at his girdle, as the Scotchman saies, Ride headlong down her throat. 1671 FRASER *Policron.* (S.H.S.) 491 After the peace he went up to Fole with other Scotchmen. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Scots or Scotch-men*, the

1773 MACHERSON *Ossian's Poems* (1806) I. *Dissert.* 37 A

answered the monk; 'I am a Scotchman by extraction only.' 1821 LAMB *Lia i. Imperf. Sympathia*, I have been trying all my life to like Scotchmen and am obliged to desert from the experiment in despair.

1823 L. KIRCH *Wand. by Loir* 26 Determining... to be exceedingly prudent and Scotchman-like.

b. (Also *lying Scotchman*.) A familiar name for the Scotch express (London to Edinburgh) on the Great Northern and on the London & North-Western Railway. Cf. IRISHMAN b (1).

1891 *Clarendon Railway* 56 On arriving at King's not yet departed. 1879

1821 REYNOLDS *Enginemen*... were proceeding

Scotchman' is believed to be the latest name in the world.

c. A travelling draper or pedlar: see SCOTCH a.

1 b. *dial.* (See examples in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 381 Mother, here's the Tallyman, Mother, here's the Scotchman.

d. *Scotchman hugging a Creole*, a West Indian name for various species of *Chusia*.

1835 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xiv. Do you see that Scotchman hugging the Creole? 1839 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 May 6/6 One more queer tree is the wild fig, familiarly called 'Scotchman hugging a Creole'.

e. A New Zealand name for a smaller kind of the prickly bushy grass called 'Spaniard' (*Aciphylla colensoi*).

1895 W. S. ROBERTS *Southland* in 1856, 39 (Morris) As we neared the hills speargrass of the smaller kind, known as 'Scotchmen', abounded, and although not so strong and sharp-pointed as the 'Spaniard', would not have made a comfortable seat.

2. *Naut.* A piece of hide, wood, or iron, etc. placed over a rope to prevent its being chafed.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man*, *Scotchman*, a large batten placed over the turnings-in of rigging. 1850 R. G. CUMMINS *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 1/2 On the top of this are placed coarse Kaffir mats made of reeds, which act as a Scotchman (to use a sea-far-gon sail, which is of stout canvas). STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 83.

of leather, ... to allow the new skin to harden. 1882 NARF'S *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 68 How is the lower rigging protected from being cut by the futtock rigging? By flashing iron Scotchmen on the shrouds.

3. *S. African.* A florin. (See quot. 1879.)

1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Boerland* 55 In dealing with the Kaffirs, I frequently heard the term 'Scotchman' applied to a two-shilling piece: and upon enquiry was informed that an enterprising gentleman of that nationality having once passed a large number of florins to the Kaffirs as half-crown pieces, the latter had ever since christened the florin 'Scotchman'. 1887 RIOTA HAGGARD *Tess* x, Jantje spat upon the 'Scotchman', as the natives in that part of Africa [Transvaal] call a two-shilling piece.

4. *U. S. The* 'Scotch duck', *Charitonella* (or *Bucephala*) *albola*. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

5. *collog.* A Scotch fir.

1901 'LUCAS MALTBY' *Sir R. Calmady* vi. vii. 'What shall we do with it, piece of land?' 'Oh, plant,' she said. 'With the ubiquitous Scotchman?' 'It wouldn't carry anything else, except along the boundaries.'

Scotchness (skɒtʃnəs). [*SCOTCH* a. + -NESS.]

Scotch quality or character.

1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xxviii. Annie had a certain Scotchness in her which made her draw back from the offer. 1892 STEVENSON *Let. to J. M. Barrie* (1899) II. 247 My own Scotchness tends to interfere.

Scotchwoman. [*SCOTCH* a. + *WOMAN*; orig. two words.] A woman who is a native of Scotland or of Scotch descent.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii. The neat, clean, quiet-looking little Scotchwoman, who now stood before her. 1827 — *Chron. Canongate*, v. Knowing her honesty, ... and, although a Scotchwoman, her cleanliness and excellent temper.

Scotchry, *sb.* *collog.* [*SCOTCH* a. + -Y.] A nickname for a Scotchman.

1851 *Two Cousins* II. 62 Will you come it now, Scotchry, and I don't mind if I forgive you if you can lick me?

Scotchry (skɒtʃrɪ), *a.* [*SCOTCH* a. + -Y.] Having the characteristics of what is Scotch.

1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 414 It is impossible that any compositions can be more book-elfish and more Scotchry. 1896 ASHBY-STERRY *Tale of Thames* viii, I don't read them all [*i.e.* Scott's novels]. Some of the very Scotchiest ones I cannot stand.

Coun. 1874 A. J. C. HARR *Story My Life* (1900) IV. xvii. 258 A great Scotchry-looking house.

Scote, *sb.* *Obs.* [*SCOTCH* a. + *scote* 'sheet' (i.e. rope), whence *OF. escoute* (mod.F. *écoute*)]

? A kind of cable.

1394 *Issue Knt.* Easter 17 Rich. II. 5 Sept. (Devon). [Five cables, weighing 5941 lbs. ... two scotes (weighing 348 lbs.).]

Scote, *sb.* *Obs.* [*SCOTCH* a. + *scote*, a definite quantity of some article.] = *BEAT* sb.3

1633-4 *N. Riding Rec.* III. 365 A labourer for stealing 7 scotes of hemp. *Ibid.*, A labourer presented for stealing 7 beats or scotes of hemp.

Scote (skɒt), *sb.* *dial.* [Of obscure origin:

cf. Norw. *skota* pole, bar, forked stick; also *OF. escot* (mod.F. *écot*) stump.] (See quot. 1890.)

1839 *Herefordsh. Gloss.*, *Scote*, a dragstaff (Glouc.). 1890 *Glebe Gloss.* 132 *Scote*, an ironshod staff attached to the axle of the hind wheel of a wagon to prevent it running back down hill.

Scote (skɒt), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7-8 *scote*, 9 *scote*. [*SCOTCH* sb.3 Cf. *SCOTCH* v.2] *trans.*

To set a drag upon (the wheel of a wagon).

Scoteinography, *notice-wd.* [*SCOTCH* a. + *γραφία* dark + -γραφία: see -γραφία.] Illegible writing.

1779 *Twining Let.* 17 Sept., in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 267, I thought myself tolerable adept in this art of scoteinography, but I give you the wall.

Scoteography, *Obs.* [irreg. f. Gr. *σκότην* gcn. of *σκότης* darkness + -γραφία writing: see -γραφία.] (See quot.)

1803 J. GOUEN in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* VII. 53 Scoteography or the Art of Writing in the Dark.

Scoter (skɒtər). [Of obscure origin.] A duck of the genus *Edemia*, esp. *Edemia nigra*, a native of the Arctic regions and common in the seas of Northern Europe and America. Also *scoter-duck*.

1674 *RAY Collect. Catal. Birds* 96 The Scoter: *Anas niger*. 1768 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 494 Scoter. ... This bird is allowed in the Romish church to be eaten in Lent. 1808-13 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) III. 212 Scoter duck. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1077 The scoter, has occurred twice in winter at some water in Basing parish. 1870 GILLMORE *tr. Figueur's Reptiles & Birds* 239 The writers of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance ... had very vaguely described the Scoter Duck.

Scoterlope, *v. Obs.* [Metathesis of SCOTTERLOPE v., after *LOPE* v.] *intr.* ? To wander aimlessly.

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* xix. 113 God mindeth to try our obedience, by restraining vs from ... scoterloping over the fieldes [orig. *F. de courir à travers champs*] to laugh at euerie thing that we like off.

Scotewache, *obs. variant of SCOUTWATCH.*

Scotewine, *Obs. rare* -1. [*SCOT* sb.3 2, *SCOTARY*.] An alleged name for the hare.

A 1355 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The scotewine, the skikari.

Scot-free, *a.* Also rarely 6 *scotchfree*, 7 *scots-free*. See also SHOT-FREE. [*SCOT* sb.2 + *FREE* a. Cf. *MDu. schotvri* (the mod.Dn. *schotvrij* 'shot-proof' is independently formed), *OSw. skul-frí-r*.] Free from payment of 'scot'; taven score, fine, etc.; exempt from injury, punishment, etc.; scatheless. Almost exclusively predicative; esp. in the phrase to go scot free.

In the mod. use of the expression, 'scot' is probably often interpreted as a mere intensive.

1122. *Charter of 1066 in Kemble Cod. Diplom.* IV. 191 Scotfre and gautfre, on schire and on hundrede. 1531 *TINDALE Expos.* 1 *John* (1537) 22 The poore synner shulde go skot free without oughte at all. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 129 What damages their cuntrye and peple had suffred by this warre, and that Your Majestie went not all scot free. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 233 They payed no money, but were set scot free. 1567 *MAPLET Green Forest* 93 Daniell scapd scotchfree by Gods providence. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch*, *Tiberius & Caius* (1595) 878 Caius ... had charged the poore citizens with an annuall rent for the lands ... Liured ... did please them by ... letting them have the land, scotfree. 1622 *MASSE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 231 The first speaker scapes scot-free. 1665-6 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) II. 73 Oxford escaped scot free of the plague. 1740 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 117 She should not, for all the trouble she has cost you, go away scot-free. 1792 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Odes of Condelence Wks.* 1794 III. 237 Scot-free the Poets drank and ate: They paid no taxes to the State! 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* lib. xii, Do as much for this fellow and thou shalt pass scot-free. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Manilla* xiv. 45 The sporting inhabitants of Derby preferred the money-griping propensities of a certain Baronet ... to the scot-free sport with the frigid civilities of the noble Earl.

The people had not been passed. scot-free. 1877 is notorious offender has got off scot free.

b. ? Mis-used for: Without inflicting damage.

1652-66 in *Gilbert Contemp. Hist.* I. 125 [They] shot at him with earnest leuell, and not scots-free for presently he was tumbled to the earth deadly wounded.

Scotia (skɒtɪə), *Arch.* [*SCOTIA* (Vitruvius), a. Gr. *σκωτία*, f. *σκότης* darkness (so called from the dark shadow within the cavity); cf. F. *scotie*.] A hollow moulding, = CASEMENT 1.

1563 *SHUTE Archit.* 11 The nethermost Trochilus or Scotia. 1664 *EVELYN tr. Frezier's Archit.* 125 Our Workmen retain the ancient Scotia ... but more vulgarly they call it the Casement. 1789 *SWINTON tr. Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 90 Other particles of an order are hollow, the common name to which is scotia. 1878 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 152 In England another kind of base is frequent, in which a head is substituted for the scotia.

Scotian, *a.* *notice-wd.* [*SCOTIA* f. *med.L. Scōtia* Scotland + -AN.] Of or belonging to Scotland.

1803 *LEYDEN Scenes Infancy* I. 232 But long Their fame shall flourish in the Scotian song.

Scotic (skɒtɪk), *a.* Also 8-9 *Scottic*. [*ad.* late *L. Scōticus*, *Scōticus*, f. *Scōt-us*, *Scōt-us*: see *SCOT* sb.1]

1. Used as a designation for the Scottish dialect. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1655) II. 74 The English speech ... hath ... divers subdialects, but her chiefest is the Scotic, which took footing beyond Tweed about the last conquest.

2. Pertaining to the ancient Scots.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 183 The uncorrupted native language of the Irish is the Gaelic, or Scotic. 1851 D. WILSON *Archaeol. & Preh. Ann. Scot.* 470 Cairbre Riada, a celebrated Scotic warrior. *Ibid.* 479 The Scotic line of princes. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 233 Our method of colonization has failed with the children of the Scotic race. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1232 Celestius, the companion of Pelagius, is supposed by some to have been of Scotic, i.e., Irish origin. 1902 *MACBAIN in Skene Highlanders Sent.* 400 Donald being likely a Scotic prince.

Scotical, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or belonging to Scotland; Scottish. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. IV.* (1550) 16 b, Wherof the occasion shall bee to you declared according to the Scoticall histories.

Scotican (skɒtɪkən), *a.* [*ad.* late *L. Scōtic-us* (see *SCOTIC*), after *ANGELICAN*.] Of or pertaining to the Scots ecclesiastically.

1635 [see *ANGELICAN* a. 1]. 1830 *CHAMBERS Jar. I.* II. ix. 257 Equalizing the Anglican and Scotican Churches. 1844 *Br. Sage's Wks.* I. Mem. 23 They regarded the Scotican Church ... as schismatical.

Scoticie, -icism: see SCOTTICIE, -ICISM.

Scotiety, *humorous notice-wd.* [*the name*

Scōtus, in imitation of scholastic terms.] The essential nature of John Duns Scotus.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. 97 The very Society of Scotus belongeth to England as his Native Country.

Scotify: see SCOTTIFY.

Scotism 1. *Obs.* -o [*ad.* late *L. Scōt-us* *Scot* + -ISM.] = SCOTTICISM.

1570 *LEVINS Mani.* 146 (Words that end in *ismie*) be of

Scōtist:

Scōtismus, f. *Scōt-us* (see SCOTIST) + -ISM.]

1. The teaching of Scotus or the Scotists.

a 1871 G. S. MORRIS *tr. Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* (1872) I. 454 Scotism is ... like Thomism, one of the doctrines in which Scholasticism culminates. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 429/2 Hervæus Natalis (ob. 1323) and Thomas Bradwardine (ob. 1349) were determined opponents of Scotism. 1900 *Month* July 50 This would go to show that Scotism, for which England had been celebrated in the middle ages, had already lost its hold on English Catholic thought.

2. *pl.* (*notice-use*). Subtleties such as are characteristic of the Scotists.

1645 *MILTON Petrach.* 28 These ages wherein Canons, and Scotisms, and Lumbard Laws, have dull'd, and almost obliterated the lively Sculpture of ancient reason.

Scotist (skɒtɪst), *sb.* and *a.* *Ecl.* [*ad.* med.L. *Scōtista*, f. *Scōtus*: see below.] *a. sb.* A follower or disciple of John Duns Scotus (known as 'The Subtle Doctor'), a scholastic philosopher and theologian of the 13th c., whose system in many respects was opposed to that of Thomas Aquinas. (See DUNCE.) *b. adj.* Belonging to the Scotists.

1530 [see DUNCE, etym. note]. 1562 *tr. Jewel's Apol.* 21 How happeneth it then that the Scotists and the Thomists do agree no ... of duty? 1 Bishop.

POPE Ess. Crit. 244 Scotists and Thomists now in peace remain Amid their kindred cobwebs in Duck-lane. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 826/2 Decrees were passed requiring the Scotist doctrine to be taught in all the Franciscan schools. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 429 This primacy of the undetermined will ... was the central contention of Scotists against the Thomist doctrine.

Scotistical, *a.* 1. *Obs.* [*f.* prec. + -ICAL.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Scotists.

1600 *tr. Garzon's Hosp. Incur. Fables* A 4 b, Betweene them and Folly there is a lust Logical equipollence, and n Scotisticall Identitie. 1776 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 4 The Thomistical and Scotistical Schools and Preaching Orders of Dominicans, Franciscans [etc.].

Scotistical, *a.* 2. *Obs.* [*f.* *SCOT* sb.1 + -ISTICAL (see -ISTIC).] ? Favouring what is Scottish.

1650 A. B. *Mulat. Polono* 14 Neither can they imagine whether these Scotistical Pioneers will be Scots or no Scots.

Scotistry, *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* SCOTIST + -RY.]

The habit of thought proper to a Scotist.

1651 *FULLER Abel Rediv.*, *Colet* 105 His own Bishop, of whose Sophistical Scotistry the Deane made no great account, and the Bishop as little of his Clericorian Divinity.

Scotize, *v. Obs.* Also 6-7; scottize. [*f.* *SCOT* sb.1 + -IZE.] *intr.* To imitate the Scots; to favour Scottish ways. Hence Scotizing *phl. a.*

1593 *ABP. BANCROFT Dangerous Positions* 41 *headline*, ... Sir J. HARRINGTON ... long since under- ... and scotizing ... N. Test. To Rdr.

13 An Englishman Scotizing once to our King was roundly reproved for it. 1659 *GAUON Tears* Ch. II. xix. 323 A Scotizing zeal. a 1662 *HEVLYN Land* iv. (1668) 38 The English had Scotized in all their Practises. *Ibid.* v. 460 Thereby drawing on himself the general hatred not only of the Scots, but Scotizing English.

Scotized, *phl. a. Obs.* [*f.* prec. + -ED.] Imbued with Scottish (ecclesiastical) principles.

1659 *ABP. BANCROFT Dangerous Positions* 41 *headline*, ... Sir J. HARRINGTON ... long since under- ... and scotizing ... N. Test. To Rdr.

Di-c. 220 The High-scotized Flyers ... among the Presbyterians.

Scottnail, *north. Obs.* Forms: 4 *scot*, 4-5 *schot*, 5 *shot*. [*SCOT* a. *schotspijker* (f. *schot* 'partition + *spijker* nail').] Some kind of nail. Cf. SCOTSEM-NAIL.

1349-50 in *B. Hatfield's Surv.* (Surtees) 202 In spykings ferrn, lednaysls, schotnaysls et bordnaysls empt. pro aula cooperienda ut supra. 35. iod. 1349-50 *Dirch. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 55 Spykyng, et Scotnaysls pro fronte infra Abbatiam. 1374 *Ibid.* 211 Et in spykyngs, schetnall [read schotnall], stanbrod. 425. sd. 1349-50 *Ibid.* 239, 200m of spykyngs, 200m of d. shotnall. 1454 *Ibid.* 149 Item .iiij waynecloztes cum spykyng et schotnaysl.

Scoto- (skɒtə-, skɒtə-), combining form of late *L. Scōtus* *Scot* sb.1, prefixed (with hyphen) to ethnic adjs. (rarely sbs.) either with the sense 'belonging to Scotland', as in *Scoto-Britannic*, *Celtic*, *-English*, *-Gaelic*, *-Gallic*, *-Norwegian*, *-Scandinavian* adjs., *Scoto-Norman* sb., or with the sense 'partly Scottish and partly ...', as in *Scoto-Irish* adj.

1650 B. *Discontinuum* 45 The good man is in such a ... *Cal-* ... *TYLER* ... *Norman*.

1837 *LOCKHART Scot* II. 332 The clergy of the primitive Scoto-Celtic Church. 1846 C. INNES *Liter de Calchou* (Bannatyne Club) Pref. 30 The permanent incorporation of

naclur. 1902 G. G. SMITH *Spec. Mid. Scots* p. xxxv, It may be a 'Scottifying' of [Southern] *thos*.

Hence **Scottification**, the process of 'Scottifying'; quasi-*concr.* a rendering into Scottish dialect. 1869 F. J. FURNIVALL *Forewords O. Ellis Acad.* 17 Which Scottification I hope some day to print opposite Caxton's own text. 1894 A. J. BALFOUR in *Times* 23 July 3/2, I watch with satisfaction the gradual Scottification of England by this great golfing propaganda. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/2 Scottification is clearly Lord Rosbery's policy.

Scottish (skptif), *a. and sb.* Forms: [1] Scytisso, Scytysse, Scittisse, 2 Scottysse, 3 Scottisc, 5 Scottissh, 6 Scottys(s)he, Skottishe, Skottyshe, 6-7 Scottishe, Skottish, 7-9 Scottish, 6-Scottish. [Late OE. (12th c.) *Scottise*, a new formation on *Scotta* Scot sb. + *-isc*, -ish, replacing the older *scottisc* with umlaut. Cf. MDu. *Du. schotsch*, LG. *schottisch*, G. *schottisch* (earlier *schöttisch*), ON. *skotk-r.*] *A. adj.*

1. Of or belonging to Scotland or to the people of Scotland; esp. of persons: of Scotch nationality, birth, or descent. † *Scottish cap* = SCOTCH CAP.

[1690 *tr. Bada's Hist.* III. xxi. (1800) 222 Se nyhsta was Scytysces cyynes; þa oðræ wæron Engliscæ.] c1205 LAV. 20355 Patric þe ricche mon þat wes a Scottisc þein scone an his londen. c1250 *Merlin* xlii. 197 For þere were hit two scottissh myle for the town. 1507 in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 154 Per was grete plenty of Skottishe samon. 1548 W. D. ...

covered with fustian & Skullis with Scottishe cappes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* t.iii. 259 Then once more to your Scottish Prisoners. Deliver them vp without their ransom straight. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Pennyles Piler*, E. 4, The olde Prouerbe of a Scottish Miste was verified, in wetting mee to the skinnie. 1637 MONRO *Exped.* 55 Here also our Scottish High-landmen are prayse-worthy. 1799 B. BURKE *Lett. to W. Smith* Wks. IX. 407 A zealous Anglican or Scottish Church principle. Scottish lai settlement.

b. In the names of various trees and plants: cf. SCOTCH 4 b, SCORS 1 d.

1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. PL.* 279 † Scottish Asphodel. 1796 *Wetting Brit. Plants* c. 11. 297 † Scottish lovage, or Sea Parsley. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. PL.* IV. 232 † Scottish Primrose. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* li. cxciii. 690 *Soldanella*. In English Sea Withwinde, of some... † Scottish Scourie grasse.

† c. (See quot.)

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* 7 Many a Gallant... Hath got the Spanish pip... or the Scottish fleas, or English Fox, for a's but one disease.

d. *Mil. Scottish Guard* = *Scots Guard*. *Scottish Rifles* (see quot 1888).

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* v. With these followers, and a corresponding equipage, an Archer of the Scottish Guard was a person of quality and importance. 1888 LAWRENCE ARCHER *Brit. Army* 240 The King's Own Scottish Borderers. 1910 246 The Cameronians... This peculiar old corps... now forms the first battalion of the Scottish Rifles.

e. Used with reference to law. Cf. SCOTS a. 1 c. 1726 (*title*) Minor Practicks, or a Treatise of the Scottish Law. Composed by... Sir Thomas Hope... Advocate to His Majesty King Charles I. 1826 SCOTT *Juril.* 9 June, The consequence of this will in time be, that the Scottish Supreme Court will be in effect situated in London. Then down fall—as national objects of respect and veneration—the Scottish Bench, the Scottish Bar, the Scottish Law herself. 1875 *Engl. Brit.* II. 639/2 *Art and Parl.*, a term used in Scottish Law to denote the aiding or abetting [etc.].

† 2. Scottish earth *Min.*, strontian. Obs.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 21. 13) Scottish, or Stronthian Earth.

† 3. *transf.* Marked by Scottish characteristics. 1532 MORE *Conful.* Barnes viii. Wks. 739/2 The rude rimelless runnunge of a scottishe ieste. 1610 MARCELLINE *Triumphs Jus.* I To France B 4 b, My life is innocent, my heart Christian, my tongue to Scottish, and he is too good and wise a King, to be flattered by any. c1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* 1 vii. (1870) 18 The assumption is Scottish, and the conclusion false.

4. Applied to the language (see SCOTS a. 2).

1780 *Mirror* No. 83 The Scottish dialect is our ordinary suit; the English is used only on solemn occasions. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv. This was the first time I had heard the Scottish accent. 1862 CHAMBERLAIN *Encycl.* IV. 66/1 Gavin Douglas (died 1522), whose best work is a translation of Virgil's *Æneid* into Scottish verse.

5. *Comb.*, as *Scottish-hearted*; *Scottish-French*, French spoken by Scots; *Scottish-Irish* = SCOTCH-IRISH.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* v. The well-known sound of the 'Scottish-French' was as familiar in the taverns near Plessis, as that of the Swiss-French in the modern *guinguettes* of Paris. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii. Walking hand in hand with the real noble 'Scottish-hearted barons. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. xviii. 443 Presbyterians of 'Scottish-Irish descent.

B. sb. (absolute uses of the adj.)

1. The Scottish language.

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* Wks. 185. II. 368 The letters were very early translated into Scottish. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxv. Nor was there the least tincture of that vulgarity, which we naturally attach to the Lowland Scottish. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 541/2 Bellenden also translated the first five books of Livy into Scottish.

2. The Scottish (with pl. sense): the Scots. *rare*. 1632 SWED. *Intelligencer* II. 13 The Scottish have hitherto had the honour and the danger, to be the first men that are put upon such a business. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xviii. The

large measure which the Scottish allowed of their land. 1831 — *Cast. Daug.* xx. The necessary conditions were speedily agreed on, which put the Scottish in possession of this stronghold.

† **Scottish**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 Scottish. [f. the adj. (Cf. to English.)] *trans.* To render in the Scottish tongue.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdrs. c 4 b, At length I lighted on Virgil Scottished by the Reuerend Gawin Douglas.

† **Scottishman**. Obs. [f. SCOTTISH a. + MAN.] = SCOTSMAN.

[1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 389 þe Scottyshe men... took a carubum... and wente byryne.] 1523 SURREY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 1. 215 Bothe with thies contrey men and Scottishmen. 1530 PALSGR. 268/1 Scottyssheman, *Escoyssys*. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* G vij, The Scottisshmen pykes wear as long or longer then their staves. 1632 SWED. *Intelligencer* I. 86 One Scottish-man protested he had kill'd 18 men with his owne hand. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlii. Contents (1760) II. 41 We are accotied by a priest, who proves to be a Scottishman. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* I. i. 3 Every Scottishman has a pedigree. 1831 — *Cast. Daug.* xix. It seems almost unnatural for Scottishmen and English to meet and part without a buffet.

Scottishness (skptifness). [f. SCOTTISH a. + -NESS.] The quality of being Scottish.

1859 RAMSAY *Remin.* 154 It is the Scottishness that gives the zest.

Scotly (skptli), *sb. colloq.* [f. SCOT sb. 1 + -Y.] A nickname for a Scotchman.

Scotly (skptli), *a.* [f. SCOT sb. 1 + -Y.] a. Having the characteristic temperament of a Scot. b. [Cf. SCOT sb. 1.] Angry, 'cross'.

1892 STEVENSON *Lett. to J. M. Barrie* (1899) II. 247 We are both Scots besides, and I suspect both rather Scotch Scots. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 220/2 It made me scotly with every one and every thing.

Scotlye, Scouce: see SCUTTLE, SCOUSE.

Scoug, Scouk: see SCUG, SKULK.

Scoul, Scould, obs. forms of SCOWL, SCOLD.

Scoulding: see SCULDING Orkney and Shetl.

Scoule, obs. form of SCOLD, SCULL.

Scoulerite (skūlərit). *Min.* [Named after Dr. J. Scouler.] An impure variety of mesole; also, a pipe-stone from N. America, having a similar composition. 1840 R. D. THOMSON in *Lond. & Edin. Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. XVII. 408 My son... distinguished it [this mineral] by the name of Scoulerite, in honour of Dr. Scouler. 1843 J. E. PORTLOCK *Geol.* 215 The Scoulerite variety occurs, rarely, at Portrush in small spheres. 1850 ANSTEO *Elem. Geol.* *Min.* etc. § 422 Scoulerite, Pipestone.

Scoulion, Scouille, obs. ff. SCULLION, SCCHOOL.

Scout, obs. form of SCOUT sb. 1

Scoulyon, Scoum, obs. ff. SCULLION, SCUM.

Scoumar, variant of SCUMMER, pirate.

Scoumfite, -phit, etc.: see SCOFFIT.

Scoundrel (skaundrel), *sb. and a.* Also 6 skounr, skoundrell, scoundrell, 7 skundrell, scoundril, 8 scoundrel. [Of unknown origin. Derivation from Sc. SCUNNER sb. and *v.* is inadmissible on phonological grounds; and although *scoundrel* is now vernacular in Scotland (pronounced skūnrel or skānrel), all the early examples of the word are English. The phonetic character of the word suggests a Fr. origin; it might conceivably represent an AF. derivative of *escouder* to abscond, but the late date of its first occurrence is against this supposition.]

A. sb. 'A mean rascal, a low petty villain' (J.). Now usually with stronger sense: An audacious rascal, one destitute of all moral scruple. 1589 WARNER *Alk. Eng.* vi. xxxi. 137 Must I, thought I, give ayme to such a Skrub and such a Saint, That Skoundrell, and this Counterfeit. 1589 R. HARVEY *PL. Petr.* 22 You see my quarter staffe, is it not a blesse hegger, thinke you? A washing blow of this is as good as a Laundresse... and must needs dry beate a skoundrell, if he be artificially managed. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* iv. G 3, *Cloven*. Hauve I master thou skoundrell? I haue an Orator to my master. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iii. 36 By this hand they are scoundrels and substractors that say so of him. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. i. 13, Your Mother... a lustie stoute Woman, bore great Children, you were the verie skundrell of am all. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 119 If you take away my life, you shall put an honest man to death for a cowards and a scoundrels sake. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Nov., I often advised the dissolution of that Parliament, although I did not think the scoundrels had so much courage. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 212 If your ancient, but ignoble blood Has crept thro' scoundrels ever since the flood. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 7 Apr. (1791) 148 Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* liii. (1862) 121 When a woman is married for the sake of her fortune, the

born scoundrels coming home loaded with treasure. 1886 STEVENSON *Treasure* liii. 4, If you keep on drinking rum, the world will soon be quit of a very dirty scoundrel!

b. *attrib. and appositive*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. ii, Of a Jourdan Coupe-tête, who has skulked thitherward... and will raise whole scoundrel-regiments. 1850 — *Lett. & Speech.* II. 9 [Model Prisons.] The 'sympathy' of visitors, for his interesting scoundrel-subjects... was evidently no joy to this practical mind. 1854 — *Edin. Rev.* 120 This scoundrel-fool Shaf-ton had been the cause of his misfortunes.

B. adj. Now rare.

1. Of a person: That is a scoundrel; having the characteristics of a scoundrel; scoundrelly. Of a company: Composed of scoundrels.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. i. (1645) 33 We read, not that the scoundrel people, but the choicest, the wisest, the holiest of that nation have frequently us'd these lawes. a 1700 J. E. *Dict. Canting Crew*, Scab, a... Scoundrell-Fellow. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Dec., I met that beast Ferris... and that scoundrel dog is as happy as an emperor. 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 53 The Printer is that scoundrel Rascal Curle. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1638 The cruel wretch... has squander'd vile, Upon his scoundrel train what might have cheer'd A drooping family of modest worth. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 789 We'll vex those scoundrel-boys. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Loire* 187 The scoundrel governor... was the Duke of Montpensier.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a scoundrel. Of conduct: Mean, unprincipled.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Dial. Philautus & Timoth.* iii. 5 Shouldst thou not in all justice and Conscience, instance something... that deserves... such scoundrel, Billings-gate Ribaldry. ? a 1704 T. BROWN *Declam.* in *Def. Gaming* Wks. 1709 III. i. 134 What... is there more scoundrel? What more heinous than a man depriv'd of his Manhood... by an Inundation of Claret? 1729 MANORVILLE *Bees* II. 101 An Italian No-man of Scoundrel Extraction. 1731 MEOLY *Kollen's Cape G. Hope* (1738) I. 227 He [sc.] the Hottentot dog] makes such a Scoundrel-Figure, that all his good Qualities together, are hardly a Ballance for it. 1738 J. HILOROP *Lett. Commandin.* (ed. 4) 17 Stealing we all know is the most pitiful, scoundrel Act of Injustice. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* 1. 1, 'A penny saved is a penny got'—Firm to this scoundrel maxim keepeth he. 1757 WARBURTON *Lett. to Hurd* xciii. (1809) 218 He... died... here in England; but of so scoundrel a temper, that he avoided ever coming into my sight. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 84, I am shocked at the mean, scoundrel Behaviour of Mr. P.—. 1850 THACKERAY *Pennidens* lviii, Her parents... encouraged me, with all sorts of coarse artifices and scoundrel flatteries.

† 3. Of a thing: Base, degraded in character or type. Obs. rare.

1700 ASHBY *tr. Saavedra's Royal Politician* II. 160 Trade was ruin'd by this troublesome, scoundrel Metal. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 75 Their Religion is also a Sort of scoundrel Mahometism.

Hence **Scoundrelv.**, *trans.*, to treat as a scoundrel, to vilify. **Scoundrelism**, the world of scoundrels, scoundrels collectively; also = SCOUNDRELISM. † **Scoundrelish a.**, befitting a scoundrel. **Scoundrelship**, the behaviour of a scoundrel, scoundrelism. **Scoundrelry**, scoundrels collectively.

1701 W. NICOLSON *Lett.* 9 May in *Evelyn Diary & Corr.* (1906) 721 This being one of the matters wherein I am scoundrelled by the late reply of Dr. Wake. 1705 ROWE *Bitter* i. 1, I being in somewhat scoundrelish, or, as your Honour calls it, scurvy Terms with him my self. 1837 CARLYLE *Diamond Necklace* xvi, Let the eye of the mind

looking enough to represent any amount of scoundrelship. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 415 It is astonishing to find how much foreign riff-raff and alien scoundrelry will turn up at a masquerade. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 101/1 With

venturers, the scoundrelism of the whole world. 1876 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* lxix. XII. 111 Either as an effect of looseness of life, or from inherent scoundrelism of temperament.

Scoundrelism (skaundrelizm). [f. SCOUNDREL sb. + -ISM.] The character, conduct, or practices of a scoundrel; also, a piece of scoundrelism, a scoundrelly act or trait.

1611 CORN. *Villagerie*, villanie, roguerie, rascalitie, skoundrellisme. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell Tour* *Herberts* (1785) 111 Why, Sir... There is generally a scoundrelism about a low man. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ix, Thus... shall the Bastille be abolished from our Earth; and with it, Feudalism, Despotism; and one hopes, Scoundrelism generally. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Ess.*, *Socialism* 194 Hungry mobs, nuclei of all the socialism and scoundrelism of the city. 1902 F. E. HULME *Proverb Lore* ii. 62 The epigrams [of John Davies] are, most of them, of the most offensive character. There are two hundred and ninety-two of these scoundrelisms.

Scoundrelly (skaundrelly), *a.* [f. SCOUNDREL sb. + -LY.] Having the character of a scoundrel; of, belonging to, or characteristic of a scoundrel; characterized by scoundrelism.

1790 BURNS *Lett.* 2 Mar., Mankind are by nature benevolent creatures, except in a few scoundrelly instances. 1816 SCOTT *Atter.* vi, I have directed the constables to take up that old scoundrelly beggar, Edie Ochiltree, for spreading disaffection. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 266, I read on till I got to the base and scoundrelly part of the address. 1847 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* Jan. 116/2 Tom

... the tyranny of a *Fredk. Gl.* viii. iv. of His scoundrelly 4/8 A scoundrelly let the Mahdi in.

† **Scoundrelously**, *adv. rare*—1. [f. SCOUNDREL + -OUS + -LY.] In a scoundrelly manner. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Dial. Philautus & Timoth.* xiii. 28 and so far

Scoup (skaup), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5-6 scoupe, 6 skowp, 8 scowp, 7- scoup. [Of

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25867 Els moght moght na clensing fire bi saul skurt make itschurre. *Ibid.* 28058 Parlor ilkan rede for lokene pat al. skir pam sau wit pair in-sight, hair conscience sua clene and bright, pat ba' 13775 J
1219 Pat. pat pamme-sell off
Lyf Namhade iv. xlii. (1866) 195 She leueth no thing pat she ne correcteth and skowreth and forbisheth. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 93 Werfor bys tyme of Lenton ys ordeyned only to skowre and to clense your concyens of al manner roust and fulpe of synne. 1556 *Parker's Ps.* cxix. 140 Skord cleane full out thy word is seene: fine tride from dross impure. 1594 *Hooker's Eccl. Pol.* iv. xii. § 5 Some few... who... are not so scowred of their former rust, as to forsake their ancient persuasion. 1608 *Day Lawe Tricker's* i. 1, How the daw Scoures are his rustie phrases! 1611 *Spenser's Chron.* ix. xxiv. 871/2 [Q. Eliz. said] I have bene enforced this day to scowre vp my old Latine, that hath laine long in rusting. 1617 *Moryson's Itin.* i. 161, I will... scowre up that little Toscan language, which... shall be remaining unto me. 1639 *Fuller's Holy War* v. (1640) 7 Heracles... scowred bright an old holy-day with a new solemnity. 1654 - *Two Serms.* 58 Such who by Art and Education... have scowred over the dimme inscription of the Morall Law, that it appeared plaine unto them.

c. absol. or intr.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* viii. (1906) 11 Score so long on this plate till ye have hadde away all the blacke spottis. 1591 *Shaks.* *Two Gent.* iii. i. 315 Item, she can wash and scowre. 1710 *Sterle's Tatler* No. 248 ¶ 5 The Wench in the Kitchen sings and scours from morning to Night. 1859 *Geo. Elliot's Adam Bede* xxxii, Listening to all manner o' gossip when they should be down on their knees a-scouring.

d. trans. (hyperbolically). To thrust (a sword, knife) in a person's body.

1613 *Hayward's Will.* l. 68 Encouraging one another to scowre their swords in the entrails of their enemies. 1818 *Scott's Hrt. Mith.* xxx, Have ye a mind I should scowr my knife between your ribs, as my mother says?

e. To clean the inside of (a gun) after firing.

1611 *Beaum. & Fl. Knt. Burn.* Pistle v. i, Let me see your pece neighbor Greene-goose, when was she shot in? Greene. And like you maister Capitaine, I made a shot even now, partly to scowre her, and partly for audacity. 1627 *Capt. Smith's Scamau's Grant.* xlii, 61 Souldiers scowre your peeces. 1658 A. Fox to *Wurtz's Surg.* i. iii. 9 Even as Musquetiers are scowring their Musquets after much shooting.

f. slang. To wear (fetters); to sit in (the stocks). Obs.

c 1450 *Maukling* 534 in *Macro Plays* 21 Me semyth þe haue scowde a peyr of fetters. 1533 J. Heywood *Paravianer & Frere* 602 Thou shalt not escape me, Tyll thou hast scowred a pece of stokys. 1561 *Awolay Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 84 To skower the cramp rings, to wear boltes or fetters. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Scowre, to wear.

2. trans. To remove grease or dirt from (cloth, wool, silk, etc.) by some detergent process.

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 630/5 The said Clothes... clene scowred, full dried, and redy to the sale. c 1483 *Caxton's Dialogues* 34 *Rescower* vne robe, Skowre agayn a gounne. 1496 *Coventry Lett* Bk 574 To scowre & fresche old bonettes. 1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 11 § 2 The same Cappe (shall) be first well scowred and closed upon the Banke. 1601 *Hollan's Pliny* xix. l. 11, 5 There is a kind of Poppies much sought after for blanching and bleaching of linnen cloths; for being skoured therewith, it is wonderful how white and pure they will looke. 1626 *Bacon's Sylva* § 362 In some Lakes the Water is so Nitrous, as if Foule Cloaths be put into it, it scoureth them of it selfe. 1683 *Wilding in Collect.* (O. H. S.) l. 257 For scowring my Conte 00 00 06. 1751 *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Dying, Dying of thread* is begun by scowring it in a lye of good ashes. 1844 G. Dooer *Textile Manuf.* li. 107 When the cloth is woven, he sends it... to be 'scowred' and 'fulled'. 1889 *Encycl. Brit.* xxiv. 657/1 Stale urine was a favourite medium in which to scowr wool.

b. absol. Also fig.

1624 *Quarles' Job Militant* Med. vi. 41 Teares, mingled with thy Blood can scower so, That Scarlet sinnes shall turne as white as Snow. 1626 *Bacon's Sylva* § 362 Warne Water scowreth better than Cold.

3. To wash vigorously (the hands, face, teeth); to 'scrub'. Now only focalur.

1589 *Warner's Alb.* he hies, And skowr to chuse good Wife scowre his face. I gave him th' oyl to Middelings Maid (ed. 7) and to scowre it clean. 1712 *Swift's Midas* 71 British Midas' dirty Paws; Which... the Senate strove to scowr. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxvii. 20 And teeth a native lotion hardly scours quite pure.

b. trans. To cleanse (the teeth) by chawing some substance. Also, † to scowr one's mouth out, to abuse, vilify.

1598 *Florio* To Rdr. a viii. Let Aristophanes and his comedians make plaies, and scowre their mouths on Socrates. 1781 C. Johnson *Hist. J. Juniper* l. 83 To eat cold beef, and drink strong beer for breakfast, and to scowr his teeth after it with a quid of tobacco.

4. To cleanse (a wound, ulcer, the entrails of an animal) by treating with some medicament.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 9 Take, washe the isues of swannes anon, And skowre thout guttus with salt ichon. 1547 *Boorde's Brev. Health Pref.* 4 That they clense and scowre the woundes from al corruption. 1612 *Woodall's Surg. Mate* Wils. (1653) 31 This unguent serveth well to cleanse and scowre ulcers. 1747 *Mrs. Glasse's Cookery* (1796) xviii. 290 Take your eel and scowr it well with salt.

5. To clear out (a channel, ditch, drain, etc.) by removing dirt, weeds, etc. Also with out, † up.

1412-20 *Lyng. Chron.* Troy ii. 754 The canal skoured was so clene. 1519 *Presentment. Furies in Surtees's Soc.* (1890) 31 The grett Inquest... commands all watersewers... be dyked and scoured be Withensonday. 1523 *Fitzherber. Husb.* § 123

Than scoure the olde dyche, and cast it vp newe. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 403 The... ryvers... shalbe ryde and scowred. 1589 *Ive Pract. Fortif.* 3 It may have the ruer turned into the ditch to skowre the ditch of any thing that may be cast into it. 1645 *Symon's Diary* (Camden) 231 A large ditch... lately scowred and cast vp. 1657 G. Thorneley *Daphnis & Chloe* (1893) 79 He scowred the Fountains, that the water might be the sweeter. 1724 *De For. Mem.* scour their moats. 1721 It is proposed... To scour out St. John's Eau, and lay the Earth on the Norfolk side. 1747 *Franklin's Lett.* Wks. (1867) 11. 81, I first scoured up my ditches and drains, and took off all the weed. 1785 *Burke's Sp. Nobis of Arcot's Debt* Wks. 1906 111. 232 These watercourses again call for a considerable expense to keep them properly scoured and duly levelled. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* 11. 433 The hedger now resumes his work of water-tabling and scouring ditches. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vic.* c. 49 § 9 The Admiralty may... dredge scour and deepen the foreshore and bed of the sea within the said limits.

b. To scour a hedge (sec quot. 1847). 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 13 § 5 The Hayes, Fences, Dykes or the soil taken out. North.

6. To clear out or cleanse by flushing with water. 1587 *Fleming's Contin. Holinshed* 111. 1547/1 So as by the space of four daies there could be no water retained within the pent to scowre the mouth of the haven. 1619 S. Arkinson *Goth Myne Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) Sufficient water... for... scowring places... with which all sorts of earth are to be washed or scowred. 1642 *Fuller's Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xix. 339 If his land accosteth the sea, he considereth... what Keys are rusty with sands and shelles, and what are scowred with a free and open tide. 1839 *Cit. Engin.* and Arch. *Frul.* 11. 86/1 The projection of this ice, forcing the tide-wave southward, causes it to run northward, again, with great force, and scowr out the Bay of Weymouth. 1847 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* xix. (ed. 7) 263 During other seasons of the year, the ocean makes reprisals, scouring out the channels.

b. with away: To form (a channel) by flushing. c 1683 *Cowley's Voy.* in *Cook's Voy.* (1790) 111. 846 There cannot be so great a lack of water, but must needs scowre a channel away at the ebbe deepe enough for shipping to goe in.

c. To clear or refresh (the throat) with liquor. Sc. 1787 W. Taylor *Scots Poems* 4 (E. D. D.) Upo' that hint I scowrd my rusty throat. 1801 W. Beattie *Fruits of Time Parings* (1873) 15 (ibid.) Lat's see a drappie o' yer beer, To scowr my crap.

7. Of a medicine, or of one who administers it: To purge (an animal, a person, the body, etc.); to evacuate (the stomach or bowels). Also, to cleanse (worms, fish, etc.) by purging.

1375 *Barbour's Bruce* iii. 542 That cyt it with full gud will, That soucht [name other] salts thar-thill Bot appetit, that oft men takys; For weill scowryt war that stomakys. 1577 B. Googt *Hereshach's Husb.* i. (1586) 35 b, At which tyme they are very good to skowre horses. 1594 *Kyo Cornelia* iii. ii. 71 Like to a Curre that Carion hath deuour'd, And cannot rest, untill his mawe be scowrd. 1610 *Holland's Caude's Brit.* i. 434 Ponds or Stewes... to feed Pikes and Tenches fat, and to scowre them from the strong and muddy fennish taste. 1653 *Walton's Angler* vi. 138 A Loh or Garden worm, which should be well scowred, that is to say, [kept] seven or eight dayes in Moss before you fish with them. 1666 *Ringley's Pract. Physic* 87 Clysters in great quantity if you would scowre the guts. 1691 *Braggadocio* iii. l. 35, I hate to have a puddle o' your Outlandish Nussance cloging my Stomach. *Top. Pul.* - a scowring Bottle of Pontack will scowr it again. Mun. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 29 Pease, wheat, and barley are apt to scowr your Pigeons too much. 1817 J. Mayer *Sportsman's Direct.*

HENG' *Brit. Sports* i. v. ii. § 3. 236/2 All these worms should be scowred, a process which consists in starving them, by placing them in damp moss. 1888 J. Inglis *Tent Life in Tigerland* 72 This food... has a tendency to scowr the animals.

b. absol. Of medicine or food: To act as a purge. 1597 *Gerard's Herbat* ii. xvi. 261 Pellitorie of the wall... hath force to scowre. 1657 W. Coules *Adam in Eden* xx. 42 The ordinary great Celandine... scowreth and cleaneeth effectually. 1884 *Farm & Home* 25 Oct. 275/2 Potatoes and middlings tend to scowr.

c. refl. Chiefly of worms and fish: To become clean by purging.

1594 *Plat's Jewell-ho.* iii. 12 These wormes did first scowre themselves, either in mosse, lone, or bran. 1661 *Lovell's Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge d 4 b, Pond-fish... are not so sweet as river fish, except they have been kept in rivers to scowre themselves. *Ibid.* d 6 b, Snails... are best towards winter having scowred themselves. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* iv. (1880) 104 Pike... spawn from early April to the end of May... and, after a short rest... scowr themselves in the streams or shallows.

d. intr. (for refl.) To be purged. Of worms, fishes, etc.: To be cleansed by purging. Of cattle: To have diarrhoea.

1612 *De For. Mem.* D 2, Al his paine was ally scowred, yet still line long therein, but also scowre and feed. 1681 *Chetman's Angler's Vade.* iii. § 16 (1689) 26 The Dew preserves them [sc. baits] and makes them scowr and thrive. 1707 *Mortimer's Husb.* (1721) l. 242 If you turn Sheep into Mow or Rye to feed, let it not be too rank. Jest it make them Scowre. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bait*, A dead Man's Skull beaten to powder for the Worms to scowr in. 1764 *Museum Rust.* 11. 147 Those which had the lask, and scowred. 1909 *Daily News* 5 May 4 Young spring grass is about the worst food for calves, causing them to scowr very badly.

8. fig. To rid, clear (a place, the sea, etc.) of or from an enemy or other undesirable occupants.

Closely associated with Scour v. 2. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 475 He... schurd [Gott. skourd, Trin. scoured] pat curt o pam sa clene, pat sithen bar sted was neuer seene. 1531 *Dial. on Laus Eng.* ii. xliii. [li.] 97 b, The lord of the Inwre se is bounde... to scoure the see of pyrates. 1603 *Duray's Bar.* *Wars* vi. lvi, As... Some fleet-wing'd haggard... th'ayre of all her feathered flocks doth skowre. 1611 *Beaum. & Fl. Knt. Burn.* Pistle v. i, And like a sort of true-borne Scavengers, scowre me this famous Realme of enemies. 1627 *Hayward's Ann. Q. Eliz.* (Camden) 49 He was appointed to skowre the seas from unlawfull adventures. 1638 *Fryer's Acc.* 2, *India* p. 98 It is the Catwals Business with a Guard of near Two hundred Men, to scowre the Streets of idle Companions. 1701 *Maunder's Journ.* *Jerus.* 28 Feb. (1732) 4 Maintaining the ways in good repair, and scouring them from Arabs, and Kobbers. 1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) l. 180 Church received a of some of the lurking Er *Philip* 111, vi. (1839) 317 scour the sea from the pirates. 1826 *Scott's Diary* in *Lockhart's Life* (1839) 1X. 17 He might have done well there could he have scoured his brains of politics. 1876 *Voyce & Stevenson's Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., To scour the country means to clear the country of the enemy for miles around.

b. fig. (of a devastating plague).

1607 J. Davies *Summa Totalis* (Grosart) 21/2 The Plague (which late our Mother-City scowrd And erst the Kingdome made halfe desolate)

9. fig. To beat, scourge. Hence, to punish, treat severely.

c 1286 *Chaucer's Parv.* T. 736 He... broghte a yerde to scowre with the child. c 1400 *Locke St. Bened.* 136 he nouice, whils he er ging Aw to be scord for swilk a thing. c 1425 *Lynd. Testament Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 255 Of the yeeerde somtyme I stood in awe, To be scowrd that was al in my dreede. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 259 He take a wand and skowrd him bald bath. c 1485 *Digby's Myst.* (1883) ii. 737 32 I thus hard bails on þi bottokys xiii byte l... cum vp 32 horsons, and skore-a-wey he yche! c 1590 *Marlowe's Faustus* 77 He teach ye to impeach honest men: stand by, He scowre you for a goblet. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* ii. l. 60 If you grow fowle with me Pistol, I will scowre you with my Rapier, as I may, in fayre teames. 1662 *Fryer's Diary* 4 Feb., We shall scowre him for it. 1730 *Fielcing's Author's Farce* t. viii, But I will pay the dog, I will scowr him.

10. To sweep or rake (a place, position, a body of men, etc.) with gun-shot. Also, to command (a position, etc.) with one's guns.

1563 W. Cornie in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. ii. 32 Our steple... on the... high... India 320 Cortes uns scowre the Caswey, which was full of enemies. 1589 *Ive Pract. Fortif.* 11 That the artillerie which should scowre the front of y' one Bulwarke might lye covered in the other Bulwarke. c 1620 *Fletcher & Mass. Double Marriage* ii. i, How many saile of wel man'd ships before us... Have we pursued and scowred. 1630 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commu.* 304 The South part... is well defended with Casemates, the better to scowre the Curtaine. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/3 The Ditch is doubly Pallisadoed, with very good Fences within, to scowr the Moat when they enter. 1706 *Philips* (ed. Kersey), *To Scowr the length of a Line*, to rake a Line from end to end with the Shot, so that every Bullet which comes in at one end, sweeps all along to the other. 1781 *Sines's Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 12 Small parties of light cavalry to scowr the flanks. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Firing, Street Firing* is the method of firing adopted to defend or scowr a street, lane, or narrow pass of any kind. 1876 *Bancroft's Hist. U. S. V.* xx. 567 He ordered up heavy artillery and scowred the woods with grape.

11. To remove, get rid of. Chiefly with advs., as away, off, out. a. To remove (rust, dirt, etc.) by cleansing or hard rubbing. Also fig.

c 1410 *Lyng. Life Our Lady* lxx. (1484) l. 10 He came for our sauacion To scowre awaye the rust of al our blame. c 1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 450/2 Scowryn [Winch. *MS.* scoryn] awaye ruste, erugine, erubigine. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. l. 137, I will... staine my fauours in a bloody Maske; Which washt awaye, shall scowre my shame with it. 1631 *Sandoerson's Serms.* 11, The stains will not easily (if at all) be scowred off again. 1674 *Clarendon's Hist.* *Reb.* xv. § 31 He would often speak that there was much of good in the order of bishops, if the dross were scowred off. 1806 J. B. *Beresford's Aliseries Hum.* *Life* xi. No. 18 (ed. 3) l. 263 The face or hands... begrimed with that mysterious sort of filth, which, as soon as you have, with great difficulty, scowred it away, returns again and again. 1866 *Reogray's Cent. Printers* 11. 605 Many a one whose qualifications con- with which he dares to off dirt and art together, - window, and dubs himself a restorer.

b. To drive (an enemy, etc.) out of the land. 1470 *Henry Wallace* vi. 16 How that said talk on hand The rycht wys blud to scowr out of Scotland. a 1600 *Psalms* *F.* viii. (1664) 73 The gray gooswing did work such greif, And did the Scots so skoure and scandle. 1603 *Knox's Hist. Turke* (1638) 287 After that Scanderbeg had thus... scowred the Turkes out of every corner of Epirus. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* v. iii. 56 What Kubark, Cyme, or what Pur-gative drugges Would scowre these English hence? 1642 *Fuller's Holy & Prof. St.* v. iii. 365 King Saul, who had formerly scowred Witches out of all Israel. 1655 - *Cd. Hist.* iii. 112 Fullers earth, a precious ware is daily scowred hence, though by law forbidden to be transported.

c. To discharge, evacuate, purge away (a humour, disease, excrement, etc.).

1577 B. Googt *Hereshach's Husb.* iv. (1585) 190 b, I scowreth away the collections of a Purisy beginning. 1620 *Fletcher's Chances* ii. ii, Has given me a dardd Glitter... Has almost scowrd my guts out. 1620 *Vernier's Iva Recta* vii. 157 It concocteth and scowreth downwards crude and

building firms)--for the construction by each firm of one vessel described as a 'scout'. These scouts are a new departure in the Navy.

6. Cricket. = **FIELDSMAN** a. Also in *Baseball*. **Obs.** b. A boy who is employed to run after the balls at 'practice'. (Cf. *Scout* v. 1 c.)

1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. i. 178 He was...nothing of a scout to John Simmons. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, vii. It fell upon the tip of the hat, and bounded far away over the heads of the scouts. 1851 LILLWHITE *Guide to Cricketers* 54 Mr. ... on the Marylebone Club... *Misc. Papers, Plutarch* the baseball players, to whom the pitcher, the bat, the catcher, and the scout are equally important.

7. In pigeon-shooting: An outlying marksman set to prevent the escape of wounded birds.

1859 'STONEHENGE' *Shooting* t. ii. 9 But if a bird, so hard hit by the shooter that, in the opinion of the referee, it would have fallen within bounds, is shot at by a scout, the shooter may be allowed another bird.

8. attrib. and Comb., as scout boat, + canoe, -craft, -law, + path, patrol, + shallop, -ship, vessel; + scout-ken slang (see quot.).

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 7/3 Designs and tenders...for ten 'scout' boats. 1798 Col. BARROW in *Naval Chron.* (1799) i. 247, I sent out two 'scout' canoes. 1908 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Scouting for Boys* 24 A scout's badge...is given him when he passes the tests in 'scout-craft' necessary to make him a scout. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flask Dict.*, 'Scout-ken', a watch-house. 1750 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 378 About twelve or fifteen Indians Way-laid the Scout. Both from East Hammar to Colerain. 1909 *Daily* 'Up those who were formed'.

1704 S. SEWALL *Diary* Letter about a 'Scout-Shallop'. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* III. 365 A 'scout ship' of theirs [the French] taken gives account that [etc.]. 1849 *Grete Hist. Greece* ii. 171 (1865) V. 166 They awaited the return of the three 'scout-vessels' from Eggeste. 1859 *Daily News* 13 July. The 'scout-vessels' have mentioned were necessary enough at first. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 4/1 Tenders had been asked for a new 'Scout' vessel.

Scout (skaut), sb. Forms: 6 scowt, 7 scout, 7-9 skout, 9 (dial.) scoot, 8- scout. [Of obscure origin: connexion with *Coor* sb. 1 appears to be impossible.] A local name for various sea-birds native to Great Britain; as the Guillemot (*Alca trolle*), the Razor-bill (*Alca torda*), and the Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). *Green scot*: a local name for the Green Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax Graculus*).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Letlie's Hist. Scot.* i. 26 Ane certane kynd of fowle, in our mother toung named the Skout. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 98 Abundance of fowl breed here, solem-reese, storts, scootes, and twenty several sorts of fowl. a 1674 WILUGHBY *Ornith.* iii. iii. iv. (1676) *etc.*

with us all the winter. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 392 *Phalacrocorax Graculus*. The Green Cormorant. Green Scout. 1893-4 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Scout*, the guillemot, *Uria trolle*. So-called near Spittal.

Scout (skaut), sb. [Of unknown origin: idiosyncrasy with *Scout* sb. 4 has been conjectured, but evidence is wanting.] At Oxford (also at Yale and Harvard): A (male) college servant.

In the first quot. the word seems to be applied to a woman (unless 'goody' is peculiarly used).

1708 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 117 One shilling to goody Earl a Scout y^e belongs to Oriol College. 1750 *Student* i. 35 My scout, indeed, is a very learned fellow. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 85 Waked at eight o'clock by the scout, to tell a 1851 *Yale Lit. Mag.* X. had to send for his factor 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 52 The scout who intrusively asked him every morning what he would have for breakfast.

Scout (skaut), v. 1 Also 4-6 skout, 6 scout, skoute, 6-7 scowt, 7 skout. [f. *Scout* sb. 4]

1. intr. To act as a scout, to play the spy; to travel about (in search of information).

133. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 483; & ho skymez vnder skwe & skowtez aboute, Tyl hit was nyse at be nait & noe ben sechez. a 1575 GASCONE *Poies*, *Dan Borth*, 108 Such was his hap. 'To watche and warde at every time and tyde, Though foes were farre yet skowted he alwaye. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Brief Disc.* War 31 Besides, they must skoute, discover, with all duties that belongs vnto an Armie. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 193 Scout mee for him at the corner of the Orchard like a hum-Bayle. 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 7 We scouted beyond Cummer, and mett with some of them. 1756 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1891 I. 237 If they are at greater distances, it is inconvenient for the soldiers to scout. 1846 *Scout Woodst.* x. It will be necessary that I scout abroad a little. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. 146 Keyes, who had been out scouting among his old comrades, arrived with news more ominous still. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xx. 192 Keeping only one eye above the edge of our shelter, [he] scouted all round the compass.

transf. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* ii. Misc. (1711) 303 These are the Men who pretend to understand a Book, by scouting thro the Index.

b. To skulk, lie hid (as a spy) in concealment.

Obs. exc. dial. (See E. D. D. s. v.)

1577 KENOLAH *Flowers of Epigr.* 23 The little Conie loves to scout, In Berries that are digged out. 1632 HAYD *Dial. of Dissaid* Intro. 3 Many of these supposed Physicians... lie skouting in corners of the famous Citie of London.

2. = FIELD v. 5. ? Now dial.

1828 [implied in *Scouting* vbl. sb. 1 2]. 1887 HAVERGAL *Hereford. Gloss.* s.v., In Herefordshire cricket fields, to scout out = to field out. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 14 Aug. 4/7 On many suburban cricket grounds, where the small boys of the neighbourhood gather to field (or scout, as they call it) for the members at the nets.

+3. trans. With adv., to scout round: to surround with a watch. Also to passive, to be followed about by spies. *Obs.*

1639 FLETCHER *Bonduea* v. ii. Take more men, And scout him round. 1671 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) II. 227, I must be a papist; and then, upon that account, I was scouted about.

4. To reconnoitre, to examine with a view to obtaining information.

1704 SWIFT *Bath. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 260 One surveys the Region round, while the v'ther scouts the Plain. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 The fox is loth to 'gin a long patrolle, And scouts the woods, content with meaner prey. 1871 *Daily News* 24 July, Bazaine has been condemned by every military authority in Europe for not scouting the ravine of Gorze. 1900 *Ibid.* 25 May 7/2 Major Karri Davies, with eight men of the Light Horse, were ordered to scout the country.

Scout (skaut), v. 2 Forms: 7 scowt, skowt, 8- scout. [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. ON. *skúta*, *skúle* sb., a taunt, prob. f. root of *skúla* to shoot. Cf. ON. *skútyrði*, also *skútyrði*, abusive language.]

+1. trans. To mock at, deride. Also *absol. Obs.*

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtizan* Prol. As for some few, we know of purpose here To tax and scowt. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. ii. 139 Flout 'em, and scowt 'em; and skowt 'em, and flout 'em. 1697 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) III. 357 He scouted me and told of 'virtue' (for 'virtue' is i.e. that the former was bad spelling). 1768 GOLDSM. *Goodn. Man* ii. When he speaks upon his legs, by the Lord he's prodigious, he scouts them.

2. To reject with scorn (a proposition); to treat as absurd (an idea); to dismiss scornfully the pretensions of (a person, a work, etc.).

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 102 They pass the rhodomontade

been fond of blood and family, put in any competition with chief.

1715 All alliances with the chief...are scouted by the purer

as they we turned-up dain. 187

King, scouted the idea of his functions being reduced to those of an English monarch.

Scout, Scouthin: see *Scout* sb. 1, SCUTCHEON.

Scouted (skautéd), ppl. a. [f. *Scout* v. 2 + -ED.] Scorned, flouted.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 38 No public breakfasts cheer these scouted tars.

+Scouter. Obs. Also 7 skooter, scowter. [f. *Scout* v. 1 + -ER.] A scout or spy.

1642 in *roth Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 434 To Robert Addams, for going as a skooter to Coventry to hearken out how nere the soldiers were cominge. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 193 The horse...were pursued by a body of the enemies horse and loose scouters. c 1776 in W. Irving *Washington* (1856) II. 606 A famous scout and wood-hunter. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* xviii, But this is a scout in his war-paint!

Scoute'tte, scoutette. Obs. rare. [MDO. *scoutette, scoutlette*: see *Scout*.] = *Scout*.

1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VII. 543 Yesterday I had the Scoutet and Lord of this town at dymner with me. *Ibid.* 547 The Quene hath send out hyr placarts of comandment to all drossarts, scoutettes, hallyys, and othrys offysers of the countres abowth.

Scouth (skaop). *Sc.* Also 8-9 scowth, skouth. Opportunity, scope. Also abundance, plenty.

Also in phrase *Scouth and rynth*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 387 There are Bands which circle & fetter him, that he hath no scouth or liberty to run out. 1728 RAMSAY *Robt., Richy, & Sandy* 10 He seeks the dowy glen That he may scowth to a' his mourning len. 1785 BURNS *To Rev. J. M'Math* x, They talk o' mercy, grace, and truth, For what?—to gie their malice scouth On some pair wight. 1815 FINLAYSON *Rhymes* 38 (E. D. D.) The sturdy tiller o' our plains, Whose work demands nae scowth o' brains.

Scouting (skout'ing), vbl. sb. 1 [f. *Scout* v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the vb. *Scout*.

1. Spying, reconnoitring.

1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 22 Some scouting beyond Banbury that evening, little or no hurt on neither side. 1754 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 285 However, if the scouting be faithfully performed, there will not, I apprehend, any considerable body of the enemy get within y^e line aforesaid undiscovered. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* i. 30 Often I sat on a little cricket at his feet, and listened to tales of battles, scoutings, and starving.

attrib. 1856 W. IRVING *Washington* III. 852 He had recently signalized himself in scouting-parties.

b. The exercises practised by 'boy scouts'.

1908 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Scouting for Boys* 1 Instruction in scouting should be given as far as possible through practises, games, and competitions.

2. Fielding at cricket. ? Obs. exc. dial.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 38 Both were so completely

knocked up, with alternately bowling and scouting, as to be nearly incapable of walking home.

+Scout'ing, vbl. sb. 2. Obs. [f. *Scout* v. 2 + -ING.] A snubbing reproof, a scolding.

1794 MARIA J. HOLROYD *Let.* (1896) 301, I gave Louisa a good scouting for indulging her moralizing turn.

Scouting (skaut'ing), ppl. a. [f. *Scout* v. 1 + -ING.] That scouts; watching, exploring, spying. 1663 *Brief Acc. Turks Late Exped.* 21 There followed into the Town a great Body of Tartars after these scouting Troupers. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 31 The owls mope out, the scouting bats Begin their giddy round. 1907 *Standard* 19 Jan. 7/5 Scouting air vessels could follow night and day every movement of the armies.

+Scout'inger. Obs. rare -1. [f. *Scouting* vbl. sb. 1 + -ER.] or f. *Scout* sb. 4 after *harbinger, messenger*, etc.] ? A military scout, a spy.

1642 *True Copy of Let. from Oxford* 7 A good scoutinger is worth a kingdom, being the very key of the worke, and for want of it, many rare opportunities are lost.

Scoutmaster, scout-master (skaut-māstər). [f. *Scout* sb. 4 + MASTER sb. 1]

1. A leader or captain of a band of scouts. In recent use, also the officer who has charge of a 'troop' of boy scouts.

1579 DIGGES *Stratfol.* 99 The Scout maister oughte diligently to viewe and note rounde aboute the campe. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Brief Disc.* War 16 The General of the horsemen hath to serie him, his Lieftenant, Colonels, Captaines, and Scoutmasters. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Poc. Hib.* ii. xxi. 235 Captaine Crofts the Scout-Master [was killed] with a shot in the backe. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 54 Parson Hudson, an able divine, was his scout-master, and Chillingworth his engineer. 1819 SCOTT *Janhke* xxxv, The scout-master arrived after a brief delay. 1908 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Scouting for Boys* 25 The badge is worn by scout masters on the left side of the hat or cap.

fig. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Snecr.* d. iiii b, Archbishop Laud...takes the words which Heylin (his Scoutmaster) had found passable.

b. Scoutmaster general: (Hist.) The chief of the intelligence department of the Parliamentary army.

1644 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1853) i. 321 Scoutmaster general Bedford came to the house with letters from the commissioners in the army, of the particulars of the battle at Newbury. 1647 SPRING *Anglia Rediv.* 326 (List of Officers), Major Watson, Scoutmaster Gen. to the Army. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 289 Forasmuch as he [Mr. Prywell] was so naturally inclined to seek their good, and also to undermine their foes, they gave him a Commission of Scoutmaster-general. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 498 No body was more active in procuring these witnesses, than the Bishop of Meath, who had been Scoutmaster General to Oliver Cromwell's army.

+2. Erroneously used for SCOUT.

1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 5 The Sheriffs [of the cities of Holland] together with the Scoutmaster both

1172 they

+Scout-watch. Obs. Forms: 4 scowte-, skowte-, 4-6 skowte-, 4-7 skoute-, 5 scote-, (erron. skoule-), 7 skowt-, 5-8 scout(-), 4-wach-, 4-5 wacche, 5-6 -wache, watche, 6-8 -watch. [f. *Scout* sb. 4 + Watch sb.]

1. A sentinel, spy; one that keeps guard.

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 838 In grete flokkez of folk, þay fallen to his pater, As a scowte-wach scarred, so þe assery ryssed. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2168 Skayres thaire skottefers, and thaire skowte-waches. 1442 Beckington's *Trul.* (1828) 97 When they were approached nigh the same towne there comme upon theym the skoulk wache, and there a showte was made of St. George d'Angleterre. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* i. xiii, But the scoutte wachte by her host cryed loides att armes for here be your enemies at your hand. 1562 [PILKINGTON] *Burn. Paules Ch.* (1563) Bv. The word *Episcopus* is Greke, and signifies a Scoutwatche, an ouer-looker or Spie. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 Kings xiii, 34 And the servant that was the scoutwatche, lifted up his eyes, and looked: a 1610 *etc.* 1905 PHILLIPS (that keep

2. The action of keeping watch and guard.

1464 *Mann. Househ. Exp.* (Roxh.) 161 Item, my mastye payed the same day to ix. men that made scotewache on horse bakke, vj. s. viij. d. 1532 HERVEL *Xenophon's Treat.*

House both b; lxiv. 2

spiders 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.* 3 v. 351 *Idid* *scoutwache* inrodes, gett intelligence.

3. A body of men told off for the purposes of watching and keeping guard.

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. xlv. 17 If theyr Scoutwache

scouty-, scootie-allan, scout-, scouti-allen, scouty-aulin. [app. f. *scouty, *scooty adj. (f. *scout* = *Scout* v. 1) + *aulin*, *allan*, which is used separately as the name of the bird. Cf. the synonymous *dirty allan*.] The Arctic Gull or Skua (*Stercorarius crepidatus*, or *richardsoni*).

Gull. = *Scouti*-Aulin. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 495 *Letris Richardsoni*. Richardson's Skua...Scouti-allen. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 690 It (*Stercorarius crepidatus*) is...the Skool of the Shetlands, and the Scouti-

allen of the fishermen of Orkney and on the east coast of Scotland.

Scovan. *Mining* (Cornw.). [Related to next.] = **Scove** *sb.* *Scovan* *lode*: see *quots.*

1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornw.* 90 A Scovan Lode, is formed of a hard compact crystalline Stone, either of a brown or black hue, according to the colour of the Tin with which it is mixed. *Ibid.* 105 If it takes its course through a Scovan Lode, it mostly damages. The Scovan. 1874 W. PHILLIPS in *Trans. Geol. Soc. L.* 118 When tin ore is intimately mingled with quartz and chlorite, the vein is termed a scovan lode. 1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.*, Cornw. (ed. 2) 22 *Scovan lode*, a lode having no gossan on its back or near the surface.

Scove. *Mining* (Cornw.). [Prob. from Celtic Cornish.] (See *quots.*)

1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornw.* 90 A Scovan Lode, is often rich, ponthen it is worth one POLWHELE Cornish. 'tis all stone: *Pure* *Min.* 420 *Scove* [Cornish], very pure tin that hardly needs dressing.

Scovel (*l.* Obs. exc. dial. [a. early mod. F. *escovelle* (Cotgr.), dim. of *escouve* (= L. *scopa*) broom. (The ordinary Fr. word for the baker's 'malkin' is *étouvilion*, OF. *escovillon*.)] A baker's malkin.

1562 WITHALS *Dict.* 44 b1f A scouell, dragge, or malkyn, wherewith the floore of the oven is made cleane, *peniculus*. 1662 *Comenint Janua Ling. Triling.* 84 But first he lse, the baker lrakes the fire from it with ascovel (maukin, cole-rake). 1688 *Holwe Armony* iii. 317/5 Bakers Terms in their Art. A Scovel, a Malkin, an Oven sweep.

Scovillite (skō'vilit). *Min.* [fr. the name of the *Scoville* ore-bed, Salisbury, Conn., U.S., its locality: see -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of cerium, yttrium, and other rare metals; rhadophanite.

1883 BRUSH & PENFIELD in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci. Ser. III.* XXV. 463. 1884 *Athenum* 12 Apr. 1797f The author (Mr. W. N. Hartley) shows that a new mineral, scovillite, described by Brush and Penfield is but a variety of rhadophane. 1892 [see *Rhadophanite*: s. v. RHADOPH.]

Scovin. Obs. exc. dial. Also 7 scoven; [Altered form of SCOVILL.] = SCOVILL.

1657 C. BECK *Universal Char. H.* 7, A malkin or scoven. 1834 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Scovin*, a cloth, mat, or old fishing-net, attached to a pole and used for cleaning out a baker's oven.

Scovy, *a. dial.* Also *scovey*, *scowvy*. [Cf. *SCAWE*, *SCAWED* *a.*] Streaked, mottled, smeared. 1777 *Hors Subsciziv* 283 (E. D. D.) Scovy wool, wool of several colours, not duly mixed in scribbling, but streaky. Scovy cloth, when the abb, or the wool is not all of the same colour, and the cloth appears in streaks or lines. 1864 T. Q. COUCH *Wds. E. Cornw.* in *Jnrl. R. Inst. Cornw.* SARAH HENRIET PEA. 'Go an' scrub thicke m' ashamed to see 'n'.

† **Scowl**, *skow*. *Sc. Obs.* [Possibly a Du. *schouw* (see next) in an unrecorded sense; the HG. etymological equivalent, *schalle*, has in Bavarian dialects the sense 'wood for coopers, thin laths' (*Deutsches Wb.* s. v.).] *pl.* Strips of wood for wattle-work, barrel-staves, fixing thais, etc. 1524-5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) 1. 221 Thai had maid expensiss vpon the standand graith of the common mylins in this countie. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* 1543 *Ibid.* XVIII. rdis, girdstingis and boddumiss. 1614 *Shipping Lists of Dundee* in *Wedderburne Compt Buik* (S. H. S.) 246 The said lark lathie arryved from Melstrand containend... aucht thousand barrellis of Skowie [read Skowis] & ane hundredth pyp stallfis. 1705 *Sc. Acts Ann* (1824) XI. 293/2 Knaple, skows, hoops, dutch nets... shall be free of custom.

Scow 2 (skau). *U. S.*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*. Also *skow*. [a. Du. *schouw*, MDu. *schouwe*, *schoude* = LG. *schale*, HG. dial. *schalle* punt-pole, boat propelled by a pole; related to OS. *scaldan* to push (a boat) from the shore. Cf. Gael. *sgoth*.]

1. A large flat-bottomed lighter or punt.

1780 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1839 I. 254, I have empowered Colonel Carrington to have twelve boats, scows or batteaux, built. 1841 CARLYLE in *Froude Life in Lond.* I. 221 Three fishers too, whose rude Annan voices I heard busy in their skows in the Gallowater Pool. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Scow*. On Lake Ontario they are sometimes rigged like a schooner or sloop, with a lee-board or sliding keel, when they make tolerably fast sailers. 1862 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 4 Apr. By 2 o'clock, about 8,500 men were on their way to Fort Monroe. They were carried in 12 large river steamers, some of which tugged scows for horses and artillery. 1877 L. O. HATHERLEY in *Law Rep.*, *App. Cases* II. 842 The navigation (on the river Levee) appears to be carried on in what are called scows, large barges, I suppose we should call them. 1878 BRET HARTE *Hoodlum Band* 202 A long, low, sloop-rigged scow... worked her way out of the mill-dam towards the Sound. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Scow*, a large flat lurge, used to receive the mud raised by a dredging machine. 1884 G. ALLEN *Strange Stories* 154 Captain Pierpoint arranged to take down a scow or flat-bottomed launch, laden with grain, from Milwaukee for the Erie Canal. 1890 *Times* 27 Jan. 6/5 For the water he would use skows (flat-bottomed scows) which would also be capable of progressing upoo the ice.

2. Applied locally to a coracle. 1825-26 JAVIERSON, *Scow*, a small boat made of willows, &c. covered with skins, Moray.

3. *attrib.*, as *scow-crew*; *scow-shaped* adj. 1775 J. A. MANS in *Fann. Lett.* (1776) 60 Farmer Smith prayed for our scow crew, I doubt not. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 547/1 A clumsy, scow-shaped cattle-boat.

Scow (skau), *v.* 1 [f. prec.] *a. intr.* To cross over (a river) by means of a scow. *b. trans.* (See *quot.* 1828-32.)

1749 W. DOUGLASS *Summary* I. 460 The ferry is about 20 rod, and runs two or three knots, scowed over in about 9 minutes. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Scow*, to transport in a scow.

Scow (skau), *v.* 2 *Naut.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* in *To scow an anchor*: on a foul bottom, to bend the cable to the crown and stop it within the ring, so that in weighing the seizing may be broken and the anchor tripped. Hence *Scowed ppl. a.*

1878 D. KEMP *Man. Yacht Sailing* 356 Scowing an Anchor. 1879 W. ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, Scowed anchor.

Scow-banker. *slang* (2nd dial.). Also *skow-skull*. [Of obscure origin. Adm. Smyth (*Sailor's Word-book*, 1867) gives a word *scow-banker* with the explanation 'a manager of a scow'; but this is prob. a mistake.] A loafer (see *quots.*).

1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 233 *Scow-Banker*, a fellow who loiters about the premises of any one willing to support him without the necessity of working for his living; a toquer, a rascal. Common at Melbourne, Australia. 1866 A. MICHE *Retrospects & Prospects* (Morris) A skull-banker is a species of the genus loafer... He is a haunter of stations, and lives on the squatters... affecting to seek work and determining not to find it. 1898 E. E. MORRIS *Austral English*, *Skull-banker*, or *Scow-banker*, a slang name in Australia for a loafer, a tramp.

Hence *Scowbank v. intr.*, to loaf; also *sb.* = SCOWBANKER. *Scow-banking ppl. a.*

1869 D. KEMP *Man. Yacht Sailing* 356 '... 40 Ifs'keawhankin' fro what is? 1881 CLARK *Scow-banking*, a sprinkling of black-browed scowbanks from Mediterranean ports. 1888 *Shelf. field Gloss.* Suppl. Hes a scow-banking sort of fellow! 1901 F. E. TAYLOR *Folk Sp. S. Laue.* (E. D. D.) He does nowt but 's'keaw-bank abeawt o day.

Scowde, obs. form of SCOLD *v.*

Scowder (skau'dar), *sb.* *Sc.* Forms: 8 scowder, scouder, 9 scowdher, scouthder. [f. the vb.] 1. Scorching, slight burning.

1774 FERGUSON *Election Poems* (1845) 40 Till, in a birn, beneath the crook They're sengit wi' a scowder, To death that day. 1793 T. SCOTT *Poems* 338 (E. D. D.) Love has gie'n his heart a scowder. 1816 *Scott Black Dwarf* vii. If things be otherwise than weel wi' Grace Armstrong, I'd gie you a scouthder, if there be a tar-barred in the five parish.

2. *Anglo-Irish.* (See *quot.*) *lit.* and *fig.*

1830-2 W. CARLETON *Traits fr. Peas.* (1844) II. 131 'Franky, they would say, 'is no finished priest in the larnin'; he's but a scowdher'. Now a scowdher is an oaten cake laid upon a pair of tongs placed over the embers... In a few minutes the side first laid down is scorched: it is then turned, and the other side is also scorched.

Scowder (skau'dar), *v. Sc.* Forms: 6 skolder, skowder, 7 scouthder, 8 scowder, 7 scowther, scowder. [Of obscure origin: with the 16th c. form *skolder* of the synonymous SCALDER *v.*] *a. trans.* To scorch, burn slightly. *b. intr.* To undergo scorching. Hence *Scowdered ppl. a.*, scorched; also see *quot.* 1781. *Scowdering ppl. a.*, scorching; also (of cold, etc.) withering, blighting.

1808 DUNBAR *Flying* 122 Fy! skolderit skyn, thow art bot skyre & skurple. *Ibid.* 171. 1835 STEWART *Corn. Scot.* II. 534 His skowdrit skyn was lak as ony tuck. 1806 BIRNIE *Kirk Buriall* (1833) 4 By scowdering their skins in the Summe. 1872 *Pasquil on Stair Family* in *Ed. Scottish Pas-*

been scowder'd on the glowin kill. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmers' Hist.* x. Gude scowdered hannocks. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Carvis* (ed. 2) *Gloss.*, *Scowder'd*, over-heated with working. 1790 J. STRATHGERS *Poet. Wks.* (1850) II. 202 Could winter wi' his scowdering eye. 1831 MISS FERNIER *Destiny* I. xx, Your cook's not a good hare-dresser... After all, I believe it's only a little scowdered. 1856 G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 54 We'll... send them [w. wiches] hame. To scowther forever in h-'s blue flame! 1875 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) I. 109 The snell an' scowtherin' norther blaw frae blae Bruntel'.

Scower, obs. form of SCOWE, SCOUR.

Scowl (skaul), *sb.* 1 Also 6 scowle, 7 scoul. [f. SCOWL *v.*] A frowning or malevolent look. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 123 The air was dirkit with the fowls, That come... With skyrking, skyrming and with scowls. To tak him in the tyde. 1625 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 206, I suppose none but a Queene could have cast such a scowl. 1764 R. LUDOV *Genius, Emoy & Time* 9 Each letter'd, grave, pedantic dunder Wakes... And, being dull, looks wond'rous wise, With solemn phiz, and critic scowl. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 114 By axe and eagle sat, With all their foreheads drawn in Roman scowls... The fierce triumvirs. 1860 ABN. THOMSON *Laws Th.* 27. 39 Natural signs, as a scream to express terror, a scowl for hatred. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 369/2 He was received with scowls and curses.

b. trans. Of clouds, the elements, etc.

1648 CRASHAW *Delights of Musca, Death Hermy*, A ruddy storme whose scoule Made Heavens radiant face looke foule. 1878 BROWNING *Poet's Croicic* ProL 2 Sky—what a scowl of cloud.

† **Scowl**, *sb.* 2 *U. S. Obs.* ? Corrupt f. SCOW.

1778 T. AMBURY *Trans. America* (1778) II. 116. 273 We crossed the river in scowls, which are flat-bottomed boats large enough to contain a wagon and horses. 1796 H. WASSEY *Jnrl.* 56 While our coaches, and all its passengers were passing this fine river in a scowl.

† **Scowl**, *sb.* 3 *dial. Obr.* Forms: 6 skoole, skole, scowle, sceoule, 8 scoil. [Cf. SCOWLES.] Rubbish, debris.

1538-9 in R. N. WORTH *Cal. Tantosth Par. Rec.* (1887) 17 17m for Caryngeawaye of the Skoule there jth *Ibid.* 18 17m for Carynge oute of the Skole of the churche jth *ibid.* 156-2 *Ibid.* 26 17m payed for Carynge of Scowle that laye in the churche yarde jth vijth. 1574-5 *Ibid.* 33 17m paid for carynge awaie of the sceoule, jth 1577 *Hors Subsciziv* 380 (E. D. D.) *Scoil*, rubbish; the head of a quarry before the solid rock is reached.

Scowl (skoul), *v.* Forms: 4 skoul, 5 schoul, 5-6 scowle, 6 skoule, 6-8 scoul, 6-7 sceoule, 7- scowl. [Prob. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Da. *skule* of the same meaning.]

1. *intr.* To look with frowning brows and a malignant or threatening expression; to look angry or sullen. *Const. at, on, upon.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 223 Devels sal...raume on hym, and skoul, and stare. 1400 *Land Troy Book* 16155 Menelaus hadde grete envy Off that queene Pantasilas... On hir that tyme ful foule he schoulded And seyde: that [etc.] 1440 *Pront. Parv.* 459/2 Scowle, wythe cyme, *obscure*. 1535 COVERDALE *Jab* xvi. 9 Myne enemy skouthet vpon me with his eyes. 1573 TUSSEN HUGH, (1878) 21 A mytres that scowles. 1590 BREWER *F. Q.* II. ii. 35 But with bent lowering browes, as she would threat, She scould, and frownd with froward countenance. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. v. ii. 28 Euen so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes Did scowle on Richard. 1702 VALOEN *Esop* at *Th.* viii. 33 Shall I [sc. Phoebus] the universe benight... Because you [sc. an owl] rail and scoul. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* I, His brow scowled. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, Albany scowled, but was silent. 1836 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 71 Whether it were not possible to make a spinner that would not rebel, nor mutter, nor scowl, nor strike for wages? 1882 B. D. W. RANSAY *Keath. Hll. Serz.* I. vi. 119 We met many disbanded soldiers... but beyond scowling at us they did us no harm.

b. To be exhibited or expressed frowningly or with a scowl. feel, or rhetorical.

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* i. 4, A sullen gloom Scowls on his brow, and marks him thro' the dusk. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xv. 295 Amazement scowl'd upon his clouded face. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 69 A menace scowled upon the brow.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* Of inanimate things (sometimes personified): To assume a gloomy, forbidding, or threatening aspect.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worthies of Wales* N 4, When... Cloudes waxe cleere, that now doth lowre and skoule. 1622 MASBE tr. *Alenian's Guesard d'Alc.* 56 What quinte-ye'd Starre hath scowl'd vpon me? 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 312 The Day returns, the Heav'n no longer scowl. 1783 COWPER *Task* iii. 541 Not so when winter scowls. Assistant art 1795 J. D. BURN *Highways* scowls down upon a bleak

3. *trans.* in *nonce-uses*. To send forth with a scowl; to express with a scowl.

1667 MITTON *P. L.* II. 491 As when... the dusky clouds... o'erspread Heav'n's cheerful face, the lowering Element Scowls ore the dark'n'd lantskip Snow, or shovre. 1757 GRAY *Bard* iii. 311, Fell Thirst and Famine scowl A baleful smile upon their baffled Guest.

Hence *Scowling vbl. sb.* Also *Scowler*.

1595 GANNON *Gordon* i. 1, There is howlyng and scowling, all cast in adumpe, With whewling and pewling. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-T.* viii. (1859) 182, I had rather meet three of the scowlers than one of the smiles.

Scowld, *scowle*: see SCOLD, SCALE *sb.* 1

† **Scowled**, *a.* ? Striped.

1440 *Pront. Parv.* 459/1 Scowldy, radiatus.

Scowles, *sb.* *pl. dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. SCOWL *sb.* 3.] (Also *scowl-holes*.) See *quots.* Hence

Forest, have evidently been made for the purpose and in the course of getting out the ore. 1884 N. & Q. Ser. vi. X. 238 The word applied to the actual quarries is usually scowl-holes, Scowles having become a place-name in several localities. 1890 *Gloss. Glost.*, *Scowles*. A very common word here [i.e. Forest of Dean] for the sides of workings in coal or iron mines falling in. The miners say 'scowling in'.

Scowlful, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. SCOWL *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or characterized by scowling.

1831 F. T. PALGRAVE *Via. England* 278 The mucket gripp'd; the brow firm set; a scowlful smile of joy.

Scowling (skou'ling), *ppl. a.* [f. SCOWL *v.* + -ING 2.] That scowls; having a sullen or malignant expression of countenance.

1552 HULOT, *Skowling* of countenance, *superciliosus*. 1577 KENALL *Flowers of Edin.* 5 b, Then euer skowling scholmaster would read with harnie vyte. *Thy* came.

a 1586 SINCE *Aradia* II. (Sommer) 125 Lut Miso- came with skowling eyes to delivier a slauering good morrow to the two Ladies. 1618 MORSON *Itin.* iv. (1905) 290 The

peculiar scowling expression of countenance. 1871 MASON *Tuner* III. viii. 75 A young man... with sickly face and scowling brow.

b. trans.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. xiii. 79 Or on the sharp craggy scowls his... Wyth hingand hewis and mony a skowland bra.

1583 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 114 What scowling cloudes haue oercast the skie. 1777-80 THOMSON *Summer* II. 224 In useful gear The cattle stand, and on the scowling heaves

Cast a deploring eye. 1877 BLACKIE *Lyra* *High.* 2 Will thou change the smiling Enis For the scowling Fietish skies?

Hence *Scowlingly adv.*, with a scowling face. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 32 The... belated... scowlingly opened the door.

Scowl, *scowmar*: see *SCUL*, *SCUMMER*.
Scowmifer, *scowner*: see *SCOMFIT*, *SCUNNER*.
Scowp, *scowgrae*: see *SCOP*, *SCOURGE*.
Scowry, var. *SCAUBIE*; obs. f. *SCOURY*.
Scowse, var. *SCUSE*, aphetic f. *excuse* vb.
Scowt, *scowth*: see *SCOUT*, *SCOUTH*.
Scoyer, *Scoymes*, -ous: see *SQUIRE*, *SQUAT*.
Scouy, obs. Sc. form of *SCORE*.

Scr- 1. While as a general rule an initial *scr-* or *sk-* in a mod.Eng. word indicates that the word is not of OE. origin (OE. *scr-* being normally represented, in dialects as well as in standard English, by *sh-*), it is doubtful whether the rule applies to the combination *scr-*. The modern representation of OE. *scr-* in dialects varies between (*fr-*), (*for-*), (*gr-*), and (*sr-*), and there is some reason for supposing that in some localities it normally becomes (*skr-*). Several words of undoubted OE. descent (there being no corresponding form in Scandinavian) have in ME. or in mod.E. two parallel forms with (*fr-*) and (*skr-*) respectively: e.g. *shred*, *screed*, from OE. *scræde*; *shrew*, dial. *screw*, from OE. *scrēawa*; ME. *scrape* and *schrape*, from OE. *scrapan* to scrape. The same variation of the initial consonant appears in some other words, which have not been found in OE., but which have Teut. cognates: *scram*, ME. also *schreame*; *scram* and *shram* dial. to benumb, to paralyse (cf. OE. *scrimman* of similar meaning); *shrog* and *scrog* dial., a bush. As the combination (*skr-*), unlike the Midland (*sr-*), is consistent with the articulatory habits of standard English, some dialectal forms with this beginning have found their way into the literary language; in one instance (*screed*, *shred*) an OE. word with *scr-* survives in two parallel forms with differentiation of meaning. In view of these facts, it seems doubtful whether there is sufficient ground for the usual assumption of Scandinavian origin for words like *scrape*, which existed in OE. (*scrapian*) as well as in ON. (*skrappa*).

2. Many Eng. words beginning with *scr-* agree more or less closely in meaning with other words differing from them in form only by the absence of the initial *s*. Examples of such pairs are *crab* (apple), *scrab*; *crag* (neck), *scrag*; *cramble*, *scramble*; *cranch*, *scranch*; *cratch*, *scratch*; *crawl*, *scrawl* (v.); *creak*, *screek*; *crimble*, *scrimble*; *cringe*, *scringe*; *croak*, *scroak* (dial.); *crimp*, *scrimp*; *crumple*, *scrumple*; *crunch*, *scrunch*; *crush*, *scrush* (dial.). It does not appear that these coincidences are due to any one general cause (see the articles on the several words), but it is probable that the existence of many pairs of synonyms with *scr-* and *cr-* produced a tendency to change *cr-*, in words expressive of sounds or physical movements, into *scr-* so as to render the word echoic or phonetically symbolic; apparent examples are *scrawl* vb., *scranch*, *scrunch*, *scringe*, *scroak*.

For other instances in dialects see Wright *Eng. Dial. Gram.* § 323, where examples are also given of parallel forms with (*sk-*) before a vowel or (*w-*).

Scraa, variant of *SCRAW*.
Scrab (*skræb*), sb.¹ Sc. and north. Also 6 *skrab*. [Prob. of Scandinavian origin: cf. Sw. dial. *skrabba* of the same meaning, Sw. *scrabba* sea-scorpion.] The crab or wild apple = *CRAB* sb.² Also attrib., as *scrab-apple*, *scrab-tree*.

1467-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 92 Pro ij bus. de Scrabbez emp. pro verius inde fiend. xxiij. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* vii. iii. 18 Braid truncheours dyd that fyll. Wyth wyld scrabbis and wyther frutis large. 1528-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 163 Scrabste meadow. 1562 *Turner Herbal* ii. 47 Malus Sylvestris in Englyshe in the Southe countre, a Crab tre, in y^e North countre a Scrabtre. 1587 *Willis & Iow* be. 61. *scrabbi*.

Scrab, plural, 'Stumps of heath or roots' (Jam.).

1768 *Ross Helmore* i. 20 A bail half mile she had at least to gang, 'Thro' birns an' scrabs, and heather lang.

Scrab (*skræb*), v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 5 *skrn*. [a. Du. *scrabben*: allied to *SCRAPE* v.]

1. *trans.* To scratch, claw. *lit.* and *fig.*
1481 *Caxton Reynard* xxxix. (Arb.) 106 Reynard...stode about the wynde scrabbing and casting wyth his feet the duste [orig. *foven wijnds staen scrabben in dat slof*]. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 111 The police of the metropolis is already curious...enough without employing new ferrets to scrub the remaining pleasures out of their skulking-holes. 1823 *Moore Suffolk Words* s.v. A dog scrabs a rabbit from its burrough. 1880 *Antiquary & Devon Gloss.* s.v. The cat near scrabbled his eyes out.

2. To snatch, grab.

1890 P. H. EMERSON *Wild Life on Tidal Water* xxiii. 100 When we see them Tom Taylors [i.e. Stormy Petrels] we scrub the nets in quick as we can.

Hence *Scrabbed ppl. a.*, scratched; also in *scrabbled eggs* (see quot.). *Scrabbling vbl. sb.*

1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Scrabbed-eggs*, a lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped and mixed, with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper. 1830 S. LAKEMAN *Kafir-Land* 13 That small garden, was overrun with weeds and scurled with poultry scrabbings. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/4 Small heed was paid in those days to scratched face and bleeding hands.

Scrabble (*skræb'l*), sb. [f. *SCRABBLE* v.] A scrawling character in writing, hence, a document composed of such characters. Also, a picture composed of or characterized by careless or hastily-executed line-work.

1843 P. F. TYTLER in *Burgon Mem.* xiv. (1859) 311 Peregrine's letters they could read, but the Duchess of Suffolk...defied them...with her fearful scrabbles. 1862 *MISS VOYCE Countess Kate* i. With some peaked scrabbles and round whirled intended for smoke. 1867 *Sixty Sailor's Word-book*, *Scrabble*, a badly written log. 1883 *RESKIN in 19th Cent.* Oct. 517 Yesterday...came to me from the Fine Art Society, a series of twenty black and white scrabbles. 1903 *Illustration* 11 Apr. 457/2 A composition of some grace, but much of it executed in a scrawl of lines which waste repose.

Scrabble (*skræb'l*), v. Also 7 *scrnble*. [a. Du. *scrabblen* (in sense 2; for sense 1 cf. *scrabbelaar* 'bad writer, scrawler', *Verdam*), frequentative of *scrabben* *SCRAB* v.]

1. *intr.* To make marks at random; to write in rambling or scrawling characters; to scrawl, scribble. 1537 *BIBLE* (Matthew's) i. Sam. xxi. 13 And he...raured in their hands and scrawled on the doors of the gate. [So 1611.] 1625 [cf. *SCRABBLE* ppl. a.] a 1628 *PRESTON Sermon*, *bes. His Majesty* (1630) 66 We reckon men mad...when they scrawl upon the walls. 1854 *MISS A. E. BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Scrabble*, to write in an uncouth and unsightly manner; to make nonsense marks, as boys often do with chalk. 1890 *Baring-Gould & Sheppard* with his finger dipp'd in blood, He scrawled on the stones.

b. *trans.* To write or depict (something) in a scrawling manner; also, to scrawl upon (something). 1856 *MISS VOYCE Daisy Chain* v. (1879) 536, I do scrawl down things that tease me by running in my head, when I want to clear my brains. 1857 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schin.* ii. 21 One of my first attempts at a work of art was to scrawl his initials with my fingers, in red paint, on the house-door. 1883 *Spectator* 5 May 557 Technically the painting is better...though the white ruff of the collic could be improved by being toned down, and not being scrawled about so much. 1894 *Corshill Mag.* June 635 The face of the cliffs...scrabbled all over with marks of men's hands making homes for themselves in the living rock.

2. *intr.* Of an animal: To scratch about hurriedly with the claws or paws; hence, of a person, to scratch or scrape about with the hands or feet.

1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* i. xv. 93 Cast out...fresh straw right over against the barn, where the pulpen vye to scrawl. 1668 J. HOWE *Blessedn. Righteous* xiii. 740 I is

coy, and began scrabbling with her toes on the parquet.

b. *trans.* To make scratching movements with. 1890 W. H. POLLOCK in *Longin. Mag.* Aug. 405 'The parrot...scrabbled his beak on the edge of his food-can.

3. *intr.* Of a person: To scramble on hands and feet; to stumble or struggle along; *lit.* and *fig.*; also *occas.* of an animal. Now somewhat rare.

1638 *2nd Relat. Accidents Wydecombe* 23 Then presently the rest of the people scrawled forth the Church as well as they could. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Abound* § 195, I did liken myself...unto...a child that was fallen into a mill-pit, who, though it could make some shift to scrawl and sprawl in the water, yet [etc.]. 1678 - *Pilgr. Progr.* i. 167 Little-faith came to himself, and getting up made shift to scrawl on his way. 1738 *Universal Spectator* 11 Nov. 2/3 The Hog had scrawbled up Stairs, shook the Child out of r. Jrm. 1 Mar. the rocks: on 1774 J. ADAMS

in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 12 One member of the General Court, he said, as they came down stairs after their dissolution at Salem said to him, 'Though we are killed, we died scrawbling'.

1854 *MISS hard work scrawl on*

1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* xxxvi. A dozen or so of poor

scrabbling along the shores.

4. *trans.* To scratch or rake (something) up, off, out, etc. hurriedly; to obtain by scratching or raking about.

1657 *BUNYAN Vindict. Gospel Truths* (1662) II. 203 How dost thou run about the bush, seeking to scrawl up an answer. 1658 F. OSBORNE *Trad. Mem. C. Jaz* 85 The King, casting himself upon the heap scrawled out the quantity of 2 or 3 hundred pounds. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 82 The wool, with part of the skin scrawled off. 1863 *Baring-Gould Ireland* 121 The snow had been scrawled up by the puffed hands in the death agony. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Nargy* 93 The trimmers must lie flat and scrawl the coal away as fast as it is pelted down. 1905 E. NISBET *Amulet* i. in *Strand Mag.* May 587/2 It scrawled a hasty hole in the sand.

5. *intr.* To struggle or scramble for (something). 1658 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* iii. (1709) 32 That Phantom of Honour, which Men in every Age have so contented, they have thrown it amongst the Women to scrawl for. 1861 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 399 A generous juvenile 'scrambles' a bandful 'o' peis', which are instantly 'scrawled' for.

Scrabbled (*skræb'ld*), ppl. a. [f. *SCRABBLE* v. + ED.] Inscrubbed with scrawling characters, written in a scrawling style.

1625 *JACKSON Orig. Unkelt* xviii. 423 [They] frame such compositions of sacred lines, as men in phrenzie do out of scrawled walls or painted cloaths. 1857 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schin.* vii. 147 The blank spaces were occupied with deplorably scrawled couplets. 1880 *WFB Geethe's Faust* ii. iv. 101 A scrawbled parchment, signed and sealed.

† **Scrabblement**. Obs. rare-1. [f. *SCRABBLE* v. + -MENT.] Writing of a rambling character like that of a madman.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhen.* N. T. (1618) 219 Of the departed Saints Patronage, wee reade not, but in the scrawlements of the Jesuites.

Scrabbling (*skræb'lin*), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. *SCRABBLE*; also, an instance of this.

1582 *STANFORD Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 116 Al they the like poste haste dyd make, with scabroo scrabbling. 1631 *Dot. & Conf. Affl. Cons.* xiv. (1635) 74 Such...speeches are but as so many catches and scrawblings of a man over head in water. a 1650 P. FLETCHER *Father's Test.* (1670) 20 They were suddenly frightened by some noise (perhaps the scrawling of their cat or dog).

Scrape (*skræp*), *sc.* and north. Also 7 *skrnbe*, 9 *scraib*. [a. Du. *scrape*, ad. *Færðese skrápur*; cf. next.] The Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*. 1676 J. S. tr. *Dries' Descr. Færo* ii. 143 The other eatable Sea Fowls are found in great quantities...namely the Skraib [etc.]. 1741 145 The Skraib builds, under the Earth, scraping with its Beak and Claws...whence it is called Skraib. 1885 *Engcl. Brit.* XXI. 781 *note*, *Scraib* and *Scraib* are also used [for the Shearwater] in Scotland.

Scraber (*skræb-er*), *sc.* [Of obscure origin; in Gaelic *sgabhair*. Cf. prec.] A name for the Black Guillemot, *Uria grylle*, and the Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

1698... [the black c. 1753

PENKANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 412. 1852 *MACGILLIVRAY Brit. Birds* V. 441 *Puffinus anglorum*, The Manx Shearwater.

Scraib, Scraib, 1837 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Birds* VI. 33 Black Guillemot. Common Scraib.

† **Scrabronn**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. corrupt form (see *Diefenbach*) of L. *crābrōnem*, *crābro* hornet.]

1388 *Wyclif Exod.* xlii. 23 And U schal sende out bifore scabrouns [1382a syngynge flies, *Yulg. crabrones*].

Scrae (*skræ*), obs. forms of *SCRATCH*.

Scrae (*skræ*), sb.¹ Sc. Also *scrny*, *skrae*.

[?Subst. use of *SCRAE* a.] 1. A diminutive or skippy person. 1803 *JAMIESON in Scott Monthly* III. 363 [To a crying child], Lie still, y^e skrae. 1823 *LOCKHART Reg. Datten* vii. ii. 111. 110 Yon poor shaugblin' in-kneed bit scray of a thing! 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 156 Lean skraes o' men.

2. 'A shrivelled old shoe' (Jam.). 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 252 Mickle sorrow comes to the Scrae, e'er the heat come to the Tea [i.e. to eat]. Spokeo when one holds his shoe to the fire to warm his foot.

Scrae (*skræ*), sb.² *Orkney and Shetland*. [a. ON. *skraei* dried fish.] Dried fish. Also *scrae-fish*. 1806 P. NEILL *Tour Orkney & Shetl.* 78 The gables of the cottages here, were...hung round with hundreds of small coal-fish...strung upon spits, and exposed to dry, without salt. The fishes dried in this manner are called scrae-fish.

Scrae (*skræ*), a. Sc. Also *skrae*. [?a. LG. *schrae*, *schra*, *schrade*, etc. (see Grimm s.v. *schrade*) lean, dried up, shrivelled.] Thin, lean. Also *Comb. scrae-shanked a*.

1822 *HOGG Three Perils of Man* II. vii. 252 The skrae-shankit Laidlaws. 1898 L. E. HAMILTON *Makin' of the Flow* xviii. 241 This skrae-shankit fiddle.

Scrae, var. *SCREE* *sc.* and north., debris of rock.

Scrafs (*o'h*), -fiss, etc.: see *SCRAFFISH*.

Scrag (*skræg*), sb.¹ Also 6 *skrag*, *skragge*. 8 *scraig*, *scragg*. [As the senses are those of the older *CRAG* sb.² (and *scr.*), it is probable that this is an alteration of that word, due to some feeling of phonetic expressiveness.

The senses below are placed in the order of their first appearance in our quotes; the order of arrangement in *CRAG* sb.² is prob. in accordance with that of development.]

1. A lean person or animal. (In depreciatory use.) Cf. *CRAG* sb.² 3 (which occurs only in *Ugall*).

1542 *UOALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 270, I fear...yonder same spare splendie skragges and pale calowe coloured whooresoonne [orig. *L. graciles illos ac pallidos*]. 1582 *STANFORD Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 69 We beheld a windbeaten hard shrimp, With lanck wan visage...A meigre lean rake...When the skrag had marcked [etc.]. 1600 *List's Dem.* iv. v. You see I am but

1602 *DEKKER* i Gentleman, ou art. 1608

e rough, hard, me and bone. be some bird men to see the

1623 *JOHNSON* i. 1608 S. Juvon

Margaret ii. v. (1831) 255 We are going to catch every scrag that comes this way from the Pest.

b. *Comb.*: scannel-piping, the use of a 'scannel pipe'.

1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res. III. x*, A kind of infinite, unsufferable, Jew's-harping and scannel-piping.

Scranny (skræni), *a. dial.* Chiefly *dial.* [Cf. SCRANFEL.] Lean, thin. Of diet: Poor, meagre. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 2) 29 Want! thy confinement makes me scranny. 1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr. t. 268 Rat...* Creeping thro' crevice, and chink, and cranny, With my snaky tail, and my sides so scranny. 1857 E. WAUGH *Owd Blanket* III. 71 Hard work... an' poor scranny livin'.

Scranny (skræni), *a. dial.* Crazy, wild, 'silly'. 1828 BAILEY *Age* 178 The people must go scranny once a year. 1862 J. C. JEFFERSON *Bk. Doctors* xxiii. 259 His niece's scranny lover. 1886 S. W. LING *Gloss. s. v.*, Oh, dear! I'm well high scranny. The bairns are fit to drive one scranny.

Scrap (skræp), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *scrappe*, 8 *Sc. scrappe*, 6-*scrap*. [a. ON. *skrap*, scraps, trifles (Sw. *skrap*, Da. *skrab*), f. root of *skrapa* SCRAPE v.]

1. *pl.* The remains of a meal; fragments (of food); broken meat. *rare in sing.* Also *fig.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 15 3if I misje gadre somwhat of be crommes pat fallep of lordes bordes... And also 3if I myst gadre eny scrappes of be releef of be twelf cupes. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151, I shall in generall,

stale. 1834 CRABBE *Borough* xiii. Wks. but not a scrap they gave. 1856 Writ. 1860 II. 274 He appeased the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxi, He brought out of the pantry a dish of scraps (for a dog).

2. A remnant; a small detached piece; a piece very small by comparison with the whole; a fragmentary portion. Often with negative context = (not) the least piece. a. Of material things.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus. II. 39* Neuer so little scraps or shreds or short ends of lace. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1903) I shall not accept that

fastened by school-boys at the end of the string that holds their kite. 1761 GRAY *Lett. f. Brown* 24 Sept. Then I got a scrap of supper, and... walked home. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxvi, As she passed through the crowd... a scrap of paper was thrust into her hand. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Sc. Amer.* II. 27 Not a scrap of meat, or an ounce of biscuit, was left on board. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxix, Without a scrap of jewellery either round her neck or on her hands.

b. Of immaterial things, conversation, literary compositions, etc.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* II. i, A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse, Look the I speake play scrappe. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 166. 209 Languages are to be learnt only by reading, and talking, and not by scraps of Authors got by Heart. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* t. v, He is a Fool with a good Memory, and some few Scraps of other Folks Wit. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 p. 1, I... was forced to get what Scraps of Learning I could by my own Industry. 1728 WOODROW *Cerr.* (1843) III. 359 My Lord Orange took up the debate... in a very distinct discourse, which I cannot pretend to resume; it's but scraps I can give. 1767 WESTLEY *Frank.* 17 July, In my scraps of time... I read over that... poem. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 353 Follow'd then A classic lecture... With scraps of thunderous Epic lifted out By violet-hooded Doctors. 1858 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. 11 In support of it. He could turn to it. He happened to do so. 1872 The following private correspondence which has reached me.

c. A small picture, cutting, etc. to be put in a SCRAP-BOOK or used for ornamenting a screen, box, or the like.

1880 N. & Q. Ser. VI. II. 212/1 Having mounted many scraps of many kinds, including photos, I have found nothing so good as a... solution of gum arabic.

3. *pl. a.* The pieces of blubber, fish, etc. remaining after the oil has been extracted. Also *collect.*

sing. b. (See quot. 1823.) *dial.*

Cf. the synonymous CRAP *sb.* 3.

1631 E. FELHAM *Gods Power* 22 The Fritters or Graves of the Whale. *note.* These the Scraps of the Fat of the Whale, which are flung away after the Oyle is gotten out of it. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words.* *Scrap*... the small pieces of fat pork remaining after the operation of boiling for the purpose of extracting the lard. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 187 The crisp membranous parts after the oil is extracted, and which are called by whalers 'scraps', serving for fuel. 1878 L. MADDOCKS *Menhaden Fish.* Maine 32 The article bears the same name when bought and sold as material for the... being called *green* or *dry*... 1879 G. B. ULLEN *Oil-factory* 18 The fires were fed with 'scrap'.

4. *Founding. a. pl.* Remnants of metal produced in cutting up or casting. b. = SCRAP-IRON.

a. 1790 KERRIN *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 367 In cutting out the rolled plated metal into pieces of the required forms and sizes, there are many shreds, or scraps as they are called, unfit for any purpose but the recovery of the metals by separating them from each other. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss. s. v.*, When the bottom of a puddling furnace requires renewing, malleable scrap-iron is put in and burned up till the bottom is covered with a coating of silica. This operation is termed 'putting scraps on'.

b. 1846 GREENER *Gin* 136 'Two penny' or 'Wednesbury skelp'... is made of an inferior scrap. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 109 The pigs are to form the bath in which wrought iron and steel scrap is to be melted.

5. *attrib. quasi-adj.* Consisting of scraps. 1815 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXV. II. 540/1 The scrap-knowledge of music is immethodically made up of second-hand quotations. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 14 Nine tons and more of mild scrap steel. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Jan. 6/6 While two women... were digging for scrap coal into a disused railway embankment.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *scrap gatherer*; *scrap-box*, a receptacle for scrap-iron; *scrap-cake*, (*a dial.* (see quot. 1877); (*b*) the solidified residuum of tried-out fat; (*c*) refuse of fish, etc.; *scrap dinner*, a makeshift dinner; *scrap-furnace*, one for melting scrap-iron; *scrap-hopper*, a trough used in trying out blubber; *scrap-monger*, one who deals in (literary) scraps; *scrap-pie*, a pie consisting of scraps or remains of meals; *scrap pudding* (see quot.). Also SCRAP-BOOK, -HEAP, -IRON.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 15 If they could return and see their handiwork consigned to the 'scrap-box as old iron. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* *Scrap-keeks, cakes made of dough mixed with scraps of fat or dripping. 1879 *U.S. Comm. Fish & Fisheries* V. 174 This cheese or scrap-cake is ground

MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 182 Mr. Sidney always came unseasonably. So sure as we had a scrap dinner, so sure came he. 1862 FAIRBANKS *Iron* 69 Baling and 'scrap furnaces. 1866 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* I. 136 Parasites and 'scrap-gatherers at free-cost feasts. 1899 G. B. GOODE *Catal. Anim. Resources U.S.* 175 'Scrap-hopper. 1866 WOODROW (P. Pindar) *Ep. Boswell* 23 'Thou, curious 'scrap-monger, shalt live in song When Death hath still'd the rattle of thy tongue. 1829 CAROLINE BOWLES (Mrs. Southey) *Chapters on Churchyards* II. i. 23 Just as the 'young gentlemen' had risen from their Saturday's commons of 'scrap-pie and stick-jaw. 1876 J. PAVES *Halves* xii, 'Scrap pie' and unattractive cutlets. 1886 W. SOMMERSET *Word-bk.* *Scrap pudding, a pudding made by mixing flour with the small pieces of meat left after the fat of a pig has been melted down to lard.

Scrap (skræp), *sb.* *slang.* Also 8-9 *scrap*. 1. (See quot. 1725, 1809.) *Obs.*

1679-80 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) 217 The factious persons of his gänge... now mightily commiserate him, as if his accusation were only to carry on y^r pretended Presbyterian plot; for in truth they are in great fear St Robt. Paytoo shoud bring them into y^r scrap. 1725 *New Cant.* Villainy, a vile Intention; iddles the whole Scrap; ANDREWS *Dict. Slang*,

slap; a boxing-match. *Dickens* iv. 102 Papers, which he threw carelessly amongst a group of passengers to be scrambled for—producing an effect more resembling a 'scrap' in a game of football than the action of a lot of

2. (See quot. 1895.) *c* 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 324/2 (MS. Addit.), To Scrape as a hen dose, *rustare*. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.* *Scrap*, to scratch in the earth; as a dog or other animal having that propensity.

Scrap (skræp), *v.* *slang.* [f. SCRAP *sb.* 2] a. *intr.* To fight, box. Also, to scrimmage.

1874 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 260 *Scrap*, to fight. Also used as a substantive. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 137 Look... at the football picture opposite; note the two quarter backs scrapping with each other in friendly combat.

b. *trans.* To box with (an opponent). 1893 P. H. EMERSON *Signor Lipio* xvii. 83, I could put up my dooks, so I was backed to scrap a cove bigger nor me.

Scrap (skræp), *v.* 3 [f. SCRAP *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To break up into scrap-iron (machinery or ironwork which has become worn out or superseded); to consign to the scrap-heap. Also *fig.*

1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Oct. 8/4 The Americans would 'scrap' it [i.e. a machine] at once if they discovered that something better had got on the market. 1904 G. B. SHAW *Comm. Sense Municipal Trading* 41 Private enterprise... will not start a new system until it is forced to scrap the old one. 1906 *Morning Post* 6 July 6/6 A clause which will have to be 'scrapped'. 1908 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 38/1 The policy of... building fast small cruisers while scrapping numerous vessels of older type.

2. To make scrap or refuse of (menhaden or blubber). 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Scrapable (skræp'əb'l), *a.* [f. SCRAPE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being scraped.

1840 CAROLINE FOX *Old Friends* (1882) 71 [A picture] which, upon examination, he found scrapable; he scraped and developed a Ceregia.

Scrap-book. [f. SCRAP *sb.* 1] A blank book in which pictures, newspaper cuttings, and the like are pasted for preservation. Hence occas. as the title of a printed book of miscellaneous contents.

1825 *Pittell* The Scrap Book, or a selection of... anecdotes, 1854 THACKERAY *Leech's Pic.* (1869) 325 Great swollen scrap-books... full of the comic prints of grandpapa's time. 1881 LANG *Library* 2 An assortment of broadsheet ballads and scrapbooks, bought in boyhood, was the nucleus of Scott's library.

Hence *Scrap-book v.*, to place in a scrap-book. 1881 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp* abroad xlvii, I scrap-booked these reports during several months. 1883 *North Star* 25 Oct. 3/2 We trust that our wage-earning readers especially will scrap-book these Letters, for after-study.

Scrape (skræp), *sb.* 1 [f. SCRAPE v.] 1. Means, act, or result of scraping.

a. An instrument for scraping, a scraper. 1. a. A scraping tool held in the hand (*obs.*). b. *Eastern U. S.* 'A small dredge' (Fenn's *Stand. Dict.*).

c 1440 *Pittell*, on *Hush*, iv. 607 Or brasen scraps out of every dalke Hem scrape [orig. *unicinis aris tollendi sunt vermes ex ficu*]. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* viii. xx. (Roxb.) 247/1 The Fourth is an Iron Scrape... set in a wooden handle, it is for the skullion to scrape and cleanse the furnace hole.

2. An act of scraping. a. *gen.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 324/2 A Scrape (MS. Addit. to Scrape) as a hen dose; *rustare*. 1553 ASCHAM *Disc. Germ.* 27b, And how soone *emig* [read *eing*] may be turned into *cuig*, not with scrap of knife, but with the least dash of a pen, so that it shall never be perceived, a man that will prove, may easily see. 1611 CORRA *Gratture*, a scrape, a scratch.

b. *Scrape of a pen* (Sc.): a hasty scribble, a small scrap of writing. Cf. SCRIBE *sb.*, SCRIP *sb.* 1690 EARL OF MELFORT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 128 And in all this time we have not one scrape of a pen to free us from all these pains we suffer. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xlii. II. wad coat but the scrape of the pen to make it out. 1830 GALT *Laurie* t. ix. viii, Just give me a scrape of a pen to him to transfer the amount to your credit.

c. An awkward bow or salutation in which the foot is drawn backwards on the ground. Often coupled with *bow* or *leg*. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, Scholler (Arb.) 41 But his scrape is homely, and his nod worse. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 366

ance of bows and scrapes. 1787 J. P. ANDREWS *Anecd.* (1790) 146 He drew from his purse a guinea, and with a scrape, made an uncouth offer of it. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* i, To every one of these assurances, Andy made a bow and a scrape. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna* D. xv, Uncle Reuben made his very best scrape and then walked up to the table.

d. A drawing of the bow over the violin. 1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 7 July, He can actually sell the tones of his fiddle at so much a scrape. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. xi, Baroni appeared... with his violin. He gave a scrape or two, and the audience became orderly.

e. *scutellar*. A shave. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Scrape*, low wit for a shave. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* iv, I's jist gang over to the barber's an' get a 'scrape.

f. *Fencing*. (See quot.) 1857 *Paterson's Fencing* (Palm 1 the 1st The scrape...

1. *scraped np.* 1862 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 391 The deer which... were addicted, at certain seasons, to dig up the land with their fore feet, in holes to the depth of... half a yard, contributed a new word to our language. These were called 'scrapes'. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Apr. 7/4 Rabbit holes and scrapes at once appeared in shoals to the terror of the old golfers.

5. A layer (of butter) scraped thin; chiefly in *bread and scrape* (colloq.). 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* vii, A double ration of bread... with the delicious addition of a thin scrape of butter. 1861 *London Rev.* 16 Feb. 170 Cutting the children's bread and scrape! 1873 Miss BROUGHTON *Nancy* xlvii, Some people have their happiness thinly spread over their whole lives, like bread and scrape!

6. (See quot. 1879.) 1866 OLINDE *Slave States* 343 It (turpentine) is occasion- ally, scraped off, and battered by itself. It is, therefore, known in market as 'scrape'. 1879 F. H. BUTLER in *Engl. Bril.* IX. 711/1 The concentered turpentine obtained in the United States by making incisions in the trunk of a species of pine, *Pinus australis*, is commercially known as 'scrape'. 1884 C. S. SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 517 The yield of the 'scrapes'... is estimated... at from 60 to 70 barrels of 280 pounds [of turpentine] each.

Hoe v. i. They are but rozinging, sir, and theile scrape themselves into your company presently. *Memo. Plague* a their Cats guts and their scraping. 1623 MASSINGER *De. of Miflow* 1. You shall see the same thing.

37 Save where some fiddler scrapes a drowsy tune. 1779 V. Knox *Ess. lxxi.* (1782) I. 310 It is... necessary to do little else than scrape and pipe. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xvii. The musicians were still there... scraping and twanging away. 1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* ix. While fiddles, French-horns, and dulcimers, scraped and blew their worst. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lviii. He... was scraping consolation out of its deepest notes.

7. To rub harshly on (a surface) in passing along over it, so as to cause abrasion or produce a grating noise; to draw (something) roughly over a surface.

1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 152 The chiming Clocks to dinner call; A hundred footsteps scrape the marble Hall. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Autocrat* xli. Somebody happened to scrape the floor with his chair just then; which accidental sound... broke the charm. 1871 DARWIN *Descent of Man* II. xiii. 61 Turkey-cocks scrape their wings against the ground, and some kinds grow up thus produce a buzzing sound. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473 1/2 (Golf) *Scallop*, to scrape the surface of the ground with the sole of the club head before striking the ball.

b. *intr.* To graze against or on. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 344 When the animal therefore is compelled to make a step forward, it scrapes on the back of the nails along the surface. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 423 Flocks of broken ice, which scraped against the beach as the tides rose and fell.

† c. *transf.* To pass very closely along. Obs. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 750 Then scraping along the island Prochitia... he put into the bay of Pateoli.

d. To draw one's feet noisily over the floor. Hence † *trans.* to insult by doing this in a public assembly (*obs.*). Also † *to scrape down*: to silence (a speaker) by making a noise with the feet.

1561 [see SCRAPING *vb.* 1. b.]. 1773 JESS in Disney *Memo. J's Wks.* 178 1/2 The young men were offended at him (Wilgress) his behaviour as proctor, and therefore scraped him. When the sermon was over, the vice-chancellor called to the proctors, to take the names of all the gentlemen in one of the galleries. 1785 [see SCRAPING *vb.* 1. b.]. 1832 *Four through College* 25 (Hall College Words), They not unfrequently rose to open outrage or some personal molestation, as... 'scraping him'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 749 Another [orator] was coughed and scraped down.

8. *intr.* To make obeisance, to bow drawing the foot back, 'to make an awkward bow' (J.).

Often to bow and scrape, with contemptuous reference to over-ceremonious politeness or reverence.

1645 GINS *Serm.* 12 Who will scrape to a keeper for a piece of Venice, who may have free access to the master of the game to ask and have? 1646 J. WHITAKER *Usual* 24 Have you not known some in a low condition, to bow and scrape? 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosind* 396 By turns transformed into all kinds of shapes, Constant to none, Foote laughs, cries, struts, and scrapes. 1818 SCOTT *W. R.* xlviii. He ducked with his head and shoulders, scraped with his more advanced hoof, and withdrew to his own domains. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xxv. I. 301 Bowing and scraping and rubbing his hands together.

† b. *trans.* To scrape a leg: to make a leg (see LEG *sb.* 4). *Obs.*

1602 [see LEG *sb.* 4]. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 328 Scraping many legs to him, and desiring him to tell his demands. *Ibid.* And scraping many Legs, asked a largess of the Knight. 1682 D'URFAY *Pragr. Honesty* v. Sure he has some suit to beg. That thus he sneaks and scrapes a Leg.

9. *intr.* To scrape along: to manage or 'get along' with difficulty. To scrape through: to get through a trial, an examination, so as just to escape failure.

1884 W. CUPWORTH *Yorksh. Dial. & Character* Sk. 33 (E.D.D.) Boath him an' his father hed scraped along withit womanly help. 1905 VACHET *The Hill* 31 We must mug up our 'cons' well enough to scrape along without 'puns' and extra school. 1907 ELNOR *Gay's Three Weeks* i. He scraped through his 'Smalls' and his 'Meds'.

b. *trans.* (causatively.) To scrape (a person) through: barely to enable him to get through.

1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 243 A futile effort to scrape Billy through an examination. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 7/2 The... tests of fitness for promotion, for which officers cram up a little theoretical knowledge, just sufficient to scrape them through.

10. *Comb.* a. in contemptuous designations of persons, as † scrape-all (see quot.); † scrape-good, a miser, also adf. miserly; scrape-gut, a fiddler; † scrape-pelf, penny, -scall, a miser; † scrape-shoe, an obsequious person, a toady; b. † scrape-pan, a salt-pan.

a. 1700 B. Money-Scrivener; 1711 CORG. *Cinqueduo*, a niggard, micher, miser, scrape-good; a 1693 *Urquhart in Kinsland* 101, None will there be... a Scrape-good wench or churlish hard-hearted refuser.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. v. 12, I greatly doubt, sir, you were born for nae better than a gangrel 'scrape-gut'. 1746 T. LOWMOES *Brine Salt* improved to And then instantly, with the common iron 'scrape-pan, stir the Brine very briskly in every part of the pan for about a minute. 1626 W. FENNER *Hid. Manna* (1632) 28 No covetous, nor drunkard, 'scrape-pelf, nor swearer, partake of it with you. 1584 LONGE to think CHAUKER 31, put in the press between two boards, is scraped with a knife called a scraper. 1849 *Wale's Dict. Ternis*, Scraper, a piece of iron used to take out the pulverized matter which remains in a hole when bored previous to blasting. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 203 Over which the skin... is laid

Scrapeage (skrā-pédz), *rare*-. [f. SCRAPE *v.* + -AGE.] That which is scraped off.

1851 [see RAKEAGE]. **Scraped** (skrāpt), *pl. a.* [f. SCRAPE *v.* + -ED.] 1. Deprived of the surface, or freed from excrement or adherent matter, by scraping. Also, reduced to the condition of scrapings.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20 b. They stoppe it with scraped linte. 1760 MRS. RAFFALD *Engl. Household* (1780) 21 Gravel is with scraped horse-shin. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Lupus* 8 Applying caustic potash to the scraped area. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 543 Scraped raw beef, taken at first in very small quantities, has been well borne.

2. Collected together or amassed. Also scraped-up. 1598 MARSTON *Sea Villanie* H. 4. His huge long scraped stock of well penn'd playes. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* ii. And add a few scraped shillings every week to the money you can hardly count. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 387 By the aid of it... and a carefully scraped-up candle and a box of matches, the fire soon blazes.

3. *St.* in well-scraped, ill-scraped, said of the tongue of a person as having or lacking refinement and courtesy of speech. Cf. FILED *pl. a.*

1785 R. FORBES *Poems Bughan Dial.* 24 Thersites, Wha for's ill-scrapit tongue. Got on his back Puss w/ the nine tails hung. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii. It's ill-scraped tongues like yours, that make mischief atween neighbouring households and nations. 1820 — *Monast.* xxvi. Martin should keep a well-scrapit tongue in his head. 1858, 1884 Ill-scraped [see *ILL-B.*].

† **Scrapelet**. *Obs.* In † skraplet. [f. SCRAPE *v.* + -LET.] A small scraping.

1615 LITTLE *Du Bartas*, *Nat. Pref.* 1 Conyes... do make many skraplets and proffers on the ground before they dig earnestly for their nest or litter.

† **Scrapeling**. *Obs. rare*-. [f. SCRAPE *v.* + -LING.] A money-grubber, miser.

1629 GAULD *Distractions* 321 Is it you... old Pouch-penny? Methought, twas some such Scrapeling.

Scraper (skrā-pər), *pl. a.* [f. SCRAPE *v.* + -ER.] 1. One who scrapes.

a. One who 'scrapes together'; esp. one who strives meanly to make and save money, a money-grubber. Now rare.

1561 T. NORTON *Catkins's Inst.* III. 216 As about this present question he taketh in a manner al ot of Augustines boke of repentance, which is foolishly botched of good & bad by som scraper together. 1619 HIERON *Wks.* I. 35 The rakers and scrapers of this world, as though there were no God in heaven to make provision for them, lay about them, leaving no vile vengedly oppressing courses vnassayed. 1633 LEW. H. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xxvi. Never was scraper... man intent... All Sorts crers; the

scrapers are few, and the scatterers are many.

† b. An unscrupulous plunderer. *Obs.* 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. li. 11 Not in the spoile of apparel, robes, and trash, Least he be accounted an vnuly scraper, as too many now a dayes be. a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ire.* (1809) 320 Hugh Tirell his fellow scraper, tookes from the poore Priests at Armagh, a great brasse panne.

2. One who scrapes (something specified or implied). *Allezalint scraper*: see SCRAPE *v.* 2. e.

1593 PERCIVAL *Sp. Diet.* Escarador, a scraper, Scalpator. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) III. 231 *note*. He was both painter and scraper in metazoito. 1788 LD. R. SEYMOUR in *Murray's Mag.* I. 484 A Carrot Scraper in St. James' Market, who sleeps in a little Kennel. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 943 After which it [parcament] is transferred to the scraper. This workman employs here an edge tool of the same shape as the fleshing-knife, but larger and sharper.

b. A derogatory term for a fiddler.

1611 CHAPMAN *May-day* v. li. Strike up, Scrapers. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 v. 16 Mr. Bickerstaff... summons all his Disciples, whether... Toasts, Smarts... Musicians or Scrapers, to make their Appearance at the Playhouse. 1835 CARRICK, etc. *Laird of Logan* (1841) 140 'Year 1' responded the astonished scraper of cat-gut. 1893 BESANT *Orange Girl* I. 1, A common scraper on a crowd like a one-legged man with a Jack in the Green.

c. A contemptuous term for a barber.

1792 *New Year's Morning Edit.* 12 (E.D.D.) Gant the put scraper tyne his feet. 1860 *Public Opinion* 19 June (Farmer). The beard and moustache which the sailors in the Royal Navy will be permitted to wear, thereby doing away with the objection that blue-jackets have to the scraper.

3. A bird that 'scrapes' or scratches in the soil. Used *Ornith.* to render mod. L. *Rasores*, a former order of gallinaceous birds.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xxiv. Epil. Yet this inestimable Pearle, will all Our Dughill Chanticleers, but obvious call; Each Moderne scraper, this Gem scratching by; His Oate

II. An instrument for scraping with.

4. A scraping instrument held in the hand. a. *gen.* and in various technical applications: see quots.

1552 HULOT, Scraper or rubber, scalp-brum. Scrapynge knyffe, scalp-brum. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. xv. Bookbinding*, Manner of gilding books on the edges. The book, being put in the press between two boards, is scraped with a knife called a scraper. 1849 *Wale's Dict. Ternis*, Scraper, a piece of iron used to take out the pulverized matter which remains in a hole when bored previous to blasting. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 203 Over which the skin... is laid

with the hair side up; and he then scrapes the surface with the scraper. 1894 SIM I hated scraping ham—that first place, it isn't easy, and the next, you are more likely to scrape your knuckles with the scraper than the ham. 1895 *Storrs' Price List, Artists' Scrapers*. 21 in. Steel Blade, Ebony Handle. *Ibid.*, Steel pipe bowl scraper.

b. (a) *Antiq.* Used to render the L. *strigil* (see STRIGIL). (b) 'An instrument with which to clean the tongue by scraping off the fur' (Cent. *Dict.* 1891). (c) An instrument for scraping off the sweat from horses.

(a) 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 123 Then with certain scrapers called Strigiles, they had all their filth scrape off their bodies. 1756 C. SMART *Tr. Hor.* Sat. II. vii. (1826) II. 165 Is that boy quilty, who by night pawns a stolen scraper for some grapes? 1894 *Budget* 3rd 4. 4th *Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 43 Iron strigil, or skin-scaper.

(b) 1885 *Land. Gaz.* No. 20404, A Gold Scraper for the Tongue. 1895 *Storrs' Price List*, Tongue Scrapers (Tortoise-shell and Ivory).

(c) 1667 DK. NEWCASTLE *Method of Dressing Horses* 124 But, the Best of all is the Knife-of-Heat, which is the Scraper; for, when he is Hot, Scraping of Him gets all the Sweat... out of him. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1895 KIRLING *Maltese Cat* in *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 June 2/2 (A polo pony) stiffening up to get all the tickle out of the big vulcanite scraper.

c. An instrument (of various forms) used for scraping off paint, tar, adhesive labels, etc. from wooden surfaces.

A common form in nautical use consists of a triangular plate of metal, with a handle inserted perpendicularly in the middle; another form has a curved blade between two handles.

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* Of Cleaned with brushes, or Scraper, (farnicled). 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.* *Scraper*, a triangular iron instrument for scraping the deck.

d. *Engraving*. A three-sided tool used to remove burrs left by the graver, etching needle, or dry-point, or to obliterate lines. Also the similar instrument used in 'scraping' mezzotint.

1747 *Sculptura-Hist. Techn.* 225 Take a Burnisher, or Scraper, and burnish that Part of the Plate. 1883 MOLLER *Dict. Art & Archæol.*, Scraper, an engraver's tool for removing burrs.

e. An implement of varying construction used by uncivilized peoples for removing the hair from skins. Hence, in prehistoric archaeology, applied to a particular type of flint implements (otherwise known as *thumb-flints*), from their conjectured use.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 71 The so-called 'scrapers'... are oblong stones, rounded at one end, which is brought to a bevelled edge by a series of small blows. 1872 J. EVANS *Anc. Stone Implements* xlii. 268 One of the simple forms into which flakes are susceptible of being readily converted has, in consequence of its similarity in character to a stone implement in use among the Esquimaux for scraping skins and other purposes, received the name of a 'scraper', or, to use the term first, I believe, employed by the late MONS. E. Lartet, a *grattoir*. 1900 *Archæol. Atlanta* XXII. 83 A 'thumbflint' or 'scraper' and also a large round flint core were found by a tenant of one of the glebe farms.

5. An appliance, usually consisting of a metal blade with a horizontal upper edge, fixed outside the door of a house for persons to scrape off upon it the dirt from the soles of their boots or shoes before entering.

1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serm.* iii. Wks. 1751 XIV. 47 Never clean your Shoes on the Scraper, but in the Entry... by which... the Scraper will last the longer. 1833 J. BENNETT *Artificer's Lexicon* 366 Scrapers. Garden, hall, and door, from 1s. 6d. 1871 *Punch* 2 Dec. 233/2 Due observance of the edge and the door-mat.

6. *Lithography*. (See quot. 1875.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 304 Behind the ink-cylinder K, a rubber, or scraper, is placed, to press very much the ink accumu- NIGHT *Dict.* press whose edge is lowered on to the tympan-sheet, to bring the requisite pressure upon the paper.

7. A machine (or scoop) drawn by horses or oxen for excavating ditches, canals, etc., for levelling and making roads, or for raising and removing soil, dirt, weeds, etc. a short distance.

1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U.S.* 259 *Scraper*, a machine drawn by horses or oxen, for excavating trenches, for canals, rail-roads, &c. 1884 *Longman's Alge*, Feb. 414 Subsequent snows are removed by means of a 'scraper', a kind of scoop upon wheels which is drawn over the ice by horses. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 588/1 A horse scraping machine which delivers the mud at the side is also used, the blades of the scrapers being mounted obliquely.

b. An instrument for scraping dirt, mud, etc. from roads, etc. Also road-scraper.

1831 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1851) 2264 The scraper may be described as a broad hoe, of the usual size and strength, used in cleaning roads or court-yards, and sometimes in cleaning grassy surfaces. *Ibid.* 3133 The Dutch times in cleaning grassy surfaces. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict.* hoe is a good road and lawn scraper. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 6/4 There were some men out with scrapers, but... until late in the afternoon, pedestrians had to wade through... streets ankle deep in slush.

c. U. S. A small dredge for taking oysters, etc. 1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S.* v. II. 571.

III. Slang or jocular uses.

8. *Anglo-Irish*. Phrase: to take to one's scrapers: to take to one's heels, decamp.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Enryd.* 47 She took to her 'scrapers', as the Irish phrase it. 1842 LOVER *Handy Aady* xxxvi. He took to his scrapers.

9. A cocked hat.

Perh. with allusion to the shape: see 4 c.

1828 MOUR *Maasie Wanch* xi. 95 He had a well-worn scraper on his head, peaked before and behind. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Scraper*.—Also, metaphorically, a cocked hat, whether shipped fore-and-aft or worn atwart-ships.

IV. 10. *attrib. and Comb.*, as in *scraper-knife*; *scraper-box*, the frame holding the 'scraper' of a lithographic press; *scraper-mat*, a door-mat of wire or parallel strips of metal serving the purpose of a scraper; *scraper-plane* = *scraping-plane* (see *SCRAPING* *vbl. sb.* 3).

1853 *URR Dict. Arts* II. 79 The... 'scraper-box' [in the lithographic press]. 1903 *Daily Mail* 3 Sept. 7/3 The bee-keeping beginner should provide himself with... a 'scraper-knife, a comb foundation [etc.]. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 89/1 Metal 'Scraper-Mats' suitable for all gravel-walk entrances. 1895 *Stores Price List*, Adjustable 'scraper Planes'.—For scraping and finishing Veneers [etc.].

Scraper-trencher. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. *SCRAPE* *v.* + *TRENCHER*.] A servant whose office was to scrape the trenchers after use. (In Oxford colleges the term was in regular use till the 18th c.)

1603 H. CROSS *Verities Commu.* (1878) 77 Every slovenly scrumman, and greasy scraper-trencher will exceed the bounds of his calling. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Enf. Marr.* 1. A 2. But stay, here is a Scraper-trencher armed. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 109/1 The Common Servants to each Hall... are... the Porter, Scraper Trencher, Cook, and his under Servants. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* Ferdinand Smith, Scraper-trencher of the College. 1773 *Keate Nabob* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 318 Mr. Scraper-trencher, let's have no more of your jaw! 1862 *GRANT Capt. of Guard* I. A train

a scraper-trencher blade or whittle-dagger.

Scrap-heap. [f. *SCRAP* *sb.*] A heap of *SCRAP* IRON; an accumulation of disused and broken-up ironwork for refunding. Hence *fig.* in phrases, as *to cast on or consign to the scrap-heap*, to cast aside as worn out or superseded.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 121/1 *sup.* All its contemporary rivals [sc. locomotive engines] that have escaped the fate of the 'scrap heap' have been re-made. 1831 [see *SCRAP* IRON]. 1903 G. B. SHAW *Man & Superman* xxxi. This is the true joy of life... the being thoroughly worn out before you are thrown on the scrap heap.

Hence *Scrap-heap* *v. trans.*, to consign to the scrap-heap. So *Scrap-heap* *vbl. sb.*

1905 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 6 The recent scrap-heap of war vessels. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 7/3 They cannot very well 'scrap-heap' the boats.

† **Scrapiana**, *pl. Obs.* [quasi-L., f. *SCRAP* *sb.* + *SCRAP* *v.*: see *ANA*.] A collection of literary scraps or 'scrappings'.

1792 (*title*) *Scrapiana*. Fugitive Miscellany. 1812 Mrs. JACKSON in *Sir G. Jackson's Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I. 256. I shall finish the last volume of *scrapiana* I began here. 1818 (*title*) *Scrapiana*: or elegant extracts of wit: being a complete collection of humorous pieces in prose and in verse.

Scrapill, *obs. form of SCRAPPLE* *sb.* and *v.*

Scraping (*skræp'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb *SCRAPE* in various senses. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/2 *Scrapynge*, or sehawynge, *rasura*, *abrasio*. 1577 HOLLINSEDE *Chron.* II. 180/1 The Abbot of saint Albons sent the bote so disguised with scrapings & blotting out... unto the king. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* D 3 b. Each one swears (By Orpheus fiddle-case) they will tickle your eares If they can doo 't with scraping. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Gort.* Wks. 1851 III. 130 All your learned scraping in antiquity. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xv. They [the poultry] had sicean a skarting and scraping in the yard, that there's nae getting a bean or pea keepit for them. 1834 DICKENS *Sh. Bos.* *Steam Excursion*. Here the scraping (i.e. bowing) was renewed. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* iv. Only a scraping of shoes on the mat. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* x. (1856) 72 The scraping of my pen on the paper. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 430 It is better to treat each focus independently by scraping or by the excision of a wedge.

b. The noise produced by drawing something roughly over a surface. † Also, the action of expressing disapproval of a speaker by shuffling the feet (see *SCRAPE* *v.* 7 d).

1561 T. HOVEY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. K 2 b. Then was there hard a great scraping of feet in the floor. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar* I. *Scraping*, a mode of expressing dislike to a person or sermon, practised at Oxford by the students, in scraping their feet against the ground during the preaching. a 1801 G. WAKEFIELD *Memo.* (1804) I. 94 A comical incident... respecting that scraping of the Proctor, Mr. Willgers, whilst preaching. 1894 HALL CAINE *Maurice* 430.

1897 'A men's lir

2. *pl. concr.* That which is scraped off, up, or together. Rarely *sing.*

1511-12 *Acc. Id. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 321 The scrapenis of certane gilltin weschele. 1533 *Respublica* i. l. 97 The siffiance, the scrapynge, the skymynge, the gubbins of booties and prais. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poies.* *Flowers* 33 Catche, snatche, and scratche for scrapings and for commes. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 391 The scraping of the inward parts of his own bowes beaten into powder and mingled with wine. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 A fourth sort we have which we call Scrapings, that is a course sort of Salt... that cleaves to the tops of the sides of the Pbats. 1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing Room* 40 The Bason takes whatever comes. The Scrapings from her Teeth and Gums. 1790

SPEECHLY Cult. Vine 33 The dust and scrapings from roads. 1835 DICKENS *Sh. Bos.* *The Streets*, Morning. An apprentice... thinking of... the miseries of the milk and water, and thlek bread and scrapings. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 703 The microscopic examination of scrapings reveals at once their [sc. certain diseases] characteristic fungi. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* i. 32 The scrap-inges of malice it selfe. 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 77. I... trusted him with all. All my poor scrapings from a dozen years Of dust and deskwork.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *scraping-iron*, -*knife*, *machine*, -*plane*, -*tool*; *scraping-ground*, a place where deer scrape or rub the velvet off their antlers.

The pressure of the scraping-iron used by the workman was sufficient to knock a huge hole in the vessel. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxvi. 26 He kutte it with a 'scraping knife of the scribe. 1602 *Comenius' Janna Ling. Triling.* 87 A Butcher... scalds swine all over first with hot water, and scrapes them with a scraping knife. 1854 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 166 For removing the hair, the scraping-knife alone must be used. 1886 'Scraping machine' [see *SCRAPER* 7]. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 483 This tool is called a 'scraping plane, and is used for scraping the ivory keys of piano-fortes, and works inlaid with ivory, brass, and hardwoods. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sf. Dict.*, *Escoplo*, a 'scraping toole, a plaine for a carpenter.

Scraping, *pl. a.* [f. *SCRAPE* *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That scrapes, in various senses of the verb *SCRAPE*. 1599 *1st Pt. Ret. Parnass.* Prol. 2 That scraping legg, that dopping cuticle. 1790 BURKS *Lett. to Mrs. Dunlop* 8 Aug. A quality rather rare in compliments of these grinning, bowing, scraping times. 1824 SCOTT *Kidnapped* ch. xix. The blind scraping scoundrel [a fiddler]. 1879 *Organ Volving* 17 A scraping or chifing noise is sometimes heard accompanying a note. 1890 H. G. DAVIES *Ætaphon* I. In trod. 121 *scrap*, scraping couriers and nodding satellites.

2. *esp.* Money-grubbing, miserly.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. v. iii. 69 He shall spend mine Honour, with his Si inc. Fathers Gold. Duke of Lancaster.

Miss iii. iii. You are never mentioned but by the names of covetous, scraping, stingy. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 74 He had always been brought up to be saving and thrifty by the careful scraping old barber, his father.

Hence *Scrapingly* *adv.*, in a scraping manner.

1680 J. SHARP *Serm. on Eccl.* iii. 10, 26 That live scrapingly and uncharitably... all their lives long.

Scrap iron. [f. *SCRAP* *sb.*] Iron which has already been cast or wrought and broken up or cast aside for re-casting or re-working; broken pieces and small articles of old and disused ironwork. Also *attrib.*

Scrap wrought iron, scrap consisting of pieces of malleable iron, when re-cast produces a superior iron.

1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* 214 Mere 'gatherers of scrap-iron'. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 432/2 The bolts to be of the best scrap iron. 1862 *Times* 13 Aug. 4/2 In another process scrap with pig iron. 1891 Government yards, wh these are broken up and the pieces are placed in heaps (scrap heaps) and sold as old iron. Men employed at this are said to be on *scrap iron work*.

Scraplet (*skræplet*). *Forms:* 6 *scrapellet*, 9 *scraplet*. [f. *SCRAP* *sb.* + -LET.] A small scrap.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 160 Fet a voyder to haue away this BENSON *Cathedral* ill do more for bim Jews.

Scrapling (*skræplin*). [f. *SCRAP* *sb.* + -LING.] A small scrap. (See *E.D.D.* s.v. *Scrappling*.)

1843 TENNYSON in *Memo.* (1897) I. 220 Don't be angry at this scraping.

Scrappe, *obs. form of SCRAP.*

† **Scrapper** *l.* *Obs. rare*—[f. *SCRAP* *sb.* + -ER.]

One who collects scrap-iron.

1648 in *Victoria Hist. Sussex* II. 245 Russell the scrapper for pickings of soe much iron as made three tunne and 17 hundred at 3^d per tunne.

Scraper (*skræpær*). *slang.* [f. *SCRAP* *v.* + -ER 1.] A pugilist.

1874 in *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 280. 1904 J. A. RUS ROOSEVELT v. 104 He was a scraper first, last, and all the time, with but little regard for whom he tackled, so long as he had him.

Scrapet (*skræpæt*). *rare.* [f. *SCRAP* *sb.* + -ET.] A small quantity or amount, a little scrap.

1901 *Pilot* 19 Jan. 75/2 Scrapets of science such as can be read in penny weekly papers. 1905 F. HARRISON in *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 6/5 Political interest is transferred to scrapets in halfpenny print.

Scrappily (*skræpili*), *adv.* [f. *SCRAPPY* *a.* + -LY 2.] In a scrappy manner.

1886 MAX MÜLLER in *Contemp. Rev.* June 779 Carlyle... was still... final

Scrapp (*skræp*). *a.*

-NESS. The state or condition of being scrappy.

1867 *Land. Rev.* 17 Aug. 183 What shall we say of the local newspaper? Its essence is scrappiness. 1881 *Athenæum* 25 June 840/3 The great fault of his selection [sc. Arnold's *Poetry of Byron*] is its scrappiness.

Scrappling (*skræppin*), *vbl. sb.* 1 *slang.* [f. *SCRAP* *v.* + -ING 1.] Fighting; boxing. Also *attrib.*

1893 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 28 May 7/3 Discussing the rival merits of a wrestling match, of a lottery, and of a scrappling

match. 1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 367, I got to scrapping with a man... and he left his marks on me. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* July 40/1 What do you want me for? Is it for a straight 'scrappling' with Boers?

Scrappling, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *SCRAP* *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of 'sending to the scrap-heap'.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 23 May 4/4 The scrapping or sale of ships that ought to have been retained. 1907 *Norm. Post* 17 Jan. 2/3 The scrapping of ships.

Scrapple (*skræpl*), *sb.* 1 *dial.* *Forms:* 4 *scrappill*, *scrappyll*, 7 *scrapple*, 7-9 *scrappil*, 9-*scrapple*. [f. *SCRAPE* *v.* + -EL. Cf. *WFlem. schreple* in the same sense.] A tool used for scraping or raking up.

1354 in *Findale Priory Charters* (Surtrees) p. xxxvii, j *scrappill*, j *securis*. 1397 *Ibid.* p. cxviii, Item j por et j *scrappill*. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gant.* (1626) 46 A scrapple of iron... For Nettles and ground-luy after a shovre. 1825 JAMIESON, *Scraple*, 1. An instrument used for cleaning the Bake-board, Roxb. 2. One for cleaning a cow-house. 1875 W. DICKINSON *Cumbriania* 51 The girl came out with a small coal-rake, to which the old dame pointed, saying, 'Wha, that's what a scrapple may be!'

Scrapple, *sb.* 2 *U.S.* [dim. of *SCRAP* *sb.*] An article of food made from scraps of pork, etc. stewed with meal and pressed into large cakes.

1871 NAPHYES *Pres. & Cure Dis.* i. ii. 59 The sausage and scrapple of New Jersey. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181 Milk, eggs, sausage, scrapple, vegetables, and poultry, all fresh from the farm.

Scrapple, *v. dial.* Also 6 *scrapple*, 8 *scrapple*. [f. *SCRAPPLE* *sb.*] To scrape or use a 'scrapple'.

1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 321 For skraping of ij. trees. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 138 This pavement, after a little earth was scraped away from its surface... was very fresh and faire. 1847 HALLIWELL *Scrapple*, to grub about. *Oxon.* 1881 J. SARJONSON *See Scrap's Journ.* 48 (E.D.D.) They scrappit up 't wet spots gaily weel.

Scrapply (*skræpli*), *a.* [f. *SCRAP* *sb.* + -Y.] Consisting of scraps; made up of odds and ends; disjointed, unconnected.

1837 HOWITT *Nur. Life* (1842) 474 If you take any of the volumes of the living poets [in Germany], you are amazed at... the short and scrappy nature of their effusions. a 1849 POE *Marginalia* xliii. Wks. 1864 III. 509 The partial genius is flashy—scrappy. 1858-9 THACKERAY *Virgin* lvi. It may be that... there is a dreadfully scrappy dinner, the evident remains of a party to which I didn't invite you. 1864 BROWN *10th & Art* 62 Each life's unfulfilled, you see; It hangs still, patchy and scrappy. 1888 FURTH *Autobio.* III. vii. 156 This chapter... is intended to be deulutory, disjointed, scrappy, in fact. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 43 My classical knowledge is scrappy.

Scrappy (*skræpi*), *a.* [f. *SCRAPE* *v.* + -Y.] Having or producing a harsh grating noise.

1890 'L. FALCONER' *Alia* lxx i. 47, I get tired of hearing her scrappy voice. 1890 *Working Men's Coll. Jnl.* 101 A particularly loud and scrappy violin.

Scrappyl, *obs. form of SCRAPPLE* *sb.* 1

† **Scrash**, *v. Obs. rare*—[Onomatopoeic var. of *CRASH* *v.*] = *CRASH* *v.* 1.

1640 *tr. Perdre's Rom. of Rom.* III. iii. 8 He seized upon the Knights Shield with his teeth, and pulling it easily from bim... hee scratched it into a thousand pieces whilst bee trampled it under his feet.

Scrat, *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* *Forms:* 5 *skratt*, *scrat(t)e*, *scrotte*, 6 *scrayta*, *skarth(t)*, (*erron*, *karthe*), *searcht*, *scratche*, 6-7 *skrat*, 7-8, 9 (*dial.*) *scrat*, *scart*, *scratch*. See also *SCARTH* *sb.* 2 [Perh. repr. OE. **scratta* ('miswritten *scrilla*'), app. (in spite of the difference of sense) corresp. to ON. *skratte* wizard, goblin, monster, mod. Icel. *skratli* devil (MSw. *skratte* goblin); cf. OHG. *scrato*, *skraz* (pl. *skrazza*, *skreza*) satyr, wood-demon, MHG. *schratte*, *schraz*, *schrag*, goblin, elf; for many mod. Ger. derivatives see Grimm s.v. *schrat*.]

1. A hermaphrodite.

kynde is both man & woman & suche... in englysshe is called a scrette [1527 *scratte*]. 1552 HULOET, *Scrayte* whyche is both male and female. a 1578 LUNDSEY (Piscotie) *Chron. Scot.* lxxxi. (S.T.S.) I. 145 Ane bairne borne equeibill had bairth the kyndis of mail and famell, callit in our langage karthe [i.e. searcht, scrathe]. 1600 HOLLAND *Lip* xxxv. 1055 An Hermaphrodite or Skrat. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Pers. Chirug.* xxv. iv. (1678) 592 Hermaphrodites or Scrats. 1683 RAY *N. C. Words*, A *Scrat*, an Hermaphrodite: used of Men, Beasts, and Sheep. 1798 *Centurion*. *Gloss.*, *Scrat*, *scrat*, *scratch*;... a female hermaphrodite sheep.

2. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. *SCRATCH* *sb.* 2

1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.*, *Scrat*, Satan, generally with the prefix -old, 'Auld Scrat'.

Scrat, *sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *scratte*. [f. *SCRAT* *v.*]

1. An act of scratching, a mark resulting from scratching. Also, † a weal made by a whip.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aposh.* 84 b. The markes or scratte of the stripes declared as plainly as if he had spoken it... how he had been handled. 1865 ATKINSON *Danby Gloss.*, *Scrat*, a scraping, or scratching together, with pains and toil.

2. A small portion or part of anything.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 172 The golden Asse, in the superabundance of his rich humours, prometh self many other golden mountains; but hath never a scat of silver. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Scrat*, a trifle, or minimum of income. 'He's not worth a scat'. 1896 LUSKVEN *Poems* 23 Sma

wheat was saun, an' maist o' that Was droun'd out to a wasomeo scrat Ere Mayday cam.

3. One who scrapes; a saving, miserly person. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crews*, v. *Flay*, *Hell flay a Flint*, of a miser Scrat or Miser. 1866 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* xvi. II. 77 Bella was an industrious, hard-working little body, generally called a 'lile scrat' by her neighbours.

Scrat, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3-6 *scratts*, 4-6 *skrat*, 5 *skrat*, 6 *scratt*, 4- *scrat*. Also 6 **SCRAT** *v.* [Early ME. *scratte*, of difficult etymology.

The sense coincides with that of MSw. *kratta* to scratch (so also in mod. Sw. dial.; cf. Sw. *kratta* to rake) = OHG. *kratzon* (G. *kratzen*) = OTeut. **krattjan*, believed to be the source of *l. grattare*, Sp. *Pg. gratar*, F. *gratter* to scratch, GRATE *v.* Possibly the ME. word may be an alteration (see SCR. 2) of an unrecorded **cratte* (either:—OE. **crattian* or: Teut. verb. be a. OF. *esgrater*, *ave*.)

1. *intr.* T to scratch (at a person). 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 And nis bet child sulitowen bet schreþeð (MS. *T. scrattede*) aþean, & bit upon þeærde? c. 1500 *Synph. d. Dame* 374 in Hazl. E. E. P. III. 213 All way fast gan she scrat At hym with all her myght. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1314 A peryllous thyng, to cast a cat vpon a naked man, and yf the scrat. 1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westland Dial.* (1821) 69 They braid, skrat, an foute, like mad fowk.

2. *trans.* To lacerate, wound, or mark superficially by dragging the nails, claws, or anything pointed or prickly, over the skin or surface.

1340 HAMPOLDE *Pr.* C. 7378 I like an scratte other in þe face. c. 1575 *Sc. Leg. Sautis* xxi. (*Eugenia*) 365 Forþi hyt face scho skratit fare, And of hyre hewid rugit þe hare. c. 1540 *Alphabet of Tales* 315 And þan he come home all tobityn and skratit with thornys and breers. 1530 PALSGR. 707/2 The catte hath scratte hym by the face. 1577 *HELLOWES Gunners Chron.* 197 Hee caused the brestes of the priests

fight, their steps he traces, And...scrats their faces.

† b. *fig. in passive.* To be superficially marked. 1559 *AVYMER Harboure* A 3 b, A litle scratte with som shewe and apparence of learning.

c. with advs.: To pull out, scrape off with the claws or nails.

c. 1500 *Robt. Denyll* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1823) I. 9 He scratte out theyr eyen. 1529 *NASHE Martin's Months Mind* Ep. De., We shall reach them a rappe, as they will neuer

have itching of the like; = SCRATCH *v.* 2.

1542 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 324 Scratting his hedde with one fynger. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* xlvii, Sometimes he would skrat his thyghes with his foote. 1598 *HALL Sat.* vi. i, And hite my nayles, and scrat my dullard head.

4. *intr.* Of a bird or animal: To rake in the ground with the claws. Also *trans.* of persons.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xv. 68 Whyleye were in that dicke scrallyng, And scratting in the myre to save your life. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* t. ii. iii. xii. 156 Seeing a Crow scrat vpon the muck-bill, [he] returned in all hast. 1859 *Geo. ELIOT Adam Bede* i. If a man...scrats at his bit o' garden, and makes two potatoes grow 'stead o' one [etc.].

b. *trans.* with advs. To get out, up, by scratching. 1560 *BECON Fl. Godly Prayers* Pref., Wks. II. 176 The lewes were compelled for very hunger...to scratte out the most filthly and stinking dunge, and for very famine to eate it. 1854 Mrs. H. WOOD *Trege, Hold* i. 22 The hole was scratte out by the dog. 1885 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., Th' ens have been i' th' garden, and scratte up everything.

5. *intr.* (fig. of 4). To struggle to make a living or to gain money: SCRATCH *v.* 5.

1579 W. A. *Spec. Rem. Laurels Love* c. j (Roxh. Club), He...scrapes and scrattes as though all was his owne, And boordes it vp within his bagges to rust. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, Volney ii, Ambitious minde, a world of wealth would haue, So scrats and scrapes, for score, and scorn drosse. 1861 *Geo. ELIOT Silas Mar.* xiv, We may strave and scrat and fend, but its litle we can do arter all.

Hence **SCRATting** *vb. sb.*, and *pp. a.*

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 11823 (Fairf.), & wip skratting he toke þe skurt he barked over as a turle. 1555 *WATREMAN Fardie Facions* ii. viii. 179 They canne finde none ende of their scratting, but the more they haue, the fellier gnaweth their longing. 1593 *CHURCHWARD Challenge* 1 The restles race, that mortall men doe runne, Seem smooth to sight, yet full of scratching breezes. 1602-3 in P. F. TYLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 312, I hope you will bear with my molesting you too long with my scratching hand. 1667 *LACY Sanny the Scott* t. i. (1693), I take as Muckle Pleasure, Sir, in Scratting and Scrubben, as ye de in Tipplin and Mowing.

Scratch (skratf), *sb.* [f. SCRATCH *v.* 2.]

I. Result of scratching.

1. A slight tearing or incision of the skin produced by a sharp instrument. (Sometimes applied slightly to a trifling flesh-wound.) Cf. SCRAT *sb.* 2.

c. 1526 *Stoney Arcadia* i. (Sommer) 82 Al the Lion could do, was with his paw to teare of the mantle and sleue of Zelmeane, with a litle scratch, rather than a wound. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 66 *Bene*, What art thou hurt? *Ner.* I, I, a scratch, a scratch, marry 'tis enough, Where is my Page? Go Villaine fetch a Surgeon. 1613 *BEAUCH. & FL. Phillaster* v. i. *Leon*, Are all his wounds well? *Fra.* All, they were but scratches, but the losse of blood made him faint. 1679 *WATSEMAN Wounds* t. x. 66 But if the blood be recent, it is possible.

2. A small scratch in the skin. 1710 *De F.* a litle scratch in the... iii, Surely a few drops of blood from a scratch, and a few silly words from a foolish wench's lips, are not to part father

and son. 1854 *TENNYSON Edwin Morris* 63, I would have hid her need in my heart, To save her litle finger from a scratch. 1829 *CONVERT Monk* i. 10 The young ensign passed through the four months of...fighting without a scratch.

b. *fig.*

1592 *TIMME Ten Eng. Leapers* vii. H 2 b, Rase it over but with a litle scratch, and all the matter of love is gone. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* (1750) 94 Angred pride makes a noise, like Homerician Mars, at every scratch of offences. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 30 Nov., Our loss is a scratch, one lieutenant and thirty-nine men killed [etc.].

c. slang. No great scratch: of no serious importance, of no great value.

1844 *Maj. Jones' Correspondence* (P. 100) There are good many Joneses in ain't no great scratches great scratch', of little worth.

2. a. pl. A disease of horses, in which the pastern appears as if scratched; = *cratches*, CRATCH *sb.* 2. 1597 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* *Arestin*, the scratches in a horses pasterns, *Scabies in equorum suffragine*. 1650 B. *Discoliminum* 16 My Mare hath the Scratches on ber binder Heeles. 1754 *BARTLEY Gentl. Farriery* xxxvii. (ed. 2) 305 Scratches in the heels have so much affinity with the grease...[that etc.]. 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* XXII. 644 The history of a galled shoulder or of an obstinate case of scratches. 1595 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 26 So hath hee...vncensantly perswaded me to preserve my credit from indish dying of the scratches.

b. The mange. Cf. CRATCH *sb.* 1.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 26 The appearance of mange, or scratch as it is sometimes called, among my hounds.

3. A mark or furrow produced by the grinding contact of two substances; a shallow linear incision. 1662 *FAITHORNE Art Graving* 48 And if you perceive any scratches in your plate, rub them out with your burnisher. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Smithing* 15 The course File cuts deep and makes deep scratches in the work. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 818 The scratch made on the glass at the commencement, need scarcely be more than a point. 1863 *DANA Man. Geol.* 538 There are deep scratches or groovings in the rocky surface of the country across which the stones were carried. 1907 *HODGES Elem. Photogr.* 25 Any adherent grit will cause scratches.

4. A rough or irregular mark made by a pencil, paint-brush, etc.; hence, a slight sketch, a hasty scrawl.

1646 *EVELYN Diary* Apr., 400 leaves full of scratches of

scratch not worthy to be called a sketch. 1785 *COWPER Let. to Newton* Wks. 1836 V. 153 Every scratch of his pen was accounted a treasure. 1812 *BYRON Let. to Dallas* Wks. 432 note, A scratch under last, to show where the joke lies. 1872 *DE MORGAN Budget Parad.* (1872) 466 If any one should have the sense to leave out of his Greek the unmeaning scratches which they call accents. 1898 *Outlook* 14 Nov. 655/2 The scratch of a Minister's pen may be worth millions of dollars to some favoured person or some inside syndicate.

5. *Sporting*. A line or mark drawn as an indication of a boundary or starting-point; † in *Cricket*, a 'crease' (obs.); in *Pugilism*, the line drawn across the ring, to which boxers are brought for an encounter. Hence in various phrases (often *fig.*), as to come up to the scratch, to bring to the scratch, to toe the scratch, etc.

1778 *COTTON in Nyren Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1833) 67 Ye strikers...Stand firm to your scratch, let your bat be upright. 1821 *JOHN BULL* 7 Jan. 29/3 He started a few seconds before the time and came up in speed to the scratch at the moment appointed. 1830-57 *DE QUINCEY Bentley* Wks. VII. 131 No prudent champion, however game, would have chosen to offer himself to the scratch for a second round. 1884 *Sportingman's Year-bk.* 27 (In shooting rules) 21. In Shooting Matches...The shooter is bound in his turn to appear at the scratch within five minutes when called upon. 1894 *SIR J. ASTLEY Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 41 Some eight or ten toed the scratch, and I won very easily.

b. The starting-point in a handicap of a competitor who receives no odds; sometimes *colloq.* used *ellipt.* for such a competitor.

1857 *ATHLETE* for 1866, 9 V. Collett, scratch 1. 1876 *Bicycle Trail.* 18 Aug. 7/1 Mr. Tom Sabin, of the Coventry Bicycle Club, has won, during last week, three races from scratch. 1885 *Field* 31 July 1885 In the [lawn tennis] match between Messrs. G. Butler (ages 15) and E. A. Butler (scratch), the odd set again had to be resorted to.

6. The sound produced by the friction of two more or less rough surfaces.

1787 *MUR. D'ARBLAY Diary* 8 Nov., At the Royal doors there is always a particular kind of scratch used, instead of tapping. 1898 G. J. SHAW *Arms & Plans* 8 There is a scratch, and the flame of a match is seen in the middle of the room.

7. Salt making. (See *quot.*) Also *attrib.*

1. SCRATCHINGS. While the Brine is boiling, there precipitates a hard crusty Matter...Part of it fixes on the Bottom of the Iron Pan so hard, as to be afterwards dug off; and this the Workmen call Scratch. 1793 *JOHN WATSON in the Memoirs of the salt-earthy or in boiling*

it for salt. Scratch pans, in the English salt-works, a name given to certain leaden pans, which [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 627/1 At the four corners of the salt-pan, where the flame does not touch its bottom, are placed four small lead pans called scratch pans.

II. An act of scratching. *rare*.

1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* III. 157, I pass a moderate-sized roller over the field, and then give it a slight scratch with a pair of light harrows. 1844 O. W. HOLMES *Verses for After-dinner*

28 No rubbing will kindle your Lucifer match, If the fix does not follow the primitive scratch. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oak* xxxvi, Lifting the back of his short hat off his head to make room for a scratch. 1899 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 4/7 The little finger is going to descend on the nearly bald pate and gently tickle it—the scratch of feigned wonderment or perplexity.

B. A skirmish, a trivial fight.

1840 *DE QUINCEY Style Wks.* XI. 218 The philosopher should not have had it all his own way; there should have been a 'scratch' at least between us.

† III. 9. (See *quot.*) Obs.

1618 *ATKINSON Gold Mines Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 1 The iron rake or scratch to cull and divide the great stones.

IV. 10. Ellipt. for *scratch periwig* (see 11). 'a periwig that gives

lank greasy hair may be exchanged in a minute now for a smart bag or a jenny scratch. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 26 Quips, and Cranks, and wanton Wiles, That love to live within the one-curved Scratch. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* II. 119 A stont short man, with a flaxen scratch. 1830 O. W. HOLMES *Freadmill Song* 30 Don't pull his hair, Because he wears a scratch. 1904 *MARONESS VON HUTTEN PAT* 285 Either his hair is beginning to grow, or he is wearing a craftily made scratch.

V. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. attributive uses of sense 5 b, as *scratch-car*, *-line*, *-man*, *-player*, *-race*.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 4/2 Two thousand two hundred and thirty-one yards separated the limit car from the 'scratch car. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 62/1 (Athletics) 'Scratch line', the mark from which the length of any race is measured. 1877 *Bicycle Trail.* 7 Sept. 6/1 The ultimate result was a brilliant and well earned victory by the two 'scratch men'. 1888 *Athenium* 26 June 760/3 The tone of brutality towards bad players which 'scratch players always adopt. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473/1 (Golf) 'Scratch player', a good player, who receives neither handicap nor penalty. 1864 *Hollen's Slang Dict.*, 'Scratch-race' (on the 1 urf), a race where any horse, aged, winner, or loser, can run with any weights. 1888 *P. F. FURNIVALL Phys. Training* 6 Next comes the knotty point as to whether the rider intends training for handicaps or scratch races.

b. Special combinations (some of which may perh. be referred to the verb): scratch-block, a scribbling block (cf. sense 4); scratch-card, an instrument for polishing metals formed by fastening long lengths of steel wire upon a pad of leather or cloth; scratch-carding, the use of the scratch-card; scratch-cat, humorous epithet for a spiteful person; scratch-coat (? *U.S.*), a rough coating of plaster scratched before it is quite dry in order that the following coat may adhere properly; hence scratch-coated a., treated with such a coating of plaster; scratch-comm, a diagonal stroke used by some early printers in place of the comma; scratch-cradle, a name for CATS-CRADLE; scratch-figure *Typogr.* = scratched figure; scratch-finish (see *quot.*); scratch-grass, a dial. name for *Galium Aparine*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, and, in U.S., *Polygonum sagittatum*; † scratch-hoeing (see *quot.*); scratch-knot, a simple form of scratch-brush consisting of a single bunch of wire; scratch-pan (see sense 7); scratch-periwig = scratch-wig; scratch-rattle = SCRATCH-BACK 2; scratch-weed, *Galium Aparine*; scratch-wig, a small, short wig; scratch-work (see *quot.*). Also SCRATCH-BRUSH. 1897 *FARNORAR Harvard Episodes* 192 His note-books and 'scratch block were lying open. 1839 'Scratch card' [see SCRATCH-BRUSH]. 1839 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* 3 The operation of 'scratch-carding is...to commence. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I. 39 She was the most obstinate, humdrum, nasty old 'scratch-cat in the County. 1891 *Century Dict.*, 'Scratch-coat. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xi, The brown sides of the 'scratch-coated walls. 1888 *JACOB PRINTERS' VOC.*, 'Scratch comma, a sign thus / used in old documents and reprints. It is now used as a shilling mark. 1892 *LOUNSBURY Stud. Chaucer* L. 342 The mark that goes under the name of a scratch-comma. 1822 *NARES Gloss.* s. v. *Crash*, A child's game, corruptly called 'scratch-cradle. 1828 *JACOB PRINTERS' VOC.*, 'Scratch figures. 1891 *Century Dict.*, 'Scratch-finish, a finish for decorative objects of metal-work, in which a surface otherwise smooth is

HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Scratch Grass. 1733 *ULLMAN* *Shrub*, vii. 56 The Shallow Horse-Hoeing...is but an imitation of the 'Scratch'.

31 May, Our... footman...lost his 'Scratch periwig. 1870 *BARTLEY Square Mile E. London* 50 The abolition of Greenwich and other fairs having much damaged the sale of the 'scratch-rattle toy, which was his speciality. 1855 *MISS PRATT Flower* 14. III. 154 (Goose-grass or Cleavers)...Leaves, stems, and roots...and the latter once used to the

1853 *PATER'S D'ARBLAY Early* a most odious

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. 'Scratch-work, in Italian, *Scrattiti*, was a way of Painting in Fresco, by preparing of a black Ground, on which was placed a white Plaster; and this White being taken off with an Iron Rod, the black appears thro' the Holes, and serves for Shadows.

Scratch (skratf), *sb.* 2. *colloq.* (now chiefly *dial.*) [Alteration of SCRAT *sb.*], after SCRATCH *v.* 2.] A name for the devil, usually *Old Scratch*.

1740 *Christmas Entertainments* iv. (1883) 38 Old Scratch or Nicholas the Antient. 1756 *Amory Biucle* (1825) I. 303 Scratch was the name I had for the evil one. 1764 [see Old a. 9]. 1858 *Troilore Three Clerks* xx, He'd have pitched me to Old Scratch...if [etc.]. 1873 *Will Carleton Farm Ball* 43 Do you mind my melon-patch—How you gobbled the whole batch...just to raise the scratch?

Scratch (skrætʃ), *a.* [Orig. the sb. used attrib.]

1. Hastily sketched, roughly drawn.
1853 R. S. *Surtees' Spang's Sp. Tour* x. 98 A scratch map had been made on a bit of paper.

2. Gathered together promiscuously, hastily assembled. *Scratch vote, division, majority*: one which, owing to accident or stratagem, does not represent the actual state of opinion in a constituency or deliberative body (cf. *snaf, snatch*).

1859 *Jemison's Britannia* ix. 147 Our pack was what is called a 'scratch pack'. Every one contributed a dog or two. 1864 *Times* 17 Mar. (Hoppe), Compared with the Oxford men, those sent up by Cambridge on this occasion were little better than a scratch crew. 1872 *Lever's L. Kilgobbin* lxiii, The company was what he irreverently called...a scratch team. 1883 *Shierer At Home & in India* 119 A scratch troop of domestics...secured all the glass doors. 1891 *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 9 Oct. 4/6 All he looks forward to is a scratch majority, obtained...by keeping the whole question in the dark. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 266 Scratch brigades, hastily constituted with scratch staffs.

b. absol. A scratch crew.
1856 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 7/2 The eights paddled up steadily against the ebb, the scratch stopping short at Barnes with the Dark Blues going on. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 2 Apr. 6/5 It is not so easy to race away from a fresh scratch towards the end of a twelve minutes row.

Scratch (skrætʃ), *v.* Forms: 5 *seraeche*, *seratche*, 6 *seratche*, *skatche*(s), *serache*, 6-7 *serach*, 5-*seratch*. [App. produced by a confusion of the synonyms *SEAR*, *CRATCH* vbs.]

First in Caxton. The form *seratch*, *serache*, which occurs once in Caxton and once in Du Ves, may possibly be a mere misprint, although metathesis of *ra* is not uncommon.]

1. *trans.* To wound superficially by dragging the claws or finger-nails over the skin. Also, in wider sense: To wound superficially with anything pointed and hard dragged over the skin or in contact with its moving surface, so as to produce a slight linear tearing or abrasion.

1474 *Caxton Chesse* ii. i. (1883) 20 He serachid hym in the vixtune. c. 1489—*Sonnes of Amon* xxii. 491 For she seratched her face and pulled her heres from her hede for grete sorow. 1530 *Palsor*, 720/1 Se howe she hath seratched me by the face. c. 1532 *Du Ves Introd.* Fr. ibid. 943 To serache, *esgratigner*. *Ibid.* 945 To seratche, *esgratigner*. 1541 R. *Corlano Galyen's Therap.* 2 D ij b, He hath seratched hymself in any party, as on a blister or pustule. 1591 way-ward is this foolish lout, scratch the Nurse. And presently, all humbled kisse the Rod? 1638 Sir T. *Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 238 Who to expresse their zeale the better, burne and scratch their armes and breasts, cutting their flesh. 1766 *Gray Improvisit* 6 Bishop of Chester...If you scratch him will fester. 1870 *Bryant's Iliad* I. v. 135 A golden buckle scratched her tender hand. 1872 *Calverley's Fly Leaves* (1884) 57 But all too soon my kitten became a full-sized cat, by which I've more than once been scratch'd and bitten.

b. With adv. To tear out (e.g. the eyes) or to drag off (a portion of the skin, a pimple, etc.) with the claws or nails.

1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 203, I vow, I should have scratch'd out your vncseing eyes. 1609 B. *Jonson Masque of Queens* Wks, 1616 I. 952, I scratch'd out the eyes of the Owle before. 1674 *Brevint Saul at Endor* 120 Thus when she killed one once and scratcht out the eie of another.

c. absol. or intr. To use the claws or nails as weapons of offence. Also occas. of inanimate things, to produce a scratch or superficial abrasion. 1589 *Pappe vs. Hatchel* Lyly's Wks. 1902 III. 406 If a field may be picht we are ready: if they scratch we will bring cattles. a. 1629 *Gorre's Courag.* *Turk* iii. iii. (1632) E 3, Enter some Truls both sides, they fight and scratch. 1839 *Hooke Rural Felicity* 28 But, mercy on us, how nettles will sting, and how the long brambles do scratch. 1853 *Macaulay's Hist. Eng.* viii. 302 The butler refused to scratch Hough's name out of the buttery book.

† *d. fig.* To skirmish or fight without doing serious injury. *Obs.*
1596 *Nashe's Saffron Walden* O 4, Euerie circumstance I cannot stand to reckon vp, as how we came to take knowledge of one another heing there, or what a stomacke I had to have scratcht with him. 1625 in *Rusw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 193 What is it for his Allies to scratch with the King of Spain, to take a Town to day, and lose it to morrow.

2. *trans.* To rub or scrape lightly (a part of the body) with the finger-nails or claws (e.g. to relieve itching). So to scratch one's head, as a gesture indicating perplexity.
1530 *Palsor*, 707/2 Come, scratche my backe, I pray the. 1590 *Shaks. Aids.* N. iv. i. 7 Scratch my head, Pease-blo-some. 1617 *Morvson's Iliu.* iii. 83 In the morning when they turne them [their Hogges] forth, they scratch them with their fingers, as Barbers doe mens heads. 1645 *Evlyn's Diary* 29 Sept., An antie of a dog in stone scratching his eare. 1712 *Steele's Spect.* No. 408 P 3 The fellow thereupon surrendered his... it ch'd his ear, the infallible... d people have recourse. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1/2 The homely adage, 'Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.'

b. intr. for refl.

1590 *Shaks. Aids.* N. iv. i. 28 If my haire do but tickle me, I must scratch. 1698 *Fryer's Acc. E. India & P.* p. 92 So sup! Keeto's, to scratch

71 My dogs itch and scratch with the mange.

3. *trans.* To make slight linear abrasions on (a surface of any kind).

1669 *Evlyn's Diary* 13 July, Observing that...some idle persons began to scratch and injure them [viz. nurbles]. 1794 *Sullivan's View Nat.* I. ix. 73 Marble is soft, and can be scratched with a knife. 1832 G. R. *Porter's Porcelain & Glass* xvi. 324 These specimens were sufficiently hard to scratch rock-crystal. 1863 *Dana's Man. Geol.* 676 The stones which have produced the furrowing are sometimes scratched themselves.

absol. 1878 *Huxley's Physiogr.* 134 The coarse sediment scratching along the bottom, helps to tear it up.

b. hyperbolically. To furrow (the soil) very lightly for the purpose of cultivation.

1697 *Darven's Virg. Georg.* iii. 797 The lab'ring Swain Scratch'd with a Rake, a Furrow for his Grain. 1733 *Tell's Horse-Hoing* vii. 62 Sarrition scratched and broke so small a part of the Earth's Surface. 1860 *Chambl. Encycl.* I. 82/1 The ground, in such cases, requires no further culture, than treading in the seed by animals or slightly scratching the surface with bushes. 1878 *Bosw. Smith's Carriage* 422 Its cultivators—if those who just scratch the surface of the earth may be so called.

c. To produce (marks) or portray (an object) by light incisions on a surface.

1644 *Simmons's Diary* (Camden) 71 Another huge large stone, three pictures of men in armes scratcht upon the stone. 1741 *Middleton's Cicero* II. viii. 235, I had scratched, as it were, out of the block, some faint resemblance of an image. 1872 *Tennison's Gareth & Lynette* 522 When both were children, and in lonely haunts Would scratch a ragged oval on the sand, And each at either dash from either end.

† *d. intr.* In the election of the Lord Mayor: To put a mark against the name of the candidate voted for. *Obs.*

1773 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 142/1 The number of aldermen who scratched for each being equal, it was decided...by the casting voice of the present Lord-Mayor.

e. trans. To polish = SCRATCH-BRUSH *v.*

1866 *C. G. Goss in Goss's Club Sci. Rec. Chem.* 76 After the brush.

After either of the processes of whitening or plating, the work has to be scratched, unless required to be left a dead white.

4. *intr.* Of a bird or animal: To remove earth, etc., with the claws. Also *trans.* with advs., to scratch out, to extricate or disinter with the claws; to scratch up, to heap up by scratching.

c. 1520 *Anon's Noble Life in Babes Bk.* (1868) 220 They put their hylles in the erthe sometyne so depe that they can not gete it vp agayne & than they scratche their billes out agayn with theyre fete. 1617 *Morvson's Iliu.* I. 247, I found they [sc. jacks] had scratched up the earth almost to his body. 1867 *Miss Broughton's Cornish Ux.* xxiv, We found the doomed chanciere scratching and scraping peacefully on the dunghill.

5. *fig. a.* To struggle to make money, to 'scrape'. Also *trans.* to scrape up (money). Now *dial.*

1509 *Barclay's Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 43 If he can be a fals extorcyoner Fasynde and bostynge to scratche and to kepe He shall be made a comon costomer. c. 1550 *Vertuous Scholehois* C6, Thou doest scratche and rake so long at home. 1560 *Pilkington's Expos. Aggens* (1562) 66 Is it tyme for you that ye scrape and scratch together, all ye can laye your handes on? 1900 *Pearson's Mag.* May 475/2 For this they put by ivery ha'penny they could scratch an' save.

b. intr. With adv. To get along, on, through with difficulty.

1638 *Haliburton's Clockm.* Ser. II. iv. 53, I think a body might have a chance to make out to scratch along to live here. 1857 *Miss Broughton's Cornish Ux.* xxix, I suppose we shall manage to scratch on pretty much as other people do. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., 'Times is bad, but I just

claws; to get possession of by effort or with difficulty. To scratch acquaintance = 'to scrape acquaintance' (see *SEAR* *v.* 5 b). *Obs.*

1582 G. *Martin's Manif. Corrupt. Script.* vi. 96 What a peevish, malicious, & impudent corruption is this...to seeke to scratch advantage of the word Presbyter, & to make it signifie an Elder, not a Priest. c. 1610 *Rowland's Terrible Batt.* 2 The great and good report which my beloved friend...hath given of you, hath made me more then halfe in love with you, which makes me thinke in some sort (as the rude and rusticke phrase is) to scratch acquaintance of you. 1658-9 *Luntow in Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 145 If we take the people's again, 1680... sanhedrims, their mansions.

† *b. intr.* To scratch for, to struggle fiercely to obtain.
1581 J. *Bell Haddon's Answ. Oior.* 415 Such as will

7. *a. trans.* To scratch out: to erase (writing) with a penknife. Also (cf. 3 c), to delete by crossing through with a pen.

1711-12 *Swift's Jnl. to Stella* 25 Jan., I have often scratched out passages from papers and pamphlets sent me...because I thought them too severe. a. 1720 *Sevel's Hist. Quakers* (1765) I. iv. 253 [He] did, with his knife, scratch out the

letters. 1849 *Macaulay's Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 302 The butler refused to scratch Hough's name out of the buttery book.

b. To erase the name of (a person) from a list; hence † to expel from a club or society (*obs.*); to expunge from a list of candidates or competitors; *Sporting*, to withdraw (a horse or other animal) from the list of entries for a race or other competition.

1685 *Roth. Ball.* (1883) V. 607 They kick'd me out of Goldsmiths'-Hall... One cursed Tory scratch'd me! 1825 *Examiner* 762/1 All payments should be made on the quarterly night, or be scratched; if ladies got intoxicated, they would be scratched. 1851 *Mayhew's Lond. Labour* I. 343 Of course I got 'scratched' from the trade Society. 1852 *Dickens's Bleak Ho.* lxiii, Scratch you out of her will, I think you mean? 'Of course I do. In short...I mean—to—Scratch me.' 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* s.v., Tomboy was scratched for the Derby at 10 a.m. on Wednesday. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 854/2 If he is not to start, the sooner Lord Alington scratches him the better.

c. U.S. Politics. Of a voter: To erase the name of (one or more of the candidates) from the party ticket. Also *absol.*

1888 *Brace's Amer. Convent.* iii. lxvi. II. 491 The number of candidates is often so great, and the knowledge which the average citizen has...of them so small, that many who would be glad to 'scratch' or 'paste' have really no data for doing so. 1890 C. L. *Norton's Polit. Americanism* 100.

d. intr. for refl. To withdraw from a competition; *locally*, to withdraw one's acceptance of an invitation.

In Oxford University, formerly said of an undergraduate who after having entered for an examination, and perhaps having done all or part of the paper work, withdrew his name before undergoing the *viva voce*, with the intention of presenting himself for the examination at a later time.

1866 *Mysteries of Isis* 292 He was ploughed for 'Snalls' as you know; eventually he had 'scratched' at 'Mods', and on a second attempt had been again ploughed. 1878 *Athletic World* 5 Apr. 12/1 Middlesex scratched to Charing Cross [in a cup-tie]. 1897 *Punch* 6 Nov. 210/2 Wonder...how many people will scratch at the last moment.

† *8. intr.* To fish with a line with three or four hooks attached. *Obs.*

1659 T. *Barker Angling* (ed. 2) 41 Nicholas Harridans...hath killed many a dish of Barrells that way with scratching.

9. To drag the nails or claws over a surface so as to make a faint grating noise. Also, of a pen, to move over the paper with a slight noise.

1703 *Rules of Civility* 14 At the door of a Prince...it would be rude to knock; we are only to scratch. [Cf. *quot.* 1789 in *Scratch* sb. 6.] 1909 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 4/6 He [a dog] scratched so persistently at the door, that they let him have his way.

† *b.* The verb-stem (or the imperative) is sometimes used quasi-adv. to express the sound of scratching. 1848 *Mrs. Gaskell's Mary Barton* xxix, The pen went...scratch, scratch over the paper. 1858 *Lytton's What Will He Do* i. 1, Scratch across his back went one of those ingenious mechanical contrivances familiarly in vogue at fairs.

c. trans. To rub gratingly on a rough surface.

1875 F. T. *Buckland's Log-Bk.* 93 A match being scratched on a box for ignition. 1864 *Lowell's Fireside Vitar.* 163 One may scratch a thought half a dozen times and get nothing at last but a faint sputter.

10. To scribble, write hurriedly or carelessly. Also with advs.

1806 *Scott's Fann. Lett.* June (1894) I. ii. 47, I also scratched down another ballad the morning of the day of meeting. 1883 *Reaugh in Harper's Mag.* June 98/1, I left her to scratch him a receipt. 1889 *Laon Waterbury in Hare's Two Noble Lives* (1893) III. 461 The usual scene, Jenny singing and me scratching off letters for the second post.

11. *intr.* Of horses: To contract the disease known as 'the scratches' in the hoofs.

1737 *Bracken's Farriary Inpr.* (1757) I. 345 They would graze and scratch sooner behind than before.

12. *Comb.* (with object), as *scratch-eye* adj.; *scratch-my-back* = SCRATCH-BACK 2; *scratch-penny*, a money-grubber (cf. *scrape-penny*).

1681 *Colvil's Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 36 It turned to a 'scratch-eye' scuffle. 1887 *Mayor's Protest.* Oxf. 19 Aug. (St. Giles's Fair), Any person...who may prove to have assaulted any...person...by means of a squirt, 'scratch-my-back'. c. 1817 *Hogg's Tales & Sk.* V. 213 Are the military to starve, that a 'scratch-penny may thrive?

Scratchable, *a. noun-adj.* [-ABLE.] Capable of being scratched. (Cf. *SCRATCH* *v.* 3 b.)

1858 *Carlyle's Frask.* Ch. xviii. viii. (1872) VII. 216 [The country...is now under poor plough-husbandry, arable or scratchable in all parts.]

Scratch-back. [*f.* SCRATCH *v.* + BACK sb. 1.]

1. An instrument for scratching the back to allay itching, usually in the form of a small hand of ivory or metal fixed to a long handle; a back-scratcher. 1854 *Chambers's Bk. of Days* II. 238/1 [Description]. 1880 *Golwyn's Smith's Convey.* vii. 107 It is almost as easy to get a personal memento of Priam or Nimrod as it is to get...a spinning wheel, a tinder box, or a scratch-back.

2. A toy formed on the principle of a rattle, producing a sound of tearing cloth when rubbed upon a person's back.

1858 *Lytton's What Will He Do* i. i. But to pay such a price for a scratch-back—! Prodigal! 1865 *Knight's Passenger Work.* Life III. xii. 263 Greenwich Fair too has died out—its bonnetings and its scratch-backs.

Scratch-brush (skrætʃ'brʊʃ), *sb.* [*f.* SCRATCH *sb.* or *v.*] A brush of fine wire used in gilding, electroplating, etc. to polish or clean articles of metal.
1907 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 740/1 First, the gilded piece of metal is rubbed with a scratch brush (which is a

brush composed of brass wire) till its surface is made smooth. 1839 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* 3 The gun barrel... is to be well rubbed over with a steel scratch card or scratch brush, until the rust is removed. 1873 *Snow Works* Rec. Ser. 1. 174/2 For delicate objects, scratch-brushes are made of spun glass. 1877 G. B. GEORGE *Silversmith's Handbook*. x. 162 The beautiful frosted surfaces to be seen upon silver lockets... are all produced by means of the scratch-brush.

b. attrib. Scratch-brush lathe, a lathe with a circular revolving scratch-brush.

1856 G. GORE in *Ort's Civ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 48 'Scratch brush' lathes... for scouring and preparing the surfaces of metal articles to receive a deposit. 1877 G. B. GEORGE *Silversmith's Handbook*, Fig. 40 Scratch-brush lathe.

Scratch-brush (skratch'brush), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To polish by means of a scratch-brush.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* 1. 87 Take it out and scratch-brush it in clean water. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 133 The articles must be... rinsed in water and scoured with sand, or scratch-brushed.

Hence **Scratch-brusher**, a workman who operates a scratch-brush; **Scratch-brushing** *abl. sb.*, the process in which a scratch-brush is used.

1839 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* 3 The barrel will [then] be sufficiently corroded for the operation of scratch-brushing. 1885 *Brit. Alm. Comp.* 94 Occupations: Scratch brusher.

Scratched (skratcht), *pp. a.* [-ED.]

1. In senses of the verb **SCRATCH**. **Scratched figure** (Typogr.): A numeral figure with a slanting line drawn across it, used in printing examples of arithmetical operations involving cancelling.

1562 A. BROOKE *Romans & Juliet* 2422 With scratched face, and heart betome. 1771 LUCKHURST *Hist. Printing* 259 Scratched figures... were used here in that Species of Arithmetic which is called Division. 1871 *Amer. Enycyl. Printing* (ed. Ringwald), **Scratched Figure**, are frequently called cancelled figures. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 109, I purchased a small printing frame... and some scratched negatives from a local photographer.

Prov. 1584 *Lyly Alex. & Camp.* iv. iv. Truth is never with out a scratch face. 1625 J. ROBINSON *Ess.* xxxiii. Wks. 1831 I. 142 Truth goes with a scratched face, less or more.

b. Sporting. Withdrawn (from a race, etc.). 1859 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xix. The peccant owner of the scratched animal.

† **2. slang.** Drunk. *Obs.*

1552 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Water Cormorant* B 4 h. For those hee be as drunke as any Rat, He hath but catcht a foxe... Or some say hee's hewitcht, or scratcht or blinde.

Scratcher (skratch'ar), *[f. SCRATCH v. + -ER.]*

1. One who scratches, in various senses of the vb. 1557 EGEWORTH *Serm.* Repert., Givers of their owne shiale be riche, scratchers of other mens be euer at beggers state. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., They must look for no better fare from a world of Bears and Scratchers, than [etc.]. 1736 AINSWORTH, *Scallop*, a graver, a cutter in metal, a scratcher, an etcher. 1791 *Saltett's Hush.* Cl. 26 June (1815) 197 His master declared he was the best scratcher in the family. 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* i. xxiv. 203 We have a considerable proportion of very superficial scratchers of the soil, both among authors and critics.

b. Ornith. Used in *pl.* to render mod. *L. Rasores*, in Illiger's system (1811) an order of birds including the families *Gallinacei*, *Epoicacei*, *Columbini*, *Crypturi* and *Inepti*. Cf. *SCRAPER* 3.

1831 *Moutag's Ornith. Dict.* (ed. Rennie), *Rasores* (Illiger), Scratchers, a family of birds who scratch their food from the earth. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 310, 4th Order.—*Rasores* (or Scratchers, fig. 213).

c. U.S. Politics. A voter who 'scratches', i.e. declines to support some of the candidates named on his party ticket. Cf. *PASTER*.

1883 *Atlantic Monthly* LII. 327 To whom a 'scratcher' or a 'bolter' is more hateful than the Beast.

d. In certain trades: A scratch-brusher.

e. U.S. Cant. (See quot.)

1894 N. *Amer. Rev.* Apr. 454 A professional forgery gang consists of: First, a capitalist or lacker; second, the actual forger, who is known among his associates as the 'scratcher'.

2. An instrument used for scratching. **a.** A tool used in plastering to roughen the surface of the preliminary coating.

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 312 (Plastering) Scratcher, a tool.

† **b.** = SCRATCH-BACK 2.

1858 SINMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Scratcher-up*, a bookbinder's tool. 1902 HASLUCK *Bookbinding* 52 After lightly pasting the back of each book, a 'scratcher up' is drawn several times... down the back.

† **Scratchets**, *pl.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **SCRATCH** sb. + -ET.] = *scratchies*, **SCRATCH** sb. 1 2a.

1612 *the cor.* 1. li. (1686) 3 Inflammations or breakings out, which we call *Great in the heels* or *Scratchets*.

Scratchification, *ocular nonce-wd.* [f. **SCRATCH** v. + (-)IFICATION.] A spiteful attack.

1840 MISS EDGEWORTH *Let. in H. Zimmer's Mem.* (1883) 206 Among the various scratchifications and scarifications in this volume, you may remark that there have been reiterated scratchies at Mrs. and Miss Wilmot.

Scratching (skratch'ing), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Chiefly *pl.* Also *5 pl.* *scrachenis*. [App. a corrupt form of the word which appears variously as *CRATCHEN*, *CRACON*, *CRACKLING* 3, *CRAWKE*; cf. also the synonyms *CRITON* (f. *cretos*), *CROOTE* (Wychf.).] **a.** The refuse of tallow remaining after refining. **b.** The residue of pork fat left after rendering lard; = *CRACKLING* 3 b.

1440 *Platini Penit.* cl. 3 (1894) 36 My bones beth drie and forsoke, As *scrachenis* (Vulg. *creminum*) that beth for-fryed. 16. *Mar's note to Ray's N.C. Words, Craven's Scratching*, sebi reliquie. 1899 Geo. ELIOT *Arct. Bedi* xviii. She'd take a big cullender to strain her lard w't, and

is anything but a desirable substance to handle.

Scratching (skratch'ing), *abl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. **SCRATCH** in various senses.

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 For what shall I loke for amonge thornes but *scratching*. 1606 *Tr. & Cr. ut.* 1. 30, I and I had the scratch

of *Quat.* (1809) IV. 37. I heard a scratching about my bed; I am sure it must be rats. 1817-8 CONBERT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 60 In the broadcast method the after-culture must, of course, be confined to hoeing, or, as Tull calls it, *scratching*. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* t. xv. 100 We crossed the Grimsel pass, and traced the [glacier] *scratching* to the very top of it. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 7 Oct. 178 There is always more or less *scratching* of names of the Electors, and a recount would be necessary to settle this point alone. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 490 Pruritic dermatoses in which rubbing and *scratching* are induced.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *scratching tool*; *scratching-board*, a board upon which are posted the names of those who have withdrawn from a competition; *scratching ground*, -shed, shelter, a part of a poultry-run reserved for the dust-bath; *scratching post*, a stake (or the like) against which animals rub themselves to allay itching.

1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 118 Judging from the 'scratching-board there would be good fields. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 1/3 One of the Crick hens... wearied of her

low wall 5 Onting our nags nt. 1902

L. WRIGHT in *Enycyl. Brit.* XXXI. 881/2 In several cases, i.e. (the colony plan) has been abandoned for the system of houses and 'scratching sheds. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vii. 11 The harder blocks would serve as 'scratching and grinding tools.

Scratching (skratch'ing), *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That scratches, in various senses of the verb.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Ephr.*, *Trifles* 3 A Crowne of thorne with scratching prickles our Christ did willing weare. 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 34 These kinde of scratching Hawks, that I did never lose should come too neere my fingers. 1865 DICKENS *Nut. Fr.* 1. ii. Like the legs of scratching poultry.

† **Scratchingly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* 1. [f. **SCRATCHING** pp. a. + -LY 2.] In a scratching manner.

1586 SNEY *Aradia* 11. (Sommer) 122 b. Like a cat, when scratchingly she wheels about after a mouse.

Scratchless (skratch'les), *a.* [f. **SCRATCH** sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without a scratch.

1887 BROWNING *Parleyings*, *Apollo & Fate*, Not scratchless but unscathed, he somehow eluded Each blow fortune dealt him.

Scratchy (skratch'ee), *a.* Also 8 *scrachy*. [f. **SCRATCH** sb. 1 + -Y.]

† **1. Farriery.** Affected with the disease known as 'the scratches'; see **SCRATCH** sb. 1 2. *Obs.*

1710 *London Gaz.* No. 4738/4 *Lost*, a. Mare... her Legs very hairy and scratchy. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 291 Being well fed, or want of exercise, will frequently excite swellings, which are by no means connected with a scratchy heel.

2. Of work executed with the pen or brush: Composed of scratches, as opposed to bold, firm lines.

1827 HOOD *Progress of Art* li. Some scratchy strokes... Sufficed for my design. 1865 MISS CARLYLE *Let.* III. 332 Such a scratchy, illegible hand. 1892 *Nation* 29 Dec. 502/2

371 His mane is

scratchy and lax.

4. Apt to scratch.

1866 COCKAYNE *Sax. Lerchd.* III. 402 This interlineation... has been written with a scratchy pen. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. viii. 145 He swept the frescoes over with a scratchy broom.

5. Sporting. Of action: Ill-sustained, uneven, 'ragged'.

1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 100 Over a short course, where a fast, scratchy stroke often gets a bad boat home in front.

1894 *Field* 9 June 829/1 Galsdon's action was of a scratchy character, and Sempronius did not look at his best. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 2 Apr. 6/2 The Dark Blues did several starts, some of which were scratchy and some were good.

Scrath (skrath), *sc.* [Metathesis of *scrath*, **SCART** sb. 1] = **SCART** sb. 1, **SCARP** sb. 4

16. in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S. H. S.) II. 133 The *scrath* is a small black-forked, 1820 'SHIRLEY' with a look 1893 *Black-* *scrath* and the o themselves.

† **Scrattle**, *v. dial.* [Frequent. f. **SCRAT** v.]

1. intr. To keep on scratching; *trans.* to scrape away by quickly repeated movements.

1739 SNEWSTONE *Let. Wks.* 1777 III. 5, I sat down, and wrote thus far: *scrattle*, *scrattle*, goes the pen. 1817 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Scrattle*, to scratch, as fowls do. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr. The authoress... can toll through a long day 'scrattling' the snow away from frozen sheep.

2. (See quot. 1864.)

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxx. Nobody... cared for

1851 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* lii, A bouncing and scrattling was heard on the stairs, and a white bull-dog rushed in.

† **Scrattop**, *Obs. rare* 1. [? For *scrat-up*, f. **SCRAT** v. + UP *adv.*] (A term of abuse.)

Scraugh (skragh), *sb. sc.* [Belongs to **SCRAUGH** v.] A loud, hoarse cry.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiv. I blew sic points of war, that the scraugh of a clock-hen was music to them. 1826 *Mois in J. Wilson* *Noctes Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 195 The old woman o'er the way To our cheer a scraugh gave back. 1893 *Northumbd. Gloss.* s.v. The scraugh of a heron.

Scraugh (skragh), *v. sc.* Also 9 *scrauch*. [Echoic: cf. **SCRAIGH**, **SKREIGH** 2b.] *intr.* To utter a loud hoarse cry.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 15 (Jam.) Thus gaed they on wi' deavin din, A' scraughin, yelpin thro' their. 1818 SCOTT *Irish Mtdl.* xviii. And if ye are deaf, what needs ye sit cockit up there, and keep folk scraughin' i' ye this gate? 1831 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1856 III. 102 The unhappy somnambulists are scraughing.

Hence *scraughing* *pp. a.*, in quot. harsh, guttural. *Leccant* v. vi. 421 My know- age did not extend very far. N. Pine xviii. 231, i carena

though I never hear your scraughin' voice again.

† **Scraw**, *sb.* north. *Obs.* Also 5 *skraw*. [a. ON. *skrá* a dry skin, a scroll.] A scroll or tag of parchment or leather.

1450 *Trumpey Myst.* xxiii. 516 How felowse, se ye not yond skraw? It is wrien vnder within a thraw. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 325/2 A Scrawe... *calula*. a 1641 *SPELMAN Glossarium* (1664) 459 Pictatum est epistola brevis & modica; vel schedula de membrana excisa; vel illa particula corii, quae solem repectat: insuta est... Anglice A scraw, or a speck, or a clout of a shoo.

Scraw (skrō), *sb. 2 dial.* (Anglo-Irish. Sc., Manx.) Also 8 *scra*, 9 *scraa*. [a. Irish and Gael. *sgraith*, pronounced (skrā).]

1. A turf used for covering the roof of a hovel beneath the thatch, or for huming.

1725 SWIFT *Draper's Let.* vii. Wks. 1755 V. 11. 152 That 'y call them which would to cover their *Ann. Reg. Chron.* if the ground got a 'stark naked. 1894

HALL CAINE *Manxman* i. iv. 19 Fixing her hairy eyes on the scraas under the thatch.

† **2.** A thin covering of grass-grown soil formed upon the surface of a bog. *Obs.*

1776 G. SIMPLE *Building in Water* 120 This Bog is generally covered over with a Scraw, or Scuff of mossy Grass. 1820 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mem. R. L. Edgeworth* II. 316 A slight surface of peat heath or grass, called by the common people a shaking scraw.

3. Comb., as *scraw-spade*; † *scraw-built* adj.

1789 D. DAVISON *Seasons, Spring* 42 Down fine the scraw-built shed the swallows pop. 1824 GASTON *Trails* (1834) I. 1294 A scraw-spade is an instrument resembling the letter T, with an iron plate at the lower end, considerably bent, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is intended (cutting sods).

† **Scraw**, *sb. 3* *Obs.* Also 6 *skralle*. [? a. Du. *schraag* irectic.] A frame upon which textile fabrics are hung to dry.

1563 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan, Canterbury* (MS.), Item solde [a] skralle for a Towell. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. xi. 11. 161 A kind of broad ladder... called a scraw or scray, on which the fleece is drained. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trader* (1842) 192 In dyeing wool in the fleece, a kind of broad ladder with very close round, called by the Dyers of this country, a 'scraw' or 'scray' is used.

† **Scraw**, *v. Obs. rare* 1. [Echoic: cf. *L. screare*.] *intr.* To clear the throat, to 'hawk'.

Hence † *Scrawing* *abl. sb.*

1566 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 38 If it come forth by spitting alone, it proceeds from the gums; if by scrawing from the Throat [etc.].

Scrawl (skrōl), *sb. 1* Forms: 8 *scral*, *skrawl*, *skrale*, 7- *scrawl*. [f. **SCRAWL** v.]

1. Something scrawled; a hastily and badly written letter, a careless sketch.

1693 CONGREVE *Old Bath.* v. vii. There, read. (S. 221 *Letters*) That's what's a Scrawl of Quality. 1729 LLOYD M. W. Mostyn *Let. to Cates Penfret* Jan. (1893) II. 37, I forget you are at Paris, and 'tis not polite to trouble you with such long scrawls as might perhaps be supportable at Monis. 1792 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) I. vii. 133 Monis. Taking the advantage of my father's leave, I sit down to answer who will take charge of this scrawl, I sit down to answer your favour. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1867) 53 A scrawl from his pencil brings an enormous price. 1882

creaky. 1893 R. BRIDGES *Humours of Court* III. ii. 2473 'I'll shut him in the screeky cupboard.

† **Screeching.** *Obs. rare*—1. [app. in some way related to Norw. *skråling*, Da. *skrålling* weakling, Olcel. *Skraellingjar* (pl.), the name given to certain American aborigines.] A dwarf, pygmy. 1613 W. H. in R. Anton *Moriomachia*, Their indifferent dealings Did prove them to meaner Knights, nor Gyants, nor Screechings.

Scream (skrēm), *sb.* In 6 *Sc.* screym, skreyme, 7 schreeme, 8 skream. [f. SCREAM *v.*] A shrill piercing cry, usually expressive of pain, alarm, or other sudden emotion.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 61 And (as they say) lamentings heard i' th' Ayre; Strange Schreemes of Death. 1708 POPE *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day* 57 Dreadful gleams, Dismal screams. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometheus* l. 498 Oh, ye who shake hills with the scream of your mirth. 1842 ALPHELY *Life Sportsman* II. 21 In the scream of a battle, in the joyful wonderful, them with: XIX. 563 It

b. trans. Applied to the shrill cry of certain birds and beasts, and to any similar noise.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 76 And sone the other fowls heich in the sky Turnit away, with mony screym [ed. 1710 skreyme] and cry. To chais and to assail that adversair. 1744 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 14 The scream of a peacock. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. x. The eagles answer'd with their scream. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* xvi. 138 'T' 1855 TERNYSON *Maud* I. iii. Now to the scream of a mad'd wave.

Scream (skrēm), *v.* Forms: 2 screame, 3 screame, 4-5 screme, skreame, 7- screame, 8 skreem, skream, 7- scream. [Early ME. *scremen*, *screamen*, *screamen*, perh. —OE. **screman*. Cf. mod. W.Fris. *skrieme* to weep (for the sense-development cf. *weep*, cry):—OFris. **skriēna*. Early ME. *sc* may stand for either (sk) or (j); see the rare parallel form SBREAM. In Shakspeare's *schreame*, *schreeme* (see SCREAM *sb.*) *sch* probably stands for (sk), after the spelling of words of classical derivation.]

L. intr. To utter a shrill piercing cry, normally expressive of pain, alarm, mirth, or other sudden emotion. Also, to produce unpleasantly loud and shrill upper notes in singing. Also with *out*, away. 1200 *Twelfth Cent.* Hom. 128 But is ece eadiness; her eald ne græned, ne child ne scremed. 1230 *Half Met.* 37 Bat wit, bat thereð, hwen ha cūes in, hire bearn screamen [MS. *hæd*, *screamen*]. 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1891) 158 Heo biginnith to shryke an scremēth anon. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 9908 A dreful dreme that lady dremed, That in hit seche she cried & scremed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 325/2 To screme. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 6 Others elder...guided these little ones, and sung, screaming, and squeaking, and straining their voices. 1706 PHILLIPS ed. Kersey, To *Scream* or *Scream out*, to cry out, especially as one that is scared or frightened. 1707 *tr. Wks. Cress D'Amis* (1715) 374 She skreem'd, she skreek'd. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 4 These antipathetic prejudices are the abortions of Folly impregnated by Faction...They are born only to scream and perish. 1784 COWPER *Mutual Forbearance* 27 Yes, truly—one must scream and bawl—I tell you, you can't hear at all! 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth*, xxxiii. 'Nay, scream away if you like it,' said he, still holding her fast. 1825 DANFELLY *Enycl. Mus.*, To *Scream*, is to sing in so loud a manner that the tones of the voice cannot be appreciated. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 311 She screamed for help.

b. Of certain birds and beasts: To emit their characteristic shrill cry.

1340 *Nounale* (Skeat) 747 *Puteis garit*. Fulmarde scremyth. 1400 *Deut.* *Troy* 910 A wonderful noise [the cry of the dragon] Scremyth to the skrow with a skryke (Skeat). 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 16, I heard the Owle's scream, and the Crickets cry. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 529 So flies a Vulture thro' the clamorous Train Of Geese, that scream, and scatter round the Plain. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 38 The fam'd Eagle screams, and passes by. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 87 A marmot screamed near me. 1894 HALL *Caine Mauxman* 415 Under the cliffs, where the sea-birds scream.

c. Of an inanimate thing: To make a noise like a scream.

1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 478 The fiddle screams plaintive and piteous. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes of Condule* Wks. 1790 II. 23 Wild screams the trumpet's brazen note so clear. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* iv. There it [the sign of an inn] hung, creaking, groaning, and screaming in every blast of wind. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Removal of Youth* 138 Winds that screamed and storms that fled. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 150 The ships screamed and groaned, ... as they ground together.

d. quasi-trans. With complementary adv. or phr. 1801 SCOTT *Trav. in Fichtelberg* (ed. 1802) I. 206 *Prolet* indeed we have; but morning. 18 there by her side, she would scream the house down in a minute more.

2. fig. To express oneself angrily, excitedly, etc., in speech or writing. [1775; see 1.] 1830 G. A. SIMCOX in *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 401 The Bishop of Exeter 'screamed' at the idea of having to listen to the same speaker for two months. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 445 'The Times'—it screamed, it bullied, it worked itself up into a perfect whirlwind of wrath. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June, We receive quite as many communications screaming at us for 'insufferable complaisance' towards Mr. Gladstone.

3. trans. To utter with a scream. Also with *out*. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 P 2 Clapping me on the Back and screaming a Lullaby. 1823 BYRON *Island* v. xiii. The sea-birds, screaming high their harsh and hungry dirge. 1836 DICKENS *Sc. Bz.*, *Streets—Night*, Mrs. Macklin...has no sooner opened her little street-door, and screamed out 'Muffsins!' with all her might, than [etc.]. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* xxxi, Screaming out the doggerel lines which had long been the watchword of the Jacquerie.

Screamer (skrēmər), [f. SCREAM *v.* + ER 1.] 1. One who screams; one who sings in shrill piercing tones.

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Nov. She must have been tortured with the noise of the Grub Street screamers mentioning her husband's murder to her ears. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi, 'The screamer aforesaid, who added good features and bright eyes to the powers of her lungs. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Painters* I. 208 An age which lavished its tens of thousands...on Italian screamers. 1851 MAYHEW *London*, *Labor* I. 223/2 The ballad singers—or street screamers, as we call 'em.

2. An animal that utters a cry like a scream. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xxxix, Forth from her shadowy haunt Flies the large-headed screamer of the night. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii, These tiresome screamers of the morass [the lapping and curlew]. 1892 W. H. HUNSON *Naturalist in La Plata* I. 15 At night when camping out I have heard its [the aguará's] dismal screams, but the screamer was sought in vain.

3. spec. a. A name for the birds of the S. American family *Palamedidae*; esp. the KAMICHTI or Horned Screamer, and *Chauna chavaria*, the Crested Screamer.

The name Crested Screamer is also given to the Seriema or Carriama (*Palameda cristata* Linn., *Dicholophus cristatus* Illiger) of Brazil.

1773 PENNANT *Genera of Birds* 43 *Palameda* of Linnæus, *Anhima* and *Carriama* of Brisson. I call it Screamer, from the violent noise it makes. Only two species. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. 1. 18 Horned Screamer. *Palameda cristata* Linn. *Ibid.* 20 Crested Screamer. *Palameda cristata* Linn. 1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* IV. 91 The Brazilian Carriama, or Crested Screamer (*Dicholophus cristatus*). *Ibid.* 95 The Screamers (*Palamedes*) constitute a group of strange birds. *Ibid.* 96 The Anhima or Horned Screamer (*Palameda cristata*) is characterized by a horn upon the brow. 1892 W. H. HUNSON *Naturalist in La Plata* I. 20 The spur-winged crested screamer; a noble bird as large as a swan.

b. A local name for the swift. 1813 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl. 1852 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Birds* II. 75.

4. slang. *a.* A person, animal, or thing of exceptional size, attractiveness, etc.; a splendid specimen; e.g. a well-grown or beautiful female; a 'heavy swell'; a large fish; a large sum of money. 1837 A. GREENE *Glance at New York* (Bartlett 1860), The folks are all waiting to see the fat steamer. 'Ah, here she is now; sir, ain't she a screamer?' 1846 MRS. KIRKLAND *West. Clearings* 44 'But she's a screamer of a girl,' persisted Master George; 'I'd rather have her than all the rest.' 1850 SMOLETT *Frank Fairleigh* xiii, Well, you are a screamer, and no mistake...Be merciful towards the ladies. 1853 WHITE *MELVILLE* *Digby* 48 xx, I am in for a 'screamer', and the bill for which I am arrested is only a rose to prevent my leaving England. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvi, 1. Lost one screamer just up the back ditch there. He must have been a four-pounder.

b. A composition of a startling or exaggerated character; e.g. a thrilling or funny story, a 'screaming' farce. Also, a person who tells exaggerated stories.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi, A peculiar style of broadside-essay called 'a screamer'. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* xxiii. 234 'Stranger,' said the man, 'you are a screamer!' 1854 HOUSCH. *Words* VIII. 77 Actors speak of such and such a farce being a 'screamer'. 1872 MARK TWAIN (*title*) *Screamers*; a gathering of scraps of humour, delicious bits, and short stories. 1888 in *Echoes fr. Oxf. Mag.* (1890) 111 And I'll write you a regular screamer if you dare to come up in the Long.

Screaming (skrēm'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. SCREAM *v.* + ING 1.] The action of the verb SCREAM.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1082 The skrew for he skrykyng & skremyng of folke, Redoundet with dyn drede for to here. 1687 T. BROWN *Suits in Upwar* Wks. 1730 I. 72 Such roaring and screaming, such swaggering and bouncing. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 443 Nor may we pretend to faint away at the screamings of a country church, because we happen to have a fine ear. for music. 1892 HENLEY *Song of Sword* 9 A noise of the screaming of eagles.

Screaming, *phl. a.* [—ING 2.]

1. That screams; sounding shrilly. 1602 B. JOSSON *Potteter* To Rdr. 100 Like so many screaming grasshoppers. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Honoria* 100 And from afar he heard a screaming sound, As of a Damsel distress'd, who cry'd for Aid. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 333 The screaming nations, how'ring in mid air, Loudly resent the stranger's freedom there. 1892 DIERCE *In Alldit of Life* 89 Storms of screaming grape, which...splintered the trees. 1895 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxv, Far the calling bugles echo, High the screaming life replies.

2. trans. and *fig. a.* Tending to excite screams of laughter; said esp. of a farce.

1854 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. x, It was a situation for a screaming farce. 1873 HOPKINS *Making Worst of it* viii, The gorgeous and screaming new and original burlesque drama.

b. Violent or startling in effect; glaring. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xxi, '—! burst out his father with a screaming oath. 1853 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 700/2 When we...added these startling spots of colour...the effect was rather screaming.

c. slang. First-rate, splendid.

1854 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Screaming*, first rate, splendid. 1899 MISS BRADTON *Cloven Foot* I. vi. 125 'Well,' cried the manager, radiantly, 'a screaming success. There's money in it.' 1893 E. PENNANT *Eastward Cream* Leicester, 314 The Belvoir have again had a screaming run, a brilliant day, and a grand finish. 1897 *Badminton Mag.* IV. 386 The Rioters had come out of the wood on a screaming scent. Hence *Screamingly adv.*; chiefly in the phr. 'screamingly funny' (cf. prec. 2 a).

1847 KINGLAKE *Eothen* 173 The joyous girls will suddenly, and screamingly, and all at once, explain to each other that [etc.]. 1879 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1883) III. 253 You would be screamingly amused by one. 1892 *Corrhall Mac.* Apr. 444 They are screamingly funny.

Screamy (skrēm'i), *a. colloq.* [f. SCREAM *sb.* or *v.* + Y.] Given to screaming; having a screaming voice or sound; *fig.* characterized by exaggerated or undignified expression of anger, complaint, or the like; violent or glaring in colour.

1882 *Spectator* 25 Feb. 263/1 The two thoroughly unworthy and screamy [sonnets] on Carlyle's *Reminiscences*, by Mr. Swinburne. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 927/1 Dining-rooms...fidgety with glitter, gilt, and screamy colouring. 1891 *Jrnl. of Educ.* 1 Nov. 572/2 We deprecate the 'screamy' temper in which so many of the aggrieved feel and write.

Hence *Screaminess*.

1834 HAWES Thick strings *Spectator* 9 N readers by a certain screaminess of tone.

Screame, obs. form of SCREAM *v.*

† **Screation.** *Obs.*— [f. *L.* *screare* to hawk, hem : see ATON-] Hawking or spitting. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Screation*, a spitting.

Screbel, **screble**, obs. forms of SCRIBBLE *v.*

Screch, obs. form of SCREECH *v.*

† **Screde**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [dial. var. of *shrede*, *SHRIDE v.*] *trans.* To clothe, array.

a 1400 *Oleonian* (W.) 1676 In armes that owghte the Sarsens deede The Crysten knyghtes gonne hem screde.

Scree (skrī), *sb.* Also 9 *error.* *screme*, *a.* ON. *skriba* landslip (Sw., Da. *skred*), cogn. w. *skrīða* to slide, glide (=OE. *serīdan* to go, glide).

The existing form of the sing. is prob. a back-formation from the pl. *scres*, in which the medial *s* is dropped as in 'clo'es' for 'clothes'.

A mass of detritus, forming a precipitous, stony slope upon a mountain-side. Also the material composing such a slope.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 96 *Skirrl*, or *screes*, small stones or pebbles. 1813 SCOTT *Trearn*, III. viii, Far on the sloping valley's course...Shingle and Scree, and Fell and Force, A dusky light arose. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 337 The cliffs, and screes, and snowpatches looked uglier and steeper. 1892 WEYMAN *Scars of the Farne* 209 And now the screes of Bow Fell, flecked with snow, were not more cold and hard than her face. attrib. 1888 DAVIDSON in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 232 The instability of scree-material being so great, the causes of its motion are consequently numerous.

Screech (skrīʃ), *sb.* Forms: 6 skreeche, 7 screech, screeitch, skreech, 7-8 skrieach, 8 schreech, skreech, 7- screech. [f. SCREECH *v.* Cf. SCRITCH *sb.*]

1. A loud shrill cry, usually one expressive of violent and uncontrollable pain or alarm.

1566 *Deid's Narcissus* A jib. Ecco...the dobbeler of skreeches *trist* spechel. 1604 SWINSTER *Belthula's Recite* II. 238 Th' one insulping proud; Th' other in skrieches, and sad cries, as loud, Deafned the shores. 1615 G. SANDYS

more of a screech (*prime-worn* [etc.]) against a woman that was a brute. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Str.* *Gables* xix. (1852) 230 Shouting to her at mouth-wide screech. 1854 C. GEORGE *Life in Woods* vii. (1874) 128 Suddenly an unearthly sound broke from one side, a sort of screech.

1891 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xii. 35 Oh what a fearful screech will thy Conscience give. *2.* A name for various birds having a harsh discordant cry, e.g. the Barn-owl (*Strix flammea*), the Swift (*Cypselus apus*), the Mistle-thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*), etc. Now only dial.

1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of this Isle* 346 Where the owle And yelling Screech, (full of portent and Fate) Late kept. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.*, Swift...Screech. 1825 SHELLEY *tr. Goethe's Faust* II. 67 Are the Screech, the lapping, and the jay, All awake as if 'twere day? 1852 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Birds* II. 75 Swift...Black Martin. Screech.

3. trans. A harsh, squeaking sound made by some inanimate object. 1832 RT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valler* iii. 45 He was completely routed by a creak and screech of the latticed window. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* II. 83 We could hear the galloping sweep of a railway train...and its discordant screech.

4. attrib. and *Comb.* *a.* Simple attrib., with the sense 'screaching, loud and discordant'. 1830 COCKBURN *Alm.* (1856) 179 A wild-looking...man with sandy hair, a screech voice, and staring eyes.

b. In dial. names of birds with reference to their characteristic cry (cf. sense 2), as screech-bird, -thrush, the Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*); screech-

cock, -drossle, -thrush, the Missel-thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*); screech-devil, -martin, the Swift (*Cypselus apus*); screech-hawk, the Nightjar (*Caprimulgus Europæus*). See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*
 1802 MONTAGU Ornith. Dict., Swift. Screech Martin.
 1839 MAGILLIUS *Brit. Birds* II. 114 *Turdus viscivorus*. The Missel Thrush. Screech Thrush.

5. Misused for SCRAK, SKRIGH, break of day.
 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* III, I am a very early bird: I get up at the screech of dawn.

Screech (skrîj), *v.* Forms: 6 skrech, 7 screech, skrieche, scrietech, 8 skrieche, screech, 7- screech. [Echoic modification of SCRITCH v.]

1. *intr.* To utter a sharp, piercing cry, as of pain or alarm; to scream or call out with a shrill voice; also *transf.* of inanimate things.

1577 KENALL *Flowers of Efiger*, 26 b, Thou weepst still, though screecheth shrill, thou haltest from head thine heares.
 1632 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii, Now croakes the toad and night crows screech aloud. 1704 *London Post* 28-30 June 2/1 The Nurse and 2 Maids who lay in a Room backwards, were heard to Skriech out a considerable time, in a most pitiful manner. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes of Condoleance* Wks. 1794 III. 232 The fiddles screech with rapture one and all. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xix, (1856) 146 Crows of Auk and Ivory Gulls, screeching with execrable clamor. 1865 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib. Trunk* III. xi, I screeched out all the more, when I remembered the quarrel that had took place at dinner. 1883 HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 152 A dragged h-h-wife screeches at the gates.

2. *trans.* To utter (a word or sentence) with a loud, shrill, piercing sound.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. iv, 205 'Rights', screeched a hoarse voice, 'don't you mind'. 1889 BARRIE *W. Inflow in Thru* 149 Next minute she screeches, 'What, what, what?'

3. To cause to utter a shrill, squeaking noise. *rare*.
 1852 LADY DUFF-GORDON in F. Galton *100 Tourists* (1854) 161 When I went into the hall, a Dutchman was screeching a concertina hideously.

Screecher (skrîj-tʃər), [*f.* SCREECH v. + -ER 1.] One who screeches. *lit.* and *fig.*

1859 J. BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin* viii, (1895) 210 The fly-catchers, are not properly songsters, but are classed by some writers as screechers. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Jan. 6/5 They are as unpatriotic in their way as screechers about Bulgarian atrocities. 1908 *Academy* 11 July 27/2 These screechers are beginning to learn that hysterics are of little use where argument is concerned.

2. A dial. name for several birds having a harsh screaming cry; e.g. the Swift (*Cypselus apus*), the Gull-billed Tern (*Sterna anglica*), and the Missel-thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*).

1848 ZOOLOGIST VI. 2290 The common swift is in Gloucestershire a 'screecher'. 1884 ATKINSON *Birds*, Screecher... Gull-billed Tern. *Sterna anglica*.

Screeching (skrîj-ŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SCREECH v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. SCREECH; shrill crying, howling.

1516 BRETON *Good & Badde, Unquiet Woman* Wks. (Grosart) II. 12/2 Her voice is the skreching of an owle. 1673 HICKERINGULL *Gragey F. Graylard* 307 This ratcheter owl, with her howlings and screechings she spoils the music. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Verment*, Concl. (1811) 221 How have I seen a whole company under uneasy from the screeching of a cork between some person's fingers! 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxix, They make a most disagreeable screeching. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, 'I prithee, peace,' said Crimallie, who was obviously tired of the tuneless screeching of the worthy deacon. 1871 O. W. HOLMES *Smiling Listener* 54 More banging, more screeching of fiddle and drum.

Screeching (skrîj-ŋ), *apl. a.* [*f.* SCREECH v. + -ING 2.] That screeches. Hence *Screechingly* *adv.*

1816 SCOTT *Let in Lockhart* (1830) V. 141 My old peacock, who chooses to... sit below my bedroom window to keep me awake with his screeching lamentation. 1854 *V. Brit. Rev.* XXI. 217 Old ones cry out screechingly. 1885 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 209 The screeching appeals which greeted the discovery of our misdemeanour.

Screech-owl. Also 7 skreech-, 8 scriech- [*f.* SCREECH v.; altered form of SCRITCH-OWL.]

1. A name for the Barn Owl (*Aluco flammeus* Fleming, *Strix* Linn.), from its discordant cry, supposed to be of evil omen.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* 1. iv. 21 The time when Screech-owles cry, and Bantocks howle. 1612 DEKKER *London Triumphing* B 2 b, Let Bats and Skreech-Owles murmur at bright Day. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 p. 2 A Screech-

imaginary species of screech-owl, which they superstitiously think attends the windows of dying persons. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. vi, Long-winded, unmelodious as the screech-owl's, sounds that prophetic voice. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1881) 5 And the screech-owl scares the peasant As he skirts some churchyard drear.

2. *transf.* Applied to a bearer of evil tidings, or one who presages misfortune.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* x. 16 Let him that will a screech-owle aye he call'd, Go in to Troy, and say there, Hector's dead. 1819 SCOTT *Traveller* xxx, 'Vile murderous hag!' replied Front-de-Bœuf, 'detestable screech-owl!' 1866 JANE BARLOW *Mrs. Martin's Comp.*, etc. 50 To be pilled for havin' to put up wid the ould screech-owl's foolish talk.

3. *attrib.*

1796 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Satire* Wks. 1812 III. 409 Of Screech-owl satire Pitt has shod the wings. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* II. The harsh and discordant voice, and the screech-owl notes to which it was exalted when he was exhorted to

pronounce more distinctly. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. vi, Then, secondly, his rejected screech-owl Oration.

Screechy (skrîj-tʃi), *a.* [*f.* SCREECH sb. + -Y 1.] Of a voice: Given to screech; loud, shrill, and discordant. Also *transf.*

1830 COCKBURN *Memo.* (1856) 154 His voice... got sputtering and screechy when he became excited. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Apr. 10 She has a moderate mezzo soprano, rather reedy and screechy in its upper notes. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 8 Oct. 8/6 Vilification of the screechiest kind.

Screed (skrîd), *sb.* Forms: 4 screade, 5 screede, 6 Sc. skreid, screid, 7 skreand, 8-9 skreed, 7- screed. [Variant of SHRED sb., repr. OE. *scriade*; cf. SCR- 1.]

1. A fragment cut, torn, or broken from a main piece; in later use, a torn strip of some textile material. Also *collected sing.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

1315 SHOREHAM I. 524 þay eny best veded hyt... Ech screade 3et al so longe þay codes body; Ase lest þe forme of 3et. 1425 *Voe in W. Wulcker* 655/12 *Hoc freestegem*, screde. 1460 *Vol. Poems* (Rolle) II. 232 Robes made of scredes. 1510 DOUGLAS *Conscience* Of his habite out cuttit þay ane skreid. 1560 ROLLAND *Scree Scares* 37 Scho raif þir clais all into screid. 1825 CROKER *Fairy Leg.* I. 162 He has been sometimes seen going about with hardly a skreed to cover him. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 208 By a screed o' her druggit gown tangled on a blackthorn.

b. A strip of land; a parcel of ground.

1615 BRATHWAITE *Straffado* 220 Thou Ahah, thou that by extortion gaine, Some Skreeds of Land to better thy deimaine. 1644 SUNGBY *Diary* (1836) 126 Northscales, a town in Wainye [Walney] Island wch is a narrow screed of land lying before Founess. 1793 SHEATON *Edylston* L. 8 337 The sea encreased upon these cliffs, by taking off parallel Screeds. 1843 *Lincolnsh. Topogr. Soc. Papers* 64 The side of the Cross-colln. 1889 RAINIE *scree or tongue*

of land called Lisnop's Meadows.

c. A edging, a bordering strip; the border or frill of a woman's cap. *dial.*
 1828 CARR *Crown Gloss.*, *Skreed*, a border or shred of cloth. 1839 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xliii, The screed, or frill of the cap, stood a quarter of a yard broad round the face of the wearer. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, A *Screed*, a border or edge of paper, or other flat surface. 'A cap screed.'

2. *fig.* A long roll or list; a lengthy discourse or harangue; a gossiping letter or piece of writing.

1789 in ROSS *Helenore* To Author p. vii, I here might gie a skreed of names. 1812 CHAMBERS *Let. in Hanna Mem.* (1849) I. 293 Mr. Manson threatens a long screed of poetry on the subject. 1816 SCOTT *Fam. Let.* 28 Dec. (1834) I. 392 The lady would not be kept from Eildon Hills when there was any worthy... to give her a screed of doctrine. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 31 Oct. 7/1 What Montaigne meant by his 'emprunts' was something altogether different from Mr. Tregellias's great screeds of ennobling. 1902 A. DOSOV *S. Richardson* v. 217 Richardson's reply is a screed of malevolence.

b. A piece, portion (of a literary work).

1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 12 June, After dinner I... took a screed of my novel.

c. A (drinking) bout. *Obs.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxv, Nothing confuses me unless it be a screed o' drink at anorra time. 1823 GALT *Entail* xxvii, Had he no debt among hands in one o' his screeds wi' the Lairs o' Kilpatrick, I'm sure I canna think what would hae come o' me and my first wife. 1828 J. WILSON *Nat. Antr.* Wks. 1836 II. 59 A screed in any room of his house clears my head for a month.

3. **Plastering.** a. An accurately levelled strip of plaster formed upoo a wall or ceiling, as a guide in running a cornice or in obtaining a perfectly even surface in plastering; a strip of wood used for the same purpose.

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 308 Floating Skreeds differ from cornice skreeds in this, that the former is a strip of plaster, and the latter wooden rules for running the cornice. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 431/2 Ledges or margins of plaster, called screeds, are formed at the angles. 1855 REINNE *Masius* etc. *Assist.* 61 The work must be correctly plumbd up by means of flat-headed nails, and screeds for the guidance of the floating rule formed with Roman cement.

b. *Comb.*: screed-coat, a coat of plaster made level with the screeds (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

c. (See quot.)

1901 J. BLACK *Carf. & Build.*, *Home Handier*, 92 The concrete (for the floor should be)... thrown on... and its upper surface brought perfectly level by passing a 'screed', or large wooden straight-edge, over it.

II. 4. *Sc.* [From the verb.] A rent, tear. Also *fig.* 0 *Obs.*

1728 RAMSAY *Tit for Tat* iii, He had lent ane's Guts a Skreed, What had given him a Broken Head. 1785 BURNS *Tenny Fair* iv, Ye, for my sake, hae gien the feck Of a' the hen comman's A screed some day.

5. *Sc.* A sound as of the tearing of cloth; hence, 'any loud, shrill sound' (Jam.).

1805 MACNELL *Poems* (1844) 125 Fearful yessing till some agreed The notes war true: When grown man bauld, ye gae a screed That pleased nae few. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* II. 12 (Jam.) Their cudgels brandish'd 'boon their heads... Their horns emitit martial screeds.

Screed (skrîd), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5 screde, 8 skreed, 8- screed. [Orig. a var. of SHRED v., repr. OE. *scriadian*; in later use f. SCREEP sb.]

1. *trans.* To shred, tear, trip.

1430 *Two Cockery Bks.* 30 Take Apples, & pare hem, an smal screde hem in mossellys. 17- *Fair Helen* xiii. in

Child *Ballads* II. 215/2 And out he took a little pen-knife, And he screeded the winding-sheet.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*
 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, Had I been in any o' your rotten French camlets now, or your drab-de-berries, it would hae screeded like an auld rag wi' sic a weight as mine.

2. *intr.* To produce a sound as of tearing cloth. Hence, of a musical instrument, to make a loud shrill sound.

1706 WATSON's *Collect. Sc. Poems* 1. 35 'It made me Yelp, and Yell, and Yell And Skirl and Skreed. 1755 *Pennycuik's Collect. Sc. Poems* 77 He gar'd his pipe, when he did play, Baith skirl and skreed. 1835 CARRICK, etc. *Legend of Logan* (1841) 77, I mind the verra tune that the fiddler played to us, as weel as if I heard the bow screeding o'er the strings the noo.

3. *To screed off, away*: to give audible expression to, to relate or repeat (a matter) readily from memory.

1774 R. FERGUSON *Poems* (1807) 239 Sing then, how, on the fourth of June, Our bells screed aff a loyal tune. 1839 BALLANTINE in *Whistle-Blinkie* Ser. II. 5 There's nae Carrick question, nor auld Scottish sang, But the loun screeds yeaft in the true lowland twang.

Screeding (skrîd-ŋ), *vbl. sb.* *Plastering.* [*f.* SCREEP sb. + -ING 1.] The forming of the screeds.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 617 When the screeding is finished, compo is prepared in larger quantities and... the workmen spread it... over the wall in the space left between each pair of screeds.

Screen (skrîn), *sb.* Forms: (? 4 screen), 5-6 screne, 5-7 skrene, skreene, 6 scren, skreine, 7 skreine, 6-7 screene, 7 schreen(c), 8 skreyn, 7-9 skreen, 7- screen. Also 6-7 scrine, skrine. [Of difficult etymology. The sense corresponds with that of F. *écran*, OF. *escran* (1318 in Hatz-Darm.), in glossaries also *escriu*, *escreu* (Du Cange s. vv. *Antiphragma*, *Antiphragma*); Godef. gives one instance of *escriu* sem. to the same sense. The ME. *skrene*, *skreene*, however, does not admit of being regarded as an adoption of any of these forms; though it may represent some AF. variant or derivative. The form has probably been influenced by confusion with *screen* = *schreine*, chest, coffer.

The OF. *escriu*, *escreu* (whence *escriu*) is prob. a OHG. *skrim*, *skrim* (mod.G. *schirm*) of the same meaning; the fem. *escriu* is presumably a derivative of the same word.]

1. A contrivance for warding off the heat of a fire or a draught of air. a. A piece of furniture consisting usually of an upright board or of a frame hung with leather, canvas, cloth, tapestry, or paper, or of two or more such boards or frames hinged together. Cf. FIRE-SCREEN.

The meaning of the word in quotes 1293-1403 is uncertain; it is not impossible that they ought to be placed under *SCRINE*, coffer. In quot. 1530 the meaning may be a fireguard.

1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 191 Unum skreun (read skreen) ferreum. 1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20, j. skrene, iij. 14... 1404 *Voe in W. Wulcker* 564/4 *Antifira*, a screne. 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 450/2 *Screne*, *ventilator*. 1460 *Bk. Curialys* 462 in *Bates* Bk., And fuel to chymne hym falle to geie, And screnes in clof to y-saue þo heite Fro þo forde at mete when he is sett. 1530 PALSGR 271/1 Skrene made of wygears to put bytwene the fyre, *atrayn*, *estrayn*. 1603 *Inv.* in *Cage Henricus* (1822) 27 11m, one great fooling skreene of seven foulds. 1630 Dr. HALL *Oscas. Medit.* cxii. (1633) 282 This screene, that stands bewixt me and the fyre, is like some good friend at the Court, which keeps me from the heate of the unjust displeasure of the great. 1711 *Hermist* 35 Aug. 2/1 Indian Skreens must be purchased to socceed Abraham and Isaac (on tapestry). 1854 *Heusch. Words* VIII. 58/2 Tables, chairs, pole-screens and cheval-screens. 1899 COWAN *Hist. Kiss* 230 There was a draught-screen just at the door.

b. A frame covered with paper or cloth, or a disk or plate of thin wood, cardboard, etc. (often decorated with painting or embroidery) with a handle by which a person may hold it between his face and the fire; a hand-screen. Also applied to a merely ornamental article of similar form and material.

1548 *MS. Harl.* 1409 ff. 61 Two hille Skreens of silke to hold againste the fier. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 83/1 The first is nominated a screene, it is a thing made round of crisped paper, and set in an handle to hold before a Ladies face, when she sits neere the fire. 1712 STEELE *Spectator* No. 336 p. 2 (They) plague me, to cheapen Tea or boy a Screen. 1823 DICKENS *Black H.* II. 15 it was you people call law-hand? she asks, toying with her screen.

c. A wooden seat or settle with a high back to keep away draughts.

1826 WILKINSON *Cheshire Gloss.* (ed. 2) 77 *Skreen*, a wooden settee or settle, with a very high back, sufficient to screen those who sit on it from the external air. 1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* Suppl. 312.

d. A contrivance in the form of a screen (sense 1 a), for affording an upright surface for the display of objects for exhibition; a flat vertical surface prepared for the reception of images from a magic lantern or the like; a frame for photographs resembling a folding screen.

1859 R. HUNT *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 46 The screen on the eastern wall, exhibits the russet and bird's eye marble, in the base. 1883 *Lady* 25 Oct. 37/4 Some of the most delightful panel screens for photographs I ever set eyes on.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)
 1833 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining, Screen*, a cloth brattice or curtain hung across a road in a mine to direct the ventilation.

2. Sifted by means of a screen.
1677 J. WORTLEDGE *Art Gard.* i. iii. 32 The Gravel Walkes
which I made with a fine skreened red Gravel do very
much adorn your Garden. 1807 A. Young *Agric. Esser* II.
193 He now does them [sc. the drains] with picked and
skreened stone. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Trul* 1. 347/2
A composition of 'skreened' (otherwise almost uselessly small)
coal, river mud, and tar. 1858 *Stimmons Dict. Trade*.
Skreened-coal, sifted or large coal; that from which the
breeze or fine dust has been separated.

3. Posted upon a screen. (See SCREEN v. 5.)
1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 4/3 Two are described in the
screened list, as gentlemen.

Screeener (skrī'naj). [*f.* SCREEN v. + -ER¹.]
(See quot. 1816.)

1816 J. H. HOLMES *Coal Mines Durh. & Northumb.*
247 *Screeners*, men employed to screen the coals, which
descend an iron screen into the wagon, and suffer the small
coal or culm to pass through. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Mar.
6/2 The screeners... who sift and load the coal at the pit bank.

Screening (skrī'ning), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The
action of the vb. SCREEN in various senses.

1. The action of sheltering or concealing with or
as with a screen.

1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings Wks.* XIII. 246 It was
1893 *Hansard's Parl.*
Council in reference
to the vessels.
1816 *Inst. Training*
Cavalry 231 Four squadrons being placed in 1st line for
screening and reconnoitring purposes.

2. A sorting or sifting carried on by means of a
'screen'.
1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.*, *Skreen*, an Instrument... made
of Lath for the Screening of Earth, Sand, Gravel, &c.
1763 *Mills Pract. Husb.* III. 128 This was then easily
separated by proper screening, and the wheat proved so
good, that the bakers bought it at the highest market price.
1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 451 Screening
through fine screens is, at best, a very imperfect operation.

b. *pl.* Material which has passed through the
operation of screening.
1730 WIGLESWORTH *Trul. of the 'Lyell'* 23 Sept., This
morning put out another Boat Load of our Screening... 1885
Law Times Rep. LII. 427/2 The footpaths... should be
made of good gravel or ballast, or fine stone screenings.

3. The posting of an offender's name upon a screen
or public notice-board.
1808 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 7/1 The Benchers... have im-
posed the penalty of a reprimand and 'screening'.

Screening (skrī'ning), *ppl. a.* [*f.* SCREEN v. +
-ING².] That screens; that hides or protects.
1817 *HUGHSON Walks through London* 395 The screening
colonade of the latter will be taken down. 1861 *Geo. Eliot*
Silas M. i. ii. He felt hidden even from the heavens by the
screening trees and hedge.

Screeny, *a. nonce-wd.* [*f.* SCREEN *sb.* + -Y.]
? Resembling the kind of decoration usual on screens.
1820-21 *PYNE Wine & Walnuts* (1823) I. xx. 262 Reynolds
...observing that Wilson's pictures were screeny in effect.
This was in allusion to the sudden effects of his lights on
the shadows.

Screeve (skrīv), *sb. Sc. and slang.* Also scrieve,
scrive. [*f.* SCREEVE v.²] a. A piece of writing;
+ b. *spec.* a banknote, = SCREEN *sb.* 2 (*obs.*); o. a
begging letter (now the usual sense).
1788 W. BRODIE 20 Apr. in *Roughhead Trial of Brodie*
1801
or the
screeve,
a letter, or written paper. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xxix,
Just gie me a screeve o' a note to that effect.

Screeve (skrīv), *v. 1* Now dial. Also scribe,
9 scrieve. [*f.* *Aphtic a. OF. escriveur* (usually said
of wounds) = *L. *scribere*: see *SCRIB* and *CREVE*.]
intr. Of a wound: To open and discharge matter.
In mod. dial., to ooze, exude moisture.

a. 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 382 His woundis scryved
and stille he lay And in his bedde he swownyd thryve. 1882
Lancet. *Gloss.*, *Screeve*, to froth at the mouth as in a fit.
1836 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Screeve*, to ooze out, to exude moisture.
1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., A sack of corn may scrieve;
liquid manure in a pigsty is said to scrieve out. But the
word is specially used of moisture exuding from a corpse.

Hence *Screeving vbl. sb.*
c. 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 121 In scryuynge of þe brayn
panne.

Screeve (skrīv), *v. 2* slang. Also scrieve.
[Ultimately from *L. scribere* to write; the proximate
source is uncertain; possibly *It. scrivere*.]
Cf. *Sc. (Ayrshire) scrieve*, 'to read or write quickly or con-
tinuously' (*Am.*); but connexion of the slang word with
this is very doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To write.
1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 246 Ah! once I could
'screeve a fakement' (write a petition).
2. *intr.* To draw pictures on the pavement with
coloured chalks; to be a 'pavement artist'.
1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 415, I then took to screev-
ing (writing on the stones). 1876 Mrs. EWING *Jan of Wind-*
mill xxxi. 302 A street-artist who was 'screeving' or drawing
pictures on the pavement in coloured chalks. 1887 HENLEY
Villous's Straight Tip 1 Suppose you screeve?

Screeve (skrīv), *v. 3* dial. [*app. a. ON. skrefa*
to stride (Norw. *skreva*, *Da. skrive*, *Sw. skrefva* to
open one's legs wide, straddle.) *pass.* Of horses:
To have the legs split apart in running on ice.

1811 WHEELER *Leis App.* 12 (E. D. D.) *Screeve*, a term used
to describe an accident which occasionally happened to horses

in the fens when running over ice in winter their legs became
parted and torn off at the joint. 1895 *Naturalist* 321 The
poor horses... got on the ice in winter, and were screeved.

Screever (skrīv-er), *slang.* Also 9 scriver.
[*f.* SCREEVE v.² + -ER¹.]

1. A begging letter writer.
1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 313 'He writes a good
hand', exclaimed one, as the screever wrote the petition.

2. A pavement artist.
1876 Mrs. EWING *Jan of the Windmill* xxxv. 336 The
horrors of his life as a screever. 1894 MARKS *Pen &*
Pencil SK. II. 100 The pavement-artist, or 'scriver', as he
is called in the profession.

Scremus, *obs. Sc. form of SKIRMISH.*
Scrapand, *obs. Sc. pr. pple. of SCRAPE v.*

+ **Scrape**, *v. Obs.* [*OE. scrapan* *str.* vb.: see
SCRAPE v. Cf. SHREPE v.] *trans.* To scrape;
scratch out, erase. In OE, also *intr.* to scratch.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1828 *Scalpio*, *scripu*, *ibid.* 1805
Scapinal, *scripi*, c. 975 *Rushu*, *Gosh*, Mark ix. 18 And
famed & gristibits mid todm & scapes. [Mistranslates
ariscit.] c. 1000 *Sax. Leechl.* II. 38 *Scap* bone of ham
fate þat biþ swide god sealf þam men þe hæð þice brazas.
c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Vorr non so luteþ þing of leos þe þe
c. 1230
eune.

+ **Scresent**, *var. of or error for CRESCENT* *sb.* 3 b.
1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* d. vij b. Powderit with shor-
lettyts molettyts Scresenis smale briddis or other difference.

+ **Screte**, *a. Obs. rare -1*. Supple, plant.
c. 1440 *Prontz. Parv.* 430/2 *Screte*, or lathy [*W'inch.* *MS.*
Sireye, or lathy], *eracilis*, *lentus*.

Scroteure, *obs. form of SCRUTOIRE.*
Scrovello, *obs. form of SCRIVELLO.*

Screw (skrīv), *sb. 1* Forms: *scrwe*, *skrow* (6, 6-7
skrue, skrow, 6-8 scrue, 7-screw. [Apparently,
in spite of the difference of sense, a. OF. *escroue*
fem., also *escro* masc. (mod. F. *écrou*) female screw,
nut; not found in the other Rom. langs. The
Teut. langs. have (though not recorded from their
earliest periods) a word meaning 'screw' which
may be related in some way to the OF. word:
MLG., *MDu.*, *schrive* (mod. Du. irreg. *schroef*),
late MHG. *schraube* (mod. G. *Schraube*), *Sw.* *skruifva*,
mod. Icel. *skrifsa*, *Da.* *skruer*. The North-eastern
OF. *escrive*, a screw (misread *escrime*: the exam-
ples are placed by Godfr. under that word), is
prob. from MDu.

The ultimate etymology of the Fr. word, and the nature of
its relation, if any, to the Teut. words, remain obscure.
Diez's suggestion that it represents the *L. scrotem*, ditch,
is phonologically impossible. Baist, followed by Kluge, would
refer both the Fr. and the Teut. words to the *L. scriba* sower
(in med. L. also an engine for undermining walls), compar-
ing the Sp. *fuerca* sower, also (= *teruca*) female screw,
but this does not account for the Teut. forms. The supposition
that the Fr. word is an adoption from the MLG. *schrive*
presents very great difficulties.]

1. The general name for that kind of mechanical
appliance of which the operative portion is a helical
groove or ridge (or two or more parallel helical
grooves or ridges) cut either on the exterior surface
of a cylinder (*male screw*) or on the interior surface
of a cylindrical cavity (*female screw*). Hence ap-
plied to various other contrivances resembling this.
Ordinarily *screw* without defining word is taken to mean a
male screw, which seems indeed to be the proper sense in
Eng.; but there are occasional exceptions in speaking of
instruments in which the female screw is the moving part
of the combination.

A screw is called *right-handed* or *left-handed* according
as the rotation necessary to carry the screw away from the
operator is towards his right or his left.

1. A male screw (see above) with a correspond-
ingly grooved or ridged socket in which it can revolve
or which can revolve upon it; used for the purpose
of converting a motion of rotation into a motion
of translation bearing a fixed proportion to it.

a. As an apparatus for raising weights or apply-
ing pressure or strain.

For a supposed earlier instance see quot. 1393 under
SCREEN *sb.* 1; *skru* being proper, a misreading for *skren*,
screen. Whether quot. 1497 belongs to this word is some-
what doubtful; the spelling *skru* would not be expected
to occur so early if the Fr. etymology is correct.
1404 *Durham Acc. Roll* (Suttee) 196 Item 1 rabbitstoke cum
2 screws. 1497 *Naval Acc. Mem.* VII. 118 (1866) 95 Skrews with
2 screws.

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or which can revolve upon it; used for the purpose
of converting a motion of rotation into a motion
of translation bearing a fixed proportion to it.

a. As an apparatus for raising weights or apply-
ing pressure or strain.

b. Considered as one of the mechanical powers;
in mechanical theory treated as a modification of
the inclined plane.

1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* c. iij b. For, in many things, the
Skrew worketh the feat, which, els, could not be performed.
1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. ix. 56 The sixth and last
Mechanic faculty, is the Screw, which is described to be a
kind of wedge that is multiplied, or continued by a helical
revolution about a Cylinder. 1764 J. FRANKLIN *Lect.* i. 43
The screw... cannot properly be called a simple machine,
because it is never used without the application of a lever.
1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 14 The screw is applied to
mechanical purposes chiefly to obtain great pressures in
small distances. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 33/2 The
efficiency of the screw is largely diminished by friction...
This contrasts the screw with the lever, for in the latter the
effect of friction is quite imperceptible.

c. Used for regulating or measuring longitudinal
movement.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* (1639) 7 Of the Speculum oris
with a screw. 1833 ARNOTT *Phys.* II. 158 The coal... was
moved up like the wick of a lamp, by its screw. 1840 *Civil*
Engin. & Arch. Trul. III. 78/1 This movement may be also
effected, by a screw and pinion. 1881 F. CAMPIN *Mech.*
Engin. ix. 50 The lathe generally travels the tool rest by a
screw called the 'leading screw'. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI.
244/2 The screws of micrometers are generally made with
50 or 100 threads to the inch.

d. With various qualifying words. *Bench screw*:
a joiner's vice. *Double screw*: one with a pair of
screws to carry the vice-cheek with a parallel
motion. *Endless screw*: see ENDLESS a. 4 b. *Per-*
petual screw = *prec.* *Screw of Archimedes*, *water*
screw = ARCHIMEDEAN screw.

1574 EORN in *Decades Life* 47/1 An engin... wherewith a
man with the strength of only one hande, by helpe of the
instrument called Trispastion (which in our tongue some call
an endless Screw), brought a Shipp... from the lande into the
sea. 1641 *Water screw* [see COCHLEA]. 1648 WILKINS
Math. Magic i. ix. 60 Another invention, commonly styled a
perpetual screw, which hath the motion of a wheel, and
the force of a screw. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Invent.*
§ 54. 35 How to make a Water-screw tie, and yet transparent.
1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* iv. 60 The Bench-Screw... to
Screw Boards in whiles the edges of them are Plaining or
Shooting. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 244/2 The screw is fixed to
the side of the... 1. 328 A
single pipe...
revolves
on an axis in an oblique situation, has been denominated the
screw of Archimedes. 1821 R. TURNER *Art & Sci.* 91 note.
When the screw acts in a wheel, it is called a perpetual
screw. 1848 L. HUNT *Tar of Honey* 187 The lower deck
could be pumped by a single man, with the aid of a machine,
... which we... name the screw of Archimedes.

e. *The screws* (rarely *the screw*): an instrument
of torture formerly in use, designed to compress the
thumbs of a prisoner in order to extort a confession;
the 'thumbkins'. Cf. THUMBSCREW.

1663 *Aron-binn.* 32 The Bedlam, and the chain, the whip
and the screws, all the violences of a severe discipline.
c. 1715 BURNER *Own Time* xvi. (1900) II. 42 Little screws
of steel were made use of, that screwed the thumbs... They
put his thumbs in the screws & drew them so hard,
that [etc.]. 1728 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* 31 Your knotted
screws, blood-extorting screws. 1840 HOOD *Up*
the Rhine 177 Crush the thumbs of the Jew With the vice
and the screw Till he tells where he buried his treasure.
1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xli. III. 259 Carstairs... hated
prelacy with the hatred of a man whose thumbs were deeply
marked by the screws of prelatis.

2. *fig.* A means of 'pressure' or coercion.

1648-9 *Elkon Bk.* xiv. 113 When Politicians most agitate
desperate designs against all that is settled... in Religion, and
Laws, which by such screws are cunningly, yet forcibly
wrested by secret steps... from their known rule and wonted
practice. 1654 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 50 There being suffi-
cient Props and Engines, nay Screws and Pulleys, if you
will, to raise mens Love and Devotion. 1795 G. WALPOLE
in B. EDWARDS *Proc. Maroon Negroes* 19 All this will... prove
in the... of holding forth more harsh

b. Phrases. *To put on, apply, turn the screw* or
screws and similar phrases: (a) to apply moral
pressure; (b) to force the payment of a debt or
loan; also rarely, to limit the giving of credit.

1711 (1874) 290 We didn't put on
The Insurgents ought to have
1. 302 (Bartlett 1859) Love
strains the heart-strings of the human race, and not unfre-
quently puts the screws on so hard as to snap them asunder.
1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. S.V.*, *To put the screws on*; to
turn the screws, to press, and figuratively to extort, to en-
force payment in money transactions; to force a debtor, by
any compulsory means, to pay. 1860 *All Year Round*
26 May 160 When there is work and plenty of it, the opera-
tives turn the screw upon the masters. 1861 HUGHES *Tom*
Brown at Ox., x. These creditors... are suing him in the
Court, thinking now's the time to put the screw on. 1882
E. O'DONOVAN *New Oasis* I. 317 The local authorities
kept on the screw for their own private benefit. 1883 *Sir*
H. Corston in Law Times Rep. XLIX. 350/2 It cannot be
said that he did it... for the purpose of putting the screw
on the company, and forcing them to abandon a defence

so firm and hard, that though it had a convenient head to it, yet it can by no means be unscrewed by the fingers. 1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* xii. 268 Screw your Pike wider or closer, according as the length of your Work requires. 1683 *Holme Armory* iii. xxiii. (Roxb.) 273/1 The Spanner, is put on the Nut heads and so to screw and unscrew them at pleasure. 1866 *Fayrer's Mag.* Nov. 306 A series of posts driven or 'screwed' (with Mitchell's Archimedean screw) into the ground. 1869 C. KNIGHT *Mechanician* 122 The simplest mode... consists in screwing a hard steel screwed plate on to the piece to be made into a screw. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* 1. 34/5 Their nuts [may be] kept tight by the simple process of screwing a second nut down home on the top of the first.

10. To insert or fix one thing in, into, on, to, or upon another or two things together by a turning or twisting movement, one or both having the surface or part of it cut into a screw for the purpose.

1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate.* Enema Fumorum (1639) G 2, Put the pipe prepared into the fundament... with the first short pipe screwed to it. *Ibid.* G 2 b. The stopple to be screwed upon the head thereof. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Therapies Triv.* ii. 79 These trumpets are taken in two at the middle... when they have a mind to sound, they screw the two parts together. 1688 *Holme Armory* iii. xv. (Roxb.) 22/1 A pocket Inkhorn with... the penner or top screwed on it. 1774 *MacKenzie Maritime Surv.* 28 Screw the Ball firm in the Socket. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 371 Mackay... ordered all his bayonets to be so formed that they might be screwed upon the barrel without stopping it up. 1883 F. CAMPIN *Details of Mach.* xi. 159 The bolt is screwed into some part of the cast-iron framework.

b. fig. †(a) To implant firmly (a notion) by means of gradual insinuation; to contrive to insert. Also refl. to insinuate oneself by degrees (into a person's favour, etc.). Obs. (b) colloq. To have one's head screwed on right or the right way, and similar phrases, implying the ability to use one's brains to one's own advantage, or to 'know what one is about'. To screw one's head on tight, to make an effort to prevent its being 'turned'.

1612 *Spero Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xlv. (1632) 414 That opinion was screwed deeper into their fearful conceit by a cloud appearing. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. 11. 389 Others buy titles... and by all means screw themselves into ancient families. 1622 *Mabre tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 339 Thus by little and little, I went screwing my self into his service, getting more ground still upon him. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 160 Howbeit a while after they got breath, and screwed into their good favour and opinion King Carell. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* i. ii. 5 Ill customs being not knockt, but insensibly screw'd into our Souls. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. 157 No discourse can be administered, but... they [sc. Boasters] will... screw in here and there some intimations of what they did or said. 1667 *Dryden & Dr. Newcastle Sir M. Mar-all* ii. ii. You would do well to screw yourself into her father's good opinion. 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 47 He tries his skill by an intrinsic engine, screwing himself into the minds of Israel. 1828 *Scott Prov. Antig. Scot.* 194 He had screwed himself into the partial confidence of Laird Brou. 1855 *Burn Autobiog. Beggar-boy* (1859) 95 It was true I had a small quantity of brains, but the fact was, my head was not screwed on right to enable me to turn them to my advantage. 1897 M. CREIGHTON *Let. Life & Lett.* (1904) II. vii. 235, I feel it necessary to screw my head on tight and go my own way gently. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 7/5 Elizabeth has, to use a slang phrase, 'her head very well screwed on'.

c. intr. in passive sense. To be adapted for joining or taking apart by means of component screws. 1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 235 A Brass Coller with a Female Screw in it, to screw on the Mandrel. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 18 The Rods were in three Pieces... which screwed together occasionally. 1791 *GILPIN Forest Scenery* ii. 43 He carried with him a gun, which he could easily conceal. 1881 F. CAMPIN *Mech. Engin.* iv. 53 The face-plate which screws on the mandrils.

d. trans. To screw out: to take out (a screw) by turning; to unscrew. rare.

1612 *Spero Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xviii. (1632) 904 Euill opinions once fastened in mens hearts, hardly can be screwed out againe. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XXI. 105/1 An apparatus for screwing the patterns... out of the mould, so as to leave the impression of the thread uninjured.

11. intr. To penetrate as a screw; to penetrate with a winding course. In quot. fig., to worm one's way.

1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich.* III. xxxix, Proud of this... of that Nature got... into his xxviii. By flat... and screw into their conscience. 1640 *Howell Dodona's Gl.* 80 They have a way to screw into the most inmost Closets of Princes. 1642 D. ROCHES *Naaman* 447 To screw and dive into the hearts of men by degrees.

IV. To move in a twisting direction.

12. trans. To twist round, esp. to twist with violence so as to alter the shape. To screw one's neck: to kill by wringing the neck. To screw up: to twist (e.g. a piece of paper) into a spiral form. 1712 *Ken Hymns Evang. Poet.* Wks. 1721 1. 173 The Pillars on which arch'd Heav'n's rely, Were on their several Bases screw'd awry. 1854 *Dickens Bleak Ho.* viii. They all pinched me at once, and in a dreadfully expert way: screwing up forbear cryin' xxiv. Jack's 1872 *Roulet* his neck. you'd screw

13. To twist awry, contort (the features, body, mouth); to twist (one's head, oneself) round in order to look at something.

1599 B. JOSSON *Er. Man* 201 of *Illum.* v. i. Screw your face a 'one side thus & Protest. 1612 *Two Noble B.* v. i. 117 The aged Crampe Had screw'd his square face round, The Gout had knit his fingers into knots. 1635-36 *Cowley Davidides* ii. 55 Sometimes a violent laughter screw'd his face. 1645 *Quarles Solomon's Recant.* ii. *Solil.* ii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 174/5 What pleasure is't, to skree An Antick face and grimme. 1673 *Dryden Mar.* à la Mode v. iii. Oh how you'd screw your Face into a submissive Smile. 1680 S. BUTLER *Characters* (1698) 134 He is always giving Aim to State Affairs, and believes by screwing of his Body he can make them shoot which Way he pleases. 1815 *Scott Guy R.* ii. Some grotesque habits of... screwing his visage while reciting his task, made poor Sampson the ridicule of all his school-companions. 1821 W. IRVING *Sk-Bk.* 1. 74 (Rip van Winkle) The self-important man... screwed down the corners of his mouth, and shook his head. 1837 *Dickens Pickens* ii. Screwing himself round to catch a glimpse in the glass of the waist buttons. 1881 *Fenn Vitar's People* xvi. Setting his teeth, and screwing his mahogany-brown face into a state of rigid determination. 1889 F. COWPER *Capt. of the Light* 304 From where Ralph stood, by screwing his head a little he could just see the top of the mast.

fig. 1647 C. HARVEY *School of Heart Poems* (Grosart) 171 An heart... That's... screw'd aside with stubborn wilfulness, is only fit to be cast forth.

b. To screw up: to contract the surrounding parts of (the mouth, eyes).

1743 *Fielstone Journey* fr. *this World* ii. But that female spirit screwing up her mouth, answered, she wondered at the curiosity of some people. 1852 *Dickens Bleak Ho.* xvi. Jo screws up his mouth into a whistle. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii. Mr. Barker screwed up his eyes and put out his jaw.

†c. To produce (a gesture) by contortions. Obs. 1635 *Quarles Embl.* t. x. 41 See how their curved bodies wreath, and skree Such antick shapes as Proteus never knew. *Ibid.* iv. iii. 193 My antick knees can turn upon the hinges Of Complement, and skree a thousand Cringes.

14. To propel by a spiral movement; to force or squeeze (one's body) by a tortuous movement into, through, etc. (a comparatively small space).

1625 *Swan Spec.* II. vi. 52 (1643) 201 They [springs] do (as it were) screw themselves up to the convenient place of breaking out. 1669 *Struven Mariner's Mag.* v. i. 2 A Silk thread [is] twisted and screwed through a small hole... and fastened with a small wooden pin. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Nyl.* O. & N. Test. I. 105 If the subtle serpent can but see a hole... he will easily screw in his whole body. 1729 *D'Urfey Pitts* I. 129 He screw'd himself under the Bed. 1812 *Scott Fam. Lett.* 2 Sept. (1804) 1. 257 We are all screwing into the former farmhouse. 1835 [see SCREWED]. 1892 *Bachofen Physics & Pol.* (1876) 42 They have screw'd themselves into the uncomfortable corners of a complex life. 1868 *Pitt Rivers Prim. Warfare* II. 125 [The boomerang] is caused to rise by virtue of its rotation, screwing itself up in the air.

15. intr. To wind spirally.

1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Anuseni* 55. They [sc. the shoots of the honeysuckle] coalesce for mutual support, the one screwing round the other to the right, the other to the left.

16. Sporting. a. intr. Rowing. (See quot. 1898.)

1875 W. B. WOODGATE *Oars & Sculls* viii. 63 Possibly... each man [sc. of a pair of oarsmen] may screw to match the other instinctively. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 297/6 (Rowing) Screw to swing the body from one side to the other during the stroke, instead of swinging straight backward and forward. If the man swings toward his oar during the stroke he is said to screw 'into the boat'; if away from it 'out of the boat'.

b. trans. Rugby Football. To cause (the scrum-mage or one's opponents in a scrummage) to twist round by pushing in a body to the right or left. Also absol. (Said of either set of forwards composing a scrummage.)

1887 *Sherman Athletics & Football* 311 One team... cleverly 'screwing' the scrummage and taking the ball out. 1889 H. VASSALL *Rugby Football* 32 It is no use trying to screw as long as your opponents have command of the ball. You must then... devote your energies to stopping your opponents from screwing you. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* I. 408/2 You must wheel to the side on which you can best screw off your adversaries, and then rush ahead with the ball. 1901 *Scotman* 11 Mar. 4/8 The Englishmen screwed the first scrum in capital style.

c. Games. To impart a screw or twist to (the ball); to cause to swerve. Also absol.

1839 *Bentley's Miscell.* VI. 348 Cue in hand... chalking, screwing, and pocketing... after a most extraordinary fashion. 1881 *Forgan Gaffer's Ha-*... drive widely to the left & Football 330 The back or when he should 'screw'.

d. intr. (for refl.) Racing. Of a horse: To force his way through. Also trans. Of a rider: To force (a horse) over (an obstacle); to screw in, to force to the front at the finish of a race.

1840 *Blaine Encycl. Rural Sports* § 1632. 490 Others [sc. horses] however screw through, that is, they actually push themselves through these hedges. 1842 *Lever 7. Hinton* viii. I have been trying a new horse in the Park, screwing him over all the fences. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* 48 Alfred Day... screwing in Vivandiere half a bead in front of Butler.

17. intr. Of Polar ice-floes: To ram together. 1901 [see SCREWING *tbl.* 105]. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 9/2 At the 88th degree the ice screwed badly.

V. In various uses from senses of the sb.

18. trans. To break into (a house, etc.) by means of a 'screw' or skeleton key.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* Mem. 1819 II. 204 To screw

a place is to enter it by false keys. 1879 *Naam. Mag.* XL. 503/1 We went and screwed (broke into) his place, and got thirty-two quid. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of Yago* xxiv. 536 He was... the King of High Mobsmen... He did no vulgar thievary; he never screwed a cab, nor claimed a pater.

19. To furnish with a helical groove or ridge; †to rifle (a firearm) (obs.); to furnish (a screw-blank, pin, cylinder, etc.) with a thread or worm; to cut a screw-thread upon.

1635 A. ROTSPEN in *Abridgm. Speelf. Patents, Fire-arms* (1859) I. 22 To rifle, cut out, or screw barrells as wyde or as clos. or as deepe or as shallow as shalbe required. 1680 R. H. *Milit. Discipl.* i. ii. 22 Carabins... whose Barrell... is screwed and rifled; that is to say, wrought and crevassed in the inside... in form of a Screw. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 145 The vice-pin intended to be screwed... is placed in the stock. 1869 C. KNIGHT *Mechanician* 346 Screwed plugs... for screwing nuts to stated diameters. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec. The breech part... with the front end screwed for the purpose of uniting with the barrel.

absol. 1870 *Amateur Mech. Workshop* 46 It is of great importance when screwing... that the pin should be passed perpendicularly through the tool.

20. intr. To travel on the water by means of a screw-propeller; also trans. in to screw its way.

1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* i. vii. 94 We lay-to during the night, and now we are screwing up against the current. 1862 H. MARBYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 165 We screwed slowly along till we landed on the little Jetty. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 2/1 The boat rolled and screwed its way northward.

21. trans. To make a screw of (a horse), to 'crook'. 1890 'R. BOLOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 Jedwood will see you far enough before he gives you another one in his place, if you screw him doing his work.

VI. 22. The verb-stem in comb. a. with advs., as screw back (see quot.); screw-down a., adapted to be closed by screwing; b. with sbs., as screw cannon (also screw-back cannon) *Billiards*, a cannon made by striking the ball very low down and so causing it to recoil from the object ball; screw kick, shot, stroke (in various games: see quot.), one that causes the ball to swerve; screw-smile *nonce-wd.*, a forced smile.

Most of these admit of being regarded as combinations of SCREW *tbl.* 11.

1834 W. COOK *Billiards* 12 *Screw Back, the same rotary motion [as that described under screw] causing the ball to run backwards after striking another ball. 1865 *Pardon Billiard Bk.* xi. 125 Another very good stroke is the Wide *Screw Cannon... This may be made with a slow twist... from the baulk. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENNISH' *Billiards* 325 A screw-back cannon may here be made by playing a three-quarter ball on the red, without side, No. 2 strength. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. x. 54 Strong round-way 'screw-down bib and stop cocks'. 1899 *Welch Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xi. 124 Their upper ends are fitted with screw-down valves. 1887 *Sherman Athletics & Football* 349 The back may turn the ball with a 'screw kick'. 1897 *Field* 5 Nov. 714/1 (Assoc. Football) The Harrow captain... putting in a low 'screw shot'. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 252/2 (Croquet) The chop, 'screw', or stop stroke. *Ibid.* 254/1 It resembles the screw-shot in billiards. 1899 *Meroeth Egypt* xiii. The well-known 'screw-smile of duty upholding weariness worn to inanition.

Screwable (skrē'əbl), a. [f. SCREW v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being screwed.

18... *Engineer* LXIX. 411 (Cent.) A screwable bracket.

Screwage (skrē'dz), rare -1. [f. SCREW sb.1 + -AGE.] The action or process of screwing.

1865 *Carlyle Fredk. Gl.* xx. vi. IX. 105 The Butes and Hardwicks working incessantly with such rare power of leverage and screwage in the interior parts.

Screwdriver (skrē'draivə), n.

1. A tool for turning screws into or out of their places. It is shaped like a chisel, with a blunt end which fits into the nick in the head of the screw.

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 353 Screw Driver, a tool used to turn screws into their places. 1840 *Thackeray Catherine* vii. A screwdriver and a crowbar. 1842 *Guilt* ... driver

hereditary syphilis. 2. punningly. One who drives a 'screw' horse. 1835 *Apperley Nimrod's Hunting Tours* 215 (Farmer) Mr. Charles Boulbee, the best screw driver in England.

Hence Screw-drive v. (nonce-wd.), trans., to drive in as if with a screwdriver.

1864 *Clark Russell Good Ship Mohock* I. 105 He stared at me for some moments fixedly, as though he would screw-drive his gaze through my brain.

Screwed (skrēd), ppl. a. [f. SCREW v. + -ED.] 1. Attached or fastened with inserted screws, or by means of component screws.

1770 *Ann. Reg.* 19 The great superiority of the Russians may be attributed... to their charring with screwed bayonets. 1874 *Ruskin For Clavi.* IV. xxviii. 53. I was stopped... by a sign over a large shop advising me to buy some 'screwed boots and shoes'. 1885 J. B. LEVO *Boot & Shoem.* xxiii. 189 With a screwed boot... the fastening actually holds for its entire length in the leather. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 831/1 The principal disadvantage in the use of standard screwed soles is the great difficulty met with in removing... an old sole.

†2. Strained or forced with or as with a screw. Of wit: Strained to its highest pitch. Obs. rare.

1648 J. BEAUNONT *Psyche* x. 1. And rais'd her self to that transcendent pitch Of Monstrousness, which never any Fiend With Hell's most screw'd wit before could reach.

Scribbly (skri'bli), *a.* [f. SCRIBBLE *sb.* + *v.*] Characterized by scribbling, resembling a scribble. **Scribbly gum, Australian**, a variety of gum-tree (see *quots.*).

1883 F. M. BAILEY *Synopsis Queensland Flora* 174 (Morris) Scribbly or White-Gum... A tree, often large, with a white, smooth, deciduous bark, always marked by an insect in a scribbly manner. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl. s.v. Gum*, Scribbly Gum *Eucalyptus hemastoma*, Smith. Scribbly Blue Gum *E. leucocorylon*, F. v. M. (South Australia).

Scribe (skri'b), *sb.* Also 4-6 scribe. [ad. *L. scriba* writer, amanuensis, secretary, *f. scribere* to write. Cf. *F. scribe* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). Sp., *Pg. escriba*, *It. scriba*.] A writer; one whose business is writing. In various specific or limited applications.

1. **Jewish Hist.** A member of the class of professional interpreters of the Law after the return from the Captivity; in the Gospels often coupled with the Pharisees as upholders of ceremonial tradition.

Used, after the Vulgate *scriba*, to render Gr. γραμματεὺς in the New Testament. The corresponding Heb. word is סופר *sopher*, active pple. of *saphar* to write, to count, number. In Biblical Heb. the *sb.* had generally the sense 2 below; it was also used for a man of learning, a scholar, and as the designation of Ezra (Ezra vii, Neb. viii, 9, etc.) it comes near to the post-Biblical use.

1377 LANGU. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 383 And so may sarasenes be sused, scribes and lewes. 1382 Wyclif *Math.* vii. 29. (And in all later versions.) 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 14 And thus of Pompe and for beyete. The Scribe and ek the Pharisee Of Moyses upon the See In the chaire on hyh ben set. 1512 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 510/2 These heretikes may properly bee called not onely mercenaries, but also verye scribes and Pharisees. For these be false Scribes, that is to wit wyrters, not wryting any true boke of scripture, but fals gloses and contrary commentes vpon scripture. 1671 MITRO to our I. xix. were defend it.

2. **Ant. Hist.** A general designation for any public official (whether of high or low rank) concerned with writing or the keeping of accounts; a secretary, clerk.

The usual rendering of *L. scriba* and Gr. γραμματεὺς, and of Heb. סופר; cf. the note under sense 1.

1384 Wyclif *a Kings* xviii. 18 Forsothe Elichaym, prouost of the hous, wente out to hem, and Sobna, scribe (1388 scribeyn), and Joche, the sone of Aas chauceiler. 1611 Biall *a Kings* xxv. 19 The principall Scribe of the hoste (marg. Or, scribe of the captain of the hoste), which ministered the people of the land. 1838 THURWALL *Greece* xxiii. IV. 230 Tisamenus, who... had filled the office of a public scribe. 1849 LAYARD *Nineveh* xiii. 11. 76 The secretaries and scribes from the palace left their divans.

3. Used as the official designation of various public functionaries performing secretarial duties.

1530 PALSGR. 268/5 Scribe in a spiritual court, scribe. Scribe in a temporal court, greffier. 1533 Acc. *Ed. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 160 To Thome Cameroun, scribe to the futebald vs. 1532 in *Scot. Hist. Admiralty* (1894) I. 99 The noble John Morow Englyshman patron of the shyppe Saynt Michell... And also the noble John Andreas also Englyshman scribe of the said shipp consenting [etc.]. 1560 Maitland *Club Misc.* III. 225 Gevin vnder

1581 LANBAROE / Ordinary, or his scribe, or register have taken mo, or greater fees, then he ought to

1595 Amongst rcel, Stephen being set, the mission was / Cryer to call / 13 And soon / 12 me in a

great deal of money, many leases being to be renewed.

4. One who writes at another's dictation; an amanuensis. *Obs.*

1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clix. (1333) 88 b, One of the forsayde two persones so condemned was scribe to the pope. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. I. 146 That my master being scribe, To himselfe should write the Letter. 1598 B. JONSON *Ed.*

b. *fig.*

1475 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 661 The first vertue is to kepe man is long. For it is scribe of his discretion. For what it may say it writeth at longe. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* vii. 152 The senses themselves can tell us nothing except in so far as they are 'scribes of the soul'.

5. A copyist, transcriber of manuscripts; now esp. the writer of a particular MS. copy of a classical or mediæval work.

1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* (Arh.) 43, I tolde his scribe, euen him that / many of their seruants, / whom I hired / 1638 MILNE *MS.* (1072) 270 At the last, when I hired to write me out a fair Copy thereof, had not disappointed me, I could ere this have lent you a Copy, it may be, as good as the Authors; I / such directions as I g / Horace, *Art of Poetry*

Mercy treat, Who, though advicd, the same Mistakes repeat. 1850 SIR F. MADDEN *Wycliffe Bible* List of MSS. No. 65 Each scribe has peculiarities of orthography. 1861 PALCY *Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplies* 247 note, If the nominative had been found by a scribe in his copy, he was not very likely to have altered it. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. 375 No one familiar with the work of the scribe will be disposed to pay too much respect to his authority.

6. A peuman, one (more or less) skilled in penmanship. Now somewhat arch.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 4 Write downe thy mind, bewray thy meaning so. And if thy stumpe will let thee play the Scribe. 1705-6 PENN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 211, I must recommend him to your care, being a scribe and an accountant. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* II. 1 I could make out plain court hand a great deal better when written by a good scribe. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* III. Mr. Bucket... is no great scribe; rather handling the pen like the pocket-staff he carries about with him.

7. Used (more or less playfully) for: One who writes or is in the habit of writing; an author; the writer (of a letter, etc.).

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arh.) 31 Your shameles rymes, 6 Scribes prophane (orig. *Profanes escriptains*). 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 ¶ 4, I have been engaged in this Subject by the following Letter, which comes to me from some notable young female Scribe. 1778 MRS. DARRELL *Diary* 20 July (1801) I. 16 As I am often writing, she commonly calls me the scribe. 1886 TURNER *Autobiog.* 60 Some frivolous larks in the Waterford days, wherewith I need not say the present scribe had nothing to do. 1892 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* I. 7, I am but a poor scribe, ill versed in the craft of wielding words and phrases.

b. Applied to a political pamphleteer or journalist; chiefly with contemptuous notion, a party hack. (Coloured by sense 4.)

1826 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1883) II. 100 The impudent scribes would make us believe, that England was formerly nothing at all, till they (the Scotch) came to enlighten it. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. 111, xiv. 303 Leighton seems to have been the first of our political scribes. who [etc.]. 1884

1655 MOUFFET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* xviii. 151 Cutties, (called also... scribes for their inky humour).

8. *Comb.* as, scribe palsy, 'writers' cramp' (*Dunghisen's Dict. Med. Sci.* 1876); scribe-work *nonce-wd.*, work for 'scribes' or clerks.

1829 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 115 There is likely to be but moderate scribe work in the legation.

Scribe (skri'b), *sb.* 2 [f. SCRIBE *v.* Cf. SCRIBE *sb.* 2]

1. A tool for scribing (see SCRIBE *v.*) in *Carpentry, Building*, etc.

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 212 (Bricklaying) The Scribe is a spike or large nail ground to a sharp point, to mark the bricks on the face and back by the tapering edges of the mould, in order to cut them.

b. *attrib.* scribe-awl (see *quot.*); scribe-mark, a mark made with a scribing-iron on a log, etc.; a mark scored on stone as a guide for cutting.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Scribe awl, an awl used for making lines to be followed in sawing or cutting out work. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech.* § 136 The following are the 'scribe marks' indicating the quality of Memel and Danzic timber. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xiv. 256 The delicate scribe marks by which the mason some 1900 years ago lined out his work on the blocks of stone he was about to chip. 1888 BURN *Stand. Timber Meas.* 78 Table of Scribe Marks of Cubic Contents on Log Timber.

2. *distal.* A written mark; a scrap of writing; usually *scribe of the pen*. (Cf. *SCRAPE sb.* 2 b.)

(*ill. Ruth* iii, She... Ne'er / 129 BROCKETT *A. C. Words* / 1903 CROCKETT *Dammer* / wrote a scribe of print,

or hand-write either.

Scribe (skri'b), *v.* [Of obscure history; in sense 1 perh. aphetic for *DESCRIBE v.*; in sense 2 partly ad. *L. scribere* to write, partly *f. SCRIBE sb.* 1 Cf. *SCRIVE v.*]

1. In technical uses. a. *trans.* Originally, in *Carpentry*, to mark the intended outline of (a piece of timber) with one point of a pair of compasses, moved parallel with the other point which is drawn along the edge of the piece to which the 'scribed' piece is to be fitted. Now in wider sense: To mark or score (wood, metal, bricks) with a pointed instrument (often regulated by a gauge or similar contrivance) in order to indicate the outline to which the piece is to be cut or shaped; to draw (a line, etc.) in this way.

1698 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vii. 112 To make these two peeces of Stuff joyn close together all the way, they Scribe it, (as they phrase it), thus (a long explanation follows). 1688 HOLME *Armeny* III. 101/2 *Scribe*, is the drawing of a line or stroak with the Compasses upon a piece of stuff that is straight, thereby to cut it so as it may joyn to an Irregular piece, whether bowed or cornered. 1811 *Self Instructor* 528 With your ivory point scribe them. 1878 MAYER *Scand* 154 With the separated points of a pair of spring dividers scribe around the edge of the temple. 1902 P. MARSHALL *Metals* 18 The edge against which the required line is scribed.

b. Hence, to shape the edge of (a piece of

timber, metal, etc.) so that it will fit into the irregular edge of another piece or to an uneven surface. (See *quot.* 1842.)

1699 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* viii. 140 The Joyst is always scribed to project over... the Roundness or wayniness of the upper side of the Girder. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 177 To Scribe one piece of Board or Stuff to another. *Ibid.*, Thus the skirting boards of a room should be scribed to the floor. 1830 HENDOEKHEW *Mar. Archit.* 239 Make a mould for the foot of the stem with its cog or oak, skirting it so that it will fit very completely. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 289 (*Gum-Maker*) Parts of the locks and springs are 'scribed' in to the butt of the gun-stock. 1842 GWILT *Enyel. Archit.* Gloss, *Scribing*, fitting the edge of a board to a surface not accurately plane, as the skirting of a room to a floor. In joinery, it is the fitting one piece to another, so that the fibres of them cut to an angle to join.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 69, 6 slots are then laid at due distances upon the heads, and the latter are scribed to the size of each slot, to regulate the mortises.

c. To draw (lines) on wood with a pointed tool.

1890 W. J. GORON *Foundry* 59 A drawing-board... on which the lines are first chalked and then carved, or scribed.

d. To mark (timber, a cask, etc.) with a scribing-iron.

1893 CLARK RUSSELL in bond with the Timber Meas. 75

The Raze Knife, for scribing the numbers and contents on the logs for identification.

e. To delineate with incised marks.

1896 KIRLING *Seven Seas, Story of Ung* 12 He... Pictured the mountainous mammoth. Out of the love that he bore them, scribing them clearly on bone.

2. a. *intr.* To act as a scribe, to write. b. *trans.* To write down. *rare exc. distal.*

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* x. vi, Contenting himself with doing nothing but scribble and scribe one day. 1789 J. CLARKE *Lakes* Introd. 26 To scribe is still to write. 1801 SOUTHAMPTON in *Robert Blair*, W. Taylor (1843) I. 378 As if the author of 'Joan of Arc' and of 'Thalaba' were made a great man by 'scribing for the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer. 1838 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVII. 32 A writer, scribing about Jeffery as if it was a living thing. 1882 STEVENSON

had them printed).

Scrib (skri'b), *v.* [f. SCRIBE *v.* + *-ED*.] etc. In sense 1 of the verb.

61 (Mason's) Joins Scribed unite with corresponding ornamentations in cast iron. *Ibid.* 74 (Joiner's Joins) Scribed Joint is formed by scribing.

2. *Her.* Of an escutcheon: Having its base formed by two undulating curves meeting at the apex.

1892 E. CASTLE *Engl. Book-plates* 123 The square-sided, eared, scribed or angular based escutcheon.

Scribedom (skri'b,dm), [f. SCRIBE *sb.* 1 + *-DOM*.] The (Jewish) scribes as a body.

1863 SMITH'S *Dict. Bible* III. 116/2 (*Scribes*) The spirit of Scribedom was growing.

Scribel, *obs.* form of SCRIBBLE *v.* 1

† **Scribelet**, *Obs. rare*! In 6 scriblet. [f. SCRIBE *sb.* 1 + *-LET*.] An insignificant scribe or writer.

1599 Broughton's *Let.* II. 10 Your scriblets, forsooth, must countenance the Bible.

Scriber (skri'b-er), [f. SCRIBE *v.* + *-ER*.] A tool or appliance for scribing.

1834-6 P. BARLOW in *Enyel. Metrop.* (1849) VII. 295/2 The chisels [of the mortising machine] are provided with small teeth... these are called scribers. 1896 C. KNIGHT *Mechanicum* 109 A scriber for marking diagrams on tables or platens, is a piece of steel wire [etc. etc.]. 1895 CARPENTRY & JOIN. 58 With a steel scriber or sharp hand pencil trace each dovetail carefully on the end of the wood. 1903 RUTIN *Stonemason* 104 The workman runs round the pattern with a sharp-pointed tool called a scriber. This scriber ploughs a minute furrow in the stone.

attrib. 1869 C. KNIGHT *Mechanicum* 111 A scriber-block these are scriber is to mark

1902 P. MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 19 A little chalk rubbed over the surface of the metal will often enable the scriber lines to be more clearly seen.

Scribeship (skri'b'ship), *rare*! 2. [f. SCRIBE *sb.* 1 + *-SHIP*.] The office or function of a scribe.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGUE *Gage To Rdr.* 5 The Scribe was some puny-noise in every point of Scrib-ship. 1810 in *Spirit Publ. Fris.* XIV. 149 Myself his scribe, and all my scribship then To note how many names was gaud'd.

Scribing (skri'b'ing), *vb.* *sb.* [-ING.] 1. The action of the verb SCRIBE.

1890 J. MARSHALL *Metals* 18 The edge against which the required line is scribed.

b. Hence, to shape the edge of (a piece of

Surface, or APPOINTMENT in ed scribing, and the result of it is evidently to make the skirting fit down on the floor with the utmost precision. 1896 KIRLING *Seven Seas, Story of Ung* 20 Ung, a maker of pictures, fell to his scribing on bone.

2. *concr.* The identifying mark on a cask, etc.; incised markings on stone, etc.; also, writings, scribbings.

1869 M'CLINTOCK *Voy. 'For' in Arctic Reg.* xiii. 242 The heading [of a cask] has been brought on board, but the

'scribing' upon it is very indistinct. 1895 *Nature* 28 Nov. 83 A number of mysterious rock-scribings. 1895 *Athenaeum* 14 Dec. 839/1 Many of them (megalethic remains) are marked with scribings and other ornamentations. 1897 *CROCKETT Lad's Love* Ded. 9 But if you like my scribings not—well, pass; at least I was entirely happy when I wrote them.

3. *attrib.* In the names of various instruments or appliances for 'scribing', as *scribing-block*, *gauge*, *iron*, *point*, etc. (See *quots.*)

1865 F. CAMPBELL *Mech. Engin.* 66 (Cent.) A 'scribing-block', which consists of a piece of metal joined to a wooden block at one end, and having at the other a point; it is useful for making centres, and for similar purposes. 1902 P. MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 19 Sometimes, a scriber is used in conjunction with a scribing block or surface gauge. 1899 *URE Dict. Arts* 269 A 'scribing cutter' is made to traverse round, and cut the pieces (sc. for the heads of casks). 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 84 'Scribing gauge'. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, s.v.

sum of the two motions.

Scrubism (skrīb'iz'm). [*f. SCRIBE sb. + -ISM.*] The teaching and literature of the ancient Jewish scribes (*SCRIBE sb. 1*); the qualities of the scribes.

1659 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. ii. 203 As of all the other your Texts alleged against us, so of this, and the Scrubism of the same. 1850 F. W. ROBERTSON *Sermon*, Ser. iii. v. (1857) 72 With our Evangelicalism, Tractarianism, Scrubisms, Pharisaisms, we have ceased to front the living fact. 1892 BRUCE *Apologues* 11. iv. 229 A risk which the subsequent career of scrubism sb. in law has been far from imaginary.

† **Scrubistical**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [*f. SCRIBE sb. 1 + -ISTICAL.*] Characteristic of or relating to the scribes (*SCRIBE sb. 1*).

1600 W. WATTS *Pharisaical boliness and Scribati.*

a. Scribble, etc., obs. forms of SCRIBBLE, etc.

† **Scrick-shoe**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [*a. MDu. schric-schoe*, *f. stem of schrieken* to stride + *schu* STOE sb. Cf. *MHG. schritschuoch*, mod. G. *schlittschuh*, in the same sense.] A skate.

1659 HOOKE *Comment's Vis. World* (1672) 275 Boyes exercise themselves in running, either upon the Ice, in Scrick-shoes, or in the open field.

Scridan (skrī'dān). *Sc.* Also *scridan*. [*a. Gael. sgrìodan*.] (See *quot.* 1820.)

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 249 The farms which are bases to high mountains, as in Kintail, suffer great losses from what is called Scridan, or 'mountain torrent'. The farm of Auchuim was, in 1745, rendered uninhabitable, by an awful Scridan. 1820 *Gleanings* i. 203 (Jam.) When the rain falling on the side of a hill, tears the surface, and precipitates a large quantity of stones and gravel into the plain below, we call it a scridan. 1820 *Marinadeen o' Clyde* i. In Whitelaw *Bk. Sk. Ballads* (1857) 93/2 There's no ae burn in braid Clyde-side But wimples at my will, Nor a scridan broun that but my leave comes tumbling down the hill.

† **Scride**, *v.* *Sc.* Obs. [*? Echoic: cf. SCREEDE v.*] *intr.* To make a shrill sound. Hence *Scriding* *obl. sb.*

c1690 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 603 What? shall my Viol silent be, or leave her wonted Scriding?

Scrie, *Scrich*: see *SCRY*, *SKRIGH*.

Scrieve (skrīv), *v.* *Sc.* Also *screeve*, *skrieve*, *scroive*, *serive*. [*app. a. ON. skreifa* to stride.] *intr.* To move or glide along swiftly. (See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.* and *Jam.*)

1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxiv. She thro' the whins, an' by the cairn, An' owre the hill gaed scrievein. — *Sc. Drink v.* But o'ld by thee, The wheels o' life gaed down-hill, scrievein, Wi' rattlin gale. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* i. 54 Scrieving o'er law and dale. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* i. 3 A screev of murrin screeving across the hills.

Scriff(e), obs. forms of *SHRIFT*.

Scriddle (skrīd'l), *sb.* Chiefly *dial.* [*f. SCRIGGLE v.*] A wriggle; also, a scrawly piece of writing.

1832 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 697 Unproductive of so much as the scriddle of a single tadpole. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Scriddle*, a quick motion caused by tickling, a wriggle. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 4/5 The last scriddle I had from him came on Friday night.

Scriddle (skrīd'l), *v.* Chiefly *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Also *sk-*. [*Phonetically symbolic: cf. SCRUGGLE v.*] *intr.* To wriggle or struggle.

1806 BLOOMFIELD *W. W. W.* i. 100 I began to scold, I began to scrawl, I began to scrawl, I began to scrawl.

scriddle play And swarm, and scriddle everywhere! 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Scriddle*, to wriggle or struggle away.

Hence *Scrigger*, a wriggling creature; *Scrigger* *pp. a.*, that 'scriggles'; *Scriggerly a.*, wriggly, scrawly.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 355 A skrigger eel. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* 11. 209 A person who writes a light, scratchy, irregular hand, is said to write a skriggerly hand. 1883 FENN *Dick o' Fens* 232 The skriggerly legs of a beetle. 1895 A. PATTERSON *Man & Nature on Broad's* 51 Into it [the eel-set] the skriggerly swim. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 16 Nov. 4/6 L. F. Austin's skriggerly manuscript.

† **Scright**. Obs. In 4 skrythe (*but rimed with nyghte*). [*f. SKRYE v.*] A shout, cry.

13. *St. Cristofer* 215 in *Horstman. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 459 Where he it was abowte mydnyghte, Byonde he water he herde a skrythe, Full lowde one heghte he herde it cry.

Scrit, variant of *SCRITE*, writing.

Scrike (skrīk), *sb.* Now only *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* For forms see the vb. [*f. SCRICE v. Cf. SCRAEK sb.*]

1. A shrill cry, a screech; = *SCRAEK sb.*

23. *Coer de L. 4703* The Crystene men gunne make a scryke: Anon they wannen oyrer the dyke. c1400 *Devil. Treysoun* 100 The scryke with a skryke up he nar. 91 A grete scryke. 1517 *Freir* 97 The ja him skripit with a skryke. 1548 *Uoall. Erasmus. Par.* 187 *Mark xiv.* 37 Jesus. gawe a great skryke, and therwith yelded vp the ghost. 1632 *Celestina* xix. 190 You will have none fill my Fathers house with cryes and skrikes. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 107 The savagest scrike ever uttered by a raving giant.

2. *Strike of day*, the dawn. Cf. *SCRAEK sb. 3*. 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 47, I geet up be skrike o Dey. 1866 BROOKE *Prov. Lines*.

Scrike (skrīk), *v.* Now only *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Forms: 4-6 *soryke*, *skryke*, 4-7, 8-9 *dial. serike*, *skrike*; *pa. t.* 4 *skryzte*. [*Prob. of Scandinavian origin: cf. Norw. skrika* (str. vb.), *Da. skrige*. See also *SHRIEK*.] *intr.* To utter a shrill harsh cry; = *SCRAEK v. 1*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7347 Pe devils ay omang on þam sallye scryke, And be synfull þare-with ay cry and skryke. c1340 *Nominalde* (Skeat) 241 *Senge brayc*, Ape skrikinh. c1380 *Sir Ferunbr.* 1609 Loude þay cryede & skryte an hye: 'Mahoun wat is þy red?' c1420 *Chron. Vitell.* 1671 He wote wþ þat & scrykede for fere. c1420 *Antur of Arth.* 129 (Douce MS.) Pe blades in þe bowes, þat one be goost gloves, þei skryke (*Ireland scryken*) in þe skowes. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 232 For all if she stryke, yit fast will she skryke. 1590 GRENE *Never too late* (1600) 98 Hee is such a sneaking fellowe, that . touch him and he will skrye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* iv. 18 The litle babe did loudly scrike and squall. a1600 *Flodden Field* i. (1664) 8 Their names make . . . children skrike.

Hence *Scrying* *obl. sb.* and *pp. a.* Also *Scryker*, one who skries.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7352 Þare sallye be swilk rareyng and ruschyng. . . And skrykyng of synfull. c1400 *Devil. Treysoun* 10182 The skrew for þe skrykyng & skremyng of folke, Redounded with dyn drede for to here. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 450/2 *Scrykyng*, of chylidyr, *vagiths*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 11. ii. 112 Notwithstanding his pitifull lamentation and skrykings. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Consc.* (1640) 241 They shall never more be heard, though with much violence they throw their skrykings into the Aire. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 401 A skrying noyse, as if it had bene the chirking of Frogs. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 149 Others used to call it the 'Scryker' because of the awful skries (shrieks) it uttered.

Scrim (skrim). [*Of obscure origin.*] A kind of thin canvas used for lining in upholstery, and for other purposes. Also *attrib.*

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 534 A few yard-wides called *Scrim*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Scrim*, thin canvas glued on the inside of a panel to keep it from cracking or breaking. 1881 *Carter & Co's Pract. Gardener* 75 Is a good plan to have coarse scrim canvas strained over the ventilators. 1881 T. MOORE in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 220/2 They should have attached to them scrim cloth (a sort of thin canvas), which admits light pretty freely, yet is sufficient to ward off ordinary frosts. 1895 N. Y. *Evening Sun* 13 May 6/7 White goods, scrim curtains and table damasks have a fairly liberal outlet. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 2/6 The recent briskness in scrim has shown no sign of falling off.

† **Scrimmer**. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 7 *scrimure*. [*aphetic var. of SCRIMER.*] A fencer.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 107 (Qo.) The Scrimures of their nation He swore had neither motion, guard nor eye, If you opposed them.

† **Scrimish**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 6 *skrimishe*, *skrimishe*, *scrimishe*, *scresmys*, *scramishe*. [*f. SCRIMISH v.* Cf. the later form *SCRIMMAGE sb.*]

1. = *SKRIMISH sb.*

1557 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 144 The xvij day of July was a scresmys at Margryon betwyn the Englysmen and Frenchemen. 1562 MONTGOMERY in *Archæologia* XLVII. 224 As the ancient and faulstom Romaignes, who exercised their soldiers to the scresmishe, to marche in bataille [etc.]. *Ibid.* 226 To be instructed yn martiall feates. . . whith the marche, scrimishe, and order of battaile.

2. An alarm, an outcry. *rare*. Cf. *SCRIMMAGE* 2. 1505 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 Every man that anwerith not the crye or skrimishe at every of the town gattes. . . with his feansabill weapon, to pale and forfayte *and*.

† **Scrimish**, *v.* Obs. In 6 *skrymysshe*, *skrymysys*. [*variant (after OF. *escrimis*) of SKRIMISH v. (a. OF. *eskrimis*), q. v. for the full history. Cf. the later form *SCRIMMAGE v.*] *intr.* To skirmish.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Provs.* I. xviii. 9 b. And some of the oste mounted on good horses, and rode forth to skrymyshe with theym. 1554 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 60 Ther the qweymen men and (Wyatt's) men dyd skrymysys.

Scrimmage (skrīm'idge), *scrummage* (skrīm'idge), *sb.* Forms: a. 5 *scrymmage*, 6 *scrymage*, 7 *serimage*, 7, 9 *skrimmage*, 8 *skrimage*, 8-9 *scrimmage*; *ß.* 9 *skrummage*, *scrummage*. [*Altered form of SCRIMISH sb.*, the ending being associated with -AGE *suffix*. Cf. the parallel *skrimage*, obs. var. of *SKRIMISH sb.*]

† 1. = *SKRIMISH sb.* Also, a fencing bout. Obs. c1470 HENRY WALLACE *W.* 359 Ane Englisman, on the gait, saw he play At the scrymmage; a bukler on his hand. *Ibid.* ix. 458 Then Longaweil, that ay was full sawage, With Wallace past, as aue to that scrymmage. 1549 *MSS. Dk.*

Rutland (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 356 To ij Duchemen that were hurt in the scrymage at Dunbar, x. 1567 DRANT *Horace*, Ep. i. xviii. F. v. The Oste deuydes their bargies, and the water scrymage then. In foishie guyse is playde by youthely men. 1643 *Par. Reg.* St. Mary's *Beverly* 30 June, O'r great scrimage in Beverley & god gave us the victory.

† 2. An outcry, alarm; = *SCRIMISH sb. 2*. Obs. 1632 *Acts Durham High Comm. Crt.* (Surtees) 30 Shee heard her mistris. . . make a great skrimmage or outcry.

3. *coll.* A noisy contention or tussle; also, a confused struggle between persons, often with exchange of blows; a free-fight, scuffle.

a. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett.* 6 June, Mrs. Vesey protests that I do not love them since that -krimage. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xx, That we shall have what you may call a brisk push of it, is probable; and it may happen, a brush, a skrimmage. 1844 *Catholic Weekly Instr.* 127 The wild exultant cry so frequently heard in an Irish skrimmage. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Nov. 5/2 There was generally a chance of a skrimmage with the police when these mounted processions took their outing. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 138 Fearful scrimmage heard going on all the time on the deck below.

b. 1832 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 356 *Skrummage*, a battle, a fray; probably skirmish. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xxvi, In two scrummages only two men were killed out of hundreds. 1833 — *P. Simple* xlii, 'Was there a fight?' 'Not much of a fight—only a bit of a skrummage—three crowner's inquests, no more.' 1905 *Daily Chron.* 15 July 6/1 *skrummage*, those who

b. *dial.* A confused, noisy proceeding. (*Cf. Eng. Dial. Dict.* and *SCRIMMAGE v. 2*.)

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxx, If everybody's caranting about to once, each after his own man, nobody'll find nothing in such a skrimmage as that.

4. *Rugby Football*. Originally, a confused struggle in which the players on either side endeavour to force their opponents and the ball towards the opposite goal; now, an ordered formation in which the two sets of forwards pack themselves together with their heads down and endeavour by pushing to work their opponents off the ball and break away with it or heel it out. *Phr.* To carry the *scrimmage*, to gain ground in a scrimmage. To hold the *scrimmage*, to prevent one's opponents from gaining ground.

a. 1864 *Field* to Dec. 403/2 After several severe scrimmages in the School goal, a run-in was obtained. 1887 *SHEARMAN Athletics & Football* 311 The first and essential requisite to a forward team is that it should be able to 'hold', if not always to 'carry' the scrimmage. 1899 W. CAMP in *Football* (Bodm. Libr.) 287 (American Football) Someone upon his side . . . must place the ball on the ground at that spot for a 'scrimmage', as it is termed.

b. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v. Then the two sides close and you can see nothing for minutes but a swaying crowd of boys, at one point violently agitated. That is where the ball is. . . This is what we call a scrimmage, gentlemen. 1867 *Rugby's Handbook* *Football* 49 A Scrummage commences—i. e. the holder puts the ball down on the ground, and all who have closed round on their respective sides begin kicking at the ball. 1889 H. VASSALL *Rugby Football* 32 A team must contain enough honest workers to be able to hold the scrimmage. 1892 *Outdoor Games* 548 A maul, or tight scrimmage. *Ibid.* 549 A loose scrimmage may be described as half way between a maul and a dribble.

b. A tussle for the ball among players (in various games).

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* viii, [Po] Twice the ball was sent over the line. . . by long sweeping blows from Isaacs, who c Jan. 6

scrum [Association] A scrimmage in the mouth of the goal appeared likely to result in a further point.

Scrimmage, *scrummage*, *v.* [*f. the sb.*] 1. *intr.* 'To skirmish, quarrel; to scramble; to argue' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

a. 1825 *FOREY Voc. E. Anglin, Scrimmage, Scrummage* v., to skirmish, &c.

2. To tussle about.

1833 T. HOOD *Love & Pride* vi, You keep here, sir, while I go skrimmaging about the premises. 1883 PENNELL *Elmhurst Cream* *Leicester* 255 Without a scent, bounds skrimmaged hither and thither with the cubs in the low dense gorse. 1897 HARE *Story Life* (1901) VI. 59 She skrimmaged at the fire, and raked out all she possibly could.

3. *Rugby Football*. To put (the ball) in a scrimmage as a means of re-starting the game when and where it has been temporarily stopped, as for some breach of the rules; also, to propel or take along in a scrimmage.

1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 165 The ball is scrummaged where the act of off-side was committed. 1887 *Field* 19 Nov. 790/1 The ball had been dead a short way outside, and when scrummaged . . . goal-side

Scrimmager, *scrummager*. [*f. SCRIMMAGE v. + -ER*.] One who takes part in a scrimmage.

1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 263 [Hockey] A somewhat heavier stick best suits the scrimmager. 1889 H. VASSALL *Rugby Football* 28 But as every [forward] player . . . has to go into scrummages whether he likes it or not, he can at least learn not to spoil the play of the genuine scrummagers. *Fig.* 1903 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 531 It is the fashion to decry those

of a very great Person, That not a Scrip of the Doctor's should be lost. 1775 JEFFERSON *Let. Writ.* 1892 I. 489, I never had received the scrip of a pen from any mortal breathing. 1779 J. AOMAS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 357 For God's sake never reproach me again with not writing or with writing scrips. 1874 N. & O. Ser. v. 1. 66, I sent you a 'scrip' at once, to thank you for the parcel, and now write more fully. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 2/3 When I write to you, I often sigh 'to see so poor a scrip.'

3. U. S. Fractional paper currency.

1889 MACOUN *List Canadian Plants*. The price of the list is 50 cents per copy. Scrip preferred to postage stamps.

Scrip (skrip), *sb.* [Short for SUBSCRIPTION.]

1. (Short for *subscription receipt*.) Originally, a receipt for a portion of a loan subscribed. Now, in strict commercial use, a provisional document entitling the holder to a share or number of shares in a joint-stock undertaking, and exchangeable for a more formal certificate when the necessary payments have been completed; often *collect. sing.* Hence, in loose or popular language, applied to share certificates in general.

1762 T. MORTIMER *Ed. Man own Broker* (ed. 5) iv. 174 The receipts for the 3 per Cent. Annuities, are called by the Brokers, Scrip, and Light-Horse. In the month of March just after the second payment, a person may buy a receipt for 500l. Scrip, for 25l. 1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., Scrip is also a Change Alley phrase for the last loan.

1889 *Carey Guide Publ. Funds*

10 When the loan is in progress, the separate parts, are called Scrip. 1828-32 WEBSTER S. V., A certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of other joint property, is called in America a scrip. 1833 THACKERAY in *National Standard* 18 May, The eighths, halves, and quarters, scrip, options, and shares. 1848 *Rev. Statutes Wisconsin* (1858) 40 No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vii. 4 You find a dying railway, you say to it, Live, blossom anew with scrip. 1855 TENNISON *Brook & Luckly* rhymes to him were scrip and share. 1865 *Shareholders' Gharil.* 8 Nov. 547/2 'Scrip' is applied to the stocks given in exchange for a loan, as Reduced Scrip, Consol Scrip, &c. 1888 F. HUME *Alma. Atlas* 1. ii, The small table before him was covered with scrip. 1901 *Rules Stock Exch.* 147 In case the payment of an instalment on Foreign or other Scrip falls on a Settling-day.

2. *attrib.*

1798 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 33/1 Robert Reaves the stock broker who was found guilty of forging scrip-receipts. 1839 DE LA BECQUE *Rept. Geol. Cornw.* c. 565 The number of shares has amounted to 10,000 or more in the scrip mines. 1841 THACKERAY *Gk. Hogarty Diam.* xi, The shares were scrip shares, making the dividend payable to the hearer. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vii. 3 Mounted on some figure of a Locomotive, garnished with Scrip-rolls proper. 1869 REEFIELD *Law Railways* (ed. 4) 1. 7 They have no

dend of 100 per cent. interest. 1882 OGILVIE, *Scrip-company*, a company having shares which pass by delivery, without the formalities of register or transfer. 1901 *Rules Stock Exch.* 129 Every bond or scrip share is to be considered perfect, unless it be much torn or damaged.

2. *Bookselling.* (Short for *subscription price*.)

A trade price 25 % below the published price. So called because this was originally the price at which books were sold by the publisher to the booksellers who 'subscribed' them, i.e. agreed before publication to take a certain number of copies. Now, however, 'scrip' is the most unfavourable trade terms that are given, the ordinary trade rate being known as 'sale price'.

1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1173/1 To enter the books at scrip. 1897 *Publishers' Circular* 3 July 8/2 Those dealers who refuse to come into the arrangement should be supplied at no better terms than scrip.

† **Scrip**, *v.1* *Obs. rare.* In 5 skrypp. [f. SCRIP *sb.*] *refl.* To provide oneself with a scrip.

1426 *Lyoc. De Guil. Pilgr.* 6315 When they hem skryppen euerychon.

† **Scrip**, *v.2* *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 skrip(e), 7 scrip. [cf. *Scrip v.*] *a. trans.* To mock, deride. *b. intr.* To scoff, jeer.

1450 *HOLLAND Howald* 67 Sum skripe me with scorn. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Feizelt Freir* 97 The ja him skriptit with a skryke. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 119 The Cardinal scripped and said, 'It is but the Island flote'. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) 11. 278 When Lethington had viewed the Apologie, he scripped and said, 'Homines obscuri'. 1658 R. DALLIE *Let. & Fris.* (1841) 11. 362 They scrip at all we can doe or say for peace.

† **Scriple**, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 scripl(e), 1 scripul, 5 scripull, 6 scripple. [ad. L. *scriptulum*, var. of *scriptulus*, -um SCRUPLE, esp. in the sense of 'small weight'.] = SCRUPLE *sb.* 1 and 2.

1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* 11. 201 Pus seien seintis, bat him wantip not scripul of priuy felowship, bat leueip to blame an open synne. 1382 - *Exord.* xxx. 13 A sicte, that is, a nounce, hath twenti half scripples. *Ibid.* 1 *Sant.* xxv. 31 This shal not be to thee, into scripul of herte [Vulg. in scripulum cordis]. 1440 *Pallad. on Hub.* 148 Putte thereyn A scriple of foyl, and half a scriple of fyn Saffrou. 1450 *Alric's Festal* 18 This holy apotell prent so our care foyl, bat the late ne scrippull yn no parte peryn. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four I.P.* 64 Here is a syrapus de Bizansys A lyttell thyng is ynough of this For euen the weyght of one scrippull shal make you stronge as a crippull.

† **Scriple**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 scrippyll. [Origin obscure, but cf. SCRUPLENESS.] SCRIPULONS.

1350 *MEDWALL Nature* 1. 1281 (Brandl) Yf the vary agayne Of scrippyl ymagynacyon.

Scriptless (skrip'plēs), *a.* [SCRIP *sb.* 1] Without scrip or wallet. (With allusion to Matt. x. 10.) 1850 J. HAMILTON *Mem. Lady Colquhoun* vi. 234 Then it was that on the adherents of the new scripless Institution was poured out that spirit of joyful contribution. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 3 As purseless, scripless and shoeless as the seventy-two disciples of Christ.

Scrippage (skrip'pēdʒ). [f. SCRIP *sb.* 1 + -AGE.] In Shakspeare's phr. *scrip and scrippage*, modelled on *bag and baggage*; rarely used independently.

1600 SHAKS. A. V. L. II. ii. 171 Come Shepherd, let vs make an honorable retreat, though not with bagge and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage. 1812 *Scott Fam. Lett.* 20 Sept. (1894) I. viii. 259, I wrote to Morritt that I would make a raid on him with bag and baggage, scrip and scrippage about Monday. 1855 *Chamb. Jnrl.* IV. 218, I.. found I should be knocked entirely to pieces by the gaze and jam of the boxes and scrippage, as the tide of carriages crushed past me.

† **Scripper**. *Cant. Obs.* (See quot.)

† **Scrip**. *collog.* [reduplication of SCRAP *sb.*] Miscellaneous scraps; odds and ends.

1804 J. COLLINS (*title*) *Scrapscrapologia*. 1894 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 266 [Heading of a collection of snippets.] Scrip-scrap.

Script (skript). Also 5 skript. [In ME. an etymological spelling of SCRIBE (so OF. *escrire* for *scribere*); later, ad. L. *scriptum*, neut. pa. pple. of *scribere* to write, used subst.]

1. Something written; a piece of writing. Now rare. † *Script of mart*; see MART *sb.* 6

1374 [see SCRIBE]. 1400 St. Alexius (Laud 103) 409 In his hond he fond a script [Vernon MS. skrit; rime as tyd]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. 1129 Hedelivered unto them a script to this effect as followeth. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* i. ii, Do you see this Sonnet, This loving Script? do you know from whence it came too? 1665 J. ELIOT *Commun. Ch. Pref.*, A few copies of this small script are printed. 1690 EVELYN *Let. Aug.* in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 168 This hasty script is to acquaint you that [etc.]. 1722 *Hearne's Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 315 He delivered to me a Parchment Script.. the words of which Script here follow. 1781 W. POLLARD *Let. to Dr. Parr* 25 Feb. in *P.'s Wks.* (1828) VIII. 383, I once more repeat, that any script of paper assuring me of your welfare will give me the greatest satisfaction. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Let. Asia* VIII. ad fin, Forgive this feeble script, which doth thee wrong, Measuring with little wit thy lofty Love. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 374 The green banner with its script of gold. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 534/2 A beardless face, full of the script of years.

2. Handwriting, the characters used in handwriting (as distinguished from print). Also *attrib.*, as in *script hand, letter*.

1860 S. S. HALDEMAN *Analect. Orthogr.* iii. 25 Script and printing are essentially different. 1865 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 86 The press in each country.. reproduced exactly the script-hand of each country. 1885 'S. LUSKA' *As it was written* 184 The writing is German Script. 1887 (*title*) *Script Letters* for Perforating and Sewing. 1899 HUTTON in *Life of H. Calderwood* (1900) 288 It was written in full on a sheet of slip paper in his own clear script.

b. *Typogr.* (In full *script type*.) A kind of type devised to imitate the appearance of handwriting. 1838 *Timberley Printers' Man.* 63 Script Type. Script was in former times called Cursive. 1841 W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 515 Since 1820 the English letter foundries have produced a variety of beautiful scripts of different sizes. 1846 *Wood & Sharwood's Spec. Bk. Type*, Great Primer Script, cast on a common Square Body.

c. *Used attrib.* of systems of shorthand which resemble longhand in general appearance and in the movements of the hand that are required.

1888 (*title*) *Science Victorious* 1. Published by the Script Phonography Co. of Scotland. *Ibid.* 7 Shorthand constructed on the Script or one-slope principle. 1907 *Dict. Chron.* 26 July 6/6 The shorthand was Mr. Malone's script system.

3. A kind of writing, a system of alphabetical or other written characters.

1833 *Sayer Fresh Let. fr. Ant. Monum.* i. 15 The inscriptions of Nineveh turned out to be written in the same language and form of cuneiform script. 1853 J. TAYLOR *Alphabet* 1. 268 Thus both scripts were probably employed concurrently for a considerable period. 1899 *Athenaeum* 26 Aug. 277/2 A.. knowledge of Japanese, especially of its complicated scripts. 1909 *Expositor* May 437 Recent excavations have carried the history of the use of the Babylonian script in Palestine a little further.

4. *Law.* The original or principal instrument; where there are part and counterpart. *Cf. rescript.* 1856 *Houvier Amer. Law Dict.* (ed. 6) s.v. *Part*, Counterparts were formerly made in a script and rescript, or part and counterpart.

5. In theatrical parlance, short for MANUSCRIPT. (Written 'script'.)

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 10/6 Hearing of the success of the play from a friend, Macready wrote asking to 'see the script'. 1900 *Ibid.* 22 Mar. 10/7 Mrs. Campbell has had the 'script of Tess' on her hands for quite a while.

† **Script** 2. *Obs.* [Var. of SCRIP *sb.* 4] = SCRIP *sb.* 4 1.

1763 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* II. 11. 374 The Bank of England give no interest upon their notes, whereas the Bank of the Universe improve what we have lying there to immense advantage, far beyond what could be made in Script by any Jew or clerk in the secretary office let into secrets.

Scriptio (skrip'sjōn). [ad. L. *scriptio-em*, f. *scribere* to write. Cf. OF. *escriptiō*, *escriciō*.]

† 1. A writing; a document; an inscription. *Obs.* 1797 A. M. T. *Gentleman's Fr. Chirurg.* 5h, To imploy their time in the readinge of my scriptures [sic] and writings. 1607 Bp. J. KING *Serm.* 3 Nov. 34 Let the scripition of those tables abide. *Non nobis domine* [etc.]. 1692 *Davenex Ded. vyl Alise*, I care not much if I give this handle to our bad illiterate Poetasters, for the defence of their Scriptiōns, as they call them.

2. The action of writing. *rare.* 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 279 Recordation, registration, scripition.

3. Handwriting; a kind of handwriting. *rare.* 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* II. p. xxiv, The vellum is rough, and the scripition careless. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. 180note, This Anglo-Saxon MS. is of the early part of the ninth century, and a fac-simile of its scripition is given by Hickes. *Ibid.* I. iii. 275 Britain taught Ireland a peculiar style of scripition.

† **Scriptitatio**. *Obs. rare* 1. [ad. L. **scriptitatio-em*, n. of action f. *scriptitare*, frequent. of *scribere* to write.] Continual writing.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1653) 38, The Brownists, whose contrary scriptitations had divided all their divisions.

Scriptitious (skripti'tjəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *script-*, ppl. stem of *scribere* to write + -ITIOUS.] Committed to writing. Hence *Scriptitiously adv.*

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 55 Scriptitious or scriptitiously delivered depositions testimony.

† **Scriptoir**, *-our*. *Obs.* [Aphetic a. OF. *escriptoire*, ad. L. *scriptorium*; see SCRIPTORIUM and cf. SCRUTOIRE.] A pen-case.

1474 *Caxton Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 93 And that is signified by the scriptoire and the penne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prolog. 305, I hynt a scriptoir and my pen furth tuikie, Syne thus begyt of Virgill the twelt bukies.

Scriptor (skript'pə), *rare.* Also 6 -our. [a. L. *scriptor*, agent-n. f. *scribere* to write. Cf. OF. *escriptor*, *scripcur*.] A writer, a scribe.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 306 Tacitus, The Roman scriptour. 1847 Lo. LINOSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. clxxiii, No art was allowed there except that of the scriptor.

† **Scriptore**. *Obs.* Also 8 -ure. [? Etymologizing refashioning of *scritoire*, SCRUTOIRE.] A writing-desk, escriptorie.

1716 in J. O. Payne *Engl. Cath.* (1889) 84 Several of the goods were very good, and particularly a scriptore. 1724 *Let. to W. Woods* Swift's Wks. (1824) VII. 76 Every monied man, instead of a scriptore, or an iron chest, must have a warehouse. 1732 in W. Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 137 A Scripture [escriptorie]. 1752 *Ibid.* 140 Old wainscot Scriptore.

Scriptorial (skript'ōriəl), *a.* [f. late L. *scriptorius* SCRIPTOR + -IAL.] Relating to or used for writing.

1831 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 156, I must not take all your encomiums about my scriptorial genius. 1859 *Macm. Mag.* 31 Graphic or scriptorial materials.

† **Scriptorian**, *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -AN.] = SCRIPTOR *a.*

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Scriptorian*, of, belonging, or serving to writing.

|| **Scriptorium** (skript'ōriəm). Pl. *scriptoria*, -iums. [med. L. f. L. *script-*, *scribere* to write; see -ORIUM.] A writing-room; spec. the room in a religious house set apart for the copying of manuscripts.

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* Expl. Ground Plan, H, the chapter-house, over which were the library and scriptorium. 1828 H. ANGELO *Remin.* (1830) 1. 66 The attics or scriptoria of the poets of the last age. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist. ch.* 1 (1882) 113 Writing-rooms or scriptoria, where the chief works of Latin literature.. were copied and illuminated. 1907 *Times*, *Lit. Suppl.* 18 Jan. 17/1 Drowsy intelligences and numbed fingers in a draughty scriptorium, will easily account for deviations.

Scriptory (skript'ōri), *a. and sb. rare.* [ad. L. *scripturi-us*, i. *script-*, *scribere* to write; see -ORIUM.]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to or used in writing.

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* i. (1683) 82 Reeds, Vallatory, Sacitary, Scriptory, and fancy. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 27 Let the English reader fancy a Burton writing, not an *Anatomy of Melancholy*, but a foreign romance, through the scriptory organs of a Jeremy Bentham. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 31 Jan. 4/3 There is a tendency nowadays to unify the scriptory characters of all languages.

2. Expressed in writing, written.

1704 *Swift Tale of Tub* II. 67 Of Wills, *duo sunt genera*, Nuncupatory and Scriptory. 1895 EUGENIA OR *Acton Wars of Desert* II. 173 Selwyn.. was assured that Aurora had no intercourse, either verbally or scriptory, with any one.

These clerks 1844 *PALLY*

Church Restorers 14 It was the favourite scriptory of the writer.

Scriptour. See SCRIPTOR, SCRIPTURE.

† **Scriptule**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *scriptulum*, var. spelling of *scriptulum* = *scriptulus* SCRUPLE.] The weight called a scruple.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* XXXII. iii. II. 463 A scriptule of gold was taxed and valued at twentie sesterces.

Scriptural (skript'ūriəl), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *scripturalis*, f. L. *scriptura* SCRIPTURE.]

1. Based upon, derived from, or depending upon Holy Scripture.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 53 A method.. very Scriptural, and Authentick. 1725 *Watts Logic* III. iv. (1756)

your *Scripture-learnedness, and submit your selfe to the spirit of Loue. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 268 [In women-convict ships] there was not a single *Scripture-quoter, such as we find in men-ships. 1888 DOUGHTY *Arab. Des.* I. 144 Great *Scripture-read scholars. 1593 NASH *Christ's Y.* 58 Bold blasphemies and *Scripture-scorning ironies against God. 1844 L.D. LEIGH *Walks in Country* 129 'The humble' *Scripture-searcher prays for grace.

d. Special combinations: *Scripture Janus* *nonce-ud.*, one who quotes Holy Scripture 'both ways'; † *Scripture-proof* *a.*, secured by Holy Scripture; *Scripture-reader*, (a) a reader of the Scriptures; so *Scripture-reading*; (b) one who is employed to read the Bible to the uneducated poor in their own houses; *Scripture-word*, letter-lichen.

1715 PITTIS *Life Radcliffe* 53, I cannot be induced to love a *Scripture-Janus, such as is the Arch-Bishop of Glasgow. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 5 When their doctrines were found not to be *Scripture-proof. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* I Cor. ii. (1656) 663 Our whole preaching must be Scripture-proof, or it will burn, and none be the better for it. 1625 GOODYN *Moses & Aaron* I. ix. 43 They had their name כְּרִימָיִם *Karaim*,... or *Scripture readers, because they adhered to Scripture alone. 1882 OGILVIE, *Scripture-reader*, one employed to read the Bible in private houses among the poor and ignorant. 1849 STOVY *Cambridge's Needs*, 55 These *Scripture-reading believers in the Lord. 1856 *Scripture-word [see *letter-lichen*, *LETTER sb.* 18]. 1856 in *Treas. Bot.*

† *Scripture*, *v. Obs.* [f. *SCRIPTURE sb.*] *trans.* To write, place on record.

c1470 HAROING *Chron.* cxlii. xv. At Newerke died, at Worcester sepultured, in chronicles, as is playnly scriptyned. *Ibid.* cxlii. ii. As some menne wrote the right, lyne to depreye, Thorough great falsheid made it to be scriptured.

† *Scriptured*, *a. Obs.* Also *6 scriptured*. [f. *SCRIPTURE sb.* + *-ED* 2.]

1. Learned or versed in the Scriptures; well acquainted with Holy Scripture.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale Wks.* 391/2 Me semeth it is... of such a scriptured manne not very scripturely spoken. 1533 - *Ausw. Poisoned Bk. Wks.* 1093/1 Whither he bee scriptured or not, he hath a very bare barain wytte when he can wene y^t this argument were aught.

2. Warranted by Holy Scripture.

1606 BURNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) E 2 b. Although there be nothing more plentifully scriptured nor buriall examples.

3. Coveted with writing.

1856 D. G. ROSS *Burden of Ninveh* xx. Those scriptured flanks it cannot see. 1899 T. S. MOORE *Vine-dresser* 35 When I read from the scriptured scroll Those ancient words I prize.

Scriptureless (*skri'ptiūless*), *a.* [-LESS.] Not according to or founded upon the Scriptures.

1563 DAVIDSON *Answ. to Kennedy in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* I. 238 He callis thaim factious men, because they will not subscribe to Scriptureless Councils. 1606 BURNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) B 3, Buriall is ordinallie tādused as a scriptureless thing. 1885 A. BLACKBURN in *Homiletic Rev.* July 57 There is a godless spiritualism, a Christless Unitarianism, and a Scriptureless 'new theology'.

† *Scriptureless*, *a. Obs.* [f. *SCRIPTURE sb.* + *-LY* 1.] Scriptural.

1549 OLDE *Brasin. Par. Eph.* ProL 2 In scripturely fasting, in gospellike prayer. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 45 The which scripturely speche S. Paul vseth thus.

† *Scripturely*, *adv. Obs.* [-LY 2.] Scripturally. 1532 [see *SCRIPTURED ppl. a.* 1.]

Scripturarian (*skri'ptiūriān*), *sb.* and *a. rare*. Also *7* -*ean*. [f. *SCRIPTURE sb.* + *-IAN*.]

a. sb. A biblical scholar; a scripturist.

1599 CHAPMAN *Hunn. Days Alrth* G 3 b, Flo. Cursed be he that maketh debate twixt man & wife. *Len.* O rare scripturarian! you have sealed vp my lips. 1612 HARRINGTON *Ephr.* (1633) iv. lxxxiii, Great Scriptureans..., That cite Saint Paul at every bench and boord.

b. adv. = *SCRIPTURARIAN a.*

1826 *Examiner* 35/2 An Irish Priest... had called him a Bible-reading vagabond, a Scripturarian rascalion, &c. merely because he refused to part with his Bible.

Scripturien (*skri'ptiūriēns*), [f. *SCRIPTURARIAN* + *-ENT*.] A mania for writing.

1652 URRHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 262 Though scripturien be a fault in feeble pens. 1685 *Reflect. on Baxter* 1 The Disease of Scripturien in R. B. taken notice of. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 3. 18 This Bladder of Scripturien.

Scripturient (*skri'ptiūriēnt*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. scripturient-*, pres. pple. of late *L. scripturire* to desire to write, f. *L. script-*, *scribere* to write.]

a. adv. Having a desire for writing or authorship. 1643 *Copy of Two Lett.* 5 This I know, that a Scripturient Engine, may finde matter enough for exercise in Gerson, Bucerus... and other moderne Authors, which yett lyne unanswered. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 151 He labour'd under the Scripturient Disease. 1711 *Ken Lett. Wks.* (1838) 84 There is a remarkable scripturient person, who keeps correspondence with your adversaries here.

b. sb. One who has a passion for writing. 1659 HEVLIN *Examen Hist.* II. Pref. Most of our late Scripturients affecting rather to be doing, then to be punctual and exact in what they doe.

† *Scripturing*, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. *SCRIPTURE sb.* + *-ING* 1.] Reading or discussing of the Scriptures. 1588 J. UNALL *Diatriphes* (Arb.) 7 As for these controuersie; and this Scripturing, I neuer trouble my selfe with it.

Scripturism (*skri'ptiūrizm*), [f. *SCRIPTURE sb.* + *-ISM*.]

1. Reliance upon the Scriptures alone; devotion to Scripture.

1864 GLADSTONE in *Morley Life* v. x. (1903) II. 165 This

rude shock to the mere scripturism which has too much prevailed. 1889 T. K. CHEVNE *Orig. Psalter* v. (1891) 202 'The Song of the Sun was provided with a new conclusion more in harmony with the intense Scripturism of the post-Exile period.

2. A Scripture phrase or expression.

1884 J. W. HALES *Notes & Ess. on Shaks.* 181 There are several 'scripturisms' in Hamlet.

Scripturist (*skri'ptiūrist*), [f. *SCRIPTURE sb.* + *-IST*.]

1. One who is versed in the Scriptures.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1673) 140 To engage us to grow reader Scripturists. 1713 *Nelson Life Bull* 509 He was also esteemed a very good Grecian and a great Scripturist. 1792 W. NEWCOMB *Eng. Biblical Transl.* 6 Wichit was not only a good divine and scripturist, but well skilled in the civil, canon, and English law. 1878 C. STANTON *Synod. Christ* ii. 38 The Puritan fathers, those devout Scripturists, delighted to say that they found in Scripture a hundred and eight of His names.

2. One who bases his religious belief or opinions upon Scripture alone.

1624 GOODYN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 47 The Sadducees were termed כְּרִימָיִם *Karaim*, Bibles, or Scripturists. 1737 WATERLAND *Rev. Doctr. Eucharist* Introd. 9 It must argue great Conceitendness... for a Man to expect to be heard, or attended to, as a Scripturist, or a Textuary, in opposition to the Christian World.

† *Scriptulous*, *a. Obs. rare*. Also *5 screpulous*, *6 scipulous*. By-form of *SCRUPULOUS*: cf. *SCRIPUL sb.*

1464 *Coventry Lett Bk.* 328 For-somoeche as the mater dependyng betwix Joh. Abery & Will. Bedon on that oon partie and Will. Huet on the other... yis screpulous & doubtfull. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* 165 Sum scrypus preists, heand there consens subiect to traditions. 1601 VAREINGTON *Two Lament. Trag.* i. iii. in *Bullen O.P.* IV. Peace, conscience, peace, thou art too scipulous. *Ibid.* iv. vi. It cannot out Unless your love will be so scipulous that it will overthrowe your selfe and me.

Scris, variant pl. form of *SCRUTE*.

Scrith (*skrit*), *sb. arch.* Also *6 skrych*, *6-7 scrich*, *scrich*, *7 skritch*. [See the vb.] A screech, shriek, loud cry.

1513 MORE in *Hall's Chron. Rich.* III (1550) 4 b. With pitiful scrithes she replenished the hole mancion. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 660 Monstrous skrithes are heard round about this mountaine. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Banish'd Virg.* 190 Gave she not her selfe over to skrithes and cries. 1797 COLLIERGE *Christabel* l. xvii. Perhaps it is the owlet's scrith. 1833 TENNYSON *'My life is full'* 20 Sudden skrithes of the jay.

† *Coub.* 1828 STANVINEST *Eutis* iv. (Arb.) 120 Up to the sky staring, with belling skrithcrys she roareth.

Scrith (*skrit*), *v. arch.* Forms: *3*, *6-7 scrich*, *4 skritho*, *6 skrithce*, *6-7 skrich*, *6- scrich*. [Onomatopoeic: cf. *SCRICE*, *SHRIEK vbs.*] *intr.* To utter a loud cry, screech, shriek.

1250 *Owl & N.* 223 (Jesus MS.) þu scrithest & yolltest to pine here, þat hit is gryslich to here. 131. *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 1290 Loude he gan to crie and skrithce (*reim* diche). 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 45 She cried out, and all her maidcs skrithed with her. 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* v. (1598) 441 Then would she imagine... she heard the cries of hellish ghosts, then would she skrith out for succour. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Eromena* 99 With a shrill voice he suddenly scrith'd out. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*, 181 The pyes chattering a... Browning *Sorde* chance to scrith However loud, however low.

Hence *Scrithing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1592 NASH *Strange News* F 1, Like a scrithing night-owle. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 314 Then began their sorrowes of *BACON Sylva* § 713 Fears cause 1648 *Gate West* of screeching and hideous noise. 1888 DOUGHTY *Arab. Des.* I. 305 We heard scrithing owls sometimes in the still night.

Scrith-owl. Now *arch.* Forms: see *SCRITH sb.* [f. *SCRITH sb.* + *OWL*.] = *SCREECH-OWL*.

1530 PALSER *668/1* Scrythce houls a byrde. *Ibid.* 771/1 Skrythce heule. 1590 SHAKS. *Titus* A. v. 383 Whilst the scrith-owle, scrithing loud, puts the wretch that lies in... 1609 B. JONSON *Masque* rich-owles eggs, and the ting. 1697 COLLIER *Ess.*

Mor. Subj. II. (1700) 24 The Warbling of Cats and Scrith-owls. 1873 COLLIERGE *Remorse* iv. iii. 6 The scrith-owl only wakes. *transf.* and *fig.* 1594 *Contention* II. (1842) 151 Bring forth that fatal scrithowle to our house, That nothing sound to vs but blood and death. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 187 What is poore, and silly man alone, but a very scrith-owl, and satyre.

attrib. 1790 COLLIERGE *Misc.*, 'Tis thou who pour'st the scrith-owl note.

Scrith-scratch. [Reduplicated formation on *SCRATH*.] Continual scratching. Hence *Scrith-scratching vbl. sb.*

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 320 One could not work; he never could whilst men were making such a scrith-scratch with their pens. 1881 ETHEL COXON *Basil Plant* I. 67 Do leave that confounded scrith-scratching alone this afternoon.

† *Scrite*, *Obs.* Also *3-4 scrit*, *4 scritte*, *skryt(e)*, *scriit*, *skrite*, *pl. scris*, *4-5 scryt(e)*, *5 skrit*. [Aphectic *a.* OF. *escriit*: see *ESCRIT*.] A writing, written document.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 768 Let it write clene ynou & þat scrit dude iwis In þe tresorie at westmunstre here it sum is. 1300 *Chursh M.* 17634 þat raghi him for to rede þat

scritte. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Haud. Synne* 7002 To Seynt Thon he wrote a skryte. 131. *Sir Beues* 1240 (A.) Al in solas and in delit þow most him bere þis ilche scrit! 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1944 Swiche cas him bere bi falle As we finde in scrite. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wale* (Rolls) 8071 We fynde written in our scrytes Of swyk manere of spyrites. 1338 - *Chron.* (1810) 224 Þe chartres and þe scris. 131. *K. Allis*, 2936 (Bodl. MS.), Þat ich hadde by a skryt 300 seide Oijer 3ee shullen ben sore ennoyed. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1130 She...seyde scryt [i.e. *scr.* scrip], scrip]t]e be bille, For loue of god...Ne bryng me noon. 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 357 Treweleche a-countes selde to godemen of þe town twyges by þe jere, by skore oþer by scryt. 1400 *St. Alexius* (Vernon) 409 In his hand he hold a skrit. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6520 Þis semys agayn saint bede scrite.

† *Scithe*, *v. Obs.* Forms: *1* *scriðan*, *3 scripen*, *4 skritth*, *skrythe*, *5 scritth(e)*, *scryth(e)*; *pa. t.* *1 scriað*, *3 scriað*, *scroð*; *pa. pple.* *1 scriðen*, *scriðen*, *3 iscriðen*, *5 scriðthen*, -*in*, -*yn*. [A Common Teut. str. vb.: OE. *scriðan* = OS. *scriðan*, *scriðan*, OHG. *scriðan* (MHG. *scrieten*, G. *schreiben*), ON. *skrifa* -OTent. **skriþan*, **skridan*.]

1. *intr.* To go, pass; in OE. also, to glide, creep; to wander.

Beowulf 163 Hwyrder helrunan hwyrftum scriþað. 1205 LAW. 4109 þa iherde Stater...mid mucleche Scot ferde he scrað to þisse lond. *Ibid.* 10809 Whar beo 3e mine Scotte-scriðed me biþide. 1372 *Minor Poems* (ed. Hall) v. 68 Þe schipmen of Ingland sailed ful swith þat none of þe Normandes for þain might skritth.

2. In immaterial sense.

1000 *Guthlac* 942 (G.), Dagas forð scriðun. 1340 HAMROLE *Pr. Trist.* (1866) 2 note 3, Per skrythes in to my mynde delyciost swetnes. 1434 *Misyn Mending of Life* xi. 126 In þi swetes skryth in-to me.

b. To fall or lapse (*into sin*).

1434 *Misyn Mending of Life* l. 107 Truly a man I saw of qwhome þai sayd þat fyfene jere his body [he] chastisyd

thin A.), *illabi*.

3. *intr.* and *refl.* To urge, enreat. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1055 He...scroð him wel, And bead hem hom to is ostel To herbergen wið him þat nist. *Ibid.* 1834 Jacob was so ðat he is for-soc, And scroð him so ðat sum he ðor tok. *Ibid.* 2033 Ofen 3he ðrette, ofen 3be scroð, Oc al it was him o-like loð.

Hence † *Scrithing ppl. a.*, passing away, wandering, erring.

1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* I. xxii. 49, Criste truly had no scrithyng boghtis. *Ibid.* II. ix. 92 As if maners or riches or fayrnes fremschep be had with yll maners, riches scrithyng, fayrnes wastyd.

† *Scrithel*, *a. Obs.* In *5 scrythylle*. [repr. OE. *scriðol* (found in *waldscridol* far-wandering, roving), f. root *scrið* - (see *prec.*.)] Fleeting.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 326/1 Scrythylle, *illabi*.

Scritoire, *scritore*, *obs.* f. *SCRUTOIRE*.

† *Scritory*, *Obs.* Anglicization of *ESCRITOIRE*.

1687 *Miege Gt. Fr. Diet.* II, Scritory, a great sort of Cabinet with Drawers, and the conveyency of a Table to write upon, *bureau*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Scritoli*, or *Scritory*.

Scritoir, *Scriture*: see *SCRUTOIRE*, *SCRIPTURE*.

† *Scrivan*, *Obs.* Anglicized form of next.

In the examples relating to India it may be *n. Pg. scrivano*. 1511 *Gryfford's Vlgar* (Camden) 16 There scriyan euer wrytyng our names man by man as we entred in the presens of the sayd Lordes. 1622 LITGOW *Trav.* x. 460 [He] commanded the Scirian to draw vp a Warrant. 1658 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 112 Few of their Great Men or Merchants can read, but keep a Scirian of the Gentues. 1711 C. LOCKER *Acc. Trade in India* 153 Scrivans at the fort. Scrivans and boatmen at Canton.

attrib. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x. 450, I was brought forth before these four Caualliers...and the Scirian-table set, with pen and paper to write my confession.

† *Scrivano*, *Obs.* Also *7 scriuanna*, *skrivano*, *8 pl. scrivani*. [It. = F. *scrivain* (see *SCRIVIN*).] Cf. *prec.* and *ESCRIVAN*.] A professional writer; a notary; one who keeps accounts; a clerk, etc.

1587 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 403 There must a Bull be desired at the length I suppose, or some scrow of Release from the Popes Scrivanoes. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* O 2, If there were euer a paltrie Scriano, betwixt a Lawies Clark & a Poet, or smattering pert Boy [etc.]. 1605 E. SCOT in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. ii. 169 He bad me I should shew his Scrianna those Captaines. 1626 a SHURLEY *Brothers* iv. 1, You do not know the quiks of a Scriano, A dash undoes a Family. 1784 *Ann. Reg.* II. 14 The scrivani, or commissaries, are allowed no pay.

† *Scrive*, *sb. l. Obs.* A shriek, a noise. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9511 The shippes on a shene fyre shot þai belyue, That the low yp lightly launcht aboute; And all chri

18. *our* timber with a tool called a scrive.

Scrive (*skriv*), *v.* Also *4 skr-*. [Formation somewhat uncertain; perh. aphectic for *DESCRIVE*.] 1. *a. trans.* To describe. *b. intr.* To write. *Obs.*

131. *Ipolis* 309y (Vernon MS.) in Horst. *Aleng. Leg.* (1831) 345 Gletteny, I wol now skrive, Is among monkunne ful ryue. 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1895) 58 How mankinde sloop bigynne is wondir for to scryue so. 1459 SKELTON

adscrit.

Scrivener according to their agreement. 1058 11. 1 *Magistris Purch. Patl.* (1676) 3 Some skilful Lawyer, and knowing Scrivener. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Scrivener*, one that draws up and engrosses Writings or Deeds, as Bonds, Bills,

bicular tubercles which bear correspondingly small spines. 1900 *Laake's Treat. Zool.* iii. 287 Generally surrounded by a circle of granules called the 'scrobicular circle'.

Section 11

a. plural. 11400 Lanfranc's Chirurg. 207. 1150 Glossa 2
medlid wih greet fleume & malancolie, & engeadriþ glandulas
Scrophulas... Also greet fleume is medlid with malancoli,
þerof cometh glandula & Scrophule. 1527 ANDREW BRUNS-
11400 Glossa 207. The sam wuld (wreth) Scrophulas

•

when so ever they be on the body. a 1625 *Lodge Poore Mans Talent* (1632) 13 For the Scrophulæ or Kinges euill. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2080 Most inhabitants of which are troubled with the Scrophulæ or Kinges Euill. 1694 *Salmon* *Travels* 176 An absolute Cure for all kinds

Young Johnson had the misfortune to be much afflicted with the scrophula, or King's-euill. 1843 *Graves Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 248 Scrophula has a tendency to attack every tissue in the body. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 597 Thus in the sixties and the seventies it was as common to see persons marked by the scars of scrophula as it still was to see the ravages of small-pox. **Scrophulide** (skrpf'ulid). *Path.* [a. F. *scrophulide* (Hardy), f. *scrophula* SCROFULA.] A scrophulous or strumous skin-disease.

1864 W. T. Fox *Classif. Skin Dis.* 20 Scrophulides. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 470 The sudden retrocession of an extensive eruption of phlegmonous scrophulides.

Scrophulism (skrpf'ulizm). [f. SCROFULA + -ISM.] A scrophulous diathesis.

1893 *Dunglison's Dict. Med. Sci.* (ed. 21). 1894 *Gould Illust. Dict. Med.*

Scrophulitic (skrpf'ulit'ik), a. [irreg. f. SCROFULA + -itic, after *rachitic*, etc.] Scrophulous.

1866 *Morn. Star* 13 Nov. The Margate Infirmary is for scrophulitic patients. She was in no way scrophulitic [sic]. 1882 O'Donovan *Mero Oasis* II. 387 Fifty per cent. of the population...bad...scrophulitic and scrophulous ailments.

Scrophulo- (skrpf'ulō), used as combining form of SCROFULA, forming adjs. with the sense 'characterized by scrophula and...'

1878 A. M. L. Hamilton *Nervous Dis.* 59 The children...were generally scrophulous or scrophulachitic. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 473 The chronic scrophulo-tuberculous gummatous...can hardly be mistaken.

Scrophuloderma (skrpf'ulodermā). Pl. *-dermata* (-dērmātā). Also anglicized scrophulid. [mod.L., f. SCROFULO- + DERMA.] A skin-lesion considered to be of scrophulous origin. So *Scrophuloderma* [see -IA], the condition of being affected with scrophuloderma.

1897 W. J. E. Wilson *Dis. Skin* (ed. 4) 321 Scrophuloderma. 1883 J. N. Hyde *Dis. Skin* (ed. 2) 492 The Small Pustular Scrophuloderma. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 795 Scrophuloderma may appear in the same class of subjects as lupus.

Hence *Scrophulodermic* a.

1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 801 The second variety of scrophuloderma lesion appears as an ulceration limited to the neighbourhood of the natural apertures.

Scrophulose, a. *Obs. rare*¹. In 8 scroph-

[ad. mod.L. *scrophulosus*, f. SCROFULA: see -OSE.] = SCROFULOUS.

1753 R. Russell *Dist. Sea Water* 70 Cancerous, scrophulous, and corbute Humours.

Scrophulosus (skrpf'ulō'sis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. SCROFULA + -OSIS.] Scrophula without tubercle; 'scrophulous diathesis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1860 R. Fowler *Med. Voc.*, *Scrophulosus*, the condition of being scrophulous. 1876 T. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 457 Scrophulosus is a disease especially of childhood and youth.

Scrophulous (skrpf'ulō's), a. Also 7-9 scrophulous. [f. SCROFULA + -OUS. Cf. F. *scrophuleux*.]

1. Caused by, or of the nature of scrophula.

1612 *Woodall Surg.* (1639) 395 A body having Struma, or scrophulous [sic] tumours. 1732 *Arruthnot's Aliments, Rules of Diet* 286 The English Consumptions, generally speaking, proceed from a Scrophulous Disposition. 1856 *Macaulay Bieg.* 78 (*Johnson*). He had inherited from his ancestors a scrophulous taint.

fig. 1874 *Cowper Task* IV. 582 Excess, the scrophulous and itchy plague That seizes first the opulent [etc.].

2. Affected with, or suffering from, scrophula.

1708 *Swift Abol. Clin. Wks.* 1753 II. 1. 86 What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to trust to beside the scrophulous consumptive productions furnished by our men of wit and pleasure? 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiv. 479 Charles once handled a scrophulous Quaker, and made him a healthy man and a sound Churchman in a moment.

3. *transf.* Having the appearance of being affected with scrophula.

1837 P. Kerr *Bot. Lex.* 79 The punctured leaf assumes a wrinkled, reddish, and scrophulous appearance.

4. *fig.* Of literature, etc.: Morally corrupt.

1842 *Browning Solit. Span. Cloister* viii. Or, my scrophulous French novel On grey paper with blunt type! 1866 *Thornbury Greathart* III. 328 Eight or ten numbers of the most scrophulous of the French novels. 1889 *C. Times* 28 June 593/2 *Holwell* street was named 'Booksellers'-row because of its scrophulous reputation.

Hence *Scrophulously* adv., *Scrophulousness*.

1727 *Bailey* vol. II. *Scrophulousness*. 1847-54 *Weston, Scrophulously*. 1894 *Gould Illust. Dict. Med.*, *Scrophulousness*.

Scrog (skrpg), sb. Chiefly Sc. and north. Forms: 4 skrogg, 5 scrogge, 7 skrog, 6- scrogge. [App. related to SCRAG sb.; cf. SHROG.]

1. A stunted bush; usually pl., brushwood, under-

wood. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1641 Discoueres now sekerly skrogges and other, That no skathelle in the skroggez skorne vs heraflyre. 1483 *Cath. Anc.* 36/1 A Scrogge; 161 A buske. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* ix. Prol. 37 Full littill it wald delite To write of scroggis, broym, haddir, or rammale. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1663) 32 What an infinite number of bushes, shrubs, and skrogges of hazels, thornes, and other profitable wood. 1719 *Ramsay 3rd Anz.* to *Hamilton* 13 Yet sometimes leave the Riggs and Bog, Your Horns, and Bipes and shady Scrog. 1820 *Blackie Mag.* VI. 563.

I have gathered nuts from the scrogs of Tynron. 1293 *Stevenson Catriona* xi, In a bit scrog of a wood by east of Silvermills.

b. *Her.* A branch of a tree: a blazon sometimes used by Scottish heralds.

1780 *Edmondson Her. Gloss.*, *Scrogge*, the term used by the Scots in blazoning, a small branch of a tree. 1828-40 *Berry Encycl. Herald.* II. *Scrogie*, or *Scroggie*, az. a chev. or, betw. two scrogs, or starved branches, in chief, and a man's heart in base, ar. 1868 *Cassass Heraldry* vi. (1893) 104 Amongst Scotch Herald's a Branch is termed a Scrog.

2. a. The blackthorn. b. The crab-apple tree. 1691 *Ray N. C. Words* 61 *Scrogs*; Blackthorn. 1853 [see 3].

3. *attrib.*, as *scrog-apple*, *-branch*, *-bush*, *-tree*.

1853 G. Johnston *Bot. E. Bord.* 79 *Pyrus Malus*. *Crab-apple*: *Scrogs* or *Scrog-apple*. 1824 Scott *St. Roman's* xxxvi, 'Scrogie Touchwood, if you please,' said the senior; 'the scrog branch first, for it must become rotten ere it become touchwood.' 1895 *Dalrymple Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 288 The king's body is laid on a horse, and two myles from the castell castne in a scrog buss. 1824 Scott *St. Roman's* xviii, He got a handsome piece of parchment, blazoned with a white lion for Mowbray, to be borne quarterly, with three stunted or scrog-bushes for Scrogie, and became thenceforth Mr. Scrogie Mowbray. 1889 R. M. Calder in *Ministry of Merse* (1893) 259 The scrog tree in the meadow.

Scrog (skrpg), v. *dial.* [f. SCROG sb.] *trans.* To cut with a hook.

1817 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 282 Beans are either pulled by women or cut with a hook, 'scrogged'. 1893 in *Coxen-Hardy Broad Norfolk* 84 *Scrog*, to cut field beans with a sickle or hook.

Scrogged (skrpgd), *pp. a.* [f. SCROG sb. + -ED.] Stunted, dwarfed.

1814 W. Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1897) 149 The auld scrogged hawthorn, where aft we had met. 1898 in Miller & Skerchly *Fenland* iv. 130 *Scrogged*, twisted, stunted.

Scroggy (skrpgi), a. Chiefly Sc. and north. Also 5 scroggy, (scourgy), 6 skroggy, 8 scroggy, 5-9 scroggie. [f. SCROG sb. + -Y.] Abounding in stunted bushes or underwood. Also, of trees: Stunted.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 19 (Harl. MS.) And he wey toward he Cite was stony, forny, and scroggy. *Ibid.* 20 This stony & scourggy wey. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* v. 131 At the mur syde, in all a scroggy slaid. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* viii. vi. 84 Quhair now standis the goldn Cypell, Vmquhyll of wylk buskis ouch scroggy knoll. 1728 *Ramsay Robt.*, *Richd. & Sandy* II. The elinty cragis and scroggy briars. 1788 *Burns My Heggie* 8 We heard nought but the roaring linn, Among the brues sae scroggie. 1843 *Hardy in Proc. Berio. Nat. Club* II. xi. 66 A sprinkling of scroggy birches.

Scrolar (skrōlār), a. *Math.* [f. SCROLL sb. + -AR.] Pertaining to a 'scroll'.

1869 *Cavley Math. Papers* (1893) VI. 334 If there be on a surface a right line which is such that the tangent plane is different at different points of the line, the line is said to be scrolar.

Scroll (skrōl), sb. Forms: 5-8 scrowle, 6 scrolle, schrole, skrole, scroll, 6-7 scroule, 6-8 scrole, 7 scroul, scrowll, skroule, 7-9 scrowl, 5 scrawl, 6- scroll. Also ESCROLL. [In 15th c. *scrowle*, altered form of the earlier SCROW.

Possibly due to assimilation to *scrowle*, *ROLL* sb. The form would be abnormal as an adoption of OF. *escrole* (dim. of *escrolle*) ESCROW, SCROW.]

1. A roll of paper or parchment, usually one with writing upon it.

14. *Nem.* in *Wv. Wülcker* 682/26 *Hec sidula*, a scrowle. a 1513 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. (1533) 152 b, He therefore redde the scrowle of resignacion him selfe, in maner and fourme as foloweth. 1526 *Tindale Rev.* vi. 14 And even vanysshed awaye as a scroll when hit is rolled togedder. 1828 *Shaks. Tit. A.* iv. ii. 18 What's here? a scrole, & written round about?

c 1590 *Marlowe Faustus* 562, I, of necessity, for here's the scrowle, wherein thou hast giuen thy soule to Lucifer. a 1648 *Lo. Herbert Hen. VIII* (1683) 456 Thus bowing his head to look upon a scroul kept by his finger, he made a pause. 1704 *Swift Tale of Tub* ii. Wks. 1751 I. 58 An old Parchment Scroul was tagged on according to Art in the Form of a Codicil annexed. 1748 W. Collins *Old Manners* 26 Let some retreating Cynic find Those oft-miscd scrolls I leave behind. 1800 *Shelley Irish Atl.* xix, Other scrolls whose writings did unhind The inmost lore of Love. 1863 *Thomson Lucretius* 12 He past To turn and ponder those three hundred scrolls Left by the Teacher, whom he held divine. 1879 *Froude Caesar* xxvi, 460 A stranger thrust a scroll into his hand, and begged him to read it on the spot.

b. *fig.*

1619 *Jer. Taylor Gl. Exemp.* III. Disc. xv. 34 God was pleased to shew the scrowles of his eternal counsels. 1817 *Shelley Rev. Islands* 765 And now, to me the moonlight... Interpreted those scrolls of mortal mystery. 1891 F. Thompson *Sister-Songs* (1893) 72 Summoored by some pre-saging scroll of fate.

c. *transf.*

1636 *Cowley Pindar. Odes.* I. xxviii. iii, The wide-stretch Scrowl of Heaven. 1862 *Tyndall Mountaineer*, iii. 26 As the day sinks, scrolls of pearly clouds draw themselves around the mountain crests. 1885 *Stevenson Kidnapped* 12, I saw a scroll of smoke go mounting.

d. A roll or bundle of any material.

1857 *Dickens Bleak Ho.* xxix, Chesney Wold is shot up, carpets are rolled great rolls in corners of comfortable rooms. 1866 *Kane Arch. Expt.* II. xvii. 177, I took Sir John Franklin's portrait...and cased it in an India-rubber scroll.

2. A piece of writing, esp. a letter.

1734 *Starkey Let. to Cromwell in England* (1878) p. ix, Syr, the grete gentynles of you so manifestly shewyd toward me...gyghyly me yet a lytyl more boldnes to trouble

you with the redyng of this scrole. 1666 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* III. viii. 5 Do not exceede The Prescript of this Scroule. 1723 *Wopnow Corr.* (1843) III. 101 Forgive me this long scrol, which is not my ordinary, and give my wife's and my humble duty to your lady and family. 1869 *Scott Marston* v. xxv, And that between them then there went Some scrol of courteous compliment.

b. A list, roll, or schedule (of names). Also *fig.*

1546 *Suffolk. Poore Commens* (E.E.T.S.) 78 A scrowle, wherein were written the names of the parishes wherof he was parson. 1556 in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1651) II. n. ii. xxviii. 302 To whose hands...any of the said Accounts, Books, Scroles, Instruments, or other Writings...did or is come. 1590 *Shaks. Mids.* A. II. ii. 16 Now good Peter Quince, call forth your Actors by the scrowle. 1621 *Br. Hall Heaven upon Earth* § 7 Neither can it suffice for peace, to have crossed the old scrole of our sinnes, if we preuent not the future. 1667 *Milton P. L.* xii. 336 Such follow him, as shall be registered Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scrowle. 1820 *Hazlitt Lect. Dram. Lit.* 1 Men whom fame has eternised in her long and lasting scrol. 1903 *Morley Gladstone* v. v. (1903) I. 718 He was...to add another to the long scrol of tragedies in the house of Austria.

c. A draft or copy (of a letter). ? *Sc. ? Obs.*

1790 [see *scrollet* in 6 c]. 1855 *Brewster Newton* II. xxvi. 382 He wrote scrolls of almost every letter he composed. 1889 *Stevenson Master of Ballantrae* 163 The best will be to reproduce a letter of my own...of which (according to an excellent habitude) I have preserved the scrol.

3. A strip or ribbon-shaped slip of paper with a legend inscribed; a graphic or plastic representation of this.

a 1600 *Flodden F.* iv. (1661) 32 A certain scroll, whose scripture said, Jack of Norfolk be not too bold. 1644 *Synonous Diary* (Camden) 17 This motto in divers severall scrowls: 'Mercy and Grace'. 1751 *Hurd Poet. Impt.* 148 Painters continuing, for a long time, to put written scrolls in the mouths of their figures; and contriving, by this expedient, to make them tell their business to the spectator.

b. *Her.* The ribbon-like appendage to a coat of arms, on which the motto is inscribed; = ESCROLL 2.

Also, *transf.* the words inscribed upon the scroll.

1610 *Guillim Heraldry* vi. vi. (1611) 265 Three or four words which are set in some Scrole or Compartement, placed usually at the foot of the esccheon. 1828-40 *Berry Encycl. Herald.* I. *Scroll*, part of the outward ornaments of the shield, achievement or esccheon of arms in which the motto is inscribed. 1859 *Thomson Viven* 326 A knightly shield...; the scroll 'I follow fame'.

c. App. used for a steamer, narrow flag.

1808 *Scott Marston* iv. xviii, A thousand streamers flaunted fair...Scroll, pennon, pensil, bandrol there O'er the pavilions flew.

4. An ornament resembling a scroll of paper partly unrolled.

a. A convoluted or spiral ornament; *spec.* the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. b. *Shipbuilding*. A curved piece of timber bolted to the knee of the head. c. The curved head of instruments of the violin kind, in which the tuning-pins are set. d. U.S. A flourish (or sometimes a circle) added to a person's signature to represent a seal, and having the same value.

e. 1611 *Coran, Viller*, hook-like edges or ends of leaves (called by some of our workmen *Scrolls*, and) sticking out in the upper parts of pillars, and of other peeces of Architecture. 1655 *Evelyn Diary* a Mar., A most rich achat

The capitals are gilt and painted with ugly scrolls and compartments, in the taste of that reign. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builtd.* 200 The Scroll is the termination of the hand-rail of a geometrical stair, in the form of a spiral. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildreston* 43 Dark slabs carved with the great Cross-wood, And...the gallery, with scrolls all round.

b. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 391/2 The upper part (of the upper cheek) may run in a serpentine as high as where the shoulder of the figure is supposed to come, at which place it may be turned off with a scroll. The distance from the scroll to the heel of the figure is called the hair-bracket. 1893 *ANSTD Dict. Sea Terms*, *Scroll* or *scroll-head*.

c. 1836 *Dunoburgh's Irish* i. (1839) 8 The Scroll, that crowning element of the fiddle's form. 1875 G. Hart *Irish* 228 He calmly set himself to open the parcel containing his dissected 'Sirad', when...he failed to find its scroll.

d. 1856 *Bouvier Amer. Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 500 *Scroll*, a mark which is to supply the place of a seal, made with a pen or other instrument on a writing. In some of the states this has all the efficacy of a seal. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Scroll* is also used for the flourish made at the end of a signature, representing a seal.

5. Applied variously in technical use to scroll-shaped or spiral parts, figures, etc. (see *quots.*).

1883 [see *scroll-wheel* in 6 c]. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Scroll*, (*Hydraulic Engineering*). A spiral or converging adjustage around a turbine or other reaction water-wheel, designed to equalize the rate of flow of water at all parts around the circumference of the wheel, by decreasing the capacity of the chute in its circuit. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Scroll*, the mauling or lambrequin of a tilting-helmet. (Rare.) *Ibid.*, *Scroll*, in anat., a turbinate bone.

b. *Geom.* A skew ruled surface.

1862 *Cavley Math. Papers* (1893) V. 90 The skew surface of the third order, or 'cubic scroll'...may be considered [etc.].

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple *attrib.*, with the sense: Consisting of, having the form of, or decorated with scrolls, scrolled; as *scroll-case*, *-handle*, *-keystone*, *-leg*, *-moulding*, *-work*; *scroll-patterned*, *-shaped* adjs.; *scroll-wise* adv.

1896 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 714 A clock by Vulliamy, in 'scroll case'. 1878 *Nesbitt Catal. Glass Vases* S. *Ant.* 1896 *Vase*, with two 'scroll handles'. 1873 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 1, 38/1 To this arch a 'scroll keystone, and to the pognon disto plaio key-stones. 1850 *Parker's Glass*.

1. One who examines or investigates.

1593 *Norden Spec. Brit.*, *Mss.* 1. 10 Master Camden, a singular scrutator of antiquities. 1696 *HALE Contempl.* 1. 432 The very disquisition concerning any one part of the Brain, the Eye, the Nerves, the Blood hath perplexed the most exact Scrutators. 1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 188 He threw down the gauntlet of defiance to the learned scrutators into the hidden mysteries of hieroglyphical lore. 1879 *MEREDITH Egist* xlii. She would have declared herself innocent before the scrutator.

2. *Spec.* One whose office it is to examine or investigate closely, *esp.* one who acts as an examiner of votes at an election, etc.; a scrutineer.

1618 *HALES Let. fr. Synod of Dort* Golden Rem. II. (1673) 2 The manner of election was by Scrutiny... The Scrutators were two of the Seculars... these calculated the voices and pronounced the election. 1734-5 *Act 8 Geo. II.* c. 6 § 4 The justices of the peace... shall be scrutators of the hallot. 1903 *Athenum* 16 May 609/3 Messrs. M. S. Giuseppe and W. A. Littledale were appointed scrutators of the ballot.

b. As the title of a university official. (See *quots.*) Now only *Hist.*

1850 *GRINDAL Let. to Burleigh* in *Styrie Life* (1710) 251 The said Mr. Barrow... alleged another [university] Statute made by Grace... concerning the Scrutators. 1655 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* App. B, p. iv. The Scrutators also doe... give over their office by delivery of their keys to the V. Ch. 1793 *Act. Proc. Camb. agst. W. Friend* 195 The statutes which relate to the duty of scrutators and moderators on passing graces. 1837 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 412 *note*, in Oxford... the two Proctors... were necessarily chosen, one from the Northern, the other from the Southern... the two Scrutators, anciently... 1835 in Willis & Clark *Cam*... Vicechancellor, Proctors, and Scrutators examine the votes received. 1841 *PEACOCK Stat. Cambridge* 25 The two scrutators were elected by the non-regents of each congregation, to collect the votes, and announce the decisions of their house, in the same manner as was done by the two proctors in the house of regents.

Scrutatory (*skrü'tatōri*), *a.* [*f. L. scrūtāt-*, *scrūtārī*: see *SCRUTATOR* and *-ORY*.] Searching, examining.

1893 *Temple Bar* XCVIII. 151 Loripond dropped a scrutatory glance.

† **Scrute**, *v. Obs. rare*-. [*ad. L. scrūtārī*: see *SCRUTATOR*.] *trans.* To scrutinize.

1536 *Primer Eng. & Lat.* 121 My synne and inequite why doste thou scrute so.

Scrutener, -enous, -y: see *SCRUTINEER*, etc.

Scrutinant (*skrü'tinānt*), *a. rare.* [*a. F. scrutinant*, pp. prle. of *scrutinier* to scrutinize, *f. scrutin* *SCRUTIN*.] Occupied in scrutinizing.

1876 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* lxvii. 378 Live here in my Venetian palace... scrutinant of dome, cloud and cockle-shell.

† **Scrutinate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. F. scrutiner* (see *prec.*) + *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* = *SCRUTINIZE*.

1734 *North Life Ld. Npr. Guilford* (1712) 43 The Court... scrutinated all Points of Form.

† **Scrutinator**, *Obs.* [quasi-Latin agent-noun *f. SCRUTINE* *v.*] = *SCRUTINEER*.

1691 *W. B. Hist. Roman Conclave* v. 15 These Votes... are set upon a File... by one of the Scrutinators.

† **Scrutine**, *v. Obs.* [*a. F. scrutine-r*, *f. scrutin* *SCRUTIN*.] *intr.* To make an investigation or examination. Hence † *Scrutining* *vbl. sb.*

1592 *GREENE Ufist. Courtier* H 2 b. They... departed to scrutine of the matter by inquite amongst themselves. 1657 W. MORICE *Cena quat. Kour* v. 62 Free admission to the Sacrament... without any scrutining or proof of their real holiness.

Scrutineer (*skrü'tinēer*). Forms: *a.* 6 scrutener, 7-8 scrutiner; *β.* 7- scrutineer. [*f. SCRUTIN* + *-ER* 2, *-EER*.] One whose duty it is to scrutinize or examine; *esp.* one who acts as an examiner of votes at an election, etc.

1557 *Order of Hospitalis* B vij h. That there be... elected... 1579 *Collins Def. Ep. Ely* i. iv. 188 Elke what needs the Canon either the Fathers consent, or the scrutiner to begin with *Placet vobis*? 1682 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) 1. 229 The scrutineers of the poll relating to the lord mayor have met several times. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 102 The balloting began at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and ended at Six, when the scrutineers reported to the Directors. 1812 *SULLIVAN St. Irgyne* iii. Pr. Wks. (1888) 1. 152 He gazed on the mysterious scrutineer who stood before him. 1894 *Proc. Inconf. Assoc. Munic. Engin.* XX. 3 The Scrutineers report the result of the voting as follows.

† **Scrutinist**, *Obs. rare.* [*f. SCRUTIN* + *-IST*.] ? A curious investigator.

1669 *WORLDGE Syd. Agric.* 207 They [certain ploughs] are of no great Advantage to the... Husbandman, onely invented to satisfy the minds of some scrutineists.

Scrutinize (*skrü'tinīz*), *v.* [*f. SCRUTIN* + *-IZE*.] 1. *trans.* To subject to scrutiny; to examine methodically and with close attention.

1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* Introd. 6 We have with much labour scrutinated the best Authors, &c. 1764 *REID Inquiry* vi. § 6 Des Cartes gave a noble example of turning our attention inward and scrutinating our sensations. 1800 *Mrs. HERVEY Mourning Fam.* 1. 295 She began... to scrutinize her heart, with an uncommon degree of severity. 1876 *MISS P...*... Mr. Pontreath scrutinate sure V. II. iv. 215

The closer all such documents are scrutinated the more clear becomes the nature of their origin

b. *Spec.* with reference to votes. (Cf. *SCRUTINY* 2 c.) 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 25 Feb. The Westminster

election, which is still scrutinising, produced us a parliamentary event this week.

† 2. *intr.* To make scrutiny. *Const. info. Obs.*

1699 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 256 The bank is now scrutinating upon whom the choice of the new directors is fallen. 1742 *Loud & Country Broom* 1. (ed. 4) 17 The latest and best Doctors have so far scrutinated into the prime Cause of our British Malady the Scurry as to affirm [etc.]. 1743 in *Riteniana* (1865) 69 After prayers and sacrament they began to vote... Thus they continued scrutinating and walking about. 1788 *Trifler* No. 9. 124 They will have a better opportunity of scrutinating into the minutest circumstances.

Hence **Scrutinizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Scrutinizingly** *adv.*

1782 *MISS BURNLEY Cecilia* i. iv. With the scrutinating observation of a man on the point of making a bargain. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 172 Thus it is that to any scrutinating eye the secret, had there been any, would have been betrayed. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 49 We look rather more scrutinatingly into its expression. 1883 *ANNIE S. SWAN Aldersyde* i. ii. (ed. 2) 34 Her restless black eyes wandered scrutinatingly over the face and figure of her comely young kinswoman.

Scrutinizer (*skrü'tinīz*), [*f. SCRUTINIZE* *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who scrutinate.

1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. iii. 250 Marmol, to whom I refer every curious Scrutinizer, relates this whole story very differently. 1839 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 14 Mar. The eye is cold and jealous scrutinisher of those that are opposite to us. 1865 *COWFON CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvi. 401 The scrutinisher into her course of conduct will allow that she is at once grave, sedate, witty, social, humorous, cheerful.

Scrutinous (*skrü'tinəs*), *a.* Now rare. Also *scrutinous*, 7 *scrutenous*. [*ad. F. + scrutineux* (1512 in *Godefr.*), *f. scrutin* *SCRUTIN*: see *-OUS*.] Closely examining; searching.

1599 *NASHE Leaden Staff* 21 How impetrate hee was in mollifying the adamantiness tyranny of mankind... those that be scrutinous to pry into, let them [etc.]. 1618 M. BARET *Vineyard Horum* 1. Ded. to King 9 Although my Artlesse pen hath not made it so delightful as to reulise the dead senses of all scrutinous braines, which no Tullies Eloquence as yet could euer perswade. 1745 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Female Spect.* No. 3 (1748) 1. 159 They cannot be too scrutinous into the principles of the persons entrusted with the direction of them. 1822-29 *Goet's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 665 Dr. Gordon, after a scrutinous examination, has added his testimony to the same fact. 1893 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 815/2 Don't let us be too searching and scrutinous.

Scrutinously (*skrü'tinəsli*), *adv.* [*f. SCRUTINOUS* *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a scrutinous manner.

1649 *MARSHUR Habakkuk* i. 3 (1650) 21 To look into his brethren; I do not say so scrutuously as the Hypocrite in the Gospel, who [etc.]. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 354, I was begging Ventidius to enquire scrutuously who the Parthian was. 1752 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Betty Thoughtless* II. 130 Having scrutuously examined all within reach of his view. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 216 The more scrutuously the book of Genesis is analysed, the more evident it becomes that [etc.].

Scrutiny (*skrü'tinī*), *sb.* Also 5 *scrutry*, 6 *scrutry*, -enie, 6-7 *scrutinie*. [*ad. late L. scrūtiniūm*, *f. scrūtārī*: see *SCRUTATOR*. Cf. *OF. scrutine*, *scrutine*, mod. *F. scrutin*, *Sp.* *Pg. escrutinio*, *It. sguittino*, *scrutinio*, *scrutinio*.]

1. *a.* The formal taking of individual votes, as a method of electing to an office or dignity, or of deciding some question proposed to a deliberative assembly; an instance of this procedure.

Now chiefly in *Canon Law*. In English municipal and university procedure, 'scrutiny' was commonly resorted to only when the result of show of hands or acclamation was not accepted, so that in some examples it is doubtful whether the word partakes more of this sense or of sense 2 c. In Oxford University, the Latin formula *Fiat scrutiniūm*, 'let a scrutiny be made', is still employed, but the English word is rarely if ever used with reference to present practice.

c. 1450 in *Aungier Syn.* (1840) 258 The three formes of election schal be declared... That is to say, the way of the holy-goste, the wey of scrutry, and the wey of compromys. 1555 *ENRI Decades* (Arb.) 123 After many scrutines they elected one John Queuesod. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 46 Whereupon he and M. Jackson went strait wais up to the table to cal for our voices in 'scrutinie'. 1600 *HOLLAND Liny* 2. 360 The people went to a scrutine and began to giue their voices. 1620 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* [Camden] 9 By a scruteny he was elected. 1623 *Wotton Lett.* (1907) II. 275 We have at last a new Pope, after many scrutines. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* vi. 11. 285 The Election of the Pope is usually in three manners, the first by Scrutiny, the second by Access, and the third by Adoration. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) 1. 62 The Proctors went to a Scrutiny. 1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4493/3 Upon a Scrutiny the following Persons were declared to be duly elected Directors. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 311 *Electio*... In canon law, the act of choosing n pñ person for a vacant post... The actual choice may be made in one of three ways: by inspiration... by scrutiny, or by compromise.

† b. A vote in one's favour, a suffrage. *Obs.*

1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 781 Of all gentylwomen he hath the scrutyn. In Fames court porpyngne the same.

c. (Sec *quoy*.)

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. Scrutiny is also used, in the Canon Law, for a Ticket, or little Paper Billet, wherein, at Elections, the Electors write their Notes privately, so as it may not be known for whom they vote.

2. Investigation, critical inquiry; an instance of this. Formerly often (now rarely) const. *info.* + *of*.

1604 *DRAYTON Muses* 1. 6 At three monthes a scrutine was held. And searchers then sent eury where about. 1604 R. CANNON *Table Alph. Scrutinie*, diligent Search, inquiry. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Ering* T. iii. 190 Let us... stretch the scrutiny to that Angelical birth-Carroll of our blessed Lord. 1673 *MURTON P. R.* iv. 215, I thought thee

worth my nearer view And narrower Scrutiny. 1680 *EVELYN Diary* 30 Oct. An accurate scrutine of all my actions past. a 1701 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Terrus.* (1721) 38 Making... an exact scrutiny into this antiquity. 1786 *BURKE Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 186 To threaten him with scrutines into his conduct. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 176 The closest scrutiny will detect little that is not deserving of approbation. 1856 *RUSKIN Med. Paint.* III. iv. xvi. § 16 Whatever may first lead us to the scrutiny of natural objects, that scrutiny never fails of its reward. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Seru.* ii. 35 He is safe from his own scrutiny.

b. *Ecl.* (See *quoy* 1897.) 1728 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 837/1 *Scrutiny* (*scrutinism*). An examination of those who were about to receive baptism... The days appointed for the different scrutines varied in different places... In the Roman Church, under Pope Siricius, there were apparently three scrutines only; at a later date, seven.

c. An official examination of the votes cast at an election, in order to eliminate any votes that are invalid, and to rectify or confirm the numbers stated in the return. (Cf. 1 a.)

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. Among us, Scrutiny is chiefly

owns to have cost seven thousand pounds; and Lord Gower pays the scrutiny, which will be at least as much. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Sect.* 887 It is frequently necessary to subject the votes of both parties to a scrutiny. 1875 *Engl. Cycl. Brit.* III. 290/1 It has been found possible to render voting perfectly secret and to provide for a scrutiny.

† d. *Winchester School*. 'An examination of the seven seniors and seven juniors in College, on the subject of their personal comfort, etc.' (R. G. K. Wrench, *Winchester Word-Book*, 1891).

In the original Latin statutes the section relating to this subject is headed 'De Scrutiniis seu Capitulis ter in Anno in Collegio Celebrandis'.

3. In recent use: The action of looking searchingly at something; a searching gaze.

1795 *MME. D'ARLAV Canilla* III. 283 The celebrated Mrs. Berlinston still appeared not to undergo a scrutioy. 1818 *SCOTT Art. Mill.* xi. He adjusted his hat fiercely, turned round, and came forward, as if to meet and defy scrutiny. 1853 C. BROXTON *l'Illette* vi. I observed him throwing a glance of scrutiny over all the passengers. 1853 *Geo. ELIOT Renolia* i. One [man] was stooping slightly, and looking downward with the scrutiny of curiosity. 1865 *DICKENS Mutt. Fr.* iii. ix. It was natural that John Harmon should have his own secret reasons for a careful scrutiny of her countenance. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 402/1 A brief scrutiny informed him that she was neither in the ball-room nor the supper-room.

† **Scrutiny**, *v. Obs.* -o [*f. SCRUTIN* *sb.*] *trans.* = *SCRUTINIZE*. 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

Scruto (*skrü'tō*). *Theatre*. [Of obscure origin.] A spring trap-door, made of strips of wood or whalebone, flush with the floor of the stage. Also *attrib.*

1853 *Punch* XXIV. 128/2 The working of various mysterious engines of machinery called 'sloats' and 'scruto-pieces'. 1859 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 53/2 Gorgeous transformations, on which... scruto-work, gas-battens, and all the resources of 'sink and fly', have been lavished. 1861 *Ibid.* XL 141/1 A land of... scruto-work and profiling, and shivering corymbes.

Scrutoire (*skrü'tōir*, -twōir). Forms: *a.* 7-8 scritoire, -ore, 7- scritoire, 8 scritoire. *β.* 7-9 scrutoir(e), -ore, 8- scritoire, scritoire, scritoires, scritoire. [Aphetic *ad. F. escrutoire*: see *ESCRITOIRE*, which appears later in our *quots.* The change from *i* into *u* in *scrutoire*, *escritoire* (18th c.) is unexplained.] = *ESCRITOIRE*.

a. 1678 *Trial of Coleman* 41 bis. Then I came to his own Study where his 'Scrutoire' was. 1682 *OLIPHANT Imil.* 3rd *Sat. Jurr.* Poems & Transl. (1684) 108 One gives a hoe Scritoire or Cabioet. 1715 *NELSON Addr. Pers. Qual.* p. xi. He searched his Scritoire for something further to give me. 1718 *Phior Solomon Pref.* p. 14. I had locked up these Papers in my Scritoire. 1752 *HUME Est. & Treat.* (1777) 1. 372 Bank-stock, or India-bonds... are not idle, even when in his scritoire.

β. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trans.* (1671) 44 There they sell... Scrutoires or Cabinets of Mother of Pearl. 1698 in *MSS. Ho. Lords* N. S. (1905) III. 345 He had several trunks and a scritoire in the ship. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 22 Dec. A person who had stolen sixty guineas out of his scritoire. 1823 *DE QUINCEY Dice* Wks. 1859 XI. 293 There

Scruyde, *obs. form* of *SHROUD* 2.

Scruze (*skrü'z*), *v.* Now *dia.* Also 7-8 *scruse*, (7 *screwze*). [? Suggested by *SCREW* and *SQUEEZE* *vbls.*] *trans.* To squeeze.

cc th daintie breach Of her fine fingers. 1611 *SPEEN Hist. Ct. Brit.* ix. vii. (1623) 530 Those huge suns, which be had scrused out of Stephen. 1624 Dr. HALL *True Peace-Maker* Wks. (1625) 545 The oppressing Gentleman, that... scruses his Tennants to death. 1654 *Court & Kitchen Ellis Cromwell* 144 Scruze into it the juice of two or three lemons. 1653 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* Printing 126 The whole Stick of letters... are scruwed together. 1765 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), To *Scruze*, to crowd, to press or thrust hard.

Scrwe, *obs. form* of *SCREW* *sb.* 1

† **Scry**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 **scry**(e), 5-6 **skry**(e), 6 **scrie**, **skrie**. [Aphetic form of **ASCRY** or **ESCRY**: cf. **SCRY** v.] In many places it is impossible to tell whether we should read **ascry**(e) in one word, or a **scry** in two: see quotations below.]

1. Crying out, shout, exclamation, clamour.
Quot. a 1450 was misunderstood by Skinner (*Etymologicum*, 1671), who interpreted 'scrye of foules' to mean a flock of wild fowl. The error was repeated by Blount 1674, and appears in many dictionaries.

1419 *Ordin. War.* xii. in *Black Bk. Admir.* (Rolls) I. 462 For unlawfull scryes... that none escrye the which is called mount. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Debt*: R. James (1512) 15 With the which the ladies, and all the women, mayd a sorowfull skrye. a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1823) 5 The blastes of hornys and the scrye of faulst. 1470 *Henry Wallace* v. 671 The scrye some rais, the thald Loran was dede. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* viii. xi. 33 Thair was also engravyt all at ryght The sylver ganer, flyghter and wyth lowd scry. 1553 *Brevior Q. Curtius* 41 b. Towards that parte where the skrye was heard. 1561 *Stywaro Mart. Discip.* I. 54 Euerie oyle to help oyle to arme and diligente to resort to the place of service, at scrye or larm upon paine. 1565 *Barbar's Brice* xix. 564 The noyt we'll scrye rais and the skrye. 1519 W. Trewys *Papistry Storme* (1827) 277 Wt skiff, and skry, and rallion-shout, Stood thick and far the rable-rcut.

2. An attack; a reconnoitre.
1523 *Lo. Berners Fmris*. I. xviii. 24 Every nyght the Engyshe oyle made good and sure watche, for they doubted making of skryes. 1568 *Marston* *Flor.* II. 249 To make 2 skrye in the Scottes hoste. 1577 *By Holmwood Chron.* III. 813/1 On a daie the Frenchmen made a skrie toward the English campe.

Scry (*skroi*), *sb.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* (see E.D.D.). Also 7 **scrie**, 9 **scree**. [App. related to **SCREEN** *sb.* 5.] A kind of sieve.

c 1515 *Bovs Wks.* (1629) 347 Winnowed corne is... made cleane by the fanne and scrye, for the masters owne vse; so though our enemye silt vs, his scrying is but our trying. *Ibid.* 423 He must be like the scry, keeping the good seed but casting away the dust and unprofitable darnell. 1524 *Auction. Catal. Kent Farm Sale*, Manure scry.

Scry (*skroi*), *sb.*³ [f. **SCRY** v. 2] Something 'scried' in a crystal.

1528 A. LANG *Making of Reliq.* v. 95 The 'scryes' which came right: were sometimes those of which the 'agent', or person scried for, was consciously thinking.

† **Scry**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* [Aphetic form of **DESCRY** v. 2] *trans.* To describe.

a 1490 *Sir Decern*. 1839 I knewe never mane so wys, That counth telle the service, He scrye the myrys of prys War scryed in that sale. c 1440 *Boys Flor.* 332 That men myght mewen on manya yere, he hyt scryed with stevyn. 1523 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amille* (1829) 62, I neede no scrye to scrye my care, in restlesse rigour sprade.

Scry (*skroi*), *v.*² Also 6 **skrie**. [Aphetic f. **DESCRY** v. 1]

1. *trans.* To descry, see, perceive. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1555 *Phaer Aeneid* iii. (1552) 69, Whom Phoebeus thout trees & starres of heauen, hath taught to skrie. 1570 *Des Math. Prof.* a iv, Landmarkes from the sea... well habile to be scried. 1595 *Capt. Wyatt R. Dudley's Voy.* V. Ind. (Hakl. Soc.) 57 Our Generall... was the first that scryed a scrye. 1573 *North Examen* i. iii. 7 43 (1740) 147 The most that any close inspection can scry out of it, it is that a Party was found that would oppose the Exchequer Bill. 1527 *Stages* *Poems* 43 From the hit they scryed it fure, when the demon springe. 1525 *Whitly Gloss*. s.v. *Scried*, 'I scried it lantz afore I com at it'.
absol. 1529 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirror* (Chetham) 8 As I ken'd him farre, as eyes could scry.

2. *intr.* To see images in pieces of crystal, water, etc. which reveal the future or secrets of the past or present; to act as a crystal-gazer.

Revised recently as a technical term: cf. *Scaver*. 1528 W. STANLEY *Confess.* (P. R. O.), His said boye did scrye unto him, which said spiryt I had after myself. And for a tryall... he caused his servant to goo hyde a certeyn money in the garden, and I shewed for the same and come Jakson scryed unto him, howe he could not accomptise our purpose. 1524 A. LANG *Cock Lane & Common-Sense* 223 Thus the conditions under which the scryer can scrye, are, as yet unascertained. 1897 — *Dreams & Ghosts* iii. 61 In using the ball she... succeeded in seeing... persons... familiar to people for whom she 'scried', but totally strange to herself.

Hence **Scrying** *obl. sb.*, crystal-gazing.
a 1523 *Des Relat. Spir.* n. (1530) 41, I therupon appointed with myself to bring the Child to the place, and to offer him, and present him to the service of Seeing and Skrying from God. 1824 A. LANG *Cock Lane & Common-Sense* 222 The practice of 'scrying', 'peeping', or 'crystal-gazing', has been revived in recent years. 1902 F. POORE *Med. Spiritualism* iv. vi. 11. 297 The substances commonly used for scrying—crystal, glass, water, etc.

Scry, *v.*³ *Obs. exc. dial.* (see E.D.D.). Also 9 **scree**. [f. **SCRY** *sb.*²] *trans.* To sift (com, etc.). In quot. fig. Hence **Scrying** *obl. sb.*

c 1515 *Bovs Wks.* (1629) 423 He must scry the Sermons of the Prophets and tryt the spirite examining all thyngs, and then holding that which is good. *Ibid.*, Scrying (see *SCRY* *sb.*²)

Scry (*skroi*), *v.*⁴ *Sc.* and *north.* Also 8 **skry**. [Aphetic form of **ASCRY**, **ESCRY**, a. OF. *escrier* to cry out.] *trans.* To proclaim (a sale, etc.).

1710 *Retornam Gloss.* to Douglas' *Aeneis* s. v., To skry a Fair, i. e. to proclaim it. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xi. (1821) 70 If Samie Pikebush had a roup to scry.

Scryer (*skroi*), *sb.* Also 6 **scrier**, 6, 7, 9 **skryer**. [f. **SCRY** v. 4 + *ER* 1.] One who 'scries'; a crystal-gazer.

1549 in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 334 Thomas Malfrey... and a woman... are scryers of the glasse. 1555 *Eden Decades*

(Arb.) 379 The scryer which decerneth the veine of the myne roth before the workemen. a 1608 *D. & Relat. Spir.* i. (1639) 97 He... willed me to use John my Boy as my Skryer. 1602 *Wooe Ath. Ocean*. I. 244 Kelley was several times... false to Dee; yett mostly performed the office of Skryer. 1829 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* xiv. 495 Dee's... scryer or seer, Kelly. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 36 the profession of skryer, crystal-gazer, or seer.

Scrympys, *obs. pl.* of **SARNE**.

† **Scu**, *Obs.* Also 4 **pl. skwez**. [Prepr. OE. *scuwa*, *scua* shadow; the *sc* for the normal *sh* may be due to the influence of the corresponding ON. *skugge*: see *SCUG* *sb.*] a. A shadow. b. A screen.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2167 Be skwez be scowtes skayned hym fast. c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 430/2 *Scu*, spere in a howse, *idem* quod *scene*, *serenium*, *ventifuga*.

Scua, *obs. form* of **SKUA**.

† **Scavage**, *Obs.* [Aphetic form of **ESCAUGE**] = **ESCAUGE** 2, **SCUTAGE**.

c 1450 *Godstow Rec.* 26 *pat* be forecayde Abbess & coente... be free & quiet of scavage & sute of here mylls. c 1450 *Omney Rec.* 12 Be lose and quite fro scavage, tallage, & all oþer secular exactions.

† **Scubard**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. (*em*) *escobard*.] In *scubard* *sb.*: secretly, in private.

a 1500 *Cursor M.* 26935 Sum men in scubard; til oþer men telles fair folis, and sais among riot ron 'All men wat wel þat i ha don'.

Scuchen, *-in*, *-i*(on), *obs. ff.* **SCUTCHEON** *sb.*¹

Scud (*skod*), *sb.*¹ Also 7 **scundde**, 8 **scudd**. [f. **SCUD** v.; in some uses perh. onomatopoeic.]

1. The action of scudding; hurried movement.

1509 E. JOYCE *Case Altered* iv. iv. O how she skudded, O sweet scud, how she tripped, O delicate trip and goe. a 1500 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Scud*, the Course or motion of the goods, in Fleetting. 1533 *Henscheit Pop. Lect. Sci.* i. 8 (1579) 42 The scud of the clouds before the wind. 1820 *Marston Tragic Com.* xviii. (1820) 211 At times he came flashing through the scud of her thoughts.

b. A certain figure in skating.

1822 *Gentle. Bk.* Sports I. 145 The hand-in-hand figures, such as the Mercury, the Q scud, the half-double scud [etc.]. 2. a. Light clouds driven rapidly before the wind. 1569 DAVENY & DAVENANT *Tempest* I. i. The Scud comes against the Wind, 'twill blow hard. 1752 *Falconer Shipw.* ii. 123 The black'ning ocean curls; the winds arise; And the dark scud in swift succession flies. 1814 *Scott Ld. of Isles* i. xiii. The darkening 'scud comes on. 1825 H. O. POORE *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 209 Peaks... along whose flanks the clouds rolled upwards in white puffs and scuds.

b. A driving shower (of rain or snow).

1527 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 127 With every change [of wind] we had a scud of Wind and Rain. a 1722 *Liste. Hubb.* (1752) 3 After scud a scudd of rain cool cloudy weather ensues. 1825 *Coburn Kur. Rider* 207, I had but one little scud during the day; just enough for St. Swithin to swear by. 1879 *Gd. Words* Jan. 48 The rain blowing in drizzling scuds.

c. A sudden gust of wind.

1594 *Mortuux Rabelais* v. xviii. (1737) 76 Some Gusts, or Scuds of Wind... arose. 1665 C. BROWNE *Tour in Tartanland* 293, I beheld my wife... borne in a wild scud immediately in front of the three-hoofed horses. 1893 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Delict. Duchy* 193 A sudden pond, over which the wind drove in scuds.

d. Ocean foam or spray driven by the wind.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxi. I. 143 Bailing out the scud that over the gunwale fell every surge. 1894 N. BROOKS *Water of Maine Canal* 218 The air was drenched with spume and flying scud.

trans. 1824 *Howells Silas Lapham* (1820) I. 63 She... was... shielding her face from the scud of ice flung from the mare's heels.

e. *attrib.* 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 342 Light scud clouds driving across heavy masses show wind and rain. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/1 The boat disappeared in a yeast of scud rain and spindrift.

3. *School slang.* A swift runner.

1857 *Hughes Tom Brown* i. v. You ain't a bad scud, not by no means. *Ibid.* i. vii. Unless you're a first-rate scud.

Scud (*skoi*), *sb.*²

† 1. Dirt, refuse. *Obs.*

1641 *Best Farm. Eke.* (Surtees) 95 For now the scudde and scumme passed away, and the dyke was as cleare and fresh att the last as att the first.

2. *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1883.)

1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 59 Scud or ming coal. 1823... very thin layers of

Scud (*skod*), *sb.*³ *dial.* [Belongs to **SCUD** v. 4]

A wisp of twisted straw, used for stoppings a drain. 1843 *Tral. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 25 We fill up either with hadlin... or ling... or a scud of straw, or turf. 1847 *Ibid.* VIII. n. 279 The materials... are 'haulin' (stubble), straw, 'scuds' (twisted straw), ling, or bushes.

Scud (*skod*), *v.*¹ Also 6 **scudde**, skude, squdde, 6-7 **scudd**, 6-8 **skud**, 7 **scude**. *Pa. 1. 7* *scud*; *Pa. ppl.* 6 *scudde*. [Of obscure etymology.

First recorded in the 16th c., but prob. much older in colloquial use. The initial *sc* shows that the word cannot descend from OE: if not formed onomatopoeically or by phonetic symbolism, it was presumably adopted either from Scandinavian or from LG. or Du. Formally, a possible origin would be MLG. *scudden* to shake (= OS. *scuddian*), whence Sw. *skudda*, Da. *skudde*; but the sense seems not sufficiently near. The ON. *skunda*, to hasten, agrees in sense but not in form. It has been used to refer the word to Da. *skøde* (with long vowel) to shoot (= ON. *skíðan*, *skud* shot (= ON. *skot*), but the Da. change of *t*

into *d* is a late development, and is not represented in Eng. words of Anglo-Danish origin. It may be noted that several dialects have a synonymous *scut* v., of which *scud* may be an altered form. As the earliest instance of *scud* refers to the movement of a hare, and this has always been a prominent application of the vb., it seems possible that it may be connected with *scut* sb., the tail of a hare, sometimes applied to the animal itself.]

1. *intr.* To run or move briskly or hurriedly; to dart nimbly from place to place.

1532 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 721/2 Tindall hath, as ye have heard, scudded in & out lyke an hare y^e had xx. brace of greyhounds after her. 1553 *Respublica* 1529, I have trodde & scudde tyll my winde is almost past. 1567 *Drant Horace, Epist.* i. i. B viii, Sumtymes I skude about the towne in ciuill matters droude. 1602 *Marston Ant. & Mel.* iv. H. 1, My sinewes tremble, and my painting heart Scuds round about my bosome to goe out. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. ii. 25 The Trout within the weeds did scud. 1709 *Curios. in Hubb. & Gard.* 344 Animals... bounding over the Hills, and skudding along the Plains. 1812 *Byron Child's Har.* i. lxx. Some Richmond-hill ascend, some scud to Ware. 1822 A. O. GRANVILLE *Lett.* 10 Mar. (1824) 1. 221, I never saw him so slim and active, and he scuds into dinner [etc.]. 1830 *Tennyson 'How' & 'Why'* 30 'The black owl scuds down the mellow twilight. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN... from the fight... He stood looking

b. In the imperative: BE ON! MAKE HASTE!
1602 *Middleton Short* iv. l. 63 Nay, scud!... begone and mum. 1649 *Dk. Newcastle Country Capt.* iii. 51 Scud and bringe wine you varletts. c 1824 *Thackeray's Wicket & Lamb* i. Wks. 1869 XXII. 353 There's the outer bell. Scud, you vagabond!

2. To sail or move swiftly on the water. Now chiefly (and in technical nautical use exclusively), to run before a gale with little or no sail.

1528 *STANFORTH Aeneid* iii. (Arb.) 85 Italye see yonder: thither with nautee be squidding. a 1594 *GREENE Uphoria* (1599) 39 (*Song of Ariou*) Seated upon the crooked Dolphins back, Scudding amidst the purple coloured waves... Neptune... Threw forth such storms as [etc.]. 1600 *HOLLAND Lijer* xxxvii. 951 Pausistratus skudded amaine with his... re the Sea very well. 1697... before the Wind. a 1724 *Thames Wks.* 1709 III. ii. 60 The next [person] that we met was a jolly Parson, skudding from Lambeth-House in a Skulley. 1769 *FALCONER*

foles. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* vi. 109 Having fairly scudded before the gale, we arrived by the middle of the day at the Sauce posta. 1824 *LADY BRASSEY in Good Words* Mar. 163/1 'There was too much wind to scud.'

3. Of clouds, foam, etc.: To be driven by the wind.

1699 *GARTH Dispens.* v. 93 The rising Mists skud o're the dewy Lawns. 1792 *COLERIDGE Sonnet of Pizarro* ii. When... scuds the cloud before the gale. 1833 *Tennyson Dream of Fair Wom.* 39 Crisp foam-flakes skud along the level sand, Torn from the fringe of spray. 1833 C. BROUTE *Villette* xxxviii. They [the hours] passed like drift cloud—like the rack scudding before a storm.

4. *trans.* To pass, travel, or sail quickly over.

1632 *LITHGOW* I... the Pyrenees. *less'ning* *Rock* I... 1802 *SCOTT Cadogan Castle* xlii. The startled red-deer scuds the plain.

1897 *Immerse* I. iv. 41 Immense

5. *trans.* To throw (a body of water, etc.) so as to make it skim the surface of a body of water. b. To shoot or discharge (a load of herrings) into the hold of a vessel.

See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, and cf. *scudding-pole*, *stone* (*SCUDGING* *obl. sb.*).

1874 *Holmesworth Deep-Sea Fishing* 110 'Scudding the fish' is a term, enables them to be easily shaken out of the net, whence they fall on the deck and then through temporary openings into the well or hold.

Scud, *v.*² *Sc.* 2 *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. **SCUDS** *sb. pl.*] *trans.* 'To quaff, to drink liberally' (Jamieson, 1808).

a 1728 *Ramsay Monk & Miller's W.* 3 You wha laughing scud brown Ale, Leave Jinks a wee, and hear a Tale.

Scud (*skod*), *v.*³ [f. **SCUD** *sb.*²]

1. *dial.* (See quot.)

1723 W. H. MARSHALL *Forkish* II. 330 *Scud*, to clean or scrape with a 'spittle' [i.e. a small spade].

2. *Tanning.* To remove remaining hairs, dirt, etc., from (skins or hides) with a hand-knife.

1820 *Times* 27 Sept. 12/6 The cost of unhairing, fleshing, and scudding all kinds of skins appears to have been reduced. 1823 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 372/2 The... remaining hairs, and other dirt, can now be very readily scudded out.

Scud (*skod*), *v.*⁴ *dial.* [Belongs to **SCUD** *sb.*³] *trans.* To make straw into 'scuds'.

1803 *Young Annals Agric.* XL. 332 (f. D.S.) Straw twisted together (provincially called 'scudded') is used in covering of drains. 1843 *Tral. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 40 The system of drains... is universally adapted.

Scuddaler (*skuddalar*) *Skell.* Also *scudler*, *skudler*. [Of obscure origin: Hibberd's explanation (quot. 1822) is untenable.] The leader of a band of maskers.

1821 *Scott Pirate* ii. It argued well of the expedition if

Mordaunt could be prevailed upon to undertake the office of scudler, or leader of the band. 1822 HUBBERT *Shelt. Isles* 560 The whole are under the controul of a director, named a scudler. [*Footnote*, An ancient Shetland name given to the pilot of a Scuda or twelve-oared boat.] 1888 Mrs. Saxeby *Lads of Lunda* 211 Who disfigure their persons, and under the guidance of a Scuddaler, do pass from house to house entertaining the folks.

Scudder (skv'dar). [*f. SCUD v.1 + -ER1.*] One who or that which scuds. In recent Dicts.

Scuddick (skv'dik). *slang and dial.* Also scuddock, scuttick, skiddi(e)k, skuddick, scurrick (see E.D.D.). An extremely small coin or amount. Also, something very small.

1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf*. Scuddick is used negatively; 'not a scuddick'—not any brads, not a whinn, empty clies. 1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. Egan), *Scurrick*, a half-penny. *Cant.* 1831 *Election Sp. Newport* (l. v.) 20 Apr. (E.D.D.), I won't pay one scuttick towards the taxes. 1840 E. HOWARD *Jack Ashore* xlvii, So I. offers the chaps their wages in advance—true-blue Jacks—wouldn't take a scuddick—so up anchor and off. 1863 ROSSON *Bards of Tyne* 303 To hear fine Sinclair tune his pipes is hardly worth a scuddock. 1901 'Zack' *Tales of Dunstable Weir* 248 Poor little skiddick! Shall I go for the doctor?

Scudding (skv'din), *vbl. sb.1* [*f. SCUD v.1 + -ING1.*] The action of the verb in various senses. 1883 GOLDING *Cats on Deut.* xxiv. 140 There is scudding from altar to altar. 1876 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* 11. (1780), *Treum*, a square-sail, used in scudding. 1850 KUDIM. *Navig.* (Weale) 81 Scudding will tend to carry the ship beyond its influence.

b. *Comb.*: scudding-pole, 'a pole erected for the purpose of shooting herrings conveniently into the hold' (E.D.D.); scudding-stone, a thin stone that can be made to skim the surface of a body of water.

1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep-Sea Fishing* 110 The 'scudding-pole' is fixed fore and aft between the mitch-board and the mast. 1897 Lo. E. W. HAMILTON *Outlaws of Marches* xv. 166 While her great hobble of a lad's aye flinging scuddin' stanes in Keeldar's Pool.

Scudding (skv'din), *vbl. sb.2* *Tanning.* [*f. SCUD v.3 + -ING1.*] The action of the vb. SCUD³. Also attrib.

1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 384/1 This is partly accomplished by going over the hide on the beam with a scudding knife. *Ibid.* 389/2 The general sequence of unhairing, scudding, washing, and treating with the bran drench is the same as in the case of other skins.

Scudding (skv'din), *apl. a.* [*f. SCUD v.1 + -ING2.*] That scuds, in senses of the vb.

1545 ASCHAN *Toxoph.* 11. (Arh.) 126 That shafte whiche one year for a man is to lygte and scudding, for the same selfe man the next year may chance be to heuy and hobblynge. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwreck* 11. 35 What regions now the scudding ship surround. 1849 HILTS *Friends in C.* 11. iv. (1851) 11. 6 Strange images are sought out in the scudding clouds.

Scuddle, *v.1* *Sc. Obs.* In 6 scudde. [*?Back-formation from SCUDLER.*] a. *trans.* To wash (dishes). b. *intr.* 'To act as a kitchen-drudge' (Jam. 1828-81).

1821 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 194 The fyre to big, and scuddle dishes clene.

Scuddle (skv'dl), *v.2* Now *dial.* [Frequentative *f. SCUD v.1* *intr.* To run away hastily, to scuttle. 'A low word' (Johnson, 1755).

1661 R. BURNES *Képiarov Δαφον* 77 Lucifer might scuddle away as a subordinate sinner. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To scud, or Scuddle away, to scamper or run away all of a sudden. 1766 (ANSTY) *Bath Guide* xiii. 45 How the Misses did huddle, and scuddle, and run. 1886 A. D. WILLOCK *Rosely Ends* (1889) 38 They gathered themselves up an' scuddled awa into the house.

Scuddy (skv'di), *a.1* and *sb. Sc.*

A. *adj.* Naked. Also *scuddy-naked*. 1829 J. WILSON *Nect. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 267 Some skuddy-naked, some clothed in duds. 1831 *Ibid.* III. 286 Strip a kintira lass... perfectly skuddy. 1806 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 79/1 Scuddy little dolls.

B. *sb.* A naked child. Also, an unfledged bird. 1815 W. FINLAYSON *Simple Sc. Rhymes* 92 (E.D.D.) Wad Without a rag? 1865 JANET (1870) 67 The mavis nest O'

Scuddy, *a.2* *Obs.* [*f. SCUD sb.2 + -Y.*] ? Turbid, full of sediment.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 872/2 It sometimes happens that wines scuddy and stubborn will not fall with one or even two forcings.

Scude, *obs. form of SCUD v.*

Scudler, *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 scudler, 6 scudlar, skuddiller. [App. a. early OF. **escudeler* (later *escuelier*), *f. escudele* (later *escuelle*, mod. *F. escuelle*) dish. Cf. *SQUILLER*.] A scullion.

Scudo (skv'do). Pl. *scudi* (skv'di), 8 *erron.*

scudis. [*It.* = OF. *escu* (mod. *F. den*), Sp., Pg. *escudo* shield. hence used as the name of a coin

bearing a shield:—*L. scutum* shield.] A silver coin and money of account formerly current in various Italian states, usually worth about 4 shillings.

In some states a gold scudo of the same value was also used, and occasionally the name was given to gold coins of much higher value.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Nov., I am told the gardener is annually allowed 2000 scudi for the keeping it. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 123 She found means by her industry to save a sum of 6000 scudi. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxxiv, Everybody who had a balance of above five hundred scudi was invited to the balls which this prince of merchants gave.

Scuds, *sb. pl. Sc.* [*f. SCUD v.2*] Ale, beer. 1711 RAMSAY *On Mages Johnstoun* iv, We gual'd Scuds. 1806 J. COCK *Simple Strains* (1810) I. 104 'I'll strive to smooth your thrawart fate W' whisky and gude scuds.

Scuet. *Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure origin: possibly an error for *scuer* skaver.] ? = SKEWER.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 In some Buzzards they haue Camell or Mutton cut in mammocks or small bits put vpon scuets and carbonaded.

Scufe, *Sc.* Also *scouf*, *scuff*. [Cf. ON. *skufa* to shove, push.] (See quot.)

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Scouf*, *Scufe*, a sort of battledore made of wood, used for striking the ball at Tennis, in order to save the palm of the hand from the severity of the stroke. Teviotdale. *Ibid.*, *Scufe*, *Scuff*, a bat used by boys for playing at hand-ball, Roxb.

Scuff (skv'f), *sb.1* Also *skuff*. [*f. SCUFF v.*]

1. *Sc.* A slight glancing blow; a 'brush' with the hand. To get upon the scuff, to get to scuffling. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallivod. Encycl.* s.v., The scuff is the wind, as it were; the scuff of a cannon ball, blows a man to pieces. 1825 JAMIESON, *Suppl. Scuff*, 1. The act of grazing, or touching lightly. 2. A stroke, apparently a slight one, Banffs. 1839 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xxiii. 292 After giving his breeches-knees a scuff with his loof, to dad off the stoure. 1854 H. MILLER *Scuff & Schm.* (1858) 337 We got upon the scuff after you left us. 1899 J. STRANG *Lass of Lennox* xv, 'She was a decent woman Lucky'... 'She was a' that', says he, gie'in' his een a bit scuff wi' the back o' his haun'.

b. *transf.* A gust or puff of wind or rain.

1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xlviii, It was a dark, gloomy day, with...scuffs of grey showers scudding among the hillsops.

2. The noise made by the 'scuffing' of feet: see SCUFF v. 2 b.

1899 B. M. DIX *Hugh Gwyneth* xvi, They rode a long space in silence, save for the soft scuff of the horses now and again as they came upon a stretch of sandy road.

3. A rowdy crowd, rabble; also, one of such a crowd. Cf. SCOURF sb.1 4.

1856 J. BALLANTINE *Poems* 67 On Queen's birth-days, thy squibs and pluffs Slappit in face o' drunken scuffs. 1879 *Nacm. Mag.* XL. 501/1 This got a scuff (crowd) round us.

Scuff (skv'f), *sb.2* Forms: *a. dial.* 8-9 skuff, 9 skuff, *scuff*. *b. 9 scuf*, *scuff*. [Of obscure origin: cf. the variant forms SCUFF sb.2, CUFF sb.4

It is usually assumed that the form *scuff* is the original, and that the word is ad. ON. *skof* (poet.) hair=Goith. *skuff*. But there is little affinity of sense with the ON. word. The NFris. *skuff*, 'hack of the neck of a horse', sometimes cited as cognate, seems to be = Du. *schouf* shoulder.]

The nape of the neck (only in references to seizing by the 'scuff' (of the neck)).

a. 1879 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.*, *Skuff* (of the neck), the cuff or back of the neck. 1818 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Skuff*, the back part of the neck. 1898 HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* 31 (E.D.D.) He seized Dawdles by th' scuff o' th' neck.

b. 1823 in *Spirit Publ. Jtnls.* 129 The champion caught the scampering coppersmith by the 'scuff of the neck'. a 1846 LAMONT *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 II. 91/2 Take them by the scuff, and out with 'em. 1864 M. EVRE *Lady's Walk* S. France xiii. (1865) 159, I caught him [a dog] by the scuff of his neck.

Scuff (skv'f), *v.* Also 6 scouffe, 7, 9 skuff. [Of uncertain and possibly mixed origin: perh. connected with SCUFF, SCURF vbs.; possibly in part of onomatopoeic origin (cf. quot. 1825 in SCUFF sb.1 2, and the Sc. dial. phrase 'to go scuff', to fly past with a whizzing noise). With sense 4 cf. CUFF v.; with sense 3 h cf. SCUFFLE, SHUFFLE vbs.]

† 1. *trans.* ? To evade, shirk (duty). Cf. SCUFF v. *Sc. Obs.*

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (E.D.S.), *Eludo*, to scuffe, to shift off.

2. To touch lightly in passing; to strike with a slight glancing blow; to brush against (an object); to wipe off (something) with such a blow or stroke.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallivod. Encycl.*, *Scuff*, to touch, to graze. 1836 G. BEATTIE *John o' Ardhra* (ed. 5) 63 [The bird] Now soundt aloft, now scuffd the ground. 1832-53 A. CRAWFORD in *Whistle-binkle* 11. 84 The sun clam up—

and then the scuffing of the wind—dew. 1857 GREGOR *hly*; as, 'Scuff the

b. To scrape (the ground, hoards, etc.) with the feet; to wear off by treading.

1897 BEATTY *Secretar* xlviii, To whilk speech, after I had skuffed the boards with my feet...I made answer. 1905 TREVES *Other Side of Lantern* 11. xvii. 115 A common of worn earth from which a million feet have scuffed whatever living thing has grown upon it.

3. *intr.* To walk (through dew, dust, snow, etc.) so as to crush it aside or throw it up; hence *trans.*, to throw up (dust by this manner of walking).

1768 ROSS *Helene*, *Rock & wee pickle Tow* xvii, With a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew. 1893 *Willsh.*

Gloss. s. v., To 'scuff up' the dust...by dragging a foot along the road. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 363/1 How pleasant it is to scuff along amidst the clattering leaves!

b. To shuffle with the feet.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Scuff*, to shuffle in walking. *West.* 1890 *Gloss. Gloss.* 1866 *Warwicksh. Gloss.* 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 41/1, I vainly tried to scuff over the boards with my leather-soled shoes in the same noisy fashion as the men whose hobbled boots scraped and banged against the wood.

4. *trans.* To huffet (a person).

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 482/1 By these [persons]...this man of medicine is huffed and scuffed about. 1845 *Round Preacher* 11. 40 The gentleman...scuffed and kicked him. 1895 J. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* (ed. 3) *Gloss.* (E.D.D.), Scuffs his ear.

Hence *Scuffling* *vbl. sb.* 967 A man scuffling the beach below.

† **Scuffe**, *Obs. rare*—1. (See quot.)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy. II.* l. 169 Other scurryingmen there were with the sayd Bassas, with red attire on their heads, much like French hoods...with scuffs or plates of mettall, like unto the chape of an ancient arming sword, standing on their foreheads like other Janisaries.

Scuffed (skv'f), *pa. ppl. a.* *Sc., Anglo-Irish, and U.S.* [*f. SCUFF v. + -ED1.*] Of clothing, etc.: Worn, shabby.

1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1827) 90 And scapularies scuffed and shent...Lay hither-thither on the bent. 1839 CARLETON *Fardorengia* (ed. 2) 62 Differing very little in his

Scuffle (skv'f), *sb.1* Also 7 skuffe. [*f. SCUFFLE v.*]

1. A scrambling fight; an encounter with much hustling and random exchange of blows; a tussle.

Comb. *scuffle-royal* (nonce-wd.) after *battle-royal*. 1606 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* 1. i. 7 His Captaines heart, Which in the scuffles of great Fights hath burst The Buckles on his hiest. c 1645 HOWELL *Letts* (1809) II. 1. xix. 32 There was a scuffle lately here twixt the Duke of Navers and the Cardinal of Guise, who...meeting the last week...from words they fell to blows. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. div.* (ed. 3) Pref. 11. § 7 B4, I tell you again that a battel or a foot-ball scuffle will not settle the discomposed and divided Churches.

1725 DE FOE *New Voy.* (1840) 354 There had been a scuffle among them in which one of their canoes had been overset. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 17 A scramble, boys, a scramble! Hereupon a scuffle-royal instantly ensued. 1818-19 BYRON *Don Juan* 11. xcii, Just like a black eye in a recent scuffle. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 107 The victor in this struggle, a scuffle rather than a battle, again took possession of the Earlom. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* 11, A friendly scuffle between a fox-terrier pup and a fine black cat.

b. *transf. and fig.* Now *rare*. Formerly often, † a heated controversy.

1641 MILTON *C. Discip.* 11. 69 Such poore drifts to make a National Warre of a Surplice, Brabble, a Tippet-scuffle. 1662 H. MONE *Antid. Ath.* I. ix. § 2 (1712) 26 All those changes and varieties we see in the World are but the result of an Eternal Scuffle of coordinate Causes. 1664 [see SCAMBLE sb.1]. 1695 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* 1. 1. 22 And here the Thomists and Scotists have another scuffle, Whether

1731 T. BOSTON *Mem.* vii. (1899) 111 With the student above referred to I had had some scuffles on the Arminian points. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discant.* 74 They were not afraid...that their resolution to stand or fall together should, by placemen, be interpreted into a scuffle for places.

2. The action of scuffling; confused utterance (of speech); shuffling (of feet).

1899 B. CARES *Lady of Darkness* 260 His wry jaw and crippled scuffling of speech. 1905 TREVES *Other Side of Lantern* 11. viii. (1906) 290 The scuffle of naked feet upon the stones makes little more sound than the rustle of a snake.

Scuffle (skv'f), *sb.2* [A. Du. *schoufel* weeding-hoe.]

1. = SCUFFLER 2.

1798 J. MIDDLETON *Agric. M'ez.* v. 96 Every farmer of arable land should possess himself of a scuffle... This implement is used in the same manner as a harrow: its feet cut up the weeds, and, altogether, it pulverizes the soil. 1805 R. SONERVILLE *Agric. Surv. E. Lothian* 69 The Horse-hoe or Scuffle...is used more or less in all drill crops. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 1. i. v. § 1. 49 Another very considerable proportion was left in rough fallow, undisturbed by the scuffle.

2. A gardener's thrust-hoe. *local and U.S.*

1841 HARTSHORN *Salop. Antig.* 558 *Scuffle*, a hoe, chiefly used in gardens for cutting up weeds. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* Ser. 1. iii, Where so much is to do in the beds, he were a sorry gardener who should wage a whole day's war with an iron scuffle on those ill weeds that make the garden-walks of life unsightly. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word. bk.*, *Scuffler*, a garden implement used for cutting off weeds at the roots—generally known as a Dutch hoe.

Scuffle (skv'f), *v.1* Also 6 skuffe, 7 skuffe. [A frequentative formation on a base perh. of Scandinavian origin: cf. Sw. *skuff* a push, *skuffa* to push, *f. Teut.* root **skuf-* (*skud*): see SHOVE, SHUFFLE vbs.]

The Eng. SCUFF v. (which is later in our quotes) can hardly be directly connected; cf. however sense 5 below with SCUFF v. 3 b.]

1. *intr.* To struggle confusedly together or with another or others; to fight at close quarters in a disorderly manner, with pulling, pushing, and random delivery of blows; to tussle.

1590 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 6 Shall we haue neighbors

Pasquile (1868) 57 From horsruber, scudler, scold and hage, Tinker, treulder, slouene and sluit.

Scudler, variant of SCUDDALER.

|| **Scudo** (skv'do). Pl. *scudi* (skv'di), 8 *erron.* *scudis*. [*It.* = OF. *escu* (mod. *F. den*), Sp., Pg. *escudo* shield. hence used as the name of a coin

a barge with a skulke Avayeth not, but the flud be at full, 1530 PALSGR. 268/2 Scull to rowe with, *auiron*. 1674 PETTY *Disc. R. Soc.* 56 Suppose a Paralellepipedon Boat or Vessel, of breadth fit for a pair of Skulks, and of length sufficient for 9 such Skulls or Oars. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxix. 287 We moved on in deep silence, with a single scull astern. 1869 DICKENS *Mut. Fr. t. i.* The girl rowed, pulling a pair of sculls very easily. 1875 W. B. WOODGATE *Oars & Sculls* xv. 118 On a sliding seat the sculls, like oars, should be a trifle longer inboard.

†2. A boat propelled with a scull or a pair of sculls; a sculling-boat. *Obs.*

1611 COTGER., *Napeltte*, a small skiffe, scull, or eocke-boat. 1661 PERVS *Diary* 3 Dec., Thence by water... being carried by him in oars that the other day rowed in a scull faster than my oars to the Towre.

†3. One who sculls; a sculler. *Obs. rare.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* l. iii. 89 He loves, but dares not make the motion; Like... rowing Skul, he's fain to love, Look one way and a nother move. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 5 Where Sculls did once row, Men walk to and fro.

4. pl. A scolling race.

1878 *Athletic World* 5 Apr. 8/2 The following races have been fixed. Lowe Senior Sculls, July 22; Handicap Sculls, Aug. 21.

5. An act of sculling.

1886 TUPPER *Autobiog.* 59 The gallop with Mr. Murrell's harriers, or the quick scull to Iffley. 1897 MRS. RAYNER *Type-writer Girl* xvii. 176 To ask me to fill in a journal with the day's events is like asking a galley-slave to take a scull in a pleasure-boat after his toil is over.

†Scull, sb. 2. *Obs.* Also 6-7 skul, 7 scul. [Shortened from SCULLION.] A scullion. Also Comb. *scull-boy*.

1666 DRANT *Horne*, Sat. II. iii. G 4 b, Foulers, fishers, sculls, podingwrights, the trulls of Tuscus streate. 1598 II. G. de la Perrière's *Mirr. Polité* D d, The Romane law... ordained that honest Romane wiuies should be exempt from... playing the skuls in the kitchen. 1643 VICARS *Looking Glass* 35 God most wisely... makes them... to be but as it were, the very drudges and scull-boys of his Church. 1743 A. BUSH in Howell's *St. Trials* (1813) XVII. 1196 He was a little scull that used to go of errands.

Scull (skul), sb. 3 A name given locally to various species of gulls.

1813 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl., Gull-Arctic. Larus = MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* 210 Common

Skua (*Stercorarius catarrhactes*)... Scull.

Scull (skul), v. Also 7-9 skull. [f. SCULL sb. 1.] 1. *intr.* or *absol.* To proceed by means of a boat propelled with n scull or a pair of sculls; to use a scull or a pair of sculls in propelling a boat. Also to scull it, and with complement denoting the position of the sculler.

1622 [implied in SCULLING vbl. sb.]. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inquir.* 159 Others have nothing to do but scull away with the Tide when it comes in. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* ii. As we sculled along in the clear creek. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Rifle Rangers* ii. I had steamed it down the Mississippi, and sculled it up the Orinoco. 1892 FURNIVALL *Hoccleve's Minor P.* Forew. 47 note, When he peeld to scull bow down stream.

b. *transf.* Of a fish: To propel itself. Of the tail: To act as a propeller.

1850 SCORSEBY *Chicler's Whalem. Adv.* (1858) viii. He has two curious fins to scull with. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 59/1 A long greenish form with fins that wavered slowly, and a tail that sculled with just sufficient power to keep its owner in his hiding-place.

c. *trans.* To make (a particular stroke) in sculling.

1875 W. B. WOODGATE *Oars & Sculls* xv. 116 It is possible to scull a much longer stroke than can be rowed.

2. *trans.* To propel (a boat) by means of a scull or a pair of sculls. Also *refl.* of a fish, etc., to propel itself as by a scull or sculls.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 186 (Serving for the fins and tail, for the Oars and Ruder of this little creature [sc. a water-insect], wherewith it was able... to move himself any whither, and to scull and steer himself as he pleases d. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* II. ii. § 12. 217 He [the whale] sculls horizontally. 1798 S. WILKINS 11. 63 They [sc. the boats] are 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i. Another boat... dropped alongside. In luck again, Gaffer? said a man... who sculled her.

b. *intr.* Of a boat: To admit of being sculled (well, easily, etc.).

1831 *Century Dict.* s.v., The boat sculls well.

3. *trans.* To convey (a person) by water in a sculling-boat or by sculling.

1827 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) I. i. ii. 43 Sculled Hallam to Suilly after 6. 1883 'OUIVA' *Wanda* I. 216 He went home sculling himself across the lake. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I. i. ii. 40 The more sinewy Gladstone used to scull him up to the Shallows.

Scull: see SKULL. Scull(e, obs. ff. SCHOOL.

Soulen, obs. form of SCULLION.

Sculler (skul'ler), sb. Also 6 scullar, skoller, -oer, 7 skullar, 7-8 skuller. [f. SCULL v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who propels a boat by means of a scull or a pair of sculls; one skilled in the management of a sculling-boat.

1530 PALSGR. 268/2 Scullar, *batellier*. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1590) 1081/2 He went over unto Westminster bridge with a Sculler, where he entred into a Wherry that went to London. 1666 PERVS *Diary* 2 Nov., I was told the Queen was a-coming: so I got a sculler for sixpence to carry me thither

and back again. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxx, Ply for employment like scullers at Hungerford stairs. 1755 JOHNSON, *Sculler*, one that rows a cockboat. 1875 W. B. WOODGATE *Oars & Sculls* xv. 116 If anything, a sculler can reach his bands an inch or two farther forward than the oarsman.

2. A boat propelled by sculling; a scullio-boat; also, rarely † a pair of scullers.

Double-sculler, a sculling-boat to seat two scullers.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xi. (1869) 54 He went to the water syde and Voke a Skoller (ed. 1573 skoller), and was sette over the Water into Saincte Georges felde, 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 220/2 *Linter*, a wherry or sculler. a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacrif. Faithful* (1648) 211 A man cannot row upon the maine ocean in a paire of Scullers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 735 Her Soul already was consign'd to Fate, And shivering in the leaky Sculler sat. 1750 *Brit. Chron.* 23 Jan. 79 On Sunday evening a sculler, with twelve people in it, struck on a hawser, and overset. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* liv, Early as it was, there were plenty of scullers going here and there that morning, and plenty of barges. 1902 *Working Men's Coll. York.* VII. 366 Our skipper told us our boat drew too much water... and persuaded us to hire a double-sculler.

†3. A sculling oar. *Obs. rare*—1.

1766 MALTON (Essex) *Borough Deeds* (Bundle 79. no. 14), [Gideon Wheatstone, mariner] saw him sink and try'd with his sculler to feel for him but could not reach him.

†4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as sculler-boat, a sculling-boat; sculler-man, one who plies a sculling-boat for hire. *Obs.*

1663 PERVS *Diary* 1 May, Going thither... I met a boy in a sculler-boat, 1815 *Ann. Reg.*, Chron. 109 The other captain and the scullerman were saved. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 508 With us it [Nigrescent leprosy] is chiefly found among soldiers, sailors, sculler-men, stage-coachmen [etc.].

†Sculler, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SCULLER sb.]

= SCULL v. 3.

1851 HICKINGHILL *Black Non-Conf.* Intro., Wks. 1716 II. 4 What they paid for being Sculler'd back again, is not in the Book of Rates, for Charon's Boat is always empty of Passengers back again.

Scullery (skul'ler). Forms: a. 4 squillerye, 5-6 squillery, 6-erie, squillery, squyler, squyllerye; b. 5 skulery, 6 skullary, scullary, -arie, -erie, 6-7 skullery, 7-erie, 5- scullery. [a. OF. *esculerie*, f. *esculier* SCULLER.]

1. The department of a household concerned with the care of the plates, dishes, and kitchen utensils. Also the room or rooms in which the work of this department is carried on. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a. [1330 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 33/1 Johan d. la Squillerye.]

1445 *hast. sur.* had the Pre Squillery. b. 2440 Scullery [see SAUCERY]. 1481-90 *Howard House. Bks.* (Roxb.) 179 [Given] to the kinges cokkes whie x.s. And to the skulery llys. iii. d. 1500 [see SAUCERY]. 1555 *Lammer Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) III. 1911/2 And as for saffrey... I had leuier huse the suffrage of lacke of the skulery. 1583 in Nichols *Prer. Eliz.* (1823) II. 402 The kitchen, with bylinge-house, scullery, pastry, and ladders. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prop.* II. vi. 67 Some of their scullerie having dressed these homely cakes, presents it to his guests. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 258 Holding it unbecoming that the businesses of the scullery should be done in our parlour. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* (1710) 537 Her Majesty's Household Officers [etc.]. Scullery.

†b. *Silver scullery*: the department concerned with the care of the silver utensils. *Obs.*

1686 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 2149/4 Whoever shall give notice thereof unto any Officer of the King's Silver Scullery, shall have two Guinea's Reward. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6364/1 The Officers of the Board of Green cloth, or Silver Scullery.

†c. Kitchen refuse. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tenr. Ch.* II. xxiii. 258 Besides the black pois, among which these doves [sc. ministers of the Church] must lie, I mean the soot and scullery of vulgar insolency... and fanatic contempt.

2. In modern use: A small room attached to a kitchen, in which the washing of dishes and other dirty work is done; a back kitchen.

1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* I. i. (1811) 36 In the wash-house or the scullery, performing the most laborious offices. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 332 Attached to the wards are attendants' rooms, scullery [etc.]. 1882 MISS BIANCONI *Mr. Royal* II. x. 225 Everything must have a name, even the slate that roofs your scullery.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as scullery board, boy, maid, man, work.

1519 HORMAN *Fulg.* 156 Wasshe all the grece dysshes... and set them clene vpon the 'squillery boude'. 1625 HAN. WOOLLY *Gentlem. Comp.* 217 [Directions] To 'Scullery Maids in Great Houses'. 1595 in *Saxx Archzol. Collect.* VII. 210 The 'Scullerye man and his Office.

Sculling (skul'lin), vbl. sb. [f. SCULL v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 225 Being with skulling and bayling the water tired. 1820 SCORSEBY *Arctic Reg.* I. 466 As a boat is forced along, with a single oar, by the operation of skulling. 1875 W. B. WOODGATE *Oars & Sculls* xv. 118 Recovery is a matter of greater ease in sculling than in rowing. *Ibid.*, Double sculling is faster than pair-oar rowing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as sculling-boat, outrigger, race; sculling boy, one who sculls a wherry for hire; sculling-crutch (see quot.); sculling eight, four, a scolling-boat propelled by eight or four

pairs of sculls respectively; sculling float, a flat-bottomed sculling-boat; sculling-hole, a hole for a sculling oar; sculling motion, stroke, that resembling the motion or stroke of a sculling oar; sculling oar, an oar used in sculling over the stern of a boat.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* t. I. ix. 76/2 It has a deck like the outrigger 'skulling-boats used on the Thames. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 125 The 'Skulling-boy [? a public house bearing this sign] lying just over the Gate. 1808 *Encycl. Sport* II. 168/2 (Punt shooting) 'Sculling-crutch, the spur on the starboard side of the punt in which the fowler 'sculls' with his oar. 1885 'Sculling eight [see sculling four]. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* xxii. 230 They may also be approached... in the 'sculling-boat. 1885 FURNIVALL in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. XI. 324/1 The first 'sculling four'... was put on the Thames, at my suggestion... in 1883; and... the first 'sculling eight' was brought out... in January, 1885. 1892—*Hoccleve's Minor P.* Forew. 47 note, How different it was yesterday, in our narrow sculling-four! 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* iv. 91 The 'sculling-hole' is placed six inches to larboard of centre of stern. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 51 It [the tail of fish] acts very much like the 'sculling oar of a boat.

Scullion (skul'yon). Forms: a. 6 squilyon;

b. 5 sculzon, sculwone, Sc. skulzeoun, 6-7 scullian, skullion, -an, scullen, 6 scolion, (-yon, scoulion, -yon, skolygon, scullyon, schoolyone, scullyan, 7 skullen), 6- scullion.

[Perh. an alteration of F. *souillon* scullion, due to assimilation to SCULLERY.] A domestic servant of the lowest rank in a household who performed the menial offices of the kitchen; hence, a person of the lowest order, esp. as an abusive epithet. Now only arch.

a. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xxxvii. 118 Squilyons of y^e kechyn.

b. 1438 *Cath. Angl.* 326/4 A Sculzon (Sculwone A.), *calcula, liza*. 1515 BARCLAY *Eloges* iii. 17 Me thought the scullians like fowles of their lookes Came forth with whitells. 1531 ELVOR *Gov.* (1580) 151 The Jewes... made of the Gabonites, being their confederates, their scullyons, and drudges. 1579 LOUTH in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 50 There Cooke in that hyge court was dressed lyke a schoolyone. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 65 Away you Scullion, you Rappallian, you Fustilliar. 1602—*Ham.* II. ii. 616. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 542 Havelewe... having bene first scullion in the King's Kitchin. 1678 BOSLOM *Good-n.* *Man* t. I. Ay, it's the way with them all, from the scullion to the privy-councillor. 1872 TENNYSON *Garth & Lynette* 151 Among the scullions and the kitchen-knaves.

b. *attrib.*, as scullion-boy, -clout, -maid, -work.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gagge* Pref. 18 And these Trarag-males, the Decretal Epistles of the Popes 'scullen-boyes making'. c 1500 *Revels Cursing* 121 in Laing *Ang. Poet. Scot.* With 'skulzeoun clowdts and dressing knyvis. c 1664 *Roxb. Ball.* (1859) VI. 267 Would I had been a 'scullian-maid, or servant of a low degree. 1652 SHERWOOD, A 'scullion wench. *Scullion*. 1669 A. FOX *Warr. Sag.* 342 Such a one, which is forced to do all manner of 'skullion work? 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1827) 8 If it be but skullion-work to brighten vessels.

c. quasi-*adj.* Base, mean.

1658 [cf. scullion work above]. 1824 BYRON *Deformed Transf.* I. 128 The forester Hunts not the wretched coney, but the boar... leaving paltry game to petty burghers, who leave once a year Their walls, to fill their household caldrons with Scullion prey. 1870 EAKINS *Soc. & Sol.* *Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 114 We must have a scope as large as Nature's to deal with beast-like men, detect what scullion function is assigned them.

Scullionish (skul'yonish), a. *rare*—1. [f. SCULLION + -ISH.] Befitting a scullion.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xix. (1862) 195 The most ludicrous combination of scullionish and poetical ideas it was ever my lot to hear.

Scullionize (skul'yonize), v. *rare*—1. [f. SCULLION + -IZE.] *intr.* To perform the office of scullion.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 309 He has scullionized at the 'Trois Frères', and played *chif* to a London club-house.

†Scullionly, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. SCULLION + -LY 1.] Pertaining to or used by a scullion.

her self as dead and entranced... among the Scullionly potts, spits and dripping pans, of Indian. Infidels.

†Scullionry. *Obs.*—0 [f. SCULLION + -RY.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGER., *Marrinotage*, Scullionrie, or 1h' Office of a Scullion. *Ibid.*, *Soullionerie*, scullionerie, drudgerie.

Scullionship (skul'yonship). [f. SCULLION + -SHIP.] The business of or period of employment as a scullion. Also as a mock title.

1622 MARBE tr. *Aleman's German d'Alf.* I. 150 If... I had not before endured some storms of Adversity, neuer in that

Scullogue. An Irish farm labourer.

1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. (1666) 5 The [Irish] Rebels... met with my Mother, attended by two Scullogues, her menial servants. 1681 T. DINELEY in *Irish Kilkenny Archzol. Soc.* (1858) I. 176 The scullogues, in digging for turfe, find large whole trees of oak, elm and firr. 1690 MACKENZIE *Sarge London-Derry* 1/1 For his Army here could not bear it, to see themselves out-rivall'd by a Crew of Scullogues in their Prince's Favour.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1817 *SHELLEY Acc. Islam* ix. 3746 That record shall remain... And fame, in human hope which sculptured was, Survive the perished scrolls of unending brass. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 1541 The wax-workers... do not possess the power of sculpturing the cells. 1852 T. PARKER *Ten Serms. Relig.* ii. (1853) 36 All the manly excellence that we slowly meditate and slowly sculpture into life. 1855 *TYNNALL Glas.* i. vi. 42 The edges... are soon sculptured off by the action of the sun. 2. To decorate with sculpture. Also *passive* (*Nat. Hist.*), to bear marks resembling sculpture. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 25 Jan. The very bell, cover of a book, sprinkler &c. were all of the rock, incomparably sculptured with the holy story in deep Levati. 1737 *Port. Impl. Her.* Ep. ii. li. 264 Gold, Silver, Ivory, Vases sculptured high. 1835 J. DIXON *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 153 The thorax is sculptured with numerous excavated dots.

Sculptured (skul'ptiurd), *adj.* a. [f. SCULPTURE v. + -ED.]

1. Produced or represented by sculpture. Also, covered or adorned with sculpture.

1710 T. PARNELL *Night-piece on Death* 41 Whose pillars swell with sculptured stones. 1807 *Worsw. W. H. Doe* vii. 347 Sculptured Forms of Warriors brave. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamant* Intro. 61 The sculptured crosses and round tower. 2. *Nat. Hist.* Having a conformation or markings similar to those produced by sculpture.

Often in specific names, rendering *L. sculptus* or *insculptus*. 1819 *TURTON Conch.* Dict. 221 *Turbo insculptus*. Sculptured Turban. 1853 T. BELL *Brit. Stalk-eyed Crustacea* 263 Sculptured Shrimp.

Sculpturer, *rare*. [f. SCULPTURE v. + -ER.] One who sculpts; + a sculptor.

1732 LE BLOIS in Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* (1733) Pref. 73 The sculpturers, the architects, &c., began to apply it to their several arts.

Comb. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 1541 The cells are made by the sculpturer-bees, who are smaller than the wax-workers.

Sculpturesque (skul'ptiurd-sk), *a.* [f. SCULPTURE sh. + -ESQUE.] Like sculpture, having the qualities of sculpture.

1835 *PARTINGTON Brit. Cycl. Arts* i. 1016 A more sculpturesque effect. 1875 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xiii. Her face [was] rather emaciated, so that its sculpturesque beauty was the more pronounced.

Also. 1873 *PATER Renaissance* viii. 197 His insight into the typical unity and repose of the sculpturesque. 1883 *SWINSDON Ital. Byways* v. 53 The sublime of sculpturesque in crag structure is here.

Hence **Sculpturesquely** *adv.*

1883 *Athenaeum* 20 Mar. 31914 On our right... appears Joseph, in red and yellow garments, which are sculpturesquely disposed.

Sculpturing (skul'ptiuring), *verb. sh.* [f. SCULPTURE v. + -ING.] The action of SCULPTURE v.; *center*, a sculptured marking.

1812 H. MILLER *Or. R. Sandals* iv. (ed. 2) 103 The sculpturings sent intended evidently for effect. 1879 *LE CONTE Elem. Geol.* i. ii. 11 Thus land-surfaces everywhere, especially in mountain-regions, are cut away by a process of sculpturing. 1855 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 501 The chitinous cuticle... is more or less marked by hexagonal areas and by various sculpturings (dots, pits, lines, &c.).

† **Sculpturist**, *Obs. rare*. [f. SCULPTURE sh. + -IST.] A sculptor.

1669 E. HOWARD *Caricatures* A c b The skillful Sculpturist, out of some rough Mass of Stone, polisheth and forms his several figures.

† **Sculptury**, *Obs. rare*. [Alteration of SCULPTURE, after words in -ury.] Sculpture.

1653 *COCKERMAN 1. Sculpture*, a carving or graving. 1647 *HEXHAM 1. Sculptury*, *Gravering of the snuffing.*

Sculsh, variant of SCULCH.

† **Scult**, *sh. Obs.* [LG. *schulte*.] = SCHOUT.

1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. 11 (1550) 17 [They] sent to hym... the Scult called Peter Longoll.

† **Scult**, *v. Obs.* = SKULK v.

1622 *PRESTON Golly Man's Inq.* i. 6 For shame Adam sculped in the grove of Paradise. 1656 *BROKE Eng. May* v. i. (1659) 74 The man Scults close i' th' house here.

Scum (skum), *sh.* Forms: 3, 5 scume, 4 skume, 4-6 scome, 5-7 skumme, 6 scomme, skomme, scoomme, 6-7 skumme, 7 skome, 7-S skum, scumm, 5- scum. [Identical with MLG. *schum* masc. (MSw., Sw., Norw., Da. *skum*), MDu. *schuum* masc., neut., *schume* fem. (Du. *schuim* neut.), OHG. *schum* masc. (MHG. *schum*, mod.G. *schäum*); = OTeut. **skimo-*, f. Tent. and Indogermanic root **sku-* to cover. The Teut. word was adopted in Rom. as OF. *escume* (mod.F. *écume*), Fr., Sp., Pg. *escuma*, It. *schiuma*. For the shortening of the vowel (which, as the spelling *scums* shows, had taken place already in the 14th c.), cf. *thumb*, *flum*.

The proximate source is uncertain. The word cannot represent an OE. **scim*, which would have given an initial *sh*. The locality of the early quote does not favour adoption from Scandinavian, and the word is not found in ON, the mod. Scandinavian form being prob. from LG. The mod. Eng. form cannot well come from the OF, though that may have been the source of the ME. *scume*, assuming that the *u* represents the sound *u*. Possibly the form adopted from OF. may have been replaced by one imported from MDu. or MLG. as a term of brewing or some other industry.

† **L. foam**, froth; *f. l. bnbles*, *Obs.*

In the first quot. the identity and meaning of the word are doubtful.

1450 *PROV. Elfrid* 334 in *O. E. Misc.* 122 For hit seyh in he lop as scumes fotech. 1540 *Aschm.* 35 Ase deþ he taverayres þet vellep þe mesure mid scome. 1574 CHAUCER

Boeth. iv. met. vii. 39 And the brisledde boor markede with scomes [i.e. *spumantes*] the shuldres of Hercules. 1598 *TRAVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. xl. (1495) 871 Also white maters is skendry of thynnyng and sprengyng of ayre as it faryth in skume. 1490 *CAXTON Eng. Hist.* xv. 53 Gnowyng his bytte garmysshed with hystones of golde, alle charged with the skume of the horse. 1534 LO. BERNERS *Gall. Bk.* M. Aurel. (1546) K k. They have grown as a hole piece, and sodeynly wasted as a skumme. 1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. v. 336 Those small white Fish to Venus consecrated, Though without Venus' aid they be created Of th' Ocean scum. 1694 *1. Martin's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Ser.* Late Voy. ii. 29 The following Wave raiseth it again, with much curled and fuming scum.

fig. 1637 *ROTHSCHILD Lett.* (1664) 160 The scum & froth of my letters I father upon my own unbelieving heart. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. S.* v. xvi. 421 Though malice boyled hot in their hearts, yet no scumme ran over in their mouths.

2. † a. Dross which rises to the surface in the purifying of a metal; refuse, slag. *Obs.*

1525 *Grote Hericall* clx. (1599) K iii. One or two vices of lymargy or scomme of sylver. 1604 E. GLENNSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. India* iv. ix. 233 There was great store of these poore metallis, whereof they made no great account, but were reiected... as the skumme of the good metall. 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 201 No. 1 [a specimen of lava] resembles externally the scum of iron.

b. A film or layer of floating matter formed upon the surface of a liquid in a state of fermentation, ebullition, etc.; hence, a film formed upon stagnant, foul water, etc.

1440 *PROV. Pater.* 440 2 Scome, or scum of feyngye, *spuma*. 1530 *PALSER*, 1587 Scumme of a pottle, *scuma*. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 321 Floating above the water lyke a scomme. 1661 J. CHILDRICH *Brit. Baenica* 122 Whenceon floweth a thick skum of liquid Bitumen. 1707 *MORRIS Hush* (1721) L. 235 Put it [the faeces] honey upon warm list. Pots buy it self; two or three dayes time work up a Scum of coarse Wax, Dross, and other stuff. 1745 *ANDERSON's Voy.* i. v. 65 After it [water] in the tank a day or two it begins to purge itself, and is soon covered over with a green scum. 1825 *SHELLEY Seraph.* Pl. iv. 20 Spawny weeds, and filth, a lewous scum. Made the running rivulet, thick and dumb. 1851 *CAMPBELL Voy. Phys.* (ed. 2) 35 The green scum, which floats upon ponds, ditches, &c., and which consists of the cells of a minute Cryptogamic Plant. 1857 *G. BIRD'S Urrin. Deposits* (ed. 3) 250 When saccharine urine is left in a warm place, a scum soon forms on its surface.

c. *fig.*

1645 *JENKIN Blind Guide* i. 12 Scum and scurrility making up his whole book. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* 312 iv. xvi. 3 A leaden-witted thief—just baddled Out of the dross and scum of nature. 1875 *FALGER Silence & I* ciii. 61 Her literature became a seething scum of cynicism and abomination.

3. *transf.* Applied to persons: The offscourings of humanity; the lowest class of the population of a place or country.

1585 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Trenchard* iii. iii. These are the cruel plagues of Argos. That damned train, the scum of Africa. 1610 R. RICH *Diss. Irrel.* 37 The Kerne of Ireland are next in request, the very dross and scum of the Country. 1712 *ARBUCHNOT John Bull* iii. vi. 25 Scoundrels! Dogs! the Scum of the Earth! 1759-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1834) II. 55 Many of the scum of our people have been employed in protecting us against foreign enemies. 1859 R. BUCHANAN *Hair of Linne* 3, Away, ye scum of Egypt and of Scotland.

† b. In particularized sense: An assemblage or body of 'scum'. *Obs.*

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 317 A scum of Brittaines, and base Lackey Pezants. 1616 *RALPH. Appl.* c. 1. I know... what a Scumme of men you have. 1622 *BACON Hen. VIII.* 235 As for the Severitie used upon those which were taken in Kent, it was but upon a Scumme of People. 1819-22 *SHELLEY Chas. I.* ii. 234 Unless the sword and fire, that in their thirst they may lick up that scum of schismatics. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G.* xxvii. I was lately Charles of Burgundy, called the Bold—now am I twice beaten by a scum of German peasants.

† c. Applied to an individual: A worthless wretch. *Obs.*

1595 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. i. 168 Froth, and scum thou liest. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Northw. Hoe* v. H. 3 b. Out you base scums, come you to disgrace mee in my wedding shoes? 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* iii. Knockunder answered, 'that the soul of such a scum had been long the tell's property'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scum-gatherer*; *scum-like* *adv.*; *scum-board*, *†-pan* = SCUMMER sh. 1; *scum-soap*, a lathering soap [? orig. G. *schäumeife*].

1858 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 64 Much fat floats on the surface, and is cleared off with 'scum-boards'. 1885 T. B. LA PRINCE *Fr. Acad.* i. 649 After that solicitors were suffered in the midst of them all, to be, as it were, the 'scum-gatherers' of suits. 1821 *BYRON Jean* iii. c. That trash of such sort not alone evades Contempt, but from the bathos vast abyss Floats 'scumlike' uppermost. 1645 *HEXHAM 1. En Schuymen*, a Scummer, or a 'Scumme-pan'. 1851 J. J. SEADY *Organ* 145 A mixture of fine oil and 'scum-soap'.

Scum (skum), *v.* Forms: 4-5 scume, 4-6 scome, 4-6-S skum, 5 scom, 5-6 scomme, skom, 5-7 scumme, skumme, 6 scumme, skumme, 7 scumm, 5- scum. [f. the sh. Cf. OHG. *schuimen* (MHG. *schuimen*, mod.G. *schäumen*), MLG., MDa. *schuimen* (mod. Da. *schuimen*), Da. *skumme*, Norw. *skuma*, Sw. *skumma*; also OF. *escurier* (mod.F. *écumer*) and SKIM v.]

† **L. trans.** To clear (the surface of a liquid) of impurities or floating matter; to SKIM. Also, to remove as scum, to skim off. *Obs.*

1595 *TRAVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. xl. (1495) 871 The pigmentaries other the leche skumnyth awaye the fylthe warily with a feather. 1410 *Langfance's Cirurg.* 242 Take þe white of an ey & scume it, & Ioke þe face falle no filþe

þeron. c. 1440 *PROV. Pater.* 450 2 Scumme lyceure, *scumme*. 1599 *WATSON Ship of Fools* iiii. (1577) O j b. This foole scumme his portes to the fire is so lymaticke, he taketh no heed to scumme them. 1590 *SPENCER F.* Q. ii. vii. 56 Some scumme the drosse that from the metall came; Some skind the molten owre with ladles great. 1597 *TOWERS Fanny's Beauty* 650 That which swimmeth above in the manner of fat, they scum it off with their handes, and put it away in a vessell of Tinne. 1622 *CORNEILL James Ling. Triling.* 82 The next day after she [the milkmaid] skums the cream which swims on the top. 1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 557 As it is dissolving in Water, I have scummed off from some Lumps of it a dark-purple bituminous Substance. 1817 *KIRKPATRICK Cook's Oracle* (1818) 29 The oiler it is scummed, and the cleaner the top of the water is kept, the cleaner will be the meat.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* 19 b. Then hast skumd over the schoole men, and of the froth of their folly, made a dish of diuinitie Brewesse, which the dogges will not eate. 1575 *PURVEY Life Hasket* 37 Till the hants which boyd in the bloods of youth were well scum'd off, if not quite boyld away. 1795 *COLERIDGE Watchmen* ii. 38 We shall select from each speech whatever lines contain a fact or argument not before urged in the debate, scummed and clarified in the following manner.

† 2. To scour (the sea or land). Cf. *F. & Turner's mar. Obs.*

1640 *BRINT 388* And for to speke moore of the Erie of the Marche, þat þe King hadde sette to scome þe seene and the Coastes of Englonde for ennyms. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xiii. 50 Soos by Merlyns aduys they were sente four ryders to skumme the Countreys. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* ii. Was. 1851 V. 59 Without certain sent, they liv'd by scumming these Seas and shoars as Pyrate. 1590 I. MARSH *Ind. N.* Eng. 44 in *Anders Tracts* (1856) II. 62 Are not at least four of the 22. Inhabitants of other Towns? Must they Scumme Water-Town and Cambridge also to peck a Cuckoo-Town lury?

† 3. To pass lightly over, 'skim' (a surface). *Obs.* 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. v. 129 Lyke a fowll that... flyeth by the water, scummand the fludis law.

† b. *fig.* To study superficially, 'skim'. Also *intr.* (Const. *intr.*) *Obs.*

1625 *BR. MONTAGU Aff. Caesar* 248 You understand not the state of Limbus Patrum, nor the depth of the Question, but scumme upon the surface, and gibberish you cannot tell for what. 1654 *EVELYN tr. Francis Ardent* Pref. 1 There was no need to have scummd them [for those books] thus superficially over.

† c. *absol.* ? To skim the air. *Obs.*

1713 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xiii. li. 220 Lyke as quhen that the greidly gled on hycht skumnd xiiij. in the ayr oft turns his flycht. 1585 *JAS. I. Ex. Pater* (Arb.) 44 Thus will she vnde to scum the skyes about, At last she chanced to scure out over the see Callid Mare Rufrum.

† 4. To scum together; to collect as scum. *Obs.*

1570-6 *LAMARCHE Ferant. Acad.* (1856) 431. I had almost forgotten to tell you here, of that adoe which Thomas Fawcbridge... made at London with a handfull of rabelles which he had scummed together in this our shire.

5. *intr.* † a. To rise to the surface as scum. *Obs.* 1451 *CAXTON Myrr.* ii. xiii. 125 The erbe which is in the bottom of this vleyes [of the sea] scumeth for the hete of the some upward. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Fraser* II. xlii. 170 Golde and sylver was no more spared then thoughte it had rayned out of the cloudes, or scomed out of y^e see.

† b. To foam (at the mouth). *Obs.*

c. 1550 *Sir Founten*. 3833 Wan Agolfeir heþ herd hym speke. For anre þat he ne drast him wreke. A skummede [read skummed] als a hore. 1485 *CAXTON Cesar* Gl. 356 Galafre... began to scumme at the mouth.

† c. To throw up foul matter as a scum; to become covered with a scum.

1661 [implied in SCUMMING v. 2. 1 h.] 1759 *Mrs. RAFFAEL Eng. Hush* (1777) 342 Sir then twice a day at least, or they will scum over. 1839-52 *BAILLY French* 55 Belike you think your lives will drabble out As brooks in summer dry up. Let us see! Try: dike them up: they stagnate-thicken—scum. 1873 *Ston Workshop Rec. Ser.* i. 573/2 The mass scums very much.

Scum = see SCOM.

Scummer, *sh.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 skommer, skomber, 7, 9 (dial.) skumner. [f. SCUMMER v.] The dung of a dog or fox. Hence *dial.*, filth, dirt.

1647 *HEXHAM 1. Skummer* or filth, *Schuyra of the rym* 387. 1655 *MENDES & J. SMITH Mus. Delic.* (1659) 4 For here [Episom] old Ops has upper face is... saturated with mortal scumber. 1671 *PULLARS* (ed. 2) *Scumber*, a Term in Hunting the dung of a Fox. 1688 *HOLME Arctur.* ii. vii. 123/2 Terms... proper for the Ordure, of several Beasts... An Hound... and all sorts of the Dog kind, is called *Scummer*, or Skomber. 1825 J. JENKINS *Dial. W.* Eng. 10 *Skummer*, a foulness made with a dirty filth, or with scum.

Scumber, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4-5 scombre, 6 skammer, skom(m)er, 6-S skum, 7 scumer, 7-S scumber, 7-9 (dial.) skummer. [App. aphetic a. OF. *descumier* (mod.F. *décumier*) to relieve of a load. Cf. DISCUMBER v., of equivalent formation.]

1. *intr.* Of a dog or fox: To evacuate the feces. Also *ocularly* of a person.

1410 *Master of Game* xx. (MS. Digby 152). Also y will teche þe childe to lede þe houndes to scumber twye on þe dave. 1598 *DYKER Flying* 132 Bettir thou ganis to leid ane dog to skomer... than with thy maister pigill. 1575 *TURLEV. I. Centie* 175 Lette him carie them home uncooped, that they may skowe at large and skommer. 1611 *COTER & S. Ceizen*, *Tandis que le chire chire le tré* 100: Prov. While the dog scummers the wolfe skums away. 1665 *Cleide Drivelly* 37 Beware of fire when you scumber. *fig.* 1611 J. DAVIES *Cornwall. Verses to Cornish* 49 And for a Monument to After-comers Their Picture shall continue (through Time scummers Vpon th' Effigie).

Scup (skup), *v.* U.S. [a. Du. *schoppen*, cf. *schop*, *Scup sb.*] (See quot.)

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, To Scup. to swing. Common in New York.

Scuppaug (skv'pəg). U.S. [Shortened a. Narragansett *nishcuppaug*, pl. of *nishcup*: see *Scup sb.*] = *Scup sb.*

1873 T. GILL *Catal. Fishes East N. Amer.* 27 *Stenotomus argyrops* (Linn.) Gill. —Scup; scuppaug; porgy (New York). 1884 Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 386 The Scup is often known in New England as the 'Scuppaug'.

Scupper (skv'pə), *sb.* Naut. Chiefly pl. Forms: 5 skopor, skopper, 6 seopper, 7 scouper, scopeboard (error), 7-8 scoper, skupper, 6-scupper. [Of disputed etymology.]

Some regard it as an agent-n. f. *Scow v.* (sense 1); others as an adoption of an AF. derivative of OF. *escupir* to spit. Cf. G. *speigat* scupper, f. *speiten* to spit.]

1. An opening in a ship's side on a level with the deck to allow water to run away.

1485. 1497 [see *scupper-nail-leather*, in 2]. 1592 WYRLEY oided out their ie whilst those air trayterous

cluttered gore. 1669-79 T. B[ATEMAN] *Asia* 148 With girdlines from the said cradle to her ports or scopeboards. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. 443 We made a great quantity of water through our hawse-holes, ports and scuppers. 1834 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxxv. Every scupper of her running blood and water. 1883 STEVENSON *Treat.* 1st. iii. xiii. The Hispaniola was rolling scuppers under in the ocean swell.

† b. Used for: A pump. † notice-use.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* To Rdr. a Whereas conjectures are certain detections of things unknowne... I have always thought that they were to be accounted among the skippers [orig. *inter autias*] wherewith Time worketh and draweth Veritie out of Democritus his deepe duncion.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *scupper-hole*, *-hose*, *-leather*, *-mail*, *-shoot* (see quotes).

1590 E. WRIGHT in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1590) II. n. 163 Every 'scupper-hole, and other place where it [sc. rain] ranne downe. 1702 *Milit.* & *Sea Dict.* (1711), *Skuppers*, or *Skupper-Holes* are the Holes close to all the Decks, through the Ship's sides, through which the Water runs out of the Ship from the Decks. 1803 H. CLIFFORD *Free Lance* x. 8. Her scupper-holes spouting. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. The scuppers of the lower deck of a ship of war are usually furnished with a leathern pipe, called the 'scupper-hose, which hangs downward from the mouth or opening of the scuppers. The intent of this is to prevent the water from entering, when the ship inclines under a weight of sail. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 298 'Skopperlethers & Skopper-nayles. 1702 *Milit.* & *Sea Dict.* ii. (1711), *Skupper-Leathers* are the round Leathers nail'd over the Skupper-Holes, which keep out the Sea-Water from coming in, and yet let any Water run out from the Deck. 1485 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 180 For j^e skopor nayll vj⁴. 1702 *Milit.* & *Sea Dict.* ii. (1711), *Skupper-Nails*, are little round Nails, with broad Heads, made on purpose to nail on the Skupper-Leathers. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Scupper nails*. 1867 *Swm't Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Scupper-shoots, (metals) or wooden tubes which carry the water from the decks of frigates to the sea-level.

Scupper (skv'pə), *v.* *Mil. slang*. [perh. f. prec. sb., but the connexion of meaning is not clear.] *trans.* To surprise and massacre.

1885 *Full Mail Gaz.* 2 Apr. 3/2 The fierce warriors who 'scupper' Tommy Atkins with the line of Suckin. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 31 Mar. 1/4 Being quickly chopped to pieces in their beds, or 'scuppered', as some grim wits have termed it. 1896 *Kipling's Seven Seas* 98 We preach in advance of the Army. We skirmish ahead of the Church. With never a gunshot to help us When we're scuppered and left in the lurch. 1896 *Daily News* 29 May 8/1 It was pretty much like a 'scuppering' surprise in the Eastern Soudan. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 333 It's a great relief to find that advance squadron hasn't been scuppered.

Scuppernong (skv'pəng). U.S. The name of a river in North Carolina. Used *attrib.* and *clipt.* in *Scuppernong (grape)*, a variety of the Fox-grape (*Vitis vulpina*), indigenous to the basin of the Scuppernong River.

1854 LONGF. *Catawba Wine* ii. It is not a song Of the Scuppernong From warm Carolinian valleys. 1858 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 215 The Scuppernong grape does best in low lands.

attrib. 1887 *Century Mag.* XXXIV. 335/2 Then she... begged Mrs. Colonel Ledbetter to give her her recipe for making the scuppernong wine she had heard so much praised.

Scuppet, *sb.* Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 5-6 scopett, 6 scopyt, skuppatt, 8 scoopet, skippet, 9 scuppet, skoppit, 6, 9 scuppet. [App. f. *scope* *Scop sb.* (sense 2) + -ET (possibly an AF. formation on the Eng. sb.)] A spade used for trenching and in making ditches; also, a similar instrument used for turning bops while drying.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 40 Shovelles shodde... xliii. Scopettes...

cutting spade, for skauel, that marsh Help the water out of the ruts with scoops or skippets. 1843 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 58 In this marsh I lined 123 rods of bank during the summer with unslacked lime, and in the winter it might have been moved with a barn scuppet. 1892 *Auction Catal. Farm Sale* (Keot), Hop scuppet.

Scuppet, *v.* Obs. exc. dial. Also 7 scoppet. [f. prec.] *trans.* To shovel (out, away). Also fig.

1899 *Nasue Lenten Stuff* 28 Our mitred Archpriarch... scuppets not his beneficence into their mouths with such freshwater facility as N. Acham... would imply. a 1866 B. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1866) 77 Vnin man, can be possibly hope to scoppet it out so fast as it fills. 1837 E. FITZGERALD

Let. (1889) I. 37. I take a spade, and scuppet away the snow from the footpaths.

Scur, variant of *SKIR* *v.*; obs. f. *SHOWER*.

Scourage, *Scurby*: see *SCOURAGE* 1, *SCURVY sb.*

Scourge, obs. form of *SCOURGE sb.*

Scurdy. *Sc.* ? Obs. A kind of rock, whinstone. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Attn. Kingd.* I. 72 Basaltine rocks are... called skurdy in the north of Scotland. 1866 MICHELL *Hist. Montrose* ii. 19 The town was built of trap rock or skurdy... with free stone dressings.

Seure, obs. form of *SEWER*.

Seurelle, *Seurer*, obs. f. *SQUIRREL*, *SCORER* 1.

Scurf (skv'f), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-5 scorf, 4, 7 skurf, 5-7 scurf, 6 scorf, skorf, skurfie, 6-7 scurfie, skurfie, 1, 3, 6- scurf. See also *SCRUFF sb.*, *SHROFF* 1. [Late OE. *scurf* ? masc., a later form, prob. due to Scandinavian influence (cf. OSw. *skorver*, acc. *skorfi*, *skurfi*, mod. Sw. *skorv*, Da. *skurv*, mod. Icel. *skurfur* pl.) of OE. *scurf* (also *scurf*: see *SCRUFF sb.*), corresp. to MLG. LG. *schorft*, MDu. *schorft*, *schurft*, Du. *schurft* fem., OHG. *scorf*, MHG. mod. G. *schorff* masc.) = OTeut. **skurbo-*, **skurfo-*, prob. from the root represented in OE. *scorfan* str. vb., to gnaw, *scorfan* to cut into shreds (= OHG. *scarbon*).]

† 1. A morbid condition of the skin, esp. of the head, characterized by the separation of branny scales, without inflammation. Obs.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 316 Wið scurf [i. e. scurf] & wið scab. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11823 Wit þe crache him tok þe scurf, þe fester thirð his bodi thurgh. 1398 REVISER *Earth. De P.* A. vii. iii. (1495) 223 Ofte thyse scales cleue to the rotes of the heere, vnieth suche skalles other scurf i heelyd. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4140 All þe bolnyng went away, And þe scurf with 'in a day. 1526 SKELTON *Magnif.* 1958, I am lowsy and vnykyngne and full of scurfie. 1570 LYNES *Manth.* 19037 Scurfie, itche, prurige. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 681 They which drink or eat sow milk full into scurfies and Leprosies. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Mm.* 25 The gall helpeth the leprosy and scurfie.

† b. A similar condition in animals. Obs. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* v. 138 And ouer yeer they wol been in good poynte Withouthen scorf or scalle in cors or ioynte. 1523 FITZGERALD *Hush.* 116 There is a disca-e amonge horses that is called the scable, and it is a skorfie in dyuers places of his body. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 28 The wrine with the owne dung... taketh away the scurfie of Oxen.

2. The scales or small laminae of epidermis that are continually being detached from the skin; esp. such scales detached in abnormally large quantity as a consequence of disease, or forming accumulations at the roots of the hair or elsewhere. † Formerly also, a single scale or lamina of this kind.

a 1000 *Bede's Eccl. Hist.* v. ii. (MS. B.) Se. swa micle hreofle & scurf [i. e. scales & scurf] on ðam heafde hæfde, ðæt acenned beon meat scabbys, *scama*, & of kynnylls & bot. grete plenty of blood. 1540 *Palsgr. Acolastis* Prolog. B ij h. Iij which their so doing, they clawe of their owne skalle, i. their new gathered scurfie, thereby makinge their skynne rawe agayne. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 7 I he flowers sodden in lye, and the head washed therewith taketh away HUNTER *Treat. Venere. Dis.* after in venereal scurfis, Acc. *Cauln* (1842) I. 341 The lather is scrubbed by the men of the bath till every particle of dirt or scurf is cleared off his skin. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ris. & Stud.* (1875) 270 His bones foul with leprous scurf and green corruption of the grave.

b. *trauf.* in *Bot.* Minute scales found on the leaves of certain plants. 1839 LINCOLN *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 5) 63. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss.

3. Any incrustation upon the surface of a body; rust, † a scab (obs.); a saline or sulphurous deposit, mon'd, or the like. Now rare.

c 1440 *Tronp. Parc.* 451 f. Scurfe, of metel, *scorium*. 1538 ELIOT *Dict.*, *Crusta*,... the scurfie of a scabbie or wounde [read (with ed. 1548) the scurfie or scabbie of a wounde]. 1581 STAFFORD *Exant. Compl.* ii. (1876) 59 Then there is no rust nor scurfie that diminisheth the goodnes or wasteth the substance of Gold. 1624 CAPT. SMITH, etc. *Virginia* iii. 58 The waters, had left a lincured spanceld scurfie, that made many bare places seeme as goulded. 1665 HOOKE *Mitig.* 135 Growing Trees... that have been long exposed to the air and Rain, will be all over covered with a greenish scurf. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* 672 There stood a Hill not far whose grie-ly top belch'd fire and rowling smok; That rent entire Shon with a glossie scurf, undoubted sign That in his womb was hid metallic Ore, The work of Sulphur. 1753 *Puill. Trans.* XLVII. 410 The bottom of the great bitumen and 1823 TENNY- of salt, and scum of dross.

b. *fig.* ? 1533 LATIMER *Let. to Morice* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1533) 1741/2, I neuer denyed Pilgrimage. And yet I haue sayed that much scurfie must be pared away ere euer it can be wel done, superstition, idolatry, [etc.]. 1642 D. ROCE'S *Naaman* 30 Job was an holy man, yet such naturall scurfie the Lord saw to lurke in his spirit that he was faine... at last to wring this speech from him. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* i. 1011 Then are they happy, when by length of time The Scurf is worn away, of each committed Crime. 1854 EMERSON *Let. & Soc. Am.*, *Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Dohn) III. 253 'Tis boyish in Swedenborg to cumber himself with the dead scurf of Hebrew antiquity.

c. *spec.* A deposit of coke on the inner surface of a gas retort.

1854 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iii. 81/2 Pieces of the hard coke obtained as scurf in gas retorts are sometimes employed.

† 4. A thin layer of turf. Obs.

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 59 The first is by cutting of the Scurf of the Ground, making up the Turf so cut in heap, and when the Sun has dried these Heaps, they are then set on Fire. a 1726 KING in *Nat. Hist. Ire.* 106 Now that sword or scurf of the earth, that consists of the roots of grass, being lifted up and made fuzzy by the water in winter... is dried in the spring.

5. a. The 'scum' of the population. *rare*.

1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 143 Some of the scurf and meener part run in to them, as they would to see a how. 1870 LONGF. *Dante's Inferno* xv. 111 Thou hadst seen there, if thou hadst had a hankering for such scurf [*dai tal tigna*], That one, who by the Servant of the Servants From Arno was transferred to Bacchigliore.

b. *slang*. A contemptible person, esp. a miser, skinflint. Also *spec.*, an employer who pays less than the usual rate of wages; a labourer who accepts less than the usual rate; also *attrib.*

1851 MAYHEW *Labour* II. 208 'The inferior paying class... are... known among their work-peoples as 'scurfs', *ibid.* 236 Let me now speak of the Scurf labourers. *ibid.* A scavenger, working for a scurf master, gave me the following account. 1854 *Househ. Words* VII. 75 A low person is a snob, a sweep, and a scurf. 1889 A. T. TASKER *Eyes Thames* 29 The crowd of loafers on the quay. 'These are the 'scurfs' or 'ufflers' who hang about for any odd jobs.

Scurf (skv'f), *sb.* 2. Also 5 scurfie, 7 scurfie, 7-8 skurf, 8 scurf; 7 pl. *sourves*. [Possibly identical with *SCRUFF sb.*]

The fuller form *salmon-scurf*, though not found in our quotes, before the 19th c., may be the original: for *scurf* in the sense of something inferior of its kind, cf. *Scurf sb.* 5 and *SCRUFF sb.* 1.]

The *Sc-trout*, *Salmo eriox* or *S. trutta*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 265/2 A scurfie, *quidam piscis*. 1557 TURNER in *Genius Hist. Anim.* v. (1558) 196 *Accepti eundem in alijs Britannicis provincijs uocatur a Gray-trout, & in alijs a Skurf*. 1655 MOUTET & BERNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 283 There are two sorts of them [Bull-trouts], Red Trouts, and Gray Trouts or Skurfs. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* 26 'I the scurf... or Salmon-Peale... differs in shape from a Salmon in not having a forked Tail. 1861 *Act* 24

Scurf, Bull Trout.

Scurf (skv'f), *v.* [f. *SCRUFF sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To cover with a scurf or incrustation. Obs. rare.

[1599] Implied in *SCURFING* *tbl. sb.* a 1668 LOVELOCE *To E. A.* 36 So... Scurf'd all ore with its un-easily crust. The Diamond, from 'midst the bumber stone, Sparkling, shoots forth the price of Nations. 1699 T. BOSTON *Art Man-fishing* (1899) 30 Many this way, by having the wound scurfed over, are rather killed than cured.

2. *intr.* To rise up in the form of scurf.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 168 The pure gold runs here and there to schist, the dross now and then is scurfing up upon the surface.

3. *trans.* To remove by scraping; to chip off (hard deposits) from the surface of a boiler or retort.

1839 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* II. 261/2 Scurfing castings, ... 18. ed. 1879 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 92 A carbonaceous deposit forms on the sides of the retorts, which requires to be periodically removed by 'scurfing' with chisels.

Scurfed (skv'f), *a.* [f. *SCRUFF v.* + -ED.] Covered with scurf.

1646 *Full Relat. Fountain Halberstadt* 11 A Boy of Egelin, which had a scurfed head.

Scurfly, variant of *SCORFLES pl.* Obs.

Scurfly (skv'fli), *adv.* [f. *SCRUFF v.* + -LY.] In a manner resembling scurf; like scurf.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 174 *Viburnum Lantana*. Scurfly pubescent.

Scurfiness (skv'finēs). Also 6 scurfynesse.

[f. *SCRUFF v.* + -NESS.] The condition of being scurfy or covered with scurf.

a 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 140 In lousy lothsumnesse And scabbid scurfynesse. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ciiij. The same stamped with Honey-consumeth and scoureth away... all scurfynesse of the Head and Face. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) II. 20 Some infants early contract a scurfiness on the head.

b. *Bot.* (See quot. 1900.)

1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss. Scurfiness. 1900 R. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Scurf*, *Scurfiness*, the appearance produced by membranous scales.

Scurfing (skv'fin), *tbl. sb.* [f. *SCRUFF v.* + -ING.]

† 1. The formation of scurf. Obs. rare = 1.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gubelbauer's Bk. Physike* 359/1 [A prescription] for all manner of scurfing of the externall skinn.

2. An incrustation formed in boilers or retorts.

1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iii. 101/2 Get new carbons, made out of gas-retort 'scurfing', as it is called.

Scurfy (skv'fi), *a.* [f. *SCRUFF sb.* 1 + -Y.]

1. Covered with scurf; suffering from cutaneous disease. Also, of the nature of scurf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 265/2 Scurfy, *rti scabbide*. 1692 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2803/4 A bright bay Mare... scurfie Heels before. 1758 J. S. Le *Dian's Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) *Dict. Cc.* 2, *Lepra*, a dry scab that makes the Skin scurfie. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 404 By persevering in the use of these remedies... the white scurfiness entirely disappeared. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 111. 513 A head which has been scurfy for many years becomes sore and eczematous.

2. *transf.* Covered as with scurf incrustated; resembling scurf.

1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 201 These Diamonds that lay more superficially, and exposed to the Air and Sun were more scurfy, and by consequence lost more by polishing than the other. 1849 W. H. HARVEY *Sea-Side Bk.* 232 Very similar to the barnacle is the animal of the *Balanus*, whose shells cover, in scurfy patches, the surface of exposed rocks.

b. *spec. in Bot.* (See quot.)
1796 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) l. 79 Scurfy *leguminosae* applied to a cup in compound flowers, the scales of which are bent outwards at the ends, so as to give the whole a ragged appearance. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 9 Thallus crustaceous, squamose, scurfy, powdery [etc.].
† 3. *Of turf:* Forming a thin crust. *Obs. rare*—
1710 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 297 A Scurfy Heath Turf will at last grow on the Top of it.

Scurge, obs. form of SCOURGE sb. and v.
Scuril, Scuring, obs. f. SCURIL a., SCOURING.
Scurling, variant of SKIRLING.
† Scurm, sb. *Obs. rare*—[f. SCURV v.] Hesitation, bashfulness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8533 Sco lift hir skirt wit-uten scurm, And bar-fote wode scoo bat burn.

† Scurm, v. *Obs.* Forms: 3 skur(r)n, 4 skurne, scurm(e). Cf. SHURN. [Of obscure origin; perh. cognate with ON. *skirra-sk* (see SCARE v.). Cf. SCUNNER v.] *intr.* To shrink, flinch, take fright.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19146 He sagh him croised þat ilk turn þat he for staving suld skurn. *Ibid.* 2096 Noght he skurmd with hir stang, Bot on his hand þer scho was fast. He schok and in þe fir he kest. 1325 *Metr. Rom.* at Queens son and mon sal thusgat turn, Than sal the sinful sar scurm. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wat. (Rolls)* 120 And menne begot me. To turne it bot in lighte) ryme. þai sayd, if I in strange it turne, To here it, maynon suld skurne.

† Scurr. *Obs. rare*—[ad. L. *scurra* buffoon.] A buffoon or jester.

1596 *Darbyshire tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 121 Bardis, scurris, .. w'k silk sort of persons, lat skurge. 1823 *Mactagart Galles, Enceyl.* Scurry, a low blackguard.

Scurr, variant of SKIER v. dial.
Scourage, variant of SCOURAGE sb.
Scurrick, variant of SCURDICK.

† Scurrier. *Obs.* Forms: a. 5 scurroure, 6 scourer, skurrer, skyrtter; b. 6 scourreour, -iour, -iour, -yer, scurrier, 6-7 scurrer. [App. aphetic a. OF. *descourreour* DISCOVERER; cf. the Sc. forms *discurroure*, *discuriour* (14-16th c.), and the 14th c. *skourreour* s. v. SCOURER.] The coincidence of sense with *curroure*, COUBER 2, has probably influenced the form. The It. *scorriere* (agent-n. f. *scorrere* to run out; cf. EXCUR v.) has the same meaning, but there is no equivalent OF. **scourreour*.

One sent out to reconnoitre; a scout, avant-courier. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* vii. 796 Apon the moss a scurroure sooe fand he. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) II. xxxiii. 99 He sente forth scurroure to aduise the dealyngs of their ennemyes. 1536 *Bellesoien Chron. Scot.* (1821) l. 94 Claudius, .. send .. to .. the nature of the centre.

c 1540 *tr. Pol.* .. John Fastolf .. had intellig .. of scurriers. a 1548 *HALL* .. when the Dukes skurriers made profer for the toun, out of the whiche was a great compaignie of horsemen and skyrmyshed with the Dukes horsemen. 1607 B. BARNS *Divils Charter* II. l. C 4 b. Our scurriers, are now returned.

fig. 1537 *St. Piers Hist. VIII.* II. 491, I wolde not haue the Deputy, representing the Kinges person, be a comen skurrier for every lyght mater; but, when he shulde begynne a warre, begynne it upon a juste goodde grounde, and [etc.].
Scurriffunge, v. ? dial. Also scurry-. [A word of jocular formation, used in various senses with little or no discoverable connexion.] a. ? *trans.* To scrub, scour. b. *intr.* (See quot. 1777.) c. ? To wriggle about.

1777 *Horz Subsciez* (MS.) in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, s. v. Scurriffunge, to lash tightly; coire. 1873 *Cowper Lett. to Lady Hesketh* 6 June, Half a dozen tooth brushes. Two of the brushes above said must be for inside scurrying, viz. they must be hooked. 1894 *Punch* 1 Sept. 102/1 So he scurryingfounded around with his stomach on the ground, .. And he spied 'a stag of teo'.

Scurrie, scurril (skurril), a. Now somewhat arch. Forms: 6-7 scurrill, skurrill, 7 skurrile, scuril, 6- scurrile, scurril. [a. F. *scurille*, f. *scurille* (14th c.), or ad. L. *scurrilis*, f. *scurra* buffoon] = SCURRILOUS.

1567 *Drant Horne*, A. P. B. I, or you the taunting grace can iudge from scurrill gree. 1686 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* l. (1595) 4 That it containe not base, filthy or scurrile matter. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* l. iii. 143 With him, Patroclus, .. Breakes scurrill jests. 1644 *Milton Areop.* (Arb. 4) 3 It had him plainly partiall, to correct him for grave Cicerio, and not for scurrill Plautus. 1705 *Rowe Amb. Step. Vol.* II. ii. (l. 28) 30 With scurrill Taunts and blackst Infamy They load my Name. 1825 43 *Alexs. & Hist. Rome* II. xxviii. 479 Scurril songs, and gestures, and clapping of hands, were the only answer returned to him. 1854 *Trench Synon.* xxvii. 141 Which would attract many .. whom scurrile buffoonery only revolt and repel. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* II. v. 83 All which full oft she turned to scurril jest.

† App. misused for: Rough, rugged, 'unfriendly'. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* vi. 262 We came to the most scurrile and timorous Discent of the whole passage. *Ibid.* ix. 423 We Coasted the scurrile and Rocky face of Norway.

† Scurrilely, adv. *Obs.* In quot. *scurril* (ly). [f. SCURRILE a. + -LY 2.] In a scurrile manner.

1647 *Hexham* i. Scurrilly, Als een rakant. a 1707 S. (In praying) we may do .. unbecomingly.

Forms: a. 6 scurrillite, illitie, skurrillity, 6-7 scurr(ill)itie, scurrillity, 7- scurrillity; b. 6-7 squirillitie, 6 squirillitie, 7- illity. [a. F. *scurrillité* (15th c.), or ad. L. *scurrillitas*, f. *scurrilis*: see SCURRILE a. and -ITY.] The quality of being scurrilous; buffoon-like jocularity; coarseness or indecency of language, esp. in invective and jesting.

a. 1508 *Dunbar Flying* 58 Scath fra scorpione, scaldit in scurrillitie. 1526 *Pylgrym. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Scurrillite or spekyng of fylthy wordes. 1583 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* i. 4 Your reasons at dinner haue bene .. pleasant without scurrillity. 1654 *Gataker Disc.* Apol. 3, I list not to contend with him in scurrillite and bad language. 1759 *Sydney in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 414 The hawkers .. every day have some new piece of scurrillity against him, to bawl about the streets. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* v. l. 650 He was, as usual, interrupted in his defence by ribaldry and scurrillity from the judgment seat. 1874 *Graess Sharp Hist.* vii. § 2 346 The Sacrament of the Mass .. was attacked with a scurrillity and profaneness, which passes belief.

b. 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1908) B j b, I came not yet to be the Kinges foole, Or to fill his eares with .. scurrillity. 1870 *St. John* i. b 4 b, So long as your mirth bee voyde of all Hoerility.

15. Something scurrilous.
1809 *Puttenham Eng. Poetrie* l. xxxi. (Arb.) 76 Such among the Greekes were called Pantomimi, with v. Buffons, altogether applying their wits to Scurrillities & other ridiculous matters. 1733 *Pope Dunci.* II. 299 10 4, Concanen .. was author of several dull and dead scurrillities in the British and London Journals. 1830 *D'Israeli Chas.* I. III. xi. 244 Who could have imagined that the writers of these scurrillities were scholars.

† c. Buffoon-like behaviour. *Obs.*
1614 J. NOROEN *Labyrinth Mans Life* L 4, Heroicke acts, that make men hoorable, Are only sweet and most inestimable; The rest are false, found more scurrillite, By which some loose, both fame and dignitie. 1624 *Erasmus Ginnak.* l. 24 We may as well say, Cats, Goats and Apes, are by chance given to voracity, lost, and squirillite.

Hence † Scurrilittishness *notice-wd.*, ? the state of persons who indulge in scurrillity

1592 *Nashe Strange News* G 2 b, Maister Bird shall .. meeter it michicuously in maintenance of their scurrillity and ruditie.

Scurrilize (skurrilize), v. *rare*. [f. SCURRILE a. + -IZE.] *trans.* † a. To attack with scurrillity, speak scurrilously of. b. To make scurrilous.

1609 (W. BARLOW) *Answer. Nameless Cath.* 157 What is this vinegremented Iesuite, that tooe sheld, in so base termes, scurrilize to great a King? 1804 *Smolens Shaks. Preface* l. 5 All inducements to degrade or scurrilize the theatre, .. ended in [etc.].

Scurrilous (skurrilous), a. Also 6 skurilous, 7 scurilous, scurrilous. [f. SCURRILE a. + -OUS.] 'Using such language as only the licence of a buffoon can warrant' (J.); characterized by coarseness or indecency of language, esp. in jesting and invective; coarsely opprobrious or jocular.

1576 *Gascogne Needles Eye Wks.* 1910 II. 419 What shall we thinke of skurilous, deceptfull, byting, slanderous, wordes? 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. 663 57 The scurrilous and more then Satyricall immodestie of Martinism. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 25 Forewame him, that he vse no scurrilous words in his times. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* II. xxi. 110 Sometimes a scurrilous Jester, as Hyperbolus. 1716 *Andison Freeholder* No. 23 p. 1 They are grown scurrilous upon the Royal far. 1741 I. 56 They might .. scurrilous ballads were heard again in the streets.

Hence Scurrilously, in a scurrilous manner; † after the manner of a buffoon. Also SCURRILOUSNESS.

1597 *Beard Gods Judgem.* II. xxxvi. (1631) 431 Such as shamed not as soone as they had glinted their .. heads with wine, to fall scurrilously a dauncing. 1666 *Pepys Diary* 17 Oct. Heard the Duke di-course, which he did mightily scurrilously, of the French. 1727 *Bailey* vol. II. *Scurrilousness*, scand. W. Belsch reviled as Peters.

Scurrou (ur), scourrou: see SCURRIER.

Scurry (skurril), sb. [f. SCURRY v.]

1. The act of scurrying; a hurried movement, a rush; hurry, haste, bustle. *Hurry and scurry:* cf. HURRY-SCURRY sb.

1823 *E. Moor Suffolk Words* 356 *Scurry*, haste, impetuosity. 1830 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1861) II. 437 It was such a treat after the burry and scurry, and heartless bustle of London. 1865 *Trotter Belton* *Exc.* xiv. 218 Belinda would usually come down in a scurry as she heard her mother's bell. 1872 G. C. DAVIES *Memoir.* 4 *Mere* v. 34 Unexpecting galls, took to wing with a tremendous scurry. 1910 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 181 Far away from the scurry and the scramble .. of London life.

2. *Sporting.* A short quick run or race on horseback.

1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 407 They travelled for adventures to the courts of princes, .. where at tournaments and skurries .. Fame could be earn'd. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 51 A very fast scurry with Lord Lonsdale the day before I left. 1885 *Field* 17 Jan. 63/3 To wind up, a Flat Scurry, at catch weights, usually gave good sport. *Ibid.* 21 Feb. 219/3 Although only a few fields sepa-

rate the two covers, .. more than one coat changed colour during the short scurry. 1898 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 4/7 There are still at Doncaster too many of the five furlong scurries.

b. A run (made by an animal).
1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar. She [the hare] steals the help of a scurry up the ditch-bottom. 1874 S. DEACUNHAM *Grassley* l. xiii. 247 [The dog] has his scurry. Night and morning.

3. A fluttering assemblage (e.g. of birds, snow, foam) moving or driven rapidly through the air. † Also, a confused tangle of material.

1839 *Thackeray in Corsair* 26 Oct. *Stray Papers* (1901) 177 Ladies at work at a frame in the midst of a great scurry and labyrinth of worsted balls, making slipper-tops [etc.]. 1868 B. TAYLOR *Northern Travel* xxvi. 267 The birds circled overhead, or dropped like thick scurries of snow-flakes on the water. 1868 *Huntley Gloss. Cotswold Dial.* *Scurry*, a flock in confused flight. 1873 *Lowell Lett.* (1894) II. 123 That flight of baby angels caught up and whirled along in the wake of Gabriel like a scurry of autumn birds. 1880 B. BLACKMORE *May Artery* l. xviii. 312 A scurry of foam flew like pellets from the rampart.

Scurry (skurril), v. Also scurry. [In sense 1, app. a back-formation from SCURRIER. In the current sense perh. taken from HURRY-SCURRY, a reduplication of HURRY v.]

† 1. *intr.* ? To ride out as a 'scurrier'. *Obs.*

1580 *North Plutarch, Amibal* (1593) 1135 Then he commanded the horsemen of the Numidians to scurry to the trenches of the Romans, to induce him to come to battell.

2. To go rapidly, move hurriedly. Often with adverbs, as off, away.

1810 *Southey Kehamav.* xiii. The wind .. opens the clouds; Scatter'd before the gale, They scurry through the sky. 1839 *Thackeray Minor Gahagan* v. The ladies .. scurred out of the apartment. 1872 *Black Adv. Phazon* xvi. 219 They scurry away like rabbits when they see her coming. 1894 *Mrs. Anne Ritchie Chapters from Islam* II. 14 Remembered events came cheerfully scurrying on one after another.

b. *Hurry and scurry:* cf. HURRY-SCURRY v.

1857 *Trotter Barchester T.* xix. (1858) 145 Charlotte hurried and scurred about the room hither and thither, doing or pretending to do many things. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 140 How petty seems the work on which they ..

185 *police* .. in the train-draw with ships of Ida Scurred over the wave his hostess Helen. 1892 *Garland Little Norsk* iv. 32 The wind .. scurred the snow south or east.

Hence Scurrying sb. sb. and ppl. a.

1862 *Thomson Turner* l. 72 A view of flustered and scurrying fishing-boats in a gale of wind. 1869 'WAT BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xix. A hurrying, scurrying crowd of horses. 1878 *Tennyson O. Mary* iii. v. The scurrying of a rat, Affrighted me. 1883 *Rollins New Eng. Bygonies* 93 The scurrying drops came thicker and thicker. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 358/2 There was a sound of scurrying steps.

† Scurryvaig. *Sc. Obs.* [? ad. L. *scurra* vagus wandering buffoon.] A vagabond.

1513 *Douglas Envy* vii. Pro. 63 Swingcourts and scurrevaig (v. r. skurryvaig), swankies and swanis. 1810 *St. Patrick* III. 305 (Jam.) Ye may hide the vile scurrievaig.

† Scurvetical, a. *Obs. rare*—[Irreg. f. SCURVY.] Good against the scurvy, scorbute.

1870 *Black Castle Acc.* (1908) 165 Paid for ..

Scurr (skurril), *rare*—[f. SCURVY sb.]

+ -ICAL. = SCURVED.

1728 *Bride's Weekly* 3rd Mar. 3 Offensive Breath, often occasioned by .. Scurrival Gums.

Scurried (skurril), a. [f. SCURVY sb. + -ED 2.] Affected with scurvy.

1855 *Kane Arctic Expl.* II. v. 65 The scurried sick of Ren-selaar. *Ibid.* vii. 83 Able to empty a slop-bucket or rub a scurried leg.

Scurvily (skurril), adv. Now arch. [f. SCURVY a. + -LY 2.] In a scurvy manner.

a. Shamefully, meanly; sordidly, unsatisfactorily. 1599 B. JOXSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. Wks. 1616 l. 243 His hat was carried skurrily. 1671 *Clarendon Dialogues* Tracts (1727) 306 We are scurvily used, but that is because we are scurvily fellows, and deserve no better. 1707 *Reflex upon Kidnule* 236 Her Fondness for a Spark of hers was scurvily interpreted. 1710 *Swift Trist.* to Stella 12 Dec. And, passing in an evening scurvily enough, (I) did not come home till eight. 1827 *Scott Surg. Dau.* iv. I will lay no bets about Miss Grey, .. I think I should act very scurvily, if I were to make her the subject of any idle debate bewixt you and me. 1873 *Browning Red Coll. Nt-cap* 111 The young pair quitted Paris to reside at London: which repaid the complement But scurvily.

b. Sordidly, rudely. *Obs.*

1607 *Wentworth Fam. Lett.* vi. (1608) E 4 b, Speak pittifully, .. ble cunningly. 1547 J. *etcher's Wks.* 90 Such too brooke, Save when boyast

she'd show how scurvily they looke.

† Scurviness. *Obs.* [f. SCURVY a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being 'scurvy'.

1548 *Elvot Dict.* *Proterokalmia*, a scurviness of the browes with an ychie. 1598 *Mascardi* *Great Horser* 133 The browes with an ychie. 1667 *Scratches* is a long scurveness right behind the legge. 1667 *Torsell Fourty*, *Drants* 83 Leprosies, botches, and scurveness of the skine. 1648 H ..

1870 *Bailey* vol. II. *Scurviness*.

Scurvy (skurril), sb. Forms: a. 6 skurvie, 6-7 scurvie, 7 skurvie, 7-S scurvey, 6- scurvey;

β. 6 scurby, skyrby, scorbie, 7 scorby. [Subst. usc of SCURVY a. (cf. *scurvy disease* under sense 1 of the adj.); the specific sense was determined by the use of the word to render the like-sounding F. *scorbut*, MLG. *schorbbik*, etc. (see SCORBUTE), and the β forms above proceed from assimilation of the native to the foreign word. See also SCURBY.]

1. A disease characterized by general debility of the body, extreme tenderness of the gums, foul breath, subcutaneous eruptions and pains in the limbs, induced by exposure and by a too liberal diet of salted foods; SCORBUTUS.

Formerly used more vaguely, including what is now distinguished as PUKUR.

a. c. 1565 R. BAKER in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 151 Our legs now...swolne every joint withall. This disease, which, by your leave, the Scurie men doe call. c. 1663 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land & Sea* iii. 1. (1655) 21 They find work enough about home to keep itself from the scurvy. 1620 J. MASON *New-found-land in Mem.* (1887) 149 A great roote grows in fresh water ponds that is good against the skiruye. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 35 About 30 more had the Scurvy. 1742 *Land & Country Brewer* i. (ed. 4) 17 Our British Malady the Scurvy. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bof. Mast* xxv. 133 The scurvy had begun to show itself on board. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v. 586 Scurvy is a general apyretic and non-contagious disorder.

β. 1586 A. H. tr. *Guillemeau's Treat.* Eyes tulle-p. A worthy treatise of the eyes &c. together with a profitable treatise of the scorbie. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* x. 195 The disease, and vpor excellent that pla. English

† b. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. 1904 I. 171 Hee lyes in brine, in Ballist, and is lamentable sicke of the scurviues. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Reunib.* 1. 400 Sloath-bred Scurvies. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 257 A temperate Sea-Salt, very useful in Scurvies. 1764 *Foot's Mayor of G. v. Wks.* 1799 I. 162 Your scurviues, and gouts.

† 2. A disease of cattle. Cf. SCURF sb. 1. 2. 1604 E. GILMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xv. 465 If the mangle or the scurvie which they call carabea take any beast they were presently commaunded to bury it quicke, lest it should infect others.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *scurvy-rickets*, -spot; † *scurvy-ale*, medicated ale intended as an antidote to scurvy (cf. *scurvy-grass ale*); † *scurvy-weed*, -wort = SCURVY-GRASS.

1618 J. TAYLOR *Peunyles Piler*, C. 2, We had a sort of Ale, called *Scurvy Ale. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 18 In infants I have known *scurvy-rickets mistaken for rheumatism. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xiv. 163 The scurvy-grass that mottled our faces. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* arne anye name of it, but

Scurvy (skɜːvi), a. Forms: 6 skurvy, scurvy, skurvie, skyrvy, 6-7 scurvie, 7 scirvy, skirvie, scourvy, 6- scurvy. [f. SCURF sb. 1 (with regular change of f into v) + -y. Cf. the later SCURFY a.; also Sw. *skorvig*, LG. *schorfig*, Du. *schurftig*.]

† 1. Covered with scurf; suffering from, or of the nature of, skin disease; scurfy, scabby. Obs.

Scurvy disease, spec. = SCURVY sb.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) Bvjh, Jugglers and pipers, and scurvy wayfarers. a. 1529 SKELTON *E. Rymyng* 140 A sorte of foule drabbes All scurvy with scabbes. 1535 Co. or (155) 158 Sc. of

casseth the partie very much. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. lxxviii. 35 This medicine is well approued to cure. Mouly

b. transf. Of vegetable growths: Resembling scurf, scurfy.

1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 319 The situation...should communicate to the vines a moisture which is neither bitter nor salt; for either of these will vitiate the taste of the wine, and give a scurvy rough coat to every plant that grows on such land. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 42 A ring of scurvy and diseased matter.

2. fig. Sorry, worthless, contemptible. Said both of persons and things. Cf. SCABBY a. 2. Also of treatment, etc.: Shabby, discourteous. Now somewhat arch.

1877 *Scott. Dict.* 42 A ring of scurvy and diseased matter.

1592 KYO *Sp. Trag.* iii. v. 1411 Ist not a scurvie iest that a man shold test himselfe to death? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 140 The Moore's abus'd by some most villanous Knaue, Some base notorious Knaue, some scurvy Fellow.

to Stella 19 Nov., Steele and I sat among some scurvy company over a bowl of punch. 1710-11 *Ibid.* 9 Jan., We only had a scurvy dinner at an alehouse. 1751 SNOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxx. 217 The music of a scurvy organ and a few other instruments. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlvii, Take your hand from my cloak, my Lord Duke, I have a scurvy touch of old puritanical humour about me. I abide not the imposition of bands. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs of Relig.* 113 The

bare brae seems clad in mockery, With one thin belt of lean, and scurvy trees. 1902 BRENNAN *House of Percy* II. ii. 83 Scant preferment and scurvy friendship...the Earl received.

† b. quasi-adv.

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malvi* iii. ii, How scurvy proud he would looke when the treasury was full!

Scurvy-grass, Bot. Forms: see SCURVY sb.; also SCURVY-GRASS.

1. A cruciferous plant, *Cochlearia officinalis*, believed to possess anti-scorbutic properties.

a. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. lxxxii. 323 Round leaved Scurvie grasse is a low or base herbe. 1611 MIONLTON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* F 2 b, Would any husband suspect that a woman crying, Buy any scurvy-grasse, should bring loue letters amongst her herbes to his wife. 1741 *Compl. Pam.* i. iv. 247 Take...of Scurvygrasse half a Bushel. 1767 BYRON *Voy. round World* 47 We carried off a great quantity of cocoa nuts, scurvy-grass, and other vegetables, for the use of the sick. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xxi. 269 Peterson brought me quite a handful of scurvy-grass (C. *fenestrata*). 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii, The saxon of verdure to

Scorby-grasse,

† b. Spirit of scurvy-grass: a volatile oil distilled from the plant. Obs.

1676 GREW *Anat. Plants*, Lect. ii. (1682) 242 Spirit of Scurvy-grass maketh no Lutation with Acid. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 184/2 If it be made with Spirit of Scurvy-grass [etc.].

† 2. Sea or Scottish Scurvy-grass: the Sea Bind-weed, *Convolvulus Soldanella*.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. cxcviii. 690 Soldanella...in English Sea Withwinde...of some Sea Folefoote, and Scottish Scurvie grasse. 1767 T. GLOVER *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XI. 629 Soldanella or Sea-Scurvy-grass.

† 3. = Scurvy-grass ale (see 4). Obs.

1664 ETHIERGE *Love in Tub* i. 5 And but this morning the Chandler refus'd to score a quart of Scurvy-grass. 1708 J. CHANDLER *Life in St. Britain* i. iii. vii (1743) 183 There are sold in London...many sorts of ales, very different, as Cock, Steppony, Betony, Scurvy-grass, &c.

† 4. attrib. and Comb., as † *scurvy-grass ale*, ale medicated with scurvy-grass; similarly † *scurvy-grass drink*; † *scurvy-grass medicine*, a medicine containing scurvy-grass as the chief ingredient.

1661 in W. M. MYDDLETON *Chirk Castle Acc.* (1908) 152 Pd for a qrte of *Scurvygrasse ale and plaine ale 84. 1679 J. LOCKE in *Ld. King Life* 125 There are also several sorts of compounded ales, as cock-ale...scurvy-grass-ale, college-ale, &c. 1689-90 WOOD *Life (O. H. S.)* i. 273 *Scurvy-grass drink began to be frequently drunk in the mornings as physic-drinke. 1699 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 77/5 Paide for longe pepper grains, cloves, mace, and saffron for my *scurvy-grasse medicine, vjd.

Scurzonera, obs. rare form of SCORONERA.

† **Scusation**, Obs. Also 5 skusacion, skew(y)sasyon, skosacion, skwsacion, -cyon.

Aphetic form of EXCUSATION.

c. 1430 *Frenesayour* 112 (Halliiv.) And to that semble he most nede gon, But he have a resenabul skwsacyon. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 52 When sho cutte gett no skosacion to helpe hur with, bod at sho trevid verellit to dye, sho shrafe hur vnto be preste [etc.]. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 215 He seydyt [sic] but for a skwsacion.

† **Scuse**, sb. Obs. Also 6 skuse, 7 schüce.

Aphetic form of EXCUSE sb.

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froissart* i. cccxlii. 52 So the knight coude make no scuse. a. 1553 UOALL *Roister D. v.* ii, Better (they) 8 Tis a woman witho... (1654) 35

If all be well with us, that schuce shall serve.

Scuse (skiüz), v. Obs. exc. in illiterate use.

Also 6 scowse, skewse, skuse. Aphetic form of EXCUSE v.

1491 CANTON *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) u. 186 They that had done it scused them. 1532 MORE *Comfit. Tindale* Wks. 577/2 To skewse hym and keepe hym from beentyng. 1556 CHRON. *Grey Friars* (Camden) 70 He wolde have geynye nyght to a be scowsyd. 1594 R. (JAREW) *Tasso* (1881) 110 He you to Capitaine skuse. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xxiv. 250 Would to beauen, that all the abject blood, In our veins, had Hector scused. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* iii. 14 (1849) 114 The gentleman will 'scuse me'. 1887 T. E. BROWX *Doctor* 25 'Scuse me, your honour.

Scut (skɜːt), sb. 1 Also 6-7 scutte, 6-8 skut(t), (9 scud). [Of obscure origin: prob. allied to SCUT a. Connexion with ON. *skut*-stem of a vessel (Norw. *skut* either end of a boat), or with mod. Icel. (*skut*) *skott* (fox's) tail, has often been assumed, but appears unlikely.]

1. A short erect tail, esp. that of a hare, rabbit, or deer. (Quot. 1530 may belong to sense 2, which is recorded earlier.)

1530 PALSGR. 268/2 Scutte. 1576 TURBERV. *Fenerie* 243 The taylor of an Hare and Conney is called their Skut. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 20 My Doe, with the blacke Scut? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xl. v. 1. 352 Those that be long shagged and rugged, have very little and short skuts, as Beares. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 329 How the Indian Hare came to have a long taylor, whereas that part in others attains no higher than a scut? 1770 G. WHITE *Selfharm.* To Penant Mar (1789) 79 It's scut [the moose's] seemed to be about an inch long. 1858 CUSANS *Her.* (189) 89 The tail of a Fox is called the Brush... of a Hare or Rabbit (heraldically termed *Couey*), the Scut. 1860 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix, The goat...rushed at him, his little scut cocked like a gun-hammer.

† b. (See quot.) Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxii. v. II. 434 If the husband take a frogg and spit her...length upon a reed, so as it goe in

at the skut or nature [printed mature] behind and come forth againe at the mouth.

† 2. A hare. Obs.

c. 1440 *Proup. Part.* 451/1 Scut, hare. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 632 Masid as a marche hare, he ran lyke a scut.

† b. Hunting. The hare as the object of the chase. Also fig. Obs.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. ix. (Rtdlg.) 296 The minister was ready to burst with laughing, to see me so eager after the scut. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 378 This day being devoted to the scut, we accompanied Mr. Lyster.

Hence SCUTTED a. (only in Comb.).

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* ii. xv. 89 An English Mare...stumbled into one of these traps...the Indians...seeing such a long scuttled Deere, prauice in their Merrittotter [etc.].

† **Scut**, sb. 2 Obs. rare. [Perh. a. early mod. Dn. *schut*, *schutte* embankment.] ? An embankment.

1561 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 124 Telling of the scutte and other worke about the Bryges.

† **Scut**, a. and sb. 3 Obs. [Of obscure origin: perh. related in some way to SHORT a., SKIRT sb.]

a. adj. Short. b. sb. A short garment.

c. 1440 *Proup. Part.* 451/1 Scut, or scort, *curtus*, *brevis*. *Ibid.*, Scut, garment, *nepticula*.

† **Scut**, v. Obs. [? f. SCUT a.] trans. To dock, cut short. 1530 PALSGR. 707/2, 1 scutte, je doeque.

Scut, variant of SCOUT sb. 3

Scutable, obs. form of SKEW-TABLE.

Scutage (skiütédz), Obs. exc. Hist. Also 5 scutage. [ad. med. L. *scütägium*, f. *scütum* shield, after OF. *escuage*; see ESCUAGE.] A tax levied on knight's fees; chiefly in restricted sense, such a tax paid in lieu of military service.

c. 1460 *Osney Reg.* 123 pe foresaide [canons] schall aquite towarde Richard first Odone and his heyres [pat is to say, ij. s. liij. d.], how that euer he scutage gon, weper it be more or lasse. a. 1513 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. (1812) 345 A taske calld the scutage. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 276/1 The king more and more incensed against hym...called him to a counte of...scutages, gifts, presents, escapes of prisoners. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. v. 74 We find in our antient histories, that...when our kings went to war, they levied scutages on their tenants...to defray their expenses, and to hire troops. 1874 *Struss Const. Hist.* i. xii. 454

The term *scutage*, now first employed, indicates that the assessment of the knight's fees was coming into use. 1884 *Tenison's Bocket* i. 4, It seem'd to me but just The Church should pay her scutage like the lords.

Scutal (skiütäl), a. [ad. mod. L. *scütalis*, f. L. *scütum* shield: see SCUTUM.]

1. Zool. Of the nature of or pertaining to a scutum.

1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* 218 On each of the scutal valves in this individual I can count about 260 growth-lines.

2. In etymological sense: Of or pertaining to a (heraldic) shield. *Extra-scutal* adj., of a heraldic device, placed outside the shield.

1868 CUSANS *Her.* ii. 43 A good example of these scutal monstrisities. 1900 PILEY *Hist. Barouletage* v. 244 Some Baronets add the badge as an extra-scutal appendage to their arms.

† **Scutarde** 1. Obs. rare. = SCOTART.

a. 1400 *Med. Rec.* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 52 Tak a scutarde als hald als be es taken, and bryn him in a newe pottle al to powder.

† **Scutarde** 2. Sc. Obs. [? f. *scute*, SCOUT v. + -ARD.] ? One who pours out.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritil Weuen* 93 Ane skabbit skarth, ane scorpion, ane scutarde bebinde.

Scutate (skiütet), a. [ad. L. *scütatus* provided with a shield, f. *scütum* shield: see SCUTUM.]

1. Zool. Covered with scuta or large flat scales.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Eutanol.* IV. xlvii. 274 Scutate (*Scutata*). Covered with large flat scales. 1858 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 265 *Hydrolaphes*. Head scutate, small.

2. Bot. Buekler-shaped.

Hence SCUTATED a. = SCUTATE a. 1.

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 221 Scutated lizard, *Lacerta Scutata*. *Ibid.* 518 Scutated Snake, *Coluber Scutatus*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 445 Head scutated.

Scutation (skiütön), Zool. [f. SCUTATE a.: see -ATION.] Arrangement of scuta.

1852 *Zoologist* X. 3402 The integument of the naked part of the foot (presenting) its well-marked scutation. 1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXXIII. 402 The horny scutation of lizards.

Scutch (skɜːt), sb. 1 Now chiefly dial. [f. SCUTCH v.] A stroke with a stick or whip.

1612 COTGR. *Fessite*, a scutch on the breech, a lash on the buttocks. *Ibid.*, *Stinglet*, a scutch...or ierke with a rod, &c.

Scutch (skɜːt), sb. 2 Also 8 skutch, 9 seotch. [a. OF. *escouche* (15th c.; mod. F. *écouche*).]

The remarkable correspondence of the OF. word with the mod. Norw. synonym *skoka* suggests that it may be of Scandinavian origin. By Hatz. *Darm.*, however, it is regarded as f. **escoucher*, *escousser* to scutch, thrash, and this is identified with *escousser* to shake = pop. L. **excussare* (cf. EXCUSSE v.).

1. = SCUTCHER.

c. 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 701/2 Common flax; which from the scutch proceeds to the heckle. 1836 L. HENRY *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* I. 510 Arms to which are attached scatches revolving within a cylindrical casing. 1845 *Encycl. Microlog.* VII. 702, a curvy-comb, and Dict. s. v. *Scutcher*, and present it to the scutches or beaters, &c.

1886 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVII. 46 Scuttler or streakfield (striped lizard).

2. In Manchester: One who takes part in a 'scuttle' or street-fight. See SCUTTLE sb. 2.

In the first quot. app. used for: A street urchin, 'gamin'. If the word is identical with that current in Manchester, the writer seems to have misapprehended its meaning. 1867 C. G. GORON L^t. (*Manchester*) 21 Sept. in *Lett. to Sister* (1888) 23 The poor scuttlers here, male and female, fill me with sorrow. They wear wooden clogs, and make such a noise. [Also in later letters dated from other places, 1882-3, *Ibid.* pp. 253, 271, 300, 302; sometimes glossed 'boy' by the editor.] 1887 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 6/2 A gang of 'scuttlers' who parade the streets [of Manchester] at night and assault passengers with belts and frequently with knives.

Scuttler (skʊt'lɪə). [*f.* SCUTTLE v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who scuttles a ship; esp. with the design of 'losing' her and claiming the insurance-money.

1869 *Daily News* 11 Dec. The over-insured... as well as the scuttler, should be... punished severely. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Aug. 5/1 Supposing the scuttlers... had not bungled in the business, the ship would have been among the missing.

Scuttling (skʊt'lɪŋ), *vb.* sb. 1 [*f.* SCUTTLE v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of SCUTTLE v. 1

1250 *Manikind in Macro Plays* 4 Nought. 3ys, Mary, I prey you, for I loue not his reweyng [i.e. of dancin]. Go to! for I haue had a praty scuttlyng. *Merry* Nay, brother, I wyll not daunce. 1873 'CUTHBERT BEDE' *Little Mr. Bouncer* 147 The scuttling of rabbits in and out of the scuttles. [See SCUTTLE 1 a.] 1890 [see SCUTTLE v. 2]. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* iv. xiv. 256 It was the scuttling of the feet of the townspeople as they ran to meet the procession.

Scuttling (skʊt'lɪŋ), *vb.* sb. 2 [*f.* SCUTTLE v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of SCUTTLE v. 2

1622 *SIR R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* xvii. 40 Great care is to be had also... in Hooping or Scuttling of Caske. 1748 *Anderson's Voy.* ii. xiii. 269 The other ships... were prepared for scuttling. 1877 *GLAISTONE Glenn* iv. xx. 350 It does not at once appear how the Canal could be secured against the furtive scuttling of ships.

Scuttling (skʊt'lɪŋ), *pp.* a. [*f.* SCUTTLE v. 1 + -ING 2.] That scuttles; characterized by scuttling.

1895 C. R. B. *BARRITT Surrey* vii. 171 A stray water-hen made a flapping, scuttling progress across the pool. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 541 A couple of skulking scuttling spies. 1904 *Ibid.* Dec. 122 The patter of scuttling sheep could be heard on the soft turf.

Scuttock (skʊt'ək), *local*. [*Perh.* a dim. of SCOUT sb. 5: see -OCK.] The common guillemot.

1813 *MONTAGU Ornith. Diet.* Suppl. Guillemot, Foolish, Uria Troile... Provincial... Scuttock [1831, 545 Scuttock].

Scutty (skʊt'ti). [*f.* SCOUT sb. 1 + -Y.] A name applied locally to the wren (see quot.).

1885 *SWANSON Proc. Names Birds* 35 Wren (*Troglodytes parvulus*). From its short hob-tail it has the name of... Scutty (Sussex). 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 355 The wren... the name of 'Scutty'.

Scutula (skiŋ'tiŋl), *a.* Also *erron*. scutula. [*ad. mod. L. scutula* -us, *f. L. scutulum* dim. of *scutum* shield.] = SCUTELLATE. Also SCUTELLATED a.

1827 R. JAMESON tr. *Cuvier's Theory of Earth* (ed. 5) 310 Two-thirds of the leg, and the whole length of the toes, are scutulate. 1848 *HERBURN in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 276 Tarsus short... scutulate in front. 1885 C. F. HOLZER *Marv. Animal Life* 171 [Other species] are the spotted, scutulated, confluent, and the black-tail rattlesnakes.

Scutule (skiŋ'tiŋl). [*ad. L. scutulum* (in sense 1 through It.), *f. scutum* shield.]

1. A. An escutcheon-shaped marking. *rare* -1.

1902 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 48 Because the circumcinct and compassing coulers, meeting together in the selfe same smooth and cleane stones, did yeeld a reflection, no part being faultie, eyther of the square checkers or scutuls and Trigon [orig. *scutuli*, *trigoni*, *quadrati*].

2. *Zool.* A small scute or dermal plate.

1841 *Penny Cyc.* XIX. 469/2 Rhinoceros... One-horned; scutules of the skin angled at the margin.

3. **Scutulum** (skiŋ'tiŋl). [*ad. L. scutulum* (in sense 1 through It.), *f. scutum* shield.] [*mod. L. use of L. scutulum*, dim. of *scutum* shield.] A shield-shaped crust or disc developed in the skin-disease favus.

1888 J. N. HYDE *Dis. Skin* (ed. 2) 598 The inferior surface of this disk or scutulum rests upon the scalp. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 862 The characteristic lesion [of favus] is a small yellow-coloured disc or scutulum. *Ibid.* 863 In old scabs the scutula are lost.

b. *Zool.* A scutellum. 1902 in *Webster's Suppl.*

1. **Scutum** (skiŋ'tiŋm). [*ad. L. scutum* (in sense 1 through It.), *f. scutum* shield, *f. Indogermanic root *skē-* (*skew-) to cover, whence SKY sb.]

The *L. scutum* denoted specifically the large oblong shield, in contradistinction to the *clipeus* or buckler.

In *mod.* [*f. scutum* shield, *f. Indogermanic root *skē-* (*skew-) to cover, whence SKY sb.]

1. *Bot.* [*f. scutum* shield, *f. Indogermanic root *skē-* (*skew-) to cover, whence SKY sb.]

1832 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* i. 122 The circular space in the middle of the top of the orbiculus is the *scutum*.

2. *Ent.* The second segment of each of the three divisions of the tergum in insects.

The scuta respectively of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum are called proscutum, mesoscutum, and metascutum. The term *scutum* alone sometimes = mesoscutum.

1830 *MACLEAY in Zool. Trans.* V. 169 The *scutum*, whether the collar be apparent or not, is therefore the second piece of the mesothorax. 1833 F. WALKER in *Entomol. Mag.* I. 26 A yellow line extends along the suture [of *Deutonyma*

biguttata], between the scutum and the parapsides of the mesothorax.

3. *Zool.* A shield-like dermal plate; a scute.

1771 [see SCUTELLA]. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* lxiv. (1875) 482 [The true Lizards and the Monitors] are chiefly separated by the... fact that the abdomen and head are covered with ordinary scales, and not with large 'scuta'. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Scuta*, applied to any shield-like plates; especially to those which are developed in the integument of many reptiles.

Scutyle, obs. form of SCUTTLE sb. 1

Scuwe, scwe: see SKEW.

Sowle, scwylle, rare obs. *f.* SCHOOL sb. 1

Scwylle, Scwyer, obs. *f.* SCUTTLE, SQUIRE.

† **Scybal**. Obs. rare. Also 5 scybal. [*a. f.*

scybal, *ad. mod. L. scybalum*.] = SCYBALUM.

1245 tr. *Ardene's Surg.* 76 Water alon & salt boiled to gidge and yette in hya clystrye bringe out squiballez. *Ibid.* 78 [is] [clistry]e bringe out hard squiballez of what every cause hai be withholden. 1634 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. lxvii, Sir-reverence, Ordure... Scybal or Sypharthe.

Scybalous (si'bäl'm), *a. Path.* [*f. med. L. scybalum* + -ous.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, scyphala.

1799 *Med. Trans.* I. 349 These stools, small in quantity, constantly mixed with 735 Scybalous masses

1. **Scybalum** (si'bäl'm). [*Path.* Usually pl. *scyphala*. [*med. L. scybalum*, *a. Gr. σκύβαλον*.]

One of a collection of round masses of constipated faeces formed in the bowels in certain diseases.

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.*, *Scyphala*, are Sheeps, or Goats, &c. Buttons, or Excrement. 1808 *Med. Trans.* XIX. 308 One scanty stool without scyphala. 1889 *MATTHEWS Dis. Women* xiv. (ed. 4) 98 A Scybalum is a rounded or oval mass of faeces.

Scye (sai). *Tailors' term.* [A use of a Sc. and Ulster dialect word (written also *sey*, *sci*, *si*, *sie*, *sy* in glossaries) meaning 'the opening of a gown, etc., into which the sleeve is inserted; the part of the dress between the armpit and the chest' (E.D.D.); of obscure etymology.] The opening in a coat into which a sleeve is inserted.

1825 *JAMESON Suppl. s.v. Scye*. The scye of a gown or shift is the opening through which the arm passes. 1830 *DAVEY Syst. Cutting* 7 Measure the distance from the top of the back to the bottom of the back scye. 1899 *WHITING'S N. S. John-St.* xviii. What's wrong with the Scye? 1909 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 12/1 There is... a very clean fit about the scye, and an excellent shoulder.

Scyelite (sai'elait). [*Min.* [*f.* the name of Loch Scye in Caithness + -LITE.] A combination of mica with hornblende-picrite.

1885 *YUO in Q. Trans. Geol. Soc.* XLI. 401 The Scyelite (altered Mica-Hornblende-Picrite) of Caithness.

Scyle, Scylful, obs. *f.* SKILL, SKILFUL.

Scyience, -ence, obs. forms of SILENCE.

Scylla (si'lä). [*L.*; *a. Gr. Σκύλλα*.] A rock upon the Italian side of the Straits of Messina facing CHARYBDIS (q. v. for the proverbial use); also personified as a dangerous sea-monster.

1520 *ANREW Noble Lyffe* iii. lxxii, Scylla is a monster in the see betwene Italye & Sicill, it is great enemye vnto man. 1547 ? *SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 24 Seas... Which we [read me] have tossed sore: From Sicilla [read Scylla] to Caribdis cluies. 1580 W. SPELMAN *Dialogue* (1896) 3, I fell from Silla into Caribdes, from euyl to woors. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. iii. v. 19*. 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 609 Or as y^e iawes of Scyllas barking bounds, That aye for greedinesse of booties raul. 1651 *Reg. Comm. Gen. Assembly* (1909) 244 Our former Warnings... bes stered a steadie course betwixt the Shylla of Malignants and Charibdis of Sectaries. 1793 *KELSEY Sermon* 290 The Scylla and Charibdis which have swallowed up many Mortals. 1868 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* iii, Alas, the poor father in avoiding Charybdis had run against Scylla.

Scylling, **Seyment**, obs. *f.* SHILLING, CEMENT.

Scymetar, -er, **scymitar**, -er: see SCIMITAR.

Scymme, obs. form of SKIM.

Scymmer: see SCUMMER sb., SKIMMER sb.

Scyn, **Scyne**, obs. *f.* SKIN sb., SHINE v.

Scyon, **Scyourse**: see SCION, STEE.

1. **Scypha** (sai'fä). [*Bot.* [*mod. L. scypha*, *a. Gr. σκύφη*, var. of *σκύφος* drinking cup.] = SCYPHUS.

1832 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* i. 203 *Scypha*, is a cup-like dilatation of the Podetium, hearing shields on its margin.

1856 *HENSLOW Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Scypha*, *Scyphus*. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Scypha* or *Scyphus*.

Scypher, obs. form of CIPHER v.

Scyphi (sai'fi), combining form of *L. scyphus* cup (see SCYPHUS), used in scientific terms, chiefly *Bot.* and *Zool.* (Properly, this form should be used only for compounds with Latin words, and SCYPHO- for those with Greek words; but this rule has often been neglected.) *Scyphiferous* (sai'fi-fä) *a.* [*-FEROUS*] *Bot.*, bearing a scyphus; = SCYPHOPHOROUS. *Scyphiform* (-fä'm) *a.* [*-FORM*], (a) *Bot.*, resembling a scyphus in shape; (b) *Zool.*, 'boat-shaped, scaphoid' (*Cent. Dict.*). *Scyphiphorous* (-fä'rs) *a. Bot.* = SCYPHOPHOROUS, SCYPHIFEROUS. *Scyphistoma* *Zool.* = SCYPHOSTOMA.

Hence *Scyphistomoid a.*, of or belonging to a scyphistoma (in quot. *absol.*); *Scyphistomous a.* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 57 Podetia from disk of laciniae... 'scyphiferous'. *Ibid.* 2 Apotectia biatorine on 'scyphiform' or simple podetia. 1879 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 521 'Scyphiphorous'. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 122 The 'Scyphistoma' assumes the aspect of a pile of saucers, arranged one upon another with their concave surfaces upward. 1902 G. H. FOWLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 131 ...responding to the hy-

Scyph (sai'fi), combining form of *σκύφος* cup (see SCYPHUS), chiefly in scientific terms: cf. SCYPHIFEROUS. *Scyphogeny* (-džini) [*-GENY*], *Bot.*, production of ascidia. *Scyphomaney* (-mænsi) [*-MANCY*], divination by means of a cup. *Scyphomedusa* [*mod. L.*], *Zool.*, a group of Hydrozoa. Hence *Scyphomedusan*, *medusoid* *adjs.* (*Cent. Dict.*). *Scyphophore* (-fä'ri) [*ad. mod. L. scyphophorus*], *Zool.*, a member of the *Scyphophori*, an order of physostomous fishes (*Cent. Dict.*). *Scyphophorous* (-fä'rs) *a.* [*-PHOROUS*], *Bot.* = SCYPHIFEROUS. *Scyphopolyp* (-pə'lip) [*POLYP*], a cup-shaped polyp; also *attrib.* *Scyphostoma* [*Gr. στόμα* mouth], *Zool.*, a non-sexual hydroid form of the Hydrozoan *Acraspoda* (also called *SCYPHISTOMA*).

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 'Scyphogeny'. 1855 *SMELEY Occult Sci.* 293 The existence of a kind of 'scyphomaney', or divination with a cup, is supposed to be alluded to. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 553/1 And now the ancestry took two distinct lines, which have given rise respectively to the two great groups into which the *Hydrozoa* are divisible—'Scyphomedusae' and the *Hydromedusae*. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 64 Nigrescent and albo-guttate at the base, 'scyphophorous, scyphi proliferous'. 1882 tr. *Haackel in Challenger Rep.* *Zool.* IV. ii. p. xiii, The *Acraspidae* [originate] from 'Scyphopolyps' by terminal gemmation. *Ibid.* p. xiv, Developed from the *Scyphopolyp* nurse. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 98 'The Scyphostoma seems to be more highly organized than most of the *Hydrozoa* polyps'. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 787 note, *Haackel* believes that the *Tesseraria* possess a *Scyphostoma* stage.

Scyphose (sai'fä's), *a. Bot.* [*f.* SCYPHUS + -OSE.] Having a scyphus or scyphi.

1879 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* (ed. 3) 521 *Scyphose*, bearing thallus cups as in *Cladonia*.

Scyphulus (sai'fi'lus), *Bot.* [*mod. L. scyphulus*, dim. of SCYPHUS.] (See quot. 1856.)

1856 *HENSLOW Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Scyphulus*, the cup-like appendage from which the seta of *Hepaticae* arises. Used also synonymously with *Scypha*.

Scyphus (sai'fi's), *Bot.* Pl. *scyphi* (sai'fi-sai). [*mod. L. use of L. scyphus*, *ad. Gr. σκύφος* a large drinking vessel without a foot.] a. A name given by Haller to the corona of certain plants when forming a cup or funnel-shaped appendage. b. A dilatation of the podetium in lichens bearing shields on its margin. Cf. SCYPHA.

1777 *ROBINSON Brit. Flora* 23 A scyphus is a fructification in the form of a cup, in some species of *Archil*. 1832 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* i. 121 The most common form of appendage is the *corona*,... forming sometimes an undivided cup, as in *Narcissus*, when it becomes the *scyphus* of Haller. 1866 *Tras. Bot.*, *Scyphus*. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 63 *Scyphi* denticulate at the margins. *Ibid.* 64 Dilated upwards into a scyphus.

Scyrr, obs. form of SHIRL a.

Scyrryssh, obs. form of SKIRNISH v.

Scyrrhosity, obs. form of SCIRRHOSITY.

Scyrt, obs. form of SHORT v.

Scyrtle, obs. form of SKIRT sb.

Scyyme, obs. form of SCHISM.

† **Scytale** (e. Obs. Also 6 scitale, 7 scytal(i), scythale. [*ad. L. scytale* (*med. L. scytalus*), *a. Gr. σκυτάλη*, app. a use of *σκυτάλη* staff: see next.

Owing to a misreading of *σκυτάλη* for *συντάλη* in Columella vi. xvii (ed. Stephanus 1543), the word was frequently supposed to have the sense of shrew-mouse.

In *mod. zoological Latin* *scytale* is used as the name of a genus of snakes (the type of the order *Scytalidae*), and also as the specific name of a coral-snake (*Tortrix scytale*).

A serpent mentioned by ancient writers, described as resembling a round staff of uniform thickness. Also, a figure of this as a heraldic bearing.

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 62 O beareth Argente, on a Pale Vert, a Scytale, proper. This serpent is so called, because he shineth with such diverse speckles upon his backe, that all that looke thereon haue wonder, and liking to see him. 1608 *TORRELL Serpents* 232 This Scytale is very full of markes or spots vpon the backe so variable and delectable, that it possesseth the beholders with admiration. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. 1. 467 The Scytale is admirable in her varied jacket. 1677 *GLAIS Démonol.* (1667) 421 No otherwise doth he keep them at a gazing admiration of worldly pomp... than the serpent Scytale doth with passengers, whom she stays, by amizing them with her beautiful colours, till she have stung them. 1770 J. & W. LANGHORNE *Plutarch*, II. *Crasiss* III. 465 His army resembled the serpents called *Scytale*.

1. **Scytale** (si'täli). [*Antiq.* Also 6 in Latin form scytala. [*Gr. σκυτάλη* staff, also *spec.*: see below.] A method of secret writing practised by the Spartans, consisting in writing the message on a strip of parchment wound spirally round a cylindrical or tapering staff, so that it became illegible when the parchment was unrolled, and could be read only by the use of a staff of precisely the right form

and size. Hence, a secret dispatch conveyed by this method.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch, Lysander* (1595) 487. To him selfe sent immediately that which they call Scythala... The Scythala is in this sort. When the Ephori doe send a General, or an Admirall to the warres, they cause two litle round staves to be made [etc.]. These two litle staves they call Scythales. *Ibid.* This litle scrowle of parchment also is called as the rowle of wodde, Scythala. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Dionys. Adv. Learn.* v. 268 A Spartan letter sent once in a Scythale or round cypher'd staffe. 1838 THURWALL *Greece* xxxvii. V. 17 A scythale would at all times be sufficient to procure whatever they wished.

Scythe, obs. f. SITE sb., SHEET sb.

Scyth (syt). Now rare. Forms: 4 Sitho (Solyto, Sobito, 5 Scito, Shito, Scytto), 7 Scytho, 9 Scyth. [ad. L. *Scythia*, Gr. *Σκυθία*.] A Scythian.

1387 THURVA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 257 Of Egipcians in be soip, and of Siches (MS. a Schytes; Caxton, Shites) in the north. 1480 CAXTON *Deser. Scol.* (1520) 171 Scottes ben called as it were scythes for they came out of Scidia. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall. Pr.* (1619) 707f. The Greeks the Romaines... the Scythes were always temperat in eating and drinking. 1566 SPENSER *State Ircl. Wks.* (Globe) 632/2 The old English also which there remayne have gotten up they cryes Scythian-like. And herein also lyeth open an other manifest proof that the Irish be Scythes or Scotts. 1871 P. SMITH *Ann. Hist. Engl.* xxiii. § 12 (1881) 473 *The Sacer* of Greek writers on Persian affairs are simply Asiatic Scyths.

Scythe (syt), sb. Forms: a. 1 sigdi, sitho, 3-6 syth, 4-7 syth, 5 cytho, (sythy), 5-6 cythe, 6 syth, 6-7 syth, sith, 7 sitho, seith, sight, syth, 3-9 syth, 4-9 sitho; b. 5 aeth, 7 saith; 7. 7 seith, seitho, 7- sytho. [OE. *sith* masc., earlier *sigdi (written sigdi in Epinal Gl.) = LG. *siged*, *seid*, *sicht*, ON. *sigð-r* (mod. Icel. *sigð* fem., Norw. *sigd*, *sigde*, *silde* masc.) = OTeut. *sigþiþ-, f. root *seg- to cut, whence the synonymous OS. *seigina* (MLG. *MDu. seigene*, Dn. *seisen*, *zeis*), OHG *seigana* (MHG. *seigense*, *seime*, G. *seise*).]

The etymologically correct spelling *sith* was preferred by Johnson, but his authority has not prevailed against the currency of the spelling with *cy*, due to erroneous association with L. *scindere* to cut. Cf. *scissors*.]

1. An agricultural implement for mowing grass or other crops, having a long thin curving blade fastened at an angle with the handle and wielded with both hands with a long sweeping stroke.

a. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 834 *Falcis*: wudubil, sith, rithra. c. 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 62 *Falcis*: wudubil, sigdi, rithra. c. 1000 *African Hom.* II. 162 Beseoff an side of danu snade into annun deopan seade. 13. *Coer de L.* 6783 They slown Sarcynes in soo sytheth. As gre Weclur Isa. ii. 4. That shal be to shares and ther spes in to

Rolls (Surtees) 306 Item... 1. fol ax, 1 cithu, 1 hamer. 1523 *Fitzherbert, Herb.* § 23 Take heed that thy mower mow cleane and holde downe the hynder hand of his sith. 1580-3 *GROENE MANILLIA* I. 12 The grasse looketh better being wecut, then that which withereth with the sith. 1612 *DRAWTON, Polyol.* xvi. 48 Thou sawest great-burthen'd Ships through these valleys pass, Where now the sharp edged Sith sheeres vp the spryng grasse. 1632 *MILTON, L'Allegro* 66 And the Mower whets his sith. 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 62 Samples of home-made sithes. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* vi. 120 There, likewise, were sithes, and all the instruments of harvest. 1828-32 *WEBSTER, Syth.*

b. 14. *Nom.* in Wt. *Wulker 728/10 Hec fater*, a sythyl, or a sith. 1625 *Altshof M.S.* p. 121, To Gibson one daio waiting on my lo. of Southampton in the parke with the saith yo^r lo^r bid him call for oo oi oo.

y. 1602 J. BUVEN in *Hinde Life* (1641) 147 My son... took up a scith to see how he could mow, and the scith entered in at his stocking. 1766-8 LAOY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 251 He was... followed by... several reapers... with scythes in their hands, seeming to mow. 1863 MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* I. x. (1871) 47 The day arrived when the sickle must be put into the barley, soon to be followed by the scythe in the oats. 1875 J. WILSON in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 362f. The common scythe is very extensively used for reaping grain in all parts of the kingdom.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. as the attribute of Time or Death.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i. Prolog. 97 Sithen all the grettest clerkes... with their sharpe sythes of conning all mowen and

Sithe our Legs with this. 1711 *...* 1721 III. 185 See how Death preys on humane Race; Out with his Scythe the Tyrant goes, Great Multitudes at once he mows. 1809 BYRON *Barbs & Rev.* 632 What not your scythe, suppressors of our vice! Reforming saints! 1854 *BREWSTER, More Worlds* I. 16 The swarm of human life... has never been perceptibly reduced by the scythe of famine, of pestilence, or of war. 1883 O. W. HOLMES *Loving-cup Song* 29 Old Time his rusty scythe may whet.

3. A weapon having a long curving blade resembling a reaping hook. *Obs. exc. Hist.* with reference to scythed chariots (see SCYTHED a.).

a. 12300 *Harlok* 2553 Hand-ax, sythe, gisam, or spere. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 358 For hi be charious in be chace cloppid baim to detil, he caris hat I carpid of with he keane sithis [w. r. sythe]. c. 1500 *Melusine* 202 But the geaunt stert vp lyghtly, in grete yre, & as pelfray passed by, he smote hys hors behynd with hys sythe of fyn stele. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 30 They use axeltrees armed at both ends with hookes and sithes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. Simple attrib., as *scythe-*

blade, *-handle*, *-smith*, *-stick*, *-sweep*, *-work*; *scythe-like* adj.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3023 Chariotis... sett aþire side full of scythe-bladis, Keue keruand as knyfes. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Intro. 2nd half. He supplied the want of guns and swords with scythe-blades set straight upon their handles.

bee shoemiths, "sythesmiths, bladesmiths, cutlers. 1890 *AMPELITT Hist. Clent* 119 Philip Ctr, also a scythesmith. 1831 *LOOON Burycl. Agric.* (1851) § 7799 "Scythe-sticks and stones for sharpening scythes, hay-knives. 1856 *AT-LINGHAM Mowers* 7 A "Scythe-sweep, and a scythe-sweep. We mow the grass together. 1598 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* II. II. 11. *Colonies* 713 Their flowry Fleece Affords us "Sitheworke yearly twice or thrice. 1904 *EDITH RICKERT Reaper* 183 He was stiff with scythe-work.

b. objective, as *scythe-grinder*, *-maker*, *whetting*; *scythe-bearing* adj.

1831 *...* The old Luca- of sweet ert Brooke Male of

11. 55 THEY AND SLOW KNIVES ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE scythe-makers. 1857 *FITZGERALD Let. to Conwell* 17 June, One wakes to the tune of the Mower's "Scythe-whetting.

c. similitive, as † *scythe-billed*, *-shaped*, † *-tusked* adjs.

1668 *CHARLETON Ornithol.* 103 *Falconellus*... the "Scyth-bill'd Heaton. 1815 S. BROOKES *Intro. Conchol.* 80 The animal of *Anomia tridentata* has two flat arms somewhat "scythe-shaped. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. 1. 79 Most dreaded Amazonian, that hast slain The "scythe-tusk'd bear.

d. instrumental, as *scythe-armed* adj.

1812 SCOTT *Dun Roderick* II. xxv. The scythe-armed Giant turn'd his fatal glass. 1838 *THURWALL Greece* xxxiii. IV. 304 Scythe-armed chariots.

5. Special combinations, as † *scytho-hill*, a suggested name (after mod. L. *Falcinellus*... the "Scyth-bill'd Ibis; *scythe-chariot* *Hist.* = *scythed chariot* (see SCYTHED a.); *scytho-oracle*, a framework of wood fastened to a scythe for carrying the mowings clean into the swath; *scytho-hook*, -sicklo, a reaping-hook with a smooth cutting blade as contrasted with one in which the edge is cut into teeth; † *scytho-land* (see quot.); † *scytho-sand* (see quot.); *scytho-syntho*, -smed dial., the curved handle to which the blade of the scythe is attached; *scytho-stone*, a whetstone for scythes; also in *Comb.*

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 295 The *Falcinellus* of Gesner and Aldrovand, which we may English, The "Sithie-Bill. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 215 With these "sithie-chariots they mowed men down. 1695 KENNETH *Par. Antip. s.v. Carecia*. In Kent a "Sithie-erallie, or rack of wood fastened to a sithie for carrying the mow'd barley clean into the swath. 1834 *Century Mag.* Jan. 447 Grain was reaped with sickles, though "scythe-erallies were not unknown. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1079 The smooth edged sickle, or "Sithie-erallie. *Sign. s.v. Husbandland* 6. sickers of sok & "syth be tilted with one pleuch, or may be mowed with any syth. 1686 *Piot Staffordsh.* 154 An excellent sand to whet their Sithies, whence it has the denomination of "Sithie-Sand. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1055 The "scythe sickle is so called, because of its being provided with a cutting edge. *Lowwood* e him ever 2413/4 Who stone Cutters near Darby. 1879 *RUTLEY Study of Rocks* xiv. 298 The Kotherham stone is worked for building purposes and for grindstones, and that at Hart Hill for scythe-stones.

Scythed (syt), v. [f. SCYTHE sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To use a scythe. *Obs. rare* - 1. 1573-80 *DARET Alt.* M 541 He that sitheth with a bill, or he that veth a sith or hook, a mower, *falcarius*. [After Elyot's (and Cooper's) rendering of *Falcarius*: "He that fighteth with a bill"]

2. *trans.* To cut or mow with a scythe.

1597 *SHAKES. Lover's Compl.* 12 Time had not sithed all that youth began. 1892 *HENLEY Song of Sword* 9 Where the tall grain is ripe Thrust in your sickles... Scything and binding The full sheaves of sovereignty.

3. *intr.* To move with a sweeping motion as of one mowing with a scythe. *nonce-use*.

1897 *KIRLING Capt. Courmeuse* v. 121 The foresail scythed back and forth against the blue sky.

Scythed (syt), ppl. a. [f. SCYTHE sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a scythe; esp. *Hist.* (= Gr. *δρεναρχοφόρος*, L. *falcatus*) of war-chariots provided with scythes fastened to a revolving shaft projecting from the axle-trees; attributed by classical writers to the Persians and the Britons.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 282 For with his florant olifants him followed a thousand. Of sithid chariots. 1618 *DORRIN Florio* (1656) 120 Three hundred thousand foot, and not a lesse number of Horse, and of sithid Chariots. 1750 *WARTON Letters, Montauban* 19 Galgancs scythed, iron car. 1816 SCOTT *El. Dwarf* vi. Let Destiny drive forth her scythed car through the... trembling mass of humanity.

2. Cut down with a scythe.

1866 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* Ser. I. 200 *Before Parting*, And yet who knows what and the scythed wheat Makes of its foolish poppies' mouths of red?

Scytheless (soi-dles), a. [f. SCYTHE sb. + -LESS.] Without a scythe.

1877 *COLERIDGE Lancelot* 5 Scytheless Time with branny hands. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ.* Art II. (1869) 65, I tell you, Time is scytheless and toothless; it is we who [etc.].

Scytheman (soi-dman). Also 8-9 scytheman. [f. SCYTHE sb. + MAN sb.]

1. One who uses a scythe.

1577 *PEACOCK Gard. Eleg.* Pijb. Reapers cutting downe Come in euery feld, Sithen labouring hard. 1605 1st Pt. *Jerónimo* III. ii. As sithmen trim the long laird Russian fields. So fast they fall. 1797 *COLERIDGE* in J. Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) I. 215 When the scythemen o'er his sheaf Carroll'd in the yellow vale. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1050 The scytheman requires a person to follow him and carefully gather the... I could not tell the difference.

b. A member of an irregular body of troops, armed with a scythe as a weapon.

1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 23 Another said that he should be glad to know how the Devonshire trainbands who had fled in confusion... Male of

2. *fig.* Applied to Time and to Death.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x. "The old scytheman has moved so rapidly," I answered, "that I could not count his strides." 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Scotland* xxvii. (1855) 305 Time, that villainous old scytheman. 1909 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 4 The stroke of the dead scytheman.

Scyther (soi-dar). [f. SCYTHE v. + -ER 1.] A mower; esp. with allusion to Time. Cf. SCYTHMAN. 1863 *MACDONALD D. Elginbrod* I. x. (1871) 47 David... was the best scyther in the whole country-side. 1901 *M. REINHOLD Reading of Life* 2 And unto the pallid Scyther Either points us.

† Scythiac, a. *Obs.* [See -AC.] = SCYTHIAN.

1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 280 There is a strong similarity between the Hebrew and the Scythiac languages.

Scythian (syt-hian), a. and sb. Also 6-7 Sythian. [f. L. *Scythia*, a. Gr. *Σκυθία* (f. *Σκυθης* SCYTH) + -AN.]

1. Pertaining to Scythia, an ancient region extending over a large part of European and Asiatic Russia, or to the nomadic people by whom it was inhabited.

... at springeth 4. Tamlurl. 1596 *SCEN.* [Nonsensical] be an old Scythian use, yet it is very behoofull in that country of Ireland. a. 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. From Play to One. Tril. Death* vi. What Scythian snow so white? what crystal chaster? 1776 *NICKLE tr. Caucasus' Lustid* Intro. 14 The intrusions of northern or Scythian barbarians. 1882

modations of milk, poultry, butter, &c., were out of the question in this Scythian camp.

2. Special collocations: *Scythian antelope* = SAICA; *Scythian disease* [for the reason for the name, cf. Herodotus I. cv], atrophy of the male organs of generation, accompanied by loss of masculine attributes (*Syd. Soc. Lxx*. 1898); *Scythian insanity*, the mental perversion occurring in the Scythian disease, manifested in the assumption of female dress and habits (*Ibid.*); † *Scythian Inmb*, =

1608 *Tor Dart* mix

advised I. 86 Scythian I. II. 339 The Saiga or 1. of all the deserts from a river Irish. gnation for the Ural-

Altai family of languages. *Obs.*

1835 *WHITNEY Philol. in Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 779/1 Ural-Altai (Scythian, Turanian) Family.

b. sb.

1. A person belonging to the race by which Scythia was inhabited; = SCYTH.

1543 *BREON Inverc. agst. Swearing, Cert. Laws* Wks. 1360 I. 223 b. The law among the Scythians was 3, if [etc.] 1590 *MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamlurl.* III. v. Kalle not proud Scythian. 1596 *Edward III.* II. i. 72 That it may raise drops in a Tartar's eye, And make a flynnham Scythian pythid. In full. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxvi. (1789) II. 367 *note*. In full. 1879 *SCOTT* *El. Dwarf* vi. Let Destiny drive forth her scythed car through the... trembling mass of humanity.

2. The language of Scythia.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* I. i. § 3.3 The European Tartar, or Scythian, from which some conceive our Irish to have had its original.

3. *Comb.* *Scythian-like* adj. and adv.

1596 *SPENSER State Ircl. Wks.* (Globe) 632/2 The old English also which there remayne have gotten up the Geraldins Croum-alowe. 1857

Scythic (syt-hik), a. [f. SCYTHIAN sb. + -IC] Scythian.

Scythic, f. *Σκυθικ* SCYTHIC.] Scythian.

1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 142 Sea-ARROWS (*Sagittidae*). 1876 tr. *Hatchel's Hist. Creat.* II. 150 Sea-SACCS. Tunicata, Sea-squirts, *Sea-barrels. 1860 WORCESTER (cites *Creat. Man.*) *C_{sea}-barrel - 82a T V Long Aquin Crea.

of which seems to be nothing but a perfect Gelly. 1668
CHARLETON Onomast. 135 *Glaucus Belloni*. 1. Idem forte,
quem piscatores nostri 'Sea-Blewing' vocant. 1885 *River-*
Sea-hag. 1811 (1858) 1. 89 Those called the Discophora,
'sea-nettles' 'sea-bugs', or jellies fishes. 1898 'Sea-bread'
[see sea-cracker below]. 1755 J. Ellis *Antarctic Voy.* 'Sea-
Bristles. 1843 *Zoologist* 1. 29 Sea-nettles (*Physalia*
setacea). 1602 DOLMAN *La Prainard*. *Fr. And.* (1618)
111. 783 The Triton (otherwise called the 'Sea Bug). 1824
Gooper, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 701 These [Chiton]
shells have been called by different names, such as
'Sea-bug', and 'Sea-caterpillar'. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*
VI. 270 *Spatangus* (Heart-urchin or 'Sea-bun'). 1893
Science 1. 508/1 The winged...mollusks...known to the
Neapolitan fishermen as *farfalla di mare*, or 'sea-butter-
flies.' 1909 SHACKLETON *Heart Antarctic II*. 266 A few sea-
butterflies (*Pteropods*) of large size and red colour. 1668
CHARLETON Onomast. 183 *Echinus Minimus*. the 'Sea-
Button. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 330 'Sea-
Cactuses (*Thyridae*). 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* iv. 75 The
Sole. - For whiteness [etc.], far exceeding all other Sea-fish, and
therefore may well be termed the 'Sea Capon. 1674 JOSELYN
Merritt.

† sea-anemone; † sea-nail = *sea-finger* (above); † sea-navel (see *quat.*); sea-necklace (see *sea-corn* above); sea-needle, the gar-fish, *Belone belone* (cf. *NEEDLE-FISH*); sea-orange, a large holothurian (*Lophothuria fabricii*) of a globose shape, and orange-coloured; sea-orb, a swell, globe, or orh-fish; sea-pad, a star-fish; sea-palm, a crinoid (see *quat.*); sea-panther, † (a) 2a hound-fish or shark; (b) a South African fish, *Agriopsis turanus*, of a brown color with black spots' (*Cent. Dict.*); sea-parson, the stargazer; sea-peach (see *quat.*); sea-pear, an ascidian or sea-squirt of the genus *Rothesia*: † sea-pelican = *sea-dog*: † sea-

pencil, the razor-shell or spout-fish; sea-perch (see Pencil sb.1 2); sea-part, the OPAN; sea-pill-ball, an isopod crustacean (*Sphæroma*), a globe-seller; sea-pincushion, (a) = sea-barrow; (b) 'a kind of starfish of the genus *Goniaster*' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); † sea-pipe, 'a pipe-worm'; sea-poacher, the armed bull-head or pogge; sea-porcupine, the porcupine-fish, *Diadon hystrix*; sea-potato local U.S., an ascidian, as *Bolletia reniformis* or *Ascidia mollis* (Cent. Dict.); † sea-poult, ? a sea-hen; † sea-priest (cf. sea-farson) sea-pudding, † (a) an *Actinia* or sea-anemone; (b) a large sea-cucumber; sea-quail, a jelly-fish or cuttle-fish; sea-quince = sea-orange; † sea-roach, the cunner; sea-roll, 'a holothurian' (Cent. Dict.); sea-rose, (a) = sea-corn; (b) 'a sea-nemone, *Urticina nodosa*, found on Newfoundland, etc.' (Cent. Dict.); sea-ruff = RUFF sb.1 1; sea-ruffle = sea-corn; sea-sac, any ascidian of the class *Tunicata*; sea-salmon, a pollack, also the spotted weakfish and the white sea-hass (*Pink's Stand. Dict.*); sea-scallop, 'the great northern scallop' (ibid.); sea-scaurs, a polyzoan of the genus *Leprælia*; † sea-shears, ? = sea-woodlouse; † sea-shilling [Du. *zeeschelling*], a sea-urchin; sea-shrub, an alcyonarian polyp of the family *Gorgoniæ*; sea-sfan; sea-silkworm, a bivalve mollusc of the genus *Pinna*; sea-slater, a small isopod crustacean, *Ligia oceanica*; sea-sleeve, a cuttle-fish or calamary; † sea-snapple (see quot.); sea-sow *dial.*, the ballan wrasse; † sea sparrow, ? the plaice; † sea sparrow-hawk, the lizard- or snake-fish, *Synodus fæstens*; sea-squirt, any ascidian or tunicate, also *altriv.*; † sea-star-flower, a sea-anemone; sea-stickle, -stickle-back, the (marine) fifteen-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus spinachia* or *Spinachia vulgaris*; † sea-stickling, ? = the *glaucous* of Pliny; † sea-stranger *Sc.*, the adder-pike, *Trachinus vipera*; sea-strawberry, 'a kind of polyp, *Alcyonium rubiforme*' (Cent. Dict.); sea-sucker, a sucker, a fish of the family *Cyclopteridæ*; † sea-sun, a kind of starfish; sea-sunflower, a sea-anemone; sea-surgeon, 'a surgeon-fish' (Cent. Dict.); sea-tamarisk, a sertularian polyp; sea-tench, 'the black sea-bream, *Cantharus lineatus*' (Cent. Dict.); sea-thorn (see quot.); † sea-toad *Sc.*, the ballan wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*; † sea-torchthistle, a variety of sea-anemone; sea-umbrella, 'a pennatulaceous polyp of the genus *Umbellularia*' (Cent. Dict.); sea-vampire, 'a devil-fish or manto' (ibid.); sea-washball, a local name for the egg-case of the whelk; sea-wrasse, 'an old name of the lamprey' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); sea-weever, the greater weever (*Trachinus draco*); sea-whip = SEA-FAN; sea-wife, a kind of wrasse, *Acantholabrus yarelli*; sea-wood-borer, a wood-shrimp, *Chelura terrebrans*; sea-woodlouse, (a) a sea-slater; (b) a chiton or coat-of-mail shell, so called from resembling the above; sea-wreath, a sertularian polyp.

Actinia dianthus or
Pl. Bk. (1857) IV, 401
"sea caterpillar."
Facts for Darwin 111 The Sea Caterpillars (Polynoe) at
first possess only a few body-segments. 1834 [see sea-bug
above], 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.*
310 *Artus felis*... *Sea Cat-fish. Ibid. 111 *Elurichthys*
marinus... Sea Cat-fish. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci. s.v.*
Aunelidia. To this order [Dorsibranchialia] belong the sea
centipedes or *Nereide*. Ibid. s.v. *Isopoda*. The sea cen-
tipedes, *Idotea*. 1663 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 187 They
are called *Sea C
Rarities 24 Sea C
chestnut [see Sea
24 *Sea Cough.

*Sea-Chub, or Pollard. 1864 *Sea-clam [see HEN 10, b]. 1623
 Sea-Clarke, hau-
Textbk. Zool.
 12 M. RHOEN
 Yoy. Nadeira 77 The omiscus physodes, or "sea-cockroach,"
 is about two inches long; it has fourteen feet without nip-
 pers. 1753 CHAMBERS Cyl. Suppl. s.v. Corallina. The
 small, fir-like, "sea-coralline." 1885 Riverside Nat. Hist.
 (1888) I. 333 I name "sea-side" described by the
 name "sea-side" v England
 fishermen, sea-
 ruffle, sea-hell-paw
 Anim. Life Hell-paw
 crackers, round "sea"
 of sponges. 160:
 *sea Crāfish Cam
 in Acc. Sev. Lake
 Fall, or Sea Spid
 The Pallauri or
 have the body nearly cylindrical. 1850 MISS PRATT Conn.
 Things of Sea-side v. 326 Our common species [of Jelly-fish]
 in Sea-digger Rolling stars or "Sea-
 thus

Good store of "Sea-cuts or Calamaries. 1755 J. ELLIS *Cornel-
lus* 9 "Sea-Cypress. a 1776 — *Zoolophus* (1786) 38 *Serpho-
teria cyprestina*. Sea Cypress. 1668 CHARLETON *Omnium*.
143 *Aphia*,...the Spiraling, Smy., or "Sea-Dace. 1863 Woon
Illustr. Nat. Hist. III. 231 The..Basse, or Sea-Dace, or
Sea-Perch. 1601 "Sea-danger [see sea-cross above]. 1664
HUERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 17 A long narrow fish called
the Sea-Pelican for the form of its head, also it is called the
"Sea-Dart. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxx.
(ed. 2) 23 A kind of sea insect...called. "Sea-date. 1828
BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s.v. *Lithodonus*, II [the bivalve *L.*
lithophagus]...is generally known by the name of the "sea
date shell". 1691 COCKER, *Pels esparg*, the sea Fox, or
Dog-fish. 1759 JOSSLYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 25 "Sea Em-
peror or Sword Fish. 1755 J. ELLIS *Cornelius* 32 *Asio-*
nium pubes instaur. latum. "Sea-Fin. 1748 *Veg.*
Raculus of Disteng. Horses 42 Those small Shell Fishes
they call sea-nails or Sea-fingers. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.*
xvi. 329 "Dead-men's paps, sea-fingers, etc. [*Aplysionum di-*
gitatum], 1633 JOHNSON *Gerardus's Herbal* vii. clxx. 3574
Abies marina Belgica, Clusus. His "Sea Fir. 1755
J. ELLIS *Cornelius* 36 *Callitria marina Abietis forma*...
(1786) 36 *Sertularia abietina*.
JOHNSON *Mann. Zool.* vii. (1785)
90 The Sea-firs (*Sertularidae*). 1658 ROWLAND *Tr. Monflet's*
Theat. Jus. 1127 The "Sea-flas are larger...It shews a
wonderful deal of agility when men strive to catch it. 1601
G. HUGHES *Barbaros* 259 The "Sea-Forty-Legs. 1601
HOLLAND *Pilgr.* xxxii. v. ll. 434 The decoction of "sea-
frogs gdden in wine and sugar. 1854 BROADWAY *Halicut*.
25 A seafrog as prepared by the Neapolitan boatmen for
a show. 1713 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* 159 *Scaurus maximus non*
maculatus: The Seasn fish or "Sea Galley Wa-p. 1674
Mantus...the ... Bones (ea. 2) 122 The
operculata. Sea-Hair Coraline. 1607 TORSELL *Fenry*.
Against the venom of a "Sea-Hare-fish. 1702

f. In names of plants growing on the sea-shore: sea-ash, *Xanthoxylon Clava-Herculis* or *carolinianum*; sea-aster = *sea-starwort*; † sea agreen = *sea-houseleek*; sea-beard, a marine plant, *Cladophora (Conserva) rupestris*; sea-beet, (a) a variety of the common beet, *Beta vulgaris*, often called *Beta maritima*; (b) = *sea-lavender* b; sea-bent, *Psamma* or *Animphala arenaria* (see BENT sh. 1); sea-berry, † (a) some South American plant; (b) *Austral.*, applied to the genera *Halo-ragis* and *Rhagodia*; sea-blindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella*; sea-blitte, *Suaeda fruticosa*; sea-buckthorn, *Hippophaë rhamnoides*; sea-bugloss = *sea-lungwort*; sea-burdock, the small burdock or burweed, *Xanthium strumarium*; sea campion, *Silene maritima*; sea-catchfly = prec.; sea-chick-weed = *sea-sandwort*; sea cock's-foot-grass, *Spartina stricta*; sea coco, coco-nut (see COCO b); sea-cole, colewort, (a) = SEA-KALE; † (b) = *sea-brindweed*; sea-cushion = SEA-PINK a; sea cypress (see quot.); sea-daffodil, the bulbous plant *Pancratium maritimum*, also the allied Peruvian plant *Hymenocallis (Ismea) calathina*; † sea-dock, *Acanthus mollis*; † sea dog's grass, a maritime variety of couch-grass; sea-fennel, samphire; sea-gillflower = SEA-PINK a; sea-goosefoot = *sea-blite*; sea-gromwell, the sea-bugloss (*Cassell's Encycl. Diet.* 1887); sea hard-grass, (a) of various maritime species of hard-grass; sea-heath, a 'heath' of the genus *Frankenia*; sea hog's-fennel (see quot.); sea-houseleek, the alae; † sea-hull = SEA-HOLLY; sea-hulver = SEA-HOLLY (see HULVER), also *altrib.*; † sea-ivy = prec.; sea-kemp *Sc.* = *sea-plantain*; sea-laurel, the seaside laurel; sea-lavender, † (a) some species of *Heliotropium*; (b) *Static Limonium* (see LAVENDER sh. 2 1 b); sea-lungwort, the oyster-plant, *Mertensia maritima*; sea mat-grass, matweed, *Psamma arenaria*; † sea-mugwort = *sea-wormwood*; † sea-narcissus = *sea-daffodil*; † sea-navel, navelwort, some plant resembling the genus *Cotyledon*; sea-onion (see ONION sh. 2 c); sea-orach, *Atriplex littoralis*; sea-ox-eye, the seaside ox-eye (see OX-EYE 2 c); sea-parsley (see quot.); † sea-pennywort = *sea-navelwort*; sea-plantain, *Plantago maritima*; sea-poppay (see POPPY sh. 3); † sea pot-herb = *sea-orach*; sea-purslane (see PURSLANE 2); sea-purslane tree (see quot.); sea-radish, a variety of the wild radish, sometimes regarded as a species *Raphanus maritimus*; sea-ragwort, a common cultivated foliage-plant, *Senecio Cineraria* (or *Cineraria maritima*); sea-reed, reed-grass = *sea-bent*; sea-rocket (see KOCKET sh. 2 3); sea-rosemary, (a) = *sea-blite*; (b) = *sea-lavender* b (Cent. Dict.); sea sand-reed (see quot.); sea-sandwort, a variety of sandwort, *Nonkenya (Arenaria) anguloides*, growing in the sand of the coasts of Europe and N. America; † sea spike-grass, thrift; sea-spleenwort, a fern, *Asplenium maritimum*, growing on the rocky coasts of Western

1611 FLORIO, *Accola*, a sea Swallow or a sea bat. 1653
 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1671) 77 The French call it *Arenaria*
 or *immer* [sic], the Swallow of the Sea; others a Sea Bat, or
 a mere-mouse of the Sea. a 1676 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686)
 pp. 24 Sea Bat. Belgis. An ex Acmarum? 1684 GOODE,
C. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim. 235 The Sea-bat or Flying
 Turnard.
 1686 The fish *Aluthe vespertilio*.
 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1759) 457 The Sea-Bat. This

curious fish.. by the expansion of its side-fins and its small ventrals, represents a bat in some measure. 1758 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* 156 The Sea-bat appeared to me... all over of a dark brown or dusky colour. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Antiqu.* 173 The Sea Bat, *Mallotus vesperilio*. 3. A fish of the genus *Platax*.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 448 There are probably not more than seven species of 'Sea-bats' (*Platax*), if so many, and they all belong to the Indian Ocean and Western Pacific, where they are very common.

Sea-bath. [BATH sb.] A bath or bathe in the sea. Also a place for sea-bathing.

1786 PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Nat.* 43 Wivenhoe... is at present a very pretty, clean town... There is a good sea-bath. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* 1. 249/1 The cold shower-bath... is found to suit better at this hour than the sea-bath. 1878 *Musque of Poets* 199 In sea-baths sheltered from the prowling shark He cooled his fever.

Sea-bathe, v. rare. [Back-formation from next.] *intr.* (in quot. quasi-trans. with complement.) To bathe in the sea.

1872 RUSKIN *For. Char.* xix. The dirty population of Venice... gets itself dragged by a screaming kettle to Lido next morning, to sea-bathe itself into a capacity for more tobacco.

Sea-bathing. Bathing in the sea.

1753 R. RUSSELL *Diss. Sea Water* 142 He entered upon a Course of Sea Water... joining, as usual, the Sea Bathing towards the End of the Cure. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 56 June (1815) 207 To Scarborough; where I propose to brace up my fibres by sea-bathing. 1824 LAETITIA M. HAWKINS *Annals* 11. 115 I dare say [she] will not be restored even by sea-bathing. 1875 McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownsh.* 71 There is here excellent sea-bathing. 1877 *Margate Guide* 63 The Sea Bathing Infirmary at West-hook. 1882 (*title*) A Guide to all the Watering and Sea-Bathing Places.

Sea beach. [BEACH sb.] = BEACH sb. 3.

1775 ASH, *Seabech*, the seashore. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian ix.* He left the palace and strolled down to the sea-beach. 1840 LONGF. *Wreck of Hesperus* 77 At daybreak, on the bleak sea-beach, A fisherman stood aghast. 1877 RUSKIN *St. Mark's Ser.* 1. 1. 5 The place by the sea-beach in Palestine, where Dorcas worked for the poor.

attrib. 1864 *Drowning Death in Desert* 153 To tell dry sea-beach gazers how I fared When there was mid-sea.

Sea-bean.

1. A small stone or pebble (see quot. 1607).

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 143 There is a little blacke stone in Nilus about the bignesse of a Beane... Such as these I saw at Lyons in France, which they called Sea-beanes, and they prescribed them to be hanged about a Nurses necke to entreate her milke. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Sea-beans*, small black pebbles. *Deven.*

2. A name given to the seeds of the tropical leguminous plant *Eutada scandens*, carried by sea to the British coasts, and often made into trinkets.

1695 SLOANE *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 70 Phaseolus maritimus rotundifolius, flore purpureo [etc.]. The Sea bean. 1867 SAYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. A small univalve shell of the family *Tridacnidae*; also the operculum of any shell of the family *Turridinidae*. Both are often used for charms, trinkets, etc.

1835 LAOY BRASSER *The Trades* 335 Dealers... were constantly... bringing all sorts of shells, sea-beans or bay-beans, and other marine curiosities. 1891 *Century Dict.*

Sea-bear. [BEAR sb.]

1. The sea-urchin. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Ourin*, the sea Beare. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 11. v. 2. 128. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* 11. ix. Sea-Bears.

2. The ursine or fur-seal, *Callorhinus ursinus*, of the North Pacific. Also applied to the various smaller otaries (species of *Arctocephalus*) of the southern seas, as distinguished from the larger hair-seals, called SEA-LIONS. See also BEAR sb. 1 5.

1771 PENNANT *Synopsis Quadrupeds* 344 Ursine Seal. There are three marine animals, which... seem divided between the N.E. of Asia, and N.W. of America... These are... the Sea Lion and Sea Bear, and the Manati. 1847 [see BEAR sb. 5]. 1880 H. W. ELLIOTT *Rep. Seal Isl. Alaska* (1884) 109 The eared-seal, or sea-bear (*Otaria ursina*).

3. A polar bear. *rare.*

1829 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* 1. 30 *Ursus maritimus*, Polar or Sea Bear. 1875 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* xxi. 552 What is called the Sea-bear (*Ursus maritimus*).

Sea-beast. A beast living in the sea.

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 164 Se bestys serued him at hande. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 200 That Sea-beast Leviathan. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* 30 Where the sea-beasts rang'd all round Feed in the ooze of their pasture-ground.

transf. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* 1. iv. If he be but as great a Sea-Beast, as she is a Land-Monster, we shall have a most Amphibious Breed.

Sea-beat, a. [BEAT ppl. a.] = next.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Feb.* 34 That, once sea-beate, will to sea againe. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xlv. lxxi. Wandering lonely on the sea-beat strand. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 196 Along the sea-beat shore Satiata we slept. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 24 That gray country, with its rainy, sea-beat archipelago.

Sea-beaten, a. [BEATEN ppl. a.]

1. Of a ship, a sailor, etc.: Tossed about or beaten by the waves of the sea. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1565 A. BROOKE *Remens & Iuliet* 8-9 God graunt no daungers rocke... wracke thy sea beaten barke. 1587 TURBERY *Trag. Tales* Ded. Aijh. Following herein sea-beaten soldiers, and miserable mariners. 1666 Dr. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* Ded., Ships... both extremely Sea-beaten, and at last wracked. 1801 MRS. ROBINSON *Sylphid* 111. 142 (Jod.) The sea-beaten sailor.

2. Of a shore, rock, etc.: Lashed by the sea.

1793 COWPER *A Tale* ('In Scotland's realm') 119 Sea-beaten

rocks and naked shores, Could yield them no retreat. 1868 STEVENSON *Let. July in Scribner's Mag.* (1899) XXV. 31/1, I am utterly sick of this gray, grim, sea-beaten hole. 1883 Longman's *Mag.* Oct. 632 Quiet bays and sea-beaten cliffs.

Sea-beaver.

1. = HIPPOCAMPTUS 2. *Obs.*

1755 *tr. Pontopidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* 11. 51 The Sea-Beaver is another and larger Insect, peculiar to the sea... Called in the Mediterranean Hippocampus.

2. The sea-otter.

1759 DUMARQUES in *Phil. Trans.* LL 488 Many of them go thither, to catch sea-beavers. 1764 GREVE *tr. Arshennikoff's Kamtschatka* 130 The sea beavers [*Lutra marina*] have not the least resemblance to the other beavers.

Sea-beef.

1. Pickled beef used on shipboard. *Obs.*

1594 BASIE *Christ's T. To Rdr.* 4. A pourcebe... as stale as sea-beef. 1606 DAKKER *Notes fr. Hell Wks.* (Grosart) 11. 112 Though such kind of Theuerie bee more stale then Sea-beefe.

2. The flesh of a porpoise or whale. Also locally applied to various food-fishes (generally to herring).

1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 27 Ling, Sea Beef. [Cf. quot. 1661 s.v. BEEF sb. 2.] 1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Whalem.* Adv. vi. (1858) 77 The porpoise... is harpooned... and its carcass eaten by the name of 'sea beef'.

Sea-bell.

1. A species of bindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 11. cxciii. 690 Sea Withiwede, Sea Bindweed, Sea bells, Sea Coale, and of some Sea Folefoote, and Scottish Scurvie grasse. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

2. A zoophyte of the genus *CAMPANULARIA*.

1860 *tr. Harving's Sea & W. enders* 278 The delicate feathery forms of the sea-wreaths, sea-feathers, and sea-bells (scutellaria, plumularia, and campanularia).

Sea-bird. A bird frequenting the sea, or the land near the sea. Also *attrib.*

1589 RIGER *Bibl. Scholast.* 1704 A Seabirde great and ravenous, charadrins. 1652 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 259 We... saw infinite multitudes of little Sea-birds. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 1. xix. 301 All sea-birds are allowed by the church of Rome to be eaten on meagre days, as a kind of fish. 1855 TENNYSON *Captain* 71 The lonely seabird crosses With one waft of the wing. 1898 KEARSON *Wild Life at Home* 100 The Orkney and Shetland Islands are rich in sea-bird life.

Sea-bladder.

1. The bladder-wrack. Cf. next 1. *Obs.*

1681 GREW *Muzium* 11. § v. ii. 250 The Roped Sea-Bladder... is also wrought with fibrous Veins, as the former.

2. The Portuguese man-of-war.

1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* x. 243 The Physalix, or Sea-bladders.

Seable, obs. form of SEABLE.

Sea-blubber. Also 7-blobber. [BLUBBER sb.]

1. The bladder-wrack. Cf. prec. 1. *Obs.*

1681 GREW *Muzium* 11. § v. ii. 250 Sea-Blubber. *Vesicaria marina*. 'Tis a Cluster of small roundish Bladders... of a light brown colour.

2. A jelly-fish. See BLUBBER sb. 1 3.

1693-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 478 The *Urtica Marina* (called Sea Jelly or Blubber, tho' it be an Animal).

1849 151 These *Membriculae* called, form a considerable portion of the Whale's food.

Seaboard (sē'boārd), sb. and a. Forms: see

SEA sb. and BOARD sb. Also 9-board. [f. SEA sb.

+ BOARD sb.]

A. sb.

1. The plank to cover up the port-hole. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Beryn* 3001 Why close they the port with the seabord? 1. 2. With prepositions a, at, on, to seaboard, on or to the seaward side (of a ship, etc.). *Obs.*

c. 1490 BORTONER *Itin.* (1778) 110 Et insula de Ushand jacet in le seabord anglie south et north. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Fraser* 11. cl. 165 Wynde was so streynable on see borde, that they coude nat departe thence. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. 1. 297 [He] With mony schip to se burd passit syne.

c. 1566 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 399 There lay two rocks two miles to sea board of vs. 1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Anstr.* *Osorius* 70 To preserve their course the better at Seaborde.

1582 LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 1. v. 13 Our men discised three Ilands a Seaboard. 1602 MANSEL *True Rep. Service* 1 My selfe being nearest that coast, Capitaine Jones next unto me, and the Dutch men of warre a Sea-board, and to the westward of him. c. 1625 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Braue Sea-fight* Wk. 1. The French maine making all the sayle he could.

c. 1635 CART. N. BOTELER *Di.* When a Ship... hath another Ship on her other side to Seaward, or (as the phrase is) to Sea-board.

3. By (be) seaboard: by sea. On seaboard: at sea, on board ship. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. 1. 369 Out of Denmark be se hurd mony myle, An greit armie in Albione was send. 1549 *Confl.* Scot. xl. 91 Nocht alane by gryt multitude of men

numbers that were of another disposition.

4. The line where land and sea meet, the coastline; the sea-shore or the land near the sea, esp. considered with reference to its extent or configuration.

1825 J. NEAL *Err. Jonathan* 1. 75 Certain alarming movements on the sea-board. 1840 CARLYLE *Herzies* i. (1841) 26 On the seabord of this wild land [Iceland] is a rim of grassy country, where cattle can subsist. 1850 H. MILLER *My Schools* xiii. 143/1 The population of extensive Islands and

seabords of the country. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) 1. li. 23 These kingdoms have a large sea-board. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 124 The sea-board is nearly a straight line running from north to south.

Comb. 1807 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* xxii. 316 The sea-board-dwelling Tschwis.

B. adj. Bordering on or adjoining the sea. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* 11. iii. 47 There shall a Lyon from the sea-board wood Of Neustria come foring. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Sea-bord*, *Sea-bordering*, bordering on the sea or ocean. 1888 J. SHALLOW *Templars' Trials* 8 The Hospitaliers, whose property was largely sea-board, left Cyprus for Rhodes. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 18 Aug. 4/4 The French sea-board hotels.

Hence Sea-boarder, an inhabitant of the sea-board.

1611 STEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* v. vii. § 3.39 The Kentish [men] and Seaborders being full of humanity, and little differing from the French civility.

Sea-boat. [BOAT sb.]

1. + a. A boat for the sea. *Obs.* b. A vessel considered in reference to her behavior at sea.

tr. 1661 *... mid mian* 5675 *... and World* (1840) 109 Our *... 1777 ARBUTHNOT*

Tables Anc. Coins, etc. 241 The Roman Shipwrecks were occasion'd undoubtedly by their Ships being bad Sea-boats, and [etc.]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Sea-Boat*, a vessel that bears the sea firmly, without labouring heavily.

1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 92 Any good sea-boat, may make her course good to Fowey.

attrib. 1838 R. EDOMONSTON & SAVIN *Home of Naturalist* 31 He always had unbounded faith in the sea-boat qualities of a Shetland sixarier.

2. A name for a *Chiton* or coat-of-mail shell.

1834 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 701 These shells have been called by different names, such as 'Wood-louse', 'Sea-boat', 'Sea-hug', and 'Sea-caterpillar'.

Sea-book.

1. A sea-log (see SEA sb. 23 a). *Obs.*

a. 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* 111 (1704) 336/1 The Captain may require a Copy of the Sea Book from the Purser.

2. (See quot. 1883). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 34 All arms, sea-books and instruments... is plunder. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 510/2 When the loxodromic maps came into existence, hand-books with sailing directions were written to accompany them, hence the titles 'sailing directions', 'sea-books',... or eartas da marear.

3. A hook representing life at sea, etc. SEA sb. 181.

1864 CLARK RUSSELL in *My First Book* 30 It is the first sea book I ever wrote.

Sea-border. The land bordering on the sea.

1685 *Charter of Romney Marsh* title-p. Very useful... for all Lords of Towns, and other Landholders within Romney Marsh... and all other Marshes, Fens, and Sea-Borders.

1880 SWINBURNE *Studies in Song* 160 These alone in all the wild sea-borders Fear no blast of days and nights that die.

1. Sea-borderer. *Obs.* *rare.* One who inhabits the land adjacent to the sea.

a. 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* 1. 3 On Hellespont... In view and opposit two cities stood, Seaborderers [earliest eds. (1598-1613) Seaborders], disjoin'd by Neptune's might: The one Athens, the other Sestos high. 1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffe* 46 Their heavenly hoods, decreed, that for they were either of them seaborderers and drowned in the sea, still to the sea they must belong. 1670 COTTON *Espermen* 111. ix. 442 A barbarous and inhuman people (as generally Sea-borderers are).

Sea-borderer, *rare.* Bordering on the sea.

Judges, (1612) 333 Amongst sea-omer ages was most famous.

358 Tow'rds those Sea-bording shores of ours. 1625 SIR D. DIGGS *Sp. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1639) 1. 302 All the Sea-bording parts of this Kingdom.

1852 ANSTOE *Phys. Gerg. in Man. Gerg. Sci.* 1. 259 Those rich sea-bording clays, whose fertility is such as to induce meo to risk disease in swampy climates.

Sea-born, a. Born in or of the sea. a. Of persons, etc., chiefly mythological, esp. of Venus.

a. 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* 11. l. 765 Seaborne Nymphes shall swarme about thy ships. a. 1645 VALLEY *To my Lord Admirall* 51 Like Neptune and his Sea-borne Nece. a. 1654 KATH. PHILLIPS *To Lucretia* Poems (1667) 147 Eyes so sweet as these. No power that is Sea-born can displease. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 160 Learn what I heard the sea-born Seer relate, Whose eye can pierce the dark recess of fate. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv. 17 Sea-born Nymphs.

b. Produced by or having its origin in the sea.

1545 QUARLES *Sheph. Oracles* vii. 83 The Sea-born Sturgeon, and the broad-side Bream. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 121

beads that bear his name. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 402 During all the unknown... geological ages in which these mountains of sea-born rocks have been slowly growing.

c. Of an island, etc., rising from the sea.

1716 POPE *Odys.* xix. 197 Ninety cities crown the sea-born Isle. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* x. That sea-born city [Venice] was in all her glory.

Sea-borne, a. [BORNE ppl. a.]

1. Conveyed by sea. (Said usually of articles of commerce.)

1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 236/1 Very few buildings have been erected of sea-borne stone. 1844 H. STERLING *Ed. Farn* 111. 996 The best sea-borne English lime. 1850 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* 11. xi. (1872) 111. 29 A reduction of duties on sea-borne coal. 1864 BURTON *Sci.* 11. ii. 157 To the sea-borne traveller it is the most conspicuous stronghold along the sea-coast. 1910 *Spectator* 11 June 920/5 Germany would never run the risk of invading France by a sea-borne expedition.

2. Of a ship, etc.: Carried or floating on the sea. See also quot. 1867.

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 44 A dock of sufficient depth for sea-borne vessels. 1857 *Gosse Onphalos* ii. 51 The impressions... would have been totally obliterated, if the trees had been sea-borne and shore-rolled, as pretended. 1867 *Synth Sailor's Word-bk.* Sea-borne, arrived from a voyage: said of freighted ships also afloat.

3. *ellipt.* quasi-sb. Sea-borne coal. Used attrib. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Feb. 5/1 The number of men on strike this morning is 7,500, many of the 'seaborn' men having left work since yesterday morning.

Sea-bottom. The bottom or lowest depth of the sea; a tract of ground covered by a sea.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5532 How he might seek down sounde in-to be see bottom. 1582 *STANVYURST Ensis* iii. (Arb.) 193 Alpheluis... Under seabottoms this passage ferreted. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 50 The heterogeneous deposit of a former sea-bottom. 1885 *CHILDS Ballads* II. 50/1 A mermaid, from the sea-bottom, cries out to him.

Sea-bound, a. [BOUND ppl. a.] Bound or confined by the sea.

Cf. sea-bounded adj. (SEA sb. 21), with which this is often confused.

1636 *G. SANDVIS Paraphr.* Ps. ii. 2 Subject all Nations to thy... 1828-32 *ackw.*

Mag. Aug. 264/2 He lived... in a sea-bound solitude.

Sea-bound, a. [BOUND ppl. a.] Bound for or on the way to the sea.

1839-52 *BAILEY Fatus* (ed. 5) 80 The sea-bound river. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s.v., A sea-bound voyage. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 4/3 To catch their sea-bound train.

Sea-bream.

1. A name applied to several sparoid fishes, esp. *Pagellus centrodontus*.

1530 *PALSGR. Gula* 9 See bream a fyshe. 1613 *R. HARCOURT Voy.* 269/1 Sea-fish, there is Sea-breame,

Sea-bream. 1640 *Chabot's Fishes* 239/1 Sea-bream (Family). 1896 *Ray, Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) V. 347 The black sea-bream (*Caulastrum lineatus*) of the British seas.

2. Applied to the coryphenoid genus *Brama*.

1710 *SIBBALD Fife & Kinross* 53 *Brama Marina nostras*, the Sea-Bream. 1891 *Century Dict.*

Sea-breeze. [BREEZE sb. 2]

1. A breeze blowing from the sea.

1697 *DANPIER Voy.* I. 348 Taking the advantage of the Land... 1743 *BULKE* came in, and 1769 *W. STOKES* keep it in constant agitation. 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* I. 359... 1885 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* I. 359... 1885 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* I. 359...

2. 'Also, a cool sea-drink' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

Hence Sea-breezed a., having sea-breezes, or blown on by sea-breezes; Sea-breeziness, the condition of being breezy or having sea-breezes. *fig.* 1760 *Dr. HULDSLEY in W. Hanbury Charit. Found. Ch. Langton* (1767) 114 Plants or trees... suitable to this sea-breezed island (Man) and its sandy grassy soil. 1837 [see BREEZINESS]. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 25 Sept. 3/4 There is a sea-breeziness about it [the book].

Sea-bull. [BULL sb. 1]

†1. The male of the sea-cow or seal. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3846 Of Seales & of see-Bules a synthe grette nounbre. *Ibid.* 4098 A cowdrife heste [read bull]. c 1550 *ANDREW Nobis* : hulle &c. is very stronge & loury II. 216/1 He heareth Argent, a sea Bulls-neau couped, Sable.

2. The male of the sea-cow or hippopotamus. 1803 *W. C. BALDWIN Afr. Hunting* iii. 88 A large sea-bull lying asleep close inland behind some reeds.

Sea-cabbage. *Sea-cab.* obs. ff. *SEABLE, SICK.*

1. a. = SEA-KALE. b. *dial.* (See quot. 1904.)

1732 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* *Crambe*. Sea-Cabbage. 1855 *MISS PRATT Flower* Pl. I. 140 *Brassica oleracea* (Sea Cabbage). 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* *Sea Cabbage*, the great mullin, *Verbascum thapsus*.

†2. The sea-otter's cabbage. *Obs.*

the beavers retire in the night time.

Sea-cale, variant of SEA-KALE.

Sea-calf. [CALF.] A common name for the seal, esp. the common seal, *Phoca vitulina*. [So med. L. *vitulus marinus*, F. *veau marin*, G. *seekalb*.] 1397 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 pere beeh off i-take

b. *allusively.*

1755 *J. SHERRERE Lydia* (1769) II. 67 You grow pert, madam, since you have caught your sea-calf. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* viii. 'Why what a precious old sea-calf I am!' he said.

Sea-captain. The captain or commander of a ship; usually applied to the captain of a merchant vessel.

1632 *WEBSTER White Devil* II. 1. 380 To what scorn'd purpose else should... 1708 *Sea-Captain*... 1897 *WATTS-DUNTON Aylwin* II. xiii. The widow of a sea captain.

† **Sea-card.** *Obs.* [CARD sb. 2]

1. A chart of the sea (see CARD sb. 2 3 b and CHART sb. 1 b). *Obs.*

1571 *DIGES Pantom.* I. xxxv. L. iiij. You shall make a sea card wherein you may by the former rules place Coastes, Harbours, Rocks, Sandes [etc.]. 1745 *POCOCKE Deser. East* II. ii. 148 The whole, according to the sea-cards, being the bay of Contessa.

2. The card of the mariner's compass (see CARD sb. 2 4).

1555 [see CARD sb. 2 4]. 1618 *FLETCHER Chances* I. xi. We are all like sea-cards. All our endeavours and our motions... still point at beauty. 1665 *PEPYS Diary* 22 Sept. A little gold frame for one of my sea-cards.

transf. 1710 *SHAFTESB. Adv. Author* I. iii. 53 Thus much for... those Rules of Art, those Philosophical Sea-Cards by which the adventuring Genius's of the times were wont to steer their Courses, and govern their impetuous Muse.

Sea-cat. [Cf. F. *chat de mer*, 'the smallest kind of dog-fish' (Colgr.).]

1. A name for various fishes. a. The wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*. b. The great weever, *Trachinus draco*. c. A shark, *Scyllium calulus*. d. *Chimaera monstrosa*. e. Any sea-catfish, as *Elurichthys marinus*.

1603 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxxii. ix. II. 445 The fish named the Sea-cat or Weadill. 1710 *SIBBALD Fife & Kinross* 51 *Lupus Marinus* *Shoyfe*... Cat, or Cat-fish.

II. 220 Spout-fish. in Sea v. 108 The Spotted Shark, or Sea Cat (*Scyllium calulus*, Cuvier). 1884 *GOODE, etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 628 The Gaff-top-sail Catfish... is known [in various places] as the 'Sea Cat'. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 72 *Chimaera monstrosa*... sea-cat, sea-rat, etc. of fishermen.

†2. [Du. *zeekal*.] A squid or cuttlefish. *Obs.*

1603 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxxii. ix. II. 428 The foresaid writer Trehvis Niger reporteth, That the sea-cats or Cuttle fishes... will sit out of the sea [etc.].

†3. The SEA-HARE. *Obs.*

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 585 Some call them... sea-cats.

†4. The sea-bear or common fur-seal. *Obs.*

cats... have long hairs standing out on each side of their mouths like those of a cat. *Seace*, obs. form of CEASE, SEISE. **Sea-cliff.** A cliff on the seashore.

In Geology sometimes applied to rocks which are now inland, but were on the shores of ancient seas. c 880 *K. ELFRIC Boeth.* vii. 8 & 9 *Swa fela welena swa para*... 1610 *Hot...* triple ditch... cast in forme of a howe, the string whereof is the sea-cliff. 1769 *Atwick Inclosure Act* 5 The said allotments... shall lie contiguous to the sea-cliff. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. vi. (1835) II. 28 An ancient sea-cliff is to be seen, now inland. 1896 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 50 Waves wearing away the sea-cliffs.

Sea-coal (sFköl). [COAL sb. 1]

†1. In Old English: Jet. *Obs.*

In early times was chiefly used washed ashore by the sea. c 1050 *Voc. in W. Wülker* 416/3 *Ganges, secol*.

2. a. A name for mineral coal ('coal') in the ordinary modern sense) as distinguished from charcoal. Now only *Hist.* Commonly explained as meaning 'coal brought by sea'. But *carbo maris* occurs in the *Neuwinster Cartulary* (Northumberland) c 1236 (see quot. in COAL sb. 1 5a); and in 1306 a Glamorganshire document (*Inquis. Post Mortem*, Ioan. de Clare, 35 Edw. I.) speaks of 'unus puteus in quo fodiuntur carbonis maris'. Unless we suppose that the documents were written by Londoners, or (what is very unlikely) that the London term had been adopted in the coal-producing regions themselves, these early examples appear to point to some different explanation. Possibly in early times the chief source of coal supply may have been the

Mem. Lond. 207.

c 1253 [see COAL sb. 1 5a]. 1282 [see sea-coal pit in j]. 1371 in *York Minister Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 9 Et in ij schaldres de secole emptis pro eodem, 10s. 1429 *Kolls of Parlt.* IV. 132... 1550 by... nd. 1550 by... nd. 1550 by... nd.

(1833) II. 112 The wholesome smell of sea-coal. 1645-52 *LOATE*

coale, Sea-coale, &c. 1673 *SHADWELL Epistm* 11. 1113... 1720 II. 194 You'll never leave that place of sin and sea.

1769 *De Foe's Tour* *Gr. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 157 The City of London, and Parts adjacent as also all the South of Eng-

land, are supplied with Coals, called therefore Sea-coal, from Newcastle upon Tyne, and from the Coast of Durham and Northumberland. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* x. The rusty grate, seldom gladdened by either sea-coal or fagots.

b. *U. S. rare.* 'Soft coal as distinguished from anthracite' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

3. *attrib.*, as sea-coal ashes, fire, †-meter, †pit, †prong, soot; sea-coal room, a room with a sea-coal fire.

1699 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* May (ed. 9) 61 Sift a little Lime discreetly with it, or rather 'Sea-coal Ashes. 1597 *SUAKS*. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 95 Sitting... by a 'sea-cole fire. 1871 *DYKOV Beppo* xviii. I like a sea-coal fire, when not too dear. 1668 *Act for Preventing Fires*, etc. 6 The 'Seacole-meters. 1282 *Dean Forest Survey*, Item una trenchia incipiens apud 'Seacole putes, 1629 *Leather* 7 Our sea-coale pits being able... to furnish the whole Island. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. iii. 1063 Whachum his 'Sea-coal Prong... And, basely turn'd his back to flee. 1719 *D'Urvay Hill* V. 8, Well sit close and snug in a 'Sea-coal Room. 1707 *MORTIMER Hud.* (1721) I. 121 Soot is very good for Corn and Grass, but 'Sea-coal Soot is the best by much.

Sea-coal, obs. f. sea-cole (see SEA sb. 23 f).

Sea-coast.

1. The land adjacent to the sea; = COAST sb. 4.

13. *Cor de L.* 4782 Kyng Richard and Phelyp, with her hoost; Went fourth be the see-coast. a 1453 *FORTESCUE Wks.* (1809) 551 The coast of France is no longer by the narrow see coast than from Calyce in Pycardy unto Seynt Malous in Bretany. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* II. x. 6 Those white rocks... Which all along the Southerne sea-coast lay, Threatning vndeite wrecke. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* III. vii. 5. 83 All the Sea-coast, [was] exposed to the waste of an enemy too farre over-matching him. 1790 *BRATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 164 To defend the sea-coasts of his own dominions. 1831 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 336 Prussia... has a considerable range of sea-coast. 1876 *A. S. MURRAY Mythol.* III. (1877) 33 The Sirens are strictly personifications, not of the sea, but of the dangers of the sea-coast to sailors.

2. *attrib.*, or adj.

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 146 The Sea-coast Townes of France. 1719 *De For. Cruise* I. (Globe) 103 So that I fancy'd now I had my Country House, and my Sea-Coast-House. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Lavatera*, *L. arborea*... being a common plant in sea-coast cottage gardens.

Hence †Sea-coaster, a wrecker; †Sea-coasting a., situated on the sea-coast.

c 1550 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) XVI. 83 [To assist ship-owners against pillage by the sea-coasters. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God xviii.* II. 57 But their opinion that make Aegialia to be a sea-coasting city is better.

Sea-cob. [COB sb. 3] A sea-gull.

1530 *PALSGR. Gula* 268/2 See cobbe a hyrde, *marque de mer*. 1544 *TURNER Avium Pict.* D 8 h. *De Gaviis*, a se cob or seagull. 1638 *MAYNE Lucian* (1664) 63 Feel the tongue and point of the hook with your fingers... and take you the boldness to be caught, and like a Sea-cob swallow the whole bait. 1725 *BAILEY Erasmi. Collog.* 285 'Wherever I find an

1880 *BARING-GOULD* boys of their own?... sea-cobs.

Sea-cob. [COB sb. 1] A fish (see COB sb. 1 3).

5. *...*

†1. A kind of crab. *Obs.*

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 128 Sea cock. (Margin, *Cancer Heracleoticus*.)

2. A local name applied to various birds, (a) in quot. 1684 perh. the foolish or common guillemot, *Uria troile*; (b) the grey plover, *Squatarola helvetica*; (c) in Caithness 'the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*' (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1684 *SIBBALD Scotia Illustr.* II. III. vii. 22 *Avis Marina* Sea-Cock *dicta*. 1885 *SWAINSON Des. Names Birds* 181 Grey plover... Sea cock (Waterford).

3. A name for species of gurnard (see quot.). [So F. *cog de mer*, G. *seekahn*, Du. *zeekahn*.]

1794 tr. *Newhook's Voy.* *Brail Churchill's Collect.* II. 348 The Sea-Cock is a Fish of a very odd shape, more like a Sea-Monster than a Fish. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.* *Sea-cock*, a species of gurnard (*Trig.* sought after by Russian epi

III. 96 The Sapphirine languages the... crowing noises which these fishes produce have gained for them the name of Sea Cocks.

4. *locally*. A bold sailor or sea-rover.

1865 *KINGSLEY Herev.* iv. Such a gay young sea-cock does not come bither for naught. 1886 *CORBETT Fall of Asgard* II. 2 They cried to one another how no young sea-cock ever crowned with truer ring.

5. In a marine steam-engine (see quot. 1858).

1855 *FRANKIE Bell's Technol. Dict.* II. 451 Sea-cock of a sea steam-engine (a cock placed on the pipe which goes from the boiler into the sea, through the side of the vessel). 1858 *R. MURRAY Marine Engines* (ed. 3) 29 It is better in the case of large engines to have two injection cocks fitted between the sea and each condenser... one, the sea cock, the close to the side of the vessel. 1895 *Times* 18 Mar. 7/4 The sea-cock was left open, and late at night the men on board were surprised to find the vessel gradually filling with water.

Sea-conny. Also seaconny, sea-conunny, sea-conny, seacony, sea-connie. [App. a perversion (after SEA sb. and perh. CON sb. 2) of PERS.

سكانی *sukkāni*, f. Arab. سکان *sukkān* rudder. The word appears in 16th c. Pg. as *socier* (pl.), and in English in 1805 as *soncan* (Yule).] A steersman or quartermaster in a ship manned by lascars.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Rev.* III. 214 A Frenchman... concerned a plan with a Spaniard and four of the seaconies, for

'sea calves' of the North Atlantic are solely 'hair seals'. attrib. c 1440 in *Pallad. on Hud.* I. 961 A see-calf skyn.

murdering the officers and seizing the ship. 1801 in A. Duncan *Marin. Chron.* (1804) II. 355 Leaving Captain Porter, who, with six Manila seamen, remained on board the wreck. *Ibid.* 356 This seconny afterwards went back to the wreck. 1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 427 The Lascars killed two of the Seacornies. 1806 *Ibid.* XV. 471 Had on board as helmsmen (*only* seacornies) natives of Luconia. 1832 MARRVAT *N. Forster* xli. The crews are composed of a small proportion of Portuguese sea-cunnies. 1838 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* III. 172 When they have the Devil for a sea-cunny they will hit their port.

† Sea-cornet. Obs. [CORNET sb.¹]

1. A kind of shell-fish.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ix. xxxviii. I. 259 The sea cornet Buccinum. 1656 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 122 There are also seen in the Caribbys two sorts of those great Shells called Sea-Cornets, which are turned at the end like a Screw.

2. A cornet (musical instrument) used at sea.

1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinlo's Voy.* lviii. Throughout this Fleet they played on so many barbarous and ill accorded instruments, as Bells, Cymbals, Drums, and Sea-cornets.

Sea-cow. [COW sb.¹]

1. The MANATEE; also applied to other sirenians, as the dugong. Often applied to the now extinct sirenian, *Rhytina stelleri*, called *arctic*, *northern*, or *Steller's sea-cow*.

1613 R. HARCOURT *Voy. Guiana* 30 There is also a Sea-fish, the Indians call it *Columero*, and the Spaniards *Manati*, but we call it the Sea-cow. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 186 This is the Manatee, or Sea-Cow, called by the French *Lamentin*. 1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) I. 206 The Mexican Sea-cow (*Manatus latirostris*), a very large animal, measured of fifteen feet in length. 1883 FLOW *he Rhytina* or Northern *island in the extreme north of the Pacific Ocean*.

2. The Morse or Walrus. Also attrib. ? Obs.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 169 *Walrus*, the Morse, or Sea-Cow. 1782 CAPT. COFFIN in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1851) III. 330 The sea-cow fishery was carried on to great advantage. 1819 *Act 59 Geo. III.* c. 52 Tab. A. Sea Cow, Sea Horse, or Sea Morse Teeth, the cut. 3. 4. 0. 1837 T. BELL *Brit. Quadrup.* 285 *Walrus*, Morse, Sea-cow, Sea-horse.

† 3. [tr. Gr. Βούς.] A kind of ray. Obs.

1722 J. JONES *Oppian's Halicut*, 227 Bous, the Sea-Cow or Broad-Ray.

4. [S. African Du. zeebok.] The hippopotamus.

1731 MEULVER *Kolben's Cafe G. Hope* II. 129 There is a sea-cow in the large river about the Cape, a very large animal.

1850 R. G. CUNNING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1900) 93/2 An equally pervasive sea-cow jambok. 1908 RIVER HAGGARD *Ghost Kings* viii. 102 We have sea-cow whips here.

5. A fisherman's name in the west of England for *Holothuria nigra*. 1884 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 363.

Sea-crab. [CRAB sb.¹]

1. A marine crab, as distinguished from a river- or land-crab.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxii. x. II. 449 The ashes of the Sea-crab and Scelopendry both. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 421 The common Sea-Crab or *Sherigo*. This species is very common in all the harbours of Jamaica. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* vi. 142 The Portunus, or real Sea-crab.

† 2. In allusions. Obs.

1604 *Fr. Hubbard's Tales in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 95 One amongst them, likened me to a sea-crab, because I went all of one side. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* ix. 116 In which there is no more true controversy in point of law, than head in a sea-crab.

† 2. a. Applied jocularly to a boatman. Obs.

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn* bk. vii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 252 No, your Oars are your only Sea-crabs, board them, and take heed you never go twice together with one pair.

† 2. b. slang. A sailor. Obs.

1785 in *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.*

† 3. A CRAB (sb.¹) used at sea. Obs.

1689 *Patent Office No. 262* A new Invention or Sea-Crabbe for working in the Sea for Fishing and taking up of Shippes.

Sea-craft.

1. Maritime skill, skill in navigation. Often written *seacraft*.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 221 Alexander... to shew how little he considered the Sea-craft of the Persians, employed none of that Country in his Fleet. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 246 Its population were pre-eminent in sea-craft and traffic.

2. Ship-building. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Sea-crafts, a term for the searped strakes otherwise called clamps.

Sea-crafty, a. rare. Skilled in seafaring matters. (Rendering OE. *lagucraftig* in Beowulf.)

1838 LONGE *Beowulf's Exped. to Heort* 41 The warrior showed, Sea-crafty man! The landmarks, And first went forth. 1892 BROOKE *Early Eng. Lit.* x. 232 Beowulf and his sea-crafty men.

Sea-crow. [CROW sb.¹ Cf. Welsh *morfran*.]

1. A local name for various birds: (a) the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*; (b) the pewit-gull, *Larus ridibundus*; (c) the chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*; (d) the razor-billed auk, *Alca torda*; (e) the common skua, *Stercorarius caurhætes*; (f) the jackdaw; (g) the American coot, *Fulica americana*, and the black skimmer, *Rhyncophus nigra*.

1599 T. STEVENS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 100 But sometimes his other enemy, the sea-crow, catcheth him [a fish] before he falleth. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 95 *Graculus Palmipes*, the Crow, or Sea-Crow. 1813 MONTAGU *Ornith.* Dict. Suppl., Auk, Razor-billed, Provincial, Sea-crow. 1897 ALLEN RAINE *Welsh Singer* viii. 63 On the

ledge of rock the jackdaws, or the 'little sea-crows', as they were called on the coast, had built their untidy nest of twigs.

† 2. Used to translate Gr. *κοπαυρος*, a black river-fish. Obs.

1722 DIAPER *tr. Oppian's Halicut*, i. 213 Here Sea-Crows dwell, nam'd from their dusky Hue.

3. A local name for the sapphire gurnard, *Trigla hiruudo*. 1830-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 61.

Sea-cucumber. † a. [transl. of L. *cucumis*.] Some shell-fish. Obs. b. [= F. *concomb de mer*]. The common name for any holothurian, sometimes restricted to the *Psolidae*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxii. xi. II. 451. 1841 E. FORBES *Brit. Starfishes* 209 The Sea-Cucumbers are the most typical of the Holothuriade. *Ibid.* 221 The Glassy Sea-Cucumber is a most beautiful and delicate animal, being almost transparent and of an opaline hue. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 572 The body in the Sea Cucumbers is mostly cylindrical, and covered with a coriaceous skin.

Sea-d, obs. f. SAD a., SAID ppl. a.

Sea-daisy.

† 1. Some kind of sea-anemone. Obs.

a 1776 J. ELLIS *Zoophytes* (1786) 2 *Actinia Bellis*, Sea Daisy.

2. = SEA-PINK a.

1588 SCROPE *Art. Decr-stalk*, 388 The highest hills... are scattered over with the sea daisy and other plants. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* i. There... grew... the beautiful sea daisy.

Sea-devil.

1. A devil supposed to inhabit the sea.

1594 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl.) 14, I think we were haunted with some devilish witches, or at least with some sea devils. 1721 KES *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 23 The Sea-Devil, Dagon. 1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* viii. (1900) 132 Sea-devils and sea-angels, and the soul half drowned between them.

2. A name for various ugly fish, as the fishing-frog, various large rays, etc. Cf. DEVIL-FISH.

1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parry's Chirung*, xxv. xxi. 1604 The eglies of a Sea Devil. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 105 There is sometimes taken by the Fishers a Monster which is ranked among the kinds of Sea-Devils... what got it the name of Sea-Devil is, that above the eyes there are two little black horns... like those of a Ram. 1672 WILKINSON *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 85 *Rana pictatrix*. The Toad-fish or Frog-fish, or Sea-Devil. 1842 in *Mem. Amer. Acad.* (1846) II. 116 *Cephalotes vampyrus*, Sea-Devil. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1076 Angel Fish, *Squatina angelus*. This strange fish... is frequently called a 'monk' and still more commonly a 'sea-devil'. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 44 The Ox Ray or Sea-devil, *Dicerobatis gorniz*. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 52 *Manta birostris*. Sea Devil; Devil Fish. 3. fig. Any formidable engine of submarine warfare. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 230 One of these stealthy and effective sea-devils [torpedoes]. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 5/2 T' for the purp mechanism

Sea-dike. [Cf. Du. *zeedijk*.]

1. An embankment against the sea, a sea-wall.

1488 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 797/10 *Hoc festumum*, a sedye. 1708 MILLER & SKERVELL *Fennland* I. 8 The old seadykes—like those along the coast of East-Holland in Lincolnshire.

† 2. attrib.

lat cal W 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lines*, 272 The Old Sea-dike bank, Hence Sea-diked a.

1851 S. WARREN *Lily & Bee* 22 In busy sea-dyked Holland.

Sea-dog. [Cf. Du. *zeehond*, G. *seehund*.]

1. The common or harbour seal, *Calcephalus vitulinus*; 'also (in California), one of the eared seals, *Zalophus californianus*' (Cent. Dict. 1891).

1598 W. PHILLIP *tr. Linschoten's Voy.* 415/2 Wee found great store of Sea wolues, which wee call Sea dogges. 1743 BULKELEY & CUNNING *Voy. S. Seas* 132 A Large Seal or Sea-Dog. 1808 SCOTT *Marin.* II. ii. The sea-dog... His round black head... Rear'd o'er the foaming spray. 1879 G. B. GOODR. *Catal. Anim. Resources U. S.* 5 *Zalophus Gillespiei*. The Sea Dog. Pacific Coast.

2. A dog-fish or small shark. ? Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ix. xxxv. I. 255 If they [sc. mother.

themselves here to be devoured of these fishes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 118 The Sea-dog and the Dolphin are her food. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog.*, Europe I. 11 The chief fisheries [of the Medierranean] are those of the tunny, of the sword fish, and of the sea dog, a species of shark.

3. Her. (See quot. 1780.)

1758 J. KENNEDY *Curios. Wilton Ho.* 50 A Figure recumbent, leaning on a Sea-Dog, and representing the River Meander. 1780 EDWARDS *Heratry* II. Gloss., Sea-dogs, are drawn in shape like the talbot, but with a tail like that of the back, from and tail, scaled, sc. w. Stourton, Supporters.—Two sea-dogs, sa., scaled and finned, erm.

4. A privateer or pirate, esp. of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

1659 PELL *Infir. Sea Proem* B. 3. They hunt the Pirat... and sometimes they find... a Dunkirk Hare, squatted down very closely... and then is there brave gall, when our Sea-dogs follow after her. 1783 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 387 A regard to the safety and liberty of our seamen... forbids us to give such prizes for those in captivity as will draw on our vessels peculiarly the pursuit of those sea-dogs. 1877

DOWNEN *Stud. Lit.* (1889) 1 The galleons of the Spanish Armada were pulled down by the sea-dogs of Drake.

5. A sailor, usually one long used to the sea, chiefly with the epithet *old*.

1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xliii. The carpenter... was an old sea-dog. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw.* 187 iii. Snuffing the keen salt air like a young sea-dog. 1897 BESANT *World* xxix. Other Captains... are no whit behind the most old-fashioned sea-dog in courage.

6. A luminous appearance near the horizon, regarded by mariners as a prognostic of bad weather. 1825-80 JAMESON, *Dog, Sea-dog*, a name given by mariners to a meteor seen, immediately above the horizon [see Dog sb. 10]. *Ibid.*, 'The term, although used as synonym, with *Weather-gaw*, properly denotes a luminous appearance of a different kind. For while the weather-gaw seems a detached section of a rainbow, the dog has no variety of colours, but is of a dusky white. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Sea-dogs, the meteor called also *stubb*.

7. dial. A rough wave to the mouth of a river.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Africa* I. 1 White sea-dogs coursed and worried one another over Father Mersey's breadth of mud. 1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss.*, Sea-dogs, Sea-horses, rough waves in the Humber and Trent.

Sea-dragon. [DRAGON ¹.]

1. Various fishes, as the weever; the bullhead; a dragonet (*Callionymus*); a flying sea-horse, *Pegasus draco*; also a kind of pipe-fish (see quot. 1898).

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. A y h. Wormwood... is good against the bytinge of a shrew, and the sea dragon. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxii. v. II. 434 Since I have named the sea-dragon [orig. *draco marinus*], this would be noted, that him-selfe outwadedly applied, is a remedie [etc.]. 1674 T. P., etc. *Eng. & Fr. Cook* 41. Potage of Vives or Sea-Dragnons. *Ibid.*, Take out your Sea-Dragnons, and put them with Ragoust [etc.]. 1752 J. HALL *Hist. Anim.* 272 The Cottus with the second lock fin white. The Sea-dragon. 1835 J. F. SOUTH in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) CXXIII. 165/1 *Pegasus Draco*, Lin.; Sea Dragon. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, Sea Dragon, any Australian fish of any one of the three species of the genus *Phyllopteryx*, family *Synbranchidae*.

2. A mythical marine monster resembling a dragon.

1749 *Genl. Mag.* XIX. 506 It [a creature resembling a winged alligator, said to have been lately captured in a mackerel-net] is said... to have been described by naturalists under the name of the Sea-Dragon. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 11 Sept. 2/1 When a junk is fully laden and on the eve of sailing, the crew commend themselves to the sea-dragon in a frightfully noisy religious service.

† 3. Misused to render F. *draconcule*, guinea-worm.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 211 Those... enemies to man, the tape, the hair worm, and the sea dragon.

4. A popular name for any large marine saurian.

1895 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 52 Most of the 'Sea-Dragnons'... were obtained from the Lias of Street, ... Lyme Regis [etc.].

Sea-duck.

1. Any duck of the sub-family *Fuligininae*, as the common scoter, *Eidemia nigra*, and the eider-duck.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Shoveler*,... the name of a species of sea-duck. 1864 COUES in *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 239 *Somateria mollissima*,... Eider Duck. 'Sea-duck' *Ibid.* 240 They are... known as 'Sea-ducks', the males being... distinguished as 'Sea-drakes'. 1867 T. R. JONES *Nat. Hist. Birds* 506 The Tufted Sea-duck (*Fuligula cristata*).

2. A fish, the 'Bombay duck'.

1883 Fisheries *Exhib. Catal.* 351 Twelve Tins of Sardines... and two of Sea-Duck in oil.

Seadule, obs. form of SCHEDULE.

Sea-eagle.

1. An eagle of the genus *Haliastur*, esp. the White-tailed Eagle, *H. albicilla* (see EAGLE sb. 6 a). Also a name for the frigate-bird and the skua-gull.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 62 *Halizus*, *Aquila marina*, the Sea-Eagle. 1730 SIBBALD *Fife & Kinross* 46 *Cataractae*, some call it the Sea-Eagle. 1805 G. KERR *Orkney Isl.* 713 The Sea Eagle (*Falco onfragus*, Lin. Syst.) is often seen. 1817 SHELLEY *Laon* vii. xv. The sea-eagle looked a fiend, Frigate Bird, all of which ilors, is commonly found between the tropics. 1848 MAUNOER *Tras. Nat. Hist.* 599, Sea-eagle, the Erne; also the name sometimes given to the Osprey. 1875-84 LAYARD & SHARPE *Common Sea-Eagle*.

2. the Sea- 'Angling II. like that of a 7 [see EAGLE sb. 6 b].

Sea-ear. [EAR sb.¹]

1. A univalve mollusc of the genus *Haliotis*; an oyster or ear-shell.

1681 GREW *Mus. Auris marina*, I. *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. are very flat, resem (1790) IV. 126 Muscles and sea-ears supply the place of other fish. 1883 N. OSOUMI *Fisheries Japan* (Fish. Exhib. Catal.) 16 The shells of sea-ear are now exported to Europe for the manufacture of buttons and other purposes.

† 2. A plant [tr. L. *auris marina*]. Obs. rare¹.

1658 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 2. 71 Herbs considered according to their leaves... Sea-ear, (marg. *Auris marina*).

3. = sea-corn (see quot. 1891, s. v. SEA sb. 23 d).

Sea-eel. A salt-water eel, a conger.

c 1050 *Loc. in W Jas. VI Est. Press* and Sea eyles rare of sixtie pace. 17 Collect. III. 347

Water-Serpents in the Indies, of about three foot long [etc.]
 a sea-eel.

Sea-egg.

1. An Echinus or sea-urchin.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 126 There is found... a production of the Sea, called Sea-eggs, or Sea-Apples... These Eggs should rather be called Sea-Urchins or Sea-Chestnuts. 1728 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 276 The round and flat sea-egg. 1835 C. F. HOLDER *Marvellous Nature* 84 Sea-eggs (black echini, with long needle-like spines).

2. A kind of medic, *Medicago Echinus*.

1834 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* Sea-egg, *Medicago Echinus*.

Sea-elephant. The elephant seal, *Macrorhinus lephantinus* or *proboscideus*. Formerly applied to the morse or walrus.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ix. v. 1. 236 There were sea-Elephants and Rams, with teeth standing out. 1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parry's Chirurg.* xxii. xxi. 1002 The Sea Elephant is bigger than the land Elephant, as Hector Boëtius writes in his description of Scotland. 1755 *tr. Pontopidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* ii. 157 Their two large teeth or tusks... are as good as ivory for any kind of turn'd work; and therefore

noted as a favorite breeding-place for the sea-elephant (*Macrorhinus leoninus*, L.).

attribution. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* ed. 3 II. 103 A considerable portion of sea-elephant oil is also procured at Macquarie Island. 1833 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 201 Sea Elephant oil, crude and bleached.

Sea-face. The face or side (of a cliff, etc.) exposed to the sea.

1839 *Played On* iii. 7 A bluff headland... on its sea-face presenting a sheer cliff of some two hundred feet. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 31 The Admiral's care now was to disarm the sea-face of the city fortifications.

attribution. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/1 One of the most beautiful sea-face roads in the world.

Sea-fan. [FAN *sb.*] An alcyonarian polyp of the sub-order *Gorgoniacea*, csp. *Rhipidogorgia* (*Gorgonia*) *flabellum*.

1633 JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* App. xxiv. 1617 *Fruiter* 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 65 look like a Sea-fan with s'd and branch'd through 67 *Keratophylon flabelliforme*. Warton Sea-fan. 1902 G. C. BOURNE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 456/2 The most familiar example [of the *Axifera*] is the pink sea-fan, *Gorgonia cavolinii*.

attribution. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 121 Her [the mermaid's] shell-wrack gardens, and her sea-fan bowers.

Sea-fardinger. arch. [Alteration of Du. *zeevaarder* SEAFARER, after *passenger*.] A seafarer. 1850 SIR R. GRENVILLE in *Tregellas Cornish Worthies* (1883) II. (title of poem) Another, of Sea Fardingers, describing Euill Fortune. 1857 *Swint Sailor's Word-bk.*, Sea-fardinger.

Sea-fare.

1. a. Food obtained from the sea. b. Fare or food on board ship.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wind, Sol.* xix. 19 Her sea-fare now is land-fare of content... The fishes are her food, and they are sent into drier land. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* vi. The fresh milk, butter, and excellent beef of the country; were real luxuries after our sea-fare.

2. Travel by sea, a sea-voyage. *Obs.* exc. *dial*.

1601 WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 20 These men... linked and bound themselves together to... for the exercise of Merchandise and... kinds [etc.] Pused in cases of Sea-fare and... principally to be eschewed & shunned.

Seafarer (sē-fā-rer). [f. SEA *sb.* + FABER. Cf. G. *seefahrer*, Du. *zeevaarder*.] A traveller by sea, esp. one whose life is spent in voyaging, a sailor.

1513 Dou anone the SHAKS. *Per.* this fresh new sea-farer; 1654 VILVAIN *Enchir.* Sailors or Seafarers, wh

Globe. 1725 POPE *Odys.* viii. 180 A wandering medicine he frequents the main, Some mean sea-farer in pursuit of gain. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* i. 11, 27 Stephen Gomez, an able Portuguese seafarer.

attribution. 1841 BROWN *High Passes* iii. 151 Girl, there goes a swallow to Venice... the stout seafarer! 1837 MORRIS *Odys.* xi. 11 The sails of our seafarer were filled with the wind all day.

Seafaring (sē-fā-rin). *sb.* [f. SEA *sb.* + FARING *vbl. sb.*] Travelling by sea; the business or calling of a sailor.

1592 WARNER *Alth. Eng. Prose* Addit. 190 After long and wearie Sea-faring. 1628 L. GRYS *tr. Barclay's Argenis* ii. 108 My Country... is Rhegium; my profession, sea-faring. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 486 p. 4 She is the Wife of a Sailor, and the kept Mistress of a Man of Quality; she dwells with the latter during the Sea-faring of the former. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 172 All day long her sails were stretched in her seafaring.

b. *attribution*. quasi-*adj.* Of or pertaining to travelling, living or working at sea.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 40 The skillfull prowesse and seafaring dexteritie of the English. 1745 *Life Enayfyle-Moore Carcu* 22 An Insight into the Seafaring

The old sea-

[etc.]

1. Of persons: Travelling on the sea; following the sea as a calling, gaining a livelihood at sea. + Also *absol.* in pl. sense.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hon.* 161 Dan he safarinde men seð he sasterre, hie wuten sone wuderward hie sullen weie holden. 1405 *York Bidding Prayer in Lay-Folks Mass Bk.* 63 3e sal pray... for all land illand and for all see farand... and for the fruyt that es on erthe. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 13 § 1 Beyng as beacons and markes of auncient tyme accustomed for Seafaring men. 1590 SHAKS. *Comm. Err.* l. i. 81. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxx. Some Seafaring People, 1744 BERKELEY persons. 1819 *Edin.* Lincoln, a seafaring man at Sunnerland, knew the prisoner Eden for twenty years. 1868 MISS BRADON *Ruin to Earth* l. 1. 2 The two men... belonged to the seafaring community.

b. *transf.* Applied to a bird.

1880 SWINBURNE *Studies in Song* 66 Seafaring birds.

2. Of a plant: Growing by the sea. *Obs.* rare. 1. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 69 A marine salt... works it self into the texture of those sea-faring plants.

Sea-feather. [Cf. G. *seefeder*, *meerfeder*.]

A coral or polyp of the family *Pennatulida*.

1624 CART. J. SMITH *Gen. Hist.* v. 171 marg. The Sea feather. [Described in text.] 1633 JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* App. xxiii. 1616 *Myriophyllum marinum*. The Sea Feather. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 288 The Sea Feathers. These seldom grow on the Shores of this Island, above two Feet and an half high. 1836 *tr. Boas' Text-bk.* Zool. 115 Sea-feathers (genus *Pennatula* and others).

Sea-fern.

1. Any alcyonarian polyp or coral resembling a fern. Also *attribution*.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 98/1 English Sea-Fern... with brownish marks on the back, like land Fern. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 86 The sea-fern tribe of branching polypidom.

2. A fern, the sea-spleenwort.

1855 *New Cycl. Bot.* II. 601 *Asplenium marinum*, Sea Fern.

Sea-fight. A naval battle, a fight or engagement between ships at sea.

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestoga* 292 Behold the issue of the sea fight. 1601 SHAKS. *Titel.* M. iii. iii. 26. 1605 BACON *Ess.* *Greatest Kingd.* (Arb.) 480 There be many Examples, where Sea-Fights have bene Finall to the warre. 1690 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Mar. He concluded there would shortly be no other method of sea-fight. 1700 in Walpole *Vernie's Anecd.* Paint. (1765) III. 59 Mr. William Vandevelde, senior, late painter of sea-fights to their majesties king Charles II and King James died 1693. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR naval engagement between (c. 650) is the first sea-fight recorded in history. 1858 LONGF. *My Lost Youth* v. I remember the sea-fight far away, How it thundered o'er the tide!

Sea-fish. *sb.* [Cf. ON. *skjfskr*.] A fish of the sea as distinguished from a fresh-water fish.

1600 CYNWULF *Crist* 987 (Gr.) Þonne on fyrhæð swelað sæfiscas sunðes getwafde. c. 1205 LAV. 22530 Fulle sixti scipen...fulled mid gode sæ fisce [c. 1275 see vice]. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Grete plente of samon, of lampreys, of eles, and of oþer see fisch. 1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 143 The King's purveyor of see-fish shall see that such provisions of see-fish...bee good and of the best. 1634-5 BRETTON.

Large pools for the... 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 45 § 5 The Term 'Sea-Fish' does not include Salmon...but save as aforesaid, includes every Description both of Fish and of Shell-Fish which is found in the Seas to which this Act applies.

Sea-fish. *v. rare.* [Back-formation from SEAFISHING.] *intr.* To practise sea-fishing.

1894 'J. BICKERDYKE' in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 478/2 Since I first commenced to seafish one of the greatest improvements...is in connection with the rod.

Sea-fisher.

1. One who fishes in the sea. + Also the fishing-frog or angler. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ix. xlii. i. 261 The fish called the sea Frog, [and of others, the sea Fisher] is as craftie everie whit as the other. 1893 *Fishing Club* 6/3 An Amateur Sea Fisher's Club. 1898 'J. BICKERDYKE' (title) Practical letters to young sea fishers.

2. An officer of the royal household. *Obs.* Cf. quot. 1526 s. v. SEA-FISH *sb.*

1455 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) '21 Th' officer of the Caterie. William Hampton, Sec-Fysher. 1526 *Ibid.* 143 Sea-Fisher. So Sea-fisherman, one who fishes in the sea.

1865 J. C. WILCOCKS (title) The Sea-Fisherman...comprising the chief methods of Hook and Line Fishing in the British and other Seas.

Sea-fishery. The business or occupation, etc. of catching fish in the sea (see FISHERY 1). Also *pl. attribution*, as in sea fisheries *act*.

1865 L. YOUNG *Sea-Fishing* v. 185 History of Sea-fisheries. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 45 § 2 This Act may be cited as The Sea Fisheries Act, 1868.

Sea-fishing. *vbl. sb.* [FISHING *vbl. sb.*] Fishing in the sea.

1833 J. REANNE *Alph. Angling* 135 In sea-fishing...your line ought to be sixty fathoms in length. 1850 F. G. AFLAO (title) Sea-Fishing on the English Coast.

Sea-float. a rare. [f. SEA *sb.* + (A) FLOAT *a.*] ? A float on the sea.

1880 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Spul Jan.* 13 Boisterous wave-crest never shall o'erride Thy sea-float bark.

Sea-flood. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* The sea, the tide.

1893 K. ALFRED *Oris.* II. vii. 90 An seaflood com. c. 1205

Sea-flower. A flower growing in or by the sea.

Also, an actinia or sea-anemone. Also *attribution*. 1805 FORSYTH *Beaut. Scot.* II. 366 [The sea-anemones'] lively colours...equal anything recited by natural historians of the sea-flowers of other climates. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh*, Fire-Whiskippers (near end), Fair as the sea-flowers close to their growing. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unch.* iii. ii. 47 Nereids...With...starry sea-flower crowns. 1830 TERNYSON *Merman* ii, Dressing their hair with the white sea-flower. 1850 DANA *Geol.* i. To the waters abound in...the variously coloured actinias or sea-flowers.

Sea-foam.

1. Foam of the sea.

1300 *Cursor M.* 1409 Moyses...led him thoru þe see fame. 14... Sir BERN (MS. C.) 502 Til þay come to þe see some. c. 1460 *Emare* 805 When she was fled our þe see some, The nobill kyng dwelled at home, Wyth fulle beere there. 1611 COTTON *s.v.* *Excumier*, Venus...is fained to have beene bred of the sea-foam. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* ii. i, The merry seamen laugh'd to see their gallant ship so lustily Furrow the green sea-foam. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* i. ii. 31 Between the sea-foam and the sea.

b. *attribution*.

1611 COTTON, *s.v.* *Sel*, *Escumme de sel*, Sea-foam salt.

2. = SEA-FROTH 3. *Obs.*

1725 [see SEA-FROTH 3]. 1852 E. A. ANDREWS *Lal. Eng. Lex.* *s.v.* *Alcyonem*, Alcyonem medicamen...Sea-foam, a good remedy for white specks in the eyes.

3. [ir. Ger. *meerschäum*] = MEERSCHAUM.

1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 256 Sea Foam; called also Meer-schaum, and Magnesite.

Sea-fowl. [Cf. OE. *Sēfugol* occurring as a proper name in *O. E. Chron.* an. 560.] A sea-bird.

1340-70 *Alisander* 811 Pan fetches her a seafole faire of his wynges. 1620 J. MASON *New-found-land in Min.* alike

fowl. 1870 YEATS *Irish*, *Irish*, *Irish*, I. 12. (1912) 92 Innumerable

attribution

Noup c

Sea-fox. [ir. L. *vulpes marina* (Pliny).] The Thrasher-shark, *Alopias vulpes*, also called SEA-APPE, etc. Also + sea foxhound.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 287 The...subtle Sea-Fox. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 128 *Pulpecula Marina*, the Sea Fox Hound. 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 54 *Vulpes marina* Rondelet...The Sea Fox or Appe. 1836 VARELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 379 The Fox Shark. Sea-fox. Thrasher.

Sea-front.

1. That portion or side of a building, etc. which faces the sea.

1879 SIR C. NUGENT in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 450/2 These forts...are protected with shields or walls of iron upon their sea-fronts. 1881 FREEMAN *Venice* 142 We can trace out the long line of the sea-front of the palace which became a city.

2. The land on the side of a town, etc. facing the sea.

1879 SIR C. NUGENT in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 450/1 Upon the sea fronts the works consist...of isolated forts. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Land. of To-day* xix. (ed. 3) 188 A short distance from the sea-front.

Sea-frontage. An extent of sea-front.

1897 D. BUTLER *Ch. & Par.* *Alternately* l. 17 note, The western side has Sea-frontage of 1500 feet long.

Sea-froth.

1. Seaweed. *Obs.* rare. (In quotes. tr. L. *alga*.) 1340 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* iv. 329 Other, so dolen, kereth seefroth ym. *Ibid.* 335 Oildreges ke is good, outher see froth. *Ibid.* 621 Seefroth the ferthe is go to honge vp.

2. The froth or foam of the sea; sea-foam.

3. (See quot.) *Obs.* rare. 0. Cf. SEA-FOAM 2. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* *Sea-Froth* or *Foam*; in Latin

which

1801 T. THOMSON *Min.* in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) *suppl.* II. 217/1 Myrsen-Seafroth. 1856 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* IV. 731

Sea-gate. [GATE *sb.*]

1. Distance or journey by sea. *Obs.* rare. 1. 1576 in *Oppress.* *Orkney & Zetland* (1859) 59 Fra the Isle of Brassy to Swounburgh, quhill is twentie myles of seagat.

2. A long rolling swell; also, the condition in which two vessels are when thrown aboard one another by such a swell.

1801 T. THOMSON *Min.* in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) *suppl.* II. 217/1 Myrsen-Seafroth. 1856 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* IV. 731

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of various grass-like plants: (a) = SEA-PINK a;
(b) one of the glassworts, *Salicornia herbacea*;
(c) the grass *Spartina stricta*.

designation is thought to be due to the resemblance of the two skinny lobes of the animal to the ears of a hare. Pliny's notion that the animal is venomous has no foundation.

through that huge field of waters rice. a 1700 EVILS

affix one's seal to a document; *fig.* to express one's assent to. (b) *Under (one's) seal*: in a document attested by one's seal.

(a) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6889 And ilk waand þat þai þere hare He spend wit-in þer santuare. And wraþ þe nam, and sett to sele, þat man suld oþer nan biþele. c 1400 *Brut* II. 560 Which appoyntment truly to be kept þe kyng and the said Ambassadours sette-to þaire seales. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 41 And for Thomas wold not sette to hys sele þe curset lawe... he was dampned as a traytoure. 1534 *Tynocle John* III. 33 He that haib receaved hys testymonye hath sett to hys seale that God is true. [So 1611; Revised Version 1881 hath sett to this to this, that God is true.] 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* II. i. (1713) 58 To this Truth Mr. Hobbs sets his seal with all willingness imaginable, or rather eagerness.

(b) 1451 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 215/1 Without the assent and wille of the said [4 persons named] by writing under their seales. 1536 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1880) 497 Under owe seale selle. 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 222 By particular consent [I] proceeded vnder your hands and Seales.

d. † *Farthing seal*, = *Quarter seal*. *Fisher's or Fisherman's seal* (see FISHER 7). † *Secret, secrete seal*: manual: see those adjs. † *Seal of (or at) arms*, the impression of a signet engraved with the heraldic bearing of the owner.

1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 437/2 Null Drap... ne solet en-sealer estre de nul Seal appelle le Ferthing Seal. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2802 To be þat salutis I send þe sele of myn armes. 1478 in W. G. D. Fletcher *Shroph. Grants of Arms* (1909) 12 In wytnesse wherof I the said King of Armes to these presentes have sette my seale of armes and signed wt my hand. 1596 *Nashe Saffron-Walden Wks.* 1905 III. 63 A little epitomized *Bradford's Meditations*, no broader volum'd than a Seale at Armes or a blacke melancholy velvet patch. 1623 *St. Papers, Col.* 1622-4, 203 The Company's seal-at-arms is so great, they can make no use thereof, having none but hard wax.

† e. A letter or other document bearing a seal; a promissory note. Also, a promise attested by one's seal. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 66 3e to spende at rome many 3eris & daies, to paie forselis or billis, to plede for benefices. c 1470 *Henry Wallace's* 606, I am so boundyn with wytnes to be leill, For all England I wold nocht fals my seill. 1632 *Massinger Maid of Hon.* v. ii. I have a seale, or two to witness, yet... I'll never sue you.

† f. A stamp, usually in lead, fastened to a piece of material as a guarantee of quality or quantity. 1480 in *Cely Papers* (1900) 55 He schawll fynd clossyd in hys leittir the sayll of ij sarpelers wholl. 1518 *Coweney Lett-bk.* 657 Then to sett vpon hit the Olyvaunt in lede, and of the Bak of the seall the lengh of the Cloth.

† g. A baker's stamped mark on bread. *Obs.* a 1400 *Old Vanges Winchester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 335 And þat euerych bakere habbe hys seale y-knowe vpon hys loif.

h. The impression of one's signet placed upon an article as evidence of a claim to possession; *fig.* a mark of ownership.

1782 *Miss Burney Cecilia* x.v. [He] informed her she might put her seal upon whatever she meant hereafter to claim. 1821 *Shelley Hellas* 703 Her citizens, imperial spirits, Rule the present from the past, On all this world of men inherits Their seal is set. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* xvii. The haughty and indignant passions that now claimed her for their own, and set their seal upon her brow.

i. *transf.* An impressed mark serving as visible evidence of something.

1592 *Greene Upsal. Courtier Wks.* (Grosart) XI. 253 A fat knaue with a foggie face, wherein a cup of old sack hath set a seale. 1593 *Loose William Longbeard* 4 b, The good woman... espieing the seales of his shame shadowed in his blushing browes, tooke hold of his gowne sleene, praigning him to staie a little while. 1693 *Shaks. Alas for M.* IV. i. 6 But my kisses bring againe, bring againe, Seales of lone, but seald in vaine, seald in vaine. 1620 *Westward for Smelt* (Percy Soc.) 45 Thou hast the seales on thy face, which those creatures (called whores) doe give. 1770 *Langhorne Plutarch* (1870) I. 66/2 He [Lycurgus?] tomb was struck with lightning, a seal of divinity which no other man... has had, except Euripides. 1849 *Ruskin Ser. Lampy* v. § 1. 136 Sea sands are made beautiful by their bearing the seal of the motion of the waters.

j. An impression left by the foot of an animal in soft ground or mud, esp. that of the otter.

1685 *Blome Gentl. Recr.* II. 100 The Mark or Seal of an Otter. 1735 *Somerville Chase* IV. 397 Ah on that yielding Sag-bed, see, once more His Seal I view. 1875 G. C. Davies *Rambles Sch. Field-club* xxxvi. 271 One man had been down to the river side, to see if he could discover the 'seal', or track of an otter.

2. A piece of wax or some other plastic or adhesive substance (originally, and still frequently, one bearing the impression of a signet: cf. sense 1), fixed on a folded letter or document, or on a closed door or receptacle of any kind, in such a way that an opening cannot be effected without breaking it.

† *Flying seal*: see FLYING 11. a. c. 1272 *Luce Ron* 104 in O. E. Misc. 99 þis rym mayde ich þe sende open and wiþ-sele. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16907 Þai did hir seles þar-apon, ar þai þeþen went. 13... A. Alis. 6656 (Bodl. MS.). He brak þe seale & þe letter seie. 1382 *Wyclif Rev.* v. 1 And I sije in the riȝthalf of the sittinge vpon the troone, a book... seelid with seven seales. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* II. i. 139 What Letter is this same?... He be so bold to breake the seale for once. 1710 *Swift Tril.* to Stella 10 Nov. I forgot to leave a gap in the last line but one for the seal, like a puppy. 1859 *Tennyson Elaine* 1264 But Arthur spied the letter in her hand, Stoop't, took, brake seal, and read it. 1861 *Paley Eschylus, Agamem.* 592 note (ed. 2) 370, ἀποδιδέσκειν οὐρανία πρὶς to spoil or tamper with the seals affixed to the doors and store-houses in the absence of the lord.

b. *fig.* That which 'seals a person's lips', an

obligation to silence, a vow of secrecy; esp. the seal of confession or the confessional. Also (often with allusion to the 'seven seals' of Rev. v. and vi.), that which prevents the understanding of Holy Scripture or some other book.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27444 Or for it es als vnder sel O scrift him seculd al to consail. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 Put blessed lord the seale and locke of seculence to my mouth. 1632 *Massinger Emph.* I. iii. ii. What now I must deliuer vnder the deepest seale of secrecy. 1692 R. L. Es-trange *Fables* xxi. 23 A Thing that's done in Hugger-mugger, under a Seal of Secrecy and Concealment. 1871 *Coweney Conversation* 544 They... waiting him to loose the sacred seal, Found him as prompt as their desire was true To spread the new-born glories in their view. 1831 *Lover Leg. & Stor. Ser.* I. 73 'Twas under the seal of confession', said I, 'that you disclosed the deadly secret, and under that seal my lips must have been for ever closed.' 1897 'A. Hore.' *Phroso* vii. (1905) 126 The secret was out through Constantine's fault, not hers, and the seal was removed from her lips.

c. *Hermes' Seal, Hermetic seal* (see HERMES 3 a, HERMETIC a. 2 b).

1569 J. SANOFORN tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 158 b, The foolish mysteries... of the seale of Hermes... & of infinite like trifles.

d. *Seal of relics* [med. L. *sigillum altaris*], a stone cemented above the aperture in which relics are placed at the consecration of an altar. (The use in quot. 1843 is prob. an error.)

1843 *Ecclesiologist* Sept. III. 6 A stone Altar may be provided two ways. Either make it a plain solid mass of masonry, the slab (technically called seal or table) of black granite or marble... or [etc.]. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 238/1 The consecration endures till the altar-stone is broken or the seal of relics broken.

3. An engraved stamp of metal or other hard material used to make an impression upon wax, etc. affixed as a 'seal' (in sense 1 or 2). Cf. SIGNET.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 557 Als prient of seal in wax es thirist, þer in he has his licam fest. c 1380 *Wyclif Ser. Wks.* III. 103 As þe tendre wex makeþ no preynite in þe seal, bot þe seal makeþ a preynite in tendre wex. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 A dowbill seal with two prentys. 1518 *Coweney Lett-bk.* 657 The sealles [for marking cloth] to be put in a Cofre with ij keys. 1591 *Langhorne Archcon* (1635) 56 And then, thus have you the Chancellor furnished with the Seale of Grace, and Seale of Common Iustice. 1600 J. Powr tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 160 Neere unto the mint stande the gold-smiths shops, whose Consul or gouernour keeps the seale and stamps of the coine. 1770 *Langhorne Plutarch* (1811) I. 454/1 This seal he always wore and constantly sealed his letters with it. 1864 *Boutwell Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. 398 In taking these impressions, two dies or matrices... were employed; these were severally called the Seal and Counter-Seal. 1879 A. S. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* N. 137/2 The favourite shapes [of gems] in Assyria were the cylinder pierced lengthways, and sometimes fitted with a swivel so as to be used as a seal [etc.].

fig. c 1386 *Chaucer Wife's Prolog* 604 Gat tothed I was and that bicam me weel, I hadde the prenie of saint Venus seel [*Cambr. MS.* seynt peterys seel]. 1670 *Devon's Westport* IV. 53 He has a melting heart, and soft to all the Seals Of kindness; I will undertake for his compassion.

b. As a mark or sign of office. *Chiefly the seals*, as the symbol of the position of Lord Chancellor or of Secretary of State.

c 1480 *Henricson Mor. Fab.* (S.T.S.) 1630 Syne cummis Uer quhen winter is away, The Secretar of Somer with his Seel. 1667 *Chas. II* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 316 As my purpose was also to say something to you concerning my taking the Seals from the Chancellor. 1720 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 91 A patent is passing the seales to create the marques of Kent a duke. 1795 *Brit. Chronol.* I. 3 Apr. 1704, The earl of Nottingham not being satisfied with

1701-13, i. 6 The King sent to him the Earl of Jersey, with a peremptory order to return the Seals.

† c. The keeper of the seal of a court. (Cf. 4 b.) 1658 *Fanshew Pract. Exch. Crt.* 102 The Seale of the Court. Is the Officer that keepeth the Seale of the Court, all terme time under every Chancellor.

d. A device or inscription engraved on a seal. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) *Ecdus.* xlv. 14 A crowne of gold upon his miter graven with a seale of holines. 1610 *Holland Candell's Brit.* I. (1637) 244 He used the Helme of a ship for a seale in his ring. 1818 *Byron Juan* I. cxcviii, The seal a sunflower; 'Elle vous suit partout.' 1851 *Tennyson E. Morris* 105 She sent a note, the seal an *Elle vous suit*.

e. *Under the cold seal*: see quot.

1832 M. Bacon's *Abridg. Law* (ed. 7) IV. 610 *marg. note*. Sometimes new magistrates are added under the cold seal, as it is termed; that is, their names are indorsed on the old commission, and the seal is pro forma applied again to the same wax.

f. A trinket, containing either an engraved stone for sealing letters, or a flat stone or piece of coloured glass in imitation of this, formerly often worn as an ornamental appendage to a watch-guard. Hence applied in plural to the bunch of trinkets of this and other shapes worn in this manner.

1837 *Dickens Pickwick* x, A gold watch-chain, and seals, depended from his fob. 1848 *Thackeray Bk. Snobs* xxxiv, A large plecthon man, with a bunch of seals in a large bow-windowed light waistcoat... His seals jingle as he walks.

† g. *Burning seal* (Sc.): an iron for branding casks. *Obs.*

1692 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1880) IV. 153 Each royall burrow that makes casks for export they are to 'keep an burning sale,... and before they be loaded the maker of the saids casks is... to call the visitor appoynted

by the said tounne whoe is to try the samen, and if sufficient to put the publick sale vpon them.

4. *Great Seal*. The seal (in sense 3) used for the authentication of documents of the highest importance issued in the name of the sovereign or (in a republic) of the highest executive authority; also, the impression of this on wax. Formerly also *BROAD SEAL*.

When England, Scotland, and Ireland were separate kingdoms, each had its own Great Seal, the custodian of which was normally the Lord High Chancellor; in England the Lord Keeper (of the Great Seal) was formerly sometimes a different person from the Chancellor, but under Q. Elizabeth the offices were united. Since the Union England and Scotland have only one Great Seal, of which the Chancellor has the custody; Ireland on the contrary has its own Great Seal, in the hands of the Irish Lord Chancellor. The Great Seal of the United States is kept by the Secretary of State.

c 1400 *Mauney* (1839) viii. 82, I hadde Lettres of the Soudan, with his grette seale; and comounly other Men have but his Signet. 1432 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 418/2 Lettres Patentes of proteccion under his grette Seall. 1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 99 Item, the K Seall. 1673 *Shaks. Hen. V.* answer About the giuing I

King shall know it, and (no doubt) shal thanke you. 1686 *Baxter Paraphr.* N. T. Mark xiv. 22 As the King maketh a piece of Wax to become his Great Seal, by which he conveyeth Land, Liberty and Life. 1726 *Swift Gulliver* I. iii, The Man Mountain shall not depart from our Dominions. 1800... the Com.

† b. *ellipt.* The custodian of the Great Seal, the Lord High Chancellor or Lord Keeper. *Obs.*

1621 *Elising Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 15 Shall the Grate Seale come to the barr? First sende to him and heare his answer, before he be sent for to come to the barr. 1641 in *Fasti Aberd.* (Spalding Cl.) 153 And his majestie wills and declares, that this presentis sall be a sufficient warrant... to the great seill and to his majestie's heigh chancellor for appending of the said seill, without passing of any other seals or registers.

† 5. a. An assembly for the purpose of witnessing the affixing of the Great Seal to documents; a sealing by the Chancellor or the Commissioners having the custody of the Great Seal. b. The place at which documents are sealed by the Chancellor. *Obs.*

[After F. sceau, 'l'action de sceller, le temps et le lieu où l'on scelle' (Littré).]

a. 1660 *Privy Diary* 20 Aug., Here I staid, and saw my Lord Chancellor come into his Great Hall, where wonderful how much company there was to expect him at a Seale. 1686 *Evelyn Diary* 5 May, There being a Seale it was fear'd that we should be requir'd to passe a doquett dispensing with Dr. Oladiah Walker. 1705 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 602 This day the lord keeper held a public seal in the Middle Temple hall.

b. 1672 *Essex Papers* (1890) I. 43 By a Clause there I am forbid to intermeddle in y^e passing of any Charters to Corporacions, w^{ch} for y^e present stops that of Dundalk, for w^{ch} I had granted a Warr^d, and it now stays at y^e Seale till I can receive some directions from y^e Lo^d.

† c. = *BURTON* 2 c. *Obs.*

1617 *Cotter s.v. Bossie*, The first putting out of a deeres head formerly cast; which our wood-men call, if it bee a red deeres, the burle, or seale.

7. *techn.* (transferred use of 2.) a. = *dip-pipe* (*DIP* 11). b. The quantity of water or tar left in the dip-pipe for preventing the escape of gas. c. A small quantity of water left in a trap to prevent the escape of foul air from a sewer or drain.

1853 S. Hughes *Gas-works* 197 When the whole of the gas-holder was out of the water and hanging in air (with the exception of the water seal), 1875 *Knigut Dict. Mech.*, Seal 2. (Gas-works) a water-trap joint, as in gas-works, where the gas is drawn or forced beneath a plate, whose lower edge is beneath the level of the water in the tar-well. 1877

liability of the water forming the lute, or seal, to freeze. 1884 *Waring in Century Mag.* Dec. 263/1 The depth of seal is the distance from the surface of the water in the bowl to the top of the intake. 1889 — *Sewerage* 282 This trap lost one inch of its seal in five trials out of ten.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*; a. objective, as † *seal-cutter*, -cutting, -engraver, -keeper (also *fig.*). 1624 *Fletcher Rule a Wife* iv. i, Brick me into that wall there for a chimney peece, And say I was one oth Casars, done by a *seal-cutter. 1847 *Landisv. Chir. Art* I. p. cccix.

engraver's lathe. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 119 'Seale keepers [orig. *sigilliferi*], Notaries, and such other lyke. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xv, Why should he not declare himself, seal-keeper of that young woman's conscience?

b. Special combinations: seal-bag, the case in which the official seals were formerly kept (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); seal-cup, in gas-works, the receptacle for tar or water in a seal or dip-pipe; seal-cylindor = CYLINDER 4 a; † seal-day (*Guernsey*), a date fixed for the meeting of a State Council at which official papers received the seal; seal-flower, the plant *Dicentra spectabilis* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); seal-lock, a lock fitted with a 'seal' (often a small square of glass) which must be broken before the lock can be opened; seal-

master, an official whose duty was to affix a seal to textile fabrics as a guarantee of the standard of excellence, etc.; † seal-office = sense 5 b, also *allusively*; seal-pipe, in gas-works, = *dip-pipe*; seal-press, a machine for embossing a device upon paper or other soft material (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); seal-ring, a finger ring bearing a seal (cf. *SIGNET* sb. 1); seal-stamp = *seal-press*; seal-stone, a precious stone bearing an engraved device; seal-top a., (of a spoon) having the handle finished with a seal (also clipt. *assb.*); † seal-wax = *SEALING WAX*; † seal-work, ornamentation resembling that of a seal; seal-wort, (a) *Sagina procumbens*; (b) = *SOLOMON'S SEAL* (*Polygonatum*).

1872 W. C. HOLMES & Co. *Manag. Gas Works* 108 Gas should be taken to keep the 'seal-cups of telescopic gas-holders, free from ice. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Dip-pipe*. The seal-cup is charged with tar. 1871 P. SMITH *Ant. Hist. East* xvi. § 10 (1881) 339 fig. 'Seal-cylinder on metal axis. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 93 At the next 'seal-day... it may be sealed. 1871 Patent No. 1440 *Chronol. Index* 325 'Seal-lock manufacturer. 1925 *Rec. Cloth Manuf.* *New Mills* (S. H. S.) Intro. 75 No cloth could be sold unless it was sealed by the official 'seal-master. 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Ser. Weap.* i. 1. Here's first my hand, now I goes to the 'Seale Office. [Kiss her.] 1819 TAUNTON *Rep. Cases Comm. Pleas* VII. 182 Until which hour, by the rule of Court, the seal-

Dict. Mech. 'Seal-pig beneath the surface o vent reflux of gas. 16 grandfather's 'seal-ring. 1866 J. AVER *Trees. Bible Knowl.* (1870) 634 According to Jewish writers the Hebrew women used seal rings. 1828 MAYNE *Reid Sealp Hunters* xxvi. The brass 'seal-stamp of the merchant's clerk. 1743 HULL *Theoph. Hist. Stones* 42 Hence the Word Seal Stone, *apophysis* or *apophysis*, became with them a common word for what we call Gem. 1900 E. CLOO *Story of Alphabet* iii. 5 Seal-stones engraved with signs which are... designed to convey information about their owners. 1898 *Daily News* 11 July 1905 A 16th century 'seal-top spoon. 1905 *Circle May* 35/1 An Elizabethan spoon, mark St. Catherine's wheel, 150; a 'seal-top, of the same reign, engraved L.C.F.N., 148. 1714 ARNUNTHOR, *etc. Mem. M. Scrib.* i. xiv. (1742) 1. He saw his Monkey exceedingly busy in picking the 'Seal-wax by little bits from a Letter. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 146 (The Letter), La Fleur, fetch'd sand and seal-wax. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* Temple

Solomon's seal.

Seal, sb. 3. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *sele*, 6 *seale*, *Se. sell*. [f. *SEAL* v. 2] = *SALE* sb. 3. Also attrib. 1640 *Promp. Par.* 452/1 *Seale*, horsys hameys, arguillous.

to the stake in various ways. One way is with an iron chain, commonly called a binder or seal. *Ibid.* 136 The seal-stake is placed in an inclined position to allow its top to be fastened to the wall.

Seal, sb. 4. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6, 8-9 *sale*, 7 *seale*, 9 *Sc. seall*. [See *SALLOW* sb.]

1. A willow. In Spenser: Willow twigs. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 81 Who to entrappe the first in binding. Seal was better scene, or hurtful beaster to him? *Ibid. Gloss.* *Seale* or *Salow*, a kind of wooddie like Willow. 1682 *Quarter Ser. Rec.* 11 July in *N. Riding Rec. Soc. VII*. 37 For cutting and carrying away twenty seals. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 157 Seals, Black Cherry Trees, Balm of Gilead Trees. 1882 J. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* 116 In Sykes Moss, most of the buried trees are sealls, oaks, and birches.

2. A plantation of willow trees. 1794 DONALDSON *Agrie. Northampton* 34 The forest under-wood, through the whole sale, or part which is cut, does not in general bring above 4l.

Seal, sb. 5. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 9 (*dial.*) *sale*. [Perh. repr. OE. *seal*, *sele* house.] (See *quod* 1756.) 1756 C. LUCAS *Est. Waters* II. 35 The houses in which the salt works are carried on... are also called Seals. 1882 Mrs. CHANDLERMAN *W. Worc. Gloss., Sales, or Seals*, salt-works. (Droitwich.)

Seal (sēl), v. 1. Forms: 3, 5-7 *seale*, 3 *seil*, 3-6 *sele*, 4-6 *seale*, 6 *seil*, (4 *seel*, 4-5 *cele*), 5 *Sc. seyll*, *seil*, 6 *Sc. seil* (1, 6 *seall*, 5- *seal*). [a. OF. *sealer*, *seiler* (mod. F. *sceller*), f. *seel*, *seil*: see *SEAL* sb. 2.]

I. To attest by a seal. 1. *trans.* To place a seal upon (a document) as evidence of genuineness, or as a mark of authoritative ratification or approval.

In legal use often coupled with *sign* or *deliver*; now chiefly in the full phrase 'signed, sealed, and delivered', indicating

1338 I had bef charter Winchester Eng. Glids (1870) 359 Myd wham men selep be chartres of ffelemente of be towne. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 11 Whan thou shalt commaunde any lretres to thy klerke to be made, signe nor seale them not til thou have overseen thaim. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 104 To do, suffer & make seale & deliver at such assurances... as shal be devised... by the said R. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* IV. i. 146 Goe with me to a Notarie, seale me there Your single bond. 1653 EVLYN *Diary* 21 Jan. I went to London and there seal'd some of the writings of J. TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* was formerly Sealed with

1719 DE FOR CRUZE II. (Globe) 463 They only desired one general Writing under my Hand for the whole, which I caused to be drawn up and sign'd and seal'd to them.

1865 MACAULAY noil. ordered the Charter to be sealed.

1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 1148 The Bruce and he complext furth thair bandis; Syn that samyn nycht thair seyllt with thair handis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Sc. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 327 Thair to confirme the King like ane seills, and curie ane than seillt, conforme to the Quenes pleasure. 1685 EVLYN *Diary* 24 Dec. Attended by three of the Clerks of the Signet, we met and seal'd. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ix. 9 Wherefore Friendships, Charities, and Kindnesses, should be well Weigh'd and Examind... before we Sign and Seal. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix. How does Farmer Rutledge?... I hope you found him able to sign, seal, and deliver? 1815 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. Sutherland. (Colburn) 65 To-morrow, Sutherland, we will sign and seal.

b. *fig.* To authenticate or attest solemnly by some act compared to the affixing of a seal.

1600 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 68 This common weill he luift sa tenderlie... His lute to it he schew makit faithfullie, And with his blude he seillit it up at last. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vii. 99 The duty that I owe vnto your Maiesty, I Seale upon the lips of this sweet Babe. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 275 Hee is resolved to credit nothing contrary to y^e relation hee hath receiued, which though y^e informer should seale with ten thousand sacraments will one day to his shame appeare notoriously false. 1761 GRAY *Williams* 6 The first in blood his infant honour seal'd.

c. To conclude, ratify, render binding (an agreement, etc.) by affixing the seals of the parties to the instrument. Also *fig.*, to ratify or clinch (a bargain) by some ceremonial act.

1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 1567 Thai seyllt the pes with out langar delay. 1560 DAUS in *Sleidan's Comm.* 105 Hereof... in the later ende of Nov plighted (Arb.) 89 They sealed it with a kisse. 1617 MORRISON *Itin.* III. 88 When they sell houses or lands, they bring a tun of beere or vessel of wine into the street, and scale the bargain by drinking with their neighbours. 1729 *Nouve. Baillie* III. 1. Before the rising sun my lord arrives, To seal our vows. 1807 CHAMBERLAIN *Par. Reg.* III. 968 Brides... and bridegrooms... By love or law compell'd their vows to seal. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiii. II. 164 Peace was concluded, and sealed by a marriage.

d. To grant (a charter, etc.) under one's seal; † *fig.* to give (testimony, a promise, etc.) in an authoritative manner or with solemn pledges of good faith.

1625 FLETCHER *Custom of Country* v. i. My hospitable word... Did I not Seale still to thee? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 534 And as to the disseisee who sealed the same Deed, this shall enure but by way of confirmation. 1641 HINNE 7. *Bruen* xxii. 97 The University in his youth, and the country in his riper age, may, and will seale him a worthy testimony for a Gentleman. 1660 PERVS *Diary* 17 Mar. This day... I did seal my will to her [my wife], whereby I did give her all that I have in the world.

e. To impose (an obligation, a penalty) on a person in a binding manner.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Ving. Mart.* v. ii. Who for the same cause in my presence seal'd His holy anger on his daughters hearts. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. iv. You have seal'd joy close to my soule. 1870 C. J. VAUGHAN *Earnest Words* 110 A man who can speak thus... seems... to have sealed upon himself that which God never meant him for—a life of hardness and a death of despair!

f. *fig.* Of a thing or act: To attest or ratify as a seal does; to be a 'seal' of.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Panegyric* 128 No Planke from Hallowed Altar... do's seale a Curse to Thee or Thine. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 178 Extrem Union is a Sacrament: therefore, it sealeth spiritual graces. 1720 PORE *Iliad* viii. 246 Then with his sable Brow he gave the Nod, That seals his Word. 1888 LANE *Illust. Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* II. xxviii. 233 Those whose profession of Christianity had been sealed by the Sacrament of Holy Baptism.

g. To decide irrevocably (the fate of a person or thing); to complete and place beyond dispute or reversal (a victory, defeat, etc.).

1820 SHREVEY *Marg. Nicholson Fragn.* 9 Fate, envious Fate, has sealed my wayward destiny. 1817 — *Recall of Islam* IV. xxv. I have sealed the fate of the world. 1834 I. to seal the fate DISRAELI *Venet*

1867 SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. v. (1880) 82 The massacre of Saint Bartholomew... sealed the fate of Mary Stuart.

2. To mark by a seal as reserved for a particular destination. Chiefly *fig.*, esp. in certain uses of New Testament origin: To designate, set apart, assign to another person or bind together, by an inviolable token or pledge.

1425 St. Marher. 4 He hit wat wel be haues isselet to him me seolf. 1430 *Hali Meid.* (MS. Bodl.) 14/128 Ant tu... pet arloten to him with meidhades merke, ne brece bu nawi pet seil pet seil in to gedere. 1374 CHALCER *Troilus* IV. 293 Syn ye Cryseyde and me lian fully brought In-to your grace and bope our hertes seled, How may ye suffre allyas it be repeld? 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* vii. 3 [The angel] cryed, saying: hurt not the erth... I have sealed [it] wth 1372 III we signe, 1338 III we marken [the ser] of hold it a good and graciou Serv. III. i. Hath some w seal'd him for The grave: all my money, all my love, been sealed and stampeu with

signature of heaven? 1865 SEELEY *Eccle Homo* IV. (ed. 8) 52 God, who had sealed that [Abraham's] family for himself.

b. In allusions to Rev. vii. 3-8.

In the original passage the verb is not really construed

Of the tribe of Juda were f Benjamin were sealed xij. thousande. (Similiary 1611.) 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lxxv. (Title) An Epistle, answering to one that asked to be Sealed of the Tribe of Ben. 1906 *Macm.* *Mag.* Apr. 441 — if twoling seasons tribute to account

c. Among the Mormons of Utah, to set apart (a woman) by a solemn ceremony to a man as one of his 'spiritual wives'.

1857 J. HVOR *Mormonism* 84 (Earllett 1860) People, according to Mormon technology, are married for time, but sealed for eternity.

3. To impress a seal upon (weights or measures) to indicate that their correctness has been tested by municipal or other lawful authority. Also, to place an official stamp on (merchandise, e.g. pieces of cloth) to certify that it is of standard measure or quality.

1667 *Country Lett.* bk. 331 The mesuris to be deluyeryd by the comyn seriant to deluyder hem seylt without money takinge therefor. 1528 *Ibid.* 657 A Sealer to be ordeyned & sworn to stryke the Cloth & scale hit & wrete hit & fynde leed & to haue a peny for his labor. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 6 Those Who are appointed by their charge to know, Whether thy pots be sealed yea or no. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* III. 4. I wonder they did not ask to see... the cat-o-nine-tails, sealed with the seal of the visiting justice.

† 4. *intr.* (Cl. 1 *absol.*) To set one's seal (to a document). Also *spec.* to set one's seal to or execute a promissory note; to become security for a person. Also to seal under. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* I. cxxiii. 263 At the request of the kyng of Engleterre, the frenche kyng... confirmed and sealed to the gyfte of syr John Chandos, he to possede and to haue the same landes, as his true heritage for euer. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. 89 He borrowed a boxe of the care of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him againe when he was able; I thinke the Frenchman became his surety, and sealed vnder for another. 1714 L. 172 Yes Shylocke, I will seal vnto this bond. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii. At the Academie of valour... Where they are taught the ways, Though they refuse to seal for a Duellist, How to decline a challenge. 1633 MARSHAM *Fine Conf.* III. iv. F 1 b. Hee is either trudging now vnto a broker, Or to inuie some new heire to a breakfast, To seale for the commodity.

† 5. *fig.* To assent, lend one's support or authority to a statement or proposal. *Obs.*

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fann. Love* 10 It is sufficient... that if they lauish out any vntruth, that I be pardoned for not seailing vnto it. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* III. 1. 34 Gui. I seale to that. 1665 NEELEMAN *Ald. Medicinæ* 353 And pray you, who is ignorant of this truth? Not an old woman in all the Town but will seal to it. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 282, 85 were for sealing to the regulation required by his majesty, and 103 against it.

† 6. *fig.* To make peace. *Obs.*

1556 NASHIE *Saffron Walden* N 2. I haue not yet seald and shakt hands with him for making two such false Propheres of Saturne & Iupiter.

II. To fasten with or as with a seal.

5. *trans.* To fasten (a folded letter or other document) with melted wax or some other plastic material and impress a seal upon this, so that opening is impossible unless the seal is broken.

1425 *Auer.* R. 388 Ve a hing bet... sende his sonde men biforen... mid letters sealed. [Cf. *lettre*: see *lettre* opened.] 1400 *Arthur* 272 His letter was celyd fast, y-take the Messagere on hast. 1450 *Alwin* xxxi. 619 He drough out the letter of kenege Roon that was seled with x sales, rellat. 1560 DEUS in *Sleidan's Comm.* 105 b. They wrote an aun-der to the Emperour... and delivered the same sealed to the intercessours. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 113. I sealed up my packet letters for England. 1710 SWIFT *Trist.* to Stella 10 Nov. I will seal my letter early. 1808 PORTER *Russia & Swed.* (1813) I. II. 14 [Nelson] desired Colonel Stewart to send some one below for a light, that he might seal his despatch. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hogarty* *Diamond* III. This letter, sealed with his lordship's own crown.

b. Said of the signet itself.

1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* xxv. The very seal that sealed it had been robbed from George's dead body as it lay on the field of battle.

c. To stamp the wax fastening (a letter) with something substituted for a seal.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 108. 24 In breaking open the Second Letter, I observed it was sealed with a Thimble.

d. To fasten up (a letter, a parcel) with sealing-wax, a wafer, gum, or the like.

1818 SCOTT *Art. Mill.* xxviii. She sealed her letters carefully, and put them into the post-office with her own hand. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* III. This letter, sealed with a wafer, was despatched by one of the messengers.

6. To place a seal upon the opening of (a door, a chest, etc.) for security. Also with *up*.

1590 *Cyclop.* M. 17345 Paid... do to sper be dors fast. Locked bath wit-vine and in And seild wit pair selles tuin. 1598 TRAVIS *Barth.* De P. R. 1. 8 And notwithstanding that his sepulture or grave was seeld and aynd & kept with knyghtes yet the shyde day he rose in his humanite. 1592 SURKES *Rom. & Jul.* v. II. 11 The Searchers of the Towne... Seald vnto the doores, and would not let vs forth. 1865 DICKENS... up his life and to adice. 1791 train is composed mainly of empty cars, the doors are often

167-8 *Rolls of Parlt. V. 630s* That all the seid Clothes be sealed by the Kynges Awagner or Sealer, 1531-2 *Act Hen. VIII. c. 68* The Alnager or Seler, shall put to every Wollen cloth, the Kynges Seales of leed. 1594 *GREENE's 1st. Courtier* Eiv h, Whereas your backes of al other should be best tanned, you bring them so full of horne to the market, that didd you not grease the sealers of Leaden all thoroughly in the fiste, they should never be sealed. 1635 *Aff. Munic. Corpor. Ref. 1. 431* (Harnstaple) The sealers of Weights and Measures are appointed by the Mayor and capital burgesses; they are paid by the fees charged for sealing. *Ibid.* no. 1095 (Axbridge) The office of the Ale Tasters and Leather Sealers has been long obsolete.

b. The amount of a horse-load; often identified

with a definite quantity, varying according to the commodity and locality.

The 'seam' of glass is said to be 220 lbs. (in the 14th c. it was 100 lbs.); of grain, 8 bushels; of sand, 6-8 pecks; of apples, 9 pecks.

1318 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 373 Item de vitro j seme et di. prec. 10s. a 1325 *M. Rawl. B.* 520 ff. 43 j seme de glas contenez de .xx. ston. ant eueri ston of v. pond. 1339-40 *Ely Sac. Rolls* 11. 90 In j sem ferrt empt...xxijj. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* iv. 38 For wot god, þei wolde do more for a dozeine chickens...or for a seem of otes. c. 1440 *Proup. Part.* 656 Ceme, or quarter of corne, quarterum. *Ibid.* 451-1 Seem. 1459 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 100 xxx seme de bordsy, xijf the zeme, and iij zeme of plangys xijf the zeme. 1531-2 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 113 Pro carlago j seyme salmonum, 10d. 1536 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* Payd for iij seymys of lyme to ye chymney. 1545 *Lindolf Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 23 Item for a sheme of the makynge of the pascalle . . . iij d. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1666) 80 Glass, the same Ordnance containeth 2 seame, 2 Stones, 5 Pounds. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 294 [Cornwall]. These useful Sands . . . are fetched . . . on Horse-back; one Horse carrying about 13 or 14 gallons. . . Each seime (or hors-load) with the carriage comes to about 8d. or 9d. 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 52 A Seam or Horseload of Oats, which in some places is accounted Eight Bushels, in others perhaps more properly, but four. 1705 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 4108/3 The Cargo . . . containing 751 Seams of Barilla. 1837 *T. RUDGE Agric. Gloss.* 224 From ten to eleven 'seam', of nine pecks each, of juicy fruit, are generally sufficient for a hoghead of 100 gallons wine measure [of cider]. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., A sack of eight bushels is now called a seam, because that quantity forms a horse-load.

c. Phrase. † *Sack and seam*: pack-horse traffic.

1631, 1829 [see *Sack sb.* 1 e].

2. A cart-load; esp. a definite amount of 3 cwt. (of hay or manure) or 2 cwt. of straw. *w. dial.*

1726 *Bree's Weekly Jnl.* 8 Aug. 4 Several paved Courts, wherein are made a thousand Seams of Dung every Year. 1865 *J. C. MONROE Cycl. Agric.* II. 1126 Seam (Devons.), of dung, 3 cwt. 1880 *Cornwall Gloss.* *East Cornwall, Seam*, or *Zeam*, a load of hay, manure, &c. It means with us a definite quantity, but a cart-load, wagon load, &c. 1888 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Tray Town* xi. I want you to . . . go to beach for ore-wed. . . an' carry so many seams as you can.

Seam (sim), *sb.* 3 Forms: 2-3 seime, 3 seim, 4-5 saym, (5 sayme, 5 sem), 5-6 seme, 6-7 baine, same, 6, 9 *Sc.* seyme, 7 seame, 8-9 *dial.* and *Sc.* saim, 7- seame. [a. *OE.* *saim* (also *saine* fem.), later *sain*, mod. Fr. only in *saindoux* lard; a *Com. Rom.* word, = *Pr. sagin*, *s. sains*, *Catal. sagin*, *sagi*, *Sp. sain*, *It. saime* = popular *L. *saginitum*, related to classical *L. sagina* fattening, fatness.]

† 1. Fat, grease. *Obs.*

c. 1200 *Eadwine's Canterb. Pr.* lxi. 6 Swæ swa mid seime & mid feinesse gefelbed beoð sawul mid. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 3e ne schulen eten vlesch ne seim buten in michele senesce. 131. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 275 per þe, in the whale's belly in saym & in sorte þat saoured as helle, þer was bylded his bour. c. 1483 *CANTON Dialogues* 46/18 He coryeth his bydes with sayme of heryngs. 1513 *DOUGLAS Enchirid.* vii. xi. 61 And sun polyst scharp speyr heydis of steyll, To mak thaim brycht wyth fat cresseche or same. 1541 *R. CORLAND Guydon's Quest. Chymr.* H. iij b, Mezentereon. . . is covered . . . with glandynous grease, and is commonly called seame. 1595 *Balliol Coll. Acc.* (M.S.), Item, for sem for the plumpes . . . and to Owen for mending of it, xviii. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 293 Shall the proud Lord, That bastes his arrogance with his owne seame. . . Shall he be worshiped. 1613 *J. MAY Est. Clothing v.* 27 They will not seure the same cloth cleane, but leave a bad substance of oyle and seame in it. 1626 *T. JOHNSON tr. Parry's Wks.* iii. vii. 91 And there is another kind of fat, which is called *Seaim*, seame [i.e. *seim*] that in much dunn . . . J. C. Poems i. A . . . be jn'd with' sar . . . which we prono only Goose-grease. Sewet or Oil, wherewith our Clothiers anoint. . . their Wool. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* vii. 867 Part scour the rusty Shedd with Seam.

2. Hogs' lard.

1530 *PALSGR.* 260/1 Seime for to frye with, *seyn de pourceau*. 1558 *WAROE tr. Alexir Secr.* (1563) 40 Take . . . halfe an unce of . . . Hogges grease or seyme. 1606 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 287 For a pound of swine's seame to the belles, iij d. 1788 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh. II.* 349 *Saim*, hogs-lard. 1894 *LATTO Tammis Bodkiv* vi. The ancient dames were . . . discussin' the efficacy o' bartsom an' swine's seam as a cure for the rheumatics.

Seam, *sb.* 4 *Sc.* and *north.* Also 5 seme, 6 seyme, 9 (*Orkn.* and *Shetl.*) same. [Corresponds to *ON.* *saum-r* nail (Sw. *söm*, Da. *søm*), perh. identical with *saum-r* *SEAM sb.* 1]

The form represents the *OE.* *saum* *SEAM sb.* 1; the sense is prob. due to the influence of the *ON.* formal equivalent.]

A kind of nail or rivet for fastening the overlapping edges of a clinker-built boat, the end of the nail being clinched on a rove (*ROVE sb.* 2, *ROOVE sb.*). Also *seam-nail* (*Northumb. Gloss.*, 1894).

Usually associated with *rove*, its counterpart. 1406 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 605 Item in exp. Ricardi Couhird. pro seme et Rufe, 2s. 1474-5 *Ibid.* 645 Cum seme, rove, clavis ferr. et lign. pice, et bitumine (for repairing a ferry-boat). c. 1425 *Noah's Ark* 26 in *Nov-Cycle Mystery Plays* 20 Bid him go make a ship. . . All things I him fulfill, Pitch, tar, seam and rove. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 253 Item, for three stane and tua pund of seyme and rufe to the koblate. *Ibid.* 254 Seme and ruyf. 1894 [see *Roove sb.*]

† **Seam**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* In 1 *sýman*, *séman*, 2-5 seme. [*OE.* (**steman*), *séman*, *synan* = *WGer.*

**saunjan*, f. **sauma* = *SEAM sb.* 2] *trans.* To put a burden on, load, weigh down; also *intr.*, to weigh heavily.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 46 3e semað menn inð seamum 3aðe beara ne mazon. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xlv. 13 (Gr.) and hig . . . syndon hyra seaman and cyrdon eft to þære birig. c. 1200 *Tris. Coll. Hom.* 93 De asse þe ure helende upp set þen þo forsinged. . . and sinne hem is loð to leten. . . for hem þinched þat godes hehe heuileche semeð. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1365 Ten kameles semeð [read semeð] forð he nam. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* 82 þo þat me oppone hys swete body þe heuye crouche semeð. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 211 A man þat was . . . takyn wyt enmyes, . . . and was semot wyth yerus also meny as he myst bere.

Seam (sim), *v.* 2 [*SEAM sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To sew the seam or seams of; to fasten or join on, together, up with a seam or seams.

1582 *STANHYURST Enchirid.* iv. (Arb.) 100 There too watrye . . . 1599 *DEKKER* shoes, cut out . . . ed by myself.

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 93 All linings are seamed on. 1824 *Mrs. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* i. xviii. Some made the gloves; that is, seamed the fingers together and put in the thumbs.

nobsel. 1905 *MABEL BARNES GRUNNY Vacill.* Hazel xix, I was seaming with black cotton.

† b. To furnish or ornament with an inserted seam; also, of a material, to serve as a seam for.

1590 *GREENE Mourne. Garu.* (1616) 11 His coat was greene, With welts of white, seamed betwene. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* B 2 b, There was not so much Velvet stirring, as would haue . . . seamed a Lieutenants Buffe-doublet. c. 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Four Plays in One, Trt. Time* i, She shew'd me gowns and head-tires, imbroider'd wastcoats, smocks seam'd thorow with cut-work. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbincl.* i. 218 This Pair of Gloves, by curious Virgin Hands Embroider'd, seam'd with Silk, and fring'd with Gold.

c. *intr.* To sew. *dial.*

1831 *Mr. MARTINEAU Berkeley the Banker* i. v. 104 The widow immediately went on seaming. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Seam*, to sew a seam.

d. *Knitting. trans. and intr.* To form a seam-stitch; to make a seam or seam-stitch in (a piece of knitting).

1842 *MISS F. LAMBERT Hand-bk. Needlework.* xvii. 303 [Knitting.] To seam, to knit a stitch with the cotton before the needle. 1886 *BYSSER A. Surridge* xiii. 142 She seamed and narrowed another entire round.

2. *trans.* To mark (a surface) with lines or indentations; to frown. a. Said of a river, chasm, line of railway, etc., as marking the face of the earth.

1596 *SPENSER State Irrel. Wks.* (Globe) 616/2 And sure it

seamed perpendicularly to their axis. 1815 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iii. xvi. The grisly gulfs and slaty rifts which seam its shiver'd head. 1854 *O. W. HOLMES New Eden* 2 Scarce could the parting ocean close, Seamed by the Mayflower's cleaving bow, When [etc.]. 1863 *J. KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) i. 1. i. The little rivers which seamed the ground. 1878 *HOOKE & BALL Marocco* vii. 179 The great mountain chain that rose steeply before us, seamed with snow that lay in hollows . . . forming long level streaks. 1878 *M. MACCOLL 3 Yrs. of Eastern Q.* x. (ed. 3) 241 Plains seamed by railways.

b. Said of a scar, wound, etc.; also of care or the passions as marking the face.

1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* v. 147 Scars of Honour seam'd his manly face. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* iv. 335 Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own sabre gave. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* i. viii. It would be much better for them, if their faces had been seamed with the small-pox. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xxvii. A veteran whose face had been seamed with many a scar. 1859 *TENNISON Elzire* 258 Seam'd with an ancient swordcut on the cheek. 1854 — *Aphrodite* p. 314 Her . . . meagre face Seam'd with the shallow cares of fifty years. 1865 *DICKENS Mt. Friend* tit. x. His face . . . seamed with jealousy and anger.

c. *intr.* To become fissured; to crack.

1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* 400 Their lips began to parch and seam.

3. *trans.* To join (sheets of lead or metal) by means of a seam (see *SEAM sb.* 1 6).

1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 194 The Sheets of Lead . . . which are seam'd in the Platform. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Plond's Gardening* 211 The Sheets of Lead . . . should be seam'd one to another with Solder. 1795 *HENSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 366 Seaming bars, setting tools, and claw-screws, . . . were made . . . to confine and stretch the parts as they were seamed together.

4. To furnish with a seam or thin stratum (of ore).

1899 *E. J. CHAPMAN Drama of Two Lives* 6 The rocky core of those lone mountains, rent and old, Is seam'd and veined with glittering ore.

† **Seam**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* [*SEAM sb.* 3] *trans.* To dress (wool) with grease.

1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 Not exceeding in weight after the rate of xij pounds Woolseynd above one quarter of a pound for the waste. 1552 *NASHE P. Penitence* A 4 b, Bawling up the droppings of her nose, in steede of oyle to saime wool withall.

Sea-maid. *poet.* = MERMAID 1. Also, a goddess or nymph of the sea.

1590 *SHAKS. Midw. N.* it. 1. 154 And certaine starres shot Sea-maides musick. Sea-maid musick. A Sea-maid ship is the art of . . . ship or a boat in all positions and under all reasonable circumstances.

Pl. IV. They call them Sea-maides or Mermaides, singing sweetely. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Piscatory* Eel. ii. 21 You fisher-boys and sea-maides dainty crue Farewell. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* iv. 599 But the bright sea-maid's gentle power implor'd, With nectar'd drops the sick'ning sense

restor'd. 1789 *COWPER Queen's Vis. London* 70 So, ancient poets say, serene The sea-maid rides the waves. 1818 *MILMAN Samor* i. 127 Rocks, where basks At summer noon the Sea-maid. 1859 *Lo. LYTTON Wanderer* 28 We caught the gleam of sea-maid's hair.

So **Sea-maiden.**

1893 *D. O'DONOGHUE Brendaniana* 89 The wonderful sea-maiden whom Brendan restored to life. 1898 *N. MUNRO J. Splendid* vii. 63 Stories . . . of fairies, wizards, water-horse, and sea-maiden.

Sea-mall. Also **seamel** (l. = SEAMEW.

The form *seamel* is perh. spurious, imputed as a conjecture.

Seaman (sēmān). Pl. -men. [*SEA sb.* + *MAN*. Cf. *Du.* *zeeman*, *G.* *seemann*, *ON.* *sýmað-r.*]

1. a. *gen.* One whose occupation or business is on the sea; a sailor as opposed to a landsman. Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical*. Also, with qualifying word: One skilled in navigation. b. *spec.* A sailor below the rank of officer.

Leading, able, ordinary seaman, the three grades (beginning with the highest) of seamen in the Royal Navy. *Merchant seaman*, a seaman in the merchant service.

he feyt, and gaiff thaim gudlye wage. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 The may . . . is . . . the maintenance of many masters mariners and seamen. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. 1. 92 But (on this day) let Sea-men feare no wracke. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 205 Him. The Pilot. Deeming some Island, oft, as Seamen tell, . . . Moors by his side. 1702 *Proclam.* 1 June in *Leid. Gaz.* No. . . . Two Eighth Par . . . the world. 1825 *TENNISON Ode Dk. Wellington* 83 Mighty Seaman, this is he Was great by land as thou by sea. 1854 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 104 § 2 [Merchant Shipping Act.] 'Seaman' shall include every Person (except Masters, Pilots, and Apprentices) employed or engaged in any Capacity on board any Ship. 1867 *SWINB Sailer's Worl.* bk. v. The able seaman is the seafaring man who knows all the

different bodies of men, the seamen and the marines, each . . . 5/r The crew able seamen.

† b. *Seamen's beer*: see *quot. Obs.*

1795 *Sin*

kinds of b

or what is

c. *attrib. and Comb.*: † seaman card = SEACARD; seamanraft, seaman'ship; seaman-gun-ner (see *quot.* 1867).

1666 *W. STRODE Floating* 1st. iii. iii. No other rarities these many Ages But Powder, Printing, 'Seaman Card, and Watches. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* 1st. i. 21 In the navigation of which no 'seamanraft could avail against miserable shipwreck. 1867 *SWINB Sailer's Worl.* bk. v. 'Seamanraft

1560 *FENTON Secret Wond. Nature* 53 Conradus Gesner writeth that there was seene at Rome in the great river, a sea man, or monster of the sea. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 1. 466 Plinie hath reported of the seaman caught in the streights of Gibraltar. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Siren*, The Philosophical Transactions also contain an account of a sea-man seen in the American seas.

Seamanlike (sēmānlīk), a. and adv. [*SEAMAN + -LIKE*]. a. *adj.* Characteristic of or befitting a (good) seaman. b. *adv.* In a seamanlike manner. 1795 *T. TWING Trav. Amer.* (1891) 2 But everything on board was seamanlike and neat. 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* xxv, Master Triptolemus Yellowley will tell you how seaman-like i piloted him to the little haven. 1881 *Times* 30 June 11/5 In the opinion of the Court the vessel was not navigated by the master with proper and seamanlike care.

Seamanly (sēmānlī), a. and adv. [*SEAMAN + -LY*] = *prec.*

1798 *SOUTHEY, Lett.* (1855) I. 51, I believe, had you been . . . 238 But for the . . . a line to warp . . . stir the raft from . . . their desires,

apart from the desire to do their uncom. work seamanly, are centred in seal-steaks and bear-soup.

Seamanship (sēmānshīp). [*SEAMAN + -SHIP*]. The art or practice of managing a ship at sea; the skill of a good seaman.

1766 *SHOLLETT Trav.* I. xiv. 241 The first captain . . . who knows as little of seamanship as I do of Arabic. 1855 *Maxwell Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 236 They maintained the conflict with their usual seamanship. . . ship is the art of . . . ship or a boat in all positions and under all reasonable circumstances.

Sea-mark.

1. The boundary or limit of the flow of the sea.

lit. and fig. † *Full sea mark*, the limit of high tide.

1485 *Malory Arthur v. v.* 168 And so weltryng and walowynge they rolled doun the hylle tyl they came to the see marke. 1572 in *9th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 277/2 This yere the kaye on southesye de... was build by the towne vnder full seamarcke. 1637 *Rutheford Lett.* clxxiii. (1862) I. 406 As the houses of sand within the sea-mark, which the children of men are building. 1731 T. BOSTON *Memo.* (1899) 72 And here, I think, was the full sea-mark of my perplexing circumstances aforesaid. 1758 *BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 51 A few violent repeated storms should... raise those sands above full sea-mark. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* l. xvi. On the bare strand Upon the sea-mark a small boat did wait. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 18 We must look to it to excel as ye And bear our age as far, unlimited By the last sea-mark!

2. A conspicuous object distinguishable at sea which serves to guide or warn sailors in navigation.

1566 *Act 8 Eliz. c. 13* That the foresayd Mayster Wardens... of the Trinity Howse... shall... set up such and so many Beacons and signes of the Sea... for Sea Markes. 1590 *SEMPSTER F. Q. II. x. 6* The venturous Mariner... For safeties sake that same his sea-marke made, And namd it Albion. 1617 *MORISON Hist.* l. 119 Upon the top of this Mountaine was a Tower. 1778 *Eng. Gaz.* mark to ships.

ARNOLO *Hist. Rome* III. 284 Two solitary pillars still remain, and serve as a sea-mark to guide ships into the great harbour. 1877 *TENNISON Harold* ii. 1, If I caught them, they should hang Cliff-gibbeted for sea-marks.

attrib. 1885 *RUSKIN Pleas. Eng.* 88 The sea-mark isle, Heligoland.

b. fig. and in fig. context.

1589 *Pasquil's Return* A iii b, I desire not to cast it out as a block... for any cover the quicks: v. iii. 74 Like a j... saying those that eye thee. 1693 O. HEYWOOD *Best Entail* vi. Wks. 1826 IV. 473 Wicked parents are set before you as sea-marks, to avoid, not as landmarks, to guide you. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) II. 43 A Sea-mark of danger to future managers in their theatrical course of government.

Sea-maw. Now dial. Forms: 5 semawe, -mow, 6-maw, 7-sea-maw. [MAWS sb.] = SEAMWE. c. 1425 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 641/1* *Hec fuligen*, semawe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/2 Semow, bryd, adverb. c. 1450 [see MAWS sb.]. c. 1490 [see Mow sb.]. 1544 *TURNER Avium Precip.* D. D. Saline... A white semow with a black cop. 1 fishing maws and clack-geese before a storm.

Sc. *Proverb.* 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 118 Give your own Sea Maws your own Fish Guts. If you have any Superfluities give them to your poor Relations. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xv, Ye ken my gudeman likes to ride the expresses himself—we maun gie our ain fish-guts to our ain sea-maws. 1895 P. H. HUNTER *James Iwick* xix, Na, na, we'll keep oor ain fish guts for oor ain sea maws!

Seame, obs. Sc. form of SEEM v.

Seamed (səmd), ppl. a. [f. SEAM v. 2 + -ED.] In the senses of the verb.

1656 L. THETFORD *Markham's Perf. Horseman* 122 A rough, grosse seamed Hooft, shewes an age or over-heating. 1864 *WHITTIER Poems*, What the Birds said as 'O'er dusky faces, seamed and old... We saw your star-dropt flag uncoil. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Env.* iv. (1894) 101 The seamed and distorted rocks. 1885 MISS BRITZKE & ROOPER *Needlew. & Knitting* ix. 99 Purl knitting is also called seamed knitting.

Sea-med, ppl. a. 2 rare. [?erron, inferred from *ensealed*: see ENSEAM v. 1.] (See quot.)

1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* s.v. *Falcoy*, When in good condition, she [a hawk] is ensealed; when out of condition, seamed. Hence in later Dicts.

Seamer (səmə), [f. SEAM v. 2 + -ER.] (OE. had *seamere* tailor, f. *seam* SEAM sb.) a. (See quot. 1843.) b. A seaming-machine.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 181/1 There are three classes of operatives engaged [in the stocking-trade]: the 'winders'...; the 'stockingers'; and the 'seamers', who make the stockings out of the pieces thus produced... The 'seamers' are women. 1872 T. COOPER *Life* 141 He had also to pay so much per dozen to the female 'seamer' of the hose. 1884 [see *seaming-machine*, SEAMING vbl. sb.]

Seamew (səmiw). Forms: 5-6 se(e)mowe, 6-7 sea mowe, (7 sea mowe), 6-seamew. [f. SEA sb. + MEW sb.] The common gull, *Larus canus*. c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 202 The semewe... EOE *Decades* l. xi. 831 An Orca, and Sea-mews clang. 1725 *POPE Odys.* v. 86 The clough, the seamew, the loquacious crow. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. Song 1, The breakers roar, And shrieks the wild sea-mew. 1890 R. BOLDFORD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 149 The yacht, sweeping like a seamew over the... billow.

† **Seaming**, sb. Obs. A variety of apple. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, Aug. 72 The Seaming Apple.

Seaming (səmiŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SEAM v. 2 + -ING.] The action of SEAMING; also *concr.*, a seam or seams. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3205 Hie sons cote inconsutyle with out seyming. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest*, *Chirurg.* l. ij b, Questyons vpon the Anatomy of seamyng or stytyng. 1631 T. POWELL *Ton of All Trades* 47 Let them [i.e. your daughters] learne plaine workes of all kind,

these [pieces of calico] will be divided, so as to join two pieces. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Seaming*, the marginal line which surrounds a seine, and to which the meshes are seized.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *seaming bar*, *machine*,

mallet, *stitch*, *twine*; *seaming lace*, lace used for insertion in or for covering and ornamenting seams; *seaming plough*, one for drawing seed-drills.

1795 'Seaming bar' [see SEAM v. 2]. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil An Ass* ii. v. 9 That wears such petticoates, and lace to her smocks, Broad 'seaming laces' [as I see 'hem hang there]. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Seaming-lace*, a coach-maker's lace, used to cover seams and edges. 1865 MRS. HURY PALMER *Hist. Lace* 300 note, 'Seaming' lace and spicing lace appear to have been generally used at this period [i.e. 1] to unite the breadths of linen, instead of a seam sewed. We

forming the joints at the edges of sheet-metal plates. 1884 *Ibid. Suppl.*, *Seaming Machine*. The Royer & Lincoln seamer... trims woven goods neatly and evenly; and joins the margin of cloth outside the seam. 1793 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 193 So much of the Sheet as lies over the Cavity is set down into it with the 'Seaming-mallet'. 1842 *LANCE Cottage Farmer* 16 There may be a 'seaming plough' pass over the land... to draw the drills; the seed may then be cast thinly. 1880 *Plain Hints* 16 The shape of the 'seaming-stitch' is quite different to hemming. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 92 The seams... are... stitched up... with double 'seaming twine'.

Seamless (səmləs), a. Also 5 *semlasse*, *semeles*. [f. SEAM sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without a seam; of a garment, woven without a seam.

The word was used very freely by 17th c. divines in such phrases as *Christ's seamless coat*, *garment*, *vest*, etc. with reference to *Isaiah*... 1483 *Cath.*... *sutiles*. 1624 *flesh* to be v. 21 Sept. 4/4... case of absolutely seamless boots. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 8/1 An ingenious system of building extremely light, seamless boots.

Comb. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, York-Sh.* (1662) iii. 208 Wearing seamless-woven-coats. Hence *Seamlessly* adv.

1906 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Eng. Prosody* I. 367 The whole web is woven seamlessly and without break.

Seamlet (səmlət), [f. SEAM sb. 1 + -LET.] A small seam or stratum.

1891 J. C. ATKINSON *Moortland Parish* 395 The bed of laminated clay, with intercalated seamlets of very fine sand.

Sea-monk.

† 1. The monk-fish. Obs.

1611 *FLORIO, Monaco*, a fish called a Sea-monke. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isl.* l. xvii. 201 There is another kind of Porpoises which, from the resemblance there is between their heads and the frocks of Friars, some call them Monks-heads, and Sea-Monks [orig. *F. Moines de Mer*].

2. 'The monk seal' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Sea-monster. A monster of the sea.

1. A huge fish, cetacean, or the like. c. 1586 *Cress Pemroke Ps.* civ. xi, Sea-monsters there, their plaies and pastimes show. 1611 *BIBLE Lam.* iv. 3 Euen the sea-monsters (narg. or, sea calves) draw out the breast. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 101 A sea-monster was cast ashore... near Leith. It is supposed to be of the shark kind. 1860 *WRAXALL Life in Sea* ii. 27 This sea-monster [*Rhytina Stelleri*], had a black skin an inch thick.

2. A fabulous marine animal of terrifying proportions and shape. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. ii. 57 When he did redeeme The virgine tribute, paid by howling Troy To the Sea-monster. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. 1, Like a sea-monster, that were to ravish Andromeda from the rocke. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 462 Dagon his Name, Sea Monster, upward Man And downward Fish.

3. *folclor.* 1761 *COLMAN Jealous Wife* iii. i, He is a perfect Sea-Monster, and always looks and talks as if he was upon Deck.

Sea-moss.

1. A kind of seaweed; = CORALLINE sb. 1.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbs* (E.D.S.) 21 Bryon thalassion named in Latin *Musca marinus* is of two sortes... The one kynde is called *Vinea marina*, & it may be called in english sea mosse, it groweth about stones and shelles in the sea. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 594 Sea mosse is good to be laid to hot tumors. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-obl.* xviii. 761 From Shepey, sea-moss some [bring], to cool his boiling blood. c. 1711 *PETERER Gazophyl.* vi. 58 Soft-feathered Cape Coralline... This elegant Sea Moss is not brittle like the Shop Coralline. 1787 *BRYANT Sella* 177 Thou shalt sleep Thy weariness away on downy banks Of sea-moss.

2. = CARRAGEEN. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

3. = *Sea-mat* (SEA sb. 23 d).

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 429/1.

Seamost (səməst), a. rare. [f. SEA sb. + -MOST.] Situated nearest the sea.

1626 *Sir F. Drake Reviv'd* (1628) 47 He sent the Lyon, to the seamost Island of the Caiuinas, to discry the truth of the report. a 1851 *Moor Poet. Wks.* (1852) II. 26 Thy seamost town, Yeclipt in Saxon Chronicles Eske-mouth.

Sea-mouse. [Cf. *L. mus marinus* (Pliny), some shell-fish.]

1. A marine dorsibranchiate annelid of the family *Aphroditiæ*, esp. *Aphrodite aculeata*.

c. 1520 L. ANDREWE *Noble Life* iii. lviii. in *Babes Bk.*, Mus marinus, the see mouse, gothe out of the water, &... laith her egges in... the erthe. 1580-3 *GREENE Hamlet* i. Wks. (Grosart) II. 98 The Lyon cooleth his stomacke with eating... subcylindric variegated *Aphrodite*. The Sea Mouse. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1855) 64 The brilliant metallic

plumage of the sea-mouse (*Aphrodite*), steeped as in the dyes of the rainbow, excited our admiration. 1863 *Wood Illust. Nat. Hist.* III. 706 The Sea-mouse, as the creature is called from its bairy coat. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* iii. vii. 141 The sea-mouse shining like fire.

2. [? For *seamouse; cf. *Hamouse*.] A local name for the dunlin and other small shore-birds.

1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 194 Dunlin (*Tringa alpina*)... Sea mouse (Lancashire; Dumfries). *Ibid.* 203 Little Tern (*Sterna minuta*). Sparling (West Lancashire). Where the eggs and young are called 'sea mice'. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Sea-mice*, the small waders; the sanderling... the stints... the dottleis.

Seamster, sempster (səməstər, səmpestər), arch. Forms: a. 1 *seamestre*, *seamyatre*, *seamestre*, 1-2 *seamestre*, 4 *seamestre*, 4-7 *seamestre*, 5-7 *seamester*, 6 *seamester*, (Sc. *seamestair*, -are, semastir, 6-7 Sc. semastir), 7- *seamester*; b. 6 *shempster*, 7 *seampster*, 6- *sempster*. [OE. *seamestre*, fcm. formation corresponding to *seaniere* tailor: see *SEAMER* and *-STER*.] One who sews; one whose occupation is sewing, esp. the making and mending of garments; a tailor, seamstress.

Originally a designation of a woman, but in OE. already applicable to a man. Now only applied to one of the male sex, *seamstress* being commonly used for a female sewer.

a. c. 995 in *Kemble Cod. Diplom.* VI. 131 Ane crentestrar, and ane seamestran. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxx. (L.) 190/6 *Sartun* (of ðam is sartor seamstress, sartrix heo). a 1100 *Agg. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 312 Sartrix*, seamstress. 1379 *Poll-tax W. Riding* in *Yorks. Archaeol. Jnl.* VI. 397 Margaret filia dicte: Matilde, Semestre. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1585 Saddlers, souters, semsteris fyn. 1479 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 300 Cecily, semster. 1527 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 314 Item, to Jonet Dowglas, seamestair of the Kingis lynnynge claitis, xxvii. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 176 Good semsters be sowing of fine pretie knackes. 1601 F. GOODWIN *Bks. of Eng.* 372 This woman was commended to him for a very cunning seamster. 1630 *BRAITHWAITE Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 255 A gentleman is a man of himself, without the addition of either Taylor, Millener, seamster or haberdasher. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Agg.* I. x. ... told me, 'The fit to be Tailor

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† **Seamstry, sempstry, Obs.** [f. SEAMSTER + -y.] The occupation or employment of a seamster or seamstress. Also attrib. in *seamstry-work*.
a. 1598 FLORIO, *Dietio pinto*, a back-stitch to seamstry worke. c. 1630 *Trag. Rich.* 11 (1870) 38 Tis strange to take her from her semstery. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 972 Seamstry work follows next in order to that of a Taylor.
b. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* (1876) 173 She may learne what belongs to her improvement, for Sempstrie. 1695 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary Mar.* (Surtees) 53 The Quakers . . . now were fine clothes, and learns all sorts of sempstry and beavout. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) I. 129 My wife had lately requested her to look out for some sempstry-work among the neighbours.

† **Seamy, a.1 Obs. rare -1.** In 6 seymy. [f. SEAM sb.3 + -y.] Greasy.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 169 Tbou gresly gar-gone glaymy, Thou swety slouen seymy.

Seamy (sēmī), a.2 [f. SEAM sb.1 + -y.]

1. Having a seam or suture; characterized by seams. *Seamy side*, lit. the under side of a garment, etc. on which the rough edges of the seams are visible; *fig.* [after SHAKS.] the worst, most degraded or the roughest side (of life, character, etc.).

1604 SHAKS. *Olh.* iv. ii. 146 Some such Squire he was That turn'd yoor wit, the seamy-side without, And made you to suspect me with the Moore. 1837 MRS. CAROLINE NORTON *Let. 4 Nov.* in *Smiles Publisher & Friend* (1891) II. 415, I begin to think it would be pleasanter to follow a marching regiment than to see the seamy side of this intellectual trade. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 403/1 He appreciated to a considerable extent, what we may perhaps venture to call the seamy side of human affairs. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. x. ii. III. 223 The splendid and the sordid, the seamy side and the smooth of Life at Cirey. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* viii. 185 The righteous hatred of . . . but the seamy side of a Dobson *Paladin of Phila* the seamy side of letters.

2. Of the nature of or resembling a seam or seams; marked with a seam.

1776 MICKLETHORP *Commons* . . . scars reveal'd.

1786 BURNS marked with many a seamy scar. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Clor. Life, Amos Barton* ix. A one-eyed woman, with a scarred and seamy face. 1874 S. LANIER *Corn 127* To where . . . Von old deserted Georgian hill Bares to the sun his piteous aged crest And seamy breast.

Comb. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1841) 289 The rough seamy-faced, rawboned College Servitor.

Hence Seaminess.

1875 BESANT & RICE *With Harp & Crown* ix. A gleam of light upon his face, which brought out the more forcibly the seaminess with which his passions were furrowing it. 1898 G. WYNDHAM *Poems of Shaks.* Introd. 60 Jonson's, virulence . . . spared neither the seaminess of an opposit's apparel nor the defects in his personal appearance.

Seam, alternative form of SEINE.

Sean, obs. f. SCENE; variant of SENE Obs., synod.

Seanachie, variant form of SENNACHIE.

|| **Séance (sə'āns).** [Fr. *séance* a sitting, f. OF. *seoir* (= L. *sedere*) to sit.]

1. *gen.* A sitting of a deliberative or administrative body (esp. of a learned society), or of a number of persons assembled for discussion, or instruction by a lecturer, or the like.

1803 LAMB *Lett. to Manning* Wks. 1876 II. 216 Your

deserves to have his ears cropped.

2. *spec.* A meeting for the study of spiritualistic phenomena.

1845 WARRINGTON *Cress & Cross* I. xv. 153 The hour was so late that no other boys were to be found; and so the seance broke up. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66, 373 The . . . and the seance was of an

3. A 'sitting' for medical treatment.

1825 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 37 The electrical séances should be tri-weekly, each lasting about fifteen minutes, and

Seane, variant of SENE Obs., synod.

Sea-nettle. The popular name of certain radiate marine animals of the class *Acalephæ*, having the property of stinging when touched. † Formerly applied also to the sea-anemone.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxii. x. II. 449 The sea-nettle (a fish so called). 1747 *Centl. Mag.* 121 Among which he reckons . . . the sea-star and sea-nettle. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 197 These belong to what are vulgarly called the jelly-fish or sea-nettles. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 239 *Acalephæ*, or Sea Nettles.

Seangreen, obs. form of SENGREEN Obs.

Seannachie, variant form of SENNACHIE.

Seant, obs. form of SEEING ppl. a.

Sea-nymph.

1. *Nymph.* A nymph (NŪMPH sb. 1) supposed to inhabit the sea; a Nereid.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* Stat. 1; Thrift or Sea Pink. 1759, etc. [see PINK sb. 1 b]. 1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems*

ring his knell. 1710 W. KING *Heathen Gods & Heroes* xxxix. (1722) 166 The Sea Nymphs were in great Numbers call'd Nereides. 1815 SCOTT *Lad. of Isles* iii. xxviii. Hark! hears he not the sea-nymph speak Her anger in that thrilling shriek! 1827 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 49 O Italy, mother of nations Like her own fair sea-nymp's brood, Who turn and rend their mother.

2. An antarctic petrel, *Procellaria nereis*.

1875 J. H. KROGER *Nat. Hist. Kerguelen Isl.* 1. 31.

Sea-oak. [tr. mod. L. *quercus marina*.] The seaweed *Fucus vesiculosus*, and other seaweeds of similar appearance; bladder-wrack.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clix. 1378 *Quercus marina*. Sea Oke, or Wrake. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. l. 1. Eden 598 There lives the Sea-Oak (orig. *le chevre marin*) in a little shell. 1659 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cvi. Sea Oke or Wrake. 1700 C. LEIGH *Nat. Hist. Lanc.* etc. 1. 92 In some of the Alga or Sea-Oaks I have observ'd various Capulæ implect with a pellucid Gelly. 1796 [see TANG sb. 3]. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 358 The bibulous marine plants which . . . have been applied to the strumous tumours in the form of epithems, as sea-wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*), sea-tang (*algæ marina*), and sea-oak (*quercus marina*).

b. attrib.: sea-oak coralline, sertularia, the polyp *Sertularia pumila*.

1754 J. ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 632 This species I have call'd the sea-oak coralline, from its being most frequently found . . . adhering to the largest species of the *quercus marina*. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 482 The Sea Oak Sertularia. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 290 The Sea Oak Coralline is a common example.

Sea-officer. Now somewhat rare (very common in 17-18th c.). A naval officer.

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Encyclopædia MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 456 Out of these gentlemen the King intends always to choose his sea officers. 1708 *Proclam.* 20 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 In case any . . . Warrant Sea-Officers belonging to any Ship of War . . . be absent. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's* . . . officer quitted the . . . *udi All.* III. 129

Sea-otter. A marine otter of the shores of the North Pacific, *Enhydryn marina* or *lutris*.

1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 14 A Sea-Otter. 1710 SIBBALD *Fife & Kinross* 49 *Lutra Marina*, the Sea-Otter, . . . differeth from the Land-Otter, for it is bigger, and the Pile of its Fur is rougher. 1779-84 COOK'S *Voy.* (1790) V. 1738 Sea-otters are amphibious. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii. A large leathern pouch . . . made of the skin of the sea otter. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 174 Numbers of canoes soon came off, bringing sea-otter skins to sell. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 74/1 The fur of the sea-otter is thick, soft, and woolly.

b. Sea-otter's cabbage, the large seaweed *Nereocystis lutea* of the North Pacific, the fronds of which are a favourite resort of sea-otters.

1866 *Treat. Bot.*

Sea-owl.

1. The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

1601 [see LUMP sb. 2] 1. a 1672 [see COCK-PAOOLC] 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 270.

2. The puffin.

1842 DONNYCASTLE *Newfoundl.* II. 234 The puffin (*alca arctica*) which may be called the sea-owl, from its extraordinary head and wise look.

† **Sea-ox.** Obs.

1. The hippopotamus. Cf. SEA-COW.

1600 J. FORV in *Leo's Africa* ix. 335 The creatures therein . . . are, namely

1. 344 The sea-skinné is shaped that in bignes it 1607 TORSSELL him sometimes 1660 F. BROOKE tr. plants, caparison'd Design bears a bow

and quiver, a short sword, and a coat of Sea-oxe. 1793 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon* (ed. 3) VI. 278.

2. The walrus or morse.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 626 Neere to New-found-land in 47 deg. is great killing of the Morse or Sea-oxe.

Sea-parrot.

1. The poffin.

1664 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 9 A Sea-Parrot or Coppeneose of Greenland. 1694-1865 [see PARROT sb. 3 a].

2. One of several fishes (see PARROT-FISH).

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 98 There are also in these Paris certain Fishes scaled like a Carp, but as to colour are as green as a Parrot, whence they are by some called Sea-Parrots. 1706, 1883 [see PARROT sb. 3 b].

Sea-pen. [PEN sb. 2] A polyp of the genus *Pennatula* or family *Pennatulidae*.

1763 J. ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 420 This Animal was well known to the ancients by the name of the Sea-Pen. 1768 SOLANDER *Lett. to Z. Ellis* in *Ann. Reg.* (1769) XII. 189/2 We can hardly buy a plate of shrimps (at Rio de Janeiro), without finding a dozen of your *Pennatula veniformis*, or kidney shaped sea-pen, among them. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 102 The sandy beach of the bay is strewn with . . . sponges, sea-pens [etc.]. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 591 fig. The sea pen (*Pterodictyon spinosum*). 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 184/2 The sea-pens are remarkable for their phosphorescence.

Sea-pheasant.

1. The torbot.

1633 [see PHEASANT 2 b]. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 26 Halibut or Sea-Pheasant. 1737 in W. Walker

also the loog-

tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* (1676) 289 *Anas canadaculæ* . . . Sea Pheasant; The Cracker. 1674, 1837 [see PHEASANT 2 b]. 1842 BONNYCASTLE *Newfoundl.* II. 236 The pintail duck . . . from its plumage and the shape of its tail is called the sea pheasant. 1845 ELIAS *Acton Med. Cookery* (ed. 2) 285 To roast the pintail, or sea-pheasant. 1893 in COZENS *Hardy Broad Norf.* 47 *Sea-Pheasant* . . . Longtailed Duck.

Sea-pie 1. [PIE sb. 1] A common name for the oyster-catcher, *Hematopus ostralegus*. Also used in *Her.* as an armorial bearing (see quot. 1780).

1552 *Acc. Peers* Eliz. 40 in *Camden Misc.* (1853) II. Paid in reward . . . to Mr. Levett's servants for bringing of sea-pies, x. s. c. 1557 S. BURROUGH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 279 In this place we found plenty of oysters, but no oyster Scapies, and othe (1635) 37 The Sea-Pie 1747 Mallet *Amoy*

They cease'd At once to warble. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1323 Among the rocks are found black sea pies, with red bills. 1780 EDOMSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss. *Sea-pie*, a water-fowl, of a dark brown colour, with a red bead, and the neck and wings white. 1866 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iv. 140 The sea-pies, with their red bills and legs, flew to and fro from shore to shore. 1873 BLACKB. *Port. Thule* ix. 141 Not even a gull or a sea-pye crossed the moorland.

transf. 1609 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. B. 2 b. Now blew-bottle! what flatter you for! Sea-pye? *Serring-man*. Not to catch fish, sir.

Sea-pie 2. [PIE sb. 2] A dish of meat and vegetables, etc. boiled together, with a crust of paste, or 'in layers between crusts, the number of which denominate it a two or three decker' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 66 They shot several wild Fowl, some of which they roasted, putting the rest into what we call a Sea Pie. 1827 *Scott Surg. Dan.* vi. Lobscouse, sea-pie, and other delicacies of a naval description. 1886 CUNLIFFE *Rockdale Gloss.* *Sea-pie*, a pie of potatoes and flesh baked in a pan over the fire. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 227 Using it also in the preparation of a sort of sea-pie they [the natives] make with meat and fish.

transf. 1847 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* Jan. 123 Pictorially, *The Drawing-Room Scrap-Book* is a sea-pie, made up of scraps that have been served at many tables before.

Sea-piece. [PIECE sb. 17 h.] A picture representing a scene at sea.

1656 EVELYN *Diary* 10 July. A piece representing Sir F. Drake's action in the year 1580, an excellent sea-piece. 1681 GREW *Asperum* iv. § iii. 378 A Sea-Piece, consisting wholly of Inlay'd-work, of several Colours, in Stone. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 489 ¶ 4 Great Painters . . . very often employ their Pencils upon Sea-Pieces. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxii. 420 He has painted a moonlight sea-piece. 1892 BRICHTON *Sir P. Wallis* 218 Two sea-pieces by Muisin occupy a considerable space.

Sea-pigeon.

1. A name given (locally) to various birds, as the rock-dove, *Columba livia*, the black guillemot, *Uria grylle*, the grey kittiwake, *Larus canis*.

1620 J. MASON *New-found-land* in *Ittem* (1837) 151 The sea fowles are gullies, sea pigeons. 164 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* (1665) 9 A Sea-Pidgeon of Greenland. 1769 tr. *Greenland* 1. 9. The sea pigeons . . . like the

name of the Sea Pigeon. 1861 COUES in *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 256 They [Black Guillemots] are universally known as 'Sea-pigeons'.

1895 C. F. HOLDER *Marvell's Anim. Life* 169 One of the sea-slugs, a great green creature, commonly known on the [Florida] reef as the sea-pigeon.

2. *U. S.* A large green sea-slug.

1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvell's Anim. Life* 169 One of the sea-slugs, a great green creature, commonly known on the [Florida] reef as the sea-pigeon.

Sea-pike 1. [PIKE sb. 1] One of various fishes, as (a) a gar-fish, esp. *Belone vulgaris*; (b) any fish of the family *Sphyranidae*, esp. the genus *Sphyra*; (c) the hake, *Merluccius vulgaris*; (d) a fish of the family *Centropomidae*, of tropical America, esp. *Centropomus undecimalis* (Cent. Dict. 1891).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxii. ii. II. 427 The sea pike Lupus. 1611 COTGER, *Pis. exome*, the sea Pike, or Spitt-fish. 1668 CHARLETON *Omniv.* 126 *Sphyra*. . . *Lucius Marinus*, the Sea-Pike, or Spitt-Fish. 1759 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 271 The common sea pike, or sea-eel, sometimes grows to the length of three feet, or more. 1840 CURRIE's *Anim. Kingd.* 294 *Sphyra*, the Sea Pike, which has been confounded with the Eel or True Pike. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Billfish*, (*Belone truncata*) a small sea-fish. . . Also called Sea-pike. 1880-84 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 301 *Merluccius vulgaris*. . . The hake, . . . or sea-pike. 1898 MORGAN *Austral Engl.* Sea-Pike, a fish of New South Wales, *Laniopora moria* Günth., of the family *Sphyranidae*.

Sea-pike 2. [PIKE sb. 2] A trident.

1870 BRYANT *Ibid.* xv. II. 109 He bore A sea-pike two and twenty cubits long.

Sea-pine.

1. See *PINE* sb. 2.

1753 Chambers's *Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Pine*, 5. The wild sea-pine. . . 6. The Idean sea-pine. 1845 BOWMAN *Engl. Lit.* in

Italy 191 The flat sea-pine crouches . . . 2. A dark-coloured seaweed. 7 Obs.

1762 W. HUSON *Flor. Anglica* 430 *Fucus incurvus* . . . black Fucus, or Sea Pine. 1777 ROBINSON *Brit. Flora* 310 *Fucus incurvus* . . . black Wrack, Sea Pine.

Sea-pink. [PINK sb. 1] a. The plant Thrift, *Armeria maritima*. b. *Cerastium repens*.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* Stat. 1; Thrift or Sea Pink. 1759, etc. [see PINK sb. 1 b]. 1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems*

Before Breakf. ii. Now the cliff spreads its cheerful adorning Of matted sea-pink under foot. 1897 ALLEN RAINE *Welsh Singer* viii. 68 Flinging himself on the sea-pinks.

Sea-plant. [PLANT sb.] A plant growing in the sea or in salt-water, a marine or maritime plant. 1681 GREW *Muscum* ii. § v. i. 247 These, and other Sea-plants hereafter described. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 10 A sea-plant which they boil in seal's fat. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* viii. 184 They [sea-hares] inhabit the rocks on the coast, and crawl about on the sea-plants.

Sea-poose, variant of SEA-PURSE (sense 4).

Sea-pork. a. 'The flesh of young whales in the western isles of Scotland' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). b. *Local U. S.* (see quot.).

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 55 *Anarctium*, a genus [of compound ascidians] common on our coasts, forms large colonies. The general color is much like that of boiled salt pork, and the fishermen call them sea-pork.

Seaport (sē'pōrt). [PORT sb.] A harbour or port on the sea-coast; a town or city on such a harbour. = PORT sb. 1 and 2.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 12 It has thir townes Kircubrie, Wigtowne, and the gubyn Case, all the thrie good seaportes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 398 We shall pass by the Sea-Ports, having mention'd them in the precedent Chapter. 1735 BENKELEY *Quarist* § 266 Wks. 1871 III. 378 The sea-ports of Galway, Limerick, Cork. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1, 335 Bristol, then the first English seaport. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3 (1882) 184 The great merchant city. sank into a petty seaport.

b. *attrib.*, esp. in seaport town (cf. PORT-TOWN 2). 1705 *Proclam.* 18 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4090/1 Until they Arrive at some Sea Port-Town. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxii. Portsmouth is a seaport town. 1909 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 391 Apollo meets the Seaman at a seaport tavern.

Sea-pounce, variant of SEA-PURSE (sense 4).

Sea-power.

1. A nation or state having international power or influence on sea. Cf. POWER sb. 6 h.

1849 GROTE *Greece II.* xxvii. V. 67 The conversion of Athens from a land-power into a sea-power. 1890 MAHAN *Influ. Sea-power* Hist. 223 Before that war [of the Spanish succession] England was one of the sea powers; after it she was the sea power, without any second. 1905 W. L. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Apr. 365 Tarsus became a harbour and a sea power.

2. The strength and efficiency of a nation (or of nations generally) for maritime warfare.

The currency of the term in its more abstract use is due to Captain A. T. Mahan's book, *Influence of Sea-power on History* (1890). In a letter of 19 Feb. 1897, printed in E. Marston, *After Work* (1904) 257, Capt. Mahan states that the combination was deliberately adopted by him 'in order to compel attention'.

1883 SIR J. R. SEELY *Expansion Eng.* 89 Commerce was swept out of the Mediterranean by the besom of the Turkish sea-power. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 574/1 The mules, the founder of the Attic sea-power. 1902 SIR C. BRIDGE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 493/1 In the first and greatest of the contests waged by the nations of the East against Europe—the Persian wars—sea-power was the governing factor.

Seapoy, Seapt, obs. forms of SEPOY, SEPT sb.

Sea-purse. Also (in sense 4) sea-pouce, -puss, -poose.

1. A zoophyte of the genus ALGONIUM. ? Obs.

1806 TURTON *Linn. Syst. Nat.* IV. 653 *Algonium Bursa* = Sea Purse.

2. The horny egg-case of a skate, ray, or shark; a mermaid's purse.

1856 *Eng. Cycl.* Nat. Hist. IV. 530 The young [of Skates] are deposited... in called sea-purses.

220 Each is also called sea-purse of seaside visitors.

3. A siphonaceous alga, *Codium bursa*, which resembles a sponge.

1853 *Eng. Cycl.* Nat. Hist. I. 115 *Codium*, the Sea-Purse, is a hollow, sub-globose, dark green plant, composed [etc.].

4. U. S., *Atlantic coast*. A swirl of the undertow or a double undertow formed by two waves meeting at an angle, making a small whirlpool on the surface of the water, dangerous to bathers.

1891 *Century Dict.* Sea-purse, ... 2. A swirl of the undertow [etc.]. Also called sea-poise and sea-puss. 1896 *Athletic Sports, Surf & Surf bathing* (1898) 247 As the word is ignored by Webster, I shall invent my own spelling and write it 'sea-poise'. This term is loosely used in different parts of the coast.

Seapy, obs. form of SEPOY.

Sea-quake, seaquake. [after EARTHQUAKE.] A convulsion or sudden agitation of the sea from a submarine eruption or earthquake.

1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 333 This *εὐσείσμος* is usually understood of an earth-quake, but here 'tis a sea-quake. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 53 A violent agitation, or heaving of the sea. This agitation may be called, for the sake of perspicuity, a seaquake; and this also is produced by volcanoes. 1827 BLACKB. *Mag.* XXI. 273 The phenomenon called a mare moto or seaquake, was heaving the waters of the harbour. 1889 HICKSON *Nat. N. Celest.* iii. 45 This was accompanied by a terrible seaquake.

Sear (sēr), sb. 1. Forms: 6 sere, 6-7 seare, 7 saer, 9 sere, sear, sear. [Of obscure history. Commonly regarded as a. OF. *sere* grasp, something that grasps or holds fast, f. *serre* to grasp, hold fast, press close, repr. late L. *serare* to bar, bolt, f. L. *sera* bar for a door. The Fr. word, however, has app. not been found with this specific meaning; in the sense 'foot of a bird of prey' (SEAR sb.) it is still current, and in OF. it also meant a lock or bolt.]

1. A portion of a gun-lock which engages with the notches of the tumbler in order to keep the hammer at full or half cock, and which is released (at full cock) by pressure upon the trigger.

1596 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (ed. 2) 452 Euen as a pistole that is ready charged and bent, will fire off by and by, if a man do but touch the Seare. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* i. ix. 35 Let the Cocks and Triggers be nimble to goe and come; for as concerning Seares, they are viterly out of date. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xviii. (Roxb.) 135/1 The severall parts of a Fire lock... The saer or dog. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 246 Further motion being prevented by a notch in the small sear. 1864 WHEELWRIGHT *Spring Lapt.* 200 It [a gun-lock] seemed to be altogether destitute of a sear, but with a famous mainspring. 1898 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 17 Mar. 109 The cock is caught by the nose of the sear projecting from the lock-plate. 1903 SIR M. G. GERARD *Leaves fr. Diaries* x. 367 The bent of the sear had broken—the piece being at half-cock.

b. *Tickle or light of the sear* (fig.): easily made to 'go off', readily yielding to any impulse (cf. quot. 1596 above). So † to go glib upon the sear.

1560 *Dial. Comest. Secretarie & Jalousie* 7 She that is fayne, lusty, and yonger... Thyneke her tayle is not lyght of the sear. 1883 H. HOWARD *Defensive Hiv.* Discovering the moods and humours of the vulgar sort... to be so loose and tickle of the sear, as there wanted nothing but a leader, of great courage and deepe wisdomed to begin the game. 1600 BRETON *Pasquill's Fables* Bz. 2, An idle Mate, whose tongue goes all too glibbe upon the sear. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. 337 The Clowne shall make those laughs whose lungs are tickled [read tickle] a th' sear.

2. *Comb.*, as sear-nose, the end of the sear which engages with the notches in the tumbler; sear-pin, pivot, the bolt upon which the sear turns; sear-spring, a spring which keeps the sear in position, also, in some gun-locks a spring which throws the hammer back to half-cock after a discharge (also *attrib.* in sear-spring cramp, -pin).

1859 *Musketry Instr.* 16 The arm of the sear is that part on which the trigger acts to raise the sear-nose out of the full bent of tumbler. 1853 *Univ. Dict. Arts* II. 251 The sear-pin. 1892 GRENNER *Recreator* 16 Tumbler and sear pivots. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xviii. (Roxb.) 135/1 The saer spring or feather spring. 1831 DARWIN in *Life* plugs. Cramp.

1. *Sear* (sēr), sb. 2. Also 6 seare. [f. SEAR v.] A mark or impression produced by searing.

1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Musie & Moonlight* 12 Her dear wan life is dearer to me keeping The sear upon its whiteness of her fall. 1875 MANNING *Internal Mission Holy Ghost* viii. 216 If you had ever been burnt, there would remain the sear of the burn as long as you live.

Sear (sēr), v. Forms: 4-6, 9 sere, 5-8 seer, (6 sear), 6-7 seare, 6- sear. [OE. *searian* = OHG. (ar-)sērēn = OTeut. type *saurīyan*, f. **sauro-*, OE. *sar* dry, SERE a.]

1. *intr.* To dry up, to wither away; to become sere. Now rare.

12890 in Cockayne *Shrine* 168/22 Grenu [leaf] weaxað... hy eft onginnað searian. c. 1430 *Lydg. Resou & Sens.* 2736 Ful of trees, whose fresh beaute and grenesse... Nouthir Sere, nor wexen olde. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) t. xxviii. 66/2 Whan other herbes sere and drye up. 1530 PALSGR. 709/2 This tree wyll sere within a yere or twayne. 1878 *Scribner's Monthly Mag.* XVI. 332/2 As the autumn sears and browned and grayed at last into winter. 1901 A. AUSTIN *Royal Homecoming* x. What Nature feels when Autumn stacks and sere, Of Yule-gusts blows.

2. *trans.* To cause to wither, to blight.

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troyt.* 1655 Eke 30ngre trees to sere, rote and riide. And afterward make hem, agein kynde. With lussy braunchis blomse and budde nyde. c. 1550 CURET *Holl.* xxi. 19 And y^e fig tree was seered bi and bi. 1561 *Mollybush Hom. Apok.* 25 b. The same heate dryeth or seereth the stomake. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 30 When summer sears the plains. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 249 His scattered hair Sere by the autumn of strange suffering Sung dirges in the wind. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheis* 1459 If no fire of sun or star untimely sear the tender grain. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* iii. 1. How often have I crushed their [reed's] crackling stems, Sere by the wind and manacled in ice.

† b. *To sear up*: to subject to a process which causes withering, to dry up from the roots. Obs.

1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* viii. xv. (1494) D iij b. The fruites trey v^eryd to the rote. 1589 HAKLUYT *Poy.* 97 They cut the branches euery euening, because they are seared vp in the day by the heate of the Sunne.

3. To burn or char (animal tissues) by the application of a hot iron; to canterize (a wound, the stump of an amputated limb, etc.) in order to destroy virus or prevent the flow of blood.

1530 PALSGR. 709/2, I sere with a hoot yron, as a smyth or cyrurgion dothe. 1555 W. WATKINS *Fardle Factions* i. vi. 107 If [it were] a wenche, they [Amazons] straighte ceared y^e pappes, that they might not growe to hindre them in the

to bleed to death, because he has not fortitude enough to sear the wound, or even to stitch it up. 1831 YOUBAT *Horse* 227 Preventing bleeding by searing the vessels with a hot iron. 1865 *Trul. R. Agric.* Soc. Ser. ii. 1. 252 I prefer searing at about eight or ten weeks as a more humane process than drawing... I have never lost a lamb from searing.

b. *fig.* Chiefly after 1 Tim. iv. 2, to render (the conscience) incapable of feeling.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 Tim. iv. 2 Having their conscience

seared [1611 seared with a hote iron]. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity v. 1* 2, Thy Conscience youth is sear'd. c. 1674 *Tramherne Chr. Ethics* (1675) 190 They are obdurate and seared, that cannot discern and feel the wound which they inflict on themselves, who grieve and offend their Creator. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* i. iii. To give firmness to sensibility... without searing its feelings where they led to virtue. 1816 BYRON *Fare thee well* xv, Sear'd in heart, and lone, and blighted, More than this I scarce can die. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xv. (1863) 116 Christianity does not sear the human heart; it softens it. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 210 A long career of ambition, craft, and despotic rule never utterly seared his conscience. 1879 SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xiv. § 93. 245 The destructive activities carried on against external enemies sear it [sympathy].

c. *To sear up*: to close (a wound, vein, etc.) by actual canterize. Also *fig.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decadion* (1602) 41 [The Jesuits] have ngreie, the whole be seared vp with me at Rome to be an ill. 14 The rogue deserues. To be crop'd with his owne scizars. And ha' the stumps sear'd up with his owne searing candle. 1697 COLLIER *Act. Mor. Subj.* ii. 125 The Vein of Rhetoric was seared up. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) 1. 644 Then for the worm of conscience... they have seared up his mouth with a hot iron that he cannot bite. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. iv. § 79 The political system of Hobbes, like his moral system... sears up the heart.

† d. To brand, stigmatize. Also *fig.* Obs.

c. 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 360 And boyes to the pylery gan me plucke. And some bade sere hym with a marke. 1601 SHAKS. *Alf's Well* ii. 1. 176 A divulged shame Traduc'd by odious ballads; my maidens name Seard otherwise. 1611 — *Wint.* T. ii. 1. 73 Calumnies will sear Vertue it selfe. 1638 *Brief Relat.* 21 Now the Executioner being come, to seare him and cut of his eares, Mr. Prymme spake these words to him [etc.]. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* i. i. (ed. 2) 7 Not to suffer the ordinance of his goodnes and favour, through any error to be sear'd and stigmatiz'd upon his servants to their misery and thraldome.

4. In wider sense: To burn, scorch; † to put out (one's eyes) by burning. Also *fig.* ? Obs.

1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* i. xi. 26 The scorching flame sere winged all his face. And through his armour all his bodie seard. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1904 II. 136 To the intent that... he might with the bright reflection of his [the sun's] beamy radiation seare out his eyes. c. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* ii. All the Court shall boot thee through the Court Fling rotten Oranges, make ribald Rimes, And sear thy name with Candles upon walls. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. xiii. 349 Tophet... where children were offered to Moloch, searing them to death with his burning embraces. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 8 Poor souls for fear of searing their lips, dare not put the cup to their mouths. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 307 A lofty wood Whose leafless summits to the skies aspire, Scorch'd by the sun, or sear'd by beav'nly fire. 1830 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. x. For as the flames this symbol sear, His home, the refuge of his fear, A kindred fate shall know.

Sear, variant of SEAR a.; obs. Sc. f. SORR.

Sea-raven.

1. The cormorant.

[A transl. of L. *corvus marinus*: see etymol. note s.v. CORMORANT.]

1611 CORCEN, *Corbeau d'eau*, a Cormorant. *Corbeau de mer*, the same; or, the sea-Raven. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 102 When the great sea-raven, as Jacobson informs us, comes to take away their young, the puffins boldly oppose him.

2. † a. A fish mentioned by Pliny. Obs. b. A large North American fish, *Hemirhamphus americanus*, also called deep-water sculpin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxiii. xi. II. 451 [List of fishes.] The Sea-Raven *Corvus*. 1672 JOSEPHUS *New Eng. Rarities* iii. 30 *Hemirhamphus americanus*. 1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Amer.* ii. 9 *Hemirhamphus americanus*. The Sea-raven, inhabits the cold banks on the coast of New York, Nova Scotia, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. 1883 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 302 The Sea-raven is decidedly palatable.

† c. A large African fish. Obs. rare—1.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 155/2 *Sea Raven*, or *corvo marino*, of Kongo in Africa, is about six feet long, and big in proportion.

Searce (sērs), sb. ? Obs. Forms: [? 4 sace], 5 saarce, sars, sarsse, sarche, 5-7 sarce, 6 searse, 6-8 serce, searse, 7 sarse, berser, 7-8 sierce, 7-9 searce, 5-9 searce. [ME. *sarce*, a. (with unexplained insertion of r) OF. *saas* (mod. F. *sas*) = Pr. *sedas*, Sp. *cedazo*, It. *staccio* (Neapolitan *setaccio*) = pop. L. **saclicus* (pamm), lit. (cloth) made of bristles, f. L. *sala* bristle.] A sieve or strainer. (In the first quot. the word may be AF.)

1530 PALSGR. 709/2, I sere with a hoot yron, as a smyth or cyrurgion dothe. 1555 W. WATKINS *Fardle Factions* i. vi. 107 If [it were] a wenche, they [Amazons] straighte ceared y^e pappes, that they might not growe to hindre them in the

to bleed to death, because he has not fortitude enough to sear the wound, or even to stitch it up. 1831 YOUBAT *Horse* 227 Preventing bleeding by searing the vessels with a hot iron. 1865 *Trul. R. Agric.* Soc. Ser. ii. 1. 252 I prefer searing at about eight or ten weeks as a more humane process than drawing... I have never lost a lamb from searing.

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not's Trav. 266 But not before we and our Goods had been searched at the Custome-house. 1843 *Poe Purloined Letter*, He has been twice waylaid... and his person rigorously searched under my own inspection. 1891 *OLIVER & O'REILLY Imperial Tariff* 82 A power is given to officers of the Board to search persons suspected of concealing prohibited goods about their persons.

† b. In wider sense: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1692 *Woolf Life* 20 Aug. (O.H.S.) III. 399 The maid was search'd and found to be with child.

4. To peruse, look through, examine (writings, records) in order to discover whether certain things are contained there.

a. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Ivlus Cesar... lookede and serchede stories and bookes of his heres of doynge and dedes. 1526 *TINOCLE M. T.* John v. 39 Searche the

1. 1664 *ie since* 1664 *jour in* 1664 *Late* *St. Nat.* Wks. 12, 52, I have been at the troume to search the Journals in the period between the two last wars.

y. 1563 *WINGET tr. Vincent, Lirin.* iii. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 20 Than of ou

5. oneself thoroughly acquainted with; to examine rigorously (one's own heart, thoughts, etc.); to examine, penetrate the secrets of (another's mind or thoughts). Also with out.

The phrase *search and sift*, common in the 16-17th c., perhaps indicates confusion with *SEARCE*.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* § 38 The sciences and the Iugement of oure lord god almyghty been ful depe, they may no man comprehende ne serchen heu suffisantly. c. 1400 *Sege Jerns.* (E.E.T.S.) 339 Je cite hab [vs] sent to serche your wille. To here because of your comyng, [& what] 3e coueyte wolde. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxxxix. 1 O Lord, thou searchest me out, and knowest me. 1579 *HAKES Newes out of Poules* To Rdr. (1872) A iv. b. To serche and syfte oute the... deccytes that the lewde sorte of this people... doe vse to gette money with. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. 12 Search out thy wit for secret pollicies. And we will make thee famous through the World. 1663 *Br. NICHOLSON Catechism* 58 For hee will try, sift, search all things, and without flattery or favour proceed according to every mans works. 1699 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 600 Recits abound; but searching all thy Store, The best is still at hand, to launch the Sore: And cut the Head. 1820 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* iii. 34 And we will search... For hidden thoughts,...

...Our unexhausted spirits. 1842 *MANNING Serm.* xx. (1848) I. 295 We feel as if we saw the tokens of His presence... coming and going in an awful way, as if to gaze upon us, and search out our very thoughts.

b. Of an impersonal agency: To test, reveal the nature of.

1586 *A. DAY King. Secretary* ii. (1623) 2 The wit is searched by the outward quality or condition of a man. a. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Custom Country* ii. 1 Prosperity does search a Gentleman's temper, More than his adverse fortune. 1818 *SHELLEY Rosalind* 257 For scorn whose arrows search the heart, From many a stranger's eye would dart.

6. To look scrutinizingly at.

1811 *SIR A. BOSWELL Clan-Alpin's Vow* ii. 33 Fierce Malcolm watched the passing scene, And searched them through with glances keen. 1861 *O. W. HOLMES Agnes* ii. 85 He searched her features through and through. 1857 *AUGUSTA WILSON Vashit* xxxi. While he drank, his eyes searched her face, and lingered admiringly on her beautiful hand.

† 7. To search up; to dig up (the soil). *Obs.*

c. 1400 *DESTR. Troy.* 1534 Sone lie raght vpon rowme, rid vp be dykis Serchit vp the soile here þe Cite was.

† 8. To probe (a wound). *Obs.*

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3132 To serche paires saluys & þar saris with surgens noble. c. 1450 *MELIN xxiii.* 664 And the wounded lete hem be ledde to townes, and serched theire sores. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. 332 Now to the bottome dost thou search my wound. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Valentinian* i. 3. You search the sore too deep. a. 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1633) 150 So... nice in searching wounds the Surgeons. 1687 *MINGE Gr. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. To search a Wound, *sonder une Plaine*.

9. Of wind, cold, fire-arms, etc.: To penetrate, reach the weak places of.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. 7271 For Achilles, sturdy as a wal, Can cerche scheltrous & her rengis brake. c. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* cix. viii. Oile through flesh doth search the hidden bone. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1904 II. 315 They hasted him with a mixture of Aqua fortis, [etc.]... which... searcht him to the marrow. 1642 *D. ROGERS Naaman* 36 But now perhaps being searcht to the quicke [etc.] 1822 *BYRON Werner* i. l. 723 The ice-wind... Searching the shivering vassal through his rage. 1829 *NAMER Poems. War* ix. ll. 394 The guns of the first corps... were enabled... to search the whole of the British line to the left.

† 10. To examine in order to ascertain the character or dispositions of. *Obs. rare.*

1476 *Order of Council in York Mst.* Intro. 37, liij of the most conyngye... to serche here, and examen alle þe plaiers and plaiers and pagentes. 1617 *MORVSON Hitt.* i. 56 These [men of warre] used to send out in lesser boates some bodies of men, to search the Barkes, whether they be friends or not.

II. 11. To look for or seek diligently, to try to find. Now only with out exit. (*rarely*) *poet.*

a. 1338 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 334 Sir Eymor had no drede, he serchid þan alle oute. c. 1440 *CARGRAVE Life St. Kath.* iv. 202 He sente oute letters on to every Justice To serche the cristene, to hange hem and to drawe. 1473 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) 36 We shall followe the and goo with the and serche our auctures in other landes. *Ibid.* 219 Perseus gaf hym [the monster] many woundes, serchyng his herte. And at laste he fonde hit. c. 1500 *Melusine* 330 And thenne geffray cerched the keyes so longe tyl he fonde them. 1562 *A. BROOKE Romeus & Juliet* 164 Yong damels thether flocke, of bachelers a rowte, not so much for the

hanquets sake, as hewties to searche out. 1608 *Acc. Exch., King's Rem.* 533/1 Item for Cheryng moles in lyttle parke ijs. vjd. 1612 *SHAKS. Cynb.* v. v. 11 He hath bin search'd about the dead & liuing; But no trace of him. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. vi. These [Bishops] were searched and sought out through the whole Nation... among such of the Priesthood as were [etc.] 1820 *SHELLEY Hymn Merv.* xciv. Whilst they [the Fates] search out dooms, They sit apart and feed on honeycombs. 1842 *TENNISON Day-dream* L'Envoi iii. My fancy, ranging thro' and thro', To search a meaning for the song. 1887 *Weekly Times* 25 Feb. 8/1 His primary object is to search out the truth.

b. c. 1440 *CARGRAVE Life St. Kath.* 1803 It is but foly to spende any labour Swiche preyng thingis for to serge and seeke. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 159 If it schuld be sercygd in the regester it wold take a fortyenight werk.

y. c. 1440 *York Mst.* xxiii. 275, I schall sers hym myselfe sen þou has hym solde. 1516-17 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scol. v. 98 To Eicht, messenger, to ryd agane to Coldinghame, Dun, and Laudan, to cers and seck George Howme with souerietis under payne of homyng. a. 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 59 It is bot slehtis 3e haue seirist, To cloik þe cratte quhairto 3e ar inlynd.

† b. To seek to discover. Chiefly with indirect question as object. Also with out. *Obs.*

a. c. 1450 in *Angier Syon* (1840) 257 If any... besyly and curiously serche what other sustres or brethern speke betweene themselfe. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. 25 Fyrst therfor... we wyl serche out, as nere as we can, what ys the veray and true commyn wele. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* 23, Octa-

b. *JONSON Barth. Fair Induct.* Any State-decipherer... so solemnly ridiculous, as to search out, who was meant by the Ginger-bread-woman, who by the Hobby-horse-man [etc.]. 1644 *MILTON Edue.* 1 To search what many modern Inana's and Didactics more then ever I shall read, have projected, my inclination leads me not.

b. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. vi. 5 To sers and knaw To quhat kin coists he with the wind was blaw. 1544 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 199 Item, the consell ordanis the maisteris of artizlery to pas with the mayster of kirkwark, and sers quhar any irlm may be gottin pertaine the kyrk.

III. Absolute and intransitive uses.

[The difference between the sense of branch I and that of branch II vanishes when the vb. is used absol.]

12. To make a search. Const. *for, into*.

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13679 Pey serched

viij. 8 Enquire of them that have bene before the search diligently amonge thy forefathers. 1654 *EVELYN Diary* 9 July, Advising the Students to search after true wisdom.

1702 *ADDISON Medals* i. He never thinks of the beauty of the thought or language, but is for searching into what he calls the Erudition of the Author. 1703 *POPE Thebais* 8 Cadmus searching round the spacious sea. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 101 At the latter end of March... come over a troop of their spies or harbingers, that stay two or three days, as it were to view and search out for their former situations. 1822 *SHELLEY tr. Calderon's Mag. Prodige* i. 57 Search even as thou wilt, But thou shalt never find what I can hide. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iv. To see so many Judiths... rushing out to search into the root of the matter!

† 13. To devise means (to do something). *Obs.*

1338 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 268 Now gos Turheulle, & serchis day bi day, To do þe kyng a gile. c. 1400 *DESTR.*

is at Yernemuthe er Kyrely... I schall haf favour he now wyt ther seargours.

y. 1558 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 75 Reformation to be put to the persons vplifand an extraordinary dewtie of x.s. of ilk chaldre of salt passing furth of this realm.

† c. One appointed to observe and report on any offences against discipline or good order in a religious house, a community, body of workmen, etc.

a. c. 1400 *CAXTON Rule St. Benet* 132/19 And the serchers of the relligyon owe to see warably about þat they be occupied in lecture therof sonday and other. 1538 *ELVOR Dict., Circitores*, the serchers of watches. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xv. 465 They had searchers to examine if they did employ themselves in these works, and to punish the negligent. c. 1620 *BOVO Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 41 Searchers appointed... to go through the town to see who Bann or Swear. 1845 *Coll. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 259 The Searcher, according to his commission, examined him.

y. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 218 He appointed that the names of the offenders... sould be the searcers, elected, and to that office chosen, (be) writne vpe and secreteilie endyted in the kingis hukes.

† d. As the designation of various municipal or government officials; e.g. a sanitary inspector; an inspector of markets; an examiner of certain articles of manufacture that were not allowed to be sold unless certified by him as of standard quality, etc. *Obs.*

1500 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 505 That thair be seurchours chosin within ilk burch... to serche and seik the personis brekeris of the saidis acts of parliament. 1514 *Cor. Leet-hb.* 639 Pat ne weuer delyuer any cloth... tyll the serchers have seen it wehidit it be laulfully wrought or no. 1518 *Ibid.* 663 [Ordained] that [four men named]... schal be serchours of the Brode-well & the comen broke from the Hillmynto scint. Johnys at every faute they fynde the Offender to pay xij d. 1619 *J. MAY Bed. Exstate Clothing* iv. 18 The best search made by the searchers in any place, is but to cast the Clothes into scales to see if they be weight or no. 1738 *Act 11 Geo. II.* c. 28 § 3 Which said Searchers shall an... enter into and inspect all such... [etc.] of Makers, Merchants or... 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor.* Reg. 11. 1675 (Pontefract), 2 Searchers of the Corn-market.

† e. A person appointed to view dead bodies and to make report upon the cause of death. *Obs.*

Search, variant of *SEARCE* sb. and v.

Searchable (sɜːtʃəbəl), a. [f. *SEARCH* v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being searched.

1558 *Br. WATSON Ser. Sacram.* viii. 45 Otherwyse the maner of it is not searchable. 1588 *J. HARVEY Disc. Probl.* 76 Fore-knowledge of future things and events, inquirable by legitimate skill, or otherwise searchable by assured experience. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* ii. 647 This and I West looks deep, as

Hence **Searchableness**, 'the state of being searchable' (Webster, 1847, and in recent Dicts.).

† **Searchant**, a. and vbl. sb. *nonce-wd.* [f. *SEARCH* v. + -ANT, after *rampant*, etc.] a. *adj.* As a mock-heraldic term: Searching. b. *vbl. sb.* Used for time (after *Fr.* gerunds).

1614 *B. JONSON Barth. Fair Induct.* A ciuill Cutpurse searchant. 1683 *Robin Consc. in Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 79 A merchant Was so affrighted when I came, That presently he blush'd for shame, His countenance did show the same in searchant.

Searcher (sɜːtʃə). Forms: a. 4-6 sercher, 4-7 sercher, 5 sercho(w)re, 5-6 serch(e)our, 6 sercheor(e), 5- sercher; b. 5 seerchour; also (with i for j) seriowre, cer(oi)owre, ceriore; y. 6 sersour, Sc. searcer, seircemr. [a. *AF. cercheur* (Rolls of Parlt.), *OF. cerchere, cercheor* (cf. mod. *Fr. chercheur*), f. *cerchier* *SEARCH* v.; (2) f. *SEARCH* v. + -ER 1. The two formations, coincident in sense and in their modern phonetic development, do not admit of being distinguished.]

1. One who searches, in various senses of the verb; one who explores or investigates, or who endeavours to find something. Const. as the verb. Also *searcher-out*.

a. 1388 *WYCLIF Jer.* xxx. 17 For cast awei the clepedo thee Sion; this is she that hadde not agzen serchere [Vulg.

quæ non habebat requirementem]. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P.R.* xviii. xxix. (1495) 790 Sextius was a moost dylygente sercher of medycyn. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 608/7 *Rinalorium*, a serchour. 1553 *BALE Vocac.* 5, I haue here in parrall of the sea... in parrall of euryone serchers. 1572 *J. JONES Bathes Ayde* v. 8 h. The Phisycion is a vieweard sercher out of Nature. 1596 *FLEMING Panoph. Elist.* 283

this true History. 1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 23/2 Pamphilus, an excellent Searcher into Antiquity. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* ii. § 10. 34 An honest earnest searcher of the Scriptures. 1884 *Church Bacon* i. 20 He was not one of the high-minded and proud searchers after knowledge and truth, like Descartes.

b. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/1 Cerciowre (c. 1477 ceriore, ceriowre), scrutator, perscrutator. *Ibid.* 453/2 Sericowre, or serchowre.

y. 1562 *WINGET Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) i. 24 Curius seircans of the hie mysteris of God.

b. **Searcher of (men's) hearts**: applied to God (chiefly with allusion to Rom. viii. 27, etc.).

1525 *COVERDALE Wisd.* i. 6 God is a witness of his reynes, a true searcher out of his hert. 1562 *EOEN Lett.* 1 Aug. in *Arh.* 21 *Eng. Bks.* Pref. 43/1 The only searcher of mens hartes, the eternal god. 1632 *GOURC God's Arrows* i. § 32. 51 Before God the searcher of hearts. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* x. What may be in your heart when you give him your hand, can only be known to the Searcher of all hearts.

2. One whose office is to search. † a. An official appointed by a guild or company to resist the violation of its customs and laws, and to prevent the production of work below a certain standard of excellence. *Obs.*

1419 *Engl. Mss.* (Surtees) 14 It was accorded and assented he hathe the partys that the sercheours of the masons and of the wryghtes of this cite of York sould ga and see what were ryght for anyther party. 1516 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 345 The Sercheours of the Fysheires... they suffer corrupt fyshe and noght to be sold in the market. 1590 in *Vicary's Wake* (1888) App. xv. 274 Impmis, that s Serchers and Maisters of the saide arte or science that of Barber-Surgeons be chosen euerie year. 1681 *Land. Cas.* No. 1655/3 The humble Address of the Master, Wardens, Searchers, Assistants, Freeholders, and Freemen of the Corporation of Cutlers in Hallamshire.

b. An officer of the custom-house appointed to search ships, baggage, or goods for dutiable or contraband articles.

a. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 176/1 Poisours, Sercheours, and all suchie other Officers. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 13 The Oath... taken before the Customer or Searcher of the same Port. 1526 *St. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 306/1 Archibald douglase provest of Edinburgh to be serchor principale at þe port of leith. 1559 *Act 11 Eliz.* c. 11 § 7 Any... sercher... or other officer, parteynyng to the subside, custome, or custome house. 1652 *EVELYN Diary* 3 June, I receiv'd a letter from Coll. Morley to y^r Magistrates and Searchers at Rye, to assist my wife at her landing. a. 1725 *BURNET Owen Time* iii. (1724) I. 475 And then some searchers were sent from the Custom House to look for some forbidden goods. 1840 *R. ELLIS Brit. Tariff for 1841*, 276 Landing Surveyor... Searcher [etc.]. 1891 *OLIVER & O'REILLY Imperial Tariff*

is at Yernemuthe er Kyrely... I schall haf favour he now wyt ther seargours.

y. 1558 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 75 Reformation to be put to the persons vplifand an extraordinary dewtie of x.s. of ilk chaldre of salt passing furth of this realm.

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† e. A person appointed to view dead bodies and to make report upon the cause of death. *Obs.*

Fig. 236 The web-fingered Sea-robin, *Prionotus palmifera*.

fourteen of their ships were wrecked. 1855 *H. H. Dixon* 41 The
Druid's *Post & Paddock* 303 That gentleman bought Hermit
and rode him for nine seasons. 1878 *Athletic World* 5 Apr.

†1. One who seasons viands. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Conditor*, a seasoner, a cooke, a tempre, a comfiter. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach*, Ajb, Yet beheld The Seasoner heating, or with Bavin-fires Preparing th' oven as the Case requires. 1647 HEXHAM I, A seasoner, *Een sausse ofte confiter bereyder*.

2. Something that serves to season. *rare.*

1693 J. BEAUMONT *Burnet's Th. Earth* i. 63 Salt is... a good Seasoner. 1802 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 316 Muriat of Soda... has been... in common use as a seasoner of food from the earliest ages.

fig. 1620 FORD *Linea Vitæ* (1843) 66 His actions are the seasoners of his speeches, as his profession is of his actions.

Sea-song. A song such as is sung by sailors.

1659 *Lady Alimony* iii. iii. F. 4, *Stage-dir.*, The Sea-Song follows. 1823 *(title)*, [C.] Dibdin's Original Sea-Songs. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Vanderer, Thoughts at Sunset* ii, With a sea-song in mine ears Of the bronzen buccaniers. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* I. i, Then breaking out into that old sea-song that he sang so often afterwards.

Seasoning (sē'z'nin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb SEASON.

†a. The act or time of impregnation. *Obs.* 1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Cantab.*, Payd for sesnyng of iij sowys jd. ob. 1538 *ELVOT Dict.*, *Admissura*, the acte or tyme when heastes doth their kinde in generation. Seasoning. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. xxv. I. 471 This time, our rustical peasants call the Seasoning, when as Nature... is in the rut and furious rage of love.

b. The imparting of a flavour to a dish.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commu.* (1603) 136 The nobility is very gallant... spending more then their revenues in diet and apparell, and the seasoning of their meates. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Aliments, Rules of Diet* 260 Vegetables used in Seasoning, as Thyme, Savory. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 261 To stimulate their cannibal appetites by variety and seasoning.

c. The maturing of wood by drying, etc.; †also, tempering, hardening (of metals).

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Suttees) 112 Firre-deales are accounted better for hordening with then oake that hath not had time for seasoning. 1730 *SAVERY Magnet, Observ.* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 330, I imagine it must be owing to some... Difference in seasoning, it being almost impossible to make both Ends equally hard. 1859 BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 136 The rafters also are favourite places for small articles that require seasoning.

d. The process by which a person becomes hardened or inured to a strange climate, acclimatization.

1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 111 It is a prevailing notion, that to be sick the first summer, is what every settler must expect... In some parts of the territory... this seasoning is severely paid. 1850 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxix. V. 229 This was merely the seasoning which people who passed from one country to another must expect. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 6/5 Anglo-Saxons who have had no tropical seasoning.

e. Hence, an attack, more or less severe, of ague or some kindred disease suffered by those who take up their abode for the first time in a tropical district.

1670 D. DENTON *Deser. New York* (1845) 18 The Climate hath such an affinity with that of England, that... the name of seasoning... hath never there been known. 1774 *Wesley Wkr.* (1871) XI. 67 About a fourth part more [of the slaves] die at the different islands, in what is called the seasoning. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) 11. 176 Its more common name, however, in the present day, is yellow fever; and when the attack up...

fig. 1641 HINDE vows, for the seaso with the salt of true religion. 1910 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 223 The best of things are the better for liberal seasonings of laughter.

†f. Training, discipline. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. Disc. i. 38 It concerns the Parents care, in order to a virtuous and virtuous life of the child, to secure its first seasonings.

2. *concr.* Something added to a dish which gives it a distinctive or appetizing flavour.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Assaisonnement*, a seasoning. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 14. 131 Our Palates like the...

don II. III. 175 It is necessary to prepare them [snails] with strong seasonings—as with plenty of ham, anchovies [etc.]. fig. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii, His favourite clown... whose jests... served for a sort of seasoning to his evening meal.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: †seasoning disease, †distemper, †fever = sense 1; seasoning room, a store-room where tobacco is kept until matured.

1802 *Engl. Encycl.* IX. 293/1 All 'seasoning' diseases are of the inflammatory kind. 1801 WOLLESTON *Jrnl. in New York* (1860) 25 It does not welcome its Guests and Strangers with the 'seasoning distempers of Fevers and Fluxes.' 1874 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* (1823) I. 627 He was attacked by the 'seasoning fever.' 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Aug. 2/1, I... followed the tobacco from its arrival in the hale, through the 'seasoning room, to the wetting and sorting tubs.

Seasoning (sē'z'nin), *ppl. a.* [f. SEASON v. + -ING 2.] That seasons, that adds a flavour or relish.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 183 No seasoning lyeckout, can season it well. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 615 Sparingly they steep [cheese] With seasoning Salt, and stor'd, for Winter keep. 1760 WOLLMAN *Jrnl.* vii. Wks. (1775) 125 The Lord... was pleased to favour us with the Seasoning Virtue of Truth.

Seasonless, *a.* [f. SEASON *sb.* + -LESS.]

†1. Lacking flavour, tasteless, insipid. *Obs. rare.* 1595 MARKHAM *Trag. Sir R. Grinville* Ded. to Earl... Vouch...

2. Having or knowing no change of season.

1816 BYRON *Darkness* 71 The world was void... Seasonless, herbless, lifeless. 1895 A. AUSTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 519 Then over the seasonless sea he [the cuckoo] came.

Seasonour, *obs. form of SEIZURE.*

Sea spider.

1. A name for various marine spider-like creatures. a. A spider-crab or maoid.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 120 The Sea-Spider is by some conceiv'd to be a kind of Crab. 1694 *tr. Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen in Acc. Sen. Late Voy.* (1694) II. 113 The Sea Crawfish under a Tall, or Sea Spider. 1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 465 We observe a great variety in the operations of nature... the sea spider... spider. 1863 of this great crabs [*Leptopodia*] are often called Sea Spiders.

b. A marine arthropod of the group *Pycnogonida*, a pycnogonid.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 80 A little black sea-spider, a Nymphon, who has this peculiarity, that possessing no body at all to speak of, he carries his needful stomach in long 1909 SHACKLETON *Heart*... first got the long-legged

c. An octopus or other member of the family *Octopodidae*.

1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.*, *Octopodidae*, Sea Spiders... The common sea spider, *Octopus tuberculatus*. 1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 311.

†2. A fish, = QUATIVER, SEA-DRAGON 1. *Obs.*—1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 25 Sea Dragon or Sea Spider, QUATIVER.

Sea-spout.

†1. A sea-anemone. *Obs. rare.*

1731 MEOLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 212 The Sea-Spout is a very strange production of nature. It looks like a sponge or lump of moss, and sticks to the sea-rocks so fast that no heating of either winds or waves can move it. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 323 The Sea-spout... is of a green colour, emits water, and within is like a tough piece of flesh.

2. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sea-spout*, the jetting of sea-water over the adjacent lands, when forced through a perforation in a rocky shore; both its egress and ingress are attended with a rumbling noise, and the spray is often injurious to the surrounding vegetation.

†Sea-spring. *Obs.*—†1 A spring-tide.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol. u. i.* § 1. 65 The high Seasprings of the year are always neere unto the two Equinoctials and Solstices.

Seasse, *obs. form of CEASE, SEISE.*

Sea-star.

†1. A star which guides mariners at sea. *Obs.*

Chiefly repr. med. *L. stella maris*, a title given to the Virgin Mary, from the erroneous belief that it expressed

141. 161. 1808 *Vesper Bk.* 112/2 Sea-star by which we sail, And gate of heav'nly rest! 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers* (near end), With doubt but the sea-star to light up her tomb.

2. A starfish. [Gr. *ἀστὴρ*, *L. stella* (*marina*).]

1569 FENTON *Secret World. Nature* 50 h, A kind of fish called *Stella*, or Sea star, because it hath the figure of a painted starre. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* C. 2, The fishes called Sea-stars, that burne one another by excessive heate. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* v. 72 Why amongst Sea-stars nature chiefly delighted in five points? 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 323 Sea-suns and sea-stars, are small round shell-fish, and receive their denominations from the great variety of prickles, which shoot from them like rays of light. 1856 R. KNOX *tr. Edwards's Mar. Zool.* § 382 The sea stars, the holothurians... and the sea-urchins, are types of this class [*Echinodermata*]. 1891 F. THOMSON *Sister-Songs* (1895) 26 And her feet were most sweet, Tinged like sea-stars, roiled brown.

Sea-strand. *Obs. exc. arch.* = SEA-SHORE.

1600 *ELFRIC Hom. (Thorpe)* I. 68/29 Bernþ... þa stanans to sæ-strande. 1205 LAV. 9235 At Port-chestre he comen along & stepen up a se strand l 1275 jate see strondl. 1293 in *Pol. Songs* (Camdeol 188) Beter he were at home in buere londe, Then for to seche Flemmysshe by the see stronde. 14. *Beneis* 515 (MS. C), They areyvd / þe see stronde. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI* (1550) 28 He... came to the sea stronde at Douer. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE *tr. Dante's Inf.* xxx. 361 Eucuba... on the sea-strand forlorn. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* i. ii. 31 Between the sea-strand and the sea. 1882 CHILDS *Ballads* I. 112/2 They come to a sea-strand or other water.

Sea-stream. [= OS. *sēo-strōm*.]

†1. An ocean current; *poet.* the sea. *Obs.*

1600 *Andreas* 749 (Gr.) Salte sæstréamas. 1205 LAV. 326 He wende soforhli ouer sea streames into Griclonde. 1225 *St. Markar* 9/24 þu stearest to sea stream þ hit fieden ne mot fr þan þu markedest.

2. (See quot.)

1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 228 A stream is an oblong collection of drift or bay-ice, the pieces of which are continuous. It is called a sea-stream, when it is exposed on one side to the ocean, and affords shelter from the sea, to whatever is within it. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Seasur(e), *obs. forms of SEIZURE.*

Sea-swallow.

1. = FLYING-FISH. [After *L. hirundo* (Pliny).]

1598 FLORIO, *Acetola*, a sea swallow, or a sea reare-mouse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ix. xxvi. I. 249 The sea Swallow fieth; and it resembleth in all points the bird so called. 1611 COTGR., *Arondelle de mer*, the flying fish called the sea Bat, or sea Swallow. 1654 HUMEAT *Catal. Rarities* (1661) 19 A great flying-fish or Sea Swallow. 1740 R.

BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. liiii. 171 The Flying-Fish or Sea-Swallow... is very common between the Tropicks. 1844 LINS.

general resemblance to swallows). b. The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*.

1647 HEXHAM I. App., A Sea-swallow, *Een Zee-swaluwe*. 1668 CHARLOTTE *Onomast.* 90 *Hirundo Marina*, the Sea-Swallow. a 1672 WILUGHBY *Ornith.* (1676) 269 *Larus Piscator* Aldrov... The lesser Sea-Swallow. 1734 ALBIN *Birds* II. Pl. 92 The... Sea-Swallow... or V... swallow shot over him too, with its low mournful cry.

3. The trepan or béche-de-mer.

[= Du. *zeeswalluw*; but the second element represents the Malay name *سوال* *swalla*.]

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 380 Sea swallow (called beach de mar by the Portuguese, and trepong by the Malays). 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 310/2 Animals of economic value (in Borneo) are the sea-swallows, whose edible nests are prized as the best in the archipelago.

Sea-swine.

1. A porpoise. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (Bodl. MS.), *Porpoise*... the whyche wyll folowe thy shyppes. 1671 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 2279 Most oations calling this fish *Porcus Marinus*, or the Sea-swine. 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 374/2 The porpoise... was found on the table of the queen. The Saxons called it sea-swine.

2. *Sc.* (See quot. 1880-4.)

1803 *Sibbald's Fife & Kinross* 128 note, Several of them [Wrasse] are occasionally caught in the Frith of Forth, and are called by our fishers by the general name of Sea Swine. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 255 *Labrus lineatus*... Ballan-wrasse, sea-swine, Moray Firth, owing to its making a squeaking noise like a pig.

Seat (sēt), *sb.* Forms: 2 *Kent*, sate, 2-3 *sæte*, 3-5 *sæte*, 3-6 *sæte*, sätte, 4-5 *seet*, *Sc.* *set*, 5-6 *Sc.* *seith*, (5 *Sc.* *sætte*, 6 *Sc.* *saitt*, sate), 5-7 *sæte*, *Sc.* *sait*, 6- *sate*. [a. ON. *sæti* = OHG. *gastri* (MHG. *gæstere*, mod.G. *gäst*), MDu. *gesatte*, *gesete* (mod.Du. *gæst*) = OEnt. **(ga)sætjo-n*, f. **sæt*-ablaut-var. of **set*-; see *SIT* v.]

The same grade of the root is represented in OE. *sæt* (=ON. *sæt*) str. fem., ambush, which occurs only in two obscure passages, and did not survive into ME.]

I. Action or manner of sitting.

†1. *gen.* The action of sitting. Also an assembly at a banquet. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 12059 He turnde waterr intill win... Att an bridaale sate. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 28471, I haue halden quen I was sett langumseate at my mete. 1610 20085, a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxviii. 2 Pou knew mi seete and mi risinge. a 1400 *Octavian* 2002 He londe the hoordys coveyde alle, And redy to go to mete; The maydyn... Jo a kyrulle there sche stode, And bowne sche was to sete. c 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* 32 Saio Benet... sais þat vnait sete es il to þe saule. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2747 Þis hysonne full wery of sete he was And 1731 gret lust he hadde to slepe.

b. *concr.* A sitting or 'clutch' (of eggs). ? *dial.*

1892 *Wild & Tame* 33 A merchant in Norfolk had a seat of Duck's eggs hatched off.

2. Manner of sitting (on horseback). (Chiefly with qualifying adj.) Also *predicatively*, one who has a (good, etc.) seat, a (good, etc.) horseman.

1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Hush* iii. (1586) 115 b, The ridgebone ouer the shoulders being something hig, gives the horseman a better seate. 1669 DK. NEWCASTLE *Meth. Drawing Horses* 205 The Seat is so much... as it is the only thing that makes a Horse go Perfectly. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 186. 237 It conduces to give a Man a firm and graceful Seat on Horseback. 1789 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 48 [Virgil] tells us the exact seat of a Roman dragon. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* viii, Touch the Hospitaller's shield; he has the least sure seat, he is your cheapest bargain! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, The graceful seat of an experienced horseman. 1883 MISS F. M. PEARO *Contradictions* II. 278 Miss Molyneux would never have fallen... for there wasn't a better seat in the county. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 295 He has a fine seat on a horse.

3. The sitting of a court or the like. Now *Sc.*

1635 *Maldon* (Essex) *Borough deeds* (Bundle 80. no. 2), The freeholders within the burrough summoned to appeare att the Forrest seate or sijnage at Chelmesford. 1638 *ibid.* (Bundle 80. no. 3), x paid to Mr. Hamond for his charges att the justice seate. 1889 H. JOHNSON *Chron. Glenduckie* iii. 35 We had had a long seat to the Boar's Head hearing reports fræ the delegates.

†b. A sitting body, court of justice. *Justice seat*; see *JUSTICE sb.* 12. *Obs.*

1654 *Dumfries Shire Court*... of the Court.

c. *Sc.* (More fully *seat of session*.) The Court of Session, the supreme Civil Court of Scotland; esp. in *Lords of the seat*.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 41 Sum sanis the Sait, and sum thame cursis. 1532 *Act. Ld. High Trans. Scot.* VI. 59 To charge him to compare before the lords of the sate 10 ansuer [etc.]. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 5 Because of the fere of the pest that is laytle risyn in the toune of Edinburgh, the seite of Session may nocht stoune remaine

Indies vi. xxv. 486 There were divers seates and iurisdiccions, with their Counsellors and Iudges of the Court.

d. *Sc.* (More fully *seat of session*.) The Court of Session, the supreme Civil Court of Scotland; esp. in *Lords of the seat*.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 41 Sum sanis the Sait, and sum thame cursis. 1532 *Act. Ld. High Trans. Scot.* VI. 59 To charge him to compare before the lords of the sate 10 ansuer [etc.]. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 5 Because of the fere of the pest that is laytle risyn in the toune of Edinburgh, the seite of Session may nocht stoune remaine

FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 153 It was in those days the chief seat of the Irish slave-trade.

16. A place of habitation or settlement (of a tribe, people, etc.). Also *transf.* (of birds).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 217 Baith Scot and Pecht, war laistest all out of the boundis, And Saxonis some in their saittis set down. c1612 CHATMAN *Hiad* xv. Comment, We often see with a clasp of thunder doves or other fowles driven headlong from their seats. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. vii. § iii. 301 These Gauls were the race of those, that issued out of their Countrie, to seeke new seats in that great expedition. a1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 146 The seat of the old Irish... was the province of Ulster. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 327 Betwixt the midst [the torrid zone] and these [the frigid zones], the Gods assign'd Two habitable Seats for Humane Kind. 1762 HUMPHREY *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 2 The convenience of feeding their Cattle was even a sufficient motive for removing their seats. 1835 THURLOW *Wall Grece* v. I. 139 Corinth, one of the principal seats of the Mynian race. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sc.* (1873) II. i. 13 Central Europe was not at that time the seat of civilized nations.

† b. *Seat and soil* [= *L. sedes ac solum* (Livius)]: a region of habitation. *Obs.*

a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1749 All be gracious godis... hat sauts sete & soile & sustaynes be erth. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. iii. § 3. 38 [Certain places are said in Scripture to resemble Paradise:] being compared to a seat and soyle of farre exceeding excellencie. *Ibid.* § 5. 40 Or if the soile and seate had not remained, then would not Moses, who wrote of Paradise about 850 years after the flood, have described it so particularly.

c. = COUNTRY-SEAT.

1607 NOROEN *Surv. Dial.* iii. 85 Let Princes have their Palaces, and great men, their palatiall seats. 1610 HOLLAND *Camelid's Brit.* I. 481 Rising-castle... the seat in times past of the Albionies. 1796 PEGGE *Antiquity* (1809) 325 Houses, better than farm-houses, but not sumptuous enough to be called seats or capital mansions. 1812 CRADOCK *Tales* iii. 56 And guests politely call'd his house a seat. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prolog. 98 And here we lit on... lady friends From neighbour seats. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* i. No gentleman's seat is within an easy drive of us.

† 17. Local or geographical position or situation. *Seat of living*: habitat (of an animal). *Obs.*

1607 TORSELL *Fowls* 66 We shall manifest, that either the colour or seat of living, cannot agree with the *Streptoceros*. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. iii. § 3. 38 The Lord God planted a garden, Eastward, in Eden... Of this seat and place of Paradise, all ages have held dispute. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. l. 173 He knew the Seat of Paradise, Could tell in what Degree it lies. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. 36 But the Sea... left these Shells there as marks of its ancient bounds and seat.

18. Position (of ground, a city, habitation) as regards surroundings, climate, etc.; situation, site; hence, the position of a person or living thing with regard to habitation or situation.

1549 RUSSELL in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1882) IV. 435 They found the rebels strongly encamped, as well by the seat of the ground as by the entrenching of the same. a1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* (1908) Cij b. But mee thinkes, this is a pleasant Citie, The Seate is good, and yet not stronge. 1574 R. SCOT *Hob Garden* (1578) 9 The Hoppe that lykes not... his seate, his grounde... or the manner of his setting &c. commeth vp... small in walke. 1591 FLORIO *and Frutes* 29 You are lodged then in a verie good seate (In *buon sito*). 1605 SHARS *Alach* l. vi. 1 This Castle hath a pleasant seat. 1615 G. SARNOY *Trav.* 6 Although the seate of the Towne be excessive hot, yet it is happily qualified by a North-East gale. 1625 H. JONSON *Staple of N. III.* Intermeane, In Siluer-streete, the Region of money, a good seat for a Vsurer. 1625 BACON *Ess.* Building (Arb.) 547 Hee that builds a faire House, upon an ill Seat, committeth Himselfe to Prison. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ.* United Prov. i. 44 Holland... was strong by its nature and seat among the Waters that encompass and divide it. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* vi. 1 Has Winter cur'd thee, friend, to change thy seat, And seek in Sabine air a warmer seat? a1701 SCOLEY *4th Bk. Virg. Georg.* Wks. 1778 l. 26 First, for your Bees a seat and station choose Shelter'd from winds.

† 19. A definite place (on a surface, in a body or organ, in a series). *Obs.*

1574 H. BAKER *Well-Spring* Sci. (1617) 2 [In Numeration] a place is called a seat or roome that a figure standeth in. 1576 FLEMING *tr. Caius' Dogs* (1880) 2 Of these three sortes... so meane I to... last in the la seate, be han

Seame, rising from the hollowes of the temples, pearseth, through the middle seates of the eyes. 1653 L. BROWNE *tr. Des Cartes' Confund. Mus.* 40 Unless all the Tones of these be removed by a Fourth or Fifth, from their proper

many Contiguous letters [of the alphabet] as they now lie are performed in different seats and with such different exertions of the organs.

† b. = LOCUS 2. *Obs.* (? non-use.)

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 14 Aristotle assigneth ten places, or seates of arguments, in the fourth Chapter of his Categories.

† 20. A term of the game of Post and Pair. *Obs.*

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamster* xxii. (ed. 2) 106 You must first stake at Post, then at Pair; after this deal Two Cards apiece, then stake at the Seat.

IV. Basis, foundation, support.

† 21. A place prepared for something to be created or set up upon it; a building site. *Obs.*

1615 MARSHALL *County Conduet*... of this his seats one.

Strand-bridge, and two Bishops houses, were pulled downe by 1652 GEROTER *Principles*... in effect 'tis to

† b. *transf.* in *Perspective*. (See quot.)

1815 R. BROWN *Princ. Pract. Perspective* 3 *Seat* is the space that an object would occupy on the ground plane.

22. That part of a thing upon which it rests or appears to rest, usually the broadest part; the base.

1661 N. N. *Drayning Fenns* 7 Banks... 9 foot high and 60 foot wide at seat or bottom. 1681 GREW *Museum* i. § vi. l. 139 The first... is the Edible Button Fish. These have very great Prickles, with Seats or Bases proportionable. 1688 P. NICHOLSON *Masonry* 37 A horizontal section of a wall, through the base-line, is called the seat of the wall. 1830 HOOVER *Mar. Archit.* 118 *Seat*, the bottom part of a timber; the seat of the floors is that part which rests on the keel. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 114 The eddy which the ship draws after her at her seat or line of flotation. 1855 FRANKIE *Bois Technol. Dict.* II. 452 Seat of wooden bellows (the lower or fixed chest or box, *der Unterkasten, Gite*.

23. *Mech.* A part or surface upon which the base of something rests.

1805 *Shipwright's Vade-m.* 139 *Seat*, the scarp or part trimmed out for a chock, &c. to lay to. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 414 The beam being received into the seats formed on... the palms [of a plough]. 1858 R. MURRAY *Marine Engines* (ed. 3) 71 It more frequently happens that the valve fits its seat so badly as to allow of the escape of steam. 1875 T. SEATON *Freel Cutting* 103 Carvers leave a level place called a seat, where this extra thickness is required, and glue on a piece. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Seat*, that part of the bore of a chambered piece of ordnance at which the shell rests when rammed home. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 129 A hole is drilled so much less in size than the jewel as to allow of a firm seat for it. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 583/1 To obtain the requisite convexity by rounding the formation surface or seat of the road.

24. *Mining.* a. The floor of a mine. b. The stratum (of clay, rock, etc.) upon which coal lies.

1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 43 [Derbyshire terms.] *Seat*, or *Salt*, the floor or bottom of the mine. 1867 SANITARY *Coal* 25 The floor, thill, or seat... of the coal is an underlay.

25. *Shoemaking.* A piece of leather pegged or sewn to the boot as a foundation for the heel.

1824 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 30 The nails... spread as they go in so as to nail the heel closely round the seat of the boot. 1895 *Huslock's Boot Making* vii. 107 If a pegged seat is wanted, it must be arranged for before the boot is lasted, as it is necessary to skive the stiffener much thinner... than is wanted for a sewn seat.

† 26. Used to render *L. sedes* in technical senses.

a. *Anat. Seat of the heart*: see quot. 1398. *Seat of the skull*: app. the cheek-bone. b. *Surg.*

[after Gr. Βέλος ὀππῆ, Hipp.] See quot. 1634. *Obs.* 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxxvi. (1405) 149 And the herte hath in the brede therof two gystelle bones, whyche ben callid the setes therof. *Ibid.* v. lix. 175 In the myddell of the herte of a beest is a gystyll bone sette in the brede therof and that is callid the seat and subtile of the herte. 1552 UOALL *tr. Geminus' Anat.* B vij h/2 The seate of y^e skull, which we call the stonny seate forig. *sedes calvaria, quam lapideam dicimus.* *Ibid.* Thys seate together with lyes folowe on the other syde, we call the cheake bones. 1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parey's Chirurg.* x. l. 337 Hippocrates... in his Booke... seemes to have made 4. or 5. kinds of fractures of the Skull... The 4. is named *Sedes*, or a seat. *Ibid.* 338 *Seat*, when the marke of the weapon remaynes imprinted in the wound, that the wound is of no more length, nor breadth than the weapon fell upon.

V. 27. Phrases. a. *To hold, keep a one's seat*:

to remain seated, to keep from falling; also, to retain one's position as a Member of Parliament.

Similarly, *to lose one's seat*.

c1400 *Dest. Troy* 7409 Than Aehilles... Al to hurlet the helme of be high prinse; But hym selwyn was safe, & his seate helde. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* l. i. 36 Nor neuer Hydra-headed

Leeds 7 Oct. in Times 8 Oct. 6/3. I never was called upon to exercise an option between Leeds and Mid Lothian. My seat for both was lost by my acceptance of office.

b. † *To make one's seat* (*obs.*), *to take a seat*: to sit down. *To take one's seat*: to take the sitting-place assigned to one; to assume one's official position, to be formally admitted to Parliament or Congress.

c1400 *Rule of St. Dunst* 179: Of þam þat er not redi þat To

1.222 The... judge having taken his seat. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ii. 997 Ere this power can make In human hearts its calm and holy seat. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 238 A writ of summons was issued to him, and he took his seat accordingly. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxiv. I took a seat: St.

1.203 1865 seat

g. to

take up the least prominent position, to occupy a subordinate place.

1858 in *Farmer's Slang Dict.* s.v. *Back Seat*, [Andrew Johnson's famous saying in 1868 that in the work of Reconstruction traitors should take back seats.] 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xlvii. A leader came to care for his influence within his State chiefly as a means of gaining strength in the wider national field... The State, therefore, had, to use the transatlantic phrase, 'to take the back seat.'

VI. Combinations.

28. General relations: a. simple attrib., as *seat cushion, frame, lug, pillar, rail, row, stich*; objective, as *seat borer, maker, owner*.

1875 *Guide High Wycombe* 56 [Chair-]: seat-borer. 1860 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE *Vac. Tour* 82 We suddenly saw 'seat-cushions, books, and plaids neatly lifted out by the wind. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his Own Mech.* § 781 The front and back of the seat... rt rails. 1875 1898 *Cycling* project more

than two inches from the 'seat lug. 1891 *Century Dict.*, 'Seat-rail... one of the horizontal members of the frame which forms or supports the seat, as in a chair or sofa. 1837 CARLTON *Mr. Rev.* II. vt. iii. The Thirty 'seat-rows of that famed Slope are again full. 1895 *Huslock's Boot Making* ii. 47 One way to sew them [sc. upper and sole] together again is by loop-stitching... The 'seat-stitch is another way.

29. Special comb.: seat-arch, an arched recess in a wall having a flat place to serve as a seat; seat-back, a piece of tapestry, leather or other material for covering the back of a seat (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); seat-board, (a) (see quot. 1884); (b) = seat-tree; (c) a board suspended from scaffolding to serve as a seat for a workman; seat-bone *Anat.*, the innominate bone or hip-bone; more strictly the ISCHIUM; seat-box (see quot.); seat-breaker, a shoemaker's tool (see quot.); seat-clay = next (*Cent. Dict.*); seat-earth, one of the various names applied to the bed underlying a coal-seam; seat-file, a shoemaker's file for smoothing the 'seat' of a boot; seat-holder, (a) one who occupies a particular seat; (b) one who rents or owns a seat or sitting (esp. in a church, theatre, etc.); seat-house *diat.*, a dwelling-house, 'the manor on an estate' (*Jam.*); seat-iron, a shoemaker's tool (see quot.); seat-mate *U.S.*, one who shares the same seat with another; seat-mongering, trading in parliamentary seats; seat-owner, one who owns a 'pocket-borough' or a county seat; seat-piece *Shoemaking*=sense 25 (above); seat-rent, the amount paid for a sitting in a church; seat-seller, one who sells parliamentary seats; hence seat-selling; seat-sock, a sock for the heel of a boot or shoe; seat-stone = seat-earth; seat-transom *Naut.* (see quot.); seat-tree, the seat of a hand-loom; seat-wheel (see quot. 1895); seat-worm, a thread-worm, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, infesting the fundamen-

ment. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 224 A pair of Stone-peers with 'Seat-arches. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 233 'Seat Board... in a long case [is] the shelf that supports the movement. 1891 H. JOHNSON *Kilmallie* I. l. 6 When the laddie's legs had grown almost sufficiently to warrant his elevation to the 'seat-board'. 1901 F. BLACK *Carp. & Build.* Scaffolding 68 The crack in the side of the stack was successfully repaired by the men working from seat boards suspended from the platform above. 1662 *Comenius' Panna Ling. Triling.* 48 The 'seat-bone under the loins is called the flank-bone. 1855 *ANSSTONIAN Obs.* *Med. & Surg.* 4 The os ischiurum, sedentarium, or seat-bone. 1805 *FELTON Cartages* (ed. 2) I. 149 The 'seat-box, a box made to slide under the seat. It is convenient to carry linen, &c. 1895 *Huslock's Boot Making* viii. 130 To make up the seat after the seat has been nicely pared up, damp the leather and use the 'seat breaker, rubbing it evenly round the seat. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 236 Each bed of coal is supported by a layer of 'seat-earth under the 'seat-earth. 1891 in W. A. shire 194 The implements of awl, clincher... hammer, day Bk. I. 184 A large sp: comfure of the lower 'seat-holders, was nearly occupied by spectators. 1842 CARO, WISEMAN *Ess.* (1853) I. 378 The English seat-holder surrounded by all the luxury of worsted-worked cushions [etc.]. 1483 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 96 And the sayd St G that is to say on se rowmays. 1885 J. E. The 'Seat Iron. Th partially superseded by the seat wheel; but many of the best workmen still employ it to set the seat... before using the seat wheel. 1885 *New York Times* 26 Dec. The mother, tho' wholly unaware of her 'seat-mate's identity, did her utmost to protect him. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 237/1 My Lord Castlereagh's 'seat-mongering. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 355 On the absolute sway of the great 'seat owners over King, Ministers, and People. 1885 J. H. LENO *Boot & Shoemaking* viii. 55 'Seat pieces for common work may be cut from almost any scraps of leather. 1865 *Ch. Times* 11 Mar. 76/4 The incumbent raised the 'seat-

1921 CORBETT would have

or a loan-

not believe

1895 shoes will

'Seat-stones

very very much in their composition, the generality of them are elays. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-m.* 129 'Seat transom,

Ibid. 20 June 11. 389 Mr. Pemberton... would not have me resign my Seaters place now.

2. Comb.: *two-sealer*, a motor-car having two seats.

1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Nov. 3/6 Two-cylinder, two-seater car. **Seath.** Obs. Also 7 seath (9 seeth). [OE. *seath* masc. = OFris. *sāth* (Nfris. *soath*, *suad*, *suas*, Efris. *sāth*, *sād*, Wfris. *sæd*), LG. *sood* draw-well, MHG. *sāt* = OTeut. **saþjo-z*.] A pit, hole, well, or pool.

1909 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 7 Wingard gesette monn & ymb-salde haza & dalf seath (L. lacum). c. 1205 LAV. 841 Heo nomnæt þær & wel hit biuriede inne deope seaden. 1656 SMITH & WEBB *Valley Royal* l. 66 A Seath or pit of that Buine. 1877 E. LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Seath* or *Seeth*, an old word, found in some legal documents, for a brine-pit.

Seath, var. SAITH; obs. f. SEETH v.

Sea-thief. [Cf. G. *seelieb*.] A pirate, a sea-rover.

c. 1050 *Voc.* in Wv. Wülcker 347/6 *Archipiratin*, heah sæðeð. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) l. 173 Sclaunonia... hap wyldre men and seþ peues. *Ibid.* vi. 415 Þe se beves of Danes. 1576 *CURTEYS Two Serin*. C. 11. Th'one be Sea theues such as lye in the straights and corners of the Sea, & take other mens goods from them by force. 1627 *DRAYTON Elegies, Lady Aston's Dep.* 50 Or if some proling Rouer shall but dare, To seize the ship... Let the fell fishes of the Maine appear, And tell those Sea-thieves, that [etc.]. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* l. 59 The sea-thieves were taken by surprise.

transf. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. v. 340 Those small white Fish... Combine themselves, that their joynt strength doth hold Against the greediest of the Sea-thieves' sallies.

Seathin, obs. form of SHITIM.

Sea-thistle.

1. The sea-holly, *Eryngium maritimum*. ? Obs. In quot. c. 1265 perb. the water-caltrops (CALTROP 3). c. 1265 [see CALTROP 3]. 1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* 45 The Sea-thistle called *Eryngium maritimum*, which some call Sea-hull, or Huluer. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 568 *Eryngium*, (Sea-Thistle). 1805 *FORSYTH Seanties Scot.* 11. 365 The coast... produces scurvy-grass, colewort, and sea-thistle.

2. The echinus or sea-urchin. Obs.—

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 230 They are so full of prickles, that they cannot be held, therefore some call them the Sea Thistles.

3. In full *sea-thistle weed*; ? gulf-weed. Obs. 1703 *DAMPFER Voy.* III. l. 14 We... saw Flying-fish, and a great deal of Sea-Thistle Weed floating. 1727 *DORINGTON Philip Quaril* (1754) 66 We saw some Flying-fish, and a great deal of Sea-thistle swimming.

Seating (sē'tij), *vbl. sb.* [f. SEAT sb. and v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of providing with a residence, or of settling in a country; quasi-*concr.* opportunity for settling, footing. Also (*N. American*) colonization, settlement (of a country). Obs.

1596 *SPENSER State Irell. Wks.* (Globe) 666 Also doe I greatly mislike the lord Deputies seating at Dublin. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1658) 153 Promising also to give them aid for the seating of them there [in Achaia and Bœotia]. 1611 *SPEER Hist. Gl. Brit.* v. vii. § 9 There are

2. The action of providing with seats; the manner in which a building, etc. is seated; *concr.* the seats with which a building, etc. is provided.

1880 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 2/5 The seating of the church is but little altered. 1895 *Ibid.* 11 Dec. 5/3 Additional seating has been provided.

3. Material for upholstering the seats of chairs, etc. 1833 J. BENNETT *Artificer's Lexicon* 366 Seating. Horse-hair for sofas, chairs, &c. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Seating*, horse-hair fabric, American leather, or other materials, made for covering the cushions of chairs, couches, &c. 1909 *Athenæum* 20 Mar. 340/1 Chair-seating... most of this seating is now done with split cane instead of rushes.

4. *Mech.* A fitted support for a part of a structure or machine, usually *pl.* or *collect. sing.*

1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VII. 191/1 An arrangement like that of the plunger pump, which permitted both valves to be fixed in seatings. 1858 *FAIRLEY Gloss. Coat-Mining Bristol*, etc. 29 *Seating*, the place in the pumps where the clack is seated. 1889 *HASLUCK Model Eng. Handybk.* (1900) 71 The seatings for the lugs of the cylinder.

5. That part of a structure, etc. which rests on some other part. *Ship-building* (see quot. 1805: and cf. SEAT sb. 22).

1805 *Shipwright's Vade-mecum* 129 *Seating*, that part of the floor which lays on the deadwood; and of a transom which lays against the post. 1830 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 178/2 The wedges were then struck, and the weight of the ribs thrown upon their seatings and head joints. 1889 in *Anglin Design of Structures* (1891) 488 All girders shall have seatings of the best hair felt, graduated in lengths so as to insure the pressure being on the centre of bearing when the greatest load is on the girder.

6. *attrib.* 8. (of sense 4), as *seating block*, *plate*. 1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 178/1 The masonry at each end [of the bridge] was ready to receive the cast-iron seating plates of the wood arch. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/1 Boiler Seating Blocks.

b. (in the sense of providing seats or sitting room for), as *seating accommodation*, *capacity*.

1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/2 In no case should the seating capacity [of a theatre] ever be exceeded. 1907 H. WYNHAM *Flare of Footlights*, The seating accommodation

[of the theatre] embodied every new device for the comfort of its occupants that ingenuity could suggest.

Seatless (sē'tles), *a.* [f. SEAT sb. + -LESS.] Having no seat or seats (in any sense of the sb.).

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 11. 229 What a world their seatless nations led! 1886 *The Ass.* 1 Apr. 1 A sleeveless coat and seatless breeches. 1889 *All Year Round* No. 30. 78 The third-class carriages... were... seatless and unsheltered cattle-trucks. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Jan., Three seatless chairs.

Sea-toad.

1. A name given to several fishes, as a. The fishing-frog or angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. b. U. S. The sculpin. c. 'The toadfish, *Batrachus tau*' (Cent. Dict. 1891).

1558 *RONOLET Gesner's Hist. Anim.* iv. 661 *Seetode id est rubetana marinum Anglic.* c. 1540 J. SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 319 An baddock, a Roocote, the sea tad. 1700 C. LEIGH *Nat. Hist. Lanc.* etc. 1. 186 *The Rana Piscatrix* or Sea-Toad found frequently in the River Wye in Lancashire. 1884 *GOODE, etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 258 On our Atlantic coast are found several species of this family (Cottidae), generally known by the name 'Sculpin', and also by such titles as, 'Sea-toad', and 'Pig-fish'.

2. ? Some kind of starfish. Obs.—

1710 *SIBBALD Fife & Kinross* 84 *Stella Marina squamosa*; the Fishers call it the Sea-Toad, for that in colour it resembles a Toad.

3. The great spider-crab (see quot.).

1857 A. WHITE *Brit. Crustacea* 22 *The Hyas*... Mr. Gordon says that the fishermen there [sc. Moray Firth] call it 'sea-toad', that is, sea-toad.

4. ? *nounce-use*. A turtle.

1754 *GARRICK Prolog. to J. Brown's 'Barbarossa'*, He eat a great Sea-Toad! It came from Indies—'twas as big as me, He call'd it Belly-patch and Capapee.

Seaton, obs. form of SETON.

Sea-tortoise. A marine tortoise or turtle. Also Comb. *sea-tortoise-shell*.

1308 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cviii. (1495) 850 The sea Tortoise ethyl all thyng and his mouth is stronger than any other besties mouth. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xl. xxxvii. l. 339 The sea-Tortoise hath neither tongue nor teeth. 1681 *Grew Museum* iii. § i. l. 260 The spaces betwixt which [rows], are cancelled much after the manner of the Sea-Tortoiseshell. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 122 A Sea-Tortoise was brought to the Fort, in length Six Feet. 1750 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* IV. 206 The Sea-Tortoise is commonly call'd by our Sea-Captains Turtle. 1881 *FREEMAN* in W. R. W. *Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 237 A terrapin is... a small turtle or sea-tortoise.

Sea-town. Now rare. (Common in 17th c.) A town situated on or near the sea, a sea-port town.

1578 J. STOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 36 Cesaria was a Sea-town, not far from the Mount Carmel. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 61 A maritime Province, full of Sea-townes, and Havens. 1796 *BURKE Regia. Peace Wks.* VIII. 373 These two islands, should

Sea-tree. Obs.

1. A huge polyp [*L. arbor marina*].

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxxii. xi. li. 451 [The 'greatest monsters' of the sea are] The Sea-Trees, Whirlpools [etc.]. 1611 *FLORIO, Albero*,... a monstrous sea-fish, called the Sea-tree.

2. Some tree-like seaweed.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xiii. xxv. l. 402 The branches and leaves of the sea trees, so long as they were under water looked green, but when they be taken forth, presently dried with the heat of the Sunne. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 127 Sea-Trees... Certain Trees which are immediately glazed with a salt-peter, which renders them extremely white. Some conceive them to be a kind of Coral. 1755 *tr. Fontenay's Nat. Hist. Norway* l. 152 The ocean here produces various species of large vegetables, which are known by the name of sea-trees. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 634 This pivot... forms something like the knot of the sea-tree. 1823-4 in *Encycl. Method.* (1845) XV. 298/2 The sea-tree lines many parts of the coast [of St. Bartholomew], has its leaves plaited together, and looks as if it was completely glazed.

Sea-trout.

1. The *Salmo trutta*, = SALMON-TROUT 1; also the bull or grey trout, *S. eriox*.

1745 *tr. Egge's Deser. Greenland* 91 Small Salmon or Sea-Trout of different Kinds and Sizes. 1769-76 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* III. 259. 1875 F. FRANCIS in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 41/1 Next to the salmon ranks in value for sport the sea-trout. Of these there are two kinds: 1st, The salmon-trout (*Salmo trutta*); and 2d, The bull or grey trout (*Salmo eriox*).

2. In U. S. and Australia applied to other fishes.

1859-62... the genus *Arripis*. 1867 (*Hexagrammus decagrammus*)... From San Francisco southward, the names 'Rock Trout' and 'Sea Trout' are common. *Ibid.* 362 With the other members of the genus [the Squeetage] is spoken of under the name 'Sea Trout'. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Sea-trout*, 1. Any catadromous trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis*.

3. *attrib.*

1875 F. FRANCIS in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 41/1 A day's sea-trout fishing. 1904 *GALLICHAH Fishing & Shooting in Spain* 28, I was soon trying to lure him with a sea-trout fly.

Sea-trumpet.

1. A trumpet-shell or triton-shell. Obs.

1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 177 *Canellus* in Buccino degen, the bigger Souldier-Crab dwelling in the Sea-Trumpet.

2. A kind of trumpet used at sea.

1776 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* I. 522 The Concha, Tromba marina, or Sea-Trumpet.

3. A very large seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis*.

So called because the hollow upper part of the stem when dried, is used as a trumpet at the Cape of Good Hope.

1829 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants* (1836) 945 *Laminaria* buccinalis furnishes the singular vegetable production called the sea-trumpet. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 479 Trumpet, Sea (*Ecklonia buccinalis*) a strong-growing seaweed of the Laminaria section of Algae.

Seatsman (sē'tsmān).

1. A shoemaker. Obs. rare. Cf. SEAT sb.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills V.* 241 The Character of a Seat's-man; written by one of the Craft.

2. One who makes the seats of clogs.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 76 Patten, Clog Maker

..Clog Clasper. Clog Seatsman.

Seatica, obs. form of SCIATICA.

† **Seat-town.** Obs.

1. A town used as the head-quarters of an army. 1591 *SAVILLE Tacitus, Hist.* iii. xxxii. 133 It was chosen... for the seat-towne of the warre [L. *belli sedes*]. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* l. 237 Robert Bishop of Constance... chose it for the Seat-towne of the whole warre.

2. A capital town, = SEAT sb. 13.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* vi. xxvii. l. 138 The ancient royall palace and seat towne of the Persian Kings.]

Sea-turtle 1. The black guillemot.

1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 326 The Greenland-Dove or Sea-Turtle: *Columba Groenlandica dicta*. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 446 The *Columbus* with webbed feet, and three toes to each. The Sea-turtle. 1866 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* s. v. *Turtle*, Greenland Turtle and Sea-Turtle are sailors' names for the Black Guillemot.

Sea-turtle 2. A turtle or sea-tortoise.

1754 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Lately taken... on the Devonshire coast... a sea-turtle, about seven feet long. 1860 *GOSSE Rom. Nat. Hist.* (1861) 357 Two pairs of paddles, very much like those of a sea-turtle.

Seatwell, obs. form of SETWALL.

Seau, Seaul: see SEW, poitage; SEAL sb. 2

Sea-unicorn.

1. The Narwhal.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Psend. Eph.* iii. xxiii. 167 The Sea-Unicornes... are of that strength and bignesse, as able to penetrate the ribs of ships. a 1711 *Ken Edmund* poet. *Wks.* 1721 II. 30 The Angel a Sea-unicorn esp'd. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Eph.* xxxvii. (1856) 340 That monodonta process which gives them their name of sea-unicorn. *attrib.* 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Sea-unicorn Tooth*, a name for the spiral horn or tusk of the narwhal.

2. = SEA-BAT 3.

1830 J. F. SOUTH in *Encycl. Method.* (1834) XXI. 722 Near the openings of the nostrils is a little, hard, horny appendage, terminating in a tubercle, and hence the fish [*Malthe caperitellus*] has sometimes been called the Sea Unicorn.

Sea-urchin.

1. An animal of the genus *Echinus* (see ECHINUS 1) or the order Echinoidea.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. v. 382 What stile can worthily declare (O! Galley-Fish... and Sea-Urchin) your dexterity In Sailor's Art. 1681 *Grew Museum* l. § vi. l. 339 The round Sea-Urchin or Button-Fish. *Echinus orbicularis*. *Ibid.*, The Great Oval Sea-Urchin. *Echinometra Aristotelis*. 1704 *PETIVER Gazophyl.* iv. 36 Mr. James Cuninghame found this elegant Sea Urchin on the Coast of China. 1896 *tr. Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 134 In some Sea-urchins the body is almost spherical.

2. Humorously applied to a young sailor.

1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* (1850) 414 The domineering spirit of this boisterous sea-urchin at length grew quite intolerable.

Seave (siv), *north.* Forms: 5, 9 seve, 5 seave, 5, 9 seive, 8 seave, 8-9 sieve, 6- seave, 9 seave (see also Eng. Dial. Dict.). [a. ON. *sef* (Sw. *säf*, Da. *siv*).] A rush; also, a rushlight.

14... *Nomine* in Wv. Wülcker 712/9 *He papirus*, a seave [*printed sense*]. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Camden) 470 He began

1833 *Cath. Aug.* 327/2... umb. & 1... 10we or

or sheave any seaves between Tailbothe and Sleddale. 1634 *MERRITT Yorksh. Dial.* 72 Then strike a Fire, and leet a Seave I Reed. 1777 *Wallington Incol.* Act 21 Seaves, recds, whinns, or sods.

b. *attrib.*, as + *seave-busk* (= bnsh), -*candle*, -*light*; seave-cap, the black-headed bunting.

1483 *Cath. Aug.* 327/2... THORSEY *Let. to Ray*

pill'd Rushes, of which I

ATKINSON *Proog. Names* I. Bunting *Eumekiza Schanickus*.

Seave, Seaven, obs. ff. SIEVE sb., SEVEN.

Seaver, obs. form of SEVER.

Sea-view.

1. A picture representing a scene at sea, a 'sea-scape'.

1781 *REYNOLDS Journ. Flanders & Holl.* Wks. 1797 II. 80 The picture... appears to be a sea-view. 1817 *LADY MORGAN France* v. (1818) II. 37 Altering the position of the pictures... and adding to their number the sea-views of Vernet.

2. A view or prospect of the sea, or at sea.

1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarock* (1880) 289 A fine sea-view from the hills of Dundonald. 1872 *CALVERLEY P'y*... (1905) id sea-

Sea-voyage. A voyage by sea.

1609 *FIFIELD Woman a Weathercock* l. (1612) C2, Captain, what think'st thou of such a woman in a long Sea Voyage? a 1649 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Poems* (1656) 204 Life a Sea-voyage is, Death is the Haven. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv. iv. Having been long used to sea voyages, those motions, although sometimes very violent, did not much discompose

ὅπλον πρὸς ἀμφιέλιψης βίβλου.

2. A gorgoniaceous polyop.

1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines* 68 Sea-willow. a 1776 — *Zoo-phytes* (1786) by *Gorgonia anceps*. Sea-Willow Gorgon.

Sea-wind.

1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vii. 142 The land winds blow from mid-night to the sunne rising, and the sea-windes vntill sunne setting. 1808 *Scott's Mar. n.* xxxi. Then shall these vaults, so strong and deep, Burst open to the sea-winds' sweep. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 48 Over them the sea-wind sang shrill, chill, with flakes of foam. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 128 Fruits such as only the southern sun and sea-wind can mature.

Sea-wing.

1. *poet. nonce-use*. Means of 'flight' by sea. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. x. 20 The Noble ruine of her (like a doting after her.

2. A wing-sail.

1681 GREW *Museum* i. § vi. ii. 141 The Sea-Wing. *Pinna*. Each Valve is very like in shape to the Wing of a large Fowl, from whence I name it. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Diag.* (ed. 4) 111. 459 The sea-wing.

Sea-wolf.

† 1. A fabulous amphibious beast of prey. *Obs.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2812 Ac. after hom per ssal arise a

his hunger on the most part vpon fishes.

2. A voracious sea-fish; esp. the bass, *Labrax lupus*, and the wolf-fish, *Anarhichas lupus*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 265 Sche tok therafter the bouele Of the Seewolf. 1632 SHERWOOD, A base, or sea-wolf, bar. 1694 MORTUUX *Rabelais* iv. xix. I'll maul thee worse than any Sea-Wolf. 1784 ANON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 274 The teeth of the *Anarhichas lupus*, or Sea-wolf. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 433 The genus *Anarhichas*, one native species of which, the Sea Wolf, grows to a length of seven feet (*A. lupus*).

† 3. A seal; a sea-elephant or sea-lion. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The sycond is the selcht, quhilk sum men callis the see volue. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 1702 We saw many Sea-wolves (orig. *zee-wolven*), which they hold for certain signes of the cape de *Bona Speranza*. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 67 A great many Sea-wolves lying asleep on their backs, upon the surface of the water. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 517 The future food Of

is also... the Sea-Wolf of Pemetty.

4. quasi-arch. A pirate, sea-robber. Also in recent use, a privateer vessel.

1849-50 ALTON *Hist. Europe* VIII. liii. § 22. 418 Their enemies were talking about sea-wolves and maritime skill. 1850 LONER *Wayside Inn* i. *Ch. Olaf* xix. vii. Sullenly answered Ulf, The old sea-wolf. 1867 SKOTT *Sailor's Word.* 66. Sea-wolf, a name for privateers. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 62 Against fast sea-wolves of the *Alabama* type, we are tolerably secure.

Sea-worm.

1. Any marine annelid.

1681 GREW *Museum* i. § vii. iii. 178 Not being naturally Tubulous, but made so by a sort of Sea-Wormes. 1796-97 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* 111. 62 Porpesses... often descend to the bottom in search of sand eels and sea worms. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 31 May 2/2 Ships which have made long voyages... are subject to the sea worm. 1888 E. CLOOPE *Story Creation* iv. 30 Traces of marine organisms survive in the trails and borings of sea-worms.

† 2. The pipe-fish. *Obs.* 1754 [see SEA-ADDER 2].

† 3. A sea-serpent. *Obs. rare.*

1799 T. HOTCHETT *Mem.* (1816) III. 227 Finding this leviathan [the Kraken] so familiar to their belief, I next inquired if they had heard or knew any thing of the sea-snake, by some called the sea-worm.

Sea-worm, a. Worm or abraded by the sea; also worn out or wearied by a life on the sea.

1612 DRAWTON *Polyol.* ii. 218 That on the Sea-worne shore See at the Southerne lles the Tides at tilt to runne. 1828 CORNICIUS *Garli. Boccaccio* 35 In the sea-worn caves. 1822 'B. CORNWALL' *Sforza* ii. A sea-worn captain who Had sailed all 'round the world brought it for me. 1871 KINGSLY *At Last* xi. The old sea-worn mountain wall.

Seaworthiness (sē-wōr'θīnēs). [-NESS.] The condition of being seaworthy.

1813 ELOON in *Dow Appeals Ho. Lords* (1814) I. 347 Want of sea-worthiness was sufficiently proved. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Trul. Whale Fish.* p. xvi. Every known principle calculated for producing strength, accommodation, sea-worthiness, and fast sailing... was adopted. 1876 T. ROBINSON *Job* iv. 28 Storms prove the ship's seaworthiness.

Seaworthy (sē-wōr'θi), a. [f. *SEA* sb. +

WORTHY a.] Of a ship; in a fit condition to undergo a voyage, and to encounter stormy weather. 1807 ELLENBOUGH in J. CAMPBELL *Scots Nisi Prius* (1818) I. 2 The hull of the ship in this case was sufficient and sea-worthy. 1823 BYRON *Yuan* x. iv. My slight, trim, But still sea-worthy, skiff. 1856 GROTE *Greece* ii. xcv. XII. 376 Four hundred triremes in a seaworthy condition. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 657 The vessel scarce sea-worthy. 1902 W. GOW in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 528/2 In a voyage policy it is an implied warranty that at the commencement of the voyage the ship shall be seaworthy for the particular venture insured.

Sea-wrack. Forms: see WRACK.

1. *pl.* Property cast ashore by the sea. *Obs.*

1548 Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. 61/1 Terras de Terbet, cum manerio, molendino et lie sey-wrakis earundem.

2. a. *collect.* Scauwed, esp. any of the large coars

kinds cast up on the shore, as *Fucus*, *Laminaria*, etc. Sometimes applied *spec.* to *Zostera marina*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. K iv. Alga... is commonly called in englyshe see wrak. 1654 in *N. Riding Rec.* v. 161 [Indicted for unjustly taking to horse load of sea-wreck]. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* II. *Yorksh.* 298 They gather up the Sea-wreck and lay it in Heaps. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. ii. Wherein the toughest pearl-diver may dive to his utmost depth, and return not only with sea-wreck but with true orient. 1906 Mrs. F. CAMPBELL *Dearlove* 29 A litter of brown sea-wrack.

b. A particular kind of seaweed. 1611 Cotgr. *Spartie*, a sea-wreck. *Ibid.* *Varech*, a sea-wracke, or wrecke. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. The Spongy leaves of some Sea-wracke... with Net-work. 1681 Bearded Sea-Wrack.

LANOLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 145 *Zosteraceae*.—Sea wracks. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 33 To rank it provisionally among the sea-wracks.

c. *attrib.* sea-wrack grass, *Zostera marina*.

1849 LONDON *Encycl. Plantis* 8 *Zostera*. Sea Wrackgrass. 1890 FAKTON *Bot. Dict.* 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 691 *Zosteraceae*, the Sea-wrack Order.

Seax, Seaylo, senyll: see SAX, SEAL sb.

Seaze, obs. form of SEIZE v., SESS v.

Seazement, obs. variant of SESSMENT.

Seazen, obs. form of SEISIN.

Seazir, variant of SEISER.

Seazning, obs. form of SEISINGIN.

† Seba'cean, a. *Anat. Obs. rare*—o. [f. L. *sebaceus* SEBACEOUS + -AN.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*.—*Sebaean*, made of tallow or sewet. **Sebacuous** (sē-bā'kūs), a. Also 9 **sebacious**.

[f. L. *sebaceus*, f. *seb-um* tallow: see -ACEOUS.]

1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling tallow or fat; oily, greasy.

1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 240 The sebaceous substance generally called Spermaceti.

...Body sebaceous, muscular *Centr. Afr. in J. Nat. Geog.* 5 odour of the skin amongst all these races is overpowering. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 176 His face was a sebaceous trickle of long features.

† b. *Sebacuous acid* = **SEBACIC acid**. *Obs.*

c 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 593/2 The metal [lead] is precipitated by sebaceous acid from the nitrous, in white needle-like crystals, easily soluble in water.

2. *Phys.* a. Having the nature or characteristics of SERU; as *sebaceous humour*, *secretion*, etc.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 104 But why this sebaceous humour should be augmented in this case... I will not undertake to answer at present. 1876 GANGEY tr. *Hermann's Hum. Phys.* 158 The sebaceous secretion is closely allied to

sebaceous crypt, duct, follicle, gland, etc.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Sebaceous glands*. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 309 II [axilla] is filled with sebaceous follicles which furnish an excretion, having a strong smell, and more or less coloured. 1843 J. F. SOUTH in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 186/2 In many animals there are cavities or sacs of some size, upon the sides of which the sebaceous ducts open. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* lxxvii. (1875) 615 In all the Deer there is a sebaceous gland, called the 'lachrymal sinus', or 'larmier', which is placed beneath each eye, and secretes a strongly-smelling waxy substance. 1876 Van Beneden's *Anim. Parasites* 134 Another interesting acarus, which is developed in man in the sebaceous crypts of the nostrils.

3. *Path.* Of a cyst, tumour: Formed upon a sebaceous gland.

1872 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* ix. 652 The external labia may also be the seat of sebaceous tumours. 1875 DUURING *Di.* 1875 *Sebaceous*... more or

4 1899 HEINIG *Gloss. Bot.* T secreting oily or fatty matter *Bot. Terms*, *Sebaceous*, like *sebaceous* in Henslow *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 1856.]

Sebacic (sē-bā'sik), a. *Chem.* [f. L. *sebaceus* SEBACEOUS + -IC.] *Sebacic acid*: an acid obtained by the distillation of oleic acid. (Cf. **SEBIC**.)

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier & Elém. Chem.* 286 To obtain the

SEBIC:

1. *Chem.* A hydrocarbon obtained by the dry distillation of calcium sebate with an excess of calcium carbonate.

1857 MILLER *Elém. Chem.* Org. 380. 1898 *Syn. Soc. Lex.* 2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1898 *Syn. Soc. Lex.*, *Sebacin*, a fatty substance contained in the fruit of *Myristica sebbra*.

† **Sebacine**, *Phys. Obs. rare*. [?formed as prec. + -INE] = **SEBUM**.

a 1843 J. F. SOUTH in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 186/2 The sebacin in weakly unhealthy persons is often secreted in large quantities.

Sebacious, variant of **SEBACEOUS**.

Sebago (sē-bā'go). The name of a lake in Maine, U.S.A.; used *attrib.* in *Sebago salmon* or *trout*, a variety of non-migratory salmon; see **SCHOONIC**.

1834 *Century Mag.* Apr. 905/2 The land-locked salmon called, 'the Sebago salmon'... distinguishable from the sea-going salmon. 1884 GORR. *etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 470 The 'Fresh-water' Salmon, known... in different parts of Maine as 'Schoodic Trout', 'Sebago Trout'.

Se-baptism (sē-bā'ptiz'm). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. L. *se* oneself + **BAPTISM**, after the phrase *se baptizare* to baptize oneself.] The action of baptizing oneself.

1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 173 Divinity admits not of Se-baptism, and permits not the baptized to be agents. 1831 H. M. DEXTER *Story* 7. *Smyth* 34 Those who charged him with Se-baptism.

Se-baptist (sē-bā'ptist). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. L. *se* + **BAPTIST**: see prec.] One who baptizes himself; a name given to an offshoot of the Brownist sect, in the seventeenth century, from the action of their leader John Smith.

1610 R. BERNARD (title) *Plaine evidences*... directed against... Mr. Smith the Se-baptist. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Puritans* (1754) I. 437 Mr. Smith, being at a loss for a proper administrator of the ordinance of baptism... plunged himself, and then performed the ceremony upon others, which gained him the name of a Se-Baptist.

So † **Se-baptistic** a., pertaining to Se-baptists.

1610 R. BERNARD *Plaine Evid.* 20 This hath he lost againe by his se-baptisticke way till he be chosen againe.

Sebastian, obs. variant of **SEBESTEN**.

Sebastine (sē-bā'stin). Also -in. An explosive composed of nitroglycerine, charcoal, and saltpetre. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Sebastine*... Patented in Sweden in 1872. 1889 CUNOILL *Dict. Explosives* 60 *Sebastine*. 1890 EISSLER *Mod. Explosives* 39 *Sebastine*. 1892 *Daily News* 24 June 5/2 A hundred and twenty cartridges charged with the compound were packed in a handbag, with a packet of 'sebastine' in the middle, and with mining gunpowder to fill all the intervening spaces.

† **Sebat** (sē-bat), **Shebat** (jē-bat). [Heb. שֶׁבַט *shēbat*.] The eleventh month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year and fifth of the civil year.

1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* i. 7 Vpon the xxliij. daye of the xj. month (which is the month Sebat [so 1611; 1885 Revised Shebat]). 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 678/2 Table vi.—*Hebrew Months*... *Sebat*.

Sebate (sē-bāt). *Chem.* Also 8 *sebat*. [f. L. *seb-um* tallow + -ATE 1; in F. *sebate*.] A combination of sebacic acid with a base.

1794 G. AOMAS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Amer. ed.) I. App. 547 Sebats of the alkaline earths and of alkalis. 1802 PYE *New Chem. Nomencl.* 33 *Sebates*. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Sebesten (sē-bē'stēn). *Bot.* Also 7 *sebastan*, 8 *sebest*, (*sebesta*), 9 *sebestin*, *sebestan*. [a.

Arab. سبستان *sabastān*, a Persian سبستان *sapistān*. Said to have been originally *seg-pistān*, lit. 'dog's tests'. The word is found in several European langs.: F. *sebeste* Sp. *sebesten*, *sebat*, Pg. *sebeste*, a, It. *sebesten*.]

The plum-like fruit of a tree of the genus *Cordia* (formerly *Sebestena*); a preparation of this used as a medicine. Also the tree itself. Also *attrib.*

c 1400 *Laufmann's Chirurg.* 74 Take a potel of water & of barley clensid... 1543 TRAHERNE *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interp. Sebesten bene frutes lyke prunes [etc.]. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas.* 1. *Health* (1560) R v b. Reasons, myrabolans, Sebesten seed. *Ibid.* v. iv. Take of violettes, sebesten, of Borage flowers [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. x. I. 511 The fruit Sebesten [L. *myxas*, F. *sebesten*], and the Services may be grafted and planted both upon the same kind of stocke. 1698 FAYR *Acc. E. India* & P. 294 Pears, Prunellæ, Sebastans. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Syrup for Asthmas*, Having boiled all for half an Hour more, put in the stoned Dates chopt with the Jujubes, Sebests and Raisins of the Sun. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Sebesten*, The Syrians make a kind of glue or birdlime, of the sebestens, called birdlime of Alexandria. 1828 *Lancet* 14 June 326/1 In diseases affecting the mucous membranes... cardamom, licorice, and sebestin (fruits of *cordia myxa*) are used. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s. v. *Cordiacæ*, *Cordia Myxa*... is known as the Sebesten plum, and used formerly to be employed in disorders of the chest and urinary organs. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Sebastans*, or *Sebestens*, the name under which the dried fruits of *Cordia Myxa* and *C. latifolia* have long been used as a medicine in India.

Sebic (sē-bik), a. *Chem.* [f. L. *seb-um* tallow + -IC.] = **SEBACIC**.

1836 BRANOE *Chem.* 1286 *note*, Thenard's sebacic or sebic acid. 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Sebiferous (sē-bi-fē-rūs), a. *Anat. and Bot.* [f. *SEB-UM* + -IFEROUS.] (See quot.)

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Sebiferous*, bearing fat or grease, as the fruits of the *Myristica sebbra* and of the *Croton sebiferum*: sebiferous. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sebiferous*, fat-bearing; sebum-bearing. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Sebiferous*... bearing vegetable wax or tallow.

Sebific (sē-bi-fik), a. [f. *SEB-UM* + -IFIC.] Producing fat or a fatty substance.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 122 There exudes from the tip of the body a frothy mucous matter... This is the sebific fluid... secreted by the sebific or cement gland.

Sebiila, *Obs. rare*—1. [Altered (?quasi-Sp.) form of F. *seille* († *seille*, Cotgr.), wooden bowl.]

a. A wooden bowl used in the mechanical assay of ores. b. (See quot. 1875.)

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 826 These kinds of assays [sc. mechanical]... are performed by a hand-washing in a small trough of an oblong shape, called a *seilla*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Sebiila*, a wooden bowl, to hold the sand and water used in sawing or grinding marble [etc.].

Sebiparous (sē-bi-pā-rūs), a. [f. *SEB-UM* + -IPAROUS.] Producing sebum.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Sebaceous* or *Sebiparous* Glands. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 31 The sebaceous or sebiparous glands are always situated in the corium.

Seblet, *dial.* Also 9 *siblet* (see *E. D. D.*). [Metathesis of *sedlib*, *SEDLIP*.] A basket in which

seed is carried in sowing broadcast; see SEEDLIP.
Seblet cake: see *QUOT.* 1855.

1633-4 *Author's MS.* in *Simpkinson's Washington* (1860) App. 64. For a seblet to sow come on 01. 01. 1852 BEARN in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 101 The drill takes the place of the seblet. 1855 *Leisure Hour* 751 The seblet-cake was a seed-cake with which it was once the custom to regale the workmen when all the wheat for the season had been sown.

Sebolith (se-bōlith). *Path.* [f. L. *seb-um* (see SEBUM) + (-o)LITH.] 'A calculus formed in a sebaceous gland' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898).

Seborrhœa (se-bōrrhœa). *Path.* [f. *sebo-* used as combining form of SEBUM + Gr. *poia* flow, flnx.] An excessive discharge from the sebaceous glands forming a greasy or scaly coating upon the skin.

1876 *DURING Dis. Skin* 48 Sebaceous crusts, as those of seborrhœa, are light yellow, dirty yellow, or blackish in color. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 759 The name seborrhœa... is not a satisfactory one.

Hence **Seborrhœic** *a.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, seborrhœa.

1893 *CROCKER Dis. Skin* (ed. 2) 696 Seborrhœic Dermatitis. *Ibid.* 355 The last-named wishes to revert to the old term of seborrhœic wart. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 994 The diplococcus of seborrhœic eczema.

Sebow, variant of **STRO**.

|| **Sebum** (sē-būm). *Phys.* [mod.L. use of L. *sebum* (also *sebum*) suet, grease.] The fatty secretion which lubricates the hair and the skin.

1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Sebum*, or *Sebum*, Sewet, Talow. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Glandula, Glandula Sebacea*, separate a greasy Matter, like *Sebum*, or Talow. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 83 The softer kinds of fat were denominated by the older anatomists *pinguedo*, *lanis*, and the more solid, *sebum* or *sebum*, suet, talow. 1876 *DURING Dis. Skin* 33 The sebaceous glands secrete a fatty product known as sebum or sebaceous matter. 1887 *AFLECK in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 121 The sebum frequently

diminished.

Sebundy (sē-būndi). Also 8 sibbundy, -endy, sybunde, 8-g sebunde, sib(b)undy, 9 sib(b)undi, sib(b)andi, seebunde, -y, shi-, sirbandi, sibondi. [Urdū سبندی *sibandi*.] A

class of irregular soldiers in the Indian army chiefly employed in police and revenue duties and on local government service; also a member of this class.

1872 *Report in Carmichael Vizagapatam* 209 Sibbandy & Pike (= *pāik*) peons for the forts and hilly countries.

1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 171 In times of war the sebundy of the country are hired and paid. 1821 R. LINDSAY *Anecd. Ind. Life* (1840) 19 note, Here I found him in the command of a regiment of Sebunde, or native militia.

1823 SIR J. MALCOLM *Central India* I. 326 In all these services Amier Khan and his followers were employed as Sebundy, or local militia. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topogr.* 168 An addition to the armed sebundies of Vizagapatam was necessary to this end, and it was proposed to locate a body of this force... in the very considerable town of Jaypore.

1837 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 166 It would be best to authorize the collectors to raise sebundy troops for these services.

Sec, obs. form of **SACK sb.**, **SICK a.**

Sec., abbreviation of **SECANT**, **SECOND**, **SECTION**, **SECRETARY**, etc.

1641 in *Nicholas*. 1800 *Atletic World* 5 Apr. 3/1 time of 4 min. 40 3-5th sec. A very fine race. Time, 1 min. 16 1/2 secs.

Secability (sekābiliti). *rare*—[ad. late L. *secābilis*, f. *secābilis*: see *prec.* and -ITY.] Capableness of being cut.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* I. iii. 119 It is possible that it [matter] may not be indefinitely divisible; that there may be a limit to the successive division or secability of its parts.

|| **Secable**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—[ad. late L. *secābilis*, f. L. *secāre* to cut: see -ABLE.] Capable of being cut.

1642 E. WIRLEY *Prisoners Rep.* A 4h. T was a thicke wall built with soft freestone, and therefore the more secable.

|| **Secale** (sē-kāl). *Bot.* [L. *secale* rye.] A genus of grasses, represented by the common rye.

In *Pharmacy*, formerly used for *secale cornutum*, ergot. 1854 *COGAN Haven Health* v. (1612) 26 Secale commonly called Rie, a Graine much used in Bread. 1785 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1791) 143 Secale or Rie has two flowers included in the same calyx.

|| **Secament**, *Obs.*—[ad. L. *secamentum* (only pl., carved work), f. *secāre* to cut: see -MENT.] (See *quot.*)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Secament*, that which is cut or shread from a Log or Block, as chips, and such like.

Secancy (sekānsi). [f. *SECANT*: see -CY.] The property or fact of being secant.

1857 C. DAVIES & W. G. PECK *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Secant*, If a secant line be revolved about one of the points of secancy until the other point of secancy coincides with it the secant becomes a tangent.

|| **Secans**, *Obs.* Pl. *seca*-ntes. [L. form of next.] = **SECANT sb.**

The mod. L. *secans* in this use was introduced by Thomas Finck *Geom. Rotundi*, Basle 1531, pp. 73, 76.

1599 E. WRIGHT *Err. Navig.* D 1, The Secans of the latitude of each point. *Ibid.*, The Secantes answerable to the latitudes of each point or parallel.

Secant (sē-kānt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *secant-em*, pres. pp. of *secāre* to cut. Cf. F. *secant* adj., *secante* sh., Sp., Pg., It. *secante*.]

A. adj. *Geom.* Of a line or surface in relation to another line or surface; Cutting, intersecting.

B. sb. (Ellipt. for *secant line*). *a.* *Trig.* One of the three fundamental trigonometrical functions (cf. *TANGENT*, *SINE*): *orig.* The length of a straight line drawn from the centre of a circular arc through one end of the arc, and terminated by the tangent or line touching the arc at the other end; in mod. use, the ratio of this line to the radius, or (equivalently, as a function of an angle), the ratio of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle to that of one side, the given angle (or, if obtuse, its supplement) being that contained between them. Abbrev. *sec.* See **SECANS**.

The Table of Secants. 3 In which scheme if canis, tangents, signs. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* ALVII. 443 we have... to find... the secant of the spherical hypotenuse. 1811 *HUTTON Course Math.* III. 55 The secant of an arc. 1828 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* § 516. 243 The secant of A (written *sec. A*).

b. *Geom.* A line that cuts another; esp. a straight line that cuts a curve in two or more parts. 1684 *Elem. Geom.* 24 From the Center D, draw the Secant DC. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., The Line AM... is a Secant of the Circle AED. 1798 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 304 The secant of a circle is a line which cuts the circle in two points.

to a circle, the points of contact and the points of intersection of any secant from the same point form a harmonic system of points. 1887 J. H. SMITH *Geomet. Conic Sect.* 18 Hence a secant to the parabola cuts the curve in two points only.

Secar, obs. form of **SAKER**.

1699 *ROBERTS Voy. Levant* 36 *Jacomores Castle*, fortified with 20 Saker Iron Guns.

|| **Secateur** (sekātor). [Fr., as if ad. L. *secātor* (had form for *secator*), agent-n. f. *secāre* to cut.] A kind of pruning shears with crossed blades. *rare in sing.*

1821 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 234 For pruning purposes a variety of instruments have been invented, under the names of secateurs, pruning-shears, pruning-scissors, &c. 1901 *Gardener* 12 Jan. 1902 In certain positions it is difficult to sever a shoot with the knife without steadying it with the other hand; the secateurs steady and cut at the same time. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 13 Mar. 7/6 All dead stems should be removed with a sharp knife or secateur.

|| **Secation**, *Obs.* [Badly f. L. *secāre* to cut + -ATION.] (See *quot.* 1656.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Secation*, a cutting, sawing, parting, or dividing. 1657 J. WARRS *Scitia, Phariete*, etc. I. 21 The best Physician comes seldom, and very hardly, to searing, or seaction of a Member from the body.

Secatour, variant of **SECUTOR Obs.**, executor.

Secau, obs. form of **SECCA**.

|| **Secocatore**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* *rare*—[f. It. *secatore* a bore.] Bored.

1763 *EARL MARCH Let. to Selwyn* 1 July in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 247 Williams suspects you begin to be a little secocatore.

Secochell, obs. form of **SATCHEL sb.**

|| **Secco** (sekko), *a.* and *sb.* [It. *secco*—L. *seccus* dry.] *A. adj.* In *Music*. (See *quots.*)

1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, See (Fr.), *Secco* (It.), dry, unadorned, plain, as *recitativo secco*, plain recitative, that is, without hand accompaniments. 1893 *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 454 *Secco Recitativo*, accurately *Recitativo Secco*, that is, 'dry'. The simplest form of Declamatory Music, unrelieved either by Melody or Rhythm, and accompanied only by a Thoroughbass.

B. sb. In *Painting*. Ellipt. for It. *fresco secco*, 'dry fresco', a process of painting on dry plaster with colours mixed with water.

1854 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* III. 1. 194 note, It is painted in secco, over the western side of the great arch. 1854 *FAIR-BAIRN Dict. Terms Art.*, *Secco* (Ital.), fresco painting 'in secco' is that kind which absorbs the colours into the plaster, and gives them a dry, sunken appearance.

Seccon, variant of **SECONDE Fencing**.

Seccotine (sekōthi), *sb.* [App. suggested by It. *secco* dry. Cf. -INE.] The maker's name for a composition serving as a strong adhesive. Hence *Seccotine v. trans.*, to cement with seccotine.

1894 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 19 Dec. 1910 *Seccotine*. 1903 *GROSS & COLE Mod. Microscopy* (ed. 3) 220 *Seccotine* or *Seccon* is used with advantage. 1903 *Seccon* is sometimes made of they adorn.

Seccutur, variant of **SECUTOR Obs.**, executor.

Sece, obs. form of **CEASE**.

Secede (sē-sēd), *v.* [ad. L. *secedere* to withdraw, f. *se-* (see *SE-*) + *cedere* to go.]

1. intr. + a. To go away from one's companions, go into retirement (*obs.*). **b. nonce-ut.** Of a thing: To retire, withdraw to a distance. (A Latinism.)

1702 *MATHER Magn. Christi* III. Intro. (1852) 240 A strange work of God upon the spirits of men that were no ways acquainted with one another inspiring them, as one man, to secede into a wilderness, they knew not where. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 33 The great mountains secede into supremacy through rosy depths of burning air.

2. To withdraw formally from an alliance, an association, a federal union, a political or religious organization.

The most prominent applications of the verb are to the action of a minority of a religious body, and to that of a state forming part of a federal union.

1755 *JOHNSON*, 7 fellowship in any affair. 1777 Wks. IX. 170 resolution of seceding, you ought not to appear on the first day of the meeting. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 256/2 Accordingly the ejected ministers declared in their protest that they were laid under the disagreeable necessity of seceding, not from the principles and constitution of the church of Scotland, but from the present church-courts. 1825 *JEFFERSON Autobiogr.* Wks. 1859 I. 13 Possibly their colonies might secede from the Union. 1846 J. MACFARLANE *Late Secess.* Ch. all w tion He is bound to secede. 1848 *THACKERAY Fan. Fair* Alvi, A member of the house from which old Sedley had seceded was very glad to make use of Mr. Clapp's services. 1876 E. MELLOR *Præter.* viii. 391 The numerous clergy... who have seceded to Rome. 1883 H. B. LEECH in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 267 The law... suggests a distrust of the State which secedes from a confederacy without justifiable excuse.

b. rarely in wider sense: To withdraw from taking part (in conversation).

1856 *MISS MULOCK J. Halifax* xii. The conversation fell to the three younger persons—I may say the two—for I also seceded, and left John master of the field.

Hence **Seceded** *pp. a.*

1894 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 4/7 Even in Birmingham multitudes of seceded Liberals are tired of serving the Tory party.

Seceder (sē-sēder). [f. *SECEDE* *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who secedes.

1755 *JOHNSON*, *Seceder*, one who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself. 1787 *SIR J. HAWKINS Johnson* 425 note, I was the only seceder from this society. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 323, I had reason at this time to consider myself the first seceder from the established practice. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 1. 101 Although seceders in some respects from the orthodox religion of the Hindus, the Sikhs retain so many essential articles of the Brahmanical faith that [etc.]. 1852 W. E. SCUDAMORE (*title*) Letters to a Seceder from the Church of England to the Communion of Rome. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 570 He says that the Northern Americans would have been stigmatized as cowards if they had let the seceders go in peace.

2. *Spec.* A member of the Secession Church.

1758 A. GELLATLY *Some Observ.* To Rd. 2 note, As they are members of the Secession Church, they are

name of the United Secession Church.

b. attrib.

1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* 51 (E. D. D.) He raised a kirk himself alone just on the great Seceder plan. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 161 The Seceder meeting-house. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 544 Which I had overheard in my cousin the Seceder minister's house.

Seceding (sē-sēdīng), *pp. a.* [f. *SECEDE* *v.* + -ING.] That secedes; *aces.* † belonging to the Secession Church.

1757 *SHOULTELL Hist. Eng.* (1760) XI. 54 The seceding members had again resumed their seats in the house of commons. 1854 A. GELLATLY *Some Observ.* To Rd. 2 The [etc.]. 1868 G. DUFF is readmission of the seceding states to political union. 1886 *GLADSTONE in Morley Life* ix. vii. (1903) III. 322 Will the seceding colleagues come if they are asked?

Secern (sē-sēr-n), *v.* Also 7 *secerne*. [ad. L. *secernere*, f. *se-* aside (see *SE-*) + *cernere* to separate, distinguish, secrete. In its physiological application (sense 2) the Latin word renders Gr. *ἀποκρίναι*.]

1. trans. To separate; now only, to separate in thought; to place in a separate category, distinguish, discriminate.

1657 W. MORICE *Cena quasi Kourh* Pref. 18 Humors which being secered and gathering head [etc.]. 1779 C. CURRIE *Let. to Ephe in Women* 6 Milk... being secered. 1822 *W. GORDON Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 165 An unusual portion of bile is secered. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV.

1114/1 The secretion of the gland...is simply secreted from the circulating current for a time.

absol. 1266 BACON *Sylva* § 680 Their flesh doth assimilate more finely, and secreteth more subtilly.

Secerned (sĕs'ənd), *pp. a.* [f. SECERN *v.* + -ED.] Secreted.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2) 17 The secreted Particles for Nourishment and Accretion. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Animal Secretion*, Diversities of secreted Fluids. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 262 Proving that most of the secreted materials are not formally existent in the blood.

Secernment (sĕs'ənmēt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *secernmentum*, pres. pp. of *secernere*: see SECERN *v.*]

A. adj. That secretes.

1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 261 Peculiar ferments, conveyed by the blood to the secretory organ. 1835-6 *Taddei's Cycl. Anat.* I. 65/2 The activity of the nutritive, secretory, and absorbent processes.

B. sb. Phys. a. A secreting organ.

1808 *Ann. Reg.* 115 The secretions of its cutis exude a sweet, saccharine, nutritive gum. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 261 Whence, indeed, the name of Secretories or Secretories, which mean nothing more than separating powers. 1844 *Hoblyn Dict. Med. Secernents*.

† **b.** Something which promotes secretion. *Obs.*—
In Webster 1828, with reference to Darwin; see the following quot.

[1796 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* II. 694 Those things which increase the irritative motions, which constitute secretion, are termed secretoria.]

Secerning (sĕs'ənjng), *pp. a.* [f. SECERN *v.* + -ING.] = SECERNENT *a.*

1721 KEILL *Anim. Econ.* (1738) 104 The Secretions are formed in the Blood, before they arrive at their secretory Glands. 1804 T. TROTTER *Ess. Drunkenness* iv. § 21. 134 All secreted fluids partake of the vices of the secretory organ. a 1843 J. F. SOUTH in *Encycl. Metaph.* (1845) VII. 259/1 Of the Secerning Glands or True Glands.

Secernment (sĕs'ənmēt), [f. SECERN *v.* + -MENT.]

1. *Phys.* The action of secretory or secreting.
1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 310 The globules are produced while it lies on the surface of the sore, usually...in about fifteen minutes after its secretment. 1835 *Kirby Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xviii. 268 The means...for rejecting from the body the residuum after the secretment...of the finer life-supporting products.

2. *Separation.*
1804 *Yellow Bk.* I. 72 With the universal use of cosmetics and the consequent secretment of soul and surface.

Secesh (sĕs'ē), *sb.* and *a. colloq.* [Shortened from SECESSION.] **A. sb. U. S. Hist.** A secessionist. Also secessionists collectively.

1862 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 36 'There are two wounded Secesh', said my companion. 1879 *TOURGEFF Foot's Errand* vi. 25 'I was one of the original 'Secesh',—one of the immortal thirteen that voted for it in this county.

† **b. notice-n.** Secession.

1768 *GREEN Lett.* II. (1901) 203 A Limehouse grocer complains his secess from Newton.

B. adj. = SECESSIONIST *a.*

1861 *Ohio Statesman* 6 Nov. in *A. E. Lee's Hist. Columbus* II. 102 The following distinguished secess prisoners have been sent. 1862 'ARTHEMUS WARD' *His Bk.* (1865) 145 He axed what was my principles? 'Secesh!' I answered.

1871 *SIR S. NORTHGOTE in Life* (1890) II. 38 The whole town [Richmond, Va.] is still 'Secesh' to the heart's core.

Secesh (sĕs'ē), *colloq. U. S.* [f. SECESSH + -ER.] A secessionist.

1861 O. W. HOLMES *Sweet Little Man* 47 While the wind scatters the chaffy secesses. 1861 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. Poems 180 II. 239 Knowin' I 'much might spile a boy for hein' a Secesh.

† **Secess.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *secessus* (*u stem*), f. *secedere*: s

ment. Als

1563 *FOXES* supper, with secess into

8/1 *Silent Secesse*, wast Solitude Deep searching thoughts often renewed'. 1863 *HEARTI Flagellum* Pref. (1892) 2 After there have been more Revolts, Defections, and Secesses Made in Europe, than for many Centuries before. 1875 A. HUYBERTS *Cornet-Stone* 18 This contrivance was made...merely for fear lest these should make a Seccess to Mount Aventine, and set up for a popular Rebellion...against the Senate of the College.

Secession (sĕs'ē-jən), [ad. L. *secession-em*, n. of action f. *secedere*: see SECEDE *v.* Cf. F. *secession* (17th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), Sp. *secession*, It. *secessione*.]

† 1. The action or an act of going away from one's accustomed neighbourhood, or of retiring from public view; the condition of living remote from one's former home, or retired from public view; retirement. *Obs.*

1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* B } Secession and departing the city hath been a means to preserve many [from the Plague]. 1645 *BR. HALL Peace-maker* viii. 64 The cels and cloysters of retired Votaries, whose very secession proclaims their contempt of sinful seculars. 1648 — *Select Th. Pref.* To make use of my late Secession for the production of divers...Tractates. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 302 The unspotted soul of our Jesus was really and actually separated from his body, that his flesh was bereft of natural life by the secession of that soul. 1689 *Andros Tracts* II. 152 They [the Puritan founders of New England] resolved on a peaceable secession into a corner of the World. 1760 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* iv. xv, No desire—or fear—or doubt that troubles the air,—that the imagination may not pass over without offence in that sweet secession. 1803 *BEDDOES Hygeia* x,

31 During this secession he lived under the same roof with an insane patient. 1847 *YEWELL Anc. Brit. Ch.* x. 106 The secession of many eminent men from the island.

† **b.** Of a material thing: Departure, removal to a distance; separation. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* v. 19 Natural darkness;...necessarily following upon the secession or absence of the sun. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. 57 The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof, from its surface. 1797 *CRUKSHANK in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 213 The secession of the ammonia from the chorion.

† **c.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Secession of a Parliament*, the Adjournment or breaking-up of it.

2. *Rom. Hist.* Used to render L. *secessio* (*plēbis*), the temporary migration of the plebeians to a place outside the city, in order to compel the patricians to grant redress of their grievances.

1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* ii. xxiv. (T. S. J.) 231 At that time war acceptit be bame may wikkit & sorowfull lawis ban evir war acceptit be secession of pepill to be saccate montane. a 1760 W. DUNCAN *Cicero's Sel. Orat.* xiv. (1841) 298 At first, Caesar, you thought it only a secession, not a war. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carriage* 63 Nor need we relate...how these same Plebeians...by...their secessions to the sacred mount first obtained inviolable magistracies of their own.

† **b.** A desertion, repudiation of allegiance. *Obs.*

1601 *BR. W. BARLOW Sermon*, *Paulus Crosse* 23 They...who with Shebah...will make a secession from their prince.

3. The action of seceding or formally withdrawing from an alliance, a federation, a political or religious organization, or the like. Hence, a body of seceders.

War of Secession: the American Civil War (1861-5), which arose out of the attempt of eleven of the Southern States to secede from the United States of North America.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 222 The Session [*sic*] of the Church, King, and Kingdom of England, from the Papacy. 1670 in *Somers Tracts* i. 12 This Secession of Members did very much facilitate the Entry into, and Continuance of the War. 1697 S. SEWALL *Diary* 30 Sept. (1878) I. 460 That

I. 21 After so many deaths, secessions and expulsions. 1845 *Encycl. Metaph.* x. 764/1 The Church of England...would be naturally perpetuated as it now is, and every secession from it would be as truly a Schism. 1848 *MRS. JAMESON Sac. & Leg. Art* (1850) 115 The secession of the Protestant Church. 1861 *LOWELL E Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 53 Rebellion smells no sweeter because it is called Secession. 1861 *Times* 23 May. The term 'secession' is objected to...because 'secession', like 'federation', expresses an absolute equality and correlation of rights which...the Northern States are not prepared to concede. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 355 If the private interest of any town could be better served by severance from the league there was no spirit to prevent a secession. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* x. 469/2 (*Germany*). Several communities as well as individuals declared their secession from the Roman Church. 1885 M. PATTERSON *Mem.* 235, I have spoken of the sudden lull which fell upon Oxford...the moment the secessions to Rome were announced. 1888 A. JOHNSTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 772/2 Some assurance of united action must have been obtained, for South Carolina ventured into secession.

b. spec. The separation from the Established Church of Scotland, initiated in 1733 by the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine and other ministers; the religious body (more fully the *Secession Church*) which originated from this separation.

1713 E. ERSKINE, etc. *Protest* in A. Thomson *Hist. Secession Ch.* (1848) 72 Therefore we do...protest that we are obliged to make a secession from them [the prevailing party in this Established Church], and that we can have no ministerial communion with them, till [etc.]. 1872 J. BROWN *Addr. Students of Div.* p. xviii, I look upon the Secession as indeed the Cause of God. 1860 J. CAIRNS *Mem. J. Brown* I. 3 That form of Scottish dissent, called the Secession...had taken its rise in 1733.

c. rarely in wider sense: Withdrawal (from a share in conversation, etc.).

1843 *LYTTON Last of Barons* I. vi, Perfectly unconscious of the secession of his other listeners.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* t. xiv. 28 A Medicament is called Cathartic, or purging, because by some way it draws noxious humours out of our bodies, as by vomiting, or secession. 1724 *BAILEY* (ed. 2), *Secession* (among Physicians), the going off [1742 (ed. 10) of a Disease] by Secrecion.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*: *a.* in sense 3 b, as in *Secession church*, *movement*, *principles*, *synod*; *b.* with reference to the attempted secession from the United States (1861-5), as in *secession-sympathizer*; *Secession War* = *War of Secession* (see 3).

1803 W. TAYLOR *J. Brown's Lett. on Toleration* Pref. 19 Evils which he saw coming on the Secession Churches. 1835 [T. JACKSON] *Man. Sects & Heresies* 113 In 1829 the two bodies were re-joined under the name of the United Secession Church. 1851 *WHITTIER in Life* (1893) 136 In so doing I seem to take sides with the secession-sympathisers of the North. 1867 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 645/2 It is not necessary to describe minutely the gradual extension of the 'Secession movement'. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 132/2 This departure...from Secession principles. *Ibid.*, Negotiations for union between the Burghers and Anti-Burghers resulted, in 1820, in the formation of the United Secession Synod. 1899

of secession (from the United States), secessionist. (With capital S.)

1838 A. THOMSON *Hist. Secession Ch.* 171 The name among Secession authors which...is best known in purely literary circles is that of Dr. Jamieson. 1863 *BRIGHT Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar. 127 Not Union planters only, but Secession planters began to bring in the produce.

Secessional (sĕs'ē-jənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to secession.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Apr. 5/1 If...any whiff of secessionist sentiment has blown upon him, he must have been restored to his better purpose.

2. *Sc.* Pertaining to the Secession Church. *Obs.*

1838 *United Secession Mag.* Feb. 103 Secessional Intelligence. 1844 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. J. Campbell* iii. 69 These [interests of Gospel truth] are insured in Secessional testimonies.

Secessionism (sĕs'ē-jəniz'm), [f. SECESSION + -ISM.] *a. U. S. Hist.* The principles of those in favour of secession. *b. Scottish Ch. Hist.* The principles and doctrine of the Secession Church.

1898 E. MARTYN *Neat Dew* xxiv. in *New York Voice* 5 May 6/5 Lincoln...found himself in possession of a bankrupt government, confronted by an arrogant secessionism. 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 177 Carlyle represented the 'small' secessionism of the Border peasantry. 1904 R. SHALL *Hist. U. P. Congreg.* I. 328 Such were the workings of disrupted Secessionism at Alyth.

Secessionist (sĕs'ē-jənist), [f. SECESSION + -IST.] One who favours secession; one who joins in a secession. *a. spec. in U. S. Hist.* One in favour of the attempt of the Southern States to withdraw from the Union.

1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Secessionists*, the party in the South which would dissolve the Union, or go out of it immediately, without the coöperation of other States. Another party, calling themselves 'coöperationists', would only dissolve it when other States had joined them. 1861 *LOWELL E Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 52 The list of grievances put forward by the secessionists is a sham and a pretence. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 July 32/2 The secessionists made war, not only on the Union, but on the progress of the age.

b. gen.

1883 G. J. HOLYOAKE in *Daily News* 26 Oct. 6/4 The Irish Secessionists. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 1 July 3/5 Their [i.e. Austrian painters] work suggests that as Secessionists, they have felt the necessity of doing something as no one has done it before. 1902 *Scotsman* 3 Jan. 6/2 Other 'secessionists' ['blackleg' workmen] managed to reach their homes safely, but only under strong police escort.

c. attrib. and appositve (quasi-adj.).

1861 *Morn. Chron.* 3 Aug. The plough lying abandoned, as it was left by the secessionist owner. 1898 *MCCARTHY Gladstone's Life* 239 Disraeli accepted the support of the secessionist Liberals.

† **Secessive**, *a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **secessivus*, f. *secedere*: see SECEDE *v.*] Retired, private.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* t. xl, Like dung-chewers and excrementitious eaters, they are cast into the privies and secessive places, that is the Cloisters and Abbeys. *Ibid.* tit. viii, conserved and put in store as to a Secessive Repository, and Sacred Warehouse.

Seoh(e) = see SEEK, SIEGE, SIGH, SITCH, SUCH.

Seohell, Secher, Sechino, Secir, obs. ff.

SATCHEL, SEEKER, SEQUIN, SICKER.

Seck, a. = see RENT-SECK.

Seck(e, obs. forms of SACK sb.1, sb.3, SICK a.

Seoke, obs. pa. t. of SUCK v.

Seckel (se'kēl). Also *Seckles*. [See quot. 1817.]

A kind of pear. Also *Seckel pear*.

1817 W. COXE *View Cultiv. Fruit Trees Amer.* 189 Seckle Pear...So called from Mr. Seckle of Philadelphia, the proprietor of the original tree. 1845 *Downing's Fruits Amer.* 416 The Seckle pear. 1860 *Hogg's Fruit Man.* 211 (Pears) Seckle (New York Red-cheek; Shakespear; Sicker).—Fruit small, obovate. Skin yellowish-brown [etc.].

Secker, obs. form of SICKER a.

Secket, dial. variant of SIKET (runnel).

Seckle, var. SECKEL; and of SICKLE a. Obs.

Secktur, variant of SECTUR *Obs.*, executor.

† **Secky, a. Obs.** [Corruption of *seggy*, SEDGY *a.*] ? Sedgy.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* t. x. 28 They soile their sandy layers (both blacke and red) being seckie, tough and wet, with lime.

† **Seckle. Obs.** Also 7 *seckle*. [ad. (prob. independently by several writers) L. *seclum*, *seculum* age: see SECULAR *a.*] For the forms obtained through Fr., see SIECLE.] A century, an age.

1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1072 The Romayns [were wont to reckon] by lustres...: a seckle [is] an hundred yere, and sometime taken for a mannes lyfe. 1644 *HAMMOND Prael. Catech.* i. ii (646) 10 This wont to

or ages assigned to states and empires.

Secler (e, obs. forms of SECULAR.

Secli, variant of SICKLE v. Obs.

Seclude (sĕk'lūd), *v.* Also 6 *secluid*. [ad. L. *secludere*, f. *se-* (see SE-) + *cludere* to shnt. Cf. OF. *seclorre*.

Now almost restricted to sense 2, which is close to the primary etymological meaning, though narrower than the use of *secludere* in Latin. Formerly often used loosely as a synonym of *excluide*: see 3, 4, 5 below.]

† 1. *trans.* To shut off, obstruct the access to (a thing). *Const. from. Obs.*

great Officers command their seconds to the assaults. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 105 He he thy Second. 1626 MIDDLETON *Women beware Women* II. ii. 295 We wish no better seconds in society Than your discourses, madam. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* VIII. 355 But the gold was my best second, [and] was my continual vade Mecum. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iii. 7 Glasses are but the seconds, which succeed on the Cupboard, when Plate the principall is otherwise disposed off. 1712-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Mar., 'People will not understand: I am a very good second, but I care not to begin a recommendation, unless it be for an intimate friend. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. iii. 382 She is very happy in Mrs. Jervis, who is an excellent second to her admirable lady.

b. *spec.* One who acts as representative of a principal in a duel, carrying the challenge, arranging locality and loading weapons. Similarly in a pugilistic contest.

1613 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* II. i. *Exc.* Shall's have no Seconds? *Con.* None, for feare of preuention. *Exc.* The length of our weapons? *Con.* Weele fit them by the way. 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (1885) 113 Indeed his second J. S. was acquitted, for that it appeared he knew not of the combat before he came there. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Dec., Colonel Hamilton, who was second to the Duke of Hamilton, is tried to-day. 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 25 It was usual to have more seconds even to the number of five or six. 1852 THACKERAY *Edmund* I. xiv., 'There was no need for more seconds than one,' said the Colonel, 'and the Captain or Lord Warwick might easily withdraw.' 1897 ENCYCL. *Sport* I. 139/2 (Boxing) *Seconds*, men, generally professional boxers, appointed to attend on the contestants in the intervals between the rounds.

c. Assistance, aid, support. Also pl. in the same sense. *Obs. rare.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. ii. This second (from his Mother) will well urge Our late dissigne, and spur on Cæsars rage. a 1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 12, I gave them no second till I might perceive those within had spent their ready powder in their furnitures. *Ibid.* 18 An officer with two hundred souldiers...came to their seconds. 1640 tr. *Vendere's Rom. of Rom.* I. xix. 82 This blow so affrighted the enemy, that they had certainly retired to their trenches, if the Canife of Africa...had not...come into their second.

Second (sek'ond), v. 1 [a. *f. second-er* (OF. *se-gonder*), †to come after (*obs.*), to favour (=Pr. *segondar*, Sp., Pg. *segundar*, It. *secondare*, ad. L. *secundare* to direct favourably, favour, further, f. *secund-us* following, favourable: see SECOND a. To some uses partly an independent Eng. formation on the adj.]

1. *trans.* To support, back up, assist, encourage (a person, his actions, aims, etc.).

a 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 246 Shall I (said she) second his boldnesse so farre, as to reade his presumptuous letters? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. 29 Where's Metellus Cimber, let him go, And presently preferre his suite to Cæsar. *Bru.* He is address: presse necre, and second him. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 148 He seconds that which he ought to withstand. 1719 SWIFT *To Young Clergyman*. Wks. 1751 II. ii. 9 If in company you offer something for a jest, and no-body seconds you in your own laughter. 1844 DISNEY *Coney Island* III. v. His family had imbibed all his views, and seconded them. 1847 PRESCOTT *Penn.* (1850) II. 201 So eagerly did he press forward the work, and so well was he seconded by the multitude of labourers at his command. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 486 His efforts were seconded by a somewhat subservient parliament.

†b. To act as a second or assistant to (a leader). 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 15 So jealous beall tyrants and vsurpers, of their state, and so loth they are to be seconded by any other then of their owne creation. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Brief Disc. War* 16 What other Officers ought to second their great Officers.

†c. To follow, attend, accompany. *Io pass.*, to be accompanied (*with*). *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* VII. xxv. 847 The horsemen appointed to wait vpon the companie, must alwayes second and keepe by the sides of the dogs. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* III. iii. Wks. 1616 I. 308 See, here's Horace, and old Trebatius, the great lawier, in his companie; let's auoid him now: He is too well seconded. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* IX. 381 The Basbaw went., seconded with twelue followers.

d. To sing second to (a singer, song).

1586 BRYSKETT *Past. Aegleue* 13 in Spenser *Astraphel*, With sobbs and sighes I second will thy song. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dist.* I. 175 Lancaster would second Marion's soprano with his baritone.

2. *sp.* To support, back up (a combatant, a body of troops) to attack or defence. Also, to act as second to (a pugilist).

1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 5 In the mean time the

enemic seconded their troops of shot with to the number of four or five hundred.

†c. To take the place of, succeed (a combatant who is *hors de combat*). *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* IV. ix. 35 But now is Cade drioen back, his men disperci'd. And now is Yorke in Armes, to second him. 1597 — *2 Hen. VI.* IV. ix. 45, 46 And though we here fall downe, Wee haue Supplies, to second our Attempt: If they mis-carry, theirs shall second them. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. vi. iii. § 27, 52 Being ouer-pressed on either side, they had a safe retreat vnto their foot; and one troupe seconding another by course, returned to charge.

†d. *absol.* and *intr.* To rooder aid; to side with. *Obs. rare.*

a 1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 11 A signall of drums, at which the first four troops should go to the assault; and another signall to the other four troops to second, if need required. 1654 FULLER *Comm.* *Ruth* 45 The mother, because her sonne is flesh of her flesh,...pleades it is right, that he should side and second with her.

3. To support (a speaker, a proposition) in a debate or conference by speaking in the same sense; *spec.* to rise to support (a mover or motion) as a necessary preliminary to further discussion or to the adoption of the motion.

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many Elections..but no one seconded him. 1602 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxvii. 26 The Motion was Seconded and Debated. 1782 MISS BURNIE *Cecilia* VII. v. Mrs. Charlton...instantly seconded the proposal. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 23 The noble lords who moved and seconded the address. 1837 THURLOW *Greece* IV. xxvii. 331 Cheiriosophus seconded this proposal, and they immediately proceeded to the election.

absol. 1802 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 496 Lord Lowther had been applied to to move the address...Lord Nelson was to second.

†b. To support, back (a statement, opinion, a person in his opinion); to confirm, corroborate (a report). *Obs.*

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4. To further, assist the effect of, reinforce (a thing, activity, etc.). (With subject either a person or thing.)

a 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 317 Nowe seconding their terrible blowes with cunning labouring the horses. 1639 DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admire Events* 127 Her froward husband...replied with sharpe words seconded with such heavy blowes. 1655 TEMPLE *Letts.* Wks. 1731 II. 4 The Vigour of his Body does not second that of his Mind. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlii. Seconding every fall of rain with a due proportion of sunshine. 1858 STANLEY *Arnold* I. v. 203 Deeds must second words when needful.

†5. (With little or nothing of the idea of furthering or assisting.) To follow up or accompany (*with* (or *by*) some second thing. *In pass.*, to be followed, succeeded, or accompanied. *Obs.*

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[ad. L. *secundarius* SECONDARY a.: see AR 2. Cf. SECONDARILY adv.] Of second quality; of the second rank with respect to size; = SECONDARY a.

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Volpone II. i. I heard, last night, a most strange thing reported By some of my Lords followers, and I long To heare, how't will be seconded! 1609 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 62 The Slaues report is seconded. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 97 Whose affirmation...I intend to second with particular instances. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 278 Plato himself relates it as a Paradox; and no body that came after him, would second him in't. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1788) III. xxviii. 293 The Countess...ran on in my Praise...and Lady Davers seconded her.

4. To further, assist the effect of, reinforce (a thing, activity, etc.). (With subject either a person or thing.)

a 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 317 Nowe seconding their terrible blowes with cunning labouring the horses. 1639 DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admire Events* 127 Her froward husband...replied with sharpe words seconded with such heavy blowes. 1655 TEMPLE *Letts.* Wks. 1731 II. 4 The Vigour of his Body does not second that of his Mind. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlii. Seconding every fall of rain with a due proportion of sunshine. 1858 STANLEY *Arnold* I. v. 203 Deeds must second words when needful.

†5. (With little or nothing of the idea of furthering or assisting.) To follow up or accompany (*with* (or *by*) some second thing. *In pass.*, to be followed, succeeded, or accompanied. *Obs.*

1609 TUVILL *Vade-mecum* (1629) 139 The Wise Physition doth ouer minister a Potion...but he seconds it with something that is more pleasing and Delicious to the taste. 1631 WEEVER *Ann. Funeral Mon.* 54 This Proclamation was seconded by another, to the same purpose. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 220 After the overflowing of sio vpon the whole earth, God in his justice seconds it with a deluge of waters. 1759-74 TOPLAOV *Hymn.* 'I saw and lo!' So sung the Saints. Th' Angelic train Second the anthem with a loud Amen.

†b. To add a second to; to follow or succeed as a second. *Obs.*

1665 EARL NORWICH in *Nicholas Papers* (Camdeo) II. 304, I would haue agayne seconded my last to him after the receipt of his in answer to my former, but y^e I feard [etc.]. 1781 BENTHAM *Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 210 To-day, at dinner, I had the favour of yours of the 29th, as to my not seconding my last letter sooner.

†c. To repeat (an action, esp. a blow). *Obs.*

GAGE *West Ind.* 107 He struck off two of the Fryers fingers, and had undoubtedly seconded another blow...had not the Indians interposed themselves. 1665 MILTON *P.L.* x. 335 Hee...saw his guileful act By Eve, though all unwitting, seconded Upon her Husband. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 210 Then Mr. C...seconded the Countess's second with the hand of the Gil G. de Luca Shot, I ga

SCOTT *Ch. Robt.* xxxiii. The Count was in the act of again seconding his blow.

†6. To match with a second instance. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Deccaerden* (1602) 276 Our soueraine Queene Elizabeth...is knowne to be in berowne high trowing princely wisdom of as high a pitch...in reach not to be seconded of any of these [kings and princes]. 1601 HOLLAND *Phil.* VII. xxv. I. 163 He left such a president behind him, as I forbid all men to second or second it. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly.* III. xi. 256 Next Sebert them succeeds Scarce seconded

of Troians. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 258 A party of Arcall horse charged the persuers, and were seconded by part of Prince Maurice's life-guard. 1799 H. LEE *Canterb.*

Nts. (Rtdg.) 470 Being seconded by his slaves, who all promised to be faithful, he attacked the negro. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Aug. 5/2 Griffiths...is said to have seconded Henry; and to have interfered to prevent the fight being stopped.

†b. To reinforce with additional numbers.

a 1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 5 In the mean time the

enemic seconded their troops of shot with to the number of four or five hundred.

†c. To take the place of, succeed (a combatant who is *hors de combat*). *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* IV. ix. 35 But now is Cade drioen back, his men disperci'd. And now is Yorke in Armes, to second him. 1597 — *2 Hen. VI.* IV. ix. 45, 46 And though we here fall downe, Wee haue Supplies, to second our Attempt: If they mis-carry, theirs shall second them. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. vi. iii. § 27, 52 Being ouer-pressed on either side, they had a safe retreat vnto their foot; and one troupe seconding another by course, returned to charge.

†d. *absol.* and *intr.* To rooder aid; to side with. *Obs. rare.*

a 1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 11 A signall of drums, at which the first four troops should go to the assault; and another signall to the other four troops to second, if need required. 1654 FULLER *Comm.* *Ruth* 45 The mother, because her sonne is flesh of her flesh,...pleades it is right, that he should side and second with her.

3. To support (a speaker, a proposition) in a debate or conference by speaking in the same sense; *spec.* to rise to support (a mover or motion) as a necessary preliminary to further discussion or to the adoption of the motion.

1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 11 A signall of drums, at which the first four troops should go to the assault; and another signall to the other four troops to second, if need required. 1654 FULLER *Comm.* *Ruth* 45 The mother, because her sonne is flesh of her flesh,...pleades it is right, that he should side and second with her.

many Elections..but no one seconded him. 1602 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxvii. 26 The Motion was Seconded and Debated. 1782 MISS BURNIE *Cecilia* VII. v. Mrs. Charlton...instantly seconded the proposal. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 23 The noble lords who moved and seconded the address. 1837 THURLOW *Greece* IV. xxvii. 331 Cheiriosophus seconded this proposal, and they immediately proceeded to the election.

adventitious, not primitive. Chiefly in certain modern scientific and technical uses: see below.

† a. gen.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Rec.* in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 188 The Altytude of thy Bodys hyde. In every of thy Materyalls destroying the fyrst qualyte: And secondary qualytes more gloryose repare in them anon.

b. *Geol.* In early use, applied (with some notion of sense 3) to partially crystalline rocks, often containing the remains of life on the earth. Now, Belonging to the second division of stratified rocks; of or pertaining to the strata between the Palæozoic or Primary, and the Tertiary; = MESOZOIC.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 192 Rocks are generally divided by geologists into two grand divisions, distinguished by the names of primary and secondary... The secondary rocks, or strata, consist only partly of crystalline matter; contain fragments of other rocks or strata; often abound in the remains of vegetables and marine animals; and sometimes contain the remains of land animals. 1818

are by some termed secondary rocks; whence the term used by geologists of primary and secondary formations. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 324 By 'secondary,' we mean those stratified rocks older than the tertiary, which contain distinct organic remains. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vi. iii. i. 759 The Mesozoic or Secondary series.

c. *Biol.* Belonging to or directly derived from the second stage of development or growth.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 650 The walls of almost all cells soon exhibit a departure from the original simple condition, arising from the formation of new lamellæ, all over, or over particular parts of the inside of the primary membrane. These are distinguished as secondary layers. 1860 GOSSE *Hist. Brit. Sea Anemones* Introd. 19, I have found a small round aperture in each primary and secondary septum. 1880 BRISSEY *Bot.* 408 These new cells are developed on the one hand into tracheides, which compose the secondary wood, and on the other into parenchyma and fibrous tissue, composing the secondary cortex.

d. *Surg.* etc. Performed or occurring after a definite time or occurrence. *Secondary amputation*: amputation performed after suppuration has set in. *Secondary hæmorrhage*: hæmorrhage occurring several days after a wound or operation.

1837 R. LISTON *Pract. Surg.* 325 Secondary hæmorrhage will sometimes follow when reaction has been established. 1850 OSLEY *Secondary amputation*. 1889 MACCORMAC *Surg. Operat.* II. 140 Secondary or consecutive operations are those performed after the acute inflammatory symptoms have subsided and suppuration has been fully established. 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* 1371 Amputation may be primary (within twenty-four hours); intermediary (before suppuration); or secondary (after suppuration).

e. *Path.* Characteristic of or pertaining to the second stage or period of a disease, esp. of syphilis.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Ph.* is that which arises after morbid Matter, as after Measles. 1786 J. HUNTER tain whether her secondary ulcers were infectious. 1799 BENEDIX in *Med. Frsk.* I. 101 The symptoms were what are called secondary, and the disease in its most rooted and obstinate state. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 677 True epilepsy may occur in the so-called 'secondary' stage of syphilis.

f. *Secondary education or instruction*: that between the primary or elementary education and the higher or university education. *Secondary school*, one in which such education is given.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* Introd. 39 The public secondary schools of France. 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. ii. 128 Schools in which elementary and secondary instruction were formerly given. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Sch.* 130 Schools giving secondary education, as it is called—that fuller and higher instruction which comes after elementary instruction. The school which seeks to: teen or seventeen, and to prepare him to enter a skilled trade or one of the minor professions, is a secondary or intermediate school.

6. Connected with what is second in local position. *Secondary feather, quill*: a feather growing from the second joint of a bird's wing. *Secondary wing*: one of the hind wings of an insect.

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 437 The tips of the secondary feathers white. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Expl. Techn. Terms, Secondary quill-feathers. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 39 The secondary wings are sometimes smaller than the primary. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 367½ The greater wing-coverts and secondary quills are greenish-black.

B. sb. [elliptical use of adj. Mostly in pl.]

1. *gen.* One who acts in subordination to another; a delegate or deputy; also a thing which comes second or subordinate in importance. Now rare.

1595 SHAKS. *John v.* ii. 80, I am too high-horne to be proportioned To be a secondary at controll. 1603—*Meas.* for M. i. i. 47 Old Escalus Though first in question, is thy secondary. Take thy Commission. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcaid. Princ.* II. 56 Causing Epimones, her Secondary, to advance himselfe before her, shee willed him to returne the manner of his recovery. 1771 GOLOS. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 346 From the length becoming principle (1844) 20 A certain other advantages, and whereof all others are only secondaries and indeminities. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 202 They are not principals, but only secondaries to the Editor, in the commission of this error.

b. A cathedral dignity of second rank.

1436 E. E. WILLS (1882) 105 To every secondary & clerc of the church ijij. 1616 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 8 John Greene a secondary of the church of Exon. 1778 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 242 In the following stanza, where he [Barclay] wishes to take on board the eight secondaries, or minor canons, of his college. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 707 Secondaries is a general name for the inferior members of cathedrals, as vicars choral, &c.

c. An officer of the corporation of the City of London. † Also, an official in certain government offices and law courts: see quot. 1607.

1461 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 467½ Secundarie in the Office of our prive Seall. a 1600 in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1886) 178 The Secondary of the Court for retorne of 2 wyrtts 4. 1603 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 538 The Shiriffes of London, in the year 1471, were appointed... to have... 6 Clarkes, to wit, a Secondary, a Clarke of the Papers, and 4 other Clarkes. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* Secundarie (secundarius) is the name of an Officer next unto the chiefe Officer: as the Secundarie of the fine Office: the Secundarie of the Counter... Secundarie of the office of the priue seale, anno 1. Ed. 4. cap. 1. Secundaries of the Pipe two: Secundarie to the Remembrancers two, which be Officers in the Exchequer. Camden, pag. 113. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 45 Which is not to be allowed of upon Record in the Pipe, by the first Secondary there, untill [etc.]. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1738/4 (He) appointed the Common-Serjeant, the Town-Clerk, the two Secondaries, and the four Attorneys of the Mayors Court, to take the Poll. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 345 Mr. Aston, secondary to the master of the Kings bench office... is dead. 1766 ENYCK *Lond. IV.* 47 The secondary, whose office is to return writs, mark warrants, impanel juries for the courts both above and below, and also for the sessions. 1828 ARCHBOLD *Formis & Entries* (ed. 2) Pref. 6 For the Rules of the Common Pleas, I am indebted to Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Hewlett, Secondaries of that court. 1828 SINMONS *Dict. Trade, Secondaries' Court*, a small-debt court in the city of London. 1892 *Standard* 6 Feb. 3/6 Mr. Roderick, the Secondary [of the City of London], kept watch over the proceedings throughout the poll.

2. Short for *secondary planet* (see A. 3 d). a 1721 [see PRIMARY sb. 2]. 1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 491/1 The action of the primary planets upon their secondaries. 1852 HUXID *Astron. Vocab.* 46 The moon is a secondary to the earth.

3. Short for *secondary circle*: see A. 3 e.

1715 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* (1726) I. 220 These Hour Circles are the same in Position, with the Circles of Declination... because they are Secondaries to the Equator. 1786-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 434 Secondary circles of the sphere, are those great circles which pass through the poles of some great circle passing through the poles of another circle (great or small) is called a secondary to that circle.

4. Short for *secondary colour*: see A. 4 b.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art s. v. Secondary Colours*, The same result ensues when two secondaries are mixed in equal strength; thus Olive results from the union of green and violet.

5. *Path.* in pl. Secondary symptoms (of syphilis). 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xlix. 393 Some of these patients... have been pronounced to labour under secondaries. 1808 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 361 After the first and second (infection) definite secondaries followed.

6. *Geol.* The secondary series of rocks, or any of the secondary formations. In recent Dicts.

7. a. *Ornith.* Short for *secondary feather*

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 420 All the other wing feathers, except the secondaries, are dusky. 1815 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* IX. 1. 5 Coverts and secondaries green. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 36 The Secondaries... are those remiges that are seated on the forearm.

b. *Ent.* Short for *secondary wing*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 336 Secondary (Secundarie), the posterior wings are so denominated if the superior wings, when at rest, are not placed upon them.

† 8. *Philos.* Short for *secondary quality*. Obs.

1666 SHAKS. *Philos. v. Doctr. Platon.* (1687) 181/1 Intellection likewise must be two-fold, one of Primaries, the other of Secondaries.

9. *Electr.* Short for *secondary coil or wire*.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 335/2 The secondary is wound in vertical layers insulated by discs of sheet ebonite. 1891 *Nature* 25 June 187/2 The discharge tube in these experiments is made to form the secondary of what is essentially an induction coil.

10. *Meteorology.* Short for *secondary depression*.

1887 ABERCROMBY *Weather* 312 A secondary which would develop thunder in summer in Great Britain would only produce heavy rain in winter.

Second best, second-best, a.

1. Next in quality to the first.

1439 E. E. WILLS (1882) 114 To Watkyn Asshwell my secunde best furre and gowne. 1616 SHAKS. *Will in Knight Life* (1843) 524 Item, I give unto my wife my second best bed, with the furniture. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. iii. 95, I gather from Mr. Irving that these lines were considered as the second best set of lines composed on the occasion.

2. *absol.* (quasi-sb.) Something inferior to the best. † To have the second best: to get the worst of it (cf. 3).

1708 SIR W. ROBINSON in 3rd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel. 37 Some people [are] of opinion that my lord is like to have but y^e second best. 1881 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Jan. 65/2 Most people must be contented with second bests in this world.

3. *quasi-adv.* In phrase to come off second best, to be defeated in a contest (see COME v. 61 f).

1777 ABRAHAM AOMIS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 319, I am glad to hear of fighting, even though we come off second best.

1870 MISS BRIDGMAN R. Lynne I. iv. 49 That lady was... coming off second-best in the encounter.

Second-class, a.

1. Of or belonging to the class (in any sense of the word) next to the first. Also *absol.* a place in the second class (in an examination).

1837-8 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrm.* I. 324/1 A Birmingham first class coach weighs 3 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs... I have not weighed our second class open carriages. 1839 *Bradshaw's Ry. Time Tables* 10th Mo. 25th, Birm'ham to L'pool, Gentlemen riding in their own Carriages charged Second Class Fares. *Ibid.*, L'pool to Manch. On Sundays—Second Class Train, 7 Morning. 1846 [see FIRST-CLASS B. 1.]. 1861 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrm.* I. 324/1 A Birmingham first class coach weighs 3 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs... I have not weighed our second class open carriages. 1839 *Bradshaw's Ry. Time Tables* 10th Mo. 25th, Birm'ham to L'pool, Gentlemen riding in their own Carriages charged Second Class Fares. *Ibid.*, L'pool to Manch. On Sundays—Second Class Train, 7 Morning. 1846 [see FIRST-CLASS B. 1.]. 1861 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrm.* I. 324/1 A Birmingham first class coach weighs 3 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs... I have not weighed our second class open carriages. 1839 *Bradshaw's Ry. 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2. In advb. phrases. a. *At second hand* († also *at the or a second hand, on the second hand*): (to buy, receive, learn, etc.) from another than the maker, or original vendor (of goods), or the primary source (of information, etc.). In the 18th c. also (? after Fr.) *to hear from second hand*.

In the first quot. as may be a mistake for *at*; but perh. *second hand* may mean 'second purchaser'.

knowledge having knowledge of the second hand, is omitted.

you that I had it at the second hand. 1613 *Bodl. Day-bk.* (MS.) ff. 18 A note of such Books as were bought at London of Jhon Edwards at second hand. 1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* 62 So that I may say the eye receives the forme of the object at a second hand, as it were from the medium. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 2 You have done wisely to decline the correspondence of Sir Marm. Langdale at a second hand, thro' the consul's conveyance. 1665 *Surv. Affaires Netherlands* 132 Cathay, where they are forced to take their Rye, Hemp, and Musk, on the second hand of the Chinese. 1680 *Donwell On Sancho-niathou* (1691) 12 He quoted him by memory, and at the Second hand. 1749 *FIELDRING Tom Jones* III. v. For, to say the truth, there is no kind of flattery so irresistible as this at second-hand. 1753 *WASHINGTON Trav.* Vol. II. 481, I have heard from second-hand, that they intend to make no allowance for the fish we left there. 1833 *MARRAT P. Simple* III. 'Well, we don't want one of your father's sermons at second-hand,' replied the midshipman.

† b. *At the second hand*: by a secondary operation. *Obs.*

1545 *RAYNALD Byrth Mankynde* 23 The meat & drinck which we dayly do eate, by dygestion, fyrst of y^e stomach, the fyne iuyce, therof is separtyd from y^e drosse & grosser part, & then after at y^e second hand, the foresaid iuyce... attract... in to the lyuer... there transmutid in to blud.

† c. *By second hand*: through an intermediary, through another person as agent. *Obs.*

1721 *SWIFT South Sea* 70 When Stock is higher, they come between, Making by second-hand their Offers.

† d. *Of second hand* = *SECOND-HAND a.* 1. [a Gallicism]

1708 *SHAFTESB. Let. Enthusiasm* vi. 67 There is a sort of Enthusiasm of second hand.

B. *adj.* (*Second-hand*). [The phrase used attrib.] Obtained at second hand.

1. Not original or obtained from the original source; plagiarized or borrowed; imitative, derivative.

she hath been bred to read Romances, may have some small subaltern or second-hand Politeness. 1779 *SHERIDAN Critic* I. i. Are you not called... a mock Maecenas to second-hand authors? 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 397 You hold up, to chastise them, the second-hand authority of a king, who is only the instrument of destroying, without any power of protecting either the people or his own person. 1868 E. F. WATSON *History* I. v. 162 Even of this second-hand knowledge...

2. Not new, having been previously used or worn by another, as *second-hand clothes, books, etc.*

1673 *WYCHERLEY Gentl. Dancing-Master* v. 94, I will have no little, dirty, second-hand Chariot new forish'd, but a large, sociable, well painted Coach. 1698 *CROWNE Caligula* I. 4 Second-hand cloaths he may as proudly wear. 1771

Circular of New and Second-Hand Books. 1892 *ZANGWILL Childr. Ghetto* I. 74 But a second-hand son-in-law of 22 is superior to many brand-new ones.

† b. Said jocularly of food, with various notions. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* IV. lxxvii, The Cupboard wherein

1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 Sept. 12/1 What is technically called a 'second-hand joint', that is one that has had all its choice parts sliced off.

3. *Second-hand bookseller, clothier, etc.*: one dealing in second-hand goods. *So second-hand book-selling, shop, etc.*

1566 *HEVLIN Surv. France* 148 They call it their Library: for my house of cutlar Ju Retail, a Lond. c hand bo

fig. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 Jan. 3/3 The modern second-hand dealers in popular criticism.

4. *quasi-adv.* = at second hand. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. I. x. (1855) 181 Maxims learned second-hand by rote and not by heart. 1910 S. COOK in *Expositor* Aug. 115 Babylonian culture could continue to reach Canaan secondhand.

Hence *Secondhandness*; also (*rare*) *Second-handness*, appearance of being second-hand.

1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 120 The staleness of their method and the second-handness of their costume. 1886 *FARRAR Hist. Interf.* 225 Four serious drawbacks of overhaste, second-handness, vehement prejudice and incessant vacillation.

Second-handed, a. Now chiefly *dial.* = *SECOND-HAND a.*

1682 in *Flemings in Oxford* (O.H.S.) II. let. cxxlvii, For a

1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 73 He sets about purchasing a houseful of trash—second-handed chairs [etc.].

Secondine, obs. form of SECUNDINE.

Secondly (se-kändli), *adv.* [f. *SECUNDA* + *-LY* 2.]

† 1. For a second time. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Lev.* xiii. 58 He shal washe secundlich [iulg. *secundo*] the things that be pure. 1608 in *Rep. MSS.* in *Var. Coll.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1901) I. 287 But these malicious persons, not satisfied, waylaid our petitioner, and there and then suddenly assaulted and wounded your petitioner. 1706 J. H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) II. 208 She was secondly married to James Livingston Earl of Newburgh.

2. In the second place; as the second in serial order. Chiefly in the enumeration of heads or topics in a discourse.

1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 1741 Secundelich þer yet deuynteth noon vp-on yow tow. 1425 *LYNG. Assembly of Gods* 166 Furst, to begynne, thys Eolus hath [etc.]. 1. Secondly, Ofte of myn entent hath he made me mys. 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 332 Syne in a feild of siluer secundliche he beris ene Egill ardent of air. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* xvi. 19 Secondly, whom shulde I serue? 1610 *HEALEY Epictetus* (1636) 51 Man, consider first the nature of the thing that thou intendest, and secondly thine owne nature. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Pables* ccxv. 185 We are Taught here Principally, Two Things; First, And yetzly. How prone we are to Indulge our wpp Errors [etc.]. 1712 *PARAUX Dir.* 106 from Church. ended. 1863. 1ud pierced through had been thrown down by the river in aocient channels, it would have been stratified.

† 3. In the second place in order of importance, secondarily. Also (*nonce-use*), in an inferior manner. *Obs. rare.*

1526 *Grete Herball* cli. (1549) I v h, Epithimium... hath vertue princypally to purge melancolyke humours, and secondely flemwe. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 407/1 Tyndall haadeleth his thyrdye sygnification very secondly, and fareth as one that woulde fayne walke in the darke.

4. *quasi-sb.* The word secondly used in making subdivisions of a subject.

1759 [see *FIRSTLY* 3]. 1874 'MAX ADELER' *Out of Hurly-Burly* vii. 67 The clergyman paused just as he was entering upon consideration of 'secondly'. 1898 J. A. ADAMS in *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Apr. 578/1 Jesus was not given to firstlies and secondlies.

*Secondment*¹ (se-kändment), *rare*. [f. *SECOND* v. + *-MENT*.] The action

1897 W. E. FORSTER in T. ... Robert Harvey proposed the Robberds, Nurse; with Dr. Evans's most violent secondment.

*Secondment*². The action of *SECOND* v. 2

1897 *Q. Rev.* July 242 The practice of secondment seems to us as objectionable as the word is ungrammatical.

Second-rate, a. and sb. [see *RATE* sb. 1, 9, b.]

A. *adj.* Of the second 'rate' (said of ships). Hence, Of the second class in point of quality or excellence; usually in vaguer (depreciative) sense.

Not first-rate, of only moderate quality.

1609 SIR G. DOWNING in *St. Papers Dom.* 1668-9 (1894), 286 A second-rate ship. 1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Ctes. Bice* 10 May (1893) II. 164 Any of the second-rate theatres in London. 1845 *SCOTT Guy R.* II. The Laird himself was one of those second-rate sort of persons, that are to be found frequently in rural situations. 1875 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* i. 20 The severe exclusion of all second-rate, superfluous, or even attractively varied examples.

B. *sb.* 1. *Naut.* A war-vessel of the second rate (see *RATE* sb. 1, 9).

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1447/4 There are now two Second-rates upon the Stocks. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xxvii. (1760) I. 211 This he had procured by his interest at the Navy Office; as also another [warship] for himself, by virtue of which he was removed into a second rate.

2. *transf.* A person or thing of inferior class.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 95 We still think that she [a lady novelist] ranks, with a degree of respect, as a 'second-rate' 1804 *SOUTHEY in Robberds Nov. W. Taylor* I. 518 With the second-rate. 1894 *WESTM. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 2/3 We look upon him [Sardou] as a second-rate who might have been almost first-rate had he been sincere.

Hence *Second-ratedness*, *Second-rateness*, the quality of being second-rate; *Second-rater*, one who or something which is second-rate.

1865 *HOOD Back* seemed then a safe II. 26 She forgot rateness, she four KISSER 36. 4. 7 with the second-r profundity of Lake Superior.

Second sight.

1. A supposed power by which occurrences in the future or things at a distance are perceived as though they were actually present.

1616 *Maitland Club Misc.* II. 189 Be the second sight grantit to her. She saw Robert Stewart... and certaine uthers with towis about their Craigis. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 16 Sept.

visions, Captain Campbell, as unsatisfactory and vain as those of the second sight. 1875 A. LANG in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 204/1 Persons possessing the Celtic *taishitarough*, or gift of second-sight.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 29 But the High-Church Doctors were oot then Blessed with the second sight, as they have been of late. 1850 *EMERSON Cond. Life* viii. 178 When the second-sight of the mind is opened, down one colour or form or gesture, and now another, has a pungency [etc.].

2. The image or vision produced by the faculty of 'second sight'.

1763 'THEOPHILUS INSULANUS' *Second Sight* 35. From

3. *Natural Magic.* (See quot. 1883.)

1883 *Castell's Bk. Sports* 923 Clairvoyance, or Second Sight, when applied to conjurers' tricks and private entertainments, is the art of telling the name and description of articles by a person whose eyes are blindfolded. 1902 G. FAUR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 427/2 In recent years the mystery known as 'Second Sight' has been vastly improved.

4. *attrib.*

1700 DR. HICKES *Let. in Pepsys's Mem.* (1870) 696, I asked this question, to know whether... these Second Sight folks were Seers or Visionists.

Hence *Second-sighted a.*, having the gift of second sight; † *Second-sightedness*, the quality of possessing second sight; *Second-sighter*, one who practises the power of second sight.

1864 in *Aubrey's Misc.* (1896) 154 These Events, which Second-sighted Men discern...

1895 A. LANG in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 204/1 and-sighted man. 1897 *MARY* 'You cannot see your own hush-owl, unless you are an Ebuntup, a sort of second-sighter.'

Second(e, obs. forms of SECOND.

† *Secourgeon, -ion, Obs. rare.* [a. F. *secourgeon* (in Estienne, orig. of this passage), var. of *secourgeon* (Cotgr. *secourgeon*, Walloon *socoran*).]

= AMELCORN, an inferior variety of wheat.

1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* v. xx. 710 You may make meale likewise of other corne then of wheate, ps of barley,

† *Secourse, sb. Obs. rare.* Also 7 *secours.* [a. F. *secours* (OF. *secorre*, -ce, *secorre* in Godef.) *Succour sb.*] Snocour, aid, help, assistance.

1597 A. M. in *Guillemaut's Fr. Chirurg.* 34 b/2 Notwithstanding all the secourse we could doe them, yet they dyed suddaynly. 1610 *Buckelch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 89 To make use of such number of his subjects, for the secours of the Princes of Germany. 1632 *LITTONOW Trav.* x. 421 Our merciful Klog... gave secourse to thousands of your ship-wracked people for many moneths.

|| *Secousse* (sek-ur's). *Massage.* [a. F. *secousse* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.), vbl. sb. of † *secourre* (now *secouer*) to agitate, f. L. *succussus*, *succutere*, f. *sub* under, below + *quatre* to shake. (See quot.)

1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art Massage* iii. (ed. 4) 52 *Secousses*. These are agitated movements quickly executed and with sudden jerks.

Secoutour, variant of *SECUTOR Obr.*, executor.

† *Secre, a. and sb. Obs.* Also 4-5 *secree.* [a. OF. *secre*, var. of *secret*: see *SECRET a. and sb.*]

A. *adj.* = *SECRET a.* in various senses.

1. Not allowed to be revealed, hidden, occult.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 4. 90 But I wol nat aowte that I seye And therefore keepe I secree I yow þe hym c 1400 in *Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* 83 And þat þe

he þrys of alle science, secree and hevynly, c 1407 *LYNG. Kauson & Sern.* 1675 This god is also messager. For to report in special the secrete thingis of the hevyn. 1430-40 — *Bochas* viii. xxiv. (1554) 192/2 A ful pvenec stone... Powder of which will discure anone, if it be drunke (though it be secree) Of maydenhead the broken chastitee.

2. *Secre seal, a.* A private seal of attestation affixed to a document; also *fig.* b. A seal fixed upon a closed letter or document.

1562 *LANGLE P. Pl.* A. III. 141. Heo may as muche do In a Mooneþ onys As secree secree seal [1377 B. III. 145, 1593 C. IV. 189 secree seal] In Seuen score dayes. 1612 viii. 25 Bote vndur his secrete seal [1377 B. VII. 23 secree seal; 1393 C. x. 27 secree seal] Treuþe sende a leitre. 1393 *leid.* C. x. 133 The whiche am lunatik lollares. For vnder godes secrete seal here symnes ben ykueured.

3. Of a person: Reserved or reticent in conduct or conversation; close, discreet.

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV.* 1525 And he was wis, hardy, secree, and ryche. 1412-20 *LYNG. Chron. Tryp.* 1. 2001 Seche kephe hir cloos and wonderly secree, Pat by hir chere eo man myst see What þat she ment.

b. Characterized by reserve or secrecy. Phrase, *in secrete wyse*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 744 In his counseyl tellinge That toucheth love that oughte be secrete; For of him-self it wolde y-nough out-springe. c 1386 — *Doctor's T.* l. 143 This Iuge yn-to this cherl his tale hath toold In secrete wyse. 1440 In *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 307 Sende me word, yn the most secrete wyse.

4. Intimate, privy. *rare*—

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xi. Sine nixt hir raid.. Twelf damisellis.. Qubhiks semit of her counsell maist secrete.

5. Of a place: Remote, retired, secluded. Also *rarely* of time, spent in seclusion.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* l. pr. iv. 31 Thilke thinges that I hadde lerne of thee among my secrete restingwhyles [L. *inter secreta otia*]. 1426 LYON. *De Guill. Pilgr.* 4056, I am callyd Dame Penauce. The cheff wardyne.. Off thylke yle most secrete; The wych.. Ys yhyd with-Inne a man. c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venys.* i. 652 In hir chalmir quhilk ay was most secrete.

6. quasi-adv. Secretly; without witnesses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 381 To noon oother creature.. Of this matere he dorste no word seyn. Under his brest he baar it more secrete Than euer dide Pamphilus for Galathee. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 541 So it he doon secrete that no man se.

B. sb.

1. Something that is kept hidden or secret. a. Something hidden from human understanding or knowledge; a divine or natural mystery.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* T. 894 For this science, and this konnyng, quod he, Is of the secrete of the secretes pardee. c 1407 LYON. *Reason & Sens.* 1879 Ful of mystery and secrete And many ynknowit preuities. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* l. lxxviii. (1869) 46 And pere were shewed be alle be secretes of Nature. c 1450 LOVELICH *Graill* xvii. 57 He is a fool that doo wele as I have do, To knowen the Sececes of his Saviour.

b. A private or secret matter; = SECRET sb. 3. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 31 But to hise wyse toold he his secrete. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 260 For tweyn in nombre is hee than three In every counsel and secrete. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* (Edin. MS.) iv. 577 And couth rycht wel seceis conceil.

2. A prayer in the Mass recited by the priest in a low voice; = SECRET sb. 2.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 12044 As he stod at is masse.. Bioure be weued in is bedes, at be secrete rist, Com sir gui de mountfort.. & villiche him slou. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxix. *Cosme & Damiand* 1 Of haly messe in be secrete syndry sanctis set we se. c 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. xlvii. 541 Pen he hignis his secrete; Adoun benne knele 3e.

3. Secrecy. *In secrete*, in private, secretly.

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 62 He seith in open, fy I to Sinne, And in secrete ther is no vice Of which that he nis a Norrice. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 403 Wallace with hyr in secrete maid him glaid.

Secrecy (s'krēsi). Forms: a. 5 secret90, 6 secretie, -ye; β. 6-7 secrecio (6 secretio), ecrecio, 6-9 secrecy, 6-secrecy. [In 15-16th c. *secrete*, -tie, app. f. SECURE a. or SECRET a. + -TY or -Y. Cf. med.L. *secretia* a royal treasury. Late in the 16th c. altered to *secrete*, app. after words like *primacy*.]

1. The quality of being secret or of not revealing secrets; the action, practice, or habit of keeping things secret.

a. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xevii. Stude at the dure fair-calling hir vschere, That coude his office doon In connyng wise, And secrete, hir thrifty chamberere.

β. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* l. iii. 112 Constant you are, But yet a woman; and for secrete, No Lady closer. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 116 If you conceale this I must thinke that.. you begin to suspect my secrete. 1616 BACON *Letter to Villiers* Wks. 1872 VI. 41 And that the servants attending the clerks of the council he also bound to secrete. 1617 MORISON *Ann.* l. 50 By reason of his singular secrete in keeping his purposes unknowne. a 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 167 For who could expect secrete in such a slave of Cleopatra. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evellina* (1791) II. xxiv. 150, I have intreated Mrs. Selwyn to observe the strictest secrete. 1819 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. viii. 232 An intelligent friend on whose style of expression, prudence, and secrete his Grace could put perfect reliance. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 532 He

what a vast system of secrete the moral world is.

2. The condition or fact of being secret or concealed. *In secrete*: secretly.

a. 1563 MIRR. *Marg. Ld. Hastings* xc. Your polytyke secretes garr with trustyloyaltye So shall they lurk in most assured secrete. 1581 HANMER *Jesuites Baner* D. 3. His sacrificing Priests hearing confession were wont to reueale unto him, all that in secrete was deliuered unto them.

β. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* iv. iv. Wks. 1910 II. 65, & because in all things Sececie is a great furdurance, it shalbe best that we draw our selves apart unto one of your houses. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* ii. 1. A friend of mine told me in secrete, That hees repaid and sent for backe againe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. li. 403 The Lady Anne, Whom the King hath in secrete long married, This day was view'd in open, as his Queene. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xix. 96 Nor is there any Counsell with sec

1842 I. 14 On his Rome with all the secrete of a criminal. 1819 MACINTOSH *Parl. Suffrage* proposal is, that FENN *Pick's P.* and stuffed the his trousers pocket.

† b. Retirement, seclusion. *Obs.*

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 37 The males giue great honor to the females great with young, during the time of their secrete. 1608 — *Serpents* 15 There is a question, whether when they be in this secrete or drouzines, they awake not to eate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 427 Thou in thy secrete although alone, Best with thy self accompanied, seek'st not Social communication.

3. quasi-concr. Something which is or has been kept secret; a secret; the secret nature or condition of something. Often *collect. sing.* or *plural*, secret matters, mysteries. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. c 1450 LYON. *Secres* 38 The which book.. Whylom compyled by Aristotilees, Which in sapience of Secretees hath the name. 1517 TUNSTALL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 134 Besids al other maters contenyd in our Lettres..oon is in them untowchyd by cause I wold not make my clerke priuie to the secrete theroff.

β. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 17 To answer stranger ciuillie, but shew him not thy secrete. 1594 *Willobies Avisa* xlii. (Grosart) 40 H. W... pyneth a while in secrete griefe, at length.. heuwyth the secrete of his disease unto his familiar friend W. S. 1598 YONG *Diana* 305 A famous Shepherd.. to whose skill and knowledge, it seemed, nature itselfe with all her secrecies was subject. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 305 So shall my anticipation preuent your discovery of your secrete to the King and Queene. a 1617 P. BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) Contents. The doctrine of our saluation is a hidden secrete. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* ii. iii. I'me not inquisitive of secrecies without an inuitation. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 44 Leaving secrecies to conscience. 1656 *Charac. Italy* 85 In the Secretries and Operations of Medicine none could excel Francastorius [etc.]. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment. Two Tales* (1901) 20 He solemnly swears his Host to keep counsel in a secrete of such high consequence. 1893 F. THOMSON *Poems* 50, I in their delicate fellowship was one — Drew the bolt of Nature's secrecies.

† b. The secret parts (of a person). *Obs. rare*—

c 1675 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 59 A shirt out of his Cloak-hag presently plucked he, And put it on the woman to cover her secrete.

† 4. The condition of being entrusted with a person's secrets; intimate acquaintance, confidence.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 165 Euen he who was of his secrete [1619 secrete] land companion at meate. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 18 But, Madame, marke a while, and you shall see, Your Father shake him off from secrete. 1591-5 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 698 By creeping close into his secrete. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog. Life* A 2, He.. hetook himself to a Monastery of regular Canons, where for some years he had the secrete of Guillelmus Hermannus of Buda, a very studious and diligent youth.

† **Secretly**, adv. *Obs.* Also 4-5 secreteely, sekerly, sekerly. [f. SECURE a. + -LY 2.] Secretly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 707 This Markys writen bath.. A leltre.. And secrete [sur. secrete], secrete, secrete, he to Boloigne it sente. 1426 LYON. *De Guill. Pilgr.* 5782 The grete Tresour wych veraply Ys shet with-Inne secrete, Pore folkys for to fede. c 1440 *Generydes* 359 Whanne ye maye synd good leyser and spase, That sekerly ye may speke with the kyng. *Ibid.* 3786 And in like wise cast your harnes vppon, Secrete, that no man yow Aspye.

† **Secrement**. *Obs. rare*— [As if nd. L. **secrementum*, f. *secre*, *secretere* to secrete. Cf. *excrement*.] Secrement.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* l. 29 Cuckow-Spitt.—That it is the sole exudation and Secrement of Plants, I cannot believe.

† **Secreeness**. *Obs.* Also 4 secreenesse, secreenes (se. [f. SECURE a. + -NESS.]) Secreeness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man. of Law's T.* 675 O Messager, fulfid

nes. 1450 *Impeachment. Dk. Suffolk in Paston Lett.* I. 103 Beyng of your grete Priuey Councell, and..knowyng the secreenesse [Rolls of Parli. V. 178 secreenesse] thereof.

† **Secret**, v. *Obs. rare*— [ad. Sp. *secrestar* = med.L. *secretare*, metathetic form of *sequestrare*.] *trans.* To sequestrate (goods).

1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 259 Hee did Iudge the Captaines to perpetual prison.. and did secrete all their goods [orig. y secrestado todos sus bienes].

Secretan, obs. form of SACRISTAN.

Secret (s'krēt), a. and sb. Also 4 secrete, 5-6 secrete, (5 sekret), 6 secrete, secret, (seycrete, seacreate), Sc. secreteit, seacreit, 6-7 secrete, 7 seacret, (secreit). [a. F. *secret* adj. and sb. (OF. also *secre*: see SECURE a. and sb.). ad. L. *secreitus* adj. (neut. *secretum* used subst., a secret), orig. pa. pple. of *secretere* to separate, divide off: see SECURE v. Cf. Pr. *secret*, Sp. *secreto*, Pg. *segredo*, It. *segreto*, *segredo* (all used as adj. and sb.).] A. adj.

1. Kept from knowledge or observation; bidden, concealed. a. Predicatively (esp. in *to keep secret*): Kept from public knowledge, or from the knowledge of persons specified; not allowed to be known, or only by selected persons.

1399 LANG. *Rich. Redeles* ProL. 61 Lete your conceill cor... is secrete. 1474 [see 2].

2. not discover by counsell or... 1485 CAXTON *Paris* 147 (1668) 3 Parys kept his love secrete. 1550 DAVIS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 72, I kept nothing secrete from your Am-hassadours. 1600 F. gados..kept his de *Leonora* II. 164 It.. to keep the affair se

task in which he was engaged was to be kept most strictly secret. 1879 'EONA LYALL' *Won by Waiting* xxx, Bertha's flight must be kept secret.

b. Of a place: Removed from the resort of men; retired, remote, lonely, secluded, solitary; hence, affording privacy or seclusion. Also *rarely* of time. Chiefly *arch.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 1 In secrete place this hyndir nyght, I hard [etc.]. a 1585 SIONY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 32 To..plant goodnesse euen in the secrete cabinet of our soules. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 91 Put them in secrete holds. 1604 DRAYTON *Moyes* l. 12 Softly she [i.e. Pharaoh's daughter] walks downe to the secrete flood,.. In the coole streames to cheack the pamperd blood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 6 Sing, Heav'nly Muse, that on the secrete top Of Oreb, or of Sinai, didst inspire That shepherd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 652 In uenise In open Plains, or in *Shrubbery* 19 They seek, lik

SHELLEY *Skylark* 44 Soothing her love-laden Soul in secrete hour. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet* to With echoing feet he threaded The secrete walks of fame. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Ital. Note-bks.* (1871) II. 31 Powers took us into a room apart.. apparently the secrete room he had— and showed us some tools.. of his own.. invention. 1900 G. C. BROOKER *Mem. & Impr.* 203 To exchange opinions.. no longer through whisps in the secrete chambers, but through open talk in drawing-rooms and even hall-rooms.

† c. Of a person, etc.: Secluded from observation. Chiefly *predicative. Obs.*

1528 GAROINER in *Pocock Rec. Ref.* l. xlvii. 90 Being compelled for want of apparel to keep ourselves secrete one whole day. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) B. 1, Franion being secrete in his chamber, began to meditate with himselfe in these termes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. iv. 48 In this City will I stay, And lye alone as secrete as I may. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 206 When they are secrete and alone by themselves, they will practise lewding, dancing, and other strange feats. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 522 So all ere day-spring, under conscious Night Secret they finish'd.

d. Of actions, negotiations, agreements, etc.: Done or entered into with the intention of being concealed; clandestine. † Also *rarely* of movements: Stealthy.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* (1550) 13h, He caused hym by

me from the secrete counsel of the wicked. 1635 W. AUSTIN *Medit.* 103 Secret therefore, must Abstinece be. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 428 Shall I make conscience of smaller, secrete offences, and shall I not much more abhor the grosser. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Oct. 1670, The Treasurer, who put into my hands those secret pieces and transactions concerning the Dutch war. 1705 SHAFESB. *Let. to Le Clerc* 8-13 Feb. in *N. & Q. Ser.* i. (1851) III. 98/1 [Lord Shaftes-

I. 152, I am led to think that there are Secret Articles in the Treaty of Campo Formio that are Monstrous. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iii. l. 320, I wasted The sum in secrete riot. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xv, Rebecca.. owned there was a secret attachment. 1903 MORLEY *Gladsone* I. vi. vii. 366 All the highest abstract arguments were against secret voting.

e. Of doctrines, ceremonies, language, signs, methods of procedure, remedies, and the like: Kept from the knowledge of the uninitiated.

1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 What so euer secrete doctrine of perfeccion you take or lerne of this poore treatise. 1807 G. K. KLANO *Art Fencing* (1823) 142, I am frequently asked.. Whether there are not certain secret trusts, which Professors reserve for themselves. *Ibid.* 143 Others.. have pretended to sell them secret passes, applicable on all occasions. 1845 SCOTT *Betrothed* ii. They.. were initiated into their order by secret and mystic solemnities.

f. Of feelings, passions, thoughts: Not openly avowed or expressed; concealed, disguised; also, in stronger sense, known only to the subject, inward, inmost. Hence said of the heart, soul, etc.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 40 Go follow thame, quha will inconstance leir; Secrete invy [etc.]. 1548 UDALT, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* l. 47-9 Jesus yet declaring.. how he knew the thoughts of men, were they neuer so secrete. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1065 Nor shall he smile at thee in secrete thought. 1601 — *Twel. N.* l. iv. 14, I have vnclasp'd To thee the booke euen of my secrete soule. 1659 HANNON *On Ps.* xvii. 3 Paragraph. 85 The searcher of the secretest thoughts. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 133, I had a secrete joy at the news. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 67 Or Jealousy with rankling tooth, That inly gnaws the secrete heart. 1818 SHELLEY *Jullian* 341 My secrete groans must be unheard by thee. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vii. Holding them in his secrete soul little better than the Saracens. 1852 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* l. 5 § 5 (1875) 19 That the theological party regard Science with so much secrete alarm. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. ii. You will all of you execrate Lady Tippins in your secrete hearts.

† g. Abstruse, recondite; beyond ordinary apprehension or beyond unaided human intelligence. Of a person or thing: Pertaining to or dealing with mystical or occult matters. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Pr.* l. 6 Thou.. hast shewed me secrete

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1530 PALSGR. 268/2 *Secrete* a prey place, *requoy*. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 774 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. Upon one dyke down was he sett into a secret out of sight. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. vi.* xii. 24 Into their cloysters now he broken had... And searched all their cells and secrets neare. 1635 W. AUSTIN *Medit.* 103 God himselfe is an invisible Spirit... he hides himselfe in Cloudes, and dwelleth in Secrets. † *6. pl.* = *Secret parts* (see A. 1.). Also *sing.* 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxv. 11 Yf... the wyfe put forth hir hande, and take him by the secretis. 1552 LYNDESAE *Mouarche* t. 986 Than... they... maid thame Breikis of leuis grene. That their secretis suld noch be sene. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 34 They... run... starke naked (saying they have a cloth before their secrets). 1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 73 Their secret hangeth forth more then at other times. 1666 HEYLIN *Surr. France* 237 Those... had the secrets of nature... filled with gun-powder, and so blown into ashes. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) Dict. B.H. The upper Part of a Woman's Secret. 7. *Antiq.* 'A coat of mail concealed under one's usual dress' (Jam.).

1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 105 With daggis, pistoletis, Jakis, and secretis of plait. 1600 *Gowrie Conspiracy* D. 2 b. The Earle bade him putte on his secret and plait sleaves, for he had an hey-land man to take. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* *Trent.* 151 [They] quha sall resort, or repaire within his Majesties palace... armed with Iakis, Se-critis, or corslets, vnder their coats, doubtles, or vtherwaies, sall be apprehended. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) VI. 43/2 That þej provide jacks or secretis lances and steill honnettes and swordes. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv. A short doublet of buff, under which in some places visible that light worn instead private assass. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 149, I think it as well if you wore a secret beneath your ordinary dress. 8. Phrases. a. (Properly the adj. used *absol.*) In secret [= *L. in secreto*, *F. en secret*]: in private, not openly or in public; secretly. † *At one's secret*: to oneself, privately. † *Of secret*: of a secret character.

1274 CAXTON *Chesse* u. ii. (1883) 26 And thus every wyf tolde hit to other in secrete. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* lvij. And... the kyng... sayd at his secrete that he myght not be wrothe with his wyf. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* vi. 4 Thy father which seith in secret. [So later versions.] 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 382 Drunkards... kepe nothing in secrete, but... hab abroad in the hearing of all men, whatsoever. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 236 One word in secret. 1588 PARKER *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 143 He... passed abroad, but not in such secret but that hee was discovered. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 206, I return'd Witb tokens thus and thus... I may name markes of secret on her person. 1616 CHAPMAN *Misanus* 260 Loose acts done In surest secret: in the open Sunne And every Market place, will burne thine eares. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 722 My soul shall sing in secret. 1877 TERNYSON *Harold* v. ii. Some held she was his wife in secret.

b. (Chiefly in senses 3-4.) *To be in* (rarely † *on*) the secret, to be one of the participants in a secret; † *to be of secrets with*, to share the confidence or secrets of (a person); *to let* (a person) into the secret, to confide (to him) the secret (of an affair, trade); hence *slang* (see *quots.* a 1700-2, 1801); *to make a secret of* (something), to make (it) a matter of concealment, to keep (it) to oneself.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 228 We have in warde... Dam Janet Twistace, which was thErlie of Kildares aunt, and most of secrets with him. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 28 Even those who were on the secret, and saw him in these shapes, could perceive nothing by which he might be discovered. 1697 VANBRUGH *Asop* II. i. 11's a good trade... let a lad be not diligent, and do what he's bid, he shall be let into the secret, and share part of the profits. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July 1674, In a short time let him so into the secret of affairs, that [etc.]. a 1700 E. B. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Secret*, let into the Secret, when one is drawn in at Horse-racing, Cock-fighting, Bowling, and other Sports or Games, and *Bil.* 1703 [see *LET* v. 12 a (d)]. 1744 *De Poë's Tour* *Gr. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 79 Before I was let into the Secret, as 'tis called, which is indeed nothing but the knavish Part of the Sport [of Horse-racing]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* t. 29 You may make a Secret of it, but I can spell, and put together. 1801 NELSON *Let. in Sotheby's Catal.* 15 June 1807, ... the secret and feel I have a right to speak James, who had roiber's foreign ... 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) Dict. B.H. The upper Part of a Woman's Secret. 7. *Antiq.* 'A coat of mail concealed under one's usual dress' (Jam.).

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (objective) *secret-keeper*, *secret-graph* (*nonce-wd.*), a code for communicating secrets.

1741 *Secrets Book* *Scots* III. 200 Instruct Indies to form Air of Earth, ... 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) Dict. B.H. The upper Part of a Woman's Secret. 7. *Antiq.* 'A coat of mail concealed under one's usual dress' (Jam.).

Obs. rare—1. a 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* lxviii. (1533) 25 b/1 When he [sc. Constantine] awoke he called this vssyon to mynde, and tolde unto his secretis, by whose counsaill he commaunded the sygne of the crose to be... set in his baners.

† *Secret*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *SECRET* sb.] In the infected forms it is not easy to distinguish between *secret* and *SECRET* v.] *trans.* To keep secret, conceal, hide. 1596 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 25 Your loves, I thinke, can pardon these faltes, and secret them from the vewe of others. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 21 A large

chart... which I shall most humbly pray your L^o. to secret, and not to suffer it to passe your own bands. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 398 Things that hee [God] hath pleased to secret vnto himselfe. 1625 BACON *Ess.* ... can discerne, what Things hat to be secreted. 1693 W. E. *several Methods of Secreting* NORTH *Exam.* I. i. § 171 (1740) 23 call any thing out a monster in common sense argue ... that the Earl intended to secret the Sense of his Words.

Hence *Secreting* *vbl. sb.* 1616 BACON *Add. to Withers Wks.* 1872 VI. 41 There is great care to be used for the councillors themselves to be well chosen, so there is of the clerks of the council, for the secreting of their consultations.

† *Secreta* ¹ (*sikrētā*). Pl. *secretæ*. *Eccl.* [*eccl.* *L. sēcrēta* (sc. *oratio*), fem. of *L. sēcrētus* *SECRET* a.] = *SECRET* sb. 2.

1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 95 The Prayers called the *Secreta*, which correspond to the Collects of the Day, and are different every Day. 1859 NEALE *Liturgies* *S. Mark*, etc. p. xxvi note, While the *secretis* is being said. 1899 LUTHERAN (Philad.) 6 Apr. 325 The prolonged *secretis* of the priests.

† *Secreta* ², *pl.* [Lat.; neut. pl. of pa. pple. of *sēcrēre*: see *SECRER*, *SECRET*.] Secreted matters; the products of secretion. Cf. *EXCRETA*. 1877 CHAMBERS in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 209/2 The actual amount of those elements in the dried solids of the *secretis*.

Secretage (*sikrētēdʒ*). [a. *F. secretage*, f. *secret*, *SECRET* v. 3 and -AGE.] A process of preparing furs for felting: see *quot.* 1835. Also *attrib.* 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. u. i. 131 The furs of hares... cannot be employed alone for felting, without having undergone a previous operation which is called *secretage*. 1835 URC *Philos. Manuf.* 129 The furs of the hare, the rabbit, and the castor, being naturally straight, cannot be employed alone for felting, till they have acquired a curling texture at their points, by the application of nitrate of mercury... an artifice called *secretage*. 1839 — *Dict. Arts* 811 The nitrate of mercury is employed for the *secretage* of rabbit and hare-skins. 1866 COOLEY *Toilet* 141 *Secretage* Liquid, Permanent Curling Fluid. 1880 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 518/2.

† *Secretaire* ¹. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *secretare*, 6 *secretore*, *secretore*. [a. *F. secrétaire*. Cf. *SECRETAR*.] = *SECRETARY*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 31 Fulfill of Slowthes essamplaire Ther is yit on his Secretaire, And he cleped Negligence. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 25 Maister Aleyen Chabreter... secretaire to Charlys le hien amyde [sic]. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* ix. 210 Thenne sayde the secretaire, 'Sire, your commaundement shall he doon.' 1530 PALSGR. 35 The letters misseyves of suche as be secretaires in the sayd countrie. 1556 CHRON. *Grey Friars* (Camden) 46 Gardner *secretore* un to the byshoppe of Wyntchester.

† *Secretaire* ² (*sikrētē*). [F. *secrétaire*: see *SECRETARY* 5.] A piece of furniture, usually cabinet-shaped, in which private papers can be kept, with a shelf for writing on, and drawers and pigeon-holes; a bureau.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xlix. A cracked brown cann, with a piece of leather tied over the top. Its contents seemed to be written papers, thrust in disorder into this uncommon *secretaire*. 1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Trnl.* I. 321/2 Descrip-

spring of a secret place.

Se'cretar. *Sc.* Also 6 *secretare*, 6-7 *secretor*. (See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [Sc. variant of *SECRETARY*: see -AN 2.]

1. = *SECRETARY* 2.

1455 and his Alswa the bi Lordis seybrevis in dew and competent forme... to Sir William Murray... and Sir William Kirkcaldy. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Ir. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 448 Quhom we cal the Queines secretar. 1632-4 *Aberd. Acc. in Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 107 Quhen the Erll of Kingorne, minister and secretar, wer maid burgessis, i lib. 235. 4d.

2. = *SECRETARY* 1.

1619 A. SIMSON in *Select Dialog.* (Wodrow Soc.) I. 79 He was a faithfull secretar... He said if he thought he should reveall any secret he would wish his tongue cutt out.

Secretarial (*sikrētēriāl*), *a.* [ad. *L.* type **secretariālis*, f. med. *L. secretarius* *SECRETARY*: see -AL 1.] Of or pertaining to a secretary or secretaries. 1801 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 362 Mr. Rose promised... to place it with his own secretarial hands... on... the table of Mr. Pitt. 1851 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) I. 244, I would like to have a talk with you about the secretarial duties. 1897 FLOR. MARRIAT *Blood of Vampire* xi, Mr. Milliken would be much occupied with secretarial work.

b. Of type: = *SECRETARY* sb. 4. 1864 PANIZZI in *Fine Arts Q. Rev.* II. 183 M. Francesco da Bologna... has devised a new form of letter, called cursive or secretarial.

† *Secretarian*, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. med. *L. sēcrētāri-us* *SECRETARY* + -AN.] = *prec.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 5 (1740) 33 We may observe in his Book in most Years, a Catalogue of Preferences, with Dates and Remarks, which latter, by the Secretarian Touches, shew out of what Shop he had them. *Ibid.* i. iii. § 37. 144 These false Glosses built upon certain Secretarian Expressions in Coleman's Letters. 1809 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) I. 175, I do not receive livery and seisin of the secretarian pen till we reach London.

Secretariat (*sikrētēriāt*, -tī). [a. *F. secrétariat*, ad. med. *L. sēcrētariāt-us* the office of a secretary, f. *secretarius* *SECRETARY*: see -ATE 1.] The office or official position of secretary; the body or department of secretaries; the place where a secretary transacts business, preserves records, etc.

a. 1811 WELLINGTON *Let. to C. Stuart* 12 Jan. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VII. 97, I conduct the operations of the Portuguese army as Marshal General, without any reference to the Secretariat. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 116 A series of letters to the Secretariat at Bombay. 1861 MONEY *Jana* I. 238 The Secretariat.—The Governor-General is further assisted by a Secretary-General, who has under him three secretaries of Government, and a large staff of clerks. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Nov. 8/2 The vacancy in the secretariat of the British and Foreign Bible Society. 1908 L. ROBERTS in Lee-Warner *Mem. Sir H. W. Norman* 30 After the mutiny his career took him to the Military Secretariat.

b. 18-21 *Parliamentary Papers* 1890-1891. P. Secretariat of the Queen 22 Apr. 568/3 Claudius... is regarded as the puppet of dissolute wives and insolent freedmen, not the shrewd organiser of a new Imperial Exchequer and secretariate.

Secretary (*sikrētāri*), *sb.* (and *a.*). Forms: 4-7 *secretario*, 5- *airye*, (*secretary*), 5-6 *secretarye*, -ory, -orie, (6 *Sc. secrettary*), 5- *secretary*. [ad. med. *L. sēcrētarius* a secretary, notary, scribe, etc., a title applied to various confidential officers (properly an *adj.*), f. *sēcrēt-um* *SECRET* sb.: see -ARY 1 B. 1. (The equivalent late Latin title was a *sēcrētis*.) Cf. *F. secrétaire* (whence *SECRÉTAIRE*, *SECRETAR*), *Pr. secretari*, *Sp.* *Pg. secretario*, *It. secretario*, *segretario*.] *A. sb.*

† 1. One who is entrusted with private or secret matters; a confidant; one privy to a secret. *Obs.* 1387 TREVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) V. 387 Janne his secretarie [*L. secretarius*] tolde hym what he hadde i-seie and i-doo. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Gov. Lordsh.* cvi, At þe best he he to be trewe secretary, no pinge addone, no letland, in pinges þat þou sendys hym. a 1400 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xl. (Gihhs MS.) If 88 Takyng wyth hym hys þre speccall secretaries þat is to say peyre and james and john. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 451/1 Secretary, manne of pryvye (v. r. of priui counsell), *secretarius*. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 171 (Harl. MS.), There come to him [the Emperor] a Secretary, þat was nyse of his counsell. 1451 CARGRAVE *St. Gilbert* xxlii. 97 For to þat pryvye he desyred no moo secretaries but God and seyntis. 1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 190 She... that was the secretarie of hir infortunate marriage. 1590 LONGE *Rosalynde* (1592) N 2 b, Reueale it she durst not, as dardring in such matters to make none her secretarie. 1597 GOWER *Fr. Bacon* xlii. 75 Raphe tells all, ... 1665 R. BRATHWAITE *Travels* ... Bath was too full of Chinks to be a good Secretary. 1835 SCOTT *Guy R.* xvi, My good woman... a faithful secretary to her sex's foibles.

† b. *fig.* of things personified. *Obs.* 1587 GREENE *Euph.* *Cons.* (1634) D. 1, For they knew if ever (as time is a bad Secretary) their adulterous practises should come to the eares of Polumentor, a worse mishap than death should be allotted for their incontinent mischief.

Wks. (1662) t. 350 Let it may be imagined that desire of Liberty should now be the only Secretary to My thoughts.

† c. Applied to those entrusted with the secrets or commands of God, or of a god. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 209 The mercifull God... commaunded his secretarie Abraham to build him an house in Mecca. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. i. 1 Their Priests, whom they [the Britons] accounted the onely Secretaries that God had on earth. 1657 HEYLIN *Ecl.* *Vind.* ii. iii. § 14, 164 There was no order and command of Moses, or of any other of Gods Secretaries. 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 210 Thoth, the secretary of Osiris. *transf.* 1644 MILTON *Reas. Ch. Govt.* it. Pref. 41 But were it the meanest under-service, if God by his Secretary conscience injoynt it, it were sad for me if I should draw back.

d. *Secretary of Nature*: one acquainted with the secrets of Nature.

This doubtless originally belonged to sense 2, being suggested by the title *πανουργός τῆς φύσεως*, applied (in Suidas) to Aristotle; but in the following examples the word is taken in its etymological sense.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* B. iij b, The soundest Philosophers in deede, and very deepest Secretaries of Nature, holde... another assertion. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* t. Wks. (Grosart) II. 80, I cannot but marvel that among all these secretaries of nature, there have neuer byn found any which have enterprised to search out the essence and perfect nature of loue. 1635 H. VALENTINE *Four Sermons* 24 It is reported of Aristotle that great Secretary of Nature, that [etc.]. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 19 Solinus, and other Secretaries of nature. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 29 Solomons wisdom... made him nature's secretary.

2. One whose office it is to write for another; esp. one who is employed to conduct correspondence, to keep records, and (usually) to transact various other business, for another person or for a society, corporation, or public body.

In early use applied almost solely to the officer who conducted the correspondence of a king; app. often employed with some mixture of the etymological sense 1.

Prime secretary: a secretary employed by a minister of state or other high official for the personal correspondence connected with his official position; also applied to a secretary in the employ of a particular person (as distinguished from the secretary to a society, etc.).

Humours. 1800 E. DARWIN *Phytol.* vi. 80 Every other secreted fluid in the animal body is in part absorbed again into the system. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 413 Diuretics are also administered for the purpose of producing a large flow from the kidneys, so as to enable the secreted urine to hold in solution substances which would otherwise crystallise.

Secreted (sĕkrĕtĕd), *ppl.* a. ² [f. SECRET v. 2 + ED.] Concealed, hidden.

1756 ANONY *J. Buncke* (1770) 1. 259 Yet it is the small secreted spring that directs, draws, checks, and gives movement to every weight and wheel. 1805 WOROSW. *Prologue* xi. 141 Not in Utopia, —suttanean fields, —Or some secreted island, Heaven knows where!

Secreted, obs. form of SECRET.

Secretement, *adv.* Obs. rare-1. [OF. *secretement*, f. *secret* SECRET a.] Secretly.

1470 HAROUNG *Chron.* cc. ii. Then the kyng, him fast to Langley sent There in the Feers to be buried secretment.

Secret-er. Obs. rare-1. [f. SECRET v. 2 + ER-1.] One who conceals or hides away.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 184 The gentleman having detected the secreters of the dog, obliged them to give to this charity the money they had received.

Secretine. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *secretin*.] A sacristan.

1607 R. CLAREW tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 264 In which Church there was one which attended upon these holy Martyrs, the Secretine.

Secreting (sĕkrĕtĭng), *ppl.* a. [f. SECRET v. 1 + ING-2.] That secretes.

1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 81 High inflammation would only throw out coagulable lymph even on a secreting surface. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex. s.v. Carpellum*. The midrib extended and expanded to a due length and thickness forms the style, and its 'denuded, secreting, and humid apex', forms the stigma. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 179 On the Secreting and Excreting Organs, with the exception of the skin, the effect of opium is to lessen their activity. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 740 The cysts arise from hypertrophy of the secreting part of the sweat-glands.

Secretion (sĕkrĕtĭon). [a. F. *secretion*, nd. L. *secretiō-em*, n. of action f. *secernere* to separate, secrete: see SECRN v. Cf. Sp. *secretiōn*, Pg. *secretiō*, It. *secretiōne*.]

1. *Phys.* In an animal or vegetable body, the action of a gland or some analogous organ in extracting certain matters from the blood or sap and elaborating from them a particular substance, either to fulfil some function within the body or to undergo excretion as waste.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 It cannot be called their urine; not only because they want those parts of secretion; but because it is emitted averily or backward, by both sexes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Secretiō*, is the separation of one fluid from another in the Body of an Animal or Vegetable, by the means of Glands or something analogous to them. 1717 P. BLAIR *Mist. Obs.* (1718) 12 Its being converted into Chyle and under-going the several Secretions throughout the Body. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. xii. (ed. 3) 372 Of Digestion, Respiration, and Secretion. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 18 This process of secretion varies in character.

attrib. 1880 BESSEY *Bot.* 128 Intercellular spaces and secretion reservoirs. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 34 Naumyn. concludes then, that the cholesterol of the bile is neither a product of general metabolism nor a specific secretion product of the liver.

2. *concr.* That which is produced by the action of a secreting organ.

1732 ANONY *Aliments, Rules of Diet* 271 The Blood may be cleansed... perhaps better by Urine than any other Secretion. 1836 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 433 The solids, and fluids, thus produced, are sometimes elaborated by complicated organs called glands, and are then termed secretions. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 222 A passage through which the peculiar secretions may, when elaborated, arrive at the stations where they are finally to be deposited. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 177 The milky secretion from a small frog or toad. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs's Bot.* 568 When pollination takes place it [the Stigma] is covered with a viscid secretion.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* iii. 12 Poetry is a natural or morbid Secretion from the Brain. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Praise of Chimney-Sweepers*. So may thy culinary fires, kind of the darkened caverns from thy worse-placed to the welkin. 1873 ... have come down to us, from a long extinct race of men, those actual secretions of their daily life, which furnish colouring matter for a picture of them.

+3. In etymological sense: a. Separation. b. *Philos.* (= Gr. ἀποκρίσις.) Giving off of particles. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open*. 58 The Extrusion of the Poor Refugees was only an Act of Secretion By Him who has his Fan in his hand, who...dispersed them abroad, not for their Ruine but their Safety. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect.* Syst. I. l. 5. 8 Generation and Corruption may be sufficiently explained by Concretion and Secretion, or Local Motion, without Substantial Forms and Qualities.

4. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. iv. (1885) 96 In a true concretion, the material at the centre has been deposited first, and has increased by additions from without...Where, on the other hand, cavities...have been filled up by the deposition of materials on their walls, and gradual growth inward, the result is known as a secretion.

Hence **Secretional**, **Secretionary** *adjs.*, pertaining to secretion.

1877 BENNETT *Thom's Bot.* 224 But diseases are also

caused through the influence of the soil, depending on an abnormal transformation of those substances out of which the tissue of the plant is constructed. These constitute what are called **secretional diseases**. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petr.* 447 **Secretionary**, a term used to express a growth from without inwards, in contradistinction to **concretionary**.

Secretions (sĕkrĕtĭōns), a. [f. L. *secretiō-em* SECRETION + -IOUS. Cf. *captious*.] Characterized by, or having the nature of secretion.

1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 151 When the Pulse runs too high...all the Evacuations of the secretions Humours are very violent. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* 112 Generally possessing a secretions calcareous covering.

Secretist. Obs. rare-1. [f. SECRET a. or sb. + -IST. Cf. F. *secréliste* (18th c. in Littré).] One who has special skill in any matter or special or private information.

1661 BOYLE *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 35 Those Secretists that will not part with one Secret but in Exchange for another.

Secretitious, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *sĕcrĕt-* (see SECRET v.) + -ITIOUS 2.] Produced by secretion.

1696 FLOWER *Humours* Pref. They frequently have a Similitude or contrariety to the Secretitious Humours in taste and Quality.

Secretive (sĕkrĕtĭv), a. Also 5 *secretife*. [In 15th c. f. SECRET a. + -IVE. In mod. use, a back-formation from SECRETIVENESS; but apprehended as f. SECRET v. + -IVE.]

1. = SECRET a. Obs. rare-1. (Used for rime.) 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxviii. ii. In chambre priuey and secretife (*rime-word* wife).

2. Of persons, their feelings, habits, etc.: Admitted or inclined to secrecy; reticent; not frank or open.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* ix. These things, contrary to her custom, and even nature—for she was not secretive—were 14 *Harper's* 1908 *Hib-* my patient

b. *transf.* of things. Also of looks, etc.: Indicating secretiveness.

1805 A. SMITH *Summer in Skye* I. 311 O'er his dark face there flitted A secretive smile. 1866 THORNHURST *Greatheart* I. 320 There was something secretive and sad about the sites of the graves. 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 40 The evening lamps look yellow by contrast with the snow, and give the windows that hearty look of which our secretive fires have almost robbed them. 1892 'MERRIMAN' *Slave of Lamp* vii. The Citizen Morot raised his secretive eyes.

3. Serving to conceal. *rare*.

1830 I. TAYLOR *Unitar.* 82 The pews... secretive in their intention.

Secretiveness (sĕkrĕtĭvĭnĕs). [Formed after F. *secretivité* (Phrenology; Gall, 1808), f. *secret* SECRET; see -IVE and -NESS. Now apprehended as f. SECRETIVE a.] The quality of being secretive; disposition to secrecy.

Originally used in Phrenology as the name of a 'propensity' having a special 'bump' allotted to it.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiogn. Syst.* (ed. 2) 329 Organ of the propensity to conceal, or Secretiveness. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* vii. 265 He had no secretiveness in his nature, and could do nothing by halves. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *IV. Africa* 161 There is a strange sense of secretiveness about all these West African forests.

Secretly (sĕkrĕtĭlĭ), *adv.* [f. SECRET + -LY 2.]

1. In a secret manner, in secret, not openly.

1286 [see SECRETLY]. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* i. 769 (Hornstun) For lernyd he hadde full secretelye Of a prest... when he shuld dye. 1537 WHITTESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 43 The King was married secretly at Chelsey, in Middlesex, to one Jane Seymour. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. iii. 7 Giue him this Letter, doe it secretly. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 June 1690, The Duke of Savoy...did secretly concert measures with, and afterwards declar'd for them. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv. I still found them secretly attached to all their former finery. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 119 He was secretly negotiating with the Pretender.

† b. With a hidden meaning. Obs. *rare*.

1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 Poetis of olde fables han contrived... By whiche theyr wyte was secretly approved. 1632 GUILTIN *Heraldry* III. ii. (ed. 2) 125 This did the Poets secretly expresse, when they preferred Pallas to be the Gouernesse of Learning.

† c. Indirectly. Obs. *rare*-1.

1666 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 227 Antidotes for the Maliginity, yet such as secretly respect the disease.

† 2. In concealment or retirement. Obs. *rare*.

1535 COVERDALE *Pt.* xxx. 20 Thou hydest them priuily by thine owne presence from the proude men, thou keepest them secretly in thy tabernacle, from the strife of tongues. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 205 Your daughter heere the Princess (left for dead) Let her awhile be secretly kept in.

3. In an inaudible voice.

1608 TOWSELL *Serpents* 161 The dragon...falleth asleepe, the Indians in the meane-season watching, & muttering secretly words of Incantation. 1841 A. R. C. DALLAS *Past. Superintendent*. 203 Repeating the Lord's Prayer after the Bishop; and afterwards joining secretly in the prayers which follow.

Secretness. Obs. [f. SECRET a. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being secret.

1. Secrecy, privacy; reticence. In *secretness*: secretly.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* 1 v. (Skeat) 13 A thing enclosed under secretness of pryvite. 1475 ASHBY *Active Policy* 354 Kepe secretnesse as a secretary. *Ibid.* 621 When any

tellethe you any tale, than kepe it in secretnesse treuleche. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. St. Aurel.* (1546) G j. He... ought to entre into his owne secretnes, and to thynke profoundly. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidan's Comm.* 342 Now again muttering something in great secretnesse. 1654 CORNAIE *Dianea* 246 Being grown impatient of my timorous secretnesse... I asked ber Advice: If it were better to discover ones flames to a Mistris by Letters, word of mouth, or by the Intercession of others.

2. That which is secret.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 13 And he-gane a liill woule to hyde the secretnesse of his soule. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xcvi. 310 When ye were prisoner in Babylone I dyscoueryd the secretnes of my mynde to hym, and shewed hym of y^e love between you and me. 1623 LISLE *Elfric on O. & N. T.*, *Serm. Easterday* 13 Then ought we...not to search rashly of that deepe secretnes aboute the measure of our vnderstanding.

Secretorie, -y, obs. forms of SECRETARY.

Secretary (sĕkrĕtĕrĭ), a. and sb. *Phys.* [f. L. *sĕcrĕt-* (see SECRET v.) + -ORY. Cf. F. *secrétaire*.]

A. *adj.* Having the function of secreting; pertaining to or concerned with the process of secretion. 1692 RAY *Creation* ii. 64 The Glands...give the Blood time to stop and separate through the Pores of the capillary Vessels into the Secretary ones. 1793 BECCORS *Calculus* 39 Of all the secretary... are most certainly and by food. 1872 HUXLEY glands which separate certain substances from the blood at recurrent periods. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 421 The fibrous strands which surround a secretary passage in the leaves of Pinus and the roots of Philodendron.

B. sb. A secreting vessel or duct.

1768 FOOTE *Devil* in. Wks. 1799 II. 276 These are thrown by the digestive powers into the secretary. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 409 Mercury is an universal stimulant and increases the action of all the secretories at one and the same time.

Secretum. *Antiq. Pl. secreta*. [L. *sĕcrĕtum*, neut. of *sĕcrĕtus* SECRET a.; in med. L. ellipt. for *sigillum secretum* secret seal.] (See quot. 1886.)

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. 399 The same individual also occasionally possessed and sealed with more than one Secretum. *Ibid.* 400 The Seals and Secreta of certain noble families. 1886 *Engyel. Brit.* XXI. 586/2 The aperture [over which a seal was placed] allowed a second matrix to be applied at the back. This was usually a smaller private seal called a *secretum*. 1909 FOX-DAVIES *Compl. Guide* Her. 408 The *secretum* of Isabelle de Flandres (c. 1308) has her shield placed between three lions.

Sect (sekt), sb. Also 4-6 *secte*, 5 *sekte*, 6 *sekt*, *senecte*, *pl. sextes*, *Sc. pl. sekkis*. [a. F. *secte* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or directly ad. L. *secta* following (used as cognate object in *sectam sequi*, to follow a particular course of conduct, to follow a person's guidance or example), hence a party or faction, a philosophical sect or school, a class or profession (in med. L. also the distinctive costume of a class or order of men), f. *sequi* of *sequi* to follow: for the formation cf. *sectari* to pursue). The L. word was adopted also in other Rom. langs.: Sp. *secta*, It. *setta*.

It has been maintained that L. *secta* is the fem. pple. of *secire* to cut, an ellipsis for *via secta*, from the phrase *viam secire* (after Gr. *trázein óðon*) to make (lit. to cut) one's way. Formally this would be quite possible; but *secta* does not occur in the physical sense of 'way', nor does it appear that *via secta* was ever in use; and some of the uses of *secta* are more satisfactorily accounted for by derivation from *sequi* than from *secire*.]

† 1. A class or kind (of persons). Obs.

I 13. alle kynne sectes, As wel lerede as lewede. c 1400 *Rom. Romance* 5745 Eke in the same secte are set Alle tho that prechen for to get Worshipes, honour, and riches. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* III. i. (1494) i viij b. The sect of pouert hath a protection From all statutes to go at lyberte. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) B v j b. Flatterers and hostlers, and other of this sect Are busy in thy chamber. 1540 PALSCR *Acrostich* II. i. j. Of whose secte .i. suite or sorte of profession were set forth abroad into the markete stede many clientes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 932 The which act and priuilege did nourishe and encrease abundantly the sect and swarme of... Their Sect hope of a Benefice.

† b. A religious order. Obs.

Properly a use of sense 1; but Wycliff affects to take it in sense 4, as if the orders (esp. the mendicant orders) were new religions, competing with the 'sect' of Christ. c 1380 WYCLIFF *Wks.* (1880) 446 *hes four sectis newe brougt in, as emperour cleriks, munkis & chanouns & hes fourt ordres frenis, disturben moost þis fityng churche & putten it fro þe cours of crist.* 1393 *LANOL. P. Pl.* C. xvii. 293 *þos men soyt all sectes (v. r. þe sekkis) of sistren & of breþren.* 1402 *Jack Upland* 106 Why stele ye mens children for to make hem of youre secte? c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 416 *þat he sulde be of haly secte.* 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (1888) 104 Our halie fader ye paip and his bisebopis giffis ane part of ye spulze quhilk thay reiff fra ye pwir to thir forsaid sekkis. 1574 tr. *Morlarot's Apocalips* 35 Wicked sectes haue bin brought into the world under the names of Austin, Bernard, Francis, Dominik and others. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. li. (1612) 231 Ignatius then conceited had his sect, And craud Confrimance of the pope. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 142 As I think that there are only two houses of La Trappe existing, it may not be improper to mention, that this sect was first founded about a century ago, with the sanction of Pope Innocent the Eleventh. 1814

[illegible]

SOUTHEY *Doctor* cix. (1862) 265 When a hawker came he had no pestiferous tracts, either seditious or sectarian, for sale.

2. Pertaining to a sect or sects; confined to a particular sect; bigotedly attached to a particular sect. In recent use, often a pejorative synonym of *denominational*, esp. with reference to education.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* VIII. 237 They have been taught to look on religious opinions as the only cause of enthusiastic zeal, and sectarian propagation. 1836 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1845) II. 23 All our education must be Christian, and not be sectarian. 1837 *Ibid.* 91 A Christian, and yet not sectarian University. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1841) 149 Dante does not come before us as a large catholic mind; rather as a narrow, and even sectarian mind. 1841 E. MIALLE in *Newcom.* I. 1 A natural and invariable tendency... to fall into distinct bodies and become sectarian, both in spirit and in aim. 1846 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. 419 The burgh and parish schools of Scotland were never sectarian. 1877 CANDLEISH in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 338/2 There are some doctrines in every system that are merely sectarian, adopted by one particular branch of the church, but not recognized by others as correct expressions of Christian faith and life. 1884 LIDON in J. O. Johnston *Life & Lett.* (1904) 331 I am not at all frightened by the word 'sectarian'. Christianity is sectarian as against the non-Christian world. 1903 *Brit. Weekly* 11 June 219/3 He was reluctantly compelled, for conscience sake, to refuse that part of the education rate which would go to the support of sectarian schools. *Ibid.* 219/4 An audience who loudly cheered every declaration of determined resistance to the sectarian rate.

B. sb.
1. Originally, an adherent of the 'sectarian party' (i.e. the Independents as designated by the Presbyterians); subsequently, a member of a schismatic sect, a schismatic. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1654 R. WILLIAMS in *Collect. Mass. Hist. Soc.* ser. III. X. 2 Your Father and all the people of God in England, formerly called the *Puritans Anglicanus*, of late Roundheads, now the *Sectarians* (as more or less cut off from the Parishes) they are now in the saddle and at the helm. 1685 BUNYAN *Pharisee & Publ.* 7 The Pharisee was a Sectarian, one that deviated... in his Worshipping from the way of God. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espritella's Lett.* III. 79 Charles willingly permitted this, because he dreaded the political opinions of these Sectarians. 1816 — *Lay of Laureate* III. The stern Sectarian in unattractive league joins her to war against their hated foe. 1828 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 197 The Ecclesia has been an eclipse to the intellect of both Churchmen and Sectarians. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* ii. (1868) I. 25 The Queen of England hated Anabaptists, Calvinists, and other Sectarians.

2. An adherent of a specified sect; a sectary of a particular teacher. Now *rare*.

1819 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* (1820) 273 Shortly after it was agreed, that the family of the plaintiff should become his sectarians, and they accordingly joined the Baptist society and became a part of his congregation. 1828 J. F. COOPER *Notions of Amer.* II. 328 The whole number of the sectarians (i.e. Shakers) is, however, far from great. 1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) II. 416 A general feeling of alarm and suspicion broke out... 1875 M. constancy of rulers who

3. A bigoted adherent of a sect; one whose views or sympathies are sectarian.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 22 Shakspeare is no sectarian; to all he deals with equity and mercy. 1855 *Punch* 27 Jan. 34/2 Sectarians who believe that no good deed can be done, except by a votary of M'Howe and O'Muggins. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progs. Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 226 The narrow sectarian cannot read astronomy with impunity.

Sectarianism (sektē'riāniz'm). * [f. prec. + -ISM.] The sectarian spirit; adherence or excessive attachment to a particular sect or party, esp. in religion; in recent use often, adherence or excessive attachment to, or undue favouring of, a particular 'denomination'.

1828 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 89 [In Shakspeare] there is no sectarianism, either of politics or religion. 1833 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 73 We shall find in that art (Music), so peculiarly the expression of passion, two perfectly distinct styles; one of which may be called the poetry, the other the oratory of music. This difference, being seized, would put an end to much musical sectarianism. 1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* 1. For art and poetry were tabooed both by my rank and my mother's sectarianism. 1870 *Athenaeum* 30 Apr. 573 There is nothing in the poems before us to denote sectarianism in Art or to provoke antagonism from any class of true critics in poetry. 1889 *Spectator* 27 Apr. The book is Roman Catholic, but there is no bigotry or narrow sectarianism about it.

Sectarianize (sektē'riānīz), v. [Formed as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To act in a sectarian manner.
1842 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 451 We dissenters... having no prelatical authorities over us, may sectarianize and fight as much as we please. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 185 They sectarianize, in short, just as naturally as Churches.

2. *trans.* To render sectarian, to reduce to the level of a sect; to imbue with sectarian feelings or principles.

1846-9 S. R. MANTLAND *Ess.*, etc. 279 [tr. Luther.] Human nature when it is sectarianized. 1860 G. P. MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 643 To revise under present circumstances, is to sectarianize, to divide the one catholic, English Bible... into a dozen different revelations. 1866 *Ch. Times* 24 Mar. Those who strive to sectarianize the Church. 1883 *Trin. Educ.* XVIII. 83 Sectarianizing the schools.

Hence **Sectarianizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

of a sectarianizing system of human device.

Sectarianly (sektē'riānlī), *adv. rare*. [f. **SECTARIAN** a. + -LY.] In a sectarian manner.

1853 E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. J. Badger* xiv. (1854) 384 Let it not be thought that we speak sectarianly.

Sectarism (sektā'riz'm). Now *rare*. [f. **SECTAR-Y** + -ISM.]

1. The principles, spirit, or practice characteristic of sectaries; sectarianism.

1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 30 Especially now when Schisme and Sectarisme do with such authority invade us. 1721 STRYPE *Ecl. Mem.* II. i. xxix. 240 These Checks

1822 MRS. E. NATHAN religious sentiments of vtrammels of sectarism.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 125 Sectarism contradicts the first rudiment of Christian combination.

2. A variety of 'sectarism'; a sectarian body.

1821 JEFFERSON *Autob. Writ.* (1829) I. 52 In process of time however, other sectarisms were introduced, chiefly of the Presbyterian family.

† **Sectarist**. *Obs.* [f. **SECTAR-Y** + -IST.] = **SECTARIAN** sb. 1.

1628 MIDDLETON *Peacemaker* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 330 Sectarists and schismatics shall break the peace of God. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 612 One Hamed, a modern sectarist, and an enemy to the ancient doctrine of the califs. 1802 in *Picton L'pool Manic. Rec.* (1886) II. 401 Any sectarist or dissenting congregation. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanal.* viii. 308 The blasphemous arrogance of sectarists.

Sectary (sektā'ri), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 *sectorie*, 6-7 *sectarie*. Cf. **SECTUARY**. [ad. F. *seclaire*, or its source *med. L. seclarius* (Diefenbach), f. *secla* SECT sb. 1 Cf. Sp., Pg. *seclario*, It. *seclario*.]

A. sb.
1. A member of a sect; one who is zealous in the cause of a sect.

1558 MURPHY in *Joseph Ben Gorion's Hist. Jews* (1561) 23 One Dogrus... whom they slew; & muche people besides of the auncientes of that sect, so that the Sectaries were in great distresse. 1556 DELL *Serv. Popery* I. v. vi. 144 Thomists, and Jesuites, to be the selfe same sectaries. 1771 *Lett. Junius* lix. (1788) 314 The fundamental principles of Christianity may still be preserved, though every zealous sectary adheres to his own exclusive doctrine. 1780 COWPER *Nightingale & Glowworm* 27 Hence jarring sectaries may learn their real interest to discern. 1832 BENTHAM *Infl. Time & Place in Legist.* Wks. 1843 I. 173 The sectary of every religion... is exposed to the dread of invisible agents. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 147 It is not as religious sectaries they [school inspectors] have to discharge their duties, but as civil servants. 1869 A. HARWOOD *Tr. E. de Pressensé's Early Yrs. Chr.* III. li. 378 John... exhibited sometimes the narrow spirit of the sectary. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 199 Many a bitter sectary, thirsting for the discomfiture of his opponents, was tripped up by it.

2. An adherent of a schismatical or heretical sect. In the 17-18th c. commonly applied to the English Protestant Dissenters. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1556 J. CLEMENT in *Strype Ecl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. lxi. 214 All other Heretikes and Sectaries. 1559 BR. PARKHURST *Injunct.* A. iv. b. Whether you know of any sectaries that vse to make any priuate conventicles in priuate mens houses. 1590 J. GREENWOOD *Collect. Art.* B. 3 b. They pronounce vs newe sectories. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtiers* III. (end). Now I am discontented, I turne Sectarie, that is fashion. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* vii. Annot. 171 Zuingleus, Caluin, Beza, and other Sectaries. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 70 Gard. My Lord, my Lord, you are a Sectary. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Sectary, one that follows private opinions in Religion, a King-leader of a Sect, a seditious, factious person. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 213 The... to all... of small... and Roman... their Inhabit... Paint.

(1786) III. 2 Sectaries have no ostensible enjoyments... The arts that civilize society are not calculated for men who mean to rise on the ruins of established order. 1779 JOHN-SON L. P. Cowley's The omission of his name in the register of St. Dunstan's parish, gives reason to suspect that his Father was a sectary. 1808 SVD. SMITH *Methodism* Wks. 1859 I. 88/1 Mr. Ingram... has talked a great deal about dissenters... we shall endeavour... to present him [the reader] with a near view of those sectaries, who are at present at work upon the destruction of the orthodox churches. 1818 CHAMBERLAIN *Tales* xiv. 264 Now, as a sectary, he had all his life as he supposed, been with the Church at strife. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* *Tas. I.* & Casanbon Wks. 1846 I. 30 Sectary! Those who dissent from the domineering party have always been thus stigmatized. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* ii. (1868) I. 27 Many sectaries experienced much inhuman treatment. 1864 J. PAYN *Sir Massingberd* i. They had been poachers, or radicals, or sectaries (as Dissenters were then called). 1876 J. GRANT *One of the Six Hundred* ix. 76 The English... to become... 57/2 A large... has sprung up

ular leader, teacher, party, or school. Now *rare* with mixture of sense 1). † Also, a votary of a particular study, pursuit, etc.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Per.* 7 It were enough to entitle those Browne sectaries of the Blacke Prince, with the name of traitors. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbert* 833 He would scoffe at learning, and eke scorne The Sectaries thereof, as people base And simple men. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Superf.* 144 Times alter: and as Fortune hath more sectaries, then Vertue: so Pleasure hath more adherents, then Profit.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 164 (Qos.) How long have you benee a sectary Astronomical? 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 109 Aristotle... sending Calisthenes, a sectarie [marg. or disciple] and kinsman of his, unto K. Alexander, gave him [etc.]. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 108 Mr. Hobbs or any of his Sectaries. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III. 146 Which Mahomet so strongly infused into his Sectaries. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Misc. Tracts* 79/1 Not votaries of Brahma, but sectaries of Buddha. 1879 FARAR *St. Paul* I. 260 The Sectaries of an obsolete covenant.

† 4. A sect. *Obs. rare*.
1643 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 299 One of the fruits of this blessed Parliament, and of these two Sectaries is, that they have made more Jewes and Atheists than I think there is in all Europe besides. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp. Summary* § 12 The two grand Sectaries in Physick, and their clashing described. 1764 T. HURCHESON *Hist. Mass.* iv. (1765) 431 What they called a sectary sprang up in the Massachusetts colony.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sect; sectarian.
1590 H. BARROW in *Conferences* II. 51 The Apostle... speaketh of... sectorie Teachers & people following them. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 48 A few poor Sectary Calvinists hated & contemned by all other scies of the same breed. 1638 LO. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 3 A kind of Sectary passion. 1649 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* II. 4 They... sent them by their Agitators and sectary Priests into all Counties. 1798 EDEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) II. 427 Sectary-metaphysicians... will, we fear be disappointed in our chapters on Memory—Imagination and Judgment. They will not find us the partizans of any system.

Sectator (sektā'tor), *sb.* Now *rare*. Also 6-7 *seclatur*. [a. *L. seclator*, agent-n. f. *seclari*, freq. of *sequi* to follow: see SECT sb. 1 Cf. F. *seclateur*.]

1. A follower, disciple; one who follows a particular school, teacher, or leader; a partisan, sectary.
1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 D ij b. The seclators of Thessalus, that is to w't they that observe his precepts. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* xxiii. (1569) I. 43 b. It was tolde to the Philosopher Phauorinus, that the wyfe of one of his Sectators and Scholars, was [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 [He] doth forbid all his sectators Mahometistes to drinke wine. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* t. iii. § 1. 33 Those writers which gaine themselves to follow and imitate others, were in all things so obsequant sectators of those Masters, as [etc.]. 1624 [ABNOTT] *Visibility of True Ch.* 60 And therefore... as sectators of... Council of Constance... the latter sectators, or... EVELYN *tr. Freart's Archit.* I. vi. 22 Such markes as clearly showed him... to have been a Sectator of these great Masters of Antiquity. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 53 Not to be remedied by any Panacea of their Esculapiian Sectators. 1741 WARBURTON

& *Corr.* IV. 286 The sectators of each of them... increased this sentiment [of personal enmity] by their virulent and exaggerated reports. 1852 SOVER *Panopth.* 175 Orpheus, Pythagoras, and their sectators... uncessantly recommended in their discourses to abstain from eggs. 1888 DOUGHERTY *Arabia Deserta* I. 264 They themselves are fanatic sectators of the old Koran reading.

2. *Law*. One who is bound to 'suit of court'. Now only *Hist.* (Perh. merely *Law Latin*.)

1860 INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* vii. 207 In the court, so composed of all the vassals of a baron—the suitors or sectators of a barony—were discussed the affairs of the barony.

Hence † **Sectatorship**. *rare*.
1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 213 If a joint and unanimous course were taken to have their noblemen free from baseness, their churchmen from avarice... their manner sort from implicit sectatorship.

Seclite (sektlī, -īl), *a.* [a. F. *seclite*, ad. L. *seclit-em*, f. *secl-*, ppl. stem of *seclare* to cut.] Capable of or suited for being cut. † a. *Seclite* leek [= L. *seclite porrum* Juv.], a dwarf or stunted variety of *Allium Porrum*. *Obs. rare*.
1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 349 The Seclite or Cropt Leeks are such as are cut off for the kitchen.

b. *Min.* (See quot. 1805.)

1805 WEAVER *tr. Werner's External Charac. Fossils* 196 *Seclite* are those fossils whose integrant particles are coherent, but not perfectly immovable one among another. Seclite is a medium between brittle and malleable. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1141 Bituminous shale is a species of soft, seclite slate-clay. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 157 Distinguished by its inferior hardness, being seclite, while iron pyrites cannot be cut with a knife.

c. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1899 HEING *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Seclite*, divided into small pieces.

Hence **Seclitely**, seclite quality.

1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol. & Min.* 97 A knife is also indispensable for trying the hardness and seclitely of minerals.

† **Secling**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. SECT v. + -ING 1.] 1. Cutting.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 271 For secling of ane bordour and lynnyng of ane gown of black wellus, xij s.

2. Dissension, division.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 If there be any banding, secling, or passionating amongst them, he is to appease... the same.

Section (sek'shən), *sb.* Also 6 *seccione*, acc-tion. [a. F. *section*, or directly ad. L. *section-em*, f. *secl-*, ppl. stem of *seclare* to cut. Cf. Sp. *sección*, Pg. *seção*, It. *sezione*.]

1. The action, or an act, of cutting or dividing. Now *rare* exc. with reference to surgery or anatomical operations.

1559 *tr. Geminus's Anat.* 4/1 Neyther in man only, is seene the perfecte arte of nature, but in the Anatomie or Section

of any other beast, shall you fynde the like wysdome and industrie of the worke master. 1577 HANWAY *Acc. Ecol. Hist.* 225 That clause... The some to be of one substance with the father, was... allowed... neither to be by division of substance neither by section or parting asunder. 1600 HOTLAND *Lep. 10*. Prev. 1547 The young prince pined away with the paine of the stone in the bladder, and whiles they would seeme to cut him for the stone, they filled him out of hand in the very section. 1615 1661 *See Cassanary* 21. 1651 CUTAWAY *Geogr. Hist. Empy. Ded.*. The section of seas and sciences. [Cf. *Empt.* the division of arts and sciences.] 1665 *tr. Huber's Elem. Philon.* (1839) 120 Lines and superficies may be exposed by section, namely, a line may be made by cutting an exposed superficies. 1667 J. WATTS *Scotie, Flanerie*, etc. t. 25 He will by a hasty and imprudent saw, or Razor cut of a part, and make a section, and endanger life. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 53 Their course of moving seems somewhat different from curs. For they cut not down clear at once, but used an after section, which they called *Scitellum*. 1686 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 675-1 Animals have been led to death by the section of the larger bloodvessels. 1692 M. FOSTER in *Q. Trans. Philom. Soc.* N. 125 The cake with the imbedded object... in a few minutes is ready for section. *Ibid.* The sections may then be made either with a microscope or with a hand razor. 1832 BAURIN in *Nature* 13 Mar. 467 Setchenow explains the increased rapidity of reflex action after section of the cord below the medulla oblongata.

† b. Division into parties. Obs.

1699 HAYWOOD *Land. Picturable Estate Wks.* 1374 V. 371 The Tranquillity of Kingdoms free from Section, tumult, and faction.

† c. = CESTRA. Obs.

1636 J. I. *Exp. Potest. (Arb.)* 6a Remember also to make a Section in the middles of every line, whether the lyne be long or short. 1695 [WILKINSON] *Roy. Gram. Prosodia* 17 This Section of a word just before the last Syllable is called *Cesura*.

† d. The point of cutting or division. Obs.

1572 DIONIS *Fantum*. t. xxviii. Hivb, Multiply the portions that are between any two sections or parts in the distance of your two stations. *Ibid.* t. xxv. Lf, Cut this last drawn line, and at 7th section make a mark. 1599 E. WRIGHT *Err. Nivis*, D. 1. We may make a table which shall shew the sections and points of latitude in the meridians of the nautical planisphere: by which sections, the parallels are to be drawn.

2. A part separated or divided off from the remainder; one of the portions into which a thing is cut or divided. 2. *gen.*

1235 J. SMITH *Panegyric* 25 & 26 *Art II.* 122 It is necessary that the water should begin to fall at BC, with the least possible velocity; and that the height of the water FB should be no more than is necessary to fill the section B. 1236 J. PARKER *Parad.* t. vii. 206 The theologician is entitled to claim astronomy, geology, botany, agriculture, and chemistry, as sections of theology. 1224 *tr. Lott's Logic* 173 We have to content ourselves with breaking up the whole series of values into sections and acting as if the conditions were the same throughout each section.

b. A subdivision of a written or printed work, a statute, or the like. Often represented by the symbol § (preceding a numeral figure); also abbreviated *sect.* (rarely *sect.*).

Although in some few books *section* has been adopted as the designation of a division superior to the 'chapter' (cf. G. *abstract*), the common practice from the 17th c. onward has been to apply the word to the lowest order of numbered divisions. In most recent books the 'section' (or, at least, the division denoted by the symbol §) either consists of a single paragraph, or, if it extends to several paragraphs, has no head-line separated from the text. In modern Acts of Parliament the 'section' (for which the abbreviations *sect.* and § are both in official use) is a subdivision of the 'chapter' (i.e. Act) containing a specific provision or enactment. In some works (e.g. Bell's *Comment. Laws of Scotland*), the 'Section' (abbreviated 'Sect.' in the table of contents) is the division next below the 'Chapter', and is itself subdivided into numbered portions marked with the symbol §.

1236 FLEMING *tr. Cæsar's Dign.* (1820) 12 Such Dogges as serve for fowling, I thinke convenient and requisite to place in this seconde Section of this treatise. 1238 COKE *On Litt.* t. I. § 2 b. Whereof more hereafter in this Section. 1239 MASON *Mich. Term. Precedent* II. § 2. Of the Office of a Master Printer. *Ibid.* to (Respect), Sect. II. 1240 GUY *Dict. Frædians* 4 The Directions laid down in Sect. 3 of Chap. II. 1241 WATSON *Div. Legat.* t. I. L. 1 Book I. Sect. L. 1242 DEVEREUX in Dyer *Memo.* (Aldine ed.) p. xvi. It will be regularly distributed into chapters and sections. 1246 MED. *Fræl.* XV. 124 Mr. R. has divided his answer into several parts or sections. 1250 BENTHAM *Packing* (1242) 127 In the printed editions (it is true) we see each statute divided into sections, and each section numbered. But this is the work of the printer only or his editor. 1257 Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 25 § 2 Ordinances framed by the Commissioners under Sections Twenty-eight and Twenty-nine of the same Act. 1259 Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 25 § 3 Provided that this section (for the Act) shall not apply to (sect.). 1264 SUGGS *Cont. Hist.* xvii. (1836) III. 232 The preceding sections of this chapter.

c. *Nat. Hist.* Used variously by different writers for a subdivision of a classificatory group, e.g. of a class, order, family, or genus. In *Biology* now chiefly = *sub-genus*; but some writers (as Bentley) use it for a division of a sub-genus.

1720 P. BLAIR *De. Ess.* II. 143 According to Tournefort's Method, *Sub-genus* becomes the Section of a Class. *Albiza*, *Albizia*, &c. are several Genera of this Section. 1239 MACAY *Howe Entomol.* I. 55 Lævillæ has. proposed to make but one genus of them, according to the modern genera the name of sections. 1239 BONNEY *Thom's De.* 233 It is usual to arrange the orders which make up a class into *Series*, the genera which make up a family into *Tribe*, and the species which make up a genus into *Section*. 1235 ALEXANDER 1 Jan. 267 The author... remained that amongst the alveoloid section of Viverrina formed a very distinct group. 1299 HANWAY

Gloss. Bot. Ternus, Section, a part separated by division; a group of correlated species arranged under genera or sub-genera.

d. A separable portion of any collection or aggregate of persons, e.g. of the population of a country; a group, distinguished by a special variety of opinion, forming part of a political or religious party; one of several groups into which the membership of a learned society is divided according to the various branches of study in which the members are severally interested.

1232 BARRAGE *Econ. Manuf.* (ed. 3) 124 This section consisted of seven or eight persons of considerable acquaintance with mathematics. 1232 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 225 The question... whether of the two sections held the absolute right. 1234 GAZAN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 267 The Church had at this time, sunk into a mere section of the landed aristocracy. 1234 March, *Exam.* 14 May 5/5 To one section of the House Mr. Power's speech gave great delight.

e. (c) *French Hist.* One of the electoral districts into which France was divided under the Directory. (b) *U.S.* An area of one square mile into which the undeveloped lands are divided.

(c) Chiefly *U.S.* A district or portion of a town or country exhibiting uniform characteristics or considered as divided from the rest on account of such characteristics.

1235 PICKERING *Locab. U.S.* 170 Section. Since the French Revolution this word has been much used here instead of *part*, *quarter*, &c. Ex. 'In this section of the United States.' It is not thus used in England. 1232 WESTER. 1237 CARLEVE *Fr. Rev.* II. t. iv. The Sixty Districts shall become Forty-eight Sections. 1235 E. BURATT *Wille to Land's End* 171 In estimating the production of a dairy, the farmers of this section do not make much account of the breed, size or color of the cows. 1237 TOUGHER *Fool's Errand* iv. 22 The war is over... For a few months there may be disorders in some sections; but they will be very rare. 1297 *Standard* 13 Jan. 7/2 The northern section of Kingston is deserted.

f. *Bookbinding.* (See quot. 1839.)

1239 STATIONER *Hand-bk.* 81 Section, any number of sheets of paper folded together are termed a Section. 1220 ZACHARSON *Binding* 5 The book should be divided into lots or sections of about half an inch thick, that will be about 15 to 20 sheets according to the thickness of paper.

g. *Arch.* A fourth part of a company.

1263 KINGSLAY *Crimin.* (1877) III. L. 123 The Coldstream broke into open column of section. 1239 *Infantry Drill* 161 The company... will then be told off into two half-companies and four sections.

h. *Prosody.* Used by Gnest for: A member of a verse, esp. a hemistich of an OE. or ME. alliterative line. 1238 GNEST *Eng. Rhythms* t. vii. L. 127.

i. *Mus.* (See quot. 1866.)

1266 ENGL. *Nat. Mus.* II. 83 A section consists generally of two phrases; and a simple period consists of two sections.

j. *U.S.* A portion of a sleeping-car containing two berths.

1234 LADY HENRY *tr. Habner's Ramble* t. iv. (1832) 53 Each of the window [in the U.S. railroad cars] allows for two beds, one at the top of the other, unless the traveller has taken a 'section', i.e. the whole space of one window. 1239 GNEST *Mix Dividends* (1833) 245 Making up his bed in the store-room which is unoccupied, and more roomy than a section.

k. *U.S. Railways.* 'The smallest administrative subdivision of a railroad. It is usually a mile or two in length and is designated by a number.' (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl.; see also quot. 1890.)

1290 E. P. ALEXANDER in *Railways of Amer.* 126 Each of the supervisors of road has his assigned territory divided into 'sections', from five to eight miles in length. At a suitable place on each section are erected houses for a resident section-master and from six to twelve hands. *Ibid.* At least twice a day track-walkers from the section-gangs pass over the entire line of road. *Ibid.* The work of the section-men is all done under regular system.

l. One of the component parts of something which is built up of a number of similar portions so as to admit of enlargement when necessary, or which is constructed to be taken to pieces for facility of transport.

1237 KNIGHT *Dict. Mach.* Section, a detachable portion of a machine or instrument when made up of a number of parts; e.g. one of the triangular knives; a row of which is attached to the cutter-bar of a harvesting-machine. *Ibid.* Sectional Steam-boiler, one built up of portions secured together in such a way that the size may be increased by addition of sections. 1297 MAY *Kingsley W. Africa* 335 There is always a steamer in sections in every story of a good expedition.

m. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1232 GEMM *Textbk. Geol.* v. 635 A number of groups or stages similarly related constitute a series, section (Abbeilung) or formation, and a number of series, sections, or formations may be united into a system.

3. *Math.* † a. A segment of a circle. Obs.

1230 BILKINSEY *Euclid* I. Def. xix. A section or portion of a circle is a figure which is contained under a right line, and a part of the circumference, greater or less than the semicircle. 1234 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Pattern* (ed. 2) 165 The half-circle and quarter-circle may be measured also by this rule, but other Sections are very hard and troublesome, and scarce to be found out, without knowing the content of the whole Circle or Semicircle. 1235 LEWY *Pelland's Arith.* (1741) L. 9: If a perfect semicircle should not be convenient... we must then make use of a lesser section.

† b. Intersection. Obs.

1267 PRATT *City & C. Build.* 123 From the section of

these Arches to the point given, a right Line drawn cuts the Line given perpendicularly. 1830 *F. de la Vega's Trasl. Tour* xiii. (1247) 122 A curiously-built cross, situated in the section of the four principal streets.

c. The curve of intersection of two superficies.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lea. Techn.* I. xv. The common Section of two Planes is always a right Line, being the Line supposed to be drawn on one Plane by the Section of the other, or by its Entrance into it. 12345 LEVY in *Engel's Metaph.* II. 125 If through a given point... on this surface, we conceive a normal plane, the intersection of this plane with the surface will be a certain curve, which we shall call a normal section. 1237 J. H. SMITH *Geometr. Conic Sect.* 43 For a^2 is the common section of the plane of projection with a plane perpendicular to it and passing through AB.

d. The cutting of a solid by a plane; the plane figure resulting from such a cutting; the area of this. (Cf. *Conic section*.) Hence, of a material object, the figure which would be produced by cutting through it in a certain plane.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lea. Techn.* I. Section in Mathematics, signifies the cutting of... a Solid by a Plane. 1775 DESAGULIERES *Fines Imp.* 126 The Passage in the Brick-Work... whose Section must be 36 Inches, whether it be square or oblong. 1244 TRENKLE *Strength Cast Iron*, etc. 59 Of the strongest Form of Section for revolving Shafts. 1231 BARWATER *Optics* xvii. 131 Every plane passing through the axis is called a principal section of the crystal. 1239 G. EMM *Nat. Philos.* 115 A tube, or channel, whose section is greater at one part than another. 1238 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1797) I. 248 Thus, if the normal section of the rib be square, the section of the mouldings is made to fit that figure. 1235 J. CASSEY *Analyt. Geom.* 221 Sections of a cone made by parallel planes are similar. 1238 H. R. MITT in *Trasl. Sch. of Geog.* (U.S.) II. 23 Great scars, which give to the valleys a rounded or U-shaped section.

e. The action of dividing a line into parts. *Golden section*, also *medial*, *median* section: the division of a line in extreme and mean ratio.

1220 LESSIE *Elem. Geom. & Pl. Trig.* (ed. 4) 65 It will be convenient... to designate this remarkable division of a line... by the term *Medial Section*. 1238 CHAYRAL *Introd. Algebra* xxi. 322 To find a point P in the line AB such that AP = AE, PE (Problem of 'Golden Section').

f. A drawing representing an object (e.g. a building, a piece of machinery, a portion of the earth's crust) as it would appear if cut through in a plane at right angles to the line of sight.

In strict use, the term denotes a delineation confined to what is in actual contact with the imaginary cutting plane. Sometimes as in quot. 1773, it is loosely used for what is more properly called a *sectional elevation*.

1239 STANWELL *Fortif.* 7 They are represented in the Profile, or Section. 1291 T. H. (see *Act. New Invent.* 121 Three perpendicular length-way sections... and a transverse section of the Hull. 1773 HALPHEM *Art. Sord. Building* PL. 170 The Chamber Plan, and Section. 1773 SWATON *Egyptian L.* § 32 The Plate. Shows part of the outside and part of the inside, so as to be at once, both an elevation and a section. 1245 DARWIN *Foy. Nat.* xii. (1829) 473 It is a real section (on the scale of 1/47 of an inch to a mile) through Bolobala in the Pacific. 1239 ENGL. *Brit. IX.* 122/2 The section or profile is made on a plane perpendicular to the lines of intersection of the planes or slopes, and therefore represents the traces of these planes on the sectional plane.

b. *advb.* *Phr. in section.*

1260 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. xvii. 321 The portion of the glacier which is shown in section. 1294 R. C. JEAN *Beach-Plat* (Proc. Brit. Acad.) 6 The painter's plan was to show both the sea-depths and the upper world in section.

c. *Geol.* A surface exposed by a cutting or by some natural agency, showing the succession of strata.

1233 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. n. 1027 Section, an actual or ideal exposure of any part of the earth's crust, showing the strata edgeways, as if they were laid open by a cut. 1260 TYNDALE *Glac.* t. xxiii. 124 The wall of the Matmak See is a fine glacier section. 1277 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 23 Natural sections are frequently exposed in river-beds, sea-cliffs and inland valleys.

5. A thin slice of a vegetable or animal structure, or of an inorganic body, cut off for microscopic examination.

1270 STRALING in *Trasl. Anat.* May 224, I can slice such an embryo into from seventy to eighty sections in the long direction. 1234 AMER. *Naturalist* Apr. 252 Mr. Charles Stewart obtains sections of fresh leaves by [etc.]. 1292 G. H. FOWLER in *Engel. Brit.* XXX. 726/1 The tissue is cut into sections either by the Rutherford, Carhart, or some similar section-cutter.

6. *Printing.* The sign §, originally used to introduce the number of a 'section' (sense 2 b); subsequently used also as a mark of reference to notes in the margin or at the foot of a page. Also called *section-mark*.

The primary use of the sign seems to have been more in the 15th c. and to have been revived in the latter part of the 18th c. under German influence. German printers give to this mark the name of *Para-graph*.

1278 CHARNOUS *Cycl.* s.v. *Character*, Characters in Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry &c., § Section, or Division. 1773 LOCKMAN *Hist. Printing* 259 The Sign which implies the word Section, is a Sort... seldom employed, because in French which is divided into Chapters, Articles, Paragraphs, Sections, or any other Parts, they commonly put in lines, or by themselves, either in Large Capitals, Small Capitals, or Italics... the Sign of Section is sometimes used in (Latin) Notes... particularly such as are collected from foreign books. 1235 SOUTHWICK *Dict. Typogr.* Sect. 4 (S) a mark of reference. It stands fourth in order, and immediately after the double dagger. Sometimes it is used to mark the division of a chapter into parts or sections, whence its name. 1294 AMER. *Dict. Printing*, Section = 1773.

7. *Comb. a.* objective; as (sense 5) *section-cutter*, *-cutting*, *-smoother*; (sense 2 g) *section-commander*, *-leader*; (sense 2 k) *section-gang*, *-man*, *master*.
1889 *Infantry Drill* 306 During an extension *section

firing, under the direction of group and *section leaders, is the only effective method. 1890 *Section-men, *section-master (see 2 k). 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 597 Dr. P. F. Mall recommends a *section-smoother constructed on the following principle.

b. Special *comb.*: *section-beam* (see quot.); *section-house* (see quot. 1856); *section-line*, † (a) the boundary of a section; (b) a line drawn to indicate the manner of making a section; *section-liner* (see quot.); *section-mark* (see sense 6); *section-plane*, a surface exposed by section; *section-point*, a mark used to indicate the end of a section of a verse.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Section-beam* (Warping, etc.), a roller which receives the yarn from the spools, either for the dressing-machine or for the loom. 1856 A. WYNTER *Curios. Civilis*. 465 The *section-house, an establishment generally attached to the chief station of each division, in which the unmarried policemen are lodged. 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 7 July 5/1 This daring disobedience was loudly cheered by the men who crowded the section-house windows as spectators. 1888 P. CUNNINGHAM *M. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 148 The *section-lines being made to run either east and west, or north and south, according as the general course of the river best suits. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 100/2 To trace the section-line on this development—that is, to draw the line in which the material is to be cut so as to form both the parts of the cylinder—erect perpendiculars [etc.]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Section-liner*, a device for ruling parallel lines. 1889 *Buck's Handbook. Mech. Sci.* VIII. 109 The *section-plane, as made by the saw, passed just inside of the meson. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 55 note. I have used an asterisk to indicate the section in the middle of the line, after the manner of the old Saxon *section-point.

Section (sek'shən), *v.* [f. SECTION *sb.*]

1. *trans. a.* To divide into sections.

1839 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xi. With special strictures on the

was geographically sectioned out for the rest of Europe.

b. To cut through so as to present a section.
1891 G. NEILSON in *Athenaeum* 30 May 707/3 The mound, wherever sectioned, invariably shows a steady succession of horizontal layers.

2. *intr.* To admit of being cut into sections.

1893 E. H. SELLARS in *Amer. Trnsl. Sci.* July 89 The spores... are brown in color, somewhat flexible, and section readily on the microtome.

Hence *Sectioning vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 595 For the purpose of sectioning, the eggs are transferred from the water used in washing to 50% alcohol. 1890 *Brit. Med. Trnsl.* 5 May 1110

Section 1

Cf. F. *sectionnel*.

1. Pertaining to a section or division of a larger part. a. Pertaining to a section or sections of a country, society, or population; sometimes (of interests, etc.) with implied opposition to *general*.

1816 *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 230 In the sectional or parish assemblies during the revolution a cobbler ascended the tribune. 1856 W. IRVING *Washington* II. 559 The sectional jealousies prevalent among them [sc. the troops from the different provinces] were more and more a subject of uneasiness to Washington. 1895 W. C. FOWLER (title) *The Sectional Controversy*; an account of the political history

ings are being held in the rooms of the various scientific societies in the Burlington House region. 1886 CAMPBELL-BARNESMAN *Sf.* 13 May in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CCCV. 948 Those who anticipate the further embitterment of sectional and sectarian strife [in Ireland]. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 25 Feb. 6/6 The design includes only the Cross of St. George, the sectional emblem of England.

b. *Prosody*. Pertaining to a section or member of a verse.

1838 GUEST *Eng. Rhythms* I. vi. I. 125 Sectional Rhime is that which exists between syllables contained in the same section. *Ibid.* I. vii. 154 Perhaps we may infer, that the sectional pause was originally a stop.

c. Of the nature of a section, incomplete.

1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. 204 Our life is incomplete and sectional.

2. Of or pertaining to a section (sense 4), relating to the view of the structure of a body in section.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 181 Part of the furnace is shown in a sectional view. 1868 HUBER *Stratus in Girders* 67 For sectional area of material, substitute an equivalent

or the earth's surface through which a section is supposed to be made.

1831 A. SEGWICK in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1836) Ser. II. IV. 67 From Den the sectional line ranges over the top of Risell to the Garsdale river. 1850 T. BAKER *Mensuration* 121 To draw a sectional line of several points in the earth's surface, the levels of which have been taken.

3. Composed or made up of several sections or parts fitting into one another.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Sectional Steam-boiler*.

Sectionalism (sek'shənäliz'm), [f. SECTIONAL *a.* + -ISM.] Confinement of interest to a narrow sphere, narrowness of outlook, undue accentuation of minor local, political, or social distinctions.

1858 *Newark Trnsl.* July (Bartlett 1860), The patriotism and intellect of Massachusetts was represented in a striking contrast with the littleness and sectionalism which now rules the old Bay States. 1872 *Daily News* 23 July, The coalition just cemented at Baltimore seems to mark a new era in American politics, and sectionalism disappears for the first time in the history of the country. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/3 The scandal of obsolete sectionalism in the attitude of the Liberal party towards the Irish question is brushed away.

Sectionalist (sek'shənälizt), [f. SECTIONAL *a.* + -IST.] One who advocates sectional aims or interests.

1853 *Dixey Federal St.* II. 86 There were abolition fanatics there, it was true—sectionalists, traitors, brothers of Southern secessionists.

Sectionalize (sek'shənäliz), *v.* [f. SECTIONAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To divide into sections.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 87 Is man really so unlike as a whole, so necessary? 1897 *Daily Chron.* 9 Apr. Upper Congo there is no... It is impossible to find a stream which is not sectionalised for the use of specific communities. 1908 *Insall's News* II. 73/2 The catalogue is, as far as practicable, sectionalised not only to facilitate reference, but often because customers are more interested in one particular section than another.

2. To render sectional.

1890-1 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Cathol. Rom. & Angl.* (1899) 317 The resolute antagonist of those Catholic schemes that so laboured to sectionalize the church he loved.

Sectionally (sek'shənäliz), *adv.* [f. SECTIONAL *a.* + -LY.] In a sectional manner; from a sectional point of view.

1859 *Daily News* 8 Mar., Sectionally the Cabinet is wisely chosen... New England has one, New York one, and Maryland one. 1878 J. S. MORGAN in *M. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 316 Less than one-third of the country is united almost solidly and sectionally to oppose the restoration of silver money to its former estate. 1891 MEROETH *One of our Cong.* XIII. Sectionally social means anything but social.

Sectionary (sek'shənärī), *a.* and *sb.* [f. SECTION *sb.* + -ARY.] † *A. adj. Obs. rare.*

1. Of or pertaining to the sections of a hook.

1734 *North Life John North* (1744) 259 He gives a short Account of each of the Pieces... and of his adding a sectionary Index to the whole.

2. Of or pertaining to a section (of a party, country, etc.).

1816 PICKERING *Vocab. U.S.* 173 *Sectionary*,... I have never met with this uncommon word except in the following instance: 'This generation arises not from a little and selfish spirit of sectioary attachment.' 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 288 The absence of these is partly compensated by the exclusion of the sectionary leaders.

B. *sb.* A member of a section (of a party, etc.) opposed to the remainder; a partisan.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 948 To men who... call them trimmers or waverers, deserters or sectionaries, we have only to say, there is a battle to be fought [etc.]. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blane's *Hist. Ten P.* II. 257 M. Martin ascended a sort of tribune to address the sectionaries.

Sectionist (sek'shənizt), [f. SECTION *sb.* + -IST.] A member of a section, a partisan.

1893 *Scotsman* 28 June 6 Peculiarly intolerant, therefore, of any interruption on the part of other sectionists anxious to ventilate their special discovery or view.

Sectionize (sek'shəniz), *v.* [f. SECTION *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans. a.* To divide into sections or parts. b. To delineate in section. c. To cut sections or thin slices from.

a. 1828 *Laws of Texas* Nov. (Bartlett 1860), So much of the vacant lands of the republic shall be surveyed and sectionized, as will be sufficient to satisfy all claims.

b. 1876 *Page Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* VI. 123 Group after group of strata was examined, sectionised, and mapped.

c. 1896 *Naturalist Jan.* 29 John Butterworth... was one of the first to apply successfully the method of sectionising fossil plants to the study of fossil botany.

Sectionplanography, *Civil Engin.* [f. SECTION *sb.* + PLANE *sb.* + -GRAPHY. Cf. PLANOGRAPHY.] = PLANOGRAPHY.

1837 F. W. STUBBS (title) *Section-Planography*. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 268 A better mode than Sectionplanography for delineating the Drainage and Agricultural Improvements of a Country. 1839 in *Cassell*, and in later *Dicts.*

Sectism (sek'tiz'm), [f. SECT *sb.* + -ISM.] Devotion to a sect; sectarian spirit.

1854 in *WESTER*. 1879 J. KERR *Ess. Castism & Sectism* 83 An obvious cause of sectism lies in the fact that religious

of the Spirit.

† **Sectist**, *Obs.* [f. SECT *sb.* + -IST.] One who follows a particular sect, a sectary.

1612 Heywood *Apol. Actors* 15 Moved by the sundry exclamations of many seditious sectists in this age. 1630 BATHURST *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 69 Then should we have no Sectists or Separatists divided from the unity of Faith to

disturb us. 1654 *Vilvain Theorem. Theol.* III. 91 St. Austins saying... will well suit such Sectists.

Sectionule, sectioncule, *rare*. [ad. L. type **sectioncula*, dim. of *section-em* SECTION *sb.*]

1. A small section.

1838 GLAISTONE *Let. in G. W. E. Russell Life* (1891) 55, I have divided it all through into *sectionules*, occupying generally from half a page to a whole one.

2. A small, insignificant religious body.

1851 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 384 The crowd streaming from the conventicle of some new sect or sectionule.

† **Sective**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *sectivus*, f. *secare* to cut.] Capable of division or cutting.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1745 tr. *Columella's Hush.* XI. III. If you would make the leek sective [orig. *sectionum*], or fit for being often cut, the antients directed it to be left very thick sown.

Sector (sek'tor), *sb.* [n. late L. *sector* (Boethius), a special use of L. *sector* (agent-n. f. *secare* to cut), to translate Gr. *τομεύς*, lit. 'cutter', but used by Archimedes and later geometers in the senses 1 a and 1 b. Cf. F. *secteur*, Sp. *sector*, It. *settore*.]

I. 1. *Geom. a.* A plane figure contained by two radii and the arc of a circle, ellipse, or other central curve intercepted by them.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* III. Def. ix. 83 A Sector of a circle. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. Def. ix. A sector of a circle is when an angle is set at the center of that circle. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron.* XVI. 85/1 (U.K.S.) The sector described by its radius vector in a given time round the earth is not changed. 1880 WILLIAMSON in *Engel. Brit.* XIII. 50/2 The area of the elliptic sector AFPC.

b. *Sector of a sphere*: a solid generated by the revolution of a plane sector about one of its radii.

1565 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 371 The centre of equiponderation of the sector of a sphere. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sector of a Sphere*, is a Conical Solid, whose Vertex or Top ends in the Center of the Sphere, and its Base, or Bottom, is a Segment of the same Sphere. 1840 LARONER *Geom.* 217 The sector of a sphere consists of a cone and a spherical segment.

2. A body or figure having the shape of a sector.

a. *gett.* Any piece of mechanism so shaped.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 122 At the under side of this Trap-Door, on each side have a small portion of a Circle, or a Sector, whose Center is at that part of the Trap-Door where the Hinge is. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 145 The double impulse was communicated to the working-beam by the intervention of a sector placed on the end of the pump-rod, working into a sector placed on the end of the working-beam. 1904 *Brit. & Col. Printer* 10 Mar. 14/2 A toothed sector having a pin and slot connection with it gives the required shift to the slide.

b. *Optics*. A division of a disk of paper or other material used in certain demonstrations.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* VII. 70 The same result will be obtained, if we take a circle of paper and divide it into sectors of the same size as the coloured spaces. 1865 TYNOALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1876) 311 A disk with differently-coloured sectors is caused to rotate rapidly.

c. *Astr.* (See quot. 1863.)

1840 DICK *Sider. Heavens* 47 It appears... that one of these luminous fans or sectors was observed by Sir J. Herschel. 1863 HIRVO *Introd. Astron.* (ed. 3) 205 *Sector, Luminous*, in the head of a comet, is an emanation from the nucleus brighter than the rest of the coma in the form of a fan or sector.

d. *Electr.* A small piece of ebonite forming part of a Bertsch machine.

1894 BORTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* 40 This little piece of ebonite (technically known as the 'sector') and its stand must be attached to the base board... Opposite this sector, but on the other side of the glass plate, is a 'comb'.

e. *Path.* A portion of the field of vision cut off in certain diseases of the optic nerve.

1899 *Albhall's Syst. Med.* VI. 842 There was enormous swelling of the left optic nerve, coupled with loss of a large sector of the temporal portion of the field [of vision].

f. *Ent.* (See quot. 1861.)

1861 HAGEN *Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer.* 343 *Sectors*,

sector machine (see quot. 1888); sector-piece, a sector-shaped portion of any object.

1899 *Albhall's Syst. Med.* VII. 318 Occasionally, instead of complete blindness of one-half of the visual field, *sector, or quadrant-like defects are found in the upper or lower half. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc.*, **Sector machine*, a cylindrical printing machine. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 122 Fix a couple of Springs under the frame, each of which must bear against the Limbs of the *Sector-Pieces. 1902

tr. XXV. 670/2 Before to three bolts from

on breech-loading gun. *Ibid.* The joints shown in this figure indicate that the turret roof is built up of fifteen *sector-shaped pieces.

II. 4. A mathematical instrument, invented by Thomas Hood (see quot. 1598) and improved by Edmund Gunter, used for the mechanical solution of various problems.

In its present form it consists of two flat rules stiffly hinged together, inscribed with various kinds of scales. In Hood's form, a graduated arc was an essential part of the instrument, and from some of the inventor's remarks it would appear that the name was given with reference to the form of the apparatus (see sense 1), not, as might be supposed, to its function in performing proportional division of lines.

1598 Hood *Making & Use of Sector* 1 A Sector is a mathematical instrument consisting of 2. feet, one mou-

1629 *DONNE Sermon*. cxxxi. Wks. 1839 V. 435 If I had a secular glass, a glass that would run an age... it would be enough to tell the goodly man what his treasure... is. 1671 *Milton's Samson* 1707 And though her body die, her fame survives. A secular bird ages of lives. 1847 *EMERSON Poems*, *Mosses* 311 Slowly Britain's secular might. 1875 *TEMPERSON In Memoriam*, xli, I shall be thy mate no more, Tho' following with an upward mind The wonders that have come to thee, Tho' all the secular to-be. 1885-9 *TYNDALL Frigim. Sci. v.* (1871) 103 The improvement of man is secular—not the work of an hour or of a day. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Ecks*, Ser. i. (1873) 257 We envy the secular leisure of Methuselah. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gerrilla* L. 1. 36 A fern field surrounded by a forest of secular trees. 1879 *STEVENSSON Trav. with Donkey* 185 Mankind outlives secular animosities, as a single man awakens from the passions of a day. 1883 *BYRNE Amer. Comm.* III. vi. cxv. 653 The centripetal forces are permanent and secular forces, working from age to age.

7. In scientific use, of processes of change: Having a period of enormous length; continuing through long ages. a. *Astr.* Chiefly of changes in the orbits or the periods of revolution of the planets, as in *secular acceleration, inequality, equation, variation*. The terms *secular acceleration, secular variation* were formerly also used (with reference to the sense 'century' of *L. seculum*) for the amount of change per 100 years; similarly †*secular precession* (see quot. 1812).

1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 537 M. De La Place... found the secular equation of the moon to be due to the action of the sun on the moon. 1812 *WOOHOUSE Astron.* ix. 63 The secular precession, that is, the accumulated precessions of 100 years. 1812-16 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 273 In the orbit of Mars, the eccentricity is diminishing. The secular variation of the greatest equation of the centre is—37". 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* iii. (1849) 16 Secular inequalities. 1852 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* (1890) III. 522 On the Secular Acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion.

b. *Geol., Physical Geogr., Meteorol., etc.* 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol. Geogr., Secular Refrigeration*, the periodical cooling and consolidation of the globe, from a supposed original state of fluidity from heat. 1856 *KANT Arch. Expt. I.* xxi. 205 A secular elevation of the coastline. 1861 *TYNDALL Frigim. Sci.* xii. (1871) 399 The earth's magnetic constituents are gradually changing their distribution. This change is very slow; it is technically called the secular change. 1859 H. M. CAVENDISH *Phil. Trans.* xvi. (1870) 320 Those grand secular tides which have periodically recurred every ten thousand years. 1871 *Trav. Vire v.* 176 The earth has its secular seasons as well as its annual. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geogr.* ii. 53 The contraction of the globe due to secular cooling. 1887 *ABERCOMBY Nat. Hist.* 312 Annual and Secular Variations.

B. sb.
1. a. One of the secular clergy, as distinguished from a 'regular' or monk.
c. 1290 *Beket* 2205 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 169 Ase heo strepten of his clothes, al 2-boue heo founde Clerken clothes. and... Monkeone Abite with-Inne. So jat he was Monke with-Inne, and secular with-out. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 243, & her was scho inne four & fifty year. Notised with Wyrm, and secular. c. 1450 *S. Guildford* (Surrey) 630 He helped seculars to putte fra be kirke, and monke devotee sette fra. 1544 *BALE Chron. Sir J. Oldcastle* 27 b. The seculars and frivers conde not therein agre. *Ibid.* 39 Both... seculars and releygouse with dyverse other expert menne. a. 1608 T. WHITTE *Meditations & Advertis*

...astice life.
b. A Jesuit lay brother.
1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Epist.* 10 The others were like the Seculars among the Jesuites, And... did (as the Seculars do) perform the Civill part of those Religious Services.
c. (See quot.)
1801 *BUSBY Diet. Mus., Seculars*, those unordained officiates of any cathedral, or chapel, whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.
2. One who is engaged in the affairs of the world as distinct from the church; a layman.
c. 1400 *Apel. Loll.* 77 Now hi new lawis, cleriks propriun to hemself temporal fincis as seclerles. c. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. l. In *Anglia VIII.* 133/30 Hie fader and modir, as manner is of seculars, wolde have rayed hir with delycate garments. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 115/5 The monkes that goon out of theyr... selles they converse long with seculars theyr muste nedes lese theyr holynesse. c. 1509 *WARSON Ship of Foyle* ii. (1517) A iij b. In many places be some counsellors & governours of courtes, as well seculars as seclerlykyes. 1596 *DARVYLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 110 *maner* The seculars of the Realme in Scotland ar governed be the burgesse lawis. 1618 *HALES Lett. fr. Synod Dort* 6 The clergy thought that if it pleased the Seculars it might be done. 1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4726/1 All the Inhabitants... as well Seculars as Ecclesiastics. 1829 *LANDOR Imag. Cent.* *Miguel & his Mother* Wks. 1833 I. 560/1 Seculars do not know half the wickedness of the world... until their pastors lead them by the hand and show it them.

†3. A centennial anniversary, centenary. *rare.*
1766 *HEARNE Collect.* 20 JUNE (O.H.S.) i. 263 King of Prussia's Letter to yr Queen about yr University's Celebration of yr Secular of Francfort. 1766 *Ibid.* 27 JUNE I. 267. 1769 *Ibid.* 27 AUG. II. 241, 242.

Secularism (se-ki-lariz'm). [f. SECULAR a. + -ISM.]
1. The doctrine that morality should be based solely on regard to the well-being of mankind in the present life, to the exclusion of all considerations drawn from belief in God or in a future state. a. As the name of a definitely professed system of

belief, promulgated by G. J. Holyoake (1817-1906). b. In wider sense, as denoting a mode of thought more or less implicitly held and acted upon.

1851 G. J. HOLYOAKE in *Reasoner* 10 Dec. I will lay before the meeting the present position of Secularism in the provinces. 1854 — (title) Secularism the practical Philosophy of the People. *Ibid.* 5 The term Secularism has been chosen... as expressing a certain positive and ethical element, which the terms 'Infidel', 'Sceptic', 'Atheist' do not express. 1855 *MISS COBBE Intell. Mer.* 161 *note*. The earlier Judaism is quite anomalous in its mixture of morality and secularism. 1859 M. PATTERSON *Sermon*. (1886) 172 Influential leaders of opinion warn us against... materialism, secularism, unbelief. 1834 J. PARKER *Larger Ministry* 28 Secularism cannot be more industrious than Christianity calls upon its followers to be.

2. The view that education, or the education provided at the public cost, should be purely secular.
1872 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 517 The Nonconformists who advocate pure Secularism in national education have in effect come down from their religious position altogether.

Secularist (se-ki-larist), sb. (and a.). [f. SECULAR + -IST.]
1. One of the secular clergy; a secular. *nonce-use.* 1716 M. DAVES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 62 Of the Modera Fanaticism of Seditious Priests of all the Religions in Europe, viz... Of Secularism and Regularism [etc.].

2. An adherent of secularism.
1851 *Reasoner* 3 Dec. We use the word Secularist as best indicating that province of human duty which belongs to this life. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 219 India... whether governed by Christian men or by secularists, shall feel that it must amend its usages. 1875 *GLANSTONE Relig. Thought v. in Contemp. Rev.* June 23 The Secularist... does not of necessity assert anything but the positive and exclusive claims of the purposes, the enjoyments, and the needs, presented to us in the world of sight and experience.

3. An advocate of exclusively secular education.
1872 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 527 The attempt of the 'Secularists' to deprive the poor of religious teaching in the schools.

4. attrib. and appon. (quasi-adj.).
1880 *Times* 31 Jan. 9/5 This characteristic sample of secularist intolerance. 1904 *DOR. P. HUGHES Life H. P. Hughes* xii. 295 Mr. Jacob Holyoake, the well-known Secularist leader.

Secularistic (se-ki-laristik), a. [f. SECULAR + -ISTIC] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by secularism.

1852 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 93 People, whose cheap theological literature is... limited to Orthodox tract and Secularistic periodicals. 1881 *Spectator* No. 2766 851 Women will imbibe education the more... kindly, that will have no ostentatiously secularistic aspect. 1899 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 465 The secularistic policy of Gambetta and Jules Ferry.

Secularity (se-ki-lariti). Forms: 4 secularity, 6-7 secularity, 6- secularity. [a. f. *secularité* (1332 in *Hatz.-Darm.*; there may have been an AF. **seculerité*, whence Wyclif's form), or directly ad. med. L. *secularitās*, f. L. *secularis* SECULAR a. : see -ITY.]

1. †L. Secular jurisdiction or power. *Obs.*
c. 1250 *Wiclif II. 22* (1850) 385 How þai [cleriks] bissen hem to be kyngis in her owne, & reioycon hem fulle myche in haterkynde or secularity. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* II. 458 That kirkmen suld nocht be no way subject to secularity.

2. The condition or quality of being secular. a. Occupation with secular affairs (on the part of clergymen); secular spirit or behaviour. Also occas. in wider application: Worldliness, absence of religious principle or feeling.
1715 *Dr. A. B. Sermon*... Pompe, luxury, secularity, suppression of preaching. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Memo.* 123 The Bishop's own Person... [should be far] from... the prophany and secularity of others, as Hawking, Hunting, and the like. 1721 G. HICKES *Trav. Treat.* ii. (1847) 231 This secularity of the clergy in complying with... the vanities... of the age. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 53 Sloth, pride, and secularity, have crept upon those [clergy] to whom mankind should look up for patterns of purity and heavenly-mindedness. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* II. iv. 80 Jocelin, we see, is not without secularity: Our Dominus Albus was intent enough on the divine offices; but then his Account-Books—! 1876 *FREEMAN Vern. Cong.* V. xxiv. 497 The tendency to secularity which beset all the Teutonic Churches from the beginning. 1882 *Secular Met. Relig.* 23 There is a Lower Life, or which the animating principle is secularity; or—in the popular sense of the word—materialism.

†b. Lay character (of persons claiming to be in holy orders). *Obs. rare.*
1676 *CHAMBERLAIN Vac. Bps.* 152 For the more cleare prooffe of the meere secularity, and pure nullitie of the pretended cleargy of Eneland, as well as of other falsly reformed churches: I will here examine the ordination of them.

c. Secular or non-sacred character; absence of connexion with religion.
1879 *Sat. Mus. Rev.* 6 Sept. 504 At times... the music is really elevating, when suddenly we are back again into secularity. 1910 *Spectator* 25 June 1075/1 To insist... on the secularity of the State can only help to degrade it.

3. A secular matter. Chiefly pl. Secular affairs; worldly possessions or pursuits.
1511 *COTTER Sermon*, *Confering B.* If you have any secular besynes, ordene them to be iniges that be mooste in content in yr church... of this secularity. 1640 *Dr. HALL Epist.* iii. viii. 267 How much are we beholden to these kinde friends, who are so desirous to ease us of these unproper secularities? 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 144 As to the ordination of elders, or priests, how do men seek the office for

mere... advancement in the secularities of life! 1840 J. J. GURNEY in *Memo.* (1854) II. 228 My secularities afford me many large opportunities of helping others. 1859 *KINGSLAY Two Y. Ago* x. The morning he [the Curate] spent at the school, or in parish secularities. 1877 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 401 To throw a golden halo round the secularity of the hour. 1873 R. BRAITHWAITE *Life II. Paganism* xi. 245 It was a rule with him... that no secularity should be permitted to intrude on the Lord's day.

†4. The civil authority or body. *Obs.*
1530 R. FRANKSON'S *Kingd. & Courte*. 450 The chiefe Officer of the Secularity is the Palatine of Hungaria. 1657 *BASTWICK Litargy* i. 12, I intend speedily to write unto the secularity of that ancient city [i.e. Babylon], and dedicate my method of Physick to it.

II. 5. The character of having long periods
1844 *EMERSON Ess.* Ser. II. vi. (1876) 147 Geology has initiated us into the secularity of nature, and taught us to... exchange our Mosaic and Ptolemaic schemes for her large style.

Secularization (se-ki-lariz-ā-shən). [f. SECULARIZE v. + -ATION. Cf. F. *secularisation* (1617-17 c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*.)]

1. The conversion of an ecclesiastical or religious institution or its property to secular possession and use; the conversion of an ecclesiastical state or sovereignty to a lay one; an instance of this.
1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Secularization*, the Act of Secularizing. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 273 A Bill for restoring to it all that it had lost by Improprations and other Secularizations. 1845 *LINEAR Anglo-Sax. Ch.* II. xiv. 343 Tillis [i.e. the abbey of Fulda's] late secularization, its superior was a prince of the empire. 1854 *Reform* 20 Apr. 4 He... wished to accompany the restoration of the Pope by a number of reasonable reforms, namely... the secularization of the administration [etc.]. 1875 *GLANSTONE Glean.* VI. xv. 204 The secularisation of the property of the Religious Orders has been... a more or less rude... operation. 1883 *BURTON 12 Gd. Men* I. iv. 458 He resented the secularization of revenues set apart for a... sacred purpose.

b. *transf.*
1822 *LAMB Elia Ser. I. Some Old Actors*. But we find him [i.e. a chorister], after the probation of a twelvemonth or so, reverting to a secular condition, and become one of us... The first fruits of his secularization was an engagement upon the boards of Old Drury.

2. The giving of a secular or non-sacred character or direction to (art, studies, etc.); the placing (of morals) on a secular basis; the restricting (of education) to secular subjects.
1853 E. A. BOWEN in *First Arts Quarterly* I. 87 With this secularization of the art, painting rapidly threw off the conventionalism of the cloister. 1855 *LEACH Ration.* (1875) I. 57 It... thus prepared the way for that general secularisation of the European intellect. 1875 T. HILL *True Order Stud.* 143 Persons who demand the entire secularization of the schools. 1879 H. STRECKER *Data of Ethics* Pref. 4 Now that moral injunctions are losing the authority given by their supposed sacred origin, the secularization of morals is becoming imperative.

3. The alteration of the status of an ecclesiastic from regular to secular.
1882-3 *Schaff's Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2146 Secularization means... the legal abolition from ecclesiastical vows.

Secularize (se-ki-lariz), v. [ad. F. *seculariser*, f. L. *secularis* SECULAR a. : see -IZE.]
1. *trans.* To make secular; to convert from ecclesiastical to civil possession or use; esp. to place (church property) at the disposal of the secular or civil power.
1611 *COTTER, Secularizer*, to secularize; to make secular, lay, temporall. 1657 *Treat. Conf. Sin* 544 To surprise the possessions of the Church, and to Secularize her patrimony. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5343/3 They insist that this Provision... does not come under the Number of Ecclesiastical Benefices, having been Secularized. 1737 *ORRIS Accidents* II. 231 *note*. He was a Monk... [and] he [only] took the liberty to discover his true Name after he had seculariz'd himself, and was become, as it were, a Layman. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 274 Secularizing... the Revenues appropriated to the Church. 1791 *MACINTOSH 1 Ind. Galliar* Wks. 1846 III. 46 The Treaty of Westphalia secularized many of the most opulent benefices of Germany. 1851 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* II. iii. 233 In their opinion, it was impious to secularise ecclesiastical property, and turn it aside to profane purposes.

transf. 1754 *Pitt Lett.* 7 Mar. in *Grenville Papers* (1830) I. 107 To secularize, if I may use the expression, the Solicitor-General, and make him Chancellor of the Exchequer.

b. To laicize; to deprive of clerical character or remove from clerical control.
1845 *English Rev.* Sept. VI. 120 You will have deprived them of their occupation by secularizing the profession of a teacher. 1855 *Overseer* 20 Dec. (Casell). The work of secularizing the hospitals has been accomplished.

2. To make (a monk or monastic order) secular.
1683 [see SECULARIZED *pl.*]. 1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To Secularize*, to make Secular; as To Secularize a Monk. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* *Hist. Eur.* 61 The Bishop of Liege having met with some opposition in his attempts to secularize a convent of monks. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Eng. Declam.* 316 The successive Catholics of Sclendia had abolished Monachism and were secularizing the clergy.

3. To dissociate or separate from religious or spiritual concerns, to convert to material and temporal purposes; to turn (a person, his mind, etc.) from a religious or spiritual state to worldliness.
1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat.* ii. (1847) 231 So many ministers of late are more than ever secularized in their conversation. 1755 *JOHNSON, Secularize*... To make worldly. 1831 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLIV. 335 A worldly-minded husband might have secularized and deadened her heart. 1856

c. In attributive use. Now rare or Obs.

1584 LODGE *Alarum agit. Unvers* 38 b. Alone lead with careless show of peace, Whereas secure regard doth sinne increase. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 43 Open the doore, secure foole-hardy King. 1598 — *Merry W.* ii. i. 241. *Hid.* ii. ii. 315. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Our common people, whose extreme and secure ignorance, loads them with such a burthen of impietie. 1600 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. T.* i. 116 In the church militant there must neither be an idle soldier nor a secure labourer. 1679 J. ROGERS *Nineteen Serms.* xii. (1735) 249 This is a Reflection which... should strike Terror and Amazement into the securest Sinner. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoics to Cong.* v. Do you think I could ever catch at the confident addresses of a secure admirer? *Mar.* (kneeling) Does this look like security? *Ans.* 1659 W. BROUGH *Ser. Princ.* 79 When the secure and foolish shall be hard'd and excluded the doors of bliss.

d. Said of times, places, actions: In which one is free from fear or anxiety.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 61 Upon my secure hower thy Vncle stole With Iuyce of cursed Hebenon in a Violl. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. i. 72 Oth. 'tis the spite of hell, the Fiends Arch-mock, To lip a wanton in a secure Cowl; And to suppose her chaste. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxvii. The bright hearth and the warmth and the voice of home,—the secure uprising and lying down.

2. Free from doubt or distrust; feeling sure or certain. Const. of; also with *claus.* ? Obs.

1599 LYTLE *Enphras* (Arb.) 77 Though he be suspicious of my faire hiew, yet is he secure of my firme honestie. 1595 SHAKS. *John.* i. 130 And, pretty child, sleepe doubtlesse, and secure, That Hubert for the wealth of all the world, Will not offend thee. 1650 DRYDEN *P. P. Cong. Granada* v. ii. Give wing to your desires, and let 'em fly, Secure they cannot mount a pitch too high. 1670-2 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart II. 372) He is secure that nothing will be done by his Majesty. 1688 SHADWELL *Sq. Abasia* v. 70 How can I be secure you will not fail to your old courses again? 1712 JOHNSON *Guardian* No. 4 ¶ 6, I am secure that no man will so readily take them into Protection. 1794 GORDON *Cal. Williams* 49 He was secure that his animosity would neither be forgotten nor diminished by the interposition of any time or events.

† b. Confident in expectation; feeling certain of something in the future. Also with *infinitive*.

1633 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. vi. § 3 Caesar taking the Omen... enters Italy, secure of success from 50 manifest tokens of the favour of the Gods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1175 But confidence then here thee on, secure Either to meet no danger, or to finde Matter of glorious trial. 1685 tr. *Charadin's Trav. Persia* 27 The Grand Vizier, secure of taking Candy, alter'd all Soliman's Titles. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* ix. 495 He... search'd all compassing sheep, and felt it o'er, Secure to seize us ere we reach'd the door. 1732 — *Ess. Man* i. 286 Secure to be as blest, as thou canst bear.

II. Having or affording ground for confidence; safe; (objectively) certain.

3. Rightly free from apprehension; protected from or not exposed to danger; safe.

The first quot. is a doubtful example of this sense; the original Gr. ἀπεκρίνομαι is literally 'without care or anxiety' (s. sense 1 a above); but the virtual meaning is 'without cause for anxiety, safe'.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxviii. 14 And if the President shall heare of this, we will perswade him, and make you secure [Vulg. et securus vos faciemus]. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. i. 66 Had all your Quarters been as safely kept, ... We had not beene thus shamefully surpris'd. *Bas.* Mine was secure. 1605 WARNER *Alk. Eng.* xiv. lxxxv. (1612) 352 Yeat oft it haps by how much more high Dignities preferre, So much the more, though less secure, men line irregular. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. i. 95 Who has a booke of all that Monarches doe, Hee's more secure to keepe it shut, then shewne. 1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. iv. 15 The diuill... would perswade him he might be secure if hee cast himselfe from the pinnacle. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* *Writ.* *Juice of Lemons* ii. Alas, thou think'st thy self secure, Because thy form is Innocent and Pure. 1731 SWIFT *Let.* 10 Sept. in *Pope's Wks.* 1737 IX. 141 Thus I knew myself on the secure side, and it was a mere piece of good manners to insert that clause, of which you have taken the advantage. 1854 LANOOR *Last Fruit of Old Tree* 474 Safe art thou, Louis! For a time; But tremble... never yet was crime, Beyond one little space, secure. 1883 *Spectator* 21 Dec. ... years been secure.

Secure from worry, anxiety, and misadventure. *Ibid.* ii. i. 3 Now climbst Tamora Olympus toppes, Safe out of Fortunes shot, and sits aloft, Secure of Thunders cracke or lightning flash. 1699 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 570 The Men to subterranean Caves retire; Secure from Cold, and crowd the cheerful Fire. *Ibid.* *Æneid* vii. 956 Metastases next, ... Secure of Steel, and fated from the Fire, In Pomp appears. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art of Poetry* 360, I stand secure from Censure and from Shame. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 510 No skill in swordsmanship, however just, Can be secure against a madman's thrust. 1795 MARY ANNE *Geog.* i. 168 Secure from those tempestuous winds, by which the adjoining lake is frequently troubled. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* 21, From the contagion of the world's slow stain, He is secure. 1835 SCOTT *Detached* xxv. The outlaws, secure in their knowledge of the paths... made an orderly retreat. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 128 Thou art secure from every thing that is not predestined.

c. Of actions or conditions: Involving no danger; safe.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 6 The most ancient Lawgivers, got the experience, by which they had rule in their Cities, not by secure study at home, but by adventurous travels abroad. 1643 J. M. *Ser. Salve* 9 Such a seeming security and supine sleep might have proved a mortal lethargy. 1748 AUSTEN's *Voy.* i. ix. 92 This... would render all that southern navigation infinitely secure than at present. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* i. l. 25 He demands at what hour these were to visit you again? 1851 JOWETT *Thucyd.* i. 134 Inaction is secure only when arrayed by the side of activity.

d. Of an argument, means, agent, etc.: Not liable to fail, trustworthy, safe.

1679 J. ROGERS *Seventeen Serms.* v. (1725) 100 But tho' God will accept of a sincere tho' imperfect Obedience, yet this can be no secure Argument to us to remit our Applications. 1813 SCOTT *Perilous* xix, Which made him suspect that the countess had again employed her mute attendant as the most secure minister of her pleasure on this occasion.

e. Of a material thing, a support or fastening: Not liable to be displaced or to yield under strain; firmly fixed, safe.

1842 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 95 Armed externally with four circles of sharp recurved hooks, which, when plunged into the coats of the intestine, serve as secure anchors by which the creature retains itself in a position favourable to the absorption of food. *Mod.* The bridge does not look secure. Do you think the bolt is secure?

4. Of a place, also of means of protection or guardianship: Affording safety.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 473 A sure and secure station or place of aboad. 1632 HEYWOOD *and Pt. Iron Age* v. i. Hee stands upon a strict and secure guard. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 327 In a place less warranted then this, or less secure I cannot be, that I should fear to change it. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 39 The Isle hath two good Havens, one in the East, the other in the West, the others are not secure. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 June 1665, His dog sought out absolutely the very securest place in all the vessel (during the fight). 1745 POCKOCK *Descr. East II.* i. 5 The roads would be more secure about the time when the great caravan was passing. 1783 COWPER *On Mischief.* *Bull* 14, I could pity thee exil'd From this secure retreat. 1818 CAUSEY *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 357 It being a common opinion, that a fiefdom was the most secure conveyance by which a tenant to the *franchise* could be made.

5. Predicatively: In safe custody; safely in one's possession or power.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 49 In Iron Walls they deem'd me not secure. 1766 GOLDSM. *1st. W.* ii. At least till your son has the young Lady's fortune secure. 1791 COWPER *Blad.* xvi. 72 He also kept Secure a goblet exquisitely wrought.

6. Free from risk as to the continued or future possession of something; having a safe prospect of some acquisition or desirable event. † Also with *infinitive*; Ensured against failure to do something. Cf. 2 b.

1664 TILLOTSON *Serm.* i. Wks. (1714) 22 Consider man without the protection and conduct of a superior Being, and he is secure of nothing that he enjoys in this world, and uncertain of every thing that he hopes for. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism.* & *Guise* 66 For this, she had distill'd, with early Care, The Juice of Simples, friendly to Despair, A Magazine of Death; and thus prepar'd, Secure to die, the fatal Message heard. 1705 tr. *Benjamin's Guineas* to No Body is here secure of Life. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* ii. i. 63 Ennius. Forgets his Promise, now secure of Fame, And needs no more his Pythagoric Dream. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* *Intro.* 17 Oh happy case, when the soul... boldly ventures into eternity, secure of eternal life. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. 1788* 238 As some fair female unadorned and plain, Secure to please while youth confirms her reign. 1783 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlii. IV. 548 The zeal of Cyril exposed him to the penalties of the Julian law; but in a feeble government, and a superstitious age, he was secure of impunity, and even of praise. 1825 SCOTT *Talbot* vi, When they seemed most secure of victory. 1853 H. BROUGHTON *Let.* in *Traveling Comp. Wallah* (1855) 355 For, if they succeed in obtaining her attention, they are secure of her humanity and her justice.

7. Of a possession, acquisition, desirable event, etc.: That may be counted on with certainty; sure to continue or to be attained.

1713 SWIFT *Last Vra. Q. Anne Wks.* 1902 X. 31 Representing their opinion that no peace could be secure for Britain, while [etc.]. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 438 Listen then what a punishment I have for this fell monster, how secure a flight From your hard servitude. 1828 THACKERAY *Van. Fair xxxi.* 'If the worst comes to the worst', Becky thought, 'my retreat is secure; and I have a right-hand seat in the barouche'. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xviii. 327 We knew that our progress afterwards was secure. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2 (1883) 461 At the Queen's accession, the success of the Reformation seemed almost everywhere secure.

B. quasi-adv. and adv. (Chiefly poet.)

1592 MARLOWE *Edm.* ii. iv. vi. 1893 Your grace may sit secure, if none but wee Doe wot of your abode. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 50 All which secure, and sweetly he enjoys. 1598 — *2 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 145 We may doe it [the robbery] as secure as sleep. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xviii. 7 They dwelt careless, after the manner of the Zidonians, quiet and secure. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* ii. ii. Sleep you Secure on either ear. 1654 FULLER *Ten Serms.* 11 The Structure may still stand... by virtue of... such Foundations which still stand secure. 1739 GRAY *Tasso* 15 Against the stream the waves secure he trod. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 970 Beneath the shadow of whose vine He sits secure. 1818 SHELLEY *Hymn Venus* 34 Nor mortal men, nor gods Who live secure in their unseen abodes.

Secure (sīkūrā), c. [I. SECURE a. Cf. med. L. *sēcūrare*, *sēcūriare*, Sp. Pg. *segurar*, It. *sicurare*.]

† I. trans. To make free from care or apprehension; also, to make careless or over-confident. Obs. rare.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 10, I do not so secure me in the Error, But the maine Atticle I do approve In fearefull sense. 1605 — *Lea* iv. i. 22 Full oft 'tis seene, Our meanes secure vs, and our meere desires Prove our Commodities. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 82 [tr. Let. Mary Queen of Scots] To obtain of her, that she will let me go out of her country, whither I came, secured by her promises.

† b. To free from doubt, to satisfy, convince.

Also, to make (one) feel secure of or against some contingency. Obs.

1602 Cecil *Let. to Mountjoy* 7 Aug. in *Moryson's Itin.* (1617) ii. 235, I cannot be secured but that he will still feede that fier with fiew. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Common. & War with Angels* 118 Which should encourage us to fight and secure us of the issue. 1656-7 PERRY *Diary* 23 Feb. Mr. Holland [a surgeon] dined with us... I love his company, and he secures me against ever having the stone again. 1668 OWEN *Nat. Insawelling* *Sin* viii. 115 Until the soul... begins to secure it self of pardon in course.

2. To make secure or safe.

a. To make (a person, his life, etc.): rarely a thing) secure from danger or harm; to guard, protect.

Obs. exc. with reference to a specific danger mentioned or implied: see c.

1602 WARNER *Alk. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 248 And whilst the Wit in reading was [Mary Q. of Scots] no more regarded it, Then if he had secured or concerned her oo whit. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 116 *Mar.* Lord Hamlet. *Her.* Heaen secure him. *Mar.* So be it. 1624 CARL SMITH *Virginia Ep. Ded.* *Wks.* (Arb.) i. 276 The beauteous Lady Tragabigzanda, when I was a slave to the Turkes, did all she could to secure me. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. iv. (1649) 48 Their profession was to fight against Infidels, and to secure Pilgrimes coming to the Sepulchre. 1645 T. TELLY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 24 Wilson... shot Cholmley in the breast, but his arms secured him. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 210 His lofty Pines, With friendly Shade, secur'd his tender Vines. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Sept. 1641, A pass... securing me through Drabant and Flanders. 1705 E. WARD *Western World Diss.* (1708) Adv't. The Bill... for securing Property in Printed Books. 1707 SIR W. HORSE *New Meth. Fencing* i. 11 For 'tis a general Rule in Fencing... never to present one's Sword, without perfectly Covering, or Securing, as we call it, one side of the Body. 1722 Dr Fox *Cel. Jack* xix, Any English men-of-war that might be on the coast to secure us to the capes. 1729 TYNOLL tr. *Refin's Hist.* xviii. 439 They... only helped to secure Elizabeth's Affairs, who thereby was sheltered from the Quarter whence she had most to fear. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 May, I really question if at this time my life would not be in danger, if distance did not secure it. 1775 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xiv. l. 410 Maximian... gave him [Severus] the most solemn assurances that he had secured his life by the resignation of the purple.

† b. *refl.* To obtain safety. Obs.

1593 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. ii. 76 Now is it manhood... To secure vs By what we can, which can no more but flye. 1597 POTTER *Antiq. Grece* i. iv. (1715) 15 Compelled to... secure himself by a dishonourable Flight. 1705 tr. *Benjamin's Guineas* 320 Each endeavouring to secure himself by getting away. 1725 JOHNSON *Let's Alsatian* *Descr.* ii. 51 We had no way of securing ourselves but by flight. 1750 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* i. (1765) 166 His men had secured themselves in a swamp. 1793 SKEATON *Edylstene* L. § 313 High wages... did not engage them to secure themselves with a sufficient stock of provisions. 1800 ASHALL *Ann. Reg.* *Mist. Traits* 302: He accordingly began to secure himself with Shijah al Dowlah, into whose service he entered. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Ann. Hist.* xvii. § 5 (ed. 3) 515 Though Didius... was able to secure himself in Rome, he could not [etc.].

c. To render safe, protect or shelter from, guard against some particular danger. Also *refl.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 618 Care and utmost shifts How to secure the Lady from surprisall, Brought to my mind a certain Shepherd Lad. 1646 J. MAXWELL *Burd.* *Isaac* 24, I over accounted them as Apostles, men secur'd from evill. 1679 MAXON *Alk. Exer.* ix. 164 The Battlement being Man-high, to secure Men from the shot of their enemies. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* ii. 71 For when he came against the Bagadade, Carausius was employ'd to secure the Seas against the Franks and the Saxons. 1692 LOCKE *Consid. Levett.* *Interest* 150 That way of Coinage less secures you from having a great part of your Money melted down. 1699 WANLEY in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 293 Whereby Mr. Benson may secure many old words from being buried in the grave of everlasting oblivion. 1741 WATTS *Imprer. Mind* L. vii. § 19 [We should] consult the dictionary, which may give us certain information, and thus secure us from mistake. 1748 AUSTEN's *Voy.* iii. ix. 356 A very safe road, secured from all winds. 1754 J. BROWN *Barbarossa* v. (1755) 66 Is the Watch doubled? Are the Gates secur'd Against Surprize? 1755 BURKE *Shil.* & B. vi. Wks. i. 224 The hedge-hog, so well secured against all assaults by his prickly hide. 1784 COWPER *Tiro* 131 Neatly secur'd from being sold or torn. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiv, Amy hastily endeavour'd to recall what she was best to say, which might secure herself from the imminent dangers that surrounded her, without endangering her husband. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 30 No possessions seemed to him to have any value which were not secured against enemies.

d. *absol.* To obtain security, take effective precautions against.

1658 *W. de Duty of Man* vii. § 19. 65 It being much more easie to abstain from all, than to secure against the one, when the other is allowed. 1818 SCOTT *Ref. Key* xxxvi, The extreme strength of the country... made the establishment of this little fort seem rather an acknowledgment of the danger, than an effectual means of securing against it. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xx, This guard the burghers will willingly maintain, to secure against the escape of the murderer of their townsmen.

e. To take effectual precautions against, to prevent (a danger). Also, to prevent or preclude (a person) fr

1633 P. FLETCHER about his circl: teriour harms: 1624 R. L'Estr.

Creature, that to his Shame, no Benefits can Oblige, no not Secure, even from seeking the Ruine of his Benefactor. 1697 in *Perry Hist. Cell. Amer. Cel. Ch.* i. 23 Such fort can be no security for his Majesty's Customs, nor for finding and securing false and illegal trade. 1710 CELIA FRENDS *Diary* (1853) 83 They Wall round the Wells to y^e mines to Secure

their Mold'ring in upon them. *Ibid.* 140 They Carry much of their Carriages on sledges to secure their pitching in the streets. 1837 *Scott Cast. Dang.* viii. I deprecate no hardship. so I may secure you from acting with a degree of rashness, of which you will all your life repent. 1833 T. Hoare *Parson's Dau.* ii. ix. I have secured him from visiting Binsford.

†f. To render (an action) safe; to free from attendant dangers. Also, to render (a place) safe for transit. *Obs.*

1617 Sir O. Sr. Join in *Bucclerch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 194 The King's ship and pinnace that are appointed for the securing of those seas. 1639 *FULLER Holy War v.* p. (1640) 236 Two hundred and fourteen years... they

travel with Tobias, and secur'd His marriage with the seaventes-wedded Maid.

g. Mil. To render secure from attack or molestation by the enemy; to take defensive means for the safe execution of (a movement, e. g. a retreat, the crossing of a river); to guard efficiently (a pass, a defile).

1617 *MORRISON Hist.* ii. 66 His Lordship... sent Captaine Edward Blany with 500 foot and 50 horse, to secure their passage through the paze of the Moyrey. 1645 *SYMONDS Diary* (Camden) 242 The out works, which secured the suburbs. 1671 *Lt. FLEMING* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 194 I think of securing our

1628 *FRYER Acc. E.* secured (an Handful of men being able to withstand an Host). 1701 *STEELE Funeral v.* i. Then... you, and your Party, fall in to secure my Rear; while I march off with the Body. 1760 *CAUTIONS & Adv. to Officers of Army* 103 It may be the Means of saving an Army, or securing some Out-post of the utmost Importance. 1831 *SCOTT Cl. Robt.* iv. To take post in the defile, and thus secure it for the passage of the rest of the army. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 261 Making dispositions which, in the worst event, would have secured his retreat. 1859 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) ii. xii. 210 The main point in the fortification was to secure the river.

h. Mil. To secure arms: 'to hold a rifle or musket with the muzzle down, and lock well up under the arm, the object being to guard the weapon from the wet' (Ogilvie 1882).

1808 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Secure arms* a word of command which is given to troops who are under arms in wet weather. 1852 *Rifle Exerc.* (L.M.) 14 *Secure Arms.*

†l. To fence off. *Obs. rare.*

1710 *CELLA FIENNES Diary* (1823) 26 Its vaine to trye y'

j. To put in safety, 'get in' (a crop). 1825 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/4 Shocks of oats, cut, though not yet secured.

3. To make secure or certain.

†a. To make (a person) secure of a present or future possession, of an ally or supporter, etc. Also const. to with infinitive. *Obs.*

1610 *HARLEY St. Aug. Chils of God* xxi. xvii. 28 Assigning... a false blisse, unto the Saints in heauen, where they... could never be secured to remaine. 1640 *BREWSTER* *Sarap's Couns.* Trent vii. (1676) 228 And indeed he was secure of France and Germany. For besides his treaty with Lorain which did abundantly secure him of France, he received at

hold most dear, (Each other's Love) we'll go—I know not where. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* v. 5 Had I... been secured of Fund for supplying those Nations with Arms.

†b. refl. To get possession of, make sure of. 1675 *Machinell's Prince x.* Wks. 71 By... securing himself nimbly of such as appear... turbulent. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4156/1, 3 c. ... of the... had... Arms, ... and had sec

Seaport Town. *Ibid.* ... for his Majesty having secured themselves of Denia. 1795 *BROOME Notes to Pope's Odyssey* viii. 239 Ulysses... find a way... to secure himself of a powerful advocate, [by etc.].

†c. To certify, assure (a person) of some fact. Also in asseverative phrase, I'll secure you. *Obs.*

1659 *HAMMOND Pa.* lxiii. 4 This doth not secure us of the importance of this in this place. 1672 *WYCHERLEY Love in Wood* ii. iv. He spares not the Innocents in Bibs and Aprons (He secure you) he has made (at best) some gross mistake concerning Christina. 1674 *BOYLE Excell. Theat.* v. i. 32 For ought reason can secure us of, one of the conditions of that association may be, that the body and soul shall not survive each other. 1689 *HICKERINGILL Ceremony-Monger* vi. 34 But Mum—not a Penny, I'll secure you, to make one Sound, and one Mouth. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antiq.* Diss. ii. § 3 The events and consequences of this afterwards always corresponded, and secured them of the truth of such divine revelations.

d. To establish (a person) securely in some position, privilege, etc.

1712 *SWIFT Serml. to Stella* 27 Dec. Steele I have kept in his place. Congreve I have got to be used kindly, and secured. Rowe I have recommended, and got a promise of a place. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* v. i. The Soul, secur'd in her Existence, smiles At the drawn Dagger, and defies his Point. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 3 (1832) 125 The towns were secured in the enjoyment of their municipal privileges.

e. To make (something) secure, certain, or reliable. Now only with reference to a prospective possession or result of action: 'To place beyond hazard' (J.), to ensure.

1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius, Goth. Warz* iv. 126 In the Roman army was one Artabanus a Persarmenian, revolted lately to the Roman army, having secured his faith by the killing of a hundred and twenty Persian Soldiers. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* vi. 12 For he who sings thy Praise, secures his own. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Epist.* i. xvi. 58 Those Bail secures, whose Oath decides a Cause. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1832) 39 Yet merely to know that life immortal may be obtained, is not to secure our personal enjoyment of it. 1823 P. H. HUNTER *Story of Daniel* 151 Their manner of building secured a certain air of solidity and grandeur.

f. To make the tenure of (a property, office, privilege, etc.) secure to a person.

1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 22 Our whole present interest is secured to our hands, without any solicitude of ours. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* Introd. The shareholder might contrive to secure to his heirs a handsome slice of his own death-bed and funeral expenses. 1856 *FRANCIS Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. ii. 150 Her right to the succession... would have been readily secured to her by act of parliament.

g. To make (a creditor) certain of receiving payment, by means of a mortgage, bond, pledge, or the like.

1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 15 The Party lending the Money is safe, well and surely secured. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1839) 1. 41 Some of the large German houses in London... advanced large sums, taking care... to secure themselves by mortgages of parts of the public revenue.

h. To make the payment of (a debt, pension, etc.) certain by a mortgage or charge upon certain property.

1818 *CRANDE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 208, 2, 000. part of the money secured upon Gidea Hall. *Ibid.* IV. 392 Then such daughter should have 300000... to be secured upon some part of the estate. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1829) 1. 36 He assigns 1000 marks yearly as pinmoney to his son's wife, secured upon the Swiss possessions of his house.

i. With double obj.: To ensure (a person's) obtaining (something). *rare.* (In quot. *passive.*) 1831 *SCOTT Cast. Dang.* xii. You shall be secured an opportunity of being fully heard.

4. To seize and confine; to keep or hold in custody; to imprison. Now somewhat *rare.*

1645 *CHAS. I* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 314 You should beginne with securing the person of William Legge. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 3 Some of which Persons... did intend to get me secured for setting out the strength of the Dutch. 1823 *WOOD Life* 6 Sept. (O.H.S.) III. 72 The pro-vice-chancellor would then have secured him (Mr. Parkinson)... till security for his appearance at the assizes should be produced. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 20 June 1689, News of a Plot discover'd, on which divers were sent to the Tower and secured. 1702

11. 32 Secure that Rogue in further. 1706 *PULLERS* (ed.) bend or lay hold of one. 1709 *OUR OWN TIME* (1724) i. 211 He proposed that about twenty of the chief gentlemen of those Counties might be secured: And he undertook for the peace of the country if they were clapt up. 1799 *HR. LEE Canterb. T. Old Wom.* T. (ed. 2) I. 332 'Let him be secured,' said St. Aubert. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midd.* ii. Wilson and Robertson...

each secured between two soldiers of the city guard. 1828-32 *WEBSTER, Secure*... to inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; sometimes, to seize and confine; as, to secure a prisoner. The sheriff pursued the thief with a warrant, and secured him.

5. To make fast or firm.

1665 *GERRIER Counsel* 97 And so much may suffice for the securing of doores and windows. 1687 M. SCRIVENER *Will* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1826) 111. 437 Chains for the securing the books. 1719 *DE FOR CRUISE* i. 305 I sent Friday with the Captain's Mate to the Boat, with Orders to secure her, and bring away the Oars and Sails. 1753 *BARTLET Gentl. Farriery* xxv. 21 A proper compress cloth, and a linen roller is absolutely necessary both for this purpose, and to secure on the dressings, wherever they can conveniently be applied. 1823 *MECHANIC'S MAG.* i. 103 On the securing of carriage wheels. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* viii. A

Techn. Educ. IV. 20/2 These work in nuts secured to the doors. 1894 *WEYMAN Man in Black* 189 A wide-leaved hat, in which a costly diamond secured a plume of white feathers.

b. Surg. To close (a vein or artery) by ligature or otherwise, in order to prevent loss of blood.

1662 *WYEMAN Treat. Wounds* L. 35 Having thus secured the Vessels for the present. 1753 *BARTLET Gentl. Farriery* xxvi. 234 Should the wound bleed much from an artery divided, the first step should be to secure that by passing a crooked needle underneath, and tying it up with a waxed thread. 1820 C. HEATH *Man. Minor Surg.* (ed. 6) 34 In the case of an amputation, the main arteries will be secured before the cord is loosened.

6. To get hold or possession of (something desirable) as the result of effort or contrivance.

1743 *BULKLEY & CUMMINGS Voy. S. Seas* 19 We took Care to secure some Powder, Ball, and a little Bread. 1748 *SOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xxii. Having thus secured my good opinion, he began [etc.]. 1814 *SCOTT Antiq.* i. The first corner... to get the best light in the room for him.

b. Rugby Football. To get or obtain (a try).

1825 *Field* 31 Jan. 1735/2 The last-mentioned secured a try between the posts.

Secured (s'kü-üd), ppl. a. [f. SECURE v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb: Assured; firmly

fastened; rendered safe. Now chiefly of a debt: For which the creditor holds security. Also of a creditor.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xx. § 5 They have also excellently handled it... in the distinction between virtue with reluctance, and virtue secured. 1895 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict. c. 77* § 10 The respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 6/3 The companies have no scale by which they regulate their charges, but advance to one man at 4 per cent. and to another at 5 per cent. for a secured loan.

†Secureful, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SECURE a. + -FUL.] Protecting.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* vii. 209, I know... every way, of my secureful target.

Securely (s'kü-u-äli), adv. [f. SECURE a. + -LY.] In a secure manner (in various senses).

†1. In a manner free from care or apprehension; carelessly; confidently; without care or misgiving.

1528 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iii. i. 3 Whose youth was spent In dangerous warres, whilst you securely slept. 1593—*Rich. II.* ii. i. 266 We see the wide sit sore upon our sailes, And yet we strike not, but securely perish. 1631 *GOUGH God's Account* i. § 60 A Priest by virtue of his calling readily and securely admitted lepers to come to him. 1652 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. (1660) 67 When I dwell securely at home. 1707 *ATTERBURY Vind. Doctr. Funeral Serml.* 42 Whether any of the Reasonings... are inconsistent with each other, I securely leave to the Judgment of the Reader. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) 11. 297 We have nothing but thoughtlessness, and insensibility of danger to make us enjoy prosperity securely. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) i. iv. 23 Trusting securely to the power of his own eloquence.

2. Without danger; in security; safely.

1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1828) 118 Being vnder shade securely const, Which place he had elected for the nonst. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 67 This animal

securely grow. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 11 May 1652, Two cut-throates started out, and... haled me into a deepe thicket some quarter of a mile from the highway, where they might securely rob me. a 1701 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* 19 Mar. (1732) 43 Princes can never sleep securely but by day. 1784 *COWPER Poem.* 288 Tenants of life's middle state, Securely plac'd between the small and great. 1871 *GOE. ELIOR Middlem.* xxi. It was in that way Dorothea came to be sobbing as soon as she was securely alone.

3. Without risk of error; certainly.

1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 12, I may securely therefore conclude that there are [etc.]. 1877 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* lxxviii. 297 As I am securely informed. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 409 The metaphor... I do not yet securely understand.

4. Firmly.

1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* i. xxiii. 293 They had tied the dogs securely, as they thought; but Toodia and four others had broken loose. 1908 *MISS FOWLER's Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 24 Those wrought stones... are now securely clamped to the south wall.

Securement (s'kü-u-äment), rare. [f. SECURE v. + -MENT.] The action or an act of securing.

†a. Making safe from or against. *Obs.* b. Ensuring or making sure.

1622 in *Foster Ling. Factories Ind.* (1903) 11. 108 [with] loughly has also been furnished with money, and left to take his choice of means for his best securement. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. 7 Cain... grew afraid

perpetual protection by means of perpetual imprisonment. Secureness (s'kü-u-änes), rare. [f. SECURE a. + -NESS.] = SECURITY 1, 3.

1591 *HARRINGTON Orig. For.* vi. lxxvi. 52 To restitution your doing wrongs. Your fond secureness, turne to rodyfeares. 1638 *BOLTON Florus* vi. xii. (1636) 326 Therefore (O strange secureness!) as hee sat upon the Tribunal... they at un-awares assailed him on all hands. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 5 No man perfectly knows his own heart: you think all well; this may be not assurance, but secure-

Down-lay Your sweet secureness for congenial fears.

Securer (s'kü-u-rer), rare. [f. SECURE v. + -ER.] One who or that which secures, in various senses of the verb.

1656 *STRAFFORD Lett.* (1735) 11. 12 The Army... was rather to be reinforced... as... the chief Securer... of the Plantations. a 1704 T. BROWN *Satire upon Fr. King Wks.* 1730 i. 59 Of kings distressed than at a fine securer. 1800 *Examiner* No. 616. 66/2 He rose early, which is a great securer of health.

Securi- (s'kü-u-ri, se-ki-ür-i), combining form of

1. securis as, f. securare to cut. Used in various scientific terms. Securi-rorate [L. corn-u horn + -ATE] Ent., 'having the antennæ in form of a hatchet' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1858).

2. Securi-fer [L. securifer adj., -fer, ferre to bear] Ent., one of the Securifera or phyllophagous hymenoptera.

Securiferous a. [-ferous], ax-bearing; spec. of or pertaining to the Securifera. Securigerous a. [-gerous] Bot. (see quot.). Securipalp [L. palp-us PALP] Ent., a beetle of the division

Securipalpi. Securipalpus a. [-pus] Ent., of or pertaining to the division Securipalpi. See also

SECTIFORM a.

1855 *BLOUNT Glossary, Securiferous*, that beareth an Axe

1903 *Motoring Ann.* 304 Fig. 2 shows the "security bolt in the act of pinching the inner tube. 1715 in J. Perry *Stop-*

after DECUPLE.] A quantity sixteen times another.
1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 349 If any Root be Multiplied
by 4 the Product shall be the Root of the Sedecuple.
24-2

1547 RECORON *Judic. Urine* 16 b. All things in the water, that be of another matter and substance particularly, then is the urine, as the sediment or grout. 1659 H. MORF. *Unmort. Soul* i. ix. 212 The Spirits in the Ventricles of the Brain... will... come to a more course consistency, and settle into some such like moist Sediment as is found at the bottom of the Ventricles. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants, Salts of Plants* i. (1682) 262 After this white Sediment began to fall to the bottom; there was also gathered on the top, a kind of soft Scum. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 235 A prodigious Quantity of clear Water must be exhald, to get an Ounce of dry Sediments, either saline or earthy. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 133 But as to his taking Water out of a River, presently after Flood... while such Water is making its Sediments... the Spirit of it dies. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 302 He poured it out carefully, without disturbing such of the iron sediment as still remained. 1857 G. Bird's *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 189 All the sediments I have met with were amorphous.

2. *spec.* (in *Geol.* etc.). Earthy or detrital matter deposited by aqueous agency.

1684-5 BOYLE *Hist. Mineral Waters* 108 And whether the mud, or Sediment it [sc. Mineral Water] leaves, where it passes or stagnates... have the same... Medicinal virtues. 1695 WILSON *Th. Earth* ii. (1722) 119 Our present upper Earth is factitious, and the Sediment of the Flood. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. L.* 44 These beds are... placed over each other, like matters transported by the waters, and deposited in the form of sediment. 1823 LUCIANO *Relig. Diluv.* 40 Had they been washed in by a succession of floods we should have had a succession of beds of sediment and stalactite. 1866 TYNALL *Glac.* ii. xxvi. 372 The snow gradually wasted, but it left its sediment behind. 1865 GEIKIE *Streny & Geol. Sect.* v. 92 Ordinary marine sediment... sand, gravel, silt, and mud. 1881 A. C. RAMSAY in *Nature* 1 Sept. 420/1 Cosmological geology... must go back to times far anterior to the date of the deposition, as common sediments, of the very oldest-known metamorphic strata. 3. *fig.*

1637 SANSOON *Sermon* (1674) II. 64 Those dregs of Uncharitableness that (as the sediments of depraved nature) lurk in the hearts of the most charitable men. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 44 When the sediment of his troubled spirit was fallen. 1824 EVRON *Yuan* xv. iv. The ruby glass that shakes within his hand Leaves a sad sediment of Time's worst sand. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. iv. The last sediment of the human stew that had been boiling there all day, was straining off. 1903 J. C. SMITH in R. Campbell *Life* 124 The late Bailie Colston, a man best known by the criminal sediment of Edinburgh.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *sediment-laden adj.*; *sediment-collector*, a contrivance for preventing the deposition of sediment in a boiler.

1858 R. MURRAY *Marine Engines* (ed. 3) 234 *Sediment collectors, or strainers.* 1886 A. WINGHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 51 Down its slopes descend the sediment-laden drainage-waters.

Sediment (se'dimēt), *v.* *rare.* [f. SEDIMENT *sb.*] *trans.* To deposit as sediment. Hence *Sedimented ppl. a.*; *Sedimenting vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v. *Sediment*, Rocks... as shale, clay, sandstone, &c., are termed sedimentary; that is, sedimented from mechanical suspension in water. 1901 *Lancet* 1 June 1533/1 Care will... have to be taken not to overlook the sedimented bacteria which may be lying at the bottom of the tube. 1901 DURHAM in *Yrnl. Exper. Med.* 15 Jan. 365 In an afternoon several hundred sedimenting preparations can be put up.

Sedimental (sedimētāl), *a.* *rare.* [f. SEDIMENT *sb.* + *-AL*.] Of the nature of sediment. Of rocks; sedimentary.

1614 T. ADAMS *Sinners Passing Bell* Wks. (1629) 253 This drossie, feculent, and sedimentall Earth. 1739 R. DILL tr. *Deobindus' Grobianus* 222 The Mug may have some sedimentall Grout. 1883 Science I. 101 A peculiarity of the underlying bed of sedimental rock is its varying thickness.

Sedimentarily (sedimētārīl), *adv.* *rare.* [f. SEDIMENTARY + *-LY*.] In the form of a sedimentary deposit.

1855 *Chamb. Jnl.* IV. 184 He sees... loose volcanic materials sedimentarily spread over this bed of trap.

Sedimentary (sedimētārī), *a.* and *sb.* [f. SEDIMENT *sb.* + *-ARY*. Cf. F. *sédimentaire*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sediment. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 217 The crisis... shows itself in the urine by the secretion becoming turbid and sedimentary. 1854 BAKEWELL *Geol.* 33 The sedimentary depositions having taken place after the crust of the earth had been lifted up above the level of the sea. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiv. 609 Mud and all the light sedimentary matter of river waters. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Textbk. Geol.* xviii. 351 The sedimentary origin of chalk.

2. *Geol.* Of rocks, etc.: Formed by the deposition of sediment.

1830 LVELL *Prine. Geol.* (1835) I. r. v. 127 Those who endeavoured to explain the formation of sedimentary strata by causes now in diurnal action. 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.* s.v. *Tertiary Strata*, A series of sedimentary rocks. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* x. 212 The sedimentary rocks of one age are partly formed from the destruction of the sedimentary rocks of former ages.

B. sb. A sedimentary formation or deposit. 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 70 The older sedimentaries have been entirely removed from the mountain border. 1883 TRALL *Brit. Petrol.* 418 The zone of contact between the crystalline rocks and the sedimentaries.

Sedimentation (se-dimētā'fōn), [f. SEDIMENT *sb.* + *-ATION*.] Deposition of sediment; *spec.* in *Geol.* (see SEDIMENT *sb.* 2); also see quot. 1898. 1874 H. A. NICHOLSON in *Trans. Victoria Inst.* IX. 215 There is no prospect of any considerable pauses in the process of sedimentation during the same period. 1881 GEIKIE

in *Nature* 17 Feb. 358/1 That still comparatively narrow belt of sea to which sedimentation has always been mainly confined. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 233 I am inclined... to ascribe the greatest potency to the effects of erosion, transportation, and sedimentation on the earth's surface. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lect.*, *Sedimentation*, production of quick deposition of a sediment, whether in sewage, or urine, &c., by means of some centrifugal apparatus. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 3/1 River water is usually purified by sedimentation and filtration.

Sedimentator (sedimētātōr), [f. SEDIMENTAT-ION + *-OR*.] An instrument for expediting urinary sedimentation in diagnosis.

1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksh's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 236 The process [of collection of urinary sediment] may be rendered more certain and expeditious by the use of Stenbeck's sedimentator.

Sedimentous (sedimētōs), *a.* [f. SEDIMENT *sb.* + *-OUS*.] Full of or abounding in sediment.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 28 The large tropical streams are much more sedimentous.

Sedinge, obs. form of SEETHING *a.*

Seditary, obs. *rare.* [f. SEDITION + *-ARY*.]

A seditious person, a seditious.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxvi. 248 It was only a few Seditaries, that hee had commanded to be slain. 1646 *Mercurius Belgicus* Pref., Seditaries and Schismatics.

Sedition (sidi'shōn), *Forms:* 4 *sedi(cio)un*, *seducioun*, *Sc. sedicione*, *seducioun*, 5 *sedi(cio)un*, *seducioun*, 6 *sedyeyon*, *sedytyon*, *Sc. sedi(cio)un*, *sedatione*, 6- *seditioun*. [a. OF. *seditiō* (mod.F. *sédition*), ad. L. *seditiō-em*, f. *sēd-* (see *SE-*) + *-itiō-em* a going, n. of action f. *ire* to go. Cf. Sp. *sedición*, Pg. *sedição*, It. *sedizione*. The ME. spelling *seducioun*, *seducioun* are due to pseudo-etymological association with L. *seducere* SEUCE *v.*]

1. Violent party strife; an instance of this, esp. a factious contest attended with rioting and disorder. *Obs.*

1375 *St. Leg. Saints* ii. (Pantus) 163 *Pe folk of rowme...* Raisit in hym sedicione, and wold have brokyn his palace down. *Ibid.* v. (Johannes) 291 Al ja pat mad sacrifice til mawmentis... In pe puple (raisit) seducione a-gane sancte Iohne. 1380 *St. Ambrose* 123 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 10 *pe neore not alle in ord, per ros a gret sedioun* To fore pat like elecoun. 1382 *Wyccl. Mark* xv. 7 Barabas, that was boundan with sleeris of men, and that hadde don manslaughter in seducoun, that is, dehaat in cytee. *Ibid.*, Acts xxiv. 5 We han foundun this man... stirring sedicioun, or dissencion, to alle Jewis, and nuctor of seducoun of the secte of Nazarens. 1402 *Pol. Pryms* (Rolls) II. 56 Four angels singnefen four general synnes... sedicioun, supersticioun, the gloutyn, and the proude. 1447 *Bokenham Seyntys*, *Agnes* 190 And with her wurdys a sedyeyoun to Among pe puple dede grow. 1477 *Caxton Jason* 77 b. And some ther were couetous desiring their singular profit accorded unto this sedicion. 1559 *More Dynalge* i. Wks. 150/2 As though these men were Apostles now specially sent by god to preache heresies and sow sedicion among christen men. 1556 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 356 For this cuntry passith all that ever I sawe, for ministration of sedition and discorde. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* ix. 78 Thair was gyt sedition and discentioun among all the gret personagis of grece. 1602 *SEGAR Honor, Mtl. & Civ.* iv. i. iii. When the Romanes were divided, one faction labouing to oppresse another... such enmity was called Sedition. 1628 *Hobbes Thucydides* (1822) 87 But there would be thoughts of sedition in one towards another in the city.

2. *a.* A concerted movement to overthrow an established government; a revolt, rebellion, mutiny. *Now rare.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas' Pop.* iv. xxix. 150 Messenie... was giuen to reuolting & seditions. 1607-12 *Bacon Ess.*, *Seditas* (Arb.) 398 The matter of seditions is of two kinds, Much poverty and much discontent. 1689 *Locke Federation* so Seditions are very frequently raised, upon pretence of Religion. 1755 *JOHNSON, Seditiō*, a tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar. 1788 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* xlviii. V. 83 With the dawn of day the city burst into a general sedition. 1822 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. India* II. 65 The tribe had turned into a turbulent democracy...; a sedition had broken out about the property left by Kuttaul. 1875 *JOFFREY Plato* (ed. 2) V. 37 By reason of inequality, cities are filled with seditions. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 620/1 In the Acts of Congress [of the United States] the word 'sedition' appears to occur only in the army and navy articles. A soldier joining any sedition or who, being present at any sedition, does not use his utmost endeavour to suppress the same is punishable with death.

b. Conduct or language inciting to rebellion against the constituted authority in a state.

1838 V. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Sedition is distinguished from leasing-making, in this respect, that the object of leasing-making is to disparage or prejudice the private character of the Sovereign, whereas sedition is directed against the order and tranquility of the State. 1877 *Act 40 & 41 Vict.* c. 21 § 40 (A) prisoner... on conviction for sedition or seditious libel shall be treated as a mis-
seventeen votes, and sedition, on the contrary, enjoys a majority of eighty-six votes.

Attrib. 1556 *Oloze Antichrist* 92 Murtherous seditioun sowers, and open church robbers. 1801 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 193 As to the sedition law, we refer you to the debates in Congress. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 2 Dec. 6/5 Native sedition-mongers. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 620/1 In 1798 an Act of Congress called the Sedition Act was passed, which expired by effluxion of time in 1801. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 9/5 A correspondent at Madras telegraphs

to-day that a joint public meeting of Hindoos and Mohomedans was held there... to protest against the sedition law amendments. 1908 *Ibid.* 23 July 9/1 The trial of some sedition-monger in India.

† 3. Of inanimate things; Tumult, uproar. [After L. *seditio*; in quot. 1640 with allusion to sense 2.] 1640 *HABINGTON Castara* iii. 220 When the distracted Ocean Swells to Sedition, and obeys no Law. 1671 R. HOUN *Wind* 12 But what Seditions, Eddies and Undulations must this cause in the whole body of Air.

Seditious (sidi'shōn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. prec. + *-ARY*.] *A. sb.* = SEDITIONIST. *Now rare.*

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 216 The factious Schismaticke, and the contentious Seditious. 1634 Br. *Hall Contempl.*, N. T., *Christ Ref.*, Pilate 262 Barabbas, a theefe, a murderer, a seditious. 1640-*Rem. Wks.* (1660) 39 Durst the rebellious seditious lift up his hand against the Lords Anointed... If the fool had not said in his heart, There is no God? 1641 *Ibid.* 71 A Seditious in a State, or a Schismatick in the Church is like a sulphurous fiery Vapour in the bowels of the Earth. 1865 *Full Mall Gaz.* No. 192, 6/2 Disposed to shelter seditious.

B. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by sedition; seditious.

1898 J. V. SIMPSON *Side-Lights on Siberia* xi. 346 Seditious propaganda amongst the soldiers rouses the authorities almost more than anything else. 1909 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 10/1 The Benchers... meet to consider the conduct of one of their Indian members... in taking an active part in the seditious movement in his native country.

Seditioner (sidi'shōn), *rare.* [f. SEDITION + *-ER*.] = SEDITIONIST.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 71 When Lucifer with his adherents were expelled heauen, they were disseuered into nine... horrible horrors, as followeth. The first false messengers... The seventh, seditious. 1838 *Times* 8 Nov. 4/1 The Lord High Seditioner [i.e. Lord Durham, Lord High Commissioner] has choked the community with indignation.

Seditionist (sidi'shōnist), [f. SEDITION + *-IST*.]

One who practises sedition or incites others to sedition; a promoter of disloyalty and factious strife against a government or state.

1786 Mrs. SARAH TRIMMER *Econ. Charity* (1801) I. 151 The endeavours of infidels and seditionists to corrupt the public mind. 1798 COLERIDGE *Lett. to G. Coleridge* Lett. (1895) 243 I therefore consent to be deemed a Democrat and a Seditious. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 129 Nor... is there any such increase of anarchists and seditious as other folks are apt to dread. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 7/3 The Maharaajahs... dissociating themselves from what is described as the campaign of rancour... pursued by the seditious.

Seditious (sidi'shōs), *a.* *Forms:* 5 *sedi-*, *sedyeyous*, *seducious*, *ceducious* (ceducious), 6 *sedyeyous* (e, *seducious*, -tious, *seditius* (seditius, *Sc. sedetiosus*), 5- *seditious*. [ad. OF. *seditieux*, -euse (mod.F. *sédit-*), ad. L. *seditiosus*, f. *seditiōnem*; see SEDITION and *-OUS*.]

1. Of a person or body of persons: Given to or guilty of sedition; in early use, 'factious with tumult, turbulent' (J.); now chiefly, engaged in promoting disaffection or inciting to revolt against constituted authority.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys*, *Agnes* 508 *Pe preflectys vyker*, The sedyeyous peple assentyng to, Dede makyn anon a ryht greth feere. *Ibid.* 564. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydes* xviii. 66 O ryght dere enes, sedyicious & ryght cruel, how hastye thou had the herte so vntrue, to thyneke so grette a treson [etc.]. 1496 *Patent Roll*, 12 Hen. VII. Pt. 2 By instigation of dyvers ceciduous and ill-disposed persons. 1523 *FAUVAN Chron.* i. (1533) 8 b/2 To which sedyeyous persons... made warre upon his sayde brot... That seditious [Cr.]. 1556 *ASHLE Dymon* ii. *ASHLE* 12 b Thirdly, to the... to the... to the...

MORVSON Hist. i. 242 Seditious Inizaries. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 152 Then... from seditious Angel to receive Thy me...

xviii. 171 So o Latimer's Sermon him always. 17 *Scot.* i. Wks. 18 chiefstain. 182c to whine for want of grains. 1908 J. O. DYKES *Chr. Minister* xi. 109 An illegal or possibly seditious club. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 498 The Coreans are wrathful and seditious in consequence... and little risings are anticipated.

Comb. 1653 R. SANSOERS *Physiogr.* 197 A turbulent, seditious-spirited person.

b. absol. Seditious persons. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* Contents xlv. The punishment of the seditious. 1627 *HAYWARD Edw.* 1/ (1630) 65 The...-terous. 1796 but the seditious naval

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sedition; tending to incite to or provoke sedition.

1455 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 281/1 For the removing and overthrowing of the ceciduous and fraudulent blaspheme and defame untruly... lyeved upon us. 1464 *Conventry Lett.* 330 The seid Will. Huet... had then right vsytting, inordinate & ceciduous langage... to the destruction of the kynges lawes & of the Certeyn persones of e 1520 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 737, I sowe sedyeyous sedes of Dyscorde and debates. 1533 *MORE Debell. Salem Wks.* 937/1 A defence... against y malicious slander and... false some sayes in that seditious booke. 1560 *DATTS tr. Steidan's Comm.* 55 b. He had made seditious sermons. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Britannia* i. 725 In making complaints

of the misgovernment of the state, spreading seditious rumours, scattering libels abroad [etc.]. 1689 *Locke Tolerance* 51: But there is one thing which gathers People into Seditious Comotions, and that is Oppression. 1788 *Prior's Solomon* iii. 662 But if she has deformed this earthly life With murderous rapine, and seditious strife. 1721 *Strevell's Eccl. Mem.* i. c. xviii. 132 The Northern Clergy backward. Some of them taken up for seditious Preaching. 1756 *Act 35 Geo. III.* c. 8 (Hill). An Act for the more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies. 1823 *D'Israeli's Char. I.* ii. x. 237 To Charles... the menacing language and the tumultuous acts of the great leaders, appeared seditious. 1845 *SARAH AUSTIN Rankin's Hist. Ref.* ii. 576 The disturbed state of the people arose... from seditious writings and discourses. 1823 *STEPHEN Hist. Crim. Law* xxiv. 278 The second class of offences against internal public tranquillity consists of offences not accompanied by or leading to open violence. They may be classified under the general name of seditious offences.

Seditiously (*sidi'fəsli*), *adv.* [-LY²] In a seditious manner; so as to cause sedition.

1453 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 265f. The... Traitor John Cade... gathering to him yowre people in grete nombre by... seditiously made commotion, rebellion and insurrection. A 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 171f. Seditiously the sayde Byssshop hadde by his Letters... wrongfully accused hym that he shuld aryse the kynge's people. 1553 *FOXE A. & M.* ii. 1125. I did nothing seditiously, falsly, or arrogantly, in worde or facte. 1570 *T. Norton's Newell's Catech.* ii. 47 They... that seditiously stirre up discorde in the Church of God. 1593 *B. Eversour's Danc. Poet.* iv. 18 To beware of such seditious... do thus seditiously endeavour to disturb the land. 1633 *BURGHAM Lexington* 126 In warre... whoesoever... behauieth himselfe seditiously against his Commander...

to be punished in the same manner. 1725 *BURKE Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 243 They had no lawful government, seditiously to overturn.

†Seditiousness. *Obs.* [*f. SEDITIOUS* + -NESS.] Seditious character or condition.

1523 *GOSWOLD Calkin on Deut.* cv. 646 He was not minded to let his blessing appear so soonie because of y^e peoples seditiousness. 1725 in *JOHNSON*.

Seduce (*sidi'us*), *v.* Forms: 5 seduisse, 6 seduse, 5c. sedouse, 6- seduce. [*ad. L. seditio* to lead aside or away, etc., *f. sē-* (Se- prefix) + *ducere* to lead. In the earliest examples the proximate source was the *F. séduire* (inflected *séduis-*): see *SEDUCE* v.]

1. trans. To persuade (a vassal, servant, soldier, etc.) to desert his allegiance or service.

1477 *CAMTON Jason* 73 Zephthas seduced the pepel ayens: him by tyrannical enthepment. 1549 *Consp. Scot.* iii. 73 He seducit diuine gril: personagis to rebel contrar athenes. 1624 *Reg. Privy Council* Sec. I. 216 Na persone seducit...

MILTON *P. L.* ix. 307 Sutile he needs must be, who could seduce Angels. A 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Ref.* x. § 131 Those persons of condition, who... had been seduced to do them service throughout the kingdom. 1718 *Act 5 Geo. I.* c. 27 (Hill), An Act to prevent the inconveniences arising from seducing Artificers in the Manufactures of Great Britain into foreign Parts, and in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* v. 21 Of their being otherwise seduced by, or compelled to join with the Enemy. 1759 *DILWORTH Pope* 72 Lord Oxford seduced him over to his side. 1844 *Lab. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 101 To seduce the representatives from their duty to their constituents. 1789 *FACONCE Caesar* xxi. 379 He tried to seduce Caesar's garrison, and was put to death for his treachery.

2. In wider sense: To lead (a person) astray in conduct or belief; to draw away from the right or intended course of action to or into a wrong one; to tempt, entice, or beguile to do something wrong, foolish, or unintended.

a. of persons or their action.

1510-20 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1833) i. 3 He was nocht compellit, seducousit nor comitit that to. 1535 *JOYE Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 27 Lest the reader might be seduced with you believing there is no lyfe of soules departed. 1521 *J. BELL Haddon's Answer* Over. 434 No persuasion will seduce him to thinke, that his Church may straye. From the right course. 1566 *SPENCER F. Q.* vi. 11 Duesna. Who with her forged beaute did seduce The hearts of some that fairest her did weene. 1510 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 495 But afterwards seduced by his wife, he had in the selfe same Church... one Altar for Christ's Religion, and another for sacrifices unto Devils. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xix. 96 To be seduced by Omens, as a Monarch by Flatterers. 1693 *Cave Prim. Chr.* i. lii. 33 They would leave so grave a discipline and suffer themselves to be seduced into a worse. 1721 *SATIRIST* *Jud. Mr.* *Reckingham* Cor. 1244 II. 41 We have been seduced, by various false representations... into a war. 1825 *Scott Betrayed* xxx. He seduced my simplicity to let him into the castle. 1875 *JOHNSON Plato* (ed. 2) III. 92 He is seduced into a life of pleasure.

b. of things, conditions, circumstances. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21, & neyther declyneth on the ryght hand, seduced by any prosperite or worldly desyre: he on y^e left hande. 1520 *DARS in Stilian's Comm.* 25 b. ... thir, whome the world hatre, & y^e hope of better fortune, hatre seduced. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. 155 For me, the Gold of France did not seduce. 1566 *BOYCE Ocas. Refl.* iv. xvii. 100 My natural Curiosity seduced me to spend some time in Kanging about the places near the River-side. 1571 *J. WEBSTER Metallurg.* iv. 22 Being

seduced by the similitudes taken partly from artificial and manual operations. 1750 *JOHNSON Randle* No. 34 p. 14 Antient having wondered what could seduce her to star so long was eager to set out. 1774 *WATSON Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. ii. 82, I am imperceptibly seduced into later periods, or rather am deviating from my subject. 1759 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1839) III. 124 Could any circumstances seduce me to overlook the disproportion between his duties and my talents. 1825 *LARA Elia Ser.* ii. *Gentle Style in Writing*. On one occasion his wit, which was mostly subordinate to nature and tenderness, has seduced him into a string of felicitous antitheses. 1826 *GATROD Life* xii. (1873) 131 The embarrassment which often seduces one to an insincere denial.

†c. intr. To practise seduction, use seductive measures. *Obs. rare*.

1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) i. 172 The Devil... appears to the... and than seduce with the, and assuirt the, thou said newir want.

3. trans. To induce (a woman) to surrender her chastity. Now said only of the man with whom the act of unchastity is committed (not, e.g., of a pander). Cf. *DEBAUCH* v. 2 b.

Now the prevailing sense. In early use often apprehended as a specific application of sense 1; in Eng. law the plaintiff in an action for seducing a virgin is the parent or master who is supposed to have been deprived of her services.

c. 1560 *A. SCOTT Perms* (S.T.S.) iv. 18 The wyldest scho may some Sedusit be and schent. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. v. 22 Many a Maiden hath bene seduced by them. 1775 *GATROD Deed.* & F. xi. 1. 355 One of the soldiers had seduced the wife of his host. 1818 *SCOTT Hist. Midl.* xii. She was seduced under promise of marriage. 1879 *FACONCE Caesar* xii. 131 His friend had taken advantage of his absence to seduce his wife.

4. To decoy (from or to a place), to lead astray (into). *Obs. exc.* with notion of sense 2.

a. 1668 *DAVENANT Siege* iii. 1. That employment which seduced me hither. 1679-83 *SCOTT. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 122 In prosecuting Wm Hayland and Abraham Bailey, for seducing, forcing, and transporting his son to Virginia. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat. Spir. Misc.* (1711) 310 That Philosophers, who while his Thoughts and Eyes were fix'd upon the Constellations, found himself seduced by his lower Parts into a Ditch. 1745 *Life Ramsfilds-Moore Carew* 45 The peculiar Art which Ramsfild had of stealing, or rather seducing, Dogs. 1771 *ANN. Reg.* 73 Mrs. Leggatt had been seduced by her husband, under pretence of taking an airing to Kingston, to the prisoner's house. 1825 *KANT. Art.* *Exph.* II. xxvi. 259 The rascal, after seducing us a mile and a half out of our way, escaped our guns. 1828 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* i. 229 Intermittent staircases which seduce us upwards to no successful result.

†5. To win by charm or attractiveness. *Obs. rare.* [*2a* Gallicism; cf. *SEDUCING ppl. a.*]

1748 *CHESTER. Lett.* i. cxxv. 353 That engaging manner, and those graces, which seduce and prepossess people in your favour at first sight. 1891 *T. HARVEY Text* ix. One reason why she seduces casual attention is that she never courts it.

Seduced (*sidi'us*), *ppl. a.* [*f. SEDUCE* v. + -ED.] In the senses of the verb.

1824 *R. SCOT Disser. Witcher.* iii. xix. 71 They themselves are poor seduced souls. 1816 *B. RICE Text. Incl.* 87 The papistes of Ireland are (as in other places) of two kinds, the seducers, and the Seduced. 1645 *J. WYTKER Uzziak* 9 Take heed of a seduced conscience. 1622 *Irish Act 14 & 15 Chas. II.* c. 2 Preamble. To widen the breach between his said Majesty and his seduced subjects in England. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1779) i. 47 (*Remist Door*). Thou (Fanny) art a seduced, and a seducing sult. 1785 *BURKE Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. (1842) i. 329 These seduced creditors... may be just objects of compassion. 1842 *W. C. TAYLOR Ana. Hist.* App. vi. (ed. 3) 566 It is more difficult for us, with our feelings, to understand the seduced and returning Helen.

†Seducedly, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f. SEDUCED ppl. a.* + -LY²]. Through seduction or enticement to error.

1644 *Coll. Rights & Priv. Parl.* 6 Such who willfully, or seducedly rejected... those Lawes. 1642 *T. CASE Gods Rising* (1649) 9 When they... sin Ignorantly, seducedly, then, Father forgive them; they know not what they do.

Seducee (*sidi'us*), *rare.* [*f. SEDUCE* v. + -EE.] One who is seduced.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxix. 327 He and his Seducees sinn'd against our Queene and lawes. 1812 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 731f. The seducer and the seducee seemed worthy of each other. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* v. 710 You yourself, my fair Mrs. McWhirter, were the seducer, and the ensnare the seducer.

Seducement (*sidi'usment*). *Obs. or rare.* [*f. SEDUCE* v. + -MENT.]

1. The action of seducing.

1526 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1629) 52 Persuasion to mischief and seducement from the good. 1602 *FULBEEKE Pandects* 77 Some Merchants may sowe bad seede, even the seede of seducement of the Princes lieges. 1642 *J. M. Arrol. conc. Militia* 15 Upon the advice and seducement of evil Counsellors. 1645 *J. TEMPE Irish Rebellion* 54 A multitude... by the wicked seducement of the first Conspirators had been drawn on to dispoile their English neighbours. 1709 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* iv. 263 In all Seducement the tempter plays our own Artillery upon us. 1751 *HUO Her. Ep. ad August.* 19 What contributed to this prostitution of the comic muse, was the seducement of that corruptress of all virtue, the love of money. 1785 *T. POTTER Merditt* II. 2, I will stoutly withstand the seducement of Epicurean companions.

2. Something which seduces or serves as a means of seduction; an insidious temptation.

1644 *MILROX Educ.* 4 Ere any flattering seducement, or vain promise seize them wandering. 1659 *Gentil Calling* 415 To do this amidst all the seducements of wealth. 1729 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* i. 220 The sweet seducements of a place so pleasing. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* i. iii. 454 The seducements of luxury and ease.

3. The fact or condition of being seduced.

1565 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 4 Those particular seducements or indispositions of the minde for policie and government, which learning is pretended to insinuate. 1812 *II. xiii. § 3.* 1842 *J. VINTHROP Hist. New-Eng.* (1826) II. 62 He made a very full and free acknowledgment of his error and seducement. 1668 *T. WALT Charact. Enemies Ch.* 45 They are roaring Bulls; with what strained throats do they stund the giddy multitude into wonder and seducement? 1690 *tr. Fire Lett. Inspiration* 191 the Apostle foretells their Seducement should not long continue.

Seducer (*sidi'us*), *Also 6 Sc. seducear.* [*f. SEDUCE* v. + -ER¹] One who or something which seduces.

1. One who tempts or persuades (another) to desert his allegiance or service. Now rare or Obs. c. 1543 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 23 He received a finall reward... for such a rule and seditious seducer. 1759 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. 162 By statute 23 Geo. II. c. 13. the seducers incur... a forfeiture of 500*l.* for each artificer contracted with to be sent abroad. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Hist. Vermont* 235 The spirit of defection, notwithstanding all the arts... of the seducers, was by no means general.

2. One who or that which entices (a person) into error or wrong-doing.

1545 *BRINKLOW Lament.* 110 Ye blyde guydes and seducers of the people. 1658 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 352 These seducers, which were about the king, thought they might have good occasion to put the Duke of Gloucester to death. 1611 *Bacon's Hist.* iii. 13 Enill men and seducers (Gr. *γάρτοι*, *Recited Vers.* impostors). 1679 *DARBY State Invec.* iv. ii. 33 He, whose firm faith no reason could remove, will melt before that soft seducer, love. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xix. (He) was perverted by Rawdon... made helplessly tipsy by this abominable seducer and perverter of youth. 1870 *THORNBUURY Tour* *Eng.* i. vii. 133 The mob... proclaimed him... a seducer of the King.

3. †a. One who tempts (a female child) to leave her parents for marriage or otherwise. Obs.

A contextual use of sense 1. Cf. *SEDUCATION* 3 a. 1759 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. 210 As these stolen marriages, and the age of sixteen, were usually upon mercenary views, this act (14 & 25 Ph. & Mar. 8) besides punishing the seducer, wisely remitted the temptation.

b. One who seduces a woman. (See *SEDUCE* v. 3.) 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 145 Grant it me, O King... otherwise a seducer flourishes, and a poore Maid is vndone. 1624 *FLETCHER Rule a Wife* ii. 1, There was no wisdom in it, to let an Artist, An old seducer a fennal banquet. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* iii. vi. iii. 125 note. The law has provided no punishment [for seduction], beyond a pecuniary satisfaction. [obtained] by the father's bringing his action against the seducer, for the loss of his daughter's service. 1807 *SCOTT Hist. Midl.* rank of her sex. 1875 *SCOTT Life* fan excites mere vulgar passion in her seducer.

Seducible (*sidi'usibl*), *seduceable* (*sidi'usibl*), *a.* [*f. SEDUCE* v. + -IBLE and -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being seduced or led astray.

a. 1629 *H. BURTON Truth's Tri.* 371 Dis-won't thy selfe with this seducible sense. 1645 *HAMMOND Tracts* 59 This easie prostitute seducible sinner. 1722 *J. BROWN Compend. New Nat. & Gen. Relig.* iii. i. (1762) 103 It consisted in his being seducible to evil, though he was inclined only to good. 1828 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* x. ii. (1872) III. 231 Friedrich proves little seducible; shows himself laudably indifferent. b. 1613-18 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 133 It was a thing unworthy... to permit a King, who was so lightly seduceable... that he should extort so many pretences. 1645 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 335 The vicious examples of Ages past, poison the curiosity of these present, affording a hint of sinne unto seduceable spirits.

2. Capable of being won over or attracted.

1815 *L. HUNT Notes Feast Poets* 53 The flowing versification of Fairfax has even drawn some writers into a love of him, who in other respects were not very seducible by the higher species of poetry.

Seducing (*sidi'usin*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SEDUCE* v. + -ING¹] The action of the verb.

1561 *DARS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 8 They fyre the seducing of Antichrist, and abyde in the fayth of Christ. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxii. 122 This is a... Conspiracy... They made him [the] of the Subject, and hinging the People into Error.

Seducing (*sidi'usin*), *ppl. a.* [*f. SEDUCE* v. + -ING²] That seduces.

1. Tempting to evil.

1575 *H. NICHOLS First Exhort.* xvi. § 34 Therefore cannot the man... occupe or use any way of Freedoms that are false, wicked, absurde, seducing, arrogant nor horribiliter against God... then this, &c. 1668 *Concert. Nid's Layly* Impostor and cunning Deceiver. 1648 *MILTON Apol.* 135t III. 257 They may... now'd with detestation the man... occupe or use any way of Freedoms that are false, wicked, absurde, seducing, arrogant nor horribiliter against God... then this, &c. 1668 *Concert. Nid's Layly* Impostor and cunning Deceiver. 1648 *MILTON Apol.* 135t III. 257 They may... now'd with detestation the man... occupe or use any way of Freedoms that are false, wicked, absurde, seducing, arrogant nor horribiliter against God... then this, &c. 1668 *Concert. 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1748 CHESTERF. *Lett. II.* 239 Take great care that the first impressions you give of yourself may be not only favourable, but pleasing, engaging, nay—seducing. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 9, I shall leave to a future opportunity the consideration of this seducing but erroneous principle. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy ix*, Well, it is very seducing to be pitied, after all.

Seducing (*sedū'sinli*), *adv.* [f. SEDUCE + -ING.] In a seducing or seductive manner; enticingly, seductively.

1592 CONSTABLE *Diana viii*, ii. F 4 b, Lesse by some hope

1. 350 In no other place [than Monaco] could this riotous daughter of hell have set her throne so seducingly.

Seducious, *adj.*: see SEDITION, SEDITIOUS.

† **Seducive**, *a. obs.* [f. SEDUCE + -IVE.]

1. ? Caused by misleading influences.

People.

2. That leads to error.

1774 *Phil. Trans. LXXV.* 28 Analogy, too often seductive in similar matters, leads us to conclude the same of other volcanic mountains in general.

† **Seduct**, *v. obs. rare.* [f. L. *seduct*, ppl. stem of *seducere*.] *trans.* To seduce.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos xxvii*, 97 The false & euyl man enas, that traitously hath mocked me, & fraudulently seducted.

Hence † **Seducted** *ppl. a.*

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide v.* 449 (MS.), Seducted Eve with her first guilty smile Returning.

Seduction (*sedū'kſən*). Also 6 *seduccion*, *-yon*. [a. F. *séduction*, ad. L. *sédūctiō-em*, n. of action f. *seducere* to SEDUCE. Cf. Sp. *seducción*, Pg. *seducción*, It. *seduzione*.]

1. The action or an act of seducing (a person) to err in conduct or belief; allurement (to some course of action).

1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 272 b. Some foolcs.. by the seduction or illuſion of the enemy be not aſhamed to affirme.. [that etc.]. 1528 *Roy Rade me* (Arb.) 8, Wherefore by their seduction They have bene the destruction Of all true christen libertie. 1536 *St. Pater Hen VIII.* II. 30 Which Actis bee yit rejected in the Comon House by the seduction of certain ryngre leaders or belweddres. *Ibid.* 371 And all the styckyn [of the act] is in the Comon House, by seduction of certain prescripyd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 171, ¶ 1 Nothing would more powerfully preserve youth from irregularity or guard inexperience from seduction. 1776 GINSON *Ded. & F.* ix. l. 239 Every art of seduction was used with dignity, to conciliate those nations. 1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace Wks.* IX. 117 There is no invention of seduction.. that has not been increased; brothels, gaming-houses, every thing. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix, To whom she announced the dreadful intelligence of Captain Rawdon's seduction by Miss Sharp. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 256 Having tried tortures in vain, he determined to try seduction. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. iv. 72 An ambitious man will govern himself.. and withstand the seductions of his senses.

† b. The condition of being led astray.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comment.* IV. Index, Seduction of women-children.

multitude that hath no insight into the Law of God lies open to miserable seduction, and error, and is therein accursed. 1653 HAMMOND *Amot. N. T.* Jude v. 11 (1659) 851/2 For this was the παλαή του Βαλαάμ, the seduction into which Balaam brought the Israelites.

2. The persuading (of a subject, soldier, etc.) to desert his allegiance or service.

1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 July 1685, Monmouth.. acknowledged his seduction by Ferguson the Scot.

3. † a. The action of tempting (a female child) to leave her parents for marriage or otherwise. (Cf. SEDUCE 3 a.) *Obs.*

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comment.* IV. Index, Seduction of women-children.

b. The action of inducing (a woman) to surrender her chastity. (See SEDUCE 2 a.)

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. iii. 250 Seduction is seldom accomplished without fraud; and the fraud is by so much more criminal than other frauds, as injury effected by it is greater. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 282 O pale-eyed form, The victim of seduction. 1817 W. SELWYN *Lav. Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1049 note, If the injury of seduction is accompanied with an illegal entry of the house of the parent. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 Promises of marriage may have been employed as means of seduction. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 621 The action for seduction of an unmarried woman in England stands in a somewhat anomalous position. The theory of English law is that the woman herself has suffered no wrong; the wrong has been suffered by the parent or person in loco parentis, who must sue for the damage arising from the loss of service caused by the seduction of the woman.

4. Something which seduces; a cause of error; an allurements.

1554 T. WATSON *Two Serms. bef. Queen B vj b*, The true sense, which is only known by the tradition and consent of the catholic church: so that the one without the other is not a direction, but a seduction, to a slyle man. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 255 The Scotchmen, having but small seduction to return to their beds, became quite inclined to talk. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 167 In this abode of pleasure, surrounded by all the seductions most dazzling to youth. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* vi, Amid every temptation and every seduction.

5. Seductiveness, alluring quality. *rare*—1.

1822 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 1 The Prince.. gained the affection of all classes by the seduction of his manner.

Seductionist (*sedū'kſənist*). [f. SEDUCTION + -IST.] One who practises seduction; one who practises or upholds corruption in public affairs.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 143 Bribe-offering, bribe-giving, seducer or seductionist, corruptor or corruptionist. 1818 — *Parl. Reform* Catech. 61 The seductionist, by whose band, the instrument of seduction most extensively and conspicuously employed, is that mostly known by the name of bribery, or corruption. 1834 *Edin. Wkly. Post* 15 Nov. 4/6 Cleveland [was depicted] as an 'aristocratic seductionist'.

Seductions (*sedū'kſəs*), *a. rare*—1. [f. SEDUCTION + -OUS.] Seductive, alluring.

1853 *Harper's Mag.* July 1801/1 Dr. Garth.. found convivially more seductions than duty exacting.

Seductive (*sedū'ktiv*), *a.* [f. L. type *seductivus*, f. *seduct*, ppl. stem of *seducere*: see SEDUCE and -IVE.]

† 1. Tending to seduce or lead astray; that leads to error. *Obs.*

1782 J. BROWN *Compend. View Nat. & Rev. Relig.* iv. i. (1796) 249 If Christ be not the Most High God, the language

Go, splendid scyphont! no more Display thy soft seductive arts! 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1863) 19 One of the most seductive arguments of infidelity.. asserting the lawfulness of deceit for a good purpose. 1856 W. A. BUTLER *Serm.* II. xxiv. 348 Every seductive companion who would blind your eyes to this awful fact, is but the active minister of Satan. 1824 DIBOIN *Libr. Comp.* 745 The seductive charms of poetry. 1871 NAPHYES *Pres. & Cure Dis.* i. iii. 114 The seductive pleasures of opium-eating. 1878 *Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 430 His manners in private life were eminently seductive and insinuating. 1908 *Outlook* 26 Sept. 395/2 It owes something of its beauty to the seductive setting of an autumn morning.

Seductively (*sedū'ktivli*), *adv.* [f. SEDUCTIVE + -LY.] In a seductive manner, enticingly.

1843 MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 7 Self and the flesh seductively whisper [etc.]. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 123 "I have been seductively persuaded from the entrance."

ductively.

Seductiveness (*sedū'ktivnəs*). [f. SEDUCTIVE + -NESS.] Seductive quality.

1816 J. SCOTT *Via. Paris* 122 The profusion and seductiveness of the *Magazines des Gourmands*. 1822 LAND *Elia Ser. i. Praise Chimney-Sw.* I am by theory obdurate to the seductiveness of what are called a fine set of teeth. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 152 The same doubt extends to the other supposed victims of Cæsar's seductiveness. 1894 W. B. CARVER *Son of Man* i. 28 The world with its seductiveness.. may play the part of Herodias in our lot.

† **Seducteur**, *obs.* Also 5-6 *seductour*. [a. OF. *seducteur*, ad. L. *seducor*, agent-noun f. *seducere*: see SEDUCE and -OR.] One who seduces, a misleader, seducer.

In the 15-16th c. frequently in the set phrase *seductor and deceiver of the people*.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 60 The whiche seductor of ladies [sc. the false Eneas], kepeth himself in manner as a woman, .. wyth his longe here that he maketh to be enoynted & kemed. *Ibid.* 61. 1491 — *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xix. 22 One namyd Phylemon, whiche was moche amiable & debonary to the peple, & callyd hymslf seductour & deſeuyour of the peple. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) D ij, Anon he gat certeyn of the lukes, whiche did repyne & speake agaynst the doctryne of y^e Apostles accusing them to be seductours & deſeuyers. 1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* F vij, For they shall report him to be.. a seductour and deſeuyer of the peple. 1588 A. KING *tr. Caustius' Catech.* 111 Yat we diligentlie flye from vices [sc. than those lawfully ordained] as fra our enemies and contagious seductours. 1631 MASINGER *Believe as You List* II. ii, Since the assurance from one of my place, qualitie, and rancke, is oot sufficient with you to suppress this bold seductor.

Seductress (*sedū'ktivres*). [fem. of SEDUCTOR.] A female seducer.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* III. 19 He is accompanied by an army of constables to apprehend the seductress of his nephew. 1891 MERZONI *One of our Cong.* I. x, They were seductresses for inducing him to drink wine.

† **Sedue**, *v. obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *seduire*: see SEDUCE + -E.] *trans.* = SEDUCE + -E.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 716 O lux vera, gravat vs 3ower lense, that with be spryte of error I nat seduet be!

Sedule, *obs.* form of SCHEDULE.

Sedulity (*sedū'li*). [ad. L. *sādūlitas*, n. of quality f. *sādūlus* SEDULOUS: see -ITY. Cf. F. *sādūlité* (Cotgr.), It. *sādūlità*.] The quality of being sedulous; painstaking attention to duty, diligent application, industry.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xxxiii. O j b, He deserved this thyng not so much for familiarite & acquaintance sake as for sedulite & careful diligence. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 175 Their familiaritie is to be sought after with sedulitie and earnestnesse. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* xiv. § 26 He.. tells the offices and sedulity of the clergy. 1659 EVELYN *Chrysothom* Ded. in *Misc. Writ.* (1805) 107, I stood amazed at his sedulity and memory. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Ecl. Laws*, tr. *Const. Othobon* § 32 The unquenchable thirst of Ambition chuses either Mary's better part,

not the sedulity of Martha in ministring. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. Guildford* 252 Some of our haubarous Writers call this awaking of the King's Genius to a Sedulity in his Affairs a growing cruel. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv, It became him to prepare, by sedulity and docility in youth, for the lofty duties [etc.]. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 44 Even German sedulity has until the present time shrunk from this task.

† b. pl. Assiduities, attentions. *Obs.*

1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. St.* 31 That your sedulities in the Reception of our Agent were so cordial and so egregious, we both gladly understand [etc.]. 1696 *Monthly Merc.* VII. 79 On the one side there are never any tender Refusals.. no Submissions, nor Sedulities to please on the other. 1707 tr. *Cicero D'Ambroy's Wks.* (1715) 10 He thought me unworthy of his Sedulities.

Sedull, *obs.* form of SCHEDULE.

Sedulous (*sedū'liəs*), *a.* Also 6 *sedulous*. [f. L. *sādūlus* careful + -OUS.]

The L. word appears to have been evolved from the adv. *sādūlū* sincerely, ho repr. O Latin *sē dolē*.

1. Of persons o.

stant in application to the matter in hand; assiduous, persistent.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 24 b, I would gyue thee leave to hate me, so thy hate would make thee industrious & sedulous to barken out & enquire w'hen I am. 1629 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, There is a chare-woman... a poore silly foole, But an impertinent, and sedulous one, As euer was. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 27 Since first this Subject for Heroic Song Pleas'd me long choosing, and beginning late Not sedulous by nature to indite Warrs. 1709 *Prior 1st Hymn Callin.* 56 The sedulous Bee Distill'd her Honey on Thy purple Lips. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 311 Thy sedulous obey'd. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxiv. III. 329 He was se-

2. Of actions: Constant, persistent.

1540 in *Lett. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 281 Thanks for.. your sedulous paynes and labours taken about the survey off Cayneham. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxi. (1640) 612 Admit that preparation.. by an assiduous and a sedulous hearing. 1661 — *Serm. of Cæsar* (1664) 10 That doing Husband-man, Wealth he had occasioned the turning up the Earth about the Roots of the Vines, that they found indeed a Treasure. a 1778 C. DARWIN *Experiments* (1780) 105 A gentleman of temperate life and sedulous application to business. 1833-48 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 22 He paid sedulous attention to the interests of his borough. 1859 SMILES *Self Help* iv. (1860) 71 Sedulous attention and painstaking industry always mark the true worker. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORR GRK. N. T. Introd. § 10 By sedulous cultivation.. a high standard of immunity from even clerical errors has at times been attained.

Sedulously (*sedū'liəsli*), *adv.* [-LY 2.] Diligently, attentively.

1593 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* (1594) E 2, Surely you would have said they had brought up in hogs academie to learne to eate acornes, if you had seen how sedulously they fell to them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 The place.. is.. sedulously looked vnto. 1693 OWEN *Holy Spirit* 251 Either not sedulously and duly to Exercise their Ministerial Gifts. 1746 HAYES *Medit.* (1818) 35 Where find so discreet a counsellor, so improving an example, and a guardian so sedulously attentive to the interests of herself and her children? 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evlinia* xxxi. (1791) II. 129 You sedulously avoid my conversation. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* x, His education.. had been too sedulously improved by subsequent study to give way to any imaginary terrors. 1851 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1862) 17 A great brick church which he sedulously frequented. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 280/1 Any kind of arrangement with creditors is sedulously hedged around.

Sedulousness (*sedū'liəsənəs*). [-NESS.] Care, diligent attention.

1622 FENNER in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 183 But have respect to God himselfe by all sedulousnesse in the charge. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 99 By their sedulousness and their Erudition they discover'd Difficulties in the Bible that our Quærists could never have dream'd of. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiv, Sir Christopher for half a century has supported in the Senate with equal sedulousness and silence, the constitution and the corn laws. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1320/1 Conflicting claims and aims, mustering their forces with swift but sure subtlety and sedulousness for a final decisive combat.

Sedum (*sedū'm*). Also 5 *cedum*. [L. *sedum* houseleek.] † a. A name for certain crassulaceous plants, houseleek, stoncrop, orpine, etc. *Obs.* b. *Bot.* A genus of plants (N.O. *Crassulacæ*), the British species of which are known as stoncrop.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 47 Let mynge luce of cedum smal ygrounde With water. 1548 TURNER *Nantes Herbes* (E.D.S.) 72 Sedum.. the fyrste kynde.. is called in englishe Houseleek or syngrene.. The seconde kynde is called.. thyrift or stoncropp.. The.. little stoncropp. 1661 Syringa's, Sedums, T.

389 You must never water Aloes or Sedums during the whole Winter. 1750 LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 256 Sedum, *Pyramidal, Saxifrag.* 1850 MISS PRATT *Comen. Things of Paradise* i. 48 Several of the Sedums.. were formerly used as medicine. 1882 *Garden* yel-low mossy Sedum. 1894 I.. He threw himself down upon some bed of sedums, where quite a couch was formed of the tiny rosettes.

Sedy, *obs.* form of SCHEDULE.

Sedyr, *obs.* form of CEDAR, CIDER.

o. 3-8 sen, 4 seed, 4 ...
a. a 900 CYNEWULF Crist 1286 (Gr.) Hy...seod. c 950
Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xiii. 13 Forden gesceod...ne seod.
a 1250 Owl & N. 224 (Jesus MS.) Hi ne seop [Cett. MS. sop]

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 66 And if my opinio
may at all prevaile with you should quickly call him home
from hence, and see him more better to be provided for.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 27 The shaked corne serving. for the second seedage. *Ibid.* I. xi. 35 Wheat craves a fat Clay (and dry to make it hard and compact) and dirty Seedage.

2. Production of seed.

1891 L. H. BAILEY *Nursery-bk.* (1896) 1 Chapter I. Seed-age. *Ibid.* Moisture is the most important factor in seedage.

Seed-bed.

1. A bed for sowing seeds; also, the seedlings growing there.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 25 In seeds that are long in coming up, the seed bed is not to be digged up the first winter. 1793 P. BLAIR *Pharmacopoeia* 1. 38 Like a Fir-tree, when in the Seed Bed, but much less. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 265 They should never be allowed to remain more than two years in the seed-bed, for in that case they will be completely spoiled. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 178 He will cut up the soil into a seed-bed of the pattern required.

b. transf. and fig.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. viii. 312 The Church hath a seed-bed of the truth over July 2/3 There must be produced leprosy in

houses and in people.

† 2. Bot. = PLACENTA 2. Obs. rare-1.

1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* II. 54 As the Seeds ripen, and separate from the proper Placenta or Seed-beds.

Seed-box.

1. The receptacle for the seed in a grain-drill or seed-sowing-machine.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husbandry* xxii. 315 Of these [parts of the Drill] the Seed-Box is the chief; it measures (or rather numbers) out the Seed which it receives from the Hopper. 1831 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1837) § 2679 The seed-box being elevated or depressed accordingly, so as to render the distribution of the seed regular. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 320/1 [In the machine for broadcast sowing] motion is communicated to a spindle which revolves in the seed-box, and expels the seed by means of eggs or brushes.

2. U. S. A plant of the genus *Ludwigia*, so called from its cubical pod.

1821 BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 49 *Ludwigia macrocarpa* = *L. lanceolata* Seed-box = *Ludwigia*. 1856 GRAY (Seed-box).

SEED-CAKE.

with caraway seeds and more or less sweetened. Cf. CAKE *sh.* 1 c. The 'seed-cakes' formerly eaten at the rustic festival celebrating the end of sowing-time may have been of this kind, though the custom prob. had an allusive reference to SEED *sh.* Warton's statement (quoted in the 1878 ed. of Tusser) that the name was applied to the festival itself, seems doubtful; cf., however, quot. 1726.

1737 TUSSEY *Quint.* (1878) 181 Wife, some time this weeke, if the weather hold cleere, an end of wheat sowing we make for this yeere. Remember you therefore though I doo it not; the seede Cake, the Pasties, and Furmentie pot. 1710 P. LAMIA *Royal Cookery* 84 To make a Seed-Cake. 1726 AVLIFFE *Paragon* 8 It was a customary thing, for every Man in the Parish... to give to the Church a certain Measure of Wheat... on St. Martin's Day; and this in our ancient Books is called Church-Seed, from whence came the Rise of

and currant-wine. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Coff.* xlii. I cut and handed the sweet seed-cake.

Seed-carrier.

1. One who carries seed. † a. fig. One who disseminates the tenets of another. *Obs. rare-1.*

1600 W. WAT of these conter he knowne, or

b. In sowing corn, etc.: An assistant who replenishes the seed-baskets of the sowers.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 506 If the sacks of seed are conveniently placed, one active seed-carrier will serve two sowers.

† 2. = SEED-LIP. *Obs.*

1831 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1857) § 2526 The seed-carrier or seed-basket is sometimes made of thin veneers of wood, bent into an irregular oval, with a hollow to fit the seedman's side.

3. Applied to various animals with reference to the part which they play in the dispersion of seeds. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* xii. 238 The dispersal of seeds—Birds as seed-carriers. 1906 *Athenaeum* 12 May 581 Bats and insects may be active seed-carriers.

Seed-corn.

Grain (or occas. a grain of corn) for sowing in order to produce a new crop.

1592-3 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 79 Roberte... for his bestow... side corne and other charges... xi. 70 Stay not for down thy seed-corn, *Crucio* 1. (Globe) 119 of Seed-Corn. 1844 seed-corn should be sifted.

fig. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 598 Some of these seed-corns of superstition, it is expected, must strike root. 1870 ENKINSON *Sci. & Soli.* ix. 199 We know that *Chomoe de letters* is a little wary and not fond of giving away his seed-corn.

Seed-crown.

† 1. *nonce-use.* (See quot.) 1607 CHARPAIN *Bussey d'Ambois* I. 122 What will he send? Some crowns? It is to sow them Upon my spirit, and make them spring a crown Worth millions of the seed-crowns he will send.

2. Bot. = CORONA 7 a.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 457 In every case the partial calyx is distinguished from the chaffy seed-crown observable in several genera of the other Orders... either by being in-

ferior, or by the presence of a seed-crown, or feathery down, besides.

Seede, obs. pa. pple. of SAY 7.1

1515 in *Coll. Surrey Archaeol. Soc.* (1858) I. 182.

Seeded (sēdēd), ppl. a. [f. SEED *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Sown with seed.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 407 Like as the seeded field green grasse first shewes. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 7/2 All recently seeded areas have responded promptly and vigorously to an abundance of moisture on a warm soil.

2. Furnished with a seed or seeds; run to seed, matured.

1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* IV. i. In some hollow tree or bed Of seeded Nettles. 1763 J. MILLS *Pract. Hush.* III. 222 It requires some experience to know at what degree of ripeness it is best to cut the seeded sainfoin. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 108 The seeded summerflowers. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* xxx. The gossamer floats idly over the sere and seeded grass.

fig. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* X. ij. London, thou art the seeded Garden of sinne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 316 The seeded Pride That hath to this maturity blowne vp In ranke Achilles, must or now be crop.

3. *Her.* Of flowers: Having seeds of a specified tincture.

1611 [see BARBED *ppl.* a. 1] 3. 1777 PORY *Elent. Her. Dict.* *Seeded a.* This is said of Roses and other Flowers, to express the tincture of their seed. 1863 CUSANS *Handbk. Her.* (1893) 104 *Seeded*, applied chiefly to roses, in blazoning the Seeds in the centre.

4. ? Covered with dots.

1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 231/1 It [her best dress] was a purple, seeded silk, adorned with lapels that hung in wrinkles across her flat chest.

Seeder (sēdēr), also 1 sēdere, sēdere, 4 seeder. [OE. *sēdere*, f. *sēd* SEED *sb.*; see -ER 1.]

† 1. One who sows seed; a sower. Also fig. *Obs.* 1590 LINDISF. *Cosp. Mark* iv. 3 Herod heene code de sawende 212 sedere to sawenne. 1600 ALFRED *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 88 Sum sedere ferde to sawenne his seed. 1708 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xviii. [Tollemache MS.] (October) is paynted in be likeness of a seeder (1495 sower) pat sowep his corne. 1500 *Sayings of Philosophers* (Tollemache MS.), [Socrates] seide to his disciples: I am the Seeder (Caxton tilman), and the virtues of the soule bene seeds.

2. A mechanical contrivance for sowing seed.

1800 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 320/1 The seed-sower is a machine for sowing seed, which is simpler and easier to use than the seed-drill.

sower no heavier work than the guidance of his team from the wagon seat.

Seed-field. [f. SEED *sb.* Cf. G. *saatfeld*, *samenfeld*.] A place wherein seed is sown. Also fig.

1615 W. BEDWELL *tr. Moham. Inpost.* II. § 70 The vines of men are as it were the seedfields of the men. 1831 CARLYLE *Man, whose seedfield* 'is Time', no conquest is 1832 — *Remin.* (1881) I. rowing knows were become seed-fields. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein* ix. A folk, poor and savage;... often without cattle or seed-field.

Seedful (sēdfūl), a. rare. [f. SEED *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of seed, productive. Also fig.

1591 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 626 She [Phoenix] sits all gladly sad expecting some flame. To burn her sacred bones to seedful cinders. 1859 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 346/2 Love moves the subtle fountain-rills To fertilize uplifted hills. And seedful valleys fertilize.

Seed-furrow. Also seed-fur.

1. A furrow for the reception of seed.

1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 4 And yf he wyll have his plough to go a narrow forowe, as a seide-forowe shulde be, than he setteth his fote-teame in the nycke nexte to the plough-

2. The process of producing a seed-furrow.

Phrases, to get, give the seed-furrow.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 43 Their several orders and fallowing and seed-furrow. *Impr. Agric. Scot.* 8 it is called; then it with Grass-seeds. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 271 A much less quantity is taken off when land gets the seed-furrow, the chief design of which is to enlorge the pasture. 1805 FORKST. *Beetles* Scot. II. 217 It is neither practicable nor prudent to give the seed-furrow to much of that land in winter. 1830 *Gloce. Farm Ref.* 7 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* III. If the land requires another ploughing before the seed-furrow.

3. *attrib.*

1764 J. RANOALL in *Genl. Mag.* XXXIV. 515/1, I find you have done me the honour of taking notice of my Seed-furrow plough.

Hence Seed-a-furrow *v. transf.*, to 'give the seed-furrow' to (land). Seed-a-furrowing *vbl. sb.*

1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Hush.* Scot. I. 217 Another ploughing must be given, previous to the application of manure, after which it ought to be seed-furrowed, by the end of August. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 501 They are always formed on ridges, over on the flat, and only used in seed-furrowing.

Seedge, obs. form of SIEGE.

Seedily (sēdīli), adv. [f. SEEDY *a.* + -LY 2.]

In shabby, impecunious fashion.

1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conc.* II. vi. One tall man, seedily attired. 1909 MAX BEKHOUD *Yet Again* 22 He was an excellent actor... But like many others of his kind, [he] drifted seedily away into the provinces.

Seediness (sēdīness), [f. SEEDY *a.* + -NESS.]

The attribute of being seedy.

1. Untidiness, squalid shabbiness.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliii. A casual visitor might suppose this place to be a Temple dedicated to the Genius of Seediness. 1853 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xi. 218 The seediness of the blue cloth was relieved by a velvet collar. 1889 TROLOPE *What I remember* III. xiii. 200 An appearance of seediness in poor fallen Venice is by no means an inexplicable characteristic.

2. Slight indisposition, general want of 'tone' in the physical system.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 74 What is called 'seediness', after a debauch, is a plain proof that nature has been outraged, and will have her penalty. 1894 ASTLEY *50 Years Life* I. 323 Slight fits of seediness from time to time.

3. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1893 G. D. LESLIE *Leit. Marco* xii. 71, I take great interest... in the seediness of my garden; seeds and seed-cases are perhaps the most wonderful of any of the parts of plant life.

Seedling (sēdlīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. SEED *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The production of seed.

a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 326 Alkin things ground sere pat in jam self baire sēding bere. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. l. (1495) 591 A tree hath verue in itself of sēdyng; and maye therby bryng forth a nother lyke itself in kynde. 1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 161 If that the stems or stalkes after they be well come, be then broken off or cut away, they will continue the longer greene and without seed-ing. 1675 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* 178 Tread down the Stem, till this will much impede its

† b. *concr.*

1650 H. VAUGHAN *Siler Scint.* *Repentance* 31 The trees, their leafs; the flowers, their seedling;... I summon'd to decide this strife.

2. The sowing of seed; the sowing (of land) with seed. Also fig.

1542 in J. H. Glover *Kingsthorpe* (1833) 81 And the rent, sowing, arying, fōldyng, and sēdyng of an acre of rey wyll cost the tenant therof fyve shyllings and above. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. cxv. 5 Comm. His servants shall make their seedling... with teares... and reape a plentiful harvest... in the next life. 1623 W. LAWSON *New Orchard* iv. 8 The labour and seedling of your Corne-fields. 1659 T. ADAMS *Serm. Harb's Seed-time* Wks. 648 You see the wicked Seedling and Harvest... The godly have also their Seedling and their Harvest. 1649 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* Epigr. xviii. Mine heart's a field; Thy cross a plow; be pleas'd Dear Spouse, to till it, till the mould be rais'd Fit for the seedling of Thy Word. 1810 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1853) V. 599, I talk of ploughs and harrows, of seedling and harvesting, with my neighbors. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 15 Horses often... execute the drilling, hoeing, seedling, hay-making, &c. in a wasteful and expensive manner, compared to manual labour properly directed. 1895 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 320/1 Openings (in the seed-box) which can be graduated to suit the required rate of seedling. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 29/3, 800 acres were ready for seedling.

† b. *concr.* The seed sown. *Obs. rare.* 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alcibiade de Lacy* III. 241 Twice the seasons were against us, and the seedling and the earing might go into the same sack.

3. The separation of flax-seed from the straw. = RIPPLING *vbl. sb.* 1

1853 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 1789 The time occupied... in the processes, from the seedling of the flax to the commencement of the scutching.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *seedling-season*, *stage*; *seedling-house*, an apartment in a retery, in which the flax-seed is separated from the straw; † *seedling-time* = SEED-TIME; also fig.; † *seedling-top*, the seed-vessels borne upon a stalk.

1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) II. 328 The seedling-house requires to be of large size: taking them home to his sowing blossoms of the 'seedin'

16 June 5/1 No plants, after are good for green fodder.

Rec. (1823) I. 184 Harvest and 'seedling' tyme. 1790 GOV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 42 We are yet but in the seedling time of national prosperity, and it will be well not to mortgage the crop before it is gathered. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 585 The Lilly of the Valley

5. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

That seeds; running to seed.

1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* K. *Acristus* 211 Though the birds see them, and the seedling grass Harsh and unloving over them may pass. When carelessly through rough and smooth they run. 1824 RIGER *HAGGARD Nada the Lark* v. 34 Their plumes bent in the breeze; like a plain of seedling grass they bent.

Seed-lac (sēdlæk), [f. SEED *sb.* + LAC 1.]

See LAC 1. Also *attrib.*

1703 *Art's Improv.* 1. 37 And lastly, bestow Eight or Ten Washes of your best Seed-Lac-Varnish. 1790 JONSON *Sch. Art* II. 91 To make Seed-Lac-Varnish. Take spirits of wine, one quart, and thereto eight ounces of seed lac. 1828 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 1841 The resin crushed to small fragments and washed free from colouring matter constitutes 'seed lac'.

Seedless (sēdlēs), a. [f. SEED *sb.* + -LESS.]

Devoid of seed or seeds.

1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* I. l. 475 In stead of sweet fruits which she selfy yeelds Seed-less, and Art-less, over all thy fields, With thorns and burs shall bristle up her breast. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 21 Lower joint slender, seedless. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iv. 167 Seedless oranges and seedless grapes are often met with. 1890 *Fall Med. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 2/1 They might give loans to seedless tenants for seed to anticipate another season of want next year.

Hence Seedlessness.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 3/1 The permanency of the seedlessness of the Spencer apple is beyond dispute.

Seedlet (sē'dlēt). [-LET.] A small seed.

the mate plant unites with a little ovule or seedlet produced by the female.

Seedling (sē'dlīg), sb. and a. [f. SEED sb. + -LING 1.] A sb.

1. A young plant developed from a seed, esp. one raised from seed as distinct from a slip, cutting, etc. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 9 Divers. persons affirm, that they have seen the small Plants, or Seedlings at a distance all round the Mother-plant. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, Nov.

in length at both ends, at the same time. 1723 *J. BLAIR Pharmacop.* l. 7 The Seedlings (as they are called, viz.) such as have naturally sprung forth from their Seeds, accidentally dispersed. 1791 *COWPER Parley Oak* 61 Through all the stages thou hast pushed off treeship—first a seedling hid in grass; then twig; then sapling. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 22 This amount of change may have suddenly arisen in a seedling. 1882 *VINES tr. Sachs' Bot.* 508 The terminal bud of the stem of the seedling grows more rapidly than the lateral shoots which arise subsequently. 1760 *GRAY* ... the prophetic eye of taste, when it sits under the shadow of it. It was thought indispensable to execute as traitors those Roman seedlings—seminary priests and their disciples—who [etc.].

2. The young of an animal hatched from an egg resembling a seed in appearance. Obs.

1705 *BEVERLEY Hist. Virginia* iv. xix. (1722) 268 They [sic, ticks] produce a kind of Egg, which lies about a Fortnight before the Seedlings are hatched. 1754 *BRANCOEN in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 808 In the spring, a thousand small fish appear in the water to one grown to maturity, or seedlings on the shores of shell-fish, to one at full growth.

3. A small seed. In quot. fig.

1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* x. l. 7 3 Whether any seedlings of ambition were scattered among the fallows of your philosophy. 1876 *HARVEY Ethelberta* vi. Not a kiss—not so much as the shadow, hint, or merest seedling of a kiss.

4. attrib. and Comb., as seedling-bed, -stock; seedling leaf - seed-leaf, a cotyledon.

1757 *J. HILL Eden* 167 And let him. take off the Mats. from his 'Seedling Beds. 1763 *MILLS Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 179 If they are transplanted directly from the seedling-bed. 1771 *G. WHITE Selborne, Let. to Pennant* 30 Mar. The insect that infests turnips (destroying often whole fields in their seedling leaves). 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.*, Aug. (1699) 102 Inoculate...at the commencement of this Month, upon 'seedling Stocks of four Years growth.

B. adj. [From the appositive uses of the sb.]

1. Developed or raised from seed.

1693 *EVELYN De La Quint. Compl. Gard. Dict.*, A Seedling Orange-Tree. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 384 Remove Seedling Digitalis, and plant the Slips of Lychnis. 1786 *ABERCROMBIE Gard. Assist.* 215 Seedling biennials and perennials, raised from seed this year. 1808 *J. WALKER Hist. Hebrides & Highl. Scot.* II. 229 'The seedling firs are to be had in great quantities in the natural woods in the north. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 220 A seedling lemon or orange of a year old being procured as a stock. 1834 *BROWNING Ferishlah* 83 fig. 1810 Sc. Worthby such shadow might grow.

2. Of the nature of a small seed; existing in a rudimentary state. In quot. fig.

1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. x. 32 He saw that I...had some seedling brains which would come up in time. 1891 *LECKY Poems* 105 Some Scattered seedling thoughts that flew farther than their authors knew.

3. Of oysters: Hatched from 'seed'.

1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 509 note, Luxuriant branches, to which the seedling oyster may become attached.

Seed-lip (sē'dlīp). Forms: 1-2 sēdlēap, 2 sēd lēp, 3 sēdelip, sēdlep, 4 sēdelep, seedleap, 5 sēdlepe, sēdelep(e, -leppē, ceed(e-leep(e, 6 seede-leape, (7 seed-lappe, -lop, sydlip), 7-8 seed-leap, (8 dīal, sīdlup), 7-seedlip. Also SEBLET. [OE. sēdlēap; see SEED sb. and LEAP sb. 2.] A basket in which seed is carried in the process of sowing by hand.

c. 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 264/13 Man sceal habban...windlas, systas, syfa, sēdlep, hriddel, heryse [etc.]. 1124 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124, Swa þæt be twœcen Cristes messe & Candel messe man sceal þæt acer sād hwate þæt is twegen sēd lappas to six sēdlings. 1235-36 *Reynolds Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 57 Unum sēdelip plenium de frumento. c. 1340 *Nominalis* (Skeat) 861 *Herce et senyolonn.* Harweu and sēdelep. c. 1450 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* xxvii. 376 Who goeth from home: all heavily—With his seed-leape his land to try. 1607 *J. CARPENTER Plaine Mans Plough* 81 God hath...sent forth...his holy Prophets with this sower-faire Seed in the spiritual seed-lappe. 1620 *MARKHAM Rarew. Husb.* iv. 36 To every bushell of that seede you shall adde a bushell of Bay-salt and mixe them very well together in your Hopper or Sydlip. 1660 *WOLCROFT Syst. Agric.* xi. § 4. 275 A Seed-lop, or Seed-lip, the Hopper, or Vessel wherein they carry their Seed at the time of sowing. 1766 *Complete Farmer* 5 D 1/s v. *Lucern.* The labourer, if he makes use of a peat-shed spoon and seed-lip, may sprinkle the rows of an acre in four or five hours. 1800 *HUROIS Fav. Village* 163 From the seedlip [he] scatters widely around

The fruitful grain. 1884 *JEFFERIES Life of Fields* 150 A seed-lip, which is a vessel like a basket used in sowing corn. †Seedly, a. Obs. rare. [f. SEED sb. + -LY 1.] Existing in the state of seed.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 271 When a Cod hath shot his Masculine Seed, there doth still remain in his Soft Rows, a great deal of Seeding Matter, where out more Seedy Animals are produced, then were shot out of it the Year before.

†Seedman, Obs. [f. SEED sb. or v. + MAN sb. 1.] 1. = SEEDSMAN 1.

In 16-17th c. often fig. with etym. allusion to SEMINARY. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 5 These Seminaries, or Seedmen, and Jesuits...have...laboured...to persuade the people. c. 1615 *God & the King* (1663) 6 Wherewith these seed-men of sedition were no way suppressed. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 161 Just as two Seed-men in a Field, that sow more ground at convenient distance, than if they walked together in the same Furrow.

2. = SEEDSMAN 2.

1652 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxvi. (1653) 179 Much that is sold in the Seed-mensshops in London. 1670 *MEAGER Eng. Gard.* 191 In the first place you are to endeavour to be furnished with such sorts of Seed as are of best account...either at the hand of Friend, Gardener, or Seed-man. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard. Pref.* 2 At the Seed-Mens Shops.

†Seedness, Obs. [f. SEED v. + -NESS.]

1. The action of sowing, the state of being sown. Also fig.

c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 256 Trymenstre sednes [v.r. seedis; orig. satio] eke is to respite To placis cold, of wyntir snowis white. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. Phil.* i. 3-11 So persecut styl vnto the daye of Christes commynge, that you maye than appeare...aboundantly ful of good workes, wherof in this world you make as it were a seedenesse, and shal reape y^e frute therof at y^e day. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xix. v. 11. 18 The manner is to plant them...at both times of Seedness, to wit, the Spring and the Fall. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* t. iv. 42 As blossoming Time That from the seedness, the hare fallow brings To teeming foison. 1609 *HOLLAND Anm. Marcell.* xlii. viii. 200 The vast wilderness (which never felt the plough, nor know [sic] what seedness [orig. sementis] is, but lie desert, and subject to many frosts). 1651 *P. HENRY Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 85 Barley much abused in Drunkens, and now Barley seedness hindred, God is Righteous. 1710 *M. HENRY Comm. Isa.* xvii. (1848) II. 531 Look upon it at the time of seedness and it shall be like a garden.

b. concr. The thing sown, seed. In quot. fig. 1597 *J. PAYNE Royal Exch.* 19 As the corne must fyrst be sown and dye in the yerthe before y^e receyve a new bodye, so must we be the lords sedenes before the happie harvest.

2. Seed-time.

1668 *R. STEELE Husbandm. Calling* iii. (1672) 26 From seedness to harvest, he is bound to a constant dependance on God, and from harvest to seedness again. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 83 At Wheat seedness in 1785, having purchased a Machine, I drilled eighty acres with Wheat.

†Seedow, var. SIDDOW a., tender, mellow. Holland seems to have supposed the word to mean 'fit to serve as seed'.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xix. vii. 11. 23 But they [the seeds] must be all thoroughly dried before they be seedow and fruitful. [Fr. pour rendre les graines bonnes à semer, il les faut toutes secher.]

Seed-pearl (sē'dpērl). [f. SEED sb. + A minute pearl having the appearance of a seed, usually drilled and fastened to some material to be worn as an ornament. a. collect. sing.

1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods York, etc.* (Surtees) 168 Garnished with...an edge of smale seede pearle sett round abouted the same. 1573-4 *New Yrs. Gifts* in *Nichols Progr. Eliz.* (1823) I. 380 Item, a fayre gyrdle of pomaunder and seede perle garnets and pomaunders. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* v. 198 Some seed Pearle they got, 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 245 7 2 Bracelets of braided Hair, Pomander, and Seed-Pearl. 1879 *E. ANSOLO Let. Asia* iv (1881) 105 A golden net, with tassels of seed-pearl and silken strings.

b. pl.

1598 *FLORIO, Perlette*, little, small, seede pearles. 1619 *tr. Mexia's Treas. Ant. & Mod. Times* II. 976/2 Some [pearls] are found to be so little, that they can not be drilled by any means; and therefore they call them Seede-pearles. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 132 Take oriental seed-pearls; reduce them into a fine powder. 1877 *STREETER Prec. Stones* 235 According to their size they [Pearls] receive certain names;...small, Piece Pearls; smaller, Seed Pearls; smallest, Dust Pearls.

Seed-plot (sē'dplōt). [f. SEED sb. + PLOT sb.]

A piece of ground in which seed is or may be sown, a seed-bed. Now only transf. and fig.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* Pref. Should they not...rather altogether have given over and forsaken the Gospel which they saw to be the seedplot [orig. Fr. semente] of so many contentions. 1877 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 131/2 This gentleman had...a regard for the seed-plots of learning, to have them watered with the springs of his hountie. 1604 *R. C. Table Alph., Seminary*, a seed plot for young trees or grafts, a nursery. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* xiii. 52 T... about his... d-plot 13 The co... d-plot 13 Destrut... is a Seed-Plot, which is adapted or set apart for the sowing of Seeds. 1759 *Br. HURD Moral Dialogues* iii. 114 A nursery of brave men, a very-seed-plot of warriors and heroes. 1865 *LECKY Nation* (1878) II. 279 It has been the seed-plot of poetry and romance. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* July 17 The dim nebulous seed-plots of worlds that strew the sidereal heavens.

Seedsmān (sē'dsmān). [f. genitive of SEED sb. + MAN sb. 1.] SEEDSMAN.]

1. A sower of seed.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xviii. xiii. I. 571 Moreover, they would baue the seedsmān to be naked when he soweth

them. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 24. 1657 *J. WATTS Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. t. 115 A plain and ordinary man, a Ploughman and Seedsmān. 1764 *J. RANALL to Gentl. Mag.* XXXIV. 515/5 The seedsmān can easily lift it [the seed plough] up by the handles, even when the bopper is quite full. 1787 *BURNS Song, Again rejoicing Nature sees* iii. The merry Plough-boy cheers his team, W^h joy the tentie Seedsmān stalks. 1854 *MARY HOWITT Pict. Calendar* 107 A...train of ploughmen and seedsmen preparing the ground for fresh harvests. 1882 *J. WALKER Jantl to Auld Reekie*, etc. 24 The seedsmān had scattered the hand's abroad.

fig. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* K 2. The second kind of Diuels...called...the authors of massacres & seedsmen of mischief. 1726 *PENN Tracts* Wks. I. 537 It is granted by all that I know of, that the Seeds-Man is Christ. 1833 *TENNISON Poems* 123 The seedsmān, memory, Sowed my deep-furrowed thought with many a name [etc.].

2. A dealer in seed.

1691 *WOOO Ath. Oxon.* II. 33 note, The Wife of a Bury, a Seedsman, living at the Frying-pan in Newgate Market. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) l. 162 From this Place also the Seedsmen in London are furnished with the greatest Quantity of their Seeds. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 443 The ground would be sufficiently filled with roots, not to be purchased in the seedsmān's shop. 1897 *S. C. SCRIVENER Our Fields & Cities* 148 Eliminate the stimulus given by manufacturers of implements, of artificial manures, and by the numerous competing seedsmen, and our agricultural shows would simply be a series of cattle fairs.

†Seedster, Obs. rare. [f. SEED v. + -STER.]

A sower; fig. a disseminator, an originator. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. *Columnes* 606 Mars (the Seedster of debate). 1666 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. xciii. 375 Yet, though against the Welsh-kings will, our royall Surname now...It Seed-ster from that kingly Streene derives.

Seed-time (sē'dtīm). Also 7 seeds-time, [f. SEED sb. + TIME sb.] The season of sowing seed.

1400 *Langland's P. Pl. A. Prol.* 21 (Univ. Coll. MS.) In seed time and in Sowynge. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 253/20 Bytwyxx heruest and syde-time. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 59 In heir seid time 30ur burrow rudis ly fauch Cause of this murthir lately maid among 3ow. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* viii. 22 While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest...shall not cease. 1647 *FULLER Good Th. in Worae* 7: 17, I saw in seed-time an Husbandman at Plow. 1767 *A. FERGUSON Ess. Hist. Civ. Soc.* II. ii. (1793) 137 After they have shared the toils of the seed-time, they enjoy the fruits of the harvest in common. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Dk. Farm* II. 484 Harrowing, an operation which is executed by an implement that will be particularly described when it comes to be spoken of in seed-time.

fig. 1614 *R. HARRIS Samuel's Funeral* (1618) 8 Now is the seeds-time, sowe apace, as yet you have all advantages from grace and nature. 1776 *PAINES Com. Sense* 60 Youth is the seed time of good habits. 1860 *GUTHRIE (Hill) Seed-Time and Harvest of Ragged Schools*.

Seedy (sē'dī), a. [f. SEED sb. + -Y 1.]

1. Abounding in seed, full of seed.

1574 *J. JONES Nat. Beginning* 25 The second alteration is partly good, partly euell...good because it endeth in a partly qualitie, euell because it is made of some parte corrupted. c. 1586 *C. YESS PENBRECK Ps.* lxxviii. xx. That rich land, where ouer Niles trailes Of her will wote the slymy seedy train. c. 1611 *CHAPEMAN Illud* xxiv. 402 Forthwith they reacht the Tent...A shaggle rooffe of seedy reeds, mowne from the meades. 1733 *W. ELLIS Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 298 They...run up with a great Stalk, and large, high, seedy, white, yellow Head. 1821 *CLARE P. Vill. Ministr.* II. 97 'Thistles shake their seedy heads.

b. Used to designate the male hop-plant.

1848 *Fenn. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 546 Difference of opinion exists among experienced planters as to the utility of the seedy or male plant.

2. Shabby, ill-looking.

App. in allusion to the appearance of a flowering plant that has run to seed.

1739 *Joe Miller's Jests* No. 158 A seedy (poor) half-pay Captain. 1768 *GOLOS. Good-n. Man* iii. He is a little seedy, as we say among us that practise the law. Not well in clothes. 1831 *SCOTT Cl. Robt.* Introd. Act. 8 The outward man of the stranger was, in a most remarkable degree, what mine host of the Sir William Wallace, in his phraseology, calls seedy. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxx. 'Devilish cold', he added pettishly, 'standing at that door, wasting one's... hat. 1861 78 A Huc... have been caught in so seedy an affair. 1868 *Less. Midd. Age* 123 A very seedy little railway station, on the outskirts of a large and horribly ugly town. 1892 *F. ANSTY 'Voices Pop.* Ser. II. 30 Seated on a Bench beside a Seedy Stranger.

b. Unwell, poorly, 'not up to the mark'.

1858 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 55 This morning I was very dull and seedy. 1866 *Mysteries of Isis* 36, I shall go to bed, for I feel very seedy after this knocking about. 1889 *JACQUES Three Men in Boat* 1 We were all feeling seedy, and we were getting nervous about it. 1902 *BUCHAN Watcher by Threshold* 169 A man who is a bit seedy.

†S. (See quot.) Obs.

1753 C... The French sup- pose th... they express vines, from whence the wine, of which this brandy was made, was pressed.

4. Glass-making. Containing 'seed' or minute bubbles (see SEED sb. 6).

1856 *H. CHANCE in Fenn. Soc. Arts* IV. 225/1 Perhaps the glass has been badly melted, and is seedy, full (that is) of little vesicles, to which the rotary motion has given a circular shape. 1883 — in *H. J. POWELL, etc. Glass-making* 121 The glass is...seedy, for the seed has not the power to collect itself into... and reach the surface of the pot.

5. Of wool: 1.

1895 *Daily News*... he sales, seedy, and hurry, and crossbred wools have declined 3d. per lb.

8. Comb., as *seedy-looking* adj.; *seedy-toe*, a diseased condition of a horse's foot (see quot. 1849).
 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xi. A precious seedy-looking customer. 1849 FERRIS *Hippopathos*, iv. 492 Seedy Toes is a disease of foot consisting in a mouldering away, as of the hoof. 1858 *Encycl.* other disease of the [horse's] by lameness.

See-er, seeër (sē'ar). *rare*. [f. SEE *v.* + -ER.] One who sees or beholds. (Used to avoid the customary suggestions of SEER.)

1822 R. L. STEVENSON in *Longman's Mag.* I. 79 He was a great daydreamer, a seeër of fit and beautiful and humorous visions. 1904 FINDLAY in *Expositor* Oct. 314 That implies... a likeness of character, a moral congruity and conformity between the see-er and the Seen.

Seegar, obs. form of CIGAR.

Seege, obs. exc. dial. Also 7 sedge, sege, seydege, 9 dial. seech, sych. [Of obscure origin: perh. identical with the OE. *segg* sea (only in the early glossaries, rendering *salum* and *mare*, and as the second element in *gārsgeog* ocean).] The rush of the waves upon the shore; snrf.

a 1609 SIR F. VERE *Comms.* (1657) 120 The seeg of the sea [was] such, that no shipping could lie there unbroken. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* iii. 26 All these Islands are perilous to land in, for the seegs caused by the Ocean Sea. 1644 *ibid.* xiv. 33 My Boates could not discover any landing place, for that the seeg was exceedingly great and dangerous. 1644 *ibid.* xiv. 97 Certain of my people standing to defend the Boates with their Oares, for that there went a bad seeg, were forced to lay downe their Musketts. 1625 MARKHAM *Farewe, Husb.* ed. 21 71 Your Hemp-weede, or any other weed which growth neere the seydege of the Sea. 1823 POND *E. & W. Loes* 148 The waves, as they come into the river, occasion the water to rush up the street... of the water is locally called seeging, or the Seech is *Gloss.*, *Sych*, the edge or foaming border of a wave as it runs up a harbour or on the land.

Seege, obs. f. SIEGE; var. SEGGE, man.

Seegh, seeh, obs. pa. t. sing. of SEE.

See-ho. Also 6 se-howe, 7 seehoo. [? f. SEE *v.* + Ho int.; but cf. SA-HA, SOHO.] A cry used in coursing, on first view of the hare.

a 1500 *Journ.* Hare 20 in *Hartshorne's Anc. Metr. Tales* (1829) 166 The furste man that me may see anon he cries, 'se howe, se howe'. a 1700 B. E. *Dial. Cant.* *Crew, Solice*, Secho, said aloud at the starting. a 1841 HEWLETT *Par. Clerk* i. 123 Secho, I called out the squire, as if he had found a hare sitting. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Karenzschke* xiii. At this moment there came a 'See Ho' from Charles; in the next a noble hare had burst from a tangled mass of hrambles at his feet.

Seeine, variant of SENE, synod.

Seeing (sē'ing), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see the vb. [f. SEE *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action (rarely an act) of the vb. SEE. Often in phrase *worth seeing* (formerly *worth the seeing*, *worthy seeing*).

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvii. 28 Swa thair voocht than That, but seying of any man, Outane Sym of Spaldyne allane. c 1450 *Bl. R.* *Festial* 171 The second cause pat be sacrament is yset in be auter is, forto make man by offe seynge to haue be sadur mynde of Cristis passion in his hert. 1538-9 in *Lit. Rem.* *Edw. VI* (Roxb.) p. cclvii. A cuppe geveon by my Lorde of Wyndchester at his first seying of the Prince grace. a 1586 SIONEY *Pa. xlii. i.* Ah, where comes my blessed being. Of thy face to have a seeing. 1629 CARILLIET *Deserv. Favourite* 534 Madame, will it please you walke into the gallery. There are some pictures will be worth your seeing. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 140 Seeing is believing. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Aug. 1654, But most remarkable and worthy seeing is St. Peter's Cathedral. 1755-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 463 There is another church of the same name... which is also very well worth seeing. 1807 WORSWORTHY *Ode Intimat.* *Immortality* 136 Those shadowy recollections, Which, be they what they may... Are yet a master-light of all our seeing. 1859 RUSKIN *Pantheism* iv. § 108 But your architectural designing leads you into no pleasant journeys... into no seeing of lovely things.

b. pl.

1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* *Intro.* (Ed. 1860) 13 A particular account of all my doings, or rather my seings and thinkings. 1870 *Athenaeum* 2 July 8 Enough would have remained, despite many errors, many seings of things which cannot be seen, to leave the book... interesting.

2. The faculty of seeing, sight, vision.

... to defend men be AUGUSTINE *Poems* ... this seying, as heilm hath rafft into my lye. 1540 *Edw. VI* (Roxb.) p. cclvii. My organ of seeing is the eye. 1785 RENN *Intel. Powers* 520 Seeing and hearing by philosophers are called senses. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* ii. He might not in house, field, or garden stir, But her full shape would all his seeing fill. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. § 229 The range of seeing is different in different persons. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Ayckin* iv. iv. Hunger gives a new seeing to the eyes.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *seeing power*; *seeing-glass* (now dial.), a mirror; *seeing-shop* *nonce-wd.*, one's faculty of sight; *seeing-stone*, a crystal used for scrying; also fig.

1655 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* xii. (1611) 335 Now we see as thow a 'seeing glasse in a riddle'. 1823 *Encycl.* we shall see face to face. 1862 HUNTER *Book of Dirs.* i. 134 Men of repute are as seeing-glasses, by which most men discern themselves. 1773 *Inventory of G. Barnforth, Sheffield.* A stand, a large seeing glass. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Seeing-glass*, the old-fashioned term for a mirror, formerly a surface

of polished metal. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xiv. 74 And 3it what other 3en or 'seing power hath God 3oten to man-kinde forto therwith se, than which at sumtyme wolen faile and erre? 1577-82 BRETTON *Flourish Fancy*, etc. (Grosart) 25/2 With that I winkte for seare, And shut the windows of my 'seeing shopp'. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* i. 295 A globe of crystal was employed by the Druids in their divinations as a 'seeing-stone'. *Ibid.* They must look into that true seeing-stone, the teaching of Christ's Church.

Seeing (sē'ing), *pl. a.* Forms: see the vb. [f. SEE *v.* + -ING.] That sees, in various senses of the vb.; having the faculty of sight; *†* discerning, possessing insight (*obs.*); *†* gifted as a seer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1404 Queen seend men him herd and sagh, Of him þam stod selcut gret agh. 1386 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxx. 10 '... seer'... Wilth not see. 1440 *ibid.* '... seer'... '... that see'... he seyth, '... men be-tokene 3ow'.

I-wis. 1590 *Twelve Ten Eng. Leapers* B. 18 So David had his seeing Gad to be his watchman. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 10 (194) Strange that a Foreigner should be more seeing herein, than any of our Native Authors and Records that I ever could behold. 1825 COLERIDGE *Walden* (1848) i. 5 This seeing light, this enlightening eye, is reflection. 1837 *Athenaeum* 17 Dec. 1813/3 The tendency is... for more and more seeing people to be imported into institutions, until at last they receive more wages than the blind people.

Seeing (sē'ing), quasi-conj. [orig. the pres. pple. of SEE *v.*; the use in concord with the subject was developed into the conjunctive use as in *considering, excepting, providing, supposing*, etc. Cf. SEEN *prep. and conj.*]

The first quot. is a doubtful or transitional example, as the pple. admits of being construed as in concord with the subject, in the sense 'recognizing, perceiving'. The development of the conjunctive use may have been aided by the similarity of sound with SEEN, *Sui conj.*

Seeing that, hence ellipt. *conj.*: Considering the fact that; inasmuch as; since, because.

1503 *Paston Lett.* III. 401, I wol... exhorte you to take it as... patiently as ye can, seeing that we al be mortal and borne to dey. 1525 TINDALE *John* ii. 18 What taken shewest thou vnto vs, seyinge that thou dost these things? [So most later versions.] 1537 CRANMER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. li. 77 As towching the house of the Charterhouse I pray... that it may be turned into a better use (seeing it is in the face of the world). 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. 35 Of all the Wonders that I yett have heard, It seemes to me most strange that men should feare, Seeing that death... Will come, when it will come. 1659 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. li. 7 The Top-mast being aloft the Ship... packeth better way... seeing we have Sea-Room. 1711 *Muckle Club* (1817) 33 Seeing Great Britain affords so many lawyers... he is doubly a fool that... applies himself to a seah. 1756 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 578 It must be of importance to accustom young people to [i.e. vegetable diet], seeing its influence is... so happy on beauty of person and tranquillity of soul. 1824 TRINNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 94 Deep harm to disobey, Seeing obedience is the bond of rule. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. viii. Which isn't to be wondered at, seeing that he has just finished six weeks of examination work.

†Seek, *sb.* Obs. [f. SEEK *v.*] A series of notes upon a horn calling out hounds to begin a chase. Usually to blow a seek (Blow *v.* 14C). Also fig.

c 1500 *Coucher's Ch. Tulburye* in *Blount Anc. Tenures* (1679) 170 At the said Crosse in the Towne the foremost keeper shall blow a Seek. 1576 TROBROW *Venerie* 139 Lo now he blowes his horne, euen at the kennell-dore, Alas, alas, he blowes a seek, alas yett blowes he more. *Ibid.* ad fin. The measures of blowing set downe in the notes... The Seek, with two windes. 1624 BR. MOUNTAUN *Unmied. Adm.* 35 There are... that loose themselves often, and their Desires in their Deuotions: and may very well goe blow the seekes for them. 1825 HOR. SMITH *Tr. Hill* (1838) I. 292 The foremost keeper blew a seek, to which all the others replied.

Seek (sē'k), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. sought (sōt).

Forms: a. *Inf.* a. 1 sēcenn, sēcenn, sēcenn, sēcenn, 2-5 sieche, 2-6 seche, 4 *Kent.* zeche, 3 sēcche, 3-5 sieche, sieche, such, 5 sech, seeche, 6 (9 dial.) seech. B. 2-7 seke, (2-3 *imper.* siec), 3-5 north. seik, 4-6 sieke, siek, syke, (chiefly Sc.) seyk, 4-7 seake, 4-8 Sc. seik, 5 eke, Sc. seike, 6 seyke, seick, seake, 5- seek. b. 3rd sing. Pres. Indic. a. 1 sēcēth, -as, 1-2 sēcēth, 2 sēcōth, 3 sēccheōth, 2-5 seceath, 4-5 -ith, -yth, -es. B. 1-2 sēcēth, 2-3 seceh, seckp, 4 *Kent.* zekp, 3-6 seketh, -es, -is, 4-5 -ith, -ez, 6 Sc. seik(k)is, 6-7 seekes, 6- seeketh, seeks. C. Pa. t. 1 sohte, pl. sohtan, -on, -au, 2-4 sohte, (3 sohte, sopte, soch, *Orm.* eohhte), 3-4 sohute(e, soghut, soht, north. sochte, (soght), 3-5 sochte, souzte, 3ohte, sought(e, 3-6 sowe, 4 sayte, (sonthe, southte, south), *Kent.* 3ohte, 4-5 soughte, sowe, souz, 3oht, sought, soute, souz, sought, pl. sohtzen, Sc. socht, schocht, 4-6 Sc. socht, sought, 5 souzte, soughte, 6 Sc. souchte, 6-7 Sc. sought, 7 sought, 4- sought. Also 5 sekyd, 7 seekt. d. Pa. pple. 1 gesoht, 3 i-soht, i-soht, i-soht, (y-soht), *Orm.* soht, 3-4 soht, 3-5 soht, souz, 3-6 sought, 4 soht, sought, 4-5 soht, souz, souz, souz, souz, (5 south, south, sought), 4-6 sought(e, Sc. socht, sought, (4 sochte, 5 soacht), 6 soughte, 6-7 sought, 5- sought. Also 8 seeked. [A Com. Tent. weak verb: OE. *secan*, pa. t. *sōhte*, corresp. to OFris. *sēka*, *sēa*, pa. t. *sōhta*, OS. *sēkian*, pa. t. *sōhte* (MLG. *sēken*),

MDu., mod. Du. *zoeken*, OHG. *siohhan*, *siohhen*, pa. t. *siohta* (MHG. *siochen*, mod. G. *suchen*), ON. *sēkja*, pa. t. *sōtte* (Sw. *sōka*, Da. *søge*), Goth. *sēkjan*, pa. t. *sōkida*, f. OTent. *sōk-*: -pre-Tent. *sōg-*: cf. L. *sāgere* to perceive by scent, Gr. *ὑψιόβην* to lead. The normal modern form of OE. *secan* would be *seech*, which survives dial. in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (cf. *seesch*), the form with *k* is prob. due to the ME. *sēch*, a 13th sing. pres. ind., which shows the regular phonetic development of OE. *secan* to a spirant; but it is not clear why the *k* form should have been generalized in *seek* and not in *teach*, unless indeed the tendency was supported in the former instance by the influence of the ON. form.]

I. Transitive uses.

1. To go in search or quest of; to try to find, look for (either a particular object—person, thing, or place—whose whereabouts are unknown, or an indefinite object suitable for a particular purpose).

In most parts of England the vb. in this sense is no longer colloquially current, being superseded by *look for*.

c 828 K. ÆLFRED *Borth.* xxxii. § 3 Hwæder 7e nu secan gold on treowum? c 1000 *Angl. Gosp.* Luke 18 48 þin fæder & ic sarizende be sohton. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 þe uclene gæt... secheð reste hwæt he mei winnæn. c 1200 *Orm.* 7308 I'... 324 A wumme... his el, he secht... 380 [The hare] secheþ... ai sekand, c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 30 Corsted was the tyyme... Pat men... be Kyuerys fyrst gemmys sohwite. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 118 He yede abouthe in the gardin, and southe the clewe, & fonde it. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 48 He dede seche be a man of holy lyf. c 1450 *Merlin* 41 And ther was Merlyn longe tyme, till that the sonne of Constance lete seche hym in many contrees. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) 110 He... so wente and cam sechyng the tour of darayn, whiche he fonde in an euenyng. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* To Rdr. 12 An ene that seikis hyt meyt in the mydding. 1600 *Wenket goeth to Wall* G. 2, Sexion, I haue sought her in every seale in the Church. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* xv. vi. 37, I will go seeke Some Ditch, wherein to dye. 1688 BOLTON *Florus* iii. iii. (1650) 167 The Cimbrians, Theutons, c 1730 RANSAY *V.* 1768 STERNE *S.* Fleur to go seek: me a bawdy directly. 1700 *Donne* 171, (1841) 11. 366 Other persons should be sought who can do the necessary business with more skill. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii. I am seeking a place called Fairyknowe. 1818 — *Hrt. Mith.* xxvi. Ye may be seeking a father to another wean for anything I ken. 1818 — *Rob. Roy* vii. 'I only sought the Orlando.' 'It lies there,' said Miss Vernon, pointing to the table. 1824 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 57 Come, my friends, 'Tis not too late to seek a newer world. 1852 R. FORTUNE *Tea Countries of China* 86 Travellers who seek Sungle tea may now search in vain. 1855 MRS. L. L. CLARKE *Seaweed* iv. 29 Waded into the sea, and seek them in the shadow of a rock under water. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iv. 3 You I sought on Campus. 1828-9 J. BLANFORD *Mammalia India* 121 The Mungoses are terrestrial animals, seeking their prey on the ground.

b. with adv., esp. *out, up, † forth*.

c 1200 S. Eng. *Leg.* 390/17 Men leten heom sechen wel widen out and bringe þere into place. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 22 Pe body on þei foode, þe hade was in doute. Up & doune in þe felde þei sought it aboute. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xix. 602 His man... Myssit that lord quhen that com that... Than can that consale sammyt... That that to seek hym vp wald ga. 1530 PALSER *708/4* Throw your glove where you wyl and my dogge shal seke it out. 1536 *M.S. Acc. St. John's* to syke vp Byng viii. 127 Let vs... sought vs and found vs, when we [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. iv. 157 Yet have I ventured to come seeke you out. 1616 T. SCOT *Philomathy* ii. B. 8, Those Serpents which you run from, I seeke forth. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxix, Lucy arose, and opening a little ivory-cabinet, sought out the ribbon she had wanted. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iv. 10 The Deputies have mostly got their hats, and sought out lodgings. 1875 LOWETT *Plato* (ed. c. i. 104 Every one of us should seek out the best teacher whom he can find. 1823 R. A. KING *Passion's Slave* i. iii. xxix. 61 With this hope, she sought up Herbert in his smoking den.

† c. In *imper.* as a direction to a reader: Look or search for (in a book, table, etc.). Also used = refer to, look up, see, *vide*. Obs.

1366 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xl. 55 And so seip þe psauter, sech hit in *Memento*. 1599 E. WRIGHT *Err. Narr.* E. 4 h. Seke the signe and degree of the Sunne in the vpper Margine of the Table. 1611 CORNE. *Lanauan*. Secke Loitau. 1694 J. SELDEN *Trademan's Help* 142 Seck... Number is even, seek in the lesser. 1828 *Moore's Pract.* mn o. the next less logarithm. dead: chiefly in the imperative, as an order given to a dog to search for and retrieve killed game.

1858 HURTELDON *Dog Breaking* (ed. 2) 162 If you wish to establish for ever a confirmed perseverance in 'seeking dead', you must sacrifice hours... rather than give up any of the first wounded birds. *Ibid.* 163 The pertinacity with which some dogs will 'seek dead' is really surprising.

2. To try to discover or find out (something unknown). Also with *out, up*. Now rare or Obs.

c 900 tr. *Boetius Hist.* i. xxvii. (1890) 78 Wið onwunnesse lacedom secan. c 1200 *Orm.* 16325 All ill swa smun þu findenn mahþ. 7iff þait to will in seken, þe fele of sece & fowerwrit; þurh Adam all bitacned. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1244 For þi leie god þam þilf an laug þat þu mocht seke and vnderfeng. þe kynd to thinges þat þu wite dem. c 1337 *Poem* *Edw. Time* *Edm.* 11 in *Pol. Song* (Camden) 232 Bringe hire to the constrictor the treuþe shold be sought. c 1374 CHAUCER *Beeth.* i. met. ii. (1653) 8 He was wont to

25-2

SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 893 Zeuxes, that enpictur'd fare Elene the quene, You to deuyse his craftre were to seke. *a 1529 - Agst. Garmesche* ii. 37 To turney or to tante with me ye ar to fare to seke. 1581 *Rich. Fawc.* Bhj. Thus Emelya was now [read new] to seke. 1583 *GOLDING Calvins Deut.* lxxii. 445/1 Insomuch that... they wote not where they hee, but are newe to seke in their imaginations. 1597 *HOLLYBANO F. Littleton* Ep. Ded. (1625) 5 Saying, that the learner is newe to seke, when he cometh to a booke without such marks. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxix. (1612) 325 Yea far he is to seke of what his proper Nature is. 1603 *KNOLLS Hist. Turks* (1621) 847 The Gouverneur... who alwaies brought vp in civile affaires, was to seke how to defend a siege. 1669 *DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE Life Duke of N.* (1886) iii. 192 Whereas now he should be to seke to do like, his estate being so much ruined by the late Civil Wars. 1698 *M. LISTER Journ.* Paris (1699) 27 Whence this great Liberty of Sculpture arises, I am much to seke. 1709 *STAFFORD. Moralists* ii. l. 47 But what real Good is, I am still to seke. 1803 *Tr. P. Le Bruns Mens. Boite* l. 48 Charles passed the night in... forming projects, abandoning them [etc.]. In the morning he was much to seke as ever. 1886 *STEVENSON Kilmnappd* xx, For the details of our itinerary, I am all to seke.

b. Wanting or deficient in, + of; without skill or learning in. With *for*: Badly off or at a loss for, unable to find, *arch*.

c 1522 SKELTON Why nat to Courte 314 Serpyantes of the coyle eke, He sayth they are to seke in pletyng of theyr case at the Common Place. 1545 *RAYNALD Byrth Man-kynde* Pro. D. J. So he there agayne many mo full vndercreate, vnreasonable, chorlish, and farre to seke in such things. 1599 *LVLV Euphrates* (Arb.) 89 Greece is... neuer void of some Synon, neuer to seke of some deceitful shifter. 1614 *B. JONSON Barth. Fair* ii. ii. I that have dealt so long in the fire, will not be to seke in smook now. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Usury* (Arb.) 544 For if you reduce Usury, to one Low Rate, the Merchant will be to seke for Money. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts, Dan.* iii. 16 O King Nebuchadnezzar, we are not to seke of a ready answer to this charge of thine. 1670 *WOOO Life* (O.H.S.) II. 199 He being to seke for a version that would please the Doctor, it was a long time before he could hit it. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* v. 118 Does he not also leave us wholly to seke in the Art of Political Wagering? 1771 *FOOTE Maid of Bath* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 233 I promise you she shan't be to seke for the means. 1803 *PONSON in Museum Crit.* (1814) l. 332 The Germans in Greek are sadly to seke. 1835 H. J. ROSE in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) 11. 107 Our good clergy are sadly to seke in the great points, viz. Church authority, &c. 1886 *BRSANT Childr. Gibbon* i. ix, The Cause, which is at present sadly to seke in the matter of young ladies.

+ c. Astray from the truth, mistaken. Not to seek: not ignorant, well aware (*that*). *Obs.*

1569 *SIR N. THROCKMORTON Let.* in *Robertson Hist. Scot.* App. No. 32 You are not to seek that some will use cautions, some neutrality, some delays. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 347 Yet are they very much to seke in that they doe so much exclaim against taking up of veyns. 1657 *HEVLIN Ecclesia Viud.* Gen. Pref. c. 1 b, Which if it be not a restraining of the Gift of Prayer, I am much to seke.

IV. 21. Comb. a. of the verb + object, as + seek-sorrow, -trouble, one who seeks sorrow, etc. b. Seek-no-farther (or-further), a kind of apple.

a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia i. (1598) 88 A field they go, where manie lookers be. And those seek-sorrow Klaius them among. 1621 *FLORIO Cattabriga*, a make-hate, a busie-hodie, a pick-thanke, a seeke-trouble. 1670 *MEAGER Eng. Gard.* *Antier.* Jersey. seek-no-further! said Ellen;—what a funny name. It ought to be a mighty good apple! 1875 *HOOE Fruit Man.* (ed. 4) 134 This is the true old Seek-no-farther.

Seek, obs. f. *SICK*; var. *SIKIL*.

Seekable, *a. rare*. [f. *SEEK* v. + *-ABLE*.]

+ Capable of investigation. Obs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 328/1 Sekabyll, scrutabilis.

Seeker (sē'kər). Forms: 4 secher, sekero, 5 seker, 6 seaker, *Sc.* seiker, 6-seeker. [f. *SEEK* v. + *-ER*.]

1. One who seeks, in various senses of the verb; a searcher, an explorer, one who endeavours to find something hidden or lost. Const. as the vb. Often used as the second element in objective combina-

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love Prol.* 117 Knowing of truth in search of thine was more harden in the first sechers... and *Cath. Angl.* 328/1 Baldwin's Mor. or nor flatter, nor

bee no seeker out of other mens matters. 1595 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 136 He trett mekle the seekers of wyld beistes, a 1686 *CLARKSON Sermon* (1696) 130 Herewards all seekers. 1828 *BYRON Juan* i. cxlvii, 'Tis odd, not one of all these seekers thought... Of looking in the bed as well as under. *a 1850 CALHOUN Wks.* (1874) IV. 302 As soon as the government becomes the mere creature of seekers of office, your free institutions are nearly at an end. 1868 *FARRAR (title) Seekers* after God. 1881 *LADY D. HARDY Through Cities & Prairie Lands* 131, I fancy they are searching for the bride... But nobody attempts to put the clue in the hands of the seekers.

b. Eccl. Hist. (With capital S.) As the designation assumed by a class of sectaries in the 16-17th c.: see *quot.* 1645.

1617 J. MORTON in R. Barclay *Inner Life Relig. Soc.* *Comm.* (1876) 412 Oh, ye Seekers, I would ye sought aright, and not beyond the Scriptures, calling it carnal. 1645 *PACITT Heresiogr.* (ed. 2) 141 Many... go under the

name of Expecters and Seekers & doe deny that there is any true Church, or any true Minister, or any Ordinances: some of them assume the Church to be in the wilderness, and of th

her quick pulse my trembling sphere. *a 1720 SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) l. 10 Many separate societies, and amongst the rest also, such as were called Seekers. 1795 *SEWARD Anecd.* (ed. 2) l. 118 Sir Henry lute as to daunt and intimidate so visionary and so feeble-mir

Millennium. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iii. (1863) 47 From the Papists, who clung to every particle of ancient error, to the Seekers, who wandered about [etc.].

+ c. Seeker-out: a fielder at Cricket. *Obs.*

1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) 18 The Seekers-out change Place. 1748 in *Waghorn's Cricket Scores* (1899) 41 Smith... being allowed a seeker-out.

2. An instrument used in seeking or searching.

a. A kind of slender probe or tracer used in dissections. Cf. SEARCHER 3 a.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* i. vi. 22 The small iron [surgical] instruments, which by reason of seeking, are called the seekers or searchers. 1882 *WILDER & GAGE Anat. Technol.* 72 The tracer is apparently similar to the 'seeker' of the English anatomists... This instrument was introduced into the laboratory of Cornell University [etc.]. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (ed. 2) 281 Insert a seeker into it [the pedal gland of the common snail]—it can be readily introduced for a distance of more than an inch.

b. Part of an astronomical telescope; cf.

SEARCHER 3 c, FINDER 3 b.

1892 *Athenaeum* 9 Apr. 473/2 Prof. Lamp at Kiel found it easily visible to the naked eye... with a tail which in the seeker, appeared about 2° in length.

Hence (sense 1 b) Seek'ernism, + Seek'erness.

1659 J. WATTS *Script. Pharisee*, etc. l. 58 Is it to shew your unsetled and scrupulous seeker-ness? 1834 *Ch. Quarterly Rev.* XIX. 57 It [Independency] was continually losing its younger adherents by the ceaseless drift to Anabaptism, to Seekerism, to Quakerism [etc.].

Seekh, variant of *SIKH*.

Seeking (sē'king), *vbl. sb.* For forms see the vb. [f. *SEEK* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *SEEK* in its various senses.

(1) *is of my own seeking:* said of a misfortune that has been brought about by one's own fault. Also negatively, *It is not* (colloq. *it is none*) of my seeking: said of an honour or success, or of a quarrel or the like, which the speaker disclaims having sought.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5930 Pan asswybe pers bey sought, But all here seeking was for nojt. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lii. 500 Fyrste to the vncoupepyng, to the sekyng, to the rechte... and many other blastes and termes. *c 1500 Lancelot* 2503 And gawan, which was in the seeking 3hit Of the gud knyght, of hyme haith got no wit. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* x. 7 Wilt thou fynde out God with thy sekyng? *a 1643 CARTWRIGHT Siege* ii. lii. You bear the Tyrant's wonderfully taken With us: It was none of our seeking: Fortune hath thrown the Dignity into our Lap. 1658 (BUTLER) *World's Mistake* in *O. Cromwell* 13 Instead of answering his seekings, the Marchants remonstrated to him, the great prejudice that a Varr with Spain would be to England. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 151 Of glory as thou wilt, said he, so deem, Worth or not worth the seeking, let it pass. 1718 MORREUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 23 Why that's well quoth Sancho: a happy Seeking and a happy Finding. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sulher* l. 98 The misfortune is entirely of my own seeking. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carling* 288 They had been involved in hostilities which were not of their own seeking.

+ b. The object of seeking. Obs. rare.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xxvi. 13 And fra now .i. sall seke þi face lastandly til my ded and þat .i. fynd my sekyng. *c 1375 Sc. Leg. Statutes* xii. (Mathias) 437 Pane socht þay hyme dais tre. .i. til hyme-self one þe thryd day askyt þare sekyne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. l. 192 What's their seeking? *Alen.* For Come at their own rates, wherof they say The Citie is well stor'd.

Seeking (sē'king), *vbl. a.* [f. *SEEK* v. + *-ING* 2.] That seeks, in various senses of the vb.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 328/2 Sekyng, querens, scrutans. *a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (Sommer) 249 Pamela only casting a seeking looke, whether she could see Dorus. 1656 *Sibbes Confer. Christ & Mary* To Rdr. A Christ, (who is never far absent from a seeking soul). 1715 E. ERSKINE *Wks.* (1871) l. 51 Wind is of a very seeking penetrating nature. 1859 K. H. HUTTON *Ess.* v. (1871) l. 122 Inspirations addressed to the seeking intellect of the philosopher.

Seekle, Seekly: see *SICKLE, SICKLY* *adjs.*

+ Seel, sb. Naut. Obs. Also 7 seele. [f. *SEEL* v.] A sudden heeling over of a vessel in a storm.

1625 *GLANVILLE Voy. Cadiz* 117 Our ship did rolle more, and fetch deeper and more dangerous Seels then in the greatest storme. 1644 *MANWYNG Sea-mans Dict.* s. v., The Lee-seel, is when she rowles to Leeward; there is no danger

+ Seel, v. Naut. Obs. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* Of a ship: To make a sudden lurch to one side. Hence + *Seeling* *vbl. sb.* and *vbl. a.*

a 1618 RALEIGH Royal Navy 24 When a Ship seels or rowles in foule weather. 1621 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* xi. 487 They plie their tasks: some seeling yards besty'd And take

down on her side, and tumbles from one side to the other. 1753 *CHAMBERS' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Seeling*, If she rowls or

seels to windward, there is fear of her coming over too short or suddenly.

Seel (sē'l), *v. 2* Forms: 5 sele, 6 cele, 6-7 siel, 6-9 seel, 7 ceel, seele, seile, 6- seel. [Later form of *SILE* v. 3.]

1. trans. To close the eyes of (a hawk or other bird) by stitching up the eyelids with a thread tied behind the head; chiefly used as part of the taming process in falconry. Also, to stitch up (the eyes of a bird).

a 1500 in Harting Perf. Bk. Sparhawkes (1886) Intro. 12 Take the outsyd of her ye and put thory ye nedell and the threde (etc.)... And then thou maist sey she is a seled. 1530 *PALSGR 479/1*, I cele a hauke or a pignon when I sowe up their eyes for caryage or otherwise. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* ii. i, He, tame Crow... would haue kept Both eyes, and heake seald vp, for sixe sesterces. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 5 Your Faulkners seele a Pigeons eye (when they would haue her soare high) to prevent a Vertigo. 1647 *HEXHAM* i. (Birds), To seile a Hawke. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Falconry*, Care ought to be taken, not to seel her too hard. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* v, You cannot... reclaim a hawk... or direct his diet when he is sealed. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* vi. 68 A bird of the same colour with eyes seeled and wings shortened. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 373/1 (Falconry) *Seel*, to sew up the upper eyelids of a hawk, and tie the threads behind the head. An obsolete practice now superseded by the hood.

fig. 1584 *LVLV Campaspe* iv. i. 41 Al conscience is sealed at Athens.

2. trans. To close (a person's eyes). Also *fig.* to make blind, to prevent from seeing, boodwink.

1597 *SYLVESTER Du Barla*... and thine eyes are siel'd. 1 that so young could gine out

Fathers eyes vp. 1666 - *Ant.*... we in our viciousnesse grow hard... the wise Gods seele our eyes in our owne filth. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* l. 18 It is had to have the eyes seeld, but worse to have the ears sealed up. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xvi. 240 A life-long night Seel'd his broad eye.

Hence Seeled (sēld) *vbl. a.*; Seeling *vbl. sb.* and *vbl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY... brought them to see a... as the higher shee stra... c, seeling Night, Skar... 1625 QUARLES *Sions*... t slept So soundly fast, awak'd, much faster wept. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* (1675) 186 Lovers like cel'd Pidgeons flying the Higher for having been Blinded. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Hawking*, Then cast out a sealed duck. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* iv. 48 The seeling threads are cut short. 1859 *TENNISON Merlin & V.* 123 Their talk was all of training, terms of art, Diet and seeling. + *Seel, v. 3 Obs.* - [ad. *F. ciller*, f. *cil* eyelash, orig. also eyebrow.] (See *quot.*)

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Seeling*, A Horse is said to *Seel*, when upon his Eye-brows, there grows about the Breadth of a Farthing of white Hairs, mixed with those of his natural Colour; which is a Mark of Old Age.

Seel: see *CEIL* v., *SEAL* sb. and v., *SELE*, *SELL* v.

Seeld (e, var. f. *SELD*; obs. pa. t. of *SEEL* v.)

Seelden, seeldome, obs. forms of *SELDOM*.

+ Seele. Obs. Also 5 cele, seill. [? *a. F. ciel* sky, canopy.] A canopy.

1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 5 In this wise the King shall ride opyn hedded vndre a seele of cloth of gold haude,

Seeled, obs. form of *CEILED*, canopied.

1643 *Farington Papers* (Cbetham Soc) 99, i Seeled Bed with furniture.

+ Seelhead. Obs. In 5 selyhede. [f. *SEELY* a. + *-HEAD*.] Happiness.

14... *Loc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582/31 *Felicitas*, selyhede.

+ Seelily, adv. Obs. Forms: 1 sēliliche, 3 sēliliche, sēliliz, 4 sēlily, 5 sēlily. [ONorthumb. *sēliliche* (= WS. *gesēliliche*): see *SEELY* a. and *-LY* 2.] Happily.

[c 883 K. *Alfreds Boeth.* xl. § 1 Manize habbað genoz gesellice gewifod.] *a 1000 Rituale Eccl. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 79 *Seliglice, Felicitate.* *c 1200* ORMIN 17318 Purth whit himm comm swa seililz To findenn Goddess are. *c 1374*

chaunged wel selyly for þe lyf that euer shal lest without end.

+ Seeliness. Obs. Forms: 4 seliness, seelliness, 4-5 selynes (s(e), 4, 7 seliness, 7 seelliness. [f. *SEELY* a. + *-NESS*. OE. had *gesēlignes*.]

1. Happiness, blessedness.

a 1300 Cursor M. 10816 All cristen men þat was and es, Has thourit hir hair selles. *c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus* ii. 813 So worldly sellesse... Y-medled is with many a bitterness! 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. x. 79 For thou wonest thilke joye to be sellesse or els eise. 1447 *BOKERHAM Scynys*, Agnes 135 Swetter þe loue, feyere þe face, And of selynes mych grete þe grace. *c 1490 HAROING Chron.* xxx. iv, In mykill loye and worldly seliness.

2. Simplicity; silliness. rare.

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 45 As old Eli overrules Samuels seliness. 1633 *GATAKER Vind. Annot.* Jer. 163 Any simple Reader may easily discry the seliness of your Arguments.

Seeling, obs. f. *CEILING*. *Seeling*, *vbl. sb.* and *vbl. a.* *adjs.*: see *SEEL* v. 1 and v. 2

Seely (sē'li), *a. Obs.* (exc. *dial.*). Forms: 3 seoly, 3-6 soli(o), 3-7 sely, 4 selo (celly, selli), 4-5 cely, (selly), 5 celo, 6 seallo, -y,

For she is fair so flout on tre- 1350-1400 Sir Denes (E)

a 1300 Currier St. 2593 yam. red night heron. Not a birdman
see. That seems also a lake of hell. *Ibid.*, 9973 [re third colour]

Als ros þar: es als in springing, And somes als a brennand

12 If he be no more then a seemer, he will fall nt length
to hell-mouth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 297 When

the guardians of the laws and of the government are only seemers and not real guardians.

Seeming (sēm'ing), *vbl. sb.* For Forms see the verb. [f. SEEM *v. 2* + -ING *1*.] The action of SEEM *v. 2* in various senses.

1. The action or fact of appearing to be (to the mind or to bodily sense), appearance.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xi. xiv.* (Tollemache M.S.), By his [lightning] sodeyne seemyng he smythe here syzle hat lokeþ beyn, and makeþ hen drede. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1482) *v. xi.* 102 The cursid Sathanas with a shapen sympleyns in seemyng come and hurteled with hym. 1540 *Promp. Parv.* 661¹ Cemyng, or a cemyss (P, or cemyss), *apparence*. 1581 *PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conversation* ii. (1586) 72 The more we consider the sayde sentence of Socrates, the more wayes we finde out to auoide this vaine seeming. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII. ii. iv.* 108 My Lord, my Lord... You signe your Place and Calling, in full seeming, With Meeknesse and Humility. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst. t. i. § 7.* 10 Sensible Qualities... are called after *visa* in *hiv* *Paupara*, certain Phansies, seemings, or Apparences in us. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ. x.* (ed. 2) 330 The events which are the most threatening in their seeming, speak to us of hope.

b. + *By seeming*, + *to seeming*, in seeming, in all seeming, to all appearance.

c 1360 *CHAUCER Dehe Blaunche* 914 Wyth-outen hole or canel boon As be seemyng he noon. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. vii. 699 Thenne they leste vp a clothe whiche was aboute the ground and there fond a ryche purse by seemyng. 1532 *Ld. BERNERS Huon* xxiii. 68 On euery toure a clocher of fyne gold be seemyng. 1612 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times* Jan. 1 (1848) l. 168 [His wife] would have accompanied him to the King's Bench, taking his cause, to seeming, very heartily. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* iii. xxxix. (1640) 20 All this was done in seeming, only to bring them to thorough repentance for their sin. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 83 Egre his country to Crete freight corpses, a life in seeming.

c. To (my) seeming, as it seems or appears to (me), as (I) think, in (my) opinion or judgement. Also in my seeming. Obs.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prioresse's T.* 196 Tel me, what is thy cause for to synge Sith þat thy throte is kut to my seemyng. 15440 *Gueyrydes* 1926 Right Inly fayre she was to his seemyng. c 1530 *Ld. BERNERS Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* lv. (1874) 202 Incon-

his perswasive words, impregn'd with reason, to her seeming, and with Truth.

2. The form in which a person or thing seems or appears; look, aspect.

c 1400 *tr. Secrete Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 17 For oon sect þat er namyd ypatetiks afferres þat he steigh to be emperien heuene yn þe seemyng of hir. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* iv. xi. We must kepe our selfe fro all them whiche vnder fayre seemyng haue a fals heite. 1632 *BROME Northern Lasse* ii. iv. I present her to your judgment, whether her outward seeming may deserve such scorn. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Orlando* i. Your behaviour is above your seeming. 1813 *BYRON Corsair* l. xii. He slept in calmest seeming, for his breath Was hush'd so deep—Ah! happy if in death! 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 305 Words which show the tenderness that lay beneath the stern outer seeming of the man.

3. External appearance considered as deceptive, or as distinguished from reality; an illusion, a semblance.

1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl.* 229 And since my selfe (now pride of youth is past) Do love to be, and let al seeming passe, Since I desire, to see my selfe in deed [etc.]. 1603 *SHAKS. Men. for M.* iii. l. 21 That we were all, as some would seeme to bee From our faults, as faults from seeming, free. 1816 *BYRON Sketch* 59 A plain blunt show of briefly spoken seeming. To hide her bloodless heart's soul-harden'd scheming. 1891 F. THOMSON *Sister-Songs* (1893) 35 Even so Its lovely gleamings Seemings show Of things not seemings.

Seeming (sēm'ing), *apl. a.* For Forms see the verb. [f. SEEM *v. 2* + -ING *2*.] That seems, in various senses of the verb.

†1. Suitable, besecming.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (181) be semand. 1377 *LANGL. P.* han somewhat seemyng to bileue in o persone almyty. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 274 Insens to þi seruis is semand. 1548 *tr. Viret's Expos. All Art. Chr. Faith* B viij b. The name of father... is seemyng vnto hym [God] for dyuers causes and reasons. 1687 *DYDEN Hind & P.* 1176 The Buzzard... Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his Race, To hide the thinness of their Flock from Sight, And all together make a seeming, goodly Flight.

†2. Probable, likely. Obs.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Suttees) 6517 Sa Eata, it is semand, Was þan biþschop of haly eland. 1655 *East. Omercy Parthenista* Pref. A 2, And where I have found any contradictions... I have gone according to the seeming'st Truth.

3. Apparent to the senses or to the mind, as distinct from what is.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 5290 þis taken, als I trowe, sal noght be þe sam croun, ne þe sam tre... Not a taken of þat croun semande. c 1400-50 *Warrs Alex.* 1252 Sa stithe a steuyn in þe stoure of stedis & ellis. As it was semand to

GOLDST. *Vic. W.* xix, Miss Wilmot's reception [of him] was mixed with seeming neglect, and yet I could perceive she acted a studied part. 1857 H. MILLER *Tenth Rock*, v. 194 That his seeming sort the... knightly arms without disguise, No seeming pilgrim now.

b. In comb. with sbs.

1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* Sat. ii. 144 Diomedes lades were not so bestiall As this same seeming-saint, vile Canniball. 1654 W. STREET (title) The dividing of the Hoof: or, Seeming-Contradictions throughout sacred Scriptures. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. l. iii. 163 Those astronomic wonders of poise and counterpoise, of planetary law and cometary seeming-exception, in his metres.

4. Used adverbially with other adjectives to form hyphenated compounds with the sense of 'having a (specified) appearance'.

In some of these formations the writers may have intended *seeming* as pres. pple. with the second adj. as predicate, though such a use would be grammatically abnormal.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. ii. 27 W. H. CHAMBERLAIN in *seeming* simple maid Let fall her eyes. c 1641 *Br. Mountago Acts & Mon.* (1642) 101 As commonly all seeming religious Hypocrites hee, they are charged to have heene deuourers of Orphans goods. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ix. 1213 What knots are ty'd I. How soon are they dissolv'd, And set the seeming marry'd planets free! 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ix. xxxiii. Little knew she that seeming marble heart... Was not unskilful in the spoiler's art. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* iii. x. Whilst I

refuge from it in dreams of some settled and seeming-changeless order.

Seemingly (sēm'ingli), *adv.* Also 5 *seemingly*, 6 *seemingly*. [f. SEEMING *apl. a.* + -LY *2*.]

1. Fittingly, becomingly. Now somewhat rare.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 329¹ Seemingly, decanter, conuenienter, elegantier, & celera. c 1630 *RISON Surv. Devon* § 112 (1810) 127 The tenant... is to come seemingly apparelled. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/2 The Temporal Lords, did their Homage, and seemingly kissed Her Majesty's Left Cheek. 1831 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 93/1 Try and hear yourselves more seemingly.

2. To external appearance, apparently. (Distinguished from

1598 *SHAKS. Doctor.* 1634 S. ingly deuout *Abdals*. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xl. 10 Now the City-Dame was so well bred, as seemingly to take All in Good Part. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* l. vii. Wks. 1874 l. 132 Things seemingly the most insignificant imaginable. 1802 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Moral T.* Angelina ii. A young lady seemingly not more than sixteen years of age. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* l. vii. 109 A combination of circumstances

seemingly desirous that the facts of the victory should be fully known.

†b. ? *nonce-use*. ? So as to seem real. Obs. 1602 *Kyd's Sp. Trag.* iii. xii. A. 123 Canst paint a dolefull crie? *Faint*, Seemingly, sly.

3. So far as it appears from the evidence; so far as one can judge by circumstances.

1715 *DR FOR Fam. Instr.* (1841) l. 62 Well, it must be done, however difficult, however seemingly fruitless, and to no purpose. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* Man ii. iii. § 6. 293 Where

adjectives in the sense of 'apparently' —

1725 *Pope's Odyssey* v. Notes II. 49. This seemingly-trifling *admon* in full 1853 tion of = most

c. parenthetically. As it seems,

1702 S. PARKER *tr. Cicero's De Finibus* v. 235 Not that there is any Thing Material wherein they vary or disagree, tho' seemingly they may teach us inconsistent Lessons. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xi. The contending parties, seemingly,

Seemingness (sēm'ingnēs), [f. SEEMING *apl. a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or fact of seeming to be something; unreal pretence; plausibility.

1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* vi. 21, I put my confidence in you, because of your former seemingness. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* vi. § 7. 45 Were it not for the authority of Aristotle and of his learned followers, that preseth vs on the one side, and for the seemingness of those reasons we haue already mentioned, which persuadeth vs on the other side. 1647 *INAR Comm.* Matt. vi. 16 There is a great deal of seemingness, and much counterfeit grace abroad. 1830 *LAIRD Let. to Rev. J. Gillman* 8 Mar. In the silken seemingness of his nature there is that which offends me.

2. Semblance, seeming existence or presence.

1656 *Disc. Auxil.* Beauty 91 Under the seemingness or appearance of evil. 1701 *SHERBURNE Seneca's Trag.* Ep. Ded. A 3 h. I must confess, there is not a little Seemingness of Incongruity between [etc.]. 1851 *MERIDITH Potius, Sleeping City* 14 The seemingness of Death, not dead.

Seemlaunte, variant of **SEMLANT Obs.**

Seemless, *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 6-7 80(e)mless, (7 seeme-less). [f. SEEM *v. 2* (assumed to be the source of SEEMLY *a.*) + -LESS.] Unseemly; shameful; unfitting.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. ii. 25 Thence he her drew By the faire lockes, and fowly did array... That Arigall him selfe her seemlesse plight did rew. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* iii. vii. And here I vow, Neuer to dreame of seemlesse amorous toys. 1615 *CHAMBERLAIN Odysseus* xx. 397 The Prince... did his Father place, in a Seate Seemlesse, and abiect. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* II. 116 Maimed with seemlesse wound [L. *inlato et vulnera*].

Seemlihead (sēm'lihēd), *arch.* (written -hed after Spenser). [f. SEEMLY *a.* + -HEAD.] The condition of being seemly; seemliness.

? a 1366 *CHAUCER Rou. Rose* 777 Ful felis damiselles two, Right yonge, and fulle of seemlihed. *Ibid.* 1130 A yong man ful of seemlihed. c 1403 *CLANVOVE Cuckoo & Night*, 157 Lowlihed, and trewe companye, Seemlihed, largesse, and curtesye. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. viii. 14 She... by his persons secret seemlihed Well weend that he had beene some man of place. 1878 *KEATS Endymion* lv. 950 And then his tongue with sober seemlihed gave utterance.

† **Seemlihood**, *Obs. rare* = 1. In 5 *seemly* hode. [f. SEEMLY *a.* + -HOOD.] = SEEMLIHEAD.

c 1440 *Partonope* 6274 A gentylman whens euer ye come Be youre seemly hode a man may deme.

† **Seemlii**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 *seemlyi*, 5 *seemlyi*, 6 *seemlyi*, 7 *seemlyi*. [f. SEEMLY *a.* + -LY *2*.] In a seemly manner; so as to present a seemly appearance; pleasingly, handsomely, nobly, elegantly.

13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 622 He braydez hit by he baude-ryk, aboute þe hals kestes, þat himdez be seage seemly fayre. c 1400 *Se. Trojan War* (Horstman) l. 95 I hane to be messenger in hye He turnyt ande sایدe hym seemly [etc.]. c 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 24 (Thornton M.S.) Hir sadille... Seemlysewede with sylke. 1567 *DRANT Horace* Ep. l. xviii. F v. Who can then the more seemly Thy manlike armour weelde? 1615 W. BEDWELL *Moham. Impost.* l. 6 He is also that word or soule which created the heuens vaultwise most seemly.

Seemliness (sēm'linēs), *Forms*: see the adj. [f. SEEMLY *a.* + -NESS.]

†1. Pleasing appearance; elegance or handsomeness of form (of the body or its parts); gracefulness, attractiveness (of things, actions, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1042 If that god... Wolde han a loue for beute & goodness And womanhod & trouthe & seemlynesse, Whom schulde he louyn but this lady sweete?

c 1400 *Se. Trojan War* (Horstman) l. 95 I hane to be messenger in hye He turnyt ande sایدe hym seemly [etc.]. c 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 24 (Thornton M.S.) Hir sadille... Seemlysewede with sylke. 1567 *DRANT Horace* Ep. l. xviii. F v. Who can then the more seemly Thy manlike armour weelde? 1615 W. BEDWELL *Moham. Impost.* l. 6 He is also that word or soule which created the heuens vaultwise most seemly.

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2. Propriety, becomingness, fitness; decorum in behaviour or demeanour.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus Par. Matt.* iii. 13-15 Observing & in goi

ministration of all sayffes, appertained to the women; who endeouored to reduce all thinges to their primate seemlynes and modesty. 1777 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* ii. vii. 183/1 Which thynke... they may vterly abolish good lawes, and lye against all lawe and seemliness [contra jus & decorum]. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* iii. xii. The

plays. a 1806 *Horsley Serv.* xxi. (1816) II. 183 'The natural seemliness of one action and unseemliness of another. 1871 *FAIRBAIRN Lyr. Poems* 24 But thou art ever equal to thy fate, Robed in all seemliness, lady complete. 1878 *DAVEN. Purit. Rev.* iii. 86 He had in view chiefly the rational decoration and seemliness of worship.

†b. Something becoming to. *Obs. rare* = 1.

1577-87 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* III. 412/2 Of face... manlike... age bald, but so as it was rather a seemliness to those his ancient yeares than any disfiguring to his visage.

† **Seemly**, *Obs. rare* = 1. In 5 *seemly* c. [f. SEEMLY *a.* + -LY.] Seemliness.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 116 He þat is rewler of al right... kepe you in youre seemlye And all honour.

Seemly (sēm'li), *a. Forms*: a. 3-4 *seemliche*, (3) *seemlich*, *seemlyche*, *sem(o)like*, 3-4 *sem(o)li*, (3) *semele*, 3-5 *semele*, 4 *seemell*, 4 *semelich(o)*, *seem(o)lich*, 4-5 *seemlich*, 5 *seemlych*, 4-6 *seemly*, 5-6 *semele*, (5) *seemly*, *seemlych*, *seemlych*.

Percolation or oozing of water or fluid; leakage; also that which oozes.

1835 JAMESON *Suppl. Sillage, Seepage*, leakage. 1874 RAYMOND *Eth. Hist. 324*. To allow for evaporation and seepage. 1892 GUNTER *Mist Divid.* (1893) 190 There is no seepage at this season, and we are way above the water level. 1883 CABLE *Old Creole Days* (Edinb. ed.) 104 The Anglo-American flood... had thus far been felt only as slippery seepage which made the Creole tremble for his footing. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 421/2 Rills of seepage water wet the road.

Seepy (sēpi), *a.* U. S. [f. SEEP *v.* + *-y*.] (See quot.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Seepy*, seepy land is land under cultivation that is not well drained.

Seer¹ (sēr), in sense 1 also sē-er. Forms: 4 seere, 5 seere, 5-6 sear, 6 seear, 7 seare, 4-seer, [f. SEE *v.* + *-ER*]. Cf. *G. seher*.

1. *gen.* One who sees. *rare*. † *Seldom seer*, one who sees seldom. Cf. SEER-ER.

1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 59 A certeyne childe that hadde lost hys sight... receyved hit agayne. And he, seygne with othe seers the mercy of God... grete he magnified and prechid. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 102 Panne alle be seeris weryn astonyed. 1502 A. BROOKE *Konens & Juliet* 1070 And seemly grace that wonted so to glad the seers sight. 1556 JER. TAYLOR *Let. to Evelyn* 16 Apr. Strangers & seeldome seers feel the beauty of them more than you who dwell with them. 1701 G. STANHOPE *Augustine's Medit.* i. xiii (1729) 25 God, the searcher and seer of Hearts. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. 22 His Eyes are the Seers or his Feet the Movers. 1833 LAVA *Elia Ser. in Productions Mod. Art.* Or what associolog league to the imagination can there be between the seers and the seers not, of a present miracle? 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 376 Seer of the vision of peace, that yet couldst not see the things which belong unto thy peace.

b. Comb. *Seer-off*: cf. *Seer v.* 7 b. (*nonce-use*). 1909 M. B. BEECHER *Yet Again* 25 Giving the date of their departure, and a description by which the seer-off can identify them on the platform.

2. One to whom divine revelations are made in visions. In mod. use occas. *transf.*, applied to a person gifted with profound spiritual insight.

Originally rendering *L. videns* (Vulg.), *Gr. βλέων* (LXX), Heb. רֹאֵה, said in 1 Sam. ix. to have been an earlier synonym of *prophet*.

1385 WYCLIF *1 Kings* ix. 9 Cometh, and goo we to the seer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 216 b. And therefore (sayth scripture) they that now be called prophetes, in olde tyme were called seers. 1667 MITTON *P.* l. xii. 553 How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest, Measur'd this transient world. 1718 POPE *Iliad* i. 93 That sacred Seer whose comprehensive View the past, the present, and the future knew. 1835 THIRKVELL *Greece* i. iv. 111 The King... sought the aid of the seer Melpomus. 1834 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 311 The admiration for Mirceia is a thing of the seer. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonnets* lii. 6 The seer-saint of Patmos. 1851 CARLYLE *Stirling* ii. vi (1872) 137 Here actually is a real seer-gleance... of an eye that is human.

3. A magician; one who has the power of second sight. Also a crystal-gazer, a scryer.

1661 'MONTAIGN' *Don Juan Lambert* ii. xi. N 4 b, Now

Slayer or Speculator, that is to take notice what the spiritus did. 1769 'THEOPHILUS INSULANUS' *Second Sight* 18 A number of Seers whose predictions have exactly tallied with circumstances of time and place. 1839 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* xiv. 502 The seer in this case was a girl... whose visions were perceived by means of a glass of water.

† 4. An overseer; an inspector. Obs.

1298 *Reg. Priory Seal* 1. 281/2 Sattar and sear of skinnys within the said burgh. 1604 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) l. 111 James Storr and Duncan Paterson to be sears of the work.

Hence **Seerhood**.

1884 M. BOOLE in *Yppid. Educ.* i. Sept. 344 Certain individuals have had a special tendency to inspirations of sudden perception of new truth... It is variously called Intuition, Genius, or Seerhood.

|| **Seer**² (sēr). *Anglo-Ind.* Forms: 7 ceer, sear, seere, sera, serre, (9 *erron*, sir), 8-seer. *Pi. ser*, seers. [Hindi *ser*.] A denomination of weight varying in different parts of India from over 3 lb. to 8 ounces. In districts under British rule it is officially equal to a kilogramme, or 2.2 lb. avoirdupois. Also used as a measure of capacity; the official regulation (see quot. 1871) makes it equal to a litre, or 1.76 pint.

1618 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 47, 524 tole make a seere of 30 pices. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 85 There is but one kind of weight all over the Kingdom of Guzerat, which they call Maon... which weighs forty Ceers, and makes thirty pounds and a half. 1698 FEYER *Acc. E. India* i. p. 209, 2 Catees is 21/2 Seer. 1787 W. CHAMBERS *tr. Short Acc. Marwarra* 56 30 Rice... is sold for ten or twelve Seer for a Rupee. 1816 QUIN *Grand Master* viii. 217 His master had not one Fanam, To purchase half a seer of gram. 1845 STOCKER *Brit. India* (1854) 229 A seer (a full quart) of the best [rose-water] may be obtained for eight annas. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 33 He refused the cash, and bartered his milk to us for a sir of rice. 1871 *Indian Weights, etc. Act in Unrepealed Gen. Act* (1876) II. 126 The units... shall be—for weights, the said ser [previously prescribed to be equal to the French Kilogramme des Archives]; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such ser of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum. 1902 *Man* II. 60 Bringing with him one and a quarter seer of rice.

Seer(e, variant forms of **SEER** *sb.*, **SEER** *a.*

Seeress. [f. SEER¹ + *-ESS*.] A female seer.

1845 Mrs. CROWE *Kerner's Seeress of Prevorst* 330 Last days and death of the Seeress. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Agletin* r. vi. Fenella Stanley seems in her later life to have set up as a positive seeress.

Seer-fish: see SEIR-FISH.

Seerge, obs. form of SEARCH *v.*, SERGE.

Seering, variant of CERING *vbl. sb.*

1572 in Feuilletat *Recels Q. Elia* (1908) 153 For seering Candell vi lb.

Seerow, variant of SEROW.

|| **Serpaw** (sēr-paw). *Indian*. Also 7 ser-paw, serpow, 7-S serpow. [Urdu *sarōpā*, *a.* Pers. سرپا *sarāpā*, head to foot, cap-a-pie, f. سر *sar*, sir head + پا *pā* foot.] 'A complete suit, presented as a *khitat* or dress of honour by the sovereign or his representative' (Y.).

1631 *tr. Bernier's Partic. Events Gt. Mogul* II. 4 That which they call Ser-Apaw, that is, an habit from head to foot. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 87 Sir George Oxendine... had a Collar or Serpaw, a Robe of Honour from Head to Foot, offered him from the Great Mogul. 1715 in J. T. WHEELER *Early Rec. Brit. India* (1878) 171 We were met by Padre Stephanus, bringing two serpaws. 1763 ORME *Milit. Trans.* i. 163 Serpaws... are garments which are presented sometimes by superiors in token of protection, and sometimes by inferiors in token of homage.

Seership (sēr-ship). [f. SEER¹ + *-SHIP*.]

1. *Your seership*: a mock title of address to a 'seer'. 1874 *New Spectator* ix. 6 [Which [certain phrases], therefore, we request your Seership to explain in such a manner as that we may give an account thereof.]

2. The office or function of a seer.

1835 MISS SEDGWICK *Linwoods* i. l. 17 Isabella was net-tled at Herbert's open contempt of Effie's seership. 1881 J. G. HOLLAND in *Scribner's Monthly* XXII. 142 Would these men in any way distinguish seership and prophecy from imagination. 1884 P. B. RANDOLPH (*title*) Seership! The Magnetic Mirror. A practical guide to those who aspire to clairvoyance, etc.

Seersucker (sēr-suk-er). Also 8 sirsakas, 9 seersucker. [East Indian corruption of Pers.

شیر و شکر *shir o shakkar* lit. 'milk and sugar', *transf.* 'a striped linen garment' (Vullers *Lex. Pers.-Lat.*).] A thin linen, or sometimes cotton, fabric, striped and with a crimped or puckered surface, of Indian manufacture. Also (and now chiefly) applied to imitations made in the U. S.

1757 *Guyon's New Hist. E. Indies* II. 145, 600 pieces sirsakas. 1757 in *Dalrymple's Oriental Repository* (1793) I. 203, I have with me... as a present for the King of Ava... 2 Pieces of Seersuckers. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 29 Jan. 5/3, I have made acquaintance with the Spanish soldier... in Havana, where in summer he is sensibly clad in a suit of seersucker. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* vi. (1882) 145 The clerk, in a seersucker coat. 1901 ESTHER SINGLETON *Furniture of Our Forefathers* II. 631 The materials used for upholstery in the seventeenth century were canvas... seersucker [etc].

Sees, obs. form of CEASE *v.*

See-saw (sē-sō), *int.*, *sb.*, and *a.* [A reduplicating formation symbolic of alternating movement; the particular form may be suggested by SAW *v.*, to which the oldest example refers. Cf. SMISOT.]

A. int. Used as part of a rhythmical jingle, apparently sung by sawyers, or by children imitating sawyers at their work. Hence in nursery songs serving as accompaniment to alternating movements in games.

1640 BUREAU *Antipodes* ii. ii. Let me not see you act now, In your schoolish way, you brought to town, I see, With see saw sack a downe, like a Sawyer. c. 1685 *M.S. Dance* 33 If 124 See saw, sack a day; Monmouth is a prettie Boy. 17... in *Ritson's Gannet-Curtain's Cart* (1783) 48 See Saw, sacaradown, Which is the way to London town? *Ibid.* 51 See saw, Margery Daw Sold her old bed to lay on straw. 18... in *Halliwel Nursery Rhymes* (1842) 83 See saw, Margery Daw, Jackey shall have a new master.

B. sb.

1. The motion of going up one moment and down the next, or of swaying backwards and forwards. *To play (at) see-saw*: a sport or child's amusement in which children sit one or more at each end of a board or piece of timber balanced so that the ends move alternately up and down.

A wholly different game, a form of CAR'S CRAQUE, is known to some parts of England as *see-saw*, with reference to the backward and forward movements of the hands.

1704 SWIFT *Mechan. Operat. Spirit* Misc. 237 Then, as they sit, they are in a perpetual Motion of See-saw. 1712 — *Let. to Mrs. Hill* July, One who knows your constitution very well, advises you by all means against sitting in the dusk at your window, or on the ground, leaning on your hand, or at see-saw in your chair. 1792 MRS. D'ARLBY *Diary* Jan. I thought by my see-saw how was going to interrupt the speech. c. 1805 H. C. WHITE *Let.* (1837) 335 The delicious see-saw of a post-chaise. 1821 CLARE *1794 Minstr.* II. 77 Play at see-saw on the pasture-gate. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* liv. III. 237 The butt-ends of the three old streets... were dipped as if playing see-saw to the surf.

b. trans. & fig.

1714 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1733) III. 25 The common Amble or Canterbury is not, I am persuaded, more tiresome to a good Rider, than this See-saw of Essay-Writers is to an able Reader. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. 97 To see... what can be done by the amorous See-saw; now humble; now proud; now expecting, or demanding [etc]. *Ibid.* IV. 28 — 1827 DISRAELI *Pic. Grey* v. xiii. He had persisted obstinately against a run on the red; then floundered, and

got entangled in a see-saw, which alone cost him a thousand. 1838 SIR W. HAMPTON *Legis. xxvii* (1860) II. 18 The ancients called the circular definition also by the name of Diallele... In probation there is a similar vice which bears the same names. We may, I think, call them by the homely English appellation of the See-saw. 1860 EVERSON *Cond. Life & Fate* (1860) 39 If a man has a seesaw in his voice, it will run into his sentences. a 1870 W. STUBBS *Lect. Europ. Hist.* i. l. (1904) 8 Charles's wars with France are a regular see-saw.

c. Whist. = CROSS-RUFF 2.

1746 HUME *Whist* (ed. 6) 36 See-Saw, is when each Partner trumps a Suit, and they play those Suits to one another to trump. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1883) *Gloss.* See-saw—Partners trumping each a suit, and leading to each other for that purpose.

2. A plank arranged for playing see-saw.

1824 CARLYLE *Wilhelm Meister, Trac.* xviii/1. A large swing-wheel, other see-saws [etc]. 1844 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Blarn & Pyr.* i. x. 177 Swings and see-saws for the exercise of youthful bathers after their dips. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 1771/1 The long cemented play-ground below, with a seesaw for the children.

fig. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* II. 140, I began by siding with Mrs. Grundy and the world and at the next turn of the seesaw have lighted down on Ethel's side.

3. *nonce-use*. ? One whose life is passed in monotonous repetition of the same incident.

1752 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) III. xviii. Let me alone Harriet: Now a quarrel; now a reconciliation; I warrant I shall be happier than any of the yawning see-saws in the kingdom. Everlasting summers would be a grievance.

C. adj. Moving up and down, or backwards and forwards, in the manner of a see-saw. Also *fig.*

1735 POPE *Profr. Sat.* 323 His wit all see-saw, between that and this, Now high, now low, now master up, now miss. 1760 LLOYD *Actor* 148 When desperate heroines grieve with tedious moan, And while their sorrows in a see-saw tone, 1772 MASON *Her. Epist.* to Sir W. Chambers 22 Let D-d-d, from the remotest North, in see-saw septic scruples hint his worth. 1796 E. DANA *Zoom* II. 359 Some elderly people acquire a see-saw motion of their bodies from one side to the other, as they sit, like the oscillation of a pendulum. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* To Publisher, Turning round to a d-d see-saw up-and-down sort of tune. 1845 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1855) 375, I lived on for years in a sort of uneasy, see-saw condition, without any middle ground between the two extremes, on which I could at once reason and believe. 1873 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 434 They did not tolerate a see-saw Government.

See-saw, *v.* [f. SEE-SAW *sb.*]

1. *intr. a. lit.* To move up and down, or backwards and forwards; to undergo a see-saw motion; also to play *see-saw*.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. vii. So they went see-sawing up and down, from one End of the Room to the other. 1778 MRS. D'ARLBY *Diary* 23 Aug. 'Why, ay, true,' cried the doctor (Johnson), see-sawing very solemnly. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* i. xiii. 16r A decrepid nun was see-sawing backwards and forwards. 1853 KANE *Crittwell Exp.* xlix (1856) 169 It see-sawed with him a good deal, but he jumped for it safely. 1850 GEO. ELIOT *Miln on Floss* i. vi. She was see-sawing on the elder bough. 1898 FRASER in *Daily News* 15 June 5/4 Our way lay east, over a road see-sawing continuously between altitudes of 5,000 and 8,000 feet.

b. fig.

1826 JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 259 To see-saw between these two horrible conditions, with one half of our population always in misery, is a grand item in the present state of the nation. 1835 LAOY GRANVILLE *Let.* 7 Sept. (1891) II. 195 He... then has to see-saw between Peel and the Ultras. 1856 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (ed. 5) Wks. vi. 133 Dialogues that loitered painfully, or see-sawed unprofitably. 1854 G. PARKER *Trail of Smoke* (ed. 1871) 250 It is curious how their fortunes had see-sawed one against the other for twelve years.

2. *trans.* To cause to move in a see-saw motion.

1801 in *Spirit Publ. Trans.* IX. 377 He sits cocking his chin, and see-sawing his head. 1837 CAMERON *See-sawing* *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.* self to and fro. 1873 MISS BROADBENT *Str. & Piler* iii. xiii. Dr. Cameron see-sawed the matter in his most delicate way. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* iv. Bobby, stop see-sawing that chair, it makes me feel deadly sick.

Hence **See-sawing** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1793 *Lait's Directory* 20 The shameful act of see-sawing in their chairs. 1847 CARLYLE *Rev. Rom.* III. 246 To mount a plank over a beam, and commence see-sawing. 1833 LYTTON *Eugene A.* ii. A certain lolling, see-sawing method of balancing his body upon his chair. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Y. M. C. A.* 17

Seese, obs. form of CEASE; variant of SEISE.

Seesen, -in, obs. forms of SEISIN.

Seesoo, **Seesu**, variant forms of SISSEO.

Seet, obs. pa. t. of SET and SIT.

Seete, obs. pa. pple. of SET *v.*; var. SETE, suitable

Seet(e), obs. forms of SEAT *sb.*

Seeth, variant of SAITH, SEATH, SEITH *Obs.*

Seethe, *sb.* [f. SEETH *v.*] Seething, ebullition (of waves); intense commotion or heat. Also *fig.* 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* N.L.I. 339 A rush of wandering winds, a seethe of waves, is heard. 1825 DOWELL *Eng. in Time of War* 66 Night comes the seeth of fields on fire. 1855 A. SMITH *Summer* i. 54 The seethe on the wave on the rock. 1901 H. TRENCU *Diirdr* Wd 45 He choked at his own spirit's seeths.

Seethe (sēth), *v.* Pa. t. seethed, † eod. Pa. pple. seethed, † eodden. Forms: *a. inf.* 1 sefo-

'isolation of particular constituents of a compound or mixture.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 273 Segregation is the solution of that which was whole and perfect into parts divided, which flow not together as colligables dissolved. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Perey's Chymurg.* xxvii. viii. (1678) 668 Veneer is made by the corruption of Wine, and the segregation of the fiery and airy parts. a 1734 *Norrit Exam.* it. x. § 1 (1740) 658 Now I have but one Matter more to work up, which is a Segregation of Libel from History, which this Author has blended together. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* V. 190 These observations... tend to authorize the segregation of a very fine set of oracles from those of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xxi. (1837) 1. 531 A fourth hypothesis considers veins to have been slowly filled by Segregation, or infiltration... Segregation of this kind may have taken place from electrochemical agency, continued during long periods of time. 1878 BRILL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anal.* 43 Ontogenetic facts point to the primitive segregation of the nervous system from the ectoderm. 1885 L.D. COLERIDGE in *Lancet Times* LXXXI. 65/2 The general costs of the action, which remain after the segregation of these separate costs.

Comb. (Geol.). 1875 J. W. DAWSON *Dawn of Life* ii. 28 Many of the veins are not true fissures but... segregation veins. 1878 T. ALAN *Brit. Petrol.* 447 Segregation vein, a vein which has been produced by the segregation of the component mineral matter of a rock along fissures.

† d. *spec.* Separation from a church or ecclesiastical organization: chiefly in reproachful sense, schism. Obs.

1555 PHILIP in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 219 If we behold through y^e iniquity of tyme, segregations to be made wth counterfayt religion. 1662 H. HINBERT *Body Divin.* ii. 36 There... be a th^e There is a g^h like sedition in a Commonwealth; and a going severally upon weighty reasons.

2. The condition of being segregated. 1663 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. ii. 407 To which [companionship] the opposite... is being others. 1718 Br. T. WISE Sooner than unite with her... rather choose to live in a state of segregation. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 81 To show the selectness and segregation of their accomplishments.

3. *concr.* Something segregated; in early use, † a schismatic body. 1563 WYATT *Ek. Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 98 Se dissent from the. haly kirk heretiks afor 3 App. v. 372 Tt

c. (ed. 3) 493 Vein. 1869 F. GALTON each human or it already existed. in claim is 600, being a segregation of the north end of the Uplift Mine.

Segregational (segrĕg'jə-nəl), a. [-AL.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by segregation. 1875 *Ure's Diet. Arts* (ed. 2) I. 812 Clays... from which the... by a segregational ferruginous nodules

Segregative (segrĕg'etiv), a. [ad. med.L. *segregativus*, f. L. *segregare*: see SEGREGATE v.]

1. Having the power or effect of separating. † a. *Gram.* and *Logic.* A general designation for adversative (or † disjunctive) and disjunctive conjunctions. Hence of a proposition, consisting of members joined by a segregative conjunction.

1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* ii. vii. 95 b, The segregative... there... or dis-

cretive. 1626 A. WOLTON *Art. Logica* ii. vi. 142 And what is a conjunction Segregative, which severeth or divideth the parts of speech each from other.

b. Having the property of separating the elements or constituent parts of matter.

1674 T. FLATMAN *Belly God* 95 The Vintner... With segregative things as Pigeons eggs Strait purifies, and takes away the dregs. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 502 Iron-stone nodules... are... probably the result of a segregative power.

2. Of persons: Given to separation or disunion. Of an individual: Unsociable.

1685 H. MORE *Ref. Baxter* 24, I leave him... to consider what a pleasant thing it is to Flesh and Blood to be a Segregative Rabbini. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 158 The influences of barbarism, beyond narrow limits, are prevailing segregative, a wild race... breaks up into mutually jealous and hostile divisions. 1898 MRS. H. SANDFORD *Poole & Fr.* I. 157 Coleridge was as social as Wordsworth was segregative in his tendencies.

† **Segstar.** *Sc. Obs.* [Prob. repr. med.L. *sacristarius*, through some OF. form.] = SEXTON.

1531 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1841) I. 143 And the segstar and his servant to answer for the keeping of the kirk yard to the maisters of kirk vark.

† **Seguidilla** (segid'illa). Also 8 seguidilla, 8-y seguidilla; 9 (after Fr.) segua-, seguidille. [a. Sp. *seguidilla* (whence F. *seguidille*, *seguidille*), f. *seguida* following, sequence, f. *seguir* (—L. *sequi*) to follow.] A Spanish dance in $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ time; also the music for such a dance.

1763 *Court & City Mag.* Apr. 191/2 (1775) He joined the others and danced a Seguedilla. 1891 R. TWISS *Trans Portugal & Sp.* 167 A seguidilla is only a part of a tonadilla [sic]. 1894 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 11 A monotonous drawing seguidilla that serves the nurses as a lullaby to put their

children to rest. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* ii. xxvii. And rung from village-green the merry seguidilla. a 1852 MOUNT OBI remember the time 5 When I taught you to warble the gay seguidilla. And to dance to the light castanet. 1864 THACKERAY *Newcomen* xxiii. 1. 222 Percy sings a Spanish seguidilla, or a German lied [etc.].

Segundo (sig'undo). [f. the name of Juan Segundo, the author of a book on bridge bits.

The British one in French original Sp. 1832... was F

A kind of bridle bit. Also attrib. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mt. Harb.* xvii. An animal that may have the pace of a race-horse, but requires a segundo bridle, and a hundred-acre field to turn him in. 1871 B. LATCHFORD *The Lover's List of Engravings*, Segundo Bit, No. 41. Buxton Segundo, No. 61.

Segur, obs. form of SAGGAR.

1752 *Gentl. Mag.* XXII. 348 Great kiln for segurs. Sehe (Sehel), obs. ff. SEE v., SEAL sb.²

† **Sehelich**, a. Obs. rare. [? f. stem of SEE v. + -lich, -ly 1. Cf. the synonymous OE. *gesewenlic*, f. the pa. pple.] That may be seen, visible.

a 1255 *Leg. Kath.* 219, & hered & herused seheliche schades. a 1225 St. Marher. 11 Glistinde gimstan of all seheliche hing ant unsehelich bade.

Sehen, -ene, obs. ff. SEE v., SENE a.

Sei, obs. f. SAY v. 1, SEE v.; var. SEY sb.²

Seiante, Seiant(e), obs. forms of SEIANT.

Seicentist (sai'centist). [ad. It. *seicentisti* pl., f. *seicento*: see next.] An Italian artist or man of letters of the seventeenth century.

1905 *Athenum* 25 Mar. 376/3 The rest of the Italian School is of minor importance, though one or two of the Seicentists are here... well represented.

† **Seicento** (sai'cento). [It.: short for *mill seicento* one thousand six hundred.] The seventeenth century considered as a period of Italian art.

1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* iv. 25 Beautiful specimens of Italian cabinets of the cinquecento and seicento.

Hence Seicentoist (rare) = SEICENTIST.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 146 The architect... has thought proper to have recourse to the 'seicentists'.

Seich, obs. pa. t. of SEE v.

Seiche (sai'). *Physiogr.* [a. Swiss Fr. *seiche*, perh. a graphic adoption of G. *seiche*, sinking (of water).

Not connected, as is usually stated, with F. *seiche*, *seiche*, 'a portion of the sea-bottom left uncovered at low tide'.] (See QUOTS.)

1839 G. ROBERTS *Diet. Geol.* *Seiches* (Swiss term); an occasional undulation of the water of lakes, like a tide wave, sometimes to the height of five feet, supposed to be caused by the unequal pressure of the atmosphere. 1852 W. H. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 24 M. Vaucher thinks that the tides in the lake of Geneva, known by the name of the seiches, arise from the same cause. 1898 G. H. DARWIN *Tides* ii. 37 Although, then, it is possible to indicate causes competent to produce seiches, yet we cannot as yet point out the particular cause for any individual seiche.

Hence Seichometer [-METER] an instrument for measuring seiches.

1905 *Nature* 23 Apr. 599/3 Sir John Murray... exhibited a seichometer with which he hoped in the coming season to get a more definite and precise record of these oscillations.

Seicle, obs. Sc. form of SICLE.

Seid(e): see SAYID, SAID ppl. a., SEED.

Seidge (obs. forms of SEED).

Seidlitz (sai'dlitz). Also 8 seydilitz, 9 seidlitz. The name of a village in Bohemia, where there is a spring impregnated with magnesium sulphate and carbonic acid. Used attrib. in † Seidlitz salt, magnesium sulphate; † Seidlitz water, an artificial aperient water of the same composition as the water of the Seidlitz spring. Hence in Seidlitz powder (arbitrarily named, merely on account of its aperient property), a dose consisting of two powders, one of tartaric acid and the other of a mixture of potassium tartrate and sodium bicarbonate, which are to be dissolved separately, and the solutions mixed and drunk during effervescence.

1784 CULLEN in *Bergman's Phys. & Chem.* Ess. I. 439 The Seydlitz, Seydschutz, or Epson salts are got by evaporation from the water of fountains in the places from whence they borrow their names. 1802 *Med. Fral.* VIII. 491 The Seidlitz water is another sort of artificial mineral water introduced by Mr. Paul in this country... This water consists of vitriolated magnesia... and is so powerfully impregnated with carbonic acid, as to render the bitterness of the salt scarcely discoverable. 1815 *Specif. Savory's Patent* No. 3954. The combination of a neutral salt or powder which possesses all the properties of the medicinal spring at Seidlitz in Germany, under the name of the Seidlitz Powders.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx. Another clerk... was mixing a Seidlitz powder, under cover of the lid of his desk. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 112 The simple effect of mixing a seidlitz powder was a source of amusement.

Seie(n), obs. ff. SAY v. 1, SEE v.

Seif, Seigo: see SEIF Obs., SIEGE.

Seigh(e, etc.): see SAY v. 1, SEE v., SIGH v.

Seigne, variant of SENTE Obs.

Saignette (sai'net). Also 8 Saignette. The name of a French chemist of the seventeenth century used attrib. in *Seignette salt*, (earlier † *Sei-*

gnette's salt, F. *sel de Seignette*), a name for potassium and sodium tartrate, Rochelle salt.

1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* *Seignette's salt*, a name given in France to a kind of sal polyestus [etc.]. 1758 KUO *tr. Muscoper's Chym.* I. 126 This salt is another sort of soluble Tartar. It is called Saignette's Salt, from the inventor's name. 1863 FOWNESE *Chem.* (ed. 9) 566 Tartrate of potassa and soda; Rochelle or seignette salt.

† **Seigneur** (sen'ior). Also 8 *erron*. seignior. [Fr. —L. *senior* —em: see SENIOR, and cf. SENIOR and SIGNOR.] a. In *French History*, a feudal lord; a noble taking his designation from the name of his estate. b. In Canada, the holder of a SEIGNEURY; one of the landed gentry.

1592 *Surv. France* To Rdr., William of Saluste Seigneur of Barias. 1775 JEFFERSON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 I. 489 This St. Luc is a great Seigneur amongst the Canadians and almost absolute with the Indians. 1776 C. CARROLL *Tral.* (1843) 79 These are the rich men in Canada; the seigneurs are in general poor. 1876 LOWELL *Ode 4th July* u. 1. The lands no serf or seigneur ever trod. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Alano* iv. vii. 155 They whom distress and poverty constrain Against the seigneurs and their heavy dues To meet in conjunction, and complain. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Young Seigneur* 2 'Oh, the seigneurs have not yet altogether disappeared', said the Montreuil to the Ontarioan. 1907 F. W. RAFFERTY *Burke's Wks.* IV. Pref. 10 Every newspaper recalled the murder of a seigneur; but on the other side the sufferers were too ignoble to be known.

Comb. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt -cap* 139 To sit free and take tribute seigneur-like.

Seignourage: see SEIGNORAGE.

Seigneuresse (sen'niures). [a. F. *seigneuresse*, fem. of SEIGNEUR.] A woman who exercises feudal authority; also, the wife of a seigneur.

1849 [Mrs. WILSON] in *Meinhold's Sionia* Sore. II. 130 Your feudal lady and seigneuresse, Sionia Bork. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Young Seigneur* 118 How is Monsieur the Seigneur? And how is Madame the Seigneuresse?

Seigneurial (sen'niur-ial), a. Also *erron*. 7 seigneurial, 8-y seigneurial. [a. F. *seigneurial*, f. *seigneur*, influenced by *seigneurie* (Hatz.-Darm.). Cf. SEIGNORIAL.] Pertaining to a seigneur (in France or Canada). Also sometimes used in wider sense = SEIGNORIAL.

1666 HEVLIN *Surv. France* iv. ii. 174 So did the Vidames disclaim their relation to the Bishop, and became Seignioral or honorary also. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* i. 7 Seigniorial Jurisdiction over the Inhabitants. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* vi. vi. Wks. 1812 V. 630 From them [the clergy] were often taken the bailiffs of the seigneurial courts. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 239, I was sorry to see, at the village, a *carcan*, or seigneurial standard, erected, to which a chain and heavy iron collar are fastened, as a mark of the lordly arrogance of the nobility, and the slavery of the people. 1824 K. H. DUFFY *Monte Cith.* v. vi. 125 In the seigneurial chapel of the church of Mary-sur-Oise. 1856 Q. Rev. July 17 There was a something repugnant to the just pride of the Highland gentleman in the very idea of parting with his seigneurial rights, even for a season. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1514/4 Canada could never have made much real progress under the seigneurial system.

Seignoury (sen'niuri), † **seigneurie** (sen'ior). *Hist.* Also 9 seignourie, -ury. [ad. F. *seigneurie*, later form of *seignorie* (see SEIGNORY), assimilated to *seigneur*.]

1. a. *Fr. Hist.* A territory under the government of a seigneur. b. In Canada, a landed estate held (until 1854) by feudal tenure

1683 *Appl. Prot. France* ii. 22 They have turn'd out of all Jurisdiction and Seignouries (which are almost infinite in France) all Protestants who had been admitted Officers in those Jurisdictions. 1763 L. HOLLAND in *Jesse Selwyn & Co. Surv. 1801* i. 160 Here is a large and good house... in seigneurie. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *elline or seigneurie of Lille* n 30,000 and 40,000 barrels.

1871 MISS YONER *L'Amour* (1877) II. viii. 100 The seigneurie of Garre, which lay near his own castle of Blein. 1903 *Times* 12 Dec. 676 His father, from whom he inherited the seigneurie, was the most prominent French leader of the rising of 1837.

2. In Canada, the mansion of a seigneur.

1895 G. PARKER *When Valmond came* vi. (1896) 115 The old sergeant went to the Seignourie, knocked, and was admitted to a room where were seated the young Seignours, Medallion, and the avocet. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 415/4 As he passed one of the cottages within half a mile of the seigneurie, the sound of a piano made him stop short.

Seignior (sen'niur). Forms: 4 segnour, seynour, seignour, 4-5 seignour, seynowre, seynour, seniore, senel, senje, seynowre, 5, 7 seniore, 6 senj-, senje-, seynowre, seynje-, senjor, senjowre, senior, 7 seignior, seignior, 7-y seignior. [a. AF. *seignour*, OF. *seignior*, -ur (mod. F. *seigneur*, a Com. Rom. word = Fr. *seigneur*, Sp. *señor*, Pg. *senhor*, It. *signore* —L. *seniorem*, acc. of *senior* elder (see SENIOR). Cf. SEIGNYER, SENON, SIGNOR, SIN, SIRE, all ultimately of the same etymology.]

1. In early use, synonymous with LORD; a person high in rank or authority, a ruler, a feudal superior; the lord of a manor. Now rare, and chiefly as a more vernacular substitute for SEIGNEUR in speaking of a French feudal noble.

13... K. ALI. 1255 (Laud MS. A. 6. 1. 15) he takes in his honde Of her Cites of her honoure And maken hym her tiege seignour. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* xii. 259 Now bech

these seintes, as men seyen, and souereynes [v. r. seynours] in heuene. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 13056 Then the Senieur [i. e. Menelaus] full sone, with seasonable windes, Caïret fro Crete with his clene navy. 1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 5758 Thare sall our Seignours of the cessioun Off all thare faltismakcleir confessioun. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 39 A hundred thousand men of Warre... were sent by the Seniors of Mexico and

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1706 or *Seignior*, Lord, Master, the Fee, or of the Manour. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 9 Late in the evening, I reached Les Cédres, and was carried to the house of M. Leduc, its seignior. 1834 K. H. DUGBY *Mores Cath.* v. vii. 218 In the year 1245, was buried... a pious seignior, de Romilly, who dwelt at Romilly-sur-Seine. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. V. lii.* 113 They denied the authority of the French nobility as magistrates, and resisted their claim of a right as seigniors to command their military services.

b. As a title of address. *Obs. exc. arch.* c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3607 (Kölbing) Merlin com þe king to & to hem seyð: Bieu seignours [i. e. seignours], 3e ben yswore to king Arthours. c. 1440 *York. Myst.* xxx. 73 [To Pilate] My seignior, will ye see how þe sonne in your sight. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 8 Seniors, seke to my snwes, for brissying of youre bonys. 1528 *Roy Rade me* (Arb.) 67 Worshipful seniors we must theym call Requyrringe that we shulde to theym obeye. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xix, 'Surely not, good seignior,' answered the burgher.

† 2. Used to represent It. SIGNOR or F. SEIGNEUR in designations of Italians or Frenchmen. *Obs.* c. 1578 *LINCOLN (Piscott) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) 11, 187 Seignour David the Italian secler. 1588 *Kot. Scacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 410 For chalmir mail and bedding to Seignour Du Barras, Francheman. 1718 *Free-thinker No.* 15, 101 Seignior Camillo and Seignior Alessandro... entered.

Seignior, obs. form of SENIOR.
Seigniorage, seigniorage (sē'nyōrdz). Also 6 s(s)ignowrage, 8 seignourage, 5, 9 seignourage. [a. OF. *seigniorage, seignourage* (mod. F. has *seigneurage*), f. *seigneur*: see SEIGNEUR, SEIGNIOR, and -AGE. Cf. It. *signoraggio*.]
† 1. Lordship, dominion. *Obs.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* V. 353 Opinions of hereditary right... must either be allowed to establish their superstitions (the monarchy or seigniorage of certain families)... or must be coerced in the exercise of their claims. 1820 *WATTS Aonian Hours* (ed. 2) 47 Her [Europe's] throne has been an armed seigniorage.

2. A duty levied on the coining of money for the purpose of covering the expenses of minting, and as a source of revenue to the crown, claimed by the sovereign by virtue of his prerogative.

1444 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 109/1 Whereof our Sovereign Lord to have and take for his Seigniorage wld in Romby. 1543 *Tr. Act 9 Hen. V* Stat. ii. c. 2 Paying y^e seigniorage & curage of golde after the rate of .v. s. for the pounde of the tower. 1611. With the signowrage and cownage as afore is sayde. 1659 *PHILLIPS*. 1695 *LOCKE Further Consid. Money* 4 This at least they were not mistaken in, that they brought Work to the Mint, and a Part of the Money coined to the Crown for Seigniorage. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 111. 352 Delivering out, without deduction for seigniorage, duty, workmanship, or even waste, the full value of all bullion brought in to be coined. 1805 *EARL LIVERPOOL Treat. Coins* 102 Augmentation of revenue was expected from the additional profits, which would in such case arise, from the right of Seigniorage. 1880 *DEL MAR Hist. Prec. Metals* 125 The royalties, seigniorages, convey-duties, and other impositions... which the Portuguese monarchs levied upon the gold product of Brazil. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Apr. 4/5 The proposal often made of deducting a seigniorage from the intrinsic value of the coinage. 1891 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 3/5 Any profit which the State gets from note circulation, seigniorage, and the like.

3. A duty claimed by the over-lord upon the output of certain minerals, a royalty.

a. 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 265 With that domain they had as little to do with the seigniorage levied on tin in the Duchy of Cornwall.

† 4. Alleged to signify: 'Profit' (Webster 1847-54); 'The money paid on a copyright by a publisher to an author' (Webster 1864, marked 'Eng.'). Cf. *LORDSHIP* sb. 6, *ROYALTY* 6 c.

† 5. *attrib.* seigniorage fms, a royalty paid to the over-lord in return for the concession of a privilege. *Obs.*

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 318/1 Perhaps a seigniorage fine to government for permission to sink a new well.

† **Seignioresse**. *Law. Obs.* Also 7 seignioresse, seigniorresse, seigniorresse. [a. OF. *seignioresse*, var. of *seigneurresse*.] = SEIGNEURESSE. a. 1604 *HAMMER Chron. Irel.* (1809) 386 If the eldest sister should take homage of the younger, she should be as a seignioresse to them all. 1642 *Tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.* vi. 8 159. 200 If a woman be seignioresse and a man be tenant. 1651 *Tr. Kitchin's Courts Lect* (1653) 313 If a Woman Seignioresse take ber Tenant to Husband.

† **Seigniority, seigniority**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *seignioritē*, f. SEIGNEUR: see -ITY.] Lordship, governance.

1525 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* II. ccxiv. 291 They... founde a great nombre of Ladies and damocels, who had the sygniorite of that isle. 1596 *Lodge Marg. Amer.* 10 Your covetous longing after riches, your ambitious hunting after seigniorie, have occasioned this warre. 1598 *SPENSER Brief Note Irel. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 540 Then was he... to look that seigniorie wch he claimed of that land.

Seigniorship. *rare.* [f. SEIGNIOR + -SHIP.] The rank or condition of a seignior. In quot. used as a form of address.

1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xiv, Your seigniorship.

Seignior, seignory (sē'nyōri), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 senurre, 4-5 senurie, senery, 5 senowrys; 4 Sc. senhory, senhory, senhowry, 4-5 senyours (Sc. senoury, senory), senourie, 5-7 senior, senioris, (5 seniore), senowry, 6 senzory, -ie, 6-7 senyeory; 3 seynorie, 4 seynur(r)ye, 4 seynore, seynuri, 5 seynourye; 4 seinzner, 4-5 seignuris, syngnory; 4 segnoury, 6 segnorie, segniory, 6-7 segniorie, 6 segryorye; 3-6 seynery, seignori(3)e, seignory, 4-5 seignurie, 4-6 seignorye, seyn-o(u)rye, seignourie, -y(e, seynourie, 4-7 seignorie, (7seignior, seignory, seignourie), 4-seignory, 6-seignory. [a. OF. *seignorie* (mod. F. refashioned *seigneurie*), f. *seigneur*: see SEIGNIOR. Cf. Sp. *señoría*, Pg. *senhoria*, It. *signoria*. See also SEIGNEURY, SIGNORY.]

† 1. Lordship, dominion, sovereignty. *Obs.* c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 115/320 3if he hadde of it owene flesche alout þe seignorie. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 3858 He wolde weinde Vor to winne seignorie aboute in engende. 13... *K. Alb.* 597 (Laud Ms.) He shal habbe seignorie Of his runde myddell erd. 1375 *Barrowe Bruce* xii. 298 Covaitis of seignory. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3159 Thei made lettres... To eche a lord and prouince That Gregeys hadde in seynorie. 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 209/11 Mony has jurisdictione and seignory be way of dede, and nocht be way of lawe. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* ii. v. (1823) 66 When thou haste moste seignourye and lordshipp than shalt thou [etc.]. a. 1547 *SUNNY Eneid* li. 467 That many yeres did hold such seignorie. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 1 The Turke... by the discord of christen princes hath amplified greatly his seignory and dominion. 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 66 If hee would... do homage to him, he should re-accept his seignory. 1649 *G. DANIEL Primarch.* Hen. IV. ccclxi, 'The more Politick Molls, (who in fatter Soyles, have Seigniorie). 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* ii. 20 What were... the Seignory of the World, but Vanity of Vanities?

b. quasi-arch. Your seignorie = 'your lordship': attributed to a foreign speaker. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G.* xxix, 'It may be your seignorie is right', answered the guide. 1841. xxx.

2. *spec.* Feudal lordship or dominion; the authority, rights, and privileges of a feudal lord.

1464 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 524/1 Articles of Liberteez to Seignorie apperteynyng. 1507 in F. J. BAIGENT *Cronald Rec.* (1892) 171 With such seignorye and prelerment of the said tenants as the personne so attatched had before the said attenyndour. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 3 Always saving to the King and to other Lords their Seignories and franchises. 1834 *FRANCIS Afr. Sk.* xiv. 473 Reserving to the chiefs certain rights of seignory over the respective domains. 1857 *DIXON W. Penn.* xxii. (1872) 188 James thought... the rights of seignory too large.

b. A particular feudal lordship; in *English Law* chiefly, the relation of the lord to the tenants of a manor.

Seignory appendant, seignory in gross: see quot. 1886. By some writers *seignory* has been used as equivalent to 'seignory in gross'.

1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 283 Their ancestors had been possessed of a court and senyory in the town of Paston. 1482 *Rolls of Parli. VI.* 204/2 Any Tenaunt holdyng... by knyghts service, by reason of any Seignorie or Lordshipp. 1553 *Act 1 Mary* Stat. ii. c. 5 Any person... having a Seignorie by reason of any Castells... [etc.]. of him... holden by knights service. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 123/1 in *Holmshead*, Matthew did... seeke to vsurpe the name of a seignorie of the Onelles, and the dominions apperteyning to that seignorie and surname. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 111 Were you not restord To all the Duke of Norfolkes Seignories, Your Noble, and right well-remembered Fathers? 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* n. 43 He may have thereby a kind of seignory, a Lordship or gouernement in grosse ouer his Tenants by contract or couenant, but no Manor. c. 1600 *BACON Elem. Com. Law* ii. (1630) 7 If tenant in ancient demesne be disseyed by the Lord, whereby the seignory is suspended... Francke fee is no plea. 1652 *Tr. Fitzherbert's New Nat. Brev.* 6 f. 1... in gross, which is 1 cannot keep any.

Neither could the Lord alien or transfer his Seignory or Superiority to another, without the Consent of his Feudatary. 1844 J. WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1879) 322 By the grant of an estate in fee simple, he necessarily parted with the

the lord retained no lands in his own hands, but all the lands within the manor were held by free tenants, he was said to have a seignory, or a seignory in gross. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 623/2 They [seignories] are regarded as in-

severed from the demesne lands of the manor to which it was originally appendant—must be specially conveyed by deed of grant.

3. The territory under the dominion of a lord; esp. a feudal domain. Sometimes used for SEIGNEURY with reference to France or Canada.

1338 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1820) 49 Whan Knoute had recseyued boþe þe seignories, He parted þe lond in foure parties. 1486 *CAXTON Paytes of A.* i. l. 6 To recoure lordes, seignories or their thynges. 1537 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 Provided always, that every lord marcher have the fortaytes... within their seignories, liberties, and [sic] franchises royal. 1601 *HOLLAND Phiny* v. xxix. I. 107 A third Seignorie or Shire there is that goeth to Apamia. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 71 The Venetians; by whom it was solden as a part of their seignorie almost an hundred

years. 1646 *Bp. MAXWELL Burd. Issach.* 7 Crime... committed, within the Seignory of this petite Principality. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 3 The codes of the Germans... were superseded by these local customs: each seignory and province had its own. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Axholme* 144 The Lord of the Manor... could search for stolen goods within the extent of his seignory.

Fig. 1579 *NORTHROOKE Dicing* Ep. Ded., I will poure out prayers vnto the Lord of beauen & earth to sende you... after this life neuer ceasing, and endless ioyes in the heauenlie Seignorie. a. 1586 *STONEY Arcadia* iii. (Sommer) 268 In one place lay disinherited heades, dispossed of their natural seignories.

4. A body of 'seigniors' or lords. Often with reference to Italy, = SIGNORIA, SIGNORY 4.

1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gl.* 88 Ye myght be blained, seen that your seynorie ne your lordes be not here now present. 1517 *TORRINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 12 The Duke... with all the Seynorye went in their Archa triumphall. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 84 Ouer all which, the seignorie neuertheless had a generall care. 1872 *LOWELL Dante* Wks. 1890 IV. 134 The new decree by which the seignory of Florence recalled a portion of the exiles.

Seignior, obs. form of SENIOR.

† **Seignorable**, a. *Obs. rare*. In 5 seignorable. [a. OF. *seignorable*, f. *seigneur*: see SEIGNEUR and -ABLE.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a lord, lordly.

c. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 717 Their was seruit in that saill Seigis semelle, Mony Seignorable Syre on ilk syde seir.

Seignoral (sē'nyōrāl), a. *Hist.* Also 7-9 seignorial. [f. SEIGN(I)OR + -AL.] = SEIGNORIAL; cf. SEIGNEURIAL.

1627 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 508 And yet it was by him thus said... That the Kings c... a Monarchy Royal and not a

CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Turkish mode, a Monarchy seignorial. 1790 *BURKE Fr Rev.* (ed. 2) 219 The bishopricks and cures, under kingly and seignoral methods. All seignorial courts of

86 *Palt Mall Gaz.* 5 June 4/1 The history of Chantilly as a seignorial residence goes back to a very early period.

Seignorial (sē'nyōr-ial), a. Also seignorialial. [f. *seignior*, SEIGNIOR + -IAL. Cf. F. *seigneurial*.] Pertaining to a seignior or seigniors.

1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 209 Several other small emoluments of himself and his successors... were in that nge rather seignorial than royal. 1823 *SOUTHEY Penins. War* I. 721 Provincial custom-houses were abolished, and all seignorial courts of justice. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* vi. 158 This liberal and almost splendid existence, with its seignorial amusements of hunting and hawking.

† **Seigniorize**, v. *Obs.* [f. *seignior*, SEIGNIOR + -IZE (in early use after F. *seignioriss-*, *seignioris*).] See also SIGNORIZE v. *intr.* To hold sway, act as lord. *Const. in, over.*

1634 W. THIRNWT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* i. 26 Those Statesmen, who made account to Seigniorize in all Assemblies, 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards Mem.* (1843) I. 283 A woman may be... a Mrs. Arlbery in the art of Seigniorizing over men.

† **Seigniorous**, a. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *seigneurieux*: see SEIGNEUR and -OUS.] Lordly, noble. Hence

† **Seigniorously**, a., in the same sense.

c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 122 b, And in fauour of youre seignourous gentillesse... I shal renewe you as sayd is. 1483 — *Godfrey clxxxvii.* 274 In to thynner part of the temple were fledge moche grete peple of the toun by cause it was, the moost seynourous and rial place of the toun.

Seignory, sb.: see SEIGNIORY.

† **Seignory**, v. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *seignorie*, *seigniorier*, f. *seigneur*: see SEIGNIOR.]

1. *intr.* To exercise mastery.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. iv. g 2 b, Hit is sayd in prouerbe that a man ought to seignorie ouer the riches, and not to serue hit. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 306/1 Thordre of domynacion whiche seynoryeth aboue other that ben lower.

2. *trans.* To govern.

c. 1475 *Partenay* 5090 Terry seignored A full large conre.

Seih, seihze, obs. ff. *SEE* v.

Seihle, variant of SAUGHTLE v. *Obs.*

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 3 Gaarst and seihle wū ðine broðer.

Seik: see SACK sb., SICK a., SIKH.

Seil, obs. f. CEIL v., SAIL sb. 1; Sc. var. of SILE v. 2

Seilde (n, -in(e, -yn, obs. ff. SELD and SELDOM.

Seile, obs. f. CEIL v., SAIL v. 1, SEEL v. 2

† *Seiler*. *Obs. rare.* [f. *seil* var. CEIL v. +

-ER.] One who 'ceils' (CEIL v. 2); a house-

painter or plasterer.

1672 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 303 The Com-

pany of Joiners and Seilers London. 1688 *HOLME Armoury*

iii. 148/2 Seiler or House Painter.

Seill (n, obs. forms of SAIL v. 1

Seill: see SEELE, canopy, SELE, happiness.

Seille, seilly, obs. forms of SAIL sb. 1, v. 1

Seilye, variant of SEELY a. *Obs.*

Seim(e, Seiment, obs. ff. SEEN v. 2, CEMENT.

† *Sein*, v. *Obs.* Also 6 seyn. [a. OF. *seignier* - l. *signare* to SIGN.] *trans.* To sign, seal.

1258 *Procl. Hen. III* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1868-9, 21 We

senden æw his writ open iseynd wth ure sel. 1549 in

... I have

e owne proper

We command

un fourthwith

drauen up with your owne hand, which we have seined.

a. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 136 He

seined his fiat to the conformation of the said requeste.

seas. *Ibid.* ii. viii. 38 But th'other on his haqueton did lyte, The which diuiding. It seized in his right side, and there the dint did stay. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vii. xli. 125 The wicked Steele seaz'd deepe in his right side.

c. To grasp or clutch at. *rare*.
1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* lvi. Then he... gave him a note. William seized at it rather eagerly.

III. Technical senses.

10. *trans.* (*Naut.*) + a. To reach, arrive at (= MAKE v. 65 b). Also with *int.* *Obs.*

1583 FENNER in *Defeat Sp. Armada* (Navy Rec. Soc.) II. 41 Thereby the enemy was able neither to seize England, Ireland, Scotland, Flanders, and hardly the out isles of Scotland. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. xii. 17 Since now safe ye seized have the shore, And well arrived are. 1628 DIGBY *Por. Medit.* (Camden) 75. I seeing that the great satia could not worke to seaze the shore, I bore up to her. 1635 L. FOXE *A. W. Fox* 127 The wind would not permit him to seize in that N. shore.

b. To fasten (two ropes or parts of a rope) together, or to attach (a rope) to something else, by binding with marline, yarn, or the like. To *seize up*: to fasten (a man) by the wrists to the shrouds, in preparation for a flogging.

[A use of *F. saisir*; the proximate source may be *Du. seizen*; the word was adopted in other Teut. langs.: *G. seizen*, *Sw. seiza*, *Da. seize*. The use of *seizen* is unconnected.]
1644 MANWYNG *Sea-mans Dict.* To *Seize* or *Seasing*, is to make fast... any ropes together with some small ropes, yarne, marling or any line. 1747 *Genl. Mag.* XVII. 486 By the time the new breaches were all seized, I was not almost alongside the *Prudent*. 1778 [see GANMER]. 1817 J. MARTIN *Tonga Isl.* I. 4 They were seized up and received a dozen lashes each. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. West* vi. Sam... was seized up, as it is called, that is, placed against the shrouds, with his wrists made fast to them, his jacket off, and his back exposed. 1875 BEFORO *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 227 Boat-hooks fitted with a stout lanyard, ending in an eye, secured to the hook, and seized two-thirds down the staff. 1895 *Oxford* (U. S.) XXVI. 471 Next, seize the luff of the sail to the mast hoops with marline.

11. *intr.* (*Mech.*) See quot. 1878.

1878 A. RICE *Steam Engine* 128 The surfaces of motion blocks and side bars are found to wear exceedingly well when... efficient lubrication exists; but in the event of failure in this respect the metallic surfaces become dry, and their friction engenders so much heat that there is a liability of a kind of union taking place between the two surfaces, technically called 'seizing'. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 1903 We were given... paraffin for lubricating oil. Through this one of the hearings of our crank-axle 'seized'.

Seize, variant of SESS v., *Obs.*

Seized (*sizd*), *phl. a.* [f. SEIZE v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. v. The seized cannon are yoked with seized cart-horses.

† Seizement. *Obs.* [f. SEIZE v. + -MENT.] An act of seizing, a seizure.

1581 *Apol. Will. of Orange* II. 1. They... pursued me with... seizements of goods.

Seizement, variant of SESSMENT *Obs.*

Seizer (*sizə*). Also 5 seisor, 6 seysere, -our. [f. SEIZE v. + -ER.] One who or that which seizes; *spec.* + a. a canine tooth (*obs.*); b. a person authorized to seize persons or certain goods, = SEIZOR; c. a sporting dog trained to seize the animal hunted.

c. 1400 *Master of Game* (M.S. Digby 182) xv. A good alaunt

and arrestor of the same. 1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* iv. (1697) 80 The Boatman than shall a wise Present make, And give the Fish before the Seizers take. 1718 ROWE *tr. Lucan* iv. 1162 Full at his [the Serpent's] Throat the nimble Seizer flies. 1829 SIMON *Jrnl. Gt. Brit.* (1813) I. 2. I overheard the head seizer asking the Captain whether he preferred having his wine or his spirits seized. 1864 BAKER *Rifle & Hawk in Caylon* viii. 200 The pack... comprising a few couple of immense seizers, a cross between bloodhound and greyhound.

Seizing (*siz'ing*), *phl. s.* [f. SEIZE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb SEIZE. Also Comb. *seizing-up* (see SEIZE v. 10 b).

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2163 If tylenm toke tent what shuld tynt worth, Of sede but is saven, he seysing of hridges, Shuld neuer come for care he caste vpon erthe. c. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3490 Pai [sc. the Macedonians] said, it fonde he sufficient be seysing of Persy... Quat sulde we loide any ferre? 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* Expl. Words, *Ceasing*, is when a

or holde of any f a Decla They had never heard before of a regular seizing-up and flogging.

2. *concr.* (*Naut.*) + a. A rope for attaching a boat to a ship (*obs.*). b. A small cord for 'seizing' two ropes together, or a rope to something else. c. Cordage or yarn used for 'seizing'; also *seizing-stuff*.

F. saisir (see SEISSE) has this sense, but it is not clear what is the relation between the *Eog.* and the *Fr.* word. 1336 in Nicolas *Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II. 471 [For 15 stone of hempen cordage to make] peyntours [and] seysynges [15 s.]. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* B3. Each net must haue a rope five or six fathom long and an inch through... called a Seizing, to fasten the net vnto the War-rope. 1627 Carr. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 There is also a rope by which the Boat doth ride by the ships side, wha we call a Seasen. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Pros.* i. 21 The Tyde being very strong, they are constrained to goe

ashore, and hale their Boats, by the seasing, or roades [see ROPE 167]. 1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 141 The Seizings may be 1/8 of the Rope they seize. 1836 MARRIAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii. In a few minutes they had prepared a great many seizings to tie the men with. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* iii. Marline and seizing-stuffs. 1877 HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 57 The warp... to which each net is made fast by two small ropes called 'seizings'. 1903 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 28 Mar. 2/2 A length of fine steel wire seizing.

Seizing (*siz'ing*), *phl. a.* [f. SEIZE v. + -ING.]

1. That seizes, takes possession, or lays hold on something.

1835 *App. Munic. Corp. Rep.* ii. 1027 (Romney Marsh) The Seizing Officer of wrecks, lines and forfeitures... is remunerated by his charges for business done. 1837 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* viii. 144 The rest of the pack, with the seizing hounds and their owner, had apparently gone off upon some other scent.

2. That seizes the attention; arresting, powerfully impressive. [After *F. saisissant*.]

1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 Mar. 8/2 One [woman] being exceedingly lovely, and the other of a very seizing ugliness. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 100 There was something abnormal... in the very essence of the creature that now faced me—something seizing, surprising and revolting.

† Seizling. *Obs.* [Corruptly a. *G. setzling* in the same sense.] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 325/2 A Carpe, first a Seizling, then a Sproll or Sprall, then a Carbe or Karbe.

† Seizor. *Law. Obs.* Also 6 seisor. [f. SEIZE v. + -OR.] A person authorized to seize persons or goods.

1555 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 419 All that he shall 500 bye to be solde shalbe forsaic, halfe to the seisor or accuser. 1625 *Proclam.* 29 Sept. All the Tobacco which, upon any Seizure shall become forfeited, shall be brought to our Custom House... where the seisor thereof shall deliver the same to our use. 1702 *Guide for Constables* 27 Any person may make such seizures... and... the seisors shall... cause the said cattle... to be killed; and the hides and tallow shall be to the seisor.

Seizure (*siz'zū*). Forms: 5 seaur, seissure, 5-6 seauror, 6 seisor, oesaur, seysure, 6-7 seasure, 7 ceasure, 6-9 seisure, 6- seisure. [f. SEIZE v. + -URE.]

1. The action or an act of seizing, or the fact of being seized; confiscation or forcible taking possession (of land or goods); a sudden and forcible taking hold.

1482 in *Leadam Star Chamber Cases* (1903) 9 The xxvijth day of Auguste... your sayde seaurant shuld come to Tpsam... and founde the same seaur as ys in forme afore rehearsed and ratified the same seaur. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 456/1 The Banishment of Scotts out of England by a certeyne day, under loss and seisure of theyr Goodes. 1545 in *Leadam Sel. Cases* *Crt. Requests* (1899) 172 Onles some iuste cause of forfeiture and seasure of and in the same demesne landes... shall growe to the said defendants. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* f. 3 b. *Leis.*... make ceasure of the Crowne. 1600 SHAKS. A. C. i. iii. l. 2 They Landes and all things that thou dost call thine. Worth seisure, do we seise into our hands. 1666 BUKYAN *Grace Abund.* § 99 These suggestions... make such a seisure upon my Spirit. 1702 in *Rep. Rpt. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 516 His Majestie's Attorne-Generall... moved, for a seisure of the premises. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 143 The seisure of the estates of the church. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xiii. His grasp... is like the seisure of a vice! 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* iii. iv. III. 321 The burning of villages and the seisure of the inhabitants as slaves. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Nry. Hallib.* iii. xxiv. We called in at your office as we came by, and found a seisure was also put in there. 1878 *and Rep. Customs Comm.* 56 A seizure of 103 lbs. of uncustomed tobacco was effected.

† b. Grasp, hold; a fastening. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. l. 241 And shall these hands... Vn-yoke this seysure? 1621 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* vii. (1666) 132 With spels and charmes I break the Vipers iaw, Cleane solid rocks, okes from their seasures draw.

c. A sudden attack of illness, esp. a fit of apoplexy or epilepsy. Also, a sudden visitation (of calamity).

1779 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 June. The seizure was, I think, not apoplectical. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 203 If a person is incommoded by nausea or vomiting, on his seizure with this fever. a. 1882 D. G. ROSS *House of Life* vi. What... seizure of malign vicissitude can rob this body of honour. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 347 The character of the seizures in general paralysis also varies.

† 2. Possession, SEISSE. *Obs.*

1592 LONGE *Euph. Shadow* (1832) 16 When chillie age had seasure of this earth. 1612 W. SLATER *Key* (1639) 303 As he [Satan] hath giuen Rome seisure of the keyes of heauen, so [etc.]. 1612 — *Ministers Portion* 44 Such consecration giues him seisure of them in fee. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 56 It hath thereby... a seisure and delivery of those heavenly ioyes, which it had here onely in assurance of hope. 1641 BRATHWAT *Penit. Pilgr.* xix. 101 Sodaneros is the custome of smoe, when it has taken seisure, or possession of the soule. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 202 On whom these inferiour contentments have taken Seasure.

3. *Mech.* The action of SEIZE v. 11.

1903 COOPER *Key Rep. Explos. Lowwood* f. Partial 'seizure' took place at times between the ram and the U-leather.

Sejant (*siz'ant*), *a. Her.* Forms: 6 seand, seiaunte, seiaute, 7 seijant, 7-9 seiant, 7- seiant. [Properly *seiant*, a. OF. **seiant* var. of *seant* (mod. *F. seant*), pres. ppl. of *seoir* to sit: = *L. sedere*.] In a sitting posture; *esp.* of a quadruped: Sitting with the fore-legs upright.

c. 1500 *Sc. Poem on Her.* 129 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 93 First, a lionne stantant;... the v. seand. 1562 LEON *Armory* 79 h,

A Lion seiaunte, Sahle. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 396 A falcon Seiant vpon a gloue. 1644 SYMONDS *Brit. Vill.* (Camden) 17 Crest, a dog seiant. c. 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 459/1 Two Squirrels seiant adosse Gules. 1854 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xli. § 7 (ed. 3) 365 A lionsejant affronté gu.

Sejoim (*siz'doin*), *v. rare*. Also 6 seajoynt, 6-7 sejoyn(e). [f. SE- + JOIN v., after *L. sejungere*: see SEJUNCT.] *trans.* To separate, disjoin.

1568 tr. P. Mart. *Vernil. Comm. Rom.* viii. 207 b. Where in godly men feare is neuer seioyned from faith. 1584 LONGE *Alarum agst. Usurers* 22 Though perhaps my teames by distance be Seioyned from thee. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 184 Which Councils though they be seioyned in Colleges and Offices, yet when the quality of the affair requires, they all consociat. a. 1754 W. HAMILTON *Poems, To Gentl. going to travel* 173 I thou wanderest into foreign realms, from this Flax, far seioyned. 1844 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. II. 333 That it may appear whether they are to be conjoined or seioyned.

† Sejoimt, *pa. ppl. Obs. rare*-. [f. SE- + JOIN v., after *L. sejunctus*, *pa. ppl. of sejungere*: see SEJUNCT.] Separated, disjoined.

c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 370 Deuyde hem that pith be fro pith seioynt [gl. *seiuante*].

† Sejour (*seizū*). [Fr., f. *sejourner* to SOJOURN. Cf. SOJOURN.]

1. The act of staying or sojourning in a place (for a longer or shorter period).

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. ix. 63 We now had a Sejour, or Day's Rest. 1759 CHISTEF. *Lett. to Son* 30 Mar. In the meantime, make the best of your *sejour* where you are. 1840 BARKHAM *Engl. Leg. Ser.* 2. *Specie Traff.* Mrs. Simpkinson preferred a short *sejour* in the still-room. 2. A place of sojourn or residence. 1765 LD. HOLLAND in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 375 You will have a better opinion of the *sejour* of Nice. 1770 H. ST. JOHN *ibid.* III. 6 Then comes the melancholy passage to Mahon; then the charming *sejour* of Minorca. 1824 SCOTT *St. Remy's* xxv. Edinburgh... in autumn is the most melancholy *sejour* that ever poor mortals were condemned to.

Sejourn, *obs. form* of SOJOURN v.

Sejurate (*se'dzjūat*), *v. rare*. [f. *L. sejūgāt-*, ppl. stem of *sejūgāre*, f. *sē-* SE- + *jūgāre* to yoke, join.] *trans.* To separate, disjoin.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossary*. 1839-52 BAILEY *Fertus* 534 His infallible eye... The darkness from the light shall sejurate.

Sejurous (*se'dzjūəs*), *a. Bol.* [ad. mod. *L. sejūsus* (f. *sej* six + *jūg-*um yoke or pair of cattle) + *-ous*. *L.* had *sejūgis* adj. and sb. (a chariot) drawn by six horses.] (See quot.)

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bol.* *Sejurgum folium*, a sejurous leaf; or a pinnate leaf having six pairs of leaflets.

† Sejunct, *a. Obs. rare*-. [ad. *L. sejunct-*, *pa. ppl. of sejungere* to separate, f. *sē-* SE- + *jungere* to join.] Separated, separate.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 351 The seicnet Territories of the English, Welch, and Scots. 1648 N. ESTWICK *Treat. Holy Ghost* 90 Hereby is noted a peculiar manner of the original of one Person from another... as the Son from the Father, which is sejunct from the Father.

Sejunction (*siz'dzjŋkŋn*), *rare*. [ad. *L. sē-junction-em*, f. *sejungere*: see prec.] Separation.

In quot. c. 1530 as a term of rhetoric, after Cicero. c. 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1809) 74 This diuision is deuoyded into sejunction and distribution. Sejunction is whan we shewe whereto our aduersaries and we agre, and what it is, wherupon we stryue. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* I. l. 4

not the Genus, but by a kind of opposition and sejunction of the Species. 1831 I. TAYLOR *J. Edwards's Freedom of Will* 11 Inward Voy. 66 The wounds and vice cleaunt

sejunction.

† Sejunctively, *adv. Obs. rare*-. [f. **sejunctive* adj. (as if ad. *L. *sejunctivus*, f. *sejunct-*us SEJUNCT) + -LY 2.] Separately.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxviii. (1612) 322 As hole-some Plants and poysonous, light, darkenesse, Heat, and Cold, That Contraries of Creatures, sejunctively, should holde. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 28 Neither vitrioll nor Galls are sejunctively black.

† Sejunctly, *adv. Obs. rare*-. [f. SEJUNCTA + -LY 2.] Separately.

1855 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iii. xv. (1612) 68 Power Dukes at once, in ciuil hroyles, sejunctly after raine [= reign].

† Sejurate, *v. Obs. rare*-. [? Misprinted for SEJUGATE; or badly f. *L. sejūgāre* SEJUNGE v. + -ATE.] = SEJUGATE v.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* l. 7 b. These bones are seioynged on eche side, in their eodes and borders. *Ibid.* i. 9 b. The eight bone of the head is... seioynged from the Cuneale bone... by the vij. Suture.

† Sejunge, *v. Obs. rare*-. [ad. *L. sejungere*: see SEJUNCT a.] *trans.* To separate, disjoin.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 Then must the seioynged and separated partes, loyn and heale together agayn. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 311/1 By which occasion these little bones soe will separate and seioyng themselves from the other fleshe and bones.

† Sejuntable, *a. Obs. rare*-. In 7 sejungeable. [ad. *L. type *sejūgabilis*, f. *sejūgere* to separate: see SEJUNGE v. and -IBLE, -ABLE.] That may be separated or seioyned.

C. Comb., as *seldom-comfortless*, -seen (cf. SELDEN-SEEN), -trodden adjs.; seldom-time(s, -when, -while advs., rarely.

1536 SINKE *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 229 His 'seldom-comfortless flatterer. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452/1 Selkow, or 'seldam sayne, rarus. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* I. 22 So worthe and so seldome-seene guests. 1386 'Selden time (see *seld-time*, SELD C.). c. 1540 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 2289 Ful seldyntymespeke he walde. 1559 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 106 It 'seldome times chaunceth but that one of the parties are deceived. c. 888 K. ELFRID *Boeth.* xxviii. § 4 Deah bi 'seldum hwoone hseswede woerth. 1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 237 He duelte ewere in chambre stille... That selden whanne in other stede If that he wolde wende oute. 1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* IV. ii. 89 Seldome when The steeld Gaoler is the friend of men. 1876 LANIER *Poems, Ps.* West 107 Solemn wings that wave but 'seldomwhile.

† **Seldomly**, adv. Obs. [f. SELDOM a. + -LY 2.] Rarely.

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 143 So that it be used rarely, seldomly. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Intro. 8 'The aire is for the most part pure, seldomly corrupted with noysome vapours.

Seldomness (seld'omness). [f. SELDOM a. + -NESS.] Infrequency, rareness.

1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* II. Livb, The seldomness of such as are seen to attain to that point. 1632 SIR T. BROWNE *Ch. Mor.* II. i. (xvii) 44 The strength of delight is in its seldomness or rarity. 1792 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 172 Suffer the length of my letters to atone for their seldomness. 1861 LD. BALGONSTON *Sp. in Times* 9 Jan. 6/4 In proportion to the seldomness of those occasions, is the gratification which they afford.

† **Seldseen**, a. Obs. Forms: 1 seldsene, -synde, 3 seldene, seltene, -scone, 6 seld-, eeldsene, seoldseene, 6-7 eeldene(o). [OE. *seldsene* = MDu. *seltiene*, OHG. *seltāni* (MHG. *seltawe*, mod.G. with change of suffix *sältam*), ON. *saldsinn* (Sw. has *sältam* after Ger.); -OTeut. **seldsconjo*-, -sawunjo-: see SELDOM and SENE a.] Seldom to be seen or met with; rare. (By 16th c. writers sometimes analysed as *seld seen*.)

c. 893 K. ELFRID *Oros.* II. iv. (1883) 76 Ciru gehsade... þæt þam folce seldsene & uncūde wæron wines dyncas. 959 In Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* (1845) III. 450 Elic seldsynde fisc be weorðlic byð. a. 1225 *Auer. R.* 80 Our speche schal beon seldene. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Hilt is selt sene on eorde. 1547 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* I. viii. Civb, Thales... was asked what was the most difficult and seldest seen thing? He answered: an olde Tyrant. A seld sene thing in dede. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Scot of Malta* I. 63 Seldsene costly stones. 1616 T. FEET *Phylomythie* D. 5, The most precious-seld-seen Vnicorne.

Sele (sēl), sb. Obs. *etym. dial.* Forms: 1 sēl (dat. pl. oēlum, oēlum), seel, 3 sēl, seale, oīl, 3-5 eel, 4 seil, 4-5 cele, seole, 4-8 eel, 4, 9 soyle, 5 ceele, ceyl(l)e, 5-6 seill, eeyll(e), 5, 9 sale, 7 coile, 7-9 eael, eel, 3- sele. [OE. *sēl* masc. and fem. -OTeut. type **sēli-z*, app. a subst. use of the adj. found in Goth. *sēls* good (whence *sēli* goodness), ON. *sēll* happy (whence *sēla* wk. fem., *sēld* str. fem., happiness); in WGer. outside Eng. preserved only in derivatives, OS. *sēlig*, OHG. *sēlig* (see SEELY a.), MHG. *sēliche* fortunately, OS. *sālda*, OHG. *sāldia* happiness (see SELTH). An ablaut-variant **sēl-* occurs in OE. *sēl* adv.: see etymological note to SELE a.]

1. Happiness, prosperity, good fortune. On *sele*, a *sele* (OE. *on sēlum*, *on sālum*) to happy.

Beowulf 607 Pa was on solum sines hryta. Ibid. 1170 Pa on solum wes. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Pa ware a sele gief ich was wroð. c. 1200 ORMIN 14304 All middeler-dess sēlle & sel. c. 1205 LAV. 10040 Brutes he gretten... be den heom beon on sele (c. 1275 seale). a. 1240 *Ureusin in Cott. Hom.* 183 Ihesu min heorte Ni sel mi saule hele. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2905 Par neuer man sank þat so sele. Ibid. 3662 He is vm-sett all wit sel. 13- *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 249 Sele yow hytde. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xl* (Ninian) 1117 Lord, sa haf I sele, in galoway we haf don rychi wele. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 72 How refully he hings here, That sel you first in sel! 1543 Douglas *Æneis* V. l. 46 So half I seil. 1668 R. B. *Adagio Scot.* 47 Sel comes not while sorrow be gone. 1875 W. ALEXANDER *Sk. Ain Folk* 82 Sel upo' them, they're a winsome pair.

2. Favourable or proper time, opportune moment; occasion, opportunity; season, time of day. Cf. BARLEY-sēle, HAYSEL.

With OE. *sēl* and *māl* (Beowulf) cf. quot. a. 1625. To give the *sele* of the day: to pass the time of day; to give a friendly greeting in passing.

Beowulf 1008 Pa was sel and mæl, þæt to healle gang Healfdene sunu. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 112 Pa wyrt man

uogtes two leuend ois anglics ut in sel. 1303 *tr. Zoroast. Handl. Synne* 579 Now whom Myrt y fynde, þys yche sele, To whom y myt selle Pers wele. 1375 *Creation* 770 In Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 133 Po wente he agen in þat sel Ad tolde Kath. 682 Þat

he depressed. meti wyth the goode man mercy in a schroude sell. 1662 GUNWALT *Chr. in Arm.* III. verse 18. l. xxx. § 1. 385 At what ceile of the day or night soever it be. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 76 It is a fair sel for you to come at, i.e. a fair season or time; spoken ironically to them that came late... What Sel of day? What time of day. 1877 W. H. MARSHALL *Novels* (1795) II. 387 *Seel*, or *Seal*, time or season; as, 'bay-seel', bay-time; 'barley-seel', barley seed-time; 'wheat-seel', wheat seed-time; 'bark-seel', the barking

season. a. 1825 FORBY *Ver. E. Anglia* s. v. *Seal*, Of an idle and dissipated fellow, we say that he 'keeps had seals';... of a sober, regular, and industrious man... that he 'keeps good seals and meals'. 1857 BORROW *Komany Rye* I. xxi. 249 As I passed... I gave the man the sele of the day.

b. A period of time. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 953 He mihte bet spoken a sele. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7005 3yf Constant had lyued ani sel He sehuld have mended þe lond ful wel. 1338 - *Chron.* (1810) 80 Per duelled þei non sel. 1447 BOKENHAM *Styntys, Mary Magd.* 1026 In ful short sel.

† **Sele**, a. Obs. Forms: *Compar.* a. eēlra, eēllra, sēlla, 2-3 eēlre, 3 seelore; *Superl.* i sēlect, 3 sēlect; *Positive* 3 sēl, sel, seal, accus. eoelne. [The OE. *sēlla*, better, *sēlest* best, represent O'Teut. types **sēlizom*-, **sēlisto*- (cf. OE. *sēl*, older *sāl* adv. better: **sēliz*), f. **sēl-*, ablaut-variant of **sēl-*: see SELE sb. The positive *sēl* in early ME. is a back-formation from the other degrees; whether there is mixture of an adoption of ON. *sēll* happy is uncertain.] Good.

Beowulf 2890 Deað bið sella eorla gehwylcum þonne eadwifl. c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. x. 31 Sella [L. *meliores*]. c. 1000 *As. Gosp.* ibid., 8e synt seiran. Ibid. Luke x. 42 Maria geces þane selestan dæl. c. 1205 LAV. 3955 He ferde awi ouer sæ þat him þubte sele. Ibid. 17679 Pæt vther his broðer hæfde him pider i-seod seolne læche. Ibid. 21166 Ne isæh næwere na man selere cniht nenne. Ibid. 24954 Pus andswæred Walwein þe sele. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 67 In al þat euer sel is. 13- *K. Allis*. 7430 For ben yee sele, þen ye wrothe, Ynde and Perce þu þu myn bothe.

Sele, obs. form of CEIL v.

a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1319 Sylours of sendale to sele ouire þe gatis.

Sele: see SEAL sb., SEEL v. 2, SEELY a., SEEL v. **Select** (sēl'ekt), a. (and sb.). Also 6 eelecte.

[ad. L. *sēlect-us* select, chosen, ppl. of *sēligere* to choose out, select, f. *sē-* apart, SELE + *ligere* to collect, choose, etc. Cf. Sp., Pg. *selecto*.] A. adj. 1. Selected, chosen out of a larger number, on account of excellence or fitness; picked.

Select committee, see COMMITTEE 3. *Select meeting*, (amongst Quakers) a meeting of ministers and elders. *Select vestry*, see VESTRY.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Selectus*, chosen from amonge other; chief amonge other: selecte. 1571 DIGGES *Panthon*. Ep. 41b, When they shall percelue your Lordshipes... doth allow and accepte them as fragrant flowers selecte and gathered out of the pleasant gardynes Mathematicall. 1580 *Lease in Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 237 These twelve select trees. 1605 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. Ded., Whom my Muse doth its select Necromans chose. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 819 No sooner bee with them of Man and Beast Select for life shall in the Ark be lodg'd. 1676 HALE *Centimph.* II. *Medit.* Lord's Pr. 167 Not only at the select and solemn times of F. Richd. E. present.

1712 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends in Surrey & Sussex* xv. (1886) 140 Its Unanimously agreed... that a Select Meeting be held in each Weekly Meeting... concerning the good order and Discipline of the Church. 1718 Prior *Solomon* III. 653 Select from vulgar Herds, with Garlands gay, A hundred Bulls ascend the Sacred Way. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 159 In the Parish where I serve, the Vestry is compos'd of thirty select Members besides the Rector. 1744 DOWNSLEY (title) A select Collection of Old Plays. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vi. l. 4 The more secret parts of the heathen worship, to which select persons only were admitted. 1819 SHELLEY *Edipus* I. 217 Every gibbet says its catechism And reads a select chapter in the Bible Before it goes to play. 1835 *App. Munic.* naylor, aldermen and council. 649 To the smaller plot... only a few select traitors were privy. 1873 (title) Cornelius Nepos. Select Lives. With notes by Edward Walford.

2. Hence, Choice, of special value or excellence; composed of or containing the best, choicest or most desirable; superior. a. Of things, material or immaterial.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 12 Whence all the world derives the glorious Features of beautie, and all shapies select, With which high God his workmanship hath deckt. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 74 And they in France of the best rank and station, Are of a most select and generous cheffin in that. 1623 LO. HERBERT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ser. I. III. 164, I will come from the ordinarie voice to the selector judgement of the Ministers of State, ood more intelligent people in this Kingdome. 1656 RIGOLEY *Pract. Physick* Pref. 3 Most select Remedies for every Disease. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 513 Aod happie Constellations on that houre Shed their selectest influence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 145 R. 5 He has spent his most select Hours in the Knowledge of them. a. 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 19 The Romans appear to have considered the Greeks as the selectest treasures of the selectest forms of manners. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair*

through a second time.

b. Of persons, company, etc. Now often: Unexceptionable with regard to social standing or estimation.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Prol.* 3 Select and most respected Auditors. 1603 DRAYTON *Eng. Wars* VI. xvi, Men select of counsel and hand sort. 1677 LAO CHAWORTH *Annals* App. v. 36 The Venetian Lord Ossery and his family, and not some other select company last week. 1770 MISS BURNEY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 84 The party though small were select. 1838 LYTTON *All the* II. ii, The Reverend Charles Merton... kept up all the most

select of his old London acquaintances. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* 559 Persecution of that sort which bows down and crushes all but the very few select spirits. 1855 - *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 266 He [the Elector of Saxony] had... a great desire to be a member of the most select and illustrious orders of knighthood. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 128 P. Cunningham at first aristocratic and select. *abol.* 1878 F. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 112 The first of our subscription-concerts... was attended by one hundred and twenty of the select, admittances being decided by ballot. 1831 SCOTT *C. Robt.* II, The public games... where, in the select of their own countrymen, they saw the handsomest specimens of the human race.

3. Careful in selection. Hence, (of a society or association) admitting only persons of a high class, csp. with regard to social station; exclusive; (of a place of resort) frequented only by persons of good social position.

1842 A. CONBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 23 The appetite becomes less keen and more select in its choice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 316 You are select in your acquaintance. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. i. 54 And I have spoken for Gwendolen to be a member of our Archery Club - the Brackenshaw Archer Club - the most select thing anywhere. 1888 *Lady 25 Oct.* 374/1 Such a sweet, select watering-place. All the best people go there.

B. sb. † a. A selected person or thing. † b. A selected class or group, a selection. c. See quot. 1881.

a. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* vii. iii. 261 If therefore felicity bee not to bee placed amongst those select, because they gotte their places rather by chance then desert: yet surely fortune should bee one amongst them. a. 1733 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. Guilford* (1742) 29 In Town, he had his Select of Friends and Acquaintance. a. 1733 - *Exam.* I. ii. § 2 (1740) 32 Borrow of the profligate Speech-makers, or Lyars of the Time in Print, and make a Select out of a Select of them to adorn a Party. Ibid. II. iv. § 44. 308 He... sets forth a Select of the Rye-Plot Papers. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan's Parody* I. 159, I appeared to be the inmate and select of his soul, and almost as necessary to him as his horses and dogs. 1881 INGERSOLL *Oyster-Indust.* (Hist. Fish. Industr. U.S.) 248 *Selects*, oysters of the first quality; i.e. selected; applied wholly to opened stock.

Select (sēl'ekt), v. [f. L. *sēlect*, ppl. stem of *sēligere* (see prec.).]

1. *trans.* To choose or pick out in preference to another or others. Also to select out.

1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 25 To select or choose forth amongst many things what is heade and principall. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. lxxxvii. (1609) 165 Have you then selected me To be the man whom you would have displac'd Out of the roule of Immortalitie? 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 81 A certaine number... must I select from all. The rest shall leave the busshesse in some other fight. 1616 G. SANBYN *Trav.* I. 14 Of some [freeds] the Arabians make darts and javelins. 1617 others they select to write with. 1706 PORE *Lett. to Wycherley* 10 Apr. You desire me to select... some Things from the first Volume of your Miscellanies, which may be altered so as to appear again. 1724 WARBURTON *Vicu Bolingbroke* Philos. II. 135 Men... were not always sufficiently careful in selecting their arguments. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1843) I. 187 A power of selecting and adapting means to proximate ends according to circumstances. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xiv, The party was admirably selected. 1839 EARL SPENCER in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* (1840) I. 22 The importance of selecting good male animals (for breeding purposes). 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 657 In selecting rebels for punishment. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. 1. 464 He then soon begins to select out fine days for this purpose. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 25 Would a forger have had the wit to select the most... characteristic thoughts of Plato?

b. Said of impersonal agencies. Cf. SELECTION 3. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* Intro. 5 Any being, if it vary however slightly in any manner profitable to itself... will have a better chance of surviving, and thus be naturally selected. 1869 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 491 The eruption... not selecting any special nerve territories.

c. To choose and dedicate to, *nonce-use*.

1715 PORE *Liad* II. 504 The Limbs they sever from th' inclosing Hyde, The Thighs, selected to the Gods, divide.

2. *intr.* To choose or pick out something from a number; to make a selection.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. ix, 'The next dinner you give, George, we will select better,' said Lady Frances. 'We will have up the local lawyer who knows the country politics, and all the friends and foes of the district.' 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* iv. 102 In man's methodical selection, a breeder selects for some definite object, and free intercrossing will wholly stop his work.

Selectable (sēl'ektābl), a. rare. [f. SELECT v. + -ABLE.] Worthy or fit to be selected.

1836 HOON in *Mem.* (1860) I. 239 Each going into his own quarters... though some next door houses were infinitely to appear more selectable than their neighbours.

Selected, ppl. a. [f. SELECT v. + -ED 1.]

1. Specially chosen, picked out.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pl. Tamburl.* v. ii. 4381 For we have here the chiefe selected men Of twenty seuerall Kingdomes at the least. 1629 QUARLES *Argalus & Parth.* III. Wks. (Grosart) III. 277/1 Sometimes (for change of pleasure) he would read Selected stories, whilst her eares would feed Upon his lips. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales etc.*, *Knts. Bath* 14 He thrice twelve gallant Youths, of high Renown, Selected Souls, of all the Land the Flowr, Appointed to adorn the bridal Hour. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii. For an instant this man quitted the selected guard. 1865 some selected cases

† 2. Choice, 'select'. Obs. rare.

1590 *Ad.* 100. using the most eminent and selected examples. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* 120 The first true worship of the

world's great king From private and selected hearts did spriog.

Hence + Selectedly adv.

1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* (1638) 48 All of them in their several faculties being knowne to bee the prime Workmen of the Kingdom, selectedly employ'd in this Service.

Selecting (s'lekt'ing), ppl. a. [f. SELECT v. + -ING 2.] That selects, chooses, or picks out.

1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases Nov.* 1. 100 A reasonable result always implies some principle of selection and a selecting agency. 1880 R. H. HUTTON in *Fraser's Mag.* May 665 The... conception of will as a selecting power between two alternatives.

Selection (s'lekt'shən). [ad. L. *selectio*-em, n. of action f. *select* -ere: see SELECT v.]

1. The action of selecting or choosing out; also the fact of being selected or chosen.

1646-58 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. (ed. 4) 212 While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the selection seems but arbitrary, or upon opinion. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 83 It should seem, then, that the essence of right conduct lay in selection and rejection. 1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1843) I. 187 There is [in the instinctive action of insects] selection, but not choice; volition rather than will. 1890 A. J. BELL *Why does Man exist?* xi. 75 Can selection of food-materials by plants be accounted for without consciousness? 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 113 The careful selection of the point of view.

2. A particular choice; choice of a particular individual or individuals; *concr.* the (+ person or) thing selected; a number of selected (+ persons or) things. Often, a passage or a number of extracts from one or more literary works.

1805 W. COOKE *Footie IL* 7 His company generally consisted of men of rank and fashion, some literary characters, and a selection from the stage. 1828 B. OAKLEY (*title*) *Selections from Shakespeare*. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxxviii. At this, the assembled selections laughed very heartily. 1865 (*title*) A Selection from the Works of Alfred Tennyson. 1878 C. STANFORD *Synb. Christi* 27 They make a selection from His laws, choosing some and rejecting others. 1887 TRAILL in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 479 The English public... does not pretend to care for poetry except in 'selections'.

b. *Sporting.* The horse or horses selected by a racing prophet as likely to win or obtain a place. 1901 *Sportman* 12 Mar. 5/2 In 1897... the sporting selections of a highly respectable newspaper... the individual race prophecies numbered 1739.

c. in *pl.* 'In tobacco-culture, the choicest leaves and the highest grades of tobacco' (*Funke's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

3. a. Applied *spec.* to the action of a breeder in selecting individuals from which to breed, in order to obtain some desired quality or characteristic in the descendants. b. Hence in *Biology*, used by C. DARWIN (*Origin of Species*, 1859) and subsequent writers, to designate any process, whether artificial or natural, which brings about a particular modification of an animal or vegetable type by ensuring that in successive generations the individuals that reproduce their kind shall be those that have transmissible variations from the ancestral form in the direction of this modification.

Natural selection: the operation of natural causes by which those individuals of a species that are best adapted to the environment tend to be preserved and to transmit their characters, while those less adapted die out, so that in the course of generations the degree of adaptation to the environment tends progressively to increase. *Sexual selection:* that kind of natural selection which arises through the preference by one sex of those individuals of the other sex that have some special characteristic, in consequence of which that characteristic tends to be transmitted, with pro-

...nables the
f his flock
...tion. 1844

H. D. RICHARDSON *Pigs* 51 In the selection of a boar and sow for breeding, much more attention and consideration are necessary.

b. 1857 DARWIN *Lett.* (1833) II. 123 There is such an nerving power at work, or *Natural Selection* (the title of my book), which selects exclusively for the good of each organic being. 1859 — *Orig. Species* iv. 81 This preservation of favourable variations and the rejection of injurious variations, I call *Natural Selection*. *Ibid.* iv. 83 And this leads me to say a few words on what I call *Sexual Selection*. This depends, not on a struggle for existence, but on a struggle between the males for the possession of the females; the result is not death to the unsuccessful competitor, but few or no offspring. 1868 — *Var. Anim. & Plants Domest.* (1873) II. 177 The principle of selection may be conveniently divided into three kinds. Methodical selection. Unconscious selection. *Natural selection.* 1896 TARR & STEWART *Unseen Universe* v. § 170 This the struggle for existence bears to natural selection the same relation as man bears to artificial selection. 1832 VINET *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 929 The struggle for existence acts therefore in a certain sense similarly to the selection of the breeder; as the breeder develops only that which is suited to his own purposes... Thus,

purpose of self-preservation than cultivated plants are for the purposes of man.

transf. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xix. That is the way... physiological denecy is enabled to fight against the principle of selection which would disinherit all the weaker children. 1869 *Fortn. Rev.* June 644 By a sort of critical selection, the cultivated class improves the breed of literary egotists; it suppresses all but the best specimens.

4. *Autnal.* a. = FREE-SELECTION. Also *attrib.*

1856 ROGERSON *Poems* 22 Heathcote never was so gay As on the land selection day. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* I. 623 It is surprising that the selectors themselves have not prayed the Government to stop selection for some years at least.

b. A piece of land selected or taken up through 'free-selection'.

1875 *Melbourne Spect.* 21 Aug. 189/3 Jumping selections... is said to be very common now in the Wimmera district. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 50 He has a selection down the Koorooog.

5. *attrib.* as selection value, value (of a variation or peculiarity) as affecting natural selection.

1894 ROMANES *Darwin & After* I. 275 We cannot speak of adaptations as due to natural selection, without thereby affirming that they present what I have elsewhere termed a 'selection value'.

Selectionist (s'lekt'shənist), sb. and a. [f. SELECTION + -IST.] a. sb. One who believes in or supports the theory of natural selection. b. adj. Pertaining to or connected with that theory.

1892 *Nation* 6 Oct. 266/3 Extreme selectionists like Wallace and Weismann. 1899 J. L. TAYLOR in *Nat. Sci.* Sept. 190 A pure or nearly pure selectionist hypothesis.

Selective (s'lektiv), a. [f. SELECT v. + -IVE. Cf. *F. selectif*.] Having the quality or faculty of selecting; characterized by choice or selection.

1625 BR. HALL *Contempl.* xviii. *Elijah with Sarephat* Wks. 1332 Who can enough wonder at the pitch of this selective providence of the Almighty? 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* I. p. iv. The translation is thus rather a selective than an abridged translation. 1875 RUSKIN *Leath. Art* iii. 72 The selective and ordant energy of the brain.

b. Applied to physical processes or agencies which result in the selection of some elements or factors and the exclusion of others.

1843 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* I. 33 The selective absorption of nutritious matter. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* vii. 171 The isolation of varieties by selective association.

c. *Wireless Telegraphy.* 'Designating a system by which two or more messages can be sent or received simultaneously without interference' (Webster 1911).

1906 EICHORN *Wireless Electr.* v. 23 A system of selective electric wave telegraphy, i. e. wireless multiplex telegraphy. 1906 KENNELLY *Wireless Electr.* 173 The Problem of Selective Signalling.

Selectively (s'lektivli), adv. [f. SELECTIVE a. + -LY 2.] In a selective manner; by selection.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 133 They... cannot selectively separate and draw forth one humour, from another. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 826 The respiratory centre is not selectively affected.

Selectiveness (s'lektivnes), [f. SELECTIVE a. + -NESS.] The attribute of being selective.

c. 1850 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1856) I. 330 A certain withdrawal and separation, a moral and almost religious selectiveness... are essential to Wordsworth's being.

Selectly (s'lektli), adv. rare. [f. SELECT a. + -LY 2.] By selection; in a select manner.

1689 E. HOWARD *Caroliades* 156 If from their Numbers they'd Selectly [sic] take Men that, by real, their valours fiercer make. 1865 DICKENS *Mod. Fr.* iv. iv. The Minister speaking, as directed by the Rubric, to the people, 'selectly represented... by G. & G. above mentioned.'

Selectman. U.S. [f. SELECT a. + MAN sb.] One of a board of officers elected annually to manage various local concerns in a 'town' or 'township' in New England.

1646 in *Gen. Laws Massachusetts* (1672) 122 The Select met of Boston, Charlstown [etc.]. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 282 Three or five Selectmen are annually chosen.

trans. The select-men of an African kraal-village would have had more respect for their ancestors.

Selectness (s'lektivnes), [f. SELECT a. + -NESS.] The quality of being select.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Selectness*, Chosenness, Choiceness. 1755 JOHNSON, *Selectness*, the state of being select. 1816 JEFFREY *Swift* Wks. (1853) 77/1 Goldsmith... had the harmony of Pope without his quaintness, and his selectness of diction without his coldness and eternal vivacity. 182 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xix. (1893) 138 The Flat Hat Hunt had relapsed into its wonted quiet, or 'selectness' as its members called it, and Beggar-my-Neighbour Hill saw none but the regular attendants.

Selector (s'lektər), [f. SELECT v. + -OR.] One who or something which selects. a. *gen.*

1782 V. KNOX *Ess. cv.* (civ.) II. 93 Like all inventors and selectors of their own systems, they have been hurried to excess. 1797 (*title*) The Selector. Being a new... collection of Visions, Tales [etc.]. 1809 HEBER in *Q. Rev.* II. 294 Given from Dr. King's work, with sundry comments by the ingenious selector. 1857 S. WILKINSON *Ess.* (1894) I. 67 Why should she [nature] become a selector of varieties? 1887 *Lancet*, *Weekly Notes* 48/2 Here both parties were selectors or importers of cigars, not manufacturers.

b. *Autnal.* = FREE-SELECTION.

1875 *Melbourne Spect.* 12 June 70/2 A public meeting of non-denied selectors has been held at Rushworth. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xxvii. 242 She was the daughter of one of the selectors at Blue Gum Flats.

c. A name for various appliances in metal-lurgy, telegraphy, motor-car machinery, etc. 1890 *Nature* 7 Aug. 357/1 A device [in a horsehair-cloth loom] known as the selector... picks up one hair, and only one, to present to the jaws of the shuttle. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 15/2 The selector or operating mechanism is

placed in the bottom of the gear-box; so that all the gears can be removed without disturbing any part of it. 1908 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 14/2 A selector or gate change has been installed [in the motor-car].

Selen-dyne: see SELADYNE.

Selen- (s'elēn), prefix.

1. *Min.* [After G. *selen* selenium.] In names of certain minerals containing or formerly supposed to contain selenium, as † *Selenocuprite* = BENZELLIANTITE. † *Selenopalladite*, -palladium = ALLOPALLADIUM. † *Selenosilver* = NAUMANNITE. † *Selenosulphur*, a native compound of sulphur and selenium. † *Selenotellurium*, a native compound of selenium and tellurium.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Treat. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 177 Selenocuprite. *Ibid.*, Selenopalladite. 1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 506 Selen-sulphur. 1857 DANA *Man. Min.* (1862) 327 Another seleniferous ore, from the Harz, called selenisilver. 1890 E. S. DANA & H. L. WELLS in *Amer. J. Sci. Ser.* III. XL. 79 We propose to call it Selen-tellurium.

† 2. *Chem.* [For *seleno-*, SELENIUM-] Formerly used before (chem. for a vowel or h) in names of certain compounds containing selenium. *Seleno-iodine* [ALD(HE)YDE + -INE 6], a basic substance produced by the action of hydrogen selenide on ammonium aldehyde. *Selenethylyl*, ethyl selenide. *Selenhydric a.* = *hydroselenic (acid)*: see HYDRO-SELENIUM. *Selenhydrate* (see quot. 1858).

1848 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 6) II. 111, 173 With seleniuretted hydrogen aldehyde ammonia yields Selenaldehyde. 1853 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handb. Ch.* VIII. 356 Selenide of Ethyl or Selenethylyl. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Selenhydrate*, term by Berzelius for the combinations of hydric selenide with the metallic seleniurets which contain the radicals of alkalis and alkaline earths. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 218 Selenhydric Acid.

Selenate (s'elēnēt), *Chem.* Also -ate. [f. SELENIUM, after SELENIUM a.] A salt of selenic acid.

1818 tr. *Berzelius in Ann. Philos.* XI. 293 The selenates of barytes and of lime are soluble in water. 1819 *Ibid.* XII. 405 The acid obtained by the decomposition of the selenate of lime. 1857 DANA *Man. Min.* (1862) 285 Selenate of lead. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 270 The selenates closely resemble the sulphates. 1880 CLEMENSINAW *Wirtsch. Atom. Theory* 139 The sulphate and selenate of silver.

Selenders (s'elēn), obs. form of SALENDER.

Selendine, -yne, obs. forms of CELANDINE.

Selenes, variant of SELENISS.

Selenescope, obs. form of SELENIOSCOPE.

Selenetic, obs. form of SELENTIC.

Selenetted, var. *Seleni-tted* s. v. SELENIET *Obs.*

Selenian (s'elēniān), a. rare. [f. Gr. σελήνη moon + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the moon considered as a world.

1669 FLAMSTEED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 84 There are yet abundant laurels to be won in the Selenian games. 1864 *Intell. Observer* V. 525 They will have a right... for regarding creation, the earth included, as especially made for the Selenian race. 1866 *Ibid.* IX. 136 Numerous tracts of selenian scenery.

Selenic (s'elēnik), a. rare. [Formed as prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the moon.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 132 Selenic, *Selenium* as elements mechanical source of motion. 1849 I. Index s.v. *Chiladmi*, On

Selenic acid. [f. SELENIUM + -IC.] Selenic acid, an acid formed when selenium is oxidized by fusion with nitre.

1818 tr. *Berzelius in Ann. Philos.* XI. 293 The selenic acid is soluble in water and in alcohol. 1857 BLOXAM *Chem.* 270 Selenic acid (SeO₃) is not known in the anhydrous state.

Selenide (s'elēnid), *Chem.* Also -id. [f. SELENIUM + -IDE.] A combination of selenium with an electro-positive element or with a radical.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 62 Selenide of hydrogen gas (prepared from the selenide of iron or potassium by decomposition of hydrogen). 1857 *Ibid.* 62 Selenide of lead. 1864 *Ibid.* 62 Insoluble selenides are thus produced.

† **Seleniet**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. SELENIUM + -et as in *sulphuretted*.] = SELENIURET. So † *Seleni-tted* (also selenetted) a. *Obs.* rare. = SELENIURETTED.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 293 Selenium combines with various substances, which has

1854 DANA *Man. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 177 Selenide of Lead. 1866 OOLING *A.*

netted, and telluretted by Hydro-selenic acid, or seleniethed hydrogen (hydro).

Seleniferous (s'elēniferəs), a. [f. SELENIUM + -FEROUS.] Containing or yielding selenium.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 219 Seleniferous Iron Pyrites. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 219 To extract selenium from the seleniferous deposit of the viridol works.

Selenigenous a. rare. [f. Gr. σελήνη moon + -GENOUS.] Produced by the moon.

1816 (see SELENIUM a.) Also seleno-. Used as a **Selenio-**. *Chem.* Also seleno-. Used as a

1857 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 293 Selenio-γανθογεν.

1857 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 293 Selenio-γανθογεν.

1843 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) I. 502

1851 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 218 Selenio-γανθογεν.

VIII. 122 Selenocyanide of lead. *Ibid.*, Selenocyanide of Ammonium, 1868 — *Dict. Chem.* V. 219 Selenocyanates. *Ibid.*, Selenocyanic Acid.

Selenious (σέλνιος), *a. Chem.* [f. SELEN-IUM: see -OUS suffix c.] Selenious acid, a dibasic acid H_2SeO_3 , forming salts called *selenites*.

1834 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) 326 Selenious acid, 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 144 Selenium dioxide is... capable of dissolving in water, and thus forming selenious acid.

Seleniscope, obs. form of SELENOSCOPE.

Selenite (σελνίτ), *Min. and Chem.* Forms: 6 selenite, (7 sillonite), 7- selenite. [ad. L. *selēnitēs* SELENITES.]

1. A stone described by ancient writers; apparently to be identified with the mineral now so called (see 2), though the accounts of its properties are inconsistent and partly fabulous. (In the 17-18th c. often identified with stones described by travellers or existing in collections.)

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 19 Silinite the Stone is seen in Persia in colour like to the Jasper, or like to a fresh and flourishing green herb. 1605 DRAVTON *Man in Moon* 321 That stone [side-note the Selenite of σελήνη] that doth the name derive from me, with me that lesseth or doth thrive. 1793 COCKERMAN III, *Selenite*, a stone wherein is a white that decrease and encrease as the Moon growth. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. vi. 17 Some pretious Stones are Natural Moon-Dials; the Selenite, which Pope Clement the VIII. had among his Rarities [etc.]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 4172 The Sillonite... is a stone in Persia. 1738 CHAMBERS *Chem.* (ed. 2) s. v. There are some of these selenites preserved in the palace of Peking, valued at an incredible rate. 1855 SNEYDELL *Occult Sciences* 358 Selenite is supposed to give the faculty of prediction, and to reconcile lovers.

2. *Min.* Sulphate of lime (gypsum) in a crystalline or foliated form. Also, a slip or film of this mineral used for the polarization of light.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iii. § 2. 62 Selenite, Muscovia glass, Isinglass, Sparr, Talc. 1591 RAY *Creation* (1701) 119 Those rhomboidal selenites found near St. Ives. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bd. Gard.* i. li. 219 Hence silver Selenite her crystal moulds And soft Asbestos smooths his silky folds. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 334 There is another kind of malleable mass of the flaky selenite. 1851 MAYNE *Rept. Sealb. Hunters* xxvii, I had recognised the sparkling scales of the selenite. 1867 J. HOOKER *Mitteleurop.* i. ii. 139 Used in combination with a superposed film of selenite or not as required. *Attrib.* 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philas.* 367 (head-line) Colours exhibited by selenite analyzing plate. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 116 In the case of nasean very few or no selenite crystals are formed.

† b. *Chem.* Sulphate of lime, without regard to structure. *Obs.*

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 94 Many waters are charged with selenite; as those of Pyrmont... and others. 1776 WOLFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 617 The acid of vitriol forsakes its alkali to unite, and form a selenite with the calcareous earth. 1816 ACCURT *Chem. Tests* (1818) 293 Thus sulphate of lime, or selenite, may be precipitated by alcohol from water which contains this salt. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 334 Water may be found naturally free from fixable gas, selenite, or clay.

Selenite² [f. Gr. σελήνιτις (pl. Σελήνιται men in the moon), f. σελήνη moon.] A supposed inhabitant of the moon.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) III. ix. 18 The spear of the Moon is peeped with Selenites or Lunar men. 1652 URSQUART *Jeuel Wks.* (1834) 268 Leaving the new Baronets to search for land amongst the Selenites in the Moon, or turn Knights of the Sun. 1864 T. W. WEBB in *Intell. Observer* V. 200 Gruithuisen fancied that certain rows of hillocks might contain the habitations of Selenites!

Selenite³ (σελνίτ), *Chem.* [f. SELEN-IUM + -ITE.] A salt of selenious acid.

1831 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 7) i. 290 The analyses of two selenites given by Berzelius. *Ibid.* II. 44 The selenites (as the salts which it forms are called). 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 258 Selenates and selenites give the characteristic odour of selenium. 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 145 Selenic acid is best prepared by fusing a selenite with nitre.

|| **Selenites** (σελνίτις), *Obs.* In 4-5 selenites. Also 7 selenitis. [L. *selēnitēs* (also *selenitis*) = Gr. σελήνιτις λίθος (lith. 'moonstone'); so called because it was supposed to wax and wane with the moon), f. σελήνη moon: see -ITE.]

1. = SELENITE¹ I.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xci. (1495) 584 Selenites is a stone of Persie green as grasse and shinheth with a white specke and this stone followeth the mone and waxeth and waneth as the mone dooth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii. x. 11. 629 Selenites is a precious stone, white and transparent. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xxi. v. 843. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 2), *Selenites*, among the ancient naturalists, denotes a white, or transparent figured stone; thus called from its representing the moon as in a glass. Some give it a name... to Muscovia glass from an opinion, that it

2. *Min.* Selenite... 1681 GREW *Musaeum* iii. § i. v. 309 A lump of the Talk-rock near Spiral... consists of broken pieces, like those of the Selenites. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. 172 A Body, that has the shape and appearance of a Diamond, may prove, upon Examination, to be nothing but Crystal, or Selenitis (1713) Selenite. a 1728 — *Nat. Hist. Facula* i. (1729) 173 A pretty large Piece of a Selenite. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Selenites*, the name of a large class of fossils. *Ibid.* Of this class, there are seven orders... The selenite of the first order are those composed of horizontal plates, and approaching to a rhomboidal form. 1820 GENL. *Mag.* Apr. 3082 Quarries of Heddington yield fine selenite.

Selenitic (σελνίτικ), *a.* Also 8 selenetic. [f. SELENITE¹ + -IC. Cf. F. *sélénitique*.] Of per-

taining to, resembling or containing selenite. † Of water: Impregnated with sulphate of lime (cf. SELENITE¹ 2 b).

1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* (1789) 51 The Stalactite seems to be but a meer sparry, or selenetic matter. 1794 SCHNEISSER *Syst. Min.* i. 243 Selenitic-Spar. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygiea* vi. 66 Hard selenitic and calcareous waters. 1851 MANTILL *Petrifications* ii. § 1. 78 A remarkably fine group of selenitic crystals. 1889 CUNDILL *Dict. Explosives* 61 Selenitic Powder is a mixture of nitroglycerine with plaster of Paris.

Selenitic, *a.* rare. [f. Gr. σελήνιτις, SELENITE² + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the moon; also (poetic-use) said of a flower which opens when the moon shines.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Abocokla* i. 39 A large white flower, said to be selenitic, and opening only to the moon. 1882 OOLIVIER, *Selenitic*, pertaining to the moon.

† **Selenitical**, *a. Obs.* [f. SELENITE¹ + -ICAL.] Resembling, containing, or composed of selenite.

1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 156 Their shells break with a selenitical appearance. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* i. 113 Some few crystal-gypsum or selenitical nodules.

Selenitiferous (σελνίτιφərəs), *a.* [f. SELENITE sb.¹ + -FEROUS.] Containing selenite.

1891 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Selenitish, *a. rare*¹. [f. SELENITE sb.¹ + -ISH.] Selenitic or somewhat selenitic.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 305 If the waters be selenitish, it would be a reason for adding a little alkali.

† **Selenitous**, *a. Obs. rare*¹. [f. SELENITE sb.¹ + -OUS.] = SELENITE¹ a.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 319 A strongly impregnated selenitous water.

Selenium (σελνίσιμ), *Chem.* [mod. L., f. Gr. σελήν-η moon: see -IUM. Cf. G. *selen*.

Named in 1818 by Berzelius, the discoverer (*Journal für Chemie u. Physik* XXIII. 316), who explains that the name was chosen to indicate the resemblance of the properties of the new element to those of tellurium.]

One of the rarer elements, closely resembling tellurium in properties, and, like that element, formerly classed among the metals, but now regarded as non-metallic. Symbol Se; atomic weight 79.

Like sulphur, to which it is in many respects analogous, it has several allotropic forms; one of these, still sometimes known as *metallic selenium*, is a dark grey or black solid with metallic lustre.

An important property of selenium is that its electrical resistance is greatly increased by exposure to light: hence its use in the photophone or radiophone of A. Graham Bell.

1818 tr. Berzelius in *Ann. Philos.* XI. 292 The analogy of tellurium has induced me to give it the name of selenium. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* i. 464 Phosphuret of Selenium. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 61 Selenium when distilled is of a reddish-brown colour, when reduced to powder it is red; when fused in a mass, it is of a lead grey colour and metallic lustre. 1881 A. G. BELL *Sound by Radiant Energy* 23 But the selenium was very inconstant in its action.

b. *Attrib.* as *selenium cell*; *selenium eye* (see quot. 1893).

1880 A. G. BELL in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Oct. 243 The resistance of selenium cells employed by former experimenters was measured in millions of ohms. 1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict.*, *Selenium eye*, a model eye in which selenium in circuit with a battery and galvanometer takes the place of the retina of the human eye.

Seleniuret (σελνίιυρετ), *Chem.* Now rare. Also † *selenuret*. [f. SELEN-IUM + -URET.] A compound of selenium with hydrogen or a metal: now usually SELENIDE.

1818 tr. Berzelius in *Ann. Philos.* XI. 292 The selenuret of potassium dissolves in water without evolving any gas. *Ibid.* 293 The selenurets of barites and of lime are also red. 1822 CLEVELAND *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) II. 539 Cupreous Seleniuret of Silver. Eukairite. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 294 Seleniuret of silver and copper. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* App. 60 Seleniurets of arsenic, antimony, lead, and other metals.

Seleniuretted (σελνίιυρετəd), *a. Chem.* Now rare. Also † *selenuretted* (ed.). [Formed as prec. + -ED.] Combined with selenium. *Seleniuretted hydrogen*: a gaseous compound of hydrogen and selenium, SeH_2 , formerly also called *hydroselenic* or *selenhydric acid*, and now *hydrogen selenide*.

1818 tr. Berzelius in *Ann. Philos.* XI. 292 If we pour diluted muriatic acid upon the selenuret of potassium, a selenuretted hydrogen gas is disengaged. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 502 Selenuretted hydrogen may be recognized by its odour. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 539.

Seleno- Chem.: see SELENIO-.

Selenocentric (σελνιδσεντρικ), *a.* [f. Gr. σελήνη moon + CENTRIO a.] Having relation to the centre of the moon or to the moon as a centre; as seen or estimated from the centre of the moon.

1852 HIND *Astron. Voyag.* 52. 1867-76 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 920.

Selenod. [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon.] See OD² b.

Selenodont (σελνιδοντ), *a. and sb.* [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon + δοντ- tooth.] *a. adj.* Of molar teeth: Having crescentic ridges on the crowns. Also, having such teeth, or of pertaining to the *Selenodontia*. *b. sb.* A selenodont animal.

1883 FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 429/2 The grinding surfaces of the molar teeth either of a distinctly tubercular (bunodont) or of a crescentic (selenodont) form. *Ibid.* 430/2 The Selenodont Artiodactyles. 1891 FLOWER & LIDDEKER *Introd. Mammals* 294 These features being unknown in any other Selenodonts.

Selenograph (σελνινογραφ), [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon + -GRAPH.] A photograph of a part of the surface of the moon.

1868 J. PHILLIPS in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XVI. 232 With this excellent arrangement I was enabled to use photography very successfully, and to obtain selenographs 2 inches across in 5 of time.

Selenographer (σελνινογράφ), [f. SELENOGRAPH-Y + -ER.] One engaged in selenography.

1690 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 32 [He] represents the ansulae of the Daniscan

Diary 28 Aug. a material fire, the moone a continent, as appears by the late Selenographers. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 122 The Selenographer Hevelius. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry of Astron.* iv. 176 The astronomer Schmidt, a selenographer of selenographers.

Selenographic (σελνινογραφικ), *a.* [f. SELENOGRAPH-Y + -IC.] Belonging to selenography.

1675 SIERNUNNE tr. *Manilius* Pref. 3 Of the Moon and of her Spots, whereunto we have added the Selenographic Schemes of Hevelius and Gimaldi. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 663, 1847 the first Selenographic maps made by Hevelius. 1874 tr. *Jules Verne's Five Countries* (1881) 18 Results so interesting for selenographic science.

Selenographical, *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] = SELENOGRAPHIC.

1669 FLAMSTEED in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1107 Over what Spots of the Moon, the seeming way of the Star would pass, I do not here show, because I dare not rely on our Selenographical Tables. 1876 NEISON *Moon* Pref. 9 In the final chapter a complete series of selenographical formulae is given.

Selenographist, [f. SELENOGRAPH-Y + -IST.] A selenographer.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Selenography (σελνινογραφί), [ad. mod. L. *selenographia* (Bacon *Nov. Org.* II. xxxix), f. Gr. σελήνη moon: see -GRAPHY.] *a.* A description of the moon's surface. *b.* The description and delineation of the moon's surface; the descriptive science relating to the moon, 'lunar geography'.

a. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xiv. (ed. 2) 288 The

Acc. sun Lyle in R. Brunne's Chron. (1810) p. cxliii, we there discoursed of the Inequalities and Selenography of the Moon, the several Phases of Venus and Mercury [etc.].

b. 1784 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 490 Some men have... carried selenography to so great perfection, as to give us a complete map of the moon. 1852 HIND *Astron. Voyag.* 52 *Selenography*, the description and delineation of the surface of the moon. 1876 NEISON *Moon* Pref. 5 This work was undertaken with the view of promoting the study of Selenography.

Selenology (σελνινολογία), [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon + -OLOGY.] The science relating to the moon; chiefly, the science of the movements and astronomical relations of the moon (or, occasionally, the science of the formation of the moon's crust, lunar 'geology'), in contradistinction to *selenography*. Hence *Selenological a.*, or of pertaining to selenology; so *Selenologically adv.*; *Selenologist*, one versed in selenology.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 85 The Welshmen are correct in their Selenology, except as to colour. 1860 J. BROWN *Horz. Sels.* Ser. n. *Lett. to Cairns* (1861) 242 Mathematics, astronomy, and especially what may be called selenology, or the doctrine of the moon, he knew more or less thoroughly. 1866 T. W. WEBB in *Intell. Observer* VIII. 374 We may distinguish, then, three clearly marked selenological epochs. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemot's Heavens* (ed. 3) 166 Observations of the geologically or rather selenologically recent formations. 1881 W. R. BIRT in *Observatory* Feb. 48 Before we can obtain a clear insight into the operation of selenological forces we need a greatly extended topography of the moon's surface. 1890 *Nature* 2 Jan. 197/2 Neither is he the only selenologist who thinks that these crater-rings consist more or less of frozen water.

Selenoscope (σελνινοσκοπ), *rare.* Also 7 *erron.* seleniscope. [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon + -SCOPE.] An instrument for observing the moon.

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 70 The Selenoscope, which discovereth mountains in the Moon, divers Stars, and new Planets, never seen till our days. *Ibid.* 161 They are found by the Selenoscope [sic] to increase and decrease as the Moon doth. 1660 R. H. *New Atlantis* ii. 68 He next showed me a selenoscope to view the Moon. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 June 1653, Mr. Henshaw... presented me with a Selenoscope, which he said was invented by a Frenchman, and was used by him to view the Moon.

Selenotopography, *rare.* [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon + TOPOGRAPHY.] The topography of the moon. Hence *Selenotopographic*, *-ical adjs.*

the real existence of a lunar atmosphere. 1795 *Ibid.* LXXXV. 117 note, I contrived it for my purpose of a selenotopography, and constructed it myself. 1864 T. W. WEBB in *Intell. Observer* V. 194 Schröter introduced the use of the letters of the Roman and Greek alphabets for the minor details of his 'selenotopographical' plates.

Selenotropic (σελνινοτροπικ), *a. Bot.* Also *seleno-*, *selenio-*. [f. Gr. σελήν-η moon + -TROPOS turning + -IC, after F. *sélenotropique* (sic: Ch. Musset, 1883).] Bending or turning under the influence of moonlight. So *Selenotropism* (Musset *sélenotropisme*), *Selenotropism*.

1883 *Nature* 15 Mar. 476/2 Selenotropism of plants, by M.

f the divine Being. 1835-9 *Transcendental Aesthet.* II. 413/2

..doth so *self-beset those which take it. *a 1618 SYLVESTER*
Molotov 204 What Beattie's This... *Self-blinds, self-blinds,
 and self it self bewitches? *Ibid.* 286 In Fire, Air, Earth,
 Water, The world *self-drowns, *self-burns, *self-hangs, *self-
 slaies. *1820 KEATS Lania 1. 138* She... cover'd... *self-fold-
 ing like a flower that faints into itself at evening hour. *1738*
WESLEY P. xxvii. 1. H. e. *Self-soothing in his lost Estate
 Sleeps on secure. *1658 LONGF. M. Standish vii. 38* Then
 stood Peckstort forth, *self-vaunting.

1. With advs. related to actual or possible forma-
 tions in e and f (above).

1899 Weston. Gaz. 8. June 2/4 The figure seems... *self-
 cognisably hunched with the griefs of all the generations.
1890 Pall Mall G. 2. Mar. 5/2 He *self-consolingly ex-
 claimed, "Le roi me reverra." *1629 DONNE Sermon. vii. (1616)*
65 To come... *self proudly, as to betray himself
 ..to his enemies. *1909 R. LAW Tests of Life II. 220* He
 who *self-tolerantly commits sin. *1901 Academy 14 Dec.*
58/2 Only intense feeling can use it [a metre] *self-vindica-
 tingly.

2. Compounds with pa. pples. and ppl. adjs. in
 which *self* denotes the agent or what is conceived
 as the agent; = by oneself or itself, by one's own
 (unaided) efforts or action, without help from others.
 Such compounds may qualify the designation of: (a)
 a person or thing that is the subject and object of the action,

balanced = balanced without external support; cf. 3 below.

When transferred from a person to his actions, etc., com-
 pounds of this class (like those of f) acquire a wider meaning;
 thus, *self-abandonment* = abandoned by oneself, hence, full of
 or marked by self-abandonment.

In some cases the formalisms are analogical and scarcely
 admit of analytical explanation; e. g. *SELF-ASSURED*, *self-*
assuredness, *SELF-OEMED* from *SELF-DEED*, *self-*
mortified from *self-mortification*.

1791 COWPER Iliad xii. 138 Nor expected less Than that...
 the host Should *self-abandon'd fall an easy prey. *1813*
BYRON Giaour 1006 The *self-accorded grave Of ancient
 fool and modern knave. *1809-10 COLERIDGE Friend (1865)*
25 *Self-acknowledged beasts. *1825 SCOTT Belshazzel xvi.*
 When she stood *self-acquainted to her own mind. *1908*
Daily Chron. 6 Nov. 5/3 An overdose of morphia *self-ad-
 ministered. *1593 SHAKS. Rich. II. iii. 1. 53* His Treasons
 will sit blaw
 Day; But
 Advertiser
 appointed
 self-appoint
 Virtue, *sel

Bartolus ii. 1. 537 Rocks *self-arched by the eating Current.
1818 Scott. Rev. Midl. v. His *self-assumed profession of
 the law. *1833 J. H. NEWMAN Ariens i. iii. (1876) 55* The
 *self-authorized, arbitrary doctrines of the heretics. *1667*
MILTON P. L. vii. 242 Earth *self-ballanc'd on her Center
 rung. *1890 "R. BOLDREWOOD" Colonial Reformer (1891)*
348 Crutchless and self-balanced. *1700 DRYDEN Ovid's*
Met. xv. 78 *Self-banish'd from his native shore. *18716*
SOUTH SERM. (1771) IV. 156 Self-behoofed Sinners. *1784*
New Spectator No. 1. 7 The *self-be-paraphrased, the self-

1784 *SHAKS. Rich. II. iii. 1. 53* His Treasons
 will sit blaw
 Day; But
 Advertiser
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 self-appoint
 Virtue, *sel
Bartolus ii. 1. 537 Rocks *self-arched by the eating Current.
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Met. xv. 78 *Self-banish'd from his native shore. *18716*
SOUTH SERM. (1771) IV. 156 Self-behoofed Sinners. *1784*
New Spectator No. 1. 7 The *self-be-paraphrased, the self-

A vain, superstitious, *self-invented Worship of God.
1813 SCOTT Robby v. xvi. This *self-invited guest. *1793*
DRYDEN Pal. & Arc. iii. 253 And left one altar dark, a
 little space, Which turned *self-kindled, and renewed the
 blaze. *1893 Spectator 28 Dec. 922/1* A tax... *self-leveled.
1625 K. LONG T. Barclay's Argentin v. xviii. 306 The *self-
 maidm'd Thracian King. *1903 A. R. WALLACE Man's Place*
in Universe iii. 44 By the use of the photographic plate
 the exact positions of... thousands of stars can be *self-
 mapped simultaneously. *1849 M. AXOLO Myerinus 28*
 When the duped soul, *self-mastered, claims its meed. *1849*
C. BROSTE Shirley vii. The thoughts were *self-matured.
1594 SHAKS. Rich. III. iv. 376 Thy Selfe, is *self-
 misys'd. *1809 MALKIN Gil Blas ii. xiii. 113* You are
 become highly moral and *self-mortified. *1819 WORDSW.*
Waggoner iv. 64 The vapours sweep Along... Like sleeky
 clouds... *self-multiplied. *1704 L. BROWN Lond. & Lacedem.*
Oracles Wks. 1799 III. iii. 131 *Self-nam'd Athenians.
1700 KEX Hymnother Poet. Wks. III. 132 Lord, I *self-
 offer'd, am not mine. *1855 MILMAN Lat. Christi. xiv. ii.*
(1864) IX. 53 Those who were *self-outlawed, or outlawed
 by the dominant authority. *1841 *Self-paid* [see *self-com-*
missioned above]. *1864 BYRCE Holy Rom. Emp. x. (1866)*
171 Lewis the Pious, submitting to a fresh coronation,
 admitted the invalidity of his former *self-performed one.
1821 LAMB Elia i. Witches & other night-fears. Had I
 never met with the picture, the fears would have come
 *self-pictured in some shape or other. *1822 S. ROGERS*
Italy (1823) 55 An ancient grove *Self-planted. *1830*
TENNISON Dirge v. Round thee blow, *self-pleached deep,
 Bramble roses. *1868 TYNDALE Fragg. Sci. (1879) II. vi. 81*
 These molecular blocks of salt are *self-positied. *1642*
FUTLER Holy & Prof. St. v. v. 374 A private maid, how highly
 soever *self-pretended. *1647 C. HARVEY Schola Cordis iv.*
8 Why dost thou hugge thy *self-procured woes? *1774*
Goldsmith, Nat. Hist. v. ii. (1824) III. 2 Their shell is *self-
 protected. *1628* *Self-punish'd [see *Self-accus'd*]. *1738*
LULLO Marina III. ii. 50 *Self-resign'd to silence and
 despair. *1667 MILTON P. L. x. 183* [The Serpent] In
 Labyrinth of many a round *self-rowld. *1849 M. ARNOLD*
Shakespear 10 *Self-school'd, *self-scann'd, *self-honour'd,
 self-secure. *1828 JOLLY Sunday Services (1840) 276* False
 and *self-sent teachers. *1785 MRS. D'ARBLAY Let. 25 Aug.*
 So hard and dangerous a *self-set task. *1837 CARLYLE Fr.*

295 Matter *self-form'd, *self-mov'd, *self-steer'd. *1899 Al-*
litt's Syst. Mind. VIII. 210 Self-stimulated thoughts, in
 place of those implanted from without. *1821 BENTHAM Not*
Paul but Jesus 206 The sort of connection, between the
 undoubted Apostles, and this *self-styled one. *1907*
National Church 13 Oct. 263/1 The self-styled "Free Churches".
1605 SHAKS. Lear ii. ii. 129 He... got praises of the King,
 For him attempting, who was *self-subdued. *1801 SOUTHEY*
Thalaba t. xxx. Here *self-suspended hangs in air... The
 living carbuncle. *1667* *Self-tempted [see *self-depraved*
 above]. *1810 SCOTT Lady of L. ii. xv.* Thy father's
 battle-brand... Did, *self-unscaled, foreshow The foot-
 step of a secret foe. *1868 Ch. Times 3 Feb.* A *self-vaunted
 'friend of the working classes'. *1763 SHENSTONE Past.*
Ode to Lyltotton xix. To see the babbling floods Thro' *self-
 worn mazes flow. *1823 BENTHAM Not Paul but Jesus 110*
 In comparison of *self-written biography, scarcely does any
 other biography deserve the name.

(b) Rarely, with adjs. in -able; as *self-impairable*
 = liable to be impaired by one's own action, *self-*
irrecoverable = not recoverable by oneself (whence
self-irrecoverableness).

1605 SHAKS. Lear ii. ii. 129 He... got praises of the King,
 For him attempting, who was *self-subdued. *1801 SOUTHEY*
Thalaba t. xxx. Here *self-suspended hangs in air... The
 living carbuncle. *1667* *Self-tempted [see *self-depraved*
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Ode to Lyltotton xix. To see the babbling floods Thro' *self-
 worn mazes flow. *1823 BENTHAM Not Paul but Jesus 110*
 In comparison of *self-written biography, scarcely does any
 other biography deserve the name.

3. Compounds in which *self* is adverbial: a.
 with sbs., adjs., vbs., advs. = for, in, into, on
 or upon, to or towards, with oneself or itself,
 the prep. to be supplied being that required in the
 construction taken by the word which forms the
 second element; e. g. *self-absorbed*, *absorption* =
 absorbed, absorption in oneself, *self-acquaintance*
 = acquaintance with oneself, *self-addressed* = ad-
 dressed to oneself, *self-compassion* = compassion
 for oneself.

1847 HELPS Friends in C. I. v. 85. I do not mean that
 people are to be *self-absorbed. *1852 LYTTON Sir. Story 1.*
131 That *self-absorption which the habit of reverie had
 fostered. *1745 J. MASON Self-Knowledge i. vii. (1833) 50* *Self-
 pictures in Florence xiv.
642 FULLER Holy & Prof.
 *self-addiction, things ill
 beseeching his noble spirit. *1847 C. BROSTE Professor xxiii.*
 A voice, so low, so *self-addressed. *1880 Q. Rev. CXLIX.*
 *self-advantageous task. *1606*
 *self-advantageous task. *1606*
 *self-advantageous task. *1606*

1847 HELPS Friends in C. I. v. 85. I do not mean that
 people are to be *self-absorbed. *1852 LYTTON Sir. Story 1.*
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 A voice, so low, so *self-addressed. *1880 Q. Rev. CXLIX.*
 *self-advantageous task. *1606*
 *self-advantageous task. *1606*
 *self-advantageous task. *1606*

Autobiogr. (1899) 81. I have fallen back into my own
 way of *self-comment. *1868 T. HARVEY Water Poems 2.*
 *Life is soomy with, and the odds unbanded. So *self-
 commented I. *1863 I. WILLIAMS Baptistry 1. 1. (1741) 130*
 With silence and with *self-communing heart. *1634 CHAP-*
MAN Rev. for Honour ii. 1. 1. *Self-compassion, soothing us
 to faith Of what we wish should be... *1607 LOWELL Life*
Est. Words... *self-concentrated
 nature. *1852*... *self-concentration is...

1879 Some deep dream of *self-concentrated thought. *1880 J.*
QUARLES (title) *Self-Confict; or, the Powerful Motions be-
 tween the Flesh and Spirit. *1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE Doctr.*
Incarnation xiv. (1852) 423 The parial, *self-conflicting, un-
 certain views. *1825 PORE Odyss. vi. 170* The King... *self-
 considering, as he stands, debates. *1710 SHAFTESS Charac.*
Advice to Author 1. § 1 Our Exercise of *Self-Converse.
1501 SYLVESTER Du Bartas 1. ff. 866 *Self-crull Mothers.
1643 MILTON Divorce 37 Those commands... which compell
 us to *self-crutely above our strength. *1725 PORE Odyss.*
1663 *Self-debate the Suitors doom resolv'd.
1663 GAVINUS In. Dogm. 133 *Self-designers are seldom
 disappointed. *1823 KINGSLEY Hyacinth xiii.* He continued
 talking to himself alone about the manner of realities
 *self-discontented men. *1671 MILTON Samson 51.* *Self-
 displeas'd For self-offence. *1640 BR. RYNDOLDS Passions*
(1618) 1047 A *self-displicity and severity towards our own
 errors. *1802 Mrs. J. WEST Infidel Father III. 279* The
 earl... endeavour'd
 faction. *1809-10*
 satisfied race of it
 Looking
Glass 14 On her the *self-enamour'd chit was very lavish
 of his wit. *1876 GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der. xxvi.* His *self-
 enclosed unreasonableness and impiety. *1599 SHAKS.*
Much Ado iii. 1. 56 She cannot love. *Shee is so *selfe
 endeared. *1848 DICKENS Dombey xxx.* [She] in her *self-
 engrossment did not trouble herself about the nature of
 this agitation. *1818 SCOTT Br. Lamm. xxv.* The *self-
 exaltation with which he was, as it were, distended. *1667*
 H. MORE Philos. Poems Addit. *Exercitium 18* You *self-
 exulting sprights. *1647 Dr. HALL Sci. Th. § 24* The *self-
 felony of a willful sinner. *1842 TENNISON "Of old sat*
Freedom" ii. *Self-gather'd in her prophet-mind. *1601*
SHAKS. All's Well iv. v. 78 A *self-gracious remembrance.
1601 SOUTH 12 Sermon. (1607) II. 48 A fatal *Self-imposture.
1876 L. STEPHEN Eng. Th. 124 C. II. 30 Every vicious
 action must be *self-injurious. *1854 PUSEY Lect. Daniel*
vii. 433 To secure the poor sufferer from *self-injury, or
 from injuring others. *1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 93* His heart
 I know, bow variable and vain *Selfleft. *1876 Mrs.*
OLIPHANT Phoebe Jun. xxvi. His *self-occupation was an
 offence to the girl. *1795-1814 WORDSW. Excursion 1. 758*
 The careless stillness of a thinking mind *Self-occupied.
1818 Art. Poet. 128 A mode of cure, less dangerous in
 the hands of a *self-operator than the knife. *1900 H. D.*
JACKSON Gloss. Det. Terms. "Self-parasitism," parasitic on
 its own species. *1819 BYRON Maceppa xvii. 80* At times
 sought with *self-pointed sword. *1592 T. WATSON Poems*
(Arb) 279 Vnwise they were their sorrows *self-procuring.
1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 440. I will not think men that
 want Bread, do therefore want Wisdom (even that of
 *Self-provision). *1870 J. H. NEWMAN Gram. Assent ii. vi.*
107 The enjoyable *self-repose of certitude. *1866 Mrs.*
CARLYLE in Froude Carlyle (1890) II. 197 Then I should
 be going as part of your luggage without *self-responsi-
 bility. *1820 KEATS Isabella xvii.* *Self-retired In hungry
 pride and gainful cowardice. *1791 MILTON Samson 513*
 Who *self-rigorous chooses death as due. *1591*
 RUMINETH [see RUMINETH]. *1671 MILTON Samson 827* Im-
 partial, *self-severe, inexorable. *1801 T. HARVEY Text xxviii.*
 *Self-solitude was near extinction in her. *1828 STE P.*
SIDNEY Arcadia iii. (1598) 346 These doubtful *Self-

and *self-terminating Being. *Ibid.* 303. I conclude that
 I am not...
 GROTE Plate 1
 1598 SYLVESTER
 du Bartas 1. ff. 866
 1643 MILTON
 Divorce 37
 1725 PORE
 Odyss. 1663
 1663 GAVINUS
 In. Dogm. 133
 1823 KINGSLEY
 Hyacinth xiii.
 1671 MILTON
 Samson 51.
 1640 BR. RYNDOLDS
 Passions (1618)
 1047
 1802 Mrs. J. WEST
 Infidel Father
 III. 279
 1809-10
 satisfied race
 of it
 Looking
 Glass 14
 1876 GEO. ELIOT
 Dan. Der. xxvi.
 1599 SHAKS.
 Much Ado iii.
 1. 56
 1848 DICKENS
 Dombey xxx.
 1818 SCOTT
 Br. Lamm. xxv.
 1667 H. MORE
 Philos. Poems
 Addit. Exercitium
 18
 1647 Dr. HALL
 Sci. Th. § 24
 1842 TENNISON
 "Of old sat
 Freedom" ii.
 1601 SHAKS.
 All's Well iv.
 v. 78
 1601 SOUTH
 12 Sermon.
 (1607) II. 48
 1876 L. STEPHEN
 Eng. Th. 124
 C. II. 30
 1854 PUSEY
 Lect. Daniel
 vii. 433
 1667 MILTON
 P. L. xi. 93
 1876 Mrs.
 OLIPHANT
 Phoebe Jun.
 xxvi.
 1795-1814
 WORDSW. Ex-
 cursion 1. 758
 1818 SCOTT
 Br. Lamm. xxv.
 1667 H. MORE
 Philos. Poems
 Addit. Exercitium
 18
 1591 RUMINETH
 [see RUMINETH].
 1671 MILTON
 Samson 827
 1801 T. HARVEY
 Text xxviii.
 1828 STE P.
 SIDNEY Arcadia
 iii. (1598) 346

b, with adjs. and related sbs., vbs., pples. = of
 or in oneself or itself, or in one's or its own
 nature or power; e. g. *self-apparent* = apparent
 of itself, *self-desirable* = desirable in itself.
 Also (after SELF-FERTILE), *self-infolent*, *sterile* adjs.,
 -sterility.

1845 Florist's Jnrl. 107 The utility of such a book... is *self-
 apparent. *1847-54 WEBSTER, "Self-attractive,"* attractive
 by one's self. *1605 SYLVESTER Du Bartas 1. iii. 111. 574*
 (He) Hardens the King, and blinding him (*self-blinded)
 Leaves him to Lusts of his own vicious minde. *1828 H. S.*
HOLLAND Logic & Life xviii. 273 The Holy Church... must
 be also *self-complete. *Ibid.* By faith, spirit shows its
 self-mastery, its *self-completeness. *1798 CRESS*
1818 Art. Poet. 128 A mode of cure, less dangerous in
 the hands of a *self-operator than the knife. *1900 H. D.*
JACKSON Gloss. Det. Terms. "Self-parasitism," parasitic on
 its own species. *1819 BYRON Maceppa xvii. 80* At times
 sought with *self-pointed sword. *1592 T. WATSON Poems*
(Arb) 279 Vnwise they were their sorrows *self-procuring.
1654 WHITLOCK Zootomia 440. I will not think men that
 want Bread, do therefore want Wisdom (even that of
 *Self-provision). *1870 J. H. NEWMAN Gram. Assent ii. vi.*
107 The enjoyable *self-repose of certitude. *1866 Mrs.*
CARLYLE in Froude Carlyle (1890) II. 197 Then I should
 be going as part of your luggage without *self-responsi-
 bility. *1820 KEATS Isabella xvii.* *Self-retired In hungry
 pride and gainful cowardice. *1791 MILTON Samson 513*
 Who *self-rigorous chooses death as due. *1591*
 RUMINETH [see RUMINETH]. *1671 MILTON Samson 827* Im-
 partial, *self-severe, inexorable. *1801 T. HARVEY Text xxviii.*
 *Self-solitude was near extinction in her. *1828 STE P.*
SIDNEY Arcadia iii. (1598) 346 These doubtful *Self-

Pilgr. (1809) 83 They...full of self-esteem, and self-admiration, for their own progress in them. 1828 F. COWPER
Captain of Wight (1889) 58 At first the sense of shyness had kept this feeling of self-admiration down.

So Self-admired *ppl. a.*, **Self-admirer**, **Self-admiring** *ppl. a.*

1785 G. A. ELLIAMS *Appl.* (ed. 3) VI. 98 My *self-admired person. 1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptist* I. ii. (1874) 17 Folding his in self-admired repose. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 204 A contrary state and temper of the heart in self-admiration secludes such *self-admirers. 1621 SANOWS *Ordin. Met.* iii. (1632) 92 Deaths cold hand shuts his *self-admiring eyes. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.*, *Misc. Refl.* III. 300 The self-admiring Wits.

Self-annihilation. [**SELF** - I. a.] Annihilation or obliteration of self.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xix. 17 Here then our Saviour learns this *youker* humility, and self-annihilation. 1713 AOOISON *Guardian* No. 153 P. 2 To sink the Soul into the lowest State of Humility, and what the School-men call Self-Annihilation. 1860 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 119 The mystical death, self-annihilation, and holy indifference of the Quietists.

So Self-annihilated *pa. pple.*

1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 43 Till by exclusive consciousness of God All self-annihilated it shall make God its identity.

Self-applauding, *ppl. a.* [**SELF** - I. f.] Given to or marked by self-applause.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 296 The Toiles of Selfe-applaud-

Self-commendation, *ppl. a.*

1678 MARVELL *Def. John Hewe* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 202 Its commendation of oneself. 1728 reation dressed 1800 BURTON and abounding

So Self-applaudive *a.* = **SELF-APPLAUDING**. 1807 D. GILSON *Serm.* vii. 136 A mind already wounded with self-applaudive, unnecessary advice.

Self-assertion. [**SELF** - I. a.] The action of asserting one's individuality, or insisting upon one's claims or one's supremacy.

180. FOSTER *Ess.* ii. vi. (1809) I. 205 They [i.e. passions which inspire men to resistance] put the mind in the habitual array of defence and self-assertion. 1847 LO. LINDSAY *Sk. Hist. Chr.* Art. I. p. cxi. The self-assertion of the Teutonic over the classic element of modern Europe. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xliii. (1872) V. 188 A class whose intense self-assertion was inflamed by family names [etc.].

So Self-asserting, *-assertive* (also *-assertingly* *adv.*, *-assertiveness*), *-assertory* *adjs.*, full of or characterized by self-assertion.

1869 TROLOPE *He Knew*, etc. lvi. (1878) 311 Some specially assertory language. 1880 TROLOPE *He Knew*, etc. lvi. (1878) 311 This *self-

Self-assurance. [**SELF** - I. d.] Feeling of security as to oneself; self-confidence.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lix. Thrice happe she I that is so well assured of her selfe [etc.]. Such self-assurance need not fear the sight of gringing foe. 180. FOSTER *Ess.* ii. vi. (1809) I. 205 The flattery of self-assurance simply of a life of singular felicity. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xli. Lightness, gallantry, and something approaching to well-bred self-assurance. 1821 T. HARVEY *Ess.* vi. Going about her business with some self-assurance in the thought [etc.].

So Self-assured *a.*, **self-confident**.

1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 3 He 1880 M. CARTHY 100 self-assured.

Self-begotten, *ppl. a.* Begotten of oneself by one's own power.

1667 [see **SELF-RAISED**]. 1845 [see **SELF-BORN**].

So Self-begotten *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*; also

Self-begottenly *adv.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1699 That *self-begotten hird In the Arabian woods embost. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 511 Souls of this kind... possess a self-begotten and self-vital essence. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arrian* iv. (1876) 195 Iamblichus calls the Son self-begotten. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 574 Its Own Parent, and its Own-Offspring, and said to have sprung out, *autogenus* *Self-begottenly.

Self-being. *Obs.* [**SELF** - I. c.] Independent existence; also *concr.* a self-existent being.

1699 DE MONTAIGNE *Ess.* (1892) 199 So is reason of Self-being of the Soule of

certain power or Nature of Self-being. 2 1656 BR. HALL *Medit. Love of Christ* 50 Let me set all my soul upon Thee... who art the eternal and absolute Self Being.

So Self-being *ppl. a.*, **self-existent**.

1599 DAVIES *Notes Triphun* 17 Her self-being Nature shines in this, That she performs her noblest works alone.

Self-binder, *orig. U.S.* [**SELF** - 4.] A reaping-machine which has an apparatus for binding the corn into sheaves automatically.

1831 *Evening Star* 28 June, The country has more wheat growing than it could reap save for self-binders. 1834 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 2/1 The regular price now paid in the States for a self-binder is 160 dols. say £33.

So Self-binding *ppl. a.*

1883 *Sat. Amer.* 3 Mar. 138/3 A self-binding harvester.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 Nov. 3/2 Self-binding reapers.

Self-black. Chiefly *northern*. Also 6 self-black. [**SELF** B. 3.] a. Of a uniformly black colour. b. Of a naturally black colour, not dyed. Also *sb.*, a colour of this description; † a stuff of such a colour.

1558 *Will. of Ralston of Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), A self-black, xx. s. bid. 235

626/2 Self-blak Claithe maid in Scotland. 1828 [W. CARR] *Craven Gloss.* II. 109 My stockings er self black.

Self-blood. *Obs.*

1. [**SELF** - I. a.] Self-murder.

2. [**SELF** - 5. a.] One's own blood relations.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. i. (1605) E 4 h, Though he had proper issue of his owne, He would no lesse bring vp, and foster these, Then that selfe-blood.

Self-boasting, *vb. sb.* [**SELF** - I. b.] Boasting about oneself. **So Self-boasted** *ppl. a.*, boasted of as one's own.

1599 Broughton's *Let.* iv. 15 Importunate self-boasting. 1713 D. GILSON *Serm.* vii. 136 Thy great self-boasted learning. 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xii. 20 This takeh away all ground of self-boasting from them. 1850 O. WAXLOW *Inner Life* 92 Self-confidence, self-seeking, self-boasting.

Self-born, *ppl. a.* [**SELF** - 3. b.] Born of or originating from oneself or itself.

1587 GOLOGING *De Moray* vi. (1592) 79 Self-borne, and father of himself. 2 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. xi, And leave to morrow To beare the burden of her self-borne sorrow.

1700 DEYOUNG *Ovid's Met.* xv. *Pythag.* *Philos.* 80 From himself the Phoenix only springs: Self-born. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* 120 The self-begon, self-wedded, and self-born. 1875 BAIN *Met.* & *Met. Sci.* III. xi. § 7 The pleasure of the original or self-born feeling.

† In Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv. i. 8 'one self-borne howre' = one and the same hour (see **SELF** B. 1); in *Rich. II.* II. iii. 80 'self-borne Armes' is of disputed meaning (some mod. edd. read *self-born* = indigenous).

Self-bow: see **SELF** B. 6.

Self-bred, *ppl. a.* [**SELF** - 3. b.]

1. = **SELF-BORN**. *Obs.*

2. Native. *Obs.*

1590 R. W. THREE *Lords & Ladies* B, Of selfe bred soile, of London is her race.

3. *Bot.* Applied to the offspring of self-fertilized flowers. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

Self-central, *a. Obs.* [**SELF** - 3a.] = **SELF-CENTRED** 1, 2.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. xx. A self-centrall essence. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Ditt.* vii. vi. (1821) 367 This sensual, brutish, and self-central life.

So Self-centralism, *self-centredness*; † **Self-centrality**, the quality of being 'self-central'; **Self-centralization**, **Self-centralization** (Webster, 1864), the state or quality of being self-centred.

1903 *Month* July 33 Proud *Self-centralism. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. xix. Which doth all souls into one centre strain, And make them void of *self-centrality. 1903 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 407 The *self-centralisation of Latin politics.

Self-centre, *v. rare*. [**SELF** - 3 a.] *trans.* To centre in oneself.

1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 91 What thirte cares Drink up the spirit and the dim regards Self-centre.

Self-centred, *ppl. a.* [**SELF** - 3 a.]

1. Fixed or stationary, as a centre round which other things move.

1676 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* II. i. (1677) 12 There hangs the ball c 1687 Point

Sun. 1872 BROWNING *My Last Duchess* 11 201 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

2. Of persons, their activities, etc.: Centred in oneself (or itself); independent of external action or influence.

a 1764 LLOYD *Whim* Poet. Wks. 1771 II. 166 Genius self-centred feels alone That merit he esteems his own. 1828 SWELL *Oxford Prize* Ess. 43 Self-centred circles of commercial employments, professions, and amusements. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* II. 15 The self-centred life that makes

b. In an unfavourable sense, passing into that of: Engrossed in self, selfishly independent.

1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Nov. A stubborn 1787 MONTEPY *Journal* I. 126 He

note for warm ease sympathetic [etc.]. *Deliv.* vii. (1892) 97

That self-centred satisfaction which makes life tolerable.

Hence **Self-centredness**.

1821 F. PAGET *Spirit of Discipline* III. 98 The absurdity of self-centredness and self-advertisement. 1894 *Athenum* 21 July 94/2 With nearly as strong a belief as his master's in the self-centredness of man.

Self-centring, *ppl. a.*

1. [**SELF** - 3 a.] = **SELF-CENTRED** 1, 2. *Obs.*

1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 186 The Self-Ending, Self-Centring Man does in a very true, Sense Idolize himself. 1701 *Ideal World* I. vi. 393 Truth being of the Divine essence, is really a ground and foundation to itself, even as that self-centring essence is. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 217 They pursue the interests of freedom steadily, but with narrow and self-centring views.

2. *Mech.* [**SELF** - 4.] Applied to chucks, etc., which hold the object in a central position without the necessity of tentative adjustments.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 237 These self-centring chucks. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 5/2 The clutch is of the self-centring type.

Selfcide, *notice-wd.* [**SELF** + **-CIDE** 2.] Suicide.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 479 Hobbes. saith. that no Homicide, or Selfcide, is against the law of nature.

Self-collected, *ppl. a.* [**SELF** - 3 a.] = **COLLECTED** 2.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 12 O may I self-collected here, Live all at once in filial fear. 1831 SCOTT *Cr. Rob.* xiv. The features, with their self-collected composure. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* II. (1848) I. 23 Look at the penitent sinner, calm and self-collected.

So Self-collectedness, **Self-collection**.

1834 GOOIN *Acronomancers* 18 Boldness and *self-collectedness. 1842 FAUER *Styrian Lake*, etc. 292 With solemn *self-collection did he slay Himself upon the narrow newly raised. 1871 MORLEY *Vauvenargues in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 20 The self-collection, the feminine solicitude, that [etc.].

Self-colour. [**SELF** B. 3.]

1. One uniform colour; orig. used of flowers (cf. next). Also, a colour belonging to the same series as another.

1665 REA *Flora* 177 These self-colours [in Columbine] are not valued. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Tulipa* 8 C 3/1 These do, in time, break into various beautiful Stripes, according to the Ground of their former Self-colour. 1849 Q. *Rev.* Mar. 214 The cattle of mountainous countries, are always of self-colours—black,

& 1849 *Painting* 19 The syst. colour *as pink with crimson.

Madder is still employed, in wool dyeing, both as self-colour and in combination with other dyewoods.

2. The natural colour.

1851 MAYHEW *Leads, Labour* I. 440/2 The Scotch boxes [i.e. snuff-boxes], called 'Hollywoods', are generally the 'self-colour' of the wood.

Self-coloured, *ppl. a.* [**SELF** - I. f. prec. + **-ED**. Cf. *M.H.G. selfgar* having the natural colour or aspect.]

1. Of one uniform colour.

1889 MRS. PANTON *Nooks & Corners* 29 The darkest brown self-coloured linoleum put down all over the passages and halls.

2. Of the natural colour. (In mod. Dicts.)

Self-command. [**SELF** - I. a.] Control of one's actions or feelings, self-control.

1699 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* *Ing. conc.* *Virtue* II. § 2 The Advantages... of a contrary Sobriety, and Self-Command. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* II. My father had, generally speaking, his temper under complete self-command. 1898 J. MORLEY *Let. in Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. Your, self-command under the provocation of those 'unworthy insinuations'.

Self-compliance, *-complaisance*.

[**SELF** - 3 a.] = **COMPLACENCE** 1.

1889 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* *Ing. conc.* *Virtue* II. § 2 The Advantages... of a contrary Sobriety, and Self-Command. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* II. My father had, generally speaking, his temper under complete self-command. 1898 J. MORLEY *Let. in Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. Your, self-command under the provocation of those 'unworthy insinuations'.

Self-complacence, *-complaisance*.

[**SELF** - 3 a.] = **COMPLACENCE** 1.

1889 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* *Ing. conc.* *Virtue* II. § 2 The Advantages... of a contrary Sobriety, and Self-Command. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* II. My father had, generally speaking, his temper under complete self-command. 1898 J. MORLEY *Let. in Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. Your, self-command under the provocation of those 'unworthy insinuations'.

Self-complacent, *a.* [**SELF** - 3 a.] = **COMPLACENT** 2.

1763 CHUR

1853 PULSFORD tr. *J. Müller's Chr. Doctr. Sin* II. 57 In
27

so far as it... self-dependently works and is active from out the very inmost of its essence. 1855 *Self-depending [see SELF-WROUGHT b].

Self-despair. [SELF-1 d.] Despair of oneself.

1697 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 526 An holy self-despair and humble trembling dependence on Divine grace. 1742 C. WESLEY *Wrestling Jacob* viii. Hymns 116, I am weak But confident in Self-despair. 1898 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Cler. Life, Janet's Rep.* xv. No human soul had... understood her self-despair. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* xvii. 130/2 The widespread feeling of self-despair and the longing for divine illumination.

Self-destroyed, *pph. a.* [SELF-2.] Destroyed by one's own act.

1766 [see SELF-DELUDED]. 1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* xxv. In what clime death o'ertook him self-destroyed.

Self-destroyer. [SELF-1 c.] One who is the cause of his own destruction.

1657 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* (1666) 215 It's apparent that you are self-destroyers, in that you draw the matter of your sin and destruction even from the blessed God himself. 1713 [see SELF-FLATTERER].

b. A suicide.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 376 No man is Master of his own Body, and therefore self-destroyers have not common burial. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 473 Fox being in want of a saint-martyr thought proper to canonize a self-destroyer. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* viii. (1895) 84 By the crushed phial in the hand... Utterson knew that he was looking on the body of a self-destroyer.

So Self-destroying *abl. sb. and pph. a.*

1612 W. SELATER *Sick Souls Save* 29 Lust, murder, *selfe (1703) destroy; kill hi BEAUA destroy Wks. 1820 S destroying swiftness.

Self-destruction. [SELF-1 a.] Destruction of oneself, one's life; *esp.* self-murder, suicide.

15186 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 244 To frame of Earth a vessel of the minde, Where it was to be self-destruction bound. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1016 Self-destruction therefore sought, refutes That excellence thought in thee. 1751 MASON *Elfrida* (1752) 77 Ye need not fear it, She means not self-destruction. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth*, xv. To give gold to youth is... furnishing them with the means of self-destruction. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* viii. 371 Very commonly attempts at self-destruction or self-injury are made.

Self-destructive, a. [SELF-1 c.] Having the property of destroying or annulling itself (or each other).

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 80 The Commons... imagined it would make the Petition so much Royalist, as it would signify nothing... and would prove *de se* self-destructive. 1862 *Massachusetts*... *Virg.* 11. nger is. 1723 and the divine Ideas. 1864 high we might our Intuitions,

would be self-destructive.

Hence Self-destructively adv.

1851 KINGSLEY *Peast v.* They cannot be intended to compete self-destructively with each other.

***Self-determination.** *Metaph.* [SELF-1 a.] Determination of one's mind or will by itself towards an object.

1683-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* ii. vii. § 5 Wks. 1718 I. 406 As necessary Agents, that have no Free-will or Principle of Self-determination. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. § 4 The ideas of men and self-determination appear to be connected. 1842 MASON *Serv.* iv. (1848) 1. 59 Our fearful and wonderful inward nature... has a power of self-determination. 1870-2 LIDSON *Some Elem. of Relig.* iii. 89 It is your will which, by a voluntary self-determination, caused the movement of the muscles of your arm.

So Self-determined *pph. a.*, determined by oneself; having the quality of self-determination; **Self-determining** *vol. sb.*, = SELF-DETERMINATION; **Self-determining** *pph. a.*, determining one's own acts; possessing self-determination.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 22 It is not doubted that man is accountable, that he acts, and is self-determined. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Divine Immanence* i. § 2 We are self-determined; since, from the objects that occur to us, we can choose the one which we shall make our own. 1881 CORNET *Free Actions* ii. 15 The Natural Liberty of the Will is... an Indetermination with a Power of self-determining. 1853 PULSFORD *Tr. J. Miller's Chr. Doctr.* Sin II. 33 The self-determining of the free will. 1862 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacre* iii. iii. § 7 To give man the freedom of his actions, and a self-determining power. 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Memo. M. Scrib.* i. xii. Pope's Wks. 1741 II. 44 Every animal is conscious of some individual self-moving, self-determining principle. 1853 GROTE *Greece* ii. xc. XI. 700 A

have within us a self-determining power which we can will.

Self-devised, *pph. a.* [SELF-2.] Devised or invented by oneself.

1666 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iii. 169 The while this Priest-King sacrific'd To's clov'n-foot God in Bethel (self-devised). 1671 BAXTER *Power of Mag.* i. 9 Self-devised

devis...

Self-devoted, *pph. a.* [SELF-2.] Characterized by self-devotion.

1713 ADDISON *Calo* iv. iv. For him the self-devoted Decii died. 1814 WORDSW. *Laodamia* 48 And forth I leapt upon the sandy plain; A self-devoted chief. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* ii. (1818) I. 260 Self-devoted patriotism. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* iv. These hold and self-devoted men.

So Self-devotedness, + -devotement, + -devoting *abl. sb. (rare) = SELF-DEVOTION; Self-devoting* *pph. a.* = SELF-DEVOTED.

1823 LAMB *Guy Rane* Misc. Wks. (1871) 368 Heroic *self-devotedness and true Christian martyrdom. 1800 *Characters in Asia Ann. Reg.* 231 To acquiesce cheerfully to this species of *self-devotement. 1871...

11. 293 That Jehovah... ment shadowed out byt man to God. 1702 HOWE *Self-Ded.* 35 Solemn, personal *self-devoting. *Ibid.* 44 This *self-devoting disposition.

1834 DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 171 The self-devoting prowess of Arnold von Winkelied.

Self-devotion. [SELF-1 a.] Devotion of oneself, one's life, etc.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* (1818) I. xi. 372 The self-denial and self-devotion of these admirable creatures. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 46 The very essence of true chivalry, namely, self-devotion.

Hence Self-devotional a. = SELF-DEVOTED.

1838 DIGRENS *O. Twist* i. The latter of whom invariably swore whatever the parish wanted; which was very self-devotional.

Self-diffidence. [SELF-1 d.] Self-distrust.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 12 Yet is it with a mixture of self-diffidence, when I think what a person I dissent from. 1712 M. HENRY *Life of P. Henry* iv. (1765) 91 His great Modesty and self-diffidence. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Est. Eng. Kings* 334 This reserve was caused much less by self-diffidence than by self-conceit.

So Self-diffident, + -diffiding *adjs.*, self-distrustful.

1797 WESLEY *Serm.* xlix. This very consideration... would make all who now speak upon the subject, exceedingly wary and *self-diffident. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 52 A low, bashful... *self-diffiding... disposition.

Self-distrust. [SELF-1 d.] Distrust of oneself, one's powers, etc.

1789 BURKE *Lett.*, to Dupont (1844) III. 105 It would become me, least of all, to be so confident, who ought... to have well learned the important lesson of self-distrust. 1847 KEBLE *Serm.* Pref. 10 Self-distrust is a temper so suitable to us... that [etc.]. 1890 LIDSON *Life Pusey* (1893) I. xviii. 441 Keble's habitual self-distrust made him at times of less service as an adviser than he might have been.

Hence Self-distrustful a., -distrusting *pph. a.*

1860 J. CAIRNS *Memo. J. Brown* viii. 263 This lady... 1834 MRS. HENANS *Sc.* *self-distrusting heart.

Self-dominion. [SELF-1 a.] The realm or domain of self: a. a condition of things of which self is the centre; b. what constitutes a man's self.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shakesp. Char.* xvi. 396 These phrases, he says, are 'the delight of Noodledom'... Ay, and they are the delight, too, of selfdom. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 373 If death should... put his selfdom to the test of loneliness. 1888 - *Study of Relig.* II. iv. ii. 350 This durable selfdom attaches to us... as personal beings.

Self-ease. [SELF-5 a.] Personal comfort.

1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 12 Regarding nothing but self-ease and health. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 334

labor for a worthy end.

Self-ease, obs. form of SELVAGE.

Self-effacement. [SELF-1 a.] The keeping of oneself out of sight or in the background.

1866 VISCR. STRANFORD *Selections* (1869) II. 319, I am content to remain unknown, and successful in self-effacement.

...-ative a., retiring.

1902 H. S. MERRIMAN *Cultures* vi. Miss Netty Cahere was a vision of pink and... 25 Aug. 147/1 [He] intrudes not at all. In society he was t.

Self(e)g(e)ne (e) = SELF-GENERATION.

Self-elect, a. [SELF-2.] = SELF-ELECTED.

1842 MIALI *In a Quonq.* II. 97 In virtue of trusteeship to which they are self-elect. 1885 SIR JAS. PAGET *Mem.* iii. (1901) 42 Some self-elect of the pupils, making themselves into a kind of club.

Self-elected, a. [SELF-2.] Elected by oneself, (of a body) elected by its members; *transf.* of an office to which a person has appointed himself.

1838 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxix. The connivance of Government to his self-elected office of Protector of the Lennox. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 216 Self-elected Town Council.

1886 C. E. PASCOE *Land. of Today* xxvii. (ed. 3) 248 Nominally, the election of the directors is in the hands of the stockholders; virtually, they are self-elected.

Self-election. [SELF-1 a.] Election of oneself by oneself.

1790 *Byssander* 129 Whether or not Alexander was conscious... good with pos... ness

So Self-... ting

... self.

... self.

... self.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 228 The violent Aristocrats would have wished... that these (the Regents) should remain self-elective. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. ix. 728 Boroughs constituted with self-elective Councils.

***Self-end.** *Obs.* Chiefly *pl.* (Very common 1650-1700.) [f. SELF-5 a, d + END sb. 14.] Personal or private end or object; selfish aim or purpose.

1628 F. GREVILLE *Life of Sidney* ii. (1652) 33 These were not complements, self-ends, or use of each other. 1633 - *Lett. to Hon. Lady* iii. Wks. 1870 IV. 254 My self-end being nothing but your favour, and my true end your good. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 118 He that loves God, loves him for his own good... but he that Praises him... does it not upon any self-end, but merely because he thinks it just. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1700) IV. 257 Having no Treachery, no Self-ends in his own East. 1728 R. MORRIS *Archit.* 11 They had some sinister View and Self-end.

***Self-ended,** *pph. a.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + ED.] Of merely private or selfish aims; characterized by self-centred actions or desires.

1645 W. GOODE *Discov. Publ. Spirit* 17 Publique Spirits delight in their work more than their wages, but self-ended men love their wages better than their work. 1684 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 17 (1716) 104 Narrow self-ended Souls make prescription of good Offices. 1693 *Urgulant's Rabelais* iii. xlv. 361 Self-ended Lawyers. 1716 M. DAVES *Athen.* *Brit.* III. 10 That self-ended occasional Conformity. 1731 BAILEY vol. II. *Self-ended*, for one's own advantage.

Hence *Self-endedness.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* i. ii. viii. 131 Displaying the Frauds and Self-endedness of his own Errors and Mispractices. 1697 R. PIERCE *Bath Mem.* Pref. 5, I find a Physician of great Name... blaming the Bath... not without just Suspicion of some Self-endedness.

***Self-ending,** *pph. a.* [analogical after SELF-ENDED; cf. self-centred, self-centring.] = SELF-ENDED.

1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 114 The Self-ending, Self-centring Man does in a very true... sense idolize himself.

***Self-essence.** *Obs.* [SELF-5 c.] Self-existent being. **So Self-essential, -essentiated** *adjs.*, self-existent.

1644 DICKEY *Nat. Soul* Concl. 463 That... proceedeth... from the bounteous hand of the nothing annihilating 'self-essence. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. xxvii. By her own central self-identity Which is her self-essential omniformity. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* xi. This eternal and self-essential Being, the infinitely blessed God. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. viii. (1712) 23 If any Thing may be *Self-essentiated besides God.

Self-esteem. [SELF-1 a.] Favourable appreciation or opinion of oneself.

1657 BAKER *Sancta Sophia* ii. ii. § 2 Independence, Self-esteem, Self-judgment, & Self-will. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 572 Oft times nothing profits more Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right Well-manag'd. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowledge* i. i. (1831) 10 Thou wilt find an's self-esteem the surer id's mart. 1884 *Manch.*

Exant. 11 Nov. 5/2 There are plentiful grounds for an honest self-esteem.

b. Phenology. One of the mental faculties with which an 'organ' or 'bump' in the cranium is associated; the 'bump' itself.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiogn. Syst.* iii. ii. 332. 1825 COMBE *Syst. Phenol.* 154 Self-esteem. This organ is situated at the vertex or top of the head, a little above the posterior or sagittal angle of the parietal bones. c. 1835 W. D. COOLEY *Phenol.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) CXIII. 326/2 Self-esteem... occupies the middle of the upper posterior part of the head immediately above the Inhabitiveness... of Gall's system.

So Self-esteeming *pph. a.*

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* § 6 Learned self-esteeming men.

Self-estimate. [SELF-1 a.] Estimate or valuation of oneself.

1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 22 The event decides this matter of self-estimate. 1898 GROSART *More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 36/1 More's Wordsworthian self-scrutiny and lofty self-estimate.

So Self-estimation.

1790 CATY. GRAMAM *Lett. Educ.* 504 Such an arrogant self estimation tends to weaken that strong sense of allegiance and dependance which is due from the creature to the Creator. 1856 GROTE *Greece* ii. xciv. XII. 355 An exorbitant personality and self-estimation.

Self-evidence. [SELF-1 d.] a. Evidence of its own truth. b. The quality or condition of being self-evident.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 16 There is not a word but carries with it self-evidence in its Bowels. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. vii. § 3 'Tis plain, that several other Truths, not allowed to be Axioms, partake equally with them in this Self-evidence. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Reflect.* 5 He resolves that ready... assent which is given to certain Propositions upon their Proposal, into the Self-evidence of them. 1796 COWPER *Lett. in Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 352 He deems that there is a certain self-evidence in Infidelity, and becomes an Atheist by intuition. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 478 [Hutcheson's] writings... fetched back into the light of self-evidence many a generous trait of inward experience. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* iv. § 3. 87 The personality of Jesus Christ is its own self-evidence.

So Self-evidencing *pph. a.*, providing itself the evidence of its own truth; hence **Self-evidencingly** *adv.*

1658-9 OWEN (title) Of the Divine Original, Authority, *Self-evidencing Light, and Power of the Scriptures [etc.]. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* vi. 118 The native clearness of self-evidencing principles. 1862 M'COSS *Supernat. in relat. to Natural* ii. i. § 3. 133, I believe that the truths revealed in

man of moods.
1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept.,
rinsic divinity. 1882-4
as *self-evidencingly a

Self-evident, a. (sb.) [SELF-3 b.] Evident of itself without proof; axiomatic.

1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* i. ii. § 14 These general and self-evident Maxims. *Ibid.* ii. i. § 10 Whether this, That the Soul always thinks, be a self-evident Proposition. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* ii. Concl. 290 The Truth of revealed Religion, .. is not self-evident. 1809 W. IRVING *Hist. New York* (1861) 115 He never suffered even a self-evident fact to pass unargued. 1861 *PALEY Aeschylus Persians* 578 note, This is one of those happy explanations which at once commend themselves by a self-evident propriety. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 405 The self-evident fact that growth is the result of eating and drinking.

b. as sb. A self-evident proposition.
1868 *Athenaeum* 22 Aug. 241/3 The relations of premise and consequence which exist between self-evidents.

So self-evidential a., resting upon self-evidence; **Self-evidentiality, the** character of being self-evident; **Self-evidently adv.,** in a self-evident manner.

1872 ceases
tion,
any two in Euclid. 1872
vii. 40 The Major P
strip of its identical
II. 684 All voluntary
ness, and by that ma
1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 77/1 Any alteration in the terms of a contract which is not self-evidently for the benefit of the society.

Self-evolution. [SELF-1 a.] Evolution of oneself (itself) by one's (its) own power.

1857 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1877) II. 39 The idea of self-evolution in a story. 1883 *Bible Myths* (ed. 2) 369 In the progress of still further self-evolution, he [Brahma] willed to invest himself with the second quality of goodness, as Vishnu.

So self-evolved, evolving ppl. adj.
1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 34 Their 'self-evolved' inexplicable explanations of everything. 1862 *SPENCER First Princ.* i. ii. § 11 (1869) 32 A symbolic conception of a self-evolved Universe. 1874 *BAILEY Festus* 526 Each heart lit up with 'self evolving joy. 1871 *Yimes* 5 Apr. 3/1 The presumption that Man is but a term in this self-evolving series.

Self-exaltation. [SELF-1 a.] Exaltation of oneself, one's personality or claims.

1677 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* iv. 132 Proud self-exaltation brings down the soul. 1726 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* Pref. p. xxiii, To

exaltation to speak the simple truth.

So Self-exaltative a., -exalting ppl. a., -exalting vbl. sb. and ppl. a. (whence -exaltingly adv.).
1830 *BENTHAM Picking* (1821) 23 Of these two branches the first mentioned may be termed

towering and 'self-exalting' imaginations. 1761 *COWPER Hope* 530 If self-exalting claims be turn'd adrift. 1874 *SPURGEON Treat. David* lxxxvi. 5 So 'self-exaltingly indignant at the injuries done by others.

Self-examination. [SELF-1 a.] Examination of oneself with regard to one's conduct, motives, etc., esp. as a religious duty.

1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* Introd. 5 Resume thy long-neglected liberty of self-examination. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 16 Sept. 1655, Preach'd at St. Gregorys one Darnell on 4 Psalm 4. concerning the benefit of self-examination. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 10 This kind of self-examination would give them a true state of themselves. 1875 *KEBLE Lett. Spir. Counsel* lxxv. (ed. 3) 128 Let your self-examination... turn upon the government of your thoughts... towards your fellow-creatures.

So Self-examinant, -examiner, -examinant n. ng.
1825 *COTTERIDGE Aids Refl.* 164 If the 'Self-examinant will... exchange the safe circle of Religion... for the shifting Sand-wastes... of Speculative Theology. 1710 *SHAFESBURY Charac.* Adv. to Author i. 1, 'Tis the hardest thing in the world to be a good Thinker, without being a strong 'Self-Examiner. *Ibid.* iii. 13, There is something valuable in this 'Self-examining Practice.

Self-exciting, ppl. a. Electr. [SELF-1 f.] Designating a dynamo-electric machine that excites its own field. **So Self-exciting.**

1834 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iii. 119/1 Self-exciting machines. 1908 J. G. HORNER *Encycl. Pract.* The dynamo-electric of a dynamo netic field upon the

ual magnetism of its

magnet poles.

Self-exile. [SELF-1 a.] Voluntary exile.
1827 *Backham's Theat. Greeks* 137 The motives for this self-exile are obscure. 1852 H. W. PIERSON *Miss. Mem.* 163 Duty to our Lord required self-exile from home.

So Self-exiled pa. pples.

1737 *SAVAGE Of Public Spirit* 191 Must self-exil'd roam Never to hope a friend, nor find a home. 1813 *SCOTT Tricran.* ii. Interl. v. Arthur must... Self-exiled seek some distant shore. 1903 *KIRKUP 5 Nations* 60 Self-exiled from our grass delights.

Self-existent, v. rare. [Back formation from next.] *intr.* To be self-existent. 1697 [see next].

Self-existence. [SELF-5 c.] Existence of a being by virtue of his inherent nature independently of any other being.

1697 J. SEAGRANT *Solid Philos.* 84 Even Self-existence signifies a kind of Form or Mode of the Subject that Self-exists. 1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* II. 102 'Tis plain, it then may absent be from all; Who then will this a Self-existence call? 1860 *PUSEY Alin. Proph.* 325 That Name which He [God] vouchsafed to give to Himself, expressed His Self-existence. 1862 *SPENCER First Princ.* i. ii. § 11 (1869) 31 Even were self-existence conceivable, it would not in any sense be an explanation of the Universe.

So + Self-existency.
1931 *GOUGE God's Arrows* III. § 72-317 Jehovah... sets out the eternity and self-existency of God. A 1653 - *Comm. Heb.* i. 10 Christ in regard of his self-existency giveth to himself this title, 'I am that I am'.

Self-existent, a. [SELF-3 b.]
1. Having the property of self-existence; existing of or by oneself (itself).

1701 [see SELF-MOVENT]. 1726 *WATTS Logic* II. v. § 2 (ed. 2) 258 The Argument for the Existence of God, derived from the Idea of a most perfect and self-existent Being. 1848 R. I. WILDERBROOK *Doctr. Incarnation* vi. (1852) 147 The self-existent Godhead. 1862 *SPENCER First Princ.* i. ii. § 11 (1869) 35 Those who cannot conceive a self-existent universe.

2. Having a primary or independent existence.

1779 *BURKE Sp.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1780) 142/1 Property was not made by government, but government by and for it. The one is primary and self-existent; the other is secondary and derivative. 1876 *BLACKFOOT Hist. U. S.* VI. lvi. 441 The hatred of America as a self-existent state.

So Self-existing ppl. a.

1701 *GREW Cosm. Sacri.* I. i. 1 This Self-existing Being hath the Power of Perfection, as well as of Existence, in Himself. 1747 *LYTTLETON Obs. Cons. St. Paul Wks.* (1774) 328 If... we have recourse... to the independent existence of matter, then we must admit two self-existing principles. 1795-1814 *WORDSW. Excurs.* iv. So Self-existing cause and end of all.

Self-experience. [SELF-5 a.] Personal trial or experience.

1645 *BP. HALL Rem. Discontent.* § 26, 159 Mere ignorance, and want of self-experience is nullity of this error. 1650 *TRAPP*

dence and those that have things by hear-say only. 1778 (W. ALARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* Obs. 164 The Self-Experience I have... had with respect to the Weather. 1846 *JOWETT in Life & Lett.* v. (1869) I. 132 Whether all this self-experience and over-sensibility ends in a morbid consciousness. 1888 M. F. TUPPER *Life as Author* 159 It is a volume of self-experiences, to be read 'through the lines'.

So Self-experienced ppl. a.

1782 J. BROWN *Compend. Virum Relig.* Introd. p. vi, What stock of self-experienced truths.

Self-explained, ppl. a. [SELF-2.] Explained by itself, understood without specific explanation.

1725 *Pope Odys.* xix. 651 The vision self-explain'd. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comyn-Pl. Bh.* Ser. ii. (1849) 209 The excellence of the German language is its independence; its compound words being like the Greek, self-explained.

So Self-explaining ppl. a., -explanatory a.
1864 *WEBSTER*, 'Self-explaining. 1898 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XLV. 73, I have drawn the diagrams for the various methods, which are nearly 'self-explanatory.

Self-faced, ppl. a. [f. after SELF-COLOURED; cf. SELF-3.] Of a paving-stone: Retaining its natural face or surface, undressed or unwhewn.

1850 in *Ogilvie*. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 473/1 Ordinary paving is of self-faced or of tooled York.

Self-feeling, sb. [SELF-5 b. and SELF-1 d, 5 d. Cf. G. *selbstgeföhl*.]

1. Used to render CYNÆSTHESIS.

1835 J. YOUNG *Lect. Intell. Philos.* ix. 81 Dr. Crichton gives an account of a sense called by some German writers Cynæsthesis or self-feeling.

2. Feeling centred in oneself, egotistic feeling.
1899 *MAULEY Path. Mind* v. 211 This extreme development of selfhood or self-feeling among the insane. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 653 Self-feeling, a germ of the feeling of 'my worth' enters into this early passionateness. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 194 There is often an

'self-feeling' which may give rise to hypo-

ty.

1908 G. A. COE in *Hibbert Jnl.* Jan. 365 [In self-hypnosis] First, the bodily sensations were modified... Second, the self-feeling underwent an equally marked change. It seemed as if the self melted into its object.

+ Self-feeling, ppl. a. Obs. [SELF-1 f.] Self-conscious.

1642 H. MORE *Song of the Soul* i. ii. xxv, Self-feeling Ant-zesthesia.

Self-fertile, a. Bot. [SELF-3 b.] Of a flower: Having the property of fertilizing itself by the action of its pollen on its pistil. Of a plant: Fertilized by the pollen of its own flowers alone.

Also applied to hermaphrodite animals. **So Self-fertilizable a., -fertilization, -fertilize v., -fertilized ppl. a., -fertilizer, a self-fertilizing plant, -fertilizing ppl. a.**

1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iv. 95 The contrivance seems adapted solely to ensure 'self-fertilization. *Ibid.* 100 Of aquatic animals, there are many 'self-fertilizing hermaphrodites. 1865 - in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 276, I conjectured that the Spider and Bee-orchids might be a cross and 'self-fertile form of the same species. 1871 A. W. BENNETT in *Jnl. Linn. Soc. Bot.* XIII. 149 It is very commonly the case in closed 'self-fertilized flowers for the pollen-tubes

to penetrate the substance of the ovary. 1891 *Gay in Amer. Jnl. Sci.* S. are frequented by ins.

Ibid. 126 'The flowers of this species 'self-fertilize, but must also be habitually cross-fertilized. 1879 G. HEYNSLOW in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* XVIII. 8 Scrophulariaceae furnishes several 'self-fertilisers.

Self-flattered, ppl. a. [SELF-2.] Flattered by oneself.

1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* viii. 180 Self-flatter'd, unexperient'd, high in hope.

So Self-flatterer [SELF-1 c].

1713 M. HENRY *Folly Desp. own Soul* Wks. 1835 I. 160 Self-flatterers and self-deceivers will prove self-destroyers. 1877 J. HOWIE *Ref. Princ.* re-exhibited Pref. p. xli, (We may) incur the suspicion of self-flatterers.

Self-flattering, ppl. a. [SELF-1 f.] Flattering oneself, encouraging oneself in a lofty opinion of one's achievements, powers, or influence.

a 1886 *STONE Arcadia* vi. (Sommer) 302 Which like a self-flattering woman she conceived was done for her sake. 1667 *FLAVEL Saint Iude* (1673) 148 The damning sin of the self-flattering Hypocrite. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archil.* 70 Those self-flattering Companions, Novelty and Singleness. 1795-1814 *WORDSW. Excurs.* vii. 1007 The hopes And expectations of self-flattering minds. 1842 *MANNING Sermon* viii. (1848) I. 110 The indulgence of... some self-flattering and sensitive vanity.

So Self-flattery.

1680 *ALLEN Peace & Unity* 83 In danger of being betrayed into such a self-flattery. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* i. vii.

Self-forgetful, a. [SELF-1 e.] Forgetful of one's self or one's own individuality; having or characterized by no thought of self.

1854 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* vii. 438 The quick, honest, self-forgetful acknowledgment of the truth. 1897 'A. HORE' *Phroso* xvii, One, fierce, uncalculating, self-forgetful triumph. Hence **Self-forgetfully adv., Self-forgetfulness**; **so Self-forgetting ppl. a.**

1859 *RUSKIN Two Paths* i. § 2 Art, devoted humbly and 'self-forgetfully to the clear statement... of the facts of the universe. 1832 *DISRAELI Cont. Fleming* i. xiv, All that I can recommend you now is to practise 'self-forgetfulness. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* i. 14 Daniel, in noble self-forgetfulness. 1849 Mrs. TROLLOPE *Three Cousins* xv. 1, 250 Her 'self-forgetting kindness to every being that approached her. 1908 *Expositor* July 35 A self-forgetting idealist.

Self-formation. [SELF-1 a.] Formation or production without extraneous aid; self-development of the mind or character.

a 1713 *SHAFESBURY Charac.* (1723) III. 139 *note*, The natural Production and Self-formation of the Arts. 1839 (C. LOFFT) *Little Self-Formation*; or, the history of an individual mind.

So Self-formed ppl. a.

a 1790 [see SELF-FORMED, SELF-2 a]. 1711 *SHAFESBURY Charac.* III. 139 With them every noble Study and Science was self-form'd [i.e. *autogenetischer*]. 1787 *HAWKINS Life Johnson* 22 A character self-formed, as owing nothing to parental nurture, and scarce anything to moral tuition. 1834 *NEWMAN in Lyra Apost.* (1849) 53 Whose spirits live... Each in his self-formed sphere of light or gloom. 1844 W. H. MILL *Sermon. Temp.* Christ v. 125 A vain and self-formed assurance. 1876 *BLACKFOOT Hist. U. S.* VI. 1, 319 Self-formed bands of volunteers started into being.

+ Self'ful, a. Obs. [f. SELF sb. + -FUL.] Full of 'self', self-centred, selfish.

1654 (J. SPARROW) tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magn.* xxix. § 12 A Source out of the Centre of the fiery desire, a self'ful will of the fiery might of the Soule. *Ibid.* 167 A Source of self'ful Lust. 1652 *MATHER Pref. to Owen's Holy Spirit* (1673) A3 Untimely Abortions of a Self'ful, Distempered Spirit.

+ Self'full, a. Obs. [f. SELF-3 b + FULL a.] = SELF-SUFFICIENT 1. **So + Self'fulness =**

SELF-SUFFICIENCY 1.

1642 H. MORE *Song of the Soul* i. iii. iv. xvii, [God's] being is self'full, self'joy'd, self-excellent. 1672 *OWEN Dic. Evang. Love* 25 His [i.e. God's]... Communicative Love, from his own infinite self'fulness.

Self'fulness. Now rare. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Self-centredness, selfishness.

1654 (J. SPARROW) tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magn.* xxix. § 38 A Sprout... out of the first Principle, in which... the first Principle, did in an especial manner prevail and would

Sever it self into a self'fulness [orig. *ein eigenheit*]. 1658 *OWEN Of Temp.* viii. 172 Self'fulness as to principles, and selfishness as to ends. 1660 *GALOY & BROWNE* 233 Savouring of self'fulness and conceit. 1837 *BP. MOULT Thoughts Spir. Life* iii. 54 Nothing does the world's Microscope discover more keenly than selfishness in a Christian man.

+ Self-given, a. Obs. [SELF-2.] Emanating or derived from oneself (itself).

1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* i. 210 Virtue's sure, Self-given, solar, ray of sound delight. 1757 J. BROWN *Shafesb. Charac.* 173 A self-given and original beauty.

Self-giving, vbl. sb. [SELF-1 b.] The giving of oneself for others; self-devotion; self-sacrifice.

1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. iii. vii. (1857) 114 To give rather than to receive... the blessedness of self-giving. 1883 *PIERSON Evang. Wks.* xviii. 163 His self-giving to the cause of the poor.

So Self-giving ppl. a., self-sacrificing.
1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. iii. vii. (1857) 113 A few of this divine self-giving charity.

+ Self-gloriation. *Obs. rare.* [SELF-3 a.] Self-boasting.

1672 H. MORE *First Reply* Pref. A 2 b, That I ought to be utterly dead to all Self-giving and Self-gloriation.

Self-glorification. [SELF-1 a.] Glorification or exaltation of oneself.

Self-glorious, a. [SELF-3 a.] Marked by vain-glory or boasting.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. Prol. 20 Free from vain-ness, and self-glorious pride. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No A.* iv. ii. Your too self-glorious temper.

So Self-glory, Self-glorying *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1647 tr. *Behmen's XL Quest.* i. § 66 Covetousnesse, Pride, *Self-glory and Arrogancy. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* xvi. 299 If such a creature pretends to self-glory for any thing that he is, or does. 1878 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* 118 Self-indulgent, self-glorying, hide Christ from the soul. 1848 W. R. WILLIAMS *Lord's Prayer* ix. (1854) 326 To slay this *self-glorying. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 500 These are only *self-glorying records of victories.

Self-good. [SELF-5 a.] Personal benefit or advantage.

1618 BARNESVELL *Apol. C.* 3 All men are bound their self-good to procure. 1699 SHAFESB. *Charac. Ing. conc. Virtue* ii. § 1 Nor has for Object any Self-good or Advantage of the private System. 1832 TENNYSON *Eneide* 155 Good for self-good doth half destroy self-good.

Self-governed, ppl. a. [SELF-2.]

1. Acting or living according to one's own desires uninfluenced by others; independent.

1795-1814 WOODSW. *Excurs.* v. 386 How few who mingle with their fellow-men And still remain self-governed, and apart. 1797 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* Ser. iv. (1851) 273 When a self-governed man, No laws exist to thee. 1847 MAS. GORE *Castles in Air*, New works derived from the London library, to which my self-governed sisters were subscribers.

2. Of persons: Marked by self-control. Of a state: Having

18.. *Brit. Rev.* state, for it is man. MORRIS *Bk. Health* 378 Reasonably self-governed beings. 1886 DICER *Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* vii. 108 The constitutional relations existing between England and a self-governed colony.

So Self-governing *ppl. a.*, autonomous.

1880 A. TOOP *Parl. Gov. in Brit. Col.* iv. t. 161 Matters affecting the internal administration of a self-governing colony. 1885 DICER *Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* vii. 108 Victoria... is... for some purposes... an independent, self-governing community.

Self-government. [SELF-1 a.]

1. Self-control, self-command. Now rare. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jur.* (1789) 201 Self-government is an eternal duty. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 47 His natural Faculty of Self-government impaired by Habits of Indulgence. 1811 SCOTT *Kentiv.* xxviii. He had but sense and self-government enough left to prevent his stabbing to the heart the audacious villain. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* xi. 128 Intensity of Achilles. Any degree of self-government is a wonder, when exercised over such volcanic forces.

2. Administration by a people or state of its own affairs without external direction or interference.

1798 JEFFERSON in Lieber *Civil Lib.* (1853) 205 note, The residuary rights are reserved to their (the American States) own self-government. 1870 J. E. T. ROGERS *Hist. Glean.* Ser. ii. 4 The towns gained charters of self-government. 1886 DICER *Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* ii. 22 Home Rule does not mean Local Self-Government.

Self-gratulation. = SELF-CONGRATULATION.

1801 MAS. E. PARSONS *Mystr. Visit* II. 125 The self-gratulation... *verruis* iii. iv. *on self-gratu-* *ti.* vi. 396 It *gratulation.*

Self-gratulating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlii. The *self-gratulating ignorant prosperity of the Cohens. 1835 TAIT'S *Mag.* II. 533 Amusements and dissipations are *self-gratulatingly denounced as gross follies and sins. 1859 BAIN *Emotions & Will* vii. 136 Those various forms of *self-gratulatory feeling. *Ibid.* 140 The self-gratulatory pleasures.

Self-guard. *Obs. rare.* In 6-gard. [SELF-1 a.] Reserve.

1585 SIOSEY *Arcaidii* (1622) 87 Self-guard with mildness, Sport with Malice.

Self-heal (*se'heil*). Also 4 selfhele, 5 selhele, sulhele, selfhol (?), 6-7 selfheale. [f. SELF-1 + HEAL v.; cf. OHG. *selbheila* 'cnpfrasia' (see EURIPYAS).]

A name for various plants believed to have great healing properties, esp. *Prunella vulgaris* (Common S.), *Sauicula europaea*, and formerly *Pimpinella Saxifraga* (see PIMPERNEL 3).

1387 SINON. Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon.) 11 *Armonica*, i. Self-hele. *Ibid.* 13 *Betonica major*, i. Selfhele. *Ibid.* 33 *Oxyndrele*, i. Selfhele. *Ibid.* 43 *Unctiosa*, Self hele. 1400-50 (see MORECROFT). 13450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 193 *Unctiosa*... an. selhele uel smerwi. 14250 *Al. E. Med.* Bk. (Heinrich) 201 Tak crowsope, penywort, sulhele, 1526 *Grete Herball* cccvi. (1592) T vj. De pimperinella. Selfe heale or pypmyrell. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* iii. 61 Selfe heale is good to heale grene woundes. 1664 DE BURNET in Pepys *Diary* 1 July, Take... of Selfheale, of Red Roses, of each one Handfull. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 326 Self-heal, *Sauicula*. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 914 The seeds... of the common self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*, mix themselves with those of clover. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 122 In the grass the short self-heal shows.

Self-help. [SELF-1 a.]

1. The action or faculty of providing for oneself without assistance from others.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. In the destitution of the wild desert does our young Ishmael acquire for himself the highest of all possessions, that of Self-help. 1860 SMILES (*Life*) Self-help. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herz.* ix. Free, with the divine instinct of freedom, and all the self-help and energy which spring thereout. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. 14. Birds which are possessed, immediately after hatching, of the faculty of self-help.

attrib. 1887 (*Life*) Self-Help Emigration Society. 1908 (*Life*) Self-help exercises in English.

2. *Law.* Redress of one's wrongs by one's own action, without recourse to legal process.

1875 POSTER *Gains* iii. (ed. 2) 476 The inducement to abstain from self-help... is still required.

Hence **Self-helpful a.** (whence *he'lpfulness*), **Self-helping ppl. a.**, **Self-helpless** (whence *he'lplessness*).

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* viii. A pig of *self-helpful and serene spirit... 1890 *Athenaeum* 11 Oct. 476/3 The self-helpful quality which enables a man... to secure comforts and luxury without deserving... them. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* xxvii. His body, pampered with easily-obtained luxuries... loses its *self-helpfulness. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 239 He is a rough *self-helping son of the wilderness. 1855 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry* 1 d. 242 The young are active, self-helping little things. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* ii. I am miserable, self-disgusted, *self-helpless. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/2 Apathy, or at least what I would call *self-helplessness.

Self-homicide. Now rare. [f. SELF-1 a + HOMICIDE sb. 2.] Self-murder, suicide.

1621 HAREWILL *Darwin*... stroying of a mans selfe. A Declaration of that homicide is not so naturally Sinne, that it may never be otherwise. 1653 CHARLETON *Eph. & Cimm. Nalrous* (1658) 20 Of all Murders, the most detestable was self-Homicide. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 371 Self-homicide occasionally occurs in melancholia.

Selfhood (*se'lfhud*). [f. SELF sb. + -HOOD.]

Our sanctification is selfhood... rendering also *ichheit*, men or Boehme, 1757-... is no evidence of the continuity of the word from the 17th cent., and it appears as a new formation in the middle of the 19th. Blake's use of the word, in 'the Great Selfhood Satan', *Jermalem* (1804) 33, seems to be isolated.]

1. The quality by virtue of which one is oneself; personal individuality; ipseity; that which constitutes one's own self or individuality; (one's) self.

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Ep.* i. § 23. I live to him & not to my selfhood [orig. *Meinheit*]. *Ibid.* ii. § 19, I cannot ascribe, or arrogate any thing unto my selfe, as if my selfhood [orig. *Ichheit*] were, or understood, anything. *Ibid.* vi. § 35 The Separator of the natural selfhood... *ue Ens. Htd. x.* § 8 [A child's] selfhood [orig. *Selbheit*]. 1861 *of God Wks.* 1864 IV. 247 My single personality, ipseity, self-hood, call it what you will.

1858 BUSINELL *Nat. & Supernat.* ii. (1864) 57 Their glorious self-hood and immortal liberty. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 250 To act, to originate action, there must be... something of selfhood—a self. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gl. Enigma* 239 The perception of selfhood is the very fundamental interior fact of which I am conscious.

2. Oneself as the centre of one's life and action; hence, self-centredness; devotion to self, selfish life or conduct.

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Ep.* x. § 2 Antichrist... neth self-hood [orig. *Eigenheit*] and the lust of the flesh. 1661 SPARROW tr. *Behmen's Rem. Wks.* *Apol. conc. Perf.* 148, I wish that I yet might totally dye to self-hood. 1863 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 103 To destroy all the mischievous Works of Self-hood and the Devil. 1763 BYRON *Poet. Vers. Let. Behmen* xiii. When the Soul has tasted of the Love... Still in its Selfhood it would seek to shine. 1860 J. YOUNG *Proc. Reason* 205 The... stubborn selfhood of men. 1884 *Ch. Times* 16 May 373/1 The destruction of self-hood and the entire indwelling of the Holy Ghost.

3. One's personality, one's personal interests or character.

1854 LLOYD LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* i. ii. i. 160 They had connexions, or money, which served as a pretty relief... to the mosaic of his self-hood. 1867 LOWELL *Among my Dks.* Ser. i. *Rousseau* (1873) 377 Originality does not consist in a fidgety assertion of selfhood. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 440 Lo cultivating manhood we develop selfhood.

Self-identical, a. *Philos.* [SELF-3 a.] Identical with itself.

1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* ii. xix. 660 We cannot determine the soul as a pure self-identical nature. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* iv. ii. 441 The eternally self-identical significance of Ideas. 1898 LILGWORTH *Div. Immanence* iii. 68 As self-conscious, self-identical, self-determined, we possess qualities which transcend or rise above the laws of matter.

Self-identity. *Philos.* [SELF-3 a.] The identity of a thing with itself.

1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 229 Emotion and change... are incompatible with immutable self-identity. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos. Kant*... y pass through many states. 1899 J. CAIRO *Fundam. Id.*... parate, solitary self-identity, which makes each human spirit... the bearer of its own burden.

Self-idolater. [SELF-1 c.] One who idolizes or worships self. So **Self-idolatry, Self-idolized** *ppl. a.*, **Self-idolizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1844 LO. LEIGH *Walks in C.* 125 And *self-idolaters in drawing tone Whiteabout 'brethren dear', yet care for none. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *C.*... lity, pride, and levity le *lect. Daniel* ii. 91 A shall compete with the The pharisee the dupe

BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 193 Knowing such motions to come from pride and *self-idolizing. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 441 From Isaiah, Zephaniah adopts that characteristic picture of self-idolizing. 183. J. FOSTER *Ess.* iii. iv. (1805) II. 76 The *self-idolizing men who dream.

Self-ill, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. SELF-3 a + ILL a.] Harmful to oneself.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Hymn Marr. Consins* xiii. Live each of our firmly lov'd, and loving; As farre from hate, as self-ill, jealousy.

Self-importance. [SELF-5 a.] The sense of one's importance; bearing or conduct arising from this.

1775 in ASH. 1779 *Mirror* No. 43. 1 She found in him nothing of that self-importance which superior parts, or great cultivation of them, is apt to confer. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xii. The worthy burgher, in the plenitude of self-importance. 1825 — *Detached xxii.* Solitude is favourable to feelings of self-importance. 1872 SANFORD *Est. Eng. Kings* 331 The dignity of bearing in Charles... was sustained by a profound sense of self-importance and superiority.

Self-important, a. [f. prec.] Marked by self-importance; having an exaggerated opinion of one's own importance.

1775 in ASH. 1783 O'KEEFE *Birth-Day* 30 A little self-important court gadder. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 281 Five of our best hands being grown self-important, demanded an increase of wages. 1842 MAXING *Serm.* iii. (1843) 39 The imposing comments of self-important people.

Self-imposed, ppl. a. [SELF-2.] Imposed on one by oneself.

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 350 Of needless shame, and self-imposed disgrace. 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* xlii. Upon the night when Nancy... hurried on her self-imposed mission to Rose Maylie. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. App. 631 There is no reason to think that the pilgrimage was other than a self-imposed one.

Self-improvable, a. [SELF-2 b.] Capable of self-improvement.

1698 COWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. xxxiv. 565 Endowed with... Freedom, and consequently... self-improvable and self-improvable. 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* iv. (1870) 83 Some sentient beings... (of whom is man) imaginative and self-improvable.

Self-improvement. [SELF-1 a.] Improvement of oneself, one's character, etc., by one's own efforts.

1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* L. ix. (1853) 66 Had I such a temper by Nature, I should perhaps, with all my Self-improvement find it a difficult Thing to manage. 1841 HELPS *Ess. Self-discipline* (1842) 21 The whole energies of the man devoted to self-improvement. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 94 Self-improvement and the knowledge of one's own faults.

So Self-improver, Self-improving *ppl. a.* 1853 T. T. LYNCH *Self-Improvement* 1 The *self-improver is both a labourer and a field of labour; a labourer in his own field. 1799 SHAFESB. *Charac. Aleralists* tit. § 2 Neither is this Knowledge [of ourselves] acquir'd by... the View of Pagantrys, the Study of Estates and Honours; nor is He to be esteem'd that *self-improving Artist, who makes a Fortune out of these. 1869 W. P. MACKEY *Grace & Truth* (1874) 41 A long series of self-improving processes.

Self-inconsistency. [SELF-3 a.] = INCONSISTENCY 2, 4.

1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 113 To acquit himself from the imputation of Absurdity and Self-inconsistency. 1778 R. SMITH (*Life*) Self-inconsistency Exemplified. 1844 J. JAMIESON *Real Infl.* *Self-Spirit* iii. 62 This objection cannot be made without obvious self-inconsistency.

So Self-inconsistent a. = INCONSISTENT 3, 4.

1668 G. C. ALOR'S *Div. Dial.* To Rdr. A 3. As if the more perplex and self-inconsistent the Nature of God were, it were the more... adorable. 1745 WESLEY *Answer to Church* 12 They ore, I believe, the most self-inconsistent People.

Self-induced, pa. ppl. and ppl. a. *Electr.* [SELF-1.] Produced by self-induction.

1886 *Science* 14 May 442/2 An extra current of opposite name self-induced in the wire. 1897 L. WHICUT *Induction Coil* i. 20 The self-induced current in the coil from 'make' is inverse.

Self-inductance. *Electr.* [SELF-3 b.] = next. Also, the coefficient of self-induction.

[1888: see INDUCTANCE.] 1897 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. iv. IV. 431 We can always determine the mutual inductances in terms of the self-inductances. 1903 *Times* 6 Feb. 9/6 In self-inductance electricity had a property resembling inertia.

Self-induction. *Electr.* [SELF-3 b.] The production of an induced current in a circuit by means of a variation in the current of that circuit. (See INDUCTION 10, INERTIA 1 b.)

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 291 The self-induction of a round wire doubled on itself. 1876 CRYSTAL *to Enceyl. Brit.* VIII. 762... *self-induction* of a circuit of the circuit on it. The electromotive force of self-induction currents.

So Self-inductive a., produced by self-induction. 1834 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* (1844) II. 203 Self-inductive action of a current. 1886 *Science* 14 May 442 The self-inductive capacity of non-magnetic wires of different metals.

Self-indulged, ppl. a. [SELF-2.] Indulged, gratified, or hamoured by oneself.

1816 H. G. ROBINSON *Odes of Iliac* ii. ii. Felt dropsy, self-indulged, is nursed, Nor drives away its growing thirst. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* i. Spoilt... and self-indulged.

Self-indulgence. [SELF-1 a.] Indulgence of one's desires, etc.; = INDULGENCE 2 b.

1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment* II. iii. (1811) 159 That you do not believe that ill-health comes to any but through their own self-indulgence. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Garth* (1853)

215 The author never slumbers in self-indulgence; his full vigour is always exerted. 1859 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xviii. (1878) 98 One finds so few people that will do any duty that taxes their self-indulgence.

So Self-indulgent a. (cf. INDULGENT 2), **Self-indulger**, **Self-indulging** ppl. a.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 27 Mar., an. 1776. A capricious and self-indulgent valetudinarian. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. i. (1876) 11 Those festive, self-indulgent habits. 1847 MRS. TROLLOPE *Three Cousins* xxvii. II. 266 All the articles ever invented by the ingenuity of man for rendering the retired hours of an aged self-indulger luxurious. 1867 NORMAN *Misc.* (1869) 275 Our most forward and self-indulging Opinions. 1795-1814 WOROSW. *Excurs.* ii. 311 Steeped in a self-indulging spleen.

Self-inflicted, ppl. a. [SELF-2.] Inflicted by oneself or one's own hand.

1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 439 Poverty, with most who whimper forth Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe. 1814 BYRON *Lara* i. xvii. Self-inflicted penance. 1883 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 270/2 The injury was self-inflicted.

So Self-infliction.
1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 583 Self-infliction was characteristic of the idolatrous cuttings. 1892 ZANOWILL *Bew Mysl.* 36 In the absence of any theory as to how the cut could possibly have been made by that other band, we should be driven back to the theory of self-infliction.

Self-instructed, ppl. a. [SELF-2.] Self-educated, self-taught. **So Self-instruction**; **Self-instructor** (used as a title for a manual of self-instruction).

1704 T. BROWN *Lond. & Lacedon, Oracles* Wks. 1709 III. iii. 136 The Desire of Self-Instruction. 1729 *Law Serious* C. xviii. 326 Had we continued perfect, as God created the first man, perhaps the perfection of our nature had been a sufficient self-instruction for every one. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* x. What instruction is more effectual *Athenaeum* 7 Jan. 21/2 To assist in tactics. 1807 (title) *The Self Best Companion*; being an Introduction to all the various branches of useful learning and knowledge. 1883 (title) Ward and Lock's Self-instructor; or, Every Man his own Schoolmaster.

† Self-interested, ppl. a. *Obs.* [See INTERESTED.] = SELF-INTERESTED.

1656 EARL MORV. tr. *Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. xl. (1674) 14 The self-interested and perfidious heart of Man. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4324/1 Those narrow Self-Interested notions which... had so long cramped and fettered them.

Self-interest. [SELF-2.]
1. One's personal profit, benefit, or advantage. (cf. INTEREST 2, b.) Now rare or *Obs.*

1668 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies* Ch. 33 Self interest... is the second end. 1662 DUPPA *Holy Rules Devot.* ii. (1675) 162 Hast thou set up nothing in competition with him (i.e. God)... no Profit, no Self-love, no Self-Interest of thine own? 1726 BURTON *Serm. Rolls Chapel* xl. 202 Greater Regards to Self-interest. 1801 *Parnass's Mag.* Aug. 35 An enlightened sense of self-interest. 1821 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* xiii. He holds his own self-interest to be the devoted guide of his whole conduct. 1833 LYTON *Godolphin* i. ii. 22 Like Lyndar, he loved plotting, yet neglected self-interest.

b. A private or personal end. *Obs.*
1668 SINCEBY *Diary* (1836) 102 It admitted no alloy or mixture with By-respects or self-interests. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Diary* (1836) 102 It admitted no alloy or mixture with By-respects or self-interests.

2. Regard to, or pursuit of, one's own advantage or welfare, esp. to the exclusion of regard for others. (cf. INTEREST 5.) For the favourable sense, cf. SELF-LOVE 2.

mismanagement. 1780 COWPER *Expost.* 439 The priestly brotherhood, devout, sincere, From mean self-interest and ambition clear. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 271 An enlightened self-interest, which, when well understood, they tell us, will identify with an interest more enlarged and public. 1865 LOWELL *Reconstruction* Wks. 1890 V. 230 The weak good-nature inherent in popular government, but against which monarchies and aristocracies are insured by self-interest. 1878 EMERSON *Soc. Ethics* in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 407 In spite of malignity and blind self-interest... necessity is always bringing things right.

Self-interested, a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Characterized by self-interest; actuated solely by regard for one's personal advantage or welfare.

1657 *Narr. late Parli. in Harl. Mss.* (1809) III. 462 Men, standing under such mercenary and self-interested obligations. 1688 L.D. CHURCHILL *Lett. to King* lib. IV. 59 Those unhappy designs, which inconsiderate and self-interested men have framed against your Majesty's true interest. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Sept. (O.H.) The gifts of Fortune... applied. 1834 K. H. DUNN *Marys Call* middle ages had... nothing to recommend it to the favour of self-interested reformers. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* v. I must learn to be prudent and self-interested for your sakes.

Hence **Self-interestedness**; so **† Self-interestedness**, ppl. a. = SELF-INTERESTED.

1717 BAILY *II. Sinisterris* Unfairness. †Self-interestedness. 1729 *North Life Dudley* North (1744) 6 Experience of Men's ordinary Self-interestedness and Treachery. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 67 This charge of self-interestedness against the motive of a future

life. 1669 SHAFESB. *Charac., Inf. conc. Virtue* II. 79. All

both vanish at once.

Self-involvement. [SELF-3 a.] The condition or fact of being self-involved.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xiii. (1809) II. 123 The self-involvement and dreamlike continuity of Richardson. 1888 *Amer. Trnsl. Psychol.* I. 620 Heraclitus... seemed to appreciate the dangers of self-involvement.

Self-involved, ppl. a. [SELF-3 a.] Wrapped up in oneself or one's own thoughts.

1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 261 The pensive mind... all too dearly self-involved. 1847 JAMES RUSSELL I. ix. 175 That passive sort of self-involved... 1869 RUSKIN Q. involved returns

Selfish (se-lfsh), a. Also 7 self(e)-ish, selvish. [f. SELF sb. + -ISH 1 2.]

In Hackett's life of Archbishop Williams, *Scrivener's Reserata* (1693) ii. § 136, the word is said to be of the Presbyterians' 'own new mint'; it is used in reference to events of the year 1611. Synonyms current in the 17th cent. are *self-centred* and *selfful*.

1. Devoted to or concerned with one's own advantage or welfare to the exclusion of regard for others.

1640 W. BRIDGE *True Souldiers* C. 74 A carnal self-eish spirit is very loathsome in what is spiritual. 1645 T. HILL *Oliver Branch* (1648) 27 When you are so selfish to your desires and undertakings...

to avoid the selfish violence of my mother-in-law. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xiv. 'Well, but what's to become of me?' urged the selfish man. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxv. The subject of selfish interest is the present point. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 67 This charge of selfishness against the motive of a future life is selfish in him to be himself.

Comb. 1666 BR. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 129 We cannot imagine him so selfish-spirited as to effect it. 1863 HAWKER in *Byles Life* (1903) 462 A downlooking lying selfish-hearted thought.

b. Used (by adversaries) as a designation of those ethical theories which regard self-love as the real motive of all human action.

1663 W. LUCY *Observer*, *Hobbes* 178 To use the Phrase of the time this Gent. [Hobbes] is very selfish. 1847 *London Univ. Cal.* (1848) 157 The different systems to which the term 'selfish' has been applied. 1868 EAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 638 The Epicurean, or Selfish, System.

2. By etymological re-analysis used for 'pertaining to or connected with oneself'.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 72/2 The sensation excited on the skin is less selfish, if we may use the term in this sense. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 2/2 To pursue this selfish ideal.

Selfishly (se-lfsh), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a selfish manner.

1725 *Port. Pral. Sat.* 293 Who can your merit selfishly approve. 1809 PINKNEY *Tran. France* 140 Who was never known to forget himself, and act otherwise than selfishly.

Selfishness (se-lfshness). Also 7 selvish-. [f. SELFISH + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being selfish; selfish disposition or behaviour; regard for one's own interest or happiness to the disregard of the well-being of others.

1643 W. GREENHILL *Acc. at Root A iij h.* It's domesticities of spirit, selvishness, which is the great let to Armies, Religions, and Kingdoms good. 1645 T. HILL *Oliver Branch* (1648) 26 As long as ever you are full of Envy... or full of Selfishness, it argues you want love. 1790 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1711) I. 115 The Opposite of Sociableness is Selfishness. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 333 A tax by which luxury, advance, and selfishness were screened, and the land thrown upon productive capital. 1859 JAMES LOUIS *XXI*, L 406 Passion, vanity, interest, and all the other species of selfishness.

Selfism (se-lfizm). [f. SELF sb. + -ISM.] Devotion to or concentration upon one's own interests; self-centredness. Also, the 'selfish theory' of morals.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit.* (1866) 524 In the pride of luxury and selfism. 1832 D'ISRAELI *Cont. Fleming* ii. x. That

[See OTHERISM.]

Selfist (se-lfist). Also 7 selfiste. [f. SELF sb. + -IST.] A self-centred or selfish person.

1662 *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 67 This charge of self-interest against the motive of a future life is selfish in him to be himself.

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2. Judgement passed upon oneself.

1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* i. xiv. (1833) 108 The Want of this previous Act of Self-judgment is the cause of so much Self-Deception. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jer. Mundi* x. (1870) 384 Nemesis is self-judgment by the inward law.

† Self-justiciary. *Theol. Obs.* [SELF-1 c.] = JUSTICIARY sb. 1 5.

1644 PAYNE & WALKER *Ficines's Trial* 115 He professeth himself no Delinquent, but a just person... (O strange self-justiciary, O most impudent affront of Justice!) 1661 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) II. 333 The arrogant assertions of self-justifiers on the one hand, and the wild opinions of the Antinomians on the other. 1694 *Christ Exalted* 79 The Apostle concludes, to the shame of self-justifiers, Rom. 3. 27. Where is boasting then? it is excluded.

Self-justification. [SELF-1 a.] The action of justifying or excusing oneself.

1775 in *Asst.* 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 239 The total absence of silliness and self-justification towards her superiors. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. vi. 371 He abounded in repetitions and explanatory self-justification.

Self-justifier. [SELF-1 c.]

†1 = SELF-JUSTICIARY.
1655 BAXTER *Quaker's Catech.* 9 And yet was he counted a proud self-justifier.

2. *Printing.* A self-justifying type-machine.

In recent Dicts.
So **Self-justified** ppl. a. (*Printing*), arranged by means of automatic justifying mechanism; **Self-justifying** ppl. a. (whence *justifyingly* adv.).

1897 *Brit. Printer* 263 When followed by a like variation

ne, the HARD- minds Proph.

595 What have we spoken against Thee? is the self-justifying question which Malachi records of them. 1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.* s.v. A self-justifying typesetting machine. 1891 MERRITT *One of our Comp.* I. x. 237 She thought, as an observer, and self-justifyingly thought on.

† Self-kill, a. *Obs.* [f. SELF-1 g + KILL v.] Mutually slaughtering.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mirac. Peace* xxvii. With self-kill Swords to cut each other's throat.

Self-killed, *pa. pple.* [SELF-2.] Killed by one's own hand; self-destroyed.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vi. 4 Treasure thou some place, With beauties treasure ere it be self-killed.

1654 And now I'll, So **Self-killer**, murder, suicide.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 37 No relics of traitors to their country, self-killers 1618 BOLTON *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 67 This charge of self-interest against the motive of a future life is selfish in him to be himself.

Self-knowing, *vbl. sb.* = SELF-KNOWLEDGE.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1807) I. 126 Whether abstracted from us there exists any thing higher and beyond this primary self-knowing.

Self-knowing, ppl. a. [SELF-1 f, 3 b.] 1. Knowing oneself; having self-knowledge.

1665 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 310 And upright with Front serene Govern the rest, self-knowing. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* i. i. (1833) 146 A self-knowing man can easily distinguish between these two. 1890 W. T. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* ii. 23 (Funk) That this is meant for a personal Reason, we may know from the fact that Aristotle calls it self-knowing Reason.

2. Knowing of oneself, without help from another (Webster, 1828-32).

Self-knowledge. [SELF-1 a, d.] Knowledge of oneself, one's character, capabilities, etc.

a 1613 OVERBURY *News* Wks. (1856) 174 That a courtier never attains his self-knowledge, but by report. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* concl. 7 Self-knowledge is an everlasting task. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* i. i. (1833) 146 Self-knowledge is that acquaintance with ourselves, which shows us what we are, and do, and ought to be. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. IV. 455 It is a remarkable proof of his self-knowledge, that, from the moment at which he began to distinguish himself in public life, he ceased to be a versifier. 1869 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1876) 35 Self-knowledge is the first condition of repentance.

Self-known, ppl. a. [SELF-2.] Possessing self-knowledge.

1782 COWPER *Glory to God Alone* 17 Oh lost in vanity till once self-known!

Self-lance: see SELF B. 6.

† Self-law. *Obs.* [SELF-5 c.] A law of one's own making or to snit oneself.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 265 It is Self-Law, or if you will, love God, so as not to lose by him, and thy Neighbor for thyself. 1680 CHARNOCK *Mercy for Chief of Sinners* (1546) 16 (They) are so much a law to themselves, that it is difficult to persuade them, to part with this self-law in matter of justification.

So **† Self-lawed** a., that is a law to himself.

1721 *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 67 This charge of self-interest against the motive of a future life is selfish in him to be himself.

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Instead of the will being merely the self-less means for calling the natural individuality into activity.

Hence Selflessly adv., Selflessness.

1853 VAUGHAN in *Guardian* 3 Jan. 1872 That selflessness which God requires in His servant. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 411 A pious priest selflessly devoted to his church. 1904 *Hilbert Trnl.* Oct. 122 With a worthy selflessness he throws himself into the life of the people.

Self-life.

1. [SELF-5 c.] = SELF-EXISTENCE.

1613 *DONNE Good Friday Poems* (1639) 353 Who sees Gods face, that is self-life, must die. a 1712 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 41 A co-eternal Force, Co-boundless with its Source, could in no Moment idle rest, But in pure Act self-life express'd.

2. [SELF-5 d.] Life lived for oneself; life devoted to selfish ends.

1848 *BAILEY Festus* 324 Let then mere self-life cease. 1893 *New Church Mess.* (N.Y.) 10 Apr. 242 In this self-laudation we are indulging ourselves in the vanities of self-life.

† **Self-like**, a. and adv. Obs. [In A. I, f. SELF a. + LIKE a.; cf. SELF-SAME; in A. 2 and B, f. SELF sb. + -LIKE.] A. adj.

1. 'Very like', similar, of the selfsame kind.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab. G.* 1556 *SIXON* Strephons plaining voice words his self-like case he knew. 1594 H. WILSON *Avia* 19, I little thought to find you so: Such self-like wench, I never met. 1596 *Lodge Marg. Amer.* 114 This other in the self-like passion, but with more government, he wrote.

2. Like oneself.

1606 *SVLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Decay 1143 And so God bless your lawful-loved womb With Self-like Babes (for, enfans pareils à vous). 1621 G. SANVOY *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 6 His self-like jaws still grin (orig. ab ipso colligit os rabiem).

B. adv. Even; = SELFLY adv. 1 a.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab. H* 1 In time & in place where they be not required, selfe lyke in the presence of so grete a Kinge & Queene.

† **Self-liked**, a. Obs. [f. next. Cf. OE. *selflice* self-conceited, self-satisfied.] Self-conceited.

1599 *More's Life in Wordsw. Ecl. Biogr.* (1853) II. 106 That he should not be so obstinate and self-liked, as to persevere still in one minde.

† **Self-like**, vbl. sb. Obs. [SELF-1. Cf. OE. *selflice* self-love, self-satisfaction.] Self-love; attachment to one's own opinion, self-conceit.

1561 T. HOVY *Tr. Castiglione's Courtier* 221v. b. Glue her self to understand the full troth in every thyng, without en' king is our guiled with sel' admiring themselves. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Antients* 191 It is not amisse there should be perceived some kinde of self-liking and hardnesse in the works of excellent Artificers. 1724 *MANOVILLE Fab. Bes* (1729) II. 134 The Reasons why this Selfliking, give me Leave to call it so, is not plainly to be seen in all Animals that are of the same Degree of Perfection, are many.

So † **Self-liking** ppl. a.

a 1586 *SIXON Arcadia* III. (1605) 237 Spacious romes, such as the self-liking men, haue... found out the most easful.

Self-limitation. [SELF-1 a.]

1. The limitation of oneself, one's nature, etc.

1853 *PULFORD tr. J. Miller's Chr. Doctr. Sin* II. 204 A self-limitation of God. 1902 J. SMITH *Integrity of Scripture* III. 106 There must have been a marvellous self-limitation in the Incarnation. 1907 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doct. Trin.* x. 191 Virtue is rooted in self-control, self-discipline, that is, voluntary self-limitation.

2. Med. The property of being self-limited.

1879 *FLINT in Arch. Med.* (N.Y.) June, Self-limitation in Cases of Phthisis.

So **Self-limiting** ppl. a.

1863 E. V. NEALE *Analogy of Thought & Nature* 43 By a first cause we mean a self-limiting will, while by the secondary causes derived from it, we mean powers thought of as limited by their effects.

Self-limited, ppl. a. [SELF-2.]

1. Limited by oneself or itself.

1845 *LEWES Hist. Philos.* I. 92 They held The One to be spherical... having neither beginning, middle, nor end; and yet self-limited. 1899 P. BROOKS *Inf. Jesus* II. (1883) 86 The self-limited character of the love of Jesus for His native land.

2. Med. Of a disease: That runs a definite course, being little modified by treatment.

3. Living for oneself.

1855 *BAILEY Mystic.* etc. 66 Malignant, uncreate, inert, self-lived.

† **Self-living**, a. Obs. [SELF-3 b.] Self-existent.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 236 They are immediately Self-living.

Self-loss. [SELF-1 n, d.] Loss of oneself, one's being or personality.

1826 *LAMB Est., Sanity of True Genius* (1860) 292 He wins his flight without self-loss through realms of chaos. 1860 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (ed. 2) I. 119 That transformation and utter self-loss in which we love ourselves only for the sake of God.

Self-lost, a. [SELF-2.] Lost through one's own action, fault, etc. In first quot., lost in one's own estimation.

1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* 108 It is one thing to be lost, and a sinner, and another thing to be self-lost. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VII. 154, I can repair That detriment, if such it be to lose Self-lost. 1792 R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary* v. 214 Rush'd into sin prepen, self-will'd, self-lost. 1796 *MME. D'ARLAY Camilla* II. 149 The infatuated blindness of that self-lost young man. 1866 E. FITZGERALD *Salimānu* 1.23 Thyself Self-Lost, and Conscience-quit of Good and Evil.

Self-long, local. [f. SELF-3 b + LOUGH 1.] See quot.

1700 C. LEIGH *Nat. Hist. Lanc.*, etc. i. 71 There are sometimes Cavities in the Body of this (Spar)... which are implected with Water, tho there are no apparent Aqueducts leading to them; these by the Miners are styled Self-Longs.

Self-love. [SELF-1 a, d.]

1. Love of oneself; in early use most freq. = partiality to oneself, AMOUR-PROPRE; later, usually = regard for one's interests or well-being; chiefly with definitely opprobrious implication, self-centredness, selfishness.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* II. In Lathes fload, long since, in Stigian vale Selfe love I dreynt. a 1586 *SIXON* *Poetry* (Arb.) 19 Selfe-love is better then any gauding to make that seeme gorgeous, wherein our selues are parties. a 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* XLII. 1 Sinne of selfe-love possesseth al mine eite. 1655 *CULPEPPER, etc. Riverius To Rdr.* I, who never had the thought (being very free from Self-love) that my writings were of so much worth. 1733 *Pope Ess. And* III. 261 Self-love forsook the path it first pursu'd, And found the private in the public good. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 35 That kind of self-love which takes the form of family pride. 1861 *Stat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 269 Bear imitation, nuisances, what not, rather than inflict any sudden wound on your friend's self-love. 1875 *MANNING Mission Holy Ghost* v. 130 Self-love... is the abuse and perversion of that love of self which is a divine law. attrib. 1556 *NASHE Saffron Walden* N 3 b, In thys innowating selfe-love AGE.

2. Philos. Regard for one's own well-being or happiness, considered as a natural and proper relation of a man to himself.

1683 D. A. ART *Converse* 1 A rational and lawful sort of Self-love. 1688 *NORRIS Love* I. v. 31 That special sort of Benevolence which we call self-love. 1726 *BUTLER Sermon. Rolls Chapel* III. 55 Conscience and Self-love, if we understand our true Happiness, always lead us the same Way: Duty and Interest are perfectly coincident. 1727 *Pope Thoughts Var. Subj. in Misc.* I. 400 Religion is allow'd to be the highest Instance of Self-Love. 1828 D. STEWART *Philos. Powers of Man* II. I. 145 Self-love... is inseparable from our nature as rational and sensitive beings. 1883 *MAVOUSLEY Body & Will* 166 Self-love is not despicable, but laudable, since duties to self, if self-perfecting... must needs be duties to others.

† **Self-loved**, ppl. a. Obs. [SELF-2.] Loved or cherished by oneself; marked by self-love.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. iii. 5 Puffed vp with smoke of vanitie, And with selfe-loved personage deceiv'd. 1602 *CAMPION Art Eng. Poetic* 6 Brng before me now any the most selfe-loved Rimer. 1621 G. SANVOY *Ovid's Met.* III. Arg't, Scorn'd Echo pines 't a voice: Selfe-lovd Narcissus to a Daffadill. 1820 *SHLELEY Prometh.* Unb. III. iv. 43 Men... with... the dull sneer of self-loved ignorance.

† **Self-lover**, Obs. [SELF-1 c.] A lover of self; one who cares for his own interests alone.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1633) 167 The self lover [dot dot dot] in some part of his body more then in other. 1594 T. B. LE *Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 239 Saint Paul (2 Tim. iii. 2) speaking of wicked men that should be in the latter times, saith first, that they should be self-lovers. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* IV. 120 Self is the last end of self-lovers even in their highest acts of self-denial. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1785) IV. 10 A Nurse... may be careless, and a Self-lover; while a Mother prefers the Health of her Child to her own private Satisfaction.

Self-loving, ppl. a. [SELF-1 f.] Loving or devoted to oneself; seeking one's own interests or advantage; characterized by self-love.

1590 *Broughton's Lett.* II. 8 Looking upon selfe... in this Self-loving glasse. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* IV. vi. 32 Insolent, O'recome with Pride, Ambitious, past all thinking Self-loving. 1616 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* ad. fin. From... all selfe-loving humours. *Chorus.* Good Mercury defend vs. 1712 *STEELE* Sketch 83 Fe MANNING *Sermon* XXIII. (1849) I. 340 All self-loving, petulant, self-loving, boastful men!

Hence † **Self-lovingness**.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Let. Hon. Lady*, Those humble natures, that passe away the Fee-simple of themselves, either with Self-lovingness, or superstitious opinion of Duty.

Self-luminous, a. [SELF-3 b.] Possessing in itself the property of emitting light.

1793 *Herschell Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 85 If... this matter is self-luminous, it seems more fit to produce a star by its condensation than to depend on the star for its existence. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics*... as the stars, flames of being heated or rubb'd. x. (ed. 2) 253 The tail of the Comet is not self-luminous.

Hence **Self-luminosity**.

1901 *Nature* 4 July 244 Bodies like radium that exhibit self-luminosity in the dark.

† **Selfly**, a. Obs. rare. [f. SELF + -LY 1.] a. (One's or its) own. b. A-or one selfly, one and the same.

1591 *SVLVESTER Du Bartas* I. iii. 402 Severally, and of a selfly motion. 1613 *DONNE* *The Anatomie* in *Paragr.* (f. 15) selfly seed. 1751 selfly blast hre about.

† **Selfly**, adv. Obs. [f. SELF + -LY 2.]

1. a. Even. b. Specially.

c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 922 We knowe selfly (neis) the soveraygne lyghtnesse to be darked of a lyght cloud. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* M 3 Selfly at this owte whan plaintes and wepinges seakes my.

2. Of or by oneself (or itself); of one's (or its) own accord or motion; spontaneously.

Several times in *SVLVESTER*, *Scatler*, and S. H. *Golden Lawe*. 1591 *SVLVESTER Du Bartas* I. ii. 1176 Selfly too weak for the least weights foundation. 1595 *SOUTHWELL St. Peter's Compl.* (1602) 8 Selfly dismayd, I neyther fought nor lost, I gaue the field. 1598 *SVLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. 1. 587 A Forrest-thicket... Which, selfly opning [etc.]. 1610 *FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* I. viii. 18 That ground... which attracts humors and selfly expels them. 1629 W. *Scatler Expos.* 2 *Thess.* 211 There is in God, what selfly inclines him to giue, without, and against merit. *Ibid.* 272 He monisheth them, selfly to correct their errors. 1666 S. H. *Golden Law* 4 His Right to the Crown is not Natural, or selfly Hereditary.

Self-made, ppl. a. [SELF-2.] Made by oneself, one's own action or efforts; of one's own making.

Self-made man, one who has risen from obscurity or poverty by his own exertions. (orig. U.S.)

1585 *DANIEL Hyems Tri. Poems* (1717) 119 Worshipping A Nothing, but his self-made Images. 1858 C. B. SEVENSON (title) *Self-made Men*. 1860 *PUSEY Mfr. Proph.* 422 Self-made blindness. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind, Gt. Publ. Char.* We are fond in this country of what are called self-made men. 1870-2 *Lubbock Elem. Geol.* iv. § 1 (1904) 136 As self-made devil differs from an angel. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan. Wealth, if he be self-made.

† Used as pa. pple. with predicative sb.

1784 *COWPER Trac.* 837 Men... Design'd by nature wise, but self-made fools.

Hence **Self-making** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1883 *Blackw. Mag.* 247 The process of self-making... is one of the most interesting at which it is possible to look. 1892 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 326 The ideal to which the average self-making Englishman continues to look up.

Self-mate, sb. Chess. [SELF-1 a.] Checkmate produced by the side that is mated. Also as vb.

1888 J. A. MILES, etc. (title) *Chess-stars*: a galaxy of self-mates. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 754/4 White to play and self-mate in three moves.

† **Self-minded**, ppl. a. [SELF-3.] Obstinate in one's opinion. So † **Self-mindedness**.

1530 *TINOCLE Ausu. More* III. xiii. Wks. (1575) 315/4 Opinastinate. 1579 W. WILKINSON imagination which proceedeth the outward man.

Self-motion. [SELF-5 c.] Motion produced by inherent power apart from external impulse; voluntary or spontaneous motion.

1591 *SVLVESTER Du Bartas* I. iv. 145 As Car-nails fastned in a wheel (without Self-motion) turn with others turns about. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* Pref. (1622) p. iij. Ascribing that his inclination, not vnto his owne self-motion; but vnto Gods providence. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* IV. 99 By how much the more spontaneous... the self-motion is, by so much the more free it is judged to be. 1735 *CHRYNE Philos. Princ.* 1. 10 Matter is not endow'd with Self-motion. 1788 T. *Taylor Proclus* I. Diss. 13 A self-motive nature, which is nothing besides self-motion, is the cause of motion to all things. 1868 *BAIN Ident. & Mor. Sci.* IV. xi. 417 This theory [re. Samuel Clarke's] of self-motion has been severely criticized by Sir W. Hamilton.

Self-motive, a. [SELF-3 b.] Moving by inherent power, endowed with self-motion.

1676 *GLANVILLE Ess. Philos. & Relig.* IV. 9 Beings, self-motive, penetrable and indivisible. 1788 [see prec.]. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. The. another Life* (1857) 55 The most elastic gas is not in itself at all more self-motive than a block of granite.

Self-moved, a. [SELF-3 b.] Moved of itself without external agency.

a 1711 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 41 What is self-mov'd is unconfin'd. 1831 *SCOTT Cr. Rob.* xiv. As if self-moved, the mystic curtain arose. 1845 *LEWES Hist. Philos.* I. 69 The Soul, being a self-moved monad, is One.

So † **Self-movable** a. = SELF-MOTIVE; † **Self-movably** adv.; † **Self-movement** = SELF-MOTION; † **Self-movement** a. = SELF-MOTIVE; † **Self-mover**, something that moves itself; an automaton; † **Self-moving** vbl. sb., (a) spontaneous motion; (b) an automaton; † **Self-moving** ppl. a., moving spontaneously or automatically, capable of self-motion.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. xxvii. All these be substances self-movable. 1678 *COWWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. v. 565 Beings in their own nature Self-movable, and Active. *Ibid.* 582 τὰ αὐτὰ φύκιν, All things Annimally; that is, Self-movably, Actively and Productively. 1885 *New Engl. Dict.* Automaton... Something which has the power of... self-movement. 1905 *ATHENIUM* 1 July 21/2 Self-movement, which has been suggested [as the real touchstone of life]. 1701 *GREW Cosmol. Sacra* I. i. 5 To suppose Body to be Self-Existent... is as absurd, as to suppose it to be 'Self-Movment. 1648 *WILKINS Math. Magic* II. i. (heading). The divers kinds of Automata, or 'Self-movers. a 1688 *COWWORTH Immut. Mor.* IV. ii. § 8 The... Essence and Idea of this Self-Mover, Watch or Horologe. 1740 *LAW Astru. Traff's Disc.* Wks. 1756 VI. 305 Every intelligent Creature is its own Self-mover. 1583 *GOLDING Caliban on Dent.* II. 26-37 Their sinnes come of nothing else than their owne

*self-mourning. 1587 — *De Mornay* vii. 100 Things.. which men as thou art doe deeme to be without end, as straunge Milles and Trindles, and such other kind of self-mourning. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* E. Silver *self-mourning we call Silver-quick. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ii. (1687) 64/2 That God is an infinite self-moving mind. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* ii. iv. 1674 CHENEY engine. 1715 CHENEY

107. Lex. 341
1880 Min-
things that

could be carried or brought into court.

Self-murder, sb. [SELF-1 a.] The taking of one's own life; self-destruction; suicide.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 2114/1 The willfull and selfe murder of Pauyer, of Richard Longe. besides infinite other. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 282 Where Iudas hanged him selfe.. there is a vault erected.. in memory of his selfe murder. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* iii. (1724) l. 553 He [Lord Essex] was found dead; by his throat cut.. The Coroners Jury found it self-murder. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1739) IV. 68 In such a gloomy, saturnine Nation as ours, where Self-murders are more frequent than in all the Christian World besides. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess. Addison* (1865) II. 338 The disciple unhappy life by self-murder.

To save me from dying of

transf. a 1631 DODD *Div. Poems, Letanie* i. Wks. (Gros. art) II. 293 My hart is by dejection clay, And by selfe-murder redd. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 251 ¶ 2 We should think it the most unnatural Sort of Self-Murder to sacrifice the Sentiment of the Soul to gratify the Appetites of the Body. 1721 AUBREY *Terre Fil.* No. 15 (1726) l. 76 When a whole civil society.. destroys itself, it is civil self-murder.

So † Self-murder v., murdered *pa. pple.*, -murdering *ppl. a.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 153 Some have died under their own whipping, and have *selfe murdered themselves. 1716 OLD-VIXON in *Ovid's Ep.* 180 My dear Mother there *Self-murder'd lyes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 337 The wife self-murder'd from a beam depends. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. The

Self-murder, a snicide, *felo de se.*

The OE. words were *self-bana*, *sefmyrpa*. a 1614 DONNE *Budavaror* (1644) 92 He is bound in conscience to steal, and were, in some opinions, a self-murderer if he stole not. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rev.* xv. § 244 His Body was.. buried.. with a Stake driven through him, as is usual in the Case of Self-Murderers. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 280 The same argument would prove every other criminal *non compos*, as well as the self-murderer. 1865 BRADON *Sir Jasper's T.* xviii. You would be sorry that one more self-murderer had gone red-handed to his doom.

Selfness. [f. SELF sb. + -NESS.]

1. Self-centredness; egotism; selfishness; † occas. *pl.* selfish acts or manifestations. Rarely in a neutral sense, Due regard for oneself.

a 1586 SIONEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. lx. Wholly hers all selfnesse he forbeares. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Of Hum. Learn.* cxi. Wks. (1633) 50 A sound foundation, not on sandy parts

a 1628 Sidney
ved, but not re-
1666 WITHER
le the Tempta-

2. Individuality, personality, essence. *rare.*

1611 CORAR, *Mesmele*, selfnesse. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. xxxvi. The most profound and central energie, The very selfnesse of the soul. 1651 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Sign. Rerum* xi. § 89 The expressed Mercury must again come unto the End of its selfness [orig. *Selbheit*].

† Self-nothingness. *Obs.* [SELF-1 d.] Self-annihilation, self-abasement.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 273 This valley of *Ain* is nothing else but self deadnesse, or rather self-nothingness. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 31 It doth lift the heart above all things create and yet at the same time depreesse it at the lowest centre of self-nothingness.

† Selfode, selfoder. *Obs. local.* [Of obscure origin.] A class of tenant in Northumberland and Cumberland.

In quot. 1220-1 *selfode* is app. fem. and may denote the holding, not the tenant.

Propius Johi de domerwite in terra sua comitatus. 1378 *Rentale de Tynemuth* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1878) II. 594 Omnes selfodes facient quilibet tres precar' tantum.

Self-offence. rare.

1. [SELF-3 a.] Damage or injury to oneself. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Calica* c. Feare.. Confounds all powers, and thorough self-offence, Doth forge and raise impossibility. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 515 Self-displeas'd For self-offence, more then for God offended.

b. Attack upon oneself.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. l. 101 A word? which those of this false world Employ against each other, not themselves; As men wear daggers not for self-offence.

2. [SELF-5 a.] One's own offence.

1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* iii. ii. 280 More, nor lesse to others paying, Then by selfe-offences weighing.

† Self-offender. *Obs.* [SELF-5.] A self-willed offender.

c 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 70 Will you call men obstinate self offenders that differ from you?

† Self-one, a. *Obs. rare.* [SELF-3 a.] ? Alone with itself.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. iii. A selfe-one guilt doth onely hatch distrust.

Self-open, northern. [SELF-3 b. Cf. OPEN sb. 1 d.] A miners' term for a natural cavity met with in digging.

1633-4 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 512 That the Earth is more or less hollow is made manifest. 1748 Earth-quake Peru i. 118. 1824 MANDER *Dirtysh. Miner's Gloss.* Self-opens. Natural fissures in the stone.

Self-opened, pa. pple. [SELF-3 b.] Opened of its own accord.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 254 The gate self-open'd wide On golden Hinges turn'd.

1824 HOOE T open'd into the cool air. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 162 Self-opened like a magic book.

So Self-opening *ppl. a.*

1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* Index, Self-opening gate. 1895 *Army & Navy Soc. Price List* 15 Sept. 1903 The 'Ideal' patent self-opening pocket knife.

Self-opinated, ppl. a. [Formed after SELF-OPINION.] = SELF-OPINIONATED.

1627 SIR S. D'EWE'S *Tral.* (1793) 63 He being proud and self-opinated, took his own way. 1858 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 84 Such conceited and self-opinated men.

Hence Self-opinatedly *adv.*; so † Self-opinating a.; Self-opinativeness (cf. SELF-OPINION-ATIVENESS).

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* Author's Pref. [I] would rather chuse to brooke with patience some inconveniences.. then *selfe opinatedly disturb the quiet of the publique. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 490 Peutish and *self-opinating Puritans. 1889 SKRIBN. *Mem.* Thring 120 Disputants put this down as *self-opinativeness.

Self-opinion. Now rare. [SELF-1 d.] High opinion of oneself, self-esteem; esp. overweening estimate of oneself, self-conceit; obstinacy in one's own opinion.

1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Coriol.* (1693) 243 Wilfully given to a selfe opinion and obstinate minde. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 11 Rather equity than selfe-opinion must and ought chiefly to be weighed. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* Ep. Ded. 7. I have labour'd.. to divest my self of the self-opinion of an Author. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ¶ 5 Fortunatus is stocked with Ignorance, and consequently with Self-Opinion. 1828 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi. I should be sorry to shock your self-opinion, but you were never more mistaken. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm.* *New Life* xxi. (1860) 297 The veils of pride are rent, the rock of self-opinion is shattered. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxiii. Her self-opinion rallied.. she was tempted to think that his judgment was not only fallible but biased.

† Self-opionate, *ppl. a. Obs.* = next.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 186 l. 36 Th' other learned, but self-opionate. 1651 DE. HALL *Soliloquies* xlv. We all are born proud and self-opionate.

Self-opinionated, ppl. a. [f. SELF-OPINION.]

1. Having an exaggerated opinion of oneself; self-conceited.

1671 STIRLINGFL. *Serm.* viii. Wks. 1710 I. 114 There never was a nation more self-opinionated as to their wisdom, goodness, and interest with God. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* ii. v. 187 Most men are so self-opinionated, that they will easily

2. Obstinate in one's opinion.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 590 A body of Germans, who were so rash and self-opinionated as to separate from the troops of Spartacus. 1857 Self-opinionated doctrinism *Eng.* i. 58 The young priest yield to argument.

Hence Self-opinionatedness; so Self-opinonative a., Self-opinonativeness.

Self-opinioned, ppl. a. [f. SELF-OPINION.]

= SELF-OPINIONATED.

1624 MASSINGER *Parit. Love* iii. i. This self-opinioned fool. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) 355 A bold, self-opinion'd Physician. 1794 ELLIOT in *14th Rep. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 578

Self-originated, pa. pple. and ppl. a. [SELF-2.] Originated by oneself (itself).

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 273 That they are not self-originated, but had some beginning in prime Motors. a 1712 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. II. 47 O Self-originated Might, Thou All-creating Infinite. 1852 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxx. IX. 103 A. self-originated stimulus. 1871 FRASER *Berkeley* ii. 27 Thoughts, self-originated, or immediately occasioned by reading.

So Self-originating *ppl. a.*; Self-origination; Self-origined *pa. pple.* = SELF-ORIGINATED.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. v. (1876) 127 To discriminate between the

1854 MILM-
originating
1715 CHENEY
mean *Self-
xi. (1870) :
(sc. moral a
narium Po

† Self-partial, a. *Obs. rare.* [SELF-3 a.]

Favourable to one's own interests.

1821 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. vii. 702 O do not, through self-partial zeal, With light-brain'd Counsels vex your Com-

Self-partia-ly. Now rare; common c 1725-1865. [SELF-3 a.] Partiality or favourable disposition towards oneself; excessive regard for one's own interests; self-love.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxxix. 119. I know not what self-partialitie, makes vs thinke our selues behind-hand, if wee offer not repayment in the same coine wee receiue'd it.

of Heart with respect to others, joined with this Self-partiality. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Exid.* (1827) IV. 418 Self-partiality draws from each of them such of the facts as promise to operate in favour of his claim. 1868 HAIN *Heut. & Mor.* *Sci.* 600 We have our self-partialities, but have learnt the value of equity.

Self-perfect, a. [SELF-3 b.] Perfect in oneself.

1670 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 308 Alcinous saith that God is supreme, eternal, ineffable, self-perfect.

Self-perfecting, vbl. sb. [SELF-1.] = SELF-PERFECTION 2. So Self-perfecting *ppl. a.*, leading to self-perfection.

1883 [see SELF-LOVE 2]. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 6 Jan. 4/4 In self-perfecting there is something personal, something gratifying to self-love.

Self-perfection.

1. [SELF-5 a.] Inherent perfection. *Obs.* 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. ix. 22 Shee was of such a self-perfection; that she might very well embleme, whatsoever omnipotency could make most rare.

2. [SELF-1 b.] The perfecting of one's character, life, etc. *U.S.*

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 49 In the days when mutual and self-perfection will be the prevalent idea the civilisation of the time will express. 1905 E. B. HOUR tr. *Münsterberg's Americans* 335 In Puritan America the

Hence Self-perfectionating *ppl. a.*, Self-perfectionment (in recent Dicts.).

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 244 No self-perfectionating process, has warmth enough to ripen the soul's diviner fruits.

Self-pity. [SELF-1 d.] Pity or tender feeling for oneself.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. (1632) 182 She tare, With out self-pity. 1818 H. MORE *Philos. Poems* i. This work of God, a creature, they put

Will not thy nice dense of Pain, Cou'd a self-indulgence, or Self-pity gain. 1859 BAIN *Emotions & Will* viii. 135 Self-

is bad at any time. It is fatal at twelve.

attrib. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Alaham* v. ii. This innocent.. With his self-pity teares, drew teares from vs.

So Self-pitiful a., -pitifulness; Self-pity-ingly *adv.*

1820 G. MEKEDITH *Tragic Com.* viii. The necessity for draining her of her self-pitifulness. *Ibid.* In the morning she was a dried channel of tears, no longer self-pitiful. 1899 MACKAIL *W. Morris* ii. 66 'I feel a lonely kind of a chap,' he says of himself, half self-pitifully.

Self-pleased, ppl. a. [SELF-3 a.] Pleased with oneself; self-complacent.

A self-pleased man. 1825 of *Many Fr.* i. 223 She willingly sharing with the

self-pleased beau. 1904 DOWEN *Burning* 16 The self-

pleased, keen-sighted Legate.

† Self-pleaser. *Obs.* [SELF-1 c.] One who does his own 'pleasure'.

Peters word.. signifieth as much as self-pleasers.

Self-pleasing, vbl. sb. [SELF-1 b.]

1. Doing one's own 'pleasure' or will.

1681 OWEN *Humble Test.* 83 All Self-seeking, and Self-pleasing.. must utterly be cast away. 1843 MANNING *Serm.* vii. (1848) l. 95 The greater number of men live lives of mere self-pleasing.

2. Self-complacency.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne*, Their culture generally enables the travelled English to avoid any ridiculous extremes of this self-pleasing.

So Self-pleasing *ppl. a.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 6 With such self-pleasing

one cobweb thro', He spins the self-pleasing thread anew. 1818 *Brit. Rev.* XII. 191 ing activity. 1855 KINGSLEY trickeries of self-pleasing sorrow.

Self-poise. *U.S.* [f. next: cf. POISE *sb.*] The condition or property of being self-poised.

1854 'GRACE GREENWOOD' *Haps & Mishaps* 3 A maturity of thought... a self-poise about him, which impress you. 1850 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship Wks.* (Bohn) II. 394 A self-poise belongs to every particle. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 453/2 Excellent qualifications for either soldier or citizen—self-poise, a quick intelligence, close application.

Self-poised, *ppl. a.* [SELF-3 b.] Poised or balanced by its own unaided power or without support. Also *fig.* of persons, their actions, etc.

1621 G. SANOV'S *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 1 Nor hung the self-poised Earth in this Ayre plac'd. 1776 MICKLE *Tr. Camoens's Lusit* x. 442 Each movement still beginning, still complete, It's Author's type, self-poised, perfection's seat. 1802 WORSW. *To a Butterfly* 2 I've watched you now a full half-hour, Self-poised upon that yellow flower. 1838 TURNER *Philos. Ser.* I. *Of Subjection* 7 The self-poised character of God. 1875 LONGE *Masque of Pandora* iv, Thy form Self-poised as if it floated on the air.

Hence **Self-poisedness.**

1848 *Westm. Rev.* XLIX. 339 This favourite notion of man's self-poisedness.

Self-pollution. [SELF-1 a.] Masturbation, self-abuse.

1626 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 77 Fornication, Self-pollution, &c. 1733 *Ordinary of Neugate* No. 1 Advt., Self-Pollution (that cursed School Wickedness). 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 240 Two young men who had induced the same disease by a habit of self-pollution.

Hence **Self-polluter.**

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 214/1 In scripture... we find self-polluters termed *effeminate, unclean*.

Self-possessed, *ppl. a.* [Formed after SELF-POSSESSION; see SELF-2.] Characterized by self-possession.

1838 LYTTON *Allice* I. v. Tall, self-possessed, and dressed plainly indeed. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xxi, She was not embarrassed, but wholly self-possessed. 1897 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tent* iii, The voice was clear and low, remarkably self-possessed.

Hence **Self-possessedly adv.**

1893 *Cornh. Mag.* July 2 She received the ovation self-possessedly.

Self-possessing, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. after next.] = SELF-POSSESSED.

1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 20 To dare to be fearful, when all about you are full of presumption and confidence... discovers a self-possessing and collected character. 1863 M. BRUYE *Tabl. Geol.* (ed. 3) 54 A quiet, self-possessing mind.

Self-possession. [SELF-1 d.] Command of one's faculties or feelings; self-command, composure.

1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* II. i. (1853) 135 To preserve an Equanimity and Self-possession under all the various scenes of Adversity and Prosperity. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xv, The youth underwent the gaze of Majesty, not the less gracefully that his self-possession was mingled with embarrassment. 1878 GLAISTONE *Prim. Hom.* 112 The self-possession and self-command of every Greek are perfect.

transf. 1859 LANG *Ivanti* India 314 A low flight of steps on which the ponies pass up and down with extraordinary self-possession.

Self-praise. [SELF-1 a.] Praise or commendation of oneself.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* A ij, Unless perhaps some he better acquainted with me, then this my self-praise (as me seemeth) I make well take upon me. 1662 Mr. Hobbes considered 57 That part of his self-praise which most offends you is in the end of his Leviathan. 1725 POPE'S *Ossy.* viii. Notes II. 225 Self-praise is sometimes no fault. 1826 COBBETT'S *Reg.* LVIII. 743/1 In general it is a good rule... that self-praise is no commendation. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* xxxv, Osborne too... self-praise and imprecations. xciv. XII. 260 These and other... the glory of Alexander.

So **Self-praised** *pa. pple.*

1621 G. SANOV'S *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1626) 110 A Stork; who, with white pinions raised, Is ever by her creaking bill self-praised.

Self-preservation. [SELF-1 a.] The preservation of one's existence; *esp.* applied to the natural law or instinct which impels living creatures to take measures to prolong life and avoid injury.

upon this 1671 MILTON, *Self-preservation* is the first of all laws, which God has given to all creatures, by which they are to preserve their own being, and avoid self-destruction. v. ii. Self-

preservation is the first of all laws, which God has given to all creatures, by which they are to preserve their own being, and avoid self-destruction. i. 40 A law, which God has given to all creatures, by which they are to preserve their own being, and avoid self-destruction. i. 40 A law, which God has given to all creatures, by which they are to preserve their own being, and avoid self-destruction.

So **Self-preservative, Self-preservatory** *adjs.* **Self-preserving** *ppl. a.*; † **Self-preservingly** *adv.*, so as to save oneself trouble.

1839 *Times* 29 July 4/2 Every creature has its 'self-preservative instinct. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* iii. (1877) I. 45 The self-preservative correspondence between internal and external changes. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Natur. Wand.* iii. viii. 254 My rower righted it by a 'self-preservative act. 1669 HOPKINS *Serm.* 2 *Pet.* 13, 14 (1683) 34 Upon... 'self-preserving Principles, Submission may sometimes be yielded to the lawful Commands of an unlawful... Power. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* II. 503 Others, whom Fear Inspires with self-preserving Wiles. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. v. A traitorous self-preserving Court. 1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* III. viii. 123 It was... more 'self-preservingly done to leave him to the Sarcastics of his Book, then by a shoulder-experience to have learn'd how to write a literal invective against him.

Self-pride. [SELF-3 a.] Pride in oneself, one's achievements, one's position; personal pride.

a 1585 SIONEY *Areadia* (1622) 289 Puffing them vp by being beshought, with such a self-pride of superiority. 1632 STRAFFORD in *Browning Life* (1891) 301 That self pride which hath to our own esteem, represented vs much bigger... then in deed there is cause for. 1729 LAW *Serious* C. xviii. 347 Banish... every thought of self-pride and self-distinction. 1822 COLTON *Lacon* II. cxxxviii. 104 This Self-pride is the common friend of our humanity. 1855 FLO. MARRIAT *Love's Conf.* xxxix, George Treherne's self-pride came to his aid in this place, and stood him in the stead of virtue. 1907 *Ch. Q. Rev.* July 471 To gratify private pride and self-interest in the first case, the self-pride of the Supremacy.

Self-raised, *pa. pple. and ppl. a.* [SELF-2.] Raised by oneself, by one's own power; (of a plant) grown without human aid.

1647 *tr. Behmen's Clavis* § 54 The most inward ground, wherein, the self raised (*urg.* Or *owne arisen*) will bringeth it selfe, by a reception, into somethingness. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 634 That all these numerous... self-raised... re-ascending Self-raised... own quick'ning power. *Diet. s.v. Rosemary*, wall. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 The self-raised spontaneous products of some miraculous soil.

Self-raising, *ppl. a.* [SELF-3 b.] Applied to a kind of flour which causes dough or paste to rise without the addition of baking-powder, etc.

1869-71 *Cassell's Househ. Guide* IV. 14 Richardson's Tryphena, or Self-raising Flour. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 256/1. **Selfraise:** see SILVER.

Self-realization. *Philos.* [SELF-1 a.] The fulfilment by one's own efforts of the possibilities of development of the self.

1876 F. H. BRAOLEY *Eth. Studies* ii. 59 What remains is to point out the most general expression for the end in itself, the ultimate practical 'why'; and that we find in the word *self-realization*. *Ibid.* 1907 ILLINGWORTH *Do* which the Christian k self, is not self-realisation. For... it is not in the last resort his own achievement, but the gift of God.

Self-reflection. [SELF-1 a, 3 a.]

†1. Reflection or image of oneself. *Obs.*

1636 DAVENANT *Plat. Lovers* II. i. D 4. The fam'd Antiphrase, when once the learned Stagerite Admir'd so for the self-reflection that He wore like to his perfect Image still where he mov'd.

†2. Censure or reproof of oneself. *Obs.*

1681 OWEN *Φρονημα του Ημευματος* I. iv. Wks. 1852 VII.

and yet stay at home without any self-reflections.

3. Reflection, meditation, or serious thought as to one's character, actions, motives, etc.

c 1670 O. HEYWOOD *Script. Fast in Autobiog.* (1881) II. 337 How usefull is this self-reflexion in order to a fast. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Mor. & Ind. Visions* 2. Self-reflection... the true voice of

COLORIDGE *Friend* (1866) 20 A moment's steady self-reflection will st not white

from anim: reflection is the only possible method of learning what is the inner man or mind that our action expresses.

So **Self-reflexive, †-reflexive** *adjs.*, disposed to or characterized by self-reflection.

1879 *Expositor* X. 87 In opposition to the Buddhist spirit of self-annihilation, he declares that the sympathetic are the most 'self-reflexive. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 6 These 'self-reflexive Acts of Conscience.

Self-regard. [SELF-1 a, 3 a.]

1. Regard of or consideration for oneself.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 682 But self-regard of priuate good or ill, Moves me of each, so as I found, to tell. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 185 Without being sway'd by any by, private, or self-regards. 1705 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 30 Apr., The friendship... is the more likely to be true and unmixed with too much self-regard. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan. 43/6 Effectually fusing the indifference and cool self-regard of others.

2. = SELF-RESPECT 3.

1811 BYRON *Hints for Hor.* 741 If friendship's nothing, self-regard might each More polish'd usage of his parts of speech. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* 83 This little superfluity of self-regard in the English brain, is one of the secrets of their power.

So **Self-regardant a., -regarding** *ppl. a.*, looking towards or centring upon oneself, marked by self-regard; watchful of oneself; **Self-regardless a., -regardlessness.**

1840 C. H. TOWNSHEND *Facts in Nemesism* III. ii. 294 To be 'self-regardant and watchful of our own sensations as they arise. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 237 Man is not only a self-regardant but a sympathetic... being. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* p. xxxviii note, The pleasures and pains of

amity and enmity are of the 'self-regarding cast. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* iv. x. 393 The application of Prudential or self-regarding motives. 1907 ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* vii. 140 Certain personal or self-regarding virtues... consisting chiefly in habits of propriety and self-control. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/4 The courage and 'self-regardless patriotism of youth. 1870 BLACK *Kilmory* xxvii, Wonderful self-possession and 'self-regardlessness.

Self-regulated, *ppl. a.* [SELF-2 a.] Regulated from within or automatically.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 517 The Colleges were isolated, self-regulated and self-contained.

So **Self-regulating** *ppl. a.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 26/2 A self-regulating thermostat or in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. thermometer. 1840 *Meek. Mag.* Patent Self-regulating Stove.

The principal novelty... is the mode adopted for regulating the rate of combustion... by means of the vaporization of water.

Self-regulation. [SELF-1 a.] Regulation, control, or direction by or of oneself (itself).

1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 196 'Tis a very considerable degree of Self-regulation for a Man to proceed thus far, not to enjoy, but only to use the World. 1899 DOWDEN *Southery* ii. 29 His chief lesson was the large one of self-regulation. 1896 ALLIBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* I. 110 The muscular coats of the small arteries are... capable of self-regulation.

So **Self-regulative a., Self-regulator, Self-regulatory a.**

a 1866 WHEWELL (Ogilvie), 'Self-regulative. 1896 ALLIBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* I. 110 The endothelium of the capillaries is... self-regulative. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 11 Any peculiarity which may transfer them from the class of free 'self-regulators to that of persons 'under treatment'. 1899 ALLIBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VI. 239 An... adaptive 'self-regulatory capacity.

Self-reliance. [SELF-3 a.] Reliance upon oneself, one's own powers, etc. (*rarely* with unfavourable implication.)

1802 in *Memorial* See *Amos* III. 10. 1802 in *Memorial* See *Amos* III. 10. 1802 in *Memorial* See *Amos* III. 10. 1802 in *Memorial* See *Amos* III. 10.

examine whether there be not some particle of self-reliance lurking at the bottom of our hearts. 1879 M. ARNOLO *Mixed Ess., Democracy* 18 A self-reliance which disposed each man to act individually and independently.

So **Self-reliant a., Self-relying** *ppl. a.*

1848 LYTTON *Harold* viii. iv, 'Self-reliant hath Hilda called me. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 292 Puhlius was sent off to Spain with a... force, which a less courageous and self-reliant people would have been unwilling to spare. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G. iii.* The 'self-relying resolution of a mind too virtuous to suspect evil. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xl. III. 225 An independent, quiet, self-relying man.

Selfren. obs. form of SILVER.

Self-renounced, *ppl. a.* [Formed after SELF-RENUNCIATION; see SELF-2.] Full of self-renunciation. So **Self-renouncement, = SELF-RENUNCIATION; Self-renouncing** *ppl. a.* (hence -renouncingly *adv.*).

1838 MRS. BROWNING *Virgin Mary to Child Jesus* vi, I knelt down... Too 'self-renounced for fears. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* v. (1848) I. 75 To take shelter in a secret life of 'self-renouncement. 1873 M. ARNOLO *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 93 Self-examination... mildness. 1781 COWPER *Truth* wisdom. 1858 GEO. ELIOT *Se.* ix. II. 285 The

Self-renunciation. [SELF-1 a.] Renunciation of oneself, one's own will, etc.

1791 [HANNAN MORE] *Relig. Fashion, World* 63 He... who does not live in a regular course of self-renunciation, will not be likely... to perform acts of beneficence. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xii. (1848) I. 160 They who followed Him... had to make the same... act of self-renunciation. 1851 MILT. *Utilit.* ii. 24 The only self-renunciation which it [i.e. utilitarian morality] applauds, is devotion to the happiness... of others.

So **Self-renunciatory a.**

1901 W. MACINTOSH *Rabbi Jesus* 232 Jesus... asks for a love as self-renunciatory as His own.

Self-repellency. ? *Obs.* [SELF-1 d.] The quality (possessed by gases) of being made up of mutually repelling molecules or atoms. So **Self-repellent a., Self-repelling** *ppl. a.*

1893 JOS. BLACK *Let. Chem.* I. 24 We may expect to find... 'self-repelling... of a... WIE... wer.

Self-repression. [SELF-1 a.] Repression of oneself, one's desires, opinions, etc. So **Self-repressed, -repressing** *ppl. adjs.*, characterized by self-repression.

1870 DICKENS *E. Drond* xix. Rosc. I am 'self-repressed again. 1904 W. M. ROSSSETTI in *Chr. Rossetti's Poems* Pref. p. x, One finds in her verse a noticeable combination of the outspoken with the 'self-repressing. 1866 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan., His whole official career has displayed a capacity for 'self-repression which [etc.]. 1890 HENRY *With Lee* in *Virg.* ii, The habitual self-repression of a slave.

Self-reproach. [SELF-1 a.] Reproach of oneself.

1779 *Mirror* No. 50 74 A conscious blush of shame and self-reproach. 1797 WORSW. *Old Cambr. Eggar* 136 Men who can hear the Decalogue and feel no self-reproach. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist.* U. S. II. xxiv. 354 The English monopolist had no self-reproach for prohibiting the industry of the colonists.

1008 *Outlook* 10 Oct. 1922/1 Seeing all its strange beauty

1548 *UDALL* *Erasm.* *Par.* *John* x. 15-18 To sende furth

a 1700 Ken Hymnsmith Post. Wks. 111. 17. He thought he should neither need. 1834 Tail's Mag. 1. 66/1
The most frugal and self-secure of sovereigns. 1849 M.
Arnold Shakespeare 10 Self-schooled, self-scanned, self-
scanned, self-secure.

So Self-security.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm. II.* iv. 50 This new polity... seems to have been adopted... upon the same principle of self-security. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 33 Self-security prompted the princes and lords to guard against this reverse. 1905 *Speaker* 8 Apr. 37/1 Bunyao's self-security of opinion.

Self-seeker. [formed after next.] One who seeks his own welfare; one given to self-seeking.

Self-seeking. *vb. sb.* [SELF-1 b; cf. SEEK v. 7 c.] The seeking after one's own welfare before that of others, prosecution of selfish ends.

1586 STONEY *Aradia II.* (Sommer) 202 Who by the rules of his own mind could construe no other end of mens doings but self seeking. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 364 Further than Self-destruction, none can drive this Self-seeking. 1680 BUTLER *Charac., State-Conv.* He has so much of a Saint left as to... denounce against Self-seeking, until he is sure to find what he looks for. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 55 Partiality and a corrupt principle of Self-seeking. 1850 WHITTIER *Quaker Alumni* 7 All your petty self-seekings.

So Self-seeking *phl. a.*

1628 F. GREVILLE *Lett. Hon. Lady* i. Wks. (1633) 259 Those self-seeking Arts, which tear up the bowels of the earth for the private use of more than milke, and honey. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. viii. 11. 29 The Reign of mere self-seeking Nature. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. xv. He is a Tradesman, a self-seeking Wretch. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xiv. 83 To pamper the self-seeking wants, And prop the hill of these agrarian ants. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carriage* 233 The least self-seeking Roman of his time.

Selfship. *Obs. rare.* [f. SELF sb. + SHIP.] Selfhood, personality, individuality.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xxiv. 1. 243 Can you compare your distinct Selfship with this immense compass, and yet not conceive your self surrounded?

Self-slain. *pa. phle. and phl. a.* [SELF-2.] Slain by one's own hand.

1814 BYRON *Devil's Drive* i. Sausages made of a self-slain Jew. 1883 L. MORRIS *Songs Unsung* 27 Being self-slain and numbered with the dead.

So Self-slayer. *self-murderer.*

1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myth. O. & N. Test.* i. 212 Thou art a self-deceiver or self-slayer. 1831 in COBBETT *Riv. Fides* (1835) 1. 309 They have, since Castlereagh cut his throat, relieved self-slayers from the disgrace of the cross-road burial. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* 234 Let it not be said He sought his God in the self-slayer's way.

Self-slaughter. [SELF-1 a.] = SELF-MURDER.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. 11. 132 Oh... that the Everlasting had not fixt His Cannon 'gainst Self-slaughter. 1649 VINDIE *Hammond's Addr.* 20 § 26 Those Lawes of our Land, which have look'd on this self-slaughter, as an inhuman crime. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 410 Just reeking from Self-slaughter, in a Rage To rush into the Presence of our Judge! 1842 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* v. 69 All the shapes of death were seen, Robbers, fell beasts, disease, Self-slaughter's murderous mico. 1897 *Daily Tel.* 6 Oct. 10/6 The horrible self-slaughter by religious fanatics.

So Self-slaughtered *phl. a.*, self-murdered.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1733 Till Luverce Father that beholds her bleed, Himself, on her self-slaughtered bodie threw. 1622 G. SANOVY *Orid's Met.* vii. (1626) 132 Self-slaughtered. 1837 R. WILSON *Pleas. Pity* vi. 142 Dying self-slaughter'd that she may obtain Eterial bliss!

Self-sowed. *phl. a. rare.* = next.

1759 *Phil. Trans.* L. 300 In the middle of January, I had self-sowed marigolds and violets in bloom.

Self-sown. *pa. phle. and phl. a.* [SELF-2. Cf. ON. *sjálfstáinn*.] Sown by itself without human or animal agency.

1608 PLAT *Garden of Eden* (ed. Bellingham 1653) 78 These seeds will also come up well, being self-sown. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvan Intro.* 3 Oaklings, young Beeches, Ash... spring from the self-sown mat and keys. 1746 HOLDSWORTH *Kem. & Diss. Virgil* (1768) 85, I rather believe, he means self-sown plants, and adds—Nullis hominum cogentibus—to explain his meaning. 1853 O. W. HOLMES *Poem Amer. Med. Assoc.* 96 The bud that came self-sown in your poor garden's borders. 1908 (MISS FOWLER) *Extra. Treat & Anchoine* 379 The annuals being self-sown year by year.

Self-subsistence. [SELF-5 b.] The quality or condition of subsisting alone without dependence on or support of anything external.

1649 DONNE *Serm.* xxiv. (1640) 240 We banish all self-subsistence, all attributing of any power, to any faculty of our own. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 339 This Independence and Self-subsistence of the Divine Will. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. vi. 333 Whence has it [Truth]

sistence to measure prosperity by the export trade.

So Self-subsistency; Self-subsistent a.

1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* i. ii. § 2. 55, I look upon the Musarabick Liturgie... for as unqualified a character of 'self-subsistency as the Ambrosian Office was in the Church of Millain. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 325 The attribute of self-subsistency vanishes from the soul on the same grounds, on which it is refused to the mind. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. ii. vi. (1876) 173 'Lynch-law' prevails only where there is greater hardness and self-subsistency in the leaders. 1847 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. App. Pref. I Any actual and self-subsistent being. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. iii. 250 Those sensible qualities... such as heat, cold, sweetness, are not self-subsistent beings. 1827 COLERIDGE *Const. Church & State*, etc. (1839) 263 note, The

self-subsistent Reason or Logos. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. iv. 321 'T' nature, they cannot... Induct. Sci. 1. 61' eternal and self-subsisting, forming an 'intelligible world', full of the models or archetypes of created things.

Self-substantial. *a. rare.* [SELF-3 b.] Derived from one's own substance.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* i. Thou... Feed'st thy lights flame with self substantial fewell.

Self-sufficed. *phl. a. rare.* [formed after next; see SELF-2.] = SELF-SUFFICIENT 1.

1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyricæ* i. To *Milio* ii. 87 How self-sufficed Lives their Eternal Moker, girt around with Glories!

Self-sufficiency. [formed as next; see -ENCE.] = next.

1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyricæ* i. *Creator & Creatures* ii, Thou art thine own Original, Made up of uncreated Things, And Self-sufficiency bears them all. 1857 SWINOURNE *Ess. & Studies* (1875) 133 This is the gospel of autarkia, the creed of self-sufficiency. [Footnote] I take leave to forge this word, because 'self-sufficiency' is a compound of too barbaric sound, and 'self-sufficiency' has fallen into a term of reproach. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* ii. 221 This cardinal doctrine of limitation of desire, with its corollary of self-sufficiency.

Self-sufficiency. [f. next (see -ENCE); in sense 1 a rendering Gr. *αὐτάρκεια*.]

1. The quality or condition of being SELF-SUFFICIENT: a. in sense 1; esp. as an attribute of God. 1623 R. CARPENTER *Concionable Christ.* 59 A good... conscience is a... principal part of Gods Image in man, whereby he doth most resemble the self-sufficiency of God. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. iii. 157 The excellent perfections of the Divinity, especially those of His self-sufficiency and independency. 1847 F. W. NEWMAN *Hist. Heb. Mon.* 22 The land of Israel, for so very small a tract, possessed an unusual self-sufficiency for all physical well-being. 1897 J. MORLEY *Machiavelli* 26 Self-sufficiency, military strength, force, flexibility, address.

b. in sense 2.

1693 DRYDEN *Diss. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) ii. 18 An author of your own quality... has given 100 all the commendation which his self-sufficiency could afford to any man. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 1. 89 Such a self-sufficiency, such an overweening conceit. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* ii. v. (1853) 147 An Eagerness and Zeal for Dispute on every subject, and with every one, shews great Self-sufficiency. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Doubts & F.* vii. 11. 211 Astonished even with all his self-sufficiency at the triumphant success of his enterprise. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 5/2 We threw him off, and acted... with arrogant inconsiderateness and self-sufficiency.

† 2. A sufficiency for oneself. *Obs. rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pilgrimage* i. iv. 10 Commodities... whereof that Country had not only a self-sufficiency, but also set plenty thereof to Tyre.

Self-sufficient. *a.* [SELF-3 b; in sense 1 rendering Gr. *αὐτάρκεια*.]

1. Sufficient in or for oneself (itself) without aid or support from outside; able to supply one's needs oneself. Not now of persons.

1589 PUTTERHAM *Eng. Poet.* i. xii. 22 One God Almighty, euerlasting, and in euery respect self-sufficient (*autarkes*). c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1890) 1. 41 A complete self-sufficient Country, where there is rather a Superfluity than Defect of anything. 1702 S. PARKER *to Cicero's De Finibus* iv. 228 Virtue, it seems, is Self-sufficient to render us as Happy as 'tis possible for us to be. a 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1850) 1. 414 These books... [which] if they be not written by the dictate of the Holy Spirit, St. Athanasius assures us are self-sufficient. a 1712 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 11. 1 Thou self-originated Deity... Thou Self-sufficient, by thy self didst reign. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* i. 427 The proportion of paupers to self-sufficient persons, is larger in villages than in cities. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 184 Syria is a very self-sufficient region. 1897 tr. *Fichte's Sci. Ethics* 223 The truly free and self-sufficient Ego. 1899 INGE *Christ. Myst.* vii. 267 Physical science... while it keeps to its proper subject... is self-sufficient, and can receive nothing on external authority.

2. In an unfavourable sense: Having excessive confidence in oneself, one's powers, etc.; characterized by overweening or self-conceited opinion or behaviour.

1734 tr. *Kellin's Anc. Hist.* II. ii. (1827) 66 Haughty and self-sufficient behaviour. 1824 R. C. DALLAS *Corr. Byron* (1825) I. 51 Self-sufficient free-thinkers and witty sophists. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* vii, A self-sufficient jack-a-popes.

Self-sufficiency. = SELF-SUFFICIENT 1 a.

1839 LOWELL *Lett. to Mrs. Mitchell* 9 Mar. [Philadelphia] was very sweet in its provincial valley of self-sufficiency and contentment.

Self-sufficing. *phl. a.* [formed after SELF-SUFFICIENT.] = SELF-SUFFICIENT 1 and 2.

1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 84 Why not indulge his self-sufficing state, Live to himself. A wise eternal Epicure? 1799 WORDSW. *Poems Sentim. Poet's Espl.* 31 A reasoning, self-sufficing thing, An intellectual Alt-alt-all. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 266 So great, quiet, complete and self-sufficing is this Shakespeare. 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Musie & Moonlight* 157 In spite of some fond fit Of self-sufficing thoughts. 1893 TRAIL *Sec. Eng. Intro.* p. xix, It is... in its earliest stages that Art is most distinctly independent and self-sufficing.

Self-sufficingness. = SELF-SUFFICIENCY 1 a.

1844 EMERSON *Ess.* *Character* 65 The face which character wears to me is self-sufficingness. 1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 95 note, The Greek autarkia... self-sufficiency, or, because that phrase, in English has received a deflection towards a bad meaning, the word self-sufficingness might answer. 1882 MYERS *Wardens* 13 A picture... of hardy English youth... its proud self-sufficingness and careless independence of all human things.

Self-suggested. *phl. a.* [SELF-2.] Suggested by oneself; caused by self-suggestion.

1856 GROTE *Greece* ii. xciii. NII. 143 The self-suggested illusion of untaught men. 18... *Allen & Neurol.* X. 444 (Cent. Dict.) Such self-suggested paralysis.

Self-suggestion. [SELF-3 b.]

1. A suggestion arising of its own accord.

1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 247 Although sin overflows so as to embrace others besides the guilty, the idea of substitution by blood-shedding would scarcely come as a self-suggestion.

2. Suggestion to oneself; the voluntary fixing in one's own mind some idea in order that it may afterwards operate subconsciously or automatically.

1899 *Two Worlds* 6 Jan. 2/1 Self-suggestion will, I believe, prove a most effective means of the self-suggestion.

So Self-suggestive a; Self-suggester. one who performs self-suggestion.

1848 BAILEY *Festus* 248 Who taking pleasure in all reason find The science of self-suggestive wisdom in themselves. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* i. 139 Some self-suggestive machinery by which the patient cures his toothache himself. *Ibid.* 273 The task is quite as difficult for the self-suggester as for the hypnotist.

Self-support. [SELF-1 a.] The act of supporting oneself (itself) without external assistance; the fact of being self-supporting. **So Self-supported** *phl. a.* (hence -supportedness); **Self-supporter** (see quot.); **Self-supporting** *phl. a.*, supporting oneself (itself) without external aid, (of a physical object) not requiring the usual support, (of an enterprise) paying its way; **Self-supportless a.**

power and interests become incapable of self-support, and sink into a... subservient position. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 8/2 To encourage self-support as far as possible, but not to...

1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 657 Few self-supporting flowers endure the wind Uninjur'd. 1854 F. HALL *Hindes Philis.* Ser. 256 (tr. Sanscrit) Nor may 'self-supportiveness here be charged. 1897 *Weston Gaz.* 24 June 10/1 'Self-supporter'—that is, men out on ticket-of-leave in the settlement. These men are allowed to marry. 1856 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xv. § 4 (1831) 1. 240 The recent application of thin plates of corrugated iron to the purpose of making...

Self-surrender. [SELF-1 a.] The surrender or giving up of oneself to an influence, emotion, or the like.

1702 J. HOWE *Self-Ded.* 12 This must be the Sense of the sincere Soul, intreating the Matter of its Self-surrender, and Dedication, with the great God. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Murder as One of the Fine Arts* Postser. (ed. Masson) X111. 101 In blind, passive, self-surrender to panic. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *For Burns Centen. Celebr.* 32 We love him, even in his wrong... His wasteful self-surrender. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea of Trag.* 75 The absolute self-surrender of a middle-aged man who ought to be conquering the world.

Hence Self-surrendering *phl. a.*

1903 W. H. GRAY *Our Dir.* *Sheph.* 199 The Lamb of God, innocent and self-surrendering.

Self-sustained. *a.* [SELF-2.] Sustained by one's own power or efforts; (rarely in a physical sense) held up without support.

1742 YOUNG *Al. Th.* viii. 926 False pleasure from abroad her joys imports; Rich from within, and self-sustained, the true. 1768-94 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 158 Whether we suppose this chain upheld by an intelligent being, or self-sustained. 1845 MRS. JAMISON *Early Ital. Painters*, *St. Angelo* II. 65 note, The dome of the Pantheon, which appears self-sustained. 1892 J. H. NEWMAN *Paraphrase* ii. vi. 160... forgotten our minds. 1873 B. HARTE *Fiddletown* 11 A certain self-sustained air which is apt to come upon children who are left much to themselves.

So Self-sustaining *phl. a.* (hence -sustainingly adv.); **Self-sustaining;** **Self-sustenance;** **Self-sustentation.**

1844 EMERSON *Emanatp. Negroes* 28 The 'self-sustaining class of inventive and industrious men. 1868 REP. U. S. Comm. Agric. (1869) 354 The earth-banks... should... be sufficiently sloped to be self-sustaining. 1905 TUCKER *Remin. Rad. Parson* xli. 173 Healthily, happily, 'self-sustaining' at work. 1840 DARLEY *Brain & Fls.* II. 11. 1 Intro. p. xxviii, Where is the single character delineated by our authors with the force... and uniform 'self-sustaining, of any principal portrait by Ben? 1857 LOWELL *Rousseau* Wks. 1850 II. 256 Souls capable of self-sustaining. 1852 TROLOPE *Orley B.* xlv, Though she was... frail-looking, there was within her a great power of 'self-sustenance'. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xi. (1870) 174 Impartial nature... in proportion to the freedom of attack by others, has made difficulty of self-sustenance. 1845 MAURICE in *Encycl. Metaph.* II. 617/1 Whether the life in each plant... must be considered as the active or only the passive instrument in 'self-sustentation. 1890 H. SRENECK in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 22 During early life, before self-sustentation has become possible.

Self-will, sb. [Com. Tent.: OE. *selfwill* = MLG. *sulfwille*, OHG. *selb-, selfrunillo*, -unilli

So + Self-willingness, spontaneity.
1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Sect. 8 'Tis enough there, for the
freedom of the will to stand alone in *spontancitate ad bonum*,
or self-willingness to good.

Selion (sel'yon). *Hist.* and *local*. FORMS: *s*ellion, seylon, 6 selyon, 7 soliono, aillyon, - selion. [ad. Anglo-L. *seliōn-em*, *seilōn-em*,

AF. *seilon* = OF. *seillon*, mod.F. *sillon* furrow.] A portion of land of indeterminate area comprising a ridge or narrow strip lying between two furrows formed in dividing an open field, a 'narrow-land'. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 215, xx. *seylons* & j. of hys arable lande. c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 68, ij. *seylons* or buttes of lond to a wey to be made at northeney. 1542 *Conveyance* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 11. 398 Four seylons of lande arable conteynynge two acres. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 5 b. By the grant of a seilon of land, a ridge of land which, containeth no certainty, for some be greater and some lesser, doth pass. 1669 *Will of R. Mavor in Bk. Bk. Dice. Liech.* i. 87 Four landes or rugges or silyons of arable land. 1695 *Kennett Par. Antiq.* ix. 363 A croft... containing five seylons or rugges of land. 1839 *Stonehouse Isle of Axholme* 302 one acre, lying in a furlong 9 May 7/3 The land is for up into numerous narrow cally termed, and cultivated

by small farmers.

Seljuk (se'l,dzruk), *a.* and *sb.* Also *g Seljouk*. [*f.* Turk. *سلجوق seljūq*, the name of the reputed ancestor of the Seljuk dynasties.] *A. adj.* The distinctive epithet of certain Turkish dynasties which ruled over large parts of Asia from the 11th to the 13th c. Hence used to designate the branch of the Turkish people to whom these dynasties belonged (in contradistinction to *Ottoman* or *Osmanli*).

1834 J. B. FRASER *Acc. Persia* vi. 214 His heir Musaood was defeated ten years after by the Seljuk Turkomans, in Khorasan. 1878 *Freeman Hist. Est.* Ser. III. 268 A new enemy appeared in the form of the Seljuk Turks. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. Seven Churches* xvii. 216 The coins of a Seljuk principality... bear the legend in mediaeval Latin.

B. sb. (or absol. use of the adj.). A member of the Seljuk tribe or dynasty.

1842 *P. that of* *Crucis*...

Seljukian (seldzū'kiān), *a.* and *sb.* Also *7 Selzucian*, (Salghucian), *Zelzuckian*, *g Seljookian*, *Seljuician*. [*f.* SELJUK + -IAN.]

A. adj. = SELJUK *a.*

1878 *Herbert Trav.* 84 *Del. & F. lvi. V.* was conspicuous by his zeal and faith. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 484/1 The descent from Central Asia of the Seljukians.

B. sb. (or absol. use of adj.) = SELJUK *sb.* 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 284 The Salghucian... commanded Persia. 1818 *HALLAM Hist. Ages* vi. (1819) 11. 181 The Seljukians of Rüm. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 104/1 Seljukians.

Selk(e, Selken, obs. ff. SILK, SILKEN a.

† **Selkhorn**. ? *sa. Obs. rare*¹. [Of obscure origin: the mod. dial. forms are *shill-corn*, *shilf-corn* (E.D.D.).] An incrustation of the sebaceous matter of the skin, producing a small maggot-like mass.

1681 *COLVIL Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 20 A mountain rather than a nose; Upon which savage beasts did feed, As worms and selkhorns.

Selkin, -yn, obs. forms of SILKEN a.

Selkoup, selkoup, selkuš: see SELCOUTH *a.*

Sell (sel), *sb.* 1. Now only *arch.* Forms: 4-5, *g selle*, 6 *cell*, 7 *cell*, 7-8 *selly*, 7- *sell*. [*a. F. selle* = *L. sella* = prehistoric **sella* *f. sed-, sedere* to sit; the Teut. form corresponding (except in declension) occurs in OE. *sell* SETTLE *sb.*]

† 1. A seat, a low stool; a seat of dignity. *Joint sell* = JOINT-STOOL. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif 2 Matt.* xiv. 21 To eche sellis [*Vulg. sella*, *perscr.*]. at iij d the pesse. Some xvj d. 1627 *MAY Lucean* iii. 114 But empty stand those honor'd Sells.

2. A saddle.

c 1425 *Thomas Erceled.* 49 Hir selle it was of roelle bone. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. viii. 31 Yet was the force so furious and so fell, That horse and man it made to reele aside; Nath'lesse the Prince would not forsake his sell. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso*... backward fell; That he nor sho *Cudoyr Cast.* xxx. From gory selle, and reeling steed, Sprung the fierce horseman with a bound. 1855 *BAILEY Myotic* 140 Then to horse; the gallant knight hood lift their ladies to the sell. 1886 R. F. DUNN *Arab. Nts.* (fabr. ed.) i. 125 He had one of his pages saddle him his Nubian mare-mule with her padded sell.

Sell (sel), *sb.* 2. [*f.* SELL *v.*]

1. An act of betraying or giving up to justice. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxvi. I say... what a time this would be for a sell! I've got Phil Barker here: so drunk, that a boy might take him.

2. *slang.* A contrivance, fiction, etc., by which a person is 'sold': a planned deception, hoax, take-in. Also, something that utterly disappoints high expectations.

1853 'C. BROT' *Verdant Green* i. vii. Mr. Verdant Green having swallowed this, his friend was thereby enabled not

only to use up old 'sells', but also to draw largely on his invention for new ones. 1857 *GEN. P. THORNTON Audi Alt. Part.* i. ii. 5 The thing is what in the language of the turf is called a sell. 1890 R. F. D. PALGRAVE *Cromwell* xiv. 298 The Insurrection proved, in vulgar phrase, 'a thorough sell'. 1898 R. BLAKEBOROUGH *Wit, Char., etc.* N. R. *Yorks.* 79 The last sell I heard was sending a lad from one place to another for a bucket of steam.

3. ? *U.S.* (See quot.) 1911 *Webster's Dict.*, *Sell*, 2. A stock that should be sold. *Stock Exchange Cant.*

4. *Sell-out*. *U.S. a.* An agreement or contract corruptly made by a public body, involving sacrifice of public to private interest.

1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Feb. 3 The proposed sell-out of the State of North Dakota to the infamous Louisiana Lottery Company. 1906 *Tom Watson's Mag.* Jan. 362 (Cent. *Suppl.*) The Tariff Act... was an ungodly and unblushing sell-out to the Sugar Trust... [and to] the greedy manufacturing interests generally.

b. A card game otherwise called *auktion pitch*: cf. *PITCH sb.* 2 d.

Sell (sel), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *sold* (səld). Forms: see below. [*A Com. Teut. wk. verb*: OE. *sellan*, pa. t. *sealde*, pa. pple. *sælde*, corresponds to OFris. *sell* to give, sell, OS. *sellian* to give, pa. pple. *gisald* (MLG., LG. *sellen* to sell by retail, huckster; hence in Ger. dialects), OHG. *sellen* to deliver up, pa. t. *saltā*, pa. pple. *kasalt*, *giselit* (MHG. *sellen*), ON. *selja* to give up, sell, pa. t. *selda*, pa. pple. *seld* (Sw. *sälja*, Da. *sælge* to sell), Goth. *saljan* to offer (sacrifice) — O'Ent. **saljan*, *f. salū* gift, delivery, SALE *sb.*

It has been suggested by Osthoff that O'Ent. **sal* (=pre-Teut. **sal*) may be an ablutative variant, with causative sense, of **sel* to take (Irish *selaim*, Gr. *ἐλαίω*).

The difference of vowel between the *pa. t.* and the *pa. p.* *salidā*, *salid* fore has no unlaunt except in the pres. stem. Cf. TELL *v.*

The OE. form (**sellian* *syllan* (beside the normal *sellan*: cf. *syllan* TELL *v.*) is difficult to account for, as the breaking before *ll* otherwise occurs only when the gemination is of O'Ent. date. Possibly the syllant may in some way have affected the following vowel.]

A. Illustration of Inflectional Forms.

1. Present stem. *Inf.* 1 *sellan*, *syllan*, *syllan*, (Northumb. *sealla*, *sella*), 1-2 *sy(l)le*, 2 *sillen*, 2-3 *sullen*, (3 *seollen*), 3 *Ormin sellenn*, 3-5 *solle* (n, *sulle*, 3-7 *sel*, 4-5 *sill* (o, 4 *Kent. zelle*, *suylle*, 5 *syll* (e, *sile*), *seel* (1, *Promp. Parv.* *ceele*, *cellyn*, *sellyn*, 3-*sell*. Also 1 *imper. sele*, *sylo*; 3rd pers. pres. ind. 4 *Kent. zelp*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 7 Ne mæge ic arisa & sealla ðe [c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *ibid.*, & *syllan* þe, c 1160 *Hattou Gosp.* *ibid.*, & *sillen* ðe. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. x. 23 [It] nys me inc to *syllanne* [c 1160 *Hattou Gosp.* *ibid.*, to *sellenne*]. c 1000 *Syll* (see B. 1). c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 *þe sullere*... swered þat he hit nele lasse *selle*. c 1205 *LAV.* 29057 & we willedd... to *zissen sellen* þe ure sunen. *ibid.* 30053 And he wulle... to *zisse sellen* þe his sune. c 1250 *Sell* (see B. 3). 1340 *Ayemb.* 36 Huanne me *zelp* þet þing. *ibid.* 138 *þet bi hit moze wele* and *zelle*. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. 111. 189 And beere heor bras on þi lac to Caley to sulle [1377 B. 11. 105 to *selles*]. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xlvii. 22 Thei ben not need to *sellen* [1388 to *sille*] he possessions. c 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 113 *þei do unniutly*, & *sillun* God & be peple. 1422 *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* xvii. 159 He the byngedome of hewyn *sillyn* for a byill price. *ibid.* 169 *Syll* (see B. 7). 1574 *Shel.* *shyll* (see B. 3). 1649 *Dr. REXVOLDUS Housa* ii. 77 *Judas*... at once *sels* a soul, and a Saviour.

2. *Pa. t.* a. 1-2, 4 *sealde*, 2 *sælde*, 4 *seelde*, *Kent. zyalde*, 5 *seeld*.

c 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 857 (Gr.) *Wiste forworþe þa be ær wite sealde*. c 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 227 *þes cenne god sealde & zesette æt*. c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* i. 1287 *He...* bet out... þo þat bougte and sealde ine godes hous. 1340 *Ayemb.* 215 *He wreok þe þe zyalde* and bouzte ine þe temple. c 1449 *Peccock Repr.* iii. vi. 309 *The seelden possessions* and catel.

B. 1-2, 3 *salde*, 3 *sald*, *saald*, 6, 9 *Sc. sauld*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 9 *Utudlice ondsuare ne salde him*. c 1200 *Ormin* 15960 *þa menn þatt saldenn cull-fress þær*. c 1300 *Saald* (see B. 3). c 1300 *Cursor* M. 3518 *Esau his forbirth sald* [c 1375 *ibid.* (Fairf.) *salde*]. c 1400 *Yvain & Gau.* 1703 *The Ermyte*... *salde* the skynnes that he broght. 1562 *Wyclif Cert. Tractates* Wks. (T.S.) i. 6 *The Discipulis*... *sauld* their landis. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Tractate* 280 *Whair euer the pape sauld indulgences*.

7. 3-6 *solde*, (4 *soold*), 6 *soulde*, 7-8 (9 *dial.*) *sould*, 4-*sold*. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 *Pet* *aste ofte æste me ewesede him me solde his ewesunge*. 13... *Cursor M.* 3550 (Götl.) *Asa wreche he sold his eritage*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 *They soldte their possessions*. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. 7 *They soldte their possessions*. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* iii. 142 *The first Christians*... *sould* all, that they had.

8. 3-5 *selde*, 4 *sillide*, 5 *sellid*, *seld*, 6 *selled*; 9 *dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.) *selled*, *sell'd*, *seld*; *Sc. and north. self't*, *selt*, *selt*.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* i. 586 *He...* *selde* al þat he hadde. 138... *Sillide* (see B. 7). c 1400 *Alphabet of Tales* 64 *Constantinus*... *sellid* his hors for xij d of gold. 1451 *CANRVAVE Life St. Gilbert* 77 *For he sold him nowt*. 1562 *Selled* (see B. 3).

3. *Pa. pple.* a. 1 *sæld*, 2 *isæld*, 3 *isæld*, *isöld*, 4 *seöld*. c 1000 *Ag. Ps. cxix* (xxx.) 3 (Gr.) *Hwæt bið þe ealles seald... syllan tungan?* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 *And 3e beoð isæld eower geolde to prisune*. c 1205 *LAV.* 11998 *Seoððen*

þis world was astald & monnen an bonde isælde. *ibid.* 29459 *Heo scolden beon isælde*. 1388 *Wyclif Isa.* xlii. 19 *Who is bylnd*, no but he that is seeld [*renuendatus*]? B. 3 *sald*, (*saald*), *isald*, 4 *salde*; *Sc.* 4-6 *sald*, 6 *saide*, 5-9 *sauld*.

c 1205 *LAV.* 29471 *And we weoren ut isalde of Anglene lond*. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 142 *How þat Joseph was boght and sald*. *ibid.* 4241 *He was efursuns saald*. c 1375 *ibid.* 6755 (Fairf.) *He selle be saide*. c 1470 *Sald*, *sauld* (see B. 7). c 1596 *DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 26 *The fowlis... sent to the nerrest tounes to be saide*.

7. 4 *1-söld* (e, 4-6 *solde*, (5 *swolde*), 7 *sould*, (*soald*), 4-*sold*.

1382 (see B. 3). c 1387 (see B. 3). c 1451 *Pol. Poems* (1839) 11. 230 *Suffolk* *Normandy hath swolde*. 1615 *R. COOK'S Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) i. 68 *Our pepper... was soald long since*. 1628 *RALEIGH in Four Cent. Eng. Lett.* 38, I might elsewhere have soald my shipp and goods.

8. 4-5 *seld*, 5 *Promp. Parv.* *cælde*; *Sc.* 6 *sellit*, 8-9 *sell'd*, *seld*, *selt*; 9 *dial.* *selled*. (See E.D.D.) 13... *Cursor M.* 1382 (Götl.) *Bot þis dede was seeld ful dere*. 1549 *Sellit* (see B. 2). 1825 *SCOTT Guy M.* xii. *It will be sell'd the morn to the highest bidder*.

B. Signification.

1. The simple verb.

† 1. *trans.* To GIVE, in various senses; esp. to hand over (something, esp. food, a gift) voluntarily or in response to a demand or request; to deliver up (a person, esp. a hostage) to the keeping of another; to grant (forgiveness, etc.); also, rarely of an impersonal agent, to yield. (Chiefly OE.)

Beowulf 1161 (Gr.) *Byelas sealdon win of wunderfatum*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 11 *Hlaf userne ofer wistlic sel us toder*. c 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* vi. 3 (Gr.) *þat land... ic sylle cow to æzene*. *ibid.* xviii. 29 *Sylle me þin forme bearn*. c 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 223 *And se eorðe his awitig on þine weorcum, sylðe þornes and bremles*. c 1200 *12th Cent. Hom.* 132 *Ice zeafde heom mine milse*; & *sylle heom forþefnesse*. c 1205 *LAV.* 13437 *Vortiger heom seald al þat heo wolde*. *ibid.* 23779 *Me saide him an bonde enne scaft strongen*. c 1275 *Servant Christ* 63 in O. E. *Misc.* 92 *Seynt thomas was biscop & barunes him quolde*. *For þe dute of þe dom be þet list sold*. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 17042 *And suna to mak vs ranscuning, for vs him-self he sald*.

2. To give up (a person) treacherously to his enemies; to betray (a person, a cause, country, etc.).

Chiefly, with mixture of sense 3, to betray for a price or in order to obtain some advantage for oneself. In early use often with reference to the betrayal of Christ by Judas. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 71 *Cumð uttedlice iudam... ðes forðon uses sellend hine* [*Vulg. tradidit eum*]. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 115 in O. E. *Misc.* 40 *He com to þe Gyves*. And chepte heome to sellen vð helare. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* v. 610 'Tratour', he sald, 'thou has me sald'. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 72 *Tha deserue as grite reproche as tha hed sellit traitourislye the realm to the enemies*. 1574 *HELLOWES Gueuara's Fawn. Ep.* (1577) 154 *In things of common libertie, he that shall seeme most to serue you, the same is be that most will sell you*. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. 11. *il. 10* *That he should for a foraigne purse, so sell his Soveraigne's life to death and treachery*. 1654 *tr. Martinius* *Comp. China* 48 *But when the Emperour had perused the Treatie, he presently found his Plenipotentiary had sold him*. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* cxxxii. 123 *Those that Sell their Country*. For Money. 1791 *DURNS Such a Parcel of Rogues* iii. *We're bought and sold for English gold*. 1816 *Quiz Grand Master* ii. 36 *Have you e're met a faithless friend*. That sold you to effect his end? 1820 *J. W. CROKER Diary* 12 *Apr. in C. Pope's* (1884) i. 122 *Brougham, it is said, gressly, has sold the Queen*. 1895 *WOLSELEY in United Serv. Mag.* Aug. 475 *There can be no moral doubt, that there were traitors in the Turkish ranks, and that the Turkish Army was more or less sold*.

b. *transf.* Of a thing: To betray, 'give away', inform against.

1831 *Ann. Reg. Law Cases* (1532) 325/2 *Bishop... said to May*. 'It was the blood that sold us'.

3. (The chief current sense.) To give up or band over (something) to another person for money (or something that is reckoned as money); esp. to dispose of (merchandise, possessions, etc.) to a buyer for a price; to vend. Const. † *with*, for (the price), † *at*, to (the buyer). Also, in habitual sense, of a shopkeeper, etc.: To deal in, keep for sale (a particular commodity).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xii. 5 *Hwi ne sealde heo þas sealf wip þrim hundred penegon*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 *And þa... fuleden þam apostles and saldenn hec eie and þet seh bitalten þam apostles*. c 1200 *Ormin* 15557, & he fand i þe temple þær *Well fele mein þatt saldenn þærinne bape nowwt & shep*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1495 'Broðer', quod he [*sc. Esau*], 'sel me 20 wunes'. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5407 *þai saald þair landes þan for nedre*. c 1330 *Roland & V.* 386 *þe hors was sold*. For 10 hundred schillings. 1387 *TREVISA Higlet* (Rolls) VIII. 237 *A bushell of corn was i-solde for twelf schillings þat 3ere*. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 216 *He sold a noder hors & spendid þe price þe-of*. 1562 *LEIGH Armory* (1597) 77 b. *So when they die, their wives... sold for a little money, their books of visitations*. 1574 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 424 *The inhabitance... shall not... sell any kynd of flesh... to any of the bucheares*. 1595 *SHAKS. John* i. 1. 153 *Yet sell your face for five pence and his deere*. 1615, 1618 (see A. 3). 1625 *BACON Essa, Seditions* (Akb.) 405 *There be but three thing, which one Nation selleth unto another: The Commoditie as Nature yeeldeth it: The Manufacture; and the Vecture or Carriage*. 1728 *YOUNG Love Faine* ii. 302 *As pedlars with some hero's head make bold, Illustrious mark! where pins are to be sold*. 1732 *Pope Eccl. Bathurst* 212 *Last, for his Country's love, he sells his Lands*. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilwe*. xii. *I bought you some books, madam, from a lame fellow who sold them in the Market-place*. 1883 *HOWELLS W'o-man's Reason* v. 93 *The auctioneer intoned his chant...*

selbē, 2-4 sclp, 3 sealpe, selhōe, selōhe, so-

lehde, selzehe, seluhde, *Ormin* seolpe, selpe, 3-4 selthe, 4-5 selth. [OE. *selp* str. fem. = *OS. silda*, OHG. *silda*, ON. *silda* : OTeut. **selþa*, f. **seli*- good, happy: see *SELE sb.*] Prosperity, good fortune, happiness.

In OE. chiefly plural.
c. 828 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* x. Ic nu habbe on giten þæt þa mine selþa & seo orsorges ðe ic ar wende þæt ær selþa bene sceoldan name selþa ne sint. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Of wam we alle and us selþe habbeð. c. 1200 *Ormin* 282 þin selþe is all unsegeþendlic. c. 1205 *Lay.* 32059 Selehe him was givede. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 354 Vor þis is þe meste selthe on eorðe hwose mei, uor Godes luue, habben schome & teone. c. 1315 *Shoreham* 1. 394 Þe hischop þese wordes seþ, And þeþ wordes of selþe. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Tral.* xx. 50 Eury gladnesse ys endet wyth sorowe, & eury selth hath wnselth at þe end.

† *Selthelike*, *adv.* obs. rare¹. [f. *SELTH* (E) + *-like*.] Successfully, prosperously.
c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1372 "Loured god", quod he midlike, min ernde ðu forðe selthelike.

Seltron, variant of *SHELTRO*.

Seltzer (seltzər). Also 8 selters, 9 seltzer. [Alteration of *G. Seltzer*, f. *Sellers*, the name of a village in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia. Cf. *F. seltz*, *seltz*.] (In full *seltzer-water*.) An effervescent mineral water obtained near Nieder-Selters, containing sodium chloride and small quantities of sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates. Also an artificial mineral water of similar composition.

1741 *Pott in Phil. Trans.* xli. 618 To drink the Selters Water, and keep to a cooling Regimen. 1775 *Sheridan's* *Pat. Day* 1. i. Then she was such a hand at making foreign waters!—for Seltzer, Pyrmont, Islington, or Chalybeate, she never had her equal. 1784 *Cullen* *tr. Bergman's Phys. & Chem.* Ess. 1. 242 Seltzer water... excites upon the tongue a taste gently salt, and mildly alkaline. 1847 *Mrs. Gore* *Castles in Air* xix. Neither soda-water, however, nor seltzer-water, inspired me with courage to look Sir Robert in the face. 1871 *M. Collins* *Marg. & Merch.* 1. ix. 277 A great gulp of brandy and seltzer.

Seltzogene (seltzōjēn). [a. *F. seltz* + *gēne*, f. *seltz*, *seltz* (see prec.) + *-gēne*: see *-GEN*.] An apparatus for the production of artificial Seltzer and other mineral and aerated waters.

1850 *Chamb. Encycl.* 1. 557 Carbonic acid water... prepared in the apparatus known as the *seltzogene* or *seltzogene*. 1868 *W. S. Gilbert* *Bab Ball*, *Capl. Nette* 18 Did they with thirst in summer hum? Lo, seltzogene at every turn. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 537 My seltzogene cost only 14s. 6d.

Selure, var. *CELEBE* Obs.; obs. f. *SILVER*.

† *Selva* (selvā). *Physical Geog.* Also *erron. silva*. [Sp. and Pg. :—*L. silva* wood.] A tract of densely wooded country lying in the basin of the river Amazon. Usually pl.

1849 *Mrs. Somerville* *Phys. Geog.* ix. (ed. 2) 177 The Silvas of the river of the Amazon, lying in the centre of the continent, form the second division of the South American low lands. 1868 *G. Durr* *Pl. Surv.* 175 Next we come to the great wood-covered plains known as the Selvas of the Amazons. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 1. xi. (1872) 209 The selvas or woody plains of the Amazon.

Selvae, *selvedge* (selv'edz), *sb.* Forms: [? *corruptly* sultviche], 6 *salvage*, 6-7 *silvage*, selvege, 7 *selvedge*, self edge, 7-9 *selvedge*, self edge, self edge, 8-9 *salvage*, 5- *selvage*, 7- *selvedge*. [Apparently f. *SELF* + *EDGE sb.*, after the equivalent early mod. Dn. *selfeghe* (Kilian), now *selfegge* = *L.G. selfegge*. Cf. the Du. synonyms cited by Kilian, *selfkant*, now *selfkant* (*kant* = border), *selfende*, now *selfeinde* (*einde* end) = *G. selbende*, by popular etymology *salband*.]

1. The edge of a piece of woven material finished in such a manner as to prevent the ravelling out of the weft. Also, a narrow strip or list at the edge of a web of cloth, which is not finished like the rest of the cloth, being intended to be cut off or covered by the seam when the material is made up. c. 1450 *Bk. Curstake* 63 in *Babes* *Bk.* The ewer schal beke his lordes wyde with downh napere at on bare wynde. The selvage to the lordes syde with wine. 1537 *Bible* (Matthew's) *Exod.* xxvi. 4 Then shalt thou make loupes of Jacynthe colour, a longe by the edge of the one curtayne even in the selvage of the couplinge curtayne. 1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemin's Fr. Chirurg.* 441 Neither must they [the bandages] have any silk. The two edges or selvages.

Clear Starlings. The two Ends together, and wash it the way the selvage do prevent the Fraying. 1878 *Barlow* *Weaving* 193 The application of gauze to the formation of selvages may now be readily understood. 1883 *Engl. Brit.* xxiv. 466/1 These prongs come in contact with the weft thread between the selvage of the web and the shuttle box.

fig. a. 1833 *Austin* *Medic.* (1635) 222 Now when wee thus see the three heavenly Thred Lines that should be the Sel-

loose threads just sticking out that are to lay hold of and pull away.

b. *transf.* A marginal tract, border, edge. 1690 *Fuller* *Piegan* iv. 34 Thus though for his disobedience forbidden the entrance of the land of Canaan, yet he came to the selvage, or out-skirt thereof. 1863 *Sir G. Mackenzie* *Relig. Sci.* 149 It is not to have been thrust out upon the selvage, or border of time. 1868 *Pettiver* in *Phil. Trans.* xx. 321 The Seed.. of a brown Colour, and

hem'd about with a rusty colour'd List or Selvedge. 1850 *Cloagh* *Diphylus* iv. 59 This narrow interspace, thus marge, This list... 1851 *H. Miller* *Sch.* 4... exists as a mis... xi. 1. threaded through the midst of it [the wood], and returned to the west selvage.

c. *Tim-plating* = *List sb.* 3 7 d.

1834 [see *List sb.* 7 d.]

d. A waste strip on either side of a piece of wall-paper.

1801 *Black Carp. & Build.* *Home Handier* 40 The handy man first cuts the selvage from all his paper on the same side, and then cuts his paper into lengths. 1804 *Sir A. Gellie* *Relig. Sci.* xi. 293 The paper had been stuck on the walls just as it came, without the selvages being cut off.

† 2. The selvages of cloth cut off for use as a bandage. Obs.

1599 A. M. *tr. Gabelhauer's Bk. Physike* 102/2 Take two peeces of silvage, and... tye him therewith above his knees as stiffly as is possible.

3. An ornamental border or edging. ? Obs.

1481-90 *Howard House* *Bks.* (Roxb.) 467 Item, for xxiiiij. ellys of sultviche to the same coverlet, the elne iiij. d. summa viij. s. 1513 *Douglas* *Æneis* xii. Prolog. 16 As fresch Aurora... Ischit of hir safron bed... In crammysin cled and granit violat. With sangyne cape, the selvage purpurat. 1827-35 N. P. *Willis* *David's* *Grief* 20 The golden selvage of his robe was heard Sweeping the marble pavement.

4. *Naut.* and *Mil.* = *SELVAGEE*.

1711 *W. Sutherland* *Shipbuild.* *Assist.* 133 Salvages for Shroves, worn. 1769 *Falconer* *Dick* *Marine* (1780), *Sel-vage*. a sort of hank or kind of rope-yarn tied together at one end, and used as a rope, as a... naut. to ex- tending it up- 3 A block... attached to a selvage, answers the same purpose.

5. *Mining*. A thin layer of clayey or earthy matter surrounding a metalliferous vein.

1757 *tr. Henckels* *Pyritol* 61 The vein, which has its selvages entire and close. 1809 T. H. *Holland* in *Rea* *Geol. Surv. India* XXX. 18 Each group is represented by micro-crystalline and hemi-crystalline types occurring either as thin veins, or as selvages to larger masses.

6. (See quot.)

1875 *Knicker Dict. Mech.*, *Selvage* (Locksmithing), the edge-plate of a lock through which the bolt shoots.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *selvage-thread*; *selvage-motion*, ? the motion of a shuttle in forming a selvage; *selvage-protector* (see quot.); *selvage-strop* (sense 4); *selvage-way* *adv.*, in a direction parallel to the selvage.

1803 J. T. *Taylor* *Cotton Weaving* 98 Another kind of selvage... J. Watson... the warp

yarn from being broken by the weft... 1800 H. *Stuart* *Seaman's* *Catech.* 33 Put on the 'selvage strip over the parceling, and hook the single block of the luff tackle to both parts of the selvage. 1853 J. *Watson* *Weaving* 161 They allow the pins to fall into position at the selvage, taking hold of the 'selvage threads. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 13 Half a yard should be snipped 'selvage-way into twelve portions.

Selvage, *selvedge* (selv'edz), *v.* [f. *SELVAGE sb.* *trans.* To form a boundary or edging to.]

1704 *Pettiver* *Geograph.* iv. 33 This has no hilt above, but selvage'd with Golden Eye-like Spots. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* vi. 37 White silk stream is selvage'd with sedes, or the pond edged with shrubby trees. 1849 D. *Jenkinson* *Money* xi. One of the Primrose Places to be found selvaging London. 1809 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 180 Where the little grey towns cluster Deep in the hills or selvaging the sea.

G. sel-
sel-

Selvagee (selv'edzi). *Naut.* and *Mil.* Also 8-9 *salvagee*, 9 *silvagee*. [app. f. *SELVAGE sb.* (sense 5).] (See quot. 1807.)

1750 *Blackw. Mag.* *Expos.* *Salvagee* are made with three flat Strands breeder, or by a small Turn put into several Rope Yarns cut into proper Lengths. 1800 J. *Mitchell* *Curiosy* *Observ.* *Modes* *Manuf.* *Calles* *Pres.* *Calles* are generally pronounced by seamen *Salvagee*.

used as a strap to tassen... to which to hook a tackle to hoist in any heavy articles. 1879 *Man. Artill.* *Exerc.* 392 Selvagees are used for sling- ing projectiles of the abovementioned nature [i.e. of R.M.L. guns, 9-in. to 12-in., of 25 tons] when loading.

b. *attrib.*

1850 *Alston* *Seamanship* 193 A 'Selvagee Strip is made of spun-yarn, or small rope, according to the size required, warped off, and marled down. 1904 in *Dixon* *Kemp's* *Yacht & Boat Sailing* (ed. 10). 1882 *Nares* *Seamanship* (ed. 61) 46 The pendant, having two 'selvagee tails, is secured to the bight. 1799 *Specif.* J. *Mitchell's* *Patent* No. 2333. 3 'Selvagee twists are of two sorts. 1845 A. *Swinton* *Trans.* *Sec. Arts* XXXIV. 162 'Selvagee wire ropes are made of wires laid parallel and without twist.

Selve, obs. form of *SELVE* *sb.* 1 c. 1400 *Beryn* 3582.

Selyrt (sel'vīt). [An arbitrary name.] A kind of duster or polishing cloth.

1891 *Patent Specif.* No. 21399. 1898 *Cycling* 76 *Plating* is best cleaned of rust by hard rubbing with paraffin and polished with chamois leather or Selyrt.

Sely, *Selybube*: see *SEELY*, *SILLABUB*.

Selydoyn, variant of *CELIDONT*.

Selye, obs. form of *SEELY*.

† *Selyer*. Obs. rare¹. [ad. OF. *celier* (mod. F. *cellier*) :—*L. cellarium* receptacle for food: see *CELLAR*.] A storehouse, larder. In quot. fig.

1483 *Caxton* *Gold. Leg.* 36/2 The holy bodies were the selyers of god temple of Jhesu crist.

Selyng (e), obs. ff. *CEILING*, *SEALING* *vbl.*

Sem, obs. form of *SEAM*, *SEEM*.

Semantic (sēm'antik), a. and sb. [ad. Gr. *σηματικὸς* significant, f. *σημαίνω* to show, signify. Cf. *V. sēmanique*.] A. *adj.*

† 1. Relating to signs of the weather. Obs.

1665 J. *Spencer* *Prologues* v. § 1 (ed. 2) 300 'Twere easie to show how much this Semantick Philosophy... was studied.

2. Relating to signification or meaning. 1895 *Bloomfield* in *Amer. Jnl. Philol.* xvi. 412 The semantic value of the older reduplications.

B. *sb. pl.* = *SEMASIOLOGY*.

antique; 1901 psychology is semasiology.

Semaphore (sem'afōr), sb. [f. Gr. *σημα* sign, signal + *-PHORE*. Cf. *F. sémaphore* (1812 in *Hatz.* *Darm.*)] An apparatus for making signals, consisting of an upright post with one or more arms moving in a vertical plane.

Orig. used f. GRAPH *sb.* 1. 1816 *Ann.* semaphore has been erect 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV.* c. 64 towards Worplesdon semaphore. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* xx. 238/1 The semaphore has been almost universally adopted for fixed signalling on railways.

b. *attrib.*, as *semaphore house*, *lamp*. Also, in recent use, applied to a special form of flag-signalling.

1821 *Land. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 1871/1 Building a Semaphore House at each of the following places. 1825 D. K. *Clark* *Railway Mach.* 327/1 The semaphore lamps are lighted, to give signals, at night, by white, green, and red lights as required. 1904 *Army Signalling Regul.* 25 Semaphore alphabet. *Ibid.* 32 Semaphore drill.

Hence *Semaphore v.* (*trans.* and *intr.*), to signal by semaphore.

1893 *Daily News* 3 July 5/6 The Commander-in-Chief semaphored to me to know 'what I was waiting for.' 1893 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/6 To semaphore to the Commander-in-Chief his doubt as to the signal.

Semaphoretic, a. *Math.* Suggested as a var. of *SIGNALISTIC* (where see quot. 1853).

Semaphoric (sem'afōrik), a. [f. *SEMAPHORE sb.* + *-ic*. Cf. *F. sémaphorique*.] Relating to, of the nature of, a semaphore.

1808 *COCHRANE* in *Naval Chron.* XXI. 73 The newly constructed Semaphoric telegraphs... have been blown up. a. 1872 B. *Harris* *Waiting for Ship* Wks. (Hotten) 415 Near this place formerly arose a great semaphoric telegraph with its gaunt arms tossed up against the horizon.

Hence *Semaphorical*, a. = *SEMAPHORIC* (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); *Semaphorically* *adv.* (Webster, 1847). Also *Semaphorist*, one who has charge of a semaphore (Ogilvie, 1882).

† *Semarr*. Obs. Also *semann*, *-er*, *semearre*, *samare*. [var. of *SIMAR*.] A loose coat or mantle worn by women, c. 1670-80.

1673 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. 324 A semmar for my wife. 1674 T. *Duffett* *Span. Rogue* Prolog. Here's many a Spark, I fear, That has been lewdly Ghouled in fine Semar. 1688 *Horne* *Armoury* iii. 291/1 A Semarre is a kind of loose Garment... and was a fashion for Women about the Year 1670, some call them Mantua's. *Ibid.* 95/2 A Semmer, or Semarre.

Semasiology (sēm'asiōlōjī), [f. Gr. *σημα* a signification, meaning + *-λογία*.] That branch of philology which deals with the meanings of words, sense-development, and the like.

1877 R. *Martineau* *f. Goldziher's Mythol. Hebrews* iii. 43 Some phenomena in the semasiology of Arabic words. 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 395/1 Philology is now advancing towards a new branch having intimate relations with psychology, the so-called semasiology of Abel and others.

Hence *Semasiological*, a., belonging to semasiology; *Semasiologically* *adv.* Also *Semasiologist*, one who studies semasiology.

1872 *Dec.* 371/2 It is connected with the phrase now is it is Semasiological solecism. 1899 *ibid.* 371/2 The semasiologist... has to trace the vicissitudes which the history of forms, words, and phrases presents with respect to signification.

Semat, obs. form of *SEMIT* *sc.*, under-vest.

Sematic (sēm'atik), a. *Biol.* [f. Gr. *σημα* + *-ic*.] Of mimetic colours: Serving for signal or warning.

1890 *Peulven* *Colours of Animals* xvii. 236 Sematic or Warning and Signalling Colours.

Sematography (sēm'atōgrāfi), [f. Gr. *σημα* sign + *-γραφία*.] The use of signs or symbols (instead of letters) in writing. So *Sematography* (instead of letters) in writing. So *Sematography* (instead of letters) in writing.

1841 *Philol.* 133 (title) The sematography of the Roman period is the prominence of that sign or mark.

Sematology (sē-matō'jōdgi). [f. Gr. σματ-, σμα sign + -LOGY.]

1. Used by Smart for: The doctrine of the use of 'signs' (esp. words) in relation to thought and knowledge.

1831 [SMART] *Outline of Sematology*. If we might call the whole body of instruction which acquaints us with τὰ δυνάμει by the name *Physiology*, and that which teaches τὰ πρακτικὰ by the name *Practiology*,—all instruction for the use of τὰ σματα, or the signs of our knowledge, might be called *Sematology*. 1839 SMART *It say out* 40 Sematology, or the doctrine of the relation of lingual signs to thought.

2. = SEMASIOLOGY.

1880 SAYCE *Sci. Lang. I. (Contents-table)* Chapter IV. The Physiology and Sematology of Speech (Phonology and Sematology). *Ibid.* iv. 336 But by its very nature a science of meanings, sematology, as it has been named, can never have the same certitude, the same exactness, as a science of sounds. 1884 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1882-4, 511 The writing of the Morphology, and of the Sematology, must go hand in hand.

Semol: see SEMBLE *v.* 1 and *v.* 2

Semelable, -ant, etc.: see SEMBLANT.

Semblable (semblā'bl), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 5 *semblable*, (*semalable*), *semblable*, *semblable*, *semblable*, 6 -yl, -il, -ell, *semblable*, *semblable*. See also SEMINABLE, SIMILABLE. [a. F. *semblable* (13th c.), f. *sembler* to seem, appear: see SEMBLE *v.* and -ABLE. Cf. SEEMABLE.] *a. adj.*

†1. Like, similar. Const. *to*. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. v. (1868) 48 3e men þat ben semblable to god by ȝoure resonable þouȝt. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictee* 98, I finde hem all so semblable that I can not knowe one from the other. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph.* *Epist.* 17 If so be my discredit, and want of honestie, had been equal or semblable to theirs. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 1, 72 It is a wonderful thing to see the semblable Coherence of his mens spirits, and his. 1609 C. BENSON *Serm.* 7 May 60 Semblable vnto Ephraim are many, who know too much and too little. 1658 OSBORNE *Tradit.* *Memo. Jas. I.* 17, 55 He owning a Countenance not in the least regard semblable to any my eyes ever met with. 1686 GORDON *Celest. Bodies* ii. 1, 125 God who has made Light to move for thousands of Miles in an instant, by a straight Line, may make it move a semblable space through a Circle, if the use of the World requires it. 1840 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXI. 214 Semblable to this is the story of the mad waggoner, by which [etc.].

†2. Resembling something already mentioned or implied; the like, such-like. Also *the semblable*, *such semblable*. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Mech.* 7, 256, I seye the same, or elles thing semblable. a1470 TIRROTT *Caxton* x. (1530) 11 These and such semblable things. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 50 b, To yelde to his lord yerely at suche a feaste a horse, or a hauke, or such thyng semblable. 1571 FORTESCUE *Forest* 164 b, The falling evil all with others many the semblable and like infirmities. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. iv. 3 That and thousands more Of semblable import. 1653 H. COCAN tr. *Plinio's Travi.* xxviii. 151 As is the custom in semblable occasions.

†3. *In semblable manner, wise, sort, in like manner; semblablewise, likewise.* Also *in semblable case(s), in case(s) semblable*. *Obs.*

semblable cas This re seculers. c1410 mblable wise The *Hen. VIII.* c. 93

c1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Examm. Par. Eph.* iv. 14-16 And in semblable wyse vnto this, there is a lyke proceeding in the ordre of godli- nesse. 1609 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 10 The heavenly soule of man, semblablewise, doth feele, the ill affected crasis of the body. 1624 Bp. MOUNTACU *Immed. Addr.* 79 We may therefore Call vnto Holy Saints as well, and in semblable sort.

†4. Corresponding, proportional, accordant, suitable. *Obs.*

1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 19 And that hath bin... the vter impoverishing and vndoing not of a few men within this Realme, wch have not bin able to make semblable intercessors and advocates to their Prince. *Ibid.* 145 The Kinge confyned by treafre trustinge to finde the way of peace, wch was semblable enough had not the Dolphin [etc.]. 1632 LINGWOOD *Trav.* ii. 52 Their legges [were] of a great growth, not semblable to their age, being but sixe and thirty dayes old. 1681 WITTIE *Sure. Heav.* 44 Whether it be not most suitable, to the Wisdom, and Power of God... and semblable to the plain course of his Providence. 1817 PENNIE *Koy. Minstr.* ii. 504 But who can paint In language semblable, the blissful scene.

†5. Seemly, becoming. *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. ix. 188 Neither could Monarchy, Aristocracy, nor Democracy, attaine any semblable condition in any place so long as the Church held its designe apart.

3. Apparent, seeming, not real. †Of treason: Presumptive, constructive. *rare.*

1627 W. SLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 264 Imitation implies three things: 1 *Factum*, semblable, or rather reall acting of what we pretend to imitate. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 244 Here is no actual, but an appenning and semblable concurrence. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 124 That there shall be no semblable Treasons made by presumptions or straines of wit, but those Treasons specified there. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Semblable*, seeming, likely, or probable. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (1894) 122 What is gained... by supposing... the miracle was only semblable, not real?

†4. quasi-adv. = SEMBLABLY *adv.* *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Enegydos* xv. 54 For to make semblable [orig. *semolamentum*] his answers during the syx monethes of the somer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 817 Semblable my Cousin the Erie of Richmond, will surely attempt... to pierce me on the other syde.

B. *sb.*

†1. *absol.* and quasi-*sb.* (occas. pl. *semblables*): Something that is like or similar. *The semblable* = the like (see LIKE C. 3); as, *to do the semblable* (= F. *faire le semblable*). *Obs.*

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 679 In al this caas, and in semblables, If that her ben mo resonables, He may begge, as I telle you here. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 125 He that doeth shewe loue and curteisie ought to be thanked by semblable. 1521 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* iii. 1. 283 Who... herin geueth vnto you herty thanks, like as I do the semblable. 1528 *Instrum. P. Vannes* in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1679) 1. ii. Rec. 48 Studying how they may acquire this your Ingratitude... with the semblable. 1560 in J. Scott *Berwick-upon-Tweed* (1888) 448 Yf any soldiers of the garrison be appointed to keep scourage or any such semblables as their course shall come about. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* iv. vi. § 4. 343 Long before their time, Clodius... practised the semblable in perales of great price.

†2. With qualifying possessive: (One's) like, (one's) fellow. (So F. *son semblable*). *Obs.*

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 485 For he shulde setten al his wil To geten a likly thing him til, And to sustene, if he might, And kepe forth, by kindes right, His owne lyknesse and semblable. 1512 LINGWOOD *Trav.* 120 *Mech.* 83 Vnto his semblable thus euery thyng can drawe. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 6 b, Every natural complexion delyeth in his semblable. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann. v.* ii. 124 (1604 Qo.) To make true drixion of him, his semblable is his mirrour. 1607 TIMON iv. iii. 22 His semblable, yea himselfe Timon disdaines.

†3. A similitude or parable. *Obs.*

1547 BALOWIN *Mor. Philor.* i. iv. (1550) A vj, Parrables, Semblables & examples, (though differing in sumwhat) drawe al to one end.

†4. **Semblableness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. SEMBLABLE *a.* + -NESS.] Likeness; congruity.

c1550 in *Syrype Ecol. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xi. 30 For doo but conferre this Masse of Mans making, with the Supper of Christs Institution; and see that semblableness ys betwene them. 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 95 This Congruity or semblableness of our Actions and Affections one towards another with God's Favour and Mercy towards us.

Semblably (semblā'bl), *adv.* Also 5 *semblably*, *sem(e)blably*, *semblablelie*, (5-7-blaby), 6 -billable, -blabye, 6-7 -blable, (7 -bably). [f. SEMBLABLE *a.* + -LY 2.]

†1. In like manner, similarly. *Obs.*

1420 HEN. V in Rymer *Fadera* (1709) IX. 907/1 Th' Accorded, was there Sworne by both the sayde Commisaires, yn name of our foresaid Fader; And semblably by Us in oure owne Name. 1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* 11. 34 That all other shall take fearful example by hym, semblably to offend hereafter. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 21 A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt, Semblably furnished like the fowle himselfe. 1606 *Pliny*: The 1

Moloch i.e. the King: Semblably the Mosaic Tabernacle was held to be the Palace... of the Highest King, i.e. God.

2. Seemingly, apparently, speciously. *rare.*

1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* i. x. 635 Martin saw through his semblably orthodox language.

Semblance (semblāns). Also 4-6 -aunce, (5 *sembal*, *semblance*, 6 *semblaunce*). [a. F. *semblance*, f. *sembler*: see SEMBLANT. Cf. Sp. *semblanza*, It. *sembianza*.]

†1. The fact of appearing to view. *In semblance*, apparent, visible, to be seen. *Obs.*

c1300 *Cursor M.* 21638 Sin first þe world was wroght, Meracles o þe cross might Has ben in semblance and in sight.

2. The appearance or outward aspect of a person or thing.

1512 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 425 Ful lyk to hir was that image, That made was lyk hir semblance. a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4098 A burly best... Of semblance as a see-bule. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 40 b, They jugged him with his mayntene and semblance to *Al. Hubbert* 200 b

manly semblance; 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 162 A timely-parted Ghost, Of ashy semblance. 1631 MILTON *Sonn.* ii. 5 Perhaps my semblance might deceive the truth, That I to manhood am arriv'd so near. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrippina* 120 By Juno, It bears a noble semblance. On this base my great revenge shall rise. 1806

living sovereigns.

3. The form, likeness or image of a person or thing, considered in regard to another that is similar. Chiefly in phrases, as *to the semblance of*; *to have or take the semblance of*; *in (the) semblance of*, in likeness of, so as to resemble; †*of one's sem-*

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virtue. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* i. 277 'Twas said that She all shapes could wear; And oftentimes before him stood. ... In semblance of a lady fair. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xvi. (1875) 218 And now the lake narrowed to the semblance of a tranquil river.

3. A person's appearance or demeanour, expressive of his thoughts, feelings, etc., or leigned in order to hide them. (Cf. SEMBLANT *sb.* 1 b, c, d.)

a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 5192 Bot lat þi semblance be sadd quen þou þi sarge ȝildis. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyngh.* (Percy Soc.) 21 What is fayre semblance, with thought & beyvnes? Forsothe nought elles but cloked folysshness! 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. i. iii. 124 Weele baue a swassing and a marshall outside, As manie other mannish cowards haue, That doe outface it with their semblances. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* i. 4 He was neuer of the mind or semblance, to be couetous towards his subiects, whyles he was bountifull to himselfe. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts.* *Prov.* xi. 9 A dissembling friend with faire and false words and semblances draweth his neighbour into some dangerous inconvenience. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 77 Him, gath'ring round, the laughty Suitors greet With semblance fair, but inward deep deceit. 1805-6 CARY *Dante*, *Inf.* iv. 78 Four mighty spirits toward us bend their steps, Of semblance neither sorrowful nor glad.

†4. *Phr.* To make or show (a specified) semblance. (Cf. SEMBLANT *sb.* 3 a, b, f.) *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 421 3if þe Greec. comep peder, þe byddes makep hem good semblance [MS. a semblant]. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 161 What chere or what semblance that men make vnto suche women in thaire presence. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 778 Of truth the Protector and the Duke of Buckingham made very good semblance vnto the Lord Hastings and bent him much in their company. 1596 Sir humble homage did vnto hir ioyous semblance for his sake.

4. An appearance or outward seeming of (something which is not actually there or of which the reality is different from its appearance).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 117 With patches, colours, and with formes being tetcht From glistring semblances of piety. 1647 CLAREMONT *Hist. Reh.* ii. § 39 They had the appearance of a good body of men, there being all the semblance of great bodies behind on the other side of the hill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 529 With high words, that bore Semblance of worth not substance. 1797 GOWIN *Enquirer* i. xi. 96 Where the parent is not prepared to grant a real and bona fide equality, he should avoid the semblance of it. 1799 H. LEE *Cantab.* *Tr. Frenchm.* *T. Acad.* 2 i. 288 [She] was not duped by this semblance of tranquillity. 1822 LAMA *Ellis Ser.* ii. *Books & Reading*, To reach down a well-bound semblance of a volume. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111, 298 Carstairs was forced to content himself with the substance of power, and to leave the semblance to others. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* iii. xii' On the face appeared the semblance of a brass-plate.

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in *Med. Times & Gaz.* 7 Sept. 1872. Semiotics may be construed as the doctrinal language of pathology. 1873 WACNER in *Treuff's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 26 The second [treats] of semiotics and general pathology and therapy.

† **Semel.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 semell, semill. [a. Du. *semelle* (now *semellen* pl.) fine wheat flour, fine wheaten bread = OHG. *semala*, *simula*, a. L. *simila* : see *SIMEL*.] A cake of fine wheat flour. 1643 in *Warden Burgh Lavus Dundee*, etc. (1872) 350 As also in heaking of bunnes, semells, oat lowes, kaikis [etc.]. 1607 *Ibid.* 352 Any semill, or wasill or pis of beakin meat.

Semelaud(e), -ant, -awnt : see *SEMBLANT* sō.

Semeld : earlier form of *SEMEL*.

1661 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. x. 1. 565 A fragment or pecece of a broken semeld brick.

Semelle, obs. form of *SEMI* a., *SEMBLE* v.

Semelfactive (semelfæktiv), a. *Slav. Gram.*

[f. L. *semel* once + *facere* to do : see *FACTIVE*.]

(See quot. 1827.)

sidered the 'semelfactive verhs', as Heard calls them, to represent the Sanskrit verbs of the fifth, seventh, and eighth conjugations. 1894 *19th Cent.* May 816 Semelfactive perfect aspect of unity.

Semeli, semelich(e), obs. forms of *SEMI* a.

Semeline (semilīn). *Mitt.* Also semelin,

semelina. [Named in Fr. by Fleurian de Bellevue

(*Jrnl. de Physique* LI. 450, 1800) 'semelinite,

and by abbreviation *semeline*, f. L. *semel* first

seed of flax, referring to the appearance of the

crystals.] A variety of titanite found in the Eifel.

c. 1830 H. J. BROOKE *Mitt.* in *Encycl. Métrop.* (1845) VI.

518/2 Silico-titanate of Lime. Sphe. Spinther. Sene-

line. 1836 T. THOMSON *Mitt.*, *Geol.*, etc. I. 151 Sphe.

[Varieties:] Brunon, semelin, spinellane [etc.]. 1869 *Pitt.*

Wesvius x. 300 Sphe. — *Semelina* — occurs in ejected

blocks with jescpar.

Semelitude, *Semely* : see *SIMILITUDE*, *SEMI* v.

Semen (sē-men). [u. L. *semen* seed (of plants and

animals), f. root *sē- : (*sā-) of *serere* to Sow.] The

impregnating fluid of male animals; the seed or

sperm.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 743 The

synove... by the whyche semen sholde come downward

to effecte of generacyon. 1725 P. DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.*

XXXIII. 266 Some took it to be the true and proper Semen,

being only found in the Bull [whale], at the Root of the

Penis. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 163 The mode of passage of

the semen into the funnel is not known.

† **Semenaut**, *Obs. rare*! [var. *SEMBLANT*.

Cf. the converse variation in *remnant* for *REMNANT*.]

Appearance, 'false semblant'.

c. 1469 *Songs & Carols* (Warton Club) 86 Semenaut is a

wonder thing. It begylyt bothe knyght and kyng. *Ibid.*, Se-

menaut is a sly peyntour.

Semence. [a. F. *semence* (= Fr. *semence*,

It. *semenza*) : pop. L. **sementia*, f. L. *sementi*-s a

sowing, f. *semeni* seed.]

† 1. Seed; in quotes. = *SEMI*. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Ord's Met.* xiv. xiii. Which [Pallas] was con-

veyved and born of the semence of the fader w'oute semence

carnal. a 1693 *Urquhart's Kabetals* iii. xxxi. 257 Which..

do.. benumb.. with cold the prolific Semence.

† 2. Used for: A sowing. *rare*!

c. 1700 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 97 Semendary per 100 Weight.

Semeniferous, -ivorous : see *SEMI*-.

Sement, obs. form of *CEMENT*.

1c 1600 *Distr. Emperor* v. i. in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1884) 111.

174 Our acquaintance is Too odd, and as I hope friend-

shypp 100 fyrm To be nowe semented.

† **Sementation**. *Obs.* -o [ad. late L. *sementā-*

tion-em, f. L. *sementare* to sow seed, f. *semen* seed.]

'A bringing forth seed' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Sementation, erron. form of *CEMENTATION*.

1592 *Livy Gallathea* ii. iii. 23 Circination, Sementation.

† **Sementine**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *sement-* is sowing

+ *-INE*.] 'Belonging to sowing, continuing to

seed time' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Seme-se, a. *rare*. [ad. L. *seme-sus*, f. *seme-* +

esse, pa. pple. of *edere* to eat.] Half-eaten.

1859 *FARRAR Julian Home* vii. 86 They're sons of gyps

and that sort of thing, who feed on the semese fragments

of the high table.

Semester (sēm'ster). [a. G. *semester*, ad. L.

(*cursum*) *seme'stris* (period) of six months, f. *se-*,

sex six + *mensis* is month.] A period or term of six

months, esp. in German universities and some

U. S. A. colleges, the college half-year.

1827 *Lancet* 17 Nov. 251/2 The student... attends it daily

during two semesters. 1854 H. ROGERS *Edl. Faith* (1864)

116 A young Englishman... fresh from Germany, after

Commw. III. cii. 450 Graduates who... spend a semester or

two at a German university. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska*

33 The year is divided upon the semester plan. Each

semester has eighteen weeks.

Semester, obs. form of *SEMPSTER*.

Semestrial, *semestral* (sēm'striāl, sēm'-

strāl), a. [f. L. *seme'stris* (see *SEMPSTER*) + *-IAL*,

-AL.] Half-yearly; taking place every six months;

lasting for six months. Of persons : holding office

for six months; exercising office every six months.

1701 J. SAGE *Vind. Princ. Cypr.* Age iii. 118 Neither was

the change... made only from weekly, or monthly, or semi-

estrial, or annual, to constant Moderators. 1726 *AVLIFE*

Parergon 332 As they may in their Semestrial Visitations in-

things, Lord Salisbury's argument implies, would be not

Triennial but Semestrial Parliaments.

Hence *Semestrially* adv., every six months.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 9 May 573/2 [He] continues... semestrially

to furnish his quota of sensational *aventures parisiennes*.

† **Semet.** *Bot. Obs.* [f. L. *seme-* seed + *-ET*.

Corrupted by later writers into *SUMMIT*.]

Term used by GREW for an *ANTHER*.

1671 GREW *Anat. Veget.* v. (1672) 240 The *Anthe* I find to

be of two kinds, *Semelle* and *Florie*; That which I call

Semelle, is made up of two general parts, *Chives* and

Semels, one upon each *Chive*. These *Semels* have the

appearance (especially in many flowers) of so many little

Seeds; but are quite another kind of Body: For upon en-

quiry we find, that these *Semels*, though they seem to be

solid, and for some time after their first formation, are sili-

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Anthe*, The *Semini*-form

Anthe consists of two parts, viz. *Chives*, or the *Stamina* as

some call them, and *Semets* or *Apices*.

Semeterrie, obs. form of *SEMITARY*.

Semetary, obs. form of *CEMETERY*.

c. 1502 *Joseph Arins* 379 In the holy grounde called the

semetary.

Semi (se-mi). *Sc.* Also 7-8 semie. [app.

short for *semi bejanus* 'half a bejan'; A. Dalzel

Hist. Univ. Edin. (1862) II. 10 cites 'Classis Semi

Bejanorum' from a document of c. 1590.] In

Scottish universities (now at Aberdeen, and recently

revived at St. Andrews), a student in his second

year; also called semi-bachelor and semi-bejan.

So semi-class, the class of second-year students;

semi-regent, the regent in charge of the semi-

class; semi-year, a student's second year.

1695 in *Fasts Aberd.* (1854) 374 That none be admitted or

received into the semi-class, but upon strict tryall of their

proficiency in the Greek tongue. c. 1700 *Dunn. Details D.*

Hume (1843) 5 In my semie year I was boarded in one Mr.

Nisbet's *16th* 6 At this time, the 11th of March was

solemnly kept by the semies, in going to the foot-ball on

the Borrow Moor. 1794 in *Macgill Old Ross* (1909) 63

If he be ready for college to enter a semie and not com in

this year. 1843 *Dunn. Details D. Hume* Notes p. xv, The

semie-graduates being under the same regent,

he semi-bachelors, 1806,

class.] 1897 [see *TERTIAN*

Univ. Edin. I. 152 (c. 1590)

than the Eton form.

Some 'semi-forbidding'

Rev. L. 459 A slight

Byron *Serianap.* I. ii,

of 'semi-glorious hum'

Leaves 29 A more miserable race of started, or 'semi-

human, beings I never beheld. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr.*

Afr. in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 54 Study... seems to make

these weak-brained races 'semi-idiotic'. 1860 R. D. in

Galton's Vac. Jour. (1861) 103 The 'semi-independent

existence of Montenegro. 1841 H. MILLER *Old Red Sand-*

stone x. (1887)

'semi-insular'

common. 18

judicial, sem

France. 1871 MURKIN *2d* *1881* *1882* *1883* *1884* *1885* *1886* *1887* *1888* *1889* *1890* *1891* *1892* *1893* *1894* *1895* *1896* *1897* *1898* *1899* *1900* *1901* *1902* *1903* *1904* *1905* *1906* *1907* *1908* *1909* *1910* *1911* *1912* *1913* *1914* *1915* *1916* *1917* *1918* *1919* *1920* *1921* *1922* *1923* *1924* *1925* *1926* *1927* *1928* *1929* *1930* *1931* *1932* *1933* *1934* *1935* *1936* *1937* *1938* *1939* *1940* *1941* *1942* *1943* *1944* *1945* *1946* *1947* *1948* *1949* *1950* *1951* *1952* *1953* *1954* *1955* *1956* *1957* *1958* *1959* *1960* *1961* *1962* *1963* *1964* *1965* *1966* *1967* *1968* *1969* *1970* *1971* *1972* *1973* *1974* *1975* *1976* *1977* *1978* *1979* *1980* *1981* *1982* *1983* *1984* *1985* *1986* *1987* *1988* *1989* *1990* *1991* *1992* *1993* *1994* *1995* *1996* *1997* *1998* *1999* *2000* *2001* *2002* *2003* *2004* *2005* *2006* *2007* *2008* *2009* *2010* *2011* *2012* *2013* *2014* *2015* *2016* *2017* *2018* *2019* *2020* *2021* *2022* *2023* *2024* *2025* *2026* *2027* *2028* *2029* *2030* *2031* *2032* *2033* *2034* *2035* *2036* *2037* *2038* *2039* *2040* *2041* *2042* *2043* *2044* *2045* *2046* *2047* *2048* *2049* *2050* *2051* *2052* *2053* *2054* *2055* *2056* *2057* *2058* *2059* *2060* *2061* *2062* *2063* *2064* *2065* *2066* *2067* *2068* *2069* *2070* *2071* *2072* *2073* *2074* *2075* *2076* *2077* *2078* *2079* *2080* *2081* *2082* *2083* *2084* *2085* *2086* *2087* *2088* *2089* *2090* *2091* *2092* *2093* *2094* *2095* *2096* *2097* *2098* *2099* *2100* *2101* *2102* *2103* *2104* *2105* *2106* *2107* *2108* *2109* *2110* *2111* *2112* *2113* *2114* *2115* *2116* *2117* *2118* *2119* *2120* *2121* *2122* *2123* *2124* *2125* *2126* *2127* *2128* *2129* *2130* *2131* *2132* *2133* *2134* *2135* *2136* *2137* *2138* *2139* *2140* *2141* *2142* *2143* *2144* *2145* *2146* *2147* *2148* *2149* *2150* *2151* *2152* *2153* *2154* *2155* *2156* *2157* *2158* *2159* *2160* *2161* *2162* *2163* *2164* *2165* *2166* *2167* *2168* *2169* *2170* *2171* *2172* *2173* *2174* *2175* *2176* *2177* *2178* *2179* *2180* *2181* *2182* *2183* *2184* *2185* *2186* *2187* *2188* *2189* *2190* *2191* *2192* *2193* *2194* *2195* *2196* *2197* *2198* *2199* *2200* *2201* *2202* *2203* *2204* *2205* *2206*

the Organs of Speech. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 74/1 A noble "semi-wild race."

b. Compounded with a sb. to form an adj. phr. 1899 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 7/5 Some fancy woollen fabric, only too ready to betray its "semi-cotton" derivation. 1897 *Thick* 24 Apr. 2/5 A posting landau converted into a "semi-dress landau." 1906 *Daily Chron.* 5 Oct. 4/5 Her dress... was of "semi-Empire shape." 1896 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 3/2 Five "semi-gala" carriages with Royal scarlet liveries. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xi. What Un-Patriot or "Semi-Patriot Ministry." 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxvii. A "semi-rattlesnake sort of eye." 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 June 4/2 Since his father's death the Prince of Wales and the Princess have done the "semi-state honours." 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 9/7 One of the King's semi-State landaus.

2. Compounded with sb.: a. with nouns of action or condition, as *semi-allegiance* = partial, imperfect, or incomplete allegiance; b. with descriptive sb.s, as *semi-acquaintance* = one with whom one is partially acquainted, † *semi-body* = an imperfect body.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedding Journey* vii. Isabel had found among the passengers her "semi-acquaintances of the hotel parlour." 1869 D. GRANVILLE *Let.* (Surtees No. 37) 177 An universal semi-conformity would end in as universal "semi-allegiance." 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 14 There is under... these mutilate and "semi-bodies (sc. of beggars), a soule of the same alloy with our owne." 1646 — *Pseud. Eph.* iv. v. 189 One [testicle] sufficeth unto generation, as hath been observed in "semicastration." a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* viii. (1640) 581 All "Semi-confiteants, that confesse them [sc. their sins] to halfe, without purpose of amendment." 1865 BAGEHOT *Eng. Const.* i. 19 A "semi-connection has grown up between the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie." 1641 J. JACKSON *True s. and spots of our "semi-*

Hook Sayings Ser. II. Pass

led out of the room in a sort of "semi-convulsion." 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boy, Charac.* iv. That description of "semi-curly" usually known as "haggerawators." 1849 LEVER *Roland* 1872 PEARSON in a highly

Attributes (1837) III. 134 A state of "semidomestication." 1825 T. Hook Sayings Ser. II. Man of Many Fr. (Colburn) 128 Mrs. Abberly moved in that class of "semi-fashion," which... never exceeds a certain circle. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 13/2 Something between a sac and a "semi-flt." 1871 *Fair France* v. 160 That perpetual state of "semi-fuddle," peculiar to our beer-drinking agricultural labourer. a 1667 COWLEY *Sylvia, Poetical Rhapsody* v. A "semi-memorial" at the Inn of Court.

14 The oratory of kindly by "semi-intoxication." 1864 TENNYSON *Aytmer's* 187 A flash of "semi-jalousy." 1868 D. GRANVILLE *Let.* (Surtees No. 37) 229 I censure my censurers more for their "semi-loyalty." 1875 TENNYSON *O. Mary* ii. 1. A "semi-madman." So fancy-ridden. 1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 157 The loins of the "semi-monster." 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 102 The branches met overhead, veiling the path in "semi-obscurity." 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* i. 453 In short, till we recollect ourselves, we are "semi-pagans." 1894 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 2/1 The condition of "semi-panic" which lasted for some hours. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 13/2 A "semi-cluster" of gasters.

has infinite the most ardent "semi-politician." 1626 Bp. HALL *Contempt.* O. T. xxi. i. 356 Those sparks of piety which he described in this "semi-proselite." 1866 *Macm. Mag.* XIII. 274 The "semi-rebellion of the Gallians against the despotism of the Pope." 1633 WIRTSCH *Dim discovery.* 1367 LADY HERBER maintained

11. xv. That for which Leolin had been working for years in "semi-secrecy." 1841 LYTTON *M. & Morn.* iv. iii. A doleful and doubtful "semi-smile of welcome." 1825 Jos. BLACK *Capit.*

midst of his "semi-starvation." 1865 KNIGHT *Passages Work.* Life II. 10 In the "ser-

Mrs. H. Wood Pome words, in what she truth. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 135 The seriousness he generally reckon'd only as a "Semi-Virtue, and by some as no Virtue at all." 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 424 Wasted affection, and rewardless semi-virtue.

3. Compounded with vbs., as *semi-castrate* = to castrate partially, *semi-close* = to shut in partly.

1828-33 WESTER. "Semi-castrate," to deprive of one testicle. 1858 BARROW in *Merc. Marine Mag.* v. 13 The boys which these headlands "semi-close." 1902 MONKSHOOD & GAMBLE *Kipling* (ed. 1940) 11 "Stalky & Co." he chose to "semi-conn his purposes behind a lattice-work of farce." 1845 JOWETT in *Life & Lett.* (1897) I. 120 If you will resign yourself to be "semi-lunbugged by a semi-lunbug."

4. Compounded with advs., as *semi-adjectively* = in a function partly adjectival.

1810 COLCLOUGH in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 368 And is not "Scripture" as often used "semi-adjectively." 1861 MAINE *Ancient Law* v. 146 A duty "semi-consciously followed."

II. In special and technical use.

5. a. With designations of quantity, extent of space or time, and the like, as *semi-amplitude*, *-arc*, *-century* (= 50), *†-colyle*, *†-cubit*, *†-dole* (see DOLUUS), *-drachm*, *-duration*, *-lunation*, *-molecule*, *-phase*, *-revolution*, *-span*, *-hour*, *-vibration*; *†semi-hore* [L. *semihora*], half an hour.

1832 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 94 By exposing the north pole of a needle a foot long, the "semi-amplitude of the last oscillation" was 6° more than the first. 1794 ARTHUR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 151 The balance commencing its vibra-

tion at the extremity of the arc B, after having passed the "semiarc BO with an accelerated motion." 1858 HUXLEY in portion of the Holy Limbeck, or a "Semi-Century of Spiritual Extraction." 1893 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), "Semicolyle," half a Cytola. 1623 CROCKER in "Semicubit," half a cubit. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, "Semicole (semidolium), a vessel containing half a Tun, a Pipe." 1827 ROBINSON *Atrypa*. *Græc.* v. xxvii. (ed. 2) 549 A "semi-drachm." 1790 POUPO in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 1032 The "Semi-duration of the Eclipse." 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* i. 1. 8 Longer than the semi-duration of the Sun's rotation. 1623 CROCKER in "Semi-hore," half an hour. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 564 Each "semi-lunation is distinguished into fifteen equal portions, or lunar days." 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) iii. § 4. 238 Wurtz's double radicles would therefore be merely compounds in which the place of the "semi-molecule of hydrogen, or of the ethyl was supplied by a different hydrocarbon." 1863 *Intell. Observer* IV. 368 In this case the first "semi-phase of the vibration affected her room, and the second semi-phase operated more especially below." 1715 J. GREGORY *Astron.* (1726) I. 131 A "Semi-revolution of the Earth about the Sun." 1884 HIGGS *Mag. Dyn. Electr. Mach.* 242 The current changes its direction with every semi-revolution of the spindle. 1772 C. HUTTON *Brigides* 62 A circular arc whose... versed sine... = the "semi-span." 1890 ANTHONY *Photogr. Bull.* III. 187 A "semi-tour of the horizon is taken at a single exposure." 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 517 The pendulum, moving down the arch of "semi-vibration."

b. With adjs., advs., and sb.s expressing periodical recurrence or duration, *semi-* denotes that the period is halved (after SEMI-ANNUAL); *semi-centenarian*, a person of 50 years of age; *semi-centenary*, the fiftieth anniversary; so *semi-centennial a.*; *semi-daily a. and adv.*, (occurring) twice daily; *semi-horale a.*, half-hourly; *semi-jubilee*, a twenty-fifth anniversary; *semi-menstrual*, *-mensual adjs.*, recurring twice a month; of tides (see quot. 1863); *semi-millenary a.*, lasting 500 years; *semi-monthly a. and adv.*, (occurring, issued, etc.) twice a month; also *sb.* a fortnightly periodical; so *semi-weekly*.

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 36 Off the two "semi-centenarians" started with a duet. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxvii. 235 The "semi-centenary of the mission." 1859 (title) Memorials of the "semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the Theological Seminary at Andover." 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 335 This process of impregnating and depositing in the hatching-house was repeated "semi-daily." 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 7/1 Semi-daily attacks of epilepsy. 1847-54 WESTER. "Semi-horale." 1893 *Mist. Herald* (Boston) Mar. 214 "Semi-jubilee of the Mardin Church." 1901 *Nature* 27 June 210 His semi-jubilee as a doctor of physics. 1842 ARY in *Encycl. Methop.* V. 382 "The observed 'semimenstrual irregularities.' 1863 HARBORD *Gloss. Navig.*, *Semimenstrual Inequality*, an inequality (of the tide) which goes through its changes every half month. 1857 VHEWELL *Hist. Indust. Sci.* (ed. 3) II. 195 The laws of a great number of the tidal phenomena—namely, of the "Semi-menstrual Inequality of the Heights." 1727 EAUQUET in *Brewster's St. Dead* II. 21 A long millenary or "semi-millenary" life. 1896 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 250 The Hesperian is the pioneer paper of the University, published "semi-monthly." 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVI. 14/2, 138 daily, 1141 weekly, and 125 "semi- or tri-weekly newspapers." 1851-6 (title) Semi-weekly courier and New York enquirer.

c. *Mus.* (a) Designating a note, etc. of half the length, as *†semi-crotchet*, *†mini-m*, *†-fact*; also SEMIBREVE, SEMIQUAVER, SEMITONE; *†(b)* = IMPERFECT, DIMINISHED 2, as *semi-diapason*, *-diapente*, *-ditone*, etc. (Cf. DEMI-9, HALF-II. g.) [1683 HOLME *Armeny* III. 158] 2 Semi, it is not to be taken for the half of such a Note or Interval in Musick, but only imports a deficiency, as want

1598 FLORIO, *Semicrome*, a

fifth, or Semidiapente, made of a Fourth and Hemitone major, i.e. 64 to 45. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 7 The Leaps of the False Relations, viz. of a Tritonus, and of a Semidiapente are absolutely forbidden. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cyc.*, "Semi diatessaron, in Music, a defective Fourth, call'd, properly, a false Fourth." 1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Dico.* 18 A "Semitone... is an Intervall of one Voyce from another by an imperfect third." 1598 FLORIO, *Seminimima*, a "Seminime in musick." 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iv. 248 The... Seminimino now called Crotchet. 1833 ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Seminimino*. Sometimes the head of the greater Seminimino was "void"—that is to say, open, or white. 1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Dico.* 46 Tact is three-fold, the greater, the lesser, and the proportionate... The lesser Tact, is the half of the greater, which they call a Semitact.

d. *Astron.* † *semi-quadrante* (error. *-quadrant*), † *quartile*, *-quintile*, *-sextile*, *†-sixth*, denoting aspects of planets when they are 45°, 36°, 30°, respectively, distant from one another; *semi-square* = *semi-quadrant*.

1721 BAILEY, "Semi-quadrant, Semi-quartile (in Astronomy), an Object invented by Kepler, when two Planets are

quintill, byquintill and Sesquiquadrant, mentioned. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 11 [Aspects]... "Semi-quartile." 1835 'ZAKOELI' *Introd. Astron.* 24 Evil aspects are the "semi-square, square, Sesquiquadrant, and opposition." 1728 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Semi-Sextile*. The "Semi-sixth" was added to the ancient Aspects by Kepler.

6. a. Designating a (geometrical) form derived

from another by bisection (usually) in a vertical or longitudinal direction, as *semi-canal*, *-cone*, *-conical* adj., *-conooidal* adj., *-cup*, *-disk*, *-dodecagon*, *-egg*, *-fistular* adj., *-hexagon*, *-hexagonal* adj., *-lens*, *-octagonal* adj., *†-orb* [L. *semiorbis*], *-ovooidal* adj., *-pyramidal* adj., *-rotund* adj. (Cf. c. d.)

1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 390/2 A "semi-canal" formed by a fold of the right side of the mantle. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* viii. 496 The duct of the ovotestis... is completely divided into two semicanals. 1899 *Daily News* 14 July 6/4 A silver-gilt chalice... of "semi-cone form." 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 84 Sharp "semiconic" leaves. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 290 The inner surface [of the teeth] which is round, or rather "semiconical." 1865 LUNN *Preh. Times* 64 The fracture is at first "semi-conoidal" or nearly so. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 28 Edible birds nests... I have taken them from the face of a perpendicular rock, to which they strongly adhered, in rows like "semicups, the one touching the other." 1784 HENSCH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 265 The "semi-disk, which is full, is evidently part of an oblate spheroid." 1849 *Guardian* 732/2 This roof is boarded... and its section forms a "semidodecagon." 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 17 Cavities resembling the form of a "semi-egg" when cut longitudinally. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 524 A handsome court-house 100 feet by 50, with a "semi-hexagon at each end." 1843 BLOXAM *Gothic Archit.* (ed. 5) 87 A "semihexagonal one (stringing... *Philos.*, *Optic.* glass micrometer ADELVE *Westm.* Bridge 23 A "Semi-octagonal rusticated Turret." 1605 CROOKE *Body of Man* 371 The belly of the partition which is like a "semiorbe" stands out into it. 1851 MAODEN *Sirines & Sep.* I. 229 The interior assumes a "semi-ovooidal shape, or that of which the section will be a parabola." 1843 BLOXAM *Gothic Archit.* (ed. 5) 133 A "semi-pyramidal projection." 1652 *News fr. Louvain*. 2 As an Ecliptick Line both go, To the Antarkic Pole, and frames Two "Semi-Rotunds." 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 813 Sbell elliptical... with aperture semiround.

b. *Math.* Designating a bisected line, arc, area, segment, etc., or the half of a definite quantity, as *semi-angle*, *-base*, *-circumference*, *-circumvolution*, *-cycloid*, *-perimeter*, *†-perimetry*, *-periphery*, *-quadrangle*, *-segment*; (in conic sections) *semi-ordinate*, *-parameter*, *-transverse*; also *semi-difference*, half the difference between two quantities; *semi-infinite a.*, limited in one direction and extending to infinity in the other; *semi-quadrantal a.*, from 0° to 45°; *semi-regular* (see quot.); *semi-sum*, half the sum of two or more quantities; *semi-tangent*, the tangent of half an arc.

1765 LUDLAM in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 213 Let the "semi-angle of the lever be 84° 30'." 1841 II. 461 The

Math. Dict. s.v. C. = semi-base AC. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Prof.* 80 First get the Semidiameter, which in this example is 3 1/2 inches, and also the "Semicircumference, which here is 11. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 83 Such a resistance will stop the wheel, as it is equal to the effort of all the buckets in one semi-circumference filled with water. 1766 *Brit. Mag.* II. 642 Two

Figure. 1799... semicycloids OP, OQ. 1765 LUDLAM in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 210, ACK is the semi-sum, and DAI the "semi-difference of the angles CAI, CIA." 1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* i. 23 The semi-sum and semidifference of the numbers to be multiplied. 1903 *Proc. R. Soc. LXXII.* 128 A "semi-infinite" isotropic elastic solid, i.e., a solid bounded only by a plane. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Ordinate*, a Line in any Conic Section drawn at Right Angles to, and bisected by the Axis, and reaching from one side of the Section to the other: the half of which is properly the "Semi-ordinate." 1728 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Parabola*, The Squares of the Semi-ordinates are to each other as the Abscisses. 1759 STANLEY *Tr. Shandy* II. iii. He found... that the parameter or *latus rectum*, of the conic section of the said path... and that the "semi-parameter [etc.]. 1816 FLAVIAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 43 The solid contained by the radius of curvature, at any point in an ellipsis, and the square of the semiparameter of the greater axis, is equal to the cube of the normal at the same point. 1819 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 328 Let p denote the semiparameter

V. sic th' P. double of each at the base, as a "semiquadrangle." 1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* i. 69 Logarithmic sines, tangents, and secants, "semi-quadrantly arranged, to every minute, to five places." 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Polyhedron*, The "semi-regular polyhedrons of Archimedes, the corners of which are equal and similar to one another, but formed by regular polygons of different kinds." 1743 EDMONDSON *Fluxions* 226 Distance of the Center of Gravity of the "Semi-segment PADQ from QD." 1765, 1873 "Semi-sum (see semi-difference above). 1743 EDMONDSON *Fluxions* 203 In the Hyperboloid BM, described by revolving about AP, let the Semi-conjugate = b, "Semi-transverse AB = a." 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 177 The semi-transverse axes of the orbits. 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math.* s.v. *Projection*, Any arc EMF of a great circle is projected into the sum of its "semi-tangents."

c. *Nat. Hist.* With adjs. and sb.s. descriptive of shape in the contour or marking of natural objects; *semi-annular*, of the form of a half-ring; *semi-collared*, *-coronet*, *-fascia* (hence *-fasciated*), *-ring*, a band, etc. roughly semicircular or extending halfway round a part or an organ; *semi-coronate* (d), having a semicircle of spikes, bristles, etc. 1861 GREW *Miner.* i. ii. 27 Another Boar-Tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of "semiannular Figure." 1844 WILKINSON *tr.*

head by synopsis
3 SEMI-
3 SHAW
Gen. Zool. IV. 472 "Semifasciated Sparus." 1706 PHILLIPS
(ed. Kersey), "Semifasciated Flowers," are such, whose uppermost part resembles a Pipe, cut off obliquely; as in Aristolochia or Birthwort. 1841 MILLER *Old Red Sandstone* vii. (1837) 134 This huge "semi-ring" of fossiliferous clays. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* IV. 941 The first and second bronchial semirings.

d. Nat. Hist. Denoting that a part has a certain form or character (a) for half the extent, or along half the length, etc. of an organ, 'half-way,' as semi-adherent, -adnate, -amplexicaul, -appressed, -bifid, -costiferous, -equilant, -erect, -quinguid, -sexfid; semi-anatropal, -ous (see quot. 1839); (b) on one side only, or so as to exhibit the half of a particular figure, as semi-cordate(d), -crescentic, -hastate, -lanceolate, -lenticular, -orbicular, -orbiculate, -pectinate(d), -pinniform, -pinnate, -reniform, -sagittate(d), -terete.

Sometimes represented by $\frac{1}{2}$, as $\frac{1}{2}$ -hastate, $\frac{1}{2}$ -sagittate. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss, "Semidulcent, as the calyx or ovary of Purslane. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 431 Ovary semi-adnate. 1853 CHAMBERLAIN *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. Leaf, "Semiamplexicaule Leaf, one resembling the amplexicaule, but with its lobes at the base too small to entirely surround the stalk. 1877 HULME *Wild Flowers* Ser. I. p. xiv, The upper (leaves). sinuate, semi-amplexicaul. 1846 LINNÉ *Veget. Kingd.* 358 Ovules... amphitropal or semi-anatropal. 1839 — *Introduct. Bot.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 215 There is the amphitropous ovule, whose foraminal and chalazal ends are transverse with respect to the hilum, which is connected with the latter by a short raphe; and the semi-anatropous, which is only different from the last, in the ovule being parallel with the funiculus instead of being at right angles with it. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 43 Scale... semi-appressed. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss, "Semidifid, half way divided into two. Ibid., "Semicordate, half cordate. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxv. 111. 641 The wings... in several of the Heteropterous Hemiptera...

350/1 A "semi-crescentic membrane. 1900 H. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, "Semiequilant, half-equilant. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 221 Chama... unicornaria: subimbricated, rough, with unequal, semierect, vaulted squamæ. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 556 The semi-erect Apes. 1853 ROYLE *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 402 Stipules... semihastate, spreading, etc. 1794 KIRWAN of a conchoid SON *Brit. Plants* Gloss, "Semiorbicular, half orbicular.

or four pairs of near "semi-pectinate processes. 1848 *Ibid.* vi. 308 A pair of "semipectinate processes or combs. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 178 A pair of "semipenniform muscles. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 338 The right gill is generally developed on one side only, so that it is "semi-pinnate, owing to the disappearance of the second row of lamellæ. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss, "Semiquinguid, half way divided into five. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1048 "Semi-reniform, reniform on one side only. 1806 J. GALTNEY *Brit. Bot.* 329 Stipule "semi-sagittate. 1854 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 361 "Semisagittate teeth. 1819 *Panalogie*, "Semisagittate Calyx, in botany, half-sagittate. 1857 MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 426 Stipes... semiterete.

e. In Building, designating structural forms of half the full width, breadth, or girth, resulting from (usually) vertical or longitudinal bisection, as semi-arch, -barrel vault, -bay, -channel, -counter-arch, -cross-rib, -cupola, -groove, -roll, -rotunda, -shaft, -trapezoid, -vault; semi-basement, a basement sunk only part of its depth below the ground surface; semi-beam = CANTILEVER 2; semi-engaged a., (of a column) attached to a wall so that half its diameter projects; semi-girder = semi-beam; semi-relief, half-relief, mezzo-relievo; so semi-ball, -urn, a ball, an urn in half-relief.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 295 To determine the centre of gravity of the "semi-arch. 1875 BRASH *Ecol. Archit.* 99 A bold label... bearing a line of "semi-balls. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 3/4 In the "semi-basement are carpenter's shops, laboratory, &c. 1878 SCOTT *Lect. Archit.*

weight of the beam... suspended from its extremity. 1908 J. G. HORNER *Engin. Pract. Engin.*, "Semi-Beam: A beam supported at one end only. A cantilever. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Arch.* 52 The two outward, or "Semi-Channels. 1751 LABELLE *Weston. Bridge* 83 Two "Semicounter Arches botting against the opposite side of the... Piers. 1835 R. WILLIS *Rem. Archit.* *Mild. Ages* vii. 29 The "semi-cross rib. 1866 TOZER *High. Turke* "Semi-cupolas. 1826 WILLIS &... style portico of "semi-eng... "Semi-groove or 'rebat' which is cut... along the... edge 1793 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 30 Embossments, which resembles

TON Hist. Kiddington (ed. 2) 2 There is a proportionate lateral projection, or southern "semitranssept. a 1724 NORTH *Life* *Ed. Kpr. North* (1742) 24 A Monument of white Marble... being an oblong "Semium upon a large Face of a Cube. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 176 The centre of gravity of the "semi-vault. a 1878 SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 59 The continuous semi-vault would do away with clerestory windows.

f. Cryst. Semi-prismatic, -tessellar, -tessular adjs. (see quot.).

1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (1817) 197 A crystal is named "semi-prismatic, when only half of the edges on the common basis are obliterated by lateral planes. 1883 HENDLE in *Engin. Brit.* XVI. 352/2 Two "semitefferal forms with parallel faces occur... The two other semitefferal forms, the pentagonal dodecahedron and the pentagonal icosaetetrahedron, both bounded by irregular pentagons, have not yet been observed in nature. 1828 MAXNE *Expt. Lex.*, "Semitefferal, term applied to a combination of the tessular system, into which the forms enter with only half the number of their faces.

g. Her. = DEMI- B. I, HALF- II. b; as semi-chevron, -sallire.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. (ed. 3) 147 The Dexter "semi-chevrons are shown in combination with the sinister "semi-sallire. 1883 HOLST *Armoury* III. 371/2 A "semi-Quadrant, of some called a demi-Quadrant.

h. Printing. † semi-quadratures, crotchets, square brackets; semi-quotes colloq., single quotation-marks (' ').

1764 BEKMAN'S *Wks.* I. Advt., Synonymous Expressions are placed... between two "Semiquadratures [] in the Body of the Work.

7. = to the extent of (only) a half, imperfect (ly), incomplete (ly). a. With adjs. and subs. expressing kinds or degrees of composition, consistency, texture, colour, as semi-coagulated, -concrete, -crystalline, -digested, -ductile, -friable, -fused, -fusion, -grainy, -liquid, -lucent, -membranous, -opalescent, -pasty, -pellucid, -pellucidly, -petrified, -plastic, -purulent, -putrid, -resinous, -translucent, -volatile. (See also d, f, i.)

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 366/1 "Semi-coagulated, in respect to consistence. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* (ed. 3) 154 Nodules, of a "semiconcrete consistence. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 163 Primitive limestone of a "semi-crystalline grain. 1882 GEMME *Text-bk. Geol.* II. 11. § 4. 104 Truly vitreous rocks tend to graduate into the "semi-crystalline type. 1842 G. BIRD in *Urin. Deposits* (1853) 254 The vomiting of the meal in a "semi-digested state. 1796 KIRWAN *Philos. Mag.* (ed. 2) 111 A "Semi-duril Basaltic 1834

By grinding the "semi-fused mass and treating it with water. 1792 MACLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 372 A "semi-fusion, or softening of the whole mass. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 260 The induration and semifusion of sandstones. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 387 Thin, fleshy, or "semigelatulous lips. 1893 *Times* 13 Dec. 375 "Semi-grainy brownish crystallized. 1884 T. BURNET *The Earth* I. 125 While the mass was liquid or "semiliquid. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 383 Smooth "semiluculent mist. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 625 Thin, "semiment

lustre. 1851 *Art*... nature but just

1877 H. MACMILLAN *Dine* each

parent; they are only semi-pellucid. 1828-32 WEBSTER, "Semipellucidly, the quality or state of being imperfectly transparent. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 211 As they strike her, the semi-grainy mass is impressed with a mould of... 1728 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 103 By a "sem... have been found... 1792 *Phil. Soc. Arts* X. 330/2 The "semi-resinous material would... resume... the form it was in prior to solution. 1832 *Nat. Philos. Thermo.* 4 *Pyrom.* I. 9 (U.K.S.) It consists of a ball and tube of "semitranslucent porcelain, highly baked. 1728 *Cent. Mag.* VIII. 120/2 The grateful Bitter is of a middle Nature, "Semivolatile.

b. In designations of heresies, sects, and schools of thought, expressing partial adherence to the tenets or theories connoted by the second element of the compound, as semi-antiminsterial, -Apolinarism, -atheist, -Augustinian, -catholicism, -counterism, -Darwinian, -infidel, -jesuit, -Judaizer, -Manicheism, -nouveauformist, -Pythagorean, -quietism, -quietist, -revolutionist, -Romanism, -Sadducee, -Sadduceism, -separatist, -socialism, -Socinian, -Tychonic, -universalist.

1653 GAUDEN *Historia* 190 These "Semimintimistral ad-versaries. 1855 MORLEY *August. Doctr. Prædict.* iii. 100 A... § 1 (1622) 123 This is to be, but a "Semi-Atheist. 1879 M. PATTERSON *Millon* xi. 126 The two first Stuarts, coquetting with "semi-catholicism at home. 1825 D. GRANVILLE *Lett.* (Surtees No. 37) 210 A breach... which I do as much dread, as the phantastic and "semi-conformists do our union. 1903 (Hille) Doubts about Darwinism. By a "Semi-Darwinian. 1861 J. G. SHEPARD *Fall of Rome* vi. 63 The "semi-Gnostic notions (of the Templars). 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. v. (1876) 124 The change to the second position,

or "semi-humanitarian, may be detected in the Sabellians. 1735-6 GIBSON in *Fraser Berkeley* vii. (1851) 244 We have

This little sect is branded by the Socinian writers, with the ignominious appellation of "Semi-Judaizers. 1855 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. xvi. 161 How he interceded to qualify the... 1857 PERSIV... called "Lutheran or "Semi-Papist. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 15 note, Alkmaon, a "semi-Pythagorean. 1876 SWEENEY in *Baker's Sancta Sophia* (1908) 493 The Quietism of Molinos, and the "semi-Quietism of Madame Guyon. 1882 McCLINTOCK & SPONGE *Cycl. Bibl.* Lit. VIII. 847 (Cassell) Fénelon and Madame Guyon... are... usually called "semi-Quietists. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1826) I. 295 Curio, the quondam patriot, reformer, and "semi-revolutionist. 1847 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 325 Church architecture has been set up under our own eyes as the banner of a more than "semi-Romanism. 1860 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* (1691) 46 You brand all that dissent from you as "Semi-Sadducees of the Apostasy. *Ibid.* 42 He that accuteth others of "Semi-Sadduceism.

1691 BEVERLEY *Thousa* Semi-Sadducism. a 162 vi. (1641) 10 The Separatist is subdivided too (as they say) into Separatist, and "Semi-separatist. 1647 PACIFY *Heretolog.* (ed. 4) 81 There is a sort of Semi-separatists, that will hear our Sermons, but not our Common-prayers. 1886 W. MORRIS in *Macaulay's Life* (1899) II. 167, I have a long letter from W. Birchall, about "semi-Socialism. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22. 4 A "semi-socinian or five-quarter latitudinarian. 1786-7... as abandoned by some of save this immense labc a diurnal motion to the earth; on which account they were distinguished by the name of "Semi-Tychonics. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Expt. Philos.* IV. xxviii. 2 (Aristotle) speaks of a set of men, who held a system essentially similar to that of the Socinians. 1765 MACLEIN tr. *Mosheim's*... 12 The Reformed Church was... universalists, "Semi-universalists, Supralapsarians, and Sublapsarians.

c. Gram., as semi-nasal adj.; semi-consonant = SEMIVOWEL; semi-deponent, a verb in Latin of which the tenses of the present group have active forms and those of the perfect group passive forms, as *gaudeo, gavisus sum*; † semi-pause, a slight pause or cesura; semiphonotypy, printing in a 'reformed' spelling intermediate between the traditional and purely phonetic spelling; semi-rhythm, free-rhythm verse; † semi-spiritous a., (of a consonant) voiced; semi-telic a., partially final or expressing purpose.

1828 WALKER P are so far from I properly be cal KENNEDY *Reviser* Verbs have a Perfect of Passive form with a Present of Active form; they are called "semi-deponents. 1853 A. M.

short and faint, is not sensibly disagreeable when it divides a word. 1824 [see *demi-casura*, DEMI- 21]. 1876 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Eng.* (1881) I. 239 A style of spelling will now be introduced which has received the name of "Semiphonotypy. 1892 G. A. GREENE *Italian Lyrist*, *Luigi Capuana* 54 The exact metre, as, is might be expected from "semi-rhythms, somewhat difficult to ascertain. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 367 By "Semispi... are ac B, D, G, ing of t

purpose, and there is no need for a "semiteletic force.

d. Nat. Hist. = imperfectly, incompletely, partly (of a certain habit, form, texture, etc.), as semi-aquatic, -arborescent, -articulate, -complete, -complicated, -connate, -coriaceous, -coriaceous, -crustaceous, -grauulate, -heterocercal, -horny, -hyaline, -imbricated, -immersed, -internal, -osseous, -oviparous, -permeable, -perspicuous, -fetuloid, -radiate, -recondite, -retractile, -revolute, -sepalate, -spiral, -staminate, -striate, -striated, -valvate, -verrucillate.

1833 HOOKER to J. E. Smith *Eng. Flora* V. 112 Among *Sphagnum* and other "semi-aquatic mosses. 1910 ROOSEVELT *Ant. Genus Traits* 126 27... 1890 C. R. MARKHAM *Entomol.* I. 68 Those of t which resemble the perfect insect, except in having only the rudiments of wings, and to which the name of "semi-complete pupæ was applied by Linne. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 235 Valves "semicomplacated. 1900 H. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, "Semiconnate, applied to such structures as the half-united filaments of certain willows. 1854 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 451 The "semi-coriaceous leaves. 1836 *Fodit's Cycl. Anat.* I. 703/1 A brownish and "semi-cornuous filament. 1771 *Engin. Brit.* III. 341 The Hemiptera have four wings, the two superior ones being "semicrustaceous, and incumbent. 1815 LEROUX *Elem. Conchol.* 185 Shell Evalved, "semi-horny sub-HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 1210 A "semi-horny sub-

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim.* re, thick, and "semi-imbricated.

1837 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. The "semi-ec... ichthyolites of the Lower Old Red Sandstone.

7 The oöticoids or *semi-oviparous mammals. 1900 W. RAMSAY in *Smithsonian Rep.* 253 A vessel the walls of which are permeable to the solvent, but not to the dissolved substance (*semipermeable membrane). 1882 GREW *Musculum* iii. iv. 288 Of the colour of yellow Amber, and *semipervious. 1830 LINNÆUS *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 86 Cynia has a *semipetaloid irregular calyx and no petals. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Semiradiate, when only a portion of the outer

ent from those o
305 *Semirecond
shield of the thorax. 1883 FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 440/2 Claws short, compressed, acute, curved, often *semiretractile. a 1843 SOUTH in *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 289/1 Sometimes, as in the *semi-revolute Shells, the whorls are perfectly distinct from each other. 1866 TREAS. Bot., *Semiseptate, half-partitioned; having a dissepiment which does not project into the cavity to which it belongs sufficiently to cut it off into two separate cells. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 33 Shell ovate, inflated, *semispiral. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Semistaminate, when part of the stamens are changed into petals. 1815 BURROW *Elem. Conchol.* 121 Shell 8-valved, *semistriate. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Semiverticillate, when the valves of a fruit are only partially dehiscent. 1847-54 WEBSTER, *Semiverticillate, partially verticillate.

e. Designating an animal or vegetable form, class, species, etc., which has only some of the characteristics of that denoted by the second element, or is intermediate between that and another, as *semi-ape* (= HALF-APE, lemur), *avocet*, *burrowing*, *egret*, *lichen*, *looper* (cf. HALF-LOOPER), *parasite* (whence *parasitic* adj., *parasitism*), *pupa* (whence *pupal* adj.), *rapacious* adj., *stilt*; similarly in anglicized forms of L. names of zoological groups, etc., as *semi-digitigrade*, *phylilidian*, *plantigrade* = belonging to (or a member of) the groups *Semidigitigrada*, *Semiphyllidiana*, *Semiplantigrada*; *semi-nymph* [= F. *semi-nymph*], a nymph of such insects as undergo only a slight change in passing to the imago state.

1886 SEEBORN in *Ibid.* July 27 The four groups of which we

or *semi-digitigrade. 1880 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 760/2 The group of *Semi-egrets, containing some nine or ten forms. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Semilichen, Zukl's term for forms which when destitute of their appropriate Alga can subsist as saprophytes. 1880 LIBR. Univ. Knowl. I. 706 The larva (of southern army-worm or cotton-worm) is a *semi-looper. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* vi. 415 When the abdominal legs are reduced in number (*Phisica*, c.g.) the larvae are said to be Half-loopers, or Semi-loopers, as they assume to some extent the peculiar mode of progression of the Geometrid larvae, which are known as Loopers. 1875 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* iii. (1818) I. 68 Those of the Linnean order Hemiptera... to which the name of semi-complete pupæ was applied by Linné, and that of *semi-nymphs by some other authors. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 354 Green perfect parasites (*Viscum*), and more or less coloured *semi-parasites (*Melanophrynus argenteus*). 1878-80 BRAVOY (*Ibid.*) Monograph of the Free and *Semi-parasitic Copepoda of the British Islands. 1894 PROC. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. XXVI. 338 The head... is without a labrum or epipharynx, a loss due to adaptation to its suctorial habits and *semiparasitism. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 1

*Semi-phillians;
(1893) 634 The
Carnivores is that
Char. 145 *Semirapacious; feeding commonly either on Carrion, or other things, and more seldom on living Animals. 1835 *Semi-stilt (see *semi-avocet* above).
f. In *Anatomy*, chiefly in names (in Latin form, but occas. anglicized) of muscles (a) situated partly in a certain region, as *semi-interossei*, *spinalis*, or (b) being partly of a certain texture or shape, as *semi-membranosus* (also *membranous*), *nervosus*, *orbicularis* (also *orbicular*), *tendinosus* (also *tendinous*, *tendinose*); also *semi-decussation*, *intercostal*, *nucosus*, *sarvodic*; *semi-bulb*, the bulbs-vestibuli; either of two vascular bodies on either side of the entrance of the vagina.

1855 DUNGLISON *Medical Lexicon*, *Semi-hull of the female, *Bulbus vestibuli*. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. x. 226 The *semi-decussation of the optic nerves. 1733 DOUGLAS *Winflow's Anat.* (1756) II. 24 *Semi-intercostal Arteries. *Ibid.* I. 202 The Anterior or Internal *Semi-Interosseous of the Thumb. *Ibid.* 216 *Semi-Membranosus. This is a long thin Muscle, partly Tendinous, from whence it has its name. 1875 TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 841/2 The biceps (is inserted) into the head of the fibula, and semi-tendinosus and semi-membranosus into the upper end of the tibia. 1896 TREVES *Syst. Surg.* II. 31 An enlargement of the bursa between the semi-membranosus and inner head of the gastrocnemius. 1753 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ. Surg.* (1771) *Dict. C. 8 Semi-membranosus*, the *Semi-membranosus Muscle that serves to move the Leg. 1843 GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii. 350 The external skin or *semimucous membrane of the male. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Semimucosus Musculus*, the *Semi-nervous Muscle. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Semi-nervous, *sem tendinosus*, a Muscle of the Thigh, which is so called from its being half Tendinous and Nerve-like. 1733 DOUGLAS *Winflow's Anat.* (1756) II. 346 The superior *Semi-Orbicular Muscle is oftentimes broader than the inferior. *Ibid.*, The *Semi-Orbicular

surrounds their siliceous or horny skeleton. 1753 CHAMBERS' *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Semispinalis, a muscle, called also *transverso-*

spinalis dors. 1875 TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 835/1 The semispinalis, multifidus and rotatores spinæ muscles. 1704 *Semitendinosus (see *semicervicous*). 1733 DOUGLAS *Winflow's Anat.* (1756) I. 215 This Tendon is inserted... above the Semi-Tendinosus. 1875 TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 841/2 The action of the sartorius, gracilis and semi-tendinosus, which are inserted close together into the tibia. 1733 DOUGLAS *Winflow's Anat.* (1756) I. § 677 The Muscles which move the Vertebrae of the Back and Loins... were they to be reckoned separately as Vertebral or *Semi-Vertebral Muscles.

g. In *Pathology and Therapeutics*, as *semi-albumin*, *-coma*, *-comatose*, *-confluent*, *-fluctuant*, *-fluctuating*, *-hepatization*, *-luxation*, *-malignant*, *-pectoral*, *-prone* (whence *-pronation*), *-recumbent*, *-supination*.

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Semi-albinism, a half-white condition.

1897 All.
*Semi-coma.
complained of
vertical headache, became *semi-comatose. 1887 CASSELL'S *Encycl. Dict.*, *Semiconfluent, half confluent. Used spec. of a kind of small-pox. 1897 ALLIBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* II. 1137 An elastic *semifluctuant sensation on percussion. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 734 Fixed *semifluctuating growths. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 73 *Semi-hepatization of left lung. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Semi-luxation, a syn. for *Sub-luxation*. 1864 ERICHSEN *Sci. & Art Surg.* (ed. 4) 469 *Semi-Malignant Tumours. 1831 *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 284 The patient resting either in the *semi-prone or *sempectoral position. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Semipronation, the Semi-prone position, or the assuming of that position. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. ed. 21 308 The individual should be placed in a *semi-recumbent position. 1889 BUCK'S *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VII. 534 When the hand is *semisupinated, i.e., with the radius and ulna parallel. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Semisupination, half-supination. A position halfway between supination and lying on the side.

h. In *Chemistry*, as *semi-acid*, *-acidified*, *-carbonization*, *-oxidated*, *-oxygenated*, *-oxygenized*, *-phlogisticated*, *-saline*; in the designation of a class of compounds, as *semi-benzidam*, *-glutin* (see quot. 1879), *-naphthalidine*; also *semi-carbonate*, a subcarbonate; *semi-combined* a., partially or loosely combined; *semi-normal* a. (see quot.).

1880 WATTS'S *Suppl.*, *Semiacid. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 97 The Calx which is certainly *semi-acidified. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 232 *Semi-benzidam, this name was given by Zinin to a compound produced by the action of sulphide of ammonium on diisobutylene. 1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 98 A saturated soda... becomes a true *semi-carbonate.

1879 *Encycl. Br.*
be separated, on
which he [Hofr
which he calls hemicolton. 1852 W. GREGORY *Trans. Org. Chem.* 344 *Seminaphthalidine, $C_{10}H_7N$, is obtained when nitronephthalene is treated by Zinin's process. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 233 *Seminaphthylamine, $C_{10}H_7N$; also called Seminaphthalidine, Seminaphthalidam, and Azonaphthylamine... A base produced by the action of sulphide of ammonium on diisobutylene. 1896 GOULD *Student's Med. Dict.*, *Seminormal Solution, one containing in solution half the quantity of the substance contained in the normal solution. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* I. 365 Moist
by WATTS:
WATTS 556 A very soluble *semi-oxidized calx. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Semiphlogisticated, partially impregnated with phlogiston. 1799 *Med. Jur.* I. 379 The neutral and *semi-saline combinations before specified.

i. In *Geology, Mineralogy, and Geography*, as *semi-aluminous*, *-arid*, *-calcareous*, *-compact* (ed. *-deltaic*, *-desert*, *-extinct*, *-fossil*, *-granitic*, *-hard*, *-indurated*, *-lapidified*, *-mineralized*, *-porphyritic*, *-stratified*, *-volcanic* adjs.; *semi-anthraxite*, *semi-bituminous* a. (see quot.); *semi-primitive* a., applied by Kirwan to formations intermediate between the primary and the secondary; *semi-protolite* (Kirwan), a *semi-primitive fossil. 1841 MILLER *Old Red Sandstone* vi. (1887) 127 The stratified clay is mottled by layers of *semi-aluminous, semi-calcareous nodules. 1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* II. n. 990 The Anthracites being properly separable into Hard Anthracites and *Semi-anthraxites; the Bituminous Coals into dry or *Semi-bituminous, and fat or true Bituminous Coals. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 466 In the *seminid region the struggle for existence is so great. 1841 *Semi-calcareous (see *semi-aluminous*). 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 358 A *semicompact mass of the nature of porcelain. 1799 *Ibid.* II. 348 A *semi-compact, coagulated mass. 1849 DANA *Geol.* vi. 1850 433 The *semi-continental New Holland. 1898 *Engineering* XLVI. 106 Rivers may be divided into four great classes: (1) the tidal; (2) the deltaic; (3) the *semi-deltaic; and (4) the torrential. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 455 The *semi-desert of California. 1903 W. R. FISHER tr. *Schimper's Plant Geog.* 163 Transition forms between desert on the one hand, and woodland or grassland on the other, are termed *semi-deserts*. 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, *Selfatara*, a *semi-extinct volcano, emitting only gaseous sulphurous exhalations, and aqueous vapours. 1896 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 93 Teeth of Sharks. in a *semi-fossil state. 1791 BEDFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 301 *Semi-granitic, porphyritic, and common whinstone. 1831 PINKERTON *Petr.* II. 197 A little more than *semi-hard, only being capable of being scratched with the point of a knife. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 96 Mild Calx in a loose or *semi-indurated form. 1799 *Kirwan Geol. Ess.* 236 Hills of *semi-lapidified marl. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Theory* 153 This *semi-mineralized coal. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rept. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. iii. 83 Some very remarkable rocks with a *semi-porphyrific character. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 44 *Semi-primitive strata (Todiogenous). *Ibid.* 307 After this shale and coal alternate until all terminate in red

*semiprotolite. 1890 DANA *Charact. Volcanos* 23 The eruptions are only *semi-volcanic.

j. In names of articles or processes of manufacture: *semi-china*, *-porcelain*, ware resembling china, etc., but having an inferior glaze, finish, etc.; *semi-steel*, a steely iron produced in the puddling furnace, puddled steel; *semi-water-gas*, a fuel gas made by blowing a mixture of steam and air into a producer.

1786 CAVALLIO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 9 The *semi-ealcined part floats at the top. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Offic. Mech.* 182 The blue printed tea-ware has recently obtained the name of *semi-china, owing to its being, when well fired, very fine, white and neat, and possessing some degree of transparency. 1892 *Labour-Commission Gloss.*, *Semi-dried bricks, bricks manufactured from clay, one half dry and the other half damp. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 188/2 The *semi-dry or 'dust' process of STARKES & GANOV Potters as a 'smeat'. 1893 BARR glazed old-gold color of the adjacent terra-cotta. 1886 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 210 The pottery *semi-porcelain, and porcelain known as Kutani ware, made in the province of Kaga. 1908 *Ch. Times* 20 Mar. 394/2 Pretty novelties in semi-porcelain. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 141 What he [Bessemer] calls *semi-steel. 1900 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XI. 286/1 *Semi-water gas is especially adapted for the purpose of driving gas-engines on the explosive principle (gas motors).

k. Denoting styles of architecture having only some of the features connoted by the second element, as *semi-classic*, *-Gothic*, *-Norman*.

1843 BLOXAM *Gothic Archt.* (ed. 5) 219 Key-stones after the Roman or Italian *semi-classic style. 1829 *Ibid.* 31 *Semi-Norman Pointed Arch.

l. In names of mechanical contrivances (see quot.).

1908 J. G. HORNER *Encycl. Pract. Engin.*, *Semi-Automatic—This is practically identical in meaning with the term self-acting. It signifies a machine, some of the movements only of which are automatic, and which therefore requires constant attendance. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 796 *Semi-boiler, said of a steam engine bolted to an iron foundation piece on which it may be moved intact. *Ibid.*, *Semi-multi-flue Boiler, a flue-plate is fixed in the flue a short distance behind the furnace, and a number of wrought-iron or brass flues pass from this to the back of the boiler. *Ibid.*, *Semi-multi-tubular Boiler, a term applied to those boilers in which a portion of the cylindrical shell is occupied by flues. 1753 CHAMBERS' *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Semireverberatory fire, in chemistry, a term used to express such a reverberatory fire, in which the flame is only beaten back upon the bottom of the vessel. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 6 Aug. 1/2 The so-called *semi-rigid airships.

B. Miscellaneous: *semi-armour-piercer*, *-piercing*, applied to a kind of shell for perforating some thickness of armour plate; *semi-brick* [after L. *semiliter*], a half-baked brick; *semi-bull* R. C. Ch., a bull issued by a pope before his coronation (Cass.); *semi-cardinal*, applied to the points of the compass half-way between the cardinal points, as NE.; *semi-ophier*, fig. a nothing or nobody; *semi-closed* a. *Fortif.* (see quot.); *semi-coomoner*, a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; *semi-conducting* a. *Electr.*, intermediate between a good conductor and a non-conductor; so *semi-conductor*; *semi-crocin*, a variety of crocin who can speak in a rudimentary way and can appreciate his everyday bodily necessities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898); *semi-definite* a. *Logic*, implying 'some but not all'; *semi-final*, in football and other contests, the match or round immediately preceding the final one; *semi-grand* a. and *sb.*, a modified form of the grand piano; *semi-high* a. = *half-high* (see HALF-4); *semi-hoop*, a semi-circular arc or arch; *semi-island*, *-islet*, a piece of land that becomes insular at high tide; *semi-logical* a. (see quot.); *semi-mute* a. and *sb.*, applied to those who, through deafness, speak only imperfectly; *semi-precious* a., (of stones) that may be cut and polished but are not of sufficient value to rank as gems; *semi-proof*, proof depending on the evidence of a single witness; *semi-time*, 'half a time' (see Rev. xii. 14 and cf. Dan. vii. 25, xii. 7); *semi-tint* (see quot. 1752; = *half-tint*); *semi-tropic* (al a.), sub-tropical; so *semi-tropics*.

1895 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/5 This company was supplied with *semi-armour-piercers, built to perforate a considerable thickness of armour and to burst sufficiently inside. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 5/1 *Semi-armour piercing shell and other ammunition. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. 2. 11. 32 Water wherein the powder of a *semi-bricke or half-baked tile is mingled. 1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 20 Let Cardinal windes he those which blow from corners or Angles of the World: *Semi-cardinal, those which blow in the half wards of those. 1750 R. BURTON *Hygie Fortune* A iij. Loc there goeth a semespyther in algorime. There goeth a wretch, a fool, and a barat bringer. 1888 *Atl. Mall Gaz.* 12 June 3/2 'The works in which these guns should... he mounted... must be of the kind known technically as *semi-closed', strong enough to prevent a detachment taking them in the rear. 1691 WOOD *Atl. Oxon.* I. 14 William Lilly was...

moner of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxon. 1787 CAVALLIO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 7 A *semi-conducting or imper-

Man 984 The figure of the ribs is semicircular like a Bow. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* i. 50 Semicircular Arches, or Hemispherical Vaults, being raised upon the total Diameter. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gl. Brit.* (1710) 417 The Lords... when in the Inner House sit on a Semicircular Bench... to hear Petitions. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xi. 1. 300 Disposing the legions in a semicircular form, he advanced the two horns of the crescent across the Danube. 1864 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (1875) 48 Behind in the semicircular apse sat the clergy, rising tier above tier. a 1878 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) 1. 49 The arches [in the Romanesque style] always either semi-circular or segmental.

Comb. 1765 *Complete Farmer* s.v. Mouldiness 5 P 4/2 Two twigs of ozier put semicircular-wise into holes made in the handle of the scythe. 1828-9 NARRIEN in *Encycl. Métropol.* (1845) V. 284/2 Semicircular-headed apertures serving as entrances. 1897 *Ch. Times* 20 Aug. 1861 Small semicircular-headed windows of one light.

b. *Anal.* Designating (a) the orbicular muscle of the eyelid; (b) the three canals of the internal ear.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Semicircular Muscles*, the same as *Claudine Muscles*. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. ii. § 5. 224 Vibrations communicated to the Cochlea, and semicircular Canals. 1843 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* § 518 The three semicircular canals are passages, excavated in the solid bone, and lined by a continuation of the same membrane as that which lines the vestibule [of the ear]. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 38/2 The horizontal semicircular canal is the internal ear of a pigeon.

Hence **Semicircularity**, **Semicircularness**. 1731 BAILEY, *Semicircularness*, half circularness. 1863 REAGE *Hard Cash* i. Observing his semicircularity and general condition.

Semicircularly, *adv.* [f. SEMICIRCULAR + -LY.] In a semicircular form; in a half-circle.

1515 CROOKE *Body of Man* 770 The use of this seventh pair is semicircularly to move the head. 1705-30 S. GALE *Tour* stone

Trans. circular form rainbow, of fertile land swept semicircularly round.

Semicirculating, *phl. a. rare*. [cf. L. *semicirculans*.] Semicircular.

a 1700 KEN *Hymnbook* Poet. Wks. III. 4 A Gulf, Whose fertile semicirculating Head, With Temples and with Palaces is spread.

Semicirque (semisirk). *poet.* [f. SEMI- 6 a + CIRQUE.] A semicircle.

1795-1814 WOROSW. *Excurs.* vi. 50 Upon a semicirque of turf-clad ground, The hidden nook discovered to our view A mass of rock. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 328 The skater there, with motion nice, In semicirque and graceful wheel. 1872 A. DE VERE *Lrg. St. Patrick* 153 Above the semicirque of grassy seats.

Semicolon (semikōlōn). [f. SEMI- + COLON.] A punctuation-mark consisting of a dot placed above a comma (:) see *quots*.

In present use it is the chief stop intermediate in value between the comma and the full stop; usually separating sentences the latter of which limits the former, or marking off a series of sentences or clauses of co-ordinate value.

1644 HODGES *Eng. Primrose* N 3. At a comma, stop a little. At a semi-colon, somewhat more. 1662 B. YOUNG'S *Eng. Gram.* Wks. 690 A Semicolon is a distinction of an imperfect Sentence, wherein with somewhat a longer Breath, the Sentence following is included. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist.* p.

the sentence does not of itself give a complete sense, but depends on the following clause; and sometimes when the sense of that member would be complete without the concluding one.

Semi-column. *Arch.* [SEMI- 6c; cf. med.L. *semi-columnium* (Isidore).] The half of a column cut longitudinally.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 52 Halls... surrounded with semi-columns. 1862 PARTHEON 26 July 40 The walls projecting from the cella terminated in two semi-columns, instead of square pilasters. 1875 BRASH *Ecol. Archit.* *Irrel.* 93 The flank walls... are divided by semi-columns.

Hence **Semicolumnar** *a.*, of the form of a semi-column; *Bot.* applied to stems, etc. shaped like half a cylinder cut lengthwise.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (1796). *Semiteres*, semicolumnar. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 274 Walls of semi-columnar lava.

Semi-concave. *Obs.* [SEMI- 6a.] Applied to the half of a hollow cylinder bisected longitudinally. (See *CONCAVE* sb. 1 b.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 131 As the Enclosure, that is Round about and Entire, præsertueth the Sound; So doth a Semi-Concave. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* s.v. II. 17, A Semi-Concave Cylinder.

Semi-conjugate, *a. (sb.) Math.* [SEMI- 6b.] *Semi-conjugate axis*, diameter = conjugate semiaxis, semidiameter: see *CONJUGATE* a. 6 a, and cf. *quot.* 1680 there, and 1885 s.v. SEMI-DIAMETER. Also *dipl.* (as sb.) for these.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 187 Let AD be an Hyperbola, B the Centre, P a Point on the Curve, the Tangent at P

to two semi-conjugate diameters, *pa*, *pb*, as axes.

Semicope. *Obs.* [f. SEMI- + COPE sb.] A short cloak.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 262 Of double worstede was his semycope That rounded as a belle out of the presse.

Semi-cubic, *a. rare*. = next.

1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 390 A conic parabola being given, a semicubic one may be found.

Semi-cubical, *a. Math.* [SEMI- 6b.] Applied to the curve of the third degree with a cusp referred to rectangular axes, the equation to which can always be reduced to the form $ay^2 = x^3$.

The exponent of the power of the abscissa which is proportional to the ordinate is $\frac{3}{2}$, whence the name.

1677 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 609 That [invention] of Mr. Neale is straightening the semicubical parabola without supposing the squaring an hyperbola. 1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Semi-cubical Parabola* is a Curve whose Ordinates are in Subtriplicate of the Duplicate proportion of the Diameter. 1855 G. SALMON *Conic Sect.* xiii. (ed. 3) § 251 The equation of the evolute of a parabola represents a curve called the semicubical parabola.

Semicupium. *Obs.* Also *erron.* -cubium; and anglicized semicupe. [med.L., f. *semi*- SEMI- + *cupa* tun.] A bath in which only one's legs and hips are covered; a hip-bath.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 1049 Bags, Fumigations, Semicupiums, Baths. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Semi-cupe*, is a half Bath, up to the navel of the patient. 1684 tr. *Donet's Med. Compl.* iii. 58 Many Lithotomists immediately after the operation place the Patient in a Semi-

hood (ed. 4) II. 255 Oily embrocations, a blister, leeches, and the semicupium were had recourse to.

Semi-cylinder. [SEMI- 6a.] The half of a cylinder divided longitudinally.

1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 461 In the concave of the said semicylinder. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* i. 228 This and the first trumpet were both made of two hollow semicylinders of wood. 1841 S. CLEGG *Manuf. Coal-Gas* 60 The scoop is a semi-cylinder made of thin plate iron. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem.* P. 1. 61 One of the two cotyledons failed to produce a petiole, whilst the other produced one consisting of an open semicylinder ending in a sharp point.

Hence **Semicylindric**, -**cyli**-ndrical *adjs.*, of the form of a semi-cylinder.

1731 BAILEY (ed. 2), *Semicylindrical*. 1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. v. (1765) 185 *Semicylindric*, like a halved Cylinder; when they are round on one side, and flat on the other. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 10 The semicylindric cavity. 1801 *Ibid.* NCI. 131 The thermometer, having its scale-board, of a semicylindrical form. 1842 GUILT *Archit.* § 217 Semicylindrical vaults. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 147 Water-Purslane... plantas semicylindric.

Semi-deity. [SEMI- 2.] = SEMIGOD.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Heaven's Hymn to the Moon* 27 Men whose states the Deities did raise To Semideities. 1685 *Dana's Eng. Nation* *Mod.* as a certain Semi-Deity, which

Semi-demi, used (1) = *half-half*, i.e. quarter, in *semidemisemiquaver*, a note the 64th part of a semibreve; (2) vaguely in a diminutive sense, as *semi-demi-dinner*. (cf. *DEMI-SEMI*.)

1836 T. HOOK G. Gurney (1850) LII. iii. 351 She... at last appeared to expect me at luncheon as regularly as she looked for that semi-demi-dinner itself. 1876 STRASSER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Semidemisemiquaver*, a half demisemiquaver, the 64th part of a semibreve.

Semi-detached, *a.* [SEMI- 1.] Partially detached.

1859 *Archaeol. Cant.* II. p. xxxix, The foundations of the villa were very extensive including one semi-detached apartment. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* v. 93 Large semi-detached masses of rock. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 7/4 The miserable semi-detached life you and I have been living.

b. *Spec.* Designating either of a pair of houses

lives. 1871 villas. 1 pass

beneath a detached or semi-detached house.

Semidiameter. [late L. (Boethius): see SEMI- 6b.] The half of a diameter.

1551 RECORDER *Palkov. Knowl.* I. Defin. Diameters, whose half, I mean from the center to the circumference any way, is called the semidiameter, or half diameter. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* i. v. (1635) 117 Astronomers mea-

me. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 106 A curious halo appeared round the moon. Its semidiameter, from the lower limb of the planet to the opposite arch of the phenomenon, was very near twenty-one degrees and a half. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 213, 23599 semidiameters of the Earth, or 93595000 miles. 1885 J. CASEY *Analyt. Geom.* 188 If any tangent meets two conjugate semidiameters of an ellipse.

fig. 1614 JACKSON *Creat.* iii. xii. 224 By so much doth

Christ, which

1669 STANNED *Fertilization* 1 The Semidiameter of the Outward Polygon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Semidiameter*, is two-fold, viz. the Greater and Lesser: The former being a Line composed of the Capital, and the Small Semidiameter of the Polygon: And the other, a Line drawn to the Circumference from the Centre thro' the Gorge,

Hence **Semidiameter** *a.*, that is a semidiameter. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 86 The Semi-Diameter line proceeding from the Center.

Semi-diaphanous, *a.* Now *rare*. [SEMI- 7a.] Partially or imperfectly transparent.

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* i. iii. 22 We should not judge it Opacous, but either Translucent, or at least Semi-diaphanous. a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 1. 87 A yellowish semi-diaphanous crust. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* xxxv. III. 666 Those [tegmina] of the Man ex that resemble dry leaves are only semi-diaphanous.

Hence **Semi-diaphaneity**.

1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* i. iii. 73 The Transparency or Semi-diaphaneity of the Superficial Corpuscles of Bigger Bodies.

Semi-diurnal, *a.* [SEMI- 5a.]

1. *Astron.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or performed in, half the time between the rising and setting of a celestial body. Chiefly in *semi-diurnal arc*.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. xviii. (1597) 154 It deuideth the artificial day and artificial night each of them into two parts, that is to say, into two semi-diurnal and into two seminocturnal parts. *Ibid.* i. 175 b, There will remaine 9. houres 48. which is the length of the artificial day, when the Sunne is in the first degree of Scorpio, the one halfe whereof is called the semi-diurnal Arke of that artificial day. 1664 WAKELY *Mariners-Compass rectified* (1691) 93 Astronomical Tables of Semidial and Seminocturnal Arches. 1725 WATTS *Geog. & Astron.* xix. The difference between the sun or star's semidial arc and a quadrant or ninety degrees. 1825 HIND *Astron. Vocab.* 52 *Semi-diurnal Arc*, is half the arc described by a heavenly body between its rising and setting. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron. Vocab.* 602.

2. Occurring every twelve hours. Chiefly of the tides.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 414 The tides are semi-diurnal polar effusions, as the general currents of the ocean are semi-annual. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 309 The sole cause then of these semidial breezes, being the capacity which the earth has for acquiring a higher temperature than that of the sea. 1866 LOCKVER *Guillemet's Heavens* 59 The semi-diurnal oscillatory movement of the waters of the ocean,—the tides.

3. *Ent.* Partly diurnal, flying at twilight.

In recent Dicts.

Semi-divine, *a.* [SEMI- 1.] Half divine; that is a demigod.

1600 W. WATSON *Deceadon* (1602) 95 All whatsoever is brought in by those outcasts of Moses, staine of Solon, and refuse of Licurgus, must be reputed for Metaphisical, semie Divine. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. iv. 1, 10 Either the common god whom they worshipped, or some semi-divine

Semi-dome. [SEMI- 6a.] Half a dome, usually one formed by vertical section.

1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xl. IV. 94 The inside of St. Sophia, the cupola, the two larger, and the six smaller, semi-domes [etc.]. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 74/1 A large semicircular apsis, covered by a semi-dome. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 161 The figure of Christ in the semi-dome of the apse.

Hence **Semi-domed**, **Semi-domical** *adjs.*, having the form of a semi-dome.

1864 LADY EASTLAKE *Hist. Our Lord* i. 19 The semi-domed tribune or apse. a 1878 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 250 Other semi-domical projections branching out from the walls which support the great semi-domes. 1888 *Ed. Words* 238 The semi-domed nest [of the willow wren].

Semi-double, *a. (sb.)* [SEMI- 1. So Fr.]

1. *Liturg.* (See *quots*.) Also *sb.* = semi-double feast. [tr. med.L. *semiduplex*.]

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Semidouble office has double Vespers and Nine Lessons at Mattins; but the Anthems are not re-doubled. 1850 *Vesper Bk.* Pref. p. xii, Sundays and Days within an Octave are Semi-doubles. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* 544/1 On semi-doubles, half of the antiphon was repeated before, the whole after the psalm. 1909 *Cath. Encycl.* VI. 331 In the Mass, the semidouble has always at least three orations or prayers.

2. Of flowers: Having the innermost stamens perfect, while the outermost have become petaloid.

1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* iv. 294 The double Roses seldom fructify, but if you shall take the Hip of one that's semi-double [etc.]. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 146, I had collected

MEED.

Semi-ellipse. [SEMI- 6a.] The half of an ellipse bisected by one of its diameters (usually the transverse).

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* xxii. 344 The two Semi-Ellipses, which are on the Fore-sides of their longest Axes or Diameters. 1841 MILLER *Old Red Sandstone* viii. (1887) 150 The convex or concave of the ellipse cut in the li G. SCOTT *Lect. A.* of the narrower value an elliptical semi-ellipse.

So **Semi-elliptic** (hence **Semi-elliptic**, -**elliptical** *adjs.*); **Semi-ellipsoidal** *a.*, of the form of half an ellipsoid.

1767 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 392 Right Lines... shall cut the semi-ellipses in those points through which the hour-lines must be drawn. 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS in *Ex-cycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 703/1 The Yorkshire flagstone is used, to make curb stones of two feet in height, the laminae being placed vertically, and the block worked above to a semi-ellipsoidal figure. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Semielliptic*, half-elliptic, the division being longitudinal. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 6/3 The suspension of the rear part of the chassis is now by three-quarter ellip-

Commonwealth beyond the Decree of Heaven, or the Date of its Nature, any more than Humane Life beyond the Strength of the Seminal Virtue.

4. *fig.* Having the properties of seed; containing the possibility of future development.

1639 Wotton *Surre. Educ.* in *Klly.* (1672) 27. In divers children their ingenerate and seminal powers (as I may call them) lie deep. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 294. Concerning upon them Seminal and Initial Grace, which doth not presuppose Faith, but is itself the seed of Faith. 1703 BURKITT *On A. T. Acts* vii. 5. Sinful thoughts are radical and seminal evils. 1753 JOHNSON *Reader* No. 184 p. 2. A careless glance upon a favourite author... is sufficient to supply the first hint or seminal idea. 1779 *L. P. J. Miller*. It is pleasant to see great works in their seminal state, pregnant with latent possibilities of excellence. 1838 MILL *Bentham in Westminster Rev.* Aug. 468. Jeremy Bentham and Samuel Taylor Coleridge—the two great seminal minds of England in their age. 1853 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* v. 105. The Book of Job... seemed to abound in those seminal thoughts which were developed and exhibited clearly in the later books. 1853 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Literary Crit.* Method. 30. It was due to no seminal virtue in him that French literature later flowered afresh.

b. *nomen-verb.* Concerned with the 'seeds' of future growth.

1827 HARE *Gustes* Ser. 1. (1872) 109. The true reformer is the Seminal Reformer, not the Radical.

† *B. s. Obs.*

1. A seminal particle; a seed, germ. Also *fig.* 1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. 27. Perhaps they contain the seminal of Spiders and Scorpions. 1651 GLANVILLE *Vari. Degr.* 123. Did it [the Peripatetic Philosophy] suppose any thing of the form to pre-exist in the matter, as the seminal of its being; 'twere a tolerable sense to say it were educed from it. 1673 R. BOWEN *Disc.* II. 2nd 175. The seminal of heat. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iv. § 4. Mother-wives, which carry in their Bowels the seminal of other Iniquities.

2. *Phys.* A seminal vessel or duct. 1733 *Ordinary of Nereide* No. 1. Advt. By... replenishing the Reins and Seminals.

† *Seminality. Obs.* Also *seminality*. [*SEMINAL* a. + *-ITY*.] Seminal quality, principle, or condition.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. iii. 22. As though there were a seminality in Urine. 1651 in BIGGS *Act. Disp.* Verses to Author c. 2. My Quill is to seek the Seminality of things That's cover'd to these Lines. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicin.* 121. The Seminality or Ferment of the Disease being lodged in the Seed.

b. *fl.* Seminal properties; seminal particles, germs. *lit.* and *fig.*

1653 BIGGS *Nov. Disp.* p. 215. Alien humours and seminalities. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicin.* 62. The Influence which the Seminalities of the Fox have by intermixture with other Maladies. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Peripatetic Philosoph.* i. iv. (1712) 87. Such kind of motinous thoughts, such jealousies and suspicions are... the seminalities of all rebellion against God. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 23. Like the dispersed Seminalities of Vegetable at the Creation, scattered through the whole Mass of the Earth.

Seminally (*semināli*), *adv.* ? now *rare*. [*SEMINAL* a. + *-LY*.] In a seminal state or manner; as a seed, germ, or reproductive element; in the form or state of seed; as regards germination or reproduction. Chiefly *fig.*

1634 JACKSON *Cred.* vii. vii. Wks. VII. 35. All prediction of contingents to come, or of events not as yet seminally extant in their natural causes was from divine inspiration. 1640 BR. KEYNOLDS *Parnass.* xxxii. 394. If the Soule be seminally traduced, it must be either from the body, or from the soule of the Parents. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Theol.* iii. v. 205. Why am I guilty of what Adam did, but because I have a nature that was seminally in him? 1772 FLETCHER *Logica* Genes. 20. If we all received an unspeakable injury by being seminally in Adam when he fell... we all received also an unspeakable blessing by being in his loins when God spiritually raised him up. 1847 A. McLEAN *Comm. Hebr.* i. vii. 254. Levi... may be said to have been seminally in the loins of Abraham when Melchisedec met him. 1853 GLADSTONE in *10th Cent.* Jan. 2. Homer... is also a great dramatist, and contains within him seminally the drama of his country.

† *Seminant. Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. semināns* -ens, pres. pple. of *semināre* to sow.] A sower of seed; applied allusively to a seminary priest: cf. *SEEDMAN* and *SEMINARY* a. 2 and *sh. 2*.

1658 SEGAR *Blazon of Poets* C. 3. A Papist Seminant. 1679'd with the rest of this pernicious broode, Are Semnants calde Jesuites of some.

† *Seminar*. [*SEMINAR* s. *Obs.* [*ad. L. seminārium*: see -*ARI*.] = *SEMINARY* sh. 1]

1573 TYRRE *Refut. Kneaz* 44 b. But he of his providence has reseruit sinder, as any seminary, be quhome he hes prerogit his doctrine to the posterite.

† *Seminar* (*seminār*). [*Ger., ad. L. seminārium* *SEMINARY* sh. 1] In German universities (hence in certain British and American universities), a select group of advanced students associated for special study and original research under the guidance of a professor. Also *transf.*, a class that meets for systematic study under the direction of a teacher.

1859 A. S. HILL *Our English* v. 209. In New York and Washington, if I am not misinformed, 'seminars' are periodically held, at which a clever woman coaches other clever women in the political, literary, and ethical topics of the day. 1859 *Deafy* *Trans* 3. Aug. 6/4. [University Extension meeting at Oxford] A seminar, and the students will write essays and have tutorial supervision. 1893 *Chicago Advance* Apr. 27. The Seminar... is a society for the prosecution of

independent work in some chosen field. There are to be eight of these Seminars next year. 1921 *Express* July 12. It has been well dealt with in the brilliant volume of *Essays* from Dr. Sanday's Seminar.

Seminarial (*seminē-riāl*), *a. rare*. [*SEMINARY* sh. 1 + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a seminary. 1562 tr. *Basil's Syn. Greg.* v. 130. Four are invested with the government of seminary convents. 1850 DICKENS *E. David* iii. Miss Twinkleton, in her seminary size of existence.

Seminarian (*seminē-riān*), *a. and sh. rare*. [*SEMINARY* sh. 1 + *-AN*.] = *SEMINARY* a. 1854 in *Foley Rec. Eng. Press* S. 7. (1880) VI. 722. Martin Arroy, a Seminarian priest.

b. *sh. + a.* A seminary priest (*obs.*). b. A student at a seminary or Jesuit school, a seminarist. 1624 in *Foley Rec. Eng. Press* S. 7. (1880) VI. 722. Lane, of Fishbone receiveth Correy, a Seminarian. 1794 tr. *Barrett's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* ii. 27. At eight o'clock in the morning the clergymen of St. Nicholas... were dragged with their seminarists to the house of St. Firmin. 1903 G. TYRRELL in *Hilbert J. J. Jan.* 254. In protecting the seminarian from the knowledge of awkward facts.

Hence *Seminarianism*, the mannerism of a seminarian.

1879 W. M. BAKER *His Majesty Myself* xviii. (1880) 129. (Funk) 'He, at least, has no seminarianism about him' she said, incidentally to Revel.

Seminarist (*seminār-ist*). [*SEMINARY* sh. 1 + *-IST*. Cf. *f. seminariste* (1695 in Hatz. *Darm.*), Sp., Pg., It. *seminarista*, Du., Ger., Sw., Da. *seminarist*.]

1. A Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary in the 16th and 17th c., esp. at Douay for the English mission. Now *hist.*

1553 FULKE *Def. Tr. Script.* v. 147. One who hath more profited the Church of God, with his sincere translation, and learned annotations, than all the popish Seminarists, and Seminarists, shall be able to hinder it. 1679 EYRE *Def. F. J. Hist.* i. 1. I surprised her with two of the chief Scotch Seminarists of Paris. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. *Disc. Drama* 4. The Romish regular Cleric, Canon Regular, Theatins, Oratorians, Seminarists, Chapterists, &c. 1825 J. R. BEST *Four Vrs. France* 6. The story of the poor seminarist of Douay. 1824 D'ISRAËL *Amn. Lit.* (1885) 424. The seminarists were universally revered as candidates of martyrdom.

2. A student in a seminary; chiefly, a student in a seminary for the training of Roman Catholic priests.

1835 DRICKFORD *Alabaster & Batacha* 90. A tide of monks, sacristians, novices, seminarists... appeared all of a sudden flowing forth from every cell and cloister. 1852 *Weston Rev.* Jan. 185. The greatest stress is laid [in Prussian training colleges] on learning by heart. The seminarist must be able to repeat without book all the Scripture histories read in the school. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* iv. 24. The Bishop does the same for all the seminarists who wish to be ordained.

b. *fl.* The teaching staff in a seminary.

1668 LASSLES *Exp. Heb.* ii. (1670) 119. This Church now belongs to the Seminarists of the German College. 1873 MONIER *Kreislauf* i. 56. Shortly the Seminarist reported that, though not vicious, their pupil was not even good enough for a priest, so deficient was he in intellectual faculty. 1885 *Engel. Brit.* xxii. 241. He was sent to the seminarists of St. Lazare to be improved in classics.

3. A member of a SEMINARY.

1855 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1859) I. 347. A Göttingen student could not carry with him into the world any better recommendation than to have been one of Heyne's seminarists. 1882-3 *Schlegel's Engl. Reliq. Nov.* 1897/2. [Wessenberg] sent his seminarists to Pestalozzi to learn the new method of instruction.

Hence *Seminaristic* a., of or pertaining to a seminary priest.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* xxiv. 299. The mixture of seminary modesty and manical devil-may-care-ness... caused me to laugh outright.

† *Seminarize*, *v. Obs. rare*. [*SEMINAR* sh. 1 + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To sow.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. G. B.* Eleazar... was the first that seminarized thyss bood of signiorizing and freedom amongst them. 1653 LOCKERHAM *4. Seminarize* to sow or plant.

Seminary (*seminār*), *sh. 1* Forms: 5 seminari, semynari, 5-6 semynary, 5-7 seminarie, 6 seminary, (semenarie, -ye, semynarie, semenary, *fl.* *Sc.* *seminareis*), (7 semenary). 6- seminary. See also SEMINAR (e), SEMINAR. [*ad. L. seminārium* seed-plot (also *fig.*), orig. of *seminārius* SEMINARY a. Cf. *f. seminaire*, Sp., Pg., It. *seminario*, G. *Seminar*.]

† 1. A piece of ground in which plants are sown (or raised from cuttings, etc.) to be afterwards transplanted; a seed-plot. *Obs.*

1440 *Falld. on Hus.* ii. 480. Let set in to thy semynari blin Olyves bowis 1/2 feet long or fine. 1442 m. 425. iv. 552. 1601 HOLLAND *Pity* xvii. x. l. 510. Concerning seminaries and nourse-gardens. 1655 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1673) 45. Then taking your grafted trees out of the seminary, you shall transplant them into this nursery. 1779 LONDON & WEST *Crypt. Gard.* 183. For Apple-tree Seminaries, plant the Wildings grown from the Kernels... For a Seminary of Plumbs, plant the Suckers of their several kinds. 1778 R. WESTON *Gard. & Planters* Col. (ed. 2) 8. The Nursery and Seminary. 1823 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 47. They have become mere seminaries... and for raising dwarf trees.

† b. *transf.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vi. 20. In that same Gardin all the goodly flowers, Wherewith dame Nature doth her beautie, ... Are fetcht: there is the first seminary Of all things, that

are borne to line and die [etc.]. 1650 SHARROCK *Vegetable* 29. The ground itself from its own seminary sent out the supposititious crop of eaters.

† 2. *transf.* A place where animals are bred; a region which supplies (some kind of animal). Also, a stock or breed (of animal). *Obs.*

1607 TORSILL *Fraunce's Beauties* 21. He that will have a good flocke of Asses, must looke that the male and female be sounde, and out of a good seminary, as of Arcaha or Rem. 1712 69. Very great and large oxen, which the inhabitants call *Pyrris*, because that their first stocke or seminary were kept by King Pyrrhus. 1622 SALMON *Illustr. Dreyer's Polygl.* vi. 99. The whole tract is a Seminary of Horses. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicin.* 127. Man's rotten Carcase becomes a Seminary of Wormes.

3. *fig. a.* A place of origin and early development; a place or thing in which something (e.g. an art or science, a virtue or vice) is developed or cultivated, or from which it is propagated abundantly.

1552 R. D. *Hyppocratemachia* 99 b. My insatiable and wanton eyes... whom I founde the seminaris and moovers of all so great strife and trouble in my heart. 1596 R. UYNGER *Ditla* viii. Thine eyes (those Seminaris of my griefe). 1625 JACKSON *Cred.* vii. Wks. IV. 177. That the seminaris of poetry should be the chief nurses of idolatry argues how apt the one is to bring forth the other. 1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vii. 203. God... hath with variety disposed the principles of all things; wisely contriving them in their proper seminaris, and where they best maintain the intention of their species. 1655 USSHER *Fraser of Princes* ii. (1683) 125. The blood of this noble Army of Martyrs became the fruitful seminary thereof. 1659 GENTIL *Caligula* (1695) 114. If Gentlemen's families were so ordered, as to become Seminaris of Industry and Solitery. 1695 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 83. The Chaos, that knowd fund and seminary of the Six Days Creation. 1744 BIRKENHEAD *St. 21* Wks. 172. II. 415. All which demonstrates the air to be a common seminary and receptacle of all vivifying principles. 1830 MACINTOSH *Ethical Philos.* Wks. 246. I. 123. The virtues which guard the natural seminaris of the affections are their only true and lasting friends. 1849 MACATLAV *Hist. Eng.* vi. li. 121. The Council chamber at Edinburgh had been... a seminary of all public and all private vices. 1854 LOWELL *Stacy's Hist. Liter. Old Authors* end. We are profoundly thankful for the omission of a glossary. It would have been a nursery and seminary of blunder.

b. A place, country, society, condition of things, or the like, in which some particular class of persons are produced or trained.

1604 HANMER *Cherry. Irel.* (1633) 53. The seminary or birch of many thousands of Monks. 1615 B. S. *Britain's East* 2. By which means every Bastard shall be a Seminary of Slayes and Fishes also for so shall every house breede and nake Slayes new Mariniers. 1625 BACON *Natur. Sc. Conn. War State* Wks. 126. V. 224. There is not in the world again such a spring and seminary of military people as is England, Scotland, and Ireland. 1655 NANTON *Fraser. Reg.* (Arb.) 33. Those Netherland were the Queens Seminaris, and the Nurseries of very many brave Soldiers. 1759 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 762. The north used to be the seminary of Henry's and Margaret's forces, supplying them constantly with fresh recruits. 1759-60 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints. S. W. Arncliffe*. In the seventh century St. Vincent... invited many holy monks from Ireland and Scotland, then seminaris of saints, into the Netherlands. 1855 BLACKER *Lang. & Lit. Scrit. Highl.* v. 509. What had once been... the seminary of a stout Celtic people, and the nursery of a brave British army.

† c. A continuous supply (of a class of persons). 1652-61 HRYN *Centigr.* III. (1673) 166/1. And from hence supply themselves with a perpetual Seminary of Slaves and Soldiers.

4. A place of education, a school, college, university, or the like; often explicitly (cf. 3 a) *seminary of learning, science*, etc. Also in more specific sense (cf. 3 b) an institution for the training of those destined for some particular profession.

In the earlier half of the 19th c. 'Seminary for Young Ladies' was very common as the designation of a private school for girls. This use is perhaps not wholly obsolete, but is no longer in repute.

1585 *Reg. Privy Council Sect.* Ser. 1. IV. 2. Universities and seminaris for instruction of crasse persons. 1607 *Statutes in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1852) 6. This schole is principally ordained a seminary for bringinge up of christian children. 1611 COMPTON *Credentes* 575. A Schoole which hath bene a most fruitful seminary of our excellent learned men. 1625 WOTTON *Life & Lett.* (1907) II. 307. This Royal Seminary [Eton]. 1626 FULLER *Heb. & Fr.* St. ii. xxiii. 245. He was preferred to be Master of Westminster Schoole a most famous seminary of learning. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Mar. 1657. I... much admird the order, economy, and excellent government of this most charitable seminary [Christ's Hospital]. 1799 SWIFT *Advocate's Reliq.* 30. As for the Ians of Court... they may need be the worst instituted Seminaris in any Christian Country. 1757 BURKE *Illustr. Eng. Hist.* II. 3. Wks. (1812) 23. That a nation... should... have established so flourishing a seminary of learning. 1774 J. BRYANT *Myriad* l. 425. They were made use of for seminaris, where young people were educated. 1800 H. L. *Centigr.* T. (ed. 2) III. 9. The seminary to which Mr. Cavendish conducted his son could not properly be termed a school. 1821 DENNORS *Hyppon* vii. 7. A lady who believes herself to have been the favourite of the heads of one of the most numerous seminaris in England. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M. xvii*. To place his daughter in a seminary for female education. 1817 SPENCER *Mag. L.* 12. The modern metaphorical refinement of styling a school a seminary which may be now seen in many a blind ally of London. 1831 BRETHER *Nature* i. 4. At the usual age he was sent to two day-schools at Skillington and Stole, where he acquired the education which such seminaris afforded. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott's L.* iii. 102. Young Water spent one hour daily at a small separate seminary of writing and arithmetic. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. S.* 246 viii. Wherein ap

peared, in circumambient flourishes, the words 'Ladies' Seminary', 1840 Jos. Quincy *Harvard Univ.* II. 435 The interests of society demand, that the number of the greater seminaries of science should be few, 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 201 That famous seminary [Aberdeen University]. 1885 W. S. GILBERT *Mikado* I. Trio, Three little maids who, all unwary, Come from a ladies' seminary, Freed from its genius tutelage—Three little maids from school!

5. R. C. Ch. A school or college for training persons for the priesthood. In 16-17th c. often used with reference to those institutions engaged in the training of priests for the English mission.

1521 J. HAMILTON *Cath. Traict.* Epist. 9 He has not neglectit ye occasion offrit to plant sindrie learnit and godlie yong men in a publik seminarie. 1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom* (1902) 6 Hearing that there was a Seminary not longe before begonne in Doway. 1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Marjorius* A iii. At the last, hearing the Schollers of the English Seminarie merrie, as they returned from their Viuyarde, I stole out of Rome by night [etc.]. 1678 Vindicta (ed. 4), *Seminary*... A College approved for the education of Priests of the Romish Church, who were to propagate their Doctrine in England, or other Parts of a different persuasion. 1716 in *Payne Rec. Eng. Catholics of 1715* (1823) 148 John is now in some Popish seminary abroad. 1828 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 16 For monasteries, we should read convents, mission-houses, and seminaries.

b. attrib. as in seminary college, -man, -priest. 1581 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* v. 20 William thorley... was

Rhemes. 1581 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* v. 26 He is now this month returned a Seamenary preest from Rheames. 1693 *Mem. Cl. Trevelly* I. 5 [The Emperors of the House of Austria] filled their Countreys with Missionaries, or Seminary Priests, as we call them. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. Wks. 1213 I. 542 He drove many of the seminary priests out of the kingdom. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i. Giles Gosling... was at one time inclined to suspect his guest of being a Jesuit, or seminary priest.

6. = SEMINAR². Also attrib.

1829 *Academy* 17 Aug. 103/2 The 'seminary' system seems to be making way [at Harvard]. The seminary is an association of the teachers, fellows, and scholars... for the prosecution of original studies by means of discussion and criticism. 1891 *Century Dict.* s. v., Seminary course.

† 7. Short for seminary priest (see 5 b). Obs.

1581 W. CHURCH *Reple to Censure* I iii. This should be a note not only to those Jesuits, but to all whatsoever they be, Jesuites, or Seminaryes or Massepresters, or what persons soever. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Q iii b. The Romish Seminaryes have not allured vnto them so many good wits as Atheisme. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. i. A while agoone, they made mee, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous Pursuant, for a Seminary. 1685 *Wom. Life* Sept. (O.H.S.) III. 162 Mr. L. Jenkyns was imprisoned for a seminary.

† 8. Often treated as a subst. use of SEMINARY a., with the sense 'one who sows the seed' (of Romish doctrine). See SEMINARY a. 2 and sb. 2. 1583 [see SEEDMAN] 1. 1610 J. DOWE *An Advert.* 2 Their yong frye of Seminaryes and seed-men, which are trained up under them, see not with their owne eyes.

† Seminary, a. and sb. 2 Obs. [ad. L. *seminarius*, rits, f. *semin-* seed: see SEMEN.] A. aff.

1. = SEMINAL a.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* H ii. They [spirits] so comprehend those seminary virtues to men unknown, that those things which, in course of time, Nature of it selfe can effect, they... can contrive and compass in a moment. 1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud.* Pr. Mand. (1618) II. 777 That which the point is in the Mathematicks, the same is the seminary power in the Physicks. 1602 G. CROOKER *Body of Man* 219 Aristotle... would have that humor which is auoyded by the necke of the matrix not to be a seminary or seedy humour. 1656 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 233 The Testes and seminary vessels. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* II. 33 Especially in declaring the root and seminary power of Metals. 1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* iv. 306 The Seminary Particles in the Ova. 1742 G. MARTIN in *Med. Ess.* Edin. V. 231 The seminary Blood-vessels.

2. Occupied in sowing seed. fig. with allusion to SEMINARY sb. 1 7.

1609 BIERLE (Douay) To Rdr. 46 And so [he], calleth the other Apostles Messengers, Reapers, and S. Paul, being specially sent to the Gent... cr Seminary Apostle. 1640 (i. e. ... rityfyng truth, against the ... that seeke to encrease upon its ancient bounds.

B. sb. (From absolute uses of the adj.)

1. a. A germ, embryo, seminal particle. b. spec. The morbid matter or principle (of a disease); pl. germs (of infection). Cf. SEMINAL sb. Obs.

a. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* II. 40 Plants were not created perfect at first, but only in their seminaries.

b. 1664 F. HERRING *Med. Defence* A iii. The fowre windes ... especially contagious ... 244 In whom there ... 1665 G. HARVEY *Adv.* day and foggy ground Seminaries. 1684 tr. Plague, whose *Joines*, seminary, or contagion you will never cast out of the Body, except by [Alexitericks or Sudorifics]. 1694 SALMON *Bale's Dispers.* (1713) 191/2 Dedicated to the Kidneys and Bladder, not only to evacuate what is viscous and sandy in them, but also to move the Seminary thereof, and hinder... the farther Generations of Sand, Gravel, or Stones.

2. A sower of seed. Only fig., chiefly with punning allusion to SEMINARY sb. 1 7.

[1523, 1610: see SEMINARY 7 b.] a. 1680 BUTLER *Charac.* in *Ken.* (1759) II. 450 A Pettifogger... is a Law-seminary, that sows, lures amongst Friends to entangle them in Conjunction with one another,

† Seminate, a. Obs. rare¹. [ad. L. *seminatus*, pp. pple. of *seminare*: see SEMINATE v.] Disseminated.

a. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 53: The suave odour Was seminate about that hisslif tour.

Seminate (seminēt), v. Now arch. [f. L. *seminat*, ppl. stem of *seminare* to sow, bring forth, propagate, etc., f. *semin-*: see SEMEN and -ATE 3.]

1. trans. To sow; chiefly fig. to promulgate or disseminate.

1535 HES. VIII in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1733) I. App. liv. 141 Who... intended to seminate, engender, & breed, among our people & subjects, a most mischievous & seditious Opinion. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemet's Fr. Chirurg.* fiv b. I am not entred into this matter to sow and seminate the same in an infertile grownde. 1652 GAULF *Magastrom.* Co If naturally, where are the innate principles, primely seminated, common to all men? a. 1734 NORTH *Life Dr. J. North* (1742) 248 He shewed an innate Hatred of popular Faction; as well that which had been seminated all over England... as also [etc.]. 1795 W. H. MARSHALL *West Eng.* I. 164 The method of seminating the Wheat crop.

† b. Her. (Cf. SEMEE a., SEMINED.)

1670 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. x. (1611) 115 If they were strowed, or (as I may better terme it) seminated all over the field, then were it not a bend between hut upon over them.

2. intrans. To produce seed. rare¹.

1676 HALE *Contempt* I. 430 The secret spark of life that is in it, that Attracts, increaseth, Groweth, Seminateth, preserves it self and its kinds.

Hence Seminated ppl. a.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Vau Helmont's Oriat.* 236 Wherefore... of Galen, hath

Semination (seminātion), n. [f. L. *seminatio*-em, f. *seminare* to sow: see SEMINATE v.]

1. The action or process of sowing. Chiefly fig. 1531 CROWWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 338 The semination and sowing such euill seedes of dampnable and detestable heresies. 1664 ERLYN *Sylva* II. 8 But to make an Essay what Seed is most agreeable to the Soil, you may by the thriving of a promiscuous Semination make a Judgement of it. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. 195 From a slender Semination of the Gospel there was likely to be a vast Harvest. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 314 It is beginning to be sown with the seeds of such as we fashionably style French principles: in a few years, the semination will be universal and complete.

† b. A mode of grafting. Obs. rare¹.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), Semination, is called by Blasius the Immission of the Male-Seed into the Womb in Coition.

2. The production of seed or semen.

1668 PHILLIPS, *Semination*, or *Semination*, a sowing, or bringing forth seed. a. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. (1677) 267 And therefore such Herbs, if their Semination be prevented by being cut, survive to the next Year. 1812-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 112 The generic term Procrea or Procretes is copied from Theophrastus... It is, however, peculiarly applied to premature semination. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* I. 124 All the Hieracia are erect throughout the process of florescence and semination.

3. The natural dispersion of seeds.

1765 JOHNSON *Shaks.* 1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. note, Those who perceived that fern was propagated by semination, and yet could never see the seed.

† 4. = INOCULATION. Obs. rare¹.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 557 We are informed by the learned Astriland that this method of Semination in the small pox has been in use above 100 years among the Chinese.

Seminative (seminātiv), a. rare. [Formed as SEMINATE v. + -IVE.] Having the function of sowing or propagating; capable of sowing seeds (of thought). † *Seminative power, virtue*: cf. SEMINAL a.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. XVII. cxlii. (Bodl. MS.), Veru seminatife of Rewe is in be sede in the stalk in sprale and in rote. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 723 The seminatative power is taken from the Earth. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horae Mosaeic.* I. 22 Lastly, the whole frame of seminatative nature was, by all the gods, distributed in proper order. 1889 LOWRIE *Latest Ess.* Stud. Mod. Lang. (1891) 143 There have been men of genius, like Emerson, richly seminatative for other minds.

† Seminator. Obs. [a. L. *seminator*, agent-u. f. *seminare*: see SEMINATE v.] A sower, a scatterer of seed. (With quot. 1609 cf. SEMINARY sb. 2.)

1609 WORTON *Life & Lett.* (1907) I. 46 Here hath been

† Semined, ppl. Obs. [f. *semine* vD., III. 1. *seminare*: see SEMINATE v.] = SEMEE a.

1603 B. JONSON *King's Entertainment* (1604) C 2 Irene, or Peace... Her attire White, semined with Starres. a. 1616-*Hymeniz* B 2 Reason, seated in the top of the Globe... her Garments blew, and semined with Starres. 1812 *Spencer Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xii. § 4 Philip de Valoys sate crowned in violet velvet, semined with golden lillies. 1672 T. JORDAN *Land. Triumph* 6.

† Seminal, a. Obs. rare¹. [f. SEMIN-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a 'seminium'.

a. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. (1677) 271 The Seminal Particles of Insects.

Seminiferous (seminifērus), a. rare. [f. L. *seminifera* -SEMEN + -fer (f. *ferre* to bear) + -AL.] = SEMINIFEROUS a. 2.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Arat.* 502 Between the seminiferous tubes.

Seminiferous (seminifērus), a. Also 8 semens. [f. L. *seminifera*, -SEMEN + (-)FEROUS.]

1. Bot. Bearing or producing seed.

Seminiferous scale, in *Conifera* the scale above the bract-scale bearing the ovules, and ultimately the seeds. 1692 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 128 Because, being seminiferous, I deferred it when I entered the Lenticule. 1707 *Monthly Miscell.* Dec. I. 230 Seminiferous Cup Mushroom. 1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* III. 152 There is a Difference among the Flowers of this Valerian, for some are Seminiferous, more compactly united, like the Heads of Scabiosa. 1784 TWANLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 172 Most of the seminiferous, or Seed tribe, 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 109 Seminiferous dissepiment parallel with the valves. 1822 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 518 The seminiferous scales... appear to be axillary structures in the axils of bracts... which spring from the axis of the cone.

2. Anat. Containing or conveying the seminal fluid; bearing or producing semen.

1837 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 808 These filaments are the seminiferous vessels or ducts. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* I. 33 In the male we have the bundles of seminiferous tubules enclosed in a fibrous capsule.

Seminific (seminifīk), a. rare¹. [f. L. *seminifex* + (-)IFIC.] Producing semen or seed.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Seminific*, producing seed for generation. 1706 - (ed. Kenney), *Seminific*, that makes or breeds Seed. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Seminific*, semen-producing. 1900 B. D. JOHNSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Seminific*, forming or producing seed.

† Seminifical, a. Obs. rare¹. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Frend. Ep.* vi. viii. 317 We are made to believe that the fourteenth year males are seminifical and pubescent. 1656 in *Blount's Glossogr.*

Seminification (seminifīkāshn), n. [f. L. *seminifex* + (-)IFICATION.] Production of seed.

1662 *W. B. B. Bot. Ess.* II. 152 (f. 152) The

Bot. Terms, *Seminification*, propagation from seed.

Seminiform (seminifōrm), a. Bot. rare. [Formed as SEMINIFIC a.: see -FORM.] Having the form of seeds. † a. *Seminiform attire*, a name given by Grew to the stamens. See ATTIRE sb. 8. Obs.

1676 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. v. § 13 (1682) 37 The Attire, I find to be of two kinds, Seminiforme, and Florid. *Ibid.* IV. II. 167 That sort of Attire, which may be called Seminiform, being usually, as it were, a little sheaf of seed-like Particles, standing on 30 many Pedicels, as the Ear doth upon the End of the Straw.

b. Bory's epithet for the reproductive bodies of Fungi, Polypti, Conserua, and other vegetable or animal organisms which have no specialized generative organs.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Seminiformis*.

Seminist (seminist), n. Biol. [a. F. *seministe* (18th c.), f. L. *seminifera* -SEMEN: see -IST.] (See quot. 1876.)

1876 in ad mixture of the seed of the male with the supposititious seed of the female.

† Seminium (seminifōm). rare. Pl. seminia. [L. *seminium* procreation, also race, stock, breed, f. *semin-*, *semen*: see SEMEN.] The first principle (of anything), germ, etc. = SEMINARY sb. 2.

a. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iv. (1677) 271 The first Seminium of these *Insecta*. 1720 tr. HODGE *Leimologia* 52 There is an Efflux of the contagious Seminium. *Ibid.* 55 Hence it comes strongly to be conjectured, how the pestilential Seminium comes to be hid so secretly in the Porosity of the Air. 1723 MAILLARD *Acc. Inoc. Small Pox* (ed. 2) 15 But in effect, to cleanse Nature from the latent *Fomes* or Seminium, and to secure against that popular Contagion. 1753 CHAMBERLAIN *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Seminium*, a term used by the writers on fossils to express a sort of first principle, from which the several figured stones... are supposed to have their origin. *Ibid.* The seminia of fossils may be as easily sustained in the air, as those of plants and animals. 1822-9 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 425 It is difficult if not impossible, to account... for the quickening of the lurking seminium of the poison at this time rather than at any other. [1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Seminium*, applied (nom. pl.) to the seeds or predisposing causes of disease.]

Seminivorous (seminifōrus), a. rare. Also 7 semenvorous. [f. mod.L. **seminivorus* -ut (f. L. *seminifera* -SEMEN + (-)VORUS devouring) + -OUS.] Eating or feeding on seeds.

1883 HOLME *Armoury* II. 310/5 *Seminivorous* Birds, such as feed upon Seeds, as the Linnet, Jacknife, and... Finches. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispers.* (1823) I. 52 The whole race of graminivorous and seminivorous and fructivorous animals.

Seminocturnal (seminifōrnal), a. Astr. [SEM- 5 b.] Pertaining to, or accomplished in, half a night.

1594, 1664 [see SEMINOCTURNAL 1]. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Good.* VII. xv. 342 The seminocturnal arch of the Ascension of the Ecclesiast. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* 87 By the help thereof [the Meridian] is found... the Seminocturnal Arch of any Star. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astr.* 49 Subtract the seminocturnal arc of the star from its oblique ascension.

Seminude, a. [SEM- 1.] Half naked.

1865 SUTHER *Rom. Family* 220 A seminude Victoria alata in a rapid liza. 1880 'Octy' *Metals* 4, She had floated and bobbed and swum and splashed seminude. 1883 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 110 A seminude figure of a saint holding an ensign.

b. *Bot.* (sec quot. 1849).

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 576 In mignonette, the seed-vessel opens early, so as to expose the seeds, which are called seminule. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 325 True Gymnospermous plants... should be carefully distinguished from those with seminule ovules.

Hence *Semi-nudity*, the condition of being half naked; *concr.* a semi-nude figure.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 417 The glittering seminulities gyrating here. 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 5/1 Then there were the Revolutionary semi-nudity, and the sham Greek dress.

Seminule (semioial). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *seminulum*, diminutive of *L. semen*, *semen*: see SEMEN and -ULE.] A reproductive corpuscle of cryptogamous plants; also a small seed, a spore. Hence *Seminuliferous*, *a.*, bearing seminules.

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Seminvariant. *Math.* Also semi-in-. [f. SEMI- + INVARIANT.] A function of the coefficients of a binary quantic which remains unchanged, except for a constant factor, when $x + \lambda$ is substituted for x , but not when $y + \lambda$ is substituted for y . 1860 in CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1891) IV. 241 The differences, *quod* functions of the given equation, are leading or (to use a shorter expression) [Note. The term 'Seminvariant' seems to me preferable to M. Brioschi's term 'Peninvariant'.] 1882 SYLVESTER in *Amer. J. Math.* V. 79 On Subinvariants, i. e. Semi-Invariants to Binary Quantics of an Unlimited Order.

†**Seminy**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 7 seminie. [irreg. f. L. *semin* (see SEMEN).] = SEMINIFORM. 1671 [see SEMET].

Semi-occasional, *a.* U.S. [SEMI-1.] Occurring once in a while. Hence *Semi-occasionally* *adv.* 1850 'Down Jr.' in *Jordan Yankee Hum.* (1853) 113 Semi-occasional intoxication. 1854 *Putnam's Monthly* May 459/2 A newspaper published semi-occasionally. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. They jest work semioccasionally, or else don't work at all.

Semi-official, *a.* [SEMI-1.] Partly official; depending to some extent upon official authority or knowledge. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* 292 Unless the dinner was a semi-official one. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 2 The semi-official and opposition press has done its best to increase difficulties which required no increasing. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 5/1 The Central News asserts that there is semi-official reason for stating that [etc.]. 1902 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 6/1 The semi-official 'North German Gazette'.

So *Semi-officially* *adv.*, in a semi-official manner. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 191 That a civilian in power had a quarrel with the Commissary-General, and had represented, semi-officially, that great frauds had been committed. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 The Bishop of Basle... writes semi-officially to the King a letter of excuse.

Semiography, *Semiology*, etc.: see SEMEIO-.

Semi-opacity. [SEMI-2; cf. next.] The condition or quality of being semi-opaque.

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* iv. 147 The Opacity of the Uvea, and the Semi-opacity of the Retina. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 117/2 The membrane of the cyst is thin, delicate, transparent, or with a certain nearly semi-opacity.

Semi-opacous, *a.* *rare*. [SEMI-1.] = next. 1663 *Boyle's Final Causes* iv. 147 The Opacity of the Uvea, and the Semi-opacity of the Retina.

Semi-opal. [transl. G. *halbopal* (Werner, 1788).] An inferior variety of opal harder and more opaque than common opal.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 290 Semi Opal... much resembles flint. 1857 DANA *Min.* Min. (1862) 139 Common opal has the hardness of opal and is easily scratched by quartz, a character which distinguishes it from some silicious stones often called semi-opal.

Semi-opaque, *a.* [SEMI-1.] Partly opaque; only partially transparent.

1691 *Ray Creation* II. (1692) 198 The Element of Water looks certain

semi-opaque materials and other substances becoming transparent when plunged in water. 1877 GARNROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 240 Semi-opaque Socotrine and Barbadoes aloes.

Semi-oval, *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [SEMI-6 a.] Of the form of half an oval cut longitudinally, semi-elliptical.

1793 NOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 273 Semi-Oval Arches. 1756 G. DOUGLAS *Winslow's Anat.* II. § 554 The Semi-Oval Fibres of the upper Palpebra. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants Gloss.* 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 798 Aperture entire, semi-oval. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigwags* 100 The whole gardeo-ound is included in a semi-oval hollow.

So *Semi-ovaloid* *a.* 1843 J. F. SOUTH in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 314/2 The Shell... bone very wide.

Semi-ovate, *a.* [SEMI-6 a.] Of the shape of half an egg divided lengthways, ovate on one side only.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 176 *Semiovate*, half Egg-shaped. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants Gloss.* 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 211 Opening semi-ovate.

So †**Semi-ovated** *a.*

1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 The germens of a semi-ovated figure.

Semi-palmate, *a.* *Zool.* [SEMI-7 d.] Partly palmate, half-webbed.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Semi-palmate*, *Semi-palmated*, half palmated or webbed. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 249 Anterior feet cloven, posterior semi-palmate. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 51 This constitutes the semi-palmate (cf. webbed, that is), foot.

So **Semi-palmated** *a.*; hence **Semi-palmation**, the condition of being semi-palmate.

1785 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. 502 Avoset... Feet *semi-palmated. 1808-13 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) III. 63 *Tringa semipalmata*... Semi-palmated Sandpiper. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 439/1 The Caiman are semi-palmated. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 51 They (webs) run out to the end of the first, or along part of the second joint, constituting true *semi-palmation.

Semiparabola. *Math.* [SEMI-6 b.]

1. Half of a parabola.

1656 HOOBES *Six Lessons* iv. 34 You ought to have made a Semiparabola on the Diameter AC. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 809 When Comets describe a Semi-parabola only. 1745 BAILEY (ed. 10) vol. II. *Parabolic Conoid*, a solid figure generated by the rotation of a Semi-parabola about its Axis. 2. 'A curve of such a nature that the powers of its ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of its abscissas' (Hutton, *Math. Dict.*).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Parabola*, Those Curves are likewise to be referred to Parabolas wherein $ax^2 = y^2$, as *E. gr.* $ax^2 = y^2$, $ax^2 = y^2$, which some call Semi-parabolas. 1815 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 150/1 Parabolas, that are expressed by the general equation $ax^2 = y^2$, are called semi-parabolas.

Semi-parabolic, *a.* [In sense 1, f. SEMI-PARABOLA + -IC; in 2, f. SEMI-1 + PARABOLIC a.]

1. (See quot.)

1775 ASH, *Semiparabolic*, comprising half a parabola.

2. Partly of the nature of parabola.

1876 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* (1880) 31 Semi-parabolic representation of spiritual truths.

Semi-parabolical, *a.* [f. SEMIPARABOLA + -ICAL.] = prec. 1.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* xvi. 170 The Body will be carried through the Semiparabolical crooked line AGD. 1656 HOOBES *Six Lessons* iv. 36 Two Mooves, one uniform, the other uniformly accelerated, make the Body describe a Semiparabolical line. 1775 in ASH.

Semi-ped, *-pede*. *Pros.* [ad. L. *semiped*, -pēs, f. *semi*- SEMI- + *ped*, -pēs foot.] A half-foot.

1756 T. SHERIDAN *Brit. Educ.* (1761) 317 An English heroic verse is composed of ten semipeds, or syllables. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 387 'Day' or the sweet approach of even or morn'. Here the caesura after the first semiped *Day*, stops us unexpectedly. 1907 OMOND *Eng. Metrics* 12 The first six lines of *Paradise Lost*, each of which consists of ten 'semipeds'.

So **Semipedal** *a.* *rare* = [L. *semipedalis*].

1658 PHILLIPS, *Semipedal*, consisting of half a foot in measure.

Semi-Pelagian, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. eccl. L. *Semipelagianus*: see SEMI-7 b and PELAGIAN.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the semi-Pelagians or semi-Pelagianism.

1626 *Second Parallel* A iij b, No better then an halfe-faced

Pelagian doctrine before Cassian. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Let. Calc.* I. [They] enabled every sublapsarian, and supralap-

ing the Semipelagian School.

B. sb. An adherent of semi-Pelagianism.

1600 HOOKER *Wks.* (1888) II. 540 If his grace did no otherwise draw our minds than Pelagians and Semi-Pelagians imagined. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 420 Some papists, who are

semi-pelagians; they yet do limit it. 1744

16, The Semipelagians think, that an assisting Grace is necessary, but that the first turn of the will to God is

1885 MARCUS DOOS in *...* pelagians are often sp-

Semi-Pelagianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] A doctrine intermediate between Augustinianism and Pelagianism, taught by Cassian of Marseilles in the 5th century.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) 675 Not disposed by preventing grace, without use of subsequent grace, by Antecedent and

1855 MARCUS DOOS in *...* pelagians are often sp-

Semi-perfect, *a.* *rare*. [SEMI-1; in L. *semiperfectus*.] Imperfect, incomplete.

1623 COCKERAM *Sylva* § 107 The Semi-perfect, betw-

the Fifth, which the Sixth which is more harsh.

Semiquaver (semikwāvar), *sb.* *Mus.* [SEMI-5 a.] A note half the length of a quaver, the sixteenth part of a semibreve. (Also attrib.)

1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joye* iv. Wks. 1870 II. 296 Whiles I searcht the semiquaver toyces, the glancing shadows, the halfe-tones. 1597 MORELY *Introduct. Mus.* Annot. F. 4 Who invented the Crotchet, Quaver, and Semiquaver is uncertain. 1669 [see DEMI-9]. 1796 A. BENFORD *Temple Mus.* xi. 227 The Author had never heard of a Semiquaver. 1848 RIVBAULT *Pianoforte* 57 When groups of Quavers, Semiquavers, &c. are to be repeated several times in succession. 1884 G. MOORE *Minnier's Wife* xiii, Kate, who did not know a crotchet from a semiquaver.

†*b. allusively.* A very short space of time. *The brief and the semiquaver*, jocular amplification of 'the brief' (see BRIEF B. b). *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* II. C 3 b, The breefe and the semiquaver is, wee must haue the descendant you made upon our names, ere you depart. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* iv. xv, Till then, earth's Semiquaver, mirth, farewell.

Hence *Semiquaver v. nonce-wd.*, to drive away with playing semiquavers.

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 127 With wire and catgut he concludes the day, Quavering and semiquavering care away.

Semi-rect, *sb.* Anglicized form of *semirecta*, corruption of *cyma recta*: see CYMA 1.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 13 A Cornice... consisting of a Semirect and a Semirevers and Tuscan Blocks. 1841 MILLER *Old Red Sandstone* viii. (1889) 162 Mouldings somewhat resembling the semi-recta of the architect.

Semirect, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *semirectus*: see SEMI- and RECT a.] Half a right angle.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* xxiv. 285 If the angle of Inclination be semirect.

Semi-revers. Corrupt anglicized form of *cyma reversa*: see CYMA 1. 1776 [see SEMI-RECT sb.].

[**Semi-rife**. In forms *semiryse*, *-rise*, error for *semiryse* (see SEMIVR) in Bailey's *Dict.* 1728, etc.]

Semi-rotary, *a.* [SEMI-7.] Partly rotary.

1850 in WOODCOCK *App. Specif. Pat. Reaping Machines* (1853) 99 The part N moves by a lateral and semi-rotary motion. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 796 *Semi-rotary Engine*, an engine between a reciprocating and rotary one.

So **Semi-rotating**, *-rotative*, *-rotatory* *adjs.*

1881 T. WARDLE *Wild Silks of India* 30 A 'semi-rotating brush is placed over them [cocoon], which quickly catches the exterior fibres of each cocoon. 1846 *Mech. Mag.* 3 Oct. 214 Souter's Patent 'Semirotative Pump'. 1846 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* xxxv. III. 671 Upon these the tibia turns, with a 'semirotatory motion up and down as upon a pair of pivots. 1887 MANTELL *Pterofructus* iii. 233 note, There are some of the large Monitors which can give a semi-rotatory motion to the back teeth.

Semi-savage, *a.* and *sb.* [SEMI-1, 2.] = SEMI-BARBARIAN.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 528 The semisavage sees his tribes retire. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* t. iii. (1878) 77 The rude and semi-savage state in which they are considered to have lived. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 May 5/1 Semi-savage tribes who lived by pillaging caravans.

Hence **Semi-savagedom**, *-savagery*.

1882 MISS BRADDOCK *At. Royal L.* ii. 41 That unsophisticated semi-savagery which Hamleigh had expected in a place so remote. 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Life in Japan* 321 The spirit of semi-savagdom apparent amongst all [classes].

Semi-Saxon, *a.* and *sb.* [SEMI-1, 2. Cf. mod. L. *Semisaxonicus* (Hicks 1689).] *A. adj.* Intermediate between 'Saxon' and 'English'; formerly used by philologists to designate the first period of Middle English, from c. 1100-50 to c. 1250. *B. sb.* The 'Semi-Saxon' language.

1744 *...* The language of our country, which, during that period, may be called Semi-Saxon, had scarcely been reduced to any standard.

1847 (*little*) LAYMOND's *Brut*, or Chronicle of Britain; a poetical semi-Saxon Paraphrase of the Brut of Wace. 1853 MORTON *Auer. R.* Pref. p. x, A few passages in the *Latio* which are not in the semi-Saxon.

Semisection. [SEMI-2.] = HEMISECTION.

1889 LAUREL 13 Apr. 720/2 After semisection of the cervical region in dogs.

†**Semi-semi** = DEMI-SEMI.

1611 COTTER, *Fredon*, *a.* Semi-semi-quaver.

Semi-solid, *a.* [SEMI-7 a.] Half-solid, extremely viscous.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* ii, The gun... was now useless, from sinking in the semisolid black soil. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xviii (1856) 451 The semi-solid character of the ice. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. (1865) i. § 2. 259 Sperm oil becomes semisolid at about 45°. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 152 The tumor was excised... and a semi-solid mass... was removed.

Semisomnous, *a.* *rare*. [f. L. *semisomnus*, -us, f. *semi*- SEMI- + *somnus* sleep.] Half asleep.

1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* viii. 321 While his sister Oblivion reclined semisomnous on a pyramid.

†**Semi-soun**. *Obs.* [f. SEMI-2 + *soun* SOUND. Cf. late L. *semisonus*.] A slight or gentle sound.

1838 CHAMBER *Miller's T.* 511 And so he knocketh with a senny soun [*M.S. Lound*, some soun].

Semisphere. Now *rare*. [f. SEMI- + SPHERE. Cf. late L. *semisphæra*, -ium.] A hemisphere.

1659 TORRIANO, *Semisphæra*, a semy sphear. 1773 DRYDENE *Tour through Sicily* ix. 81 These are all... of a regular figure, either that of a cone or a semisphere. 1792 *Baron Munchausen's Trav.* xxiii. 99 The summit of the mountain, in the shape of a semisphere. 1849

Hence **Semispheric**, *-spherical* *adjs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct. c2b, Semi-

see SEMI. and VOCAL d.] A. 607.

1. Applied to the sound of trumpets, drums, etc. (see quot.).

1614 ADAMS *Dicell's Banket* 28 By vocall speeches, semi-vocall Drummes and Trumpets, mute Ensignes. 1688 b.) 1672 A Semivocall signe, by the Trumpet, or other

2. That is a semivowel.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Semivocal*, pertaining to a semivowel; half-vocal; imperfectly sounding.

B. *So*. A semivowel.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* p. xxiii. Their consonantes be divided in to mutes and liquides or semivowels.

Semivowel (semivow'el). [f. SEMI- + VOWEL, after L. *semivocalis*; see prec. Cf. F. *semi-voyelle*.] A vocal sound that partakes of the nature of a vowel and of a consonant; a letter representing such a sound.

... 'bat of the Roman gram-
the spirants and liquids
As a technical term the
word now most commonly denotes only *v* and *y*, but sometimes it includes these together with the liquids and nasals, chiefly in their non-syllabic values.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* p. xxiii. The latines in soundyng of theyr liquides or semi vowels begyn with *e*. 1552 HULORF s.v. *X*, *X* is a semiuowel, and hath the voice of a double consonante for the which in olde writhings *e* and *g* was used. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Semivowels*, certain Consonants so called, because they have the sound of Vowels, As *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *s*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. xii. 369, (5) the correspondent mute (though it be commonly reckoned for a semivowel). 1726 BROOME *Notes Pope's Olyss.* xvii. 46 When Homer... paints a beautiful face, or an engaging object, he chuses the softest vowels, and most smooth and flowing semivowels. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 p. 3 By tiewing the mute Consonants with Liquids and Semivowels. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* ii. ix. 165 The Semivowel *y*. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* ii. xxxvi. 409 The whole Iroquois family never use the semivowel *y*.

attrib. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* p. xix. (1891) 267 The foam-flowers dropping as the grass-flowers drop, with sharp semivowel consonantal sounds, *fish*.

Semland (e, -ant(e), -aunt, var. ff. SEMBLANT.

Semlar, var. SEMLER *Sc. Obs.*, butler.

Semle, obs. f. SEEMLY *a.*; var. SEMBLE *v.* *Obs.*

Semli, -lich(e), -like, obs. forms of SEEMLY.

Semly, obs. f. SEEMLY; var. SEMBLE *sb.* and *v.*

Semmar, -er, var. forms of SEMAR *Obs.*

Semme, **Semmettic**: see SEME *v.*, SEMITIC *a.*

Semmit (semit). *Sc. Forms*: 5 semat, 6 se-

mitte, 9 semmit, -et. An under-shirt or vest.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Laws Armis* (S.T.S.) 64 Cesar brocht with him nouthir waypyn na armuris na othir defence bot in his semat. 1562-3 *Act 5 Ellis* c. 22 § 1 Unless suche person... doo make... therof tawed... Leather or Parchment or otherwise convert the same into Semittes Panelles [etc.]. 1888 *Glasgow Even. Times* 15 Oct. 3/5 Offering a petticoat and semmit in pledge. 1904 C. F. *Gaz.* Feb. 9 A tight-fitting woollen semmit next the skin (thin and light)... I also carry a semmit made of Welsh flannel, made wide and of full size... I wear this semmit during the evenings and also sleep in it under my night-shirt.

† **Semnable** *a.*, † **Semnably** *adv.* Used by Fuller = SEMBLABLE *a.*, SEMBLABLY *adv.*

1651 FULLER *Abol Rediv.* *Huss* 19 That semnably with rhetorical fusculation I should endeavour to adorn his memoriall. 1659 *Appeal Injured Innoc.* iii. 57 As Marriners... are faine to fetch a compass; Semnably, I. was faine to go about. 1661 *Worthies*, Northumb. (1662) ii. 302 From Berwick to Dover three hundred miles over: That is from one end of the land to the other. Semnally the Scripture expression, From Dan to Ber-sheba.

† **Semnophiteus** (se-mnōpī'kēs). [mod. L. *seminophiteus*, f. Gr. *σέμνος* revered, holy + *πίθος* ape.] A genus of long-tailed, long-limbed Asiatic monkeys. Also, a monkey of this genus: often in anglicized form **Semnophithe** (-pē'k), or -thee (-pēs). Hence **Semnophitheine** *a.*, pertaining to the subfamily *Semnophitheine*, or to the genus *Semnophitheus*; *sb.*, a semnophitheine monkey. **Semnophitheoid** *a.* and *sb.* = prec.

1824 HORSFIELD *Zool. Res. J.* I have been enabled to make a pitheci and of Gibbons. 1838 *keys*, etc. (Libr. Emert. Know much longer in the semnophithees than in any of the ordinary monkeys. 1891 *Century Dict.*, Semnophithees... Semnophitheine *a.* and *sb.*... Semnophitheine *a.* and *sb.*.)

Semola (se'mōlā). [It. *semola* bran.] A trade name for a special variety of semolina.

1853 [see SEMOLETTA] 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Semola*, an Italian name for bran; but often erroneously applied by grocers, and other vendors, to semolino. 1882 in *Octavie*; and in later Dicts. 1895 *Stores' Price-list*, Gluten Preparations for Special Dietary... Semola.

† **Semoletta** (se'mōlētā). *rare*. (In some Dicts. *erron.* semolella.) [It. *semoletta*, dim. of *semola*: see SEMOLA.] A variety of semolina.

1844 T. WEBSTER *Encycl. Dom. Econ.* 767 Semolina... is

collected in the form of rounded grains. (See also quot. 1858.) Also *attrib.*, as *semolina pudding*.

1797 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* III. 82 To broth may be added light puddings, made of bread, semolina, tapioca, or rice. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 395 A good Semolina pudding. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Semolina*. The commercial name for the fine hard parts of wheat rounded by attrition in the millstones, imported chiefly from Italy... In France the name semolino is given to the large hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting machine, after the fine parts have been pressed through its meshes. 1894 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 It is sought, while dividing the bran from the interior of the grain, to break up the latter, not into flour but into fragments known as 'semolina', or 'middlings'. 1904 'E. NESBIT' *Phenix & Carpet* xii. 219 When lunch came it was just bashed mutton and semolina pudding.

Semond: see SEMEND *Obs.*, salmon.

Semonde, **Semoom**: see SIMMON *sb.*, SIMOOM.

† **Semoted**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. L. *semitus*, pa. pple. of *semitere* to separate, f. *se*, apart, *SE* + *movere* to move: see -ED-1.] Separated, removed. 1542 BECON *Pathow. Prayer* vii. Div. Is it ynough yf I pray with my mynde, the berte beyng semoted from mundane affayres?

Semoulina, obs. form of SEMOLINA.

† **Semov'edly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *SE* + *MOVED* ppl. *a.* -LY². Cf. SEMOTED.] Separately.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 38 b. None I will semouedly allude to, but only atainit vice in general. 1623 COCKERAM 1, *Semouedly*, meaning one alone.

Sempect (se'mpekt). *Hist. rare*. [ad. med. L. *sempēta*, *sempēta*, *sympēta*, ad. Gr. *συνπαικτης* playfellow.] A term formerly used in the Benedictine Order, according to Pseudo-Ingulf applied to monks over fifty years old, who were allowed special privileges on account of age.

This seems to be a misapprehension. In the Benedictine Rule itself (cap. xxvii) *sempeternus* denotes the elder monks chosen by the abbot to visit (secretly) an excommunicated brother and to encourage him if likely to fall into despair. 1865 *Encyclop. Herent* xx. Only the ancient sempets—some near upon a hundred and fifty years old—wandered where they would.

† **Semper** (-sempər), the L. adv. *semper* always, used in various nonce-combinations (in imitation of SEMPERVIRENT, etc.), as *semper-annual a.*, unceasing in annual succession; *semper-green*, an evergreen; *semper-identical a.* [after L. phrase *semper idem*, always the same]; *semper-juvenescens a.*, always growing younger; *semper-lent*, unvarying gentleness.

1623 COCKERAM 1, Accustomed Gentleness, *Semperlent*. 1694 WESTACOTT *Seriph. Herb.* 18 The common Bay-tree, which is a sempergreen, is now commonly found in most Gardens. 1820? WALKER *Esq. & Cril.* (1850) 98 That perfectly sempergreen display of idiosyncratic egotism which runs through... all his varieties. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* 1... of sempergreen and sempergreenness.

Lord Mayors be and semperannal Lords?

Sempervirent (sempər'vīrənt), *a.* [f. L. *semper* always + *virent-em*, pr. pple. of *virere* to be green.] Evergreen.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iv. § 6. 109 Bacciferous semper-virent shrubs. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 762 It is semper-virent, and grows in sandy places. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) Gloss., *Sempervirent*, evergreen.

Sempervirid (sempər'vīrīd), *a.* *Bot.* [Formed as prec. + L. *virid* is green, *VRID a.*] = prec.

1911 in WEBSTER. (*Obs.* or *rare*.)

† **Sempervive**. *Obs.* Also 8 (after Sp.) *semper vive*. [Anglicized form of SEMPERVIVUM. Cf. F. † *semperve* (Cotgr. 1611), Sp. *siempre-viva*.] The houseleek.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage*... is scarce to be *Sylvā* 29 The two or three years. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 124 With semper vive Unload their bowels.

attrib. 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1752) 257 Purge them with aloes, or semperve leaves cleared of their outward skins.

† **Semper-vivens**. *Obs.* *rare*. [mod. L., f. L. *semper* always + *vivens*, pr. pple. of *vivere* to live.] The houseleek.

1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Physit.* 98 Of Semper-Vivens.

† **Sempervivum** (sempər'vīvūm). [L. *sempervivum* neut. of *sempervivus* ever-living. The fem. *semperviva* (sc. *herba*) was also used.] *a.* The houseleek. *b.* A genus (Linnaeus 1737) of crassulaceous plants containing the houseleek, *S. tectorum* and about 30 other species; a plant of this genus.

1591 PERCYVALL *Span. Dict.*, *Yerva puntera*, sempervivum, *Aizois*. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* 134 Two Serpents, erected, azure, having a branch of semper vive proper between their heads. 1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Rocheport's Caribby Isl.* 62 *Sempervivum*. There are in these Islands several kinds of Herbs that never dye or wither. 1882 *Garden* 2 June 306/2 To see the pleasing tints and forms of the Sempervivums at the present season makes one wonder why these plants are not grown in every rock garden.

Sempill, obs. *Sc.* form of SIMPLE *a.*

Sempitan, obs. f. SUMPTAN, Malay blow-gun.

Sempitern (sempitəm), *a.* *arch.* Forms:

4-7 sempitern, 6 sempitern, 6- sempitern.

[*a.* OF. *sempiternus*, ad. L. *sempiternus*, f. *sempere* always (cf. *seviternus*: see ETERNE *a.*)] = next.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 88 That is the god, whos mageste Alle othere thynges schal governe, And his beinge is sempitern. 1440 CANGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1368 Than is oure feyth grounded on no lye, but on swiche thyng whiche is sempitern. 1535 SREAN *Cron. Sect.* i. 505 In sempitern remembrance to be Of Christe deib and Christianite. 1624 DANCUS *Birth of Hercules* Ded. Under whose Sacred Sempitern Defence Long live, Chast Star. 1633 E. HOOKER *Pordage's Myst. Div.* Pref. E. 107 The only True, semper eadem, sempitern, ever-adorable and super-benedict Tri-une Deitie. 1866 BLACKMORE *Crackad Novel* xviii. That asylum is inviolable and sempitern. I hope. 1875 J. ELIAS *Caesar in Egypt* 66 Those unexampled Temples sempitern.

Sempiternal (sempitə'nāl), *a.* Also sempiternall, sempytarnal, -el, 5-7 sempiternal, 6 sempytarnall, 6-7 sempeternal [*a.* F. *sempiternel* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *sempiternalis*, f. L. *sempiternus*: see SEMPTERN *a.* and -AL.] Enduring constantly and continually; everlasting, eternal.

14. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 113 As thou art cyte of god, & sempiternal throne, Here now, blessyd lady, my

Plutarch, Camillus (1595) 152 Some writers say, that they [the Vestals] had nothing els in keeping but the sempiternal fire. 1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* x. 437 Queene Elizabeth of sempiternal renowne. 1730 G. GUTHRIE *Monogr.* (1900) 66 Fearing it might be a sempiternal work to him. 1784 COWER *Act* ii. 199 All truth is from the sempiternal source Of Light Divine. 1811 J. JEWELL *Corr.* 18 July (1804) 274 Dull dinner... with the sempiternal saddle of mutton. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Auld All.* III. cxiv. 75 Two sources of war ar sempiternal. 1881 *World* 20 Aug. 8/1 We have discovered the elixir of sempiternal juvenility.

Sempiternally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Everlastingly, eternally.

1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folsys* (1874) i. 27 God is above and regneth sempiternally [with sempternally] Which shall vs deme at his last Judgement. 1635 PACITT *Christianegr.* App. 22 The Word and his Spirit sempiternally proceed from God, and are sempiternally in him. 1693 URQUHART's *Rabelais* iii. v. That is to be done infinitely and sempiternally. 1879 ESCOTT *England* xi. (1881) 161 The filthy back-kitchen of the den, sempiternally reeking with the fumes of bad drink and vile tobacco. 1895 LANGWILL *Master* ix. 245 It wore a sempiternally festive air.

† **Sempiternity**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *sempiternitas*, f. L. *sempiternus*: see SEMPTERN *a.* and -ITY.] Duration without end; perpetuity.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stoffe* 22 Or thou wilt commend thy mutes to sempiternity and have image and statue cast in

te in in
temity of merit that they were determined to discover in him in all time forthcoming.

† **Sempiternize**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. SEMPTERN *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To perpetuate.

1693 URQUHART's *Rabelais* iii. viii. The sempiternizing of Human Race.

† **Sempiternly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. SEMPTERN *a.* + -LY².] = SEMPTERNALLY *adv.*

c. 1450 *Shiour Saluacion* (1838) 140 The gude entre in the joye of thaire lord sempiternly.

Sempiternous, *a.* ? *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. OF. *sempiternus*, f. L. *sempiternus*: see SEMPTERN *a.* and -OUS.] Sempiternal.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xv. A Sempiternous Crone and old Hag. *Ibid.* ii. xvii. Great old sempiternous trots [Fr. *grandes vieilles sempiternouses*]. 1809 W. IRVING *Knicker.* vi. 14 (1849) 335 *a.* race of pestilent sempiternous belkames.

† **Sempiternum** (sempitə'nūm). *Obs.* [L. *sempiternum*, neut. of *sempiternus* SEMPTERN.] A quality of woollen cloth made in the 17th c. and similar to PERPETUANA. Cf. EVERLASTING *sb.*

1633 in *Neworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 295 For one yearde and a halfe of Sempiternum tij. vj. 1665 *Ibid.* 300. 1865 BRAYWAT *Comm.* *Two Tales* 65 She would have her Husband's Life of any Stuff rather than *Perpetuans* or *Sempiternum*.

Semplar, obs. form of SAMPLER.

1685 BOYLE *Satnör. Air* Pref. 1 To give a Semplar or Specimen of what may be done upon the other Heads of the designed History.

Semple, obs. form of SIMPLE.

Sempre vive, variant of SEMPERVIVE *Obs.*

Sempster, **Sempstress**, etc.: see SEMASTER, SEAMSTRESS.

† **Semsem** (se'msem). [Arab. *سمنسيم* *simsim*, prob. ad. Gr. *σησαμύνη*] = SESAME. Also *attrib.* 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* i. (1873) 1. 17 Some sorghum, sem-

1899 19th Cent. Aug. 273 An interminably long stretch of dhurra cultivation appears, varied by sem-sem plants.

Semeter, -etress(e), obs. ff. SEMASTER, -STRESS.

Semulnora, obs. variant of SIMULACRE.

† **Semuncia** (sɪm'vɒnʃə). *Rom. Antig.* Pl. -iæ (sɪm'vɒnʃi, f.). [L. *semmuncia*, f. *semmi*-SEM- + *uncia*

OUNCE *sb.*] A half-ounce, the twenty-fourth part

Urena, are names used to designate a product of wheat.

Semolina (se'mōlīnā). Also semoulina, † semolino. [Altered form of It. *semolino*, dim. of *semola* bran: see SEMOLA.] An article of food consisting of those hard portions of 'flinty' wheat which resist the action of the millstones, and are

¶ 4. Misused for: A senator. *Obs. rare.*

157. *SEMPUL Compl. Fort.* 87 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. Of Julius Cesar... Staine be his Senatis... By his awin kinsmen Brutus and Cassius. *Ibid.* 210 To keep sic senatis it sall deore your land. 1609 *Eve. Woman in Hum.* C 4 b. The olde Senate has put on his spectacles, and Lentulus and bee are turning the leaves of a dog-hay, leaves of a worme eaten Chronicle, and they want Tullies judgement.

5. *attrib. as senate-chamber, fight, hall, etc.*
a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* June 1645. The Senate-hall (at Venice). 1736 *THOMSON Liberty v.* 688 In the warm struggles of the senate-fight. 1737 *SAVAGE Of Public Spirit* 161 Bid Courts of Justice, Senate-chambers join, Till various All in one proud Work combine! 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* ii. vii. The rugged remains of temples and tombs and palaces and senate halls and theatres.

Senate-house. [*HOUSE sb.1*]

1. A house or building in which a senate meets.
c 1550 N. SMYTH tr. *Herodian* ii. 18 He went to the Senate house. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* ii. 52 We'll send Mark Antony to the Senate house. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 389 Musing meditation most affects The pensive secrecy of desert cell. And sits as safe as in a Senate house. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 4 Oct. 1641. The Senate-house of this city [Antwerp] is a very spacious and magnificent building. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 162 ¶ 7 It was usual for them to expel a Senator who had been guilty of great Immoralities out of the Senate-House. 1886 *EUGEL. Brit.* XX. 815 The Curia or senate-house.

transf. a 1586 *STONE Arcadia* ii. (Sommer) 129 b. The senate house of the planets was at no time so set, for the decreeing of perfection in a man, as at that time all folks skilful therein did acknowledge. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* i. 1. 10. 1821 *SHIRLEY Hellas* Prol. 2 It is the day when all the sons of God Wait in the roofless senate-house, whose floor Is Chaos.

2. *spec.* The building which serves for the meetings of the senate of a university, esp. of Cambridge.

1748 *SALMON Foreigner's Camp. Cambr.* 15 The Senate-House [etc.]... House at Cam... senate-house the elections of all the officers of the university take place, the appointments of the magistrates, the admissions

b. *attrib.* Senate-house examination, examination for degrees in Cambridge University; so Senate-house examiner; Senate-house problem, a mathematical problem proposed in a Senate-house examination.

1737 *Math. Probl. Jr. Senate-House Exam. Papers* Pref. 7 Questions which have actually been set from time to time, at the Senate-House examinations. 1855 *Househ. Words* 8 Dec. 412/2 He harassed me with questions about the book as pertinaciously as any senate-house examiner. 1875 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* (1896) IX. 246 A Senate-house Problem.

† **Senatical.** a. *Obs. rare.* [*SENATE + -IAL*] Of or pertaining to a senate.

16... Or
inc ple.
1657 ich
overthrows Monarchy, the same overthrows a Senatical Government.

† **Senatoire.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *senatoire*, ad. med. L. *senātorium*, f. *L. senātor*.] A senate-house.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* ii. 11. When he was comen home from the senatoire. [*CF. SENATORY sb.1 2.*]

Senator (*senātor*). Forms: 3-5 *senatur*, 3-7 *senatur*, 4-5 *senatur*, *sinatur*, 4-6 *senatur*, 5 *senatur*, *senatur*, *senatur*, (6 *senatur*), 6- *senatur*. [a. OF. *senateur* (mod. F. *senateur*), ad. L. *senātor*, f. *sen-em*, *senex* old, old man; a parallel formation with *senātus* SENATE. Cf. Sp., Pg. *senador*, It. *senatore*.]

1. A member of a senate. a. A member of the ancient Roman senate.

In some of the early examples (c 1290, c 1286, 1399, and perhaps others) the writers evidently attribute to antiquity the usage of their own time, according to which 'the senator of Rome' was the title of a single high official. See sense 2. c 1205 *LAY. 25337* Pat was hurh þa senaturs þa þe sinad heolden. c 1290 *St. John* 81 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 404 For þe senatur him a-slov; þat was þo of rome, In contek þat heom was bi-twene. 13... *Seign. Sag.* 1267 Amorewe aros that sinatur. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's* T. 863 For which this Emperour hath sent anon His senatur... And other lordes... On Surryens to taken heigh vengeance. 1390 *Gower Conf.* i. 199 This Lord, with whom sche scholde go, Of Rome was the Senatur. c 1400 *St. Alexius* 65 Perfore þe riche Emperoure Of þe Cite made hym Censature. 1422 *YONGE tr. Secreta Secret.* xxxi. 178 The Sinatours of the Cite (of Rome). 1475 *Ch. Noblesse* 1 The noble cenatur of Rome Kayus son. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* Comm., Wks. II. 292 Quben Cesar was slayn by the Senaturis. 1540-1 *ELNOT Image Gov.* xxxix. (1544) 101 b. For thy payement wendest and thou shalt have the worthy to 1566 B. KENNETT right of naming Senators being'd at first to the Kings; afterwards the Consuls chose, and refer'd them to the People for their Approbation; But at last the Censors engross'd the whole Privilege of conferring this Honour. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* i. vii. 'The emperor has been giving a splendid supper to the senators,' answered Sallust.

b. A member of the senate or governing council in other states of antiquity.

1586 *Sir E. Hony Pol. Disc.* Truth viii. 23 The Ephores, having chosen a Senator that was very true, commanded him [etc.] 1602 *SHAKS. Timon* v. i. 139 The Senators of

Athens, greet thee Timon. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. Plato iii. (1687) 159/2 That he was a Senator, implies he was full thirty years old at that time, according to Solon's Law. 1790 *COWPER Odys.* viii. 56 He... led the way, whom follow'd all The sceptred senators. 1837 *THIRLWALL, Greece* xxxv. IV. 379 The senators, ephors, and other magistrates [at Sparta].

c. A member of the senate or governing body in certain mediæval and modern cities of Europe. Cf. SENATE I c.

1640 *THE Count d'Ar-chinto* has received his Patent from Spain, to be first Senator of Milan. 1741 *LAOY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Montagu* 25 Aug. (1893) II. 95 The senators [at Genoa] can converse with no strangers during the time of their magistracy. 1762 *New Biogr. Dict.* IX. 222 s. v. *Peireux*. They... were sent to Aix to their uncle Claude Fabry, their father's elder brother, who was senator there. 1782 J. AOMAS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 404 [At the Hague] I am going to dine with... a number of Ambassadors and Senators. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherk.* i. (1868) I. 12 The Sage-Men chose annually a board of senators.

d. *gen.* A member of a governing body or parliament. Often applied (unofficially and sometimes rhetorically) to a member of either House of the British Parliament.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 35 Perfore was i-made a counsaile of þe real strete of Calne... here seten in an hize hous þe senatures of Engeland. a 1513 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. ecxvii. (1811) 234 A nyce folyshe couenaunte ought nat to be holden... without the holly assent of the senatours of the same lande. 1553 *EDEM Tract. New Ind.* (Arh.) 17 The Magistrates... are no lesse esteemed then amonge vs Sena-tours or Lord of the Counsayl. 1628 A. LEIGHNOS *Appl. Poet.* Ep. Ded. To the right Honourable & High Court of Parliament, Right Honorable and High Senators. Such hath bene the care [etc.]. 1660 *TATHAM Roy. Oak* 8 Holding... in the other [hand] a statute Book as a Senator and maintainer of laws. 1708 *SWIFT Prefat.* for 1708. 6 At home, the Death of an old famous Senator will happen on the 15th. a 1763 W. KINC *Lit. & Polit. Anecd.* (1819) 35 [The Duke of Wharton's] speech... was indeed not unworthy of the oldest and most accomplished senator... in either House of Parliament. 1776 J. AOMAS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 215, I had rather build stones upon Penn's hill, than to be the first Prince in Europe, or the first General or Senator in America. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 171 He had, during the first year of the Long Parliament, been honourably distinguished among the senators who laboured to redress the grievances of the nation. 1894 *SIR J. ASTLEY Fifty Yrs. Life* II. 123 How those forty senators [sc. the Irish M.P.'s] (or their successors) have been going on since, is notorious.

e. In vaguer sense: A counsellor, statesman; † a leader in State or Church. Also *fig.*

1 wysdome. 1548 tr. *Virel's Exposit.* XII Art. Chr. Faith M. vj h. Euen so hathe the church hys spiritual policie... 16... their g... *Glossogr.* *Muncerians*, a sort of Anabaptists, so called from Tho. Muncer, who by their Prophet, Senator and General, when they rose in Rebellion in Suevia and Franconia, &c. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* i. 73 Those green-rohd senators of mighty woods, Tall oaks.

f. The official title of a member of the senate or upper house of the legislature in the United States, in modern France, Italy, etc.

In the U.S., *Senator* prefixed to the surname denotes a member of the federal Senate, not of the Senate of a particular state.

1788 J. STOKES in *M. Cutter's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 275 The Constitution of the United States pleases me much, but you ought to allow the people to have the power of appointing Senators-extraordinary in cases of exigency, as of war, or national distresses. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. iii. viii. The long-gowned Senators of France. 1863 *BRIGHT Sp. Amer.* 30 June (1876) 139 He has been for many years a Senator from the State of Mississippi. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 347/1 He [Dombrowski] was named in 1815 general of cavalry and senator palatine of the new kingdom of Poland. 1905 R. BACON *Passport* iii. 17 He was a well-known scientist... and, in recognition of his work in the domain of physical science, had been created a senator of the Italian kingdom.

2. In Papal Rome: The title given at various periods from the 12th c. onwards to the civil head of the city government, appointed by the Pope.

[c 290, c 1386, 1390: see sense 1 a, and the note.] 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett.* xxvi. I. 427 In this [Senatorial] palace are held the sittings of Rome's one senator, and of the Judges of the Tribunal. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 153 Anarchy of Rome... induced Innocent in 1354 to send him [Rienzi] back as a governor with the title of Senator.

3. *Senator of the College of Justice:* in Scotland, the official designation of a Lord of Session.

1540 *Sc. Acts* Fac. V (1814) II. 371/2 Pe president vice-president and senators of the College of Justice. 1562 in *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 4 The Senators, ordinaries of our College of Justice... 3 Jan. 8/2 One of the Justice in Scotland.

18th c. *Obs.*

1761 *Ann. Reg.* IV. ii. 51/1 He was a respectable member of The Killers of Care... The Senators [etc.].

5. The Ivory Whale-gull.
[a 1713 *RAY Syn. Avium* 126 Raths-herr i. e. Senator *Friedrich Martens*.] 1852 *MACGILLIVRAY Brit. Birds* V. 508 *Cetoparacter eburneus*. The Ivory Whale-Gull... Senator.

Senatorial (*senātor-iāl*), a. [*f. L. senātor-i-us* (*f. senātor-em* SENATOR) + -AL. Cf. F. *senatorial* (1727 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. Of or pertaining to a senator or senators; characteristic of or befitting a senator: consisting of senators. a. With reference to ancient Rome, or to other states of antiquity.

Senatorial order: the highest of the three ranks of citizens in the later Roman republic.

1792 *COWPER Iliad* x. 490 Hector, with all the Senatorial Chiefs [ix. 414 600i Βοιάνθρονος εἰσι]. 1842 *SMITH'S Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 851/1 It has been supposed by Niebuhr... that a senatorial census existed at Rome at the commencement of the second Punic war. 1850 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* ii. (1859) I. 53 Whole cities and states placed themselves sometimes under the protection of a senatorial patron. a 1859 *DR. QUINCEY Aelius Lantia* Wks. 1860 X. 306 A Roman noble, a man... of senatorial rank.

b. With reference to modern senates.

1740 *Johnson's Debates* (1789) I. 19 (Sir R. Walpole), The authority which can be conferred only by senatorial sanctions. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. ii. 175 Not as at Venice, and many other senatorial assemblies. 1796 *COLERIDGE Watchman* No. 1. 20 The attack on the Duke of Bedford, for enjoying the senatorial office by hereditary right. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* ii. He eschewed honours senatorial. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 145 The senatorial leader.

2. Of a Roman province under the Empire: Administered by the senate (not by the emperor).

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 102 Into those provinces which were senatorial, the senate continued to send pro-consuls or praetors as Governors. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 342 Bithynia [was] at that time a senatorial province.

3. U.S. 'Entitled to elect a Senator: as, a Senatorial district' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Hence *Senatorially* *adv.*, in a senatorial manner.

1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* i. 17 The mother was cheerful; the father senatorially grave. 1821 *Examiner* 83/1 What-ever may he thought senatorially of the modest assertion... the people at large may laugh at it.

Senatorialian (*senātor-i-ān*), a. (and *sb.*). [*f. L. senātor-i-us* (see *prec.*) + -AN. Cf. OF. *senatorien* (Godef.), mod. F. *senatorien* (1690 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

a. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a senator; = SENATORIAL a. 1. Now chiefly as applied to the senatorial order of ancient Rome, its members, their privileges, etc.

1614 *GORGES Lucan* v. 167 The Senatorial orderd state Is neuer chang'd by place of order. *Ibid.*, That great Senatorian traine. 1629 *MAXWELL Herodian* 74 Yet was he far exceeded in Birth by many of the Senatorian Order. 1665 *MANTLEY Grotius' Law* C. Wars 940 Janinus, having solded himself into a Senatorian Gravity, began thus to speak. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 192 The dignity of the

occasions. 1880 R. OWEN *Sanctorate Cathol.* 12 Mar. 136 He was of a high senatorian family at Rome.

2. = SENATORIAL a. 2.

1842 G. LONG in *SMITH'S Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 80x/1 The Senatorian provinces.

b. *sb.* ? *nonce-use.* A partisan of the senate.

1869 *SEELYE Ess. & Lect.* (1870) 21 [Augustus] began as a professed Senatorian;... he became ultimately emperor.

† **Senatorialic.** a. *Obs.* [*f. SENATOR + -IAL*] = SENATORIAL a.; also used over by a senate.

a 1618 *RALEIGH Max.*

that State is Senatoric

Hist. France v. 10 1

array, with a Senatorial countenance.

† **Senatorious.** a. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. senātor-i-us* (see SENATORIAL a.) + -OUS.] = SENATORIAL a.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 20 This Head of the Roman Hierarchy with his purple Cardinals are so Emperor-like and of such a Senatorious splendour.

Senatorship (*senātor-ship*). [*f. SENATOR + -SHIP*] The office or dignity of a senator.

1602 *CAREW Cornw.* ii. 120 From which step his courage and wisdom raised him by degrees to... the Senatorship of Rome. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. 111. ix. We have got to the last scene of all, that ends this history of the Grondin Senatorship. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug., *Lit. Suppl.* 12 The senatorship conferred on him by Napoleon.

† **Senatory.** *sb.1 Obs.* [ad. med. L. *senātorium*, f. L. *senātor-i-us* (see SENATORIAL a.): see -ORY 1.]

1. The senatorial order or body.

Chaucer's use is due to mistaking the *adj.* for a *sb.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. pr. iv. (1868) 74 Pe reinte of pe senatorie [is noping but] a grete charge [L. et senatorii census gravis sarcina]. 1528 *ROY Rede* me (Arh.) 40 As for the comens vniuersally And a grete parte of the senatory Were of the same intencion. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. ii. § 6. 400 The Achaians... by a Ralenator and two Praetors, ordered all things in their Commonweale.

2. A senate-house. (Cf. SENATOIRE.)

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* ii. ii. And thus hit happend anon after that alle the wyues of rome cam to the senatorye.

Senatory (*senātor-i*), *sb.2* Also -orio. *French* [*list*.] [ad. F. *senatorie*, f. L. *senātor* SENATOR: see -ERY.] The landed estate granted to a senator under the consulate and the first empire.

1804 *Revol. Plutarch* III. 164 Lucien was... afterwards ordered to visit his senatories on the Rhine. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 303 A senatory shall be established in the departments of Rome and Trasimene. 1827 *SCOTT Napoleon* xxix. Wks. 1870 XI. 349 Monsieur Fargues, senator of the district of

P. Simple lvi, Miller was sent on board of the frigate, and under surveillance. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, I tell you they are rascals; men fit to send to the hulks.

b. To consign (a departed spirit) to (a place or condition).

c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) prol. iii. 3 For þi he giuis us respit, þat we sal mende ure sinne and sþin to þe ioy he sent. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 632 To torment sent before this time. 1837 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* v. The abode to which departed spirits are sent after this life.

c. In various phrases with the meaning to kill, put to death.

a. 1586 STONE *Arcadia* ii. (Sommer) 211 b, I. sent him to feede fishes. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* v. ii. 110 What, is thy hand to weak? then mine shall helpe To send them down to euerlasting night. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i. (1656) 59 He must make you [judges] or none, for all the old ones Her father he hath sent a fishing. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 78 Thus was I. sent to my account With all my imperfections on my head. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 Ere they could strangle him, he sent three of them to the Deuill. 1721 W. KING *tr. Naude's Ref. Politics* iii. 100 Quintus Fabius sent a hundred thousand Gauls into the other world.

** With a thing as object.

4. To cause (a thing) to be conveyed or transmitted by an intermediary to another person or place.

Beowulf 471 (Gr.) Sende ic Wylfingum ofer wæteres bycgas ealde madmas. 1225 *Ancre.* R. 416 Gif heo mei spariæn eni poure schreden, sende ham al derneliche ut of hire woanes. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4162 His kyrtill sal we. til his fader sende. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 426 Ful redy hadde he his Apothecaries To sende him [i. e. the sick man] drogges. 1471 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 25, I shal sende yw money to hwe ywif soch stwe as I will have. 1536 CROWELETT *Let.* 30 Apr. in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 11, I sende your lordship certain Crampe rings to be bestowed there amoniges your Freendes. 1663 *Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* Advnt., Though it come not forth before, divers parts were sent to the Press in 1660, or 1661. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* xlvii. Wks. 1875 II. 353, I sent my letter to the post. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 5 We sent on Board the Pearl twelve Butts. of Water. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser. u. Passion & Princ.* viii, Stages go every hour. by which Mr. W. may send his trunk with safety. 1826 *Museum Criticum* I. 137 Mr. Blomfield's edition of the *Persæ* of Æschylus will very shortly be sent to Press. 1859 TENNISON *Elaine* 544 Since the knight Came not to us, of us to claim the prize, Ourselves will send it after. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xii. 11 Or most speedily send me back the napkin.

b. To cause (food, wine) to be handed (to a guest).

1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* ii. 52 Why, Madam...shan't I send you a biscuit? 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser. u. Passion & Princ.* v, Perhaps, Miss Rodney, you will let me send you wine... What wine do you take? *Ibid.*, General... you eat nothing; let Mr. Rodney send you some lamb.

c. To serve up (food, a course, meal): only with *in*, *up*, and in phr. to send to table.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 64 The Countrey cannot produce Apples or other Fruits that was sending up to the Table. 1687 MTCZ *Gr. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. *Send*, Bid the Steward to send in Dinner. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 25 It should... be sent in hot and hot. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser. u. Passion & Princ.* v, What paper is that, in which those cutlets have been sent to table? 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Booth's Childr.* ii, He found the cook just resting after sending up the late dinner.

d. Of a country: To export.

1506 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 16 It sendes to the Easte countreys verie fatt Rye. 1798 COWPER *Task* iii. 583 Those [sc. greenhouse plants] Ausonia claims, th' Azores send Their jessamine.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* Also with *up*.

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 51 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 163 Al þet beste þet we heiden þider [sc. to heaven] we hit solde sende. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 73 Todel þine zauld uram þe hodye þe þoyte, send þine herte in-to þe oþre word. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. 1. 409 We from the West will send destruction Into this Cities bosome. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 195 When all things that breath... send up silent praise To the Creator. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocritus's Tract.* ii. 67 The sky overcast with Clouds, that now and then sent us some drops of Rain. 1780 COWPER *Progr.* Err. 256 Has some sickly eastern waste Sent us a wind to parch us at a blast? 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* i, That sea which holds no living fish...and...sends not, like other lakes, a tribute to the ocean.

5. To dispatch (a boat, carriage, etc.). Also with *out*.

a. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1101, And se cyng syððan scripa ut on sæ sende his broðer to dære & to lættinge. c. 1200 ORMIN 8701, & Drihtin sende an kartte himan [sc. Helyas] & 1325 MINOR *Poems* (ed. Hall) i. 19 þai sent þaire schippes on laka side With flesch and wine. 1594 KVD *Cornelia* ii. iii. 182 The Merchant, that for private gaine, Doth send his Ships to passe the maine. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 3 The Commodore sent out a Privateer Sloop. 1836 MARSHALL *Midsh. Easy* xi, There would be two boats sent for them.

6. To dispatch (a message, letter, telegram, etc.) by messenger, post, or other means of communication. So *To send cards* (of invitation).

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xxiii. 213 Ne ðeah eow hwele ærendgewrit came, suellec hit on sende sic. c. 1200 ORMIN 2881 þatt Drihtin hæfde sendd biss word Till him. c. 1225 *Ancre.* R. 422 3c ne schulen senden letters... huten leauc. 1340-70 *Anc.* & *Dind.* 92 rubric, How dindrusc sendd an answer to alexandre by letter. c. 1460 Fortescue *Sib.* & *Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 143 þat all suppli-cations which schalbe made to be kynges... be title, Kyng Latyne till ðneas send message For peax. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 86 The Ambassador...sent intelligence of the same into England. 1721 SWIFT *Trist.* to Stella 13 Apr., I sent

my excuses, adorned with about thirty compliments, and got off as fast as I could. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* ii. 49 She very well knows that I have not sent cards but twice the whole season. 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xvii. § 5 (ed. 3) 519 Heliogabalus being thus victorious, sent intelligence of his success... to the senate. 1859 LYTTON *What wilt he do* xii. xi, I sent a telegram. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Culbert* xviii. 225, I sent him a line...just to say that I had succeeded in finding you.

b. To send (a person) word: to transmit a message (to a person); to inform, notify. Const. of, clause, or inf.

c. 1205 LAW. 25309 Bi us he sende word þe þat he wule to bisse londe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 145 And syne till Scotland word sende be, That that suld mak ane assemble. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 13 And so God sent worde to the kinge and the citee bi the profete Ionas, but yef [etc.]. 1570 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 235, I pray you send me worde by this hearer what you thinke. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* vi. v. 59 He sent me word to stay within. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 18. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1689) 38/2 You send me word of an expedition you are preparing. 1721 SWIFT *Trist.* to Stella 1 Dec., Whenever you would have any money, send me word three weeks before. 1886 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* xii, Not long after, word was sent forward that Jim Hawkins was wanted in the cabin.

c. With the message expressed by a clause † or inf.

a. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, Da seonde se kyning æfter þone abbode þet he æuestlice scolde to him cumon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1239 Pis erl. to þe kinge off sende þat he sould... is herte somdel amende. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2209 The Soudan sent to sir Torent than, With honger that these people be slan. 1592 KVD *Sp. Trag.* iii. ii. 88 Ile send to him to meet The Prince and me. *Ibid.* iii. xii. 58 Although he send not that his Sonne returne. c. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Feb. 1672, We took order to send to the Plantations that none of their ships should adventure homeward single.

† d. To send greeting: see GREETING *vbl.* sh. Obs.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* u. x. (1891) 124 Bonifatius papa sende Eadwine greting. c. 1205 LAW. 28785 And æfte wolde heom eadwe gæden hære gætinges. c. 1285 *Col. Ave. Per. Duffin*

Acts xxiii. 26.

e. In complimentary formulae, to send (one's) compliments, love, respects, etc. † Also, to send health, happiness, etc.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse Ded.*, Your most humble servant william Caxton...sends unto you peas helthe Joye and victorie upon your Eneymes. 1732-3 L.D. CARTERET *Let.* 24 Mar. in Swift's *Let.* (1767) III. 36 The whole family of my ladies send their compliments. 1779 MISS M. TOWNSHEND in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 100 My father is very well, and sends his love to you. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* ii. xiii, My aunt desires to send her affectionate regards to you. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, She made George write...and persisted in sending Mamma's kind love in a postscript. 1882 — *Esmond* ii. xi, The man said...that his young mistress had sent her duty.

7. Of God, fate, chance, etc.: 'To grant as from a distant place' (J.); to cause to happen or come into existence; to ordain as a blessing or a punishment.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xix. 3 ðehere ðe dryhten...send ðe fulum of halzum. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic wille sende fiod. c. 1200 ORMIN 5521, & 332 to þannken innwardlið Drihtin all þatt he sendeð. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1597 For þi in forme of iugement God thought a neu vengeance to sent. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 162 Euit dedes er of ous awn entent, And all gude dedes for god er sent. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* ii. 72 b, If y^e gods did not vouchsafe to send them raine in due season. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* II. iii. i. 51 Now Ioue in his next commodity of hayre, send thee a beard. 1697 DRVDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 774 The Nymphs...have sent a Plague among thy thriving Bees. 1734 *Poet. Ess.* Man 123 God sends not ill. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothd.* vi. I, appoint thee to be kept in ward in the western tower, till God send us relief. 1877 W. S. GILBERT *Sorcerer's* i. Quintette, Bless the thoughtful fates that send him Such a wife to soothe his years. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* v, Ah, spring was sent for lass and lad.

Proverbial. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 132 He maye sendeth vs good fathers, 1668 R. B. ADAGIA *Scol.* the meat with it. *Ibid.*

21 God sends meat, and the Devil sends Cooks.

b. In the phrase *God, Heaven, Lord send*; (also simply *send*); esp. with clause as obj. and † with obj. and compl.

† *God send* (a person) safe, victorious, etc. = God grant that he may be safe, etc. † *God send* (you, us, etc.) with that you, we, etc. may do

Gret God sen we had euir with him past! 1530 PALSCR. 701/1 God sende him good spede. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 330 Grit God we pray, sen Francis wald perceaue...How he tha [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 773 God send grace they hurt not. 1601 SHAKS. *Alb. Wint.* i. 190 God send him well. 1649 W. DUGDALE in *Let. Eminent Men* (Camden) 196 God send him well recover. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. ii. 45 God keep you all, Gentlemen; and send you meet this day with another bitch Ouer. 1690 COWPER *Eng. Friar* iii. 28 *Tr. Tho.* I have a great fancy I shall do well in the Country. *La. C.* Ah! send thou dost. 1740 *Thesaurus Musicus* in W. H. CUMMINGS *God Save the King* (1902) 83 God save our Lord the King...Send him victorious, Happy and Glorious. 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* iii. (1778) 136 Lord send us safe to Old England, say 11. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxxii, God send my poor people may have no cause to wish their old man hack again. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* iii. viii, Heaven send him happy, but I fear for the success of my prayers. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Heaven forgive me if I am wrong, and send me just thoughts.

*** absolute uses.

8. *absol.* To send a message or messenger. Const. *after*, to.

971 *Blicki. Hom.* 205, & [he] hic lærede þæt he raost to Rome sendon to ðæm papan. a. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1011, Her on þissum geare sende se cyng & his witan to ðam here. 1132 *Ibid.*, Sua ðæt te king...sende efter þe munece. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 261 To þe king of grece he sende. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10737 Wit his þai sent sun vp and don, And had þam at a dai he bon. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1047 And hastily he sente after Custaunce. c. 1425 ? *Lvov. Assembly of Gods* 731 He hade him nat long Tary to sende aftry more socour. c. 1459 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* iv. 145 He sent thrughe all the londe and made com all the maysters masons [etc.]. c. 1533 I.O. BERNERS *Huon* xciv. 309 He sende & commandyd þym that he sholde no more fyght with me. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 132 Send to *Diary* 25 Aug. 1660, Coll that I would take a Con *Dnn.* ii. v, When your lordship—waits me again, send. You know where I live. If you don't send I shan't come. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hogarty* *Diam.* ix, John, send to Mrs. Hogarty in the shrubbery.

b. Followed by inf. (or, rarely, by and with a co-ordinated verb) indicating the purpose.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 151 Ha sende swiðe for to witen hwet wunder hit were. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7125 To þe duc he sende soule to helpel him in þat cas. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 54 Myne soule was gonne and paste out of my bodye were mywyfe knewe hit or sendeto calle for the pryste. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. v. 62 And let him say to England, that we send To know what willing Ransome be will giue. 1632 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxi, 86 His Wife sent up and down to look after him. c. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Aug. 1678, The D. of Norfolk...sent to me to take charge of the books. 1710 SWIFT *Trist.* to Stella 16 Sept., Sir John Holland...has sent to desire my acquaintance. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 207, I have sent every half hour to know how she does. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* III. x. 121 He inquired whether there was not a most lovely...Mr. R. was not sure, 'Send and see', said Lamh. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 218 He sent to invite ber to supper with him.

9. Send for — a. To send a messenger or message for; to send (a person) to fetch —

1238 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1801) 19 He sent for alle þe *lumpes for Remigius*... c. 1482 *Tanner's Higden* (Rolls) 1450 *Melin* I hym sende 17 (Camden) ...was send

...next day... it burst out impetuously; I was sent for, and found it bleeding with a strong impulse. c. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xl. § 123 The guard...sent for drink. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 213, I send by poor Lovelace's desire, for particulars of the fatal breviate. 1847 TENNISON *Princess* iv. 220 She sent for Blanche to accuse her face to face. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Culbert* xxviii. 373 Would you not like me to send for one of your priests?

b. With adv. qualifying 'to come' or 'be brought' understood.

1598 *Arden of Feverham* Epil. 3 The one tooke Sanctuary, and being sent for out, was murthered in Southwaik. c. 1643 L.D. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 34 My mother thought fit to send for me home. 1793 *Rules of Civility* 40 You must go away without seeing him, unless he sends for you in. 1714 SWIFT *Imit. Hor.* ii. vi. 16 Send for him in take no more. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Tor* send for you back. 1833 T. The Squire was sent for home.

c. Of a sovereign: To command the attendance of; esp. to summon a leader or prominent member of a political party, for the purpose of offering him the office of prime minister.

1744 BIRCH *Life Boyle* 154 He was then by his Majesty's order sent for to Whitehall. 1765 G. WILLIAMS in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) i. 287 The King declared to his ministers that he had no further occasion for their services.

one knew in advance who was to come into power at last.

II. To cause to go, by physical means or by direct volition.

10. *trans.* To discharge and direct (a missile); to throw or propel in a particular direction; occas. † to thrust (a dagger). Also said of a missile weapon.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 15 [xviii. 14] Sende strele bis &

Grasping ten thousand Thunders, which he sent Before him. 1687 SITTLE *Ref. Dryden* 83 To send a Dagger to a Mans heart is an expression older than thou art. c. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Sept. 1646, He was sending a brace of bullets into the poor beast. 1717 ADDISON *tr. Ovid's Metam.* iii. 91 Cadmus...Then heav'd a stone, and rising to the throw, He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe. 1780 COWPER *Progr.* Err. 570 None sends his arrow to the mark in view, Whose hand is feeble.

says the other; 'shall I send the cards too?' 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii, Flashman...sent an empty pickle-jar whizzing after them.

fig. c. 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* xii. (1855) 392 The Duke of Wellington uses words with a strange frugality, and sends them straight to their mark.

nd Exhalation dark and moist, Sent up again. 1711
20-2

ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 ¶ 5 It is a Flame that sends up no smoke. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islau* 2928 [It] Passed like a spark sent up out of a burning oven. 1837 P. KERR *Bot. Lex.* 104 If a bean is planted... it will immediately begin to send up a stem.

b. To cause (a person) to go or (a thing) to be taken 'upstairs' (from the kitchen, entrance hall, etc.); esp. to serve up (a meal), to send in (one's name or card as a visitor).

1836 *MARRIAT Mish.* Easy xi, The master of the inn... sent up the bill by the waiter. 1884 *Graphic* 29 Nov. 578/3 Gerald... sent up his name to Lord Whitby.

absol. 1862 Miss BRAOON Lady Audley xxxvi, Poor Tom-lins has sent up three times to say the fish will be spoiled.

c. To send (a bill) from the Commons to the Lords.

1832 *GREVILLE Mem.* 6 Apr. (1874) 11. 282 That could not be now in the Bill, as it was sent up from the Commons.

d. *Public Schools.* To send (a boy) to the headmaster (a) for reward, (b) for punishment.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxiii, I remember poor Sbelley at school being sent up for good for a copy of verses.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. vii, 'What if we're late?' said Tom. 'No tea, and sent up to the Doctor', answered East.

1861 *ibid.* 11. vii, He sent me up to be flogged for it. 1883 *Everyday Life in Public Sch.* (ed. Pascoe) 322 *Sent up*, Eton. An honour due usually to distinction in verses.

1861 *ibid.* 323 The Head Master exercised the power of sending up 'for play', which was counted as three times 'sent up for good'. Every third occasion of being sent up for good the boy could claim a book from the Head.

e. To put in prison.

1852 *JUNSON Myst. M. Y.* 11. 7 (Farmer) They'd blow on me for some of my work, and I'd be sent up. 1857 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 10/1 Only two prisoners, men, occupied the prison.

1857 *ibid.* Burns was being 'sent up' for wife-beating, and Tannahill for theft.

f. To put in prison.

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a 1300 *Gosf. Nicol.* (Galba) 722 He wand þat cors... in sendell new and clene. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxvii. 59 And the body taken, Joseph whippide it in a clene sendell, or linnen cloth. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. vii. 174 Sixty senators of Rome... whome the kynge dyde do bawne and... do cere them in sixty fold of cered cloth of Sendell. 1530 *PALSGR.* 203/2 Sendell thynne linnen. Sendell, 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 147 A loose mantle of fine Sendall [margin] Lawne or Tiffanie.

Sendalline (sendälän). *rare*-. [Extension of SENDAL: see -INE.] = SENDAL.

1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* Ball. Death 41 Upon her raiment of dyed sendalline [prime-word wine] Were painted all the secret ways of love.

Sendee (sendē). [f. SEND v.1 + -EE.] The person to whom a thing is sent.

1806 *COLLIERGE Lett.* (1895) 502 All transmission of papers... highly dangerous both to the sender and sendee. 1869 *Lush in Law Rep.* 4 Q. B. Div. 714 There is nothing in their [the telegraph company's] special Act which affects their relation either to the sender or the sendee of a message.

Sendel, -dell: see SANDAL sb.1, SENDAL.

Sender (sendər). [f. SEND v.1 + -ER.] One who or something which sends (in the various senses of the verb).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Est sone he is sendere of alle holie heten. 1857 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) 1. 115 The bringers and senders thereof. 1642 T. GOOWIN *Heart of Christ* 65 The Sender and Bestower of the holy Ghost. 1669 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 852. 1727 *DE FOE Syst. Magic* i. 1. (1840) 4 The gift sent was not suited to the prophet so much as to the sender; he gave as a king. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/2 The sender of a telegraphic message has henceforth to bear in mind... that [etc.]. 1908 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 303 The countries which are large senders of produce to our markets.

b. One who signals a message.

1941 *Army Signalling Regul.* 123 The Sender... will pay attention to his heliograph, lamp or flag... He will send each word or group as ordered by the caller.

c. The transmitting instrument of a telephone or telegraphic apparatus. = TRANSMITTER.

1879 in *Du Moncel's Telephone* 128 Its primary wire is traversed by a current from the local battery, and so also is the sender. 1906 *Engineering Wireless Telegr.* vi. 36 Closely-coupled Sender and Receiver.

Sendge, obs. form of SINGE v.

Sendill, obs. form of SENDAL, SENDLE adv.

Sending (sendɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SEND v.1 + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb SEND.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15293 He wolde neuere of sendyng blym, Til he be of me answerd myt myn. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 178/2 By cause of his fals messages, sendynges and writynges. 1657 *ABT. Assor in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) 1. 461 Thus... to quicken my remembrance, I have laid down the Cause and the Proceedings of my sending into Kent, where I remain. 1793 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) iv. 153 The sending of the troops, to expatriate our friends in Poitou. 1882 E. R. LANKESTER in *Linn. Soc. Jnrl.* xvi. 201. 460 For repeated sendings of a large number of Italian Scorpions... I am indebted to [etc.].

b. With adverbs, expressing the action of the verbal combinations: see SEND v. Also attrib.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statuts* xii. (Mathias) 301 Be-vene be ascensione of criste & be spryte sendyng-done, alle be apostolis semblit vare. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Lawe Arnis* (A.T.S.) 142 At the sending for of the Pope. 1540 *PALSGR.* *Acolastus* ii. 1. H. iv, After we shall have assembled our fellowship together (by the sendyng aboute of our bedylls). 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 173 There is little intermission... betweene the drawing in and sending forth of their breath. 1748 *Arnold's Voy.* ii. xiii. 278 The sending away our prisoners was our last transaction. 1858 *Chambl. Jnrl.* 2 Oct. 209/1 Sending-in Day [Royal Academy].

2. The transmission of a telegraphic or telephonic message. Also attrib.

c 1865 *Wyde's Circ. Sci.* i. 271/2 One... ribbon may be carried... over any number of sending machines. 1876 *PREECE Telegraphy* 115 The sending of a clerk after a time loses clearness and legibility. 1906 *KENNELLY Wireless Telegr.* 110 A wireless-telegraph sending station.

3. Something sent.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. i. 25 Too curst is more then curst, I shall lessen Gods sending that way. 1842 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* 1. 138 You ask me how I like your last sendings? 1896 *KIRLING Seven Seas* 117 For I send east and I send west... And syne my Sendings return to me. They come w' news [etc.].

Sendle, adv. *Sc.* Forms: 6 sendill, -yll, sendall, -ill, sendill, -ell, seyndill (1), sendle, sendil, 6-g sendle, sendle, 7-g sinle, 8 sinal, -ile, synle, seenly, 8-g seenele, senil, seenil, 9 seimle, seennil, -el. [Metathetic alteration of selden, SELDON adv.] = SELDON. Also sendle-times = SELDON-times.

c 1470 *HERRYSON Mor. Fab.* viii. (Preach. Swallow) xxviii, His prayr full sendill tymes wyl be mis. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* i. xl, I knew that was the court sa variabill Of eirdly lufe, quibik sendill standis stabill. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 130 It is rycht seyndill sene that be eschapis the deith. 1588-89 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* iv. 342 The like barbarous and shamefulle cruelitie he sendle bene hard of amangis Christeanis. 1644 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Truls.* (1841) 11. 191 Only the Saturday free [from exercise], and that for Sunday's preaching, when sinle times any of us does vake. 1730 *RAMSAY Betty & Kate* iv, Sinlele times they e'er come back. 1845 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnhad* (1826) 24 Frail man, alack! but seennil thinks... That [etc.]. 1862 *HISLOR Prov. Scot.* 8 A gentile horse should be sendle spurrd.

† **Sendman**, obs. [a. ON. *sendimann* (nom. -mað-r), f. stem of senda to SEND.] An envoy, messenger. Cf. sand-man (SAND sb.1), SANDESMAN.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21408 Pan sent þe king constantin, Send men til his moder eline.

Send-off. 1. *collog.* A friendly demonstration on the occasion of a person's starting on a journey or the like. (Originally U.S.)

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing It* (1900) 11. vi. 63 One of the boys has passed in his checks, and we want to give him a good send-off. 1882 *Times* 27 Mar. 4/1 When General Grant went to Europe, he... had a grand 'send-off' on the Delaware. 1899 *ibid.* 13 Dec. 12/1 The medical officers... gave the slip to the medical students and other admirers who intended to give them an enthusiastic send-off.

attrib. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* xviii, After the funeral Huggins... wrote a beautiful send-off notice. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Nov. 6/1 Adelina Patti's 'send off' concert.

2. Consignment (of goods).

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 4/2 A well-known gang [of bird-catchers for the London market], whose send-off had averaged 500 birds a week.

Sendony, variant of SINDONY Obs.

† **Sendre**, v. *Obs. rare.* [app. repr. (in Kentish form) OE. *syndrian* to separate, f. *sundur*: see SUNDER adv.] *trans.* To purify.

1340 *Aeneid*, 251 þe ilke welle is zuo clier and zuo y-zendred þet be herte hie y-kanup... ane nayre welle wel yzendred.

Sendri, obs. form of SUNDRY.

Senduolliche, ME. variant of SHENDFULLY.

† **Sene**, sb.1 Obs. [OE. *sten*, *sin*, *stōn*, *syn*, str. fem. = OS. *siun*, ON. *siðn*, *syn*, Goth. *siun-s* = OTent. **seuni-z*, f. **sew-*: **sehu-* to SEE.] Vision, power of sight. Cf. EYEBENE, ONSENE.

c 1000 *Juliana* 468 (Gr.) Oft ic syne ofteah, ablande bealopuncum beorna unrim. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 11. 26 Wip eagna miste monige men... lociað on ceald wæter... ne wyrþ þæt þa seon. c 1200 *ORMIN* 9394 Jiff þatt tin eðne iss all unhal Wipminnen o þe sene. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 240 þu hauest a-niðt wel briȝte sene.

† **Sene**, sb.2 Obs. Also 5 cene. [a. OF. *senē* = L. *senātus* SENATE.

in Fr. some confusion arose between *senē* 'senatus' and *senē* 'synodus' (see next): Cotgr. explains *senē* as synod, and quotes a proverb in which it has clearly that sense.] = SENATE.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3311 þe Sene seide þey were affrayed. 1452 *YONCE* 15 *Secreta Secret.* xxix. 168 Therefor hit was cried in the Sene of the Senatowres of Rome. c 1470 *Tierroir Tulle on Friendship* (Caxton 1481) 4 h, By the lawe that Cassius made, me semeth that I see the people disserved from the Cene.

† **Sene**, sb.3 Obs. Forms: 4-5 seyne, 4-6 sene, 5 sennē, seene, seeyne, seann, ceene, 5-6 cene, seyn, seene, seane, 6 seenne, 7 seeng. [n. F. *seine*, *seime*, etc. = eccl. L. *synodus*, a. Gr. *συνόδος* SYNOD. Cf. SENYIE.] A synod, a meeting of clergy for deliberation. Often applied to the bishop's or the archdeacon's visitation; the form *seing* in this use is prob. due to the identification of the word with *seing* vbl. sb.

1380 *Antierist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147 Bi pater pns gederyng bi sute and serwyse þat þei owen to seynes and to chaplains. c 1425 *Eng. Comp. Arcl.* 120/13 Theder he made come to-for hym al the hysshoppes & the clergie of Irland & bel of his seyne. 1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) vi. 171 The vñd universale seene or cownesale was lepede... at Aquileia. c 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 66 Ceene

bishops bishops and archdeacons... in euery their visitacion and seanes shall make diligent insearche. 1581 *MARNECK Bk. of Notes* 678 Anselme then Archbishop of Canterbury in a Seane that he helde at London, did make a Decree, that Priests should forsake their wives.

attrib. 1596 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 270 For our apperance upon the seane daye. 1609 *ibid.* 61 Item payed when we where before M^r Hutton at the Seing day, xvj d.

† **Sene**, sb.4 Obs. Also 6 seene, seny, 7 senie. [a. OF. *senē*, *senē*, *senet*: see SENNA.] = SENNA.

c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 102 Take xx. damascenes & xij. figis, & vj. datis, sene 3j. 1426 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol.* *Poems* (Rolls) vi. 171 The vñd universale seene or cownesale was lepede... at Aquileia. c 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 66 Ceene

† **Sene**, i-sene, a. Obs. Forms: a. 1 gesfenc, -sēne, -sýne, 3 i-sene, 4 a-sene, yseno; B. 3 sen, 4 seine, 4-5 seene. [OE. *gesfene*, *gesēne*: prehistoric **giseunjo-*, f. **giseuen*, pa. pplc. of **sehan*, *sdon* to SEE. The dropping of the prefix was prob. hastened by the influence of the corresponding ON. *synn*.] Easy to see, visible, evident, manifest. (In later use blended with *seen* pa. pplc. of SEE v.)

a. *Beowulf* 1403 Lastas wæron æfter waldswaþum wald gesyne. c 1205 *LAW*, 9548 ȝet hit is sene þat heo wes her quene. 1331 *K. Alis.* 647 Who me loveth now worth a-sene [Bodd. MS. ysene]! c 1386 *CHAUCER Prov.* 502 Ful longe were his legges and ful leine... there was no calf ysene.

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a

1645 *Ordin. Parl. Regul. Univ. Cambr.* 3 The Government of Trinity College is settled in the Master and eight Seniors. 1648 *WINDYARD Midsummer-Moon* 3 Doctors and Seniors are too tough for continual cramming, he must have Bachelors of Art [etc.]. 1717 E. MILLER *Acc. Cambr.* 109 The 11th and 12th Statutes [Trin. Coll.] concern the Election of Officers, Lecturers, Seniors, College Preachers, and Fellows; and appoints first, That the Master read this Statute before the eight Seniors; then he and the Seniors are to take an Oath, That they will elect no-body to any Office by Favour, &c. but him only whom [etc.]

4. *Comb.*: †senior-junior, a person old and young at the same time.

1583 *SHAKS. L. L. L. ut. i.* 182 This signior Junior gyant drawe [read dwarf], don Cupid.

Senior, obs. form of SEIGNIOR.

Seniority (seni'oriti). Forms: 5-6 seniorite, 6 senioryte, segniorite, 6-7 senioritie, 6-seniority. [a. med.L. *senioritas*, f. L. *senior-em* SENIOR; see -ITY.]

1. The state or quality of being senior; priority by reason of birth, superior age.

1533 *More Apol. xv.* Wks. 875/2 Sometime some one religion haue had some question and dysputed as it were a probleme, vpon thanquityte or seniorityte of their institution. 1674 *Gout. Tongue* iv. 46 The first provoker has, by his seniority and primogeniture a double portion of the guilt. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* vii. 100 A sage Lady observ'd to them, that in this Assembly Respect and Precedence were only due to Seniority. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* v. 343 It had been agreed among the envoys that they should address the king in the order of seniority; and Demosthenes happened to be the youngest. 1859 'Ouna' *Held in Bondage* i. The senior pupil. gave me his hand, cordially and frankly, for all his hauteur and seniority.

†b. The senile period of life. *Obs. rare*.

a1688 *Buxton Mr. Badman* To Rdr., The minority, flower, and seniority of his Age.

†c. ? Numerical position in order of age. *Obs.* 1776 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* iii. 342 In the second column is the surname and seniority of the infant, also in large characters.

2. Priority or precedence in office or service; esp. *Mil.* Superiority in standing to another of equal rank by reason of earlier entrance into the service, or an earlier date of appointment.

c1450 In *Aungier Synon* (1840) 366 Eche in hys order after the senyiorite of the synon. 1777 *Norwich Mercury* vii. 100

according to seniority and merit. 1704 *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1769 *Junius Lett.* iv. (1804) 1. 33 Let me ask Junius, if he knows any one nobleman in the army who has had a regiment by seniority? 1859 *Darwin Sp.* India 3 June (1876) 3 To go on from beginning to end in a system of promotion from seniority. 1908 *Q. Rev.* July 238 The fetish of seniority is responsible for many a muddle.

3. The body of seniors or senior fellows of a college.

1678 A. FARMER in *Magd. Coll.* (O.H.S.) 69, I. do acknowledge before the Seniority that I have deservedly received . . . my admognition. 1717 E. MILLER *Acc. Cambr.* 129 That 'tis the first Instance that ever appear'd in the College Books. . . That any By-Law . . . was enter'd or made in the Master's Name, without the Consent of the Seniority. 1843 *Weymouth Free Press* in *Willis & Clark Cambr.* li. 627 If the Fellows were dissatisfied I regretted that the matter had not been brought before the Seniority. 1859 *Farrar Julian Home* xxiii. 300 Kennedy, rushed back to the Seniority, who were already beginning to wonder at his long absence.

†4. Used for SIGNORITY, in the sense 'body of signors'. *Obs.*

1517 *Torkington Pilgr.* (1884) 14 The Duke satt in Seynt

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the Alps. The Senn's wild horn, . . . had pour'd its last long tone. c1822 — *Alps Horn Song* 16 The low sen-cabins and pastures free. 1868 *Knoxley Hermit* 131 During that short period of the year when the maidens in the sennhitt watch the cattle upon the upland pastures.

Senn, obs. form of SEN adv., prep., and conj.

Senna (senā). Also 6-8 senna. [mod.L. *senna*, sennā, a. Arab. *سنا*; cf. *SENE* sē.4]

1. Bot. A shrub of the genus *Cassia*, native in tropical regions, bearing yellow flowers and flat greenish pods. Cf. *CASSIA*.

American, Wild, or Maryland senna, *Cassia marilandica*. 1543 *TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr., Senna hath litle braunches, and the leafe of fenugreke [etc.]. 1601 *CHESTER Loves Martyr* (1878) 84 Mugwort, Senna and Tithimallies [etc.]. 1782 J. Scott *Poet. Wks.* 261 In vain the senna waves its glossy gold. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1812) 92 The best senna, named in Nubia *guelbey*, or *seia mekhi*, grows wild, and yields two crops of leaves, the abundance of which depends on the periodical rains. 1847 *DARLINGTON Amer. Weeds* (1866) 109 Maryland Cassia, Wild, or American Senna.

b. Applied with defining word to shrubs of other genera which have similar medicinal properties; as Bastard senna = next; Bladder senna, *Colutea arborescens*, see *BLADDER* 10; Chili senna, *Myoschilos oblongus*; Scorpion senna, *Coronilla Emerus*, see *SCORPION* 8 c; Wild senna, *Poinciana pulcherrima* or *Globularia Alatum*, formerly † the genus *Colutea*.

1705 *DALE Pharmacol.* Suppl. 318 *Colutea*. . . Bastard Senna. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 204 The Wild Senna, or the Wild Cassia Fistula; Lat. *Colutea*. 1866 *Treas. Bot. s.v. Senna*, Wild Senna, *Poinciana pulcherrima*; also an American name for *Cassia marilandica*. 1874 *Ibid.* Suppl., Chili Senna, *Myoschilos oblongus*.

2. *Pharm.* The dried leaflets of various species of *Cassia*, used as a cathartic and emetic.

1571 *Will.* — *Sen* . . . Senna shall be the pound a

by Rührig to have no active effect on the secretion of bile.

b. The many varieties of the drug are commercially distinguished by defining words (now often used loosely), as *Alexandrian*, *Aleppo*, *Arabian*, *Indian*, *Tinnezelly*, etc., *senna*.

1693 *DALE Pharmacol.* 502 Senna Alexandrina Offic.

of *Cassia Elongata*. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 527 Bladder-Senna.—The leaflets have been used on the continent to adulterate Alexandrian Senna.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *seuna leaf*, *leaflet*, *shrub*; *senna-draught*, -tea, an infusion of the drug taken as a purgative.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* ix. 190 A dose of calomel followed by a "senna draught in the morning. 1609 *GARRIN Dispens.* v. 103 A Follage of dissembled "Senna Leaves Giv'd round its Brim. 1887 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 532 They are at once distinguished from "Senna leaflets by their regularity at the base. 1766 *STORCK Acc. E. Florida* 48 The vines, the "senna shrub, *sarsaparilla*, *China-root*, . . . are indigenous plants of East-Florida. 1753 *CHESTERF. Lett. to Son* (1774) li. lxxiv. 307 Chewing a little rhubarb, when you go to bed at night, or some "senna-tea in the morning.

Sennachie (senā'chi). Forms: 6 shannaghe, 7 sanachie, 8 sanachi, sennachie, sennachi, 9 sennachy, shan(n)achie, seannachie, 8-sen(n)achie. [a. Gael. *seanachaidh* (= OIrish *seanachaidh*), f. *sean* old; cf. *seanachas* (OIrish *seanachas*) ancient legend.] In Ireland and the Scottish Highlands: One professionally occupied in the study and transmission of traditional history, genealogy, and legend; now chiefly Sc., a Gaelic teller of legendary romances.

1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) li. 215 That no Yrshes mynstrels, rymours, shannaghes, ne bardes, unchaghies, nor messengers, come to, desire any goodes of any man dwell- . . . *PL Orig. Brit.*

Bards as well as the Scots or Irish. 1775 *JOHNSON West. Isl.* 238 A great family had a Bard and a Sennachi, who were the poet and historian of the house. 1827 *Scott Highl. Widoiv* i. Her stores of legendary history . . . were augmented by an unusual acquaintance with the genealogy of ancient bards and traditions c of tales. 1863

IV. 15 A Shanna

rounded by a court or staff of sennachies—the bards and historians of his race.

Senne, obs. form of SEN adv., etc.

Sennel, Sennon: see *SENDE adv.*, *SENEW*.

Sennere, Sennest, obs. fl. *SOONER*, *SOONEST*.

†Sennet¹. *Obs.* Forms: 6 senet, (sennet), 7 sennit, sennate, sinet, synnet, cynet, signnte, sennot. [app. a variant of *SIGNET*, in the sense 'sign, token' (see *SIGNET* sē. 5). The forms *senet*, *sinet*, and others, occur in OF, as variants of *signet*, which, however, seems not to occur either in the sense below or in the wider sense of token. The word may possibly be Anglo-French.]

A set of notes on the trumpet or cornet, ordered in the stage-directions of Elizabethan plays, apparently as a signal for the ceremonial entrance or exit of a body of players.

c1590 *MARLOWE Faust* 662 Sound a Sonnet (1609, 1611 *Sinet*), enter the Pope and the Cardinal of Lorraine to the banquet, with Friars attending. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. i. 205 *Senet*. Here they come down. 1602 *DEKKER Satirom.* F.4 Trumpets sound a florish, and then a sennate. Enter King [etc.]. 1602 *MARLOWE Ant. & Cleo.* i. B.2 b, The Cornets sound a Synnet. *Ibid.* B.3 b, The Cornets sound a Cynet. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* i. 1, Sound a signate, and passe over the stage. . . After a long signate is sounded, enter all the nobles. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* t. iv, Trumpets, Sennet, and Cornets. a1619 *FLETCHER Valentinian* v. viii, A Synnet with Trumpets.

Sennet² (sen'et). *Naut. Hist.* Also 7-s sinnet. [? From some W.-Indian lang.] A West-Indian fish; = *BARRACUDA*.

1671 *JOHN H[ARDEY] in Lefroy's Mem. of Bermudas* (1879) li. 344 Which [fish] the people store as Pilchards, *Sinnet* [etc.]. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 451 *Perca* 1. *Mistral* *Argentine*. The *Sinnet*. 1859 J. M. JONES *Nat. Bermuda* 102 The *Sinnet* is likewise common fish in the waters of Bermuda, and sells freely in the market. 1876 *Goodr. Fishes of Bermudas* 62 *Shyrrana Pirada*. . . *Sennet*.

Sennight (sen'it). *Now arch.* Forms: a, see *SEVEN* and *NIGHT*; B. 2-3 soveniht, 3 seoveniht, -nipt, 3-4 seve-, seve-niht, -nyzt, 4 seoveniht, sefnight, seve-niht, -niht, 4-5 seoveniht(e, seovenyzt, 5 seve-nyth, -nyut, 6 seovenight, 6-8 seoveniht, 7 seue'night, 7-8 se'night; 7. 5 sennzyt, synyght, sennatt, sennyt, senit, 5-6 senyght, sennet, 6 se-nighte, senyghte, seoneyt, 6-7 sennzyht, 7 senight, senet, senith, sennit, sinnitt, s'en-night, 7, 9 (*dial.*) se'night, 7-9 se'ennight, se'night, 8 (*dial.*) sennot, 8-9 son'night, 6-sennight. [Originally two words: OE. *seofon SEVEN*, *nihta* pl. of *nih* *NIGHT* sē. OE. had the derivative *seofonnihte* adj., seven days old (of the moon). Cf. *FORTNIGHT*.] A period of seven (days and) nights; a week.

a. a 1000 *Elene* (Gr.) 694 Heht þa . . . seofan scyldigne . . . in drygne seað, þær he dugoda lene siomode in soforum seofon nihta fyrst. c1200 *ORMIN* 545 Hiss sefenennihht To þew- tenn i þe temple. c1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 53 Curteys she was, . . . and har byr self so faire Syn thilke day þat she was seven nyght old. 1475 *SIR T. GREY in 43rd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* (1882) 582 A sefenenight after that Murder of Fyche was take away. a 1586 *SINNEY Arcadia* i. (Sommer) 194 b, Iusts, both with sword and lance, maintained for a seven-night together. 1547 *FLETCHER Obs.* (1659) 133 The cross winde . . . held him in the Downes almost a seavennight before they would blow him over. 1653 W. RAMSEY *Astrol. Restored* 319 They never appear a shorter time than a seven-night.

b. c1205 *LAY. 4434* Seouenihht he wes þære. c1350 *Will. Palerme* 766 Swiche a sorwe he suffred a seue-niht fulle. 1461 *Paston Lett.* li. 19, I prey now, lat me have an awnser within this sevenyut. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1550)

Fortnight.

c. c1400 *Arctur. Arth.* xlviii, A sennzyt duellit he thare. a 1529 *SKELTON E. Rummyng* 391, I dranke not this sennet A draught to my pay. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* li. 1. 77 The bold lago, Whose footing here anticipates our thoughts, A Sennights speed. a 1746 *Essexor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 42 Nif won zey the le-ast Theng out, tha wut purtee a Zennet arter. 1851 *TENNISON E. Morris* 30 My love for Nature is as old as I; But thirty moons, one honeymoon to that, And three rich sennights more, my love for her. 1894 K. GRAHAM *Pagan* P. 139 A luscious treat that had been specially reserved for me, a sennight past, by the gardener's boy.

b. *This day, Sunday, 4 Sunday come (a) or was (a), etc. sennight*: a week from (this day, etc.). c1205 *LAY. 5457* 3if 3e speked mid rihte, comed to dci. a seouen nihte. a 1350 S. *Stephen* 295 in Horstn. *Attenel. Leg.* (1881) 31 It fell after on þat day seynn niht Of al his same þan had he sight. 1461 *Paston Lett.* li. 19, I prey now, lat me have an awnser within this sevenyut. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1550)

Upon twesday come a senn

Edm. VI (Arb.) 158 What

viii. Chaptos of the first boke of the kynyes, I dyd partly shewe unto you . . . this day sennight. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furni- ture* (1866) 59 Item one cope one vestment & one albe—sold to Thomas . . . for the same of . . . sevenyghte.

MSS. Comn sevenyght. That Waller

1727 *E. D.* fail coming

508 *Pamela*

Se'night for our Nuptials. 1771 *PERRIN* 1000 500. 1

Se'night an Assignment, at that very hour, that day sevenyght.

1861 *May Court. Hist.* (1863) i. l. 95 Mr. Canning stated that Lord Eldon's visit to Windsor had taken place on Saturday se'night, preceding the change of ministry.

o. *attrib.* as in *sennight space*; 7 sennight day, the space of a week; also, the same day in the following week.

16400 *Arctur. Arth.* 350 Within a sevenyghte daye . . . I calle be seme on the sec. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* i. 233

pis wulfe come agayn vpon þe sennet day. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* viii. xlv. l. 255 And this is one thing to be wondered at, That in that seven-night space there is not one that taketh hurt by Crocodiles.

Sennil, variant of *SENDE adv.* Sc.

Sennit (sen'it). *Naut.* Also 9 sennet. [var. of *SINNET*.] a. = *SINNET*. b. (See quot 1825.)

young gentlemen are to be seen, making sennet, the latter amusement being on a par with pickin' oakum.
Attrib. and Comb. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 79 A sennit eye is worked in. c. 1898 J. CHALMERS in *Lovett Life* (1902) 146 The long sennit hawser kept on deck had been passed ashore to natives on the reef.

Sennit, -nyght, -nyzt, -nyt, obs. ff. SENNIGHT.
Sennon, -oun, -own, obs. forms of SINEW sb.
Senny, variant of SENE sb.

Senocular (sɛn'okulār), a. [f. L. *seni* six cach + *oculi* eyes + -AR.] Having six eyes.

1713 *Derham Phys. Theol.* viii. iii. (1727) 361 note, Most Animals are binocular... and some senocular. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Senocular*.

Senoculate (sɛn'okulēt), a. [Formed as SENOCULAR + -ATE; cf. F. *senoculé*.] Having six eyes.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Senoculatus*, senoculate.

Senofegia, obs. variant of SCENOPEGIA.

Senon, north. variant of SINEW sb.

Senonian (sɛn'oniān), a. *Geol.* [ad. F. *senonien*, f. L. *Senones*, a people of central Gaul.] D'Orbigny's subdivision of the Cretaceous in France and Belgium corresponding to the 'Upper Chalk with flints' of British geologists. Also *absol.*

1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.*

ending of well-known Upper Chalk organisms with the Tertiary genera *Cypraea*, *Oliva*, and *Mitra*. 1882 — *Text-Book Geol.* vi. iii. § 3 (1903) 1205 The Senonian stage of N. W. Germany. *Ibid.*, The Lower Senonian is marked by the abundance of *Actinocamax*. 1885 ETHERIDGE *Stratigraph. Geol. & Palaeontol.* 517 Senonian (Upper Chalk with flints).

Senopier, variant of SINOPIER Obs.

Señor (sen'ōr). Pl. señores (sen'ōres). Also 7 sennor. [Sp. *señor* = L. *seniorem*: cf. SIGNOR, SEIGNEUR and SEIGNIOR.]

1. In Spanish use or with reference to a Spaniard: A title of respect placed before the name of a man, equivalent to 'Mr.'

1622 MADDE tr. *Alaman's Guzman d'Alf.* 1. 129 How now (Sennor few-clothes) what winde draue you hither? 1868 MISS M. B. EDWARDS *Through Sp.* 166 Señor Bensaken... would wait upon the Señoras at once, was the reply.

b. Used without the name as a form of address.

1824 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 106 'But have you ever met with it yourself?' 'No, Señor, God he thanked!' 1884 F. BOYLE *Borderland* 32 Now, señores! What was the creature that pursued me thus, in broad daylight?

c. A Spanish gentleman.

1868 MISS M. B. EDWARDS *Through Sp.* 189, I am... but a humble Señor, of little account.

2. A fendal lord, seigneur (in Spain).

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* ii. 938 Castro Urdiales of which the Black Prince was Señor, has its say [etc.].

Señora (sen'ōrā). [Sp. *señora*, a fem. formed on SEÑOR. Cf. SIGNORA.] A title of respect prefixed to the name of a Spanish lady, or used without the name in addressing her; hence, a lady of Spanish nationality.

1579 G. GILPIN tr. *Rabboten's Bee-Hive Rom.* Ch. ii. (1780) 17 A worthy matrone of Spain called Senora Maria Osorio. 1818 LAOY CHARLEVILLE in Lady Morgan *Pasages Antioch*. (1859) 244 He was not aware how you quizzed the unlucky Senora. 1840 LONGE. *Sp. Student* ii. iv. Señora, pardon me! 1844 KENOALL *Texan Santa Fe Exped.* II. 336 The Mexican Senoras have a frankness of deportment... which [etc.]. 1860 ANOROS *Pen & P. Sk. Spain* 64 The lovely señora see it not, nor does the handsome Ahigail.

Señoría (sen'ōrīā). *rare*. [Sp. *señoría*, f. *señor*: see SEÑOR. Cf. SIGNORIA.] A lordship, fief. (In quot. 1634 used for SIGNORIA.)

1634 G. BARRY *Milit. Discip.* I. 2 The Senoria of Venecia was governed by Francisco Carmanola. a 1859 W. IRVING *Span. Papers* (1860) 401 (Stanf.) A prince of Portugal... held the senoria of Serpa.

Señorita (sen'ōrītā). [Sp., dim. of SEÑORA.]

1. a. A Spanish title of respect prefixed to the name of a young lady, or used without the name in addressing her.

1850 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* xxvi, 'Do not be alarmed, señorita', said I, approaching.

b. A young Spanish lady.

1845 DARWIN *Poy. Nat.* xii. 263 In the evening we reached a comfortable farm-house, where there were several pretty señoritas. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. 4 Letter, Gebb hain't no monopoly to court the seenoretas. 1885 *Alleghenian* 28 Aug. 2761 The artist... filled up his foreground

Inbroid fish, *Pseudonative* in Californian

1882 JOROAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 604 *Pseudojulis* Bleeker. *Señoritas*. *Ibid.*, *P. modestus*... *Señorita*, *Pesce* Rey. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 299 The *Señorita*, fish, of Monterey, *Pseudojulis modestus*, is known as 'Pescerey'; southward it is called 'Señorita'.

Senou, -ow(e), **senown**, obs. ff. SINEW sb.

Senple, obs. form of SIMPLE

Sens, variant of CENSE sb. 1, incense.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4184 Jan knelis doun oure conquirour & callis on his dridins, Giffe bam scott & so & sens at palm castis. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 64 Item for a pund of sens, iij s.

Sens, variant of CENSE sb. 2

1458 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 299 Ther sholde no manere of man he receiue sensers to passe fire of thar custumes over the sea at sens making in no manner wise save [etc.]. 1466 *Ibid.* 303.

Sens, obs. form of CENSE v. 1

16. *Funeral in Popish Times in Q. Eliz. Acad.* 33 Att the West dore of the Church, A praelat shall sens the Corps.

Sens, obs. form of SINCE.

† **Sensable**, a. 1 *Obs. rare*. In 5 sensabul.

[a. OF. *sensable*, incorrect spelling of *sensible*, f. *cense* tax, assessment + -ABLE; see CENSE sb. 2.] Capable of assessment or taxation.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 2042 The pepul is forsake the Ile, so at this dai is not xv pepul sensabul. *Ibid.*, Seyng no more stuf of men, nor no stuf of arcerie sensabul left.

† **Sensable**, a. 2 *Obs. none-wd.* [f. SENSE sb. + -ABLE.] Of figures of speech: Consisting in an alteration of the sense of words.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. x. (Arb.) 171 Your second [sort of figures] serves the conceit only and not th'ear, and may be called sensible, not sensible nor yet sententious.

Sensament, var. form of SENSEMENT Obs.

Sensar, obs. form of CENSER.

1573-80 BARET *Alm.*, A *Sensar*, *thuribulum*.

Sensate (sensēt), a. [ad. late L. *sensāt-us* gifted with sense, f. *sensus* sense: see -ATE 2.]

1. Endowed with physical sensation.

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 536 Sensualyte... hy whom I have power To do as all sensate bestys da.

† 2. Of the nature of or involving sensation. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 86 In his Thematius he [Plato] laies down this as his opinion... It seems to me, that he who knows any thing has a sensate cognition of what he knows.

1872 T. HESSEY *Lucretius* I. iii. 290 That Fourth Principle

From whose power all sensate motions [orig. *sensiferos* motus] flow.

† 3. ? Endowed with sensibility. *Obs.*

1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 264 Give me the sensate mind, that knows The vast extent of human woes! 4. Perceived by the senses.

1847 in WEBSTER. [Hence in later Dicts.] 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 3/1 Mr. Merriman, it would seem, is of those who hold that poetry co-exists with the least congenial of elements, being common to all sensate things.

Sensate (sensēt), v. [f. L. *sensāt-us* SENSE sb. + -ATE 3, after SENSATION.]

1. *trans.* To perceive by sense; to have a sensation of.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. iv. (1821) 93 These corporeal motions, as they seem to arise from nothing else but merely from the *machina* of the body itself; so they could not at all be sensated but by the soul. 1665 HOOKE *Micogr.* 179 Each of them can distinctly sensate or see only those parts which are very near perpendicularly oppos'd to it. 1889 *Academy* 16 Nov. 323/2 We find an irresistible impulse to find strain... of the ether wherever we sensate anything electrical.

† 2. *intr.* To have sensation. *Obs.*

1672 PENN *Spir. Truth* viii. 24 No man can live, move, sensate, or act but from the Action of that which did Bergerac's *Com. Hist.* 132 proper for sensation, it sensates.

Hence *Sensat'ing* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 149 Indeed, without such a universal sensating faculty as this is, we should never know when our souls are in conjunction with the Deity. 1888 H. W. PARKER *Spir. Beauty* 58 Sir John Lubbock's experiments proved nothing but the simple sensation of certain crude colors by bees.

Sensation (sensē'fōn). [ad. med. L. *sensātiō-em*, f. L. *sensāt-us* SENSE sb., after late L. *sensātus* SENSEA. a: see -ATION. Cf. F. *sensation* (OF. *sensacion*, Oresme 14th c.), Sp. *sensacion*, Pg. *sensação*, It. *sensazione*.]

1. An operation of any of the senses; a psychical affection or state of consciousness consequent on and related to a particular condition of some portion of the bodily organism, or a particular impression received by one of the organs of sense. Now commonly in more precise use, restricted to the subjective element in any operation of one of the senses, a physical 'feeling' considered apart from the resulting 'perception' of an object.

Often const. of which the definition of the nature of the sensa- d, etc.

and Sensations should not be rash or phantastical as they are in such as are phrenetical, that is, have their brains inflamed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 8 Their of sense, and 1759 PORTER

will excite the shortest and we

a Sensation of deep Violet.

When I grasp an ivory ball in my hand, I feel a certain sensation of touch. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 192 He said his sensations were such as would induce him to believe that his brain was loose. 1845 R. WILLIAMS in *Encycl.*

of the senses; 'perception by means of the senses' (J.). Now commonly (esp. in philosophical language) the subjective element in the operation of the senses; physical 'feeling'.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. 11. 25, O sunken souls, slaves of sensation. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. i. iv. 86 As it now appears, science is nothing else than sensation, or a particular experimental feeling knowledge. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. i. § 2 (1888) 7 Impressions may be divided into two kinds, those of Sensation and those of Reflexion. 1812 SHELLEY *C. Mab* 1. 24 Or is it only a sweet slumber Stealing o'er sensation? 1876 MAUDSLAY *Physiol.* *Blind* iv. 221 Sensation expresses merely the state of simple feeling, without reference to an external cause.

† c. Observation by the senses, actual seeing or hearing. *Obs.*

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispart* 104 The testimony of others founded in their several sensations being faithfully conveyed to us by undeniable tradition, are as unquestionably certain as if we had seen them ourselves.

d. Faculty of perceiving by the senses, physical sensibility.

1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 451 When excitement is produced in this system... then a corresponding change is occasioned in the nervous system, and sensation returns. 1859 *Lancet* 18 Dec. 842/2 The woman is of an older age than in other described cases [of scleroderma]. The sensation seemed not to be impaired.

† e. Effect produced on the senses; in quot. = appearance. *Obs.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr. Tabl.* How to express the sensation of the Relievo or Extantice of objects, by the Hatches in Carving. 1662 *Brit. Mus. Catalogue* 1000 may be

such a manner; or else as the Light it self, which so modifi'd, strikes upon the organ of sight, and so causes that which we call Colour.

f. A popular name for the *aura epileptica*, the physical premonition of an epileptic seizure.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 770 Attacks [of Epilepsy] may consist only of the 'warning' or 'sensation'... This has led to the popular use of the word 'sensation' as a synonym for the minor attacks.

2. A mental feeling, an emotion. Now chiefly, the characteristic feeling arising in some particular circumstances.

1755 SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 421, I feel a sensation of distress in my bosom which is intolerable. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 100 P 8 She smiles not by sensation, but by practice. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 312 How distinct and different the sensation of positiveness is from the sense of certainty. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilth* xl, All other sensations were, for the time, lost in the agony which his haughty spirit felt. 1883 FR. M. PEARO *Contrad.* iii, 'At last I have realized a dream', she said, 'Do you know the sensation?'

b. Mental apprehension, sense or 'realization' of something.

1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 157 To have a continual sensation of thee. 1752 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 82 The nice sensation we naturally have of what certain quantities are fittest. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no Tyr. 9 Those who look but little into futurity, have perhaps the quickest sensation of the present. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iv. 82 Therefore is it the prime merit of genius... to represent familiar objects as new.

events.

† c. Capacity for (moral) feeling, sensibility.

1742 JOHNSON'S *Debates* (1787) II. 247 (*St. Aubyn*) He has undoubtedly a most passionate love for his native country, a passion which a man of any sensation can hardly divest himself of.

† d. What is felt or thought; sentiment, opinion.

1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 127 You would of course, however, wish to know the sensations here on those facts.

3. An excited or violent feeling. a. An exciting experience; a strong emotion (e.g. of terror, hope, curiosity, etc.) aroused by some particular occurrence or situation. Also, in generalized use, the production of violent emotion as an aim in works of literature or art.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 237 We may be supposed to have also had our sensations. 1859 GRO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* lii, He... was free from that periodicity of sensations which we call post-time. 1863 MANSEL *Lett.*, *Lect.*, etc. (1873) 242 The cheap publications which supply sensation for the million in penny and halfpenny numbers. 1867 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. *Rousseau* (1870) 346 [Pe-trarch was] an intellectual voluptuary, a moral dilettante, the first instance of that character, since too common, the gentleman in search of a sensation. 1795 C. WHITNEY *Jungle Trails* xi. 303, I knew it was a tiger... and as the jerky roar grew nearer and nearer, I stood there having sensations—I do assure you.

b. A condition of excited feeling produced in a community by some occurrence; a strong impression (e.g. of horror, admiration, surprise, etc.) produced in an audience or body of spectators, and manifested by their demeanour.

1779 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 257 What had passed already caused a great sensation in foreign Courts.

Hist. Eng. xvii. IV. 46 The sensation produced by this work was immense. 1875 M. CATHRYN *Oven Times* III. xiv. 333 His death created a profound sensation. 1885 HALL CAINE *Shadow of Crime* xlii, Amid much sensation, the witness gave the name of the Sheriff of Cumberland.

c. An event or a person that 'creates a sensation'.

1864 *Times* 11 Apr. 1/4 The greatest sensation of the day: grand Incantation Scene from Der Freischütz. 1884 *Sat.*

our senses waite to finde pleasure, which being found confounds vs. a 1657 MURE *Sonn.* vi. 5 Thy heuities did my senses suire suppryse, Or eir thy sight my ravishit eyes did hlesse. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 239 To take in whole Nature, and have her every Sense gratify'd with the agreeable Feast of Variety! 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* i. i. 69 Seeing I please my senses as I list. 1820 BYRON *Juan* iv. xxvii. Love was born with them, in them, so intense, It was their very spirit—not a sense.

b. collect. sing.

a 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* i. (Sommer) 52 h, This bastard Loue viterly subverts the course of nature, in making Reason give place to sense. 1603 SHAKS. *Mas.* for *M.* ii. ii. 163 Can it be, That Modesty may more betray our Sense

Thoughts away. 1764 GOLOSNI *Trav.* 123 But small the bliss that sense alone bestows, And sensual bliss is all the nation knows. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* ii. 374 Some bondage of the flesh... Somel slough of sense. 1871 J. R. MACGUFF *Mem. Patmos* xviii. 249 The life of sense—the life of selfish and sensuous pleasure.

†5. Capability of feeling, as a quality of the body and its parts; liability to feel pain, irritation, etc. *To the sense, to the quick.* *Obs.*

1503-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 2083/1 He did lye... with his heeles so hye, y^e by meanes the bloud was fallen from his feete, his feet were almost without sense for a long time. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 12, I have rub'd this young Quat almost to the sense, And he grows angry. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Death* (Arh.) 384 For the most vital parts are not the quickest of sense. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* ii. c. 66 The wound... extinguished both Sense and Motion of the Member. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 150 A. nervous Ligament... apt to stretch and shrink again as need requires, and void of sense. 1759 T. WALLIS *Farrier's Dict.* s. v. *Tooth*, but all within the sockets of the jaws is... covered with a thin membrane of exquisite sense. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (ed. 4) 313 He was without Sense, and cold all over his Body.

†6. *pl.* A general term for the faculties of perception (including the 'five senses': see 1), which are in abeyance when their owner is asleep or otherwise unconscious. Also *sing.*, any one of these faculties. Cf. 10.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 8 O Sleepe... how haue I frighted thee, That thou no more wilt weighe my eye-lids downe, And steepe my Sences in Forgetfulness? 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guise*. 749 The creeping Death Denum'd her Senses first, then stopp'd her Breath. c 1742 GRAY *Ignorance* 18 Dost thou... dewes Lethean through the land dispense To steep in slumbers each benighted sense? 1762 LLOYD *Poems* 115 And gently lull my senses all the while With placid poems in the sinking stile! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. i. 439 Before ten his senses were gone. 1892 BIERCK *In Midst of Life* 109 He seated himself on a log, and with senses all alert, began his vigil.

b. collect. sing. The perceptive faculty of a conscious animate being.

1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xx. 57 Pictures... are but dead things, & in whom there is no sense or feeling. 1635 LAVO *Diary* 26 Oct. I found him past sense, and giving up the ghost. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 289 There gentle sleep... with soft oppression seiz'd My drounsed sense. a 1699 LAOY *Halbert Autobiog.* (1875) 8 With that hee fell downe in a chaire... as one without all sense. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* i. Pref. To Through every species of animal life, to that point where sense is almost extinct, and vegetation commences. 1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* vi. 1 My sense reviving, that erewhile had droop'd With pity for the kindred shades.

7. Applied to faculties of the mind or soul compared or contrasted with the bodily senses; usually with some defining word, as *inner*, *interior*, *internal*, *inward sense*. *Moral sense*: see MORAL a. i. d.

1566 ALOAY *Tr. Bonistiani's Theat. World* T iv, Knowing that he bad to exercise his fancie and other interior senses. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 102 Not sensibly champing it with their teeth but partaking it by the seoce of the soule. 1672 HOOKE *Comenius' Vis. World* xlii. 87 The inward Senses are three. The Common-sense... The Phantastic... The Memory. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. i. § 4 This Source of Ideas, every Man has wholly in himself: And though it be not Sense, as having nothing to do with external Objects; yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be call'd internal Sense. But as I call the other Sensation, so I call this Reflection. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xiv. (ed. 2) 256 They would soon see that the spirit of devotion was like any other sense or understanding. 1779 *Mirror* No. 48 § 3 The truth of perception, in our internal senses, employed in morals and criticism. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 4) i. 239 note, His sensations, and impressions, whether of his outward senses, or the inner sense of imagination. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C. i.* 10 All the senses, if you might so call them, of the soul, that is, the affections and the perceptions. 1870 [see ILLATIVE a. §].

b. Reprobate sense: used to render the Vulgate version of Rom. i. 28 *in reprobum sensum* (Gr. εἰς ἀδόκιμον νοῦν, A. V. 'to a reprobate mind').

1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 418 He hath geuen the our into a reprobate sense. 1680 BURNET *Recheiter* (1692) Pref. 11 It is much to be feared they are given up to a reprobate sense.

†8. Capacity for mental feeling; sensibility. *Obs.* 1602 MARSTON *Antonia's Rev.* iv. i. I should be deade of sense, to viewe defame Blur my bright love. 1608 *Perkshire Trag.* iv. 42 Sir, you haue much wrought with mee. I feele you in my soule... I neuer had sense till now.

†9. Capacity for perception and appreciation of (beauty, humour, some quality, etc.). Rarely const. *for*. Formerly also without const.: † Feeling or sensibility in matters of artistic taste.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 71 Tempests themselves, high Seas, and howling windes... As hauing sense of Beautie, do omit Their mortall Natures, letting go safely by The Diuine Desdemona. a 1704 T. BROWN *Imit. 1st Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 i. 54 His sense is smothered, and his judgement dies. a 1704 — *Praise of Poverty* iiii. 99 They have no taste of wit, and sense of arts and sciences. 1715 PORE *Let. to J. Crages* 15 July, We talk much of fine Sense, refin'd Sense, and exalted Sense. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) i. App. 373 The sense of beauty I consider a mixture of the senses of the body and soul. 1875 M. ARNOLD *God & Bible* v 244 The sense which English people have for fact and for evidence will tell them that [etc.]. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 4 The Bible... delights our sense of the picturesque. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* i. 222 William Henry, who had a strong sense of humour.

10. *pl.* The mental faculties in their normal condition of sanity; one's 'reason' or 'wits'. (Cf. 6.) *In one's (right) senses*, in one's right mind. *To bring (a person) to his senses*: to cure of his folly (one who is behaving 'madly'). (*To frighten*, etc.) *out of one's (seven) senses*: out of one's wits.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 638 His senses were mowed, and his wittes disturbed. 1855 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholay's Voy.* i. xv. 16 As cleane hereft of senses [he] made towards his enemies. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxviii. 67 What Man in his Right Senses... would make himself a Slave for Superfluities! 1694 MORTREUX *Kabelais* iv. xiii. The Filly was... scar'd out of her seven Senses. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* iii. xlii. You shall... mortify yourself into reason, with... a little handsome discipline to bring you to your senses. 1787 MME. D'ARLLEY *Diary* May, I asked him whether he was really in his senses? 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myrt. Udolpho* xlii. Sometimes he would be in such fits of violence, that we almost thought he had lost his senses. 1835 CORRIE in Holroyd *Mem.* (1890) 17, I thought with myself that the dog ought to be flogged out of his seven senses if he were not happy. 1893 DUMMORE *Panmire* i. 187 The public... would think that the artist had taken leave of his senses.

† b. *sing.* (with the same meaning). *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) H c, Ne're was the Queene of Cypress halfe so glad, As is Angelica to see her Lord, Her dear Orlando, settled in his sense. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. iv. 9 In the restoring his hereaued Sense. 1694 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* v. 99 He had the Comfort of a short Illness, and the Blessing of a clear Sense to the last.

11. Natural understanding, intelligence, csp. as bearing on action or behaviour; practical soundness of judgement.

See also COMMON SENSE 2, 2 h, GOOD SENSE, HORSE-SENSE. 1684 ROSCOMMON *Ess. Tr. Verse* 162 Pride... Proceeds from want of Sense or want of Thought. 1690 NORRIS *Ref. Coud. Hum. Life* (1691) 44 For first, 'tis reckon'd a notable point of... preaching one Day with more Zeal than Sense [1712 a little sharply] against Adultery. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Prior* Wks. iii. 131 If we can suppose him [Dryden] vexed, it would be hard to deny him sense enough to conceal his uneasiness. 1782 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* vi. i. You speak, ma'am, like a lady of sense. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. i. 169 The facility of Charles was such as has perhaps never been found in any man of equal sense. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 291 Alvan had a saying, that want of courage is want of sense.

b. To have the sense: to be wise enough to do something. Similarly, *to have too much sense to, to have more sense than to do something*.

a 1701 MAUGHONELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 56 Which if they should have the sense to do, they might shake off the Turkish yolk. 1735 PORE *Domne Sat.* ii. 2 As early as I knew This Town, I had the sense to hate it too. 1735 — *Ep. Lady B. Flavia's* a Wit, has too much sense to Pray. 1800 PAGER in *P. Papers* (1896) i. 184 My courier had the good sense to make two men with lanterns precede the carriage. 1826 LAMB *Tales from Shakespeare*. He had slipped away to an eminent fruiterer's, about three doors distant, which I never had the sense to think of. 1847 EMILY BRONTE *Wuthering H.* iv. They [the children] entirely refused to have it [a founding] in bed with them... and I had no more sense, so, I put it on the landing of the stairs. *Mod.* He has more sense than to go where he is not wanted.

12. Actual perception or feeling.

13. A feeling or perception of (something external) through the channels of touch, taste, etc.; the feeling or consciousness of some bodily affection, as pain, fatigue, comfort or discomfort, etc. † Also (rarely) *absol.* a sensation.

a 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* ii. (Sommer) 186 He... beating her with wandes he had in his hande, she crying for sense of payne, or hope of succour. *Ibid.* iii. 306 h, Fire, burne me quite till sense of burning leaue me. 1607 TORSLE *Fourf. Beasts* 289 The Libyan horses... have no sense of their labors. a 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 13 Before you will be healed, you must have a sense of your sickness. 1669 H. STUBBS in Birch *Life Boyle* (1744) 192 It creates in the throat such a sense, as remains after drinking pepper-pops. 1675-6 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* No. 122. 522 The

warm Water first... and so every Morning use cooler till it can bear the Sense of very Cold Water. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxxiv. Like a lance, Waking an Indian... With cruel pierce, and bringing him again Sense of the goaning fire at heart and brain. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiv. 209 Astringent injections, so weak that when used, they may produce merely a sense of titillation. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* x. 182 An idle craving without sense of flavours.

13. A more or less vague perception or impression of (an outward object, as present or imagined). 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. x. 42 Lightened... with continuall candlelight, which delt A doubtful sense of things, not so

well seene, as felt. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* xxxiv. 12 And by Thy light Possesse my sight With sense of an eternal day... 1798 WORSOW *Poems Imag.* *Intern. Alb.*

among his professed enemies. 1876 HENTLEY *Life & D.* xxxiv. *Bk. Verses* (1888) 100 And the darkening air Thrills with a sense of the triumphing night. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* xlii. 209 Such expressions as the abyssal vault of heaven, the endless expanse of ocean... give the sense of an enormous horizon.

14. A more or less indefinite consciousness or impression of (a fact, state of things, etc.) as present or impending.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 338 What sense had I, in [O. 1, 2 of] her stolne houres of Lust? 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1736) 285 Perhaps it may be the Thing was over, at the time. 1742 GRAY *Rion* 5. 1759 HURO *Moral Dial.* iv. 133 Her parliaments were disposed to wave all disputes about the stretch of her prerogative, from a sense of their own and the common danger. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C. i.* 11. (1854) i. 266 The keenness of pursuit thus engendered [in reading]... takes away the sense of dulness in details. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. 11. 592 In a very few days the confusion... was at an end, and the kingdom... There was a general ser... 1894 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 466 His words... startled English ears with a sense of coming danger to the national liberty.

b. const. a dependent statement or question.

1683 PENNYTOE *Arch.* i. 83 He gave Me a kind of a cold Answer... and I had a real sense upon Me, that he is not Right to thy Interest. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy into China* 22 The Resurrection (which they believe, without the least sense whether they are to go afterwards). 1713 JOHNSON *Guardian* No. 5 P 4 Which gives the Mother an uneasy Sense, that Mrs. Jane really is what her Parent has a mind to continue to be. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* x, Seth, always timid in his behaviour towards his mother, from the sense that he had no influence over her. 1888 BRYCE *Amr. Commu.* iii. lxxii. 84 The spirit of Puritanism, with... its sense... that there are times when Agag must be hewn in pieces before the Lord.

15. Mental apprehension, appreciation, or realization of (some truth, fact, state of things). Also, † comprehension, perception of the meaning of.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 360/2 Christosote sayth, Be-hold I see men that have no true sense of holy Scripture: yea they understand nothing at all therof. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Praite* (Arh.) 350 The common people understand not many excellent vertues... but of the highest vertues they have no sense or perceiving at all. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxlvii. 214 The True Intent of This Fable is to Possess us with a Just Sense of the Vanity and Folly of these Craving Appetites. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xiv. 402 To have a just sense of the worth of a soul. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* ii. i. 43 He seemed visited by a sense of the vanity of all things. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Mite*. Ser. i. (1878) 175 The same sense of the puniness of man in the centre of a cruel and frowning universe.

b. The recognition of (a duty, virtue, etc.) as incumbent upon one, or as a motive or standard for one's own conduct.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. i. 132 Do not beleuee That from the sense of all Cuiltie, I thus would play and trifle with your Reuerence. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 145 These fellows have no sense of gratitude. 1779 *Mirror* No. 35. I was conscious of an inclination to oblige, and a quick sense of propriety. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral Tr.* (1816) i. 223 They would suffer no motives to influence them but a sense of truth and justice. 1848 J. MITCHEL in *State Trials* vi. 697, I have acted in this business, from the first, under a strong sense of duty. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* iii. xiii. (1876) 256 He appealed to their sense of feudal honour.

c. (One's) sense of things: perception or judgement of what is right, fitting, etc. *Obs.*

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) i. 327 He went into the humours of that high sort of people beyond what became him, perhaps beyond his own sense of things. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 93 Whenever they come to a true Sense of things, they will find Deliverance from Sin a much greater Blessing, than Deliverance from Affliction.

16. Emotional consciousness of something; a glad or sorrowful, grateful or resentful recognition of (another person's conduct, an event, a fact or a condition of things).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 32 O braue Iago, honest, and iust, That hast such Noble sense of thy Friends wrong. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* *Edw.* 11 149 The King in a calmer humour, beganne to have a sense of the Earle of Lancasters execution. 1642 LANC. *Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 6 Shewing... our heart-breaking sense, and sorrow, for the unhappy... Distraction in your Majesties Dominions. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Gen. Thanksgiving, Give us that due sense of all thy mercies. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 172 He declared the sense his Master had of the great Expressions of kindness which he had received. 1725 BROOM *Pope's Odyss.* xxiv. Notes V. 286 The sense I have of this,

While he expressed his sense of the honour with which she now graced him. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) 11. 164 No better way of showing our sense of his hospitality... has occurred to us.

† b. *With (great, etc.) sense*: with (much) emotion, feelingly. *Obs.*

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 276 Now this part of my Work I fulfilled with great sense... I preached what I felt, what I smartingly did feel. 1676 LAOY *FANSHAWE Mem.* (1830) 247 Then I did my duty to the Queen, who with great

sense consoled my loss. *a1715 BURNET Own Time* (1823) II.
170 He knew, he had led a bad life; (of which he spoke
with some sense).

17. A consciousness or recognition *of* (some quality, condition, etc.) as attaching to oneself; esp. such as is accompanied by inward feeling or emotion, or acts as a motive for conduct.

1514 EARL STirling *Doomday* v. lxxvii, Who have no sense of sinne, nor care of fame. 1662 *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, *Fort. Sick*, That the sense of his weakness may add strength to his faith. 1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* li. 59 The smart brings forth a sense of his sin. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 57 Fernandus sigh'd with a Sense of my Condition. 1721 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* ii. i. Who, has done everything in his power to bring your nephew to a proper sense of his extravagance. 1793 COWPER *Retired Cat* 59 Beware of too sublime a sense Of your own worth and consequence! 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* li. 44 The season was growing bold under a sense of injury. 1867 *Reskin Time & Tide* ii. § 7 The healthy sense of progress, which is necessary to the strength and happiness of men. 1872 SANFORD *Estim. Eng. King, Chas. I*, 332 The dignity of bearing in Charles...was sustained by a profound sense of self-importance and superiority. 1823 LOWELL *Heartsease & Rue* 173 Giving Eve a due sense of her crime. 1908 R. BAGOT A. Cuthbert vi. 51 To confess herself mistaken was altogether opposed to her sense of personal dignity.

18. An opinion, view, or judgement held or formed † a. by an individual. *To speak or give one's sense*, to express one's opinion. *To abound in one's own sense*: see AROUND w¹ 5. *Obs.*

1552-1775 [see ABOUND 1, § 5]. 1620-55 L. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 24 'These Monuments, I have not seen, otherwise I would give my Sense upon them. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Manège*. Guilty 13 If I may be permitted to speak my sense. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1687) 171/2 Not

&c. comes the Earl of Shaftsbury, and the Lords of his Sense. 1747 Dr. Hoadly *Suspicious Hum.* 1.1, My Lord Coke, in a Case I read this Morning, speaks my Sense. 1761 *Hume Hist. Eng.* II. xxiv. &c The entail of the Crown was drawn according to the sense of the king, and probably in words dictated by him.

b. by an assemblage of persons (or by a majority of their number). Now somewhat *arch*. To take the sense of, to ascertain the general feeling or opinion of. 1654 GODDARD in *Introd. to Burion's Diary* (1823) l. 96 Which had been otherwise declared by this Parliament, and seemed still to be the general sense of us all. 1691 WOOD *Athen. Oxon.* II. 315 Prynne afterwards was called in again to receive the sense of the House. 1718 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 343 May let us take the sense of the University;—not that they are the judges whom I most admire. 1793 BURKE *Observ. Conduct Minority* § 44 A House of Commons which does not speak the sense of the people. 1817 [see TAKE v. 32a]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. vi.* II. 81 He soon found that he had again met him almost the whole sense of Westminster Hall. 1855 *Ibid.* xv. III. 533 He spoke, he told the King, the sense of a great body of honest gentlemen.

† c. *In one's sense*, in one's opinion, according to one's judgement. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. II. 290, I am not sorry neither, I'll hane thee thus lie: For in my sense, 'tis happiness to die.
a 1628 PRESTON: *New Court*, (1634) 10 But because in his sense, the object is too narrow, there is something he would have more.
1771 LUCKWEE *Hist. Printing* 24 Merit, that in the sense of all nations, gives the best Title to True Praise.
1832 GREVILLE *Memo.* 24 Feb. (1874) II. 263 The petition turned out to be one for a moderate Reform, more in their sense than in the Duke's own.

† d. const. *of* (a person, a matter), and with clause introduced by *that*. Also, favourable opinion, high estimate *of*. *Obs.*

1556 T. SUTTON *Forth Faith* 122 b. Let vs see what sense he had of monastical religion. 1638 STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) II. 195 Your Lordship's of the 27th yn expreſſeth more Sense of me than I am worthy of. c. 1650 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 213 Now you, my friends, my sense of Death shall hear. 1679 *J. Gay's* 1744 1745 1746 1747 1748 1749 1750 1751 1752 1753 1754 1755 1756 1757 1758 1759 1760 1761 1762 1763 1764 1765 1766 1767 1768 1769 1770 1771 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534

III. Meaning, signification.

19. The meaning or signification of a word or phrase; also, any one of the different meanings of a word, or that which it bears in a particular collocation or context.

1539 PALSGR. 7
he is very much
verbes. 1538 E
cullie in the true expressinge the lyuely sence of the latine
wordes. 1521 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* 1. (1526) 22
We give a large sence and signification to this word (Cicillie).
1612 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* p. 16 There bee some wordes that
bee not of the same sence every where. 1681 DRYDEN *Abbr.*
& *Achill.* 1. 665 Gull'd with a Patriot's name, whose Modern
sence is one that would by Law supplant his Prince. 1729
BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1724 II. 22 Here then are two different
sences of the word. 1729 *W. C. SMITH's Moral*
T. (1216) 1. 6 Education, in the enlarged sence of the word.
1724 W. C. SMITH *Kidnrestan* 73 Cheating conscience so
With words depleted of their natural sence.

b. A meaning recorded in a dictionary, etc.
1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., The solution of all difficulties..

must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word. 1818 TOWN, *Large-heartedness*. . . See the fourth sense of *Largeness*. 1837 SKEAT *Gloss. S. Math. in Ags.* Pref. 7 See the fifth sense of the verb *field* in Murray's New English Dictionary.

20. The meaning of words in connected or continuous speech; the meaning of a passage or context. Also, one of two or more meanings which the words naturally bear or are held to bear.

1532 *Belack to Authorin Bradshaw's St. Werburg* (1637)
203 O fruitfull histore. With the sense and the sense
retorialis. 1530 *PALMER, Introd.* 15. Though we shuld geve
worde for worde, yett the sense shulde make differ between
our tong and theyre. 1499 *Compl. Scot.* s. 83 Cayphas.
spak treu prophesie; but 3it he and the iueis interpret it to
the vranz sene. 1560 *Ovid's Narcissus* A iv, Thow speakest
words, the sense whereof, myne eares can not deserue. 1611
BIBLE Neh. viii. 8 So they read in the booke, in the Law of
God distinctly, and gaue the sense, and caused them to
vnderstand the reading. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* viii.
§ 79 The King's letter would not bear that sense. 1684 *RO-
SOMBYN Est. Tr.* Verse 31 The sound is still a Comment
to the Sense. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 121 We must read *επο-
μνησις*, as the learned Mr. Stanley guess'd from the Sense
of the place. 1768 *GRAY in Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 73 In
the second letter, he is conscious he had gone too far in his
previous letter, and tries to give them a sense, too low in his
bear. 1768 *Spectator* (1843) 66 I have been last night,
Abstain from all Appearance of Evil. It might be trans-
lated, from every Kind of Evil. But even then, the sense
would be much the same. 1863 *GRO. ELIOT Romola* i. vii,
He had barely enough Greek to make out the sense of the
epigram. 1885 *Diary of Actress E. How* I got the words,
or the sense of the words, into my head I don't know.

b. The meaning or interpretation of a dream, or of anything cryptic or symbolical.

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* l. 11 It is needfull then yt... I lay open vnto yon the true meaning and sence of the dreame,
1601 B. JONSON *Peelestar* Prol. 12 'Gainst these, haue we put on this forc'd defence : Whereof the allegorie and hid sense Is, that a well erected confidence Can fright their pride, and banish their folly hence. 1650 FULLER *Pigrah* l. 17 Woe is the best medicine, as we see 25 a parable, whereof our

c. The gist, upshot, or general purport of words spoken or written. *† To that sense*, to that effect 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ll. 253 With letters to the Gouernour...; Quhairof this was the sense, that they shuld remayne constant and true in their promise, a 1700 *Evangelist's Diary* 28 Aug. 1673. Where he read, that he should not long enjoy me, but should die, or expressions to that sense. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Poems*, *Ess.* i. 266 This is the general sense of his remark. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. 1, 573 They proceeded to pass several votes, the sense of which the first speaker misunderstood. 1826 KING *1823 R. W. Dixon Memo* i. iv. Of this epistle Man made the sense Amplex by various tinders that he brought.

23. Any of the various meanings or interpretations (*literal, mystic, anagogic, moral, †ghostly, spiritual*, etc.) of which, according to the principles of patristic and medieval exegesis, a word or passage of Holy Scripture was considered to be susceptible. Hence *transf.* with reference to similar methods of interpretation as applied to other writings.

12340 *Frol. Wydyf* Bible xiii. 50-3 And of these [iii] sensis,
 either vnderstandinge thus, may be set ensample in this word
 Jerusalem; for a city.
 singnefeth a bylde. 1
 sence anagogic [etc.]
 literal sence, and the
 vnder the same lettre. 1444 *LYNG. Nightingale* l. 10 Com-
 mandyng thei to here with tendernes of this your
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22. *In a (specified) sense*, according to a particular acceptation or interpretation (of a word, phrase, etc.). Often in phrases, *in a sense*, *in some sense*, *in any sense*, *in no sense*, *in all senses* (which sometimes come to mean 'in some degree', 'in no respect', 'on every account', etc.).

to take it in another Sense. 1745 LADY M. W. MONTAGU
Lett. to Cless Oxford 1 June (1893) II. 140 This is the first
 prize that ever came to my share, and that is owing to your
 ladyship in all senses. 1852 MAURICE PROTH. & KINGS II. 22

one whose vocation was in some sense higher than his own. In 1831 A. BARRETT *Phys. Meteorol.* (1833) treated the consciousness of the body is of *colours* in a sense its inner nature. In J. SARGENT *Phys. Meteorol.* (1833) *colours* in a sense its inner nature. In the highest sense of the word, he was at least a surpassing rhetorician.

+23. The meaning of a speaker or writer; the substance, argument, or intention of what is

shnstance, purport, or intention of what he says. c1400 *Prol. Wyclif Bible* xv. 59 Austyn seith... that if equiok wordis be not translated into the sense, either vnderstanding, of the autowr, it is error. 1540 *Palsgr. Acolastus* *Prol.* B ij. h. Our playe, vnder whose couert or darke meaning, thou hast a secretsece or hydde intent. 1596 *Shaks. Tamm. Shr.* v. ii. 18 Thou are verie sensible, and yet you misse my sense: I meane Hortentio is afeard of you. 1619 *Fotheray Alchem.* ii. viii. § 5 (1622) 290 His Expositor, Gretensis, deliuereth his sense in the same light of words. 1622 *Wyclif Falsch* 7. 3 Where I have been wrongfully accus'd and wrongfullie drawen into Blasphemy or Bawdry. 1710 *Lady M. W. Scud. Ep. Salisbury* 20 July (1832) ll. 2, I endeavour'd at no beauty of style, but to keep as literally as I could to the sense of the author [Epictetus]. 1735 *Port. Donne Sal.* ii. 126 Let no Court Sympochant pervert my sense.

24. *In a (specified) sense*: with a particular aim or purpose (in speaking or writing); to a (given) effect.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. n. iv, France, is now beginning to speak also; and speaks in that same sense. 1837 MOORE *Diary* 8 Aug. in *Memo.* VII. 126 The Fireworshippers, he told me, had been translated in Poland in a Polish sense. 1833 L. OLIPHANT *Alliotta Feto* II. 118 He had no scruple in writing to the Baroness in the above sense.

25. A connected series of ideas expressed in words : the substance of a passage.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 11. (Arb.) 93 *Metaphrasis* is, to take some notable place out of a good Poete, and turn the same sens into meter, or into other wordes in Prose. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lxxvii. (Arb.) 122 The sense of this Sonnet is for the most part taken out of a letter, which Æneas Silius wrote vnto his friend, 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 197 She took the pen, and . . . supported by Mrs. Lovick, wrote the conclusion. . . You will find the sense surprisingly intire, her weakness considered.

28. A passage, context, or set of sentences, expressed in bare prose, used as material for the composition of Latin or Greek verses. Also allusively. Also *attrib.*, as *sense verses*.

1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 171 It is usual in such Cases for the poor Children to go to those of higher Forms with this petition, *Pray give me a little Sense.* 1743 CHESTERF. *Lett.* xcviil. 1794 L. 275 As you are now got into sense verses, remember, that it is not sufficient to put a little common sense into hexameters and pentameters. 1795 G. WILLIAMS in *Jesse's School & Contemp.* (1843) l. 361 When you write next time, please to give me a little more sense than you have done, for you are often as they are attacked. 1894 W. CORY *Lett. & Frail.* (1897) 564 Write a paper on governesses. I can give you 'sense', as the boys say about verses.

27. Disconrse that has a satisfactory and intelligible meaning. Phr. *to talk, speak, write (good) sense. To make sense of*, to find a meaning in. Of discourse: *To give, have, make sense*, to be intelligible.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. 1. 129 Believe it (Page) he speaksense. 1597 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 295 A third sort doubted all things, though plain sense. 1582 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 20 The verse to some faint meaning make pretence, But Shadwell never deviates into sense. 1585 VERNY *Memo.* (1895) iv. 344 Of all-headed people that can't speak sense, I would to hear it. 1685 (ALLIST.) *Diaster.* iv. in *Katmann's Body & Et.* (1682) 63, I must need say, that I cannot make sense of him, if he mean to say the French Translator hath preferred him. 1725 A. MALCOLM *Two Mus.* 517 This, to make any sense, must signify that [et c.] 1785 FRANCES *Worship* 11. ii. 190-187. 'Than write good Sense, and smart' 'Ever so for' 1857 RUSKIN *Folk Econ. Art.* i. § 2 'That is a wholly barbarous use of the word, for it is not English, it is bad Greek, and it is worse sense.' 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* 264 In the first authentic edition... he was no, I believe, ran, 'and a table of green fields', which has no sense. 1930 J. SARGAUNTY *Dryden's Poems* Introd. 13 This is the only reading that gives any sense. *Mod. Now* 'sign are talking sense.

28. What is wise or reasonable. *There is no sense (in doing something):* it is unreasonable or senseless (to do it). *† It is to (good) sense* (obs.), *it stands to sense* (colloq.): it is reasonable, it stands to reason.

1609-30. 1609 WATSON *Deacordion* (1602) 69 He [Cardinal Rich] was after, went to sence, seeing England was lost and gone from her ancient faith...it was to good sence that we and all their posterity should be punished. 1603 SHAKS. *Measure for Measure*, for *M. v. l. 226* As there is sence in truth, and truth in love. 1614. 33 Against all sence you doe importune here. 1639 N. N. tr. *De Bog's Compl. Woman* it. 73 There is no sence I should leave out this goodly vertue. 1647 EMER BRONTE *Wuthering H.* ix, 'Aw sud more likker look for th' sence', he replied. 'It 'ud be t'ud more sence'. 1899 *Illustrations of Gd. Society* 54 The more fashionable...were distinguished by the smartness, not the sence of their conversation. 1899 *Expositor Adam Bede* xxi, The sence and deal o' sence you want to say is Mr. Massey. 1892 *Illustrations* xxi, It stands to sence that Mr. Ponsby is th' 'oldest man i' the room, he should sit at top o' the table. 1897 *Kilnscrift Capt. Hewitt* i. 13, 'What's th' sence, P' wastin' canvas'!

29. [After F. *sens.*] A direction in which motion takes place. *rare.*

1797 Sir G. STANTON Acc. *Emstasy* (1792) II. 5 Cords
were attached to the canvas, with a contrivance to enable
persons underneath to move it in any sense that was
necessary. 1900 H. C. JONES *Theory Electrolytic Disinc.*
If the reaction is reversible, then there will exist a force
to set the reaction back to its original position, and to set up one

IV. 30. attrib. and Comb., as *sense-consciousness*, *impression*, *knowledge*, *organ*, *perception*; objective, as *sense-pleaser*; *sense-creating*, *con-sounding*, *confusing*, *ravishing* adjs.; instru-

...and, ...

may give the reader an idea how the pronouns arise, and what is their primary sensible signification.

vassal. 1831 — *Cl. Robt.* xvi. The creature seemed sensible of the clemency. 1856 *CARLYLE Let. to F. Knight* 19 Apr. Surely I am very sensible to the kindness of the President and Council in this matter. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Aug. 149 They are always sensible to kindness and sympathy.

† b. Without const. Obs.
1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1763) III. 62. I kissed her, and she made me a courtesy for my condescension; and blushed, and seemed sensible all over.

13. Conscious, free from physical insensibility or delirium.

1732 *LEDIARD Sethos* II. ix. 283 The governor was not yet sensible. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Sea* 32 Where we saw Mr. Cozens... alive, and to Appearance sensible, but speechless. 1835 *Comic Almanack* (1830) a Nurse. Speak softly, Sir; my master's turning blue, He's not been sensible since last November. *Rig. Fun. (aside)* Nor ever was, that I can remember. 1882 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. vi. 'And now the doctor says he has not many hours to live, "I am sorry to hear it," cried William. "Is he sensible?"' 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xiii. He's asking for you and is quiet and sensible.

IV. 14. Endowed with good sense; intelligent, reasonable, judicious.

Stigmatized by Johnson 1755 as used only 'in low conversation'. In some of the early instances the sense may perhaps be rather 'discolor of mental perception'.

184 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. vii. (1826) 40 If they were sensible, they would not have been so foolish. 1891 *W. PHILLIPS* *Linschoten* I. xvi. 85 In the

of greater capacity) the more vehemently may we enforce by all sorts of forcible arguments. 1599 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. i. 151 'Twas a good sensible fellow. 1897 *2. Allen* IV. i. 220 For the box of 'there that the Prince gave you, he gave it like a rude Prince, and you took it like a sensible Lord. 1898 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. xvi. 85 In the

might not have been barred from them. 1711 *ADAMSON Spect.* No. 130 p. 3 Sir Roger... knew several sensible People who believed these Gypsies now and then foretold very strange things. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 1 Sept. You will, I think, like Sir James Grey; he is very civil and

telligent, or in the cant word, sensible. 1781 *COWPER Convers.* 193 A moral, sensible, and well-bred man Will not affront

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Sensibleness (sensib'laes). [f. SENSIBLE a. + -NESS.]

† 1. The quality or state of being sensible or capable of sensation; sensibility; sensitiveness.

1528 *PAYNELL Salerni's Regim.* R. j. h. Popie sede both taketh away the sensibleness of the membres... and prouoketh to sleep. 1597 A. M. W. *Gullemann's Fr. Chirurg.* 22/3 The young Chyrurgians may knowe them by there sensibleness, because they are very dolorous and full of payne.

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accomp. Woman* 124. Pain and sensibleness, are never in dead bodies. 1711 *SUWY (J.)*, The sensibleness of the eye renders it subject to pain.

† 2. Of speech: Intelligence, impressiveness.

a 1588 *SINCE Apol. Poet. (Arch.)* 69 Because with a playne sensibleness, they might win credit of popular eares.

† 3. Tenderness of feeling, sensibility. Obs.

a 1631 *DONNE Sermon.* lxxxv. (1649) II. 31 There lies a burden upon them too, to consider with a compassionate sensibleness, the grievances that oppress the other part.

† 4. The state or fact of being sensible or emotionally (esp. gratefully) conscious of something. Const. of; rarely with clause. Obs.

1605 A. WORTON *Answ. late Popish Art. Ded.* All that remains is by this, or some such like deed, to profess my sensibleness of your great favour. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* I. xii. 27 Blushing... not arising from guiltiness, but from sensibleness of disgrace. a 1680 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) I. 629 The fruit of these falls is... a deeper sensibleness wherein their security lies. a 1708 *BEVINGTON Theol.* (1721) II. 1. 367 The first step to holiness and felicity, is sensibleness of our sin and misery.

† 5. Perceptibility. Obs.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1712) 21 This absurdity cannot be excused from the sensibleness of Matter since the Atheist is forced to admit such things as fall not under Sense. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art v.* (1843) 193 Bronze... may, from the weight and sensibleness of its colour, do extremely well.

† 6. The quality of being sensible or of having good sense; intelligence, sound judgment.

1883 *Spectator* 15 Sept. 1246/4 That quality of sensibleness which has made him a valued member of Conservative Cabinets.

Sensibly (sensib'ly), adv. Also 6 sensibly, sensibly, sensibly, 6-7 sensibly; (uncontracted form; 7 sensibly.). [f. SENSIBLE a. + -LY 2.]

1. In a manner perceptible to the senses; so far as can be perceived.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. x. in *Anglia* VIII. 146/38 So grete froste pat... in be holy chalyss, while be preste songe,

1891 *W. PHILLIPS* *Linschoten* I. xvi. 85 In the

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sensibly on all common topics. *Mod.* He behaved sensibly under the circumstances.

Comb. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 3/2 A sensibly-written book, which will serve a useful purpose.

† Sensical, a. Obs. rare. [f. SENSE sb. + -ICAL.] Sensible.

1797 S. J. PRATT *Family Secrets* in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 60 (Uses 'sensical' and 'sensitive' for sensible). 1839 J. ROGERS *Antiquary* I. iii. § 1. 75 With sensical and thoughtful men.

Sensificient (sensifis'fient), a. [f. L. sensus + -IFICIENT.] Producing sensation.

1879 *HUXLEY Sci. & Cult.* x. (1881) 257 The epithelium may be said to be receptive... and the sensorium sensificient. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 514 Sensificient cells.

Sensiferous (sensif'ferous), a. [f. L. sensus + -IFEROUS.] Conveying sensation.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. viii. (1713) 97 Besides, that the sensiferous impresses of motion through the eyes play under them. 1826 *KIRBY & S. Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 356 Two jointed sensiferous organs. 1899 *HUXLEY Sci. & Cult.* x. (1881) 246 On Sensation and the Unity of Structure of sensiferous Organs.

Sensific (sensif'ik), a. (and sb.) [ad. late L. sensificus, f. L. sensus + -IFIC.]

A. adj. Of nerves: Producing sensation.

1822 *Good Study Med.* III. 28 marg. Hence sometimes a sensific power and sometimes a motory. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 200/2 Convulsion is not... an affection... of the sensific part of the nervous system.

B. sb. (or absol. use of adj.) Only in pl. = SIGNIFICS. 1826 [see SIGNIFICS].

Sensificatory, a. [f. late L. sensificare

Sensify (sensifai), v. [ad. late L. sensificare, f. sensus + -IFY.] trans. To transform (physical changes) into sensation. Hence Sensifying ppl. a.

1678 J. BROWN *Disc. Wounds* 238 The Nerves are soon resolved and distended, the senses flugge, and the Sensifying

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and from the *intellective soul*, which in rational animals is one of the two others. Similarly *sensitive* is faculty of sensation.

4381 Pe faire florissant filds of floures & of herbs, Quare-of be breth as of bowme blawis in oure noose, Pat ilk sensitive saule mast souerly deylete. c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 698 God. Hath yove and graunted unto man. Twoo maners of knowlychynge... The first. Called the vertu sensytif By which he feleth... Things. Which to form him he present. c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* i. xiv. 74 The same treuthis whiche outwarde sensyve wittis knownen. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. xxiv. (1880) II. 371 An other parte [sc. of the soul], wherin man doth participate with all other thynges lynyng, which is called sensyve, by reason that therof the sensis do procede. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* iv. x. (1592) 755 For there is the soule vegetative which worketh in plants. There is the soule sensitive beasts. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dir.* 5, &c. are acts of the sensitive *of Soul* ii. i. ii. xxv. That we term

soul sensitive, i. i. call t torm bestiall. 1653 — *Antid.* Ath. i. viii. § 13 (1712) 24 Corporal Matter is the proper Object of the sensitive Faculty. a 1714 *Ann. Shawe Sermon*. Wks. 1754 IV. 142 The seat of the one is in the intellectual reasonable nature; the seat of the other is in the sensitive. 1732 POPE *Ess. on Man* i. Arg. 1. To possess any of the sensitive faculties in a higher degree, would render him miserable. 1769-90 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1865) 421 All arts have means within them of applying themselves with success both in the intellectual and sensitive part of our natures. 1802 *Med. Fm.* V. 327 The sensitive power of the iris. a 1806 R. HONSLY *Sermon*. (1816) I. vii. 127 This spiritual sword of God's awful word... pierces to the very line of separation, as it were, of the sensitive and the intelligent principle. 1836 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 720 H/2 These are called sensitive nerves or nerves of common sensation. a 1881 BARRATT *Phys. Metempric* (1883) 22 We may reasonably infer that of which we might be sensible... by a hypothetical extension of our sensitive powers.

a. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 19 From the brayne cometh vii payre of Nerues sensatives. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* ii. 16 Salt is no enimie either to the vegetative, or sensitive natures. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 288 In sleepe the sensitive faculties are all at rest. 1666-63 Bp. W. LUCY *Observ.* Hobbes 37 Yet there remains in the sensitive memory that image, which represented the object at the first.

b. Of life, knowledge, perception (also formerly + of desires, feelings): Connected with the senses, sensuous. + Of objects: Perceptible by the senses.

a. 1530 RASTELL *Purg.* i. vi. The best which hath a lyfe sensyve. 1536 BELLENOE *Cron.* Scot. (1821) I. *Cosmog.* Prohemie 14 He that nold aganis his lustis strive But leiffis as beist of knowledge sensitive Eldris right fast. 1608 D. TIVILL *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 4 Beeing for the most part led to iudge of matters only by a Sensitive apprehension they bave of them. 1633-55 CAPEL *Tentations* 11 Our sensitive love what follows the lower, and organical faculties of the soul. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. ii. 6 The sensitive pleasing of the body. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iii. xi. (1662) 461 The sensitive sinfull appetite and passion may prevail with the Will. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 7 The places of Scripture which testifie our Saviour's grief, sorrow, and fear: these passions being sensitive, do sufficiently convince that there was a sensual will in Christ. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 27 Hence it is that he so greedily prefers carnal before rational, and sensitive before spiritual Goods. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* v. iii. § 5 Sensitive Knowledge reaching no farther than the Existence of Things actually present to our Senses, is yet much narrower than either of the former. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 40 Once, indeed, 'tis said, that he rejoiced; but then it was not Joy. 1709 *Curios.* 25 An animal, it... a Sensitive Life.

a 1700 DEVERIDGE *Filio.* i. ii. c. (1730) 104 By loving God, I do not understand that Sensitive Affection I place upon material Objects. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* i. 174 Our sensitive perception of objects. 1889 COURTNEY *Mind* 129 Beliefs... gathered out of the sensitive experience of his forefathers. b. 1743 N. AFFLETON *Sermon* 167 Our natural sensitive Appetites and Desires.

+ c. Of fever: Arising from seosation. *Obs.* 1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 391 Other new motions are then superadded, in consequence of sensation, which we shall call *febris sensitiva*, or sensitive fever. *Ibid.* 392 These sensitive fevers, like the irritative ones, resolve themselves into [etc.].

2. Of living beings: Endowed with the faculty of sensation. Formerly often: + 'Having sense or perception, but not reason' (J., 1755). a. 1555 BORN *Decades* (Arb.) 131 We will nowe therefore

Witcher, passive, s well in sensitive 26 SWIFT s I never accounts insects, and the various other sensitive productions of this kingdom. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* Intro. (1800) I. 2 The Deity when he formed it consulted for the happiness of his sensitive creation. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 381 It is only for beings vegetative and sensitive that Nature has created the fossil kingdom.

B. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pheas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 112 By these twayne every thing hath growynge; Bothe vegetatyve and censatyve also, And also intellectuall.

3. Sensitive plant, + herb, + shrub, + tree, a shrub (*Mimosa pudica*, or *M. sensitiva*) possessing a high degree of irritability, causing the leaflets of the bipinnate leaves to fold together at the slightest touch (cf. *Humble-plant*, *Sensible-plant*); also applied with defining word to various plants possessing a similar quality, as + Bastard Sensitive plant (*Æschynomene americana*); False

Sensitive plant (*Æ. hispida*); American Sensitive plant (*Cassia nitida*), also called *Wild Sensitive plant* and *Sensitive Pea* (see *PEA* 3).

In the original use of this designation, the adj. belongs to sense 2 (not to sense 5); cf. *SENSIBLE* a. 10.

1633 JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* App. vii. 1599 This which I here call the sensitive herb is... *Herba mimosa*, or the Mocking herbe. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 45 'Thus the sensitive tree if ye touch one leaf the whole tree will quake. 1659 R. LOVELL *Herbal* 524 Sensitive plant, *Herba sensibilis*. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby* Isl. 64 A Sensitive shrub valued at a very great rate. 1709 SWIFT & ANDERSON *Tatler* No. 32 P 2 She shrinks from the Touch like a Sensitive Plant. 1760 J. LEE *Intrad. Bot.* App. 323 Plant, Bastard sensitive, *Æschynomene*. 1782 COWPER *Poet.* *Oyster*, & *Sensit. Plant* 22 When, cry the botanists—and stare—Did plants call'd sensitive grow there? 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* 1 A Sensitive Plant in a garden grew. 1821 BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 102 *Æschynomene hispida*. False-Sensitive-Plant. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect.* Bot. 61 The American sensitive plant. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi. So away we went... through broad-leaved grasses, and the pink balls of the sensitive-plants.

fig. 1890 'R. BOLTONWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 139 Let but a single cloud darken the summer sky... and the heat, that sensitive plant, shrinks instinctively at nature's warning.

b. Sensitive Brier, *Schrankia uncinata*. Sensitive Fern, *Onoclea sensibilis*.

1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.* Sensitive Fern. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk.* Bot. 238 Sensitive Brier.

c. Of plants and their organs: Capable of responding to stimulation. Cf. 5.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv.* Pl. vii. 140 Some tentacles on the same leaf were more sensitive than others. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem.* Pl. 191 A part or organ may be called sensitive, when its irritation excites movement in an adjoining part. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 729 The leaves of *Mimosa*... may again become sensitive when the temperature falls.

4. That feels quickly and acutely. a. In physical sense, of a living being, an animal organ or tissue: Having quick or intense perception or sensation. Also (const. to), Readily and acutely affected with pain or pleasure by some particular influence.

1849 LYELL and VIE. U. S. II. 175 When people have recovered from the yellow fever, the skin, although in other respects as sensitive as ever, is no longer affected by mosquito bite. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. v. Madame Defarge being sensitive to cold, was wrapped in fur. 1860 TYNOLL *Gha.* i. v. 38 One effect of light upon the eye is to render it less sensitive. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 587 The tongue is one of the most sensitive of organs.

b. With reference to mental feelings: Having quick and acute sensibilities; easily touched to emotion, impressionable; easily wounded by unkindness; occasionally, ready to take offence, 'touchy'. Const. to, rarely of.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxix. That mournful impression... which the sensitive mind usually receives from a return to the baunts of childhood. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 72 The scenes of blood which followed shocked his sensitive nature. 1838 THURLOW *Greece* V. 215 They were the more sensitive to injuries and encroachments on their rights. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 84 His conscience, which, on occasions of little moment, was sufficiently sensitive. a 1859 *Ibid.* xviii. V. 214 Torpid as Spain had become, there was still one point on which she was exquisitely sensitive. 1862 GROTE *Hist. Greece* v. ix. 288 Citizens, full of impressibility—sensitive and demonstrative Greeks. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Theol. Ess.* i. (1888) 5 Sensitive to human emotions. 1878 LUCKY *Eng.* in *18th C.* II. vi. 163 A man of the most stainless and sensitive honour. 1888 H. S. HOLLAND *Christ or Eccl.* p. vii. Every educated man must be sensitive of the strain laid by miracle upon... scientific... methods of knowledge.

c. *Spec.* Having the temperament that is receptive of hypnotic or other occult influences. Cf. B. 5.

1846 GREGORY *Abstr. Reichenbach's Res. Magnetism* 2 Healthy sensitive subjects... experience no inconvenience from the approach of magnets.

5. *transf.* Readily altered or affected by some influence specified or implied. Const. to, of.

1828 STEWART *Plants* G. (ed. 2) 506 Oaks and Beeches, the plants of all others the most sensitive of drought. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 254 Silver and all its compounds are very sensitive to sulphureted hydrogen. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 659 Your life hangs on quinine, and... it is most important to keep the system sensitive to it.

b. *Photogr.* Of paper or other prepared surface, of chemical substances, etc.: Susceptible to actinic influence.

1839 FOX TALBOT in *Philos. Mag.* XIV. 204 When a sheet of this, which I shall call *Sensitive Paper*, is placed in a dark chamber. 1839 — in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* VII. 11.3 A silver plate... covered with a stratum of iodide of silver, which is sensitive to light. 1846 GREGORY *Abstr. Reichenbach's Res. Magnetism* 9 A very sensitive daguerreotype plate being prepared, was placed opposite to a magnet [etc.]. 1893 HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 14 The sensitive plates, or films, are made to certain standard sizes. *Ibid.* 95 The paper is... very sensitive to all white light.

c. Of a scientific instrument of measurement: Indicating readily slight changes of condition, easily moved or affected by the external forces which it is constructed to detect or record.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. (1862) 157 Determining the specific gravity by means of a sensitive hydrometer. 1865 TYNOLL *Hent* i. § 8 (1870) 8 Had they... dipped sufficiently sensitive thermometers into the water... they would have found [etc.]. 1867 — *Sund* vi. 242, 1 at one time intended to approach this subject of sensitive flames through a series of experiments, which [etc.]. 1874 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 349 Balances are made sensitive to the fraction

of a grain. 1873-81 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 322 When the instrument is intended to indicate the existence of a feeble (electric) current, it is called a sensitive Galvanometer.

d. Of market-prices, stock, etc.: Having a tendency to fluctuate rapidly upon the publication of outside reports.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. xxi. 548 Such an article would be extremely sensitive to demand. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 12 We went also to the Gold Exchange, and gold happened to be 'very sensitive'... and would go up.

6. *Mnsic.* Sensitive note: the leading note of a scale. Cf. *SENSIBLE* a. 10 b.

1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 30 This 7th of the key is also frequently called the Sensitive-note. 1881 BROODHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 344 Modern harmony with... its constantly-present sensitive or leading note.

7. 1. A being that is capable of sensation. *Obs.* c 1532 DU WES *Intro. Fr. in Palagr.* 1053 Thynges created of God... ben elemented, vegetables and sensytyves, as ben all beestes. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxvi. (1612) 316 The Sensitive, as beastes, wormes, birds, and fishes. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 230 The Mediator God-man doth exercise part of his Authority... even among brutes, and sensitive that cannot know him. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 28 In Mars... no vegetables or sensitive could subsist that we have any notion of, for want of Moisture.

+ 2. The faculty of sensation. *Obs.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1042 Of necessity both the sensitive must be divided and goe with the sensible, and also the imaginative with the imaginable. 1657 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 74 Not only the reasonable soule of man, but the sensitive of the least gnat.

+ b. That which is capable of feeling (something specified). *Obs.* 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* ii. 218 They rise to act their cruelties anew In my afflicted bosom, thus decreed The universal sensitive of pain, The wretched heir of evils not its own!

+ 3. *nonce-use.* One sensible of a favour. *Obs.* 1663 GERBER *Counsel* b 8 b. An humble sensitive, Your Lordships Zealous and most humble Servant.

4. The Sensitive plant (see A. 3). [*F. la sensitive.*] 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* By The Sensitive... never opens its Leaves till some time after Sun-rising. 1893 STREVENSON *Isl. Nights' Entert.*, *Beach of Falsay* iv. There are cocoa palms... and guavas and lots of sensitive.

Fig. 1805 M. A. SHEER *Rhymes Art* 88 But arts, a tribe of sensitives, demand a bot-house culture.

5. *nonce-use.* One who is easily shocked. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor V.* 143 This I am told it was which alarmed the Literary Sensitives.

6. One sensitive to spiritualist or other occult influences, a medium. 1850 ASHBURNER tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics, Magnetism*, etc. 333 The most remarkable individual of all the healthy sensitives, whose perceptions exceeded those even of many diseased observers, in strength, distinctness, and duration was... Josephine Zinkel. 1886 F. W. H. MYERS *Phantasms of Living* I. Intro. 63 Phenomena commonly attributed to 'spirits' (but many of which may perhaps be more safely ascribed to the automatic agency of the sensitive himself).

7. One in whom the sensitive faculty is highly developed. Also = SENSITIVIST.

1891 *Athenæum* 18 July 93/3 A new and active band of Dutch novelists who have thought it worth their while to take a fresh name—the Sensitive—the better to define their place in literature. 1907 J. LOES *Talks with Dead* 59 (Shakespeare) was a man of extremes, a Sensitive, a term which embraces all the eccentricities of a soul tabernacled in clay. 1909 CHESTERTON *Thackeray* Intro. 31 He was a sublime emotional Englishman, who lived by atmosphere. He was a great sensitive.

b. *Transf. and fig.* 1884 HAWES *Musical Mem.* iii. 94 New violins as a rule will take thicker strings than the fine old sensitives of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries.

Sensitively (sensitively), *adv.* [*f. SENSITIVE* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a sensitive manner.

+ 1. Feelingly, tenderly; with the emotions as distinguished from the intellect. *Obs.* 1644 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* i. iii. (1646) 33 The sensitive faculty... may express its self more sensitively toward that inferior object then toward God. 1673 BAXTER *Lett.* in *Acc. Sherlocks* ii. 170 And thus God may be sensitively, or passionately loved, and must be.

2. With reference to feeling: Acutely, intensely. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* ii. x. He was sensitively alive to the force of ridicule. 1870 SURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlv. i. To bear with the ears affects us more sensitively than to read with the eyes.

3. With delicate perception; also *transf.* a 1881 ILLINGWORTH *Sermon. College Chapel* 119 Never before... were the aspects and the processes of this natural world so curiously, sensitively, lovingly watched as now.

1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* 11 Aug. 346/1 A vast aggregate of molecular mechanisms... sensitively adjusting themselves to every change in the surrounding world.

4. With pa. pple.: So as to be sensitive. 1897 MARY ALBERT *Diamond Shoe Buckles* 60 A delicate, sensitively-organized frame.

Sensitiveness (sensitiveness). [*-NESS*] 1. The power or capacity of sensation. Also, with reference to plants: Capacity of responding to stimulation.

1828 BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* 427 In regard to sensitiveness many of the lower animals surpass man. 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* vi. 212 She [Nature] has endowed these plants with, what must be called for want of a better term, sensitiveness. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 775 The sensitiveness of the leaves of *Mimosa* does not therefore depend on a change of growth caused by the irritation.

Sensse, variant of **CENSE** *sens*. *Obs.*, incense.

c1450 Lay-Folks Mass-Bo. E. 249 Gold, sensse, and myrrer.

Senssour, obs. form of **CENSER** *sens*.

Sensual (sensu'äl, -süäl), *a.* and *sb.* Also *5-7 sensual*, *5 sensual*. [*ad. late L. sensualis, f. L. sensu-s* **SENSE** *sens*: see **-AL**. Cf. *F. sensual, Sp., Pg. sensual, It. sensuale.*] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the senses or physical sensation; sensory. Now rare.

c1450 Mirour Saluacion 3346 So kept he the seints in helle with out payne sensual felyng. *c1450 Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 240 Thyres I tempte hym he ryth stoylle instawnce, Aftyr he fast forty days ageyns sensual myth or reson. *1509 Watson Ship of Fools* i. (1517) A1j b, Where through I myght lese my sensual intelligencye, for he that procureth too knowe omeoche, is in daunger for to be extrahgt from hymself [etc.]. *Ibid.* xviii. E ij b, It is impossyble yf his sensual wyt may comprehend, and haue so many dyuers cogytacyons in an instaunte. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 151 The beestes. he made tame. . . that is to say, the sensual powers of man or woman, whiche by synne euer rebelled. . . he made obedyent to y^e spiryte. *1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol.* i. xi. § 4 Man doth seeke a triple perfection, first, a sensual, . . . then an intellectuall. . . lastly a spirituall & diuine. *1604 T. Wright Passions* 299 Raging Mastives who, if they were loosed, one at another, they would fight till death, whereas in presence of the Bull. . . they . . . both, eyther by sensual consent or naturall instinct, unite themselves in one to assault their common adversary. *1652 Baylynes Theoph.* iv. lxxviii, Let not such blinde sensual Eyes When as my spirits Entrie transcend the skies. *1732 Pope Ess. Man* i. 9 *Faint sensual pleasures* . . . *1732* *Scale of souls*. *Nr. Th. vii. 739* T.

Surpassing sensual far, is all our own. *1794 E. DARWIN Zoon* i. 15 Synonymous with the word idea, we shall sometimes use the words *sensual motion* in contradistinction to *muscular motion*. *1820 KEATS Ode Grec. Urn* 13 Ye soft pipes, play on; Not to the sensual ear, but more endear'd,

1414/1 The process of scientific investigation includes a great variety of operations, which may be considered under three headings, mental, sensual, and physical.

b. Perceptible by the senses. *rare*.

1529 More Dyaloge iii. Wks. 243/2 Sometime as God, sometime as man, . . . sometime as y^e persone of his sensual parties of his own body, otherwise in y^e person of some particular part of his body mysticall. *1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1824) i. 245 A man born deaf must necessarily be dumb; and his w^{ch} . . . is bound only by sensual c. i. x. But, weights crossing him, Or made his vision dim.

† 2. Of living beings: Endowed with the faculty of sensation (but not with reason). *Obs.*

1530 Rastell Bk. Purgat. iii. vii. 2 A soule sensytive uall best. *1696 Tate & Brady* Beast he lives, So like a Beast

3. Of appetites and pleasures: Connected with the gratification of the senses. *a.* In neutral use: Sensuous, physical. Now rare.

1542 Boorde Dyetary xii. (1870) 267 Clowtyd crayne. . . is eaten more for a sensual appetite than for any good now-ryssment. *1618 Withier Motto, Nec curo* (1621) D 8 b, I care not for his loue. My dogge doth so; He loues, as farre as sensual loue can go. *1650 Bulwer Antropomet.* 239 Some unassayed sensual sweetness. *1740 Cibber Apol.* (1756) i. 303 This kind of entertainment [oper] being so entirely sensual, it had no possibility of getting the better of our reason but by its novelty. *1752 Hume Polit. Disc.* ii. 37 No gratification, however sensual, can, of itself, be esteemed vicious. *1797 D. Simpson Plea Relig.* (1808) 190 The Gospel . . . allows every sensual enjoyment that is consistent with the real good. . . of man. *1834 Martineau P. Simple* i, My father walked up and down the room with impatience, because he was kept from his dinner, and, like all orthodox divines, he was tenacious of the only sensual enjoyment permitted to his cloth.

b. In pejorative use, implying the notion of something base or vicious. Now often, Lewd, unchaste.

1477 Rolls of Parlt. VI. 121/1 Persones not dredyng God, . . . but enclenyd c^{on} . . . *v. cxxxii* (1812) . . . his body. *a 1541* . . . kepe thee free From the foule yoke of sensual bondage. *1634 Milton Comus* 77 They. . . all their friends, and native home forget To roule with pleasure in a sensual stie. *1645 Hammond Jims Weakn.* etc. § 23, 13 From whence . . . sinne is brought forth, that very consent of the will to the sensual faculty, being formally sinne without, or before the acting of it. *1732 Berkeley Alciph.* ii. § 17 Intervals of spleen; for relief of which he is driven into sensual excesses. *1850 Robertson Sermon* Ser. iii. ix. (1853) 114 The sensual pleasure of the glutton.

4. Of persons, their dispositions, conduct, etc. *a.* Absorbed in the life of the senses; indifferent to intellectual and moral interests. In religious use: Destitute of spiritual life, worldly, irreligious. Now rare or *Obs.*

1557 Bible (Genev.) James iii. 15 This wisdom is earthy, sensual [so later versions: Tindale, etc. have natural] and dyetyll. *1824 N. T. (Rhem.)* i. Cor. ii. 14 The sensual [1611 natural] man perceiveth not these things that are of the spirit of God. *Ibid.* Jude 19 These are they which segregate themselves, sensual, hating not the Spirit. *1859 Davies Nescie Teipsom* 95 As some sensual spirits amongst vs. . . Which hold the world to come, a fained stage. *1856 Earl. Monsi. tr. Boccacini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* i. v. 12

[He trusts] the Senat willingly with the revenge of any injury he can receive, when sensual men are very loath to remit the like into the hands of God. *a 1676 Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. v. (1677) 333 Sensual Men are not willing to believe any thing whereby they have not a sufficient Evidence, as they think, to their Sense. *1697 Gale Cr. Gentiles* iv. ii. 226 The brutish sensual World began to cal in question the very existence and providence of God. *1751 Johnson Rambler* No. 178 ¶ 11 The gratifications of the palate; an entertainment so far removed from intellectual happiness, that scarcely the most shameless of the sensual herd have dared to defend it. *1882 M. Arnold Irish Ess.* 230 But this whole drama. . . may be best described as the theatre of the *homme sensuel moyen*, the average sensual man, . . . whose city is Paris, and whose ideal is the free, gay, pleasurable life of Paris.

b. Excessively inclined to the gratification of the senses, voluptuous; often *spec.* with reference to sexual passion, lewd, unchaste. Of physiognomy or features: Indicative of a sensual disposition.

1530 Palsgr. 323/2 Sensual gyven to vyce, *epicurien*. *1637 Raleigh Mahomet* 65 Don Roderigo. . . began to repent him of his sensual life. *1692 R. L'Estrange Fables* cxvii. 118 These Wasps in a Honey-Pot are so many Sensual Men that are Plung'd in their Lusts and Pleasures. *1694 Atterbury Sermon* (1726) i. 190 The Sensual Man is, of all Men living, the most improper for Enquiries after Truth. *1706 Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Sensual*, Voluptuous, given to Pleasures, Carnal or Fleshly. *1712 Steele Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 5 Were any one to see Mariamne dance, let him be never so sensual a Brute, I defie him to entertain any Thoughts but of the highest Respect and Esteem towards her. *1876 Glanstone Homer's Synchr.* 246 Homer has exhibited much repugnance to the sensual deity of Aphrodite. *1881 H. Smart Race for Wife* i, By nature coarse and sensual in his habits. *1905 R. BACOT Passport* xxv. 268 The full mouth, with the sensual lips.

† **c.** Misused for: Obstinately self-willed. *Obs.* *1524 Wolsey in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 198 The realm of Scotland, by taking sensual and willful waies, shal soner chose to lyve in warre trouble inquietnes and adversite, than to florishe in joye [etc.]. *1538 Ibid.* III. 36 His Lordship afterwarde despydid and malignd at the Kinges said Privaye Counsaile, following sensual and willfull waies. *1539 Earl. Ormond Ibid.* III. 150 My Lorde Deputie . . . his sensual appetitts and wil pass and effect, that [etc.]. *1731* If any lawe or reason could have removed you from your sensual opinions, ye have been many and often tymes sufficiently answered to the same. *1854 Burchley in Strype Whitgift* App. iii. (1728) 64, I favour no sensual & wilful Recusants.

5. Of opinions or ideas: Materialistic.

1666 Jeanes Mixt. Schol. Div. 48 Austin told his friend Alipius, and Nehridius, that Epicurus his sensual doctrine had with him carried away the garland from all Philosophers and Divines; unless [etc.]. *1830 D'Israeli Chas. I.* III. xv. 329 Moses. . . only pressions to the sensual c^{on} SARAH AUSTIN Rank's *h* once transcendent and sensual, of the mission of a Messiah. *1871 Alabaster Wheel of Law* 67 He gives his own views of the common sensual idea of heaven.

b. *Philos.* = **SENSATIONAL** *a.* 2. *rare*.

1837-9 Hallam Lit. Eur. iii. iii. § 94 The sensual and ideal schools of psychology.

† **B.** *sb. pl.* *Obs.*

1. *a.* The sensual faculties and appetites. *b.* The objects of sense.

a 1661 Fuller Worthies, Hants (1662) ii. 8 His Intellectuals had such predominancy of his Senses, or rather Grace so ruled in both, that the Man in him being subordinate to the Christian, he lived a pattern of Piety. *a 1676 Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* xv. viii. (1677) 375 The objects, means, and occasions of our fears in relation to sensualls, are ever more and greater than the objects of our hopes.

2. Beings capable only of sensation, brutes.

1605 Tynne Quersit. Ded. 2 The souls of men and angels . . . such like . . . Heav'n . . . ies, that they may see They'r not more happy then the sensualls bee.

Sensualism (sens'uäliz'm). [*f.* **SENSUAL** *a.* + **-ISM**. Cf. *F. sensualisme* (1812 in sense 1).]

1. *Philos.* The doctrine that the senses are the sole source of knowledge; sensationalism.

1803 Edin. Rev. i. 264 The more inviting system of sensualism, in which all knowledge is supposed to consist of original impressions from without. *1832 Lindberg tr. Cousin's Introd. Hist. Philos.* xii. 392 I defice the Scotch philosophy, gentlemen, as an honorable protestation against the extravagances of the last consequences of sensualism. *1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE Doctr. Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 40r The School of Locke replies that they [the premises of reason] owe their existence to the senses. . . That theory, which, matured by Locke's subtler and more consistent disciple, Hume, may be called the system of sensualism.

2. Addiction to sensual indulgence.

1813 Snellley Q. Mab iv. 251 Is not thy youth A vain and feverish dream of sensualism? *1847 Helps Friends in C. I.* iv. 62 There is something quite military in the sensualism of the Romans—an 'arbitrari bendi' chosen [etc.]. *1906 Charl. Mansfield Girl & Gods* xv, The ruts and looseness on a face coarsened by sensualism.

3. Absorption in material interests.

1878 Emerson Misc. Papers, Fort. Republ. Wks. (Bohn) III. 396 In this country, there is at present a great sensualism, a headlong devotion to trade.

Sensualist (sens'uäliz't). [*f.* **SENSUAL** *a.* + **-IST**. Cf. *F. sensualiste* (1812 in sense 2).]

1. One whose disposition and conduct are sensual; one whose sole interests are in the things of sense; chiefly, one who is devoted to sensual pleasure, or given to vicious indulgence of the animal passions.

The various shades of meaning can hardly be distinguished in the early examples.

1662 Hibbert Body Divinity i. 310 It is charged as a foul fault upon those sensualists that they had lived in pleasure. *1682 Flavel Fear* ii. Wks. 1701 i. 577/1 As it is noted of those secure Sensualists, Amos vi. 3. They put far from them the evil Day. *1732 Berkeley Alciph.* ii. § 16 Those pleasures which are highest in the esteem of sensualists. *1773 Osborn. State Poor* 64 It is not the fear of lothsome or excruciating disease, that will deter the sensualist or the epicure from the indulgences of their appetites. *1792 Mary Wollstonecr. Rights Woman* ii. 45 As blind obedience is ever sought for by power, tyrants and sensualists are in the right when they endeavour to keep women in the dark. *1831 Carlyle Sart. Res.* iii. iii, Even for the basest Sensualist, what is Sense but the implement of Fantasy? *1871 Burr Ad Fidem* ix. 176 The sty of the sensualist.

2. = **SENSATIONALIST**.

1852 Wight tr. Cousin's Course Hist. Mod. Philos. II. 138 On which side shall I rank myself, in this great battle of European philosophy in the eighteenth century? Shall I be a sensualist? *1856 Ferriar Inst. Metaph.* x. vi. (ed. 2) 263 That school of philosophers who are called 'the sensualists'.

Sensualistic (sens'uäliz'tik), *a.* [*f.* *prec.* + **-IC**.] Pertaining to sensualism in philosophy or art.

1852 Wight tr. Cousin's Course Hist. Mod. Philos. II. 49 The four great schools, . . . namely Platonic idealistic dogmatism, mysticism, scholasticism, the fathe century, sensualistic.

Sensuality (sens'uäliti). Forms: 4-6 sensualite, (4-5 -litee, -lyte), 4 sensuwalite, 5 senssewalite, 5-6 sensuallite, 6 sensuallite, 6 sensuallite, 6- sensuallite. [*a.* *F. sensualité*, *ad. late L. sensualitās, f. sensualis* **SENSUAL** *a.* Cf. *Sp. sensualidad; It. sensualità.*]

† 1. The part of the nature of man that is concerned with the senses; chiefly, the animal instincts and appetites; the lower nature as distinguished from the reason; also *occas.* the faculty of sensation. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hanpole Psalter vi. 6 De neper party of my saule pat is cald be sensualite. *Ibid.* xxx. 11 My saule pat is my sensualite. *c 1386 CNAUCER Part.* T. 262 God sholde haue lordship over reson, and reson over sensualite, and sensualitee over the body of man. *c 1420 T. Lyng. Assembly of Gods* 6 How that I myght make Reason & Sensualitee in oon to acorde. *c 1440 Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxviii, It shall be mortified & pynd in the sensualite eyther by dyuers synkes or by feble torment of the fende. *c 1450 tr. De Imitatione* iii. viii. 136 Who euer kepe himself so under, pat sensualitee obeye to reson & reson to me in all hings, he shal be a victour of himself. *c 1460 Wisdom* 335 in *Mauro Pl.* 40 De on sensualitee, Wyche ys clepede he flechly felyng. *1670 Chessy 16 Revelat. Div.* Love lvi. 145 That our sensualitey by the vertue of Christs Passion, be brought up into the substance. *1828 Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 596 The grand arcanum of the learned gourmand is the proper sequence of the viands, and the skilful interception of the glass, by which his sensuality is piqued.

† **b.** *pl.* Physical necessities and appetites. *Obs.*

1697 C. Leslie Snake in Grass (ed. 2) 152 Such a gross Conceit of the Resurrection, as if our Bodies shoud be in the same frail condition as now, and addicted to Sensualities.

† 2. The lower or animal nature regarded as a source of evil; the lusts of the flesh. Also *pl.*

1413 Lyng. Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 73 This is the sensualite of men that draweth hym to synne and to bestly lustes. *1432-50 tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 349 An other dethe when the sawle, despitethe and refuse the unlawfulle movenges and sensualities of the body. *1450-1530 Myrr. Our Lady* 150 And that the reson desyreth, the sensualitee ageyne sayth. *c 1470 Henryson Mor. Fab.* v. (Parl. Beasts) xviii, Thow may brek sensualiteis heid And fleschlie lust away fra the sall fle. *1509 Barclay Slep of Fols* (1874) i. 83 Suffre not your soules damned and lost to be By vayne lust and carnall sensualitee. *1621 T. Williamson tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 62 It pleaseth him to fortifie and strengthen vs, euen to overcome. sensualitee.

† 3. The following of the lower nature in preference to the higher; absorption in the things of sense. *Obs.*

c 1407 Lyng. Reson & Sens. 678 This is the wey of Resoun . . . But the tother. Ys. The wey of sensualitee, which set his entente in al To things that be temporal. *1483 Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 240/2 Lede by sensualitee and concupiscence. *1548 Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 19 F^{or} . . . their knowledge therein to sati T. Norton Calvin's *Inst.* iii. vii. of man, viod from his own sensualitee of flesh, hendeth it selfe wholly to the will of Gods spirite.

† **b.** Self-willed obstinacy. (Cf. **SENSUAL** *a.* 3 c.) *Obs.*

1536 R. Cowley in St. Papers Hen. VIII. II. 370 Certain . . . to their awne sensualities, . . . then to any good reason. . . do take him to be. . . man more mete to be governed, than to governe, for all his interprises be made upon his awne sensualitee, without thadvise . . . of this that been put in trust by the Kings Majestie. *1544 Ibid.* 502 But. . . what for their owne pryvate censuallite to tholde ravynne and customes, no doubt bothe the saide McCharies. . . woll joyne with hym.

4. Excessive fondness for, or vicious indulgence in, the pleasures of the senses.

c 1450 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 244 And yf be sensuallite . . . Synnyst dedly, thow shalt not therefore dyspeyre. *1594 N. U. Unifort. Fran.* i. 2 b, O (quoth he) long haue I liued sworne brothers in sensualitee with one Esdras of Granada: fue hundred rapes and murders haue we committed betwixt

vs. 1599 SHARS. *Much Ado* iv. 1. 62 Those pampered animals, That rage in savage sensuality. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 7 Loose and dissolute persons, abandoned to all sensuality. 1688 R. BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 *Tim.* v. 23 b. To use Wine, yea, much Wine or strong Drink for meer appetite, instead of a little for health, is sinful sensuality. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxvii. 190 Here's a Reproof to Men of Sensuality and Pleasure. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. xiv. 394 Sense produces no Sensuality, till it warms the Affections with the Pleasures of the World. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 6 May (1815) 70 He owns himself addicted to the delights of the stomach, and often jokes upon his own sensuality. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Pope* Wks. (1787) IV. 92 That he loved too well to eat, is certain; but that his sensuality shortened his life will not be hastily concluded. 1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl.* Lit. I. s. v. *Ecclesiastes*, Unrestrained merriment and giddy sensuality belong to those vanities which our author enumerates. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* ii. 16 The once hardy, abstemious mode of living degenerated into grossness and sensuality.

D. pl.
1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 8 The ignorant men... sensuality. 1599 DAVIES... her lac, thy soul's sense... *Phys. Phil.* IX. 321 Those... sensuality of a... *Blessed are ye that love* 66 note, Sensualities which both in sort and degree it would be libelling their Brother-beasts to call bestial.

† c. In innocent sense (as an oxymoron): A sensual gratification or pleasure. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. ii. 165 Euen... most devout men benefit their souls... with the sweetness of musicke...

with to th-
the Dec
the

5. *spec.* Lasciviousness, unchastity.

1463 ASHBY *Poems* i. 171 Yef thou tak a wyfe to thy frelte Ryght thoullt shew art... Yef thou lyue afyr censuylate, That ys cursyd and unthryvy lyf. 1502 HAWES *Examp.* *Pier.*... all

Sensualization. *rare.* [f. SENSUALIZE v. + -ATION.] The action of sensualizing.

35 Layers of affect-
scholastic jargon,
ach other without
blending. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 202 A sort of intellectual sensualization.

Sensualize (sen'sjuəlaɪz), v. [f. SENSUAL a. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render sensual. a. To imbue with sensual habits or dispositions; to inure to vicious indulgence.

a 1687 H. MORE *Lett.* (1694) 79 Nothing can more incrassate, and sensualize the Intellect, than such an Opinion. 1725 *Pope's Odyss.* I. *View Epic Poem* to Not to suffer ones self to be sensualized by pleasures. 1860 PUSEY *Mfn. Proph.* 202 It is that luxury and ease which sensualize the soul, and make it dull, stupid, hard-hearted. 1868 F. E. PACER *Lucretia* 302 It is no light crime to aid in sensualizing the character of a whole people.

b. To give a sensuous or materialistic character to.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 570 The Indian bramins and parsecs accuse the gauris, of having sensualized those ideas [of a Supreme Being]. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1859 XI. 43 Milton is taxed with having too grossly sen-

c. To explain by reference to sensation; to regard as originating from the senses.

high,
1877
d the

cognizable by the senses.

1884 [LAURIE] *Metaph. Nova* & *Vet.* 23 The percept thus becomes sensualized as an articulate sound. *Ibid.* 112, I have created my own difficulty by first sensualizing the dialectic percept, Cause.

2. *intr.* a. To live sensually.

1612 T. ADAMS *Gallant's Burden* 16 b. First, they visit the Tauerne... then the Theater, and end in the Stewes... If they were Beasts, they could not better sensualize.

b. To entertain sensual notions.

1746 G. S. *Poems* *Lett. Transl.* *Scotch* 266 The constant our present sensualized

Hence Sensualized *ppl.* a.

1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* vi. (1694) 167 A sensualized Soul would carry such Appetites with her thither for which she

COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* dd to the pleasure, a

our present sensualized

Blackw. Mag. XXVI.

616 This was a lesson which our Lord sought to impress upon the degenerate and sensualized Jews of his day.

Sensually (sen'sjuəli), *adv.* [f. SENSUAL a. + -LY.] In a sensual manner.

† 1. In a manner perceptible to the senses. *Obs.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 109 That the very body of Christ in the Eucharist is broken with the Priest's hands... not sacramentally only, but sensually. 1686 HENRICE *Critic* *Jesus* xi. 193 They cannot sensually but only in a sacramental, or representative way, be handled by the Priest.

2. With a view to the gratifying of the senses.

1630 MASSINGER *Picture* II. i. Succeeding times... would instruct Their fairest issue to meete sensually, Like other creatures. 1655 A. SIDNEY in *19th Cent.* Jan. (1824) 59 An Angell loves spiritually... a man that is composed of reason and sense, rationally and sensually both together.

3. With subservience to the senses or the lower nature; with undue indulgence of the physical appetites; lustfully, licentiously.

1576 FLEMING *Pamphl. Epist.* 220 They shall neuer be wise or sober, so long as they be so sensually disposed.

1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 51 He spared not sensually to follow in enticing and forcing mens wives and daughters.

Comb. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* (1712) Pref. Gen. 8 For there is a sanctity even of Body and Complexion, which the sensually-minded do not so much as dream of.

† **Sensualness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SENSUAL a. + -NESS.] = SENSUALITY.

1530 FALSGR. 169/1 Sensualnesse, sensualit. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 120 Going beyond them in beastly sensualnesse, [they] became worse then brute beasts.

Sensuism (sen'sjuɪzəm), *Philos.* [f. L. *sensu-* SENSE sb. + -ISM.]

1. = SENSATIONALISM 1, SENSUALISM 1.

1819 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 2 Sensualism (or more correctly sensuism). 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 540 Sensationalism...

1878 GROSART in *H. More's Pious Mem.* Intro. 30/1, I suppose the meaning is that, consecrated by high personal devoutness, mysticism is apt to 'degenerate' into sensuism, if not sensualism.

Sensuist (sen'sjuɪst), *rare*. [f. L. *sensu-* SENSE sb. + -IST.] = SENSUALIST 1.

1860 FARAR *Orig. Lang.* 150 note, We consider this 'sensuist' on the whole a less objectionable term than 'sensualist' or 'sensuist'. 1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Sensuistic, *a. rare.* [f. L. *sensu-* SENSE sb. + -ISTIC.] Inclined to sensuous indulgence.

1850 E. MONRO *Paroch. Work* 194 Their own nature being sensuistic, they readily give vigour to temptations.

Sensuosity (sen'sjuɪsɪti), *rare.* [f. SENSUOUS a. + -OSITY.] The quality of being sensuous.

1755 BAILEY (ed. Scott), *Sensuosity*, sensitiveness. 1882 *Homiletic Monthly* Apr. 416 Much of what is called magnetism... and unction... in a speaker, is mere sensuosity.

Sensuous (sen'sjuəs), *a.* [f. L. *sensu-* SENSE sb. + -OUS.]

Apparently invented by Milton, to avoid certain associations of the existing word *sensual*, and from him adopted by Coleridge; evidence of its use in the intervening period is wanting. Coleridge seems to have been mistaken in saying that it occurs in 'many others of our elder writers.'

1. Of or pertaining to the senses; derived from, perceived by, or affecting the senses; concerned with sensation or sense-perception.

1604 MURPHY *Belgium*... the sense... in per-
elfe the
o which
er pre-

word what belongs to the senses, or the recipient and more passive faculty of the soul, I have reintroduced the word *sensuous*, used, among many others of our elder writers, by Milton. 1842 EMERSON *Lect. Transcend.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 279 The idealist... does not deny the sensuous fact... but he will not see that alone. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 15 Here the phenomena of motion are not made evident by the ordinary sensuous perception. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* I, Be near me when the sensuous frame is rack'd with pangs that conquer trust. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Dystics* (1860) I. 225 Such men live in the outside of themselves-in the sensuous or intellectual nature. 1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint.* 154 The external or sensuous qualities of art.

absol. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 95 The understanding, wherever it does not possess or use the reason, as another and inward eye, may be defined the conception of the sensuous.

b. Of words and their meanings, etc.: Relating to sensible objects. Of opinions, conceptions, etc.: Based on representations of sense, material.

1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* *Assyria* viii. II. 277 Their religion... was of a sensuous character. 1869 LEFKY *Europ. Mor.* I. 142 The beginning of eloquence is pictorial sensuous and metaphorical. 1869 FARAR *Fam. Speech* IV. (1873) 112 Languages very crude and sensuous in their character. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* Mor. i. 132 The familiar and sensuous theology of Homer. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 249 The oldest roots are of the most purely sensuous description.

c. Of pleasure: Received through the senses. Now often with some colouring from sense 3, implying a luxurious yielding up of oneself to passive enjoyment.

1862 F. G. *...*

XXXVII. (1878) 295 It was something in gaze on with a placid and sensuous satisfaction. 1909 E. R. TENNANT in *Expositor* Aug. 123 That sensuous pleasure is a possibility is... a thing to give God thanks for.

2. Devoted to the gratification of the senses. *rare.*

1859 J. TAYLOR *Legis in Theol.* 309 A sensuous or a frivolous life.

3. Readily affected by the senses; keenly alive to the pleasures of sensation; *occas.* of a poet or artist, moved by or appealing to the sensuous imagination. Also of physiognomy, etc. indicating a sensuous temperament.

In early use with favourable sense; now often with some notion of self-indulgent yielding to impressions or of a tendency to the sensual in imagination.

1870 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Plutarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 342 A poet in verse or prose must have a sensuous eye, but an intellectual co-perception. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Wks. 1890 IV. 317 A poet is innocently sensual when his mind permeates and illumines his senses; when they muddy the mind, he becomes sensual. a 1876 G. DAWSON *Lect. Hamlet* (1838) 16 None can help having a certain admiration for sensuous nature when very beautiful... She [Ophelia] was the perfection of sensuousness. 1880 M. ARNOLD *Err. Crit.* Ser. II. iv. (1895) 100 Keats as a poet is abundantly and enchantingly sensuous. 1895 RIDGE *Haggard Heart of World* vii. (1899) 100 His mouth was cruel and sensuous. 1909 E. THOMAS *Jeffries* 122 His expressioo [was] sensuous, tender, 'silent and aware'.

† 4. In recent use sometimes of climate, surroundings, etc.: Conducive to a vague sense of physical enjoyment.

1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* 51 How sensuous the night! how soft was the sound Of her voice on the night.

1882 H. C. ...

5. *Ly.* 2. In a sensuous manner.

1878 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 326 To bring together every one of the sensible and ponderable stuffs or elements,

flesh
I So
AIRD
use

except in relation to a sensuously given manifold. 1886 SYMONS *Renaiss.* II. *Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xi. 120 Venus... takes that sensuously dreamy... journey across the blue Mediterranean.

Sensuousness (sen'sjuəsnes), [f. SENSUOUS a. + -NESS.] The quality of being sensuous.

1855 J. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1856) 286 Easy, pleasure-loving...

a 31...
1867...
sation from the New.

Sensure, *obs. form* of CENSURE sb., CENSURE.

Sensymy, variant of SENSEMENT *Obs.*

Sensyne, *adv.* *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 *seno-* syno, 5-7 *senynio*, 6-7 *senyns*, 6-9 *senynsine*.

[f. *SEN prep.* + *SYNE adv.* Cf. the later *SINSYNE*.] Since then, from or after that time.

1882 F. G. ...

lxviii. (S.T.S.) I. 281 Ouba... that cure... that [etc.]

new commission direct

CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 337 Her Majestie... by diverse proclamations sensyne, hath expressely forbididin [etc.]. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 40 *Sensyne*, Cumb. since then, Var. Dial. 1853-4 ATRINSON *Whitty Gloss.* s. v. It is now getting to look long sensyne.

Sensyr, *obs. form* of CENSURE sb.

14. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 720/43 *Hoc turbitum*, a sensyr.

† **Sent**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *sente*. Aphetic form of ASSENT sb.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1933 Pat temperour ne schuld souche þa bice at sent we. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 58 Be ye sent of alle ye breyeren and systers of yis gilde. a 1450 *Le Mortre Arth.* 2278 Through the sente of Al by-dene Gaone the kyngs A lettre make.

† **Sent**, v. *Obs.* Aphetic form of ASSENT v.

13. *Gosp. Nicod.* 512 (Add. MS.) To þaire consayle... We

Sent (sent), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of SEND v.] In senses of the vb. *rare* exc. in comb. as *heaven-sent*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 320/1 *Sent*, *missus*, *destinatus*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 852 The Seoder not the sent.

Sent, *obs. f.* SCENT sb. and v.; *obs. var.* CENT 2.

Sente, *obs. forms* of SAINT.

† **Sentement**. ?SHORT for PRESENTMENT.

c 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 421 Na thing mycht cule þe hatred of þair hert, Quhill be [thead he] to de to Pilat we present, Quhill be þe law we justice in þat art, In caus of blude to schaw þe sentement. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. (Percy Soc.) 35 And if it [to the cause] be a lytle probable, From any maner stedfast argument, We ordre it for to be right stable, And then we ever begyn our sentement, Rectifying lieters not convenient.

Sentement, *obs. form* of SENTIMENT.

Sententar, *obs. forms* of SENTENCE.

1615 in *Wederburne's Compt. Bk.* etc. (S.H.S.) 263, 2 sententar lead. *Ibid.*, 5 sententare of lead.

Also 4-5 *sentensio*, **Sentence** (sentens), *sb.*

4-6 *sentens*, 5 *centence*, *centens* (e, *sentence*).

[a. F. *sentence* (rath c.) = Fr. *sentencia*, Sp. *sentencia*, Pg. *sentença*, It. *sentenza*, ad. L. *sententia* opinion, maxim, etc., irreg. (for **sententia*) f. *sentire* to feel, be of opinion.]

† 1. Way of thinking, opinion. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayent.* 69 þer bysch rome... þat none gode techinge

ne onderuongeth al newayd weryeh hant sentence buet bet hit by. 1287-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* iii. ix. (Skeat) 6 The comune sentence of the people... that every thing under sentence is ruled, false and wicked is to beleve. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5813 The baronage to counsel wende; In many sentences they fille, And diversly they seide bir wille. c1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 364 Se how pat he worpi prelace... Endowyd of profound intelligence, Of al his land weryen by sentence. 1534 *MORE Treat. Passion Wks.* 1359/2 Yet is it the most common sentence of al the old hollye men. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 4 Be ye perfite in ane mynd & in ane sentence. 1597 *Hobbes Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 1. Touching the sentence of antiquitie in this cause. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Josh.* ix. 2 The Heheite and Amorreite... were gathered, to fight against Issue and Israel with one minde, and one sentence.

2. The opinion pronounced by a person on some particular question, usually, one on which he is consulted or which is being deliberated upon.

1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrew) 1022 Pe bischope thoct, and all be lafe, pe sentence ganand pat scho gafe. c1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* p. 366, I wolde fayn knowe how that ye vnderstonde thilke wordes and what is youre sentence. 1422 *Yonge tr. Secreta Secret.* xxvi. 156 Ne yeue thou not lightly thy sentence. c1470 *HARVINO Chron.* clxxvii. ii. Among them selves our lordes for bie prudence Of the bishop asked counsaill and sentence. 1535 *COVERDALE Acts* xv. 19 Wherefor my sentence is [Gr. *ἐν πνεύματι*], that [etc.]. 1583 *BANINGTON Commandm.* viii. (1590) 366 Olde Chaucer so long agoe set his sentence downe against this exercise. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. iii. 80 With that she... gaue this sentence then, Among nine bad if one be good... there's yet one good in ten. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 51 My sentence is for open War: Of Wiles, More unexpect, I boast not. 1678 *HOBBS Decam. Physiolog.* x. 122 It were too bold to pronounce any sentence of its substance. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* iii. 156 Thy Sire and I were one; nor vary'd aught in publick sentence, or in private thought.

b. The four books (or the Book) of the Sentence(s): the *Sententiarum libri quatuor*, a compilation of the opinions of the Fathers on questions of Christian doctrine, by Peter Lombard (12th c.), thence called *The Master of the Sentences*.

1387 [see *MASTER* s.v. 12b]. 1492 *Acta Domin. Conc.* (1839) 243/1 Ane huk contenen four bukis of pe sentence. 1563 *MAS Musculus' Commonpl.* 273 The Master of the Sentences did but gather together the opinions and Sentences of the Fathers. 1682 *N. O. Boileau's Lutrin* ii. 10 This Baggage once in her mad Moods and Tenses Had Lombard read, the Master o' th' Sentences.

c. The Reading of the Sentences: the office of lecturing on the 'Books of Sentences' (see b), which was the special mark of the second of the three stages of the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in mediæval universities.

1691 *Woon Ath. Oxon.*, *Fasti* i. 745 Hieronim. Schlick, Count of Passau, was then admitted to the reading of the Sentences. 1886 *LYTTE Univ. Ox.* 107 The Dominicans [in 1313] took exception to another recent statute of the University, which forbade any one to lecture on the text of the Bible who had not already lectured on the Sentences and taken the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

3. An authoritative decision; a judgement pronounced by a tribunal. †a. *spec.* = sentence of excommunication.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 133/923 Jif ani man hond on ov set ich ov hote al-so Pat se pe sentence of holi church for swuche violence se do, And holdet vp boli churchte rihte bat ov is bi-take. 1297 *R. Gt.ouc.* (Rolls) 10370 He esste boc & candle be sentence to do bliue. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* i. 259 This Pope... Hath sent the bulle of his sentence With cursinge and with enterdit. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) xxiv. 21 Wylys sho is in sentence, sho ne sal not be in cuent, til it be amendid. c1450 *Mirk's Festial* 281 As hit fell bysyde be abbay of Lulsull by pre men pat hadden stolen an ox of be abbot, and he had made a sentens perfor. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cccxli. 536 Whiche of them y'euer shulde breke this pece by any maner of wayes, shulde ryanne in the sentence of the pope.

b. *gen.* The judgement or decision of a court in any civil or criminal cause. Now rare in popular use; still technically applied to the decisions of the ecclesiastical and admiralty courts.

c1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 172 The Iuge answerde: Of this in his absence I may nat yeue diffynyute sentence. 1446 in *Cov. Lett.* bk. 228 Declaration of a centens yeoun for the priour & Couent of the Cathedrall church of our Lady of Couentre ayeeyen John Bredon. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 286 [The French]... sentence.

and Lordis of Secret Counsaile, elier lang reasoning upon the allegaunce forsaide be sentence interlocutor, fand that conforme to the lawis [etc.]. 1585 *GREYNE Planetom.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 100 Sol, we haue agreed that your sentence shal stand for a sentence, and therefore I wil not inuigh aginst your verdict. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 9 These two sentences, haue these two contrary effects... the sentence interlocutor, may be reuoked at any time so longe as the principall cause dependeth vnderdecided. But the sentence definitiue cannot be reuoked. 1717 *E. MILLES Acc. Cambr.* 30 Tho' he prosecuted his Action with all the Vigour he could, it was about seven Years before it came to a Sentence, which was at last, in Favour of the Townsman. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1803) III. 44 No civil or criminal sentence could take place, till the voice of the judge was affirmed by the court. 1817 *SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 946 By the sentence of a French court of admiralty it appeared, that the ship insured, 'war-ranted American', had been condemned as enemy's property. 1838 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Decree*, A decree or decret is the final judgment or sentence of a court, whereby the question at issue between the parties is decided. 1857 *Act 20 & 21 Vict.* c. 85 § 16. A Sentence of

sentence upon the performances of their respective writers.

c. The judicial determination of the punishment to be inflicted on a convicted criminal. Hence, the punishment to which a criminal is sentenced. Also transp.

c1340 *HAMFOLDE Prose Tr.* 7 For-thy I had na stabyll purpos in gude, na perfitte contrycioun, therefore sentence of dampnacyon felle me me. c1450 *Mirk's Festial* 245 Pogh a woman by Goddys sentence bere hur childyr wyth so gret penance. 1583 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 1. 202 Sir I will pronounce your sentence: You shall fast a Weeke with Branne and water. 1604 — *Oth.* i. iii. 110 If you do finde me foule, in her report, The Trust, the Office, I do holde of you, Not only take away, but let your Sentence Euen fall vpon my life. 1662 *Tryal Sir H. Vane* 51 After that, out comes the Judgement or Sentence of Death against him. 1747 *V. MATTHIAS in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 118, I am now to desire you would contrive for to-morrow, that I may hear the Lord High Sherriff's speech, and sentence passed. 1 sentence of deat in the laws of England, is pronounced. 1891 *H. MATTHEWS in Law Times* XCII. 96/1 A convict who gains by steady industry the maximum number of marks during each day of his sentence. 1893 *LELAND Mem.* I. 144 A noted murderer under sentence of death.

fig. 1775 *De For Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) I. 21 We are all under a sentence of death for the first Man's sin. 1842 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) I. 61 Our sentence is to labour from the cradle to the grave. 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* i. 197 No one when venturing on a perilous enterprise ever yet passed a sentence of failure on himself.

†d. *Dark, hard sentence*: a difficult problem. (In Bible translations used to render Heb. *חֵדָּה*, *Aram. חֵדְדָּה* *hiddā* enigma, LXX *πρόβλημα*, *Vulg. propositio*.)

Cf. *hard sentence* (in sense 7) *Chaucer Astrol.* Pro. § 1. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* ix. 1 The queene of rich Arabia... came with a very greete tryne to Ierusalem, to proue Salomon with darke sentences. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) P. lxxviii. 2, I wyll declare bard sentences of olde. 1563 *SHUTE Archil.* Blij, We can neither know or yet discuss the measures and harde sentences or questions of Symetric.

†A. A quoted saying of some eminent person, an apophthegm. Also, a pithy or pointed saying, an aphorism, maxim. *Obs.*

In *Rhetoric* formerly used (after L. *sententia*) as the rendering of Gr. *ῥήματα* *GNOME*.

c1380 *Wyclif in Sel. Eng. Wks.* II. 399 Crist seiþ to bise apostils, 3e shulen be blessid whanne men shulen curse you. And if be Chiriche were wel enformed of his sentence... men shulden not drede feyend cursingis. c1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 15 Herke what is the sentence of the wise: Bet is to dyen than haue Indigence. c1420 *Pallad.* in *Husd.* i. 108 Now euery word and sentence is of cure. 1533 *MORE Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 128/1 Then cometh there also on this part vii salenges or sentences of y^e holly fathers. 1569 *Tryal of Trast.* Aij. The wyse mans sentence. 1580 *LYTLE Euphuys Wks.* 1902 II. 128 Hungry stomackes are not to be fed with sayings against surfeitings, nor thirst to be quenched with sentences against drunkenness. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 244 Who feares a sentence or an old maos sau, Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe. 1601 *B. JONSON Poet.* i. ii. 103 Thou speakest sentences, old Bias. 1657 *J. SMITH Myst. Rhet.* 244 *Gnome* is a figure when we bring in a sentence or such a remarkable saying of anothers to the same purpose with the Author. a 1679 *HOBBS Rhet.* (1840) 477 To hear a young man speak sentences, is ridiculous. 1727 *POPE, etc. Art of Sinking* xlii. 215 A poet or orator would bave no more to do hnt to send to the particular traders in each kind... to the apothegmatist for his sentences, &c. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 79 ¶ 1 A Greek writer of sentences has laid another

great weight in discourse for two reasons.

†b. In generalized use: Aphoristic speech, sententiousness. *Obs.*

c1530 *Crt. of Love* s. I write, as he that none intelligence Of metres hath, ne floures of sentence. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* 3 A discourse full of sentence.

5. An indefinite portion of a discourse or writing; a 'passage'. Now only (with approach to sense 6), a short passage of Scripture in liturgical use.

c1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (Prose) lv. 36 Pabbes sal tacyne of bis sentence of be dedis of be apostils. c1420 *Wals. Alex.* (Prose) (E.E.T.S.) 46 Scho was rihte sory and wrote a lettre vn-til hym pat contened this sentence [etc.]. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall folowe for the Oftertory, one or mo, of these Sentences of boly scripture. 1557 *NORTH Gueuare's Diall Pr.* iv. Arg. (1568) 106 b, That man... that vouchsafeth not to spend one hower of the day to read a graue sentence of some good booke. 1611 *COTGR., Rubrique*, a special title or sentence of the Law written, or printed, in red. 1639 in *Brit. Mag.* (1834) V. 379 For setting up the sentences of Scripture in the church, a. 3. a. 1753 *CHALLOMER Cath. Chr. Instr.* 94 After which he reads a short Sentence of Scripture.

6. A series of words in connected speech or writing, forming the grammatically complete expression of a single thought; in popular use often (= PERIOD s.v. 10), such a portion of a composition or utterance as extends from one full stop to another. In *Grammar*, the verbal expression of a proposition, questinn, command, or request, containing normally a subject and a predicate (though either of these may be omitted by ellipsis).

In grammatical use, though not in popular language, a 'sentence' may consist of a single word, as in *L. algeo* 'I am cold', where the subject (= I) is expressed by the end-

ing of the verb. English grammarians usually recognize three classes: simple sentences, complex sentences (which contain one or more subordinate clauses), and compound sentences (which have more than one subject or predicate).

1447 *BOKENHAM Sentys.* Agnes 682 Fro sentence to sentence, I dar wele seyn, I hym haue folwyde even by & by. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 Euery letre, syllable, worde, & sentence of his praiser & duty from the begynnyng to y^e ende. 1538 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Tetracolon*, a sentence hauyng .iiii. membres. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 144 At euerie sentence end; Will I Rosalinda write. 1631 in *Rymer Fadera* XIX. 305 The Statute before mentioned, or any Clause, Sentence, Matter or Thing whatsoever therein conteyned. a 1653 *BUNNING Princ. Chr. Relig.* Wks. (1735) 27 There is some hidden Secret that you must search for, that is inclosed within the Covering of Words and Sentences. 1712 *ANNISON Spect.* No. 550 ¶ 5, I have so well preserved my Taciturnity that I do not remember to have violated it with three Sentences in the space of almost two Years. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Every Sentence comprehends at least Three Words. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* VII. 177, I would not lose a sentence that I could gain from lips so instructive. 1787 *REID Lett.* to *Gregory* 26 Aug. In speech, the true natural unit is a sentence. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* iii. His displeasure was expressed in broken sentence. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* i. The combat, which we describe in a sentence or two, lasted for many weeks in poor Amelia's heart. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* vii. (1875) 61 What the logician calls a proposition the grammarian calls a sentence.

b. *Music*. A complete idea, usually consisting of two or four phrases.

1891 in *Century Dict.*, 1893 *SHERLOCK tr. Riemann's Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Phrase Signis*, The chief elements in Riemann's system are: (1) The figures... showing period structure (2 for the point of stress of the first group of two measures;... 8 for the point of stress of the whole sentence).

†7. The thought or meaning expressed, as distinguished from the wording; the sense, substance, or gist (of a passage, a book, etc.). *Obs.*

a 122... hit is almost Seint... r. *Conse.* 9571 Pus m... and stirre a mans conscience. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 429 As lordis of england han the bible in freynsch, so it were not azenus resoun bat bey hadden be same sentence in Englisch. c1386 *CHAUCER Nun's P.* T. 345 *Mulier est hominis confusio*: Madame, the sentence of this latyn is, Woman is mannes loye and al his blis. c1450 *Goldstow Reg.* 27 The sentence of thys dede is, how John of synt John hathe grauntyd [etc.]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 11 Or in other langage or wordes betwene the same sentence. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 7 Perhappis in this matter muche eloquence sholde make it tedious or hurt the sentence. a 1555 *LATIMER in Foxe A. & M.* (1553) 1323/1 They... alsoadvent into his wordes, to alter his sentence. 1561 *Maitland Chib Mss.* III. 284 He was sa far distaat fra hyr be mycht not heyr the sentence of hyr word.

†D. In sentence: = 'in substance'. Very common in Lydgate, often as a mere expletive. *Obs.*

c1422 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 515 Thow hast wel sayed, For which I wil, in sentence, That thou yive me Audience. 1421 — *Horse, Goose & Sheep* 9 in *Pol. Lett. & L. Poems* 15 Parties assembled... Weren admitted to shewen in sentence, Ground of here quarell. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. viii. 322 And an other cronicle seiþ in sentence thus [etc.]. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xviii. 48 Gude James the Ferd... In sentens said full subtiltie, 'Do weill', [etc.].

†C. In generalized use: Significance. *Obs.*

c1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 306 Noght o word spak be moore than was neede And that was... short and quyk and ful of hy sentence. 1402 *Rept. to F. Upland in Pol. Poems* (1899) II. 59 Now, Jak, to this questions, nedes me mooste answer, albowit the wanten sentence and good thrist bothe. c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 179 Problemys of olde likenesse and figures, Whiche proved ben fructuous of sentence. 1503 *FOXE A. & M.* 828/2 To the xxviii. [article] he sayth as it lyeth it hath no sentence: nor he cannot vnderstande it. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 262 Now if this disorder be in a whole clause which carieth more sentence than a word, it is then worst of all.

†8. Intelligence, insight, sound judgement. *Obs.*

c1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (Prose) xxvii. 22 On alle maner sal pabbes entremite hir Al maner of sentence at mustur til bir sep. 1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 3, I have not enterprised the compilation of this present volume vpon noe presumption of witt, sentence, or cunning of my self. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cccxix. 692 There Phylippe Dartuell, by great sentence, shewed them fro poynt to poynt, the ryght that they thought they had in their quarell.

9. *attrib. and Comb.* (sense 6) *sentence-accant*, *-making*, *-monger*, *-stress*, *-structure*; (sense 3) *sentence-giving*; *sentence-day*, the day of a trial in which the sentence is pronounced; *sentence-money*, silver *Scots Law* (see *quint.* 1747); *sentence-word*, a word that serves as a sentence.

1662 *Tryal Sir H. Vane* 51 Wednesday June 11, being the 'Sentence-day'. 1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Judication*,... 'sentence-giving'. 1870 *WHITNEY Germ. Gramm.* Suppl. 3 The main peculiarities of German 'sentence-making'. 1747 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 397 Whereas Sheriffs and stewards have at present no other legal reward, for doing their duty, than 'sentence-money', which is a sort of poundage out of the sums decreed for. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* July 46 Nor can be simply transposed as many a decent 'sentence-monger' may. 1641 *St. Acts Chas.* I (1870) V. 412/2 All 'sentence' silver tulle pennies of he pund and other exactions imposed vpon sentences... to be pronounced by he saidis Judges. 1884 *H. SWEET in 13th Addr. Philol. Soc.* 93 'Sentence-stress, intonation, and generally speaking, the higher phonetic analysis of our dialects, are almost ignored. 1872 *MINTO Eng. Prose Lit.* Intro. 8 So defective were they in 'sentence-structure, that [etc.]. 1889 *MILWART Orig. Hum. Reas.* 260 When used by a young child (or primitive man), 'sentence-words require to be supplemented by gesture-signs.

Eng. Gentlem. (1641) 5 This indifference towards fortune is excellently described by the sententious Seneca. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. v. Sententious Mirabell! Prythee don't look with that violent and inflexible wise Face. 1732 BURNLEY *Alciphron* II. 7 7 Sallust was a sententious pedant. 1766 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* V. 114 You grow so horrid sententious. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Intro.* The Marquis de Hautlieu... was as short and sententious as French politeness permitted. 1880 MISS BRAOON *Just as I am* xxxvi. He was a sententious person.

†5. Of a symbol: Expressive of a whole sentence; opposed to *verbal*. *Obs.*

1866 FERNÉ *Blaz. Gentrie* 149 The matter whereof these armies do consist is the same that the ancient Hieroglyphiques wear with the Ægyptians, or the sententious Emblems to the Greeks. 1703 GREW *Cosmol. Sacr.* II. vi. 68 The making of those Figures being tedious... put Men first upon contracting them... instead of Sententious Marks, to think of Verbal; such as the Chinese still retain.

†6. Of composition: Consisting of detached sentences. *Obs.*

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 250 The first word of a new paragraph... is commonly put in Small Capitals... But this rule may be very well laid aside in matter which is too sententious and which would take up more Small Capitals than an ordinary... Fount could supply. *Ibid.* 386 Others are so sententious in their writing that they break off almost at every place that will admit of a Full-point.

Sententiously, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -ly* 2.]

†1. According to the sense; not word for word (of a translation). *Obs. rare*—1.

1450 *Godstow Reg.* 26 A pore hrodr and welwyll... hath purposed with goddis grace to make... fro latyn in to englyssh, sentenciosly, as foloweth thys symple translatioun.

2. In a sententious manner; tersely and pithily.

1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age* I. (R. Suppl.) The sayd versis of the grete poete be of grete effe, purposed sentenciosly in few wordis. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Iverberg*

There may be... PEACHAM *Compl.* for... though he be sententiously tart, yet is his phrase cleare and open.

1716-17 BENTLEY *Serm.* II. 372 Our Apostle concludes the whole with the words above, sententiously in way of Aphorism. 1862 GOULBURN *Ferr. Relig.* 103 If the time which we can spare for such reading is short, books of thoughts, more or less sententiously expressed... will be found very serviceable. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 31 'Who goes slowly goes surely,' said the maestro sententiously.

Sententiousness (senten'shəns). [*f. SENTENTIOUS + -NESS*.] The state or quality of being sententious.

1530 PALSGR. 260/1 *Sententiousness*. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Advt.* fr. *Parma* II. I. lxxvii. 176 His brevity of succinct speaking, full of gravity, matter, sententiousness.

1725 BROWNIE *Notes to Pope's Odyss.* I. 41 The solemnity and sententiousness of this speech is taken notice of by Eustathius. 1818 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. iv. 80 'The old King, with that pointed sententiousness he frequently used, said [etc.]. 1862 MISS BRAOON *Lady Audley* xxvii. 'When people make favourites, they are apt to be deceived by them,' Miss Tonks answered, with icy sententiousness. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* IV. (1877) 94 The frigid sententiousness... of their utterance.

Sentory, *obs.* form of **SENTIRY** *sb.*

† **Senteur**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*a. f. senteur* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *f. sent-tr* to smell + *-eur*: see *SCENT* *v.* and *-OUR*.] An odour or smell.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii. 314 Much seeking there is after his guts, for the pleasant senteurs and odors wherewith they be stuffed ful.

† **Senthis**. *Obs. rare*—1. ? Metathetic form of *SENTENCE* *adv.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. lvi, Senthis till me all veritie be kend, I repute better thus to make an end, Than ocht to say that suld heitaris engreif.

† **Sentious**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. l. senticius*, *f. sentis* a thorn; and see *-OUS*.] Prickly, thorny.

1657 TONKINSON *Renou's Disp.* 338 It is a sententious shrub, low and hamated with many dark prickles.

Sentience (sen'shēns). [*f. SENTIENT* *a.*: see *-ENCE*.] The condition or quality of being sentient, consciousness, susceptibility to sensation.

1839 FOS *Fall House of Usher* Tales (1845) 74 This opinion [of Usher's], in its general form, was that of the sentience of all vegetable things. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 77 The Sāṅkhya use them to prove, that the whole world, every constituent part of which is for an end, has for its author that which possesses no sentience... nature. 1885 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsych.* (1883) 244 If physical *sentis* is intelligent, and intelligence has been evolved from sentience, clearly physical objective existence has been produced by the ordinary impulse or inherent necessity of evolution.

Sentient (sen'shēns). [*Formed as prec.*; see *-ENTY*.] = *prec.*

1850 *f.* sentient and climi *Life Car*

affections of each with sentient. 1903 F. W. H. ALVENS *Human Personality* II. 285 A universe in which even one being may have been summoned into a sentient destiny to inescapable pain.

Sentient (sen'shēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. l. sentient-em*, *pr. pple. of sentire* to feel.] *A. adj.*

1. That feels or is capable of feeling; having the power or function of sensation or of perception by the senses.

1632 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. xxiv. (ed. 2) 250 Forasmuch as God would that the faculties both intelligent and sentient should predominate in the head [etc.]. 1576 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. (1677) 56 This acting of the sentient Pham-

tastic is performed... by a presence of sense, as the Horse is under the sense of hunger, and that without any formal Syllogism presseth him to eat. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. viii. § 3 (1734) 71 The Nerves... propagate this Vibration... to the intelligent or sentient Principle in the Brain. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiii. (1862) I. xvi [The legend] ascribes to the ship sententious powers. 1865 TYNOLL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ii. 73 This is sentient man acted on by Nature. 1879 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. III. I. 8 We can define it [the relation of Mind to Life] by analytically distinguishing certain functions as sentient from other functions as nutritive.

b. Conscious or percipient of something.

1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvii. 45 Of all within Oblivious there he sat, sentient alone Of outward nature. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Via. Poets* xc. The poet's sight grew sentient Of a strange company around.

2. *Phys.* Of organs or tissues: Responsive to sensory stimuli.

1823-29 GOODE *Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 290 The sentient fluid with which they [the papillae of the tongue] are supplied.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Intro. 14 In cases of tic douloureux we divide the sentient and not the motive nerves. 1878 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. I. 394 A stimulus being brought to bear on some sentient surface.

3. Characterized by the exercise of the senses.

1906 H. JONES in *Hibbert Jrm.* Apr. 558 Sentient experience in short is reality, and what is not this, is not real.

B. *a. absol.* That which has sensation or feeling.

b. *sb.* O... ion.

1603 HO... but opinion is the mansion of the sentient about that which moveth. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xxii. 220 Some extraordinary alterations in the Brain duplicate that which is but a single object to our undisturbed Sentient. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 28. 34 They concluded, that all the Phenomena of Inanimate Bodies, and their various Transformations might be clearly resolved into these two things, Partly something that is Real... and partly something that is Phantastical in the Sentient. 1691 HOWE *Redeemer's Tears*, etc. (1846) 210 What can you think of that Spirit that feels every where? that is in the body a universal sentient? 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1907) I. viii. 90 How being can transform itself into a knowing, becomes conceivable on one only condition; namely, if it can be shown that the *vis representativa*, or the Sentient, is itself a species of being. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 80 Particular modifications of atoms... produced upon the sentient impressions of different colours. 1886 F. W. H. MYERS *Phantasms Living* I. Intro. 71 The insentient has awoke... into sentience; the sentient into the fuller consciousness of human minds.

Hence **Sentiently** *adv.* 1847 in WEBSTER.

Sentiment (sentim'nt). Forms: a. 4 sentiment, centement, 4-5 sentemiento, 4-6 soteamiento, 5 sentamint; β. 7- sentiment. [a. OF. *sentement* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *ad. med. l. sentimentum*, *f. l. sentire* to feel; cf. Sp. *sentimiento*, Pg., *l. sentimento*.

In the 17th c. the word seems to have been re-introduced with the mod. Fr. spelling *sentiment* (1334 in *Hatz.-Darm.*).

†1. Personal experience, one's own feeling. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 13 For-whi to every louere I me excuse That of no sentiment I his endite But out of latyn in my tynge it write. 1385 — *L. G. IV.* 69 Ye loueres that kan make of sentiment In this cas ought ye be diligent To forthen me sumwhat in my labour. 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 197 Right so fare I, that of no sentiment Saye right naught. But as I herde... This man complayne with a pitous soun.

†2. Sensation, physical feeling. In later use, a knowledge due to vague sensation. *Obs.*

a. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1177 She cold was and withouten sentiment.

β. 1660 SHARROCK *Vesicles* 42 The approach or sentiment of the coole and fresh aire. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 334 While in turns it [sc. the hand] approaches nearer to or withdraws farther from this organ [sc. the eye], it teaches it to refer... to one place rather than to another, the impression that is produced on the retina, from the sentiment we have of very position of the hand.

†3. Sensible quality; in quot. = flavour. *Obs.*

1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) xviii. 189 And other Trees there ben also, that heren wyn of noble sentiment.

†4. Intellectual or emotional perception. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 43 Ye in my nakede herte sentiment Inhelde and do me shewe of this sweynesse.

†b. *pl.* ? Abilities. *Obs. rare*—1.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxxix. xvi, Bledud Gahred reigned, expert in song, And in all musike instrumentes Farre passyng was all other... Suche was his cunningyng and his sentemientes, That for a god... Thei honoured hym.

†5. In *sentiment* (Lydg.) = 'in sentence': see *SENTENCE* *sb.* 7 b. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. 1558 Whan bei were present, Ryght thus he seide, as so sentiment [etc.]. 1426 — *De Guit. Pilgr.* 135 Brekyng off a Soc) 197. I dar as in sentiment

6. What one feels with regard to something; mental attitude (of approval or disapproval, etc.); an opinion or view as to what is right or agreeable. Often *pl.* with collective sense.

1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* vii. (1702) 99 Now there is an exact parallel to be drawn, betwixt one and the other, according to the sentiment of several of the Ancients. 1695 R. BURTON *Causa Del* 38 We have not only Plato's Testimony, but... the common sentiment of all the World to Evince and Prove it. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Chr. Misc.* (1711) 154, I shall handle it... with the utmost Deference to that great and profound Majority which is of another Sentiment. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 87 My

sister Mary is quite of different sentiments from us all. 1773 EARL CARLISLE in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 61, I fear there will not be time to wait for your sentiments, but... I think you will not disapprove of my taking this step. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Alauch. Strike* iii. 27 What were his sentiments respecting the meeting? 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 87 There needed... scarcely a voice to express the universal sentiment. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiv, Barnet, to say the truth, appeared to entertain an opposite sentiment on the subject. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 190 In one sentiment, indeed, you are pretty well agreed—that the Bible is to be discarded. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 237 We are... not attempting to draw a precise line between his real sentiments and those... attributed to him.

b. In wider sense: An opinion, view (e.g. on a question of fact or scientific truth). ? *Obs.*

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 17 Sure this is your own sentiment: For you deny not that God knoweth from eternity whether [etc.]. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Acc. Observ. 2 Proposing... to deliver my Sentiments on certain Heads of Natural History. 1760 DR. WALL in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 174 The duchess had too plainly explained her sentiments of Lady Coventry's condition.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 951 His sentiments seem to have been implicitly adopted by his contemporaries.

†c. Phrase. In the same sentiments with, in sentiment with: in agreement with, of the same mind as. *Obs.*

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 458 He was in the same sentiments with Antony. 1777 A. ST. CLAIR in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 402, I was fully in sentiment with them. 1797 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1802 XIII. 397, I am clearly in sentiment with you that [etc.].

7. A mental feeling, an emotion. Now chiefly applied, and by psychologists sometimes restricted, to those feelings which involve an intellectual element or are concerned with ideal objects. In the 17-18th c. often *spec.* an amatory feeling or inclination.

1622 tr. G. de Costes' *Cleopatra* I. To Rdr, I can assure thee that he is better versed in the Sentiments of Love, then in his Breviary. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parah. Pilgr.* (1687) x. 57 This... sentiments of joy, that [etc.]. 1728... sentiments of kind. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* II. iv, When thy soft heart with kind compassion glows, Shall I the tender sentiment repress? 1771 — *Humph.* Ch. 10 July (1815) 228 My uncle assured him he... spoke from a sentiment of friendly regard to his interest.

1816 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 52 The Church of England... has manifested no sentiment with such unremitting intensity, as dread of... popery. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* I. (1852) 26 We should feel a sentiment of modesty at this just but humiliating representation. 1854 LOWELL *Kent's Wks.* 1890 I. 226 Men who scrupulously practised the Ten Commandments as if there were never a not in any of them, felt every sentiment of their better nature outraged by the 'Lyrical Ballads'. 1872 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) II. 578 The word Sentiments, as used in this and succeeding chapters, must be taken to comprehend those highest orders of Feelings which are entirely re-representative.

b. *Phrenology*. In plural, used as the name for the class of 'faculties' (including Veneration, Self-esteem, Benevolence, Wonder, etc.), which are concerned with emotion, and to which 'organs' are assigned at the top of the brain.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiogn. Syst.* III. ii. 275 The faculties which produce propensity, together with a peculiar feeling, and which I call sentiments. 1825 COMBE *Syst. Phrenol.* (ed. 2) 153 Genus II—Sentiments. This genus of faculties corresponds to the 'emotions' of the metaphysicians... Dr. Spurzheim has named these faculties Sentiments, because they produce a propensity to act, joined with an emotion or feeling of a certain kind.

8. A thought or reflection coloured by or proceeding from emotion.

1762 LD. KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xvi. (1774) I. 451 Every thought prompted by passion is termed a sentiment. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii. This sentiment passed rapidly through William's mind, as he was holding Amelia's hand.

b. *esp.* An emotional thought expressed in literature or art; the feeling or meaning intended to be conveyed by a passage, as distinguished from the mode of expression.

1709 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 32 Their finest Expressions, and noblest Sentiments, are to be met with in these Transcribers. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 37 ¶ 5 Either the sentiments must sink to the level of the speaker, or the speakers must be raised to the height of the sentiments. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1907) II. 107 The sentiment and language are the poet's own. 1861 PALCY *Aeschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplies* 970 note, In the next verse the δὲ connects the sentiment thus [etc.].

c. An epigrammatical expression of some striking or agreeable thought or wish, often of the nature of a proverb or in proverbial language, announced in the manner of a toast by a person proposing to drink with others in company.

1841 SUMNER *Sch. Graduation* I. Come, Mr. Premion, to usury! 1877... speech from the convivial chair, announcing a toast or sentiment. 1842 MRS. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* I. 225 The 'sentiments' were drunk at intervals in very innocent liquors.

9. In generalized use. a. Refined and tender emotion; exercise or manifestation of 'sensitivity'; emotional reflection or meditation; appeal to the tender emotions in literature or art. Now chiefly in derisive use, conveying an imputation of either insincerity or mawkishness.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 3 'Tis the monarch of a people

vnares shot him. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 432 Those that kept the night sentinels. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 23 In which Towers there are always some *Aadgenogians* in Sentinel. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* 1 Thess. v. 8 The soldiers that... kept centinel.

transf. and fig. 1612 BACON *Ess. Of Counsel* (Arb.) 322 Besides Councilles are not commonly so vntied, but that one keepeth Sentinell over another. a 1633 HERBERT *Priest to Temple xviii.* (1652) 73 The Parson in Sentinel.

† 3. A military watch-tower for defence of a camp or the walls of a city. Obs.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. 550 Many places were... smitten with lightning... and twowatchmen in their Sentinels stricken starke dead. 1612-17 S. DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 200 King Edward who had gotten to a windmill hill, beholding as from a Sentinell... the countenance of the enemy. 1643 *Lancash. Valley of Achor* 21 The Enemy... fired an house near the Sentinell. *Ibid.* 25 They fire Houses and Barnes without the sentinell... Thus they heated and smoked our valiant soldiers from their Sentinell.

† 4. (Private) centinel: a private soldier. Obs.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 p. 8 There were in the ranks of the company... one Union a corporal, and one Valentine a private centinel. 1741 in *Rep. Comm. Ho. Commons* 11. 172 (Land Forces, etc.), 70 Grenadiers Coats and Breeches, at 11. 88. 130 Centinels ditto, at 11. 68. 1744-56 *Ibid.* 11. 84, 87 Centinels (= 'Private Men'). 1762 GOLDSM. *Beau Nash* 85 He enlisted himself as a volunteer [in the Dutch army]. Here he underwent all the fatigues of a private centinel. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 483 He... served as a private centinel under the duke of Marlborough, at... Blenheim.

of a Regimental Court-martial, be reduced to private Centinel. 1894 C. WALTON *Hist. Brit. Standing Army* 1660 to 1700, xxiii. 417 All soldiers... below the grade of lance-corporal were denominated Privates or more correctly private centinels or private soldiers.

5. Naut. (See quot.) Cf. SENTRY sb.¹ 5.

1904 W. HALL *Mod. Navigation* (1909) 73 The *Sentinell* is a device for signalling automatically that water of a certain depth has been reached. It is a lead towed behind the ship at a known depth, with gear fitted to it which completes an electric circuit on touching bottom. This circuit contains a bell on board the ship.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. appositive, quasi-adj. = acting or serving as a sentinel. Sentinel crab, a crab of the Indian Ocean, *Podophthalmus vigil*. a 1658 LOVEACE *To Lucasta* 1 Like to the Sent'nel Stars, I watch all Night. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 586 The Sentinel-crab, so called from its extreme watchfulness [etc.]. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxvii. The two sentinel poplars that guarded the front. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 396 The most noble view of Mont Blanc granted by any summit of his sentinel chains.

b. simple attrib., as *sentinel duty*, † *house*, † *posture*; *sentinel-like*, *wise* advs.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 1. ii. xii. (1743) 107 They perform 'centinel duty on foot. 1621 MOLLE *Cambray. Libr.* it. viii. 100 The... rampier of the Picts... at cuerie miles end had n... towers... and watch-towers or 'sentinell-houses betweene. 1896 A. ST. AUBYN *Bishop's Delusion* 54 The tall white lilies standing 'sentinel-like on either side the garden path. 1625 MARKHAM *Soldiers Accid.* 24 Your 'Sentinell Posture. 1642 J. CRUSO *Ord. Milit. Watches* 61 Every Centinell must stand on his Sentinell posture.

Sentinell (sentinell), v. [f. SENTINEL sb.]

1. trans. To stand guard over, to watch as a sentinel. lit. and fig.

1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* 942 To wake the morne, and centinell the night. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 28 The watchfull bird that centinells the morne. 1625 FORO *Lover's Met.* 1. ii. 27 All the powers That centinell sit Thrones, double their guards About your sacred Excellence. 1631 Heywood *1st Pt. Fair Maid of West* 1. 9 We'll centinell their safety: This place Ile guard. 1870 SCOTT *Lady of L.* 1. xiv. And mountains, that like giants stand, To sentinel enchanted land. 1868 B. J. LOSSING *Hudson* 48 The winding road was... sentineled by lofty pines. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL *Good Ship Blokeck* 1. 138 The fellow on deck sentinelling the hatch let us see he was on guard.

† 2. intr. To act as sentinel, stand sentinel, keep guard. lit. and fig. Obs. rare.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 17 My vigilance shoulde have sentinell for all your sleepes. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* 1. xxii. And all the watchmen, that so nimble runne, And centinel about the walled towers.

3. trans. To furnish with or as with a sentinel or with sentinels.

1656 S. H. *Golden Lavv* 33 The Lord Fairfax... wisely Sentinell'd and Perdu'd it to prevent Surprisals. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxviii. They have sentinelled your door with armed men. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Aug. A wide course had been prepared daily roped off and sentinelled with police. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Oct. 7/1 Three passes led into our valley, and I gathered they were all well sentinelled.

4. To post as a sentinel.

1827 POLLOR *Course of Time* vii. (1869) 196 The light that fell from angel Native Land?

in an airy niche.

1852 H. SPENCER *Use & Beauty* Ess. 1891 II. 371 The mailed, moated, sentinelled security which was irksome to the nobles who needed it.

Sentinelship (sentinellship). [f. SENTINEL sb. + -SHIP.] The office or duties of a sentinel.

1643 H. HEXHAM *Th. Laws Marshall Discip.* United Prov. 3 If any soldier shall be found sleeping on his centinelship, he shall be punished with death. 1883 SPURGEON *Trans. Dev. Ps.* cxxiv. (1896) VII. 144 Temple watching, night-sentinelship.

† Senting, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. [As if f. *sent vb., a. L. *sentire* to perceive + -ING-].] Sentient.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone Ep.*, Doing, being, growing, senting, and reasonable, as Microcosms.

Senting, obs. f. SCENTING vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

Sentisection (sentise'kʃən). [irreg. f. L. *sentire* to feel + *section-em* SECTION.] The dissection of a living animal without an anæsthetic.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891 in *Century Dict.* (citing B. G. Wilder).

Sentition (sentifən). rare-1. [Badly f. L. *sentire* to feel + -ITION-].] (See quot.)

1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideals* (1876) 30 Enjoyment... is in the same sense the *summum bonum* as sentition or bare sensation is the *summum reale* or *summum verum*.

Sentnell, sentonell, obs. forms of SENTINEL.

Sentorye, Sentre, obs. f. CENTAURY, CENTRE.

† Sentre. *Her. Obs.* [Perh. a spelling of CENTRE sb.] = PILE sb. 4.

1886 Bk. St. Albans, *Her. hivb.* A Sentre in arms is called stakar of tennis [*St. c.* a tent-stake]. *Ibid.* (see SENTRY a.).

† Sentrell. *Sc. Obs.* ? Corrupt form of CENTNER. 1615 in *Wetherburne's Compt Bk.*, etc. (S.H.S.) 263 Ane schi

ter to

Sentrice, var. centries pl. of CENTRY sb.

1522 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 105 Gelis Monro and his complexis tuk one hand to vphause the sentrice of the brig to the samyn... In the said Gelis default, the said sentrice ar broking, spyllt and away to the see haid.

Sentronell, obs. form of SENTINEL.

Sentry (sen'tri), sb.¹ Forms: 7 sentrie, (centrie, -tree, sentery), 7-8 century, 7-9 centry, 8- sentry. [Perh. a shortening or back-formation (appended as containing -ry suffix) from centinel (1598), centronel (1594): see SENTINEL sb.]

† 1. = SENTINEL sb. 3. Obs.

1611 COTGR. *Barbacane*, some hold it also to be, a Sentrie, Scout-house, or hole. *Garrie*, also, a Sentrie, or little lodge for a Sentinell, built on high. *Guerite*, also, a Sentrie, or Watch-tower. *Vedette*, a Sentrie, or Court of gard, placed without a fort, or campe. 1649 J. ROSWORTH *Good Service* III *Rev.* in *Lanc. Tracts Civ. War* (Chetham Soc. 1844) 223, I advised him, that... he would immediately walk to the Deansgate, and from thence to the other Centries,

2. Mil. and Naval. An armed soldier or marine posted at a specified point to keep guard and to prevent the passing of an unauthorized person; spec. Mil., each of the men of a military guard (see GUARD sb. 9) posted at regular intervals round an army in garrison or in the field to watch the enemy, prevent a surprise attack and challenge all comers. *Phr. to stand sentry*.

1632 J. HAYWARD *Tr. Biondi's Eromena* 141 The great silence kept within, made them hold the enterprize for accomplished, there being neither Centries, nor rounds to be seen. 1650 T. B. WORRESTER *Apophth.* 53 The Lieutenant call'd upon the Centry to give fire. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sentinell*, or *Sentry*, 'tis not long since they said, To be on the Scout, in the same sense as we now say, To stand Sentry. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 349 They appointed double centries over me. 1777 H. GATES in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 437 The advanced sentries of my pickets are posted within shot. 1866 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 189 The other [soldier] with his arquebus on his shoulder is standing centry. 1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* The Standing Orders... are to be distinctly read... after the Sentries first posted return to the Guard. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* 1. 12 The Sentries at the gate saluted and admitted him. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Boston Hist.* 23, I hear their pacing sentry's tread. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 374 On the approach of any person, the Sentry will port Arms and call out, Halt! 1908 *King's Regul. & Ord. for Army* p. 937 The commander will visit his sentries at least twice by day and twice by night.

b. transf. and fig. One who or something which keeps guard like a military sentry.

1650 VAUGHAN *Sillex Scint.* 1. *Peace Wks.* (Grosart) I. 85 My soul, there is a centrie Far beyond the stars, Where stands a winged centrie All skillful in the wars. 1670 SEDLEY in *Medbourne Tartuffe* Epil. Though Zeal stand Centry at the Gate of Sin, Yet all that have the Word pass freely in. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 20 p. 4 She... got him a post upon a Stall in Wapping where he may be seen as a centry to a Brandy-shop. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 224 His trusty dog, who, for a considerable time stood centry at the door, snored with his master. 1901 *Speaker* 20 July 467/2 Wild geese... when on the feed throw out sentries which keep a strict look out.

3. The occupation, duty, or service of a sentry; also the watch kept by a sentry, esp. in to keep sentry.

1639 *Laws & Ordin. War* 9 Whosoever shall be convicted to have slept upon his Watch, Guard, or Centry... shall be put to death. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 11. § 12. 174 Thou whose nature cannot sleepe, On my temples centry keep. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 412 What evasion [can] bear him safe Through the strict Sentries and Stations thick Of Angels watching round? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 338 Here Toils, and Death, and Devils blacken'd Stare... to view, their

89 Your Sold... 1835 in *1848 Comm. Mus.* 1. unim. (1836) 192 [Scale of Punishment] Dismissed on sentry (if slight) 1 extra sentry or drill. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxxi. Some are on centry.

† 4. A military guard or watch. Obs. rare-1.

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 587 The Pharisees... obtained

of Pilate to have... the Sepulchre watched by a strong Guard of Soldiers. This Centry would not suffer the Body to be conveyed on.

5. Naut. An apparatus in the form of an inverted wooden kite (towed from the stern of a vessel at a set depth), which is automatically released from its slings on striking the bottom and thus gives warning of the shoaling of the water by sounding a gong on board the vessel.

Invented by Mr. S. H. James, C.E., and adopted in the Royal Navy in 1889. Cf. SENTINEL sb. 5. 1894 S. T. S. LECKY *Wrinkles in Nav.* (ed. 9) 176 The Submarine Sentry.

6. attrib. and Comb., as *sentry-bird*, *place*; *sentry board*, 'a platform outside the gangway of a ship for a sentry to stand upon' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *sentry-fashion*, like a sentry; *sentry fish*, lark (see quot.); also SENTRY-BOX, SENTRY-GO.

1859 EMERSON *May-day Poems* (1883) 204 When pacing through the oaks he heard Sharp queries of the 'sentry-bird. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigwagsh.* 113 The [Custom-House] officer sauntered 'sentry-fashion round and round his prize. 1664 HUBERT *Catal. Karities* (1668) 25 A strange sort of Oyster, that is called the 'Sentry fish for his nature; for it is fastened to the Rocks, and most commonly stands open to catch fish. 1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. Birds* 1. 208 The 'Sentry Lark (*Alacronyx capensis*) has received its name from the peculiar cry that it utters when disturbed, which sounds exactly like the *Qui vive!* employed as a challenge by French soldiers on guard. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 116 The Tower of St. Nicholas... has... a 'Sentry-place at each Angle. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* ix. vi. p. 1 The subject of my 'sentry-watch could not be mistaken.

Sentry (sen'tri), sb.² Obs. exc. Comb. in proper names. Also 6 sentrie, 7 centrie, centorie, 8-9 centry, sentry. [A contracted form of the earlier *sentuarie*, *seintuarie*, *saintuarie*, variant forms of SANCTUARY influenced by the Fr. form *saintuaire*.] = SANCTUARY. Also attrib.

1590 NASHE *1st Pt. Pasquil's Apol.* C4. He hath no way now to slpype out of my handes, but to take sentrie in the Hospitall of Warwick... c 1600 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 59 At y^e easte end of the said Chapter house... is a garth called y^e centrie garth where all the priors & mounkes was buried. 1774 W. GOSLING *Walk about Canterb.* xi. 67 A wall... with a very ancient archinit, comonly called the centry gate as parting the cemetery or burying place of the laity from that of the monks. 1781 *Centl. Mag.* I. 1. 305/2 There is in most parishes of this county [Cornwall] a field (generally near the church-yard), which is comonly called the sentry (perhaps sanctuary). 1849 ROCK *Ch. of our Fathers* I. iv. 311 When Simcox, the monk of Durham wrote, c. A.D. 1229, this latter cross stood in the centry-garth or cemetery of that cathedral. 1869 N. & Q. 4th Ser. III. 254 At Moreton Hampstead, co. Devon, is a large field adjoining the church; it is called the Sentry-field.

† Sentry, a. *Her. Obs.* [f. SENTRE + -Y.] = PILE a.

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her. hivb.* The threde cootarmure restriall is calde in armys whan a cootarmure is sentry of dyuerse colowris to the poynt and whatt sentre myddyll in the point y^e coloure is the fælde. The blasey^r shall blase from y^e colowre to the next colowre of the left side of the cootarmure and blase the colowre sentry. [1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Sentry*, an old term for Piles.]

Sentry (sen'tri), v. rare. [f. SENTRY sb.¹] a. trans. To guard as a sentry. b. intr. To perform the office of a sentry.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xii. To where a postern, deep in shade, Is sentried only by the maid. 1900 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/3 Most of the prisoners are... surrounded by a thick barbed wire fence, and sentried by the Gloucesters. 1910 T. HARDY in *Eng. Rev.* Apr. 1 The unslumbering sea, That sends up and down all night, all day, From cove to promontory.

Sentry-box. [f. SENTRY sb.¹ + Box sb.² 13.] A small wooden structure in which a sentry may stand at his post in bad weather.

[1716 GAY *Trivia* 11. 176 The thoughtless Wits... Who 'gainst the Centry's Box discharge their Tea.] 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Centry Box*, a wooden Cell, or Lodge, made to shelter the Centry... from the Injuries of the Weather. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. 11. xv. 65 Sentry boxes are placed at certain distances. 1827 SYN. SMITH *Cath. Quest.* Wks. 1839 II. 127/1 What is really possessed of a country so subdued? four or five yards round a sentry-box, and no more. 1877 *Field Exerc. Infantry* 372 On the approach of the relief, a Sentry will place himself in front of his Sentry-box.

Sentry-go. [Orig. a phrase of command; SENTRY used vocatively] + Go v. (imperative).] a. int. (See quot. 1867). b. The patrol of a sentry; also, the duties of a sentry.

1884 ROBERTS in *19th Cent.* June 1059 Constant guard mounting, with its accompaniment of impaired health from 'sentry-go'. 1886 STEVENSON *Treas.* 1st. xx. We'll have to do sentry-go.

Hence Sentry-going, doing sentry-go.

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 280/2 After his long term of hard labour at patrolling and sentry-going, as guardian of the line.

Sentuary, sentuarie, obs. f. SANCTUARY sb.

† Senture. Obs. rare. [a. F. *ceinture*: see CENTURE.] A girdle.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4963 þe kyng... him spoillis, Puttis of to be selfe serke senture & othire. c 1400 *Beryn* 3925 A sward 1-shethid, with seynture 1-fretid all with perelis.

Sentwarie, -y, obs. ff. SANCTUARY sb.¹

Senty, obs. form of SEVENTY.

+Sentyode, variant of CENTINODY.

1526 Grete Herball cccxviii. (1529) Tivb.

Senue, obs. form of SINEW sb.

Senurie, senurre, obs. forms of SEIGNIORY.

Senulle, obs. form of SINFUL a.

+Senvy. Obs. Forms: 3 senel, 3-4, 6

seneyve, 4 seneyve, 4-5 seneyve, 4, 6 seney,

seneyve, 4-7 seneyve, 5 seneyve, senefee, syn-

weyve, 4-7 seneyve, 5 seneyve, senefee, syn-

weyve, 4-7 seneyve, 5 seneyve, senefee, syn-

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weyve, 4-7 seneyve, 5 seneyve, senefee, syn-

weyve, 4-7 seneyve, 5 seneyve, senefee, syn-

6. A signboard.

1569 Reg. Privy Council Scot. II. 33 Certane of the Bail-

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Separable (sepārāb'l), a. Also 5-7 separa-
ble. [a. F. *séparable* (15th c.) or ad. L. *separā-*
bilis, i. *separāre*: see SEPARATE v. and -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being separated.

Separable accident, quality: one which can be separated
from its subject.

1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xix. 193 Siphthen thei ben surlepes

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d. Parted or withdrawn from the Church.

1. *Church of Separation* 32 Nothing doth withdrawing from each
1686 J. Scott *Chr. Life*
that is separate from the

Church Catholics.

2. Withdrawn or divided from something else so as to have an independent existence by itself.

Separate establishment: see ESTABLISHMENT 10 b.
1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 July 1691, He. was... the sole industrious mover, that it should be made a separate parish. 1724 *Waterland Farther Vind. Chr. Div.* ii. 58 The prevailing

ate existence of Matter. 1887 ZINCKE *Hist. Wherstead* 188 If it is regarded disconnectedly and as a separate entity, it teaches little.

b. Belonging or peculiar to one, not common to or shared with the other or the others.

Separate maintenance: see MAINTENANCE 7 b.
1673 TEMPLE *To Dr. Ormond Wks.* 1757 II. 235 This point can only be gained by a separate peace between us and Holland; for if the war should come to end in a general treaty [etc.], 1706 PHILLIPS *Farther Vind. Chr. Div.* ii. 58 The prevailing particular, different, 1. those two Realms must operate in Times of Peace? 1771 JUNIUS *Left.* lix. 307 That each of them should act his separate part with honour and integrity to the public. 1815 SCOTT *Ed. of Isles* iii. xiv, 'Kind host', he said, 'our needs require A separate board and separate fire'. 1823—*Quentin D.* xxxvii, Each pressed forward upon his separate object. 1840—*De QUINCEY*

of moral order.

c. Considered or reckoned by itself (although mentioned as one of several); single, individual.

1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Chloe* 7 19, While the great body (of the empire), as a whole, was torpid and passive, every separate member began... to move with an energy all its own. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xvi, Just as there comes a warm sunbeam into every cottage window, so comes a love-beam of God's care and pity for every separate need. 1882 VINES *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 716 The metamorphoses of material proceed *pari passu* with the growth of the separate parts.

d. Distinct in occurrence or enumeration; not combined or put together.

1907 HOGGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 161 Three separate baths of this strength.

C. *sb.* (absol. or ellipt. uses of the adj.).

1. One who withdraws from the Church; a separatist.

1612 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* 2 What odds is there betwixt this beggery conclusion of those old beggers, and that of late separatists, that make it Christ's ordinance for Ministers to live of their peoples voluntary contribution. 1647 OWEN *Escol* (1648) 52 He that will not separate from mortal, and false-worship is a Separatist from Christ. 1659 GAUDEN *Teach. Ch.* i. ii. 41 Chusing rather to be a rank Separatist, a meer Quaker, an arrant Seeker.

2. A member of an American Calvinistic Methodist sect of the 18th century, so called because organized into separate societies.

1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2160.

3. U.S. An article or document issued separately; esp. a copy of an article reprinted from a magazine, volume of 'transactions', etc., for separate distribution.

1886 *Rep. of U. S. Sec. of Treasury* 405 (Cent.) It will be noticed that to the questions 16, 17, and 18, in the separate of January 18, 1886, no reply is given by the superintendent of the mint. 1892 *Athenaeum* 12 Nov. 666/3 From time to time we receive odd 'separates' of papers published in the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*. 1894 *Harvard Teachers' Assoc. Leaflet* No. 11. 4 The geographical report of the 'ich' 'separates' 432 This 410 Inst. paper.

4. Math. Any one of a set of partitions into which a partition of a number can be separated.

1888 MACMAHON in *Amer. J. Math.* (1889) XI. 2 A partition is separated into separates by writing down a set of partitions, each separate partition in its own brackets, from left to right, so that when all the parts of these partitions are assembled in a single bracket, the partition which is separated is reproduced.

5. A period of separate confinement (see B. 1 b).

1904 A. GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Publ. Service* xv. 193 There were penal servitude convicts of both sexes doing 'separates', the first probationary period of nine months, a modified form of solitary confinement.

Separate (sep'arēt), *v.* Also 6-8 separate, 7 separat; *pa. i.* 6 *Sc.* separat, 8 separate. [*f. L. separāt-*, ppl. stem of *separāre*, *f. sē-* (see SE-) + *parāre* to make ready, prepare.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To put apart, set asunder (two or more persons or things, or one from another); to disunite, disconnect, make a division between.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II. 249 [They] supposed that God wolde separate theyme that he myghte subiecte theym diuידה the rather to hym. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 35 Who shall separate vs from goddes love? 1568 ASCIUM

Scholem, II. (Arb.) 113 And surelie the distance betwixt London and Lysbon, should not stoppe any kinde of frendlie dewtie... if the greatest matter of all did not in certeyne pointes separate our myndes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 27 Life and these lips have long bene separated. 1606—*Tr. & Cr. v.* viii. 18 The dragon wing of night ore-spreads the earth And stickler-like the Armies separates. 1633 EARL MANCHE. *At Mord* (1636) 143 Natrall Death doth but separate the body from the soule: But spirituall Death separates the soule from God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 970 Rather then Death... Shall separate us, linkt in Love so deare. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 279 Separate the wires, and the effect ceases. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 Being thus separated from my attendants, I lost my way. 1876 J. PARKER *Paraph.* I. x. 158 What separates nation from nation so completely as ignorance of each other's speech?

b. *refl.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 42 They... have separated themselves from the laye men, countinge them viler then dogges. 1561 T. HOBBS *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1577) G viij, Hee ought to worke the matter wisely in separating himselfe from the multitude. 1600 HOOKER *1st Sermon* Jude 5 11 (1614) 17 Men do separate themselves either by heresie, schisme, or apostasie. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1661) 9 If one part of the Universall Church do separate it self from another part... not as it is a part of the Universall Church, but only so far as it is corrupted and degenerated. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 173 To the Anglican Church he had always been strongly attached, and had repeatedly, where her interests were concerned, separated himself with regret from his dearest friends.

c. To put asunder in thought, to distinguish, treat as distinct. Also with *off.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 182 The good of the Sovereign and People, cannot be separated. 1793 SNEATON *Egyptian L.* 315 When the elevation of the object becomes too small to be discerned, as separated from the luminous reflection. 1838 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. vi. 143 In modern history it seems to me always impossible to separate religion from politics. 1864 BYRNE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 85 Men had not yet learned to satisfy their consciences by separating the person from the office. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 12 It is as great a mistake... for the theologian to separate off the ship from the passengers as for the naturalist to separate off the passengers from the ship.

2. To remove from conjugal cohabitation, esp. by a judicial decree. (Cf. SEPARATION 3.)

1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 331/2 Commanding to forbidd priests that had not yet married, for to marry. And those y^e had married, to be separated from their wyues. 1764 G. WILLIAMS in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 325 The Duke and Duchess of Grafton are separated, though the articles are not yet agreed upon between them. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* xiii, My Lord Mohun was separated from his wife.

3. To keep apart or divide by an intervening space or barrier. Of the intervening medium; To part by lying between, to occupy the space or interval between.

1553 EDEM *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 32 Whether... nature... had not so divided and separated the East from the West. 1586 F. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xii. 47 The goulph of Ponthus, separateth Asia from Europe. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 208 It standeth so neere the mountaine last mentioned, that they are onely separated with the foresaid river. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* c 6, Stables and even Kitchens ought to be separated from the main body of a Palace. 1727 [E. DORRINGTON] *Philipp Quarll* (1816) 39 Climbing up the rock... he found at the bottom of it a narrow lake, which separated it from the land. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, The younger race... bad... broken down many of the barriers which separated for half a century the Norman victors from the vanquished Saxons. 1822 PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 259 This shell has six turns, very projecting, deeply separated. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 276 The ten centuries which separated the reign of Charlemagne from the reign of Napoleon. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. xiii. 303 The deep gulf which separates the two regions.

4. To set apart or segregate for a special purpose. Const. *for, to, unto.* (Chiefly in Biblical language.)

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 2 Separat me Barnabas and Saul for the worke where unto I have called them. 1611 BIBLE *Rom. I.* 5 Paul... separated unto the Gospel of God. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 9 Who separated the Gentile and rejected the Jew? 1720 PRIOR *Orig. Tithe* i. 12 Whoever of the ancient Patriarchs first separated a Tenth. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* v. viii. (1818) II. 92 Every trespass upon that reserve which public decency has established breaks down the fence by which the life is separated to the service of religion. 1798 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 11 You are now, Sir, vested with power to ordain and separate others to the work of the ministry.

† b. To exclude, prohibit. *Obs. rare.*

with which it is combined or mixed; esp. to do this by some technical process. Also with *out*.

1617 MORVSON *Him.* III. 147 The Tinne and Leade is mingled with Silver, but so, as it doth not largely quit the cost of the labour in separating or trying it. 1633 SOAME & DRYDEN *Boileau's Art Poet.* v. 1090 From the fine gold I separate the alloy. 1784 CULLEN *tr. Bergmann's Phys. & Chem.* I. 222 The selenite may be still better separated from the iron, by boiling the dried residuum [etc.]. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Gov.* II. ii. (1874) 205 It is in the furnace that the dross is separated. 1859 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 198 Plants... are able slowly to separate out and assimilate the potash from these rocks and soils.

b. Of a gland: To secrete. Of a matricial substance: To give off or emit from itself. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 33 There being Glandules on purpose to separate a humor for that purpose. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 206 Furnished with glands, which separate a substance that has the smell of musk. 1805 SAUNDERS

Min. Waters 286 Cheltenham water, when fresh drawn, appears tolerably clear... It becomes more turbid by standing, and separates air bubbles in a small quantity.

6. To divide into (two or more) parts. *rare.*

1581 J. HAMILTON *Cath. Tr.* 34 Moyes lift vp his vand, and separat the see. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 196 As a shepherd separates his flock, These to the upland, to the valley those.

† 7. *absol.* To make a division or severance. *Obs.*
1560 BIBLE (Geneva) Isa. lix. 2 Your iniquities have separated between you and your God. 1653 BUNNING *Princ. Chr. Relig.* Wks. (1735) 9 The Cloud of our Sins, that separates between God and us.

II. *intr.* (Cf. the reflexive use 1 b.)

8. Of a person: To quit the company or society of another or others; to go away, secede or withdraw from (esp. a church).

1684 BAXTER *Answ. Theol. Dial.* 19, I must not separate from every Kingdom, Church, or Family that is ill governed. 1711 *Countrymans' Let.* 10 *Curate* 20 William Whittinghame one of those that Compiled the Francfort Liturgie, and separate with the rest to Geneva upon the Contest about the English Liturgie. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xv. No, Miss Lucy Bertram, while I live I will not separate from you. *Indirect Passive*, 1595 F. JOHNSON *title* A Treatise of the Ministry of the Church of England. Wherein is handled this question, Whether it be to be separated from or joyned unto.

b. Of two or more persons: To quit each other's society or company; (of a company) to break up.

1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. v. § 39 When there was not room enough... for their Herds to feed together, they, by consent... separated, and enlarged their pasture. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, They separated at an early hour. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mht. Harb.* xix, The conversation held between the latter and Mr. Sawyer... before separating for the night. 1885 PATER *Marius* (1910) II. xx. 86 It was time for the company to separate.

c. To withdraw from conjugal cohabitation.

1686 tr. Chardin's *Trav. Persia* 332 The differences that happen between man and wife... and the Reasons that move 'em to separate. 1794 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* *21 The parties had separated the 21st of July, 1793, and no evidence had been produced to affect his client, but cohabitation since the separation. 1819 *Ibid.* (1820) 252 Is the prisoner your husband?... Yes. I believe you separated from him for some time?... Yes.

9. Of a thing: To part (from something else); to be disunited or disjoined, to become detached; to draw apart or asunder.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 The bridge... has a plain and easie passage over 30 long boats, concatenated and made to separate at pleasure. 1739 S. SHARP *Oper. Surg.* Introd. 43 The Bullet makes an Eschar, which usually separates in a few days. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 390 Swammerdam... was of opinion that the bones themselves separated from each other, and closed again. 1801 *J. J. D.*... 1813 *J. J. D.*... rated.

Dull 1: place from the wall.

b. Of a mineral or chemical substance: To be parted or disengaged from a mass or compound; to be drawn out from a solution in the form of crystals or as a precipitate.

1863 *Fowkes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 486 The salt separates in minute needles. 1859 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 211 On cooling, potassium nitrate separates out in crystals.

Separated (sep'arēt), *ppl. a.* [*f. SEPARATE v.* + *-ED*]. In senses of the verb: Set apart or asunder, disjoined, withdrawn, etc.

Separated milk: milk from which the cream has been extracted by a separator.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xli. 13 The house... and the separated buildinge. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/2 If gether, shall ke

The separated sulphurs or Chymical Oyles of things. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. (1677) 333 The Sect of the Sadducees... fopperies. 1869 M. PATRISON *Serm.* (1885) 174 The Protestant

Separation; for the Separated are Savage Animals, incapable of the prettief Ties of Society. 1744 *Life & Adv. M. Bishop* 216 In the Morning all the separated got together again, to receive Orders.

Hence *Separatim* *adv. rare.*
1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 417 So no spirit did at all subsist, separately, subsisting alone, out or beside the body.

Separately (sep'arēti), *adv.* [*-ly* 2]. In a separate manner; singly, severally, apart.

1552 HULOET. Separatly, separatim. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 557 Togidder or separatly as neid beis. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Counsel* (Arb.) 324 It is of singular use to Princes, if they take the opinions of their Council, both separatly [66] Separately] and together. 1790 *Land Gr.* No. 476/4, Hannah the Wife of Richard Hamp, liveth separatly from ber said Husband. 1837 CARLVE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i, Two separate, perhaps separatly-voting Orders. 1858 LO. ST. LEONAROS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 155 If you leave to every one separatly what you desire each to have. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 388 Other things which we need not separatly enumerate.

Separateness. [*-NESS*]. The quality, state, or fact of being separate.

1635-6 MEOR *Rev. God's House* (1638) 3 Sacred things,

peasants, who separated from the state church of Germany, emigrated, and settled at Zoar, Ohio, in 1817; also known as Zoarites and the Zoar community' (Webster, 1911).

1875 *Norfolk Comm. Soc. U. S.* 99 The Society of Separatists at Zoar.

e. ? Adopted as the designation of a particular sect.

1821 *Monthly Repos.* Apr. 254/2 House of Commons April 12... Mr. J. Smith presented a petition from a body of Christian people, dissenters from the Protestant Church, residing in London, who were denominated 'Separatists'.

2. Often interpreted to mean: One who holds himself apart from others on the ground of superior piety. Hence used to render the etymological meaning of *Pharisee*.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subsec.* 59 The Separatists, or Sanctified, as they term themselves. 1624 T. GOODWIN *Moses* 4. Aaron i. x. (1625) 44 We may English them [sc. the Pharisees] Separatists. 1627 FELTMAN *Resolves* II. xx. (1628) 18 If I live virtuously, and with piety, the world will hate me, as a Separatist. 1629 DOWNE *Serm.* xlix. (1630) 494 Both these, the present Sadducee, the carnal Atheist, and the present Pharisee, the Separatist. 1632 *Broom's Court Gard.* iv. i. A great Separatist that is now writing a hook against playing at Barlebreack, moulding of Cocklehead, and such like prophane exercises. 1661 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) II. 336 So that the words amount to this, that St. Paul, before he was a Christian, was a rigid separatist. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xiii. § 1. I am not as this publican, was, we know, the voice of the proud Pharisee, whose very name signifies separation, and our modern separatists do but echo the same note. 1833 S. HOLLE *Disc.* xii. 150 The acknowledged offender on whom this self-congratulating separatist looks down with scorn and abhorrence. 1866 ANNIE HARWOOD *Tr. De Preussens's Jesus Christ* i. iii. 83 The pious party, henceforward designated by the name of Pharisees, or separatists.

† b. (See quot.) Obs.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 2) 33 Separatists, a kind of Anabaptists so called, because they pretended to be separated from the world.

3. One who advocates political separation; applied, e.g. to the supporters of the secession of the Southern States from the United States in 1860-61, and (by opponents) to the advocates of Home Rule for Ireland.

1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., The Reichsrath... declared that the Potocki Ministry was throwing itself too plainly into the arms of separatists. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 9 Sept. (Cassell), The Separatists know... that they have nothing to expect either from the Radical or the Whig section of the Liberal party. 1886 L. R. CHURCHILL *Sp. at Munich*, 3 Mar. (1889) II. 23 Members of that party might be known as Unionists. Our opponents are the party of separation, and they may be known as 'Separatists'. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.*, 16 Aug. 6/1 The majority of the Separatists—as the *Times* delights to call those who voted for the second reading [of the Home Rule Bill]. 1887 *Spectator* 2 July 888/2 'Separatist' simply describes what Unionists believe must be the outcome of Home-rule.

4. none-use. A causer of separation.

18. M. ARNOLD (Webster 1911), Science has and will long have to be a divider and separatist, breaking arbitrary and fanciful connections.

B. attrib. (quasi-adj.) and adj. That is a separatist; pertaining to, consisting of, or characteristic of separatists. a. In ecclesiastical sense (see A. 1, 2).

1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 392 The same formalism... will always much more appear in the smaller separatist parties.

b. In political sense (see A. 3).

1864 *Reinhold* 6 Apr. 1 The Hungarian regiments are composed of men... in no way interested in any revolutionary or separatist designs of the latter [Magyars]. 1869 RAWINSON *Ann. Hist.* 168 The tendency of the Greek States, in spite of their separatist leanings. 1886 *Nat. Rev.* Mar. 83 The Separatist movement, conducted by Mr. Parnell. 1887 CHAMBERLAIN *Sp.* 15 organ of the Separatist. 204 A man who is hinged on the one question, whether the national should prevail over the separatist principle.

Separatistic (sep'arätistik), a. [f. SEPARATIST + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of separation. So † Separatistical a.

1610 R. BERNARD *Plain Evid.* 29 Mr. Smith a Separatistical Eronist. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 292 Regular separatist spirit. growth of a mystic

Separative (sep'arätiv), a. (sb.) [a. f. *separatiff* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or directly ad. late L. *separativus*, f. L. *separā-re*: see SEPARATE v. and -IVE.]

1. Tending to separate or to cause separation.

1592 *TIME Ten Eng. Letters* A 4 b. A Leprosie is... a fearful, loathsome, contagious and separative malady. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* iii. 15 Grace is separative, and singleth out one of many. 1661 BOYLE *Scept. Chemist* 1. 99 That... eminent Experiment of the Separative Virtue of extrem Cold, that was made... in Nova Zembla. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 364 We ought now... to inquire how it comes that every object hath this separative power over the particles of light; how it imbues one colour, while it copiously reflects another? 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Imperf. Sympathies*, The spirit of the synagogue is essentially separative. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 55 The uniting influence was stronger than the separative. 1893 PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 231 The fond, comfortable feeling... that we are better than others, is... separative alike from God and man.

† b. absol. as sb. Obs.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 88 It is such a separative, that it divorceth the pre-reputation of all thy actions.

2. Gram. † a. Applied to certain functions of the genitive (see quot.) b. Of conjunctions: Alternative, disjunctive.

1845 JELF *Gram. Grk. Lang.* § 530 II. 156 Separative Genitive... All verbs expressing any notion of removal, separation, departure, rising from, may have a genitive of the point whence these began. 1898 KENNEDY *Revised Lat. Primer* (1900) § 177 Co-ordinative Conjunctions are Connective... Separative.

3. Nat. Hist. Of a mark or character: Affording rate species or group. and popular author. insurmountable, unsurpassable, separate distinction between man and brute.

Hence Separatively adv., Separativeness.

1789 *Trifler* No. 41. 528 Individuals should separately collect from observation and religion the art of life best calculated for their own real felicity. 1901 G. MATHESON in *Expositor* Aug. 107 To the mind of the Jew, the man who of all others emphasized the holiness of God, the distinctive feature of this holiness was its separativeness.

Separator (sep'arätör), also separator. [a. late L. *separātor*, agent-n. f. L. *separā-re* to SEPARATE.]

1. One who or something which separates; spec. † one who separates from the Church, a separatist (common in the 17th c.); a critic who ascribes the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors (transl. of Gr. *χωρίζων*: see CHORIZONTES).

1607 *S. ...* andal which i then that wh INARD Chr. Ac parators.

1684 BAXTER *Twelve Argum.* § 24. 42 Are these no Scandals? or not greater than offending or displeasing the dissenting Separators? 1842 EMERSON *Transcend. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 285 This retirement does not proceed from any whim on the part of these separators. 1860 BR. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Cand. Ordin.* 227 In such cases, the least offences are great temptations and separators need to be handled with... 1878 *Examiner* 2... a 'separator' and to a cert 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Dec. 810/2 The terminator of delights, the separator of companions, the desolator of abodes.

2. pl. The four teeth, two in each jaw, between the two central and the outer incisor-teeth of a horse. ? Obs.

1717 HOPE *Tr. de Solleysel's Compl. Horseman.* 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Teeth*, The Middle-teeth or Separators (so called because they separate the Nippers from the Corner-teeth). 1808 *Compl. Grazer* (ed. 3) Intro. 20 When the horse is coming four years old he loses his four separators or middle teeth.

3. An instrument or appliance for separating. a. An apparatus for separating grain from refuse, or for separating the various sizes of grain.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dam. Econ.* I. 34 After leaving the cooling floor the grain is let into the separator. 1880 J. W. HUX *Guide Agric. Implements* 5 Combined Double Aspirator, Separator, and Smutter. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 From the silos the wheat runs into a separator, which separates the large and small seed and the chaff.

1831 G. K. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 220 The instrument used for the purpose of guiding the threads of the warp and of spreading them regularly upon the yarn-roll is called a separator or ravel. 1842 [see RAVEL sb.]. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 731/1 In the weaving, the weaver sometimes employs a rude sort of instrument called a separator or ravel.

c. = cream-separator (see CREAM sb. 2).

1884 [see cream-separator]. 1887 *Daily News* 20 May 6/5 A separator takes in the milk hot from the cow, whirls it round at a great speed, and in two minutes the cream flows out at one pipe and the milk at another.

d. A partition, a plate interposed between compartments, e.g. in a voltaic battery, a beehive, etc. 1881 T. W. COWAN *See Keepers Guide Bk.* viii. 43 Never use sections without separators. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Aug. 10/2 The plates are zinc and carbon, the zinc being immersed in dilute sulphuric acid—the carbon in a solution of nitrate of soda. A porous separator keeps the liquids apart, save for diffusion through its pores. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 51 These pieces of paper, or thin card, can be placed by the side of the slide, thus acting as a separator and preventing breakage when they are carried about.

e. Telegraphy. (See quot.)

1891 *Man. Instr. Army Electr.* 86 Separators provide a simple means of doubling the capacity for work of a telegraph line, by providing on the same wire Morse and vibration circuits which are independent of each other.

f. A contrivance for separating water from steam. 1834 N. W. CUNY *Inland Transit* 74 The purpose of the separator is to disengage or separate the water from the steam in which it is mechanically suspended. 1855 D. K. CLARK *Railway Mach.* 152/2 Edwards' Separator, for disengaging Priming. 1901 *Fielden's Mag.* IV. 415 A cylindrical water separator.

g. In various applications.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Separator. 1. A machine for separating, with the aid of water or air, materials of different specific gravity... 2. Any machine for separating materials, as the magnetic separator, for separating magnetite from its gangue. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 51/1 Automatic Rain-water Separators, to reject the foul and store the clean water from roofs. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.*

II. 312 The centrifugal separator... is an apparatus... employed by manufacturers who want to separate relatively heavy matters suspended in a liquid.

4. Math.

1869 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1894) VII. 402 The parallel through S to a ray meets the sphere in two points, poles of a great circle which I call a 'separator'.

5. attrib.

1896 BRANT *Anim. & Veg. Fats* II. 313 The oil... is, however, still mixed with some water, from which it is separated by means of a separator funnel. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 7/6 One of the engineers went to open the port bulkhead stop valve, when a separator pipe burst.

Hence Separatress.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 117 The Severne, the separatresse of Wales and England.

Separatorium (sep'arätör), sb. ? Obs. [ad. mod. L. *separātorium*, f. L. *separā-re* to separate: see -ORY. Cf. f. *separatoir*.] An instrument for separating; spec. in various uses (see quot.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Separatorium, the Chisel or Instrument, wherewith Chyrurgeons cut out the peeces of bones, left between the holes, which they bore with a Trepan. 1684 tr. *Bonac's Merc. Conspit.* viii. 256 Such especially is the Liver, the Colatory, Seive and Separator of the Bile. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Separatorium... Also a Chymical Vessel for separating Oil from Water. 1791 G. WALLIS *Motherby's Med. Diet.* (ed. 3), A separatorium... The name of an instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium; also a chemical vessel for separating liquors. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v., A Separator... is a pharmacological vessel for separating fluids of different densities from each other.

Separatorium, a. [ad. mod. L. *separātorium*, f. L. *separā-re* to separate: see -ORY.] Having the function of separating.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ.* i. vi. (ed. 2) 298 The Lacteals are the emissary Vessels or separatorium Ducts. 1896 BRANT *Anim. & Veg. Fats* I. 14 The oldest method of determining the percentage of fat is by means of a separatorium funnel.

|| **Separatrix** (sep'arätör), [late L., fem. agent-n. f. *separā-re* to SEPARATE.]

The feminine is in apposition with *linea* line, understood.]

† 1. a. The mark (originally L, later I), formerly used to separate the figures representing decimals from those representing integers; now superseded by the decimal point. b. (See quot. 1771.) Obs. 1660 J. MOORE *Arith.* 11 But the best and most distinct way of distinguishing them [sc. Decimals] is by a rectangular line after the place of the unit, called Separatrix. *Ibid.* 13 Therefore in writing of decimal parts let the separatrix be always used. 1771 LUCKENOE *Hist. Printing* 286 The Separatrix, or rule between the Numerator and Denominator (of fractions).

2. Proof-correction. (See quot.)

1892 A. OLDFIELD *Man. Typogr.* iii, A wrong letter is noted by a stroke being drawn through and the proper letter written on the margin with a stroke after it. This stroke is placed after all corrections to keep the various marks separate. It is sometimes called the separatrix.

3. The line separating light and shade on a partly illuminated surface. Cf. TERMINATOR 2.

In recent Dicts.

† **Seppure**, v. Obs. Also 5-6 *sepayre*; 5 *pa. pple.* sepered. [a. f. *separe-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *separā-re*: see SEPARATE v. and SEVER.] To separate; a. trans. (and refl.).

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 18r And therefore, syth that God hath assembled them, no man mortal ouyst not to separate them. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aulian* xiv. (1889) 233 The Lyon... made them to be separed eche one fro other. And whanne they were sepered, the Lyon wente, and toke one of them. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxxv. 131 After dyuerse talkynke... they separed hemsylf, & toke leue of eche other. 1509 WATSON *Ship of Fools* xxiv. (1517) Fvij b. Whan that god shal separe the body from the soule. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 3 *Esdr.* iv. 17 Men cannot be separed from women.

b. intr.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 441 Lodes, ye doo not well for to separe thus the one from the other. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D ij, In some places the veynes do separe from the arteres. And the arteres he founde wout veynes.

† **Separist**, Obs. rare. [f. SEPARARE v. + -IST.] = SEPARATIST.

1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle* (1891) 15 Love separat me from these Separists. 1616 In *Præf. to the Separist* is subdivi Semi-separatist.

last.

Hence † **Separistic**, † **Separistical** adjs. = SEPARATISTIC, -AL adjs.

1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* Ep. Ded., If they haue heene villed of late by any Separistical humorist. 1653 R. BAILEY *Dissuas. Phil.* (1655) 15 A part of Mr. Robinson's Separistick congregation.

Seppure, **Seppure**, var. ff. SUPAWN, SEPARARE v.

† **Sepeleble**, a. Obs.—[ad. L. *sepelebilis*, f. *sepele-re* to bury: see -IBLE.] That may be buried. 1721 BAILEY, 1755 JOHNSON, *Sepeleble* [sic].

† **Sepeleite**, v. Obs. rare.—[f. L. *sepele-it*, rare ppl. stem of *sepele-re* to bury.] = SEPULT v.

1577 *Will of E. Prestwich* (Hulme, Manchester) 14 Oct., My body to be sepeleited or buried within the Parish Church.

† **Sepeleton**, Obs. rare.—[ad. mod. L. *sepeleton*, f. *sepele-re* to bury.] Burial.

1637 BR. HALL *Serm.* xxxi. Wks. 1608 V. 440 The other extreme is of them who do so over-honour the dead, that they abridge some parts of them of a due sepeleton.

to speak, Seps-lizards without feet. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 57 The little lizard *Seps*.

Sepsine (sepsin). [*f.* SEPS-*IS* + *-INE*]. *a.* A poisonous crystalline substance obtained from decomposing yeast. *b.* A ptomaine of septic poison. 1880 FLINT *Princ. Med.* 83 Panum and other investigators have succeeded in isolating from decomposed fluids a substance... which, when injected... into the blood of animals, produces the symptoms of septicæmia. The name sepsin has been proposed for this substance. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 2 In 1868, Bergmann and also Schmiedeknecht obtained from the extracts of putrid beef a nitrogenous crystallizable substance which they called sepsine.

|| **Sepsis** (sepsis). [*mod.L., a. Gr. σήψις, f. σήπειν to rot.*] Putrefaction, putrescence. [1858 MAYNE *Euseb. Lex.* 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 348 True putrefaction, putrescence, sepsis. 1891 *Lancet* 16 May 1105/2 He believes that tuberculin increases the symptoms produced by sepsis.]

Sept (sept), *sb.* [*ad. L. septum*: see SEPTUM.] 1. An enclosure; an area marked off for a special purpose; a fold (*fig.*).

1548 In *Strye Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. ZZZ. 403 Al the sept, scite, circuit and precincts of the college. 1638 MENE *Diatribe* (1642) 47 And yet was not this abuse... within those Septs of the Temple which the Jews accounted sacred. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* 1. 28 What a ravenous beast he was, within the Sept of Christ. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. Ad. Sect. xi. 24 Jesus entered the Temple, and espied a Mart kept in the holy Sept, a Faire upon holy ground. 1719 PRIDEAUX *Connect. O. & N. T.* II. ii. (ed. 4) 96 No stranger should enter within the Sept of the temple. 1823 W. L. KERR *Abbey of Kilmurphy* v. 72 While William, Abbot of Kilmurphy, with his convent, were assembled in the Septs of the Abbey.

2. *Arch.* A dividing screen, railing, etc. 1821 BRITTON *Antiq. Canterbury* 61 [A chapel] inclosed with a double sept or rail of iron for fear of thieves. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 761/3 The nave [is] divided from the aisles by an arched sept.

Sept (sept), *sb.* Also 6 cepte, 6-7 septe, 7 cept, seapt. [*prob. a var. of sect*, which is used in the same sense in the 16th cent. (see SECT *sb.* 7).] In OF. *septe* occurs in the 16th cent. as a hy-form of *secte* (*mod. F. secte*):—*L. secta*; and *L. secta*, of the same origin, is found latinized as *septa* in mediæval documents. The spellings with *p* are perh. due to association with *L. septum* (see prec.).

A division of a nation or tribe; a clan: orig. in reference to Ireland.

Occas. used by anthropologists (after Sir H. Maine, *Early Hist. Institutions*, 1875) for a clan consisting of those who are, or at least are believed to be, descendants of a common ancestor.

1517 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 399 No man shall... Burke, MacWilliams, the Kel-
5 St. *Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 373
The Geraldines of his kyn and

septe. 1588-9 *Act 11 Elis.* in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 325 The sept of the Neyles. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 876 The sept of the Tooles. 1588 P. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1629) 21 The professors of every faculty would have striven no less for him than the Seven Cities did to have Homer of their Sept. 1665 SIR T. HENSHAW *Trav.* (1677) 135 The manner of living most usual amongst Hoards or Septs in Tartary. 1747 CARTE *Hist. England* I. 137 There was an infinite number of little tribes or Septs among the Cantabrians and Gallicians. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi. Chiefs... whose word was accounted as a law by those of their own sept, or clan. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. 111. 51 Amphion belonged to the gens or sept of the Bacchiades. 1868 MILL *Eng. & Irel.* 12 Before the Conquest, the Irish people knew nothing of absolute property in land. The land virtually belonged to the entire sept.

b. transf. A 'trih' or class. 1630 B. RICH *Descr. Irel.* 37 There are other Septes or professions, namely... of...
or Rhythms. 11
this great Order
Conventions at

Rocks xii. (1857) 493 The very curious relations that united into one great sept the prevailing members of the Oolitic flora.

Septa, error. form of SEPTUA.

|| **Septæmia** (sept'miā). Also U. S. septæmia. [*mod.L., f. Gr. σήπτ-ος putrefying, putrefactive (f. σήπειν to rot) + αἷμα blood.*] = SEPTICÆMIA. 1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1888 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 276 The jury found that the deceased died from the effects of peritonitis and septæmia [sic] following inflammation.

Septagon (sept'agōn), *a.* [*ad. late L. septagōnus*, hybrid *f. L. septem* seven + *Gr. -γωνος* -angled, -gon.] Heptagonal.

1756 AMORY *Buckle* (1770) I. 215 Making it (basalt) into pentagon, hexagon, and septagon columns. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 597 The rock itself... cut into septagon shape.

Septal (sept'al), *a.* [*f. SEPT-UM + -AL.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or forming a septum or septa.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 739/2 The internal or septal [sic] branches [of the nose] are about twelve in number. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 217 The body has no septal divisions. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Protozoa* 22 Septa, each of which is perforated by one or more septal apertures, and in most cases indicated externally by a ridge or depression, called the septal line. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 76 The septal cartilage of the nose.

Septal (sept'al), *a.* [*f. SEPT-UM + -AL.*] Pertaining to a sept or clan.

1883 McCARTHY *Outl. Irish Hist.* iii. 29 He had done much to Normanize the country by making large and wholly illegal grants of Septal territory to his followers.

† **Septan**, *a.* [*ad. mod.L. septāna (febris)*, tr. *Gr. μπερὸς ἑβδομαῖος* (Galen), *f. L. sept-em* seven: see -AN.]. Designating a fever of which the paroxysms recur every sixth (according to old reckoning, every seventh) day.

1657 *Expert Physician* 123 The Quintan, Sextan, Septan, and Nonan Fevers. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 63 A septan, being really a quartan, of whose paroxysms none are perceptible, but those of every 7th day.

† **Septangle**, *Obs.* [*ad. late L. septangulus, f. sept-em* seven + *angulus* ANGLE.] A heptagon. 1552 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def. Septangles, whiche have seven angles. 1651 J. FREAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 253 Triangle, quadrangle, sexangle, septangle, octangle and the rest. 1656 [see SEPTANGULAR].

So † **Septangled** *a.* = next. 1552 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def. Septangles, whiche have seven angles. 1651 J. FREAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 253 Triangle, quadrangle, sexangle, septangle, octangle and the rest. 1656 [see SEPTANGULAR].

Septangular (septe'ngulār), *a.* [*ad. mod.L. *septangulāris, f. septangulus* (see prec.).] Having seven angles, heptagonal.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Septangular*, that hath seven corners, a Septangle. 1682 GRAY *Anat. Pl.* III. 1. 104 A great number of Vesicles; of which... some appear Pentangular, others... Septangular. 1819 TUXTON *Conchol. Dict.* 92 *Murex septangulāris*. 1857 HUDSON *Lossing Hudson* (1868) 127 form. 1902 W. L. NEWMAN Triangular and septangular harps.

Hence **Septangularness**.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Septangularness*, the having 7 Angles. † **Septarchy**, *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. sept-em* seven + *Gr. -αρχία* sovereignty.] Sovereignty wielded by seven rulers; in quot. *fig.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Barred Wks.* II. 98/1 No man can deny Pride to be another of the said Septarchy [i. e. the seven deadly sins].

Septarian (septe'riān), *a.* [*f. SEPTARI-UM + -AN.*] Of the form or character of septaria. 1867 *Urr's Dict. Arts* III. 631 A stratum of septarian stone, forming the Broad Bench on the coast of Dorsetshire, affords an excellent cement. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. 1. 488 Such septarian nodules... are abundant in many shales. 1884 H. G. SEELEY *Phys. Geol. & Palæont.* 47 These concretions [i. e. of phosphate of lime] rarely assume a septarian structure.

So **Septaria** *a.*; also **Septariiform** *a.* 1833 J. DUNN *Geol. in Ess. of the Septaria* 10. 157 Clay. 1875 *form.* to denote the curled appearance so often presented by the Laurentian serpentine.

|| **Septarium** (septe'riūm), *Geol. Pl. -aria (-ē-riā)*. [*mod.L., f. L. septum*: see SEPTUM and -ARIUM.]

1. A septal arrangement. 1785 HUTTON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* (1788) L. 246 The form of these iron-stones is that of an oblate or much compressed sphere... In the circular or horizontal section, they present the most elegant septarium.

2. A nodule of argillaceous limestone, ironstone, or the like, of which the parts near the centre are cracked, the spaces between being filled with some mineral: formerly much used for cement. (*Cf. cement-stone, turtle-stone.*)

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Addit. Notes 39 The volcanic origin of these curious septaria. 1859 R. HUNT *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 32 Great quantities of cement stones are at present procured by dredging off the coast of Hampshire for the septaria which have been derived from the Barton clays. 1899 *Athenæum* 13 Mar. 314/3 The concretionary nodules of hard carbonate of lime, called 'septaria', which are found in the London clay.

Septate (septe't), *a. Nat. Hist.* [*ad. mod.L. septātus* (in late L. = surrounded): see SEPTUM and -ATE.] Containing or divided by a septum or septa; partitioned.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 117 The cells... are transversely septate, rarely solid. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 9 Spores... simple or variously septate. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *Dr. Barry's Phaner.* 139 These chambered or septate sacs.

So **Septated** *a.* 1877 BENNETT *Thom's Bot.* 366 It is comparatively rare for the wood-cells to become septated... by one, still more rare by several partition-walls. 1895 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 4) 137 A piece of quartzite... divided up, or septated, by the oxidation process.

Septation (septe'tsōn). [*f. SEPTUM + -ATION.*] Division by a septum or septa. 1848 LINCOLN *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 143 Filamentous matter multiplying itself by internal septation at the elongated apex. 1895 *Linn. Soc. Jnrl.*, *Bot.* XXX. 442 The intercalary transverse septation of the articulations of certain branches of the creeping thallus.

Septato, used as comb. *f. mod.L. septātus* SEPTATE. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 291 Paraphyses moderate, thicker at the fuscous apices and there generally septato-articulate.

Septem, *L. septem* seven, used in a few compounds, chiefly adjs. = SEPTI-1 (which is more frequent): **Septemdecenary** [for -decenary], occurring once in 17 years; = SEPTENDECENIAL; **Septemfid**, *Bot.* [*f. fidus* cleft], divided into seven parts. **Septemfoil** [-foil as in CINQUE-FOIL], an ornament of seven cusps or points.

Septemfoliate, *Bot.* [*mod.L. septemfoliātus*], having seven leaflets. **Septemparite**, *Bot.*, divided nearly to the base into seven parts. **Septempedal** = SEPTIPEDAL. **Septemvius** [*L. via way*] *notice-wd.*, going seven different ways.

1843 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (ed. 6) vi. L. 172 Their [*Cicada septemdecim*] 'septemdecenary' appearance. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 148 [Simple leaves] may be... trifid, quinquefid, 'septemfid', multifid. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 67 Having the space between the two arches filled by a rich cinque-foil, or rather 'septem-foil'. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 170 A leaf... is septenate or 'septemfoliate', if there are seven (leaflets), as in the Horse-chestnut. 1847-54 WEBSTER, 'Septemparite', divided nearly to the base into seven parts. 1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Septempedal', of or belonging to seven feet, that is seven foot long. 1861 READE *Cloister & H. lxviii*, Officers of state ran 'septemvius', seeking an ape to counteract the bloodthirsty tomfoolery of the human species.

September (septe'mbri), Also 3-6 septembere, 5 semtembir, semtembyr. Abbreviated Sep., Sept., in 17th c. also 7th. [*a. L. Septembris* or its deriv. *F. septembre* (OF. *setembre*), *f. septem* seven, this month being the seventh of the old Roman year. The native OE. name was *herfestmonað HARVEST MONTH*.] The ninth month of the year (according to the modern reckoning).

c. 1050 [see OCTOBER]. c. 1250 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 12/392 Pe holic Rode was i-founde ase 3e wutez, 10 May; He was an-haused in septembre septe on he holic rode-dais. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 17 Pe ferþ day of Septembre, in he beþfuest tyme. 1398 TREVISSE *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xvii. (Bodl. MS.). The ixth moneth hatte Septembre and haf þat name for he is he sevenþe moneth after halowid romid rayne. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 29 Til þe hall rodid dais in semtembir. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 14 Without gud lyfe all in the self dois de As Mayis florvis dois in September dry. 1509 HAWES *Plant. Pleas.* XXXI (1555) T jh. Under our signet in our court ryall Of September the two and twenty day. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. lxxv. 581 The vitermost pilling of common walnuts... may be distilled in the month of September. 1628 *World Encomp.* by Drake 108 The 26 of Sept. 1676 C. HATTON *Cord.* (Camden) 129 Either this or another will be called to meet about 7th next. 1765 EARL COVENTRY in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 368, I think I shall reside here till the second week in September. 1853 A. R. WALLACE *Amazon & Rio Negro* 201 On September 30th... we again saw the opposite side of the river.

b. personified and allusively. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vil. 23 Next him [sc. August], September marched cke on foot. 1611 MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* II. ii. *Simonides*. When dies thy husband? Is't not July next? *Eugenia*. Oh! you are too hot, sir! Pray cool yourself, and take September with you. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 7 3 September, who came next, seem'd in his Looks to promise a new Spring.

c. attrib., as *September day, dew, month*; **September thorn** (see quot. 1832).

a. 1425 *Cursor* II. 10938 (Trin.) Penne bere she childe elizbeth lo septembre moneth fe four & twenty nyzt. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 136 If you have any May-Dew, or September-Dew. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & Moths* 105 The September Thorn (*Geometra erasaria*, Stephens) appears in August and September in woods and parks. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 1. 10 It was a bright September afternoon. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 252 The September days were yet long enough for a sunset walk.

Hence **Septembered**, coloured with autumnal tints.

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxvi, His honest face was Septembered with many a vintage.

Septemberer, = SEPTEMBRIZER I. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vi, The great Day of Judgement, when the Eternal... shall judge both Kings and Septemberers.

Septemberish, *a.* Also **Septembrish**. [*f. SEPTEMBER + -ISH.*] Pertaining to, like that of, September.

1851 HAWTHORNE in *Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 425 A clear and beautiful sunset, with a brisk, Septemberish temperature. 1853 - *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 437 A clear atmosphere, bright sunshine, and altogether a Septemberish feeling. 1886 E. S. PHILLIPS *Burglars in Paradise* xi, These [sc. flowers] had a Septemberish look, as of a flower that was feeling bilious but would not own it.

† **Septembral**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [*ad. F. septembrāl, f. septembre* SEPTEMBER: see -AL.] *Septembrāl juice*, wine.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. i, The pure septembrāl juice [orig. *puree Septembrāl*].

Septembrian (septe'mbriān), *a. and sb. rare.* [*f. SEPTEMBER + -IAN.*]

A. adj. Belonging to September. 1800 HUIROIS *Fer. Village* 18 Troops to the partridge at her evning call Her scattered herd Septemberian.

B. sb. One who believes that our Lord was born in September.

1644 [E. FISHER] *Feast of Feasts* 25 No marvelle if these Septembrians oppose the tradition of Christs Church.

Septembrist (septe'mbrist), [*f. SEPTEMBER + -IST.*] *a.* In Portugal, a supporter of the (successful) insurrection of September 1836 in favour of the restoration of the constitution of 1822. *b.* = SEPTEMBRIZER.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 439 Many individuals of importance... have joined the now dominant party, of the Septembrists [in Portugal]. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 320 Ho! St. Antoine, arouse thee now—ho! brave Septembrists all. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 553 (art. Portugal) It was now [1845] the turn of the radicals or Septembrists to have recourse to arms.

So Septemb(e)ism, the action or policy of the Septemberers.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. ix. A Citizen Henriot, one whom some accuse of Septemberism, is made Generalissimo of the National Guard.

Septembrize (sep'tembrāiz), *v.* orig. *Fr. Hist.* Also -berize. [ad. *F. septembriser*, *f. septembre* SEPTENBER: see -IZE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To assassinate like the Septemberers.

1793 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 154 They kept them in the jails of Paris, to Septemberize them. 1794 *tr. Bristol's Addr. to Constituents* 46 They have gone the length of regretting with the Prussian Cloats, that they had not sufficiently Septemberized. 1798 JEFFERSON *Let. to Jas. Madison* 26 Apr. The war and the examples executive. 1819 *v.* 537 The Abbe told me that he was to go... and visit one of the Septemberizing assassins.

Hence **Septembrization**, action like that of the Septemberers.

1802 BENTHAM *Panopt. Corr. Wks.* 1843 XI. 131 In my hearing he has defended Septembrization, and wished... to see it initiated here.

Septembrizer (sep'tembrāizə). Also -ber- [ad. *F. septembriseur*, *f. septembriser* (see *prec.*)]

1. *Fr. Hist.* One who took part in or advocated the massacre of the political prisoners in Paris on September 2nd-5th, 1792. Also *trans.*, a bloodthirsty revolutionary.

1794 *tr. Bristol's Addr. to Constituents* 13 You will then see the Convention... confer the most honourable... missions upon these atrocious Septembrizers. 1824 *Scraps for Caricature* 26, I saw at Meux a famous Septembrizer chop off the head of the curate of St. Nicholas. [1856 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1329 The wild thirst for blood which... turns decent, quiet citizens... into men like the Septembrizers.]

2. = **SEPTENBERIST** *a.* 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 437 The revolutionary Septembrizers of the [Portuguese] ministry.

3. One who shoots partridges (in September): with allusion to sense 1.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. lxxx. Some deadly shots too, Septembrizers, seen Earliest to rise, and last to quit the search Of the poor partridge. 1834 *L. Hunt's London Yearb.* No. 22, 171/2, I recollected the month, and thought how well its name was adapted to these Septembrizers of the birds.

Septemfluus (sep'temflūəs), *a.* [f. *L. septemfluus* (*f. septem* seven + *fluere* to flow) + -OUS.] Flowing in seven streams.

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri.* 323 Aristotle... would desperately drown himself in that septemfluus sea of Eoripus. 1650 FULLER *Pigali* iv. v. 81 Nothing being more famous in humane poetry and prose than this septemfluus river [Nile]. 1655 — *Hist. Waltham-Abbey* 5 The River Ley... which... seven times parteth from itself, whose septemfluus... is crossed again with so many bridges

th sal-

Septemplicate. [f. *L. septem* seven + -plicare as in *DUPPLICATE*, etc. Cf. *L. septemplex*.] One of seven copies of a document.

1805 COLERIDGE *Let. to D. Stuart* 20 Apr. The above is a duplicate, or rather a sex or septem-plicate of an order.

Septemvry (sep'temvri), *obs.* forms of **SEPTENTRION**. **Septemvir** (sep'temvri). *Pl.* **septemviri** (-viri). [*L.* sing. of *septemvir*, *f. septem* seven + *vir* men.] One of a body of seven men associated in an office or commission.

a 1760 W. DUNCAN *Sel. Orat. Cicero* xvi. (1841) 355 Did you not desert him, when he put up for being a septemvir? 1841 BREWSTER *Martyrs Sci.* ii. 132 John and Paul Hainzel, the one a septemvir, and the other the consul or

+ **Septemviral**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.] Pertaining to a septemvir.

1641 SIR S. D'EWES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) m. I. 314 The Septemviral Dignity and Suffrage he [the Duke of Bavaria] hath obtained by the Prince Elector's... Misfortune.

Septemvirate (sep'temvriət). [ad. *L. septemviratus*, *f. septemvir*: see **SEPTENTRION** and -ATE.]

1. The office or dignity of a septemvir, government by septemviri.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 72 This reason of State sounds well why the Septemvirate... lets it continue there so long. c 1642 *Obsequies*, *His Majesty's late Anns.* 31 The whole kingdom is not to be mastered, by the Traine Band... nor the major part in Parliament by I know not what septemvirate. 1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **Septemvirate**, the authority of seven Officers in like power. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 299 [At Nuremberg] The raising of forces or levying taxes, are usually referred to a select number of the council, stiled by way of eminence, the Septemvirate.

2. A group or set of seven men.

1781 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (ed. 3) II. 39 note, Swift, in his list of six great men, to whom no seventh (in his opinion) could be added, might have very safely made a septemvirate with Allred. 1824-5 DE QUINCY *Cassars Wks.* 1859 X. 126 The legend of the Seven Sleepers, a septemvirate of Christian youths.

Septenarian (sep'tenāriən), *a.* [f. *L. septenarius* SEPTENARY + -AN.]

+ *L.* Used for **SEPTENARY**.

1647 M. HUDSON *Dir. Right Gort.* i. vi. 51 The septenarian madness of Nabuchadnezzar, inflicted by God for destroying that septenarian work of Solomon (his holy Temple).

2. *Pros.* That is a septenarius.

1821 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 2757 Septenarian iambic lines.

So **Septenarians** *a. rare*. = **SEPTENARY** *a.* 1.

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **Septenarians**, of or belonging to seven, containing seven in number.

|| **Septenarius** (sep'tenāriəs), *Pros. Pl.* -arii (-ērii). [*L. septenarius*, *f. septen*, distributive of *septem* seven.] A line of seven feet, esp. the trochaic or iambic tetrameter catalectic.

1819 CAREY *Lat. Pros.* 273 The Catalectic Trochaic Tetra-

267 [In the southern English lives of saints] regular septenarii or tetrameters are more rarely found. 1824 *Gilderleeve's Lat. Gram.* § 770 The strict Septenarius of the later poets keeps the odd feet pure. 1827 J. H. GRAY *Plautus Trinummus* p. xxv. Trochaic septenarii.

Septenary (sep'thāri, -nāri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 septyn, 8 septin-. [ad. *L. septenarius*, *f. septen*: see *prec.* and -ARY.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining or relating to the number seven; forming a group of seven. **Septenary number**, the number seven.

1601 [Br. W. BARLOW] *Defence* 118 If the force of this argument lie in the septenary number [of the sacraments]. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 29 This septenary number gained Authority from the creation of the world, because the first works of God were made in six days, and the seventh was dedicated to rest as sacred. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* ti. iv. 167 To be able to reject the septenary number of the planets by the detection of the four satellites of Jupiter. 1694 MORTEUX *Rabelais* iv. iv. Between whose Septenary Links [chaintons septenaires], .. Rubies, Emeralds, and Unions were... set in. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 64 The septenary stars.

b. With reference to the division of time into periods based on the number seven, e.g. a week.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv. 212 This containeth but 27. dayes, and about 8. howers, which cometh short to complete the septenary account. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 75. 16 Septenary return in a Constant Septenary return. 1745 septenary Fever; that is, seven Days. 1848 R. W. at septenary notation of days which we call the week. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm.*, *Exodus* xvi. 23 Traces of the septenary division of time have been found among the Egyptians.

2. Consisting of seven lines. *nonce-use.*

1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 69 Lydgate... preferred the septenary stanza.

B. *sb.* (Cf. **HEBDOMAD**, **HEPTAD**.)

1. The number seven.

1653 H. MORE *Confut. Cabbat.* 161 The Hebdomad or Septenary is a fit Symbole of God, as he is considered having finished these six days Creation. 1600 T. BURNET *Earth* iv. iii. 148 Those constitutions of Moses that proceed so much upon a Septenary, or the number Seven.

2. A group or set of seven.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 223 The seven gifts of the Holy ghost, the seven orders of the Church, seven works of mercy, with sundry other septenaries. 1614 A. ROBERTS (*title*) A Sacred Septenary, or the seven last words of our Saviour Christ uttered upon the Crosse. 1650 GILL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 15 The Septenary of Planets. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 231 The sacred septenary of the most highly-reverenced men, for prudence and true wisdom. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xv. 99 The Moon, which... runs from her Month to her Month by Septenaries. 1781 S. B. in *Notes* (ed. 1) I. 258 A septenary of errati seven Worlds or seven Pla. *Lit.* I. 296 Philo Judæus... a septenary; the planets, he says, are seven; the year is composed of seven stars [etc.].

3. A period of seven years (*occas.* weeks, days).

1577-86 HARRISON *England* i. ix. The time of the pentarchie indured likewise 49 yeares, or seven septenaries. a 1639 WYRTON *Surv. Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1679) 78 Certain Periods, or Degrees of Change every seven years; whereof the two first Septenaries... I will call the Obsequious Age. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv. 208 The dayes of men are usually cast up by septenaries. 1660 tr. *Anyralius' Treat.* a or weeks, or mon *Elsie* v. xix. If twenty-one yeares.

4. *Mus.* The seven notes of the diatonic scale.

1662 PLAYFORD *Introd. Skill Mus.* i. i. 2 By these Three Septenaries is distinguished three several Parts, that the Scale is divided into. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* II. ii. viii. 214 To show the analogy between the seven planets and the chords included in the musical septenary. 1782 BURNET *Hist. Mus.* II. 81 In completing the scale, or septenary.

5. *Pros.* = **SEPTENARIUS**.

Chiefly applied to the English metre represented, e.g. by

Veris! So A form... called the Septenary, with seven accents and fourteen syllables to the line.

Septenate (sep'tenāt), *a. Bot.* [f. *L. septēni* seven each + -ATE.] Growing in sevens, having seven divisions, heptamerous.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* xix. Leaves... compound, quinate or septenate. 1851 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 171 Septenate leaf of the Horse-chestnut.

Septendecennial, *a.* [f. *L. septendecim* seventeen, and *biennial*, *septennial*, etc.] Recurring every seventeen years.

1896 *Home Miss.* (N. Y.) Sept. 252 This splendid septendecennial... anniversary.

Septendecimal, *a.* [f. *L. septendecimus*, ordinal of *septendecim*.] Pertaining to the number seventeen. (In quot. used incorrectly for *prec.*) 1825 *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* XXXIV. 327 These insects [the periodical cicada] appear in fewer numbers at each septendecimal visit.

Septennary (sep'tenāri), *a.* [f. *L. septennis* (*f. septem* seven + *annus* year) + -ARY.] Septennial.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr. Pref.* c. They are elder then my septennary examination, which is confined between 1633, and 1640. 1665 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. x. 26 If Dunstan did septennary Penance, to expiate every mortal Sin. 1837 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1837) 6 Aug. 3/1 Whereas, by septennary revolutions, the Speakership of the Ports has now devolved upon us.

Septennate (sep'tenāt). [ad. *F. septennat*, *f. L. septennis* (see *prec.*) + -at = -ATE.] A period of seven years during which office is held, etc.

Orig. applied to the military dictatorship of Marshal MacMahon set up for seven years from 20 Nov. 1873. 1874 *Times* 13 Apr. 7/1 The Septennate [of Marshal MacMahon] and the Press. 1885 *Athenæum* 2 May 370/1 Lord Carnarvon passed under review the principal events which had marked his septennate. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 2/2 If this Bill fails or is withdrawn, a Conservative Septennate is as absolute a certainty as to-morrow's sunrise.

b. *German Hist.* A period of seven years during which the strength of the army is to remain fixed. Also *attrib.*

ing of the Septennate Bill will certainly make the French more inclined to pause before attacking Germany.

Septenniad, *rare.* [f. *L. septenniūm* (cf. next) + -AD.] A period of seven years.

1851 E. FITZGERALD *Euphrasia* 50 And so I leave him at the end of his second septenniad.

Septennial (sep'tenāniāl), *a.* [f. *L. septenniūm* SEPTENNIIUM + -AL.]

1. Consisting of, or lasting, seven years.

of septennial, as in quot. a 1832; cf. 1748 in sense 2.

2. Recurring every seven years. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 23 Being dispensed withall for his septennial visit. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 97 Our supple Tribes, ask no Questions but the Price of

analogy to the hebdomadal. 1826 *Field* 30 Jan. 118/2 He was ready to accept a principle of septennial revaluations.

Hence **Septennialist**, one who is in favour of septennial parliaments; **Septenniality**, the condition of being septennial.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 282 The reduction,

SEPTENNIAL: see -AN.] Of seven years.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 355 Children, under the said Septennial Age.

|| **Septennium** (sep'tenniūm), [*L.* *f. septem* seven + *annus* year.] A period of seven years.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 265 The septennium required for the arts degree.

+ **Septennual**, *obs.* [f. *L. septennis*, after *annual*.] A least recurring every seven years.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 58 The Law was read on the weekly Sabbath, as well as on the annual of Tabernacles in the septennual of Release.

Septenous (sep'tenəs), *a. Bot.* [Formed as SEPTENATE + -OUS.] = **SEPTENATE**. 1866 *Treat. Bot.*

+ **Septentrial**, *a. Obs.* [Integ. f. *L. septentrio* (see next)

1549 in whom he 1622

DRAYTON *Poly-eth.* ix. 19 When wistful I did lay, on this Septentrial side.. From Laphamford leads on her stream

into the East. 1631 R. H. Arraignm. *Whole Creature* xii. § 1. 171 Our Septentrional cold Countries.

Septentrion (septe'ntrion), *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 4-5 *septom*(p)trio(u)n, 4-6 -trion. [ad. L. *septentrio*, sing. of *septentriones*, orig. *septem triones*, the seven stars of the constellation of the Great Bear, *f. septem* seven + *triones*, pl. of *trio* plough-ox. Cf. *F. septentrion*.] *A. sb.*

1. *pl.* (chiefly as Latin.) The constellation of the Great Bear, *occas.* the Little Bear.

1532 Chaucer's *Boethius* ii. met. vi. Wks. fol. ccxvi/2 This Nero governed by ceptre all the peoples that under the colde steris that highten the Septentrions [MSS. vii. tyrones, the seven triones]. 1553 *Eden Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Ye seven starres called Septentriones (being not farre from *Vrsa maior* called charles wayne). 1601 *Holland Pliny* ii. xxi. 1. 16 That region of the skie which is under the North starre Septentriones. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. xxv. 286 What influence the septentriones had

1715 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* Septem Triones. 1859 *L.D.* re; Which, hungering for

the sources of the suns, Makes moan beyond the blue Septentrions.

2. The north; the northern region(s) of the earth or the heavens.

1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 3657 He..This wyde world hadde in subieccion Bothe Est and West North and Septentrion. 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) x. 117 In the Hed of that See of Galilee, toward the Septentryon, is a strong Castelle. 1440 *Pallad. ou Husb.* i. 298 But from the cold

day. 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 3/2 1 hat other part of India is aboute Septentryon. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 136 Thou art as opposite to eury good, As the Antipodes are vnto vs, Or as the South to the Septentryon. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Cyprian's Nat. Paradox* xii. 368 The Polonians have two powerfull, neighbours, the Moscovians towards the Septentrion and the Turk in the Orientall part.

3. A northerner. *rare.*

1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 42 There is a constellation called the beare in the figure of seven Starres like a Carte. The Septentrions call them *Triones*, that is yoked Oxen. 1648 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Wks. 1890 I. 175 We graver-tempered & mannered Septentrions.

B. adj. Northern; = next.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 318 The Sunne declining Northward...and warming...the Septentrion sides of these Cynthian mountaynes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 3r A ridge of hills That screen'd the fruits of the earth and seats of meo From cold Septentrion blasts. 1874 CARY *Dante, Purg.* xxxii. 98 And in their hands upheld those lights secure From blast septentrion and the gusty south. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 251 Their countless hosts Sped from their chill septentrion nursery.

Septentrional (septe'ntrionāl), *a.* *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *septentrionalis*, *f. septentrio* (see prec.). Cf. *F. septentrional* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

A. adj. Belonging to the north, northern; formerly (of learning, etc.), pertaining to northern countries.

Septentrionalis (Astron.), the first six signs of the zodiac. 1591 CHAUCER *Astron.* II. § 40 Than saw I wel that the body of Venus in hir latitude of degrees septentrionalis ascendid in the ende of the 8 degree for the heved of Capricorne. 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 991), his signe ys septentrional p is of north partie. 1549 *Compt. Scote*, vi. 48 The pole arctic boreal, or septentrional. *Ibid.* 52 The septentrional tropic of cancer. 1557 H. BAKER *Rules Use Almanaces* Cijh, when the sunne is in the signes septentrionalles. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 108 The body of Armenia standeth in fortie three degrees Septentrional. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 388 The Goths and other septentrional nations. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 52 The Catalogue of Septentrional MSS. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Ketilwell* II. xxiv. 125 Dr. Marshall the...reviver of Septentrional Learning in the University of Oxford. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 562 The investigation of septentrional antiquities. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr. and Voy.* xvii. 270 What were the politics, gossipings, squabbles, friendships, or parties, in this septentrional city. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 684 Disposed to dispute the septentrional hold of the country with its Austrian rival. 1887 PATER *Imag. Portraits* iv. 145 The Septentrional Apollo (Duke Carl of Rosenmold).

Hence † **Septentrional**ity, northerliness (Bailey, 1730); † **Septentrional**ity *adv.*, in the direction of the north; † **Septentrionate** *v. intr.*, to point to the north.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 A directive or polary faculty, whereby conveniently they (sc. steel and iron) do septentrionate at one extreme, and Australize at another. *Ibid.* 62 If they [needles] be powerfully excited and equally let fall, they commonly sink down and break the water at that extrem wherat they were septentrionally excited.

B. sb. = SEPTENTRION 2.

1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xxiv. 255 Turquesten...stretcheth him...toward the Septentrionale, to the Kyngdom of Chorasme.

Septentrionaline. *Chem.* [*f. L. septentrionalis* + *-INE*.] A crystalline alkaloid obtained from *Aconitum septentrionale*.

1897 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXII. 1. 303 Septentrionaline, which is a yellowish powder melting at 128-9°, acts as an anæsthetic.

Septentrionic, *a. rare.* In quot. *septom.* [*f. L. septentrio* SEPTENTRION + *-IC*.] Northern.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 318/2 The minstrelsie of our septentrionic tubes was made applicable to classic themes. So **Septentrional**ical *a. rare.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. vi-vii. 203 The septentrional part of those Saxons.

Septer(e, obs. forms of SEPTER *sb.*

Septet(t, -ette (septe'r)). *Mus.* Also (*italianized*) *septetto*. [a. G. *seplet*, *f. L. septem*: see -ET, -ETTE.] A composition for seven voices or instruments.

a 1837 (*title*) Beethoven's Grand Septet, Arranged for the Piano Forte, with Accompaniments of Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, by L. N. Hummel. 1841 *tr. Schindler's Beethoven* II. 380 Septett in E flat for Violin, Alto, Violoncello, Clarinet, Bassoon, Horn, and Double Bass. *Ibid.* 386 Trio (from the Septetto). 1853 *Reader* i Aug. 120/1 He is incapable of singing the duet septett (even transposed) without an effort so painful as to destroy the pleasure of the listener. 1872 KINGSLEY *Poems, Delectable Day* 17 The septette of Beethoven. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 488/1 The septette in 'Patience'.

b. transf. A set of seven.

1886 *Field* 9 Jan. 50/3 Another septette faced the starter for the inaptly named Thursday Hurdle Race. 1907 *Academy* 9 Mar. 230/1 A septette of water-colours by the late H. B. Brabazon.

Septfoil (se'tfoil). Also 6-7 set-. [ad. late L. *septifolium*, as if through OF.: see SEPTI-1 and *FOIL sb.*1, and cf. *cinguifol*.]

1. The plant tormentil. Now *rare.*

1598 LYVE *Dodoens* i. lvii. 84 This herbe (sc. *Tormentilla*) is now called...in English Setfoyle and Tormentill. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 616 For this disease the Sheapherds take no other thing but the Hearbe *Tormentilla*, or Set-foyle. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xiii. 56 Tormentill, tures and commons in most *Tales* x. 122 Here the dwarf 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & al plants*—as the septfoil

and histort.

2. *Arch.* An ornament with seven cusps or points. 1849 [see SIXFOIL]. 1877 F. G. LEE *Gloss. Liturg. Terms*.

Septi-1, comb. form of L. *septem* seven, forming adjs. in L., several of which have analogues formed with *septem*-, as *septiceps*, *septichordis* (also *septemchordis*), *septicolis*, *septipēs* (also *septempedalis*); in English forming compounds for the most part adapted from or modelled on the L. compounds: **Septichord**, seven-stringed. **Septicoloured**, of seven colours. **Septifarious** *rare*°. [*f. L. septifarius* *adv.*, in seven parts: see quotes.] **Septifluous** *rare*° = SEPTENFLUOUS. **Septifolious** [*f. L. folium* leaf], having seven leaves. **Septifronted**, having seven foreheads. **Septilateral**, seven-sided. † **Septimestre** [*f. L. septem, septemestris*], seven months old. **Septimontial** [*f. Septimontialis*, *f. Septimontium* (*mont-, mons* mountain)], belonging to the feast held on the seven hills of Rome. **Septipartite** = SEPTEMPARTITE. † **Septipedal** [cf. SEPTEMPEDAL], seven feet in length. **Septiregal**, of seven kings. **Septisyllable**, a word of seven syllables. **Septivalent**, *Chem.*, combining with seven atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical. **Septizone** [*f. L. septizonium*], see quot.

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* 522 A third Tetrachord was added to the 'septichord Lyre. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* iv. 11. 284, I was in hopes to have found the Grande Gohé Mouche of Buffon, and the 'septicoloured Tangara. 1865 GROTE *Plate* I. l. 62 note x, A wheel painted with the seven prismatic colours and made to revolve rapidly, will look white, but it is still really septi-coloured. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Septifarious, of seven manner of fashions, sorts or ways. 1886 A. GRAY (cited by Worcester), *Septifarious*, turned seven different ways. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Septifolious, *Septifolious*. 1721 BAILEY, 'Septifolious *Plants*, such as consist of 7 Leaves. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* iv. (1716) 362 With ten huge Horns on every Forehead. And with a 'Septi-fronted Scutum. 1668 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. 331 Seven equisquare triangles, whose bases are the seven sides of the 'septilateral figure. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III. iv. A septilateral gable. 1658 PHILLIPS, 'Septimestre, of seven months space. 1666 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 262 At the solemn 'Septimontial sacrifice, hee made a dole of Viands. 1808 G. S. FABER *View Prophecies* I. 124 Whether the division of the mystic Euphrates into seven streams denotes some 'septipartite division of the Turkish empire. 1878 Sir G. SCOTT *Leet. Archit.* (1879) II. 198 Sexpartite or septipartite vaulting. 1902 *Nature* 27 Nov. 80/2 If a line cutting the fourth portion in four real points be projected to infinity, the projection will be septipartite. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 3 To defraude the most landles liuer on life at lest of his 'septipedall inheritance so equally proportioned to all by death. 1847 *Gentl. Mag.* July 45/2 Age has scarcely less likelihood of returning to childhood than Roman history of reverting to the Trojan origin and 'septiregal succession. 1834 OSWALD (cited by Worcester), 'Septisyllable. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 243 Sodium also can act as a trivalent and as a 'septivalent element. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Watts' Atom. Theory* 229 [Chlorine] is septivalent in perchloric acid. 1730 BAILEY (folio), 'Septizone, a Building gird with seven Rows of Columns.

Septi-2, comb. form of SEPTUM, as in SEPTIFEROUS, SEPTIFORM 2, SEPTIFRAGAL. (Cf. SEPTO-2.)

Septic (se'ptik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *erron.* **septic**ick. [ad. late L. *septicus*, a. Gr. σηπτικός, *f. σηπν* to putrefy.] *A. adj.* Putrefactive, putrefying; in *mod. use*, of disease, caused by the absorption of the products of putrefaction.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 160 Either septic putrifying, or caustic burning. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil.* vi. 211

rroding and septicick
272 After the nature
it corrodes and con
sumes the Flesh in a very short Time. 1752 PRINGLE *Obs.* *Dis. Army* III. vii. (1765) 337 The miasma or septic ferment...being received into the blood. *Ibid.* App. p. xxxviii. It would seem that salt is subservient to digestion chiefly by its septic virtue, that is, by softening and resolving meats. 1806 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* XV. 79 If this matter is the septic

these chronic diseases.
The symptoms are of
uly termed malignant
sometimes applied to

fever under these circumstances. 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. xiii. 334 The preventing of the wound from becoming a nidus for the propagation of septic bacteria. 1881 *Times* 25 Mar. 5 Illness has palpably been produced by the use, hy paper-hangers, of size and paste under going or speedily entering on septic change.

† **Septic acid**: nitric or nitrous acid. (Cf. SEPTON and SEPTOUS.) *Obs.*

1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 26 [Abstract of paper by Dr. S. L. Mitchell.] The azote, by the absorption of oxygen, is converted into nitrous oxide gas (septic acid), which is supposed to be the cause of infectious fever. 1800 S. L. MITCHELL in *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* IV. 25 It is, ordinarily impossible to procure one drop of pure and naked septic acid, by any decomposition of nitre.

† **Septic** *sb.* A septic or putrefactive substance. *Obs.*

1608 TORSSELL *Septens* 218 The venom of the Salamander is reckoned among Septicks, or corroding things. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil.* III. 62 Septicks...may not be applied to any Ulcer. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 14 Acid of salt...constitutes...with regulus of antimony, a powerful septic. 1771 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 219 The proportion in which it acts as a septic.

|| **Septicæmia** (septis'miā). Also U.S. *septicæmia*. [mod. L., *f. Gr. σηπτικός* SEPTIC + *αἷμα* blood: see -IA.] Septic poisoning.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 86 Putrid infection of the blood, or septicæmia. 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. xiii. 335 Splenic fever was often overmastered by septicæmia. 1882 PLAYFAIR in *Standard* 17 Mar. 2/1 Puerperal septicæmia.

Hence **Septicæmic** *a.*

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 227 Those in which they [metastatic abscesses] occur being termed pyæmic, those in which they are absent, septicæmic. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 84 Good observers have failed to detect bacteria in septicæmic cases. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 597 Septicæmic patients.

Septical, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Formed as SEPTIC: see -ICAL.] = SEPTIC.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 339 There was no absurdity in Galen when as a Septical medicine he commended the ashes of a Salamander. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 303 Their own septical and escharotical medicines. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Art. Arctic Reg.* I. 343 Occasionally assailed by the septical influences of rain.

Hence **Septically** *adv.*, so as to produce putrefaction. 1879 WEBSTER, *Suppl.*

Septicidal (se'ptisoidāl), *a.* *Bot.* [*f. SEPTUM* + *L. -cidere*, comb. form of *cadere* to cut + *-AL*.] Applied to the form of dehiscence in which the pod splits through the dissepiments. Also to the capsule so divided. Hence **Septicidally** *adv.*, with septicidal dehiscence.

1819 LIXLEY *tr. Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 10 note The septicidal dehiscence of a plurilocular pericarp. 1830 — *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 146 The plants called Sauvages...have a septicidal dehiscence. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 5 247 Compound multilocular ovaries dehiscence...septicidally. 1870 HOOKER *Stem. Flora* 68 Hypericene...Fruit a septicidal capsule. *Ibid.* 240 Capsule...septicidally 2-valved.

Septicine (se'ptisin). *Chem.* [ad. G. *septicin*: see SEPTIC and -INE.] (See quot.)

1876 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* Abstr. I. 405 Septicine, an Alkaloid formed during Putrefaction.

Septicity (septi'siti). [*f. SEPTIC* + *-ITY*, after *F. septicité*.] The quality or condition of being septic. 1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 June 1210 Septicity introduced brings disaster on your patient and discredit on yourself.

Septico-, comb. form of Gr. σηπτικός SEPTIC.

1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 586 Pyæmia, Septico-pyæmia, is usually an acute disease, starting in a purulent or ichorous focus. 1911 WEBSTER, *Septico-pyæmic*.

|| **Septier** (setye). Also 6 *ceptyer*, 8-9 *setier*.

[a. *F. septier*, var. *setier*, earlier *settier*—*L. sextarius*, *f. sextus* sixth.] A French measure of capacity for corn, etc.; a measure of land: see quotes.

1514 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 26 In wyn liij septiers. 1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cliii. 183 A ceptyer of whete was worthe at Parys viii. lii. parisien, and a septier of otes at lx. s. 1608 *Annuaire de la Seine* 1608 A Septier of Land is marg. 1633 G. marg.

cubical inches. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Guinier* (ed. 2) 123 The corn measure was the muid equal to 12 setiers, 48 mines, or 144 bushels. The wine measure was the muid of 36 setiers, 144 quarts, or 288 pints. 1831 J. DAVIES *Ann. Nat. Med.* 27 Verre, or 2 setier (glass).

†**Septiesm.** *Cards.* Obs. [a. OF. *septiesme* (mod. F. *septième*), ordinal of *sept* seven.] A sequence of seven.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 59 The Elder acquaints you with his Sequences, and they are Tierces, Quarts, Quints, Sixties, Septiesms, Huictiesms and Neutiesms. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 73½ A Septiesm, is a sequence of 7 cards.

Septiferous (*septiferos*), a. [f. SEPTI-2 + -FEROUS.] Having a septum or septa.

1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 113 Capsule... 3-valved; valves septiferous in the middle. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 265 Beaks nearly terminal, septiferous internally.

Septiform (*septifōrm*), a. [ad. late L. *septiformis*: see SEPTI-1 and -FORM.] Sevenfold.

1728 in BAILEY. 1849 DICKEY *Compositum* II. 310 That they may acquire the septiform grace, to the exclusion of the seven sins. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xv. (1869) 532 The septiform system was apparently represented in the seven gates of Thebes. 1898 H. G. GUINNESS *Approaching End* Pref. (1890) p. viii. The epochs of the prophetic periods of Scripture form a remarkable septiform series.

Septiform (*septifōrm*), a. [ad. mod. L. *septiformis* or F. *septiforme*: see SEPTI-2 and -FORM.] Of the form or nature of a septum.

1826 KIRBY & SN. *El. Zool.* 1875 HUXLEY to the development of walls of the gastric passages of certain calcareous sponges.

Septifragal (*septifragāl*), a. *Bot.* [f. SEPTI-2 + -frag-, root of *frangere* to break + -AL.] Applied to the form of dehiscence in which the septa are separated from the valves.

1819 LINCOLN tr. *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* to It [sc. the valvular mode of dehiscence] is called septifragal when it bursts the external edge of the dissepiments, which are then divided from the valves. 1898 L. H. BAILEY *Less. vith Plants* 265 Septifragal dehiscence... may occur in either loculicidal or septicidal pods.

Hence **Septifragally** *adv.*, with septifragal dehiscence.

1896 G. HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 149 It [sc. the fruit] dehisces loculicidally (through the back) and septifragally (across the septa).

Septile (*septilē*), a. [ad. mod. L. *septilis*: see SEPTUM and -ILE.] Pertaining to a septum or septa.

1856 *Treat. Bot.* **Septillion** (*septilyōn*). *Arith.* [ad. F. *septillion* (16th cent.), f. L. *septem* seven, after *million*.] The seventh power of a million, denoted by 1 followed by 42 cyphers. In American (following the later Fr.) use, the eighth power of a thousand, denoted by 1 followed by 24 cyphers.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvi. § 6 Septillions. 1870 [see OCTILLION]. 1875 GANOOB *Life* xxvi. 331 Thousands of plants consist of nothing more than a few such cells as in septillions make up an oak-tree. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 18 May 9/4. M. Inaudi subtracted correctly a sum of figures running into septillions—purely from memory.

Hence **Septillionth** a. and *sb.* [in recent Dicts.].

Septimal (*septimāl*), a. [f. L. *septimus* seventh + -AL.]

1. Of a numerical system: Based on the number 7. 1855 in OULVIE *Suppl.* 1865 MILL *Compte* 195 The number seven... is to be made the basis of numeration, which is better after to be septimal instead of decimal.

2. *Mus.* Pertaining to a seventh. 1857 MACFARREN *Harmony* v. 161 There being then no sounded note with which the 7th forms a dissonance, in the absence of both the root and the 3rd of the chord, the 7th has no longer any of its septimal characteristics.

†**Septimanarian**, *Obs.* [f. med. L. *septimānarius*, f. *septimāna* SEPTIMANA *sb.* = HEBDOMADARY *sb.* Also †**Septimarian** [med. L. *septimārius*].

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Septimarians*, certain Officers in Monasteries, which were chosen every week. [Misprinted *Septimarian* in Bailey 1728, etc.] 1882 OULVIE, *Septimarian*, a monk on duty for a week in a monastery.

†**Septimane**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *septimāna*, f. *septem* seven + -ana, fem. of -ānus, -AN, -ANE in a collective sense.] A week.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor. Explan.* Words, *Septimane*, a week or seven-night. 1694 J. SMITH *Doctr. Lord's Day* 52 The Eastern Nations... retained a true account of the order of days in the Septimane.

So **Septimanal** a., weekly. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 706 Diurnal or septimanal literature.

†**Septimane**, a. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *septimānus* (see prec.).] (See *qnnt.*) 1721 BAILEY, *Septimane*, of the order of 7, also belonging to a week.

Septime (*septim*). [ad. L. *septimus*, ordinal of *septem* seven.]

1. *Mus.* a. Proposed name for the octave. *rare.* b. [after G. *septime*] A seventh. [In recent Dicts.] 1793 *Ann. Reg.* *Mus.* 192½ By dividing the musical notes into six, as nature directs, the unsound will fall on the seventh note, and should, for this reason, be called a septime, and not an octave.

2. *Fencing.* A parry: see *qnots*. 1839 POTLOCK, etc. *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) 46 To parry *septime*, bring the foil into septime by making it describe half a circle from right to left, passing under the adversary's blade or hand. 1864 77 From septime, to give the Bertrand

horizontal, the point opposite the left shoulder.

Septimole (*septimōl*). *Mus.* [arbitrarily f. L. *septimus* seventh: cf. *QUINTOLE*.] A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six. 1854 SCHUBERTH *Mus. Handbk.* 1856 *Chamb. Encecl.* VII. 618½ When a note is divided into seven instead of four parts—for example, a minim into seven quavers, or a crotchet into seven semiquavers—the group is called a septimole.

Septine (*septin*). [f. Gr. *σηπτήρ*, vbl. adj. f. *σηπτεν* to rot: cf. SEPTIO and see -INE.] (See *quot.* 1875.) Hence **Septinous a.**

1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* I. vi. 29, I succeeded in separating from the poisonous matter exuded from the peritoneal secretion of a patient labouring under surgical fever, a substance which would give a similar disease to an inferior animal... I named this substance 'septine'. 1877 *Times* 5 Oct. 4½ [Dr. Richardson] classed the diseases produced by organic poisons as septinous instead of zymotic, he preferring the word septine for this poison.

Septingentenary. [f. L. *septingenti* 700, after *centenary*.] A seven-hundredth anniversary. 1894 *Rochdale Times* May. St. Chad's church celebrating the 'septingentenary' of its birth-date.

Septinsular (*septinsilār*), a. (*sb.*) [f. L. *septem* (see SEPTI-1) + *insula* island. Cf. the Fr. name *Sept-Îles*.] *Septinsular Republic*, etc.: the Ionian Islands. Also as *sb. pl.* the people of the Ionian Islands.

1809 *Ann. Reg.* Pref. p. iv. The restoration of the Government of the Septinsular Republic. 1859 *Times* 5 Dec. 10/6 The little Septinsular State which stands under the protection of Great Britain. 1889 *Athenaeum* 6 July 20½ A monograph of Andreas Hidromenos, 'The Struggle of the Septinsulars for National Unity'. 1898 McCARTHY *Gladstone's Life* xvii. 190 The Senate of the Septinsular Commonwealth at Corfu.

Septir, *Obs.* form of SEPTIRE *sb.*

†**Septite**, *Chem.* *Obs.* [f. SEPT-IOUS + -ITE.] A salt of septious acid; a nitrite or nitrate. 1799 S. L. MITCHELL in *Med. & Phys. Trans.* I. 47 These carbonates and septites of lime, potash, and soda.

†**Septleva**, *Obs.* Also *sept-le-va*, *sept* and *leva*. [Shortening of F. *sept-le-va*, lit. seven and the 'va', 'vade', or first stake.] At basnet, seven times the amount of the first stake.

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. ii. *Wild.* Who can resist the charms of Mattadores? *Lur. Ay, Sir Harry*; and then the *Sept le va, Quince le Va, & Trante le Va*! 1706 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Basnet* Table iv. 50, I have only won a *Sept & Leva*. *Ibid.* 53 Do you think it possible to lose a *Trante & Leva*, a *Quince-le-va*, and a *Sept-le-va*, and never turn out. 1709 SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* (1734) 115. 1716 *Pork Basnet* Table 14 in [Lady M. W. Montagu] *Crt. Poems* 2 As you by Love, so I by Fortune cross't! In One had Deal, Three Septiles have lost. 1757 H. WATSON *Let. H. S. Conway* 2 Feb. I am sorry she could not discover any wit in Mrs. Hussey's making a septleva.

Septo-1, *comb. form* of Gr. *σηπτήρ* (see SEPTION), as in: **Septodiarrhoea**, *septic diarrhoea* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898); **Septogenica**, producing sepsis; **Septogerm**, a septic germ; **Septometer**, an instrument for the detection of organic impurities in the atmospheric air (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1880 MACCORNAK *Antisept. Surg.* 101 There is a septicogenic element in ordinary air. *Ibid.* 107 Experiment and clinical experience alike show that it will kill a certain proportion of septic germs.

Septo-2, used as *comb. form* of SEPTUM, as in: **Septocephalic** a. (see *quot.*); **Septocephaly**, the condition of being septocephalic; **Septomaxillary**, applied to a small bone lying above the vomer in some birds and fishes; **Septometer**, an instrument for measuring the nasal septum.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Tapinard's Anthropol.* I. v. 176 *Septocephalic, microcephalic, small skull. *Ibid.* Index, Septocephaly. 1874 W. K. PARKER in *Trans. Linnæan Soc. Ser. II. Zool.* (1879) I. 8 The bones figured are what I at first called in the Reptile 'prævomeres', and now call 'septomaxillaries'. *Ibid.* 9 The main septo-maxillary piece. 1824 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 435 An ingenious 'septometer' has been invented by Seller, which serves to distinguish thickening (of the septum) from deviation when these affections occur separately.

Septole, *Mus.* = SEPTIMOLE.

1854 SCHUBERTH *Mus. Handbk.* †**Septon** (*septon*). *Obs.* [mod. L. a. Gr. *σηπτόν*, neut. of *σηπτήρ*, vbl. adj. f. *σηπτεν* to rot.

First in Fr. form *septone*, adopted by Brugnatelli, on the suggestion of Saltonstall, in *Annales de Chimie* (1793) XXIX. 181.]

A name for nitrogen, from its being regarded as the agent in putrefaction.

1798 *Monthly Mag.* July 26½ The origin of the yellow fever is attributed by Dr. Mitchell to the putrefaction or spontaneous decomposition of such substances as contain... Dr. Mitchell's Nomenclature *septone*... *Med. Ed.* (4) I. 712 The febrile miasm, and septon, or the elementary matter of putrescency, are the same thing.

Septo(ur), *Obs.* forms of SEPTIRE *sb.*

†**Septous**, a. *Obs.* [f. SEPT-ON + -OUS.] *Septious* acid, nitrous (or nitric) acid.

1799 *Med. & Phys. Trans.* II. 184 Obtaining phosphoric acid from the bones of animals, by employing septous (nitrous) acid, which dissolved their lime.

†**Sept psalms.** *Obs.* Also set names. [a. OF. *septpsalmes* (*sept* seven, *psalme* PSALM *sb.*.)] The seven penitential psalms.

c 1300 *Beket* 1084 He... seide furst the set names and siththe the letanye. c 1475 *Parlement* 1670 They sayd the sept psalmes.

Septe, *Obs.* form of SEPTIRE *sb.*

Sept-ship, *rare.* [f. SEPT *sb.* 2.] Cloanship.

1823 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 114 The spirit of sept-ship.

Septuagenarian (*septiādgjānārīan*), a. and *sb.* [f. L. *septuagēnarius*, f. *septuagēni*, distributive of *septuaginta* (see SEPTUAGINT).] A. adj.

1. Pertaining to the number seventy. *rare.* 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 96 Unquestionably be-

... m'd by the Trans-Jews).

2. Seventy years old; characteristic of that age. 1793 tr. *Greese's Ver-Veri* (ed. 2) 41 A sulky, sour, septuagenarian [sic] maid Is made the keeper of the Renegade. 1823 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 441 Our septuagenarian premier.

B. *sb.* A person seventy years old.

1805 in *Spirit Publ. Trans.* IX. 1, I am an elderly man, verging now upon the glory of a septuagenarian. 1864 *Knight Passages Work. Life* III. 123 Landor... although... a septuagenarian... was in the full vigour of his understanding.

Hence **Septuagenarianism**.

1824 DIDDIN *Libr. Comp.* 532 In the plenitude of septuagenarianism.

Septuagenary (*septiādgjānārī*), a. and *sb.* Now *rare*. [ad. L. *septuagēnarius* (see prec.). Cf. F. *septuaginaire*.] = *prec.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 24 The same objection... Lucian maketh to Jupiter... And asketh whether they were become Septuagenary, or whether the lawe... against old mens marriages had restrayned them. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. 16. 225 Not can the three hundred years of... Nestor, overthrow the assertion of Moses, or afford a reasonable encouragement beyond his septuagenary determination. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 27, I have often observed Septuagenary great-grandmothers adorned, as they thought, with all the colours of the Rainbow. 1823 *Blackiv. Mag.* XIII. 92, I was in appearance a middle-aged man, and in *Mag.* XLII. 2 The

formation from

prec. A Septuagenarian.

1666 J. WATTS *Seribe, Pharisee*, etc. Ep. Rdr. c j, A good way passed beyond a Septuagenary.

Septuagesima (*septiādgjāsimā*). *Ecl.* Also *sb.* 4-5 Septuagesma, 5-gesym, 5-6-gesime. [a. L. *septuagesima* (sc. *diei*) fcm. of *septuagesimus* seventieth, f. *septuaginta* seventy; in early use through OF. *septuagesime*.

It has been conjectured that the analogy of the names

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1. In full *Septuagesima Sunday*; the third Sunday before Lent.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 29 Wednesday Gospel next after Septuagesma Sondag. c 1425 *Process. Nuns Chester* (1899) 4 This procession shalbe saide on Sondag & so forth from septuagesma to lenton. 1430 in Halliwell *Rara Nalkem*. (1841) 92 Perely demyd I pat septuagesma soday schal folw 38 day of. Januare. 1538 *Primer in Englyshe* C j b, Betwene Septuagesima and Easter thys

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ment into Greek (see 2); = *L. septuaginta* (*interpres*). Gr. of O. Obs.

1577 HANMER *Ann. Eccl. Hist.*, Euseb. v. viii. 84 The translation of the old testament by the septuagints. 1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 217 The Septuagints were no Grammarians, saith that bold hayard, Stenchius. 1653 GATKAT *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 36 Whether they... had studied upon the matter apart in their several cols, as the tale goes of the secluded Septuagints. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. The Greek version of the Old Testament, which derives its name from the story that it was made by seventy-two Palestinian Jews at the request of Ptolemy Philadelphus (284-247 B.C.) and completed by them, in seclusion on the island of Pharos, in seventy-two days. (Denoted by LXX.)

The authority for the old story is the Letter of Aristes to Philocrates, long known to be spurious, which purports to give contemporary evidence of the undertaking. The translation is now held to have been made by Egyptian Jews, independent of each other and living in different times.

1633 J. DODG (title) The Ancient History of the Septuagint. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. l. 278 As for the Septuagint, it is the first and most ancient Translation recorded. 1778 Br. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah Prelim.* Diss. p. lvi. The Greek Version, commonly called the Septuagint, or of the Seventy Interpreters. 1854 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 377/1 The severe condemnation which we have been compelled to pass on the Septuagints of the Christian Knowledge Society and the University of Oxford. 1887 *Bible* (R.V.) Pref. The Ancient Versions, the oldest of which, namely the Greek or Septuagint, was made, at least in part, some two centuries before the Christian era.

†3. *pl.* The 'seventy elders' of Ismel. (*Exod.* xxiv. 1.) Obs.

1564 RASTELL *Constat. Jewel's Sermon* 137 He [sc. the pope] continueth in his supremacy, as a Moyses above the septuagints.

4. A group of seventy. 1864 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 2 July 21 Not to mention the Iscariot which Leverrier and Adams calculated into existence, there is more than a septuagint of new planetoids. 1887 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Times* 29 Sept. 5/3 The Septuagint [of Liberal Unionists] still meets, I believe, at Devonshire House.

5. *attrib.* of sense 2.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 24 If you follow the Septuagint Chronology, 1702 KERSEY *v.* The Septuagint or Septuagint-Bible. 1769 H. OWEN (title) An Enquiry into the present state of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament. 1850 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* (ed. 2) § 100. 151 The Septuagint translators.

Septuagintal, *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the Septuagint.

1760 BYRON *Rem.* (1857) II. i. 618 The frequent Hebraisms that occur through the whole New Testament, and their Septuagintal style. 1854 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 377/2 In the third chapter of the Septuagint Daniel. 1863 WESSCOTT in *W. Smith's Dict. Bible* s.v. *Vulgate* § 19 The Septuagintal tradition was at length set aside. 1892 *Nation* LV. 482/2 Septuagintal text-criticism.

Hence **Septuagintalist**, a student of or an authority upon the Septuagint.

1850 GRINFIELD *Apol. Septuagint* App. 177 Of all our Divines, Bishop Pearson, has proved himself the best Septuagintalist.

Septual, *erron.* form of **SEPTAL**.

† **Septuary**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [irreg. f. *L. septem* seven + *-ARY*, by association with *septuaginta*.]

A. adj. Consisting of seven; septenary.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Clymact. Yeeres* 5 God hath appointed these Septuagint, and Nonarie yeeres as best seeming his wisdom and providence. *Ibid.* 8 In this septuagint number of our yeeres.

b. Of seven days.

1703 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* xvii. (1706) 403 After I had... bestowed two Pennyworth of Razorblade on the most Fertile part of my Face, whose Septuary Crop requir'd Mowing.

B. sb. A group of seven days.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 212 Months howsoever taken are not exactly divisible into septuagies or weeks.

Septulate (*se'ptulāt*), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. *L. septulatus*: see next and -ATE².] Having a septulum or septula.

1864 WENSTER.

|| **Septulum** (*se'ptilūm*). *Nat. Hist.* [mod. *L.*, dim. of next.] A small or thin septum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Zootomol.* xxxiii. 111. 382 The *Septula*, the lesser ridges and partitions raised on the surfaces of the metaphragm. *Ibid.* xxxv. (1828) 111. 584 The *Septula* consist for the most part of the endosternum or internal sternum and its branches.

|| **Septum** (*se'ptm*). Pl. *septa* (*se'ptā*). [*a. L. septum, septum, f. se'pire, se'pire* to enclose, *f. se'pes, se'pes* hedge.] A partition; a dividing wall, membrane, layer, etc.; a dissepiment. *a. gen.*

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husband* xi. 125 When the Plants of the outer Row are too numerous on a shallow Mould, the Roots of these, which are always thickest near the Bottom of the Siem, make a *Septum* or Hedge betwixt the Roots of the middle... Row and the Interval. 1862 MILLER *Elem.*

Chem., Org. (ed. 2) ii. § 4. 114 It [sc. vegetable parchment] may be substituted for bladder as a septum, in electrolytic operations, with great advantage. 1871 'STONEHENG' *Brit. Sports* I. i. 11. § 5. 38 Two pieces of stamped brass forming a strong septum in the cap. 1877 F. G. LEE *Gloss. Liturg. Terms*, *Septum*, a term used by certain seventeenth-century Anglican writers for the... rail, placed on each side of the altar communicants. 1879 gen goes through a *se* as fast as oxygen does. *Exhib. Publ.* 64 A hoop supporting a bag-like net... with a septum about 11 inches from mouth leading into the lower portion of the net.

b. *Anal.* e.g. the partition between the nostrils (*septum nass*), the membrane separating the ventricles of the heart (*septum cordis*).

1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 86 In some Sculls, besides the large Osseus *Septum*, there are found in each *Sinus* several bony pillars. 1733 Winslow's *Anat. Hum. Body* (1756) II. 243 The Falx, or great longitudinal Septum of the Dura Mater. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* II. 530 The nostrils oval, and divided by a *septum*. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. 312 Some of the party experienced sharp pains in the tips of their ears and in the septum of the nose. 1859 J. TONES *Dental Surg.* 4 The *septa*, which divide into a series of cells that which at an earlier age was but a continuous groove. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 124, I have only removed one [*sc. Polypus nasi*] from the septum. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 66 In Noctuidan, membranous *septa*... cross the substance of the gelatinous notochord. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Verteb. Diss.* 128 The tendinous septum (*aponeurosis*) of the great pectoral muscle.

attrib. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* Jan. 10 Sept. 606 Douglas's septum perforator and curved septum knife.

c. *Bot.* e.g. the division-wall of a cell, a partition in a compound ovary or spore.

1720 P. BLAIR *Bot. Ess.* ii. 54 The *Placentæ*... sometimes arise from an *Axis medius*... fram'd by the Conjunction of the three *Septa*, which meet in the Center. 1830 LINDELL *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 159 A fruit with the valves alternate with the *septa*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 85 2d v-valved, turgid or flat with a longitudinal septum. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 259 The septum, at first simple, splits into two lamellæ.

d. *Geol.*

1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) I. 81 In those Bodies that are invested with a Crust, the Septa lessen and grow thinner as they approach the Crust. 1785 HUTTON to *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* (1788) I. 246 The septa have been formed by the uniform contraction of the internal parts of the stone. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xv. § 4

iv. § 6. 407 The dark partitions, or septa, are veins of spar.

e. *Zool.* e.g. one of the radiated plates of the cell of corals, one of the partitions of a chambered shell.

1815 S. BROOKES *Introd. Conchol.* 94 The septa transverse and perforated by a tube. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 353 The transverse septa are sometimes seen to extend quite across the whole interior. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 158 In... the *Aporosa* and *Perforata*,... septa, in sets of five or six, normally occur.

† **Septuncial**, *a.* Obs.^o [ad. late *L. septuncialis*, f. *L. sept-em* seven + *uncia* OUNCE¹.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Septuncial*, of seven ounces, or seven parts of the whole.

Septur (*se'ptiūr*). [*a. F. septur*, f. *L. septem*, after *quatuor* quartett.] = **SEPTET**.

1850 LONGF. *Life* (1891) II. 177 The first and longest a symphony... the last a Septur, very beautiful. 1873 'OUIDA' *Facsimil* I. 111 Phrase after phrase, chorus on chorus, solo and septur, and recitative.

Septuple (*se'ptiupl*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late *L. septuplus*, f. *septem* seven: see -PLE.] *A. adj.*

1. Sevenfold.

1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 456 The 'quadrule' alliance will very soon hear a 'septuple' one. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 350, 0 Orionis is a septuple star. 1882-3 SCHAFF in *Herzog's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 49 The septuple fullness of the Holy Spirit.

2. *Mus.* Having seven beats in a bar.

1884 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 120/2 There seems no reason why a Composer, visited by an inspiration in that direction, should not write an Air in Septuple Time, with seven beats in a bar.

B. sb. The seventh multiple.

1692 Capt. Smith's *Seamans' Gram.* II. xv. 123 The Cube of The Septuple thereof is 1013. 1755 JOHNSON, *Septuple*, seven times as much. A technical term.

So **Septuple v. trans.**, to multiply by 7, increase 7 times; **Septuplication**, multiplication by 7; † **Septuply adv.**, sevenfold.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 2 He that is quit of so bad a Guest, shall 'septuple his own woes by his re-entertainment. 1633 — *Exh. 2 Peter* ii. 4 That furnace whose heats were septupled. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 278 Let any one figure to himself the condition of our globe, were the sun to be septupled. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1669) 25 'Septuplication, or to multiply by 7. 1654 VULVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* viii. 299 The Churches re-staurator, whos glory shal *septuply exceed the Suns splendor.

Septuplet (*se'ptiūplet*). [*f. L. septuplus* (see *prec.*), after *triple*, etc.]

1. = **SEPTIMOLE**. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*

2. One of seven offspring at a birth.

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Septur (*se'ptiūr*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. se'ptulālis*, f. *se'ptul-um* **SEPOLCHRE** *sb.*: see -AL. Cf. *F. se'ptul-crāt*, Sp., Pg. *se'ptul-crāt*, It. *se'ptul-crāt*, *se'ptul-crāt*.]

1. Of or pertaining to burial or a place of burial. *a.* Pertaining to or serving as a sepulchre or tomb; forming part of a sepulchre, or its furniture; monumental.

Septulchral cone: a cone of haked clay found in some Egyptian tombs, intended to represent offerings of food.

1631 DONNE *Poems, Ecstacy* 18 We like sepulchral statues lay. 1645 MILTON *Passion* vii. Mine eye hath found that sad Sepulchral rock That was the Casket of Heav'n's richest store. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* l. 43 Sepulchral Lies, our holy walls to grace, And New-year Odes, and all the Grub-street race. 1740 GRAV *Let. in Poems* (1775) 85 A sepulchral marble at the villa Giustiniani. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 358 Old sepulchral urns. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1865) I. ii. v. 423 The sepulchral... to light up the c

Egypt. Rooms Brit.

'cones', stamped with the names and titles of princes, chiefs, and officials who were buried in the necropolis of Thebes... The objects are commonly called sepulchral cones.

b. Pertaining to rights and customs connected with burial, funeral.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* III. 430 Thus having slain him; a sepulchral feast He made the Argives. 1729 G. ADAMS *tr. Sophocles, Antig.* II. iv. 11. 29 She... copiously adorns the Carcase with sepulchral Lihations. 1865 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (ed. 2) I. iii. 76 The system of human sacrifices was not unknown among early Roman sepulchral rites.

† *c.* (See *quot.*) Obs.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Sepulchral Hereticks, were thus call'd from their principal Error, which was, That by the Word *Hell*, whither the Scripture tells us Jesus Christ descended after his Death, they understood his Sepulchre.

2. *transf.* Suggestive of a sepulchre, appropriate to a tomb; dismal, gloomy, melancholy.

1711 KEN *Hymnol. Poet.* Vols. 1721 III. 73 Sepulchral Cypress, Lawrel, Pine, and Bays, Yew, and all Trees, whose Verdure ne'er decays, Are planted in long Rows, where Mourners walk. 1796 SOUTHEY *Rudiger* xli, A deep sepulchral sound the cave Return'd. 1840 J. T. HEWLETT *P. Priggin's* v. His laugh... was a sepulchral oh! hah! which issued from his chest without any sympathetic movement of the muscles of his face. 1896 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxvii, The sepulchral Ezra.

†3. Like a tomb, serving to entomb. Obs.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* l. xxii, For this... The silkworm of the East Spin her sepulchral egg. 1802 L. DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV. 61 With numerous gape sepulchral whiffs devour Shallows at a gulp.

Sepulchralize (*se'pūlkrālīz*). [*f. SEPOLCHRAL* *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* 'To render sepulchral or solemn.' 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Sepulchrally (*se'pūlkrālī*), *adv.* [*f. SEPOLCHRAL* *a.* + *-LY*.] In a sepulchral manner.

1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* III. 273 Where, it is said, sepulchrally they burn, Near some sarcophagus or sacred urn. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 5/2 A current of sepulchral icy air meets you inside.

Sepulchran (*se'pūlkrān*), *a.* [*f. SEPOLCHRE* *sb.* + *-AN*.] *Sepulchran* *nun*: a member of the Order of Canonesses Regular of the Holy Sepulchre; *pl.* the church of this order. Cf. **SEPOLCHRINE**.

1844 A. P. DE LISLE in E. Purcell *Life* (1900) I. 130 Mr. and Mrs. Craven met us at Mass at the Sepulchran Nuns. 1857 G. OLIVER *Coll. Cath. Relig. Cornu.* 30 The English Sepulchran nuns had determined to emigrate from Liege.

Sepulchre (*se'pūlkrā*), *sb.* Forms: 2-7 sepulchre, 4 sepulchur, 5 seepulchur, seepulkyr, 5-6 sepulchur(e), sepulker, 6 sepulcor, sepulcar, sepulcher, sepulcure, sepulcull, (sepulchree, sepulchrie, sepulcrys), 6-9 (now U.S.) sepulcher, 3- sepulchre. [*a. OF. sepulchre* (11th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), ad. *L. sepulchrum* (less correctly *sepulchrum*), f. root of *L. sepul-tus*, pa. pp. of *sepelire* to bury; cf. Sp., Pg. *sepulcro*, It. *sepolcro*.]

1. A tomb or burial-place, a building, vault, or excavation, made for the interment of a human body. Now only rhetorical or Hist.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 O'er is jat hitwenen his browenge and his arise he lai on his sepulchre. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 170 Uor 3e beoð mid Iesu Criste hituud ase ine sepulchre. 1290 *Holy Rood* 400 10 S. Eng. Leg. 13 And þo he cam to Ierusalem of þe sepulchre he hadde doute þat ore loured was on i-leid. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 5188 Par es þe mount of calvary, And þe sepulchre of Crist fast byrby. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 498 The sepulchre of hmy Daryus Which that Appelles wrought subtilly. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 173 of my hus kyng ger sepulchres, for to haue remembrance of them that were wayllant in armes. 1526 *YNOWALE Luke* xi. 47 Wo be to you that bide the sepulchres of the prophetes: for your fathers killed them. 1588 PARKER *tr. Menodora's Hist.* China 43 Many instruments, which neuer haue playing till such time as the dead is put into the sepulchre. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxviii. Before the golden tresses of the dead, The right of sepulchres, were shorne away To liue a second life on second hand. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 321 Such as haue gone on Pilgrimage to Mecca, to Mahomet's Sepulchre. 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 14 We found there a multitude of Sepulchres hewn into the Rocks. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 80 Under the choir of the church are the sepulchres of the old dukes of Bawaria. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxix. The very sepulchres lie tenantless Of their heroic dwellers. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. ii. 68 There was strange darkness cast o'er every street, And all was stiller than a sepulchre.

b. *Whited* († *ainted*) *sepulchre*: in biblical language, used fig. for a hypocrite, or one whose fair outward semblance conceals inward corruption.

[1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 27 Woo to you scribis and Pharisees, that ben lic to sepulchris maad whijt.] 1388 *Ibid.* Like to sepulchris whittid. (1539 BIBLE (Great), painted sepulchres; 1582 *N. T.* (Rheims), whitid sepulchres; so 1611, c 1530 TINDALE *Pro. Rom.* (1538) W i v b, Christ... calleth them hypocrites, that is to say, simulers and paynted sepulchres. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* xviii. 11. 61 Those varnished qualities, which, like whitid sepulchres, are but a disguise for internal deformity. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 428 He was a sham,—a whitid sepulchre.

C. transf. and fig.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 115 My heart (sweet Boy) shall be thy Sepulchre, For from my heart, thine Image ne're shall go. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Arnado* C 3 h, Such beasts and birds of prey and rapine are commonly the living sepulchres of dead Horses. 1640 *Wand. Jew telling Fortunes* 38 He is a curse to Pasties; a tormenter of Poultry; a sepulchre to Lobs... shall grow like w... *Voy. Nat.* viii. (187 wide sepulchre of JOWETT *Thucyd.* famous men.

2. The Holy († Saint) Sepulchre (occas. the Sepulchre): The cave in which Jesus Christ was buried outside the walls of Jerusalem; hence, the name for the group of buildings erected over the traditional site of this cave. Also in the title of some churches in other parts of the world erected in memory of this.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 And was his holie lichame leid in iherusalem in þe holie sepulchre þat men sechen gien in iherusalem. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 17 þis Folk frayneþe him feire from whence þat he coome? 'From Synay', he seide, 'and from the Sepulchre'. 1395 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 9 This was yeve and written in the lodes In of Cherlton with-

St. Albans, *Her.* hij h, A knyght is made in .v. dyuerse placis In musturing in londe of werris... And at the sepulchre. 1660 F. BROOKE *in. Le Blanc's Trav.* 13 As the holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, is visited by Christians. 1825 SCOTT *Talim.* xi, Hewing with our swords the way to the Holy Sepulchre. 1898 A. H. THOMPSON *Camb. & Its Colleges* 30 Just opposite St. John's Chapel is the church of the Holy Sepulchre. *Ibid.* 303 St. Sepulchre's is one of those rare livings which are in the gift of the parishioners.

b. Knight of the (Holy) Sepulchre: a member of a secular confraternity composed of those who were knighted in the crusades, esp. those knighted at the Holy Sepulchre itself.

Since 1342 the confraternity has existed only as a religious organization, having the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem as its Grand-master.

1599 SEAGRAM *Bk. Honor* v. 59 Knights of the Sepulchre. 1617 MONTGOMERY *Itin.* i. 235 [They] would make us Knights of the Sepulchre, so we would crave that honour. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Sepulchre, To excite Rich and Noble Persons to visit the Holy Places, by giving them the Title of Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* iii. *Landlord's Tale* 2 It was Sir Christopher Gardiner, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

3. a. Antig. A permanent or temporary structure prepared in a church for the dramatic burial of the reserved Sacrament (sometimes also the Cross) upon Good Friday.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 48 On kandel of xvj. pound of waxe to hrene about þe sepulchre in þe forseide Chirche of seynr Nicholas. 1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 63 First paid for the sepulchre for diuers nayles & wyres & alu. ix d. ob. 1566 in *Pecock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 67 One sepulchre sold to Johnne oner, and he hath made a presse therof to laie clothes therein. a 1647 HARVARD *Ann. Q. Eliz.* (Camden) 28 And not onely images, but rood-lofes, the

In the sacristy, I saw a massive sepulchre of silver gilt, assigned for the reception of the host on good Friday. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) I. 422 At Hampton, Oxfordshire, is a singular example... of a kind of double sepulchre, one over the other.

b. (See quot. 1753.)

1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 270 The Place where the Blessed Sacrament is reserved in the Church in order for the Office of Good-Friday (on which Day there is no Consecration) is by the People called the Sepulchre, as representing by Anticipation the Burial of Christ. a 1800 *Waterbury Chapel Reg.* in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII. 393 On Maundy Thursday Prayers in y^e morning at 10 a clock after which y^e Ed Sacrament is put into y^e Sepulchre & y^e Congregation, & Family watch 2 by 2 till to a clock at night. 1853 DALE *in. Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 187 A chapel of the sepulchre should be prepared. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 445/2.

4. Intermment, burial. rare.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiii. 4 3yue 3e to me rist of sepulchre... satisfac... 1706 *ure Dis.*

xi. 331 Modes of sepulchre which have prevailed.

† 5. App. some article of personal jewellery. *Leicester* 319 Apr. you by Mr. Dier for... Since your messenger had no better fortune in safe-carrying your token... has left no devices undone to recover your diamond. 1567—*Let. to Leicester* 10 May, Retain your adamant sepulchre until you have the condition better annexed.

6. attrib. and Comb. as † sepulchre-door; † (in sense 3) sepulchre-cloth, -light, -nails; † sepul-

chre-stone (2 cf. sense 5); † sepulchre-table, a sepulchral tablet; † sepulchre-tree, ? the beam or frame upon which the Easter sepulchre was placed. 1566 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C. (O.H.S.)* 114 Item, a 'sepulchre clothe of red and blew braunched with golde. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 513 in O. E. *Misc.* 51 He hwelfde at þare 'sepulchre-dure enne grette ston. 1505 *Cat. Anc. Deeds* P. R. O. (1906) V. 492 The 'sepulchre lyghte in the seyd chyrche. 1546 in Throsby *Hist. & Antig. Leicester* (1791) 246 Solde to Ryce. Raynford the sepulchre light. 1494-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 224 Item, for the 'sepulchre nailles oh. 1489 *Will of Sandon* (Somerset Ho.), Lego ecclesie unum

betweene two litte images. L. in sepulchrali tabula, (Som. Rec. Soc.) 99 For making of the 'sepulchyr tre, xx.

Sepulchre (sep'ulkr), v. [f. SEPULCHRE sb.] Formerly also stressed sepulchre.

1. trans. To place in a sepulchre; to bury. 16.. ROWLEY *Birth Merkin* v. i. (1662) G 3, A place..

COWPER *Head* xxiii. 103 My bones sepulchre not from thine apart. 1866 *Dublin Rev.* July 123 Had everyone been allowed... to sepulchre their dead in the churches, there would very soon have been no space left.

b. transf. and fig.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 118 Goe to thy Ladies graue and call hers [i.e. her lovely] thence, Or at the least, in hers, sepulchre thine. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* lxi, Where merit is not

2. To receive as in a sepulchre, to serve as a burial-place for. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* ii. iv. 134 If thou should'st not be glad, I would divorce me from thy Mother Tombe, Sepulchring an Adulteress. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* ii. ii, That which was mortal of My dear Martino, I know this mother earth hath sepulchred. 1823 BYRON *Coraï* i. i, When Ocean shrouds and sepulchres our dead. 1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* ii. Image, xxii, Stillness and subterranean shade Her saints doth sepulchre. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 187 O to that tomb he tender them, which bears only the name of him it sepulchres!

† Sepulchre. Obs. rare¹. [f. SEPULCHRE sb. + -ER².] A member of the order of Knights of the Sepulchre.

1537 [COVERDALE] *Orig. & Sprynge of Sectes* 33 Sepulchres order.

Sepulchre (sep'ulkrin), a. (sb.) [f. SEPULCHRE sb. + -INE¹.] Used in the popular designation of the religious order of Canonesses Regular of the Holy Sepulchre. Also as sb., a Sepulchrine nun. a 1800 in *Chron. St. Monica's, Lewins* (1904) I. 228 The Sepulchrine community with whom she dwelt. 1905 F. M. STEELE *Convents G. Brit.* 228 Another [daughter] was a Sepulchrine at Liège. *Ibid.*, A little volume preserved in the convent of the Sepulchrine nuns at Newhall.

† Sepulchreize, v. Obs. rare. [f. SEPULCHRE sb. + -IZE¹.] trans. To bury.

1595 T. EDWARDS *Scaphus & Prooris*, etc. (Roxb.) 52 My wearied limbs, Cessus as I could to touch this Saint I cou...

† Sepulchromany, noun-sd. [f. sepulchro-, SEPULCHRE + -MANIA.] 'Mania' relating to burial.

1666 BRENIE *Kirk-Buriall* ded, Hraim-sicke superstitions, instanced especially in their manifold sepulchromany.

Sepulchrous (sep'ulkras), a. rare. [f. SEPULCHRE sb. + -OUS.] Of the nature of a sepulchre.

1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* vi, A perfume... more suitable to sepulchrous chambers, than to the dwellings of men.

Sepult (sep'ul), a. [ad. L. sepult-us, pa. ppl. of sepelire to bury.] Buried.

1868 F. DAVIS *Silchester* The sepult cities of the Romans are with us.

† Sepult, v. Obs. [f. L. sepult-, ppl. stem of sepelire.] trans. To bury.

1544 *Knarsh. Wills* (Surtees) I. 39 My body to be sepulted and buried. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelouer's Bk. Physique* 54/2 Occlude it then close together, and sepult the same a cubite vnder grownde. 1657 TOWNSHIP *Renou's Disp.* 342 The second... made of Holly-bark elixated, se-

† Sepulchrology, noun-sd. [f. sepulchro-, SEPULCHRE + -MANIA.] 'Mania' relating to burial.

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L. Intermment, burial.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3466 Wel a3te þat be a wurpe stude wanne þer such sepulture ys. c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 125 For þe office of hyre sepulture Was al an heuene gyse. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2553 Wyln body mote 3e se... In the haueue of Athenys steyng Wyln-oute sepulture & beryng. c 1400 MAUNDREY *7 rzt.* (1839) xxix. 243 The Erthe mynstrethe to us... oure Sepulture afire oure Dethe. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 200 And I beqweth to the seyd church for my sepulchur vj s. viij d. c 1586 CRESS *Pessimism* *P. L.* lxxviii. ii, Their bodies killed With sepulture can no wher meeke. 1634 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* ii. i, He had rather dye allue for deht Of the old man in prison, then I... Fore I had xliij. 429

To sooth a Father Abridem. *Eng. Hist* was always the place of sepulture for the greatest lords and kings. 1840 MACAULY

sepulture were long LESS' Roadmender

workhouse at N—, a quaint sepulture without solemnities.

b. transf. and fig.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 558 For dronkenesse is verray sepulture Of mannes wit and his discrecion. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. iii (1883) 15 Ydeness wyth oute any occupation is sepulture of a man luyng. 1621 BACON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1820) 43 For the house of Commons, I began my credit there, and now it must be the place of sepulture thereof. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* ii. 150 Tore thy limbs And left them to the Muses' sepulture.

2. A burial-place, grave, tomb: = SEPULCHRE sb. 1. Now only arch.

(Percy Soc.) 142 Ther roos up oon out of his sepulture, Terrible of face. 1496 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 229 In the holy sepulture of the cherche yeerd of Seynt Marie. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* ii. vi, Marius... also caused Cays Cesar... to be violently drawn to the sepulture of one Varus... and there to be dishonestly slayne. 1540 HEYWOOD *Four PP.* 14 At Hierusalem haue I bene Before Chrystes blessed sepulture. 1561 T. HOVY *in. Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) 1 v, The manner was too reate about ones sepulture so many Obelisks, as he that lay there buried had slayne of his enemies. 1600 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 593 A faire Abbey, the Sepulture in times past of the Burels. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 23 She erected over their sepultures, a marble tombe of her owne. 1812 CARY *Dante*, *Purg.* v. 97 From Campaldino's field what force or chance Diew there, that ne'er thy sepulture was known. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 117 The Royal sepultures of Westminster were also remarkable from their connexion... with the residence of the English Princes.

† b. Holy Sepulture: = SEPULCHRE sb. 2. Obs. 1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxi. 204 All these wente to se and vysyte the holy sepulture.

c. transf. and fig. Obs.

1463 ASHBY *Prisoner's Refl.* 341 Pryson properly ys a sepulture Of luyng men. 1622 MABER *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 213 My money... was spent upon Sepultures for dead bodies, on dead workes, and worldly vices.

† 3. = SEPULCHRE sb. 3. Obs.

1488 Acc. *St. Mary, Southark* in *Fensey Anc. Eng. H. Weck Ceren.* (1897) 153 Item, if blew Cortyns [to] draw afore the sepulture. 1494-5 Acc. *Ld. High Treas.* (Sol.) I. 228 Item, for the mending of the sepulture, the chapel dure, and Judas crois. 1553 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 51 De-lyuered a stayned Cloth yat went about y^e Sepulture. 1557 *Churchw. Acc. St. Helens, Abingdon* (Nichols 1797) 127 To the sextin for watching the sepulchur two nyghtes 0 o 8. attrib. 1527-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 343 Paid for an eln of fyne lynnyn cloth to amend the sepulture cloth wher it was eiton with rattes.

Sepulture (sep'ulchur), v. [f. the sb.] trans. To bury, inter.

c 1489 CAXTON *Souines of Aymon* xxviii. 592 And after the sepulture of the holy corps, the brethern wente agin to theiyr countree. 1826 MRS. SHELLEY *Last Man* III. 146 Grave in which my heart lies sepultured, farewell for ever! 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 114 Thou gavest him his light, Though sepultured in night Beneath the dead bones of a perished world.

† Sepulture. *Her. Obs.* (See quotes.) 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 1121 He beareth Sol, an

Wings behind each

spenced, yet this... is

the Wings Sepulture. *Ibid.* 13/2 He beareth Or, a demy Angel in Sepulture, Gules... This is also termed a demy Angel, half faced, with Wings Sepulture, &c.

Ibid. iii. 156/2 He beareth Azure, an Angel, Wings Sepulture [sic], Argent. 1828-40 DERRY *Enycl. Her. I. Sepulture*. This ancient heraldic term is used in the same way

as endorsed, as wings sepulture, or endorsed... Sepulture disclosed differs from the last, by merely showing more of the off wing. 1894 PARKER's *Gloss. Her. Sepulture*.

Seq. Pl. seqq. Also sq. Pl. sqq. Abbreviated forms in *ring.* of L. *sequens* the following, *sequente*

and in what follows, *sequitur* it follows; in *pl.* and of *sequentes*, -tia the following, *sequentibus* in the

following places. Also, more fully, *et seq.*

1726 J. KER *Mem.* I. (1779) Index, Scotland, a View of their Affairs 173, 131, & 249. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* their Affairs 173, 131, & 249. 1839 T. MITCHELL

s. v. *Thistle*, *Tourna.* Inst. p. 440 seq. 1839 T. MITCHELL s. v. *Thistle*, *Tourna.* Inst. p. 440 seq. 1839 T. MITCHELL

Frags of Aristotle, Add. 414 See CREUZ. Symb. iv. 106. 54. perhaps the most ciff-

1840 PARKER's *Gloss. Her. Sepulture*. already said about the

structure of chlorophyll granules... (168 et seq.).

|| **Sequa** (sī'kwā). [perh. native W. Indian; cf. SEGRA.] (See quot. 1866.)

1666 *... cordifolia* is the Sequa or it is a common plant in it Last xiii. It has like the property of keeping

iron from rust.

† **Sequa'ces**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [a. OF. *sequaces*, a. L. *sequāces* pl. of *sequax* that follows, a follower, *f. sequi* to follow.] Successors, followers.

1573 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* Balade ii. 32 He hath left it for holme memoriall To all his sequaces. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ire.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 147 Why did this man, and those his sequaces, signe unto the former acts? 1611. 111. 43 Ormonde and his sequaces.

Sequacious (sī'kwā'sjəs), *a.* [f. L. *sequāc-*, *sequax* (see prec.) + -IOUS.]

1. Of a free agent or his attributes: Given to following another or others, esp. a leader. † Const. 10, of.

1543 TRAFF *Comm. Gen.* vi. 20 See how sequacious these poor creatures are to God their Centurion. 1680 C. NESSE *Ch. Hist.* 30 How sequacious were they all to God... they all come at his call. 1687 DRYDEN *St. Cecilia's Day* vii, Orpheus could lead the savage race, And Trees unrooted left their Place, Sequacious of the Lyre. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 5 The frequent disappointments... induced them to gather together sequacious nature.

73 We find indivi after them, by the charm of their voice, troops of sequacious hearers. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* ix, Here... he could wander out into the woods alone (after he had shaken off the attentions of the too sequacious Almeda).

b. Given to slavish or unreasoning following of others (esp. in matters of thought or opinion).

Common in the 17th c.

1653 GAUOEN *Hierap.* To R their many new masters, and them worthy indeed of such

1656 *Artif. Handson.* 111 They make loud and fierce 'Declamations', rather in a sequacious and credulous easiness, than after the rate of any persuasive strictness. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 32 A blonius, a poor sequacious Animal, that follows such as went before him. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1723 Those superstitious horrors that enslave the fond sequacious herd. 1842 W. HOWITT *Rur. & Dom. Life Germany* 202 The Germans... have thus acquired in matters of public opinion, a sequacious and yielding character. 1880 LAOY *EASTLAKE Mrs. Grate* iv. 77 The sequacious deference to the Ministry of the day... filled us with painful reflections. 1885 N. PARTISON *Alm.* 208, I had been drawn into Tractarianism, not by the contagion of a sequacious zeal, but by the inner force of an inherited pietism. 1893 T. K. ABBOTT 'Do this' etc. 5 Some passages of the LXX there are which have been referred to in the most sequacious manner by writer after writer.

† 2. Of things: Readily yielding to traction; easily moulded to any required shape; ductile, pliable, flexible. *Obs.*

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxi, 321 Of all Fire there is none so ductile, so sequacious and obsequious as this of Wrath. 1652 CULVERVEL *Disc. Lt. Nat.* i. vii. (1661) 47 Such falsities, as came disguis'd in a Syllogistical form, which by their sequacious windings, and gradual insinuations, twine about some weak understandings. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disc.* 716 The Salve... should be sequacious. 1661 G. KUSER *Origin* 84 The inferior spirit of the world... will not fail to bring her treasure into view when invited by congruous and sequacious dispositions of matter. 1673 GREW *Anal. Plantis* (1682) 137 Convolvula's... wind... because their Parts are disposed so, as to render them more sequacious to the external Matter. 1752 C. SMART *Hop-garden* ii. 67 Now extract from the sequacious earth the pole.

3. Of musical notes, metrical feet: Following one another with unvarying regularity of order.

1795 COLENGHE *Eolian Harp* 18 And now, its strings boldlier swept, the long sequacious notes Over delicious surges sink and rise. 1864 D. W. THOMPSON *Daydreams* 243 That Hellenic speech... that rises and falls in Plato with the long sequacious music of an Æolian lute.

4. Of style or thought: Persisting in one continuous direction.

1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhet. Wks.* 1862 X. 41 Milton... polonaises with a grand Castilian air, in paces too sequacious and processional. 1835 — *Autobiog.* Wks. 1889 II. 69 The motions of his mind were slow, solemn, sequacious, like those of the planets.

11ence Sequaciously adv.

1891 *Century Dict.* 1897 A. B. BRUCE in *Expositor's Grk. Test.* I. 148/1 note, One in a herd of swine might... begin to run wildly about, and be followed sequaciously by the whole flock.

Sequaciousness (sī'kwā'sjəsntəs). [f. SEQUACIOUS a. + -NESS.]

1. The state or condition of being sequacious.

1653 GAUOEN *Hierap.* 69 Endless janglings... which would make Religion, a matter... of sequaciousness and feminine

† 2. Ductility (of matter). *Obs.*

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. (1677) 304 Although Almighty God be not bound or straitened in his Operation to the sequaciousness of the Matter.

Sequacity (sī'kwā'siti). [ad. late L. *sequācitas*, *f. sequāc-* (see SEQUACIOUS) + -ITY.]

† 1. Ductility, pliability (of matter). *Obs. rare*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 900 All Sperme, all Menstruous Substance, have euernmore a Closeness, Lentour and Sequacity. 2. Disposition or readiness to follow; lack of independence in action, judgement, thought, etc.

1654 WUTLOCK *Zootonia* 207 But this Liberty of Judgement... seems almost lost, either in Lazy, or blinde Sequacity of other mens Votes. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic App.* (1866) II. 264 Another example of the passive sequacity of the logicians. They follow obediently in the footsteps of their great master. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxii. VIII. 125 At best a tame and dumb sequacity to leaders whom they neither choose nor controlled. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxix, Against each good old-fashioned smoothness, and fine-fed sequacity, a rapid stir was now arising.

Sequar, variant of **SIGURE** *Obs.*

Sequel (sī'kwēl), *sb.* Forms: 5-7 *sequele*, (5 *sequely*, 6 *sequeale*), 6-8 *sequell*, 6 *sequeille*, north. *sequyle*, 7 *sequill*, Sc. *sequell*, 6-*sequel*. [a. OF. *sequelle* (mod.F. *séquelle*), ad. L. *sequēla* (*sequella*), *f. sequi* to follow.]

† 1. A train of followers, band of adherents, following, suit; rarely, a follower. In *Feudal law*, the offspring, retinue, chattels, and appurtenances of a vassal. *Obs.*

c 1420 LYNG *Assembly of Gods* 871 These were her names: fyrst, Nygromansy, Geomansy, Magyk, and Glotony... Fysenamy also, and Pawmestry, And all her sequels. 1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) II. 95 Welche is called other-while a sequele [L. *sequela*: *Trenia* sewte] of natife men. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 559 The forsaide bondmen or natifs with all ther cattails sutis or sequels. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 22 Theme Eneas and all his sequele made theym redy for to leue the sayd countrey of Trase. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 273/2 He had also a grete sequele & rowte of worldly & galyant seruauants. 1536 *S. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 330 The great nombre of hisshery, so being in exile, being togidher with ther tenants and sequell. 1577 HARRISON *England* i. ii. v. 164/2 The yeomanrie, of whom and their sequele, the labourers and artificers, I haue said somewhat euen now. 1591 Q. ELIZ. in *Let. Eliz. & Jas.* (Camden) 65 My lewde rebel, whose person and forse... drawes few for sequele. 1611 SREED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. § 72 That eithers friends, adherents, and sequels, should be comprehended in the truce. c 1640 J. SAVIN *Lives Berkeley* (1893) I. 190 His freeholders and vil-laines with their Sequels.

† 2. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln.* i. (1584) 180 But nowe there be other dishes, which be sequels or hangynges on, wherewith the chiefe dishe is powdered. 1590 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funerall Teares* Ded. 4 For passions being sequels of our nature, and allotted unto us, as the handmaids of reason. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 114 These four great handes with their sequele.

c. *Scols. Law.* (See quot. 1838.)

1605 *Inchaffray Charters* (S. H. S.) 171 The mylne of Dumfalds mynlindis astrictit multures and sequellis thairof. 1701 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1854) 202 The milne of Balmad milne lands multures suckine sequels and knaveships thereof. 1754 ESKRINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 223 The sequels are the small quantities given to the servants, under the name of knaveship, bannock, and lock or gowpen. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, Not one in the Halldome, pays their multures more dully, sequels, arriage, and carriage. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* *Sequels*, in thirlage, are the small allowances of meal, or of manufactured victual, or of money composition, made to the servants at the dominant mill for their real or implied trouble in grinding the victual of the servant lands.

† 2. Descendants, posterity; successors in inheritance. *Also pl. Obs.*

c 1140 *Alphabet of Tales* 199 And for his, fro hensfurth, all his sequele at holdis his same possession & knowis herof, mon be punysshid. 1533 in *Bolton Stat. Ire.* (1621) 72 To pray... for the prosperite of the said Nicholas and his heires and sequele. a 1547 SUMNER in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 218 A goodly meane both to detre from crime: And to her steppes our sequele to enfame. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edu.* II. 212 b, Promising to beare his... friendly favor to kyng Henry the sixte and his sequele. 1572 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Sutees) II. 387, I wyl that when these leases be expyred... that they or ther sequels shall haue the same again.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles* 230 All murders, robberies, spoyles, slaughters, and desolacions, beyng the sequele, and as it wer, y^e children of warre.

b. *Law. Sequels in estate*: (a person's) successors in a holding.

1889 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 7/3 The Bill will authorise Lord Tredegar and his sequels in estate, and trustees... to exchange... portions of the ballast land... [etc.]

3. That which follows as a result of an event or course of action; an after-consequence. *In sequel* to, as a consequence of. † *By sequels*: by consecutive stages. *Obs.*

The sense has been rare since the 16th century; the occasional examples in 19th c. writers are akin to sense 6.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 3 b, Suche tresor may nat by gadred wythoute the sequele be to lrys danger. a 1513 FAYAN *Chron.* iv. (1516) 23/2 Wherefore after punysshement done vpon some of his Enemys, he ferynge y^e Sequell and Reuengement of the same last that Countree. a 1530 Heywood *Love* 189 And he that ketheth any one of those three... Death must be sequell howe euer it be. *Ibid.* 1227 That my ioy by loue shall bring deth in sequell. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edu.* VI. M vij b, This gre came by Sequels... He by vnpentenance fel from euyl to worse, and from worse, to worse of al, til at the length he was made a spectacle to all the world. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. xlii. I. 135 For I haue seene the fearful sequell of that experiment, in a man, who... threw himselfe headlong from an high loft. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* i. iii. 10 The Future being but a fiction of the mind, applying the sequels of actions Past, to the actions that are Present. 1832 *Tex.*

NYSON *Ennon* 151, I woo thee not with gifts. Sequel of guerdon could not alter me To fairer. 1883 FROUE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 270 He had assured himself that every phenomenon in the moral or material world was the sequel of a natural cause. 1895 W. MUNK *Life Halford* ii. 20 Cullen was still living and lecturing, though in sequel to age failing somewhat.

† b. Consequence, importance. *Obs.*

1588 *Marpref. Epist.* (Arb.) 26 The granting whereof... would be... newes of wofull sequell vnto the papists. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commur.* 82 b, There is no such affection... betwixt the Pope & the Turke, as that he should hanish a subiect for not obeying the Popes ordinance, specially in a matter of some sequell for the alteration of times within his owne countries. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* iii. x. 247 The dressing is of as great sequel and concernment, as applied medicines to Wounds.

† c. *concr.* Something developed from or produced by something else. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 246 Whatever parts, or of Bodies are reducible fter-products... of those

d. *Med.* = SEQUELA.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 237 The nervous sequels in mumps are not confined to cases which begin with such nervous symptoms. *Ibid.* III. 56 In many of these [cases] the lesions are rather of the nature of sequels.

† 4. That which follows or is thought to follow as a logical consequence; an inference. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 19 It is a very simple sequele, onely vpon remembrance of Christs Death to found the Masse. 1585 SANDYS *Serm.* viii. 133 The people pay tithes of that they haue, therefore there must needes be sufficient to maintain them. If things were well ordered, this sequele were good. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 20 So fareth it with the bodies and by sequele with the soules of men. 1622 MABEZ tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 152 Do they not... make, I know not what vn-loynted sequels, by which after one error granted, they runne into a thousand. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xl. 44 These... are scarce Rhe-

Writes best, who never thinks at all.

† 5. Sequence, order of succession; also a number of things in succession, a series. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Ham. V. v. ii.* 361 The King hath granted euery Article; His Daughter first; and in sequele, all. 1615 BR. ANOUREVS *Serm.* (1629) 675 That second part is sett downe in a sequele of foure. a 1638 MEOR *Wks.* (1679) 581 The Apocalypse... hath marks... whereby the Order, Synchronism and Sequele of all the Visions therein contained may be found out and... 1773 BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xl. 44 These... are scarce Rhe-

Free-Thinking and Rhapsodies... songs... nings... and good cheer.

1601 *linet* having got the Sequel or chaine of 400 Brass Medals of the Popes. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 15 Signatures... at the bottom of the page, to shew the sequel of the sheets.

6. What happened or will happen afterwards; the ensuing course of affairs, subsequent train of events, issue, result, upshot. † *In sequel*, afterwards, subsequently, in the end. *Obs.*

1524 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. i. iii. 50, I do tremble to remember the End of all these high and new Enterprises. For oftentimes it hath been seen, that to a new Enterprise, there followeth a new Maner, and strange Sequel. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 140 b, His prophetic also seemed fully verefied in the sequele of the licentious luying of his new wif. 1597-80 NORTH *Plinarch.* *Artaxerxes* (1595) 1015 He could not haue deuised a fitter place... as it fell out in sequell. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 137 O plague right well preuented! so will you say, when you haue seene the sequele. 1666 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 By reason of some unlucky sequells of his first speedy coming into this kingdom... hee is brought into a lower condition of fortune. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 334 Hec, after Eve seduc't, unbidden slunk Into the Wood fast by... To observe the sequel. 1771 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 176 Their lives are f... *relap. comm.* and to extend their estates. 1714 SWIFT... in the

Sequel to be the chief Support of those who suspected them. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. 386 Uses which discover themselves in the sequel of the process. 1835 MARRVAT *J. Faithful* xxiv, Whether Captain Turnbull or I were right, remains to be proved in the sequel. 1876 J. PARKER *Parcel.* ii. xviii. 295 We must await the sequel for a complete justification of this course.

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e. To seclude (a person, thing, or place) from general access or intercourse; to keep apart from society. Now rare or Obs. exc. in SEQUESTERED ppl. a.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Markhede* ii. xlv. (1669) 93 For it is not in my power to sequester him long from thee. 1497 *Br. Atcalok Mons Perfect*. B. ij. b. Herts sequestered from all carnal desires. 1550 N. *Sixth Herodian* vi. 73 Those which inhabit the Orient, are sequestered with great distance of land, and Sea. 1623 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 73 Why are you sequestered from all your train? 1604 E. (Garnstone) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxv. 429 They laboured and took pains to sequester their children from delights and liberties...employing them in honest and profitable exercises. 1626 *Excor War with Spain* (1629) 1, I had wholly sequestered my thoughts from civil affairs. 1628 *South Scorn* (1797) IV. 179 A Christian, in all Acts of Duty, ought to sequester his Mind from all Respect to an ensuing Reward. 1756 *Life of Quin* ii. 13 Cato...being nine years sequestered in Mr. Addison's closet. 1805 *Worsw. Prelude* ix. 116 Men Whom in the city, privilege of birth sequestered from the rest.

refl. c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxvii. (1823) 106 Fewe can fully sequestre & departe himself from perishing creatures. 1557 *Mrs. M. Basset tr. More's Treat. Passion* M. s. Wks. 1792/2 Sequestering themselves from those wretched fetters that have so long holden them in sinne. 1833 *Struvers Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 93 It shall lawful for a man to sequester himself from his own wife. 1603 *Florent Montaigne* i. xxxviii. 119 It is not enough for a man to have sequestered himself from the concourse of people...A man must sequester and recover himself from himself. 1657 *North's Philarete* (1679) Add. Lives 31 He was resolved to sequester himself from the world. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1731) VII. 339 But why, Ladies, do you sequester yourselves from the company? 1734 *De QUINCY Casars* Wks. 1823 X. 223 He sequestered himself from his subjects in the recesses of his palace. 1847 - *Joan of Arc* lib. III. 201 As surely as the wolf retires before cities, does the fairly sequester herself from the haunts of the licensed victualler.

f. To segregate, separate in thought from the surroundings. 1841 *EMERSON Ess. Ser.* i. xii. 356 The virtue of art lies in detachment, in sequestering one object from the embarrassing variety.

2. To confiscate, appropriate, to take forcible possession of.

a. 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. (1811) 363 That the commons of y^e cytie...toke certayne of the aldermen, & caste theym in pryson, and sequestred theyr goodes & dyspoysed moche therof. 1534 *Lo. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1545) L viij. b. The gouernours...commanded all the saides shippes to be sequestred into theyr owne handes. 1621 *ELING Debitors Hs. Lond.* (Camden) 106 His Majesty to be entreated that there is just grounds for His Majesty to sequester the Scale, and then the L. Chancellor to come to the barre. 1640 in *Rymer Fadera* (1733) XX. 149 Wc...thereupon have been played to sequester the said Offices, into the Hands of Philip Buriamachy. 1644 *SKYMONS Diary* (Camden) 32 He is in rebellion and his estate sequestered. 1825 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* ix. ii. (1864) V. 207 The German prelates were commanded...to sequester the goods of all who had presumed to assist in the incarceration of an archbishop. 1827 *Fall Mall Gaz.* 2 June 7/2 The banker to-day sequestered some State property, which was sold by auction.

3. Law. a. To remove (property, etc.) from the possession of the owner temporarily; to seize and hold the effects of a debtor until the claims of creditors be satisfied; *Ecl.* to divert the income of a benefice to the payment of debts due from the incumbent, or for the purpose of making good dilapidations; to hold the income of a benefice during a vacancy for the benefit of the next incumbent.

1520 *PAISOR 707* 1, I sequester, I put a thyng from the possessor by the auctorite of a judge. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. iv. 127 He hath...the admynstratour of intestate godys, by the reson wherof they be sequestred from the profit of all the frendys of hym wyth so dyed intestate. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb. Vol.* i. 253 Both his Livings...[were] sequestered. 1737 *SWIFT Advent. Repeal. Test Misc.* 1735 V. 407 Every Bishop upon the Vacancy of a Church-Living, can sequester the Profits for the Use of the next Incumbent. 1790 *DALLAS Amer. Law Rep.* L 399 The profits of his property may be sequestered during war, but no forfeiture can take place. 1824 *Law Rep.* 39 Chan. Div. 348 The Bishop...was commanded to sequester the fruits and profits of the rectory...until he should have levied the sum of £223 13 s. 4 d.

transf. and *fig.* 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* Wks. 1823-5 IV. 251 But sequestering it [the Bible] only into such hands as were interest... 1837 *NEW YORK* was thus sequestered by a monarch [James II] who desired to imitate the despotism of France.

b. To remove (property in dispute) from the possession of contending parties in a suit, until reference has been had to a third party as arbitrator or umpire. *Obs.*

1604 *R. CANNON Table Alph.* 1647 *FULLER Good Thr. in Wors. T.* To Redr. For God and man being at odds, the difference was sequestered into the hands of Christ's hand to end and umpire it. 1656 *BURTON Glossog.*

c. To apply the process of sequestration to (a person); to sequester the estate or benefice of.

1621 *BAXTER Apol. Nonconform. Nrm.* 20 The Vicar was sequestered by the Committee. 1709 *STARKEY Ann. Ref.* i. xxv. 233 Thomas Morrison, Rector of Henly upon Thames...was sequestered. 1806 *G. DONALD Hs. Green Shuttles* 328 Sandy...was informing a band of unshaven bodies that the Gourelays were 'sequestered'.

d. *intr.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* 1, *Sequester*, is a Term used in the Civil Law for renouncing, as when a Widow comes

into Court, and disclaims to have anything to do, or to intermeddle with her Husband's Estate, who is Deceased; she is said to *Sequester*. 1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).*

†4. To withdraw into seclusion, to retire, keep apart. *Obs.*

1623 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 73 Why are you sequestered from all your train? 1604 E. (Garnstone) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxv. 429 They laboured and took pains to sequester their children from delights and liberties...employing them in honest and profitable exercises.

condition. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 541 Have you no hobby whereon you may wish yourself away from this diurnal sphere, and so sequester from the real to the ideal? Hence *Sequestering* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1620 *SHELTON Quir.* ii. xv. 91 And it might so be, that in this time of sequestering, he might forget all his vanities. 1653 *BULWER Anthropol.* 60 The sequestering variance of virile Nature. 1624 *BAXTER Twelve Argum.* s. 16 They ordered the Sequestering of all Ministers that would not Fast and Pray.

Sequestered (sɪkwe'stəd), ppl. a. Also 7 sequestered. [f. SEQUESTER v. + -ED.]

†1. Separated; cut off from congenial surroundings. *Obs.*

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. 1. 33 To the which place a poore sequestered Stag That from the Hunters aime had tane a Guide ix. 2 my poor I. v. 473

b. Under sentence of sequestration; esp. *Ecl.* *Hist.* of the dispossessed clergy under the Commonwealth: Deprived of a benefice.

a. 1661 *Fuller Worthies*, Gen. xi. (1669) 1. 37 Next I desire them to reflect upon aged sequestered Ministers; whom, with their charge, the generally ill paid fifth part will not maintain. 1663 *COWLEY Cutter Colman* St. v. xiii. Fifteen hundred pounds a year is no ill match for the daughter of a Sequestered Cavalier. 1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 79 He is a poor sequestered Parson. 1808 *W. WILSON Dissent. Churches* I. 366 At Cliff...he succeeded Dr. Griffith Higges, the sequestered minister.

†c. Of estates, benefices, etc.: in sequestration.

1649 (title) Two Resolutions of Parliament respecting Tenants of Sequestered Estates. 1766-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* ii. xii. § 58 The rules by which a judicial factor on a sequestered estate ought to conduct himself.

†d. Chem. Separated, eliminated. *Obs.*

1661 *BOYLE Sept. Chem.* iv. 260 These sequestered substances.

2. Sheltered, retired, secluded.

1698 *J. ROBINSON Endoxa Pref.* 2 Neither my Genfos, nor calling, will allow me a sequestered time, to dwell long upon any subject. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 75 Along the cool sequestered vale of life They kept the noiseless tenor of their way. 1773 *COWPER Ode to Peace* 17 And wilt thou quit the stream...The grove and the sequestered shed, To be a guest with them? 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxv. To this sequestered spot Colonel Ashton had guided the stranger. 1898 *H. S. LEIGH Town Garland* 202 In a part of a suburb sequestered and gloomy I took up my quarters a twelvemonth ago.

b. Of persons: Retired, living a secluded life or in a quiet, unfrequented place.

1665 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. l. § 23 These Boutehomes... (the poorest of Orders) and Eremites, (the most sequestered of begging Fryers) had two. Convents in England. 1793 *WARSON Philip III.* iv. (1793) l. 433 This imputation had often been cast upon the Moroscos, by speculative and sequestered men, who had no access to know the truth of their assertion. 1814 *WORSW. Excurs.* v. 718 In powers of mind, in scale of culture, few among my flock hold lower rank than this sequestered pair. 1834 *De QUINCY Casars* iv. Wks. 1890 VI. 323 The Emperor, himself a sacred and sequestered creature, might be supposed to enjoy the secret tutelage of the Supreme Deity.

transf. 1643 *Sir T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* ii. § 20 Those disordered motions, which accompany our sequestered imaginations. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xxii. The household of the Lady Evelyn...was of a solemn and sequestered character, corresponding to her place of residence. 1863 *BROWNING King & Bk.* ii. 29 Confess, That, O Papilla, thy sequestered eyes had noticed...More of the Canon, than that [etc.].

†Sequesterer. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 sequesterer. [f. SEQUESTER v. + -ER.] = SEQUESTER sb.

14.. *Nom.* in *Wt.-Walker* 631/1 *Hic sequesterarius*, a sequesterer. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Fancies* ii. l. 113 He that was the sequesterer of the couenante, becometh surety for the parties.

†Sequesterment. *Obs. rare.* [f. SEQUESTER v. + -MENT.] A private, secluded situation.

1773 *Sabena* 12 Seek out some lone sequesterment to dwell. Where spirit-shapes repair at dewy eve. 1835 *J. P. KENNEDY Horse Shoe Robinson* vii. (1860) 22 The sequesterment of the Dove Cote was not sufficient to shut out the noise nor the intrigues of the war.

†Sequesterable, a. *Obs.* Also 7 sequester-able. [f. SEQUESTER v. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being sequestered, liable to sequestration.

1562-3 in *Royalist Conf. Papers, Lancs.* (1891) I. 125 Her sonne Henry at that tyme was...noe way for his parte Sequest^{le}, but hath ever bene a Protestant and a well wisher to the Parliament. 1655 in *Burton's Diary* (1823) I. 95 Persons not only sequesterable, but actually sequestered. 1807 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* v. 200 Life-interests, such as entailed estates, church-livings and annuities, should be wholly sequesterable with less ceremony.

2. Separable.

1661 *BOYLE Sept. Chem. Physiol. Consid.* 34 Harts-Horn, and divers other Bodies...that abound with not necessarily sequesterable Salt.

Sequestral, a. ¹ none-*ord.* [f. L. *sequester*, sequester adj. (see SEQUESTER) + -AL.] (See quot.)

1853 *WHITWELL Grotius* III. 345 Virgil calls a true se-

questral peace (Grotius *quoniam Virgilinus pacem sequestram dixit* (Gen. xi. 133) which Servius, on the passage, explains as a temporary peace).

Sequestral (sɪkwe'strəl), a. ² [f. SEQUESTER-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a sequestum.

1827 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* v. 123/1 Around the sequestal tube the bone has the involucral thickening.

†Sequestrate, a. *Obs.* Also 6-7 sequestrate. [ad. late L. *sequesteratus*, pa. pple. of *sequestrare*: see SEQUESTER v. and -ATE.]

1. Separated, cut off from.

1828 *Monk of Erechani* (Arab.) 57 We came to a ful grete fylde, and a hyt seyndt hyr was sette yn a lowe grownde sequestrate and departe from all othir. 1602 *ARKYNOV tr. Dr. Imitatione* i. l. (1823) 153 And so may have the key of their soule sequestrate in worldly thynges, in this scripture of our lorde may fynde swete maner. 1600 *W. WARSON Decacord* (1602) 43 Religious men...wholly sequestrate from the world in body and mind. 1623 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 124 Mount Libanus is sequestrate from the circum-jacent Regions.

b. Politically separate, independent.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* i. 25 The other sequestrate Tuscan jurisdiction is the little commonwealth of Luca. *Ibid.* i. 39 This sequestrate City [Venice].

2. Sequestered, retired, secluded.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vi. 257 Their dwellings being in sequestrate dennes. *Ibid.* vii. 352 (They) made merry with vs in...the best cheare their sequestrate cottage could afford. 1805 *FORSTNER Beauties Scot.* i. 342 It is...easy, by planting their banks, to beautify...a variety of sequestrate spots.

Sequestrate (sɪkwe'stɹeɪt), v. Also 6-7 *Se. sequestrate*. [f. late L. *sequesteratus*, ppl. stem of *sequestrare*: see SEQUESTER v. and -ATE.]

1. *trans.* To remove, put away; to seclude, keep away from general access or intercourse; to put in a place of concealment or confinement. = SEQUESTER v. 1. Now rare.

1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* xi. lib. 76 Telf days of trewis that had in crach debitis. *Eccl.* vii. 12 The sequestrate of the world is a place of darkness and sorrow. 1733 *ARBUOTHNOT Ess. Effects Air* vii. 129 In general Contagions, more perish for want of Care and Necessaries, than by the Malignity of the Disease; they being, as it were, sequestrated from Mankind. 1832 *SCOTT Cl. Robt.* xvi. My purpose went no farther than to sequestrate Alexius for a little time from the fatigues of empire. 1840 *De QUINCY Euseius* (1837) 260 A sect sequestrating themselves and locking up their doctrines as secrets.

2. Law. a. To divert the income of an estate or benefice, temporarily or permanently, from its owner into other hands. Cf. SEQUESTER v. 3.

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 63 Gift the patronage of anie kirk is sequester in the Kings hands, be reason of the contumacie of the patron [etc.]. 1804 *WELLINGTON in Gorw. Desq.* (1837) III. 26 It appears that half the revenue of the office...has been lately sequestered. 1839 *W. O. MANNING Law Nat.* iv. v. (1875) 189 A right to sequesterate the taxes. 1871 *SMITHS Charac.* viii. (1876) 217 When...all his worldly estate had been sequestered.

b. = SEQUESTER v. 3 c. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 14, I shall...separate All matters on both sydes, and then sequestrate Thome syde. 1650 *W. DENNIS Lys. to Cromwell* 9 Sept. When Ministers of the Gospel have been...sequestered.

†c. = SEQUESTER v. 3 b. *Obs.*

1656 *BURTON Glossog.* 1761 JUNE *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlii. 773 To compromise all differences, it was agreed to sequesterate it [a fortress] into the hands of the infants as a neutral person.

d. *Scots Law.* (a) To place (lands, belonging to a bankrupt, or of disputed ownership) in the hands of a judicial factor or trustee, for the prevention of waste, or in order that the income arising may be applied for the benefit of the creditors. (b) In modern use: To place (the property of a bankrupt) in the hands of a trustee to be divided among the creditors; hence *popularly*, to make (a person) bankrupt.

1725 (see SEQUESTERED). 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* viii. The Deanses at Woodend...I sequestered them in the dear years, and now they are to flit, they'll starve. 1839 *W. BELL Dist. Law Scot.* s. v. *Sequestration*, The Court may, if they think proper, sequesterate the reuts, and appoint a judicial factor. 1899 *A. H. MILLAR Forf. Estates Papers* (H.S.S.) Intro. 15 The creditors sequestered many of the estates.

†e. *intr.* or *absol.* To perform an act of sequestration. *Obs. rare* 1.

1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* ii. xii. § 56 The debtor's consent to sequesterate. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* i. Landlord sequestrates—creditors accept a composition.

3. *trans.* To confiscate.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbright Comm. Min.* 157 The whole goodes, geit, cornes, cattle, rentes and others pertaining to the use of the public. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* II. 447 He did not long enjoy this accession to his resources, he being shot as he sat in his court by a chief, whose Jagir he had sequestered. 1860 *MORLEY Netherl.* (1862) II. xv. 214 They found it convenient...to sequesterate for their own private use the property of the Catholic Church.

Hence *Sequestrated* ppl. a., in senses of the verb; also rarely 4 = SEQUESTERED.

1726 *Index Acts of Sederunt* - Factors, That Factors upon sequestered Estates, shall make and produce Rentals of the Estates... 1823 *SCOTT Querein D.* Intro. 202, *note*, An ancient sequestered garden. 1826 *Good Words* VI. 143 Auctions and sales of sequestered furniture.

Sequestration (sɪkwestɹəʃən) Forms: 4-5 sequestracoun, 5 sequestratoun(u)n, 5-6 sequestration, 6 sequestration, 6- sequestration. [ad. late L. *sequestratiō-em*, f. L. *sequestrare*: see **SEQUESTER** v. Cf. OF. *sequestraciōn*, Sp. *sequestraciōn*, Pg. *sequestração*, It. *sequestrazione*.]

1. An act or the action of sequestering, banishment, exile; esp. *Ecl.*, a cutting off from the privileges of Church-membership, excommunication.

tuth sequestration of any prelatus, wit-oute here leue. 1581 *BELL Haddon's Answ. Oror.* 357 Αποκρισεις. Sequestration. Whereby all offenders whatsoever, were excluded from the Sacraments. 1663 *Arvo-binnucha* 2 The galland worm-wood of his exile, was, his sequestration from the Ark, the holy Ordinances and worship of his God. 1824 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iii. vi. (1864) II. 87 The punishment of delinquents was sequestration from the oratory, the table, and the common meetings. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sequestration*, 'seclusion of infected persons or of lunatics.'

b. *transf.* Separation, disjunction.

1567 *FENTON Trag. Disc.* ii. (1898) I. 112 The fatal sequestration of our sowle and bodye. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 351 It was a violent Commencement in her, and thou shalt see an answerable Sequestration. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Fornes & Qual.* 266 This Antimony seem'd to have been a little refin'd by the sequestration of its unnecessary Sulphur. 1842 *Mrs. BROWNING Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 177 Protesting against the sequestration of pauses.

c. *Setting apart, consecration. Obs. rare.*

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 38 Professions, Sequestered by God, (and in that Sequestration confirmed by Policy) for the good of Mankind. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* xvi. 30r 'This blood,' was prepared by his voluntary sequestration, or sanctification of himself to this very use or purpose.

2. A state of being sequestered, separation, seclusion, retirement.

1565 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1799) I. xlvii. 476 To have some greater Restrainer put upon the Lady Lenox and some harder Sequestration than she now hath. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. i. 58 And neuer noted in him any studie, Any retirement, any sequestration, From open Haunts and Popularitie. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xciv. 274 It is no other, but a place of retiring, and sequestration from the World. 1648-99 J. DRACMONT *Psyché* xxiii. clxxvi. (1792) 354 Her Phylax tir'd with his long Sequestration From his dear Charge. 1791 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 1. 273 You observe that a sequestration from the convulsions of society, makes the heart cold and unfeeling. 1835 *WORDSW. Death Charles Lamb* 121 O gift divine of quiet sequestration! 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xiv. 350 [She] had shown her enduring consciousness of the injuries she had sustained, by a sixteen years' sequestration of herself from his side.

Fig. 1647 *FULLER Good Th. in Worse T. To Rdr.*, I earnestly desire that in heaven both thou and I may ever be under Sequestration in that Mediator for Gods glory.

3. *Law.* a. The appropriation of the income of a property in order to satisfy claims against the owner; esp. *Ecl.*, a writ diverting the income of a benefice to the advantage of the creditors of the incumbent.

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Seal* I. 432 Arrestment and sequestration of the money forsaide. 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxz. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 7 The Churchwardens tell me, that they have a sequestration upon my living.

b. *Ecl.* (See quot. 1641.)

1575-6 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 11 § 3 The Ordinary, shall grante the Sequestration of such Profittes to such Inhabitant.. within the Parishes. 1641 *Terries de la Ley* 246 Sequestration.. is used also for the gathering of fruits and profits of a benefice voyd, unto the use of the next Incumbent. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 102 On a Suspension there must be a Sequestration for the serving of the Cure. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* iv. (1876) I. 180 They were in consequence suspended from their ministry, and their livings put in sequestration.

c. An order of court appointing the goods of a deceased person whose executor or executors have renounced probate, to be secured and administered; also, a writ of Chancery empowering commissioners or a sheriff to seize the property of the person against whom it is directed.

1591 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1866) II. 199 For probate bonds and registering 166. 4d. For relapsing of the sequestration ss. 2d. 1641 *Terries de la Ley* 246 Sequestration.. is used also for the act of an Ordinary, when no man will meddle with the goods and chattels of one deceased. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxvii. 444 If he eludes the search of the sergeant also, then a sequestration issues to seize all his personal estate, and the profits of his real. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 102 Sir Johns.. stood out all process of contempt to a sequestration. 1884 (See **SEQUESTER**).

d. The separation of a matter of controversy from the contending parties and its reference to an umpire or arbitrator. *Obs.*

1592 *WEST 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 17 A, The keeping of a thing litigious is called Sequestration, which is therefore defined, the deposition of a thing in controuersie.

e. Seizure of the possessions of a subject by the state; esp. the act of a belligerent power in seizing debts owing from its own subjects to the opposing power.

1568 tr. *Gonsalvo's Sp. Inquis.* 41 b, They made Sequestration of the ship and goods and seized the ship's treasure with the better traction. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1760) II. 279 He paid 545l. for his delinquency and sequestration. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril*, His former delinquencies..

were severely punished by fine and sequestration. 1903 *MORLEY Gladstone* viii. i. (1905) II. 248 The Cabinet.. considered the sequestration of the customs' dues at Smyrna to be practicable.

f. *Scots Law.* (See **SEQUESTER** v. 2 d.) (a) The placing of lands (belonging to a bankrupt, or of disputed ownership) under the control of a judicial factor or trustee. (b) In modern use: The placing of a bankrupt's estate in the hands of a trustee for division among the creditors.

1765-6 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* ii. xii. § 55 Sequestration of lands.. is a judicial act of the court of session, whereby the management of the subject sequestered is taken from the former possessor, and intrusted to the care of a factor or steward named by the court. 1838 W. BELL *Diet. Law Scot.* s.v. *Sequestration*, A petition praying for the sequestration of a land estate. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., The plaintiff, as the assignee of the Rev. J. Storie, who had become insolvent, brought this action to recover the total sum which had been paid to the defendant during the existence of the sequestration.

4. Seizure, confiscation.

1640 in *Rymer Fœdera* (1735) XX. 429 We.. have accordingly.. commanded our said Secretary to see the Sequestration [of the Office of Postmaster for foreign Parts, etc.] put in speedy Execution. 1694 *Milton's Lett. of State* 316 Upon this News, Antennæ and Manual.. look'd upon the Goods as their of theirs with a Sequestration of su'd. 1895 R. OLNEY in Britain. to resist any sequestration

5. *Path.* (See quot.)

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sequestration*, formation of a Sequestrum.

6. *attrib.*

1648 (*Little*) An additional Ordinance of Parliament for the better regulation and greater balance in the Sequestration Mc G. fac:

The provision which extends the Sequestration Law to manufacturers.

Sequester (sɪkwestɹətɔːr). [a. late L. *sequestrator*, agent-n. f. L. *sequestrare*: see **SEQUESTER** v.] One who sequesters; a trustee or bailiff having control of property upon which there are claims by creditors. Also, a person named in a writ of sequestration as authorized to collect and administer the income of a sequestered estate.

1646 T. EDWARDS *Gangrena* i. 62 Sequestratores, Collectores, Receivers. 1658 *CLEVELAND Cl. Vind.* (1677) 99 The Committee-man hath a Side-man, or rather a Setter, like a Sequester.. He is the States Comorant. 1689 *Mrs. BENN tr. Cowley's Plants* vi. C's Wks. 1721 II. 453 The Warriour may a while his Spear forsake, But Sequesters will no Respite take. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 102 The Church-wardens, or other Sequesters, are to Account to him for.. the Profits. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 188 The Puritan, a conqueror, a ruler, a persecutor, n sequester, had been detested. 1884 *CAVE in Law Times Rep.* II. 661f Persons who were named as sequesters in a writ of sequestration against B.

b. *fig.* One who sets apart, a separator.

1641 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 38i Even that first and worst Sequester, that sequestred man from his God, and so from his Happiness.

+ **Sequestratrix**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. L. *sequestratrix*, fem. of *sequestrator* **SEQUESTER**.] A female sequester.

1657 H. PYNELL tr. *Paracelsus' Three Bks. Philos.* 9 Separation.. is the sequestratrix that gives to every thing its form and essence.

+ **Sequestree**. *Obs.* [f. **SEQUESTER** v. + *-EE*.] = **SEQUESTER**.

1611 *COTGR., Gardien de biens*, a Sequestree, or keeper of the goods of an indebted, or condemned person, seized by order of Law. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iii. i. § 30 In which case a salary to the sequestree for his trouble is either expressed or implied. 1845 *SARAH AUSTIN Rankin's Hist. Ref.* III. 309 The elector of Saxony.. offered to place all the suppressed convents under sequestration; the sequestrees.. were to pledge themselves to the emperor to allow nothing to be abstracted from the property, till a council should decide on its application.

Sequestration (sɪkwestɹəʃən). *Surge.* [f. **SEQUESTER**-ION + Gr. *-τομία* a cutting.] The operation for the removal of a sequestrum.

1876 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex. Sequestration*, a hybrid term for the operation for necrosis. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Sequestrum** (sɪkwestɹəm). *Path.* Pl. sequestra. [mod. L. use of L. *sequestrum* something separated, neut. of *sequester* adj.: see **SEQUESTER** sb.] A detached piece of bone lying within a cavity formed by necrosis. Also applied to a portion of skin separated by disease from the surrounding parts. Cf. **SEQUESTER** sb.² 3.

1821 *SOUTH Otto's Path. Anat.* ii. 146 One or several holes in the continually absorbed

in the sequestrum, are usually lost. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 584 A zone of ulceration, which leads to the gradual separation of a sequestrum of skin.

attrib. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Sequestrum* forceps. 1895 *Catal. Surg. Instr.* 38.

Sequill, obs. form of **SEQUEL**.

Sequin (sɪkwin), sb. Now *Hist.* Also 8 zequin. See also **CHEQUEEN**; **ZECHIN**. [a. F. *sequin*,

ad. It. *zechino*, f. *zecca* the mint (= Sp. *seca*), ad. Arab. *sikka* die for coining, whence *Sicca*.]

1. An Italian gold coin (originally Venetian), worth about 9 shillings. Also used as a name for a former Turkish coin, the sultanin.

1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 292 At Naples.. ten quatrines make one sequin. 1677 tr. *Tavernier's Grand Seigneur's Seraglio* 14 The Scherif, otherwise called Sequin, or Sultanin. 1701 *MAUNORELL Journ. Ferris* 6 Apr. (1830) 136 For which they pay the Turks a rent of one sequin a day. 1788 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 464 The government of Algiers demands of France sixty thousand sequins, or twenty-seven thousand pounds sterling. 1820 *SHELLEY Let. Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 316, I bought the vases you saw for about twenty sequins less than Micalc asked. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* lxxii, Velvet bags, one full of pearls, another of rubies, others of Venetian sequins. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* xxxiv, Moldiores and sequins [etc.].

2. A small spangle used in the ornamentation of dresses, etc.

1882 *Daily News* 3 June 3/1 Never before, probably, have dress trimmings been more artistic than they are now. Sequins are the newest. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 27 Apr. 4/5 The.. sleeves studded thickly over with tiny glittering silver sequins. 1909 'VERNON LEE' in *Eng. Rev.* Feb. 454 Slave girls with stuff of striped silver about their loins and sequins at the end of their long hair.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*: (sense 1) *sequin gold*; (sense 2) *sequin-sewn*, -weighted adjs.; + *sequin-hazard* = **CHICKEN-HAZARD**.

1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* v. viii, The gilding, although of two hundred years' duration, as bright..[etc.]: 'Sequin gold, as the Venetians tell you. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser.* ii. *Man of Many Fr.* II. 8 If any body had a desire for a little 'sequin hazard, there were such things as dice at hand. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 3/1 To much manipulate or trim embroidered and 'sequin sewn fabrics were to defeat their charm. 1904 *Ibid.* 7 Jan. 3/2 An evening frock of black chiffon with wide insertion of 'sequin-weighted lace.

Sequin (sɪkwin), v. [f. **SEQUIN** sb.] *trans.* To ornament with sequins. Hence *Sequined ppl. a.*

1894 *Daily News* 5 June 6/4 Sequinned net. *Ibid.* 22 June 6/7 The gold bonnet was sequinned in pink and green. 1905 *Mrs. C. N. WILLIAMSON Castle of Shadows* v. 110 A tall woman in sequined black tulle.

|| **Sequitur** (sekwɪtɜːr). [L. = it follows.] An inference or conclusion which follows from the premises. Cf. **NON SEQUITUR**.

1836 J. M. GULY *Magdalen's Formul.* (ed. 2) 184 note, I do not see the sequitur in this sentence. 1837 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Spectre Tapp.*, Mr. Maguire, looked as if he did not quite subscribe to the sequitur. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* ii. 57 What a reason to give for his being in a state of perdition!.. what a 'sequitur'!

Sequoia (sɪkwɔɪə). [mod. Latin (Eudlicher, 1847); after *Sequoia*, a Cherokee, who invented a syllabary for writing his native language.] A genus of large American coniferous trees belonging to the *Abietinae*; a tree of this genus. Cf. **REDWOOD** sb. 2. Popularly often called *Wellingtonia*, the name given by Lindley, 1853.

quoias rose to their enormous proportions. 1898 J. E. TAYLOR *Flowers* 61 The *Sequoias* (better known as *Wellingtonias*) of which there are now only two species. 1890 W. J. GORBOY *Foundry* 123 There is the 'curly redwood', due to the sequoia taking a twist when young.

Sequely, obs. north. form of **SEQUEL**.

Ser, obs. form of **SEAR** v.

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 122 Lette hym [a horse] ron in a parke tyll Hallowtyd and then take hym wpe and ser hym and lette hym stand in the dede of whynter.

Ser, obs. f. **SEAR** a, **SIR**; obs. Sc. f. **SORE** adv.

Ser, variant of **SEER** 2.

1819 F. HAMILTON *Nepal* 216, 72 Paises = 1 Ser = lb. avoir dupois 1665. 1842 *VICAR Vram. Kashmiri* I. 196 The ser at Lodiana is equal to about 2 lbs. English.

Ser, abbreviation of **SENES**.

+ **Sera**. *Mil. Obs.* [? a. It. *serra* a tight place, vbl. sb. f. *serrare* to shut up, press.] *At the sera*: at close quarters.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 7 Which at the Sera and close is very necessary.

Sera, obs. form of **SEER** 2, **SERAI**.

Serabite, obs. form of **SARABAITE**.

Serac (sɛrək). [a. Swiss-Fr. *serac*, orig. the name of a kind of white cheese; the transferred application was doubtless suggested by similitude of form.] (See quot. 1898).

1866 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. vii. 51 These ridges, are often cleft by fissures, thus forming detached towers of ice. *Foot note.* To such towers the name *Séracs* is applied. 1891 C. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 8 Fissures and seracs where the glacier moves down the steeper portion of its incline. 1898 *Encycl. Sports* II. 54/1 (Mountaineering) *Serac*, a tower of ice on a glacier, formed by the intersection of crevasses.

Serace, **Seraff**, variant forms of **SERAI**, **SARAF**.

Seraffin (e, var. ff. **SERAPHIN** *Obs.* (a coin).

Serafic, obs. form of **SERAPHIC**.

Serafile, variant of **SEREPHILE**.

Serafin, var. **SERAPHIN** *Obs.* (a coin); **SERAPHIN**.

Seraglio (sera'lyo). Also 6 *sarralia*, *seralyo*,

serraglio, 7 *seraglia*, *seralia*, *seralio*, *serraglio*,

serralia, *surralla*, -ya, *zeregalla*, *Pl. serraglio*. [a.

It. *seraglio*:—poplar L. **serāculum* enclosure, place of confinement (cf. med. L. *serāculum* fastening of a door), f. **serāre* (whence It. *serare*, F. *serer*, Sp. *errar*) for *serāre* to lock up, close, f. *sera* lock or bolt. The It. word was, from similarity of sound, used to render the Turkish *serāi* lodging, palace (see SERAI¹). The applications of the word which have been adopted in Eng. all relate to Turkey and the East, but some of them represent merely the etymological sense of the It. word, while others owe their meaning wholly or partly to the Turkish word. Cf. SERAI¹, SERAIL.]

I. Enclosure, place of confinement.
1. The part of a Mohammedan dwelling-house (esp. of the palace of a sovereign or great noble) in which the women are secluded; the apartments reserved for wives and concubines; a harem.
1581 RICH FARRER, P. J. The kyng of Tunise... caused her to be put in the Cube, whiche is a place where he keepeth his Seraglio [i.e. the principal wife, onson *Alch.* ii. 11, 1624 MASSINGER *Reuogato* i. 1. Can I know my sister Mewde vp in his Seraglio?]

2. The inmates of the harem; a polygamous household.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 115 Each house top spread with Carpets, whereon slept a man and his peculiar Seraglio.
1847 C. BROUTE *Jour. Eyre* xiv. I would not exchange this one little English girl for the grand Turk's whole seraglio.

6. *trany*, f. g.
1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* iv. 1. This Key will admit me into the Seraglio of the Godly [i.e. the Nunnery]. 1691 *Comedy, Win Her & Take Her* ii. 1. 25 He'll make the Drawing-Room his Seraglio. 1709 *Tatler* No. 50 7. A Woman was his mistress; and the whole Sex his Seraglio.
1731 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 478 There I a whole Seraglio met Of flitting Lusts, which me beset. 1773 *Wilkes Corr.* (1803) IV. 241 One grand-signior cock, with a seraglio of seven hens. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i. The mighty bul moved at the head of his seraglio and their followers. 1850 MORLEY *Netherl.* ii. (1868) I. 48 A seraglio of maids of honour ministered to Henry's pleasures. 1881 H. W. ELIOTT *Seal Isl. Alaska* (1884) 38 The same indifference is also exhibited by the male [fur-seal] to all that may take place outside of the boundary of his seraglio.

2. *gen.* An enclosure; a place of confinement.
1668 LASSERUS *Voy. Italy* (1668) I. 136 Near to the Stables stands the Seraglio where the wild beasts are kept. 1700 *Evangelist Diary* 15 Jan. 1645, I went to the Ghetto, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves... I passed by the Piazza Judea, where their Seraglio begins.

II. = SERAI¹.
3. A Turkish palace, esp. the palace of the Sultan at Constantinople.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. The Seraglio... to the Grand Signior... to the 1600 DALLAM in *Early V.* The suralla, which doth 61 The Grand Signors Courte, Called the suralla. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countrey*, 559 The pleasantest of any Palace on the face of the earth, termed by them the Port, or Seraglio. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* t. 80 All about these parts are the Seraglios, or Countrey-houses of the great Men among the Turks. 1728 ELIOT Heywood tr. *Alme de Somet's Belle A.* (1732) II. 251 He was immediately taken to the Seraglio, where he was confined by his shi of

4. A place of accommodation for travellers.
1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 606 At every third course a Seraglio or Place of lodging for Man and Horse. 1659 *Evangelist Let.* to Sir E. Bacon 3 Sept. At the other back from a plot walled in of a competent square for the common seraglio disposed into a garden.

5. A warehouse. *Obs.*
1628 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 230 Depositing those intended for Cambay and Ahmadabad in the 'seraglia'. 1676 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 163 On the shore towards the factory seraglio is a fair large fountain. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* t. 42 The Currans, are... put into Ware-houses they call Seraglio's. 1722 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 160 They are thrown throw a Hole into the great Magazine, call'd the Seraglio.

6. A barracks for a particular corps of the Turkish army; hence, a corps or grade of Turkish soldiers. *Obs.*

1600 PORE *Leo's Africa*, etc. 256 They are called home againe to the Seraglio of the Zamoglay (for so are they termed, till they be enrolled among the Janissaries). 1613 WOTTON *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* 21 Mar. The Turk, having made a levy... of 5000 youths out of the Seraglio. 1656 EARL MONTAIGNE tr. *Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* i. xxvii 57 To give the command of Armies... to men of the first or second Seraglio.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *seraglio-guard*, *lady, window*; *seraglio cake*, a name given to a kind of fancy bread.
1842 MERLE *Danc. Dict.* 46 *Seraglio Cake. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 124 Man the *Seraglio-guard! 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* (1893) I. 204 This is the chief guard of the *seraglio ladies. *Ibid.* 323 The Grand Signior was at the *seraglio window.

|| **Serail** (sərai'). Forms: 7 *sarrai*, *sera*, *se-raw* (e, *seray*, *suray*, *surrois*, 7, 9 *sarai*, -ay, 8 *seraue*, 9 *serace*, *seray*, -oy, 8- *serai*. [a. Turkish (orig. Persian) سراي *serāi* lodging, residence, palace. Cf. SERAGLIO, SERAIL.]

1. In various Eastern countries, A building for the accommodation of travellers; a caravanserai.

1613 W. FOSTER in *Travels* 173 The sixe Course, there are Seraes built... for the entertainment of Trauellers. 1782 G. FORSTER *Journ.* (1793) I. 74 The stationary tenants of the serai... his entrance. 1793 'ings of the traveller... as they are called in Europe. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 281/1 A handsome seray built of stone. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ. Prel. Rem.* (1876) 8 The seraes for travellers... owe their existence to the enlightened self-interest of the better order of princes. 1879 W. WAKEFIELD *Happy Valley* 35 These serais... generally consist of a large square stone building. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 467/2 A 'Serai' covers a space about 150 feet square or larger, and is built around a quadrangular court with a continuous veranda.

† b. ? A warehouse. = SERAGLIO 5. *Obs.*
1619 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1906) 103 The goods have since been taken to Bershanpur, and placed in the common 'sera'.
2. A Turkish palace; esp. the palace of the Sultan at Constantinople.
1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 63 The Sultans or Emperours

1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 230 Having sent... to the Pasha to ask for horses, we thought it right to pay him a visit in his serai.

3. Misused for SERAGLIO 1: A harem.
1813 BYRON *Giaour* 444 Not thus was Hassan wont to fly When Leila dwelt in his Serai.

|| **Serai** (sərai'). Also 7 *sou-*, *sowray*, 9 *surahae*. [Anglo-Indian, repr. Urdu (orig. Arab.) سراي *surāhī*. 'A long-necked earthenware (or metal) flagon for water' (Vule).]

1672 tr. *Bernier's Hist. Rev. Emp. Gt. Mogol* IV. 10 A Souray of the water of Ganges... Sowray is that Tin-flagon full of water, which the Servant that marcheth on foot before the Gentleman on horseback, carrieth in his hand. 1808 ELPHINSTONE in *Colebrook's Life* (1834) I. 199 We had... two surahae of water [etc.]. 1845-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 47 She broke a serai of water.

Serail (sərai'). Now rare. Forms: 6 *sarail*, *sorell*, 7 *serail* (i), *seraill*, *serayle*, 7- *serail*. [a. F. *serail*, ad. It. *seraglio*: see SERAGLIO. Cf. Sp. *serallo*.]

1. = SERAGLIO 1.
1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xxii. 59 b. [The women's] priuate hathes, which for the most part they haue... within their houses or Sarails. 1587 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. 1176 He shall be made a chaste and lust-lesse Eunuke, And in my Sarail tend my Concubines. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xlii. 143 What longing lust would not be alaide, to see three hundred women at his dispose and pleasure, as hath the Grand Turke in his Seraille? 1628 L. GRIS tr. *Baculay's Argens* iii. 244 Thou wouldst haue said, that she was brought vp in the warres; they bred in a Serayle of Women. 1786 tr. *Backford's Vathek* (1883) 65 They consigned them with good commendations to the surgeons of the serail. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Mist-led General* 161 A numerous serail must be attended with vast expence. 1844 KINGLAKE *Evotter* iii. 42 Venice... is the bowing slave of the Sultan... she watches the walls of his Serail. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxx. The purest monotheism, they discovered, was perfectly compatible with bigotry and ferocity, luxury and tyranny, serails and bowstrings.

2. = SERAGLIO 3, SERAI¹ 2. *Obs.*
1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxv. 140 b. Selim builded there for a dwelling place, a fayre and sumptuous Sarail. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1622) 2311 The embassador went himself to the serail. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2307/3 The other report is, That the Grand Signior is only kept a close Prisoner in the Serail. 1782 J. SCOTT *Poet. Wks.* 231 And from his high serail the sultan hears The wide Propontis' beating waves resound.

3. A barracks for Turkish soldiers; = SERAGLIO 6.
1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxv. 140 b. There is besides another Sarail, for the lodging of the Azmoglans or Janissaries.

Serain (e, obs. forms of SERENE sō¹, SIREN.
Seral (sərai'). (a. and sō.) *Grol.* [L. *ser-ius* late + -al: see quot.] a. *adj.* Used by H. D. Rogers to designate the Millstone Grit formation of the Pennsylvanian Coal-measures. b. *absol.* or *sb.* Used as a name for this formation.
1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* I. 109 Seral series, or

Seraphim (sərafim). [f. SER-APH + -ALBUMEN.] The albumen of the blood. Hence **Seralbumin** (səro-albuminous) a., composed of or containing seralbumen.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 631 An orange-yellow coloured sero-albuminous fluid. *Ibid.* 89/2 When coagulated seralbumen is digested in acetic acid, it becomes soft and transparent. 1857 [see OVALBUMEN]. 1873 RALFE *Phys.*

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|| **Serang** (sərang). Anglo-Indian. Also *sarang*, *syrang*. [a. Pers. سرنگ *sarhang* commander.] A native boatswain or captain of a Lascar crew.

1799 *Hull Adver.* 21 Dec. 4/1 Seringapatam Prize-money. 1813 dividend. Commandant Subadars, and Serangs of Gun Lascars. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 129 The *Sarang*, or principal native. 1817 in R. G. WALLACE *Indian Voy. India* (1822) 256 The *Syrangs*, exerted their powerful influence over the seameo. 1821 KIRKPATRICK *Life's Handicap* 297 Pambé, the *Sarang* or head man of the Lascar sailors.

Seranine (səranin). (See quot.)
1889 CUNDELL *Dict. Explosives* 61 Seranine is a mixture of nitro-glycerine and chloride of potash. 1890 EISLER *Mod. Explosives* 38.

Seraph, obs. form of SEERPAW.

|| **Serape** (sərape). Also *serape*. [Mexican Sp. *serape, sarape*.] A shawl or plaid worn by Spanish-Americans.

1847 RUXTON *Ado. Mexico*, etc. xxiv. 210, I. knew that I had seen the last... of civilized man under the garb of a Mexican sarape. 1850 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* xi. The rancho... is never seen without the 'serape'. 1883 — *Lost Mtn.* xv. 147 Keeping the rain off with waterproof serapes.

Seraph (səraf). [Back-formation from the plural SERAPHIM, SERAPHIN (on the analogy of cherubim, -in and cherub). (Perh. first used by Milton.)]

Cf. G. *seraph*, in mod. use perh. from Eng., though Luther had in one passage used *seraph* (as a plural). Certain medieval commentators on Pseudo-Dionysius, followed by many glossaries down to the *Ortus Peculorum* (1518), give *seraph* (genitive *seraphis*) as the sing. corresponding to the pl. *seraphim*, but the form appears to have had no actual currency in med. Latin.]

1. One of the SERAPHIM.
1667 MURRO P. L. ii. 667 Brightest Seraph tell In which of all the shining Orbes hath Man His fixed seat. 1697 NORRIS *Brit. Dict.* (1716) II. 171 Who sees Darkness eyes in the Angel of Light, and charges the loftiest Seraph with Folly! 1721 KEN *Hymns* *Evang. Poet.* Wks. 1721 I. 184 The Seraphs who of all love Godhead most Had near the Throne the honourable Post. 1785 COLERIDGE *Genesis* 4 Sweet your voice, as Seraph's song. 1816 BYRON (*1st Stanzas to Augusta* iv, Oh! blest be thine unbroken light, That watch'd me as a seraph's eye. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simon Styl.* 266 That Pootius and Iscariot by my side Show'd like fair seraphs.

b. *fig.* A seraphic person, an 'angel'.
1853 C. BROUTE *Villeite* xxi. I knew another of these seraphs... she was [etc.].

2. *Geol.* A fossil shell. Cf. SERAPHIM 4.
1822 PARKINSON *Oull. Orystol.* 153 *Serapha*, a convoluted, elongated, univalved shell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 106. 3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sometimes quasi-adj. = seraphic), as *seraph-band*, *-bard*, *fire*, *-man*, *note*, *song*, *way*, *-wing*; *seraph-winged* adj. Also *seraph-tide* Anglo-Irish, Michaelmas.

1786 BURNS *O Thou dread Power* v. The beauteous, 'seraph Sister-band. 1793 COLERIDGE *Eng. Man.* vi. xx. The seraph-band, each wave of his hand. 1799 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 379 Then, as yon 'Seraph-Bard from th' Hearts below, Each seraph him here transcendent Knowledge show. 1803 HEARER *Palestine* 32 One faint spark of Milton's 'seraph fire. 1798 COLERIDGE *Eng. Man.* vi. xix. A man all light, a 'seraph-man On every course there stood. 1814 BOWDLER *Hymn.* 'Sing to the Lord', Israel's shepherds heard amazed The 'seraph notes of peace and love. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xii. iv, Or liker the first sound of 'seraph song And Angel greeting. 1849 MAR. EPOCHORTH *White Pigeon*. You promised to make me a compliment of it last 'Seraph-tide was twelvemonth. 1818 BYRON *Iran* i. lxxxv. For he would learn the rudiments of love, I mean the 'seraph way of those above. 1794 GRAY *Progr.* *Poet.* iii. ii. He that rode sublime upon the 'seraph-wings of Extasy. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 448 A 'seraph-winged Victory.

|| **Seraph** (səraf). [a. F. *seraph*, corruptly a. Turkish شریف *sharif*: see SHAHIFE. Cf. It.

† *seraffo*.] A Turkish gold coin; a sequin.
1596 ENNEX *Hist. Trav.* (1577) 354 Three thousande Seraphs of golde. 1653 UNQUART *Arabian* ii. xiv. I will give thee my Codpiece... there are six hundred Seraphs in it, and some fine Diamonds. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Seraph*, a Turkish coin of fine gold, worth about a French crown.

Seraph, obs. variant of GIRAFFE.

1607 TORSELL *Fairy's Beasts* 4 Their nourishment goeth more forward than backward, like the best horses, and the Arabian Seraph, which are higher before than behind.

Seraphic (sərafik). a. and sb. Also 7 *seraphique*, 7-*S* *seraphick*, 8 *serafic*. [a. eccl. L. *seraphicus*, i. *seraph-im*: see SERAPHIM. Cf. F. *seraphique*, Sp. *seráfico*, Pg. *serafico*, It. *serafico*.]

a. *adj.*
1. Of or pertaining to the seraphim.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. 1. Seraphique Angels Clap their celestial wings in heavenly plaudits. 1637 MILTON P. L. i. 794 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim In close recess and secret conceit sat. 1797 Dr. FOSTER. In close recess and secret conceit, places him (the Devil) beneath the dignity of his seraphic original. 1755 YOUNG *Genius* vi. (1757) 11. 275 A being big with... hope... of adding melody to seraphic choirs in ceaseless Hallelujahs to their Eternal King. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Menart.* Ord. (1853) 23 Seven beautiful seraphic or allegorical figures.

2. Of attributes: Resembling what pertains to the seraphim; worthy of a seraph; ecstatically adoring.

1659 BOYLE *Some Motives Love of God* 9 This Love I have

Acceptation of the Love of God proper to this place. And it is that which we call Seraphic. By which I understand that Love of God which is the effect of an intense contemplation of him. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* 1. 44 Nor did his Arts to vain weak Man assail, His false Seraphick Tongue and Charms prevail. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1821 II. 121 Seraphick Ardour dwelling in each Vein, The Majestick Presence in the Brain. 1778 WARNER in *Jessé Salvyn & Contemp.* (1844) 111. 336 Mr. Mudge... had a most seraphic finger for the harpsichord. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii. On the thick Hyperborean, cherubic reasoning, seraphic eloquence were lost. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Shelley in Tail's Mag.* Jan. 29 Many people remarked something seraphic in the expression of his features. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cix. Seraphic intellect and force To seize and throw the doubts of man. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* vi. Dinah's seraphic gentleness of expression. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1884) 97 Her voice was sweet. Her singing quite seraphic. 1884 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 263 That religious romanticism which paints for us a mediæval period full of seraphic sweetness.

† b. ? Concerned with sublime objects. *Obs.*
a 1699 AUBREY *Brief Lives*, Dunstan (1808) 1. 243 Meredith Lloyd tells me that, three or 400 years ago, chymistry was in a greater perfection, much, then now; their process was then more seraphic and universal: now they look only after medicines.

3. Resembling a seraph, either in beauty or in fervour of exalted devotion.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) 111. 121 That seraphic dame, Mrs. Rowe, also painted. 1807 CRABBE *Sir Eustace Grey* 71 Her morals [show'd] the seraphic saint. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. x. That seraphic being, whose lustre even now haunts my vision. 1870 — *Lothair* xiii. Seraphic saints, and gorgeous scenes by Tintoret.

b. Of discourse, actions, appearance: Showing ecstacy of devout contemplation.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Play-ho.* 1. (1673) 76 A spiritual Musician too With his seraphic Colloquies express In silico recitativo. 1668 PEARCE *Diary* 24 May. A very good and seraphic kind of sermon, too good for an ordinary congregation. 1884 PUNCH 18 Oct. 191/1 The seraphic look of personal affection that mantled his brow.

4. *Special collocations:* Seraphic doctor, a title given to St. Bonaventura (in Spain also popularly to St. Teresa); seraphic father, a title given to St. Francis; seraphic friar, a Franciscan, hence *seraphic habit, order*; seraphic hymn, the Sanctus (see Isa. vi. 3).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. In the Schools, St. Bonaventura is call'd *The Seraphic Doctor*, from his abundant Zeal and Fervour. 1834 K. H. DIGNO *Mores Cath.* v. v. 153 The seraphic doctor observes that [etc.]. 1894 MRS. G. C. GRAHAM *S. Teresa* I. iv. 179 note, Teresa, by a definitive decree of the Tribunal of the Rota, is formally declared a Doctor of the Church. The 'seraphic doctor', the antonomasia by which she is as often as not referred to in Spain, relates to this, and not to the Doctor's degree bestowed upon her, after her death, by the University of Salamanca. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. St. Francis, the Founder of the *Seraphic* and *Franciscan* orders is called the *Seraphic Father*.

St. Francis was celebrated with great solemnity. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett. to Butler* 514 The Seraphic and Cherubic friars. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambasi.* 143 Those who take that habit, which they call 'Seraphick', are not to be numbered among Men, but are become Angels. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. Spain* (1799) 418 Of the Mendicants the most numerous is the 'Seraphic, or Franciscan order.'

B. sb.

† 1. a. [= eccl. L. *seraphicus*.] A Franciscan friar. b. Allusively applied in the sense of zealot.

1659 GAUOEN *Tears Ch.* II. xxxiii. 256 Many high Seraphicks and supercilious Separatists. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collop.* (1725) 265 They are commanded to wear the Coat and Hood (for so say the Seraphicks).

2. *Seraphics:* rapturous moods or discourses. 1709 SWIFT & ANDERSON *Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 2 To hear her talk Seraphicks, and run over North, and Moor, and Milton. 1780 CHARL. SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) I. 182 And the angel will descend from her seraphics.

Hence *Seraphicness*, rare. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Seraphicness*, the being of the seraphic Nature. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Young Seigneur* 71 No romantic seraphicness glowed upon her features.

Seraphical (séraphikāl), a. Now rare. [f. eccl. L. *seraphicus* SERAPHIC a. + AL.] = SERAPHIC a.

1. Pertaining to the seraphim; = SERAPHIC 1.

149 553 The troupes
4. ii. 13 Some of the

seraphim; rapturous, ecstatically devout.

1591 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansvr. Osor.* 304 Let us take a test of this your Seraphical obedience. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter Wks.* (Grosart) I. 274 In the profoundest trance of rapt Seraphical Zeale. 1595 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* G 4. My Seraphicaly zeale in Queene Poetrie. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Yongling Elder* 2 A man of such Seraphical parts and learning. 1674 BR. CROFT *Lett. Pop. Idol.* (1679) 13 St. Francis, and many others, in their Seraphical Meditations, have been rapt up into the third Heaven. 1742-3 *Observ. Methodists* 17 Together with a mixture of seemingly Seraphical Flights and extravagant Allusions.

† b. Of ideas, etc.: Lofty, sublime. Cf. SERAPHIC a. 2 b. (In quot. *ironical*.) *Obs.*

1656 CROMWELL *SA.* in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 161 Now we would be loth to tell you of notions more seraphical.

3. Of persons: Resembling the seraphim; characterized by ecstatic fervour of devotion. In the 17th c. often *ironical*, applied to fanatical religionists or to impassioned orators.

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* G 4 b. Graue Heliconists, seraphical Omneians. 1636 BULOKAR *Eng. Expos. Seraphical*, inflamed with divine loue like a Seraphim. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* (1844) 44 Such like rare seraphical rhetoricians. 1691 WOOD *Atl. Oxon.* II. 18 The most fervid and seraphical Teacher in the University. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Sermons* (1697) the highest Fur Wks. 1754 111.

† 4. In *Seraphical Doctor, Order*: see SERAPHIC 4.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 278 For these things beegen vnto them peculiar names, as subtle and seraphical, and irrefragable Doctors. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 116 b. The Seraphical order of S. Frances. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 80 These Seraphical Fathers doe so under value all other Orders, that [etc.]. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 69 Bonaventure... called generally the Seraphical Doctor. 1721 *Constitutions Blue Nuns* x. Let them keep the Octave of the Seraphical Father S. Francis.

Hence † *Seraphicalist*, one who pretends to 'seraphic' excellence; † *Seraphicalness*.

1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 301 It's strange to see these seraphicalists [sic] can talk without law, against Parliaments and against morality. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Seraphicalness*, the being of the seraphick Nature.

Seraphically (séraphikāl), adv. [f. SERAPHICAL + -LY 2.] In a seraphic manner.

1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 260 'Till I ascend in Spirit to the Element of Love, where I shall know thee more clearly, and... J. S. WINTER 'Lumley' 1909 *Nation* 3 Apr. 14/1

† **Seraphicism**. *Obs.* [f. SERAPHIC a. + -ISM.] Pretence of 'seraphic' raptures.

1676 CUOWORTH *Serm.* (1 Cor. xv. 57) 87 Such are a self-chosen holiness... high-flown enthusiasm and Seraphicism.

Seraphim (séraphim), † **seraphin**. *Forms:* 1, 3-7, 9 arch, seraphin, 3 serafin, 4 serafyn, 5

ceraphin, secheraphym, -phyn, seraphyn, -en, serophyn, syraphyn, 6-7 seraphine, 1, 6-

seraphim. [a. late L. *seraphim* (Vulg.), in MSS. often *seraphim* (= Gr. *σεραφίμ*, *σεραφίμ*, LXX.), a. Heb. שֶׁרָפִּים *śrāphīm* (only in Isa. vi),

pl. of שֶׁרָפָן *śrāphān*, which is not recorded in the Bible, unless it be identical with the formally

coincident word denoting a kind of venomous serpent, which occurs as quasi-adj. or in apposition with *naḥāsh* serpent in Num. xxi. and Deut. viii. (Eng. Bible 'fiery serpents', after Vulg. *ignitos serpentes*, *serpens adurens*; LXX *ὄφεις θανατοῦντας*, *ὄφεις δάκνους*), and in Isa. xiv. 29 and xxx. 6 with the epithet 'flying' (Eng. Bible 'fiery flying serpent').

Some scholars assume the identity of the word occurring in Isa. vi. with that found in the other passages. On this view the 'seraphim' seen by Isaiah flying above the throne of God represent a mythic or symbolic conception which must originally have had the form of a 'fiery flying serpent', though in the vision this appears considerably modified. The word *śrāphān*, as the name of a kind of serpent, may belong to the root *śrāph* to burn, in allusion to the effect of the bite (cf. Gr. *σφαιρίδιον*). This etymology has given rise to a conjecture that the celestial 'seraphim' originally symbolized the lightning. Of those who reject the identity of *śrāphān* 'seraph' with *śrāphān* 'fiery serpent', some refer the former to the root of the Arabic *sharafa* to be lofty or illustrious. Phonologically this is unobjectionable, but on other grounds it is now generally abandoned. Various suggestions of non-Hebrew (Egyptian, Assyrian, etc.) ety-

coincides with the Aramaic *śrāphīm*, but it is very doubtful whether it is more than a scribal error or a euphonic alteration. Cf. *f. seraphin* (Seraphin, 12th c.), *f. serafi*, *Sp. serafin*, *Fr. seraphim*, *It. serafino* (all masc. sing.). In the Latin liturgical passages from which the word first became widely known, it was prob. originally apprehended correctly as a plural, and readers of the Latin Bible would be guided aright by the syntax of Isa. vi. 2; but there is evidence that 'Cherubim and Seraphim' were often supposed to be the names of two individual angels. From the 15th to the 18th c. the English plural ending was often *-im*, as in the 16th c. (the form *-im* = 'one of the seraphim' in the 17th c.). After the introduction (perh. by Milton) of the form *SERAPH*, the misuse of the plural forms in singular sense gradually became rare, and it is now obsolete.]

1. In Biblical use: The living creatures with six wings, hands and feet, and a (presumably) human voice, seen in Isaiah's vision as hovering above the throne of God.

1382 WELSH *Isa. vi.* 2 Serafyn stoden up oo it. [1535 (Coverdale), 1537, 1539, 1551 the Seraphims; 1540 Seraphims; 1560 (Geneva), 1611 the Seraphims; 1568, 1609 (Douay) Seraphims; 1884 (Revised) the seraphim.]

2. By Christian interpreters the seraphim were from an early period supposed to be a class of angels, and the name, associated with that of the cherubim, was introduced in the Eucharistic preface and subsequently in the *Te Deum*, and thus

became extensively known. The presumed derivation of the word from a Heb. root meaning 'to burn' (see above) led to the view that the seraphim are specially distinguished by fervour of love (while the cherubim excel in knowledge), and to the symbolic use of red as the colour appropriate to the seraphim in artistic representations. In the system of the Pseudo-Dionysius, the chief source of later angelology, the seraphim are the highest, and the cherubim the second, of the nine orders of angels.

a. *Seraphim* (*obs. exc. poet. as nonce-use*), *seraphim*, used as plural. (Some of the early examples are ambiguous, and may belong to h.)

a. a 900 CYNEWULF *...* be naman hæteð. a...

11 kinestol onuppe c

innen seraphine. c 1250 *Meid. Margarete* lxxv, Cherubin ant serafin, a hounden þer were. 13. *Isotis* 92 (Vernon MS.) in Horstn. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 342 Þe furste orde is Cherubin And þat or Seraphin. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 104 Cherubin and Seraphin an al þe foure (the B and C texts have nine) ordres. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. II. viii. (1495) 34 Seraphin is a multitude of angelis that is to vnderstonde: brengynge other settynges a fyre... and the propre offyce of thyse angels is to brene in themselved and to moue other to brene in the love of god. c 1400 *Prymier* (1891) 21 To the cherubyn and seraphyn cryeth with uoys with owten ceessynge. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. vii in *Anglia* VIII. 140/3 She sawe oon of Seraphyn, þat is a brengynge angel. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans*, Her. a iv b. The iii. Tronli [orders of angels] be theys Principatus Troyn Cherubin and Seraphyn. 1549 *Bk. Com. Puyger, Te deum*, Cherubin, and Seraphin. 1642 R. WATSON *Serm. Schisme* 32 The first place or degree is given to the Angels of love, which are teimed Seraphim. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 289 What is it that makes the Seraphim burn and flame above the rest of the Angelical Orders? 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 74 You shall... press in Where faint the fledge-foot seraphim.

b. a 1000 *Andreas* 719 (Gr.) Cheruphim et Seraphim þa on sweizeldreamum synon nemned. a 1500 *Adrian & Epoly* 92 in *Brome Bk.* 28 The second ordyr is secheraphym.

16... MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 10 Where the bright Seraphim in burning row their loud up-lifted Angel trumpets blow. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib.* God (1834) 11. 146 The angels... are here called Seraphim, from burning or fiery spirits. 1827 *HEBER Hymn*, 'Thou art gone to the grave', The sound which thou heard'st was the Seraphim's song! 1829 COLERIDGE *Mundey Chatterton* (later version) 24 Thou... The triumph of redeeming Love doth hymn... to harps of Seraphim. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix. (1876) 533 Like the Seraphim, they are seen in adoring love, about His throne. 1871 ROSSSETTI *Poems*, *Ave* 140 And from between the seraphim The glory issues for a hymn.

† b. Taken as the name of an angel.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22600 Pan sal quak sant cherubin, And alsua sal do seraphin. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton *MS.* 37 Michael and Gabrielle and Raphaelle, cherubin and seraphyn, and all þe or angelis and archangelis.

c. Plural. † *seraphins*, *seraphims* (now rare).

a. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 9415 Þe silloure full of Seraphens & othere ser halows. c 1420 *Virgin's Coupl.* 88 in *Pok. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 241. I sawe angelis with greet lithe of seraphynns order adowne gan sende. 1490 CAXTON *How to die* 22 The cherubyns and the syraphims come to thyne helpe. 1566 *Passynge in Trauance* 73 These were their names... Angels, Arch-angels... Powers, Cherubines, and Seraphines. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 4 Those eternal burning Seraphims, Which from their faces dart out fierie light. a 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1611) 24 Know that the Prince of Heavenly Seraphines... Was tumbled downe for his presumptuous sinne. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory*, Panegyric. e 7. All the strings Of Seraphins tūnd hign, lowd Hymnes did play. 1649 LOVE- LACE *Elegy on Prince Katherine* 51 Clap wings with seraphs before the Throne. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 76 The Seraphins resound it.

16... 1568, 1609, 1611: see 1.] a 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Many 38* Who... trie our actions in that searching fire By which the seraphims our lips inspire. 1653 JEN. TAYLOR *Serm. for Tr.* ii. 16 The joy is so great that it runs over and wets the fair brows and beauteous locks of Cherubims and Seraphims. 1675 ABJ. J. SHARP *Serm.* ii. Wks. 1754 I. 58 To know and be known by angels, arch-angels, and seraphims. a 1711 KEN *Hymnology* Poet. Wks. 1721 111. 201 Seraphims, whose Mold is heavenly Love, Who nearest to the Godhead wait above. 1756-9 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints*, S. Ludger, God, in whose presence the highest seraphims annihilate themselves.

† d. *Seraphin*, *seraphim* as a sing. = one of the seraphim, a seraph. *Obs.*

a. 1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fann. Love* B ij, The Seraphin with his... 1600 L. MIDDLETON *Wit* comfort win Must

HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 35 She should have every thing

We will pledge of richer blood

[etc.]. a 1674 TRAHERNE *Poet. Wks.* (1903) 104 While we see What every Seraphim above admires! 1700 ASTRY tr. *Sauvadra-Faxardo* I. 168 God gave not the flaming Sword, which guarded Paradise, to a Seraphim. 1802 MRS. WEST *Infidel Father* II. 85 Or had you... blended the service of the Deity with the idolatrous worship of a seraphim.

3. *Her. † a.* In Sir John Ferne's fanciful method of blazoning by 'spirits', the equivalent of Argent.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 144 A fosse waynee between the two starres arctick and antiarctick seraphines.

b. The representation of a seraph.

Usually, a child's head with two wings above, two below, and one on each side.

1828-40 BERRY *Enycl. Her.* s. v. *Carruthers*, Crest, a seraphim, volant, ppr.

4. A Swedish order of knighthood. (See quot.) 174 H. CLARK *Hist. Knighthood* II. 213 Sweden. The Order of the Seraphim, or of Jesus, first instituted by Magnus the III. in the year 1354... It lay dormant until February 1742, when it was revived... by Frederick the First. 5. *Geol. sing. and collect.* A fossil crustacean of the genus *Pterygotus*.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* 66 Fig. 4 and 5 belong undoubtedly to the same animal as the Seraphim of the Old Red Sandstone. 1853 H. WOODWARD in *Intell. Observer*. IV. 229 The 'Seraphim', a fossil found in 'the Arbroath paving-stone' of Forfarshire, which from the wing-like form of some parts of the shell, and the scale or feather-like markings upon its surface, has given rise to this angelic title among the natives. 1894 Q. Rev. July 191 The giant crustaceans or arachnids known to the Scotch quarrymen as 'Seraphim'.

6. A moth of the genus *Lophophora*. Also *seraphim-moth*.

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & Moths* 132 The Seraphim (*Lophophora hexaptera*, Curtis) appears in June... The small Seraphim (*Lophophora sexualis*, Curtis) appears in June and August. 1832 Cusset's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 67 In *Lophophora* there is so large an additional lobe to the hind wing as to give them the appearance of having six wings, whence they are called 'Seraphims' by collectors. *Ibid.*, Index to Popular Names, Seraphim Moths.

|| **Seraphin**. Obs. Forms: 6 seraffine, serafyne, seraphine, xeraphin, 7 serafin, seraffin, xeraphin, 8 seraphyn, xeraphean. [a. Pg. *xeraphim*, *xeraphim*, a. Arab. *شريف* *sharifi*, orig. the name of a gold coin. Cf. SERAPH 2.] A silver coin formerly current in India, worth about 1s. 5d.

1832 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheira's Cong. E. Ind.* 56 h. He must give him 600 Seraphines. 1824 R. BARRETT in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 273 There is also stamped in Ormuz a seraphine of gold, which is little and round. 1828 HICKOCK *tr. C. Frederick's Voy.* 37, I lost my 200 Seraphines or duckets. a 1813 W. HAWKINS in *Purchas's Pilgrimage* (1625) I. 217 *Inserimus*, of Seraphins *Elebert*, which be ten Rupas a piece, there are sixtie Lockes. 1858 *Fever Acc. E. India* 4. P. 207 The Cruzado of Gold, a Seraphins. 1794 Churchill's *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 172 *A Candid of Rice* was sold... for 2500 Seraphines, or Guilders. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 249 Their Soldiers Pay [at Goa] is very small... They have but six Xerapheens per Month... Xerapheens is worth about sixteen Pence half Penny Ster.

Seraphine (ser'afina). Also seraphina. [f. SERAPH + -INE.] A musical instrument of the reed kind, invented by John Green in 1833.

1833 *Civ. Engin. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* II. 318 A certain improvement in the construction of certain musical instruments... of the kind commonly called seraphines. 1845 GREYSTY *Frank's First Trip* 201 Six or eight women... were singing a plaintive hymn, accompanied by a seraphine. 1879 A. J. HIRKINS in *Green's Dict. Mus.* 1. 667 In England keyboard harmoniums with bellows were known by the name of Seraphine, which was not an harmonium. 1890 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 8/1 In most Boer houses of the better class there is an American organ or 'seraphine'.

Seraphism. rare. [f. SERAPH 1 + -ISM.] Ecstatic devotion.

1846 C. MATLAND *Ch. Catacombs* 212 That religion... presents... a joyful serenity, worth all... the proud seraphism of the Thebaid.

† **Seraphim**. Obs. -1 ? = SERAPHINE.

1833 *Rates Custom* 10. E ij h. Seraphim the pound. || **Serapias** (ser'api-as). [L. *serāpiās*, f. the name of the Egyptian god *Serāpis*.] Formerly, a book-name for various orchids, and for the dried roots of these as used in pharmacy. Now only mod. Latin (*Bot.*) as the oame of an orchidaceous genus.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* t. civ. 173 We have called these kinds Serapias stones, or Orchis Serapiades... taking the name as it were from Serapias the god of the Citizens of Alexandria... It is also called... in English Satyrion, and finger Orchis. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1354 The properties of these Serapias. 1796 T. PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Serapias*, (Gr.) an Herb. call'd Dog-stones, or Rags-wort. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.*, *Serapias*, in the materia medica, the official name of the dried root, called *salsp.*

Serapic (ser'epik), a. [f. *Serap* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Egyptian god *Serapis*.

1833 *Pep. Sci. Monthly* XXXII. 560 (Cent) They include various types of the god Abraxas, Cnephic and Serapic emblems, Egyptian types.

† **Serapine**. Obs. Also in Latin form. [ad. med. L. *serāpinum*; of obscure origin; perh. this and SAGAPENUM represent some Oriental word.]

1. = SAGAPENUM.

a. 1490 *Lasfranc's Chirurg.* (1824) 43 *Amatitida* is best medicin if you make of him emplastr *serapinum*, & be treis of a littl wax. 1546 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr. Sagenum commonly call'd Serapinum droppeth out of the stalke of ferula. a 1618 *Rates Merchandizes* F 2 b, Gum Serapinum.

b. 1526 *Græc Herbal* ccdxxx. (1529) X ij. Serapyn is.. the gomme of a tre that groweth beyonde the see and in Grece. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* G ij, Serapine stampet and put into the hollow tooth taketh awai y^e paines therof. 1555 ENEN *Decades* (Arb.) 269 Gumme Serapine. 1714 *Fr. Lk. Rates* 92 Gum Serapin per 100 Weight 60 05.

2. The tree that produces sagapenum.

1823 T. WASHINGTON in *Nicholson's Voy.* II. x. 43 Al manner of trees, as pinetrees, Serapins, Cypres, Terelins (&c.).

|| **Seraskier** (seraski'ir). Also seraskur, seraskier. [repr. Turkish pronunciation of Pers. سرعسكر *serasker* head of the army, f. سر *ser* head +

Arab. عسكر *askar* army.] The title of the Turkish

Minister of War, who is also commander in chief of the army.

1824 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1952/2 The Turkish Officer, who is known by the Title of Seraskier. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Pope* 12 Feb., A very numerous garrison of their bravest janissaries, commanded by a pasha seraskier (i. e. general). 1803 WITTMAN *Trav. Turkey* 237 The title of Seraskier corresponds with that of our commander in chief of the army. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* vi. 251 The Seraskier at Stamboul... had persisted in withdrawing the regulars stationed in the province.

|| **Seraskierate** (seraski'ir-ite). Also seraskierat, -kerat, -keriat (e. -kierat. [f. prec. + -ATE.] The War Office at Constantinople.

1876 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 July 43/4 The execution... took place... in the open square of the Seraskierate or War Office. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 307 The great tower of Galata, like that of the Seraskierat (War Office) on the opposite height in Stamboul, is used as a fire-tower. 1891 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 852/3 They are instructed to send all local details as to situation to the Seraskierate.

† **Serate**. Obs. -1 [a. F. + (laic) *serat* (Cotgr.).] (See quot.)

1600 *Surrey Country Farm* t. xiv. 90 The Normans do boile milke with garlick and onions, and keepe it in vessels for their vse, calling it sowre milke or Serate.

Seravne, seravve (e. seray, obs. f. SERAI 1.

Serayn(e, obs. forms of SIREN.

Serb (sərb), sb. and a. Also 9 Syrbhe. [a.

Servian Srb, Serb. Cf. F. *Serbe*.] A sb.

1. + a. A Wend of Losatia. (Cf. SOBB.) Obs.

b. A native of Serbia, a Servian.

1813 Q. Rev. X. 233 The Serbs or Wends came about the

same time into the mountainous regions of the Serb and the Oden

Servia Every Serb carries arms. 1823 MORFILL *Star. Lit.*

II. 31 The Serbs have, unlike the Russians and other Slavs,

kept their old name.

2. The Servian language.

1826 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 146 Serb became a proscribed tongue.

1905 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 40 Everyone, whether Christian or

Moslem, speaks Serb only.

B. adj. Servian.

1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* i. 16 The barbarous

Serb rakes who settled in the Danubian basin in the fifth

and succeeding centuries.

Serbian (sə'biān), a. and sb. [f. SERB + -IAN.]

= SERVIAN a. and sb.

1826 DEXTER *Serbia & Serpans* 11 About the middle of

the seventh century the Serbians, a Slavonian tribe, entered

Mosia. 1867 MISSES MACKENZIE & IRBY *Turks, Greeks &*

Slavians 412 We asked, in Serbian, if they would kindly show

us their books. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* i. 7 The

headress of the Serbian women. *Ibid.* 26 Besides my native

tongue... I know Serbian. 1883 MORFILL *Star. Lit.* i. 3 The

Serbian chiefdom, Vork Brankovitch. 1887 - (little) Simplified

grammar of Serbian.

Serbo-, combining form of SERB, as *Serbo-*

Croatian, *-Italian*. Cf. SERVO-.

1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* ix. 339 Her Serbo-

Italian neighbours. 1883 MORFILL *Star. Lit.* i. 3 The...

extent of the territory over which Serbo-Croatian and its

dialects... are spoken. 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 593 The

Serbo-Croat language.

Serbonian (sə'bōniān), a. [f. Gr. *Σερβωνίς*

(*Σερβ*) + -AN.] *Serbonian bog*: Milton's name for

Lake Serbonis in Lower Egypt, a marshy tract

(now dry) covered with shifting sand. Hence used

allusively.

1657 MILTON *P. L.* II. 592 A gulf profound as that Serbonian

Bog Betwixt Damietta and mount Casius old, Where

Armies whole have sunk. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Sel. Wks.

II. 231 To the 'Serbonian bog' of this base oligarchy they

are all absorbed, sunk, and lost for ever. 1903 MORLEY

Gladstone viii. vii. III. 121 The Serbonian bog of Egyptian

finance.

Serc, obs. form of SARE.

Serce, obs. Sc. form of SEARCH 2.

Serce, Sercer, obs. ff. SEARCE, SEABCEE.

Serceil, var. SARBEL Obs. (hawk's feather).

Sercentett, obs. form of SARENSET.

† **Serch**. Obs. rare. Also 5 seergh. [Of

obscure origin.] ? Some kind of worked stone for

building purposes.

1416-17 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1826) II. 442 Pro

ijij pedibus de lapid' vocat' seerghys ij. v. c. 1429 *Ibid.*

II. 445 Pro... xxij pedibus de serchis.

Serch(e, obs. forms of SEARCH sb. and v.

Sercal (sə'sial). A kind of Madeira wine.

1818 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* 190. 1851 *Response Mad. Wines*

(ed. 3) 265 The sercal is said to be the product of the hock

vine. 1891 *Fr. Lk. Rates* 92 Gum Serapin per 100 Weight 60 05.

1878 in PHILLIPS (ed. 4).

Serclat, obs. form of CIRCLE.

Serclat, obs. forms of CIRCLE.

1530 PALSGR. 259/2 Serclat for a brides heed, *cedre*.

Sercote, obs. form of SURCOT.

Sercute, obs. form of CIRCUIT.

1506 *Kal. Sheph.* (Sommer) 125 The mone maketh one

turnyng or one sercote... within xvij. dayes or there about.

Serd, var. SARD v. and obs. pa. t. of SERVE.

|| **Serdab** (sə'dāb). Also serdaub, sirdab.

[Pers. (hence Arab.) سرداب *serdāb* grotto, ice-house,

cellar.] a. In Western Asia, a cellar or under-ground chamber. b. In Egypt, a secret passage or chamber in an ancient tomb.

a. 1824 W. F. ABERNETHY *Trav. Asia Minor* etc. 1? 331 The foundation... all that remained... 1825 When the inhabitants of Bagdad are panting in their *sirdabs*, or cellars under ground, whither they retire to avoid the rays of the sun.

b. 1877 MISS A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 62 This tomb... also contains a secret passage of the kind that M. Mariette calls a *serdab*. These *serdabs*... are constructed in the thickness of the walls and have no entrances. 1897 *Daily News* 5 July 8/3 In the *serdab*, or statue-chamber, of one of the principal tombs, a very fine statue... was found.

Serdar, obs. form of SIBDAR.

Serdge, obs. form of CIERGE, wax candle.

1538 *Test. Esor.* (Surrey) VI. 84 The other xii serdges to be burned in like manner.

† **Serdoner**. Obs. rare -1.

a 1550 *Imagie* 150er. 11. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 429

Thou arte... 'I he syre of serdoners, And prince of pardoners.

† **Sere**, sb. Obs. Also 7 seere, serre, sear(e).

[a. OF. *serre*, vbl. n. f. *serre*-r to hold fast, shut

:-pop. L. *serrare*, altered form of late L. *serare*, f.

sera bolt, bar. Cf. SEAR sb.] A claw, talon.

1606 *Syluester Du Bartas* II. iv. 1 *Trophies* 126 A paire

of busy chattering Pies, Seeing some hardie Terrell from

the skies To stoop with rav'nous seres, feel a chill fear. 1618

CHAPMAN *Hesiod's Georg.* i. 318 The Hauke once, hauing

trust vp in his seres, The sweet-tn'd Nightingale. 1683

Lond. Gaz. No. 1799/4 Lost near Cadnam... a thorough

mewed Falcon, the Feet and Sear very yellow. 1864 LOWELL

McClellan's Rep. Wks. 1860 V. 94 Every excuse was in-

vented... except the true one, that our chicken was no eagle

after all. He was hardening his seres, he was waiting for

his wings to grow [etc.].

Sere, sear (sɪər), a.1 Forms: 1 sear, sfere,

4-7 seare, seere, 4-8 seer, 5 seyr, 6 seyre, 7

seir(e, 7-9 (dial.) sare, 4- seer, 6- sear. [OE.

star corresponds to MLG. *sōr* (LG. *soor*), Du. *soor*

:-OEt. **saurō-*:-Indogermanic **sauro-*, whence

Lith. *sausas*, OSL. *suxh*, Gr. *avos dry*, Skr. *śisha*

drying ap, withering.

OE. seems to have had also a synonymous derivative *stere*

(**saurjo-*), which in later Eng. would be represented by the

same form as *stare*.]

1. Dry, withered. Now poet. or rhetorical.

1824 *Grant in Birch Cartul.* Sax. I. 515 Hlt steot on ham

sieran bog hazan. a 1000 *Gloss. Prudent.* in *Germania*

(1878) XI. 402 *Steriles*, seare. 13... *K. Allis*. 4425 (Bodl. MS.),

pe spere crakep also picke so on hegge seer stykke. c 1425

Found. St. Bartholomew's (E. E. T. S.) 28 Seyr and drye

membyrs. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 47 b. And that

appereh in the tree of nature whiche... in wynter... semeth

seyre, drye, & in maoer as deed. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.*

rv. ii. 19 He is deformed, crooked, old, and seer. 1620

QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* C 4. Will greene wood burne,

woman Fumbled at her seer breast, and wept.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, and in *fig.* context.

1530 *Tinotals Gen.* xlvij. 21 *marg.* To sucke out y^e iace

of them with their poetrye, till all he seer bowes and no

more...

sear generation. 1820 O. W. HOLMES *Shadows* 18 Some locks

had got silvered, some lives had grown sear.

c. *absol.* (Cf. quot. 1605 in 1 b.)

1797 W. TAYLOR *tr. Lessing's Nathan* iv. (1826) 133 In my

sear of life An Assad blossoms for me. 1800 J. WATSON

Conf. Poacher (1893) 74 By the third week of October, the

yellow and sear of the year has come.

† 2. Of textile fabrics; Thio, worn. Obs.

Olde Ser dyapur

za de panno, the

131 *Doves Elegies*

i. Poems (1633) 44 If swolne with poyson, he lay in his last

bed, His body with a sear-bark covered. 1736 *Poet.*

Kentidms (E. D. S.) 45 My coat is very sear. 1798 *Cotr.*

ridge Ana Mar. v. v. A roaring wind... shook the sails

That were so thin and sear.

3. Comb. a. Forming parasythetic adjectives, as

sear-coloured, *sear-leaved*, *sear-souled*. Also † *sear-*

dried pa. *pple*, dried to excess.

Hausted 173 The wood-stealers always tell you they never take any but sea wood.

† **Sere**, *adv.* and *a.* ² *Obs.* (? exc. dial.). Forms: 3-5 *ser*, 3-6 *seir*, 3-6, 8 (*dial.*) *seire*, 4 *seyre*, *schere*, 4, 7, 9 (*dial.*) *seer*, 5-6 *seyr*, 5, 7 *seere*, 6 *searo*. [*a.* ON. *sér*, orig. dative of the refl. pron. (accus. *sik*, gen. *sin*); the sense 'for oneself' gave rise in ON. to the *adv.* meaning 'separately, apart' (also in compounds, e.g. *sérðilís* partly, *sérþirg* particular); the further development into an *adj.* is peculiar to English. Cf. *Da. sár* singular, *Da. især*, *Sv. sär* particularly.]

a. *adv.* Separately, severally. *Sere twice*, on two separate occasions.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 4231 His oþer suns com ilkan sere For to mend þair fader chere. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1202, I haf seten by your-self here sere twyes, 3et herde I neuer of your hed helde no wordes þat euer longed to luf. c. 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 20 þe water I will be set to flowe bothe fare and nere, And þan þe firmament, in mydis to set þame sere. b. ? All told, in all.

a 1600 *Flodden* F. iii. (1664) 30 The number did hut mount To six and twenty thousand seere.

B. adj.

1. Separate, distinct; each in particular, single. *a* 1300 *Ormin* 18653 Forr ser iss Sune, & Faderr ser, & ser iss þeggre þahre Allmahitiz Gast. *a* 1300 *Cursor* M. 5461 His suns blessed he on rau, He gaue ilkan sere þemissun. 1340 *Hamole* *Pr. Cons.* 384 Men sal alswa yhelde rek-kenynges sere Of al gudes þat God has gefen þam here. *a* 1400 *Kel. Pieces fr. Thornton* M.S. v. 64, þesw, þoyne þi lufe in my thoghite, Swa þat þay neuer be sere. 1545 *Ascham* *Tarokh* 11. (Arb.) 107 Instruments for euery sere calther to bynging with him proper for his own vse. 1565 *Calphill* *Andr. Martiell* v. 130 b, Traditions in euery age with euery sere byshop [haue] varied.

2. Divers, various, sundry.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 2 And romans red on maneres sere. *Ibid.* 6340 Your land yee sal sau seuen yer, And ser þar of your corns sere. *a* 1340 *Hamole* *Pr. Cl.* 4 Orgyns þat is made as a toure of sere whistlis. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (MS. B.) 70, I haue synned largely, In many synnes sere. c. 1450 *Bk. Curtyse* 266 in *Bakere* Bk. þe boke hym callen a chorle of chere. That wyllyng spekes be wemen sere. 1535 *Jas. I. Err. Poetie* (Arb.) 28 That your vertewis singular and seir May wholly all in them be also found. 1691 *RAY* *Cl. Words* (E. D. S.). 1703 *Thoresen* *Let. to Ray* v. 1829 *Brockett* *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) 264.

3. *Comb.*, as *sere-coloured*, *parti-coloured*; (on) *sere-wise* *adv.*, in divers ways.

c. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* ii. i. in *Anglia* VIII. 151/5 *a* cote 'sere-colored' comynge to be helys. 1340 *Hamole* *Pr. Cons.* 3261 þus sal þai on 'sere-wise' pyned be, Sum many wynter for þair syn. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Margaret*) 515 & hyre prayere quhen scho had ser-whyse to god deuotely mad, a licht of hewine rathly schane.

Sere, var. *CERE* sb. and v., *SEAR* v.; obs. f. *SIR* sb.

Serea, obs. form of *SIRRAH*.

† **Serean**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* *L. Serēs* (see *SERES*) + *-EAN*. Cf. *SERIAN*, *SERIC*.] *a.* *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Seres*; silken. *b.* *sb.* *pl.* = *SERES*. 1606 *Sylvester* *Du Barlas* ii. iv. ii. *Magnif.* 316 That hath soft *Sereans* yellow Spoyle. 1633 *Drum.* of *Hawth.* *Poems* (1695) 160 Here are no *Serean* Fleeces.

Serefo, obs. Sc. form of *SHERIFF*.

Sereiaunt, obs. form of *SERGEANT*.

|| **Serein** (*serein*). *Meteorology*. [*Fr.*: see *SERENE* sb.] A fine rain falling from a cloudless sky after sunset.

1870 *Tynhall* *Heat* § 495 Whose condensation produces the *serein*. 1878 *Huxley* *Physiogr.* 41.

Seraine, variant of *SERENE* sb.

† **Serekin** (*s.* *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *sirekin*, *serekin*, *serekens*, 3-4 *sorekin*, 3-5 *serkin*. [*f.* *SERE* *a.* + *kin* sb.] (6b).] Of several kinds.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 2654 Abraham... þis nam sua mikel es to rede Als fader o mani serkin lede. *Ibid.* 7407 David cuth on ser-kin [Gott. serkin] note Bath he cuth on harpe and rote. *Ibid.* 10218 Ilkan þat þe temple brought Sirekin gift after þai moht. *a* 1400 *Langland's P. Pl. C.* (Ilchester MS.), in Skeat ii. Pref. 36 On serkin wys þes seculers it certefiez also, Lewed men by labour lyue and lordes go to hunt In frith and in forest.

† **Serelepes**, *adv.* (*a.*) *Obs.* Also 3 *Ormin* *serlepos*, 4 *-lypez*. [*L. SERE* *a.* + *-lep* (as in *ONLEPY*) + *advb.* -*es*, -*s*.] Separately. *a* 1200 *Ormin* 573, & iwhille no serlepos off þa fowwre & twentith hirdes Was nemmedd after an mann off þa fowre & twentith prestess. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 501 For þi þis 30l ouer-3ede, & þe 3ere after, & vche seoun serlepes sued after oþer. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 164 That þre þinges bilonghit in owre lorde of heuene, And aren serlepes by hem-self asondry þe neuere.

b. as *adj.* Separate, distinct; sundry, various.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 994 Vch tabement was a serlypez ston. *a* 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4893 Seuenthy wyndows beside of serlepes werkes.

† **Serelepy**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* *SERE* *a.* + *-lepy* (as in *ONLEPY*).] Separately; with pl. sb., sundry, various. *a* 100-50 *Wars Alex.* 605 3it ware þai sett vn-samen of serlepy hewys. *Ibid.* 4440 Serelepy kyndis. *Ibid.* 4521 Sacrifice to lik a segge a serelepy gite.

† **Serely**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *serelych*, *serliche*, 4-5 *ser(e)ly*. [*a.* ON. *sériliga*: see *SERE* *a.* + *-ly* 2.] Particularly, separately.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2149 þei sougt alle so serliche þurh citez & male townes, þat no segg... schuld hare schapit. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* B. 465 For hore soules, I pray

derly, þate I shall neuere serly. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 193 Some haf þay her sortes sette & serlych deled. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 24 It neddis we vs awise, þat we saye noȝt serly.

Serement, var. *SERMENT* *Obs.*, oath.

Seremon (*y*, obs. forms of *CEREMONY*).

† **Serena**, *Obs.* *rare*. [*It.* (Neapolitan); cf. *Sp. sereno* in the same sense.] = *SERENE* sb.

1594 *Nashe* *Terrors* N. H. 1 b, It hath caused such a thicke fulsome Sereoa to descend on my braine. *a* 1600 *R. Duoley* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 575 The most infectious serenas or dewes that fall all along these coasts of Africa. 1713 *Gentil. Instructed* i. Suppl. iii. (ed. 3) 14 They had... armed themselves against the *Serena* with a Caudle.

Serenade (*serinād*), *sb.* Also 7 *serenate*, 8 *seranade*. [*a.* *F. sérénade* (16th c. in *Hatz-Damm*), *app. ad. It. serenata*: see *SERENATA*.]

1. A performance of vocal or instrumental music given at night in the open air, esp. such a performance given by a lover under the window of his lady.

1636 *Blount* *Glossogr.* 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 236 They go and give the Governour a Serenade. 1667 *Milton* *P. L.* iv. 763 Serenate, which the starv'd Lover sings To his proud fair. 1712 *AROUTING* *John Bull* ii. v. The Music and Serenades that were given her, sounded more ungratefully in her Ears, than the Noise of a Screech Owl. 1835 *Lytton* *Rienzi* iii. iii. My voice awaked the stillness of the waving sedges with a soldier's serenade. 1884 *F. M. Chawford* *Roman Singer* i. 163 A serenade is an every-day affair.

b.* *transf.* and *fig.

1649 *LOVELACE* *Lucasta*, To a Lady *Madam* A. L. 218 Or the soft Serenades above In calm of Night, when Cats make Love. 1666 *COWLEY* *Misc.*, *Swallow* 3 Foolish Prater, what dost thou So early at my window do With thy tuneless Serenade? 1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 27 We are enabled to... entertain our selves with the serenades of a good conscience. 1843-54 *SURTESS* *Handley Cross* lix. When I will finish work I've left unsung, as the tom-cat said when the brick-bat cut short his serenade. 1871 *FORSYTH* *Highl. Central India* 391, I listened one night to the most remarkable serenade of tigers I ever heard.

† 2. A poem suitable for a serenade. *Obs.*

1710 *Tatler* No. 222 ¶ 4 Horace's tenth Ode of the third book was originally a Serenade.

3. *Mus.* A piece of music suitable or specially composed for singing or playing in the open air as a complimentary performance.

1728 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl.* s. v., The Pieces compos'd or play'd on these Occasions, are also call'd Serenades. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE* *Myst. Udolpho* xvi. Some of their servants... were performing a simple Serenade. 1883 *ROCKSTRO* in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 467/2 The most delicious example of this that we possess is the Serenade in Sterndale Bennett's Chamber Trio in A, Op. 27. *a* 1897 tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.* s. v., The only thing retained from the past in serenades is that they have more movements than is usual in a sonata or symphony.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1908 *ROCKSTRO* in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 418/2 The two Serenade trios of Beethoven. 1921 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 663/1 The six-movement scheme (though without the serenade style) was adopted by Beethoven in... the string quartet in B flat. *Ibid.*, The classics of the serenade forms are among the works of Mozart and Haydn.

Serenade (*serinād*), *v.* [*f.* the sb.]

1. *trans.* To entertain (a person) with a serenade. 1621 *WYCHERLEY* *Love in Wood* ii. 1, I intend to serenade the whole Park to-night. 1691 *Comedy*, *Win Her & Take Her* i. ii. 5 A fourth [would] make verses upon you; treat, present, and Serenade you. 1727 *SEWALL* *Diary* 15 Apr. Last night three musicians serenaded me under my chamber window. 1842 *Mrs. KUKLAN* *Forest Life* i. 253 It's only a parcel of fellows gone to serenade an old widower that's been a-marrying of a young girl. 1889 *FENN* *Master Cerem.* vi. I am going to beg our guests to come with us and serenade a lady whose name I will not mention.

b.* *transf.* and *fig.

1749 *FIELDING* *Tom Jones* v. ii. From serenading his patient every hunting morning with the horn under his hand, it was impossible to withhold him. 1774 *G. WHITE* *Selkirk*, To *Barrington* 28 Sept. In hot mornings several [swifts]... dash round the steeples and churches, squeaking as they go in a very clamorous manner: these... are supposed to be males serenading their sitting hens. 1825 *SELBY* *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* 240 The male bird... uttering the singular but unmusical notes with which he serenades his mate during incubation.

2. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To perform a serenade.

1668 *DRYDEN* *Even. Love* ii. 1. 29 When I go to a Serenading again with 'em, I'll give 'em leave to make Fiddle-strings of my small-guts. 1710 *Tatler* No. 222 ¶ 13 Our honest

...and will soon be serenading under their balconies.

Hence *Serenading* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1673 *DRYDEN* *Assign.* ii. iii. 19 Where is this Serenading Rascal! 1705 J. TAYLOR *Journ. Edin.* (1903) 90 We caus'd at Sir Lothian

1797 T. HOL-
-d. 2) 449 The

Serenader (*serinād*), *sb.* [*f.* *SERENADE* *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who serenades.

1676 *DURFEE* *Mad. Fickle* iii. iii. That an impudent Serenader... should have the impudence to talk thus. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE* *Italian* xvii. The music of serenaders. 1883 *Fr. M. PEARCE* *Contrad.* L. 29 A barca with serenaders was slowly approaching.

|| **Serenata** (*serinā'ta*). *Mus.* [*a.* *It. serenata* an evening song (whence *Sp.* *Pg. serenata*, *F. sé-*

renade *SERENADE* sb.), *app. f. sereno* the open air, *subst.* use of *sereno* *SERENE* *a.* (*Pr.* had *serena* in the sense of 'serenade'.)]

1. A song or form of cantata suitable for performance in the open air.

1743 *BOYCE* (*title*) *Solomon*, a Serenata. 1834 *BECKFORD* *Italy* II. 261 Having been a mighty reader of operas, serenatas, sonnets, and romances. 1862 *SPENCER* *First Princ.* ii. ii. 173 From the ballad up to the serenata.

2. A piece of instrumental music, developed from the orchestral suite, and usually composed of a march, and a minnet interposed between two movements of another kind.

1883 *ROCKSTRO* in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 468/2 Haydn also wrote Serenatas, but seems to have taken less kindly to the style than Mozart.

† **Serenate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*-1. [*f.* *SERENE* *a.* + *-ATE* 3; cf. *It. serenare*.] *trans.* To render serene. 1654 *FLECKNOE* *Ten Years Trav.* 169 Then for serenating the mind... Where in lowd cities shall you find A recollection like to this?

Serenate, obs. form of *SERENADE* sb.

Serendipity (*serendi-piti*). [*f.* *Serendip*, a former name for Ceylon + *-ITY*.]

A word coined by Horace Walpole, who says (*Let. to Mann*, 28 Jan. 1754) that he had formed it upon the title of the fairy-tale 'The Three Princes of Serendip', the heroes of which discover things by accident.

discoveries by accident.

1754 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 28 Jan. This discovery, indeed, is almost of that kind which I call Serendipity. 1880 *E. SOLAY* *Index Tituli de Honour* Pref. 5 The inquirer was at fault, and it was not till some weeks later, when by the aid of *Serendipity*, as Horace Walpole called it—that is, looking for one thing and finding another—that the explanation was accidentally found.

† **Serene**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 *seren*, 7 *sereno*, -*eine*, -*ain*(e), *syren*(e), 8 *serrein*. See also *SERENA* and *SEREN*. [*a.* *F. serene* of the same meaning (*OF. serain*, *sterain* evening) = *Pg. serão*: popular *L. *sērāunus*, *f. sēr-um* (*f. spir*) evening, *subst.* use of neut. of *L. sērūs* late.

The word seems to have been confused in *Fr.* with *seren* *SERENA* *a.* The *Sp. sereno* *SERENA* may be from *Fr.*

A light fall of moisture or fine rain after sunset in hot countries (see *SEREN*), formerly regarded as a noxious dew or mist.

1591 *FLORIO* and *Fruites* 153 The Seren neuer hurts a man in these colde countries. 1605 B. JONSON *Felphoe* iii. vii. Some serene blast me, or dire lightning strike This my offending face. 1626 *BULLOCK* *Eng. Expos.*, *Seraine*, a foggy mist or dampish vapour falling in Italie about sunne set, at which time it is vnwholesome to be abroad especially bareheaded. 1647 *MORVSON* *Ann.* L. 219 When the Syren or dew falls at night, they keepe themselves within doors till it be dried up. 1622 *F. MARKHAM* *Bk. War* iii. vii. 105 Which not to acknowledge, would hang as a Serene or rotting Nilow upon any thankfull nature. 1636 G. SANNS *Paraphr.* *Ps.* cxiii. 23 Nor vnwholsome Serene shall From the Moons moist influence fall. c. 1645 *HOWELL* *Let.* (1650) II. 7 Have a care of your health, take heed of the seren's. 1682 *Phil. Collect.* XII. 148 To preserve the Brain from the Serenes that fall in hot Countries. 1796 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Serein* (*Fr.*), a dampish and unwholesome Vapour, that falls after Sun-set in hot Countries; a kind of Mildew.]

Serene (*serin*), *a.* and *sb.* 2 [*ad. L. serēnus* clear, fair, calm (of weather, etc.). Cf. *OF. ser*, *serin*, *serain*, mod. *F. serain*, *Sp.* *Pg.*, *It. sereno*.]

a. *adj.*

1. Of the weather, air, sky: Clear, fine, and calm (without cloud or rain or wind).

1508 *DUNBAR* *Gold. Targe* 108 Quhill loud resownyt the firmament serene. *a* 1513 *Babyn* *Chron.* vi. ccxviii. 23 To perche the heuyens that beeth so serene. 1621 *BURTON* *Anal. Mel.* i. l. v. As the heauen it selfe is, so is our life, sometimes faire, sometimes ouercast, tempestuous, and serene.

1645 *MORVSON* *Ann.* L. 219 When the Syren or dew falls at night, they keepe themselves within doors till it be dried up.

1704 *POPE* *W. Inter* 6 The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky. 1744 *AKENSIDE* *Pleas. Imag.* i. 61 Ere the radiant sun Sprung from the east, or 'mid the vault of night The moon suspended her serene lamp. 1817 *SHELLEY* *P. Athanas* L. 61 Through which his soul, like Vesper's serene beam... Shone, softly burning.

c. Hence as a poetic epithet of colour: Pure, clear, bright. Also (cf. 2 b), Quiet, sober.

1750 *GRAY* *Eliz* 53 Full many a gem of purest ray serene. 1846 *LANDOR* *l'entancron* Wks. II. 343 Serene colours are pleasanter to our eyes and more becoming to our character.

2. Of other natural phenomena (e.g. the sea): Calm, tranquil.

1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iii. 397 And gazed where inland waters lay Serene as night. 1816 *SHELLEY* *Mont Blanc* 61 Mont Blanc appears—still, snowy, and serene. 1821 — *Hellas* 106 A brighter Hellas rears its mountains From waves serene far. 1870 *O'SHAUGHNESSY* *Effie of Women* 76 Through each shock of sound that shivers The serene palms to their height.

† **Seresith**, [f. SERE a. 2 + SITHE sb. 1] Several times.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7066 Par was slain o þam. Aght hundret sith sexti and ten. O thousands seresith o þair men.

† **Serety**, *Obs. rare* 1. In quot. *seer*-. [f. SERE a. 2 + TY.] Variety.

a 1400-50 *Warr Alex.* 4654 For many seerities we seet [read he set] þat syssed all þe werde.

Sereu (hful, obs. forms of SORROWFUL.

Ser-reverence, variant of SIR-REVERENCE.

† **Serewe** (e. *Farriery*. *Obs.* [a. F. *suros*, + *surot* (13th c. *souros*), f. *sur* upon + *os* bone.] A bony excrescence on the leg of a horse.

1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 66 A serewe is an yll sorauce, and is lyke a splent, but it is a lyttell longer and more, and lyeth vppe to the knee on the inner syde. And some horses have a thorough serewe on bothe sydes of the legges. 1630 *MARKHAM Master-Peece* II. lixv. 326 Of the Serew, or thrower Splent. Although diuers of our Farriers do distinguish. betwixt a serew and a splent, saying, that the serew is euer of the out-side of the leg, as the splent is of the inside; yet...the disease...is all of one. [Echoed by later writers.]

Serewe, **Sereyn**, obs. ff. SORROW, SIREN.

Serf (sɜ:f). [a. OF. *serf* = L. *seru-um* slave; cf. Sp. *siervo*, Pg. It. *seruo*.]

Not in Johnson. Todd 1818 has 'Serf, a slave. Not in use' with quot. from Hume 1761 (see 2 b).

† 1. A slave, bondman. Also *fig. Obs.*

1483 *Cromwell's Letters* 1. 100 'I am a serf'... of thys. 1614 *24* to a 30 thou aughtest to be put under a serf or bonde man.

2. A person in a condition of servitude or modified slavery, distinguished from what is properly called 'slavery' in that the services due to the master, and his power of disposal of his 'serf', are more or less limited by law or custom.

In most of the typical examples of serfdom, the serf was 'attached to the soil' (*adscriptus glebe*), i. e. he could not be removed (except by manumission) from the lord's land, and was transferred with it when it passed to another owner. This feature is often assigned as the distinctive mark of 'serfdom' as opposed to 'slavery', and is popularly apprehended as an essential part of the notion.

a. In the 17-18th c. used (after Fr. example) with reference to the contemporary condition of the lower class of cultivators of the soil in various countries of Europe, esp. in parts of Germany, in Denmark, Poland, and Russia. Now used *Hist.* with the same application; chiefly with reference to Russia, where the serfs were not emancipated until 1861, while elsewhere in Europe serfdom ceased to exist early in the 19th century.

1611 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 75 (France). As for Serfes, Slaves or Villaines, they are Domesticke, and serue vpon baser condition, for Wages and Victuals. 1614 *76* Neither the Subject nor the Serf are bound to go to the warres, but only the vassall. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1762) I. App. I. 13; There were two kinds of slaves among the Anglo-Saxons; household slaves, and prædial or rustic... These latter resembled the serfs, which are at present met with in Poland, Denmark and some places in Germany. 1784 W. COKE *Trav.* I. viii. I. 129 The peasants in Poland, as in all feudal governments, are serfs or slaves. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 577 The subordination of ranks was more complete (among the Russians) than in any other European nation; but with this simplicity peculiar to them and the Poles, that they had but three ranks, the sovereign, the nobles, and the serfs.

lately serfs, little better than real slaves, have been raised to the ranks of freedom. 1880 'OUIOA' *Moths* II. 381 You have no serfs now, even in Russia.

b. Used by modern writers with reference to mediæval Europe.

In English Law Latin the terms corresponding to the modern use of *serf* were *nativus* (NATIVE sb. 1, NEIF), *villanus* (VILLEN), and occasionally *seruus*. The OE. *THEOW*, and the *seruus* of Domesday Book, are usually rendered 'slave'.

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1762) I. App. II. 404 A great part of them were serfs, and lived in a state of absolute slavery or villainage. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. v. A half-clothed serf was all their train. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 240 By this entire detachment of the serf from actual dependence on the land, the manorial system was even more radically changed than by the rise of the serf into a copyholder. 1895 W. J. CORBETT in *Soc. Eng.* v. (1902) II. 140 As the tone of society became gentler, the lords naturally had a tendency to free their serfs; in the eyes of the law the villeins remained serfs.

c. *gen.*

1908 G. A. SMITH in *Expositor* Sept. 263 The people they [the Israelites] conquered became their serfs.

d. *transf. and fig.*

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. ii. 22 The serf to custom points his finger at the slave to fashion. 1854 LOWELL *Keats Wks.* 1890 I. 245 As soon as we have discovered the word for our joy or sorrow we are no longer its serfs, but its lords.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, simple attrib. and appositive, as *serf-class*, *serf-population*, *serf-system*, *serf-tenant*; objective, as *serf-emancipation*, *serf-owner*.

1860 *FRANCIS & CO. D.* ... if the 'serf-class' ... committee emancipation. 187 ... 1, Then...

would I brightly hide the 'serf-girl's sombre garb. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxvii. 213 The mortifications and sufferings which might have been brought on aristocratic 'serf-owners'. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiv. IX. 423 The 'serf-population which tilled the fields. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prefect Woman* v. There are still the remains of the 'serf system. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 136/2 Under the developed regime of feudalism... the 'serf-tenant has become simply a tributary under various appellations.

Serf, obs. form of SERVE v. 1

Serfage (sɜ:fɪdʒ). [f. SERF + -AGE; cf. SERVAGE.]

1. = SERFDOM.

1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I. ii. (1784) 27 When the English villeins were freed from serfage. 1816 SOUTHBY in *Life* (1849) IV. 204, I am now in a manner attached to the soil by a sort of moral and intellectual serfage. 1858 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 87 Serfage was extinguished, and an influential class of yeomanry... arose. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 6/1 The political serfage of long generations. 1903 COLLINS in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvii. 601 10 Denmark they [the peasants] were obliged to have recourse to the practice of commendation, which ended... in a widespread system of serfage.

2. The body of serfs collectively, the serf-class.

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 34 The wretched serfage who were drived into the field.

Serfdom (sɜ:fɪdɒm). [f. SERF + -DOM.] The state or condition of a serf, bondage.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *H. Powers's Grk. Slave* to Break up ere long The serfdom of this world! 1856 FROUFE *Hist. Eng.* I. 13 Thus serfdom had merged into free servitude. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 4 Dec. (1876) 90 The present Emperor of Russia... has insisted upon the abolition of serfdom in that empire. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III, The Tories were far from being all agreeable... to the do- 12 las.

away by the Act which declared the colliers 'in that part of Great Britain called Scotland' free from the servile yoke under which for several centuries they had groined.

b. *fig.*

1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) III. 470 His soul is full of meanness and serfdom—the best elements in him are enslaved. 1876 MELLOR *Priesthood* II. At length the laity sank into the most abject spiritual serfdom.

Serfe, **serfi**, obs. forms of SERVE v. 1

Serfhood (sɜ:fɦud). [f. SERF + -HOOD.] The collective body of serfs.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 550 The Serfhood of Russia is a remarkable feature in her constitution. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 266 While knighthood had its St. George, serfhood had its St. Nicholas.

Serfice, obs. form of SERVICE.

Serfish (sɜ:fɪʃ), a. [f. SERF + -ISH 1.] Having the (debasement) qualities of one in a servile condition; characteristic of a serf. Hence *Serfishness*.

1879 *Echo* 18 Apr. 1/4 The negroes, either through serfish instincts, from intimidation, or from a not unfounded belief that their interests are identical, are voting with their old

[of Mackinnon].

Serfism, *rare*. [f. SERF + -ISM.] The state of things characterized by the existence of serfs.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 592 No man... can possibly sympathise with despotism, serfism, and that enormous stretch of feudal power which is given to a privileged class.

Serfship (sɜ:fɪʃp). [f. SERF + -SHIP.] Serfdom.

1830 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* II. 446 In those countries where serfship exists—in Russia, for instance. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schnt.* xiv. 305 note, [Scotch colliers.] Their slavery seems not to have been derived from the ancient times of general serfship, but to have been derived... tively mod

Sergar

Sergans, **gantz**, **ganz**, obs. pl. ff. SERGEANT.

Serge (sɜ:dʒ). Forms: 4-6, 8 sarge, 6 surge, 7 searge, sierge, serge, scharge, 6- serge. [a. OF. *serge*, *sarge* (mod. F. *serge*) = Pr. *serga*, *sargua*, Pg., Catal. *sarja*, Sp. *sarga*, Rumanian *sărică* = popular L. *sărica* = class. L. *sērica* (lana) = see SERIC a. and SILK. From Fr. the word has passed into all the Tent. laogs.: G. *sarsche*, *serge*, Dn. *sargie*, Da. *sars*, *sarge*, Sw. *sars*.

The material originally designated by the name must have been silk, though there is no evidence of this in the early English (and app. not in the Rumanian) uses of the word. But names of textile fabrics often come to be applied to materials cheaper and coarser than those which they originally designated.]

1. A woollen fabric, the nature of which has probably differed considerably at different periods. Before the 16th c. it is mentioned chiefly as material for hangings, bed-covers, and the like; afterwards it is often referred to as worn by the poorer classes (both men and women), perh. rather on account of its durability than of its price, which seems not to have been extremely low. The name now denotes a very durable twilled cloth of worsted, or with the warp of worsted and the woof of wool, extensively used for clothing and for other purposes.

Certain imported varieties were formerly known by French designations indicating the place of manufacture, as *serge de Ghent*, s. de Nîmes, s. de Roubaix, s. de Shaloon,

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* s. T. 1710 The Citee large, Hanged with clooth of gold, and nat with sarge. 1491 *Acta Domin. Concil.* (1839) 228/2, xxij coverings of heddis of sarge, price x li. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. viii. 8 Som peeces of a white sarge or blanket. 1620 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. XII. 339 Searges Double and Single. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* 14 Where one is ready to take his rise out of Sierge into Sattin, out of Parsonage... into a Deannie. 1648 in *Magrath Flemings Oxf.* (O.H.S.) I. 391 For 8 y.a. & halfe of serge de roan for sute. .02 11 00. 1649 J. MASTER in *Archæol. Cant.* XV. 182 For 3 y.a. 3 quar. of serge de shaloon at 6 y. yard. 1683 *Repr. Advantages Manuf. Woollen-cloth* 4 That sort of Serges called Stirling Serge, 1614 s. Mixt Searges, Cloth-Searges, and these called in France Serge de Nîmes. 1695 MONTREUX *tr. St. Olon's Morocco* 138 Serges de Nîmes, Fustians and Dimities of Montpellier. 1. Stuff, manufac

Manner of s. 7 Fleece III. 576 The Dune and Rother, who have won The serge and kersie to their blanching streams. 1835 LATTON *Rienzi* I. 1, The long loose gown and the plain tunic, both of dark-grey serge. 1861 *Our Engl. Home* 174 The walls [of a bedroom, temp. Q. Eliz.] were hung with say, or the scarlet serge of Ghent. 1882 MISS BRAOON *Alt. Royal* II. x. 221 Mopsy and Dopsy were dressed in home-made gowns of dark brown serge. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 443 There are a great many varieties of cloth known as Serge, viz. French Flannel Serge... the Serge de Herri... Whitney Serges... and Pompadour Flannel Serges. 1888 [see many blue Navy 6].

b. A garment made of serge.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warrs Louie C.* II. 93 They slewe two of the watch, hauing gotten for their paines, three cloaks, one Cushin and a Sarge. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 43 Many of them tore off their serges and cast them senselessly recklessly overboard. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 6/6 'Serges'—as the loose-fitting jacket is termed in the [police] force.

c. *transf. and fig.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rea.* II. ii. I wonder at nothing more than our gentlemen-usurers that will suffer a piece of serge, or perphetiana, to come into the presence. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 320 Let your black Serge pore oo Books, it is not for Scarlet Boyes, to task themselves to such serious spendings of their time.

¶ 2. Used to translate L. *sagum*, in Vulg. with the sense of curtain. Cf. SAY sb. 2.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvi. 8 The lengthe of the too sarge measure

... ianner of serge, used for linings of coats, and formerly for mantles. Also † *serge du soy* (= Fr. *serge de soie*).

1844 *Ladies' Handbk. Haberdashery* 15 Serge... is of various colors and qualities; it is known by its being a stout silk with a very fine twill. 1853 PERKINS *Haberdashery* (ed. 8) 122 Serge is a stout twilled silk... usually sold for lining the skirts, cuffs, and padded parts of coats. 1876 PLANCHÉ *Cycl. Costume* I. 50 A silken stuff called 'serge-dusoy' was used in the last century for coats by the commonalty.

4. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Made of serge.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* I. iv. He in the uneven beard and serge cloak. 1885 *Rec. Scott. Cloth Manuf.* *Wool Mills* (S.H.S.) 1205 Ane searge justcoat. 1690 CHILDS *Disc. Trade* (1693) 10 Let us ask... whether gentlewomen in those days would not esteem themselves well clothed in a Serge gown, which a chamber maid now will be ashamed to be seen in. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xiv, A serge covering... concealed the contents of the basket. 1880 'OUIOA' *Moths* I. 60 A white serge frock.

humorous. 1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. vii. 27 Ah thou Say, thou Surge, nay thou Buckram Lord.

5. *Comb.*, as *serge-cloth*, *clothing*, *maker*, *manufactory*, *market*, *weaver*. Also † *serge-wale*, † a striped serge (see WALE sb.).

c 1430 *Lydc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 201 Lych a 'seerge-cloth hire nekke is cleane. 1829 LAMB *Let. to Gillman* 30 Nov. A fall in serge cloth was expected. 1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4377/4 William Crooke... 'Serge-Clothier. 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2420/4 Richard Richardsoo... had a Box of 'Serge Makers Paper sent by his Wagoner. 1822 LYONS *Magna Brit.* VI. Devonsh. p. cccii. At Honiton there is only one serge-maker. 1742 *De Fe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 310 Here we see the first of the 'Serge-manufacture of Devonshire. 1814 324 The 'Serge-market held here every Week. 1682 *London Gaz.* No. 1762/4 Stolen... several Pieces of Rich Silk Druggets, 'Serge-Wale, Thred Druggets. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3920/4 Tho. Noble... a 'Serge-Weaver by Trade.

Sergs: see CIEROE, SEARGE v., SEARCH sb. 1 and v.

Sergeancy, **serjeancy** (sɜ:dʒənsi). [a. AF. *sergeantie*, graphic variant of *sergeantie* SERGEANTY. In later use a new formation on SERGEANT + -CY.]

† 1. The body of sergeants in a country, the sergeant-class. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1339f 191, Pe seriantz [v. z. sargeant] & þe archers, & opere noble arbalusters. 1338 *Chron.* (1723) 83 Knyght & sergieant als how mykelle þei helde.

† 2. The district or province held by or under the government of a sergeant. *Obs.*

1371 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 306/1, Touz les Hundrez... Serjancies & Franchises. 1464 *Ibid.* V. 547/2 Eny Graunte... to be had... of the Sergeantie withynne our Counties of Not & Berk.

† 3. = SERGEANTY I. *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Paralt.* 21 *Grand sergeancy*, is where a man holdeth his lands or tenements... by doing some special service to the king in person. *Ibid.* *Petite Sergeancy*, is where a man holdeth his land of the king, paying

be a means of assisting you to get light in these particulars.
 a. 1797 H. HOWARD in 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. 454/1
 John Hely Hutchinson, Prime Serj^t at law, y^e vainest man
 alive, set his heart upon y^e place. c. 1799 SIR L. PANSONS
 in *Charlemont MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1894) II. 404
 ...—lord Car
 The prime
 AN NELSON

Funeral 31 Prime Sergeant.

d. Common Sergeant (at Law). A judicial officer appointed by the Corporation of London as an assistant to the Recorder.

[1493 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 47 Le. Commune Sergeant de ley, qui autrement est dit 'Commune Countour'.] 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 64 It was proclaimed openly with the lungs cheffe & two houlders & two muscettes

all Inventories and Accounts of freemen's estates. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 292/2 Common Sergeant, an officer, who attends the lord mayor on court days. 1844 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. (1862) 366 So high judicial functionaries as the Recorder of London and the Common Sergeant are elected. 1861 [see COUNTEUR 2]. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 12/4 The three City Judges (the Recorder, the Common Sergeant, and Mr. Commissioner Kerr). 1890 *Ibid.* 28 Apr. 12/6 The Common Sergeant sentenced the prisoner to two years' hard labour.

7. (Now commonly written sergeant; in some uses serjeant appears to be officially adopted.) In the titles of certain officers of the Royal Household. a. The head of a specified department, as *serjeant of the cellar*, of the *saucery*, of the *vestry*. † Also *s. of the bears*, a bearward; *s. of the minstrels*; *s. of the surgeons*, of the *trumpets* = sergeant-surgeon, sergeant-trumpeter.

1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 192/1 William Pecke Clerke of our Spicerye, Ric^d Ludlowe Serjeant of our Seler. *Ibid.*, Robert Broune Serjeant of our Saucery. *Ibid.* Serjeant of our Chaudelerie. 1464 [see MASONRY A. 31. 1256 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 140 The Serjeant of the bake-house. *Ibid.* 141 The Serjeant of the chandry. The Serjeant of the ewry. *Ibid.* 142 The Serjeant of the larder. *Ibid.* 143 The Serjeant of the squillery. *Ibid.* 169 Serjeant of the Almystrills. 1539 *Cromwell Let.* 24 Apr. in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1733) I. ii. 272 Jnynges, Serjeant to your Graces Pastory House. 1541 in *Vicary's Anal.* (1888) App. ii. 109 Thomas Sperin and his son sergientes of the beres. 1561 *Vicary's Anal.* (1888) App. vi. 137, 1 Thomas Vicars, Seriente of the Suriantes unto our salde souveraigne ladie the quenes maiestie. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. xiv. (ed. 23) 220-2 The Serjeant of the King's Wood-Yard. The Serjeant of the Ewry. The Serjeant of the Larder. *Ibid.* ii. xvii. 534 H. Parker, Esq^r Serj. of the Vestry. 1712 *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 2 The Sergeants of the Trumpets.

b. Prefixed appositively to certain designations of office, as *serjeant-cater*, *farrier* (-ferrouir), *footman*, *painter*, *plumber*, *porter*, *squiller*, *surgeon* († *chirurgion*), *tailor*, *trumpet*, *trumpeter*. Many other similar designations, adopted from Anglo-French, and not proved to have been used in English, will be found in F. Tate, *Household Ord. Edw. II*, 1601 (new ed. 1876).

1614 *GENTLEMAN ENGL. Way to Wealth* 25 His Maiesties Seriant Cater. c. 1529 *SKELTON Dyners Balloys* Wks. 1843 I. 24 Haulc in sergiant fawour hore hore beyhnde is bare. 1710 J. L xx. (ed. 23) 549 Serjeant.

1709 May 7/3 'Sergeant-footman' Boswell. 1749 in *Kempe's MSS.* (1836) 81 To Anthony Toto, 'sergente payntor, in reward for his paynes taking.' in drawing of patrons for the masks 208. 1770 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5818/3 His Majesty's Serjeant-Painter. 1887 *PATER Imag. Portr.* 146 The serjeant-painter and ... conventional performers. The Kynges 'ser' ... Cr. Acts. 58 The Serjeant. ... BIER Counsel n. to caste in his presence a Leaden Medal. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 132/2 John Stok 'Sergeant porter of oure Gate. 1770 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. xix. (ed. 23) 545 To the Serjeant Porter. 1821 *Scott Kenilw. xv.* One of the serjeant porters told them they could not at present enter. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanack* 87 Serjeant State Porter. a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 81 He rescavehe... all the plates of penutry by the pourveyance of the 'sergeant-squyler'. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. xix. (ed. 23) 545 'Serjeant skinner. 1663 J. H... *Ibid.* F... (ed. 23) 545 Vicary, late 'Sergeant' 1749 *FIELDING Tom King.* 1832 *Land. G.* to His Majesty 1901

Surgeon, Lord Lister. 1840 *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV in Priory Purse Exp. Eliz. York.* etc. (1830) 155 George Lukfyn 'Sergeant tallour of the grete Warderohe of the Kynges. 1588 *DELONY in Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 391 The 'Sergeant trumpet with his mace, and nyne with trumpets after him, Bare headed went before her grace. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4416/4 Her Majesty has appointed John Shore, Esq^r; Serjeant-Trumpet of Great Britain. 1863 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. III. 164 'Sergeant trumpeter. 1700 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 413 Gervas Price esq^r, serjeant trumpeter to his majestie, died lately. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanack* 87 Serjeant Trumpeter.

8. In the titles of certain inferior officers employed by the Corporation of the City of London, and by other municipal bodies. 1423 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 43 per schall no heestys be pynnyd at the comen pyrfold by the comen seriant. 1672 *Cave Prim. Chor.* iii. v. 359 Satan as the Common Serjeant and Jaylor scided upon them. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. xiv. (ed. 23) ... Serjeant ... of Mace ... TAKER 2 g].

longing to the lord-mayor...are...the three serjeant carvers; three serjeants of the chamber; a serjeant of the channel [etc.]. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* iv. 2345 [At Lincoln.] Four Serjeants of the Key or Bailiffs. *Ibid.* ii. 998 (Hastings) The Mayor's Serjeant...serves process; attends the corporation meetings with a mace; and is sworn in as a constable. The Common Serjeant, who is also a serjeant at mace... has the same salary and clothing as the mayor's serjeant.

b. *Sergeant at († the) mace*, † of (the) mace: an inferior executive officer (cf. sense 4), carrying a mace as a badge of office.

c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 64 The king...followed fast one by tras, Withe many Serjeant of mace. *Ibid.* 498 Pe lordes helyue hom to list ledies With many seriant of mace, as was pe manere. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/1 Ceriawnt of mace, ap-paritor. 1474 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 103/1 Henry Neuton, oon of the Sergeants at Mace of Robert Billesdon, oon of the Shirreffs of the Cite of London. 1520 *Sol. Cases Star Chamb.* (Selden) II. 70 The meyer...sent oon John Yong serjeant at the mace within the seid Towne to the seid Priour. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 43 For arrest of Robert Taylor sergant of mayse. 1680 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 506 If the Sergeants-at-Mace shall neglect their duty in not summoning every member of the Council [etc.]. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5394/4 Cesar Grist, Serjeant at Mace to the Bailiffs of the Corporation of Welsh Poole. 1761 in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 369 The serjeants at mace for the city to arrest for debt in the Borough. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 292 Sergeants of the mace of an inferior kind. 1835 [see 8]. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanack* 178 [Lord Mayor's Court.] Serjeant at Mace.

transf. 1745 P. THOMAS *Tril. Anson's Voy.* 211 A hundred Soldiers...follow'd with a hundred Serjeants at Mace. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1803 V. 356 He appears to be nothing more than a chief of bombards, serjeants at mace, catch-poles, jailers and hangmen.

c. Sc. An officer of a guild. Obs. 1557 *Baxter's St. Andrews* (1903) 10, viiid to thomas denster, yair schargant.

9. *Mil.* (Now always written sergeant.) In modern use, a non-commissioned officer of the grade above that of corporal. In the 16th c. the title, more explicitly † *sergeant of a band* [= F. *sergent de bande*], appears, like many other military titles, to have indicated a much higher rank than in later times. See also COLOUR-SERGEANT, DRILL-sergeant, RECRUITING-sergeant, SERGEANT-MAJOR.

1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scot.* H. v. h, Sergeantes of the band to the forward. 1579 *DIGGES Stratist.* 86 This Serjeant ought perfitly by memorie to know every Souldiour within the Bande. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Brief Disc.* War 26 The least Serjeant of a Band, being a naturall Spaniard, will seeme to command the greatest man of qualitie of anie other Nation. 1593 *SUTCLIFFE Pract. & Law Arnis* 61 The officers of companies, namely lieutenants, ensignes, sergents, corporals, are chosen by the capitaines of companies. 1624 W. G. *Count Mansfield's Direct.* Warre 11 If all the three foie-named Officers [Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign] be out of the way by any accident, then the eldest Serjeant is to command the Company as next in place. 1690 *MACKENZIE Siege Londonderry* 474 Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and private Men 2d. per diem each, besides Bread. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 87 P. 1 The Epistle is from one Serjeant Hall of the Foot-Guards. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xi, All disputed-points were settled by the serjeant of marines with a party, who divided their antagonists from the Jews. 1898 *STEVENS With Kitchener to Khartum* 274 'Fall out, sergeant, you're wounded,' said the subaltern of his troop.

b. Prefixed appositively to various designations of offices in which sergeants are employed, as *sergeant armourer*, *bugler*, *clerk*, *compounder*, *cook*, *drummer*, *farrier*, *instructor*, *master tailor*, *saddler*, *schoolmaster*, *tailor*, *trumpeter*.

1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurr. Desp.* (1838) VI. 308 'Sergeant armouers and serjeant saddlers' implements. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanack* 220 'Sergt. Bugler. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 225/1 It changes the title of the brigade sergeant-major to that of 'sergeant-clerk. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanack* 220 'Sergeant-cook. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 1/2 A 'sergeant-drummer in each battalion of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* 'Sergeant instructor. 1865 *Army Clothing Warrant* 30 The 'Sergeant Master Tailor. 1837 *King's Regul. Army* 239 The 'Sergeant-Schoolmasters. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 4/2 The Secretary of State...is causing inquiries to be made on the feasibility of having officers' uniforms made by the 'sergeant-tailors of their regiments.

10. (Now always written sergeant.) A police officer, of higher rank than a simple constable; in Great Britain ranking next below an inspector.

1839 *HOOO Lost Hair* 30 Oh serjeant McFarlane! you have not come across my poor little boy, have you, in your beat? 1856 A. WYNTER *Curios. Civili.* 469 The force consists of three inspectors, nine sergeants, and a body of police termed 'plain-clothes men'.

11. Comb. Sergeant Baker *Australian*, a fish of New South Wales, *Aulopus purpurissatus*; † *sergeant corn* Sc., † some feudal impost paid in corn; *sergeant-fish* U.S., a name applied to various fishes having marks like the stripes on the sleeve of a sergeant's uniform, esp. *Elaeate canada*; † *sergeant-loaf*, some kind of bread; † *serjeant's ring*, one of the rings which a newly appointed serjeant-at-law was required by custom to present to various persons of high rank or official position.

1882 *TENISON-WOODS Fish N. S. Wales* 62 The 'Sergeant Baker name. ... jant of that name. ... The name

'Sergeant-fish' refers to its peculiar coloration, several stripes of brown and gray being visible on the sides of the body. 1341 *Secretum Abb. Glastonie* (MS. Wood empt. 1) If 146 h, Unum paem uocabat Priketlof, et alterum paem uocabat Bastardiof et tercium paem uocabat 'seriantlof de Panetria predicti abbas. 1690 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2613/4 They offered to sell or pawn... one Gold 'Sergeants Ring, and one pair of Gold Lockets.

† *Sergeant, a. Obs. rare*-. [Back-formation from SERGEANTY.] In grand, petit serjeant, said of a tenure by grand or petit serjeanty respectively. 1573 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* II. 1771 Many helde their landes... By tenure grand-seriente... Some by petit-seriant.

† *Sergeant, v. Obs.*-. [a. OF. *sergent*, f. *sergent* SERGEANT sb.] intr. To act as a sergeant. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* iv. xxi. (1869) 187 After bat bat pe matere is... ordeyned, per after j shal sergaunte [orig. *use de ma commission*] and werche diuerseliche.

† *Sergeantess. Obs.*-. [f. SERGEANT sb. + -ESS.] A female sergeant.

1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* iv. xix. (1869) 185 And for oure mootiere pou ar and oure sergaunte we senden bee and comitte bee bat pou go bi alle houses, and [etc.].

† *Sergeant-general. Obs.* [f. SERGEANT sb. + GENERAL a.] = SERGEANT-MAJOR 1 b. (In the later examples *sergeant-general of battle*, as a title of high rank in certain foreign armies.) 1579 *DIGGES Stratist.* 93 To sende his serjeant to the Serjeant general. 1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2003/3 Being a Serjeant-General of Batalla in the Service of his Catholic Majesty. 1693 *Memo. Count Tschely* iv. 55 The Prince of Auguste of Hanover, Serjeant General of Battle.

Sergeant-major. [f. SERGEANT sb. + MAJOR a.; in Fr. *sergent-major*.] † 1. In the 16-17th c., a military title variously applied to officers widely differing in rank and function: a. A field officer, one in each regiment, next in rank to the lieutenant-colonel, and corresponding partly to the 'major', partly to the 'adjutant', of the modern army.

Ordinarily referred to as superior to the captains, but in many instances a 'captain' is said to be also 'sergeant-major'.

1573 *WHITHORNE Briefe Tables* H. jh, Maister of the Campe, or Sergeant Maier, or Capitaine. 1591 SIR J. SMYTHE *Instr. Milit.* (1595) 36 The Sergeant Major must command all the Captaines or their Lieutenants. 1598 *DARRET Theor. Warres* II. i. 15 Every Regiment hath this Sergeant Major. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. v. He might have heene Serjeant-Maier, if not Lieutenant-Coronnell to the regiment. 1604 E. GRIMSTON *Siege Ostend* 20 An English Capitaine who was also Sargent Major. 1624 W. G. *Count Mansfield's Direct.* Warre 13 The eldest Sergeant...is also to fetch the Word from the Sergeant Major of the Regiment. 1633 *Sued. Intelligencer* iv. 127 The Sergeant-Major over these 5 companies, was Capitaoe Thomas Grove, who now commanded them. 1642 (Title) A List of the Names of the severall Colonells...with the Lieutenant Colonells, Serjeant Majors, and Capitaines and Lieutenants appointed by the Committee, for the ordering of the Militia of this Hon. ourable City of London. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm. for Rais. Forces* 22 Dec. 7 Serjeant-Major of the sayd Regiment. 1683 *TURNER Pallas Armata* xi. 225 The Swedes of a long time allowed him [sc. the Major] no company, yet allowed him the command over Captains, but it is now many years ago since they were permitted to have companies; hence perhaps it is that when they have no companies, they may be called Serjeant-Majors, as when they have companies, the Germans call them Captain-Majors, but the English use frequently the words of Serjeant Major and Serjeant-Major General, none of them is used either by German, Swede, or Dane. 1704 *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2).

† 2. A general officer, corresponding to the modern major-general. Also *sergeant-major major*, *sergeant-major general. Obs.*

1592 SIR J. SMYTHE *Instr. Milit.* (1595) 60 If a Lord Marshall or a Sergeant Major Major, haue...10000 or more or fewer piquers to reduce into one bodie of squadron, hee may [etc.]. c. 1595 *MYNARD Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 14 We buried Capitaine Arnolde Baskerville, our serjeant-major generall. 1599 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Let.* (Camden) 38 Sir Ferdinand Gorge is named to be Serjeant Major of the army in Ireland. 1625 G. M. *Souldier's Accid.* 62 The Serjeant-Major of the Horse, which in some discipline is called the Commissary-general. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xvii. 222 The Sergeant Major, being the second Commander to Don Iohn. 1642 *List Army Earl Essex* 1 His Excellencie Robert Earle of Essex, Capt. General. Sir Iohn Merrick, Serjeant Major General, and President of the Council of Warre. 1644 *SVOSKOS Diary* (Camden) 50 Lord Wentworth was Serjeant Major of the Horse. 1646 *EARL MONM. tr. Biendi's Civil Warres* viii. 147 [Richard III] Went himself in Person in the head of his Army...executing Himselfe the duty of a Sergeant Major. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vii. § 26 Philip Skippoon...was now made sergeant-major-general of the army by the absolute power of the two houses.

2. A non-commissioned officer of the highest grade. The regimental sergeant-major (who is, strictly speaking, not a 'non-commissioned officer', but a 'warrant officer', is an assistant to the adjutant. There is also a sergeant-major belonging to each squadron of cavalry and each battery of artillery.

1802 *JANES Milit. Dict.* s.v., In most regiments the serjeant-major, under the direction of the adjutant, is directed to drill every young officer who comes into the regiment. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xxiv, Claverhouse...called for his serjeant-major. 1837 *King's Regul. Army* 170 The Troop Serjeant-Majors...The Regimental Serjeant-Major.

transf. 1897 *Daily News* 15 June 3/4 They were members of the Salvation Army, one of them, a woman, describing herself as the serjeant-major.

3. An American fish, the cow-pilot, *Pomacentrus saxatilis*.

32 *Glyphidodon saxatilis*, 1825 LADY BRASSEY The white 'serjeant-majors' as they are called, because of their many stripes.

Hence **Sergeant-majorship**. 1692 *Athenaeum* 1 Oct. 445/2 (c. 1630) The king gave him [Faber] another company vacant by death, again permitting his retention of the sergeant-majorship.

† **Sergeantry, serjeantry**. *Obs.* Also 5 *sergaurtry*, *seriauntrie*, *-rye*, *seryauntrie*, 7 *Sc. serjandrie*. [a. OF. *sergenterie* (cf. Anglo-L. *sergentaria*, c. 1200 in *Rot. Chart.*, ed. 1837, p. 56/2), f. *sergent*: see **SERGEANT** and **ERY**.]

1. = **SERGEANT** 1. c. 1400 *Brut* 2. 242, Y 32de vp, Sir, now vnto 30w my homage, for ham alle hat holden by seriantury (1480 Caxton *Seruant*), 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Serivelsby*, This manor is held by grand serjantry. *Ibid.* s. v. *Pitchley, Northamp.* The ancient lords of this manor held it of the King by petit serjantry, i. e. to furnish dogs, at their own cost, to destroy the wolves, foxes, polecats, and other vermin, in the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Oxford, Essex, and Bucks. 1795 *BURKE Abridgm. Eng. Hist. Wks.* 1842

white owls. 1830 *JAMES Daruley* vii, 'to hold his land by sergentry, as it had been held by Lord Fitzbernard.

2. The office of sergent or serjeant.

1425 *Lyoc. De Guil. Piler*, 1621 [Tribulation 109.] And thus wysyn myn Sergentry, I kan werke dyuersly; Wherefore I rede be war of me, For I anon shal smyte the. 1669 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) vii. 523/2 All and hail the office of Serjandrie of the lands & Lordship of Methven.

3. *nonce-ut*. Skill as a serjeant-at-law. 1830 *Lane Album Verses*, In *Autograph Bk. Mrs. Serjeant* W. . . These should most cases in your book, and vie to show their reading and their Serjantry.

Sergeantship, serjeantship (sārdžant-ship). [f. **SERGEANT**, **SERJEANT** sb. + **SHIP**.] The office of a sergent or a serjeant, in various senses. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt. V*, 197/2 Theyre Fees of Serjauntship atte armes, 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.*, c. 33 11 The offices of Serjauntshippe of the Pece and [etc.]. 1584 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 436 The office of Serjauntship. 1845 *Hone Every-day Bk.* l. 157 His serjauntship being denoted by the *Coif*. 1909 *Encyc. Rev.* xviii. 71 The persons they thought of appointing to serjeantship or corporalship.

Sergeanty, serjeanty (sārdženti). *Hist. Forms*: a. 5-7 *sergeantie* (5 *sergeantie*), 6 *sergeantie*, *sergentie*, 7- *sergeanty*. B. 4-5 *serjauntye*, 5 *serjantie*, (*pl. serjaunteez*), 7 *seriantie*, *serleanty*, *serjeantie*, 7- *serjeanty*. [a. OF. *serjantie*, *sergentie*, f. *serjant*, *sergent*: see **SERGEANT** sb. and **-Y**.] (The usual spelling is now *serjeanty*.)

1. A form of ferial tenure on condition of rendering some specified personal service to the king. 1467 *Rolls of Parlt. V*, 595/2 The rent of the Sergeantie, and of the small parcell of Serjaunte of oure Countee of Notyng' and Derb'. 1468 *Ibid.* 605/2 Other termes to us of Serjanties or otherwise. 1477 *Ibid.* vi. 1717/1 Smale parcells of Serjantie in diuers parcells, . . . the Roodes of Serjantie. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* l. 464 Baldwin Le Petour . . . held certayne lands, by Sergeanty. 1643 *BAKER Chron. Rich. II* 1 John Wiltshire Chiren of London, by reason of a Moyette of the Manour of Heydon, holden in Sergeantie, claimed to hold a towrell for the King to wipe when he went to meat. 1880 *HARTING Extinct Brit. Anim.* 1. 82 Several grants of land, held by the serjeanty of keeping, boar-hounds. 1906 *Athenaeum* 18 Sept. 269/1 A little criticism is perhaps invited by the interesting list of serjeanties with which the volume closes.

b. Distinguished as *grand* and *petit* (or *petty*) *serjeanty*.

In their AF. form, these terms occur in the 13th c. According to *Britton* (c. 1292), *grand serjeanty* obliges the tenant to a service 'touching the defence of the country', such as acting as marshal, putting an army in the field, or finding a horseman and his equipment for the army, while *petit serjeanty* binds him to a service 'amounting to half a mark or less', such as carrying to the king a bag, a brooch, an anow, or a bow without string, etc. Later writers give more or less differing accounts: see *quots.* The Latin of Magna Carta (1215) has *occasione parvarum sergantarum* (v. t. *parva sergantarum*). (b) 1449 *Rolls of Parlt. V*, 167/2 His Ancestres . . . have holden . . . the Manoir . . . by Grante Sergeantie. 1523 [see (b) below]. 1565 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 154 Every grand Seriaunty is a tenure in chief, being of none but of the King, to doe vnto him a more speciall service whatsoever by the person of a man, as to beare his Banner or Lance, to lead his horse, to carry the sword before him at

by a pretty odd Jocular II. v. 73 Soch was

other officer at his coronation. 118 The office of High to the manor of Hinckley and serjeanty. 1875 *SPENCER* offices) had become . . . hereditary grand serjeanties. (b) 1543 *FITZGER. Surv.* 12 And all these tenants maye holde their landes by dyvers tenures, as by, grant ser-

gentie, petite sergantie, franke almoigne. 1544 *ir. Littleton's Tenures* 37 b, Tenure by Petite sergantie. 1516 *BULLOKER Eng. Expt.*, *Petite Sergantie*, a tenure of lands, holden of the king, by yielding to him, a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, or such like service. 1875 *DICKE Real Prop.* i. (1876) 49 When land was held of the king not by military service, but ing or a an a serjanty.

† 2. 'Sergeants' or squires collectively. *Obs.* c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Waice* (Rolls) 15793 Alle armed men, . . . Wyhouthe fomen & seriantie (v. s. sargeantie).

† **Sergelim**. *Obs.* Also 6 *zernelnie*, 6-7 *zernelnie*, 7 *schirgelim*, *sergellim*. [a. Pg. *sergelim*, *zirgelim*, a. Arab. جرجل *fuljul*, also جرجل *fuljul*.] = **SESAMUM**.

1528 *HICKOCK tr. C. Frederick's Voy.* 22 b, Mirabolany long Pepper, Oyle of Zernelnie. 1698 *PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* xx. 374 Mixt . . . of Blood. *Ibid.* 322 c *maica* l. 126 The Root freckles or spots.

Sergend, *-ent*, *obs. forms of SERGEANT*.

Sergette (sārdžet). [a. F. *sergette*, dim. of *serge*.] See *quot.* 1868 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Sergette*, a thin and slight *serge*.

Sergiant, *-iant*, *-iaunt* (e, *sergond*, *-ont* (e), *obs. ff. SERGEANT*.

Sergre (i) *ant*: see **SEGREANT Her.**

Seri, variant of **SIRIH**.

1864 *D'ALMEIDA Life in Java* II. 104 Chewing tobacco betel, and seri leaf.

Seri, *obs. form of SORRY*.

Serial (sī'riāl), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *serialis*, f. *seri*-is: see **SERIES** and **-AL**. Cf. F. *sériat* (1861), *sériat* (1874).] A. *adj.* Belonging to, forming part of, or consisting of a series; taking place or occurring in a regular succession.

1854 *Fairholt's Dict. Terms Art s. v.*, Serial Pictures are of that order in which a story is carried on consecutively, such as the four seasons, the four ages, &c. 1855 *SPENCER* 31

b. *spec.* of the publication of a literary work, *esp.* a story, in successive instalments (as in a periodical magazine or newspaper).

Serial rights, rights attaching to the publication of a story in serial form.

1841 F. VESSEY *Decl. Eng. Lang.* 86 Serial publication. 1861 E. YATES *Black Sheep* xxxi, She . . . had set herself to read the serial story. 1874 *Athenaeum* 28 Feb. 293/1 After contributing to the newspapers and the magazines, [he] became a serial novelist. 1879 *10th Cent.* 997 *Century journals*, . . . instead of using an inferior article, will often purchase the 'serial right' as it is called, of stories which have already appeared elsewhere.

c. In scientific use; *esp.* applied to the disposition of the parts of an organism in a straight line or longitudinal succession.

Serial temperatures, temperatures taken at different successive depths between the bottom and the surface of water. 1855 T. WILLIAMS in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. ii. xvi. 405 The serial history of any given structural element of any given complex organ. 1897 A. GRAY *First Lect. Bot.* (1896) Gloss., *Serial*, or *Seriate*, in TOWNS. 1868 *SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1872) l. 16 They preserve a serial arrangement: their aggregation is little more than that of close linear succession. 1874 *HUMPHREY Myology* The transverse septa, a serial continuation of those in the tail, are directed from the median line above. 1874 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 10 Serial symmetry may be much less and much more developed than we find it to be in man. 1877 *THOMSON Voy. Challenger* I. 11 Taking bottom and serial temperatures. 1834 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 109 The serial arrangement of the elements of the cork perpendicular to the surface is always very regularly preserved. 1897 M. L. HUGHES *Mediterranean Fever* iii. 136 The qualitative alterations are both nodal and serial.

B. sb. A serial or periodical publication, *esp.* a novel published in serial (as opposed to book) form.

1846 *Athenaeum* 5 Dec. 1237/1 A fresh serial from the prolific pen of Dickens. 1859 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 25 Feb. 213/2 How valuable would be some of our serials with all their advertisements—*The Gentleman's Magazine*, for instance. 1832 A. W. WARD *Dickens* ii. 20 When the popularity of the serial was once established, it grew with extraordinary rapidity.

Attrib. 1872 *LOWELL Milton Wks.* 1890 IV. 59 A practised serial writer.

Hence **Serialist**, a writer of serials; **Seriality** (sī'ri-āl-iti), serial arrangement; **Serialization**, publication in serial form; **Serialize** v. *trans.*, (a) to publish in serial form; (b) to arrange in a series.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 594 The characters depicted by some of our later 'serialists'. 1855 *SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* iv. i. 500 The advance of the correspondence of itself necessitates a growing 'seriality in the psychological changes. 1892 *Author July* 49/1 It is desirable that authors should understand the difficulties with which 'serialization is surrounded. *Ibid.* 49/2 If a story is 'serialized' in England and is not serialized simultaneously in the States, the American copyright is of course seriously jeopardized. 1893 *Athenaeum* 11 Nov. 663/3 The serializing of fiction. 1907 W. JAMES *Pragmatism* v. 172 To frame some system of concepts mentally classified, serialized, or connected in some intellectual way.

Serial, variant of **SERIAL** a. *Obs.*

Serially (sī'ri-āl), *adv.* [f. **SERIAL** a. + **-LY**.] a. In a series, in series, in serial arrangement; b. in serial form, as a serial.

1854 OWEN in *Ort's Circ. Sci.*, *Org. Nat.* I. 223 A supplementary costal plate, serially homologous with the appendage to the proper pleuropophysis. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept. Small parties of the sparse artilleryists hurrying along behind the wall from gun to gun, firing progressively and serially. 1872 *Athenaeum* 1 June 631/1 However 'Middlemarch' may appear, it is clear that it has not been written, although published, serially. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 163 Round bordered pits, arranged in left-handed oblique series, with the inner apertures serially coalescent into long slits.

† **Serian**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. **SER-ES** + **-IAN**.] *Serian worm*, silkworm. (Cf. **SERAN**, **SERIC**.)

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. iii, No Serian worms . . . that with their thread Draw out their silken lives.

Seriant, *-ant*, *-antie*, etc.: see **SERGEANT**, **-Y**.

Seriary (sī'ri-ār), a. *rare*. [f. **SER-ES** + **-ARY**.] Cf. F. *sériar*, Sp. *seriar*.] Serial.

1900 *DENIKER Races of Man* 65 The characters called seriaty, to which we have recourse in order to compare man with animals which bear the closest resemblance to him.

Seriate (sī'ri-āt), a. Chiefly *Zool.* and *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *seriat-us*, f. **SERIES**.] Arranged or occurring in one or more series or rows.

1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 139 Tubercles small, . . . vertically seriate. 1857 [see **SERIAL** a. cl.] 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 137 Sedum acre, . . . leaves obscurely 6-seriate. 1874 T. HARDY *Fairf. Mud. Crowd* xxvi, The remainder was a mere question of time and natural seriate changes.

So **Seriated** a.; hence **Seriatelately** *adv.*, in series. 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 266 Disks seriatelately and reticulately budding. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Freshw. Alg.* 227 The gelatinous tubes or sheaths in which the cells are seriated are very obvious. 1874 *LEWES Probl. Life & Mind Ser.* i. l. 120 Vitality and Sensibility may be said to rest on seriated Change.

† **Seriatim** (sī'ri-āt-īm), *adv.* (and a.) [med. L., f. L. *seri*-is after *GRADATIM*, *LITERATIM*.] One after another, one by one in succession.

1680 C. HATTON *Corr. Camden* I. 225 Y^e judges did every one of them seriatim declare y^t that board was a proper place of judicature of state affairs. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. ii. § 60 (1740) 72 The Judges thought fit to give their judgments, *seriatim*, after solemn Argument had. 1815 KIRBY & ST. ENTOML. x. i. 303 If not content with taking them (*sc.* spiders) *seriatim* you should feel desirous of eating them by handfulls. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xv, Mr. and Mrs. Kenwigs thanked every lady and gentleman, *seriatim*, for the favour of their company. 1871 *SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. 343 This question subdivides into several questions, which we will consider *seriatim*.

b. as *adj.* Following one after the other. *rare*. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* x. 497 There are places where force would be lost by dividing it into two or three successive and *seriatim* sentences.

Seriation (sī'ri-āt-ī-ōn), [ad. mod. L. **seriationem*, f. *seri*-is: see **SERIES** and **-ATION**.] Succession in series, serial succession; formation of or into a series.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* iv. 30 Where there is no fear of enormity, there may be a secure seriation of supremacy. 1866 *OLINGEN Ann. Chem.* 47 The acids of these two series presented . . . a marked parallelism in their constitution, seriation, and properties. 1874 *LEWES Probl. Life & Mind Ser.* i. l. 144 The demonstration that thinking is seriation. 1877 *Athenaeum* 3 Sept. 299/1 In the seriation of the [chemical] elements certain gaps occur.

† **Seriatly**, *adv. Obs.* Also 5 *seriyatt*, *seriat*, 6 *seriyat*. [Partial anglicization of med. L. **SERIATIM**.] In succession, *seriatim*.

c. 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 273 Now I wyl fede 30w alle with angwellys mete, Wherefore to resceve it come forth seriatly. c. 1475 *Fartenay* 1836 *Tal* . . . Without tariying to wash ther handes went; After went to sitte ther seriatly. c. 1520 *BAKCLAY Jugurth* 37 b, To write of the besynesse and dedes of both the parties seriatly and dyscintly. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* 111. 200 We have receuyd Your Graces most gracious letters, the contents wherof we have seriatly redde.

Seriaun, *-auns*, *-aunt* (e, etc.): see **SERGEANT**.

Seriba, variant of **ZAINEBA**.

Seric (se'rik), a. *rare*. [ad. L. *sēric-us*, (1) belonging to the Seres, (2) of silk. neut. *sēricum* as sb., *silk*.] = Gr. *σινκεός* (neut. *σινκεός* *silk*), f. *Sīper*: see **SERES**.]

1. Chinese.

1842 *TUPPER Proverb. Philos.* Ser. ii. *Introd.*, Unclean meats as of the clean hang upon my Seric shambles. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 310 The pure cocoon of the serie berb [= tea].

2. Silken.

1886 *Edin. Rev.* July 155 The manufacture of seric stuffs. **Sericate** (se'rik-et), *Chem.* [f. **SERIC**-IC + **-ATE**.] A salt of sericic acid.

1843 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* *Org.* 1024 Sericate of oxide of ethule is a colourless mobile liquid.

Sericated, a. *rare*. [f. L. *sēricāt-us* (f. *sēric-un* *silk*: see **SERIC**) + **-ED**.] + Clothed in silk; also = **SERICEOUS**.

1621 in *COCKERAM*, 1860 *WORCESTER, Sericated* [sic]

Sericeo- (sī'ri-ō), used as comb. form of L. *sēricus* (see next) = silky and . . .

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 359/2 Ovaries sericeo-tomentose.

Sericeous (sī'ri-ō-s), a. *Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. L. *sēricus*, f. *sēric-un* *silk* (see **SERIC**): see **-EOUS**.] Silky, covered with silky down.

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora*. 15 *Sericous*, covered with a down of extremely fine texture. 1839 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 282 Hylæus... Lip lanceolate, little sericeous. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* 11. No. v. 236 Shining yellow sericeous down. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand*. iv. App. 376 The sericeous brand on the male.

Sericic (sēr'isik), *a. Chem.* [*f. L. sēric-um* silk (see *Seric*) + *-ic*.] = MYRISTIC.

1841 TURNER'S *Elem. Chem.*, Org. 1083 Sericic Acid. Syn. Myristic Acid. Discovered by Playfair.

Sericiculture (sēr'isikultūr, -tūr), [*ad. F. sēriciculture, f. L. sēric-um* (see *SERIC*) + *cultūra* CULTURE.] = SERICULTURE. Hence *Sericiculturist*.

1802 CROOKES tr. *Wagner's Man. Chem. Technol.* 203 Sericulture.—Varieties of Silkworms. *Ibid.* 204 Sericulturists become sufficiently adepts. to be able to select a sufficient number of cocoons of each sex.

Sericin (sēr'isin). *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [Formed as *SERICIC* + *-in*.]

1. = MYRISTIC.

1841 TURNER'S *Elem. Chem.*, Org. 1083 Sericate of oxide of glyceric (sericine or myristine).

2. The glutinous constituent of silk.

1868 BLOXAM *Chem.* § 446. 1886 tr. *Benedikt's Chem. Coal-tar Colours* 39 Both fibroine and sericine (silk-glue) consist of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen.

Sericipary (sēr'isip'ari), *a. rare*. [*f. L. sēric-um* silk + *-par-us* (PAROUS) + *-y*.] Producing silk. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 350/3 A double apparatus... situated on either side of the intestinal canal, and below it, called the sericipary gland.

Sericite (sēr'isit), *Min.* [*ad. G. sericit* (1852), *f. L. sēric-um* silk; see *SERIC* and *-ite* 2 b.] A fibrous variety of muscovite.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 223 Sericite of K. List, is regarded by him as near Damourite. 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 23 Sericite, a green mineral, of silky lustre.

b. attrib. = SERICITIC.

1879 RUTLEY *Study of Rocks* 206 *Sericite-Schist*.—This is a schistose rock closely allied to the porphyroids, and consists of sericite, fragments of quartz [etc.]. 1884 *Nature* 13 Nov. 35/1 Sericite mica.

Hence **Sericitic** (sēr'isit'ik), *a.*, containing or having the character of sericite; **Sericitization**, the production of a sericitic character.

1844 *Nature* 13 Nov. 34/1 A slight development of sericite mica. 1893 *GEIKIE Text-Book, Geol.* iv. viii. ii. (ed. 3) 617 Where the silky unctuous sericite has been developed from orthoclase (sericitization).

† **Sericon**. *Alch. Obs.* [*a. med. L. sericon* (indeclinable).]

In *Turke Philosophorum alterum exemplar*, printed in *Artis Auriferæ quæ Chemiam vocant volumen primum* (Basileæ 1593) 138, 'sericon' is mentioned (in connexion with 'magnesia' see *MAGNESIA* 1) as 'a composition which is called by ten names, and which is one of the ingredients in the ferment of gold.' That the word originally stood for some real chemical substance is not improbable, but its proper meaning and etymology (perh. Arabic? cf. *Zincum*) are obscure. There is no ground for identifying it with mod. *L. sericum* (prob. merely a use of *L. sericum* silk) cited by writers of the 18th c. as a name for the flowers of zinc. On the other hand, 'Sericon', an old name for minium, in some modern dictionaries may represent a conjecture as to the meaning of the alchemical term.]

A substance supposed to be concerned in the transmutation of inferior metals into gold.

The explanation given in Gifford's note on the Jonson passage, 'the red tincture', appears to be an unauthorized conjecture.

1715. In Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* (1652) 428 This centrall Earth who can it take, It and Sericon [sic] do our Majesty make. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. v. Both Sericon, and Lifo shall be lost.

|| **Sericterium** (sēr'iktēr'ium), *Entom.* Pl. *-eria* (sēr'ia), Also anglicized *serictery* (sēr'ik'tēr'i). [*mod. L., irreg. f. Gr. σερικόν silk* (see *SERIC*) + *-terion*, after *salisterium* (σαλιστήριον) salivary gland of insects.] A glandular apparatus in silkworms for the production of silk; a silk or spinning gland.

In the sericteries sometimes white filaments from the sericteria are glued together by another secretion from a small gland. 1898 PACKARD *Text-Book, Entomol.* 337 In the imago the sericteries revert to their primitive shape and use as salivary glands.

Sericultural (sēr'ikultūrāl, -lūr), *a.* [*f. next* + *-AL*.] Pertaining to or engaged in sericulture.

1864 *Q. J. Nat. Sci.* I. 515 The sericultural departments of France. 1886 WAROLE *Catal. India Silk Culture* 28 Aids to Sericultural Study.

Sericulture (sēr'ikultūr, -lūr), [*Shortened ad. F. sēriculture*; see *SERICULTURE*.] The production of raw silk and the rearing of silkworms for the purpose.

1851 *Q. J. Nat. Sci.* I. 515 He recommends the sericulturist to separate his dark worms from the general stock.

Hence **Sericulturist**, one engaged in sericulture, a silk-grower.

1864 *Q. J. Nat. Sci.* I. 515 He recommends the sericulturist to separate his dark worms from the general stock.

Seridolath, northern f. *cered cloth*: see *CERED*.

1438-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 408 In 22 virgis panni linei empt. pro le Seridolath pro vestimentis.

† **Serie**. *Obs.* [*app. ad. L. seriēs*: see *SERIES*.] Succession of points in an argument.

1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2209 What may I conclude of this long serye, But after w I rede vs to be merye?

Seriea (un)t, -y, obs. forms of SERGEANT, -Y.

Seriema (sēr'iemā), *carriama, cariama* (sēr'iemā, kariā'mā). Also *sieriema*. [*mod. L. seriema* (A. de St. Hilaire, 1830), *cariama* (Brisson, 1760), a. Tupi *siriema, sariama, cariama*, explained by Ruiz de Montoya as = crested. The erroneous form *cariama* (without cedilla) comes down from Marcgrav, *Hist. Nat. Brasil*, 1648.] A large long-legged crested bird, *Cariama cristata*, inhabiting parts of Brazil; the crested screamer.

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLVI. 770 The far-famed seriema (*Dicholophus cristatus*), a form that has puzzled the best of taxonomers since the middle of the seventeenth century.

Series (sēr'iz, sēr'iz), Pl. (S-) series, (7-8, rare in 9) serieses, (7-8) series's. [*a. L. seriēs* row, chain, series, *f. ser-ere* to join, connect. Cf. *F. série*, *It. Sp. Pg. serie*.]

I. General senses.

1. A number or set of material things of one kind ranged in a line, either contiguously or at more or less regular intervals; a range or continued spatial succession of similar objects; † in early use applied to a row of building.

1611 CORVAT *Cruddiles* 454 A very faire architectonical Machine... in which are three degrees, whereof each containeth a faire Statue... At the very toppe of this rowe or series of work is erected a most excellent effigies of a Cocke. *Ibid.* 636 A faire front of building... Which front or series extendeth it selfe in a goodly length. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 163 For five hundred paces it every way gives a series of all sorts of Persian fruits and flowers. 1832 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. 121 In Oxfordshire, where I saw a landscape, or rather a series of landscapes, of singular beauty. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Aristocracy Wks.* (Bohn) II. 81 The series of squares called Belgravia. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Freshw. Algæ* 68 Cells mostly arranged in a simple or double series in the filament.

2. A number of things of one kind (chiefly immaterial, as events, actions, conditions, periods of time) following one another in temporal succession, or in the order of discourse or reasoning.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod's Georg.* II. 455 The noisome gales, that incense the seas And raise together in one series Ioves

1709 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 188 The worst Province an Historian can fall upon, is a Series of barren Times, in which nothing remarkable happeneth. 1705 W. WARD *Grammar* iv. iv. 167 Several participles cannot conveniently be used so as to affect every part of long serieses of words immediately. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 514/r These different heights of tide are observed to succeed each other in a regular series... This series is completed in about 15 days... Two serieses are completed in the exact time of a lunation. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. vi. What a hoping People he had, judge by the fact, and series of facts, now to be noted.

to be borrowed should be spread over a series of years. 1718 *Phil. Concord.* 1864 BARRAGE *Passages* 46 Another series of experiments were made. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 245 A complex series of historic facts do not usually fit so neatly into the moral formula.

b. A number of persons in succession holding the same office or having some characteristic in common. † Also, a succession of persons in descent, a family line.

1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* i. v. 15 Aaron, and those that issued from his loynes, in whom the series of Priests was continued. 1638 NABRES *Totenham Court* II. i. To make the series of their Families Spread in so many glorious divisions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Series, an issue or descent of kindred. 1665 G. HAYERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 26 Teimū, the noblest blood of the King by a long series. 1712 into the Historian I have mentioned, or into any Series of Absolute Princes. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 16 Mar. Entails are good, because it is good to preserve in a country serieses of men, to whom the people are accustomed to look up as to their leaders. 1865 G. GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 134 Speusippus succeeded him... as teacher... being succeeded... by Polemon, Krantor... and others in uninterrupted series.

† *a.* A catalogue, list. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MORNI. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 1. lxxx. (1674) 108 [They] made a long and exact Series of many abuses which reigned in that State. 1660 R. COKE *1st & 2nd Inst.* 60 It is not my purpose to relate a series and catalogue of all the British Kings to the Saxon Monarchs.

† *b.* A succession, sequence, or continued course (of action or conduct, of time, life, etc.). *Obs.*

1652 GAULLE *Magistrum*. 152 The series both of fate, and of fortune. 1660 INGELIO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 138 To

devote the Series of their whole Life to the Divine honour. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. vii. 251 The Series of Providence that was to follow in this Earth. *Ibid.* xi. 316 No long Series's of Providence. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* 190 After such a long series of time. 1725 POPE *Odys.* III. 140 How trace the tedious series of our fate? 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 373 A more decent... and prudent series of proceeding. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brazil* 1/r His life had been a series of industry. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxii. After a series of what had appeared to him strong encouragement.

† *b.* A continued state or spell. *Obs.*

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. x. 98 We had a series of as favourable weather, as could well be expected. *Ibid.* II. i. 121 Those who have endured a long series of thirst. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 149 A series of unsettled weather.

† 4. The connected sequence (of discourse, writing, thought). *Obs.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* Ep. Ded. As the conceit may neither taste of too much lightness... nor the whole passage or series incline to too much dullness. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple, Delights Muses* 104 The pliant Series of her slippery song. 1661 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 31 Not to look upon any thing as my Opinion or Assertion that is not deliver'd in the entire Series of my own Words. 1667-8 S. WARD *Infidelity* (1670) 5 Reflecting... upon the Text as it lies in the Series of the Epistle. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Series...* a continuation of Discourse. 1712 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 1. I am engaged in this Series of Thought by a Discourse which I had... with... Sir Andrew Freepoot.

† 5. Order of succession; sequence. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xii. 312 We have shewed the ancient Coines of the Brittaines, and observed a series thorow the Romanes succession. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* II. xviii. 223 Nor [are] they good Historians, that will tell you the bare journal of Action without the Series of occasion... It seems imposs... series of things, deduced them. 17... series of his works I am not able to deduce.

6. A number of magnitudes, degrees of some attribute, or the like, viewed as capable of being enumerated in a progressive order. Also, a set of objects of one kind, differing progressively in size or in some other respect, or having a recognized order of enumeration.

1786-8 (*title*) A Series of [64] points of ancient history. 1818 ACCUN *Chem. Tests* (ed. 2) 61 note, A series of these [test] tubes should be always ready at hand. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* II. (1873) 41 These differences blend into each other by an insensible series.

II. Technical senses.

7. *Math.* A set of terms in succession (finite or infinite in number) the value of each of which is determined by its ordinal position according to a definite rule known as the law of the series; esp. a set of such terms continuously added together. See ARITHMETICAL, GEOMETRICAL, RECURRING, etc.

1691 J. GREGORY in *Rigaud Cor. Sci. Met.* (1841) II. 224 Reducing all of them [i.e. equations] to infinite serieses. 1726 *Genl. Mag.* VI. 739/1 Any one who is conversant in Series. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 20 The operation, by having two or more series's to multiply into one another, becomes very troublesome. 1791 *Ibid.* LXXXI. 148 The serieses deduced should converge. 1839 R. MURPHY *Algebr. Equat.* 92 Recurring Series have been much used... in the solution of algebraical equations. 1874 GROSS *Algebra* II. 153 Summation of Series.

allusively. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* II. 59 To examine in detail the series, of which the computed sum betrays at once somewhere in the calculation so gross an error. 1853 [WHEWELL] *Plural. Worlds* v. 76 We have here to build a theory without materials... to sum a series of which every term, so far as we know, is nothing.

8. A set of coins, medals, etc. belonging to a particular epoch, locality, dynasty, or government.

Also, a set of postage stamps, bank notes, etc., of a particular issue.

1697 tr. *Jobert's Knowl. Medals* 28 A Gold or Silver series of Medals. 6 We begin with Heads, as to the Series. 1730 A. GORDON 19 the many and particular Series's collected by him, he has 800 Medals of Colony's, 1500 Greek Coins, and 1200 Egyptian. 1808 PINKERTON *Ess. Medals* I. 3 Serieses of Roman coins. 1867 *Philatelist* I. 23/2 New series, 4 annas, light green. *Ibid.* 229/2 The stamps which were immediately adopted for the empire [i.e. Mexico] were the 'eagle' series. 1876 MATTHEWS *Coinage of World* Introd. p. iii. A recently discovered series of Bactrian coins. 1879 H. PHILLIPS, jr. *Addit. Notes upon Coins* 3 The present medal is one of a series struck to commemorate this occurrence. 1907 *Lancet* 16 Feb. 471/r A fresh series of 5-franc notes is about to be issued.

9. A set of literary compositions having certain features in common, published successively or intended to be read in sequence; a succession of volumes or fascicules (of a periodical, the publications of a society, etc.) forming a set by itself (distinguished as *first*, *second*, etc. serieses). Also, in recent use, a succession of books issued by one publisher in a common form and having some similarity of subject or purpose; usually with a general title, as 'the Clarendon Press Series', 'the Men of Letters Series'.

1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 6 [The Chaplain] has digested them [i.e. Sermons] into such a Series, that they follow one another naturally. (1719) (*title*) A Series of original papers on that great National Subject, The improvement of the... al, critical and... Introd., The

Lett. Mountains (1809) I. vii. 53 Kilmore, where we heard
Let. Mountains (1809) I. vii. 53 Kilmore, where we heard
Let. Mountains (1809) I. vii. 53 Kilmore, where we heard

Lord and the
 Apostles.

Sermon on the Mount, the discourse recorded in Matt.
 v-vii and introduced by the words "he went up into a moun-
 tain... and taught them, saying".

c1250 *Kent. Sermon*. In O. E. Misc. 31 He hedde i-nye þo
 newe laghe in one montayne and hedde i-maked þet forme
 sarmin þet euerle made in erbe. 1340 *Ayeb.* 138 Our
 lord at bigynnyng of his uayre sermon zayþ þet yblyssed
 hys þe poure. c1520 *Nisbet N. T. in Scots* 1. 13 The
 sermone of Petre befor the congregatioun at Jerusalem.
 1533 *Gau Richt* 1582 Quhen he prechit the suet sermond
 to thaim apone the mount. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.)* Matt. v.
margin. The sermone of Christ vpon the Mount. 1597
Hooker Eccl. Pol. v. xxii. 45 Heaters of the Apostles.
 1605 *HAMMOND Of Conscience* 26 Christ's impo-
 sements of the Law in the Sermon on the Mount. 1875
MANNING Mission Holy Ghost xii. 339 The Sermon on the
 Mount is the law of perfection given to the Christian people
 of the world. 1897 *Ch. Times* 20 Aug. 1896/4 In spite of
 the Sermon on the Mount, men expect a deanery or a comfort-
 able competency to be the sequel to a life of work for God.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A discourse (spoken or
 written) on a serious subject, containing instruction
 or exhortation. Also contemptuously, a long or
 tedious discourse or harangue.

1596 *SHAKS. Tami. Shr.* iv. i. 186 Making a sermon of con-
 tinence to her. 1786 *BURNS Ep. Yng. Friend* i. Perhaps it
 may turn out a Sang; Perhaps, turn out a Sermon. 1836
 (see *LAY* a. 2). 1841 *THACKERAY G. Hogarty Diam.* xii.
 And now let's go to business, gentlemen, and excuse this
 sermon. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* vii. I will not repay your
 confidence with a sermon. 1872 *CALVERLEY Fly Leaver*
 (1903) 62 They do not make their woes the text of sermons
 in the Times.

b. Something that affords instruction or example.
 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. 1. 17 Books in the running
 brooks, sermons in stones. 1700 *DRYDEN Char. Gd. Parson*
 8 His preaching much, but more his practice wrought; (A
 living sermon of the truths he taught).

4. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *sermon-book*, *-head*, *note*,
-pamphlet, *-style*, *-time*, *† while*; *objective*, as *ser-*
mon-actor, *-borrower*, *-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-maker*,
-monger, *-slighter*, *-taster*, *-writer*; *adverbial*, as *ser-*
mon-goes, *-proof* *adj.*, *-shaken*, *† -trodden* *pa. pples.*,
-wise *adv.*; *sermon-bell*, a bell rung to give notice
 of a sermon; *sermon case*, a cover for the pro-
 tection of a sermon in manuscript; *sermon class*,
 a class for instruction in preaching sermons; *sermon*
paper, writing paper of foolscap 4to size; *† sermon-*
prayer, a prayer said by the preacher before
 his sermon; *† sermon-sick*, temporarily 'upset'
 by the hearing of a sermon; so *sermon-sickness*;
sermon week *Sc.*, the week passed in preparation
 for receiving the Sacrament.

1642 *MILTON Apol. Suet.* 46 The finical goosery of your
 neat "Sermon-actor." 1648 *TRAPP Comm. John* i. 41 Do the
 office of the "sermon-bell at least, we know not what God
 may there do for them. 1689 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*,
 etc. (Surtees) 255 They shall, ring the great bell for the
 Sermon-bell. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. 569 Of them not
 one shall court our view on the sepulchral stone. Or keep
 the sexton from the sermon-bell. 1772 *NUCENT Hist. Fr.*
Gerund II. 9 He might meet in any "sermon-book" with
 abundant field to forge in. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv. 106
 Which the "Sermon Borrower complained of to the Lender
 of it. 1853 *Hodson's Bookseller's Directory* Advt., "Sermon
 Cases, Black Roan, 2s. 1847 *CARUS Life C. Simon* iv. 62
 He would encourage the least hopeful of his "sermon-class
 by telling them, that with his example before them none
 need despair. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* iii. 58 Hypo-
 crites, dissemblers, holy brethren, "sermon-goes, Puritans.
 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Mark* i. 15 These were four of our
 Saviours "Sermon-heads. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two*
Fig. Trees 186 The fashionable "Sermon-hunters. 1768-74
TUCKER Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 208 Psalm-singing, "sermon-
 singing, "sermon-making, "sermon-making, "sermon-making,
 more Honesty (amongst
 the naked Indians in America). In one Day, than amongst
 those Sermon-mongers in a Year. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.*
 I. 269 He... had... taken "Sermon notes, by his most extru-
 sive and incompar-

Athen. Brit. 11
 1637 C. Dow At
 bee used as like
 a fearfull obdu-
 1742 (1872) III
 proof. a 1656
 man is "Sermon-shaken, and his heart begins to tremble.
 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 216 Many may be said to be "sermon-
 sick, as there are some said to be sea-sick. a 1665 J.
 GOODWIN *Filled with Spirit* (1690) 38 That which some call
 a "Sermon-sickness, when the Conscience of a man is only
 troubled, with the dreadful concernment of the things he
 hears. 1646 *SALTWATER Grains for Liberty* 29 That the
 Parliament are "Sermon-slighters. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.*
 (1712) IV. 191 Let 'em by N—s "Sermon-Sille refine
 Their English Prose. 1709 *Female Teller No. 7/3* A Set
 of wicked wretches,
 "Sermon-Tasters, they peep
 a Service. 1534 *Chron.*
 3, and þer stod on a skaf-
 lyld maid of Kent. 1749
 set of wicked wretches,
 "Sermon-Tasters, they peep
 a Service. 1534 *Chron.*
 3, and þer stod on a skaf-
 lyld maid of Kent. 1749
 set of wicked wretches,
 "Sermon-Tasters, they peep
 a Service. 1534 *Chron.*
 3, and þer stod on a skaf-
 lyld maid of Kent. 1749
 set of wicked wretches,

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xiii. 19 People are now so "Ser-
 mon-trodden, that their hearts grow hard by the Word.
 1794 *Scott Let. in Lockhart* (1837) I. 223 This being "ser-
 mon week... we are looking very religious and very sour at
 home. 1583 *Stocker's Cris. Warrens Leave C. iv.* 546 On
 which date in the "Sermon while. 1646 *PAYNE Canterb.*
Dome 378 That it w
 had as preaching. 1
 423 The first head o
 mon-wise. 1783 V.
 329 The quaintness of the old "sermon writers.

Sermon (sə'mɒn), *v.* rare in mod. use. Also
 3 *sermoni*, *sermony*, 4-5 *ant.*, *sermone*, *-oun*,
-un, 5 *sermowne*. [a. AF. *sermonier* = OF. *ser-*
monier (mod.F. *sermonier*), *f. sermon* (see prec.).
 In mod. use a new formation on SERMON sb.]

1. *trans.* To preach to (a person). *lit.* and *fig.*
 c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 þis monne he mei sermonen mid
 godes word. *Ibid.*, þe like Mon is strong to sermonen.
 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* ii. 1. 181 Come sermon me no further.
 1803 R. F. BURTON *IV. Africa* II. 185 He once... gathered
 energy to sermon me upon the subject of over-curiosity.

2. *intr.* *† a.* To preach (of a thing).
 c1275 *Sinners Beware* 161 in O. E. Misc. 77 Peos prude
 leudeis. Nulleþ her sermone of none gode þinge. c1290
 S. Eng. Leg. I. 466/18 Crist hire haue a-boute i-sent to
 sarmon and to preche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19320 'þe men
 þat yee did in prisun', He said, 'in temple þai sermon'.
 [a 1300-1657; see SERMONING vbl. sb.]

b. To preach (at a person).
 1819 *KEATS King Stephen* i. iv. 16, I would be... Spoken
 in to clear, plato, and open terms, Not side-ways scron-
 mond at.

† 3. *intr.* To speak (of a thing). *Obs.*
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18666 Wit þam be lenged fourti daies,
 And sermond... Of heuen his. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl.*
Synne 6955 Seynt Iohn to Troyle bygan to sermun with
 ensamples of gode resun. c1386 *CHAUCER Par.* 7. 551
 What nedeth it to sermone of it more? c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf.*
Manhode ii. xciii. (1889) 109 When þe olde herde þus
 spoken, and sermownd of hire craft. c1440 *York Myst.*
 xxx. 302 And þerfore sermoneþ you no more. 1585 J.
 HOOKER *Descr. Prel.* 28 in *Holmshed*, Yo sermon to vs
 of a dungeon appointed for offenders and miscreants. 1666
 S. GARNIER *Bk. Angling* 25 And when Saul came him-
 selfe, hee sermoneid in such sort.

4. *trans.* To speak, utter, declare. *Obs.*
 1382 *Wyclif Wisdom* viii. 12 And me sermouneunde manye
 thingis [orig. me sermouneunde]. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. Let.*
to Raleigh, Good discipline deliuered plainly in way of pre-
 cept, or sermoneid at large.

† *Sermonary*, *a. Obs.* [f. SERMON sb. + *-ARY*.]
 Of the nature of a sermon.
 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 338 Who never...
 knew what it was to make any notions cohere at all save
 only in a loose sermonary way. 1666 — *Let. Thanks* 28
 Loose sermonary Discourses.

Sermond (ə, -one, obs. forms of SERMON.
 † *Sermoner*, *Obs. rare.* [f. SERMON sb. +
-ER.] A preacher.
 a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lxxvii. 39 The wits will leave
 you, if they once perceive You ellog to Lords, and Lords, if
 them you leave For sermoners.

Sermoner (sə'mɒnɪə), *rare.* [f. SERMON +
-ER 1; in ME. after AF. *sermonier* = OF. *sermonier*
 (f. *sermon* SERMON sb.).] A preacher of sermons.
 c1325 *Metz. Hom.* 147 Quen he sendes his messageres,
 That clenses man of gasili

1547 *Will of H.*
Wills (1896) 3 The
 sayde smoner to haue of my executrye for hys styptent...
 syxe shyllings and eightpennys. 1855 *THACKERAY New-*
comes x. Guarded by cordons of seminals, sermoners, old
 aunts. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 2/2 Without hiring
 singers, sermoners, or supplicants.

Sermoneque (sə'mɒnɪk), *a.* [f. SERMON sb.
 + *-ESQUE*.] Of the nature or style of a sermon:
 with depreciatory force.
 1859 *HELPS Friends in C. Ser.* II. ii. 117 This essay of
 Durnford's is not a had essay, though somewhat sermoneque.
 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 3/2 These sermoneque platitudes.

Sermonette (sə'mɒnɪt), *Also -et.* [f. SER-
 MON sb. + *-ETTE* (-*ET*).] A short sermon.
 1814 H. & L. M. HAWKINS (*title*) Sermonets addressed to
 those who have not yet acquired... the inclination to apply
 the power of attention to compositions of a higher kind.

Hence *Sermonettino*, a diminutive sermon;
Sermonettist, a preacher of sermonettes.

Sermonizing (sə'mɒnɪzɪŋ), *v.* [f. SERMON sb. + *-ING*.]
 Of the form or nature of a sermon; resembling (that
 of) a sermon. Somewhat depreciatory.
 1761 *Hurd in Warburton & H.'s Lett.* (1809) 339 The
 sermonic cast of this sentence. a 1849 *Pos. Preliminary*
Wks. 1864 IV. 247 The grateful sermonic harangues of Dr.
 Olapod. 1856 *BAGHOT Biogr. Studies* (1881) 27 His tone
 is a trifle sermonic. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 5/2 The book is
 introduced by a sermonic preface from the Committee of
 the Religious Tract Society.

b. *sb. pl.* Sermonizing. *rare.*
 1804 *Something Odd* III. 62, I have not troubled myself...
 to transcribe the letter, well assured that... you have no
 taste for sermonics.

So *Sermonical* *a.*; hence *Sermonically* *adv.*,
 after the fashion of a sermon.
 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cxlvii. II. 324 First what of the first

(forgive my sermonic style), namely, of the Fine Man. 1829
 Censor 87 The egregious lecture... half sermonic, half
 theatrical. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 77 Sermonically
 speaking, I cannot conclude without a piece of advice.
 Sermonies, -ys, obs. pl. of CEREMONY.

† *Sermoning*, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. SERMON v.]
 1. Preaching; also, a sermon:
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1829 Þai for-soke his sermoneing And toke
 his word al til he thing. *Ibid.* 2123 Matheu, a-postil and
 wangeliste... For sarmoning of gods word, Men sais he stiked
 was wit word. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* i. xxvii. (1869)
 18 Sermoningys and preaching maketh men many times leue
 sinne. 1554 *Purport to. Curio's Def. Dead*, Wks. (Parker
 Soc.) 323 The diuvelish hypocrysy hath been... vanquished...
 both by reasoning, sermoneing and writing. 1642 *MILTON*
Apol. Smet. 5 Quaint Sermonings interlin'd with barbarous
 Latin. 1657 J. WATTS *Scripte, Pharisee*, etc. Pref. Ep. 11
 To break out unto preaching and sermoneing in the pulpits
 of others.

2. Talk, discourse, conversation. To make ser-
 moning of, to speak of.
 c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Roll-8) 824 Þe stones to
 Breitaine for to hyryng, þat Merlyn made of sermoneing.
 c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (1400) 1100 þan heid þai
 wele lang sermoneing of... heuynlik thing. c1385 *CHAUCER*
L. G. W. 1814 Herof was so longe a sermoneing. 1513
 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 93 With sic wordis and prudent
 sermoneing Of his wise aght freynd. 1525 *STEWART Cron.*
Scot. II. 7 Thair he hes maid, with richt lang sermoneing,
 An sair complaint.

So *Sermoning* *apl. a.*, preaching.
 1677 *and Paquet* *Advises* 57 The whole Posse of Sermon-
 ing Matrons (the chief Garrison of the Presbyterian Clergie).
 Sermonish (sə'mɒnɪʃ), *a.* [f. SERMON sb. + *-ISH*.]
 1. Inclined for a sermon.
 1858 *BAILEY Age* 113 When once a man feels sermonish or
 pilymy.

2. = SERMONIC *a.*
 1847-54 *WEBSTER, Sermonish*, resembling a sermon. 1880
Academy 16 Oct. 272 A sermonish restatement of what is
 very much better said in Canon Farrar's *Stokers after God*.
 1880 *Advises* (Chicago) 25 Apr., A very prosaic and ser-
 monish letter.

Sermonist (sə'mɒnɪst), [f. SERMON + *-IST*.]
 A preacher, sermonizer.
 1630 *WINDOUSH Schysmat. Puritan* B 2 b, The factious
 Sermonist, is he, whose purges is, to seue God with ser-
 mons, and extemporary pralers made according to his sup-
 posed inspiration. 1621 *LUTTON Lord. Carbonadoe*
 32 (P. 145) as do some wandering Sermonists, make one
 Sermon trouble and serue twene Churches. 1816 *Miss*
Mitford in L'Estrange Life (1890) I. 334 What a con-
 trast between him and our dramatic sermonists. 1844
Fraser's Mag. XXIX. 292 We were together looking over
 the ponderous sermonist.

Sermonize (sə'mɒnɪz), *v.* [f. SERMON sb. +
-IZE.]
 1. *intr.* To deliver or compose a sermon; =
 PREACH *v. t.* Chiefly depreciatory.
 1635 [see SERMONIZING vbl. sb.]. 1651 *JANE ELEANOR*
Academy 16 Oct. 272 A sermonish restatement of what is
 very much better said in Canon Farrar's *Stokers after God*.
 1880 *Advises* (Chicago) 25 Apr., A very prosaic and ser-
 monish letter.

b. To give serious exhortation, talk seriously;
 = PREACH *v. t.* b. Also with *it*.
 1753 E. MOORE *Gamster* iv. (ed. 3) 55 If they should
 laugh at you, fly to my Lord, and sermonize it there. 1788
BURNS Let. to K. Annals 30 June, You see how I preach.
 You used occasionally to sermonize too. 1864 *TENNISON*
Enoch Arden 224 In sailor fashion roughly sermonizing On
 providence and trust in Heaven. 1894 *SIXMONS Sk. Italy*
& Greece (1898) I. ii. 34 To allegorize and sermonize is out
 of place here.

2. *trans.* To preach a sermon to (rare); to talk
 seriously or earnestly to, 'preach' to, 'lectnr' to.
 1802 *MARIAN MOORE Lancelotti* II. 69, I do not intend...
 to sermonize you about coquetry. 1848 *THACKERAY Van-*
derloo 179 I won't be always sermonized by you because
 you're five years my senior. 1860 *Mrs. BYRN Under-*
currents II. 207 A preacher of the time of Charles II...
 being called upon to sermonize royally. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.*
 CXLVIII. 173/1 Fined and sermonized by the magistrates
 at Bow Street.

3. To 'preach' upon (a subject). *rare.*
 1789 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 158 To... sermonize the follies of
 the age.

...preaching.
 People... may
 money. 1844
 be
 LANOOR *Uniq. Cont.* Wks. 1853 I. 711 which of us shall
 sing or sermonize the other fast asleep. 1878 *HELPS Reuben*
 xiv, I should have claimative written, talked, educated,
 and sermonized down.

Sermonizer (sə'mɒnɪzɪə), [f. prec. + *-ER*.]
 One who sermonizes or preaches.
 1651 *JANE ELEANOR* *Academy* 16 Oct. 272 The Rebellion, perjury and
 Atheism, that hath followed such sermonizers. 1788 V.
 KNOX *Winter Even.* (1790) I. xxxviii. 221 The method
 which the old sermonizers pursued to ek out their sermons,
 ... What the duce, Colonel!
 ... Doran *Saints & Sinners* I.
 ... longest sermonizers of the
 seventeenth century was... Manion.

Sermonizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. SERMONIZE + *-ING*.]
 Delivery or composition of sermons; preaching
 (lit. and fig.).
 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath Ep. Ded.* 14 Concerning the
 owne ecclesiastical sermonizing. 1761 *Hurd in Warburton*
& H.'s Lett. (1809) 331 The common way of sermonizing is
 most wretched: neither sense, nor eloquence. 1795 *Mrs.*

M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 245 There was something so awful in the c...ld not immediately... May, Any whining... me in my absurdity... had early realised that preaching does not come by nature... that amateur sermonising is no better than amateur acting.

So Sermonizing ppl. a. (or *whl*, *sh* whom d'ye think The Sermonizing Rascal child? A Glover that sold Lamb for Kid. 1740-87 *Lett. of Miss Talbot* (1808) 43 You see I am in a sermonizing humour. 1808 E. SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* III. 131 Tired of her sermonizing conversion. 1877 OWEN in *Marq. Wellesley Desp.* Intro. p. xxxvii. The sermonizing and inquisitorial passage from the Directors' own Despatch.

Sermonless, a. [-LESS.] Without a sermon. 1859 LANORETH *Adam Thomson* iii. 147 A sermonless Sabbath. a 1896 M. COLLINS *Pen Sk.* (1879) I. 20 A sermonless Sunday seems rather in the nature of a holiday.

Sermonoid (sēr'monoid), rare. [-OID.] Something of the nature of a sermon.

a 1849 *Poe Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 489 For the want of merely a comma, it often occurs that an axiom appears a paradox, or that a sarcasm is converted into a sermonoid. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* Sept. 288, I will not turn more of my reminiscences into sermonoids.

Sermonolatry. Excessive devotion to sermons. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Chamberlain* 149 The rampant sermonolatry—(forgive so barbarous a word) of the day.

Sermonology. [-OLOGY.] Sermonizing; sermons collectively.

1854 E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. Jos. Badger* viii. 141 The sermonology that then passed for the Word of Life. 1864 KUENDER *Homiletics* iii. 86 The opportunity of investigating... the sermonology of ancient and medieval as well as of modern times. 1897 TALMAGE in *Chr. Herald* (N.Y.) 24 Nov. 684/1. The old styles of sermonology.

Sermonward. see -WARD.

c 1513 *More Rich. III.* Wks. 61/1 Nowe was it before devised, that... the protector should have comen in among y^e people to y^e sermonward.

Sermonyal, obs. form of CENOMONIAL.

1830 *W. V. W. Wks.* (1880) 285 Sermonyalis of pe oolde lawe.

Sermountain. Obs. [a. OF. *Sermontain* (also *sel*, *seur*), *sermontaigne*, ad. med. L. *siler montanum*, lit. mountain willow.] The umbelliferous plant *Laserpitium Siler*. (Cf. HARTWORT I.) c 1450 *Alphita* (Aneod. Oxon.) 169 *Sifula*. gallice et anglie sermontaigne. *Ibid.* 169 *Stelotes silestenum*. gall. et angl. sermontaigne. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 909 *Ligusticum vernum sive Siler montanum*. Libistice or Sermontaine of Liguria. 1768 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 541 *Seseli*. Hartwort or Sermountain.

Sermuncle (sēr'munkl). [ad. L. *sermunculus*, dim. of *sermo* SERMON.] A sermonette.

1886 *Ch. Times* 2 Apr. 253/3 The essence of this devotion is a series of sermuncles, meditations, hymns, or prayers.

Sero. Obs. [L., adv. of *serus* late.] Late; also, a late boy (at school).

1882 *Rec. Scott. Cloth Manuf.* New Mills (S.H.S.) 17 And if the clerk be *sero* or absent to pay the double. 1734 T. WATT *Vocab.* Lang. School 8 What will you do to me? I'll set you up amongst the *Sero's*.

Sero- (sēr'o), used as comb. form of SERUM in the senses: (a) of or pertaining to serum, as *sero-diagnosis* (hence -diagnostic adj.), *philis*; *sero-therapy*, treatment of disease or infection by serums, serum-therapy; hence *sero-therapeutic* a., *sero-therapist*; (b) pertaining to, consisting of, or involving serum (and something else), as *sero-abundant*, *-fibrinous*, *-fibrus*, *-gelatinous*, *-lactescent*, *-membranous*, *-mucons*, *-puriform*, *-purulent*, *-sanguineous*, *-sanguinolent*, *-synovial* adjs.; *sero-pus*, *serous pus*; (c) characterized by serous effusion or infiltration, or involving a serous membrane (cf. *Senous* 1 b), as *sero-colitis*, *-cyst*, *-cystic* adj., *-dermatitis*, *-dermitis*, *-enteritis*, *hemorrhagic* adj., *-hepatitis*, *-synovitis*; *sero-serous* a., pertaining to two or more serous membranes jointly.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Colitis*. Inflammation of the peritoneal membrane of the colon is termed 'Sero-colitis'. 1872 T. BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* 765 The simple 'sero-cyst' is usually found single in the mammary gland. 1846 Sir B. BROOKE *Lect. Pathol. & Surg.* vii. 156, I would suggest 'the sero-cystic tumor of the breast' as being an appropriate appellation. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 169 Sero-cystic sarcoma within the orbit. 1897 LIPPINCOTT's *Med. Dict.*, 'Sero-dermatitis', cutaneous disease with serous effusion into the skin. *Ibid.*, 'Sero-dermitis', dermitis with serous infiltration. 1896 *Lancet* 24 Oct. 1151/1 'Sero-diagnostic test for Typhoid Fever. *Ibid.* 1151/2 'Sero-diagnosis of Typhoid Fever according to Widal's Method. 1876 DUNGLISON's *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Enteritis*. The inflammation of the serous coat... H. GREEN *Introduct. Pathol.*... in mater become infiltrated 20 Cent.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 107 'Sero-fibrous adhesions. 1894 *Foster's Med. Dict.* s. v. 'Sero-gelatinous', partaking of the nature of both serum and gelatin. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* v. 559 'Sero-hemorrhagic extravasations. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Hepatitis*, it may be seated... in the peritoneal covering, 'Sero-hepatitis. 1857 BURROCK *Tr. Caesarean Midwifery* 130 A serous, or 'sero-lactescent liquid. 1894 *Foster's Med. Dict.*, 'Sero-mucons', partaking of the nature of both serum and mucus. 1901 *Lancet* 2 Feb. 217/2 Some 'sero-puriform fluid escaped. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 61/2 The inflammation... producing 'sero-purulent suppuration. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 168 In ichorous, muco-, or 'sero-pus. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 81 A 'sero-sanguineous congestion of the

pulmonary texture. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Organs* 90 To... change the discharge into a 'sero-sanguinolent one. 1894 *Foster's Med. Dict.*, 'Sero-serous', pertaining to two or more serous membranes jointly. *Ibid.*, 'Sero-synovial', partaking of the nature of both serum and synovia. 1888 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VI. 703/2 Acute serous synovitis... 'sero-synovitis. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 486 Experiments in immunizing by 'sero-therapeutic methods have not as yet met with success. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 31 Aug. 5/6 'The medical puffery of the 'sero-therapists. 1894 *Brit. Med. J.* 31 Nov. 1008 The series of discoveries which finally led to that of the 'sero-therapy.

Sero-albumen: see SERALBUMEN.

Serocco, obs. form of STROCCO.

Seroid (sēr'oid), a. [f. SER-UM + -OID.] 'Resembling a serous membrane' (*Dunghison's Med. Lex.* 1876).

Serolin (sēr'olin). Also -ine. [ad. F. *séroline* (Boudet), f. *serum* SERUM, L. *olam* oil + *ine* -IN.] A fatty substance found in blood serum.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 411/2. 1845 W. GREGORY *Orth. Chem.* II. 556 A peculiar fat called serolin.

Serological (sēr'olōj'igikāl), a. [f. SERO- + -LOGICAL.] Involving examination of the serum.

1911 *Lancet* 4 Feb. 319/2 Serological tests for blood.

Seron (sēr'ōn, *sēr'ōn*). Also 6, 9 serone, 9 seroon; see also CEROOK. [ad. Sp. *seron* bumper, crate (f. *sera* large basket), partly through F. *seron* (spelt also *cleron*).] A bale or package (of exotic products, e.g. almonds, medicinal bark, cocoa) made up in an animal's hide.

1545 *Rates Custom* ho. d. vii. A cheste of suger... A serone of sope... A barrel of pepper. 1577 *Hellowes Guevara's Chron.* 213 An olde Seron, wherein the slaues did beare out the ordure of the stable. 1640 in *Northouck's Lond.* (1773) 841/2 For a bag or sack ad. For a seron 3d. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Seron* of Almonds, the Quantity of Two Hundred Weight: Of Anis-seeds from 3 to 4 C: Of Castle-Soap from 25 C to 32 C. 1745 *Lond. Even. Post* 5 Mar. 1/2 Having on board 800 Serons of Cocoa. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 164 Twenty three serons of dollars, each weighing upwards of 200 l. averduupois. 1821 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 103 (Horse Hair) In Serons or Bales from South America... usually weighing from 18 to 24 lbs. each. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ix. Forty serons of cochineal. 1890 *Chamb. J.* 11 Jan. 22 The bulk of medicinal barks are imported in bales and serons.

Seroot (sēr'ūt). Also *serut*. [African.] A tabanid fly of the genus *Pangonia*, which inhabits the region of the upper Nile.

1867 *BAKER Nile Trib.* viii. 289 The seroot fly was teasing them. 1903 in *Alburt's Syst. Med.* (1907) II. ii. 181 The first serut met with going south is at Gozabu-Gooma.

Serop, obs. f. SYRUP. **Serophyn**, obs. f. SERAPHIM. **Seropis**, obs. f. SERAPIS.

Serose, a. Obs. rare. [nd. mod. L. *serōsus*, f. SERUM.] = SEROUS.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 9 It doeth much repell serose humors. 1653 H. MORR *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. 8 11 (1712) 46 Pressing out the milky and serous Humour in the Butte. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 70 They have a softer Habit of Body, their Bloods are more serose.

Serosity (sēr'ōsiti). [ad. F. *serosité* (16th c.) or mod. L. *serositas*, f. *serōsus* SEROSE.]

1. Watery fluid in an animal body; the serons or watery part of blood or milk, serum; freq. pl. in 17-18th c. = watery humours.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Catal. Words Art, Serosities, or Serous humours, hee the thinner parts of the masse of blood, answering to the whey in milke. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 210 The salt and fixivated serosity with some portion of choler, is divided betwene the guts and bladder. 1685 J. CHAMBERLAINE *Coffee, Tea, & Chocolate* 66 The Cheese, which hinders and stops the flux of the Belly, the serosity or Cream which is purgative. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 16 From the two Nostrils there drop a very sharp and corrosive Serosity (i.e. Ichor). 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 243 By the seasonable discharge of the serosities, the fever... is moderated. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 107 A bloody serosity. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introduct. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 216 The lateral ventricles... become distended with serosity (acute hydrocephalus). 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 481 The eruption consists of papules infiltrated with serosity.

b. A yellowish alkaline liquid produced when serum is heated.

1807 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* IV. 531 If the coagulated mixture, obtained by the action of heat on serum, be gently pressed, there flows from it a liquor somewhat turbid, named the Serosity. 1836 *BRANOE Chem.* 1137.

2. The condition of being serous. rare.

1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 232 The too great Serosity or Viscosity of the Blood. 1844 *Good's Syst. Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 36 The mass of the blood... is too copiously dissolved into a state of serosity. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xii. 207 Deficient serosity of the blood from excessive sweating.

Serotine (sēr'ōtin), sb.¹ [ad. F. *serotine* (Buffon), ad. fcm. of L. *serōtinus*, f. *serō*, adv. of *serius* late.] A small European bat flying late in the evening, *Vesperugo serotinus*.

1771 PENNANT *Syn. Quadrupes* 370 Serotine... Bat with a longish nose. 1800 *SWAIN Gen. Zool.* I. 142 Great Serotine Bat. 1837 T. BELL *Brit. Quadrupes* 34 The Serotine... was mistaken for the Noctule by Geoffroy.

Serotine (sēr'ōtin), a. and sb.² [ad. L. *serōtinus* (see prec.).] Late in occurrence or development; chiefly of plants late-flowering. Also sb., a late-flowering plant or species.

1897 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53/3 To serotine doth Doctour then beginne When the disease to depe is

rooted in. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 27, I find he [Ferrarius] makes but two sorts; Præcoques and Serotin's [printed Serotin's]. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr. in Gard. Assist.* 76 Serotine, or late flowering, white autumnal narcissus. 1868 LONGF. *Dante, Purg.* xv. 141 As far as ever eye could stretch Against the sunbeams serotine and lucent.

Serotinous (sēr'ōtinās), a. [f. L. *serōtinus*; see SEROTINE sb.] = prec. adj.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Serotinus*, *Serotinous*, that is in the evening, late, lateward. a 1684 Sir T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 54 The Vulgar and Septuagint [signify] that it was serotinous or late, and our old Translation that it was late sown. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) *Gloss.*, *Serotinous*, happening late in the season. 1900 *Jrnl. Quakett Microsc. Club* Apr. 260 The bulk of the Radiolaria belong to the latter or serotinous division.

Serous (sēr'ōs), a. [ad. F. *séreux* (16th c.), ad. L. *serōsus*, f. *ser-um* SERUM.]

1. Of or pertaining to serum; consisting of or containing serum; of the nature of serum.

1594 T. B. La Primaud *Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. Rdr. A 8 b, The sucking veines serve to purge the blood from the serous substance of it. 1618 W. BARCLAY *Well at King-horne* A vj b, For the cloudy part hindeth some, and the serous or wheyish part louseth others. 1638 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. iii. Ichores and those serous [ed. 1651 serous] matters. 1683-4 *Bowle Mem. Nat. Hist. Hum.* Blood 13 The Differences between the Serous and the Red part of Humane Blood. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* I. 345 The serous Particles evade Thro' th' open Pores. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 501 Ass's, mare's, and woman's milk, are the most saline and serous. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 334 Serous infiltration occurs in cells.

b. Path. Involving or characterized by an effusion of serum.

1779 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 5 Oct., Mr. Thrale's disorder whether gummy or serous. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 29 Serous Iritis. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 407 The so-called 'serous apoplexy'. 1895 *Brit. Med. J.* 14 Dec. 1492/1 Serous cysts.

2. Anat. Secreting or moistened with serum, as a membrane.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* iv. in *Aliments*, etc. (1735) 395 This Disease [dropsy] may happen wherever there are serous Vessels. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Infirm.* 143 The external surface of the stomach is covered by a membrane, the peritoneum, denominated serous. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 271/2 The back layer of the cornea and the front of the Iris are what anatomists call serous membranes. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 462 The proper serous sac of the thorax.

Serow (sēr'ow). Also saraw, sarau, surow, se(ə)rou. [Native name.] Any of the Asiatic antelopes of the genus *Nemorhædus* (*Capricornis*), esp. *N. thar* (*N. bubalinus*), the THAR.

1847 HOOGSON in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XVI. ii. 697 Genus *Nemorhædus*. Vel *Capricornis*... The Thar or Saraw. 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon*, etc. viii. 295 Two species of antelopes (*Antelope Choral* and *A. Thar*), one called 'Choral', and the other 'Surow'. 1865 MATTHIAS *Sport in Himalayas* 52 Returning to camp, I came across a serow, the first that I have seen. 1900 LYEKKER *Gl. & Small Game India* 128 The Sumatran Serow (*Nemorhædus sumatrensis*). *Ibid.*, It appears preferable to call them by the name by which they are commonly known in the North-West Himalaya, viz. serow, or, correctly, saraw. 1908 *Times* 17 Aug. 111/3 A fine young serow... from Perak.

Serow, obs. f. SERAT. **Serpaw**, var. SEERPAW. **Serpe(e)-cloth**, var. SARP-CLOTH, sarplier, *Obs.*

Serpe, var. SARPE 2 *Obs.*, collar.

1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 110 Item to Robert Greyndoor, squyer, my Serpe of silver and my cheyne of gold.

Serpe(d)inous, a. rare. [f. med. L. *serpēdīn-*, *serpēdo*, synonym of SERPIGO.] Serpiginous.

1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* 63 The Itch is a corrupt humour between the skin and the flesh, running with a serpentine course.

Serpent (sēr'pēnt), sb. Also 6 serpent; 4-6 pl. Sc. serpents. [a. OF. (mod. F.) *serpent* = Pr. *serpent*, Sp. *serpiente*, It. *Pg. serpente* = L. *serpēnt-em*, *serpens* creeping thing (e.g. a louse), serpent, properly pres. pple. of *serpere* to creep, cogn. with Gr. *ἐρπεω* to creep, Skr. *srp* to creep, ciawl, *sarpa* creeping, crawling, snake.]

1. Any of the scaly limbless reptiles regarded as having the properties of hissing and 'stinging'; *Zool.*, a reptile of the group OPHIDIA; a snake; now, in ordinary use, applied chiefly to the larger and more venomous species; otherwise only rhetorical (e.g. in contexts suggesting senses 2 and 3), or with reference to serpent-worship.

c 1305 *Land Cockayne* 157 Per nis serpent, wolf no fox. c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* v. 1497 She told eek... of the holy serpent, and the wellc. c 1386 — *Manciple's T.* 5 He slowe phiton be serpent. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 57 A Serpent, which that A-pidis is cleped. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntur* II. 835 (Horst.) Juylian... clepyd to hym on wych had cunning Serpenty to charm. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxh.) 21 He slow the serpent clepyd Ydra. 1549 *Compl. Scol.* I. 20 He is deolat, ande inhabit be serpents. 1592 *SWAIN, Pen. & Ad.* 17 Here come and sit, where neuer serpent hisses. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 29 Your Serpent of Egypt, is bred now of your mud by the operation of your Sun. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 295 The green serpent, from his dark abode... At noon forth-issuing. 1834 McMURTER *Crier's Anim. Kingd.* 181 The true Serpents... comprise the genera without a sternum, and in which there is no vestige of a shoulder. 1854 OWEN in *Ort's Circ. Sci. Org. Nat.* I. 198 The serpent has no limbs, yet it can outclimb the monkey, outswim the fish, outleap the jerboa. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Pashli*, xix,

I trust neither men nor women, nor even the angels in heaven; for one of them turned serpent. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 75 There used to be... harmless water serpents in the Swiss waters.

† b. A creeping thing or reptile, esp. one of a venomous or noxious kind. *Obs.*

1440 [see 5]. 1553 EDEM *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 27 The Serpente called Salamander, which lyeth in the fyre wythoute any horte. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* ii. 77 b. Very hydeous and terrible serpents called Crocodyles. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 10 By Serpents we understand in this discourse all venomous Beasts, whether creeping without legges, as Adders and Snakes, or with legges, as Crocodiles and Lizards, or more nearly compacted bodies, as Toades, Spiders, and Bees; following hereafter the Decree of the best ancient Latinites, 1691 Evelyn *Diary* p. 102. Mr. Charlton's collection of spiders, birds, scorpions, and other serpents.

c. Applied to serpent-like animals inhabiting the sea; cf. SEA-SERPENT.

1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 235 In the Germane-Ocean there is found a Serpent about the bignesse of a mans legges. 1616 T. ADAMS *Son's Sicknes* 65 One knave guids him, hee innumerable foakes, with the strange Fish at Yarmouth, or the Serpent in Sussex. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ii. 272 We spy'd Two Serpents rank'd abreast, the Seas divide. 1859 GRAY *Chivalric Amer.* i. iv. 54 She saw... a huge serpent, gliding gracefully through the waves, having evidently performed the action of turning round.

d. In proverbial and allusive phr. referring to the serpent's guile, treachery, or malignancy. † *The serpent's tongue*, vulgarly supposed to be the 'sting'; allusively used for 'venomous' speech; also (nonce-use) for hissing.

1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 226 Ye serpent þat so slyly crepith vnder þe grete & styngith subtilly. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen. xlii.* 17 Dan be maad a serpent in the weie, and cerastes in the path. 1481 CAXTON *Gouffrey* li. 93 This fals greke whiche counseyllid them allowe to theyr damage. And was always as the serpent amonge the elis. 1584 DUNBAR *Flying 75* Dissaitfull tyrant, with serpentis tung. 1584 LONGE *Alarm* 10 The Gentleman surprised with this sodaine loye, and vnacquainted good speeches (not dreading that the Serpent laye bidden in the grasse)... assented. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 440 Now to scape the Serpents tongue. We will make amends ere long. 1595 — *John* iii. 67 He is a very serpent in my way. 1605 — *Macb.* v. 67 Look like th' innocent flower, But be the Serpent vnder't. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Heart-breaking* 11, The mighty Serpent Love, Cat by this chance in pieces small, In all still liv'd, and still it stung in all.

2. The serpent, 'more subtil than any beast of the field', that tempted Eve (*Gen.* iii. 1-5); the Tempter, the Devil, Satan. Also, the *Old Serpent* (after Rev. xii. 9).

a 1300 *Fall & Pasion* 26 in E. E. P. (1866) 13 A serpent be [the devil] com þroȝ felonie an makid eue chonge hir poȝ. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev. xxi.* 2 The greet olde serpent, that is clepid of the Deuel. 1420-22 LYON. *Beche* 4663 Lucifer, fader of Envie, The olde Serpent, be leuyathan. 14... — *Serp. Div.* (1921) 50 The contagious Serpent of Division eclipsed and appalled their worthines. 1534 in *Norwich Pageants* (1856) 17 It. to Edm'd Thurston playng y^e Serpent. 1555 EDEM *Decades* (Arb.) 50 The oolde serpente who hath so longe had them in hys possession. 1622 MABER tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 243 Being put into such a Paradise of Consequences, the Serpent of the flesh might tempt me to eate of this forbidden fruit. 1657 TASSO *Compt. Pa.* xvi. 4 It was the Serpents grammar that first taught men to decline God in the plural number. 1667 MASON *P. L.* xii. 454 The Serpent, prince of ails. 1751 SEWALL *Hitt. Quakers* (1722) 21 Some Men have the Nature of the Serpent (that old Adversary) to sting, envenom and poison. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 638 Some, whose souls the old serpent long had drawn down.

3. fig. as a symbol of envy, jealousy, malice, or williness.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 827 Thou wikked serpent Ialousye. 1412-20 LYON. *Chron.* 77911 1066 *unlike*, Howe Kynges Pifamus... by þe serpente Of Envy was stired. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1563) II. 760 Such a pestilent Serpent is ambition. 1609 TUVILL *Vade-mecum* (1629) 127 Here is Policie without Iustice, a Serpent without a Dowe. 1854 T. T. LYNN *Lett. to Scattered* (1872) 409 Error is a siren and a serpent.

b. A treacherous, deceitful, or malicious person. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 33 See serpentis, fruytis, or buriowynynus, of eddris... hou shulen see flece from the dom of belle! 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. 173 With doubler tongue Than thine (thou serpent) never Adder stung. 1605 — *Learn* v. iii. 84 Edmund, I arrest thee On capital Treason; and in thy arrest, This grounded Serpent. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xviii. Mr. Pott... ground his teeth... and exclaimed, in a saw-like voice, 'Serpent!' 1884 *Chr. World* 15 May 3661 *The Times* described itself, by patting these unmanly serpents (viz. hisses) on the back.

4. A representation of a serpent, esp. as a symbol or an ornament.

Brazen serpent has been used allusively in reference to Num. xxi. 9.—The figure of a serpent with its tail in its mouth is a symbol of eternity.

131... *Coer de* 5728 In his blasoun... Was paynted a serpent. 1388 WYCLIF *Vinm.* xxi. 8 Make thou a serpent of bras, and sette thou it for a signe. 1398 — 2 *Kings* xviii. 4 He brak the brazen serpent, whinn Moyses hadde maad. 1400 MAUSKOV. (1839) xx. 217 At 4 Corners of the Mount, ben 4 Serpentes of Gold. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 434 Hym happend on a tyme to lose a sakkett and a thousand talentis berin and a serpent of gold. 1577-8 *New Yri. Gifts* in Nichols *Præter.* Eliz. (1623) 17 A serpent of ophial with a ruby pendant. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Mar. A fountain of serpents twisting about a globe. 1655 R. FARNORTH *Hitt.* The Brazen Serpent lieth up on birch, or Truth cleared and above the deat exalted. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Serpents*, (in Hieroglyphicks) were used to represent Hereticks. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* ii. x. Mistaking the illicit Serpent-of-Eternity for a common poisonous Reptile.

1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xi. The...daintily rounded wrist encircled by the jet serpent.

5. *Astron.* † a. The sign of Scorpio (?nonce-use). † b. The southern constellation *Hydra*. c. The northern constellation *Serpens*.

[c 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 393), When þe moone is in Scorpio þe is the signe of a serpent.] 1551 RECORNE *Carl. Knowl.* (1556) 466 The great Serpent whiche is called of the grekes and latines *Hydra*; it containeth 25 starnes. 1599 J. HILL *Skil* 22 The Serpent hath 22 starnes. 1674 MOROX *Tutor Astron.* i. iii. 5 10 (ed. 3) 19 The Southern Serpent. 1868 LOCKYER *Gullenit's Heavens* (ed. 3) 323 Above the Scorpion, Ophiuchus and the Serpent are... visible.

6. A kind of firework which burns with a serpentine motion or flame.

1634 J. BLAKE *Myst. Nat.* 61 The Composition for middle sized Rockets may serve for Serpents. 1666 PERIS *Diary* 6 June, Mrs. Mercer's son had provided a great many serpents, and so I made the women all fire some serpents. 1697-8 *Act & P. W. II.* c. 7 § 9 Whereas much mischief hath been done by throwing, casting and firing of Squibs...

... Fire-works. 1763 COLEMAN... serpents twist. 1869 ALDRIDGE... smaller sort of fireworks, such as pin-wheels, serpents, double-benders.

7. An obsolete bass wind instrument of deep tone, about 8 feet long, made of wood covered with leather and formed with three U-shaped turns. Also, an organ-stop of similar tone.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Serpent*, a Kind of musical Instrument, serving as a Bass to the Cornet or small Shawm. 1775 J. JEVILL *Corr.* (1894) 16 High mass... was accompanied with a variety of instruments, among which the Serpent supplies a good bass. 1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* 121 The serpent is chiefly used in military music. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 105 Serpent is a reed-register seldom to be met with. 1861 THACKERAY *Leaf out of Sk.* bk. Wks. 1900 XIII. 64 There is a great braying and bellowing of serpents and bassoons. 1872 T. HARVEY *Under Greenway Tree* i. iv. They should have stuck to strings as we did... and done away with serpents.

8. Miscellaneous transferred uses: A candle of spiral form; a 'rope' of hair; the crank-shaft in a weaving-machine. *Pharaoh's serpent*; see PHAROAH.

1802 FOSBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* I. 33 On the Sunday the same ceremony followed... respecting the serpent. 1859 BROWNING *Ring & B.* xl. 1365 Had I enjoined 'Cut off the hair'... at once a yard or so Had fluttered in black serpents to the floor. 1870 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Epic of Wexen* 120 Through the swift mesh'd serpents of her hair. 1878 BARLOW *Weaving* 230 The crankshaft is called a 'serpent'.

9. *Hitt.* = SERPENTINE sb. 2. 1820 D. BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 137 Smaller machines, having the names of Dragons, Serpents, Scorpions, War-wolves. 1895 OMANN in *Trail's Soc. Eng.* III. 75 A couple of hundred gunners, with ten or twelve 'serpents' or 'bombards'.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *serpent-bite*, *breed*, *-coil*, *emblem*, *enemy*, *-poison*, *-race* (see OPHIOGENES), *skin*, *-sting*, *symbol*, *-tail*, *-train*, *tribe*; (with reference to the snake-like hair of the Furies) *serpent-braid*, *-fury*, *-trass*; b. objective, as *serpent-bruise*, *-charmer*, *-eating* adj., *-killer*, *-slayer*, *-worship*, *-worshipper*; c. similitude (cf. 12), as *serpent-footed*, *-haired*, *-hearted*, *-rooted*, *-throated* adjs., also *serpent-green*; d. instrumental, as *serpent-bitten*, *-cinctured*, *-circled*, *-stung* ppl. adjs.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i. A miraculous Brazen Serpent... whereon whosoever looks... shall be healed of all woes and 'serpent-bites. 1629 H. BUNTON *Trail's Tr.* 63 The 'serpent-bitten-man looked, and liued. 1813 EYTON *Gleaner* 880 The saddest of the 'serpent-braid' that o'er her fearful forehead stray'd. 1774 J. BRYANT *Anc. Mythol.* (1775) I. 421 Ophioglyph, or the 'serpent-breed. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, *Jesus God of our Salvation* iv. *Jesus!* Help, thou 'Serpent-bruise. 1861 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* Ser. ii. 229 The poor 'serpent-charmer never came to life again. *Ibid.* 229 (Hasselquist) records his judgment that there is no delusion in 'serpent-charming'. 1800 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* 232 A 'serpent-cinctured wand [i.e. the caduceus]. 1866 A. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlii. With... feet that fly on feathers. And 'serpent-Loire 83 The 'serp-
FREY *Sir F. Drake's* some cottage. 1887 *Chr. Dic.* IV. 80 A

footed Giants. 1249 A 219 The 'serpent-foot. 1897 MARK KINGSLEY II. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. These 'serpent-haired Extreme Sho-Patriots. 1850 F. MASON *Nat. Product.* *Bur-nak* 329 'Serpent-hearted eel. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Jurnal* xv. Annot. 279 The 'Serpent-killer. *Ibid.* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 200 The potency of the 'serpent poison. 1774 J. BRYANT *Anc. Mythol.* (1775) I. 484 The natives of Thebes in Boeotia... esteemed themselves of the 'serpent race. 1835 TENNYSON *Brook* 153 Seated on a 'serpent-rooted beech. 1818 — *—* 60. When I have cast my

INVESTED *Du Barlas* ii. iv. *Columns* 508 That stout 'serpent-slayer, His Satan-taming Son. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 631 Bring no 'serpent-slime Athwart this path. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 118 His bright bride Though 'serpent-stung. 1851 SQUIER *Hitt.* The 'Serpent Symbol, and the worship

of the reciprocal principles of Nature in America. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 243 The blast and gray of the long horn And 'serpent-throated bugle. 1769 GRAY *Installat. Ode* 8 Let painted Flat'ry hide her 'serpent-train in flowers. 1791 DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* L. 217 With bright wreath of 'serpent-tresses crown'd... young Medusa frown'd. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XXI. 279 The 'serpent tribe. 1774 J. BRYANT *Anc. Mythol.* (1775) I. 425 Mount Lebanon, and Hermon... where 'serpent-worship particularly prevailed. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Culture* II. 218 The old Prussian serpent-worship and offering of food to the house-hold snakes. *Ibid.*, Legends of 'serpent-races who turn out to be simply 'serpent-worshippers. 1875 KINGSLEY in C. K. PAUL *Memories* (1899) 160 I've always thought that the serpent (in Genesis) was a 'serpent-worshipping black tribe.

e. *Serpent-tail* vb. (nonce-wd.), to link up. (Cf. SERPENTINE a. 1 b.)

1872 RUSKIN *Fori Clav.* xxiv. 12 It is necessary to serpent-tail this pit with the upper hell by a district for insanity without deed.

11. Special comb.: serpent-bearer = OPHIOCHUS; serpent bird, a bird of the family *Platidae* = DARTER 4 a; serpent-boat, a canoe of great length used on the Malabar coast (Ogilvie, 1882); serpent cucumber, a cucumber of the genus *Trichosanthes*, having long serpent-like fruit, esp. *T. colubrina*; serpent deity = *serpent-god*; serpent eagle, a bird of prey of the genus *Spi-lornis*; serpent-eater, (a) the secretary bird; (b) the markhor; serpent-eel, a marine animal of the genus *Ophichthys*; serpent-fence, 'a zig-zag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other' (Ogilvie); serpent-fish, the red snake-fish, *Cepola rubescens*; serpent-god, a serpent worshipped as a god; the object of worship of the Ophites; serpent-king, a name given to Cecrops, who is represented with a body terminating in a serpent form; serpent-lizard = SERP 2; serpent melon = *serpent cucumber*; serpent paper [= *F. papier* (à la) *serpent*], a very thin transparent paper having a serpent for the water-mark; serpent-star, an ophiuran; † serpent-tongue, a jeweller's ornament in the shape of a snake's tongue; serpent-wand, the caduceus; serpent-withe, *Aristolochia odoratissima*; † serpent-wood, the wood of *Styracchnos colubrina* or some related plant.

1552 RECORNE *Carl. Knowl.* (1556) 264 Serpentarius, that is the man which the Serpente, or 'Serpent bear'. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XXI. 273/1... guished from Ophiuchus, serpent carried by the Se. *Figuer's Reptiles & Bird States*... has received the name. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 326 'Serpent Cucumber, *Trichos...*

Eagle (*Spiornis cheela*). 1732 MEDLEY *Nouveau Voyage* Hope II. 142 The Cape Europeans call this Bird the 'Serpent-Eater. 1819 STRENGTH in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 103 Hoatzin 'Serpent-Eater. 1840 VIGNE *Narr. Vieux Afghanistan* 86, I procured a good skin of the markhor, or serpent-eel. 1896 LYLEKLEER *Rep. Nat. Hist.* v. 449 'Serpent-eels are represented by a great number of species. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Serpens rubescens*, the red 'serpent fish... properly of the tania kind. 1816 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 273 Their wonder would have been diminished, and their 'serpent-gods undefined. 1873 MISS R. H. BUSK *Sagas fr. Far East* 18 A pool where... serpent-king. 1778 Ann. ancashia... 'two inches. 1. 715/2 The... that which name of 'ser- r. 82 Asterida Acc. *Ld. High*

Treas. Scot. I. 81 A grete 'serpent tounge set with gold, perle and precious stans. 1849 AVONTO *Lays Scott. Caravellers* (ed. 2) 277, I have seen the robes of Hermes glisten— Seen him wave afar his 'serpent-wand. 1864 GRISERAN *Flora W. Ind.* Islands 787 'Serpent-withe. 1863 GRAY *Illustrat.* f. l. 180 A piece of 'Serpent-Wood. *Lignum Colubrinum*.

b. Combinations with *serpent's*: serpent's beard, *Ophioglosson japonicum* (Treas. Bot. 1874); serpent's head, skull, names for species of covey; serpent's tongue, † (a) = ADNER'S TONGUE; (b) the fossil tooth of a shark.

1815 S. BROOKES *Conchol.* 156 'Serpents Head. *Cypræa Caput serpentis*. 1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. 52 Small shells, called 'serpents skulls (*Cypræa moneta*). 1878 LYNN *Doctens*... is now called...

1835 D. BOOTH *Ann.*... and Serpents tongues. *Glossopetra* (petrified tongue) and Serpents tongues.

12. *anasi*-adj. Resembling a serpent or that of a serpent.

1730 O Serpent heart, bid... *Purple* l. ii. ix. 1731 P. L. v. 202 With Their serpent... 1738 PARKILL *Hitt.* 101 Back... with serpent fold. 1755 PONT. *Odys.* roll'd azure veil with serpent fold. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 118 He, whose praxis'd wit knew all the 'serpent-mazes of deceit. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. 135 It feeds

the quick growth of the serpent vine. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. v. The serpent smile is your countrymen's proper distinction. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. iv. Shaking their serpent-hair. 1869 BROWNING *King & Bk.* xl. 1611 All the way down the serpent-stair to hell. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 884 Those long loops Wherethro' the serpent river coil'd.

b. *Antip.* of temples, etc. having the supposed symbolical form of a serpent.

1774 J. BRYANT *Anc. Mythol.* (1775) I. 464 Tor-Opus, the serpent-hill, or temple. 1830 DEANE *Worship Serp.* vi. 342 The erection of a serpent-temple, like that of Abury. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 256 Whether any old serpent-mounds had been found in Iceland.

† **Serpent**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *serpent-em*, pres. pple. of *serpere* to creep.] Of an ulcer: Spreading.

1542 R. COPLAND *Gabriel's Terep* G ij, Serpent viceris & other affections y^e maketh the viceris long in healing.

Serpent, v. Now rare. [ad. F. *serpenter* (14th c.), f. *serpent* SERPENT sb.]

1. *intr.* To move in a serpentine manner; to follow a tortuous course; to wind.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. t. *Tropheis* 1036 The Banks of Forth (Whose forceful stream runs smoothly serpentine). 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) 78 [Poplars] in Italy, for their vines to serpent on. 1706 — *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 28 Rivers and larger streams; made to serpent in meandering crooks. 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 58 One sees a Light emanating all along the Tube. 1828 KEATS *Endymion*. I. 105 — — — — — brute, Laughing and wailing.

fig. 1841 *Webster's* *Unabridged* xvii. 93 So did Mr. Webster tread his way, serpentine through the statute-book.

2. To make (one's way) tortuously.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 23 May 620/2 Serpentine their way through the dry grass.

† 2. *trans.* To entwine. Obs.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Jan. 1645, Fruit-trees, whose boles are serpented with excellent vines.

|| **Serpentaria** (səpēntē'ri-ā). [late L. *serpentaria* (scil. *planta*), fem. of *serpentarius*, f. *serpent-*, *serpens* SERPENT sb.: see -ARY.] = SERPENTARY 2.

1893 *Med. Trnl.* IX. 100 A clyster made of a strong decoction of bark and serpentaria. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 45 Dried serpentaria root is imported into this country in bales. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 493 Serpentaria (in powder).

b. *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from serpentaria. 1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 168 Dr. C. Conwell has lately discovered in this root, a new alkali, which he has called serpentaria. The hydrochlorate of serpentaria forms brilliant plumose fibrils.

Serpentin. *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. late L. *serpentaria* SERPENTARY sb. 1 + -IN.] A bitter substance obtained from serpentary root.

1847 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 1166.

|| **Serpentarius** (səpēntē'ri-ūs). [mod. L.: see next.]

1. *Astron.* = OPHIUCHUS.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The Stars in the Constellation Serpentarius in Ptolemy's Catalogue are 29. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* I. i. x. 339 Serpentarius... is one of the forty-eight old constellations and occupies a position of the Scorpion.

366 Since the obse stars have been seen in the constellations of Serpentarius and Cygnus.

2. *Ornith.* The serpent-eater or secretary-bird.

1893 *Public Opin.* 10 Nov. 590.

Serpentary (səpēntē'ri-ā), sb. Also 5 -ory. [ad. late and med. L. *serpentaria* (in sense 1, scil. *retorta*, in sense 2 *planta*), fem. of *serpentarius*: see next.]

† 1. A kind of retort or still. Obs. (Cf. SERPENT sb.)

c 1450 *Al. F. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 183 On þe morowe dys-tylle ben þowra serpentary. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* 31 Take Saxifrage... two gallonds of good wine, or else wine lees, and put it into a serpentary [sic].

2. The plant Virginian Snake-root, *Aristolochia Serpentaria*; the root of this (in full, Serpentry Root = *Serpentaria Radix*) used medicinally.

1658 PHILLIPS *Serpentry*, a kind of herb called Vipers-grasse. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Serpentry*, Wood, a kind of Wood that grows in Malabar... and is commended for its virtue in expelling Poison. 1837 T. CASTLE *Pharmacopœia Lond.* 170 Infusion of Serpentry... Diaphoretic, diuretic, stimulant. 1897 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 308 *Serpentaria Radix*, Serpentry Root. *Ibid.* 309 Serpentry contains a volatile oil and resin.

Serpentry, a. rare. [ad. med. L. *serpentarius*, f. *serpent-em* SERPENT sb.: see -ARY.] = SERPENTINE a.

1681 JORDAN *London's Joy* to Suppress Pamphlet-Contentions, for they are The Serpentry Seeds of Civil War.

Serpentleide (-kloid). *Mus.* [f. SERPENT sb. + -leide of OPHICLEIDE.] A form of the ophicleide with a body of wood instead of brass.

1851 *Catal. Gl. Exhib.* I. 469/1 Newly-invented euphonic serpentleide. 1882 in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 470.

† **Serpenter**. Obs. [app. f. SERPENT v. + -ER.] A serpentine line.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Coluennes* 170 Other, whose Tracts never directly slide, As with the Snayl, the crooked Serpenter [orig. *Comme la limaceuse avec la serpente*].

† **Serpentess**. Obs. rare. [f. SERPENT sb. + -ESS.] A female serpent.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Lin. Libr.* iv. xii. 273 Apollodorus saith, that Sphiox was engendered of Typhon and of a great Serpentess [ex *Echidna* & *Typhone parentibus ortam*].

† **Serpentful**, a. Obs. rare. [FUL.] Teeming with serpents.

1557 PHAER *Æneid* vii. T. 3, So serpentfull she seemes, and ouer all begowen with snakes.

Serpentian. App. error for SERPENTINIAN.

1841 MURDOCK & SOAMES tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* I. Cent. II. II. v. § 19 The Ophites or Serpentiens... of which one Euphrates is said to be the father.

† **Serpentic**, a. Obs. rare. [f. SERPENT sb. + -IC.] Serpent-like, serpentine.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. v. 56 So also were the heroes of ancient time [honoured] for destroying of Serpentic kind of men.

† **Serpentical**, a. Obs. rare. [f. SERPENT sb. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 74 O diuclish subtiltie, more then serpentical!

Serpenticidal, a. [Formed as next + -AL.] Serpent-slaying.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 348 Their serpenticidal Christbna. 1819 — *Disp.* (1823) I. p. xx, The serpenticidal and virgin-born God.

Serpenticide¹ (səpēntis'id). [f. SERPENT sb.: see -CIDE.] A slayer of serpents.

1801 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosæicæ* (1818) II. 294 note, Vishnu, much of whose character has been borrowed from old tradition respecting the predicted Serpenticide. 1817 S. R. MAITLAND *Dissertation* 31, I have before mentioned Apollo as a king: I must now say something of him as a Serpenticide.

Serpenticide². [f. SERPENT sb.: see -CIDE 2.] Killing of serpents.

1882 *Field's* June 733, I think we must acquit the gentle deer of this charge of habitual serpenticide.

Serpentiferous (səpēntif'ē-rōs), a. rare. [f. SERPENT sb. + -FEROUS. Cf. L. *serpentifer*.]

1. Bearing or containing a serpent.

1743 STURLEY *Abury* 62 This sacted figure of the alate and serpentiferous circle.

2. Abounding in serpents.

1905 *Geil Yankee in Pigmy Land* iv. 45 This road was emphatically serpentine, if not serpentiferous.

Serpentiform (səpēntif'ōrm), [ad. mod. L. *serpentiformis*: see SERPENT sb. and -FORM. Cf. F. *serpentiforme*.] Having the form of a serpent; serpentine in shape.

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 53 Asterias... Five-Rayed, with slender or serpentiform rays. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 114 Julus... Body serpentiform, cylindric. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 26 A wriggling or serpentiform motion.

Serpentigenous, a. rare. [f. L. *serpentina*, f. *serpent-* SERPENT sb. + *geni-* to produce.] See quot. So Serpenti'gerous [L. *serpentiger*: see -GEROUS].

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Serpentigenous*, ingender'd... of a Serpent. *Ibid.*, *Serpentigerous*, bearing or carrying Serpents.

Serpentine (səpēntin), a. rare. [f. SERPENT sb. + -INE.] = SERPENTINE.

1795 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* I. i. 68 This profound veneration of the serpentine tribe. 1857 MUNOF *Antiquities* 14 A serpentine [ed. 1852 serpentine] line of demolished rocks and gum-trees.

|| **Serpentin** (səpēntin). [F.: see next.] A long coloured paper ribbon which is unrolled and thrown into the air at times of rejoicing.

1894 *Nation* 22 Mar. 215/2 They threw confetti, serpentina, and...

1905 J. K. JEROME *Idle Idea*... feature of the Belgian Carnival.

Serpentine (səpēntin), sb. Also 4-6 serpentyn, 5-6 -yne, (5, 7) sarp-, 5 -eno, 6-8 -in, 6 Sc. scharpentyn. [a. OF. *serpentin* and *serpentine*, ad. med. L. *serpentinum* and *serpentina*, absol. uses of the neut. and fem. sing. respectively of *serpentinus* (see next).]

1. A name for certain plants reputed to contain an antidote to the poison of serpents; e.g. dragonwort, fenugreek.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* ii. 651 in *Anglia* XVIII. 323 Dragace and serpentyno in same And nedderistonge, alle on be name. 1526 *Grete Herball* cccc. (1559) Yij, Powdre of serpentyne pul alone in to y^e eye is good to clense the eye of the pynne & webbe. 1552 HULOET, *Serpentine* [ed. 1572 adds or serpentarie... *dracuntium*... *Vulgo Serpentaria*]. 1608 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 611 Fenegreek... is called also Serpentine, because when Snakes... are hurt therewith, they recover their wounds by eating therof.

2. A kind of cannon; in the 15th and 16th cent. used largely as a ship's gun. Now only *Hist.*

c 1450 *Brut* ccl. 505 Many other gret gones & serpentines. 1485 *Cely Papers* (1900) 177, iiii small serpentynus with vij chamburs of on mackynge. 1513 *Acc. Ld. High. Treas.* Serp. IV. 484 For iij scharpentyne, to the greit scibp. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 70 A Serpentine. Height [is] bore in Inches 18. 1844 MEYRICK *Ant. Armour* II. 201 In the year 1474, King Edward the Fourth directed all the bomb cannons, culverines, fowlers, serpentines... to be taken and provided for his use. 1853 *Kirk Hist. Chas. Bold* II. 451 The hattering-train consisted of thirty bombards and fifty large serpentines.

3. A rock or mineral, consisting mainly of hydrous magnesium silicate, of a dull green colour with markings resembling those of a serpent's skin. Also, an ornamental stone made of this.

The purest kind is called 'noble' or 'precious serpentine'. The impure or 'common serpentine' occurs in rock-masses and is worked as serpentine marble.

1426 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 118 [My best covered cup of silver and gilt, with one] serpentyn [in the bottom] *(finde)* of the said cupl. c 1450 MERTHAM *Wills* (E.E.T.S.) 47/1256 A ston ys ther, That the serpent may noght hym noght dere. The name off home serpentyne ys. 1561-2 *New Yrs. Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Elie.* (1823) I. 114 A small collar of serpentyne garnished with silver gilt. 1605 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 181 In the bottom of this manger, and just in the middle a round Serpentine is set. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 97 Four pillars of a kind of serpentine. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 288 The seats of the chairs in this apartment are made of serpentine. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 146 Serpentine... is either compact, granulated, scaly, lamelleted, or fibrous. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 380 The main ridge seems to be made up of a series of metamorphic slates, sandstones, and serpentines.

† 4. = SERPENT sb. 4. Obs.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 434 This sakett and his gold is not pine, for þou says þou lost ij serpentyns and here-in is bod one.

5. The coiled pipe or worm of a distilling apparatus. Obs. exc. as representing F. *serpentin*.

1519 in Noake *Mon. & Cath. Worcester* (1866) 185 A limbecke with a serpentyn closed both on our. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxxii. (1636) 227 Distill it with a Limbecke or Serpentine. 1611 FLORIO, *Serpentina*,... a kind of winding limbecke called a Serpentine or double ss. 1694 SALMON *Bale's Dispens.* 34/2 Then distill twenty four hours, and distill through a Serpentine or Worm. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* Qq 4/2 A Canal made of Tin, very long and winding... For which Reason they have given it the Name of Serpentine. 1885 *Forestry* 209 This is subjected to a cooling process, in this case a serpentine of cold water.

† 6. The cock of the harquebus. Obs.

1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Cert. Discourses* 21 b, If Harquebuziers in putting their matches into their serpentines do faile to set them of a convenient length. 1611 FLORIO, *Serpentina*, an iron at the end of a Gunners Linstocke called a cocke or serpentine. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 45 The serpent in is hung upon a pivot passing through the stock and continued past the pivot, forming a lever.]

† 7. A serpiginous disease. Obs.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 94 Pin and web, dragons, serpentines, and such numberless sores. 1700 RECAUT *Hist. Turke* III. 134 He was afflicted with a Distemper called a Serpentine or Cancer, which some Years since was caused by an Erysipelas.

† 8. [after Fg. *serpentina*.] A kind of hammock. 1767 *Byron's Voy. round World* 15 The rich fat Salvador, Brazil) cause themselves to be carried about in a kind of cotton hammocks called serpentines.

† 9. a. A malicious action. b. A wily, cunning person. Obs.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 3/2 When they perceived, that they coude not against his connyng any thing openly preuale: they brought forth the serpentines of false crime. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. St. Aurel.* vii. (1537) 11 When our senate fayllethe of meke and wyse Senatours, and multiplyeth with these serpentines.

10. A winding path or line.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 6/5 The narrow-gauge line can... wind down mountains, with a number of quick turns and serpentines. 1886 *Field* 13 Mar. 310/8 (Skating) The more sedate delineator of 3's, 8's, O's, serpentines, and what not. 1893 R. F. BURTON in *Lady Burton Life* I. 265 The yellow... Wazegura wilderness, traversed by a serpentine of trees.

b. *Math.* A cubic curve to which the equation is $y(a^2 + x^2) = abx$. (In recent Dicts.)

11. *attrib.* a. Consisting of, containing, or made of serpentine (sense 3), as *serpentine knife*, *porphyry, pillar, rock, tankard, -waacke*.

1463 *Will of J. Baret* in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 My serpentyn knyves. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorar* I. lxxv. 78 A rounde Corral like unto the Serpentine Purpurre. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 16 note, The serpentine pillar of the Hippodrome. 1799 W. TOOK *View Russian Emp.* I. 120 The principal mountains of these parts [sc. Lapland], consist of granite... and probably likewise of porphyry and serpentine-wake. 1858 W. F. AINSWORTH *Res. Assyria*, etc. 336 Serpentine rocks. 1875 J. W. DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 144 Serpentine-limestone or ophalicite.

b. (sense 2) *serpentine carl, gun*.

1471 *Conventry Leet Bk.* 363 Delivered to Rob. Onley a serpentyne gun & a staffe gun. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 291 The feys and schethis to the serpentyn carts.

Serpentine (səpēntin), a. Also 5-6 -yn(e), 6-7 -in. [a. F. *serpentin* (12th cent.), ad. L. *serpentinus*, f. *serpent-* SERPENT sb. + -inus -INE 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to a serpent or serpents; of the form of or resembling a serpent, or that of a serpent.

c 1420 T. LVOC. *Assembly of Gods* 616 Wyngys had hit serpentyne and a long tayll. *Ibid.* 968 Vice... On hys steede serpentyn. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. xi, The sorceresse... Of the best, made the head serpentyne. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 235, I will not expressly define whether this may be called a Sea-Serpent, or a Serpentine-fish. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* I. viii. 250 That notorious Serpentine shape which deceived Adam and Eve. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 870 Thy shape... and colour Serpentine. 1717 J. BRYANT *Anc. Mythol.* I. 428 Servius, who distributes the serpentine species into three tribes. 1834 GOODE *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 80 The most active and malignant of all the serpentine poisons is that of the rattlesnake. 1880 W. SMITH & CHEETHAM'S *Dict. Chir. Antip.* II. 1889/2 Continual use is made of the serpentine or lacertine form in Irish and Anglo-Saxon ornament. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* vii, Once more he protruded his head in that monstrously serpentine manner round the corner of the low shop-door.

b. In allusion to the representation of a serpent

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 918 (Duhl. MS.) This freke of all be franchises of kyng philop haldes... & seruage hym awght. a 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Houn* xxxiii. 105 He doth me yerly seruage by the seruyce of a ryng of gold.

† 8. A service, or its equivalent in money or kind, due from a serf to his lord. *Obs.*

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 58/1 The forside... Chanons have cleymed... bonde servages and custumes. c1460 *Oseney Reg.* 122, 1, Henry of Saundere, clerke, safe... all my londe... with all services and seruaiges, men [etc.], of the same londe. a 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* VII. (1811) 645 The Kyngs, y^e which

and civill charges.

4. Serfage, serfdom. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* II. v. 1. 298, I speak of negro slavery, not of the servage of the Slavonic nations.

† **Servagery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SERVAGE + -ERY.] = SERVAGE 2.

c1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 140 Polleus hadde wel gret envye That men dede him [Jason] suche servagery. *Ibid.* 11494 He was not worthi To baue of hem suche servagery.

Serval (s5'iväl). [a. mod.L. *serval*, f. *serval* (Buffon, 1765), a. Pg. (*lobo*) *serval* lynx (cf. F. *loup-cervier*).] † a. A name applied (after Buffon) to some Asiatic wild cat or lynx; also to an American animal resembling this. *Obs.* b. A carnivorous quadruped, *Felis serval*, native of S. Africa, having a tawny coat spotted with black, a short tail and large ears; the *bush-cat* (BUSH s5'11).

1771 *PENNANT Syn. Quadrupeds* 186 Called by the natives of Malabar, the Maraput; by the Portuguese, the Serval. 1800 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* I. 309 The Serval is a native of India and Tibet and is an extremely fierce and rapacious animal. *Ibid.* 370 American Serval. Inhabits North America... is considered as a mild and gentle animal. 1865 *Lubbock Prehist. Times* VII. 262 In the Genista Cave at Gibraltar... [they] have discovered... the leopard, lynx, serval [etc.]. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport & C. Africa* 321 The serval is a tireless hunter, and runs down its prey.

Serval, *obs.* Sc. form of **SERVILE**.

Servaline, a. *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *servalinus*, f. *servus*.]

1876 P

..Serval

Servant (s5'ivänt), sb. Forms: a. 3-7 servand, 4 servon, servaunt, 4-5 servaund, -ond, sirvand, 4-6 servande, -ante, servwand, sirvant, 4-7 servaunt(e), 5 servaunth, -awnt, -onde, -unt, servaunt, siervaunt, cervawnte, 5-6 servant, 6 servont, -ent, serwonde, servvand, scherv, schervw, schirwand, 3- servant; (pl. forms 3-4 servanz, 4-ans); β. 4 servaunte, 4-5 servande, 4, 7, 9 dial. sarvant, 5-6 servaunt, 6 servand, -ante. [a. F. *servant*, subst. use of pr. pple. of *servir* SERVE v.]

In mod.Fr. only the fem. *servante* has survived in this sense. In OF. the pr. pple. had the same form in both genders; hence the Eng. word has always been applied both to males and females, without any distinction of form.

A person of either sex who is in the service of a master or mistress; one who is under obligation to work for the benefit of a superior, and to obey his (or her) commands.

1. A personal or domestic attendant; one whose duty is to wait upon his master or mistress, or do certain work in his or her household. (The usual sense when no other is indicated by the context; sometimes with defining word, as *domestic servant*.)

Upper servant, a domestic servant of superior grade of employment, as a butler or a housekeeper. *General servant* (see GENERAL a.), *servant of all work*, a female servant who does all kinds of housework. *Servants' hall*, an apartment for use as a common room by the servants in a large house.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Non ancre servant ne ouhte, mid rihte, uorto asken i-sette huire. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2560 Child haue i self nan, Bot mi seruaunt sun allan pat serues me, eleazar [cf. *Gen.* xv. 2, Vulg.: *filius procuratoris domus meae*]. c1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 101 A Yeman badde he and seruaunt namo. 1433 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 No citsaine hereafter... shall not baue ne brewer... but only by his wif or siervaunt. 1447 *Shillingsford Lett.* (Camden) 10 Alle men of habite servantis familiars knawed without any fraude generally. 1509 *Fiszer Funeral Sermon.* *Cless Richmond Wks.* (1876) 296 The housholde servauntes must be put in some good ordre. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. v. That man of hers, Pisanio, he old Seruaunt. 1728 *Mrs. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 183, I am in great concern at your being without a servant. 1780 *Mirror No.* 96 We... keep a good number of servants. 1813 *Ex-*

Ment. (1851) II. 76 A stranger... asked of one of the female servants... permission to see her master's study. 1881 *A Chequered Career* 285 Let us peep into the servants' hall. 1908 R. BAGOT A. Cuthbert xxiii. 293 She had evidently learned the language from servants and was, therefore, not quite at home with her h's.

β. c 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (Verse) 54 And put vs vn-to pyen for bi, Als wykkyd saruaundes er worthy. c 1500 *God Speed the Plough* 19 Our sarvauntes y Moste nedis paye. 1599 *DALLAM in Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 41 John Knill, sarvaunte to Mr. Wyseman, marchante. a 1699 *Laos Halkett Autobiog.* (1875) 29 One of his sarvaunts came and told mee that [etc.].

2. In wider sense: One who is under the obliga-

tion to render certain services to, and to obey the orders of, a person or a body of persons, esp. in return for wages or salary.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 475/1 How that late he sende into Bretayn Wauter Trencheylle, his Servant, Factour and Attourney, to Marchandise ther. 1683 W. HENGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 85 Y^e Honble Company's Servants. 1704 *HEARNE Duell. Hist.* (1714) I. 172 Polydore Virgil... Servant to the Pope in the Time of K. Henry VIII. 1783 *BURKE Rep. Aff. India Wks.* 1842 II. 6 One provision, indeed, was made for restraining the servants [of the E. Ind. Comp.]. 1848 *Times* 6 Nov. 414 Every attention was paid by the servants of the [railway] company to the deceased.

b. fig. Applied to things (chiefly with more or less of personification).

c1350 *Vill. Palerne* 467 Mi sijt is seruaunt to mi hert. 1300 *Gower Conf.* III. 100 As it is in Phisique write Of liver, of lunges, of galle, of spleen, The alle unto the herte ben Servantz. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paramitologia* 206 Fire and water he good servants, but bad masters. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 320/2 A Shovel... is a Servant for several uses about the Lady Ceres. 1745 *Life Bampfylde-Moore Carew* 17 Disposing therefore of his faithful Servants, his Horse and Asses in Bridgewater. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 6/3 They knew that the Empire was the best servant that mankind had ever had.

† c. Used for SERGEANT, SERJEANT, in various senses. *Obs.*

13... *Coe de L.* 1641 Hys knyghtes weren dyght, al redy, Servauntes off armes, and squyers. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Pe ontrewe reuen prouns and beddeles and seruaunts, bet steleþ he amendes, and wydrizeþ be rentes of hire lthodes. 1511 *Chaucer in Seven Seruaunts* (cf. *lance*) of This servaunt

1561-2 *New Yrs. Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* 11823 I. 127 To John Betts, Servant of the Pastrye, two good spoons.

† d. One who assists a workman. Cf. **SERVE** v. 1. 36. *Obs.*

1550 *in Estuarta Edin. Bunch* Per 1-8-11 313 Item, ge xxiiij.

e. Applied occas. to any state official, as expressing his relation to the Sovereign. Similarly, *servant of the state, public servant*, etc. See also **CIVIL SERVANT**.

1570 *BUCHANAN Admonitionum Wks.* (1892) 33 Being ane

was wont to observe, that he got more truth from Argyle than from all the rest of his servants in Scotland. 1845 *Gen. Index Parl. Papers* 1832-44, 632 Public Servants voting at Elections. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 273 The chief servants of the crown form one body. 1888 K. BOLOREWON *Robbery under Arms* xxiv, We hadn't been used to firing on the Queen's servants.

f. In the 16th c., certain companies of actors were permitted to 'describe themselves as the 'servants' of some noble patron, and in the 17th c. similar privileges were granted by the sovereign. Hence in mod. use *His (or Her) Majesty's servants* sometimes appears as a jocular designation for the theatrical profession.

1559 *EARL LEICESTER Lett. to E. Strachbury* in Collier *Norfolk's Dicing* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 109, 7 Where my servauntes... be Suche as ar plaied of interludes, and for the same haue the licence... to plaie in diverse shieres within the realme. 1603 in *Rymer Fadera* XVI. 505 James by the Grace of God &c... Knowe ye that Wee... doe licence and authorize these our Servauntes, Laurence Fletcher, William Shakespear, And the rest of their Associates, Freely to use and exercise the Art and Faculty of Comedies,

9) IV. 45
n, (title),
is acted

..by His Majesty's Servants. 1864 *DORAN (title)* 'Their Majesties' Servants.' Annals of the English Stage.

3. a. In the 14th and 15th c. often used to render the L. *servus* slave. In all the Bible translations from Wyclif to the Revised Version of 1880-4, the word very often represents the Heb. עֶבֶד *ēbed* or the Gr. δοῦλος, which correspond to *slave*, though this term as applied to Israelitish conditions would perh. be misleading. *Servant of servants*: a Hebraism for one in the most degrading bondage. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 220 Serwantis and threllis mad be fre. 1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xxv. 13 Thei, the biers, brouzten seruauntes i 1388 boonde men] and brasen vessels to the puple. 1388 — *Gen.* ix. 25 Cursid be the child Canaan, he schal be seruaunt of seruauntes [to the later versions] to hise breithren. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 330/2 To make a Servande, manspire, c 1500 *NISBET N. T., Gal.* iv. 30 The sonn of the seruaunt sal nocht be airt with the sonn of the fre wife. 1676 *1494 CAXTON Chesse* II. III. (1883) 38 For be is seruaunt & bonde vnto money and not lord therof.

b. In the North American colonies in the 17-18th c., and subsequently in the United States, *servant* was the usual designation for a slave.

1643 *Virginia Stat. at Large* (1823) I. 253 If any such runaway servants or hired freemen shall produce a certificate [etc.]. 1784 *Acts & Laws of Conn.* (1784) 103 Apprentices under Age and Servants bought for Time excepted. 1809 *KENALL Trav.* II. 272 Servant, in the statute book of Connecticut... is put for slave. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxi. 223 Why don't we teach our servants to read?

4. In various transferred uses. † a. One who owes feudal service to his overlord, a vassal. *Obs.* c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1505 Pon frolle, our baroun [v.r. serant], slow, ffrance & flaudres from vs þou drow. 1471 *CAXTON Reynold* (Sommer) II. 525 O right noble kyngs as I am your trewe seruaunt and vassale. 1527 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 58 Me Johne Mure... grants me and myne ays pruetialle, to bekum man and seruaunt till Hew Erle of Eglington, and till his ays pruetialle.

† b. A professed lover; one who is devoted to the service of a lady. (Cf. **MISTRESS** 10.) Also, in bad sense, a paramour, gallant. *Obs.*

c 1368 *CHAUCER Compl. Pite* 60 Sheweth unto your ralle excellence Your seruaunt, yf I durst me so calle, Hys mortal harme. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Women* 466, I have ane secrete seruaunt... That me supportis of sic nedis. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. ii, Servant (in troth) you are too prodigall Of your wits treasure, thus to powre it forth Upon... my worth. 1654 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* vii. F. 1 b, Nor hath her servants nor her favorites That waite her husbands issuing at dore. 1659 *For Lovers' Mel.* I. iii. For your reward, Hencforth Ile call you Seruaunt. 1666-7 *Pewys Diary* 4 Jan, Pegge, and her servant, Mr. Lowther. a 1700 *SOLEY Parns Wks.* 1778 I. 54 Some caution yet I'd have thee use, Whene'er thou dost a servant chuse: Men are not all for lovers fit.

c. With religious signification.

Servant of the servants of God (*servus servorum Dei*): a title assumed by the Popes (first by Gregory the Great).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3118 Herkens o godd pat all weld-and, How he wald faand his lel seruaunt. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1082 þe world here, es þe devels seruaunt, þat byngnes his servauntes til his hand. a 1340 — *Ps.* lxxv. 5 Þat ere saruauntes til þaire godes. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 362 It bylongith to be godheod of criste... to rewarde his trewe saruauntes. c 1386 *CHAUCER Parson's T.* 699 The Pope calleth hym-self seruaunt of the seruaunt of god. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* ix. 904 She seruaunth was to Cryst in heuene. 1574 *Wills & Inv.* M. C. (Surtees) I. 405 Lawrence duncane seruaunt to the church of god and Minister at the church of belford. 1655 *(title)* A true Testimony of the church of belford, its of the Lord, at the

a 1790 *JORDIN Sermon*

become the servants of sin. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xvi. The good Bishop labours night and day to preserve peace, as well becoming a servant of the altar. 1871 J. ELLERTON *Hymn*, 'Now the labourer's task is o'er' i, Father, in Thy gracious keeping Leave me now Thy servant sleeping.

d. *Your (humble, obedient) servant*: one of the customary modes of subscribing a letter, or of addressing a patron in the dedication of a book. † (*Your*) *servant*: a mode of expressing submission to another's opinion, often equivalent to 'there is nothing more to be said upon the subject'; a form of greeting or leave-taking.

o. [1444 *Paston Lett.* I. 48 Wreyn right simply... By your most myple servant Jamys Gresham.] 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* Ded., Your most humble servant william CAXTON amonge other of your servauntes sendes unto you þow þes. c 1550 *BALE K. Johan* 1339 Your servont and Umfrey l of trewth, father, I am he. 1601 J. DONNE in Kempe *Lossly MSS.* (1836) 333 Vt L'ps most dejected and poore servant, J. Donne. 1649 *LOVELACE Being treated to Ellinda*, But now to close all I must switch-hander. Servant ever; *Lovelace Richard.* 1672 *WYCHERLEY Love in Wood* 1, ii, Your Servant—your Servant—Mr. Ranger. 1687 *Prior Hind & P. Transversed Wks.* (1907) 9 I'm your Gentlemen, if you question my skill in the Language, I'm your humble Servant. 1795 [T. WALKER] *Wit of a Woman* II. 21 Enter Postwilt. *Beast.* So, Sir, your Servant, your Servant, Captain. 1752 *FOOTE Tasse* II. (1781) 27 As to Sculpture, I am bis very humble Servant. A Man must know damnd little of Statuary, that dislikes a Bust for want of a Nose. 1770 — *Lame Lover* vii. Wks. 1999 II. 89 Oh! if you are angry, your servant—I thought that the news would have pleased you. 1806-7 J. BERTSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. 116 *Serv.* I shall be content with a few selections. *Tes.* O, your servant!—those you shall have without demur. 1845 [MACRAV] *Man. Brit. Hist. Ded.*, To the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel... this volume is, dedicated, by his obedient and obliged servant. 1851 *LYTTON Not so bad* II. 1. 33 Enter Wilmot and Softhead. Wilmot. Your servant, ladies!—Sir Geoffrey, your servant. 1896 *CROCKETT Cleg Kelly* vii, 'Servant, m'am' I said he, putting his pipe behind him as he came into the shop.

β. 1680-1 *MARLBOROUGH in Wolsley Life* I. 237, I am your... faithful frend and servant. 1859 *HUGHES Scouring W. Horse* vii. 169 T be old farmer... came and sat down at the table. 'Your servant, gen'l'men,' said he, taking off his broad-brimmed beaver.

5. *Attrib.* and *appositive*, as *servant-boy*, † *gentleman*, *lass*, *maid*, *man*, † *train*, † *wench*, *woman*; *servant-like* adj. and adv. Also **SERVANT-GIRL**.

1832 *Ht. MARTINEAU Hill & Valley* vi, Her 'servant-boy... now came up. 1604 in T. Pont's *Topogr. Acc. Cunningham* (Maitland Club) 183 To Thomas Blair, his 'servand-gentilman'...

1861-2 *Servant Wks.*

1880 N eight children, and a servant-maid he then set out for London. 1379 *Poll-tax W.* *Riding in Yorks. Archæol. Jrm.* VI. 12 Robertus 'servantman, iijid. 1835 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 17 The wife of Mr. Metters... was murdered by her servant man. 1725 *POPE Odys.* iv. 906 Must my 'servant train Th' allotted labours of the day refrain? 1768 *TUCKER L.* *Nat.* (1834) I. 128 A 'servant wench in London. 1812

Ana. Reg., Chron. 37 The servant-wench, who slept in the next room. 1379 *Poll. Ant. W. Riding in Yorks. Archæol.* *Tral. VI.* 23 *Elena* 'Servantwoman in iij. 1824 *Aiton Domest. Econ.* (1857) 126 The servant-women in the manse are nearly unexceptionable.

† **Servant**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *servant*, pp. of *servir* to SERVE; cf. *SERVANT sb.*] Serving; ministering; serviceable; useful; servant-like. 1531 *TINDALE Exp. John* (1537) 6 They... have promised... to waxe ever lower and lower, and every daye more servant then another. 1614-15 *Bovs Wks.* (1629) 758 He that in Christs Church is most a servant is the greatest, and he that is most lordly the least.

† **Servant**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *SERVANT sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put in subjection to.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor. v.* ii. 89 My affairs Are Servanted to others.

2. *pa. pple.* Provided with a servant.

1631 J. Donne *Polydoron* (1650) 133 Hee is ill servanted that hears his mayde before hee sees her.

3. *intr.* To servant it, to act as a servant.

1665 S. H. *Golden Law* 68 He mated... not only his Master, but his Masters also... by servanting it to them all in his administrations and services... for their good.

Servantdom (sə'vāntdəm). [f. *SERVANT sb.* + *-DOM*.] Servants as a class.

1803 T. Wright in *19th Cent. Feb.* 285 The point of the saying, 'No man is a hero to his valet' extends in practice to all servantdom. 1884 Mrs. Banks *Syllia* III. 88 Mrs. Price was holding forth on the subject of servantdom.

† **Servante** (sə'vānt). [f. *servante* side table.] An extra table or concealed shelf used in conjuring. 1793 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Am.* 244 The servante, or hidden shelf. 1878 tr. *Houdin's Secr. Conjuring* 66 The *gibecière* or servante, as it is now more generally called.

† **Servantess**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *SERVANT sb.* + *-ESS*.] A female servant.

1388 *Wyclif Gen.* xvi. 2 Entre thou to my servantess. *Ibid.* xxiii. 22 He took his two wyves, and so many servantessis... and passide the forthe of Jabothe.

Servant-girl. A young female servant.

1834 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett. I.* 10 The very servant-girls wear bustles. 1853 *Punch XXIV.* 98/1 *Servant Gal.* I aint a going to stop in service no longer.

attrib. 1854 Miss E. L. Banks *Campaigns Curios.* 15, I sat down on the hat-rack in orthodox servant-girl fashion.

Hence **Servantgirlism**, **Servantgirlism**.

1853 *Punch XXIV.* 98/1 *Servantgirlism*; or, what's to become of the misses? 1896 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 3/4 The Sunday afternoon attire of servantgirl in the East-end.

Servantless (sə'vāntlēs). *a.* [-LESS.] Having no servant (in various senses of the sb.).

1669 *Coke's Poems* 188 One of less beauty and... Servantless, sooner should my heart command. 1883 *Stevenson Silverado Sp.* (1893) II. 306 We must go to our mountain servantless.

1889 G. Gissing *Nether World* III. xiii. 295 Bessie was just now servantless.

† **Servantly**, *a. Obs.* [f. *SERVANT sb.* + *-LY*.] Having the qualities appropriate to a servant.

1561 *Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 259 b. He would... 'I would the Angel with it (*Julia*). 1603 T. (1618) 78 You call the

Pope the most servantly servant of the Church.

Servantry, *rare.* [f. *SERVANT sb.* + *-RY*.] The servants of a household or estate considered collectively.

1860 W. H. Russell *Diary India* II. 205 The male servantry summoned to do homage by the blast of the cows' horns. 1891 *HARDY Tess* v. It was evidently the gentleman's wish not to be disturbed... by the servantry.

Servantship (sə'vāntʃɪp). [f. *SERVANT sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The state or condition of being a servant.

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* b. i. b. Supposed even so that his servanthood (that is his servanthood out of the law) should be his heir. 1583 *Golding Calvin on Deut.* lvi. 39 That servanthood bears no way in him by the power of those fourte dayes. 1776-80 *BENTHAM Introd. Princ. Mor. & Legist.* xvi. (1789) 263 Usurpation of servanthood

put her
te Deep
either in

† **Servation**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *servatiōnem*, n. of action f. *servare* to preserve.] Preservation.

1521 *WOLSEY Let. in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1733) I. 1. 32 For the Servation of themselves, and Surety of their Goods.

† **Servator**, *Obs. rare*. [a. L. *servator*, f. L. *servare* to preserve.] A preserver.

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 60 b. i. Abdalazys Soldan of babilon... servator and defender of the lordes of assia.

Servator (e, servatur, erron. f. *SERVITOR*).

† **Servatory**, *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *servatorium* magazine, f. L. *servare* to preserve: see -ORY¹.]

1. A reservoir or tank for water.

c. 1450 *Goldstow Reg.* 501 The cowte, and all the bilyngis, with the gardeyne, and servatory.

2. A safeguard, preservative (see quot.).

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 241 Their Phylacteries or Servatories, Defensives... (so the word significth). they used as Preservatives, or Remembrancers of the law.

Servatour, variant of *SERVITOR* Sc.

† **Serve**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [OE. *syrf* wk. fem. *surþon*, a popular L. **sorbea*, f. *sorb-us* SERVICE².]

1. = SERVICE².

940 in *Elch Cartul. Sax.* II. 490 Of wulfa leage to cawel gene, of cawel deneto þare syrfan. c. 1440 *Pallad. in Husb.*

11. 227 In Iane, in fleueryeer and Marche in coold Erthe, October and November in boot Erthe, is setting of serveys noub hold. *Ibid.* iii. 877 In serve & peche, in plane & populer, In wilous may this melis graffid be.

2. The fruit of the service-tree.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* i. ii. 1. g2 Nuts, Medlers, Serues, &c.

Serve (sārv), *sb. 2* [f. *SERVE v.*]

† 1. Service, adoration. *Obs. rare*.
c. 1440 *Rel. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 73 Pou gyffe me grace the serve to paye.

2. **Tennis.** An act of serving, a service.

1688 *HOLME Armoury*... casting out of the Ball up contrary side to strike a This is the serve, and to be a good one it has to come off the wall into the right court. The serve is then taken by one of the opposing party. 1909 *Ibid.* 7 Aug. 2/1 He is the most difficult of all the bowlers who have applied to cricket the American serve at tennis.

† **Serve**, *sb. 3 Obs. rare*. [a. F. *serve* (—L. *serva*), fem. of *serf* SERF.] A female slave.

1280 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xi. v. And helde her as hys serve & paramour.

Serve (sārv), *v.* 1 Forms: a. 2-3 (*Ormin*) *serfferve*, *serffervyn*, 3 *serve*, *sarvi*, 3-4 *servi*, 2-5 *serven*, 3-5 *servy*, 3-6 *serf*, 3-5, 7 *serfe*, 3, 5-9 (*nowwylgar*) *sarve*, 4 *servin*, 4-7 *Sc. serve*, 5 *cervyn*, *servyn* (ne, 5-6 *Sc. serff*, (6 *Sc. soharve*, 7 *searve*, *searfe*, *serv*), 2- *serve*, β. 3 *sarvey*, 5 *serff*, 1-6, *serof*, *serff*, *sarff*, -y, *sarofe*.

7. *Sc. and dial.* 5, 6, 8 *ser*, 5-6, 9 *sar*, 5, 8- *sair*; 9 *sarrow*, *sarra* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). [a. OF. (and F.) *servir*—L. *servire* to be a servant or slave, to serve, f. *serv-us* slave, servant. Cf. Pr. *servir*, *sirvir*, Sp. *servir*, It. *servire*.

In Latin the verb was intransitive, often followed by a dative. In Fr. (as other Rom. langs.) the intransitive use has remained, but by the side of it there has been from an early period a transitive use, resulting from the conversion of the indirect into a direct object. In ME. both uses were common; in mod. Eng. the vb. is felt as primarily transitive; the intransitive senses which survive having blended with the absolute uses.]

1. To be a servant (to), render service (to).

1. *intr.* To be a servant; to perform the duties of a servant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 835 Pe serving man, þat seruyþ yn þe gere. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 33 Whilom he served in his panterie. c. 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (prose) xxv. 26 Pe vassels þat tay serve wid (orig. *vassa ministerii* *suit*). 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. 1. 270 She is her Masters maid, and serves for wages. c. 1555 *Milton Sonnet* 1 *When I consider*, They also serve who only stand and wait.

1687 — *P. L.* 1. 263 Better to reign in Hell, then serve in Heaven. 1664 R. COOKINGTON *Proa. in Youth's Behav.* ii. 200 He that serves well needs not fear to ask his wages.

1729 *SWIFT Direct. Serv.* Cook (1745) 37 Whether you serve in Town or Country. 1764 *BURN POOR LAWS* 215 From the highest subject to the lowest, no man chooses to serve for nothing. 1800 *WORDSW. Farmer Tiltbury Vale* 50 All trades, as need was, did old Adam assume—Served as stable-boy, errand-boy, porter, and groom. 1859 *TENNISON End* 453 The men who served about my person. 1894 *BARING-GOULD Deserts S. France* II. 246 He served some time as a waiter in an eating-house.

† 2. To be a slave or bondman; to be in bondage; to labour as a bondman. Also with cognate object. (A latinism.) *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xiv. 3 Thin harde servage, that thou beforem serdest. 1382 — *Gal.* iv. 3 So and we, whanne we weren litte, weren servage (1388 we serueden) vndir the elementis of the world. 1621 *Bible Exod.* i. 13 The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigour.

Ibid., *Ezek.* xxxix. 18 Nebuchad-zezzar... caused his armie to serve a great service against Tyrys. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iii. 378-9 Serving as of old Thir Fathers in the land of Egypt serv'd.

3. To go through or perform a term of service under a master. *Usu.* with advb. accus. denoting the period, as to serve one's time, to serve an apprenticeship (to a trade, etc.). Also with out.

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxix. 20 Thanne Jacob served for P... put her
te Deep
either in

Serve by indenture to the common hang-man. 1700 S. L. tr. *Pope's Voy. de Indes* 111 They who had served out their time (sc. as soldiers). 1712 *ARBUNOTH John Bull* i. iv. Lewis Baboon had taken up the Trade of Clothier and Draper, without serving his Time, or purchasing his Freedom. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* ii. 1667 A person bound to a free mariner... for seven years, and having served during that period. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* vii. Having served his full time in India... he was free to come home and stay with a good pension. 1863 *Rep. Sea Fisheries Comm.* (1865) II. 418/1, I served my time to travelling.

b. *fig.*

1553 R. ASCHAN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 16 Som reason I have, to be made free and journeyman in lernyng, when I have already served out three prentisships at Cambridge. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich II.* i. iii. 271 (Q. Jo.) Must I not serve a long ap...

my time in Poetry, but was bound 'Prentice to some doggrel Rhymier. 1933 *Humb. Town* 107 Some old nonsensical Translations which have serv'd a Patriarch's age to the Library of

Moore-fields. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iii. Or shall we say: Insurrection has now served its Apprenticeship.

c. *trans.* To go through, work out (a term of imprisonment, a penal sentence). Also with out. Also ellipt. to serve time and simply to serve.

1873 *GREENWOOD In Strange Comp.* 57 One laid claim to have 'served' both in Maidstone gaol and the prison at Wandsworth. *Ibid.* 283 The virgin who has just 'served' three months for a murderous assault. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 756/2 The obligation to return to a convict prison to serve out the unexpired term of penal servitude. 1886 *Science* 24 Sept. 287 Every unfortunate or miscreant who has once 'served time'.

3. To be a servant to; to work for, be employed in the personal service of (a master or mistress).

In the early instances the obj. may possibly be *datice*. c. 1225 *Anec. R.* 422 Helped mid over owne swinke... schrudon os sulden and peo þot os serv'd. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1670 I cal, for Rachel, Seruen þe seunevne winter wel.

c. 1245 *Chron. Eng.* 518 In þis yur serveden hym. 1291 That on parties he (Alfred) yef þem Tyn in 35 yur serveden hym. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 135 For sum tyme I Seruede Simme atte noke, And was his plint prentys. 1534 *Coccyus Haven Health* ii. 17 Plautus... was faine for his lusing to serve a baker. 1607 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. v. 54 A Gentleman that serves the Court. 1612 *Bible Exod.* xxi. 6 His master shall boare his care through with an aule, and he shall serve bim for euer. 1661 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Gervise Lucas served George Earle of Rutland as gentleman of his horse some yeares. 1740 *11 De For* Mrs. Chr. Davies (1741) to Richard Welsh, a young Fellow who had served my Aunt. 1819 *Scott Ivanhoe* xxxvii. My two brethren, who serve the rich Rabbi. 1828 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1856 II. 49 That is the lot of the poorest herd callant, wha, ha'n na pawrents, is glad to sair a hard master, withooten ony wage.

b. *fig.* To be the slave of (sin, one's lower nature, etc.). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 3 It is the cuppe whom he serveth. c. 1400 *Pety Job* in 26 *Poems* 127, I servyd syn, and was hys knave. 1535 *COVERDALE Tit. iii.* 3 For we our selves also were... servinge lustes (1382 *Wycl.* *servyngue to desytis*).

1542 *UDALL Erasmus Epistol.* 135 Suche persooes as serven only the throte & the bealye.

c. *rarely* of a beast made to work for his master. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cviii. 178 A Certain Ass that serv'd a Gardner.

d. To work for (a body of persons, a company) as a paid servant.

1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 8 His retirement from public duty on account of failing health, called forth a deserved tribute of acknowledgment from those whom he had long and faithfully served.

the Company.

4. To attend upon (as a servant does); to wait upon, minister to the comfort of.

c. 1250 *Owl & N.* 1579 þat gode wif. serueþ (*Tenue MS.* *serveþ*) bim to hedde & to borde mid faire dede & faire worde. c. 1375 *Passion our Lord* 40 in O. E. *Altit.* 38 and her comen engles hym to seruy. c. 1300 *Floris & BL* 978 (Hauksbecke), Ene moretired þer moste come Two maidenes out of hie bure, To servev him up in þe ture. c. 1300 *Cur. M.* 20120 To fere and seke ai dide scho botte, And served taim til band and fote. c. 1450 *Berlin* xiv. 225 When the kynges daughter hadde served the thre kynges, than she served hir fader. 1617 *MORSEY Hm.* i. 251 He presently fell sicke, and not able to serve himselfe, could not... doe me any service. 1794 (see GRANNY 21. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* iii. iii. His health was still shattered; and he took

ad
hat
sat

am I þat I sulde seriff bym þis? c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Suttees) 4347 All bot he and his wyfe, And a servand palm to sarofe.

b. To be (well or ill) served. (Cf. branch V.) 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 32 The common price of the... they who were people worse served by the post, than we are in this country. 1858 *LONGF. M. Standish* i. I serve yourself, would you be well served, is an excellent adage. 1869 *MISS ALCOCK Gd. Water* i. The mistress of a house, however splendid, should know how work ought to be done, if she wishes to be well and honestly served.

5. To assist (a priest) at (or + to) mass as server. Also *absol.*, to act as server. Also to serve mass (= F. *servir la messe*).

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. vi. 12 'Canstow seruen' he seide 'oper syngen in a church'. 1595 in J. H. Pollen *Acts Eng. Martyrs* vi. (1895) 108 It was proved he had served a priest to Mass some three days before this happened. 1667 in *Calh. Rev. Soc. Publ.* III. 62 There was nothing more grateful unto him then to serve Masse, nor any more welcome to the Priest he served. 1706 J. STEVENS *S. Dict.* *Misericord.* or *Misericord.* a Boy that serve at Masse. 1753 *CHALLONER Cath. Chr. Instr.* 153 [The] Acolyth, whose Function is to serve at Masse. 1844 A. P. or LARLE in E. Purcell *Life* (1900) I. 122 Arno and Everard served the Mass. 1889 *PATER G. de Loret* (1895) 30 At the great ecclesiastical seasons... Gaston and his fellows 'served' Monsigneur.

6. (In the earliest use, with obj. in dative.) To be (officially) a servant of (God, a heathen deity); to take official part in the worship of.

c. 1175 in *Assmann Ag. Herm.* 18/2 He seakle... oserne dei þem þe gode are serveden (*OE.* *serve*, *beowodon*) c. 1200 *Orm.* 615 Andd life an bird wle wisse insh Whillec trowe ladd his prestess I Godesse temple seffenn Gode.

1899 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. ii. 76 A priest who has forsworn the God he serves.

† b. *intr.* To officiate as a minister of God, to perform divine service. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORNIN 506 Patt illc an sholde witen wel Whille lott himm sholde rejsenn, To cumenn intill zersalzem, To servenn i temple. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3634 Aaron bissop, othere of dat kin, Sette he hem for to seruen dor-in. a 1300 *Rouland & V.* 358 Wip an hundred chanouns & her priour, For to serui pere. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* 111, 346 3if Apostils weren now alve, and saven his preestis serve in be Chirche. 1435 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 30 [Granting to the] Lady Awter off the parisshe kyrk of North Berwyk and tyll Schir Andrew Ferour thare serwand. 1537 [see *CLERK* 26, 2]. 1568 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 74 Being found qualifit to serf and mak ministratioun in the kirk of God. 1691 *Gallia Notitia* 68 There are eight Chaplains that serve quarterly. Who are to say every day (excepting the High-Mass dayes) a low Mass before the King.

7. † a. *trans.* To worship (God, a deity) with religious rites; to offer praise and prayer to, give divine honour to. *Obs.*

a 1300 *X Commendani* 26 in E. E. P. (1862) 16 Sundai wel pat 3e holde, to serue god þilk dai wis hope yung and eke olde. 1340 *Ayenh.* 225 Ine holy stede. . . þet hyeþ aproper uor god to bidde and hym serve. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* ii. 6 Þe which dey 3e schull come to be chyrch to serue God, and forto worship the holy apostoll for þe speciall vertues þat he hade. 1577 *Kendall Flowers of Eppir* 8 First serud on knees, the Maletie deuine. 1587 *Golding De Morriay* xliii. (1617) 377 The Spirits which were serued in Stockes and Images. . . were vnclene and mischeuous Spirits. a 1700 *Evelyn Diary* 17 Oct. 1686, Shewing the costume of the primitive Saints in serving God with Hymns. 1702 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 221, 500 protestants in Languedock met in a wood to serve God.

b. To render habitual obedience to, to do the will of (God, a heathen deity, Satan).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Hu me sulde godalmiht se and his wille wurchen in orde. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 43 Ðo de se swikele worde habbet forlaten And seruid ure drihten on religion. 1340 *HAMROLE Pr. Cons.* 1080-1 Pas þat þe world serves and loves, Serues þe devel. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 632 3e. . . serue sory idollus þat 3ou in sinne brynge. c 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (prose) Pro. 1 To seruf our lord Iesu criste. 1435 *Misson Fire of Love* i. v. to God without-outte we lufe not, forsoth hym not sarifand. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* iv. 19, I swere to the, by the goddis whom thou seruist. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxlviii. 24 The children of Israel, even the people that serueth him. 1565 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* i. lvi. (1890) 11. 89 Now make account of your pilgrimage here, and serue no more such Sainctes. 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 157 The Devil thy master, quome thou seruist. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. v. 130 Sure, one of you do's not serve heauen well, that you are so cross'd. c 1655 *MILTON Sonnet, 'When I consider'* 11 Who best Bear his milde yoke, they serve him best. 1820 S. GREEN *Reformist* i. 186, I did not think that London was yet such a sink of depravity, as to openly serve God and Satan on the same day. 1850-1 *Longf. Gold. Leg.* 11, For a whole century Had he been there, Serving God in prayer.

8. To render obedience and service to, to fulfil one's duty to (a feudal superior, a sovereign).

c 1275 *LAY.* 4855 He saruede [earlier version herde] þan 123 his lord 1362 *LANGL* o 3iue meede ry *Wallace* i. 397 We serff a lord; thir fysche sall iill him gang. 1528 *ROY Rode me* (Arb.) 92 To serve the kyng in warre and peace. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xiv. 4 Twelve yeeres they serued Chedorlaomer, and in the thirteenth yeere they rebelled. 1705 H. WALPOLE in *Lett. Chas. Suffolk* (1824) 11, 299 Serving a tyrant, who does not allow me many holiday-minutes, I am forced to seize the first that offer. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas.* i. 111, vii. 164 Northumberland was serving a master for whose service he felt no zeal.

† b. *intr.* Of land: To pay feudal service to a lord. [tr. L. *servire*.] *Obs.*

1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 272 At Excester when hee [the King] made any Expedition by Land or by Sea, this Citee served after the order of V. Hides of Land.

† c. *trans.* To be obedient to (parents). *Obs.*

c 1200 ORNIN 9072 To cwemenn ure fader wel & ure moder bape, To luttene hemm, to leiffenn hemm, To serrfenn hemm well gerne.

d. To be the 'servant' or lover of (a lady).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iv. 448 But as his man I wol ay live and sterve, And never other creature serve. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* i. 160 Mi ladi that I serve. 1562 A. BROOKE *Romans & Juliet* 78 What hooteh me to loue and serue a fell vnbankfull one? 1590 *SPENSER F.* Q. iii. vii. 53 That gentle Lady, whom I loue and serve. 1781 *W. MURRE Misc. P.* Elegie 24 Still sall I hir adoir and serve. 1781 *COWPER Anti-Tiethyph.* 119 Can he that serves the Fair do less? 1819 *BYRON To Murray* 29 June, A Neapolitan Prince. . . serves the wife of the Gonfaloniere.

† e. *intr.* (with const.). To render service or obedience to, unto (God, Satan, a feudal lord, etc.; see 7, 8). *Obs.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxix. 1 Serues to lauerd in fainessen *ANPOLE Psalter* C. . . deuyll as his li. Good goodly, to whom serve I and laboure As I best can. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 436 For he Ay lily has serwynt to me. 1382 *WYCLIF Heb.* viii. 5 The whicher seruen to [1611 Who serue vnto] the saumpler and schadewe of heuently thingis. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* i. 322 And thus this will is cause of Sinne, And is thi lord, to whom thou seruest. 1590 *SPENSER F.* Q. ii. viii. 1 But O ih' exceeding Grace Of highest God, that loues his creatures so. . . That blessed Angels he sends to and fro, To serue to wicked man, to serue his wicked foe.

† f. *trans.* To obey (a person's will): to fulfil, execute (a command, etc.).

1310 *St. Brendan* (Bals) 24 Þer he myhte alone he to servy goddes wille. 1311. *Coer de* x. 180 Gretes wel. . . Bothe myn erchehysschopys tway, And so ye doo the chancelour, To serue the lettre in all maner, In no maner the lettre fayle. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2410 Pat þai with-sitt suld his sages & serue not3 his thus rennethe served. 1602 . . . commands he serve. a 1639 *SIR H. WOTTON Char. Happy Life* 2 How happy is he born and taught, That serueyth not an others will? 1822 *SHELLEY With Guitar* 34 Ariels still Has tracked your steps, and served your will.

b. To gratify, furnish means for satisfying (desire); to minister to, satisfy (one's need).

1390 *GOWER Conf.* 111. 23 For bot his lust he fully served, Ther hath no whit his thonk deserved. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxiv. 21 Sic is thair weird, thairfor quha sould thame wryte To serue thair heistlie lust and apparite. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxxvi. 159 To serue thir insatiable and damnable auarice. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 235 Many there learid his picture gette To serue thir eies. 1605 — *Leard* iii. iv. 89 A Seruingman. . . that seru'd the Lust of my Mistris heart. 1697 *PRIORIAUX Mahomet* (1716) 131 It appears how much he made his imposture serve his Lust. 1715 *POPE Med.* iii. 374 May all thir Consorts serue promiscuous Lust! 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 138 The very elements, though each be meant The minister of man, to serve his wants, Conspire against him.

c. To comply with the request of (a person); to fulfil the wishes of, give (one) his wish.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1685 Quod Alexander belyue, 'all þis I graunt, And els any othere thing aske & be serued'. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlii. 31 Quhen seruit is all vdir man, . . Na thing I get, na conquest than.

† d. To give way to (the sea). *Obs. rare-1.*

1614 *GORGES Lutan* v. 200 To guide the helme the maister dreads: To port, to wear, or serue the seas, The labouring ship he cannot ease [iv. 645-6 nesitque magister Quam frangit, cui cedat aquae].

11. To serve the time: to shape one's conduct in self-interested conformity to the views that happen to be in favour at the time. [*L. tempore servire.*] Cf. *THIESERVING*.

1566 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 441 Those, whome it best became to remedye, partly wincked therat, partly seruing the time [orig. *obscurem tempore*], had a respect more to thir private commoditye. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. i. § 2 Who thinke that heren we serue the time, and speake in fauour of the present state, because there we eyther holde or seeke preferment. 1604 R. CAWDEW *Table Alph.* (1613), *Temporis*, to serve the time. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xlii. xlviii, Be wary, watch the time, and always serve it. 1854 *TENNISON Ode Death Wellington* 179 Who never sold the truth to serve the hour.

12. To render active service to (a king or commander) in the army or navy; to fight for, 'to obey in military actions' (J.).

1518 *SIR J. STILE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 193 For otherwise he [the gunner] wol go to serve the King of Portugale. 1730 *SWIFT Trnl.* to *Stella* 18 Nov. He had two hundred thousand men ready to serve her [sc. the queen] in the war. 1764 *BURN Foor Law* 179 Let them be forced to serve the king in his fleet. 1786 *BURNS Ep.* to *J. Rankine* vi. I'd better gaen an' sair't the king, At Bunker's hill. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilva.* i. I have learned to be dangerous upon points of honour ever since I served the Spaniard. 1827 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad.* i, We pledge in peace by farm and town The Queen they served in war.

† b. In the phrase to serve one's country the meaning of the vb. fluctuates between 'to labour for, be in the service of' and 'to benefit, do good offices to' (see 16).

1600 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Ess.* i. iii. D 1, He serued his country for his countries sake. 1651 *HOBBS Levinthian* ii. xxviii. 166 Men have no lawfull remedy, when they are commanded to quit their private business, to serve the publick without Reward, or Salary. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 564 To what can I be useful, whicher serve My Nation. 1829 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi, War-Minister Narbonne. . . threatens, to 'take his sword', and go serve his country with that. 1868 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ.* Art. Add. 196 A labourer serves his country with his spade, just as a man in the middle ranks of life serves it with his sword, pen, or lancet. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 527 Those who serve their country ought to serve without receiving gifts.

13. *intr.* To take one's part in war under a sovereign or commander; to be a soldier or man-of-war's-man. Said also of a ship.

1518 *SIR J. STILE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 192 The said master George gonner, . . wol not in no wise serve any longer here. 1523 *Br. Fox* *Ibid.* 323 Souldyers, continually attendante and serving in the werre upon the said borders. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 158 The I they wol not sar. 1585 T. Voy. i. xvii. 19 b, [He] sent his 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. vii. 154 Will. Vnder Captaine Gower,

my Liege. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 95 The Innie who serve with musketts of longer and bigger bore then those of the germans. 1652 *MASSINGER Maid of Honour* i. i, You are St A knight of Malta, and as I have heard, Have ser'd against the Turke. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 26 Apr. 1689, People being generally disaffected . . so that the sea and land men would scarce serve without compulsion. 1744 *BIRCH Life Boyle* 201 He. . . then went to Scotland, where he served in the army till 1655. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 301 In 1666, John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, . . volunteered to serve at sea against the Dutch. 1855 G. C. LEWIS *Credib. Rom. Hist.* II. 298 Pay had been introduced, in order to overcome the reluctance of the citizens to serve. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 268 The 48th Regiment, in which I formerly served.

† b. *Phr.* to see and serve: cf. to see service (*SERVICE* 12 d). *Obs.*

1590 *SIR J. SNYTHIE Disc. Weapons* Ded. 1 b, That haue seene and serued in the well ordered warres of Emperours or Kings. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 84 I've seene my selfe, and ser'd against the French.

c. To be employed as a sailor in the mercantile marine.

1864 *TENNISON En. Arden* 52 [He had] served a year On board a merchantman, and made himself Full sailor. *Ibid.* 120 The master of that ship Enoch had served in.

14. *trans.* To perform the duties of (an office, cure of souls, etc.). Also, to go through a tenure of (a terminal office).

1404-8 *26 Pol. Poems* v. 46 Let eche man serue his charge in skylle. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxi. 97 The ballance gois vneven, That thow allowe to serff his kirkis sevin. 1557 in *Warden Burgh Laws Dundee*, etc. (1872) 335 Albeit he hes not seruit dewtie in all poyntis as become him of ye Craft. 1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 20 § 2 His Curat. . . that shall there serve the Cure for hym. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas.* for *M.* ii. 1. 281 They do you wrong to put you so oft vpon't. Are there not men in your Ward sufficient to serue it? 1711 *Act 1 Anne*, c. 14 (title) For exemption from the duty of serving Parish and Ward-Off Hamilton 1, As lief then I'd h should caie. 1822 G. C. C.

C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xxvi. (ed. 3) 240 The Lord Mayor. . . must have served the office of sheriff.

b. To work for, assist at, take part in (a function); to take part in the service of (an institution); esp. to minister, discharge religious functions in (a church) or at (an altar).

1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 80 Paid to John Modley, for serving the quere for be tremez of Mydsomer & Mighelmasse. 1565 *ALLEN Defence Purg.* ii. x. (1886) 299 Such as would profess the truth and serve the Altar. 1573 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 218 For the children that served the Mask. 1673 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* iii. ii. 253 A Gentle Player that served the Theatre. 1840 K. H. DICKE *Mores Cath.* x. ii. (1847) 111. 240/1 His monasteries were served by priests from without. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. x. 458 He found his church small, poor, served only by four or five canons. 1892 J. H. POLLEN *Ess. Engl. Martyrs* 358 In the following year he came on the English Mission, which he served for seven years.

c. To attend (an auction).

1854 W. CHAMBERS *Things in Amer.* 282 One migratory company. . . serving all the slave-auctions in the place.

15. *intr.* To perform official duties, hold office (e. g. as sheriff or M.P., or on a jury). Formerly with sb. as direct complement, to serve churchwarden, etc.

1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 80 To the same John. . . serving as a parssh Clerke, for his wages, xiijs. iiijd. 1632 Serving in juries [see *JURY* 1]. 1676 *Rector's Bk. Clayworth* (1910) 19 Mr. Dickinson promised me to serve Church warden next year if I would excuse him this. 1696 *PRIEAUX Lett.* (1875) 174 A very fit person to serve in parliament. 1698 *LAVIS Nevil* xvii. (1740) 16 Several Gentlemen of this Island have heretofore refused to serve as Assemblymen. 1722 *BAILEY, Burgess*, . . one that serves for a Borough in Parliament. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 180 The Crown's having power to compel a subject to be a sheriff; and to fine him for refusing to serve. 1834 *MACAULAY Ess.*, Pitt P. 10 When Parliament met in 1735, Thomas made his election to serve for Oakhampton. 1851 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 419 Members returned to serve in Parliament. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 786/1 The class of persons entitled and liable to serve on special juries.

† b. Of a sergeant: To serve at the bar. *Obs.*

1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* Pro. 85 Per houch an Hundret In Houes of sell, Seriauns hit sempe to seruen atte Barre.

† c. To have the office to do something. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* 111. 272 Asmod, which was a fend of helle, And serueith, as the bokes telle, To tempte a man of such a wise.

16. *trans.* To render useful service to, do good offices to (a person); to work for or assist in any matter.

1638 *MARQ. HAMILTON Let.* i Dec. in *H. Papers* (Camden) 64 Thinking my self most miserably, in that I have nat beine able to serue you as I uould. 1658 W. DUGDALE *Lett. to Sir T. Browne* 9 Nov. I, shall rest At your Commands wherein I may serve you, W. Dugdale. 1727 *LAVO M. W.* Montagu *Lett. to Cress Mar. June* (1893) i. 507, I am sure whatever I can serve my poor nieces and nephews in, shall not be wanting on my part. 1748 *SHALLER R. Randon* ii, In all his calamities, they never discovered the least inclination to serve him. 1823 *M. in Encyclop. Brit.* 7. (1816) i. xiii. 10. . . creatures. 1828 . . . into favour by se first divorce. 18 (1878) 270 The lad thinks you were the ladies in serving whom he got into trouble.

b. To render service to (a person's memory); to labour for (a cause).

1711 *SWIFT Trnl.* to *Stella* 25 Dec. Which is all I can do to serve her memory. 1847 *MARVAT Childr. N. Forest* viii, A tradesman or outlaw, who has served the cause.

II. (Chiefly of things, primarily as a fig. use of senses in branch I.) To be subordinate, serviceable, or useful (to); to answer a purpose.

17. Of a thing: To be subordinate or subsidiary to (another).

1525 *Auer.* R. 6 pe vitte riwle, ðet ich buften cleopede, & is mannes findis, nis for nobing elles istaid bute forte serue ðe iure. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 194 Fastyng was made to serue prayere, & not prayere to serue fastyng. . . perfore, prayere, þe heued, goth be-forn & þe handlyll, fastyng, folowyth after him to be redy to seruyto hym, as þe heued

and-hye. 1879 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 349 II. 36 The sportsman, narrating his feats when opportunity serves.

26. Of the memory: To assist or prompt its owner, be at his call, not to fail him. *a. trans.*

1634 in *Fasti Aberd.* (1834) 398 The subprincipal...testifies that since the twalt day of Marche last, as his memorie serves him, the said principall did [etc.]. 1641 *Mitron Reform. Eng.* ii. 70 You have now at length this question...as my memory would best serve me in such a copious, and vast theme, fully hand'd. 1605 *New Light Chirurg.* put out 54 The Doctor's either Modesty or Memory hath not served him to insert [etc.]. 1861 S. BROOKS *Silver Cord* viii. (1865) 44 Or perhaps your memory don't serve you as well as it did. 1826 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* iv. I think I did tell you so, Hamish, if my memory serves me right. 1805 BUON in *Law Times* XCIX. 543/2 If my memory serves me, the late Sir Henry Jackson...brought a Bill into Parliament on the subject.

b. intr.

1660 F. BROOKE in *Le Blanc's Trav.* 31, I will content my self to discover a view of the country, as faithfully, and exactly as my memory will serve. 1931 *SAINTS' SERV.* in *Cambr. Hist. Eng. Lit.* vi. 1. 104 So far as memory serves, there is not any passage in his entire work which [etc.].

27. *trans.* To suffice (a person) in regard to some need or requirement. *Const. inf.* or *for* (a purpose). Also, to last (one) for a specified time.

1450 HEN. VI in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 85 There vaitles ben not sufficient to serve them for iij weekes at the farrest. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 24 Few wordis may serve the wyse. 1530 HEYWOOD *Play of Wether* 69, I say we nedo no water mylles at all For wyndmylles be sufficyent to serve all. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 52b, A romische acre of it [medick fodder]...will serve iij. horses for an hole yeare. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* vii. 74 It will serve you to mend your shoes. 1662 J. DAVIES in *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 303 They provide lece enough to serve them all Summer. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 146 The 21st day we sent out our Mokito Strikers for Turtle, who brought aboard enough to serve both Ships Companies. 1712 ABDISON *Spect.* No. 119 p. 3 A polite Country 'Squire shall make you as many Bows in half an Hour, as will serve a Courtier for a Week. 1734 *Pope's Rom. Sat.* ii. 53 Ooe half-pint bottle serves them both to dine. 1777 SHERIDAN *Scand.* v. ii. Never let me hear you utter any thing like a sentiment; I have had enough of them to serve me the rest of my life. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii. Private apartments...heddened fine enough to serve the Queen.

b. In sentences containing a negative: To satisfy, content, meet the wishes or demands of. *Esp. in forms like* 'nothing would serve him but...'

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 140 No other water would serve their pallat. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. (1690) 168 Nothing will serve me but going on Pilgrimage. 1809 MALKIN *Gill Blas* iii. t. (Rildg.) 76 He took such a fancy to me that nothing would serve him but I must be guest at Segovia. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv. With those whom such reasons did not serve, they dealt more rudely. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* vi. Nothing would serve him but that we should turn off for Hungerford at once.

c. To be sufficient for, furnish what is requisite for (a thing). Also, *to be* a sufficient account of, be applicable to.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Plas.* i. xliii. (1809) I. 248 Not suffring so much straw, as would serve the couche of two dogges, to be left unconsumed. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew.* Gard. (1626) 9 Lesse fencing...three in severall inclosures.

About twelve or fourteen q.
1662 *PAINTER Skill Mus.* ii. (1674) 99 These Directions for the Bass-Viol do also serve the Tieble-Viol. 1705 *tr. Bosman's Guinea* 476 What hath been said of the Habits, Cattle and Fruit of the former, may also serve them.

28. *intr.* To suffice, meet the needs of the case; to be adequate or sufficient. Also, to last for a given period. *Const. for* or *inf.*

1495-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 13 § 1 As mych of the gooddez...as shall serve for the payment of suche somme. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 Reed wethy is heste in marsshe grounde; asshie, maple, hasel, and whyte-thorne wyll serve for a time. 1549 *Ek. Comm. Prayer, Commun.*, Puttyng y^e wyne into the Challice, or else in some faire or convenient cup, prepared for that use [of the Challice will not serve]. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 101 'Tis not so deepe as a well, nor so wide as a Church doore, but 'tis inough, 'twill serve. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. ii. Bestow on mee...so much as may serve To keep that little piece I hold of life From cold and hunger. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra.* ii. iv. 4 Thus...institution c.
Voy. ii. ii. serves to n their Taxes. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 9 Which [provision] a man must husband as he thinks best; it is to serve for the whole week. 1801 H. K. WHITE *Lett. Afr. Life & Rem.* (1850) 256 My father generally gives me one coat in a year, and I make two serve. 1808 SCOTT *Marin.* vi. xxiv. Short greeting serves in time of strife. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* liii. *Laverock* iii. A hert for the might of 't Wad sail for nine men.

b. (Chiefly in certain negative forms.) To satisfy, be considered satisfactory, meet people's wishes or demands.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. xiii. 'Will nothing less than Hanging serve' (quoth Jack)? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. ii. Nothing will serve but you must gather your way-worn limbs and thoughts, and speak to the multitudes.

†28. To be valid, hold good; to be available for; to be satisfactory, pass muster. Of coin: To pass current, be accepted. *Obs.*

1467 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. London* (Camden) 230 But he prevelege wolde not serve that tyme for noo cause of cressy. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531), 26 The coyne of one countrey wyll not serve ne be admittid or receyved in an other countrey. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II.

774 Serueth this libertie for my person onely, or for my goods to? 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 119 The world was very guilty of such a Ballet some three ages since, but I thinke now 'tis not to be found; or if it were, it would neither serve for the writing, nor the tune. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 123 A Bishop may prove himself to be a Bishop several ways...First, By the Bulls or Letters of his Election; but then this only serves in the Romish Countries.

30. *trans.* To suit, fit. (Chiefly of clothes.) *Obs.* *exc. Sr.*

1540 W. G. ANTO. to Maister Smyth vii. (Huth), Although a shympanos howe wyll serve all sortes of legges. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 151 Demonedes hauing crooked feete...made his prair to God, that his shoone might serve his feete, that had stolne them awaie. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. 167, I was trim'd in Madam Iulias gowne, Which served me as fit, by all mens iudgements. As if the garment had bin made for me. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. i. 3 How fit his Garments serve me! 1749 SNODDLETT *Gill Blas* ii. iii. (1782) I. 136 With a doublet and breeches which would have served a man four times as big as me. 1790 SCOTT *Lett.* 6 Ang. in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vi. 167 This character...would serve most of them. 1808 JAMIESON, to *Sarr.*...to fit, to be large enough. The coat does na sair him, i.e. it is too little. 1879 'SARAH TYTLER' *Bride's Pav.* v. in *Good Words* 198 I've no quarrel with his appearance; unless that I think it would better serve a pinging lassie than a bold lad.

III. To minister to a person at table; hence, to supply, furnish, present *with* (a commodity).

31. [Cf. sense 4 above.] To wait upon (a person) at table; hence, to set food before, help (a person) to food.

To serve in (later on) silver, etc.: to give (a person) his food in vessels of silver, etc.

1520 Kent. *Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Archtrilric, bat was se pe ferst was i-served. 1575 LAV. 22776 Pe hehje sbore men fane mete beare...ech man bare sarceded his freonde. 13. — *K. Alis.* 1356 He duede serve Olimpius lo gold and seolver, in bras, in glas. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xvii. 8 Girde thee, and serue me [1382 mynstre to me, Vulg. *ministra militi*], while Y ete and drynke. 1400 MAUSOEY. (Roxb.) xxiv. 153 He has fifty damyselles bat seruez him ilk a day at his mete. 15233 Lo. BERNERS *Huen* lxxv. 226 They...sat down to supper, where as they were richly serued. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* iii. 370 All the vessels wherein they are serued...were of golde. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 22 Let your Betters be serv'd before you. 1766 GOLDEN *Vie. W.* iv. Our two little ones...were regularly served after we had done. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvi. When I was only a refugee...I was served upon gold plate by order of the same Charles. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liiii. There is a servant in scarlet and lace to attend upon every four, and every one is served on silver.

b. Const. with, + of: To supply (one) with food at a meal, to help (one) to food.

13. — *K. Alis.* 539 To the mete they weoren y-set, No myghte men heo served bet. Neither of mete no of drynke. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 749 And lo the soper sette he vs anon And served vs with vitaille at the beste. 1400 *Antours of Arth.* xxxvi. In siluer 34 semly hai serue prame of the beste. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iv. (1883) 51 When they had serued Alexander in vassell of gold and siluer with dyverse metes. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* 18 Apr. I was very sorry I could not eat as many [ragouts] as the good lady would have had me, who was very earnest in serving me of every thing. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 335 Serve him with venison, and he chooses fish. 1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Wyclif Hold* xxix. How many are there to serve with pie still!

†*c. To serve (a person) forth or in:* to set his food before him. (Cf. 43.) *Obs.*

1513 *Ek. Keryngge in Meals & Manners* (E.E.T.S.) 156 Than serue forth your souerayne withouten blame. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 16 Now let vs come to the Collegiates or Students, and their diet: First they are served in by seven of their owne rancke Weekly and in Course.

d. Proverbs. To serve with (or + of) the same sauce: see SAUCE sb. 3 a. (First come, first served (also used with reference to sense 35).)

1523-5 see SAUCE sb. 3 a. 1545-5: see FIRSTAD. i. b. 1583 GOLOING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxv. 707 That hee which hath gone about to do his neighbour harme shall be served of the same sauce himselfe. 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1799) I. o They must wait their tour...and he that's first ready must be first served. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vi. iv. Their long strings of purchasers, arranged in *tail*, so that the first come he the first served,—were the shop once open!

32. *absol.* [Cf. sense 1.] To wait at table; to present or hand food to guests. †Formerly const. of (meat or drink); also to (a person).

1520 Kent. *Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Hye spae to po sergane bat seruede of po wyne. 1597 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2950 Kay-king of aungea bo send knygtes nom...Of o sywte & seruede at his feste anon. 1600 K. Horn 234 Tech him...Bioure me to kerue & of be cupe serue. 1610 *Morie Arth.* 832 He calles sir Cayous that of the cowpe seruede. 1640 *Imponydon* 57 He taught hym...to serve in halle, Bothe to grete and to smalle. 1526 TINOALE *Luke* xxii. 27 For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meate: or he that serveth? 1528 ROY *Kede meit.* (Arb.) 193 Knyghtes and squyres honorable, Areyne to serve at their table As unto Dukes excellent. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Apr. 1645, [The Pope] serves at their table.

33. *trans.* To set food on (the table), to spread *with* food.

The expression *to serve tables*, in *Acts* vi. 2 applied with reference to the administration of the alms of the church, is now sometimes allusively used with reference to 'the secular functions attached to the office of the clergy, viewed as encroaching on the time available for their more spiritual work. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 23 Hir bord was seruyd most with whit and blak. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Acts* vi. 2 It is not mete y^e we should leaue y^e worde of God, to serve tables [Gr. *diakonon tραπεζισ*, 1525 TINDALE, serve at the tables]. 1557 F. STEAGER *Sch. Veritue* iii. (heading), Howe to behaue thi

selfe in seruyng the table. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1626) 120 The boards are princely seru'd. 1850 *Arch.* 275. (Rildg.) 107 As soon as the guests were all arrived, the table was served, and they sat down to eat.

34. To set food before, feed (animals). *Const. with, + of.* †Of meat: To be food for.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 Serue thy swyne bothe morning and euenyng. 1533 Lo. BERNERS *Huen* lii. 177 I can...serue the boundes of thy ryghtes. 1556 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in *S. V. Wks.* (1843) I. p. lixv. Well, sayd Skelton, for in this one, serue my mare wyth horse bread. 1585 CRESS PEMBROKE *Pl.* lxxix. ii. The liuesse carcasses of that liv'd thy servants, serve the crows. 1602 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Lett.* (Camden) 148 Wherein you served two pigeons with one beane. 1625 BACON *Apophth.* § 28. 304 This Lady...called to one of her Maids, that lookt to the Swine, and askt; Is the piggy served? 1680 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1831) II. 293 Mathew Middleborough's wife serving a swine. 1781 BECKFORD *Hunting* 199 No, master, I have not seen him [the fox]; but I smelt him here this morning, when I came to serve my sheep.

35. To attend to the request of (a customer in a shop). Hence, to supply (a customer) *with* a commodity which he has come to purchase.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 190 Marchaundes...Bi-sonyten him in heore schoppes to sullen here ware, Apparayleden him as a prentis be Peple for to serue. 1556 R. BROOKS *Infurct.* Gloucester § 20 All tavernes...and vinyling houses to be shutte up at the time of Divine Service, and ooo to be served there at the ome times, but passingers onlie. 1727 *Dr. For's Compl. Eng. Tradesman* (1732) i. xii. 147 If I am at any other part of the shop, and see him serving a customer, I never interrupt them. 1831 LAMB *Elia* ii. *Ellistonia* p. 2, E... into

to the right shop for mercy when you came to me, and thank your stars that it is me as has got to serve you with the article. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 181 My wife told me she noticed the shopkeeper served other people before her, though she came first. 1901 W. W. JACOBS *Light Freight, A Marked Man* (init.), Knocking on the mantelpiece all night with twopence and wanting to know why he wasn't being served.

b. To serve the shop: to attend to customers.

1849 CUNYEN *Green Hand* iii. (1856) 34 The old salt had been rocking the cradle, with...a lioe made fast to keep it in play when he served the shop.

c. intr. To attend to customers in a shop.

1825 HANE *Every-day* *Ek.* i. 49 All the pastrycooks always try to get handsome ladies to serve in the shop! 1850 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* vi. Is na' this Hester, as serves in Foster's shop? 1881 *A Chequered Career* 279 This young man serves behind a counter in a grocer's shop.

36. *trans.* To assist (a workman) by handing him materials; to 'feed' *with* material for work.

1525 in *Gage Hengrave* (1822) 46 Paide to John Haddenham for serving of the mason for ij days...viij d. 1547 in *Arch.*...vj d. 1601 s. days

Robin Letter...as he was thatching a Hogsty, which being with much difficulty read by the Clerk of the Parish that was serving him with Straw [etc.]. 1816 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v. *Serve*, The assistant who hands the straw up to the thatcher, or bricks and mortar to the bricklayer, is always said to 'serve' him.

37. To give alms to, relieve (a beggar). *dial.*

1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Tril.* 205 How extremely impudent is this beggar! I served him as I went in; and yet now he begs for more. 1800 PEECE *Guip. Grues. Sere.* to relieve a beggar. Derby. 1822 *Gall. Archaic* xiii. 106 Two honny bairns...going from hoose to hoose, like the hungry babes in the wood...as I was seeing them served myself at our door, I spoke to them. 1825 JAMIESON s. v. *Sair*.

38. *gen.* (Said of persons and things.) To supply, provide, or furnish with something necessary or requisite. Also, to furnish (a person, town, etc.) with a regular or continuous supply.

†*a. const. of (something).*

1300 *Cursor M.* 22508 Pe sun bat es sa bright, And seruis al his world o light. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 147 He hitte be eorpe to seruen ow vghoe Of wolrene, Of linene. 1400 MAUSOEY. (Roxb.) xxiii. 145 Quie land seruez vs of two thinges, bat es to saye of ouer lyflade...and of sepulture. 1440 *Alphabet of Taler* 334 He...serified seke folk of swilk as pain nedud. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 6 § 1 The Commons...be worse served of such Stuff and Merchandise as els should come to the said Fairs. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 64 Quhen thay wer seruit of their speiris. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* liij. She appoynded...ber to serue me of such necessaries as I lacked. 1600 HOLLAND *Lry* xxxviii. 1002 That...they might...be served of a mart-towne for vent.

b. const. with.

1470 HENRY Wallace x. 320 Seruaty that war with gud spenis enow. 1515 *Sol. Cant. Star Chamk.* (Selden Soc.) II. 97 The said dary served my lord darcy house in Berwyke with hooops. 1553 CHANCELLOR in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 252 Colmagro serves all the Countrey about it with salt, and salt fish. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* iv. (1633) 202 Naples...is served with water by fountains and conduits. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos) 18 Dorking, which serves it abundantly with provisions. 1766-31 WALDORF *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 32 A woman who...used to serve my family with butter. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 758 These [plants] serve him with a hint That nature lives.

c. without const.

1511 *Guyfford's Pilgr.* (Camden) 22 Which condyttes serue all the Cytie in euery place. 1531 *Dunfermline Reg.* (Bannatyne Club) 363 Giff he said abouth...desyris ion pan wod of my lord of sanct andr^e coll thill sall be seruit before any vtheris. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 4 A Condui of water, which serves all the Towne. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. ii. Besides, the Rascal has good Ware, and will serui him as

cheap as any body in that case. 1863 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 124/1 The distributing reservoir... must therefore be higher than the water it served. 1822 *KIMLING Barrack*... he byres will serve their fires

d. To supply with means of transit and conveyance: esp. of railways.

1856 *Ry. Comm. Railways, Min. Evid.* 601/1 He said that we [the company] had really served Rochdale well with trains and accommodation. 1802 *TURRELL & GRAVES Roads* 02/3 The country described in this book is served almost entirely by the Great Western Railway.

†30. *refl.* To make use of, avail oneself of. Also const. *with*, in the same sense. [After *F. se servir de.*] *Obs.*

In quot. 1560 = 'to make use of as slaves'; the choice of expression was suggested by the Heb. original.

1560 *Bibl. (Geneva) Jer. xxv.* 11 Many nations and great Kings shall come thence to serve them [the Jews] (1561 and 1824). 1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Lys de Roy* 55 Serving himself with means before. 1600 *HOLLAND Lany xxviii* 960 Intending... to serve himself of the provision prepared for the enemy. 1648 *tr. Senault's Paraphr. Job* 6 God... serves himself somewhat with criminals to execute his designs. 1655 *JER. TAYLOR Golden Grove* 53 It were well if they would serve themselves of this form set down at the end of this Diary. 1714 *MRS. MANLEY Adm. Rivella* 114 She had serv'd her self wth... 1750... serve... Lord served himself, as was natural, in the popular Assembly.

†b. *intr.* (P. for *refl.*). To make use of. *Obs.* 1530 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 73 pes feyned þus seruen of þis, to forþede men to do goddis seruyce.

40. *transf. (trans.)* To ply, assail with (hostile weapons). *rare.* (So *F. servir.*)

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xlv 451 And with suerdits that scharly schar Thai seruit them full eggryt. *Ibid.* 454-1837 *CARLVE Fr. Rev.* II. i. ii. Then to read or mumble something about the King's peace; and after certain pauses, serve any undispersing Assemblage with musket-shot, or whatever shot will disperse it.

41. *Sc.* To satisfy or content with (food, etc.). (Cf. sense 27 b.) Hence, to give (one) a glut of, weary of.

1768 *ROSS Helenore* (1780) 30 The squire... Says cannily, I'm sure ye are not sair'd; Here's fourth of meat, eat on and do not spair't. *Ibid.* 47 It seems ye are na sair'd wi' what ye got. 1805 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 148 (E. D. D.) When sair'd o' beef, they get a roast o' dainty rarest mutton. a 1819 A. WATSON in W. Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1837) 288 They saidst them of fighting wi' very few blows. 1886 *WILCOCK Ready Ends* xii (1837) 93 Dawit tried nae mair experiments in galvanism. Ae doo o' it saidst him.

IV. (Inversion of the construction in PRÆSENT III. Cf. the converse development of sense in PRÆSENT V. 11-13.) To dish up (food); to deal out, present (a commodity).

42. To set (meat or drink) on the table or before a person; to bring in or dish up (a meal). Also const. *to or into* (the table). Also (*is*) *serving* = (*is*) being served.

13... E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 997 Ho [Loi's wife] served at the soper salt before drystyn. a 1400 *Sir Cleges* 332 The cheryere were servyd thowre the hall. 1513 *Bk. Kerryng in Meals & Stainers* (r. E. T. S.) 160 Fyrs on that daye (Easter) he shall serve a calfe soden and blyssyd. 1560 *Davis tr. Sleidan's* table... fishes... 1640... heartily on a kid, that was served into the table. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. ii. 183 They cut up the kid, that were served to his majesty's table. 1783 *COWPER Truth* 213 The dinner serv'd, Charles takes his stand, Watches your eye, anticipates command. 1835 *MARRVAT Midish*, Easy xxviii, But dinner is serving, go into the after-cabin. 1836 *KANE Arctic Explorer* II. vi. 74 He cooked and served our breakfast-meat. 1877 *MISS A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile* xviii. 487 After luncheon, coffee was served. 1883 *Truth* 2 July 2/1 It was getting on for two before supper was served.

1861 *JOSEPH VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* II. ii. Cor. Will your lady-ship please to dine yet? Lady Fan. Yes, let 'em serve. 1709 *MRS. MANLEY Secret Memoir* (1720) III. 241, I see my People coming to tell us they have served: *Allons*, refresh yourself at Dinner. 1905 R. BACON *Paraphr.* xxiv. 256 The men servants were already bringing in the coffee, and Monsieur d'Antin was constrained to wait until they had served and retired.

b. const. *to* (a person) or dative. Hence also in indirect passive.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 167 How durst you villainies bring it from the dresser And serve it thus to me? 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress Mar* 13 Apr. After this they served me coffee upon their knees in the finest of the Casks that were buried Under-ground; accordingly they were serv'd half a Pint each Man. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* liii. The Colonel's breakfast was served to him in the same dingy, plated ware. 1859 *TENNISON End* 304 So that ye do not serve me sparrow-hawks for supper.

c. To dish up or send to the table in a specified manner or with some other edible.

1430 *Two Cookery-Lks.* 1. 6 As men seruyth furnenly with venyson. 1450 *Ibid.* II. 83 And so serve hit hote. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* ii. 50 Bake them [Larks] in a gentle Oven, serve them without Sauce. 1849 *M. ARNOLD Sick King Bokhara* 23 Cherries served in drifts of snow. 1864 *Englishw.* in *India* 145 Boil these gently together and serve on toast. 1884 *HOWELLS in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 112/1 Everything is served à la Russe.

d. To hand out (food) in portions; = *HELP* 2, 8 b.

1282 G. ROSE *Sch. Instruct. Officers Month* 21 They ought to serve the Sweetmeats with a Fork, but the Dragee, or small Sweets of Sugar with a Spoon.

43. With adverbs, †away, †forth, †forth in, in (2 obs.), up, in the same sense as in 42.

1430 *Two Cookery-Lks.* 1. 5 Serve it forth. *Ibid.* 13 Panne serve it forth ynne. 1440 *Ldng. Horz. Sheke & G.* 203 (Harl. MS.) A fait goose... is served up at the kynge's table. 1530 *Doctrynnall Gd. Seruantes in Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 8 Fyrtste serve ye in the potage, And than eche meet after his degre. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 103 Madam, the guesis are come, supper serv'd up. 1637 *MORVISON Intr.* ut. 83 At supper they served in a peece of roasted beefe hot. 1669 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 38 Marshald Feast Serv'd up in Hall with Sewers, and Senebals. 1711 *ADMONISH Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 5 The Gentleman... had the Pleasure of seeing the huge Jack, he had caught, served up for the first Dish. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* li. 223 Put in the Meat again... and let it boil; then serve it away. 1775 S. J. PEARCE *Liberal Op.* lvi. (1793) II. 164 The dinner was serving up as I entered the dining-parlour. 1827 in *SCOTT Chace* Co. *manuscript*... very hand-

an serve in. *Ibid.* 8 Sette hem on þe dysche, an serve forth.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. *dis* up.)

1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 265 The beste wordes wolde I pike... And serve hem forth in sede of chece. 1566 *FLEWING tr. Caius' Dogs* To Rdr. If I serve in their meal with wrong sawce. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. 1. 14 Then give me leave to read Philosophy, And while I pause, serve in your harmony. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Priest.* v. Th' holy men of God such vessels are, As serve him up, who all the world commands. 1656 *EARL MOXM. tr. Boccaccio's Adels.* fr. *Parmaus* II. xiv. 243 History is meat not only well seasoned... but substantially and magnificently served in to please the curious palat. 1711 *Middle No.* 23. 267 The Examiner utters Falshoods that are altogether stale and exploded; whereas Abel serves them up fresh and fresh. 1718 *ADMONISH Spect.* No. 483 ¶ 2 Provided the Spectator might be served up to them every Morning as usual. 1848 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* To Serve up, to expose to ridicule; to expose. 1875 *MANNING Mission Holy Ghost* xlii. 371 You serve them up to us like new articles of science.

c. To serve out, to distribute or deal out (food, ammunition, etc.) in portions. Also jocularly (chiefly *Naut.*), to mete out or administer (corporal punishment); cf. 46.

1802 *RICHARDSON in Naval Chron.* VII. 54 My grog was served out. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xi. To preside over the stock-fish and ale, breakfast. 1827 O. Some kess of g.

Serving out stops, distributing clothing, &c. Al-o, a cant term to denote punishment at the gangway. 1834 *Sir S. St. John Hay* li. 81 On many of the large estates, a certain number of lashes was served out every morning as regularly as the rain. 1837 *FRASERS Sahlle & McCas-* The short measures of flour which 'Rowdy Jack', one of their fellow-men, served out.

†44. *gen.* To supply, furnish (a commodity); to yield a regular or continuous supply of. Of the earth: To yield, bring forth. Const. *to*, *Obs.*

1575 *GASCOIGNE Kenilworth Castle Wks.* 1910 II. 129 What fruits this soyle may serve. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. iv. 14 Ant. Five hundred Duckets villains for a rope? E. Dro. He serve you sir five hundred at the rate. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 102 Our People too, with this Money, make Cloth, and serve it cheap in all places where we send our Cloth. a 1700 *EVERETT Diary* 25 Oct. 1695, The pump he had erected that serves water to his garden.

b. *intr.* (P. for *refl.*). Of a commodity: To yield a supply, to be forthcoming. *rare.*

1575 *GASCOIGNE Fruits of Warre* cxxxvii, Three dayes were fought, as long as water served. 1693-4 *Northumbled. Gloss.* s.v. Gas is said to serve when it issues more or less regularly from a fault, slip, etc., in a coal mine.

45. *trans.* (in *fig. nses*). To deliver or deal blows or the like (obs.; cf. 43 c); †to play (one) a trick; to do (one) a (good or bad) turn.

1593 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 33, I remember the trick you serv'd me, when I took my leave of Madam Silvius. 1607 — *Timon* i. ii. 237 What a coiles heere, serving of

a worse turn than when you prevented me from hitting that man.

46. To hand (a commodity) to a customer in a shop. (Cf. sense 35.)

1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Mrs. Halli.* iii. vi, Ben Tyrrett's wife says will you let her have a gill of vinegar? Be I to serve it?

V. To treat in a specified manner. [Developed from the use of *to serve well*, *ill*, etc., in the senses of branch I. Cf. sense 4 b.]

47. To treat in a specified (usually unpleasant or unfair) manner. Now chiefly colloquial.

1275 *LAV.* 926 He leite smite him of þat hened... and þas

49 The tree that bryngeth forth no good fruyte shall be servu in lyke wyse. 1529 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poet.* i. xxviii. (Arb) 71 Or else be locked into the Church by the Sexton as I my selfe was once served reading an Epiaph in a certain cathedral Church of England. 1611 *SHAKS. Cym.* v. v. 248 She is serv'd, As I would serve a Rat. 1693 *DAYDEN*

Ded. to 3rd Misc. Ess. (1900) II. 10 And no better than thus has Ovid been served by the so-much-admired Sandys. 1727 *GAY Fables* v. 7 All cowards should be serv'd like you. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* xiii, If I served you as you deserve, I should now put my bullet into you. 1860 *LYNDALE Glac.* i. xvii. 119 On swerving a little... the mass turned over, and let me into the lake. I tried a second one, which served me in the same manner. 1870 *MURRAY's Handbk. Ess.* etc. 200 The name piers have unfortunately been covered with a yellow wash, which has been removed from some in the S. aisle with very good result. It is much to be wished that all the piers were so served.

b. To serve (a person) right: to treat (an offender) as he deserves. Now chiefly in *phr. it serves* (me, you, etc.) right; also colloq. *serves* (you, etc.) right, (and) *serves* (you, etc.) right, an exclamation of satisfaction at seeing a person punished for his folly or wrong-doing.

1587 *HUGGINS Arrr. Mag.*, Iago Lenvoy iii, This sleeper Which for the slough of sinne was served right. a 1640 H. BELL *Luther's Colloq.* *ser.* 163 The wretch (said Luther) was served right. 1705 *St. Bonan's Guinea* 419 What think you, sir? Were not these Villains right served? 1728 *VANBR. & Cus. Prov. Husb.* ii. 31 They serv'd you right enough! will you never have had your Horse-play? 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlii, Natural death—...workhouse funeral—serve him right—all over. 1839 *THACKERAY Fatal Boots* Mar. But papa was stern for once, and vowed that I had been served quite right. 1841 *BARNHAM Ingot. Leg. Ser.* II. *Misadvent at Margate*, 'He's stolen my things and run away!'—Says she, 'And serve you right!' 1883 J. PAVIN *Talk of Town* i. 99 Co-found the fellow! it would serve him right if they tossed him. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* vi. 45 Everyone had heard of his disgrace, and almost everyone cried 'Serve him right!'

†48. a. *Thieves' slang.* To rob. b. To maim, wound. To serve out and out, to kill (cf. next). *Obs.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* Serve, to serve a person, or place, is to rob them; as I serv'd him for his thimble, I rob'd him of his watch; that crib has been serv'd before, that shop has been already robbed, &c. To serve a man, also sometimes signifies to maim, wound, or do him some bodily hurt, and to serve him out and out is to kill him.

49. To serve out; to punish, take revenge on; to retaliate on (one) for something objectionable. *colloq.* (orig. pugilistic slang). Also (*Hunting slang*), to 'punish' or smash (a fence).

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 18 The bucher was so completely served out, that he resigned all pretensions to victory. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crab's Memoir*, (ed. 3) 34 And whosoe grew unpollit, the well-bred Champion serv'd him out. 1836 C. C. HAWKINS *Diary* (1837) II. i. 11 I'll serve him out. 1864 H. H. DIXON *Scott & Selwight* 238 This was the third or fourth fight of rails that Cognac, who was very fresh after a frost... had served out that day. 1833 *KINGSLEY Water-lab.* 183 I'll serve you out for telling the salmon where I was. 1891 *MRS. RINGELL Mad Toug* 9 He set his mind to work to consider how he could best serve me out.

VI. Technical senses (with various const.).

50. *Law.* To make legal delivery of (a process or writ). Const. *on or upon* (a person).

1442 *Kolls of Parli.* V. 4312 If any Proccesse of suche Appell he awarded or servet in othir wyse. 1494 *Acc. Ltd. High Treas.* Scot. L. 238 To the serving of the brief of viceroy... the Erie of Sudburgh in Innesness. 1596 *LANSHOR Peramh Kent* (1846) 440 To serve the proccesse of that suite upon him. 1585 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 5 § 5 The same Privie Seale was duly servet, upon the person of the same Heire. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman Weathercock* iii. 1, You are come to serve a warrant, or a Scitation. 1776 *Trial Nundecmar* 24/2 Has any notice been served upon you by Mr. Jarut? 1798 *DALLAS Amer. Law Rep.* II. 335 An attachment must be served by the marshall. 1896 *LAW Times* C. 428/1 The vestry served a notice on the respondent, calling upon him to repair the drain. 1893 *SHAKS. Lear.* 1780 The deepe vexation of *Yoris* 135 A Waiting Gentlewoman being summoned into a Court to take an Oath (for she was served with a writ *perna*) The Examiner asked how [etc.]. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. 137 Never before was the Bishops served with such a prohibition. 1839 *DE QUINCY Recoll. Lakes Wks.* 1862 II. 199 The holder of that place or fortune was immediately served with a summons to surrender it.

c. *Scots Law.* To declare (a person) heir to an estate, by the affirmative verdict of an 'inquest' or jury appointed to adjudicate the claim. Const. † of (an estate); now only with compl., *to serve* (a person) heir to.

†An erroneous shortening of the *phr. to serve and return*: see *RETORT* v. 3.

1506 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* L. 174 The inquest that servit him of his breif of the said vi merkis worth of land. 1533 *Act. Ltd. High Treas.* Scot. VI. 138 An inquest that servit Robert, unquahle lord Innesness, of... the land of Innesness. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 538 He shall enuir and obtene himself servit air as use is within the space of thrie termes. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1664) 51 O that I le would... serve himself heir to the poor man portion I have. 1693 *Strain Just. Law Scot.* ut. iv. (ed. 2) 443 Other Heirs... cannot be served Heirs, but by a peal Service, serving them to such particulars, whereunto they succeed, by I felment to such particulars. 1815 *SCOTT Giv M.* i. We must pass over his father, and serve him heir to his grandfather L-wis. 1824 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1827) 316 After getting myself served heir to my father before the Court of the Canon-

gate. 1893 STEVENSON *Cartrona* i, To-day I was served heir to my position in life.

absol. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Brève de morté antecessoris*. Gif the person of inquest...delivers and serves *Negative*, in favours of the defender.

51. Tennis (and similar games). *†a. intr.* To act as assistant or marker. Also *trans.* (see quot. 1611). 1531 in *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1522) 180 Paid to one that served on the kingly side at hampton-courte, in Rewarde, v. 1532 Du *Wes Introd.* fr. in Palsgr. 931 *Naguetter*, to serve at tennis. 1611 CORN. *Naguel*, the boy that serves, or stops the ball after the first bound, to make a better chace, at Tennis. *Naguetter*, to serve (or stop) a ball at Tennis.

b. intr. To start play by striking the ball into the opposite court.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 296 *Datalim ludere*. to serve or to toss from hand to hand. 1611 CORN. *Blouse*, a close Tennis court, having a house on either side to serve on. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 162 The server continues to serve until two chases be made.

c. trans. To put (the ball) in play.

1665 R. H. SCH. *Recreation* 97 Love is the Court, Hope is the House, And Favour serves the Ball. 1837 D. WALKER *Games & Sports* 255 The player who commences... must serve the first ball over a red line marked upon the wall. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 161 The ball served must be struck with the racket.

d. To strike the ball to (one's opponent); to 'feed' with the ball. Also *fig.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. t. xliii. xix And as at Tennis the Dane and Bishop served each other with the fond Countryman. 1849 *Boy's Own Bk.* 291 Rounders Another in-play takes up the bat, and is served or fed with the ball.

52. Of a male animal: To cover (the female); esp. of stallions, bulls, etc. kept and hired out for the purpose. Also *absol.*

1577 B. GOODE *Herbert's Hush.* iii. (1586) 148 b. At halfe a yeere old they [boars] are able to serve a sow. 1621 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 248 Given to Sir Raphe's man, when the little black mare was served at the Abbie, v. 17. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* Tuesd. 160 Then saw the cow well serv'd, and took a groat. 1837 *YOUTT Sheep* 317 Ewes to be served by more than one ram. 1885 *Bell's Life* 15 June 1/2 Camballo will serve a limited number of mares at 70 sovs. each. 1909 *Kuff's Guide to Turf* iv. 145 List of principal stallions serving in 1909.

53. a. Falconry. To drive out game into the view of (the hawk). Said of the falconer or of the dog.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Dogs* ii. (1880) 14 Of gentle Dogges serving the hawks. 1891 HARTING *Bt. Accipitr.* 229 Serving a hawk, helping to put out the quarry from cover. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 373/2 (Falconry) Serve (of the falconer), to put out the quarry from the cover for the falcon waiting overhead.

b. Coursing. (See quot. 1897.)

1576 TURBERN *Venerie* 249 If there be no Cotes gyuen betwene a brase of Greyhounds, but the one of them serveth the other at turning. 1560 in *Markham Country Contentm.* v. viii. (1613) 205 If one dogge turne the Hare, serve himselfe, and turne hit againe, those two turnes shall he as much as a coate. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 210/1 (Coursing) When a dog turns his hare, and keeps his place for another turn, he serves himself; or, losing his place, serves his opponent.

54. Chiefly Naut. [Formerly often in form *serve*.] *a.* To bind (a rope, rod, etc.) with small cord or the like, so as to protect or strengthen.

1627 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* v. 25 To serve any rope with platts or sinnet, is...to lay sinnet, spun yarne, Rope yarne, or a peece of Canvas upon the rope, and then rowle it fast to keepe the rope from galling. 1669 STURM *Mariner's Mag.* v. xlii. 64 Ropes...served close...with Yarn. 1775 *Falk Day's Diving Bell* 54 The eyes, as well as the splice by which they were bent, were also served with inch rope. 1875 *Beaumont's Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Two men can worm and serve seven fathoms of 3/4 inch rope in an hour. 1876 PRECE & STEWART *Telegraph* 232 It (the copper conductor) is then served with a covering of tape which has been well soaked in Stockholm tar. 1895 'J. BUCKROVE' *Sea Fishing* 60 For the simpler binding, intended merely to act as a protection... we say we 'serve' the line rather than 'whip' it.

b. To wrap (a rope, bandage) round an object.

1586 SIOENE *Aradia* i. (Sommer) 295 Parthenia laid his head in her lap, tearing of her linnen sleeves & parlet, to serve about his wound. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Life Nelson* 43 Her hull had long been kept together by cables served round. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 625/3 Over which a tarred rope... is 'served' or wrapped.

55. Mil. To operate, keep in play or action (a gun, battery, etc.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *To Serve a Battery*...is to see that the Guns play well. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 244 A constant fire of a numerous and well-served artillery.

†a. intr. The enemy's cannonade, which was very hot and well served. 1876 *Douglas's Forts Sumter & Moutrie* 163 An artilleryman, serving his gun.

b. To serve the vent: to close the vent of a muzzle-loading gun while it is being loaded.

1828 STEARNS *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 173 Number... sponges; 3, loads; 4, serves the vent and primes.

VII. 56. Comb. *†* serve-image, an idolater.

1530 TINDALE *Answe. More Wks.* (1573) 272/1 So art thou an Idolater, that is to say in English, a serve Image.

† For *To serve one's (a, the) turn* (in various senses), see TURN *sb.*

Hence Served *pf. a.* (chiefly with prefixed adverb).

1747 [see 55]. 1884 RUSKIN *Bible of Amiens* i. 1 At this building-place in mid-journey there is a well-served buffet.

1907 WYNNHAM *Flare of Footlights* i, The well-chosen and perfectly served dinner.

† Serve, v. 2 Obs. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Also 3 serve, 4-6 (chiefly *Sc.*) *serv*, *Sc. serve*, 5 *serve*. [App. a. *helic* a. OF. *deservir* DESERVE *v.* It may, however, be a use of SERVE *v.*, as the sense 'to gain by serving' may have been developed in the simple *vb.*; cf. *It. servire* to merit, deserve.]

L. trans. To earn or acquire a right to; to become, or to be, worthy of (reward or punishment, praise or blame); to merit; = DESERVE *v.* 1, 2.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1628 Oc *serf* me *seune* oter *ser*, If Iu salt *rachel* *seruen* her. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1584 Fornoth i *neuer* *serued* it, in dede ne *yeitt* in *sal.* 13. E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 553 More *haf* we *serued*. Pat *suffred* *hau* be *dayer* *hete*. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statut.* (Thomas) 573 *iar-for*, me *think*, I *serve* *me* *blame* *quhar* I *say*. 603 *luffis* [etc.]. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 131. My lord *merrailles* *hym* *meikyll*. Why *how* *meikyllis* *his* *meine*, that *no* *myssse* *serue*. 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (verse) 614 *Vn-to* *hell* we *suld* *take* *hede*. And *we* *vs* *euer* *with* *all* *our* *mayn* *Fro* *flith* *of* *sin*, *pat* *same* *paym*. 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 104 For *he* *saunge* *of* *hem* *banke* *ho* *hast* *serueth*. 1458 *Sir G. HAVE* *Lave* *Arms* (S. T. S.) 293 *Quoth* *blame* *serue* *we* *now*, that *he* *reks* *Goddis* *bidding*. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Ennis* t. ProL 75 *Quhar* I *offend*, the *1st* *repreif* *serf* A. 1578 *LANDSEY* (Piscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) 1. 295 It *is* *tyne* to *seik* *your* *reward* *quhar* *ye* *ha* *serued* *it*. 1721 *KELLY* *Scot. Prov.* 319 They *give* *you* *less* *we* *than* *you* *serve*.

b. with inf. or clause as obj.

1300 *Cursor M.* 9089 *Sin* i *haf* *serued* to *haue* *he* *scam*, *Gis* *me* *mi* *serf*, o *goddis* *name* I. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 951 (Kölling) *pei* *sche* *haue* *serued* to *be* *spilt*, *pe* *child* *her* *of* *hap* *no* *gilt*. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 4900, *Y* *serued* *neure* *he* *scholde* *so* *do!* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 26 In *his* *manner* *of* *curse* *pat* *men* *curse* *man* *iustif* *for* *his* *misdeide*, was *Crst* *not* *curid*, *for* *he* *seruid* *not* *to* *be* *curid*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Prem.* xiv. 81 And *how* *name* *seruis* *to* *half* *sweetness* *that* *myr* *taistit* *hiltiness*. 1550 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* ii. 335 *Thow* *seruis* *weill* *on* *Rakkis* *to* *be* *rent*.

2. intr. or absol. = DESERVE *v.* 3.

1275 *LAY.* 24154 And *he* *hare* *eche* *cnihets* *he* *3ef* *alle* *hire* *rihtes*, *eche* *one* *he* *3ef* *haue* *alle* *hi* *is* *serued* [1275] *3arned* *hadde*. 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 550 *Pat* *3e* *me* *faith* *make*, *I* *dede* *for* *to* *do* *as* *I* *desyre* *wille*, And *my* *wille* *for* *to* *wirke*, if *I* *wel* *serue*. 1440 *York* *Myt.* ii. (Plysterers) 8 *To* *suffr* *sorowe* *on* *sogh*, *syne* *hai* *haue* *seruid* *so*. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 868 As *we* *haue* *serued*, *gif* *vs* *our* *mede*. 1550 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* ii. 361 *Sayand*, *curst* *knaf* *thow* *saif* *half* *affliction* *As* *thow* *did* *serue*, *ise*, and *resail* *thy* *bill*. 1575 *Mirr.* *Mug.* *Manlius* xiv. We *either* *are* *re-* *warded*, as *we* *serue*; Or *else* *are* *plaged*, as *our* *deedes* *desue*.

† Serve, v. 3 Obs. rare. [ad. L. *servare*, or aphetic form of PRESERVE.] *trans.* To preserve. 1335 CHAUCER *Syr.* t. 513 And in this wise he served his entente That saue the feend noon wiste what he mente. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xv. 207 *Thenne* *wold* *I* *haue* *baumed* *hit* [thy body] *and* *serued* *hit* *and* *so* *haue* *kepte* *it* *my* *life* *dayes*. 1559 MORRIS *Eronym.* 504 *Whiche* *gathered* *diligently* *thow* *shalt* *serue* *in* *a* *phyall* *of* *glas*.

Serveable, variant of SERVABLE.

Serveiour, obs. form of SERVEUR.

Serventism (serventizm). Also *serventeism*. [f. *It. servente* (in *cavaliere servente*: see CAVALIER *sb.* 5) + -ISM.] The system which countenances the devotion of a man to the service of a married woman; cicisbeism.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 151 The slavery of serventism. 1839 DARLEY *Introduct. to Beniam.* & *Fl. Wks.* i. 29 Cicisbeism and serventism were mentioned with no less complacency than if the draughts themselves had been Italians. 1841 W. STALPHE *Italy & Its In.* 277 We may still see serventism ludicrously caricatured among the middle classes, where a domestic sometimes has to dress for the evening, and attend his mistress as a companion to the theatre or the promenade. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 308/2 The cicisbeism or serventism of Italy and Spain.

Server (sɜːvɪə). Forms: 4-5 *server*, 6 *server*, 5-*server*. See also SERVIER. [f. SERVE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who serves or ministers to the requirements of another. Now *rare*. Also, *†* a servant. 1380 *Wyclf. Sel. Wks.* i. 256 But *Crst* *is* *among* *hem* *as* *a* *good* *server*. 1440 *Alphab. of Tales* 6. Lo! *yonder* *is* *his* *server*. 1554 *Dyer's Acc.* in *Sharp Cor. Mss.* (1853) 156 Paid to ij servers of the cresets iij d. 1558 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* *Man born to be King* 1275, I, who then Was but a server of poor men Outside our Abbey walls.

b. An attendant at a meal, one who serves food and drink to those sitting at table.

1400 *Bk. Curstays* 532 in *Babes Bk.* *pe* *server* *hit* *next* *of* *alle* *yn* *men* *Mays* *way* *and* *stones* *by* *syde*. 1545 *Lud. Churche* *Acc.* (Camden) 21 Payde to the servers of wyne on Easter day. 1622 MARB. tr. *Alemus' Gyzman d'Alf.* ii. 67 The Napkin wherewith he served as Server. 1784 *Scot. Piper's Queries* 18 For one article having eggs the server of the table, as usual, laid the cloth on every one's knee, wherewith to hold their egg in when hot. 1858 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* *Land E. of Sun* 305/5 While the servers bore Unto the guests rich meats and drink.

†c. An artisan's assistant. *Obs.*

1481-90 *Heavenly Housch.* *Bk.* (Roxb.) 382 Item, to John Hege, his server, for iij. dayes iij. d. ob. 1514 *M.S. Acc.* *St. John's Hosp.* *Canter.* Payd to iij. yllars & iij. servars ij. days. 1605 *WILLET Hexapla Gen.* 140 The server bringing one thing when the builder called for another. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Diet.* S. ij. This Server likewise carries away the Wash-Ore, to the Ore-Place, it being their Business.

d. With religious signification. Now *arch.*

1530 TINDALE *Answe. More Wks.* (1573) 232/1, I am an image server & walke after myne own imagination & not after Gods word. 1600 PALFREYMAN *Baldwin's Mer.*

Philes. (ed. 4) 64 He cannot bee a true server of God, which serveth him not in the spirit of his minde, and in truth. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 446 Jupiter...made gods to be the curators of men, and he made men to be the worshippers and servers of those gods. 1900 *Pilot* 3 Nov. 551/1 The servers of icons, demonstrated that the doctrine of their opponents led to Judaism and Manichæism.

e. Eccl. An assistant at Mass who arranges the altar and makes the responses.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Cerem.* 292 Before leaving the sacristy with the Priest, the Server will light the candles on the Altar. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 145 Two servers in surplices kneel before the altar in silence. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 2/1 Working men generally act as servers at the early daily celebrations.

f. In various games: The player who serves or puts the ball in play.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 296 *Dator*...a player or server: he that in playing casteth the ball. 1853 *Kentledge's Er. Boy's Bk.* 269 (Rackets) In a close-court game, the 'server' who serves the ball properly above the line [etc.]. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* iii. l. v. § 4. 690 The server [at lawn-tennis] tries to return the ball again, and so on till one player fails. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 277/1 (Fives) The Server. A who begins serving, is boord to give C...the sort of service which he prefers.

g. Anglo-Irish. = PROCESS-SERVER.

1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* xiv. To...harry a bum, Or 'clip a server' [Footnote, Cutting off the ears of a process-server].

2. Something which serves or is used for serving.

†a. A conduit or pipe for conveying water. *Obs.* 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 248 The Citizens likewise...derived rilles and servers of waters into euery street.

b. = SALTER *2*.

1636 *Church. Acc. Pitlington*, etc. (Surtees) 208 One silver server or a patten with a foot to screw on and a leather case. 1727 in *W. Macgill Old Res.* sh. (1900) 133 Pwter spoons, server, basone, and pottinger. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* iii. A little bit of diet-cake, on a small silver server of exquisite old workmanship. 1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* xii. (1853) 87 He took them [letters] both to her ladyship on the silver server. 1894 *LATTO Tam. Bodkin* xiv. My share of the tea was brocht to me on a server.

c. pl. A spoon and fork for serving salad.

1834 *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 243/1 Salad bowls and servers.

Servery (sɜːvəri). [f. SERVE *v.* + -ERY, after *pantry*.] A room from which meals, etc. are served. 1893 *Builder* 11 Feb. 112 Kitchen...Servery...Pantry. 1899 *Athenium* 15 Apr. 450/3 Chambers to let, unfurnished...Three Rooms, Bath-room, and Servery.

Serves, obs. form of SERVICE *sb.* 1 and *sb.* 2.

Servet, obs. form of SHERBET, SERVIETTE.

Servetian (sɜːvɪʃən, a. and *sb.*). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. *Servetus* + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Michael Servetus (Miguel Servete), a Spanish beresiarch of semi-panthæistic opinions, who was burned at Geneva in 1553.

1555 J. OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Pref. 11 Every Heretical blasphemy...whether it be Arian, Servetian, Eunomian [etc.]

b. sb. A follower of Servetus.

1564 HAROING *Answe. Jewel* xv. 158 Anabaptists, Servetian, Antinomist. 1645 *PAGITT Hereticoz.* (ed. 2) 35 Servetians. 1764 tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xvi. li. iv. § 6 (1833) 531. 1874 *Blunt's Dict. Sects.* Servetians.

Hence *Servetianism*, the beresy of Servetus.

1555 J. OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Pref. 12 A man...wholly infected with Servetianism.

Serveting. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *servet*, SERVIETTE + -ING.] Material for table-napkins.

1612 *Sc. Bk. Antie* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1857) 319 Lining cloths...Towelling and serveting of Holland making the eln xviii. s. viii. d. 1612 331 Serveting.

† Servetist. *Eccl. Hist. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] A follower of Servetus (see SERVETIAN).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1837 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Servi, obs. form of SERVE *v.* 1.

Serviable, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *serviable*, integ. f. *servir* to SERVE; see -ABLE.]

1. Willing to serve, complaisant, obedient.

1385 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 979 (Cauth. MS.) And *sche* *3e* *moste* *servyable* *of* *alle* *Hath* *euery* *chambre* *arayd* *and* *his* *hulle*. 1400 *Rem. Rose* 604 They...been, io good feith, more stable and trewer, and oore serviable. 1475 *ASHBY Active Policy* 472 Also *chese* *your* *servantes* *of* *goode* *draught*, *That* *woll* *attente* *and* *be* *serviable*. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Ennis* xii. li. 83 The byssy knapis...About *thasse* *stud*, *full* *paip* *and* *servyabill*. 1638 W. HAIG in *Russell Haigs* (1881) 219 *Your* *loving* *and* *servyable* *frend*.

2. Belonging to the servant class.

1612 *Acts & Stat. Lawing, Sheriff, & Justice Courts* (Mail, Club 1840) 160 Act for Servandis—Item Forsamekill as thair is monie serviable persones that maircyis and takis up housis nocht having wherpoore to live [etc.].

Hence *Serviability*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 560/2 *Servyableness*, *serviabilitet*.

Servial, -all, obs. forms of SERVILE.

Servian (sɜːvɪən), a. 1 and *sb.* [f. *Servia* (properly *Serbia*: see SERB) + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or belonging to Servia, a country of South-eastern Europe occupied by a Slavonic people.

The Slavonic kingdom of Servia was conquered by the Turks in 1399; the country remained a principality tributary to Turkey until 1873, when the kingdom was revived.

1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* Index, Servian alphabet. 1827 *BOWRING Servian Poet.* *Poetry* *Introduct.* 58 'Fair as the mountain Vile,' is the highest compliment to a Servian lady.

also were the Ten Commandments introduced into the Altar Service, for the first time. 1726-1857 (see BURIAL 51. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1838) i. 1. 14 The service of their church was performed in the Latin tongue. *Ibid.* i. ii. 90 This washing of feet formed part of the public service of the day. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 159 A baptismal service in which the sign of the cross might be used or omitted at discretion. 1883 J. GILMORE *Mongols* xxvi. 377 A service consisting of the chanting of prayers and the blowing of trumpets is gone through.

† b. *spec.* The daily office or hours of the breviary (see OFFICE 56. 6 a); more fully *divine service*. Our Lady service, the Little Office of the Virgin Mary. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 The creste dole of owre bo, of owre service. 12385 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 122 Ful weel he soong the service dyuyn, Entuned in his nose ful semely. 12398 *Travisia Barth.* De P. R. ix. xxix. (1495) 364 In fastyng tyme we reherse ofte the 15 psalme in the service of the daye. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 166 Sho sufferd all his because he space of v wekis sho nowder hard dyuyn service nor mes. *Ibid.* 250 A yong monk hat was passand deuowte in saying of our Ladie service & hur howies. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 11 How and why goddes service is sayde, eche daye in vii. howies. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburga* l. 2548 Or that her systers came to the oratory To say dyuyn service. 1516 *Br. Fox Rule of seynt Benet* f. j. The xliiii. chapter tretteth of thappointment of the houre of diuine service. 1547 *Injunctions given by Edw. VI.* xvi. c. b. People neuertheless perwading themselves, sufficiently to honor God on that daie, if they heare Masse & service. 1549 *Dk. Comm. Prayer* Pref. The common prayer in the Church, commonly called diuine service. 1583 in *Foley Rec. Eng. Prov.* 5. 7. (1820) VI. 714 He was made prest and benedicted in Queen Mary's time. He saith service with me daily.

† c. *Common service*, the 'Common Prayer' of the Prayer-book. *Obs.*

† d. *To give (one) service*: to have the service of the church performed over a dead man. *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xviii. 167 And on the morne he gaf hym seruyse and putte hym in the erthe afore the hygge Aulter.

† e. *Used transf.* of the singing of birds. *Obs.* 12366 *CHAUCER* *Rom. Rose* 669 By note made fair seruyse These briddes; They songe hir song as faire and wel As angels doon espirituel. c. 1369 — *Delile Blanche* 302 [The birds] songen, euerich in his wyse, The moste solempne seruyse By note, that euer man, I trowe, Had herd.

17. A musical setting of those portions of the church-offices which are sung; esp. the music for the canticles at Morning and Evening Prayer.

1591 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* l. 815 Joh. Tomkins... a composer of certain Church Services and Anthems. 1782 *Mason Collect. Anthems, Ess. Cathedr. Mus.* p. xix. The Service which I... Church Musicians call by the name of... which they mean the *Te Deum*.

Gloster 83 note, A very ingenious service of his, formerly performed at the King's Chapel. 1883 *STAINER in Grove's Diet. Mus.* 111. 471 A Service may be defined as a collection of musical settings of the canticles and other portions of the liturgy which are by usage allowed to be set to free composition.

18. A SERVICE-BOOK. Now only, a volume containing the Book of Common Prayer together with the daily lessons; = CHURCH-SERVICE 3.

a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 31 Aug. 1654. A vast old song book or service. 1850 *SALA Lady Chatterfield* v. 76 Young lasses... with high velvet and gold-clasped services in their hands.

IV. Help, benefit, advantage, use.

19. The action of serving, helping, or benefiting; conduct tending to the welfare or advantage of another. Chiefly in *to do, render service* (cf. 6).

1582 N. LICHTFELDT tr. *Castellanos's Comp. E. Ind.* ii. 4 b. A man experienced in matters of the Sea, and of Navigation, wherein he had done to this kingdom great service.

1601 *HAKLUYT Galvani's Discov. World* 30 Christopher Columbus... who first had offered his service for a western discovery unto king Iohn of Portugal. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 15. 37 We see... what notable service and reparation they (the Jesuits) have done to the Romane Sea. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* viii. (1667) 39, I intend to do you service by revealing to you my very heart. 1779 *Mirror No.* 35 Professions of friendship and regard will lead to expectations of service that cannot be answered. 1853 W. F. AINSWORTH *W. D. Barker's Lores & Penates* Introd. Pref. 3 During the campaign of the French in Syria he also rendered good service to our old ally the Porte. 1883 *Naval. Chron.* 4 Oct. 5/2 The Howard Association is doing good service by its persistent watchfulness in all matters relating to the treatment of crime.

b. An act of helping or benefiting; an instance of beneficial or friendly action; a useful office.

a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS* *Huon* lv. 129 The grete service that he baue done to me shall be enen ryght well rewarded. 1562 *SHAKS. Measure for Measure* i. 1. 81, I have done (Lucio) doe me this kinde service. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 19 Sept. 1667. If they esteem'd it a service to the University (of which I have been a member). 1770 *LANGSHIRE Plutarch, Pompey* (Riddg.) 434/1 In the Mithridatic war they (the Pirates) assumed new confidence and courage, on account of some services they had rendered the king. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* ii. v. iii. 406 He... mentioned two services by which the co-operation of that Prince might be ensured. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi. 1V. 597 While Mary lived, it might well be doubted whether the murder of her husband would really be a service to the Jacobite cause. 1882 *MAURICE Mod. Philos.* 604 In so far as Bentham brought these contradictions before the face of those who were committing them we conceive he was doing a service.

c. *collect. pl.* Friendly or professional assistance. 1832 *HR. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* iii. 40 Seeing that greater strength of finger was what they wanted, he offered his services. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xv. I think we shall be able to help each other... and shall have no need of Mr. Bowls's kind services. 1837 *GUNTER Mr. Barnes* xxiv. 192 Edwin said... that he would hand me over to you as his fee for your medical services.

† 20. With of or possessive: A person's interest or advantage. *Obs.*

14... 26 *Pol. Poems* v. 41 Loke how goddis lawe 3e vse; Whom 3e refuse, and whiche aunce, for goddis loue, or 3oure owen seruyce. c. 1643 *LD. HERBERT* *Autobiog.* (1824) 227 The Queen of Bohemia, who e service they desired to advance. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE* *Chas. I* (1655) 26 He hath been sedulous in p... shall find enough to do to... whom I am by v... 1763-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) l. 266 If we have... a reasonable prospect of promoting her service in the long run.

21. Assistance or benefit afforded by an animal or thing (or by a person as involuntary agent); the work which an animal or thing is made to do. *Phr. to do service.*

c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1310 Thai... hrak the mycht, quhen that war landyt thair; Service off it Sothoroun buyt haiff no mayr. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 146 The churche hempe... is no mayr. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 146 The churche hempe... is no mayr.

1604 N. F. *Irishers* *Secrets* to 15 If they bee gathered afore, they will shrinke, wither, and eate tough, and doe no service. 1715 *DE Foe* *Fanc. Instr.* l. i. (1766) 13. He... has given them to you for Food and Service. Don't you see that we eat them, ride upon them, and the like. 1749 *SMOLLETT Gil Blas* l. vi. f. 2 (1782) l. 56, I bore their discourse with patience, because to fret myself would have done me no service. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* i. He certainly would not... have suffered the coachman to proceed while the horse was unfit for service. 1882 *FROUDE in Longman's Mag.* l. 205, I passed the road to X... in whose hands it did better service. 1886 C. E. *PASCOE Lond. Today* xxv. (ed.) 3 311 Excursionists... press into service every vehicle which can carry them away from town.

b. Of the limbs: Function, office.

1749 *Sai* shook, it great exp about two hours, my little legs began to refuse their service.

† 22. The purpose or use to which a thing is put. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 50 They know not what service to put their waxe vnto. 16... *SPELMAN* (J.) All the...

† b. *To stand (a person) in no service*: to be of no use to. *Obs.*

1542 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 12 b. He refused y^e gift whiche should stand hym in no service [orig. minus inutile].

23. Supply of the needs of (persons, occas. of things).

a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* ciii. 13 Pou art hryngand forþe hay to meres and grasse to service of men [Vulg. et herbarum servituti hominum]. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xi. (x. 178) Hevene & erþe, þat þou hast made unto mannes service [L. in ministerium hominis]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* l. vi. 4 b. A great foundation for the common service of the house. 1781 *GIBSON Dec. & F.* xxii. 111. 214 T... which were nenn, at... in the... Perry.

24. Serviceableness, utility. Now rare.

1699 *PENN Addr. Pref.* (1699) Pref. It may be objected by some, that much of the Service of it is over. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 103 The usefulness and service of the said Lead. 1910 *Exp. Apr.* 371 The system has its service in showing how impossible it is to get rid of Sin as a tragedy in the universe.

b. *Of service* (predicatively): of use or assistance, useful, helpful. *Const. to.*

1709 *FELTON Diss. Classics* (1718) 3 If I am of any Service to Your Lordship. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon*. Wks. 1874 11. 132 Even the bearing of this rule in their thoughts may be of some service. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & D. Pref.* In this pursuit, whether we take or whether we lose our game, the chase is certainly of service. 1779 *STORER in Jesse Setwyn & Contemp.* (1841) IV. 293 This paper war will not be of much service to Aristotle. 1850 *TYNDAL* l. 10 To me... 1887 S. of the giraffes... would be of little service against... the seroot.

25. At one's service, at one's disposal, ready or available for one to use. *Cf. c.*

1659 *DAVENANT Man's the Master* iii. 47 Tod. Lead'em a Dance, I'll have a Dance. D. John. My feet are at your service, Sir. 1683 W. HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) l. 1. 132, I told him the last time he was here. I promised him a Persian Horse. I had now one at his Service, which he accepted with some ceremony. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. ii. ii. My whole strength... is, day and night, at the service of my fellow-Citizens. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed.) 2 l. 385 My means, which are certainly ample, are at your service.

† 26. Permission to use; the loan of a thing for use. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. xxviii. Tell Rodrick Dhu I owed him naught. Not the poor service of a boat. To waf me to yon mountainside. 1821 — *Kentish* xiii. Wayland, obtaining from the cook the service of a mortar... mixed, pounded, and amalgamated the drugs which he had bought.

V. Waiting at table, supply of food; hence, supply of commodities, etc.

27. The act of waiting at table or dishing up food; the manner in which this is done. *Phrase, the service of the table* (now arch.).

13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1401 When alle sigges were þer set, þen seruyse hyggynnes. c. 1385 *CHAUCER* *Squire's T.* 58 And eek it nedeth nat for to deuise At every cours the ordre of hire seruyse. 1412-20 *LYNCH* *Chron.* 1701 ii. 4187 þe straunge meib, þe manere of þe seruyse. 1528 *ROY Ade me* ii. (Arh.) 193 Whose proude service to beholde, In plaie of silver and golde, I passeth a mans witt. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* l. xxi. 27 He was... served with all magnificence... and superfluity of meates... and this service was done... by officers in number. 1588 *KVD Housch. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 275 Necessary implement, not only for the vse of the Kitchin but service of the Table. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* i. 1. You may want, though, A dish or two when the service ends. 1674 T. P., etc. *Eng. & Fr. Cook* 431 Bills of Fare, as well for great Feasts as ordinary Services through the whole year. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xlix. More pretty things were said on both sides during the service of the tea-table than we have leisure to repeat. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xlii. He described the service of the table... enumerated the dishes and wines served. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* Service, waiting at table: as, The service was good or indifferent.

b. That which is served up or placed on the table for a meal; the food set before a person; an allowance or portion of food. Now rare.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13990 A man þat hight symon leprus, At ete he praid him til his hus... Ful fair symon him dight. 13... *Coer de L.* 1504 Anon they wer to bode sette; And fayr seruyse byfore hem sette. c. 1400 *Rule St. Genet* (Verse) 1584 þat euer-ilkon wyl of hir laue þe third part til hir sopper saue, And to be celerer wyl it seme Swilk seruyse for to saif & seme. c. 1430 *Staus Pur at Meunam* 26 in *Meads & Manners* 278 And whanne þou seest afore þee þi seruyse, he no to hasti upon heed to bite. c. 1483 *Aliter Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1799) 21 The service of his table and of his cupborde to be daily recorded into the King's countynge house. 1557 F. SKEGGER *Sci. Vertue* 212 Dishes with measure thou oughtest to fyll, Elt mayste thou happen thy seruyse to spyll. 1598-9 B. JONSON *Case Altered* i. 1. Gods lid man, service is ready to go vp man, you must spill on your coate and come in, we lacke waiters pittly fully. 1607 *Topsell Fourg.* Beasts 81 In the Summer let them have... in the morning, and their second service at... Direct, A the service, sweet-meats, chiefe, 1839

LANE *Arab. Vis.* 1. 60 Services of 1000... then spread before them. 1882 R. H. STODARD *Spr. Lowg Degree* (Cent.) I'll spread your service by the door. That when you eat you may behold The knights at play where the bowls are rolled.

† c. A division of a meal served up at one time, a course. Also, a particular 'dish' or kind of food.

a. 1536 *Spenser, Carols* etc. (E. E. T. S.) 33 The horis hede, I vnderston, Ys cheff seruyce in all this londe. 1601 *HOLLAND Phlox* xvi. v. 1. 458 Even at this day throughout Spaine, the manner is to serve up acorns and mast to the table for a second service. 1609 *Dewker in Western World* 116. In an excellent pickled Goose, a new service. c. 1643 *LD. HERBERT Autobiog.* (1824) 152 One of the most sumptuous Feasts that ever I saw, being but of nine dishes, in three several services. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 278 Certain services of Paste and Sugar, according to the German fashion, which were brought to the Table, rather to divert the Eye, than to sharpen the Appetite. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5356/2 The Entertainments... consist only of one Service. 1707 *Curios. in Hist.* 47 Fruits... are still the most agreeable Service of Tables. 1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* (1870) l. 137 His dinner—four services.

28. The furniture of the table; esp. a set of dishes and other utensils required for serving a particular meal. Often with defining word, as *dinner, dessert, breakfast, tea service*.

1... consisting of many large silver dishes, stand, plates, etc. 1788 *LD. AUCKLAND Corr.* (1862) III. 67 The service of Sevres china arrived all safe. 1821 *Beck's Florist* 266 A handsome silver tea and coffee service. 1882 *CONLYN, Service* an assortment of table-linen. 1888 *Law Times* LXIX. 175/1 A service of plate bequeathed by a baronet. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 345 The damsel... completed the clearing off and washing up of the various articles of the service.

b. Similarly: A set of vessels for the altar, for the toilet, etc.

a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 25 Jan. 1645, The complete service of the purest chrystal for the altar of the Chapel. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* l. 363/1 A green and white china service all complete, with soap trays and brush trays. 1867 C. T. NEWTON *Blacas Coll. Antiq. Brit. Mus.* 24 Silver toilet service of a Roman bride.

29. An administration or application (of something).

1632 *LITTCOW Trav.* x. 465 From whence carrying a pot full of water... bee did powre it in my bellie... The first and second services I gladly received, 1700 [L. WARD] *Lond. drowth* of my tormenting payne. 1790 [L. WARD] *Lond. Sply* xvii. 10 The next piece of Lip-Exercise my Partner set me, was to make a Regular Service of Kisses round the Room. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 1143 In France a small quantity of solution of sulphate of iron is added during the boiling of the soap, or rather with the first service of the lyes.

30. The supply or laying-on of gas, water, etc., through pipes from a reservoir; the apparatus of pipes, etc., by which this is done.

189 W. YOUNG *Town & Country* *Mantions* 41 From one of the cisterns a separate service of pipes should be carried

to the water-closets. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 254/1 Sinks were connected, and the city water-service was introduced.

b. *attrib.*, as *service-box*, *pipe*, etc.
1819 *Prekston Gas-Lighting* 299 He must prepare to bring the gas into the houses by laying the service-pipes.
1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. II. x. 44* Improved service-box for supplying water-closets. *Ibid.* To be connected either with the service-pipe direct from the main, or with the supply-pipe from the cistern. 1868 *Chamb. Encycl. X. 103/2* The distributing or service reservoirs should be roofed.

c. = *service-pipe* (see b).
1865 S. HUGHES *Gas-works* (ed. 2) 233 The pipes which convey gas or water through the different streets are called main pipes or mains; and the small pipes which convey the fluid therefrom to the houses are called services. 1877 W. RICHARDS *Makuf. Coal Gas* 271 Services should be of course always laid with a slight incline to the main.

31. Provision (of labor, material appliances, etc.) for the carrying out of some work for which there is a constant public demand.

1853 *PARVORTH Museums*, etc. 15 Regulations as to admission into public museums...the porter not to allow the entrance of any person out of the hours of public service.
1886 C. E. PASCOE *Leond. To-day* (ed. 3) 320 St. Bartholomew's Hospital...has a service of 710 beds. 1892 *Post Office Notice*. The object of the new Post Office Express Service is to secure the immediate delivery of Messages, Letters and Parcels by Special Messenger. 1904 G. B. SHAW *Common-sense Munic. Trading* vi. (1908) 48 There is, however, one very important difference between a telegraph and a telephone service.

32. Accommodation for conveyance or transit afforded by vehicles plying regularly on a route.

1854 N. & Q. 1st Ser. IX. 355/1 *Service*, is of very late importation from the French, within three years, as applied to the lines of steamers, or traffic of railways. 1865 *Cassell's Handy Guide Sea-side* (ed. 2) 103 There is a very fine service of steamboats between Douglas, Ramsey, and Liverpool thrice a week in the winter. 1866 *Roy. Comm. Railways, Min. Evid.* 519/1 The London and North-western Company running a very good service between London and

111/1 The right of the railway company to suspend the ordinary service of trains on occasions of great and exceptional pressure. 1904 G. B. SHAW *Common-sense Munic. Trading* vi. (1908) 40 London is at present helplessly at the mercy of a cab service which [etc.].

VI. Action of serving, in technical senses.

33. *Law. a.* The action or an act of *serving* (a writ, notice, etc.) upon a person.

To accept service (of a writ) see ACCEPT 2. 3.
1429 *Rolls of Parli. IV. 346/1* Touching the retourne, service, and all executions of the Writtes, Processe and Juggementz, in and of the said actions. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick*, xxx. 'Beg your pardon, Mr. Pickwick,' said Mr. Jackson. 'But personal service, by clerk or agent, in these cases, you know, Mr. Pickwick—eh, Sir?' 1853 *Le Fanu Ho. Churcliff* 111.7 'I'll permit the services of the notices.

b. *Scots Law*. The procedure for ascertaining and declaring the heir to a person deceased. A general service determines generally who is heir to another; a special service determines who is heir to a special estate.

1597 *SKENE De Verbo. Sign. s. v. Breve de morte antecessoris*. Be the auld law of this Realme, the Justice-generall and his deputies, was judge competent to the service of this breve. 1693 *Stair Inst. Law Scot. III. v. (ed. 2) 467* The general Service is a complete establishing of the Right in the

34. *Tennis* (and kindred games). The act of 'serving' the ball or starting it in play; a particular player's manner of doing this; the ball served.

1611 *COTGER, Greibonde*, a service at Tennice, wherein the ball runs not along on the house, but bound on the side thereof. 1797 *Encycl. Brit. XVIII. 380/2* (Tennis) When the player gives his service at the beginning of a set, his adversary is supposed to return the ball. 1813 *Examiner* 7 Feb. in *Hazlitt's Table-talk* ix. (1821) 203. 204 His service was tremendous. He once...made seven and twenty aces following by services alone. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/3 Mr. Young's service and return were very severe in the third game. 1897 *Encycl. Sport I. 102/1* (Fives) If he fails to return the 'service' above the 'line' no stroke is counted.

b. *attrib.*, as *service-box*, *court*, *line*, *side*, *swall*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit. XVIII. 380/1* (Tennis) Over this long gallery, is a covering, called the pent-house, on which they play the ball from the service-side. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 690 If the service drops in the wrong court, or beyond the service line, it is a fault. 1898 J. MARSHALL *Wall*, the wall above the side-pent-house. 1898 *Encycl. Sport II. 244/2* (Rackets), *Service-box*, the square (marked out on each side of the floor) from which the service must be delivered.

35. *Naut.* Small cord, or the like, wound about a rope to protect it. (Cf. SERVE 2.1 54.)

1792 *CART. W. WHIGGLESWORTH MS. Log-Book of the 'Lyell'* 24 Nov. Veered out the best lower Cable on the Flood, and clapped on the mooring Service. 1748 *Aspin. 109. iii.* 318 The cables...armed with the chains, were besides cackled...seven fathom from the service. 1793 *SHRETON Edystone L.* 137 Not only the service and the mooring were cut, but the cable itself was...injured by the sharpness of the rocks. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. This chafing gear consists of worming...battens, and service of all kinds.

1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 323 We could not...repair the 'service' where chafed out aloft.

36. The action of covering a female animal. (Cf. SERVE 2. 52.)

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm III. 848* He is often so much fatigued when brought to the mare...as to be quite unfit for effective service. 1835 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1260/3 With each pup a written guarantee of a service from a pedigree St. Bernard dog will be given. 1911 *Kingsbridge* (Devon) *Gas* 26 Mar. 2/4 For service—a Pedigree Large Black Boar.

VII. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (See also 30 b, 34 h.)

37. Simple *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*
a. Belonging to the army or the navy; esp., employed on active service, as *service ammunition*, *bullet*, *charge*, *company*, *rifle*, etc.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 124 The service-cartridges. 1837 Foreign Stations and Four Depot Companies. 1844 *Queen's Regul. Army* 121 All Regiments are to have, in the constant possession of each Man, Ten Rounds of Service Ammunition. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 546 The ordinary untried service gun. 1875 *BEORFOR Sailor's Pocket Bk. VI. (ed. 2) 236* By service rifle, it is to be understood the rig that boats use when on service. 1898 *Times* 28 June 13/6 The new service bullet...fits all the service rifles and machine guns in use by the British Army. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 8/2 He wished the members of the service company God-speed. *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 10/5 Dressed in their service khaki. 1909 *COL. EGERTON in Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 3/1 Match-rifle conditions...are directly opposed to service-rifle shooting and training for war.

b. Belonging to household service, the serving of meals, etc.
1864 R. KERR *Gentl. Ho. 247* Butler's Service-room, its position, uses, and fittings. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 331 The ventilation of the kitchens is conducted up the 'service' staircase and shaft. 1885 in Willis & Clark 'service-room' 'gyp-rooms' 'allied to the all the club hes', which will supply food or drink in infinite variety.

38. Special combinations: service-book, a book containing one or more forms of divine service (in the 17th c. often applied to the Book of Common Prayer); service measure, metre, the 14-syllable line which is the equivalent of a couplet of common metre; also used = common metre (see COMMON a. 19 b); service paste, a porcelain-paste prepared to serve for all ordinary work; service-room, a music-room or song-school in a religious house; service-time, the time of divine service.

1580 *HOLLVAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Breveaire*, the 'service' book of priests of the church of Rome. 1638 *LAVO Diary* 29 Apr. The tumults in Scotland, about the Service-Book offered to be brought in. 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 528 The book of Lamentations seems to have been a kind of service-book or office. 1846 *MASSELL Mon. Riv. I. p. lxxxvi*. The revision of the service-books of the Western Church which followed the council of Trent. 1841 *LATHAM Eng. Lang. v. 382* *Poullier's Measure*—Alexandrian and 'Service Measures' alternately...it will be seen that a couplet of Ballad Metre is equivalent to a line of 'Service Metre'. 1886 *MICHAELSON Eng. Lang.* 182 Iambic Tetrameter with Iambic Trimeter in alternate lines—the second and fourth rhyming—is called Ballad Metre. When used, as it often is, in hymns, it is called Service Metre. 1899 *USE Dict. Arts* 1022 The following composition has been adopted for the 'service' parts of the royal manufactory of Sevres. 1659 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa II. 276* The Nuns, then in the 'Service-room'. 1840 *Alphabet of Tales* 141 He...happened that day...to be assigned to be his-hoop to be his dekin in 'services' time and red he pistle. 1828 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1830) 420 Upon the Soundway...out of service time.

1818 *SCOTT Hist. Midd. xviii.* She had never seen Robertson since his remarkable escape during service-time. 1573 *Nottingham Rec. IV. 154* Hyr gesse compying in 'sarves wyle'. 1673 [R. LEICHT] *Transp. Reh.* 83 A citizens sitting bare-headed all service-while.

Service² (sɜːvɪs). Forms: a. 6 *servise* (se, serves, servyse, 6-7 *cervise*, *cervise*, 6-8 *servise*, 6- *service*; b. 6 *sarves*, 9 *U.S. sarvice*; 7. 7 *sorvise*, *sorvise*, *sorvice*. [orig. *serves*, pl. of SERVE 2.1.]

1. A tree, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus* L., *Cornus* Spach) *domestica*, native in central Europe and cultivated to the British Isles, bearing small pear-shaped or round fruit edible when in an over-ripe condition; see CORNUS 1. I. SERVICE-TREE, *SORB*.

1530 *PALSGR. 265/1* Sarves, tree, *altiss.* *Ibid.* 260/2 *Servyse*, tree, *altiss.* 1577 D. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hus.* (1586) 72 Upon the same stocke are grafted...the Medlar, and the Service. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny xv. xiii. I. 437* The fruit Sebesten...being grafted vpon Services. 1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hist.* (1697) 38 Catalogue of Fruit-trees...Services or Chequers. 1767 *ABERCROMBIE E. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 40 Plant fruit trees...quinces, medlars, mulberries, filberts, services, &c. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 10/1 The service is of slow growth, seldom fruiting until sixty years old.

2. The fruit of this tree. *Obs.*
1530 *PALSGR. 265/1* Sarves, fruite, *altiss.* 1532 *Du Wes Intrad. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1073 Walnutes, cervyse, medlars, aples. 1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 283 Cervyses be in manner of like operacyon. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* iv. v. N. Wks. (Grosart) VI. 64 Browne Almonds, Searises, ripe Figs and Dates. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny xix. v. II. 18* Divers there be, who after another sort make a confection thereof, namely with Quinces, with Services, or Plums. 1612 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc. vii. (1649) 126* A basket of Services, Medlars and Chestnuts. 1682 *WHEELER Journ.*

Greece vi. 452 A Fruit...oot much bigger than Cervises. 1780 *COXE Russ. Discov.* 56 They also feed upon several species of roots and berries, namely, cloud-berries, and services. 1795 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xvii. (1813) 287 Service, (sweet) or sorb apple, is rarely cultivated for fruit, as it requires a warmer climate than England to ripen it.

3. *Wild Service*: a bush or low tree (*Pyrus torminalis*) bearing harsh bitter fruit.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 374 There are several other Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as...wild Service or Quickbeam. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Gard. Dict.* 753 *Pyrus torminalis*. Wild-service.

4. *attrib.*, as *service-apple*; *service-berry*, (a) the fruit of the Service (*Pyrus domestica*); (b) a N. American shrub, *Amelanchier Canadensis*, the Shad-bush (also *altiss.*); (c) the fruit of the white-hbeam, *Pyrus Aria* (Cent. Dict.).

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 122 The haskets which held the cheeses, chesnuts, and dried 'service-apples'. 1578 *LITTE Dodona* vi. lii. 727 The Sorbe Apples or 'Service berries'. 1807 P. GASS *Frith* 126, I saw service-berry bushes hanging full of fruit. 1847 *Ruxton Adv. Mexico* xiv. 206 A shrub which produces a fruit called by the mountaineers service-berries. 1894 *Outing* July 306/1 The undergrowth was poplar, service-berry bushes and other shrubs.

Serviceability (sɜːvɪsəbɪlɪti). [f. next + -ITY.] Capability or readiness for service; usefulness.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 531 Her kind-heartedness, her serviceability, and naivete of mind, rendered her...a welcome guest. 1898 *GREGORY Side Lights Meth.* 13 The basis of his character was seriousness and no indomitable serviceability.

Serviceable (sɜːvɪsəbəl). a. Forms: a. 4 *servisabyll*, *abul*, *serviseable*, 4 *servicable*, 4-6 *servisable*, 5 *serviseabill*, *cervysable*, *servysabill*, 6 *servychable*, 6- *serviceable*; b. 4 *servistoble*, 4-5 *serviciable*, 5 *cervycyable*. [a. OF. *serviciable*, -isable, f. *service* SERVICE 1; see -ABLE. With the b forms cf. med.L. *serviciabilis* (Du Cange).]

1. Ready to do service; prepared to minister, willing to be of service; active or diligent in service. Now rare.

a. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 3139 He...was pleasant & servisable. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks. I. 40* Pe Pope shulde be...moost ser...

...full serviceable in al wise. c. 1450 *Mertin* 100 Arthur was goode and servisable, and seide, 'With gode will'. 1534 *MORE Pious Wks.* 32 Thirdebye of reason bevs servisable...To such as have done muche for vs before. 1561 *Daus tr. Bullinger* c. 140. (1573) 80 Are they not all servisable spirites sent forth to doe service for their sakes which are heyres of salvation. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 257 A servicable Villaine, As detious to the vices of thy Mistris, As badnesse would desire. 1859 *TENNYSON Marr. Geraint* 393 Seeing her [Enid] so sweet and serviceable. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan. Her loyal and serviceable friend.

b. 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* (Lansd.) 979 And seche þe most servisable of all Hape every chambre araide. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* I. 223 Sho was servyciuble to euerik creature. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 67/1 Cervycyable, or redyalle waye, *obsequiosus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 331/1 Servysable.

2. b. Of actions or conditions: Involving or expressing readiness to serve. *Obs.*

a. 1586 *STONE Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 172 b, Once Zelmae could not stire, but that...Basilius with servicable steppes...would follow her. 1638 D. TIVOTILL *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* A. 3. My servicable affection towards your Honour. 1629 *MILTON Christ's Nativ.* xxvii. And all about the Courty Stable, Bright-harnest Angels sit in order servicable.

3. c. Subservient. *Obs. rare.*

1613 *HAWWARD Will.* I. 83 He was...sottishly servicable both to pleasure and sloath. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* iii. Thou hiring, servicable knave.

4. 2. Suitable to be served (as food). *Obs. rare.*
1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xvi. (1495) 663 Lens lentis is a manere of coddeware: and is servicable to potage. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 798 in *Bates Bk.*, Beef or mutton stewed servicable.

3. a. Of persons: Profitable, useful.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 280 A dead man is often more serviceable to the living, than the living themselves. 1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 133 What makes you Good and Religious here, serves also to make you useful and serviceable hereafter. 1704 *De Foe in 15th Rep. Hist.* 1355. Comm. App. iv. 83 Wisbiog...that you may find this neglected fellow serviceable or at least make him so. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 263 In what manner the people of Vermont could be the most serviceable to the British government. 1865 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* xxix. Johnson was the most serviceable subordinate. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. Fleet* I. 129 'She will, I trust, be serviceable to you', said the doctor.

b. Of things: Capable of being applied to an appropriate purpose, or to the performance of a proper function.

1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 153 For thelementen ben servicable To man. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hus.* III. (1586) 126 b, The Camel...some suppose to be the serviceablest cattell for man that is. 1590 *SIR J. SMITH Disc. Weapons* Ded. 1 b, To suppress and extinguish the exercise and serviceable use of Long-bowes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.*

1735 *Wks.* 11.1.123 The most serviceable treatise that could have been published at such a juncture. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 306 The barometer, is also serviceable in measuring the heights of mountains. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxvii, His museum...contained nothing that could be service-

Charac. (1711) II. 55 The Obedience is servile, and all that is done thro it, merely servile. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 37 The... Servile Feats usual in those of a mean depending Condition. 1720 POPE *Ep. to Craggs* 10 Then scorn to gain a Friend by servile ways. 1817 SHELLEY *To Ld. Chancellor* xii, By. The servile arts in which thou hast grown old. a 1862 BUCKLEY *Civiliz.* (1873) III. 1. 2 It encourages that blind and servile respect which men are apt to feel for those who are above them. 1862 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) I. i. 6 In a presumptuous or in a servile spirit.

4. Of a people, state, its condition, etc.: Politically enslaved; subject to despotic or oppressive government or to foreign dominion. Const. to. Now rare or Obs.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scot's* 229 Wee could finde in our hartes to become servile to a forein nacion. 1577 HOLMES *Chron.* (1586) III. 2/1 They... declared to them

uile bee? Why were swordes made? but, to preserve men free. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iv. xiv. 85 But Claudius since that Nation servil made. 1661 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Thrac. Wonder* iv. i, His Subjects... shall servile be to Turks and Infidels. 1703 POPE *Thebais* i. 241 O servile land, Where exil'd tyrants still by turns command! 1727-46 HUNSON *Summer* 957 And all the green delights Ausonia pours When for them she must bend the servile knee. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* ii. i, When wicket men wax mighty, and a state Turns servile. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 6 A despotic Government and a s. v. people never can prosper.

absol. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 69 p. 4 The day is always coming to the servile in which they shall be powerful.

† b. Of government: Exercised over slaves, oppressive, despotic. Obs.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 57 Under whose servile government it was holden of long time. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 28 Servile power is tolerated because it tends to the good of him that is subject to it.

† 5. Of immaterial things: Subject to the control of something else; not free. Obs.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* offence be committed through 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii.

a breath thou art, Servile to all the skyie-influences. 1803 FOSTER *Ess.* (1806) I. i. iii. 55 Even should the attention be awake, and opinions be formed, the faculty which forms them is very servile to the other parts of the human constitution. 1812 I. ii. 141 His judgment is not servile to the mood of his feelings.

6. Of imitation (esp. in literature and art), translation, etc.: Unintelligently close to the exemplar or original; 'slavish'. Hence of a person as agent.

After Hor. Ep. i. xli. 19 O imitator, servum pecus. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. § 2 A Speech that is framed after the imitation of some patterne of eloquence, though never so excellent: All this hath somewhat servile, and holding of the subject. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 29 How unprofitable... it is that we should tie our endeavours to a kinde of servile Imitation. c 1643 DEWHAM *To Sir R. Fanshawe* Poems (1668) 120 That servile path thou nobly dost decline, Of tracing word by word, and line by line. 1680 DEVONSH. *Prig. Child's Epist.* (1716) a 2, A servile, literal Translation. 1781 COWPER *Poet.* 666 While servile trick and imitative k.ack Confine the million in the beaten track. 1806 MED. & PHYS. *Jour.* xv. 366 'I he idle conceits of the chemists, of which our modern experiments are the servile imitators. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* I. iv. ii. § 3. 271 The commentators or disciples of the great philosophers did not assume at once their servile character. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. i. 11 If... a minute and servile record had preserved for us every hasty expression.

7. Philol. a. Of words: Expressing mere grammatical relations; auxiliary.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. 419 The more servile Particles are of three kinds; Articles, Modes, Tenses. 1885 J. AVERY in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. App. 17 Case relations are denoted by added syllables, some of which retain their form and sense as independent words, and others have been degraded into servile particles.

b. Semitic Gram. Of a letter: Not belonging to the root of the word in which it occurs; serving to express a derivative or flexional element. Hence applied to those letters of the alphabet (in Heb. the eleven grouped mnemonically in the words וְהָאֵלֶּפְתָּיִם וְהָאֵלֶּפְתָּיִם) which represent sounds that may be used in derivation or flexion. Opposed to radical.

1653 W. ROBERTSON *Gate to Holy Tongue* 7 These servile letters are eleven in number. 1812 9 These servile letters are so called, not because they are always servile, for all of them do make up roots by themselves, but because they are often servile. 1876 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* 17 note, The Alf of Arabic is always servile. 1882 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 136 [Berber] has a distinction of letters into servile and non-servile, nearly identical with that of Hebrew and Arabic.

o. Of a letter: 'Not itself sounded, but serving to lengthen the preceding vowel, as e in tune'.

1854 WEBSTER.

d. Of sounds: Subject to euphonic change.

1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* 23 Certain nasals in Sanskrit are of servile character, always to be assimilated to a following consonant.

B. sb. (elliptical or absolute uses of the adj.).

1. A servile person.

1830 FORDHAM *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 17 They have been distinguished by the King's favour, and nothing else—quacks, serviles, sycophants, and buffoons. 1830 WATTS. *Rev.* X. 111. 476 Swarms of anti-national serviles, the relics of bygone days. 1831 E. ELLIOTT *Port. Wks.* (1840) 108/2 Self-rob'd servile! sold, not bought, For the shadow of a groat! 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 19 The Sudra, or serviles, doomed to menial duties.

2. Sp. Hist. A hostile designation applied (in 1820 and later) by Spanish Liberals to the royalists. 1822 GULP. *Mag.* XCII. 1. 75 The Lapidas, or constitutional pillars, set up in the different towns of Spain are sometimes, during the night, defaced or bemired by the Serviles. 1840 NAMIER *Penins. War VI.* xxii. vi. 312 And always the serviles yielded under the dread of personal violence. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 345/2 The royalists or serviles, as they were called, were dismissed from office.

3. Philol. a. A servile particle. See A. 7 a.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. vii. 343 Both these may contribute to the Abbreviating of Language, when they are compounded as serviles.

b. Hebr. Gram. A servile letter. See A. 7 b.

1738 R. GREY *New Meth. Hebr.* p. ii, The Letters are divided into an equal Number of Radicals and Serviles. 1773 BAVLY *Gram. Hebr.* p. xxvii, The principal use of the Letters יוֹד is with the other Serviles to form Number, Gender, Moods, Tenses and Derivatives.

Servilely (sɜːvɪlɪ), adv. Also 6-7 servilly, (7-ly), 7-8 servily. [f. SERVILE a. + -LY 2.] In a servile manner.

1. In the spirit of a slave; with servile fear or submission; cringingly.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* Ep. Ded. A 5b, Servillye... worshipping... the signes, for the things, whiche by the signes are signified. 1556 *Edu.* II. i. 1, Ed. I meane to visit him as he requests; But how? not servillye dispos.d to bend, But like a conqueror to make him bowe. 1660 COKE *Power & Subj.* 72 He who rigorously executes his power will be hated, and servillye feared. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 959 Who more then thou Once fawn'd, and cring'd, and servillye ador'd Heav'n's awful Monarch? a 1677 MANTON *Serm.* p. cxix. 167 This is not true Obedience, that is done servillye and by constraint. 1727 (DORRINGTON) *Philip Quarrel* (1816) 84 The docile beast most servillye obeys. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe VIII.* I. § 74. 199 The senate joyfully and servillye registered his decrees. 1898 SPURGEON *Tras.* Dav. Ps. cxlii. 2 Not quarrelling with his justice... nor servillye dreading his power.

b. With servile adherence to rules or conformity to an exemplar or original.

1658 DRYDEN *Def. Ess. Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 130, I say not this with the least design of limiting the stage too servillye to twenty-four hours. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 p. 8 An English composer should not follow the Italian recitative too servillye, but make

tions from it. 1748 HARTLEY *C. Method of Reasoning* has been H. ROGERS *Ed. Faith* 43 Or how can you ascertain that these men meant what you mean, when they thus servillye copy their language? 1850 GROSS *Gold Merch.* I. 109 Most English writers servillye follow Brenano.

2. In or as if in a state of servitude or slavery; as a slave. Now rare or Obs.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. (1562) 12 So many being servillye born and brought vp, do without doubting boast themselves to be the children of God. 1579 TWYNE *Physike agit.* Fort. ii. vii. 171 b, I was servillye borne. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 392 How like a iade he stood tied to the tree, Servillye mastered with a leatheraine. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 220 The Germans are very churlish to their wives and keep them servillye at home. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadduceus* i. (1726) 21 Who inveigle Children... and carry them away to the Plantations of America, to be servillye employ'd there. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxv, Is it indeed you, gallant Sir Kenneth of Scotland... thus servillye disguised?

Servileness (sɜːvɪlənəs), rare. [f. SERVILE a. + -NESS.] Servility.

1673 Lady's *Call.* i. ii. § 4 To be thus yielding, is not a meekness but servileness of understanding. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 243 Humility will despise no man... for the servileness of his condition in being our slave or servant. 1755 in JOHNSON. In recent Dicts.

Servilism (sɜːvɪlɪzəm), [f. SERVILE a. + -ISM. Cf. F. *servilisme*.]

1. Systematic servility.

1821 FRASER *Mag.* IV. 140 [That journal's] truckling, and trimming, and shifting, and debasing servilism to mob opinions. 1851 *Westm. Rev.* XV. 99 But we are not aware that servilism, and sycophancy... ought to be considered as essential recommendations in an historian. 1845 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 277 Twenty years residence in Russia had encrusted Cobenzl with a coating of submissiveness (servilism), that was at times almost comical.

2. The doctrine which advocates political 'slavery'. A hostile designation for anti-Liberal opinions. Cf. SERVILE sb.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1840) III. 242 Though calling himself Philosopher, Mr. Taylor... still painfully struggles in the questions of Naturalism and Supernaturalism, Liberalism and Servilism. 1841 FRASER *Mag.* XXXIII. 146 He who refuses servilism proves nothing for liberalism.

3. The social system based on the existence of slaves. 1880 *Congressionalist* (U.S.) 17 Nov. (Cent.), The remnants of domination and of servilism [in the southern United States] will soon take themselves hence.

Servility (sɜːvɪlɪti), [f. SERVILE a. + -ITY. Cf. F. *servilité* (18th c. in Hatz.-Narm.).]

† 1. Servile condition; the quality or status of being a slave; the condition of being in bondage. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* 238 As our ancestors attained... the highest pitch and perfection of liberty, so we of servility. 1653 T. JACKSON *Eternal Truth* Script. i. ii. § 3. ix. 167 Such servility as the Jews suffered under the Greeks & Asiatics. 1656 RICH. *Unstaid of Age* 47 The Pride of this age is grown to that height, that, who is able by the outward shew, to discern between Nobility and Servility, to know a Lord from a Low? 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 15 meaning is more breif quasi-conc. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 169 Such hast thou

arm'd, the Minstrelsie of Heav'n, Servilitie with freedom to contend.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 255 Shall the will be therefore out wicket in doying wickedly, because it is not free, but enforced to yield to a necessary Servilitie?

2. Servile disposition or conduct.

† a. Illiberality, meanness. Obs.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1616) 77 Illiberality, or Servility, is too great a contempt of glorie, proceeding from the like desire to spare expense.

b. Mean submissiveness, degradingly obsequious demeanour, cringing. (The prevailing sense.)

1573 G. HARVEY *Common-pl. BK.* (1884) 15 He could me... that it was mi flatter and Servility (for so it pleased him now to term it) that bewitchid him. 1674 GORT. *Tongue* viii. 133 Lying, Servility, and Treachery... make up a loathsome Monstrous guilt. 1797 H. T. LEE *Canterb.* 7. (1799) I. 374 The domestics... had an air of servility and constraint. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 465 The ceremonial of the kings, however, had not the servility since introduced by the Musulmans. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 185 The servility with which she addressed the cardinal so long as he was in power. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 341 The success of such a system depended wholly on the absolute servility of Parliament. 1909 GWATKIN *Early Ch. Hist.* I. iii. 50 Servility to Rome and armed resistance were alike impossible.

personified. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 127 Servility with supple knees, Whose trade it is to smile, to crouch, to please.

c. Lack of independence in opinion or action; undue subjection or deference to some person or influence.

1674 GORT. *Tongue* vi. 94 For what besides this unhappy servility to custom, can possibly reconcile men that own Christianity, to a practice widely distant from it? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 398 In our island there was less of this servility than on the Continent... Yet even here homage was paid... to the literary supremacy of our neighbours.

d. Of imitation, translation, etc.: The quality of being servile or unduly close to the original.

1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* viii. v, Servility of imitation. † Servilize, v. Obs. rare². [f. SERVILE a. + -IZE.] trans. To make servile.

1619 A. NEWMAN *Pleas. Vis.* etc. C7, Know I must dye, That all the Land may mourne for me. That, servilized, first made it free. 1741 WARBURTON *Dig. Legal.* v. App., IVs. 1783 III. 192 Lord Shaftesbury, pretended that every motive regarding self tended to servilize virtue.

Serving (sɜːvɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SERVE v. 1 + -ING 1.] 1. The action of the verb SERVE in various senses; an instance of this. Also comb. with advs., as serving-up.

c 1205 LAV. 8097 Pa be servuinge was idon bat hit to be mele com. 1612 8114 Hit was al isomned & here serving. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric.* P. xxv. 69 Jhesus... 'Thou hast asked me non other thing, But trewe love and cke serving. 1663 in *Acts Parv.* Scot. (1871) XII. 28/2 And bat 3e mak na 3e mak na stoping to me in be serving of thame breves. 1526 PILGER. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 As staycons, inclynacyons, pestes, turnynges, weybnges, servinge at meet and in other places... and suche other. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 79 The shirefe shall have... for the serving of euery writ of haberi fac. seisinam, xxx shillings eyght pence. 1666 *Artif. Handson.* 52 Nor are [they] to be called crossings or opposings of his will; but rather...

1757 CHALLONER *Garden* 'ing at Mass. 1816 J. Sco restaurants] both the supply and the serving-up are of the most elegant description. 1857 J. H. VALSH *Alan. Dom. Econ.* 240 The Servig at Dinner commences by taking in the first course, after which dinner is announced. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xvii, While Hester and me is left i't' shop for t' bear t' brunt o't' serving.

¶ The part or character 'served' by (a disgnose). 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 73, I have already fit... Doublet, Hat, Ho-e, all That answer to the them: Would you in their serving... fore Noble Lucius Present your selfe.

b. conc. A helping (of food, etc.); also Sc. as much as 'serves' or satisfies one.

1769 ROSS *Helmore* 10 You could na look your sairing at her face. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxv, I have been waur mistyried than if I were set to gie ye laith your serving o't. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* iv. 113 Baith beast an' bodie aye gai their full sairin. 1854 MRS. H. WOOD *Trevelyn Hold* xxix, Nora immediately drew an apple-pie before her, and began to cut unlimited servings from it. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johanny Gibb* xxi. 159 An' he gae far that road they'll seeen get their sairin o' him.

c. *Cornwall.* 'A supply of tin ready for smelting'. 1778 PRYCE *Alfn. Cornub.* 326. 1880 D. C. DAVIES *Mettall.* Min. 420.

2. The action of winding 'service' round a rope, etc. Also the material so used.

a 1655 [see Pudding sb. 4]. 1688 HOLME *Armorv* III. xv. (Roxb.) 301/1. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1760) s. v. 1833 MARNAVAT *P. Simple* xvi, The captain of the main-top reports the breast backstay much chafed in the serving. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch.* 27 The parcelling is put on with the lay, and the serving against the lay. 1890 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* Oct. 403 The core [of a submarine cable] travels through another set of machines which first wrap it with a thick serving of tarred jute.

3. Comb., as serving-hatch, -main, -valve, etc.; (in sense 2) serving-board, -mallet (also transv.).

1794 KIPPING & Seaman'ship I. 160 'Serving board' is a tapering thin piece of board, with a small score gouged at the end and sides. It is used for serving small ropes. 1800 R. H. DAVIS *Mar. Man.* xxvii, I halld up my varms, took my serving-board in my hand. 1881 EOW. *Decor. & Furnit.* 111 'Serving hatches. 1904 GASQUET *Eng. Monastic Life* ii. 23 A screen pierced with door would probably have somewhat veiled the serving-hatch, the dresser, and the passages to the hutteries, cellars, and pantry. 1843 P.

1543 tr. *Act 2 Hen. IV, c. 23* No seruytour of bylles that bereth a *revels* of the same courtie shall [etc.]. 1597 in *Feuillat's Revels Q. Edic.* (1708) 117 A petition of the Creditors & Servitors of the Revels. 1658 *FANSHAW Præcl. Exch. Cri.* 48 All Officers, Ministers and Servitors of the Exchequer. 1673 *JOURNAL London's RESERV.* 2 The two City-Marshalls, riding each of them on Horse-back, with six Servitors to attend them, with Scarfs and Colours of the Companies. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing* 352 Four Whiffiers (as Servitures) by two and two walking before with White Staves in their Hands.

f. A military attendant, a squire or page. *rare*.
a 1513 FADYAN *Chron.* vii (1533) 324 b/2 They agreed to
purvey at their propre costes w. C. men of army, wyth a
servytute to eueryche spere. 1839 Mrs. BROWNING *Re-
munt of Page* xxiv, She...followed him she wed before,
Disguised as his true servitor, To the very battle-place.

g. A lover; = SERVANT *sđ.* 4 b. *rare.*
1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 16 The lustiaid fadie that
nature can devyne, I hocht scho he has mony semelic schir-
routir, ȝit [etc.], a 1529 SKELTON *Calliope* 20 Yet is she fayne
Voyde of di-dayne, Me to retayne Her seruicure. c 1550
A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) x. 39 Is not in erd I cure, I
do pless my lady pure, Syme be hir schiruterie Vnto I de.
a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* i. (1874) 145 Till, turning, I
beheld the seruitor Of Lady Lazia.

† 2. Used in expressions of humility or politeness.
= SERVANT *sb.* 4 d. *Obs.*

e 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 477 'Now, maister', quod this lord, 'I yow biseke'. 'No maister, sir', quod he, 'but servitor, Though I have had in scole such honour'. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxvii. 457, I am a poure knyght and a servy-tour vnto yow and to alle good knyghtes. 1562 O. ROWE

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Queen
true Se
truly d
|| b.
1664 *ETHEREGE* *Con. Revenge* i. ii, Your most humble
Serviteur, my Lord. 1697 *VANBRUGH* and *Pl. Asp.* send,
There's a Tale for your Tale, Old Dad; and so—*Serviteur*.
[Exit.] 1702—*False Friend* i. 9, I like your Daughter
very well; but for Marrying her—*Serviteur*.

3. One who serves in war; a soldier; *spec.* one of a class of persons to whom lands were assigned in Ulster in the reign of James I, as having served in a military or civil office in Ireland. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* in the specific use.

1561 ANDREWLE Frat Vaneke to Ofa. A Duff, ...
a weapon to seekle s
in the wars, and begi
Vry. T. ...
beene
St. I. 5
which ...
1 Hen. VI,
is train'd to
swath in darkness, raine, and cold. 1598 HARRY Ticer.
Warres iv. li. 107 Among our English seruitours in the Low
Countreys. 1610 HOLLAND Candell's Brit. l. 472 The „most
venerous Mariners and seruitours at sea. 1612 DAVIES Why
Ireland, etc. 127 Our Norman Conquerors ...
seruitours, the Lands and posse
his first inuasion. 1618 Carew
Aug. (1909) 126 To survey and make a return of the pro-
detakers,
1634 Ir.
he under-
in...the

four in sundry wars beyond sea. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.*
1876) III. xviii. 380 Sir Arthur Chichester... advised that the
lands should be assigned, .. partly to servitors of the crown,
as they were called.

4. *Oxford University.* In certain colleges, one of a class of undergraduate members (no longer existing under that title: see quot. 1852) who received their lodging and most of their board free, and were excused lecture fees.

Originally the servants acted as servants to the fellows, and although the requirement of menial services from them gradually fell into disuse, they continued to be regarded as socially the inferiors of the commoners. The last mention in the Oxford University Calendar of servants as an existing class (at Christ Church) is in 1667; in the following year the same persons are called 'exhibitioners'. In most of the colleges the funds originally used for servants were now used for 'exhibitions', but at Balliol for scholarships. The scholars of Balliol appear in 1507 as 'scholasticis sive servitoribus'.

1662 *Lt. Stud. at Oxford, & Astor.* 2 My Servitor hath
roughed mee in the tidings. 1666 *Blount Glossogr.* s. v.
Serviteur. We use the word *Servitor* in our Universities,
where the poor or meaner sort of Schollars... execute the
office of a Servitor or attendant to those of greater wealth
and quality. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* l. 305. Whether he
was at his first coming a *Servitor*, or Schollars, I know not.
1737 *Gentl. Mag.* l. 128 The Bishop, in this case, must take
some raw young Man, perhaps a *Servitor* in a College.
1745 Mrs. DELANY *Life of Henry Boyle* (1750) ll. 377 The Dean
said if his parents would consent to his entering the college
of St. John's in Dublin, as a *Servitor* (which in Oxford and Cambridge are
called servitors) he would take care he was treated with a
particular regard. 1754 *Johnson Lat.* s. 28 *Nov. in Roswell*,
take a *servitor* transcribe the quotations. 1789 Sir J. HARR-
ISS *Johnson* 12 It was the practice in his time, for a *servi-*
tor, by order of the master, to go round to the several houses of the
young men, and knocking at the door, to enquire if they
were within, and if no answer was returned, to report them
to the master. 1804 *Johnson* s. 28 *The Servitor* is a

... within the last twenty years to bring the first class into the Hall; but now they differ from other Students of that society in title, except in academic dress. In some other

B. order.
 1756. 83 Poggibonzo of
 Tuscany, who was a Servite monk in the convent. 1252
 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xv. (1866) 208 The old Servite
 Convent..associated with the great name of Paolo Sarpi.
 1224 AODIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 549/1 In England

colleges the class of Servitors are represented by Clerks or Bible-Clerks, of whom there are about forty in the University. 1858 [J. C. THOMSON] *Alme Matres* 86 Christchurch is the only College which preserves the odious distinction of servitors, or as they call them, 'scrivs.'

b. *Eton*. (See quot.)

1855 W. L. C. *Etoniana* viii. 138 At the college dinner three lower boys (called *servitors*) wait to hand the plates and pour out beer; their dinner is half an hour later, with the 'upper servitor'—one of the higher boys, who superintends the hall economy.

5. *Glassmaking*. †a. An assistant to a master workman (*obs.*). b. Now *spec.* as the designation of the second of the men composing a 'chair': see *quots.* Also *SERVITARY*.

1662 MERRETT II. *Ner's Art of Glass* 242 [Of the Furnaces.] *Beccarellos*, one on each side of the *Bocca*, out of these the *Servitors* take coloured or finer Metal from the piling pot. *Ibid.* 244, 246, 247. 1849 PELLATT *Curios. Glassmaking* 89 [A 'chair' consists of] first, a gaffer, or workman; the second, a servitor; and the third, a foot-maker; the latter usually earns about half the wages paid to the chief, and the servitor receives an intermediate amount. 1887 *Rep. Patent Cases* IV. 273 Shaw was his servitor—the servitor being the man who made the feet of the wine glasses. 1897 *Worc. County Express* 3 Apr. There were ten chairs at the works each occupied by a glassmaker, servitor, and footmaker.

Servitorial (sɜːvɪtəˈrɪəl), a. rare. [f. *prec.* + *-IAL*.] Of or pertaining to a servitor (in any sense). 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 386 Your cherry-cheeked friend and another... do the servitorial offices of the table. 1866 *TURNER Life S. Wesley* 81 His servitorial services (at Oxford) might obtain him bread. 1871 MERRETT II. *Richmond* (1836) 4 The squire was diverted from his obligations against this piece of servitorial defiance.

Servitorship (sɜːvɪtəˈʃɪp). [f. *SERVITOR* + *-SHIP*.] a. The position, station, or duties of a servitor at an Oxford college. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 130 note. Dr Johnson... by his interest with the Rev. Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford... obtained a servitorship for young M'Aulay. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 52 Servitorships are more in the spirit of a Roman Catholic than of an English establishment. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 73 It is not so much we that have abolished servitorships, as time and manners that have made the position untenable. 1897 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 445 The evil system and associations of the old servitorship left for life their ignoble stamp on the soul of Whitefield.

b. The condition of being a servitor or servant. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 254 Postmen, beadles, scavengers, chimney-sweeps—the whole *pecus* of parochial servitorship was at my gate.

Servitress (sɜːvɪˈtrɛs). [See *SERVITOR* and *-TRESS*.] A female servant or attendant. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of the Bowl* xii. 125 [She] now attended him as his servitress and only domestic. 1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* II. 100 Tom Jones had fitted up a buffet... and put some servitresses behind it. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimia* VI. xl. 439 An obedient servitress attending hospital sick-beds.

† **Servitric**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 *servitric*. [ad. med.L. *servitric*-m, acc. of *servitrix*.] = next. 1477 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* IX. 101 note, Oure loveite familiere servitric Margret Sandelandis. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 170, 1, your servitric and pure wedo. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 124/1 Maistres Margaret Wincester servitric to his Majesties said vmq[ue]hull darrest mother.

† **Servitrix**. *Sc. Obs.* [a. med.L. *servitrix* (Diefenbach), fem. of *L. servitor*: see *SERVITOR*.] A female servant.

1566 in *Mail. Club Misc.* (1840) I. 43 Marie Betoune familiar servitrix to our said soueraine lady. 1615 in *Ritchie Churches of St. Balthred* (1880) 136 Janet Shortus, servitrix to Mr. Alexander Knowis. 1775 in McDowall *Hist. Dumfriess* xviii. (1867) 680 [Janet Watson] a servitrix [at the very farm].

Servitude (sɜːvɪˈtjuːd). [a. F. *servitude*, ad. late L. *servitudo*, f. *serv-us* slave, *SERV*: see *-TUD*.]

1. The condition of being a slave or a serf, or of being the property of another person; absence of personal freedom. Often, and now usually, with additional notion of subjection to the necessity of excessive labour. Also, a (more or less rigorous) state of slavery or serfdom.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 611 Or that we shall be ledde in servitude & bondage in to strange contreyes. 1533 LO. BURGESS *Hon. xliii*. 144 I had rather to be in servitude there than to pay my tolls to this Guyant. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* 197 Whiles she abode in Egypt, shee was redeemed and acquit of her servitude by one Charaxus, who purchased her liberte by a great summe of money. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theophrastus's Trau.* I. 25 All the rest are shaved as a mark of their servitude. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. xlii*. I. 270 The greatest part of the nation was gradually reduced into a state of servitude. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* iv. 59 There was a probability of the woman marrying as soon as she could obtain remission of her servitude. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* iv. iv. II. 457 It enabled them to reduce the peasantry to a still harder state of servitude. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 401 In Hungary... the abolition of servitude in 1781-1782 carried with it the freedom of the Cypriotes.

Personified. 1769 GRAY *Instill. Ode* 6 Servitude that hugs her chain.

b. With reference to animals: Subjection to mankind. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 268 For his soft Neck, a supple Collar make Of bending Osiers; and (with Time and Care Enur'd) that easy Servitude to bear Thy flatt'ring Method on the Youth pursue. 1774 GOLDEN *Ant. Hist.*

(1776) II. 376 The wild ass is even more asinine... than that bred in a state of domestic servitude.

c. The condition of being politically enslaved; subjection to a foreign power or to oppressive rule. † With of (or possessive): The state of being under the yoke of (a tyrant, a conqueror).

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 276 For hit is the destyne that Troye shall never be quyte of this right harde servitude and thraldom vnto the tyme that [etc.]. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dices* (Caxton) 10 b, Al be it that they be in his servitude yet ought he to his power to kyspe them in franchise and liberte. 1584 *Leycesters Commur.* (1641) 5 The feare of servitude under forraigne nations, may restrain them from such attempts. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxxvi. 160 b, These wretched Gracians are left under the miserable servitude of these miscreated Mahometists. 1598 BACON *Ess.*, *Of Hon. & Reput.* (Arb.) 172 Such as... delivier their Countries from servitude of strangers or tyrants. 1662 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 53 Nebuchadnezzar... carried the Jews themselves into most miserable servitude. 1716 ACOSON *Freeholder* No. 43 P. 2 A disturbed Liberty is better than a quiet servitude. 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. (1728) 217 Sesostris... reduced Judaea into servitude. 1904 H. PAUL *Hist. Mod. Eng.* II. 241 One wanted the liberation of Italy and the other her servitude.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* A condition resembling slavery; a state of degrading or burdensome subjection.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. i. (1883) 80 For the debilitie and feblenes of corage that is broken in conscience by pryde Enuye or by coueysie is ryght servitude. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 429/1 He lamenteth the miserable servitude of the symple soules the poore sely women, because men will not suffer them to say mass. *Ibid.* 536/1 The deadly synne in the time of his fall, and of the servitude and thraldom that he lyeth in. 1566 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) vii. 18 Thot this belapitt body heir be bound to scheritude and thralld, My faithfull hairt is fre inter and mynd to serf my lady at all. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (Sommer) 265 b, So did she... with the tribute of gifts, seeke to bring her mind into servitude. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 278 This is servitude, To serve th'unwise, or him who hath rebelld Against his worther. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Tim. I. 9 Who hath saved us from our servitude to sin and Satan, and called us out of the World to be a Holy people. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 May 1677, This business being now at an end and myself deliver'd from that intolerable servitude and correspondence, [etc.]. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* I. iv. ii. § 4. 276 The Arabians... tamely adopted the intellectual servitude of the nation which they conquered by their arms. 1862 BUCKLE *Civilliz.* III. iv. (1859) 192 The religious servitude into which the Scotch fell... was a willing servitude.

† e. *concr.* Slaves or servants collectively. *Obs.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 132 After him [Abraham] a cumbersome Train Of Herds, and Flocks, and numerous servitude.

2. The condition of being a servant, service; esp. domestic service. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (exc. as a contextual application of 1 d).

1651 tr. *Life Sarrif* (1676) 10 He had likewise a very near familiarity with the Father Inquisitor... with whom he continued servitude till his death. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Gen. Gatesman* II. 89 The longer Cecilia lived upon a footing... with people of fortune the more idiosyncratic Servitude would appear to her. 1792 G. WAKFIELD *Memo.* (1804) I. 532 You would have been led into a more healthy situation, and might have procured, after a short servitude, some comfortable preferment. 1807 SOUTHEY *Spec. Eng. Poets* II. 234 At the age of 24, married, in servitude, with little leisure, and no money or books, he set about his plan of improvement. 1817 *Salish & Winch. Trnl.* 29 Sept. A servant girl... was found drowned... She had been missing from her place of servitude since the preceding Thursday. 1822 GALT *Provost* xxxviii. He sentenced her to be dismissed from her servitude with no more than the wage she had actually earned.

3. Apprenticeship. ? *Obs.*

1791 in *Langford Cent. Exam Life* (1868) I. 363 At the Expiration of the Servitude of these... Apprentices. 1799 *Hull Advert.* 12 Oct. 2/4 John Brown... lately enticed... apprentices... from their servitude. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 323 The duration of apprenticeship in this country is excessive. Five years ought to confer all the privileges of servitude. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* iii. 1667 Admission to the company [sc. Trinity House, Newcastle-on-Tyne] is acquired, 1st, by Birth; 2d, by Servitude; 3d, by Gift.

4. A person's (period of) service (in the Navy). 1818 *Tuckey's Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* Intro. p. xlix, Though wanting eighteen months for the completion of his servitude to qualify him for a lieutenant's commission. 1836 MARRIAT *Three Cutters* ii, During my servitude as first lieutenant.

5. Compulsory labour as a punishment for criminals. Chiefly *penal servitude*: see *PENAL* a. 1 c. *Free by servitude* (Austral): see *quot.* 1859. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 129 Those who have become free by servitude. 1889 19th Cent. Nov. 765 When you were a little familiar with colonial phraseology you at once understood that... Giles... was what was called a 'free by servitude man', i.e., a convict whose sentence of transportation had expired.

† 6. Feudal or ecclesiastical subjection; vassalage, subordination. *Obs.*

c. 1500 *Melusine* lix. 350 Thou holdest me for thy subget & woldest hold me in servitude and thou hast thereof nothing to shew. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Funeral Mon.* 539 S. Albans exempted from the jurisdiction of Lincoln... Robert was the next Abbot... and delivred his Monastery from the servitude of the Bishop of Lincoln.

† b. Feudal homage or service. *Obs.* 1498 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 594 Of all manner Toll, pontage, pykage... & kage and all other Imposicions, charges & servitudes. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 249 For yf he escape grete shame shal be to vs in an euyl here is he come in to oure land for to demande servitude of vs. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav.*

France 26 But there are some instances of personal service, and which are held to be legal... provided they relate to husbandry, and not to any servitude or attendance upon the person of the landlord.

7. In *Civil Law* (= *L. servitus*), and hence in *Scots Law*: a subjection or subserviency of property either: (1) to some definite person other than its owner ('personal servitude'), or (2) to some definite property other than that of its owner for the benefit of the dominant property ('praedial servitude'). In *Scots Law* the term is now in practice restricted to praedial servitude, which includes both the 'easement' and the 'profit à prendre' of English Law; it has been sometimes used by English lawyers to include both these kinds of rights.

A personal servitude (of which usufruct is an example) could be constituted either over movables or immovables; a praedial servitude (e.g. a right of way) could only be constituted over land.

† *pectui et luminibus non efficiendj constitute and imposit vpon ane tenement of land now pertening to m^r Johne nicolson advocat. Ibid.* And all vther servitude qhatsoever. 1622 NEEHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 133 Hereupon Servitudes have been imposed, against the rearing of Houses higher than ordinary. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. vii. (1693) 282 Servitudes are distinguished in Real and Personal, though neither of them be personal Rights; yet these Servitudes whereby one Tenement is subservient to another Tenement, and to persons only as having Right to, and for the use of that Tenement, are called Real Servitudes, as not being subservient directly to Persons, but to Things; And the other are called Personal; because thereby the Tenement is subservient directly to Persons, and not with respect to any other thing, as Life-rents, &c. *Ibid.* 287 Watering is a Servitude of taking Water, proper to one ground for the use of another. 1724 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Sc.* (1809) 221 The owner of the servient tenement is not obliged, in a servitude of support, to repair it, unless the servitude be expressly so constituted. 1765-8 *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. ix. § 10 The chief rural servitudes of the Roman law are, *iter, actus, via, aqueductus, agerhausitus, and usus fassendi pascoris*. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 558 One great obstacle to improvements in agriculture is the Servitude of Thirlage. 1816 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Sc.* (1826) I. 757 Servitudes, when of a positive nature, require possession to complete them; but negative servitudes... require only registration. 1841 *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. ix. § 10 The chief rural servitudes have been imposed, against the rearing of Houses higher than ordinary. 1873 W. GUTHRIE G. J. Bell's *Princ. Law Sc.* (ed. 6) § 981 Servitudes have been classed as Praedial and Personal... But, practically, the only servitudes in Scotland are Praedial. 1888 W. D. EDWARDS *Law Property in Land* ii. vi. 271 Easements resemble rights of common appendant and appurtenant, in that they are annexed to the ownership of land for its benefit. They are, therefore, sometimes classed with such rights of common, under the name of 'servitudes'. 1900 *Act 63 & 64 Vict. c. 93 title*, To acquire lands and servitudes for the purposes of such water supply. *fig.* 1720 E. ERSKINE *Serm. Wks.* (1791) 59/2 This earthly house, it lies under many servitudes, and the believer... pays a dear mail or rent for his quarters.

b. *attrib.* 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Road*, A public-road may be used by all the Queen's subjects, whereas a servitude-road can be legally used only by the dominant proprietor and his family. 1834 WATSON in *Law Times Rep.* I. L. 802/1 Servitude rights burdening the corporeal lands taken by the company.

† **Servitudinous**, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *L. servitudo*-m, *servitudo* (see *prec.*) + *-ous*.] Of the nature of, or characterized by servitude.

1647 *Maid's Pet.* i Wee the Mayd-servants in generall of the City of London, and in behalfe of the universall sisterhood of the same servitudinous ranke and quality.

† **Serviture**. *Obs.* rare. Also 6 *S. scherviture*. [ad. med.L. *servitura*, f. *L. servire* to SERVE: see *-TURE*.]

1. Service, servitude. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 8 Scho baldis with continvance No scherviture.

2. The whole body of servants in a family. 1667 MILTON in *Prose Wks.* (1738) I. p. xlv, The Chorus of Shepherds prepare resistance in thire Maister's Defence, calling the rest of the serviture.

Servitude, *obs.* form of *SERVITOR*.

† **Servitude**. *Obs.* Also 4, 6 *servitut*, 5-6 *servytute*. [a. OF. *servitude*, -uit, or ad. L. *servituti-em* (*servitilis*), f. *serv-us* slave.] Servitude, slavery, *lit.* and *fig.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 866 *Servitute* or thrid dome. c. 1376 CHAUCEUR *Clerk's T.* 742 In greit lordshipe, if I wel avyse, There is grei servitute in sondry wyse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 182 Bot Pharo with wrong hem ladde in servitute...

bondage of elacyon or pryde. 1533 GAU *Right Pay* (1835) 95 Giff vsz grace to dant our bodis and to subiect thayne in servitute. 1546 DALE *1st Exam. Askew* 40, A verrye servitute of Egypte is it, to be in daunger of these papystyck bysoppes.

Servo (sɜːvə), combining form of *SERVAN*, as *Servo-Croat*, -Croatian.

1857 MORRILL in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 145/1 Servo-Craus, including those of Servia, Montenegro, the southern part of Hungary. *Ibid.* 148/2 Servo-Croatian, Slovenish, Slavkish, and Bohemian possess the vocal r. 1896 KEANE *Ethnol.* 412 Slavic Branch... Servo-Croatian.

*Sesquialteral, and Triple proportions. *Ibid.* 180 If above the exact Multiple of the Consequent, there remains in the Antecedent any Quotient part of the Consequent, as an half, a third, a fourth, or a tenth part of the Consequent, (or otherwise thus named, a Sesquialteral, a Sesquialteral, a Sesquialteral, a Sesquialteral, &c.) 1789 HAWKINS *Life of Johnson* 375 The proportion of a column is taken from that of the human figure, which is in a man sesquialteral of the head, and in a woman 'sesquialteral'. a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 182 The Exponent of their proportions is the common Quotient 12, which shews the proportion to be, 'Sesquialteral'. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* Explan. Words, 'Sesquialteral', that which compriseth the whole and one part; as 9 to 8. 18 to 16. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 30/2 Its proportion will be as eight to nine, which the Latins call a Sesquialteral. a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 180 This proportion is named triple 'Sesquialteral', and is noted thus 3/. 1715 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* (1726) I. p. xi. The same Tenion upon a sub-sesquialteral Chord acts in the double 'sesquialteral' Ratio. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 30/2 Seven to eight, .the proportion which the Latins call 'Sesquialteral'.

b. in Music, after SESQUIALTERA and SESQUITERTIA; sesquialtera, quinta, -sexta, -octava (-octave), -nona, applied (i) to harmonic intervals producible by sounding four-fifths, five-sixths, etc. of a given string; (ii) rhythmic combinations of four notes against five, five against six, etc.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 54 If they would make five crotchets to one semibreve, then must they set downe *Sesquialtera* proportion thus 5, wherein five semibreves or their value make up the time of four semibreves or strokes. 1604 W. HOLWER *Harmony* 133 To divide a Sesquialteral Tone (9 to 8) by dupling the Terms of the Ratio thereof, into 2 Hemitones. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 84 We assign to a Fifth .the Sesquialteral proportion .And to a Tone. The Sesquialteral (that ut q to 8). 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. 74 The diatone he had demonstrated to be in sesquialtera proportion, as 5 to 4. *Ibid.* 75 The greater or sesquialteral tone, 9 to 8, and the lesser or sesquialteral tone, 10 to 9. *Ibid.* The semitone is sesquialtera. 1883 ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 475/1.

|| Sesquialter (seskwial'ter), a. (sb.). [*L.*, f. *sesqui-* (see prec.) + *alter* second. For the formation cf. ON. *hálfr amarr*, OE. *ôþer healf*, G. *anderthalb*.]

1. Of a proportion: That is as 1½ is to 1. Of an object: Proportionate to another object as 1½ is to 1; that is such a multiple of.

1590 DEE *Math. Pref.* c. h. A Cylinder, whose heith, and Diameter of his base, is equal to the Diameter of the Sphere, is Sesquialter to the same Sphere. 1598 FLORES *Hemitho*, an arithmetical proportion called Sesquialter or Sesquialter, which is so much, and half so much againe. 1643 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 119 This would by sesquialter proportion exceed all the rest. 1660 LARROW *Euclid* IV. XL Schol. Isoceles triangle, whose angles at the base are multiples sesquialter of those at the top. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 81 We assign to a Fifth the Sesquialter proportion (or that of 3 to 2). 1711 H. NREOLER in J. DUNCOMBE *Lett.* (1773) I. 90, 6 is only sesquialter of 4. 1712 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ.* v. 222 In all the Revolutions of the Planets about the Sun, .the periodical Times is [sic] if P.

particular: 15 to 10, which is sesquialter.

† b. *Mus.* = SESQUIALTERA I b.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Time*, *Sesquialter Proportion*, which signifies a Triple Measure of three Notes, to two such like Notes of the Common Time.

2. = SESQUIALTERA 2.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 293/2 Sometimes the Mixture stop is considered as part of the Sesquialter. 1846 *Islid. Suppl.* II. 369/2 The sesquialter stop of an organ.

|| Sesquialtera (seskwial'terā), a. (sb.). [*L.*, fem. (sc. ratio) of *sesquialter* (see prec.)]

† 1. = SESQUIALTER a. Also as sb., a sesquialteral proportion. *Obs.*

1609 J. DOWLAND *Ornith. Microt.* 62 Now as of Duples you may make Sesquialteras, so of Triples you may make sesquialterias. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 150 If you only contemplate the Diameters of longitude and latitude of a mans Face, you shall find a Sesquialtera proportion.

b. *Mus.* (See quot. and cf. SESQUITERTIA 2 b.)

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xli. Proportionis . . Duplat, triplat, diateserial, Sesqui altera, and decupla resoritis. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 32 *Phi.* Come then to Sesquialtera, what is it? *Ma.* It is when three notes are sung to two of the same kinde. *Ibid.* 92 The manner of singing *Sesquialtra* proportion. 1669 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Theat. Mus.* 34 Figures set thus 3 called Sesquialtera proportion.

Perfect Fifth, which is produced by sounding two-thirds of a given string. *Ibid.* In rhythmic combinations, Sesquialtera is used as the general symbol of Triple Time. The term Sesquialtera is also applied to passages of three notes sung against two.

2. The name of an organ stop, consisting of several ranks of pipes, of a brilliant tone. Usually *abso.* as sb.

1688 in Hopkins *Organ* (1870) 453 Ecchos. . . Sesquialtera. . . 103 pipes. 1798 HARGROVE *Hist. Knaresboro* (ed. 5) 53 The organ hath ten stops, viz. two diapasons, . . . one susquialtra [etc.]. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Stop*, *Sesquialtera Stop*, a mixed stop running through the scale of the instrument, and consisting of three, four, and sometimes five ranks of pipes, tuned in thirds, fifths, and eighths. 1883 STRAINER in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 475/1 The Sesquialtera organ stop.

Sesquialteral (seskwial'terāl), a. [*f. L. sesquialter*: see prec.] = SESQUIALTER I.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 138 The proportion . . of Diapente, [is] Hemolios or Sesquialteral, that is to say, the whole and half as much more. 1662 BENTLEY *Doyle Lect.* viii. (1693) 10 As the six Primary Planets revolve about Him, so the Secondary ones are moved about Them. . . in the same Sesquialteral proportion of their Periodical motions to their Orbs. a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 180, 10 to 4 is in Multiple superparticular proportion duple Sesquialteral 23, that is 24. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 148 The proportion of Coal to Sulphur shall be either Sesquialteral or Double, or Triple, or sometimes Equal. 1817 H. T. COLCROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 267.

b. *Bot.* and *Ent.* (See quot.)

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Sesquialter flosculus*, a Sesquialteral floret. When a large fertile floret is accompanied by a small abortive one. 1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms, *Sesquialteral*. . . In entomology it means occupying a third part of the wing, or including a smaller band or spot within a larger one. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Sesqui-alter*. . . Where the stamens are one half as many as the petals or sepals.

† Sesquialteran, a. *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + *-AN*.] = SESQUIALTER I.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 271 Here you may finde the Double proportion, the sesquialteran, the sesquialterian. 1715 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* (1726) I. 137 That the Periodic Times of the Planets will be exactly in the Sesquialteran Proportion of their Orbits or Circles.

Sesquialterate (seskwial'terēt), a. [Formed as prec. + *-ATE*.] = SESQUIALTER I. Hence † Sesquialterate v. (See quot. 1609).

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microt.* 64 There be, which adde the colour to the figures which are made sesquialterate by the Characters of the numbers: and contrarily sesquialterating the sesquialteras. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 270 These all . . bear a sesquialterate [sic] part to the former proportion. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cyclop.* s. v. *Time*, The Marks of a well-burnt Line . . are, that its Weight is to that of the Stone in a sesquialterate proportion. 1776 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* (1834) s. v. 67 'Time . . of odd numbers or sesquialterate proportion is more proper to excite commotion. 1817 H. T. COLCROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 287 In what time will my principal be raised to the sesquialterate amount? 1907 OMOND *Eng. Astronauts* 14 Feet sesquialterate ratio (3:2 or 2:3) 'answer to the Diapente or fifth in Music'.

b. (See quot. and SESQUIALTERA I b.)

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Sesqui-Alterate*, *The greater Perfect*. . . A triple in the old music, in which the breve is three measures, or semibreves.

Sesquialterous (seskwial'terōs), a. *Ent.* [Formed as prec. + *-OUS*.] See quot. and cf. SESQUIALTERAL b.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlii. IV. 288 Sesquialterous Ocellus (*Ocellus sesquialterus*). An ocellus with a smaller near it, called also *Sesquicellus*. *Ibid.* 289 Sesquialterous Fascia (*Fascia sesquialtera*). When both wings are traversed by a conjoined band, and either the primary or secondary by another. *Ibid.* 289 Sesquialterous (*Sesquialterus*). When a minute areolet is appended to a large one.

Sesquicentennial (seskwisente'nial), a. and sb. U.S. [*f. SESQUI- + CENTENNIAL*] a. *adj.* Pertaining to a celebration of a hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary. b. *sb.* Such a celebration or anniversary.

1880 *Lond. & Prov. Mus. Trades Rev.* 15 Nov. 3/1 The Sesquicentennial of Baltimore was celebrated during the second week of October. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug. The sesquicentennial celebration of the church. 1896 *Academy* 6 June 468/2 The sesquicentennial celebration of the University of Princeton, New Jersey.

Sesquiduple (seskwidū'pl), a. [*f. SESQUI- + DUPL*, to express the meaning 'two and a half' (on a false analogy), after *sesquialteral*.] Involving a ratio of 2½ to 1. So Sesquiduplicate a.

1775 ASH, *Sesquiduplicate*, belonging to the ratio of five to two. 1802 *BRANSON Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v. *Sesqui*, Sesquiduplicate, sometimes occurs in modern treatises. 1850 OCLIVIE, *Sesquiduple*, is sometimes used in the same manner as *sesquiduplicate*.

Sesquioxide (seskwip'ksoid), *Chem.* Also † sesquioxide. [See SESQUI- I b.] An oxide containing three equivalents of oxygen to two of another element or radical.

1831 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 515 When the native binoxide of manganese is exposed to a low red-heat it is converted into sesquioxide. *Ibid.* II. 818 Murated sesquioxide of manganese. 1848 NORMANOV tr. *Russ. Chem. Analysis* I. 159 Sesquioxide of Iridium, Ir₂O₃. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* i. 5 The sesquioxides of chromium and iron.

Hence Sesquioxidation, conversion into a sesquioxide; Sesquioxidized *pa. pple.*, converted into a sesquioxide.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 27 The amount of iron sesquioxidized. *Ibid.* 142 A complete sesquioxidation of the iron salt.

Sesquipedal (seskwip'pīdāl, seskwipēdāl), a. and sb. [*ad. L. sesquipedāl-is*, f. *SESQUI- + ped-*, 2½ foot: cf. PEDAL.] A. *adj.* = SESQUIPEDALIAN.

1611 R. BARLEY in *Coryat's Crudities* k 2 b, The sesquipedale belly of thy Tome. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. 11. vi. Fustian, viz. sesquipedal words. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 4 Dr. Parr seems to think that eloquence consists . . in a studious arrangement of sonorous, exotic, and sesquipedal words. 1829 BLACKB. *Mag.* XXVI. 97 Admirable dissertations on old chamber-pots are poured into ears sesquipedally. 1891 M. MURIEL *Dowie Girl in Karg.* ix, Some lovely sesquipedal adverbs.

B. *sb.* A thing a foot and a half in length: cf. next B. 1. (In quot. used jocularly.)

1713 GUARDIAN No. 108 P. 4, I am but a Sesquipedal, having only six Feet and a half of Stature.

Sesquipedalian (seskwipēdāl'lian), a. and sb. [*f. L. sesquipedāl-is*: see SESQUIPEDAL and -IAN.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of words and expressions (after Horace's *sesquipedalia verba* 'words a foot and a half long', A. P. 97): Of many syllables.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Sesquipedalian words (*verba sesquipedalia*) used by Horace for great, stout, and lofty words; words that are very long, consisting of many Syllables. 1661 K. W. CONF. *Char.*, *Courtier* 11660 20 Noddle puzzling sesquipedalian words. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1801) i. 262 Let me see whether you are of this Sesquipedalian kind. No. 80 (1794) 1807 SOUTHEY

Spec. Eng. Poets I. Prec. p. xviii, The verses of Stephen Hawes are as full of barbarous sesquipedalian Latinisms, as the prose of the Rambler. 1861 ALAN WATSON *Sci. Lang.* s. v. 1. viii. (1864) 338 In these significant root remains *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. Forew. p. xii, Sesquipedalian un-English words.

b. *transf.* Given to using long words.

1853 MISS GASKELL *Cranford* v, Towards the end of her letter Miss Jenkyns used to become quite sesquipedalian. 'Used for 'very tall or big'.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxv, This [half-crown] she sacrificed to the avarice of Mrs. Proud's metropolitan sesquipedalian serving-maid.

2. Half a yard high or long.

1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mem. M. Scribl.* i. xiv. (1741) 48 Havi thou ever measur'd the gigantick Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the sesquipedalian Pigmy?

B. *sb.* 1. A person or thing that is a foot and a half in height or length.

1615 CURRY-COMBE *for Cox-COMBE* iii. 113 He thought fit by his variety, to make you knowne for a viperous Sesquipedalian in every coast. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. A sesquipedalian word.

1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 350 What an amazing power in writing down hard names and sesquipedalians does not the following passage manifest! 1894 *Nat. Observer* 6 Jan. 194/2 His sesquipedalians recall the utterances of another Doctor.

Hence Sesquipedalianism, style characterized by the use of long words; lengthiness; so Sesquipedalism; Sesquipedality, sesquipedalian quality; *transf.* great length, lengthiness; also, 'the practice of using long words' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 440 How dear to his heart must be that marvellous sesquipedalianism in which he ordinarily revels. 1887 W. C. RUSSELL *Bk. for Humour* (1893) 120 Everything must be done quickly at sea: there is no time for sesquipedalianism. 1893 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 148 The era of galvanized 'sesquipedalian and sonorous cadences. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* ii. ix, With a breadth of back, and a 'sesquipedality of belly, which might have done honour to a sergeant in the horse-guards. 1850 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLI. 654 There is certainly some sesquipedality in the word. 1855 *Ibid.* LI. 63 A most wonderful topknotted cock with a sesquipedality of wattles.

Sesquuplicate (seskwip'plikē), a. [*ad. mod. L. sesquipedūlis*, f. *SESQUI- + plicūlis* folded, Plicate, to express the meaning 'subduplicate of the triplicate'. (*L. sesquiple* = taken once and a half.)] Bearing or involving the ratio of the square roots of the cubes of the terms of a certain ratio.

Thus, a is to a' in the sesquiduplicate ratio of b to b', when a : a' :: b² : b'².

1714 DERHAM *Astron. Theol.* (1769) 22 Their motions round the Sun, are in sesquiduplicate proportion to their distances from him. 1728 tr. *Newton's Syst. World* 12 The periodic times of the satellites of Jupiter are, one to another, in the sesquiduplicate proportion of their distances from the center of this planet. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 390/2 Sesquiduplicate ratio of A to B. 1873 PROCTOR *Exp. of Heaven* 108.

|| Sesquitertia (seskwitē'jā), *Mus.* [*L.*, fem. (sc. ratio) of *sesquialter*, f. *SESQUI- + tertius* third.] Denoting a ratio of 1½ to 1, i. e. 4 to 3; chiefly *Mus.* denoting (i) an interval having this ratio, viz. the perfect fourth, (ii) a rhythm of three notes against four.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 33 Sesquitertia is when four notes are sung to three of the same kinde. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 149 Wherefore the latitude of the Face compared with the longitude, should be in a sesquitertia proportion. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. 64 GB is sesquitertia to DB. *Ibid.* 68 The number 256, sesquitertia of 128. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* 1883 ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Sesqui*.

Sesquitertial (seskwitē'jāl), a. ? *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -AL*.] Expressing a ratio of 4 : 3. Cf. prec.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1358 The proportion of the Musick . . . Sesquitertial, 1658 ROWLAND e legs also are made in a sesquitertial proportion. a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 180 As 40 to 12 is 3½ or 3½, Triple Sesquitertial.

b. *transf.* (See quot.)

1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* VII. Expl. Terms, *Sesquitertial*, occupying the fourth part.

Sesquitertian (seskwitē'jān), a. ? *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + *-AN*.] = SESQUITERTIAL.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* Explan. Words, *Sesquitertian*, a proportion, whereby is understood as much as comprehendeth the whole, and one third part, as 12 to 9. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* iii. 58 The legs of Spiders

quaternion ratio, should be assigned for the limitation of the extreme tunces. 1774 J. DUNCOMBE *New Arithm. Dict.* So **† Sesquitertialian** a. Obs.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1. **Sesquitertialian** Proportion, is when any... Quantity contains another once and one third.

Sesquiterious (seskwitō'jūs), a. Lat. [Formed as prec. + -ous.] (See quot. and cf. SESQUITALTEROUS.)

1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlv. IV. 290 Sesquiterious *Fascia* (*Fascia sesquiteriosa*). When both wings are traversed by a continued band, and more than half of either the primary or secondary by another; or when a wing or elytrium contains a band and the third of a band.

Sess, sb.¹ Also 7 sesse. [Aphetic f. ASSESS sb.: see CESS sb.¹]

1. An assessment; impost. Now only *dial.* and in Ireland, a local rate; = CESS sb.¹ 1 a (which is more usual).

1830 [see CESS sb. 1 a]. 1673 *Act. Ek. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 119 Paid to Richard Bell for the sesse, 8d. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 44474 They intend to make Sale of the Lands of such Persons... who refuse to pay the Sesses laid upon them. 1760 BARRIAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* 11. *Routin Omnia*, There's the rent, and the rates, and the sasses, and taxes.

† 2. Ireland. = CESS sb.¹ 2. Obs. 1571 CAMPHON *Hist. Ire.* 11. x. (1633) 126 The abuses whereof with sesse and Souldiers, do so impoverish and alienate the needie Farmers from us. 1586 [see ASSESS sb. 1]. 1652 [see CESS sb. 1]. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1652) 11. 75 Sir Henry Sidney, established the Compition of the Pale, in lieu of Purveyance and Sesse of Souldiers.

Sess (ses), sb.² Soap-manif. [Origin obscure.] Each of the sections composing the frame or mould into which the soap is thrown to cool and solidify after the process of fitting (see FITTING sb. 4). 1854 *Gomlinton's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1857) 11. 539/1 The semi-fluid mass is ladled out from the precipitated ley into rectangular frames, or sasses, as they are called in Liverpool.

† **Sess**, v. Obs. Forms: 5 ses, 8es3, 6 sesse, 8oise, 6-7 sease, seaze, sesse, 7 seize. [Aphetic f. ASSESS v.; see CESS v.]

For the variation in the length of the vowel, cf. CEASE v.] 1. *trans.* To assess or determine officially the amount of (a tax, contribution, wages, or prices); = CESS v. 1.

1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 382 That the price of ale beessed at every Lwday by the gret enquest. 1484 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 519 Wherupon they were comyette to wards, and their flynn sesse be pe sold Maire at xxli. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 The saide maire and the aldermen mai have power... to sesse fines by their d'creacions. 1503 *Guloung Cesar* v. 108 ff. When the hostages were brought in by the day limited, he appointed day esmen between the Cities to conyder of the matter in variance, and to sesse the penalty. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 60 The Coronors ought to be there to sesse the wages. 1640 *Archdeaconry of Essex Mm.* (MS. 1636-40, 195 Not paying it vii which he was sent for bread and wyne and diverse other necessary expences. 1656 EARL MONTM. *tr. Boccaccio's Adula* fr. *Parnass.* 11. 18xlii. 265 Those [taxes] which were at first sesse but for a limited time.

2. To impose (a tax, fine, etc.) upon a person or community; = CESS v. 1 2.

1465 *Passion Lett.* 11. 199 There putte into the Kynges pryson by cause of the fyne which was sesse upon the forsaide John Smyth. John Hopton, and one. 1552 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 207 Suote tax and tallage as shall be upon hym taxed and sesseyd. 1561 in *Rec. Caernarvon* (1838) 298 That you giue likewise in charge to the said Jury to take and sease such severall fines vpon the severall offenders. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* 1. i. 16 Any person, upon whom any such Fines shalbe so sesse. 1764 [see CESS v. 1].

3. To fix the amount of payment due from (a person, a community, a property); to impose a tax upon, tax: const. *al. to, unto*; also with indirect question as second object. = CESS v. 1 4.

1800 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 204a Henry Duke of Devonshire...

dymes, therefore, and trust in you that ye will not ses none thereof, whereby we should have cause to make further labor; for it is not the Kyngs mynd to ses no dymeable land. 1530 *Palsgr.* 710/1, 1. sesse, as a kynges officers do a kynges subiectes what they shall paye, je taille. 1542 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 166, ij persons shalbe chosen to sesse and tax... the inhabytants. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* 11en. IV. 29 For which cause the Kyng... was seased (1619 sesseid) at a certain summe. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* 1. 43 At last the bird was sesseid to pay. 1610 B. JOHNSON *Alch.* 11. 19, That was with the griffe whom took'st

PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 25 The Clergy and Lords then refusing to pay any more then they were first sesseid unto. 1698 *Fayer Acc. E. India* & P. 166 Causing his Coin to be stamped with his Master's Inscription, his Subjects Muled and Sessed by his Impositions.

Sess, int. Obs. *ex. dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Also 7 ses. A call to a dog when giving him food.

1505 SYLVESTER *De Eartus* 11. iv. iv. *Decay* 216 Ses, ses, here Dogs.

Sess, variant of CESS sb.²

1837 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxviii, Had sess to the women, the idle shoulder'n craythurs.

Sess(e, obs. forms of CEASE v.

† **Sessa**, int. Obs. [perh. var. of SA-SA, or possibly a. F. *secess* 'cease']

It is not certain that modern editors are right in inserting the form *sece* in all the passages; the word may not be the same in the three places.]

An exclamation of uncertain meaning.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 6 Lookie in the Chronicles, we came in with Richard Conqueror; therefore *Panica* *fallabris*, let the world slide; Sessa. 1605 — *Learn* 11. iv. 104 Dolphin my Boy, how Sessy [Q1 cease; Q2 cease; Q3 cease; Malone *sece* 1]. let him riot his. *Ibid.* 11. vi. 77 Do, s leapt the hatch, and all are fled. Do, de, de, de: sese (Malone *Sessa*): Come, march to Wakes and Fayers.

† **Sesse**, sb. Obs. *rare*—1. [a. F. *sesse*, a. Arab. *shāsh*: see SASH sb.¹] = SASH sb.¹

1718 OZELL *tr. Tournefort's Voy.* 11. 356 They are distinguished by the White Sesse [orig. *la seste blanche*] of their turbans.

† **Sesse**². Obs. Aphetic form of *disesse*, DECEASE sb.; = CESS sb.²

1417-8 F. E. WILLS (1828) 39/3 Also it ys my wyll bat... all bat sbe schelle haue, after be sesse of her, bat it be sold.

Sesse, obs. form of CEASE sb.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 1583 Pen com be folk wybuteen sesse Aboute Brian for to presse.

Sessile (ses'sail, ses'il, a. [n. L. *sessilis* sitting down, dwarfed, stunted, f. *sess-*, ppl. stem of *sedere* to sit: see -ILE.]

1. Having no footstalk. a. *Bot.* Of leaves, fruits, flowers, or other organs: immediately attached by the base; not having a peduncle, pedicel, or the like. Hence of a species or variety (e.g. of oak) bearing sessile fruits: opposed to *pedunculated*.

1753 Chambers' *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Sessile Leaf*, one which rises immediately from the stalk without any pedicel. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 835 The leaves... [are] generally quite sessile, or close to the stalk. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. (1794) 70 In the whole compound class the seed is always sessile, that is, it bears immediately upon the receptacle without any intermediate pedicel. 1861 S. TROUSK. *Wild Fl.* 1. (ed. 4) 71 Seed-vessel of common Poppy, showing the raylet stigma... placed close down, or sessile upon the ovary. 1895 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* 11. iii. xlv. 507 Prostrate trunks of the Sessile Variety of the Common oak occur. 1899 A. GRAY *Synchr. Bot.* vi. § 6. 251 The filament, being only a stalk or support, may be very short or wholly wanting; the anther is then sessile. 1888 VINIS *Sachs's Bot.* 535 In Piperaceae however the stigma, which is sessile on the apex of the ovary, is often placed obliquely or divided into several lobes.

b. *Zool.* Of limbs or organs: immediately in contact with the structure to which they are attached; having no connecting neck or footstalk. Also of certain animals.

— *Baron's Parl. Hist.* IV. 25 The shell... fixed by a stem; *chief's Anim. Kingd.* 228 Malacostraca with sessile eyes. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* 11. 248 A sessile snail on the heel. 1851 DARWIN *Monogr. Cirripedia* 1. Ray Soc. 4 The more important valves... being common to the pedunculated and sessile Cirripedes. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* introd. 65 The cerebral hemispheres always contain a lateral ventricle, which is prolonged into the interior of the sessile olfactory lobes.

c. *Path.* Of morbid growths, warts, etc.: Adhering close to the surface.

1745 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 380 During the Suppuration, the Pox would become very sessile, and the coherent kind would enlarge their Bases exceedingly. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) V. 670 Sim. le Wart, Simple and distinct: sessile or pedicel. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 891 The skin... in many cases 'peppered' with warts, both sessile and pedunculated.

2. Of certain animals: Sedentary, fixed to one spot; not ambulatory. Of cells: Immobile.

1860 WAXHALL *Life in Sea* x. 242 They [Serpularia, etc.] are therefore sessile, and are not... just as

1871 and to observe that great numbers of centrifugal animals are sedentary or sessile; while the longitudinal are vagrant, moving from place to place. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour-Sense* 11. 23 Sessile or sedentary animals, as a rule, do not possess any form of visual organ. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER *Degeneration* 39 We may now proceed to look at some sessile or immobile animals which are not usually regarded as degenerate. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 586/1 Certain cells which are normally fixed or sessile cells.

3. *Comb.*, as sessile-eyed, flowered, fruited, leaved adjs.

1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 291 'Sessile-eyed

Anglicus 11. 356 'Sessile-leaved Eupatorium.

Sessiliflor, a. *Bot.* *rare*—1. [ad. mod. L. *sessiliflorus* (l. L. *sessilis* + *SESSILE* a. + *flōr-, flōs* flower).] Sessile-flowered: specific name of a kind of oak.

1824 J. B. FRASER *Mesopot. & Assyria* xv. 354 Quercus sessiliflora. Sessiliflor oak.

† **Sessing**, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. *SESS* v. + -ING 1.] = ASSESSING.

1481 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 420 This consideration to be taken in their sessing, that such persones as ware overcharged in their wardes at be vij li. etc. aforeseid to be eased now.

1511 *Chron. of the City of London* 173 yere was a sessing.

1513 Ye sessing

of ye subsidy. 1522-3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 316 Item, paid for bredd, drinck and fire at be News sessing of be clarkes bill. 1530 *Palsgr.* 269/2 Sessing that a prince setteth in a countrey, imposition. 1612 DAVIES *W. Ireland* 177 Irish exactions... namely... Sessings of the Kerne, of his family... of his Horses, and the like. 1622 MAURZ *tr. Aleman's Gzerman d'Alf.* 11. 107 'There was a certaine sessing to be set in a ratable proportion, vpon the Towne-dwellers... for some publike peece of worke attrib. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 153 Anglie come marios Censuales, that is, The Taxe register, or Sessing booke of England.

Session (se'sjon), sb. Forms: 4-6 session, 5 cession, session, 5 cession, 6 session, 6 cession, cession, cossion. [a. F. *session* (= Sp. *sesion*, Pg. *sessão*, It. *sessione*), ad. L. *sessio* (n. of action f. *sedere* to sit.)]

1. The action or an act of sitting; the state or posture of being seated; occupation of a seat in an assembly or the like; also a manner of sitting. Now *rare*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 96 On the foreside it is gibbous, and that is profitable... for Session and sitting. 1635 PAGITT *tr. Council after the* 177. Wks. (Grosart) his session among them, and says it is better than going to a play. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 111. 133 The antientest herodes used session not dumberiure. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* 297 The Att of See saw on a Beam, and swinging by Session upon a Cord. 1859 TENNYSON *Trivien* 693 Vivien... Leapt from her session on his lap. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth* 19, 31 Whether Mrs. Crakanthorpe lind indulged herself during her decline by session or recumbency thereon (i.e. on a settee) there is, unfortunately, no evidence to show.

b. *Spec.* The 'sitting' of Christ at the right hand of God.

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps. cx.* Collect. Where, by the session of the righte hand of thy father, thou subduest thy enemies. 1605 BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* (1629) 369 His Passion and his Session. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* 111. 85 This Acent, and Session of our Blessed Master at God's Right Hand. 1894 SWETE *Apostles Creed* vi. 64 Some of the oldest accounts, which place the Session immediately after the Resurrection. † c. A place for sitting. Obs. *rare*—1.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron.* *Troy* 11. 1003 And all about, reysed was a se, ynt callid was. Of i eigne pe sete mote royal... And sessions were made on every syde, Only pe status by ordre to deuyde.

2. The sitting together of a number of persons (esp. of a court, a legislative, administrative, or deliberative body) for conference or the transaction of business. Also (now somewhat rarely), a single continuous sitting of persons assembled for conference or business.

1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 122/1 To eny Bailiff or Bailiffs, Lieutenants, Deputes or eny other, in her Sessions and assemblies. 1564 HAWARD *Entrop.* vi. 60 When Cesar on a days vpon the reste of the Senate, were at theyr session in the council house. 1577-87 HOLINSHO *Chron.* 1. 121/1 The archbishop of Canturburie kept a synod at Herford, the first session whereof began the 24 of September. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* v. 81 Each part most highlie pleas'd, then vpon the Session brake. 1661 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, A Prayer for the High Court of Parliament, to be read during their Session. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 11. 514 Then of their Session ended they bid cry With Trumpets regal sound the great result. 1725 *Pore. Odyss.* 11. 171 Nor

ALLAN *Const. parliament*... 1877 CAMERON held session

for the sessions of these dignitaries each tribe has a Government or council-house. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 21 Apr. 461/1 The session assembly

session assembli 33 They propo-

its sessions to Jerusalem, but should go on circuit.

b. *transf.* and fig.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Aristas* (1878) 29 Being in these dumps he held a session in his thoughts. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 127 His pigeons, who in session on their roofs Approved him.

c. *pl.* with sing. sense and construction. *rare* (cf. 3 c).

1613 HEWWOOD *Silver Age* K 4 b, Let's breake this Sessione vpon, I am dull. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* 1. vi. 86 Is it not comfortable to have our sessions here for once, and to be looking out on a good solid English wet day?

† d. A number of persons sitting in conference.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* 11. 40 The old man... weeping, thus bespake the Session. a 1655 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 465 Both parties appeared to Ptolemei Philometor, and a session of his friends, for the hearing and decision of the Cause.

e. = SEANCE. *rare*.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Book* (1871) 11. 11 Browning and his wife had both been present at a spiritual session held by Mr. Hum.

3. A continuous series of sittings or meetings of a court, a legislative, administrative, or deliberative body, held daily or at short intervals; the period or term during which the sittings continue to be held; opposed to recess or vacation.

1553 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* *Rec.* 1. i. lvi. (1631) 225 The said Lord President and Council shall keep four general sittings or sessions in the Year, every of them to continue by the space of one whole Month. 1821 FREEMAN *Agree.* by the space of one whole Month. 1871 It was to this Christmas session *Comp.* (1891) 11. xviii. 125 It was to this Christmas session of the Wigan that the vacancy would regularly be filled. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 60 § 4 A session of the Council shall be held once at least in every two years.

b. *spec.* In English parliamentary use, applied to the period between the opening of Parliament and its prorogation.

The term *autumn session* (instead of 'autumn sitting') is sometimes used to designate the exceptional resumption of the sittings of the Houses, after an adjournment, in what is normally the autumn recess; but this use is condemned by parliamentary authorities as incorrect.

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Comm. Eng.* ii. iii. (1589) 54 The last day of that parliament or session the Prince cometh in person in his Parliament robes. 1676 Lady Chaworth in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 34 Parliament... some says will be dissolved of course by reason of three sessions past without any bill passing. 1893 Rep. Advantages *Manuf. Woollen-cloth* i. The sixth Act of the third Sess. of the same Parl. 1712-13 *Swift Trul. to Stella* 12 Mar., I doubt the session will not be over till the end of April. 1743 At the ope

selfes w. 1898 H. S. Leigh *Town Garland* 195 Very few Members of Parliament only will wait for the Session to crawl to its close.

† c. *pl.* with sing. sense and construction. *Obs.*

1642 CHAS. I *Message to Both Ho.* 28 Apr. 5 Other Bills passed this Session. 1701 *Maryland Laws* v. (1723) 16 Within Six Months from the End of this Sessions of Assembly. 1732 W. PULTENEY in *G. Colman's Poeth. Lett.* (1801) 38 This day is to conclude a very tedious Sessions of Parl. 1780 M. MADAM *Thelyphthora* II. 59, I much doubt, whether every sessions of Parliament, for some years past, has not afforded melancholy proofs [etc.].

d. In Scotland and the U.S., and in some of the newer universities and colleges in England, the portion of the year during which instruction is given.

Summer session, in recent Sc. use, a period of instruction during the summer, additional to the old winter session.

1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* 12 A [St. Andrews'] student of the highest class may keep his annual session, which lasts about seven months, for about fifteen pounds. 1807 GRIERSON *Delin. St. Andrews* 108 The session of this college lasts only about four months, and the complete course of a student is completed in the shortest, four sessions. 1851 C. College Words) The session

ber, and continues without interruption until the 29th of June. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 515 The medical session [at Edinburgh] began on the 1st November. 1880 (title) The Mason Science College. Calendar for the Session 1880-81. 1891 *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 30 A Summer Session (1st May to 1st October).

4. A judicial sitting. † a. *gen.* A sitting of a judge or judges to determine causes; a judicial trial or investigation. *sing.* and *collect. pl.* (often const. as *sing.*). *Obs.* (exc. arch. as contextual use of sense 1 or 2).

14. Customs of Malton in *Swire's Misc.* (1890) 60 Pe said Burgoyne shall answer. In all sessions and inquiries. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 58 He that sayeth to his brother Racha... is worthy the sessions. 1557 in *Select Pleas Admiralty* (Selden Soc.) II. 33 At the Sessions of the same court which should be holden the xijth daye of December then next followinge. 1595 *Flowerwood in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 296 Upon Thursdays laste... we kepte a Sessions of lawe in the forenoon and in the afternoon we

in which two arrayed for felonye at the Gaole deliverye were indyted. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 159 Car. Araigne the poore Whore. *Asl.* Ile not misse that Sessions. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 202 Summon a Session, that we may arraigne Our most disloyall Lady. 1691 CONSET *Pract. Spir. Tris.* (1700) 3 The first general Sessions held in the Court of the Archb. was kept... the next day (if no Holy-day) after the Feast of St. Faith the Virgin.

transf. and *fig.* 1591 H. SMITH *Lords Supper* II. 30 This is the priuate arraignment or close Sessions, when Conscience sits in her chaire to examine, and accuse, and iudge and condemne her selfe. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxx. 1. 1630 BR. HALL *Oceas. Medit.* lxxxix. (1633) 225 To hold a privy Sessions, upon my Soule, and actions. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 194 The hard hearts of others unchastisable in those judicial Courts, were so remitted there, as bound over to the higher Session of Conscience. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 190 Those particular sessions on my self, prevent His generall assizes. 1879 CHR. ROSSSETTI *Seek & Find* 22 Daniel... beheld the Session of the Ancient of Days, beheld the Judgment set and the Books opened.

b. Sessions of the peace (in ordinary language simply sessions): the periodical sittings of justices of the peace (or, in some instances, of a stipendiary magistrate or a recorder). Often const. as *sing.*

In England the sessions of the peace are of the following kinds: *petty sessions*, a court held by two or more justices or a stipendiary magistrate, exercising summary jurisdiction in minor offences within a particular district (a 'petty sessional division' or *special sessions*, a periodical meeting of the justices of a division prescribed by statute for the transaction of some particular kind of business (under this head are included *brewster* or *licensing sessions* for the bearing of applications for licences to sell alcoholic drinks); *general* or *quarter sessions*, a court held four times a year (in a county, riding, etc. by the justices of the peace, and in certain boroughs by the recorder), having a limited criminal and civil jurisdiction and certain administrative functions. (The sessions, without qualification, usually denotes the quarter sessions.) Quarter sessions are also held in Scotland and Ireland. In certain British colonies the English system of sessions of the peace formerly existed, and was for a time retained in some of the United States. 1385 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 355 At sessions there was he lord and sire. 1453 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 267/2 The Justices of the peace in their Sessions of peace. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 173/2 Diverse of the Kyng's Justices of the peas... sitting in the Kyng's general Sessions of peace in the same Countee. 1548 in J. H. Glover *Kingshorphane* (1853) 108 One Gregory Cosbye... was indyted at a cessions holden at North for

hunting of the hare in the feld of Pysford. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 34 A prisoner brake from the halle at Newgate when the cecions was done. 1693 Sir W. TEMPLE *Ess. Adv. Trade Int.* Misc. I. (1680) 116 Sometimes one share of that Money is paid to a single pretender at the Sires, or Sessions. 1699 *Pla. agt. Extr. Price of Corn* 23 Our Country Alehouse-making Justices at their Petty-Sessions, Quarter, and General Sessions. 1754 *Genl. Mag.* XXIV. 461 The Brewster-Sessions at Bray in Northampton. 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. (1862) 315 The Magistrate... numbers at petty sessions v, A favourite at the O

rare 43/4 Ones a yere a gret... and also a petit (1833 LAMBARDE

Eiren. iv. i. (1591) 374 margin, The description of a Session of the Peace. 1616 B. JOXSON *Devil an Ass* v. vi. 21 *Fig.* How? longer here a month? *Ing. Ves.* boy, till the Session. 1720 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 160 Appleby... is the shire town where the session and assizes are held. 1844 *Act & 8 Vict.* c. 101 § 2 Such Justice of the Peace shall thereupon issue his Summons to the Person... to appear at a Petty Session.

† c. *Petty or statute sessions*: see *quots.* (cf. *petty sessions* in b). *Obs.*

1562-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 4 That it shalbe laulfull to the Highe Constables of Hundredes in every Shire, to holde kepe and contynue Petie Sessions, otherwise called Statute Sessions. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 247 Petit Sessions or statute Sessions are held by the high Constables of every Hundred for the placing of servants. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norfolk* (1793) L 40 The High Constable of the Hundred in which a statute is held, holds what is called a 'petty sessions'; at which the hiring [of servants] and its attendant circumstances are, or may be, registered.

d. *Great or grand sessions*: a court of justice formerly held half-yearly in each of the counties of Wales, presided over by itinerant judges forming a distinct body from the judges of assize in England. *Court of Session*: a court formerly exercising for the County Palatine of Chester a jurisdiction more or less corresponding to that of the courts of assize in the rest of England. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Both these sessions were abolished in 1830 by the Act 11 Geo. IV & 1 Will. IV. c. 70 § 14.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 4 There shalbe holden... Sessions twice in everye year in everye of the saide Shyres in... Wales... the whiche Sessions shal be called the Kinges Greate Sessions in Wales. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4330/4 The Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and others... met together at the Great Sessions holden for the said County (Pembroke). 1730 *Act 3 Geo. II.* c. 25 *Preamble*, Judges of the Great Sessions in Wales. *Ibid.* § 9 Causes in the Grand Sessions in any County of Wales. *Ibid.* At least eight Days before every Grand Sessions. § 14 The Grand Session in Wales. 1899 W. R. WILLIAMS (title), The history of the Great Sessions in Wales 1542-1830.

5. *Scots Law. & Hist.* The name given to a court of justice (often called 'the Session of James I'), established in 1425, consisting of the Chancellor and other persons chosen by the king, which sat three times in the year to determine such causes as had previously been brought before the king and his council. The judges of this court were called the *Lords of Session*. b. *Court of Session*: the supreme civil tribunal of Scotland (otherwise called the *College of Justice*: see *COLLEGE* 1 c), established by Act of Parliament in 1532, and uniting in itself the powers and jurisdiction which had belonged to the Session of James I, to the Daily Council of James IV, and to the Lords Auditors of Parliament. The judges of this court are officially styled *Lords of Council and Session*, but in ordinary language *Lords of Session*. (Formerly the court was often spoken of as 'the Session(s)'). 1495 *Act. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* L. 247 Item, gevin to the Frieris of Edinburgh at the Session... 1496 *Ibid.* 269 Qu Jhonistoun to the session. 1500 At Counsaile, Session, and at Parliament. 1503 Lords of Session (see *COUNCIL* 7). 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 665 Gevin and pronouncit be the Lordis of Counsaile and Session. 1577-87 HOLMES *Hist. Scot.* 317/2 This yeere [1530] the college court of justice called the sessions was instituted. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 8 The Colledge of Justice, or as they call it The Session. 1652 LAMONT *Diary* (Bannatyne Club) 37 Lords of Session and Counsell. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gd. Brit.* II. II. VI. (1710) 426 None shall be named... to be ordinary Lords of Session, but such who have been Advocates or principal Clerks of Session for the Space of Five Years. 1711 *Act to Amre* c. 13 § 2 The Christmas Vacation of the Session or College of Justice.

6. *Sc. = KIRK-SESSION.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* vol. Wks. 1848 II. 152 That the auld Session befor their departure, nominat twenty-four in Election for Elders... and thirty-two for Deacones. 1672 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Pleadings* Pref. Aijj, Our Session having been at first constitute of an equal number of Churchmen and Laicke. 1725 in J. J. Vernon *Hawick* (1900) 287 a petition... or vii, Wi before the Session. 1846 J. MACFARLANE *Late Seccs. Ch. Scot.* 124 The list of parishes vacant, and of sessions dismembered, and of churches thinned, is not to be overlooked.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 2) *session-bell*; (sense 3) *session-time*; (sense 4) *sessions-chamber*; *session(s) day*; (sense 6) *session-clerk*, *-clerkship*; *session(s)-book* *Sc.*, a book kept in each parish to record the proceedings of the kirk-session; ses-

sion(s)-house, (a) a building in which sessions are held; (b) *Sc.*, a room attached to a church in which the session meets; † *sessions-paper*, a list of cases put down for trial at the sessions.

1701 *Acts of Sederunt* (1709) 221 After the ringing of the Session-bell. 1829 TRAIN in *Scott. Old Parl.* Intro. His death is not registered in the 'session-book' of any of the neighbouring parishes. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* [ed. 2] s.v. *Widdow-Great*, A handsome market-house, and a sessions-chamber over it. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii. (1893) 85 The schoolmaster was likewise session-clerk and precentor. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 511 This and the session-clerkship do not belong to him as schoolmaster. 1837 LONDON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 81 In the 'session days and other court days. 1602 HRYWOOD *Wom. Killed* 20. *Atm.* (1617) C. 18. This is the Sessions day. 1599 LEIKENOR *Contarini's Commu. Venetia* 22 Euery holiday... this great council is assembled into a great and spacious hall, which we will call the 'Session house. 1600 in *Cath. Rec. Scot. Publ.* (1908) V. 389 They were... hidd to putt on their bootes and to goe to the sessions house. 1647 *Acts of Sederunt* (1709) 55 All the advocates sall come to the Sessions-house. 1825 DICKENS *Sk. Eccl. Scenes* xxv. The right wing of the prison [Newgate] nearest the Sessions-house. 1704 T. BROWN *Plas. Lett. to Gent.* Wks. 1705 III. u. 16 The greasy Fragments of a 'Sessions-Paper. 1728 GAY *Polly* 1 (1777) 28 Every monthly sessions-paper... was a record of his [a thief-taker's] services. 1817 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. ii. 59 In the vacation I never sit down; in the 'session time I seldom rise up.

Session (se'shən), *v.* *Sc.* (see also E.D.D.). [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To bring before the kirk-session.

1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mosshags* 125 Was there one of us... that had not been sessioned time and again?

Sessional (se'shənl), *a.* [f. *SESSION* *sb.* + -AL.]

Pertaining to a session or sessions. a. Belonging or relating to, supplied by, a kirk-session.

1715 in J. F. S. Gordon *Bk. Chron. Keith* (1830) 89 The Session... thought fit to give them a sessional admonition to make conscience of ordering their affairs [etc.]. 1811 T. CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1849) I. 218, I gave her sessional assistance. 1849 HANNA *Mem. Chalmers* II. 307 The number of sessional poor (that is, of poor who had been on the session's roll of one or other of the three parishes...) was ninety-eight. 1885 EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scot.* 240 The Lord's table was not to be approached without a sessional pass.

b. Pertaining to the session of a law-court. So *petty sessional*, *quarter sessional*, pertaining to petty sessions, quarter sessions.

1832 *Act 4 & 5 Will. IV.* c. 64 § 9 Such other places... as are locally situated within... the said sessional divisions. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 325 Scott being then on one of his short sessional visits to Abbotsford. 1846 S. G. OSBORNE *Let.* 98 May (1891) I. 6 The sitting on the quarter sessional bench. 1883 *Fortin. Rev.* May 693 To establish petty sessional districts.

c. Belonging, relating, or restricted to a session of a House of Parliament; recurring every session.

1834 A. W. FENELANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) 111, 104 The sessional stages. 1839 *Times* 7 Sept. 41 He will make a sessional motion in the House of Commons. 1844 *May Parl.* 132 Sessional orders. At the commencement of each session both houses agree to certain orders and resolutions, which, from being constantly renewed from year to year, are evidently not intended to endure beyond the existing session. 1885 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. of To-day* vii. (ed. 3) 81 The Sessional dinners of each House.

Sessionally (se'shənl), *adv.* [f. *SESSIONAL* + -LY 2.]

1. *Sc.* By the kirk-session.

1715 in J. F. S. Gordon *Bk. Chron. Keith* (1830) 85 They were sessionally rebuked, till further guilt, if any be, appear. 1732 T. BOSTON *Acc. My Life* (1908) 69 The precentor professing his sorrow for his offence, was readmitted sessionally. 1837 W. ROSS *Pastoral Work Cree-nant* *Times* viii. 168 Some faults dealt with sessionally would not be looked upon nowadays as sufficiently grave.

2. *Every session.*

1863 COX

tees of the

Session...

+ -ARY.] Of or pertaining to a session or sessions. 1702 *Case of Schedule Stated* 86 The *Dies Statutus*... is ever the Next Sessionary Day. 1834 *Lav Times* LXXVII. 401/2 If the sessionary courts were invested with more discretionary power.

b. *transf.* During which business is carried on. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* II. 188 The sessionary hours of the shopkeepers.

† **Sessioner**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 7-air. [f. *SESSION* *sb.* + -ER 1.]

1. A member of the Court of Session.

1597 R. BRUCE *Ajety*, in *Wodrow Life* (1843) 169 We take us not to his Majesty, neither to the nobility of Scotland... we take us only to the Sessioners. 1660 JAS. VI in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VIII. 613 The said President and Sessionaries shall wear these habits upon the sereits of Edinburgh during the tyme of session. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1844) V. 403/4 And in Lyke manner the sessioners with the advice and approbation of the most part of that house

2. A member of a kirk-session.

1643 in Boyd *Zim's Flowers* (1855) App. 41/2 That none win to the Sessions loft till the Sessioners be placed. 1670 SPALDING *Trouth Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 173 Iik minister havinge ane rulinge elder chosen out of the worthiest of the sessioners of his presbiterie. 1622 J. FINLAY in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1778) 193 They... now are sessioners to this Curate. 1683 in Wodrow *Hist. Self. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. 317 That the Ministers give in upon Oath a List of their Sessioners.

tromeling barwith. without þi he optene tak & set þarof. 1476 *Ibid.* 41/1 David aliemand at þe said landis of logy. caroch belangit him be Resone of Sete. 1593 *Exch. Colls Scot.* XXI. 564 Thair was ane set maid of the kingis majesties landis. 1600 J. MELVILL *Autobiog.*, etc. (1842) 11 Be wome they might gett a new set and possesoun of thay teind f-ches. 1637 *SPRATSWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 452 He should not delapidate his Benefice. nor make any set, or disposition thereof. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict. c. 50 § 3* 'Lease' (in this Act) shall include tack and set.

b. (Usually *sell.*) A minding lease. Chiefly *Cornwall.* (Cf. 21.)

1713 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5141/4 The Setts heretofore made of the Copper-works, will determine at Michaelmas next. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 326 A Set, sometimes, implies the deed or lease by which they enjoy the premises. 1855 *LEITCH Cornwall* 241 The sett, or lease, frequently extends to twenty-one years.

attrib. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss., Sett quarries*, a number of mines or quarries taken on lease.

4. *Scots Law.* The action of setting to sale (see *quots.*).

1693 *Scots Inst. Law Scot.* i. xvi. (ed. 2) 135 A Roup at the half or major part of the Owners against the rest, or a Set at any of the Owners instance against the whole, either to take his part at such a rate, or [etc.]. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Sett*, Where the owners of a ship disagree as to the manner in which a vessel is to be employed, or where one of the owners is desirous to sell his share, he usually effects a settlement with the other owners, and follows

a check. Phr. at a set, at a standstill, in difficulties, nonplussed (cf. 10 c); *hard or sore set* (Sc.), a serious check or set-back (cf. phr. s.v. *SKT v.*).

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* iii. iv. 211 Our Gull-gallants... who would sometimes be at a sette in their haire and brauing phrases, if they should not have varietie of oathes and curses. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 87 He is at a set, and knows not what to make of it. c. 1680 *Mem. Mrs. Veitch*, etc. (1846) 26 (E.D.D.) They were both against it, which gave my faith a sore-set. 1751 (R. PALTOCK) *Life P. Wilkins* xii. I... that I was at a Set upon the first Entrance... the hard- ships... so hard a set... was, that my heart did get.

b. *Bowls.* (See *quot.* and *RUB sb.* 2 a.)

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 180/2 A 'rub' or 'set' is when a jack or bowl, in transitu, comes in contact with any object on the green.

† o *Mech.* (See *quot.*)

1703 *FITZGERALD in Phil. Trans.* LIII. 156 The stop, or sett, generally in large engines, when the ends of the lever come to the springs, is a defect that has been endeavoured to be remedied.

6. The act of a dog in setting game. (Cf. 10 f.) 1727 *BOVER Dict. Royal* I. s. v. *Arrest*, A Dog that makes a fine set. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Inpr.* (1749) 1. 309 Their little Dogs make a Set at them in the Manner of Setting-Dogs. 1897 *BADINUTIN Mag.* Apr. 448 All your senses tingle as you go to the set, and encourage the statue-like animal to go on. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 479/2 Only twenty years ago the term 'set' was in general use. A sportsman, especially an old-timer, when a setter paused on game, would then say 'There's a set!'

7. = *dead set*, 10 c, d.

1829 *Examiner* 609/1 'A set' is made upon him of the most inveterate and splenetic character. 1850 *CHUBB Locks & Keys* 17 When 'a set' is made at a bank, every information is sought for, by the burglars. 1857 *Mrs. MATTHEWS Tea-Table* I. 136 On one occasion, at a noble table, a great set was made at him. 1857 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* ii. x. A direct set upon Pbil was made by the satirical young rogues. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Major & Minor* xxiii. No one could say that Miss N. was making a set at him.

8. (Usually *sell.*) A form of power used by shipwrights: see *quots.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 10 The sett is made by driving wedges between the head or heel of the shore. *Ibid.* 19 Both must be set close together with cross-sets. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Setts*, in mast-making denotes powers made use of, where force is required to bring or unite two or more pieces together, and is performed by screws, shores, cross-sets, or cleats. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 83 A 'set' or pressure is obtained by means of other pins driven and wedged into holes on the opposite side of the angle-iron.

9. The action of setting or hardening, or the condition of being set. To take a set: to set.

1837 J. T. SMITH in *Vicat's Notaries* 53 'The time of set' may sometimes transgress the prescribed limits. 1839 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Tril.* II. 69/1 Before the cement was perfectly hardened and had taken a set.

10. *Dead set*: often in phr. to make a dead set at. † a. *slang.* (See *quots.*)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Set*, as *Dead Set*, a Term used by Thief-catchers when they have a Certainty of seizing some of their Clients. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar* I., *Set*, a dead set, a concerted scheme to defraud a person by gaming.

† b. A fixed lough. *Obs.*

1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* I. 106 The Doctor... gave me what I term the dead set with his eye.

c. A pointed attack; a determined onslaught; *const. at, against.* Also, an attitude or position of hostility.

1835 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 274 I be abhorrence of every thing like a 'dead set', or an attempt to run down a man by abuse and clamour. 1836 *GRN. P. THOMSON Exerc.* (1842) IV. 91 A dead set is to be made from various quarters, against the abominable innovation of publishing Divisions by authority. 1841 *KELCE Let. to Newman* 19 July, It was plain from the moment Young went into the room that a dead set was to be made at him. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* s.v., 'A dead

set', a determined stand, in argument or in movement. 1885 *Manch. Evening News* 16 July 2/1 The disaffected sections of the Irish population made a dead set against him from the first.

d. Of a woman: A determined attempt to gain a man's affections. Also *occas.* conversely of a man. 1823 *BYRON Juau* xv. xlii. Her late performance had been a dead set At Lord Augustus. 1825 T. HOOD *Sayings Ser.* 11. *Sutler*. (Colburn) 3 James had... made a 'dead set' at a 'fortune'. 1848 *THACKERAY Fan. Fair* iii. There was a girl at Dumdum... who made a dead set at me in the year '4. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xvii. I made a dead set at a new beauty just arrived from the South. 1894 *Mrs. F. ELLIOT Roman Gossyp* v. 148 Women all through his life made a dead set at Garibaldi.

e. An absolute stop; a complete check; phr. at a dead set. Also *Univ. slang* = *DEAD sb.* 1. 5.

1805 *SUNN Winter in Lond.* III. 211 Hollo—what's this!—the duchess of Drinkwater at a dead set! 1848 *WESTER s.v. Set*, To be at a dead set, is to be in a fixed state or condition which precludes further progress. 1852 in B. H. HALL *Collier's Works* 92 See the front of Logic lower; Screws, dead-sets, and fines. 1854 *THOREAU Walden* i. (1863) 72 The man is at a dead set who has got through a knothole or gateway where his sledge load of furniture cannot follow him.

f. *Sporting.* An abrupt stop made by an animal with its muzzle in the direction of the prey; *esp.* the position taken up by a dog in pointing game. (Cf. 6)

1819 T. B. JOHNSON *Shooter's Conf.* 23 Happening to pass a small bush, with the help close to me... when the bitch was at a distance, he made a dead set. 1853 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* v. 122 He made a dead set, getting my wind; and immediately made a desperate charge.

II. The manner or position in which a thing is set.

† 11. The way in which something is set down in writing. *Obs. rare.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 27 Ane herald... Quhilk schew to him ilk word fra end to end... In forme and set as I half said 30w beir.

12. Tendency, inclination; determination (of the mind, character, action, etc.) in a certain direction; often = settled direction, fixed habit.

1567 *MARPLE Gr. Forest* 14 There is another kind of Lodestone... that is of contrarie set and disposition, which will have none of Iron. 1603 *DANIEL Def. Rhyme* Wks. (1717) 7 Which Frame of Words... are disposed into divers Fashions, according to the Humour of the Composer, and the Set of the Time. c. 1620 *FLETCHER False One* ii. ii. Here's a strange alteration in the Court; Mens Faces are of other sets and motions. 1692 *BURNET Past. Care* vii. 80 Tully's Offices will give the Mind a noble set. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* viii. (1899) 163 The Lord was pleased to give my heart a set toward the preaching of Christ. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng. vli.* (1857) 268 The poetical mind of England had taken an inveterate set. 1852 *BLACKIE On Study-ing Lang.* 10 In the... process by which the mother tongue is acquired, the mind acquires a habit and a set. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 843 Strain of the heart,—that is, of a permanent 'after-strain' or 'set' towards others than the normal lines of its action.

13. The direction in which a current flows or a wind blows; also, the action of the water, etc. in taking a particular direction.

Locally applied to particular currents.

1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. (Globe) 203 How the Sets of the Tide, or Currents lay, when the Flood came in. 1755 J. SHEPHEARD *Lydia* (1769) I. 125 By a sudden set of the sea... Jack tumbled forward. 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 189

ice. 1827 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 13 As straws show the set of the wind. 1876 *FARRAR Marib. Sermt.* ii. 19 A feather will show you the direction of the wind; a straw will prove the set of a current. 1879 *Scribner's Monthly* XIX. 327/1 Often in storms a strong swift current runs along the coast between the outer bar and the shore, called by the surf-men the 'set' or 'cut'.

14. The build or make of a person. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1611 *SPEN Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1623) 1186 Of a bigge and broad set. c. 1620 *FLETCHER Custon of Country* i. v. A goodly gentleman, Of a more manly set I never look'd on. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 32. 4/2 He is of a Squat Set. 1825 *JANESON, Set.* 8. Shape, figure, cast, make, Aberration. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 291/2 Something effective and picturesque in the set of his strongly built frame.

† b. *gen.* † Shape. *Obs.*

1567 *MARPLE Gr. Forest* 46 Houselike... for his endurance re-embled to Ambrosia... for his roundset (! read round set) or figure to the Bullocks etc.

15. *Weaving.* (Usually *sell.*) The adjustment of the reeds (of a loom) necessary for the making of a fabric of a particular texture; hence, the make of a fabric as determined by this.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour. Ire.* I. 324 The grist or fineness of the yarn, determines the set or fineness of the reed through which it is to be wrought. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Atlas* II. 350 When the set of the web is from three fourths of an inch to forty meshes in the inch. 1879 *ASPINHURST Weaving*, etc. 272 The systems of calculating the set of reeds. *Ibid.*, If a cloth contains sixty threads per inch, it would be said to be a sixty set cloth. 1833 *Times* 10 July 4/6 Medium and heavy sets of powerlooms are having most attention, fine descriptions being almost neglected.

b. (Usually *sell.*) Each or any of the squares in the pattern of a tartan; or the pattern itself.

1721 *RANSAY Tartan* 197 The Plaid itself gives pleasure to the sight. To see how all its sets imbibe the light. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* i. 1, Scarlet and green the sets, the borders blue. 1811 *Mrs. A. GRANT Superst. Highl.* II. 207 Every

clan wore a different set. of tartan. 1819 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* viii. How many checks in the set of his plaid and trews. 1897 *Standard* 21 Sept. 7/1 'The Murray' set!'

16. The form which a body assumes as the result of strain or pressure or in the process of solidification, etc.; *esp.* the permanent deflexion of a bar or plate of metal or wood.

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 85 When the timbers are sagged, either by casting or by a set. 1824 *TRIGGON Ess. Cast iron* (ed. 2) 81 That iron is to be esteemed the best which will bear the greatest degree of flexure without set. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* xii. (1857) 204 Like a piece of old elastic parchment that had been acquiring for ages the set of the roll. 1869 *Mrs. SOMERVILLE Mecc. Sci.* i. ii. 77 The... phenomena of crystals depends upon unequal conductivity... and their set is determined by the difference between the forces of attraction and repulsion. 1833 *Science* I. 174/1 The 'set' of a zinc bar when heated. 1855 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., When the crystals of bay-salt begin to form upon the strings and thorns, the pan is said to have a good or a bad set according as the crystals are large or small. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.*, *Permanent set*, that amount of deflection from which a beam or structure is unable to return to its original form, but which remains constant. 1903 *KIRLING s Nations* 24 Turning the shingle, returning the shingle, changing the set of the sand.

17. The way in which an article of dress is arranged or 'hangs'; also similarly of a ship's sails.

1822 *Examiner* 68/2 Studying the set of her bonnet. 1827 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 107 She who shapes the mistress's caps, and gives the set to her head-dress—the lady's maid! 1828 H. LE BLANC *Art of Tying the Cravat* (ed. 2) 65 Scrutinizing examination will be made on the set of his Cravat. 1845 *Mrs. M. J. HOWELL Hamble. Dress-making* 40 In order to give the skirt a pretty 'set'. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., Considering the squareness of her bows and the set of her canvas. 1896 *KIRLING Seven Seas* 166 The set of the tunic's 'orrid'.

18. The position or attitude (either occasional or habitual) given to a limb or a part of the body.

1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* iii. 1. § 3 (1864) 335 A peculiar set of the limb, for example, the turning out of the toes. 1863 B. TAYLOR *Han. Thurston* iv. His yellow hair... grew back from the temples with a sturdy set. 1876 *Geo. ELLIOT Dan. Der.* vii. The set of her head and neck. 1896 *KIRLING Seven Seas* 165 'E saw the set o' my shoulders'.

19. a. The inclination or dip of the aim of an axle-tree; the elevation of a gun.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Ek. Farm* III. 1163 Were all wheels made with one uniform degree of dish, we should then have one simple standard for the set of the axle-arms. 1852 *BURN Ann. & Milit. Dict.* s.v., To give the proper set or dip. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* 1858 *Encycl. Sport* II. 168/2 (Punt shooting), 'Set of the gun, the elevation given to the gun as it lies on the gun-rest.

b. The slight lateral deflexion in opposite directions of the alternate teeth of a saw; the amount of this deflexion.

1837 *HEBERT Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 630 Each successive tooth is placed in opposite directions, at the desired set, to allow the blade of the saw to pass through the wood without resistance. 1853 *URE Diet. Arts* II. 584 The 'set' of the saw consists in inclining the teeth at the particular angle known to be the best to facilitate the exit of the sawdust. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1047/3 *Hack-saw*, a frame saw of moderate set.

c. *Typegr.* (See *quots.*)

1832 *Southward's Pract. Printing* (ed. 4) 29 note, The set of the types signifies the proper position of the letters, with reference to the precise amount of space between them. 1908 *LEGROS in Proc. Instit. Mech. Engin.* Dec. 1043 As the letters are not only unequal in set, and since the widths of set generally bear no particular relation to the em (or body). *Ibid.* 1095 The mould thus made is of definite size for body but variable for the width of set.

III. Something which is set.

† 20. An area marked out for a hunt. *Obs.*

1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, The maister of þe game shulde be accorded with þe maister for-ter or parker whedyr þat it be where þe kyng shal bunte sucþe a daye. And if þe sette be wyde [etc.]. *Ibid.*, þe maister of þe game shulde be enformed by þe forster or þe parker, what game þe kyng shal fynde withinne his sette.

21. (Usually *sell.*) The area of ground worked by a particular mining company. Chiefly *Cornwall.* (Cf. 3 b.)

1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 326 A Set is the ground granted to a company of Adventurers. 1835 *English's Mining Rec.* J. 21

had the right of granting the set. 1855 *LEITCH Corn. wall* 136 The lord of the soil grants a sett... or portion of mining soil, for a lease of years. 1893 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/1 There are many old workings in Wheal Owles, and several sets have of late years been discontinued.

† 22. ? An ornament of jewellery set on a garment. *Obs.*

1502 *PRYCE Purse Exp. Eliz.* York (1830) 21 Spangelles settes... sterrys droys and pointes... for garnishing of jackets. 1542 *Inv. Royal Wardrobe* (1615) 67 Upon the samyne bonet tene setts, in every set four dyamontis... with xliiii setts of perle in every set four p-rls. *Ibid.* 67-68 Tene plain dyamontis in retis of gold, xviii setts of perle, & thrie in every set, and nyne set lang, and four in every set.

23. 'Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground' (J.); a twig, slip, or sucker, used for planting or grafting; also, a young plant, *esp.* a bedding-out plant.

1513 *DOUGLAS s.Ætius* xii. Prol. 133 The plane pulderyt

with semely settis sovnd. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husband*, § 127 Take a sharpe hatchet, and cutte the settis in a playne place, nyghe vnto the erthe. *Ibid.*, At every two foie, or in foie, to leaue one set growing not plashed. 1553 T. Watson *Rhet.* 261, To ympe or graffe young settis. 1577 B. Goode *Heresbach's Husband*, ii. (1526) 67 Do they growe of the seede, or of the sette? 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gard.* (1605) 12 It shall grieue you much to see your young sets rudd loose at the roots. 1618 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 233, ij hundreth settis of lycorise for my M^{ty}, iijij. 1669 *Worldw. Syst. Agric.* (1663) 147 Chase the largest sets which you can get; which are to be had best out of a Garden well kept. 1760 *Brown Compl. Farmer* ii. 257 One runner will make many sets. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 553 The hop-set is no sooner put in the ground than its enemies find it out. 1877 N. W. Linn. *Gloss.* Set. (2) Young plants of any kind used for bedding out. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 6/5 In a swampy place, and get good sets (that is, two or three year old withy).
fig. 1605 1st Pt. *Ieronimo* vi. l. 123 This arme neare me! So strong a courage o' so greene a set. 1662 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 20 We may...graft an Set of our own upon their motion.

b. A potato, or a portion of a potato, used as seed. *local.*

1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 12 Dropping potatoe sets. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Ek. Farm* II. 655 The

practice is to allow...six inches from sett to sett of the seed.

† c. A shoot. *Obs.*
1675 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* 182 When you have cut off the heads of your Cabbages...they will produce small sets, which the Italians call Broccoli.

† 22. The stake put down at dice, etc. Also fig. 1537 in *Privy Purs. Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 143 Paired to the ij Cotons for ij settis the whiche the kinges grace loste to them in Grenewiche parke. 1598 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1595) 39 The plaie that I used was with them, the sette by agreement not great, concluded vpon notes to passe time, then wherof to make game. 1604 *Hervoyd Woun. killed vpon Kindn.* (1617) E. 2, Let them that are taken playing false forfeit the Set. 1611 *Cotgr., Monimon.*, a set, by a Mummer, at dice.

† 25. A game at dice or cards; hence, the number of points to be made in order to be 'up'.

1594 *Henslowe Diary* (1845) 47 [Title of play] The seat at

Compl. Gannister (ed. v.) 55 I...the number of the Set is sixty one. *Ibid.* 75 At Cribbage...the number of the Set is sixty one. *Ibid.* 75 This Game I conceive is called All-Fours from Highest, Lowest, Jack, and Game, which is the Set as some play it. 1637 *Sedley Bellamira* iv. l. Wks. 1778 II. 161, I lost three sets at back-gammon.

† b. fig. Match, contest. *Obs.*
1605 *Rowley Birth of Merlin* i. i, Your Sister and Lord

h. II, cclxxvi, If the sword I sett, and choosd to play

26. TENNIS. A group of six games which counts as a unit to the side that wins more than half of them; see also *quot. a. 1769*. (Sometimes spelt *set*.)

1558 *Florentio 1st Fruit* 9, I will goe see some play at Tennis, and perhaps play also; will you play two or three sets with me? 1591 *2d Fruit* 25 P. How many are you my masters? H. We are but two that will plaie. P. Will you plaie in set? 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Continues* 185 Ye shall see them play Sets at Tennis in the

exhausted. 1891 J. S. WINTER *Lumley's* i. i, I shouldn't have liked to lose my first set with you.

† 27. One of the pleats of a ruff; also, the arrangement of a ruff in pleats. *Obs.*

1594 *Nashe Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1904 II. 255, I warrant you should not see one set of her neckercher peruered or turned awrie. 1601 *Dent Pathw. Heaven* (1617) 47 Some are of their great ruffs. 1608 *Macchun Dumit* i. i. l. 1. B. 2b. You have a pretty set too, how big is the knete you set with? 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* iv. iii. He speaks out of a fortification 'Pray god, he ha' nosquils in those deep sets.

1651 *Randolph's Hey for Houelle* iii. ii. 27 The sets of my old Ruffe lookt like so many Orgau-Pipes.

28. = set scene: see *SET* pp. a. 8.

29. CORN. *Mag.* IV. 169 In the *Frogs*, we have...a grand full stage 'set' of the Achernian lake. 1868 *Miss Braddon Dead-end Fruit* xxvi. II. 236 If such a set were only manageable at the Bonbonniere! That we have not enough depth for this kind of thing. 1880 *Theatre Appr.* 237 The set was excellent, representing the interior of an Elizabethan house.

30. (Usually *sett*.) A squared stone (chiefly granite) used for paving.

1871 *Williamson Science Lect.* Ser. ii. 93 Those square stones which I think are technically called 'sets'. 1880 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 6/3 One of the small steamers which lay out with sets from the quaries. *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 1/3 A set stone quarry. 1905 *Academy* 9 Sept. 931/1 The streets used to be paved with sets taken from the black marble quarry.

31. Miscellaneous technical senses.

a. Plastering. The finishing coat on walls prepared for

painting. b. In pile-driving, etc., a body placed between the hammer and the object to be struck. c. Fishing. (n) = 'set net' (see *SET* pp. a.); chiefly *eel-set*. (b) See *quot. 1867*. (Cf. *Midw. set, etc.*) d. Mining. (See *quot.*) e. Saddlery. 'The filling of deer's hair or other stuffing beneath the ground seat of a saddle, to bring the top seat to its shape' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1873). f. (a) A young oyster when first attached; (b) the crop of young oysters in a locality.

a. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 373 As the plasterer lays on the set, he draws the brush backwards and forwards over it, till the surface is smooth. 1825 [see *RENDERING* vol. 5b. 3a].

b. 1837 in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* (1838) I. 242/2 A set is then applied to the end of the wedge, and the workman strikes it with a hammer. 1842 *Gwilt Archit.* 1031 *Sett*, in piling, a piece placed temporarily on the head of a pile.

c. a 1808 *Sett, Leslie v. Frater* 56 (Jam.) The practice of hauling their fishing-nets and fish-sets to the shore. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1820) 106 The angler...hooks the fish on to his line by a certain arrangement of hooks called a flight or set. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 102 The silver-bellied eel...is only caught in the eel-sets. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 83 Along the Norfolk rivers a very important eel fishery is carried on by means of fixed nets known as 'eel-sets'.

d. 1859 R. HUNT *Catal. Mus. Pract. Geol.* 223 The pillars

GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Sett*, a measure of length along the face of a stall, usually from say 6 to 10 feet, by which holers and drivers are paid. A certain number of sets comprise a day's work.

f. 1821 INGRESOLL *Oyster-Industry* 248 'The Set is good in Somerset this year'; i.e., there is an abundance of infant oysters. 1887 Goode, *etc. Fish. Industr. U.S.V.* II. 513 At only a few places does a breed of oysters, or a 'set', as it is termed, occur with any regularity. *Ibid.* 540 note. There is no word in the Northern States for infant oysters, except the terms 'set', 'spat', 'spawn', &c.

IV. A place where something is set.

31. A place where stationary fishing nets are fixed. 1745 *BLOMFIELD Topogr. Hist. Norfolk* II. 866 There were 19 appropriated Fishing-Places, which they called Setts, which were yearly allotted by the Mayor, to certain Fresh-Water Fishermen. 1867 *Swynn Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sett*, the particular spot in a river or frith, where stationary nets are fixed.

32. The earth or burrow of a badger.

1898 A. E. PEASE *Badger* 40, I knew of nine badger 'sets' in the vicinity. *Ibid.* 44 A badger's earth or warren is properly and generally called a 'set' or 'cete'. 1908 *Nation* 6 June 340/2 For a year or two past the broods had held their sett in the brake.

V. 33. (Often *sett*.) A tool or device used for 'setting' (in various technical senses): see *quot.*

1750 *BLANCHOLEY Nav. Exploit.* *Setts* for Saws, are for setting the Teeth when out of Order, so as they may cut with the greater Exactness. 1812 P. Nicholson *Mech. Exer.*, *Smithing* 353 *Side Set*, a hammer used to set shoulders of rivets to a true square or bevel, as required. 1843 *Holz-Affel Turning* I. 387 The work...is bent over with the blows of a flat-ended punch or set. 1846 [see *raw-set*, *Saw* 5 d]. 1881 *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 451/2 The operation of 'driving' rivets consists in placing a set on the end of the rivet, and sledgeing it down to form the head. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin., Set, or Sett*, (1) a narrow square nosed or round nosed chisel-like tool used by fitters

to cold bars on the and Hook, a smith's

tool used for taking work out of winding or out of twist. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Sett*, a piece of bar-iron bent to the same curvature or shape that an iron pipe is required to take.

Set (set), sb.² Also 4-6 sette, 5- sett. [orig. (in sense I) a. OF. *sette* = L. *secta* *SECT* sb.¹, but in subsequent developments of meaning influenced by *SET* v. and apprehended as equivalent to 'number set together'. The application to things (branch II) may be partly due to *MLG. geselle* set or suite (of pieces), whence app. G. *gesetz* set of knitting-needles, etc., Da. *set* set of china, suit of clothes.]

I. A number or group of persons.

† 1. A religious body, sect. *Obs.*

1377 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 41 After he dep of Machometus pat cursed sette encresced so faste pat it droug myri men of Pers to be corsed lawe by the Arabes. Al pat sette had infecte...al Africa. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 272 Many other of our sette and lawe. c. 1500 *Nisbet N.T.* Acts xxiv. 14 Esur the sett (*Wych.* secte) gullike thai say heretics, sa I serve to God the fadir. *Ibid.* a Pet. ii. 2 Maistris learis, that sal bring in settis (*Wych.* sectes) of perdition. 1538 in *Archbold Somerset Reliq. Houses* (1892) 80 What say my lord Audley, a man off ye new sett or arlter ye old sette?

transf. c. 1450 *Malinkind* 372 3e wolde haue me of yoursett?

2. A number, company, or group (of persons) associated by community of status, habits, occupations, or interests. Often with depreciatory implication (cf. *LOT* sb.⁸). In the 17th-18th c. freq. spelt *sett*. [Prob. transf. from uses in branch II.]

1622 *Tate Abs. & Achit.* u. 533 The rest...Who ne'er had wit nor will for mischief yet. But pleased to be reputed of a set. 1693 L. ordered, and learn to read,

others do their ordinary Plays. 1701 [W. PATERSON] *London Trade* 72 The Fisheries were become a tempting Mor

1795 he help pyramid.

1712 — *Spect.* No. 440 P. 1 A Set of merry Fellows. 1733 J. BARBER *Lett. to Swift* 16 Feb. I have been, for many years, plagued with a set of ungrateful monsters, called Cousins, that I tremble at the name. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 253 This kind of divination is still carried on by a set of priests. 1779 JOHNSON L. P., *Valden Wks.* III. 229 A very numerous and splendid set of acquaintance. 1815 *Scott Guy R.* xlvii, a set of smugglers, gipsies, and other dependants. 1820 *Mr. Martineau Soc. Am.*

of the United States the I ever knew to be unit Rogers *Agric. & Price*

set of customers might be developed. 1894 J. T. AVENY *Leeds* 26 The six [players] divide or 'cut' into two sets of three.

b. *absol.* (cf. sense 3).

1683 KENNETH *tr. Exam.* on *Folly* 34 There will come a new hungry Set. 1691 *Daveny* *Prose* to K. Arthur 33 Among the rest there are a shaming Set. 1794 T. DAVENY *Prairie Poverty Wks.* 1730 I. 62 If this sett were thrown aside and men of poverty and honesty put in their stead. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 78 P. 3 There was a select set, supposed to be distinguished by superiority of intellects. 1826 *DISRAELI* *Viv. Grey* ii. xiv, 'Who are we among,?' asked Vivian. 'Oh I an odd set,' said the lady, looking dignified. 1845 *Ford Handbk. Spain* i. 16 A highly trustworthy laborious and hardworking set. 1869 *Tozer Highl. Turkey* I. 292 The shepherds were an unconquering set. 1885 *Lpool Daily Post* 23 Oct. 4/7 He did not speak or preach in the dialect of any party or set.

† c. A political group or party. *Obs.*

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. liv, In comes another sett, and kicketh them downstairs. 1750 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malbrough* (1790) I. 78 That the Bedford set will be honourably kicked up or down stairs. 1790 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 140, I intend no controversy with Dr. Price, or Lord Shelburne, or any other of their set.

d. A division of pupils in a school for some special subject, e.g. mathematics (as at King Edward's school, Birmingham).

1899 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 187 Those dry definitions [of Euclid] seem twaddle to me (I admit I am low in my set).

e. A gang of pickers assigned to a hop-bin.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 752 Three, four, or more pickers being employed in clearing the binds of the hops... these, with the person engaged in sorting the poles, are denominated a set.

3. A group of persons in society having its own peculiar interests, fashions, and conventions; a social group of a select or exclusive character.

Smart set: see *SMART* a. 33.

1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scandal* i. ii, The set she meets at her house, encourage the perverseness of her disposition. 1798 S. & C. *Mr. Lee Cant. T.* *Young Lady* 7. II. 91 Sir Edward, not desirg to mingle with the set, leaned on his daughter's chair. c. 1845 *Jane Austen Persuasion* II. iv. (1833) 346 They will move in the first set in Bath. 1837 *Mr. Martineau Soc. Amer.* III. 33 What a delightful 'set' she belonged to at her school! how comfortable they all were once, without any sets, till several grocers' daughters began to come in. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* Prolog. 8, I was there from college, visiting the son, with others of our set. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* xlvii, Your intimacy was with Emma. It has cooled. Your sets are different. The Tomkins are not quite *etc. etc.* 1890 *FRASER Demoniac* i, These men constituted the best set in the College... All were reading men, and all good men. 1906 *BERNARD VAUGHAN Shins & Society* (1908) 16 What a treacherous world was the Smart Set in which the Prodigal roided.

4. The number of couples required to perform a country dance or square dance.

1766 *Goldsby. Vic. W.* ix, We were in want of ladies to make up a set at country-dances. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* x. ix. (Kildig.) 362 The household of the governor and his lady formed a set. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* xxxviii, Emma was delighted to see the respectable length of the set it was forming. *Ibid.*, My fatherly leading Harriet to the set. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* ii, Quadrilles were being systematically got through by two or three sets of dancers. 1890 *GUNTER Miss Nobody* xviii. (1891) 209 She is at the side of the set, he at the head.

II. A number or collection of things.

5. A collection of instruments, tools, or machines customarily used together in a particular operation; a complete apparatus employed for some specific purpose.

For various specific applications, see *quot.*

(1561: see 61. 1611 *Cotgr. s.v. leu*, *Vn teu de viollet*, a set, or chest of violis. 1669 *SWINNEY Mariner's Mag.* ii. ii. 53 You must have two or three Sorts and Sets of Steel Letters and Figures. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exer.*, *Printing* 63 A whole Set of Punches of the same Body of Roman and

Italian. 1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Diet.* I. s. v. *Jeux*, *Un Jeu de Quilles* (Boyer: *neuf quilles* *fr. Jeux*). A Set of Pins.

1691 T. HAZEL *Acc. New Inven.* 1691 The set will provide two sets of Rudder-Irons to each Ship. 1711 *ADONIS Spect.* No. 103 P. 4 A Set of Shuttlecocks. 1773 *Life N. Franklin* 39 A complete Set of Mathematical Instruments.

1845 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 215 Five or six of these barbacues form a set close to the pulping-mill. 1842 *CHIL ENG. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* V. 331/1 The 'hanging sets' or columns of pumps.

1848 with their 'ground spears' used in sinking the bin-man, with his *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 567

a set. 1864 A. JERRARD *Illustr. Rarburgh* IV. 117 A set of machines, at this time [c. 1818], consisted of a double scribbler, a double carder, a 36-spindled lilly, and four 43-spindled jennies. 1879 *Man. Artill.* *Exer.* 194 *Set*, a set of scales, consisting of a front and rear scale. 1884 *MLG. Engin. Goff's Handbk.* 35 *Set*, a pack of clubs, the sets should be one I. ii. 23 In laying out tools in rows the sets should be one

face apart. 1899 R. F. FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 563 *Mata-dore* game. Four card-moves in the set are trumps or *Mata-dore*.

6. † a. A number of musical instruments arranged to play together; a band; also set of music. b.

A suite of bells to be rung together. c. A 'pair' of organs, of bagpipes: see PAIR sb. 1 G.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* ii. Mi v b, The musike of a sette of Violes. 1660 *Englands Joy* in Somers Tracts Ser. iv. 11. 142 In many Places Sets of loud Musick. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Church Div.* 75 As a musical instrument in tune or a set of musick, delight the hearer by the pleasing harmony. 1679 LOVELL *Pomeys India*. Univ. 165 A set of Violins. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 18 July (1815) 263 A variety of tunes played upon a set of bells. 1795 *Diary in Antiquary* (1896) Oct. 303 Doncaster... Fine set of organs. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* Concl. 368 We were guided up to the garret where he lay by the sound of Highland piping. It seemed he had just horrified a set of them from Bohaldie to amuse his sickness. 1906 RAVEN *Bells* 11 A treble in a village set of four or five.

† 7. A 'pair' of beads. *Obs.*
1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 147 Ile giue my Jewels for a sett of Beades. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 53 Vpon the Coffin lie a set of great Beades.

8. A collection of volumes by one author, dealing with one subject, belonging to one department of literature, or issued in a series.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. 1. 207 And this small packet of Greeke and Latine bookes... Take you the Lute, and you the set of hookes. c. 1615 in Walcott *William of Wykeham* (1832) 166 Item, a sett of Ovids o 5 4. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 461, I want Setts also for several others. 1726 *Advt.* in J. Ker *Memo.*, Price 10 Guineas the small, 15 Guineas the large Paper in Sheets for the whole Set. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 July. My father told me it was a shame that I, the author, should not have even one set of my own work. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M. xx*, Commentaries... sets of the fathers, and sermons. 1873 ALDRICH *Marj. Daw.* i. 10 A complete set of Balzac's works, twenty-seven volumes. 1911 *Publisher's List*, Dickens' Works, 18 vols. Sold in Sets only, excepting the single vols. listed above.

b. A number of musical compositions forming a whole, as a church 'service'.

1590 T. WATSON (*title*) The first sett, of Italian Madrigalls Englished. 1603 *Inv.* in Gage *Menagrange* (1822) 24, vj hookes covered with pchement, contr vj setts in a book, with songs of iiii, v, vij, viij and viij partes. 1788 in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* (1883) III. 476 1/2 A set of Quartetts. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. xxix*, ...

11. The Offertory sentences may perhaps be looked upon as a legitimate addition to the set.

c. A complete series of the parts of a periodical publication.

1701 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 302, I wish you would try... the Philosophical Transactions, our sett reaching not far, and being imperfect in the first Volumes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 P 8 They had never heard of the Tatler 'till I brought down a Set. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Richter again* (1840) II. ... 1834 MAC-Edinburgh ... a complete set up to the forthcoming number.

d. A series of prints by the same engraver.

1768 *Boyer's Dict. Royal* II. s. v., A whole set of Prints engraved by John Audran. 1841 BROWNING *Bells & Pomegr.*, *Pippa Passes* 5/1 You brought those foreign prints... Nothing but saying His own set wants the proof-marks, roused him up. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomen* xi, He could talk the Art-cant... and had a set of Morgheus and Madonnas.

e. A definite number of copies of a bill of exchange or of lading: see quot. 1818.

1818 CHURCH *Bills of Exchange* (ed. 581) The several parts of a foreign bill are called a set; each part contains a condition, that it shall be paid, provided the others remain unpaid. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 91 Bills of exchange were directed to be prepared in sets of four. 1893 *Lancet* 11 Q. B. Div. 333 The bill of lading had been drawn in a set of three copies.

9. A number of things connected in temporal or spatial succession or by natural production or formation.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 135 He'll watch the Horologe a double Set, If Drinke rocke not his Cradle. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 The least billing of it will so far cluh and fall in with the laws that hind the whole Set. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* App. ii. 278 The seven last plagues of lagues antecedent, ... 1759 R. SMITH ... of Beats, which the said yth ought to make in the given organ. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxviii, A new set of words to the old tune of 'Over the Water to Charlie'. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 574 An elaborate temporary set of muscles provided for the purpose. 1893 SIR H. HOWORTH *Glacial Nightmare* I. 31 A set of low hills also intervene.

b. The complement of teeth (natural or artificial) with which a person (or animal) is furnished.
1628 J. BROWN *Dist. Wounds* 236 The Tongue being thus guarded with a Set of Teeth. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Annuaire*, 97 Other knaves... take as much for Drawing out an Old Tooth, as would buy a Set of New ones. 1705 VAHRBRUG *Confederacy* i. 1, I have won out four pair of pattens with following my old lady Youthful, for one set of false teeth, and hut three pots of paint. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomen* xxiv, Her ladyship's teeth (a new and exceedingly handsome set). 1878 L. P. MERRIOTT *Teeth* 250 With mouths so unfavourable that it is impossible to adapt a set of teeth to them. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 15 Each set when complete consists of incisor, canine, and molar teeth.

† 0. Set of features: the lineaments of a person's face. *Obs.*

1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. iv, 'Tis not a set of features, or complexion... that I admire. 1779 G. KEAY *Schellens fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 59 That air of sensibility, accompanied with a pleasing set of features. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, He had a tall, handsome figure, a good set of features.

d. A spell (of weather); = SERIES 3 b. (Bnt cf. *set in*, *Set v.* 146 e.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 104 Wee must have a set of faire weather, to passe the Straight. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Sept. 1666, With a long set of faire and warme weather. 1880 *Autumn & Down Glass* s. v., A long set of soft weather.

10. A number of things grouped together according to a system of classification or conceived as forming a whole.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. i. § 4 Which Operations... do furnish the Understanding with another set of Ideas. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 50 He assumes... an entire set of very different airs. 1730 MALCOLM *New Syst. Arith.* 509 Conceive two or more different Setts (or Sy nu 016 3 My 1742 1742 Yo 016 pains. 177: 177: lan.. 1802 1802 of set of notions which he had acquired from his education. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vi. 1, The Constitution, the set of Laws, that men will live under. 1859 CAVEY *Math. Papers* (1890) III. 35 Lei L denote a set of any four elements, a, b, c, d. 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Rom.* ii. vi. 201 The poet is at this point free to make use of a new set of motives.

11. The complete collection of the 'pieces' composing a suite of furniture, a service of china, a clothing outfit, or the like.
1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 160 All these Pavillions are... lined within with sets of lovely Tapistry. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s. v., A fine Set of Silver Plate. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3158/4 Fine Sets for Dressing Tables. 1697 tr. *C. d'Annou's Trav.* (1706) 140 Neither is enough to have one Set of Jewels, as our Ladies in France have. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II, A Set of Diamonds... A Set of Buttons. 1779 *Mirror* No. 40 The fall of a set of Dresden. 1778 in Nicolas *Disch.* (1846) VII. p. cix, I had every man... at work to alter some of her own sails, and some we got from the Serieuse to make up a set for her. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, A set of Irish diamonds and cairngorms. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iv. 163 Her set of winter sables. 1865 LATHAM *Black & White* 74 The door-keeper wears a set of shooting dittos.

12. A series of buildings or apartments associated in use; esp. a snite of apartments let as lodgings.
1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 136 He led me into a... set of warehouses. 1820 *Genil. Mag.* Jan. 791 A single room out of... 1841 MAGS... 53 His... 53 Pri... me the rooms, that I might select any set I chose. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hogarty's Diam.* ix, First we went into lodgings... into three sets in three weeks. a 1850 LIPDON *Life Pusey* (1893) I. iv. 85 At Lent term, 1826, Pusey went into rooms in Oriel College. The set he occupied [etc.]

b. Mining. In full set of timber: a frame for supporting the side of a level or shaft, or the roof of a gallery.
1830 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, Cornwall (1860) 22 *Set of timber*, a frame complete to support each side of the vein, level, or shaft. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 263 *note*, The 'set of timbers' may perhaps be fairly assumed to represent 50 cubic yards of material removed. *Ibid.* 276 Replacing the old timbers with new square sets.
13. A team of (usually six) horses.
1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* i, *Allége*, a Set of Horses for a Coach or Cart, or of Oxen for a Cart or plough, four of each. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 402 He would give Sets of Chariot-Horses. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. 275 To wait upon my Beloved with a coach-and-four, or a Set. c. 1789 GIBSON *Autob.* (1896) 162 The favourite team, an handsome set of bays or greys. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser.* ii. *Man of many Fr.* 1. 153 A set of horses for town.

b. A train of coal-trucks.
1863 R. SCOTT *Ventil. Mines* 10 [The doors] are at a sufficient distance from each other, so as to admit the set to pass through the one before the other is required to be opened. 1871 *Daily News* 17 Aug., When the sets had arrived at 'meetings', instead of passing each other, they ran out to the same line.

14. The series of movements or figures that make up a square dance or country dance, esp. the quadrille; the music adapted to this. *First set*: see quot. 1894, 1898. (Cf. *set dance*, s. v. SET ppl. a. 8.)
1834 DICKENS *Sk. Bor.* *Tales* vii, He attached himself solely to Miss Julia Briggs, with whom he danced no less than three sets consecutively. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* iii. (1861) 29 They were soon swimming away in the first set. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. xi, The discreet automaton [at the piano], played a... tuneless set. 1894 E. SCOTT *Dancing* 119 The Quadrille. (Generally known as the First Set.) 1898 tr. *Vuillier's Hist. Dancing* 431 The 'First Set' came over from Paris, and was introduced... as the 'Parisian Quadrille'.

Set (set), v. Forms: see below. Pa. t. and pa. pple. set. [Com. Tent.: OE. *settan* = OFris. *setta* (mod. Fris. *sette*), OS. *settan* (MDa), MLG. *setten*, Dn. *setten*), OHG. *sezzen* beside *sazzen* (MHG. *sezzen*, G. *setzen*), ON. *setja* (Sw. *sätta*, Da. *sætte*), Goth. *setjan*; causal of **setjan* (*setjan*) to *set*.
Confusion between *set* and *sit* arose as early as the beginning of the 14th c., owing partly to the identity or close similarity of the forms of their past tenses and pa. pples., and partly to the identity of meaning in some uses, as between *to be set* (= seated) and *to sit*; cf. Sir v. (etym. note and A. 2 a note). For cases of mere substitution of forms of *sit* for forms of *set*, see A. 1 y, 25 below. The spelling *sett* is still sometimes found in technical senses; cf. SET sb. 1.]

A. Inflectional Forms.

1. Infinitive and Present stem. a. i settan (Northumb. *setta*), 2-5 (6 arch.) settan, 3-6 sette (2 settan, seotte, 3 *Orm.* settenn, Lay. settan, 4 *Kent.* zettan, 5 settyn, cettyn, satte, 6 seatt-), 4-9 sett, 7-9 s. w. dial. zet, 4- set.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P 13 *Pastinare*, settan. a 900 *Lawes Ælfred* ii. v. (Liebermann) 50 We settað ærhwelcere cirican... ðis frid. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 23 Seðe wil reht setta mid ðegnum his. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) c. 3 Ne sette ic me fore eazum yfele wisan. a 1122 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 656, þæt hi scolden... sette þa dæi hwonne [etc.]. c 1200 *Ormin* 3947 Sōþ sahtnessse settenn. c 1205 LAY. 17569 He wolden al his lond settan on hore tweire hond. a 1300 *Chiroil* II. 12416 To sett iesu to weoldlra. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 10 Settan vndire þoure fote þoure enmys. 1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. vi. 32 Boþe to sowen and to settan. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1872 Y set noȝt by hy sawes. c 1400 *Pilgr. Sawle* (Caxton) ii. xlv. (1839) 51 Prowde men... that settyn aht nought al other men. c 1420 *Chron. Vind.* 1761 How lytull his martus settan by worldeleche gode. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Cettyn or putten. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Hum.* iii. 5 Huon and gerarde who by theyr pryde settyth no thyng by me. 1538 in *Lett. Supplic.* *Monasteries* (Camden) 199 Setteyng many o workes. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Exhort. *Mora.* Pr., To sette fourth his moste worthy prayse. 1584 *Eltham Churchw.* Ac. io *Archæologia* XXXIV. 63 For seating fourth of a soldier into Franwe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 14 Theselves to settan forth to straungers sight. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* v. i. 470 Che zet not a vig by a wife if a wife zet not a vig by me. 1613 E. WRIGHT *Descr. & Use Sphere* 61 Such starres as sett when the sunne riseth, are said to set cosmically. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 176, 1 set again the quare, how can the Irish... he... deemed rebels? 1801 NELSON *Lett.* 28 Jan. in *Quaritch's Catal.* Oct. (1909) 28 To sett in a dark room. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 193/2 Unless you have... seen him... 'sett' the game he fetches.

B. north. 3-4 sett(e), 4-5 settes. (Cf. 2 d, 3 y.)
a 1300 *Cursor* II. 1771 I sal sett on pimi merk. *Ibid.* 6060 To sett him soru at his hert. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i, (*Katherine*) 27 Quhar al be folk... he mycht sett opynly and see. 1455 *Jest. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 215, I sete vij marcs to a preste to xxij, a yere for me.

7. 4 sitt, syte, 5 sitte, 6-7 sit. (Cf. 2 c.)
13. *Cursor* II. 1380 (Göt.) þe schame, þe sim., To tell war lang to sitt aboute [*Fairyf. syte*]. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxvii, Men sittus ryȝte noȝte him bye. 14. *Sail. ing Directions* (Hakl. Soc. 1889) 18 Be ware of your stremes of hode for they sittan north est on the Iron groundes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 57 Sittand their strength they word againe. 1601 *Shaks. Twel.* IV. i. 111, I set the we sit about some Reuels? 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 82 For sitting up of Bouyes in the River and Bay.

b. Pres. Ind. 2nd person sing. 1- settest, 4-5 settist, 5-yst, 6-7 setst, settst; north. 1 settes, 1, 5-6 settis.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xx. 4 Du settes heafde his beg of stane deorwyrdum. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 38 Sau ðin fore mec þu setst [*Rushw. setet*]. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxiii. 16 þu dæst settist. c 1400 *Melayne* 988 Thou settis a hwa by a littill golde... Pan to fighte one goddes foo. 1412 in *26 Pol. Poems* 43 Pou settist at nouȝt, y loutt so dore. c 1460 *Vindom* 927 in *Macro Plays* 66 Why wylkest þou hy consell? by mynsettis lyght? c 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 6 in *Dabest Bk.*, When þow settyst a pipe alroche. 1535 COVERDALE

(1007) 134 3011 I set al myn, that thou settist al thy weete. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 20 In all that thou settist thise hand to. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac-Fl.* 199 With whate'er gall thou settist thy self to write.

c. Pres. Ind. 3rd person sing. a. 1-4 setteþ, (Anglian setep), 3 -epp, 4 zetteþ, 5-6 settyth, -ith, 5 -eth.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii. 3 Se seteoð [when] upstize his. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 51 Dæl his [he] seteoð mid lice-terum. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxiv. 12 And on weȝ seteoð wise gangas. c 1200 *Ormin* 7821 Drihtin setteþ i þin þohht God dede to gihinnenn. 1340 *Ayeb.* 6 Huo þet iose þise þinges agetteþ setteþ ȝuo moche hire herte... [etc.]. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 283 3e settyth noȝt by no worldly wor-schyp. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utopia* II. (1895) 149 He setteþe nothyng by yt. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 169 Let Christ (as it setteþ him well) have all the glory.

β. 1-5 set(e), (2 set, 4 *Kent.* zet).
c 888 *Ælfred Boeth.* xxv. 5 4 þæt hehte god, ðæt... hit eall set. a 1122 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 963, Næn huten se abbot ane, & þam þe he fæsto sæt. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Gief he him set a speche. 1340 *Ayeb.* 7 I ne þe stede of þe sabat... zet holi cherche þane sonday to loky. c 1400 *Rom.* *Ecce* 4925 Youthe sett man in all folye. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* xxvii. 191 Man he-heittio woman loue when he set the Ring on hir fynger.

γ. 1 (Northumb.), 5 settas, 4 settus, 4-6 north. settis, -ys, (5 settis, settas), 6- setts (setts).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 51 Dæl his [he] settes mid legerum. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 182 Pe... king... þere-on settus his set. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1221 Sampson oo anothire side setis out beluey. 14. *Erthe upon Erthe* (1911) 32/4 How erthepon erthe sattys allt at noȝt. c 1450 *S. Culbert* (Surtees) 579 He saies he settes here þæt he fande. a 1586 *Stories* P. ciii. ii, He setts thee free. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* IV. iii. iv. 79 And consequently setts thee down the manner how. 1607 - Cor. iii. i. 270 Which he so sets at naught. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agrie. Essex* II. 334 At this Michaelmas (1805) he setts 2000.

d. Imperative. 1-5 sette, 4-6 set, 4- set; fl. 1 settiþ, 3-6 sette, 4 zete, 4-6 sett, 4- set; fl. 1 settis, 3-4 setteþ, 4-5 settith, north. settis.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 18 On sett hond ofer his [*Rushw. zeseit*]. 971 *Blackw. Hom.* 87 Sete nu þin vordres tacn lo helle. c 1000 *Ælfred Hom.* II. 542 Setta eornstlice on eowerum heortum þæt [etc.]. c 1205 LAY.

set upon. 1726 — *Country Gentl. Monthly Director* 31 Chuse the old Hens to set upon the Eggs, for they will set close. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 371 The boobies... that were 'setting hard', as the schoolboys say, screamed... on our approach.

c. To become lodged upon.

1869 E. J. REED *Shipbuilding* I. 16 Sand is the worst description of ground for a ship to set on as it forms a curved base. 1887 Gooor, etc. *Fish. Industr. U.S.V.* 11. 540 The first thing found out was that the floating spawn would not attach itself to, or 'set' (in the vernacular of the shore) upon, anything which had not a clean surface.

d. trans. and fig. = SIT v. B. 7, 8, 14. Now dial. or vulgar.

c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 317 Pam. Pat for godes sake here sett Vnder be hand of Sanit Benet. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 121 They off Gaunte bath sent to the Inglysch naschon and to Dutch naschon... commanding them to sett styl. and entermet w^o noo party. 1536 in *Lett. Suppres. Monast.* (Camden) 113 The emperor him selfe was glad to sett still. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* I. 484 That which setteth nearest hir husbands hart. 1592 *Kyp Sp. Trag.* III. vi. O monstrous times, where murders set so light. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 2 The Eastern Emperors have divers times set upon her skirts (see SKIRT sb. 3). 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 34 Setting full as close to the very stamp or inmostness of a thinking Being, as [etc.]. 1803 *Forest of Hohenelbe* III. 103 A disappointment that ought not to set very heavily on her mind. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 22/1 The cat ate a rat, and it did not set well on her stomach.

e. To have a certain set or hang; to sit (well or ill, tightly or loosely, etc.). Cf. SIT v. 16 b.

1804 *La Martelliere's Three Gil Blas* II. 95 Your new clothes, which do not by any means set so well upon you. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 250 To make the artificial hair curl and set naturally to the head. 1878 *Napheys Phys. Life Wom.* 205 A body-case of strong linen... setting snugly to the form. 1883 J. P. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 129 His brown wig, which set low upon his forehead. 1887 *Lady V.* 46 Sleeves lined with stiff or harsh linings never set well. 1892 *Field* 2 July 30/1 Her sail did not set at all well.

g. trans. To become, befit, suit. Chiefly Sc. (in mod. use often ironical).

c. 1480 *HENRYSON Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 103 Scho woir nevir grene nor gray That set hir half so weil. 1508 *DUNBAR Trus Marit Wemen* 136 How it settis him so syde to sege of sic materis. 1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) IV. 41 It settis not madry als tall men lowis thair lace. 1606 *ROLLOCK x. Thess.* 190 (Jam.) It is ouer sore to a Gentleman to doe that, it settis him not. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1664) 55 It sets him well howbeit he be young, to make Christ his garland. 1725 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* IV. i. It sets him weel To yoke a plough where Patrick thought to till. 1814 *Scott Wat.* xxx. It wad better set you to be nursing the gudeman's hairs than to be deaving us here. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* II. 241 How prettily the lace cap sets her. 1850 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Holbush House* II. xxi. 301 It set him well now, a worn and broken man, to be taking thought of his looks like a girl. 1891 *BARRIE Little Minister* II. Gavin... do you think this bonnet sets me?

f. Also said of the person with regard to clothing, etc.

1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 59 Mysie... was a pretty creature, 'setting', in Scottish phrase, everything she wore.

7. To sit (a horse); = SIT v. 31. rare.

1648 *Pett. Eastern Assoc.* II. vi. It will try how the new Riders will set the saddle. 1720 *STEELE Tattler* No. 248 P. 1 She set her horse with a very graceful air.

II. To sink, descend.

† 8. intr. To subside, abate. Obs.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 86 Nim fyrs... & lege uppa þat geswollene & hyst sceal sona settan. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 274 Þe swell schal settan.

9. Of the sun or other linary: To go down; to make an apparent descent towards and below the horizon. (Conjugated, like other intr. verbs of motion, with either *be* or *have*.)

Not in OE.; cf. ON. *setjask*.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 2671 So þat þei mounþ ne bliþone, Til þat to sette bigan þe sunne. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3050 Als sone as

Sunne was seen ready to be set. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. x. 220 With them all the stars equally set & rise. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 18 The sun, on the point of being set. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* vi. The sun setting red. 1822 Mrs. HEMANS *Stg. Valencia* I. (1823) 121 Till the last pale star had set. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* v. The moon was set, and it was very dark. 1877 *Miss Yonge Cameos* Ser. III. xxxiv. 360 The sun had long been set.

trans. 1665 *Dryden Ind. Emp.* I. ii. (1668) 6 Distant skies that in the Ocean set.

b. Of the day: To come to its close. *poet.*

1604 *DRAYTON Moses* II. 48 Every minute is a day and night that breaks and sets in twinkling of an eye. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii. The evening will set red, vpon you, sir. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Beltrayal* 67 The third day Had set upon the sepulchre.

c. fig. To decline, wane.

1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* IV. I. 4, b. May not we set as well as the Dukes come. 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* 1302 And rise againe in health, to set in shame! 1627 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* v. ii. Your malice sets in death, does it not, sir? 1654 Z. COKE *Logic Pref.* Having absolved your courses through Zodiac of praise worthy actions, you will set laden with Lustre. 1812 *SCOTT Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) II. xii. — St. — — — — —

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blood. 1892
to have set.

† 10. Nant. To heave and set: to rise and fall with a heavy sea. Obs.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxi. (1555) 99 Quadrant it was, and did heve and sette At every storme when the wind was great. 1574 W. BOURSE *Requiem for Sea* vi. (1577) 26 The Sea... causeth the shippe to heave, and sette little or much. 1630 *WINTHROP New Eng.* (1825) I. 9 This day the ship heaved and set more than before. 1674 *Perry Disc.* 67. R. Soc. 60 If the said water be so rough, as that the Vessel heaves and sets.

III. To put (more or less permanently) in a definite place.

* Where the manner of the action is implied in the verb itself.

† 11. trans. To place on or as on a foundation; to build, erect; = set-up, 154 n. Obs.

c. 1400 *CYNEWULF Crist* 356 Þa þu ærest wære mid þone ecan frean sylf settende þas sidan zeseceft. 1400 *Camden's Gen.* 1881 Ongunnon... beorn hwar ræran & sele settan. 1450 *Gen. & Ex.* 362 Þat arche... set and lined a-zen þe flood. 1490 *K. Horn* 1395 Strong castel he let sette. 1500 *Curior M.* 20022 Queen he of antioche had fund þe kirk, and graystl set on grund. 1530 *Arth. & Merl.* 1238 For mi blod no worþ it be þet, Neuer more þe þet yset. 1540-50 *Wars Alex.* 1649 Godis awen temple, þat of sir Salomon þe sage sette was & foundid. 1545 *And.* 4305 And þat sullen þe sate at sett all þe werde, In him we lery beleue & in na laze ellis. 1540 *Deatr. Tray* 1689 Qwen this Citie was set & full sure made. 1470 *Little Red Bk. Bristol* (1000) II. 133 A liill newe strowe... is bild and sett vpon the Comyn ground in the hye strete iij fote.

fig. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* II. v. (1883) 61 That oure lawe is sette alle vpon loue and charitye.

† 12. pass. Of a figure: To rest (on a base). Obs.

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* VI. Prop. xxvi. 173 b. If from a parallelogramme be taken away a parallelogramme like vnto the whole and in like sorte set. 1660 *BARROW Euclid* I. xxxviii, Triangles set upon equal bases.

12. To put (a shoot or young plant) into the ground to grow; to plant (a tree, also by extension, a vineyard, flowers, a crop). Also, less usually, to plant (seed) by hand, as opposed to sowing; sometimes said of the plant; formerly also, † to cause to grow from seed (of a kernel).

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* P. 13, *Pastinare*, settan. 1000 *Camden's Gen.* 1558 Da Noe... wingearde sette, seow sæda fela. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 378 3e beoð zunge impen sett in Godes orcharde. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1278 Abraham... tillde corn and sette treen. 1300 *Curior M.* 1015 Treis o frut þan es þarsett þat serekin vertu has at ette. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 14 His apptreeth, what hour Best is to sette. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 127 If the hedge be of .x. or .xii. yerres growing sythe it was first set. 1530 *PALSGR 713/2* I have set rosemarye and sage ynough in my gardayne. 1538

1602 *Kyp Sp. Trag.* Add. 1990 This was the tree; I set it of a kiernnell. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. IV. iv. 100 He not put the Dible in earth, to set one slip of them. 1612 *HORTON Concord. Yeares* (1615) 112 The time [December] is good... to set beanes, peas, &c. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra* III. iii. § 2 To order his trees, and set his flowers. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to People 154 Those trees which are propagated by... setting shoots. 1820 *KEATS Isabella* lii, She... cover'd it with mould, and o'er it set Sweet Basil. 1830 *Examiner* 766/1 The seed is to be set by hand. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII, 717/1 If a man sets potatoes in wet bog.

† 13. absol. or intr.

c. 950 *Liudg. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 26 Ne settas zel sauues nou seruit. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 912 For to sowe & to sette in be sad etre. 1377 *LANGR. P. Pl.* B. VII. 6 Alle þat halpe hym to erie to sette or to sowe. 1486 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxxi. 17, I sau, I sett—no flour nor fruit I find. 1690 R. LUCAS *Hum. Life* 245 Idleness... never ploughs nor sows... it never plants nor sets.

c. trans. and fig.

c. 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 663 And eac monigfealde modes snyttru seow and sette geond sefan monna. 1210 in *Wright Lyric* P. xviii. 57 Sute Jhesu... in myn huerie thou sette a rote of thil love. 1325 *Prou. Psalter* xliii. 3 Þyn honde desparlist þe folk, and þou settest hem. 1374 *CHAUCER Boethius* II. pr. v. (1803) 48 Is þan so þat y men ne had no propre goode I-set in 3ow. 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 1012 in *Macro Plays*, And þorwe Mankynde we setryn & sowe þe dedly synnys seuen. 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1055 The soule vegetable... is sett within the myght element. 1580 *LVLV Euphuus* (Arh.) 367 Faire women are set thicke, but they come vp thinne.

† 14. As a literalism or contextually: To graft. 1388 *WYCLIF Rom.* xi. 24 For if thou art kit down of the hylendi velnde olyue tre, and ærens kynd art set in to a good olyue tre, þou mycste more thei that ben bi kynde, schulen be set in her olyue tre. 1645 *USSHER Dio.* 165 We see one tree may be set into another, and it groweth in the stock thereof, and becommeth one and the same tree.

† 15. To put down, deposit (a pledge, security).

Cf. WEDSET v.

c. 1000 *Laws Æthelred* I. i. (Liebermann) 218 Si þe þonoc ful wuorde, set þam forman cyrre... sette zetreowe borgas, þæt be mices yfres gewice eft. 16... in *Tuttreff Gleanings* (1859) 29 The said day John Michel is ordaint to be put in kirk wold, thairin to remain quible he sett caution to adhere to Margrat Chuytt, his spouse. 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 38 They with the marquess should sett caution, for keeping of the king's peace.

14. To put (a sum) down as a stake; to stake, wager. Also fig. Obs. or arch.

c. 1460 *SIR R. ROS La Belle Dame* 524 He leseth his after game, That surely cannot sette his poyntes double. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxvi. 27 Zung airis, That his auld thrift settis on ane ess. 1509 *MINSHEW Sp. Diet.* Dial. 67, I set him two shillings, be cast and drew them. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. iv. 136 Sett lesse then thou throwest. 1668 *DRYDEN Even. Love* iv. 1, He is nettled, and sets me twenty: I win them too. 1716 *Art & Myst. Gaming* 23 Whatever Sum you

set me, I will do the same to you. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* x. xli. 4 His great Empire's worth Is set on Laon and Laone's head. 1853 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Digby Grand* ix, The stakes were 'set', the dice rattled [etc.].

b. absol. or intr. To put down a stake, lay money on (or at). Also fig. to give a challenge to. Obs. or arch.

Freq. with dat. of the person against whom the stake is laid. The dat. being interpreted as a direct obj., a personal pass. const. was evolved (see quot. 1823).

c. 1553 *Nice Wanton* 212 Heer six come on seuen. They set them... Come on fue. She casteth and they set. 1560 *Mitogonus* II. iv. 171 Sett lustine... knavishly throwne. 1575 C. Darioetto, set me. 1609 B. JONSON *Su. 17 om.* IV. IV. A very sharke, he set me it. — *Alch.* I. ii. If I d' you play for; neue

1609 *Maiden O. Proh.* II. 54 Throw boldly, for he sets to all that write. 1716 E. PARKER *Fielding's Acc. Comet* 6 Happy the Man who Puntis upon a Knave during the Month of January, or sets on 6 upon Twelfth Night. 1739 *Act 12 Geo. II.* c. 28 § 3 Every Person... who shall... set at stake or punt at... Acc of Hearts [etc.]. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 132 Come, seven's the main—wholl set me! 1823 *Mirror* I. 176/1 Observing that he was completely set, he stopped short, saying, 'I believe I am set, geotlemo!' 1825 *Examiner* 631/2 The King would at one time set higher than usual.

c. Dominoes. To play first.

1897 R. F. FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 561 The one whose turn it is to set lays down any domino he pleases.

15. To put (a thing, such as an ornament, fitting, piece of furniture, etc.) in a place allotted or adapted to receive it; (contextually) to fit, fix.

c. 1205 *LAV. 732* Þa Bruttes... nomen longen refraes, & setteo heom i Temese fiod. 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh. Ord.* (1790) 24 A toraytes to sett his lyvery in the wynter nyghtes. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Satees) VI. 26 The side borde in the haul with the tristillis set in the ground. 1556 in *Shroph. Par. Doc.* (1903) 58 For Wode Candylstykkes to set apoo tapurs. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* I. iv, Set me a candle, let me seeke. 1590 *BARNARDIST. Dica. Weapons* 10 b, There be other peeces [viz. guns], to be set vpon Blockes. 1610 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 192 For Coventrie blue to sett letters in the chaffe beddes. 1629 *MILTON Hymn Nativ.* xii, While the Creator Great His constellations set. 1632 — *L'Allegro* 106 How the drudging Gublin sweat, To em h' — — — — — 11. iii. 20 Set i

Diary 11 Ap lanterns. 1729 *DESAGULIERS in Phil.* I. trans. XXXVI. 202 If the Pulley be set backward still. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* III. 622 The fire-side chair, still set, but vacant still. 1808 *Lady's Econ. Assist.* 4 The sleeves must be set into the shirt rather full. 1875 *JANETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 86 When he considers if he shall set a bridle on a horse. 1891 M. MURIEL *Dwive Girl in Karv.* vii. 83 No chair is wiped and set for the visitor.

† 16. To fit or attach (one thing) to another.

c. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* II. (Paulus) 372 Þe hed to set þe body till. 14289 *CAXTON Sonnes of Asmon* ix. 233, I shall set to your neeke an halter. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* the Newe ledders vnto John iv. ii. 174 Be

† 17. To place in a certain sequence in a literary work, in writing or print. Obs.

1535 *Joye Apol. Tindale* 19 Tindals vcharitable pistle set before þys newe Testament. 1560 *DAUS tr. Stridand's Comm. Pref.* 3, I have set before the beginning of every boke, the some or argument. 1679 *DRYDEN Pref. to Troilus & Cr.* 179, I made... an order and connexion of all the scenes; removing them from the places where they were inartificially set.

d. To put (eggs) under a hen to be hatched.

1726 R. BRADLEY *Country Gentl. Monthly Director* 31 You may now likewise set Duck-Eggs under Hens. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 27 The saving of eggs... which you intend to set. 1826 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* (1855) I. 170 James, you shall have a dozen eggs to set.

16. pass. To have a certain position or arrangement by nature.

c. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. ix. 35 Swannes swyre swythe wel y-sette. 1350 *GOWER Conf.* I. 98 Her yhen smale and depe set. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* vii. 15 At the tops of the stalks come forth the flowers set at certain spaces one above another. 1719 *Dr. For Crusoe* I. (Globe) 209 His fine Teeth, well set. 1883 Mrs. F. MANN *Parish of Hilly* iii, Their heads were set on long and graceful necks.

* Where the manner of the action is implied in the adverbial extension.

(Many of the divisions under this heading do not indicate a difference of sense, but serve mainly to exhibit the great variety of usage.)

The development of phraseological expressions has brought into existence many uses in which the original physical reference is obscured. Cf. IV.)

17. To put or place, cause to be, lie, rest, or stand, in a locality specified by an advb. expression. (See also branch XII with advs.)

sette minne renbogan on wolcnun. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 11351 þe deoffel... brohhte himm o þe temple, & sette himm heþe uppo þe roth. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1972 Her, amid heapes, wes þe meiden i-set. 1300 *Curior M.* 21624 A wessel. Sette vnder þat licure to hint. 1300 *K. Horn* 738 (Laud) He sette sadel oo stede. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 179 Basilus awook and fonde... his immeru i-sette þere as it was raper. 1400 *MAUSOEUV.* (Roziar.) xix. 67 þai sett þis mawmet with grete wischespe in a cloxh. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* xlii. 260 As

Past. Pleas. xxv. iii. When that God set them [the planets] in operation. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* viii. iv. 142 That on this wise had Cacus set in pres [L. *telis premit*]. 1530 PALSGR. 715/2 Set your herte at rest. c. 1530 *Crit. of Love* (MS.). 418 And loves true to setten at debate. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 35 He set that Countie in good rest and peace. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glaspe of Govt.* iv. i. I have... set all things in redynes for my Sonnes departure. 1578 *Paradise Dainty Devices*, *Sturdy Rock* 8 The stately

Paradise Dainty Devices, *Sturdy Rock* 8 The stately
SHAKS. *Johu*
132 LITHGOW
here, set on
chamber all
the morning, setting my papers to rights. a 1774 GOLOSIN.
Hist. Greece I. 111 The Athenians... set many of their ships
on fire. 1805-6 CARY *Dante*, *Inf.* xxviii. 132 Father and
son I
371
CARY
to do: a paralytic National Executive to set in action.
1854 H. MILLER *Set. & Schm.* (1858) 284 A peculiarity which
had set at fault... the modern ship-carpenter. 1867 AUGUSTA
WILSON *Vashti* xxiii. At last she was set once more adrift
in the world. 1879 GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxi. 316
His followers set themselves in battle array. 1895 CORNH.
Mag. Mar. 298 That day's incident set the whole neighbour-
hood agog.

b. With complementary adj.; chiefly to *set free*,
loose, *right*: see also the adjs.

1530 PALSGR. 713/2 As for your costes, take no thought for
I will set you free. c. 1570 W. WAGER *The Longer thou livest*
1585 (Brandt). Let me help you to set your gowne right. 1607
SHAKS. *Timon* iii. iii. 31. I cannot thinke, but in the end,
the Villaines of man will set him cleere. a 1639 W. WHATE-
LEY *Protophytes* ii. xxiv. (1640) 8 She is a had and unloving
wife... who sets him short, and cares not to fit him with
pleasing food. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 89 Wks. 1714 III. 35
His Practice must by no means cross his Precepts, unless he
intend to set him wrong. 1780 *Mirror* No. 92 Who make
people laugh, or set them asleep. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.*
19 An immense quantity of inflammable air set loose. 1854
THACKERAY *Newcomes* iii. Orme's Hindostan, the book...
which set dear Tom wild to go to India. 1855 BROWNING
Fra Lippo 45. Let's sit and set things straight now. 1890
TOUT *Hist. Eng.* from 1889, 155 The death of the old king
set them free from their last scruple.

† 26. To place (a person) in a certain sphere of
activity or occupation; esp. to *set to* *lore*, to *book*,
to *school*; also, to place *with* an instructor or em-
ployer. *Obs.* (Cf. 114.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 115 Hire feder hefde iset hire earliche
to lare. c. 1290 *Beket* 210 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 112 His child
was 3ong to schole iset. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9 Childer,
bat ben to boke ysset. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 451 We hen
lered... lore of no seole. Ne to no science iset vs silue to wisse.
1484-93 *Early Chan. Proc.* 94/14 (P. R. O.). Your said
orator (when newly set to Courte in Davys Inne). 1513
BROADSHAW *St. Werburga* i. 491 He set her for doctrine to
the abbess Saynt Hyldre. 1538 STARKY *England* i. ii. 43
Settingt themselfe in religiousse houses, theyr quyetly to
suerie God. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. (1550) 401b. The
sayde Harlo set me with a merchant of Middelboughe
too seruice. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iii. 261 Set him
hetimes to school.

† b. To *set above*, *aloft*, *high*, or on *high*: to
exalt. To *set nether*: to bring low. *Obs.*

c. 1205 LAY. 1049 Fewere here weren riche þe haueden
ferden muclehe þow neddun al þæ oðere & heom nedðer
setten. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 7 That was the vertu set
above And vice was put under fote. c. 1430 *Hymus Virgin* 37
Wrong is an his sette þere rist schulde be. c. 1470 HENRY
Wallace vi. 58 Feyll sys or than he had beynne set abuff.
1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. xxv. Verlie on the first
fane Did sette aloft of falshood the hede. 1530 PALSGR. 711/1,
I
N
C
at can
LLANO
high,
but she threatneth to take from him as much. c. 1675 WAT-
LER *Epitaph Col. Cavendish* 23 Equal success had set
these champions high.

† c. To put (stingers) at the proper pitch. *Obs.*
1506 in *Legg Clerk's bk.* (1903) 76 The said clarkis... whanne
ony seruyce shalbe don by note shall set the quyer not after
his owne brest. 1530 PALSGR. 714/1 Can you nat set these
syngyng men in tune yet?

d. orig. to *set upon* the muzzle: to muzzle (a
horse) so as to prevent him feeding improperly.
1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 115 My training groom
had his orders and yet I was afraid Idris would not be set
upon muzzle, and so get improperly filled. 1856 STONE-
HENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* ii. vi. § 7 Some [horses] re-
quiring to be set over night after having eaten their hay.
1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* (1882) 143 They set them
[the horses] very sharp.

27. To place (a person or thing) in one's pos-
session or control, or in a condition to be used,
dealt with, or occupied.

To *set in hand*: † (a) to place in (a person's) possession or
control; † (b) to take in hand, undertake; also *intr.* with
with, in the same sense; (c) to put out to be done. To *set*
to (for, on) *sale*, *a-sale*: see *SALE* sb. 2a, c. † To *set* at
favon, to *pledge*, to *pledge*: to *pledge*, *pawn*.
c. 1205 LAY. 12348 Cheerles... hehden al þis kine-lond iset
a cheerleone hond. *Ibid.* 25171 Al lond ich wulle sette
to wedde for seolure. 1368 WYCLIF *Eccles.* x. 30 For
with this man hath also his soule set to sale. c. 1420 *Sir*
Anadace (Camden) xxviii. That he had sette, and layd to
wedde. c. 1500 *River Hood* iv. My loundes both sette to
wedde. To a *ryche abbot*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Edras* v. 3
Lek vs set our loundes... to *pledge*. 1548 HOWE, etc. *Erasmus*.
Par. Johu vii. 6 to He left them and set in hand to preche.
Ibid. x. 19-22 New matter to set to hand and dispute w't him
again. 1552, 1557 [see *A-SALE*]. 1600 W. WATSON *Deca-*
derion (1602) 349 Neither done, nor set in hand withall. 1501
HAKLUYT tr. *Galvano's Discov.* 77 He set in hand sending

fourth two ships. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 28 § 7 A man
who has... set his country to sale. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* ix.
256 Concerns it you what books I set for sale? 1854 *Builder*
16 Apr. 287/3 The proposed restoration of St. Bartholo-
mew's, Smithfield, is to be set in hand forthwith.

28. To cause (a thing) to assume a certain
physical position expressed by a complementary
adj. or advb. phr.; chiefly to *set open* († *wide*), *set*
on end, *set upright* (see also these words).

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 3804 He it sett vp right. a 1300 [see
Eno sb. 1]. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2142 Werpis pam vp
... & wyde open settis. 1549-62 [see *ORE* a.]. 1615 MURRELL
New Bk. Cookerie 32 To make Pancakes so crispe that you
may set them vpright. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *To set taught*
the Shrouds, in the Navigators Dialect, is to make them
stiffer when they are too slack. 1715 LEONI *Palladius's Ar-*
chit. (1742) I. 107 Seeing that the... legions were so close and
crowded, he commanded them to set themselves more at large.
1724 CALAMY *Life Howe* 11 Setting the Top on the piqued
end downwards. 1775 JOHNSON *Jrnl.* 23 Oct. in *Boswell*.
The plate... then set sloping to drop the superfluous
mercury. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vii. With door set
ajar. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 7 An ill-tempered frown,
that set her heavily askew.

b. To cause to take a certain shape (defined by
an adj. or advb. phr.).

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* i. 12 Turn the other side of your
work, and with your Hammer set it flat and straight. 1842
Penny Cycl. XXXIII. 432/2 The sword is then set to the
required shape by placing it on a sort of fork upon the anvil,
and wrenching it by means of tongs.

29. To place (a person, his body or limbs) in a
certain posture. Also *refl.*

To *set on one's feet*, *legs*: see *Foot* sb. 27, *LEG* sb. 2c.
c. 1400 *Beryn* 1838 The host... set his hond in kenebowe.
1565 J. PHILLIPS *Patient Grisell* 53. I was set on my legges
and retyzed vpright. 1662 HOPKINS *Funeral Sermon*. A.
Grav.
1665
its hit

a man can set his hands to his sides, and say he is worth forty
thousand pounds every day of the year. 1835 HAREWOOD
Dial. Sports v. *Cock-fighting*, When brought beak to beak,
and set on their legs. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. ii. 82 Unless
the old man would set him astride on his shoulder. 1859
Habits of Gd. Society vii. 250 In standing, the legs ought to
be straight, or one of them bent a little, but not set wide apart.

** Where something is assigned, applied, allotted,
apportioned, etc.

† 30. To give, bestow, assign (a name). Const.
dat. or equivalent with *to*, *upon*. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 12 God him sette naman Adam.
c. 1200 ORMIN 720 What name he sholde setten Uppe þatt
ilike child. a 1535 STOKES *Couferr. Christ & Mary* (1656) 79
God setteth a stile upon us suitable to the excellency of our
spiritual being.

† 31. To apply or allot (money) *to*, spend (a
sum) on a certain object; to expend, invest. *Obs.*

1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, [He] wrohte on þe
circe & sette þar to landes & rentes. c. 1400 *Beryn* 2244
Wele setteth he his penny, þat þe pound... savith. 1455
[see A. 18]. 1475 *Th. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 81 Late it be set
in money to the remedie and socoure of this grete importu-
nyte and necessite. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 7
All somes of money sett upon hym for the same [office]. 1507
Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot. III. 334 To the King himself,
quhilk was set on the symment riall... xx Franch crouns.

† 32. To apply (a remedy) *to*; to bestow (pains).

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 89 To sette traueil On thyng þat may
not auail. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* x. 100 And he mycht set
no help thar-till. c. 1375 *Cursor* M. 4722 (Fairf.) Bot þe sette hote
our life ys gane. c. 1440 *York Myst.* v. 19 My traunyle were
wele sette Myght y hym so beiaue. c. 1450 *Melvin* vii. 114
That alle shall be destroyed but god sette remedye. 1481
CANTON *Godfrey* 277 To theende that theyr myght sette
remedye for their affayres. a 1578 LINDSEY *(Pitcottic)*
Chryn. Scot. (S.T.S.) I. 394 To sett an remedye thar-to.

† 33. To add (one thing) *to* another. *Obs.*

c. 1005 *Eyrthfirth's Handbock in Anglia* VIII. 303 Nim þæt
an, & sette onforewardum þam concenturum. c. 1175
Lamb. Hom. 19 We wreche sunfulle... setteð deihtwunliche
sunne upon sunne. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B).
23 Grett saumpele he settis þe-to, whi hit is ful ille to do.
c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xi. 55 That to Holi Writ men schulde
not sett eny exposicionis, declarations, or glossis. 1532 MORE
Confut. Tindale Wks. 505/2 If any manne any thing set
to these thynges. 1540 PALSGR. *Acclastus* i. i. Metres E ij b,
They... sette a syllable or mo to the nexte verse folowynge.

34. To *set* († *a*) *fire* † *in*, † *on*, † *upon*, † *of*,
now only *to*: to kindle, ignite. (Cf. 25.)

c. 1400 *Laud Troy Book* 689 They sette fir in Schip. 1535
COVERDALE *Matt.* xxii. 7 The kyng... destroyed those
murtherers & set fyre vpon their Citie. 1668-1700 [see
Fire sb. 1]. 1508 N. LICHTFELDT tr. *Castaneda's Dis-*
covery. *End.* 120 Our men... did set fyre to all the Townes
yt were in the Ilande. 1674 T. JORDAN *Walks of Islington*
iv. ii. (1657) E 4. I will even make bold to set fyre of your
Bush [tavern], then throw your water and spare not. 1725
SWIFT *Gulliver* i. vii. By setting fire on your house. 1888
Manch. Exam. 8 July 4/5 These set fire by rockets to the
straw barracks. 1907 *ELSON Glyn* *Three Weeks* vi. As a
child... who sets a light to a whole box of matches to play.

35. To stake the welfare or existence of (some-
thing) *upon*; also *pass.* to be dependent for its
destiny *upon*.

Phr. to *set on* (a) *cinque and six*, on *six and seven*: see
CINQUE 3, *SIX*.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iv. 9. I have set my life vpon
a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Dye. 1601-
1602, C. v. 1. 75 To set vpon one Battell all our Liberties. 1670
DIXON *Tyr. Love* v. 49 Yet all my Fortune on his
death is set. 1832 [see *DIE* sb. 2 h (6)]. 1894 W. J. DAW-
SON *Making of Manhood* 74 Their life is set upon a rushing
whirling star.

36. To put (one thing) in the balance *against*
another; to compare (one thing) *by* or *to* another.
[a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vi. 7 Hiora birhtu ne bið aht to
gesettene wið þære sunnan leoht.] 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng.*
Poetie iii. xix. (Arh.) 241 When a man will seeme to make
things appeare good or had... he sets the lesse by the greater,
or the greater to the lesse. 1687 BURNET *Reply to Farillas*
30 Improbabilities ought never to be set against Positive
Proofs. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lviii. 68 This method
of Setting what we Have against What we Have Not. 1729
Act 2 Geo. II. c. 22 § 13 Where there are mutual Debts
between the Testator or Intestate, and either Party, one
Debt may be set against the other. 1873 *Siencer Study*
Sociol. ii. 40 Against his professed theory may be set his
actual practice. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Sept. 331/1
Has she no human faults to set against so much sterile virtue?

*** Where something is made to dwell in or rest
upon a person or thing.

37. To place (one's hope or trust) *in* († *on*); to
cause (one's thoughts or affections) to dwell *upon*
or to be centred in something. Phr. to *set one's*
heart on († *in*).

c. 825 *Exp. Ps.* lxvii. 7 Dæt hie setten in gode hylt. 971
Blith. Hom. 227 Up to heofenum... þyder his modeþanc a
reseted was. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxi. 11 Nil þou set
on þam þi heret. 1340 HANFORD *Pr. Consc.* 726 Þai... on þe world
þair hertes sett hard. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* I. x. 332 Many
men... more sette here hertis In god þan in god. c. 1385
CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 854 In vengeance he al his herte sette.
c. 1400 *Kule St. Beut* (Verse) 607 In god we set al our
thought. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xvii. 62 Kyng Arthur
sette his loue gretely vpon her. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII
(1550) 3 b. Those myndes and studies he... knewe to be... set
in the polytike regiment... of the puhlique wealth. 1570
GASCOIGNE *Droomie of Doones Day* Wks. 1910 II. 207 To
set mynde, upon vice and wickednesse. 1617 MARSHON *Itin.*
ii. 195 His heart is very much set upon the enterprise of Ire-
land. 1714 ADDISON *Lover* No. 10 § 3 The fragility of china
is such as a reasonable being ought by no means to set its
heart upon. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I.
xi. 90 He had set his fancy upon his friend's horses. 1848
THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliii. She had set her mind on the
Major. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer*. i. 3 We set our
thoughts on the sublime and beautiful. 1870 ROGERS *Hill*.
Glean. Ser. ii. 203 He had set his heart on seeing his son
a clergyman. 1891 E. & D. GERARD *Sensit. Pl.* III. iii.
xii. 91 Jeannette had set her fancy there.

† b. *pass.* and *intr.* (said of the affections). *Obs.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rec. Trag.* iv. i. G 3 Where the heart set
there goes the tongues consent. 1837 SCOTT *Cl. Rebt.* x.
Whether, she had... felt a partiality towards one whose heart
was not particularly set upon gaining hers.

† 38. To cause (a feeling or state of mind) to
arise in a person; to fix *in* one's mind. *Obs.*

c. 925 *Blith. Hom.* 125 Utan we symle þæs dages fyrto
& cressan on ure mod setten. c. 1200 ORMIN 237 Þe liffid
Sannte Marge... haffte sett inn hire þohht. 10 libbenn
i. clennesse. *Ibid.* 2187 Iss ned tatt he Dredning & aþe
sette On alle þa [etc.]. c. 1215 *Leg. Kath.* 646 Sete, Isu,
swuiche sahen i my muð to marken. a 1225 *Arth. R.* 31
Alle monne sores setteð in outh þoukne. c. 1300 *Cursor* M.
6060 To sett him soru at his hert. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 If
se wil not sett to be hert to 3et glory to my name. 1540
PALSGR. *Acclastus* i. iii. G ij h, What care goest thou about
to set at thy fathers har.

39. To rest (one's eye, one's look) *upon*.

c. 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wall* (Rolls) 13821 Ilk on oþer
aiceiment sett. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 233 Vp on
Grisilde... this Markys sette his eye. c. 1385-86 *Man of Law's*
T. 1093 At the first look he on hire sette. c. 1450 *St. Cuth-*
bert (Surtees) 4423 His syght on þe lyght he settys. 1575
GASCOIGNE *Hemetes the heremyte* Wks. 1910 II. 482, I cold
neer more sett eye on her. c. 1645 WALLER *To Amorel* 5
Joy salutes me when I set My lost Eyes on Amorel. 1765
For. Communisay ii. (1766) 32 The first time I set eyes on
captain Willkins. I accost him. 1854 DICKENS *Black H.*
xlv. He... never has been seen or heard of since, till I set
eyes on him just now.

† b. To *set sight of* († *in*) = to set eyes on, to
sight. *Obs.*

c. 1595 CARR. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl.
Soc.) II. On which date it pleased God that we sett sight
of a caruell. 1745 *Exmoor Strolling* (E.D.S.) 137 Nif to be
tha dest bet set Zeert (= sight) in Harry vurdson.

40. To put (a mark, impression) *upon*; to place
as a distinguishing mark, token, or imprint. Now
rhetorical.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2360 Abraham... sette frifotacen
[i.e. circumcision]... on his selles sunne. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iv.
13 The Lord sette a signe in Caym [1611 set a marke vpon]
1412-20 *Lyng. Chron.* *Troy* iv. 2156 Al pale is good, be so
þe prente be set. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. ii. 11. It is a women
waxen hearts to set their former the Spindle ought to set a
nick; I that the grave unweeded be three week. 1653 MAR-
VEY *Chron. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 4. I shall hope to set nothing
upon his spirit but what may be of a good sculpture.

41. To lay or spread (a surface of a certain kind)
on an object; hence, to put (a favourable or specious
appearance) *upon* a thing.

To *set a good face upon*: see *FACE* sb. 1a. To *set a glass*
upon: see *GLOSS* sb.

1540 PALSGR. *Acclastus* ii. i. Iii, Seinge thou settest as
good a face vpon beanes, as if they were blanchd almonds.
1566 GASCOIGNE *Suffhoses* iv. v. What a brazen face he
setteth on it! 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 7 I lacke Cade
the Cloathier, meanes to dresse the Common-wealth and
turne it, ood set a new nap vpon it. 1602-11 *Ham.* iv. vii.
133 We'll... set a double varnish on the fame The French-
man gave you. 1607-11 *Timon* i. ii. 152 You have... set a
faire fashion on our entertainment. 1649 MILTON *Eik.*
Pref. B 4 b. They took him to set a face upon their own
malignant designs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ix. 8 Wick-
out, we set the best face on't we cou'd. 1716 LAYM *W.*
MONTAGU *Lett. to Pope* 14 Sept. I find that I have...

them. 1889 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* I. i. vii.

mediate examination is in special books set from time to time.

† 56. To appoint (a meeting), make (an appointment). Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4702 Galathin & Gawanet To gider com, per bai hadde set. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1160 To be kirk he come hut let, quhare scho to hymne triste set. 1596 *SHAKS.* I. *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 119 (Qu.), Nowe shall we knowe if Gadshall haue set a match. a 1870 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 19 They set their tryst where neist again to meet.

† b. To appoint (a council, etc.) to be held. *Obs.*
1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. i. 30 Ther was a counsell set to be at Uyllenort. a 1578 *LINDSEAY (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 394 He sett a council parliament at Edinburgh to be haldin the tent day of Jun.

57. To let on lease, lease, let. Also to set in feu, in feu ferm, in lease, in tack. Now local.

1422 in *Raine North Durham* (1852) App. 104 For til haue Set & to ferme latty[n] to my der frende . . . all my landis of Eddirham. 1426 in C. Rogers *Charl. Priory Coldstream* (1879) 43 Beit kend . . . ws William Drax. . . till haue set and to ferme latty[n] al ye landis of Lillil Swynton. c 1480 *Oxney Reg.* (Exch. MS.) 60 b. Howses. . . the which, to whoome soo ever they will, they maye sett or lette. 1495 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 465/1 Moche lesse Rent . . . then the said Lordshippes . . . myght reasonably be sett for. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 2. h. How moche euery acre is worthe to set by the yere. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 304 He . . . sett and dispoit the few of the saidis landis owir his heid. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxvii. 635 That these Censors should set and to ferme let the territory of Capua. 1618 in *Rec. Consent. Roy. Burghs Scot.* (1878) III. 61 Thair . . . sall nether sell, dispose or sett in feu or in tak anie of the saidis landis. 1682 G. VERNON *Lift Heylin* 120 He removed his Study to Alresford, setting his House for no more than 3 l. a year. 1693 *STAIR Instit.* II. xi. (ed. 2) 317 All Tacks set by the Vassal without the Superiors Consent. 1710 *SWIFT Trist.* to Stella 26 Oct. I have had also a letter from Parisvol, with an account how my livings are set; and that they are fallen, since last year, sixty pounds. 1788 *BURKE Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. i rents and under hopes, . . . Wolcor (P. Pindar) *Ep.* comely spot; . . . a lease- de rent. 1806 MORISON rates and council did set in lease to certain persons a stiel fishing. 1884 R. HUNT *Brit. Mining* 107 The custom of setting or leasing a mine on tribute. 1910 P. W. JOYCE *Engl. in Ireld* 319 A struggling housekeeper failed to let her lodging, which a neighbour explained by: 'Ah, she's no good at setting'.

† b. *intr.* To take (a mining) lease. Cf. SET *sbl.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1653 *MANLOVE Lead-mines* 3 May set In any ground, and there Lead-ore may get. *Ibid.* 37 The Vulgar term, is setting for a Mine. For the grace of God, and what I there can find. *Ibid.* 41 Another Miner for a Crosse-veio sets.

† 58. *trans.* To establish by agreement or authority (a settled condition, an alliance, a peace). *Obs.*

c 900 *Tr. Bada's Hist.* III. xviii. 5 i pa winlode he þæt lif onhyrgan, be he well geset, geseah in Gallia sice. c 1205 *LAY.* 30031 Heo setten gisot, heo sette frid. a 1300 *Curios* M. 25870 Per has bi schrist sett end o pyne, Pat elles war wil-ten fine. a 1450 *Le Mortle Art.* 2331 A trows they sette and sekeryd thare. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. lii. 30 h. The thyrdie shulde set agremet bi twyne them. 1535 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 421 As ye can . . . sett a fynall ende therin. 1545 in *Leadam Sel Cases Cril. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 175 To sett suche fynall ordre and determinacion therin as maye stand with our Lawes. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Droome of Doomesday* Wks. 1910 II. 352 Thyne not . . . that I came to set peace in the world. 1581 *Pettie Tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 31 It is now high time to set an end to this discourse. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. ii. 2 Hauling sette an order in his householde affaires. 1632 *BR. HALL Hard Texts* Matt. xv. 2 Why do thy disciples violate and neglect this good order, set by our wise Elders in their repast? 1633 *Ibid.* 2 Sam. xix. 29, I have in my first sentence set an order in these affaires. 1652 *NEEDHAM Tr. Selden's Mare Cl. Ep. Ded.* 14 You were readie to set an end to the present differences.

† b. To settle (an affair). *Obs.*

1605 *Stow Ann.* 1426 [Jas. I.] called a counsell to him, and taking order for setting all things in his Realme of Scotland, began his voyage towards England. 1619 *CUSHMAN in Bradford Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 36, I . . . could not effecte y^e which I aimed at, neither can yett sett things as I wished.

VI. To put in position, arrange, fix, adjust.

* To fix or arrange in a required position or manner.

59. To spread out (a net) to catch animals; to lay (a trap). Also *absol.*

For set a gin, snare, trap used phraseologically in a fig. sense. See the *sbs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxviii. 170 Setten synfullu gerene me. a 1000 *Collog. Elfric* in W. Wulcker 9c Ic brede me max and sette biȝ on stowe gehappte. a 1500 *Orul & Night.* 1057 Pe louche . . . Lym & grune & wel ihwat Sette & leyde be to for lache. 1a 1366, etc. [see *Gin sbl.* 4]. 1388 *Wyclif Ter. v.* 26 Fouleres setteynge snaris and trappis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 711/2 Go set for some connyes. a 1578 *LINDSEAY (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 56 As they had ben settand in chellis for the murder of wyld beistes. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 413 For stalking Cranes to set the gulleful Snare. 1815 [see *Gin sbl.* 4]. 1817 J. MAYER *Sportswan's Direct.* (ed. 2) 176 To have traps constantly set and baited. 1857 *Art. 7-3 Geo. IV.* c. 18 s. 1 If any Person shall set or place . . . any Spring Gun, Man Trap, or other Engine calculated to destroy human Life. 1862 *Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 106 & 7* Every Person offending by setting or leaving set any such Net. 1889 *DOYLE Aitch Clarke* iv, We . . . pro-

ceeded to set our lines [for fishing]. 1890 *Good Words* Aug. 549/1 The snare was set . . . outside the field.

60. To put (a thing) in place; to fix up in the proper or required manner; † to erect (a tent, a mast); in early use often = *set up*, 154 m.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddes* III. 166 Kerving þe cloþe all to

Whilst I set the screw all things in the Receiver suffered a compression. 1720 *De For Capl. Singleton* xvii. (1840) 296 She lay to set her mast. 1735 *DYCHE & PARSON Dict., Set.* . . . a Term used for turning a Crane round, so as to raise the

Le . . . Hedderwick *Mar. Archit.* 280 Haviog the sheer adjusted and set fair on one side. 1853 G. A. LAWRENCE *Border & Eastliffe* IV. The fore and hind wheels are nearly the same height, and set very close together. 1870 *Inquiry, Yorksh.* *Deaf & Dumb* 18 She has ben occupied in setting cards to card wool with. 1883 *Lawn Times Ref.* XLIX. 139/1 He [a slater] was to have 4 s. a square, 2d. a foot for setting the ridge. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 498 The lancets are set and released simultaneously. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Setting trees*, the placing of timber props to support the roof in a coal mine.

b. = *set going* (114 c).
c 1300 *MORE Wks.* II. i. A toppe can I set, and dryue it in his kynde. 1781 *COWPER Lett. to Rev. W. Unwin* 28 May, When the press is once set . . . [the printers] are rather impatient of any delay. 1819 *HAYMAN Art of Brewing* 16 When the tap is set, the liquor passes perpendicularly through the goods. 1833 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* xl. 294 He can, by setting an engine, produce [etc.].

61. To insert (a stitch). Phr. to set a stitch, to use needle and thread, to sew. Formerly † to set seams.
1683 *KENNETT Tr. Erasmus on Folly* 94 For a poor Cobler to set a 'stitch' on the Sabbath day, 1771 *FOOTE Maid of B. III. Wks.* 1799 II. 239 I am almost resolved never to set another stitch for him as long as I live. 1865 *MISS YOUNG Dairy Chain* xxvii. 654 Bellairs . . . shed a tear for every stitch she set in the trousseau. 1866—*Cleas Kate* xiv, She has never let Lily wear a stitch hut of her setting.

62. *Baking, Glass-making, etc.* To put into the oven or furnace.

1483 *Calh. Angl.* 263/1 To set in Owen, in fornacem pueri. 1530 *PALSGR.* 714/1 At the setting in to the oven folkes make fyre loves. 1735 *DYCHE & PARSON Dict., Set.* . . . in particular used by Bakers, as putting their Bread, &c. into the Oven. 1834-6 *BARLOW in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 459/1 The seggars, in setting-in the oven, are first placed in the spaces between the bags opposite the entrance. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 577 *Glass-making* Before setting the pots in the furnace. 1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 45 The withdrawal of an old pot and replacing it with a new one is called 'setting a pot'. 1854 G. READ *Biscuit Baker's Assist.* (ed. 2) 15 An old practice of setting a suit of biscuits, called 'chuck and shove'. 1885 *Lock in Workshop Rec.* Ser. iv. 171/1 Before commencing to 'set' the retorts.

63. To fix (a stone or gem) in a surface of metal as an ornament; † formerly also on a garment (cf. SET *sbl.* 22). Also, to fashion (a design or pattern) in precious stones.

a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 146 Many a riche stone Was set on the purples. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 91 A ryng of gold wth 4 toorkes set in. 1530 *PALSGR.* 710/2, I wyl set my ruby in syne golde. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. xiv. 450 To cut, and set the stones in worke. 1609-21 *BACON Est. Beauty* (Arh.) 208 Vertue is like a rich stone, best plain sett. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron.* xxix. 2 Onix stones, and stones to be set. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Crochet of 122 diamonds, set strong and deep in Silver. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Luca's Mem.* (1738) 15 We found several Precious Stones, some Set, some Unset, of a very great Value. 1828 *Mirror V.* 15/2 Fine brilliants are always set open. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* xxvii, On the back . . . were his initials set in brilliants.

transf. and *fig.* 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. vii. 55 On sinfull thought, neuer so rich a Iem Was set in worse then gold. 1681 *DRYDEN Span. Friar* IV. ii, And him too rich a Jewel to be set in vulgar matter, or for vulgar use. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y.* 2nd Sunday *Alto.* iv, Each tender gem, Set in the figtree's polish'd stem. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 23/2 No vice could be odious when set in so much gold.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To place (a thing) in a certain setting; † to frame (a picture).

1530 *PALSGR.* 711/1 Now that my picture of the crucifix is set in borders. 1712 *ANDISON Spect.* No. 328 She . . . draws all her Relations Pictures in Miniature; [which] . . . must be . . . set by no body but Charles Mather. 1822 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 29 Dec. A scrubby boy, with a shining face set in dirt. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 534 It is a dark and terrible picture richly set in a massive framework of old English manners. 1865 *TROLOPE Bellon Est.* III. 33 Large square windows set in stone.

c. To fix (artificial teeth) on the plate.

1844 P. B. GONNARD *(Will)* The anatomy of the human teeth; with methods of treatment; including operations, and making and setting teeth. 1878 C. HUNTER *Mech. Dentistry* viii, 200 The models . . . must now have wax plates made for them, and upon these the teeth are set.

64. To put (a sail) up in position to catch the wind. Also said of a ship carrying (so much canvas).

[a 1300: see *set up*, 154 b.] 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* II. 42 Set your pressails. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. II. 16 Loose the Main-sail, and set him. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 277 Their ships . . . set all their plain sails. 1805 in *Nicolas Dyer* (1846) VII. 166 *note*, All our masts badly

wounded and no sail fit to set. 1890 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 25 July 460/2 There was no more canvas on her to set. 1892 *Engl. Illustr.* *Sqare* X. 42 Who under full sail this vessel sets 45,000 square feet of canvas.

fig. 1819 *CRABBE T. of Hall* xl. 869 A daily guest the man appear'd, Set all his sail, and for his purpose steer'd. 1843 *BETHUNE Scott. Peasant's Fireside* 15 Setting all the sail they could to catch the gale of admiration.

b. phr. To set sail: to start on a sea voyage. Also † to set one's sails: to sail.

1513 *DOUGLAS Enets* v. xiii. 69 That sallie throw the se It may be leful that thare sallie set. 1599 *BODENHAM in Hakluyt's Voy.* II. 1. 200 After the sayde dayes expired, I wayed & set sail for the Iland of Chic. 1615 G. SANDS *Trav.* 227 On the sixt of June they were licensed to set sail. 1712 *ANDISON Spect.* No. 507 ¶ 6 When Pompey was desired not to set sail in a tempest that would hazard his life. 1750-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 90 He re embarked in the frigate, and directly set sail. 1890 *Tout Hist. Eng.* from 1689, 118 Buonaparte set sail from Toulon.

65. To put (a movable part of an instrument or piece of mechanism) in a certain position.

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. § 3 The sette I the centre of this Alhabor upon 18 degrees among myn Almykants. 1552 *HUYS Treat. Globes* II. xii, The Globe being set to the latitude of the place. 1675 J. S. HORR. *Dial.* II. 39 What hour soever you would have your Lattums to ring at, to that figure . . . set your Lattum hand. 1833 *Engyl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 800 A larger knob or button . . . sets the hand of the watch backward or forward as may be necessary. 1857 C. HOARE *Wine & Spirit Merchant's Guide* 49 Set the length on the slide to 18.79 on D. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 116, No. 1 having set his scale replaces it in the gun. *Ibid.* 117 He first sets the tangent scale to the required deflection. 1883 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteorol.* 68 Just before setting the vernier.

66. *Bell-ringing.* To ring (a bell) up till it stands still in an inverted position, either balanced or held by the stay and the slider. Also *intr.* of the bell.

1671 *Tininnologia* 3 He is able to Set a Bell Fore-stroke and Back-stroke. 1688 [see *set change*, SET *sbl.* a. 8]. 1733 *Campanologia in Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 410 I the first step (the learner) makes in this art, is to learn perfectly to set a Bell, both back stroke and fore. 1788 W. JONES, etc. *Key to Art of Ringing* (repr.) 9 *note*, As the first half-pull sets the bell up at back-stroke, . . . so the next half-pull brings her at hand or fore-stroke, which is the position we suppose her to have set off from. 1850 E. BECKETT *DENISON Clocks & Watches* (ed. 4) 420 A bell of about 52 cw. . . which he and some other boys used to raise and set. 1871 *WIGRAM Chime-ringing Disentangled* 42 The learners should begin his practice on a bell when 'set'. 1875 *HAWES in Encycl. Brit.* III. 530/1 The first half-pull 'drops' the bell, the second 'sets' it.

67. a. To put (a liquid) in a vessel, at a certain temperature, strength, etc., ready to undergo a process; *spec.* in *Cheese-making* (see quot. 1861 and cf. *set together*, 153 c).

1735 *BAILEY Dict. Domest.* s.v. *Cheese*, The milk must be set to turn to two different vessels. 1789 W. H. MARSHALL *Glossary* I. 225 The evening's meal is set for cream; and, before skimming in the morning, is added to the morning's meal. 1814 *THEATRICAL* 297 The heat of the milk when set 83½. 1852 *Trans. L. Agr. Soc.* XIII. 1. 37 The churn should be set at 58° or 60°. 1861 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 1. 10 The temperature of the milk when it is 'set' (that is, when the rennet is added). 1875 T. J. BIRD *Dyer's Hand-bk.* 39 Run your cloth through a jigger, set with cutch at 4° Twaddle, temperature about 165° Fahr.

transf. a 1881 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady, Will Rose* II, And sets a crimson rose to bleach.

b. *Baking and Brewing.* To add barm or yeast to. To set the sponge: to leaven a mass of flour.

1743 *London & Country Brewer* iv. (ed. 2) 329 This Servant . . . being obliged to set his Drink that Night. 1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 42 The . . . journeyman . . . is occupied in carrying out bread till about half-past four, when he sets the sponge. 1844 T. WESTER *Encycl. Dom. Econ.* § 4317 The sponge being thus set, cover the whole over with a cloth. ** To put in a certain order or arrange according to a plan.

† 68. To compose, write (a treatise, book). *Obs.*

c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* II, Da liod. . . ic sceal no . . . mid swife ungeradum wordum gesettan. a 950 *Uthklac* (prose) ProI, For ðisum pingum ic ðas boc sette. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 576 David ðurh ðone Halgan Gast ða sealmas sette. 1340 *Ayenh.* 12 Pe uerste article ys bellicch. 'Ich beleue ine god be uader almiȝtiȝ. . . þis article zette saynte peter. a 1490 *Lausluf* 4 Of a ley that was yssette, That hyght Lausluf. 1471 *Caxton Recuyell* (Sommer) 4 Whyche was in prose so well and compendiously sette and wretton.

† b. Contextually: To translate. *Obs.* (Cf. *set out*, 149 s. b.)

c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* Proem, Hwilon he sette word be worde, hwilon andgit of andgitte. c 1425 *Eng. Comp. Iril.* 90 The forme of thay preuyleges . . . ne myght I nat compely setten yn Englyshe. 1601 W. T. Tr. *Lat. Rem's Civ. Consid.* 1st Ep. Ded., I attempted to set it out of French into our vulgar tongue.

† c. To arrange (words) in speech; to phrase, give a particular turn to. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3781 Geffrey sett his wordis in such manere wise. 1484 *CAMTON Fabyles of Esop* II. xii, Of a fewe wordes cnyll sette cometh a grete noyse and daun. 1530 *PALSGR.* 714/2 Beware of hym, he can sette his wordes, I tell you.

† d. *Astrol.* = *CAST* v. 39. *Obs.*

1570 in *Archologia* XL 391 *Bodo*, desyred this examynate to cast a fygure for certen monny that was hydden. . . and upon his importunat snte this examynate sett a fygure.

† 69. To settle or dispose of (land). *Obs.*

1971 *Blitch. Hom.* 79, & þæt land gesetton swa hit sylfe woldon. 1205 *LAY.* 2408 Airbur hafde France and freo-liche heo sette. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 779c Po he adde iset his londas. c 1320 *Jiv. Trist.* 903 Two ȝere he sett þæt land, His lawes made he cri.

of the faïres, Coaches are set dearer then any time els. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxx. 142 Well... and what's the Price of that Juno there? The Carver set That a little Higher. 1713 *Port Let. to Swift* 8 Dec., I cannot set his delivery from purgatory at less.
 f. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Ju* figure at that Rate be set, As tha
 1602 — *Ham.* i. iii. 122 Set your entreatments at a higher rate, Then a command to parley. 1648 — *Eikon Bas.* xvii. 170 Setting Peace at as high a rate, as the worst effects of War.
 b. Hence in idiomatic phr. connoting disesteem or depreciation: to set at naught or nought (see NOUGHT A. 6), at little, at the least, at nothing; to set at a pease, at a pie's heel, at a pin's fee; to set at no price, store, or value.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3013 And he þat ys vnhum at Agens hys fadyr spiritual, And setteþ hym ryȝt at be leste. *Ibid.* 777 þe mayster fend... sette at noȝt þat he hadde tolde. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 171 Lete lize of þe lawe... And sette þe pieres at a pees. *Ibid.* vii. 194, I sette þoure patenties... at one pies heel! c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 602 'Al the worlde he sette at no valye. 1413 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 51 Þous all here gold were hider brouȝt, I wolde set hit at lytel þinges at no
 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 67, I doe not set my life at a pins fee. 1649 EARL MONN. tr. *Steuall's Use Passions* (1671) 203 He then sets at nothing what he so much esteemed. 1874 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. viii. 238 Canonical custom is set at naught.

†c. To set light, at light (see LIGHT a. 1 13 d), lightly, coldly. (Cf. 91 e, f.)
 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iii. 65 Thou maist not coldly set Our Soueraignes Prozesse. 1652 NORTON tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 149 We'll not disgrace your Realm, nor lightly set them. 1718 B. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* vii. 104 He set them light [ed. 1720 set them at light].

d. To estimate the amount of at so much.
 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. i. 21 The yearly increase... is set at about 8s. per acre. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. xxiii. 599 We cannot set the increase at less than 100 per cent.
 90. To assess (a person) at so much. Obs. or arch.

1521 MALDOU (Essex) *Liber B.* 57 Set every man after the quantyte of the trespass. c. 1537 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Cr.* *Requests* (Selden Soc.) 47 Like as all other brethren of the said fellowship were and be set at. 1538 ELVOR *Dial. Add.* *Dutensis*, be that is sette with an other to pay money for a taxe. 1557 in *Marwick Edinb. Guilds* (1909) 89 Proudying always that pay the sowmes to the quihill that were sett. 1607 in W. H. Hale *Proc. in Causes of Office* (1841) 9 And so shall sett every parishoner proportionably. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xii. 4 The money that every man is set at. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Hamden* (1843) i. 453 The sheriff was blamed for setting so wealthy a man at so low a rate.

91. To have (a certain estimate) of a person or thing: in idiomatic phrases expressing high or low regard, great or little esteem, for a person or thing.

Here the construction is the reverse of that of 93 b.

a. To set (so) little (or + little), (so) much (or mickle, a great deal), less, least, more, most by.

Obs. exc. arch. or dial.

Originally substantival or pronominal, little, much, etc. were capable of being taken as adverbial; whence the substitution of adverbs of equivalent meaning (see f).

a. 1300 [see LITTLE B. 3]. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 432, I se wel wel þat ye sette lize of vs Or of our deth. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* iii. 109 Þey sette more by here lawes... þan þey dide by þe lawe þat God ȝaf to hem. c. 1380 *Ante. crist* in *Todd's Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 131 And more þe shal be sett by and worshiped. 14... *Why can't be a Nun* 220 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 144 But alle... set not by her neither most ne lest. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 33 Tynsale of the body... that is lytill to sett by. 1545 *Asenat. Tzophy.* i. (Arb.) 74 Howe moche the Persians... set by.

What set that Con... Pervs *Diary* 9 Mar. 1845, which I shall

151. O. & N. Test. i. 23

A pretious soul was no more set by them. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 173 He was sure I should set more by it, than the richest Diamond in the World. 1785 B. TUPPER in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 118 A visit, which I shall set more by than the interest I possess in Massachusetts. 1845 S. JUON *Margaret* ii. i. (1874) 190 God knows how hard it is to help setting a good deal by one's children. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 5 Apr. A man much set-by.

†b. To set naught or nought (nothing, not anything) by: to have no esteem or regard for. Obs.

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 23860 (Fairl.) In hert to balde hit as a hoide & noȝt to sette be goddis worde (*Cott.* *Open* noȝt es mad o crists word). 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 348 þat noȝt forþi Mi wil hax nothing set thereby. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xxxviii. 33 By the myghty lord of this yle he setteth naught by. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* e. 13, Mocked & scorned & naught set by. 1535 *COVENDALE John* iv. 44 A prophet is nothing set by at home. 1549 —, etc. *Erasmus Par. Heb.* xii. 1-6 By despising and setting naught by worldly reproche. 1598 *GRENEVY Tacitus*, Ann. i. v. 8 The souldyers... set naught by all military discipline. 1601 SHAKS. *Troel.* N. v. i. 294, I thinke you set nothing by a bloody Coxcomb.

absol. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 14 And suppos it be sum part subtil to understand, settis naught by.

c. By substitution of not for nought, and by extension of the idiom to negative expressions generally, set by came to be equivalent to 'esteem, regard', and, by elimination of the negative, to 'esteem or value highly, think or make much of'.

Obs. exc. arch. or dial.

Formerly to set not by sometimes = to have no scruples about.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* x. 302 Men setten nat by songe-warre. a. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 602/10 Now I be selue I set not by. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 459 þai wil set bi no man saw. 1426 *Audelay Poems* 3 Avoutre ne lechory men set not by. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1152 The kyng of Aragon sett her bye. 1467 *MANG. Paston in P. Lett.* II. 308 Thei set not be a woman as thei shuld set be a man. c. 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* Fox, Wolf & Cadger 1998 (Charteris MS.) To beir your office than wald I not set by. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 238 Qulnt man settis by the!

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. iv. 98 Onlesum war syk plesour I set by. 1561 T. HOBV tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. H ij b, They doe not onelye not sett by letters, but they rather abhorre them. a. 1659 *BR. BROWNIE Seru.* (1674) i. iv. 57 Men set by good servants. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies*, *N'ants* (1662) ii. 291 Set by and extolled. 1663-4 *Pervs Diary* 20 Jan. Mr Pierce tells me that my Lady Castlemaine is not at all set by the King. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow* P. Ser. i. ix. Witte folks aint set by half ez much.

d. To set (no, more, etc.) store or + price by: see PRICE SB. a, B, 8, Store sb.

†e. To set light by: see LIGHT a. 13 d. Also to set short by. Obs.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xi. 2 Scripture scorned me... and lyte by me she sette. *Ibid.* xii. 124 No clergie to dispise, Ne sette schort be hore science. c. 1460 *Widow* 927 in *Macro Plays* 66 Why wykyst þou hys consell? by myn settis lyght? 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fort. Faith* 129 Such smal matters were not of good Christians light set by. 1594-1771 [see LIGHT a. 13 d]. 1633 *MARMION Rine Comp.* iii. v. F 3, She set as light by me, as by the least feather in her Fanne. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxix. I am a fool... to set light by that which Heaven has so often preserved.

†f. To set + greatly, + little, lightly, + so, etc. by. Obs.

1530 *PALSGB.* 713/1 The man is hyghlye sette by in our countraye. 1537 *Orig. & Sprynge of Seetes* 28 Hitherto haue they ben in estimacion & greatly set by. 1577 T. KENALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 30 No man that settis so by hym self, can please the Lorde a right. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comit. Titus* To Rdr., *Things* lightly come by are lightly set by. 1729 *BR. BUTLER Seru.* xv. (1862) 209 That in all lowliness of mind we set lightly by ourselves. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1818) i. 104 To set lightly by the emancipation of the human reason.

g. In negative context, with n sb. as obj. connoting a negligible or contemptible quantity.

To set not a cherry, curse, a fly, a haw, a mite, an onion (etc.) at, by, of; see also the sb.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 900, I nolde setten at his sorwe a myte. c. 1386 — *Miller's T.* 648 Of paramours he sette nnt a kers. 1406 *HOCCEVE La Male Regle* 380 For by hem two, he settith nat an hawe. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Amon* xix. 442, I shall not sette a rotyng appull for all the power of Charlemagne. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxi. 22 Lat ws... sett notch by this world a chirry. a. 1525 *Verigillus in Thoms Prose Rom.* (1814) 223 The rolyans set nat a poynt. c. 1570 W. WAGER *The Longer thou livest* 1691 (Brandt), By honest men he setteth not an Oynlon.

h. In various constructions, with preps. other than by.

† To set little, more, naught, not, of; to set a (great, little) price, + rate, store upon; to set no price, little at; to set light of, before; + to set little, naught to; etc.

1387-8 T. UK Test. *Love* i. i. (Skeat) 67 How shulde ye, lady, sette prise on so foule fythe. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 211, I sette noȝt of his beyete. c. 1400 *Beryn* 1386 Sith he of my wordis so lilil prise set. *Ibid.* 238 To save hir lvyis, & set nat of hir los. c. 1400 *Soudowe Bab.* 1717 Set not of your Barons so light. 1422 *YONGE tr. Secreta Secret.* ix. 139 Men that lytill bethe sette of. *Ibid.* xix. 146 Men sholde sette lytill at this goodis. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. ii. 162 Of his demaunde and commandement I sette nothyng. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. v. 18 They settied not of mete and drynke. 1589 *PURCELL*... set but light of the m xii. II. 483 Disdainin bathing-vessels. 1607-11

you not see what fayned prices are sett vpon the stones, and rarities. 1632 *LITTONG Trau.* Ep. Ded. A 3 b, What a high Value was set upon the Widowes Mite. 1638 [see RATE sb. 2]. 1642 [see LIGHT a. 13 d]. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. x. 42 By comparison to the rate that each man setteth on himselfe. 1652 [see PRICE sb. 8]. 1688 *Lett. conc. Pres. St. Italy* 79 Nor would it have been set on so much by their Holy Patriarchs. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxx. Where be these dog-priests now... who set such price on their ghostly mummery. 1861 *LD. BROUGHTON Brit. Const.* xx. 396 The grounds upon which so great store has ever been set upon colonial possessions. 1875 *MANNING Mission Holy Ghost* iv. 205 They are continually showing that they set small price on the Eternal Good. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. vii. iv. 262 He did not set any value on his own life.

†i. To care (so much) for. Also intr. (Not) to care for. Obs.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 832 Yf to lose his lye he set a myte than semeth it þat lye is worth but lye. c. 1400 *Dest. Tray* 5002 Yf þou set naȝt our saghe. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 233 Ane unworthy lymmare, that settis naȝt for honour bot for pillery.

VIII. To put or come into a settled or rigid position or state.

92. pass. To be resolved or determined; to have a settled purpose. Chiefly const. inf. Now dial.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17332 M-self es sett to wreke þe wrang. c. 1375 *St. Lg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincencius*) 403 [St. Vincent] til þat he was mar sette, þane oȝt þat was in þe markete. c. 1420 *Esch. Corin.* (1862) 42 Perfore to telle you I ani set,

1. ALSGO. *Acotastus* i. m. f iv b, I am at a poynte, or my

mynde is fully sette. a. 1586 *STONEV Arcadia* iii. (Sommer) 261 b, But my hart is already set... to lead a virgins life to my death. a. 1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 256 She was wayward, disdainful, and set to contradict. 1757 in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) xii. 359 All your neighbours are sett to be upon you. 1827 *KENLE Chr. Yr.* *Morning* 30 If on our daily course our mind be set to hallow all we find. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 407/2 Mamma was completely set in her own mind that we must go to the south.

†b. intr. To resolve. Obs.

1638 *EARL MARCH in Eneuchel MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 13180 The King hath set to be at Hinchbrook to bed the 27th of March. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Set.* 161 Could not God then make the world, when he set with himself that he would do it?

c. trans. To make (a resolution). rare.

1771 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) V. 100 If he does but once set a resolution.

93. pass. To have one's mind or will fixed upon something.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 301 He was upon pacience So sett. c. 1400 *Ballade of Pite* 100, I am sette on yowe in suche manere þat... I moute you loue. c. 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 482 They are so sette Upon delite to play in feere. 1611 *SPERO Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xviii. 25 If she be... so obstinate, and so precisely set vpon her owne will. 1671 *MILTON Sauxon* 1201 When I perceiv'd all set on enmity. 1740 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. xxxi. 50, I am so set upon it, that I am not to be persuaded. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Mar. 457 Cap'n Prust's as set as never was on little Dot. 1893 *Chambr. Frid.* 28 Jan. 58/2 Isabell is always set on the news.

†b. To have a specified disposition or inclination to be (so) disposed. Obs.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lxxxviii. 570 Whanne syre launcelot wyste how his kynnesmen were sette. c. 1500 *Cocke Lorrells Bole* 1 She is as softe as a lammie yf one do her meue. And lyke to y^e deuyll was a man dothe her greue. So well is she sette. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ii. ix. 58 Bot he... was nocht to Priame sa hard set. a. 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* (Bannatyne Club) i. 103 The commissioners told how the marquess and burgh of Aberdeen were peaceably sett. a. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) i. 598 Were be ever so wickedly set.

94. To set one's or the face (countenance); to give a fixed or settled expression to the countenance.

† To set a face: to make it appear (as though...). To set one's face as a flint, after Isaiah l. 7.

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Isa.* l. 7 Therefore haue I set my face as a flint. 154 *Formosus* set a face a cunning mane. a. 1586 When she set her countenance to tell the matter. c. 1610 B. JONSON, etc. *Widow* v. i. en; for here he comes. 1635 would... sometimes set her countenance angry. 1719 D. UREY *Fills* 1.

333 Set thy Face, and thy best Churchy make. 1855 *TENNISON David* t. i. 31, I... May make my heart as a millstone, set my face as a flint.

b. pass. and intr. (and refl.) Of the eyes, the features, the countenance: To have or assume a fixed look or expression.

1601 SHAKS. *Troel.* N. v. i. 205 O he's drunk... an houre agone: his eyes were set at eight p^o the morning. 1611 *BIBLE* 1 *Kings* xiv. 4 But Ahiah could not see, for his eyes were set by reason of his age. 1717 *GARTH tr. Ovid's Met.* xiv. 1415 45 Set are her eyes and motionless her limbs. 1861 *Geo. Eliot Silas M.* i. He saw that Marner's eyes were set like a dead man's. 1865 *SWINBURNE Chastelard* v. iii. 214 His face set. The eyes not curious to the right or left And reading in a book. 1880 *MRS. RIDGELL Palace Gardens* ix. The lines in his face set and hardened. 1881 P. GREG *Joy* III. iii. 68 Her face set as it used against your mother. 1884 'RITA' *My Lord Conest* i. v. 72 A face set in stern, rigid lines. 1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* III. xxii. 210 Her features had set themselves in sorrow. 1898 G. L. SHAW *You never can tell* iv. *Stage dir.* His face set and sulky.

95. To press (the teeth, lips) together into a rigid position; to clench (the teeth), compress (the lips, month).

Phr. To set one's teeth; see TOOTH.

Another frets, and sets *R Magn. Chr.* vi. vii. 73 eating their Meats, by *LEV Hyppatia* xxiv. The 'I think not!' replied

Mr. Sawyer, setting his teeth for a catastrophe. 1867 *OUTOIA Cecil Castlemaine*, etc. 263 His mouth sternly set, and his forehead paler and more severe than ever. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xxii. Each set his mouth and kept his eyes in front of him.

b. refl. and intr. Of the mouth, or the teeth.

1666 *BACON Sylva* one against another. Teeth... would... set some Time I could not part them again. 1883 *MRS. F. MANN Parish of Hilby* xix. Helen's mouth set itself firmly as she thought of it.

c. pass. and intr. Of muscles, or the like; To have or assume a rigid attitude or state.

1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 174/2 The bams should not be too full of flesh, *lyarz*, which in a young animal indicates that the carcass will soon set from growing. 1862 *TYNDALL Mountaineer* vi. 53 The muscles have become set, and some minutes are necessary to render them again elastic. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 313 Butterflies generally set in one or two weeks. 1893 *Outing* XXII. 154/1 At the words 'Get set!' the arms are raised, the knees slightly bent, and... the starter braces his legs apart.

d. intr. To become bent or twisted as a result of strain. (Cf. SET sb. 1 16.)

1798 *Phil Trans.* LXXXVIII. 485 If a wire is twisted, instead of all

tw. Set I.

MAUNORELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 14 That way the Musselmans are obliged to set their faces when they pray. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* iv. 65 With hearts always set towards Heaven. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. cii.* I turn to go: my feet are set To leave the pleasant fields and farms. 1867 *Temple Bar* I. 394 It was time for him to set his face homewards. 1862 COLLINS *No Name* ii. i. 1. 297 The lonely figure of a woman...with her face set towards the westward view. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 426/2 As usual he [sic. the fox] set his head for Nosely. 1890 MISS I. D. HARVEY *New Othello* i. They have set their faces for home.

b. To put (a person) on the way leading to a destination.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* l. (1900) 24 By turning thee from the way in which I had set thee. *Ibid.* 46 He directed me to the Wicket-Gate. And so set me into the way that hath led me directly to this house. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 212 Your host comes out with you to set you on your way. 1891 MURIEL M. DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xviii. 239 He knew the path and could set us on it.

* Where a person (or thing) is put to perform a task or to act in a certain way.

(For phr. set a work, at, in, on, or to work, see AWORK and WORK.)

112. To put (a person) to a piece of work or a task.

12100 ORMIN 4766 *Pe* sexe dayless sette God Hiss folle to bepre werkes. 1522 *World & Child* 848 Folye met me...And unto all synnes he set me. 1530 PALSGR. 715/1 To set every man to his taske. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Droonime of Doomes day* Wks. 1910 II. 349 To doe any y^e most vyle or paynefull dewty they are set unto. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* III. 487 The 70 seniors disagreed in their translation...and so were set to it again. 1836 B. HALL *Schloss Hainfeld* vi. 77 We set the children to their regular lessons. 1861 *Macm.* Macm. IV. 331/1 He was set to a work for which he had no stomach.

b. Const. inf. (occas. + gerund): To put (a person or agent) to the task of doing a certain thing, canse (him) to be so occupied.

Prov. Set a thief to catch a thief.
1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3534 Aaron hissope, ohere of bat kin, sette he hem for to setten borin. 1290 *Cursor* II. 1863 And o mi knyghtes sum hai sett For to do his graf be gett. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 311 Paschasius...in pe peyne of purgatorie, was i sette for to serve balies. 1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1840) 255 They schal be sette to say...fystene pater noster. 1474 *CANTON Chesse* ii. iv. 56 That men shold sette poure children to labour in the felde. 1526 *Pilgr.* *Rev.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 The free mason setteth his prentys first longe tyme to lerne to hewe stones. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. i. (1600) D. 2. He instantly set all my Hinds to thrashing Of a whole Recke of corne. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud.* Lit. 8 To set your children to begin to learne. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 435 P. 1 As one set to watch the Manners and Behaviour of my Countrymen. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggier* ii. 22 Nurse set us to ask my brother Robert. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* ii. vii. Baubles...for which men have been set to kill and quarrel ever since mankind began. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 42/2 The twilight that sends the hens to roost sets the fox to prow. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 37/2 The naval operations our squadrons are set to perform.

c. trans. with a thing as obj.

1841 *HELPS Ess., Pract. Wisd.* (1842) 6 By setting one evil thing to counteract another. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 18 Let a gong clash glad emotion, set a giddy fury to roam.

113. To direct (one's mind, intention, or will) to the consideration or performance of something. Now rare.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 97 He bat til ille settes his wille. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 17. I wald fyne set my wille...To put to wryt a sustafist story. 1386 *CHAUCER Pars.* T. 314 He that wald sette his panta to thieghes...

set. 1668 DENHAM *Of Prudence* 133 Our hearts are only set...to be Rich or Great. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 202 All my mind was set Serious to learn and know. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. De...* more stron

xiv. 236 i.

b. refl. To apply oneself to a piece of work, a task, or employment. Most often (and now always) const. inf.; also + to lay oneself out for.

1352 *Minor Poems* (ed. Hall) x. 20. I rede bat pou...some set be to schrie. 1375 *Cursor* II. 1745 (Fairf.) A-tywyne they sette hem to bat note. 1450 *MIR's Festival* 81 pay madden to take Mathy effones, and set hom to throw stonys at hym. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Lav Arms* (S.T.S.) 37 That King sett him to have senyoursy of all the Orient. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxix. 13 Quhen I sett me to sing or dance. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. li. § 5 178 He set himself for their deluerance. 1624 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 131, 132 TRENCH

1845 *TRENCH* themselves...to Trag. Com.

v. She set herself to study it.

c. intr. to the same sense: const. to with sb. (pron.) or inf., or to or a- with gerund. (Cf. set about, 127 a.)

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Lav Arms* (S.T.S.) 90 Quether I aw to defend my nychbour in armys, and men wald sett to sla him. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Mettre*, If I vndertake it, if I set to it. 1641 *Milton Animad.* ii. 18 Your Bishops have set as fair to doe it as they durst. 1658 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xxix. 1. 492 Two Asses...that set a-haying. 1705 *Tr. Bosman's Guinea* 295 Most of them set to running before the Enemy appears. 1737 (S. BERINGTON) *G. di Lucia's Mem.* (1738) 14 The Chief of the Inquisition...set to the Scrutiny of his Papers. 1803 *DECOOTES Hygia* ix. 99 A young man...

reached a book from a shelf...and set to read. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. iii. iii. He sets to denouncing Stockbrokerage. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* June 643 The mother and daughters set to the making of beds. 1893 *Black & White* 29 July 124/2 Let us...set a-bunting once more for the philosopher's stone.

114. trans. To set (a person) upon: to put in the way of doing or performing, canse to be occupied with (something): often with implication of urging or impelling (cf. put v. 1. 27). Also refl.

1435 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* (1841) 29 During all the sayd werke the seid Will. Horwode shall nether set mo nor fewer Free-Masons...thereupon. 1517 *Rauf Colibear* 394 Ane man. That neuer wald set him on assay without his assent. 1657 W. RAND *tr. Gassendi's Life Peirece* l. 184 A...Historiographer, who was at that time set upon the same undertaking. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. § 29 Nothing setting us upon the change of state, or upon any new action, but some uneasiness. 1693 - *Edue.* § 94 Wks. 1714 III. 40 The Studies which he sets him upon. 1771 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 255 P. 8 This often sets him on empty Boasts and Ostentations of himself. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 406 (II.) has set us upon an inquiry into the present state of religion. 1879 M. PATRISON *Milton* vi. 75 This rude shock...set Usher upon a more careful examination.

b. Const. on (occas. + in, to) with gerund.

Obs. with reference to physical movement, e.g. set on going, packing, etc. 1440 *Fallad on Husb.* i. 266 Lond granel anon sette in worche. 1624 *Bacon Cons. War Spain* (1629) 5 This wheele set on going, did power a Warre upon the Vociations. 1699 *FULLER Holy War* xix. (1640) 100 Suspicio giveth a passeport to faith to set it on packing. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iii. vi. § 31 (It) sets them also upon making of one name, that man comprehend both Gold, and Silver. 1695 *DRYDEN tr. Disfranchis's Art Paint.* 92 You will do well to...set your self on designing after the Ancient Greeks. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* V. 10 The numerous product of the French at Inhabitant. 1. be...not we 91/2 This address set him to dancing again. 1851 *KEBLE* set to set us on xlviii. That he consent. 1839

F. PICOT *Strangest Journ.* 188 It was perhaps this that set...Jem on stealing my own silver goblet.

c. Const. gerund with a- prefixed: in this const. and next, often, to put (a thing) in motion or progress, to start; esp. to set (a-)-going.

1530 *PALSGR.* 712/1 Go set these glasses of rose water a sonnyng. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* ix. 331 Whosoever listeth to drinke of it, most set it a cooling for the space of an hower. 1660 *BOYLE New Exper. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 129 Which perhaps will set...You...a thinking. 1705 *CHEYNE Philos. Princ.* i. v. (1715) 186 The Impulse of an Almighty Hand to set them first agoing. 1794 *GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1831) 11. 440 Those who set the plan agoing. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. xiv. Those cards set people sadly a-quarrelling. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. iv. § 27. 292 A morsel of food on the tongue sets a-going the movements of mastication. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* ii. The abbey bells are set a-tinging.

d. Const. simple gerund.

In early use *to set packing*, etc., where in modern idiom send is used.

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 43 The...Gadaritis set packing the stoutest of them. 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* 163 One touch will set him flying. 1662 R. MATHEW *Und. Alch.* 26 Neither let him think that it [ague] will be set going with one violent poition. 1809 *MALIN Gl. Blas* x. ix. (Rldg.) 361 The good wines...were set running at a furious rate. 1832 *FR. A. KEMBLE Acc. Girlhood* III. 176 Victor Hugo has set my mother raving. 1843 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xxxix. With reference to your duties, I can set you going. 1892 *CALVERLEY Fly Leaves* (1884) 24 Half-a-bar sets several couple Waltzing in convenient spots.

e. To set gone: to set going, send or let off.

1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xv. 429 He...well might have set gone A hundred arrows. 1615 - *Odys.* xiii. 121 The Rowers...set gone The Ship.

115. To cause to be hnsy about. Also refl. and pass. (For the corresponding intr. see 127.)

1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 131 Taking little sleepe when I had any thing to set my selfe about. 1693 *LOCKE Educ.* § 202 Wks. 1714 III. 93 The advantages propos'd from what they are set about. 1693 *DRYDEN Disc. Satire* Ess. 1900 II. 32 The archangel...sets her [Discord]...about her business. 1849 *HELPS Friends in C.* ii. i. (1854) 1. 277 It set me...about thinking of Cicero's *De Senectute*. 1864 *MISS YONGE Trial* i. xiv. 289 Mr. Axworthy had exclaimed that if he wanted a thing to be done, he must set Ward about it.

*** Where attack or opposition is the motive.

116. To incite (a dog or other animal, also a person) to make an attack or pursuit: chiefly with preps. at, on. (Cf. set on, 148 c.)

1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 229 Hondis that & þai be set at any maner of beste, þai will kill it. 1506 *PILKINGTON Aggeus* Cevj. If a sheepe ronne from his fellows, the Shepherde setteth his Dogge after it. 1695 A. TELFAIR *New Confut. Sadd.* (1696) 6 When any whistled for him [a dog] to set him on the Cattel. 1776 *EARL CARLISLE in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 137, I shall prevent this man from setting ruin like a bull-dog at her. 1840 *THACKERAY Barber Cox* Ood. While young Jug set the dog at their heels. 1848 - *Van. Fair* xviii. In setting the boys' tutor...oo her Ladyship's director, Father Mole. *Ibid.* li. Once or twice they set people at her, but they failed. 1889 *DOYLE Alch. Clarke* x. They set dogs oo us as though we were rats.

b. To encourage (an animal) to perform some evolution or feat; to pit (fighting cocks).

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (Sommer) 288 They...making their horses answer their haods, with a gentle galop, set the

one toward the other. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* ii. 253/1 In Setting of a Cock, none are to be up on the clod but the 2 Setters [sic]. When the Cocks are set Beak to Beak in the middle of the clod...the Cock...do not...the Cock...do not...

out. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 16 Apr. 7/2 A well-known Kentish amateur...decided to 'set' his own birds. 1890 F. BARRETT *Beth. Life & Death* II. xix. 38 She would set her horse at anything.

117. To place in a position of hostility or opposition; to cause to be hostile or antagonistic; to pit (one) against (another). Phr. To set (a person) against, to canse him to have an antipathy for.

To set one's face against: see FACE sb. 2 g.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9375 Vor setteþ him one hardeliche azen an hondred to wende. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi. 5 If castels be set agaynes me my hert shal oot drede. 1420 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 108 Why settyst þou by herte azen resoun? 1576 *GASCOIGNE Droonime of Doomesday* Wks. 1910 II. 305 To set our owne wicked wills directly against the most holy will. 1630 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 261 He wonders that any man should set his wit against it. 1727 *BOYER Dict. Royal* II. s.v. Why would ye set such a man against ye? 1827 *SCOTT Surg. Dau.* ix. Set a brave spirit, then, against your fortune. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. ii. iv. Man has been set against man. 1879 *MISS YONGE Camoes* Ser. iv. v. 62 Henry VIII tried to set François against it. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 June 5/2 The story...set people against a useful article of fish food. 1891 *FENN Mahmie Neustie* II. iii. 54 You have beco setting her against me.

b. Const. to, at.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1316 (Dubl.) A sege by hym-self sett to a bundreth. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. i. 264 So mak'st thou faith an enemy to faith, And like a ciuill war sett oath to oath. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* Wks. 1910 III. 75 Were there a thousand more of them and they should set their wit to his. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. i. 94 Will you set your witt to a Fool's? 1822 *LAIRD Elia* i. On some of the old Actors, I have seen some Olivians...who...have seemed to set their wits at the jester. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxvi. 20 Whiles her bridegroom bold set to the battle a face.

c. refl. and pass. To be hostile or antagonistic.

1418 in *Cal. Proc. Chan. C. Eliz.* II. (1830) Pref. 70 Whoo's lordship and ladyship...is so bevely sette ayene the said suppliant. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccl.* xxiv. 2 When the kynge of Babilon set himself against Jerusalem. 1640 H. BELL *Luther's Collog. Mens.* (1652) 303 The Cardinals would yield 10 no Reformation, but set themselves against it. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* i. 107 Whiles... 1727 *GAY Begg. Oid.* i. xlii. My... 1889 *JESSOP*... 1893 *The Cistercians*...at first set themselves against the wholesale pillage of the parochial clergy. 1889 *Gissing Nether World* iii. She only gets more and more set against me.

d. intr. To make an attack: see set against 128 a, set at 129, set on, upon, 131, 132 a.

X. Senses which appear to have arisen by reversal of construction or by an ellipsis.

118. To people or garrison (a place) with.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 121 He wiston þæt heora eþel þær on beoþenun sceolde eð seþen & seþet weorþan mid halgum sawlum. 1122 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 664, Her drafte Eadgar cnyg þa preostas on Caestre of Ealdmynstre... & of Middeltune & sette hi mid muneacan. 1205 *LAT.* 13337 Ad setten þine castles mid kene monnen.

b. To beset (a place) for the purpose of intercepting or capturing a person.

1425 *Cursor* II. 19719 (Trin.) Ofte be toun for him þei set And saul wist þat he was pret. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 56 And tauld how that the way for his man sett. 1525 *St. Acts Jas. V* (1514) 11. 293 Settting þe gait Laying watchis. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 123 With many spy [he] Gart sett the woad. 1593 *MARLOWE Mass. Paris* 322 That they which haue already set the street May know their watchword.

119. To plant (ground) with 'sets' or (young) trees; formerly often with about. (Cf. 12.)

To be set with = to have growing upon it, to be overgrown with.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 239/695 Picke it was i-set with treon. 1340 *Ayeb.* 95 God sette þarþer erþlich uol of guode trawes. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xiii. iv. (1495) 443 Ampnis is a ryuer arayed and sett with woodes. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 3862 Pat fosse where þe water was sett It is aboute with trees sett. 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 56 The herge...With sicamoun was set and eglatere. 1590 *MARLOWE Fustius* (1631) D. The Riuier Maine...Whose bankes are set with groves of fruitful Uines. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 27 Sept. 1644 The Pall Mall is sett with faire trees. 1817 Apr. 1646, Several...walks all set about with orange...trees. 1757 *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 106, I have set the last acre of Belmont since I came down. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. ii. 417 The whole 3 acres were ploughed and set with beans. 1855 *LEWIS & Clark* v. Many a fairy foreland set With willow-weed and mallow. 1891 M. MURIEL *Dowie Girl in Karp.* xiii. 163 A grassy clearing, set with whortleberries.

120. To ornament (metal or other surface) by inlaying or encrusting it with stones or gems.

1370 *Robt. Cycle* 57 (Camb. MS.) Alle was set with perrye. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 200 Sencers...set wip riche stones. 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 27 A myter of cloth of gold set with stones. 1572-3 in *Nichols Progr. Eliz.* (1823) I. 324 One ring of golde sett with diamonds lozenge. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* xxvii. 575 A sword that bath an hilt of gold, set thick with diamonds. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 7 Sept. 1661 Whose belt was set with pearle. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 607/1 A superb watch, set with brilliants.

b. To surround (a large stone) with a mount of small stones; to mount (an object) in a particular metal; ? Obs.

1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 246 Ane merreit set with stanes. 1775 *EVELYN Diary* 5 Feb. He had a most rich George to a Sardonyx set with diamonds. 1791 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. viii. I got it [a maid of honour's corn]

1530 PALSGR. 711/2 You may sette this a parte for a while, for we shall nat occupye it.

† b. To get rid of, do away with. *Obs.*
1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 279/2 To... purvey for restfull... reule in Wales, and to sette aparte such riottes and disobediances as have be there. 1475 *Ibid.* VI. 143/2 That the said blessed intent... and last Will... be not... fordon and sett a parte.

† c. To dismiss from one's consideration; to put out of one's mind; to cease to entertain, put aside, discontinue. *Obs.*

1472 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 676 They... sette aparte all dangers and peryllis. 1535 *Sel. Cases Star Chamb.* (Selden) II. 103 To set aparte all such newe besynes as that thenne they hadde begonne. 1566 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grisell* (Malone Soc.) 1581 Be frolicke and ioyfull, set sorowes aparte. 1600 HOLLAND *Amni. Marcell.* xx. vii. 152 Se questring and setting apart his anger for that time. 1641 SHELMAN *Hist. Sacrilege* (1698) 144 They all set all other Business a-part.

(b) in absolute ppl. plur.
1472 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 146 That thou retorne in to the mercy of thy fader... alle excusacions set a part. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 5 Set aparte the good

Challenge Beautie 1. Wks. 1874 V. 1 To parallel the Queene in beauty and vertue?... Which be may easily doe, her Prerogative of birth set apart.

d. To separate for a special purpose; to devote to some use. 1604-1853 [see APART 6].

139. *Set aside* (ton side). a. See simple physical senses and ASIDE adv. 1, 2, 3; to put on one side.

1412-20 LUDG. *Chron.* Troy ii. 2696 Make þi choysse... Whan every drogge & pot is set a-yside. 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 10 Write a cifre in the place of the figure sette a-side. 1530 PALSGR. 711/2 Set this asyde, tyll I call for it. 1598 DELORNEY *Lacke of Newberie* Wks. (1912) 16 Set your link aside, and glue mee your hand. 1611 CORGER, *Remouoir*, to remove, retire, withdraw, set aside, put away. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* viii. 343 His Roman pile was set aside. 1697 [see ASIDE A. 3].

† b. To discontinue the performance or practice of; also, to discard the intention of doing (something). *Obs.*

1426 LYOG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2248 Late lordes... Sette asyde alle materyes. 1440 *Hort. Shep & G.* 90 Lett alle verr and styffe be sett a-yside. 1548 *Row Red me t.* (Arb.) 65 Sett thy busynes a whyle a side, And lett vs have fyrst a songe. 1530 PALSGR. 711/2 The kynge wyll, all other thynges set asyde, that you examyne this mannes mater. 1590 SHA set aside.

† c.
1500 *World & Child* 294 To set our enemy sharply on-yside.

d. To dismiss from one's mind, abandon the consideration of.

1540 LYOG. *Reason & Sens.* 3189 And al they mente in honest wyse, Vnleful lust was set a-yside. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* ii. ii. Kij, Settyng care and thought a syde, 1562 *Aberd. Kirk Sess. Rec.* (Spalding Club) 4 All vder excusatioun set a-yside. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat Epist.* (1869) 27 Settyng asyde all feare. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. 179 All dissembling set aside, Tell me for truth, the measure of his Loue. 1710 WYCHERLEY *Lett. to Pope* 2 Apr., Yet... set raiillery or compliment aside, I can bear your absence... better than I can your company when you are in pain. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilbo.* xxiii. To make her lady's safety the principal object of her care, setting all other considerations aside.

const. inf. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poesie, Fruits of Warre* xl, I set aside to tell the restlesse toyne The mangled corps.

(b) In imper. or ppl. const.: Excluding, excepting, except for, apart from.

1610 HOLLAND *Caident's Brit.* i. 567, I saw Solylhill; but... for human life. 1659-171. *Parita's Pol. Disc.* 107 But set this respect aside, to live out of a mans Countrey, bath no resemblance of evil. 1760 *Impostors Detected* iii. xi. 123 He was a very good kind of a man, setting aside his figure. 1883 EMILY LAWLESS *Millicent's Cousin* iv. 95 Setting aside this, all inequality so far as I can see cases.

† (c) In ppl. const.: Not taking account of, let alone. *Obs.*
1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* I. 6r, I think, that setting aside scandal, it were enough to escape their [men's] censure. 1785 *Liberal Amer.* I. 63, I flattered myself that the sight of a country... which is certainly beautiful, setting aside the charm of novelty, would have amused her.

e. To reject or throw over as being of no value, cogency, or pertinence; to overrule.

1594 WEST 2nd Pl. *Synbol.*, *Chancerie* § 22 Equitie... a 1700 EVELYN *Power as might...*

Paint. (1786) 111. 57 [He] was brought to set aside his evidence. 1870-2 LIOON *Elem. Relig.* iv. § 1. (1904) 133 The existence of moral evil is too patent... a subject, to be permanently set aside by human beings. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 135 The rule of hereditary succession was... set aside. 1885 K. BRIDGES *Nero* iii. 1. 12/2 To set our honoured oaths and firm allegiance To you aside, as being unjustly sworn.

f. To discard or reject from use or service, in favour of another.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Droonime of Doomes day* Kij b, Setting a side such thynges as are requisite for the soules health: And omitting the obseruance of gods holy commandementes.

1693 *Trials Sir R. Graham.* etc. 24 *Mr. Cradock*, My Lord, I know not how I came to be summoned upon this jury; for I am no Freeholder. L. C. J. Holt. Then set bim aside.

1779 *Mirror No. 39* When a man of acknowledged honour sees himself set aside, and obliged to give way to the worthless and contemptible. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 5 If that national force [the militia] were set aside, the gentry of England must lose much of their dignity and influence. 1861 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. 220 To set aside the elder or Stuart branch, and to substitute... the younger. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xliii. 440 The English prayer-book was set aside, and the Latin mass said again.

g. To annul, quash, render void or nugatory. Chiefly Law.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 179, I have it in my power to set aside the whole unnatural, nonsensical will. 1790 DURNFORD & EAST *K. E. Rep.* III. 5 A rule to shew cause... why the verdict should not be set aside and a new trial granted. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 61 Nor does it set aside the necessity that those men should cheerfully accept the gospel of Christ. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 591 A rule was subsequently obtained by Mr. Woollett to set that nonsuit aside.

h. To separate out for a particular purpose.

1720 GORDON & THENCHAND *Indep. Whig* (1728) 66 Particular persons who are set aside and paid for that Purpose. 1890 *Tour Hist. Eng. from 1689*, 91 To set aside a part of the national revenue every year. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 130/2 To set aside a portion of his wages in order to meet Lloyd's debt.

140. *Set away*. † a. To remove, do away with.

1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 16 Settyng away alle that is ouer hym in respect of the doublede. 1549 LATIMER *7th Serm.* 66. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 200 Knowledge... causeth vs to forget all, and to be a waye discipline. 1687 MIEGZ *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. To set (or put) away, etc.

b. = *set by*, 142 b.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 52 Strain it and set it away for Use.

c. *intr.* To set off. *north. dial.*

1818 SCOTT *Rob. Roy* xxvii, Mattie had ill-will to see me set a-own on this ride.

141. *Set back*.

a. To hinder the progress of, give a check to.

1530 PALSGR. 712/2 I set backwarde, or hynder a mater that it gothe nat forwarde... I have set hym backwarde this mornynge more than he shall come forwarde these seven yerres. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iii. 118 Thou hadst more need to set me backe with force of arms. 1647 *NAV Hist. Parli.* i. ii. 2 set back of that newly

1621 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Aug. 1693, This succeeded much wet, and set harvest extremely back. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 56 This had like to have set all back again.

b. To put (a clock, its hands) to an earlier time.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. vii. 2 Or has some frolicke heart set back the hand Of Fates perpetuall Clock? 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Jan. 45/1 They reconcile people to monarchy and set back the clock of progress.

c. *intr.* To flow in the reverse direction.

1893 SVN. *Smith Wks.* (1899) I. 24/1 Is not the tide of opinions... setting back with a strength equal to its flow?

142. *Set by*. † a. To put on one side, lay aside (lit. and fig.). *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 295 He play this bout first, set by a-while. 1666 JONSON *Staple of N.* iii. II. (1605) 66 To be separated and set by For Vshers, to old Countesses. 1642 SUCKLING *Gobline* i. Wks. 1874 II. 16 Set him by, till he's sober. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 12 You have forced him not onely to set by his Milijitia, and to depose his Crown.

b. To lay up or lay by for future use.

1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 8 To trimme his shippes... set by some new pinnaces. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 100/2 The Pantry for setting by what is left after meals. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Let the house be redd up the broken meat set by. 1850 MISS WARNER *Wide Wide World* xxxvii, After that many a basket of apples... was set by for her.

† c. To reject, dismiss; to disregard, scorn.

1592 NASH *Strange*... but set by, thrust aside: Wks. 1874 V. 9 Birthw

18. xiv. 23 Being now sett by, 1764 NORRIS clusion for a while. 1728 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 48 'Tis indisputable... Devils cannot set it by, and the Judge will not.

† (b) *Selling by*: setting aside, not counting.

1659 GREENE *Alphonsus* I. 1, Setting by Alphonsus' power divine, What man alive... Could contravert his courage? 1657 HEYLIN *Oratev.* *People* 7 Setting by all children which live under their parents [etc.], the number of the residue will be found so small.

† d. To give up (doing something). *Obs.*

1674 CLARENDON *Sura. Levith.* (1676) 282 To set by disputing with him, as one that is to be convinced only by himself.

143. *Set down*. (Cf. *set down*, 136.)

a. See simple trans. senses and DOWN adv.

(a) To cause to sit down. *rare.*

1470 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 222 The Erle of Worcester was take before the mayne and sette downe in the myddys of the hy tabylle. 1595 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxvii. 295 b, The duke of Orlyansee set every man downe. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* III. 135 We were set down... at nine, to cold grouse, salmon [etc.]. 1861 S. BROOKS *Silver Cord* v. (1865) 27 The little girl bawling... been... set down, in a half-darkened apartment, to amuse herself with the pictures in Fox's Book of Martyrs.

† (b) To encamp (an army or host). *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 2 We will before the walls of Rome

(c) To place, situate, locate.

1827 *Edin. Weekly Fris.* 28 Feb., in *Scott Chron.*

Caungate Intro. App., Wherever the belligerent powers might be pleased to set down this new theatre. 1882 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 67 Lewes is set down better than any town I have seen in England. 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 316 He was the exact counterpart of the London Jew dealer, set down in the midst of the country.

(d) *Falconry*. (See *quots.*)

1614 LATHAM *Falconry* i. xi. 40 You doe at her first setting downe, glue her as much as she list to take into her gorge. 1891 HARTING *Bibl. Accipitr.* 229 *Set down* to mouth, put into the mew.

b. † (a) To bring low, debase; to depose from office; to put down, quell. *Obs.*

1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 635 That is broght up she set al down. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 261 In þat counsaile were y-sett down meny bisschops and abbotes. *Ibid.* VIII. 179 He was i-sette down of the fourpe pope Innocentius. 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scol.* (S. T. S.) II. 141 Quhat was best to be done aganis... their new religieoun and to sie qubat way thay might set done the samin.

(b) To lower (a person's pride, etc.); to take down, snub.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) III. xviii. 251 Sir Harry own'd himself to blame; and thus the Lady's pride was set down softly. 1846 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle* xxii, Like her impudence... I set her down for the rest of the evening. 1889 MRS. COMYNS *Carr Margaret Malphart* I. i. 13, I was such a headstrong girl that it took a deal to set me down.

c. † (a) To slacken (the strings or pegs of a musical instrument). *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Theatrum* s. v. *Chelys*, *Intendere chelyn*, to wiesle up the strings of the lute. *Laxare chelyn*, to sette downe. 1604 SHAKS. *Olth.* ii. 1. 202 Ob you are well tun'd now; But Ile set downe the peggs that make this Musick.

(b) To beat down to a shape.

1703 T. N. *City & C.* *Purpoose* in So much of the Shant as lies over the Cavity.

1843 HOLZAP is to be set down, it is

d. To place so as to rest upon a surface; to put down, as upon the ground. *Also absol.*

1425 *Cursor M.* 12958 (Trin.) On an heje pinacle he set him down Of be temple. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes* Bk. 67 In some places the Carer doth vse to shew and set down, and in some place be Carer the first dish, and...

(b) To cause or allow to alight from a vehicle; to 'drop' (a person at a place). *Also absol.*

(Said of the person or persons in charge of or occupying the vehicle, or of the vehicle itself.)

1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Mar., My wife and I going by coach, she went with us to Holborne, where we set her down.

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. 1, My coach shall set you down. 1715 GAY *Lett. to Pope* 8 July, I have just set down Sir Samuel Garth at the Opera. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* vii. 11, I knew the postilion very well... And then he told me where he had set you down. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hoggarty Diamond* ii, A number of carriages full of ladies were drawing up and setting down. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 85 § 6 Such Train shall... take up and set down Passengers at every Passenger Station. 1889 MRS. ALEXANDER *Crooked Path* I. iv. 110 The carriage is to come back for us after setting you down at the theatre.

e. To put down in writing or in print; to put on paper; to enter in a catalogue or account; to write out, compose; to put on record; to record, relate, give an account of.

1574 H. BAKER *Well-spung Sci.* (1617) 9, I set downe 7 vnder the line against the place of penies. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Droonime of Doomes day* ii. E viij, [In the Scriptures] there are set downe 200... entyner parts of ribgiousnesse. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 The hardest penne may sette downe somewhat worth the reading. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. i. II. 22 You Nicke Bottome are set downe for Pyramus. 1605 BACON *Ad. Learn.* i. vi. § 6. 28 After the Creation was finishe, it is sette downe vnto vs that man was placed in the Garden to worke therein. 1610 HOLLAND *Caident's Brit.* i. 288 And here I am willing to set down their names. 1635 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 70, I forgot to set downe how I receaved a letter from Martin de Guina. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* xi. (1687) 59 You will expect... that I should set down at large the particulars of every days conference. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thucenol's Trav.* II. 182 A great many good Ports that are not set down in the Maps. 1712 STEELE *Spec.* No. 266 ¶ 2 Her Women... are alphabetically set down in her Book. 1779 J. MOORE *Vicew Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. ix. 62, I set down the whole scene as soon as I left me. 1806 J. BERRFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Lett.* (ed. 3) III. v, My youngest boy... be thought himself of setting down a few 'School-miseries'. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. pass. *that Hazlitt set down that*

1860 H. v. It would not the things he habitually

† (b) To set down the or one's period: to come to a final decision. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Never too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 23 They set downe the period with a deepe sigh. 1590-1 *Mourn. Garm.* *ibid.* IX. 150 At last she set downe her period on the face of Alexis, thinking he was the fairest.

† (c) To fix at a certain amount. *Obs.*

1593 GREENE *George a Greene* (1599) G i b, George a Greene, set downe the king of Scots His ransome. 1621

17. It being the price set

iv. (1661) 85 Prescribed the wages of Priests.

(d) To put down, as in a schedule or table, 10

41. They set forth the dolefull fall of infortunate and afflicted Prince *1660* *R. ROBERTS (title)* The Rich Fool set forth in an exposition on the parable. *Luke 12, 16-22. 1683 Lett. conc. Pres. Italy* The story of men that were set forth as Monsters. *1662 R. L'Estrange's Fables lxxx. 73* In These Three Fables, is set forth the Vanity of Unnatural Wishes, and Foolish Prayers. *1733 STEELE Spect. No. 51* § 3 A Treatise, wherein I shall set forth the Rise and Progress of this famous Sect. *1745 HEEVEY Medit. (1818)* 151 Even fancy has her merit when she sets forth in such pleasing imagery, the crucified Jesus. *1780 COXE Russ. Disc. 254* The instructions given to the Captain set forth that a private ship had in 1765 found there an enormous haven. *1805 Farmer's Mag. Jan.* to An advertisement and in some of the public papers, setting forth the miseries of the poor. *1805 KISSLEY Heron i. 1.* Hereward, whose history this tale is drawn from. *1805 MAURICE Stephen Langton i. 21* One after another he set forth the hideous corruptions which were growing up. *1803 National Observer 24 Jan. 201/1* He invites the fault-finders to set forth their grievances.

(b) To represent in art. ? *Obs.*
1525 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* l viii. 8b, I haue
thought good . . . to sette forth vnto you, a woman as shee
goeth in thestreete. 1652 EVELYN *Sculptura* 33 But to pro-
ceed, Albert [Durer] being very young set forth our Lady,
some designs of Horace after the life, &c.

g. To adorn, decorate. Now *rare*.

1530 PALSGR. 713/1 This blacke velvet gowne setteth fort
this lady verie well. 1585 T. WASHINGTON fr. *Nicholas's*
House is written (The table is well covered with linnen

C

proudly set forth. 1229 HERRING & ROSS *Irish Cousin I.*
t. v. 62 Heavy mahogany tables, each duly set forth with
books and daguerrotypes.

† h. To further the progress or advancement of;
to promote, advance. *Obs.*

1528 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 267/2 To confesse... what he had done for the settinge forth of that secte. 1542 [implied in SETTER-FORTH]. SEE T. WILSON *Logic* I: The very

in SETTER-FORTH. 1551. 1. Wilson Logic LJ, The very
cause of thynges, is such a one that if it be practised in
very diede, and set forth with other naturall causes, the effect

† i. To praise, commend. *Obs.*
1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*. *Commendare*, to prayse: to sette

1595 COOPER. *Restaurat.*, *Comitatus*, to praise. to settle forth. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. III. v. 95* *tes.* Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomach? *I* say No now: thou

let it serve for us
1662 STILLINGFL.
by that which in its self is no matter of communication.

†j. To exhibit, display, show forth. *Obs.*
1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* l. B j b, Onles I wolde
set furth the brightnes of the soone yn the candell. *Wid*

11. Sij h, Wretches..whose pouerty she [Pride] might..
encrease by gorgeiously setting furthe her riches. 1593

NASHE *Christ's T.* 69 b, Thys woman disdaines..that any should sette forth the porte and maiestie, in gate and behauiour like vnto her. 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* 190

Fortunes are but the outsides of true worth, it is the mynde that sets his master forth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 310 To set forth Great things by small.

k. *intr.* To set out *on* a journey, *against* an enemy, *in* pursuit, etc.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4604 Hast you to saile ; Sette furthe
to be se. 1530 *Palsgr.* 713/x Whan sette you forthe on your
journey and God will. 1563 *Gratour Chre.* II. 204 They

journey, and God wyll. 1553 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 294, I they
set forth that were appoynted to breake the array of the
Archers. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. iv. 23, I with my hand set

forth against the Prince. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iii. 13
My willing loue, The rather by these arguments of feare Set
forth in your pursuite. 1675-6 *City Mercury* 10-17 Feb. 2/1

Exeter Coach... Sets forth every Monday morning from the
Sarazens head Inn. 1718 *ATTENBURY SERM.* (Acts xvi. 26)
(1724) l. 4 Just as if it [Christianity] were now in its Infant

1798 *Philos.* IV. 76 Your fair Columbian, .. the moon
beings at full sat forth alone. 1815 *Eden Harbinger* Again I.

being at full...sa forth alone. 1845 FORD *Wanderer*. Spain 1.
55 Before they set forth on their day's journey. 1890 W.
E. NORRIS *Misadventure* I. vi. 83 The two young people

145. **Set forward** († **forwards**).

a. To carry, send, or thrust forward. *To set one's (best) foot forward*: see FOOT *sb.* 29, 29 b.

c 1430 *Art of Embrying* (E.E.T.S.) 10 Seite forwards the figures of the nombre multiplying by 100 difference. a 1547 in *Eschrooke's Ever Men Life* (1561) 81 When his horse leyt was

...she was set forwards as[sic] this manner. 1555
EDEN Decades (Arb.) 70 Settlinge forwardes With their oresthe

(b) To pnt (a clock) on.

16.. MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law III. i.*, I would have you set
forward the Clock. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* vii.
1852) 115 (One of his companions set forward the house-clock.

1611 BIBLE Job xxx. 13 They set forward my calamitie.

684 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 24 Luxury likewise breaks
in apace upon you, to set forward your Poverty and Misery.
h. To assist (a person) in the way of progress;

b. To assist (a person) in the way of; to help on (a matter, plan, etc.); to advance, promote.

1530 PALSLEY 713/2, I set forward a person, or advance
him to promoyon. *Taduanee*. 1540 CRAWMER Let. in *Miss.*
16-10 (Baker Soc.) 101 To set forwards whatsoever was your

... Majesty's will. 1551 *Reg. Privy Council Sect. 1.* 193 For.,
... setting forward of the commonne effaris of the cuntre. a 1517
... walking after a potion taken... setteth

forward the working of physick taken, 1662 *Bk. Corn. Prayer*,
Pr. Ember Weeks, That... they may... set forward the salva-
 tion of... *1662 Suxatoy Edysione L. 17 note*, To

on of all men. 1793 SENECA COUNTY, N.Y. 1811
at the workmen forward. I have been obliged to continue
a board our store vessel, frequently a week. 1811 SENECA
1811 (1811) and some of the young men were

et. in *Carus Life* (1947) 303 Some of the young men... were endeavouring to set forward a Bible Society.

c. To put forward, promulgate; to advance (an opinion).

1560 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 47 We leave it...to be weighed by your honours wisdom, and set forwards by your authority. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* iii. xl. 252 To set forward...such doctrine as was agreeable to Moses his doctrine. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Sept. 64 The theory now set forward.

d. *intr.* To go forward, set out, start.
1530 *Palsgr.* 713/2 I set forward, as an army...dothe. *Ye me auance.* a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Rich. III. 12 The erle...adventured...to set forward hym selfe by lande. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1638) 670 With which fleet...[he] set forward against the Portuguese. 1632 *Litwov Trav.* ix. 411 I set forward through the vaille of Omhria. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* xvii. v. (1840) 248 Mrs. Miller set forwards to her son-in-law's lodgings. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* xiii. He...set forward at last in his own carriage. 1889 *'M. GRAY' Repr. Annesley* III. vi. i. 129 He...set forward again after supper.

148. Set in. a. See simple trans. senses and In *adv.*; to enter (a name); to insert, put in; to engraft, implant; to put in office or power, etc.

1388 *Wyclif Rom.* xi. 23 He, and thei schulen be set yn [Vulg. *inservatur*], if thei dwellen not in vnhileue. c1450 in *Aungie Syon* (1840) 361 To sette in the names of sustres and brethern professed in the register of the chapter. 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 169 They have discharged all the old wty [=magistrates] of Bruges the which was sett yn be the Kyng. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 13 The said James Smith took a Lease of his part of the Tenement, and set-in the said Ellin to have hit after his decesse. 1563-4 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 109 John Atkyns to blyo y organs when be set in y^e pypes vjd. 1587 *Goldinge De Moray.* i. (1592) 6 When a member that was out of ioynt is set in again. 1598 *GRENEVEY Tacitus*, *Ann.* xii. xi. (1622) 172 [They] set in Companies to robbe and spoile [immittre *latronum globos*]. 1662 *Pervus Diary* 5 Aug. At Greenwich set in Captain Cooke. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 17 Set in your Lee-braces. 1709 *Tatler* No. 37 ¶ 2 Beau Slibmer a Londoner, undertook to keep up with Trips, a whelp just set in. 1808 *Lady's Econ. Assist.* 1 The worked part of the frock body must be set in quite plain. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. ii. 364 To prevent any escape of the manure while turning (the plough) and setting in again. 1888 *Co-op. News* 16 June 619 If the clothes are placed in cold water out of the hoil the fabric will contract, and so set in the dirt. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Child.* xi. I want the ring to be quite plain and heavy, with three stones set in level with the gold. 1889 'M. GRAY' *Repr. Annesley* I. ii. 158 Having now finished setting in a row of young plants.

(b) *absol.* (See quot.)

1530 *Palsgr.* 714/1 I set in to the oven, as bakens do their breed...We shal nat set in tyll to morowethre of the clocke

(c) To put (a vessel) in towards the shore. Also *absol.*
1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Feb. 10/2 The ship was set in towards the land by a current. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. vii. i. 236 'Set in to shore,' cried Kerts, roughly.

(d) To draw or gather in.
1858 *Ladies' Cabinet* Jan. 54/1 The skirt...is set in at the waist, in large fluted or hollow plaits.

b. (a) To direct into the fight. *Obs.*
1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 610 Schir Eduardis company, Quhen that had thrillit thame hastily, Set stoutly in the hedis agane.

(b) To set in foot: to enter upon an undertaking.
1542 *UOALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 78 h. Whoso hath ones stepped forth, and sette in foote to take charge of a common weale. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 122 h. It belongeth...to the Emperour...to set in foote in counselles. 1562 *HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 169 He hath set in foote, thyngs hy wty to be sped.

(c) 'To put in a way to begin' (J.). *Obs.*
1607 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. 48, I think I had better decline the Task, than injure the Argument. However, if you please to assist, and set me in, I will endeavour to recollect my self for a short Conference.

† c. *intr.* To make one's way into the fight, among the enemy; hence, to offer fight, to intervene in behalf of a person or in support of a cause.
1450 *Mertin* xxix. 588 When thei saugh the hoste comynge thei merveiled for whens so moche peple myght come. Neuentheles thei sette in a-monge hem. 1630 *SANDERSON Serm. ad Magistr.* i. (1674) II. 258 A rich opportunity...to set in for Gods cause. 1656 *BAXTER Reformed Pastor* 73 It is our duty to set in for the assistance of these...to help them to a conquest of their corruptions. 1665 *SANDERSON Eight Cases Conc.* (1674) 85 Princes may see cause to set in for their own safety and interest. 1692 *RAY Disc.* ii. iv. (1693) 145 May not the Stoicks here set in and help us out at a dead lift?

d. To set to work, begin (upon something); esp. followed by *to*, for. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 495 Where the fire setteth in,

iii. (1782) 61 The latter end of the year, when the winter sets in. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) N 2 b. When the western monsoons set in. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* ix. Politics set in a short time after dessert. 1856 *HAWTHORNE Engl. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 167 The evening set in misty and obscure. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. (1862) 137 Though no fermentation had set in. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 32/1 Sooner or later a reaction must set in.

f. Of a current or wind: To flow or blow towards the shore.

1719 *DE FOR CRUSOE* i. (Globe) 193 The Current of the Flood set in close by the Shore. 1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 46 The westwinds setting in on this coast. 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* i. The current of a strong and furious tide...setting in betwixt the Orkney and Zetland Islands. 1831 *Mirror* XVII. 102/1 The tide sets in on this part of the coast with extraordinary velocity.

147. Set off. a. See simple trans. senses and *Off adv.*; (a) To take away, remove. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 145 Euery thing set off, That might so much as thinke you Enemies.

† (b) To alienate. *Obs.*
1632 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 1 John iii. 15 If any mans heart bee set upon the world, it is set off from God. 1651 *Soliloquies* vi. Do Thou set off my heart from all these earthly vanities.

† (c) To discharge, cancel. *Obs.*

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 27 Such [sums] as shall appear to be discharged or set off by such matter of Record. *Ibid.* 30 The Clerk of the Pipe is not to discharge or set off any part of the Sheriffs charge, but by Tallies to be leaved in his Majesties Receipt of Exchequer.

(d) To put (a person) off. *Sc.*
1768 *Ross Helenore* 75 But think na, man, that I'll be set off sae, For I'll hae satisfaction ere I gae.

(e) To stop the working of. *Sc.*

1728 *RANSAY Monk & Miller's Wife* 51 Gae warm ye, and crack with our dame, Till I set all the mill. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xxi. The Goodman has set off the mill, to come to wait on you himself.

(f) To set up in type separately. ? *nonce-use.*
1770 *LUCKENBEE Hist. Printing* 375 A very close line in the Copy, which we set off, to see how it comes into the measure made to m's.

(g) To let. *Sc.*
1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 516 He...set off five new farms, formerly waste land.

(h) To cause to go off or explode, let off.

1881 *I. of Wight Gloss.*, *Zet off*...to explode guopowder. 1884 *JAMESON'S Sc. Diet.* s. v. He set off the cannon. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 69 A spark...that might set off the explosives.

b. To start off, give (a person or thing) a start; to send off into a fit of laughter, etc.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Hum. Lient.* iii. vi. I seek a brave hand To set me off in death. 1828 *SIR H. STEUART Planter's Guide* (ed. 2) 478 It is extremely important for the success of Trees, to possess a certain degree of vigour in the outset, or to be what is technically called, 'well set off'. 1830 *FR. A. KEMBLE Acc. Girlhood* (1878) II. 163 The carriage...was set off at its utmost speed. 1863 *MRS. GASKELL Sylvia's Lovers* iii. To divert her attention from the subject which had set her off into hysterics. 1865 *LEVER Luttrell* xix. 132 One of those practised laughs, which, by setting others off, frequently cut short an unpleasant discussion. 1886 *TIP CAT* xxii. 301 Her questions set Dick off thinking. 1889 'M. GRAY' *Repr. Annesley* III. v. ii. 44 He...set Mr. Rickman off upon one of his interminable monologues.

c. To apportion or assign to a particular purpose; to portion off.

1687 *BURNET Contin. Reply to Varillas* 60 The appointments that were set off for her. 1828-32 *WEBSTER & V.* To set off a portion of an estate. 1842 *Penny Mag.* 8 Oct. 395/2 A portion of the stabling is set off as a 'sick-box' for the invalids.

d. To mark or measure off (a certain distance) on a surface; to lay off (the lines of a ship).

a 1647 in *Archaeologia* XII. 250 They found by due trial all lines [of the ship] to be truly set off. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xi. ¶ 1 The varied Measure must be set off from the base of the [Ship]...J. JAMES TR. *Le Blond's* the Side BD. 1774 M. asking the Length of XY from a Scale of equal Parts, set it off from X to Y. 1830 *HEDDERWICK Mar. Archit.* 201 The square measurements of the cant-timbers are set off on the body-plan of the schooner foreward and abaft. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* 335/1 This space is formed by setting off demi-gorges of 30 yards. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 June 400/1 If three hundred and sixty separate degrees he set-off from the centre of a perfect circle.

(b) To place along a surface at definite intervals.
1850 *INKENSLEY Ing. Styles Archit. France* 311 All these windows being set off on the outer face of the wall.

(c) To mark off, separate from the context.

1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 392 When adjuncts or circumstances are of importance...they may be set off by commas.

e. To set in relief, make prominent or conspicuous by contrast.

1595 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 239 My reformation glittering o're my fault, Shall show more goodly, Than that which hath no foyle to set it off. 1623 G. HERBERT *Temple, Poet* ii. God hath made starrs the foil To set off vertues; griefs to set off sinning. 1634 *MILTON Comus* Box She fables not, I feel that I do fear 1662 *EARL MONM.* (1674) 20 Picture-d they draw, by dark shadows. 1693 *LOCKE Educ.* § 93 (1699) 148 Riches of the Mind, but 1778 *SIR J. REYNOLDS* Diu he grey, or the green colours...he used only to support and set off these warm colours. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 121 His raiment

served to set his destitution off. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT Adam Bede* ix. The primrose is set off by its nest of green. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 23 Thick brown hair...fell down on her shoulders and set off the margins of her smooth pure cheeks.

absol. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. iii. 13 It is Place, which lessen's, and sets off.

(b) *intr.* To form a contrast (with).

1652 *Bk. Drawing.* sect. 34 What Colours set off best to gether. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* II. H 4. Blues set off with yellows, reds, whites, browns, and blacks. Greens set off well with purples and reds.

f. To show to advantage, enhance, embellish.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. vi. 170 He hath a kinde of Honor sets him off, More then a mortall seeming. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.* iv. (Arb.) 79 No quality sets a man off like this. 1705 *ADONIS Italy* 139 Claudian has set off his Description of the Eridanus, with all the Poetical Stories that have been made of it. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xlv. 142 Fairy Butter...This is a pretty Thing to set off a Table at Supper. 1749 *SMOLLETT Gil Blas* iii. v. (1782) I. 255, I adorned myself to the best of my power, the harber lending a helping hand, in order to set me off. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xix. Thou seest how well the French hose set off the leg and knee. 1849 *RUSKIN Seven Lamps* iv. § 42. 133 The sculpture is approved and set off by the colour. 1891 *Temple Bar* July 445 Dress helped to set off her many charms.

g. To give a flattering description of, commend, praise.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Hum. Lient.* iii. i. Set 'em off Lady I mean sell 'em. 1706 *POPE Lett. to Wycherley* 10 Apr. The great Dealers in Wit, like those in Trade, take least pains to set off their Goods. 1785 [R. GRAVES] *Eugenius* II. xviii. 118 Young Scrip, whom Mrs. Banks was going to set off as a young man of great expectations. 1828-32 *WEBSTER, To set off*...To give a pompous or flattering description of; to eulogize; to recommend; as to set off a character.

h. To take into account by way of compensation or equivalent; to put in the balance (against something); *spec.* in *Law*, to allow or recognize as a counter-claim. Also *absol.*

1735 *Act 8 Geo. II.* c. 24 § 5 The Debt intended to be set off, shall be pleaded in Bar, in which Plea shall be shewn how much is truly and justly due on either side. 1775 F. BULLER *Introd. Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 2) 179 A Debt by simple Contract might by the former Act have been set off against a Specialty Debt. 1809 *MAKIN Gil Blas* II. v. (Rtldg.) 56 We may set off their drugs against our specifics. 1818 J. CAMPBELL *Nisi Prius Cases* II. 586 The defendant had therefore a right to set off this loss against the premiums. 1819 *TAUNTON Rep. Cases Comm.* *Plas* VII. 481 The Defendants' guaranty does not so make the defendants parties to the contract, that they can set off. 1880 *MURHEAD Gaius* iv. 64 He is required to set off his customer's counter-claim. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Aug. 192/1 The produce is set off against the advance, the balance is fairly struck.

(b) To counterbalance, compensate.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. i. Thus the beauty of day, and that of summer, are set off by the horrors of night and winter. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* ix. The merry-men of the forest set off the building of a cottage with the burning of a castle. 1893 *Times* 8 May 7/6 The loss feared in one branch of trade would be set off by a gain in another branch.

(c) *intr.* To be a set-off against.

1824 *Examiner* 152/2 Prices neither have risen, nor is there the least prospect of their rising, to a rate that will set off against the taxes...that burden the land.

1. *intr.* To start on a journey or course; *transf.* to start (doing something).

1774 *Trinket* 91, I sat off in immediate pursuit of them. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* xi. Then mounted...and...a round gallop. 1823 *SOU Messengers* set off to Soli. 1823 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* iii. ter. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' to go home alone.

(b) To take off for a leap. *rare.*

1760-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 95 A mark from whence the rivals were to set off on their leap.

† j. To have a certain appearance. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poet. Epil.* 20, I, now, but thinke, how poore their sight sets off, Who...Haue nothing left, but the vnsau'ry smoke Of their blacke vomit, to vpbraid themselves.

k. *Printing.* To soil the next leaf or sheet: said of the ink or of the printed page.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xi. ¶ 23 Trans-Oyl...hinders the Inck from drying; so that when the Work comes to the Binders, it Sets off. 1777 in *N. & Q.* Ser. ix. V. (1900) 189/1 [The binder] is particularly desired to heat the work before he places the cuts, in order to prevent the letterpress from setting off on the engravings. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 27 Some printers' works 'set off', as they term it, when the ink of one page leaves its impression upon the opposite page. 1883 R. HALOANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 343/2 An undue proportion of lampblack in the ink will cause it to smear, and to 'set-off' during book-binding operations.

l. In the pianoforte, (of the boppers) to make the proper set-off.

1891 *THE SUNDAY EVENING POST* 10 Sept. 1891, p. 1.

148. Set on. a. *lit.* To place on or upon something; see simple senses and *On adv.*; with special implication, e. g. to set (a vessel) on the fire; to put on (an article of clothing); to haog (a door).

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark v. 23 Sete on honda ofer hie-c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 He ne mihte finden on al his licaue hwar he his finger on sette hute uppen wunden. c 1205 *LAV.* 311 Brutus sette on his flo. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xxxi. Downe they take that birde bryzte, Sette hur one, behinde the knyghte. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Ek. Nurture* 927 in *Bates*

Sir
STE
sets
Ru
ants
CLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxv. They are all set in to feasting yet. 1835 *MOORE Mem.* (1836) VII. 82, [I] set in hard at work at the remainder of my volume. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* ix. I go upon the hurricane-deck, and set in for two hours of hard walking up and down. 1893 *Field* 11 Feb. 191/2 It set in to freeze.

e. To begin, become prevalent: chiefly of the weather entering upon a particular state.

a 2700 *EVELYN Diary* 8 Feb. 1684. The weather was set in to an absolute thaw and raine. 1765 *FOOTE Commissary*

Land descended. 1842 Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45 Sched. 4 Set out the Title of the Book. 1899 M. PATRISON Millon 101 This moving situation Gauden, no mean stylist, set out to the best academical language of the period. 1866 *Athenium* 14 Mar. 339/1 A list of authorities set out in the appendix.

† (b) To furnish a translation of. Obs.
1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. To Rdr.*, I do not doubt, but many... will wonder that... I have taken upon me to set out that in our vulgar tongue. 1668 LASSLES *Voy. Italy* (1690) II. 232 It was he that set out the life of Sir Thomas More in English. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Sept. 1409, Dr. Crighton... a learned Grecian who set out the Council of Florence.

t. To delimit, define, mark out.

1653 MANLOWE *Lead-mines* 48 The finder... May have two meers met, and set out by stake. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xi. *Parmenides* (1687) 747 He... first set out and limited the habitable parts of the Earth. 1660 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. 4. § 13 A false Supposition, that these two Names, Man and Beast, stand for distinct Species so set out by real Essences, that there can come no other Species between them. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s. v. Every Man has his Share of Provisions and Business set out. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. New Forest* xiv. If he is to work... it must not be by having work set out for him. 1870 HUGHES *Affred the Gri.* xv. Theshires and their sub-divisions... were carefully set out.

(b) To portion out (land) into lots.

1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar. 1675, When the rebels were dividing their conquests in Ireland, he was employ'd by them to measure and set out the land. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 17 The commissioners should set out, allot, and assign unto the lady of the manor, twenty statute acres of the common and waste grounds. 1893 *Field* 1 Apr. 486/1 My predecessor had set out a large field in allotments.

(c) To plan, lay out (a town, road, garden, etc.); to lay out (ground) with plants.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 3 The present Town having been contrived and set out all at once. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 298 To set out a Cart road according to Statute. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Jan. 1653, I began to set out the oval garden at Sayes Court. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 138 A Gardener who has a Parterre or a Grove to set out. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. 11. 335 A ditch is to be set out 4 feet wide. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. 11. 426 He... himself sets out his drains and his water-meads. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* May 485 Every year sees another acre or two set out with narcissus bulbs.

(d) To mark out, lay out in a pattern or design.
1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 323/1 Professor Phillips described an Odontograph, or instrument for setting out the teeth of wheels. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 234 The lines of a floating battery in setting out the lines of a fleet frigate. 1891 DENNING *Art Cabinet-Making* 213 The sketch from which the working drawing is set out. 1892 ELEANOR ROWE *Chip Carving* 45 To set out the borders on Figs. 35 and 36.

u. (a) To arrange (a table, a room, etc.) for a meal or other purpose; to spread (a table, etc.) with ornaments, etc.; to dress (a window). (b) To put out or arrange (things necessary for a meal, game, etc.), esp. on a table; to lay (a meal).

1809 MAKIN *Gil Blas* t. v. (Ridg.) 10 The next step was to regale after their labours. A large table was set out in the hall. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 764/2 The room was set out for dinner. 1856 *Lettre House* V. 604/1 Is it beneath his dignity to take down the shutters and 'set out' the window of his establishment? 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* x. Seth... began to... clear the small round deal table that he might set out his mother's tea upon it. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly*

(c) To arrange (objects) at proper intervals or with a due amount of display; *spec.* to plant out; to leave (plants) at a distance apart, by thinning (cf. SINGLE v. 7).

1812 *New Est. Gard.* 7 setting them out in beds. 1869 The planters differ.

... some choosing to set them out... in rows of equal distances. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 215 The plants are set out with the hoe, the distance varying from 14 to 18 inches. 1850 TYNOLL *Glac.* II. x. 285 This line [of stakes] was set out and numbered from the Trelaport side of the valley. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of Star* II. v. 70 A commander-in-chief who cannot set out troops. 1887 *ILL.* xii. 218 The tents... are set out in the order of a city. 1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Aug. 429/2 The examples are nowhere 'set out', but buried in the body of the page.

***** † v. To put (people) at variance. Obs.
1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 51 If he be chosen Arbitrator betwixt two at difference... hee sets them out further then euer they were before. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (1886) 156 To breed differences with and set him out with the Queene his mother.

***** intr. v. To begin or start on a journey; to start on one's way.

Set out is felt as more appropriate than *set off* in this sense when the journey is undertaken with some deliberation or is of an important or arduous character.

1583 STROKER *Civ. Warres Love* C. iv. 24 b. They frankly and freely sette out of the Towne. 1667 Milnes *P. L.* vii. 121 Me thou thinkest not slow. Who since the Morning bout set out from Heav'n... and ere mid-day arriv'd in Eden. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 June 1650, The next morning by 4 we sat out for Canterbury. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 215, I write this after all are gone to bed; and the fellow is to set out with it by day-break. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. xi. 366 The Baronet... set out on his return to the North. 1886 MISS SERGEANT *No Saint* ix. He set out resolutely to walk across country. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 164 We set out together for the base of the Butte... I on muleback, he walking.

(b) const. *intr.* To begin one's career or start off with the object of doing something; to lay oneself out (to do).

1888 DRYCE *Amer. Comm.* lxxxix. III. 211 It... accom-

plished much of what it set out to do. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 313/2 Did he... deliberately set to as a tyrant? 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 126/1 The... stories... don't set out to prove anything.

(c) *clift.*

1744 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Montagu* 12 June; A new vice-legate... young, rich, and handsome, and sets out in a greater figure than ever has been known here. 1798 *Geraldine* I. 191 Nor would I set out as a Reformer.

x. To start on a certain course; to begin or start off (*with* or *by doing something*).

1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 93 (1699) 151 A young Gentleman, who gets this one Qualification from his Governour, sets out with great Advantage. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (Isa. ix. 22) (1726) I. 100 But Christianly, when it set out, took noose of these methods of recommending it self. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 89 The two general ideas we sat out with at the beginning of this chapter. 1770 LUCKHOBE *Hist. Printing* 247 Every Printer ought to consult with himself about the scope and nature of the business which he sets out for. 1829 LAMM *Let. to Gillman* 30 Nov. Life opened upon him with comparative brilliancy. He set out as a rider or traveller for a wholesale house. 1853 J. NAPER *Man. Dying* 261 If we start with a protosalt of iron... and if we set out with a persalt. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 22 He set out by admiring his niece's fatarms.

y. To project.

1892 *Black & White* 11 June 758/1, I have observed... that several of the new skirts... show a tendency towards setting out round the feet. 1892 *Pictorial World* 25 June 95/1 It is only cut and stiffly lined to set out round the feet.

† z. = *set out* (trans. and intr.); see *SIT* v. 37 a, b.

1714 MRS. MAXLEY *Ado. Rivella* 40, I... saw the Person for whom she was accus'd, set the Play out. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 82 Not but I'd rather set out; for it's quite unfair to sing a foolish thing that nobody likes, when I could do better.

150. Set over. † a. To convey to the other side of a piece of water. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (cf. *put over*, *PUT* v. 49 d). Obs.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 299/8 There light hai full lyfely, lept into bote, And were set over soundly into the same yle. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Educ.* IV (1809) 292 He was a frayed to set over or to geue battayl, knowynge not to what parte his souldiers would encline. 1567 HARMAN *Carvat* xi. (1869) 54 By that tyme the hoye was sette over, his Mai'ter... hadde taken a Dote and followed hym. 1627 HAWWARD *Educ.* IV (1630) 61 Finding the river to be fordeable... he there set over his horse.

† b. To give up, surrender to. Obs.

1575-85 *ABR. SANOV'S Serm.* vii. 109 The vineyard of the Lorde is set over to the spoile. 1641 BR. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 460 Sorry Ascete they were... who could not find in their hearts to set over to Gods service any more then two times or hours in the day.

c. To make over, transfer.

1594 WEST *and Pt. Symbol.* *Chancery* § 141 The said sherie... did... bargain, sell, assigne, & set over the said lease... unto one G. H. 1613 R. WYTT *Arithm. Quest.* 148 This Merchant having occasion to employ money at 3. moneths end after he delivier the said 300*l.* is desirous to sell or set over the said debt. 1838 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 10 A covenant from the lessee, that he would not 'assign, transfer, or set over, the said indenture of demise'. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Engl. Lawyer* (ed. 5) 660 The said A. B. hath... assigned, transferred, and set over... unto the said N. O... all that message.

† d. To brush aside, dismiss. Obs.

1701 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 80 Objections... which they could by no means set over.

† e. *intr.* Of a vessel: To run over. Obs.

1608 BR. ANDREWES *Serm. Holy Ghost* ii. (1642) 609 Filled: not to hold, but to set over.

f. *pass.* and *intr.* Salt-manuf. Of the pan: To collect a crust in the process of evaporation.

1808 H. HOLLAND *Agric. Cheshire* 59 When a crust of this kind forms [on the surface of the brine] the salt boilers say that 'the pan is set-over'. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 744 The introduction of a very few grains being amply sufficient to clear the largest pan, and to prevent any recurrence of the 'setting over'.

151. Set through. † To carry through, bring to a conclusion. Obs.

1600 J. PONY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 53 A kinde of tribunall... wherein all contentions... are presently decided and set through [orig. *deciditur ac sedatur*].

152. Set to. † a. *trans.* To add. Obs.

1200 ORMIN *Ded.* 339, & tale wile ic settenn to, To don 3uw tunnderstannenn Hu fele [etc.]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 1. H ij, Seynge the place... is proued to be but bastarde, and set to by some other to Discorides.

† b. To affix (one's seal or signature). Obs.

Often written *setto* or *set lo*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 6389 He... wrot he nam, and setto to sele [c. 1375 *Fairf.* sette on sell]. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 29 In the wytnesse of the wyche thyng, I have set to my sele. 1450 *Goldstow Reg.* 44 He made byt stronge by settinge to of hys sele. 1464 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 192 In wytnesse

(1522) 102 In witness whereof to this... I have... set to my seal. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 38 Men must set to their hands to being the born thralls of a proprietor of human cattle.

† c. To set (a broken limb). Obs.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 133 Can Honour set too a legge?

† d. To set to one's hands: to get to work. Obs.
1612 *Second Maiden's Trage*. 1787 Remove the stone that I maie see my mistres, setto yo' handes yo' villains, and that nymble.

e. Cock-fighting. To pnt (cocks) beak to beak. (cf. SETTER to 1.)

c 1800 in *Hoyle's Games Impr.* (1814) 443 No persons to set-to, but those who are appointed by the masters of the match.

f. *intr.* To make a beginning; to get to work; *esp.* to begin seriously or energetically.

c 1415 *Eng. Cong. Ireland* 130 He sette to, & asked of the out-comen men that ynto the lond were comen, how he shold be of ham. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1664) 183, I beseech you set to, to goe through scripture. c 1830 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Houlston Tracts* III. 9 The lass was at the washing tub till it was quite late in the day, without getting anything forward, so that my wife was obliged to set to. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. New Forest* viii, Edward then set to with a good appetite. 1888 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* I. 222 He again set-to oo his own account, munching and crunching. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. v. 100 The engineer set to to repair the rudder.

(b) *Pugilism.* To begin fighting (*with*).

1743 *Broughton's Rules* iii. in *Egao Boxiana* (1830) I. 52 Every body is to quit the stage as soon as the champions

a. 1792 *Ann. Reg.* 17 These at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

II. 257/1 They [sc. poachers] take a delight in setting-to with the gamekeepers. 1803 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* vi. Du Loo and his pet of the Fancy retired to the far end of the room, and there set-to, delivering from the left shoulder.

(c) *Racing.* To make the final effort to get in front. (cf. SET-TO 3.)

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 204 Buckle's great forte was to wait and then set-to oo an idle horse.

† g. *pass.* or *intr.* Of food: To 'catch' on the bottom or side of a vessel in cooking. Obs.

1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 72 Theo he tels you that his Sieges were blacker then broth, that's set to.

153. Set together. † a. To put (things) together; to set (a bone); to construct (a framework). Obs.

c 1205 LAV. 51 Fejeren he nom mid finger & fiede on boc-felle & ha sohere word sette to-gader. 1530 PALSGR. 715/2 And you will set your horses nere together, you have romme ynough in this stabell for two mo. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1585) 6 Though a man can finde out good matter and good words, though hee can handsonely set them together. 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 58 Doth oot he remember that the broken bone once set together, is stronger than ever it was? 1598 CHAPMAN 7 *Bks. Iliads* To Rdr., I... are not set together

h. *Turks* (1638) 670 ramed, and ready

1711, i. 1. 46 Who set the Body, and the Limbes Of this great Sport together?

† (b) To set together by the ears: to see EAR sb. 1 i e. 1663 [see EAR sb. 1 c]. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* lviii. 65 So Mean a Rascal, as to set other People together by the Ears, without Fighting your self.

† (c) To set horses together, to agree. Obs.

1685 in *Verney Family Mem.* (1899) IV. 344, I wonder how Sir Rich. who is boyling water & the Mayor doe, to set their horses together.

† b. To couple together in comparison. Obs.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 117 The Oxe, and Israel! are set together, in the quantitie of ignorance.

c. *Cheese-manuf.* To prepare (the milk) for the process of coagulation by adding the rennet.

1837 *Brit. Husb.* II. 426 (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) The firmness of the curd, if the milk be set hot together, will be much great.

1845 'cold'

† c. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 215 The word is *kapha*, which properly signifieth the running or setting together of cheese.

154. Set up. † a. To place in a high or lofty position; to raise to an elevated situation.

the knyghtes lady, and sette her vp hehynde bis squyer.

1565 COOPER *Theataurus* s. v. *Pono*. He sette vp a marke on the toppie of an elme for archers to shoote at. 1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Camphion* (1908) 57 M. Forde being set up in the carte. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. Ded. 406 You have brought me forth into the open field, and set me up to be gazed on. 1861 C. BEARO *Port Royal* I. 308 They... set up an inscription in the same church. 1879 M. J. GULST *Let. Hist. Eng.* xxxvi. 364 [Sbe] caused his head to be set up on the gates of York.

† (b) To drive up. Obs.

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 305 To ij childer that chasit dukis in the dubbis, and set thaim vp to the halkis, iij.

† b. To hoist (sail, a flag). Obs. (cf. ON, *setja upp segl*).

1300 *Cursor M.* 24829 Pair sail hai sett up o pair scipp. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 135 Vp hai sett sail & mast. 1538 STANLEY *England* I. 1. 22 Them wyche... wythout wynd wyl set vp the sayle. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. 1. 31 b, [They] set vp a redde flagge. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 237 The wind coming fair, he set up his Sails. 1790 *Lond. Comp.* 144 Any waterman who sets up a sail between Lambeth and London Bridge, forfeits for each offence 5*l.*

c. To raise (a cry); to utter (vocal sound).

† To set up one's throat: see THROAT sb. 3 b.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3717 Dis folc do sette up grot and gred. 1540 PALSGR. *Acclatus* iv. ii. S iij b, Let vs bezygne and set vppe a pretty song or balade. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. 11. 657 The whole Rout Set up their throats with clamorous shout. 1681 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 285 With one voice they set up a cry that reached up to the Heavens. 1720

They set up a huzza. I. 28 Setting up my IALKIN *Gil Blas* x. x. (Ridd.) 365 The good old man set up a roar of laughter. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi. Dame Crane set up her throat, and began a horrible exclamation against Jack Hostler. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T.* (1883) 238 Setting up her childish voice, she called him back. 1887 MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* II. vii. 78 Baby..set up a yell.

†d. To open. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 129 When Constantyn was i-ristened he made prisouns i-opened...and chirche dore i-sette up (*aperiri*).

†e. To put up for sale or auction. *Obs.*

1395 *Flowerman's Tale* iii. 1193 They that..sette hem up to any sale. 1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4343/7 On the 4th of July...will be exposed to Sale...to BAZOS...Spanish Wood...set up at 20d. per lb. 1812 CAPY *Dante*, *Purg.* xiv. 64 Their flesh, yet living, sets he up for sale. 1819 HAZLITT *Poli. Ess.* 200 Let them set them up at auction, and see what they will fetch.

†f. To post up (a paper or notice); to give notice of, advertise.

1540 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 And in the night

upon postes, in suche partes of this Cytte as to him shall seeme good. 1607 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 145 Good Cinna, take this Paper...set this vp with Waxe Upon old Brutus Statue. 1616 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) i. 122 And soe we sett up a bill in writing, that I would geve a har of place to him which brought the keyes. 1708 *Constit. Watermen's Co.* liii. A Summons, to be set up at the most noted Flying-places between Gravesend and Wind-or. 1727 *lover Dict.* Royal II, To set up a Play on the Post. 1779 STILES *Diary* i. June (1801) ii. 343, I attended event prayers in the Chapel and set up College Orders. 1876 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Ind. Archit.* i. vi. 139 It appears unlikely that Asoka would have been allowed to set up two copies of his edicts in the dominions of such powerful kings as Aśoka and his father seem to have been.

†g. To throw into relief, make brilliant, heighten the lustre of. *Obs.*

1883 *Kyn Househ. Phil. Wks.* (1910) 275 The Pewter so set vpe, the Brasse and yron works so bright (etc.). 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 49 Painters to set up their colours, and to give them more beautiful light and lustre. 1615 S. WARD *Coal from Altar* 24, I have heard our Marchants complain, that the set vp blewes have made strangers loath the rich oaded blewes.

†h. †(a) To tighten (strings) so as to raise their pitch. *Obs.*

1642 M. NEWCOMEN *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* 5 Nov. (1643) 20 To proceed as Musicians do in tuning their Instruments: We straine their strings with a gentle hand, and set them up by little and little.

†(b) *Naut.* To take in the 'slack' of (shrouds, stays), make taut.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. viii. 80 One mizen-shroud broke, which we knotted, and set up immediately. 1750 BLANCHE *Narr. Expedit.* i. v. *Salvages*, Salvages, are used when a Shroud or Back Stay wants setting up. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xvi. Setting up the weather breast-back stays. 1875 BEARDON *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 282 'The hawsers is to be set up by means of the double block tackle purchase.

†i. (a) To stake; only in pbr. *set up one's rest* (see *REST* sb. 2 b).

†(b) To score (so much) at cards. *Obs.*

1680 *Corrort Compl. Gamster* (ed. 2) 76 Crbbridge...And when they have play'd out their three Cards and set up with Counters their Games in their hands. 1712 *He* that hath three Honours in his own hand, his partner not having the fourth sets up Eight by Cards, that is two tricks.

†j. To place in an exalted, eminent, or superior position; to raise to power or authority; sometimes *spec.* to put on the throne. *Also absol.*

1375 *St. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Yacobus Minor*) 612 Pane Iosaphus be met gert dycht, & set vpe tytus...to be bowide as bare oure-mane. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 41 Foure false popes that Frederik be emperour had i-sette up. 1585 SIOVEY *Avicadia* i. (Sommer) 21 All the things she did to ouerthrow him did set him vp vpon the height of honor. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 41 He maketh Kings to

and his royal issue of this crown, and to have set up the Lady Anabella Stuart. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Pref. God hath set you up the Oracles of War. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. iv. Where's the worth that sets this people up Above your own Numidia's tawny sons! 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxi. Shall be keen for a. that can set up King James, and ding down King George. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lett. Hist. Eng.* xviii. 477 Judges...were almost tools of the king, who could set them up and put them down at his pleasure.

†(b) To appoint (an officer or functionary).

1642 VICARS *God in Mount* 45 Lecturers, chosen and set up with the peoples consent. 1678 BURTON *Hud.* iii. 267 Some were for setting up a King. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lett. Hist. Eng.* xxxi. 308 Two rival popes were set up.

†(c) To appoint to or nominate for a position.

1689 T. R. *View Gov. Eur.* 40 A Mountebank was set up for Lord Chancellor. a 1700 *Evening Diary* 8 Apr. 1635 For this Parliament, very few came, and slight persons, were set up. a 1715 *Buxton Own Time* (1721) i. 480 When a person was set up to be Sheriff that would not serve. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* i. xvi. 99 Supposing that he would set up his nephew when at age...as a representative for the county.

†k. To make (a person) elated, proud, or vain; *esp. in pass.* to be elated, gratified; to be proud, or 'stuck-up'

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 205 Nowe she wyll langhe; forth-with she wyll frowne; & Sodenly set vp and sodenly pluckyd downe. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. iii. 67 Come hither, cockatrice: here's one, will set thee vp, my sweet punke: set thee vp. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) II. 163 He's not so set up with it. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xiv. Sister thought such a message would set you up too much. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 392 We were very much set up at making his acquaintance. 1893 KIRKING *Many Inwent.* *Bathala Herod's foot* 297 She's that set up you wouldn't know her.

†l. † To speak highly of, extol, praise (*obs.*); to put forward as a model, 'put on a pedestal'.

1535 COVERDALE *Song's Childr.* 63 O ye spietes and soules of the righteous, speake good of y^e Lorde: prayse him, and set him vp for euer.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. viii. 71 This exterior did not prevent her from being set up as the cleverest woman in all Madrid. 1891 H. S. MERRIMAN *Prisoners & Captives* x. I do not set him up as a hero.

†(b) *dial.* (*esp. Sc.*) in ironical or contemptuous use.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii. Set him up for confectioner! 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. She rides in a coach—set her up, indeed! 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xi. Which makes me the keener for your company, Mr. David Balfour of the Shaws, and set ye up!

†m. To place in an erect position; to set or stand upright; to erect (an image, statue); to raise (a standard).

1205 LAY. 7244 Pa lette he sette up bene drake here-makern unimake. a 1255 *Leg. Kath.* 1468 Me schal...setten bit (an ymaginacion) he up. a 1300 *Berke* 1746 A Chess (=chessboard) here was I-brought forth. The meyne were I-set vp. 1530 PALSER. 716/8 Set up this ladder against the wall. a 1533 BERNERS *Huon* liii. 215 She fell downe in a transe...Than Huon...set her vp, and comfortyd her. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. 1. 2 We must not make a scar-crow of the Law, Setting it vp to feare the Birds of prey. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 435 It hath bene knowne, that a Fruit-Tree hath bene blowne vp (almost) by the Roots, and set vp againe, and the next year bare exceedingly. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 14 June 1685, Certaine intelligence of the Duke of

A beautiful monument was set up.

†(b) ? To trim or curl up. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* ii. iii. Let me set my beard up. — *Hum. Liab.* iv. i. She hates curl'd heads too, And setting up of beards she swears is Idolatry.

†(c) To 'erect' (lines) in a plan.

1731 W. HALPENNY *Perspective* 24 To draw the Steps,

†(d) To set (a top) spinning. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 161 He turn'd me about with his finger and his thumb, as one would set vp a Top. 1649 LOVELOCE *Lucastra* 8 Then, as a Top, he sets it up, And pitifully whips it! 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* iii. i. He's an old wooden Top, set up by Father Time three hundred Years ago.

†(e) To set up one's bristles; to be irate. To set up one's comb or hair; to be proud. To set one's back up, etc.: see *BACK* sb. 1 24 f.

1528 TYNOLLE *Obed. Chr. Man.* 47 h. Then fume we and rage and set vp the bristels. a 1536 *see* *CONN* sb. 51. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Dromme of Domesday* Wks. 1910 II. 251 Men thus advanced...hould up their heads, set up their heare, shew their pryde. 1845 *see* *BACK* sb. 1 24 f. 1885 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* i. ix. I hear you've been to see my mother and you've set her back up.

†(f) U.S. To put (drink, etc.) before customers for their consumption; hence, to 'treat' to (drinks, cigars).

1834 *Lincoln* (Nebraska) *Trnl. Ang.* A counter where the beer could be set up. 1838 *Libon* (Dakota) *Star* 9 Nov. 276 Well, we must make him set up the cigars on that happy event.

†n. To erect and make ready for use; to pitch (a tent); † to erect (a building). *Cf. 60.*

1205 LAY. 8716 Pa bet work was up i-set. a 1300 *Chrivor* M. 10378 Sir Iochaim was fain and blith, And vp he sett an auter suith. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2265 He powere him grauntis To sett his cite vp agayn. 1471-3 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc.* Q. *Elliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 The seid hous shuld have be..fully sett up, garnysheed, and doon by the fest of the nativite of our lady Seint Maary. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 241 He made hys tentys to be sette vp there. 1523-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 323 Paid..for setting up a pewe in Seint Anny's chapel iii d. 1555 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xii. 49 Constantinople being reedified and new sette vp. 1603 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 132 When they were setting up the chimple pythes and the baltment. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 247 He voutsafes Among them to set up his Tabernacle. 1719 *De For. Cruise* i. (Globe) 212, I made a..fram'd Door-case, and a Door...and..set it up in the Passage. 1880 LADY F. DIXIE *Aeruss Patagonia* 206 Several vain attempts were made to set up the tents, but the wind was too strong.

†(b) To build (a ship). *Obs.*

1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 11 Setting up more newe pinnaces. 1719 *De For. Cruise* ii. (Globe) 481, I oblig'd him to set up the Stoop which I had brought (in frame).

†o. To set (a trap), lay (a snare). *Now dial.* 1579 GOSSE *Sch. Abuse* (A1b) 72 Cupide sets vppa Springe for Woodcocks. 1687 *Alleg. Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s. v. *Alleg.*

To set up a Mouse-trap. 1837 *Kentish Gloss.* s. v. *Set up* A man 'sets up a trap for vermin'.

†p. To put together the parts of (a machine) and erect it in position.

(Merges in the sense of 'establish, set on foot', see aa.) 1683 *Repr. Advantages Maanf.* *Woolen-cloth* 18 We have 25 Loomes constantly employed, and have ordered the setting up to more. 1751 LABELLE *Westm. Bridge* 84 Three

†q. Press-man himself. 1892 *Pope's Telegraph* i. 13 In setting up the battery pure water may be used in the porous cell. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lett. Hist. Eng.* xxviii. 284 Flemish weavers set up their looms and taught the English to weave cloth.

†(b) To start (a piece of work) on a loom, etc.

1857 MISS CUMMINGS *Abel Vaughan* xxxiii. Drawing a

of work in his loom.

†r. *Typegr.* To put (types) into the composing-stick; to arrange (types) in words or blocks of words; to put (a book, etc.) into type; occas. said of the type (quot. 1770). *Also absol.*

1682-9 J. LEIGH *Lett. to S. Clarke* (MS. Rawl. D. 393 fol. 141), I Request y^e glue balle Crown a man to each Compositor when hee begins to sett it vp. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xix. ¶ 6 When the Boy Sets up Letters... [he] takes the Composing-stick...in his left-Hand. 1770

time.

†s. To place (the dead body of an animal stuffed or otherwise treated for preservation) in an erect or lifelike position.

1781 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 64½ These Bats were kept for some time, before they were set up. 1861 *Temple Bar* 111. 500 A nearly perfect skeleton has been obtained and is being set up. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 2 Where they stuffed birds or set up exotic butterflies in little cabinets. 1894 *Field* 30 Jan. 133½, I am sending the skin...to be set up. 1896 *B.* To be well (straight) set up; to have a stalwart, well-knit frame.

1825 LO. COCKEURN *Mem.* (1826) 159 Charles Hope was tall and well set up. 1861 *Temple Bar* 111. 53 Leopard is not straight set up, after the standard so cherished by soldier mariners. 1904 Sir P. BURNES-JONES *Dollars & Deniers*. 52 In New York...the women...are so well 'set up', so excellently 'turned out'.

†t. To make erect and soldierly by drill.

1865 MESSINGH *Rhoda Flawing* i. N. matter of callisthenes could have set them up better. 1893 *Chron. Trnl.* 10 June 364½ When I joined the [Police] Force I was a big awkward-looking, country Johnny...Drill soon set me up.

†(b) (See quot.)

1842 R. OASLER *Fleet Papers* II. 131 The assault consisted in 'setting her up', that is, making her hold a brush above her head for an hour and forty minutes; and when her arms began to be tired, and dropped a little, he put them up again.

†u. *Agric.* To earth up (root-crops).

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 50 The turnips thrive better when not set up.

†v. To fix (a price or standard); also, to put up the price of. *Obs.*

1539 *Profer Dynode* in *Roy Rede* etc. etc. (A1b) 138 Oure feesmes set up dayly more and more. 1712 *Trid.* 329 Yet no hygger price was ther vp set Than good conscience did require. 1592 NASHIE *P. Penitence* Wks. 1910 I. 197 In setting up a side of Bread.

†w. To compose (verses). *Obs.*

1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram.* Sch. (1822) 72 Those which are able shall upon that daye sett up verses.

†x. *Cards.* To make up (a side). *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iii. vi. Cen...Mavis and shee will set vp a side. *Tral.* And mistris Mavis, shee will sustaine her part.

***y. To put into operation; to bring into use or vogue; to establish a course or series of. *Now rare.*

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2135 And settes vp a sawte to be towne sydes. 1570 *see* *PLEA* sb. 1 v. 1612 CHAPMAN *R. Bussy d'Ambois* v. iv. p. 1. I have had lotteries set up for my death. 1624 *Jas. I. Lett. to Earl Southampton* 9 July (title p.). The present setting up of Silke works, in Virginia. 1685 DRYDEN *Pref. to Alb. & Alb. Esc.* 1900 I. 279 When operas were first set up in France. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 July 1661, The lottery which his Majesty had permitted Sir Arthur Slingsby to set up for one day in the Banqueting House at White-hall. 1700 *Ibid.* 24 Mar. Some Lectures were set up. 1722 *De For. Plague* (1754) 35 All the Plays and Interludes, which..had been set up. 1817 *Le Hurst* *Men, Women, & Bks.* II. iii. 44 The numerous smaller periodical works which were set up by Steele. 1849 N. A. P. Ser. v. L. 39 A new post-catch had been set up which performed the journey to Bath in a single day.

†(b) To cause (a certain condition, *esp.* of disease) to arise. *Often pass.*

1851 *Trnl. R. Agric.* Sec. XII. ii. 523 Inflammation is set up in the soft tissue. 1853 *Ibid.* XIV. l. 199 Fermentation was more readily set up. 1839 MRS. CUMMINS *Carr. Mary. Malificent* II. xxi. 322 Want of proper nourishment...had caused the accident to set up a disease. 1891 *Corn. Mag.* Dec. 601 This sets up fructification.

†z. To establish (a state of things, a custom, a society, etc.).

2 and

1535

to set

vp his power by the water Euphrates. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 His office is to binder religion... to set vp Idolatrie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV, i. iii. 50 To plucke in Kingdome downe, And set another vp. 1640 *Articles agst. Laud* 3 He went about to subvert Religion, and to set up Papias and superstition. 1770 CELIA FENNES *Diary* (1888) 200 They have their Coales and 3 shillings p^r weeke allowed to Each to maintain them... its set up and allowed to by Mr Colson a merch^t in London. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 52 The legisla^rure, which was originally set up by the general consent of the society. 1830 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1899) 134 In consequence of two rival 'Burial Societies' being set up in the place. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. iii. 225 Though he had not taken part in setting up the new government. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 371/1 He succeeded in setting up Episcopacy... in Scotland. 1890 *Tout Hist. Eng. from 1890*, 151 The house of Savoy now set up a united Italy.

aa. To set on foot, establish (a business, profession); to begin (housekeeping, life).

To set up shops; see Suor sb.

1525 *Coventry Lett Bk.* 691 Every persone that haith beene full prentise... doithe sett vp his occupation or Craft within the same [city]. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat Epist.* (1869) 21 To set vp houses and kepe hospitalitie. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xvi. 130b, They have also there set vp printing, not before seen in those countries. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 Buying pewter, brasse, and such like implements as if to set up house keeping. 1663 MANVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 91 The Earl of Carlisle is going upon an extraordinary embassage to Muscovy, in order to setting up the English trade again there. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 17, I have often wished, that certain... instructors... would set up Schools. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* II. 42 He returned to London and set up the small-coal train of 1 Br.

will be that you have set up house and got married. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 209 As new cells budded from the parent they moved away and set up life for themselves.

(b) To begin the use or practice of; to adopt as part of one's establishment, etc.

1881 *Reynolds Dict. Read.* 1881 IV. 36 She set up a No. 76 F.8. (1) have set up. 1881 *Smollett Gil Blas* viii. ix. (1702) I. i. 100, I... bought the coach of a notary, who had... to get rid of... up a carriage... conceived the idea of setting up a drum 1860 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 63 You will have heard of my setting up a second servant, 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* July 45 Improved... by the short beard he had set up.

bb. To provide (a person) with means; to place in a position of prosperity or in the way of retrieving one's fortune; to set 'on one's legs' again.

1530 PALSGR. 716/1, I shall then be set up agayne. 1584 LOCH *Alarm* to Thou maist haue money in thy purse, and other necessities to set thee vp agayne. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. i. 10, May they not be my Oracles as well, And set me vp in hope. 1658 *Witt Restor'd* 25 But when a Family's sunk, And Titles are fading, Some Merchant's daughter setts up you. 1728 LAW *Serious C.* viii. She has set up near twenty poor tradesmen that had failed in their business. 1811 MARY TITMUNTON *Diary in Mem.* (1819) 103 Job was set up again by the bounty of his friends. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast.* xxv. We had a light, fair wind, which set us up again. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 10 Dec. 446/3 He soon set us all up in funds.

cc. To establish or start (a person) in a business or profession; transf. said of the money, stock, or outfit sufficient to equip a person.

To be set up for (colloq.); to be well provided with. 1556 *North Country Wills* (Surtees) 238 The same company [of merchants in London] shall deliver yerlie the said rent to one poore yong man to sett hym up that haith neither father nor mother. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 65 Two Deskes, and a quire of Paper set him vp. 1679-88 *Money Ser. Serv. Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden Soc.) 88 To Wm Lloyd... bounty, to sett him up to his trade of a shoemaker. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 184, I was... set up in the world, made a master. 1745 *Life Bampfylde-Moore Carew* 52 He expended a small Sum of Money to set her up for a retail Trader in Buckles. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 366 as would set up ENAY Van. *Pai* any one of which would have set up a moderate buck. 1863 Mrs. H. WOOD *Verner's Pride* v. I'm set up for cotton gownds. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. xiii. Now, John, if you don't fix a time for setting her up in her own house and letting us walk out of it, I'll turn Informer. 1886 Mrs. C. PRATO *Mrs Jacobsen* II. iii. 48 His father will set him up in business.

(b) refl. To constitute or establish oneself (as). 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xxiv. 142 Dick had no intention of setting himself up as a prophet. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* X. 728 The Wincauntons set themselves up as judges of their neighbours.

† dd. To restore, repair, make good. Obs.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 Macc. iii. 43 Let us set up [Vulg. erigamus] the abusing of our people, and let us fight for our people. 1870 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II. 286 Whill his loissis was set vp.

ee. To bring to a proper state of health and strength; to restore to health.

1727 *Boyer Dict. Royal II.* To set one up again. (to recover his Health). 1804 NELSON *Lett.* (1814) II. 63 A little of your good nursing, with ass's milk, will set me up for another campaign. 1863 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 170, I returned from that visit quite set up. 1889 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* II. ii. xiii. 200 Change is just what Estelle wants to set her up again.

*** ff. To put away for future use, lay up in store, store away. Obs. or dial.

1421 *Coventry Lett Bk.* 33 Pat hur hoost haue in charge that they bring all hur fyssche into the markett, without they sett up any fyssche in any other fysschers houses. 1530 PALSGR. 716/1 Go, set up this bagge of monaye, tyll I call for it. 1588 KYP *Housh. Phil.* Wks. (1902) 242 Mellons, Cytrons, and such like... were reserved and set vp. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 82 They beginne them in the midst of the broad side, making a round hole there, into which hole, when the cheese is to be set vp, they put some few drops of wine. 1720 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* ii. 7 If your lady orders you to set up a piece of meat for supper. 1730 T. BOSTON in MORRISON *Mem.* ix. (1890) 221, I refused to eat... and the meat was set up again untasted. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 393 The corn is then set up, that is, set down in the sacks on the floor, and remains there unemployed.

† gg. To put (a horse, etc.) up in a stable; occas. to keep (cattle) up to fatten them. Obs.

c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 124 He went privale into þe stabyl þer þe knyghtis man had sett vp þer hors. 1543 FITZHERN. *Husb.* § 68 Yf she be rydden vpon, and sette vp hore. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* v. v. B b j b, The caulf that is well fatted, i. that is set vp to be made fatte. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 46 My Companion... sets vp bis Asses in the Stable. 1773 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 21 When I... had set up my horse at an Inn. 1768 *Boyer's Dict. Royal II.* s.v., To set up a coach... *Diteler les chevaux d'un carrosse.*

***** hh. To put into an attitude of hostility or opposition; to incite, instigate.

a1586 SIOENEY *Ps.* vii. vi. Arise, O Lord, in wrath thy self up sett Against such rage of foes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 35 Hee was skillful enough to haue flu'd still, if knowledg could be set vp against mortallitie. 1606—*Tr. & Cr.* v. iv. 13 They set me vp in policy, that mungrell curie Alax, against that dogge of as bad a kinde, Achilles. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 144 They set up argument against matter of fact. 1804-6 SVD. *Saurin Mor. Philos.* (1850) 218 Sudden

grand ear, and set you up against a man that [etc.]. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. x. and if you set

J. T. FOWLER 14 been set up as

(b) Hunting. To bring to bay. Also fig. 1608 CHAPMAN *Trag. Byron* v. Q4, As a Sauvage Bore that (hunted) longe, Assayd and set vp with his onely eyes, Swimming in fire keepes of the baying bounds. 1747 *Tricks of Town* laid open (ed. 3) 31 You see, Sir, how naturally all these Beasts of Prey hunt a Country Squire, and... they seldom lose the Scent till they have set him up (as you phrase it) brought him to a Bay. 1889 *Field* 12 Jan. 41/3 The hounds... came up with their stag there, and set him up to bay at this well-known landmark.

***** ii. To put forward (a claim, defence, a case in law).

1697 *Mem. Trans.* French King to set LEY Q. *Maiv. 1777* towards who crouc 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth*, xvii. After setting up a vain and unjust pretence to the throne of England. 1855 [see ALINT sb.], 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 201 The best defence is that which... has been set up by M. de Remusat. 1858 [see CLAIM sb.], 1885 BOWEN in *Laur Rep.* 10 Prob. Div. 194 The husband sets up in bar a deed of separation.

jj. To advance, propose, put forward (a theory, idea, plan).

1803 *Pic Nic* No. 3 (1806) I. 87 They seem to have set up for themselves a peculiar test of their merit. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. Pref. p. xiv. They are rejoiced to set up a standard of imaginary excellence. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xlii. 70 You set up a theory of your own. 1890 MISS I. D. HANCOCK *New Othello* III. x. 211 You set up those false and morbid scruples between yourself and me.

kk. To sit up (late at night).

Now dial. or vulgar. 1697 *Ctess D'Anney's Trav.* (1706) 201 In this Season they set up till four or five a Clock in the Morning because of the heats. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Philop. Ploas.* II. 203, I find the whole family... is set up. 1822 MRS. NATHAN LANGRATH I. 176 You forget, my child, how late you set up at night.

ll. (orig. absol. of aa.) To start in business, begin the exercise of a trade or profession.

Formerly const. for, now c. (with the sb. connoting the occupation); in recent use also with simple sb. as compl. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 46b, My young Merchant returns, and setteth vpe fresher then euer he did. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iii. (1739) 7 They had but new set up, and had not yet found out the right way of Trade. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 277 He set up for a writing-master. 1704 T. BROWN *Lacunas* Wks. 1711 IV. 21 A Wit and a Beau set up with little or no Expense. 1779 *Mirror No.* 67 Your predecessor, The Spectator, used to be consulted in cases of difficulty. I know not if you, Mr. Mirror, set up on the same footing. 1809 SCOTT *Lett.* in LOCKHART (1837) II. vi. 237 Ballanlyne's brother is setting up here as a bookseller. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Aug. 247/1 When people bad set up in business. 1891 *Ibid.* 26 Dec. 728/1 He even set up smugger on his own account.

mm. To set up for. (a) To set up for oneself, to start on a career on one's own account.

1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 55 He got him a Stocke, to set vp for himselfe in the world. 1702 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 268 Three of them set up for themselves, Pescennius Niger in the East, Septimius Severus in Illyricum, and Clodius Albinus in Britain. 1727 *Boyer Dict. Royal II.* s.v., After this Victory over Mark Anthony, Augustus bad a mind to set up for himself. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Taiba* xviii. (1854) 153 No sooner is a new thought imparted, than it sets up for itself, and denies its pedigree.

(b) To put oneself forward as (a person of a certain kind or class), to lay claim to being (so-and-so). Also, to set up for being (so-and-so).

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. To set up for a Reformer. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxvii. 66 Shall any Man... that Willfully... procures the Cutting of whole Armies to Pieces, set up for an Innocent? 1709 E. WANO *tr. Cervantes* 206 Covetous Men commonly set up for being very long sighted. 1726 J. CRAGES *Lett. to Pope* 2 Sept., I fancy I am... setting up for a wit. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* i. (1782) 17 *Sim...* Why he must be upwards of— Mrs. Meel. Fifty, I warrant. *Sim.* Rather late in life to set up for a gentleman. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 237/1, I do not set myself up for a punist. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 559/1, I don't set up for a beauty.

† (c) To have as one's object or goal. Obs.

1688. 1709 *Libertine* *Disse* i. 0 An Old Lady, who was bury'd Six Husbands and sets up for the Seventh.

† (d) To support the claims of. Obs.

1689 T. R. *View Gov. Eur.* 4 Ahaz's Dial is no President for our time or measures; nor may the Theocracy of the Jews authorize us to set up for King Jesus. 1691 W. NICOLIS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 97 The first then that stood up for this Heterodoxy was Michael Servetus... who... set up for the Unitarian Doctrine in Europe.

(e) To lay claim to (a quality, virtue, etc.). Also, † to lay claim to having (a concrete possession).

1698 COLLIER *Inmor. Stage* 226 This Spark sets up for Sense. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. i. Had the Landlady but a Highland Piper to joyn with 'em, she might set up for a Collection of Monsters. 1741 RICHANSON *Paradise* III. 127 If People will set up for Virtue, and all that, let 'em be uniformly virtuous. 1766 GOLOSIN. *Vic.* II. xv. No doubt... you have known ladies set up for wit that had none. 1865 MISS BRADDOCK *Sir Jasper's T.* xxii, I suppose Pauncefort sets up for originality.

nn. (absol. of ii.) To lay claim or pretend to be.

a1849 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Rosanna* v. What more could we have, if we were to set up to be gentry? 1889 MISS SERGEANT *Luck of House* I. xxi. 286 You need not set up to be virtuous.

† oo. (orig. absol. of gg.) To put up at an inn or other lodging. Obs.

1684 Mrs. BERN *Novels* (1722) II. 325 Bellamora... was obliged to lodge... at the same Inn where the Stage-Coach set up. 1745 *Life Bampfylde-Moore Carew* 92 He... then rode away Post-Haste to Exeter; where being arrived he sets up at the Oxford Inn. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 103 On setting up for the night, I rejoiced to find... Louisa was... alive. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* div. 209 Every house where the stages set up. 1810 LAOY MORGAN in *Mem.* (1862) II. 116 We set up at the Nova-Yorka [Hotel], kept by an Englishwoman.

pp. To punt, esp. so as to get close to water-fowl to shoot them. (Cf. sense 110.)

1776 C. CARROLL *Tril. Mts. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1843) 47 In many places the current was so strong that the batmen were obliged to set up with poles, and drag the boat by the painter. 1824 HAWKEN *Inst. Yng. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 343 If we can neither find a creek nor a 'hatch', with sufficient water to set up to birds. 1882 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler Irish* 26 Illustr., Wexford floatmen setting up to fowl together.

qq. Of a cart: To tip up. local.

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 11, 178 The carts... are... larger, and with moveable bodies, so as to set up for the purpose of turning out their load at once.

rr. Of a soft-nosed bullet: To expand on impact.

1896 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/2 The metal covering at the point being made thin and the lead core slightly exposed, the result being that the bullet 'set up' on striking any object. 1898 *Engineer* 4 Mar. 216/2 A bullet should do more than make a man rub his leg some hours afterwards. Consequently efforts have been directed to causing bullets to set up on impact.

ss. Key to phrases and idiomatic uses.

Uses of the passive: (= be seated) 4, (= be arranged) 16, (= be situated) 176, (= be resolved, determined, fixed, settled, rigid) 92, 93, 94 b, 95 c, 97 b, (= be hostile) 117 c; to be 5 with 119; to be 5 round or about (with) 121; to be keen 5, sharp 5 75 b; to be hard 5, ill 5 122 b.

Uses of the intransitive: (= sit) 5, (= sit on eggs) 5 b, (= subside) 8, heave and 5 10, (= sink) 14 b, (= become fixed) 14 b, 14 c, 14 d, 14 e, 14 f, 14 g, 14 h, 14 i, 14 j, 14 k, 14 l, 14 m, 14 n, 14 o, 14 p, 14 q, 14 r, 14 s, 14 t, 14 u, 14 v, 14 w, 14 x, 14 y, 14 z, 14 aa, 14 ab, 14 ac, 14 ad, 14 ae, 14 af, 14 ag, 14 ah, 14 ai, 14 aj, 14 ak, 14 al, 14 am, 14 an, 14 ao, 14 ap, 14 aq, 14 ar, 14 as, 14 at, 14 au, 14 av, 14 aw, 14 ax, 14 ay, 14 az, 14 ba, 14 bb, 14 bc, 14 bd, 14 be, 14 bf, 14 bg, 14 bh, 14 bi, 14 bj, 14 bk, 14 bl, 14 bm, 14 bn, 14 bo, 14 bp, 14 bq, 14 br, 14 bs, 14 bt, 14 bu, 14 bv, 14 bw, 14 bx, 14 by, 14 bz, 14 ca, 14 cb, 14 cc, 14 cd, 14 ce, 14 cf, 14 cg, 14 ch, 14 ci, 14 cj, 14 ck, 14 cl, 14 cm, 14 cn, 14 co, 14 cp, 14 cq, 14 cr, 14 cs, 14 ct, 14 cu, 14 cv, 14 cw, 14 cx, 14 cy, 14 cz, 14 da, 14 db, 14 dc, 14 dd, 14 de, 14 df, 14 dg, 14 dh, 14 di, 14 dj, 14 dk, 14 dl, 14 dm, 14 dn, 14 do, 14 dp, 14 dq, 14 dr, 14 ds, 14 dt, 14 du, 14 dv, 14 dw, 14 dx, 14 dy, 14 dz, 14 ea, 14 eb, 14 ec, 14 ed, 14 ee, 14 ef, 14 eg, 14 eh, 14 ei, 14 ej, 14 ek, 14 el, 14 em, 14 en, 14 eo, 14 ep, 14 eq, 14 er, 14 es, 14 et, 14 eu, 14 ev, 14 ew, 14 ex, 14 ey, 14 ez, 14 fa, 14 fb, 14 fc, 14 fd, 14 fe, 14 ff, 14 fg, 14 fh, 14 fi, 14 fj, 14 fk, 14 fl, 14 fm, 14 fn, 14 fo, 14 fp, 14 fq, 14 fr, 14 fs, 14 ft, 14 fu, 14 fv, 14 fw, 14 fx, 14 fy, 14 fz, 14 ga, 14 gb, 14 gc, 14 gd, 14 ge, 14 gf, 14 gh, 14 gi, 14 gj, 14 gk, 14 gl, 14 gm, 14 gn, 14 go, 14 gp, 14 gq, 14 gr, 14 gs, 14 gt, 14 gu, 14 gv, 14 gw, 14 gx, 14 gy, 14 gz, 14 ha, 14 hb, 14 hc, 14 hd, 14 he, 14 hf, 14 hg, 14 hh, 14 hi, 14 hj, 14 hk, 14 hl, 14 hm, 14 hn, 14 ho, 14 hp, 14 hq, 14 hr, 14 hs, 14 ht, 14 hu, 14 hv, 14 hw, 14 hx, 14 hy, 14 hz, 14 ia, 14 ib, 14 ic, 14 id, 14 ie, 14 if, 14 ig, 14 ih, 14 ii, 14 ij, 14 ik, 14 il, 14 im, 14 in, 14 io, 14 ip, 14 iq, 14 ir, 14 is, 14 it, 14 iu, 14 iv, 14 iw, 14 ix, 14 iy, 14 iz, 14 ja, 14 jb, 14 jc, 14 jd, 14 je, 14 jf, 14 jg, 14 jh, 14 ji, 14 jj, 14 jk, 14 jl, 14 jm, 14 jn, 14 jo, 14 jp, 14 jq, 14 jr, 14 js, 14 jt, 14 ju, 14 jv, 14 jw, 14 jx, 14 jy, 14 jz, 14 ka, 14 kb, 14 kc, 14 kd, 14 ke, 14 kf, 14 kg, 14 kh, 14 ki, 14 kj, 14 kl, 14 km, 14 kn, 14 ko, 14 kp, 14 kq, 14 kr, 14 ks, 14 kt, 14 ku, 14 kv, 14 kw, 14 kx, 14 ky, 14 kz, 14 la, 14 lb, 14 lc, 14 ld, 14 le, 14 lf, 14 lg, 14 lh, 14 li, 14 lj, 14 lk, 14 ll, 14 lm, 14 ln, 14 lo, 14 lp, 14 lq, 14 lr, 14 ls, 14 lt, 14 lu, 14 lv, 14 lw, 14 lx, 14 ly, 14 lz, 14 ma, 14 mb, 14 mc, 14 md, 14 me, 14 mf, 14 mg, 14 mh, 14 mi, 14 mj, 14 mk, 14 ml, 14 mn, 14 mo, 14 mp, 14 mq, 14 mr, 14 ms, 14 mt, 14 mu, 14 mv, 14 mw, 14 mx, 14 my, 14 mz, 14 na, 14 nb, 14 nc, 14 nd, 14 ne, 14 nf, 14 ng, 14 nh, 14 ni, 14 nj, 14 nk, 14 nl, 14 nm, 14 nn, 14 no, 14 np, 14 nq, 14 nr, 14 ns, 14 nt, 14 nu, 14 nv, 14 nw, 14 nx, 14 ny, 14 nz, 14 oa, 14 ob, 14 oc, 14 od, 14 oe, 14 of, 14 og, 14 oh, 14 oi, 14 oj, 14 ok, 14 ol, 14 om, 14 on, 14 oo, 14 op, 14 oq, 14 or, 14 os, 14 ot, 14 ou, 14 ov, 14 ow, 14 ox, 14 oy, 14 oz, 14 pa, 14 pb, 14 pc, 14 pd, 14 pe, 14 pf, 14 pg, 14 ph, 14 pi, 14 pj, 14 pk, 14 pl, 14 pm, 14 pn, 14 po, 14 pp, 14 pq, 14 pr, 14 ps, 14 pt, 14 pu, 14 pv, 14 pw, 14 px, 14 py, 14 pz, 14 qa, 14 qb, 14 qc, 14 qd, 14 qe, 14 qf, 14 qg, 14 qh, 14 qi, 14 qj, 14 qk, 14 ql, 14 qm, 14 qn, 14 qo, 14 qp, 14 qq, 14 qr, 14 qs, 14 qt, 14 qu, 14 qv, 14 qw, 14 qx, 14 qy, 14 qz, 14 ra, 14 rb, 14 rc, 14 rd, 14 re, 14 rf, 14 rg, 14 rh, 14 ri, 14 rj, 14 rk, 14 rl, 14 rm, 14 rn, 14 ro, 14 rp, 14 rq, 14 rr, 14 rs, 14 rt, 14 ru, 14 rv, 14 rw, 14 rx, 14 ry, 14 rz, 14 sa, 14 sb, 14 sc, 14 sd, 14 se, 14 sf, 14 sg, 14 sh, 14 si, 14 sj, 14 sk, 14 sl, 14 sm, 14 sn, 14 so, 14 sp, 14 sq, 14 sr, 14 ss, 14 st, 14 su, 14 sv, 14 sw, 14 sx, 14 sy, 14 sz, 14 ta, 14 tb, 14 tc, 14 td, 14 te, 14 tf, 14 tg, 14 th, 14 ti, 14 tj, 14 tk, 14 tl, 14 tm, 14 tn, 14 to, 14 tp, 14 tq, 14 tr, 14 ts, 14 tt, 14 tu, 14 tv, 14 tw, 14 tx, 14 ty, 14 tz, 14 ua, 14 ub, 14 uc, 14 ud, 14 ue, 14 uf, 14 ug, 14 uh, 14 ui, 14 uj, 14 uk, 14 ul, 14 um, 14 un, 14 uo, 14 up, 14 uq, 14 ur, 14 us, 14 ut, 14 uu, 14 uv, 14 uw, 14 ux, 14 uy, 14 uz, 14 va, 14 vb, 14 vc, 14 vd, 14 ve, 14 vf, 14 vg, 14 vh, 14 vi, 14 vj, 14 vk, 14 vl, 14 vm, 14 vn, 14 vo, 14 vp, 14 vq, 14 vr, 14 vs, 14 vt, 14 vu, 14 vv, 14 vw, 14 vx, 14 vy, 14 vz, 14 wa, 14 wb, 14 wc, 14 wd, 14 we, 14 wf, 14 wg, 14 wh, 14 wi, 14 wj, 14 wk, 14 wl, 14 wm, 14 wn, 14 wo, 14 wp, 14 wq, 14 wr, 14 ws, 14 wt, 14 wu, 14 wv, 14 ww, 14 wx, 14 wy, 14 wz, 14 xa, 14 xb, 14 xc, 14 xd, 14 xe, 14 xf, 14 xg, 14 xh, 14 xi, 14 xj, 14 xk, 14 xl, 14 xm, 14 xn, 14 xo, 14 xp, 14 xq, 14 xr, 14 xs, 14 xt, 14 xu, 14 xv, 14 xw, 14 xx, 14 xy, 14 xz, 14 ya, 14 yb, 14 yc, 14 yd, 14 ye, 14 yf, 14 yg, 14 yh, 14 yi, 14 yj, 14 yk, 14 yl, 14 ym, 14 yn, 14 yo, 14 yp, 14 yq, 14 yr, 14 ys, 14 yt, 14 yu, 14 yv, 14 yw, 14 yx, 14 yy, 14 yz, 14 za, 14 zb, 14 zc, 14 zd, 14 ze, 14 zf, 14 zg, 14 zh, 14 zi, 14 zj, 14 zk, 14 zl, 14 zm, 14 zn, 14 zo, 14 zp, 14 zq, 14 zr, 14 zs, 14 zt, 14 zu, 14 zv, 14 zw, 14 zx, 14 zy, 14 zz, 14 aa, 14 ab, 14 ac, 14 ad, 14 ae, 14 af, 14 ag, 14 ah, 14 ai, 14 aj, 14 ak, 14 al, 14 am, 14 an, 14 ao, 14 ap, 14 aq, 14 ar, 14 as, 14 at, 14 au, 14 av, 14 aw, 14 ax, 14 ay, 14 az, 14 ba, 14 bb, 14 bc, 14 bd, 14 be, 14 bf, 14 bg, 14 bh, 14 bi, 14 bj, 14 bk, 14 bl, 14 bm, 14 bn, 14 bo, 14 bp, 14 bq, 14 br, 14 bs, 14 bt, 14 bu, 14 bv, 14 bw, 14 bx, 14 by, 14 bz, 14 ca, 14 cb, 14 cc, 14 cd, 14 ce, 14 cf, 14 cg, 14 ch, 14 ci, 14 cj, 14 ck, 14 cl, 14 cm, 14 cn, 14 co, 14 cp, 14 cq, 14 cr, 14 cs, 14 ct, 14 cu, 14 cv, 14 cw, 14 cx, 14 cy, 14 cz, 14 da, 14 db, 14 dc, 14 dd, 14 de, 14 df, 14 dg, 14 dh, 14 di, 14 dj, 14 dk, 14 dl, 14 dm, 14 dn, 14 do, 14 dp, 14 dq, 14 dr, 14 ds, 14 dt, 14 du, 14 dv, 14 dw, 14 dx, 14 dy, 14 dz, 14 ea, 14 eb, 14 ec, 14 ed, 14 ee, 14 ef, 14 eg, 14 eh, 14 ei, 14 ej, 14 ek, 14 el, 14 em, 14 en, 14 eo, 14 ep, 14 eq, 14 er, 14 es, 14 et, 14 eu, 14 ev, 14 ew, 14 ex, 14 ey, 14 ez, 14 fa, 14 fb, 14 fc, 14 fd, 14 fe, 14 ff, 14 fg, 14 fh, 14 fi, 14 fj, 14 fk, 14 fl, 14 fm, 14 fn, 14 fo, 14 fp, 14 fq, 14 fr

naught by (of, to) 91 b, h; s a net 59; s neither 26 b; s not by 91 c; s off 147; s on 131, 148; s a person on another 47 c; s open 28; s order in 58; s in order 25 b; s out 149; s over 150; s a person over another 47 c; s the pace 54 d; s (on, a-) packing 114 b, c, d; s a palette 71 c; s to partners 103; s a pattern 54; s at pawn 27; s pen to paper 18 b; s (= frame) a picture 63 b; s in (on) the pillow 18 d; s to places 103; s a plant 12, 101; s to pledge 27; s a pot 62; s a price on 91 b; s a price on one's head 27; s in prison 18 d; s the psalm 54 c; s a question 55 c; s a rate 86; s at a rate 89; s a razor 75; s remedy 32; s right 25 b; s a ruff 80; s the saddle 7; s sail 65 b; s to sale 27; s a saw 76; s to school 26; s on the sea 18 f; s one's seal 23; s on a seat 1; s the scene 74; s to seed 98 c; s a siege before 18 g; s in one's sight 18 c; s sight of 39 b; s a snare 59; s a song 73; s the sponge 67 b; s a squadron 70; s the stage 74; s a stake 14; s a step 19 d; s a stitch 60 b; s a stock 100; s a stone 63, 120 b; s a stroke 20; s the stroke 54 d; s a table 71; s in tack 37; s a task 35; s teeth on a plate 63 c; s one's teeth 93; s on a throne 1; s through 157; s a time for 51; s to (prep.) 113 c, (adv.) 152; s (= add) one thing to another 33; s together 153; s a trap 59; s trust 56; s type 72; s up 154; s upon 132; s upright 28; s a varnish on 41; s a watch 45; s on the water 18 f; s a person on his (or the) way 111 h; s to wed 27; s one's wit at 117 h; s wood 66 a; s one's words 68 c; s on write 27.

See also the lists of phrases under senses 25, 89 b, 91.

Set (set), ppl. a. Forms: see SET v. A. 3. [pa. ppl. of SET v.]

When in concord with a following sb, it was formerly often hyphenated.

1. I. In various strictly participial uses, with reference to corresponding senses of the vb.

a. Of a task, a subject of study or discourse: Imposed or prescribed. Now rare exc. in *set book*: a house 'set' or prescribed as one of the subjects.

a 1300 Cursor M. 26270 *Quen nede es for to slak þe sett penaunce þat es for plight.* 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 1 *When you are to talk on a Set Subject.* 1803 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 1. 2 *My natural aversion to any set task.* 1888 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/2 *Set books are for a Tripos the exception rather than the rule.*

† b. Of law: Imposed by definite enactment; = POSITIVE 1. Obs.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 17 *Hit is iset lage.. þat me sal children fulhine.* *c 1300 Cast. Love* 170 *Two lawen Adam scholde.. holden In Paradis:* *Pat on him was þow kyndliche i-let, þat ober was clept lawe i-set.* *Ibid.* 193 *þe kyndliche and þe set ek, þe þe lawen he to-brek.*

† c. Of plants or trees: Planted, not self-sown or growing wild. Also, that has been 'set' or dibbled, not 'sown' broadcast. Obs.

1562 TURNER Herbal 11. 60. *il. sortes of sownen or set myrtel trees.* *Ibid.* 60 b. *The set or gardin Myrt tre.* 1644 SWINOMDS *Diary* (Camden) 41 *Round about the howse many rowes of sett tall oakes.* 1780 *Left. & Paph. Bath* Soc. 1. 15 *A whole field was sown, and set, in alternate stretches.. The produce of the set part was eight bushels per acre more than the sown.*

† d. Provided with a musical setting. Obs.

1598 Yong Diana 237 *The sweetenes of a Set-song.* 1600 BODENHAM *Eng. Helicon* 4 M. *Birds set Songs.* 1706 A. BROOK *Temple Mus.* xi. 226 *Our Psalm Tunes were composed before any of our Set Services.*

e. Placed in a setting, mounted.

1535 COVERDALE 1 Chron. xxx [xxix]. 2 *Onix stones, set Rubys [1611 stones to be set], and stones of dyverse colours.* *a 1732* [see NEW-SET ppl. a.]

f. Inserted in a fixed framework, built in.

g. Of the teeth: Clenched.

1810 SCOTT Lady of L. iii. 11. *With set teeth and clenched hand.* 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* viii. 368 *The sailors.. with set teeth laboured at the cars for a grim life.*

h. Of types: That have been 'set up'.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. ii. 11. iv. *Your military ranked Arrangement going all (as the Typographers say of set types, in a similar case) rapidly to pie!*

2. Appointed or prescribed beforehand; † appointed for observance by the Church. Hence (with sense less distinctly ppl.), Fixed, definite, not subject to uncertainty or alteration. **a.** Of a point of time.

1511 *Becon nout i-huseled i þeos i-sette termes.*

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It is not a set number that makes the Assembly Unlawful. 1705 ANDERSON *Italy, Switzerland* 480 *Handson Fountains planted at set Distances from one End of the Streets to the other.* 1851 *Hellers Comp. Sol. lit.* (1854) 157 *There always will be a set amount of wrongdoing.* 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Set wages*, a fixed weekly wage, apart altogether from piece-work.

c. Of rules, order, a form of words, etc.

1590-6 LANBARN *Palaces* *like Palaces.. w their set solemnity*

Pol. v. xxvi. § 1 *any set forme of common prayer is superstitious.* *a 1619 FOTHERBY Alkemon* 11. i. § 7 (1622) 182 *As strictly tied unto his set-motion, as a Mill-horse to his Mill.* 1630 Bp. HALL *Occas. Medit.* lxxx. (1633) 200 *The Monarchical government requires a constant and regular course of the set degrees of rule and inferiority.* 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* 11. 215 *A long preparation of set Diet.* 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 30 *The set rules or established methods.* 1871

1871 *Set rules or established methods.*

1871 *Set rules or established methods.*

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1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 390 *The set dress of the Persian.* 1676 *ETHEREGE Sir Fopling Flutter* iv. ii. *We should not always be in a Set Dress.*

d. Of a discourse, treatise, etc.: Elaborate, composed in due form; expressly or systematically dealing with a subject.

1608 CHAMPAIN Trag. Byron v. i. Q. 1. *The most lawfully deliery Of his set speeches.* 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 4 *He did not confine himself to set Lectures in the Chair.* 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra* 11. ii. § 2 *A learned man bath in a set discourse endeavoured to shew the great defects that were in it.* 1760-2 *GOLOSCH. Cit. IV.* xxx. *I had prepared a set introductory speech for the occasion.* 1817 *MOORE Lalla Rookh* (1824) 116 *The young lady dies, in a set speech.* 1834 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Phil.* 79 *He was no speaker of set speeches.* His few prepared discourses were complete failures. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Louise of To-day* viii. (ed. 3) 89 *It is not easy to learn beforehand when the great popular leaders may be expected to make set orations.*

† e. Regularly established. Obs.

1702 C. MATHER Magn. Chr. iv. *Introd.* (1852) 9 *They soon determined.. that set-schools are so necessary there is no doing without them.*

6. That has assumed a permanent form or condition; immovable, persistent.

a. Of facial expression, looks, or countenance, tones of voice: Fixed, rigid, unvarying.

1605 CHAMPAIN All Fools iv. i. *A set countenance Of rage and choller.* *a 1625 FLETCHER Nice Valour* 1. *Look, who comes here, sir! his love fit's upon him: I know it, by that set smile, and those congies.* 1760 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 11. 127 *Those even, set tones, so common among readers.* 1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* *Two Dreams* 23 *The heavy sun's Set face of heat stopped all the songs.* 1892 *BIERER In Mist of Life* 96 *In that set immobile face was no sign; it was as hard as bronze.*

b. Of a feeling, attitude of mind: Fixed, settled, immovable. † Of action: Resolute. Also (*dial.* and *U.S.*) of persons: Obstinate. (Cf. HARD-SET 3.)

a 1625 FLETCHER False One iv. ii. *Why do you frowne? good gods, what a set-anger Have you forc'd into your face!* 1650 *BAXTER Saint's R.* iv. vi. (1654) 146 *The set and solemn acting of all the powers of the soul.* 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) 111. 38. *I can not, or present, write to every particular unless I would be in set defiance.* 1848 *BARTLEY Dict. Amer. s.v.* *He is very set in his ways.* 1848 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Sen. 1. ix (end). *Wen I hev once*

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1. a. A single drive (ending where the passenger first alights) in a vehicle plying for hire; the distance covered by such a drive. (*= F. course.*)
- b. An opportunity of being conveyed some distance on one's way by a passing vehicle; a 'lift'.
 - a. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 220 A guinea for a set-down from any

their cars, to enable them to perform the
 than could otherwise be placed upon them.

Setter, *sb.* *dial.* [*f.* SETTER *v.*] A seton or issue produced by 'setting'; see the vb.

1766 *Complete Farmer*, *Setter*, a kind of seton [*sic*] or issue, made by cutting a hole in the dewlap of an ox or cow, and putting into the wound a sort of tent formed out of the root of hellebore. 1768 [*See* SETTERGRASS.]

Setter (*set-tar*), *v.* *dial.* Also 6 syter. [*f.* SETTER-*in* SETTERWORT.] *trans.* To insert a piece of setterwort under the skin of (an animal) in order to produce an issue.

[1523: cf. SEVER *v.* 5 c.] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* t. L vj, Dyuerse husband men. vsed to put the roote of bereloot into beastes eares, and called the puttyng in of it, syteryng of beastes. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 133 The order of Setting a Bullocke is this, take setterwort [etc.]. *Ibid.* 151 Some againe cure them with setting. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, To *Set*; to cut the Dewlap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put Hellebore, which we call Setterwort. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 506 It is necessary at the same time to setter the Hog in the Ear with the common Hellebore. 1863 ATKINSON *Darby Gloss.* s. v. *Seton*, We took care that she [a cow] was weel setter'd.

Setterday, obs. form of SATURDAY.

Setterforth. [*See* SET *v.* 144.] One who sets forth (in various senses); one who promulgates an opinion, who equips an expedition, etc.

1451 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 225f. Noon owner, Vintailer, nor setterforth of my Shippe or Vessel. 1542 *Udal Examin.* *Alph.* 5 *marg.*, Mecenas was .50 great a fauourer, promoter, and setterfourth of Virgil, Horace, & suche other learned men, that [etc.]. 1612 *BIBLE* Acts xvii. 18 He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange doctrs. 1616 *Carr. South Destr.* New Eng. 48, I was beholden to the setters forth of the four ship that went with Cooper. 1700 *Evelyn's Diary* Aug. 1641 (1879) 1. 22 Mr. Bleaw, the setter forth of the Atlas and other works of that kind. 1721 STURVE *Ecl. Mem.* III. xl. 219 Sebastian Cabota.. was the chief Setterforth of the first Voyage into those Parts. 1840 *Browning's Sordello* l. 26 Your setters-forth of unexampled themes.

Settergrass. Obs. *ec. dial.* rare. In 4 saturgrasse, 5 setyr grysse. [*f.* **setler*-in SETTERWORT + GRASS.] = SETTERWORT.

a 1378 *Sinon*, Barthol. (Anecd. Oxon.) 18 *Elleborus*, i. saturgrasse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 521/2 Settygrasse, *elborus niger*, *herba seti*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. cccxli. 82 *Consiligo* is called in English Bearfoote, Setterwort, and Settergrasse. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Jorksh.* II. 350 Settergrass, *helleborus fetidus*; a species of bear-foot; used in making 'setters' or issues in cattle. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 439 The plant setterwort, or setter-grass.

† **Setter-on**. Obs. [*See* SET *v.* 148.]

1. One who sets on; an instigator or inciter.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* 248 (Manly) Tyll my setters-on were of their purpose wyde. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* Pref. 4 b, I sent unto that that were my setters on, at Woormes. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 163 The Jesuistes and other padres are the fyre brands and setters on of all this, in provoking children against parents and subjects against their naturall princes. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. ix, The great Dowdy who acts the part of a madman as well as some of his setters-on do that of a fool.

2. One who 'sets on' or makes an onset. rare. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 294, I made once a vowe that the first battaile that eather the king your father or any of his children should be at, how that I would be one of the first setters on, or else to die in the traunille.

Setter-out. rare. [*See* SET *v.* 149.]

1. One who sets out; one who publishes, proclaims, etc.

c 1553 ASCHAM *Disc. Germ.* (1570) 21 A noble setter out, and as true a follower of Christ and his Gospell. 1582 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 101 That the authors, dyters, setters out of that infamous lybell be punished accordingly. 1824 [W. CARR] *Craven Gloss.* Introd. 5 T'Setter-out o't book.

2. *spec.* (*See* quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Setter out*, an under or assistant foreman of joiners or leading joiner, whose work is to accurately set or line out every detail of each piece of joinery.

Setter-to. ? Obs. [*See* SET *v.* 152.]

1. A professional handler of game-cocks in a cock-fight; = SETTER *sb.* 5.

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 169 To these another class become annexed, called 'handlers' or 'setters to'. 1835 H. HAREWOOD *Dict. Sports* s. v. *Cock-fighting*, When once the cocks are pitted, neither of the setters-to can touch his cock... unless [etc.].

2. *Pugilism*. With epithet: One who has a particular style of 'setting to' or beginning the fight. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 125 A shewy setter-to, but a slight hitter. 1824 EGAN *Boxiana* II. 493 The most accomplished setter-to of the day, Tom Belcher.

Setter-up. [*See* SET *v.* 154.] One who sets up (in any sense).

1563 *Romilies* vi. *Agst. Peril Idol*. iii. 59 b, The crecter, setter vp, and mainteyner of Images in Churches and Temples. 1593 SHAKS. 5 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 37 Thou setter vp, and plucker downe of Kings. 1609 MIOOLETON *Michaelm.* Term II. iii. I am but a yong setter vp; the vitermost I dare venture vponn't is three-score pound. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* ii. i, Old occupations have too many setters up to prosper. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 359, I do not pretend to be a setter-up of new notions. 1853 R. S. HAWKER in *Life & Lett.* (1905) 251 Neither can I congratulate your Setter-up [*i.e.* composer] on his accuracy. 1876 MORRIS *Zenaid* vi. 134 Dardanous first setter-up and sire of Llian wall. 1881 *Austr. Census Clerk* (1885) 43 Spinning and weaving machine maker... Setterup.

Setterwort (*set-tar-wort*). Also 6 syter wurte.

[Perh. adopted from MLG.; Diefenbach s.v. *Elleborum* gives a great variety of synonymous forms in MHG. and MLG. such as *sitru*, *sutir*, *sittir*, *silli*, *siter*, *sulten*, *sutwur*, *-wort* (*f.* HG. *wurz*, *LG. wort* WORT). The first element is of unknown origin; cf. ME. (14th c.) *salur(gresse)* SETTERGRASS.] The plant Bear's-foot or Felid Hellebore, *Helleborus fetidus*; also the Green Hellebore, *H. viridis*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Lvi, The berbe syter wurte. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 124 b, The hearbe called blacke Ellebor, of some Bearfoot, and others Setterwort. 1597 [*See* SETTERGRASS.] c 1710 PETIVER *Cat. Ray's Eng. Herbal* Tab. 42 Setterwort. Greenish. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne*, *Let. to Barrington* 3 July, *Helleborus fetidus*, stinking hellebore, bear's-foot, or setterwort. 1907 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 3 The tender green of the setterwort does not own the power of the frost by a single black spot.

Settevale, obs. form of SETWALL.

Setthe(n), obs. variant forms of SITH, SITHEEN.

Settherday, dial. form of SATURDAY.

Settil, obs. form of SETTLE.

Setting, *sb.* *Orkney & Shetl.* Also 6 settein, 7-9 setten, 9 settin, -een. [*a.* ON. *setting*-sixth part, *f.* *setle* sixth.] A unit of weight in the Orkney and Shetland Isles; the sixth part of a 'meal' (MEAL *sb.*); identical with the LISPOUND.

1576 in *Offprint. Orkney & Zetl.* (1859) 72 Ane barrel of malt of fine setteins wecht. 1688 *Rot. Scot. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 390 Selling .63 lastis 23000 settingis 4 marks coist, 125 lastis 1002 settingis heir, 95 lastis 1004 settingis flesche. 1703 M. MARTIN *Destr.* *West. Isles* 370 A Young Boy... stole a setter of 1814 SHIR settin or

Setting (*set-in*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SET *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb SET in various transitive senses; putting, placing, planting, etc. Also, the fact of being set.

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxvi. (1495) 692 The rose tree spryngth somtyme by s...

somtyme by graftinge. 1427-8 Also for setting of be same ston

tr. *Castiglione's Comedies* trans. D. M. ... to his

BACON be Sha

Dict. Marine (1780), *Setting*, when applied to the sails, is the loosening and expanding them. 1796 W. JONES, etc. *Key to Art of Ringing* Pref. 1 Instructions for the attainment of the practical part of the art, from the setting of a Bell itself to the perfect knowledge of the most difficult parts. 1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 38 This is called the quarter sponge, and the operation is denominated setting. 1882 *Gun Gun* 235 At that time setting or straightening was so little known that many of the barrels were far from being straight. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Setting of the Brick*, the fixing of the bricks in a kiln.

† b. An ambush or trap. Obs.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Alantode* vi. viii. (1869) 280 Keepe hee.. from hise settings and from hise netens.

c. *Sport.* (a) The action of a dog in indicating game.

1621 MARKHAM *Hungers Proo.* 265 To make a true election of your dogge, which you intend to apply to this purpose of Setting. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.*, *Setting-dog*, a dog train'd up to the Setting of Partridges. 1819 T. B. JOHNSON *Shooter's Comp.* 22 Dogs, called setters, are now to be met with of all forms, miserably deficient in the most prominent quality, setting.

(b) The sport of 'putting up' game with a setter.

1661 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1666) 36 When I go a Hawking or Setting. a 1700 *Evelyn's Diary* 20 Aug. 1654, I went a setting and hawking. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne*, *Let. to Pennant* 12 May, I knew a lover of setting, an old sportsman. 1818 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVIII. ii. 113 His great

was passionately fond,

tion of letting or leasing (land, etc.); the right to do this; a lease.

1397 in *Spalding Club Miscell.* V. 252 All gillys, taliees, settingys, and condysyngs made or to be made be dame Isahell, Contas of Mar, to the sayd George hir brothir.

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Sur.* (Surtees) 246 The said founder

shall have the letting, setting, boyones, services and

customers of all the landes. 1634-46 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842)

173 Cruell oppression of the poore tenants; evidenced, 10

By deare setting of rowms. 1760 *Fairings*, *Howen Act*

16 The intention of such letting or setting. 1898 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 546 The lettings, here called 'settings' or

'takings', are at Candlemas.

e. *Mining*. The act of contracting with miners for work to be done.

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 569 Of the remainder he paid the adventurers one-half, or one-quarter, as may have been agreed upon according to the supposed prospects of the mine at the time of setting. 1892

Labour Commission Gloss., *Setting*, sometimes termed 'letting', in the slate industry, means agreeing upon a contract for a month.

2. The manner or position in which anything is set, fixed, or placed. In *Croquet*, any one of the different arrangements of the hoops and pegs on the ground.

14. *Wyclifite Bible*, 2 *Kings* ii. 19 *marg.*, That is the setting of the citee was best for profetis. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 279 How ze schull pray to God, be setting of be chyrch hyt telle ye you: Hit ys sette yn be est, techyng [etc.]. 1523-34 *Fitzherbert Husb.* 4 The temperyng to go brode and narrowe is in the setting of the culture [= coultre]. 1625 MIOOLETON *Game at Chess* Induct. 49, I saw the

bravest setting for a game now That ever mine eye fix'd on. 1858 W. J. WHITMORE *Croquet Tactics* ii. 19 There are as many as eight different settings. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 754/1 (*Croquet*) The original setting had ten hoops... Finally came the six-hoop or championship setting.

b. The inclination or dip of an axle: = SET *sb.* 18 a.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1162 The setting or form of the axle.

c. *Gas-works*. The manner of placing retorts in a furnace; *concr.* a group or set of retorts placed together.

1872 W. C. HOLMES & Co. *Manag. Gas Works* 15 The setting of the retorts is a matter of the utmost importance.

1877 W. RICHARDS *Manuf. Coal Gas* 354 Of all the apparatus of a gasworks, unquestionably the most important are the settings of retorts. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 911/2 A furnace or bed of retorts is composed of a group or setting, heated by a separate fire.

d. *Type-founding*. The position of the face of a letter on the body or shank. Cf. SET *sb.* 19 c.

1887 J. SOUTHWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 710/1 All

Compar- be latter are —using these

words in the technical sense of the founder.

† 3. Putting into words, redaction. Obs.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lvi. 519 For þe 10n storie the tothir Medlyth withal, After the setting Of the forsed Robert That somtym it translated. 1450-1530 *Myrrour* *our Ladye* v. 21 Therefore thus after the settinge of mayster Alphonse is yourre legende red in all places of this order.

† 4. A snm staked at play; a bet or stake. Obs.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* iv. iii. Tj, All the stakes and settinges that be sette within the dyce borde, whiche lye on lyttell heapes.

† 5. A set (of stones) with which a surface is 'set' or studded. Obs. rare-.

1611 *Bible Exod.* xxviii. 17 And thou shalt set in it settings of stones (*marg.*in, Hebr. fill in it fillings of stone).

6. The manner in which a jewel is 'set' or mounted; *concr.* the frame or bed (of precious metal or the like) in which a jewel is set.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scritibcomania* 192 *note*, A very valuable antique ring, the setting of which did not meet his approbation. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*, Ser. II. II. *Artificer*.

Let. (1869) 48 The setting is more valuable than the jewel. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/2 There are two systems of setting practised—viz., Roman setting, and what

is called colletting.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* The environment or surroundings in which a person or thing is 'set'; the literary framework of a narrative or other composition; the mounting of a play.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* II. § 30 The connecting links—the framing and setting—of these Revelations. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 315 Mythology has a setting to geography and history. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Jan. 5/4 The setting of the piece is charming, and it is quite wonderful how much has been made of a little stage.

7. The manner in which a poem or form of words is set to music; a piece of music composed for a particular poem or form of words.

1879 HUSK in *Grove's Dict. Music* I. 84/2 Arne gave to the world those beautiful settings of the songs 'Under the greenwood tree' [etc.]. 1881 CROWESE *Phases Mus.* Eng. 93 Settings for the Canticles by modern Church writers.

8. a. *Plastering*. The finishing coat of plaster, the setting-coat (*see* 14, SET *sb.* 30 a, SET *v.* 101).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 390 The term setting is commonly used, when the third coat is made of fine stuff for papering. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 606 With this tool all the first coats of plaster is laid on, as are also the last, or, as it is technically termed, the setting. 1873 *Spon Workshop Rec.* Ser. t. 121/2 Setting may be either a second coat upon laying or rendering, or a third coat upon floating.

b. A wash of gum or other suitable material applied to the surface of a pencil, charcoal or crayon drawing to prevent it being rubbed; a fixative.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

9. A crop of fruit developed by fertilizing (*see* SET *v.* 98) ? Obs.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Cucumis*, For Want of which kindly Heat, the first Setting or Crop of Fruit...drops off.

II. Senses related to intransitive uses of SET *v.*

10. The sinking of a heavenly body towards and below the horizon; the quarter or direction in which a heavenly body sets. Also, the fall of night or darkness.

a 1400-50 *Warr Alex.* 550s Pan sewis furth þat souerayn ny hy þa salt strandis Toward be settyng of þe son. 1592

HUES *Treat. Globes* xii, You shall in like manner have the hour of the setting. 1607, 1728 [*see* HELICAL 1], 1699

Relat. Sir J. Morgan's Progr. France 13 The Major General reply'd he would fall on just at the setting of the

Night, and when the dusk of the Evening came on. 1823

Classical Ascent III. *Blanc* 22 The sun being now near his setting. 1877 *Browning Agamemnon* 67 The shield-bearing

people That made a leap, at setting of the Pleiads.

b. *fig.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 275, I haue touch'd the highest point of all my Greatnesse, And from that fall Meridian of my Glory, I haste now to my Setting. 1702

C. MATHER *Magin. Chr.* II. x. (1853) 156 Upon the setting of Mr. Francis Newman, there arose Mr. William Lee.

1807 WODROW *Ode Iltim. Immortality* v. The Soul that rises with us, our life's Star, Hath had elsewhere its setting, And cometh from afar. 1839 LONCER *Hyperion* i. i, The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun.

11. The process or fact of becoming set, hard, or stiff; conglutination.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1. Addit. Notes xii. 24 The clay becomes as hard as before, being pressed together... by its self-attraction, called setting by the potters. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* 1. 456 An almost impenetrable crust may be produced by the quick extension of the moisture, and what is termed by farmers the setting of the clay. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 312 (Plastering) *Setting* is also the quality that any kind of stuff has to harden in a short time. 1823 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem. ed.* 91 166 It too much Alcohol being employed, the setting of the Pyroxyline will be greatly retarded.

attrib. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 670 The conglutination of setting power of burnt alabaster. 1860 *ANEY Treat. Photogr.* vii. 52 The alkali decomposes the pyroxyline, rendering it... defective in setting qualities.

12. The flowing of a current in a particular direction; the direction of flow. Also fig.
c 1595 CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's *Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 52 The setting of the seas in soe darke a night within soe straight and dangerous a passage. 1690 KARSTEN *Trakt. in Act. Sci. Late Voy.* 1. (1694) To You are to... observe all... Courses of Tides, flowings and settings of Currents. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1760) N 2 b. The setting, or progressive motion of the current. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-V. Passage* xl. 533 It was attempted to explain this appearance, by supposing the setting of a current here from west to east. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. 129 That powerful setting of the current of human motive and inclination.

III. Combinations.

13. With various advs., as *setting-down*, *forth*, *in*, *off*, *out*, to: see the corresponding combinations of SET v.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* Prol. 6 As saïs 'be romance of be rose', but setting to of any glose. 1439 *Little Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 157 Atte the setting up of his Crafte he chal paye. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mov's Utopia* II. 514 The gallant garbishing, and the bewtiful setting furth of. 1606 BACON *Consid. Plant. Irel. Resuscit.* (1637) 259 So that, this most rather be an Adventure, for such as are full; Then a setting up, of those, that are [of the Low Cocks]. 1614 MARKHAM *Plas. Prince* 52 From his [the Mock's] head to the setting on of his shoulder. 1712 *Strzele* *Wid. No.* 132 The first preparation for our Setting-out was, that the Captain's Half-Pike was placed near the Conchman. 1778 HALHEED *Bengal Gram. Adv.* Till the setting in of the dry season. c 1800 in *Hayle's Games Improv.* (1824) 444 The person appointed... is to tell ten between each setting, to till one of the two cocks has refused fighting ten times successively. 1845 YOWATT *Dog* iii. 82 Their teeth and the setting-up of their backs will confirm this. 1859 H. H. DIXON *Silk & Scarlet* 216 We do not just like the setting on of his [a horse's] neck.

b. Specific uses: *setting-down*, + a siege; *setting-forth*, + a means of advancement or bringing into celebrity; *setting-off*, + something that enhances the charm of a thing; *setting-out*, a working drawing.

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. ii. 217 O Iove, what a setting forth it is to a man, to have many courtiers come to his house! 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. iv. 10 The confident Tyrant... setting downe ed-fellow, To and settings 3 They were

rather excursions than sieges or settings down, for he staid not long in a place. 1891 *Lexicon of Cabinet-Making* 220 he setting out or working drawing may be made on paper.

+ c. Phr. To cost one the setting on, ? to cost one dear. Also, to cost one (dear) in the setting on.

1594 LVLV *Mother Bonnie* II. v. This good fellowship shall cost mee the setting on at our next meeting. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* iv. ii. viii. 255 Carthages often procuration of Rome cost it dearer in the setting on, then other Cities vanquished by the Romanes.

14. Attributive, in many names of technical instruments and appliances, as *setting-chisel*, *dibble*, *hammer*, *iron*, *knife*, *pin*, *screw*, *trowel*, etc.; *setting-board*, (a) a board used by glaziers in lead-work (see quot. 1825), (b) a board of wood or cork, usually grooved, for setting insect specimens; *setting-circle*, a graduated circle attached to a telescope for ascertaining the position of a star (1891 in *Cent. Dict.*); *setting coat*, a finishing coat of fine plastering (cf. 8 a); *setting muzzle*, a muzzle used for preventing a horse from feeding (cf. SET v. 26 d); *setting-net*, ? a SET-NET; *setting-rule*, a composing-rule; *setting-up drill*, a course of gymnastic exercises used to give an erect carriage, etc.; also *setting-up exercise*. Also *SETTING-POLE*, *SETTING-STICK*.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 638 The 'setting-board' is that in which the ridge of the light is marked and divided into squares, struck out with a chalk line, or drawn with a lath, which serves to guide the workman. 1826 KNOTT & SN. *Entomol.* I. IV. 53 The English plan, except in the case of some large-bodied moths or hawk-moths, requires no groove in the setting-board. 1399 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 18 Magna 'setting chisles'. 1822 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 312 'Setting Coat'. 1626 T. H. tr. *Cassini's Holy Court* 28 To handle the scepter, with the same humility of heart... that one would do a 'setting-dibble'. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 382/1 Tools used by Jewellers.

A dibble
186 the stone-work behind. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 635 The 'setting-knife' (used by glaziers in lead-work)

consists of a blade with a round point, loaded with lead at the bottom and terminating in a long square handle. 1835 H. HAWKWOOD *Dict. Sports* s.v. *Muzzle*. There are two descriptions of muzzles: 1. the dressing muzzle... 2. the 'setting muzzle'. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* § 127. 319 A setting muzzle prevents it [i.e. wind-sucking in horses] usually. 1869 Bagford Ball. (1877) 257 This 'Setting-criptions. atting pin 186 Hist.

Printing 376 Having made and secured our measure, we look for a 'setting Rule'. 1867 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 608/2 A thin slip of brass called a setting rule, which he places in the composing-stick when he begins. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing* *Hubb.* xxii. 329 The Use of this 'Setting-Screw' is, to increase or diminish the Proportion of seed to be turned out by the Notches. 1693 *Mox. Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 249 A 'Setting Trowel', being less than the Laying Trowel, with which they finish the Plastering when it is almost dry. 1862 MACLAREN *Milit. Syst. Gymnastic Exerc.* 26 The 'setting up and position drill of recruits.

Setting (set'ing), ppl. a. [f. SET v. + -ING².] That sets, in various senses of the verb.

1. Becoming, suitable, graceful. Obs. exc. Sc. Cf. SITTING ppl. a. 2.

1735 *Goody Primer* Admon. to Rdr. (1537) It is not mete, comely, nor settinge, that [etc.]. 1768 ROSS *Helene* (1780) 50 Says she, that lad was a her care. That was so setting with his yellow hair. *Ibid.* 94 The tiber too was a right setting lass, Though forthersome.

2. Of a dog: That sets or indicates game. See also SETTING-DOG.

1251 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 71 To my brother Rayt Thompson, my setting spaneyl doge, with all netts and geyr perteneyng to it. 1857 *Land. Gaz.* Nc. 275/4 Lost... a large Setting-Bitch about 4 years old.

3. Of a hen: Sitting. Now dial.

1829 MRS. S. C. HALL *Sk. Ir. Char.* II. 29 Mr. Billy... sent her a setting hen and seven eggs. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1833) II. 14 A ship's time is worth no more than a setting hen's.

4. Sinking below or nearing the horizon; said of the sun or other heavenly body, its light, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. ii. 12 The setting Sun. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. 79 When the setting Stars are lost in Day. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 194 His shadow lengthen'd by the setting sun. 1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey* of Whose d. ... the black of setting even. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. 11 ... the flame Glow'd on his Skrine *Life* (1901) 314 E.

b. fig.
1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. i. All turn'd their faces to the rising sunne And leaves his setting-fortune night begun. 1639 WOTTON *Parall. Essex & Buckh.* Reliq. W. (1651) 11 First, he was to wrastle with a Queens declining, or rather with her very setting Age (as we may term it). 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydric.* v. ordained in this setting part.

c. i. That important period, a setting ray, soon about to be totally obscured.

+ c. *transf.* Western. Obs.

1622 DRAVTON *Poly-eth.* 248 The Flemings were inform'd to take them to their Ores. To try the Setting Maine to find out firmer shores. 1622 *Ibid.* xxix. 22 Yorkshire which doth lye upon my Setting side. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. 305 Magnifying the condition of... the Easterner Countries, above the setting and occidental Climates.

d. *Setting-sun*: an edible bivalve mollusc, *Psammobula vespertina*.

1867 LOVELL *Edible Mollusks* 150.

5. Of fruit: Beginning to develop from the flower. 1591 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 438 The setting plums or apples.

6. With adverbs, *down*, *in*, *up*, etc. (see the vb.). 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* II. 413 Here the sea has formed caverns, ... a cuddie bray,

'Never till the noo', was the setting-down and quick answer. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 51 Type Founding... Setting-up Boy.

+ **Setting dog.** Obs. A dog trained to 'set' game; = SETTER sb. 11.

1611 COYKE, *Braque*, a kind of short-tayled setting dog. 1621 MARKHAM *Hingers* *Pres.* 253 A Setting Dogge is a certain lassy land Spaniell, taught by nature to hunt the Partridge before, and more then any other chase whatsoever. 1697 *Post Boy* 12-14 Aug. h/2 An old Brown and white Setting-dog. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 116 p. 1 He was eminent for a breed of pointers and setting-dogs. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to W. Cole* 5 Feb. Dr. Birch was... running about like a young setting-dog in quest of anything. 1825 H. HAWKWOOD *Dict. Sports* s.v. *Setter*. It is said that Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was the first person that broke a setting-dog to the net, doubtless the spaniel.

b. *transf.* and fig.

1643 *Trin. Chr. Subj.* under *Heathen Prince* 3 Look to the twentieth part, which is but a setting dogge to shew where the covey of nineteen are. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew, Setters, or Setting-dogs*, they that draw in Bubbles, for old Gamsters to Rook; also a Sergeant's Yeoman, or Bailiff's Follower, or Second, and an Excise-Officer to prevent the Brewers defrauding the King. c 1730 RAMSAY *Address of Thanks* xii, Even sell K. T. that gart us baw, And eke that setting-dog his man.

Setting-pole. A pole, esp. one used by wild-fowlers for propelling a boat or punt on mud-banks, scaring wounded birds, etc.

1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 370/1 When they go against a current, they use setting-poles. 1797 F. BAILEY *Teach* (1836) 270 The longest setting poles we had would not reach the bottom. 1824 HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsman*

(ed. 3) 345 Let one go out for the birds, taking with him the setting pole. 1875 *Sporting Magazine* 121 The shooter... assistant in the punt.

Setting-stick.

1. A stick used for making holes for 'setting' or planting. Now dial.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 29 b, A dibell or setting-stick, *pastinum*. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 233 Plant them with the setting-stick, or dibber. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 4 (1681) 121 Make the holes with an ordinary Setting-stick. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 54 The plant is then to be planted with a setting-stick so that the upper part of the root shall appear about half an inch out of the ground. 1817-8 CORNETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 66 A setting-stick which should be the top of a spade-handle cut off, about ten inches below the eye. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Setting-stick*, a short pointed stick, used for planting chaghes.

+ 2. A rod used for stiffening the plaits or 'sets' of ruffs, a poking-stick. Obs.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 37 Marshallld in good order: wyth a setting [sic] stick, and stout, that euey ruff stood vp like a wafer. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Alus.* II. 26 They have also another instrument called a setting stick, and with this they set their ruffs. 1615 HOWES *Stow's Chron.* 948/2 About the sixteenth yeere of the Queene, began the making of Steele poking-sticks, and vntill that time all Lawndresses vnd setting sticks, made of wood, or bone. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. II. (III.) iii. 568 Pots, glasses, oyments, irons, combs, bodkins, setting sticks.

3. A composing-stick.

1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* (ed. 2) 123. *Settiday*, obs. form of SATURDAY.

Settle (set'ul), sb. 1. Forms: a. 1 *setl*, *setel*, *setol*, *seotl*, *sotl*, *seatl*, *sitl* (-el, -ol, -ul); 3 *settel*, *seotell*, *seotle*, 3, 6, *settle*, 3-4 *settel*, 4 *settil* (e, *setil* (e, 5 *setyl*, 4 *settle*. B. 1 *Northumb.* *se(e)*l, *seel*, 5 *norh.* *sedyle*; see also LANG-SETTLE. [OE. *setl* *nent*, pl. *setlu* (also, in Northumb., pl. *setlas*, *seatl*, etc., as if masc.) corresponds to OHG. *sezzal* (MHG. *sezzel*, mod.G. *sessel*) masc., Goth. *sitt-s* masc. -OTent. **setlo* -pre-Tent. **sedlo*-, cogn. w. L. *setla* (-**sedla*), f. Indogermanic root **sed-*, OTent. **set-*: see SIT v. The B forms, OE. (Anglian) *sed(e)*l, *seol*, ME. *sedil*, *sedyle*, mod. north. dial. *sedle*, -*saddle* (see LANG-SETTLE), represent a W Ger. variant **seþl* (with the irregular variation in the articulation of the dentals sometimes found before / and m: see BOTTLE sb. 1, BOTTOM sb.), which is found also in OFris. *sedel*, OS. *sethal*, *sedal*, *sedal* masc., OHG. *sethal*, *sedal* (MHG. *sedel*) neut., masc., whence MHG. *siedelen* (mod.G. *siedeln*) to settle in a place. Cf. the metathetic form SELD sb.

In Eng. the B type appears only in Anglian dialects (after the OE. period almost exclusively in the forms of LAW-SETTLE), and does not show as it does in OHG. any differentiation in application from the A type.]

+ 1. A sitting place. Also *transf.* and fig., a 'seat', position, abode. Obs.

Becumff 1782 (Gr.) Ga nu to settle. a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xvii.] (1890) 202 Ond mon mæg zen to dæga þa stowe his sedles forig. locum sedis ejus solitarie on þam flean ealdrone scæwian. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Angl. Bible* (Gr.) 2/45 Pa næfde he nan setl, hwar he sittan mihte, for þan he næfde noman hine abetan. Adam, a wid patriark and a þai sete. a 1240 HAMFOLK. of endles blis & in be setil of neuu. 1714. *Lat. 304* you did down ill gasitis & vicys of faire alde setile, þat þai hafe na powere in my saule.

+ 2. Something to sit upon; a chair, bench, stool, or the like. Obs.

c 897 K. ÆLFRIC *Gregory's Past.* C. lvi. 425 Hic is swiðe geuordlic bæte domeres & rice menn on setulum sittend. c 1000 *Angl. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 12 Hyra setul c 975 *Rushw.* *setulas* þara be culran sealdon he tobræc. a 1250 *Orul & Night*, 594 Among þe wede, among þe nelle, þu syttest & singst himdile seotle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14734 þai setles þat þai in can sete. He kest þam dun. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 882 A cheyer by-fore þe chemnd. Was graybed for sir Gawan. & he sete in þat settel semlych ryche. 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg.* 226/2 He dyd do make a siege or a stole of yron. and after to sette fyre under it.. but the siege or setyl malte like waxe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 327/2 A Sedyle, *sedile*.

b. *High settle* (OE. *heahsetl* = OHG. *höhsedel*): an elevated seat, a chair of dignity or state; a seat of honour at table; a throne, seat of judgement. Obs. exc. arch. after OE. use.

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* John xix. 13 Fore þæm hehsedle [Vulg. *pro tribunali*]. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 272 Se rica mar se cniht on his heahsetle hroðe geswicch he his leahtscipe. a 1225 *Juliana* 20 seotel as he set in dome as reue. 1071 *Engl. ... L. Eng.* *People* I. 16 The high settle of King or Ealdorman.

3. *Spec.* A long wooden bench, usually with arms and a high back (often extending to the ground), and having a locker or box under the seat. Cf. LANGSETTLE.

1553 *Rec. St. Mary-at-Hill* 53 Item, In y^e quire if settelles with lockers apeece. 1690 in *Archæologia* (1866) 127 Iim, an olde standing bedded with a settle unto it. 1568 NASH *Saffren Warden* To Rdr., D. His Booke. I. having kept idle by me in a by settle out of sight amongst old

shoes and boots almost this two yere, 1658 tr. *Ussher's Ann.* 174 They rap and make a noise with their hands or mallets, upon the desks or settles in their Synagogues. 1698 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 1. 47 Looking down under the Settle there he espied his Roll. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* viii. *Baucis & Phil.* 44 The Man... A common Settle drew for either Guest, Inviting each his weary Limbs to rest. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 579 And cast him... Down on an oaken settle in the hall. 1868 EASTLAKE *Hints Househ.* Taste 145 The common wooden settle which forms so comfortable and snug-looking a seat by rustic hearths.

b. A bench or seat in a boat (see quot.). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Settle*, now termed the stern-sheets.

4. A ledge, raised platform. †a. In the Bible, used to render Heb. *מַסְבָּה* (Vulg. *crepida*), app. either of two platforms or stages, surrounding the great altar, the one on a level with its base, and the other between this and the ground. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xliii. 14 And from the bottom upon the ground, even to the lower settle (R. V. or ledge), shalbe two cubits... and from the lesser settle even to the greater settle shalbe four cubits. *Ibid.* 17. *Ibid.* xlv. 19.

b. (a) = settle-gang (b); see 6. (b) See quot. 1833. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Perth* 183 For this purpose, I have seen the settles of the byre (cow-house) sometimes floored. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1206 The settles (gutters) for carrying off the urine.

c. (See quots.) 1605 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* s.v. *Cart-Sadel*, The frame of wood to support the barrels in a buttry or cellar, is call'd the Saddle and Settle. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Settle*,... a foundation, usually raised, for a rick. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Settle*, any bench or frame for supporting heavy weights. Thus a barrel of beer might be said to be stillaged 'on a stone settle'.

5. *Firework Manuf.* A projection on the upper surface of the block used in filling tourbillon cases; it fits into the end of the case and forms a base for the composition during the process of filling.

1873 *Spon Workshop Rec. Ser.* 1. 135/a Tourbillon cases are filled by means of an apparatus which consists of a block of wood, provided with a settle, on which one end of the tourbillon case is placed... The settle projects into the case about 1/4 of an inch. 1888 W. H. BROWNE *Firework Making* xx. 144 To fill the piece... fit the end on to the settle, and see that it stands perfectly upright.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *settle-back*; *settle bed*, a settle adapted for alternative use as a seat or bed; †*settle-bench*, -*chair* = sense 3 above; *settle-gang*, †(a) the setting (of the sun); (b) *dial.*, 'the raised part of a cow-house on which the animals lie' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shanless Wayne* vii. (1905) 97 Reaching across the 'settle-bed'.

(1912) 342/a A settle-bed, wherein is a featherbed. 17. 1. B A settle-bed, which served the double purpose of being sat upon, and slept in. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xix. His eyes involuntarily rested upon the little settle-bed. 1798 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) l. 67 Sitting down upon a 'settle-bench'. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. xiv. (Roxb.) 14/a Some term it a 'settle chair, being so weighty that it cannot be moved from place to place... haucing a kind of box or cubert in the seat of it. c. 1000 *Age. Pr.* (Th.) xlix. 2 Fram sunnan up-gange, oð hire 'settl-gang. a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlix. 1 Fra sonne springe to settelgange.

Settle (sɜˈtl̩), sb. 2. *Obs. exc. S. rare.* [f. **SETTLE** v.] The action of the verb **SETTLE**; settling, settlement. To take settle: to be settled; to be at ease.

a. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (tr. Archæol. Soc.) II. 24 Casthaven did continue in Mariborough 9 or 10 daies giving orders for the settle therof. *Ibid.* 166 For the settle of his friends. 1822 AINSIE *Pilgr. Land of Burns* 39 Frae the settle of the night To the income of the light. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 153 I'll tak no settle till ye're awn.

Settle (sɜˈtl̩), v. Forms: a. 1 *setlan*, 3-7 *settle*, 4, 6-7 *settell*, *setale*, *setill*, (4 *setle*, *setel*, 5 *setelle*, *setyll*), 3-*settle*. B. 4-6 *satle*, (4 *satille*), 5-6 *sattyl*, -*yll*, (5 *sattill*), 6 *satoll*, *sat(b)ill*, 4-7 *sattell*, 5-7, 9 *dial.* *satle*. [OE. *setlan* (only once), f. *setl* *seat*, place of rest: see **SETTLE** sb. 1 Cf. mod. Du. *setelen*, to place, settle. The β forms seem to represent another formation from the same Teut. root; ? OE. **satlan*:-prehistoric **satulfjan* f. **sat*, ablaut variant of *set*:- see **SIT** v.]

In some uses the vb. became synonymous with the like-sounding ME. *settle* to appease, reconcile (SAUGHTEY v.), association with which may perhaps have influenced the development of these uses.

1. To seat, place.

The examples here treated as passive uses of senses in this branch mostly admit of being interpreted as intransitive uses (branch 11) conjugated with *be*.

†1. *trans.* To seat; to put in a seat or place of rest; also, to cause to sit down. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Wale* 15 (Gr.) Wæglipende... setlaþ samemas [= 'stable their sea-horses'] sundes æt ende. c. 1200 ORMIN 14049 Patt hæfede mann patt heghest was Att tait bridle settled. c. 1300 *Cursor* M. 23340 Bot suld þai lise [icked] settled astiglone's the Dutch-

esse, and settled the reste that were risen up at his commandment. HAYWARD tr. *Blondin's* on the plucke till the (O. H. S.) l. 495 After

they were settled in their chairs under the canopy. 1691-2 *Ibid.* 26 Jan. III. 381 A meeting in the Apoditerium before the vice-chancellor, Doctors, and Masters settled in the house.

†b. *fig. in passive*: To be 'seated', situated. a. 1400-50 *Warr Alex.* 4129 For all your wisdom, I-wis, is wroken to your tongis, And all þe sauour of your sauls is settid in your mouthis.

2. To place (material things) in order, or in a convenient or desired position; to adjust (e.g. one's clothing).

1515 BARCLAY *Elogues* III. (1570) B vj/2 Or els must he rise and walke him selfe a space, Till time his toyntes be settled in their place. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I twisted a wallet On my broad shoulders, my nape did I settle eke vnder. 15... Sir Andrew Barton xlv. in Child *Ballads* (1880) III. 341/1 With that hee lett his gun-shott goe; Soe well bee settled itt with his eye, The first sight that Sir Andre... c. 1650 in Gutcl... note, That the built west end tion upon the said Executors... shall directe. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 48 ¶ 4 He adjusted the cock of his hat a-new, settled his sword-knot. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 1. (Globe) 69 Having settled my

He washed his face and hands, settled his wig in the glass. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* i. They immediately began to settle their clothes, which were a little deranged. 1861 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* l. xxxiii. 264 I'll come for the answer when you're settling the room after breakfast tomorrow. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* l. vii. 192 As I was settling her pillow for her. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xi. May Maxwell settled her shawl closer about her.

†b. To dispose in order (an argument, the parts of a discourse). *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* G vj. Now... I will declare howe to settle & place an argument, that any body may geue a reason, why euery word is set in an argument, in this, or that place. 1553 — *Rhet.* (1580) 159, I thinke meete to speake of framyng, and playcing an Oration in order, that the matter beeyng aptly setled and couched together: might better please the hearers.

3. To place (a person) in an attitude of repose, so as to be undisturbed for a time. Chiefly *refl.* to dispose oneself comfortably, adjust one's position on a chair, etc. with the intention of remaining seated.

1515 BARCLAY *Elogues* III. (1570) B vj/2 Neuer shall thou knowe thy lodging or thy nest, Till all thy betters be settled and at rest. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* 1. x. (1562) L j b. In no place could she sit hir selfe to settle. 1627 DRAYTON So oft

1712 away 1781 when 1848

THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li. When her patient above was settled for the night. 1893 'Q' *Detect. Duchy* 16 The man... settled her comfortably in the stern-sheets. 1901 W. S. WALKER *In the Blood* vi. 71 You were asleep like a child almost as soon as you were settled. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* ii. 22 Settling himself in his saddle, Sor Beppe started off at an easy canter.

b. *In passive*. To be installed in a residence, to have completed one's arrangements for residing.

c. 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 185, I was but newly settled in my Lodging. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 130 Why should we make you remove now you are settled in your lodging? 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* vi. i. Such was the house in which Cecilia was now settled. 1813 W. BINGLEY in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 31 You, I presume, are by this time comfortably settled in your new residence. 1837 LEVER H. *Lorrequer* i. We were soon settled in barracks. 1901 W. S. WALKER *In the Blood* viii. 97 Billy's sisters... were at length settled in a small cottage out Redfern way.

4. To cause to take up one's residence in a place; esp. to establish (a body of persons) as residents in a town or country; to plant (a colony, †a town).

1573-80 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 198 So God I trust for Christs sake, Shall settle me in blis. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 17 Ere thou couldst stately be builded, Or Gods theare settled. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. 47 Charles the Great. There left behind and settled certaine French. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 940 My afflicted Powers To settle here on Earth. 1750 DENISON *Brief Deser. N. York* (1845) 1 Part of the Main Land belonging to New York Colony, where several Towns and Villages are settled. c. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Jan. 1666, I went... to settle physicians, chirurgeons, agents, marshals and other offices in all the Sea Ports. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 140/1 The practice of settling commercial colonies in distant countries hath been adopted by the wisest nations of antiquity. 1830 M. T. SAOLER *Law Popul.* l. 483 Maryland... was first settled by Roman Catholics. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* xxxiii. What interest I have... shall be strained to the uttermost to settle thee in thine own beloved native country. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 392/1 The first town that was settled by the English in North America.

b. *refl.* Also in *passive*, to have taken up one's abode.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. C j b. The Romysh clergy satled them selues all the worlde ouer. 1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 5 § 16 That the said aged ymportent and poore People should have convenient Habitations and Abydinge Places

1738 *Whitehall Even. Post* 12-15 Aug. 3/2 This is to give Notice, That Mr. Isaac De Vic, Junr, Wine-Merchant, of Southampton, is settled in this City. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* (1841) 470 He induced... many of the first families in Italy... to leave their country, and there settle themselves. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 45 One of the rivers on which they are settled... J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. S.* settled themselves bet- sea of Aral.

c. To fix or establish permanently (one's abode, residence, etc.). † To settle one's rest: to take up one's residence. (Cf. to set up one's rest, *REST* sb. 2 7 f; and see **REST** sb. 1 5.) 1562 J. HOPKINS *Ps. lxxxiv.* Much rather would I keepe a dore within the house of God: Then in the tentes of wickednes, to settle myne abode. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Tyme*, *Isa.* xi. 10 And he shall settle his rest among them, which shall be glorious for himselfe, and happy for them. 1698 J. GOODWIN *Reperit. Canon.* on him the Title of Archbishop at Canterbury. 1727 BOYER *F.* somewhere. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Introd.* The town at which I had settled my temporary establishment.

d. To assign to (a person) a legal domicile in a particular parish. Chiefly in *passive*. Cf. **SETTLEMENT** 3. 1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 5 § 16 Then the said Justices... shall... settle the same poore People for their Habitations and Abydynges, yf the parishes within the whiche they shalbee founde shall not... provide for them. 1662 *Act 14 Chas. II.* c. 12 § 1 To such Parish where he or they were last legally settled either as a native Householder Sojourner Apprentice or Servant for the space of forty dayes. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 77 Children whose parents settlements cannot be discovered and illegitimate children, are all settled wherever they are born. 1814 MAULE & SELWYN *K. B. Rep.* 1. 380 If the pauper lived 40 days under that assignment we should hold him settled in the parish.

e. To furnish (a place) with inhabitants or settlers.

1702 *Propos. Effectual War in Amer.* 28 The... settling and fortifying that large Island of Newfoundland. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 112 The country hereabouts... is so circumstanced as to discourage the most sanguine adventurers from attempts to settle it. 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rider* (1883) 1. 321 Margate... is so thickly settled with stock-jobbing cuckolds at this time of year, that [etc.]. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw.* *Hol* xiii. Your... brother, sir, is better bestowed than in settling Newfoundland.

†f. To establish, set up (an institution, a business, etc.) in a particular town or country. *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* 1. xxx. 75 He was come thither... to settle a trade in y^e cite. 1624 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 16 He should have a house and there to settle a factory in his towne of Pulasera. 1645 DUNY *Israel's Call* (1646) 48 Next unto the Schooles of the Prophets (whiche besides the Universities, it were to be wisht that some lesser ones might be settled in every Province). 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* v. 157 This might be one of the richest Cities in the World, because of the commerce that might be settled there. 1705 DE FOE *Consolidator* Wks. 1840 IX. 254 They... settled a sub-cash, depending upon the grand bank, in every province of the kingdom. 1773 *Life N. Providence* 6 Having by his frequent Voyages settled a good Correspondence on the Continent.

†5. To fix, implant (something) in (a person's heart, mind, etc.). *Obs.*

1560 INGELNO *Diab.* Child G ij. All such sayings as in my mynde At the first tyme ye stied to sattell. 1579 LOOCE *Def. Poetry* 6 Witt hath wrought that in you, that yeares and studie neuer settled in the heads of our sages doctors. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. l. 54 What a Gods Gold... 'Tis thou that Setlest admired reason in a Slaue. 1616 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* t. ix. 37 [Poet's] inventions! selling impressions in our tender memories, which our ad- et to expunge. 1690 our Minds.

†6. To set firmly on a foundation; to fix (a foundation) securely. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Prov.* viii. 25 Before the mountaines were settled... was I begotten. 1583 H. HOWARD *Def. Poir. Supposed Prophecies* A j b. The higher any man will raise his topple, the lower must he settell bys foundation. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 1 That goodly frame of Temperance... Formerly grounded and fast settled On firme foundation of true bounty. 1604 E. GILKINSON *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xiv. 461 The water is so deep that they can not settle any foundation. 1666 STILLINGFEE *Sermon* (1673) 21 That the glory of the City may not be laid up in the stars of the Opahans and Widows, but that its foundations may be settled upon Justice and Piety.

II. To come to rest after flight or wandering.

†7. *intr.* To take a seat, sit down (? OE.). Of the sun: To set. *Obs.*

[c. 1000 ? Implied in *setlung*, sitting down, settling (of the sun), *Lambeth Ps.* cxxxviii. 2, *Sax. Leechd.* III. 266.] c. 1350 117th. *Palmer* 2452 Till þe semli sunne was settled to reste.

8. Of a bird, flying insect: To take up a position of rest from flight; to alight on something.

13... K. *Alis.* 184 Him thoughte a goshaunk with gret flyght Settill on his beryng [MS. *Boht.* settle on his her-bergeyng. *Ibid.* settled [MS. *Boht.* was. 1728 *Congres* (1751) II. 135 The 1 Oak 91 Time was, shake thee to the root. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* iii. 29, I have often seen flocks of snipe... settling to the left of the town. 1859 TENNYSON *Melvin* & V. 221 The gnat That settles, beaten back, and beaten back Settles. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* 1. 260/1 The common blue fly which settles on meat.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiv. § 587. 326 When they die their shells settle to the bottom. 1883 HALDANE *Workshop Rec. Ser. II.* 302½ The liquor is kept... in a fluid condition, to allow mechanical impurities to settle out.

19. Of passion: To subside, calm down. Of the brain, mind, etc.: To become calm or composed.

1591 SAVILE *Tactius, Hist.* II. xv. 61 The fears, which at first is most terrible, settling by little and little. 1614 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 482 Then till the fury of his Highness settle Come not before him. 1686 DAVEN *Span. Friar* II. i. Your fury then he'll upward to a foam: But since this message came, you sink and settle, As if cold water had been pour'd on you. 1693 PRIOR *White-blooming Youth* c. 28 The Heat, with which thy Lover glows, Will settle into cold Respect. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 28 Oct. I dined on Tuesday with " " and hope her little head begins to settle. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi. Better let her mind settle a little. 1823 — *Quentin D.* xxviii. Risks which raise a man's blood so, that, by Saint Andrew, it will not settle for an hour or two.

b. Of persons: To become composed; to compose oneself to sleep; to come to a quiet or orderly state after excitement or restless activity. Also with *down*.

a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 111 He waxit irefull aganis all consperatours that seit wald settill of hisire sa sune as they became penitent of their offences and cryme. 1784 COWPER *Yask* vi. 69, I again perceive The soothing influence of the wafled strains, And settle in soft musings as I tread The walk. 1841 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxi. It is impossible to settle down after this, and why not go, in a party, to the play? 1896 BOSKIN *Ld. Edin. Fitzgerald* xiii. Maurice Blake was too excited... to settle at once to sleep.

c. To settle down: To subside into indolence or contentment.

1853 F. W. FABER *All for Jesus* (1854) 328 It is incredible how soon people can make themselves comfortable in low things... If it were... 1862 LADY... always anxious that not settle down into indolent comfort.

20. trans. To quiet, tranquillize, compose (a person, his mind, brain, nerves, etc.); to allay (passion). Also *refl.*

1530 PALSGR. 698/1, I sattyll, or soher, or appayse my selfe from myne anger, or any passyon, *je me rassais*. 1550 BALE *Apot.* 30 If all this wyl not settle his wylde wythesse head. a 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* iv. i. How still he sits: I hope this Song has settled him. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 12 Hoping that sleep might settle his brains, with all haste they got him to bed. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. i. We'll drink a dish of tea to settle our heads. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* I. 8 A glass of gin... to settle him to his sleep. 1848 LEIGH HUNT *Trav.* (1906) 351 [Charles II] was a rapid and constant walker, to settle his nerves. 1865 THORLOPE *Bellon Est.* xiii. Cold pudding is good to settle a man's love.

b. To settle the stomach: to check vomiting or nausea.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 195 There is not any thing that... settles the stomach better than this herb doth. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltess Collect.* (Maitland Club) 129 The minister... made a large pot of coffee... declaring it to be the finest thing to settle the stomachs of the whole company. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* vi. 122 Effervescing mixture often helps to clean the tongue and settle the stomach.

c. To recover from the effects of (drink).

1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 62 They let him sleepe... and whilst he settles his drinke, the Duke prepares [etc.].

21. To quiet with a blow; to knock down dead or stunned; to finish, 'do for'.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* xiii. 587 It settled him, and set his spirit gone Amongst the hands of his best friends. 1660 FULLER *Mist. Contempl.* L. xxviii. 44 They [of Northamptonshire] used to say when at Cudgel plays... one gave his Adversary such a sound blow, as that he knew not whether to stand or to fall that he Settled him at a blow. a 1661 — *Worthies, Lancash.* (1662) I. 124 He [Lambert] at Preston gave the Scotch Army such a Blow, as settled or stund it. 1709 BRIT. *Apoll.* II. No. 44. 3½ Clowns... Call it Settling a Mao when they knock him down dead. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 103 There's nothing will settle me but a Bullet. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Baz. Boarding Ho.* 'She says she'll settle her missis's life,' replied Mrs. Tibbs. 'The wretch! they're plotting murder.' 1888 KIPING *Soldiers Three, In Matter of a Private.* 'Come to —' laughed Simmons, sending a cartridge home with his thumb. 'Not before I've settled you an' Jerry Blazes.'

b. To settle (a person's) hash: see HASH *sb.* 3 b.

1822 A. THORNTON *Don Juan* II. xii. Which... settled his hash, or, to speak in the language of real science, floored him.

c. To compel to cease from opposition or annoyance; to silence, nonplus.

1850 DICKENS *Dav. Coff.* xi. [He] rebelled against my being so distinguished (as to be called by my Christian name), but Mick Walker settled him in no time.

† 22. In occasional physical uses: a. trans. To steady, keep from quivering. b. In passive, of the blood: To cease to move or pulsate. c. intr. of the eyes: To become set. Obs.

1592 SHAKS. *Rem. & Int.* IV. v. 26 Alas she's cold, Her blood is settled and her joints are stiff. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 267 His tongue hung out and his eyes settled in his head. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrows* III. § 48. 273 To settle his hand, and to make it the more steady. Aaron and Hur staid up his hands. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii. 'Miss Pratt!' cried the Earl, in a tone enough to have settled quicksilver itself.

23. intr. To come to an end of a series of changes or fluctuations and assume a definite form or condition. Const. in *into*. Also to settle down (to). 1684 BURNET *Th. Earth* I. v. 53 The Chaos... was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it settled at length

into an habitable Earth. 1731 ARDUTHNOT *Aliments* VI. (1735) 191 Our Aliment in the Form of Chyle... is whitish; by... Circulation it runs through all the intermediate Colours, till it settles in an intense Red. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. ii. 32 The elements of war are often gradually accumulating before they settle into an open rupture. 1824-4 Tomlinson's *Cycl. Useful Arts* (1866) I. 775½ [The ball of glass] settles by cooling into a form similar to that of Fig. 1078. 1838 CARLVE *Fredd. Gl.* VII. vi. 11. 236 The Duke... blushed blue, then red, and various colours; at length settling into steady pale. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* vii. 250 This smile should not settle into a simper. 1900 'Q' *Old Fires* viii. Young men who have run through all beliefs by the age of twenty and settled down to a polite but weary atheism.

b. Of the weather: To become steadily fine. Also, to settle (in) for: to come gradually to a steady condition of (rain, frost, etc.).

1719 DE FOE *Cruise* I. (Globe) 106 As soon as the Rains were over, and the Weather began to settle. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv. Howsoever, I'm no denying that it may settle... till Monday morning. 1825 HOWE *Every-day Bk.* I. 879 His cautious neighbour... waited for the weather to 'settle'. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (ed. 2) I. xiv. 294 The air was very still, settling in for a frost. *Mod.* It seems to be settling for a storm.

c. To settle down: to drop into a regular or uniform rate of movement.

1899 *Daily News* 5 June 3/7 Sweet Mart colt settled down with a clear lead.

V. To render or become stable or permanent; to fix or become fixed in a certain condition.

24. trans. To ensure the stability or permanence of (a condition of things, a quality, power, etc.).

c 1386 CHAUCER *March.* T. 2405 Til that youre sighte ysattled [i.e. ystablished] be a whyte They may ful many a sighte you bigile. 1526 ST. PETERS *Hen. VIII.* IV. 441 Till the peax were some deall more firmly sattled. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 667 To settill and establishe universall peace. 1610 B. JOSSON *Maques, Sp. Pr. Henry's Barriers* Wks. (1616) 969 Th' increase Of trades and tillage... Begun by him [Edw. I.], but settled and promou'd By the third Heroe of his name. 1648-9 *Eikon Bas.* xiii. 106 Other violent motions... shall never either shake or settle my Religion. 1693 LOCKE *Edna.* § 41. 43 Thus much for the Settling your Authority over your Children in general. 1710 PRI-DEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 172 After they had settled peace between the Father and the Son. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. vi. 345 The eastern monsoon was now, we reckoned, fairly settled. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 127 'Tis hard to settle order once again.

† b. To adopt firmly (an opinion, mental attitude). Obs.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (Sommer) 38 They rather increased new doubts, then gaue him ground to settle any judgement. 1697 CIBBER *Woman's Wit* III. 34 When he does that, I shall know how to settle my Opinion. 1756 TOLDOREY *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 210 Mr. Richmond had settled so great a respect for that accomplished gentleman, that he could not suffer him to depart [etc.].

25. To fix, make steadfast or constant (a wavering, irresolute or donbting person, heart, mind, etc.). Const. in *to*.

1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* 99 Perfore my mynde to ji power take & make it stayhlyl, hat... my mynde so in be sattyld so in ji lufe hyrne hat, with no channs... it be kelyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecdus.* II. 2 My sonne... settle thine hert, and be pacient. 1581 in *Allen Martyrdom Camptin* (1908) 49 If a man were not settled in his religion this were enough to convert him. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 246 If Beauty, Wisedome, Modesty, can settle The heart of Anthony. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* I. 23 If ye continue in the faith grounded and settled. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 52 He kept back his anger, and settled his minde to sufferance. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 475 All these being... settled in their Loyalty. Col. Hutchinson (1846) 26 There was no opinion which he was most settled in... but he would patiently and impartially hear it debated. 1714 SWIFT *Public Spirit of Whigs* 5 It is a Pamphlet... against the Ministry...; it will settle the Wavering in the Doubtful. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 331 However, William settled my mind to more prudent steps than these. 1882 MOZLEY *Remin.* (ed. 2) I. 61 A sermo designed to recall and settle the troubled spirits of Oxford... in what to him was the faith and practice of his forefathers.

26. a. *refl.* To fix one's attention upon an object; to make up one's mind to do something; to dispose or set oneself steadily to some employment. Now usually with mixture of sense 20, to compose oneself after excitement or restlessness and apply oneself quietly to work. (Often with *down*.) b. intr. In the same senses. † Also, to become fixed or steadfast in (affection, etc.).

a. 1530 PALSGR. 698/1 The mans mynde is so wandringe that he can sattlel bynd upon nothyng. 1548 ELYOT *Dict.* *Comparare se ad respondentum*, to prepare or settle hym selfe to make an answer. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 356 Let vs take the axe... and settle our selves to cleuning and ruiening. 1579 HAKE *News out of Powells* (1875) B. 1. Then Paule began... To settle forth him selfe to speake. c 1582 M. PHILLIPS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 422, I... my selfe to marry in that devotion 70 When thou art devotions. 1833 HT. MAR-

TINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 78 When I settle myself down to my pursuits. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 378 After some talk of this nature we settled ourselves to our music and to tune our instruments.

b. 1576 PETTIE *Pettie Pallace* 65 She began to settle so surely in good wyl towards him. 1667 PERYS *Diary* I June. It troubles me to see how hard it is for me to settle to it [i.e. business] sometimes when my mind is upon pleasure. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. vi. 128 When the violent Storm... took

us, I was but just settling to Work. 1866 WILSON *Let. C.* way 22 Jan. The Opp how to settle to their THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* him to settle down to his customary occupations. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. xix. 215 She went down into the drawing-room, and could not settle to anything. 1833 *Lanc. Times* LXXXVI. 128½ The horse... when checked... broke into a canter, and would not trot and settle down to its work afterwards.

27. To secure or confirm (a person) in a position of authority, an office; to install permanently, establish in an office, an employment.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 187 b. When Kynge Henry was somewhat settled in the realme of Scotland. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 42, I thought my selfe... welc settled in the bishopricke of Ossorye. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 180 After the death of Tridates, and setting Erona in her government. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trar.* 35 He beheaded and strangled most of them to settle himselfe in a more quiet tyranny. 1660 WOOD *Life Dec.* (O. H. S.) I. 360 Many... being absent from the University either to see, or settle themselves in their preferments. 1694 E. CHAMBERLAINE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. i. (ed. 18) 355 How a Clergyman becomes settled in a living. 1705 DE FOE *Consolidator* Wks. 1840 IX. 354 They went on to settle themselves in all sorts of trade in open companies. 1877 KINGSLEY *Tiso Y. Ago* I. i. He had made to himself a practice large enough to enable him to settle two sons well in his own profession.

b. (Chiefly Sc. and U.S.) To appoint (a minister) to the charge of a parish; also, to appoint a minister to (a parish). In U.S. also intr.: see quot. 1828-32.

1719 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 448 The Presbytery of Ayr are appointed... to go on and settle the parish. 1768 *Ibid.* III. 253 That Mr. Chambers being now settled, the Magistrates... and Communicants in Aberdeen... could not be deprived of him. 1756 in [N. Morren] *Ann. Gen. Assembly Ch. Scot.* (1840) II. 77 That the blood of the parish of Nigg would be required of them if they should settle a man to the walls of the kirk. 1773 BOSWELL *Johnson* I May, In some cases the Presbytery having refused to induct or settle, as they call it, the person presented by the patron. 1828-32 WENSTED *Settle*, to be ordained or installed over a parish, church or congregation. A. B. was invited to settle in the first society in New Haven. 1890 MARY E. WILKINS *Faraway Melody*, etc. 32 He was settled over a neighbouring parish [New England].

28. To establish (a person) in the matrimonial state. *Phr. to settle in the world or in life.* Now chiefly *refl.* and *pass.*

1656 KINNELMARSH *Yeast* I. in *Gascogne's Wks.* (1907) I. 247 Thou knowest what care my careful father took, In wedlockes sacred state to settle me With Laius. 1693 DRYDEN *Quint's Met.* ix. *Iphis & Ianthe* 70 The fond Father thought the time drew on Of settling in the World his only Son. Ianthe was his choice. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II. i. 27, I therefore have resolv'd to settle there, and chosen a young Lady, witty, prudent, rich and fair. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III. (1778) 71 And as to my young cousins withip, I hope we shall be able to settle them without Sir Matthew's assistance. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Debits & F.* III. The prudent gentleman... wishes to settle her daughter. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* v. I have been very much in love; but now I am come to years of discretion, and must think... of settling myself advantageously. 1864 THORLOPE *Can you forgive her?* vii. How are you to settle yourself in life if you don't care for them [i.e. amusements]?

b. intr. 'To establish a domestic state' (I.); chiefly in *phr. to marry and settle, to settle in life.* 1718 PRIOR *Alma* II. 49 As people marry now, and settle, Fierce love abates his usual mettle. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 102 Why don't you marry, and settle? 1822 DE QUINCY *Conf.* 29 My landlady... had but lately married away and 'settled' (as such people express it) for life. 1830 M. T. SADLER *Law Popul.* I. 564 Their very object in leaving their native countries is to settle in life, a phrase that needs no explanation.

† 29. To establish (a person) in legal possession of property. *To be settled of:* to be seized of.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 10 This man dying without heires males, his said brother came up to the State, that he might be settled in his inheritance. 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xii. (1629) 64 If the man was settled of such estate... and died, his Wife surviving... she had her Dower, or third part of such estate of inheritance.

30. To secure (payment, property, title) to, or, or upon (a person) by decree, ordinance, or enactment.

1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 32 By yielding that to be a Due, which the Law hath settled upon the Minister. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xl. 250 The succession to that Office was settled upon Aaron, and his heirs after him. 1659 MILTON *Consid. Means to remove Hirelings* title-p. Wherein is also discouered... whether any maintenance of ministers can be settld by law. 1697 DRYDEN *Amid.* I. 8 He... settld sure Succession in his Line. 1708 CONSTIT. *Watermen's Co. by* So much Money as shall from time to time be settled to and for each of them in the Poor's List. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 207 They therefore settled the crown first on king William and queen Mary... for their joint lives. 1859 MISS PIDGINGTON *Last of Cav.* xxxiv. The conditions on which the crown was to be settled. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* III. iii. 620 The statute settling the present title to the Crown.

b. Of a private individual: To secure (property, succession) to, or upon (a person) by means of a deed of settlement.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset.* (1662) II. 37 She would have settled on that House Land... to the value of five hundred pounds *per annum*. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Jan. 1695, Boyle... had settled a fund for preachers who should preach expressly against Atheists [etc.]. 1711 ANDERSON *Speech* No. 106 ¶ 6, I... have settled upon him a good Annuity for Life. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 137 It became usual, on mar-

riage, to settle by express deed some special estate to the use of the husband and his wife, for their lives, in joint-tenancy or jointure. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 285 A tenant for life, with power to settle a jointure. 1844 J. WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 103 The modern English custom of settling the family estates on the eldest son. 1834 FLO. MARYAT *Under Lilies* xlii. The day that Miss Rayne becomes Lady Coombe, I will settle a thousand a year on her for her private use.

C. absol. To make a jointure (see *JOINTURE* sb. 4). 1713 GARTH *Epith. to Cato*. He sighs with most Success that settles well.

to d. intr. Of an estate: To pass legally. *Obs.*, a 1655 *Bacon Use of Law* (1659) 65 Upon Feoffments and Recoveries, the estate doth settle as the use and intent of the parties is declared.. before the Acts was done.

31. trans. To subject to permanent regulations, to set permanently in order, place on a permanent footing (institutions, government); to bring (a language) into a permanent form.

1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. f. 4. 223 The greatest felicitie they wish to the common wealth... is that... no faulte may be capitall besides dislike of things settled in so good termes. 1629 *Selden in Lett. Lit. Men.* (Camden) 143 For the Library is not yet so settled as that books may not be lent if the founder will. 1642 J. MARSH *Argt. con. Militia* i. The King refusing to settle the Militia for the defence and securitie of his people. 1643 *Baker Chron.* (1653) 93 King Richard at his going out of England, had so well settled the Government of the kingdom, that [etc.]. 1659 *Milton Treat. Civ. Power Eccl. Causes* 44 [They] who think the Gospel, cannot stand or continue... unless it be enacted and settled, as they call it, by the state. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, For the High Court of Parlt.* That all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavours, upon the best and

et Propos. Corr. Eng. Tongue Care to settle our Language, continuance. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. I.* 575 The government should be settled on principles favourable to liberty. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 20 They proceeded at once to settle the Government on a Parliamentary basis. 1885 T. L. K. OLIPHANT *New Eng. II.* 1 Tyndale, Coverdale, and Cranmer had done so much to settle our language.

absol. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 19 Aug. 1660. The National Assemblies beginning to settle, and wanting instruction. 1718 *Prior Solomon* ii. 704 Her Will affores could settle or revoke; And Law was fix'd by what She latest spoke.

to b. To vest the control of (something) in a person. *Obs.*

1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. 279 Besides, the fore-mentioned forces there is the standing Militia... settled in the King.

C. To settle one's estate, one's affairs: to arrange for the disposal of one's property, the payment of one's debts, etc., esp. with a view to one's death, removal to a distance, or retirement from business. *Obs.*

In the first quot. perh. rather: to render one's worldly position secure (sense 24).

1652 *Dr. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 144 Oh the poor and base thoughts of men! How may I raise my house? how may I settle my estate? a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 10 Sept. 1647, Being call'd into England to settle my affairs after an absence of about 4 years. 1710 *GREEN Tattler* No. 161 ¶ 6. I several months since made my Will, settled my estate, and took leave of my friends. 1719 *Dr. For. Cruise* II. (Globe) 555 He had settled all his affairs so well at Bengal, and left his Effects in such good Hands, that [etc.]. 1834 J. GIMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 363 They... are expected to settle up their affairs... and settling in their common phrase. 1845 A. ROBERT.

VI. To fix (what is uncertain), to decide (a question).

32. To appoint or fix definitely beforehand, to decide upon (a time, place, plan of action, price, conditions, etc.); to adjust (one's action) to something.

1595 *DALRYMPLE v. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. II. 153 The Wardanis settis a day. 1608 *CHAPMAN Byron's Tragic.* iii. l. 50 My lord, I stand not on these deep discourses 'To settle my course to your fortunes. 1754 *COWPER Ep. R. Lloyd* 31

for a young, hearty, labouring man! 1837 *CARLYLE Rev. A. C. I.* iv. iv. The Hall is ready; the very costume [of the Deputies], as we said, has been settled. 1867 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* III. xiv. 236, I came that it might be all settled out of hand. 1891 J. S. WINTER *Lumley* iii. 'Then it's as good as settled,' he remarked, smiling broadly.

to b. To appoint or arrange (something) to be done (or to take place). *Obs.*

1694 *PENN Trav. Holland* 165 Being the first monthly meeting that was settled for Friesland. 1705 *New Yorker Archives* XL 13 These are to give notice, That Her Majesty's Haith settled Packet-Boats for the West-Indies. 1709 *STEELE Tattler* 143 ¶ 7 There is a Stage-Coach settled from the One-Bell in the Strand to Dorchester.

C. To fix by mutual agreement. 1650 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 122 Capt. Speck came... to talk about going to Nangasque to Gonrok Dono, to settell the price of the lead. 1687 *MIRCE Gl. Fr. Dict.* s.v. We have at last settled that Business. 1716 *ANDERSON Freeholder* No. 23 ¶ 3. I think it is very convenient there should be a cartel settled between them. 1785 MME. D'ARLAY *Diary* 8 Aug. The conversation

with the young man. 1856 *BODKIN Ld. Edw. Fitzgerald* xi. Meanwhile the two seconds were settling the fatal formalities in the library.

d. intr. To come to a decision; to decide to do something; to decide upon (a plan of action, an object of choice).

1782 Miss BURNER *Cecilia* v. vii. Two other young ladies, who were... settling to dance in the same cotillon. 1814 MME. D'ARLAY (Miss Barney) *Wanderer* (1817) I. 122 A comedy that we have been settling to mas-querade. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *March, Strike* xii. 127 The masters met and settled that they would give no more than the medium wages. 1867 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* II. xiii. 222 This was what Will had always intended and settled upon. 1885 H. FISCH-HATTON *Advance Australia!* 196, I settled to shift my camp up the creek. 1886 *HARDY Mayor Casterloo* xxiv. But settling upon new clothes is so trying.

33. trans. To decide, come to a fixed conclusion on (a question, a matter of doubt or discussion); to bring to an end (a dispute) by agreement or intervention.

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. iv. 15 In Geometry men begin at settling the significations of their words; which settling of significations, they call Definitions. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* 111 This being thus settled in the first place, we may in the Next consider, that [etc.]. 1716 *ANDERSON Freeholder* No. 53 ¶ 3 Casuists... that will settle you the right of Princes. 1793 *Blackstone's Comm.* (ed. 12) I. 114 note. At the great council assembled in 1072, to settle the claim of... a copyhold fine. 18... dispute at Llandudno quarries has been settled. 1895 ROWLANDS in *Law Times* XCIX. 564/2 Now that this point has been definitely settled, it seems too clear for argument.

b. With indirect question as obj.

1796 MME. D'ARLAY *Camilla* I. 282 Mr. Tyrold intreated him to stay till they had settled how to get rid of the business. 1874 *SYMONDS Sk. Italy & Greece* (1893) I. xii. 237, I have to settle with myself what I mean by art in general.

C. Of a fact or argument: To be decisive of (a question).

1825 *COBBETT Hist. Prot. Reform.* (1899) xvi. § 468 There! that settles the matter. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two V. Ago* Introd. You shall see enough to-day to settle for you the question whether we old-country folk are in a state of decadence.

d. Law. To decide (a case) by arrangement between the contesting parties. More fully, *to settle out of court.*

1900 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/4 After one of the plaintiffs... had been in the box, it was agreed to settle the case.

e. To put beyond dispute, establish (a principle, fact) by author.

1733 *ARBUITH settled by a fair* Fact, es, is, that [etc.]. 1883 It is well settled that interest is a doctrine applying equally to real and personal estate.

34. intr. To arrange matters in dispute, to come to terms or agreement with a person.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 1. 272, I have first depeched Mons^r Gregory, who, after he hath settled with Mons^r de

(S.H.S.) 33 Ordered thatt upon settling with Smith in the terms thatt the rest of the silk stocken men are upon thatt 1800 *PAGER in P. Papers* say that I was enabled to ish Merchantman for my conveyance.

b. To make an arrangement, compound with a creditor.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 197 In extra-judicial arrange- required. 1854 T. Baptist I.

which he settled in the Bankruptcy Court. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 11 The underwriters of the ship ultimately settled with her owners at 83 per cent.

35. trans. To close (an account) by a money payment; to pay (an account, bill, score); also dial. to write 'settled' to a bill, to receipt (it).

1687 *MIEGE Ca. Fr. Dict.* s.v. To settle an Account,

xxvii. I'd best go and settle the score. 1868 *ATRINSON Cleveland Glass* s.v. Gan an' pay John Lewis' bill, an' mahnd an' git him to settle t.

fig. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myrt. Udolpho* xxxiii. If I was they, I would settle accounts with myself, for all my hard fighting, the same way. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 148 What an awful account these wicked creatures will have to settle, at last, especially for being lazy! 1837 W. E. NORRIS *Major & Minor* III. l. 199, I am here to settle accounts with you, my fine fellow. I suppose you thought it was a very safe thing to insult and desert a girl who had nobody at hand to protect her except an old man.

b. absol. or intr. To settle accounts by payment. Chiefly const. with.

1783 *CLARA REEVE Estles* III. 105, I was obliged to go to the inn to settle with the landlord. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* II. 192 He had still upwards of £300 in his hands, for which he would be ready to account whenever he chose to settle. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canongate* i. Some change that was due to me on settling with my landlady. 1844 *MACAULAY in Trenchard's Life* (1896) II. 155, I then called to the steward, and pretended to be very anxious to settle with him about some coffee that I had taken. 1873 *ALAN Market* ix. (ed. 3) 113 The 'settling' days occur twice in each month,

when the transactions of the preceding fortnight are settled for in cash. 1826 *ELMORRY IV. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. I went and begged o' un vor to settle; he've a got a plenty o' money.

fig. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Arqua* 40 When he had done and settled with the world.

VII. 36. Comb. + settle-brain, something that calms the brain; settle-down, *nonce-wd.*, a flock settling down.

1629 *FORO Lovers Met.* u. ii. Sir, your stomacke vp yet? get some warme porridge in your belly, 'tis a very good settle-braine. 1640 *BROVE Antipodes* v. vii, I have yet an entertainment for him. Of better Settle-braine, then Drunkards porridge. 1692 *TRAYN Good Housew.* xxvi. 213 Coffee is the Drunkards Settle-braine. 1855 *BROWNING Clean* 15 Like the chequer-work Pavement... Now covered with this settle-down of doves.

Settleable, a. nonce-wd. [-ABLE.] Capable of being settled.

1837 *MOORE Mem.* (1856) VII. 207 He seemed to consider the whole thing as settled, or, at least, settle-able without any difficulty.

Settled (sett'ld), *pp. l. a.* [f. SETTLE v. + -ED.]

1. Of mental states, purposes, habits, etc.: Fixed, firmly embraced or implanted; become regular or customary; unchanging, undeviating.

1556 *HEYWOOD Spider & F.* II. 8 Oh sodayne sorowe, from seiled solas. 1568 *Gismond of Salerne* iv. iii. 17 There stayed in one so settled trust, that they chaste life.. would not have yel'd to vnlawfull lust. 1599 *TYNNE Animadu.* (1875) 12 But I judge the beste, for in doubts I will not resolve

ERON Penance for Sin the soule, in nothing

raat, Dic. Dic. Subj. or Fashion, but only

a continued and settled Practice of a great Many? 1712 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 349 ¶ 7 He died under a fixed and settled Hope of Immortality. 1784 *COWPER Tirac.* 778 Where... His virtuous toil may terminate at last in settled habit and decided taste. 1796 *SOUTHEY Mary, Maid of the Inn* i, Her silence implies The composure of settled distress. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 41 To remain to the end of life destitute of any settled religious opinions. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 5 It was his settled purpose to fling off the yoke of the Baroque.

b. Of the mind, character, etc.: Rendered staid, steadfast, or sober.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 203 Pacience thy settled mind dothe guide and sterc. 1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* (Q. 2) iv. vii. 81 For: that it is

1611 — can match The pleasure of that madness. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tr.* (1656) 96 What you have delivered... concerning the Soul of man... might become a man of a more settled brain than Anthroposophus. 1670 *DRYDEN Tyr. Love* II. l. 16 Nor pride nor frenzy, but a settled mind. 1828 *SCOTT Kenilwo.* xli, Wayland, now a man of settled character.

c. Of the countenance or bearing: Indicating a settled purpose, mind, character, etc.

a 1586 *STONEV Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 111 With a settled countenance, not accusing any kind of inward motion. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas.* for it, iii. l. 93 This outward sainted Deipnue, Whose seiled visage, and deliberate word Nips youth's fire head. 1622 *MABER Tr. Alenian's Guewan* d. 1. 1235 With... a graue countenance, a settled gate, and words well plast. 1680 *ORWAY Orphan* II. iv. In your settled Face And clouded Brow methinks I see my Fate. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xv, Rose saw her cheek assume a paler but more settled hue, instead of the angry hectic which had coloured it. 1839 G. DARLEY *Nepenthe* II. 31 Antiquity, thou Titan-brood! That... look'st with dim but settled eye O'er thy deep lap.

2. Of a matter in dispute, an arrangement, regulation, etc.: Determined, decided, enacted or agreed upon. Of a truth, a principle: Established, placed beyond dispute.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 82, I finde it now for a settled truth, which earst I accompted for a vaine talke, that the purple dye will neuer staine lete. 1638 *JUNIVS Faint.* *Antients* 11 It is then expedient that we should not wander, but rather follow a settled short way. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 225 Those who are entertain'd into his Service have a settled pay at all times. 1666 *STILLINGF. Sermon.* (1673) 21 That there be no complaining. 1749-50 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 1 ¶ 1 The settled and regular forms of salutation which necessity has introduced into all languages. 1803 *VESEY'S Chanc. Cases* (1827) XI. 337, I cannot upon any doubt of mine... shake what is the settled law upon the subject. 1860 *RUSKIN Up to this Last* iv. § 60, I wish this were a settled question in London markets. 1890 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. 365 We look to have from him a settled day Wheo we must change our faith or hide the worst.

b. Phr. A settled thing (or matter), used predicatively (often = something about which there is considered to be no room for doubt or question).

1818 *SCOTT Br. Lammer* xxi, 'It is thought', said he... 'that was a settled matter—they are con- sidered together.' 1839 *THACKERAY Shubert's Cal.* Apr. (1849) 305 She was told to call Thackeray's husband; and she did; and it was considered me her little friend from that day. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* v. vii, 'Is it a settled thing between Lady Joan and Mr. Mountchesney?' 'Not the slightest foundation.' 'She is not in a hurry to marry.' 1853 Mrs. GASKELL *Cressida* vii, 'Stillo, was not at all a settled thing that Mrs. Fitz-Adam was to it was visited. 1854 E. YATES *Broken to Harriet* I. xv. 272, The twilight had been a settled thing for at least an hour. 1868 H. C. ALAN *Scott Artistic & Artists* i. 7 At Marseilles, where it is as understood and settled thing that every Englishman is on his way, to or from Italy or India.

3. Of affairs, an institution, or the like: Estab-

lished on a permanent footing and under fixed conditions or regulations.

1648-9 *Elkon Bas*. xvii. 149 Since the first Age, not one Example can be produced of a settled Church, wherein which had not some vanity. 1672-5 *CONBER Comp. Temple* (1702) 7 Such a liberty therefore cannot be granted in a settled Church. 1724 *De For. Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 259 The parliament had no settled army. 1765 *JOHNSON Shaks.* Wks. (1773) I. Pref. D8, Grammatical and settled languages. 1794 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 254 Settled

as this...when the settled order of things was breaking up.

4. Fixed in place or position; having a fixed abode.

1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 106 But now thy Vnckle is removing hence, As Princes do their Courts, when they are cloy'd With long continuance in a settled place. 1611 *BIBLE* 1 *Kings* viii. 13, I have surely built thee an house to dwell in, a settled place for thee to abide in forever. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Pisc. Eccl.* I. xvii. The settled rock seem'd from his seat remove. 1645 *Direct. Lords & Couns. for Elect. Ruling.* Elders 2 In the place where his most settled dwelling and employment doth lie. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 9 Mar. 1652, No more intending to go out of England, but endeavour a settled life, either in this or some other place. 1735 *JOHNSON Lobo's Abyssinia* Descr. i. 47 They live like the Arabs, without any settled habitation. 1830 *M. T. SADLER Law Popul.* I. ix. 146 Since mankind have become more settled and numerous. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 191 Becoming a settled, instead of a nomadic people.

b. Of an ailment: Fixed in the system.
1811 *LADY MORGAN Mem.* (1862) I. 479 A had cold and a settled cough.

5. Of weather of a specified character: Established and maintaining itself without change or break (cf. SET a. 6c). Of wind: Blowing continuously in one direction.

1628 *DIGBY Voy. Mediterr.* (1868) 8 The current did then sett strongly out of the straight, which I understand is usual after settled Levant winds. 1710 *Loyal Mourner* 9 The smiling Aspect of Earth, Sea, and Air, All for a lasting Calm, and Settled Fair. 1719 *De For. Crusoe* I. (Globe) 72 Now it began to be settled fair Weather. 1737 [S. BERING-TON] *Ch. de Lucan's Mem.* (1738) 143 It was the most settled

As from the waves before the settled wind. 1837 *SOUTHEY Poems* IV. Pref. Raising my spirits to the degree of settled fair. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Life Miss Mitford* I. v. 136 What is a thunder shower...to settled, set-in, bad weather?

b. Of weather (without other specification): Calm and fine.

1727 in J. O. Payne *Rec. Eng. Catholics* 1715 (1889) 156 Such have settled weather as't have been ever since you left us. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cucumbers*, Towards the latter end of May, when the Weather appears settled and warm. 1830 T. MOORE in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 312, I am preparing to take advantage of the very first appearance of more settled weather.

† 6. Of a liquid: Not flowing, stagnant, coagulated. Also of wine: That has 'settled on the lees'.
1597 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* IV. iii. 112 The warming of the Blood; which before (cold, and settled) left the Liver white, and pale. 1604 *DRAYTON Moxon* I. 36 The fleet hurrying flood...As a black lake or settled marsh stood At the texture of the Hebrews woad. 1659 *HOWELL Vocab. Arts & Sci.* xviii. Settled wine, *vin riposato*; *vin rassis*. 1681 *CROWNER Hen. VI.* IV. 58 His Face is black and swell'd with settled Blood.

7. That has sunk down or subsided. Of earth: Compacted, consolidated.

1642 *HEXHAM Princ. Art Milit.* II. (ed. 2) 48 The stopping which is made newly is not so firm as the old settled Earth, which hath lain a long time in it. 1752 *LABELLE Westm. Bridge* 80 The further Loading of the settled Pier would be dangerous.

8. Of a person: Established in life, esp. by marriage; brought into a regular way of life.

1706 *EVELYN Mrs. Godolphin* (1888) 128 Wee will looke upon this Lady now, as a settled Woman, and in the Armes of that excellent Person the most worthy to possess her. 1799 *Sumner's Cat. Poets* I. 169 Mercy to have a settled (Miss Murfree) in Tennessee Mts. 83 A settled married man, a-behavin' no better 'n them fool boys.

b. Established in an office or living; spec. of Presbyterian ministers (cf. SETTLE v. 27 b).

1773 *Ann. Reg.* 148 Mrs. Greeve was to have procured the place of a settled minister for Mr. John Smith. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LXIV. II. 35 At Irvine. 1817 T. DWIGHT In the year 1798 there were...two hundred and forty-two ministers; of whom thirty-three were without any charge; or, in the language of New-England, were not settled ministers.

9. Of an estate or property: Secured to a person by a legal act or agreement; held by a tenant for life under conditions defined by the deed.

1865 *Act 10 & 20 Vict. c. 100 (title)*, An Act to facilitate Leases and Sales of Settled Estates. *Ibid.* § 1 The Term 'Settled Estate' shall include any estate, and all

1882 *Act 45 & 46 Vict. c. 38 (title)*, An Act to amend the Law relating to the Succession, to a person other than the person for the time being entitled to the beneficial enjoyment thereof.

10. Of a country: Peopled with new-comers; colonized. Also settled-up.

1831 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 12 In the settled part of it, the land is divided into smaller farms. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's Rook*, etc. R. Ringwood (1859) 196, I had relatives in Lexington, and other settled places. 1897 *BEATRICE HARRADEN Hilda Strafford* 146 She had seen some of those settled-up parts.

11. Of soap: Refined by fusing in water or weak lye.
1898 G. H. HURST *Soaps* vii. 228 Three chief varieties of hard soap...known as 'curd', 'fitted', or, in America, 'settled', and 'run' soaps. 1906 L. L. LAMBORN *Manuf. Soap* ix. 328 Settled Refined Soap.

† Settledly, adv. Obs. [-LY 2.] In a settled manner.

1602 *WARNER Albion's Eng.* XIII. Epit. 360 The first King-dome...was Kent...It settledly began about the year. 1675. 1677 *HIERON Penance for Sin* xviii. Wks. 1628 I. 263 When hee doth aduisedly, and settledly, and with deliberation and purpose doe that which is naught. 1635 *STAFFORD Lett.* (1739) I. 412 To shew you how cheerfully and settledly I remain Your Lordship's...most humble Servant, Wentworth. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. ii. (1713) 291 Those that either slight or misbeieve Christianity...don't seriously or settledly believe there is a God. 1692 T. BEVERLEY *Counc. Disc.* 5 Men, among whom Scripture is settledly received.

Settledness (set'ldness). [-NESS.] The state or quality of being settled (in various senses).
Frequent in 17th c.

1571 *GOLDING Cabin on Ps.* I. 1 The 'seate' by which

1622 *MADDETT Allenau's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 151 Their eyes (turn) to a swolne settlednesse & dulnesse of look. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiv. 221 § 1 The Scythian wandering Nomades...wanting both civility and settlednesse. 1648 Br. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* xxvii. 53 Lord, work my heart to so firme a settledness upon thee, that it may never be shaken. 1663 Br. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxiii. (1665) 248 Settledness and stediness of mind. 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. (1677) 196 The Antiquity and Settledness of this Monarchy. 1866 *GROTE Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xii. (1870) 195 The discriminateness or settledness, with which moral notions present themselves to the mind. 1875 J. H. RICE *Living Wesley* II. ii. 43 The pleasant and old-fashioned settledness of the town of Epworth. 1877 *Brace Transcaucasia & Ararat* I. 25 The general want of settledness (in Russia) is seen in the ease with which the population move from place to place.

Settlement (set'lmēt). [f. SETTLE v. + -MENT.] I. The placing of persons or things in a fixed or permanent position.

1. The act of fixing (a thing, material or immaterial) in a secure or steady position; the state of being so fixed; a fixed or steady position.
1648 Br. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* § 3. 3 Can ye hope to finde rest in any of these sublynary contentments. Alas? how can they yeeld any stay to you, that have no settlement in themselves? 1707 *YARRANTON Engl. Improv.* 5 The Winds and Tide trouls them (sc. the Sands), and give them a settlement along the Shores. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xii. Bring, if thou canst, thy wavering understanding to a right settlement. 1902 more

set diseases began to lose their settlements, and were recognized as terms of series, as transitory or culminating phases.

2. Establishment of a person in life, in marriage, in an office or employment.

1651 *WALTON Life Wotton in Relig. Wotton.* c. 4 b. This (sc. the Provostship of Eton Coll.) was a faire settlement for his minde. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Wind.* 21 A magistrate of an hour's settlement is as much a magistrate as if he had been one never so long. 1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxcvi. 254 Every Man...Applies himself...toward the Attaining of his End; whether it be Honour, Wealth, Power, or any other sort of Advantage, or Settlement in the World. 1749 *SMOLLETT Gil Blas* III. i. (1782) I. 212, I shall find no difficulty in procuring for you a good settlement. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F. lii.* V. 445 Thirty thousand Persians, who had obtained service and settlement in the Byzantine empire. 1861 Mrs. H. WOOD *E. Lynne* xii. That Mr. Carlyle was not of rank equal to her own she scarcely remembered: East Lynne seemed a very fair settlement in life...superior to the home she was now in. 1862 *Two Cosmes* I. 294 Contrary to all that Mr. Caird had ever dreamed or planned for a settlement of his daughter in the married state.

3. Legal residence or establishment in a particular parish, entitling a person to relief from the poor rates; the right to relief acquired by such residence.
1662 *Act 14 Chas. II. c. 22 § 3* If the person...shall not returne to the place wherem he was last settled.

1848 *Act 10 & 20 Vict. c. 100 (title)*, An Act to facilitate Leases and Sales of Settled Estates. *Ibid.* § 1 The Term 'Settled Estate' shall include any estate, and all

1882 *Act 45 & 46 Vict. c. 38 (title)*, An Act to amend the Law relating to the Succession, to a person other than the person for the time being entitled to the beneficial enjoyment thereof.

1700 *EVELYN Diary* 9 Mar. 1652, I went to Deptford,

where I made preparation for my settlement, no more intending to go out of England. 1719 *De For. Crusoe* I. (Globe) 112 This little wandering Journey, without settled Place of Abode, had been so unpleasant to me, that my own House, as I call'd it to my self, was a perfect Settlement to me, compar'd to that. 1792 *LD. AUCKLAND Corr.* 12 Dec. *Trav. & Corr.* (1861) II. 396 Nothing can be known till the settlement in the new house and in society is completed. 1832 *BESANT Revolt of Man* iv. 85 She began...with a comfortable settlement in the chair, which meant a good long talk.

5. In Presbyterian churches: The placing or installing of a minister in a pastoral charge.

1723 *WOOROW Corr.* (1843) III. 14 Our settlements are turning extremely vexatious. 1825 *JAMIESON Suppl.* s.v. *Settle* v. A congregation is said to get a settlement, when the Pastor is introduced to the discharge of the pastoral office among them. 1842 W. M. HETHERINGTON *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 666 Great opposition was made to the settlement by the pious parishioners. 1854 H. MILLER *Sci. & Schol.* II. 31 Gillespie had been deposed, for refusing to assist in the disputed settlement of Inverkeithing.

6. The act of settling as colonists or new-comers; the act of peopling or colonizing a new country, or of planting a colony. (Cf. sense 14.)

Phrase, to effect a settlement.

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 83 It would be well, also, to attempt the cultivation of tea in some part of our colony, by a settlement of Chinese. 1850 W. MURE *Lit. Greece* I. v. § 1. 89 The settlement of Oriental colonies in Greece produced no sensible effect on the character either of the language or the nation. 1851 D. WILSON *Prith. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. 1. 170 A band of pioneers effected a settlement on the northern part of Argyleshire. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* IV. § 2 We have traced the settlement of our Scottish colonies.

berta, and Athaba
menta is rapidly progressing.

transf. 1856 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 297 Being a great wanderer, it (sc. the Tree-Sparrow) has effected settlements even in such remote islands as the Faeroes.

II. Arrangement or regulation (of affairs, etc.).

7. The act or process of regulating or putting on a permanent footing; the act of establishing (public affairs, etc.) in security or tranquillity; the state of being settled and established; a settled arrangement, an established order of things.

1645 *DURVE Israel's Call* (1646) 47 Then look to the further settlement of the civil state. *Ibid.* 48 With the settlement of the Church, as a body compact together. 1661 *COWLEY College Ess.* etc. (1906) 254 That every third year (after the full settlement of the Foundation) the College shall give an account...of the fruits of their triennial industry. 1681 H. NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 23 People...who think that the growth of Popery is our only Evil, and that if we were secure against that our Peace and Settlement would be the result of Time.

able to the present settlement. 1716 *ADDISON Preacher* No. 50 r 6 A sufficient force for the reformation of such disorders, and the settlement of the publick peace. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 129 These (sc. manufactures and commerce) are the offspring of peace and settlement. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v.* I. 555 A settlement such as Argyle would have made...seemed to them not worth a struggle. 1900 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 350 The settlement that should be made after the war.

b. Determination or decision of a question, dispute, etc.; the establishing of an opinion, the text of a document, etc.

1777 *PRIESTLEY Math. & Spir.* (1782) I. xx. 249 The opinion...does not seem to have tended to a settlement before the fifth century. 1855 *PALEY Aesth.* (1861) Pref. p. xi. The settlement of the text of Aeschylus...has been a gradual process of restoration and recovery. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1885) I. ii. 129 The settlement of the question...could not long be delayed. 1866 *LOWELL Study Wind.* *Swinnburne's Trag.* That is an affair of taste, which does not admit of any authoritative settlement.

8. Law. The act of settling property upon a person or persons; the particular terms of such an arrangement; the deed or instrument by which it is effected. Often spec. = marriage settlement; see MARRIAGE 8.

1849 *VANESSA's Last Journey* I. 149 I have been a Committee

My Flocks, my Fields, my Wood, my Pastures take, With 1700 *EVELYN Diary* Stonehouse, and on my son, who 3

vii. All self-settle
1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxx. The deed of settlement, the professional gentleman inform me, is now ready. 1858 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prob. Law* xi. 69 Your wife...may...claim a settlement out of it for herself and her children. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1869) I. 36 The splendid settlement which Rudolf was ready to make upon his son. attrib. 1879 *CHANNING'S Juris. Dict.* (1883) 302 Settlement policies, life policies in which are introduced clauses giving them all the effect of marriage settlements so far as the

upon Princess Sophia of Hanover and her descendants. 1714 R. STEELE (*title*) The Crisis, or, a Discourse Representing...The several Settlements of the Crowns of England

and Scotland on Her Majesty. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. I. i. 124* These liberties were again asserted, in the act of settlement, whereby the crown is limited to his present majesty's illustrious house. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1826) III. xv. 179 The immediate settlement of the crown at the Revolution extended only to the descendants of Anne and William.

c. *Scots Law.* The disposition of property or heritage by will; also, the document by which this is effected. *Disposition and settlement*, a deed by which a person provides for the disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death.

1815 *SCOTT Guy II. xxxv.* This lady... made a general settlement of her affairs in Miss Lucy Bertram's favour. *Ibid.* xxxviii, Mr. Protocol, began to read the settlement aloud in a slow, steady, business-like tone. 1838 *W. BELL Dict.* Will disposing of... or will disposing of... or will disposing of...

d. The amount settled upon a person.

1811 *T. C. MORGAN in Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) I. 525 My wife's settlement is vested in the Three per Cents.

e. *U.S.* A sum of money or other property formerly granted to a minister on his ordination, in addition to his salary.

1828-22 in *WESTER. 1840 NATH. EMMONS Autobiog.* in *Bartlett Dict. Amer. (Cent.)* Before the war began, my people punctually paid my salary, and advanced one hundred pounds of my settlement a year before it was due by contract.

9. The settling or payment of an account; the act of satisfying a claim or demand, of coming to terms (with a person).

1799 *Act 2 Geo. III. c. 23* Upon the Taxation and Settlement of such Bill and Demand. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm. ix.* Ye might say... that the carline awoke ye rent, and that ye would allow it in the settlement. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. ii. v.* From the Townhall he... emits... fresh plans of settlement with Château-Vieux. 1873 *Mrs. H. Wood Master Greyland's L.* 172 In an incredibly short time... the affairs of the bank were in a way of settlement. 1878 *Mrs. J. H. RIDEWELL Mother's Darling I.* vii. 157 No heavy hills were sent to Dilsfeld for settlement.

b. *spec.* The fortnightly (or, for government securities, monthly) settling of accounts on the Stock Exchange.

1772 *FOOTE Nabob II.* (1778) 41 For de next settlement, would you honour he de bull or de bear? 1837 *WESTON. Gaz.* 23 Dec. 8/2 With regard to Mining markets preparations are now in full progress for the settlement.

10. In India: The process of assessing the government land-tax over a specific area.

1729 *EARL CORNWALLIS Let. 2 Nov. Corr.* (1830) L. 443 The Board continued... to form and issue the necessary instructions for making a settlement of the land revenues of the province of Bahar. 1849 *Direct. Revenue Off. N. W. Prov. Bengal* (1850) 7 There are evidently two distinct operations in the formation of a Settlement. The one is fiscal—the determination of the Government Demand—the other is judicial—the formation of the record of rights.

Off. N. W. Prov. Bengal int. Officers.

III. The act of becoming set or still, sinking, subsiding, etc.

II. The act of settling and clarifying after agitation or fermentation.

1625 *BACON Sylva* 302 by Weight; As in the ore Liquors. 1662 *CHARLETT* too frequent or violent nement in their veins. *Ibid.* 179 They counsel to rack it from the Milky bottom, after a weeks settlement.

1675 *1821 JOWETT Thucyd. I.* 9 In the age which followed the Trojan War, Hellas was still in process of ferment and settlement.

b. The deposition of grosser particles or solid matter. Also *concr.*, a deposit or sediment. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict. s.v.* This Liqueur is not right, there is a Settlement. 1692 *J. HOUGHTON Coll. Improv. Husb. No. 9* 3. I dry'd both the Settlements asunder. 1739 *W. MONTAGU Let.* 16 Aug. in *Lady M. W. Montagu Lett.* (1823) II. 43 They are occasioned by a settlement of humours, which are removed by exercise. 1739 *LABELLE Watline Bridge* 64 The Tide of Ebb having so long a Time to deposit its Settlement. 1890 *Glow. Gloss.* Settlements, sediment.

12. A sinking down or subsidence (of a structure, loose earth, etc.).

1793 *SHEATON Edystone L.* 23 Twelve pieces... of near a ton each... laid upon the first vaulted floor, without... the least degree of settlement. 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 410 After a certain degree of denudation their masses were capable of a much closer approach to each other, or of what builders commonly call settlement. 1820 *TREBOLD Carpentary* 293 By shrinkage, or settlement, the joints will bear only upon the angular points of the joint. 1834 *De LA BECKIE Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 135 The whole may be explained by the settlement of loose sand... during the violent shocks

on the Parson.

2. One who settles in a new country; a colonist.

1783 *SCOTT Guy II. c. 4* F. iii. V. 42 The fields and vineyards were divided among the new settlers. 1786 *T. DUNDAS Let.* 28 Dec. in *Cornwallis Corr.* (1839) I. 279 The half-pay provincial officers are valuable settlers. 1802 *G. BARRINGTON New South Wales* iv. 93 The natives taking advantage of her. 1867 *ERSON* (ks. Bohn) III. 225 settler. 1874 *GREEN* the settlement was jealous of his own isolation and independence among his fellow settlers. 1904 *W. M. RAYBURN Lett. 7 Churches* xi. 123 Hence the Jewish settlers formed a counterpoise against the Greek colonists in the Seleucid cities.

b. *gen.* One who settles in a place as a resident. 1815 *SCOTT Guy II. vii.* Nor was Mr. Bertram in a hurry to exert his newly-acquired authority at the expense of these old settlers. *Ibid.* xii. If... he should become a settler in that part of Scotland. 1834 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Boarding Ho.* He resides among the original settlers at Walworth.

country so settled, a colony, esp. one in its earlier stages.

Each settlement: see *BACK a. 2. Straits Settlements*, the collective name given to the British possessions in the Malay Peninsula.

1697 *DUNDAS Voy. I.* vii. 163 In some River where the Spaniards have neither Settlement nor Trade with the native Indians. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Have the Spaniards no... ports or towns, settlements or colonies in it? 1753 *SCOTT Mac. Feb. 6/5* British subjects in the back settlements. 1776 *A. SMITH W. N. I.* viii. 1. 29 The present state of Bengal, and of some other of the English settlements in the East Indies. 1844 *BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 280 The endless variety of our settlements in all the most remote quarters of the globe! 1874 *GREEN Short Hist. I.* § 4 Offa resolved to create a military border by planting a settlement of Englishmen between the Severn and the huge 'Offa's Dyke'. 1877 *ENGL. Brit. VI.* 159/1 The English settlements in Virginia, New England, Maryland, and Pennsylvania had... developed into a new nation.

b. Of

1708 *J.* According to 1. III. i. (ed. 22) 201 settlements are more Numerous and Thick. 1834 *R. PATON Scott. Ch. viii.* 75 St. Finian had twelve chief disciples, who filled the land with religious settlements. *Ibid.* 21 There was the earthen rampart enclosing the settlement.

15. In the outlying districts of America and the Colonies: A small village or collection of houses. Also, the huts forming the living quarters of the slaves on a plantation.

1827 *O. W. ROBERTS Voy. Centr. Amer.* 31 The terms settlement and plantation mean the residences of the natives. 1839 *F. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 18 There are four settlements or villages (or, as the negroes call them, camps) on the island, consisting of from ten to twenty houses. 1856 *OLIVER Slave States* 417 At another plantation... I found the 'settlement' arranged in the same way, the cabins only being of a slightly different form. 1834 *C. E. CRANDOCK* (Miss Murfree) in *Tennessee Hist.* 81 And certainly the instinct of the eagle built that eyrie called the Settlement... far above the towering pine forest. 1866 *Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada* II. ii. 210 Topographical terms actually used by the people of New Brunswick... Settlement, rarely village.

16. An establishment in the poorer quarters of a large city where educated men or women live in daily personal contact with the working class for co-operation in social reform.

1824 *Off. Mag.* 23 Apr. II. 171/2 Oxford and East London. The Executive Committee of the University Settlement have issued a prospectus and appeal for donations towards the

Settlement. Nine men

a Settlement.

Settler (setlär). [f. SETTLE + -ER.]

1. One who or a thing which, settles fixes, decides, etc.

settler of destinies. 1846 *GREENER Sci. Gunnery* Introd. 6 This powerful settler of destinies [i.e. artillery]. 1858 *Daily News* 6 July 4/6 That sum was... paid by him over to Mr. Goodson, who acted as Sir John's settler.

b. *collog.* Something that settles or 'does for' a person, a finisher; something that settles an antagonist in an encounter or argument; a crushing or finishing blow, shot, speech, etc.

1744 *M. BISHOP Life & Advent. ix.* 124 I endeavoured to revive them by saying I intended to have a Bowl of Punch, by way of a Settler and then to go to Bed upon it. 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk. V.* 22: answer to that. 1879 25 So he tipped him a... 1833 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 338 Cook knocked him on the head instantly; this is what the English call a settler, that is, in this way they settle their

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b. *collog.* Something that settles or 'does for' a person, a finisher; something that settles an antagonist in an encounter or argument; a crushing or finishing blow, shot, speech, etc.

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c. A worker at a social settlement (see SETTLEMENT 16).

1834 *Durham Univ. Jnl.* 5 July VI. 44 What then are

one of the best-equipped boys' clubs in London.

3. *Law.* One who settles property: = SETTLOR. 1800 *Act 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 93* § 1 The Term of Twenty-one Years from the Death of any such Grantor, Settler, Devisor, or Testator.

4. A pan or vat into which a liquor is run off to 'settle' or deposit a sediment. In *Metallurgy* (see quot. 1881).

1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Allom Works Whitty* 140 Which [kelp] being put in so soon as the Liquor boils or flows up... they draw it off into a settler. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict. s. v. Anil.* There are three of these [indigo] Vats commonly built one above another... This last Vat is also call'd

from the settler, roasted ore is amalgamated in 8 pans, with as many settlers. 1831 — *Mining Gloss.* Settler, a tub or vat, in which pulp from the amalgamating pan or battery-pulp is allowed to settle, being stirred in water, to remove the lighter portions.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as settler-folk, tislam (SLAM 563); settler's or settlers' clock, matches, twine Austral. (see quots.).

1895 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 176/2 The westward march of the 'settler-folk. 1743 in *6th Rep. Dep. Agr. App.* II. 121 A Method of making Alum out of Dross (commonly called 'Settler Slam). 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Jnl. Australia* viii. 231 The laughing Jackass (*Dactylopsila*), which, from its regularity, has not been unaptly named the 'settler's clock. 1898 *MORRIS Austral. Eng.* 'Settlers' Matches... the long

accepts, R. BROWN]. used by farmers as corn of sowing.

So-ttlerdom. *nonce-wd.* [f. SETTLER + -DOM.] Settlers collectively.

1863 *Dixey Federal St. II.* 123 *Vent. vidi, aedificari*, should be the motto of Western settlerdom, so rapid is the growth of cities in the West.

Settling (setl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb SETTLE.

OE. settling = a sitting down, also the setting of the sun. The latter sense is recorded by Ash (1775) and Todd (1818) for settling, but this is prob. an error for setting.

1. The action of fixing, establishing, arranging permanently, adjusting, deciding, etc.

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1560) 3 The settling or ordering of things invented for this purpose, called *Dispositio*. 1569 *KYNGESMILL Conf. with Satan* (1579) Pref. A v b This I say must be a settling unto thee, if thou hast tasted how good and gracious God is. 1610 *W. SCLATER Expos. 1 Thess.* 173 To Gods children let it be a settling of their Faith, that it never waiver. 1629 *Rig. Privy Council Scot. Ser. II.* III. 21 To gif their advise anent the settling of

Family or mind, miracles TAGU in

Buccleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1493 a settling which is an absolute settling of my fortune, which, is in no good condition. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* V. 241 Has desir'd me to take upon myself the settling of the Terms for paying the Men off. 1817 *SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* II. 317 The adjustment of a loss is the settling and ascertaining the amount of the indemnity. 1909 *GWATKIN Early Ch. Hist. I.* vi. 112 We get a general impression of apostolic superintendence... and of settling of churches.

† b. The state of being settled, a settlement; a station. *Obs.*

1528 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. lxvii. 137 Those that went in the vanguard, as soon as they came to their settling [orig. *chegando a estancia*], did give

which are likely to be to a settling.

2. The action of planting a country with colonists, or of establishing a colony. † Also the result of this, a settlement.

1609 *SALISBURY in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 83 An enterprise of plantation in the Indies, where... the King of England... might have a settling as well as the King of Spain. 1680 *BUTLER Rens.* (1750) I. 2 To search the Moon by her own Light;... And make the proper Observations. For settling of new Plantations. 1707 *J. ARCHBOLD (title)* A New Description of... Carolina: with a brief account of its Discovery, Settling, and the Government Thereof to this Time. 1797 *ENGL. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 149/1 That the this Time, settling of colonies would have been a cheaper and better method of bridling modern countries, than building fortresses in them. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) VI. 195/1 The ultimate constitution of a colony depends but little on the manner in which the territory for settling was originally acquired.

3. The adjusting or liquidating of accounts; also settling up.

1761 *T. MORTIMER Ev. Man his own Broker* ii. (1762) 23 The four principal times, for which contracts or bargains are made... are called in 'Change Alley, the Rescouter settlements. 1812 *Ed. Against the day of settling he has made out, what he calls his list.* 1823 *R. S. SURTEES Spence's St. Tour* (1839) 27 After a great event—a Derby, Oaks, or Legation—the newspapers generally devote a neat paragraph or two to what is called 'the settling'. 1893 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 275/1 A backer, who... refused to face an adverse settling, and quietly skeddaddled.

fig. 1910 *Bliss Ex. Mag.* Feb. 183/1 After dinner there would be a settling up with the two rebels.

b. Settling day, a day appointed for settling accounts; *spec.* the fortnightly pay-day on the Stock Exchange. Settling room, a room (esp. at the Stock Exchange) in which accounts are settled.

1806-7 J. BERESEFORD *Miserere Hum. Life* (1806) xii. xviii. Attending at the Stock-exchange on settling-day. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxi. The score of pieces that must be made up at settling-day. 1859 H. H. DIXON *Silk & Scarlet* 97 In the yard of Tattersall's, on Priam's settling day. 1902 *Il estm. Gaze* 20 Mar. 9/1 The Settling-room underneath the House [Stock Exchange].

4. (Cf. SETTLE v. 21 c.) To get a settling (Sc.): 'to be frightened into quietness' (Burns Gloss. 1785). 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxiv. But Och! that night, among the shaws, She gat a fearful settlin!

5. The action of coming to rest, taking up a fixed or permanent position, becoming quiet or composed, etc.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. vii. 82 The great rage you see is settling with me.

I hope you have no Thoughts of going again to Sea, as I have waited so many Years in Expectation of your settling, when you came home. 1796 MME. D'ARLAY *Camilla* i. 344 Dr. Marchmont... had been introduced to Sir Hugh upon the baronet's settling in the large mansion-house of that village.

6. The action of sinking down, subsiding, forming a deposit or sediment, etc.; also, the result of this. c. 1440 *Prempr. Parv.* 440/2 Saggyngs, or satlyngs, bassacia.

up... in some low grounds where there is a settling or stay of rain-water fallen from higher places. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. iv. 70 Purple being several sanguine colours, differing one in degrees, and the several settlings thereof. 1655 MOUTET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* 294 For as too long sitting... hindereth the full descent of meat to the depth of our stomachs; so too speedily rising causeth an overhasty settling. 1663 GARNIER *Cornet* 26 The unequal settling of the Work. 1693 NOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 260 Which occasions Cracks and Settling in the Walls. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) i. 174 The Shifting of the Beach without and Settling of the Sillars within.

cisterns. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 667 The solution is allowed to run into a deep vessel or settling back. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* xvii. 506/5 As these... naturally act as settling-ponds they get rapidly silted up.

b. *cour.* Sediment, lees, dregs. Chiefly pl. 1504 PLAT *Jewell-h.* iii. 23 The residence or settling, which you find in the bottom thereof. 1534 MILTON *Comus* 810 Yet 'tis but the lees And settlings of a melancholy blood. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court* i. 280 The Lord formed man... out of the earth, the dregs and settlings of all creatures. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 65 Fill these Cups with the Jelly, which you must tak *Ibid.*, Take the fine.

1838 G. R. PORTER finer settlings of the enamel is to be spread... over the convex side. 1895 *Daily News* 11 May 7/7 The stuff [illicit spirit] was made... from sugar and wine settlings.

Settling (set'ling). ppl. a. [f. SETTLE v. + -ING.] That settles (in the senses of the verb).

1802 MABEL BARNES-GRUNOY *Thames Camp* xii. 256 'Of course...'
1908 *Il*
stood.

Sett. (sense 3): see -on 2 d.] One who makes a settlement of property.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) ii. 317 Where an estate was limited to the use of the settlor for 99 years. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* ii. x. § 2 (1876) 207 Every settlor and testator has an almost unbounded licence to multiply interests in land. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. (ed. 2) § 151 A settlor of dower. 1876 K. E. DIXON *Real Property* vii. § 2, 329 The great object of settlements of lands, the preserving them in the settlor's family.

Set-to. Pl. set-tos (-to's); incorrectly set-to. [f. vhl. phr. set to: see SET v. 152.]

1. A talking-to, dressing-down. Obs. rare-1. 1774 MME. D'ARLAY *Early Diary* (1889) i. 313, I gave her a good set-to just now.

2. orig. *Pugilism*. The action of 'setting to' (SET v. 152 f. (b)); hence, a bout or round; a pugilistic encounter or boxing match. Also, a bout, engagement, or match at some other sport.

1743 Broughton's *Rules* in Egan *Boxiana* (1830) i. 51 Every fresh set-to after a fall, or being parted from the rails, 1789 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 199/2 The set-to was prodigiously fine, and after... blow. 1818 *SA* two grand set-

67 Taylor died in three months after this set-to. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxxi. Gentlemen of the fancy hastening to a set-to. 1882 DE WINDT *Equalor* 41 A rattling set-to at lawn tennis. 1899 A. DONSON *Paladin Philanthr.* xii. [He] proposed a preliminary set-to with the gloves.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* A fight, contest.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii. Signor Verezzi is always losing... and Signor Orsino wins from him... and they have had several bad set-tos about it. 1846 J. SCOTT *Par. App.* (ed. 3) 333 There were many set-tos of dogs, chiefly mastiffs. 1819 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) iv. viii. 253 My stomach is now getting confirmed, and I have great hopes the bout is over; it has been a dreadful set-to. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Set-to*, an argument, a strong contest, a warm debate. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* iv. Every gun was ready... the chimney began to qu...

FENN *Real Gold* xii. Didn't you ever have a set-to at school?

c. An attack or 'go' (at); dial. a drinking-bout.

1801 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) ii. 191 There are materials be-

for a set-to at sangaree.

3. *Racing*. (See quot. 1842 and SET v. 152 f. (c).) 1842 APPERLEY *Life Sportsman* xvi. 329 The struggle of the last few yards between two horses very nearly equal— which we call the set-to. 1894 *Field* 9 June 829/1 After a tremendous set-to, Haut Brion beat her by three-quarters of a length.

Settres-, Settturday, obs. ff. of SATURDAY.

Settule (set'tul, se-tul). (Also in Latin form.) [ad. mod. L. *setula*, dim. of *seta*; see SETA.] A small seta or bristle.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlv. iv. 302 *Settule*, a little bristle. 1852 DANA *Crust.* ii. 702 The most prominent setules are at the outer apex of the penult joint at base.

Hence *Settulum* a., having the form of a settle; *Settulous*, *Settulous* adj., covered with settle.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlv. iv. 276 *Settulous* (*Settulosus*). *Settulous* with the bristles truncated. 1852 DANA *Crust.* ii. 822 Having two very low prominences near base of finger, the first rounded and minutely setulous. 1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 68 Substance various; sometimes settle.

1879 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichenflora* (ed. 3) 522 *Settulum*, thread-like.

Set-up: see SET ppl. a. 10, SET.

Setwall (set'wôl). Forms: a. 3 zedewal, 3, 5 zeduale, 5 zedewal(1)e, 6 zedual; 4 sed(e)wale, 5 seduale, 6 -wale. ß. 4 ceteuall, setewale, 4-5 sette-, 4-7 cetewale, 6 cety-, 7 setywall. 7. 4-6 setuale, 4-8 setwell, 5 cetuall, 5 set(t)-well, setwaly (?), 5-6 setwale, 6 setuall(1)-wale, settwelle, 7 set(t)wail(1), 6- setwall. [a. AF. *zedewale* = OF. *ritual*, *cituaal*, *sotawal* (Palsgr.) also *cituaar* (1), etc., ad. med. L. **zedoale*, var. *zedoarium*, ad. Arab. *zedawir*: see ZEDOAR, ZEDOARY.]

† 1. The root of the East Indian plant *Curcuma Zedoaria*, used as a drug; also the plant itself; = ZEDOARY. Obs.

a. 1225 *Aner.* R. 370 Ne makeden heo neuer strenode of giugineure ne of gedewal [MS. T. zedewal, MS. C. zeduale], ne of clou de gylfroe. c. 1305 *Land Cokayne* 74 In þe prær is a tre... þe rote is giugure and galingale, þe siouns beþ al sedwale. a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. v. 27 With giugyure and sedwale and the gylfroe. c. 1400 MAURDEV. (1839) xviii. 187 Canelle, Zedewale, Notemugues and Maces. 14... *Vcc.* in Wr. Wülcker 621/16 *Zeduarim...* zeduale. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* iii. 8 Take of Anyes sedes, of Fenell sedes, of Zedual, of eche the weight of xii d.

ß. 1310-11 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 507 In 3 li. di. de Ceteuall. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's* P. 21 As sweete as is the roote Of lycours or any Cetewale [v. r. Settwale]. a. 1400 in *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1844) i. 669 Gynger setwell almondis. c. 1440 *Prempr. Parv.* 454/1 *Setuale*, or seduale, herbe (K. setwale, P. setwaly), *Zeduarim*. 1496 *Halsburyton's Ledger* (1867) 57 Item a li. setwell. 1530 PALSGR. 260/2 Setwall. 1567 *MASTERS Gr. Forest* 37 Cetewale, is an Herbe whose roote the Phisitions use to gather in Sommer. 1610 MARKHAM *Master's* ii. clxxiii. 495 *Nardi radice*, which we call setwall. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1612 *Zedoaria*, the Setwall that we have usually in our shops.

attrib. 1639 O. WOOD *Alph. Bk. Phys. Secrets* 211 Take the powder of Setwall Roots.

2. The plant valerian, *Valeriana pyrenaica*.

1548 TURNER *Names Heres* (E.D.S.) 62 Piu is called in englishe setwall, of other some Capones tayle. 1590 SPENSER *Mulph.* 196 Dull Poppie, and drink-quicking Setuale.

1599 *Il* Went 19. Setwally.

1610 *Il* Went 19. Setwally, a kind of Fam. *Piceae* iv. 855 'C. BEDE'.

Rook's Gard. 9 Clusters of the red valerian or setwall.

Set work, setwork. [SET ppl. a.]

† 1. A kind of embroidery used in working tapestry; also attrib. Obs.

1503 *Acc. Ld. Hous. Treas.* Scot. ii. 214 Ane gret liar of set werk of worsait. 1624 *Inv.* in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 136 A set work chare. 1649 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 220 My posted setwork bestdad.

† 2. Regular or fixed employment. Obs.

a. 1561 FULLER *Worthies*, *Leic.* (1662) ii. 332 Especially making it his Set-work (what was Pitts his by-work) to observe the Natives of this Shire.

† 3. Piece-work. In quot. attrib. Obs.

1720 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Nov., His Trade of Set-Work Coopering.

† 4. Two-coat plastering on lath.

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 312 The plasterers denominate set work by the compound term of layed and set.

5. a. A method of boat-building in which the strakes are placed edge to edge and battened inside. b. Mechanism for feeding transversely material that is being sawed. (In recent U.S. dict.)

Setye, obs form of CITY.

1536 *Cal. Acc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 497.

Setyn, obs. f. and pa. t. SIT v. Setyrday, obs.

f. SATURDAY. Seu, obs. f. SEW, SUE; obs. pa. t.

Sow v. Seuer, Seuerance, Seuerte, obs. ff.

SURE, SURANCE, SURETY. Seuge, Seuggen, obs.

ff. SAY v. Seugh, var. SHEUGH. Seu, obs. pa.

t. Sow v. Seuir, obs. Sc. f. SURE.

† Senl, a. Obs. rare. Also 5 seulle, 6 seile (?).

[a. F. *seul* alone, *SOLE* a.] Sole, unique.

c. 1477 *Alton Jason* 32 Jason... thought... only, upon the seulle and outpreased beaute of the uirtuous myrra. 1512 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) iii. 26 If I thought to have endomaged you of one seille farthing [sic; Fr. *d'un seul espyn*]. [*Ibid.* 106 *Seul* heritier of his brother.]

† Seur. Obs. [? a. F. *seur* 'a kind of Net, or Engine to catch fish with' (Cotgr.).] A kind of fishing-net. 1558 [see LAMNET].

Seur(e, Seur(e)ly, Seur(e)te, etc., obs. ff. SURE, SURELY, SURETY, etc. Seute, obs. f. SUT.

[Savant, -ly: see List of Spurious Words.]

|| Sève (sév). [Fr. = sap.] The fineness and strength of flavour proper to any particular wine.

1742 *Port. Dunc.* iv. 556 *The Sève* and *Verdure* of the Vine. 1851 *KEATINGE Mod. Wines* (ed. 3) vi. 157 When carefully kept, until old, it approaches *Barsac* in *sève*. 1858 *Encycl. Brit.* xxiv. 661/2 *Sauterne*,... possessing a special *sève*, or, in other words, having that special taste which, while it remains in the mouth, leaves the palate perfectly fresh.

Seve, obs. form of SIETE; see also SEVRES.

Seveare, Seveirle, obs. ff. SEVERE, SEVERELY.

Seven (sev'n), a. and sb. Forms: a 1-2 seofon, -en, (1 seofan, -un, siofion, sibun, sifun, sufion, syfan, -on, 2 soven), 2-3 seoven, (Ormin se(o)fine, se(o)fenn), 2, 5 sefen, 3 seovene, seofne, 3-5 sevene, 4 sefne, seyyen, 4-5 seyyvn, sevon, seyyan, 4-6 sevin, -enne, ceven(e, -yn, 5-6 sevyne, 5-7 seaven, 6 sevn, 7 seavne, seivne, 3- seven. ß. Chiefly Sc. 4 sewine, 5 sewne, 5-7 sewin, 6 seweyne, sewn, sawin.

7. 4 sen, sene (?); see also SEVENTH. ð. 1 sefo, -a, siofo, seof, 1-2 seofe, 2 sefe, 2-4 sove, 2-5 seve, 3 seove, 4 *seu*, zeve, 5 seff. [Com. Teut.: OE. *seofon* (infl. *seofne*, -n, etc.) = OFris. *soeven*, *saeven* (later *shin*, *saen*, mod. *saun*), *sigun*, *siungun* (mod. *sjüngen*), etc., OS. *sibun*, *sifon* (MLG. *seven*, *soven*, MDn. *seven*, Du. *zeven*), OHG. *sibun* (MHG. *siben*, G. *sieben*), ON. *sjon* (Icel. *sjö*, Norw. dial. *sjuu*, *sju*, etc.; Sw. *sju*, *Da* *sju*), Goth. *sibun* = OTeut. **sebum*. The Indo-germanic **sebtin* is more closely represented by Skr. *saptid*, Gr. *ἑπτά*, L. *septem*, OSI. *sedm*, Lith. *septyni*, OIr. *secht n.*] The cardinal number next after six, represented by the symbols 7, VII, vii.

A. adj. 1. In concord with a sb. expressed.

a. *Beowulf* 3122 *þegnas siofene*. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 193 An gear & seofan meþas. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xli. 53 *þa* seofon godan gear agane wearon. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 *þa* oðre gearen laze. c. 1200 *Ormin* Ded. 253 Godnesses seffne. *Ibid.* 8399 For seofon winnater haffide he þe Tosamenn in Egiþpte. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3845 *þa* seife þai seuen banes. 1390 *Gower Conf.* l. 140 So that... he be berined Be times seife and sore peined. c. 1440 *Prempr. Parv.* 671/2 *Seventymes, septiles*, 1591 *Diggs Pastoral* 8 The line AB which I would divide into seauen equal portions.

1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 35 Sax, sevin, or viii. culbries hich. 1683 *EVELYN Diary* 18 June, For the last seven yeares. 1813 *SOUTHEY Nelson* i. 195 The capture of seven sail of the line. 1866 *BARING-GOULD Wermelschlag* viii. When seven girls succeeded each other in one family.

ß. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* viii. (Philep) 79 *Seywne* daís... before his ded. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 153/10 He maketh the Cite of Rome aþyre to sette, and Seywyn dayes and Seywyn nyghtes to brente. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lv. 5 All thing wrought in dayis sewynne. 1559 in J. CAMPBELL *Ch. & Par. Kirkcaldy* vi. (1904) 59 *Seyn* pundes and twelf shillings. 1626 in *Scott. Hist. Hom.* (1905) 394 *Of* *sewn* wark tapestrie sewin stand ewer and conteyning fyve pieces.

a. 1340 *HAMFOLDE Pastil* xli. 7 *Pe* [sic. *sewn*] *seuen* gyltes of þe halypast. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Ps. Wks.* iii. 50 in heuene it [God's] body is sene fote in fourme. a. 1400 *Osteuian* 1386 *Sene* yere and more.

ß. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke* ii. 36, & lifde mid wër hire wintrum seofa. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 He him seaude an ouen on berninde fure; he warp ut of him seouenleie. a. 1200 *Merl. Ode* 140 *Wa* wurd sorge seueger for seouenleie blisse. c. 1275 *LAV.* 3970 *þu* soue ser were a-gon. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 83 *þe* saxons... Seve kynges made in engeland. 1340 *Ayent*, 4 *þe* zeue stapes of chasteté. c. 1475 *Partenay* 4181 *A* lytell body of sixe or set yere age.

b. Used predicatively.

1622 *FLETCHER Beggar's Bush* ii. i. We are seven of us. 1655 F. W. OBSERV. on *Fulke's Meteors* 162 *Meteors* are seven in number, as the Planets are. 1708 *WORSWORTH (title)* We are seven. a. 1847 *ROSSETTI Blessed Dancel* i. The stars in her hair were seven.

c. With day, night, month in more or less specific uses.

Seven days: a week; often referred to as the period of the Creation; in England, a common term of imprisonment. Also *seven days and seven nights*. *Seven month's child*.

Antecrist makip ilse [priests] knowen..bi her sevenpen,

erick II of Prussia. *Seven-year-vine*, the West Indian *Iponia tuberosa*.

1593 SHAKS. 2. *Hen. VI.* i. 1. I saw not better sport these seven yeeres day. 1647 SYMONS *Vind.* To Rdr. b. 3. h. It hath been mine endeavour this seven yeeres day, and my usual Prayer, that I may be able to conclude as M. Bradford the Martyr did. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribbee Isles* 64 Those called the Seven-years Beans, because the same stalk bears seven yeeres one after another. 1672 W. HUGHES *Uncle Remus* i. (1881) 17 Miss Sally missed her little seven-year-old. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Apr. 141 The seven-year periods.

Sever (se'vər), v. Also 5 sevyr, severe, Sc. sevir, 6 seavour, seaver, Sc. siver, -ir, syver, sewer. [a. AF. *seuerer*, *seuerer*, OF. *severer*, *seuerer*, mod.F. *severer* to wean: -pop. L. *seperare*, L. *separare* to SEPARATE. Cf. *ir. seceverare*, *seceverare*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To put apart, set asunder (two or more persons or things, or one from another); to part or separate by putting in different places.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 6 He seuerde [Vulg. *separavit*] hem fro Ysaac... to the last place. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 307 Everiche in his owne celle, i-severed [v.r. severed] by hem self [orig. *ab aliis separatus*]. c. 1440 *Pal-lad.* on *Husb.* iii. 147 And seuered by hem self sette euery kynd. c. 1450 *Melin* xxii. 402 Than he seuered a part of his peple. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxiv. 2, I will seuer the fat shepe from the leane. 1591 SPENSER *Virg.* *Gnat* 623 By which lust Mynos righteous soules doth seuer from wicked ones. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* ii. 22, 9. 112 The chaffe may and guerdance be seuered from the core in the Ear. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* ii. E. 1. *Franc.* What winde hath rais'd this tempest? Seuer 'em, I command you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 252 Least harm Befall this seuer'd from me. 1788 *Congress Negro's Compl.* 11 What are England's rights... Me from my delights to sever? 1908 S. A. COOK *Relig. Anc. Palestine* v. 56 Cremation... may have been intended to sever the soul from the body.

b. To part or open (the lips, eyelids).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xvii. (1495) h. ij. Mannes lippes... maye be seuerd & departed. c. 1586 SIOENEY *Ar-cadia* iii. (1598) 372 Pyrocles, then first seuering his eye liddes, and quickly apprehending her danger. 1824 FENY-son *Dry-Drum*, *Sleeping* *Pal.* iv. Her lips are seuer'd as to speak.

c. To disjoin, dissociate, disunite (persons or things normally united by some immaterial tie).

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvi. 23 The man ful of wordis seuereth princis. 1412-20 *Lyng. Chron.* *Troy* ii. 24 Amonge hem self to bring in variance, And her heris he Contagiously to seueryn & deuyde. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 34 Part of the... should be seuered. 1593 *rwall*. 1593 should wish. 1602 *ver.* 1602 *All's Well* i. iii. 57 How somere their hearts are seuer'd in Religion. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 In whose person the two mighty Kingdomes of England and Scotland hitherto seuered, are now conioyned. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* v. I will... take an opportunity of severing these two young men. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. iii. 188 A revolution which severed England from the papacy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 329 Plato sees that the ideal of the state in his own time is severed from the actual. 1908 WATTS... in the

d. in legal phraseology (cf. 7).

1532 *Dial. Laws Eng.* ii. vii. 19 b. The fealtie can nat be seuered fro the reuercion. 1579 *Termes de la Ley* 44 b/2... be seuered. 1582 *Fixen*. 1584 *Lau* rected to be

at once set apart and severed from the rest of the testator's estate, it carries income from the testator's death.

f. To part or remove by some technical process (a substance) from another with which it is combined or mixed; = SEPARATE *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 311 It is vsual in Clarifying Ippocrase to put in Milke: Which after seuereth and carrieth with it the Grosser Parts of the Ippocrase. 1661 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Expt.* (1669) 21 The thinner is more serous Liquor, being thus seuer'd from the grosser parts of the milk. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 704 A second multitude With wondrous Art founded the massie Ore, Seuering each kinde, and scum'd the Bullion dross. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 485 A general method of discriminating and severing them [sc. earths].

fig. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 490 This Axiome is of large extent; And therefore would be seuered, and refined by Trial.

†f. (In Biblical language.) To set apart or segregate for a special purpose. Also with *out*.

1382 WYCLIF *Jerid.* iv. 41 Thanne Moyses seuerde three cities, hynde Judea. [Also 1611.] 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Esdras* iii. 16 Iacob thou didst sever to thy selfe, but Esau thou didst separate. 1611 *Ezek.* xxxix. 14 And they shall seuer out men of continual employment. 1718 PRIOR *Callimachus* *Hymn to Jupiter* 93 The Soldier, rich with hostile Spoils, Severs the Bull to Mars.

†g. In occasional uses: To deprive of; to hinder from; to free from. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit Wemen* 337 Quhen I seuerit had that syre of subsistence in erd. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. xx. (S. T. S.) I. 203 The Inemys... mycht skairlie be

seuerit fra oppugnatioun of bare tentis [orig. *aggre abstinent quin castra oppugnati*]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herberts Husb.* i. (1586) 29 b. Weeding when it is knotted, seuereth the husk. Come from all annoyances. 1601 2nd P. *Return fr. Par-nassus* i. vi. 484 What slight presumptions groomie is he, Dares with his rude audacious hardye chatt Thus seuer me from skyhredd contemplation?

h. *refl.*

1563 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 61 The most part of them that came with the Archishop and accompanied him before, for

Deputy to offer Odonnell pardon, so as he would sever himselfe from Tyrone. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Rankin's Hist. Ref.* II. iv. v. 537... sever himselfe from the company. 11. 44 To sever himselfe 1872 RAE *ir. Thine's* I sever myself from public affairs.

2. To separate in thought or idea; to distinguish, treat as distinct; to mark off from.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pil.* 2032, I [Reason] am she By whom that ye knowe be from other bestys... And seuerd in especial. c. 1510 MORE *Picus* (W. de W.) Aiv. Suche vnkownen and straunge tokens... seuerynge the cradyls of suche specciall chylidren fro y^e company of other of the comune sorte. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* l. iii. § 2 Expedient it will be that we seuer the law of nature observed by the one from that which the other is tied vnto. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. v. *Vulp.* Am I then like him? *Mos.* O, Sir, you are hee: No man can seuer you. 1652 MILTON *Sonn.* to Sir H. Vane 11 To know Both spirituall powre & civill, what each means, What severs each, a 1654 SELENS *Table-Talk* (Arb.) 31 He is a poor Divine that cannot sever the good from the bad. 1699 *Expositor* Sept. 22 I another letter he severs his own position most definitely from that of Sabbatai. 1910 *Ibid.* Aug. 127 We cannot sever religious cult from social custom.

3. To keep distinct or apart by an intervening space or barrier. Of the intervening medium: To occupy the space or interval between. Also *fig.*

1422 YONGE *tr. Secreta Secret.* lviii. 223 That the rybbis Bene vel departid or Seueret. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. xi. (S. T. S.) I. 271 Belive all munitions, quiklis war laid be Industry to sivre pe armys, war removit. 1824 COGAN *Health* *Health* cxlix. 230 Let your lodging be in an upper

and thee. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* viii. 22, I will seuer in that day the lande of Goshen... that no swarms of flies shall be there. 1665 HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* *E. India* 102 A large covered room in the poop, seuer'd from the banks of rowers. 1805 WORSW. *Prelude* xi. 94 With such general insight into evil, And of the bounds which sever it from good. 1814 *Excurs.* iii. 661 Immense The space that severed us! 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh.* (near end) *Poems* I. 183 The gulf which severs rule from servitude. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 1 Fens nearly one hundred miles long severed East Anglia from the midland counties.

4. To divide into (two or more) parts. Also *refl.* Now rare or *Obs.* exc. as in 5.

1435 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 182 For & the Craft were severed in the... Part of psalmis ar sewert be this vord sela that singneis rest and pece. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 16 § 3 The Tayle of Rewarde of everie of the foresayd Counties... shall be severed and devided. 1577 HAMMER *Ang. Ecl. Hist.* *Ensl.* v. xii. (1619) 82 He chaweth this herde in his time to have been severed into sundry sects. 1824 B. R. *tr. Herodotus* ii. 73 b. Running in one stream it come to the city of the Cercasians, and afterwards seuering it selfe into three sundry chanelis. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 95 The rest were severed into small companies, and unlike to draw to any dangerous head. 1664 [ELLISTONE & SPARROW] *tr. Behmen's Myst. Magn.* iv. 11 Now the will Severs it selfe... into two Kingdomes, where each dwelleth in it selfe.

†b. To divide according to kind or quality, to sort. *Obs.*

1523-34 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 36 To seuer pees, beanes, and fyches... Let them be well reed with syres, and seuered in three parties, the great from the small. *Ibid.* § 53 When thou haste all shorne thy shepe, it is than best tyme to drawe... 1573-80 Tus-vish, goe seuer thy of some. *Obs.* rare-1.

1548 GESTE *Agst. Pt. Masse* i. ij. He bad vs seuer the consecrate breade charitably among vs & not eche of vs to reserve it to hym selfe.

5. To part or divide suddenly or forcibly; to cut in two, cleave or rend asunder. With a material or immaterial thing as object.

1422-20 LYDG. *Chron.* *Troy* iii. 2056 Eueryche on ope lik tigers or lyons Be gan to falle, and proudly to assaille, And furiously seuerre plate and maille. *Ibid.* v. 648 Pe bondre, bat seuerde seil & mast. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 49 No man shulde putte betwene hem no thinge that might seuer the loue that God and the churchie hath loyned in hem. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* iv. 52 b. Many they were y^e sought to seaver and break that societie. 1595 DANIEL *Cy. Wars* v. xciv. There the closest ranks bee seuereth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 12, 958 Our State cannot be seuerd, we are one. One F... every tie that unites her to... t. *Induct. Sci.*

(1857) I. 190 Under their hands, the pediment was severed at its vertex, and divided into separate halves. 1824 ROBERTSON *Ser.* iii. (1837) xii. 217 Not many years ago the Church of Scotland was severed into two great divisions. 1851 BECKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iii. 166 Thus it was that

this great tie was severed. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xiv. (1886) 216 Another galloped up behind, and severed the hamstring. 1870 BRYANT *Hom.* i. viii. 240 The aged man Hastened to sever with his sword the thongs That bound him to the car. 1875 *Enycl. Brit.* III. 377/1 Having discovered that this company was merely a swindling concern, he severed his connection with it.

b. To break up, scatter, disperse (an assemblage or company of individuals). Also *refl.* Now rare. 1422-20 LYDG. *Chron.* *Troy* vi. 2301 But Troylus ay hem chaseth her & sonder, And seuered hem magure al her myst. a 1513 FABVAN *Chron.* v. xciii. (1516) 36 b/1 Y^e Brytons... that

many in sort (Rising and caw- emselues, and madly sweepe *Gnat* 638 Let the sitting aire my vaine words sever. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 163 A gale of wind has severed the pack, and the drift begins.

†c. To cut the dewlap of (cattle). (?Misprint for *seller*: see SETTER 2).

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 59 (1525?) 26 b. There be many men that can seuer theym, & that is to cutte the dewlappe before.

6. 'To part by violence from the rest' (J.); to separate suddenly and forcibly; to cut, tear, or pull off.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 400 It is reported... that a Sacrificed Beast hath lowed, after the Heart hath been seuered. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 May 1641, The fatal stroke which severed the wisest head in England from the shoulders of the Earle of Straford. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 519 ¶ 6 That Species of Shell-fish... that grow to the Surface of several Rocks, and immediately die upon their being seuer'd from the Place where they grow. 1784 COCKER *Tas.* v. 38 He from the stack carves out 'th' acustom'd load... With such undeviating and even force He severs it away. 1798 *ROBINSON, Simon* *Lee* 86, I struck, and with a single blow The tangled root I severed. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama* *Sci.* 4 *Art* 11, 27 By which any length desired will instantly be severed from the rest of the tube. 1839 LANE *Arch.* *Nit.* I. 108 The blow, which I gave with the view of severing his head, only cut the gullet and skin and flesh. 1908 S. A. COOK *Relig. Anc. Palestine* ii. 16 The heads had evidently been severed before burial, and there was no trace of the bodies.

7. *Lav.* a. To divide (a joint estate) into independent parts.

1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 69 When the Joynttenants were joyntly seased in fee simple, though the death of them made estate of that, that vnto him belongeth for terme of lyfe... yet he hath nat seuered the fee simple. 1568 COKE *On Litt.* 182 h. If a man maketh a lease to two for their lives, and after granteth the reversion to one of them in fee, the joynture is seuered. 1566 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 155 How an estate in joint-tenancy may be severed and destroyed. 1818 CRUTE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 499 The question was, whether the jointure was severed or not. 1895 STRAHAN *Law of Property* (1908) 89 On the reversion being severed the conditions of all kinds are to be apportioned between the persons among whom the reversion is divided. *Ibid.* 132 A joint tenancy, where the joint tenants are beneficial owners, may be severed either (a) by a partition of the joint estate, or (b) by alienation by one of the joint tenants of his undivided share.

b. To detach (growing fruit or trees, minerals, fixtures, etc.) from the soil or realty.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 37 If a man... deuiseth the come growing upon the lande, and dyeth before it bee severed, the deuisse shall have it. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 55 b. If a Disseisor sowe the ground and seuer the come. 1901 OGDEN *Common Law* I. 329 All these become personal property as soon as they are severed from the soil, and until they are severed they cannot, of course, be carried away. *Ibid.* II. 700 The produce of the trees, when they should be cut down and severed from the frehold.

c. To separate and remove (one of the plaintiffs in a joint action, when he is nonsuited). (See also SUMMON 2).

1562 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 29 By our law if two bring a writ of waste of the body of the heire being within age, and the one of them is summoned and seuered, and the other recovereth, hee which was seuered may have a writte of accompt against the other for the profits. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 139 In zeall or mixt actions the Nonsuite of one Demandant is not the Nonsuite of both, but he that makes default shall be summoned and seuered. 1652 *tr. Fitzherbert's Nat. Brev.* 36 If one of those who is named by his proper name, will not sue, he shall be seuered. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. vi. 109 If two Coparceners join against the Alienee in a Writ of Partition at Common Law, and one of them does not proceed, yet he may be summoned and seuered, as his Part shall be parted and severed, as well as the other Parts.

d. To part (two or more defendants) in their trial. (Cf. 10 a.)

1660 *Trial Register* 57 Are you all agreed as to your Challenges? No, my Lord... 1691 *Aradgment* *Sir* are pleased to declare they must desire to sever them from the Tryal of my Lord Preston.

8. *absol.* To make a separation or division (between). rare.

1611 BIBLE *Exod.* ix. 4 The Lord shall seuer betweene the caitel of Israel, and the caitel of Egypt. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Water-cormorant* A 4, The Pope sendeth sternes forth, seuers or combies, According to his mood it raines forth, seuers or combies, According to his mood it raines forth, seuers or combies, so much Learning, Reason, the Major part of both Houses, as to know how to sever betweene, and just Moderation, as to know how to sever betweene the use and abuse of things. 1882 PUSEY *Paroch. Cathedr.* *Serm.* xvii. 213 He stands between the dead and the living. He severs between her past and her future life.

II. *intr.* (Cf. the reflexive uses in branch I.)

9. Of a person: To go away, part, be sundered from. Of two or more: To be separated, quit each other, go asunder, part.

133. *Gauv. & Gr. Knt.* 1797 Ho...seemly hym kyssed, & sijen ho seueres hym fro. *Ibid.* 1987, & vche segge as sore, to seuer with hym here, As pay had woude worpely with bat wlonk euer. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 396 In onre last day...when his worlde & we shal seuer. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* III. 86 Gude lycht harnes, fra that tyme, wylt he euir; For sodeyn stryff, fra it he wald noch seuir. 1533 *BELLENDEN Liry* I. x. (S.T.S.) I. 60 Some eftir baith be armys siverit and retournit hame. 1618 *FLETCHER 1st Prince* II. i. Come, all seuer, But keep still witbio sight. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 366 Seek not temptation then, which to avoide Were better, and most likelie if from mee Thou sever not. 1715 *POPE 2nd Epist.* to *Miss Blount* 5 From the dear man unwilling she must sever, Yet takes one kiss before she parts for ever. 1791 *BURNS At Fond Kiss* i. Ae fond kiss, and then we sever. 1825 *JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 31 Should we sever from each other...no foreign power will ally with us. 1842 *W. A. BUTLER Sermon*. Ser. i. x. (1849) 166 The more the parties sever, the closer the knot is bound.

b. of things.

1545 *RAYNALD Byrth Mankynde* i. xiv. (1552) 39 Manye tymes the one [vein] seuereth from the other before convenient season and so causeth aboimement. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* C. *Uss Salib.* to *Black Prince* 47 If modesty and women once doe seuer, Farewell our fame, farewell our name for euer. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 7. 86 b. These three as in the hodie, so in the minde seeldome meete, and Commonly seuer. a. 1626 — *Physiol. Rem.* Baconiana (1679) 140 Spirit of Wine mingled with common Water, although it be much lighter than Oyl, severeth not again, as Oyl doth. 1859 *LD. LYTTON Wanderer*, Once xxiii, These lips from thine, I know, must sever.

c. Of the lips, doors, or the like: To go apart, open.

1797 *Mrs. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 267 Her lips severed, but no voice was heard. 1811 *MISS MIRROR Blanch of Castile* in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. 130 The deaf man...Felt her hands' pressure soft and warm, Saw her lips sever. 1871 *B. TAYLOR 2nd Pt. Faust* i. I. Tis thus...The portals of fulfillment widely sever.

d. Of a whole or aggregate: To part, become divided, be separated into parts.

1407 *LYNC. Reason & Sens.* 2527 Her compagne Ne seuereth nat, but y-fere Eche ys to other so entere. 1412-20 — *Chron. Troy* iv. 4084 She...slove of hem vp-on every syde, Makynge her reingis for to seure wyde. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI, 102 b. This fortress stode in such a place, that what with waters and what with marshes, the army must sever in three partes. 1608 *CHAPMAN Byron's Conspir.* III. i. As, the soul departed from the body, The body wants coherence in his parts Can not consist but seuer and dissolve. 1805-6 *CARY Dante*, Inf. xxv. 124 His tongue, continuous before and apt For utterance, severs [si fende]; and the other's fork Closing unites.

10. Law. a. Of two or more defendants: To plead independently. More fully to sever in their challenges, in their defence, etc.

a. 1625 *HOBART Rep.* (1650) 245 Now though the Defendants shall not sever in Dilatories, yet to Bars they may. 1660 *TRIAL Regides* 57 If one challenge one [of the Jury-panel], and another challenge another, we must sever, and go to Trial one by one. 1691 *ARRAIGNMENT, Sir R. Graham*, etc. 23 If you had joyined in your Challenges, then you had been tried all together...That Advantage you lose by severing in your Challenges. 1824 *STEPHEN PRINC. Pleading* 270 If the defendants have once united in the plea, they cannot afterwards sever at the rejoinder. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. iv. 523 The prisoners who were first arraigned did not sever in their challenges, and were consequently tried together. 1884 *LAW Times Rep.* 10 May 321/1 The defendants had severed in their defence to the action. 1884 *LAW Rep.* 26 *Chanc. Div.* 701 Motion made by counsel for the Defendants...for leave to sever in their defences.

b. Of joint tenants: To divide their jointure.

1895 *STRAHAN Law of Property* (1908) 131 When joint tenants for life sever, each takes a tenancy in severalty or in common for his own life in his share.

Severable (sever'äb'l), a. [f. SEVER v. + -ABLE.]

Capable of being severed or separated; † distinct, separate. *Severable contract*: see quot. 1848.

1548 *GESTE Agst. Pr. Masse* G v b. By Paules doctryne to serue the aultare & to preache be soundrye and seuerable offices and ministeryes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* s.v. *Apportionment*, Common appendant is of common right and severable. 1651 *tr. Kitchen's Courts* Lett (1653) 292 Suit by two is not severable. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 470 A joint estate...before marriage...is severable...is not severable and is not removable by the tenant...stoves, tapestry...and ornamental cornices capable of being detached without injury to the building. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex. s.v. Contract*, A severable contract is one, the consideration of which is, by its nature, divisible into several parts, so that one or more of the parties may be discharged without affecting the rights of the others.

Whether secular knowledge can rightly be regarded as severable from religion. 1878 *A. MITCHELL Past in Present*, etc. (1880) 231 A state could not give up its gods, nor could the gods give up a state. The connection was not severable. 1884 *LAW Times Rep.* LI. 532/1 Two causes of action which are severable and distinct.

Severall (sever'äl), a. *adv.*, and *sb.* Also 4-8 -all, (5 -oll, -elo, pl. -all), 5-6 el(10, allo, (7 -ale); *poet.* 7-8 sever'äl (7 -all). [a. AF. *several* adj. and *sb.* (whence med. L. *severalis*), ad. med. L. *sēparālis* (neut. *sb.* -āle), f. L. *sēpar* separate, distinct.

Seuerel in Trevisa's translation (1387) of Higden's *Polychronicon* (Rolls) VIII. 49 (MS. St. John's, Camb. H. 2) 'seuerel werkes', is an error for *seuile*.]

A. *adj.*

I. Existing apart, separate.

† I. Having a position, existence, or status apart; separate, distinct: (a) in predicative use. *Obs.*

1422 *YONGE tr. Secreta Secret.* xlvii. 209 So oweste thou, Alexander, to haue...every of them shall be *seuerall* (ed. *Freemasonry* (ed. most he seuerel, With the prentes knowe byt wele, Hys mayster counsel he kepe and close, And hys felows by his goodde purpose. 1539 *BINLE (Great)* a *Chron.* xxvi. 21 Uzia...dwelt seuerall in an house [1611 in a seuerall house] beyng a leper. 1577 *B. GOOGE Hereshad's Husb.* III. (1586) 145 Varro doth commend sundry litle flocks kept seuerall, rather then greate flocks together. 1612 *BREWSTER Lang. & Relig.* 109 Many Mahumetans be also found...both seuerall to sundry provinces, and otherwise mingled with idolaters. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. iv. i. 243 Seuerall are the causes of Favourites falls...different the degrees and manner of their ruine. 1652 *SPARKE Prim. Devot.* (1660) 553 Mistaking the Son of Alphæus, and St. James the Brother of our Lord, for seuerall; which were but one and the same person. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 330 Keeping the Delivery of others Opinions and my own seuerall. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 334 Then grind or beat them, keeping the Fruit seuerall, in case you have enough to fill a Vessel of one kind.

(b) in attributive use, with a and pl.

1511 *GUYFORD Pilgr.* (Camden) 79 They haue...seuerall cloysters and seuerall lodgynges, but they kepe all theyr dyuine seruyce in one quere all togyther. a. 1533 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* (end) F vij, What seuer is not answered he thyrd, which Rochestre. 1594 into a seuerall *Mus.* 3 If you shoulde aske them, why two men of one name should not both giue one Armes? they will straight answer you, that they be of seuerall houses. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire* II. (1891) 33 10 seuerall and lone houses. 1620 *E. BLOUNT Horse Sub.* 518 The commixture of seuerall sexes, which we call Marriage. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 60 Every scale of an onyon is a seuerall and differing scale. 1690 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* II. (end), but so different a state of things requires a seuerall relation. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* June 1645, From hence we visited St. Spirito and St. Lawrence, faire Churches to seuerall islands. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Pref. * C x b. The Reeve, the Miller, and the Cook, are seuerall Men. 1768 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 311 It is the custom of Providence to perfect mighty works by a multitude of instruments, each performing a small and seuerall part of the whole.

† b. Separate, distinct, or different from. *Obs.*

1533 *TINOCLE Supper of Lord Wks.* (1573) 467/2 So be we now by Baptisme rekened to be consigned vnto Christes Church seuerall from Iewes, paynyms, &c. 1551 *RECORNE Pathwe.* *Knowl.* II. xxvi, The thirde likehamme...hath his grounde line...seuerall from the other, but yet equal vnto it. 1560 *DANS tr. Sleutlands Comm.* 373 b, It [penance] is also a seuerall Sacrament from Baptisme. 1566 *T. SPANFROX Ket. Unte.* *Seuall* III. 58 Saint Luke...if that crys of the Lycenians had bene in greke, woulde not haue termed it a seuerall language from the greke, as he doth, calling it Lycenical. 1599 *Broughtons Lett.* XII. 40 Christianity hath vsed many words in seuerall sence from the common phrase. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm.* *Titus* III. 1 But the precept is entire of it selfe, and seuerall from the other before. 1635 *RECORDS Gr. Artes* 302 Either the whole number is seuerall from the Fraction...or else the whole number is ioyned with one, or both of the Fractions.

† c. With reference to function or use: Distinctive, particular. *Obs.*

1564-5 *Form Prayers Genov. & Scot.* (1584) H 8, That the Minister...also vse some forme of prayer...to the which he may appoint...some seuerall daye after the Sermon, weeklye

blazons of diuers colours, which they coniecture to haue bene seuerall for particular families. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 214 There are no seuerall terminations for cases, as in Latine.

† d. Acting separately or individually; having separate responsibility. *Obs.*

1466 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 322 That every person...have bis accion of trespass agaynes all manner person or persones of Chester, juncture or seuerall at his plesyre. 1475 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 312 The payne...to be levid by thofficers and by every of them, juncture and seuerall.

2. Qualifying a pl. sb.: Individually separate; different.

a. Preceded by an adj. of number or plurality.

1448 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) I. 483 There is due unto him the somme of vij. c. xliij. li...as by iij. seuerall

Han. v. ii. 30 An exact commaod, Larded with many seuerall sorts of reason. 1517 *ABR. ABBOT Deier. World* (1634) 91 China...containeth in it very many seuerall Kingdomes. 1641 *R. BROOKE Disc. Nat. Episc.* II. iv. 75 The word *Elter*, is used twenty seuerall tymes in the New Testamēt. 1719 *DE FOR CRUCE* i. (Globe) 70 All these Days entirely spent in many seuerall Voyages. 1800 *WORDSWORTH Hart-Leap Well* 67 Three seuerall pillars, each a rough-bewn stone. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Theo. Snch* i. 3 Three seuerall times astonished.

b. Preceded by the def. article, a possessive, etc.: Each and all of *the, these, those's* (etc.) various or different.

1445 *tr. Claudian in Anglia* XXVIII. 279 So that if thou woldist nat encluye to her seuerel preyers At Romys request thou sholdist not lette her wille soon to performe. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* III. ii. 78, I doe not like these seuerall Councels. 1596 — *Mereh.* V. II. vii. 2 Draw aside the curtains, and discover The seuerall Caskets to this noble Prince. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 33 Hee had well viewed her seuerall forces. 1681 *POPE tr. Locke's 1st Lett. Toleration* L's Wks. 1727 II. 253 All the seuerall separate Congregations...will watch one another. 1731 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 205 P. 2 Besides a great many little Blemishes which you have touched upon in your seuerall other Papers. 1731-8 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 39 To the Compass of my own seuerall Acquaintance. 1794 *LD. GRENVILLE in Paget Papers* (1896) I. 64 Your seuerall Dispatches have been duly received and laid before the King. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) II. x. 107 During the seuerall weeks which they spent on the coast of Natolia. 1866 *J. MARTINEAU Sir R. 1. 198* Now combine these seuerall propositions. 1893 *SIR R. BALL Story of Sun* I It is to the control of the Sun that the seuerall planets are indebted for the regulation of their movements.

c. Without limiting word: A number of different; various, divers, sundry. (Now merged in d.)

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* XLIII. (1555) 212 Whose goodly stories in tongues seuerall About were sent for to be per-

alone, and by themselves. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* I. iv. 11 Dates, Almonds, Nuts...and other seuerall fruits. 1760 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 25 Were they Nature's Workmanship, they could not be so various...in seuerall Men. 1710 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. 11. (1743) 329 It seems to have been built at several times, and by different Persons. 1823 *J. BARCROFT Dom. Anusum.* 51 Two or three lenses may be kept, of seuerall focal lengths. 1855 *J. PHILLIPS Man. Geol.* 206 Upper limestone, cavernous, with coral bands in seuerall stages.

d. In legal use: More than one.

1531 *Dial. Lawe Eng.* I. viii. 15 b, They be set in this wytyng for seuerall groundes and be that lysteth may so accompt them, or if he wyll he may take them for one grounde after his pleasure. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* III. § 241. 164 They be but one heire, and yet seuerall persons. 1824 *STEPHEN PRINC. Pleading* 279 The use of seuerall counts, and the allowance of seuerall pleas. 1853 in *W. Williams Introd. Pleading* (1857) 307 Seuerall pleas, recognitions or subsequent pleadings, or seuerall avowries or cognizances founded on the same ground of answer or defence. *Ibid.*, Seuerall counts of the same cause of action shall not be allowed.

3. Being one of a number of individuals of the same class. a. *Every or each seuerall*: every or each individual or single.

a. 1562 *G. CAVENTISH Wolsey* (1893) 112 Under the seals of every seuerall unversiteite. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 2 That every seuerall person, aswell horsemen as footemen should carry a greene hough in his hand. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* I. ii. 108 I like kisse each seuerall paper, for amends. 1622 *MABER tr. Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* I. 237 The tearing of every seuerall hayre seemed vnto him the plucking out of so many eyes out of his head. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Wars* 193 Without the consent of every seuerall Province. 1823 *BUNSEN in Hare Life* (1879) I. vi. 214 Each seuerall person wishes each seuerall cardinal a happy conclave. 1847 *Mrs. GORE Castles in Air* xviii. (1857) 154 Unless the families said to inhabit Bark's Buildings were hoisted up by the crane attached to each seuerall house. 1861 *MANNING in Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. i. (1865) 39 Every seuerall Greek is bound to submit to the Catholic Church, one by one. 1883 *PARRY in Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 477/2 Any of its elements can be treated as the discordant note, with the result of leading to a different key in each seuerall case.

† b. *A or one seuerall*: a single, one and only one. Also *many a seuerall* = many a. *Obs.*

1543 *Necessary Doctr.* F. iij, The church of Rome being but a seuerall church, challenging that name of Catholyke above all other. 1563 *HOMILIES II. Prayer* I. 122 b, Why dyd the Apostles immediately after his ascension, gather them selues together into one seuerall place? 1582 *A. T. (Rhem.) Rev.* xxi. 21 Every gate was of one seuerall peice. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 206 These tallents of their heir, I have receau'd from many a seuerall faire.

4. As a vague numeral: Of an indefinite (but not large) number exceeding two or three; more than two or three but not very many. (The chief current sense.)

In earlier instances that may be brought under this definition, it is difficult to determine how far the sense of 'different, various' remains; cf. the remarks s.v. *DRIVERS* a. 3. ? 1661 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Doring which times he received seuerall sums of money to the value of 300 l. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Cleary's Voy. Amboyna* 154 The current having forced the Ship upon the shore, where we were constrained to stay for seuerall hours. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* III. 276 Nineve, of length within her wall Seuerall days journey. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 159 P. 1 When I was at Grand Cairo, I picked up seuerall Oriental Manuscripts. 1748 *ANTON'S Voy.* I. vi. 65 A theng of seuerall fathoms in length...with a running noose at one end of it. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. v. 37 Which may be seen by seuerall hundred persons at once. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* I. Some of the men...remembered...to have seen several strangers on the road.

† b. A good many. *Obs.*

1712 *SWIFT Let. Eng. Tongue* 24 Seuerall young Men at the Universities, terribly possessed with the fear of Pedantry, run into a worse Extreme. 1733 *BUPCALT Bee* IV. 341 A French-Celtick, or French-British Dictionary...useful and curious...for fioding the Etymology of seuerall

French and British Words. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 26 We must not be surpris'd that this passion hath so great influence on the mind of several women.

C. ellipt. and *absol.*, esp. followed by *of*. *A good several* (nonce-use); a good many.

1. 340 His majestie hath as is said, near 200. 1686 French are very numerous being a Port of Turkie ein there are not several.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref. There are still several of these Topics that are far from being exhausted. 1748 ANON'S *Voy.* II. x. 232 Commerce was the reigning passion of several of the European Princes. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* to Son I. xi. 30 Cicero, the greatest Orator that Rome ever

sands. 1865 CARVELL *Fredk.* G. XIX. v. V. 525 A good several of them cut and wounded. 1883 STEVENSON *Trav.* I. 14. While we could get several who were willing enough to ride to Dr. Livesey's.

† 5. Consisting of different elements or parts; of diverse origin or composition. Chiefly *poet.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 16 A heavy load he have Of nighty steths, and pillage severall. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumpha.* Hen. IV. cxxvi. How Richard fell, the various Reports Of many writing, make it severally; Some say that he was starv'd. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Moscovia* v. Wks. 1851 VIII. 515 Seventy Messes with three Carts of several Meath [*i.e.* meat = drink] sent after him.

B. Comb. (parasyntetic).

1633 SHIRLEY *Triumph Peace* I. i. Stage Direct, Fancy in a suit of several-coloured feathers, hooded, a pair of hat's wings on his shoulders. 1677 MEXON *Alch. Exer.* xi. 201 There are several fashion'd Collers: As the Joynt-Coller marked G, the Round Coller marked H, and the Coller marked I, in Plate 32. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 181 Seeds nut-like, sometimes cohering into a several-celled putamen. 1866 TREAS. *Bot. s.v. Poa.* The spikelets... are for the most part several-celled and without awns. 1882 S. t. is a several-chorded

1882 *Brit. Freshw.* ALG. I. 270 Or even forming transverse, several-celled hands.

II. Pertaining to an individual person or thing.

7. Chiefly *Law.* (Opposed to *common*.) Private; privately owned or occupied.

a. of land, esp. of enclosed pasture.

1421 *Con. Lett. Bk.* 33 That be Trinite glide have bur close feldis severell. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 37 Pe tythe awyte to be payed, of pasture, common & severall. 1483 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 257/1 All the said XL Acres of Land... as their proper and several grounde and soil. 1580 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 50 Good land that is severall, crops may have three, in champion countrie it may not so bee. 1583 STUBBS

1404's Supper (1057) 103 A severall not a common field.

b. Of a house, water, or any possession or commodity. *Obs.* exc. in *several fishery*, a right to fish derived through or on account of ownership of the soil.

1426 LVND. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2352 Sestow nat how a comoun welle Mor awaylyeth... Than doth A-nother severell? a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 35 That ye fysshie not in noo poore mannes severall water. c 1450 *Godwin Reg.* 401 The abbess of... and to william in the sub-arbis of C. 1547 T. KEY *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 35-43 This thyng dyd Iesus then in a nother mannes severall house. 1618 DALTON *Country Justice* di. (1630) 263 To take fishes that he kept in a trunk or severall pond. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 39 He that has a severall fishery must also be the owner of the soil. 1842 *Act 5 & 6 Vict.* c. 106 § 114 The Words 'several Fishery' shall be construed to mean an

ex... ed as such by virtue c... 49 *Vict.* c. 79 § 3 A right of several fishery or of regulating a fishery shall not exceed sixty years.

† c. Const. *to*, also *by*, for (the possessor); esp. *to himself* (etc.). *Obs.*

1423 *Con. Lett. Bk.* 47 The tenement... schal he severall to be priour of Couente. 1450-1330 *Myrr.* our Ladye 284 The olyue that growyth in gedyens is seuerall to the owners. 1523 FITZHER. *Hush.* § 18 He that hath a falowse felde, seuerall to hym-selfe. 1565 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utopia* I. (1895) 101 Here... euerie man hath hys possyosyns seuerall

101. 1593 *Rites* of the old monkes 612 BREREWOOD

Lang. & Relig. 112 The Jews have not for their mansion any peculiar country;... neither have they... any other region in the world, several to themselves.

d. *fig.* and *allusively*.

c 1430 LVND. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 207 The bastyle, longth of verray dede ryght, To fals bakerys it is trewe herytage, Seuerall to them. 1526 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* v. (c 1550) 24 b. The lyght of Christes possell may not bee hidden nor made a severall thinge, as though it partyeyned

be now made Several. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 223 *La.* My lips are no Common, though severall they be. *Bo.* Belonging to whom? *La.* To my fortunes and me. 1600 *Sonn.* cxxxvii. Why should my heart thinke that a severall

8. Belonging, attributed, or assigned distributively to certain individuals referred to; different for each respectively. a. Preceded by a possessive

(or its equivalent) referring usually to a collective or distributive adj. or pron.; (a) qualifying a pl. sb. 1457 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 85 Bothe my lord and we have now late written unto you divers times our severall letters of especial Recommendation. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 51 As to the body, there are many members, serving to severall uses. 1617 MONYSON *Itin.* I. 285 Now I will set downe the divers moneys of Germany with the severall values of them. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxxix. Bid each kinde their severall places fill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 714 Swift to thir severall Quarters hasted then The cumbersome Elements, Earth, Flood, Air, Fire. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 118 Moses and our Saviour Christ himself; both of them in their severall times, the meekest persons upon the earth. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxviii.

their severall districts.

(b) qualifying a sing. sb.

1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Hush.* I. (1526) 33 They are to be sowed in tyme and place as I have tolde before, in my severall entreating of them. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iii. 29 Good morrow masters, each his severall way. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xxvi. Each fetter'd Ghost slips in his severall grave. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch.* viii. All in a shipwreck shift their severall way. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 18 Ambitious to display Their severall merit. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* v. 161 While each pursues his severall road. 1866 LOWELL *Study Wind.* *Swinburne* (1870) 214 Each was natural in his severall way. 1894 K. GRAHAM *Pagan P.* 4 But most of them, avoiding classification, keep each his severall tender significance.

b. Preceded by the indef. article. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1526 TINDALE I Cor. xv. 38 To every seed a severall body. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 102 To every dish a severall sauce appropriat to his kinde. 1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* Epil. Here he's appear'd, though in a severall fashion, The Threats of Majestie; the strength of passion; Hopes of an Empire; change of fortunes. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1635) 83, I finde added to the end of every Psalmee several Prayer. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsall* III. ii. (Arb.) 77, I see, Sir, you have a several design for every Scene. 1707 CIBBER *Com. Lovers* IV. Stage Direct., Florimel and Celadon walk carelessly by one another, humming a severall Tune. 1732 POPE *Ess.* *Man* II. 237 Each

and the substantive *woe*.

† (b) *ellipt.* *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xliii. 127 Opinions are as various, as false. Judgement is from every tongue, a severall.

† c. Preceded by other limiting words. *Obs.*

1514 TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* II. E. 3 Search through the guts of greaines, and behold What severall sin best pleas'd them. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 131 He repeated the Several, and Distinct discourse every man had made.

d. Not preceded by a limiting word, and qualifying a sing. or pl. sb. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1547 T. KEY *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 35-43 This thyng dyd Iesus then in a nother mannes severall house. 1618 DALTON *Country Justice* di. (1630) 263 To take fishes that he kept in a trunk or severall pond. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 39 He that has a severall fishery must also be the owner of the soil. 1842 *Act 5 & 6 Vict.* c. 106 § 114 The Words 'several Fishery' shall be construed to mean an

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be now made Several. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 223 *La.* My lips are no Common, though severall they be. *Bo.* Belonging to whom? *La.* To my fortunes and me. 1600 *Sonn.* cxxxvii. Why should my heart thinke that a severall

8. Belonging, attributed, or assigned distributively to certain individuals referred to; different for each respectively. a. Preceded by a possessive

creating a several liability. 1853 *Chamf. Encycl.* V. 732/2 The general rule of law is, that a contract of several persons is joint and not several.

† 10. *Logic.* Used as designation of the minor proposition: see MINOR a. 4. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Legit* Fviii. The seconde is called *Minor*, that is to say, the severall proposition, *Idem*, the second terme is called the severall, whiche is in the second proposition. *Ibid.* G. j. The terme at large, is in the first proposition, and the terme severall, is in the second proposition.

† B. *adv.* = SEVERALLY *adv.*; separately, apart; distinctly, differently; each in his own place, way, turn, etc. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utopia* II. v. (1895) 137 Euerie kynde of thyng is layde vp severall in harnes. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* VI. 73 They al poured them selves every man severall forig. L. *separatim*. 1576 G. BAKER *Generell Jewell of Health* 228 b. These heres are all

III. II. XII. 555 Four or five Wives, with whom he lyeth by turn every night severall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 697 Hee together calls, Or severall one by one, the Regent Powers. a 1777 *Robin Hood & Golden Arrow* xlii. in Child *Ballads* 111. 224/1 We'll dress us all so severall. They shall not us perceive. One shall wear white, another red [etc.].

C. sb.

1. In several [AF. *en several*]: † a. Of land, pasture: As private property; in private hands, under separate ownership, not common. *Obs.*

1473 *Acta Audit.* (1830) 271/1 Pe landis of Wistounne pertenynge to him in several & common. 1573-80 TUSSEY *Hush.* I. 204 Good store of Pasture, either in several or common.

b. Separately, individually; apart from others or the rest; as a separate member, unit, etc. Now rare. *To know one's part in several* (Law): see 2 c. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. S...* let vs consider if you

HOLLAND *Phny* VI. xxxiii. I. 149 Now are we to compare respectively the greatness of each part of the world in several.

1667 TOPSEL *Four-f. Beauts* 11 Concerning their members or parts in several, they are black and hairy, a long Dogges face, and teeth stronger and longer then Dogges. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 320 They all, will fight in severall then, (Easie for note). 1652-62 HEVLYN *Cosmogr.* II. (1673) 3/1 Sn it retained that name [Asia] to it self in several, distinct both from the Greater and the Lesser Asia. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 160 note, Nescience and ignorance, when referred to souls in several, are only fractional portions of illusion.

† c. Divided into separate portions. *Obs.*

1652 W. BROUGH *Sacred Princ.* (ed. 2) 28 If thou wouldest have a reason, why these Prayers are so short, and in several, which use to make a long one, all put together.

2. Land in private ownership or over which a person has a particular right; chiefly in particularized use, a plot of such land; esp. enclosed pasture land, as opposed to common. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see quot. 1787, 1895).

land... has been brokitt... be saide Johnne of cammehell... as properte & severall to him. 1523 FITZHER. *Serv.* 7 The lord may have an action of Trespass against any man that

as in: 229 I... 409 He counts to enter common with others as good as his own severall. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1691) 15 A Farm divided into many Severalls. 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 378 *Dote*, or *Severall*, a piece of land upon a heath or common, off which only one particular person hath a right to cut fuel. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.* *Severall*, a portion of common land allotted to a certain person.

† d. *gen.* Private property or possession. *Obs.*

1555 WATERMAN *Fardle Factions* Pref. A ij. When no man claime is sought for his severalle, but lande and water were as commune to all, as Ayer and Skie. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homers Hymn Apollo* 734 No more Yee must be made, your owne Reciprocalls To your loutd Citty, and faire severalls Of wines, and houses. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1640) 61 Truth lyes open to all; it is no mans severall. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 242 Some are so boystrous, no severalls will hold them, but lay all Offices common to their power.

† e. *To know one's several* [AF. *savoir son several*]: see quot. *Obs.*

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 None of them [joynt tenants] by the lawe... maye knowe their severall parties & Which have in the same. 2544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* c. 1 and nat joynt suche landes & tenementes by severall title, and that is severall to him, title, and none of them knowe that, that is severall to him.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 292 Their occupation is indevidued, and neither of them knoweth his part in severall. 1628 *Termes de Ley* § 267 Though two tenants in common may be seised thoroughly & of the whole and none knoweth hys severall, yet if one die the other shall not have the whole by survivorship. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 292 None of them (tenants in common) knoweth of his severall. 1660 *transf.* 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. viii. (1660) 54 The deluge of the carcerens tyranny had washed away the bounds of the Churches jurisdictions, that now they knew not their own severall, where Mahometanism so long had made all common and waste.

3. *pl.* + *a.* Particular or individual points, parts, or qualities; particulars, details. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 1. 86 There was not time enough to hear... The severals and unhidden passages Of his true titles to some certain Dukedoms. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 180 All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes, Severals and generals of grace. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xii. 32 No man can leave his Successor rules for severals. 1673 *Ladies Call.* i. 1. 7 This will be found true in all the severals we are to pass thro'. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. vi. 13 In this comprehensive and compendious prayer, the following severals are remarkable.

(b) *rarely in sing.*
1606 HIERON *Truths Purchase* 65 This is the first thing which I will commend as a direction, for the meaner sort, (who cannot enter into the examination of every severall), 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *A Severall*, a Particular.

+ b. Different parts, branches, or heads. *Obs.*
1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xix. (1640) 260 Herein we branch our opinion into these severals. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 26 Make Infallibility minced (as I may term it) into severals, and private Interpretation the Canon of our own and other mens beliefs. 1659 BR. WALTON *Constit.* considered iii. 39 This [general charge] will appear to be most untrue in the severals, by him mentioned, when we shall come to them.

+ c. Individual persons or things. *Obs.*
1611 SHAKS. *Tit. T.* i. 26 Not noted, is't. But of the finer Natures? by some Severalls Of Head-peece extraordinary? 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 3 (1686) 23 Besides these general acts of Chastity which are common to all states of men and women, there are some few things proper to the severals.

d. Several persons or things; = *A. b.* (Cf. *others.*) *Sc., Irish, and U.S.*

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 106 He spak with severalls that were com in. 1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* i. iii. § 5 (ed. 2) 21 They remain only as bonds upon the good-will and honesty of these who are thereby bound, of which there are severals. a 1699 LAOY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (Camden) 58 It was knowne to severalls about the Court what my concern in him was. 1721 *Countryman's Lett. to Curate* 70 In all the Impressions of the Genevean Liturgie that ever I saw, and I have see severals, there is a Table for the Moveable Feasts. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltner Collect.* (Maitland Club) 155 They... were acquainted with severalls of the great folks. 1850 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Severals*, for *severall*, is used to have severals, but now have not only one. 1875 W. ALEXANDER *Sk. in Folk* (1883) 121 Severals of them would likely be cautions or have len't seems till 'im. 1880 *Autrill & Down Gloss.* s.v. *Severals* told me about it.

+ d. A partition or boundary. *Obs.*
[Possibly another word, cf. *SEVER* v. + *AL.*]
1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. xiv. [The Jews] had... their severall for the Priests, and for the high Priest alone their severall. Their being in ours for local distinction between the Clergie and the rest, but one partition. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies Suffol.* (1662) iii. 55 High stiles troublesome to be climbed over. But the owners grudge not the pains in climbing them sensible that such severalls redound much to their own advantage.

+ *Severall*, v. *Obs. rare.* [cf. *SEVERAL* a.]
L. *trans.* To make (a field) 'several' or enclosed and private property.

1482 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 570 My lorde Priour severels the Brodwok wast. 1612 The Maister of fe Trinite Gild severals a feld in Stychall-biron calde Miry-felde. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* v. 2. 36 in *Holshed*, The people of this Ile used not to severall their grounds. 1794 W. PEARCE *Agric. Berks.* 49 The advantage resulting from inclosing, or at least severalling common fields, is so very obvious.

2. To divide or break up into separate parts or branches.

1590 DEE *Math. Pref.* 'Jb. Our Severallyng, distinctyng, and Numbring, createth nothyng; but of Multitude considered, maketh... distinct determination. 1642 D. ROGERS *Namian* 55 Wee will severall the story into her branches.

Severall-fold, a., *adv.*, and *sb.* *rare.* [cf. *SEVERAL* a. + *-fold*.] Used like MANIFOLD, but with the implication of not very many.

1738 MEDLEY tr. *Kolten's Cape Gd. Hope* (ed. 2) I. 194 Some of the grown Women have above a Hundred of those Rings upon each Leg, lying severall-fold one upon another. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* *Cagliostro* i. 1 (1872) V. 79 As for the other question, of his resources, these we perceive were severall-fold, and continually extending. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phosphorus* 10 Phosphorus is a substance of it it seven-fold. 1890 growing interest in the cause, and... we may look for an increase of severall-fold.

Severality (sevē-rāl'tē). *rare.* [cf. *SEVERAL* a. + *-ity*. Cf. the earlier *SEVERALTY*.]

1. *pl.* Individual or particular points, matters, or objects.

1562 (see *SEVERALTY* a.). 1649 BR. HALL *Cates Cause*, iv. v. (1654) 332 All the severalties of the degrees prohibited run still upon the male. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetr.* II. 200 He... 1843 EMERSON 5 And no such

+ 2. Separateness, distinctness. *Obs.*
1664 POWER *Exp. Philo.* Pref. 9 Multiplicity of parts, diversity of figures, severality of functions.

3. In *severality*: separately, singly, each by itself.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 31 Reckoning up the Parts of Structures in Severality. 1886 J. ANNOTT *War to do Good* ix. 284 The objects, though... trifling when regarded in severality and detail rise to... importance when we consider their fast aggregation.

Severalyze, v. *rare.* [See *-IZE*.] *trans.* To separate or distinguish (from). Cf. *SEVERIZE* v. 1645 BR. HALL *Peace-maker* i. § 3. 14 There is one and the

properties of the Severalized distinguishing or separating will [orig. *die Eigenschaften der schiedlichen Willens*]. 1852 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 284 Its epithet visuddha, 'pure', is intended to severalyze it from 'modification' cognition.

Severall: see *SEVERAL* and *SEVERON*.
Severally (sevē-rāl'tē), *adv.* [cf. *SEVERAL* a. + *-ly*.]

1. Separately, individually; each of a number of persons or things by himself or itself; each successively or in turn.

(a) with distributive *adj.* or *pron.*

1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 451/1 The Answers of certaines Lordes. Ware herd, iche man severallyche by himself. a 1533 FIRTH *Disput. Pragat.* Wks. (1573) 132 Let us see how he answereth the argument, and severally examine every part. 1549 *Form Consecr. Archbishops*, etc. rubric. The Bishop with the Priests presente shall lay their hands severally vpon the heade of every one that receaueth orders. 1560 DAUS tr. *Slieidant's Comm.* xvii. 228 b. He bad spoken with eyther of them severally. 1571 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 In speaking vnto every communicant severally. 1700 DAVENON *Fables* Pref. 'C. All his Pilgrims are severally distinguish'd from each other. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxx. He turned severally to each for their opinion. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* v. (1873) 39, I take it for granted that every intelligent man, woman, and child... has stood severally and respectively to Little Russell Street.

(b) referring to plural subject or object.

1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Gov. Lorrish* 101 It nedys nocht but a kyng aske conseil of vs, of any of his pryue doynings, But pat he aske severally of some his conseil. 1456 *Cor. Lett. Bk.* 286 Enditures severally made be-twix the seyd Meyre & the Collectours. 1528 MORE *Dial. Heracles* iii. iii. Wks. 209/2 When thail be wisely & severally examined, they can seldom so well make their tale before, but that their vntouth shall in some parte appeare. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* vi. xxxiii. 133 Yet here and there they searally withdrew. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 33 We must needs try them severally. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii. Receiving the mute salutations of the members of the council whom he had severally addressed. 1890 GLAISTONE in *Daily News* 31 Dec. 4/2 My own inability to acknowledge severally the gifts which we have reached... me. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 33 We severally think with a mind which is more or less in harmony with a universal mind.

b. In legal language, opposed to *jointly*.

1447 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 140/1 An action of trespasse ayenst such takers and ayenst all thaim, to whom the possession... comes... jointly or severally. 1474 *Ibid.* VI. 115/2 That the same Shires... stond and be severally chargeable and charged of the same men Archers. 1528 GARINER in *Boecck Rec. Regis* (1871) I. 104 To proceed jointly or severally with your grace. 1628 COKE *Or. Litt.* § 256 In this case of the two Abbots in respect of their severall capacities, albeit the words be joyn, yet the Law doth adidge them to be severally seised. 1652 tr. *Fitzherbert's Nat. Breuium* 38 Whether they shall recover severally damages upon that joyn count, it is a doubt. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. 396 In Correality each creditor is severally entitled to receive, and each debtor is severally bound to discharge, the whole Object of the obligation. a 1887 J. GRANT *Royal Highlanders* 19 Holcroft would in some way or other bring trouble upon them conjunctly or severally.

(b) *jointly* (sc. *conjunctly*) and *severally*.

1467 *Godstow Rec.* 347 They made... John Baywell and Symond Turnere... there trow and lawfull attorneys, joynly or in their name. 1554 *Acts* and ilk one of thaim, con- and trewlie minister in the Spalding Club Misc. (1841) nit to you, conjunctly and our precept. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. xii. II. 193 A devise to two persons, to hold jointly and severally, is a joint-tenancy. 1826 C. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 246 If the co-obligants be bound jointly and severally, any one may be taken for the whole debt. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Conjunctly*. When two or more persons are bound conjunctly and severally to perform an obligation, they are liable *singuli in solidum*, and it is in the option of the creditor to exact performance, either from each of them proportionally, or to enforce the obligation to the full extent against any one of them, leaving him to seek his relief from the rest.

+ c. Preceded by numeral *adv.*: On two (etc.) separate occasions. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Kendworth Castle* Wks. 1910 II. 121 Twice severally summoned to appear before the great Gods.

2. Apart from others or from the rest; not together or in a company; independently. *arch.*

1530 ELVOR *Image Goe* (1541) 104 The thyrd state was of the base people or communers to whom severally should not be committed any authorite. 1548 GESTE *Agr. Pri. Marie* Lij. In the pryuate masse where the priest severally all alone hath hys loofe & eateth it alone. 1577 HANMER *Ant. Eccles. Hist.* Euseb. ii. xvii. (1663) 29 They assembled together, severally men, and severally women. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* 1. 25 Take knot grasse and shepherds purse, and plantaine, and stampe them severally. 1630 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 2 ii. 166/6 — These Christians... severally by themselves or Pagans. 1660 BARRO' severally, or together. 1726 II. 256 Abraham promise of the Blessed Seed was severally made. 1883 STREYSSON *Silverado Sq.* 9 A great variety of oaks stood, oow severally, now in a becomig grove, among the fields,

const. from. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, xi. 102 [The King is] not to be consider'd severally from them [the Parliament]. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 99 It is the same as concerns the experience of cognition, or the like, considered severally from its experience.

+ b. Specially, particularly. *Obs. rare.*
c 1610 *Women Saints* 70 The place cutt for the head severallie was made so iust for her head as could be devised. 3. Respectively.

1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. vii. 37 b. Grecians and Genevoises, and... Jewes... severally have one streete to dwell jo. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. L.* x. They stick severally to their own species in preference to all others. 1827 C. WORDSWORTH *Chas. I* (1828) 2 The parts which I and they have severally taken are openly justified. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 33 The great benefits which mankind would obtain from their severally doing the things which they knew. 1909 *Athenum* 20 Mar. 245/1 'The Constitution is saved.' 'A Commission is needed at once.' So say severally the very old and the very young amongst our legislators.

+ 4. Differently, variously. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. i. § 2 To deliver it [sc. learning] from the dissidies and disgraces which it hath received; all from ignorance, but ignorance severally disguised. 1675 — *Ess. Of Building* (Arch.) 549 I understand both these Sides, to be vnfirme without, though severally Partitioned within. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xciii. 271 There are, aod that severally, that be much troubled with the disease of speaking. a 1644 CHILLINGWORTH *Serm.* ii. § 42 How severally Satan plants bis Engines for the subversion of the Church.

Severalty (sevē-rāl'tē). [a. *AF. severalle*, -aute; see *SEVERAL* a. and *-TY*.]

1. The condition of being separate or distinct; separateness, distinctness, independence.

1449 *Peacock Refr.* i. x. 50 Jit herfore tho crafts in thilk man ben not the lasse dyverse, ne never the lasse kepen her severalle in boundis and markis as in hem self. 1571 GOLDING *Cathin on Ps.* lxxiv. 16 Insatiable covetousnes and ambition breaketh whatsoever severality [sc. *jointness*] is made in the world. 1648 BR. HALL *Select Th.* 269 He singles them out in a familiar kinde of severality both of knowledge and respect. 1650 B. *Disollinimum* 37 A respective severality, that each Nation should operate separately, in cases peculiar to their severall interests. 1659 PULVER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 21 The several societies of Christian men, unto every of which the name of a Church is given, with addition betokening severality, as the Church of Rome, Corinth, Ephesus, England. 1847 GROVE *Greece* ii. x. III. 92 The original severality and subsequent consolidation of the different portions of Attica. 1849 *Ibid.* ii. xxxviii. V. 8 The discordant diversity of agents conspicuous in the Homeric theory. a 1882 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* (1883) 31 Something other than the manifold things themselves which combines them without effacing their severality.

2. In *severality* [*AF. on severall*]. a. *Law*. Of land: (held) in a person's own right without being joined in interest with another (opposed to joint-tenancy, coparcenary, and tenancy-in-common); (held) as private enclosed property (opposed to common).

To know in *severality*: = 'to know ooe's several': see *SEVERAL* c. 2.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3640 Thi laod shal be... Parted in partes... Neuer to-geders hold in severallie. 1480 *Cor. Lett. Bk.* 447 He kepeth diverse pastures in severallie, which owne to be comen. 1523 FITZHERBERT *Serv.* 2 And than is nat an acre so moche worthe as & it were in severality inclosed or in severall pasture. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 2 The same in three partes to be divided in certainty and by speciall divisions as it may be knownen in severallie. 1581 W. S. *Confess. Exam.* 18 b. Tenants in common be not so good husbands as when every man hath his parte in severality. 1633 tr. *Kitchin's Court. Lett.* (ed. 2) 476 They are Tenants in severality. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 185 If two joint-tenants agree to part their lands, and hold them in severality, they are no longer joint-tenants. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devout* (1813) 102 Coarse moor-land, lying in severality. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 329 Not in the nature of dower, that is, in severality, but in common with the heir. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Instit.* iv. 101 The arable lands are held in severality, while pasture and bog are in common. 1895 STRAHAN *Law of Property* (1905) 132 By partition is meant the dividing up of the joint estate among the joint tenants, who henceforth hold their individual shares in severality.

(b) *Const. to or for* (the possessor).
1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 Yt shalbe leaffull to your said bescher [etc.], to enclose the said olde Waye... and that frobersorche to holde in Severality to them and to their Heires and Assignes to their owne use and profit for ever... without any common Waye or passage ther. 1622 HEVLIN *Cesmoge.* iii. 44 Every one... should... take as much ground in severality for his own inheritance, as be could overcome.

b. Separately, apart from others, particularly.
1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Logike* ii. iii. 89 b. If the same Logical Doctor... should affirme the same of all the other kinds of causes specially and in severality. 1624 WORTON *Archit.* i. 64 Having considered the precedent Appertions or Ouertures, in severality according to their particular Requisites. 1763 TUCKER *LL. Nat.* (1834) I. 240 That all should enjoy the produce of their skill and industry in severality, without interruption from others. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng. Intro.* 17 It has seemed best to treat of each great department of our social life in severality.

c. In or into several divisions or parts.
1824 J. DAVIDSON *Disc. Prophecy* vi. iii. 388 Polytheism divided the world, and its own creed, in severality; it set up its deities over particular regions. 1868 GLADSTONE *Joc. Manth.* viii. § 12. 304 One group of these traditions... which when ascribed to compose a nebula, appears before us in severality, divided between the three individualities of Artemis, Persphone, and Aphrodite.

3. Land held by an individual not joined with

able for a severe Honesty, and Love of his Country. *a 1715 BURNET Own Time (1766) I. 459* He was a man of severe

MRS. HEMANS *Siege of Valencia* i. We must fall As men that in severe devotedness Have chosen their part, and bound themselves to death. *1859 Tozer Highl. Turkey II. 306* [His] severe impartiality adds weight to his authority. *1879 FROUDE Caesar xxviii. 481* A Roman matron of the strictest and severest type.

b. Of habits, etc.: Dictated by strict and austere principles of living.

1828 SEWELL in Oxf. Prize Ess. 36 The Spartan manners *1799 FROUDE Caesar vi. 49* ample and severe.

(*obs.*). Of a resolution: Unyielding, rigid.

1734 FIELING Univ. Gall. iv. 1 I beg this thing may be kept a severe secret. *1849 DE QUINCY Eng. Mail Coach Wks. 1890 XIII. 276* The Emperor descended in great pomp from his throne, with the severest resolution never to remount it.

5. Of intellectual operations, thought, etc.: Conforming to an exacting standard of mental effort; rigidly exact or accurate; grave, serious, not light or recreative; not shrinking from what is toilsome or difficult. (Cf. 9.)

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. ii. 1 § 3. 5 A substantial and severe Collection of the Heterocities, or Irregulars of Nature, well examined & described. *1645 HOWELL Lett. (1635) II. xli. 50* I find you have a genius for the most solid and severest sort of studies. *1662 STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra ii. viii. § 6. 235* And upon severe examination shall find the main principle which [etc.]. *1757 GRAY Bard 127* Truth severe, by Fairy Fiction drest. *1812 CRESSWELL Maxima & Min. i. 10* In haste to quit the province of severe reasoning. *1821 HAZLITT Table-t. i. Milton's Sonns.* A day spent in social retirement and elegant relaxation from severe studies. *1839 DE QUINCY Recoll. Lakes Wks. 1862 II. 203* Under the continual restraint of severe good sense. *1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola i. xlii* [He] is held in high honour for his severe scholarship.

absol. *1683 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. Boileau's Art Poet. i. 76* Happy who in his verse can gently steer From grave to light, from pleasant to severe [ong. *du plaisant au sévère*]. *1734 POPE Ess. Man iv. 330* Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer From grave to gay, from lively to severe

b. said of a student, thinker, etc. *1603 DANIEL Def. Rhyme H. 5* Peradventure there will be found in the now condemned records of Ryme matter not visiting the grauest Diuine and severest Lawyer in this kingdom. *1706 HEARNE Collect. 8 Mar. (O. H.S.) I. 202* Mr. Smith...has been...a severe Student.

6. In reference to style or taste, literary or artistic: Shunning redundancy or unessential ornament; not florid or exuberant; sober, restrained, antaerly simple or plain.

1605 BOYLE Occas. Refl. vi. i. (1848) 341 To expect that Piety and Virtue were able, by their native charms, so much to endear my dress, as to win themselves odors in a plain, or even a severe one. *1676 DRYDEN State Innoc. Pref. (1677) b 3* Virgil and Horace, the severest Writers of the severest Age. *1693 - Disc. Satire Ess. 1900 II. 65* Lucilius, who was more severe, and more correct. *1820 KEATS Hyperion i. 211* That inlet to severe magnificence Stood full blown, for the God to enter in. *1849 RUSKIN Ser. Lamps ii. § 24. 36* The forms of the tracery were still severe and pure. *1866 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners Wks. (Bohn) II. 50* Even Emerson their form was marked by the severe simplicity in dress. *1860 RUSKIN Mod. Paint. V. ix. xi. 319* He would have been remembered as one of the severest of painters. *1872 BLACK Adv. Phacton x* Queen Titania's more severe but no less graceful costume.

† b. Of a language: Concise, terse, not redundant. *Obs. rare.*

1680 DRYDEN Pref. Ovid's Ep. (1716) 15 The Latin (most Severe and Compensious Language).

III. Of impersonal agencies or conditions: Pressing hardly, rigorous.

7. Of the weather, etc.: Causing great discomfort or injury to living beings; hard, rigorous; very cold, wet or stormy.

1676 in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 32 God bless your two deare sweet babies and keep them from the sharp colds of this severe weather. *a 1700 EVELYN Diary 7 Mar. 1658*, This had been the severest winter that any man alive had known in England. *1768 H. WALPOLE Lett. to Earl Strafford 25 June*, We have had some severe rain; but the season is now beautiful. *1774 PENNANT Tour Scott. in 1772 175* The climate is very severe. *1788 M. CUTLER in Life, etc. (1889) I. 420* Very severe shower in the night. *1812 New Bot. Gard. i. 33* To case the frost is not so severe as to destroy the flowers. *1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighl. xxviii. (1878) 147* Very severe weather came. *1884 Harper's Mag. Jan. 283/2* They would require slightly severer cold to affect them.

b. Of fire or light: Painfully or searchingly intense. *rare.*

1652 CRASHAW Carmen Deo Nostro Wks. (1904) 252 O that Book I whose leaves so bright Will set the world in severe light. *1667 MILTON P. L. II. 276* Our torments also may in length of time Become our Elements, these piercing Fires As soft as now severe. *1822 SHELLEY Tril. Life 424* In that light's severe excess.

c. Of an attack of illness or disease: Attended with n maximum of pain or distress, violent.

1725 N. ROBINSON Th. Physick 265 I It is the way Nature her self often takes, in solving the severer Fevers. *1756*

cases very severe, but fatal to very few. *1823 WHWELL in Life (1881) 83*, I finally caught a severe cold. *1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VIII. 507* In severe cases [of eczema] there may be some prodromal symptoms.

8. Of pain, suffering, loss, or the like: Grievous, extreme.

1742 GRAY Etan Bo Moody Madoess laughing wild Amid severe woe. 1781 COWPER Truth 101 His voluntary pains, severe and long. *1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho xxxviii*, The silence of *1788 M. pains in the head were*

i. xi. (1854) I. 272 The loss inflicted on the infantry was also severe. *1844 H. H. WILSON Brit. India III. 200* Their exposure beyond the trenches to the fire of the garrison would have been attended with still severer loss of life. *1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair xxxii*, She...watched incessantly by the wounded lad, whose pains were very severe. *1888 Spectator 30 June 874/2* There has been a severe fall to the value of the shares.

absol. *1802 BEDDOES Hygeia viii. 141* The gouty, besides having to struggle with every thing that pain has of severe, are [etc.].

b. Qualifying an agent-n., as a severe loser.

1748 FOOTE Knights ii. Wks. 1799 I. 60 This odd, that the same cause that increases the passion in one sex should destroy it in the other; the reason is above my reach, but the fact I am a severe witness of. *1863 FAWCETT Pol. Econ. ii. v. 185* Individuals engaged in the trade might be severe losers.

9. Of events or circumstances, labour or exercise, a struggle or contest, a test, trial, etc.: Hard to sustain or endure; making great demands on one's powers or resources; arduous.

1774 BRYANT Mythol. II. 58 Osiris...then entered Thrace, with the King of which he had a severe encounter. *1784 Cowper Tasker 28* The severe labour of the day

day. *1826 DISRAELI V. Grev iv. xiii. 244* De Boeffleurs once more assisted me, though his terms were most severe.

1827 SCOTT Two Drovers Introd. The master of the pack takes as severe exercise as his whipper-in. *1838 PRISCOTT Ferd. & Isah. ii. xiv. (1854) II. 220* This action was one of the severest which occurred in these wars. *1860 TYNALL Glac. ii. xxii. 347* In the following experiment the ice was subjected to a still severer test. *1867 BAKER Nile Tribut. xiv. (1866) 244* The pace was too severe, and, although running wonderfully, he was obliged to give way to the horses. *1880 C. T. NEWTON Art & Archæol. viii. 323* Universities where this elaborate training was tested by competitive examinations of the severest kind.

b. Of a curve: Sharp, hard to negotiate.

1897 Daily News 1 Sept. 3/5 This is again a very difficult piece of turning. There are severe curves at Smethwick and at Worcester Foregate.

10. Naut. (See quot. 1867.)

1830 MARRAT King's Own xiii, Belay all that; take a severe turn, and don't come up an inch. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's World-kk.* Severe, effectual; as, a severe turn in belaying a rope.

11. collog. (chiefly U.S.). A vague epithet denoting superlative quality; very big or powerful; hard to beat.

1834 J. HALL Kentucky II. 9 Your whiskey is as good as your fire, and that is saying a great deal, for you are the severest old beaver to tote wood that I've seen for many a long day. *1847 DE QUINCY Say. Affili. Nun Wks. 1890 XIII. 209 note*, These Andes, in Jonathan's phrase, are a 'severe' range of hills. *1864 ATKINSON Stanton Grange 75* The whole party arrived, quite ready for a 'severe' test. *1889 C. D. WARNER in Harper's Mag. Jan. 270/5* A well-known character in the mountains, who has killed twenty-one men...He is called, in the language of the country [Kentucky], a 'severe' man.

12. Epithet of a small snake, *Coluber severus*.

1802 SHAW Gen. Zool. III. 421 Severe snake. *Coluber Severus*.

13. quasi-adv. = SEVERELY.

1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe 20 Not any where is the word seuerer practised, the preacher reuerentlier observed and honoured. *1653 MILTON Ps. ii. 9* The Lord shall scoff them, then severe Speak to them in his wrath. *1725 POPE Odys. i. 446* No blame severe his choice.

Severe, obs. form of SEVER v.

Severed (se'vaid), ppl. a. [f. SEVER v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1581 HOWELL Devises I. liij, Then eche a seuerde peece doth spoyle, Which late conioynde, no force could foyle. *1588 T. HUGHES Misfort. Arthur iii. i. 107* How the seuered skaine vnites againe. *1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. iii. xiii. 479* Our seuer'd Naule too Hauie kni againe. *1623 G. SANDYS Oris'd Met. i. (1626) 6* Part of his seuer'd scarred dead time he boyles. *1634 MILTON Comus 274* How to regain my seuer'd company. *a 1635 SUBBES Confer. Christ & Mary (1636) 49* We must not think of the ascension of Christ as a seuer'd thing from us. *1814 WORDSW. Excurs. iv. 746* Take, running river, take these locks of mine. This seuer'd hair. *1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. III. iv. i*, The executioner lifted the seuer'd head. *1860 TYNALL Glac. ii. xxiii. 352* We have, in the case of ice, the actual regelation of the seuer'd surfaces.

Hence Severedly adv. rare-1.

1605 BACON Adv. Learn. ii. viii. § 5. 35 But here I must give warning, that it bee done distinctly and seueredly.

Severely: see SEVER v.

Severely (se'verēli), adv. [f. SEVERE a. + -LY 2.]

1. With rigour or extreme strictness in the treatment of offenders; with severity in judgement, punishment, censure or rebuke.

1548 ELIOT Dict. Asper....rigorously, severely. *Ibid.*, Duriter...cruelly, severely. *1573 T. CARTWRIGHT Reply Whitgift's Answer 27* The transgressions of the lawe in the

tyme of the gospell oughte rather to be severely punished then they were vnder the lawe. *1591 SHAKS. Two Gent. iii. i. 105* She...is kept severely from resort of men. *1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb. i. § 74* Olivarez had been heard to censure very severely the duke's...want of respect towards the Prince. *1665 BLACKMORE Po. Arth. v. 561* Be mercifully Just, severely Kind. *1712 STEELE Spect. No. 431* 7 a My Master received Orders every Post to use me very severely. *1759 HUME Hist. Eng. Tudors I. Mary i. 355* Taylor...was very severely handled, and was violently thrust out of the house. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xiii. III. 209* Of legislation such as this it is impossible to speak too severely. *1878 LECKY Eng. in 18th C. I. i. 121* The treaty of 1709...was severely censured as too favourable to the Dutch.

b. With severe looks or demeanour.

1565 COOPER Thesaurus, Exuere vultus seuerus, to look no more severely. *1697 DRYDEN Ænied vi. 779* Whose Jaws with Iron Teeth severely grin. *1757 W. WILKIE Epigrad vii. 225* Severely smiling, thus the hero spoke. *1808 W. W. JACOBS Sea Urchins, Money-changers (1906) 223* The fare, who had been leaning back in the stern with a severely important air.

c. With rigour or strictness in examining, revising, or the like.

1660 JER. TAYLOR Worthy Commun. ii. § 2. 141 Here therefore it concerns us to examine our selves strictly and severely. *a 1700 EVELYN Diary 6 July 1679*, Dr. Lloyd...with Dr. Burnet, who had severely examin'd him, came away astonish'd. *1821 LAMO Elia Ser. i. Old Benkers*, His housekeeping was severely looked after, but he kept the table of a gentleman. *1897 Daily News 6 May 6/2* He wrote best, as most Frenchmen do, in the morning, and corrected much less severely than Victor Hugo.

d. To leave or let severely alone: to avoid of set purpose; to pursue a deliberate policy of ignoring or isolating.

1880 PARNELL Sy. 19 Sept. in R. B. O'Brien Life (1898) I. 237 You must show him...by leaving him severely alone, by putting him into a moral Coventry...your detection of the crime he has committed. *1885 Referee 20 June 5* (Cass), England and her wants...are to be severely let alone. *1898 Daily News 10 Oct. 276* The question was regarded as quite insoluble, and severely left alone.

2. With rigour or strictness in one's own practice or conduct; rigidly, inflexibly.

1649 J. H. Motion to Parl. 38 Halfe a life need to be severely spent in learning them. *1703 ROWE Fair Penitent i. i. 207* With deadly Imprecations on her Self, She vow'd severely ne'er to see me more. *1726 POPE Odys. xvi. 36* Severely chaste Penelope remains. *1821 SCOTT Kenilw. xxii*, My father is stern and strict in his temper, and severely true to his trust. *1873 M. ARNOLD Lit. & Drama iii. 79* Bishop Butler, in general the most severely exact of writers. *1889 Sat. Rev. 6 Apr. 413/1* Though they were severely orthodox.

3. With austere plainness or simplicity of style or taste.

1635-36 COWLEY Davidides iii. Wks. 1905 I. 337 On's head an hel of well-wrought brass is plac'd, The top with warlike Plumes severely grace'd. *1849 RUSKIN Ser. Lamps ii. § xv. 79* Severely rectilinear forms were associated with the curved ones in the cornice. *1878 MISS BRADDON Open Periodic i. 335* Dog-cart, severely painted, darkest olive. *1885 Harper's Mag. Mar. 524/4* The fire-places...are severely plain.

4. Painfully, grievously; in a manner, or to a degree, that is distressing or hard to bear.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor. ii. x. (1716) 64 This the fallen Angels severely understood...and more affectively feel the contrary state of Hell. *1689 A. LOVELL tr. Thorence's Trav. i. 74* He...received the great and small Shot of one half of the Turkish Fleet, which he mawled severely. *1711 SWIFT Cond. Allies Wks. 1841 I. 424/2* We have shamefully misapplied four strength)...to effect fends, which after a peace we may severely repent. *1778 MISS BURNEY Evelina xxi*, I now most severely felt the folly of my plan. *1807 WILKINSON in Pike Sources Mississ. (1810) ii. App. 25* The night was severely cold. *1865 GEO. ELIOT Silas Mar. vi. 38* After this feeble delusive thaw, the silence set in as severely as before. *1867 BAKER Nile Tribut. viii. (1866) 107* The plague of boils broke out, and every one was attacked more or less severely. *1885 Manch. Exam. 16 May 6/1* The extremely cold nights...tell very severely on the elderly members of the House. *1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa 121* The mangrove-swamp...stank severely.

5. collog. To a great or excessive degree, 'not wisely but too well'. (Cf. SEVERE a. II.)

1824 WHYTE MELVILLE General Bowice xii, That officer has din'd 'severely', as he calls it, and is slightly inebriated.

Severeness. Now rare. [-NESS.] Severity.

1579-80 NORTH Plutarch, Phocion (1595) 29 This fault of severeness was in Cato the younger. *1597 I. T. SERRA. Pantes Cruise 37* We doubt he will execute it with severeness. *1610 DONNE Pseudo-Martyr 118* The certainty, severeness, and length of Purgatory. *1669 H. MORE Dial. v. xxi. (1713) 476* That Severeness and Austerity observable in the Baptist. *1673 TENNIE United Prov. i. 20* The Severeness and Gravity of the [Spanish] Nation.

Severer (se'verēr), rare. [f. SEVER v. + -ER.] One who severs or separates.

1662 CONENIUS Jarnua Ling. Triling. 102 The severer separateth severeth the stony filth, the washer washeth the things thus separated. *1887 in Cassell's Encycl. Dict. Severory: see SEVER v.*

Severian (se'verē-ian), [ad. L. Severian-i (pl.), f. the name Severus (see below) + -IAN.]

1. A member of an Encratite or Gnostic sect of the 2nd century which condemned marriage, etc.

'It may reasonably be doubted whether there really was an Encratite teacher named Severus, or whether sects did not merely get the Latin name of Severians from the austerity of their rule of life.' (*Smith's Dict. Chr. Biogr.*)

1607 T. ROGERS 39 Art. vi. (1633) 20 Of the former sort [i.e. those who rejected the books of the O. T.] were the Severians...and the Manichies. *1656 DUNSTON Glossary*

Severians... a sort of Hereticks that condemned marriage, abstained from eating flesh and drinking wine, &c. 1792 *Edward Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 500 The Severians... who rejected the Epistles of St. Paul and the Acts of the Apostles. 1837 *Salmon in Smith & Wace Dict. Chr. Big.* IV. 633/1 A sect of Severians is described by Epiphanius (*Haer.* 45) which except the feature of Encratism has little in common with the sect described by Eusebius.

2. A follower of Severus, the Monophysite patriarch of Antioch (early 5th c.).

1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* 4 p. 72 Severus Bishop of Antioch... from whom they were denominated Severians. 1765 *MacLaine Tr. Martin's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. vi. n. v. § 5. 1878 P. *Smith Hist. Chr. Ch.* xvi. § 6, 363 note, The Severians... held that the body of Christ before the resurrection was mortal and corruptible. 1882-3 *Schaff Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* II. 1237 The Egyptian Monophysites called themselves... Theodosians, or Severians.

b. attrib. or adj.

1718 J. *Sharpe Hist. Acc. Hertie* ii. 51 The Severian Sect (in the Year 521)... took its Name from Severus Severiga, obs. variant of SEVRUGA.

Severing (severing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb SEVER; an instance of this.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* vii. 17 Fro the dayes of the seuering of Eufyray fro Iuda. 1533 *Belendenen Liuy* l. x. (S.T.S.) I. 59 Afore he seuering [o. r. syvering] of bare armys. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 349 r. 7 The severing of his Head from his Body. 1805 *Wordsworth Preludex* 271 In memory of the farewells of that time, Domestic severings. 1807 - *Ode Intim.* 120 And O, ye Fountains, Meadows, Hills, and Groves, Forbode not any severing of our loves!

† b. *concr.* A division, partition, separated part. c. 1400 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xiii. (1709) 83 They had no grete hous but a litel in the whiche the hadde three seueringys as it were three smale chambres there specially to praye and to slepe.

Severing, *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That severs.

1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 8 Looke Loue what eniuous streakes Do lace the seuering Cloudes in yonder East. a 1635 *Sinnes Confer. Christ & Mary* (1636) 92 That spirit of God... is a severing spirit. 1793 *Wordsworth Deser.* 35. no. 78 Insuperable rocks and severing tide. 1836 J. H. *Newman in Lyne Abbot.* (1891) 217 Thou shrinkest now From argent rule and severing vow. 1883 *Macdonald Night Frost in May* Poems 1898 II. 238 In this shrill hush of quietude the ear conceived a severing cry.

Hence **Severingly** *adv.*

a 1390 *Wyclif Isa.* Jeron's ProL. And of euer either rewme, now togidre, now seuerendely (Vulg. *nunc commistim, nunc separatum*), he ordeynede the profete.

Severish, *a. rare.* [-ISH.] Somewhat severe. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 556 One don't sift such trifling doggerel strains with eye severish. 1887 J. *Brown Lett.* (1897) 138 Russel was severish, but justish.

† **Severite**, *Obs.* [i. the name *Severus* (see SEVERIAN) + -ITE.] = SEVERIAN I and 2.

1607 T. *Rogers 39 Art.* II. (1633) 13 The Severities... who affirmed the divinity and humanity of Christ, to be of one and the same nature. 1814, vi. 32 Others, of all other books rejected the said Acts, as t' 1716 M. *Davies Athen.* Historians, Apollinarists.

Severite (severit). *Min.* [Named from Saint-Sever (Landes, France) + -ITE.] Cf. F. *stéville*.] A synonym of LENZINITE.

1823 W. *Phillips Introd. Min.* (ed. 2) 87 Severite... occurs in small masses [etc.]. 1854 *Dana Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 504 Severite, a variety of hallosite.

Severity (sévrité). [a. F. *sévrité*, ad. L. *sévritās*, f. *severus*: see SEVERE a. and -ITY. Cf. It. *severità*, Sp. *severidad*, Pg. *severidade*.]

1. Strictness or sternness in dealing with others; stern or rigorous disposition or behaviour; rigour in treatment, discipline, punishment, or like.

1530 *Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 33 Voo most excellent nature wch hath ever be moved and propoysed to clemency and mercy then to ryvor and severtye. 1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VIII. 50 What as severity is to use ayest the anabaptistes. 1582 N. T. (Rheims) *Rom.* xl. 22 See then the goodness and the severity of God. 1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 47, I laugh to see your Ladyship so fond, To thinke that you haue ought hnt Talbots shadow, Whereon to practise your severity. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII.* 235 As for the Severitie vsed vpon those which were taken

1660 F. *Brooke tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 2 Though I received some severity from my mother on this occasion. 1665 *Boyle Ocean. Refl.* Ep. Ded. The Devout... will be scrupulous to be more severe to the... than in most Reade... I should be very iotu to see you fall with too particular a severity upon the Error. 1784 *Cowper Task* v. 170 Twas but a mortifying stroke Of... On human grandeur and Hot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 176

1834 J. *Ellis* 1834... d with merciless severity.

d. Sternness of aspect or countenance; a severe look or expression.

1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 160 P. 11, I think, says the Author, I never saw a greater Severity than in this Man's Face. 1770 *Langhorne Plutarch, Cleomenes* V. 177 In the court, where, that passed, noble murther e severity of J. J. Moore's

countenance assumed a great severity.

6. *transf.* in reference to handling or dealing with inanimate objects.

1828 J. *Marshall Ann. Tennis* 112 Though not playing with so much severity as some others, he yet can cut the ball so as to make and win short chases on the floor with some certainty. 1838 W. W. *Jacobs Sea Urchins, Grey Parrot* (1906) 219 Mr. Gannett... with a small knife dug with much severity and determination a hardened plug from the bowl of his pipe.

7. Strictness or austerity of life, morals, etc.

1481 *Bosworth Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) gij (R.), Severity is continuance and perseverance of one manner of luyving as wele in the thyngys within as in theym withoute. 1565 *Cooper Thesaurus*... and grauitie. 1579 I. with more severitie feare of present death. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 225 Beauty sternd with her severity, Cuts beauty off from all posteritie. 1680 *Drayden Pref. Ovid's Ep.* Ess. 1900 I. 230 'Tis true, they [Ovid's Elegies, etc.] are not to be excused in the severity of manners. 1728 *Law Serious C.* xviii. (1732) 290 Such severity of Middleton Cicero: ity of the Stoic. 1903 in I had ever before me what I may call the severity of his example.

b. *pl.*

1672 *Ladies Calling* i. r. 20 8 Tho these first severities were soon lost in the successes of that Empire. 1707 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* vi. O, Elena! let the severities of custom yield to the security of my happiness. 1826 *Lamb Elia Ser. it. Wedding*, The trifling severities of a funeral. 1890 'R. *Boldrewood's Col. Reformer* (1891) 291 The ordinary prudences and severities of conscience.

3. Strictness in matters of thought or intellect; rigid accuracy or exactness; undeviating conformity to truth or fact. Also *pl.* instances of this.

1638 *Junius Paint. Antients* 73 Then the Artists themselves, the severitie and integrity of whose judgments is often weakened by the love of their owne and the dislike of other mens workes. a 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. l. 27 A sort of Men that pretend to much severity of Wit, and would he thought too wise to be imposed upon by Credulity. 1693 *Drayden Diss. Satire* Ess. 1900 II. 24, I may say it, with all the severity of truth, that every line of yours is precious. 1791 *Burke Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. 1834 I. 477 The process of reasoning called *deductio ad absurdum*... of geometry does not reject, A vagueness and looseness with precision of thought, and utterly inconsistent with the severity of philosophy. a 1859 *De Quincy Syst. Heaven* Wks. 1859 III. 194 A wish for the naked severities of science, with a total absence from all display of enthusiasm. 1864 *Huxton Dore in Fine Arts, Rep.* III. 2, I have but one law of conduct in criticism, which is to judge... neither with indulgence nor prejudiced harshness, but with severity (in its true sense) stating qualities and defects with equal force.

4. Austere purity or simplicity of style, taste, etc. 1709 *Felton Diss. Classics* (1718) 18 Considering the Dis-

1835 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 362 Nor does this disease at all seem to increase either in severity or in frequency. 1897 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 126 The eruption... increased in severity till death. 1893 *Eccles Scitania* 68 After a period of rest... varying in duration... according to the severity of the case.

esp. extremity of cold.

a 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ix. 270 The severity of the Winter finds them [sic. Insects] out and destroys them. 1794 *Morse Amer. Geog.* 112 Winter continues with such severity from December to April, as that the largest rivers are frozen over. 1846 *Lamb Let. to P. Norton* 4 Mar; Summer, as my friend Coleridge wagsbly writes, has set in with its usual severity (also alleged to be a phrase of H. Walpole's). 1865 *Geo. Eliot Romola* n. v. The bare wintry morning, the chill air, were welcome in their severity. 1880 *Huxton Phys. Geog.* iv. 175 The severity of the climate in this part of Asia may be estimated by a comparison of this January and July temperatures of Astrachan. 1912 *Cowley Evangelist* 181 We have had on three successive evenings thunderstorms of increasing severity.

6. Violence or aetness (of illness). 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 362 Nor does this disease at all seem to increase either in severity or in frequency. 1897 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 126 The eruption... increased in severity till death. 1893 *Eccles Scitania* 68 After a period of rest... varying in duration... according to the severity of the case.

7. Grievousness (of pain, affliction, penalties, etc.). 1849-50 *Alison Hist. Eur.* xxix. (1854) IV. 329 They now

felt the severity of the confiscation they had inflicted on others. 1890 *Nicolay & Hay Lincoln* X. 314 The news [of Lincoln's assassination] fell with peculiar severity upon the hearts which were glowing with the joy of a great victory. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 600/2 The [income] tax falls with excessive and undue severity upon one class, and with unrelentless lightness upon others.

Severization, *rare*. [Formed as next + -ATION.] The action of severing or cutting in two. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 218 A Scottish *seil* in Holland Park, where... sergeants of the Life Guards effected the 'severization' of the leg of mutton... and performed the 'Saladin feat'.

† **Severize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SEVER v. + -IZE.] *trans.* To sever or separate. (Cf. SEVERALIZE v.) Hence † **Severized** *pp. a.*

1649 J. *Ellistone tr. Behmen's Epist.* vi. § 65, 91 All beings are but one only being, which hath breathed forth it selfe out of it selfe, and hath severed, and formed it selfe. *Ibid.* § 66 The severed, parted, and divided will. 1691 *Taylor Behmen's Theor. Phil.* 381 Mutually unfoldd and severed.

Severly, *obs. Sc. form of SEVERALLY adv.*

† **Severon**, *Arch. Obs.* Forms: 5 *severonne*, -yn-, *ant. pl.* -ans. 6 *severall*, *pl. se(y)verns*. [a. O. *sew(e)ronde, seuw(e)ronde, sewerante, seve-ronne*, etc. (Godefroy): -L. *suggrunda, subgrunda* eaves, ? f. *sub* under + *grunda* (only in a gloss) roof, projecting part of roof: cf. It. *gronda* eaves, gutter of a roof.] 'Some kind of water-table or cornice' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.* 1850). Also *severon table*.

1412 *Contract Catterick Ch.* (1834) 10 And also forsaide Richarda sall make tabling of the endes of the forsaide Kirke of a Katirk with seweronne tabill. 1422-3 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 48 Et in ix. m. walliell emptis... pro jse... 1443 in Willis... of Seuerant table sca... 1450 in Hist. Dunelm... Pro factum xxliij ulorum de severans. 1517 in *Hearne's Hist. Gloucestria* (1722) 287, viii., and... footes off cresse table, and severall table at iii. d. the foote. 1527-8 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 101 In les fre stone, in exis bordes, severns et jolettre. 1532-3 *Durham Hosp.* Bk. (Surtees) 173 Pro sarracione jod [cf. Room 8 c] pro molendinis in severns.

Severy (sevérit). *Arch.* Forms: 5 *severy*, -ee, -ey; *pl.* a *sewerwus*, 5 *severyse*, *civerry*, (*civry*, *cyfres*), 6 *severye* (s). [ad. OF. *civorie, civoire* ciborium: -L. *ciborium* (see CIBORIUM), used by Gervase of Canterbury (12th c.) in the following sense.] A bay or compartment of a vaulted roof. Also, a compartment or section of scaffolding.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 131 In j porcione meremii empta de Willemo Kyrbay pro sewerwus pro prad. teneamento. 6d. 1422-3 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 47 Pro vij magnis saplyngs emptis pro scaffolding in le severy Archiepiscop. *Ibid.* 48 Pro brucis porcinis pro brucis faciendis ad dealacionem le severye in le yle clesie; 15d.

35 The nave contained ten severies, the eastern arm of the cross four severies. 1833 *Archaeol. Cantiana* XV. 64 It projects a severy eastward of the rest of the range.

† **Sevidical**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *sevidicus* (f. *savvus* fierce, furious + *dic-* stem of *dicere* to say, speak) + -AL.] 'That speaks cruel and rigorous words, that threateneth' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Sevier, var. SEVIER *Obs.*, sieve-maker. 1630 in *Mayo Munic. Rec. Dorchester* (1908) 403.

|| **Sévigné, sevigéne**. [Prob. named after Mme. de Sévigné 1627-96.] A kind of bandann, esp. one for the hair.

1817 *Lady Morgan France* III. (1818) I. 364 The *chignon à la Sévigéne*, or *cuffure de Ninon*, now triumph over la tête à l'Agrippina. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. vi/2 Some are

1842 *Commissioner* 221 A. damsel with long black ringlets... and a sevigéne on her forehead.

Seville, Sevilion, *obs. ff. CIVIL, CIVILIAN.* c 1400 *Beryn* 1069 For they were grete Sevilions & vild probate law. *Ibid.* 2665 Seville law.

Sevillian (sevil'ian), *a.* [f. *Seville* (see next) + -AN.] = SEVILLIAN a. *Sevillian ware*, an earthenware made in Seville in imitation of Italian majolica. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Seville (sevil'), *a.* Forms: 5 *syville*, *cyvylle*, 6 *cyvyl*, 6-7 *cyvill*, *Civill* (7 *Civille*, *Stivil*, 7-8 *Sevill* (8 -Seville). [The name (Sp. *Sevilla*) of a city and province of Andalusia, used attributively.] 1. *Seville oil*: olive oil brought from Seville. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* 54 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 150 *Lycey*, *Syville* [margin note *Cyvylle*] oyle, and grayne. 1541 in *St. Pias Cr. Admiralty* (1894) I. 112 Oa hogs hede of Cyvill oyle. 1610 *Markham Masterp.* II. lxxx. 363 Other Farmers take of Civill oyle and blunstone, of each like quantity. a 1618 *Rates Marchandises* I 4 b, Sevill oyle, Maiorca oile [etc.].

x. (ed. 2) 203 Excessive severity in the laws is apt to beget great relaxation in their execution. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* xli. v. 178 His regulations were... enforced with inflexible severity. 1856 *Kane Arctic Explor.* I. xxxii. 443, I have

b. An act or instance of severity.

1538 *Starkey England* 120 A lyke severtye I fynd in the

1871 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 47, I laugh to see your Ladyship so fond, To thinke that you haue ought hnt Talbots shadow, Whereon to practise your severity. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII.* 235 As for the Severitie vsed vpon those which were taken

1806, a Censure and a Severity is the same thing. 1871 *Fraser Berkeley* li. 19 The severities of Tyrconnel obliged Molyneux to fly to England.

c. Harshness of judgement, criticism, or rebuke. Also *pl.*, severe rebukes or criticisms.

Men were discovered in the Common-Sewer. 1739 LABELVE *Westm. Bridge 72 Drains or Sewers* discharging themselves into a small Arch. 1834 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Metrop. Sewers* 136 Open and Covered Sewers built within the Ranelagh Level. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 389 Fleet Ditch, which was perhaps the first main sewer of London. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 713/1 For small sewers, circular pipes of glazed earthenware...are used, from 6 inches to 18 inches in diameter...Where the capacity of an 18-inch circular pipe would be insufficient, built sewers are used in place of earthenware pipes.

b. trans. and fig.

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iv. 16 This Island hath from time to time been no other than as a sewer to empty the superfluity of the German Nations. 1738 JOHNSON *London 94* London! the needy villain's general home, The common sewer of Paris, and of Rome. 1765 FALCONER *Denig.* 240 His black entrails, faction's common sewer. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 39 A territory wherein were bandit earls...Assassins...this common sewer of all his realm. 1884 Mrs. C. PRAED *Zero ix*, The moral sewer of Europe.

3. Law. a. Commission of Sewers: (a) a royal commission issued to a number of persons (hence called *Commissioners of Sewers*) constituting them a temporary court with authority for the repair and maintenance of 'walls, ditches, banks, gutters, sewers, gotes, canseys, bridges, streams and other defences by the coasts of the sea and marsh ground lying and being within the limits of' a specified district liable to inundation from the sea or rivers; also, the body of commissioners of sewers for a district; (b) a body of municipal officers (abolished by Act 60 & 61 Vict. c. 133, 1897) who were responsible for the control of the 'sewers' (sense 2) in the City of London; these officers were first appointed in pursuance of the Act 19 Chas. II. c. 8 (1667), and were invested with the title and jurisdiction of commissioners of sewers by the Act 7 Anne, c. 32 (1708).

The term 'Commission of Sewers' (AF. *Commission de Seueurs*; de *Seueurs*) occurs first in 1427 (Rolls of Parlt. IV. 333/1 and Act 6 Hen. V. c. 5), but the issue of similar commissions is recorded in 1314 (Rolls of Parlt. I. 319/1) and in 1322 (Placit. Abbrev. 339/1).

1444 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 109/1 Hit was ordeyned...that by x yere next folowing, severals Commissions of Sewers shuld be made unto divers persons. 1504 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Crl. Requests* (Selden Soc.) The kynges Commissioners of Sewers. 1530 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. III. II. 227 One of the Kynges Commissioners of Sewers. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 2 The authority to you yoven by the Commission of Sewers. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 135 If a Collector or Officer of Sewers do distrain a man, or do any other act contrary to an Inhibition of Sewers in him directed by the Commissioners of Sewers. 1623 BACON *Ordin. Chancery* *Seueurs* the Commission of Seueurs. 1708 *Lor* ners of Sewers for the L. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* out of Sewers' shall...be deemed to mean every Court...of any Six or more Commissioners of Sewers...named in any Commission of Sewers. 1848 *Act 11 & 12 Vict.* c. 112 § 3 The Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers. 1881 *Ann. Local Taxation Returns* 112 Monies Raised and Expended by Commissioners of Sewers during the Year last ended.

b. Law of Sewers: a local law relating to embankment and draining. *Statute of Sewers*: the Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5, relating to the issuing of Commissions of Sewers. † *Work of Sewers*: any of the works of defence against floods (e.g. a sea-wall, ditch, bank, gutter, sewer, etc.) to which commissions of sewers relate.

1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 9 § 3 Concerning the execution of any suche Lawes Ordinances and Constitutions of Sewers. 1605-6 *Act 3 Jas. I.* c. 14 The saide Statute of Sewers [23 Hen. VIII. c. 5]. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 133 If one oppose against a Law of Sewers. *Ibid.* 138 If one do suffer a Wall, Bank, or other work of Sewers to fall into decay for want of repairing. 1661 N. N. *Narrative Drain. Fens in Arh. Garner* I. 317 A Law of Sewers made at Saint Ives. 1835 *Tonhins Land Dict.*, Romney-marsh. A large tract of land in the county of Kent...which is governed by certain...laws of sewers.

4. Ellipt. for: Commissioner of Sewers. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR *Eag. Expos. Sewer*, one that hath authority to overlooke water courses. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 247 The Sewers are Commissioners that sit by vertue of their Commission and authority grounded upon divers statutes, to enquire of all nuses and offences committed

of the family were 'sewers' of Wisbech.

5. attrib. and Comb., as sewer-assessment, authority, ditch, grating, flaw (see 1 b), -man, -rate, -water; sewer-air, -gas, atmospheric air mixed with gas formed by the decomposition of sewage; sewer-block, a stoneware brick used for building the walls of sewers; sewer-gate, a floodgate at the mouth of a drain or water-course; sewer-heading (see *HEADING* *vbl. sb.* 11); sewer-hunter, one who searches sewers; sewer-rat, the brown rat (*Alus decumanus*) common in sewers and drains.

1851 FLOW. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* II. (ed. 2) 23 A stream of 'sewer air' coming up the back staircase of a grand London house from the sink. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 313

Similar symptoms may follow poisoning by sewer air, if this be concentrated. 1814 *Regent's Park 72* He misundestood the nature of the 'sewer assessments. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 5/1 The Corporation...are at once the 'sewer authority and the road authority. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 50/1 Sanitary stoneware...including drain-pipes...sewer-blocks [etc.]. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 390 Open sewer-ditches, into which drains were emptied. 1870 CORFIELD *Treatise Sewage* 174 It would be difficult to imagine a more ingenious method for delivering 'sewer gases at high pressure into houses than the one above described. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 716/1 The corrosive action of sewer gas. 1402-3 *Dec. New Romney*, [An entry about new gates to the sluice of the 'surgate. 1897 W. RYE *Norfolk Songs* 42 He cut his wife up into small pieces and dropped her down 'sewer gratings. 1890 *Hardwicke's Ser. Gossip* XXVI. 236/2 Note on a Boulder met with in driving a 'Sewer-Heading in Liverpool. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 151 The 'sewer-hunters usually go in gangs of three or four for the sake of company. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 40 The works done in pursuance of this Act, not to be subject to the 'sewer-laws. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 383 Of the 'Sewerment and Nightmen of London. *Ibid.* (1861) II. 431/1 The 'sewer-rat is...said by the Jacobites to have come in with the first George. 1883 *Wood Farmer's Friends* 23 Sewer-rats, of course, are to some extent beneficial. 1823 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Sewers Metrop.* 15 Laying a 'sewer rate over the whole district. 1848 *Act 11 & 12 Vict.* c. 112 § 77 Every District Sewers Rate to be made under this Act. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1864) II. 463, 1...regard the Thames in the neighbourhood of the metropolis as nothing less than diluted 'sewer-water.

[Note.—In the collocations 'Commission of sewers', 'works of sewers', etc., the word had virtually a much wider meaning than sense 1 above; it practically denotes any means of defence against inundation from the sea. The formula enumerating the things placed under the control of the commissioners begins with 'walls' (1322 more fully 'sea-walls', *murorum maritimarum*) and mentions 'sewers' only in the fifth or sixth place. This had already attracted the attention of lawyers early in the 17th c.; in 1600 Callis (*Stat. Sewers*, ed. 1647, p. 57) states that 'some compound the word of sea and sewer' (= *Wey*, defence). Although sense 1 is certainly genuine, and the etymology stated at the head of this article is well established, it seems not impossible that there may have been some early confusion with a native compound of the formation suggested by the writers referred to by Callis. No instance of OE. *seawer*, however, is known; a (plural) *seawere*, of obscure meaning, occurs in a 14th c. *Worcester* *Dict. No.* 1061. 1522 *2d* Mannes 1 (1314 in *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 319/1) appears to mean 'to protect from flood'.

The pseudo-etymological spelling *seward* (quot. 1623 in 2) is noteworthy. Skinner (*Etymol.* 1671, s.v.) erroneously attributes to Minshew the statement that the word 'was formerly written *seward*, perhaps from *seaward*, either because they [se. sewers] are made towards the sea, or because they ward off the sea!]

Sewer (siū'w), sb.² Now only Hist. Forms:

a. 4-6 sewere, 4-7 sewer, 5 seware, ceware, 5-6 sewer, 6 sawere, 7 sewre, 4- sewer; β. 6 shower, shower, 6-7 shower. [aphetic a. AF. *asseoir*, f. OF. *asseoir* to cause to sit, seat; -L. *assidere*, f. ad + *sedere* to sit. ASSEWER (q.v.) is not recorded so early as the aphetic form. The β-forms are assimilated to *show*, *show*.] An attendant at a meal who superintended the arrangement of the table, the seating of the guests, and the tasting and serving of the dishes.

Down to the 15th c. it was the designation of an officer of the Royal Household; it survived somewhat later as the title of a ceremonial office at coronations.

a. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* b. 639 As sewer in a god assyze he served him fayre, Wyth sadde semblaunt & swete of such as he hade. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 251 Olyver, cheif sewer of be kynges bord. c. 1440 *Pronp. Pers.* 69/2 Sewer at mete. 1447-50 Q. MARG. *Lett.* (Camden) 97 Sewer trusty and welbelovyd Squier Thomas Burney, sewer of our mouth. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 535/2 Our Servaunt William Wadde Squier, Sewer of oure Chambre. 15. in W. Jones *Crown's Coronat.* (1883) 110 [At the coronation of Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII., 1487] the lord Fitz-water, sewer, or dapifer, attended...and served the messes. 15. Bk. *Precedence in Q. Eliz. Acad.* 17 A viscount...may have Caruer and Sewer, with there Towells, when they sett there seruise on the table. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. vii. Stage Direct., Enter a Sewer, and diuers Seruants with Dishes and Service over the Stage. 1637 N. WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 129 The drynpsd host, like to a Sewte did strut Th Marshall every dish. 1669 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pers. St. Eag.* (ed. 2) 257 The Sewers of the Chamber are 8. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 23 Apr. 1661, Gent. Ushers, Daily Waiters, Sewers, Carvers. 1791 *COWPER Odyssey* i. 178 The sewer with savoury meats Dish after dish, served them. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xvii. Let the master of my lord's household see that both clerk and sewer taste the dishes which the one dresses and the other serves. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* i. v. 168 note, Ashill performed the part of sewer, and Morton of carver.

β. 1525 *LENNERS Frois.* II. xxxi. 35h/1 Sir yuann of Leschell was shewer and sir Gracyen bare his cuppe. 1533 *MORE Answ. poysoned Bk. Wks.* 1036/2 I beshrew such a shewer as so serueth in the supper, that he canneth away the best dysh. 1553 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 119 Therle of Sussex claymeth to be shewer at dyner the daye of the coronation. 1565 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. I. II. 204 Athall shewer, Morton carver, Crayford cupbearer. 1602 W. S. *Life Cromwell* iv. iv. Stage Direct., Enter the Vsher and the Sewer, the meate goes ouer the Stage.

b. fig. and in fig. context.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* iii. lviii. His maister sewer hecht vertuous discipline. 1641 *MILTON Animad.* 7 It shew'd but green practise...to hurt upon the eares of a judicious Parliament with such a presumptuous and over-weening Proem: but you doe well to be the Sewer of your owne

messe. 1649 — *Eikon*. xxiv. 192 Som such place, as may stile them the Sewers, or the Yeomen Ushers of Devotion.

Sewer (sū'w), sb.³ Forms: 4-5 sewer, 5 sower, 7 shewer, 5, 8-9 sewer. [f. SEW *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who sews.

1399 *LANGEL Rich. Redeles* III. 165 Senene goode sowers sixe wekes after

c. 1475 *Pict. Po* sewer. 1481 in crafts [of tailors] set no new sewer a-worke a-bote the spasse of xv. days. 1485 *Cath. Angl.* 331b A Sewer, flator, sutor, sutrix. 1652 in Beck *Gloss.* (1883) 152 [The Craft] ordains every boy and fial to take such work from his Master as his shewers canst. 1755 JOHNSON, *Sewer*. He that uses a needle. 1870 *Edo.* table round which

ZACHENSDORF Book are a little to the right of the press, so that the sewer may get her or his left arm to rest better on the press. 1891 E. PEACOCK *Ar. Brendon* II. 103 She was not only a neat sewer, but could cut out men's shirts.

Sewer (siū'w), *v.* Also 6 sewer. [f. SEWER *sb.* 1] † 1. trans. To drain. *Obs.*

1565 in Arch. *Canliana* XIII. 269 A cricke, or water-wey, sewared or dried upp.

2. To furnish (a town, road, etc.) with a system of sewers. Hence *Sew'ring* *vbl. sb.*

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1 155 These towns have been sewered under the improved system. 1865 *3rd Rep. Comm. Sewage of Towns* 210 The sewerage of towns on correct principles ought to be promoted, so as to ensure cleanliness, comfort, and health. 1884 *Pal. Mall Gaz.* 9 July 2/1 In some of the southern cities of America...sewerage, draining, and scavenging have brought about great improvement. 1883 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* II. II. 287 To grade, pave, and sewer streets.

† Sewer, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. SEWER *sb.* 2] intr. To act as sewer at a meal.

c. 1553 in *Grose Antig. Rep.* (1809) IV. 652 A Gent. to sewerer yf they were not otherwise occupied in the Q. busy nesse. 1623 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict.* To Sewer or taste before, vide *Hazer salu.* a. 1641 *FINETT Observ.* (1656) 156 His assertion was not followed for the better convenience of the said Officers carving and sewerage. 1647 *HEXHAM* II. To Sewer, *Voorsmaechen*, *voortasten*.

Sewer, obs. form of SURE.

Sewerage (siū'wədz). [f. SEWER *sb.* 1 + -AGE.]

1. Drainage by means of sewers; a method or system of draining by sewers.

1834 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Metrop. Sewers* 149 The tenantry...their sewers have entered sewerage.

Advantages of good sewerage are appreciated. 1892 *EVENSON Epid. Pneumonia* 12 Good sewerage will, I trust, banish this disease as effectually.

attrib. 1848 *Act 11 & 12 Vict.* c. 112 § 34 The Limits of such Sewerage Districts. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* 11. x. 57, Glazed sewerage-pipes. 1865 *Times* 5 Apr. 3/1 The opening...of the great sewerage works.

b. The carrying away of refuse.

1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* v. 246 The hole [in the altar rock] is an aperture for the sewerage of the blood of victims. 2. conc. Sewers collectively; the system of sewers belonging to a particular locality.

1834 *Rep. Sel. Comm. Metrop. Sewers* 150, I have seen a programme of the street; I think that is the position in which the sewerage is. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 359 Our arched and subterraneous sewerage. 1889 *GUNTER That Frenchman* v. 46 Whose foul-smelling gutters have been replaced by under-ground sewerage.

3. Sewage.

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 383 Which forms a part of the street mud...of the scavenger's cart, rather than of the sewerage. 1868 *HAWTHORNE Rev. & H. Jrnl.* II. 182 The Tiber...enriched with city sewerage. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U. S.) June 207 To carry sewerage of Chicago toward the Mississippi river.

b. fig. Moral filth or garbage.

1859 *MEREDITH R. Fecrel* xl. [She] poured a little social sewerage into his ears. 1868 *WINSBORNE Blake* 131 The weltering sewerage of Aphra's unreadable and unutterable plays. 1874 L. STEPHENS *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 230 The foulest depths of literary sewerage.

Sewering, *vbl. sb.*: see SEWER *v.*

Sewerless, a. [f. SEWER *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Having no sewers.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 209 The saturated and sewerless ground. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/1 Sewerless cities.

Sewery, sb. rare. [f. SEWER *sb.* 2 + -Y.] The office or apartment used by a sewer.

1851 *TURNER Dom. Arch.* I. 68 In household rolls of the thirteenth century the daily expenditure is almost always classed under the following heads: 1. The amount of bread, wine and beer supplied from the sewery and bulery.

Sewery, a. [f. SEWER *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Characteristic of sewers.

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 390 The Fleet Ditch seems always to have had a sewery character. 1895 *Punch* 1 Dec. 257/1 Some thought them [the smells] like Eau-de-Cologne, whilst their foes denounced them as sickly and sewery.

Sewet, obs. form of SUET, SOIT.

Sewayne, obs. Sc. form of SEVEN.

Sewin¹ (siū'n). Forms: 6 suwyng, sewing, 8 shewin, 9 sewen, 10, 8- sewin. [Of obscure origin: app. not Welsh. Cf. *SUANT sb.*] A fish of the Salmon tribe (*Salmo cambricus* or *eriox*), the bull-trout, found in Welsh rivers.

1532 in G. T. CLARKE *Carl's Glamorgan* IV. 454 Yeldyng gyllinges and xliiii^u suwynges...or elles...for every couple

sewings r.d. 1795 *Pennant Brit. Zool.* III. 243 Taken in the river Wye, where it is known by the name of Sewin, or Stevin. 1805 *DUNCAN Agric. Heres.* 17 The butcher resembles the sun taken in the Welsh rivers. 1834 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. 25 The sewin will most likely prove our Scotch herring or whiting. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 § 4. 1890 *Fish* 23 July 1931 There is not a better sea trout or sewin river in North Wales.

Sewin (sē-wīn). Corrupt form of *sewel*, *SHWEL*.

1826 *WILKINSON Shooting* (Badm. Libr.) I. 201 A substitute for nets in covert shooting, where it is desirable to stop the winged game rather than the ground game, is commonly known as 'sewin'. 1828 *Encycl. Sport* II. 82/2 (Pheasant) The number of stops may be materially reduced by the use of the sewin.

Sewin (e, obs. Sc. forms of SEVEN.

Sewing (sē-wīng), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 3 sewing, 4-5 sewings, 4-6 sowings, 5 sawing, sowenge, soying, 5-6 sewin, 5, 7, sowing, 6 Sc. schiunie, 7 saweing, soeing, 4- sewing. [f. Sew v.1 + -ING.]

1. The action of Sew v.1; the use of a needle and thread; the uniting of pieces of material (etc.) by this means. In *Bookbinding*: see Sew v.1 c.

1830 *S. Eng. Leg.* 261/18 With spinninge and with sewinge hire lifode hoo wan. 1428-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 71 The landerere for a hole tere wasseyng & sowenge. 1474 184 *CANTON Parles of Africa* xiii. [A taylor] whiche stumounted alle the other in shapynge or sewynge. 1556 In *Fleming Mary Q. of Scots* (1597) 506 Item for schiunie and the fassume and pointis. 1597 A. M. to *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 133 Sowenge of a wounde is a vniuinge and coupling together of the disverred partes with a threded needle. 1597 *Roy Creation* iii. (1704) 322 To manage the Needle in Sowing and the Pen in Writing. 1574 *Years Techn. Hist. Comm.* 155 The rise of the tailor's art did not take the constant occupation of sewing out of the hands of women. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* v. *Bookbinding*. A machine for folding sheets for gathering, sewing and binding.

b. with prefixed word denoting the kind. 1523 *Jervois Primer Pal. Econ.* 78 Those who were not... wise enough to learn machine-sewing, receive better wages for hand-sewing than they would formerly have done.

2. *ancr.* Work sewn; materials to be sewn; the stitches or seams of anything.

1400 *Langland's Curing.* 143. & Janne bynde þe nose with two bandis... þe toþir schal be leid above þat he mowe kepe þe plunaciouis, poude, & þe sawynge. 1555 In *Fleming Reform. Stat.* (1901) 610 Four efforts with his clays and sewingis. 1766 *HEWES Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 177 (Near to the Sewing) not at ye Top of ye Page. 1845 *Mrs. J. H. HOWELL Handbk. Dress-making* 47 No opportunity should be lost in making the sewing-needle well. 1865 *HATTON Bitter Sweet* 3. Mrs. Grey looked up from her sewing.

3. *pl.* Sewing thread or silk: see 4.

1844 *G. Dono Textile Manuf.* v. 24 Sewings are compound threads of silk, wool, cleaned, dobled and thrown, with especial reference to their ultimate use as sewing-silk. 1853 *PERRINS Hosiery* (ed. 3) 24 Cloth Sewings—coarse large skeins for tailors' use. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 3566. Dyed and polished yarns and sewings.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sewing-work*; = employed in sewing or in teaching sewing, as *sewing-class*, *maid*, *mistress*, *society*, *woman*; of materials used for sewing, as *sewing cotton* (COTTON sb. 3), *gold* (GOLD sb. 4), *silk*, *silver* (SILVER sb. 4), *thread*, *worsted*; of contrivances, etc. for holding materials to be sewn, as *sewing-bird*, *frame* (FRAME sb. 13 b), *horse*, *press* (PRESS sb. 10), *table*; *sewing-brood*, a tailor's board; *sewing-clerk*, in the glove trade, a district collector of sewing done by home-workers; *sewing-rope*, some kind of rope used for scaffolding.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *'Sewing-bird'*, a device for holding the work while sewing... It has assumed many forms, the bird being ornamental and holding the work in its beak. 1790 A. WILSON *Campbell's Elegy*. He at the 'sewing-bird' was bred, And wrought gude serge and tyken. 1854 *LAWSON Lanc. Rhymes* 62 We couldn't have an easier job nor goin' to th' 'sewin' class. 1824 *Full Mill Gaz.* 16 May 41 The glove-making counties are mapped out into circuits, each of which has its 'sewing clerk or commercial traveller.

1825 *Illustrated Guide* 13 Coloured 'Sewing Cottons'. 1825 *Art Bookbinding* 'Sewing frame, with haws or iron keys, to fasten the cords or bands'. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 431 When taken out of the sewing-frame the fly-leaves are pasted on. 1834 *Acc. Led. High Trans. Scot.* VI. 191 Twa gert hankis... sewing gold. 1856 In *Fleming Mary Q. of Scots* (1597) 505 Item of schiunie gold iijij double hankis. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *'Sewing-horse'*, a harness-maker's clamp for holding leather while being sewed. 1836 *York Herald* 23 Aug. 145 Useful 'Sewing-maid'. 1870 *Act 33 & 34 Vict.* c. 73 § 3 The term 'teacher' includes assistant teacher, pupil teacher, 'sewing mistress'. 1875 M. RIDLEY *Mag. Boyles* 6 Smaller wires, 'sewing-needles and such like small wairis'. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 549. I struck the points of this sewing-needle to the lower extremity of a steel magnet. 1850 *TYNOLD Glaz.* x. 114 If a common steel sewing needle be substituted for the iron [etc.]. 1873 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Bookbinding*. They are then sew'd in the 'Sewing Press'. 1824 *Penny Mag.* 24 Sept. 350/2 Wheu the book is taken from the sewing-press, an inch or two of each string is left hanging to it. 1836 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 173/3 m. 4 'Sewenge rope (made of skin (fell))'. 1855 *Bull. Louth Staple in Archaeology* N. 74 1859 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 25 The 'sewing-school', the pastry-school, were then essential branches of female education. 1430 *Ward. Acc. Edm. IV* (1330) 125 'Sewing sylk, jlb. ij ounces

and a quarter. 1847 In *Kempe Lively MSS.* (1536) 456 Stitching and soeing sylk. *ad. Ed.* 1848 *Mrs. MITCHELL Village* II. 190 Trimminge, rhande, sewing-silk, and lining. 1546 In *Extincts Edin. Burgh Rec.* (1571) II. 126 'Sewing sylken, to be sewed in punda. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* (1830) 30 They have among themselves a 'sewing Society to make clothes for the poor. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *'Sewing-table'*, a table or bench at which signatures of books are sewed to the cords or bands by which they are: fastened together, and also secured in the cover. 1856 In *Fleming Mary Q. of Scots* (1597) 459 Four pound of fyne 'snyng threide. 1850 *Mrs. PRATT Comm. Things Sea-side* iv. 247 Scarcely larger than a sewing thread. 1847 *Mrs. CARLILE Lett.* II. 15 All the 'sewing women I knew of being unable to come. 1722 *De For. Col. Jack* (1840) 343 She took up her 'sewing-work. 1812 *So. B. Rates in Halberton's Ledger* (1867) 256 'Sewing worsted the doreen pound weight thairof.

† **Sewing**, *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs.* [f. Sew v.2 + -ING.] The action of a sewer; the arrangement of the guests and serving up of dishes or courses.

1413 *Liber Nigr. in Henrich Ord.* (1700) 37 The manner of sewing of dishes at the dressoun. 1533 *Bk. Keryunge in Bales* Etc. 270 Here foloweth sewynge of flesche. *Ibid.* The boke of sewynge. *Ibid.* 286 Here endeth the boke of seruyng, & keryunge, and sewynge. 1547 *HAKESPELL Apol.* (1590) 430 Dinner and supper was served with all accustomed ceremonies, as sewing, water, grace, carving, say taking, &c. 1660 R. MAY *Accomp. Cook* (1665) B 4 b, The Sewing of Fish... To go to the sewing of fish, muscadelle, minews in sew [etc.]. (1812 *SOUTHEY Omniana* II. 71 The terms of carving and sewing.)

Sewing, *pl. a.* [f. Sew v.1 + -ING.] That sews.

1837 *CARLILE Fr. Rec.* I. vii. iii. The fair sewing fingers. **Sewing**, -ly, var. ff. SCING, SCINGLY.

Sewing-machine. [SEWING vbl. sb. 1]

1. A machine designed to perform the operation of sewing.

1847 *Artisan* Mar. 65/1 Sewing Machine. A new machine for sewing has recently been invented [etc.]. 1858 *HOOGE Shelley* II. 457, I thought very little of it [sc. Cleopatra's Needle], after having seen the sewing-machine in London. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 411 Two pieces of waterproof cloth, sewn together by the sewing-machine. *Attrib.* 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did at School* 37 The nice half-dozen of pretty underclothes came home from the sewing-machine woman's. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Bobbin*. A bobbin for sewing-machine shotles.

2. *Bookbinding*. (See quot.)

1820 *ZACHENSDORF Bookbinding* 176 *Sewing-machine*, a recent invention for the sewing of books with wire instead of thread.

Hence **Sewing-machinist**.

1821 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1833) 75 Sewing Machinist.

Sewin, *obs. form of SEVENTY.*

Sewirer, *obs. comparative of SURE.*

Sewit, *obs. f. SEW. Sewl*, var. f. *SEUL dial.*

Sewn (sēn), *pl. a.* [pa. pple. of Sew v.1]

Stitched, fastened by means of sewing. Chiefly

with prefix, as *hand-sewn*, *machine-sewn*.

1856 *Cham. Encycl.* VIII. 645 The operator, who keeps drawing the sewn cloth off at the eye-end of the needle.

1825 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1833) 75 Sewn Ornament Maker.

1835 *Hastick's Boot Making* iii. 57 Shoemakers call all work sewn that is treated with a roundawl: whilst stitching is only technically applied where the squareawl is used.

Sewn (e, obs. forms of SEVEN.

Sewr (e, *Sevrance*, *obs. f. SURE, SEURANCE.*

Sewter, *obs. form of SEWER sb. 1, sb. 2.*

Sewster. *Obs. exc. Sc. Forms:* 4-5 sewestre,

-stare, -sou-, -sowe-, -sywester (e, 4-5 sewster,

5 sew-, -sowstare, 5-9 sowster, 6 seu-, sewe-,

sewster. [f. Sew v.1 + -STER. Cf. Fris. dial.

(Hinderlooper) *syter*.] A sempstress.

1891 *East Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 85 56 Edwyne Mortyn

sewster pro filo ab ipsa empta. 1393 *Langt. P. Pl. C.* vii.

362 Sewe þe sywester [i. r. r. sewerster, sewestre, sewestre,

soustere; A. v. 153 souters, 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 454/2 Sewestre,

or sowstare (sowares) *sutris*. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 40

Taylorours, sowstours. 1519 *HORMAN Vnig.* 238 Brotherers,

sykwewomen, and all sewsters crafty occupy redyls. 1550

BALE Engl. Etaries II. 29 A yonge wenche... which was a

very couynge sowster. 1559-9 *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611)

490 Labouring Women, and Sewsters, and Seruants, and

Handmaids. 1590 *Madon (Essex) Liber C.* 121 Le sewester

sey silkwewoman. 1613 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* II. iii. At

every twisted third my rock let file into the sewster, who

did sit me nigh. 1859 C. BECK *Universal Char.* K 7 b, A

sewster. 1824 MAC TAGGART in *Trotter East Gallowsy Sk.*

(1901) 370/1 When plowman Tam meets sewster Bees His

dog's-rihymes be'll chime till her. 1845 JAMIESON, *Sew-*

ster, a sempstress. [ed. 1824 also *Sewster*.]

Sewte, *obs. f. SEW. Sewy*, *obs. f. SEW.*

Sewyn, *obs. pa. pple. of SEW v.*

Sewyr, *obs. form of SEWER v.*

Sex (seks), *sb.* Also 6-7 sexe, (6 seex, 7 pl.

sexe, 8 *pos.* sexe's). [ad. L. *sexus* (n-stem),

whence also *F. sexe* (16th c.), Sp. *Pr. sexo*, *it. sesso*.

Latin had also a form *seus* neut. (indeclinable).]

1. Either of the two divisions of organic beings

distinguished as male and female respectively; the

males or the females (of a species, etc., esp. of the

human race) viewed collectively.

1828 *WYATT Gen.* vi. 19 Of all things banynge sowle

of ouy flesch, two thou shalt byryge into the ark, that maale

sex and femal fyuen with thee. 1828 *MOORE Confut. Tindale*

I. 152, I had as leue be bare them both a bare cheryte, as

with the frayle femynine sexe full to far in loca. 1859

the heires female... as though it had ben vnnatural for that sexe to govern. 1870 *GASCOIGNE Philomela* xviii. 1 I speake against my sexe. 1858 *SIMONV Arcadia* ii. (1812) 153 The sexe of womankind of all other is most bound to have regardell eie to mens admendment. 1600 *NASHE Summer's Last Will* F 3 b, A woman they imagine her to be, Because that sexe keeps oother close they heare. 1618 *CROOK Body of Man* 27, If we respect the... conformation of both the Sexes, the Male is sooner perfected... in the wombe. 1634 *Siz T. HAZARET Trav.* 19 Both sexe goe naked. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 822 To add what wants In Femal Sex. 1672 — *Sanson* 774 It was a weakness In me, bet incident to all our sexe. 1679 *DAYDEN Tristram* 4 Cr. I. ii, A strange dissembling sexe we women are. 1731 *ADOLPH Spect.* No. 10 P 6 Their Amusements, are more adapted to the Sex than to the Species. 1730 *SWIFT Let. to Mrs. Winterset* 23 Dec. You have neither the scrawl nor the scolding of your sexe. 1742 *GRAY Propertius* li. 73 She... Condemns her fickle Sexe's fond Mistake. 1753 G. WILKINS in *Jesse Selwyn's Contemp.* (1843) I. 265 It would astonish you to see the mixture of sexes at this time. 1850 *BENTHAM Princ. Legis.* vi. § 35 The sensibility of the female sexe appears to be greater than that of the male. 1814 *SCOTT Led. of Isles* vi. iii, Her sexe's dress regain'd. 1836 *TIMMEL GREENE* xi. 11, 51 Solon also made regulations for the government of the other sexe. 1845 *ECCELESIASTIC Feb.* 41 The propriety and necessity of dividing the sexes during the public offices of the Church. 1848 *THACKERAY Ven. Fair* xiv, She was by no means so far superior to her sexe as to be above jealousy. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* II. 1, It was a school for both sexes. 1826 *MABEL COLLINS Prettiest Woman* ii, Zadwig had not yet given any serious attention to the other sexe.

b. *collect.* Followed by plural verb. *rare.*

1768 *GOLDSB. Gend. n. Man* iv. (Globe) 632/2 Our sexe are like poor tradesmen. 1839 *MALCOLM Trav.* (1840) 40/1 Neither sex tattoo any part of their bodies.

c. *The fair(er), gentle(r), soft(er), weak(er) sex; the decent sex; the second sex; & the woman sex; the female sex; women. The † better, sterner sex; the male sex, men.*

1823 *STRUBBS Anat. Atus.* E vij b, Y^e magnificency & liberality of that gentle sexe. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 33 Strong Sampson and wise Solomon are witnesses, that the strong men are slaine by this weaker sexe.]

1641 *BROWNE Jovial Cypri* iii. (1652) H 4, I am bound by a strong...

1648 H. Him A

Trav. (1677) 22 Wines the better sex were...

women (therein like themselves) keep home and spin. 1665

BOYLE Occas. Refl. v. ix. 176 Persons of the fairer Sex.

1700 *EVELYN Diary* 12 Nov. an. 1644, The Pillar... at

which the devout sexe are always rubbing their chapelets.

1701 *STANHOPE St. Ang. Mtd.* l. xxxv. (1704) 82, I may...

not suffer my self to be outdone by the weaker Sex. 1732

[see FAIR a. 1 b]. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* x. 65 An

elegant degree of plumpness peculiar to the skio of the softer

sexe. 1820 *BYRON Juan* iv. civil, Benign Ceruleans of the

second sex? Who advertise new poems by your looks. 1838

BYRON Handbk. N. Germ. 339 It is much frequented

by the fair sex. 1894 C. D. TYLER in *Camp. Trav.* III. 470

They are beardless, and usually wear a shock of unkempt

hair, which is somewhat finer in the gentler sex.

d. Used *occas.* with extended notion. *The*

third sex: eunuchs. Also *sarcastically* (see quot.

1873).

1820 *BYRON Juan* iv. lxxxvi, From all the Pope makes

yearly, 'twould perplex To find three perfect pieces of the

third sex. *Ibid.* v. xxvi, A black old neutral personage Of

the third sex stept up. [1873 *Lb. Houghton Monogr.* 20

Sydney Smith... often spoke with much bitterness of the

growing belief in three Sexes of Humanity—Men, Women,

and Clergymen.]

e. *The sex*: the female sex. [f. *le sexe*.] Now

rare.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 235 As he that

had tolde a long tale before certain noble women, of a matter

somewhat in honour touching the Sex. 1818 D. TAYLOR

Excerpt. of Hay 101 b, Not yet weighing with himself the

weakness and imbecillity of the sexe. 1831 *MASSINGER*

Emperor East i. 1, I am called The Squire of Dames, or

Servant of the Sex. 1697 *VANARON Prov. Wife* ii. ii, He

has a strange penchant to grow fond of me, in spite of his

aversion to the sexe. 1760-2 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xcix, The men

of Asia behave with more deference to the sex than you

seem to imagine. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 220

The sex of Venice are undoubtedly of a distinguished beauty.

1873 *BYRON Juan* xiii. lxxix, We give the sexe the *pas*. 1863

R. F. BURTON *W. Africa* I. 22 Going 'up stairs', as the

sex says, at 5 a.m. on the day after arrival, I cast the first

glance at Fenchal.

f. Without *the*, in predicative quasi-adj. use =

feminine. *rare.*

1700 *DAYDEN Cymon & Iph.* 363 She hugg'd th' Offender,

and forgave th' Offence, Sex to the last!

2. Quality in respect of being male or female.

a. With regard to persons or animals.

1265 *Piers. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 282 b, Y^e be, whiche

neuer genderth with ony make of his kynde, sey yet hath

ony distinct sex. 1577 T. KENNED *Flowers of Ephe* 71 b,

If by corps supposd may be sexe, then sure a virgin

is she. 1616 T. SCOTT *Philosophie* (ed. 2) A 3 Even as the

Hares change shape and sexe, and say Once every year.

1628 *Siz T. BROWNE Hydriotica* (ed. 2) A 3 A critical view of bones

1825 *SCOTT Lett.* i. 225 Persons of all Ages and Sexes. 1667

MILTON P. L. l. 424 For Spirits when they please can either

1638 PHILLIPS, *Sextain*, a stanza consisting of six verses.
1880 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 491 Dante...has paid him the practical compliment of imitating one of his favourite metres, viz. the *sestina*, or *sextain*.

Sextan (seks'tan), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *sextāna* (sc. *febris* fever), *f.* L. *sextus* sixth: see -AN.] Designating a fever of which the paroxysms recur every fifth (according to old reckoning, every sixth) day.
1657 *Expert Physician* 123 The Quintan, Sextan, Septan, and Nonan Fevers. 1897 *Atkins's Syst. Med.* II. 318 Further modifications have been recognised by nosologists as quintan, sextan, octan.

Sextant (seks'tant). Also formerly in Latin form 6-7 sextans (7-ance?). [ad. L. *sextant-*, *sextans*, sixth part (of an as, acre, etc.), *f.* *sextus* sixth: see -ANT.]

†1. The sixth part of the Roman as. *Obs.*
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxiii. x. 11. 480 That purse...wherein every man put his sextant, i. e. the sixth part of an as. 1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sextant*, a coin less than that called Quadrant, by the third part.

†2. The sixth part of a circle. *Obs.*
1596 BLAUGRAVE *Uran. Astrolate* H. 2. The Sextans of a circle. 1609 — *Dyalling* 141 Describe the Sextans, A.B.C. 1656 J. B. *Descr. Carpenters Rule*, etc. 137 The Dial it self is in form of a Quadrant, Sextante, or Circle, according as you please. *Ibid.* 139. 1730 BAILEY (1801), *Sextant*, with Mathematicians is the 6th Part of a Circle, or an Arch comprehending 60 Degrees.

3. An astronomical instrument resembling a quadrant, furnished with a graduated arc equal to a sixth part of a circle, used for measuring angular distances between objects, esp. for observing altitudes of celestial objects in ascertaining latitude at sea.

Tycho Brahe, *Astron. Instrum. Mech.* (1602) A 5, states that he gave the name *sextant* to this instrument.
1628 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. iv. ed. 3126 To examine and calculate the motions of the Planets...by those curious helps of glasses, astrolabes, sextantes [1632, sextants], quadrants. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. iii. Stored with great variety of sextants, quadrants, telescopes [etc.]. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Marit. Surv.* 22 Hold the Sextant vertically, and direct the Sight to some Object in the Horizon, or between you and the Sky, under the Sun. 1828 MOORE *Pract. Navig.* 136 Hadley's Sextant is constructed on the same principles as the Quadrant; but...the Arch is extended to 120°...it is also provided with some appendages not generally annexed to a Quadrant. 1850 DICKENS *Lett.* (1850) II. 125 His sextant (which is about the size and shape of a cocked hat), on being applied to his eye, entirely concealed h. m. 1853 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 50 If we require to measure simply the angular distance of one celestial body from another, we employ a sextant.

4. *Bot.* Each of a group of six segment-cells; also *arbitr.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 122, 123 The section of the stem now appears as if composed of six cells or sextants, whose walls are placed nearly radially, forming a six-rayed star...Hence the walls...are called sextant-walls...The sextant-cells are still further broken up. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 19 Then follows in each of these the division into alternately dissimilar sextants.

5. *Astr.* The constellation *Sextans*.
1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Sextans*, the Sextant, in Astronomy, a new constellation, placed across the equator, but on the south side of the ecliptic. 1875 *Angl. Brit.* II. 517a The constellations added by Hevelius are the following: — 10. Sextans, The Sextant.

Sextantal (seks'tantal), *a.* [f. L. *sextans* (see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to or based on the ancient Roman *sextans* (see prec. 1).

1837 B. V. HEAL *Hist. Num.* 37 Bronze coins of the Roman sextantal and uncial systems.

†**Sextantary**, *a.* *Obs.* — [ad. L. *sextantari-us*.] (See quot.)

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sextantary*, of or belonging to the measure, quantity or weight of Sextant.

Sextar (seks'tar), *rare* [ad. L. *sextar-ius*: see next. Cf. *SESTER*.] = *SEXTARY*.

1559 MORWYN *Eronym.* Pref. Sieth ij sextars of the juice of Roses. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiv. xiii. l. 418 Among donatives certain sextars or quarts of milke have been many times given. 1666 DUDDIE *Harwicksh.* 340f In the time of the said King Edward [the Confessor] the Shirlivity of this County...answered lxxvi. in money and xxxvi. Sextars of honey.

1707 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Price* 68 In 1125, a Sextar or Quarter of Wheat, at 010000000. *Ibid.* 73 Sir H. Spelman says, that at Bath a *Sextar* *Vini* holds 36 *Sextaries*, and that a *Sextar* is 8 *Pints*. 1774 T. W. *West Angl. Furness* ii. 33 [transl.], I also grant that this ball sell each sextar of ale dearer by one penny than is done at Appleby.

Sextary (seks'tary). Also in Latin form. [ad. L. *sextari-us*, *f.* *sextus* sixth: see -ARY. Cf. *SESTER*, *SEPTIER*.]

1. An ancient Roman liquid measure containing the sixth part of a CONGIUS. Also used loosely = *SESTER*, 2. *SEPTIER*.

1382 WYCLIF *Let.* xiv. 10 He shal take...bisides a sextarie oyle. 1398 [see CONGIUS] 1. a 1439 *Liber Niger in Heuseh. Ord.* (1790) 24 One sextarie of wyne; viij gallons of ale. 1559 MORWYN *Eronym.* Pref. It consisteth of v sextaries of water, ii sextaries of hony. 1607 TORSILL *Forn. f. Beasts* 236 Let the fasting patient...take three sextaries Warme of that milke. 1633 N. HUNT *Handmaid Arith.* 37 The Spanish Sextant 1690 BLOUNT *Uran. Astrolate* 76 A Sextary of Joly-Flower Wine. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* vii. ii. § 9 The bathis is able to contain seventy-two sextaries. 1809 DAWDNEY *Domestick Rk.* York, etc. 297 Value in King Edward's time forty shillings and two sextaries of hony. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 472 The Attic amphora contained...

seventy-two sextaries, equal to about two gallons, five pints and a half of English wine-measure.

2. A dry measure containing the sixth part of a MODIUS. (Cf. *SESTER* 3.)

1382 WYCLIF *Exord.* xxix. 40 The fourth part of hyn, that is a sextary, that is a measure of two pound. 1398 TRYNA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. [1495] 932 Sextariis is the mesure of two pounde...and is Cenix in grece. 1546 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xviii. 380 If every man of the Army had had a sextary of Corn...that the payment of half, or:

Clouds ii. i. I ask...what thou thinkest the most perfect measure. The trimeter or the tetrameter? *Str.* I think that nought beats the half sextary.

†3. Any of the six divisions of the city of Venice.
1617 MORVON *Itin.* l. 78 The City of Venice...is of old divided into six sextaries, or six parts vulgarly *sextary*. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 132 Six Councillors, whose peculiar priviledg is to be chosen out of the six Predicats or Sextaries of the City.

Sexte, **Sexten**, *obs.* forms of *SIXTH*, *SIXTEEN*.

Sextend, *obs.* Sc. form of *SIXTEENTH*.

Sextene (seks'ten). *Chem.* [f. L. *sextus* sixth + -ENE.] = *HEXENE*.

1873 WATTS *Fewest's Chem.* (ed. 11) 554.

Sextene, *obs.* form of *SIXTEEN*.

Sextennial (seks'tenial), *a.* *rare* — [irreg. f. L. *sextus* sixth, after *sexennial*.] = *SEXENNIAL*.

1814 J. ADAMS *Lett. f. Taylor* x. Wks. 1831 VI. 468 The legislative of the several states are balanced against the senate by sexennial elections.

†**Sextern** 1. *Sc.* Variant of *SESTERN*.

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas.* I. (1814) II. 121f The old boll first maid be king David contentit a sexterne long. *sextarium* he sexterne contentit xij gallons. 141. *Act of Measures in Sc. Acts* (1814) l. 310 Item he boll sall coontene a sexterne viz. xij gallons of aile.

Sextern 2. (seks'tern). [ad. med. L. *sexternum*, -us, *f.* L. *sex* six, after *quaternum*, -us (see *QUIRE* sh.), variants of *quaternum*, *QUATERNION*.] A quire consisting of six sheets.

1835 E. MAJOR THOMPSON in *Engl. Brit.* XVIII. 144 Sexterns, or quires of six sheets (twelve leaves).

Sexters, *rare* obs. pl. of *SESTERCE*.

1541 PAYNELL tr. *Felicius' Censur. Catiline* xiv. 20 h. Who so euer wolde detect the conspiracie...should e have his freedom, and an hundred sexters.

Sextes, *obs.* pl. form of *SECT* sh. 1

Sextet (seks'tet). Also -ett. [Alteration of *SESTER* after L. *sextus*. (In sense 1, a. G. *sextett*.)]

1. = *SESTET* 1.

1841 tr. *Schindler's Beethoven* II. 350 Sextett in E flat, for two Violins, Alto, two Horns, and Violoncello. 1830 *Academy* 28 Feb. 1681 A sextett in A major, op. 48, for two violins, two violas, and two violoncellos, by Anton Dvorák.

2. A stanza of six lines.

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 36 Two sextetts followed by two quatrains. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* vi. 86 Paris scatters his blossoms with one of those graceful love-speeches in the form of a rhymed sextet.

3. A group or set of six persons or things.

1873 W. BOYD (*Little*) *Sextet* of Morse Alphabets. 1896 (*Little*) A Sextet of Singers, or Songs of Six.

4. 'A bicycle for six riders' (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl. 1909). Cf. *SEXTUPLET*.

Sextetto. Alteration of *SESTETTO*: cf. prec.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Term.*

†**Sexti**-, occas. combining form of L. *sextus* sixth, used in the sense of 'six': *Sextipartite* a., drawn up in six copies; *Sextipartition*, division by six; *Sextisection*, division into six parts. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. IV. 32 The seditious congregation...made an indenture sextipartite...in the which eche bounde him selfe to other...for the destruction of Kyng Henry. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 34 Sextipartition, or to divide by 6. 1697 G. K. *Disser. Geom. Problems* o. I shall begin with the Sextisection, and then proceed to the Quinquisection.

Sextic (seks'tik), *a.* and *sb.* *Math.* [f. L. *sextus* sixth + -IC.] *A.* adj. Of the sixth degree or order.

1853 [see *QUINTIC* a.]. 1857 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1893) VI. 249 The discriminant of this sextic function contains the factor c. 1872 — in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* IV. 205 On the Mechanical Description of Certain Sextic Curves.

B. *sb.* A quantic, or equation, of the sixth degree; a curve of the sixth order.

1872 CAYLEY in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* IV. 210 The curve is consequently a unisecular sextic, or sextic with 10 dps. 1895 J. HAWKINS in *Amer. Jnat. Math.* VII. 327 On the Syzygies of the Binary Sextic and their Relations.

Sextiene, *obs.* form of *SIXTEEN*.

†**Sextier**, variant of *SESTER*.

c 1483 CANTON *Dialogues* 1919 *Cannes cum sextier* Cannes of a sextier. *Ibid.* 2178 By quarters or by sextiers, By poundes or by half poundes.

Sextile (seks'til), *adj.* and *sb.* Also 7-til [ad. L. *sextilis* (in class. L. only with *nūmris* or ellipt., as the earlier name of August), *f.* *sextus* sixth: see -ILE.] *A.* adj.

1. *Astrol.* *Sextile aspect*, the aspect of two heavenly bodies which are 60° or one sixth part of the zodiac distant from each other.

1557 H. BAKER *Rules Use Almanacs* B viij b. * Signifieth

sextile aspect: which is caused, by the distance of two synges betwene two planettes. 1614 CHAPMAN *Androm.* Lii. C 4 h. Venus in aspect Sextile or Trine. 1638 WILKINS *New World* v. (1707) 40 When she [the Moon] is about a Sextile Aspect distant from the Sun. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 204 If a Sixth Part of the Zodiac lies between them, they are said to have a Sextile Aspect. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii. Signs and planet, in aspects sextile, quartile, trine, conjoined or opposite. 1859 [see *QUARTILE* a.].

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.* *rare* —

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sextile* or *Sextilian* month...the month of August.

B. *sb.*

1. *Astrol.* A sextile aspect. *Phr.* in (*a*) *sextile*.

1592 *Greene's Visiten Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 275 Canst thou tell the course of the Starres, setting downe their aspects, oppositties, times, and sextiles? 1610 Sir C. HAYDOX *Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 74 Six Sextiles equal to six aquilateral Triangles, fill the whole space about a point, which is equal to four right Angles. a 1625 FLETCHER *Blondy Brother* v. ii. Mars being Lord of the Geniture in Capricorne, is...now a Sextile here, With Venus Lady of the Horoscope. 1623 WILKINS *New World* I. (1624) 114 If you behold the Moon...when she is in a Sextile with the Sun. 1667 MURON P. L. x. 659 Their planetarie motions and aspects in Sextile, Square, and Trine, and Opposite. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1837) I. 176 By observation of the moon, when she was nearly in trine and 10 sextile with the sun. 1850 SHORTHOUSE *J. Insignis* xvi, Venus also casting a sextile to the camp of the ascendant.

2. A sixth form boy at Eton.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* (1907) I. 33 He is our captain, a Sextile, a Rone. 1838 W. CORY *Lett. & Frits.* (1897) 3 Westminster, Bullock, and Taver, all sextiles.

†**Sextilian**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* — [f. L. *sextilis* *SEXTILE*: see -IAN.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Sextilian* month, the month of August. 1656 [see *SEXTILE* 2].

Sextillion (seks'tilion). *Arith.* [ad. F. *sextillion*, *f.* L. *sex* six, after *seftillion*, *octillion*.]

The sixth power of a million, denoted by 1 followed by 36 cyphers. In American (following the later Fr.) use, the seventh power of a thousand, denoted by 1 followed by 21 cyphers. Hence

Sextillionth a. and *sb.* (in recent Dicts.).

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* n. xvi. § 6 Sextillions. 1730 MALCOLM *New Syst. Arith.* 8 Quintillions, for a Million of Quadrillions; Sextillions, (or a Million of Quintillions),

1851 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll G.* xxi, He...adorned the surface of the ice with successions of 898, till they amounted to as many sextillions, with their homogeneic sequences. 1870 PHIPSON *Gullimite's Sun* 23 This sum of work is represented by 530 sextillions of kilogramsmetres. 1831 WALT WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass, Song of Myself* xxai, I believe...a mouse is miracle enough to stagger sextillions of infidels.

Sextine (seks'tin). [ad. F. *sextine*, ad. Pg. *sextina* = L. *SESTINA*.] = *SESTINE*.

1598 YONG *Diana* 31 After she had plaid a while on it, she began to sing this Sextine following. 1834 R. F. BURTON (*Little*) *Camoenas*, The Lyrics, Part I. (Sonnets, Canzons, Odes, and Sextines) Enlarged by Richard F. Burton.

Arith. 1834 ROSCOE tr. *Simmer's Lit. Eur.* IV. 438 Camoenas also wrote some sextine pieces [orig. *F. sextines*].

Sextine, *obs.* form of *SIXTEEN* (a. 3).

1599 NASHE *Leicester Stuffs* 7 This sextine centurie.

Sextinvariant, *Math.* [f. L. *sextus* sixth + INVARIANT.] An invariant of the sixth degree.

1878 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jnat. Math.* I. 112 On the principal forms of the general sextinvariant to a quartic and quintinvariant to a sextic.

†**Sextiply**, *r.* *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. med. L. *sextiplicare*, interior form of *sextuplicare* *SEXTUPLY* v.]

trans. To multiply by six.

1602 J. DAVIES (of Heref.) *Microcosmus* 55 So, some Affections our soules browes vnbind, And other some doe sextiply each dent. 1622 — *Miriam in Modum* xv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 6/2 And thus executes Their pow'rs as one, though sextipled in sntes.

Sexto (seks'to). [a. L. *sextō*, ablative case of *sextus* sixth: cf. *QUARTO*, etc.] The designation of the size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-sixth of a sheet.

1847 DE MORGAN *Arithm. Ets.* I. introd. 31 When he folds a sheet of paper into six leaves, making what ought to be a sexto book, he calls it a duodecimo printed in half sheets.

Sexto-decimo (seks'to-de'simo). = *DECIMO-SEXTO*, q.v. (Cf. *SIXTEENMO*).

1625 S. WARD *Lett.* in *R. Port. List of Usler* (1658) 344 A Book of large 16s. 1633 HOLME *Armeny* ut xv. (xxv) 231 A sextodecimo booke, is of 16 leaves in a sheet. 1819 DUNN *Typogr. Antiq.* IV. 232 Justification of Man, &c. 1348. Sextodecimo.

Sextole (seks'tol). *Mus.* Also (Dicts.) *sestole*. [a. G. *sextile*, arbitrarily f. L. *sextus* sixth: cf. *QUINTOLE*.] A group of six notes to be played in the time of four. So *Sextolet*.

1854 J. SCHUBERT *Mus. Hand-bk.* (ed. 4) 233 *Sextole*, a group of 6 notes, having the value of 4 equal notes. 1895 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Term.*, *Sextole*, or *Sextifolia*. 1893 *Greene's Dict. Mus.* III. 472f *Sextolet*.

Sexton (seks'ton). Forms: a. 4-5 segerstone, 4-6 -ane, 6 -en, (sequestern, segerston), 6-7 segerston, 7 segerston; 6 sagar-, sacarston, 6-7 sagerston. *B.* 5 secristeyn, -ane, -oun, sekyrsteyn, 6 secri-, secrn-, secrestn. 7. 4 sekestern, 4-6 seatern(e), -eine, (4 -eyene, -ein, 5 -een, ceterne, 6 cyaten, seisten), 5-6 sextayn(e, -ane, 5-7 sexton, (5 sex(e)sten, 6

sextime, 7-aine, -an, -in, sixteene, 6- sexton; 6 saxon, 7 saxon. [a. AF. *segerstein*, = OF. *segerstein*, *segerstein*, -in, etc. (whence med.L. *segersteinus*), semi-popular ad. med.L. *sacristanus* SACRISTAN (of which this word is a doublet). The trisyllabic (a and ß) forms are almost entirely confined to northern texts; cf. the early quots. s.v. SACRISTAN.]

1. A church officer having the care of the fabric of a church and its contents, and the duties of ringing the bells and digging graves.

In early use often = the sacristan in a religious house, cathedral, etc., having charge of the vestments, sacred vessels, relics, and the like. In popular use from the 16th c. usually = bell-ringer and grave-digger.

a. [1330 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 471 *Memories appurtenantz al segristaine d'Everwic.*] 1391 *Men. Ripon* (Surtees) 111. *segristaine d'Everwic* = *segristaine* = *sacristan* in

and belman, 117. v. 74. 1014. 530 in the same church the church bee... lower segrisons. 1537 *Churche. Acc. Pit.* 10. (Surtees) 100 For the segriston, 35.

1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 280 Being... sagarston of the same church 20 yerres together. 1597 *Churche. Acc. Pit.* 10. (Surtees) 127 Item the sacriston for his fourth quarter's wages, xijd. 1637 *Ibid.* 255 That John Riddam shall make and assist the segriston to make graves. b. 14. Non. in Wr. Wulcker 680/36 *Hic sacrista*, a sacristan. 1453 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 26 To the Sacristeyn and to the Friour of Dugsyde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 327/2 A Sacristane; vbi Sacristane. 1513 *BROOKSHAW St. Werburg* 11. 1588 Werhurge appered to the sacristan alone. 1537 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) 1. 151 Quhen that ar warmit he

ynne 11093 A nyght, when he seke-tein ynbede was leyd, Hym post[et]c. 13. *St. Alexius* (Cott. MS.) 192 That Images spake, bat was so bryght, to the sexteyne vpon a nyght. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's Prolog.* 43 Thou art som Officir som worthy sexteyn or som Celerer, c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Cexteyne (edd. 1508, 1516 cxyten), *sacrista*. 1453 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 Y. Sexton of y. churche to haue. xij d. for his ryngyng and his mete. 1498 in *Somerst Med. Wills* (1901) 353 The said cruetis and paxchrede to be in the keypyng of the Sexton of the said priore. a. 1539 in *Archaeologia* XLVII. 56 That the president

Crashing of
Strikes, *Man*
Boy thirty;
made Pries
Exorcists;
1638 in *Lea*
Clark or Sexton hath had due regard to the Ornaments of your Church. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* 1. ii. vii. (1755) 71 Where the Office of the Clerk and Sexton are distinct, the Minister chooses the former, the people the latter. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* 1. 335 *Parish clerks* and sextons are also regarded by the common law, as persons who have freeholds in their offices. 1826 *HOOO Faithless Sally Brown* 67 They went and told the sexton, and the sexton told the bell. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* 1. i. 12 The sexton waited in the belfry ready to set the one bell in joyful agitation just at the right moment.

1593 in *Legg Clerk's Bk.* (1903) 31 And also that the same Sexton shall... rynge the fowerthe Bell for a daye Bell. 1696 *Churche. Acc. Pit.* 10. (Surtees) 260 If the said sexton be negligent therein, he shall hereby incur the forfeiture of his place.

+ b. Applied to the pope's sacristan. Obs. 1667 P. A. *Act. Pope Alex. VII* c. 25 The Sandals were taken up by the hand of the Lord Sexton. 1758 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The Office of Sexton of the Pope's Chapel is

custodians of heathen temples, etc.; a keeper, warden. Obs. Augustus of happy memory touched hris.

d. fig. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 61/1 O the most noble hishop... thou art y. clere lyght of thy feyth & y. sexton of y. crysten religion. 1595 *SHAKS. John III.* 1. 324 Old Time the clocke setter, y. bald sexton Time. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1150 A Sextaine (*orig. avayayoyos*), who leadeth by the hand those that are professed in some religion, shewing unto them all the holy reliques and sacred ceremonies. 1869 *BAKER Nile Trib.* 1. (1872) 7 The usual sextons were the crows.

2. = SEXTONESS, SACRISTAN 2. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 172 The Priores, & oþer name, Aw for to ches a segristane To ring þe bells in right aray. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 271 A nunne þat hytze Beatrix, sexteyn of here hows. c. 1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1849) 23 Sche that is sexteyne moste onley that þe aþter in the sūstres quyer be honestly arayed. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 780/36 *Hic et sacrista*, a sekynteyn.

3. A sexton beetle. 1883 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1883) II. 383 *Necrophorus*... These beetles are often called sextons or grave-diggers.

4. attrib. and Comb.: sexton beetle, a beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*, a burying beetle. 1839 G. DARLEY *Nepenthe* II. 31 Floods of dust... Heaped o'er thee by the sexton wind? 1840 *Carver's Ant. Angl.* 516 *Necrophorus*, Fabr... The instinctive habits which these

insects possess of burying small quadrupeds, has caused them to be named Sexton, or Burying Beetles. 1854 A. ADAMS, *ed. Man. Nat. Hist.*, 195 Sexton-Beetles (Blapsidae). 1891 *Merrett One of Our Com.* xli. That worm-like thread of voice (of a dying woman) came up to him still from sexton-depths.

Sextoncy (seks'tensi). nonce-wd. [f. SEXTON + -cy.] Sextonship.

1841 *CARLYLE Atter.* (1857) II. 283 While Eulenspiegel held this Sextoncy.

Sextoness (seks'tonés). Also 5 sexteynes, sextenasse. [f. SEXTON + -ess.] A female sexton (or sacristan). c. 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 243 Pe sextenes rang þe belles þo alle aboute. 1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1849) 206 The sexteynes schal ordeyne be fure the profession the bere with fayre newe ertthe... and this bere sche schal sette forthe at the dore. c. 1450 *CARVERE Life St. Gilbert* xl. 121 Pe nunne, þe sextenasse, rang to matyens. 1826 *Miss MYROUD Village Ser.* II. 117 He... even dug a grave for the sextoness, an old woman of eighty. 1842 *BARNARD Inghel. Leg. Ser.* II. 117 *Rupert*, It reach'd such a pass That the sextoness hasten'd to turn on the gas. 1883 *Burton Lines Twelv. Gd. Men* I. iv. 377 Rebecca (the dear old sextoness of St. Mary's).

+ Sextonry. Obs. rare-1. In 6 sextenry. [f. SEXTON + -ry.] = SEXTONSHIP.

1525 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xcviij. 250/2 He... retayned to hymself but a small lyng, and that was the sextenry of our lady church in Rennes.

Sextonship (seks'tenship). [f. SEXTON + -ship.] The office or position of a sexton.

1517-2 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1903) 279 Paid to William Wyde for his wages the yere for the sextonship. 1597 *Return fr. Farnese* II. 116 my sextonship and my

Consid. a Bills Wks. 1737 VI tion to hold the Clerkship Parish in Commendat. 18 And thus he answer'd... 'He died before my day of Sextonship, and I had not the digging of this grave.' 1833 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Corporate Reform* 7 The Candidate for the sextonship grounds his pretensions on being an 'old inhabitant'. 1903 *Uacm. Mag.* Feb. 26/1 [H]e cherished open aspirations towards the sextonship, presently vacant.

+ Sextress, -trice. Obs. rare. [f. SEXTON by substitution of the suffixes -RESS, -TRICE. Cf. next.] = SEXTONESS.

a. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 138 note, Hou vre lady dupe be oþys of a sextress fyfene yere for a nonne. 1498 *Crabtree Reg.* (1883) 11 The mony... remaynyd... to the profit of the sextress.

Sextry (seks'tri). Also 4 sextryze, 5 cextrye, 5-6 sextrye, 6 sextre, 6-7 sextery(e, sextrie, 7 sextary. [Of obscure formation; perh. f. SEXTON after *vestry*, or an alteration of OF. *sacristie* (mod. F. *sacristie*), med.L. *sacristia*, by metathesis of r.]

+ 1. = SACRISTY. Obs. a. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxix. § 1. 51 Sehen him-self 60þ to be Sextryze, þat was þe Munstres tresorey. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Cextrye, *sacristia*. c. 1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1849) 320 The tapers schal be lyghte above the sepulchre to be the minister of the sextry. 1483 *Croxton Gold.* 358/4 When he sawe he taryed over long to clothe hym he entryd in to the Sextrye. 1519 *HORNMAN Vulg.* 10 Bere these lweelles into the sextrye. c. 1530 in *Styrie Cranner* (1594) App. 25 There are in the Sextre five Crosses of gold. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* I. 3h. His sextrie or vestry, wherein he was wont to bestow his holy reliqs. 1611 *COTTER, Sacristainerie*, a Sextrie, or Vestrie. 1691 d'Emilliane's *Frauds Rom. Monks* 222 The Abbot and his Officers, having put off their Ornaments, went into the Sextry.

2. The residence of a sacrist or sacristan. c. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxix. § 1. 51 Sehen him-self 60þ to be Sextryze, þat was þe Munstres tresorey. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 67/2 Cextrye, *sacristia*. c. 1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1849) 320 The tapers schal be lyghte above the sepulchre to be the minister of the sextry. 1483 *Croxton Gold.* 358/4 When he sawe he taryed over long to clothe hym he entryd in to the Sextrye. 1519 *HORNMAN Vulg.* 10 Bere these lweelles into the sextrye. c. 1530 in *Styrie Cranner* (1594) App. 25 There are in the Sextre five Crosses of gold. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* I. 3h. His sextrie or vestry, wherein he was wont to bestow his holy reliqs. 1611 *COTTER, Sacristainerie*, a Sextrie, or Vestrie. 1691 d'Emilliane's *Frauds Rom. Monks* 222 The Abbot and his Officers, having put off their Ornaments, went into the Sextry.

3. attrib.: sextry barn, land (see quots.). 1675 *DUGDALE Baronage* I. 321/1 All the Lands called Sextry Lands, lying in the Towns of Hellingley, and Halesham, in that County of Sussex. 1691 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* (ed. 2) Sextry lands... are Lands given to a Church or Religious House, for maintenance of the Sexton or Sacristan. 1843 R. WILLIS *Deer. Sextry Barn* 5 The Tithes Barn at Ely... This was commonly known by the name of the Sextry Barn (or Sacrist's Barn), because... the Tithes, for the reception of which this building was erected, belonged to the Sacrist of the monastery.

|| Sextula (seks'tulā). Antiq. Also (in Dicts.) anglicized sextule. [L., dim. of *sexta* (sc. *pars*), fem. of *sextus* sixth.] The sixth part of a Roman ounce (*uncia*). Also a Roman land measure, the sixth of an *uncia*. Hence + sextulary a. [after mod. L. *sextularis*], of a 'sextula'.

1566 *BLOUNT Glossary, Sextule*. 1567 W. RAND *tr. Gasendi's Life Petre* v. v. 114 Both being added, make five Sextule (for half an ounce contains three of them) so that by this means all the parts of an ounce might be computed, both the duellary and sextulary parts. 1693 J. ROWLAND *Morley's Poem.* Inc. 1066 Rabby Moyses prescribes one Sextula of Frankincense with Wine sufficient. 1833 *PETRAE in Enchir. Brit.* XXIV. 483/2 The sextula after Constantine had the name of solidus as a coin weight.

Sextumvirate, rare. [Badly f. L. *sex* six, with reminiscence of TRIVIRATE, SEPTENVIRATE. Cf. *sextumvir*.] A group of six persons.

1727... sextumvirate, to which all a seventh. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/2 It is curious to read the reasons alleged for their action by this Lordly Sextumvirate.

Sextuor (seks'tuor). *Mus.* [a. F. *sextuor*, f. L. *sex* six, after QUATOR. Cf. *septuor*.] = SEXTET 1. 1824 *Dict. Musicus* II. 184 Grand Sextuor, for Piano-forte. 1829 J. JOUSSER *Dict. Terms Mus.*, *Sextuor* or *Sextuor*... Mozart's sextuor in Don Juan. 1878 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Sextuor*, a composition in six parts.

|| Sextupla. *Mus. Obs.* [mod. L., neut. pl. of *sextuplus*; see next.] See quot. (cf. SEXTUPLE A. 2).

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 32 Wee call that sextupla, where wee make sixe black minyimes to the semibreve.

Sextuple (seks'tupl), a. and sb. [f. med. L. type *sextuplus*, f. *sex* six, after late L. *quintuplus*, *sextuplus*; see QUINTUPLE, SEPTUPLE. Cf. F. *sextuple*, Sp., Pg. *sextuplo*, It. *sestuplo*.] A. adj.

1. Sixfold; six times as great or numerous; consisting of six parts or things.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 126 Cause some halfe dozen Pipes to be made... with a single, double, and so on to a Sextuple Bore. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 192 The proportion of man, whose length... is sextuple unto his breadth. a. 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* I. (1691) 6 But what is exported out of Holland into England is worth three Millions; and what

Heavens (ed. 3) 333 note, The great nebula which surrounds the sextuple star θ Orionis. 1824 *Fortn. Rev.* June 835 Our nearest continental neighbour... may have much to lose, by a quadruple or sextuple control.

+ 2. *Mus.* (See quots.) Obs. 1738 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* (ed. 2), *Sextuple*, *Sestuplo*, in music, denotes a mixed sort of triple time, which is beaten in double time. 1746 *TANBUR New Mus. Gram.* 32 The next Species [of Time] is Sextuple or Binary-Triple Time... and call'd Six to Four; each Bar containing six Crotchets.

+ 3. = SENARY a. 1875 [see SEKENARY]. B. sb. The number which is six times a specified number.

1657 *HOBBS Absurd Gram.* 5 The excesss shall be that proportion which unity hath to the sextuple of the number of terms after o. 1692 J. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. xv. 123 The Sextuple thereof is 1817.

Sextuple (seks'tupl), v. [f. SEXTUPLE sb.] 1. trans. To multiply by six; to make six times as large, numerous, powerful, etc.

1632 W. FORSTER *tr. Oughtred's Circ. Proportion* 14

of numbers. 1804 *MAINE* 214 W. have sextupled our students. 1814... be range of vision was more than sextupled.

2. intr. To increase sixfold. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Edna. France* 157 note, The number of schools has more than doubled in the last twenty years... the number of girl-scholars has sextupled. 1870 *Daily News* 18 June, In Ulster during 90 years the value of land was trebled, and in Scotland... it had sextupled.

Sextuplet (seks'tuplet), v. [f. SEXTUPLE a. after *triplet*.] A group, set, combination, etc. of six things. a. *Mus.* = SEXTOLET. b. pl. Six children born at one birth. c. A cycle for six riders.

1822 [see OCTUPLET]. 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Sextolet*, or *Sextuplet*, a double triplet, six notes to be performed in the time of four. 1894 *GOULD Rhinoc. Dict. Med.*, *Sextuplet*, one of six offspring from a single gestation. 1896 *Daily News* 17 July 7/5 A proposal was recently made... to match a sextuplet (sc. cycle) against a railway train. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 19 Oct. 5/3 Professor Hamy... reported that a negroess living in the Gold Coast Colony gave birth recently to sextuplets.

Sextuple (seks'tuple), a. [a. med. L. *sextuplex*, f. *sex* six, after *triplex*, *quadruplex*, etc. Cf. SEXTUPLE a.] Sixfold.

1668 *WALLIS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 495 Sextuple is as much the double of triplex as 6 is the double of 3.

b. *Electric Telegr.* Applied to a system by which six messages may be transmitted simultaneously by the same wire. Hence *SEXTUPLEX* 7.

1889 [see OCTUPLEX]. 1891 *PURFEE & SIVINGTHORPE graphy* x. (ed. 9) 202 The application of the same terms, duplex, quadruplex and sextuplex... to the corresponding arrangements in multiples working would tend to confound.

1895 *Times* 29 Jan. 6/6 The wires were all worked on the simplex plan 25 years ago; now the processes are simplex, duplex, quadruplex, and sextuplex.

+ Sextuplicate, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. med. L. *sextuplicatus*, pa. pp. of *sextuplicare*; see *SEXTUPLEX* v.] Sixfold.

1657 *HOBBS Absurd Gram.* 10 An infinite row of Arithmetically proportionals in proportion quadruplicate, quintuplicate, sextuplicate &c.

Sextuplication, rare. [n. of action f. med. L. *sextuplicare*; see next.] Multiplication by six.

1694 *JEAKE Arith.* (1695) 24 Sextuplication, or to multiply by 6.

† **Sexuply**, *v.* *Scots Law. Obs. rare.* Cf. **SEXUPLY** *v.* [nd. mod.L. *sexuplicare*, f. *sexuplic-*, *-plex*: see **SEXTOPLEX** a.] *intr.* To make a rejoinder to a quintuplication.

1873 *Rec. Justic. Crim. Edinb.* (S. H. S.) II. 167 Quintuplies his Majesties Advocate, that... Sextuplies Sir Geo. McKenzie, that [etc.].

Sexuply (seks'tupli), *adv.* [f. **SEXTOUPLE** a. + *-ly* 2.] In a sixfold manner.

1873 *Maxwell Electr. & Magn. I.* 175 In the sextuply connected part of the spherical surface.

Sexual (seks'uäl), *a.* Also 7 -all. [a. late L. *sexualis* (5th c.), f. L. *sexu-s* SEX. Cf. F. *sexuel* (18th c.), Sp., Pg. *sexual*, It. *sessuale*.]

1. Of or pertaining to sex or the attribute of being either male or female; existing or predicated with regard to sex.

1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 769 The same simple rotheth, and is changed into little animals, these are... of both sexes, which truly would not come to pass if those simples had already a sex or sexual powers within them. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1775) Pref. 9 The Honour of having first suggested the true sexual distinctions in plants appears to be due to Sir Thomas Millington. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat. II.* 222 One only single sexual pair of every species of living things. 1803 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1859) I. 461 Delphine is said to be intended for the authoress, and Madame de Vernon (by a slight sexual metamorphosis) for Talleyrand. 1874 *Savoy Compter. Philol.* vii. 249 We may take, by way of illustration, the question of gender. What... was the source... of the sexual relation of nouns? 1877 *Huxley Anat. Inv. Anim.* II. 81 These extremely simple organisms have not yet reached the stage of sexual differentiation.

2. Pertaining to sex as concerned in generation or in the processes connected with this.

Sexual intercourse, *copulation*.

1799 *Med. Jurid.* II. 353 The act of sexual intercourse. 1803 *Ibid.* X. 509 Sexual function is impaired. 1812 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 282/3 Some one has said that Sir George Etherege was the first who founded a comedy barefacedly upon the sexual passion. 1826 *Kirby & St. Entomol.* III. 334 It is most probably for sexual purposes. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 695/6 We are inclined to attribute very little weight to the nature of the sexual desires of the malformed individual. 1861 *Eraseron Soc. & Solit. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 133 To insure the existence of the race, she [Nature] reinforces the sexual instinct. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anat. Thought & Nat.* 183 The sexual impulse. 1876 *Bristowe Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 329 It [acne] has a special connection with the period of development and maturation of the sexual functions. 1880 *Bressey Bot.* 206 No sexual organs are known [in Protophytes], and whether the sexual act occurs or not is somewhat doubtful.

b. **Sexual organs**, the organs of sexual generation in animals or plants.

1828 *Stark Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 407 Worms... with... the sexual organs separate. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingsd.* 74 If the producing 200id possess sexual organs. 1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 224 The morphological characters of the sexual organs.

c. Of or pertaining to the organs of sex.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 695/6 In attempting to determine the true sex in such doubtful instances of sexual formation. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sexual diseases*, diseases of the sexual organs.

d. **Sexual system** (or *method*): the Linnæan classification of plants, based on the differences in their sexual organization.

In 1735 Linnæus (*Bibl. Bot.*, ed. 1747, p. 64) has *systema sexuale*, referred to 1731.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1776) Pref. 6 Dr. Linnæus; whose Labours and whose Invention of the Sexual System in particular, are well known. 1825 T. K. CROMWELL *Colchester* 352 The herbaraceous collection will be arranged according to the sexual system of Linnæus.

3. Relative to the physical intercourse between the sexes or the gratification of sexual appetites, as *sexual morality*, *vice*, *excess*, etc.

1878 *Glastone Print. Homer* 132 Sexual frailty exists among Achæans, only in narrow measure. 1911 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 383 Berlin is outbidding Paris in its sexual immorality.

4. Of animals and plants: Having sex; sexed; separated into two sexes; having sexual organs; producing offspring by means of sexual congress. (Opposed to *asexual*.)

1830 *Linolev Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 18 Plants are naturally and primarily divided into two great divisions, called Sexual and Asexual. 1861 *Hulme tr. Moguin-Tandon* II. vii 329 The Linguatulae are at first asexual... They pass... into the bodies of the carnivora... where they complete their development, and become sexual. 1880 *Bessy Bot.* 361 They [sc. Vascular Cryptogams] present an alternation of sexual and asexual generations. 1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 273 It is only towards the close of the period of growth that sexual individuals make their appearance.

b. **Sexual cell**, a reproductive cell which is either male or female; a sperm-cell or an egg-cell. 1868 *Darwin Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 2 Some trifling peculiarity... transmitted through the male or female sexual cells. 1883 *Aveling tr. Haeckel's Pedigree Man*, etc. 242 That blending of the two kinds of sexual cells that is the sole essential in sexual reproduction.

c. Of reproduction in animals or plants: Taking place by means of the congress of the two sexes. Opposed to *asexual* or *agamic*.

1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-w. Algæ U. S.* 100 The propagation is both sexual and non-sexual. 1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 251 Conjugation is the simplest form of sexual reproduction.

5. Characteristic of or peculiar to the one sex or the other.

Secondary sexual characters: those marks of sex (e.g. the beard in man, the distinctive plumage in birds) which are not immediately connected with the reproductive structure.

1835 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 74 Her looks, her turns, her whole manner of speaking and acting is sexual. 1826 *Kirby & St. Entomol.* III. 316 Of all the organs of the head, none seem so little subject to sexual variation as the underjaws. 1839 Dr. QUINCY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* 1862 II. 204 To ingrat, by her sexual sense of beauty, upon his masculine austerity those 'traces, which [etc.].

6. Having reference to the sexes.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 719 The sexual distribution of this disease.

Sexualism (seks'uäliz'm), [f. **SEXUAL** a. + *-ism*.] Sexuality as a principle of action or thought.

1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXII. 751 Siva... is most useful and popular as the god of reproduction and sexualism. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 187 Cecco Angiolieri... drives his master, Dante, into the stangest development, refusing to see anything in him save merely a sort of artistic sexualism.

Sexualist (seks'uälizt), *rare*. [ad. mod.L. *sexualista* (Linnæus 1735), f. *sexual-is*: see **SEXUAL** a. + *-ist*.] a. One who attributes sexuality to certain organisms. b. An adherent of the 'sexual system' of botanical classification.

1790 W. SNEELIE *Philos. Nat. Hist.* I. 246 Here, then, the analogy stops; and, instead of bringing aid to the sexualist, operates powerfully against his favourite hypothesis. 1839 *Linolev Introd. Bot.* I. iii. 261 It was difficult for sexualists to believe that plants of so large a size were destitute of such organs [of fecundation].

Sexuality (seks'uäliti), [ad. mod.L. **sexuälitās*: see **SEXUAL** a. and *-ity*. Cf. F. *sexualité*.]

1. The quality of being sexual or having sex.

1882-4 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 63 Larger cœnochia... with daughter-cœnochia enclosed within the mother, evolved without sexuality. b. (See quot.)

1888 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VI. 436/2 According to a strict biological definition sexuality is the characteristic of the male and female reproductive elements (gonohlasts), and sex of the individuals in which the reproductive elements arise. A man has sex, a spermatozoon sexuality.

2. Possession of sexual powers, or capability of sexual feelings.

1872 *Maxwell Electr. & Magn. I.* 175 In the sextuply connected part of the spherical surface.

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2. Possession of sexual powers, or capability of sexual feelings.

1872 *Maxwell Electr. & Magn. I.* 175 In the sextuply connected part of the spherical surface.

1882-4 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 63 Larger cœnochia... with daughter-cœnochia enclosed within the mother, evolved without sexuality.

b. (See quot.)

1888 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VI. 436/2 According to a strict biological definition sexuality is the characteristic of the male and female reproductive elements (gonohlasts), and sex of the individuals in which the reproductive elements arise. A man has sex, a spermatozoon sexuality.

2. Possession of sexual powers, or capability of sexual feelings.

181. *U. S. Dept. Agr.*, Div. Entom., Bulletin 44 p. 8 (Cent.) The sexupares or return migrants.

Sexuparus (seksiu'pāros), *a. Biol.* [f. mod. L. *sexuparus*, L. *sexu-s* SEX: see *-PAROUS*.] Producing offspring sexually.

1899 D. SHARP *Insects II.* 586 One [series of Chermes] is wingless, and exclusively parthenogenetic... while the other part becomes winged; these latter are called sexuparus.

† **Sexvirate**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. late L. *sexvirātus* (*sevirātus*), f. *sexvir* (*sevir*) one of six colleagues (back-formation from *sex viri* six men): see *-ATE* 1.] A body of six colleagues.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 374 The eldest of the six professors which constitute the sexvirate of the college is styled primicerius.

Sey 1 (sē). Also 7 sye, 9 sei. [var. of SAITHE. Cf. *Norw. Sætt*.] = SAITHE. Also *sey-fish*, *pollack*. 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 27 Their food is Herring, Mackarels, and Syes. 1842 BONNYCASTLE *Newfoundland I.* 264 The gadus carbonarius, the sey-fish of Norway, or coal-fish. 1863 KINGSLEY in *Reader* 29 Aug. 213/4 A two-pound 'sei' (*Pollachius vireidis*), the most beautiful in form and colour of all British fish. 1864 *Couch Brit. Fishes* III. 84 Sey Pollack.

Sey 2 (sē). Sz. Also 8 say. [Of obscure origin.] (See quot. 1844.)

1719 RAMSAY *Ep. J. Arbuckle* 89 A healthful Stomach sharply set Prefers a Back-sey pipin het. 1724 - *Health* 259 His squeamish Stomach loaths the savory Sey. *Ibid.* Gloss. *Back-sey*, a Surloin. 1737 *Ochtertyre House Bk. Acc.* (S.H.S.) 65 Sent a hinde quarter of the cow to Gray and a fore say to Fentry. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv. He'll make as muckle about huying a forequarter o' lamh in August as about a back sey o' beef. 1819 - *Bride Lamm*, xxxiv. This bit morsel o' beef, is out o' the back sey. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm II.* 168 The sirloin, or back sey. The spare rib, or fore sey. [In the Scotch mode of cutting up a carcass of beef.]

Sey 3 (sei). Sc. and Ulster. Also sie, sye, etc. (see E.D.D.). Cf. **SEYE**. [Of obscure origin.] : 1825-80 JAMESON *v.* The sey of a gown or shift is the opening in which the sleeve is inserted. S.

Sey: see **SAY**, **SEA**, **SEE**, **SYE** (sieve).

|| **Seyal** (se'yāl). Also sayall. [Arab. سَيْال *sayāl*.] The acacia.

1844 KITTO *Phys. Hist. Palestine* vii. 25r The Arabs of the desert now use the epidermis of the *seyal*, for tanning. 1873 *Tristram Arab II.* 36 Some fine acacia or 'seyal' trees. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 18 Nov. 8/6 The sayall bushes began to grow more densely.

Seyalle, obs. form of **SEAL** sb. 2

Seybertite (se'bertait). *Min.* [Named after H. Seybert: see *-ITE*.] A synonym of clintonite.

1833 *Amer. Zool. Sci.* XXIV. 17r Mr. Clemson... proposes for it [Bronzite] the trivial name of Seybertite, after the distinguished American analyst, Mr. Henry Seybert. 1854 *Dana Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 297.

Seybie, Sc. variant of **SYBO**, young onion.

Seych, obs. Sc. form of **SIGH** v.

Seyd, var. **SAYID**. **Seyde**, obs. f. **SAID**, **SEED** sb.

Seye, obs. f. **SAY** sb. 1, sb. 2, **SAY** v., **SEE** v.

Seyed, var. **SAYID**. **Seyen**, obs. f. **SAY** v. 1

Seyer, variant of **SYRE** Sc. (gutter, drain).

Seyetyka, obs. form of **SOIATICA**.

Seyf (o, **Seyge**, obs. forms of **SIEVE**, **SIEGE**.

Seygnery, -o(u)rye, etc., obs. ff. **SEIGNIORY**.

Seyin, variant of **SYNE** *adv.*, since.

Seyk, -ness, obs. forms of **SICK**, **-NESS**.

Seyl (l: see **SAIL**, **SEAL**, **SELE**.

Seym, obs. form of **SEAM** sb. 1, sb. 2, **SEEM** v. 2

Seymar, variant of **SIMAR**.

Seyme, obs. f. **SEAM** sb. 1, sb. 2; Sc. var. **SEAM** sb. 3

Seymland, var. **SEMBLAND** sb. 0bs.

Seymme, obs. form of **SEEM** v. 2

Seyn: see **SAY**, **SEE**, **SEEN**, **SENE**, **SYNE**.

Seynet, obs. form of **SAINT**.

Seynd, obs. form of **SIND** v., to rinse.

1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 120 The said Isobel... gatherit ane number of deid folkis baines, and seyndit thame in water.

Seynd, **Seyndil** (l: see **SINGED** ppl. a. 1, **SENDE**.

† **Seyne**, *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *seigneur*, pa.

ppl. of *seigneur* in the sense to assign, designate.]

= **ASSIGN** sb. 2

a 1500 *Brome Bk.* 140 [To] J. B. [and] T. P., to be eyrts

and seyneys of them.

Seyne: see **SAY**, **SEE**, **SENE**, **SENTE**, **SYNE**.

Seyng (e: see **SAY** v. 1, **SEE** v., **SING** v.

Seynorye, -ourye, obs. forms of **SEIGNIORY**.

† **Seynt**, *Obs.* Also 4 saynt, (sayn), ceint,

4-5 seinto, ceynt (e, 4-6 seint, 5 saint, (seint).

[a. OF. *ceint* masc., *ceinte* fem. -popular L. *cin-*

lum neut., *ciuita* fem. (whence Sp., Pg., It. *cin-*

ta) = older L. *cinctus* (u-stem), f. *cingere* to

gird.] A girdle.

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= **ASSIGN** sb. 2

a 1500 *Brome Bk.* 140 [To] J. B. [and] T. P., to be eyrts

and seyneys of them.

1791 O'KEEFFE *Wild Oats* 1. i, *Sir Geo.* S'fire, my Lady.

['Sforzato. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Error for *It. forzato*.]
A galley-slave. = FORSADO.
1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii. I was condemn'd a 'Sforzato

b. *Pottery.*
1889 C. T. DAVIS *Pract. Treat. Bricks, etc.* xv. 463 Each

1878 BESANT & RICE *Monks of Thelema* xli, The gardener's boy sharpened his scythe musically, and then began again his low and gentle sh-sh-sh over the lawn.

ves under vines;
the English, soon
of *Bottle* iv. iii, I

2856 *All Year Round* June 518 Walking over Mont Cenis
has somewhat shabbified my travelling attire.

Shabbily (jæ'bili), *adv.* [-LY².] In a shabby manner (see the adj.).

1755 JOHNSON, *Shabbily*, meanly; reproachfully; despicably; surlily. A cant word. 1756 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1851) III. 417 Madame de Sevigné goes on but shabbily: this cold weather numbs my faculties. 1781 J. RIPLEY *Sel. Orig. Lett.* 47. The comparisons upon his horse, shabbily splendid. 1831 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 12 June, Burdett... comes shabbily off, for he denies a meaning which his words have. 1839 LYTON *Deceitful* III. vi. A little dark man, shabbily dressed. 1870 Mrs. BRIDGMAN *R. Lynde* II. ii. 23 The rooms were furnished shabbily. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Cense*, iv. i, Fanny behaved so shabbily to your brother.

Shabbiness (jæ'bīnēs). [-NESS.] The quality or state of being shabby (in various senses).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 p. 1 The Shabbiness of his Dress. 1712 STEELE *Ibid.* No. 264 p. 2 His gay Shabbiness of Clothes. 1827 SYN. SMITH *Cath. Quest.* Wks. 1839 II. 1204 Explaining away this sale of your soul by every species of falsehood, shabbiness, and equivocation. 1865 MISS BRADON *Eleanor's Fict.* I. i. 3 In spite of... the shabbiness of her straw bonnet. 1899 DOYLE *Duet* (1903) 69/1 His occasional shabbiness in money matters.

Shabby: see SHABBLE.

Shabby (jæ'bi), *a.* [f. SHAB sb. + -Y. Cf. SCABBY; also LG. *schabbig*, *schabbig*, MHG. *schebbig* (mod. G. *schäbig* = sense 1 below).

pearance; dingy and faded from wear or exposure. Said of clothes, furniture, houses, etc.

1685 *London Gaz.* No. 20704 Having a Gray Coloured Coat and a shabby Petticoat. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress of Bristol* 23 Aug. In the other, you see a sort of shabby finery. 1763 R. LLOYD *New-River Head* 11 With the drapery she had got within her little shabby cot. 1765 GOLDEN *Ess.* xxi. [v.] p. 1 A man in very shabby cloaths. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xvi. There was a stream of money pouring into a shabby house. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi. (1878) 82 It was an old book in very shabby binding. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildarstan* 65, I should have been a poacher in shabby velvet. 1899 JESSOP *Coming of Priests* iii. 123 The surest token that a monastery was in a bad way was that its church was in a shabby condition.

b. Of persons, their appearance, etc.: Poorly-dressed, 'seedy'.

1669 OULBY *Olyss.* xxiii. 334 Shabby my looks, so mean my garments be, That for her lord she'll not acknowledge me. 1683 CLARENDEON *Diary* 7 Dec. They were very shabby fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed. A 1700 B. E. *Dit. Cant. Crew*, Shabby, in poor, sorry Rigging. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* II. i. [She] was shewn, by a little shabby footboy, into a parlour. 1832 MISS BRADON *J.H. Royal* II. ix. 179 He lived with a shabby old half-pay father, c. *transf.* Discreditably inferior in quality, making a poor appearance.

1820 LAOY GRANVILLE *Let.* (1804) I. 191 Excuse this shabby letter. 1824 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1829) II. 454 We Scotch, who live in a little shabby scraggy corner of a remote island. 1851 THACKERAY *Edmond* II. xiv. My Lord Duke's entertainments were both seldom and shabby. 1835 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 448 Who, then, would expect such shabby, not arguments, but misis of arguments, as the author presents us with. 1880 E. A. FREEMAN in W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life & Let.* (1895) II. 198 Unless they have mended their ways at Leam since 1869, you will hear the shabbiest of masses there.

2. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Contemptibly mean, ungenerous, or dishonourable. Often applied, in a lighter tone, to conduct which is less friendly or generous than one had hoped for.

1679 J. SHEFFIELD (Wk. Buckhm.) *Charac. Tory* Wks. 1729 II. 66 These shabby fellows who pretend to be robbed. 1720 SWEET *Hist. Quakers* VII. (1722) 374 Among these was a shabby Fellow, who to get Victuals without working, had thrust himself among the Quakers. 1763 LD. HOLLAND in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 270 Stephen gives his compliments, but says you left Paris in a shabby manner. 1840 THACKERAY *Barfleur* 100. It was voted a shabby excuse. 1850 SMOLEY *Frank Fairclough* xv. It would be horribly shabby of you to desert us now. 1882 W. S. GILBERT *Mountain* i. What shabby things a man will do when he's eaten up with jealousy.

b. Mean or ungenerous in giving or paying. 1756 [ANSTEV] *Bank Guide* v. 7 So I took out my Purse, as I hate to be shabby. 1863 P. BARR *Dockyard Econ.* 154 The Admiralty, always generous to profusion to unworthy people... is shabby to the sailor.

c. Of a gift or the like: Small or poor as estimated by the giver's means.

1753 MISS COLLIER *Art. Term.* II. iii. (1811) 139 Make him some shabby allowance, hardly enough to keep him from starving. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav. S. Africa* iii. 68, I being... familiar with their customs, knew that this shabby present was an insult to us.

3. *a. & b.* Dirty, muddy. *Obs. rare*.

1795 BERKELEY *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 504 A spacious vault, the bottom whereof is always shabby by reason of the continual distillation of rock-water.

b. *dial.* Of weather: Wet and unpleasant.

1855 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. A wet shabby day.

4. Of the police: Weak.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 175 His police was 140 in a minute and remarkably shabby. 1906 *Brit. Med. J.* 13 Jan. 70 A rapid shabby pulse.

5. *dial.* Diseased with 'shab' or scab; = SCABBY 1. App the... acted with the shab sheep be shabby.

6. *Comb.*, as *shabby-looking*, *-looking* adjs.

1705 Mrs. CENTIVRE *Gamster* I. 1, But, Sir, here was a kind of a-kind of a shabby-looking fellow. 1833 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1836) 365 We are an uncouth, snobby, and wihal, shabby-looking set of varlets.

Shabby-gentee 1. *a.* Attempting to look genteel and keep up appearances in spite of shabbiness. Also *absol.*

1754 in *Connoisseur* No. 25. 146 The numerous fraternity of the shabby-gentee, who are the chief support of the clothiers in Monmouth-street. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Court. Novelle* (ed. 2) II. 342 A tall meagre female, whose habits might come under the description of shabby-gentee. 1821 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1825) I. 30 Shabby-gentee houses, surrounded with dead fences, and things called gardens. 1858 ALEX. SMITH *Last Leaves* 76 He has... a feeling of respect for shabby-gentee virtues. 1874 NICKLE-TWAINTE *Mod. Par. Church* 341 A shabby-gentee imitation of an expensive building.

Hence **Shabby-gentility**.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Br. Charac.* x. This compound of the two—this shabby-gentility.

Shabbyish, *a.* [-ISH.] Somewhat shabby.

1830 CARLYLE *Let.* 21 Aug. in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 120 A cold-hearted, shabbyish, dandy person. 1854 BURNAY *Scot. Afr.* I. i. 25 The advancement of one of his brothers from the shabbyish bishopric of Poitiers to the brilliant see of Paris.

Shable, shabble (jæ'b'l). *Sc.* Also 7 shabel, *sehable*. [ad. It. *sciabla*, *sciabola*, or Hungarian *scabla*, Polish *szabla*, parrellel foims to *Dn. szab*, G. *sabel* (now *säbel*): see *SABLE* sb. 3, *SABRE*.]

1. A sabre or curved sword.

'Now generally used to denote an old rusty sword' (Jam.). 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 205 Shables, or short crooked swords. 1689 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Arm.* 171 The Persians, Turks, Russians, Polonians, and Hungarians, for most part wear Simiters and Shables. 1689 *London Gaz.* No. 4146 One of them had his left arm cut off with one blow of a Shable or Polish sword. 1749 CROOKSHANK *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. 22 At last, the Commander struck him with a shable on the face. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii. He tugged for a second or two at the hilt of his shable, as he called it. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Messings* 75 He would strike them on the face with the basket hilt of his shable.

2. 'Any little person or thing' (Jam.).

1842 CARLYLE *Let.* 19 Apr. in *Froude Life* (1834) I. ix. 251 Fly away with your shable of a Duke.

Shabracque, shabrack (jæ'bræk). Also 9 shubrach, (chabracque, shabrag), s. habraque, shabraque. [a. G. *shabracke*, F. *shabraque* (also *chabracque*), from some lang. of Eastern Europe: cf. Russ. шабракъ, Czech *šabrák*, *šabrak*, *šab-raka*, Magyar *csabrág*, Turkish *چابراق şabracg*.] A saddle-cloth used in European armies.

1680 PORTER *Russ. & Sved.* (1813) II. xxxi. 59 The leopard-skin shubrach (or saddle covering). 1821 *Sparting Mag.* VII. 131 A saddle-cloth lying in a row with the shabrack of a heavy dragon. 1838 *Hist. Rec. Life Guards* 190 Sheep-skin Shabraques, black for the officers, and white for the Men. 1865 MILLER *Equipm. Artillery* 24 Shabraque. Worn by officers of horse brigades only. 1904 *Dress Regulat. Officers* 17, 18 Shabraque. 1908 BAIN *Sail. Europe* 213 Their shabraques ablaze with precious stones.

Shab-rag, *a.* and *sb. dial.* and *slang*.

A. *adj.* Shabby, damaged, the worse for wear. 1762-7 T. BIRCHES *Hem. Trav.* (1777) II. 254 None of your Birmingham affairs, Nor any such like shabrag wares, But good new halfpence from the mint, With honest George's face in print. 1880 W. CERRA *Gloss. s. v. Horny-wink*, An old tumble-down house has been revilingly described as an old shabrag horny-wink place.

B. *sb.* A mean beggarly person, a ragamuffin.

1823 [CARR] *Criton Gloss.* 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* 1869 R. B. PEACOCK *London Gloss.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shrubby*, *Worl-sh.*, *Shab-rag*, a term of contempt applied to persons of dirty, depraved appearance.

Shabroon: see SHABABOON.

† **Shabub, shawbubbe**. *Obs.* [app. repr. G. *shabab*, explained as black coriander: f. *schab* *ab* imper. of *abschaben* to get away, be off.] Alleged name for the plant Honesty (*Lunaria biennis*).

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 185 It may be called in englishe card Lannari. Some call it Shabub. 1558 — *Herbal* III. 52 Some call this herbe Shawbubbe.

Shabunder (jæ'bʊndə). *Forms*: 7 sabandar(e), -er, sabandor, savendar; shabandar, xabandar, shawbunder, chabandar, -er, 7-s shabander, -bender, shah-, shawbunder, 8 shebandar, 9 shahbendar. [a. Pers. شاهندر shāh-landar, lit. 'king of the port'. Cf. Pg. *xabandar*.] 'The title of an officer at native ports all over the Indian seas, who was the chief authority with whom foreign traders and ship-masters had to transact. He was often also head of the Customs' (Davis).

1599 J. YULE in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1603) I. iii. 120 The Sabandar took off my Hat, and put a Roll of white linen about my head. 1666 *Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 1666 35: E 4, Then came the General to his house. 1742 The Nabandar. 1819 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) I. 150 Chojā Hasanālī, Shabandar. 1823 *Ibid.* III. 212 Cojah Tellalinde, Shabandar or admiral of this port. 1878 J. PHILLIPS in T. Taverney's *Trav.* II. 18 The Chabandar and Mint-master are very observant to the Company.

1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 95 The Shawbender... who is King of the Port, or Chief Customs... a 1711 in C. L. MACKER *Acc. Trade India* 223 The Shabandar or Custom-Master. 1795 M. SYMES *Embassy Acc.* (1800) 160 The important office of Shawbender, or Intendant of the port, and receiver of the port customs. 1797 *Engl. Brit. Ind.* 3 XVIII. 625 At Batavia, the Shabandar exacts a dollar fee per call on all sugar exported. (1833-5) LANE *Mod. Egyptians* (1836) I. 157 The Shab-bendar (chief of the Merchants of Cairo).]

Shach, *obs.* form of SHAH.

Shachle, variant of SHAUCHLE 7. *Sc.*

Shack (ʃæk), *sb.* 1 Now *dial.* [f. *shack*, *dial.* variant of SHAKE 7. Cf. SHAKE sb. 1 2 e.]

1. Grain fallen from the ear, and available for the feeding of pigs, poultry, etc., after the harvest; a supply of fallen grain for this purpose. Also, fallen beech-mast or acorns.

1536 *Relics Hest. MS.* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1185-6) III. 93 note, Able and sufficient with the help of the shackle in the stubble to succour and feed as many great beasts... as the land would keep. 1563 *Hemilia* II. *Kegat*, Week iv. 251 b. The common larks and wakes, which good men before tyme, made the greater and broder, partly for the better shackle in harvest tyme, to the more comfort of his poore neighbours cattle. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. lxxiv. 322 [Produce of farm (Suffolk)] One hundred coomb of wheat... 1775 o. a. Shack for cattle, f. 10 a. 1822 *Spart. Mag.* XX. 64 Lonely watch'd he the grunners all day, As they rooted the stubbles for shack. 1823 E. MOON *Suffolk Words* 337 *Shack*, the corn left in a barley or pea field, after the crop has been carried. Pigs and poultry are then turned in 'to shack'. 'That's good shack in that there field'. a 1825 FORBES *Loc. E. Anglia*, *Shack*. The shaken grain remaining on the ground when harvest and gleaming are over; or, in woodland countries, the acorns, or mast under the trees. 1858 U. S. *Newspaper* in J. F. MORGAN *Eng. Norm. Oxf.* III. 57 note, The woods in the vicinity of Sandusky, were frequented by vast numbers of wild hogs, which... grew fat upon the shack which every where abounded.

2. *a.* In phrase to be, go or run at shack, to go to shack, said of pigs, poultry, etc., when turned into the stubble to feed on the 'shack' (sense 1) after the harvest. Hence *b.* The right of sending pigs or poultry to 'run at shack' on another's land after the harvest: also, in extended sense, the right of pasturing cattle in winter on another's land.

1629 COKE *Rep.* vii. 21 5 Cens parol, daler Shack, sont tant adire comme daler a liberte on daler alarge. *Ibid.* Le dit common appel Shack. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 247 *Shack* is a peculiar name of Common, used in the Countrey of Norfolk. 1705 PHILLIPS *fed. Kersey*, *Shack*, (in Norfolk and Suffolk) the liberty of Winter-Pasturage. Also a Custom in Norfolk to have Common for Hogs, from the end of Harvest till Seed-time in all Mens Grounds: Whence to go at Shack in that Countie, signifies as much as to go at large. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1793) II. 357 *Shack*. Stock turned into the stubbles after harvest are said to be at shack. Grounds lying open to common fields are said to 'lie quite shack'.

c. *altit.*, as *shack-land-time* (cf. *SHAKE-time*). 1821 *Monthly Rep.* Feb. 1771 A great part... of our lands were formerly 'shack lands', of which the occupant had the use only whilst his stock was on, the land then reverting to the community for pasture. 1873-80 YUSSEF *Husk* (1872) 42 Yoke seldom thy swine while the 'shacktime doth last. *Ibid.* Where loom among neighbors do beare any stroke, While shacktime indueh men use not to yoke. a 1825 FORBES *Loc. E. Anglia*, *Shack-time*, the time when pigs are at shack.

3. An animal or animals 'at shack'.

1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmers' Eng.* 10371 *Shack*... the stock turned upon the stubble after harvest. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 160 The pig is an admirable gleaner, 'a shack' they call him in Norfolk.

Shack, *sb.* 2 *dial.* and *U.S.* [Short for SHACK-RAG. Cf. SHAKE sb. 2.]

1. An idle disreputable fellow, a vagabond.

1682 HICKINGILL *Black New-Craf.* Concl. 64 Such vile Shacks as will swear an hundred Oaths for Nothing, or a Whisker for Something. a 1734 *Norri Exam.* II. iv. f. 120 (1740) 203 Great Ladies are more apt to take Sides with talking flattering Gossips than such a Shack as Fizzbarris. c 1800 *Derbysh. Rhyme* in W. Andrews *Ed. Obituaries* (1833) 84 Ripley rufians, Butterley blacks, Swanwick bull-dogs, Alfreton shacks. 1882 BORNOW *Wales* lxxviii, a fellow... having much the appearance of a town shack. 1882 HOLT *Mem.* xvi. 197 The shack is a man (in Notts) who objects to regular employment, but can and will do anything except ordinary work.

2. 'A worthless horse; a plug' (Webster 1911).

Shack, *sb.* 3 *U.S.* and *Canadian*. [Of obscure origin.]

The late J. Platt, Jan., suggested (N. & Q. Ser. x. XII. 306/2) that the source might be the Mexican *jacal*, *Aztec xacalli*, wooden hut. Cf. SHACKLE sb. 2.]

A roughly built cabin or shanty of logs, mud, etc. 1831 N. Y. *Times* 15 Dec. in N. & Q. Ser. vi. V. 63/5 The average 'shack' comprises but one room, and is customarily roofed with earth, supported by poles. 1832 *Century Mag.* Sept. 774/1 He [a stockman in the north-west] lives, as a rule, in a wretched dirt-roof 'shack'.

b. *altit.* and *Comb.*

1835 *Hem. Musicians* (N. Y.) Mar. 4-5 The rude shack-like store has changed to an imposing structure of stone. 1909 N. Y. *Even. Post* 4 Feb. in Thornton *Amer. Gloss.* s. v., An Italian was murdered in his bunk by his shack-mate.

Shack, *sb.* 4 *U.S.* Also (in comb.) shag-. [Of obscure origin.]

There is some affinity of meaning with SHACK sb. 1.]

1. Bait picked up at sea, refuse fish, flesh of porpoises or of sea-birds, etc., as distinguished from

the strain of the wire to one spot. *Ibid.* 214 The shackle is formed of porcelain, with a hole through the centre, into which a 4-in. bolt is inserted.

8. A device for gripping anything; *spec.* 'either of the pivoted gripping devices for holding a test piece in a testing machine' (Webster 1911).

1838 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* 1. 380/1 A shackle was placed round the centre of the block [of concrete], and two others at the extremities.

9. A length of cable 12½ fathoms (orig. the distance between two 'shackles', in sense 6 b).

1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 1 The length of the bower cable is generally 12 shackles, a shackle is 12½ fathoms.

†10. Some implement used by chimney-sweepers; ? a link for fastening poles together. *Obs.* 1719 D'URFREV *Pills* IV. 193 A Chimney-sweeper, with his Brooms, his Poles and Shackles.

III. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* shackle-bar, (a) the swingle-tree of a coach, etc.; (b) U.S. 'the coupling between a locomotive and its tender' (Webster 1864); shackle-breeching (see quot.); shackle-crow, 'a har of iron slightly bent at one end like the common crow, but with a shackle instead of a claw at the end... used for drawing bolts or deck-nails' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); †shackle-dancer, a performer who dances in shackles; †shackle-gall, a sore under the fetlock of a horse, caused by the galling of the shackle (cf. 5 a), hence *shackle-galled* adj.; †shackle-hammed a., knock-kneed, so also †shackle-hams, knock-knees; shackle-head *dial.*, a seine-net; shackle-irons *dial.*, hand-cuffs; shackle-jack (see quot.); shackle-joint, (a) a joint in the form of a shackle (sense 6), esp. one for adjusting the tension of rods, wires, etc.; (b) a peculiar kind of articulation in the vertebrae of some fishes (see quot. 1872); shackle-net *dial.* (see quot.); shackle-pin, †(a) the pin or bolt of a shackle; (b) 'the small pin of wood or iron that confines a shackle-bolt in place' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); shackle-plate (see quot.); †shackle-vein, 'a vein of the horse, apparently the median ante-brachial, from which blood used to be let' (*Cent. Dict.*); †shackle-wise *adv.*, in the form of a shackle. See also SHACKLE-BOLT, SHACKLE-BONE.

1834 D. Walker's *Manly Exerc.* 201 *Shackle, or swing-bars, 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Shackle-breeching,

Cord the *Shackle-Dancer tries. 1596 MASCALL *Bk. Cattle* 11. Horses 164 *Shackell-gall, is on the pastornes. 1627 J. TAYLOR

had beene l... Lond. Gaz. No. 907/4 high, shackle hammed. III. 1. 180 (E.D.D.) Colts broken too young are often shackle-hammed. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commun.* (1878) 132 The Grashopper... with his 'shackle hammers weakly skips too and fro. 1762 *Genl. Mag.* June 287/2 If I lies than Bessy, than I wishes The 'Shackleheads may never close the fishes. 1876

Engin. & Arch. Jnrl. 1. 48 A round wrought-iron tie-bar... with a 'shackle joint in the centre. 1872 MIVART *Anal.* ii. 25 Some spiny bones of Silurid fishes have a perforation at their base, through which passes a bony ring, a shackle.

plate to receive rudder pendants, which secure the rudder to the vessel in the event of the former becoming accidentally unshipped. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vol. ix. 22 The cuer is to let them blood very much in the 'shackle veins to draw the humors from the vpper parts. 1610 — *Masterp.* ii. cxv. A clauderaine, which commeth from the shackell veine 1639 T. le veynes 1596 MASCALL *Bk. Cattle* i. 73 Yee shall fasten them vnto the postes, with a bowe-withe made 'shackle wise.

Shackle, sb. 2 dial. [f. SHAKE v.: see -LE.] 1. Stubble. n 1800 PEECE *Suppl. Groat, Shackle*, stubble. Herefordsh.

2. a. Sc. *Silver shackle*: the quaking-grass, *Briza media*. (Cf. *silver shaker*, SHAKER v.) b. pl. The yellow rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (E.D.D.).

a 1824 in *Macdaggart's Gallioed. Enycl.* 477 The sillar shackle wags its pow, Upon the brae.

3. A game of dice; a raffie. Cf. SHAKE sb. 2 g. 1881 *Chequered Career* 350 The shanty-keeper now produces the dice-box and proposes a 'shackle'. 1885 *Western Gaz.* 30 Jan. in N. & Q. Ser. vi. XI. 245/2 He... was asked by a young man to join in a 'shackle' for live tame rabbits. He consented, and a box was brought containing three threepenny pieces, and those who threw the highest gained the rabbits.

Shackle (ˈʃæk'l), sb. 3 U.S. [See SHACK sb. 3] = SHACK sb. 3

1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 18 Sept., I found lots of families living in the most miserable shackles.

Shackle (ˈʃæk'l), v. 1 Forms: 5 schaklyn, -ylle, 6 shakel, shakle, shakkle, 6-7 shackel, 6-shackle. [f. SHACKLE sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To confine with shackles; to put a shackle or shackles on.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/2 Schaklyn, nunello. c 1530 *Hickscorne* 237 (Manly) In Newgate we dwelled togdyer, For he and I were bothe shakled in a fetter. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV. 20 Edmond Mortimer, whome... Owen Glendore kept in filthy prison shakled with yrons. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshak's Hush* iv. (1586) 158 This mischiefe you may easily preuent, with shakking him with a shoos sole. 1635 SWAN *Spec.* M. vi. § 4 (1613) 252 To find their horses unfettered in the morning, although they were fast shackled over night. 1760-73 H. BROKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 90 Sore and shackled as I was, I got... on deck. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 5 (1882) 139 A smith was ordered to shackle him. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnaped* xviii, It's harder yet to lie shackled in a red-coat prison.

b. of a chain.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 58 These chains shall shackle and hinde them for ever.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. understanding shackled with the rules and precepts of Logicke. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 245 The last post day I was shackled in my bed with an humour fallen into my right foot. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxv. 74 His Claws were so Shackled in the Fleecce... that the Shepherd... caught him. 1763 *MILLS Pract. Hush* IV. 345 Moss likewise, which shackles the vine, as with a fetter... must be carefully scraped off. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* I. xv. 123 Had she been shackled to a morose... jealous fellow... the case would have been different. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 326 The views of Paul were... less shackled by associations. 1901 EARL SPENCER in *Parl. Deb.* 5 July 948 The work which they did hindered and shackled me in my endeavours to do what I considered right... for the Navy.

†3. *Chem.* To fix in combination. *Obs.*

1675 *GREW Anat. Pl.* Lect. vi. iv. (1682) 258 A Sulphur well impregnated, either with an Alkaline, or an Acid Salt, but also shackled with Earth. 1681 — *Muszum* ii. § ii. ii. 224 A little of that Fixed Salt, serves, it seems, to Shackle or Crystallize... a very great quantity of the Essential Salt of this Plant. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 227 Sulphur, well impregnated with an Alkaline Salt, shackled with Earth.

4. To join, couple, or fix by means of a shackle. 1834-5 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* I. 41. 18 Its [the yard's] heavy iron-shod heel was shackled by a chain of a fathom long, to a strong iron-bar. 1845 *Ann. Reg.* 131/2 A goods truck was placed across the up line at the 'points'... ready to be shackled to a down train. 1882 *NARES Steamship* (ed. 6) 171 Shackle the cable.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1865 *Times* 19 Aug. 9/3 Up came the cable and wire rope shackling together on the V-wheel in the bow. 1882 *NARES Steamship* (ed. 6) 50 The foremost ends shackle on to dolphin striker.

5. *Telegr.* To attach to or furnish with a shackle (SHACKLE sb. 1 7). To shackle off: to terminate (shackle).

Patents, Electr. & Magn. (1859) 1876 PREECE & SIVENWRIGHT

Telegraphy 224 When the wire has to be terminated, or 'shackled off', as it is termed, at intermediate points. 1910 N. HAWKINS *Electr. Dict.*, Shackling, connecting a line wire to a shackle insulator.

Hence *Shackling* vbl. sb. and *shpl.* a.

1556 J. HERWOOD *Sp. & Flic* lxxii. 20 Rather then bide their perpetual shakling. To stand agaynst them, and stick to our taking. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull. & Sels.* 3 A medly made to the everlasting shackling of that head or question. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* xvii. 229 They then have recourse to steel collars and other iron machines (to prevent children from stooping); all which shacklings are repugnant to nature, and may make the body grogged. 1861 *PALEY Exekylos* (ed. 4) *Chap. 4*, 484 note, The entangling and shackling garment called *robokopy* *welox*. 1862 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xi. i. (1865) IV. 12 Censorship, or the shackling of men's poor thoughts and pens. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perygerous* 307 For the miserable floods, and the long snowtime, and the shackling of the stream is over.

Shackle, v. 2 dial. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* for other senses, and forms.) [Frequentative f. SHAKE v.]

1. *trans.* To lay (standing com); also, to litter, disorder (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Also *To send hogs a shackling*, to send them to feed in the stubble (cf. SHACK sb. 1 and v. 1).

1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 83 Every neighbour's horse or cow, that breaks their hedges, or shackles their corn. 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Shackling*, To send hogs a shackling, to send hogs to feed in the stubble. Essex. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.* s. v., After some heavy rain the corn is 'so shackled that you cannot reap it'.

2. *intr.* To idle or loaf about, to shirk work. (Cf. SHAK v. 2)

1809 *BATCHelor Anal. Eng. Lang.* 143 *Shakling*, idling. 1845 F. E. PAGET *Tales Village Childr.* Ser. ii. 120 That mischief on Sundays.

Shackle, variant of SHAUCHLE v. Sc.

Shackle-bolt. [f. SHACKLE sb. 1 + BOLT sb. 1]

a. The bolt which passes through the eyes of a shackle. b. *Her.* This used as a bearing. c. 'A bolt having a shackle or clevis on the end' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875). d. *dial.* A handcuff. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 311/1 He beareth sable, a double

shake-bolt or shackle-bolt, Argent. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shackle-bolts* or *Shackles*, a sort of Fetters put upon Malefactors in Prison. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxix, A fetterlock and shacklebolt azure. 1852-63 BURN *Nat. & Mil. Techn. Dict.* (ed. 4), Shackle bolt of a triangle gin. 1876 PREECE & SIVENWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 214 Through the hole in the arm or bracket a 4 in. bolt is placed; connecting this with the shackle-bolt are two galvanized iron straps, which [etc.]. 1897 *Leads Merc. Suppl.* 1 May (E.D.D.), Shackle-bolts [= handcuffs].

Shackle-bone. Sc. and dial. [SHACKLE sb. 1]

1. The wrist.

1572 in *Reg. Privy Coun.* Scot. XIV. 93 The tormentaris... hand haythe my handis at the schakillanes with a cord. 1622 in *Picturum Crim. Trials* III. 509 Scho. tuik him be schakill-bane with the ane hand. c 1730 RAMSAY *Boy & l'ig* 13 [He] drugs till he has maist disjointed his shakellane. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, The shackle-bones are of the largest, and so they were obliged to keep the handcuff wide. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 63 His shackle-bane was as thick as bath mine.

2. The knuckle-bone; also 'the hind leg of a pig's carcass, between the foot and the joint at which it is cut off' (Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*).

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* lxxviii, Gin ye hae the shackle bane o' a mutton ham.

Shackled (ˈʃæk'lɪd), ppl. a. [f. SHACKLE sb. 1 + -ED 1.] Wearing or bound in shackles.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/2 Schaklyld, numellatus. 1562 J. HERWOOD *Proc. & Epigr.* (1867) 185 We wrestle alone; And shall, tyll tyme our shackled breeches be gone. 1600 *Minds Memo.* v. i, Hee's as good a footman as a shackled sow. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xxxv. 259 To make them, who... shackled... feet and hands. 1865... wounded shackled creature.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1837 WHITTIER *Lines Celebr.* 3rd Annot. *Brit. Emancip.* 14 The shackled soul and hand are free. 1894 E. LEE-HAMILTON *Sonn. Wingless Hours* 22 Let not this shackled body drag thee down into that stagnant sea.

†c. *Shackled-ham'd* = *shackle-hammed* s. v. SHACKLE sb. 1 11. *Obs.*

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 112 A Colt, who is check'd by being work'd too soon, will be shackled-ham'd, stunted, and complain ever after.

Shackledom. nonce-wd. [f. SHACKLE sb. 1 + -DOM.] The condition of being bound with shackles. (In quot. = marriage.)

1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 121 Why does the sage Julia S. so soon after the commencement of her own shackledom, ask such a question?

Shackling (ˈʃæk-ling), ppl. a. [f. SHACKLE v. 2 + -ING 2.] In sense 2 perh. influenced by RAMSHACKLE.]

1. Loafing, dissipated.

1788 *PARR Let. Burney* 16 Feb., Wks. (1828) VII. 407 And upon this account I call him a shuffling, shilly-shally, shackling fellow. 1889 DOR. E. HURST *Herham* (ed. 2) 267, I can't employ him, he is such a shackling fellow.

2. U.S. Rickety, ramshackle.

1872 J. T. TROWBRIDGE *Coupon Bonds* 387 (Farmer) The gate itself was such a shackling concern, a child couldn't have leaned on it without breaking it down. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 735/2 A poor old black horse, harnessed to a shackling buggy.

†**Shacklock.** *Obs.* [? Contr. of *shackle-lock, f. SHACKLE sb. 1 + LOCK sb.] A fetterlock.

The surname *Shacklock* is known in Derbyshire. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. 98 The swarty Smith... hids his Man bring out... His shackles, shacklocks, hampers, gages and chains.

Shakly (ˈʃæk-li), a. U.S. and dial. [f. SHACKLE sb. 2 or v. 2 + -Y.] Shakly, rickety; ramshackle.

1848 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. S. v.*, What a shakly old carriage! c 1850 *Dow Ser.* III. (Bartlett 1860), The general fly-offs and moral unhitches incident to poor shakly mortality. 1884 MARK TWAIN *Huck. Finn* xxi. 208 All kinds of old shakly wagons. 1897 — *More Tramps Abroad* lxvi, A gaunt, shakly country lout six feet high. 1896 DE VRIES *Nixon's Mech. Exerc.*, Printing Pref. p. xvii, The poverty of the old printing-house... Its scant supply of types, its shakly hand-presses [etc.]. *Ibid.* 426 The needless wearing of elastic or shakly-fitted parts of the press.

†**Shack-rag.** *Obs.* = SHAKE-RAG, SHAG-RAG. 1611 *CHAPMAN Widow's T.* v. i. K 4, To send a man abroad vnder guard of one of your silliest shack-rags; that he may beate the knave, and run's way.

†**Shacky, a. Obs. rare** = SHAGGY a. 1657 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* I. 1275 His garments turnde to shackle heare.

Shaco, variant of SHAKO.

Shad (ʃed), sb. Forms: 1 sceadd, 6-7 shadde, (7) shad, 7, 9 shad, 6-shad. Pl. shad, also shads (? 7 shades). [OE. *sceadd*, of unknown origin; cf. Welsh *ygadad* pl. (sing. *ygadaryn*), Irish and Gaelic *sgadan*, herring.

The L.G. *shade* shad, herring, may be from Eng. in Dicts. it has been confused with *schide* *sheat-fish*, catfish.]

1. Any clupeoid of the genus *Alosa*; the British species are the *allice*, *A. communis* or *ruigaris*, and the *twait* (or herring-shad), *A. frita*; the common or white shad of America is *A. sapidissima*, and the Chinese shad is *A. retesi*.

1002 *Will* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* VI. 147 On ðæt gerad, ðonne sceaddege sy, ðæt heora seðer sylle... ðu send sceadda into ðære stowe æt Byrtnum. 1538 *Elvot Dict.* Addit., *Acon*, *aconis*, a fysh, whence after the description of Paulus Iovius, I suppose to be that, which at London is called a shad [1545 a shadde]. 1824 *COGAN Haven Health* clxxviii. 143 Shad & Mackerel are both sweete in taste &

soft in substance. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 Of round fish there are... Chad, &c. a 1603 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II, ii, Whilst I [had]... seen poor rogues retire all gosh and gash'd Like hieeding shade. 1609 CAREW *Smith Virginia* II, 28 (Arh.) I, 236 Of fish we were best acquainted with Sturgeon, Grampus, Popus... Catfish, Shades, Perch of three sorts... and Muscles. 1624 WOOD *New Eng. Pros.* (1625) 38 The Shaddes he bigger than the English Shaddes and fatter. 1792 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1792 XII, 245 To furnish me with a certain quantity of shad and herring. 1819-20 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* *Sleepy Hollow* (1835) 440 There was... broiled shad and roasted chickens. 1833 J. RESNIE *Alph. Angling* 24 Elian again tells us, that the chad is allured by the sound of castanets. 1848 JONES *Week at Lizard* 23 Bream, chads, or young bream, gurnards. 1856 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* viii. 164 A herring-shad—a large bony flat-fish like a magnified freshwater bream.

2. U.S. Applied, usually with defining word, to other fishes, as gizzard shad, the genus *Dorosoma*, esp. *D. cepedianum* (called also *mud*, *white-eyed*, *winter shad*); green-tailed, hard-head(ed), yellow-tailed shad, the menhaden; hickory or tallor shad, see TAILOR sb. 6; long-boned shad = MOHARRA a; Ohio shad, *Pomolobus chrysochloris*; trout shad, the squeteague.

1834 Goone, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 569 The Menhaden... 'Hard-head Shad'... 'Yellow-tailed Shad'. 1840 The Hickory Shad. 1840 The 'Tailor Shad'. 1840 The... 'Mud-Shad', 'Winter Shad', or 'Sink Shad'. 1840 The 'Gizzard Shad', or 'White-eyed Shad'.

†3. As a term of abuse. *Obs. rare*—

1650 B. JONSON *Alch. iv*, vii, Then you are an Otter and a Shad, a Whit, a Very Tim.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib., as *shad-box*, *fish*, *fisher*, *fry*, *genus*, *hatcher*, *seine*.

1834 Goone, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 569 These eggs were placed in 'shad boxes'. 1879 A. LOVELL *Indic. Univ.* 35 A 'Shad fish', *Alosa*. 1908 L. N. CROVER *Indic. Univ.* 35 A 'Shad fish', *Alosa*.

Upwards of two hundred boats and five hundred men are employed in the 'shad fishery', every season, in Cumberland Basin. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v. *Shad-bird*, It is probable that the Severn fishermen, connecting the name of the bird with the colour of the 'shad'...

1840 The 'shad fry' spend the first six months in our rivers. 1891 *Century Dict.*, 'Shad-hatter', one who engages in the artificial propagation of shad. 1840 *Seine*, 'Shad-seine', a seine especially adapted or used for taking shad, and generally of great size. 1834 Goone, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 564 In the Allegheny the important Shad seine-fisheries begin early in March.

b. Special comb. [Chiefly U.S. names of plants which are in flower or fruit when the shad are found in the rivers, and of birds, insects, etc. that appear about that time.] *Shad-berry*, the shad-bush or its fruit; *shad-bird*, (a) *dial.* the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucis*, ? *Obs.*; (b) 'the common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *G. delicata*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *shad-blossom*, the shad-bush or its blossom; *†shad-brid* (see quot.); *shad-bush*, the genus *Ametanther*, esp. *A. canadensis*, also called *june-berry* or *service-berry*; *shad-flower*, (a) = *shad-bush* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); (b) the whitlow-grass, *Draba verna* (*Cent. Dict.*); *shad-fly*, a fly which appears when shad are running; *shad-frog*, *Rana halecina* or *virescens*; *shad-herring*, a gizzard shad; *shad-salmon*, the whitefish or freshwater herring, *Coregonus clupeaformis* of Lakes Erie and Ontario; *shad-splash* = *shad-wash* (1891 in *Cent. Dict.*); *shad-tree* = *shad-bush* (1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*); *shad-trout*, the squeteague; *shad-waiter*, the Menomonee whitefish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*; *shad-wallow*, the spawning ground of shad; *shad-wash*, 'the wash, swish, or splash of the water by shad in the act of spawning; hence a place where shad spawn' (*Cent. Dict.*); *shad-worm*, a 'worm' which is the food of shad. See also SHAD-BELLY.

1851 BENTLEY *Man. Bcf.* 537 *Ametanther canadensis*—The fruit is known in Rupert's Land, &c., under the name of 'Shad-herry or Service-berry'. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'Shad-brid', 1883 KRIGER in Trumbull *Names & Portraits Birds* 157 (Cass. Suppl.) [In Delaware] snipe are called shad-brid by many of the fishermen. 1881 T. DWIGHT *Trav.* I, 42 'Shad blossom. This tree grows about fifteen feet in height. 1860 Miss WARNER *Say & Seal* II, Un'... pink blossom. 'Shad-brid, true as a trout, then a Minnow. 1866 LYNAN *Man's Counsel* 23 Within the woods... the 'shad-bush, white with flowers, brightened the glens. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 11 Aug. 114/2 The Eastern shad-bush, with its two varieties, and the northwestern (species of *Ametanther*) come next. 1857 THOREAU *Maine Woods* (1894) 316 We met with ephemeræ ('shad-fly') midway, about a mile from the shore. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Trav.* 278 The 'shad frog', so called in the Pennsylvania for their appearing and croaking in the spring season, at the time the people fish for shad. 1852 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 29 Painted tortoise and shad frog. 1845 STORER in *Nem. Amer. Acad.* (1846) 11.

Called 'Shad-Herring', fish in New York. 1842 Common 'Shad-Salmon'. *Quatic Anim.* 362 In the Southern Atlantic... Trout, Catal. A. Milner.

Quatic Anim. 607 The... of the Shad... men. 1857 PERUVY [shad's] favourite food, the 'shad-worm and the shrimp.

Shad, v. rare. [*f. SHAD sb.*] *intr.* To fish for shad. Cf. SHADDER sb.

1863 T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* ix. 240 (Funk) Along our maritime rivers the people associate April, not with 'sugaring' but with 'shadding'. 1834 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Aug. 4/2 Fishing mainly consists, it is true, of pnolocking (whiffing), and chadding.

Shad, obs. form of SHADE, SHED.

Shad-belly. U.S. [*f. SHAD sb. + BELLY sb.*] A Quaker coat, so called from its shape (see quot. 1860), hence a Quaker. More fully *shad-belly coat*. 1842 *Philad. Spirit of Times* 18 Mar. (Thomson *Amer. Gloss.*) A gentleman in a shad-belly coat. 1854 J. C. BALDWIN *Blush Times* 6 (1840) He had doffed the cassock, or rather the shadbelly, for the gown. 1850 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Shad-belly coat*, one which slopes gradually from the front to the tails, and has no angle. *Drah coats* of this shape are worn by Quakers, who are hence sometimes called shad-bellies.

Hence *Shad-bellied* a., a. Of a coat (rarely of a waistcoat) = *prec.*; b. Of a person, having an abnormally thin or flat belly.

1845 S. JUNE *Margaret* i. xiii. (1874) 83 Many wore three-cornered hats, shad-bellied coats, shoe and knee buckles. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jvi.* a. Harpooner in a broad shad-bellied waistcoat. 1871 Mrs. STOWE *Oldtown Fire-side Story*. He was kind of mournful and thin and shad-bellied. 1874 *Eclectic Circuit Rider* xx. (1893) 146 His coat is straight-breasted, shad-bellied, as the profane call it. *Shadd*, doubtful var. *SHOAD*. *Shadde*, obs. f. *SHED*; and *shod* pa. pp. of *SHOE* v.

Shadden, bad spelling of *SHADON*. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* v. i. 107 (E.D.S.) Else the honey will be corrupted by the shaddens in the comb.

†**Shadder**, sb. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. SHAD sb. + -ER* i.] A fisher for shad. 1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1753) 78 None of the said Shadders shall go forth to fish until they have received Leave and Licence.

Shadder (*ʃædər*), v. [*f. SHADDER v.*] *trans.* To break up (the larger pieces of crude lead ore). 1845 MANNING *Am. Law-Merch.* 264 (He delivered) so pound weight of the said Ore, ginned, shaddered and washed. 1890 WALLACE *Alston Moor* 145 (E.D.D.) The larger pieces were shaddered.

Shaddo, obs. form of *SHADOW* v.

Shaddock (*ʃædɒk*). Also *shattuck*, *shad-doo*, *shadcock*, *chad(d)ock*. [Named after a Captain *Shaddock*; see quot. 1707.] The fruit of *Citrus decumana* (also called *POMPELMOOSE*) resembling an orange, but very much larger. In stricter use, applied to the large pear-shaped varieties of the species, the smaller and rounder varieties being called *grape-fruit*.

1666 [see *shaddock tree*]. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 41 In...

GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 44 The golden shaddock, the forbidden fruit. 1773 CHAMBERLAIN *POMPELMOOSE*. 1823 EYTON *Island* I. viii. A seaman. Held the moist shaddock to his parched mouth. 1834 De Candolle's *Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 181 Oranges are distinguished from shaddocks by the complete absence of down on the young shoots and leaves.

b. The tree bearing this fruit. 1785 MARTIN *Revue de Bot.* xv. (1794) 371 Shaddock, which has them [the leaves] obuse, and emarginate or notched at the end. 1835 LAOY BRASSEY *The Trades* 139 The orange, lemon, shaddock, pomelo, were weighed down by their own golden fruit.

c. attrib., as *shaddock-bower*, etc. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Fruit. IV. Ind.* (1834) 23 My coffee walks and 'shaddock bow'. 150 He has stripped BRAOLEY *Gardenin. Encycl. Brit.* v. 29 orange, or pumplemoos. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 81 The orange is best propagated by grafting or budding on lemon or 'shaddock' stocks. 1698 *Shaddock-tree* [see *POMPELMOOSE*]. 1834 *Liquor Hour* Feb. 7/2 The fragrant blossoms of large shaddock-trees.

Shaddow, obs. form of *SHADOW*.

†**Shaddurew**, var. *CHEDREUX Obs.*, a kind of wig. 1678 D'Urfey *Fool turn'd Critick* i. ii. 5 And let me see you strut it in the Streets, Display thy Garniture, Hat, Cur'd Shaddurew.

Shaddy, obs. form of *SHADY*.

Shade (*ʃeɪd*), sb. Forms: 1 *sceadu*, *scead*, *scad*, *scad*, *scead*, 3 *sasde*, 3-4 *schade*, 4 *ssed(e)*, 5, 7, 9 *dial.* *shadde*(de), 6 *shaad*, 6-7 *Sc. shad*, 4, 6-shade. [*ME. schade*, repr. *OE. sceadu* str. fem. (oblique cases *sceadu*, also irreg. *sceadu*) and the by-form *scead* neut. (dat. sing. *sceade*, pl. *sceadu*). The flexional form *sceadu* is represented by *SHADOW sb.*, q.v. for the further etymology.

The *ME. schade*, mod. Eng. *shade*, descend regularly from the nom. *sceadu* of the fem. sb., and from the dat. *sceadu*, which is common to the fem. and the neut. sb. The neut. nom. *scead* is represented by *ME. schadde*, mod. *dial. shad*. The *OE. sceadu* for *sceadu* genit. and dat. is due to the analogy of other sbs. with nom. sing. in -u. The neuter *scead* prob. arose from taking the sing. *sceadu* as a plural.]

I. Comparative darkness.

1. Partial or comparative darkness; absence of complete illumination; esp. the comparative darkness caused by a more or less opaque object intercepting the direct rays of the sun or other luminary.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 116 (Gr.) Hydeð hine æghwile after sceades sciman. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 18 Thou Polymya... that... Singest with vois memorial in the shade Under the laurer. c 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* i. 84 (Trin.) [Cock-crow] Cause merchant... The theys swerde hyd vndyr... I, i. ii. 29 Let vs be Dianas f

Shade. 1629 MILTON *Hymn A* of tangled thickets. 1730-46 I night begins to fall, A shade immense. 1791-2 WORMSWOOD *Descr. Sk.* 98 Aloft, here, half a village shines arrayed In golden light; half hides itself in shade. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlviii, The pensive shade of twilight was pleasing to her. 1799 *Italian Prod.* The shade of the long aisles. 1837 SCOTT *Surg. Dav.* viii, The lady stood in the shade. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. Concl.* xxx, And touch with shade the bridal doors, With tender glow the roof, the wall. 1870 ROSSSETTI *Last Conf.* 253 As when a bird flies low Between the water and the willow leaves, And the shade quivers till he wins the light.

†b. *Shade of death* = *SHADOW of death*.

a 900 [see *SHADOW* i b]. 1591 SHAKES. *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 89 But darkness, and the gloomy shade of death Inuiron you. 1593 *2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 54.

c. *fig.* Comparative obscurity. Chiefly in phrases, to be in the shade, to be in retirement, to be little known; to cast, throw into the shade, put into the shade, to obscure by contrast of superior brilliancy, to surpass so as to render insignificant.

1650 R. STANFORD *Strada's Low C. Wars* i. 3 Though I am a stranger to the Court and Camp, a man... of the shade, yet [etc.]. 1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace* i. (1802) 55 They throw the light on one side only of their case; though... the other side which is kept in the shade has its importance too. 1806 *Mod. Trav.* Xv. 556, I have chosen to remain in the shade. 1819 SCOTT *Waverley* xxvii, Hast thou... sought... would throw into the shade... 1824 Beck's *Florist* 229 Young's Crimson King, puts all other bedding varieties into the shade. 1824 THACKERAY *Newcomer* v, How can we see a man's brilliant qualities if he is what we call in the shade? 1834 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 Internal taxation... is so excessive in other Portuguese colonies as to cast even an illiberal tariff into the shade. 1884 R. W. CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 65 Bacon still remained in the shade.

d. *transf.* A fleeing look of displeasure, a 'cloud' on a person's brow or countenance.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, The whole countenance loses its sterner shades, and becomes serene and placid. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. iv, A shade came over her forehead. 1879 E. K. HAYES *Egypt. Bonds* I. viii, 183 A shade of annoyance crosses his face.

2. In plural. a. *The shades (of night, of evening, etc.)*: the darkness of night; the growing darkness after sunset. Also *fig.*

1582 STANFORD *Æneis* iv. 8 Watrye shaddes Aurora removed. 1593 SHAKES. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 177 To dwell in solemn shades of endless night. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 580 O night and shades, How are ye joy'd with hell in triple knot. 1667 *P. L.* iv. 1015 The Fiend, fled Murthering, and with him fled the shades of night. 1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 182 Sin spread once again the Shades of Night. 1717 POPE *Let. to Mrs. M. Blount*, The shades of the evening overlook me. 1744 ALEXANDER *Pleas. Imag.* ii. 6 How faint, How slow, the dawn of Beauty and of Truth, Breaks the reluctant shades of gothic night. 1844 SCOTT *Lab. of Lites* iii. xx, It is shad... of night are falling. 1840... vii, 'The shades of evening quiet city. 1841 LONGF. *Excelsior* i.

b. *The shades*: the darkness of the nether world; the abode of the dead, Hades. (Often indistinguishable from the collective plural of sense 6.)

1594 KOV *Cornelia* iii. i. 107 When shall this soule of mine Come vnto thee in the Elysian shades? 1606 CAMPION *Bk. Ayres* i. xx, When thou must home to shades of vnder ground. 1638 U. S. SANSVS *Paraphr.* 768 xxviii, No No mufing Clouds, nor Shades Infernal, can From his inquiry hide offending Man. 1718 POPE *Illad* xvii. 249 Sent by great Ajax to the Shades of Hell. 1749 SWOLLETT *Regie* v. ii, Then let our swords... Dismiss him to the shades. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. vi, And e'en for him change of scene would seek the shades below. 1907 QUELLER *Couch Intro.* To Coleridge's *Poems* i After a third attempt...

of the present life in 'e-usc. 53 *Us poor dwellers*

3. *Drawing and Painting*. Absence of complete illumination as represented pictorially; the parts, or a particular part, of a picture which represent this; the darker colour expressing absence of illumination. Often in *light and shade*. 1666 *Everyday Scripture* i. (1906) 59 Perel has discovered a particular talent for Landscips, if not a little exceeded in the darkness of his shades. 1710 WHITWORTH *Act. Russia* (1738) 42 Miserable paintings without shade or perspective.

1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II, 167 Streaks of *verde antico* inlaid by way of shades. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* (1781) 158 The whole is in dark shade, except three figures on the foreground. 1779 *Mirror* No. 48 ¶ 10 By the distribution of light and shade, to make every figure stand out from the canvas. 1799 [G. SMITH] *Laboratory* I. 179 Delineate the outlines or *scenical pictures* and where the shades appear soft. 1812 CARV or the style. O. Miller's *Hist. Lit. Greece* xi. § 2 He contemplates it as the shade in a picture. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 112 A good contrast of light and shade.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* In various applications: those portions of a story, a literary work, or the like, which are designedly less brilliant in effect than others; the less praiseworthy features of a character, the sadder portions of a person's history, etc. *Light and shade*: in a literary work, a musical performance, or the like, the contrast necessary to artistic effect, of passages of lighter and graver tone, or of greater and less brilliancy. 1732 [see *Light* sh. 12]. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 80 The shades which were in his private conduct, are to be seen in his public. 1801 The Voluntary, lights and shades, of your light and shade in this passage.

c. *Ent.* An ill-defined patch of darker colour on the wing of a moth.

1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 415 The hind margin is chiefly occupied by a darker hand-like shade. *Ibid.* 417 The discoidal spots are green, the reniform having a gray-brown shade on the median area. In recent Dicts.

4. Degree of darkness or depth of colour; hence, any of the many minutely differing varieties of quality that may exist in what is broadly considered as one and the same colour; a tint.

By chromatologists (after Clerk Maxwell, *Sci. Papers* 1890 I. 133) the word is used in a more restricted sense, distinguished from *tint* and *tint*. Two varieties of a mixed colour (e.g. lilac) differ in shade when one is lighter or darker than the other; in *tint* when the one is more red or more blue, or the other; and in *tint* when the one is more or less decided in colour than the other. For a different distinction see *quot.* 1879.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. iii. § 2 Colours, as white, red, yellow, blue; with their several Degrees or Shades, and Mixtures. 1783 WOODCOCK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 285 Darker or lighter shades of black and brown. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. 274 Various shades of rose, violet, and dark red. 1879 POLE in *Nature* 6 Nov. 15/2 note. In technical language mixtures of a colour with white are called *tints*, with black, *shades*. 1885 RIGER HAGGAR *K. Solomon's Mines* xix. My stubbly hair came out of the treasure cave about three shades grayer than it went in.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A minutely-differentiated degree or variety (of a quality, a condition, meaning, etc.). Often *advb.* with comparatives, a *shade better*, less, etc.

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* ix. ii. (1782) III. 229 He put (to use the expression) different shades of consideration in the civilities he shewed. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 89 Among the different branches of the human race, the Sarmatians form a very remarkable shade. 1820 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 2 Feb. The King is a shade better. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ix. (1891) 211. I drew my chair a shade nearer to her. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 13 Men

c. A. (quality): portion added or removed.

1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* 6 Without any shade of sorrow. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiii. There was now in his conduct a shade of lunacy. 1860 LYONAL *Glac.* ii. xi. 290. I was unwilling to accept an observation of such importance with a shade of doubt attached to it. 1888 PAVEN *Myrt. Mirbridge* III. 1 257 A touch of pity, just the merest shade, but still a

'shades', but to measurement.

II. 5. A dark figure 'cast' upon a surface by a body intercepting light, a shadow. Now *dial.* and *poet.*

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 113 (Gr.) Blace stodon ofer sceoter, dumsceire leoman, scinon scyldhroðan, sceado swiðredon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20883 Peter... a ded he quickend wit his schade. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 179 Zürich uolk is y-lich þe horse þet heþ drede of his ssede. c 1400 *Pely* Job 308 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 131 And thus I change in eury shoure, And fle away ryght as a shade. 1561 W. KETTER in *Sc. Psalter* xc. v. They are... even lyke a slepe or shade. 1664 EVELYN *Sculpura* v. 122 You see likewise in this very Figure, that the oblique, and direct shades o n x y are caused by the cathe m t n. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 ¶ 2 After a few hours, we see the shades lengthen. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Lar.* *Cupid & Psyche* 641 And when she woke the shades were lengthening. 1891 HARVEY *Tess* xxi. I did you kissing his shade.

b. *fig.* An unsubstantial image of something real; an unreal appearance; something that has only a fleeting existence, or that has become reduced almost to nothing; = SHADOW sb. 6. Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical*. Also, with strengthened hyperbole, the shadow of a shade.

1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 2330 þe king nas him sulf bote as a sseide & let im worpe al out. a 1300 *Sarmun* xxxviii. in *E. P.* (1862) 5 Man-is lif his bot a shade now he is and now he nis. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 77 Holy wryt þet hise clepeþ leasings and sseid and metinges and unanities. c 1580 SIDNEY *Po.* xxxix. iv. They are but shades, not true things where we live. 1664 S. CROSSMAN in *Palmer Bk. Praise*

(1865) 166 My life's a shade, my days Apace to death decline. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrippina* 43 The consulate, that empty shade Of long-forgotten liberty. 1814 COLERIDGE *To Lady with Falconer's 'Shipwreck'* vi, Remembrances of Friend, Or absent or no more! Shades of the Past, Which Love makes substance! 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxvii. I am a member of the suffering and Episcopal Church of Scotland—the shadow of a shade now, and fortunately so. 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight* 185 We die... And shades, we hunt some shade of our desire.

c. *transf.* An inseparable follower or companion. *poet. nonce-use.* Cf. SHADOW sb. 8.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 249 Thou my Shade Inseparable must with mee along.

6. The visible but impalpable form of a dead person, a ghost. Also, a disembodied spirit, an inhabitant of Hades (= *L. umbra*); chiefly with allusion to pagan mythology. Often collective plural, the shades: the world of disembodied spirits, Hades (cf. sense 2 h).

1616 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xvii. 26 Glorified amidst the scabs dewyne. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 726 The youth es-say'd To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 4 Where grateful Science still adores Her Henry's holy Shade. 1798 FERRIAR *Illust. Sterne* iii. 85 Lucian... allows only a foot to each of the shades. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 299 Peace to his hallowed shade! 1879 C. F. KEARY *Dawn Hist.* x. 149 A journey after death to reach the home of shades.

b. A spectre, phantom. *rare.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 42 Fairies blacke, gray, greene, and white, You Moone-shoe reuellers, and shades of night.

c. In humorous invocation of the spirit of a deceased person, as likely to be horrified or amazed by some action or occurrence.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* (ed. 4) 167 Oh, shade of the Chee-emonger! *[Note.* One of the Fancy, who... was killed at Waterloo.] 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* i. 8 Shades of Hugh Peters and John Cotton, save us from such pulpits! 1866 WYNNER *Our Social Bees* Ser. II. 96 Shade of my aunt! why, her Dresden china puddle dog cost more money.

† 7. = SILHOUETTE sb. 1. Obs.

1835 *Adm. in N. & C. Lang. & Lit.* v. 356/2 Old Shades; HOLCROFT *Lava-* to the truth of the ANOERSEN 'Dane's

Excurs. I. 22 Lord Nelson pointed out to me a profile, and then observed 'You see it is but a shade: yet I had great difficulty to obtaining it.' 1848 *Penny Cyc.* XXII. 8/1.

III. Protection from glare and heat.

8. Cover afforded by the interposition of some opaque or semi-opaque body between an object and light, heat, etc.; esp. the shelter from the sun afforded by trees; quasi-*concr.* (*sing.* and *pl.*) overshadowing foliage.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xxxv. 8 Manna bearn soðlice symle hopiað to þam sceade þina fidera. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 95 Þis trau is to a lowe and to louie uor manye þinges. Vor þe rote... And uor his uayre sseid. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 22 Þe buschys þat... ent grette schade. 1374 HELLOWES *Guenai's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 42 When his soldiery said, the enemies did shoote arrows so thicke that the sunne was couered, He answered: Then let vs fighte in the shade. 1884 B. R. tr. *Heraclitus*...

High overarch' imbrow. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 458 The canal ought not to be under shade. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* I, The high smiling of the mountain...

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 431 Printing... should be done in shade by preference.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 28 There's not I thinke a subject that sits in heart-greefe and uneasiness Under the sweet shade of your government. 1789 W. BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *Cradle Song* 1 Sweet dreams, form a shade O'er my lovely infant's head! 1832 LONGE. *Coplas de Manrique* liii. And he, the good man's shield and shade.

b. *In the shade*: in a position screened from the direct action of the sun's rays; opposed to *in the sun*. Also *fig.*

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 130 If from his youth he... hath not bin brought vp in the shade,

Surg. (ed. 3) 371 The patient distinctly perceives the light, and can even plainly discern in the shade, large objects, or bright colours. 1883 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* i. xv. (ed. 6) 435 Two maximum thermometers are issued—one to observe the greatest heat in the sun, the other in the shade.

9. A place sheltered from the sun; chiefly, a piece of ground overshadowed by trees. Now rare *exc.* in collective plural, with poetical colouring.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 284 Þone man secal mid linenan clape hefealdan & on sceade alon oððet he gedriged beon mæge. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3800 A kniþ þat zephall was callid fand

B Googe time... you CRASHAW With chat

Italy, Brescia 61 Corn, that in these warm countries ripens much better among the Mulberry Shades, than if it were expos'd to the open Sun. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 59 The respectability which leafy shades, of apparently long

1845 KITTO *Cycl.* climate is... exceed-

b. *transf.* A retired spot. Hence, an abode

sheltered from the world, a quiet habitation. Chiefly *pl.* Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical*.

1603 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 1 Let vs seeke out some desolate shade & there Weepe our sad hosomes empty. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 536 Delighting in nothing but in ease, in shades, in dancing and drinking. c 1710 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* (1881) I. 30 People mistake very much in placing peace in woods and shades. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 48 Hail to those Shades where, in our golden Age, The godlike Sidney pen'd the deathless Page. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 ¶ 9 Men bred in shades and silence may be allowed to feel terror at personal danger. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, In the depth of college shades... or in his lonely chamber, the poor student shrunk from observation. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. 1, Sought the retired shades of Cherbury.

c. In dial. use: A meadow open to the breeze, into which cattle are turned in hot weather.

1866 [see *SINGLE* sh. 2]. a 1847 in F. Sheldon *Australly Eng. Border* 421 He raced thro' reise and shad. 1893 *Cornhill Mag.* June 591 When they say the cattle come 'to shade' they mean they seek a spot where they are open to the cooling influences of water and breeze.

10. The Shades: originally, a name for wine and beer vaults with a drinking-har, either underground or sheltered from the sun by an arcade. Hence often used, both in England and in the U.S., as a name for a retail liquor shop, or a drinking-bar attached to a hotel.

1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf, Shades* (the) at London-bridge are under Fishmongers' hall. 1872 SCHIELE OF VERE *Americanisms* 315 'In the cities Shades are perhaps the most numerous. 1882 E. EDWARDS *Words, Facts & Phrases* 507 *Shades*. The name originated at Brighton... Numbers of other publicans, in London and elsewhere, adopted the name 'Shades', which is now fully established in the language as a synonym for wine vaults.

11. Something which affords protection from light, heat, etc. a. A shelter from wind and weather, a screen from excessive heat or cold. Also, U. S. a window-blind.

1624 *Capt. Smith's Virginia* iii. vii. 73 To keepe vs from the winde we made a shade of another Mat. 1730 A. GORNON *Maffet's Amphit.* 349 The first who invented a Shade in the Theatre. 1814 L. HANVY *Travels, Strawberry*, etc. (ed. 2) 70 Such shade or screen will admit of being removed and taken away. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vahiti* xviii. A window opened from the hall, and to-day, though a rose-coloured shade was lowered, the sash had been raised. 1894 HOWELLS *Trav. fr. Arlurria* 126 The windows had paper shades

b. A lace scarf for the head worn by women. Obs. *exc. dial.*

1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shade*,... an Ornament for a Woman's Head. 1738 *Boston News Let.* in Alice M. Earle *Costume Col. Times* (1894) 213 Worst Shades. 1753 *Ibid.*, White Paris net shades. 1755 *Ibid.* 214 Gause for Shades. 1766 (ANSTREY) *Ball Guide* iii. 76 All that Fancy's self has feign'd In a Band-Box is contain'd: Painted Lawns and chequer'd Shades. 1800 ELIZA S. BOWNE *Girl's Life* (1888) 42 Why can't you go and see McLellan's lace shades? Perhaps he may let you have one reasonably. 1868 LAOY VERVEY *Stone Edge* vii. 81 Lydia appeared in her black 'shade' (a sort of mantle) and hood.

c. A dome-shaped cover of glass to protect ornaments from dust or accidental injury.

1705 HAKESBEE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2130 A Shade (as they generally call such as are put o'er Images to keep them from Dust). 1863 KINGLAKE *Crutche* (ed. 3) i. xiv. § 8. 267 One shot broke the mirror over the chimney-piece, another the shade of the clock. 1894 MORRISON *New Streets* 115 A 'shade' of fruit—a cone of waxen grapes and apples under a glass cover.

d. A globe or cylinder of some semi-transparent substance placed over the flame of a candle, lamp or gas-jet to soften or diffuse the light or to protect the flame from draughts; also, a screen of silk, paper, metal, etc., supported upon a light framework and placed above an illuminant to reflect, concentrate, or soften the light. Also (Westminster School) a lamp with a fixed shade. *Wall shade* = SCORCE sb. 1

1780 *Hickey's Bengal Gaz.* 8 Apr. (Y.) Borrowed last Month by a Person or Persons unknown... a very elegant Pair of Candle Shades. —N.B. The Shades have private marks.

well lighted up, with many wall-shades and standing-shades. 1884 FORSHALL *Westminster Sch.* 64 The Juniors had then to clean the 'shades' of the Senior and third Election. 1891 HARVEY *Tess* liii. The two customary candles were burning under their green shades in the Vicar's study.

e. A covering worn to protect the eye from light (see *quot.* 1857).

1801 NELSON *Let. to Lady Hamilton* 28 Jan. He has directed me to have some shades for my eyes. 1828 LAOY Comte de Ségur, with 1st blind. 1857 BARWELL *Care of Skin* 60 The proper method is to use what is called a shade, made of a piece of cardboard, large enough to hang over the eye.

f. The part of a head-dress that projects in front so as to shade the eyes; the peak of a cap.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii. The projecting shade of a curch, or coif.

g. In scientific apparatus: a shutter or other mechanical means of intercepting light falling upon or through an object.

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 74, I likewise drew a

Shadew(e, obs. forms of **SHADOW**.

Shadowy, obs. form of **SHADOWY**.

Shadine [ʃædɪn]. [*f. SHAD sb.*, after *SARDINE*.] A trade name for the menhaden, preserved in oil like a sardine.

1782 CREVECOEUR *Lett.* 132 It is on the shores of this part of the island... where they catch their best fish, such as sea-hass, tew-tag or black fish... shadine, pike, &c. 1842 in *Mem. Amer. Acad.* (1846) II. 260 *Alosa sardina*. Spotted Shadine. 1883 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 386 'American Sardine', 'American Cluh-fish', 'Shadine' and 'Ocean Trout'.

Shadiness [ʃædɪnəs]. [*f. SHADY a. + -NESS*.] The quality or condition of being shady.

1611 COTGR., *Opacitē*, opacitē, shadiness, vmbrage. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus Nat. Paradox* xii. 361 The... Shadiness of the Chamber. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* I. 82 It is difficult to see the bird in the woods, on account of... the shadiness of its dwelling-places. *Mod.* I agree with you as to the shadiness of their transactions.

Shading [ʃædɪŋ], *vbl. sb.* [*f. SHADE v.1 + -ING*.] The action of **SHADE** v.1 in various senses.

1. Protection from light or heat.

1611 COTGR., *Ombrement*, a shading or shadowing. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ii. 1 I thought I might take the privilege of an old comrade to ride across through the trees, both for shading... and for avoiding of dust. 1858 GLENNY *Everyday Bk.* 210/1 Attention to the watering and shading is all that is required for the established plants.

2. A foreshadowing, adumbration.

1850 WORDSW. *Prel.* iv. 248 Whatever shadings of mortality... Had come among these objects heretofore.

3. Delineation of shade; a marking or colouring

of hairs for Art. iv. (1903) 148 Graduation, which is more

transpositions of consonant chords.

4. A minute variation or difference (of a colour, hence of a quality, species, etc.).

1775 ASH, *Shading*, the different gradation of colours. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* xix. 168 The seven colors and their shadings. 1863 DANA *Alon. Geol.* 602 Appearances suggesting the idea of such shadings among species are... rare.

b. *Shading-off*: decrease in the intensity of a colour, or its passage into some other, by imperceptible gradations; also *fig.* of a quality, species, or the like.

1858 Mallet *in Rep.* '... or evanescence of tint.' Egypt... there is no grass waste ground. 1892 *Spec.* 'lends its influence ever class into another.'

5. A tooing-down, qualifying (of a statement).

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiii. The circumlocutions, shadings, softening, and periphrasis, which usually accompany explanations betwixt persons of different sexes in the higher orders of society.

Shading [ʃædɪŋ], *ppl. a.* [*f. SHADE v.1 + -ING*.] That shades, in various senses of the *vb.*

1. Affording protection from heat or light.

12586 STINEY *Aradiaz* i. x. 7 (1912) 63 Grasse (which plentifully grew, brought up under the care of those well shading trees). 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 221 A shelter and a kind of shading cool interposition, as a summers cloud. 1709 PRIOR *First Hymn of Callisto*. 15 Wild Lycæus, black with shading Pines. 1910 *Watson, Geol.* 19 Feb. 14/2 If such a shading hood were applied at all times... the clearness of the photograph taken would be very much clearer.

+2. Delineating shade. *Obs. rare*—

1667 MILTON *P. R.* l. iii. 559 Thick with sparkling orient Gemmes The Portal shon, inimitable on Earth By Model, or by shading Pencil drawn.

Shadock, obs. form of **SHADDOCK**.

Shadoing, obs. form of **SHADOWING** *sb.*

Shadoof [ʃædʊf]. Also *shadouf*, *shayduf*, *chadous*. [Egyptian Arabic شادوف *shādūf*.] A contrivance used in the East for raising water for irrigation purposes, consisting of a rod or pole working upon a pivot, at one end of which is fastened a bucket and at the other a weight to serve as a counterpoise.

1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* xiv. (1890) 300 The most common of these machines is the 'shādūf'. 1837 WILKINSON *Main. & Cust. Anc. Egypt* ii. (1841) i. 53 The mode of irrigation was by the shadoof. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 440/1 The cotton plants [in Egypt] are watered periodically by means of Sakiyehs, Shadoufs, or water-wheels. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iv. 99/2 The shadoof or chadous of Egypt. 1904 H. SPENCER *Autobiog.* II. 338 The fellahs... work all day with their shadoofs, raising water to irrigate their lands.

Shadow [ʃædʊ], *sb.* Forms: 1 *dat.* *scaedwe*, *scaedawe*, 2 *scaedawe*, 2-3 *scaedawe*, 2-5 *scaedawe*, 3 *scaedawe*, *scaudu*, *sadue*, 3-4 *schaðw*(e, 3-5 *schaðwe*(e, 3-7 *schaðw*, 4 *schaðu*(e, *shaldw*, *shadw*, *shadu*, *shadow*, *sadwc*, *scaedawe*, *Sc.* *schedow*, -aw, 4-5 *shadu*, *shadwe*, 4-6 *schaðowe*, 4, 6 *Sc.* *scha-*

dow, 4, 6-7 *shaddowe*, 4-7 *shadowe*, 4, 7 *schadow*, 5 *schado*, *shadow*, *shadow*, 5-7 *shad-*
dow, 6 *shadwe*, *shaddow*, *shadow*, *shoddowe*,
Sc. *schaudow*, *schaddow*, 6-7 *Sc.* *schaddow*, 7
shaddow, 8 *shadoue*, 4- *shadow*. [*repr.* OE.
scaed(u)we, oblique case of *scaedu* str. fem.; the
nom. sing., with the variant form *scaede* of the
oblique case, and the by-form *scaed* neut., are
represented by **SHADE** *sb.*, q.v. The Teut. cognates
show some variation in declension and gender:
OS. *scaðu* masc. or fem. (MLG. *schade*, *schadewe*,
mod. LG. *schadde*, *scharde*, *scharre*, *scharr*; cf.
mod. WFr. *skaed*, EFr. *schād*, NFr. *skaar*);
MDa. *schade*, *schadewe* (mod. Du. *schaduw* fem.);
OHG. *scaðu* masc., genit. *scaetes* (MHG. *schate*,
schatte str. and wk. masc., also *schatewe*, early
mod. G. *schatte* wk. masc., mod. G. *schatten* masc.);
wanting in ON. (the mod. Norw. *skadda*, *skodda*
fog, is of doubtful origin); Goth. *skadus* masc.
The OTeut. form was prob. **skaðu-w* masc. or
**skaðu-w* fem. (the traces of *u* declension in Goth.
and OE. being due to analogical alteration)—*pre-*
Tent. **skotwō-s*, -wā or **skatwō-s*, -wā; cf. Gr.
skótos masc. and neut., darkness, O' Celtic **skāto-s*
masc. (Irish *scáth*, Cornish *stead*, Breton *squeit*,
Welsh *cy-sgod*, shadow).]

I. Comparative darkness.

1. Comparative darkness, esp. that caused by interception of light; a tract of partial darkness produced by a body intercepting the direct rays of the sun or other luminary. Cf. sense II.

a 1220 *Bestiary* 648 Danne cumeð ðis elp unride, and..
il glossed in the
a 1366 CHAUCER

Rom. Rose 1411 And fayre in shadowe was euery wel. c 1421
26 *Pol. Poems* 104 So soþfast sunne, by hys pouste, Dryueþ
away shadowe. 1555 EÖEN *Decades* i. l. (Arb.) 106 The
shadowe of the tree is contagious. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.*
for M. iii. i. 237 That the time may haue all shadow,
and silence in it. 1820 BROWN *Egypt & Nubia* iii. 400
Where there is no index to direct the stranger on his way,
-nor even a stone or a shadow to shelter him from the
sun. 1860 TYNNALE *Glac.* i. vi. 42 The fronts of the ridges,
remain in shadow all the year. 1902 R. BACOT *Donna Diana*
xxi. 228 She quietly withdrew from the bedside, and stood
in the shadow of the curtains at its head.

b. *Shadow of death*: a Biblical expression (= LXX and N.T. *σκῆπη θανάτου*, Vulg. *umbra mortis*) embodying an ancient interpretation of Heb. מוֹצֵי, traditionally vocalized *qalmā'veth*, as if *f. qāl shadow + māv'veth* death.

Ewald and many other scholars, however, think the word should be pronounced *qalmūth* (or as *f. qālmōth* = Arab. *qalamāth*, and that it comes from the Semitic root found in Arab. as *qālmā* to be dark. However this may be,

it is in the Old Testament merely a poetic word for intense darkness (so the margin of the Revised Version, 'deep darkness'). But the phrase 'shadow of death' has (in Eng. as in Christian Latin and other langs.) often been used with various meanings naturally suggested by the words; the commonest use is to denote the gloom and horror of approaching dissolution.

The valley of the shadow of death (Ps. xxiii. 4 in Eng. versions from Coverdale 1535; the earlier versions follow the Vulg. and LXX, which read 'midst' instead of 'valley': often applied to the experience of being brought by illness apparently near to the grave.

The Land of the Shadow of Death: a rhetorical name for a tract of Western Africa in which the mortality among the white inhabitants is very great.

[a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 118 Pa þe longe æt... deore deapre scaedu dreoþan sceoldan.] c 1050 *Lambeth Ps.* cv. 10 Ða slittend on þeostrum & on scaedwe deapre. a 1340 HANROLE *Psalter* cv. 10 In shadow of ded, þat is in vicious life, þat is, ymage of coddes ded. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 177 The lond of myse and of derknesse, wheras as is the shadwe of deeth [= *Job* x. 22, Vulgate]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxiii(i). 4 Though I shulde walke now in the valley of the shadowe of deeth [so 1611]. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. (1900) 58 Now at the end of this Valley, was another, called the Valley of the Shadow of Death. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Ct. K.* Arthur xlii. 480 If you've watched your child through the valley of the Shadow and seen it come back to life. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 441 The... depressing scenery of the Land of the Shadow of Death—a land that stretches from Goree to Loanda. 1910 *Lond. Mag.* Dec. 476/2 Thai Valley of the Shadow of Death which lies between Wolverhampton and Birmingham.

c. *fig.* with various notions: Gloom, unhappiness; a temporary interruption of friendship; something that obscures the lustre of a reputation.

1855 LONGF. *Hawthorne* x. Love is sunshine, hate is shadow. 1894 DOYLE *Sherlock Holmes* 38 There never was a shadow between us until this accursed affair began. 1905 *Century Mag.* Aug. 484/1 The episode left an unfortunate shadow on the sportsmanship of the visitors.

2. *pl. a.* The darkness of night; the growing darkness after sunset.

1382 WECUR *Song Sol.* ii. 17 To the time that the dai springe, and shadewe be bowid in. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Plays in One. Tr.* *Death Wks.* 912 X. 349 Give me such kisses as the Queen of shadows Gave to the sleeping boy she stole on Latmus. 1728 YOUNG *Ocean* xix. The stars are bright To cheer the night, And shed, thro' shadows, temper'd fire. 1865 BAKING-GOULD *Hymn*, 'Now the day is over' i. Shadows of the evening Steal across the sky.

+ b. *The shadows*: the shades, Hades. *Obs. rare.* 1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xx. 73 Wherof I shalle make my reporte vnto the pryue goddis, beyng in the lowe shadowes.

3. *Painting and Drawing*. The darker part of a picture, etc. representing the less illuminated portions of the original. Also the colour used in the tincture of such a part. = **SHADE** *sb.* 3 (which is now more usual).

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* c viij, A dowte theer is yit of a certayn shadow of a mylnerys cross as it shewith her following [etc.]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vmbræ pictorum*. 'Shadows cast in peynting'. 1675 A. BROWNE *App. Art. Limning* 9 An Excellent Shadow for Old Mens Bodies, temper Pink, Lake, and Red Lead. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1779) 19 One of the first rules respecting his conduct and management of light and shadow, would be what Leonardo Da Vinci has actually given. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iv. 365/1 The light to clear sh (ed. 6) 116 The.

II. Image cast by a body intercepting light.

4. The dark figure which a body 'casts' or 'throws' upon a surface by intercepting the direct rays of the sun or other luminary; the image (approximately exact or more or less distorted) which this figure presents of the form of the intercepting body.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19277 Þe seke war born þam for to mete, þat petre scaudu on þaim suld rine þar-of had mani seke medicine. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 212 Certes a shadwe hath the liknesse of the thyng of which it is shadwe. c 1450 *Mirk's Festi* a seke solde.

remains dark.

fig. 1801 CAMPBELL *Locheil's Warn.* 56 Coming events cast their shadows before.

b. Phrases, *To be afraid of one's own shadow*: to be unreasonably timorous. *May your shadow never grow (be) less!* may you keep on increasing (in prosperity)! [A Persian phrase.]

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 659 Whether shee were afrayed of her awne shadowe, the truth is, that the whole army returned to their Shippes. 1824 [MORTER] *Haffi Baba* xxviii. II. 64 'May his shadow never be less,' said another. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W.* *Africa* I. 9 note, The little fleet—may its shadow never be less!—hegan with chartered ships. 1887 *Referer* 2 Jan. (Cass.), The recipients hope.. that Sara's shadow may never grow less.

c. As a type of what is fleeting or ephemeral. a 1272 *Lucie Ron* 32 in O. E. *Misc.* 94 þis þes world as þu mayst seo al so þe schadewe þat gyt away. 1340 HANROLE *Pr. Cons.* 715 Man... passes away Als a shadu on the somers day. 16345 HOCLEVE *Min. Poems* 67 Lyf passith as a shadwe in euery age. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 160 In this phantasmagorical place (London) the objects of the day come and depart like shadows. 1871 CASWALL *Hymn*, 'Days and Moments' II. i. As a shadow life is fleeting.

d. *Optics*, etc. † *Right shadow*: the figure thrown by an opaque body upon a horizontal plane to which it is perpendicular. † *Contrary*, † *Vers'd shadow*: the figure thrown by an opaque body upon a vertical plane to which it is perpendicular. *Geometric shadow*: the figure produced upon a vertical screen by extending the lines from a luminous point which envelop an opaque body placed between the screen and the point. † *Line of shadow*: a scale engraved upon some mathematical instruments used in taking altitudes; = **QUADRAT**.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xii. Dii h, Marke well the diuisions of pointes touched in your scale, if they be of right shadow... But and if they hee of contrarie shadow, worke contrarely. 1644 NVE GUNNEY II. (1670) 37 But if of contrary or vers'd shadow, multiply the distance from the middle of your foot by the parts cut. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Quadrat*, *Quadratum*, called also *geometrical square*, and *line of shadow*, is an additional member on the face of the common Gunter's and Sinton's quadrants. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 581/1 How to place a plane quadrilateral of given form so that its geometric shadow may be a square.

e. *transf.* (See *quots*)

1875 TYNNALE *Sound* vii. (ed. 3) 317 The possible influence of a sound-shadow. 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 299 heading, Acoustic Shadows. 1895 *Punk's Stand. Dict.*, *Shadow*, A region protected or screened off from radiation of any kind: used with qualification or in composition; as, a sound-shadow; an electric shadow.

5. In loose or extended use.

a. A reflected image.

A similar use of the corresponding sh. is found in many other langs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Hu maht þu iseon þine scaedwe in worie water? c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Hie [sc. þe wimman] hihali hire sheawere, and cumeð hire shadwe þaronne, þe shadwe hire tached [etc.]. a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1529 He [sc. Narcissus] louede his owne shadowe soo That atte laste he starf for woo. c 1470 *Shakespeare* *Mr. Feb. x. (For & Wolf)* xxix. 'The shadowe of the sunne' in the well. 1601 SHAKS. 'you might see your shado' 5 But out of a Greediness to get Both, he [sc. the dog] Chops at the Shadow, and Loses the Substance. 1797-8 COLERIDGE

band 2, one of a series of parallel bands, alternately light and dark, seen passing over any light-colored surface immediately before and after totality to a solar eclipse; shadow-bird, a popular name for *Scopus umbretta*, a bird of nocturnal habits native in Africa and Madagascar; shadow-building (see quot.); shadow canoe (cf. *shadow-building*); shadow catcher, (a) one who grasps at and retains trifles; (b) a photographer; †shadow dirl, †a sundial; shadow-fight, a fighting with shadows (i.e. imaginary-foes), or a fight between shadows, a sciamachy; shadow-figure, a silhouette; shadow-fish = SCLENA; †shadow-grass, †*Lucula sylvatica*; shadow-half, -part, 'that portion of land which lies towards the north, or is not exposed to the sun' (Jam.); †shadow-house, a summer-house; shadow-light, a reflected light; shad w-line, (a) = line of shadows (sense 4 d); (b) a line cast by the shadow of an upright post or by the gnomon of a sun-dial; shadow-photograph, a picture taken by means of the Röntgen rays; hence shadow-photography; shadow-picture, a shadow-photograph; shadow-pin (see quot.); shadow-play, a play in which the actors appear as shadows cast upon a screen placed between the stage and the auditorium; †shadow-plough, †a PLOUGH (sense 3 a) on the shady part of an estate; shadow-script (? notice-use), markings in shadow; shadow-stick, an upright post used for casting a shadow line; shadow-stitch, 'to lace-making, a mode of using the bobbins so as to produce delicate opework borderings and the like' (Cent. Dict. 1891); shadow test, (a) a method of fiding out by refraction whether an eye is myopic or hypermetropic; (b) a method of examining the outer side of an eye affected with cataract in its second stage (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1893).

1882 Wyclif Prov. xxiii. 32 It shal hite as a *shadowe eddere. 1891 C. Dawson Aromore 156 In dear memory's ballowed land They move a silent *shadow hand. 1900 S. P.

T. R. Jones Crissell's Bk. Birds IV. 62 The Hammer-head, or *Shadow-bird. 1891 Winn Boating Man's Vaude-M. 9 The

Full-size whale boat, dories, *shadow canoe, Indian birch canoe, &c. 1774 Mifflon Ess. Harmony Lang. 53 note. Such a *shadow-catcher as I. Vossius, seems to have been.

A Globe with two Pole-Dials, and one *Shadow-Dial. 1768-74 TUCKER LI. Nat. (1834) I. 471 Who is that antagonist whom he bumps and pummels so furiously in his *shadow-fight? 1816 Coleridge Statesman. Man. 34 While the latter present a shadow-fight of Things and Quantities, the former gives us the history of Men. 1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour I. 311 The *shadow-figures sold this winter by one of my informants were of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, the Queen, Prince Albert (&c.). 1858 Equiano F. 113 b. To dress a Latus or *shadow fish. 1795 DALE Pharmacol. Suppl. 348 Umbra... The Grunter or Shadow-Fish. 1797 GRAYOR Herbol. vi. 8 Wood grasse or *Shadow grasse. 1805 Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. 600/2, 6 mercatus terrarum bina partis de Smythout de Noth, viz. le *Shadow-half curandem. 1871 Ibid. 1885, 263/1 The *Shadowd or myd thrid part and how shadowd thrid part. 1886-87 Reg. Privy Council Scot. IV. 149 With the barnis, brigs, biggins and uthris abonespecific standing upon the shadow half thair of. 1869 C. LESLIE Family Leslie III. 45 George Leslie of Tocher granted a charter of the shadow half of the town and lands of Drumduro. 1649 in Archaeologia X. 419 One garden summer or *shadow house. 1623 DRUMM. OF

wian f. scado SHADOW sb. (cf. OS. skadowan, skadoian, OHG. scatewen, also OE. ofer-sceadwian OVERSHADOW v., and its Teot. equivalents.)

1. trans. To protect or shelter (a person or thing) from the sun; to shade. Now rare or Obs.

a 1366 CHAUCER Rem. Rose 1521 When he was to that welles comen, That shadowd was with brauchous grene. 1530 PALSGR. 699/2 The sonne can nat come hyther, under house shadowd with me. 1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Hush. u. (1586) 98 Against the heat of the sun. shadowd them as well as you may. 1630 K. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu. 69 The Land is... shadowd with huge woods. 1755 COWLEY in Early Voy. Levant (Hakl. Soc.) 202 Two more in like manner went fanning him all the way and shadowing him (for it was about ten o'clock, and a most excessive hot day). 1776 LEONI Albert's Archit. I. 48 These... Stones... make a kind of pavement at top to shadow and protect the Substructure.

† b. refl. To obtain shade, take shelter from the sun. Obs.

1340 Aenb. 97 Ine be ssede of bise trawe him ssele guod herte sseddy. 1530 PALSGR. 700/1, I wyll go shadow my self under yonder fayre oke. 1648 GAGE West Ind. 69 A rock, under which they shadowed themselves. 1682 LISTER Galat. (Of Insects) 138 These Spiders delight to be about the herbe Balm; and in Summer time they shadowd themselves under it.

† c. intr. for refl. Obs.

a 1533 BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel. (1546) 21, Agaynst enyie is no... thycke wodde to shadow in. 1607 NORDEN Swet. Dial. v. 205, I find that under the trees the grasse is most rancke and fruitfull... by reason of... the cattle sheltering and shadowing under them.

2. trans. To shelter or protect as with covering wings; to enfold with a protecting and beneficent influence; = OVERSHADOW v. Chiefly in Biblical use. Obs. exc. poet. with over.

c 1000 Lambeth Ps. xc. 4 His sculdum be scaduap be (obumbrabit) 1181. a 1325 Prose Ps. xc. 4 And he shal shadowe we wyth his shuldres. 1420 Hoccleve Lam. Green Tree 18 to Reg. Primes App. p. xxxvii, O holy gost... That of heye vertue shadowist me. 1450 CAXTON Life St. Gilbert xxcv. 112 Pe commemoraciones of holy seynis used in pe church, he wech we he shadowyd fro wyndes of temptaciones. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 202 The holy goost shall come over the, and the vertue or myght of the moost hye god shal shadowe the. 1595 SHAKS. John. ii. 1. 4 You giue his offspring life, shadowing their right vnder your wings of warre. 1830 TENNISON Suffragan Conf. 181 Let thy dove shadow me over, and my sins be unremembered.

† b. intr. with prep. on, over, up (= L. obumbrare with super), in the same senses. Obs. rare. a 1300 E. E. Psalter cxxxix. 8 [exl. 7] Lauerd... Pou shadowed our mi heued in dai ofte fighte. 1425 Prose Psalter. Pou shadowed, Lord, vp min heuede. 1382 Wyclif, Thou al aboute shadowedest ou myn bed.

† 3. trans. To screen, protect from attack. Obs.

1489 Caxton Fyghtes of A. i. xix. 56 A route of folke on horsbacke that our ranne about the felde here and there for to shadowe theyre fote men. 1558 L. Weymouth Let. to Q. Mary 2 Jan. Cal. State Pap. For. 1553-8, 355 The

The Cavallerie, in their quarters... would be delended and shadowed by the Infanterie.

† b. In immaterial sense: To be a security or protection to; to take under one's protection or patronage; to screen from blame or punishment, or from wroog. Also, to put (oneself, one's rights, etc.) under the protection of another. Obs.

a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI. 127 b. And so, shadowed with his counsaill, he tooke a determinate peace. 1565 J. PHILLIPS Patient Grisell 216 (Malone Soc.), Shadowd and defend them with thy glorious spright. 1577-8 HOLINGSHEAD Chron. I. 161/1 Though she were no nun, yet the offense seemed verie heinous, for that he should not once touch anie woman shadowd vnder that habill. 1588 GREENE Pandosto Ep. Ded. (1607) A 2 b. But I hope my willing minde shall excuse my slender skill, and your Hooours courtesie shadowe my rashnesse. 1621 FLETCHER Isl. Princess iii. 1, Was't not enough I saw thou wert a Coward, And shadowd thee? 1630 R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu. 420 He invaded Livooia... which had shadowed it selfe under the protection of the said Sigismund. 1704 TRAPP Abraham 1. ii. 286 Those Laurels which his conquering Sword has won Should shadow this Miscarriage.

4. To cast a shadow upoo, to cover or obscure with a shadow.

1382 Wyclif Actus. 15 That... the shadowe of him schulde shadowe [Vulg. obumbraret] ech of hem. [Similarly] INDALE 1566/1 144 BRASSER's Pent. Ps. (Percy Soc.) 64 (Harl. MS.), My dayes... ben shadowed and waxen drey and derke. 1563 SHUTE Archib. Diiij b. The Protector shalbe as before... sauing only that Mutil shall hange over so farre as ye may conveniently not hydding or shadowing his Cymatium. 1590 STRENSER F. Q. ii. vii. 56 The warlike Elfe much wondred at this tree, So faire and great, that shadowed all the ground. 1613 CHAPMAN Maske Inns Court, Her tresses in tucks braided with silver: The hinder part shadowing in waues her shoulders. 1683 MOXON Mech. Exerc. Printing ii. 7 x When the Compositor is at work the Light may come in on his Left-hand; for else his

ter be would pick up. be dark battalions of 1825 SCOTT Talism. shadowed by the mass of hair. 1850 TENNYSON In Mem. xlvii. The path we came by, thorn and flower, Is shadow'd by the growing hour.

† b. In passive of a shadow: To be 'cast' by an object. (If the reading be genioie: over MSS. read 'shadowe'.)

c 1385 CHAUCER Part. T. 212 (Camb. MS.) Certis a seba-dewe hat the liknesse of the thyng of whiche it is schadewid.

c. intr. To cast a shadow. Now rare.

131. E. E. Allit. P. A. 42 On buyle per perle hit trendeled doun, Schadowed [is] worteul fild schyre & schene. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xviii. 431 May no grystly gost glyde here it [the cross] shadweth. 1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis iv. ProL. 2 Thow bricht Cytheria, Quibill quill shadowist among steris lute. 1821 CLARE Vill. Mistr. II. 100 To seek the brook that down the meadows glides, Where the grey willow shadows by its sides. 1847 TENNISON Princess v. 515 As comes a pillar of electric cloud... shadowing dowe the champagne till it strikes On a wood.

d. To grow dark or gloomy. Also transf.

1888 Harper's Mag. Apr. 753 Evening shadowed; the violet deepened. 1891 MEREDITH One of Cong. 111, 12 'There's the mother too', said he; and Nesta saw that the ladies shadowed.

† 5. trans. To intercept or dim the light of (the sun or other luminary). Obs.

c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf/Manhede ii. xl. (1869) 91 Whao the sunne is shadowed, and at time of miday is shoven vnder a cloud. a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV. 1 The bright glory of the triumphant Rome was eclipsed and shadowed. 1561 B. GOOGE Palenigen's Zodiac Life i. B. J. As the some behind the cloud, or shadowed of the moon. 1608 WILLET Hexapla Exod. 117 They are in such multitudes that they shadow the sun. a 1633 AUSTIN Medit. (1635) 42 He (Christ) was borne in the Night, to shew that the dignity and glory of his Godhead was shadowed and darkened with the Night, and vaile of our flesh.

† 6. To screen from view or knowledge; to keep dark, cooeal. Obs.

1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) VII. 369 Thenkyng to schado his rape by the simplicitie of seynthe Wulstan. 1435 Rolls of Parli. IV. 501/1 Under yre umbre of such vidimus, all an hole Navye of Adversaries myght been and beeshadowed. c 1560 Trag. Rich. II (1870) 51 You and I will here shadowe ourselves, and writ dowe the speeches. 1581 PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv. ii. (1586) 71 Manie, to the end they may be taken for others then they are, vse to shadow the truth. 1588 KVD Housch. Philos. Wks. (1901) 239 Neyther are their [women's] faces shadowed with beards. 1605 SHAKS. Macb. v. iv. 5 Let every Souldier bew him dowe a Bough, And bear't before him, thereby shall we shadow The numbers of our Host. 1608 MINOLETIN Mad World iii. i. 29 Though I shadow it, that sweet virgin's sickness grieves me not lightly!

b. ? To clothe (a person) with a garment, to wrap, enfold.

1605 B. JONSON Masques of Blackness, Oceanus... shadowed with a robe of sea-greene. Ibid., Niger... shadowed with a blue, and bright mantle.

7. To represent by a shadow or imperfect image; to indicate obscurely or in slight outline; to symbolize, typify, prefigure. Now chiefly with adv. forth, out.

1575 tr. Marlerat's Apocalips 47 The myserie of the election and sealyng vp Gods children by the holie Ghoste, seemeth too be typified truly shadowed vnder this figure of speeche. 1606 BACON Comid. Plant. Treth Resuscit. (1657) 27 That Glorious Embleme or Allegory, wherein the wisdom of Antiquity, did figure, and shadowe out, works of this Nature. 1625 T. GODWIN Moses & Aaron vi. viii. 312 By't

Fail
Dry
Pers
Cat
the do not anticipate the Story which follows in the ninth Book. 1715 CHAPPELW Right way Rich (1717) 18 As the times grew dearer that dispensation which they shadowed out. 1820 SHELLEY Prometheus 1. 247 Tremendous Image, as thou art must be He whom thou shadowest forth. 1843 GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med. xxix. 370 Some of them [i.e. symptoms] will be faintly shadowed out, or altogether absent. 1894 Knowledge x May 1902, I have ventured, to shadow forth what I believe will be the most hopeful principle on which to mount a monster reflecting telescope.

† b. intr. To hint at something. Obs.

1621 BRATHWAIT Nat. Emblasse (1877) 150 My purpose is rather to shadow at some, then amply to dilate on all.

† 8. trans. To portray, paint the likeness of; to draw or paint (a picture). Obs.

Very common in Lyly and some of his contemporaries. 1576 FLEMING Panopli. Epist. 58 It surpasseth all the pictures shadowed with the painters peocill. 1580 LVLV Euphates (Arb.) 213 The first picture that Phydias the first Paynter shadowed, was the portraiture of his owne person. 1584 B. R. tr. Herodotus ii. 89 A Phoenix... I neuer saw but portrayed and shadowed in colours. 1589 LODGE Scillars Met. D. 3 The peccile man that with a cares had Hath shadowed Venus, hates his slack regard. 1603 H. GAGE Vertues Commu. (1878) 150 Appelles would it loose a day without shadowing a phisnomie. 1616 W. LAWSON Comu. 71 Housch. Gard. (1626) 36 This is the best forme of a fruit-tree, which I haue here yet shadowed out for the better capacity of them that are led more with the eye, than the mind. 1635 H. GELLIBRAN in J. Wells's Sciographia ¶ 3 b. Others voice it on that witty Samio Aristarchus, as first shadowing out the houre lines on a Plane. 1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag. vii. iv. 8 The Silke... you may make with Copper... in form as you see shadowed.

† 9. To depict the shadows in (an object, a scene); to place the shadows in (a picture or a part of it); to shade. Obs.

1612 PEACOCK Gentl. Exerc. i. ix. 29 The shlinbone from deep Green, shadow'd with a Murry. 1714 JERVAS Let. to Pope 20 Aug. I have done Homer's head, shadow'd and heighten'd carefully. 1735 Dict. Polygraph. II. H 4. Ueber is shadowed with umber burnt... Masticote II. shadowed with red ornament. c 1790 18150/4 Sch. Art II. 2 With the pencil and gold sile touch the places you would have shadowed. 1821 CRAIG Lect. Drawing, etc. vii. 367

glances towards the erratic clocks in the neighbourhood. 1895 Daily News 13 Feb. 2/1 At least two years ago a

photo- never-Chure's taken

all his *shadow pictures. 1891 Naut. Mag. Sept. 809 The *shadow-pin... attached to a compass card, to indicate the bearing of the sun at noon. 1895 Mrs. Gaiswood Siam 49 Burlesques, comedies introducing current events and *shadow-plays, are productive of much mirth at fair-times. 1910 Handbk. Ethnogr. Coll. Brit. Mus. 102 The first two forms of Wayang are shadow-plays, the puppets being cut from leather. 1544 in Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. 1587, 402/1 Octo bovatias terre... vocatas the *Shadowd-pleuch of Sonny-syde. 1898 Edin. Rev. Apr. 312 The Fraunhofer spectrum, being a *shadow-script on a bright ground. 1900 Trul. Sch. Geog. (U.S.) Jan. 2 The *shadow-stick aids in teaching latitude. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework 218 *Shadow Stitch... is used in Pillow Lace making to form the shadow of a pattern, to fill in the inside of curves [etc].

Shadow (scedow), v. Forms: 3-4 shadu, 3-5 schadow, 4 scedu, 4-5 shadew, -dwe, schadew(e, 4, 6 schadow, 4-7 shadewe, 4, 6-7 shadow, 5 schado, schad(o)we, 6 schladow, shad(d)o, 6-8 shadowe, 4- shadow. [OE. scead-

He cannot by means of his art singly, delineate and shadow the face and person of his friend.

10. *intr.* †a. To be tinged with a darker colour. *Obs.* †b. To agree in shade of colour with (in quot. fig.); to border or verge upon a certain colour. *Obs.* c. (Also *passive*.) To pass by degrees, shade off to or into a certain hue; also fig. 1648 J. GOONWIN *Right & Might* 32 Nor doth the Act of the Army in that dissociation of the Parliament, colour, or shadow (in the least) with the act of the King, breaking into their House. 1666 EARL MONTAIGNE *Discourse of Touchstone* (1674) 256 [She] is of so yellow a complexion, that she shadows upon the Moor. 1666 BOCHUNST *Loiner* (1894)

†11. *trans.* To reflect, to imitate. *Obs. rare*—1. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtilus* Fvii, I have not thought it unseemly for the Perciaos to shadow y^e costumes of the Macedons.

12. To follow (a person) like a shadow; in mod. journalistic language said of a detective who dogs the steps of a person under surveillance.

1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 17 Then did Gibson swear that he should not buy one peniworth of ware that day, and thereupon he shadowed him vp and downe, and mard his market quite. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* i, A bear who was 'shadowing' the man and meant calls. 1899 *Yorksh. Post* 20 Dec. 3 A Spanish Steamer shadowed by a British Cruiser.

Shadowed (ʃæ'dəʊd), *pph. a.* [f. SHADOW v. + -ED.]

1. Protected from light and heat; furnished with shade.

1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. lviii. 79 Wyn..bat growys in playn and moyst valeys, and stedys shadwyd. 1526 *Grete Herball* cxxiv. (1529) H v b, Candelacia.. growth in shadowed and humoures places. 1600 *SURPLET Country Farm* ii. xiii. 277 Elmpennell.. craueth a moist and shadowed ground. 1773 C. WINDHAM *Alia. Poems* 27 A Shepherd seeking with his Lass, To shun the Heat of Day; Was seated on the soft yellow Grass. 1857 *Kingsley Two Y. Ago* xx, That peak is four miles from us now; and yet the shadowed cliffs at its foot seem double that distance.

†2. *Her.* = UMBRATED. *Obs.*—1. 1826 *Bk. St. Albans*, Her. c. viij, He berith of golde with a mylneric coe umbratid or shadowed. 1611 *Cotran*, *Ombre*, umbré, or shadowed; (a term of Blason).

3. Obscured or darkened by shadow or shadows. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 2 Mislike me not for my complexion. The shadowed luerie of the burnisht sunne. 1729 *Savage Wanderer* iii. 209 Winter more nitrous colours than shadowed sky. 1825 LONGP. *Burial of Minutink* i, On sunnyslope and beechen swell, The shadowed light of evening fell. 1857 AUGUSTA WILSON *Pashli* xxv, He scrutinized the sadly sharpened and shadowed features. 1908 ALICE SHIELD *Henry Stuart* Pref., The quiet shadowed story of the last Stuart prince.

4. Of a portion of a visible object or scene: Lying in shadow or shade. (Chiefly with implied reference to artistic representation.)

1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 171 The shadowed beauty of the ripened grapes. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1779) 29 You must oppose a light ground to the shadowed side of your Figure. 1830 in *Builder* 9 Jan. (1864) 223 [Fuselli] 'Don't

be the level sky, are engraved in regular lines... and it may

†5. Of textile fabrics: Having colours or tints gradually passing one into another. *Obs.*

1639 in *Verney Mss.* (1907) I. 154 Some shadoodee sattine ribbinge.

†6. ? Faintly written; ? showing faintly through a semi-opaque medium. (Cf. SHADOW sb. 5b.) *Obs.* 1588 W. KEMPE *Educ. Children* F 3 h, The Maister shall teach his Schollar to write by practise of drawing the Pen upon the figures of shadowed letters.

7. Indicated obscurely, or by symbol or type; disguised, veiled.

1635 R. N. *tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. 32 Whether this proceeded from any virtue of his, whereof he gave some shadowed tokens. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xix. 627 A visionary

dious days.

†b. Adopted as a disguise. *Obs. rare*—1.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 173, I know your place and have an ayme, To shewe your merits in a shadow'd name.

†8. Reduced to a shadow; shadowy, unreal.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wid. Solomon* ix. 7 What were it to be shadow of a king? A vanity; to wear a shadow'd crown?

9. Followed by a 'shadow' or spy, kept under observation.

1829 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 2/1 At last the shadowed man seized his opportunity, and slipped into the Irish mail unobserved.

Shadower (ʃæ'dəʊə), [f. SHADOW v. + -ER.]

1. One who or something which shadows, adumbrates, or portrays.

1600 *SURPLET Country Farm* Ep. Ded. A 4, Those..liuely

ii, His words are feeble shadows Of such pure beauty!

b. One who portrays shadow: tr. Gr. *σκια-γρῆφος*.

1842 WORMUM in *Smith Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antig.* 691/1 s.v. P

†2. 1691 1 in

3. 1691 1 in

watch upon his actions, a spy.

1829 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 2/1 This seems to have taken the shadowers a little aback. There was a delay in getting out the police cars. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banis* (1899) 186 Lupus has several shadowers.

Shadowgram. [f. SHADOW sb. + -GRAM.] = SKIAGRAM.

1896 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 29 Feb. 558, I sent her to Dr. Mackenzie Davidson that a shadowgram of the foot might be obtained. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 496 Actual shadowgrams, realizing all that had been reported of them, passed into circulation.

Shadowgraph (ʃæ'dəʊgrəf), sb. [f. SHADOW sb. + -GRAPH.]

1. A picture formed by a shadow (usually, of the operator's hand or bands) thrown upon a screen or other lighted surface; an exhibition of a series of such pictures as a form of entertainment.

1888 *Glasgow Even. Times* 10 Sept. 4/3 Prof. Wynne brings his shadow-graph to the Gaiety and Star this week. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 4/3 An account of Trewey's famous shadowgraphs.

2. A picture or photograph taken by means of X-rays, a radiograph.

shadowgraphs; *trans.* to depict by shadowgraphs, take shadowgraphs of. **Shadowgraphist** a., pertaining to shadowgraphs. **Shadowgraphist**, one who produces shadowgraphs. **Shadowgraphy**, the production of shadowgraphs.

1888 *Weekly Scotsm.* 29 Sept. 4/3 Mons. F. Trewey, famed

conjuring [etc.].

Shadowily (ʃæ'dəʊili), *adv.* [f. SHADOWY a. + -LY.]

In a shadowy manner, like a shadow. 1645 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 326 Numerous torches here gleamed upon walls, shadowily giving out pictured battles, and kneeling priests, and stern deities. 1890 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 1 Mar. 133/1 The sailors..went staggering shadowily under their burden along the poop.

Shadowiness (ʃæ'dəʊinəs), [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being shadowy.

1574 STERRY *Freed. Will* (1673) 23 A [Christ] takes away..the shadowyness of the shadowy Image in its dissolution and restoration. 1681 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 116 And the shadowyness of the Night may help them in the more composing Introversions of their contemplative mind. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 479 The shadowiness and want of concreteness in the portraiture.

Shadowing (ʃæ'dəʊɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb SHADOW in various senses.

1. The action of affording shadow or protection from the sun; the state of being protected from the sun; protect.

1340 HAMFOL. we are taken in c Rose 1503 For Narcissus..By puenture come to that welle To resten hym in that shadowing. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* Our Ladye 329 Welche hathe conceyued thyne only gotten sonne by shadowyng of the holy goste. a 1850 ROSSER *Dante & Circle* i. (1871) 252 And there my lady 'mid the shadowings Of myrtle-trees..Singing I saw.

†b. *concr.* Something affording shade, a canopy, curtain. *Obs. rare.*

1598 FLORIO. *Vela*..a vaile or shadowing, a covering, a curtaine. 1710 CELIA FRIENES *Diary* (1882) 256 Then she [the Queen] was anoynted in this manner; there was a Cloth of silver twilight Embroyder'd, held a Little shadowing over her head.

2. The act of casting a shadow upon something; obscuration of light; quasi-*concr.* shadows cast upon something. Also *fig.*

1200 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 258 On sumum earde hī [sc. days] beoð lengran, on sumon scyrtan, for þære eorðan sceade-wunge [sc. scade-wunge]. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 17 Anentis wunge [sc. scade-wunge]..rather shadowing of while-

1619 FOTHERBY 31, by his onely

It is by projecting these total and partial shadowings one on the other that they produce the phenomena of eclipses.

1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 556 *Peunutra*, a partial shadowing.

3. The position or distribution of shadow, in a visible object or scene; the placing of the shadows in a picture. †Also, in *Drawing and Painting*, = SHADING.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yere* C 3, Lend me Art (without

any counte

PEACHAM dowing of

Variety from an

†4. A variation of colour, a shade, tint. *Obs.* 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 352 When Phydias first paynted, they vsed no colours, but blacke, white, redde, and yelow: Zeuxis added greene, and euery one inuented a new shadowing.

5. An imperfect or obscure representation; a prefiguring or adumbration. Also with *forth*.

1642 R. C. *Union Christ & Ch.* Shadowed a God..delighted to draw some Shadowings and Adumbrations of it here below. 1805 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 15 If every species of the sublime be..a shadowing of Deity [etc.]. 1872 A. P. FORBES *Kalendars Sc. Sabits* p. xlvii, The first shadowings forth of the ministers and cathedrals of the best days of pointed architecture.

6. The action of dogging a person's steps to spy on his proceedings.

1890 *Guardian* 9 July 1085/1 The real author of shadowing is..the National League.

attrib. 1904 SWEENEY *At Scott. Yard* iii. 35 Nominally, you are not on shadowing duty for more than a certain time.

7. *Comb.* †shadowing place, a place of shade, a shelter, an arbour. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecdus.* xxxiv. 19 The hilet, or the shadowyng place [Vulg. umbraculum], of the myd-day. 1446 *Lyce. De Guit. Pilgr.* 1

place and an ho' socour and helpe.

(1876) 233 After this Ionas..made hym a shadowyng place. 1880 HOLLYBANO *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Arrent, an arbour, a shadowyng place.

Shadowing (ʃæ'dəʊɪŋ), *pph. a.* [-ING.] That shadows, in various senses of the verb.

1. Affording shade, shelter, or protection.

wood ath n

1634 Mrs. oak. d the

shadowing hat still deeper on his forehead.

2. Indicating obscurely or by symbol; prefiguring, boding.

1579 FULKE *Heshin's Parl.* 58 [The pascal lamb] is a shadowing figure, like the first draught of a painter. 1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* iv. i. 41 Nature would not inuest her selfe in such shadowing passion, without some Instruction. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 350 The dark and shadowing visions of the night. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* iii. 1 The King is holy, and hath talk'd with God, and seen A shadowing horror.

3. Spying

1890 *Gum* ..mann and his shadowing

Hence †shadowingly *adv.* *Obs.*—1

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arad. Princ.* 24 Hee shadowingly deliuiers into her, in what manner they are handled.

†Shadowish, a. *Obs.* Also 6 shadowyshe, shaddoish, shadowish. [f. SHADOW sb. + -ISH.]

1. Characterized by shadow, shady.

1530 PALSGR. 323/1 Shadowyshe, *umbrageux*. 1568 TOWER *Herball* iii. 66 Sauticle..growth commonlye in colde and shadoish woddos and hedges.

2. Of the nature of or resembling shadow.

1624 J. EATON *Henry's Free Justif.* 278 As the walls of the house cannot of their own nature but cast forth all day long a shadowish darkness.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Unsubstantial, fleeting; figurative, mystical.

Very common in the 16th and 17th c.

1561 T. NORTON *Catwin's Inst.* i. 8 Euen thys is it, to make a shadowish God, to drie farre away the true God whome we ought to feare and worship. 1623 *Three Quitt.* Antw.

stances thereunto belonging are shadowish and figurative.

1635 H. GALLIBRAND in J. Wells *Scicographia* ¶ 4 The Surveyour may search out Altitudes by the only helpe of three right lines: But the compleat Shadowist cannot there rest without further helpe from above. 1650 T. RUOO *Fract. Geom.* Ej, The compleat Shadowist can teach the Sun to trace out his way upon the Earth.

2. One who gives an entertainment consisting of shadow pictures.

1902 *Music Hall & Showman* 28 Mar., Another well-known conjurer and shadowist.

Shadow-land. A place conceived as the abode of phantoms and ghosts, an imaginary land of spirits.

1899 *Hedge* 243, I shall start before long from my

from the chase in the shadow-land just as now I start

Oct 45 The country ally when it heard M.

way into shadow-land.

Clemenceau, way into shadow-land.

35

N. Amer. Ind. xxix. (1844) I. 235 The shafts or stems of these pipes. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms, Northumb.* & *Dirk.* 46 *Shaft*, the handle of a pick, hack, shovel, or maul. 1855 *FRANKIE Beil's Technol. Dict.* II. 457/2 *Shaft* of a forge hammer (the helve or handle of the hammer), der *Heim, Stiel; Manche*. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473/2 (Golf), *Shaft*, the handle of the club.

1. †(a) Of a cannon: = CHASE sb. 2. (b) 'The forward, straight part of a gun-stock' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 Her shaft or chase, her trunnions.

5. a. *Arch.* A slender column, esp. one of 'the small columns which are clustered round pillars, or used in the jambs of doors or windows, in arcades and various other situations' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.*).

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* 17 But the compound archway did not long remain in this simple form, its component archways were early decorated in various ways with shafts and mouldings. 1838 *LYTTON Lilla* v. 11. The ceiling of cedar-wood... was supported by slender shafts, of the whitest alabaster. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* i. 1. 8 Images of the goddess on her jasper shaft. 1878 McVITTIE *Christ Ch. Cathedral* 67 The inside moulded jambs are decorated with six short limestone shafts.

b. *U.S.* An obelisk or column erected as a memorial.

1847 *EMERSON Poems, Hymn* Wks. (Bohn) I. 494 Spirit, that made those heroes dare To die, and leave their children free, Bid Time and Nature gently spare The shaft we raise to them and thee. 1873 B. HARTE *Washington in N. Jersey in Fiddletown*, etc. 93 The gray shaft that commemorated the Morrissett dead of the last civil war. 1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Italy* 49 The whole country round vaults our deed and the town Raised that shaft on the spot.

†6. A kind of balance: = AUNCLE, POUNDER (app. orig. *auncel's shaft*).

1429, 1439 [see POUNDER sb. 1]. 1502 [see AUNCLE].

7. a. One of the long bars, between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill. Also (? *U.S.*) 'the pole of a carriage, also called *tongue or neap*' (Webster 1828-32).

1613 *PURCHASE Pilgrimage* (1614) 325 The shafts or beam of Gordius his cart. 1725 *POPE Ode* xv. 208 The bounding shafts upon the harness play. 1764 *LOWE Cobbler of Crisplegate's* L. 124 The rafter stumbles in the shaft, And shows he was not made for that. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 61 The Shafts of a Carriage are the side framings, by which it is supported by the horse. 1894 K. GRANATZ *Pagan P.* 77 I found him smoking his vesper pipe on the shaft of his cart.

b. Either of the two side-pieces of a ladder which support the rungs or steps.

1888 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* (1892) 197 The weedy spokes and shafts of the ladder.

c. (See quot.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 630 The sides of this table (for casting sheet lead)... are guarded by a frame or edging of wood a quarter thick and a foot higher than the shafts, but its ends,

8. *Mech.* A long cylindrical rotating rod upon which are fixed the parts for the transmission of motive power in a machine; also, a separable portion of a line of shafting.

Also with qualifying word indicating a specific kind of shaft, as *crank, paddle, propeller, screw shaft, COUNTER-SHAFT*, etc.: see those words.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* 11. 340/2 The Shaft [of a Wind-Mill], that on which the Sail Rods are set. 1764 *CROKER, etc. Dict. Arts & v. Mill*. The undershot-wheel, upon whose shaft is fixed a spur or cog-wheel. 1814, etc. [see JOURNAL sb. 10]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mechanic* 43 In forming couplings, great care should be taken to make them fit, so that the coupled shaft may move as though of the same piece with the driving shaft. 1841 R. WILLIS *Princ.*

driven at a higherspeed than the other shafts to suit joiners' machines on an upper floor. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 30, Fig. 25, which represents a brake shaft carrier of a locomotive tender.

9. *Weaving*. Each of a pair of long laths between which the heddles are stretched; also applied to the pair taken together. Also in parasynthetic compounds with prefixed numeral, as *four-shaft*, *ten-shaft* adjs., designating makes of cloth.

Although no early examples have been found, the sense is certainly old; the *G. shaft* and Du. *schacht* are similarly used. Cf. *'three-shafted cloth, triplex'* (Promp. Parv., c. 1400); see THREE III. 2.

[1801 see LAM sb. 1] 1239 *URE Dict. Arts*, etc. 1230 The heddles being stretched between two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf. 1878 *BARLOW Weaving* 173 With four shafts and twenty pairs of leashes... the effect that may be produced will be noticed at ABCDE and F. *Ibid.* At D the leashes are raised, and the shafts also. 4 1904 W. THORNTON in *Eng. Dict.* s. v. [Obs. in W. Yorksh.]. Long thin flat rods of wood, upon which the 'gems' or 'healds' were stretched. The stretching was effected by a 'top' and 'bottom' shaft, and the whole was also termed a 'shaft', when describing the pattern or make of cloth to be produced, as 'four shaft', 'ten shaft', &c.

†b. *S. C.* A kind of woollen cloth. *Obs.* [Prob. generalized from designations like *four-shaft*, *ten-shaft*, etc.: see above.]

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot. Aberd.* XIX. 208 Cloths manufactured from the above wool... three quarters to yard broad seys, sarges, shafts, plaidings, baizes, linseywoolseys, jemmes, and stripped apron stuffs.

10. *attrib. and Comb.* a. In sense 2 (arrow, etc.), as *shaft-arm*, †*end*, †*hand*, †*head*, †*maker*; *shaft-armed*, †*like*, †*straight*, †*strong* adjs.; † *shaft-wisdom adn.*, ? in cylindrical form.

1801 T. ROBERTS *Engl. Bowman* 293 **Shaft-arm, Shaft-hand*, the arm, the hand, employed in drawing the arrow. 1790 *COWPER Illad* I. 18 His hands charged with the wreath And golden sceptre of the God **shaft-arm'd*. 1545 *ASCHAN Toxoph.* ti. Wks. (1904) 116 Yf I should shoote at a line and not at the mark, I would always loke at my **shaft* ende. 1801 **Shaft-hand* [see *shaft-arm* supra]. 1545 *ASCHAN Toxoph.* ii. Wks. (1904) 115 To looke at your **shaft* bede at the lowse, is the greatest helpe to kepe a lengthe that can be. 1821 *BYRON Sardanap.* iv. i. 90 A huge quiver rose With shaft-heads feather'd from the eagle's wing. 15... J. BRYAN *Ps.* cxxvii. 7 in *Fart S. P. Edit.* II. 335 *Straight, *shaft-like* sprints in shape and mind. 1899 R. B. SHARPE in *Daily News* 21 Feb. 6/2 A long shaft-like plume. 1904 *WINGOLE Preh. Age Eng.* iv. 80 Here the object was... to shape off the roughnesses of a stick, so as to convert it into an arrow-shaft—for which reason this kind of scraper is sometimes called a 'shaft-maker'. 1849 *CHARL. BRONTE Shirley* II. v. 127 Her **shaft-straight* carriage and lightsome step. 1510 *HORMAN Vulg.* 105 b, All precious stonys may be made **shaft wyse*, saue pearlys. *Omnes gemmæ teretes fieri possunt, extra unum unum.*

b. In sense 5 a (*Arch.*), as *shaft-architecture*, †*cap*, †*ring*.

1851 *RUSKIN Stones Venice* I. viii. § xxiii, The earliest and grandest shaft architecture which we know, that of Egypt. 1882 *Archæol. Cant.* XIV. 364 The segmental arch of its head springs not from shaft-caps but from vertical stilts. 1909 *Century Dict. Suppl.*, *Shaft-ring*, an annular band... which seems to surround a shaft of a column. It is often the wrought edge of a stone plate which separates two stones that make up a shaft, the inclosing ring being an appearance only.

c. In sense 4 b (handle), as *shaft-hole*, *Archæol.* the hole in an axe-head or similar implement for the insertion of the haft or handle.

1852-63 *BURN Techn. Dict.* ii. (ed. 4), *Shaft prop. servante*. *Ibid.*, *Shaft stay, cravale*. 1865 *LUSBOCK Preh. Times* iii. (1871) 62 The British lance-heads frequently have loops at the side of the shaft-hole which it never the less...

d. In sense 7 a (tumb of a cartage, etc.): as *shaft-bar*, †*bender*, †*bolt*, †*jack*, †*loop*, †*man*, †*ring*, †*tug*; *shaft-horse*, the horse which goes in the shafts.

1804 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, **Shaft-bars*, are two pieces of wood to fasten the hind ends of the shafts together, into which they are pinned with wooden pins. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 56 Coach making. **Shaft Bender*. 1852-63 *BURN Techn. Dict.* ii. (ed. 4), **Shaft-bolt, bouton de timonière*. 1769 *WESLEY Tral.* 28 July, The **shaft-horse*... hoggled and turned short. 1886 *RUSKIN Praterila* I. vi. 182 The four horses were driven by one postillion riding the shaft horse. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Shaft-jack*, (Vehicle) an iron attaching the shafts to the axle. *Ibid.*, **Shaft-loop*, (Harness) the ring of leather suspended from the girth-saddle to hold the thill or shaft. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 56 Coach making. **Shaftman*. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Rings*, in artillery, are of various uses, as the **shaft*... means of a

543 Tug, by which the shaft is supported.

e. *Ornith.* (sense 4 b), as *shaft-mark*, †*spot*, †*streak*, †*stripe*; *shaft-tailed* bunting, Latham's name for one of the buntings of the genus *Emberiza*.

1884 J. H. GURNEY *Diurnal Birds Prey* 127 The dark **shaft-mark* much narrower than in the female [Kestrell]. 1802 D. C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Above plum- R. B. SHARPE with blackish ALVIN *Exotic*

Ornith. 71 There are linear elongated **shaft-stripes* on the head and on portions of the under plumage. 1873 *LATHAM Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. i. 183 **Shaft-tailed* Bunting.

f. In sense 8 (axle or revolving bar), as *shaft-bearing*, †*boss*, †*bracket*, †*coupling*, †*drive* (so †*driven*), †*eye*, †*gearing*, †*governor*, †*head*, †*passage*, etc.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Shaft-bearing*. 1863 *BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 236 This is 42 feet in length, and, with its sole and **shaft-boss*, weighs 40 tons. 1854 W. H. WHITE *Man. Naval Archit.* (ed. 3) 435 (Cent. Suppl.), *Stems, sternposts, *shaft-brackets, rudders*, etc., are now commonly made of cast-steel instead of forged iron or steel. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 4/5 As regards transmission, fourteen of the cars are employing chains, as against twenty relying on **shaft drive*. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 14 Nov. 9/3 These cars are **shaft driven*. 1835 *URE Philas. Manuf.* 34 The recent innovations in... adjusting the movements of the system of **shaft-gearing*. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 146/2 The Design and Setting of **Shaft Governors*. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mechanic* 130 A gudgeon from the end of each cylinder runs into an iron fastened to the **shaft-head*. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 115 The bulkheads of the **shaft passages* are sometimes made watertight.

g. *Weaving* (sense 9), as *shaft harness*, *monture*. 1878 *BARLOW Weaving* 168 The second [contrivance] is generally used in weaving the richest silks now made, and is termed the split harness, or 'shaft monture'. *Ibid.* 170 The above contrivance entirely dispenses with a separate set of treadles to work the shaft harness.

h. *Shaft-furnace*, a 'high furnace, charged at the top and tapped at the bottom' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 393 Those shaft-furnaces which use charcoal as fuel.

Shaft (jakt), sb. 3 Also 5 shafte. [Corresponds in sense to MHG. *schacht*, mod. G. *schacht* masc., which is prob. a. LG. *schacht* (also Dn.) of the

same meaning, usually regarded as a specific application of *schacht* = SHAFT sb. 2, the primitive notion being that of something cylindrical. It is possible, however, that the type **shafto*-represented by LG. *schacht*, Eng. *shaft* 'pit-hole', may be a separate formation on the Tent. root **shat*-of SHAPE v., in its original sense to dig (cf. Gr. *σκατρεύω*). On either of these views, it is doubtful whether *shaft* 'pit-hole' goes back to OE. (though not recorded before the 15th c.), or was introduced into England by foreign miners.

Some scholars still adhere to the view of Grimm, that the HG. *schacht* (and LG. *schacht* in this sense) represent a Teut. type **shafto*-. On this supposition the Eng. word would necessarily be a loan word from the continent. possible, but leaves the ultimate suggested connexion with siologically improbable.]

1. A vertical or slightly inclined well-like excavation made in mining, tunnelling, etc., as a means of access to underground workings, for hoisting out materials, testing the subsoil, ventilation, etc.

For *air-shaft*, *engine-shaft*, *pumping-shaft*, etc. see those words.

1433-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 711 Pro factura unius shaft infra campum de Heworth pro carbonibus ibidem lucrandis, 20s. 1443 *Ibid.* 713 Cum thirlyng unius shafte. 1602 *CAREW Surv. Cornwall*. 8 b, There they sincke a shaft, or pit of fure or sixe foote in length [etc.]. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 80 (speak). 173 pose a Tube, from the Surface of the Earth to the Centre. 1815 *CLANNY in Thomson's Ann. Philos.* (1816) VII. 369 In this district

which 1843 r. feet 1858 no one Sunk shaft in hill-side there, or dried the stream To see if neath its sand gold specks might gleam. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* i. 1, She... sank a shaft to the place indicated.

2. *Mil. Mining*. (see quot. 1876).

1834 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1847) 183 The top frame of the shaft is then let into the ground. *Ibid.* 184 In unfavourable soil the whole shaft must be lined with sheeting. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Shaft*, in military mining is the perpendicular passage sunk from the surface of the ground to the required depth, from which the branches of the mine diverge, termed 'galleries'. **Shafts* and galleries are lined with timber to prevent the soil from breaking in.

3. *transf.* Applied to other well-like excavations, or passages.

1820 *BEZONI Egypt & Nubia* II. 270 Where the granite... (translating the Egyptian word for 'shaft', i.e. 'ramid').

28 It often happens that the sick room is made a ventilating shaft for the rest of the house. 1912 *World* 25 June 1905/2 The second floor [of the burning house] seemed a furnace, and the shaft of the lift acted as a chimney.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *shaft ladder*, *mouth*, *work*, etc.; *shaft sinking* vbl. sb.

1844 F. W. SIMMS (little) Practical tunnelling, explaining in detail, shaft sinking, and heading driving. 1852 *Times* 21 Jan., Mr. Coulson... has had vast experience in shaft work. c. 1868 C. WARREN *Recess. Jerus.* (1871) 128 The shaft mouth is on the south side of the Sanctuary wall. 1909 *Chamb. Jnrl.* Apr. 239 They started to descend the shaft-ladders.

b. *Comb.* : *shaft-drill*, a rotary drilling-machine, armed with diamond points, for boring vertical shafts' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *shaft-grave* *Archæol.*, applied to ancient interments in a 'shaft'; *shaft-house*, 'the heavy framework for the pulleys and landing-place at the top of a mining shaft, sometimes enclosed for protection from the weather' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); *shaftman*, a man employed to keep the shaft in repair (*Northumbld. Gloss.*); also, a workman employed to sink shafts (cf. *SHAFTSMAN*); *shaft-rent* (see quot.); *shaft-riding*, ascending by means of a lift or cage in a shaft; *shaft-tackle* = POPPET-HEAD 2; *shaft tomb* = *shaft-grave*.

1910 D. G. HOGARTH in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 248/1 The **shaft* graves in the Mycenaean circle are also a late type. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 332, I cannot see the need or use of a 'shaft-house' of such a shape and only 10 feet in diameter. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 84 Tin miner. **Shaftman*. *Ibid.* 85 Lead miner. **Shaftman*. 1893 W. C. BORLASE *Age Saft* Intro. 21 Many a first-rate Cornish miner—a 'shaftman', that is to say—belongs to it [the German type]. 1849 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms, Northumb.* & *Durham* (1851) 42 **Shaft rent*, for the privilege of drawing up the shaft the coal worked from another royalty by oustroker. 1887 P. McNEILL *Blawearie* 57 In those days the miners who worked the coalfields on the estate of Blawearie were but rarely allowed to indulge in the luxury of 'shaft riding'. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 81 The cost of preparing and fixing this 'shaft-tackle' should not exceed 25s. or 30s. for timber, ironwork, and labour. 1895 W. LEAF *Hand* I. Intro. 25 The 'shaft tombs' discovered by Dr. Schliemann in the Acropolis of Mykenai.

† *Shaft*, v. 1 *Obs. rare*-. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* Of the sun: ? To set.

13. *Gav. & Gr. Knt.* 1467 He rechated, & rode þurȝ ronec ful þyk, suande þis wyȝde swȝn til þe sunne shafted.

registers to keep the accounts in. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 317 Others [of the subgenus *Pimelodes*] have the head oval, and a kind of helmet of 'shagreen-like bones.'

Shagreened (šāgrīnd), a. [f. prec. + -ED 2.] 1. Having a roughened consistence or appearance like 'shagreen' or shark-skin.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 74 Its Skin is Shagreen'd, like that of the Dog-Fish. 1801 PENNANT *Journ. Lond. to I. Wight II.* 73 The back and tail shagreened. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Ouill. Oryctol.* 307 With a rough and shagreened surface in the soft tortoises. 1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Insects* 28 The microscope shows the case of the egg to be shagreened in squares. 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 47 Their elytra are shagreened in texture. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 595 These patches [of neurotic lichen], which have a shagreened aspect, spread quickly.

2. Covered with shagreen.

1847 WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Shah (šā). Forms: 6 shawgh, 6-7 shaugh, xa, 6-9 shaw, 7 sa(a, saba, scha, shawe, shagh, 7-8 s(c)hach, schah, sha, 9 shaugh, 7- shah. [a. Pers. شاه shāh, shortened from OPers. xšāyāhiya king, prob. orig. an adj. = 'mighty', allied to Skr. śāstra dominion, Gr. κράτος to acquire, get, κερτῶμαι to possess.] A Persian title equivalent to 'king'; in Europe the usual designation of the monarch of Persia, the PADISHAH.

1566 A. EDWARDS in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 378 A noble man... in great favour with the Shaugh. 1575 DUCKET *Ibid.* 122 The king of Persia... is called the Shagh. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage I.* ii. 1. 32 Ismael the Persian Xa, or Sophi. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 250 The Kings of Persia were not called Schachs, as they are now. 1664 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 146 The Shagh of Persia. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 449: Advice from Isphahan confirm the death of the late Schah. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser. i. Passion & Princ.* xv. III. 396 Pundah'd by Rances and salamed by Shaws. 1838 [MORIER] *Hajji Baba in Eng.* i. xiv. 158 The shah's throne, on which he sits to administer justice. 1897 L. J. TROTTER *Life of J. Nicholson* ii. (1908) 30 Calcutta had heard of the Shah's triumphant return to the Bala Hissar.

b. followed or preceded by a proper name.

1564 A. JENKINSON in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 370, I was sent for to come before the sayd Sophie, otherwise called Shaw Thamas. 1566 A. EDWARDS *Ibid.* 378 Thomas the Shaugh. 1601 HAKLUYT *Galeano's Discov.* World 49 Shaugh Ismael king of Persia. 1614 SELDEN *Titterton Hon.* 110 Ismael is usually called Ismael Schah, Shah, or Schach. 1683 W. HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 87 Buglagotte, a place where Shaw Susa [i.e. Shuja'] fought a great battle with his brother, y^e present Emperor Aureng Zeeb. 1688 *Ibid.* 211, I went to see y^e King of Persia, Sha Soliman, ride abroad to take y^e aire. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 171 His Grandfather was Shah Shams under Nizam Shaw. 1738 [G. SMITH] caused not many Years ago with Marble Slabs. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 104 His voice and manner strongly resembled Shaub Shujah's. 1841 - *Hist. Ind. xii.* l. i. 567 The death of Bahadur Shāh [at Lahor] was followed by the usual struggle among his sons.

Shahdom (šādom). rare. [f. SHAH + -DOM.]

The position, dignity, or territory of the Shah.

1824 MARVIN *Region Eternal Fire* xix. 334 Desert or mountain-severed provinces, susceptible of being easily broken off the Shahdom in detail. 1895 *Athenaeum* 9 Mar. 314: The difficult task of tutoring Shahdom.

Shahene, variant or obs. form of SHAHI.

|| **Shahen** (šāh'n). Also shahin. [Urdū, a. Pers. شاهین shāhīn, lit. royal (bird), f. shāh

SHAH.] An Indian falcon, *Falco peregrinator* and other species.

1839 JERON in *Madras Jnl. Lit. & Sci.* X. 8: The shahen is a native of India, and breeds pretty generally among rocky mountains. 1851 J. GOULD *Birds Asia* ii. Pl. 2, *Falco peregrinator*. Shahen Falcon. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* ii. 13. The Bahri... and her tiercel, here vulgar the province conry), in:

peregrinator, the red-naped shahen, *Falco babylonicus* [etc.].

Shahgoest, variant of SHAGUSH.

|| **Shahi** (šā'i). Forms: a. 6 shaugh, 7 schay, -i, shawhos, schai, 8 s(h)ahis, chaye, 7-9 shahae, 9- shahi; b. *erron.* 7 shehide, shaot, schaeid.

[Pers. شاهي shāhī royal, f. شاه shāh: see SHAH.

It has been suggested that the erroneous β forms are due to confusion (by Europeans) with the word shahid martyr.]

Formerly, a small silver coin of Persia varying between 4d. and 10d.; now, a copper coin of Persia worth about 8d.

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esteemed at

schay made

(1906) 140 T

HERBERT T

worth ten pence, Shawhees four pence. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 89 The Piastres are commonly worth three shahis. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxiv. 292 Shabie, or shahie. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Hero Oasii* i. xxiv. 400 Small copper coins called pools and shahis.

β. 1583 NUBERY in *Purchas Pilgrims* i. ix. iii. 1418 The

Mamoudi. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 32 At Aleppo, the Schaiet is worth five Aspres, sixteen Schaiets go for a Piastre.

Shahmanism, variant of SHAMANISM.

Shahstah, obs. form of SHASTER.

|| **Shahzadah** (šāzādā). Forms: 7 shawh-

zawdeh, 9 shahzadeh, shazada, shah zadeh,

shahzada, 8- shahzadah. [Pers. شاهزاده shāh-

zādah, f. شاه SHAH + زاده zādah son.] The son of

the SHAH; a king's son.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 32 At Aleppo, the Schaiet is worth five Aspres, sixteen Schaiets go for a Piastre.

18- he

the Shah-zadahs. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 172

The Shazada (such was the title by which the eldest son of

the Mogul was then distinguished in Bengal). 1840 J. B.

FRASER *Trav. Koordistan*, etc. i. lxxv. 56 Thus, however, the

Beglerbegge becomes regarded nearly in the light and rank of

a Shah Zadeh, and maintains the state of one. 1859

Hodson's *Twelve Yrs. India* 310 note. The three Princes

[Footn. called Shahzadahs], were in a tomb six miles off.

Shaik, variant of SHEIKH.

+ **Shail**, sb.¹ Obs. rare. Also shayle. [Cf. SHEWEL.] A scarecrow.

1531 ELVOR *Gov. i. xxiii.* The good husbände..setteth up

cloughtes or thredes, whiche some call shailles [1557 shayles],

..to feare away birdes.

Shail, sb.² dial. rare. In 6 shayle. [f. SHAIL

v.2] A crooked gait; a shuffling, awkward manner

of walking. First in a-shayle adv., moving or

walking in a shuffling, awkward manner.

1530 PALSGR. 831: A shayle with the lynes together, and

the fete outwards, a schayle. 1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* I.

xi. 202 Fancy..her bounding walk becoming the regular

Hintock shail-and-wamble.

+ **Shail**, v.1 Obs. rare¹. [An alteration of

SKAIL v. (perh. a scribal error; the MS. elsewhere

has shail.]] intr. = SKAIL v. 9.

c. 1275 *Cursor M.* 18836 (Fairf.), His hare..hi his eres

shailande sumdele [a 1300 *Cott. skailand*].

Shail (šāi), v.2 Obs. cxc. dial. Forms: 4-5

schayle, 5 scheyle, (6 shoyle, scayle), 6, 9

shayl, 6-7, 9 shale, (7 shael), 7-shail. [Possibly

a metathetic derivative of OE. sceoll oblique.]

1. intr. To stumble, to walk or move in a

shuffling, shambling manner.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1038 Schowelle-fotede was þat schalke,

and schaylande byme semeyde, With schankex unschayp,

schowande to gedrys. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443: Schaylyn,

or scheylyn. (*Disregard*) 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 332: To

Schayle (*v. Schaylle*), *degradi* & *degradi*, a 1529

SKELTON *Sp. Parvot* 85 Our Thomases she doth trip,

our lenet she doth shayle. 1530 PALSGR. 700: I, shayle

with the fete, *jetretaille despié*. I never sawe man

have a worse pace, se how he shaylleth. 1565 GOLDING

Orney *Mech.* ii. 1567: 17 The waine for want of weight

..did boye aloft and scayle and reele, as though it

empty were. 1575 TURBENY *Venerie* iv. 155 They [wild

swine] set not their hinderfoote within their forefoote, and

their gards fall straight upon the ground and never scayle

or leane outwards. 1593 *Passionate Morrice* (1876) 82

Other, which were well legde, shaled with their fete,

or were spalofooted. 1602 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxxi. 193

Child [a young crab], (says the Mother) You must use your

self to Walk Streight, without Skewing, and Shailing so

Every step you sei. 1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* I. xi. 202

She may shail; but she'll never wamble.

b. fig. To blunder, he wrong.

a 1529 SKELTON *Womanshod, wanton* 19 Good maistres

Anne, there ye do shayle. - *Col. Cloute* 40: What Colyme,

there thou shales! - *Reply*. 172 Ye shayle inter enigmata

and inter paradigmatia.

2. ? To hink. rare¹. (See SHAILING vbl. sb.)

3. dial. a. intr. To glide or move in a slanting

direction. b. trans. To throw (a flat missile) with

a gliding motion. [Possibly a distinct word.]

a. 1895 A. PATTERSON *Man & Nat. on Broad* 78 High

over-head some great grey gulls are 'shaying' in erratic

flight, making seaward.

b. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* III. v. 127 It is also no rarity

for some one to throw the fragments of his 'goutte'..on

the heads of the people in the pit, or to shail them with

singular dexterity into the boxes. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forty*,

Shail, to throw a flat missile, as a tile or an oyster shell.

Hence *Shailing* vbl. sb. and *shail*. a. Also

Shail, one who shamples in his gait.

1398 TEVISA Barth. *De P. R. viii.* xii. (Tollemache MS.),

þe scrabe is schaylyng beste [1495 a scheylyng, 1535

shelyng, 1582 shelling bees] and goob bakward. c. 1440

Promp. Parv. 443: Schayhare. *Ibid.*, Schaylyng (or

scheylyng, *lorpedacio*). c. 1460 *Ibid.* (Winch. MS.) 395

Schey, or skay, or horsys or schyttyl scheyler, idem quod

schaylare, supra. 1530 PALSGR. 266: I Schayler that gothe

a wrie with his fete, *boyteux*. 1611 *Corae, Fauquet*,...a

shaling wry-legged fellow. 1653 BULLER *Anthropomet.* v.

106 The word...was *Hippus*, which signifies a perpetual

shaeling of the Eyes. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse

14. vi. 237 This is too narrow a path, for many shailing

parody assures them, The Devil (Shitan they call him) ever

diets so. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 233

But as soon as they were gone, Scethan, that is to say, the

Devil, presented himself to Hagar. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb.*

Muscovy into China 41, I could not meet with any thing

worth taking notice of all over the Hall but their Sheitan,

or (as they themselves call'd it) their god. 1853 YULE *Friar*

Jordanus Mirabilia (Hakl. Soc.) 37 note, Certain mys-

terious footsteps, more than thirty or forty paces asunder,

which the natives alleged to be Shaitan's.

2. trans. An evil-disposed or vicious person or

animal.

1834 MORIER *Ayesha* i. l. 18 Cara Bey! oof! he is a Shei-

tan, he is Satan, he is a black Yezidi, a worshipper of the

devil! 1849 LAYARD *Nineveh* i. ix. 287 note, The term

Shaitan (equivalent to Satan) is usually applied in the East

to a clever, cunning, or daring fellow. 1884 F. BOYLE *On*

Borderland 377 Ranjit Singh, that Shaitan, turned it into

a magazine. 1895 Mrs. M. B. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896)

21 The shaitan [i.e. a tiger] has slain my man and my son.

Ibid. 230 But Zālūn Sing had no such excuse—he is a shai-

tan, the son of a she ass.

3. A dust-storm.

1900 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 5/5 In India and the East a

dust storm rejoices in the name Shaitan, otherwise Satan.

..To-day thousands of sightseers were the playthings of a

Shaitan in the Champ-de-Mars. 1911 in WEBSTER.

Shakal, obs. variant of JACKAL.

Shakbott, -but(t), obs. forms of SACKBUT.

1519 Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII. III. ut. 1533 To the shak-

botts, &c. 1593 G. PEELE *Hon. Garter B.* 1, Therewith I

heard the Clarions and the Shalmes, The Shakbotts.

Shake (šik), sb.¹ Also 4 schak, 5 schakke,

8-9 shack. [f. SHAKE v.]

† I. 1. a. With prefixed adj., as adv. cognate

obj. to shake v., or other vbs. of motion, a good,

great, etc. schake: quickly, with headlong speed.

13- K. Alit. 232 Away he rood from heom god schak. 13-

Propr. Sancti (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. new. Spr.*

LXXXI. 84/2 And after þei schoken a ful gret schak.

14155 *Hunt. Hare* 96 Thei wente a nobill schakke.

† b. A charge (of men in battle), onrush. (Cf.

SHOCK sb.) Obs.

c. 1380 Sir Feruyn. 2663 So þat he furste schak was our-

come of hure enmys. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1759 The Bre-

tous..Schokkes in with a schakke, and schontez no langere.

II. The action or an act of shaking.

2. An act of shaking a person or thing.

1581 A. HALL *liad* iv. 72 And as down leaped he, His gay

and gorgeous arm rich so sounded in the shake. 1632

J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erometa* 2 The dogge..pinch'd

him in the eye, with so terrible a shake, that the Lion..was

constrained to forsake him

Printing 172 Sometimes

Metal may spill. 1745

Blossoms, that would fall away with every shake of wind.

1764 ELIZA Moxon *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 138 Give them a

shake together before you lie in your eggs. 1823 LAMB *Elia*

Ser. 11, *Amicus Rediv.*..It seemed to have given a shake to

memory; calling up notice after notice of fact. 1845 *Pos*

Purported Let. Tales 206 We turned over every leaf in each

volume, not contenting ourselves with a mere shake.

b. (Usually in full a shake of the hand.) An

act of shaking hands or a person's hand, a hand-

shake. (See SHAKE v.)

it is splintered by his blows. 1842 *Barham Ingol. Leg. Ser.* 11. *Sir Rupert*, From base to turret the castle shook. 1859 *Tennyson Elaine* 459 So. that a man far-off might well perceive. The hard earth shake. 1864 *Voyage II*, Wefelt the good ship shake and reel.

b. *fig.* Of a person: To lose firmness. ? *Obs.* 1340 *Aeneid*. 116 Make our herten ueste and stedeuest bet hi ne ssaue nor none uondynges bet to hare comþ.
c. Of a band of persons: To become unsteady, to reel, give way.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* II. 380 And in the stour sa bardyly He ruschy, that all the semble schuk. a 1586 *Sioney Arcadia* i. (Sommer) 26 b. The great body of them beginning to shake, and stagger. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* v. I. 611 The pikes of the rebel battalions began to shake; the ranks broke.

d. Of a person, his body, limbs, etc.: To quake or tremble with physical infirmity or disease; to quiver with emotion; to shiver with cold, to quake with fear.

To shake in one's shoes: to tremble with fear. [a 1100 *Alt. Gl.* in Napier *O.E. Glosses* i. 1660 *Exhortat.* ofscoc. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3365 Quen þat sua bicums adl. þe beud biginnies for to scak. 1398 *Revisa Barth. De P.R.* xvii. clxxxv. (1495) þe the shakynge manne hande trem. blyth and shakyth. He shake all for ang

1581 A. HALL *Mind* one full well might heare his teeth together so to shake. 1611 *SHAKES. Wint.* T. iv. 641 Why shak'st thou so? Feare not (man). 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 31 And about midnight...my friend came home ngaine, shaking every joint of hym. 1735 *Pope Donne Sat.* iv. 279. I sweat, I fly, And shake all o'er, like a discover'd spy. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 333 He shakes with cold. 1818 *COBBETT Polit. Reg.* XXXIII. 497 This is quite enough to make Corruption and all her tribe shake in their shoes. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lviii. Was that she? He began to shake at the mere possibility. 1873 *Punch* 15 Mar. 1072 It had set the whole Liberal party 'shaking in its shoes'. 1909 *Mrs. H. WARD Daphne* iv. 90 Her small frame shook with weeping.

b. To be convulsed with laughter. Cf. II c.
1728 *Pope Dunci.* l. 22 Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air, Or laugh and shake in Rabl's easy chair. 1748 *JOHNSON Van. Hum. Wishes* 61 How wouldst thou (Democritus) shake at Britain's modish tribe. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands of Pleasure* II. ii. If the whole of France is shaking with the antics of Venus, the whole heavens are shaking with laughter.

III. 'To cause to vibrate, agitate.

5. *trans.* To brandish or flourish threateningly (a weapon or something used as a weapon); † to wield. Also, to flourish, wave (something) in ostentation or triumph.

c 1000 *M.S. Bodl.* 577 ff. 63 b. Macheram stricto mucrone ubrahāt, gloss: sceoc. c 1205 *LAV.* 2648i Heo scæken on heore honden spereu swide stronge. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 885 Schafte þai gun schake. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxxi. 321 He shokt the swerd to the kyng. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb.* *Kent* (1576) 185 A picture of woode, that wulde shake a speare, and rolle the eyes. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. v. 96 Go thou toward home, where I will neuer come. Will't I can shake my sword. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 489 And over them triumphant Death his Dart Shook, but delaid to strike. 1712 *SWEELE Spect.* No. 362. 7. The Prince, shaked a Cane at the Officer. 1813 *SCOTT Rob Roy* t. ii. Conscience, calls her furies forth, to shake The sounding scourge and hissing snake. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* x. 'Take heed, Oliver! take heed!' said the old man, shaking his right hand before him in a warning manner. 1862 *W. COLLINS Basil* iii. vi. He has no marriage-certificate to shake over our heads, at any rate. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xvii. And the people passing by Stop to shake their fists and curse.

b. *fig.* Chiefly in phrases. † To shake boast: to boast, swagger. † To shake the feather: see FEATHER sb. 8 b.

c 1380 *Sir Feruub.* 3645 After hym folwede & shoke host xxxii þowsant on an host. 1509 *BARCLAY Slay of Folsy* (1570) 45 Thou shakest boast (jactas) oft of her foly in wayne. 1833 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. viii. 21 A reckless star Seemed shaking over him malific poweis.

6. To move to and fro irregularly or tremulously, agitate (some part of the body); (of an animal) to 'wag' (its tail) († *obs.*); (of a bird) to flap, flutter (its wings) esp. as preparing to fly. Also said of a thing personified. Also with *down*, *wide*.

[a 1000 *Phariz* 144 *Donne*. he. þiwa ascaceþ (þe flyht hwaet). 1388 *Wyclif Ter.* li. 38 The chulens schak lockys, as the whelpis of lions. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 508 þan schogis hire be son-tree & shoke hire schere leue. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* c. viij b. She drawith booth her wyngys ouer the myddys of her booke. And softly shakyth them. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. iv. 15 [Furor] Shakt his long lockes. And bit his tawny beard to shew his raging ire. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* i. xiv. On Libanon at first his foote he set, And shooke his wings with roarie maydwes wet. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 66 The Tawny Lion Rampant shakes his Brinded mane. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 19 Sept. 1658. Rattle-snakes...swiftly vibrating and shaking their tails. 1797 *H. T. LEE Canterb. T. Freuchm. T.* (1799) I. 192 Dorsain shook his grey locks—That's as much as to say our dancing days are past! added Antoine, observing it. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* v. Shaking down a profusion of sable ringlets. 1819 *SHELLEY Cyclops* 66 Shaking wide thy yellow hair. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. He steps proudly along, and shakes his black chevelure, or lion's-mane. 1852 *THACKERAY Emmond* II. i. His cruel godde-s had shaken her wings and fled. 1909 J. G. FRAZER *Psychic Task* iv. 38 The sun-scorched stocks of the fruitless Indian corn shook their rustling leaves in the wind.

b. To shake one's head: to turn the head slightly to one side and the other in sorrow or scorn, or to express disapproval, dissent or doubt.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24503 On him mi hefd i scock, and said, 'Vngretli, leif sun, er þou graid!' c 1320 *Syrup Sag.* (W.) 1069 'Par fai, dame,' he saide, 'no I.' And shok his heved vpon þat quen. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2344 And pitonily he wep & shok his hed. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3164 So cherlily his heed he shook. 1551 *ROBERTSON Tr. Hore's Utopia* i. (1895) 71 And as he was thus saying, he shook his heade, and made a wrie mouth. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. 25 Let's shake our heads, and say...We haue scene better dayes. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 819 The Learned Leaches in Despair depart: And shake their Heads, desponding of their Art. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* To The Captain shook his Head, and said, Carpenter! that is not the Reason. 1808 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XIII. 161 It is he who now nods yes, or shakes no, while the ministers are speaking. 1865 *Mrs. GASKELL Wives & Daughters* I. xi. 134 'No, I shan't!' said Molly, shaking her head. 1897 *MAY Pemberton Queen of Jesters* iv. 176 The Corsican shook his head, implying that he doubted.

c. To shake one's ears: lit. of an animal, hence *fig.* of a person likened to an animal, (a) to wake up, bestir oneself; (b) to show indifference or dislike, pleasure in freedom, mirth, etc.

1580 *LYLY Euphues* Wks. 1902 II. 35 Euphues...began to shake his eares, and was soone appaialed. 1583 *GOLING Calvin on Deut.* i. 34-40 When Gods threatenings are vttered vnto vs, a great many of vs do hut shake our eares at them. *Ibid.* viii. 1-4. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 924 [Hounds] Shaking their scratch'd ears, bleeding as they go. 1601 *Jul. C.* iv. i. 26 Then take we downe his Load, And turne him off (Like to the empty Asse) to shake his eares, And graze in Commons. 1601 *Tuel. N.* ii. iii. 134. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 42 Thriftie villagers Have long since shak'd their Ears. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* *Notes* iv. viii. 220 The Mountebank shak'd his ears, (as if he drank hase wine): 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. S. Conway* 8 June, How merry my ghost will be, and shake its ears to hear itself quoted as a person of consummate prudence!

d. To wave (the hand) in farewell.

1560 W. HUBBARD *Ceyx & Alycone* A v. She sawe him hecking with his hand: And she likewise her hands hid shake [Ovid: concussaque manu dantem sibi signa narium prima videt, reddiditque nutu]. a 1700 *DRYDEN Ceyx & Alycone* 77 [She] first her Husband on the Poop espies Shaking his Hand...; She took the Sign; and shook her Hand again. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxix, Amelia...acknowledged her presence...by kissing and shaking her fingers playfully in the direction of the vehicle.

e. To shake one's elbow: to gamble with dice. 1623 *WEBSTER Devil's Law Case* II. i. This comes of your...Shaking your elbow at the Tauler-board. 1705, 1826 [see ELBOW & c]. 1721 *AMHERST Terr. Fil.* No. 10, 47 A famous gamester...was elected Margaret-professor of divinity: so great, it seems, is the analogy between dusting of cushions, and shaking of elbows.

f. To shake a foot, leg (see LEG sb. 2 b), toe, one's bones, feet, heels, hough (Sc.), shanks, also † to shake it = to dance.

1661 *THOMAS Wonder* II. C4, Son, set down thy Hook, and shake it lustily. 1667 *DRYDEN Tempest* iv. iii. Now would I lay greatness aside, and shake my heels, if I had but Musick. 1828 J. RUOIMAN *Tales & Sk.* 62 When he shakes his bowed houghs to the sound of 'Rab Murray's' creaking catgut. 1830 *BUCKSTONE Wreck* *Shore* II. i. Dance with / with me, to be sure; though I hav'n't shaken a toe these twenty years. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* viii. They hav'n't a lilt to shake their bones to. 1850 *THACKERAY Mr. Malony's Act.* *Ball* x, in *Punch* Aug. XIX. 53 And I'd like to hear the pipers blow, And shake a fut with Fanny there! 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg.* *North* 99 Resolved to shak' their heels...In jigs

† *transf.* 1595 A. B. N. caused him with the rest, (as the common prouerbe is) sent them to shake their heeles against the winde. 1611 *CHAPEMAN May-Day* i. 10 Let her shake her heeles...I would make her shake her heeles too, afore I would shake mine thus.

g. *refl.* Of a person or animal: To give a shake to his or its body (e.g. in order to throw off wet, snow, dust, etc., or to remove the stiffness caused by repose); *fig.* to bestir oneself, arouse oneself to activity. Also with complement, to shake oneself free, loose, awake, sober, and with const. *from*.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 75 Into an Eghe he can transforme after that himself he schok. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 497 He [Bayard] shaked hymselfe for to make falle the water from hym. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* lii. 2 Shake the [1611 shake thy selfe] from the dust, arise & stonde vp. o Jerusalem. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1851 II. 55 The regent saw the danger of allowing the duke to shake himself loose, in this manner, from his engagements. 1845 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* i. 'What's the matter?' asked the watchman...surlily shaking himself. 1859 *FARRAR Jul. Home* xvii. 222 A large and fierce mastiff also shook himself from sleep. 1861 *Geo. ELIOT Silas* II. iii. Just shake yourself sober and listen, will you? 1888 *STOKES Celtic* Ch. 153 The Roman Church determined at last to shake itself free from this thraldom. 1899 B. MARIE *Dix Hugh Gwyeth* xvi. 261 'I'll be sunrise soon', Hugh said, and shook himself awake.

h. *intr.* for *refl.*

1893 *SIR R. BALL Story of Sun* 25 They shake clear from one surrounding group merely to ally themselves with another.

7. *trans.* To cause to move irregularly to and fro by external force; to make to flutter or quiver; to agitate. *Naut.* To cause (a sail) to flutter in the wind. Also with adv., as *about*, *abroad*.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exord.* 176 (Gr.) Gudward gumena...wailhencan sceoc. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prof.* 406 With many a tempest hadde his berd been shake. 1411 *Beryn* 1762 Who so shake a rynges, Ther no man is within, he rynging to answer. 1523-34 *FITZGERARD Hous.* 525 When thy medowes be mowed...if the grasse be very thycke, it wolde be shaken with handes, or with a shorte pykforke. 1534 *FIN-*

DALE Matt. xi. 7 Went ye out to se a rede shaken with the wynde? c 1570 *Bugghars* t. ii. 134 They they shaked Iron chaynes. 1648 J. HILL *Strength Saints* 5 It is clean water indeed, that when the glasse is shaken, there is no filth appears. 1770 *LANGHORN Philarch. Demetrius* (Rildg.) 615/2 Bocchoris...ordered the man to tell the gold that she demanded into a hason, and shake it about before

When taken, To be t. 205 The Queen

Shaking the beamy reins Bade them (the coursers of the air) pursue their way. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xxvii. Genvil slowly unrolled the pennon—then shook it abroad. 1842 *Tennyson Locksley Hall* 32 The glass of Time...Every moment, lightly shaken, ran itself in golden sands. 1851 *Mrs. BROWNING Casa Guidi* Wind. II. 175 At which we shook the sword within the sheath Like heroes. c 1860 H. STUART *Stamant's Catech.* 41 Keeping the ship close to the wind without shaking the sails.

slang. 1788 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar* T. (ed. 2), To shake a cloth in the wind; to be hanged in chains.

b. With additional notion of a purpose of dislodging or discharging something adhering or contained.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 922 She gan the hous to dighte, ...Prey, and shi

1382 *S. aweil* I.

1530 *PALSGR.* 700/1 Shake the table-cloth or you laye it ou agayne. 1595 *SHAKS. Jolu* III. iii. 7 And ere our coming see thou shake the lags of hoarding Abbots. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 238 You may...shake for Food the long-abandon'd Oak. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 490 Society, grown weary of the load, Shakes her encumber'd lap. 1847 *Act 10 & 11 Vict.* c. 89 s 28 Every Person who beats or shakes any Carpet, Rug, or Mat.

8. To grasp or seize and move (a person) roughly to and fro; esp. (a) as a punishment or in a struggle; also in phr. to shake by the beard or ears.

To shake a fall (Wrestling): see FALL sb. 13.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7509 And i...scoke þam [sc. a bear and a lion] by be berdes sua. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wks. (Rolls) 1823 [The wrestlers'] hrestes to-gyder met;...Ilk oþer pulled, ilk oþer schok. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) 253 And so they shoke and lugged eche other, but finally hercules cast thesues. 1505 J. PHILLIPS *Patient Grisell* 541 (Malone Soc.), Jacke sauce I shake you by the eares. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xvi. 12 He hath also taken me by my necke, and shaken me to pieces. 1665 in *Extr. St. Papers* rel. *Friends Ser.* III. (1912) 237 P. J...gript him and shakt him and tould him tythes should quickly be putt downe. 1795 *BURNS To Collector Mitchell* *Postscript*, Grim loon! he [Death] got me by the fecket, And sair me sheuk. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* vi, Oliver...shook him, in the violence of his rage, ill his teeth chattered in his head. 1856 *MISS Yonge Daisy Chain* II. vi. 390 Dr. May stepped towards her, almost as if he could have shaken her.

(b) for the purpose of arousing him. Also *transf.* of an inanimate agency: To rouse or startle (a person from sleep).

1530 *PALSGR.* 706/1 I shake one that is aslepe tho [sic] wake him, *je sacc.* 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. i. 319, I heard a humming...which did awake me: I shak'd you Sir, and cride. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 1024 Sudden he starts, Shook from his tender trance. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin* D. xxiv, 'I think he's been asleep for some time, but he's shaking

from my rest.

b. Of an animal: To worry (its antagonist or prey).

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Excutio*, A lamme shaken in pieces. 1589 L. WRIGHT *Hunt. Antichrist* 11 John Wicklif an eager bloodhound...so hunted and shaken that venomous Dragon in his time, as the woundes he gave him, could neuer yet be cured. 1611 *COTGRAVE, Goussseville*, to shake, or tug, as a Dog doth a Cat, &c. 1807 *MED. JOURN.* XVII. 272 A mad dog...met two men, both of whom he shook and bit. 1824 *MACKGART Gallowid. Enceyl.* *Shak*, a word used in encouraging a cur-dog to worry a fox; 'shack him!' is the cry.

c. To rouse up (an animal) to activity; to 'shake up' a horse (see 21 c), also *absol.*

1853 *WHYTE MELVILLE Digby Grand* ix. This is the time to shake to the front, and cut down the best of riders England can produce. 1904 *Eng. Dict.* s.v. *Shake* 5 A farmer buying a horse said, 'Shack him over the stones, let's see if he's got a thistle in his toe.'

9. To clasp and move to and fro (another person's hand) as a customary salutation or an expression of friendly feeling. a. To shake hands (said of two persons mutually saluting thus); also (of one person) to shake hands with (another):

(a) as a greeting, sign of friendship or goodwill, confirmation of a promise, bargain, etc.; (of combatants) as a sign of the absence of ill-feeling.

1534 *FIN-*

Barbadoes (1673) 52 And coming near together, they [sc. wrestlers] shake hands, and embrace one another with a

1534 *FIN-*

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me they have indented with deathe, and shaked handes with helle. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 102. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 385 *note*. Resolve, that the Orient shall sooner shake hands with the West. 1799 T. HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* II. 1. 16. (ed. 2) 367 Thus do... harvest and the... spring shake hands together. 1809 MALKIN *Gill Bl.* x. x. (Ridge) 372 Here it was... that I first shook hands with... 1829 LYTON *Deverex* i. iii. 12 Application and I, having once shaken hands, became very good acquaintance. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Culture* 21 That famous son of Philip of Macedon, who with his conquering hosts caused the language of Socrates and Plato to shake hands with the sacred dialect [etc.].

(b) as a farewell.

1545 J. HRYWOO *Prov.* (1867) 37 We shook handes, and parted. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 128. 1826 COLERIDGE *Six Months* *W. Ind.* 74 Having shaken hands with kind Antonio... we mounted our horses. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xl. 29 But thou and I have shaken hands, Till growing winters lay me low.

1. 356, I have long since shook hands with the world. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxii. A lonely woman, who has shaken hands with every earthly hope.

b. To shake (a person's) hand, to shake (a person) by the hand = to shake hands with.

1540 PALSCOR *Acolastus* ii. iii. Lij b. That they maye... shake me by the face. 1565 R. FOWKES *Damon & Pythias* (1908) Fj. Let vs agree like friends, and shake ech other by the fist. 1667 *Satir. Poem. Reform.* iii. 221 With that he... shuk our handis twa. 1668 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. 175 Let me shake thy hand, I neuer hated thee. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 329 P. 15 He shook him by the hand at parting. 1865 DICKENS *Mist. Fr.* i. v. He shook Silas earnestly by the hand. 1885 RUSKIN *Praterita* I. 357 The Dean gave me his first and second fingers to shake at our parting.

c. absol. To shake = to shake hands. Now only *U.S. slang* (chiefly *impr.*).

1602 SHAKS. *Tit. C.* iii. 1. 185 Let each man render me his bloody hand. 1813 MARCUS BRUTUS will I shake with you. 1821 J. NEWMAN *Scamper's Trick* vii. 59 Shake. That's right. 1923 F. NORMAN *Deal in Wheat* iv. 'Sold I Sold I' shouted Hornung... Billy, shake on it.

10. To put into a quaking, quivering, or vibrating motion (a thing normally firm or fixed); to cause (a structure) to totter; hence, to impair the stability of, to weaken; occas. † to loosen (something rooted). To shake down = to cause to totter and fall.

1500 *Byrthferth's Handoc in Anglia* VIII. 320 Pe ponne swyldre, ba heannysse baer roderes seed mid his podennu. 1300 *Curat. Al.* 7239 Pe post bat al bat huse yphare Wit bath his handes he it scok. 1400 MAUDERV. (Kovb.) v. 17 He tuke bepost in his armes and shoke doune al be hous upon bam. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diad. Sic.* iii. xi. 123 And with his great artillery [he] sore battered and shaked the Wallies. 1582 N. LUCIFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. lxxi. 146 With y^e other shot past, they had somewhat shaken their yron works. 1620 GAULTIER'S *Rodomon* E. 2. A Bullet... fel into my mouth, shook two of my foremost teeth, without injury or offence vnto mee. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 64 The Regent... by secret mining and violent Batteries so shooke the Wallis, that they agreed to yield it up. 1690 BOYLE *Ess. Effects of Motion* iii. 17 The tremulous motion of the Air... has been able sensibly to shake... the glass-windows of houses. 1715 PORE *Mad* 1812 BYRON tr. but spares c. 19 Not less

the yet-loved sire would... shake The pillars of domestic peace. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ix. 63 A peal like that of thunder shook the air. 1869 TOZER *Shakn, Turkey* I. 48 Paris of two monasteries had been shaken down by earthquakes.

b. fig. (a) with object a person (in faith, resolution, etc.) or his faith, purpose, testimony, etc.

c. 1575 St. Leg. *Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenie*) 159 He... fel in disputation with an eretike, bat richt wise was in leger at dewyse, bat wele shoke he abbot, til [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. v. 7 That no compunctious visitings of Nature shake my fell purpose. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 6 The righteous is bolde as a Lyon, not easily shaken. 1646 in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. ix. 18 The confidence her Majesty had formerly in mee was ever after much shaken.

1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 48 Let nothing shake your trust in her.

(b) with object (the health or strength of) a person, his body or mind.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iii. 17 It comes from old Andronicus, Shaken with sorowes in vngatefull Rome. 1651 R. WITTIE tr. *J. Priuore's Pop. Err. Physic* ii. ix. 109 The body is shaken, and weakened by the violence of diseases. 1789 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I. 75 Shook as his frame has been, his mind has lost, as yet, none of its energy. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxx. Her health also began to be shaken. 1846 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXIV. 176 If your nerves are apt to be shaken by the click of a knife in the dark passage of a hostelry. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv. Too much shaken in mind and body to compose a letter.

(c) with object a person, institution, etc., with regard to his or its stability of position.

1545 *Primer of Hen. VIII* (1546) D d iij b. We have now suffered much punishment... being... shaken with so many floudes. 1560 *St. Viduan's Comm.* 48 It is the only the preaching of Gods word, that shake they [sic] the

Papists' power and dignitie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 10 Now God vouchsafe... to confute them which go about to shake downe his doctrine. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 17 That great Storme, that shaked the State, and the Church. 1660 DEVENES *Astraea Rediviva* 104 Her blows not shook hut riveted his Throne. 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* iii. (1724) I. 457 A great part of the property of the Nation... was shaken by the prospect. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* (1772) II. 17 Such a con-

1561 1561 14. xviii. 224 An attempt was made to shake the dominion which he had established over Wessex. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Germ. Lit.* 145 The Thirty Years' War... hardly shook a single society out of existence. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Alano* i. v. 14 With wrongs would they rebuk the wrongs they felt, Shake down the state, and furiously be freed.

11. Of physical infirmity, emotion, etc.: To cause (a person, his frame, etc.) to quiver or tremble; to agitate, convulse.

1582 WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 14 He say his wywes moder liggynge, and shakun with feueris. 1590 GOWER *Conf.* II. 146 Not if this Fievre a woman tak, Sche schal be wel mor harde schake. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 124 Hee is so shak'd of a burning quotidian Tertian, that it is most lamentable to behold. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 119 A sudden

turn'd—her bosom shaken with a sudden storm of sighs. 1895 P. HEMINGWAY *Out of Egypt* i. xi. 112 The memory of his loss shook him with sobs.

b. To move or stir the feelings of; to disturb, upset.

1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* l. x. D vij. Who so was to much roushed. In flow of wealth, him change of flow yea to much shall yshake. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 217 Vpon a mistaking, that the eunnesse of his Maiesties disposition might be shaken by this insinuation. 1715 ROWE *Lady Yant Grey* i. The genius of our isle is shook with sorrow. 1824 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 166 Enjoyment... in the thoughts that shake mankind. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xv. She will be shaken when she first hears the news. 1891 HARVEY *Yess* xxvii. The unexpected quality of this confession... shook him indecibly.

c. To cause (a person, his sides) to quiver with laughter or mirth. Also of a person, to shake one's sides, to be convulsed with laughter.

1593 DRAYTON *Eleg.* vi. Poem (1619) 454 The Man alone, Which once with laughter shookst the Shepherds... Sue shaked 548 I shakes 58 *Princess* I.

197 A sight to shake The midriff of despair with laughter. 1899 H. KINGSLEY *C. Hamlyn* xiv. [To] shake his honest sides with many an old half-forgotten tale of fun.

d. Austral. slang. To be shook on: have an infatuation for.

1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* II. 46 He was awful shook on Mad; but she wouldn't look at him. 1911 II. 291, I must have a dance; hiest if I don't I'm regular shook on the polka.

12. With adv. or phrase: To reduce by shaking (sense 7) to a specified condition. To shake down = to cause to settle or subside by shaking. To shake together = to shake so as to ensure intimate mixture or subsidence into smaller compass.

1582 WYCLIF *Luke* vi. 38 A good measure, and wel fillid, and shakun to fulder. 1601 SHAKS. *Al's Well* iv. iii. 191 [They] dare not shake the snow from off their Cascocks, least they shake themselves to peeces. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Poitirer*. Thoroughly to digest, or, as we say, to shake down his meat hy... exercise. 1656 HEVELIN *Sirca. France* 127 Some [of the dancers] there were so ragged, that a swift Galliard would almost have shaken them into nakedness. 1735 PORE *Ep.* *Lady 20* Heav'n... Shakes all together, and produces—You. 1747 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C. Less* *Bute* 24 July (1833) II. 153 The land so stony, I was almost shook to pieces. 1835 J. SMITH *Panorama Sel. & Art.* II. 792 Shake the mixture well together. 1835 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 117/2 She was shaking her match out, as women do (after lighting the gas). 1858 G. B. SHAW *You never can tell* Plays II. 209 She shakes her dress into order... and goes to the window.

b. intr. for refl. (a) To shake down: to find temporary accommodation, esp. with reference to sleeping, to occupy a 'shake-down'.

1858-9 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* (1860) I. iii. 40 An eligible apartment in which some five or six of us 'shook down' profess 11. 288 led off

the captain shaking down where he could.

(b) To shake down into: to settle into, to accommodate oneself to (circumstances, a condition, position, etc.). To shake together: (of a company of persons) to mix, get on friendly terms with each other.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. i. I spent a day or two... before I got shaken down into my place here. *Ibid.* i. xi. The rest of the men had shaken together well, and seemed to enjoy themselves. 1865 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* I. x. 107 'We shall shake down into uniformity before long... said he (referring to his second marriage). 1899 *Cornhill Mag.* June 561 We have scarcely had time to shake down into the usual routine of a well-ordered household.

13. trans. To dislodge or get rid of (something, a person's hold, etc.) by shaking one's body, limbs, clothes, etc. Const. from, off; also with adv., away, aside, down. (For shake off see 19.)

a 1300 *Cursus* M. 20562 (Gut.), Bot of his hand. He

schok and in he fire it kest. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvii. 40 And tyme schal come whanne thou schalt shake awei... his 3ok from this nollis. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 473 Shok... bear hym... vnto be galous, & evyn vndermethe he galows sho shake hym down. 1590 SHAKS. *Midw.* i. iii. 112, I have thing let loose, Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent. 1622 MARBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 112, I have shak't that Vermin from off my fingers end. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 365 He was oblig'd... to shake the sand from his cloaths. 1791 COWER *Judgem.* *Poets* 11 (She would) shake with fury, to the ground, The garland that she wore. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prolog. 137 She shook aside the hand that play'd the patron with her curls. 1848 JAMES *Beauchamp* II. 125, 195 If the gentleman... seizes our hands, we can often shake him away.

fig. 1340 *Aynch.* 4 Vor to shake a-way heuineuse an dredre. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* 11801 291 Vnderstond, se kyngist; and schak of you rudenesse. 1581 N. BURNK *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 155 Iohne Kmnox... schuke loue all the actis of Paipis, mayd be continual successe of tyme. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* i. 40 And 'tis our fast intent, To Shake all Cares and Business from our Age. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. t. *My First Play*, I never pass it without shaking some forty years from off my shoulders. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast.* Ord. (1863) 3 He could not wholly shake from his mind the influences of the age in which he lived.

b. To shake the dust from or off one's feet: lit. in the Gospel passages (see also shake off, 19 a); hence allusively, to take one's departure from an uncongenial place.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 11 Scencas... bet asca of... lotum iurum, excutite puluerem de pedibus vestris. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Shakes away the powdre fro 3oure feet. 1672 tr. *J. de Luna's Pursuit Lazarillo* vii. 07, I shaked upon them the dust off [1622 off] my shoes. 1782 Miss BURNBY *Cecilia* viii. 4 I then paid off my lodgings, and 'shaking the dust from my feet,' bid a long adieu to London. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. vi. At length the pilgrim shook the dust off his feet at Heidelberg.

c. U.S. To get rid of, cast off (a person); to give up (a habit).

1873 E. HARTE *Fiddletown* 24 But she should shake you, Kernel, thet she should just shake you—his what gits me. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 770/1 Then Ruth shook me. 1903 *Sun.* Feb. 13. 13/2 You'll have to shake the drink; that goes without saying.

14. To dislodge or eject by shaking the receptacle or support: a. const. from, etc., or with adv. down, off, etc. (For shake out see 20.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 3 The levis are down shakyn with the schouris. 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 108 Than Elynour taketh The mashe bolle, and shaketh The hennes

me out of my hammock. 1824 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 31 Shake this earth away from the roots. 1889 A. W. LINE. *Gloss.* s.v. *Shack*, I'll go! shack sum cherries doon.

† b. simply. To cast down, scatter (fruit, blossom, corn, etc.) by shaking; = shake down above. Also, to turn out (a fox) from a bag (cf. 20 a, quot. 1856).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joy* Wks. 1910 II. 535 The weakest wynde, can shake their bravest bloomes. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* T ij. The walnut tree wel bet when his nuts are shaken, beareth more fruit the yere ensuing. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 140 It... Confounds thy fame, as whirlewinds shake faire buds. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. iii. 235 Macheth is ripe for shaking. 1611 TOUNEURE *Ath. Trag.* iii. i. A sweet young blossom shak'd before the time. 1812 *Sporting Dial.* XXXIX. 28 On Thursday the 2d instant, a fox was shook near Mr. Markey's.

Evered's flr. 1559 *Eccequirit Serm.* cxxxix. C 3, All this windy shoke no corne, all this mowed him not. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Ferr.* 1 All this wind shak's none of my Corne, quoth Percellus. 1629 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wit & North* Wks. 1630 II. 200/2 Wel quoth Sara, all this windy shokes no corne.

c. intr. Of fruit, blossom, corn: To fall, scatter. Now dial.

1725 P. BLAIR *Pharmacop.* Bot. III. 130 Being again timely ripe, it mixes and shakes before any other Grain. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 350 To Shack (that is, to shake); to shed, as corn at harvest. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Perth* 155 These [kinds of oats] are apt to shed the grain or shake, if allowed to be fully ripe before they are cut down. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. iv. *Comm.* 6 The fine seeds of southernwood... slightly shook. a 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Shake*, This corn shaks out a r' wind.

15. To distribute with a shake, to scatter, sprinkle. Also with forth, down.

c 1400 *Deut. Troy.* 2206, I graunt thee begouernaunce of his man made And shake it on bi shoulders. 1508 DUNBAR *Geld.*

the straw abroad. 1667 MILTON *Paradise Lost* 1. 1000 hair Shakes Pestilence

The Winter keen
GLASS. *Cent.* 177
T. L. *Montreux*
at hand; said the
form. (ed. 31) 11

When shaken over a sheet or paper... (the spores) are scarcely visible to the naked eye.

b. To cast (dice) usually with a preliminary shake; hence to gamble away (an estate); also with personal object, to 'throw' against (a person) for whatever is staked.

1570 B. GOODE *Prof. Kirgd.* 47 Dice are shakte. 1693

2. Moved abruptly or violently with a blow or shock; hence, weakened in structure.

1644 GORGES *Lucan* II. 63 And hands of foot come follow on, This shaken bridge goes set upon. 1822 SHELLEY *Scenes fr.*

b. *transf. and fig.*

1641 MILTON *Reform* II. 87 This our shaken Monarchy,

Wood of Brambles ix. 176 He is a shaken irritable kindly lean little man.

3. Of a cask: Taken to pieces and bound up in a compact form for transport. (Cf. SHAKE *sb.* 10 a, SHOOK *sb.*)

1557 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 300 We have laden in 146 tunns whole shaken hogsheds, exported Shaken hogsheds 4,775.

4. Of timber: Cracked or split defectively.

1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 132 (1882) 84 If it be noo tymbre tree but a shaken tree or a hedge-note full of knottes, 1659 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 172 Such Stuff as is cracked either with the heat of the Sun or the droughth of the wind, is called Shaken Stuff. 1680 *Ibid.* xii. 206 If your Stuff prove shaken, or otherwise unsound. 1852 FINCHAM *Ship Building* II. (ed. 3) 32 The refuse of the other planking through its being shaken, or otherwise defective.

5. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1747 HOOSON *Miners Dict.* U. 4, *Swallow*, a loose and shaken place in a Vein. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 965 Troubles in coal-fields are... 3. Shaken coal. It resembles the rubbish of an old waste.

Shakenly, *adv. rare.* [LY 2.] In a shaken manner.

1890 *Shakespeare Mag.* CXLVIII. 545/1 'You do not trust me,' he said, low and shakenly.

Shaker ([ʃæˈkə]). Also 5 *schakaro*, -ore, 6 *Sc. schakar*, (-car), *schekkar*. [f. SHAKE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or something which shakes (in the transitive senses of the verb).

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/1 Schakare, *excussio*. 1500-20, a 1505, 1785, 1816 (see HALLAN-SHAKER). 1581 A. HALL *Ilind* II. 35 Who were... cunning shakers of the staff to hit their foe a farr. c1612 CHAMMAN *Ilind* VII. 104 Thou mightest shaker of the earth, thou Lord of all the seas. 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 711 Strangers... scarcely in twentie daies, with great care, can shake off this Shaker (sc. ague). 1833 SCOTT *Quentin D. Intro.* The Marquis was no shaker of hands. 1854 TENNYSON *Death Wellington*, O shaker of the Baltic and the Nile. 1901 F. H. SKRINE *Life Sir W. W. Hunter* xxi. 452 The fortune made in India by the Thackerays and other shakers of the pagoda-tree.

b. *Shaker off*: cf. SHAKE *v.* 19.
1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* Hogsdon iv. G 4 b, *Harring*. Hee what art thou? *Seneca*. A hanger on, if it please you. *Harring*. And I a shaker off... You shall not hang on mee. 1764 MUSEUM *Rust.* II. xxi. 82 There are two men, called shakers off, that immediately follow the threshers; the first of them throws the colesed straw up; the other strikes it as it rises, which helps to knock out what seed may be left.

2. One who or something which shakes, trembles, vibrates, etc. †Also, a boaster, swaggerer.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/1 Schakare, or craker, or hooste maker, *factator*. 1573 BARRY *Alu. Sh.* 265 Such a shaker or trotter. 1823 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIV. 707 The pluckless shakers at his authority.

†3. A person of loose life. *Obs.*

1a 1500 *Nominalis MS.* in Halliwell *v. v. Shake* (s), *Lascivus*, Anglice a schakere. 1694 MONTREUX *Rabelais* v. Panagor. Prognost. v. Those whom Venus is said to Rule as, V. Venders, Leathers, Shakers [etc.]

4. †a. In the 17th c. applied to various sectaries whose devotional exercises were accompanied by 'shaking' or convulsions; often used as equivalent to QUAKER. *Obs.*

1648 *Scottish Hist Dispeld* 17 If the Lord in mercy doe

b. One of an American religious sect (calling itself 'The Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing'), which exists in the form of mixed communities of men and women living in celibacy. The first of these communities was founded by Ann Lee or

ages subsisted by adoption: we shall see if the Shakers continue so long. 1844 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* xv. These people are called Shakers from their peculiar form of adoration, which consists of a dance, performed by the men and women of all ages, who arrange themselves for that purpose in opposite parties.

attest. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 55. I visited two Shaker communities in Massachusetts. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 525/r A bonnet, hey? It looks like a Shaker cap. *Ibid.* The Shaker sisters don't wear crimps.

c. A member of a community in the New Forest, formed in 1864 by Mrs. Mary Ann Gifford, who claimed to be an incarnation of God. (The name was popularly given to the sect from some resemblance to the Shaker communities of the U.S.)

1878 *Irish Monthly* Oct. 556 Hordle, where what are usually called the New Forest Shakers reside. *Ibid.* 559 The first Shaker I met.

5. The fan-tail pigeon. More fully *shaker pigeon*. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 77 *Tremula*... Quakers or Shakers. a 1672 WALLUGHBY *Ornithol.* II. xv. § 2 (1676) 131 Columba tremula *Indica*... *Amica*...

Ibid. x. Shaker Broad-constar down... Narrow-tail'd Shakers... This kind we have not as yet seen. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 54. 1854 MEALL *Mourning's Poultry* 252-3, 11. Fantail, or Shaker... 172. Narrow-tail'd Shaker.

†6. *pl. Sc.* An ornamentation or trimming for the dress composed of thin plates of metal which vibrate with the movements of the wearer; also *transf.*, vibrating drops of dew. *Obs.*

1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 373 Item, for xv goldin skinnis to stomois for thaim, and schakaris and bordouris to the talle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* v. vii. 18 And all his heid of melle levis full well.

schakaris of the schene dew schour, Schynnyng my courtenis schew. c1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (Evergreen) 49 Floras fragrant flouris, Quhairon Apollon paramouris Had trinkit mony a teir; The quhilk lyke silvir schakaris shynd, Embroydering Bewties hed.

7. *pl. dial.* The QUAKING-GRASS, *Briza media*; also *hayshakers* and *Sc. silvir shakers*.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* t. lvii. 80 Shakers, or quaking grasse. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. Kirkcudbr. 68 Shaking grass (the silvir shaker). 1889 *N. W. Ling. Gloss.* 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, Shakers.

8. An implement, machine, etc. used for shaking.

a. A contrivance for shaking straw or hay.

1824 SIR J. SINGLAR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 90 An ingeniously devised shaker... for clearing the straw from the machine) The straw, l

b. *Dyeing.* (See quot.)

1559 The silli Shaker—kept Tradet, Dyer

(1842) 191.

c. A riddle or sieve (see quot.)

1906 J. PATERSON *Wamphray* II. 61 note, [A riddle] exactly like shakers used by masons at the present day to riddle lime.

d. A utensil used in mixing American drinks.

1889 J. G. WOOLLEY *Seed Number One* hard (1893) 96 The bartender... makes the hits of ice, the spoon, the shaker, the strainer, the glasses, fairly play a tune.

e. A machine for mechanically agitating fluids.

1897 *Brit. Med. J.* 27 Mar. 1897/2 The residue [was] extracted with water. This was accomplished in twenty-four hours and was assisted by an electrically-driven 'shaker'.

Hence *Shakerdom*, the Shakers as a class.

Shakeress, a female Shaker. *Shakerism*, the principles and practice of the Shakers.

1822 MARY M. DYER (title) A Portraiture of Shakerism. 1861 J. C. HOLLAND *Lesson in Life* vi. 87, I object to their style of life and piety and to everything out of Shakerdom. 1860 *Reynolds's Misc.* 15 Sept. XXV. 180/2 Two comely Shakeresses wait upon you. 1868 *Morn. Star* 8 June, The Owenite experiments in England and America have failed, but Shakerism is a living and triumphant fact. 1870 D. MACRAE *Amer. at Home* II. xxx. 358 We followed the Shakeress... within doors.

Shake-rag. [f. SHAKE *v.* + RAG *sb.*] A ragged disreputable person; also *attrib.* or *adj.*, beggarly.

Cf. SHACK-RAG, SHAG-RAG.

1571 GOLDING *Cabin on Pa.* lxix. 13. 259 It is no marvell that shakerags [i.e. *sordidus homines*] (which have no regard of honestie) did... trade with out shams. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* vii. xl. 26 Pecunia... one of the shake-rag goddesses in our forth books. 1641 BROME *Joint Crew* lii. (1632) H 4 b, Do you talk Shake-rag: Heart yond's more...

1815 SCOTT fellow, he said.

Hence †Shake-ragged a.

1560 BECON *Fortress of Faithful* Wks. II. 129 Who wyll

Shakescene ([ʃæˈkiːn]). *arch. rare.* [f. SHAKE *v.* + SCENE *sb.*: in allusion to the name *Shakspere*.

Cf. B. JONSON *To Memory of Author to Shaks.* Wks. (1623), I would... call forth... Eschilus... To life againe, to heare thy Buskin tread, And shake a Stage.] (Of uncertain or vague meaning: used by Greene in his attack on Shakspere.)

1593 GREENE *Greenvale* Wks. (1871) 30 He... is in his owne conceit the onely Shake-scene in a countrie.

Shake-spear, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. 'SHAKE *v.*] That brandishes a spear (tr. Gr. δορυφόρος).

1853 M. J. CHAPMAN tr. *Theocritus* Idyll xxii. xvii, Castor... The brass-mailed, shake-spear knight.

Shakespear-: see SHAKSPERIAN, etc.

Shakily ([ʃæˈkiːli]). *adv.* [f. SHAKY *a.* + LY 2.] In a shaky manner, nesteadily.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place* Nat. I. 36 On the ground, the Orang always goes laboriously and shakily, on all fours. 1877 BOX *Eng. Game of Cricket* 337 The 'glorious Tennent' next appeared [as batsman], and began very shakily indeed. 1912 *Engl. Review* Feb. 465 Frances laughed shakily.

Shakiness ([ʃæˈkiːnəs]). [f. SHAKY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being shaky.

1862 Cornhill Mag. VI. 613 Shakiness of the hand [is] a sign of poisoning. 1884 CHURCH *Discov.* I. The shakiness of current doctrines... on religion and policy.

Shaking ([ʃæˈkiːŋ]). *vbl. sb.* [f. -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb SHAKE, in any sense.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Eng. Wks.* III. 313 Bi were newe dampnation þat þei made at London in þe beþe schakyng. c1450 CARPENTER *Life St. Gilbert* xxiv. 98 All þe toknes [of the fever] wer come...

swech opir. 1910 II. 113 It

La Primand, F

overtwarts and... have hails surgently staled to practise... that which they commend. 1685 tr. St. Evremont's *Mist Ess.* 24 With their warblings and shakings, they [the Spaniards] seem to mind nothing in their singing, but to contend with Nightingales. 1782 J. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 404 But shaking on horseback guards pretty well against it. 1891 EARL *Lytton Lett.* (1906) II. 430 The shaking I got on my way from London to Paris made last Sunday a terribly painful one to me. 1899 R. WHITEING *No. 5 John St.* 157 The great need of the age is a good sound shaking, to get the nonsense out.

†b. The gathering, harvesting, falling or shedding (of fruit or grain). *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1623 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1623) II. 237 These fellows are grown up; I hope we shall have the shakings of them. 1627 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, Canterbury. Paid for shakings of four frute 0 2 0. 1658 [see shaking-time in 4]. c1750 MS. relating to Suffolk Manors. No person shall in the time of Shaking... keep any drove cattle in the fields.

c. With advs.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 443/2 Schakyng a-wey, *excussio*. 1613 HIERON *Back-parts* *Yehocach* Sermon. (1614) 180 A shaking off of that due obedience we owe unto him. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xii. xix. 172 The Break made by the Shaking out of the Metall. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armada* II. vii. A good shaking-up is just the thing for you, after being so long indoors. 1897 H. A. JONES *Case Rebell*, Susan I. 19, I allow every married couple twelve months for what I call the shaking-down process.

†d. The shaking of the sheets: the name of a dance (in the 16-17th c. very often used jocularly for sexual intercourse). *Obs.*

1c1570 *Miscogon* II. iv. 272 To that daunce of all other I see he is bent. 57. Faythe no I had rather have shakings oth shetes. 1589 *Paphe w. Hatcher* Lyly's Wks. 1902 III. 411 O tis his best daunce next shaking of the sheetes. 1623 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* III. i. Thee and I shall dance the shaking of the sheetes together. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas*, Notes I. vii. 25 He knew not what a dance the Don would lead him, before he return'd to the shaking of the sheetes, with his Joan Gutierrez.

transf. 16... *Ballad, Doleful Dance & Song of Death* i, Can you dance the shaking of the Sheets, a Dance that every one must do... Make ready then your winding sheet.

1604 *Miscogon* of *Gauts* of *Ordinatio* C. 3, But this younger daunce the shaking of one sheet [i.e. died] within fewe dayes after.

2. A disease in sheep and swine (see quot. a 1722).

Also the ague. Chiefly in plural.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xl. 40r Being good Physick for the sheep to keep them from the Shakings. a 1722 LASKE *Hush.* (1757) 339 Some years the sheep will be apt to be taken with a disease they call the shaking... it is a weakness which seizes their hinder quarters, so that they cannot rise when they are down. 1736 BAILEY *Heusch. Diet.* s.v. Tremour, 'The tremour or shaking in Swine.'

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brought from Boggs to champion ground... Yet doe thei
loke to shaking boggs. 1660 R. MAY *Accomp. Cook* (1663)
180 To make a Shaking Pudding. 1662 RAY *Itin.* iii. Sel.
Rem. (1760) 240 Here lies a Stone, called the shaking Stone.
1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 137 Mr. Eliot's contrivance to

agitation of the bead or limbs.

1528 PAYNELL *Saturne's Regim.* Yij. White pepper is
holmes for a shakynge fever. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man*
401 The disease called Tremor, or the shakynge paine. 1905
Brit. Med. Jnl. 25 Feb. 1906/1 He had a shaking chill
followed by a sweat.

trausf. 1595 SHAKES. *Jolin* II. i. 228 Bullets wrapt in fire
To make a shakynge fever in your walls.

c. *Shaking Quaker* = SHAKER 4 b.

1784 *Mass. Spy* 1 Jan. in R. H. Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*
(1912). The people in the Western part of this State, who
style themselves Shaking Quakers. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary*
Amer. Ser. I. 114. I had intended to proceed from thence
to New Lebanon to visit the Shaking Quakers.

d. quasi-adv.

1890 'R. BOLNWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 240 What a
lot of rattling hullocks, shaking fat too.

Hence *Shakingly* adv.

1839 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 438 'Tell her, please, Bryan',
I say, shakingly.

Shako (sə'koʊ). Also *schakos*, *schako*; and
see *CHACO*. [a. Magyar *csákó*, short for *csákó*
síveg, more correctly *csákós síveg* peaked cap
(*csákós* being an adj. f. *csák* peak, believed by native
scholars to be a G. *zacken* point, spike).

The word has been adopted into several European langs.;
the F. *schako* may be the proximate source. While the
shako was still worn in the British army, the pronunciation
was (sə'koʊ) among officers, but (sə'koʊ) in the ranks.]

A military cap in the shape of a truncated cone,
with a peak and either a plume or a ball or 'pom-
pom'. (Not now worn by British soldiers.)

1815 Scott *Paul's Lett.* xiii. (1816) 317 [The French guide]
puts on the *schakos*, which he has hitherto held in his
hand. 1852 LIEUT.-COL. J. LVARO *Dress Brit.* Soldier 158
We have introduced the *schako*
Officers
in uniform are not
Caps
in Saluting. 1903 J. CONRAN & F. M. HUEFFER *Romance*
II. ii. 66 The little worsted hats on the infantry *schakos*.

Shak-shak, variant of *CHAC-CHAC*.

1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 510 An African revivalist... who
should attempt to arouse the ecstasies of a West Indian
meeting with no more elaborate orchestra than a bull-
roarer and a *shak-shak*.

Shaksperian (shəks'pɛəriən), a. (and sb.) Also
Shak(e)sperian, -ean, **Shaksperian**. [f.
Shakspeare + -IAN.

The forms in -ian are alone correct according to the relevant
analogies. The other variations follow the diversities

New Shakspeare Society; the commonest form is perh.
Shakspeare.)

a. adj. Of or pertaining to, or having the char-
acteristics of William Shakspeare (1564-1616) or
his dramatic and poetical productions. b. sb.
An authority on or student of the writings of
Shakspeare; a Shaksperian scholar. Hence
Shaksperianism, (a) a form of expression
peculiar to or imitated from Shakspeare (*Cent.*
Dict. 1891, and in later Dicts.); (b) the imitation
of Shakspeare, or the effects of his influence gener-
ally.

1817 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III. 10 The acting of Kean is
Shaksperian. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1836) I. 49 The
almost Shaksperian old witch-wives at the funeral [in
Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*]. 1837 LOCKIART *Scott* II.
viii. 291 She was, however,
as her nephew, 1886 C. E.
(ed. 3) 304 The Princess's

Kean famous for his Shaksperian revivals. 1886 *Contemp.*
Rev. Aug. 250, I think that the spirit of modern Shaks-
perianism, among readers, critics, and actors, is quite false
to Shakspeare himself. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Mar. 5/1
But Shakspeareanism is not dead yet a while.

Similarly **Shaksperiana** (see -ANA). **Shak-**
sperism = **Shaksperianism** (a). **Shaksperize** v.,
trans. to imbue with the spirit or ideas of Shakspeare;
intr. to imitate Shakspeare. **Shaksperolater**, a
worshipper of Shakspeare. **Shaksperology**, the
branch of study concerned with the works and life
of Shakspeare.

1718 C. GILSON *Compl. Art Poetry* I. 305 Shakspeariana:
or Select Moral Reflections, Topicks, Similies, and De-
scriptions from Shakspeare. 1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1838) II. 79
In the same collection I find several Shakspearisms. 1836
EMERSON *Nature, Amer. Schol. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 178 The
English dramatic poets have Shakspearized now for two
hundred years. 1847 — *Repr. Men, Shakspeare Wks.*
(Bohn) I. 359 Now, literature, philo-sophy, and thought are
Shakspearized. 1852 *Daily Tel.* 20 Jan. The most com-
mendable act performed of late years in Shakspearology.
1854 *Realist* 9 Mar. 6 In these days of Shakspearolatry.
1875 L. TOLLUAGUE in *Fortin*, *Rev.* Mar. 335 The strained
efforts of the Shakspearolaters to find dramatic propriety
in the most inappropriate passages.

|| **Shakudo** (shə'kudō). [a. Japanese *shakū dō*,
ad. an older form of Chinese *ch'ih tung red*
copper.] A Japanese alloy of copper and gold.

It is often subjected to a chemical process, which produces
a blue patina.

1878 *Jnl. Applied Sci.* Apr. IX. 61/2 The dark blue
colour... is that of the Shakudo, composed of copper, and
three or four per cent. of gold.

Shaky (shə'ki), a. Also *shakey*. [f. SHAKE v.
or sb.1 + -Y.]

1. Of timber: Fissured = SHAKEN 4.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purch.* 241 Such Stuff as is crack'd,
either with the Heat of the Sun, or the Drought of the Wind,
is call'd shaky, or shaken Stuff. 1851 *Palace of Industry* 18
If found to be shaky, they [sc. sash-bars] are rejected as unfit
to be used. 1868 *Harper's Mag.* XXXVI. 418 Some of the
pines were short and scraggy, some were shaky.

2. Of a structure: Given to shaking by the
looseness of its parts; liable to break down or give
way; unsound. Of ground: Not firm or solid.

1850 OOLIVZ, *Shaky*, 2. loosely put together; ready to
come to pieces. *Familiar*. 1850 TYNALL *Glac.* I. xxv.
182 The bridge was so frail and shaky at the place of
junction. 1891 *Punch* 2 Dec. 228/2 The chair... so shaky in
the legs. 1894 *Bookeller's Catal.*, Binding shaksy.

3. Of a person or his limbs: Trembling with
age, infirmity, apprehension or fear.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxx. The old fellow's hand
was very cold and shaky. 1891 O. W. HOLMES *Smiling*
Listener 46 Well, Time with... his shaky old fingers will
soon snuff us out.

b. Of writing: Tremulous.

1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* xxxviii. All he did was to
sign the circulars... and direct them in a shaky, clerk-like
hand. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Kigmarole* 92 At this point the
writing began to grow very shaky and weak.

4. Characterized by or causing shaking or jolting.
1850 *Merc. Mar. Mag.* VII. 290 It is rather a shaky busi-
ness... riding over those roads in a cart. 1883 C. HOWARD
Roads Eng. & Wales (ed. 3) 138 The surface is rather shaky
for quick riding.

5. In immaterial sense.

a. Of a person's position, credit, securities, etc.:
Insecure, liable to fail or be upset, unreliable.

1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hogarty* Diam. x. Our director
was what is not to be found in Johnson's *Dictionary*—
rather shaky. Three of his companies had broken, four
more were in a notoriously insolvent state. 1853 WILBER-
FORCE 3 Nov. *Life* (1851) II. 225 Lord Aberdeen now grow-
ing to look upon Gladstone as his successor... Cabinet shaky.
1865 MISS BRADTON *St. Jasper's Tenant* I. xiv. 302 With
a view to raising money on very shaky security. 1884 *Lavo*
Times 1 Nov. LXXVIII. 10/2 The manufacturer, whose
credit is so shaky. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* July 130/2 His seat
in Parliament was shaky.

b. Unsettled in allegiance or belief.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xi. xvii. Well... I must be off
presently to see those three shaky voters in Fish Lane. 1857
LAOY CANNING in A. J. C. Hare *Two Noble Lives* (1893)
II. 202 The shaky regiment, the 57th, had tried to tamper
with the Selk. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 141 A work...
calculated to render persons who are shaky in their belief
in religion... more shaky still.

c. Not completely sound in health.

1844 DICKENS *Lett.* 26 Feb. *Lett.* (1880) I. 100, I am rather
shaky just now, but shall pull up. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post*
& *Paddock* 26 If his legs are shaky, he [the racehorse] is
trained 'through the muzzle', as a forlorn hope.

d. Of knowledge, or persons with reference to
this: Uncertain, doubtfully adequate, not to be
depended on.

1850 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Shaky*, said... at the Univer-
sity, of one not likely to pass his examination. 1881 *Century*
Mag. XXIII. 934/2 In shaky but intelligible Spanish he
asked... to see her father. 1899 W. S. GILBERT *Godoliers*
II. He is shaky in his spelling, so we help him if we can.

Shalche: see *SHALL* v. A. 6 a.

† **Shalder**, sb.1 ? Obs. rare-1. [related to
SHALDER v.] ? A flake, split-off piece of stone.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. xv. [ix.] 114 b, Y^e flint and
chalke, the shalder and the peble.

Shalder (shə'ldɜː), sb.2 Also 9 chalder,
shalder, schalder, shaalder. [Of obscure origin.
Cf. SCOLDER², SCALEDRAKE, SHELDIN, SHELDRAKE.]

The oyster-catcher, *Hematopus ostralegus*.
1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 125 *Hematopus Ostralegus*.
Common Oyster-catcher... N. Chalder, Skeldrake. 1866 T.
EDMONSTON *Shelt. & Orkney Gloss.*, Shalder. S. 1877 G.
STEWART *Shelt. Fireside* T. ix. 68 The scream of the frightened
shalder.

Shalder (shə'ldɜː), sb.3 dial. Also *sheldier*.
[Of unknown origin.] A rush or sedge growing in
ditches, esp. the yellow iris, *Iris Pseudocorus*.

1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 66 *Shalder*, a kind
of broad flat rush, growing in ditches. 1873 W. P. WILLIAMS
& W. A. JONES *Somerset Gloss.* 32 *Shalder*.

† **Shalder**, v. Obs. rare. Also 8 shelder.
[? Cogn. w. SHALE sb. Cf. SHALDER sb.1, SHADDER
v.] *intr.* To crumble.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. [i. xv.] 69 b, Till such time

cause them to shelder into Dust.

Shale (ʃeɪl), sb.1 Obs. exc. dial. (in various
senses see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Forms: 1 *seculu*,
scalu, 3-5, 7, 9 *dial.* *schale*, 4 *schal*, 5 *pl.*
shalus, 6 *shael*, (7 *erron*, *shalt*), 4 *shale*. [OE.

sc(e)alu str. fem.: -O Teut. **skālō*, ablaut-variant
of **skālō*, represented by ON. *skál* SCALE sb.1, q. v.
for the Teut. cognates.]

† 1. A dish; a cup or goblet: = SCALE sb.1 I. Obs.
c. 1075 in Kemble *Col. Dipl.* IV. 273, vi. *mansene scala*.
a. 1225 [see SCALE sb.1 I. 1] c. 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 120 Seruanz
war at this bridle, That hirled win in cupp and schal.

† 2. A shell, busk, esp. the shell or outer covering
of a nut, which encloses the kernel; also the pod
of peas or beans, etc. Obs.

[Also in *nutshale*, examples of which (c. 1205-1577) are
given under NUTSHELL, where see the equivalent forms in
continental Teut.]

c. 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 462 *Glinmala*, *scalu*. [c. 1050 *Voc.* in
W. Wülcker 371/2 *Cittis*, ulmenum, æpelscaulum ymb ða
cyrnlu. a. 1100 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* i. 608 *Quisquiliarii*,
aswape, beanscalu.] c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1251, I
saugh him carien a wind-melle Under a walsh-note shale.
c. 1430 *Lydg. Letabundus* 227 in *Minor P.* (1911) 56 The
busk is falle, brokyn is the shale. The noote kernel, Cloydy
in scripturis. Alopely shew with his swetnesse. 1532 More
Confut. Tindale Wks. 644/2 From the tone [sacrament] take
they the swete carnell within, the blessed body of Christ,
and leaue the people the shales. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus*
Argt. CJ, He releued his hunger with peskod shales, or the
huskes of other graynes. 1584 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.*
(1585) Ep. Ded. 113 b, There is found wheate among tares...
a kearnell within the shale [1663 shael], narrow within the
bone. 1659 ROOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unlocked* xi. § 121 He
that harb a minge to get out the kernel... must put away the
husk [husk, Peel, coat, shalt]. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.*
II. vi. § 1. 171 Cod, Husk, Pod, Shell, shale, siliquous.

fig. 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* iv. 18 Doe but behold yond
poore and starved Band, And your faire shew shall suck
away their Soules, Leauing them but the shales and huskes
of men. 1617 tr. A. de Dominis' *Serm.* (Rom. xiii. 12) 52
They stuffe them vp with swines meat, the huskes, and
shales of these superfluous, and superstitious deuotions.

† b. As an example of something without value.
c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 7234 So wonderly the wynd it blew,
That alle bere tennis ouerthrow; Al sedge to grounde bothe
tent and hale, Here ropes vayed not of a schale.

† c. The shell of an egg or a shell-fish. rare.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Non. Apoth.* 11 b, Beat egges shales to
pouder. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 99 Periwinkes .. are
alwaies clothed with one and the same shale.

† d. The refuse of hemp: = SHEAVE sb.2

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 29 b, Of Hempe... the
Shales or Stalkes serue for the heating of Ovens.

3. A scale (of a fish, of metal, of a scaly disease,
etc.). Obs. exc. dial.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxix. (Tollemache MS.),
Fische pat ben bred in pe see haue harde shales and pikke...
and ryuer fische hauey soft shales. c. 1420 *Chren. Vilod.*
4601, & dame Alfynne woke of hurte slepe þo after anone:
And mony shalus he syze falle from hurte heye þo,—Pen
myst he syze welles, & alle hurte sekenesse was agone. 1611
COYKE, *Hyfrelwelles*, shales, or scales, or scalle excrements;
as dandriffe, &c. 1655 W. F. OBSERV. *Fulke's Bk. Mettors*
170 Iron... purged in the fire... in such sort as that which
is earthy, doth at last turne to shales and dross. 1880 W. CORNW.
Gloss., *Shale*, a scale of a fish; a flake.

† b. Comb., *shale-fish* = shell-fish. Obs.

1595 DALRYMPLE *tr. Laetii's Hist. Scot.* I. 41 Ostiriz,
Buckies, and vthirish scall fish be.

4. A mesh of a net. Obs. exc. dial.

1606 S. CARUINER *Bk. Angling* 37 Some... breake the
shales of the net. 1865 ANNA GURNEY *Nov. Words* in
Trans. Phil. Soc. 36 *Shale*, the mesh of a net.

5. dial. 'Loose substance from a mine or quarry;
loose ore' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); see also quotes.

[Cf. OE. *stancalcu*, 7a rocky stratum denuded of soil,
whence *stanciglyf* stony ground.]

1793 A. YOUNG *Agric. Sussex* 26 The various sorts of
lime-stone... with the thickness and shale of each different
sort. 1850 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Cornw.*
21 *Scal*, a shale or portion of earth, rock &c., which separates
and falls from the main body. 1882 JACO *Cornw. Gloss.*
256 *Shale*, a scale, as a 'scale of earth', or earth slide in
an excavation.

Shale (ʃeɪl), sb.2 [Perb. a use of SHALE sb.1,
or a derivative of SHALE v. (sense 5).]

There is no sufficient reason for the common view that it
is a G. *schale* (= SHALE sb.1), which is not used in this sense
(the G. equivalent being *schieferthon* 'slate clay'); *schale*
however occurs for a thin layer of ore or stone, and the
Deutsches Wbch. has *schalstein* a laminated limestone,
schalgebirge, explained as 'a layer of stone in a stratified
range of mountains'.]

1. An argillaceous fissile rock, the laminae of
which are usually fragile and uneven, and mostly
parallel to the bedding; often overlying a coal
formation. Also with qualifying word as *bitu-
minous shale*, etc.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Diet.* Liv b, Strong Beds, Shale, or
Chists. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 182 *Slate Clay*,
Shale. 1811 J. FAREY *Derbyshire* I. 443 It is not uncom-
mon with colliers to call any Argillaceous Stratum in very
thin lamina by the name of Shale. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.*
III. 334 The conversion of clay into shale, and of sand into
sandstone, may, in many cases, be attributed to simple
pressure. 1834 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 3/2 A ring of
shale, part of a large ribbed bead of delf.

b. A variety or specimen of this rock.
1832 Dr LA BECHE *Geol.*

taining from 26 to 30 ft.
Hardwick's Sci. Gloss. 1843... shale in direct contact
the sandstones... occur the black shale.

c. spec. = ALUM-shale, dial.
1855-80 JAMESON, *Shale*, a name given to alum ore. 1847

HALLIWELL, *Shale*, alum ore. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Shale*, the gray alum rock of this quarter.

2. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *shale distillation*, *limestone*, *mine*, *miner*; instrumental, as *shale-sprinkled* ad.

1842 SEDGWICK in *Hudson's Guide Lakes* (1843) 209 *Third Group*, or *Shale Limestone*.—This group forms the upper

of Scotland. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 5/3 Mr. Robert Bell was the first to manufacture oil from shale distillation in Scotland. 1901 *Kirkcaldy* xiv. 358 They held the shale-sprinkled grass for an hour.

b. Special comb.: *shale-naphtha*, oil, naphtha and oil obtained by the destructive distillation of bituminous shale; *shale-shiver*, laminated shale; *shale-stone dial.*, slate; *shale-tar*, tar derived from bituminous shale.

1855 *Q. J. Nat. Chem. Soc.* VII. 106 The existence in *shale naphtha of the isomer of cumidine. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. ix. 580 (heading) 'Shale oils'. 1888 *Fall Mill Gaz.* 1 Dec. 4/1 'The industry has begun to burn shale oil in the lamps hung in its suburban trains. 1892 *Hutchinson's Hist. Cumberland* i. *Catal. Anim.* etc. 45 'Shale Shiver'. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* 'Shale-stone, Shiltont, slate. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. ix. 580 'Shale tar is particularly rich in basic substances.

Shale (shāl), v. 1. *Obs.* cxc. dial. Also 5 shale, 6 shaell, (7 shalle, 9 shall). [*f.* SHALE sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To free from the shell or husk; to remove, take off (the shell or husk) from a nut, bean, fruit, etc.; to decorticate (hemp). *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. liii. (1495) 812 Amptes shale the greynes that they done toygers for they sholde not growe ayen and weke grene corn. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1602) 25 Take smalle notes, shale not [fou]t kurnele. As pou dose of almondes, fayre and wele. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* xl. 13 Take grete Oysters, an shale hem. c. 1518 *Kal. Sheph.* i. A v. Yet may they syt and shaell peson. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* l. 41 Hempe harvest. The Male, is made vp in hundels to be knocked and shaell [orig. *reparandum*] in Winter euen.

f. Beasts 643 Parched harley d. 1613-16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* ii. iv. 97 A little Lad sent on a hancke to shale The ripen'd Nuts pluck'd in a woody vale. 1622 *Sir R. Hawkins Voy. S. Sea* xlv. 55 They have buids, as our Beanes, which shaell'd off, the kernell parteth it selfe in two. 1693 *Uryghart's Rabbitts* ii. xviii. 145 The Bean is not seen till its swad. is shaell'd.

fig. a 1682 T. Goodwin *Blessed Shale* x. Wks. 1703 V. iii. 64 This Abundance of Life, that is in God, instantly shales off, Works out all that Filth, Frailty, Misery.

b. *intr.* To allow of being shell'd. *rare.*

1600 *SURLET Country Farm* iii. lxx. 581 The vtermott pilling of common walnuts, whether it shale willingly or no may be distilled in the month of September.

2. *Of grain, seed, etc.* To drop out. [1578 Implied in *SHALING* ppl. a.] 1642 D. ROGERS

in proper time. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Shall*, to drop out.

3. *trans.* To shed (a tooth). *Obs. rare.*

1685-7 *Avery's Rev. Griffiths* (1691) 11 When Children shaell'd their teeth they were called *shallers*.

4. *intr.* Of water: To form an incrustation. *rare*.

1844 H. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Pract. Drainage Land* 160 In some drains water will shale or form an incrustation upon the flat tile.

5. To cleave, as stones in being raised.

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampton*, 129 Rammel, a Stone unfit for Building, because in the raising it cleaves or shales into many small uneven Pieces. 1851 *STERNBERG Northampton Gloss.* 92.

6. To shale out: To strip (a tree). *Obs.*

1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Garden* xlii. (1623) 45 The Bulfinch is a devourer of your Fruit in the bud, I have had whole trees shald out with them in Winter-time.

Shale (shāl), v. 2. *rare.* [app. echoic: see quot. 1834.] *intr.* Of water: To make the sound

characteristic of tidal movement near the shore.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Africa* xvi. (1842) 299 The water in the bay... again rushed in with a loud *shaling* noise... I coin the word for the sound—in *bores* nearly ten feet high. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* ix. A gentle *shaling* noise of waters broken by the passage of the vessel. 1897—*Last Entry* 57 The stream of tide softly shaled along the benches of the schooner.

Shale, variant of SHALE v. 2

1. *a.* Encased as in a shell.

c. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 766 His [sc. a dragon's] scoulders were schalyde alle in clene sylure, Schreede ouer alle the schryme with schrinkande poyntz.

b. Consisting of a shell.

1567 *MARLET & Forest* 77 Plinie vsed this Latine worde *Cancer*, for a general or common name for all such as haue, & weare shaled garments.

c. Having a 'shale', shell, or pod.

c. 1575 DUCKET in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1590) i. 397 Hasell nuts, ... a good and thin shaled as are our Filberds. 1622 *Comenius Janua Ling. Triling.* 19 The fruits of the earth bring grains; those which are eared in ears... those which are shal'd in shales [i]lliquitate in siliquis.

2. *Schalyl* hed: app. = SCALD HEAD 2.

1400-50 *Stechk. Med. MS.* 100 To holen a schalyd hed. 3. Peeled or stript of shell, shelled.

1598 *FLORIO, Succioloato*, crackt nuts, shaled nuts. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 110 Tosted and shaled Barly.

Shalemuse, obs. form of SHAWM.

† **Shaler**, *Obs. rare*. [*f.* SHALE v. 1 + -ER.] One who 'shales' or shells.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Escailler*, a... piller, shaler of. 1648 *HEXHAM* 11, *Een scheller*, A Peeler, a Kinder, or a Shaler.

† **Shaleur**, *Obs. rare*. [*a.* *f.* *chaleur* heat.] = HEAT sb. 13.

1509 *WATSON Ship of Fools* ix. (1517) Cij b. Some hath recours vnto vyces lyke as an olde dogge hath after a hyche that is in shaleur.

|| **Shalgram** (Ja'igrām). Also salgram. [*Hindi* *śaḍgrām*, repr. *Skr. śaḍgrāma* the name of a village where this stone was found.] An ammonite or other fossil, sacred to Vishnu.

1784 F. GLADWIN tr. *Ayeen Akbery* II. 29 Salgram, is a black stone which the hindoo hold sacred. 1905 *MACPHER* *Kenneth S. Macdonald* x. 133 The Shalgram, from the geological point of view, is an ammonite fossil. *Ibid.*, The Shalgram, he explained, was one of the three things essential to daily worship in an orthodox Hindu house.

Shal'ing, *vbl. sb.* 7 *Obs.* [*f.* SHALE v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of removing the outer shell or husk; also pl. the shell or husks removed.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Chalopper*, the husks, parings, or shalings, of a nut or nut-shell.

† **Shal'ing**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* SHALE v. 1 + -ING 2.] ? Falling from the husk as ripe.

1598 *Praeter's Gorg. Gallery Gallant Invent.* Cij b. The shaling nuts and mast, that falleth from the tree, Should serve for my repast.

Shalk, *poet. Obs.* Forms: 1-3 sceale, 3 scaik, scaic, scaik, 4-5 skalko, schalke, 4-6 shalk, 5 shalko. [*Com. Tent.* OE. *sc(e)alc* masc. = OFris. OS. *shalk*, OHG. *scalc*, *scalh* servant (MHG. *schalk* servant, mod.G. *schalk* rogue, wag), ON. *shalk-r* (Icel. *shalk-r* rogue, Sw., Da. *shalk*), Goth. *shalk-s* servant.—OTent.

**shalko*. No cognates outside Teut. have been found; in the word forms the second element in

**marho-shalko* = 'horse-servant', MARSHAL sb.] Originally, a servant; in alliterative poetry one of the common synonyms for 'man'. (In the last example used contemptuously.)

1508 *DUNBAR Tua Maritil Wenen* 105 Quhen schaityn is that al shalk with a sharp rasour, He schowis on me his schewill mouth.

Shalke, obs. form of CHALK sb.

Shall (shāl), sb. [*f.* SHALL v.]

1. An utterance of the word 'shall'; a command, promise, or determination (such as is expressed by means of 'shall').

It is doubtful whether quotes. 1553 and 1603 belong to this word or to SHALE sb. 1. Quots. 1566 and 1593 imply the existence of a punning phrase to feed or serve with shalls (shales).

1553 *Republica* (Brandl) iii. iii. 90 *Adul.* Ye shall prove at length by thefecte y^e shall ensue. *Peop. Nai.* and we shall alwaie hee served with shales, than chil helvee can still y^e vaine wordes beeth but tales. 1566 *ASCHAM Let.* in *Harington Nunc. Antig.* (1804) i. 101 As now another man shall enjoye the sweet kismet of this hard and

1603 *Shall* I have bene so long in cracking; I shall and shalls to feed me

have Nuts, they say when ploms are ripe. Thus all with shalls or shalles ye shal be fed, And gape for gold, and want both Gold and Lead. 1607 *SHAKS.* *Cor.* iii. i. 90 Marke you His absolute Shall! 1608 *Merry Devil* *Edmon-ton* ii. ii. 2 What? hast thou fed me all this while with shalles. And com'st to tell me now, thou lik'st it not! 1677 *GILPIN Denon*, l. xiii. 103 These wills and shalls of wicked Men, are for the most part God's interpretation of their Acts and Carriage. 1870 M. ARNOLD *S. Paul & Protestantism* (1875) 85 The external shalls and shall nots of the law.

2. The word 'shall' as idiomatically used in contradiction to 'will'.

1837 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Bacon* (1843) II. 408 Not one Londoner in a million ever misplaces his will and shall. 1861 *Jos. ANGUS Handbk. Engl. Tongue* 219 These 'Shalls' are sometimes wrongly emphasized. 1882 A. J. ELLIS *Freid. Addr.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 23 These shalls and wills are still shibboleths. 1891 *Daily News* 26 June 5/2 Perhaps no Scot ever yet mastered his 'shalls' and 'wills'.

Shall (shāl, unstressed shāl, f. Pa. t. should (shād, shōd). Forms: see below. [*A Com. Tent.* preterite-present strong verb: OE. *scall*, *sculon*, *sc(e)olde* = OFris. *skil* (skel, scol), *skulun* (*skulun*, etc.), *skolde* (*sculde*, etc.), OS. *skal*, *skulun*, *skolda*, Olow Fränkisch *sal*, *sulum*, *solde* (MDu. *sal*, *sullen*, *solde*, mod.Du. *zal*, *zullen*, *zou*), OHG. *scal*, *scultur*, *scolta*, also *sal* (*sol*), *sulum*, *solia* (MHG.

schal and *schol*, *schulen*, *scholte*, also *sal* and *sol*, *sulen*, *solt*; mod.G. *soll*, *sollen*, *sollte*), ON. *skal*, *skulu*, *skylda* (Sw. *skall*, pa. t. *skulle*; Da. *skal*, pa. t. *skulde*), Goth. *skal*, *skulun*, *skulda*. The Teut. root (**skel*-) : **skol* = **skul*-to owe (:—pre-Teut. **skel*- : **skol* = **skl*-) is represented by Goth. *skula*, OHG., OS. *scolo*, OE. *gescol* wk. masc., debtor. OHG. *sculd*, *sculda* (mod.G. *schuld*), OS. *sculd*. OE. *scylde* fem., debt, guilt. Outside Teut. the only certain cognates are Lith. *skelti* to be guilty, *skilti* to get into debt, *skolt* debt, guilt, OPrussian *skallisman* (acc.) duty, *skellants* guilty, *po-skulit* to admonish.

The northern English dialects (including Sc.) have a form *sal*, pa. t. *suld*, with initial *s* instead of *sh*. This does not occur in the remains of ONorthumbrian, but first appears in the 13th c. It is remarkable that a similar form, with *s* irregularly representing OE. *sch*, existed as a dialectal variant in OHG. (*sal*, *sol*, *sulun*) and OFris. (*sal*, *scl*, and *sal*, *scul*), and has ousted the regular form in Ger. (*sal*, *sol*, and *sal*, *scul*). Some scholars regard the *s* form as representing an OTeut. variant, originating from the euphonic dropping of *k* in inflexional forms like the subjunctive **skli*. It seems more probable that it was independently developed in the different dialects at an early period, while the *sk*-retained its original pronunciation; in stressless position the *k* might naturally be dropped, and the simplified initial afterwards extended by analogy to the stressed use.

In Eng. the *sh* has no inf. or ppl. (the evidence of an OE. inf. *sculan*, *sculan*, is doubtful). Some of the other Teut. langs. have an infinitive: OHG. *scolan*, *solan* (MHG., mod.G. *sollen*, MDu. *sullen* (Du. *zullen*), ON. *skulu* pa. t. inf. *skylan*); Goth. has the pres. ppl. *sklandans* and the pa. ppl. *skland*; OHG. has the pres. ppl. *scollant* (mod.G. *sollend*), and early mod.G. the pa. ppl. *gesollt*; ON. has a ppl. adj. *skyllt-r* bound by duty.]

A. Inflectional Forms.

I. Present tense.

1. 1st and 3rd pers. sing. a. 1 sceall, scall, scyl, 1-3 sc(e)al, scel, scæl, 3 scall, *erron*, swal, 3-4 ssal, 3-6 schal, 3-7 shal, 4 schol, ssel, 4-5 schalle, xal, 4-6 schall, 5 shalle, schawil(l), schaul, chal, schel(e), schill, 5-6 xalle, 5-7 shals, 3-8 shall.

Beowulf 438 (Gr.) Ic mid grape sceal fon wið feonde. 833 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 445 Hwet man elce gere. 2513ah scel. c. 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxix. 5 Hu hit ge-weorðan scall ær ær hit ge-weorðe. c. 950 *Landisf. Gost.* Matt. x. 8 *marg.*, Biscop sceal cunnege. ðone preost. a 1000 *Andreas* 1483 (Gr.) þæt scel æt mælcwra mann. findan on ferðe. c. 1000 *Ag. Gost.* Luke xxii. 37 ȝyt scyl þe ge-fylled fæt be me awriten is. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 For wan hi beoð þus lēwebe me scel sigge, an oðre stowe. c. 1200 *Ornutt* 17684 All þæt folc þæt sceal wege & all þæt ȝit scall wurpen. c. 1205 *Lav.* 5435 Eow swal beon be betere. *Ibid.* 22149 No scal hit eow reowe nauere. c. 1250 *Out & Night*. 1195 Ich wot hwoschal (r. r. sal) beon anhere. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 138 Her after. me sal there al þis. a 1300 K. Horn 1312 Ischal þe to heweþ. r. ich schall. 1340 *Aynb.* 2 (heading), Hou me ssel knawe guod and kued. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 155 Me self schel dobbe þe to knigt. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 337 Bemy helpe whils I shal lyue. 1378 *Shall* see B. C. 1. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 54 He xal paye ye rytes of ye hows at his entre, wiþ d. 1426 *Audelax Poems* 10, I schal say ȝou the soth, that wel schul 3c wyt. c. 1450 *Mankind* 566 in *Macro Plays* 22, I xall gou runde in hys ere. 1463 *MARG.* *Pastor* in *P. Lett.* 11, 143 I rowe it shall appeer. 1525 *SAMSON* *Ellis* 609. 2 *lett.* Ser. 1. 261 A synner, new schall, deserve such a singulier goodnesse. 1525 *COVEDEALE Amai* ix. 11, I shal repaye it. 1526 in *Lett. Suppres. Monasteries* (Camden) 126, I thyneke lound to know wherto I xall hold me. 1560 *Act 12* *Chas. II.* c. 24 § 15 Who doth or shall tap out such beere. 1663 *Extr. St. Papers* *rel. Friends* Ser. ii. (1911) 164 This Shal be your warrant.

B. 3 sel, scel, 3-4 sale, 4-5 salle, (5 sill, 6 sell), 3-8 sal, 4-8 sall.

From 14th c. onwards only *north*. In the early southern and midland examples (Layamon, etc.) the initial *s* represents (*f*).

c. 1205 *Lav.* 5091 þi mon he sel hi-cumen. c. 1220 *Restiary* 25 Sal he neuere lūken ðe lides of hise egen. c. 1275 *Lav.* 701 þe bet ȝou sel worþe. c. 1270 *Samson* *Ellis* 609. 2 *lett.* Ser. 1. 261 A synner, new schall, deserve such a singulier goodnesse. 1525 *COVEDEALE Amai* ix. 11, I shal repaye it. 1526 in *Lett. Suppres. Monasteries* (Camden) 126, I thyneke lound to know wherto I xall hold me. 1560 *Act 12* *Chas. II.* c. 24 § 15 Who doth or shall tap out such beere. 1663 *Extr. St. Papers* *rel. Friends* Ser. ii. (1911) 164 This Shal be your warrant.

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shuldich in the worlde go! 1377 *Langl. P. P.* B. xi. 97
 pingē that al þe worlde wote wherfor shuldestow spare to
 reden it? c 1450 *Cursor M.* 9611 (*Trin.*) þenne shuldestou
 be doutē nouȝt.

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

*** The past tense should with modal function.

As with other auxiliaries, the *pa. t.* (orig. subjunctive) of *shall* is often used to express, not a reference to past time, but a modal qualification of the notion expressed by the present tense. Where in addition the notion of past time is to be expressed, this can often be effected by the use of the *perf.* instead of the *pres. inf.* (though sometimes this produces ambiguity); the temporal notion may however be merely contextually implied, and in that case the *pa. t.* has the appearance of having both functions (temporal and modal) at once.

18. In statements of duty, obligation, or propriety (originally, as applicable to hypothetical conditions not regarded as real).

This conditional form of expression was from an early period substituted for the unconditional *shall* in sense 2, and in mod. Eng. the *pres. tense* in this use is obs., and *should* is ought to.

Beuwlif 2708 (Gr.) Swylc sceolde secg wezan, bezn æt ðearfe. 1897 *Ælfred Gregory's Past. C.* iv. 36 *Donne* mon forlet done ege...pe he mid rhytt on him innan habban sceolde. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 We scolden halden his heste us bitwenan. 1175 *Passion our Lord* 472 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 *Pu* ne schuldest nouht þi wryt habben iwyrt so. 1175 *SHOREMAN* 1. 749 He despayse ihesu cryst, Wan he hym scholde herye. 1175 *Wyll. Palerne* 368 *Whi* make 36 þis sorwe? 36 schuld now make 30w merie. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 6302 He kneweth wel that...he hath nouht horn hym as he scholde hav don. 14150 *Alisogonus* II. 1. 189 (Brand) *Thought* I sailt and should not sailt. 1607-11 *BACON Ess.* *Counsel* (Arb.) 338 Neither is it necessary, that he that consulteth what he should doe, should declare what he will doe. 1756 *Mas. CALDERWOOD* in *Coltess Collect.* (Maitland Club) 214 (Some men should have been women, and he, I think, is one. 1819 *Scott* *Franklin* 220, Conquest, lady, should soften the heart. 1845 *Poe Tales, Gold Bug*, I draw tolerably—should do it at least—have had good masters. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 616/2 He should have looked up and down the line before he ventured to cross it.

Proverbial phrase. 1784 *Mrs. SHERIDAN* *Form. to Bath* 1. i. That same Lord Stewkly is no better than he should be (between ourselves). 1780 *Mirror No.* 104 Every woman who passed much of her time in town, he made no scruple to say, was no better than she should be.

¶ with omission of *have* in *perf. inf.*
1529 *SKELTON Agst. Scotles* 106 Regarded ye should your lord. 1561 *Gadly Q. Hester* (1873) 23 And they that should assisted, I wote not how they were brusted. 1730 *RAMSEY* *Wife of Auctermuchley* xv. Scho fand all wrang that should be richt.

b. *Should be*: ought according to appearances to be, presumably is. ? *Obs.*

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. iii. 45 You should be Women, And yet your Beards forbid me to interpret that you are so. 1631 *Heywood* *and Pt. Fair Maid* West iv. i. Pursue the Ruffin...He should be Captain of those bloody theves, That haunts our mountains. 1661 *COSTN Corr.* (Surtees) II. 36, I saw a letter to-day which tells us that the great Presbyterian preacher in London is silenced; but the letter names him not. I guess it should be Mr. Baxter.

c. *You should hear, see* = I wish you could hear, if only you could hear, etc.

1842 *TENNISON* *Walking to Staff* 63 You should have seen him wince as from a venomous thing. 1857 *HUGHES* *Tom Brown* II. v. Ah! but you should just have seen the fight between Slogger Williams and Tom Brown!

19. In the apodosis of a hypothetical proposition (expressed or implied), indicating that the supposition, and therefore its consequence, is unreal.

a. Where *shall* (in sense 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9) would be used if the hypothesis were accepted.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* ann. 1127, Wel þu myhtes faren all a dæis fare sculdest þu neure finden man in tūne sittende. 1225 *Auer. R.* 332 *Jifre* Louerd demde him al after riht wisnesse...wo scholde him iwarden. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 194 Hadde he wel loked him wiðskil, Ik bestle sulde don his wil. 1300 *K. Horn* 347 *Panne* scholde wiputen oþe þe kyng maken wroþe. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Frankl. T.* 47 *Patience*...venquyseth...lynges bat rigour sholde neuere attayne. 1408-9 *20 Pol. Poems* (1904) 32 And it were soþ þat clerks

think, only proceed from a head and heart entirely at ease. 1775 *C. JOHNSTON* *Pilgrim* 105, I should rather think he has a mind to finger its finances. 1835 *MACAULAY* *Ess.* *Sir Jas. Mackintosh* (1843) II. 261: It might, one should think, have crossed the mind of a man of fifty, who had seen a great deal of the world. 1865 = *Johnson* *Micro* IV. 2. 20-21: It should seem that a full half of sixteen years, was passed under 1861 *Geo. Elliot* *Silas M.* vi. 'You remember when first Mr. Lammer's father came into these parts, don't you, Mr. Macey?' 'I should think I did.' 1889 *SWINBURNE* *Stydy B. Jonson* 4 That singing power...was not, it should seem, a natural gift of this great writer's.

†e. *Should have been* = 'would have had to be': see 3 b. (In quot. with omission of *have*.)

1511 *Christ's Kirk* xvii, He suld hene swift that gat him Throw speid.

f. *I should* (do so and so): orig. with expressed or understood protasis 'if I were you', but in mod. colloquial language often used loosely = 'I would advise you to (do, etc.).'

1908 *R. BACOT* *A. Cuthbert* iii. 19, I should get her back as soon as you can, otherwise perhaps the painter will marry her! 20. In a hypothetical clause expressing a rejected supposition. †a. Where *should* has notional force = 'were obliged to', 'must', 'were about to'. Often with ellipsis of *if* after *as*. *Obs.*

With the use as in quot. 1530 *cf.* the modern 'as if his heart would break'.

1340 *HAMPOLTE* *Pr. Cons.* 4306 Devels afirsall bere hym.. In-itt þe aye als he suld stey to heven. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* 1. 132 No dedly sunne to do dyce þauz þou scholdest. 1400 *Deut.* *Trey* 10795 *Pai* dreit in dolo, as þai degh should. 1566 *TINDALE* *Matt.* xxvi. 35 *Yf* I sulde dye with the (Or. *ke ðen þe aw eot aroweare*) yet wyll I not denye the. 1599 *MORE* in *Scornes* *Four Cent. Eng. Lett.* (1893) 12 *If* I should not leave myself a sponge, there shall no poore

archaic 'I were'. Similarly with *perf. inf.*: 'Then I should have been' = 'then had I been'.

The choice between *should* and *would* follows the same rules as that between *shall* and *will* as future auxiliaries, except that *should* must sometimes be avoided on account of liability to be misinterpreted as 'ought to' (sense 18).

5 þikke
1432-
n more
r. Por.
the tre.
ot he a
cynard

(Arb.) 35, I have so grette scatte and good of syluer.. that seuen waynes shold not conne carye it away. 14189 = *Sonnets of Aymon* xvi. 377 *Yf* it had he at our wyll ye sholde have had gode peas with the kyng charlemagn. 1753 *CHALONER* *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 91 At the Confitour.. I should advise the Assistants to an humble Confession of their Sins to God. 1824 'L. KERRIN' *Alasmani's Lady* 111. 284, I shouldn't know how to begin. 1908 *BACOT* *A. Cuthbert* v. 42, I should say that Aunt Jane...is perfectly right in regarding me...as an intruder.

¶ with omission of *have* in *perf. inf.*
1585 *NORREN* *Sinful Mans Solace* 25 b, Then should not thus my silly soule Bene wrapt in irkesome woe.

c. With verbs of liking, preference, etc., *should* in the first person (and interrogatively in the second) is regarded as more correct than *would*, though this is often used.

In the third person *should* is used only in indirect speech (when he represents *I*); uses like quot. 1852 are abnormal.

The forms *I should have liked* to (see) and *I should like to have (seen)* are alternative ways of adding the temporal notion to the modal sense of *should*. Another form, sometimes met with, but certainly faulty, is *I should have liked to have (seen)*.

1779 *Boswell* *Johnson* (1904) II. 308 Should you not like to see Dublin, Sir? 1785 *TRUSLER* *Mod. Times* 111. 81 Should you like any thing up stairs, or would you prefer it in the kitchen? 1838 *MACAULAY* *Ess.* *Sir W. Temple* (1843) III. 98 *Cornelle* was said to unite the merits of *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, and *Euripides*. We should like to see a *Prometheus* after *Cornelle's* fashion. 1860 *RUSKIN* *Unto this Last* i. § 21, I should like the reader to be very clear about this. 1862 *G. C. LEWIS* *Lett.* (1870) 418 One should like to know what it was that they numbered. 1869 *FREEMAN* in *W. R. W. Stephens* *Life* (1835) I. 427, I should like to have stayed longer at Noyon.

erroneous use. 1883 *L. OLIPHANT* *Allison* *Peto* I. 8, I should much preferred to have been yon there.

d. The original conditional notion is obscured in the phrases *It should seem* (see *SEEM* v. 7 f.); *one should think* (now somewhat arch., and perh. sometimes interpreted in the sense of 18). Similarly *I should think* (suppose, etc.) = 'I am inclined to think (suppose, etc.)'; also *collog.* as a strong affirmation in reply to a tentative suggestion, e.g. 'I should (rather) think he did object'.

In the last phrase (as used idiomatically), *would* is never substituted; in the second person the phrase is used only in questions, and in the third person only in oblique narration. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 79 *Hit* scholde seme to a man beholdinge the fundacion of hit that werke to be rather of the labor of...Romanes, then of Britones. 1508 *FISHER* *7 Penit Ps.* i. *It* scholde seme to be create of god hit is. Birt *Eliz. Relig. Settles* *ers Agnus Dei* (etc.). It should appear that he hath bestowed many, and these be the refuses. 1609 *MORVSON* *Itin.* 1. 195, I should think, that these old ornaments are taken away. 1630 *R. B. ...*

think, only proceed from a head and heart entirely at ease. 1775 *C. JOHNSTON* *Pilgrim* 105, I should rather think he has a mind to finger its finances. 1835 *MACAULAY* *Ess.* *Sir Jas. Mackintosh* (1843) II. 261: It might, one should think, have crossed the mind of a man of fifty, who had seen a great deal of the world. 1865 = *Johnson* *Micro* IV. 2. 20-21: It should seem that a full half of sixteen years, was passed under 1861 *Geo. Elliot* *Silas M.* vi. 'You remember when first Mr. Lammer's father came into these parts, don't you, Mr. Macey?' 'I should think I did.' 1889 *SWINBURNE* *Stydy B. Jonson* 4 That singing power...was not, it should seem, a natural gift of this great writer's.

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neighbour of mine bere no losse by any chance happened in my house. 1530 *PALSGR.* 724/1 The poore hoye sobbed, as his herte shulde brust. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 34 Na pedderis pak scho will ressaif, Althocht hir travell scho sowld tyme.

b. Where the future tense (or the present with future import) would be used if the supposition were entertained. (With *pa. t.* subjunctive, usually *should* or *would*, also could, might, arch. were, etc., in the apodosis. Cf. 21.) Now somewhat rare, mod. usage preferring *were* to.

we should be put very hard to it for a Substinence. 1781 *MISS BURNES* *Cecilia* ix. l. (1882) II. 298 Should I think, sir, to eternally...I could never conjecture what you mean! 1854 *TENNISON* *Bicket* iii. i. And no flower, not The sun himself, should he be changed to one, Could shine away the darkness of that gap.

†c. With reference to the past (e.g. 'if he should have done' = 'if he had done'). *Obs.*

fane vengeance on my faults, I never Had li'd to put on this.

d. In relative clause with hypothetical import.

1800 *C. BUTLER* *Life Alban Butler* xvi, A person would deserve well of th into English.

420 *Pope* writing of biting, should *Pastor Carew* xxiii, THE DARK WAS PERFECTLY SILENT... who should have said otherwise...would have been made to eat his libellous talk [etc.].

e. *As who should say* [cf. *F. comme qui dirait*] = as much as to say. arch. Also *†as if he should say* (should have said).

1551 *T. WILSON* *Logie* (1580) 70 It is asmuche as who should say: He that made thee, without thee, can not saue thee without thee. 1568 *GRAFTON* *Chron.* II. 251 Then one of them behelde another, as who should say, who is he that dare go forth to cary this message. 1600 *C. SURTON* *Disce Mori* (1607) x. 168 He declared as thus, his integrity of life: Behold here I am, beare record of mee...As if hee should haue said, Giue me my Quetus est at parting. 1642 *J. SHUTE* *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 112 Some conceive the Apostle to use that phrase by way of excellency, as if he should haue said, though I were of the most excellent eloquency.

say; Cut, his b nods,

21. In a hypothetical clause relating to the future, *should* takes the place of *shall* (indicative or subjunctive), or of the equivalent use of the present tense, when the supposition, though entertained as possible, is viewed as less likely or less welcome than some alternative. (With future, future *perf.*, or imperative in the apodosis.)

1675 *HANNAH WOOLLEY* *Gentlewoman* *Comp.* 247, I shall sell thee of Le... that sort will avail me now. 1842 *TENNISON* *Lady Clare* xiv. 1. 50 Should any soluble salt remain it will be sold. 1864 *A. AUSTIN* *England's Darling* t. iii, And, should the looked for shock be on us soon, I must be there!

b. Similarly, with *perf. inf.*, in a hypothetical clause relating to what may have happened in the past.

1794 *WINNHAM* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1912) 714 Let me recall to your recollection the business of Mr. Burke, in case it should not have been mentioned to you by Mr. Dundas.

22. In a noun-clause (normally introduced by *that*).

a. In dependence on expressions of will, desire, command, advice, request.

Where the verb of the governing clause is in the *pa. t.*, this use is indistinguishable from that treated in 14 d.

The substitution of *should* for the earlier *shall* (itself a periphrastic substitute for the more primitive use of the pres. subjunctive: see 12 a) may have arisen from instances in which the governing vb. was in the modal *pa. t.* (as in quot. c 1200, 1340).

1200 *ORMIN* *Deed.* 133, I wolde bilipeli þatt all Ennglishe lede Wiþþe are sholde lissenn in. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 470 *Mane* gon nakede and bidden þat sun man heom scholde biwezen. 1350 *HAMPOLTE* *Pr. Cons.* 1625 *Pai* luf swa fis wordes yanþe *Pai* bai walde never other lufe sulde be. 1481 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 94 My emer & I be agreed that I schold have xlii. 1594 *HOOKER* *Ecol. Pol.* iii. ix. § 3 Their judgment is...that the Church of Christ should admit no Law-makers but the Evangelists. 1611 [see 12 a]. 1746 *FRANCIS* *tr. Hor. Sat.* i. ix. 12 'What's your will with me?'

much rather she did not come', said Fanny... 'I would rather she should come', said the squire. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Aug. It is suggested that the black hares...should be acclimated in these waters. 1897 *L. OLIPHANT* *Epitaph* 41, I found it to contain a request...that I should repair... to the Horse Guards.

b. In statements relating to the necessity, justice,

JONSON *Poet. It.* i. 183 You shoold see mee [sc. dance], were it not if the street. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. 62 *If* she lost it, my Fathers eye should hold her loathed. 1718 *EARL COWER* in *J. Duncombe Lett.* (1773) I. 198 You and your horse should have been very welcome. 1779 *JOHNSON* in *Beuwlif* (1904) II. 308 We should have robbed the Scotch, if they had had any thing of which we could have robbed them. 1790 *COWER* *Lett. to Lady Hesketh* 8 Mar., I should be unreasonable indeed not to be highly gratified by it. 1801-12 *BENTHAM* *Jurid. Evid.* (1827) II. 404 *Cross-examination*, a term for which...one should have expected to have found an equivalent in every language. 1848 *THACKERAY* *Pan. Fair* xli, I often think we should all be better without it. 1878 *O. W. HOLMES* *Motley* 37 He knew that he should not have been satisfied with himself, if he had not made it. 1898 *MISS BRANDON* *Open Verd.* vi. After this, I shouldn't be at all surprised at his going over to Rome. 1887 *BROWNING* *Parleyings*, *O. de Mandeville* iv, So should wrong merely peep abroad to meet Wrong's due quietus. *Interrogatively.* 1834 *K. H. DUGAN* *Mores Cath.* v. iii. 84 But where should one finish if one were to speak of the 'lauda Sion' [etc.].

b. When the *pres. tense* of the principal vb. would be used if the hypothesis were accepted. (Where the *pa. t.* or the *perf.* would be used, *should* is followed by the *perf. inf.*)

In this use the combination of *should* with *inf.* forms a periphrastic past subjunctive: thus 'I should be' = the

property, etc. of something contemplated as future, or as an abstract supposition.

1527 Wolsey in *St. Peter's Head*, VIII (1830) l. 195. I think convenient. Your Grace should handle her both gently and dolefully. a 1578 LINDSEY (Piscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 133 It is aganes the lawis of haly kirk that thow souldst be ane preist and marie ane wyff. 1647 MILTON *Animado*, 65 It is most just, that all their faults should be imputed to yee. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xx, Quahs proper we suld know. 1780 *Mirror* No. 75. It is of high national importance that the very earliest notice should be given of the near appearance of a figure-dancer. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 326 We are now to consider the time at which it

c. In expressions of surprise or its absence, approval or disapproval, of some present or past fact. c 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 6803 Woloway. . . pat ich euer schuld sen pus miche rewbe on erbe ben l. c 1440 *Genydes* 35 Gret pite that she. . . Should sette hyr wurchippe atte so lillil pruis. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 91 Gud Maister Walter Kennedy. . . lylis veraly, Gret reuth it wer that so suld he. 1580 R. PARSONS *Brief Disc.* x b. So was it no meane comforte. . . to consider. . . that their shuld be fownde in England so many gentlemen. . . so precyse [etc.]. 1650 ELIZ. CROMWELL 27 Dec. in Carlyle *Cromwell*. I wonder you should blame me for writing no oftener, when I have sent three for one. 1780 *Mirror* No. 92 That folly and ugliness should thrust themselves forward to public notice, might be matter of surprise. 1817 KEATS *I stood tip-toe* 44 It may haply mourn That such fair clusters should be rudely torn From their fresh beds. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* l. 109 It is somewhat remarkable, that Wesley should have said nothing of their customs respecting matrimony. 1848 TUCKERMAN *Pan. Fair* lxi. The coachman, who grumbled that his 'osses should be brought out.

¶ With omission of *have* in the perf. inf. 1537 *Wrotholthe's Chron.* l. 119 Which was great pite that so good a ladie as he is should so sone lost her great Joy.

d. In clause dependent on sentence (negative, interrogative, or hypothetical) expressing possibility, probability, or expectation.

Cf. 'Is it possible that he should do this?' with 'It is possible that he may do this.' Similarly, 'It is unlikely that he should have been there', but 'It is likely that he was (or may have been) there'.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* viii. lxxxix. Perchance you look I should entreaties bring. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* vii. xv. The Reader may, perhaps, expect. . . that she should immediately have interposed in his behalf. 1780 *Mirror* No. 104 It is. . . vain to expect, that persons in that rank of life should

remember having seen it.

e. In clause (now almost always with *lest*) expressing the object of fear or precaution.

1402 HOCCEVE *Let. of Cupid* vii. They (sc. women) graunte hem grace. . . for that men shulde nat for her sake dey. c 1490 *Jacob's Well* 107 pou leuyst almese-dede for þe poore for dreed þat þou schuldyst after fallyn in pouert. 1594 LVLV *Mother Bumble* t. i. She is mewed vp. . . least she should by some roisting courtier be stolen away. 1686 PARR *Life Usher* 81 Which he. . . was much concerned at, for fear he should have neglected his duty. 1753 CHALONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 117 In such Cases 'tis much to be feared, lest their Selflove should bias their Judgment. 1777 MISS BURKE *F. & C.* 102 I am not so much concerned with choly, and borrow. . . lag, I'll g shall fear native song.

23. In special interrogative uses. a. In questions introduced by *why* (or equivalent word), implying the speaker's inability to conceive any reason or justification for something actual or contemplated, or any ground for believing something to be fact.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 69 To hwon sceolde þeos smyrenes þus heon to lore zedon? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 161 Qui suld I him seruis yeld? c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xxxiii. I conne nottessay the ther-tillie, Hit is atte queene willay, Qwi schuld I layne? 1528 MORR *Dyaloge* t. xxvii. (1529) G v j b/2 Yf we fell at Medance u ussell de ceuyne me as 'others'? c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* li. From where thou art, why shouldst I hast me thence. 1779 *Mirror* No. 23 They tell us, 'that men have one common original, and why should relations quarrel?' 1791 COWPER *Let. to W. Bagot* 5 Dec. Why should you suppose that I did not admire the poem you showed me? I did admire it. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* Introd. Addr. p. 38 Why should not the same triumph be repeated now? 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mille, lxc* l. 'I do hope she will not be dull,' said Evelyn. . . Why should she be dull?

b. In questions introduced by *how*, implying that the speaker regards something as impossible or inadmissible.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 65 haljen. . . haufen rewte. . . of nu hier none of ðe selten? 732 How shulde y þan he Arim. 83 Hou scholde I schupe of mon? a 1400 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxix. 34 How could any gentill hart indure To se this sytch on any creature? a 1585 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 570 How suld it be said? 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* ii. x. How should you understand what is so little intelligible? 1819 SCOTT *Seankoe* xlii. If a tinge of the world's pride. . . may mix with an expression so lovely, how

should we chide that which is of earth for bearing some colour of its original?

† c. In questions relating to meaning, cause, or reason, the form with *should* was formerly often substituted for an indicative tense. Obs.

1532 HERVEY *Xenoph. Househ.* g What shulde be the cause of it, gentil Socrates, but that [etc.]. a 1548 HALL *Chron. Edw. IV.* 237 b. What should signifie, that dumpishness of mynde, and inward sighing? 1592 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* v. (1623) 128 What should be the cause hereof? 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacre* i. v. § 5 What should be the reason of this diversity?

III. Elliptical and quasi-elliptical uses.

24. With ellipsis of verb of motion: = 'shall go'. Now arch.

[The use is common in OHG. and OS., and in later HG., LG., and Du. In the mod. Scandinavian langs. it is also common, and instances occur in MSw.]

Present tense. *Beowulf* 1179 (Gr.), Þonne ðu forð sceyle metodsceaf seon! c 1000 ÆLFRED *Saints' Lives* xxxiii. 86 Loca nu þin fæder sceal mid me to mynstre. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 811 Schome ow is to. . . schunten þat 3e schulen to. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7213 Pe ssephurdes & þe ssep al so scoleþ to be pine of helle. 1307 *Ælfric's Higen* (Rolls) VIII. 75 Of þe delev þe com, and to be delev þe schulleþ. c 1450 *CARVERE* *Lift. St. Aug.* xi. Þe same man stand in study weithir he schal to be good weyor nowt. 1506 *Knl. Sheph.* (Sommer) 91 If thy boke be nat sure of rekenyng Thou shalt to helle. a 1506 *Sir T. More* iv. iii. 48 He shall strait to courte. 161. GIBBS *Exp. 3rd Chap. Philiph.* (1619) 237 The decree of God is, that to dust we must, as all the rest of our fellow Saints and servants shall. a 1628 PRESTON *New Cov.* (1629) 324, I will plant my Law in thy heart, it shall neuer out againe. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOODIN . . . say, with a sort Ranelagh, but do cort F. M. Perth

xxix, Thou shalt with me to Iona.

Past tense. c 893 ÆLFRED *Oras.* iii. v. § 4 Þonne andydan hie þa duru þe on þa healfs open was, þat hie be þem wiston hwiðer he sceoldon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 225 Pet hit 3a wite were, þat he of ðære worde sceolde. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7375 William & alle his þat into his bataile mid him soolde. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2184 Whether he wulde, or he ne wulde, he toke hym vp, and furþe he shulde. 1377 *LANGT. P. P.* B. xv. 13 One with-outen tonge and teeth tolde me whyder I shulde. 1462 MARG. PASTON 18 May in P. Lett., Sche seithe her brother and other of her frendes thynte that she schulde up to London. 1506 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. 13 That with our small conjunction we should on. 1598 *Merry W.* iii. v. 14 If the bottom were as deepe as hell, I shold down.

† 25. In questions, *What shall* = 'what shall (it) profit', 'what good shall (I) do'. Obs. (rare after OE.).

above.

† 26. With the sense 'is dne', 'is proper', 'is to be given or applied'. Obs. [Cf. G. *soll*.]

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. ii. l. Rubric, Þys [sc. godspell] sceal on twelftan dæge. c 1225 *Poem Temp. Edw. II.* (Percy) vi. He wolde aske half a pound To hygge with spyserye; The 324 shillings schul up To wyn and to ale. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 1204 (Faif), Sir noe. . . hew þe timbre þat sulde þerto.

27. With ellipsis of active infinitive to be supplied from the context.

Present tense. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2300 Leste 3e eft wepen echeliche in helle. . . as 3e schullen alle, huten sef [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 4092 Vorto anhanys we king as we soelle on alle wyse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1509. 'Þat i mai gyle', he se. St. Peter, *Acts* iii. 61 said, 'i sale.' 1317 *Langt. P. P.* B. xl. 203 Love we as leue bretheren shal. c 1400 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xxxix. (Gibbs MS.) If. 86, I have overcome þe world alle who seyth And so schulle 3e. 1526 *TINDALE Rom.* vii. 25 Who shall separate ys from goddes love? shall tribulation? a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* Ind. Ober. That would I fain see. *Boh.* Why, thou shalt. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 20 Ar. . . If you now beheld them, your affections would become tender. *Pro.* Dost thou thinke so, Spirit? Ar. Mine would, Sir, were I humane. *Pro.* And mine shall. 1633 FORD *Tit. City* v. vi. . . I shall Sir. 170 You shall have your choice. . . *Miss* 1109. SHAM 11. 1010 *DUNBURN Poems* Ser. ii. *Comp.* Lisa 49 Ah, but, forgetting all things, shall I thee? 1892 MRS. H. WARD *Darid Grive* iv. ii. 'No, indeed, I haven't got all I want,' said Lucy. . . 'I never shall, neither.'

Past tense. *Beowulf* 2585 (Gr.) Guðbill geswac naecod æt niðe, swa hyt no sceolde. a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* ii. (1833) 13 Þæt hi nafdon to gode naðer ne lufe ne ege, swa swa hi sceoldan. c 1220 *Ranks in Geste of der Angels.* (Liebemann) 456 Se moste. . . his onspece gesean mid nihte, swa hwæt

them they should not (1631) 9 It is not ple stray from what we I gether a necessary Van. Fair xxxi, I he should. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1884) 81, I knew . . . That she was uttering what she shouldn't.

b. Phrase, if I shall (see quots.). Now dial. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 95 Doun kneelde on mi kne I take leve, and if I schal, I kisse hire. *Id.* I wolde kisse hire efsones if I scholde. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 203 The familiar proposal to carry a basket. . . I will if I shall, that is, I am willing if you will command me; I will if so required. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-book* s. v. I'll warn our Tom 'I'll do it vor ee, nif he shall—i.e. if you wish.

† c. With generalized ellipsis in proverbial phrase: *Needs must that needs shall* = 'he must whom fate compels'. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 99 Bot neðe he mot that neðe schal. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* Ind. Then needs must, needs shall.

† 28. With ellipsis of *do* (not occurring in the context). Obs. rare.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Saints' Lives* v. 370 He axode þone casere hu he embe hi sceolde. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Aleh.* in Ashm. (1652) 5 O King that shall I sometimes I

b. The place of the inf. is sometimes supplied by *that* or *so* placed at the beginning of the sentence.

usually inversion, as *so shall I*.

13. *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 2735 'Rightfulliche thou him awreke'. Th' Emperor saide, 'So ich schal'. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. liii. 510 'That shall I not said sir Dynadan. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxi. 'His Mastership will do well to look to himself'. 'That he should', re-echoed Craigenfell. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Child.* iv. 'I should like to see her now she's grown up'. 'So you shall'.

† 29. With ellipsis of *be* or passive inf., or with *so* in place of this (where the preceding context has *is*, *was*, etc.). Obs.

Present tense. a 990 CYNWULF *Elen* 595 (Gr.) Da was c 1330 raddore Pr. T.

1484 'Then dreme of thing that never was ne shal. c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1631 Pus hap it ben, & as schal, I hilleue. c 1560 *Mitigations* iii. iii. 153 Ythou best askt as I know thou shalt. 1566 STERNHOLD & H. Pr. cxliii. 12 For I thy seruant am and shal. 1615 J. CHAMBERLAIN *In Cr.* & *Times* *Jas.* I (1848) I. 362 He is not yet executed, nor I hear not when he shall.

Past tense. c 1300 K. Horn 326 (Harl.) Pah horn were vnder molde & ofer elle[s] where he sholde. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 269 þif his epistle of Poule were fulli executid as it shulde. 1426 LYDC. *De Guil. Filiz.* 2155 That ye be shorn as ye sholde As chose shepe of Cristys folde. 1715. K. Estmere iv. in Child *Ballads* II. 521

to hope that anybody else should. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* xvi. i. The Sentiments in all these are very little varied, nor is it possible they should.

Shallal (ʃælˈlæl). dial. [Echolc.] 'A serenade of kettles and pans given to notorious wedding couple' (Eng. Dial. Dict.); 'rough music'.

1864 *West. Horn.* *News* 17 June 4 It has been the custom in this town (S. Ives, Cornwall) for some years, on the occasion of a marriage, for a number of young men in disguise to go to the house of the newly-married pair on the night of the wedding and make a 'shallal', that is [etc.]. 1892 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Three Ships* vii. 120 'Twill be time enough to talk of shall-lals when the wedding-day's fixed.

† Shallle. Obs. [App. shortened from *shallennuse* or some other form of SHAWM.] = SHAWM.

c 1407 LYDC. *Reas. & Sens.* 5390 Ther wer trumpes and trumpetes, Lowde shallys and doucetes. 1420-2 *Thieff* 4298 And in Thebes loud as any shall. The Cry 2000. 1426 *Dr. Guil. Filiz.* 14305 Thys moutys ek, with sotyl musys, And thys shallys loude crye.

† Shallen. Obs. rare. [Perb. a variant of CHALON; but the quot. is obscure.]

1588 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) II. 178 Shallen wever courlettes.

Shallon, shallun (ʃælˈlən). [Prob. related in some way to SALAL, the native form of which is given by Lewis & Clark (II. 731) as *shelwel, shellwel*.] = SALAL.

1806 LEWIS & CLARK *Exped.* (1893) II. 791 An evergreen called shallun, resembling the laurel. 1866 [see SALAL].

Shalloon (ʃælˈlən). Forms: 7-9 shalloon, 8 shaloon, 7-shalloon. [a. F. *chalon*, which had been earlier adopted as CHALON, q.v. Cf. MIIG. *schallane*, mod. G. *schalanne*.]

1. A closely woven woollen material chiefly used for linings.

1290-2 *Pipe Roll* hus de Reyns. 16 And instead of a Coat with is, is user Lend. Gaz. No. 371

Shalloons. . . Silk Shags, Chenies. . . will be sold by Auction, 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) II. 1. 18 Her Honour's Petticoat and Gown, Were nicely made of blew Saloon. 1725 SWIFT *Eph. Brag.* 21 In blue shalloon shall Hannibal be clad. 1725 SPOWELL *Cont. Fathoms* xxiv. The mummy of an Egyptian king, most curiously rolled up in bandages of rich figured gold shalloon. 1837 *Wentworth* *Engl. Leg.* Ser. i. *Monstr. Balloon* 6 The netting last burst—the silk—the shalloon. 1877 J. W. HAVES *Drifter* *Hateridder* (ed. 4) 104 Shalloons, a very loosely made stuff, used by tailors for lining coats, &c. A similar article is also made and used for dresses.

b. A wig. 1845 *BARNS* *Cusin Nicholas* xxiv. The end of his pig-tail, contrasted well with the sable shalloon that unites it to his occiput. a 1845 — *Engl. Leg.* Ser. iii. *Wedding-day*. And bright the shalloon of his little quill'd queue.

† *c. trans.*
1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxxviii. (1783) III. 84, I was so disgusted...at the baseness of this shalloon, that...the only business I had...was to mortify, disgrace, and punish the scoundrel who had injured you.
2. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made of shalloon.
1665 *Wood Life* 24 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 35, I bought a black shalloon suit. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 298 The red shalloon lining of his coat.

3. *Comb.*, as *shalloon-maker*, *-manufacturer*.
1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6221/2 Joseph Alford and John Alford, Shalloon-makers. 1857 *P. O. Directory Yorksh.* 1052 Shalloon Manufacturers.

† *Shalloon* ². *Obs. rare*. In 7 shalloon(e), shalloon. (See quot.)

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 345/2 A Shalloon...is a kind of Diminutive Coach, which runneth upon two Wheels, and holdeth two people; it is drawn with one Horse. *Ibid.* iii. 449/2 A Shalloon.

Shallop (jæ'lop), *sb.*, † *shalloop*. Forms: a. 6 shallop, (6-7 *erron*, scallop, skallop), 7 shallop, shallop, shawlopp, 7-9 shalop; b. 7 shalupe, shaloup, 8 shaloup, shalloop. See also CHALLOUPE. [a. F. *chaloupe*, prob. either a. Du. *sloop* (see *Sloop*) or the source of that word. Cf. Sp. *chalupa*, It. *scialuppa*, G. *schaluppe*. The β forms may be viewed either as a re-adoption of the Fr. word, or as an assimilation of the Eng. word to its original; the spellings suggest final stress, but the only verse quot. has *sha'loup*.
The form *scallop*, *skallop*, in Florio 1598-1611 s.v. *Schiffetto*, *Schiffo*, and Minshew 1617, is due to erroneous identification with *Scallop* *sb.*]

1. A large, heavy boat, fitted with one or more masts and carrying fore-and-aft or long sails and sometimes furnished with guns; a sloop.
a. 1578 LINDESAV (Pittscotte) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 278 Ane schip with ane shallop to keep the narrow wateris fra thame of haliknes. c. 1595 CARR, WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. IV. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 88 Shee was in some harde fight with two pinnesses and a shallop of the Frenchmen. 1626 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 143 The commanders sent their shallops to chase fisher boats. 1666 *London Gaz.* No. 291/ A double shallop, well mann'd, with two guns. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Drake* Wks. 1787 IV. 408 Were surprised with the sight of seven Spanish shallops. 1783 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) IV. p. iv, The Albemarle and Pandora recaptured a Shallop, and on the 12th they recaptured a Sloop laden with wine. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. ii. 31 One shallop was commanded by Alonso de Castillo and Andres Dorantes, another by Cabeza de Vaca.

2. A boat, propelled by oars or by a sail, for use in shallow waters or as a means of effecting communication between, or landings from, vessels of a large size, a dinghy.
a. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vii. 27 Into the same she leapt, and with the ore Did thrust the shallop from the floating strand. 1619 W. PHILLIPS *T. Schouten's Wonderf. Voy.* 60 We went out our Shalop to sound the depth. a. 1645 WALLER *On Danger His Majesty escaped* 93 Our Hero, set in a small shallop. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* l. iii, The shallop fifteth silken-sail'd Skimming down to Camelot. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 37 Faio would I have slumbered in my frail shallop.
b. 1646 SIR F. OSBORNE in Tupper *Hist. Guernsey* (1876) 281 It is a shore full of rocks...insomuch that all must be done with shalupes. 1691 TATE *Poem H. M. Voy.* to Holland 6 A distant Fleet, and open Shallop nigh. 1692 LUTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 394, 25 shallops are ordered to be built with oars, and wells for fresh water. 1790 S. L. T. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 31 Upon this we fell to trucking up our selves, painting our Long-Boat and Shallop, and making our Ship very fine. 1799 DE FOE *Crisis* ii. (1794) 211 Captain...was intended to...
with 40 men to carry provisions and refreshments on board.

3. *Comb.*
a. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 104 The...
intr.
To sail or row in a shallop.
1736-7 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 13-20 Jan., Shalloping up and down the bay to Egg Harbour.
Shalot, *shalot* (jäl'ot). Also 7 shelot, 9 shalot, † *shalot*, [aphetic f. *ESCHALOT*. Cf. I.G. *schalotten*, *scharlotten* (Brem. Wh.).
The spelling *shalot*, though inferior to *shalot* because it suggests a wrong pronunciation, is now the more common.
1. A small onion, *Allium Ascalonicum*, native in Syria and cultivated for use as a flavonizing ingredient for salads, sauces, etc.
1664 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gard. Pract.* 121 Shalot. Or Spanish Garlic. 1690 L. MEAGER *Eng. Gardener* 188 Shelot. *Ibid.* 189, 213. 1689 MIERGE *F. R. Dict.* ii. Shalot...echalote. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* II. vi. 146 Shalots or Eschalots. *Ibid.* 201 Shalots, otherwise Rocamboles, or Spanish Garlic. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 258 Plant Garlic, Shalots, Rocambole. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 35 Take five or six Shalots peeled. 1822 LAMB *Elysia* i. Diss. upon Roast Pig, Steep your whole hogs in...
become mildewed.
1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 35 Shalot-Sauce for roasted Fowls. 1842 MERLE *Domestic Dict.* 235 Shalot Vinegar. Same as garlic vinegar.
† 2. [After F. *échalote*.] A name for the metal 'reed' in some kinds of organ-pipes. *Obs.*

1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Organ*, A Reed-pipe consists of a Foot...which carries the Wind into the Sbalot, or Reed...which is a hollow Demi-cylinder, fitted [etc.]. 1746 TANNER *New Mus. Gram.* 65 The Shalot or Reed.

† *Shallow*, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* In 6 schallaw, schallow. [a. Gael. *sealbh.*] A drove, a flock.
1550 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cluh 1903) I. 102 Ix scallow of scheip xii d. to be paid to the pundoris...and it salhe lessum to the takaris to pund the hail guidis or aine hest of the schallow.

Shallow (jæ'low), *sb.* *2 dial.* [OE. *sealga*, *scylga* wk. masc., peth. f. **sealig* sealy, f. *sealu* SHALE *sb.* 1, seale.] A freshwater fish, the RUDD.
c. 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 180 *Rocca*, *scylga*. a. 1100 *Ag. Voc. ibid.* 319 *Rocca*, *sealga*. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 419 The Fish here called a Shallow, found in...our Rivers...a Scaly Fish, in shape betwixt a Roache and a Bream. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 184 *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*...Rudd...Shallow (East).

Shallow (jæ'low), *a.* and *sb.* 3 Forms: 4-5 schalowe, 5-7 shalow, 6 *Sc.* schallow, 6-7 shalowe, 6- shallow. [Early 15th c. *schalowe*, prob. related in some way to the synonymous *schald* (OE. *seald*): see *SHOAL* a.
There may have been an OE. **sealu* (—**skaltow*) or **sealg* (—**skalgo*), f. the root of *seald* (**skaldo*) with a different suffix; but no such formation is known in Eng., and the cognate langs. afford no light. It is unlikely that *schalowe* is a compound f. *schald* *SHOAL* a. + *Low* a.]
A. adj.

1. Not deep, having little extension in a downward direction: said e.g. of water, of a dish or tray, of a depression or excavation in the ground.
14... *Trevisa's Hiden* (Rolls) III. 121 [Camm. MS.] Panne þu kyng...made his auwe þat he wolde make þat greet ryer so schalowe [Cotton MS. a. 1400 school] þat he wouter schalowe nougt reche to women knek þat wolde wade ouer. c. 1440 *Parsonage* 739 The Shippe was grete he myght not passe. For the water so shalow was. c. 1440 *From. Parv.* 147/2 Schold, or schalowe, noyte depe, as water or oþer lyke. 1577 B. Gooce *tr. Hereshack's Husb.* l. 22 If it [sc. the furrow] be shalowe in one place, and deepe in another, it declares the ground to be euill handled in the plowing. 1610 HOLLAND *Camerden's Brit.* (1637) 739 When the River in Summer time is very ebbe and shallow. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 Iv. 543 Port shallow, not admitting ships of any burden. 1865 METEYARD *Wedgwood* I. iii. 98 Their [sc. pot-works] vicinity marked by shallow excavations for clay. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 27 The various manipulations...are usually carried out in shallow dishes, or trays.

b. Of the soil of agricultural land: Forming only a thin stratum over rock.

1735 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xx. (Dublin ed.) 290 If the Soil be shallow, it may be broke up with a narrow Furrow. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* i. 63 On poor light shallow land some sow a small white pea. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. l. ii. 22 Shallow soil is like superficial character.
c. *absol.* in superlative = shallowest part.
1587 FLEMING *Conti. Holmsh* III. 271/2 The same snow was found in London to lie two foot deepe in the shallowest.
d. *transf.* Of actions, etc.
1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 626 Experienced agriculturists...upon the whole advise shallow ploughings. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) ix. 234 Now compare the shallow soundings in these lakes with the great depths of the arctic ocean.

2. Extending only a short distance inward from the surface or from the front towards the back. Of a lens: Having slight convexity or concavity.
1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arth.) 127 The necke of the shafte is dyersly made, for some be grete and full, some depe, some shalowe. *Ibid.* The shalow, and rownde necke is best for our purpose in prickynge for cleane deluyrance of a shoote. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vii. 130 Or you may make the Rooms oest the Front deeper, or shallower, and leave the remainder for the Back Room. 1764 G. WILLIAMS in Jesse *Setwyn & Contemp.* (1843) l. 320, I wish you would let me trouble you to buy two pair of point-ruffles...and pray let them be shallow. 1837 GORING & FRITCHARD *Microgr.* 60 If you use the focus of a very deep lens to measure that of a shallow one, then [etc.]. 1849 PARKER *Introd. Gothic Arch.* ii. 49 If the sculpture is early it is very rude, and the work is shallow. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 619 A shallow bow-window. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 842 The ulcer is shallow.

† 3. Placed not far below the surface. *Obs. rare.*
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 798 The labring Swain Scratch'd with a Rake, Furrow for his Grain; And cover'd, with his Hand, the shallow Seed again.

† 4. Of sound: Lacking resonance, 'thin'. *Obs.*
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 223 If a Virginal were made with a double Concave...as the Harpe hath; It must needs make the Sound perfecter, and not so Shallow and larring.

5. Of respiration: Slight, 'diaphragmatic'.
1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 435 The respiration progressively rendered slower and shallower by a direct action upon the centre.

6. fig. a. Of thought, reasoning, observation, knowledge, or feeling: Lacking depth, superficial.
c. 1586 CRESS PEMBERGE *Ps.* xcii. ii. What wilt can...deeply sound thy shallow'st thought? 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* l. i. 21 That's on some shallow Storie of deepe loue, How young Leander crost the Hellespont. 1772 SULLIVANT *Humph. Cl.* 13 July (1815) 237 That were shallow policy; it would only serve to make the satire more cutting and severe. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* l. xxv, He...turn'd a nation's shallow joy to gloom. 1857 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 269 The term 'sensational' is rightly used to express what is shallow in thought and feeling.

b. Qualifying an agent-noun, or said of a person with reference to knowledge, exposition, etc. Also † not deeply versed in.
1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 45 *Clot.* I hope to have friends for my wifes sake. *Con.* Such friends are thine enemies knave. *Clot.* Y'are shallow Madam in great friends, for the knaves come to doe that for me which I am a wearie of. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 544 Beholders rude, and shallow to descerne Half what in thee is fair. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 25 Aug. (1827) III. 428 O how hard it is to be shallow enough for a polite audience! 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 58 Shallow, indeed, must be those observers, who regard the predictions of Paine as having been falsified. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 484 Thus a shallow observer may be led to give the assurance that there is no cause for further anxiety.

c. Of persons and their attributes: Wanting in depth of mind, feeling, or character.
1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1016 Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools! 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr.* (1668) Pref. 7 Not merely kept the shallow and impetuous Sir Everard steady, but [etc.]. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 4 Shallow fops, who are governed by the eye, and admire every thing that struts in vogue. 1870 *Newman Gram. Assent* i. iii. 32 To apprehend notionally is to have breadth of mind but to be shallow.
d. Indicative of shallowness.
1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. ii. (1869) 36 To be deceived by shallow boasting. 1829 SOUTHEY *Ep. to Allan Cummingham* 185 The...shallow laugh Of one who would [etc.].

7. quasi-*adv.* To or at a slight depth.
1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* ii. v. (1906) 27 Grave your vurnished plate with a very fine point...and cate it but shallow with your Aqua Fortis. 1707 MONTIMER *Husb.* xvi. 334 They should be sow'd but shallow, an Inch or an loch and a half heing deep enough. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agria. Lincolnsh.* 71 It includes a scarifier, with a hush of thorns, and cuts deeper or shallower at pleasure. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 107 It is sometimes necessary to fish shallow. 1862 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 269 The notches...bad better be filed very shallow at first.

8. *Comb.* a. Parasynthetic derivatives, as *shallow-conceited*, *-footed*, *-forded*, *-headed*, *-hearted*, *-hulled*, *-minded*, *-moved*, *-rooted*, *-sighted*, *-soiled*, *-thoughted*, *-toothed*, *-witted* *adjs.*
a. 1674 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* (1675) 339 These self, hut *shallow-conceited rantes. 1905 NASH *Strange News* H 4, Some superficial slice of poison hath thou driue'd from thy pen in thy shallow footed sliding through my Supplication. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* iv. l. But I am made a *shallow-forded Stream, Seen to the bottom. 1647 TRAFF 1 *Cor.* iv. 10 I Paul under th

SHAKS. *Tit. A* *Lured Boys.* 1842 LENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 39 O my cousin, shallow-hearted! O my Amy, mine no more! 1901 Munsey's *Mag.* XXIV. 454/2 *Shallow-hulled vessels are particularly liable to this defect. 1871 LADY MORGAN *France* iii. (1818) I. 272 note, Mad. de Pompadour has left behind her, in France, the character of an ignorant, *shallow-minded, and vindictive woman. 1757 LITTLE *Husb.* 45 In treading on such barley as was *shallow-rooted it would stick to their shoes. 1593 SHAKS. *a Hen. VI.* iii. i. 31 Now 'tis the Spring, and Weeds are *shallow-rooted. 1705 CHIBBER *Perolla* iii. 35 Poor *shallow-sighted Man! 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* iv. (1860) 95 These, like ephemera, sprang in a day from lean and *shallow soaked brains of sand. 1858 SPENSER *Ess.* I. 145 Men who...prove themselves *shallow-thoughted and cold-hearted. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 43 [Pinnules] *shallow-toothed. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Adots. fr. Parnass.* l. lxxvi. (1674) 92 They were...held for... *shallow-witted people.

b. Attributive use of phrases, as † *shallow-bay*, *-draught*, *-level*, *-sea*, *-water*.

1795 above: of ship Daily structure of two *shallow-draft steam-wheel gunboats. 1892 Daily *Chron.* 2 Dec. 65 The report of the...Commission, which pronounced strongly in favour of the 'shallow-level tube'. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 82 Deep-sea or *shallow-sea deposits. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 90 They are all comparatively *shallow-water forms.

c. Adverbial with pres. and pa. pples., as *shallow-read*, *-rooting*, *-searching* *adjs.*; complementary, as † *shallow-ebbed* *adj.*
1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acostas* (1876) 17 Perchance thou seest my *shallow-ebd estate. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* v. The Art of being deep-learned and *shallow-read. 1889 Daily *News* 16 July 3/8 The *shallow-rooting turnip plants were going through a struggle for life in the parched surface soil. a. 1645 MILTON *Arcades* 41 And lead ye where ye may more near behold What *shallow-searching Fame hath left untold.

B *sb.*
1. A shallow part of a piece of water, of the sea, of a lake or river; shallow water; a shallow place.
1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 18 § 5 The Shyreffes...shall...cause...the said new Cut...to be...the Shelves and Shallowes...
some cuonig
ome. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 121 Jarsey...is environed with Rocks and dangerous Shallowes. 1690 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. 37 Ours who well knew their own advantages, and expertly us'd them, now in the shallows, now on the Sand. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* iv. (1778) I. 376 Two men can carry them, wherever shallows or catenacs obstruct the navigation. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* l. xxxi, And the bitter sound his drum, Booming from the sedgy shallow. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. l. 556 A place where it was protected by rocks and shallows. 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Musie & Moonlight* 21, I have gleaned them from tide And cavern and shallow.

b. fig.

1601 SHARS. *Jul. C. IV. iii. 221* There is a Tide in the affairs of men, Which taken at the Flood, leads on to Fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life, is bound in Shallows, and in Miseries. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm. xxx.* daughter's soul.
280/2 Thy will

+2. A kind of hat. Obs.

Shaking in the Shallow: some game in which a hat of

vent into a back
1812 VAUX *Flash*
1812 JRNLS. 421 A
pinned upon his
WHEATON *Jrnls.*

190 The tightly-laced dandy, with his fan-tailed shallow smartly stuck on one side of his bison-head.

3. a. A flat basket used by costermongers and street-hawkers.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour I. 29* Baskets of various kinds; as, the square and oval 'shallow', fastened in front of the fruit-woman with a strap round the waist. 1889 *Standard 20 Sept.* The common flowers they hawk in their hand-barrow and 'shallows'.

b. A costermonger's cart.

1859 SALA *Tiv. round Clock (1861) 33* There is a cobweb of wheeled vehicles of all sorts, from a cab to a hybrid construction something between a wheel-barrow and a costermonger's shallow. 1896 MORISON *Child Jago 33* A donkey employed to drag a cranky shallow, stored with glass bottles.

4. Astr. (See quot.)

1801 HENSCHEL in *Phil. Trans. XCI. 267* Shallows are extensive and level depressions of the luminous solar clouds, generally surrounding the openings to a considerable distance. 1661, 270, Jan. 4, 1801. There is a large opening much past the centre of the sun, with a shallow about it.

Hence *Shallowist* *noun-adj.*, †*Shallowing*, a shallow, superficial person; *Shallowish a.*, somewhat shallow.

1616 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered 346* Can wee suppose,

shallowly deepened into a shallowish valley.

Shallow, a.2 slang. [Perh. suggested by *shall-I-go-naked*, used dial. as adj. applied to scanty clothing.] Used in *shallow cove*, *dodge*, *mort*, *screwer*: see quots.

1841 *Edin. Rev. July 48* 'Shallow Coves' are impostors begging through the country as shipwrecked sailors. They generally 'Shallow' nearly na-

a man who sketches and draws on the pavement. 1869 GREENWOOD *Seven Curses of Lond. 245* The 'shaller' or more properly 'shallow' *dodge*, is for a beggar to make capital of his rags and a disgusting condition of semi-nudity.

Shallow (x-shallow), v. [f. SHALLOW *a.1*]

1. *trans.* To make shallow.

1510 *Sel. Cases Star Chamb.* (Selden Soc.) I. 74. The seid Priour, by subtilly and crafty meanes by Fische-graues so ebeth and shalloweth the same porte. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Alite. Tracts (1682) 190* The Silt and Sands shall so choak and shallow the Sea in and about it. 1870 ORTON *Andes & Amazon II. xli. (1876) 563* The great equatorial lake, already shallowed by sediment, was drained. 1879 BONOMI *Wetham Koraima 142* The long drought had shallowed the river.

b. fig.

1745 YOUNG *Nt. Th. ix. 785* That thought alone thy state

c. *transf.* To pass from a greater to a less depth of.

1793 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans. LXXXIII. 189* In effect, in running 120 miles, we shallowed the water only nine fathoms.

2. *intr.* To become shallow, to diminish in depth.

1770 COOK *1st Voy. iii. iv. in Hawkesw. Voy. (1773) III. 504*

†*Shallow-brained. Obs.* [f. SHALLOW *a.1*] Having shallow brains; having no depth of intellect.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence Wks.* (Grosart) II. 88 To this effect, the pollicie of Playes is verie necessary, howsoever some shallow-brained censurers, mightily oppugne them. a 1634 CHURCHMAN *Apophthegms I. i. 7* No, Englishman, thou art, too shallow-brained to undermine my throne. 1667 SOUTHWORTH *Sermon* (P. 100) Huffs making A

Badge and Ch: *Thames Navig.* (1811) 5 He must be very shallow-brained indeed, who cannot perceive [etc.].

†*Shallow-brains. Obs. rare-1.* [Formed after prec.] A shallow-brained person.

1707 *it. 11* *St. Cless D'Anolis I.* (1715) 102, I am no more a Visionary, said he, nor a jealous Shallow-brains than another.

Shallowed (x-shallow), ppl. a. [f. SHALLOW *v.* + -ED.] Lessened in depth.

1832 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor 37* Where 'mid Nor-

Graefe's knife, which, in crossing the shallowed anterior chamber of the left eye, became entangled in the iris.

Shallowing (x-shallow), vbl. sb. [-ING *1*.] The action of SHALLOW *v.*; a making or becoming shallow.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind. I. xxxii. 392* Within 50 Fathoms of the Bank are sixteen Fathoms Water, which sudden Shallowings make it the more dangerous. 1864 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1868) 555 note. The increasing roll of ing of the water. 1891 E. such a shallowing of the

Shallowing (x-shallow), ppl. a. [f. SHALLOW *v.* + -ING *2*.] That shallows; that becomes shallow. 1858 CHR. G. ROSETTI *Poet. Wks.* (1904) 205/2 They..

Shallowly (x-shallow), adv. [f. SHALLOW *a.1* + -LY *2*.] In a shallow manner.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. 80* '... are we, that bearing these ie often souned in our eares. 1694 NOTTEUX *R...* judging shallowly Margins broadly

*Shallowness (x-shallow), [f. SHALLOW *a.1* + -NESS.]* The quality of being shallow:

a. in physical senses. 1552 HUTCHER, Shallowness or sholenes in water, *nadum*. 1555 EMMEN *Decades I. iii. (Arh.) 77* The keeles of the shippes often tymes raised the sandes for shallownes of the water. 1612 FURNIUS *Pilgrimage (1614) 570* The cause of greater tides he thinketh to be the shallowness, and narrower shoares. 1707 MORTIMER *Hubb. xiii. 284* It may prove very commodious to place the Bed of the Cart under the Axle-tree at such a distance as the depth or shallowness of the Ways or Waters you are to go thro'

b. Want of depth of character, thought, knowledge, etc.; superficiality.

1590 GREENWOOD *Anno. to Gifford 25* This bewrayeth your shallownesse. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon 8* What a shallownesse it would be, to require that of a General, which if

Some persons give one the notion of an abyss of shallowness. 1872 B. TAYLOR *Faust II. i. (1875) II. 91*, I was a fool! My shallowness I now must ridde.

*Shallow-pate [f. SHALLOW *a.1* + PATE *sb.*]* A person of shallow intellect.

1600 GARZANTI *Hosp. Incur. Fables A 3b*, Shallow-pates E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Fellow. [c1730 Young that cannot read your be proud to blame.]

So *Shallow-pated, a.*

1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle (1871) 37* This age such shallow pated men affords. 1890 DISRAELI *Lothair lxxv*, The Prince was a shallow-pated coxcomb.

Shallowy (x-shallow), a. [f. SHALLOW *sb.2* + -Y *1*.] Characterized by shallows.

1890 MURRAY *Mag. June 738* Nyanza's shallowy silver flood.

†*Shally. Anglickized var. of CHALLIS. Obs.*

1840 T. HOOK *Fitzherbert I. vii. 72* An elegant shally wrapper trimmed with Mechlin lace.

Shalm(e, -awe, -eye, -ie, -oyse): see SHAWM.

Shalop, obs. form of SHALLOP.

Shalot, variant of SHALLOT.

Shalt (falt, folt), sb. Sc. dial. Also 9 shnult, shawlt. [See SHELTYE.] A small horse, a pony.

1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales 25* (Jam.), He made a halt, And lighted there, and left the shalt. 1858-61 RAMSAY *Remin.* (1874) 31 The minister's shault got lowse frae his tether.

†*Shaltree. Obs.* In 4 schaltrow, skaltre, skaltrow, pl. scultreen, 5 scultre, scultre, shal-

[Partial translation of MHG. *schaltbaum* (or MLG. *schaldborn*) pole used as an oar or a

rudder, f. *schalten* (MLG. *schalden*) to push, shove

+ *baum* (see BEAM *sb.*); the Ger. word was also

adopted in the 14th c. as *schelbeme* SHELTYEAM.

(Some of the spellings in the examples below may however represent G. *schaller*, used in the same

sense.)] A pole (used for propelling vessels).

1307-8 *Acc. Exch. K. R. Bd. 14 No. 14* (P.R.O.). In viij. paribus de schaltrowes emdit. pro dicta bargia. 1336 in

Nicholas *Hist. Navy (1847) II. 472* (For 24 spars 'spres' to

make 24) 'skaltres' (with). 13... *Demostides of*

Sipperey in Black Bk. Admiralty (Rolls) II. 105 De

eschene nefc, oveses schaltren qe vrent a la vyle [transl.

the shallop, the oarsmen of the shallop were to be

shaly (x-shaly), a. [f. SHALE *sb.2* + -Y *1*.] Com-

posed of, or having a resemblance to shale.

1681 CORROU *Wond. Peak 41* A shaly Earth, from the

crown With a continual mreeon mouldering down. 1782

Phil. Trans. LXXXI. 55 The soil was, in parts rather

inclining to a shaly structure. 1863 BARKING *Gould Iceland*

354 The Saxifraga hirculus, like a golden star, sprinkled the

shaley slopes. 1886 FERN *Patientia Wms 51* Along the

short rough turf and over the shaly paths.

Sham (xam), sb.1 and a. Also 7 sham(e). [Of obscure origin; the word first appears as slang, together with the related verb, about 1677, and immediately came into very frequent use.

Commonly explained as in some way connected with *sham*, north. dial. form of SHAME *sb.* and *v.* This is not impossible, on the supposition that the 'slang word arose from some once well-known anecdote or incident in a play. The following quot. may possibly contain a genuine tradition, but the alleged origin does not seem to account satisfactorily for the sense in the early examples. (North says that the word was introduced into general use, in the phrase 'sham plot', by Dangerfield; but it was already common some years before 1680, the date to which this statement refers.)

a 1734 NORTH *Exam. II. iv. § 1 (1740) 231* The word *Sham* is true Cant of the Newmarket Breed. It is contracted of *ashamed*. The native Signification is a Town Lady of Diversion, in Country Maid's Cloaths, who to make good her Disguise, pretends to be so *sham'd*! Thence it became proverbial, when a maimed Lover was laid up, or looked meagre, to say he had met with a *Sham*.]

a. sb.

†1. A trick, hoax, fraud, imposture; something devised to impose upon, delude, or disappoint expectation; a 'sell'. To put a sham upon: to hoax, defraud. To cut a sham: 'to play a Rogue's trick' (B.E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, a 1700). Obs.

1677 [see SHAM *v.*]. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 53* A letter to the Secretary... some fear... that its rather a sham to prevent stricter scherch. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F. L. i* The Sham won't pass upon me, Sir, it won't look you. 1680 *Ref. Late Lit.*... a Tale, and a Story of the Sham's he would gl

LUTHELL *Brief Ref. (1857) I. 66* Some scruple not to think this a sham, and only an occasion to draw in others. 1688 *Eng. Pref. Mem. to Fr. & Peace Orange 19* They thought it an easie sham to say women misreckoned very often. a 1696 AUREY *Lives, Chaloner (1898) I. 160* He (Chaloner) wrote... an anonymous pamphlet, 8vo, scil. An account of the Discovery of Mor... shamme was He... seem'd upon him, an

good. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager 31*, I own, I ever look'd upon the whole Affair as a Sham. 1821 PRAED *Gog I. 191* You think I'm playing off a sham.

†b. In generalized sense: Trickery, hoaxing. 1682 OLDHAM *Sat. Impt. Juv. iii. Wks.* (1703) 429 Let the Plot-mongers stay behind, whose Art Can Truth to Sham, and Sham to Truth convert. 1713 M. HENRY *Folly of Despising our own Souls Wks.* 1855 I. 160 A man justly reckons himself affronted and resents it accordingly, who is imposed upon by sham and banter.

†c. Upon the sham: fraudulently, with deceitful purpose. Obs.

1869 T. R. *View Govt. Europe 87* They negotiate upon the square, frankly, and without artifice, or double dealing, not disguised, or upon the sham. 1869 *Virgin's Compl. 25* in *Bagford Ballads (1878) 931* Robin came upon the Sham, Told me many [a] Lye and Flam.

†d. One who tries to delude, a humbug. Obs. 1677 OLDHAM *Dithyrs. Wks.* (1703) 451 Hence holy Sham! .. To some raw en'tring Sinner cant and wine, Who never knew the worth of Drunkenness and Wine.

2. [Prob. developed from the adjectival or attributive uses.] Something that is intended to be mistaken for something else, or that is not really what it purports to be; a spurious imitation, a counterfeit.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers I.* List of Subscribers, By retaining such a number of Names tho' Shams I might have showed away pompously. 1822 W. FOWLER in *Corr.* 437 One window wanted in west front as sham. 1835 CAMPBELL *Epist. Algiers ix.* For the pain of my thirst is no sham. a 1850 ROSETTI *Dante & Circle I. (1874) 237* That direst wolf shall seem like sweetest lamb Beneath the constant sham. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 524 To see whether the promised reduction of the naval and military forces of France is to be a reality or a sham. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE

if he knows it. 1902 BUCHAN *Walcher by Threshold 312* The hollow shams of life with their mincing conventions had departed.

b. Applied to a person. Cf. i d.

1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph. i. 15* The greatest sham, I have always thought, is he that would destroy shams. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset I. xxiv. 214* Who can undertake to say that he is not a sham in anything?

c. In generalized sense. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr. I. v. 35* The Laws of Sham and Semblance, which are called the Devil's Laws. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown I. ix.* It's all sham—he's only afraid to fight it out.

3. *spec.* †a. A false shirt-front or 'dicky'; also see quot. 1875. b. (See quot.). c. A pillow-sham, see PILLOW *sb. 6*. d. (? U.S.) A strip of fine linen put under the upper edge of the bed-clothes and turned over, as if forming the upper end of the sheet (*Cent. Dict.*, 1891).

a. 1721 STEELE *Conduct of Love I. 15* Wearing shams to make linen last clean a fortnight. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerard II. 67* A silk handkerchief round their necks... half shirts or shams of coarse linen. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar Fr. & v. Sham*, Shams, false sleeves to put on over a dirty

c. 1893 *Sham*, a false pillow, a sham pillow, a sham tray cloth, tea cloth, pillow cases, shams and sheets.

d. 1891 *Century Dict.* 1906 *Williamson Lady Betty Across the Water* 280 There are stiff square 'shams' to hide the pillows and turn down over the top of the sheet.

B. attrib. and adj. (Sometimes with hyphen.)
1. Of immaterial things: Pretended, feigned, false, counterfeit; not genuine or true. *Sham fight*: a mimic battle between two divisions of a military or naval force, either for exercise or display.

1681 *Relig. Clerici* To Rdr., Let Sham-truths be drawn as severally as mens fancies and humours please (yet) she (sc. Truth) her self hath nevertheless one regular, uniform, eternal face. 1682 *OTWAY Prolog. to Mrs. Behn's City Heiress*, Who... Would lay sweet Money out in Sham-Thanksgivings? Sham-Plots you may have paid for o'er and o'er: But who are paid for a Sham-Treat before? 1697 J. Lewis *Menn. Dk. Gloucester* (1780) 91 Thus these sham fights began and ended, to the small entertainment of the little Duke and his boys. 1699 E. S.-*Country Gentl. Vaude M.* 98 After a little Sham-squabble between the two Cheats, says the first, [i.e.]. 1708 *Deplor. St. New Eng.* 22 in *Swallow's Diary* (1879) II. 118* As soon as the Sham-Vote... was gained, the Governor draws the Council in. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5238/4 Known by the Sham Title of the Lady Rich. 1724 *WELTON 18 Disc.* 70 We find our Blessed Saviour upbraiding those puritanic Jews... with a conscious hypocrisy and sham zeal. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 90 Perchance, some sham-marriage may be designed, on purpose to ruin me. 1770 *Foe Moll Flanders* 123 Not venturing to go myself, I sent several sham Messengers. 1772—*Syst. Magic* II. 278 The witch of Endor raised a sham Samuel in the room of the true prophet Samuel. 1785 C. SMART *tr. Horace, Art P.* (1826) II. 351 So the sham-admirer is always more affected, than he that praises with sincerity. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* II. 319 Dost thou forget, sham Monarch of the Waves, Thy scalding in the seas? 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* Ixii, He had his foot upon the breast of their sham deliverer. 1841 *THACKERAY Sherwin Tuesday in Paris* Wks. 1900 XIII. 567 As the sham-fiends do in Don Juan. 1850 *CARLISLE Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 13 The Kings were Sham-Kings, playacting as at Drury-Lane;—and what were the people withal that took them for real?

2. Of a person: That pretends or is falsely represented to be (what is denoted by the sb.).

Now only as a transferred use of sense 3; hence several of the examples below are not quite in accord with present usage.

1683 *Roxb. Ballads* (1884) V. 251 When zealous Sham-Sheriffs the City oppose. 1690 *Woolf Life* 4 Oct. (O.H.S.) III. 341 The discovery of the sham Prince of Wales is said to be very manifest. 1697 [J. DRAKE] (*title*) The Sham Lawyer; or the Lucky Extravagant. 1724 *De Foe Moll Flanders* 123 Not venturing to go myself, I sent several sham Messengers. 1772—*Syst. Magic* II. 278 The witch of Endor raised a sham Samuel in the room of the true prophet Samuel. 1785 C. SMART *tr. Horace, Art P.* (1826) II. 351 So the sham-admirer is always more affected, than he that praises with sincerity. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* II. 319 Dost thou forget, sham Monarch of the Waves, Thy scalding in the seas? 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* Ixii, He had his foot upon the breast of their sham deliverer. 1841 *THACKERAY Sherwin Tuesday in Paris* Wks. 1900 XIII. 567 As the sham-fiends do in Don Juan. 1850 *CARLISLE Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 13 The Kings were Sham-Kings, playacting as at Drury-Lane;—and what were the people withal that took them for real?

3. Of material things or substances: Made in imitation of something else; made to appear to be something which it is not; made of inferior or base materials.

Now always implying reproach; but in the earlier part of the 19th c. often used in tradesmen's price-lists, etc. as equivalent to 'imitation'.

1699 E. S.-*Country Gentl. Vaude M.* 99 One of the other two conveys a Sham-bill under the Table, which [etc.]. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Masons-mason'd*, a Sham-sore above the Elbow, to counterfeit a broken Arm, by a fall from a Scaffold. 1708 *SWIFT Hist. Vanbrugh's* Ho. 26 And so [he] resolved a house to build: A real house... Not a sham thing of clay or cards. 1724 *De Foe Moll Flanders* 239 She kept a sham Gold Watch... in her Pocket. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* May 212 Behind the doors... is discovered a beautiful sham front of an organ. 1780 *MNE. D'ARLAY Lett.* 9 June, Send me a line by the diligence... Charlotte... will make it into a sham parcel. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Mar. 2/3 A very handsome... light airy chariot, with sham joints. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxv, The sham coat of arms which Osborne had assumed from the Peerage. 1876 *BLACK Madcap Violet* xvii, 149 Not one of the girls dared to wear a bit of sham jewellery. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cath.* 28 Decorated and Perpendicular windows have... been replaced by sham Norman ones.

4. False, deceptive. *Obs. rare.*

a 1721 *Prior Ess. Opinion* Wks. (1907) II. 194 Another... likes to see the Butcher of the West really wounded at the Bear-Garden, not content with the sham red that glows upon the Skirt of Banco's Ghost. 1727 *De Foe Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 49 If they could have amused the king with any sham answer... they would certainly have done it.

5. *Comb.* Prefixed to other adjs. as *sham-ancient*, -*serious*; also with sbs. forming compounds used attributively, as *sham-twist*. Also † *sham-logged* a. ? wooden-legged (but perh. error for *shambl-legged*).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2339/4 One James Caulket... a Dyer... sham leg'd, goes somewhat foundered. 1840 *CARLISLE Heroes* v. (1841) 303 He who has once seen into this, has seen the difference of the True from the Sham-True. 1843—*Past & Pr.* v. 42 It is not governed by the wisest it has... but by the sham-wisest. 1850—*Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 26 My Christian friends, and indeed my Sham-Christian and Anti-Christian, and all manner of men, are invited to reflect on this. 1847 *MRS. GORE Castles* ix. (1857) 69 A suite of sham-ancient steam-carved furniture. 1880 E. MAITLAND in *Enoch. Brit. Lit.* 279/2 A sham-twist [gun]-barrel... [which] has all the appearance of a genuine twisted barrel. 1889 'F. ASKEW' *Pariah* iii. viii, The shabby little sham-marble mantle-piece was draped with embroidered cloth. 1909 *Nation* May 153/2 To this agitation we apply the term sham-serious.

Sham, sb.² slang. Short for CHAMPAGNE.
1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* iv, A bottle of sherry, a bottle

of sham, a bottle of port and a shass caddy, it ain't so bad hay, Pen? 1870 M. COLLINS *Vivian* III. xii. 240 Late hours and lots of hiced sham makes a man nervous.

Sham (æm), v. [See SHAM sb.¹]

† 1. *trans.* To cheat, trick, deceive, delude with false pretences; to impose upon, take in, hoax. *Obs.*

1679 *WCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* iii. l. 44 *Law*. Why, I'm sure you jok'd upon me, and sham'd me all night long. *Man*. Shamming! What does he mean by't Freeman? *Frye*. Shamming is telling you an insipid, dull Lye, with a dull Face, which the slie Wag the Author only laughs at himself; and making himself believe 'tis a good Jest, puts the Sham only upon himself. 1688 *SHADWELL Sq. Alsatia* ii. Wks. 1720 IV. 42 Sirrah! most audacious rogue! I do you sham me? do you think you have your uncle to deal with? 1693 *Humours Town* 60 Their highest Excellence is, to banter the Vintner, to hilk their Lodgings, to sham their Bookseller. 1821 *BYRON To Mr. Murray* iv, So, if you will, I shan't be sham'm'd.

† 2. To bring into, out of a condition, etc., or to deprive of something by 'shamming' or deception. *Obs.*

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 201 These true Protestant Juries have the best luck at Shamming their Friends into Halers, that ever I knew in my Life. 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 9 Those Youths, who... When they find themselves into a Conviction. a 1733

J. DUNTON *Life & Err.* (1818) I. iii. 44, I fell into my first amour like a Knight Errant, being purely shammed into it.

† 3. To put off, 'fob off' with something deceptive or worthless; to get rid of (a person) by some paltry excuse. Also with off. *Obs.*

1682 *Tory Plot, or Discov. Design carried on by Addressers* 9 William... was advanced to the Crown, and his Eldest Brother Robert sham'd off with a Dukedom. 1683 *KENNETT tr. Erasmus, on Poly* 53 Princes... miss the advantage of being told the truth, and are sham'd off by a parcel of insinuating Courtiers. 1712 *BETTERTON in Misc. Poems* 248 For Priests with empty thanks are never sham'd. 1726 M. HENRY *Wks.* (Fullarton) I. 142 Men may be shammed with a frivolous excuse. 1749 *LAVINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Papists* ii. (1754) Pref. 21 Seeing then you have thus sham'd us off with Counterfeit Coin.

† 4. To make to appear a sham; to rid oneself of (an accusation) by deceit. Also with off.

1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 57 If they can make me a Traytor, they will try it upon others, and so hope to sham off their own Treasons. *Ibid.* 76 They talk up and down the Town as if I did intend to sham the Popish Plot, and to make a Protestant Plot. *Ibid.* 131 When he was told of this, he began to put it off, and to use his own words, had a great mind to sham off the business. 1691 *Providences of God* 124 Edward Ivy had often Conference with Mrs. Collier, and the Popish Priests in Newgate, and had received Money to Sham the Popish Plot and to swear to a Protestant one.

5. To make up deceitfully, to 'fake' up.

1699 'TOM TICKLEFOOT' *Obs. Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 8 But by all that's good, it was my Old Master Clodpate's disease... always to Sham up an Evidence when any body had lin with him the Morning before.

† 2. To impose or attempt to pass off (something) upon (a person) by deceit; to palm off. *Obs.*

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 68 (1713) II. 174 Then he Shams upon us, that the great Poets could not give Johnson his due Praise. a 1683 *OLDHAM Sat. Jesuits* Prolog. 35 Are Texts, and such exploded Trifles fit to impose, and sham upon a Jesuit? 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. to Dissenter* 48 To say nothing how Artificially the Writer of that Letter has Sham'd upon the People his Majesties Act of Grace in favour of the Dissenters, for a Matter Concerted betwixt Them, and the Papists. 1692—*Fables* clixii. 136 Not... to Sham Fallacies upon the World for Current Reason. 1724 *De Foe Moll Flanders* 44 Don't go to sham your Stories off upon me. 1751 *LAVINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Papists* iii. (1754) 90 Franciscan Fryars, who never fail to sham them (Hysteric Fits) upon the World for Divine Ecstasies.

† 3. *intr.* To practise deception or deceit. *Obs.*

1678 *OTWAY Friendship* in F. iii. l. 26 *Malag.* Oh, hang money Sir, your Father was an Alderman. *Sir Nob.* Well, get thee gone for an Arch-wagg—I do but sham all this while. 1682 *OLDHAM Sat. Inist.* *Juv.* iii. Wks. (1703) 434 Tho we say the same, He is believ'd, and we are thought to sham. 1689 *Prior Ep. F. Shephard* 171 All your Wits, that fear and sham.

4. *trans.* a. To be or to produce a deceptive imitation of; † to pretend falsely to be (a person of a certain rank or character). † To sham one's glass: to make a pretence of drinking.

1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* iv. ii. A compound of practical rake and speculative gentleman, who... shams the beau and squire with a whore or chambermaid. a 1704 T. BROWN *tr. Aeneas Sylvius' Lett.* xlv. Wks. 1709 III. 1. 74 Paint and fine Washes sham a complexion, which is none of their own. 1754 *CHESTERF. World* No. 99 7 He keeps up his spirits bravely, and never shams his glass. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* I. i. Why does your master pass only for an ensign?—Now if he had sham'd general indeed— 1874 *Swainson Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. x. 190 Tawdry frescoes shamming stonework.

b. To assume the appearance of, counterfeit (a specified condition, action, etc.).

1775 Miss BURNLEY *Early Diary* (1880) II. 44 Shamming a little confusion, I confessed I knew not where it was. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 235 Read all thy spells, and I will bear, And fold my claws, and sham a fear. 1837 *CARLISLE Rev. Lit.* v. v. Shamming death, 'faisant le mort!' 1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden of Berkingholt* 246 She held the candle to my face while I was shamming sleep till I began to suspect she was up to me. 1869 'W. M. COOPER' *Flagellation* xxii. 205 Persons shamming an epileptic fit.

c. To 'scamp' (work). *rare.*

1848 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. IX.* u. 538 There is great room for the workmen to sham their work, without its being observable in appearance.

5. *intr.* To make false pretences; to pretend to be, do, etc. what one is not, does not, does not mean, etc.; to feign.

a. Followed by an adj. complement.

1702 *Companion* 111. 55, I preferred this scheme to... looked so well. 1833 T. F... I had sham'd sorry when I heard of old Alexander Marc Antony Anderson's death, I should have been as great a hypocrite as—I shan't say who. 1834 *MARRAVAT P. Simple* xviii, What did you sham dead for? 1879 *NEREDITH Egoist* xxxv. (1889) 331 If you want me for a friend you must not sham stupid.

b. *simply.*

1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 169 Wondering within himself whether those who lectured him were such fools as they professed to be, or were only shamming. 1878 *BAVNE Purit. Rev.* x. 407 He was canting and shamming.

6. Phrase To sham Abraham (orig. *Naut. slang*), to feign sickness: see ABRAHAM-MAN.

1752 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 140/4 As he [capt. Lowry] went along some sailors cry'd out... that He must not sham Abraham (a cant sea phrase, when a sailor is unwilling to work on pretence of sickness, and used by the captain when Hossack was ill).

good enough, and too good, for a set of lubbers, that lie shamming Abraham. 1860 [see ABRAHAM-MAN]. 1863 *REAOE Hard C.* xxxi. (1868) 265 He's shamming Abraham.

b. Hence *sham-Abra(ham)* quasi-sb., malingering, deception. Also quasi-adj., hypocritical.

1828 [J. P. COLLIER] *Punch & Judy* 8 None of your sham-Abraham. 1840 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 442 She is all shamaham and humbug before me. 1837 *HOOO Ode to Rae Wilson* 62, I... treat sham Abraham saints with wicked hanters.

Hence † Shammed ppl. a., Shamming vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

161677 *Obscene Prince in Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 625 Call't the sham'd Story of the blackened Box. 1679 *WCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* iv. l. 66 You noble Wits are so full of shamming, and droling, one knows not where to have you, seriously. 1682 *MRS. BEHN City Heiress* v. l. 50 A Shamming Rogue; the right Snee and Grin of a dissembling Whig. 1682 *Londn's Joy & Loyalty in Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 632 Now the loud threat'ning Tempest is dispers'd, And all their

|| **SHAMMA**. A cereal cultivated in India, *Panicum frumentaceum* (colony), yielding a millet-like grain used as food. Also *shama* millet.

[a 1815 *ROXBURGH Flora Ind.* (1820) I. 307 *Panicum frumentaceum*, R... *Beig*. *Shama*. *Teling*. *Bonta-shama*; *shamalo*, the grain.] 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.* *Shama*, a species of *Mesembryanthemum*, the seeds of which are used as food by the desert Arabs. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food-Grains India* 50 *Shama* Millet... This millet, sometimes called 'Wild Rice' or 'Jungle Rice', is a poor food.

|| **SHAMA** 2 (jāmā). Also *shamah*. [Hindi *jāmā*.] An Indian song-bird, *Citrocincla tricolor*.

1839 *JERDON in Madras Jnl. Lit. & Sci.* X. 252 *Petrocincla Pandoo*, Indian Rock Thrush—*Shamah*, H. *Ibid.*, The *Shamah* is a rare bird in the southern part of the Peninsula. 1894 *Times* 5 Feb. 4/6 One or two mynahs and shamahs, and a piping crow. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5/3 Indian 'shamahs' are also in great demand in Germany.

Shamade, obs. form of CHAMADE.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Shamade*, a beat of Drum for a Farley. See *Chamade*.

|| **Shamal** (jāmā-l). Also 7 *shemaul*. [Arab. *shamāl* left (hand), north, north wind. (Sometimes confused with SAMIEL.) (See qnots.)

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 226 The Periodical and stated Winds of the Gulph are the north-west, by the Inhabitants termed *Shemauls*, which begin when the Cowshees or South-East leave off. 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Sept. 5/2 The bay suffers only from a swell when the nor'wester known as the Shamal blows.

|| **Shamalo** (jāmālō). Also *shamaloo*, *shamoolo*. [Telinga.] = SHAMA 1. Also *Shamalo-grass*.

[a 1815: see SHAMA 1.] 1846 *LINOLEV Veg. Kingd.* 113 *Panicum frumentaceum*, called *Shamoolo*, in the Deccan. 1891 *Century Dict.* *Shamalo-grass*.

Shaman (jāmān, jāmān), sb. (and a.). Also 8 *schamane*, 8-9 *schaman*, 9 *shuman*. [a. G. *schamane*, Russian *шаманъ* *shaman*, a Tungusian *samān* (Castren *Tung. Sprachl.*). Cf. F. *chaman*.]

adoption of Chinese *sha mēn*, an ordained member of a Buddhist fraternity, a *Skr. pramāṇa*, Pali *samāna* Buddhist monk or mendicant.]

a. sb. A priest or priest-doctor among various northern tribes of Asia. Hence applied by extension to similar personages in other parts, esp. a medicine-man of some of the north-western American aborigines. † Formerly occas. in wider sense: An adherent of Shamanism.

1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Miscogy into China* 50 If five or six of these Tonguese Families happen to live near one another... they maintain betwixt them a Shaman, which signifies as much as Sorcerer or Priest. 1706 *tr. Everet Ides* *Yrnl.* vii. 29 Several Tunguzians, amongst which is also their famed Shaman or diabolical artist. 1780 *TOOKE Russia* III. 245

and sober Protestants of every Party. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Orator* v. ii. 249 It was a desperate sortie. *The Count*. Desperate? ay, They shambled us like sheep. 1900 *Daily News* 26 May 3/3 To...slaughter the British soldiers like shambled deer.

Shamble (ʃæmbl̩), *v.* 2. [Proh. f. SHAMBLE *a.* Cf. Fris. *shammelfe*, 'to walk irregularly, esp. with badly-formed legs' (Dijkstra).] *intr.* To go with an awkward ungainly gait, to walk awkwardly or unsteadily, usually with adv. as *to shamble along*.

1681 [see SHAMBLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1690 [see SHAMBLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1717 GARTH *Ovid's Met.* xiv. *Vermilion* & *Pomona* 36 The heedless lout comes shambling on. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Horace*, Ep. ii. 1. 233 Dossennus slipshod shambles o'er the Scene. 1764 GRAY *Jenny Twitche* 9 He shambles and straddles so oddly. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv. Jinks...shambled to a seat, and proceeded to write it down. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xlix. II. 54 Every morning he shambled across from the deanery to the Cathedral. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 83 He turned and shambled down the passage.

b. of an animal.

1859 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXVI. 244/2 The bears of the north have scented their quarry—they come near you and nearer, shambling and rolling their bulk. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* xxi. 439 Each [camel] grunting and grumbling as he shambles along.

c. quasi-trans. To make (one's way) or move (one's feet) shamblingly.

1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* ii. vii. The sweep...let himself out, and shambled his way to his crossing. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* vii. 250 Another shambles his feet along the pavement.

Shamble, *obs.* form of SHAMM.

Shambling (ʃæmbl̩), *vbl. sb.* *rare.* [f. SHAMBLE *v.* 2 + -ING *1.*] An awkward motion in walking or progression.

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* i. ii. By that shambling in his walk, it should be my rich old hanker Gomez. 1862 F. IV.

shambling through the mud and rain.

Shambling (ʃæmbl̩), *phl. a.* [f. SHAMBLE *v.* 2 + -ING *2.*]

1. That shambles or is characterized by an awkward, irregular gait or motion.

1650 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* ii. i. One pair of shambling legs, with two splay feet. 1697 VANNUCH *Relapse* v. 67 A long, loose, shambling sort of a Horse. 1771 SNOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 15 July (1813) 249 Mounted on a tall, meagre, raw-boned, shambling grey gelding. (new ed.) 791 [Francis the large noses and DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, Nick. xxxiv. Who... 1880 A. H. HUTH *Bu* his walk rather shambling.

b. trans. and fig. Often of metre and style, etc. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Rosanna* iii. Upon the profits of

1897 SAINTSBURY

1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. 45 A pair o' shambling shears. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 204 The brass articles [tongs]...are liable to get loose and shambling.

Hence **Shamblingly** *adv.*

1872 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5 A grimy miner...slouched shamblingly homeward. 1894 *Sally London* up to date vi. 73 On rare occasions I do contrive to crawl shamblingly through the streets for half an hour or so.

† **Shambo**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 8 shamboe, 9 shambeau. [? Corruption of CHAMOIS.] *Attrib.* in *shambo leather*, chamois leather (CHAMOIS 2). Also in *shambo skin*.

1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Halyburton's Ledger* (1869) 370 Gloves of shambo leather the dozen pair xlviii s. a 1706 in J. Watson's *Collect. Sc. Poems* i. 28 No windy flowrish'd flying Feathers, Nor sweet perfume'd shambo Leathers. 1755 in Macgill *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 154, 5 large Shambo skins for lynning breeches and pockets 75 6d. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* II. 516 The miniature figure of a man made of stuffed shambeau leather.

Shambo, *ok*, *obs.* forms of SJAMBOCK.

1810 *Barrington's Voy. N. S. Wales* I. 186 These sort of whips, which they call shamboes, are most horrid instruments.

† **Shambrier**. *Obs.* Also 6 shambriere, 9 shambrie. [a. F. *chambrière*, etc.] A long lash used by the master of a manège.

1667 W. CAVERNOISH *Meth. Dressing Horses* 182 The Shambriere is too dull a thing; and so are all Whips, Hand-whips, and all. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cyrel. s. v. Rope*, When they begin to...teach him to flee from the Shambrier (later *edd. corrected shambrier*), and not to gallop fastly or incommodely. 1854-55 BURS *Techn. Dict.* (ed. 4), *Shambrier*, (long leather lashing), *chambrière*. 1891 FLÜGEL *Eng.-Germ. Dict.* (ed. 4), *Shambrie*.

Shambroque, *obs.* form of SHAMBOCK.

† **Shambrough**. *Her. Obs.* (See *quots.*) 1780 EDMONDSON *Her.*...

of shoe. [But the eng BERRY *Enceyl. Her.* 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*.

Shambuc, *obs.* form of SJAMBOCK.

1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 141 The cow-skin...of the West Indies, or the shambug of the Cape.

Shambulle, *-ylle*, *obs.* forms of SHAMBLE *sb.* **Sham-damn**, *a.* [f. SHAM *sb.* 1 + DAMN *v.*]

The distinctive epithet of an inferior kind of scrap-

iron, used for making gun-barrels. Hence of fire-arms: Of wretched quality, 'shoddy'.

1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 197 Sham damn iron is similar

he given to a boy, for it may prove his executioner.

Shame (ʃeɪm), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 *scamu*, *scœamu*, 1-4 *scame*, 2-3 *same*, 3 *seame*, 3-4 *scam*, *ssame*, 3-5, 6 *Sc. scham*, 3-5, 6-7 *Sc. schame*, (4 *chame*), *Sc. schaym* (e, 4, 6 *sham*, 6 *Sc. schamme*, *scheyme*, (*schaheme*), 3-*shame*. *β.* 1 *scomu*, *scomu*, *scoomu*, 2-3 *scome*, 3 *scoome*, *some*, 3-4 *scheome*, *schom*, 3-5 *scheome*, *shome*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *sc(e)amun*, *sc(e)pmu*, corresponds to OFris. *scome*, OS. *skama*, MDu. *schame* (mod. Du. *scham* in compounds), OHG. *scama* (MHG., mod. G. *scham*), ON. *skpmi* with unexplained gemination (Sw., Da. *skam*), Goth. **skama* (inferred from the derivative *skaman* refl. to be ashamed):—OTeut. **skamō*.

From the Teut. root **skam* are also OHG. *scant* ashamed

been found, but many scholars assume a pre-Teut. **skem*, variant of **kem* to cover (Teut. **hem*; *ham* as in *HAME*), covering oneself' being the natural expression of shame.]

1. The painful emotion arising from the consciousness of something dishonouring, ridiculous, or indecorous in one's own conduct or circumstances (or in those of others whose honour or disgrace one regards as one's own), or of being in a situation which offends one's sense of modesty or decency.

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P. 844 *Pudor*, *scomu*. 1690 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 9 *Du* innemmas mid *scomu* (*cum rubore*) *bet* hlatmesto stoue gehalda. a 1222 *St. Marher.* 7 *Ah* be schulde *scheomien*. 36f *bu* *scheome* *cudest* *pat* *pulli* *mot* *haldest* *wo* a *zung* *meiden*. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 349 *Flesses* *fremede* and *salte* *same* *boeden* *he* *felten* *on* *here* *liskene*

proceedings, Hubert. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* iii. iii. But for my part (in all humility And with no little shame) I ask your pardons. 1771 STEELE *Spect.* No. 114 P 4 Shame of Poverty makes Laertes lanch into unnecessary Equipage. 1842 TENNYSON *Ld. of Burleigh* 63 As it were with shame she blushes. 1850 FUSEY *Mtn. Proph.* 240 Shame at the evil which sin is, works repentance.

Personified. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 22 Lamenting Sorrow did in darkness lie, And Shame his wily face did hide from living eye. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 64 Pallid Fear, And Shame, that skulls behind.

b. *phl.*

1851 *Hells Comp. Solit.* viii. 152 Being free from many of the usual small shame, petty ends, trivial vanities.

c. *Sense of shame*: the consciousness of this emotion, guilty feeling; also, the right perception of what is improper or disgraceful (cf. 2).

1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* xv. 29 Unfil[?] the sense of

have...lost their sense of shame. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 330 And full of cowardice and guilty shame, I grant in her some sense of shame, she flies. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 321 Under a keen sense of shame, there is a strong desire for concealment.

d. *Past shame, dead to shame*, no longer capable of feeling shame, grown callous to shame.

1509 [see *Past prep.* 3]. 1647 HEXHAM *L. v.* He is past shame. 1780 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contents* (1844) i. v. 325 His wife and her sister are not great enough or little enough to be dead to shame.

2. Fear of offence against propriety or decency, operating as a restraint on behaviour; modesty, shamefastness. *Without shame*, shameless[ly].

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 342 In habit maad with chastitee and shame Ye women shul apparaille yow. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joye* iv. xxxv. Wks. 1910 II. 555 The darksome nyght, sharpe enemye to shame, By candles light, betrayeth the many a dame. 1590 SHAKS. *Mis. N.* iii. ii. 285 Have you no modesty, no maiden shame, No touch of bashfulness? 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 123 Discovering those parts which shame hides vs hide. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* iv. viii. (1733) 97 A Debtor that hath neither the Shame nor the Conscience to restore what he borrowed. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xii. 30 Where robberies are frequent and unpunished robberies are committed without shame. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 45 To infuse into them that divine fire, which we call shame. *Mod.* I am not surprised at his request; he is quite without shame.

3. Disgrace, ignominy, loss of esteem or reputation.

a 990 CYNWULF *Crist* 1274 Hi þær soma mæste dreozað. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 To...kenne us from harm and scone. a 1300 *K. Horn* 27 Schame mote þu fonge & on hiþe rode anþonge. 1362 LANCEL. *P. PL.* iv. 28 *þu* to sauen hem self from scone and from harme. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.*

1038 Thour ont the world oure shame is kid so wyde. 1535 COVERDALE *Exek.* xvi. 52 Therefore heare thine owne shame. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 70 Free from these slanders, and this open shame. 1729 BUTLER *Sern.* Wks. 1874 II. 14 Men, to avoid the shame of one villainy, are sometimes guilty of a greater. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 199 By once inflicting shame on a criminal, we for ever remove that fear of it, which is one very strong preservative against doing evil. 1845 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* i. 194 After such high-raised expectations, the result... 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 101 Far earth. 'Than that my lord thr...

b. An instance or piece of disgrace.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 8 (Bodley MS.) Teonen bolien, & gromen & scheomen. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 589 So filit as fortune hym aughte a schame. a 1470 HARNVING *Chron.* cxvii. xviii. Thus synnes oold make shames come full newe. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (Sommer) 99 Though...every death were followed with a thousand shames. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 72 Let his shames quickly drive him to Rome. 1633 LN. BROOKES *Poems*, *Treat. Warres* vii. 71 So he the Shames of Peace, the Pride of Warre. 1880 *W. CATHRY Own Times* iv. 32 The calamities and shames of 1865 might have been avoided. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* i. The name of her sister Drusilla had been already stained with a thousand shames.

c. *Spec.* Violation of a woman's honour, loss of chastity. † *To do (a) shame*, to offer violence (to). *Child, son of shame*, a child born out of wedlock.

c 1205 LAV. 12101 Melga nom Oriene. & scome hire bi-hedde & ladde heo to his hedde. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 483 That al here lyf ne don nat bi assyen How manye women they may don a schame. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. v. 23 After that foster fowle he fiercely zyd, To hene aungel of the shame, he did to that faire Damzell. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 140 Is't not a kind of Incest, to takelife From thine owne sisters shame? 1722 DR. FOL. *Col. Jack* (1840) 2 M. My...bred me up very carefully with her own son, and with another son of shame like me. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 421 And every woe a tear can claim, Except an erring sister's shame. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* ii. A child of shame, deserted by its father and mother. 1833 TENNYSON *Sisters* 8 She mix'd her ancient blood with shame. 1864—*Aylmer's Field* 687 The poor child of shame.

† *d.* *Shames death* (*deid*, *dede*, etc.), a shameful death. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1619 He snar his ath Pat hai suld all thole schames deid. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 1133 God yewe yow bothe on shames deeth to dyen! c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1823 God gyf the schames dedd. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 782f *Pai* had afir an yuel spede, Shames dedd, or outelawe. 16... *Sir John Butler* iv. in *Child Ballads* III. 330f A shames death may hee dye!

† *e.* Infliction of disgrace, injurious language or conduct. (Cf. the phrases in 11.) *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushu. Gosp.* Mark. xii. 4 Mið scomum midum to... r. R. 103 In heomen bet (e W. 1531) shame and

† *4.* What is morally disgraceful or dishonourable; baseness in conduct or behaviour. *To do shame*, to do something disgraceful or wicked.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25407 Ken ne laured, for hi nam, Forsak hat sin and scam. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 295 Men may wel often fynde A lordes sone do shame and vileynye. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13704 He cast hym by course... To verge of his vilany & his vile schame. a 1520 DUNBAR *Beze an lwar* 6 Be layth allow to do amies or schame. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. 17 If that degenerate vice the shadow of thy shame, and

(without article) for: A fact or circumstance which brings disgrace or discredit (to a person, etc.); matter for severe reproach or reprobation. *Now poet.*

a 1000 *Collog. Ælfric* in W. Wülcker 100 Micel byrd and sceamu [*hercundal*] hyt is menn nelle wesan þæt he ys. c 1200 ORMIN 11956 Four þatt was, alls he wisste it we, Hiss 230henn shame & shande. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 72 It is schame to writen it but more to done it in dede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 505 And shame it is, if a preest take keep, A shiten shepherde and a clyene sheep. c 1475 *Ranf. Gouger* 87 For first to lofe and synne to lak, Peter! it is schame. 1538 STARKY *England* i. iv. 125 Thy3 ys schame and dys-honowre to our cuntry. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. i. 238 Now afore heaven, 'tis shame such wrongs are borne In him a rovall Prince. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 78 Truths...That tis our shame and mis'ry not to learn. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl. It were shame to our profession were we to sniffer it. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii. 11 She...holds it sin and shame to draw The deepest measure from the chords. 1866 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* v. Some lads there are, 'tis shame to say, That only care to thrive.

b. Similarly a *shame*, a great shame. *Now common in colloq. use.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 28 Which were a shame unto his trowthe. c 1450 *Mitk's Festial* 27 Hit was a gret schame to all homþat werne gret clerkes. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 16 h. If it be a shame for...a pleader of causes to be ignorant of the lawe wherein he dealeth, a greater shame is it for a professor of husbandry, to be vnskillful in the ground whereon his whole trade lyeth. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 36 'Tis a foul shame that you should be last in returning to a place of your duty. 1662-3 *Perry's Diary* 19 Jan, They...pay fifteen or twenty sometimes per cent. for their money which is a most horrid shame. 1799 *Mr. Lee Canterl. T. Frenchman's T.* (ed. 2) i. 199 What a shame youn prett cut should be suffered to go to ruin! 1809 MACKIN *Gill-Blas* vii. v. It was a burning shame to see such a waste of provisions. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxix. I envy you the concatenation, Canon!—is a shame to me not to have drawn the same conclusion. 1868 BROS. *Gord. Knot* xvi. 119 'It's a — shame! jerked out Mr. Spencer. 1866

herte. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xxxix. 332 Me shamed at that tyme to haue more a doo with you.

1577 *St. Augustine's Man*. 17 It shameth and irketh me to abide such thyngs as this world doth. 1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Salomon's Ch. 7* It shamed that noble Nation to pay Tribute, who were wont to command it. 1847 LYTTON *Words to Public* 10 Omitting it from the list of those [writings] it does not shame me to acknowledge.

3. *trans.* To feel shame in regard to (a person or thing); to hold in awe or reverence; to dread or shun through shame. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 *Wyclif Mark* xii. 6 For hy hap the schulen shame mynse [gloss or drede with reuerence, *Vulg. reuerentur*]. — *Heb. xi. 27* Not schamyng [gloss or drede], *Vulg. non veritus*, the hardness of the kyng. — 1552 GREENE *Jas. IV.* v. vi. My maister sad—(for why he shames the Court) Is fled away. — 1685-94 R. BROWNE *Eros & Psyche* May xviii. And when at night her love flew to his place More than afore she shamed his fond embrace.

4. To make ashamed, fill with shame, cause to feel shame.

1530 *Palsgr.* 701/1 I shame one... I make one change colours. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 120 To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom deri'd, Were shame enough to shame thee, Wert thou not shameless. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* iv. v. 43 Then, Sir, she is so modest... The least Obscene word shames her. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* l. 89 break one colowh thro', He spins head anew. 1847 TENNYSON I were some mighty poetess, I at love to keep us children I 1859

— *Elaine* 207 Nay, father, ... shame me not before this noble knight. 1889 *Barrie Window in Thrums* xviii. 166 The love Leehy bore for Jamie was such that in their younger days it shamed him.

† b. *refl.* To be ashamed. *Const. of, for, or inf.* — 1250 *Owl & Night*. 161 (Jesus MS.) Schomye [Cott. Schamie] þe vor pine wrede. — 1375 *Cato* 573 in *Minor Poems* for Vernon MS. 603 þat þou or const. schome þe not Of þere to ben i-taugh. 1545 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de V. 1531) 61 And so he shamed himselfe. — 1825 SCOTT *Belshazzar* xxxi. 'Rise, rise, De Lacy; and shame thee of thy petition,' said the King.

c. *pass.* To be ashamed. *Const. of, at, for, with, upon, inf., or subord. clause.* Now poet.

13.. *Cursor M.* 636 (Göt.) Naked war þai hath tway, Þai were nocht schamed þar ma fay. — 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1727 For sory of his frendes sorwe he is. And shamed, for his nece hath doon a-mis. — 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8230 Than shamed was the shalke for the shene ladies. — 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 469 So was scho schamed of þe schont þat hire þe schalk made. — 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* l. ii. 31 The flowers pull'd in their heads as being sham'd Their beauties by the others were defam'd. — 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi. He's sair sham'd o' himself. — 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iii. 35 Pardon, I am ashamed That I must needs repeat for my excuse What looks so little graceful. — 1877 BROWNING *Agamemnon* 119 The opposite to say I shall not shamed be.

d. To tell (say, speak) the truth and shame the devil; to tell the truth holdly in defiance of temptation to the contrary.

1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lincolnsh.* iii. (1562) 85h, There is a common saying amongst vs, Say the truthe and shame the diuel. — 1562 I. WILSON *Rhet.* 76h, Saie on beast, and shame the deuil. — 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. l. 58-9. 1598 — *Merry W.* iv. ii. 124 Now shall the diuel be sham'd. — 1658 *BRANHAM's Conser.* 245.1-7 Compell him... to shame the diuell, and eate his owne words. — 1732-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 93 Come, tell Truth, and shame the Devil. — 1893 G. ALLEN *Seavallies* l. 151 'Because he's so much richer,' Paul answered, boldly shaming the devil.

5. To inflict or bring disgrace upon; to disgrace, dishonour; to be a cause of disgrace to.

c. 1200 ORMIN 1824 Hefflike he shameþ þe & shendeþ & unnuwreþþ. — 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5209 Þey wyþ tailles þe godman shamed. — 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 837 Heer may I nat dwelle, And shamen al my kinrede in this place. — 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xv. xii. (1495) 492 Yf it hadde that thou be overcome the nenne arte thou shamyd for euermore. — 1530 *Palsgr.* 701/1 I was of good name and fame afore he shamed me by this yvell reporie. — 1556 *Oloof Antichrist* 64h, This John... shamed the Church of Rome wonderfully wth his lying. — 1644 *Nave Gunner* (1670) 28 When Gunpowder is moist... it shameth the Gunner which useth it. — 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 461 whippers, 1784 Cow-wonder if, discharge'd ooters with a random flight. — 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. ii. *Doge*... Let us go worthy of our sires and selves. — *Per. F.* I shall not shame you, uncle. — 1900 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 11/1 We tortured no prisoners... we shamed no women.

b. With a thing as object.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Ps.* xiii. 10 þe counsaile of þe helpe 3e shamed. — 1581 MARBECK *Be. of Notes* 1124 S. Paule saith, y^e euery man which prayeth or precheth wth couered head, shameth his head. — 1784 COWPER *Taske* ii. 427 He... prostrates and shames His noble office. — 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. viii. If... there be a Land of souls beyond that sable shore, To shame the doctrine of the Sadducee. — 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* 66 O Lady Clare, you shame your worth! — 1855 BUSSELL *Vicar-Snec.* i. v. (1866) 71 The losses... that shame His saving work.

6. To confound or put to shame by superior excellence; to out rival.

c. 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (prose) 47 Bot we... þat er... of febl lif, þis gude lif schamis vs, and confunds. — 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 732 Wherein she framed thee in high heaven's despite, To shame the sun by day and her by night. — 1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* 1741 (Malone Soc.) How pittie strikes eeo through incense things and makes them shame our dullness. — 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgment, Hercules* 82 Her blushing cheeks, that sham'd the purple morn. — 1841-44 *EMERSON Ess. Nature* Wks. (Bobb.) i. 224 Here [in the forest] is sanctity which shames our religions. — 1848 DICKENS *Demby* viii. She'll shame 'em with her good looks, yet.

7. With complementary adv. or advb. phr.: To drive away (etc.) through shame.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. l. 61 And Ile be sworne, I haue power to shame him hence. — 1644 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot Poems* (1659) 53 Hyperbolic by suffering did traduce The Ostracism, and sham'd it out of use. — 1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* 36 My Head's not such a thing of no worth, 'Tis to be sham'd away, and so forth. — 1790 BURKE *F. Rev.* 53 You would have shamed despotism from the earth. — 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* 52 The turbulent state of the country... leaving, when bloodshed was shamed back, the same deadly hatred.

b. To drive (one) out of, into (a state, course of action, etc.) through shame or fear of shame.

1699 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* iii. iv. (1713) 330 Rallery may go about to shame him out of his course. — 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) 11. 545 When the practice of others... shames you into a compliance with them. — 1775 SNERIOAN *Rivals* Epil., Shamed into sense... Our beaus from gallantry would soon be wise. — 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlii. vi. 81 Philip... shamed his son out of his suspicions by an indignant expostulation. — 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 284 The considerable armament, which the news of Hannibal's triumphant progress through Italy had at last shamed the Carthaginians into raising for him.

Hence Shamed *phl. a.*

1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 549 Defamyt, hlamyt, schamyt, Primas Paganorum. — 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (Sommer) 319 No, shamed Musidorus, worthe for noithing, but to keepe sheepe. — 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight* 125 In the shamed and the ruined love's stead. — 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 275 With... secret aim, which he nursed like a shamed mother of an infant.

Shame, *obs.* form of SHAWM.

Shameanah, variant of SHAMIANA/H.

Shamedly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. SHAMED *a.* + -LY 2.] In an ashamed manner, with shame.

1890 *Murray's Mag.* May 692 'No, sir', the young man said, *shamedly*.

Shameana, variant of SHAMIANA/H.

Shameface (*ʃə'meɪs*). *rare.* [f. SHAME *sb.* + FACE *sb.* (After *shamefaced* adj.)] a. A shameful aspect. b. *nonce-use.* A shamefaced person.

1636-41 *Politic Maid* ii. in *Child Ballads* II. 491 But it seemd he had a shame-face. He did not court and play. — 1692 Mrs. D'ANVERS *Academia* 4 Being told at home that a shame Face 100, Was a great sign he had some Grace too. — 1892 W. BESANT in *Critic* 12 Sept. 143/5 One could see all the way across the Atlantic her cheeks blushed; one could observe the shameface. — 1898 M. HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* xvi. (1911) 138 You mean that I may not venture into a lady's chamber, Shameface?

Shamefaced (*ʃə'meɪst*), *a.* [f. SHAME *sb.* + FACE *sb.* + -ED 2; originally an etymological misinterpretation of SHAMEFAST *a.*]

1. Modest; bashful, shy.

1555 (implied in SHAMEFACEDNESS). 1593 R. HARVEY *Philid.* 13 Cordell being ever modestly and maydenly shamefaced. — 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xi. A Globe of circular light, That with long beams the shame-face's night array'd. — 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. v. Song, Her blush doth shed all o'r the dead Clean shameface's beams. — 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 458 ¶ 5 Our Excess of Modesty makes us shamefaced in all the Exercises of Piety and Devotion. — 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxiv. The flush of shame-faced joy to hide the hounds, the hawk, her cares divide. — 1873 MORLEY *Roussau* l. 218 He felt shamefaced as a schoolboy before the great world.

b. *absol.* (See *quoy*.)

1555 SYLVESTER *De Barles* ii. l. 1 *Eden* 625 There quakes the plant, which in Pudefetan is call'd The shame-face'd (orig. *L'arbre en Pudefetan Vergonneur appelle*), for ashamed of man, If toward it one doe approach too much It shrinks his boughs to shunne our hatefull touch.

2. Ashamed, abashed.

1873 MORLEY *Roussau* l. 70 That unwritten chapter of their lives which even the most candid persons keep privately locked up in shamefaced recollection. — 1896 IAN MACLAREN *Kate Carnegie* 237 The minister... hears the shamefaced confession of some lassie whom love has led astray.

Shamefacedly (*ʃə'meɪstli*), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a shamefaced manner, modestly, bashfully.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* x. xlix. 327 She, with her eyes fixt vpon the earth, most shamefacedly answered [etc.]. — 1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* iii. (1879) 31 He had shamefacedly essayed it. — 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coggett* i. 'Oh yes', says the boy, shamefacedly, 'that's all right'.

Shamefacedness (*ʃə'meɪstnəs*). [-NESS.] The state or quality of being shamefaced.

1. Modesty, bashfulness, shyness.

1555 WATREMAN *Fantle Fancies* ii. viii. 181 A covering of honeste shamefacedness. — 1608 *Peintress Parl.* § 3 in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) l. 176 Some Maidens shall blush more for Shame, than for Shamefacedness. — 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1626) 74 He blusht for shame; Not knowing loue: whom shamefacednesse became. — 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 135. There is often in People, especially Children, a clownish shamefacedness before Strangers. — 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) l. 131 My poor grateful heart was like a too full river, which overflows its banks; and it carried away my fear and my shamefacedness. — 1893 WORDSW. *To Highland Girl* 31 The embarrassed look of shy distress, And maidenly shamefacedness. — 1888 SPURGEON *Serm.* in *Voice* (N.Y.) 31 May, A woman of few words and much shamefacedness.

2. The state of being ashamed, ashamedness.

1641 J. TRAFPE *Theol. Theol.* x. 365 Shee [sc. the soule] stands off in a sinful shamefacedness. — 1663 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 20 A certain Shamefacedness to be thought curious or changeable. — 1894 WEYMAN *Man in Black* i. 8 The boy... stood looking round him with a dark shamefacedness.

† 3. Misused for: Shamelessness. Cf. SHAME-FASTNESS 3.

1827 LONGF. *Life* (1891) i. vii. 101 The French moiety is..

with the most hold shamefacedness endeavoring to retrench their liberty of thought.

Shamefast (*ʃə'mfəst*), *a. arch.* Forms: see SHAME *sb.* [OE. *sc(e)amfest*, f. *sc(e)amu* SHAME *sb.* + *fast* FAST *a.*]

The etymological sense appears to be 'restrained by shame'; but *fast* was a common element in OE. adj. compounds, in some of which it has hardly any definable meaning.]

1. Bashful, modest. In a good or neutral sense: Modest or virtuous in behaviour and character. In a depreciatory sense: Shy, awkward in the company of others, 'sheepish'. Also *absol.*

c. 897 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* c. xxxi. 204 On oðre wisan sint to læronne ða scamleasan, on oðre ða scamfastan. — 1200 ORMIN 2175 3ho was wiss wiþ alle shamfast, & dafste, & sedefull. — c. 1320 *Sir Beves* 3201 Wimmen beþ scamfast in dede And namliche maidenes. — c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1535 Ther nas no lak, but that he was agast To loue, & for to speke shamefast. — 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 229 Tho that haue the face sumwate ruddy hene shamefaste. — c. 1530 *Cril. of Love* 731 Demene you liche a maid with shamefast dred. — 1535 COVERDALE *Eclues* xxvii. 10 Yf thy daughter he not shamefast, holde her straitly. — 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 27 With change of cheare the seeming simple maid Let fall her eyes, as shamefast to the earth. — 1675 BRATHWAIT *Shroffado* 119 So humble was the prelate, as to please The shamefast maid, he oft fell on his knees. — 1652 GAUL *Magastrom*. 185 A neck leaning to the right hand for shamefast; to the left hand for shameless.

transf. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 15 Kaman the stone may well be called a turncoat, for that it is now blacke, oow white, now shamefast and blushing.

b. Of actions, behaviour, appearance: Characterized by or indicating modesty or bashfulness.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 685 The firste is þat confession moste be shamefast. — 1505 HEN. VII *Instruct.* to Ambass. vi. (1761) 10 The said quyn ys... not light nor boldehardy in speche but with a demewre.

1611 MURE *Misc. Poems* i smyles. — 1835 MOTHERWELL rose with its sweet shamefast *Par.* *Doom of K. Acrisius* 264 The damsel's shamefast blood blode all her face red to the golden hair.

† 2. Ashamed, abashed, full of shame. *Obs.*

c. 1275 *Sinners Beware!* 80 in *O. E. Misc.* 240 And þeos gedelynges summe. Hwenne heo to schrifte come. Heo heop schom with confus The queene trouthe, how the childe was be-geten the same nyght that the Duke was slain. — c. 1355 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* xxxiv. 80 They had an eye: full bent in hym, and so they lightened were: A shamefast face not one of them, from that tyme forth dyd beare. — 1634 SIN T. HERBERT *Travi* 130 With their hands couer their shamefast faces.

† 3. = SHAMEFUL *a.* *Obs.* — 1288 *Wyclif* *Rev.* xlv. 4 He schal hide the shamefast membris with pryuy lynnyn clothis. — 1562 *Hyll Art Garden* (1593) 165 The ashes made of the rinds of the Gourds, and strawed on the vicers of shamefast places... bringeth them vnto a scatte. — 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 110 b. Hauing a desense in some shamefast parte of their body.

Shamefastly (*ʃə'mfəstli*), *adv.* [f. SHAMEFAST *a.* + -LY 2.] In a 'shamefast' manner.

1382 *Wyclif Ps.* xxxix. 15 Be thet confounded and shamefastli drede the togidere; that sechen my soule, that they do it aweil. — 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefryde* 2 She... a lityll cast down shamefastly her chere. — 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ix. 119 b, Shee call'd a servant shamefastly. — 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 482/2 He... confessed, rather shamefastly, that he had never killed anybody at any time.

Shamefastness (*ʃə'mfəstnəs*), *arch.* [f. SHAMEFAST *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Modesty, sobriety of behaviour, decency, propriety; bashfulness, shyness. Also, † a feeling of shame, ashamedness.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Min shamefastnesse is to genes. me. — c. 1380 *Wyclif* *Sol. Wks.* iii. 123 Wymmen... in conuenable abite, wiþ shamefastnesse and sobrietye burnynge hem. — c. 1385 CHAUCER *Prol.* 840 And ye, sirc clerk, kat be your shamefastnesse, Ne studieth noght. — c. 1460 SIR K. ROS *La Belle Dame* 120 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 84 To syng also, by force he wasse constrained, for no plesance, but verrey shamefastnesse. — 1512 *Life Hen. V.* (1911) 144 The King... kissed... the Ladye Katherine... w^{ch} was not done wthout some shamefastnesse of that virgin. — 1545 ASCMAN *Tosaph.* ii. (Arb.) 141 And in siede of the feruente desyre, which prouoketh a chylde to be better than hys felowe, lette a man be as much stifred wth shamefastnesse to be worse than all other. — 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 324 Others out of bashfulness and shamefastnesse, loath to be troublesome. — 1646 W. PRICE *Mans Deling*, 11 Euen Nature (saith Tertullian) bath cast a shamefastnesse, out all sinful euill. — 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* a. 6, Out of Naiserie and Shamefastness says at every turn (I think, or perhaps this is true, or may be true). — 1856 MISS YONCE *Daisy Chain* n. iii. 360 Blanche... almost cried with indignation 'shamefastness'. — 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram* iii. 69 She looked on him and loved him; but being young Made shamefastness a seal upon her tongue.

† b. *personified.*

1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (1845) 159 And firsts he led me to the upper ward, Where Shamefastnes did us well regarde, For he was gayler. — 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. x. 50 And next to her sat goodly Shamefastnesse, Ne euer durst ber eyes from ground vpeare.

† 2. Misused for: Shamelessness. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* Wks. (Grosart) l. 26 It seems that law is turned to libertie, and honest ciuillite into impudent shamefastnesse.

Shamefron, shamfron, var. ff. CHAMFRAIN; CHAMFRON.

1537 *North Country Wills* (Surtees 1908) 248 One pair of greave pottes pounced with Talbottes and shamefrouns. *Ibid.*, Shamfroun.

Shameful (ʃɑːmful), *a.* Forms: see SHAME *sb.* Also 5 *shom(e)ful*. [*f.* SHAME *sb.* + *-FUL*.]

†1. Modest, shamefaced. *Obs.*
1590 *Durh. Ritual* (Surtees) 208 Scemfull [glosses L. *judicial*]. c. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 90 Ich am wware scomefull. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 337 And þof so scamful was I-wiss, Sco tint na contenance wit þis. c. 1425 *St. Elia. of Spethel* in *Anglia* VIII. 109/46 A meruelous onest and shamefull gladnesse of cheer, caused of goostly ioye. c. 1625 FLETCHER *O. Corinthe* iv. 1. For certain Sir, his bashfulness undo's him, For from his Cradle h'bad a shamefull face.

†2. Permeated with a feeling or appearance of shame, full of shame, ashamed. *Obs.*

1569 R. LOVELL *Herbal* 512 Shamefull-shrub, *Pinahni*. *Ibid.*, *Herba verucunda*.

†3. That brings to shame; that causes or ought to cause shame; disgraceful, scandalous, degrading.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1157 (Kölbing) Sore þe worþ adrad, wylis, Of shameful dep to haue of þe. 1340 *Aeneid*. 117 Vor þet were a bige bezechinge and samuul. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* iv. 1. (1893) 161 And shamefull pouerte is the more greuous when bi cometh by nature of an hye and noble lurch or hous. 1525 *Coverdale Widd.* ii. 20 Let vs condemn him with the most shamefull death. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* ii. ii. 179 Take vantage beaute eyes, not to behold This shamefull lodging. 1635 *CANLEY Ananda* 41 And as thou shamelesse of all shame dost live, So death to thee a shamefull end will give. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 715 The shamefull close of all his mispent years. 1813 *SHELLEY O. Mal* ii. 140 There once old Salem's baughty fame, in the blushing face

profession.

†4. *Shameful parts*: the secret parts, organs of sex. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xxii. 20 Fadris vnhilliden in thee more shamefull thingis. 1617 *MORISON Lita*. iii. 180 Their said breeches are so close, as they expose to view, not onely the noble but also the shamefull parts. 1693 *DRYDEN Sat. Persius* iv. 94 Not all thy Pincers, nor unmanly Arts, Can smooth the roughness of thy shamefull parts.

†5. Applied to language: Casting shame, opprobrious, vituperative. *Obs.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poet.* ... And schot him furth, full wordis of dishonour. Reprouing and reuiling shamefull termes, that all the hearers abhorred it. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 187/9 Shamefull, *contumeliosus*.

†6. Shaming, affording shame to. *Obs. rare*—1.

1572 *Lam. Lady Scot.* 107 in *Satir. P. Reform.* (S.T.S.). 1. 230, I grant I had an Douchter was an Quene, Lusty, gude lyke, to all men fauourabill; Shamefull to euill, baith honest, meik and law.

Shamefully (ʃɑːmfʊli), *adv.* [*f.* SHAMEFUL *a.* + *-LY*.]

1. In a manner that causes shame or disgrace; with indignity; disgracefully.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2873 Qua mar tas þan he here might oþer he sal leue it wif-alle or schamfulli þar vnder stand. 1340 *Aeneid*. 182 His (i.e. Samson's) yuo þet him deden crinde ate quene. 1540 *Pilgr. Lys Man-hode* iii. 113. (1869) 138, I shal make thee shamefullich and vileyneliche dye. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 79 He was shamefully chaisit furth of France. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Of Boldness* (Arb.) 519 They haue promised great Matters and failed most shamefully. 1712 *BURCELL Spect.* No. 401 ¶6 The World has seen me shamefully lose that Time to please a fickle Woman. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist.* Eng. xviii. IV. 160 The allies whom he had shamefully abandoned were accused of persecuting him without a cause. 1899 R. MORRIS *Blück. Hon.* Pref. 8 The leaves have been shamefully clipped, I suppose by the binders. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 4/7 Ordinary license of speech has seldom been more shamefully exceeded.

2. Shamefacedly, modestly, bashfully, ashamedly. *Now rare.*

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 106 Nocht for þi scho come efor þame schamfull, & ga in handis cristis fete. c. 1489 *Caxton Sonnet of Agnes* i. 33 The whiche tribute your sone asked hym shamefully. c. 1525 *Sir T. More* in *Nore Life* (1626) 183 You aske monye, deare Megg, too shamefully & fearfully of your father. 1595-6 *CAREW Excell. Eng. Tongue* in *Camden's Rem.* (1614) 49 We borrow (and that not shame) from the Dutch, the Brittain

Shamefulness (ʃɑːmfʊlnəs), [*f.* SHAMEFUL *a.* + *-NESS*.]

†1. Sense of shame or disgrace. Also, bashfulness, modesty. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pl.* lxxviii. 18 Fulfil þaire faces of shamefulness. 14187 *How Good Wife taught* *Dau.* 45 Bot euir with dreid and schamfulness Scho sild draw to the fawist plass. 1552 *LYONSAY Compl.* 59 Allace! my sleuth and

schamefulness Debarrit fra me all gredynes. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 203 It is fit we should endue children with shamefulness and desire of glorie.

2. Disgracefulness, scandalousness. Also, disgraceful conduct.

1564 *RASTELL Confut. Jewells* Sermon. 101 h. No absurditie or shamefulness shall euer be concluded of them. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. City of God* ii. v. 59 The whole kindred... would blush, and be ashamed at her shamefulness. 1862 *TENNISON Coming of Arthur* 238 While the King delated with himself If Arthur were the child of shamefulness, Or born the son of Goliath, after death. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 243/1 An enterprise whose shamefulness was obvious now to himself.

†3. 'Shame,' secret parts. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Table Script. Quot. None shall come neere any of the next of his bloude that he should reueale there shamefulness (*sa vergogne*).

Shamel (l), *obs. forms of SHAMBLE sb.*

Shameless (ʃɑːmləs), *a.* Forms: see SHAME *sb.* Also 7 *superl.* shameleost. [*OE.* *sc(e)amlas*, *sc(e)amlas*: see SHAME *sb.* and *-LESS*.]

1. Lacking shame, destitute of feelings of modesty; impudent, audacious, immodest; insensible to disgrace.

c. 897 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. ix. 60 Se læce bið micles to bald & to scomles þe gæd æfter o'terra monna husum læcniende, & hæfð on his ætnum nebbe oþene wunde un-lacode. c. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 170 Shameles is þe mon oþer þeo wummon þet deð enl unteschipe, oðer seið, hiooren ancren. 1340-70 *Arth. & Merl.* 1157 To þe schameles schalk schewden hur letter. c. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3508 Fy! schameles vnworthi gouernour! 1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 45 Scoffe ou vile Fiend, and shamelesse Curtizan. 1598 *GRENEVUE Tacitus*, Ann. xv. viii. (1622) 232 Vatinus was one of the shameless monsters of his [Nero's] court. 1683 W. HENNES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) i. 63 Though these men are so shameless as to deny it, 1725 *Pope Odys.* viii. 358 But there remain, ye guilty, in my pow'r, 'Till Jove refunds his shameless daughter's dow'r. 1859 *TENNISON Elaine* 100 Lo the shameless ones who take Their pasture now the trustful King is gone! 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* ix. 65 A man of refined culture... but the most comically shameless liver and talker even in Rome.

2. Indicating or characterized by absence of shame or modesty. Of actions: Indicating absence of shame on the part of the agent, impudent.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) i. 3 Of þysse scamleasan scylde geclænse me. 1533 *FIRTH Answ.* More (1829) 156 Then fall they to a shameless boldness & let not to deny the Scripture and all. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* ii. ix. 200 This is the same shameless self-contradicting Accusation, and needs no other Answer. 1853 *GROTE Greece* ii. lxxvii. § xi. 145 It was found practicable to convict the delinquent of shameless falsehood. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 472 He [James] degraded the nobility by a shameless sale of peerages.

absol. c. 897 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xxxi. 206 Forðæm he spræc ðas word þe he wolde ðara scamleasena scylda tælcende geopenian.

3. Suffering no shame, free from disgrace. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 151 For þou so that the cause wende, The trouble is shameles as ende, Bot what thing that is troutheles, It mai noght wel be shameles. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 144 Lorde Jesu I deluyer me & safe me shameles of þis Iewis at þis tyme.

4. (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1554 *UOALL It. Genuinus' Anal.* Bviiij. The bone of the forehead, of some other it is called the shameles bone (*orig. os intercranium*), or the bone of the common senses.

5. Quasi-*adv.*

c. 1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 311/2 Open whoredome, & abominable and detestable vncleanenes, that is now vsed shamelesse in the world. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 202 Beyond imagination is the wrong That she this day hath shamelesse throwne on me.

6. Comb.

1555 *RIOLEY* in *Coverdale Godly Lett.* (1561) 87 The abominable desolacion... of proude Senacheryb, of the shameles faced kyng & of the Babylonial beaste.

Shamelessly (ʃɑːmləsli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY*.]

1. In a shameless manner, without shame.

c. 897 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xix. 144 He... swiðe scamleassliche ȝilpād ðisses wilfendlican onwaldes. 1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 28 Ther vycyous lyyving shamelessly

1. *prec.* + *-LY*. 2. *prec.* + *-LY*. 3. *prec.* + *-LY*. 4. *prec.* + *-LY*. 5. *prec.* + *-LY*. 6. *prec.* + *-LY*. 7. *prec.* + *-LY*. 8. *prec.* + *-LY*. 9. *prec.* + *-LY*. 10. *prec.* + *-LY*. 11. *prec.* + *-LY*. 12. *prec.* + *-LY*. 13. *prec.* + *-LY*. 14. *prec.* + *-LY*. 15. *prec.* + *-LY*. 16. *prec.* + *-LY*. 17. *prec.* + *-LY*. 18. *prec.* + *-LY*. 19. *prec.* + *-LY*. 20. *prec.* + *-LY*. 21. *prec.* + *-LY*. 22. *prec.* + *-LY*. 23. *prec.* + *-LY*. 24. *prec.* + *-LY*. 25. *prec.* + *-LY*. 26. *prec.* + *-LY*. 27. *prec.* + *-LY*. 28. *prec.* + *-LY*. 29. *prec.* + *-LY*. 30. *prec.* + *-LY*. 31. *prec.* + *-LY*. 32. *prec.* + *-LY*. 33. *prec.* + *-LY*. 34. *prec.* + *-LY*. 35. *prec.* + *-LY*. 36. *prec.* + *-LY*. 37. *prec.* + *-LY*. 38. *prec.* + *-LY*. 39. *prec.* + *-LY*. 40. *prec.* + *-LY*. 41. *prec.* + *-LY*. 42. *prec.* + *-LY*. 43. *prec.* + *-LY*. 44. *prec.* + *-LY*. 45. *prec.* + *-LY*. 46. *prec.* + *-LY*. 47. *prec.* + *-LY*. 48. *prec.* + *-LY*. 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Drusins *Quæst.* i. 16), **schamaticzare*, f. Jewish Aramaic שְׁמַלְלָה *sh'mallā* excommunication, whence the denom. v. שְׁמַלְלָה *shammēlā* to excommunicate.

According to Levy *sh'mallā* (→ *sh'mallā*) is a derivative of שְׁמַל, in causative conjugations to destroy, curse. Modern scholars believe the word to have been a general term for excommunication; the statement of Elias Levita that there were three degrees of excommunication, of which *sh'mallā* was the most severe, appears to be destitute of authority.

trans. In mediæval Judaism: To excommunicate. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 113 If they did not amend, they were excommunicated with a greater curse, or Anathema; and if they persisted obstinate, they did Samatize them. 1661 STILLINGF. *Treatise* i. viii. § 5. 147 A most dreadful sentence of excommunication, whereby they do Schamatize, curse and devote the persons against whom it is pronounced. 1684 tr. *Lightfoot's Horæ Hebr.* Wks. II. 538 [They] anathematiz'd, shammatiz'd, excommunicated the Samaritans.

Shammbrie, variant of SHAMBRIER.

Shammel (ʃæ'ml), *sb.* Mining. See also SHAMBLE *sb.* 1. 6. [Dialect form of SHAMBLE *sb.* 1.] (See *quots.*)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 142 The Miners prefer a Shammel, which is a stage of boards, for the more light and easy use of their shovels. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 201 The product was raised by being thrown upon successive platforms (called *shammels*). 1880 D. C. DAVIES *Metallic Min.* 420 *Shammel*, a stage for shovelling ore upon, or for raising water. *attrib.* 1803 POLWHELE *Hist. Cornw.* I. 175 The shammel-working indeed, which appears in several places between Bovey and Dartmoor, may be considered as relics of the Romans. *Ibid.* III. 9 In the mean time the shammel-works must, I think, have been almost superseded by shafts.

Hence *Shammel v. intr.*, to work a mine by the use of a series of 'shammels'.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 142 The custom of Shammeling both above and under-ground at this time. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Cornw.* 22 *Shammel*, when ore or water is lifted part of the required height by one machine or person and part by another.

Shammel, *obs.* form of SHAMBLE *sb.* 1

Shammer (ʃæ'mær). [f. SHAM *v.* + -ER 1.] One who shams.

† *a.* One who deceives or tricks with false pretences. *Obs.*

1661 WOODWARD *Plain Dealing* 2 I should make the T (1898) I. 110 He was heretofore a great shammer, i.e. one that tells falsities not to do any body any injury, but to impose on their understanding.

b. One who shams illness, death, etc.

1861 *ATV Year Book* 200 I have seen many shammers.

many are mere shamers. 1875 HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 143 Like the Skip-jacks, these Death-watch-beetles are great shamers.

† **Shammish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. SHAM *sb.* 1 + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of 'a sham', hoax, or fraud. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* L. ii. § 128 (1740) 100 The Overture was very shammish.

Shammock (ʃæ'mək), *sb.* *dial.* Also sham-mocks, shommocks, shamuck(s) (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [? f. SHAMMOCK *v.* Cf. *dial.* *shammock(s)*, *shammick(s)* of similar meaning.] Used as a term of depreciation, with many varieties of meaning; a lazy, slovenly person; a starved, miserable-looking person or animal.

1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* II. 113 He's a sad shamocks. 1891 'Q. (Quiller-Couch) *Nights & Crosses* 97 If these an' That, there, wasn't a poor ha'f-baked shamuck, he'd ha' killed that wife o' his afore this. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 213 So the poor old chief worried himself to a shamcock.

Shammock (ʃæ'mək), *v.* *dial.* Forms: (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [Cf. SHAMMOCK *v.*; also *shammock* vb., widely used *dial.* in similar senses.] *intr.* To walk with a shambling or unsteady gait; to slouch; to dawdle; to idle about.

1857 SCHOLLES *Tin Canvattle* 6 (E.D.D.) As aw wur shammockin along shore.

Hence *Shammocking ppl. a.*, awkward, clumsy; slovenly, untidy; idle, worthless. *Shammocky a.* = *prec.*; also, shaky, infirm.

1702 T. BROWN, *etc. Lett. Dead to Living* II. (1707) 73 Fox take you both for a couple of shammocks.

HARTSHORNE *Satop. Ant.* in gail. 1852 *Tait's Mc* shammocking scam wad *White County* xiv. You shammocking yaping over-long good-for-nothing! 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* xix. (1905) 241 But ye poor shammocky sheep-drivers think there's nowt save ewes an' tups i' th' world.

† **Shammoe**, *v.* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: is it a misprint for *shammock* SHAMMOCK *v.*?] 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 427/2 Shammo, to cast the toes outward in going.

Shammoule, *obs.* form of SHAMBLE *sb.* 1

Shammy, *obs.* form of CHAMOIS.

Shammy 1 (ʃæ'mi). Also 7 shammi, 8 shammy, shammye. [A phonetic spelling of CHAMOIS.]

1. In full *shammy-leather*: a kind of soft, pliable leather. Cf. CHAMOIS 2. Also a piece of this, a wash-leather.

1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 142 Goat-Skins and Sheep-Skins drēst in Imitation of Shammy. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 364 They are more capable of labour, than if they wore shammy, or dog-skin. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 93 Cover it with a piece of buff or shammy leather. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 443/2 The wash-leathers, sometimes called 'shammys' (chamois), now sold extensively in the streets, are for the most part the half of a sheep-skin, or of a larger lamb-skin. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 367/1 The process of manufacturing 'chamois' or 'shammy' leather is thus described.

2. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* *a.* Composed or made of 'shammy' or chamois leather.

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 7 Some make them [sc. May-flies] with a shammy [eds. 1653, 1659 shammy] body. 1673 SHANWELL *Epsom Wells* i. 17 A couple of Gentlemen in Buff Belts, Red Coats, and Shammy Breeches. 1706 Sir W. CATERLEY's *Note-bk.* (Surtees) 112 A pair of good shammy gloves. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. S. Conway* 12 Jan. I have got my cravat and shammy shoes. 1874 G. WALCH *Head over Heels* 83 Here it is—in this old Shammy bag.

† *b.* Of the colour of this leather; yellowish brown or light fawn. *Obs.*

1661 *Peasham's Compl. Gent.* xiv. 156 Shammy colour, a smoke, or rain colour, which is a kind of yellow.

3. *Australia*. 'A bag of chamois leather in which miners keep their gold dust' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

[1874: cf. 2 a.]

Shammy 2 (ʃæ'mi). ? *nonce-wd.* [f. SHAM *a.* + -Y, after *dumny*.] A spurious imitation.

1822 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 214 This may be the case with horses' tails—real ones may be deliberately cut off, and some celebrated professor's shammy annexed to the beast's back in their stead.

Shamois, variant of CHAMOIS.

† **Shamously**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also *shamesly*.

[f. *shamous* (f. SHAME *sb.* + -OUS: cf. SHAMEVOUS) + -LY 2.] Shamefully.

c1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 143 Shamously my selfe þus schente I So none for to sente to his slaying. 14... *Wars Alex.* 739 (Dubl. MS.) Pus shamesly of hys awne childe hym cheyvd such end.

Shamoy (ʃæ'moi), *v.* Also *shammoy*, *shammy*. [f. *shamoy sb.*, var. CHAMOIS 2.] *trans.* To prepare (leather) by working oil or grease into the skin.

Hence *Shamoyed ppl. a.*, *Shamoying vbl. sb.*

1837 HESBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 67 Any subsequent operation, of tawing, or dyeing, oil-dressing, or shammoing. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 40/2 The process by which it is made is called shamoying or shammying... When whole skins are shamoyed, the grain surface is removed by scraping or rubbing with pumice-stone. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem. Org.* III. 675 Shamoying consists in working into the skin a quantity of oil, which supplies the place of tanni leather.

Cycl. Comm. s.v. *Leather* 1195/2 Deer and antelope [skins] are usually shamoyed, or dressed in oil. 1882 PATON in *Engel. Brit.* XIV. 380/2 Shamoyed leather, consisting of skins combined with oils or fatty substances.

Shamoy (es, etc.): see CHAMOIS.

Shampany, *obs.* variant of CHAMPANT.

Shampin(n)ion, *obs.* forms of CHAMPIGNON.

1661 *RABISHA Cookery Dissected* 7 To pickle Shampinnions. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shampinion*, a Mushroom.

Shampoo (ʃæmpju), *sb.* [f. SHAMPOO *v.*] The act or operation of shampooing; also a 'wash' used for shampooing. Also *attrib.*

1828 HALBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. xii. Prince Shleek, will you have one shampoo? said she. A shampoo? said I; to be sure I will. 1866 COOLEY *Toilet* 477 The 'Shampoo Liquid' often used by the bath-drivers, after cutting the hair. 1880 WESTER *Suppl.* 1888 *Pal Mall Gaz.* 21 May 14/1 The shampoo room and the general swimming tank... are the same size. 1897 *Times* 9 Aug. 10/3 The vessel was labelled 'Antiseptic shampoo'.

Shampoo (ʃæmpju), *v.* Also 8-9 shampoo, 9 shampoo(e, shampooo, champon, sham-poe. [Prob. a. Hiodi *šampo*, imper. of *šampū* to press. Cf. CHAMPING *vbl. sb.* 2 (from 1698).]

1. *trans.* To subject (a person, his limbs) to massage. Now *rare* or *Obs.*, exc. as designating a part of the process of a Turkish bath.

1762 [? NOBLE] *Voy. E. Indies*, etc. 226 Had I not seen several China merchants shampooed before me, I should have been apprehensive of danger. 1780 J. CARRER *Lett. in Observ. Passage India* (1785) 26 Some people have their nails cut and also are Shampooed. 1800 BEATSON *View War with Tippecoo* 159 The Sultan generally rose at break of day: after being shampooed, and rubbed, he washed himself. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* II. 52 She [a Nabratia wife] first champos her husband, and fans him to repose; she then champos the horse. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii.

absol. 1823 *Mirror* I. 424/1 A man and his wife who profess to Shampoo, according to the Indian manner.

† *b.* *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v. The other shampoo'd Mr. Winkle with a heavy clothes brush. 1838 HALBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. xii. So our diplomatists shampoo the English, and put 'em to sleep. How beautiful they shampoo'd them in the fishery story. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii. Pinching the bed-curtains, poking into the feathers, shampooing the mattresses.

2. (The ordinary modern sense.) To subject (the scalp) to washing and rubbing with some cleansing agent, as soap and water, shampoo powder, etc.

1860 WORCESTER. 1881 *Times* 6 Jan. 4/3 The patient should have... the hair cut and shampooed, and the whole body well cleansed with carbolio soap.

Hence **Shampooed** (ʃæmpju'd) *ppl. a.*

1821 SIR R. K. PORTER *Trav.* I. 235 This over, the shampooed body... is rubbed all over with a preparation of soap confined in a bag, till he is one mass of lather.

Shampooer (ʃæmpju'ɔ). [ER 1.] One who shampoos, in either sense of the verb.

1829 LYTTON *Disowned* iv. The stranger's horse... being by no means in a good humour with the clumsy manœuvres of his Shampooer, the ostler. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iii. 144 It [a rough hair shirt] acts the part of a shampooer, and with its perpetual friction soothes the surface of the skin [etc.]. 1884 BRACHET *Aix-les-bains* i. 95 At Aix are found thoroughly trained shampooers, 1885 E. GREY *Bakin's Captive of Love* iii. (1904) 21 At that moment two blind shampooers came along the road. 1906 BEAGIE *Priest* viii. 156 His reddish hair fresh from the shampooer's hand.

Shampooing, *vbl. sb.* [ING 1.] The action or operation of SHAMPOO *v.*

1762 [? NOBLE] *Voy. E. Indies*, etc. 226 Shampooing is an operation not known in Europe and is peculiar to the Chinese. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 114 We had long ago seen negroes employed in percussion upon their Barbadean masters, by whom it is termed 'Champooing'. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 350 To these [remedies] should be added a series of friction, and especially of shampooing or manipulation applied down the whole course of the spine. 1829 *Health & Longevity* 235 In the East Indies, friction with the hand, or what is called champoning, is generally practised. 1869 M. WILKS *Frist. Sk. S. India* (ed. 1) to a gentle *Syst. Med.* necessary

for their thorough application plays an important part in the treatment.

attrib. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 213 I set up a sort of shampooing scheme for the cure of the lumbago. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 313 A shampooing or vapour bath. a 1881 R. W. PROCTOR *Barber's Shop* xvii. (1883) 160 Brilliant with gas, and redolent of rich perfume, are the modern shampooing saloons.

Shamrock (ʃæ'mrək). Forms: *a.* 6 shamrote, 7 shamroot; *b.* 6 shamrocke, sham-roke, 7 shamrock, shamrook, 7 shamocke, 8 sham-mock, shamroque, 6- shamrock; *γ.* 7 sham-rogh, -rogh, shamerag, shamrug, -rogue, (chamroch), 7-8 shamroge, 8 shamrogge, (shambroguo, -brogh), [a. Irish *seamróg* (= Gael. *seamrag*), dim. of *seamar* clover.]

1. A plant with trifoliate leaves, used (according to a late tradition) by St. Patrick to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity, and hence adopted as the national emblem of Ireland; a spray or leaf of this plant.

The 'shamrock' of the legend has been conjecturally identified with many different plants, e.g. the white clover *Trifolium repens*, the red clover, *T. pratense*, the black medic, *Medicago lupulina*, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*, and the water-cress. The name is now most commonly applied to the lesser yellow trefoil, *Trifolium minus*, which is the plant most frequently worn as an emblem on St. Patrick's Day.

a. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* i. vi. (1633) 18 Shamrotes, Water-cresses, Rootes, and other hearthes they feede upon. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* II. 147 They feede willingly upon... Mushromes, Shamrootes and rootes. 1613 WITTNER *Abuses Stript* viii. Juvenilia (1633) 61 In no more clothing than a mantle goe; And feed on Sham-rootes as the Irish doe.

b. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* viii. 28/1 in *Hollusied*, Water cresses, which they terme shamrockes, rootes and other berbes they feede vpon. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 654/2 Yf they founde a plote of water-cresses or sham-rokes, therby they flocked as to a feast for the time. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccclxxvii. 1018 Meadow Trefoile is called... in Irish Shamrock. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 163 They willingly eate the hearb Shamrock. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Arnado* Cxib. Their fare being many times shamrockes, oatens-bread, heanes and butter-milke. 1630 DEKKER and P. *Honest Wh.* II. E2b. Worse then damnation, a wild Kerne... Longed you for Shamocke? 1682 PIERS *Descr. West-Meath* (1770) 121 Butter, new

lay L. I. 1871 young

hero on the left breast with a shamroque. 1813 T. MOORE *Oh the Shamrock* 16 Chosen leaf Of Bard and Chief, Old Erin's native Shamrock! 1856 O. W. HOLMES *For Meeting Burns Club* 52 We drink a triple health,—the Rose, The Shamrock, and the Thistle! 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 5/7 Covent Garden sent King Edward a four-leaved shamrock on Saturday.

γ. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* IV. i. 138/2 Feeding vpon water-cresses, rootes, mushromes, shamrogh, butter tempered with milke. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Sir Gerv. Nonsense* Wk. in multiudes in Vesque bagh. 1632 Cresses...

of which the Irish Shamrogh are a kinde. 1643 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Præter-plurifera* 4 Some Bookes also of Irish Rebellion were deuoured as they had been Shamrogs [misprinted Shamrogs]. 1681 DINELEY in *Irish Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* (1858) I. 183 The 17th day of March yearly is St. Patrick's, an immoveable feast, when... the vulgar superstitiously wear shamroges, a leav'd grass. 1699 E. LHWYN in *Phil. Trans.* (1710) XXVII. 506 Their Shamrug is the common Clover. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 455 *p. 2* The Scotch Thistle, the Irish Shamroque. 1741 *Genl. Mag.* XI. 438/1 Go little Shamrogge, and adorn My pretty Flavia's breast this morn.

b. To drown the shamrock: to drink, or go drinking, in honour of the shamrock, on St. Patrick's day.

[1726 THRELKELD *Syn. Stirpium Hibern.* s.v. *Trifolium*;

This Plant is worn by the People... upon... St. Patrick's Day. It being a current Tradition, that by this Three Leafed Grass, he emblematically set forth to them the Mystery of the Holy Trinity. However that be, when they wet their *Shamrock*, they often commit Excess in Liquor, which is not a right keeping of a Day to the Lord. 1833 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. (Farmer, an Irishman... on Saturday last resolved to drown the shamrock in the orthodox fashion. 1901 *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 1916 The opportunities for a drowning the shamrock' were commendably abbreviated by the law.

2. Applied with defining word to some other plants (see quote.).

1824 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 124/2 Shamrock, Blue-flowered, *Parochetus communis*. Shamrock, Indian. *Trillium latifolium*. 1829 J. H. MAISON *Eng. Native Plants* 143 *Trigonella suavisima*, is the 'Australian shamrock' of Mitchell. 1893 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Shamrock, Native*, a forage plant, *Lotus australis*.

3. *altrif.* and *Comb.*: shamrock pea, *Parochetus communis* (Miller, *Plant-n.* 1884); † Shamrockshire, a jocular name for Ireland.

1831 8 My soule dooeth
1839 *Irish Hudibras*

Shamskrit, obs. form of SANSKRIT.

† Shamsheer. Also 7 chemchir, 9 shum-sheer. [Pers. شمشیر *shamsheer* (see SCIMITAR). The

form *shumsheer* is Anglo-Ind.] = SCIMITAR 1.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 112 Three Cozel-bashawes standing by, in an instant whipt off all their heads, with their slicing Shamsheers or Semiters. 1686 tr. *Charidai's Coronat. Solyman* 41 The third Piece was a Chemchir, or sword. 1831 *Babar* v. viii. 128 (Stanf.) With my shumsheer's point I directed the march towards the fort.

Shamohue, obs. variant of SAMSHOO.

1744 J. PHILIPS *Trul. Exped. Anson* 217 They have another strong liquor besides Sham-hue. (*Ibid.* 155 Shamshue.)

† Shamster, † *notice-wd.* [f. SHAM v. + -STER.]

A shammer, impostor.

1716 *Coll. State Songs, Poems*, etc. 40 They swore the lord Shamster (i.e. the Pretender) to Britain they'd bring.

Shamulle(r), obs. forms of SHAWM, SHAWMER.

Shamway, obs. form of CHAMOIS.

Shamwelle, obs. form of SHAMBLE sb.1

Shamy, obs. form of SHAMMY sb.1

Shamyana, variant of SHAMIANA (H).

Shamyll, obs. form of SHAMBLE sb.1

Shan (ʃæn), sb.1 [Of obscure origin.] The

SHANNY.

1793 JACO IN RAY *Synopsis Pisc.* 164 *Cataphractus laevis*, *Cornulienis*. Smooth Shan. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. Hist.* 168 The most common of our Blennies is the Shanny (*Blennius pholis*, Linn.), sometimes called the Smooth Shan, an epithet probably alluding to the absence of those fringed appendages to the head with which all our other true Blennies are furnished.

Shan, sb.2 slang. † Obs. Also shand. [cf. SHAN a.] Counterfeit or base coin. Also fig.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Shan*, counterfeit money in general. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii. I doubt Glossin will prove but shand after a...; but this is a guide half-crown any way. [Note. Cant expression for base coin.]

Shan (ʃæn), sb.3 *Naut.* [Of obscure origin; the Norwegian *skaan* hard crust (ON. *skān* thin membrane, film) has been compared.] (See quot.)

1809 SWIN *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Shan*, a defect in spurs, most commonly from a bad collared knot; an injurious compression of fibres in timber; the turning out of the cortical layers when the plank has been sawed obliquely to the central axis of the tree.

Shan, a. Sc. and north. † Obs. [Of obscure origin.] Pitiful, silly; poor, mean, paltry, shabby.

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy on John Couper* xiii. Of umquille John to old or hant, Shaws but ill will, and looks right shan. 1719 — *To Hamilton*, 1st Anst. vi. Yere never suggest shan, nor kittle. 1776 HERO *Sc. Songs* II. 265 Gloss. 1906 A. McCORMICK *Tinkles Gygies Colloquy* li. 128 A flat-fitted or shan-winkled (bad-eyed) body.

Shanachie, -y, variant forms of SENNACHIE.

1898 J. MACMANUS *Bend of Road* 53 Shanachy.

† Shanavest (ʃənavest). *Irish*. Also *erron*. Shanavast. [According to Dr. P. W. Joyce, f. Irish *sean* old + *vest* sb. (The opposing faction were called *caravals* = 'cravats').] pl. The name of one of the fighting factions into which the peasantry of the South of Ireland were formerly divided.

1811 J. JEBB in C. Forster *Corr. betw. J. & Knox* (1834) II. 41 The Archbi-hop... promises to insure you against caravats.

1800 *Blackw. Mag.* 1 Rock. 1802

... best fighting

man with a stick that the Shanavests ever had.

Shanore, obs. form of CHANCERE.

† Shand, a. Sc. Obs. rare. In 5 schand.

2 Beautiful, handsome.

1450 *Hous. and Howlat* 84 The pleasant Pockock... schand in his schap. *Ibid.* 112 That he wald cry apoun Crist... To schape me (ie. an Owl) a schand bird.

Shand, var. f. SHAN sb.2

Shandaradan, obs. form of SHANDRYDAN.

Shande, variant of SHOND Obs., disgrace.

Shandean (ʃændiæn, ʃændi'an), a. (and sb.).

Also 8 Shandeyan, 9 Shandyan (sb.), Shand-

deian. [f. (*Tristram*) *Shandy*, the title of a novel

(1759-67) by Sterne + -AN.] Pertaining to *Tristram Shandy*, or the Shandy family there portrayed.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvii. I write a careless kind of a... nonsensical, good-humoured Shandean book, which will do all your hearts good. 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Tristram* I. Pref. B A couple of Shandean duodecimos. 1769 CHATTEWORTH *Tristram* Sixth Part. Wks. (1866) 125. But Hudibrastics may be found To tire ye with repeated sound, So changing for a Shandeyan style, I note your favour and your smile. 1782 T. JEFFERSON *Notes State of Virginia* (1787) 234 His stile is easy and familiar, except when he affects a Shandean fabrication of words. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Est. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 107 Scott's delightful Shandean jest him. 1909 [SICHEL] *Sheridan* I. 3 [Sheridan's] inner texture is Shandean.

Comb. 1762 STERNE *Let. 9 July*, Wks. 1835 IV. 495, I had hired a chaise and horse... but, Shandeanlike, did not take notice that the horse was almost dead when I took him.

b. sb. One who has the 'Shandean' spirit.

1856 P. FITZGERALD *Lamb* (ed. 21) 187 Another point of resemblance between these two great Shandeyans (sc. Sterne and Lamb) was their both writing little quaint autobiographies.

So also † Shandaeic a. Shandaeism (Shandeyism), the style or the philosophy of the novel *Tristram Shandy*. *Shandy* v. quasi-trans., to

Shandy it, to play a Shandean part; trans. to bandy in Shandean fashion. † Shandeyize v. = prec.

a. 1761 J. GILBERT *Let. to Sterne*, Shandeyize. 1761 STERNE *Let. 1 Aug.*, Wks. 1835 IV. 479 If God... had not poured forth the spirit of Shandeanism into me, which will not suffer me to think two moments upon any grave subject. 1762 — *Let. 19 Mar.*, *Ibid.* 423, I Shandy it away fifty times more than I

was ever wont, talk more nonsense than ever you heard me talk in your days. 1766 — *Let. 25 Nov.*, *Ibid.* 542. I am going to lie in of another child of the Shandeyian procreation in town. 1831 *Mirror* XVII. 234/2 The book is altogether Shandean, and the satire shandied to and fro with great vivacity. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/1, I imbibed Shandeyism from him [Sterne] to the dregs. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* May 112 He invented a Shandeyism perfectly consistent with his own age and his own taste.

Shandeller, obs. variant of CHANDLER.

1849 in *Spalding Club Misc.* V. 313 Two silver shandellers.

Shanderadan, -erydan, obs. ff. SHANDRYDAN.

Shandigaff, variant of SHANDYGAFF.

Shandry (ʃændri). *North-west dial.* Also

shanderee, shandray. [Perh. shortened from

next, which however is later in our quote.] A

light cart or trap on springs. Also *shandry cart*.

1802 Mrs. WHEELER *Westm. Dial.* iv. 95 Dud the cussen kept a horse on a shandree 1. — J. BRIDGES *Rev.* (1825) 93 (E.D.D.). We hired a shandry to carry us to Little Langdale. 1836 Sir C. HEAO *Home Tour* 427, I saw this happy couple drive away from the inn together, in a light shandry cart. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* vii. 45 I'll drive you in the shandry. a. 1865 Mrs. GASKELL *Sexton's Hero* in *Cousin Phillis*, etc. 280 We borrowed a shandry, and barked my old grey mare. 1882 *Lane. Gloss.* *Shandray*, a one-horse carriage. 1883 *Bury Times* 1 Sept. 6 Damages to a milk shandry.

Shandrydan (ʃændridən). Also shandrydan, shandridan, -redan, -radan, shan-dradan; shandaradan, -erydan, -dan, -eradan; shat-terydan shattaradan. [Of obscure origin; in

some way related to prec.] A kind of chaise with a hood. In later use, a jocular designation for any rickety old-fashioned vehicle.

1820 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 391 Dr. Morris wheeling..

31n *Spirit Publ. Jnls.* 277

the Angels.] When in Hyde

the old royal shandaradan.

& Hughes *Life & Lett.*

(1891) I. 353 A machine with two seats, but in every other

respects like a Dent's shandry-dan. 1830 Mrs. ELIZ.

HOLMES *Scenes in our Parish* 276 To be sure Haynes the

collier has a curious shandridan, sometimes open and some-

times covered. 1838 MOORE *Mem.* (1850) VII. 233 One of

those cabs (or shandaradans, as they call them) 1849 J.

Colquhoun *Rocks & Cracks* 15 Now, handlond, out with

the shand-rad. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ad Manina* xxxii.

134 Having got the last shandry-dan deposited under the

bay-house, he had just time [etc.]. 1860 H. MAYHEW

Upper Rhine Intro. 3 The only private carriage that

appears in the streets is the Princess's shandridan. 1861

MUSGRAVE *By-Roads* 75 When... gigs and shandaradans of

every grade would be bespoken by special retainers. 1873

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pated crew. 1863 TROLOPE *Rachel Ray* I. 250 Mrs. Ray... was so inconsequent in her mental workings, so shandy-pated if I may say so, that [etc.]. 1867 — *Chron.* *Barsell* l. xxxii. 276, I am in such matters so shandy-pated, that I can trust myself to be sure of nothing.

Shandygaff (ʃændɪɡæf). Also shandigaff.

[Of unknown origin.] A drink composed of a mixture of beer and ginger-beer.

1853 'C. BEDE' *Verd. Green* i. xii. He taught me... to make shandygaff and sherry-cobbler. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xv. With a large pewter, foaming with shandygaff, in each hand. 1881 J. PAVY *Grave from a*

Thorn II, a glass of 'shandygaff'. 1903 F. MARKHAM *Recall. From Boy Westminster* 135 What with the charge for the [cricket] court, our luncheon, and frequent shandygaff, our money only just lasted out.

Shane, Sc. f. SANE v.; obs. pa. t. of SHINE v.

† Shangan, Sc. Obs. Also shangin, shanjnan.

[a. Gael. *seangan*, ʃi. *seang* slender, narrow.] 'A

stick cleft at one end for putting on a dog's tail'

(*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Cf. SHANGY sb.

1786 BURNS *Ordination* ii. He'll clap a shangan on her

tat'tan' set the bairns to daud her W! dirt this day. 1789

D. DAVISON *Thoughts on Seasons* 20 And Gibby skelp'd

before the fae, Like Colly w! a shangin. 1824 MACTAGGART

Gallovid. Encycl. 425.

Shanghai (ʃæŋˈhaɪ), sb. Also Shanghai, -hny.

[f. Shanghai or Shanghai, the name of one of the

chief seaports of China.]

1. A long-legged, large breed of domestic fowls,

with feathered shanks, reputed to have been intro-

duced from Shanghai; now developed into the

brahmas and cochin.

1853 TEGENTHEIMER *Profil. Poultry* 10 Cochins or Shanghai.

1853 FORTUNE in Wingfield & Johnson *Poultry Bk.* 3 The

Shanghai breed. *Ibid.* Some of the Shanghai fowl eggs

have double yolks. 1875 AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist.* U.S.

1. 164 Varieties... such as the Shanghai fowl, for instance.

2. *Australian*. A catay ul.

1863 *Leader* 24 Oct. 17/1 (Morris). Turn, turn thy shang-

bay dread aside, Nor touch that little bird. 1875 *Spectator*

(Melbourne) 15 May 22/1 The lads had with them a couple

of pistols, powder, shot, bullets, and a shanghai. 1901

DYSON *Goldstealers* viii. 81 The plan bruddy Dicky,

'shanghai' in band, under the tree where Hardy sat.

3. *U.S.* (see quot.).

1880 *Scribner's Monthly* Jan. 363/1 The 'shanghai' is

the glaring daub required by some frame-makers for cheap

auctions. They are turned out at so much by the day's

labor, or at from \$12 to \$24 a dozen, by the piece.

4. *Shanghai oil*: an oil extracted from the seeds

of *Brassica chinensis*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 452.

Shanghai, v. [Formed as prec.]

1. trans. *Naut. slang.* (orig. U.S.) To drug or

otherwise render insensible, and sbip on board a

vessel wanting hands.

1871 N. Y. *Tribune* 1 Mar. (Schele de Vere *American-*

ism, p. 347). And before that time they would have been

drugged, shanghai'd, and taken away from all means of

making complaint. 1873 S. SAUNDERS *Forecastle to Cabin*

46 To be carried or forced on board of a ship in this manner

is what is termed in sailor parlance being shanghai'd.

transf. 1909 *Cham. Tril.* July 440/2, I have got the

Grand Duke pretty well shanghai'd.

2. *Australian*. [See prec. sb. 2.] 'To shoot

with a shanghai' (*Webster's Suppl.* 1902).

Shangy (ʃæŋˈɪ), sb. Sc. and north.

[? Altered form of SHANGAN.]

1. A shackle; pl. handcuffs.

1808 JAMESON, *Shangie*, a shackle that runs on the stake

to which a cow is bound in the byre. 1839 *Dundee Adver-*

tiser 12 Apr. As he remained obstreperous, the policeman

put on the shangies. 1854 LATTO *Tammas Bodkin* x. 23

Clappin' the shangies on my wrists.

2 = SHANGAN.

1825 JAMESON, Shangan, Shanjnan, Shanjie... It is pro-

nounced *shangie*, Roxh. 1843 M. A. RICHARDSON *Local*

Hist. Table Bk. Legend. Div. I. 117 Tom. sneaket off

like a tyke w! a shangy on his tail.

Shank (ʃæŋk), sb. Forms: a. 1 scanca,

scanca, scanca, 2-3 scanke, 3 (Ormin) shankk,

3-7 shank(e), shanke, 4 eschanke, 4-5 shanche,

6 shainke, shaukke, sanko, shauonk, 6-7

shank(e), 5- shank. B. 1 scanca, scanke, 3

scanke, shonke, (soncke), 3-4 schonke. [OE.

sc(e)anca wk. masc. corresponds to LG. *schanke*

leg, thigh, Flem. *schank* bone (Sw., Da. *skank*,

Norw. *stank* thigh, prob. from LG.) — WGer.

**skankan*; also, with difference of declension, to

1. That part of the leg which extends from the knee to the ankle; the tibia or shin-bone. Also (now *jocularly*) the leg as a whole; chiefly *pl.* one's legs.

a. 1200 *Ag. Gosp.* John xix. 33 þa hi to þam hælende comon & gesawon þæt he deað was ne bracon hi na his sceancan. *c.* 1200 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wücker 160/5 *Crus.* scance; *erura*, sceanca. *c.* 1200 *ORMIN* 4775 Brest; & wambe, & þes, & cnes, & fet, & shannokes. *c.* 1300 *Cursor* M. 1406 And soch hit vntement me hroght And smerd has me fote and schank. *Ibid.* 18002 If þou... has hitux hit scankes gan or trið or tut or skirt vntan. *c.* 1400 *MAUNOEY* (Roxh.) xviii. 87 Men ballokes hynged doune to paire schankes. *c.* 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 356 Thenne thei styrtie vp on hy with stalowth shankes. *c.* 1538 *ELVOT Dict.* *Parasita*, also one of the bones in the shank of the leg. *c.* 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. 25 Sundry flowing hankes, To sit and rest the walkers wearie shankes. *c.* 1635 [GLAPHORNE] *Lady Mother* ii. l. in *Bullen O. P.* l. 131 Come, stir your shanks nimble or lie hough you. *c.* 1674 *SCHAEFER Lapland* v. 12 Slender waists, spindly shanks, and swift of foot. *c.* 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 16 With eye askeance I view the muscular proportion'd limb Transform'd to a lean shank. *c.* 1883 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xiv. My stockings... were quite worn through, so that my shanks went naked. *c.* 1890 *H. G. DARYN* *tr. Xenophon's Anab.* iii. ii. Wks. l. 156 In fact we, on our stout shanks, are better mounted than those cavalry fellows.

b. *a.* 900 *Kent. Glosses* 58 in *O.E. Texts* 173 Tibis, scoocum. *a.* 1000 *Sal. & Sal.* 101 (Gr.), Læteð flint breacan scines scomean. *c.* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 At plese þine and shonkes and fet oppied, wombe gossieð, and shuldres wrencieð. *c.* 1205 *LAY.* 5863 Liteð of eowre blanken and stendeð on eowre sonken. *c.* 1225 *ANCR.* 928 þeo ilke reou fulle garcen of þe luðere skurgen, naut þeo in his [Christ's] schonken, aþ seond al his leofflice licome. *c.* 1225 *Juliana* 48 Ich habbe i-blend men ant throken ham þe schonken & te schuldren baðen. *c.* 1457 *MYRC Par. Pr.* 780 Wryge þou not wryth þy schonkes.

b. *Shanks' (or Shanks's) mare, pony, etc.*: one's own legs as a means of conveyance.

a. 1774 *FERGUSON Poem*: wad tire, I dread, To pac... *Poet. Wks.* (1796) l. 204 I... *c.* 1823 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 11 Feb. (1894) II. xix. 167, I found shanks-naigie, the only way of moving by which I could get out to dinner. *c.* 1898 *WATTS-DUNTON Aytwin* xii. iii, I'll start for Carnarvon on Shanks's pony.

c. The lower part of the foreleg of some animals, *spec.* of a horse, that part between the so-called knee and the fetlock, corresponding to the metacarpus. Also, the tarsus of a bird; the tibia or fourth joint of the leg of an insect.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* l. 362 Nim blæces hindes deaðes þone swyran fotseancan. *a.* 1000 *Phœnix* 310 (Gr.), Sindon þa scanan [of the Phoenix] caullum kipanæan fæstine fæstæ 1545 T. SCALO...

Tauro... the scil 82 b. Making him [Pan] to haue the head and shankes of a goat. *c.* 1667 *LOVELL Hist. Antiq. & Mtn.* 147 The marrow of the shanks [of the Crane] is used in ophthalmical unguents. *c.* 1669 *WOLFE Synt. Agric.* (1631) 124 The Bees by their pale coloured Shanks at their return home shew whence they haue their Store. *c.* 1777 *GOLDEN Epil. Harlequin* 31 'The deuce confound', he [the strolch] cries, 'these drumstick shanks' 1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 286 These legs... vary in larvæ of the different orders; but they seem in most to have joints answering to the hip (coxa); trochanter; shank (tibia). *c.* 1843 J. F. SOUTH *Zool. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 284/1 The legs [of insects] are divided into five parts,—the hip, trochanter, thigh, shank, and foot. *c.* 1881 *ROMANES in Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 751 The so-called knee of the horse is really the wrist or ankle, and the so-called shank, the middle toe or finger very much enlarged.

d. As part of a joint of meat, e.g. in a ham, a leg of mutton, etc.

c. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 180 Good broth, made of shank of beef, or veal and mutton. *c.* 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dont. Econ.* II. 279 A ham without its shank. *c.* 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Nigun* l. 60 He brings in triumph a basket out of which sticks the shank of a huge leg of mutton. *c.* 1908 C. H. SENN *Pocket Dict. Foods & Culinary Encyclopedia* 132 *Shank Felly*, a kind of savoury jelly, lightly seasoned, recommended to weak people.

2. *pl.* A kind of fur obtained from the legs of animals, esp. kids, goats or sheep, used for trimming outer garments. *Obs.*

a. 1480 *Wardrobe Acc. Edu.* IV in *Privy Purse Exp. Eli.* York, etc. (1830) 116 A fure of blake boggy shanks. *c.* 1504 *North Country Wills* (Surtees) 268 My gowne of tawney furred with shankles [sic]. *c.* 1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 43 A nolde gowne of blake furred with blake shankes. *c.* 1574 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1866) 330 One gowne faced with Shanks. *c.* 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s.v. *Furre*, Shanks he the skin of the shanke or legge of a kind of kid which beareth the furre that we call Budge.

3. *a.* A stocking, or that part of it which covers the leg; esp. a stocking in process of being knitted. Also *U.S. pl.* leggings.

c. 1546 P. Voss in *Amoy Hand. Ch.* *Galloway* (1893) I. 362, I for them... *c.* 1603 *Philolus*...

xxx. Four shankins of silk goun without shone. *c.* 1611 in W. Macell *Old Ross-sh.* (1909) 142 Two pair of shankins w' ane hat [etc.]. *c.* 1644-5 *Aberd. Acc.* in *Spalding Club Misc.* V. 164 Item, two pair wovin whyt shankis to him, at threitie shillings ye pair, 3 lib. *c.* 1687 W. ANDERSON in *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. II. (1883) 235 Jean scrip a hois wi' weavin' at shanks. *c.* 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 212 The lang evenin's 's drawin' on noo, an' it's tiresome nae to ha'e a bit shank to tak' i' yer han' files. *c.* 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 510/1 Four or five pairs of heavy woollen socks cover his feet, and over them is placed a pair of caribou shanks.

4. *transf.* *a.* Each of the 'legs' of a pair of compasses. Also each of the 'legs' of a triangle. *Obs.*

1587 *GOLING De Mornay* vii. 87 In the drawing of a Circle, the one shanke of the Compasses is set fast in some place, and the other shanke is caried round about. *c.* 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxxix. § 5. 344 All men [have]... the shank of their Compass so set in a center that the Circle of their lines are [etc.]. *c.* 1679 A. LOVELL *Indie. Univ.* 159 The Isocole, or Triangle of equal Shanks.

b. Each of the two portions of a pair of scissors between the bow and the joint.

c. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 40 Ladies' and fancy scissors, the shanks of which have been composed of rich open work. *c.* 1859 F. S. COOPER *Ironmonger's Catal.* 63 Scissors... Bent Blade and Shank.

c. *Arch. pl.* The plane spaces between the grooves of the Doric triglyph.

c. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 593 Shanks; the interstices spaces between the channels of the triglyph in the Doric frieze; sometimes called Legs. *c.* 1836-50 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5).

d. Each of the two cheeks or side-pieces of a spur. *c.* 1891 in *Century Dict.*

5. The stem or straight part of anything. Cf. *SHAFT* sb.2 *a.* The stem of a goblet, glass, etc.

c. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods York*, etc. (Surtees) 168 The foote, shanke, and knoppe of the chalice. *c.* 1583-4 *New Yrs. Gifts* in *Nichols Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 420 Oone sault, the foote, shanke, and cover of lapis-lazule. *c.* 1625 in *Rymer Fœdera* XVIII. 238/1 One Salte of Goulde... having upon the Shanke three great course Saphires. *c.* 1826 *GALT Last of Lairds* iii. 28 He had the shank'o' the very glass in his hand he had held to his old frien's lips.

b. The straight part of a nail or pin, between the head and the taper of the point. Also of a drill or borer.

c. 1813 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger... shall bring into this Realm... Latten Nails with Iron Shanks. *c.* 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Pinnes... such as shal... haue the heales sodered fast to the shanke. *c.* 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* i. 7 An hole... to set the blunt end of the shank of the Drill in. *c.* 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoing Horser*, The Shanks of the Nails should be somewhat flat, and the Points sharp. *c.* 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* L. 20 A shank or small mandrel... with a square hole... at the end of it, into which drill bits of various sizes can be alternately inserted. *c.* 1840 P. Parley's *Ann.* I. 174 The coral animal is... not much larger than a pin's shank.

c. The stem of a plant († *sc.* also the trunk of a tree); the pedicel or footstalk of a flower; the footstalk or connecting part of any organ in a plant.

c. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. viii. 70 And like as quhen the ancient aik tre, With his byr shank, be north wynd offt we se is vmbeset. *c.* 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* l. 413 Ane penny... havand on the one syde ane palmetre crownin, ane schell padocke crepand up the shank of the samyn. *c.* 1617 *MARKHAM Country Housew.* Garden iv. (1648) 96 Set slips without shankes any time, except [etc.]. *c.* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* ii. xiii. 309 One Apple of the short-shank Pepin-kind. *c.* 1710 *RUODMAN Gloss.* *Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Shank*, And Scot. the stalk of any herb or plant is called the shank. *c.* 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 211 Its long tubular shank is finely rayed, the inside with purple-bluish veins. *c.* 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Clove*, Cloves must be chosen dry... and if possible, with the shank on. *c.* 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xiv. (1813) 197 Earth up the shanks [of cucumber plants] with dry mould. *c.* 1820 *SHELLEY Sensil. Pl.* iii. 56 And the dock, and henbane, and hemlock dank, Stretched out its long and hollow shank. *c.* 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 235 They are connected... by means of shanks or diverging limbs, which are attached to the neighbouring bundles on either side.

† *d.* The tunnel of a chimney. *Obs.*

and Continued in Cape Horn (1894) p. 11.

e. The shaft or stem of an anchor, connecting the arms and the stock.

c. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 40 Than thai maid fast the shank of the ankyl. *c.* 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Vng.* *Seauen* 16 The Anchor hath a stocke, a ring, a shank, a flouke. *c.* 1779 *COOK 3rd Voy. Pacific* iii. viii. (1784) II. 129 The ring, with part of the shank, and the two palms [of the anchor] were now wanting. *c.* 1882 *NARES Seamen'ship* (ed. 6) 165 The shank lying athwartships under the boat. *c.* 1905 *GEIL Yankee in Pigmy Land* xxv. 375 Had the steering gear of the 'Flandre' broken, we should have gone over the cataracts to spite of the shanks being ready to cast.

† *f.* The stem of a candlestick. *Obs.*

c. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* iii. v. (1592) 347 So then Christ is the shanke or shaft of the candlestick. *c.* 1611 *CORVAT Cruellities* 244 Hard by this Altar are two very rich candlesticks... the whole shanke betwixt the base and the socket being about eight foot high. *c.* 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Shank*... the Stem of a Candlestick.

g. The straight part of a fish-hook, to which the line is attached.

c. 1898 *Drumming Crooked* *Am. Mus.* *Wks.* *Shank*... should not your

Line on the Inside of the Shank. *c.* 1910 H. T. SHERRINGHAM in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 262/2 (Angling), A leaded hook round the shank of which is twisted bright-coloured wool.

† *h.* The neck of a still or alembic. *Obs.*

c. 1600 *SURREY Country Farm* iii. lxxvi. 608, C Is the shanke, which must be a foot long at the least, and is otherwise called the neck of the stillorie.

† *i.* The cylindrical portion of a stop-cock.

c. 1660 *BOWNE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* *Proem* 11 There was soder'd on to the shank of the Cock... a Plate of Tin. *c.* 1797 *Curt. Coat Viewer* 55 Injection Cocks. To be made of brass with square shanks.

† *j.* *Typog.* The body of a type, as distinguished from the shoulder, face, and foot.

c. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 390 The square

Mettle the Face of a Letter stands on, is called the Shank of a Letter. *c.* 1885 *LOCK Workshop Rec. Ser.* iv. 219/2 Low spaces and quads must all be raised to the level of the height of the shanks of the letters prior to moulding.

k. The stem of a key, between the bow and the bit.

c. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* i. 6 The shaok of a Key also, or some such long hole, the Punch cannot strike. *c.* 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2132/4 Lost... a large Key with a Coronet and fluted Shank filed cross.

† *l.* The stem of a tobacco-pipe.

c. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. xxii. (Roxh.) 271/2 Long shanks [of a Tobacco-pipe]... Short shanks or ends. *Ibid.* 271/1 A Shanking tooke... to rub and polish and make smooth the shanks of the pipes. *c.* 1758 *REIZO tr. Macquer's Chym.* l. 404 Keep stirring the mixture with the shank of a tobacco-pipe. *c.* 1808 *MACMANUS Bend of Road* 46 He ran a straw down the shank of his pipe.

m. The slender part between the flattened handle and the bowl of a spoon; the narrow part of a spoon-handle. Also, the handle of a ladle.

c. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. xiv. (Roxh.) 6/1 Spoons are made plaine, but with wrought shanks, and heads with diuerse devises. *c.* 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 585 By lifting it [the glass] out in flat copper ladles with iron shanks.

† *n.* The blank part of a screw, or screw-bolt, between the thread and the head.

c. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* ii. 28 You must make wide holes, big... 'screw. *Ibid.* 29 The sh... square near the Head. The shanks of these Screws are made so long as to reach through the Head and through the Cap: at the upper-end of these shanks is made male-screws. *c.* 1829 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 217 The narrow part of slot slips down over shank of screw, and the head holds the shelf firmly in its place.

o. *Arch.* The shaft of a column.

c. 1671 *Genl. Mag.* VI. 652/2 It [Pompey's Column] is made up of three Pieces, of which the Chapter is one, the Shank and three Feet of the Basis forms the second, and the Basis compose the third.

p. *Sc.* The shaft of a pit or mine.

c. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 265 (Jam.) Nine score o' fathoms shanks down lead, To let the hammerin' core in. *c.* 1887 *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* xxi. 138 This lowing the stanes is the shank, so chirted out the hatching that at last [etc.].

q. The tang of a knife, chisel, etc. or part which is inserted in the handle; the continuation of the tang of a tool or instrument.

c. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 358/1 The Shank [of a chisel]. *c.* 1807 J. BARLOW *Columbia* vii. 346 Strong bayonets, with short firm shanks protruded from their tubes.

† *r.* (a) The part of a harpoon between the 'socket' and the 'mouth'. (b) The tapering part of an oar between the handle and the blade. (c) *dial.* The handle of a broom, rake, spade, etc.: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

(d) 1810 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 223. (e) 1857 P. COLOUGHOUX *Comp. 'Oarsman's Guide'* 30 The oar or scull [scout] of handle, loom, shank, and blade. *c.* 1898 *Encycl. Sport* I are—the blade, bro water, the loom or sm mao grips.

s. The stylet of a trocar.

c. 1846 *BRITTAN tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 393 The surgeon... then plunges in the trocar by a sharp quick blow. He instantly withdraws the shank, supporting with his left hand the caula.

† *t.* The fang of a tooth. *rare.*

c. 1851 *MANTELL Petrifications* iii. § 5. 245 The germ of the coronal portion of the tooth was first secreted, and the entire crown completed before the formation of the shank or fang commenced.

† *u.* The narrow part of a boot or shoe which connects the sole with the heel; the waist.

c. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Shank-cutter*, a machine or tool for cutting shanks for boots and shoes. *c.* 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 830.

v. That part of an ax-head which is between the edge and the back, which in some old forms is drawn out long and thin. *c.* 1891 in *Century Dict.*

† *w.* The straight piece of tubing in a trumpet.

c. 1892 A. J. HIRKINS *Let. to Editor*.

† *G.* A part or appendage by which something is attached. (Cf. *6 c.*, 'footstalk'.)

a. That part of a ring which encircles the finger. *c.* 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 91/1 (Jewellers' terms.) *Shank*, is that part as compasseth the Finger, the Ring part. *c.* 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4691/4 A large enamelled Ring set like a Lozenge, with 18 Diamonds about the Stone and Shank.

b. A Ing, std, or ear, projecting from an object, by which it is held, or which affords a bearing or point of attachment.

c. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* ii. 28 This spring is... fixed at the bottom of the Main-plate, by two small shanks proceeding from that edge of the spring that lies against the Main-plate... These shanks are to be rivetted... on the other side of the Main-plate.

† *c.* (See quot.)

c. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 462/1 The Shank [of the Clapper of a Bell], the length of it to the Ball.

d. The wire loop by which some kinds of buttons are attached.

c. 1790 H. CLAY *Patent in Repository of Arts* (1800) XII. 247 If a shank of metal is wanted or preferred... the shank is to be put into or through a single piece or pieces of slate or other matter, having a metal rod or other ornament, on the

(1843) 55 'shank' made of wire. *c.* 1904 *QUILLER-COUCH Fort Amity* xv. 120

She.. began with her embroidery scissors to snip at the shanks of its breast-buttons.

7. In names of various tools and implements.

a. A hone pin for slating. *Obs.*
1716 *Ford* (Northumbld.) *Ch.-bks.* (MS.). Paid for three pecks of shanks, from Newcastle, 3s. 8d.

b. *Founding.* A clay-lined ladle having long handles, one of them T-shaped, in which to carry molten metal from the furnace to the mould.

1843 *Holtzappel Turning* 1. 369 A double hand-ladle, or 1843 *Holtzappel Turning* 1. 369 A double hand-ladle, or melted metal,

c. *pl.* (See quot.)

1850 *Holtzappel Turning* III. 1265 The lenses.. are brought to the circular form with flat pliers called shanks, the jaws of which are made of soft iron that they may more readily.. take a firm hold.

d. A short rope or chain (*spec.* = $\frac{1}{2}$ short for *shank-painter*); 'a tie-strap of a halter; the loose end of a rope or chain' (*Frank's Stand. Dict.* 1895).
1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Shank*, or *shank-painter*, (in Sea-Affairs) a short Chain (etc.). 1879 *Miss Jackson Shropsh. Wordsbk.*, *Shank*, a rope by which a horse is tied up in the stall.

8. *Sc. and north.* 'The projecting part of a hill, or the narrow ridge, which, like a stem, joins the mass to the level ground' (*Northumbld. Gloss.* 1894).

1602 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 485/2 The south shank of a hill callit the peithill. 1820 *Blackiv. Mag.* Nov. 201, I thought I heard a queer unearthly greet coming down the shank, and wizing ay nearer, and nearer to the byre door. 1887 *Scotsman* 19 Mar., The long 'shanks' and the abundant waterfalls.

9. *dial. and U.S.* The latter end or part of anything; the remainder or last part of a thing.

1828 *[CARR] Craven Gloss.* II. 113 'The shank of the evening', twilight. 1854 *Gloss. A. E. BAKER Northampt. Gloss.* II. 220 The shank of the day. 1903 *A. Adams Log of Cowboy* xviii. 280 Miller made him knock off along in the shank of the evening.

10. a. Some unidentified plant (quot. 1657). b. 'A name applied to plants of the genus *Bryonia*' (*Worcester* 1860 citing *Johnson*).

1657 *Beck Universal Charac.* K 8, *Shanke* herb.

11. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *shank-end*; \dagger *shank-hook*, a hook to secure the shank of an anchor when it is being drawn up to the ship's side; *shank-jelly* (see quot.); \dagger *shank-main*, the part of a horse; *shank-net*, a trawl-net used in shrimping; *shank-painter* = *PAINTER* 2; *shank-piece* (see quot.); \dagger *shank-pillion*, a pommel.

1837 *A. Bywater Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 170 Nah, mo lads, we'n geth tot 'shank end at year ageean. 1834 *Lock Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 191/1 Put one [file] in a vice and knock the shank end off. 1845 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Cate bokes with tree.. v. 'Shanke hoses'. 1824 *New Syst. Cookery* 372 'Shank Jelly. Soak twelve shanks of mutton four hours.. Pour three quarts of water to them (etc.).

1898 *Senn Culin. En cycl.* 86 *Shank Jelly*. 1880 *Holtzappel Treat. Fr. Tong. Faturon de cheval*, the 'shank-maine of a horse. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 14 'Shank Net or Shrimp Net' to be used from a boat. 1895 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 28 'Shankpayntours feble.. j. Bowpayntours for destrelles feble.. j. Shankpayntours for destrelles worne & feble.. j. 1627 *Carr. Smith Seaman's Gravit.* vii. 31 The Shank-painter is a short chaine fastend vnder the fore masts shrouds with a bolt to the ships sides, and at the other end a rope to make fast the Anchor to the Bow. 1642 *H. Bond Boat Swains Art* 17, 4 *Shank Painters* of 33 inches. 1711 *W. Sutherland Shipbuil. Assist.* 37 To have Bolts for the Top-tackles, standing Parts of the Sheets, Shank-painter Chains. c. 1850 *H. Stuart Seaman's Catech.* 57 The shank painter is then paved. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 280/1 The sole in a machine-made shoe would mean a sole, an inner sole, 'shank piece' (etc.). 1896 *Senn State Ind. Wks. (Globe)* 639/2 The (furniture of his horse, .. his 'shaunkpillion without stirrups.

Shank, variant of *CHANK* (*-shell*).

1861 *P. P. Carpenter Mollusca* 33 (Cent.) The shank-shell is carved by the Cingalese; when found reversed it is considered sacred.

Shank (*ʃæŋk*), *v.* [*f.* *SHANK* 2.]

1. *dial. a. intr.* To walk, to travel on foot; also with *conj. away*. Often to *shank it*.

1774 *Fergusson Poems, King's Birthday* 83 If haudrins slip out to the door,.. I fear, She'll no lang shank upon all four this time o' year. 1862 *Histor. Prov. Scot.* 186 Them that cannastide, maun shank it. 1894 *P. H. Hunter James Inverick* 120 He was mighty weel pleased to.. shank awa to Lempeckshawg Castle. 1896 *Douglas Ha. Green Shunters* 198 Let him shank it! We're in no hurry to have him home.

b. *trans.* To cause to walk off, to march (a person) off; *refl.* to take oneself away.

1816 *Scott Antiq.* xxvii. Then shank yourself awa to the double folk.. *Ibid.* xxvii. Ve should baib be shankit all till Edinburgh Castle. 1856 *J. Ballantine Poems* 55 He shankit the snab hame to cobbie his shoon. 1893 *Ld. E. Hamilton Navkin* iv. 47 And now shank yourself awa before I put hand till ye.

2. *intr.* Of a plant or fruit: To decay at the stem or footstalk; to be affected with shanking; usually to *shank off*. Also *pass.* Cf. *SHANKING* 1.

1848 *Turner in Dick's Florist* I. 24 Entire beds of pansies..

b. *intr. dial.* To knit stockings. c. *trans.* in lens-making (see *SHANKING* *vbl. sb.* 2).

1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* vi. 64 Three new coal-heughs were shanked. 1825 *JAMIESON S.V.*, To shank for coals. 1825 *JAMIESON*, To *Shank*.. to knit stockings. 1900 *C. MURRAY Hancuth* 79 The auld wife's cident wheel gae hirt. The thrifty lassies shank wi' vitt.

Shank-bone. The tibia of an animal.

1730 *Oliver* 756 Wip be fal be steede a noon, To-barst hat o' sschanks bon. 1755 *LELAND Hist.* (1763) V. 65 A broken Shank Bone of a Horse. 1659 *Centenius Galt Lang. Unlocked* Foundation T. They also played on flutes made of the shank bones of Cranes. 1747 *Mss. GLASSE Cookery* 24 Take off the Skin.. and the Shank Bone with it at the End (of a shoulder of mutton). 1867 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* ix. (1872) 150, I took a good drink through my gazelle shank-bone.

Shanked (*ʃæŋkt*), *a.* [*f.* *SHANK* *sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.] a. Furnished with, or having a shank or shanks (in any sense).

1593 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 74 His art [was] shanked like a bath. 1600 *SURPLET Country Parus* vi. xxviii. 486 The best of all the rest, is the short shanked apple. 1676 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1057/4 Lost.. one single Rose Diamond set in a Ring close shankt. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv. 7 To large Paper he chuses Short Shanked Points, and to small Paper Long Shanked Points. 1904 *H. G. Wells Food of Gods* i. ii. 52 Industrious research discovered.. three shanked buttons entire.

b. [*f.* *SHANK* *v.* 2.] Affected with shanking.

1832 *Garden* 2 June 280/3, I completely got rid of shanked berries. 1901 *Land Chron.* 16 Mar. 175/2 We could never get a crop of Black Hamburg Grapes without some shanked bunches.

Shanker (*ʃæŋkə*), [*f.* *SHANK* *sb.* and *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

\dagger 1. *nonce-use.* A shank-bone. *Obs.*
1622 *MABER* *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 148 It was my hap to meet with the shanke-bone [orig. *Sp. cañilla*] of a Heyfer.. and presently.. I had lapt up my Shanker [orig. *Sp. cañarron*] in the Paste that remained.

2. *Shankers*, the women who knit them [stockings].

3. One who makes, forms or finishes the shanks of nails, buttons, etc.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 76 Button maker.. Shanker. *Ibid.* 91 Nail manufacture.. Wrought nail; Maker. Shanker.. Header. Pointer.

4. *Sc.* One who sinks shafts.

1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.*, *Shanker*, a sinker of shafts; 25, 'a well-shanker, a pit-shanker', West of Scotland. 1887 *P. McNeill Blackwater* 46 Some shankers, who had been engaged sinking the sump at the bottom of the shaft a little deeper.

Shanker, *obs. form of CHANCE.*

Shanking (*ʃæŋkɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *SHANK* *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. (See quot. 1846. Cf. *SHANK* *v.* 2.)
1842 *Loudon Suburban Hort.* 462 That shanking (shrivel.. 1846 *G. W. Johnson* technical term of grape and

the stems of cabbages which have vegetated through the winter.

2. The action or process of using the pliers called shanks: see *SHANK* *sb.* 2.

1850 (see *NIBBLING* *vbl. sb.* 1).

3. The process of making tobacco-pipe-shanks. In quot. *attrib.*

1688 *Holme Armoury* iii. xxii. (Roxb.) 271/2 A Shanking or smoothing bar.. is that when their clay is rolled to the length of their shanks. *Ibid.* 271/2 A Shanking Wyrer.. is only a plaine smooth wyer, by which the hole is made through the pipe Shank. *Ibid.*, A Pen knife, or a Shanking knife. *Ibid.*, The third is a Shanking tool.

Shannachie, variant of *SENNACHIE*.

Shannon (*ʃæˈnən*). An artificial salmon fly used on the river Shannon in Ireland. In full *Shannon fly*.

1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* xii. 357 The large heavy-water Shannon flies are very showy affairs. 1872 *Ibid.* xiii. (ed. 3) 393 The Shannon.. 'Tag, goldinsel and lemon-yellow floss.

Shanny (*ʃæˈni*), *sb.* Also (in *Dicts.*) *shuning*. [Related to the synonymous *SHAN*.] The smooth blenny, *Blennius pholis*. Also applied to several fishes of the genus *Chasmodes* of Eastern North America.

1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* I. 230 The Shanny or Smooth Shan. 1873 *T. GILL Cat. Fishes East N. Amer.* 20 *Chasmodes* *besianus*.. 'Plos's shanny. *Chasmodes quadrifasciatus*.. 'Four-banded shanny. *Chasmodes notholepis*.. 'Nine-lined shanny. 1878 *T. CORNISH in Zoologist* Ser. III. II. 423 Smooth Shanny.

Shanny (*ʃæˈni*), *a. dial.* Bashful, shy.

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minst.* I. 32 Downcast eye, and blush of shanny lass. 1890 *Cassell's Fam. Eye.* Dec. 23 All sweethearts are shanny.

Shanny, variant of *SHANDY* *a. dial.*

Shanscrit (*ʃæˈsɪt*), *obs. forms of SANSKRIT*.

Shant (*ʃænt*), *slang.* [*f.* *SHANTY* *sb.* 3.] A quart, a pot; a pot of drink.

bivv 'a quart of beer. 1893 *P. H. EMERSON Signor Litte* v. 73 To show you mean it stand a couple of shants of bevarly to square the boys.

Shant', shan't (*ʃænt*). A colloq. contraction of *shall not*: see *SHALL* *v.* A. 6h. Also used *subst.* 1850 *SMEDLEY Frank Fairleigh* vi. A sulky, half-muttered 'shant', was the only reply. 1887 *DARING-GOULD Caserecks* xxxiii. 'Holly toity', exclaimed Madam. 'No cant's and shan'ts with me. What I have settled shall be.'

Shantreus (*ʃæntɹɪz*). *Sc.* Also *g* *stawn-treus*, *shuntreus*. [*? Gael. sean-truibhas*, 'old trousers'.] The name of a Highland tunc and dance.

1807 *TANNIAHILL Poems, Kebleton Wedding* (1846) 139 Sauney M'Nab.. Has hecht lo.. gie us three wallops of merry shan trews. With the true Highland fling of Macrimmon the piper. 1881 *Autobiog.* *J. Younger* viii. 71, I was then allowed.. to skip over the old barn floor at shantreus.

Shantung (*ʃæntʊŋ*). [*f.* the name of a province of North-east China where it is manufactured.] A soft undressed Chinese silk (formerly udyed, since 1907 dyed to any shade of colour).

Shanty (*ʃæntɪ*), *sb.* Also *shuntie*, *shanteo*. [*Prob. comp. a. F. chantier* (see *CHANTIER*) used in Canada in the senses: 1. an establishment regularly organized in the forests in winter for the felling of trees; the head-quarters at which the woodcutters assemble after their day's work' (*Clapin, Dict. Canad.-Fr.* 1894).]

See 1 c below; it is uncertain whether this is a survival of the original sense, or a late specific application suggested by the *Fr. word*. It may be further remarked that *shantyman*, a lumberman, is precisely synonymous with *homme de chantier* (*Dunn, Gloss. Franco-Canad.*, 1880, p. 38).

1. Chiefly U.S. and Canada. A small, mean, 'This is a bovel of about 10 feet by 8, made somewhat in the form of an ordinary cow-house. 1827 *J. F. COOPER Prairie* II. xvi. 256, I offer you, as my side of the business, one half of my shanty. 1830 *GALT Lawrie* T. iii. li. 121 Our shanty was completed in good time before the evening. [The scene is Canadian.] 1832 *[Mrs. TRAILL] Backwoods of Canada* vi. (1836) 93 The shanty is a sort of primitive hut in Canadian architecture, and is nothing more than a shed built of logs. 1836 *Crockett's Exploits in Texas* I. (1837) 4 When we entered the shantee, Job was busy dealing out his 1842 *Mrs. KIRK* around the wide

Stores' Price List 15 Sept. 1905/1 Coloured silks.. Shantung Pongee, in pieces of about 19 yards. 1908 *Daily Graphic* 21 Mar. 13/1 The hat.. might be made of Shantung to match the mantlelet.

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shantyman works only fitfully in summer. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr. The last of the 'shanty-teams of the season have about gone through here on their way home.

Shanty (ʃæntɪ), *sb.* Also chant(e)y. [Said to be a corruption of *F. chantez* imper. of *chanter* to sing.] A sailor's song, esp. one sung during heavy work.

1859 *Cham. Frnt.* 11 Dec. 794 (Article) Sailors' Shanties and Sea-Songs. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.* Pref. 11 So the is called, remonstrance RUNCIMAN shanties. 1896 KIPPLING *Seven Seas, Last Chumley* 40 *Shanty* we lift a Deeps attrib. 1876 xi. 153 The French *chanter*. *Lit.* 153 The melancholy song of the shanty-men.

Shanty, *a.* Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 7 shante, shanttee, 9 shantee, shanty, shawnty, 8-shanty. [a. *F. gentil* (ʒantɪ): see GENTLE, JAUNTY *adj.*] Showy, smart.

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice Epil.* Each Shante Spark, that can the Fashion hit. 1730 J. HAYNES *Dorset Voc.* in *N. & Q. Ser. vi.* 1711 *Shanty* man. 1737 R. DRURY *Riv.* is the gay, engaging, shanty *Fashion* 79 'Tis thine for sleeves to teach the shanties cuts. 1811 WILLIAM Words *W. Riding Yorksh.* in *Archæologia* XVIII. 157 Shantee, or Shanty, gay, showy. 1824 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* Shanty, smart, flanting. 1895 E. ANGEL *Gloss.* Shanty, showy, flashy, affecting to be tasteful in apparel or ornament.

Shanty (ʃæntɪ), *v.* [f. SHANTY *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To live in a shanty or temporary log hut. Hence *Shantyng* *vb. sb.* (in quot. attrib.) 1840 C. F. Ho fort to a man—a home all fixed *Wild Northern* 211 friend of his, who were trapping, shanted on the outlet, just at the foot of Tupper's Lake. *Ibid.* 212 (Ibid.), When we got back to our shantying ground we were tucked out, as you may believe.

2. *Austral.* 'To visit a grog-shanty habitually; drink frequently or habitually at a public-house' (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909).

1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* iii, I was put out at his laying it down so about the Dalys and us shantying and gaffing.

Shap (ʃæp). [a. *F. chape* in the same sense (*Littre Suppl.*)] (See quot. 1904.)

1823 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 445 *Shap-faced*, a term employed to denote that the plush or velvet cloth is faced with the short ends of waste silk. 1904 *N. & Q. Ser. x. i.* 307½ Foulard is not made of silk proper, but of a certain refuse-part of the cocoon known as 'shap'.

Shap, *obs.* Sc. form of SHOP.

Shapable, variant of SHAPEABLE.

† **Shapand**, *Obs. rare*—1. Also 4 schaphand. [pres. ppl. of SHAPE *v.*; cf. SHEPPEND.] One who 'shapes' or predetermines; said of the Fates.

1903 R. BRUNNE *Handi. Synne* 172 3y fhou trowest...pat pre sustren ben shapandys [i.e. r. schaphandys]. And comen bere be chylde ys bore, And shapyn hyt wele or euel before.

Shape (ʃeɪp), *sb.* Forms: 1 zescap, zescap, scap, 2-6 shap, 3 scap(p), scape, scap, 3 (Ormin), 5 shapp, 3-6 shap, 3-7, 9 dial. shap, 4-6 schapp(e, 4-7 shappe, (5) schap, 5-7 schaip, 6 scheatp, scap, 3-shape. [repr. OE. *zescap* neut., creation, creature; make, structure, natural character; form, figure, configuration; pudendum (in this sense also *scap* neut.); also decree, destiny; f. Teut. root **skap*: see SHAPE *v.* Cf. OS. *giskap*, only pl. *giskapu* creatures, also ordinances, decrees (of God), ON. *skap* neut., state, condition; pl. fate, destiny, also, with suffixed article *skap-in* the genitals.

The OE. word is normally represented by the dial. form *shap*; the form *shape* (with lengthened vowel) due to the influence of SHAPE *v.* did not become common till the 15th c., though occasional examples, perh. due to inflexion, are found early in the 13th c.]

1. External form or contour; that quality of a material object (or geometrical figure) which depends on constant relations of position and proportionate distance among all the points composing its outline or its external surface; a particular variety of this quality.

12050 *Suppl. Ælfrie's Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 179/26 *Uolubilescena*, sinewalt zescap. 12200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 *Ac* on be holi fies bleued be shap and hit, and smul of oulete. 1300 *Cursor M.* 370 *Al* scaples war (the matere) noht for bi-pat it o scap ne had part. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1031 Round was the shap, in manere of compass. 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. (1910) 9 'Sirius' is an bowel instrument by be midde, and it ow to be made of the shappe as it is peynted here. 1560 DAUS *tr. Stei-daen's Comm.* 25 *Ac* Appell of Golde, representyng the shappe of the rounde worlde. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb. iv. ii.* 309, I know the shappe of 's Legge. 1710 J. CLARKE *tr. Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) i. 145 *A* Glass of the common Shape, 1800 TYNALL *Glac.* ii. xxii. 346 By pressure ice can be moulded to any shappe. 1896 WELLS *Wheels of Chance* xxvii. 284 The clerical person on the tricycle assumed the shape of a note of interrogation. *Mod.* All circles have the same shape; ellipses have different shapes.

b. To keep in shape: to secure from change of shape. *Out of shape*: changed from its proper shape. 1696 J. F. MERCH. *Wareho. laid open* 6 English Canvas... will not retch, nor let stays out of shape. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 5 *A* cylinder of paper, formed of three quires, compactly rolled together, and kept in shape by paste.

c. The contour or outlines of the trunk of the body.

c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 31 On alle hem that hen hore and round of schap. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 68, I se be my schap... 1702 *tr. Le Clerc's Prim.* as a Man of large Shape. 1753 No. 53 You may meet a Lady

To-day with an elegant Shape, fine by Degrees and delicately less. 1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* xx. 114 That other, round the loins So slender of his shape, was Michael Scot. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. x. 29 Maud could be gracious too, no doubt To a lord, a captain, a padded shape.

d. Impressed or represented form; a picture, image. *Obs.* exc. dial. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (18... of Thers... the column of his left Foot, in the *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) the king's schipe and hir pictour. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxiv. Mine eyes haue drawne thy shape. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. 218 An ill Painter by writing on the shapess Picture which he bath drawn, is faine to tell passengers what shape it is.

† e. In certain Biblical expressions, used for form (= *L. forma*, Gr. *μορφή*). Also, used for form in philosophical science. *Obs.*

1364 LANGP. *P. Pl. A. x.* 32 Bote Mon is him Most lyk of Marke and of schap. 17380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L.) 943 His lord pat is his maker and made hym throwe his kennesse lyk to hym-self in schap. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xii. 2 But be ye chaunged in your shap [i.e. *μεταμορφωθεῖτε*], by the renuynge of your wittes. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* i. L. vij. When the shappe or fourme is made: the effect or thyng doen may folow: take away the shappe, & the vse also is taken away. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* viii. 112 In asmuch as the essentiall shappe of man [orig. *la forme essentielle de l'homme*] is to acknowledge a certein Godhead [etc.].

† 2. The make or cut of a garment. [Cf. SHAPE *v.*] *Obs.* as specific sense.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 Hore weaden heon of swuche sscape, & alle hore atun swuch bet hit heo eðcene hwarto heo beoð i-turnde. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L.) 1221 No worsche not men for here fayre clothes, ne for here gweynte schappis, bat sum men usen. c 1400 *York Myst.* xxix. 364 Lo, here a shrowde for a shrew, and of shene shappe!

† b. Fashion of dress. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Brit. ii.* 206... 3ere diuers schappis *Pecock Refr.* v. xii. lich such a schap which is rather foul than gay).

† 3. The manner in which a thing is fashioned (by nature or art); make, structure, arrangement of parts; visible aspect. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2369 After pat be done be giuen be weild...sal haue a scape al neu. 1340 HAMPOLE *Fr. Conic.* 4893 Pe shappe of be world sal for-done be. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 269 Sum men seyn, that thei ban the Body upward as an Egge, and benethe as a Lyoun: and treuly they saye sothe, that thei ban of that schapp. a 1500 *Adrian & Fryday* god made Adam... a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Aug. 1666, The shape of what stood was very meane.

† b. Form, order and arrangement (of words, etc.); course, order (of a story). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1160 But shortly for to telle pe schap of his tale, be duk hade be dougriere men. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T.) 284 *An* is right saying and shap of wordes That him augh to sai, that gyffes this sacrament.

† 4. The appearance of a human or animal body or its parts, (often, of the general form as distinguished from the face) considered as beautiful or the contrary. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 503 (Gr.) *Pin* lichoma leothra micle, *Pin* zescapu scenra. 1225 *Juliana* 20 *As* he bihold al isch. hire loofliche schape He sikede as *ping* bat sare were i-wundet. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7312 *Pe* kyng hyheld byse hachelers Were faire of schap, & face cles. c 1381 CHAUCER *Part. Poules* 373 *A* formeile egle of shap the gentilleste. 1471 CAXTON *Kecyell* (Sommer) 11. 942 Palamydes... was of ryght fayr shapp. 1505 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grissell* 192 (Malone Soc.) Her comlyshap Nature hath fram aright. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxii. 59, I thank my God I shame not of my shap. 1700 T. BROWN *Anussum. Ser. & Com.* 49 Hither come the Country Gentlemen to shew their Shapes. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) ii. 245 His daughter who was of a majestic shape.

† b. Excellence of form; beauty: = *L. forma*. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa. liii.* 3 Ther is not shap to hym, ne fairnesse. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (1888) 144 Beutee and shappe with out deformyte. a 1535 MORE *Fortune* 43 in *Song, Carols*, etc. (1907) 73 Thow' bat arte proude of honour, shap, or kyne.

c. colloq. or slang. *Show your shapes*: come into view. See also quots. a 1700 and 1785.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Show your Shapes*, turn about, march off. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T. s. v.*, To show one's shapes: to be stript, or made peel at the whipping post. 1828 SCOTT *Fr. M. Perth* ii. Step forward, I say, and show us thy shapes, man.

d. slang. (See quots.) ? *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shaper*, said (often) to an ill-made man. 1735 DYCHIE & PARDON *Dict. Shaper*, a Cant Name for a nice finikin Lass that goes extream tightly laced; also of an ill-made, irregular Lump of Flesh, &c.

† e. An empty flop, a dandy. *Obs.*

1688 SHADWELL *Syr. Alatia* iv. i. The most silly beau and shape about the town.

5. The visible form or appearance characteristic of a particular person or thing, or of a particular species of animate or supernatural beings.

a 1000 in Cockayne *Narratiuncula* (1861) 36 *Hi* beoð oð ðene nafolan on menniscum zescapce. 13... *Cursor M.* 17915 (Gött.), I sau apoun his licam light In schap of doune þe baligast. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints xxiii. (Justin)* 382 *The* feynde... þe schape of a jung man tuk. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6320 For Protheus that coudw him chaunge In euerly shap homely and straunge. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. i. (1883) 76 In the forme & shappe of a man holdyng in his right hande [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan. iv.* 36, I was restored to the honour of my kingdom, to my dignite, and to myne owne shappe agayne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 43 Thou com'st in such a questionable shape That I will speake to thee. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* i. (1810) 9 So even in Paradise the Devil assumed a shape. 1832-42 TENNYSON *To* — 19 Not for this was common clay... tempered with the tears Of angels to the perfect shape of man. 1910 HIRTH in *Encycl. Brit.* vi. 191/2 The heroes of their accounts appear in shapes somewhat resembling human beings rather than of gods and demigods.

† a. Species, kind (of animate beings). *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 4 Where dwellen many dyverse Folkes... and dyverse Schappes of Men. c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 38 Jac of the Bregge and Wyllie of the Gappe, Thei haue dogges of the olde schappe.

b. *concr.* † a. A creature. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 789 (Gr.) *Swa* ic þe, weroda weard... þurg þæt beorhte zescap hidan will þæt [etc.]. a 1400 R. BRUNNE's *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8050 *Y* ne wiste neuere, ne *y* ne herde, What maner wyght [*Pelyt MS.* schap] wyþ me so ferde.

b. A person's body considered with regard to its appearance.

1601 B. JOXSON *Postaster v. i.* 13 *You* both haue vertues, shynig through your shapess. 1617 MURE *Misc. Poems* xviii. 1 'Thou, thou, quohose lovelie schaip, of all admire, In robs most rich a richer spreit attyrd. 1821 SHELLEY *Devil's Walk* xxi. A statesman passed—alone to him, The Devil dare his whole shape uncover. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vi. iii, Shapes rawhoned, i. high shabots.

c. An imaginary, spectral, or ethereal form; a phantom. *Now rare.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent. iv. ii.* 131 To worship shadowes, and adore false shapess. 1610 BEAUNT, & FL. *Philaster* i. 1, He...diues into my fancy, and there giues me shapess that kneele and doe me seruice, crie me king. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 649 Before the Gates there sat On either side a formidable shape. 1798 COLERIDGE *Wand. Cain* 110 And the Shape shrieked, and turned round, and Cain beheld him. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. 1. 51 Awful shape, what art thou? Speak! 1859 FITZGERALD *Parasol* xlii, And lately by the Tavern Door agape, Came stealing through the Dusk an Angel Shape.

† d. A figure dimly or uncertainly perceived. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 150 Minds released from flesh...may smile at some of the fooleries and airy shapes of reason which we hug and embrace. c 1806 WILSON *Poems Sentin.* *Chorus*, *Happy Warrior* 72 Whom neither shape of danger can dismay, Nor thought of tender happiness betray.

† e. A figure dimly or uncertainly perceived. 1834 WHITTIER *Mosses Megon* 477 He hears quick footsteps—a shape flits by. 1847 C. BROUTE *Jane Eyre* xxxvii, That narrow front-door was unclosing, and some shape was about to issue from the grange.

7. Assumed appearance, guise, disguise.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. 27 Ah I that Deceit should these shapess.

other as the Squire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 495 The brute Serpent in whose shape Man I deceaiv'd. 1726 W. PENN in *Liv. Wks.* i. 138 There are but Goats and Sheep at last, whatever Shapes we wear here. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 117 A devil named Sakhr, came to her in the shape of Solomon.

8. *Theatr.* † a. A part, a character impersonated; the make-up and costume suited to a particular part. *Obs.* b. A stage dress or suit of clothes.

1603 DEKKER *Magnif. Entert. K. Jas.* (1604) H. 4, The *Chorus* Elements in *various changes* artificially and aptly ex- *Benadman v. iii.* 7c appearing In *isanders sister?* y, had the good *poor woman in* *fall Gac.* 29 July

2/x Some want money to bring them up to town; some borrow to supply the addenda to a wardrobe—such as shapes, shoes, and wigs.

9. One of the forms or diversities of appearance, structure, or properties, in which a thing may exist.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 467 Death thou hast seen In his first shape oo man. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1810) 69 The new magic coming thus in play, let us see...in what shapes it began to appear. 1771-2 COWER *Olney Hymns* iii. xviii, Dangers of ev'ry shape and name Attend the followers of the Lamb. 1800 *Med. Jrnal* iv. 324 An atony of the uterus, or no irregularity of contraction of the muscular fibres, assuming various shapes. 1842 T. J. ARNOLD *Schiller's Lied von der Glocke* (1846) Pref. 5 The following published in Germany. IV. xvii. 51 They were

of shapes. *shape (or form)* is often loosely used for: in any (no) manner, (not) at all.

1751 HOLLIS to *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 381 If you will please to inform me how I may be useful to you in any shape. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lawm.* xxi, The Lord Keeper resolved that he would do nothing to commit himself, either in one shape

xx. 138 He made lele mathermye Departen ar deth cam & deuors shupre. *1a 1500 Chester Pl. Temptation* (Shaks. Soc.) 204 For I shall shape honour for thee. 1837 SCOTT *C. Robt.* xxiii. Nor is there an opportunity of acquiring honour which I can shape for thee, to which, as it occurs, I will not gladly prefer thee.

†7. To transform or turn *into, to.* Obs.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* prol. 54 Summe schopen hem to hermytes heere ese to haue. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xiv. 138 She shope her self hors and man by enchantment vnto a grette marlyl stone. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 12 Yet from a rich covetous Merchant did it shape him to a Courtier in pleasures.

†b. To put *into* clothing. Also *intr.* for refl.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* prol. 2, I schop me in-to a schroud. 1370 *Robt. Cytle* 165 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 275 In a clothing ye schalle he schape. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* vii. (Ingilby MS.), pe schene briddes in pe schawe hei schappyn in schrowde.

†c. To cause to assume an alien shape or appearance. Obs.

1400 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 722 And þey [sc. fiends] ban bothe strengthe & my3t, After man to schapen here body. 1653 *Herwood Silver Age* u. i. Enter at one dore.. at the other Iupiter shapt like Amphitruo.

†8. To prescribe a form to. Obs.

1340 *Ayenb.* 209 Þeroure ous tekþ oure guode mayster Iesu crist ou to ascī wysliche and ous ssepp oure ascinge þo he zede.

†9. a. *intr.* To attain maturity of form and proportions. b. *trans.* Of a tree: To bring (its fruit) to maturity. Obs.

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 4. 24 b. Young men, when they knit and shape perfectly, doe seldome grow to a further stature. 1618 *LAWSON New Orch. & Garden* vii. (1623) 16, I have knowne a tree..for want of strength could neuer shape his fruit.

10. To trim, cut, or mould to a particular shape; to adapt in shape *to*.

1457 *HARVING Chron.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1912) 750 The lawe is lyke vnto a Walshmannes hose, To eche mannes legge that shapen is and mete. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Chappin* 1 Apr. (1887) I. 175 They generally shape their eyebrows. 1861 *Ladies' Gaz. Fashion* Apr. 30/4 Some (sleeves) are shaped to the elbow, and have cuffs. 1891 *KINGS Graven* in *Roik* viii. 300 The sarcophagus is slightly shaped to the body.

11. To give definite form to; to put *into* a certain form, to embody in words. † Also with *out*.

1890 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 22 That oracles were foretold at the Delphian Caeu, but were shapen out and finished in the Counsell house. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Mouthful Rev.* XX. 535 We knew into how complete and fascinating a whole the selecting taste of Wieland had shapen the enterprise of Huen of Bourdeaux. 1842 *TENNISON Godiva* 3 And there I shaped The city's ancient legend into this. 1875 *Geo. Eliot in Cross Life* (1883) III. 258 The trivial questions I want to put could hardly be shapen in a letter.

b. *refl.* To assume a definite form or structure; to develop from vagueness or confusion *into* something coherent.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. iv. ii. This multitudinous French People..begins heaping and shaping itself into organic groups. 1889 *Tozer Highl. Turkey* I. 37 The valleys..shape themselves..into a succession of graceful curves.

12. To give a direction and character to (one's life, conduct, etc.).

1823 *KEBLE Sermon* iv. (1848) 85 Every one shapes his conduct, in regard to his worldly interests, upon the notion that sin and wickedness abound. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* (1880) I. Intro. 2 The great river-courses which have shaped the lives of men have hardly changed. 1886 *Athenaeum* 30 Oct. 562/2 It would be absurd to say that his life was shaped for him by the force of circumstances.

13. To devise, plan, prepare.

1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 502, I can shappe herof a remedie. 1473 *JAS. I. Kings* Q. ix. Bot venus, of hir grace, Will schape remedie. 1530 *HYCKES* 355 But at the last God shope a remedie. 1784 *LOVES Alarums agst. Usurers* 10 According as I find your answers, I will shape your delinquance. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxvii. Can I shape, no means for myself when I am deserted by these cravens?

†14. To take measures for, contrive, endeavour to bring about. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 455 Þat schopen

500 for he schapput a fowle deth to oþer, hit fell upon hymselfe.

†b. With *inf.* or *clanse* as *obj.* Obs.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 762 I schal schape no more þo schalkke to helpe. 1397-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. vi. (Skt.) 148 Thilke governour..shoop to have letted thilke election, and have made a newe. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 318 Herowde the kyng has malise ment. And schillis with shame yow for to shende. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxviii. 61 A fedrem on he tuke, And schupe in Turkey for to fle. 1577 *Guide & Godlie Be.* .. Sand .. ing, Aganis our fais it baith auld and zung. 261 Bot ay the mair I baulder it brak out.

†c. *absol.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 201 Þanked God & him so wele for him had schaped. 1456 *PEECOCK Bk. Faith* (1909) 255 Therefore God so schope that the feith schulde bi a notable tyme be preched.

†15. *refl.* To set oneself, prepare. Const. *to* with *inf.* or *for.* Obs. Very common in Chaucer.

1374 *CHAUCER Borth.* l. pr. iv. (1865) 21 And I se þat every lere schapþ hym to fynde oute newe fraudes. 1377

LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xl. 409 'Certes', qund he, 'þat is soth' and shope hym for to walken. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 774 As ye goon by the weye, Ye shapen yow to talen and to pleye. 1462 in *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edit.* (1869) I. 20 That no nychbour schapþ thame to by ony vittualis or to bid ony price thairfor befor the entrie. a 1568 *Banatyne MS.* (Hunter, Club) 78 Schapþ the mo moir with us to stryve. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 95 Gif your fais triumphis ouer 30w to stand, Schapþ 30w for deid.

†b. Of the sky: To prepare (to rain). Obs.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iii. 551 Right sone vpon the changing of the mone Whan..that the welken shoop him for to reyne.

†16. To direct the course of; to equip, send forth. Also, of a motive: To prompt, induce. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12030 Arthur..schop his host to Southampton. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* viii. 69 Bidders and Beggars Beop not in þe Bulle, Bote þe suggestion be sop þat schapþ hem to Begge. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 155 Bishoppes ben shapen with hir for to wende. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 403 Throuh auld mallice he wox ner wod for teyn; Apon the Scottis schup thaim all with gret mayn.

†b. *refl.* To direct one's course. Also *intr.*

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1144 He will..schape hym to our shippes with his shene knyghtes. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 408 Feyll Sothroun than to Wallace fast can schapþ. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* xiii. b. h. At the last he [Leir] shope hym to the see and passed ouer in to france.

†c. To shape (a person's) way: to assist one in a course of action. Obs.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iii. 17 We wolen wysen þe kyng and þi wey schapen. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 237 Whereas Empson and Dudley..did not giue way onely..but shape him way to those Extremities, for which himselfe was touched with remorse at his Death.

d. To shape one's course: Naut., to steer for, to a place. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (occas. to shape one's passage, way, etc.).

1593 *PEELE Hon. Garter* C 4 b. And Sheffielde, shape thy course no herwer, Then loyalite..Directs. 1627 *CARR. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 Shape your course as he doth to meet him at the nearest angell you can. a 1700 *EVERSH. Diary* 16 Sept. 1644, Minding now to shape my course so as I might winne in Italy. c 1750 *SHENSTONE Love & Hon.* 325 To the cloister's pensive scene Elvira shap'd her solitary way. 1816 *TUCKER Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* i. (1818) 9 We now shaped a course for the west end of Madeira. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincy* i. iv. 80 Two considerations caused him to shape his course differently.

17. †a. To direct, address (speech); to aim (a blow). Obs.

13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1626 He schewez hem þe schelder, & schapes hem þe tale. 1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 270 He wald..preuene the strakis, and geue him the dedely strakis first that he schapis till him. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. v. 39 Which speches she applying to the scope Of her intent, this further purpose to him shope.

b. Phrase, to shape an answer. In early use const. *to* or *dative*. (Now with mixture of sense 11.)

c 1420 *L. Voog. Assembly of Gods* 160 Wherefore thou Eolus, without more delay Shape vs an answer to thyme accusement. 1528 *MORE Dyaloge* iii. l. i. (1529) 67 b/2 That shall I gladly here quod I, and shape you such answer as my pore wytte wyl serue me. 1581 A. HALL *Hiad* ix. 37 Achilles thus an answer shapeth. 1625 *BACON Ess.* 371 Achilles (Arb.) 441 It is a good Point of Cunning, for a Man, to shape the Answer he would haue, in his owne Words, and Propositions. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Brit.* iv. 151 Well perceiving which way the King enclin'd, every one thereafter shap'd his reply. 1832 *CARY Dante, Parad.* vi. 28 To thy first question thus I shape mine answer.

18. *intr.* †a. To turn out, take a course. Obs.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 301 For him & us alle myght it better schape. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 8415 If happe so with me schape That thou may no wye escape For me. c 1440 *Worce. Alex.* (prose) 69 (E. E. T. S.), And when Alexander saw it schope thus..he commanded þat all men schulde wende armed.

†b. To arise, come to pass. Obs.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 160, & al to hyten þat lome, 3if lepe wode schape. c 1420 *HOCCELE Min. Poems* xxii. 332 And on a nyght vnhappyly shoop it. Left was the Eries Chamhore dore vnnoten. c 1430-50 *New Cant. Tale* 15/29 (E. E. T. S.) It shoop so þat this man had a yong sone.

†c. To be conducive, tend. Obs.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 346 Their deere losse, The more of you twas felt, the more it shap'd vnto my end of stealing them.

†d. Of a coast-line: to trend. Obs.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 7 The sea-coast..from thence..shapes nearly south by east half east.

19. To appear promising (chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Often with reference to physical exercises, as drill, rowing, etc.: To show signs of becoming efficient.

1865 *CARLYLE Frick. Gl.* xiv. viii. V. 264 How their Grand Army of the Netherlands shaped to prosper. *Ibid.* xviii. vii. VII. 221 Your Brother does not the least shape towards giving in. 1899 *KIPLING Stalky* 205 They [the cadet company] shape well—extremely well they shape. 1913 *DAILY Chron.* 22 Feb. 7/4 No. 7 rowed light, but the other men in the stern and right down to 4 shaped finely.

b. *Cricket.* Of a batsman: To get into the proper attitude and position for dealing with the particular kind of ball delivered by the bowler. 1834 I. BUTCH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 4 Davis and Powell shaping well.

c. Of a horse: To exhibit capabilities; to develop *into*.

1887 *DAILY News* 16 May 3/4 Mr. C. Clark's son of Outfit, who gives promise of shaping into a grand weight-carrier.

1891 *GOULD Double Event* xvii. 123, I am very anxious to see how my horse shapes.

20. *Pugilism.* To 'square' for fighting. 1898 *Athletic World* 31 May 99/2 Bassano..without the least attempt at shaping, hit him sharply on the nose.

III. To appoint, decree, determine.

†21. *trans.* a. Of God, fate, fortune, etc.: To destine, decree. Obs.

Beowulf 2913 Wes si wroht scepen heard wið Hugas. a 1000 *Be mænna wyrdum* 95 (Gr.) Weoroda god geond

22. *trans.* b. To decree, determine. Obs. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 456 When alle

Wks. (1880) 419 Sih no cause is of his almes, þei seyen þat god shoop his wyrt-oute cause.

†22. To give (a name) to a person or thing. Obs.

Beowulf 78 Scop him Beort naman. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th.) 1478 Rice menn sceopon heora bearmum naman be him sylfum. c 1220 *LAY.* 1423 þa þe burh wæl [read wæl] al þare þa scop he hire noma. 1387 *TRAVIS Hiden* (Rolls) L. 77 In þe same maner bynges sones of Engeland hadde names i-schape by hir fadir names. 1555 *PHILIPER Æneid* iii. 22 And of my name their name I shoope, and Æneads them call.

†23. To deliver (a judgement), appoint (a penalty); condemn (a person) to punishment.

a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 9714 Til an hebeous al assent And siþen schap þe iugement. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 809 To hale were þe þanne bore for bannede werks, þat schullen schamy þe schent & schapen to paine. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* l. 159 Rist so is loue a ledere and be lawe schapeth. c 1425 *Cast. Perce.* 1828 in *Macro Plays* 131, I schape þese schrewys to mekylschame.

Shape, obs. form of CHAPE sb.

1540 in *Gage Hengrave* (1822) 114 Paid for gyltiog of the handle of the swarde and for the shape iij.

Shape, obs. form of SCAPE 21

Shapeable, shapable (ʃə'pəbəl), a. [f. SHAPE v. and sb. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being shaped, plastic. 1647 *WARD Simp. Collier* 35 My task is to sit and study how shapeable the Independent way will be to the body of England. 1832 *CARLYLE* in *Froude Remin.* (1881) I. 19 What strange shapeable creatures we are! 1880 *RUSKIN Unto this Last* (1882) 71 Soft, and shapeable into love-syllables.

2. Shapely, characterized by shapeliness.

1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. (Globe) 146 With a Wheel..I made Things round and shapable, which before were filthy Things..to look on. 1889 H. B. WHEATLEY *How to Catalogue* iii. 71 As it forms a more shapable and better-looking volume.

Shapeau, obs. form of CHAPEAU.

Shaped (ʃeɪpt), ppl. a. [f. SHAPE v. and sb. + -ED. Cf. SHAPEN ppl. a.]

1. In senses of the verb. Often with prefixed adv. 1540 *PALSGR. Acolastur* ii. iii. P iv b. That hurtful or noysom yll which..did cast away our first formed or shaped fathers. 1720 *OSZELL Perrot's Rom. Rep.* II. xii. 310 Caius Julius Caesar..was the best shap'd Man of his Time. 1845 *MRS. M. J. HOWELL Hand-bk. Dress-making* 53 For cambrics, or muslins, this shaped body is most eligible. 1857 *DICKENS Drorill* xv. That fair ship began to steer steadily on a shaped course. 1862 H. B. WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 18 Shaped verses are instances of the most egregious form. It was the fashion among the minor poets to compose poems formed in the shape of every conceivable thing. 1863 Q. Rev. CXIV. 387 Shaped bones and chipped flints lay in the same deposit. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* CXVI. 33/2 The curiously shaped rhinoceros beetle.

2. In parasynthetic derivatives of adj. + shape sb., as many-shaped adj.

1523 Q. Eliz. *Boeth.* n. pr. i. 20, I vnderstand the many shaped (unlike) deceits of her wonder. 1866 *Field* 6 Jan. 10/2 The first-named..being as fine a shaped bound as ever I saw.

Shapful (ʃə'pfl), a. [f. SHAPE sb. + -FUL.]

†1. Having or taking (any) shape. *nonce-use.*

1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xvii. 648 The Gods Haue often visited these rich abods..since their pow'rs (Beiog always [? = all ways] shapfully glide through Townes and Tow'rs.

2. Shapely.

1621 G. SANDYS *Orator's Met.* iv. (1626) 73 But now in her owne Fountainy she bathes her faire And shapfull limbs. 1842 J. STEPHEN *Ess.*, etc. (1849) I. 437 The..struggle for power and riches absorbs the energies that would otherwise exert themselves in shapful melody. 1859 G. MACDONALD *Disciple*, etc. *Somnium Myst.* xi. Their floral speech; Their lovely silences of shapful lore.

Shapeless (ʃə'ples), a. [f. SHAPE sb. + -LESS.]

1. Without shape or form; having no definite or regular shape.

a 1300 *CURSOR M.* 350 þat es þe elementes to sai, þat first scapless al samen lay. 1587 *GOLING De Moray* vii. 103 The sayd Chaos was as a shapelesse Child [sc. *Embrion*]. scarce set together in the mothers wombe. 1594 *SHAKS. 1. m. & Ad.* 415 Who wears a garment shapelesse and vnfinisht? 1636 *EARL MANCHE. Contempl. Mortis & Immort.* 33 But what is this soule that so delights in futures? Though it be shapelesse and immateriall, yet [etc.]. 1698 *FROGGER*

Ver. Ded., I could not forbear, how shapeless soever the same [i.e. this Relation] may be, to present it to Your Honour. 1709 *For. Exp. Crit.* 133 Some objects please our eyes. The shapeless rock, or hanging precipice. 1770 *Goldsmith*. *J. W. 1771* 57 Sunk are thy bowers in shapeless ruin all. 1799 *Sir J. Mackintosh Disc. Law Nat.* 17 A shapeless combination in which reason lies buried under a mass of authorities and quotations. 1821 *Shelley Prometh.* *Unb.* 1. 35 And shapeless sights come wandering by. The ghastly people of the realm of dream. 1891 *Farrar Darkn. & Dawn* xlix. The statue had been fused and disfigured into a mass of shapeless metal.

2. Destitute of beauty or elegance of form, unshapely.

1528 *Shaks. L. L. L. v.* 393 Let vs complain to the shapeless foakes we heare, Disquid like Muscoutes to shapeless geare. 1590 — *Com. Err.* iv. 10 He is deformed, crooked, old, and set. In face, worse bodied, shapelesse every where. 1661 *Holwarden tr. Juvenal Sat.* x. (1693) 191 A shapeless-lad no Tyrant e're did make His dear Court-Eunuch. 1750 *Gray Elegy* 79 Some frail memorial still erected nigh, With uncouth rhimes and shapeless sculpture deck'd. 1813 *Scott Triumf.* *Unb.* xv. In shapeless characters of yore, The gate this stern inscription bore. 1833 *Geo. Elton F. Hall* i. The old women at Smyrna are like sacks. You've not got clumsy and shapeless.

3. Without guidance or direction, aimless. *rare*. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent. L. & R.* 10 'We are out thy youth with shapeless idleness. 1890 'R. Bolderwood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 133 The drunkard's nerveless, hopeless, shapeless life in death.

Hence Shapelessness.

1827 *Golding Dr. Mornay* vii. 102 A proper imagination surely, to have hisso orderly essence vpon the shapelessness of a Chaos. 1872 *Echo* 3 Oct. 3 The incoherence and shapelessness which Sir George Jessel vaunts as the perfection of human contrivance.

Shapeliness (shā'plines). [*f. SHAPELY a. + -NESS*]. The condition of being shapely.

1323 *Wyclif Song Sol. v.* 15 His shapeliness [1323 fairnes] is as of the liban. *Pr. xlv.* 20 Bholde thou in thi shapeliness. 1755 in *Johnson*. 1777 *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 201 The shapeliness of the time and horse-chestnut. 1865 *Swinnerton Chastelard* i. 3 True, a goodly man. What shapeliness and state he hath. 1824 *J. R. Selkirk in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 497 When we speak of Goethe as having created the literature of Germany, do we mean that he brought it back from wildness to Greek shapeliness and decorum?

† **Shapeling**. *Obs. rare*¹. [*f. SHAPE sb. + -LING n.*] A small form or myrto.

1674 *N. Fairfax Bulk & Seta* 35 The shaplings or tiny keeles of the great Malpighiuses eggs.

Shapely (shā'plī). *a.* Also 4-5 shaply, (4 schapliche, schap(p)li, schap(p)ely, comparative schaploker), 4-6 schaply. [*f. SHAPE sb. + -LY*]. (OE. had *geacapele* adv., *fily*.)

† 1. Fit, likable; also like (to something). c. 1374 *Chaucer Troilus* iv. 1452 Thou sleighthes yet þat I have herd þow sters ful schaply. 1571 *Wyllen alle y-lere* c. 126 — *Prose* 275 Euerich for the wisdom þat he kan Was shapely to be to an Alderman. 1590 *Cowley Conf.* i. 261 Envie, is nocht schaply forto wynde In Erthe among the women here. 1813 *Chron. London* (ed. Kingsford 1905) 53 For Sorow and Remours, that he ys shaply to make with Ime this Rewme. c. 1440 *Hytton Seala Perfi* (W. de W. 149) ii. xxviii. Thyse that god knewe before sholde he made shapely to the ymage of his soue.

2. Of good or elegant shape, well-formed.

1372 *Wyllen alle y-lere* c. 126 — *Prose* 275 Euerich for the wisdom þat he kan Was shapely to be to an Alderman. 1590 *Cowley Conf.* i. 261 Envie, is nocht schaply forto wynde In Erthe among the women here. 1813 *Chron. London* (ed. Kingsford 1905) 53 For Sorow and Remours, that he ys shaply to make with Ime this Rewme. c. 1440 *Hytton Seala Perfi* (W. de W. 149) ii. xxviii. Thyse that god knewe before sholde he made shapely to the ymage of his soue.

absol. 1382 *Wyclif Song Sol.* ii. 11 My culuer, my shapli [Vulg. *Formosus*]. — *Isa. xliii.* 1 Who is this? This shapli in his stoles. 1709 *Shapeliness* *Moralists* iii. li. 225 An inward Eye distinguisheth, and sees the Fair and Shapely, a 185 *Cowley in Academy* 13 Aug. (1833) 109/2 The distinct Perception of a Whole arising out of a distinct simultaneous perception of the Parts, in the relations of all to each, and of each to each and to all, constitutes — the Shapely.

b. Having definite form. *rare*. 1257 *Hood Hero & Leander* lxix. She... spies blurr'd images obscurely drawn... But her true grief grows shapely by degrees. A parish'd creature lying on her knees. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 500 The plastic power of the imagination, taking up and using the existing data, forms them into a shapely conception.

† 3. Pertaining to form. *Obs. rare*¹. 1397 *Trevisa Hiden* (Rolls) II. 177 þe makere of alle þinges þat hab wiþ him schapliche resouns, of all matere resouns and þinges [orig. *ideales rerum rationes*].

Shapen (shā'p'n), *pp. a.* [*f. Strong p. pp. of SHAPE v.* (OE. had *earmscaefen* wretched.) Cf. *SHAPEN v. a.*]

1. Having a shape (of the kind specified by the qualifying word). *Obs. exc. in well shapen* (some-what arch.).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2075 þat sagh man neuer for-wit þat

hore, Saa fward scapen creature. a. 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fittula*, etc. (1510) 6 Hane the leche also done haundes and well shapen nailes. 1470-85 *Mator Arthur* ix. li. 341 The knyght with the enyile shapen cote. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxviii. 215 His layre and well shapen body. 1549 *Coverdale Mass. Par. Rom. Prolog.* 141-143. That the right shapen wykes shydre not behynde, but accompanye faythe. 1603 *Stow Surv.* (ed. 3) 197 In yelle chynce sight appeared to them, coming in at the south Window. 1625 *Bacon Ess.* *Innovations*. The Births of Living Creatures, at first, are illshapen. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purch.* 25 A well shapen Man. 1859 *Geo. Elton Adam Bede* vi. She was a good-looking woman... well shapen.

2. Furnished with a definite shape; fashioned, shaped.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 333/1 Schapynne, aptus, aptatus, adplasmatus. 1558 *Knarreb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 82, I bequeith all my shapen apparel as jackets, dublets and others unto my children. *Ibid.* 141, 200. 1277 *Morris Odyss.* xii. 15 And wit it on the topmost tomb we set the shapen oar. 1891 — *Poems by Way* (1895) 214 Yet on he went until he heard The cry become a shapen word.

Shapen (shā'p'n), *v. rare*. [*f. SHAPE sb. + -EN v.*; cf. *SHAPEN pp. a.*] *trans.* To shape, impart a shape to.

1535 *Coverdale Mass. Par. Rom. Prolog.* 141. He sayde: How is he shapened? She sayde: There cometh up an olde man, and is clothed with a longe garment. 1587 *Golding Dr. Mornay* vii. 90 Seeing this Chaos could not receive either shape or order but by the said Soole... how met they together... the one to shape, and the other to be shapened? 1603 *Florio Montaigne* i. xxiv. 65 Their speciall charge was first to shapen his limmes and bodie, goodly, and healthie. 1618 *W. Lawson New Orch. & Gard.* vii. (1623) 20 When it [sc. the sap], shapens his buds for next yeeres fruit. 1819 *Craeke Tales of Hall* t. 235 The minor portions of his creed hung loose, For time to shapen and an whole produce. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 173 Wait, until the creature has... shapened itself into the form of a cottage loaf.

Hence Shapening *vbl. sb.*

1647 *H. More Song of Soul* ii. ii. ix. This is the nourishing of all; but spemall form, the certain shapening. *Ibid.* ii. ii. i. xix. the soul doth imitate and bring The eye to such a temper in her shapening.

Shaper (shā'p'r). *Forms:* 3 scaper, 4-5 shapere, 5 schaper, schapare, 4- shaper. Also (in sense 1) 4 shapper (e, schappere). [*f. SHAPE v. + -ER*]; the form (e) shapper is influenced by the doublet SHEPPER.]

† 1. The Creator or Maker (of the universe). *Obs.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12399 þe scaper þat wrought all thing. 1303 *R. Brunne Handl. Synne* 579, 581 Per nys no shapper [i.e. shaper, schapper] but god almyghty... He ys shapper of all þyng. *Ibid.* 533, 663, 668. 1322 *Wyclif Deut.* xxxii. 18 I þow, hast forȝet the lord þi shaper. — *Isa.* xliiii. 13, li. 13. a. 1400 *Fyrmere* (1891) 23 Schappere of alle þynges god þat fourdest me. 1496 *Dives & Pan.* (W. de W.) i. 424 God... is... shaper & sauour of all creatures.

2. One who or something which makes (a thing) in the required shape; one who fashions (material).

c. 1425 *Noah's Ark* 87 in *Non-Cycle Mystery Plays* 22 [Noah lory]. Christ he the shaper of this ship. For a ship need make I must. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Schapare, apator, formator. 1559 *J. Sanford tr. Aspriff's Vanc. Isles* 126. That ancient Serpente the shaper of such Good. 1582 *R. Harvey Par.* (1590) 14 Another... will be none otherwise termed than a shaper of garments. 1831 *Carlyle Surv. German Poetry in Misc. Ess.* (1833) III. 430 Mind is the creator and shaper of matter. 1859 *O. W. Holmes Guardian Angel* II. 10 He was by nature an artist; a shaper with the pencil or the chisel. 1893 *F. Thompson Poems* 51, I... made them shapers Of mine own moods.

b. *spec.* in various trades as the designation of an operative. Also shaper up.

1821 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1825) 42, 45, 74, 97. 1890 *North Lindsey Star* 10 July 5/1 A shaper at the Britannia Iron Works. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* *Nov.* 2146, 350 [Hair-making.] Curles including 'shapers'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 10/7 Carver and Shaper-up... for shaped blocks.

3. quasi-arch. A poet. *rare*. (Cf. *MAKER* 5.)

Suggested by OE. *Scor*, fancied to be cogn. w. *SHAPE*. 1816 *W. Taylor in Monthly Mag.* LXXXI. 518 In this hall, we are told, a shaper, or poet, sang the lay of the creation. 1892 *S. A. Brooke Ess. Lit.* i. iv. 103 If we want to feel whether *Scorvulf* is good poetry or not, let us place ourselves in the hall... filled with warriors and seamen... and then hear the Shaper strike the harp.

4. A machine or tool for shaping material, *spec.*

1893 *per. is* 1893 was an improved shaper.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*

1846 *Holtzappel Turning* II. 466 By the use of figured guides, cams, or shaper-plans, by which the motion is constrained. 1834 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Shaper* *Ute*, one adapted to hold work to a planer, at any horizontal angle. 1907 *Feiler's Mag.* IV. 46/4 The form of the shaper tool would have to exactly coincide with the tooth space of the wheel to be cut.

Shaperne, -ed: see *CHAPOURNER Her. Obs.*

† **Shapet**. *Obs. rare*¹. ? variant of *SERPENT*. a. 1657 *R. Loveday Lett.* ix. (1659) 116 Mr. R. Iesta Shapet of Turkey-Carpets and Hangings, which in all probability he designed... at Lighorn.

Shaping (shā'p'in), *vbl. sb.* *Forms:* see the verb. [*f. SHAPE v. + -ING*].

1. The action of *SHAPE v.*: an instance of this. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* x. 38 'Thah y swore by treuthe ant othe, that God bath shapen me ynon at luppe.' Mid shapping ne may hit me ashame.' c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Schapynge, aptura, formatura. 1484 *Caxton Fables*

of *Alyonce xiii.* [A taylor] which surmounted alle the other in shapping or sewing. 1568 *CHARTERIS Pref. to Lyndesay's Wks.* (1871) 4 'Seing teiching and preiching is na les requisite to their vocacion, than schapipg & sewing is to an tailyouris. 1691 *T. Hale Acc. New Invent.* 124 We come to the like shaping of the remaining part of the Lugs. 1795 *Sourthay Joan of Arc* iii. 301 Canst thou remember, Maid, what vision first Seem'd more than fancy's shaping? 1815 *Scott Guy R.* xiv. It was the housekeeper who did teach her those unprofitable exercises of hemming and shapping. 1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* ciii. 35 As one would sing the death of war... And one the shaping of a star.

2. Something shaped, fashioned, or created; a creature, form, shape; a creation (of the mind or fancy).

1340 *Ayent* 64 Oper huanne me zuereþ be þe seepinges, ase me zayþ; be þe zonne þet sinnþ [etc.]. *Ibid.* 153 Þe dyuel assweb to þe gosie zuiche seepinges and zuiche figures ase he wyle. 1629 *Gaulle Holy Maide* 136 Oh blot not out the lovely Image of God; in faining, and framing so vaine a shaping to your selves! 1794 *Coleridge Relig. Musings* 333 Pale Fear Haunted by ghastlier shapings than surround Mooo-blasted Madness when he yells at midnight! 1795 — *Lines at Shurton Barr* 83 How oft, my Love! with shapings sweet I paint the moment, we shall meet! 1892 *Greener Breck-Leader* 86 This shaping of the stock is a very modified form of pistol grip.

3. *Sc.* (See quot. 1825-80.)

1814 *W. Nicholson Tales, Peacock* 91 Decamp [tailor loon], or by my bloody weapons, I'll cut thy huckram soul to shapins! 1825-80 *Jamison, Shaping*, the small bits of cloth that are cut off with the scissors in shaping any piece of dress, *Sc.*

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attrib. as *shaping machinery*; *shaping implement*, *mould*, *press*: (1869 *C. Knight Mechanician* 77-8). b. Special comb., as †shaping apparel, clothes *Sc.*, outer garments; †shaping board, a board on which a tailor or shoemaker shapes his materials; *shaping engine*, an early name for the *shaping machine* (b); †shaping knife, a shoemakers' knife; *shaping machine*, (a) a machine for shaping metal pieces and parts of machinery; also *attrib.*; (b) a machine for shaping ship's blocks; (c) a finishing blocking machine for hats (*Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884); *shaping-shop*, that building in a shipwright's yard in which the steel framework, plates, etc. are shaped.

1564 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 170 His 'shapping apparell. A yowlowe satiane dublet and a payre of housse. 1442 *Court-Roll Gt. Waltham Manor*. *Essex* 11 July, [Proceedings against Joan, widow of William 'Tailor', who] asportavit unam tulum vocat. a 'shapping' bord nuper fixam infra tenementum suum. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 333/1 A Schapynge hurde, *sculptorium, veridicellum* [i.e. *sculpture, veridical*]. 1841 *Albion Reg.* (1841) l. 126 Item, ane shapping knyf, ane schawing time... ane schapping budy. 1894 *Crockett Raiders* xxxiii. 'Deed, Jen', said Lady Grisel, 'I had haegien a my 'shapin' claes to sit there.' 1819 *Rex Cr.* XXII. B2/1 [Brunel's machinery for making ships' blocks]. The outside surfaces of the blocks are next formed to their true figure by the three 'shaping engines. 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 553 *Trenkel et subilun* 'Shappingknif' and a. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 441/1 Schapynge knyfe, *scalprum*. 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her Perriwigs and tires. 1640—*Praise Needle* A 1 b, No shadows, Shapparoones, Caules, Bands, Ruffs.

Shappeau, shappo, obs. f. CHAPEAU.

a 1900 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Shappeau, or Shappe*, for *Chappeau*, a Hat, the newest Cant; *Nab* being very old, and grown too common. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*

Shappest, -yster, variant ff. SHEPSTER.

Shaps (æps), sb. pl. U. S. Also chaps. [Shortened from Mexican Sp. *chaparejos*.] Leather riding breeches.

1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 8 (Cent). The spurs, bit, and revolver silver-mounted, the shaps of seal-skin, etc. 1904 E. ROBIN *Magnetic North* x. 181. A fellow who went about in 'shaps', as his California cousins called chaparejos.

Shapster, variant of SHEPSTER.

Shar, obs. f. SHARE; obs. pa. t. SHEAR v.

Sharan, dial. variant of SHARN.

|| **Sharawaggi**, Obs. Also sharawadgi. [Of unknown origin; Chinese scholars agree that it cannot belong to that language. Temple speaks as if he had himself heard it from travellers.] (See quot. 1685.) Also attrib.

1685 Sir W. Temple *Gard. Epicurus* Misc. II. ii. (1690) 58 The Chinese... have a particular Word to express it [sc. the beauty of the garden].

their is adr hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Paradise of Cyrus, and the Sharawaggi's of China, I have little or no Idea of 'em. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 23 Feb. I am almost as fond of the Sharawaggi, or Chinese want of symmetry, in build-

pagoda took the veil.

Shard, sherd (jārd, jōrd), sb.¹ Forms: 1 scard, 4 shord, 4-5 shoord, (5 scherda, 5 schourde), 4-6 scherd(e), 5-6 sherde, (6 shered), 6 sharde, 6-7 sheard(e), 7-8 Sc. shaird, 8 dial. shoard, 9 shord, sheard, 4- sherd, 5- shard. [OE. *scard* neut., cogn. w. OFris. *skerd* (? neut.) cnt, notch (WFr. *skird*, NFr. *skird*, *schard*, *scherd*), MDu. *scharde* fem., *schart* (scharde)- masc., flaw, fragment (mod. Du. *schaard* fem.), MLG. *schart* neut., crack, chink, mod. LG. *schaard* potsherd, also hreach, gap (e. g. in an embankment), MHG. mod. G. *scharte* fem., notch, gap, ON. *skard* neut. (Da. *skard* chink, potsherd, MSw. *skardh* neut., gap, chink, *skardher* masc., potsherd); subst. uses of the adj. OE. *seard*, OS. *skard*, OFris. *skerde*, OHG. (*hila*-) *scart* (MHG. *scharf*), ON. *skard-r* :-OTent. **skardo*- cut, notched, diminished, a ppl. formation on the root **skar-* (:—**sker-* :—**skur-*): see SHEAR v.]

I. A cleft, gap.

1. A gap in an enclosure, esp. in a hedge or bank. Now chiefly dial.

a 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* (1848) VI. 220 Swa on 3æt lyte seard 3æt is on burhliceas. [a 1000 *Gerefa* xiii. in *Anglia* IX. 262 Discard betan.] c 1430 *Lyc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114. The other twayen was elle asferd, They sparyd nethe stytle ne sherd. 1471 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 107 For making a schordeat the wyte croste ijd. 1488 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 493 And be cause the dyche of that lane was faste, they brake a shard and put men over the dyche. 1523-34 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 141 If he... fynde a gap, or a sherde in his hedge. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Austr. Oss.* 454 But here was one sharde left open which must needs be stoppt up with some brambles and bryars. 1789 W. H. MARSHALL *Glocester* 1. 331 *Shard*, a gap in a hedge; the common term. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crime* (1877) III. 1. 171 His practised eye soon showed him a fit 'shard' or rift in the scarped face of the bank. 1928 J. BELL *Haddon's Austr. Oss.* 68 b, Now for as much as you have stoppt up a few sharden in these your last diuine Commentaries, I thought good to reply.

† 2. Used by Spenser for ? A dividing water.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 38 Vpon that shere hesped Atin stand, There by his maister left, when late he far'd In Phædrus fleet barke ouer that perious shard.

3. A gap or notch in the blade of a tool. *dial.* 1787 *Grosv. Provinc. Gloss.*, *Shard*, a gap or notch. This knife has a great shard. Glouc.

II. 4. A fragment of broken earthenware. Phrase. To break, etc. into sherd; to reduce to fragments, break beyond repair.

cf. POTSHERD and OE. *croscard*.

c 1000 *Gl. Prind. in Germania* (N.S.) XI. 398/257 *Testarum*, *seardu*. 13. *Child. Jesus* 340 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Sp.* LXXIV. 351 His pechere he brake. And thes garidre pe skarthes (fr. r. sherdys). 1382 *Wyclif Job* ii. 8 Job... with a sherd (1388 schelle) scrapipe alid the ysture. — *Ecclus.* xxii. 7 Who teacheth a fool, as that gluth to gidere a sherd. 1387 *TREvisa Higles* (Rolls) IV. 151 Hayle stones i-medled with scherdes. 1426 *Lyc. De Guil. Pilgr.* 4197 Thogh that a pot be broke smal On sherdys & on pecys ek. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/2 Scherde, or schoerd, of a broke vessel (P. schourde of broken vessel). *testate*, *testa*. 1483 *Caxton Golden Leg.* 208 b/2 He put not away the wodenys of his flessch with a sherde or shelle. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 254 Shards, Flints, and Peebles. 1670 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. v. (1612) K 2 b, There will be, perhaps, Something about the scraping of the Shards, Will cure the Itch. 1656 *Cowley Davidide* II. 715 And scarce ought now of that vast Chief's diad But shards and rubbish. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.*, *Drain*, a small Passage made for Water to run Under-ground, with dry Shards at Bottom. 1796 *STOKMAN Surinam* II. xx. 114 Several of the poor

rebel negroes... had only the shards of Spa-water cans, instead of flints. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. ii. v, Mirabeau's treason: wherefore his Bust... is instantly broken to shreds. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* vii. 217 The mutilation of the priests of Cybele was done with a sherd of Samian ware. 1877 *MISS A. E. EDWARDS Up Nile* xiv. 531 Fragments of black, red, and yellowish pottery, like the shards of Elephantine and Philæ. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* iv. He took up a shord... and went down to the river, with that for his cup.

Proverbs. 1641 D. *Ferguson's St. Prov.* (1785) 34 Where the pig's broken let the sherd lie. 1678 *RAY Prov.* (ed. 2) 351 When Tom's pitcher's broken I shall have the sheards (i.e. kindness after others have done with it).

b. fig. and in figurative context.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* D 5 b, Which makes bym esteeme himselfe as the iron pot, and vs as the earthen crock, with whom... he weens he can dash vs into shards at hys pleasure. 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* xiv. 31 I'll breake it [sc. my heart] all in pieces small; Sinne shall not finde a shearde without a flaw Wherein [etc.]. 1847 *LONGF. Evang.* II. i. 67 Thus did that once great wonder, Whence the footed, over the sb MURRAY *Joseph's* broken, and the wotshippit was still soverly wounded by the shards.

c. *transf.* A fragment (of other material).

1561 *HOLLYNUSH Hom. Aph.* 39 b, If the rubbel or sharden of the stone [i.e. calculus] do put to the payn. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurum, Assula*... a sharde of marble, or other stone. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 147 All [glasses] go one way, that is, to shards at the last. a 1611 *CHAPMAN Hlad* v. 297 The tip of Anchisesides... which all in sherd it droue. 1829 *BROCKETT N. C. Words* (ed. 2) s. v., Many of the common people, in the lower parts of Newcastle, used to resort to the Quayside... where they gathered up coals with the half of a wooden dish, called a shard. 1847 *TENNISMAN Princess* v. 332 What were I nigher this altho' we dash'd Your cities into shards with catapults. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* III. xx. 1. 268 Suddenly with huge jingle, the glass-door of his room went to shreds. 1877-8 *MELNY in Ballades & Rondeaux* (Canterb. Poets) 77 A melon's dripping sherd. 1910 *Spectator* xii June 568/1 The bark was blown clean off the stem; there were great shards and slices of bark lying twenty and thirty yards away.

d. *Sc.* A remnant (of something worn or decayed). 1785 *BURNS Ep. W. Simpson Postscript* xii, An' when the auld Moon's gaun to lea'e them, The hindmost shaird, they'll fetch it wi' them, Just i' their pouch. 1866 *CARLYLE in Froude Remin.* (1881) II. 164 Badams... was living... in a big old rambling sherd of a house among waste gardens. 1883 A. LANG in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 846 Everything he carried was more or less broken and outworn... His toman-hawk was a mere sherd of a once great bird.

† 5. Obs. rare-1. se. 1390 [Cf. ghte, a dragoun tho, Whos scherdes schynen as the Sonne.

Shard (jārd), sb.² Obs. exc. *dial.* In 6 sharde. [app. cogn. w. SHARN.] A patch of cow-dung. (Cf. COW-SHARD.)

1545 *ELVOT Dict.* s. v. *Bonatus*, In his runnyng [he] flyngeth, and sootheth furth, his sharde and dunge thre furlonge from hym. 1576 *PETTIE Petite Pallace* 82 b, The... Cowes are his... 'anther 1. 321 Such souls as Shards produce, such heetle things As only buz to heaven with ev'ning wings. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Sharn*, *Shard*, *Sharra*, or *Skarn*, cow's dung.

b. *Comh.*: shard-beetle, a beetle of the family *Geotrupidae*, found under dung, a dor-beetle.

1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 188 *Shard-Beetles* (*Geotrupidae*).

Shard (jārd), sb.³ Variant of CHARD².

1685 *DRYDEN Tr. Hor. Epode* II. 81 More pleasing morsels... Than Shards [L. *herba lapathi*] or Mallows for the pot. 1866 *KANE Art. Expt.* II. 1. 25 With furs and woollens layer upon layer inside, like the shards of an artichoke.

· **Shard** (jārd), sb.⁴ [Evolved from a misunderstanding of Shakspeare's use in SHARD-BORN: see also quot. 1606 s. v. SHARD sb.²] The elytron or wing-case of a coleopterous insect.

1755 *JOHNSON s. v. Shards*, Perhaps shard in Shakspeare may signify the sheaths of the wings of insects. 1811 R. WILLAN *List Words W. R. Yorks.* in *Archæologia* XVII. 157 *Shard*, the shell or hard outward covering of the tribe of insects denominated *Coleoptera*. 1842 *LONGF. Hiaw.* XII. 182 The shining shards of beetles. 1884 *Mag. Art* Jan. 116 The glittering shards of insects.

Shard, obs. form of CHAR sb.³

1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 355 *Trutta Minor*... a Shard.

1755 *JOHNSON, Shard*, a. A sort of fish.

Shard (jārd), v. rare. Also sherd. [f. SHARD sb.¹] 1. *a. trans.* To break into fragments. Also with *off*. b. *intr.* Of a tree: To shed its bark in 'shards'.

Hence *Sharding* ppl. a. 1582 [implied in SHARDED ppl. a.]. 1891 *NISBET Colonial Transp.* I. 4 Dead, white branches and sharding trunks. 1900 *CONAN DOYLE Gt. Boer War* xvi. 269 The artillery fire... was then turned... upon the isolated Vaalkrans. The hillside was sharded off in great flakes. 1910 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 339 The veils and filaments of queens are torn aside, their bracelets sharded on their wrists.

2. *trans.* To notch the edge (of a tool). *dial.* 1879 *Exmoor Scolding & Courtship* (E.D.S.) Gloss. s. v., Thee's a sharded my knife. 1886 W. *Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. *Shard*, See how he've a-hin and a-shorded my plane ire.

Shard-born, -borne, a. [f. SHARD sb.² + BORN a.] 1. a. Of a beetle: Born in dung; *spec.* applied to the shard-beetle (see SHARD sb.² b). b. Used with the meaning (one to misinterpretation of Shaks.): Borne on shards (SHARD sb.⁴).

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* III. ii. 42 Ere to black Heccats summons The shard-borne Beetle, with his drowle hums, Hath rung Nights yawning Peale. 1830 *SCOTT Doom of Devergoill* I. 1 This... TER 1859 light's shard-horn trumpeter.

Sharded (jārded), ppl. a.¹ [f. SHARD sb.¹ and v. + -ED.] 1. a. Of a serpent: Scaly (obs.). b. Reduced to shards or fragments; of the moon, reduced to a crescent.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 151 That Serpent... was so scherded all aboute, It hield all eggetol withoute, He was so rude and hard of skin, Ther mihte nothing go therin. 1582 *STANVURST Conceits in Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 137 With rent rocks chamferye sharded. 1896 *MORRIS Sigurd* II. 120 The sharded moon.

† **Sharded**, ppl. a.² Obs. rare-1. [f. SHARD sb.² + -ED.] Of a beetle: Living in dung.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. iii. 20 And often to our comfort, shall we finde the Sharded-Beetle, in a safer hold Than is the full-wing'd Eagle.

Shardy (jārdi), a. rare-1. [f. SHARD sb.⁴ + -Y.] Having shards or wing-cases.

1819 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit* Farvii, Tied to the hornet's shardy wings.

Share (jēa), sb.¹ Forms: 1 scer, scear, scar, 3 saare, 4 schar, shaar, (pl. scharres, -is, sharris), 4-6 shar, 4-6 schare, (7 shere, sheare, 8 sharr), 4- share. [OE. *sear*, *sear* (masc. or neut.) = OFris. *skere*, *schere*, MLG. *schar* neut., *schare* fem. (Da. *skær* from LG.), OHG. *scar*, *scaro* masc., *scara* fem. (MHG. *schar* masc., fem., neut.; mod. G. *schar* fem., f. Teut. root **skar-*: **sker-*: see SHEAR v.)

1. The iron blade in a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow; a ploughshare.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 8 *Unner*, *scar*. c 1000 [see COULTER 1]. a 1050 *Lebor Scintill.* xxxii. (1889) 124 *Scer* tungan ure [L. *zoum lingue nostræ*]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6890 Lat nine four yrene saares [i.e. scharres] vor bire sulue al a fure. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 294 Hit is no leue in oure lawe bat we land eric Wip no scharpede schar to schape be forwes. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Kings* xlii. 21 Thanne al Yrael descendide to Philistyn, that echon sharpe his shaar (1388 schar), for eggys of the sharis (1388 scharis) weren blon. c 1386 [see COULTER 1]. 1483 *CAXTON Golden Leg.* 130/1 Whan be toke the share to make clemys cultrye hyt cleuyd to bys hond. 1523-34 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 3 The share is a pece of yren, sharpe before and brode behynde, a fote longe, made with a socket. 1594 *Selinus in Givens's Wks.* (Grosart) XIV. 204 The earth knew not the share, nor seas the barke. 1604-5 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 160, ii sheres to plow with, iiii viii. 1686 *Flor Staffordsh.* 161 If a Workman should forge out a share of this for a plough, it is so brittle (that etc.). 1793 *Pope Thebais* 187 As stubhorn steers... Alike disdain with servile necks to bear Th' unwonted weight, or drag the crooked share. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 21 Great Cloats, that will not yield to the Coulter's Cut, nor the Sharr's Break. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. 111. 279 As the bright share carved out the furrow clean. 1880 *JEFFERIES Greene Fern* 121 An upturned plough with rusty share.

fig. 1815 *BYRON Parisina* xx Those furrows which the burning share Of sorrow ploughs untimely there. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 238 In whom the very foundations of belief have been ploughed up by the share of authority.

b. The analogous part of a seed-drill, or similar implement.

1731 *TULL Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxii. (Dublin 1733) 351 'with four Iron Shares, to make Ground. *Ibid.* xxiii. 352 This nnel by three Sheats, and their... 1863 *Museum Rust.* I. lxxxii. 340 After sowing, it will be proper to plow the ground, where the lucern grows, with a drill-plow, with a round share. 1861 *Times* 11 July, 71 scarifyin is fitted

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *share-fin*, *-point*; † *share* acre, an acre charged with supply of a ploughshare yearly to the manor; so *share acre rent*; *share-beam*, in a plough of the ancient type, the beam which carries the share; *share-head*, the share-beam.

1641 *Surre. Pleshey Manor, Essex* (MS.) fol. 6 b, For 1 acre of land called a 'share acre'... 122d. *Ibid.* fol. 4 b, For rents that the said Smyth receiveth of diverse other persons called Share acre rents, payeth to this manor yearly. a 1000 *Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 195/28 *Brigacum*, 'scharbeam'. 1523-34 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 3 The sharebeam is the tre vnderneath, where-vpon the share is set. 1884 *Langman's Mag.* Feb. 403 The 'hardy rustic' [in Tuscany] still goes into the woods and seeks for an elm... for the share-beams with double backs, called 'dentale a due dorsi'. 1653 'Share-fin' (pbin) [see *FIN* sb. 3 h]. 1846 *KEIGHTLEY Terms Virg.*, *Terms Husb.* 355 The share-beam or 'share-head' a piece of wood... to which the share was fitted. 1665 D. DUDLEY *Metalum Martis* (1855) 31 The Ploughman often breaks his 'Share point off if he be made of coldshare Iron. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 40 Just before the Sharr Point. 1852 C. W. HOSKYN'S *Talpa* I. 3 The plough comes to a standstill, just revealing, at the share-point, the bruised side of a quartz pebble.

† **Share** (jēa), sb.² Obs. Forms: a. 1 scaru, 4 share, 4-5 schar(e, sohore, shaar, 6 shaane, shayre, 8-9 shear (-bone), 5- share; β. 3 scher, 3-4 shere, 3-6 schore, 4-5 shero, 6 Sc. schoir. [The same word as next.] The division or fork of the body; the public region, groin. a. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 232 Læge ofer þa scare oþ þone

'Sharesmen'. are credited with a certain share of what they catch, a third to a half usually going to the planter. 1867 *Act 30 & 31 Vict. c. 131* § 28 A 'Share Warrant shall entitle the Bearer of such Warrant to the Shares or Stock specified in it.

† **Share**, *v.1* *Obs.* Also 7 *shayre*. [A variant of *shear v.* (cf. *bare* var. of *BEAR v.*); in some uses associated with *SHARE sb.1* (For other senses see *SHEAR v.*)] *trans.* To cut into parts; to cut off.

1553 [cf. *SHARING vbl. sb.1*]. 1595 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grisel* 1149 (Atalene Soc.), I will share with sword, the Infants' corpses by force. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 17 Like two mad mastiffs each on other flew, And shields did share, and mailles did rash, and helmes did hew. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* vi. 232 Where now the cultor shares the soyle, And plough-men daily eare and toyle. *Ibid.* 237 That lumpe.. Which on a young colts forehead breeds.. Before the louing damme do share it with her teeth, and make it bare. 1667 MURTON *P. J.* iii. 100 The sword does entire sherd All his right side. 1735 *SOVEREIGN CHASE* iii. 210 When every All has fail'd the captive Fox Has shar'd the wounded Joint, and with a Limb Compounded for his Life.

D. with adv. or advb. phrase.

1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husband* iii. (1586) 120 Some vse to geue them (horses) aples shared in peeces. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 9 For with his trenchant blade at the next blow Half of her shield he shared quite away. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 28 While they share them asunder, they are stung or bitten by the serpent. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 124 Pieces of Rose or other Leaves which she (the Bee) shares off with her mouth.

Hence † **Shared ppl. a.**, cut, divided, cloven.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat. v.* ii. 69 If perchance thou.. with thine elbow shad'st thy shared meat. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* vii. 301 We do not seeke that they should hune In parted flames and shared vrne [orig. *Petium non singula busta. Discretioque rogos*]. 1697 DRYDEN *Amid* ix. 1019 Scalp, Face, and Shoulders, the keen Steel divides; And the shar'd Visage hangs on equal sides.

Share (*f.2*), *v.2* Also 6 *shaire*, *shayre*, 7 *Sc. shair*. [*f. SHARE sb.3*]

1. *trans.* To divide and apportion in shares between two or more recipients. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 28 In his crowne he counted her no haire, But twixt the other twaine his kingdom whole did shaire. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. ii. 23 Good Fellowes all, The latest of my wealth I'll share among'st you. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 641 He.. shared the Country among his companions. 1624 QUARLES *Job Milit.* Med. ix. 43 To Good and Bad, both Fortunes Heaven doth share, That both, an after-change, may hope, and feare. 1708 SWIFT *Lit. con. Sacram. Test* p. 19 Misc. (1711) 340 Suppose I share my Fortune equally between my own Children and a Stranger, whom I take into my Protection; will that be a Method to unite them? 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Ship-build. Assist.* 48 The But Ends, which are shared with as much Indifference as possible, that every Part of the Ship may be of equal Strength. 1743 BURKELEY & CUMMINGS *Voy. S. Seas* 160 We shad'd all the Provisions among the Company. 1837-9 HALLAM *Lit. Europe* iii. v. § 7 Their parental love forbids all preference, and an impartial law of gavel-kind shares their page among all the offspring of their brain. 1853 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (ed. 2) 197 Midst his people thus the Clerk Scripture nuture shareth.

b. Now chiefly with *outl.*

1644-52 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* vi. iv. (1821) 247 Those immortal inheritances which he shares out amongst his spiritual sons and subjects in heaven. 1733 *Present St. Russia* i. 52 The Senate shares that Service out among the several Governments. 1767 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. xiii. 314 The landed property was gradually shared out into more hands. *Ibid.* iii. liii. 135 Wouldly glory had been shared out to them with a sparing hand. 1808 BRADBROOK *Provid. Societies* 57 The funds.. diminish so rapidly that the old men share out what there is and close the society. 1901 ALLORIDGE *Sherry* xxiii. 242 When there is 'flesh kind' for the carriers, it is given to the head-man, who shares it out most carefully.

c. To apportion to an individual as his share. Also with *outl. arch.*

1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* lviii. iv. There is a God that shares to each his own. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii. 5 And every day, for guerdon of her song, He part of his small feast to her would share. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* i. 12 In Wastrell, it is lawfull for any man to make trill of his fortune that way, provided, that hee acknowledge the Lordes right, by sharing out vnto him a certaine part, which they call toll. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* vi. xxxi. He all in all.. Does share to each his due, and equal due impart. 1893 STEVENSON *Castron* vi. 62, And hence I am with my foot in the stirrup again and some of the responsibility shared into my hand of prosecuting King George's enemies.

d. To divide (what one has or receives) into portions, and give shares to others as well as one's self. *Const. with.*

1592 *Ardon of Feversham* ii. i. 35 Were it not that I see more company coming down the hill, I would be fellowes with you once more, and share Crownes with you. 1636 [FREEMAN] tr. *Seneca's Short.* *Liv.* (1663) 4 To share his money no man can abide; Their lives 'twixt many all men will divide. 1771 GOLOSCH *Hist. Eng.* i. 149 These had a power of sharing their grants to inferior tenants. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 538 *Cyclops*. Should I not share this liquor with my brothers? *Ulysses*. Keep it yourself, and be more honour'd so. 1901 HALL & OSBORNE *Smashline & Surf* xliii. 297 The natives had only brought enough (water) for themselves.. which, however, they generously shared with us.

e. To divide into parts or shares. *rare.*

1591-5 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 138 First into many parts his streame he shar'd. 1719 DE FOE *Croaker* i. (Globe) 311, I shad'd the Island into Parts with 'em. 1849 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* v. l. 74 A thin oaten cake, shared into fragments. *Ibid.* xxi. Take one day; share it into sections; to each section apportion its task.

† *f. refl.* To divide one's service, devotion, etc. between (two different objects). *Obs.*

1580 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 164 Solomon had been sharing himself betwixt God and idols.

2. Of two or more persons : To divide into shares and take each a portion. Also *absol.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 159 You wrangling Pyrates, that fall out, in which you have pill'd from me. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 104 Come my Masters, let vs share, and then to horse. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. *Epicurus* i. (1687) 836/1 The Two thousand Citizens, whom the Athenians sent to Samus to share the Land by Lots.

3. To grant or give another or others a share in. Also *const. with.*

1662 DRYDEN *To Ld. Chanc.* 44 Well may he then to you his Cares impart And share his Burden where he shares his Heart. 1717 POPE *Eloisa to Abelard* 49-50 Then share thy pain, allow that sad relief; Ah, more than share it, give me all thy grief. 1818 SHELLEY *Marengi* xii. There was set A penalty of blood on all who shared So much of water with him as might wet His lips. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 235 Now had you got a friend of your own age, Now could you share your thought. 1860 E. WASHBURN *Amer. Law Real Property* i. 364 (Funk) A mode of letting lands.. where the tenant is to cultivate them, and share the crops with his landlord. *Mod.* I will share my room with you for to-night if you cannot get a bed anywhere else.

† b. *non-acc.* To cause (one thing) to share its place with another.

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. viii. A scorching clime, And toil, had done the work of time.. And sable hairs with silver shared.

4. To receive, possess, or occupy together with others.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 93 So shall you share all that he doth possess. 1600 *Histrionastix* vi. l. (1610) H 1 h, *Unstable*. Soft sir, I must take with you for tax money. To releuee the poore, not a penny paid yet. *Post.* Sir, at first words we shad'd hut vs, pence last weeke. 1640 DAY *Percegr. Schol.* (1811) 75 Looking downe I might perceive a white mouse and a blacke mouse shareing the roote of the tree. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 698 Longing the common Light again to share. 1762 GOLOSCH *Cit. IV.* xv. He was born to share the hounties of heaven, but he has monopolized them. 1804 J. GRAMME *Sabbath* 35 He shares the frugal meal with those he loves. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Man of Many Fr.* i. 283 She quitted the sofa she had been unwillingly sharing with the self-pleased beau.

b. *fig.* (with a thing as subject.)

1652 MILTON *Sonn. Fairfax* 14 In vain doth Valour bleed While Avarice, and Rapine share the land. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 17 We wear the chains of pleasure, and of pride; These share the man; and these distract him too.

† c. To receive or possess (a portion allotted to one); to take or receive as one's share. *poet. Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Tit. And.* iii. 268 But if I thrive, the gaine you shall share his part thereof. 1618 SHAKS. *Timon* i. ii. 104 I will share mine eye with his heart. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mein. Miracles* (1876) 17 Who seeing now her sorrow cause to lue, Had such a fulness of a joyfull heart, That neuer woman sharde a greater part.

† d. To share from : to gain at the expense of.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. iii. 32, I would not loose so great an Honor, As one man more me thinks would share from me, For the best hope I haue. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 367 What glory our Achilles shares from Hector.

† e. To share alone : incorrectly, to possess unshared.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* v. ii, You shall not share alone The glorie of a deed that will endure To all posteritie.

5. To participate in (an action, activity, opinion, feeling, or condition); to perform, enjoy, or suffer in common with others; to possess (a quality) which other persons or things also have. *Const. with.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 198 Is all the counsell that we two haue shar'd? The citizens name. 1604 — *Outl.* n. dangers with yo

I am content in Death to share your Fate. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 27 Where our Friends the conflict share. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xvi, That lo.. women share less or more.

How could we, with our w' to share expenses? *Ibid.* xlii. His dinner, which he and his daughter took in silence.. or which they shared.. with a party of dismal friends. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. iii. 207 The bribery was equally shared between both parties. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 131 Their willingness to share my fate whatever that might be. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 177 He (Edward I) shared to the full his people's love of hard fighting. 1885 EAGLES *Constr. Geom. Plane Curves* 99 The ellipse shares with.. satisfying five geometrical C. 4/1 Lord Macnaghten's are not to be shared by anyone.

6. *intr.* To have a share (in something); to participate in, to take part in.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 14 Didst not thou share? hadst thou not silence pence? 1605 — *Macb.* iv. i. 40, I commend your pains, And every one shall share th' gains. 1609 N. MORLEY *New England's Mem.* (1910) 35 In which sickness the seamen shared also deeply, and many died. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* § 91 (1692) 91 A Right of Inheritance gave every one.. a Title to share in the Goods of his Father. 1781 COWPER *Hesl.* 686 Gude-breeding.. if in masculine debate he shad'd, Ensurd him mute attention and regard. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 156 Was it not enough.. that he shared, with the rest of the nation, in the blessings of that mild government of which he had long been the foe? 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 53 The king would not share in the expense of raising opposition to the candidature of the electoral prince of Saxony.

b. To participate with (a person) in something. (*? Obs.*) *rare.*

1594 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 64, I am the Prince of Wales, and thinke not Percy, To share with me in glory any more. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 831 Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. 1709 ATTENBURY *Serm.* (Luke x. 32) (1726) II. 244 We cannot, surely, think it beneath us, to share with those glorious Beings, in such an Administration! 1771 *Genius Hist. Eng.* i. 100-101.. had shared with him in all

rare.

1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 6 The one and the other shares of servitude. 1720 *Humourist* 71 Those deplorable Wretches, who, as they share of our Likeness and Nature, ought to share of our Compassion. 1736 WELSTEN *Wks.* (1787) 472 Any other people.. must have shared, more or less, of the same frailty.

† d. To be equal with. *Obs. rare-1.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. l. 73 Succeed thy father In manners as in shape; thy blood and vertue Contend for Empire in thee, and thy goodness Share with thy birth-right.

e. Used in reduplicated form *share and share (alike, etc.)* : the phrase in *SHARE sb.3* being misapprehended grammatically.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xvii, They say, that a' men share and share equals equals in the creature's ultzie. 1841 LYTON *Nt. & Morn.* i. vi, And a pretty boy is always a help in a linen-drapers' shop. He shall share and share with my own young folks. 1841 MACAULAY *Lit. Copyright* Sp. (1853) I. 286 In Kent the sons share and share alike. 1906 MARIE CORELLA *Tras.* *Heaven* x, I've no money—we all share and share alike in camp.

7. *Comb.* : share-out [subst. use of the vbl. phrase in 1 b], the act of distributing in shares. Chiefly *attrib.* in *share-out club* or *society*.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 7/1 A share-out club. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 10/1 There was disappointment for a very large number of members of the Church Institute Slate Club.. when it was found that the expected 'share-out' would not take place. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 17 Dec. 1/3 'Share-out night' is a very big event.. in the Sick and Provident Club.

Hence **Shared ppl. a.**

1884 *Lit. World* (Boston U.S.) 19 Apr. 124/2 Hopes and plans for a shared life, a household which should be his own. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 1/3 The hoy is a shared property : he has to serve two masters.

Share-bone : see *SHARE sb.2 b.*

Shareef, variant of *SHEREEF*.

Share-grass, variant of *SHEAR-GRASS*.

Shareholder (*f.2* show-ldaz). [*f. SHARE sb.3 + HOLDER* i.] One who owns or holds a share or shares in a joint-stock company, or other joint fund or property.

18. *Med. Refos.* (Webster 1828-32), One of the proprietors of the mine.. was a principal shareholder in the company. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hogarty Diam.* vi, Are you insured as a shareholder in the West Middlesex? 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Min. & Min. Statist.* 55 The company consisted of ten working shareholders. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* vi. 100.. ten working shareholders. 1891 *Encycl. Brit.* vi. 100.. ten working shareholders. 1891 *Encycl. Brit.* vi. 100.. ten working shareholders.

Hence **Shareholdership**, the fact or condition of being a shareholder. **Shareholding ppl. a.**, that possesses shares. **Shareholding vbl. sb.**, the possession of shares; also *pl.*, the shares held by a person in any undertakings.

1890 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* xlii. 331 Our scheme is a great shareholding company. 1896 *Standard* 27 Aug. 4/7 Other matters must be brought before the shareholding body. 1902 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Mar. 4/6 A syndicate.. has been privately formed for taking over the whole of Mr. Rhodes's shareholdings. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 328 The right to participate in this wealth—shareholdership, in fact, in this joint-stock concern, the commerce of Venice—was strictly defined and limited.

Share-line. *rare-0*. [*cf. SHEAR sb.2 4*, *SHEAR v.* 8 b.] 'The summit line of elevated ground' (Ogilvie 1850).

Shareman, **Sharen** : see *SHEARMAN*, *SHARN*.

† **Share-penny**. *Obs. rare-1*. [*f. SHARE v.1*]

One who would shear a penny, a miser.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* B, He goe neere to cosen olde father share-penny of his daughter.

Sharer (*f.2* shaz). [*f. SHARE v.2 + -ER* i.]

1. One who shares something (const. *of*) or shares in something (see the senses of the verb). Also *const. with* (a person).

† To go sharers : 'to go shares' : see *SHARE sb.3*

1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Year* Wks. (Grosart) I. 114 A fourth sharer likewise these winding-sheet-weavers deserves to haue my penne giv he lippes a fewes letter. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. iv, Most it seem'd the French King to import, As sharer in his daughters iniurie. 1622 ROWLANDS *Ed. News* & B. 13 That had been sharers long and many a day Of what they got vpon the common way. 1627 MAY *Lucan* i. (1631) 4 Rule brookes no sharers. 1631 STAR *Chamber Cases* (Camden) 87 These men.. were plotters, they were sharers, they gave the tooles. 1643 FALKLAND *Chas. I's Wks.* (1662) II. 28 Those dangerous Distractions which the interest of any Sharers with Him would have infallibly produced. 1723 *Oxford Act* ii. 10 If we can write an Answer, I fancy we shall get something by it, and so, Sir, we will go Sharers. 1755 WARBURTON *Serm.* (Luke xiii. 1, 2) Wks. 1788 V. 293 The old Manichean impiety.. which makes an evil Principle, a sharer with him (God) in the direction of the Universe. 1782 J. BROWN *View Nat. & Revealed Relig.* iv. ii. (1796) 302 Till Jesus have.. made me

an effectual sharer in the virtue of his intercession. 1821 Scott *Keniliv*, xxv, I have made her sharer of my bed and of my fortunes. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw*, xxix, The sharer of all his cares and troubles followed him. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1869) III, xi, 7 Already a sharer in some sort in the honours of royalty. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1874) I, ix, 301 He excited little attention, except amongst the sharers of his own religious persuasions. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 5/3 To make them sharers with ourselves in all the reforms which are necessary to good government.

†2. *spec.* A member of a company of players, who paid the expenses, and received the profits, and employed the 'journeymen' members of the company. *Obs.*

(Quot. 1589 is perh. a forgery by Collier.) 1589 [1] in J. P. Collier *Shaks*. (1844) I. Life p. cviii. note, Her Majesty's poor Players, being all of them sharers in the blacke Fryers playhouse, have [etc.]. 1600 *Historie-mastix* v. (1600) F 2 h, You that are maister-sharers Must provide you upon your own purses. *Ibid.* G 4, *Souldiers*. Come on Players, now we are the Sharers And you the hired

three Quarter sharer. c. 1613 in Greg *Henslowe Papers* (1907) 23 Fower or five Sharers of the saide Company. 1699 J. WRIGHT *Hist. Histron*, 11 For several Years next after the Restauration, every whole Sharer in Mr. Hart's Company, got 1000 l. per an. 1704 *Royal Order* 17 Jan. in *Lord. Gaz.* No. 3385/1 The Managers, Sharers and Actors of the said Companies.

†b. A shareholder, one who owns a share in a joint concern. (In quot. 1664 fig.) *Obs.*

1664 COWLEY *On Death Kath. Philips* iii, The Trade of Glory managed by us Men of this. 1715 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 1715 The Sharers do pay... two Guineas per Share. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc.* 12 They who take up this Loan Mooney are called Sharers. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 102 Bot fire, alas! to smook will turn, And sharers, though no houses burn, Are sure to burn their fingers.

Sharewort: see SHARE sb.² b.

Sharg. *Sc. ? Obs.* In 7 scharge. [a. Gael. *searg*.] = next.

1623 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* II, 538 Hir bairne that was ane scharge. 1825 in JAMIESON.

Shargar (šāgar). *Sc.* Also sharger. [Altered form of prec.] A lean, thin, stunted person or animal; a weakly child. Also *attrib.*

1742 R. FORBES *Atlas, Shop Bill* (1753) 30 Far vary-draggle, an sharger elf. 1820 G. BEATRICE in *McCurry's Life* (1820) 284 We'll put the sharger down—The wee, wee German lairdie O. 1874 G. MACDONALD *Macdonald* xxv, Maist mither, gien there be a shargar, am'ot their bairns, mak mair o' that ane oor o' a' the lave putten together. 1912 C. MURRAY in *The Old Vol.* 20 A wee sharger collie was a' that she had To cuddle at e'en.

Sharge, *obs.* form of SERGE.

Shargoss, variant of STAGOSH.

Shargras(h)e, *obs.* forms of SHEAR-GRASS.

Sharife, -iff, variants of SHEREEF, SHERIFF.

† Shar-ing, *vbl. sb.¹ Obs. rare.* [f. SHARE v.¹ + -ING.] The action of SHARE v.¹ *concr.* that which is shorn or cut off.

1553 *Respublica* i. 1. 91 The paringes, The baggage, the trasse, the fragmentes, the sharinges.

Sharing (šārin), *vbl. sb.²* [f. SHARE v.² + -ING.] The action or an act of SHARE v.²

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 237 Sharings, do greatly enrich, if the Hands be well chosen, that are trusted. 1720 De For *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 230 Further sharing of profits. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Thrs. Such* 20 Another form of the disloyal attempt to be independent of the common lot, and to live without a sharing of pain. 1903 A. J. BUTLER *Arab Camp Egypt* 201 Mohammed answered, 'Verily the profession of Islam and the sharing of the Flight camel all the past.'

b. *attrib.*

1640 *Nabers Bride* iii. ii, As if the entertainment of constables on a sharing day were not chargeable enough, but you must complement away wine and sweet meats. 1871 *and Ref. Comm. Friendly Soc.* ii. (1872) 37/2 The sharing out clubs, mostly exist from year to year. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 156 He was ready to keep on with us for a week or two longer upon sharing terms. 1900 *Stage Year Bk.* 49 Sharing terms, as understood in Eogland, are rarely arranged for in Australia.

† Shar-ing, *phl. a. Obs.* [f. SHARE v.¹ + -ING.] That 'shares' or shears.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 37 A skuttle or skreine, and sharing sheares ready for sheepe to be shorne.

Shark (šārk), *sb.¹* Also 6-7 sharke. [Of obscure origin.

The word seems to have been introduced by the sailors of Captain (afterwards Sir John) Hawkins's expedition, who brought home a specimen which was exhibited in London in 1569. The source from which they obtained the word has not been ascertained. Cf. Ger. dial. (Austrian) *schirk* sturgeon; see SHIRK sb.²

The conjecture of Skeat that the name of the fish is derived from SHARK v.¹ is untenable, the earliest example of the vb. is c. 1595, and the passage alludes to the fish.

1. A selachian fish of the sub-order *Squali* of the order *Plagiostomi*; in popular language chiefly applied to the large voracious fishes of this sub-order, as the genera *Carcharodon*, *Carcharias*, etc. 1559 in B. L. Ballez *9 Broadside* (1859) 147 There is no proper name for it (a 'marvellous strange Fish') that I

knowe, but that certayne men of Captayne Haokinses doth call it a sharke. 1589 SPARKE *Sir T. Hoochins* and *Voy.* (landed home 1563) in Hakluyt *Voy.* 523 Many sharks or Tylberions... came about the ships. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Observ.* *Voy. S. Sea* xix. 43 The Sharke, or Tiberuoe, is a Fish like unto those which we call Dogg-fishes, but that he is farre greater. 1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* 8 The Shark hath not this name for nothing, for he will make a morsell of any

1667 DANFORTH *Voy.* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat.* 1 dread of sailors in all hot climates. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xi, So darts Earth & Man ith fast teeth for u. Life 460 The most numerous

1814 This shark (the Australian Saw Fish, *Pristiophorus cirratus*) is said to attain a length of about twelve feet. 1833 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 381 There is no dearth of shark and scarp-fish.

b. With defining word, as Angel-shark, the monk-fish, *Squatina angelus*; Gangetic shark, *Carcharias gangeticus*, inhabiting some rivers; Greenland shark, the North Atlantic shark *Lamargus borealis*; Grey shark, the sand-shark *Carcharias americanus*; Hammer-headed shark, the *Zygma malleus*; † Long-tailed shark, the Fox-shark; Sea-shark, a shark of the high seas, esp. 'a large shark of the family *Lamnidae*' (Cent. Dict. 1891); Spine shark, the Picked Dogfish, *Acanthias*; Spinous shark, a shark of the genus *Echinorhinus*, as *E. spinosus*; White shark, a man-eating shark, *Carcharodon carcharias*.

1821 *Encycl. Brit.* 1821, Cow 561.8, Fox sb. 4, Rock sb. 1.9 d, SANO sb. 2

5 Sea-shark is a Fish as had 172 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* 172 *Salmo laucus* Rond. 1674 White Sharks. 1752 [see

HAMMER-HEADED 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III, 78 The Basking Shark... This species has been long known to the inhabitants of the south and west of Ireland. 1776 *Ibid.* III, 86 Angel Shark. *Ibid.* 97 Long-tailed Shark. *Ibid.* 104 Beaurains Shark. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* v. 334 Spotted shark. *Ibid.* 339 Dusky shark. *Ibid.* 346 Grey shark.

1821 *Encycl. Brit.* 1821, Cow 561.8, Fox sb. 4, Rock sb. 1.9 d, SANO sb. 2

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c. *transf.* Fresh-water shark, a jocular name for the pike, alluding to its voracity.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II, 267 The audacity and voraciousness of this fish (the pike) justly entitle him to the name which he has acquired of the fresh-water shark. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Dec. 8/4 Several fine pike have been

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merly *Noctua*; there are several varieties as camomile, tansy, lettuce, mangwort shark.

1819 SANOUVILLE *Entomol. Compend.* 418 *Noctua umbratica*. The large Pale Shark. *Ibid.* 419 N. *Tanacetii*. The Tansy Shark. N. *Lactuca*. The Lettuce Shark. N. *Lucifuga*. The large Dark Shark. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 436. 1890 POULTON *Colours Anim.* iv. 58 The appearance of splinters of wood is also often suggested by moths such as the 'Sharks' (*Cucullia*).

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Obvious comb., as shark-bite, genus, -hook, kind, (-liver) oil, -steak, trap; shark-fishing; shark-like, -mouthed adjs.

1833 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 5/2 Death by 'shark-bite'. 1852 *Mussey Antipodes* (1852) 89 'Shark-fishing is merely the best sport to be had in New South Wales. 1822-29 *Good's* *Starke Med. bot.* at V. & The *entomol.* at 1822-29

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He was...sharp as a street-hred boy must be. 1818 SCOTT
Rob Roy vii, They got a sharp Newcastle attorney. 1853
 R. S. SURTEES *Spence's Sp. Tour* xlv, 252 Among youths of
 his own age he was reckoned rather a sharp hand. 1855
 DICKENS *Dorrit* t. xxiii, I have seen so much business done
 ...sharp thing. 1859 LEVER
 ...ordinarily prettily

Cuttingly cold, keen.

c 1435 *Chron. London* (Kingsford 1905) 2 This same year was a Rihit Sharpe Wynter. 1560 Daus tr. *Slidane's Comm.* 197 In the most sharpe time of winter. 1760 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. ii. 254 Thou...thinkst it much...To run upon the sharpe winde of the North. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 13 With sharp tho' moderate Winds. 1762 STERN *Let.* to Mrs. Sterne 15 Mar., There has been no snow here, but the weather has been sharp. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills.* (1872) 14 Keen and cutting air, sharp as a razor. 1894 HALL *Cane Mahemman* v. viii. Though the air was sharp, he had been carrying his cloak over his arm.

5. Severe, strict, harsh. a. †Of persons: Severe or harsh in temper or mood (*obs.*). Of temper, etc.: Irritable, irascible.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 162 He hið scarp & hiter & swide wær on his wordum. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3577 So wurd he wroð, o mode sarp. His tables brokun dun he is warp. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 147 He was verie sharpe in manners, sterne of nature, exceeding crewell. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 84 Whether hee bee of these sharpe and soure ones that would take from heaven its starres, and from the earth its flowers. a 1668 LASSLES *Italy* ii. (1698) 96 The Echo in the well, which answers you indeed, but like a sharp scold, too quick and short.

b. Of persons and their utterances: Cutting in rebuke, inuective, or satire; harsh and prepotent in command. Also of looks, tones, etc.: Indicating anger or rebuke.

a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 212 Swoerd & knif eiðer heoð scherpe & keorunde wordes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 14 Lo! which a sharp word for the nones...Jesus...Spak in repreve of the Samaritan. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 654 Eneas...answered to the kynge wordes sharpe and poyntnat ynowhe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 984 King Henry wrote to him an answer with verie sharpe and grievous wordes reproving his vnruth. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. xxii. (Arb.) 76 Skelton a sharpe Satirist. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarp's Coun.* Trent viii. (1629) 728 The Cardinal of Loraine also wrote a sharpe letter to the Pope. a 1704 T. BROWN *Pro.* 1st Sat. *Fin.* Wks. 1730 I. 52 Nor sharp Juvenal's stronger verse

g sharp language
May Queen i. IV, gave him yesterday. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 677 Today has sharp words with his brother.

c. Of punishment, persecution, laws, etc., also of a judge, lawgiver, etc.: Severe, merciless.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 25 To punysch him in sharpe & bittrite pyne. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 9193 (Fairf.) Sa sare and sharpe martirung was neuer sene on siche a king. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 85 Supposz thou may richtuslie be ane scherpe iuge apone wsz. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xcvi. Wks. 1910 II. 192 But in hir minde a sharpe revenge, She fullyd id reserve. 1663 B. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxx. (1687) 365 This sluggish temper must be banished by a rigorous and sharp penance. 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 76 Who will be long fall under a sharper persecution. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vi. 96 Those we have lived with are the sharpest judges of our conduct.

d. To be sharp upon: to be hard or severe upon (now only, by way of censure or criticism).

1561 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XIX. 475 The said Thomas not to be sharp upon the said Alexander for payment of the said soum. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 161 He was so sharpe vpon his abuses. 1678 RYMER *Trag. last Age* 32 Polynices seems ill treated, and his Brother is much too sharp upon him. 1723 AINSWORTH *Guardian* No. 109 ¶ 5 One of those Untucker'd Ladies whom you were so sharp upon. 1833 LYTTON *Godolphin* iv. You are sharp on me, young Sir.

e. Of pain, suffering, grief, etc.: Keen, acute, intense. Of experiences: Intensely painful.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 206 Þonne hit þæt sarp scearpe þonne þæt welmes sar þe on þære life selfe heoð. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, & syððan com se scearpe hungor. c 1205 LAV. 21944 Heo weoren swide iharnede mid scearpen þan hungre. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2089 Gnattes...smale to sen, and sarp on hite. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6563 þe ferthe [payne of helle] es hunger sharpe and strang. c 1385 CHAUCER *Par.* T. ¶ 130 This sorwe...shal been bevy and grevous, and ful sharpe and pointnat in herte. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 115 b. A sorowe moche aygre and sharpe. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, St. Andrew's Day, Collect.* The sharpe and painful death of the crosse. 1565 J. PHILLIPS *...* The bitter pangis of death, to close my breath. 1592 pe miserie had worne him

to the bones. a 1657 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 74 The sharp Conclusion of a sad success. 1697 DRVOEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 803 The nightly Wolf...now plots not on the Fold; Tam'd with a sharper Pain. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iv. 116...times by sharp... 1843 R. J. (C)...lancinating pains were felt most frequently in the knee. 1898 WATTS *DUNTON Aylwin* xi. iii. A pang at my heart as sharp as that though there had been a reasonable hope till now.

†f. trans. Said of a scourge: = SMART a. i.

gerde.

†g. Of a mode of life: Austere. *Obs.* 1340 *Ayebn.* 165 þe oþer del is zuo þet hi makeþ...þet lyf þet zuo moche sseweþ sssarp an dredful to chiese. 1577 tr. *Luther's Comm. Galat.* v. 19 (1850) 270 b. The Carthusians or Charterhouse monks, whose order...is of all other the strictest & sharpest. 1588 PARKER *tr. Mendosa's Hist. China* 254 They were certain religious men...life. 1611 SHAKS. (If quiet life be knowne.)

U. 1 unguent in taste; also, having strong acid, alkaline, or caustic properties. †Of wine: Sour. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 354 Nim gate tord meng wið sear-

pum ecede. 1377 LANGL. *P. PL.* B. xx. 304 Shrifte shope sharpe salve and made men do penance For her mysdedes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 352 Wo was his cook, but if his sauce were Poyntnat and sharp. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Aloh.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 73 As Sharpe tast, Unctuous, and Sower. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Pro.* (1867) 46 This medicine thus ministris sharpe and colde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 187 b. The like quantitie of manna kneaded together, and given them in sharpe wine. 1584 VERON *Lat. Eng. Dict.*, *Pallacana*, a sharpe onion causing the esto to water. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 252 Pomegranates, Olives, Bread, and sharpe Wine. 1639 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Divers Crabtree Lett.* 167, I can weepe no more, unlesse I get a good sharpe Onion in my handkerchiefe. 1641 MURREL *Cookerie* (ed. 5) 21 To hoyle a Chine of Mutton or Veale, in sharp broth. 1661 BOYLE *Sept. Chem.* iv. 254 As soon as I found the Lixivium sufficiently sharp upon the tongue, I reserv'd it for use. 1709 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 206 Every body can tell Sweet from Bitter, what is Sharp, or Sour, or Vapid, or Nauseous. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 262 What tenders the Blood acrimonious or sharp. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 429 Arsenic acid...has a sharp caustic taste. 1853 SOYER *Pantroucho* 71 If you prefer a sharper sauce, mix well some green mint with rue.

b. fig. 1664 in Challoner *Missionary Priests* (1803) II. 21 Although I shall have a sharp dinner, yet I trust in Jesus Christ I shall have a most sweet supper. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandin. Calling* vi. (1672) 152 Drudging at the harrow, that's sharp; but sweeping down the wheat, that's sweet. 1886 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* xxxii. That sharp sauce which carries costs and awards damages.

c. Of water: (a) †Charged with carbonic acid. †(b) Hot, scalding (*rare*).

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 18 The water was sharp and hard. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Sept. 1644, A fountain of sharp water which they report wholesome against the stone. 1742 LOND. & Country *Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 28 Water lukewarm put over at first with the Bowl, but soon after sharp or boiling Water.

d. In various technical collocations, as sharp lime, †unslaked lime; sharp vat (Dyeing), a vat containing a considerable excess of lime (*Ure Dict.* Arts 1839, p. 674); sharp gas (see quot. 1886).

1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin Killer* 15 If you sow sharp lime with the grain. 1886 *Times* 12 Apr. 9/3 Miners had...discovered that some outbursts of gas are what they call 'sharp', and are capable of forming a dangerous mixture with much less warning than is usually given. The experiments of the Commissioners show that the 'sharp' gas of the miners contains a larger proportion of marsh gas.

7. Of sound: Penetrating, shrill, high-pitched.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Nou sharpe notes and nou softe. 1420-2 LYNG. *Thebes* i. 205 Be vertue only of the werles sharpe That he made in Mercuries harpe. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acoista's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 428 A flute of earth, having a very sharpe sound. 1687 DRYDEN *Song St. Cecilia's Day* 37 Sharp Violins proclaim their insipid Power, and Desecrate 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* 177 The...sharp as the note of some... 1866 WHITTIER *Maids of Attitash* 20 The wood-hird's plaintive cry, The locust's sharp reply. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 262 A sharp shrill tinkle.

†b. Of an accent: = ACUTE a. Also of a syllable: Bearing the acute accent. *Obs. rare.*

1589 (see ACCENT sb. 1, 6). 1611 CORN. *Accent sign*, a sharpe accent marked thus, & much used. 1672 BRINSLEY *Po. Paris* (1615) 46b, Euter Nowne Substantive common, increasing sharp or long in the Genitive case, is the feminine Gender.

c. Phonetics. (a) Used to express the acoustic quality of the high-front vowels; (b) a designation for unvoiced consonants. *Obs.* in technical use.

(a) c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 899 Ye shal pronounce...your i, as sharpe as can be. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 9 § 12, I [is] the thin sharp palatal.

(b) 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* i. 104 Concerning the Mutes we may predicate that one half of them is Flat, and the other half Sharp. 1899 *Allmit's Syst. Med.* VII. 450 The voiceless group containing the sharp consonants.

8. Mus. a. Of a note: Relatively high in pitch.

b. Of a note, singing, an instrument: Above the regular or true pitch; too high. c. A, C, D, etc. sharp: the sound which is a semitone higher than A, C, D, etc. Also the key or other contrivance in a musical instrument for producing such a note.

d. Of an interval, †key, or †scale: = MAJOR. e. Of a key: Having sharps in the signature. †f. B sharp: the early name for the sign ♯, used to counteract a flat.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 The b clefe which is common to every part, is made thus ♯ or thus ♮ the one signifying the halfe note and flatt signifying the other signifying the whole note or sharpe signifying. 1664 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. l. (1674) 5 B duralis or B sharp. 1694 W. HOKER *Harmony* (1731) 151 The Differences of those we call Flat, or Sharp

to... 1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Mus.* 36 If that Concord was a Major, or a Sharp, as the Third and the Sixth may be, in sharp Keys, upon 82 Mrs. H. COWLEY a semibreve in G

sharp, was made me as flat as double b. 1818 DUNN *Gram. Mus.* 318 note, The Chord of the extreme Sharp Sixth. 1848 RIMBAULT *Pianoforte* 19 The black key which lies between C and D, is called C-sharp or D-flat. quasi-ads. 1880 *Atlantenn* 17 Jan. 96/2 There was on

Saturday a tendency to sing sharp, which was at times unpleasantly noticeable.

9. With reference to form only (without implication of cutting or piercing).

a. Tapering to a (relatively) fine point.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 820 Hys nose, at þe poynt, es sharp and smalle. 1501 HOLLYBUSH *Hem. Apoll.* 23 [Tokens of death.] When...the nose waxeth sharpe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iii. 16 His Nose was as sharpe as a Pen. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. xlii. (1614) 473 Long and sharpe chins. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampton* 106 Turbinated Shells... with a broader, others with a narrower and sharper Spire. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 157 Travel nature up To the sharpe peak of her sublimest height. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii. A perpetual blush, which occupied rather the sharpe nose than the thin cheek of this personage.

†b. Ending in an angle, pointed, peaked. Sharp moon: the crescent moon. Crooked and sharp (Her.): angular zigzag. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Two Cookery Bks.* 38 Take blanchid Almondys, & kerf hem long, smal, & sharpe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* d. vii. He berth pale crokyt and sharpe of Sable and Syluer. 1530 PALSGR. 266/1 Sharpe end of the moone, come. 1657 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 142 With a long visage and a little sharpe heard upon the chin. 1686 *Woon Life* 6 July (O. H. S.) III. 191 Tuesday, between 11 and 1 a sharp new moone was seen in the skies. 1887 A. LOVELL tr. *Thereno's Trav.* ii. 85 A heap sharp at the top like a Sugar Loaf.

c. Of an angle: †(a) Less than a right angle: = ACUTE a. (*Obs.*: common in the 16th c.). (b) Relatively small or acute. (c) Abrupt, not rounded off or blunted; involving sudden change of direction; so sharp turn.

(a) c 1537 DE BENESSE *Meas. Lande Aijij*, The last is a sharpe angle, lyke to one of the angles of a triangle. 1594 BLUNOEVL *Exerc.* i. (1597) 57 b. For the one [angle] is right, and the other sharpe. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 376/2 A sharpe angle or corner, being less than a square Angle.

(b) 1589 *Ive Pract. Fortif.* 2 The angles that do happen in it, may be made the flatter or sharper.

(c) 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 537 Knocking off the sharpe angles with the thick end of a tool called a scabbling hammer. 1877 MISS A. B. ENWAROS *Up Nile* xxi. 574 A sharp turn to the right. 1910 HIRTH in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 191/1 Lines drawn through the eyes of one of the oldest Chinese hieroglyphics cross each other at a sharp angle.

d. Of an ascent or descent, a rise or fall (*lit.* or fig.): Abrupt.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 257 We had gone up upon a sharp ascent. 1785 COWPER *Task* i. 326 Hence the declivity is sharp and short, And such the re-ascent. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr. xviii.* 313 A very sharp rise leads from the Pacific to the range of the Andes.

e. Naut. Of the shape of a vessel: Having a narrow and wedge-shaped bottom.

1709 DANFIER *Voy.* III. ii. 47, I would have...had my Ship asleep...but my Ship being sharp, I did not dare to do it. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh.* *Breach* 115 Ships, more especially such as are sharp and built for Sailing. 1815 *Falconer's Dict.* 11 nymous 2 a flat floor, 2 on a part of a sharp ship...by her wedge-shaped form in the fore and after bodies, is great.

f. Of features: Emaciated, peaked, thin.

1561, 1599: see a. 1833 TENNYSON *Death Old Year* 46 His face is growing sharp and thin. 1865 WHITTIER *Changeling* 29 My face grows sharp with the torment.

†10. Naut. Of the wind: †Almost dead ahead. (Cf. SHARP adv. 2.) *Obs. rare*.

1660 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 17 The Wind is sharp, hawl forward the main Bowline.

11. Having the angles or edges not rounded off or flattened; hence, clear or distinct in outline or contour. Often in immaterial sense, of contrasts, distinctions, etc.: Not shaded off, abrupt, strongly marked.

1675 A. BROWNE *App. Art of Linning* 8 The Complexions of Virgins and Fair Young Women are not so much different from the other in the Colouring: as in the Sharpness of the Work, those few and sharp Muscles in the Body [etc.] 1845 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 80 The plaster...hardens in a few minutes, and takes a very sharp impression. 1885 ORR *Circ. Sci.*, *Inorg. Nat.* 207 The chibbled margins of the pillars and cornices of the latter, are still as sharp as when first carved. 1866 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 133 Those who...are brought into the sharpest geographical contrast. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Corr. Impr.* 38 The very musical poets are too apt to let the sharp and crisp

16. B. sb.

1. A sharp weapon; spec. a small sword (in 18th cent. part of a civilian's attire); a rapier used for duelling as opposed to a 'blunt' or buttoned weapon. *Obs.* or arch.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 424 þe scharp of þe schalk schyneder þe bones. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 513 Monysounyngne 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes through surcingle to the 1723 Mrs. CENTLIVE *Beau's Duel* iii. 1, I think a Gentleman ought to wear a sharp for a terror to the Vulgar, and because 'tis the fashion. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* iv. 1, But for your curst sharps and snaps, I never knew any good come of 'em.

†b. Phr. To fight, play, etc. at the sharp, at sharp's: to fight with unbated swords, to fight in earnest, in contradistinction to fencing. To go or come to the sharp: to come to bloodshed. *Obs.* 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 26 A combate

of fensers (called *Gladiatores*) fighting at the sharpe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ix. xl. 344 As for that other furniture, it was rather a good booty than armour of proof; fairs and resplendent, before men come to the sharpe, but fairs and unseemly among; 1601 One goodly *Sharpe* succeeded the actors. 1604 JER. COLLIER *Misc.* Of *Duchling* 37 If Butchers had but the Manners to go to Sharps, Gentlemen would be contented with a Rubber at Cuffs. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xii. He would even fight captain Wessel at sharps; but it should be with such sharps as Strap was best acquainted with, namely razors. 1826 SCOTT *Waverl.* xviii. There is daylight enough now for a game at sharps.

C. fig.
1595 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F 4 h. Put a whole million of *Iohannes Mabussius* of them together, and they shall not handle their matters at sharpe so handsomely as I (*marg.*) Painters sharp handling. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* ii. § vii. 126 The Devil that did but buffet Saint Paul, plays mee thinkes at sharpe with mee. 1720 SHAW-WELLS *Epist.* IV. 1. Since they were so much too hard for us at Blunts, we were fools to go to Sharps with them.

† 2. A sharp edge; *spec.* the edge of a sword. *Obs.* 13. *Gauv. & Gr. Knt.* 1593 For permon merkeez bym we as pay mette fyrst, Set sadly bescharp in beslot euen. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf blawhede* i. xxviii. (1869) 19 Bi the flatte of the swerd j vnderstonde good and trewe avisement... With the flatte ye shulden ven to smite when ye seen youre subiectes

of the sword.

b. fig.
1602 DANIEL *Musophilus* lxxii. They present, with the sharpe of envy, strain To wound them with reproaches and despite. 1699 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* Prol. 26 This pointed Satyr, and the sharps of Wit For such a prize are th' only Weapons fit. a 1734 NORTH *Examen* L. ii. § 95 (1740) 82 At present I have to do only with the Matter of a Treaty (which the Rebels expected) and not with the Sharps, which to their great Surprise and Confusion fell upon them.

c. The sharp of the hand: the edge of the hand.

the sharp of their hands.

† 3. The termination of anything which is pointed or which tapers to a point. *Obs. rare.*

1633 in *Verney Mem.* (1822) I. 108 The cloth sute, the *sharpe* in the *sharpe* with two sharps on the hoase, e decent slenderness of sharpe. 1848 *Tril. K.* where the sharpe has been when put up and loaded

with hine.

4. Mus. a. A high-pitched note. (*rare*) b. A note raised half a tone above the natural pitch. c. In musical notation, the sign # which indicates this raising of the note; † also the sign ♯ (see quot. 1653 and cf. A. 8 f). Double sharp: the sign x indicating that a note must be raised two semitones. d. Sharps and flats: see FLAT sb. 3 14.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joy* iv. xix. Wks. 1910 II. 551 Whiles I searcht, the semyquaver toyces, The glauncing sharps, the halfe notes for the nones. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. &*

hesong T' awake the lustlesse sun. 1653 LO. BROWNECKE tr. *Des Cartes' Compend. Mus.* 37 Finally, the voyce ♯, is called a Quadrate, or Sharp, because it is the most Acute, and the opposite to ♭ Soft or Flat. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horn, Art of Poetry* 474 In vain his tuneful Hand the Master

e. allusively.

1599 in FARR S. P. *Eliz.* (1845) II. 382 Let all your sharps Bee feares of faithfull harts; And all your flats The death of your desires.

† 5. A shoal in a river-bed. *Obs. rare.*

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 56 Shoals or Sharps in navigable Rivers.

† 6. Some kind of fish. Cf. SHARPLING. *Obs.* a 1635 WESTCOTE *View Devonsh.* (1845) 39 Fish... Shott. Seal. Sharpe. Sturgeon.

7. Each of the two raised ledges forming the sides of the mould upon which sheet-lead is cast. Usually in plural.

1703 NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* (1736) s.v. *Lead*. This Mold, consists of... Boards... nail'd down fast, and upon these, at a due Distance, the Sharps are fixed... At each end [of the strike] is cut a Notch... so that when the Strike is us'd, it rides upon the Sharps with those Notches... (Settle the sand) by lifting up one end of the Strike, letting the other rest upon the other Sharp. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 360.

8. a. = SHARPER.

1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV. 277 The sharps have quered me. 1812 J. H. VANE *Flash Dict.* *Sharpe*, a gambler, or person, professed in all the arts of play, a cheat, or swindler. 1894 MARYELINE *Sharps & Flats* ii. 25 The successful sharp, must have unbounded self-confidence if his wiles are to be of any avail.

b. colloq. An expert, connoisseur, a wise man or one professing to be so.

1805 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 Sept. 10: The long list of 'sharps' who advertise their 'tips' in the sporting journals. a 1872 D. HART *Poems*, Cicely 41, I never saw such a star, And I

thought of them sharps in the Bible, and I went for it then and shar. 1880 ASA GRAY *Lett.* II. 702 You know I am no picture sharp. 1885 HORNARAY 2 *Tr.* in *Jungle* i. 5 Unless he is a scientific sharp, the chances are he cannot name a living species, which cannot be found represented there.

9. pl. The finer particles of the husk and the coarser particles of the flour of wheat and other cereals (separated from the bran and the fine flour in the process of milling); the 'middlings' between bran and flour.

The *Lutterworth Advertiser* of 3 Feb. 1912, reports a case heard at Petty Sessions in which the plaintiff, supported by the County Analyst, maintained that the term was applied to the 'middlings' of wheat only, while the defendant and trade witnesses asserted that 'sharps might contain rice, oats, tapioca; it was a general name for mill offals'.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 215 These sharps were ground a second time, and bolted a third time, and the produce was 46 lb. of second flour of barley. 1824 [CARR] *Craven Gloss. Sharps*, coarse ground flour with a portion of bran. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 352 The sharps, or that portion which consists of the heart of the grain, and which is broken and escapes from between the millstones. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* II. i. None n' your sharps nor dog-hair, but real Earl's barley-meal.

10. pl. One of three grades of needles, including those of greatest length and most acutely pointed.

Pap. (1907) 241, I want... two packets of egg-eyed sharps.

11. = SHARPIE.

1891 *Century Dict.*, *Sharp*. A kind of boat used by oystermen. Also *sharpie*, *sharpy*.

12. (See quot.)

1891 *Century Dict.*, *Sharp*. In diamond-cutting, the edge of the quadrant when an octahedral diamond is cleft into four parts.

C. Comb.

L. In parasynthetic adjs., as *sharp-angled*, *-beaked*, *-bellied*, *-bottomed*, *-breasted*, *-clawed*, *-copped*, *-cornered*, *-eared*, *-faced*, *-f-haired*, *-headed*, *-keeled*, *-leaved*, *-nebbled*, *-piled*, *-quilled*, *-ridged*, *-snouted*, *-staked*, *-tailed*, *-tasted*, *-tempered*, *-toed*, *-viaged*, *-winged*.

1832 J. KENNIE *Butterf.* & *Moths* 143 The 'Sharp Angled Peacock'. 1611 COTGR. *Belonne*, a certain little, small-mouthed, and 'sharp-beaked' fish. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal*, *Sat.* v. (1673) 77 By sharp-beak'd Ships. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 76 'Sharp-bellied Salmon'. 1792 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navis*. (1795) 39 Busses, and other unavoidably 'sharp-bottomed vessels'. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 262 Deformities, as, as Hunch Back'd, Pot Belly'd, 'Sharp Breasted'. 1838

MARY HOWE everywhere on the lesser *Unl.* xviii. very subject are sprink corner'd fl. 211 There giving tongue in time to warn them. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 32 A timid maiden, driven by a hard and 'sharp-faced' matron. 1706 J. STEVENS *Span. Dict.*, *Pelindudo*, 'sharp-hair'd', as they call the Kid, Calif, and Rabhet. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. ii. xv. 71 I would not have you touch these ragged tabbies, because they are sharp-haired food for dogs. Sp. *manjar felisugido*, 1802 *Lyons. Thibet* 423 On, with a quarel 'sharp' heeded for his sake, Marked hym with a bowe of brake. 1545 ASCHAM *Taxoph.* i. (Arb.) 73 A sharpe beeded shafte. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 126 The Colt, that for a Stallion is design'd, 'Sharp beeded, Barrel belly'd, broadly back'd. c 1600 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 186 [The ships are in be] ...

1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mir.* ... this, the Irish Kern, And ur ... n did glide; Ere sharp-keel'd Boats in stem the Flood did learn. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 306 Red 'sharp-leaf'd' Mint. 1804 DRAYTON *Owle* 206 The 'sharp-nobd' Hecco stabbing at his brine. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xx. 203 And then the Prince Tooke to his hand his 'sharp-pil'd' Lance. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 153 A 'sharp-quill'd' Porpentine. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 48 The tarsus of the vast majority of land birds is seen... to be 'sharp-ridged behind. 1611 COTGR., *Raye au long bec*, the 'sharp-snowed Ray. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 91 Sharp-snouted Salmon. 1825 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 23 The broad and 'sharp-staked' trenches of the law. 1430-40 LYON. *Boches* iii. xviii (1494) iv. And vnder that falshede Hony shedd out 'sharp' tyled like a bee. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 125 'Sharp tasted Citrons Median Climes produce. 1899 SCOTT *Ann. of G. xix*, Thin Morelle wine, so light and sharp-tasted, that [etc.] 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. iii, Our 'sharp-temper'd' Arthurs has been 'pestered for some days past', by shot. 1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 201 'Sharp-toed shoes. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. (1677) 200 The Welsh that inhabit the Moun-

1687 LOND. GAZ. No. Hair, small Eyes, 1832 J. A small 1832 J. RENNIE

Butterf. & *Moths* 20 the sharp winged Hawk, appears in July.

2. Special combinations and collocations, as † sharp artery [L. *arteria aspera*: see ARTERY I and TRACHEA], the wind-pipe; † sharp bone, the breast-bone of a bird; sharp-cone *Math.* (see quot.); sharp-eyed a., keen of sight; trans. observant, penetrating; sharp-fanged a., having a sharp tooth; *fig.* biting (in speech), caustic, sarcastic; sharp featured a., peaked, thin; sharp-fin, 'an acanthopterygian fish' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891);

sharp-heeled a., (of a cock) spurred, wearing spurs; sharp-iron *Naut.*, a cankers' reeming-iron; sharp land north., soil containing a large proportion of gritty matter; sharp-nail, 'a nail with a forged point, used in some trades' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); sharp-nails *diat.*, in *Jack Sharpnails*, the stickleback; † sharp-new a., a term applied to the appearance of the crescent moon; † sharp-nose, a mean person; sharp-shinned a., slender shanked; *spec.* as the distinctive epithet of a hawk, *Accipiter fuscus*, common in N. America; sharp-tailed a., having a tapering tail or pointed tail-feathers; *spec.* in names of birds and animals having this characteristic; sharp-tongued a., bitter of speech; sharp-toothed a., keen of tooth; trans. rending, tearing; sharp-Tuesday *diat.*, Shrove Tuesday; sharp-ware, edged tools (in quot. attrib.); sharp-whites (see quot.).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. lxxx. 544 The... 'sharpe Arterie or

case as an indeterminate point on the axis. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pl. Cong. Granada* ii. 1, 'To sharp-eyed reason this would seem untrue. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiii. He knew it not, he saw it not—but I was sharper-eyed. 1843 CHAMB. *Trist* 461 The coarse-coated, sharp-eyed, snarling frenk. 1838 MARSTON *Sec. Villan* i. ii. B 8 h. What power will'th deist? Or dares to stop a 'sharpe fanged Satyrist? 1643 TRAFF *Comm.* Gen. xvii. 1 How malignity is.

Brought forth their 'sharp-heeled warriors'. 1685 BLONIE *Genl. Recr.* ii. 277/2 That Cock is said to be sharp Heel'd. 1889 RÖHRIG *Technol. Wörterbuch* I. *Scharfheilen*, (Schiffb.) 'Sharp iron. 1895 in *Hum's Standard Dict.* 1808 W. H. MARSHALL *Rev. Northern Rep. Agric.* I. 6 The soil appears to be pretty uniformly of a sandy or gravelly nature, what in Scotland is termed 'sharp land'. 1497 *Natal Act. Hen. VII* (1806) 293 CC of 'Sharpe' naylor price of every C—'ij' iiiij'. D. sharp-naylor price the hundred ij. 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, s.v. *Nail*, Sharp Nails, are made with sharp Points and flat Shanks. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, 'Jack-sharp-nails, a prickle-back, called also in Middlesex, a strike-back. Derb. 1635 *Person Varieties* i. iii. 20 (The Moon) hath a glimps of light indeed of her self, but that is dimme and obscure; as may be scene in the 'sharp-new (as we say). 1611 COTGR., *Piège de rétic*, a snake-hill, sharp-nose, chitface. 1754 LOND. GAZ. No. 4034/4 A short Negro Man, 'sharp Shins, long Heel'd. 1826 STEVENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XIII. li. 31 Sharp-

sucker. 1834 J. J. AUDUBON *Ornith. Biogr.* II. 281 The Sharp-tailed Finch. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT in *Aristophanes* I. 177 T. '... rival's whetted teeth. 1875 '... The questions of a sharp-... HIRON *Preachers Flea* 10 Rdr. A 3 Let the most professed and 'sharp-toothed' lawyer say what he pleases. 1602 SHAKS, *Leir* ii. 127 Sh. hath tied Sharp-tooth'd vnkindnesse like a vulture here. 1853 N. & Q. Ser. II. V. 20 The curious custom existing in that town (Crewkerne) of throwing stones against people's doors on what the boys called 'Sharp Tuesday'. 1874 WHITCOMBE *Bygone Days Devon & Cornw.* 187 Shrove Tuesday is known by the boys as 'Sharp Tuesday'. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xiv. (Roxb.) 3/1 The badge of the company of 'Sharp-ware men, such as make all sorts of edge tools. 1820 ACCUS *Adulterat. Food* 14 'Sharp whites (a term given to flour contaminated with alum).

b. In names of birds, as sharp-bill = OXYRHYNCHUS 2; sharp-tail U.S., (a) the sharp-tailed gronose, *Pedicularis phasianellus*; (b) any bird of the sub-family *Synallaxis*.

1899 SCOTT *Ann. of G. xix*, Thin Morelle wine, so light and sharp-tasted, that [etc.] 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. iii, Our 'sharp-temper'd' Arthurs has been 'pestered for some days past', by shot. 1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 201 'Sharp-toed shoes. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. (1677) 200 The Welsh that inhabit the Moun-

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c. In names of plants. (a) With reference to the pointed or prickly nature of their foliage, as †sharp-bind = *sharp smilax*; sharp cedar [= *F. cædre piquant*], a tree, *Juniperus oxycedrus*; sharp club-rush, *Scirpus pungens* (Miss Pratt, *Brit. Grasses* 1859); sharp-pry-grass *diat.*, *Carex glauca*; sharp rush, *Juncus aculeus*; †sharp smilax, *Smilax aspera*; sharp thistle (see quot.). (b) With reference to the acid properties of the plant, as sharp dock (see Dock sb. 1 1 b); †sharp-herb, = *sharp dock*.

1548 TURNER *NAMES of Herbs* (E.D.S.) 75 *Smilax aspera*. It may be called in english: Pryckeweed or 'Sharp-... bynde. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, 'Sharp Cedar, c 1599 L. do. in Wt. Wülcker *4641*, *Oxylation*, sio 'scaupe doce. 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint.* *Compt. Gard.* II. vi. 193 Sharp Dock, or Dock-Sorrell. 1659 R. LOVELL *Heral* 544 'Sharp-herb, *Cochinilla*, *Herica acris*. 1803 HUNTER *Geographical Studies* III. 63 (E.D.D.). I pared and burnt some 'sharp-pry-grass' that had not been ploughed in the memory of man. 1597 GERARDE *Heral* L. xxiii. 31 The 'sharpe Rush. 1552 TURNER *Heral* II. 141 The 'sharpe smilax hath leaves lyke unto woadbine. 1873 CUMERD. *Gloss.* p. xix, *Cnicus arvensis*, 'Sharp thistle.

3. Quasi-advb. as complemented with ppl. adjs., as
 †sharp-bull, -cut, †ground, †looking, -whetted.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 256 If it be desired to insure
 a sharp-built Ship or Vessel [etc.]. 1865 TAYLOR *Early*
Hist. Man. ix. 240 They then seizing the 'sharp-cut stake.'
 1700 DRYDEN *Poet. & Art.* III. 513 The Turney is allow'd hut
 'sharp-grinded Spear-
 den knif in hand he
 144 Hadst thou...no
 577 v. 1. 240 A needy-
 1887 MORRIS *Odys.* x.
 535 Thou shalt sit with thy sword *sharp-whetted drawn
 from thy thigh.

Sharp (šarp), sb.² dial. [Corruption of
 SHAFT sb.²] A shaft of a cart. Usually pl.

1773 TULL *Horse-Hoeing* Husb. xxiii. 363 Ppl. of the
 Limbers, which are also called Shafts, Sharps, and Thills.
 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* Gloss., the shafts
 of a cart or other carriage.

Sharp (šarp), adv. Forms: 1 scarp, 4
 charpe, 4-6 sharpe, charpe, 6 Sc. scarp,
 sharp, 6-sharp. [OE. *scarpe*, f. *scarp* SHARP a.]

1. In a sharp manner, = SHARPLY in various
 senses; †shrilly; †niggardly, stingily.

c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xciii. 9 And him eazena gesyhd
 cullum caride, and he sceama ne more gesceawian? c1000
 he flasse lybbað syn-
 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.*
 ci. com. 1377 LANGE.

P. Pl. B. xviii. 39 Al her courte on hym cryde crucifye
 sharpe. c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 774 For when a pipe is
 blownen sharpe The aire ys twist with violence. 1500-20
 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 42 Knyvis that scherp cowd scheir.
 c1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. Pl. Farewell Fidler:
 One letter more to the lew. Curt. Prethe, sweet loue, one
 more, and write it sharp. 1607 *Lingua* I. vi. B. 3. How
 princely do I speake, how sharpe I threaten. 1635 MARK-
 HAM *Eng. Husband.* i. iii. (ed. 2) 11 If Flies and small
 Gnats bite sharpe and sore. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G. II.*
Wks. 1799 I. 182, 1 hunted and hunted as sharp as if it had
 been for one of my own minikins. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* vii.
 What makes you ride so sharp this morning? 1852 M.
 ARNOLD *Tristram & Is.* t. 55 Loud howls the wind, sharp
 patters the rain.

b. Abruptly, suddenly.

1836 DICKENS *Sb. Box*, *Scenes* xxv. He turns sharp round
 to the left, and pauses before another gate. 1859 LEVER
Dav. Dimm xlvii. The odds are, he'd pull me up pretty
 sharp for doing so without his authority. 1860 MRS. CAR-
 LYLE *Lett.* III. 42 The horse...turns sharp round and stands
 stock still. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 961/1 The Government
 ...have this week been pulled up sharp.

c. In an invitation or appointment: Punctually,
 precisely (at the hour specified).

1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel* Story iii. They should
 dine that day at three o'clock sharp. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL
Sports & Adv. Scot. x. (1853) 101 Dinner had been ordered
 at 'sharp five'. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 35 At ten
 sharp the first arrivals began to greet one another.

d. Phrases. Look sharp: see LOOK v. 5. Look
 sharp after: see LOOK v. 5 and cf. 12 e and f.
 Look out sharp: see LOOK v. 40 c.

2. Naut. As near fore and aft as possible, trimmed
 as near as possible to the wind.

1669 STURM *Mariner's Mag.* t. ii. 17 Thus have you all
 the Sails trimm'd sharp. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II.
 (1789), *Boiler le Lof*, to trim all sharp; to spring the luff.
 1815 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney) s. v. Sharp, To
 brace up Sharp, is to turn the yards to the most oblique
 direction possible, so as that the ship may lie well up to the
 wind. 1849 W. S. MARY *Calcutta* II. (1850) 24 In a moment
 more the frigate braced sharp up on the star-board tack
 to the north-westward.

3. Comb. Qualifying a ppl. adj. used attrib., and
 commonly hyphenated.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 Where shooteth
 this sharpe shooting archer? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 52
 Bent hollow...foolish seem'
 spade, for the
 here the sun's meridian rays had pow'r, Nor wind sharp-
 piercing. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 190 Juts of
 of armed
 forger of
 LING 2nd

Sharp (šarp), sb.² dial. 1-2
 scerp, 5 schyrpe, 6 scherp, 6, 9 dial. sherp,
 9 dial. shirp; B. 3-6 sharpe, 4-5 sharpe, 4-7
 sharpe, 5 shaarp, 6 Sc. schairp, 4-sharp.
 [OE. **scierpan*, *scerpan*, *scyrpan*, = OS. (g) *scer-
 pian* (L.G., Du. *scherpen*), MHG. *scherpfen*
 (mod.G. *schärfen*), Icel. *skerpa*, Sw. *skärpa*, Da.
skærpe (perh. from L.G.): -O-Ent. type **skarpjan*,
 f. **skarpo*-SHARP a. In later Eng. this formation
 probably blends with a new formation on the adj.]

1. trans. = SHARPEN v. 1. Now only dial.

a. 14. *Voc. in W. Waleker* 565/48 *Asio*, to thwyte or
 schyrpe. 1592 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 121 Syne crownit
 scho the Eggle King of Fowlit, And as steill dertis scherpit
 scho his pennis. 1593 *Scotticworth's Acc.* (Chetnam Soc.)
 7 Sherpene the hartowe pennies ij⁴. 1883 *Berks. Gloss.*,
 Sherp this knife vor 1, 'ool' e.
 b. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, *Song of Moses* 60 If i. had
 sharpid as leynnyng my sword. c1375 S. C. Leg. *Saints* II.
 (Paulus) 839 [He] fand a tre, and the schairpit [L. *exacuit*]
 With his teith. c1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1905 Sharp
 this penne, and write on lustily. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. 11.
 127 The cristit foule. For to resist hir sa sharpand hir byll
 [etc.]. 1614 GORCEZ *Lucan* vi. 255 And therewithall he

sharpes the rocks. 1626 BRETON *Fantast.* (Grosart) 6/2
 Now Cupid heginis to nocke his Arrowes and sharpe their
 heads. 1684 HAN. WOOLLEY *Queen-like Closet* Suppl. 92
 Pieces of Wire sharped at one end. 1815 SCOTT *Lord of*
Isles v. xxiv. Let Ettrick's archers sharp their darts. 1858-61
 RAMSAY *Remin.* iv. (1890) 82 He's sharpening his teeth.

b. trans. and fig.

a. c1825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxxxix. 4 Scerpun tungan heara. c1000
Ag. Ps. (Spelman) *Ibid.* (Trin. MS.), Scerpun.
 b. c1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxix. 3 Paisharpid baire tunges
 as neddris. 1411 26 *Pol. Poems* 45 To sharpe my wreche y wole
 hyggynne, Take vengeance for his trespas. a 1542 WYATT
Po. vi. 51
 1887 MORRIS *Odys.* x.
 535 Thou shalt sit with thy sword *sharp-whetted drawn
 from thy thigh.

†2. intr. = SHARPEN v. 7. Obs.

a. a 1200 *Fragm. Ælfried's Gram.* (1838) 5 Him scerpēb
 þe neose him scrinēcþa þa lippen.

b. c1325 *Old Age* II. in E. E. P. (1862) 149 Eld me
 awarpeþ, þat mi schuldern scarpþ, and 3oupe me haþ let.
 a 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 233, and his nese shal
 sharpen. a 1536 *Proverbs in Seng, Carols*, etc. (1907) 128
 Sone hit sharpith, that thorn will be.

†3. trans. = SHARPEN v. 2. Obs.

a. a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 260 Symle he sceal his
 hymen scyrpan mid manūge to hlafordes neode. 1527
 ANOREW *Brutuswyke's Distyll* Waters GJ, The same water
 put in the iyen in the mornynge, sherpeth the syght.

b. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 52 But Crist sharpide þes
 mennis bileve. c1400 *Tr. Secrete Secreti*, Gov. Lordsh.
 xxvii. 69 It makys þe sight clerer, sharpys þe wittes.
 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.*, *Dedic. Sonn.*, To Ladies in *Crt.* 7 Much
 more me needs...To sharpe my sence with sundry beauties
 vew. 1633 D. JONSON *King's Entert.* *Welbeck* (1640) 274
 Whom the Wheatstone sharpes to eat, And cry Milstones are
 good meat.

†4. = SHARPEN v. 3. Obs.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 25 Þe synful sharpid [L. *exacer-*
bavit] god. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 121 [He]
 schewed hem ad acuse of grapes...frotto sharpe hem to be
 bataille [L. *ad accudum eis in pralium*]. c1440 *Promp.*
Parv. 444/1 Scharpyn, or steryn to hastynesse, *exaspero*.

5. To make sharp (in various transferred senses
 of the adj.). †a. = SHARPEN v. 2 b.

a 1425 *Tr. Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 58 When blode is
 aduste it is scharped. 1564-78 *BULLEIN Dial. agst. Pest.*
 (1888) 39 Let euery one of them...use the regiment of diet
 to dryng, sharped with vinger or tart thynges.

†b. To roughen (the sea). Obs. rare-1.

1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. Frosty wynter scharpit
 [L. *asperat*] the watter cleir With cold blastis.

†c. *Mus.* = SHARPEN v. 4. Obs.

1662 PLAYFORD *Introd. Skill Mus.* I. vi. 21 Mit and Fa do
 serve for the flattening or sharpening the ordinary Notes in
 the Scale. 1746 TANSUR *New Mus. Gram.* 93 Where E is
 sharp'd and becomes Mi.

†d. = ROUGH v. 1 d, SHARPEN v. 5. Obs.

1841 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rea, Later Life* (1882) II. 145 Find-
 ing the roads dangerously slippery for our horses, which
 were not sharp'd...we dismounted.

†e. To brighten (a colour). Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xix. xvii. (1493) 874 In olde
 tyme men vsyd to sharpe [L. *acueret*] this colour Minius with
 the blode of a certayne worme.

†f. To sharp up: to admonish sharply. Obs.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Math.* xxiii. 33-35 See how our Saviour
 sharpes up these Heresiarchs, that, if possible, they might
 he made sound in the faith.

†7. intr. To play the sharper. Obs.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) II. 255 To sharp,
 deceive, and run into Debt. 1785 COWPER *Task* III. 86 Then
 he that sharp'd, And pocketted a prize by fraud obtain'd,
 Was mark'd and shunn'd as odious.

8. trans. a. To cheat, swindle, trick (a person).

a 1700 B. E. Dict. *Cant. Crew* s. v. Clear, The fellow is...
 Drunk, let's Sharp him. 1720 *Let. Lond. Frick* (1721) 39
 Throng of Setters and Cullies, sharpening and cheating one
 another. 1882 *Daily News* 19 Jan. A gang of men (pro-
 bably the same as those who would have sharpened me) try
 the same trick.

b. To obtain by swindling, to steal.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 13 Should a
 half-penny's worth of silver be a piece of old sharp... 1716
 M... Those
 n... little
 Popish Substance-Money.

Sharpe, obs. form of SHARPEN.

Sharped (šarpt), ppl. a. [f. SHARP v. + -ED.]

1. = SHARPENED ppl. a. 1. Now rare or Obs.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 294 With no sharpede char to
 schape þe forwes. 1557 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 145 He
 [Cupid] shot his sharped fiery dart. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines*
of Rome 16 Her haughtie walls...And sharped steeples high
 shot up in ayre.

2. *Mus.* Of a note: Raised in pitch, *spec.* raised
 a semitone by a sharp.

1746 TANSUR *New Mus. Gram.* 23 All descending sharp'd
 Notes.

Sharp-edged, a. Having a sharp edge or
 sharp edges.

c1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* (Th.) I. 92 God...het þæt he name
 scarpcegedne flint. 1548 COOPER *Elyot's Dict.*, *Acutus*,
 sharpe edged or pointed. 1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.)
 54 They brandish weapons sharpe edged. 1674 HEXHAM I.
 A sharpe edged sword. 1768 BOSWELL *Corica* (ed. 2) 282
 A sharp-edged rock. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem.*
Technol. (ed. 2) I. 55 A conchoidal, sharp-edged fracture.
 1866 H. WOODCOCK *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 4
 Jaws, which were a yard in length, sharp-edged and pointed.
 fig. 1847 HELPS *Friends in G. vii.* 121 There are other
 precise angular persons, and these sharp-edged persons
 wound each other terribly. 1870 DICKENS *Dr. Dred* viii.
 Sharp-edged words have sharp edges to wound me.

Sharpen (šarp'n), v. Also 5 sharpen. [f.
 SHARP a. + -EN.]

1. trans. To put a sharp edge or point upon, to
 whet; to furnish (a weapon, implement, etc.) with
 a cutting edge or fine point.

1530 PALSGR. 701/1, I sharpen a knyfe or an edge toole to
 cutte the better, *je aguyse*. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* x. 10
 When an yron is blont, and y^e poynt not sharpened, it must
 be whett agayne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 357 Let him
 ...sharpen Stakes, or head the Forks. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe*
 I. (Globe) 59 T...
 1880 G. W. C. C...
 sharpened a sn
Hist. Eng. (1896) I. 1 Flint sharpened by chipping.

b. trans. and fig.

1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* II. 75 *Cres.* I prythee Diomed
 visite me no more. *Ther.* Now she sharpen; well said
 Whetstone. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 F 3 He was only
 sharpening Darts for his own Destruction. 1817 SHAKESPEARE
Rev. Islam IV. xxxi. 8 When the cold moon sharpeners her
 silver horn Under the sea. 1876 J. PARKER *Paraphrase* I. xi.
 169 When life is sharpened into a crisis, and the whole world
 seems to have become our assailant.

2. To make sharp or sharper (in various trans-
 ferred and figurative senses of the adj.). a. To
 render more acute (a person's wits, sight, appetite,
 zeal, etc.); to intensify (hostile feeling).

c1450 *Mirk's Festial* 173 Pen forto sharpen 3oure beleue
 þe better, I telle 3ou þis example. 1570 W. WAGER *The*
Longer thou livest 1417 (Brandl) You shall never want a
 witty page, To sharpen your intelligence. 1666 SHAKS.
Ant. & Cl. II. i. 25 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with close-
 lesse sawce his Appetite. 1779 *Mirror* No. 59 The military
 genius is sharpened by exercise. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lam.*
 xix. My hearing...has been sharpened by his blindness.
 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. vi. He had never confided hut he
 had been betrayed; he had never forgiven hut to sharpen
 enmity. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Art Wks.* (Bohn)
 III. 21 A study of admirable works of art sharpens our
 perceptions of the beauty of Nature.

b. To give an acid flavour or quality to, to make
 (a liquid) sour or bitter.

1675 E. WILSON *Spadacrene Dunelm.* 55 Spring-water,
 sharpened with Spirit of Sulphur. 1747 WESTLEY *Prim.*
Physick (1762) 90 Drink very largely of Water sharpened
 with Spirit of Vitriol. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 203/1 s. v.
Soap, Potash lyes are, however, principally sharpened or
 causticized by the soap boiler himself from potash carbonate.

c. To increase the severity of (a law, a punish-
 ment). Cf. G. *schärfen*.

1709 STURVE *Ann.* Ref. I. xxvi. 278 A Law was past for
 sharpening Laws against Papists. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.*
 IV. viii. ...
 He will
 by one fast day a month.

†d. To embitter, exacerbate (persons, their
 temper). Obs.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 381 He was much

enemies will be more and more sharpened against them by
 frequent conflicts.

e. To render more painful, to aggravate (pain
 or suffering).

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 196 (Dwarf) An injury
 sharpened by an insult. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvi.
 305 Her grief is sharpened by the peculiar horror of the
 Hebrew women at a childless death.

f. To make (the features) sharp or thin.

1835 W. IRVING *Tour on Prairies* III. 22 His features were
 ...not unlike those of Napoleon, hut sharpened up, with
 high Indian cheek-bones. 1849 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful*
Lady, My Lady in Death xvi. Her beauty by degrees
 sank, sharpened from disease.

†3. To render eager for attack; to goad on. Obs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 333/2 To scharpyn, *instigare*. 1587
 HUGHES, etc. *Misfort.* *Arthur* III. Chorus 27 The name of
 peace doth edge our mindes, And sharpeneth on our furie
 till we fight. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 555 Whereby...the
 spirits of people [were] sharpened for war.

4. *Mus.* To raise the pitch of a note sounded
 upon a musical instrument. In quot. 1824 *absol.*

1824 *Mirror* III. 105/2 Flattening and sharpening and
 rosinng bows. 1881 *Nature* 18 AUG. 358/2 If two stopped
 organ-pipes are brought to unison, and then one of them is
 sharpened by gradually pushing in its stopper [etc.].

5. = ROUGH v. 1 d, SHARP v. 5 d.

1897 *Leeds Mercury* Suppl. 15 May (E.D.D.), Hes ta
 gotten t' horse sharpened this morning?

6. Naut. To brace sharp up.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* ix. 47 When the tack is
 well down, sharpen the yard up again by the brace.

†7. intr. a. To become sharp, to taper to a
 point; to grow thin. Obs.

1611 CORNE. *Cone*, a Cone, or any figure, that is broad,
 and round below, and sharpens toward the top. 1693
 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.*, *Act. Pol. & Gal.* 48 A Promontory,
 sharpening by degrees, Ends in a Wedge. 1804 W. TAYLOR
 in *Rohrberds Mem.* I. 504 The features of the dead are said
 to be clung when they sharpen and lose their roundness of
 contour. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* ix. 85 His face...
 sharpened like the face of a sick man.

b. To light up with a gleam of intelligence.

1828 LYTTON *Pelham* II. xii. The blint blue eyes of Mr.
 Gordon sharpened up in an instant.

c. Of faculties: To grow more acute.

1811 *Tr. Zimmermann's Solitude* (ed. 8) I. ii. 55 The faculties
 sharpen; the mind becomes more clear [etc.].

d. To grow more shrill.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sq. Gypsy* iv. 327 A shout of promise,

sharpening into cries That seemed to plead despairingly with Death.

Sharpened (šāp'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. SHARPEN *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avia* xlv. (Grosart) 91 Your wanny face & sharpened nose Show plaine, your mind some thing mislikes. 1604 DRAVON *Moytes* 11. 36 The sharpened Reed That of the wave is fed. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 100 Stuck into every such 19 That would have no 105-6 CARY *Dante*, *Inf.* xxv. 121 He, on the earth who lay, meanwhile extends His sharpen'd visage. 1819 SHELLEY *Mask of Anarchy* lxxiv. Be your strong and simple words Keen to wound as sharpened swords. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 733 With... sharpened intellect, he returned to the great field of history. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 229 The face gets sharpened.

Sharpened (šāp'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. SHARPEN *v.* + -ED.] One who or something which sharpens.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* 15 sharpened of the wits, a salt-chell Clouds of Aristotle. 1893 The water-bearers throw the guilt upon the sharpened of the axe and knife. 1867 MILL *Inaug. Addr. St. Andrews* 66 There never was any sharpened of the intellectual faculties superior to the Berkeleyan controversy. 1876 GOODE *Classif. Collect. Anim. Resources U.S.* 27 Arrow-head sharpeners.

Sharpening (šāp'ning), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of making sharp.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Agissement*, sharpening. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 11. 73 The Hooks when sharpened in the Grooves and asperities. 1803 4 The idillo's a continual sharpening of wits.

Comb. 1843 PENNY CYC. XXV. 426/1 Some of these sharpening tools are rubbed upon the oil-stone. 1896 BAILEY-POWELL *Matatebe Campaign* xv, Sharpening-stones lying about.

Sharpening (šāp'ning), *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That sharpens; becoming or making sharp.

1834 WORSW. *Redbreast* 1 Driven in by Autumn's sharpening air. 1876 MEREDITH *Bauch. Career* xxxv, Two or three hours of the sharpening air would scorch his human nature to the pitch.

Sharper (šāp'ər), *[f. SHARP *v.* + -ER.]* One who or something which 'sharps' or sharpens.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 42 The Latine worde (sc. *seneculum*; cf. *It. finocchio*) signifieth, that it should be sharper

his wits and by taking advantage of the simplicity of others; esp. a fraudulent gamester. Cf. SHARK sb.²

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) 1. 99 Many of them sharpeners about town. 1709 PRIOR *Cupid & Ganymede* 45 A Sharper, that with Box and Dice Draws in young Deities to Vice. 1742 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Montagu* 2

The resort of black-legs and sharpeners. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharks & Flats* iv. 72 [He] falls an easy prey to the sharper.

†3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 334 A bird, acquainted with the nets, is by the birdcatchers termed a sharper.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* (sense 2).

1822 BYRON *Vin. Judgem.* xciv. With a hook nose and a hawk's eye, which gave A smart and sharper-looking sort of grace. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascination* 22 Where is your master, pray?—Your sharper marquis.

Sharper (šāp'ər), *U.S.* [f. SHARP *a.* + -ER.] An oyster having the end of the shell unusually sharp.

1864 WESTER. *Sharpie*, a long, sharp, flat-bottomed sailboat. (Local U.S.) 1876 GOODE *Classif. Collect. Anim. Res.* 27

Sharpie (šāpi), *U.S.* [app. f. SHARP *a.*] = SHARP sb.¹ 11. (See quot.)

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sharpening farm implements; sharpening-stone *Sc.*, a whetstone.

1683 *Rec. Baron Cr. Sticheill* (S.H.S.) 89, 15 sheaves of sharpening cone. 1714 LADY G. BAILLIE *Househ. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 254, 2 sharpening stones 32. 1905 H. HALIMUKOV *Exkurs.* I. 9 The Bruce stood aimlessly with his sharpening-stone in one hand.

2. The action of a sharper, swindling, roguery.

1652 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxiv. 33 Cheating and Sharping, one Half of the Year, and Starving, the Other. 1748 SMOLETT *Red. Rand.* lviii, Sharping and other infamous practises. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Probl.* 275 Shameless jobbery, cruel swindling and sharpening.

Sharping (šāp'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. SHARP *v.* + -ING.] That acts as a sharper, fraudulent, swindling, cheating, knavish.

1691 DRAVO B. E. Dict. ing Tavern.

(title) Sharping London... a book for honest people.

Sharpish (šāp'ish), *a.* [f. SHARP *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat sharp.

1589 FLEMING *Ving. Georg.* 11. 39 Sowre and sharpish lucces. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. 87 A water somewhat sharpish. 1725 BRAD Liquor. 1

1893 Linn. Soc. Zool. XV. 118 A minute, sharpish spiral thread.

Sharpling (šāp'ling), *Also 6 shapling.* [f. SHARP *a.* + -LING.]

†1. ? A kind of nail. *Obs.*

1415 in Rogers *Agric.* 100 1 10 v 1 1

1456 in Fabric *Rolls* 100 1 10 v 1 1

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1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* l. (Arb.) 33 Æneis... three towne top sharply beholding. 1656 PERYS *Diary* 16 Dec. This Committee of Accounts will enquire sharply into our office. 1859 TOZER *Hitch. Turkey* II. 101 A salutary hint as to... the benefit of being tolerably sharply on the look out. 1879 B. TAYLOR *German Lit.* 144 Their business was to listen sharply.

4. Briskly, swiftly, quickly.

1800 *Voc.* in W. Wales he went his w

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c. Keeness (of observation).

1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xiii. The utmost sharpness of attention which Julian applied, could not discover if Bridgenorth spoke seriously or ironically to the above purpose.

3. Pungency to the taste; acidity, sourness, tartness.

11000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 24/122 Pas ecedes afre scearpnes. c. 1003 WULSTAN *Horn* v. (1889) 35 pas sealles scearpnesse. c. 1425 *tr. Ardenne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 59 Emoroides ar caused of sharpnes of hlood and our mych hete brennyng þe hlood. 1555 EDEN *Decades* II. (Arb.) 110 These apples have a certeyne sweetnes myxt with a gentill sharpnes. 1662 CHARLETON *Myst. Vintners* (1695) 155 The Sulphur infects the whole mass of liquor with Sharpness or Make. 1701 G. STANHOPE *Austen's Medit.* xvii. (1720) 348 Make me sometimes taste the sharpness of thy Vinegar. 1839 Mrs. KIRKLAND in *Griswold Prose Writers Amer.* (1847) 464 Her vinegar is. the *ne plus ultra* of sharpness.

4. Severity, harshness in punishment; censure, rebuke, etc.; asperity in behaviour.

a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* li. 9 þu schalt gouuernem hen in Sharpnes. c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 25 A certeyne hocheyr, Goderyke by name, A man of grete sharpnesse more than semyd hym. a. 1558 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xv. (1585) 262 The sharpnesse of his correction. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. 38 Thou must not take my former sharpnesse ill. a. 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* 1753 I. 75 Some did our follies with just sharpness blame. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i. An eye of much sharpness and severity of expression. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* lxvii. II. 245 In spite of the sharpness of her tongue.

b. Austerity, asceticism. Obs.

1340 *Agenb.* 187 Vele men makeþ to god sacrifices of nestinges, of peregrinages, of sarpnesses of bodye. c. 1440 *Jacob's Will* to þou loudest no sharpnesse of penaunce. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* 83 Penaunce...ys done in sorowe of harte and sharpnesse of body.

c. Acrimony, exasperated condition. Obs.

1673 *Temple United Prov.* v. 181 All the violence and sharpness, which accompanies the differences of Religion in other Countreys, seems to be appeased or softened here. a. 1775 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 217 He expressed a very Christian temper, without sharpness or resentment. 1723 *Neal Hist. Purit.* II. 601 Such was the sharpness of men's spirits on both sides.

d. Severity (of weather), keenness, intensity (of heat, cold, etc.). Obs.

constrained
DOEN *Treat.*
165 of winter
175 B. It will
181 men go with
of the Air,
1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4971/1 The badness of the Roads, and the sharpness of the Season, have hindered the march. 1778 *Cook 3rd Voy.* iv. ix. (1784) II. 455 The sharpness of the air seemed to indicate some sudden change.

e. Severity, acuteness (of pain or sorrow); painfulness, hardship.

a. 1400 *Prymer, Te Deum* (1895) 7 Whanne þou haddist ouercome þe sharpnesse of deþ [L. *moris aculeo*]. c. 1410 *LYDG. Life Our Lady* ix. (1484) iv. For sharpnes of the sodayn smerte The chyldegan wepe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.

Loss has been very great, the Action having been so severe, and the sharpness of the whole having lain upon our Ship.

f. Shrillness, high pitch (of voice). Obs. rare-1.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. v. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.). It is seide þat cause of sharpenes and of chaunging of voice is by chaungeing of age.

g. Craving (of the stomach) for food. Obs.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compt.* i. (1876) 15 When we had eate somewhat to satisfie the sharpnesse of our stomakes. 1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman* Comp. 67 The sharpness of my Stomach shall never make me feed uncleanly.

h. Steepness. Obs. rare-1.

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. i. 1 The height and sharpnesse of the mount Rhodope. *Ibid.* iv. xxiii. 139 A mount of great highnesse and sharpnesse.

i. Prickling sensation, smarting. Obs.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 82/1 Inflammations, Pains, and Sharpness of the Eyes.

j. Distinctness of outline or impression.

1771 RAFFER in *Phil. Trans.* LXL 475 Three gold coins of Philip, which have all the sharpness of new money fresh from the mint. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 82 A picture

Mac... sharpne... Elem... on, or sharpness of image.

Sharp-nosed, a.

1. Having a pointed nose.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1053/4 A Pied Dog...shap't like a Lurcher, sharp Nosed. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 64 The sharp-nosed Ray. 1829 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Americ.* I. 126 Sharp-nosed Meadow-Mouse. 1837 DICKENS *Pictures*, xxii. An important-looking sharp-nosed, mysterious-spoken personage. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 140 The Sharp-nosed Eel *Anguilla vulgaris*.

2. Having a keen 'scent'; fig. quick at fanl-finding, captious. Obs.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 19 Now let come forth all these sharp-nosed fault finders. 1795 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 291/1 That wee be not sharpe nosed to striue against the doctrine of God.

Sharp-pointed, a.

1. Tapering or tapered to a point.

1560 PALSGR. 323/1 Sharpe poynted, *pointu*. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. ii. The sharp-pointed nose of bitter-biting Eurys. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 365 A sharp-pointed rod. 1890 S. L. GWYNNE *Musset's Comedies* 123 Dame Pluche, repulsing them on either side with her sharp-pointed elbows.

b. Bot. Acuminate, mucronate.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Mucronata folia*, sharpe poynted leaues. 1653 RAMESEY *Astrak. Restored* 54 All such herbs...as have sharp-pointed leaues. 1828 SIR J. E. SMITH *Engl. Flora* II. 16 Leaves ovate, sharp-pointed. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. IV. 130 *Linaria Elatine* (Sharp-pointed Fluellin or Toad-flax).

2. Having a fine point adapted for purposes of piercing or stabbing.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* 2. ii. 175 Loe heere I lend thee this sharpe-pointed Sword. c. 1614 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Mad.* 1707 1875 1. 441

The oars are sharp-pointed, and can be used, in case of need, as weapons against an unforeseen attack.

fig. 1894 *Outing XXIV.* 5/1 Certain sharp-pointed reports had reached her of where her husband's evenings were spent.

3. Having irregular sharp projections.

1748 *Austen's Voy.* xii. li. 315 The bottom...is full of sharp-pointed coral rocks. 1861 NOBLE *Iceberg* 148 Back said the Candle, followed by a charge of sharp-pointed haggage.

Sharp practice.

1. Work that demands brisk activity. rare.

In some debating societies, applied to a debate intended for practice in readiness of speech, the rule being that each member must speak when called upon, on a subject proposed at the moment.

1847 J. PAGER in *Mem.* (1901) 157. I...see from 180 to 220 patients on each of my days—sharp practice for a beginner.

2. a. Hard bargaining; relentless pursuit of advantage. b. Now in more unfavourable sense: Disbountable taking of advantage, trickery. (Cf. SHARP a. 3 c.)

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* i. viii. 142 The sharp practice of the world drives some logic into the most vague of men: women are not so schooled. 1860 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 306 Their fondness for trickery and sharp practice.

Sharp-set, a. [f. SHARP a. (as compl.) + SET ppl. a.]

See SET ppl. a. 75 b. The hawking use (1 b) may be the original: cf. *to set sharp*, SHARP a. 4 (quot. 1575.)

1. Eager or keen for food, very hungry. Also said of the stomach.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iii. Mij, My mynd is al redy in the platters or dishes. I I am sharpe set, 1586 STANVHURST *Deser. Irel.* ii. 19/2 in *Holinshead*, Ifanie were so sharpe set...as to eat fried flies, buttered bees, stued snailles. 1622 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxv. 146 A Fox that was Sharp-set, Surpriz'd a Crab...and carry'd him away. 1725 LADY HERVEY in *Cress Suffolk's Lett.* (1824) I. 192 My stomach is so much sharper set than my wit, that I fancy it will be as well for us both to conclude. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* vii. v. I asked...if there hood...and went th napped ill. 17 'Are that drop parritch.

b. Of a hawk, hound, etc.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 116 If shee hee very sharpe set and do plume eagerly. 1782 BECKFORD *Hunting* 48 Hounds, I think, should be sharp-set before hunting: they run the better for it. 1852 BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* iii. 31 Unfortunately...for the hawk...she had not been 'sharp set' that morning. 1883 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry Brit. Isles* Gloss. 152 *Sharp set*, very hungry.

2. trans. Keen, eager; having desire fixed upon, craving after.

1580 LUY Euphues (Arb.) 388 Euphues seeing such

(Grosart) II. 222 Although the House he sharpe set upon finding out...things...yet neither are other public matters neglected. 1771 CROWELEY *Lett. to Pope* 7 Dec. The town is sharp-set on new plays. 1860 *Times* 5 Oct. The public comes back from glacier and moor and breezy sea-coast perfectly sharpest for more oratory. 1880 RIDER HAGGARD *Atlan's Wife* 54, I did not feel particularly sharp set on elephants at the moment.

f. Having a craving for sexual indulgence.

1597-1626 DELONEY *Jack of Newbery Wks.* (1912) 14 Sir (said shee) because you are so sharpe set, I would wish you as soon as you can to wed. 1633 FORD *Wits Fly* v. iv. 1691 *Comedy, Win Her & Take Her* i. iii. 8. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iii. ix. 1794 *Harst Rig* iv. Some down as sharp set as a knife Wt her they fand.

g. Eager to attack. Const. on. Obs. rare-1.

a. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 98 The Pharisees...who were too sharpe set on his Disciples, for not Fasting with them, at that present time.

h. Set with sharp thorns. (Cf. *quick-set*.) Obs.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A. 5, Within the sharp-set thickets.

4. Of eyes: ? Having a set eager look.

1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* i. ii. 34 Do you know that lord With sharp-set eyes?

Hence Sharpsetness, rare.

1673 S. PARKER *Reproof Reh. Transp.* 261 Lest this race (sc. capons) be totally extinguish'd by the sharpsetness of the Presbyterians.

Sharpshin (jā'psin). U.S. [Prob. a back-formation from sharp-shinned (hawk); ? in jocular allusion to the eagle on the coin.] App. orig. a name for some coin of very small value; later, used as a type of what has little value.

1804 Lancaster (Pa.) *Jrnl.* 14 July (R. H. Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), Three Sharpshins Reward [offered for a runaway apprentice]. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow* B. x. (1872) 93 This inconsiderable claim—for it is not of the value of a sharpshin. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxx. Four sharp shins to a picture. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanism* 631 *Sharpshin*, a slang term, denoting the smallest quantity.

+ **Sharpship**. Obs. rare-1. In 3 scharp-schipe. [f. SHARP a. + -SHIP.] Hardship, rigour. a. 1225 *Aner.* R. 380 Pet te best of helle, hwon he snakereð toward ou worto biten on ou, hurte him oðe herschipe [1555. T. C. sharpship], & schunche aignewardes.

Sharpshooter (jā'pʃi:tə). [f. SHARP a. + SHOOTER. (So G. *scharfschütze*, *scharfer schütze*.)] A marksman of accurate aim; spec. in naval and military use, a member of a division engaged in skirmishing and outpost work.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Tirolians*, a body of sharpshooters in the Austrian service. 1803 SCOTT *Lett.* 27 Aug. in *Lockhart* (1837) I. xi. 389 Armies of Reserve, and Militia, and Pikemen, and Sharpshooters, who are to descend from Ettrick Forest to the confusion of all invaders. 1805 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 224 Lord Nelson was wounded by a French Sharpshooter. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1835) IV. 331 On the 11th the enemy tried their usual manœuvres with their sharpshooters in the woods. 1897 *Century Mag.* Jan. 352 [He] had been struck by a sharp-shooter and killed.

b. trans. and fig.

1824 DIBBIN *Libr. Comp.* 695 Hundreds of black-letter sharp-shooters spring up. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. I. p. x. A fusillade of questions from a class of sharpshooters.

Hence Sharpshooting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 310 The system of sharp-shooting practised by the enemy. 1842 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* vi. Mrs. S. attacked the punch with some sharp-shooting, and fierce charges of vulgarity. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Cur.* xlvii. After some little sharp-shooting on both sides, Mr. Pecksniff became grave. 1863 in *Advance* (Chicago) (1892) 28 Jan. On Tuesday he...kept his men busy sharp-shooting across the river. 1865 KINGSEY *Hereby* xxxii. I am too old a campaigner to take much harm by woman's sharpshooting; at fifteen score yards off. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 215/1 He was out sharp-shooting in the Crimea. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 3/2 Artillery would be put out of action by sharp-shooting riflemen.

+ **Sharp-shot**. Obs. [f. SHARP a. + SHOT sb. (in the sense of shooting). (So G. *scharfschütze*.)]

Firing with shot (as opposed to blank cartridge).

1725 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) III. 217 Captain Bushel, unprovoked, and without reading the proclamation...shot sharp-shot, without the least care, to dispel a poor contemptible mob. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. ix. The Torch Procession is met with sharp shot.

Sharp-sighted (jā'psaitəd), a. [f. SHARP a. + SIGHTED a.]

1. Having acute or quick sight.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Dec. 2 Though he were otherwise as sharp-sighted as Argus. 1648 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* (1904) 156 Sharp-sighted as the Eagles eye. 1701-1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1859) II. 445 He often trembled lest some future explorer of manuscripts might be found as sharp-sighted as himself. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* v. 62 So sharp-sighted and timid are these birds. 1905 A. R. WALLACE *My Life* xiv. 209 The Welshman is by no means sharp-sighted when his cattle are enjoying themselves in a neighbour's field.

2. fig. Having acuteness of mental vision.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ix. 49 Because we he not sharp-sighted enough to spie out the things that God per-ceieth. 1745 DE FOE's *Eng. Travels* I. (1841) I. 6 For want of this knowledge, he is liable to be imposed upon...by the sharp-sighted World. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xiv. (1878) 82 [She] was sharp-sighted and clear-witted.

Hence Sharp-sightedness.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxiv. 28. 553 Eagles the Saints are called...for their sharp-sightedness. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxvii. She had never felt so satisfied with her own sharp-sightedness as she did that day.

Sharp-witted (jā'psitəd), a. [f. SHARP a. + WIT sb. + -ED.] Sagacious, intelligent.

a. 1286 SIDNEY *Ardenia* i. xii. (1912) 81 O Lord (saide Musidorus) how sharp-witted you are to hurt your selfe! 1622 CROCKERAN *U. Sharp-witted*. *Acute*, *sagax*. 1756 C. SMART *tr. Hor.* Sat. i. iii. (1826) II. 27 To beat the sharp-witted sneers of these men. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 538 It was beyond the power of the great King to prevent his...sharp-witted courtiers from whispering to each other. 1854 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. Ser.* i. (1872) 45 The sharp-witted provincial of Greece or Asia Minor.

Hence Sharp-wittedness.

1647 HEXHAM I. Sharp-wittedness, *Vernunftigkeit*, *scherp-sinnigkeit*. 1858-61 E. B. RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (1870) 194 The sharp-wittedness of the knave.

Sharrag, -ig, -og, dial. forms of SHEAR-HOG.

S'h'art (= God's heart!): see HEART sb. 53.

Shartfort, variant of SHORTFORT Obs.

Sharute, obs. form of CHEROOT.

Shas, shash, obs. ff. SASH sb. 1 and sb. 2.

Shashoon, -une, shashoon, obs. ff. SASHOON.

Shass(e, obs. forms of SASH sb. 1.

Shaster (jā'stə), || Shastra (jā'strā).

Forms: 7 shastram, -um, 7-9 shaster, 8 shahstah, 8-9 shanstah, 9 sastra, shastra, shastru. [a. Hindi *āstr*, Skr. *āstra* (nom. sing. *āstram*.)] Any one of the sacred writings of the Hindus.

1630 LOND *Banians* 40 This Booke by them called the Shaster. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 275 The *Shastrum* being to them what the Bible is to Christians. 1763 SCAR-

suppose it to be as good for us, as their own Shasters are for them. 1872 *Suffering Hindu Tribes* I. 3 The Brahman...possesses...the holy canon—Vedas, Shāstras, and Purānas. 1887 W. J. WILKINS *Mod. Hinduism* 127 The position of the Brāhman as taught by the Sāstras.

|| **Shastri** (śā'strī). Also 7 shastre, 9 shastres. [Hindī śā'strī, Skr. śā'strin, nom. sing. śā'strī, f. śā'stra SHASTER.] One who is learned in, or teaches, the shasters.

c1645 HOWELL *Let.* Suppl. xiv. (1892) 662 As they who have conversed with Shastres and Turbants do well know. 1826 J. G. DUFF *Hist. Malabar* 1. 23 note. Bramins learned in the Shasters have the title of Shastree. 1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Indic. etc. Terms India* 470 *Sāstri*, vulgarly *Shastree*.

Shastye, obs. form of CHASTISE.

† **Shat**¹, obs. [Ir. *shat*, lit. jewel.] Used as a term of endearment in addressing an Irish person. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Coscomb* II. i. Come hither shat, are you an Irish mon?

† **Shat**², obs. *rare*.¹ Mentioned as a colloq. or slang term for a tattler.

1709 *SPRUE Tattler* No. 71 p. 7 Bambouling is exploded; a Shat is a Tattler.

Shate, obs. pa. t. of SHOOT.

Shatmont, Sc. variant of SHAFMENT¹.

Shattaradan: see SHANDRYDAN.

Shatter (ʃæ'tɜː), sb. [f. SHATTER v.]

1. *pl.* Fragments into which a thing is broken, rent, or torn. Chiefly in phrases (to break, etc.) into or to shatters, (to be) in shatters. Obs. exc. dial. a 1640 FENNER *Serm.* xvii. Wks. (1659) 225 If ever the heart come to be sensible of its blow, it will break all to shatters. 1691 Mrs. D'ANVERS *Academia* 35 His... Gown... hangs about his Legs in shatters. 1777 [E. DORRINGTON] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 38 A sea which dashed the ship to shatters against the rock. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 19 Nov. For the Ministry, it is all in shatters. a 1814 *Last Act* II. v. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 398. I... run my chaise so effectually against their teeth, that smash both went all to shatters. 1821 CLARE *Pill. Minstr.* I. 93 The proudest triumph art conceives... Grey-bearded time in shatters leaves. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* Shatters, sherds of pottery, etc.

2. A shattered state of nerves. *rare*.

1771 Miss BURNBY *Early Diary* (1839) II. 166 You can have no idea what a shatter every new corner gave me. 1849 CARLYLE in *Century Mag.* (1833) May 23/4 If the nerves are to be continually in a shatter with want of sleep.

† 3. 'Shattery' or friable stone. *dial. Obs.* 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampton* 123 [Strata] a. Stiff Clay almost four foot. 3. Shatter, as they there call it, that is a shattering Stone, two foot.

4. Something scattered or shed; a crop (of hops); a shower (of rain). *dial. Cf. SCATTER sb.* 2. 1875 PARTSH *Sutton Gloss.* There's a tidy shatter of hops this year. 1837 *Kentish Gloss.* We've had quite a nice little shatter of rain.

Shatter (ʃæ'tɜː), v. Forms: 4-5 *schater*, -ir, 6 *shater*, *shattar*, 6- *shatter*. [Of obscure origin: see SCATTER v.]

1. *trans.* To scatter, disperse, throw about in all directions; to cause (seed, leaves, etc.) to fall or be shed. Also with *out*. Obs. exc. dial.

c1330 *Arth. & Merv.* 553 [Kolbing] Ac þo þai come hider eft, Her werk was at vp aleft & yschatered here & þere. c1400 *Appl. Loll.* (Camden) 51 schal mak counsell and it schal be schaterid (Vulg. *Isa.* viii. 30 *disturbabitur*). 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. (1526) 32 Least the whot weather shatter the seedes. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 5, I come to pluck your Berries harsh and crude, And with forc'd fingers rude Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. 1665 HOOKE *Astronomy* 131 The skin cleaves and at length

with down. ? *dial.* (Cf. 2 e.) 1733 W. ELLIS *Chilren & Vale Farm* 234 It being a black, fat Mould... will by the Frosts, Rains, and Winds... shatter, crumble, and become hollow. 1891 MALDEN *Tillage* 49 Anv. pens which have been extra trodden in wet weather should be picked out, and ploughed while frosted, so that they may 'shatter' down on thawing. *Ibid.* Gloss. s. v. Clouds shatter into flakes or meal-like particles, when they fall to pieces from the effect of the weather.

5. To dash or strike noisily against some hard object; to produce sharp sudden sounds by shaking or concussion; to clatter, rattle. *rare*. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 203 Broke hyled, & breke, bi bonkeze aboute, Schyre schaterande on schure, þer þay doun schowded. 12100 *Arthur* 90 Thus they hye on helmes bye, And schattered on wyb scheldes. 1523 J. TAYLOR (Water-P. World runs on Wheels Wks. (1650) 1. 238/1 The casements shatter, tatter and clatter. 1712 De For *Plague* (1756) 196 Windows stood shattering with the Wind in empty Houses, for want of People to shut them. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Shatter, to rattle as the windows of a carriage. *Caithness*. 1912 M. HEWLETT in *Eng. Rev.* Apr. 12 Slantwise comes the rain and shatters at the window-pane To wake the hind.

† 6. Of the teeth: To chatter. *Obs.* 1623 CRECHEN *Luerdus* v. 162 His Teeth all shatter, Limbs all shake with Cold. 1782 [T. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies* I. xiv. 109 His teeth shatter'd, his hair stood upright on his head.

c. Of birds: To chirp, chatter. *dial. rare*. 17... *Bonnie Nancy* I. in *Maidment Ballads* (1844) 13 Nancy's to the Greenwood gain To hear the gowdspink shattering.

g. *trans.* and *intr.* To shake, wave, move to and fro. *rare*. a 1530 Heywood *Wether* 513 (Brandt) The wynde is so weyke it... skantly can shatter the shytyn sayle That hangeth shatterye at a woman's tayle. 16... Middleton, etc. *Old Law* v. 1. (1656) 61 Is't possible these gowly legs dance lately. And shatter'd in a Galliard?

† 7. Comb.: shatter-pate, -wit = SHATTER-BRAIN; shatter-pated, -witted *adjs.* = SHATTER-BRAINED. (In Dicts.) 1775 ASH, *Shatterpate, a shatterbrain. 1777 *Shatter-

The General had already one Arm broken, and his Knee shatter'd with a Musket-shot. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 167

shattered with shot about the upper jaw, nose, and eyes.

c. *fig.*, or with immaterial object. Also, to damage or destroy the fortunes of (a person or body of persons).

1683-4 STULLKOPF *Serm.* (Job xxiii. 13) (1707) 343 No consideration in the World doth so break in pieces and confound and shatter the Spirit of a Man. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. 1. § 147 (1693) 143 When any Monarchy was shatter'd to pieces, and divided amongst revolted Subjects. 1850 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Considerations* Wks. (Bohn) II. 417 The war or revolution... that shatters a rotten system. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 457 The truth against which ecclesiastical dogmatism... must always shatter itself. 1906 PINCHES *Relig. Babyl. & Assyria* iii. 37 An irresistible weapon, which should shatter all his enemies.

d. To wreck (a person's constitution, nerves, etc.) by sickness, hardship, or the like. Also, to wreck the health, strength, or spirits of (a person). 1785 MUSE, D'ARLAY *Diary* 14 Dec. Everything shatters her dear feeble frame. 1802 *Med. Fm.* VIII. 212 Her constitution, shattered by the frequent attacks it endured

e. To cause (earth) to crumble. ? *dial.* 1891 MALDEN *Tillage* 58 This land must be stirred in frosts as much as possible; if it once gets baked into a harsh condition, it will have to be allowed to get thoroughly dry, when a rain will 'shatter' it.

3. *intr.* To become scattered or dispersed; to be shed or strewn about. Of grain, etc.: To drop out of the husk from over-ripeness. Of a flower: To drop its petals. Also with *out*.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* t. 36b, All Pulse... are speedily to be gathered when they be ripe, for they suddenly shatter. 1609 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1628) 150 To gather them [sc. hops] before they shatter. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. 202 The first Crop they let stand till some of the Seed shatter'd. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. Those oats are beginning to shatter out. *Kent*.

4. To become broken suddenly or violently into fragments or separate parts; to fly in pieces or asunder. Also with *up*.

1567, 1578 [see SHATTERING *apt.* a. 1. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 841 Some Fragile Bodies breake but where the Force is; Some shatter and fly in many Peeces. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampton* 108 A very hard, irregular, lumpish Stone, that does not hew well, but shatters with the Tool. 1868 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 149 To hear that chorus, as it pours round the first stems, rings against the roof above, shatters up into a hundred echoes. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vaugh's* xvi, Promises, which shatter like crystal under the hammer of the first temptation. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iv, Wake; the vaulted shadow shatters. b. Of a body of men: To suffer disruption. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Althorn* t. v. § 2 (1622) 31 Religion [is] the foundation of every Citie, both gathering men, and

with down. ? *dial.* (Cf. 2 e.) 1733 W. ELLIS *Chilren & Vale Farm* 234 It being a black, fat Mould... will by the Frosts, Rains, and Winds... shatter, crumble, and become hollow. 1891 MALDEN *Tillage* 49 Anv. pens which have been extra trodden in wet weather should be picked out, and ploughed while frosted, so that they may 'shatter' down on thawing. *Ibid.* Gloss. s. v. Clouds shatter into flakes or meal-like particles, when they fall to pieces from the effect of the weather.

5. To dash or strike noisily against some hard object; to produce sharp sudden sounds by shaking or concussion; to clatter, rattle. *rare*. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 203 Broke hyled, & breke, bi bonkeze aboute, Schyre schaterande on schure, þer þay doun schowded. 12100 *Arthur* 90 Thus they hye on helmes bye, And schattered on wyb scheldes. 1523 J. TAYLOR (Water-P. World runs on Wheels Wks. (1650) 1. 238/1 The casements shatter, tatter and clatter. 1712 De For *Plague* (1756) 196 Windows stood shattering with the Wind in empty Houses, for want of People to shut them. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Shatter, to rattle as the windows of a carriage. *Caithness*. 1912 M. HEWLETT in *Eng. Rev.* Apr. 12 Slantwise comes the rain and shatters at the window-pane To wake the hind.

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pated [see SHATTER-BRAINED]. 1901 *Scotman* 11 Nov. 9/2 The shatter-pated pulpiters. 1775 ASH, *Shatterer, a shatterbrain, an inattentive young fellow, a giddy girl. *Ibid.*, *Shatterwitted, inattentive, careless, giddy.

Shatter-brain. [See SHATTER v. 7. Cf. SCATTER-BRAIN.] A person of 'cracked' brain or wandering wits; a p.

1719 D'URRY *Pills* I brains. 1723 WESLEY II or a shatter-brain of an

Note-Bk. (1823) 1. 459 However, she was undoubtedly a mother's love for this poor shatterbrain. 1817 Miss MARY *Country Stories* 11 A shatter-brain boy who did not know a violet from a nettle. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Fragr. of Aristoph.* Introd. p. cxi. A sort of shatterbrain commingling of right and wrong in his intellect.

So Shatter-brained a, crazy, light-witted; g

g

br 43 The old, shatterbrained hag who is endeavouring to frighten and murder the people of England. 1834 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xv. This shatter-brained peer was, in other respects, a handsome, accomplished man.

Shattered (ʃæ'tɜːd), *pp.* a. [f. SHATTER v. + -ED.] In the fenses of the verb.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxv. His shatter'd Sails with flinging to restore. 1672 WISEMAN *Hounds* t. x. 109 You must make way to these wounds by removing the shattered flesh. 1707 FLEMING *Peterborough's Cond. St.* 71 To recruit his shatter'd Cavalry. 1796 MUSE, D'ARLAY *Camilla* ix.

of shattered men, could not have the interview. 1849 [the language of (1823) 233 Paul

† b. Scattered, not concentrated. *Obs.* 1687 NORRIS *Misc.* Of Seriousness 171 A man of a loose, volatile and shatter'd humour.

Shatterer, *rare*. [-ER I.] One who shatters. With the quot. cf. De Quincy *Coleridge* Wks. 1853 II. 58 He was called, by one who weighed him well [sc. by M. Mendelssohn], the *alles-zerstuerende*, the world-shattering Kant.

1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Forth. Rev.* Oct. 351 The *Alles-zerstuerende*, the shatterer of the world [i. e. Kant].

† **Shatter-headed**, a. *Obs. rare*. = SHATTER-BRAINED. (Cf. SCATTER-HEADED.)

c 1686 in *Brasenose Coll. Quatern. Menogr.* (O.H.S.) II. 1. xii. 23 A shatter-headed Fellow of Brasenose College. 1713 CRESS WINDHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 265 Prithee, shatter-headed Fop.

Shattering (ʃæ'tɜːɪŋ), *tbl. sb.* [-ING I.] The action of the verb SHATTER; an instance of this. Also *constr.*, a shattered piece or fragment.

1668 A. FOX *Tr. Writ's* *Surg.* II. xxviii. 191 The bone was not black, all kept together, no shattering; nor splinters in it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 109 The violence of the

of shattered men, could not have the interview. 1849 [the language of (1823) 233 Paul

1. That is broken up suddenly or forcibly; falling in pieces or asunder. 1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) III. 431 The foundation planted in shattering Soyle. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Corz. Gallery*, *Somet. agat. Detraction* iv. D1. In welting waues my ship is tost, My shattering sayles away bee shome.

2. Ruinously destructive; that breaks or destroys by a sudden blow or concussion. Also *fig.* 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epiph.* *Triffes* 2, I shield from shattering showers the usque to 1880 *Sourcery* *Misc.* II. 63 The one, or both, Dashed down the shattering precipice, should feed the mountain eagle! 1847 DE QUINCY *Span of Arc* Wks. III. 235 Her answer to this was as shattering as it was rapid. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* vi. v. 11, 343 Mr. Gladstone's description of a marvellous and shattering hour.

Of sound: rending the air, ear-splitting. 1824 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 5 The shattering trumpet shrilleth high.

Hence **Shatteringly** *adv.* 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fann.* *Paris* xi. 49 True he... But raised the hopes of men—as eaglets fly With tortoisés aloft into the sky—to dash them down again more shatteringly!

Shatterment (ʃæ'tɜːmənt), *rare*. [-MENT.] The act of shattering, the result of being shattered. 1821 CARLYLE in T. W. REID *Lit. Ld. Houghton* (1820) I. 265 It is above all a new kind of shatterment that I suffer.

Shattery (ʃæ'tɜːɪ), a. [f. SHATTER v. + -Y.] 1. Of rock, stone or soil: Apt to break in pieces or crumble, friable. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 7 A brittle Shattery sort of Spar. 1813 BORS *Agric. Kent* 65 In loose shattery soils. 1824 *Nature* 13 Nov. 34/2 The thin band of shattery quartzite.

2. Of furniture, etc.: Loose, rickety. *dial.* 1844 TUPPER *Cock of Gold* II. 12 Each room has its shattery easement. 1854 MISS HARER *Northampton Gloss.* 11, 221 The chairs are very shattery.

3. Shatter-brained, giddy. *dial.* 1850 WILKINSON *Cheshire Gloss.*

Hence **Shatterypess**. 1851-9 MAHART in *Min. Sci. Eng.* 260 The degree of shatteriness or compactness of the rock formations.

Shatterydun: see SHANDRYDAN.

Shattaw, obs. form of CHATEAU.

1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Ad.* 156 Then General Webb took two Regiments, and marched them along in order to beat the French out of a Shattaw.

1775 ASH, *Shatterpate, a shatterbrain. 1777 *Shatter-

with down. ? *dial.* (Cf. 2 e.) 1733 W. ELLIS *Chilren & Vale Farm* 234 It being a black, fat Mould... will by the Frosts, Rains, and Winds... shatter, crumble, and become hollow. 1891 MALDEN *Tillage* 49 Anv. pens which have been extra trodden in wet weather should be picked out, and ploughed while frosted, so that they may 'shatter' down on thawing. *Ibid.* Gloss. s. v. Clouds shatter into flakes or meal-like particles, when they fall to pieces from the effect of the weather.

5. To dash or strike noisily against some hard object; to produce sharp sudden sounds by shaking or concussion; to clatter, rattle. *rare*. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 203 Broke hyled, & breke, bi bonkeze aboute, Schyre schaterande on schure, þer þay doun schowded. 12100 *Arthur* 90 Thus they hye on helmes bye, And schattered on wyb scheldes. 1523 J. TAYLOR (Water-P. World runs on Wheels Wks. (1650) 1. 238/1 The casements shatter, tatter and clatter. 1712 De For *Plague* (1756) 196 Windows stood shattering with the Wind in empty Houses, for want of People to shut them. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* Shatter, to rattle as the windows of a carriage. *Caithness*. 1912 M. HEWLETT in *Eng. Rev.* Apr. 12 Slantwise comes the rain and shatters at the window-pane To wake the hind.

† 6. Of the teeth: To chatter. *Obs.* 1623 CRECHEN *Luerdus* v. 162 His Teeth all shatter, Limbs all shake with Cold. 1782 [T. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies* I. xiv. 109 His teeth shatter'd, his hair stood upright on his head.

c. Of birds: To chirp, chatter. *dial. rare*. 17... *Bonnie Nancy* I. in *Maidment Ballads* (1844) 13 Nancy's to the Greenwood gain To hear the gowdspink shattering.

g. *trans.* and *intr.* To shake, wave, move to and fro. *rare*. a 1530 Heywood *Wether* 513 (Brandt) The wynde is so weyke it... skantly can shatter the shytyn sayle That hangeth shatterye at a woman's tayle. 16... Middleton, etc. *Old Law* v. 1. (1656) 61 Is't possible these gowly legs dance lately. And shatter'd in a Galliard?

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Shattuck, obs. form of SHADDOCK.

Shau, obs. form of SHAW, SHOW.

Shauchle (ʃəʊˈxl̩), *v. Sc.* Also 8 shochele, 9 shoohle, shachle, (shackle), shaughle. See also SHAFLE *v.* [Of obscure origin: cf. SHAIL *v.* The Eng. dial. words *shuck* (Kent) to shuffle along, or sink along in walking, *shockle* to shuffle, to shake, joggle (see Eng. Dial. Dict.), and the G. *schaukel* a swing, *schaukeln* (= MDu. *schakelen*) to swing, rock, in spite of their similarity in form and meaning, appear to be unconnected with this word; they app. belong to the root of SHOCK *v.*]

1. *intr.* To shuffle the feet.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 142 Had you such a Shoe on every Foot, you would shochele. c 1820 HOGG *Sheph. Wedding* i. Tales & Sk. (1837) 11. 152 Off comes Geordie, shaughle shaughlin' wi' a his pith. a 1895 R. McL. CALDER in *Berwickshire Bard* (1897) 221 Hoo often we'd..shauchle along without object or aim.

2. *trans.* To put out of shape, distort; to shuffle out (shoes).

1805 JAMIESON, To *Shachle*, to use any thing so as to distort it from its proper shape or direction, S. *He has shachit aw his schoon*, he has put his shoes quite out of shape [by shuffling]. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* i. xiv. 169 'A' heelan' fowk's some kittle about their legs'. 'Deil shochele them!' exclaimed the Partaness; 'what care I for 's legs'!

Shauchled (ʃəʊˈxl̩d), *a. Sc.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Twisted out of shape. (Said chiefly of shoes or the feet.)

1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 100 Ye shape shoob by your ain shauchled feet. 1795 BURNS *Bravo Waver* vii. I spier'd for my feet. To the E. Ha'.

glinked our scogie-lass, And gar him fill his shackled shoob. **Shauchling** (ʃəʊˈxl̩ŋ), *pph. a. Sc.* [f. SHAUCHLE *v.* + ING².] Shuffling in gait; infirm, unsteady; *fig.* shuffling, prevaricating, unreliable.

1755 RAMSAY *To Jas. Clark* 64 Dehts I abhor, and plan to be frae shoohling trade and danger free. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 l. 186 Chieft that would..look prouder, when taking their forenoon's airing along Princes Street, on a bit shauchlin' ewe.. 1894 STEVENSON *Waver* i. would send no man to be a proved such a shauchling son to his own faither.

Shauchly (ʃəʊˈxl̩i), *a. Sc.* Also -ley. [f. SHAUCHLE *v.* + -Y.] Infirm, rickety, shaky. Of a person: Uosteady in gait. (Cf. SHACKLY *a.*)

1890 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1856 III. 70, I think I see him..wi' that we shauchly body the Marquis of Winchester, and that great big muckle John Bull, Sir William Curtis. 1896 D. S. MELDRUM *Grey Mantle* 272 Hey! for another ride in a shauchly gig, down the pitch-black roads!

Hence **Shauchliness**, unsteadiness.

1887 WILCOCK *Rosely End* xxi. 162 They had a limp shauchlyness about their legs that suggestit [etc.].

Shaugh: see SHAHT, SHAW, SHEUGH, SHOCH.

Shaugh, **shauh**: see SHAH.

Shaul (ʃɔːl), *dial.* Forms: 6 shawle, showle, 7-8 shawle, 9 shaul. [Perh. subst. use of *shalde*, obs. var. of SHOAL *a.*, shallow.]

1. A wooden scoop used for winnowing corn. 1564 WITHALS *Dict.* 162a A trey or shawle to wynowe or wymbel corne with, *ventilabrum, pala*. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 76 A *Shawle*: a shovel to winnow withall. *Suss.* 1766 *Complete Farmer*, *Shawle*, a shovel used in winnowing corn. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept. (Adv't), Variety of tools, bushel, shaul, shovel [etc.]. 1908 *Essex Rev.* XVII. 23 The flail has been displaced by a steam threshing-machine, the barn-fan and the shaul by a winnowing-machine.

2. A wooden tub with sloping sides used for kneading bread or for washing.

1600 in W. F. Shaw *Memorials of Estry* (1870) 226 lte. in the hunting house one Bunting butch. Two kneading showles. 1887 *Kentish Glass*, *Shaul*, *Shawle*, a wooden tub with sloping sides.

Shauld (d), **Shauling**: see SHOAL, SHOALING.

Shaulm (e), obs. forms of SHAWM.

Shault, obs. variant of SHOLT, cur.

Shault, variant of SHALT *Sc. dial.* (pony).

Shaume, -melle: see SHAWM, SHAMBLE *sb.*

Shauneen, variant of SHONEEN.

Shauntee, obs. form of SHANTY *a.* (JAUNTY *a.*).

Shaup, **shawp** (ʃɔːp), *Sc.* [Proh. cogn. w. ON. *skilp-r* scabbard, Du. *schelp*, *schulp* shell.]

1. A pea-pod; a case, wrapper.

1822 GALT *Syr A. Wylie* i. xxy. 228 But naebodie can tell what's in the shawp till it's shelt. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Wks.* i. Autobiog. 101 Whether it was sold to be read..[or] cut..into squares to be shaups for sweeties, he knoweth not.

2. *fig.* An empty person.

1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 78 Proud shaups, dull coofs, and gabbling gowks.

Shauwe, obs. form of SHOW *v.*

† **Shavaldour**. Obs. Also shavaldwre, schavoldore, dower (e, schawa(l)dour, -atour, schall-dour. [Of obscure origin; the form is app. AF. In the *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland* III. 127 the word is quoted as *schavaldours* from a document of 1319.] A gentleman brigand of the Scottish border; a border-rider.

The word occurs, chiefly in Latified forms, in 14th c.

in England in the 13th c.

[c 1330 TROKELONE *Assnates* an. 1317 (Rolls) 92 Quidam fatui de Northumbria, qui dicebantur 'Savaldours'. c 1335 R. DE GRAYSTANES *Hist. Dunelm.* xxxv. (Surtees) 94 (Bp. Rich. Kellowe, 1310-1316) Schavaldours insurgentes in episcopatu fortiter conspuunt... Quidam... qui portabat robas

Scalacronica (Maitland Club) 147 Les maufesurs estoient appellez schavaldours.]

1375 Bannour *Brace* v. 205 A knyght.. Said it wes to get perell, So neir the schavaldwris to ga. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 210 To zeue costly clobis & manye to riche men & mynstralis or shavaldours for worldly name. *Ibid.* 249 Ydel schaveldowris. c 1420 LYNG *Assembly of Gods* 675 Shamefull shakerles, soleyen shaveldours, Oppressours of pepyll. c 1425 WYKROUN *Cron.* viii. xxvi. 4263 [He] gat til hym a company, pat as schavaldours [i.e. schavaldours, schavaldours] war walkende in til be wail of Anande. c 1440 PROMPT *Parv.* 1442 Schaveldowre, discursor, vacabundus. c 1440-50 *Brit. Mus. Addit. MS.* 6716 ff. 23 Revera generosi inter nos dicuntur tales Schavaldours Ryflours. Tales enim frangunt thalamos magnorum, asportant bona... et spoliant religiosis.

Hence † **Shavaldry** (schavaldry, chevoldre), † plundering, lawless exaction.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3371 Pat he [sc. a king] schape to na schavaldry [DUBL. MS. chevoldre] pat shend suld his fame.

Shave (ʃeɪv), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 scæfa, scæba, scæfa, 4-5 schave, 7 shaffe, 4-shave. [OE. *scæfa* wk. masc. corresponding to MDn. *schave* (Du. *schaf*) fem., OHG. *scaba* (MHG., mod.G. *schabe* fem.), Icel. *skafa* fem.: -O Teut. **skabon-*, f. root **skab-*: see SHAVE *v.* Cf. SHAVE-HOOK.]

A name applied to various tools adapted for scraping, paring, or removing the surface of material in very thin slices; a drawing or paring knife; also short for SPOKESHAVE, *hoop-shave*, etc.

Frequently with distinguishing epithet as *cooper's*, *mast*, *round shave*, etc.

c 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 833 *Runcina*, locer vel scæba. a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 *Ecce*, adsan; bil, bysse, scæfan. 1252 *Exch. Acc. Q. R.* Bundle 20 No. 27 Pro vi. instrumentis vocatis *Shaves* pro nave praedicta mundanda. 1390 *Earl Derby's Expt.* (Camden) 20 Super officio scutellarie... pro j. hussak, et j. schauce. c 1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 127 Eueue the byrnyk [of a hole cut in the brain-pan] with schauynges.

His schauce schalt kutte on be side bat foldy ynward. 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 397 Item in custodia Plumbarii.. 2 schaves, cum malotis, rakis [etc.]. c 1440 *Prompt. P.*

C. F. seal. x. 78 b. 1. *Durham*

all half round Plain, the first is termed a Hollow Shaffe, it worketh the same smooth and round, and fit to be made up into an Arrow. *Thid* in *W. R.* *Thid* in *W. R.*

willow, produced by passing shave or plane. 1859 W. S. e manufacture of chip-bats..

young branches [of the White Willow] are taken and cut into thin slices by an instrument called a shave. 1875 *Car-pentry & Joinery* 13 We now come to the two handed shave or draw knife as it is often called.

b. *Comb.*: shave-iron, the blade of a shave or drawing-knife. 1875 *Spon's Dict. Engin.* v. 1814.

Shave (ʃeɪv), *sb.* 2. [f. SHAVE *v.*]

1. Something shaved off; a shaving, paring, thin slice; † *fig.* a sample, specimen.

Cf. *Surv. sb.* with which, however, it is not etymologically connected.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* F j b. You shall not sticke Benedick, to give a shave of your office [of cut-purse] at Powles Crosse in the Sermon time. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. 1, Bannocks and a shave of cheese Will make a breakfast.

1788 *PICKEN Poems* 63 A shave o' cheese. 1875 SEATON *Fret Cutting* vi. 65 Try and take off the smallest possible shaves. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Nolandum* xi, I got the lassock to fetch me.. a salt hilt egg on a shave o' laif.

b. *Theatr. slang.* The proportion of the receipts paid to a travelling company by a local manager' (Farmer *Slang* 1902.)

2. An act of shaving the beard.

1838 *SOUTHEY Doctor* clii. V. 203 And if the daily shaving of one year.. could be put into one shave, the operation would be more than flesh and blood could bear. 1844 DICKENS *Art.* *Chuz* xxix, Being here, I may as well have a shave, and get trimmed close. 1887 TUGER & FAGAN *First Year Sitten* *Reign* v. 74 Barber's shops, where a penny shave had been the staple trade.

3. An act of swindling or extortion. *Clean shave* (*fig.* of sense 1): a complete swindle. Cf. SHAVE *v.* 7.

1863 *Once a Week* 7 Feb. 1794 We doubt if any lady is aware of the very clean shave she is constantly undergoing. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 491/2 The benches [on Brighton beach] are in one sense a shave.. No sooner is a seat taken than a beach-man.. demands a penny.

b. *'U.S. cant.* (a) An exorbitant discount on a note. (b) A premium paid for an extension of the time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a stock contract in any particular' (Webster 1864-96).

4. *Mil. slang.* An unauthenticated report.

1813 CAPT. R. M. CAIRNES *Lt. to Col. W. Cuffage* 21 June (MS.), The destroyed: 1

son *Chitral* rumours called 'shaves', which originate no one knows how, and are disseminated with equal mystery. They are sometimes fantastic, but often curiously accurate.

5. A slight or grazing touch; hence, a narrow escape from touching, more emphatically a close, near shave and the like. *lit.* and *fig.*

1834 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* 23 Nov. (1838) l. 381, I seem to myself to have had a shave, if indeed I have weathered the point yet. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* l. vii. 73 We passed clear; but it was a close shave. 1866 DICKENS & HALLIDAY *Mugby Junction* (*All Year Round* Christm. No.) 271 The next instant the hind coach passed my engine by a shave. It was the nearest touch I ever saw. 1892 HUXLEY in L. Huxley *Life* (1900) II. xix. 329, I had a narrow shave to get down to Osborne. 1894 ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* l. 77 Accomplishing the distance.. with equally remarkable near shaves of a collision.

b. *Univ. slang.*

1840 T. Hook *Fitzherbert* II. ix. 239 Collegians glorying in a 'pass' (which the Oxford world called a 'shave'). 1840 J. T. J. HEWLETT *P. Priggin* xvi, Getting through his great-go by a shave. 1860 [see SHAVE *v.* 10 c].

Shave (ʃeɪv), *v.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 scæban, scæfan, scæfan, scæfan, (3 3rd pres. scæft, scæft), 4-5 schaf(e, schave, 4 Sc. shawo, 5 schavin, schaffe, Sc. schaff, 5-6 schove, 6 shawe, 7 schawe, 4-shave. *Pa. t.* 1 scōf, 4-5 schove, s(c)hoof(e, (4 shoove, Sc. schufe), 5 shufe, schof(e, (schave, shoef), 5-6 shove, (6 Sc. schuif); *weak forms* 4 schaved(e, schavyde, 6-shaved. *Pa. pple.* 1 scæfen, scæfan, 4-5 schaven, -yn, shavyn, schave, shawe, (4 schavun, 5 shavon, 5-6 schavin, 6 Sc. schaven, schaffyn, 7 Sc. schevin, 8 Sc. schawin, 3-shavon; also 3 ischaven, 3-4 i-schave, 4 y-shave; *weak forms* 4-shaved, (6 Sc. schavit). [A Com. Teut. verb (originally stroog): OE. *scæfan* str. corresponds to OS. (**scaban*) *scavan* (glossing *planare*, *scalpere*), LG., Du. *schaven*, OHG. *scaban*, *scapan* (MHG. *schabun*, *schuof*, *geschaben*, mod.G. *schaben* wk.), ON. *skafa*, *skáf*, *skafenn* (Sw. *skafva*, Da. *skave*), Goth. *skaban*, f. Teut. root **skab-*.

It is doubtful whether the pre-Teut. form is **skab-* (= root of L. *scabere* to scratch, *scabies* itch) or **skap-* (= root of Gr. *skaptein* to dig, *scapula* spine).

1. *trans.* To scrape, to scrape away the surface of, to cut down or pare away with a sharp tool, thereby removing very thin portions of the surface. Also with *off*. † *To shave on*: to put on by shaving or grating.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P 539 *Poleo*, scæbe. a 900 tr. *Beza's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 30 Man scōf para boca leaf be of Hibernia coman, & þa scæfan dyde on water. c 1205 LAY. 22203 Sun scæft horn, sun scæft ban. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1334 Polysed als playn as parchemen schauen. c 1366 *Rom. Romance* 941 But they [arrows] were shaven wel and dight. a 1425 tr. *Ardene's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 84 Everyday I schoue be bare bone with instrument prepare be-to.

a 1450 *Myrc* 1822 And schaf byt away, þat ys he-held, And do þe schauyng for to brenne. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Pinnes..shalbe..wel smethed, the shankes wel shauen. 1584 *Lyly Campaspe* Prol. at Cr. T. PERSIAN shauen. 16.. a 1665 *Ser. T. MAYNE* 16 (1668) 8 When they are

or scraping Toole; it is to scrape or shave bones with all. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 585 A monitor is wood-plank shaven thin. We wear it at our backs. 1836 OLINGSTON *Slave States* vi. 395 In the woods I saw a negro..shaving shingles. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/2 The shaver, with a few long sweeps of this implement, quickly shaves down his raw material into supple hoes.

b. To scrape or pare (a skin, hide, etc.). *spec.* in *Currying*, To pare away the inequalities of and thin down (leather).

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 396 Also, that no Sadeler, Dochoor, Baker, no Glover.. shave flesh, skynnes, or huydes, but above the Brugge. 1530 *PALSCOR* 171/1, I have, as a tanner dothe his leather, *je planie*. Nowe that his hydes be tanned, se howe easely he shaveth them. 1839 *Unt. Dict.* *shave* *v.* 10 c.

for covering coaches are shaved nearly as thin as shoe hides.

c. *Hat-manuf.* To smooth with pounce, sand-paper, etc. (cf. POUNCE *v.* 3 1).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Pouncing Machine*, a machine for shaving or rubbing the surface of a hat or hat-body to rid it of shaggy fibres. 1902 [see LURING *v.* 16 c].

2. To remove by sciaoping or paring; to cut off in thin slices or shavings; also to shave off.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvi. 4 And I shal shawe [Vulg. *radam*] *Hidden* (Rolls)

1398 - *Barth.* posyth to shawe the perchenym.

1635-8 *Archdeaconry of Essex* (MS.) Minutes 243 b, The officers found him.. in a barn where he is vehemently sus-

b. gen. A person with shaven head, *rare*.

1621 B. MONTAGU *Diatribe* iii. 532 Lycurgus would have the Spartans wear their hair long... for slaves were shavelings for the most part.

2. A youth, young 'shaver'. *rare*.

1871 W. MONTAGU *Diatribe* iii. 532 The very young... the voice said.

B. adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a tonsured ecclesiastic.

1597 Test. 12 Patriarchs (1581) 24 margin. The shaveling generation. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Or.* 281 Whosoever that shaveling mark of the Romish Prelate is imprinted. 1855 KINGSLEY *Hervey*, iv. But they were only honest canons with wives at home, and not shaveling monks.

2. Shaven, having the hair cut off.

1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* 283 Thoseshauling and short haired Stallions.

Shaven (shā'v'n), *pph. a.* Forms: see the verb. [Strong *pph. a.* 1 b. Chiefly of the head, crown, or of a person; often = tonsured.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16704 Peres of Langstote, a chanoun Schauen y he hous of Brydlyngtoun.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* (Camden) 89 Wil pu hast habit and schauin crown. a 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 28 Quhill prestis come in with bair schevin nekis. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr.* Man 60 margin. The shaven nation hath put christ out of his rowme. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 397 His wives in blacke, with shauen heads, continually mourne. 1647 TRAPP *C.* in times crowns.

prince..Died, by the sentence of a shaven priest. 1888 KURLING *Deparm. Ditties* (ed. 3) 24 And red and ever redder grew the General's shaven gill. 1909 J. McCANE *Decay Ch. Rome* i. 2 Processions of shaven monks. *absol.* 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr.* Man 79 margin. The spirtie pertyeneth vnto the shaven only.

b. Comb.

1592 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* xi. Yee shamesseles shauen-crowne! 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxix. Which had been called Coffin Lane ever since the days of the old abbey, and the time of the shaven-headed monks. 1897 *Allbutt's Sys. Med.* III. 960 The intestine presents the well-known shaven-beard appearance. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Shaven-beard appearance, a peculiar appearance of the enlarged intestinal glands in typhoid fever.

2. Of turf, grass: Closely cut.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 66. I walk unseen On the dry smooth-shaven Green. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Eh. to Ld. B.* 15 in Dodsley *Poems* (1748) I. 115 The shaven turf presents *Grand xlv.* 1886 CORNETT peacefully between the shaven meadows.

3. Trimmed or polished by shaving.

1660, 1812 Shaven latten (see LATTE 1 b). 1788 COWPER *Death Mrs. Throckm.* *Buflinch* 33 On popers of smoothest-shaven wood. 1793 - *Tale*, in *Scotland's realm*, 'Twas shaven deal. 1802 WOODS. *Resolution & Indef.* xi. 72 Himself he propped.. Upon a long grey staff of shaven wood.

Shaver (shā'vər). [*f.* SHAVE *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who shaves with a razor.

c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 652/9 *Hic razor*, shawere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 333/2 A Shaver, tonzor, barbitonsor (vbi Barbore *Al.* ii. 15, Shall I fetch a Barbour..? He..has not been under the Shavers hand almost these four yeres. 1777 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1904) I. 125 Sir, of a thousand shavers, two do not shave so much alike as not to be distinguished. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chr.* xix. The third-fancier was an easy shaver also, and a fashionable hair-dresser also. 1906 B. CARP. *Leaves & Fishes* 165 And any shaver (will tell you) that his razor, after maltreating..one side of his face, will repent.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Concl. 64 If they [the Prelaty, likened to Delilah] be such clippers of regal power and shavers of the Laws.

2. † a. One who pillages or plunders; an extortor. *Cunning shaver*: a swindler, sharper.

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tuttyes Offices* iii. (1549) 144. I will not speke of murderers.., theues, pollers and shavers in this place. 1606 DEKKER *Seven Deadly Sins* vi. (Arb.) 39 A shaver of yong Gentlemen, before euer a baire peepe out of their clunnes; and these are Vsurers. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus Nat. Paradox* vi. 111 This bred a suspition..that they were some cunning Shavers that intended to surprise them. a 1700 B. E. Dict. *Cant. Crew*. Shaver, a *Cunning* Shaver, a subtil, smart Fellow. 1726 De Fox *Hist. Devil* (1822) 272 'The Devil is a cunning shaver. 1785 GOSSET *Dict. Vulgar Tr.* Shaver, a cunning shaver, a subtle fellow, one who trims close, an acute cheat. 1800 WEEMS *Wash.* 1817 6 A shaver of farthings from the poor sixty penny pay of his own bare soldiers! 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrimblemania* 242 Thosescribes for collectors close shavers. 1831 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf*, s.v., 'He's a shaver'; said of one who charges high for his goods.

b. U.S. (See quot. 1860s.)

1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 199 This..the States have..alienated to swindlers and shavers, under the cover of private banks. 1819 H. MCMURTRY *St. Louisville* 124 (Thomson *Amer. Gloss.*) (The operation of discounting)

Shaver... This word, in the United States, is applied to money brokers, who purchase notes at more than legal interest. Banks, when they resort to any means to obtain a large discount, are also called shavers, or shaving banks.

3. = 'Fellow', 'chap'; also, a humorous fellow, joker, wag. Now commonly of a youth, with the

epithet *young, little*; the wider application seems to be now only *dial*.

1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iii. E. *Itha*.. I can cut and shave. *Bar.* Let me see, sirra, are you not an old shaver? *Ith.* Alas, Sir, I am a very youth. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parais.* i. ii. 64 Locke and Hudson, sleepe you quiet shavers, among the shavings of the presse. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 39 Such iollie shavers..have I knowne..to sit vp all night..quaffing and swilling at the Tauerne. 1615 CRANLEY *Amazons* 37 Thou art..not coy..To try the courage of so young a shaver. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* v. iii. 144 Say'st thou so, old shaver? 1658 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* iii. i. Who would imagine now, that this young shaver could dream of a woman so soon. 1786 BURNS *Dream* xi. There, Him at Agincourt wia shone, Few better were or braver; And yet, wif funny, queer Sir John, He was an unco shaver For monie a day. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* ix. I have known him since I was a shaver. 1887 BESANT *The World Went* ii. Forty-five years ago I was just such a little shaver as this. 1899 J. LUMSDEN *Edinb. Poems* 25 Grahame, Campbell, Pollok, Burns, and Tannahill Are worth ten shiploads of 'sich shavers still!

transf. 1802 SARAH HEWETT *Peas. Sp. Devon* Pref. 9 A North Devon Colonel of Militia, on seeing a hare jump up; exclaimed: 'There 'e go'th, hwoys! f a lashing gert shaver!'

† b. Mad shaver: a roysterer. *Obs.*

1611 CORN. s.v. *Enfant, Enfant de la matre*, a ruffin, backster, swash-buckler, swagerer, mad shaver. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hunn. Lieut.* ii. iv. *Leo* fold soldier! Here's a mad Shaver, He fights his share I am sure.. *Lieu.* I learnt it of my Betters. 1651 FULLER'S *Abel Rediv.* 63 Erasmus going abroad some whatt early one morning, was met in a narrow lane by a company of madde shavers. 1664 COTTON *Virg. Trans.* 62 My mother's a mad Shaver, no man alive knows where to have her.

4. One who shaves hoops; more fully *hoop shaver*. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/2 The chief shaver whilst as he brings his blade down a surip of hazel with a hiss.

† 5. A shaving instrument or tool. *Obs.*

1558 WAROE tr. *Alexis's Secr.* 114 b. Fynally, with the said shaver, or sharp yron, make the sayed pypes or conduites holowe. 1592 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) II. 252, ij cheshels and a shaver. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* xiii. 12 As when a carpenter cuts downe a tree..He pareth all the barke most his knives abuse. Shaver, or a chipin, or a Shaver.

b. A shaving machine.

1897 C. T. DAVIS *Mannf. Leather* xvii. 255 With this improved cutter cylinder the Rood shaver is able to shave the best quality skins.

Shaver, *obs. form* of SHIVER *v.*

Shave-rush. U.S. *rare*. [*f.* SHAVE *v.* + RUSH *sb.* Cf. G. *schaberensch.*] = SHAVE-GRASS.

1821 T. NUTTALL *Tract. Arkansas* 53 *Equisetum hiemale* or Shave-rush.

Shavery (shā'vərī). *nonce-wd.* [*Jocnlarly* formed on SHAVE *v.* + -ERY, after slavery.] Subjection to the necessity of being shaved (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Quot. 1549 I refers to the avaricious oppression of tenants. 1546 LAYMER 1st *Serm. bef. Edm.* VI. Diiijh. All suche proceedynges..do intend plainly, to make the yomanry slavery, & the cleargye shavery. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cliii. Oh pitiable condition of human kind! One colour is born to slavery abroad, and one sex to slavery at home!

Shaves, *obs. pl. form* of SHEAF.

† Shavvester. *nonce-wd.* [*f.* SHAVE *v.* + -STER.] A barber.

1620 SHELTON *Quixote* ii. i. 7 Well; is this the Tale, Mr. Barber (quoth Don Quixote)..? Ah, Goodman Shavester, Goodman Shavester [orig. *A Señor rapista, Señor rapista*!]

† Shave-weed. *Obs. rare* 1. [*f.* SHAVE *v.* + WEED *sb.*] = SHAVE-GRASS, SHAVE-RUSH.

1691 AUBREY *Let.* 5 Aug. in Ray *Corr.* (Ray Soc.) 237 Shave-weed used by artists (which they have from Holland).

† Shavevort. *Obs. rare*. [*f.* SHAVE *v.* + WORT *sb.*] = SHAVE-GRASS.

c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 82 *Hircina*..cauda equina..schafwort.

Shavie (shā'vī). *Sc.* [*f.* SHAVE *sb.*] A trick. 1767 W. MESTON *Poems* 129 And so to fortune I must leave ye, I wish she play not you a shavie. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Tiggart*. But hurchin Cupid shot a shaft That play'd a came a shavie. 1785 - *and Ep. to Dante*. The war! may play you mony a shavie; But for the Muse, she'll never leave ye. 1834 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg.* North 97 It played her sic a shavie, Knocked o'er a sauce-pot in her lap.

Shaving (shā'vīn), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SHAVE *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of scraping or cutting off a thin slice from a surface; an abrasion.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 22 Pro hedyngre iijj doliorum pro floure impenodet, et pro hopes et schauyng dictorum doliorum. a 1425 tr. *Ardenre's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 84 Pe schauyng of be hone profitied nobing. 1595 DUNCAN *Appl. Etym.* (L. D. S.), *Intertrigo*, galling, or shaving. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 87/1 in the Curriers Art. Shaving, is the taking down of the thickness of the Leather.

2. The action of removing the hair from the head or face with a razor; an instance of this.

138. *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat.* *Wyclif* (1851) 147 Antecrist makih hise (priests) known by crowne & berdes schauyng. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 306 When I luke bod a peny for a shavyn, I couthe wele spar som syluer euerilk day. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr.* Man 73 margin. Shaving is borowed of the hethen and oylinge of the Jewes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 Their Priests used shavyn of the head and beard. 1823 BRYON *Juan* xiv. xlvij. Men for their sins Have shaving too entail'd upon their chins. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii. The operation of shaving, dressing, and coffee-imbibing was soon performed. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Darwin* xxxv. His arrival at full manhood, as marked by the shaving of his beard.

† b. = TONSURE *sb.* 2. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*.)

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gov.* Eng. t. viii. 25 Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury..placed Bishops over each [diocese], every one of them being of the right Roman stampe, as himselfe was of the right Roman shaving.

3. *concr.* A thin slice taken off the surface of anything with a sharp tool; esp. a thin slice of wood cut off with a plane. *Chiefly pl.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* T. 686 What, deuel of helle! shulde it ellis he? Shauyng of siluer siluer is, parde, a 1425 tr. *Ardenre's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 16 Buttime in be shauyn of lard wip be use of polre

Promp. Parv. 441/2 Sclay

1571 the

Con have beene hurried with his bookes in the bottoome of a drie-fatte..amongst the shauings of the Presse. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Devon* (1662) i. 248 We call the Shavings of Fish (which are little worth) Gubbings. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 22 [It] is only capable to cut a narrow Shaving off of the Work. 1760 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* ii. 63 All shavings of hons ..is good manure for land. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 151 When the ivory hollows are thin..the material would be turned entirely into shavings. 1859 GRO. *Editor Adam Bede* i. 1. The slanting subeams shone through the transparent shavings that flew before the steady plane. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterit* until I could take an e

attrib. 1865 J. The slaving tool, over which is placed the cutting press..is a frame of wood for holding the shavings, &c., from the cutting of the edges. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 45 The magazine or shavings room should be arranged to allow the dust to pass off at the top.

b. (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. Dict. *Cant. Crew*, *Shavings*, the Clippings of Money.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 298 Is the King immortal. to be put off with the chips and shavings of devotion? 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* ii. 13 Wks. 1718 I. 228 And all the Stock of Learning, they pretend to, is a few shavings of Wit, gathered out of Plays and Romances. 1912 *Engl. Rev.* Sept. 234 Small gleams, shavings and suffusions of light, were escaping from seams in the ship.

d. Phrase. To a shaving, completely, exactly.

1804 R. ANDERSON'S *Cumt. Ball.* (1808) 9 She'll suit thee till a shavin. 1828 [CARL] *Crocker Glass*, (ed. 2), *Shaving*, a title, a nicety. 'It fits to a shavin'. 1843 J. HALLANTINE *Gaberluncie's Wallet* 24 The farmer applauded this song..exclaiming, 'od man, ye hae hit aff Peter till a shavin'!

4. *slang.* The action or process of defrauding.

1606 DEKKER *Seven Deadly Sins* vi. (Arb.) 40 Then have you the Shaving of Fatherlesse children..and thats done by Executors. The Shaving of poore Clients especially by the Attorneys. 1841 C. E. LESTER *Glory & Shame* Eng. I. 38 I have been very much astonished to find the system of petty shavings so extensively carried on in England.

b. U.S. The discounting of bills at an exorbitant rate of interest.

1834 *Niles' Register* (Baltimore) 5 Apr. 85/2 These rates of shaving.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shaving-basin*, -*cup*, -*customer*, -*day*, -*glass*, -*hand*, -*house*, -*jug*, -*machine*, -*ming*, -*paper*, -*paste*, -*pot*, -*powder*, -*shears*, -*shop*, -*soap*, -*strop*, -*tackle*, -*thing*, -*tin*, -*utensil*, -*water*, -*whittle*; *shaving-board* (see quot.); *shaving-box*, a small round box containing a piece of soap and a lathering brush;

shaving-brush, (a) a brush used to put on the lather before shaving; (b) (see quot. 1884);

shaving-cloth, (a) a towel cloth for shaving wood, etc.; (b) a cloth to cover a person's chest when being shaved; † *shaving-grass* = SHAVE-GRASS; † *shaving hat*, † a hat made of shavings;

in quot. *attrib.*; *shaving-horse* (see quot.);

† *shaving-iron*, (a) a razor; (b) a plumbers

SHAVING-HOOK; (c) a shoemakers' paring knife;

† *shaving-knife*, (a) a paring tool, *spec.* a shoe-

makers' knife; (b) a razor; † *shaving-linen* =

shaving-cloth (a); † *shaving-mill*, U.S., a small

privater used during the Revolutionary war and

the war of 1812; *shaving muscle* (see quot.);

shavings room (see 3); *shaving-tool* (see

quot.); *shaving tub* (see 3).

1889-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 282 Pro sowdyng de

le 'schavyng bassynyns, 6d. 1597-8 *Wills & Inv.* N. C.

(Surtees) II. 285

St. James's

upon which I

a small slanted beam, the 'shaving board'. 1775 *Pennyf-*

eville Even. Post 27 July 325/2 Brushes, 'shaving-boxes

and black-ball of the best quality. 1841 THACKERAY

Gr. Hogarty Diamond 11. It was about the size of the

lid of a shaving-box. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clii. V. 210

He shaves..sans 'shaving-brush..sans everything except

a razor. 1843 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant.* n. 427 Shaving-

brush. *Centauria nigra*, L. 1427 in Rogers *Agric. &*

Priests (1882) III. 476/2 'Shaving cloth. 1 ell..6. 1893

Cath. Angl. 333/2 A Schavyng clathe, *ralla*. 1540 in

Leary's Anat. (1888) App. II. 107 Item to Cornelis Hays,

that gave a shaving cloth wrought with gold vjs vij. 1558

Bury Wills (Camden) 150 Tenne shavynge clovjes. 1875

KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Shaving-cup, a cup with compart-

ments for hot water and soap, for convenience in shaving.

1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox Nov.* 'Did you not make over

your house, ..and nine-and-twenty 'shaving customers, to

me? 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 11 Sept. 1 am rising to go

to Jervas to finish my picture, and tis 'shaving-day, 53

Hymnarium; and the extant remains of the dialect represent a very small portion of the Northumbrian territory.

With regard to the substitution of the demonstrative pronoun for the original pers. pron., it may be remarked that the phonetic development of various dialects had in the 12th and 13th c. rendered the pronouns *he* (masc.) and *ho* (fem.) almost or wholly indistinguishable in pronunciation. There was therefore where these dialects were spoken a strong motive for using the unambiguous feminine demonstrative instead of the feminine personal pronoun. Further, the districts in which *she* or *sho* first appears in the place of *heo* are marked by the abundance of Scandinavian elements in the dialect and place-names; and in Old Norse the dem. pron. (of all genders) is often used as a personal pron. It is also noteworthy that in OS. and OHG. the fem. pers. pron. nom. sing. was *siu* (mod. G. *sie*, Du. *zij*), corresponding to OE. *seo* (the oblique cases, and the masc. and neut. in the sing., being f. the stems *hi-*, *i-*); and in OFris. *se* 'she' occurs beside *hiu*.

The conjecture that *she* represents the ON. *sjá* this (nom. sing. masc. and fem.) is untenable: the initial (*j*) is sufficient to agree with the *h* in *he*, and the *h* in *he* is sufficient to agree with the *h* in *he*.

may be due to Scandinavian influence, as in ON. the Germanic *eu* and *iu* became rising diphthongs.

Some scholars have maintained that *she* and its dialectal variants descend directly from the pronouns (*hye*, *hyð*) of Hæo (referred to above); the contention being that (*hy*) might naturally develop into (*sh*). This development has occurred in some Norwegian dialects, and it is illustrated by the proper names *Shetland* and *Shapinsay* from ON. *Hjaltland* and *Hjaltlandisýr*. But no instance of it has been pointed out in English of any period, and unless this can be done, the proposed etymology does not appear to have a claim to consideration.

The *a* type (to which the mod. literary form belongs) is in origin East Midland, while the *o* type is originally northern.

I. As proper feminine pronoun of the third person, nominative case.

1. The female being in question, or last mentioned. a. Used of persons of the female sex.

a. 1154 OE. *Chron.* (Lund MS.) an. 1149, and to Lundenisse folc hire wolde tæcen & scæp feli. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1444 Sje ne bi-spac him neure a del. *Ibid.* 1417 Sje har him siden sex sunen. *Ibid.* 1698 For rachel non birde ne nam Sje bi-tæte iacob halam. *Ibid.* 1925 Sje (see 5). *Ibid.* 2619 Sche forð-ran. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 709 3wan sex wolde immar. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1721 In al denemark sin wimman So fayr so sche, hi seint lohan! c. 1320 B. *BRUNNE Medit.* 843 Se wende þe wulde so serue hire sone. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Cant. 523 In synguler þe sche was glad in cryt. c. 1350 *Willelme* 2317 Ac sephi as cho had seide. þei herd an huge route of horse. c. 1420 *Lydge. Assembly of Gods* 366 Patronesse of plesance, be nymyd well se myght. c. 1450 *Towneley Myster* x. 158 A, byr biode is grete and she with child! 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 14 Che can make curchly well enowe. 1569 J. ROGERS *Glasse Godly Love in Tell-trothes* N. Yr's Gift, etc. (1876) 180 About all things, she is glad and willinge to suffer for Christes sake. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* ii. 23 She shall be called woman, because shee was taken out of man. a. 1699 *LADY A. HAKETT Autobiog.* (Camden) 4 When she came to my sisters house. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilworth* xx. Yonder be 's her, mon,—yon stuffs. 185 all shood

a. 1297 some gret poor an honde. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 75 Hir luewe sco haldes lile like. *Ibid.* 2009 Vntil hir chamber scho it bare. c. 1300 *Havelok* 112 A mayden. þat was so yung þat scho ne couþe Gon on fote, ne speke wyl mouþe. 131. *Cursor M.* 2731-2 (Göt.) Scho said, 'for-soth ne smile I noht'; And if schoe [Cott. sco. sco] did it, hir ouerthoght. c. 1375 *So. Leg. Saints L.* (Petrius) 64 Quhen men lede hyre to þe stede, quhar schow suld þe put to dede, Petir [etc.]. 1436 *Kolls of Parli.* IV. 493 f. When it was asked of hir by ye Priest, if shoo wolde agree he to have the said William Pulle to husband, and sho saide, may never by hir wille. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 211 But when þis come to þe qwhene, sco went ny3 wolde wroþ. 1472 *Presentin. Turke in Surtees Mite.* (1800) 23 As oft as shoy his fone defectyff. 1533 *Gau Richt Vye* (1889) 39 And yow venen hesz bot schwuhir hit was with loi and blythnes. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xviii. 17 For nowid wald schew rew, Nor beir me at disdane. 1628 in R. M. FERGUSON *Alex. Hume* (1899) 274 Margaret Donaldson confessed that shoe gave her the sark. c. 1634 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 12 And sho dieing, the work of Reformation prospered. c. 1730 *RANSAY Wyle of Auchtermuchty* iv, Gudeman, quod scho, content an l. 1824 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* *Shoe*, she. 1847 *EMILY BRONTE Wuthering Heights* ix. (1850) 75 And Miss Nelly, shoo's a fine lass! shoos sist' watching for ye! 'Kitcher' y. 13. *R. ALIS.* 115 Kyng The lippes quene schoe is, Theo fairest woman lyyvyn g-wys. c. 1350 *Sir Ferumb.* 2133, & c. 1400 under- (HURLEY)

Shoe n. *JAMES* 15 OCHO IS OUT A WOMAN. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1250 For she wende she were hi-swike That shere yeven unkyndelike. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 169 From hir hors she alighte (*Harl. MS.* shalighte). 1575, etc. (see *SH.*, *Sit*). 1607 *SHARPHAM Fletre* v. (1650) 63 b. Yet in the morning, shee hee none of them all. 1691 *KNAPPEN Rhodon* 4 f. 11. E. 2. Then to her hips shee have her garments fall. 1697 N. WITHERING *Albino & Bellama* 4 For having pow'r to conquer, being fair, Shad pow'r not to be conquer, being chaste. 1675 *SHADWELL Psyche* iii. Wks. 1720 II. 37 To Psyche I have offer'd my whole heart, Sh' has for no other left me the least part. 1697 *VANBRUGH Relapse* v. ii. Sure there's divinity about her, and sh' has dispensed some portion on't to me. 1724 *RANSAY Evergreen* (1761) II. 17 Schols fairest payd that gets her will.

† b. With adjective prefixed. *Obs.* rare. 1590 *GREENE Menaphen* (Arb.) 66 Till proud she repent. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1074 Which speechless woe of his poor she attendeth.

c. Used of animals of the female sex. Also (esp. in rustic use) of certain animals (e.g. the cat, the hare) the names of which have a quasi-grammatical feminine gender etc. when a male is specifically referred to.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.* T. 409 And euew in oon shee [the falcon] cryde alwey and shrighte. And with hir beek hir seluen so shee prighte. [etc.] c. 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i. An hare shall dure well iiii. myle or more or lasse, and she be an olde hare masle. 1486 *Ek. St. Albans. Hawking* c. viii. She puttithouer when she Euoidith hir meete owte of hir gorgee in to hir bowillis. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* lix. 162 Of the subtilties of an Hare, when she is runne and hunted. 1653 *WALTON Angler* viii. 147 The Meltor hovers over her all that time that she (the female pike) is casting her Spawn. 1665 J. NORTH in *Extr.* S. P. rel. *Friends* ii. (1912) 234 Tennants and vassalls, who do not say the Crow is blacke if they say shees white. 1860 *Reynolds* *Chloris* 4. li. vii. She [a leopard] was chained to the huntman. 1892 [D. H. MARSH] ('Son of Marshes') *On Surrey Hills* ii. (1892) 41 He [the sparrow-hawk], or 'she', as they say, will fly at anything.

† d. The misuse of *she* for *I* (also for *you* and *he*) is common in literary representations of Highland English. Cf. NAINSELL, *HER pers. pron.* 2 b, HERSELF 3 c.

Speak to te Salt, an te Excise, whilk shee far seeill will touch Her name sell Mickle. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxix. She'll speak her mind and fear naebodie—She doensna vaie a Caw-mill mair as a Cowan, and ye may tell MacCallum More that Allan Iverach said sac. 1819—*Leg. Montrose* iv. What the devil, man... can she no drink after her ain master without washing the cup. *Ibid.* 'And here she comes,' said Donald, as Captain Dalgetty entered the hall.

2. Used (instead of *it*) of things to which female sex is conventionally attributed. a. Of a ship or boat. Also (now chiefly in colloquial and dialect use), often said of a carriage, a cannon or gun, a tool or utensil of any kind; occas. of other things.

In quots. c. 1380 and c. 1475 the grammatical gender of the Fr. words rendered may have influenced the translators.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* li. 626 And that schip that fychtit sone. 'And scho, that swa was maid lyth, Raykyl slidand throw the se. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2182, & 603 þe dore were strong & hute, wif þe schow sche flez. c. 1475 *Partenay* 495 A chambere... full fair wote & well. She myght in no wise... more fair be. 1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 142 Oon Thursday... cam forth a passenger from Dower to Calles ward and sche was chasyd with Frensche men. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. l. 299 Item, to the men that brocht the cloz cart furth of the water, quhen scho stude in the... Roste... warm. 1511... in their ship to ane place their quhair they thoct shi might maist conveniently ly. 1672 J. ROBERTS *Compl. Canonier* 36 To cool a Piece of Ordnance, when she is grown hot with over-much firing. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* ii. liii. (ed. 4) 212 She

'c. SCOTT *Prate* viii. I'll give 'till put a hundred swanshot eighty paces. 1865 *DICKENS*... adjusting the kettle on the 'She'll bile in a couple of minutes. 1809 *J. JAMES Mag.* III. 309 The certainty of Oriel's bumping Bailiif, if she can only hold up as far as the Gut. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v. The feminine pronouns *she* and *he* are used for many things, as an oven, a 'stee', a pianoforte, a 'suff', and a church-bell. 1888 *LEES & CLUTTERBUCK* B. C. 287 xxxiv. (1892) 372 A sleeping-car was being prepared here for attachment to the train when she should arrive.

b. Of abstractions, etc. personified as feminine; also of the soul, a city, the church, a country, † an army, etc.

c. 1421 *26 Pol. Poems* xx. 173 She [the soul] is ashamed, now she is wye; Sche lyued in voutrye so many a day. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 When the cyte understode this, she began to be sore moored. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* l. xiii. 14 b. [He] told the Ambassador, that the Turkes army was at Malta, and that she had sacked the towne. *Ibid.* l. xvi. 17 She is inhabited & peopled with a great number of... Merchants. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 21 Phantasie on the contrary doth take in hand also what shee hath not seeme. 1760

not be hurried, and she avenges herself of every attempt to do so. 1845 M. PATISON *Ess.* (1829) I. 10 The Church in Fife.

world today, as Scotland. Stanley had Church as a

† c. rare. sonification. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2330 To morwe we woldeþ, by-gynne þe see. & fro þat time shee wyne-gunne neschal heo neure be laf Till þe tour ægen be wonne.

d. Of natural objects considered as feminine, as the moon, or the planets that are named after goddesses; also of a river (now rare), formerly of the sea, a tree, etc.

The two examples (quots. 1483, 1583) of *she* used of the sun may possibly be due to misprint; survival of the Old grammatical gender can hardly be supposed, but Caxton may have been influenced by the fact that the sun is fem. in Fife.

1483 *CAXTON Golden Leg.* 112 b/2 The source... that day

ascended as hye as she is on saynt Johns day at none. 1588 *PARKE Tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 340 They sayle alwayes towards the west, following the sunne when as she departeth from our hemispherie. 1583 A. KING *Tr. Canisius Catech.* I vj. Conferring... hir [sic. the moon's] rising and setting with ye rying and setting of ye sone... it salbe easie to know how longe scho do schyne. 1614 A. ROBERTS *Sacred Septenarie* 169 The Moone cannot shine except shee receiue light from the Sunne. 1657 *LIGON Barbados* 77. I have seen a Negre with two short ropes clyme the tree and gather the fruit, about this time she is 80 foot high. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* i. viii. (1687) 73 Demosthenes... strengthened his voice by declaiming near the sea side when shee roared. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin* D. xxv. She [sic. the harvest moon] shod yellow... influence over rich and deep pastures. 1893 A. ADAMS *Log of Country* ix. 121 The driftwood... indicated what might be expected when she [the river] became sportive or angry.

3. Used pleonastically. a. In apposition with a sb. in the nominative case. Now only arch. (poet.) and in uneducated use.

a. 1440 *Sir Eglaw.* 110 Upon the morowe the maydyn smalle, Sche wente before hur fadur in halle, Amonge hur byrds bryght. 1576 *Common Conditions* 243 (Brandt) My sister, shee the Juell is. ? a 1600 *Beggars' Ditt.* *Bednall Green* i. xvi. in *Ferry Folio* MS. II. ii. 222 Then Bessye shee shied, & thus shee did say. 1806 *JAMESON Sir Oluf* 44 The bride shee came wif the bridal train. 1892 *KIRKING Barrack-room Ballads* 21 My wife shee cries on the barrack-gate, my kid in the barrack-yard. 1896—*Seren Seas* 86 The Liner shee's a lady by the paint upon 'er face.

† b. In apposition with a sb. in the objective case. *Obs.*

1576 *Common Conditions* 265 (Brandt) Who can but smile and laugh to see the state of Fortine, shee? 1599 *Sir Clyem.* in *Peete's Wks.* (Ridge.) 501/2 But shall I frame, then, mine excuse by serving Venus shee. *Ibid.* 511/1 Yet though unto Neronis shee I may not show my mind.

4. Used for *her*, as object or governed by a preposition. a. in literary use. Now rare.

c. 1530 L. BERNERS *Artis. Lyr.* *Bryt.* lxxxi. (1814) 380. I have no mo chyliden but shee. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L. v.* i. 469 The Ladies did change Favours; and then we following the signes, wold but the signe of shee. 1592 *DANIEL Delia* 21. *romus & Jagers* 1. Yet will I weep, yowe, pray to cruell Shee. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 3 You have scene Cassio, and shee together. 1610—*Tenys* iii. 109. I neuer saw a woman but onlye Syccraz my Dam, and shee. 1881 *OLIVER SCHREINER Story African Farm* ii. xiii. (1889) 384. I want no angel, only shee.

b. vulgarly, as an emphatic objective case. 1752 *FOOTE Taste* i. (1781) 14 The fat Cook... fell out at the Tail of the Waggon; so we left she behind. 1762 *BICKERSTAFF Love in Village* iii. iv. I have got rid of shee, 1856 *MISS MULOCK F. Halifax* 2. 'I hope—our presence did not inconvenience—the young lady!' 'Bless your heart, sir! nothing ever inconveniences shee'.

II. As antecedent pronoun, followed by relative, etc.; cf. HE II.

5. The or that woman, or person of the female sex (that or who...).

Formerly sometimes instead of *her* (objective); cf. 3 b.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1925 Hu mai dis sen... Cat cine bre- bere, and ic, and shee 3at 3e har, suler luten 3e? 1350 *Gower Conf.* 146 Sche that is the Source and Wells Of wel or wo. c. 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (Prose) 26 And so þat gas vt þe wuke, and so þat cumis in, sal reculpe þe benichun at mome at matins. c. 1429 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* 186 Goo ayen to Tormaday to see the nobelndeof that lady, she of whom thou arte amorous so moche. a. 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 361/2 Faith is shee, whiche by prayer, obtaineth that thing, that the law commundeth. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* iii. For where is she so faire whose vn-cared wombe Disdaines the tillage of thy husbandry? 1606—*Tr. & Cr.* ii. lii. 252 Praise him that got thee, shee that gave thee sucke. 1847 *HAYDON Progress* iii. 241 There is nothing upon earth More miserable than shee that has a son And sees him err. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lviii. 2 That bright Leshia... shee than whom Catullus Self nor family more devoutly cherish'd.

III. As demonstrative pronoun.

6. † a. *She* and *she*, *she* and *he*, etc.: this and that, the one and the other, both. *Obs.*

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* ii. 1747 And though ye wolde han after merye dayes, Than dar ye nought, and why? for shee, and shee Spak swich a word. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xviii.

7 He or scho 1562 *Alext.* meuer within this toun, he or sche, iurius... their nyctbour with infamous words.

b. Followed by a prepositional phrase.

1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xlv. The Church gave her full solemnities, graced with all the splendour which she of Rome knows how to apply with such brilliant effect. 18... H. G. BELL *Poem, Mary Q. Scots* 29 And there walks she of Medici... the haughty Catherine! a. 1849 *Venus of Assignment*, 'Ha! said he thoughtfully, and the gilded hair!' of the Medici?—she of the diminutive head and the gilded hair!

IV. As sb. (not changing in the objective).

7 A female; a woman or girl; a lady-love.

(With pl. *shes*, *she's*, *†shees*.)

1538 *BALE Trewe Lawes* 422 What! sumtyme thou wert an be? Yea but now yeh am a shee. 1547 *SALESBURY Dict.* *Wit*, Banys, a shee. 1575 *See HE* 7 b. 1590 *GREENE Necer too late* i. (1600) D 3 b. Right shee was, for twas a shee That trac'd her steps to wards me. a. 1592—*Tar. Ili.* i. shee That trac'd her steps to wards me. With the proudest shee iii. 679 Her vertues may compare With the proudest shee that waits upon your Queen. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxxx. 14 that waits upon your Queen. I think my love as rare, As any shee And yet by heaven I think my love as rare, As any shee And yet by heaven I think my love as rare, As any shee I was wont to load my Shee with knackes. 1648 *CRAWFORD Delights of Muses Poems* (1904) 160 Who ere she be, That not impossible shee That shall command my heart and mee 1671 *WATERHOUSE Drillery* ii. (1757) 50 For every be

got him a she. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 228 The lovely She grew calm and tender. 1752 FIELDING

condition—no, not to he...the luckiest she in England. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* xviii. 'She's a friend of yours naturally.' 'How do you know it's a "she"?' 1894 FENN *Real Gold* 40 Those are not shes—they're both men.

b. A female animal. [So G. *she*, Fris. *sy*.] 1556 *Aurelius & Isab.* G. 3. So the moste parte of the shees [Fr. *des femelles*], as well of the birdes as of the heastes, will be prairie. 1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) B2, A Prey to the Eagles of the Episcopo gender, both Hees and Shees. 1604 R. C. *Table Alph.* (1613), *Female*, the shee in mankinde, or other creatures. 1615 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* 78 Five hundred yoke of Oxen did hee owe, Five hundred Asse-shees, Camels six times so 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 832 He-Lions are Hirsute, and haue great Maines; the She's are smooth like Cats. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chlee* 125 The he-goats had haitels for the she's, and every one had his own wives. 1677 MRS. BEHN *Adelizer* i. 1, He... Had better snatch the She from the fierce side Of a young amorous lion, and 'twere safer. 1688 FRYER *Acc. E. India* § P. iv. v. 177 The She (= tigress) brings forth but once in Twelve Years. 1759 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 39 Especially the shees which are with kid. 1875 [see HE 7 h].

8. Opposed to *he*: Female. 14 1500 *Chester Pl.* *Noah's Flood* 124 Of cleane fowles seaven alikes, the hee and shee together. 1567 [see HE 7] 1613 SHAKS. *Hen*, VIII, v. iv. 25 Any That had a head to hit, either young or old, He or shee, Cuckold or Cuckold-maker. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 These and the Date tree thrive not, except the male and female be united, and have copulation; the she is only fruitful. 1649 LOVELACE *A Lady with Falcon* vii. For y'are in Falcons Monarchy, And in that just Dominion bred, In which the Nobler is the Shee. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 467/1 Any not a poet, whether he or she, might toil [etc.].

V. *attrib. and Comb.* 9. Female. Applied to animals, as in *she-ass*, *she-dog*, *she-wolf*, etc.; *she-dog*, chiefly *transf.* = BIRCH 2; *she-dragon*, a female dragon; also *transf.* (cf. DRAGON 16); *she-lion* *slang*, a punning distortion of 'shilling'.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xv. 9 A she gehet of thre zeer. — *Lev.* xxii. 28 Shee ooe other shee sheep. — *Zech.* ix. 9 Thi kyng shal come to thee...sytinge vpon a she asse, and vpon a fole, sone of the she asse. 1536 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P. 424 A. shee ape. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 27 Him meit sall in the air ane scho dragon. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 259 Genetir betuix ane shee heir and a deill. 1587 A. DAY *Daphnis & Chlee* (1890) 6 The sucke it recelued from one of his shee-goates. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 50 The hee Salomote haueng castie the melitis, and the shee salomote the Rounis. 1649 J. SMYTH *Humid. Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Conger alias the conger eele, beinge the hee-fish, and the Shee fish is called a quaver. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2733/4 A...She-Ass, with a light coloured She-Foal. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1906) 100 A chase between a she-lion, or lioness, and a large deer. 1785 *Scott. Dict. Vulgar T.* *She-Lion*, a shilling. 1821 LAMB in *Coleridge's Lett.*, etc. (1858) 117 'Yet', said Lamb, 'Letitia was only just tinted; she was not what the she-dogs now call an intellectual woman'. 1838 DICKENS *Old C. Shop*... isness conducting themselves. 1843 MARSHALL *tr. Violet* xl. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bl. Farm* II. 702 The she-pigs are treated in a different manner. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxix. 392 A stout Esquimaux...fired at a she-bear. 1897 KIRKPATRICK *Cour.* v. 119 Great she-whales slain beside their young.

10. Female. Applied to persons (now somewhat contemptuous). a. Prefixed to sbs. which are otherwise 'common', as in *she-cousin*, *dancer*, *thief*, etc.; † *she-friend*, a female friend, often in bad sense, a mistress; *she-saint*, a female saint; also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1533 Du Wes *Introduct. Fr. in Palsgr.* 918/3 A she thefe, *larconesse*. 1537 *tr. Latimer's Sermon*, *Convoc.* ii. Cj h, They swere by al he sayntes and she sayntes to. 1579 FULKE *Conf. Sanders* 615 S. Vncouler a she Saint. 1580 HOLLYOAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Amoureuse*, a shee louter. a 1586

many she Greeks, specially seen in the Sciences. 1607 DEKLYN & MACEY *Western Heav* ii. C. She... int

D or D' 1613 G. 3. This young shee Gipsie. 1644 HEYWOOD *Gunaik*. vi. 303 One Pharsalia, a Thessalian shee-dancer. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Liut.* ii. ii, He... Commends his soule to his she-saint and exit. 1664 PERRY *Diary* 9 Sept. My two she-cozen Joyces. 1668 SUDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* ii. ii, And then a Bottle of Wine or two, and a She-Friend is an approv'd Remedy. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* i. 4, I have an assignation here at Church with the dearest she-saint, and I hope sinner. 1727 LAOY M. V. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* Mar. Apr. (1893) I. 504 Which

Polit. Reg. 25 June Xltt. 1001, I trust, that mothers and wives and sisters and she-cousins...will have very little to do in the appointing of generals and other officers. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Poor Relations*, Your indigent she-relative is hopeless. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.* Bk. Wks. 1900 V. 87 All the hee and shee scoundrels of the capital...rush by you. 1840 BERNARD *Count Odo*, *Lay St. Odille* Moral, Then let's act like Count Odo and while one survives, Succumb to our She-Saints—villidict wives

13. *Comb.*: she bible, the second of the two issues of the Bible printed in 1611 (see quot.); † *she-calends* [tr. L. *feminae kalendae*], the calends of March (when the Matronalia were celebrated); † *she-Dunkirk*, a privateer; † *she-flattery*, the act of flattering females; *she-house* *slang* (see quot.); † *she-retailing a*, trading in women. 1878 H. STEVENS *Bibles* *Caxton Exhib.* 109 This pair..

b. Prefixed to sbs. which naturally or usually denote a male person.

1536 PALSGR. 266/2 *Sche* devyll, *diablesse*. 1580 HOLLYOAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Boulegiere*, a she baker. 1559 MARLOWE *Faust*, iv. 408 There was a hee diuell, and a she diuell. 1607 R. WILKINSON *Merchant Royall* 17 Christ did call no she Apostles. a 1613 OVERHURST *A Wye*, etc. (1638) 45 At first both sexes were in Man combine, Man, She-Man did with his body breed. 1622 FORO, etc. *With Edmonton* iv. ii, [Enter Winnifred as a page]. *Frank*... Ah, my She-Page! a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Life Sidney* (1652) 188 This She-David [Q. Eliz.] of ours ventured to undertake the great Goliath among the Philistins abroad, I mean Spain and the Pope. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* iii. vi, Would I were a she-Prinap, Stuck up in a garden to fright away the Crows. a 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond.*, *Quaker's Meel*. Wks. 1709 [I. i. 22] [She] makes a compleat She-Preacher, fit to denounce Hell and the Devil. 1766 GRAY *Imprromptu*, Mrs. Keene the she Bishop of Chester [i.e. the bishop's wife]. 1816 *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 202 This she pope. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, I don't think I ever saw such a she-devil. 1874 LITTLE *Carr. Jud.* *Gwynne* i. iii. 73 A flirtation

c. Prefixed to masculine nouns in place of the (frequently later) feminine noun in -*ess*. rare.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Sacerdotissa*, a shee priest. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 231 A French God, whose shee-priests, vowing perpetual virginity, are said to be nine in number. 1656 EARL MORN. *tr. Boccaccio's Advt.* *fr. Tarnas*, i. xxii. (1674) 22 [They] admitted the chief She-Poets, or Poetesses, into Parnassus. 1674 BREVINT *Saul* *Endor* vii. 161 They took her for their Patrones, and consequently for their shee God. a 1679 EARL ORMERY *Herod* Gt. *Procl.* Rare Scenes like Opera's, nay, She-Actors too. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 279 The other She-Negro (call'd Daphne). 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* iv. s. v. *Citharona*, It was sacred to Bacchus, and here his she priests were wont to keep their revels. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. iv. § 8 The she-adventurer who had played the part of Camilla.

d. Prefixed, with the sense 'that is a woman', to sbs. used *fig.* (chiefly in disparaging use). Now rare.

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* ix. So shuts or sprouts my ioy, as doth this flowre, When my Sheesunne doth either laugh or lowre. 1591 LOOCE *Catharax* 4 h. A fibbert is better than a faggot, except it be an Athenian shee handfull. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Common.* (1603) 81 Almost every common soldier carrying with him his shee-baggage, besides his bag and other furniture. 1624 HEYWOOD *Catharax* i. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. Shipp all your goods With these shee-chatterboxes. 1638 FORN *Lady's Trial* i. ii, And him have we beleagued to accost This shee-peece, under a pretence of being Gracée of Spain. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxi, His Office was to cast anew those Shee-pieces of Antiquity. 1821 R. ELLIS *Catharax* vi. 4 Some shee-malady, some unhealthy wanton, Fires thee verily. 1904 DOWDEN *R. Browning* 246 The lone she-sparrow of the house-top [i.e. a poor girl in a garret].

e. with names of plants. Cf. HE 8 b. See also SHE-OAK.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* Wks. 1910 II. 127 Mary there are two kinds of Holly, that is to say, he Holly, and she Holly. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 114/1 *Abratonum mas.* The hee Southernwood. A. *femina*. The shee Southernwood. 1626 [see HE 8 h]. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* (1722) 127 The other. looks shrivell'd, with a Dent on the Back of the Grain, as if it had never come to Perfection; and this they call She-Corn. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 362 The she-plants throw out their flowers separate. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 210 *Abies Fraseri*, Lindley... Balsam. She balsam. 1893 E. E. MORRIS *Austral Engl.* s. v. *Beech*, She Beech, *Cryptocarya ovata*. *Ibid.* s. v. *She-Oak*, The prefix *she* is used in Australia to indicate an inferiority of timber in respect of texture, colour, or other character; e.g. *She-beech*, *She-gine*.

f. with names of things = FEMALE a. 11. 1816 [see HE 8 c]. 1876 PARWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 472/2 The joint joggles made as at a...is scaled by workmen a he, and that at d a she joggle.

11. With the sense 'effeminate'. *nonce-use*.

1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* ii. i. 48 The sheeking, That less than woman, is even now upon The waters with his female mates.

12. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, a woman or women.

1602 *How Choose Gd. Wife* iii. ii. E. 3, And since I sware, To trust no shee tongue, that can name a man. a 1625 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* i. Wks. 1907 V. 13 There's no such cure for the she-falling sickness As the powder of a dried Bawds Skin. 1629 FORN *Broken II.* ii. 4, But this is but shee-wines, I had it from a midwife. 1668-58 BURNWAT *Earnest* *Yrnl.* i. (1682) 33 Furnish'd with their spritely weapons, Shee-flesh feel'd clerks are no capons. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 297 Nunneries also were good

The... She... She... You... she-k... for someone contemptuously phrased as 'she-poetry'.

13. *Comb.*: she bible, the second of the two issues of the Bible printed in 1611 (see quot.); † *she-calends* [tr. L. *feminae kalendae*], the calends of March (when the Matronalia were celebrated); † *she-Dunkirk*, a privateer; † *she-flattery*, the act of flattering females; *she-house* *slang* (see quot.); † *she-retailing a*, trading in women. 1878 H. STEVENS *Bibles* *Caxton Exhib.* 109 This pair..

we shall distinguish by calling the first the Great He Bible, and the other the Great *She Bible, from their respective renderings of Ruth iii. 15. *Ibid.* 111 This [1613-11 ed.] is generally a mixture of the sheets of the He and the She Bible. a 1661 HOLYOAK *Juvenal* ix. (1673) 177 A trimme creature, to whom thou might'st send gifts forsooth, such as at the *she-calends they send to women. 1623 MASSINGER *De Milan* iii. ii, As he came from a close fight at Sea under the Hatches, With a *shee Dunckerke. 1637 NABBS *Microcosmus* iv. E. 2 h, Melancholy hath been some neglected Courtier; hee's perfect in *shee-flattery. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *She House, a house where the wife rules, or, as the term is, wears the breeches. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 77 h, These *shee retaying bodie-traffiquers.

VI. As adjective.

14. Female, feminine. rare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 619 He bestes all, hath sco and he, War broght forwitt him to see. a 1849 H. COLFRIDGE *Exc.* (1851) II. 50 He had so little of the woman in him that he could resemble nothing She.

|| *Shea* (f. f. f. f.). [Mandingo (Bambara and other dialects) *si, se, sye*, the tree or its fruit. The current English spelling is due to Park.] A sapotaceous tree of tropical Africa, *Bassia Parkii*, from the kernels of which is obtained *shea butter* (also called *galam butter*), a substance resembling butter, used as food by the natives and in Europe for the manufacture of soap, etc. Also *shea tree*, *shea-butter tree*.

1799 PARK *Trav. Africa* xvi. (ed. 2) 202 The people were every where emy trees. *Ibid.* 203 tree is cut down.

90 The Shea Butter-Tree. 1846 *J. Bell's Syst. Geog.*, *Guinea* i. IV. 28 The shea or butter-tree. 1849 MRS. R. LEE *Afr. Wand.* xiv. (1854) 232 Anointed with vegetable or shea butter. 1905 *Brit. Med. J.* *Jan.* 26 Aug. 450 Shea butter...is employed for rheumatism [etc.].

Sheaf (k, var. forms of SHE-OAK.

Sheading (f. f. f. f.). Also 6 sheedding, 8 sheedding. [var. f. SHEEDING *vbl. sb.*] Each of the six administrative subdivisions (three to each 'district') of the Isle of Man.

? 1577 in *Mills Stat. Laws* i. f. of Man (1821) 12, vj Men of

Hereafter follows the Fencing of the Sheading Courts. 1653 CHALONER *I. of Man* (1656) 19 A Jury of six, which is called a Sheading Jury.

Sheaf (f. f. f. f.). Forms: a. 1 scéaf, 4-5 shof, schef, schoef, 4-6 shefe, sheef, 5 sheeffe, (chye), 5-6 schefe, scheff(e, sheff, 5-7 sheffe, 6 sheaffe, schiefe, Sc. sheiff, (teind)-cheiff, 6-7 sheafe, 7 sheave, sheive, 8 Sc. sheaff, 6-sheaf. Pl. 1 scéafas, (scéafas, scéafas), 3 sheve, (Orm.) sheffess, 4 schewes, (szevis, cheves), 4-5 schefes, 4-6 schewes, -is, -ys, sheves, -is, -ys, 5 shefys, sheff(f)s, 5-7 sheeves, 6 sheffes, sheiffes, sheafes, 7 sheaffes, shefes, 6-sheaves, 7-sheafs. B. chiefly north. and Sc. 4 schaf, (shaft), 4-5 shafe, 5 schafe, schaffe, 5-6 shaffe, shayff, 6 schaff, schayffe, 5 shave, 9 shaf(f). Pl. 4 scaves, schaffes, 4-5 schaves, 5 schaffis, schaffis, 5-6 schawis, 6 shaffis, 7 schavis, schawes, shaves. 7 5 schoffe, schoof, 9 dial. shoaf, shofe, shoof. Pl. 5 schovys, 9 dial. shoves, shoofs, etc. [Com. Teut. (wanting in Gothic): OE. *scelf* masc. = NFris. *skōf*, Wfris. *skēaf*, OS. *skōf*? sheaf (Gallée), MLG., MDu. *schōf* (mod. Du. *schoof* fem., sheaf), OHG. *scoub* sheaf, bundle or wisp of straw (MHG. *schoup*, mod. G. *schaub* masc., also *schaube* fem., wisp of straw), ON. *skaufr* neut., fox's brush: -O Teut. **skaufo*, app. f. the root **skaufo*: *skaufo*: *skaufo*: see SHOVE v. From the wk. grade of the root are OHG. *scob*, MHG. *schoep*, mod. G. dial. *schob* masc., *schobe* fem., bundle, OHG. *schober*, MHG., mod. G. *schober* masc., heap of hay, com., etc. With the B forms cf. *chapt-mash* beside *cheaf*, OE. *claf*. The Y forms are difficult to account for. They may represent an ablaut variant (OE. **scōfa* or **scōfo*), or they may be due to the influence of continental LG. or Du.; another possible explanation is that locally the original falling diphthong (a) may have undergone change of stress; but none of these conjectures is quite satisfactory.]

1. One of the large bundles in which it is usual to bind cereal plants after reaping. Also, a similar bundle of the stalks or blooms of other plants.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) G 15 *Garfas*, scabas. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxxvii. 7 Me pubite, þæt we hundon scéafas on meere and þæt min scéaf arise and stode uprhit mid omdan eowrum scéafum. c 1000 *Sat. Leech* II. 216 Rudan scéafas þry zedo on wine croccan. c 1200 ORNIN

new-falne ranke, and there a sheave. 1717 BARNLEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 546 Corn reaped and standing in

1402-3 *Durkhan* *acc. Kelle* (Surtex) 391, 72. S.I. pro j
pare de lyas et j shafe vitri vendiis *leud.* 397 Item de
novo vitro colorato a sheff. 1476-7 in J. Raine *Auckland*
Castle (1839) 54 [For 201 sheffs [of new glass for repairing
the windows of the manor-house, 324. ad.]. 1482-3 in
Fischle's Primeira parte (1800) 122. 1483-4 in
Idem 123. 1484-5 in *Idem* 124. 1485-6 in *Idem* 125.
1486-7 in *Idem* 126. 1487-8 in *Idem* 127. 1488-9 in *Idem* 128.
1489-90 in *Idem* 129. 1490-1 in *Idem* 130. 1491-2 in *Idem* 131.
1492-3 in *Idem* 132. 1493-4 in *Idem* 133. 1494-5 in *Idem* 134.
1495-6 in *Idem* 135. 1496-7 in *Idem* 136. 1497-8 in *Idem* 137.
1498-9 in *Idem* 138. 1499-1500 in *Idem* 139. 1500-1 in *Idem* 140.
1501-2 in *Idem* 141. 1502-3 in *Idem* 142. 1503-4 in *Idem* 143.
1504-5 in *Idem* 144. 1505-6 in *Idem* 145. 1506-7 in *Idem* 146.
1507-8 in *Idem* 147. 1508-9 in *Idem* 148. 1509-10 in *Idem* 149.
1510-11 in *Idem* 150. 1511-12 in *Idem* 151. 1512-13 in *Idem* 152.
1513-14 in *Idem* 153. 1514-15 in *Idem* 154. 1515-16 in *Idem* 155.
1516-17 in *Idem* 156. 1517-18 in *Idem* 157. 1518-19 in *Idem* 158.
1519-20 in *Idem* 159. 1520-1 in *Idem* 160. 1521-2 in *Idem* 161.
1522-3 in *Idem* 162. 1523-4 in *Idem* 163. 1524-5 in *Idem* 164.
1525-6 in *Idem* 165. 1526-7 in *Idem* 166. 1527-8 in *Idem* 167.
1528-9 in *Idem* 168. 1529-30 in *Idem* 169. 1530-1 in *Idem* 170.
1531-2 in *Idem* 171. 1532-3 in *Idem* 172. 1533-4 in *Idem* 173.
1534-5 in *Idem* 174. 1535-6 in *Idem* 175. 1536-7 in *Idem* 176.
1537-8 in *Idem* 177. 1538-9 in *Idem* 178. 1539-40 in *Idem* 179.
1540-1 in *Idem* 180. 1541-2 in *Idem* 181. 1542-3 in *Idem* 182.
1543-4 in *Idem* 183. 1544-5 in *Idem* 184. 1545-6 in *Idem* 185.
1546-7 in *Idem* 186. 1547-8 in *Idem* 187. 1548-9 in *Idem* 188.
1549-50 in *Idem* 189. 1550-1 in *Idem* 190. 1551-2 in *Idem* 191.
1552-3 in *Idem* 192. 1553-4 in *Idem* 193. 1554-5 in *Idem* 194.
1555-6 in *Idem* 195. 1556-7 in *Idem* 196. 1557-8 in *Idem* 197.
1558-9 in *Idem* 198. 1559-60 in *Idem* 199. 1560-1 in *Idem* 200.
1561-2 in *Idem* 201. 1562-3 in *Idem* 202. 1563-4 in *Idem* 203.
1564-5 in *Idem* 204. 1565-6 in *Idem* 205. 1566-7 in *Idem* 206.
1567-8 in *Idem* 207. 1568-9 in *Idem* 208. 1569-70 in *Idem* 209.
1570-1 in *Idem* 210. 1571-2 in *Idem* 211. 1572-3 in *Idem* 212.
1573-4 in *Idem* 213. 1574-5 in *Idem* 214. 1575-6 in *Idem* 215.
1576-7 in *Idem* 216. 1577-8 in *Idem* 217. 1578-9 in *Idem* 218.
1579-80 in *Idem* 219. 1580-1 in *Idem* 220. 1581-2 in *Idem* 221.
1582-3 in *Idem* 222. 1583-4 in *Idem* 223. 1584-5 in *Idem* 224.
1585-6 in *Idem* 225. 1586-7 in *Idem* 226. 1587-8 in *Idem* 227.
1588-9 in *Idem* 228. 1589-90 in *Idem* 229. 1590-1 in *Idem* 230.
1591-2 in *Idem* 231. 1592-3 in *Idem* 232. 1593-4 in *Idem* 233.
1594-5 in *Idem* 234. 1595-6 in *Idem* 235. 1596-7 in *Idem* 236.
1597-8 in *Idem* 237. 1598-9 in *Idem* 238. 1599-1600 in *Idem* 239.
1600-1 in *Idem* 240. 1601-2 in *Idem* 241. 1602-3 in *Idem* 242.
1603-4 in *Idem* 243. 1604-5 in *Idem* 244. 1605-6 in *Idem* 245.
1606-7 in *Idem* 246. 1607-8 in *Idem* 247. 1608-9 in *Idem* 248.
1609-10 in *Idem* 249. 1610-11 in *Idem* 250. 1611-12 in *Idem* 251.
1612-13 in *Idem* 252. 1613-14 in *Idem* 253. 1614-15 in *Idem* 254.
1615-16 in *Idem* 255. 1616-17 in *Idem* 256. 1617-18 in *Idem* 257.
1618-19 in *Idem* 258. 1619-20 in *Idem* 259. 1620-1 in *Idem* 260.
1621-2 in *Idem* 261. 1622-3 in *Idem* 262. 1623-4 in *Idem* 263.
1624-5 in *Idem* 264. 1625-6 in *Idem* 265. 1626-7 in *Idem* 266.
1627-8 in *Idem* 267. 1628-9 in *Idem* 268. 1629-30 in *Idem* 269.
1630-1 in *Idem* 270. 1631-2 in *Idem* 271. 1632-3 in *Idem* 272.
1633-4 in *Idem* 273. 1634-5 in *Idem* 274. 1635-6 in *Idem* 275.
1636-7 in *Idem* 276. 1637-8 in *Idem* 277. 1638-9 in *Idem* 278.
1639-40 in *Idem* 279. 1640-1 in *Idem* 280. 1641-2 in *Idem* 281.
1642-3 in *Idem* 282. 1643-4 in *Idem* 283. 1644-5 in *Idem* 284.
1645-6 in *Idem* 285. 1646-7 in *Idem* 286. 1647-8 in *Idem* 287.
1648-9 in *Idem* 288. 1649-50 in *Idem* 289. 1650-1 in *Idem* 290.
1651-2 in *Idem* 291. 1652-3 in *Idem* 292. 1653-4 in *Idem* 293.
1654-5 in *Idem* 294. 1655-6 in *Idem* 295. 1656-7 in *Idem* 296.
1657-8 in *Idem* 297. 1658-9 in *Idem* 298. 1659-60 in *Idem* 299.
1660-1 in *Idem* 300. 1661-2 in *Idem* 301. 1662-3 in *Idem* 302.
1663-4 in *Idem* 303. 1664-

Sheafage (*fīdʒ*). *rare*¹. [*SHEAF sb.* + *-AGE*.] Sheaves in the aggregate.

of shears between them, they match each other as if cut from the same cloth; they are 'of a piece'

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 430 A sort of yew-hedge, tangled with luxuriance and sheared into spruceness. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Lond. Suburb.* The garden... had been levelled, carefully shorn, and converted into a bowling-green.

8. To cleave divide; said esp. of ships, birds, etc. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 7 pe voice of lord sherand be flume of fire. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* v. i. 5 His navy with north wind scherand the seys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 5 Her shallow ship away did slide, More swift, than swallow sheers the liquid skie. 1622 MALYNES *Ans. Law-Merch.* 286 Ingots, for to be delivered to the moneyers to choose the some by weight into small pieces. 1661 BUTLER

Lady's head upon the prow caught the shrillsail, and sheer'd the gale. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xxix, Like a plough that shears the heavy land.

(b. intr. for refl. *Where* (or *as*) *wind and weather* (or *water*) *shears*: on the ridge of a hill, on the highest ground.

1556 Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. 245/2 Keipand the heid of the Innerhill in propriate, quillit it cum lo the nieting of the tua gaittis as wynd and woddor scheris. 1601 *Ibid.* 395/2 Ascendand up to the hill or month heidis thair of as wind and woddor scheris. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxvi, On the tap o' the hill where the wind and water shears.

9. *Physic* (also *Mech.*, *Geol.*, etc.). To subject to a shearing stress; to distort or fracture by shear.

1890 E. CLARK *Britannia & Conway Bridges* I. 289 Examples of this kind of strain occur in the rivet which unites the two blades of a pair of scissors, or the rivet on which the blade rotates in an ordinary pocket-knife. In the former... the evident tendency of the strain is to shear, the rivet in one place only, and this is called a single shear; but in the knife the rivet must be sheared in two places before the blade can escape. *Ibid.* II. 177 It is evident that immediate strain from the weight of the structure, close to the pier on which it is supported, will tend to shear off the end of the tube in a vertical line. 1881 O. FISHER *Physics Earth's Crust* x. 120 Yet we may arrive at some conclusion as to whether the material at any given level within the crust will on the average be sheared upwards or downwards by the compression. 1883 LOOGE in *Nature* XXVII. 328 The ether may be sheared by electromotive forces into positive and negative electricity. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 669/2 (*Lighting*) The filament after a time breaks up into sections which become curiously sheared with respect to each other.

Shear: see SHEER.

Shear, obs. f. SERE a. 2, several.

15... *Chevy Chase* 12 (Ashm. MS.) Then the wyld thorow the woodes went on eury syde shear. *Ibid.* 16 On sydis shear.

Shear, erron. f. sear, variant of CERE v.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iv. xiii. (Roab.) 496/1 First after his departure his body was well sheared and chested, then wrapped in Lead.

Sheared (f. i. d.), ppl. a. [f. SHEAR v. + -ED 1.]

That has undergone the operation of shearing; shorn. + Of a coin: Clipped.

1656 *Orkney Witch Trial* in C. Rogers *Soc. Life Scot.* (1886) III. 299 Having aft and dyvers tymes desyret the len of ane scherit sheilling from James Hutton. 1845 JUAN MARGARIT *Il. xi.* (1874) 324 One gressed polle to climb, two sheared pigs to catch, and a silver punch-bowl the prize. 1905 GILF. *Punkie in Pigny Land* xii. 175 He presented a sheared sheep.

Shearer (f. i. r. i.), [f. SHEAR v. + -ER 1.] One who or something which shears.

1. A reaper of standing crops.

1318-9 in *Shropsh. Arch. Soc. Trans.* Ser. III. (1903) III. 51 Rogers mendepas shetar. 14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 68/11 *Hic messor*, a scherer. c 1520 NISBET *N. T. Matt.* xiii. 30 In the time of ripe corn I sai say to the scheraris [etc.]. 1641 Best F... have neede 138 An', hin 0' grain. 1444 II. STEPHENS *Dr. Farm* III. 1066 Gloves of sheepskin made on purpose, called scherers' gloves. fig. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 6 Angels are scherers þat gedre gode frute til god.

Proverb. 1668 R. B. ADAGIA *Scot.* 6 An ill shearer gat never a good hook.

2. One who removes the fleece from an animal.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xxv. 11 The fleischis of beestis, whiche y have slayn to my scheris. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 52 Take hede of the shersers, for touchyng the shepe with the sheres. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 44 Shee hath made me four and twenty Nose-gayes for the shersers. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 17. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 517 A good shearer shears seventy or eighty sheep in a day. fig. 1654 M. COKER (*Wilt.*) A whip of Small Cords to scourge Antichrist. Whereunto is added, The Sheerer sheer'd and Cashe'd, the Shaver shav'd, and the Grinder ground. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iv, Being Shepherd of this indigent People, not Shearer merely.

+3. One who removes the nap of cloth by the process of shearing. Obs.

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 17 To Sandy Balfoure the schermer, for certane clath scherme he him. 1679 JORDAN *Lond. in Luster* 17 Wool-combers, Sheersers, Dressers [etc.]. +4. = INCISOR. Obs.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xxvi. 260 The vpper teeth, which are the sheersers in the vpper chappre. 1683 SHAKS. *Anat. Horse* v. v. (1688) 211 The Sheaters or Foreteeth.

5. = SHEARMAN 3.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 93 Wrought Iron Manu-facture... Shearer or Shearmen.

6. A machine designed to cut metal, etc.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 60 Drilling-machines, punch-ers, squeezers, shearsers, all of mighty size.

Shear-grass (f. i. a. r. s.). Forms: 5 scher-, 6 sheere-, sher-, 7 sheare-, 8 shar(e)-, 9 shere-. [f. SHEAR v.] A name popularly applied to

several kinds of sharp-edged grass or sedge, which are apt to cut the mouths of grazing animals or the hands of a person gathering them. Now only dial.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 335/1 A Schergrasse (A. Schergrasse), carex. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. H. v. An herbe, whiche we cal in english segge, or shergresse. 1589 A. FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 44 Fed with rough greene leaues, And sheere-grasse sharpe or sedge. 1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advt. Planters* xii. 27 You may have harsh sheare-grasse enough to make hay of. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Midd. Counties* II. 442 Sharegrass, *carex hircia*; a species of sedge. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln.* 168 It makes a soil produce a crop of hay, which naturally would only feed rabbits by shar grass. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 57/2 Shear or Shere Grass. *Cladium Mariscus*; also some species of *Carex*.

Shear-head. [f. SHEAR sb. 1 and sb. 2.]

1. The upper part of the apparatus for hoisting known as 'shears' (see SHEAR sb. 1).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s. v. *Hulk*, The tackles which extend from the head of the mast to the sheer-heads. 1847 *Key Recor.* H. M. Gorgon 24 A guy was taken from the sheerhead to the shore.

+2. Mining. ? A 'fault'. Obs.

1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 56 It no where partakes of the regular dip... of the stratum... but is broken and interrupted with what the miners call sheer-heads and saddles.

Shear-hog (f. i. h. g.). dial. Also 6 sharroge,

8 sherrug, 8-9 shar-hog, 9 sharrag. [f. SHEAR sb. 2 + HOG sb. 1.] A name given to a lamb after the first shearing and until the second.

1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 53 The ewes by theym selfe, the share hogges and theyeues by them selfe, the lambes by theym selfe. 1558 *Will of Oliv. Leder*, Huntingdon (Somerset Ho.), Ewes or sharrogs. 1736 W. ELLIS *New Exper.* 52 (E.D.S.) The third year a sherrug. 1784 W. H. MARSHALL *Midd. Counties* (1790) II. 27 Fifty 'sharhogs' of the new Leicestershire breed. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Soc. Clerical Life*, Mr. Giff's Love Story I, He thought it a mere frustration of the purposes of language to talk of 'shear-hogs' and 'ewes' to men who habitually said 'sharrags' and 'yowes'.

+Shear-hook. *Naut.* Obs. [f. SHEAR v. +

Hook sb.] A sickle-shaped hook intended to destroy the enemy's rigging.

1338 in Nicolas *Hist. Navy* (1847) II. 475, ii. scilyngne-deles, un dyall, un sherhook, un mykheok. 1485 *Naval Acc.* Hen. VII (1896) 39 Sherhooks for the yerdie armes. 1558 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 124 The shippe fell aboarde of vs and with her sheare hookes cut our maine saile. 1619 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1906) I. 68 They should be fitted with 'sheere hookes', etc., to keep off boarding. c 1635 CAPT. N. BOTLER *Dial. Sea Services* (1689) 289 Sheer hooks are great Hooks of iron about the bigness and... they are let into the main-yard.

Rigging & Techn. I. 1794

Shear-hulk: see SHEER-HULK.

Shearing (f. i. r. i.), vbl. sb. [f. SHEAR v. +

-ING 1.]

1. The action or an act of cutting, clipping, or shaving with shears or some other sharp instrument. c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1416 Pat hys in holy cherche y-cleped wel þe furste schermyng of clerke. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2624 Sharpe schermyng of chere schermyng [Dubl. MS. schermyng] c 1400-50... of clayth. 1523-34 F... put not to many

SHAKS. you ho

mer 64 When swains from shearing seek their nightly bowls. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Cloth*, The Sheerman takes it, and gives it its first cut, or shearing. 1778 W. H.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* for the crutchle. 1890 'R.

BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 122 With spring came all the hustle of washing and shearing. 1891 MORRIS *Poems by Way* (1896) 191 It was Goldlocks woke up in the morn At the first of the shearing of the corn.

+2. Cleavage, parting, division. Obs.

c 1400 *St. Trojan War* 1. 502 This hede and taill ar for to say A myddle schermyng in þe way Of a cercle þat turnys in hevenc.

3. Something which is cut off with shears or some other sharp implement. Now only pl.

1536 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 56 To... my shepherde fyve shine chermynges 1878 W...

Under-Petcoats. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 145 Put the shearings of scarlet cloth upon the coals. 1875 FORTNUM *Matolice* vi. 55 A certain quantity of the shearings of fine woolen cloth.

4. dial. A designation for a sheep after the first shearing, a shearingling.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 2 After they are once shorne, they are called gimmer shearinges. 1781 HURTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) 95 *Shearing*, a sheep a year old, or once shorn. 1786 CULLEY *Live Stock* (1807) Introd. p. xviii, Then they take the name of shearing, shearingling, shear-hog.

5. *Mining.* (See quotes.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Shearing*,... the making of verti-rcut seam of coal.

undercutting, constitutes the attack upon a face of coal.

6. *Physic*, etc. See SHEAR v. 9.

1850 E. CLARK *Britannia & Conway Bridges* I. 389 Under these circumstances failure takes place solely from the vertical shearing of the material in a transverse direction. 1858 RANKINE *Man. Appl. Mechanics* § 279. 299 The re-

1876 F. JENKIN *Bridges* § 3 in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 285/2 There are three kinds of stress, due to tension, compression, and shearing. 1882 *GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* III. l. iv. § 4 (1903) 428 The planes of sedimentation, or those of cleavage or shearing where these have been developed, being naturally those along which water passes most easily.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shearing-day*, *-feast*, *-rent*, *-season*, *+time*; *shearing-house*, *-shed*; esp. in names of tools, weapons, etc. used in the process of shearing, as *shearing-board*, *-knife*, *-machine*, *+shaft*, *+shears*, *+sword*, *-table*.

1661 PETTY in T. Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 64 The lower chap [of the sheer] is kept close down to the 'sheering-board with weights of lead. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xvii, The shearing board would be deserted. 1860 *Indenture* 30 July, 'Shearing days fines or 'shearing rents and other dues. 1556 SPENSER *Astrophel* 32 Amongst the shepherds in their 'shearing feast. 1829 SCOTT *Ann of G.* vi, Thou shalt have a necklace of jet at next shearing feast. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* iii. D 4, Or consuming fire Brent his 'shearing-house. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Memo.* (1807) II. 145 A very large and commodious shearing-house. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life Gloss.* 'Shearen-knife, a thatcher's tool for shearing the roof. 1834-6 P. BARLOW *Manuf.* § 1025 in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 729 'Shearing or cropping machines have now very commonly superseded the hand shearing. 1850 E. CLARK *Britannia & Conway Bridges* II. 665 A steam-engine, with the necessary shafting, for driving the punching and shearing machines. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 817/1 Organized 'shearing bands, with captains, that go from ranch to ranch in the 'shearing season. 1581 A. HALL *Mad v.* 87 Inuno... was wounded sore... By triple headed 'sheering shaft. 1573 TUSSEAR *Husb.* (1878) 36 'Sharing sheares readie for sheepe to be shorne. 1910 N. MUNRO *Funny Farm* xiii. 126 The dipping-fold or the 'shearing-shed. 1707 SIR. W. HORZ *New Method Fencing* vii. 200 A good light 'Sheering-Sword. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Shearing-table, a bench for holding sheep while being sheared. c 1520 NISBET *N. T. Matt.* xiii. 30 Suffir ye thaim bathe to grow into 'schermyng-tyme. 1777 *Scand. Pop. Anth.* 284.

8. Special comb.: *shearing-darg* *Sc.*, a day's work performed by a shearer; *+shearing-hook* = SHEAR-HOOK; *+shearing-ram*, a ram past its first shearing and therefore about one year old.

1550 in Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. 1593, 794/2 Lie 'scherling-dargis. c 1385 CHAUCEUR *L. G. IV.* 641 (Fairf.) In gooth the grapesol so ful of crokes Amonge the ropes and the 'sheryng hokes. 1586 SHUTTLEWORTH *Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 3c Malynge of towseherynge houkes x^c. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 123 The use of some of his 'shearing rams... for fifty guineas each.

b. in scientific terms (see sense 6 and SHEAR v. 9): *shearing plane* *Geol.* = *shear-plane* (SHEAR sb. 2, 7); *shearing strain*, a strain of the nature of a shear (SHEAR sb. 2, 6 a); *shearing strength*, power of resistance to shearing; *shearing stress*, a stress tending to produce or resist a shear.

1880 O. FISHER *Physics Earth's Crust* xx. (ed. 2) 263 The throw, that in faulting occurs along a single 'shearing plane, the 'fault', or 'thrust-plane'. 1850 E. CLARK *Britannia & Conway Bridges* II. 57 The strain called by Mr. Stephenson 'the 'shearing strain', which rendered thick plates necessary at the extremities of the tubes. 1882 MINCHIN *Unif. Kinematics* 134 A shearing strain. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuilding* xvii. 333 The 'shearing strengths of rivets are proportional to the sectional Areas. 1869 RANKINE *Alach. & Millwork* 497 The ultimate shearing strength... is, equal, or nearly equal, to the tenacity. *Ibid.* 496 Every 'shearing stress is equivalent to a pair of direct stresses of the same intensity, one tensile and the other compressive, exerted in directions making angles of 45° with the shearing stress. 1900 LOVE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 143/1 A state of stress in which there is purely tangential traction on a plane, and no normal traction on any perpendicular plane, is described as a state of 'shearing stress'.

Shearing (f. i. r. i.), ppl. a. [f. SHEAR v. +

-ING 2.] That shears, in various senses of the verb.

1375 HARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 455 Thai seruit thame in sa gret wayne With scherand swerdis and with knyvis. a 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxiii. 18 The sheird shaft soon slippt to my hairt. 1590 SANOV *Eurog. Spec.* (1632) 113 As a sheering wind it kills all in the hude. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Nov. 24 Like twin sharks... showing 'bove the water blue their shearing fins.

Shear-legs. [SHEAR sb. 1] A device consisting of three poles of wood or iron bolted together at their upper ends and extended below, carrying tackle for raising heavy weights for machinery; cf. SHEAR sb. 1, 4.

1850 *Engl. & For. Mining Gloss.* *Newcastle Terms* (ed. 2) 62 *Shear-legs*, 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 49 The boring tools are sometimes worked simply by a rope passed over a sheering or triangle. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 675 At the Chicago yard there is a steel sheer-legs 100 feet high and of 100 tons capacity.

Shearling (f. i. r. i.). Forms: 4, 6 scherling, 5, 7 sherling, 6 sharling, scherlyng, shyrling,

8 sheerling, 9 shearling. [f. SHEAR v. + -LING.]

1. A sheep that has been once shorn.

1378-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 587 In 30 pell de Scherlings empi de Celer. pro pistrina, ss. 1532-3 *Durham House. Bk.* (Surtees) 207 Oves... vocate sharlyngs. 1756 CULLEY *Live Stock* (1807) Introd. p. xx, They are not called sheerlings until once clipped, which is understood to be the same as one year old. 1833 *Wandilly Farm Rec.* 114 In *Libr. Usef. Kn.* *Husb.* III, Making up the number by an addition of the finest gimmer sheerlings. 1877 BLACKFORE *Erma* lii, I am whiter than yonder sheerling.

a sheath, the term *Coleoptera* was applied. The superior wings, which form the sheath, are generally called elytra. 1910 D. W. THOMSON tr. *Aristotle's Hist. Anim.* I. 5 Some are coleopterous or sheath-winged, for they have their wings in a sheath or sherd.

j. The fold of skin into which the claws of a feline animal are retracted.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 200 The cat kind are... remarkable for the sharpness, of their claws, which thrust forth from their sheath when they seize their prey.

3. *Photogr.* (See *quots.*)

1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 530 *Sheath*, an arrangement for holding the dry plate in detective cameras so that they are protected from the light and can be conveniently changed at will. They are usually made of darkened metal. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 316 The lens and finders are uncovered by sliding sheaths or covers of the same leather.

† 4. The razor-fish or solen. [Cf. 2 f.] *Obs.*

1722 DIAPER tr. *Oppian's Halieut.* I. 428 Here slender Sheaths, and juicy Oysters hide.

5. *Sc. and dial.* = KNITTING-sheath.

1893 Longman's *Mag.* Feb. 378 Their straw sheaths tucked into the hands of their trowsers [aprons], they clicked merrily away with their needles as they walked along the road.

6. A structure or hanking of loose stones to prevent the overflow of a river.

1850 in *Conville*, and in later Dicts.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attrib. often passing into adj. (applied to dress), as *sheath gown*, *model*, *skirt*, etc.; also *sheath-like*, *maker*, *sheath-knife*, a dagger-like knife encased in a sheath; *sheath-piling* = *sheet-piling* (SHEET sb. 12 l).

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 5/1 They were what are called 'sheath gowns or skirts à fourreant'. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. 1. She purchases a large 'sheath-knife in the Palais Royal. 1897 KIPING *Capit. Cour.* viii. 165 The leather belt with the sheath-knife at the back. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 15 Flowers with 'sheath-like bracts. 1899 *Outlook* 7 Jan. 725/2 The skirts cut in a sheath-like scantiness. 1930 PALSC. 266/2 'Sheath maker, gaigier. 1766 ENTICK *London IV.* 357 The third sort were sheath-makers for swords. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 437/2 This can be accomplished... by careful 'sheath-piling to retain the sides of the excavation. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 24 Jan. 8/4 'Sheath-skirts... will still enjoy popularity.

b. *Nat. Hist.*, as *sheath-edge*, *leaf*; *sheath bill*, a sea-bird of the genus *Chionis*, having the basal part of the bill ensheathed in a horny case; *sheathclaw*, a lizard of the genus *Thecodactylus*; *sheath-horned a.*, having hollow horns enclosing a horn-core; *sheath (razor-) shell*, the razor-shell; † *sheath-scale Bot.* (see *quot.*); † *sheath-stone* (see *quot.*); † *sheath-wing* = 2; *sheath-winged*, having the wings encased in elytra, coleopterous, vaginipennate. See also SHEATH-FISH.

1781 PENNANT *Genera of Birds* 43 'Sheath-bill. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Nat. Hist.* 47 Sheathbills (Chionidae). 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 208 A mother penguin cannot leave her egg for a moment but what a sheath-bill, Chionis, dashes its beak into it. 1850 P. H. GOSSE *Nat. Hist. Reptiles* 90 The Smooth 'Sheath-claw... is a native of Jamaica. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 411 *Carex Duxburyana*, 'sheath-edged filamentous. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. (1890) 357 A bull, goat, or other 'sheath-horned ruminant. 1766 *Compl. Farmer s. v. Vegetation* 7 S 2/2 Above there is a mark of the 'sheath-leaf, which was pulled [off the stalk]. 1893 *Grail. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 821 The spirally twisted sheath-leaves are noticeable when the ear is beginning to form. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* 159 *Solen Vagina*. 'Sheath Razor-shell. 1795 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 81 'Sheath-scale, a membrane found at the top of the sheaths which surround the stem of Grasses, just where the sheath ends, and the proper leaf begins. 1712 *Mus. Thoracy* (1713) 114 The 'Sheath-Shell, as it is commonly called, because of its form. 1835 BURROW *Elem. Conchol.* 194 *Solen*. Razor or Sheath Shell. 1681 GREW *Musaeum* III. i. i. 265 The 'Sheath-Stone. *Solenites*. Like the petrified shell of the Sheath-Fish. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs Bot.* 199 A circular projection... on which the 'sheath-teeth are formed. 1890 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 437/2 This can be accomplished... by careful 'sheath-piling to retain the sides of the excavation. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 24 Jan. 8/4 'Sheath-skirts... will still enjoy popularity.

are y. Pseu insect

Aristotle's Hist. Anim. I. 5 Some are coleopterous or sheath-winged.

† *Sheath* 2. *Obs.* Forms: a. 4 *schethe*, 6 *sheth(e)*, 7 (*misprint*) *skeath*, 7-8 *sheath*, 9 *seath*; b. 8 *sheat*, *sheet*. [Prob. the same word as *SHETH*. The specific sense below is in Wflem. *scheeberd*, *scheiderd* (*berd* = board). It is also one of the meanings of Norw. *skaid*; the form *sheath*, if not a misprint, is prob. Scandinavian.] In ploughs of an old type, the bar connecting the beam and sole in front.

a. 1256-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 384 It. in 24 *schethes* c. 24 moldebrum cum jugis spakes, 35. 6d. 1252-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The sheeldbrede is a brode pece of wodde, fast pinned to the ryghte syde of the sheib in the fetherende. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandry*, I. Former Pt. iii. B 2. The sheath... is a pece of wodde of two foote and a halfe in length, and of eight inches in breadth, and two inches in thickness; it is driven extremely hard into the Plough-beame, slopewise. 1616 SURFLET & MARKHAM *Country Farm* vii. 664 Of it (the Ash) also is made all manner of Plow and Cart-timber whatsoeuer, as Beames, Heads, Skeathes [etc.]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/2 The Sheath [of a Plow] is that which holds the Beam and Throck together. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 164 According to the position of the sheath, the earth of suddenly. a 1817 W. MUIR (ugh), The very pettle, riest or death.

β. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 301 The Plow-Tail consists of... the Share P., and the Sheat Q. 1766 *Compl. Farmer s. v.* 6 T 1/2 The sheat, or as it is sometimes called the fore-sheat, there being another piece of timber behind it called the hinder sheat, should be... fastened to the beam by a retch. 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Jour. Spain* (1792) I. 229 An English mechanic will not readily conceive how a plough can be made... without any sheats to support the handle and the share.

Sheath, variant of SEATH *Obs.*, brine-pit.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 609 (Cheshire) There be two wells of salt water... Sheaths they call them. c. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 2 At Middlewich there are seven Pits or Bryne sheaths, which yield most rich Bryne.

Sheath-anchor, *obs.* form of SHEET-ANCHOR.

Sheathe (fjð), v. Also *techn.* *sheath* (fjþ).

Forms: 5 *schethe*, 5-6 *shethe*, (7 *sheate*), 6-9 *sheath*, 6- *sheathe*. [f. SHEATH 1.]

† 1. *trans.* To fit or furnish (a sword, etc.) with a sheath. *Obs.*

† a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 3853 He schookkes owte a schorte knyfe schethe with silvere. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 138 Walters dagger was not come from sheathing.

2. To put (a sword, dagger, etc.) into a sheath or scabbard. To *sheathe the sword* (fig.): to cease hostilities, to put an end to war or enmity.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhood* i. xxxii. (1860) 20 J. hitouthtme what I shuld do... with hilke sword ysheathed, seled, wrapped. 1530 PALSC. 702/1 I shethe a knyfe or a sworde, I put them in to their shethe. Shethe your sworde, you he man good ynough. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 32 Mars

Ircl. (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 273 The Confederate Catholics of Ireland were jointly and severally sworn... never to sheathe their sword until they see the lustre of the sun in Days of Ease, when now the weary Sword was sheathed, and Luxury with Charles restored. 1794 SMOLLETT tr. *Gil Blas* vii. i. (1784) III. 7 Enough (said I to him, sheathing my sword) I am not a brute, to refuse to hear reason. 1812 *Irish Ch. Rev.* 1812 'If blood-red shall be the battle is o'er. 1819 MACULAV

1111. 229. v. i. 575 Ane sword woudnt not be sheathed till he was brought to condign punishment as a traitor. 1891 MORRIS *Poems by Way* (1896) 210 And then the ancient blade he sheathed.

† b. with up. Also *transf. Obs.*

1607 R. TURNER *Nozze Te C 3 b*, Being soundly hangde he sheathe his dagger vp. 1615 HENSON *Dign. Preaching* 9 May 1. like Salomons sluggard, sheathe vp my hands into my bosome and renounce husbandrie? 1640 tr. *Venerd's Rom. of Rom.* II. x. 35 But perceiving no body to appear, he presently sheathed up his sword. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, 'Long have I view'd' vi. I will not... beg Thee to sheath up thy sword.

c. *transf.* To hury (a sword) as in a sheath (e.g. in an enemy's body). Also with obj. an animal's tusk, claw, etc.

1584 A. MUNDAY *Fede & Fortunio* 135 in *Arch. Stud. nec. Syr.* CXXIII. 72 Attilla tolde me, that her missresse was a best request, To Crackstone, to sheathe his sworde in your breast. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 617 A churlish swine... Whose tuskes neuer sheathe, he wheteth still. 1611 1116 The... swine Sheath'd... the tuske in his soft groin. 1593 - 3 *Hen. VI.* v. v. 70 Dispatch me here: Here sheath thy sword, He pardon thee my death. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* v. 37 Within his [a bull's] throat they sheath'd the knife. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* IV. iv. 15 'Tis in my breast she sheaths her Dagger now. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. x. He beat down his guard, and sheathed one half of his sword in the body of the said gentleman. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xxi. 270 The hand of his foe... still grasped the hilt of the dagger sheathed in the wound.

d. *fig.* To lay aside, cause to be laid aside (hostility, malice). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* II. iii. 88 Sheath thy impatience: throw cold water on thy Choller. 1752 *Young Brothers* I. i. Sheath your resentments in your father's peace. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm.* 5. *Mary's Oxf.* 16 This ought to sheath plebeian malignity.

e. To retract or draw in (the claws).

1681 GREW *Musaeum* I. 12 The Leopard... always keeps the Claws of his fore-feet turned up from the ground, and sheath'd as it were in the Skin of his Toes. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 270 He sheathes his paws, uncurls his angry mane. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xviii. With tranquil eyes and talons sheathed. The ounce ceases his liberty. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 126 His [the lion's] claws are sheathed.

3. To cover or encase (esp. a person or part of the body) in (something, usually protective).

1634 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii. Thy procurer Shall be sheath'd in Velvet. c 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 140 The [petrifying] spring... sheaths everything with stony cases. 1735 SONNEVILLE *Chase* II. 453 In meet Array, Sheath'd in resolute Arms, a noble Band Advance. 1816 BRASS *Siege of Corinth* xliii. 9 Many a bosom, sheathed in brass, Strew'd the earth like broken glass. 1829 SCOTT *Anna of G. i.* Warriors sheathed in complete steel. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* Ivi. She started impulsively to her full height, sheathed in her white shawl.

transf. and *fig.* 1850 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 311 People seem sheathed in their tough organization. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/1 Plumpest sheathes the nerves and gives an impression of good humour.

b. To cover from view. *rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 397 Her eyes like Marigolds had sheath'd their light.

† c. To *sheath up*: to envelop so as to confine or obstruct. *Obs. rare.*

1661 BOYLE *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 146 Those active parts of a body which are of differing Natures, when they are as it were Sheath'd up, or Wedg'd in amongst others in the texture of a Concrete. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xiii. 64 The rich fat wort sheathes up the pores of the hop, and, as it were, embalms the leaves.

4. † a. *Med.* To mitigate the acidity or pungency of (an drug) by the use of an emollient vehicle. *Obs.*

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* v. (1735) 130 Other Substances... opposite to... Acrimony which are call'd demulcent or mild, because they blunt or sheath those sharp Salts... such as Pease, Beans [etc.]. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Wine*. It had a pleasing softness that sheathed the acrimony of the spirit, and covered the bitter taste of the hop. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 546 Its acrimony requires to be sheathed with some bland powder, as starch.

b. *gen.* To mitigate the painfulness of.

1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 77 The barb of misfortune is sheathed in the mildness of the writer's temperament. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 18 'The innumerable Sweet songs which for this Italy outrang From older singers' lips, who sang... with pang Sheathed into music, touched the heart of us So finely, that the pity scarcely pained!

5. (Often *sheath*.) a. To cover (a ship, a door, roof, etc.) with a sheathing of metal.

1615 R. COCUS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 62 We... brought her aground before the English house to sheath her [the ship]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 13 Barmacles... will eat thorow all the Plankes if she be not sheathed, which is as casing the Hull under water with Tar, and Haire, close covered over with thin boards fast nailed to the Hull. a 1624 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 346/2 They Sheath Ships with Lead. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxviii. There was no occasion for a good while to sheath any of the Kings Ships. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 332 His majesty's frigate the *Alarm*... was sheathed with copper by way of trial. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 233 At the more solemn festivals, the high Altar in the richer churches, was sheathed in a gold or silver frontal, studded with precious stones. 1885 CLARK RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. ii. 21 The ship... had been newly sheathed, and the yellow metal... gleamed dully, like old gold. 1883 P. H. HUNTER *Story Dan.* ix. 161 The exterior of the dome is sheathed with himixed copper. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 346/2 The doors [of the temple] are sheathed in silver.

b. To cover (a tree-trunk) with a 'sheathing'.

1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 431 Sheathing the stems of standard trees... should not be neglected.

c. To cover a telegraph cable with a protective envelope.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 Apr. 11/2 These wire-sheathing machines... will sheath fifty miles of cables in a day.

d. To place (a photographic plate) in a sheath. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 263 With regard to sheaths for the plates—these may be used... but in the course of several years... no plate has ever been sheathed.

6. *Nat. Hist.* To surround with a 'sheath' or covering.

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 36 Those black filaments... which are sheathed in her [the snail's] horns. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 215 Leaves rather longer than

to a mass of red flesh, sheathed in connective tissue. 1881-4 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* L 195 A hyaline bristle, which is sheathed at its base.

Sheathe, had spelling of SCOTHE.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ircl.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) III. 125. *Sheathed* (fjþd), a. *Nat. Hist.* [f. SHEATH 1 + -ED 2.] Having or surrounded by a sheath; put in or capable of being withdrawn into a sheath.

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 16 Mites in Cheese... are sheath'd and crustaceous Animals (as Scarabæes and such like Insects are). 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Floa Amer. Syntetr.* 4 *Panicum clandestin.* Panic grass, sheathed. Pennsylvania. Kalm. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 81 *Sheathed Kirby-stalk* (spadix), one that is furnished with a sheath. 1835 *Kirby Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 238 The sheathed polype.

Comb. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 127 Sheathed winged Insects, commonly called Beetles or Scarabs. 1853 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 460 *Coleoptera*, a word of Greek origin, signifying sheathed-winged animals.

Sheathed (fjðd; *techn.* fjþt), ppl. a. [f. SHEATH 2. + -ED 1.]

1. Of a sword, etc.: Put into or encased in a sheath.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iii. With sheathed broadsword in his hand. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Parson & Prince*, v. III. 25 A pair of sheathed scissors. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlii. Softly laying his velvet hand, as a cat might have laid its sheathed claws, on Mr. Dombey's arm. 1903 Sir A. H. LAYARD *Autobiog.* I. iii. 144 His silver-sheathed yataghan.

2. Of a ship: Having the bottom covered with sheathing. [SHEATH 2. v.]

1889 WELCH *Test Bk. Naval Archit.* viii. 105 Passing now to the sheathed ships, the butts of the flat keel plate are double chain riveted.

Sheather 1 (fjþæt). Also 4-6 *shether*, 5 *schedare*, *schethare*. [f. SHEATH 1 + -ED 1.] A sheath-maker.

1379 *Poll-tax W. Riding* in *York. Archæol. Trnl.* V. 1. 43 Johannes de Breres, Shether vjd. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 654 Botelmakers & Shethers jurati ad regulandum Misterium sum. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 441/2 Schedare, or schethare, *vaginarius*. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* 9 Whyte tanners, galyors, and shethers. 1583 *Street Bk.* John Cutler, sheather, for riding his mare through the corne, 6d.

Sheather 2 (fjþæt). [f. SHEATH 2. + -ED 1.]

One who or that which sheathes. 1761 *Ann. Reg. IV. Usef. Prof.* 123 When the salts above described have lost their points, in the absorbing sheather.

intr. ex1600 DAY Perigr. Sten. Wks. (1601) p. 1 have
a little world of people at worke, Some moweinge, some
sheaveinge...some thockeinge, some loadinge.

will wake balde. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 487 The same also being mingled with a certain oyle and warmed to- gether, and anointed upon the head of any one, whose hair doth shed, doth immediately helpe and cure the same. 4b. His haire 4. 326 We see 4dde. 1755 H. saw this man, t-like growths]

were shedding off in several places.

b. Of grain: To fall from the ear. Also of leaves or flowers: To drop off.

1557 TUSSEN *100 Points Husb.* 8 96 The corne, being ripe doe hut shed as it stande. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* xlix. 57 Artichokes. [are] thought to make euill iuice, especially when the flowers begin to shed. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 319 The seeded Pride That hath to this maturity blowne vp In ranke Achilles, must or now be croppt, Or shedding breed a Nursery of like euill To ouer- Tully's Offices 103 All Flowers. 1707 MORTI- me. .lears a very fine broad Leaf, only it is apt to shed too soon. 1760 R. BROWN *Coupl. Farmer* ii. 81 White oats are apt to shed most as they lie, and black as they stand. 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Milit. Countess* li. 422 To Shade, to shed, as corn. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* v. 1. 284 The wheat. .sheds verysiearly, is, the corn or grain falls very readily out of the husk.

12. To slope. Now dial.

1530 PALSCA *702/1*, I shede, as an hyll dothe slopewise

(ed. 2), To Shead is also to slope down ground regularly.

13. The verb-stem in combination: †shed-fork, app. = pitchfork; †shed-spade, †a dongfork or graip. 1559 *Richmond Wills* (Sortees) 134, 350 shede forks, 350 shed spades. 1706 MRS. CENLIVRE *Platonick Lady* iv. (1707) 57 All my Rigging hangs as if 'twas zhaked on with a zhed Work, as the old saying is.

Shed (jed), v. † [f. SHED sb. 1.] trans. †a. To roof over. Obs. b. To place in a shed.

1546 WROTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) i. 175 The 13th daie of September the forreine buchers begganne to keepe their markett in Leeden Hall, which was sheeded rounde aboute for them to stand dry. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* xi. 419, I have left off shedding my own sheep. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 Mar. 2/1 As to hay feeding and shedding during the winter, that is quite impracticable.

Shed (jed), ppl. a. [pa. pp. of SHED v. 1.]

†1. Separated; ? in several ownership. Obs. 1425 in *Ref. MSS. Ld. Middleton* (1911) 107 No man with comyn herd ne with sched herd com on the wold after grease be mowen to it [be] maked and led away. *Ibid.* 108 Nother comyn herd ne sched herd com' in the qwyte corn feld to the lowe the ljad away.

2. Fallen; discarded, cast off. 12430 *Chiv. Assigne* 119 Of saddle leues of he wode wrowte he hem wedes. 1847 R. MILLER *Test. Rocks* viii. (1857) 318 It is not credible that all the solid shed antlers of such a species of deer could be carried by the same cause to such a distance. 1892 E. REEVES *Houlevard Bound* 43 The shed bark hanging over its branches and clinging to its trunk like a sheeted ghost.

3. Of blood, tears (see SHED v. 1 7, 8). Also dial. of liquids: Spilt.

1824 MRS. CAMERON *Pink Tippet* iii. 17 'There is no use in crying for shed milk,' answered Betty. 1899 *Albion's Syst.* Med. VI. 155 Clots formed in shed blood.

4. (See SHED v. 1 2 b.)

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1285 The weaver. .drives the fly-shuttle swiftly from one side of the loom to the other, between the shed warp yarns.

†Sheddable, a. Obs. rare. [f. SHED v. 1 + -ABLE.] That can be shed or poured out.

1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 2/17 Sheddable, fusilis.

Sheddéd (je'déd), ppl. a. 1 [f. SHED v. 1 + -ED 1. Cf. SHED ppl. a.]

†1. Cleft, divided. Obs. rare. 1250 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* iv. 612 The scheddit scheilds.

2. Cast off, fallen. rare. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* iv. 769 Its hazle cirque of shedded leaves.

3. Of hair, wool: Parted, separated, divided. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* iii. 1211 The bath thus made is administered by means of a tin-flask. .provided with a long spout, by which to pour it into the shedded wool of the sheep.

Shedded (je'déd), ppl. a. 2 [f. SHED v. 2 + -ED 2.] Placed in a shed.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* xi. 410 The shedded lot [of sheep] did. .best in January, and the folded lot in March.

Shedder (je'da). [f. SHED v. 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who sheds, in various senses of the verb. c. 1288 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* iii. 474 Leste Crist damppe 30we for traytours and monquellers and scheders of his blode. 1555 EGEN *Decades* i. vii. (Arb.) 91 Cruel enemies and shedders of the Spanyshe bludde. 1605 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* iv. iii. But your pangs in all dues to crying blood For vengeance in the shedder, are much greater. 1712 E. COOKE *Poy. S. Sea* 273 The seventh Inca, whose Name signifies, Shedder of bloody Tears. 1880 MRS. BRADDOCK *Just as I am* xiii. He was never a shedder of blood.

2. spec. a. A female fish of the *Salmonidae* after spawning.

1583 LANBARDE *Eiren.* iv. 450 If any person. .haue taken there any Salmon or Trout, out of season, that is, being kippers, or shedders. 1848 [see KIPPER sb. 1.]

b. A name for a crab during the period when it is casting its covering integument or shell.

1872 SCHELE DE VRE *America* viii. 390.

3. Comb. (sense 2), as shedder-crab, salmon, trout,

1860 *Wanderer* *Dieb. Angler* 123 1 crab 1884 133/2 shedder crab. 1558 *Act 1. Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 That no person. .shall. .take and kyll any. .shedder Salmon, or shedder Troutes. 1789 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 139 Any keeper or shedder salmon.

Shedding (je'din), sb. [f. SHED sb. 1 + -ING 1.]

Sheds collectively; a collection of sheds. 1883 *Times* 26 July provided. 1889 SKRI . .scheming new bonf safe? 1898 *Fild* 14

Shedding (je'din), vbl. sb. Also 7 schiding. [f. SHED v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action or an act of the verb SHED in various senses.

1. Separation, parting, division. Also contr. = SHED sb. 1 Now only dial. Cf. SHEADING.

c. 1200 ORMIN 16863 For Farisew bitanepp uss Shedingnng onn Englissch spæche. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12418 'Dymnueyon'. .ys to mene also aneber 1 yng, Of by synne to make sheding. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxvii. And this is the yelle of loue that makyth schyngne alyen chosen soules & reproued. 1598 FLOREN. *Sermonatura*, the shedding or diuiding of a woman's haire of a head. 1611 CORNE. s. v. *Greve, La greue des cheueux* (y, les cheueux departis en greue), the shedding, or shading of the haire; the parting thereof on the forehead (after the old fashion). 1768 ROSS *Helene* 103 Gin be look'd blyth, the lassie looked mair, For shame was past the shedding of her hair. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaelon* xxix. Then we got out to that 'shedding' of the roads, which marks the junction of the highways coming down from Glasgow and Edinburgh.

Comb. (see SHED sb. 1) . . . Lord shal take

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* ii. 39 The lambs, dinmons, or wethers, that are drafted out of the fat stock, are called the sheddings or tails.

c. Weaving. The division of the warp threads in such a manner as to permit of the passage between them of a shuttle containing the weft. Also attrib.

1863 J. WATSON *Weaving* 84 The sheding being repeated two times over. 1876 BARLOW *Weaving* 111 Shedding motions may be classed into about six varieties. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 466/1 The three principal motions, shedding, picking and beating up, are of course the same in both looms. *Ibid.*, The treadles called the shedding tappers.

2. Effusion, pouring out; esp. of blood, tears, & secretions.

c. 1200 *Vrin. Coll. Hom.* 65 Ne bringd no synful man quereure loc benne teares sheding. 1425 *Ancr. R.* 262 7et nabbe 3e nouit wistendone uorte bei be schedunge of ouer blode. 1560 DAUS 11. *Selestane's Comm.* 465h, they could not kepe them from sheding of teares. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ii. 5 It helpeth. .the shedding of the gall. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) 111. 38 Their persons of halloo Moonlig

†b. 1398 *TRIVISA Earth. De P. R.* ii. ix. (1495) 55 By vertice

for the shedding of nature.

3. Dropping, scattering or letting fall, or parting with something.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 9 Summe schul souwe sakkas for schedyng of Whete. 1523-34 *Erasm. Hndb.* § 35 [Some] do fan they corn, the wheiche is. .a great sauegarde for shedyng of the corne. 1600 J. FORTY *Tr. Leo's Africa* i. 38 Unnatural shedding of haire. 1732 A. MONRO *Autopsy* (ed. 2) 170 This Shedding of the Teeth is of good Use. 1863 A. EWING in A. J. ROSS *Ment.* (1877) 356 Our life has far more in it than is suggested by the growing and shedding of leaves.

b. contr. in pl. Shed leaves, etc.

1803 WORDSW. *Poems Imag.* *Yew-trees* 22 Upon whose grassless floor of red brown hue, By sheddings from the pining umbrage tinged Perennially. 1856 *Airo Poet. Wks.* 294 She trode the dun-brown sheddings of the pine.

c. The letting fall of seeds.

1721 POPE *Let. to E. Blount* 21 Oct., Old Fletcher of Salterne said one day to me. 'I am like a Tree without a Prop, and without young Trees of my own shedding, to grow round me, for Company and Defeoce.'

Shedding (je'din), ppl. a. [f. SHED v. 1 + -ING 2.] That sheds, in various senses of the verb.

1. †a. Of liquids: Self-diffusing. Obs.

1587 GOLDING *De Moria* xv. 272 The bodie is in the Soule, as. .a shedding or liquid thing in a thing that is not liquid [orig. *comme. le coulant en ce qui ne coule point*].

b. Dropping or casting leaves or petals.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* ii. 447 The shedding trees began the ground to snow With yellow leaves. 1782 J. SCOTT *Phil. Wks.* 261 And green slopes reddened with the shedding rose.

c. (See quot.)

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) i. 81 Shedding (caducous) continuing but a short time. *Ibid.* 262 Cup 4 leaves, leaflets egg-shaped, coloured, shedding.

d. Shedding tooth: any of the primary or milk teeth, which fall out and are replaced by the permanent teeth.

1799 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 253 A view of the

grinding surface of a shedding tooth. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) The shedding tooth falls some time before the succeeding tooth can supply its uses.

6. fig. Of divisions of time: Passing.

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iii. 134 The glass that told the shedding hours.

†2. Dividing, parting, separating. Obs. rare. 1674 BUNYAN *Reprob.* *Ascribed* i. (1696) 2 These words were shedding words, they sever between Men and Men.

†3. Sloping. Obs.

1688 HOLME *Armeny* iii. 737 A Barn with a shedding Ridg. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q. h. If a Rock appears to the Day. . . where it seems to cut off, and more especially on Shedding ground.

Shedding, Shede, obs. ff. SHEADING, SHEATH.

Sheder (fildr) dial. Forms: 6-7 shidder, 7 shether, 8 sheder, 9 shether. [f. SHE + ? DEER: cf. ILLEREN.] A female sheep; spec. a lamb from eight or nine months old to her first shearing.

1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 211 For, had his wesand been a little widdler, He would haue deuoured both hiddler and shidder [Gloss He and she, Male and Female]. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dist. Logie* 160 As appears by hether, and shether, i. male, and female. 1633 J. FISHER *Finimus* *Tras* iii. ix. Chorus, Hiddler, eke and shidder. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln.* 325 They are forced to sell their heeders, and joist their shedders in the spring. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* xii. ii. 341 The 'heder' hogs being grazed on the seeds, and the 'shedders' on grass.

Shée, Sheeah, Sheed (e: see SHE, SHIAH, SHEH).

Sheeding, Sheef (e: see SHEADING, SHEAF sb. Sheeite, Sheek: see SHITE, SHERKH.

Sheel (fil) v. Now dial. Forms: a, 5 scheel, 6 scheill, 7 s(e)heele, scheil, 7-9 sheal, 8-9 shiel, 9 sheil, 8- sheel; b, 5 schyille, 6 shyll, 6- shill. [Related to SHALE sb. 1; the early history is obscure.

The a forms possibly repr. OE. *scelian (in *ascylan* 'enclature'), f. *scalan* SHALE sb. 1 The b forms, exc. in the northern examples, perch. belong to a distinct though synonymous word, a derivative of SHELL sb.]

trans. To shell; to take off the husk or outer covering of. Hence Sheeled ppl. a

a. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cufar-Angus* (1891) i. 182 Payand. ix chalders of vitale of the kyngis met, half heir half meil, the meil twice schellit. 1508, 1583-4 [implied in SHELLING vbl. sb.]. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. iv. 219 That's a sheal'd Pescod. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* ii. (1637) 116 *Rosetta*. per-

neither sheale nor sheale nor shellings of any more shillings in an

. . . Shell . . . attan (S.H.S.)

IV. 457 bad seeds. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 214 It was first shealed on the barley mill. 1816 SCOTT *Bk. Dwarf* xvii. We took their swords and pistols as easily as ye wad shiel peacocks

a 1824 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnie* etc. (1826) 83 She mussels sheel'd, an' wan her bread. 1861 *SAILERS Engineers* i. 105

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said mylne. grund efter hir auld forme, and made gude meill and sheeling. 1667 *Rec. Baron Crt. Stithill* (S.H.S.) the come mak their awn
1714 J. BALLANTINE *Miller of*
exclaimed the miller. 1902 *Ardrrossan Herald* 31 Jan. 2/3
The culture is a quantity of grain, sometimes in kind, as
wheat, oats, pease, and sometimes manufactured as flour,
meal, sheeling.

β. 1508 DUNBAR
gleddis, 3e gang
and schilling
schilling in the
Cum una filiota
schil
used

ry 39/1 There
could not be
varies (1881)

machine, time, etc.; sheeling-hill, a hill or
eminence where grain was winnowed by the wind,
so sheeling-mound; sheeling-seeds, the husks of
corn, esp. oats, also the grain that has been freed
from the husk; sheeling-stone (see quot. 1830).

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 351 The first process
which wheat undergoes in grinding is in being put through
the 'sheeling cylinder. 1585-6 *Shuttleworths Acc.* (Chet-
ham Soc.) 91 A peke of 'shillynges grotes. 1597 in *Spalding*
Club Misc. (1841) I. 174 The 'schilling hill of the Mylne of
Feddoret. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* vii. Instead of waiting
patiently for whatever dispensation of wind Providence was
pleased to send upon the sheeling-hill. 1840 J. HENDERSON
Hist. Northumbld. II. III. 118 note, A shilling-hill, as a place
to deet or winnow the groats of oats from the husks that
had been shilled off them, before machinery was invented
for the purpose, was not an uncommon sight. 1911 E. BEVERIDGE *North*
close to the southern base of...
1715 PENNECUK *Wks.* (1813) 87 (E.D.D.) The husks or
'shilling seeds are again separated by the farmers. 1867
W. ANDERSON in *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. II. (1887) 238 A
cushion stuff't w' sheelin' seeds. 1863 in *Rates Exeter*
Canal in Archaeologia XXVIII. 18 For every boate
loadinge with heare, 'shillingstones, lyme, wood, cole [etc.]
111 d. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* Shilling stones, the
pair of stones in a corn mill which are used for taking the
husks off oats. 1895 Sir H. MAXWELL *Is. of Britain* xix.
281 It is his custom to go frequently up during the 'sheeling-time

† Sheeling, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. [f. SHEEL
v. + -ING z.] That is in process of peeling off.
1708 *Tr. Cowley's Plants* I. C's Wks. III. 288 All thy
sheeling Scabs rub off again.

Sheen (fn), sb.1 Forms: 6 Sc. scheyne, 6-7
sheene, 7- sheen. [f. SHEEN a., assumed to be
connected with SHINE v. (The sb. is virtually a
verbal noun to shine.) Cf. SHEEN v.]

1. Shining, brightness. In recent use chiefly,
gleaming, lustre, radiance as of a body reflecting
light; a gleam. rare before the 19th c.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 167 And thirte dozen Moones
with borrowed sheene, About the World have times twelve
thirles been. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* vi. 240 And modest
Cynthia silver hue Vnto a pallid colour grew... As if
the earth had bene betweene To barre her of her brothers
sheene. 1629 MILTON *Hyman Nativ.* xv. Thron'd in Celestial
shien. 1631 — *Comus* 893 The azure shien of Turkis
hlew. *Ibid.* 1003 Far above in spangled sheen Celestial
Cupid her fam'd son advanc'd. 1768 BEATTIE *Minst.* I.
xxii. The southern Sun diffus'd his dazzling sheen. 1798
COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xiv. And through the drifts the
snowy cliffs did send a dismal sheen. 1815 BYRON *Destr.*
Sennacherib i. The sheen of their spears was like stars on
the sea. 1830 TENNYSON *Song*, 'The Lintwhite' 28 Thy
HATTON *New Ceylon*
sheen. 1879 BLACK
sheen on its scales.
1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* 10 So Her hair... had a
sheen like gold upon it. 1906 WILLIAMSON *Lady Betty*
across Water 288 The green of the waving trees seemed to be
reflected in their complexions in little sheens and
shimmers.

b. Transf. and fig.
1828 COLERIDGE *Gard. Boccaccio* 47 And last, a matron now,
of sober mien Yet radiant still and with no earthly sheen.
1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* III. iii. Ever in the duldest existence
there is a sheen either of Inspiration or of Madness.
1863 W. PHILLIPS *SF.* vi. 114 No sheen of official position
would ever lead us.

c. Gorgeous or bright attire.
[1631 MILTON *Marchioness of Winchester* 73 With thee
there clad in radiant sheen, No Marchioness, but now a
Queen. 1802 *Mac Donnell's* *Blondeville* Posth.
y enough knights,
ur and lady-aunts
their sheen and joy-
y in costly sheen
and gaudy cloak array'd. 1898 NEWPORT *Is. Racy* 94
Stepped she not with a grace entrancing, Slenderly girl in
silk sheen?

2. The pupil of the eye. Sc. (? Obs.)
1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 58 For as I writtin
into Doctorus fand. He was mair tender (into) his body,
'Than is pe scheyne into a mann's e. 1808 JAMIESON, *Sheen*
of the eye, the pupil of the eye.

Sheen (fn), sb.2 slang. [Of obscure origin:
cf. SHAN.] Base coin. Also attrib. or adj.

1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* 226 *Sheen*, had money. 1898
PAYNE *Easerdropper* II. 85 'Can you smash a thick un

for me?' inquired one, handing his friend a sovereign.
'You're sure it ain't sheen?' returned the other, with a
diabolical grin. 1890 BARRERE & LELAND *Dict. Slang*.
Sheen (Scotch), had money. Probably alluding to the
'glitter', or possibly from German *schein*, a bank-bill.

Sheen (fn), a. Now poet. Forms: 1 scéne,
scéne, scéone, scéone, scéne, scéne, 2-4 seene, 3
seone, aschene, 3-4 seon, (3schine), 3-6 schene,
3-6, (8-9) sheene, 4 schen, (sene), 5 schenne,
ssheene, 6 shen, 4-7 sheene, 5 scheene; 3 scone,
Sc. 4-6 scheyne, 5 sheyn, 6 schein(e), schane;
6- sheen. compar. 1 scéna, 3 schenre,
schenure, 4 schenure. [OE. *scéne* = OFris.
skéne (mod.Fris. *skjin*), OS. *scōni* (MLG. *schōne*,
schōn; Sw. *skön*, Da. *skjøn*, prob. from LG.), MDu.
schōn(e) (mod.Du. *schoon*), OHG. *scōni*, earlier
scāoni (MHG. *schene*, *schān*, mod.G. *schön*), Goth.
skāun = -OTeut. **skāuni*-, **skāunjo*- f. root **skau*-
to behold: see *Show* v.]

The Gothic *ibnaskāuns* like-formed, *gufnaskāunni* likeness
of God, suggest that the word may originally have meant
'bright', or 'beautiful'. For the development of
the shape, cf. *forma* form,
be.

In English (and app. to some extent in OHG. and OS.
where it glosses *lucidus*, *splendidus* etc.) the sense was
influenced by association with the root of SHINE v. In
early examples it is often difficult to determine whether the
sense is merely 'beautiful', or whether there is some added
notion of 'shining, bright'.

The form *sheen* in Ormish, which implies the pronunciation
(*skōna*), is unexplained. The identically written form in
Layamon, however, seems to be merely an instance of the
practice, common in 12-13th c. texts, of writing *o* for *oa*.

1. Beautiful. a. Of persons (esp. women), their
appearance, features, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 167 And thirte dozen Moones
with borrowed sheene. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* vi. 240 And modest
Cynthia silver hue Vnto a pallid colour grew... As if
the earth had bene betweene To barre her of her brothers
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sheen like gold upon it. 1906 WILLIAMSON *Lady Betty*
across Water 288 The green of the waving trees seemed to be
reflected in their complexions in little sheens and
shimmers.

b. (The) sheen: used after a woman's name.
1800 LAY. 308 Pe duc of Cornwaille scal habbe Gornioille
the sheene.

c. Of animals, inanimate objects, places, etc.
1600 PHILIP 591 Him folgiað fuglas scyne. 1600
Pantler 19 (Gr.) Deor wundrum scyne. 1605 LAY. 10767
Vt heo drogen sone ampullen scone [1275 six ampulles]
filled mid attere weten alre hutterest. 12.. *Moral Ode*
340 (Egerton MS.) in *Laurel*. *Ham.* 179 Go we bene narewe
wel and bene wel grene þer forð-fared lutel sole ac it is feir
and scene. 1275 *Ibid.* 337 (Jesus MS.) in O. E. *Misc.* 70
Go we bene narewe wey þen we go sheene. 13.. *Gosp.*
Nicot. 125 (Cott. Galba MS.) Paire ames set on schafes
sheen. 1600 *Pantler* 19 (Gr.) Deor wundrum scyne. 1605 LAY. 10767
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[illegible]

Is done. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast xx*. (1869) 169 They've got a man for mate of that ship, and not a bloody sheep about decks!

† b. *Sheep and shrew* are contrasted as types of wibes of opposite characters (see quotes).

1573-80 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 157 Now be she lambe or he she ewe, Give me the sheepe, take thou the shreaw. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasgow Govt.* II. i. Wks. 1910 II. 44 It is an old saying, one shrew is worth two sheep. 1580 LVLV *Euphrates* (Arb.) 472 They noted, that although the virgin were somewhat shrewish at the first, yet in time she might become a sheepe. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 110 It is better to marry a Shrew then a Sheep; for though silence be the dumb Orator of beauty, yet a Phlegmatic dull Wife is fulsome and fastidious. 1661 Tom Tyler & his Wife 26 To marrie a sheep, to marrie a shrow.

c. A semi at Aberdeen university.

1865 G. MACDONALD *Alce Forbes xxxiii*. II. 5 A certain semi (second-classman, or more popularly sheep).

6. *ellipt.* (For *sheep leather*; cf. *calf, kid*.) Leather made from the skin of the sheep: used in bookbinding.

The term has gone out of use in the bookbinding trade, the material being known under other names, e.g., *roan, basil*. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 41874 Price bound in Sheep 18d. 1797 *Swift Further Act. E. Curll Wks.* 1755 III. 1. 156 As to the report of my poor husband's stealing o' calf, it is really groundless, for he always binds in sheep. 1836 F. R. Smith's *Catal. Bks.* 25. 90 Sheep may be had whi. 90 Sheep may be had whi. 90 Sheep may be had whi.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive, as *sheep-cattle, hog*.

1552 HULOT, *Shepe cattell, *feent*, 1596 MASCALL *Cattle*, *Sheep* 205 There be two sortes of Sheepe cattell, the better sort is those of the soft wooll. 1558 in *Archeol. Brit. V.* 217, vj *shepe hogges. 1605 A. Kidding *Rec.* (1884) I. 14 Four sheep called sheep hogges, value 20s. 1793 *Carle's Green* II. vii, Mass John, Like sow, or sheep-hog, fat.

b. = Of, belonging to, produced by, or concerned with sheep, as *sheep-dung, -fair, -fell* (FELL sb.), etc.

The most proper soyle for Hen muck. 1506 Cow-dung and sheep-dung fires. 1473 *Con. Lect Bk.* 386 That no man occupie their shepe feyre but between the Gosford waye and the White-fere lane. 1822 in *Cobbett Kur. Rides* (1889) I. 350 The 17th of October is the Sheep-fair. 1840 *Laud Troy Bk.* 177 Medee sayde to Iason that. . . I wolde make that that shepe fel Wyne to morwe with outen perche. 1562 in *Cal. Ave. Rec. Dublin* (1891) II. 23 That no hewer shall sell any of their shepfull. 1615 CHURMAN *Oyde*, xx. v Under him an Ox-hide newe flead; Above him Sheep fel's store. 1598 *TRAVISA Earth.* De P. R. xvii. i. (Bodl. MS.), Swyne flesche and *shepe flesche is better rusted Jan sode. 1808 in *Sbirreff Agric. Shetl. Isl.* (1814) 56 A common shepherd in each parish. would tend. to increase the *sheep flocks. 1801 *Farmers' Mag.* Apr. 182 If population was lessened by a general introduction of the *sheep-husbandry in the Highlands. 1846 DICKENS *Piet. Italy, Genoa* 49 Cocks' combs and

their sides like ruled lines. 1858 SIMMONDS *Diet. Trade*, *Sheep-fells, the skins of sheep, fresh or salted, intended for leather. 1801 *Farmers' Mag.* Jan. 45 If ever, among the continually changing modes of fashionable follies, *sheep races should happen to become the rage. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 183 Whether all the present diversities of the sheep race are descended from one original pair or not. 1782 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 320 Cawston *Sheepshow. *Ibid.* 323 The greatest *sheep-show in the country. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 309 *Sheep-stocks have been found more profitable than goats. 1523-34 FITZHERN, *Hush.* § 4 Take two pounce of shepe steet molten. 15. *Sheep taught (see *Fallow sb.* 12). 1772 GRAY *Spir. Quir.* (1820) II. 183 Jerry then looked about and found a *sheep-track. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G. v.* A path, or rather a sheep-track. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 2 *Sheep-trotters, and other offal. 1749 SMOLETT *Gill Blas* I. xv. (1782) I. 84 A huge fricassee of sheep-trotters.

c. = Having to do with the rearing, keeping, or feeding of sheep, for the use of sheep, as *sheep-barn, -boy, -common*, etc.

1868 *Ref. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 42 The remaining twenty-four . . . were put in the sheep-barn. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 81 The *sheep-boy saw him go in. 1859 MERRITT R. *Feverel* xix, Pipe, happy sheep-boy, Love! 1707 MONTMUR *Hush.* (1721) II. 277 He advised the turning of the Wash of a *sheep common to the Roots of the Trees. 1872 *Routledge's En. Bys' Ann.* 215 Ten thousand acres of first-class *sheep country. 1835 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 108 The inclosures on *sheep downs. *Ibid.* II. 777 Where the wold does not succeed, a portion of *sheep-down may be afforded for winter and spring use. 1523-34 FITZHERN, *Hush.* § 18 Thou shalt not neede to bye any hurdels nor *shepe flekes. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Hush. Scot.* I. 39 The field may be effectually subdivided by sheep-flekes, or hurdles. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 350 Intended either for a crop of seed, or for *sheep-food. 1560 *Becon Jewel of Joy Wks.* II. fol. xv. What *shepe ground scanteth these Caterpillars of the commune weale? 1743 *Sel. Trans. Improvers' Agric.* 148 The Sheep Ground abounds with many Springs of good Water. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4). 1. 273 The minute eggs may. exist in the stagnant atmosphere of the sheep-ground. 1830 *Cumblid. Farm Rep.* Hay, in *sheep-haicks 1747-18 *Durham Acc.* 1815 pro *shepehikkys apud le Holme. 1856 *Farmers' Mag.* Jan. 28 Lands brought into cultivation for the production of *sheep-

keep. a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1757) 339 The *sheep-land at Appleford. is subject to the staggers. 1606 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 281 To reduce the *shepe markett thither to a place certayne. 1612 BIRLE *John v.* 2 There is at Hierusalem by the sheep market, a poodle. 1523-34 FITZHERN, *Hush.* § 37 That man, that hath the best *shepe pasture for wynter. 1718 CRIVELOR *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* III. 1. 22 When the land was in poor sheep-pasture. 1851 HELLS *Comp. Solit.* I. 13 The dull *sheep-ponds scattered here and there. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 142 The Gospel testifies of a *Sheep-Pool (John v. 2). 1845 BROWNING *Flight of Duchess* II, Where. *sheep-range leads to cattle-tract. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 150 The land is divided as

11. 351 *Sheep-salve*, tar-and-grease for dressing sheep with. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 411 A *sheep-station in the interior [of Australia]. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Hush.* x. 103 Five Pound each (which is but a Third of the Weight of the large size of *Sheep-Turneps). 1809 J. LAWRENCE *Treat. Cattle* 294 To every farm yard ought to be attached a *sheep yard, or home fold, completely fenced in. 1842 BISCHOP *Woolten Manuf.* II. 357, I will only add my testimony in favour of sheep-yard dung. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 54 In an ill *sheep-year 1 have knowne Mutton as deere in Old-England.

d. objective and objective genitive, as *sheep-breeder, -clipper, -grazier, -grazing*, etc.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 356/2 This is an important consideration with the *sheep-breeder. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Samt.* xxv. 7, I haue herde saye that thou hast *shepe clippers. 1875 *Fmil. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. XI. 103 *Sheep-clipping is another part of the piece-work system at Knettishall. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep* . . . The Kentish *sheep-graziers of . . . J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 1795. were persuaded to make a trial of a larger boned stronger sheep. 1875 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech., Sheep-holding*, a cradle or table to hold a sheep while being shorn. a 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1757) 309 That prac-

keepers. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 284 I hocht he var noch leirned. . . mai nor he that new come fra the *schip keeping. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Sheep-Lambing, the person who has the management of the ewe-flocks, which are under the state of lambing. 1580 *Becon Jewel of Joy Wks.* II. fol. xv. Howe do the ryche man, and specially suche as be *sheepnongers oppresse the kynge's lycege people by deuouring theyr commune pastures wyth their shepe? 1707 J. SHURLEY *Triumph of Wit* 505 A *Sheep-napper, whose Trade is so deep. If he's caught in the Corn, he's mark'd for a Sheep. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 356/2 This is a view of the case which should never be forgotten by the *sheep-owner. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 112 The largest *sheep-raiser in England. 1832 *Engel. Amer.* XI. 352 *Sheep-Raising. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* I. 660 Had not the soil been well adapted to sheep-raising of the highest order. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 805 An old *Sheepe-whistling rook. 1681 in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 111 They are no more to be reclaimed than a *Sheep-Worrier. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* x. 72 A fierce and savage dog, a confirmed sheep-worrier. 1903 R. BRIDGES *Winty Delights* 122 That *Sheep-worry of Europe, when pigmy Napoleon enter'd Her sovereign chambers. 1853 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 417 They hang down their heads like dogs convicted of *sheep-worrying.

e. instrumental and adverbial, as *sheep-browsed, sheep-white*, etc.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 5 The *sheep-browsed slopes. a 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 331 Up the round hill, *sheep-dotted, was his way. 1608 BACHELOR *Agric. Bedford* 450 The other part [of a field], was sown down upon *sheep-fed rye in June. 1872 W. TEXANT *Amer. Fr. III.* ii, Kelly-laws *sheep-nibbled top. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 147 He went out for a stroll on a *sheep-trimmed down. 1828 HOOD *Town & Country* xv, No *sheep-white hill my dwelling fanks.

8. Special comb.: sheep-back = *roche moutonnée* (see MOUTONNÉ); † sheep bar, a kind of hurdle on which sheep are laid to be clipped; sheep-bell, a bell hung on a sheep's neck (see BELL-WETHER); sheep-berry, the North American tree, *Viburnum Lentago*, or its fruit, which is fancied to resemble sheep-droppings; sheep-book, a book of accounts in which are entered the particulars relating to flocks of sheep; shasp-bot (†), the bot-fly *Cestrus ovis*; † shasp-brand = SHEEP-MARK i; shasp-bug, one of the genus *Argas* of mites, infesting sheep; † shasp-counter, a counter or token used in counting sheep (cf. SHAKS. *Wint. Tale* IV. iii. 38); † shasp-crook, a shepherd's crook; sheep-dip, (a) = SHEEP-WASH 2; (b) a place where sheep are washed; so sheep-dipping; shasp-dog, (a) a dog that tends sheep; *spec.* one or other of the varieties trained for this purpose, as the Scotch collie, and the bob-tailed English sheep-dog; cf. *shepherd's dog*; (b) fig. a chaperon; shasp drain, an open drain cut in grass-land about 18 inches wide by 18 inches deep; † shasp-drunk a. (see quot. and cf. note s. v. LION-DRUNK); shasp-fag (see FAC sb.); shasp-farm, a tract of land devoted to sheep-rearing; so shasp-farm v., shasp-farmer, -farming; shasp-fly, (a) = SHEEP-TICK; (b) a fly, *Lucilia sericata*, infesting live sheep; sheep-fodder plant, a South

African plant, *Pentzia virgata* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); sheep-foil *Hunting*, a foiling (see FOIL v. 1. 2) of the track by sheep; † sheep-furred a., trimmed with sheep's wool; shasp-gad-fly, *Cestrus ovis*; † sheep-garth, a sheepfold; sheep-gate, (a) [GATE sb. 2] pasturing, or the right of pasturing, for sheep (or a sheep); (b) [GATE sb. 1] a gate for the passage of sheep; a hurdle for enclosing sheep; sheep glus piece (see quot.); sheep-heaf, a sheep-walk; sheep-herder U.S., one who herds sheep in large numbers in unfenced country; † sheep-bound = sheep-dog; sheep-kill = sheep-laurel; † sheep-killing pennygrass, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; sheep-laurel, a North American shrub, *Kalmia angustifolia*, supposed to be very poisonous to sheep; cf. *lamb-kill*; sheep-lease dial., a sheepwalk; sheep-meat Western U.S., mutton (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860); sheep-money = sheep-silver; sheep-nst, a net for confining sheep upon turnips; † sheep-nose-worm, the larva of the sheep-bot; sheep-penny = sheep-money; sheep-pest, (a) a common Australian weed, *Acaena ovina*, the hooked spines of which catch in the wool of sheep (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898); (b) = SHEEP-TICK (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898); sheep-plant = vegetable sheep (sense 1 c.); sheep-pock, -pox, a form of smallpox to which sheep are subject; sheep-poison, (a) = sheep-laurel; (b) *Lupinus densiflorus* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); shasp-rack, (a) a rack from which sheep feed; (b) a sheep-house; (c) the stalling; sheep-rake, a sheep-walk or sheep-track; sheep-ree, a permanent sheepfold; † sheep-reeve, a chief shepherd; shasp-rot, (a) the rot in sheep, caused by the presence of flukes in the liver; (b) a name for plants supposed to cause disease in sheep, as butterwort and marsh pennywort; sheep-run orig. Austral., = SHEEP-WALK; sheep-scab, a skin-disease of sheep due to an acarus; sheep-seaweed (see quot.); sheep-sick a. (see quot.); sheep-silver (see quotes); sheep-sleight [SLIGHT sb. 3] = sheep-gate (a); sheep-smearing, the smearing of sheep with tar to kill vermin; also, a kind of tar used for this purpose; sheep-sorrel = sheep's sorrel (see 9); † sheep-stead, -standing *Sc.*, a sheep-farm; sheep-stray, liberty of sheep to graze on a tract of land; sheep wagtail, a bird of the genus *Budytes*; † sheep-ward, a shepherd; † sheep-water = SHEEP-WASH 2; † sheep-weald, sheep-pasture; sheep-weed, seawort, *Saponaria officinalis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); sheep-wool = sheep's wool (see 9).

1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* x. 152 The flat-named hummocks of rock produced in this way are termed *sheep-backs or roches moutonnées. 1557 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 101, 111 acetres, withe other *shepe barres and hustlement. 1411 *Nottingham Ann.* II. 86, j. *shepebel, jd. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Uolopho* xxvii, The faint tinkling of a sheep-bell, and. the bleat of flocks. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devou* ix. 261 [He] was in the habit of tuning, to exact musical scale, the sheep bells of many of his agricultural friends. 1814 PURSH *Flora Amer. Septentr.* II. 709 *Sheep-berry. *Viburnum prunifolium*. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Woods* (1850) 162 *Viburnum Lentago. . . Sweet Viburnum. Sheep-berry. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 84, in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* III, The waste-book, consisting of a corn-book, cash-book, *sheep-book. 1819 *Sheep bot-fly (see BOR 3). 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 571/2 In the larva of the sheep-bot. . . there are thirteen segments. 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects injur. Veget.* (ed. 3) 624 The sheep bot-fly (*Cephalecia ovis*) lays its eggs in the nostrils of sheep. 1856 FERNE *Bell. Gentry* 241 If they be not. . . agreeing with the conformity. . . of Blazon. they may use them as *sheepbrands. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. i Jehu* ii. 18 Children may be easily corne'd, and made to take a *sheep-counter for an angel, because broader and brighter. c 1420 i. *Lyons. Assembly of Gods* 327 A *shepe-crook in hys hand be sparyd for no pryde. 1600 *Surflet Country Farm* I. xxv. 158 He must whoop and whistle after them, threatening them with his sheepe-crooke. 1859 NORRIS *Cell. Misc.* 70 Who shall now the royal sheep-crook hold, who now secure the fold? 1865 *Fmil. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. 1. 51 An 'extract of . . . sheep-dips'. . . quash. The place where 'sheep-dip'. 1852 7/ apparatus. 1887 J. C. value of sheep dipping, both as affecting health, removing vermin, and favouring wool growth. a 1774 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1777) III. 1. 200 The faithful *sheep-dog assists in tending our flocks. 1844 W. C. SROOKER *Sheep* 205 The sheep-owner should never keep a savage sheep-dog. 1848 THACKRAY *Tau. Fair* xxvii, A sheep-dog—a companion! Becky Sharp with a companion! 1807 VIOLET HUNT *Unkist, Unkind* ix, Philip's sister couldn't manage to get away from Buxton just now, so here I am, without any sheep-dog at all. 1844 H. STRECHER *Ik. Farm* I. 497 When the grass is smooth and the soil pretty deep, this is an economical mode of making such drains, which have received the appellation of *sheep drains. 1592 NASSE *P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 82 The fourth [kind of drunkard] is *Sheepe drunke, wise in his own conceipt, when he cannot bring forth a right word. 1789 A. YOUNG in *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XVII. 348/2 The *hippoboscus ovina*, called in Lincolnshire 'sheep fagg'. 1801 *Farmers' Mag.* Apr. 172 'he *sheep-farms in the higher districts. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., English farmers who come expressly to till and *sheep-farm. 1809 J. LAWRENCE

Wife, and his good Lady at me. 1731-8 Swift *Poet. Concertat.* 30. I have often seen him cast a Sheep's Eye out of a Cal's Head at you. 1809 *Marston Gil Blas* t. iv. (Ridg.) 9. I could not help casting a sheep's eye at the gold and silver plate peeping out of different cupboards. 1811 *Colman Br. Grins* (ed. 3) 57 He, the least I was casting sheep's-eye at her, out of his butch look. 1842 *Thackeray's Pan. Fair* xviii. The horrid old Colonel... was making sheep's eyes at a half-caste girl there. 1822 *Bayce Amer. Comm.* i. xix. 262 Local leaders cast sheep's eyes at the seat.

† b. To have a sheep's eye: (a) to be timorous; (b) see quot. 1711. *Obs.*

1808 *Gossos Trump. Warre D* 5 b. Espialles were sent out to discover the land of Promise, some of them hadde a sheepes eye. Caled had a Lions eye. [See *Numbers* xiii. 30, 31.] 1711 *Scott. No. 250* 7 5 Wesley says one has a Sheep's Eye, not so much to denote the Innocence as the simple Slyness of the Cast.

2. An amorous glance.

1841 *W. Tennyson Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 23 If a couple kindly kiss, The third thinks somewhat is amiss. Now sheepes-eyes are so watch; That Lances can hardly sleep. 1842 *Lover Handy Andy* ii. Tom's all ram's horns, and the widow is all sheep's eyes.

So Sheep's-eye v. trans., to cast sheep's eyes at. 1801 *Coleridge Let. to R. Southey* 22 July, I should begin to look the damsel Hope full in the face, instead of sheep's-eyeing her.

Sheepshank [*ʃiˈpʃɒŋk*], *sb.*

1. The shank or leg of a sheep.

1805 *Corrover Planter Mar. 6* 4. The third way [of making paddocks], which is done with Sheep-shanks fastened in the Walls, is doubtless the best...; but the bones must be set so near together, as [etc.]. In mod. Dicts.

b. Nae sheepshank (Sc.): a person or thing of no small importance.

1786 (Apr. 21) *BURNS Ep. to J. Lafrank* xii. The paughty, fandal Thane... Wha thinks himself nae sheepshank bane, But lordly stalks. 1787 — *Bridges of Apr.* 91, I doubt na, friend, ye'll think ye're nae sheepshank. 1806 *Tavernier's Trav. Buchanan* 11 Money a puffy, dolly servile bodie will, think himself nae sma sheepshank.

2. Naut. In full † sheepshank(s) knot: A knot cast on a rope for temporarily shortening it without cutting it or unfastening the ends.

Formed by doubling the rope in three parts and taking a hitch over the tight at each end with the other rope (Voyel). By a printer's or clerical error in Manwaring's *Seaman's Dictionary* (1641), the explanation of *Sheepshank* and the heading of the following article *Sheepers* were omitted. Hence Randle Holme *Armory* iii. 166's erroneously explains *Sheepshank* as 'two Poles set across where a Block is hung' etc. (= *SHANK* 51.1).

1827 *Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Sheepshanks Knot. The last is the Sheepshank, which is a knot they cast upon a Runner or Tackle when it is too long to take in the goods, and by this knot they can shorten a rope without cutting it. 1870 *Falconer Dict. Marins* (1780), *Sheepshank*, a sort of knot or hitch [etc.]. 1880 *Chambers's Cycl. v. Knots*, The sheepshank knot. 1871 *Marx's Peter Simple* vi. Pass that brace through the hull's eye, and take the sheepshank out before you come down. 1870 *Routledge's Ep. Boy's Ann.* 245 When both ends of the rope are fast, the 'sheepshank' or, as it is sometimes called, the dogshank shortening is used.

Hence *Sheepshank v. trans.*, to shorten (a rope) by means of a sheepshank.

1870 *Falconer Dict. Marins* (1780) s.v., The runner of the tackle is sheepshanked. 1826 J. M. CAULFIELD *Steamship Notes* 4. Shorten up buoy-rope...; this is done by sheepshanking it.

Sheep's head. Also *Sc. sheep-head*. [Cf. *Da. schaapshoofd*, *G. schafskaupt*, also *WFr. schepshok*, *LG. schaapshok*, *Da. schaapshok*, *G. schepshok* = *sheep-ton*.]

1. The head of a sheep; the dish consisting of this.

1841 *Boarsh Dertary v.* (1870) 419 Nowe to sende far braide, and by-and-by sende far sheep-heads. 1820 *Frederick's Dertary in Dunt's Poems* 24 Sowin' nolt fare, and sheephead. 1771 *Smollett's Humphr.* Cl. 18 July Let. i. (1813) 257 The servants had been informed... that there was nothing to eat in Scotland but oatmeal and sheep's-heads. 1799 *BURNS Ep. Col. De Peyser* 32 Like a sheep-head on a targa. 1840 *Thackeray's Barter* Cor. Apr. I was... set, as is the custom in our trade, to practise on a sheep's-head... before I was allowed to venture on the human countenance.

attrib. 1733 *Ochtertyre House Bk. (S.H.S.)* 105 Sheephead broth. 1817 *Linton Green* ix. viii. He'd singed the sheep's heads to the fell. The milk the sheep-head kafe. 1827 *Scott's Story* 245 Jan. 51, Sheep-head broth and haggis. 1828 *St. James's Gaz.* 26 Jan. 51, Sheep's-head-pie... and other substantial Scotch dishes.

2. A fool, simpleton. † Also as *adj.*, stupid.

1841 [see *SHANK* 51] 255 *CHARLES ALL Fools* i. i. Kiss her you sheep-head. 1841 *Gaz. Foot out of Snare* Apr. 10, I suppose... [he] hath better denials than this simple sheep-head invention. 1780 *Mirror* No. 62 What a powdered sheep-head have we got here? 1826 J. PAYNE *Tr. Villon's Poems* (1821) 74 My poor orphans... Are grown in age, and 'tis likewise. No sheep-heads are they.

3. a. A large and much esteemed food fish, *Arctiargus* or *Diplodus probatocephalus* (*Sargus ovis*), abundant on the coasts of the United States.

So called from a supposed resemblance of its head to a sheep's.

1856 *Phil. Trans.* NL 624 In the Rivers are great plenty and variety of delicate Fish; one kind whereof is by the English called a Sheep-head. 1766 T. TWISSING *Trac. Amer.* (1801) 156 The Americans... have given the appellation of sheep-head to the most esteemed fish of their coast. 1823 *Harpur's May* Jan. 200's The sheep's-head and channel has abounded.

b. A freshwater fish resembling the drumfish, *Haplodinotus grunniens* or *Corvina cicula*, of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes; also locally in N. America applied to various other fishes.

1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* in 65 *Scizna (Corvina) Richardsonii*. The Malabegian inhabits Lake Huron... It is called 'Sheep's-head' by the Anglo-Canadians. 1822 [see *PORGY*]. 1807 *Outing XXX.* 437 1/2 The 'sheep-head' (freshwater drum), a good-looking, silvery fish.

4. Short for *sheep's-head clock*.

1829 *N. & Q. Ser.* vii. 111. 23 The square-faced [clocks] were 'sheep's head', and the round-faced 'wag o' th' wall'.

5. Comb., as *sheep's-head clock*, a clock having the works exposed to view; *sheep's-head fish* = 3 a; *sheep's-head gull*, the great tern; *sheep's-head porgy* (see *PORGY*); † *sheep-head sword*, a basket-hilted sword; *so sheep-head hill*.

1874 *Routledge's Ep. Boy's Ann.* 91 An old Dutch clock, of the kind known as a 'Sheep's-head' clock. 1845 *Owen: Lect. Anat. Vertebrate Anim.* t. Fishes 220 The 'Sheep's-head Fish' (*Sargus*). 1802-13 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) 111. 113 The great tern... is called the 'sheep's head gull'. 1797 W. HORE *Fencing v.* 152 [Sword] with good, clear, or as they are more commonly termed by the vulgar, Shell or 'Sheep-head Hills. 1817 *Linton Green* 12 A 'sheep-head sword'.

Hence *Sheepshard v.*, *U.S.* to fish for sheepshard; *Sheepshardism noun-ud.*, the practice of eating sheep's-head.

1841 *Thackeray in Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 711 Cannibalism in the South Seas, and sheepshardism in Scotland.

† **Sheep-shear**, *sb.* *Obs.* [Back-formation f. *SHEEP-SHEARING*. OE. *had scapscaru* (scare act of shearing = see *SHARE* 53.3).] *Sheep-shearing*.

1815 *Rich Cabinet* 54 So is he, neither at season, sheep-sheer, or harvest, beholding to any man. 1835 T. RANPOUR *Poems* (1628) 70 To morrow morning... Pan's Cornet's blow, and the great Sheep-shear's kept.

Sheep-shear, *v. rare*. In 7-share. [Back-formation f. *SHEEP-SHEARING*.] a. *intr.* To shear sheep. † b. *trans.* To 'fleece', swindle.

1818 *Owles Almanack* 44 A cornishing nip shall sheepshear a cunny of his coyne. 1809 *Essex Rev.* XVIII. 170 My poor old father larned many lads to ship-shear in his day.

Sheep-shearer.

1. One who shears sheep.

1839 *BIBLE* (Great) *Gen.* xxxviii. 12 Judas... went unto hye shepe shearer to Tynmouth. 1828 *Ep. Armory* i. 181 1/2 Sheep shearer. 1823 *Mittrich's Sheep & Shepherding* 39 The obtaining of servants for shepherds and sheepshearers. 1828 A. GIBBS *Cotswold Village* xvii. 357 First of all there was the sower's feast... then came the sheep-shearer's feast.

b. A machine for shearing sheep.

1808 *Cham. Encycl.* IX. 320 1/2.

† 2. *Cont.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1800 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Sheep-shearers*, Cheats.

Sheep-shearing, *sb.*

1. The act or practice of shearing sheep.

1807 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* 62 In ancient times there were great feasts at their sheep-shearings. 1811 *Corcoran v. Brubis*, Sheep-shearing is not ever in season. 1872 *Litt. Hist.* (1733) 319 Two or three days before my sheep-shearing. 1809 J. LAWRENCE *Treat. Cattle* 312 Sheep shearing is performed twice a year in some countries. 1829 *Chambers's Phys. Sci.* 56 The shears used in sheep-shearing.

† b. *fig.* *Fleeing. Obs.*

1832 *Milnes's Maid of Hen* i. i. His sheepe sheering, nay slaving to the quick.

2. The season for shearing sheep.

1823 *Horne's Armory* ii. ix. 178 1/2 Sheep shearing, is that time wherein the Wool is cut off them, which was ever accounted a days of Work and Feasting. 1771 *Foot's Maid of H.* in *Wks.* 1799 II. 230 *Paul*. That must be a good forty years since. *Fiute*. Come sheep shearing next. 1827 *Voyage's Sheep* ii. 34 The sheep-shearing was the season of peculiar rejoicing.

3. The feast held at the shearing-season.

1811 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iii. 123, I must go buy Spices for our sheepe-shearing. 1811 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 194 Two hinder quarters of veale, for provision against sheepe shearing. 1865 *Stanley Hist. Philon.* iii. (1827) 102 1/2, I took a Lute and tid him Sing the Ship-shearing of Simonides. 1799 A. YOUNG in *Autobiogr.* (1828) 276, I went to the Duke of Bedford's sheep-shearing. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 223 1/2 Cambrion peasantry have various festive meetings, called the kirk, or harvest-home, sheep-shearing, merry nights, and kirk. 1845 *Baxter's Lit. Pract.* 412 (ed. 4) II. p. xxvii. The sheep-shearing of Woburn or Holkham, in the last century, where nobles, gentlemen, and labourers met together.

4. *attrib.* esp. in *sheep-shearing feast*.

1826 *Ferne's Elazon Grutier* 71 If you come, to our sheep-shearing feast... you'll taste of our cheese cake. 1811 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iii. 39. 1732 *Museum Rust.* i. 12 It being merry-making time... like vintage, or sheep-shearing time. 1847 T. MILLER *Pict. Country Life* 58 An old practical farmer, one who... has his sheep-shearing feast and harvest-home. 1826 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 141 A steam sheep-shearing machine.

Sheep-shears, *pl.* [f. *SHEEP* + *SHEAR* 1. Cf. *NFr. sapaissur*, *MDu. schaepshere* (*Da. schaapshaar*, *G. schafschere*.)] Shears for shearing sheep.

1822 *Horne's Armory* ii. ix. 178 1/2 Sheep shears, or Wool shears. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 103 II (lightning) melted an old copper skillet, a pair of sheepshears. 1824 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 357 Small shears, like the modern sheep-shears. 1875 *Knight Dict. Med.* III. 2140 A sheep-shears with a six fingered comb and a revolving blade disk. *Comb.* 1797 F. Robinson's *Directory of Sheffield* 115 Edge-tool and sheep shear maker.

Sheepskin. Also *sheep's skin*. [Cf. *NFr. sjaappskinn*.]

1. The skin of a sheep; esp. one used as a garment or in the making of a garment.

1800 *Ozark* 3210 Hist. girdell wass of sheeps skin. 1840 *Jacob's Well* 214 Dose sheepskeynanes wyth whiche I am wryed were sheep bat I took wrongfully of a wyderae. 1840 *LYOG. Hore, Shepe & G.* 365 Ther is also made of sheeps skin, Pilchis & glovis. 1800 *Cocke Lorettes Dote* 2 A sheeps skyn of a wether. 1825 *Tindal's Heb.* xi. 37 *Obs.* — *sheep skin and down in sheep skins* (1812).

1874 *House Bk.* (S.H.S.) 122 For a sheeps skin for the mill. 0 7.

1811 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. shepkyrn, jd. 1879-83 *Malory's Arthur* t. xvii. 62 He was all furred in black shepe skynnes. 1852-3 *Act 5 Ellis* v. 22 1/2 To, take away the Wool of any Shepe skynne or Lambe skynne. 1802 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 123 Is not Parchment made of Sheepskynne? 1852 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. iii. 61 Sheepskins to make Spunges. 1728 *Gibson's Decl. & F.* xli. IV. 149 They promiscuously slept on the ground, perhaps on a sheepskin. 1820 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xviii. (1833) 51 Garb of coarse woollen patched with sheepskin. 1826 *BARRIE Sentim.* Tommy ii. The floor was bare save for a sheepskin beside the bed.

b. In military use.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Skin*, Sheep skins are made use of to cover the mortars or howitzers between firing. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* i. 106 Draw back the sheepskin and shabraque. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept., The artillery... were the first to lay their sheepskins aside.

2. The skin of sheep used for parchment, for the making of drumheads, in bookbinding, etc.

1840 *Ayckb.* 44 Betera may ech man rede þe ilke renne, and þe oþre ine be boc of his inwytt þanne ine ane shepes skynne. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1014 We stowepe and stare vpon þe shepes skyn, And keepe muste our song and wordes in.

1867 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 176 He had to sell... Remission of sinnis, in auld sheep skinn. 1856 *Kaigrie K. Edw.* III. ii. 50 Poore shepkin, how it braules with him that beathit it! 1813 *Middleton's No Wit We Woman's* iv. ii. When did you see or see a gentleman set his hand to anything, unless it were to a sheep-skin, and receive a hundred pound for his pains? 1797 *Smollett's Humphr.* Cl. 10 June Let. i. I will find a slip of sheepskin that will do his business. 1822 *DICKENS Black Ho.* xxiii. Where some wise... conveyancer yet toils for the entanglement of real estate in meshes of sheepskin, in the average ratio of about a dozen of sheep to an acre of land. 1870 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 5 The music of the sheepskin and the trumpet.

b. *U.S. slang*. A parchment diploma received on taking a degree; the holder of such a diploma.

1843 R. CARLTON *New Purchase* (Hall College Words). This apostle of ourn never rubbed his back again a college, nor toted about no sheepskins. 1811, I can say as well a, the best on them sheepskins, if you don't get religion... you'll be lost, testually. 1827 *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug. 299 He has won his sheep-skin; he has, perchance, gained signal honors in his university course.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sheepskin-clad*, *gatherer*.

c 1645 in *Archaeologia* LII. 141 A fell monger or Sheepskin gatherer. 1879 *Browning's Joan Drum.* Idyls 63 About him, watched the work his neighbours sheepskin-clad.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made or consisting of sheepskin or parchment; written on parchment. 1802 *DICKER SATIRON.* F 3 b. This ship-skin-cap shall be put off. 1807 *Middleton's Fam. Lett.* iii. 1. Wolves that in sheepskin lands prey on the hearts to join th' unwilling hands. 1824 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pastoral* C 3 b. So doth a sheepe-skin Bond make money breed. 1823 J. B. COCKER *Dam. Amusem.* 23 Purifying crude mercury... by passing it through sheepskin... leather. 1827 *Scott's Chron. Canongate* i. A couple of sheepskin... all the shemmen and papers. 1823 *Marx's Peter Simple* xxi. To put the sheepskin mar on the stern gratings of my gin. 1827 *Cassell's Fr. Rec.* I. vii. v. A sheepskin drum 1. 1829 — *Latter-day Parn.* vi. 26 A sheepskin Act of Parliament.

Hence *Sheepskinned a.*, clothed in sheepskin (in quot. 1628 with reference to Matt. vii. 15).

1828 *Payne's Brief Surv.* 2 That some should... watch against deceipt and sheepe-skin'd Voles. 1879 H. S. EDWARDS *Fust. at Home* i. 202 Their sheep-skin'd persons. 1829 'F. AVASTY' *Pariah* i. i. Whenever one of the fly-horses... shook his long-suffering and sheepskinned head.

Sheep-steal, *v.* [Back-formation f. next.] *intr.* To be a sheep-stealer.

1820 *Smollett's Hymn Merc.* xlix. Those Who swindle, house-break, sheep-steal, and shop-lift.

Sheep-stealer. One who steals sheep.

1824 *Smollett's Chron.* (1870) II. 236 How unequal a thing is it, that a sacrilegious church-robert should make a minister for a poor sheep-stealer? 1823 *Johnson's Let.* 13 Oct. in *Corwell*, Pray how many sheep-stealers did you convert? 1829 *Hoccleve's Shep.* Cl. ii. 235 A notorious sheep-stealer in the country of Mid-Lothian.

So *Sheep-stealing sb.* *sb.* and *adj.*

a 1578 LINDSEY (Piscatorie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 133 For no sheep stealing nor wrangous gain. 1848 *Payne's Brief Surv.* 2 That some should... watch against deceipt and sheepe-skin'd Voles. 1879 H. S. EDWARDS *Fust. at Home* i. 202 Their sheep-skin'd persons. 1829 'F. AVASTY' *Pariah* i. i. Whenever one of the fly-horses... shook his long-suffering and sheepskinned head.

Sheep-tick, † *sheep's tick*. [See *TICK* 58.1 and cf. *WFr. schepstyk*, *G. schafschetke*.] A horny, bristly, wingless fly, *Athysanella*.

phagus ovinus, which infests sheep, embedding its head in the skin and extracting the blood. Also = SHEEP-LOUSE.

c 1455 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 642/37 *Hec amittena*, shepherds. **1458** *Mucedorus* 11. iv. 68 *Ama*. The shepherds force would have saved thousands more. *Clo.* Aye, shipsticks, nothing else. **1668** CHARLETON *Onomast.* 49 *Reducimus*, the Sheep's Teck. **1837** YOWATT *Sheep* 544 The sheep-tick... propagates with much rapidity, although not to be compared with the sheep-louse. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 111. 1109 Sheep are affected by a troublesome insect, the kech or ked, or sheep-tick.

Sheep-walk. A tract of grass-land used for pasturing sheep.

1855 HARRISON *England* 11. xix. c. 205/2 Townes pulled down for sheeps-walks. **1657** MILTON *P. L.* xi. 431 A field, Part arable and tith., the other part sheeps-walks and foulds. **1784** COWPER *Task* vi. 121 Sheep-walks populous with bleating lambs. **1800** SCOTT *Lady of L.* 11. xxviii, The dales... Are now one sheep-walk, waste and wide. **1836** C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 122 A study of the botany and geology of a sheep-walk is one of the first steps to successful herding.

Hence **Sheep-walker** *Austral.*, a sheep-master. **1885** *Daily Tel.* 20 Nov. (Cass.), The sheep-walkers of Taranaki will flood it to their interest to dispose of their produce by way of Auckland.

Sheep-wash, sb.

1. The washing of sheep before shearing; the place where sheep are washed.

1749 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1885) I. 257 Of ham stane on scapwescan. **764-75** *Ibid.* 291 Juxta fluvium qui dicitur Stur ad vadium nomine Scepsuascas. **1640** BRATHWAT *Two Lancs. Locers* 19 (Halliwell) A seed-cake at fastens; and a lusty cheese-cake at our sheeps-wash. **1877** N. W. *Line Gloss.*, *Sheep-wash*, a place in a stream or pond where sheep are washed. **1890** Melbourne *Argus* 9 Aug. 4/2 They would start shearing in three weeks. He would... get me booked for a good billet in the sheeps-wash. **1898** TASK *Norton-sub-Hamdon* 189 The sheeps-wash was for the use of all who kept sheep.

2. A preparation used in washing sheep, sheep-dip.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Sheep-wash*,... a mixture of arsenical acid and soft soap in water, in which sheep are dipped. **1882** D. WOOD *Sheep-dipping* (1883) 16 It has... been customary to employ tobacco-water as a sheep-wash.

Hence **Sheepwash** *v.*, *Sheepwasher*, *Sheep-washing* *vb.* *sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1891 R. BOLLOREWOOD *Sydney-side Saxon* x. He can't dig or 'sheep-wash or plough there. **1890** = *Col. Reformer* (1891) 122 Men... were employed as 'sheepwashers. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 174 The murmurs of 'the sheepwashing Yarrow. **1856** *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. 11. 11. 371 A sheep-washing day on the Wye. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 929 Workmen exposed to the use of arsenical pigments... as in sheep-washing.

Sheepy (*ʃiːpi*), *a. rare*. [*f. SHEEP + y*]. Of, pertaining to, or resembling sheep.

1387-8 T. USK *Test.* Lore. l. vi. (Skeat) I. 161 It greveth me to remember these dyvers sentences, in jangleing of these shepe people. **1286** SHORER *Pt. CXLV*. viii. The sheepy prease. The streets shall scantily hold. **1873** LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 7 The 'La Allah il Allah'.... of all human sounds the most like bleating. It is sheepier than monotonous. It is absolutely mutton-ous. **1891** MEEBOTH *One of our Cong.* l. viii. 151 He called the social English the most sheep of sheep.

Sheer (*ʃiːr*), *sb.* *Naut.* Also 7, 9 sheer, 8 shere. [*f. SHEER + 2*]

1. An abrupt divergence or deviation of a vessel from the line of her course; a swerve.

1670 NARBOURGH *Frm. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* 1. (1694) 61, I was in danger of running the Ship against steep Rocks... she taking a sheer with the Tide. **1725** *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 425 A Ship before the Wind will deviate from her true Course, sometimes one Way, sometimes another, in her Yaws and Sheers. **1827** J. F. COOPER *Prairie* 11. xvi. 254 Just give the boat a sheer towards yonder low, sandy point. **1819** W. S. MAVOR *Kaloolali* l. (1850) 14 The steersman was directed to put the helm up, in order to give her a sheer out of the way. **1897** *Times* 25 Feb. 11 The heavy sheers which such a [rudderless] vessel would take in being towed.

b. **Sheer-off**: an act of sheering off (see **SHEER** 2. 1).

1808 *Naval Chron.* XX. 450 This caused such great confusion among them that they got their grapplings unhooked, and took a broad sheer-off.

2. An oblique position given to or taken by a vessel when under way or when riding at single anchor.

To break her sheer: of a vessel, to be forced by change of wind or current out of the position of sheer in which she was placed.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 11. 247 To break her sheer. **1797** H. TAYLOR in *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 270/2 If laying in the aforesaid position, and she breaks her sheer... [and] recovers... let the main-yard be again braced about; but if she comes... to a sheer the other way... brace the fore-yard. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 465 To prevent this, an able master will endeavour to make his vessel 'lie with a sheer'. *Ibid.*, Great care is required in watching the vessel in this position, lest it should fall off or 'break its sheer'. **1897** *Surviv. Sailor's Word-Bk.* s.v.

3. **Comb.**: **sheer-boom** *Lumbering*, a boom to catch floating logs and turn them in the desired direction; **sheer-line**, in military bridges, the stretched jawner of a flying bridge along which the boat passes.

1816 H. DOUGLASS *Milit. Bridges* 44 A cable, or sheer line, is stretched across the river. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Sheer-boom**. **1879** *Lumberman's Gaz.* 1 Oct. A row of

piers to which they have attached a sheer-boom 2,500 feet long.

Sheer (*ʃiːr*), *sb.* *Naut.* Also 8 shere, 9 sheer. [*Perb.* a use of **SHEAR** *sb.*, or new formation] **ON** **SHEAR** *v.* It is noteworthy that the Fr. synonym is *louture* (in Fournier *Hydrogr.* ed. 2, 1667), app. identical with *louture* shearing, clipping.]

1. The fore-and-aft upward curvature or rise of the deck or bulwarks of a vessel; the curve of the upper line of a vessel as shown in vertical section. *Straight or little sheer*, a hardly noticeable rise at the bow and stern. *Quick, high, or great sheer*: a sheer with small radius of curvature.

1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 121 The section of... the whole Ship... included between the Plank-sheering, and the Keels, the upper line of which section is called the Sheer of the Ship. **1711** W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 50 The quicker the Sheer is the more it contributes to the strength of the ship. **1779** BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 101, I found her perfectly upright, and her sheer (or side appearance) the same as when first built. **1833** T. RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Archit.* 1 They likewise should have more sheer in proportion to their length than larger vessels. **1878** W. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 105 Her great sheer, full bow, and smoothness of hull... kept her from swampy. **1884** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Sept. 2/1 Boats with a high sheer at each end. **1889** WELCH *Test-Bk. Naval Archit.* 11. 41 The considerable sheer (or curve upwards) given to their ends.

2. = *sheer-strake* (see 3).

1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 123 *Sheer or Sheer-strake*. **1889** R. DOWLING *Isle Surrey* 11. xii. 235 His heels, driven by the force of the tide on the sheer of the boat.

3. **Comb.**: **sheer-batten**, (a) see quot.; (b) in ship-building, 'a strip nailed to the ribs indicating the position of the wales or beads preparatory to those planks being bolted on' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **sheer-built** *a.*, built with (little, great, etc.) sheer; **sheer-draught** (-draft), the sheer-plan; **sheer-line**, the line of elevation of a ship's deck; **sheer-mould** (see also quot. 1846); **sheer-plan**, -rail (see quot.); **sheer-strake**, the uppermost strake of the side planking or plating of a vessel, also *attrib.*; **sheer-wale** = *sheer-strake*.

1867 *Surviv. Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Sheer-batten*, a batten stretched horizontally along the shrouds, and seized firmly above each of their dead-eyes, serving to prevent the dead-eyes from turning at that part. **1883** JONAS *Fish. Canada* (Fish. Exh. Publ.) 11 The boats... are very 'sheer built, and the clinker work is usually of cedar. **1769** FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) C 2 h, The whole length of the ship is represented according to a side view, perpendicular to the keel, and is termed the plane of elevation, or 'sheer-draught. **1830** MARRVAT *King's Own* xlix, The dimensions... I knew by the sheer-draught. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 383/2 When it is in its proper position, the line WF will be in the same plane with the 'sheer line. **1846** A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 245 *Ram-line*,... a small rope... for forming the sheer of the ship... adjusted on the ship's side by means of a long thin plank, called the sheer-mould. **1867** *Surviv. Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Sheer-mould*, synonymous with ram-line. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 371/2 The 'sheer plan or draught, otherwise called the plan of elevation, is that section of the ship which is made by a

plane from head to stern... (see *Encycl. Brit.* 1797)

limits the height of the side from the fore-castle to the quarter-deck, and runs aft to the stern, and forward to the cab-head. **1846** A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Sheer-rails*, a name for the mouldings round a vessel's top sides. **1805** *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 130 *Sheer-strake*. **1874** *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 102 Sheer strakes are the strakes of the plating (generally outer) which are adjacent to the principal decks. **1882** *Daily Tel.* 4 May, A vessel whose sheer-strake plate is half above and half below the line of main-deck beams. **1805** *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 130 *Sheer-wales or Middle-wales*, those strakes of thick stuff in the top-side of three-decked ships which are wrought between the middle and lower deck plates.

Sheer (*ʃiːr*), *a. and adv.* Forms: 3 scere, 3, 5 schere, 4 schiere, 6-7 shere, sheere, sheare, (? 6 Sc. schare), 7 shier, shier, 6-sheer. [*ME. schiere* = *OE. *scere* = *ON. skær* (Sw. *skär*, Da. *skjær*) = *OTeut.* type **skairjo*, related to the sponyonyms **skiro*, *SHIRE* *a.* It is possible that the *ME.* word is an adoption from *ON.*, the initial (*sk*) being modified to (*ʃ*) by the influence of the related native adj.] *A. adj.*

† 1. Exempt, free (from service or fealty); clear, acquitted (from guilt or crime). *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 12752 *Heo... habbeð iðeren us scere nu & aere mare*. **1212** T. CHESTRE *Laufail* 429 *Fyðy dely-verede prysouns, Aod made ham quyt and schere*.

† 2. Of the wind: † Blowing steadily in one direction. (Cf. 9.) *Obs.*

c 1290 *St. Michael* 25 in *J. Eng. Leg.* 300 *Nov* was bat a wonder *Aere*, and wonder wel heo souzte... A woode schere-wind heo was eo.

† 3. Of hair: Thin, sparse. *Obs.*

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxiii. 25 Alle the Tartarienes han smale Eyen and littele of Berd, and not thikke hered, but schere.

† 4. Of light: Bright, shining. Of water, crystal, etc.: Clear and pure; translucent. *Obs.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xv. 47 b, The water was so pure and shere a man might well have scene And numbed

all the grauell stones that in the bottome beue. **1568** *Bannatyne JVS.* (Hunter. Club) 728 Phebus... Vnto the east schutand his shaftis schare. **1583** MELBAKKE *Philotimus* Dd iij b, The Chorisletes & gems whereof did geue a shere and shining light. **1589** GOLOING *De Moray* xv. 274 The Soule is either a shere body and of the nature of the skye [i.e. *en corps luisant et atheré*],... or els a bodiless substance. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xxxiii. 1199 Afterward they began to yeeld sheere and cleere water to great abundance. **1871** ROSETTI *My Sister's Sleep*, Without, there was a cold moon up, Of winter radiance sheer and thin.

† 5. Of an article of food: Thio, oot containing much substance. Of an animal: Lean. *Obs.*

1632 *Guillim's Heraldry* 10. xxiii. (ed. 2) 241 The Moose is the naturall and secondary cause, that the crabbes of the Sea are either full and plumme, or else sheare and (after a sort) empty. **1735** J. MOORE *Columbarium* 39 The Dutch Tumbler is much of the same make, but larger... oot uolike a very sheer Dragon. **1755** *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 342 The skimmed milk is very thin and sheer.

6. Of textile fabrics, etc.: Thin, fine, diaphanous. *Now U.S.* [*f. G. schier sb.*, 'cobweb lawn'].

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1567) 40b, Aod yet with shere and velune wings [*Le Perleuillus alatis*] they houer from the ground. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 106 Cocke-webe-lawn or tiffeny, is the shearest and cheapest lawne of all. **1766** in Halliwell *Acc. Collect. Bills*, etc. (1852) 31 *Sheer muslin* fit for head dresses and neckcloths. **1774** A. HAMITROX *Acc. Acc. Ind.* l. xi. 125 They manufacture, in Calicoes coarse and fine, sheer and close wrought. **1848** BARTLETT *Dict.* *sheer*, *transl.* applied to fabric of cotton or silk; 25, transparent. **1904** 'merican girl would say 'sheer' is the batiste or lawn used that a slip lining is necessary.

7. Of a material substance: Unmixed or unaccompanied with other matter. Esp. of strong drink: (a) Undiluted with water; (b) taken alone without solid food.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 25 If she say I am oot xiiii. d. on the score for sheere Ale. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* xxvii. 11. 273 Whereof they drinke... the weight of two drams to wine, wine, or sheere water [*orig. calca fura*]. **1618** FLEMING *Doyle Marr.* v. Shall I have no sheere wine then? **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* iv. 11, Thou neuer hadst in thy house to stay men's stomachs. A peece of Suffolke cheese, or Gammo of Bacon, Or any esculent... but sheere drinke only. **1667** *Phil. Trans.* II. 518, 2 or 3 spoonfulls of shier water. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 18 Of pure and sheere Sand, there's white, black, blewish [etc.]. **1755** *Connoisseur* No. 52, 317 She has the gout in her constitution, and whenever she feels a twitch of it, the only thing is sheer Brandy to keep it from her head. **1764** *Museum Rust.* 1. 463 Sheer and slight sands. **1802** HEBERDEN *On Gout* in Beddoes *Hyg. viii.* 154 It has been thought that a large quantity of sheer wine is good for arthritics. **1815** SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxix, Sheer ale supports him under every thing. **1873** J. GEIKIE *Ge. Ice* Ag. xi. 141 Nothing save sheer till covers the woderly rocks.

† 8. Of steel (? misapprehension of **SHEAR-STEEL**). **1589** LONGER *M. Standish* l. 20 This breast-plate... Had it not been of sheer steel, the forgotten bones of Miles Standish Would at this moment be mould.

b. Of an immaterial thing: Taken or existing by itself, ... alone. *Now rare or Obs.*

1622 MABBE *Tr. Alman's Guzman's d'Alf.* 11. 351 Wheo he saw all his former mallice could not... doe mee any harme, with sheere money hee went about to purchase out his reueoge upon mee. **1645** BURROUGHS *Exp. Hoste* i. (1652) 16 That what he shall deliver may be nothing but the word of God in him, sheer word of God, without any mixture of his own. **1836** I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory Another Life* ii. 22 An unembodied spirit, or sheer mind, is nowhere.

8. With a descriptive sb., or one denoting a quality, condition, circumstance, etc.: Neither more nor less than (what is expressed by the sb.); that and nothing else; unmitigated, unqualified; downright, absolute, pure. Cf. **MERE** *a.*

1583 MELBAKKE *Philotimus* Dd iij, Which will be o lesse then sheer beggerie. **1680** T. GOODWIN *Expof. Eph.* xxix. Wks. 1681 l. 393 To go out of himself, and by naked and sheer faith to go to Jesus Christ alone. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lxiii. 324 Out of sheer love and kindness to Lord Chatham. **1789** Mrs. Piozzi *France & It.* l. 99 note, I was always a sheer dunce for my own part. **1837** THIRLWALL *Grece* 111. xxiii. 269 The conspirators were not strong enough to carry their point by sheer force. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* 11. iii. 342... said, in a moment of passion, 'the Patriots were sheer Brigands'. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxxii. 449 Both Peterson and myself... fell asleep through sheer exhaustion. **1879** S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* vi. 145 The railway was closely skirted on the north by a sheer desert. **1885** *Month. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/4 It was a sheer mistake on the part of the driver.

† b. **Sheer wit**: a fashionable term for some particular form of bumour. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxvii. 11. 273 Whereof they drinke... the weight of two drams to wine, wine, or sheere water [*orig. calca fura*]. **1618** FLEMING *Doyle Marr.* v. Shall I have no sheere wine then? **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* iv. 11, Thou neuer hadst in thy house to stay men's stomachs. A peece of Suffolke cheese, or Gammo of Bacon, Or any esculent... but sheere drinke only. **1667** *Phil. Trans.* II. 518, 2 or 3 spoonfulls of shier water. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 18 Of pure and sheere Sand, there's white, black, blewish [etc.]. **1755** *Connoisseur* No. 52, 317 She has the gout in her constitution, and whenever she feels a twitch of it, the only thing is sheer Brandy to keep it from her head. **1764** *Museum Rust.* 1. 463 Sheer and slight sands. **1802** HEBERDEN *On Gout* in Beddoes *Hyg. viii.* 154 It has been thought that a large quantity of sheer wine is good for arthritics. **1815** SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxix, Sheer ale supports him under every thing. **1873** J. GEIKIE *Ge. Ice* Ag. xi. 141 Nothing save sheer till covers the woderly rocks.

9. Of a descent or ascent, the face of a wall, cliff, etc.: Continued perpendicularly or very steeply down or up without break or halting-place.

1800 WORDSW. *Hart-Leap Well* 50 And climbing up the hill—(it was at least four rods of sheer ascent). **1815** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* 111. xvi, This lake... whose barriers drear Are precipices sharp and sheer. **1874** SYMONDS *Sc. Italy & Grece* (1893) l. ix. 181 A pedestal of rock... surmounted by a sheer cliff. **1877** ELACI *Green Past.* xxxvii. (1878) 229

1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xxxii, O'er sheets of granitic,

hand, and is Printed off. 1683 *Noxon Mech. Exerc.*, Printed 218 If it be the First Page of the first Sheet of a Book:

1893 *Times* 14 July 3/4 The country is green as a meadow and sheeted with flowers.

†3. To furnish (a bed) with sheets; usually pass. Obs.

1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 119 A Bed nicely sheeted and strow'd with roses. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III, 5 A bed ready sheeted and warmed. 1820 in *Southey Wesley* L. 457 One of the maids, who went up to sheet a bed.

†4. pass. and intr. To bed with. Obs.

1637 WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 72 To be sheeted by Bellama's side. *Ibid.* 90 To sheet with maidens.

5. intr. To spread or flow in a sheet.

1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 324 High sheets the water round him in glittering spray. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. of Fancy* II, 203 Cataracts sheet, through the air.

6. trans. To sheet up (see quot.).

1883 R. HALDANE in *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II, 141/1 To Sheet-up.—To rub dry with sheets.

Sheet (ʃi:t), *v.* 2. [SHEET sb.2] trans. To sheet home: to extend the sheets of (the topsails) to the outer extremities of the yards so that the clews are close to the sheet-blocks. Also *absol.* (and in extended sense, see quot. 1867).

1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 27 They sheeted home the topsails. 1832 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1856) 263 The topsails were let fall and sheeted home. 1837 E. HOWARD *Old Commodore* iv. Let us shake out our reefs, sheet home, and away. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Sheet home! Also, when driving anything home, as a blow, &c. 1890 MORRIS *Glitt. Plain* xix. He stepped the mast and hoisted sail, and sheeted home.

Hence Sheeted *phl. a.*

1821 JOANNA BAILEY *Met. Leg.* Wallace xliii, As sheeted sails, torn by the blast, Flap round some vessel's rocking mast. Sheet: see SHEATH, SHOOT *v.*, SHUT.

Sheet-anchor (ʃi:təŋkə:). Forms: *a.* 5 shut(t)e, 6 shut, shoute, shoute, shote, 6 shoot(e), 7 shot, 7 shott. *b.* 7 sheath, shed, 7 sheate, 7-s sheat, 9-sheet. [Origin uncertain. Perhaps *f.* ME. *shate*, SHOT sb.2 = cable of two ropes

synonymous SHEET sb.2 in the 17th c. points to association with that word, but the connexion in sense is not obvious.

With regard to the generally accepted derivation from SNOOR *v.* ('an anchor that is shot out'), the formation would be abnormal, it is not supported by the majority of the *a*-forms, nor is it clear why any anchor in particular should be so designated.]

A large anchor, formerly always the largest of a ship's anchors, used only in an emergency.

a. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Anchors called Shute. 1497 *Ibid.* 184 For a Newe Shote of Cables, to the use of the said Ship for the Shute anchors. 1514 in Oppenheim *Admin. Royal Navy* (1895) I, 373 Anchors called... Shot anchors, Caggers *j.* 1536 *Rem. Sedition* iii, He casteth the shote anchor, when he wyll, and not when they hydde hym, that are in his shipp. 1585 J. DAVIS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 786 The cable of our shute anchor brake. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 38 Our shute-anchor was downe.

b. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 16 The greatest in every ship is called the sheet anchor. 1647 PETER in *Archæologia* XLI, 275 We broke our best bower, and were forced to let go our sheet anchor. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & West. I.* 292 His shed-anchor to hold fast the sheeting ship. 1719 *De Voe Cruise* 1, 10 Our Master order'd out the Sheet Anchor. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII, 404 At 4 A.M. found ship drove, veered to a whole cable, and got sheet anchor overside. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *v.* To a sheet anchor a stout hempen cable is generally bent. 1839 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 5/7 The Howe... went gradually to leeward until she brought herself up with her sheet anchor.

b. fig. That on which one places one's reliance when everything else has failed.

a. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) IV, 226 The next Parliament, which in manner shalbe the shote anchor for the expedition of our purposes. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 493/1 Ye shall see what answers he maketh, & wheth he hyngheth for the shote anchor of all his shifte. 1553 UOALL *Exyster. D. L.* (1871) 11 Of all meo he is my chiefe banker Both for meate and money, and my chiefe shote anchor. 1562 TURNER *Of Bathes* 15 Then shall it be high time to go to the bathes as to the shote anchor. 1616 CHAMBERLAIN *Voc. Bps.* 250 M. Alason cometh now to cast his shott anchor, and saith. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 62 Wherein yet Christ is the Shote-anchor of salvation.

b. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. xviii. 52 Casting out his sheet anchor [ed. 1669 sheath-anchor] of hope. 1676 MOLLOY *De Jure Marit.* III, vii. (1688) 116 It is Foreign Trade that is the main Sheet-anchor of our Islanders. 1775 MME. D'ARELAY *Early Diary* 8 May, The great sheet-anchor, upon which we are to depend in our voyage through life. 1838 LYTTON *Alice v. ii.* The landed interest... is the great stay of this country—the sheet-anchor I may say. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Robt. Lynde* II, iv. 88 Bertie was... the sheet-anchor of her life. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII, 821 Bleeding is our 'sheet anchor' for this disease.

attrib. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxxv, As soon as he had his old sheet-anchor friend to hold on to.

Sheet-cable. *Naut.* [*f.* sheet-in SHEET-ANCHOR.] The cable belonging to the sheet-anchor.

1611 COTER *s.v.* *Maistre*, *Vn maistre cable, ou cable*, a sheet-cable. 1642 H. BOND *Boat Swain's Art* 18 Your sheet cable is commonly so many halfe inches about as your ship is breadth in feete at the midship Beame. 1742 to Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I, II, xxiii, 100 Cutting the sheet cable at the windlass, with great difficulty we wore the ship. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* III, 115/2 The sheet cable parted about half after four o'clock.

Sheeted (ʃi:təd), *phl. a.* [*f.* SHEET sb.1 or *v.*1] 1. Wrapped in a sheet, *esp.* a winding-sheet: applied to the dead and ghosts.

1604 SHAKS. *Haml.* I, i, 115 (Q. 2) The sheeted dead Did squeake and gibber in the Roman streets. 1630 H. LORO *Kelg.* *Perseus* 50 Shrowded and sheeted curkyses. 1786 S. ROGERS *Ode Superst.* i, ii, 9 The sheeted spectre, rising from the tomb. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 88 Church-yard tales of sheeted ghosts. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv, He saw Gwendolen... pale as one of the sheeted dead.

b. Enveloped in a sheet or sheets for protection against injury, cold, etc.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 104, 1 sheeted box containing books. 1840 HALIBURTON *Letter Bag* 1, 7 Sheeted, blanketed, and quilted, I remain enveloped in the drapery of my bed. 1884 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 610 A string of some thirty-sheeted horses are walking round and round. 1896 *Idler* Mar. 277 The paltry gas-jets on the stage... were just sufficient to show the sheeted boxes and a few of the frost rows of stalls.

2. In the form of a sheet; expanded or spread out like a sheet: chiefly of rain, snow, lightning.

1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 164 Thro' plashy glade Where crackles, at each step, the sheeted ice. 1798 COLERIDGE *Vand. Cain Wks.* (1907) 345 The sheeted lightning. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II, xxvii, Then sheeted rain burst down. 1847 LONGF. *Evangel.* i, v, 100 The sheeted smoke with flashes of flame intermingled. 1851 H. MARTINEAU *Introd. Hist. Peace* II, i, The two armies lay down amidst the sheeted snow. 1904 R. BRIDGES *Demeter* 551 The useless poppy in sheeted scarlet.

3. Of cattle: Having a broad band of white round the body. (*Cf.* sheet-cow, SHEET sb.1 12 b.)

1834 YOUTAT *Cattle* (L. U. K.) 28 They are called sheeted oxen. The head, the neck, the shoulders, and the hind parts appear as if they were uncovered, while there is a sheet fairly and perfectly thrown over the barrel. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho.* I, xix, That sheeted heifer of Prowse's. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX, II, 329 In colour usually 'sheeted' black and white.

4. Printing. (See quot.)

1823 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* Sheeted, this expression is used when heavily printed work has to be placed sheet by sheet between other sheets to prevent off-set of ink.

†Sheeten, *a.* Obs.—[*f.* SHEET sb.1 + -EN.] Consisting of a sheet (see SHEET sb.1 1 b.).

a. 1618 J. DAVIES *Scourge Paper-penetr.* (1624) 11 If.. wanton Rigs, or lecher dissolute Doe stand at Pauls-Crosse in a Sheetten Sute.

Sheeter. [*f.* SHEET *v.*1 + -ER.] (See quot.)

1853 *USE Dict. Arts* II, 983 The machine for forming the wool into sheets of a nearly uniform thickness, technically known as the 'sheeter'.

Sheeter, obs. form of SHOOTER.

Sheet-fish, variant of SHEATH-FISH.

Sheetful (ʃi:tful). [*f.* SHEET sb.1 + -FUL.] As much as a sheet will contain.

1533-34 FITZGERALD *Hush.* 44 Take a shete ful of brome cresses. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1, 7, I shall publish a Sheet-ful of Thoughts every Morning. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 515/2 A second writes a looz uneasy sheet-ful of irony. 1825 J. T. COLERIDGE in Ld. Coleridge *Story Devonsh. House* (1906) 257 An hour's talk would be of more help to him than a sheetful of writing.

Sheeth (*e*, obs. forms of SHEATH sb.).

Sheeting (ʃi:tɪŋ), *phl. sb.* [*f.* SHEET sb.1 + -ING.]

1. Stout cloth of linen or cotton, such as is used for bed linen, etc.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4247/3 Irish Sheeting and Ticking. 1766 MRS. GLASSE's *Cookery* xviii, 291 Roll it up tight, bind it round with sheeting, and boil it four hours. 1844 *Ladies' Hand-bk.* Haberdashery 26 Sheeting. This is a strong woven cotton, and is frequently used as a substitute for linen. 1848 KINGSLEY *Mad Squire* xv, By dealing out flannel and sheeting a little below cost price. 1873 *USE Dict. Arts* I, 770 Sheatings and towellings. 1877 J. W. HAVES *Draper & Haberdasher* (ed.) 96 Sheatings are a stout article, made in Wigan, Croxson, and Double Warps from two or three yards wide. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VII, 277/1 Sheeting has two meanings in the cotton trade: (1) the ordinary bed sheeting, usually a stout cloth of anything from 45 in. to 120 in. wide; (2) a grey calico, heavier than a shirting... usually 36 in. by 40 yd.

2. A lining or covering of timber or metal, laid on a surface as a protection.

1776 G. SENPLE *Building in Water* 32 The sheeting nailed on the Piles. 1870 *Milit. Engin.* I, II, 101 The wooden linings are of two descriptions, viz., cases, or frames and sheeting.

b. A layer (of soil or stones).

1891 SCOTT *Leader* 6 Nov., Laying down sheetings of stones in certain districts. 1895 *Outing* XXVII, 259/2 Rocks, which, having lost their thin sheeting of soil.

c. A form of batting (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

(See BATTING *phl. sb.* 2.)

3. The action or process of making (lead) into sheets; the action of covering with sheets or laying in sheets.

1778 *Engl. Gazetteer* s.v. *Mendip*, The lead is... not so proper for sheeting, because, when melted, it runs into knots. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Sheetting, (Tobacco), laying the leaves flat to be piled in books. 1884 *Alman. Exam.* 31 May, 3/1 Clergery, checkings, and weighings, as well as sheeting.

4. *attrib.*, as (sense 2) sheeting deal, plank; sheeting-machine (see quots.); sheeting-pile = sheet-pile (see SHEET sb.1 13).

1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Meters* 77 note, The space 00

1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 972 This sheeting deal is always applied to pieces laid endwise. 1875 KINGSLEY *Dict. Mech.* Sheetting-machine, a wood-combing machine for bringing the fiber into an even sheet. *Ibid.* Sheetting-machine, a machine for smoothing tobacco-leaves.

Sheeting, *phl. a.* [*f.* SHEET *v.*1 + -ING 2.] Swathing, enfoldings.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* 1021 Sheetting darkness overhangs the earth.

Sheetless, *a.* [*f.* SHEET sb.1] Without sheets.

1756 *Demi-Rep* 26 Where stand the sheetless bed, the broken chair.

Sheetling, *rare*. [SHEET sb.1] A little sheet.

1817 W. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1838) IV, 210 You would have received a good long letter instead of this sheetling.

Sheet-shot. *Naut.* [*f.* sheet-in SHEET-ANCHOR + SHOT sb.] = SHEET-CABLE. Also *attrib.*

1750 BLANCHLEY *Naval Expos.* s.v. *Cables*, Cables Allowed for Channel Service, are distributed in this manner, two being spliced together are called the Sheet-shot; three the Best-bower; one the Small-bower, and one Spare. 1847 MULLER *Polych. Naut.* 28 Sheet shot cable.

Sheety (ʃi:ti), *a.* [*f.* SHEET sb.1 + -Y.] Spreading in a broad sheet: chiefly of a stretch of water.

1748 COLLINS *Ode to Evening* 29 in Dodsley *Coll.* I, 532. Then lead, calm Votress, where some sheeily lake Cheers the lone heath. 1794 GOSBORNE *Walters in Forest* vi. (1795) 98 Streams... down the hills Spread sheety o'er the slopes. c. 1816 FUSSELL *Lect. on Art* viii. (1848) 511 Oil, which rounds and conglutinates, spreads less than the sheety medium of fresco. a. 1834 S. T. COLERIDGE in *Cottle's Early Recd.* (1837) II, 255 The sheety burst Of lightning o'er the awake'd midnight clouds.

Sheeve, obs. form of SHEAF, SHEAVE.

Sheever, obs. form of SHIVER.

Sheew, obs. *f.* SHOW *v.* Shef, obs. *pa. t.* of SHOVE *v.*

Shefe, Sheff(e), obs. forms of SHEAF, SHEAVE.

Sheffield (ʃe:fi:ld), the name of a manufacturing city of Yorkshire, famous for cutlery, used *attrib.* as *Sheffield knife, ware, whittle*; Sheffield plate, plate made of copper coated with silver by a special process brought to perfection in Sheffield (but now disused).

c. 1385 CHAUCER *Retra's T.* 13 A Sheffield [i.e. Sheffield, sheffield] thwitel haat he in his hose. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 38 A party of capped Sheffield knioez. 1623 DEKKER *Witch of Edmonton* II, ii, The Bridegroom and Bride comes; the new pair of Sheffield-Knives fitted both to one sheath. 1745 *Life of Bathurst-More Carew* 52 Buttons, Knives, Scissors, and other Sheffield Ware. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth* xxvii, But thou art sharper than a Sheffield whittle! 1856 GORE in *Opp's Circ. Sci.*, *Pract. Chem.* 22 Old worn-out articles formed of 'Sheffield plate'. 1878 DOWNES *Stud. Lit.* 37 If a soog is to be at all a sword, it must be of fier temper than even the finest Sheffield cutlery.

† b. Used predicatively as *adj.* Obs.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuff* Wks. 1910 III, 178 Tell me if our English scones be not right Sheffield or no.

Sheffonier, rare var. CHIFFONIER, representing the common pronunciation (ʃe:fanɪə:).

1808 MRS. M. T. KEMBLE *Day after Wedding* 3 Furnished with Sofa, Footstools, Sheffoniers.

Shefte, obs. *f.* SHIFT. Sheflure, obs. *f.* SHIVER.

Shegger, misprint for SKEGGER.

1798 BIRNELL *Deser. Thames* 175 Little Trout, called a Samlet or Shegger-Trout.

Shegh, error for *sege*, SIEGE sb. (q.v. c 2).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II, xiii, 311/2 A Shegh of Herons.

Shehide, obs. error. form of SHAHL.

Sheick, obs. variant of SAIC.

1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia* II, (1825) I, 12 The captain... made a signal for a sheick or wherry to come along side.

|| **Sheikh** (ʃe:ik, ʃik). Forms: 6 siech, 7 scelch, shech, shich, sheicke, shiek, 7-8 sheck, 8 shech(h), shiech, shaik, sheek, 7-9 sheich, sheick, sheick, 9 schiek, shaikh, shaykh, sheykh, 7- sheik, 8- sheikh; 7 cheq, cheke, 8 check, cheik, chiek, 8-9 chaik, 9 cheick; 7-8 zeque. [Arabic شيخ *shaikh* properly 'old man',

f. *shākha* to grow or be old. Cf. OF. *escuyer, scie*, F. *cheik, cheik*, Sp. *jeque*, Pg. *zeque*.]

1. The chief of an Arab family or tribe; the headman of an Arabian village; an Arab chief; an Eastern governor, prince, king. Now also used among Arabs as a general title of respect.

1577 *Edmond's Hist. T.* Siech Ismael, whom t.

1615 W. BEDWELL tr. God... be vpoos theemy Sheich. 1671 CHARENTÉ *Lett. conc.* Customs 145letta 5 The chief of each Tribe, who take upoother the Title of Neque, which is equivalent to Captain.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II, 160 He sent thither

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV, 507 Sheikh, a title of honor of Mesched. 1763 Tully's 2 Shaik Alieff, an Arab chief.

One of the Fellah sheicks. 1822 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I, 457 Abraham... left his home in Ur of the Chaldees to wander as a oomad Sheikh. 1908 MCKELLY-FERRARY *Golden Girdle* III, I knew that the Jelas tribe still existed, and though Sheikh Feyzul was dead, his son Faris reigned in his stead. 1903 *Times* 8 July 19/2 As regards the Shaykh's competency as an Arabic scholar, there can be but one opinion.

2. The head of a religious order or community; a great religious doctor or preacher; now *esp.* a saint having a local cultus.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 276 A Nation... which be

calletth Hhassissin, which... followed a peculiar Prophet... They called him Sheikh (printed Hheich) al Hhassissin. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 46 The Devotions... done at the Sepulchre of Schich Sefi at Ardehit. 1682 WIELER *Journ. Greece* 11. 199 A Book... written by a Cheke, or Doctor of Grand Cairo. 1753 R. CLAYTON *Jrnl. Cairo* to Mt. Sinai 12 Sept. 1722. As we were passing by a mosch, where a certain sheich Salab was buried... several of our guides... went thither to receive a benediction. c1850 *Arab. Viz.* (Rildg.) 674 A convent... the sheikh, or superior of which was a friend of the steward. 1869 TOZER *Hghl. Turkey* 1. 201 A sheikh's tomb with a tiled roof. 1908 S. A. COOK *Relig. Anc. Palestine* vi. 68 Saints and holy sheikhs of the modern shrines.

b. *Sheikh-ul-Islam* (properly *Sheikhu 'l-Islam*): the supreme authority in matters relating to religion and sacred law; in Turkey, the mufti. Hence *Sheikh-ul-Islamade*.

1686 Ir. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 261 The Sheikhislam, who is the chief Civil Judge. 1733 HANWAY *Trav.* (1765) I. ii. 12. 27 The kaziaskar is judge of the army, and the sheikhislam is reputed of equal rank with him. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 26 Apr. 5/4 She went to the Sheikh-ul-Islamade. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 3/2 No political act of the Sultan has any validity without the fetwa of the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

3. In India, one of a dissenting sect of Moham-medans; now, a general term for Hindu converts to Islam. (Usually *sheikh*, *shaiikh*.)

1660 FEYER *Acc. E. India & P.* iii. i. 93 All Musselmen

A Bengali sheikh may be understood... Hence *Sheikhdom*, -ship, the status or office of a sheikh; the territory ruled by a sheikh; *Sheikhly* a., pertaining to or characteristic of a sheikh.

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rebelling with the Shechinah before their eyes. 1858 Gao. *Elmor Scenar Cler. Life, Mr. Giffit* vii. The golden sun-light beamed through the dripping boughs like a Shechinah, or visible divine presence.

b. *transf.* (spec. applied to Jesus Christ.) 1684 HICKES (*Ulla*) The Moral Shechinah: Or a Discourse of Gods Glory. a 1684 LUGNOR *Serm.* (i Cor. i. 30) Sal. Wks. 1827 I. 483 The Shechinah, the habitation of the Majesty, is Jesus Christ; there he dwells as between the cherubim over the mercy-seat. 1739 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Arise, my Soul, arise' vi. Our Eyes on Earth survey The Dazzling Shechinah I Bright in endless Glory bright Now in Flesh He stoops to dwell. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* i. xvii. 22 Truth indeed is veiled, but with a Shechinah of dazzling light.

Shekyl, obs. form of SHACKLE sb. 1. Shekyr, obs. form of CHEQUER sb. 1. 1518 *Con. Let. Bk.* 653 The bokes of ij testes cuer next afore shall remayn in the counsell howe... on the shekyr.

Shel, obs. form of SHELL, SHIELD. Shelaly, obs. form of SHILLELAGH.

Shelboard, dial. [? f. SHELF sb. 1 + BOARD sb. : cf. SHELVING sb.] An additional framework fixed to the sides of a cart to increase its capacity.

1569 in T. PHILLIPS *Will.* (2130) 84 All my ploughe tumber, and cart tumber, except sheldboards. 1616 SURREL & MARKIN *Country Farm* vi. 662 All manner of Plow and Cart-timber whatsoever, as Beames, Heads, Skeathes, Hales, Spyndeles, Sheldboards, Cart or Wayne bodies, rings for Wheeles. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* xv. (1854) 137 A sack or two of Wheat that lay not very safely on the near-side sheld-board.

Shelboard, -brede, obs. ff. SHIELD-BOARD. Shelburne (Je-lhurn). (See quot. 1889.)

1889 DR. BEAUFORT *Drinking* 385 Those [landans] with angular lines are known as 'Shelburne' landans, from the late Earl of Shelburne, who had the first of that pattern built. 1905 SIR W. GILBEY *Mod. Carriages* 45.

Sheld (feld), a. dial. Also 6 shell, 9 shell, shelled. [ad. or cogn. with MDu. *schilled* variegated (often in comb., as *rootschilled*), = Wflem. *schilde*, f. *schillen* (in mod. *Un. verschillen*) to make different. The existence of the Eng. word at an earlier date is probably implied in SHELDRAKE.] Particoloured, pied, piebald.

1507 *Will. of Crizall* (Somerset Ho.), ij kyne garle & shell, a 1572 (see SHELDON). 1674 RAY S. & C. *Words* 76 *Sheld*, flecked: party-coloured. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1792) 11. 288 *Shelled*, pied, party-coloured. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* s. v. *Sheld*, Shell (or sheld) is pied, of two colours; flecked; d is gay, of more than two. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Shelled*, pie-bald.

Sheld, obs. form of SHIELD.

Sheld-apple, she'll-apple. dial. Also sheldafie, shillapple, etc. [Usually taken to be f. SHELD a. + DAPPLE a., but perhaps a metathetic form of *sheldalp, f. SHELD a. + ALP 2 (dial. aff), bullfinch.] Applied to two birds remarkable for their variegated plumage.

1. The chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*. 1544 W. TURNER *Avium Precip.* D 6, De Fringilla, Anglice a chaffineche, a sheld apple, a spink. 1611 COGNET, *Berie*, a spinkie, sheldapple, chaffinch. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbria*, *Bull*, (1805) 21. I mind, when the cross'd the deep water, To get me the shillapple est. 1832 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl. Shelly or Sheld-apple. 1880 C. H. POOLE *Gloss. Staff.* *Sheld* or *Sheld-apple*, the chaffinch.

2. The crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*. 1666 MERRITT *Pinar* 172 *Loxias*, the Shell-Apple. 1668 CHARLETON *Ornith.* 69 *Loxia*, the Cross-beak, or Shell-apple. 1674 RAY *Eng. Birds* 88. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 279. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.*, Shell, or Sheld-apple. Vide Crossbill.

Sheldbreath, -brede, obs. ff. SHIELD-BOARD. Sheld-duck, sheld-duck (feld-duk). Also shielduck, shield-duck. [f. SHELDRAKE, by substitution of duck for drake.] = SHELDRAKE.

1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) I. 239 If you would preserve wild Ducks, Teal, Widgeon, Shell-ducks, &c. you should have a place walled in with a Pond in it. 1770 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 86 Swallow Tailed Shielduck. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* ix. The sleeping shell-ducks at the sound arise. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* v. 19 *Tadorna Casarca*. The Ruddy Shielduck. 1908 *Zoologist* Apr. 124 Sheld-duck seen at Fritton by Mr. Buxton.

So Sheld-fowl (also s(c)hell-, shield-), the sheldrake.

1593 DRYDEN *Man in Moon* Poems (1619) 480 The green sheldfowle, from whose rapt doth flye Th' unnumberd sholes. 1674 RAY S. & C. *Words* 76 *Sheld*, inde Sheldrake & sheld fowle, Suss. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 625 Cormorants, Brants, Shield-fowl. 1890 BORLAND *Yarrow* 119 Speckled sheld-fowl hovering oigh.

Shelde, obs. f. SHEELD sfl. a., SHIELD, SHOAL. ? + ENDE.] The golden-eye, *Clangula clangula*.

1670 WILKINSON *Ornith.* (1678) 28 This was sent us from Cambridge by the title of Shelden, I suppose so denominated from its being particoloured of black and white, that is Sheld. 1674 DENT in *Ray's Philos. Lett.* (1718) 21 Some Water Fowl, viz a Pocker, a Smew, three Sheldins.

Shelder, variant of SHALDER v.

Sheldrake (feldrak). Forms: 4 sheldedrake, seldrake, shelledrake, 5 sheldrak, 5-6-drake, 7-9 shell(-)drake, 8 sheld-drake, sheldrak, 8-9 sheldrake, (9 sheld-drake), 6- sheldrake. [prob. f. SHELD a. + DRAKE 2. A northern form *sheldrak* (see SCALEDRAKE) is recorded from 1600.

Connexion with SHIELD sb. is improbable, since a spot of

colour is not an established sense of this word, as it is of the cognate G. *schilt* and ON. *skjilt* (cf. *skjildr* dappled). The commonly cited ON. *skjildungr*, occurring in a late alliterative list of bird-names, is not identifiable (the Icel. names of the sheldrake are *brautdrak* and *andl-kongur*). The form *sheldrak* given by Gesner (Anim. 111. 131) is app. from Eog.]

A bird of the genus *Tadorna* of the duck tribe, frequenting sandy coasts in Europe, North Africa, and Asia, and remarkable for its bright and variegated colouring.

† Occas. applied to the North American canvas-back. c1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbes*, in Wright *Voc.* 161 La herle (glossed the seldrake, v.r. sheldedrake). c1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 802 *Herle*, shelledrake. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 762/39 *Hic unius*, a sheldrak. 1530 PALSCP. 266/2 Sheldrake a byrde. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mcl.* i. ii. it. i. All those Teales, Curres, Sheldrakes, and peckled Fowles, which come better in winter. 1668 CHARLETON *Ornith.* 96 *Mergus Harle*, the Shell-drake. a 1672 WILKINSON *Ornith.* (1678) 28 The Sheldrake, or Borough-drake: *Tadorna Bellonii*. 1812 364 The Swallow-tail'd Sheldrake of Mr. Johnson. 1782 T. JEFFERSON *Notes State* P. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

of all the Duck tribe, not only from its size, but from its beauty and the elegant variations of its plumage.

Sheldrun, var. SHELTRON 1. Sheldur, obs. f. SHOULDER sb. Shela, obs. f. SHIEL. Shelela, obs. f. SHILLELAGH.

Shelf (feld), sb. 1. Pl. shelves (feldz). Forms: 5 shelf(-)e, 5-7 shelve, 7 shenle, 7 shenle; pl. 4 shelves, (5 shelve, -ys, 6 sylwcs); 5 shelfes, 5-7 shelves, 5-8 shelfs. [app. ad. (M)LG. *shelf* shelf, set of shelves (whence also the northern SKELE), cogn. w. OE. *scylfe* (of uncertain meaning) ? partition or compartment, MDu. *schelue*, (and mod. Du.) *shelf* stack, rick (of hay, etc.), and OE. *scylf* (also *stán-scylf*) rugged rock, crag, pinnacle; ? f. root *schelf* to split.]

shelles with the names of the persons condemned wryten in them. 1599-80 North Plutarch, Aristides (1595) 353 At a certain day appointed, every citizen carried a great shell in his hand, whereupon he wrote the name of him that should have banished. 1711 Pope, Temple of Fame 173 He [sc. Aristides] whom you just but when he is
Arch. Nicene III.
 wretches as he. 1845 Encycl. Metrop. IX. 365/1 If the name of any person was found to be written on six thousand tiles or shells [etc.].

4. *pl.* Burnt limestone before it is slaked. † *In shells*: unslaked.

1743 in R. Maxwell *Sol. Trans. Agric.* 191 Shells will weigh about 25 Stone-weight the Boll. 1793: see Linnæ 18. 5. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 282 The farmers endeavour to carry it in shells, while the water is dissipated and the lime light. 1812 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* 1. 178 [He] brings his lime from the kiln, lays it in small heaps, about a firloft of shells in each heap. 1884 F. J. L. Scott *Sci. Agric.* 113 The lumps of burnt and unslaked limestone are known as shells.

5. Used as the second element of the name of a particular shellfish, as *acorn-shell*, *razor-shell*; hence (chiefly *pl.*) = shellfish, in referring to classificatory groups.

egg. († *In the shell*, of an egg, boiled.) Also, the similar integument of the eggs of other creatures.

Cf. *EGG-SHELL*.

agoa O. E. Martynol. 18 Mar. 40 Se rodor ymbfheð..

52. & oordan, swa seo scell utan ymbfheð þæt æg. 13. K. Alis. 571 An ay he laide, so he fleygh. That to him, Y you telle: A dragon crept out of the schelle. 1398 THEVISA Barth. De P. R. xii. 1. (Bodl. MS.). The chickens come forth of pe schelle aynde and fülle schape. c. 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 41 Take Eyroun, & blow out þæt 35 with ynnne þan waysshe þe schulle clene. 1599 Sir J. DAVIES *Noise Teipsun* 99 When the shell is broken, out comes a chick. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xlii. When her food begins once to appear she [the silk-worm] comes forth of her shell. 1692 TRON *Good House-wife* x. 83 Eggs boyled in the Shells. 1719 DE FOR *Criscoe* r. 99 The Turtle's Eggs, which

call it, in the Shell. 1719 DE FOR *Criscoe* r. 99 The Turtle's Eggs, which

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with a shell. 1768 8 Mrs. BROWNING Each little boat is made. 1891 COORINGTON *Melanesians* xvi. 316 The cream squeezed out from grated cocoa-nut was often cooked over the embers in the shells.

8. The outer covering of a seed, etc.; a hnsk, pod (e.g. *pea-shell*); trind (of pomegranates, etc.); putamen, pericarp.

1561 HOLLYNUTH *Ham. Apoth.* 26 Take the wood of Berberis, fylle the upper shell wth the leaves from it. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. (1663) 33 If lentilles be sodden with theyr shelles untaken of. 1607 FORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 389 The powder of vniue Pomgranat shels. 1611 COCER, *Calculus*... the rough shells of Chessnuts. 1624 [see GOURD] 4. 1631 WIDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 21 It may be softened by quenching in juyce of beane shuls or mallows. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xcix. Within which fruit [gourd], lie many seeds, having smooth hard woody shells. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 144 The Scarlet-Bean which has a red Husk, and is not the best to eat in the Shell, as Kidney-Beans are usually eaten. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. 1. 233 They fill the shell wth the leaves from it. 1756 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 66 *Legumen*, or shell; a seed-vesel of two valves. 1801 BENTLEY *Alan. Bot.* 301 A strong shell surrounding the seed, called the *putamen*. 1807 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 20 The shell of *pericarp*. 1801 ALDRIDGE *Sherbro* II. 13 A great deal of shell [on palm kernels], which of course is useless.

9. The hard covering or 'housse' of a snail: cf. SNAIL-SHELL.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 per er... so grete snyles þat in haire schelles three men or four may he herberd. 1530 PALSGR. 266/2 Schell of a snayle, *coquille*. 1611 [see GOURD] 4. 1631 WIDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 21 It may be softened by quenching in juyce of beane shuls or mallows. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xcix. Within which fruit [gourd], lie many seeds, having smooth hard woody shells. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 144 The Scarlet-Bean which has a red Husk, and is not the best to eat in the Shell, as Kidney-Beans are usually eaten. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. 1. 233 They fill the shell wth the leaves from it. 1756 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 66 *Legumen*, or shell; a seed-vesel of two valves. 1801 BENTLEY *Alan. Bot.* 301 A strong shell surrounding the seed, called the *putamen*. 1807 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 20 The shell of *pericarp*. 1801 ALDRIDGE *Sherbro* II. 13 A great deal of shell [on palm kernels], which of course is useless.

10. The hard covering of a tortoise or turtle; the material of which this is composed: cf. TORTOISESHELL.

1545 ELYOT *Dict.* *Chelonium*, the shell of a tortoise. 1607 HOLLAND *Pliny* vi. xxiv. 1. 134 The Chelonophagi, i. e. such as feed upon the flesh of Tortoises, and the shells of them serve for roofs. 1658 SIR T. HERBERT *Travels* (ed. 2) 25 The Sea Tortoise is not much differing from those at land, her house or shell is only flatter. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Fourf. Beasts* 389 The Turtle, Oil, and Shell which they had made here. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 353 A tortoise, which is safe only so long as it keeps within its shell.

† *b. poet.* [after *L. testudo*.] A lyre (in allusion to the legend that the first lyre was a tortoise shell stringed); oecae. (cf. *LYRE* 1 b) put for 'lyric poetry'. *Obs.*

[1607] DRYDEN *Song St. Cecilia's Day* ii. When Jubal struck

metal, may, till up the space betwixt the bone and the shell, in order to form the desired cylinders. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 168 A fused cylinder called the roller-bowl, encased at its lower and back part within a segment of a hollow cylinder called the shell. 1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* 171. 11. 311/1 The shells or buckets are fitted with valves opening upwards. *Ibid.* VII. 370 Two 'shells' are to be provided, or what is technically termed the moulding box. 1860 URE'S *Dict. Arts* II. 669 A concave rough grinding tool of cast iron called a shell. 1875 KNAPP *Dict. Mech.* *Shell* (weaving), the upper and under shells are the bars of the lay, which are grooved to receive the reeds. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 72 An insulated spherical shell

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164. *Thomason Tracts* (Brit. Mus.) CCCXCII. No. 27. 110 They swear they will never fight more against guns that shoot twice, meaning the two cracks, the mortar and the shell. 1695 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 452, 13 mortars a shell ii. 181 1806

A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 45 The Thunder.. began to throw shells. 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 391 A single shell bursting, was seen to put an effectual stop to their whole cavalry in a charge. 1854 TENNYSON *Lt. Brigade* iii, Storm'd at with shot and shell.

c. A cartridge case of paper or metal.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 18 Pour it in the paper shells. 1800 LEFFINGWELL *Wild Fowl Shooting* 122 You can get shells at the gunsmith's loaded, or, if you prefer, load them yourself. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 171 In America good paper cases, or 'shells', are dearer than in England.

d. Pyrotechny. (See quot.)

1878 T. KENTISH *Pyrotechn. Treas.* 117 Shells are hollow paper globes, fired vertically, from mortars, or iron tubes.

22. A wooden coffin, esp. a rough or temporary one. Also a thin coffin of lead or other material to be enclosed in a more substantial one.

A parish shell at last. 1837 RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* (ed. 2) viii. 212 Their [Spanish criminals] bodies.. were then taken down by the executioner, and placed in shells. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomer* iv, Look rather at the living audience standing round the shell—the deep grief on Barnes Newcome's fine countenance. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Shell*, a rough coffin to be enclosed in another. 1892 *Times* 4 Feb. 12/2 The leaden shell in which the body.. is laid was sealed down and this enclosed in a beautiful olive-wood coffin.

23. Miscellaneous uses.

a. *Naut.* The outer casing of a pulley-block; a thimble dead-eye block used to join the ends of two ropes. b. See quot. 1802, 1853 and cf. *shell-jacket* (sense 39). c. The outer plating of a hull.

1769 FALCONER

outer frame or cast.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 119 The shell is made of elm or ash. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Shell*, a short jacket without arms, which was worn by light dragoons. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 114 The chief parts of a boiler are the shell, the flues, the furnaces and the steam chest. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* viii. 44 A made block consists of the shell..; the sheave..; the pin..; and the stump. 1853 SROOVELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Shell*, a short jacket without tails. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 326

Concrete in a shell is a name which might be applied to all

which depend on the.. property

The required space is enclosed

by a wooden or iron shell. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6)

36 Topmast rigging is sometimes spliced round the shell of the dead eye. 1886 St. James's *Gaz.* 22 Dec. 6/1 He had been measured for.. tunics and shells and messing-jackets.

IV. A mere exterior or framework.

24. The external part, exterior, or outward aspect, the externals (of something immaterial).

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* II. iv. § 2 It seems some-

what strange that God should take so great care about the

shell and outside of his worship. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule*

204 Cullies, that Judge only by the Shell, and Appearance.

1774 *Earnest Addr. Methodists* (ed. 8) 5 The outward

form and shell of religion. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* II. The

old Jewish blood still beat true, under all its affected shell

of Neo-Platonist nonchalance. 1875 EARL LYTON *Lett.*

(1906) I. 335 Words are the shells of ideas. 1889 CONAN

DOYLE *Meek Clarke* I, Among so many there were some

whose piety was a shell for their ambition.

25. An empty or hollow thing; mere externality

without substance.

1792 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 123 All the superstructure.. a

shell stands now, and semblance only of itself! 1818 *Crusade*

Digest (ed. 2) II. 426 Nothing but the shell of what was

intended for.. CARLYLE *ML*

1845 *New M*

shell of a departed being. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sun-*

rise, Halt bef. Rome 184 How shall the spirit be loyal To the

shell of a spiritless thing?

26. a. The outer part of an edifice or fabric, the

interior of which has been removed or destroyed.

1657 *Decem. St. Paul's* (Camden) 155 The roof and floor

of the west house is fallen down to the ground, and lyeth

on a heape within the shell thereof. 1795 JOS. TAYLOR *Journ.*

Torfs Tower which was blown

th. Cl. III. 6 Sept., Hard by

1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summer*

Tantallon speaks to you of

1856 *Young Fries* 50 Nothing

remained but the red-hot skeleton or shell of the building.

1883 BUNTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. II. 288 (She) built herself

a stately mansion which was only reduced to a shell in 1794.

b. The skeleton or carcass of a building or a ship.

1795 ADDISON *Italy, Naples* 202 The Shell of a House,

which he had not time to finish. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 29 July

(1849) III. 63, I preached.. in the shell of the new house.

1814 T. LANE *Guide Linc.* 82 The shells or walls of the

several chambers.. are insured from fire by the society.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 580 When the shell of a

building is finished.. the framing laid,

or the ceiling

is old;

but stone frontages, enlargements, and decorations, were

afterwards made. 1900 G. C. BROWNE *Mem. & Impr.* 53,

I was shown the *Great Britain*, then a mere shell on the

stocks, of one of the first iron ships ever built.

c. U.S. A rough, wooden structure, without decoration or furniture.

1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii. 293 They were mere rude shells, destitute of any species of furniture. 1882 HOWELLS in *Longman's Mag.* I. 48 The edifice was what we call a shell; it was not plastered. 1902 WISTER *Virginian* xiii, It [the eating palace] was a shell of wood, painted with golden emblems.

V. A scale or scale-like object.

27. A scale of a fish or reptile; a hard epidermal excrecence. *rare.*

c. 893 *ELFRIC Oros.* iv. viii. 174 Bonne hie mon slog ofþe scent, bonne glad hit on þem scyllum, swelce hit were smeðeisen. c. 897—Gregory's *Past.* c. xlviii. 360 Elces fices scelli hid to oððe gefeged. c. 1000 *ELFRIC Loe.* xl. 9 Ne ete ge nenne fise buton þa be habbað finnas and scilla. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *Tr. Castanheda's Comp. E. Ind.* I. xl. 94 [Lagartos] their bodies are covered over with shells. 1685 HOOKE *Microgr.* 184 The legs.. were all of them covered with a strong hairy scale or shell.

28. a. A scale or lamina (of stone, etc.).

13.. *Guy Warw.* xciii. (1891) 454 Nas neuer wepen þat euer was make þat o schell mist þerof take, Na more þan of þe flint. 1645 *Decem. St. Paul's* (Camden) 144 Whit marble in block and shells 140 folio. 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 592/1 Such flagstones.. are much liable to scale off in irregular 'shells'.

† b. A lamina (of bone). *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 86 Neener þe latterre kynde wole cwardow den awaye a schelle of þilke same boon, nouzt aenstandyng þi schauyng. 1656 RINDLEY *Pract. Physic* 171 A Contusion when the bone is pressed down; yet so, that it is not broken into many shells.

† 29. pl. Scurf; = SCALE sb. 2. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 189 Furfurea hen a maner of squamis i. schellis þat cometh of hrennyng þat is in þe skyn. 1587 ANDREW BRUNZIKKE's *Distyll. Waters* Civ. b. The beds often enointed with the same.. withdryveth the shells from the hede.

30. Any of the thin pieces of metal composing scale-armour; = SCALE sb. 2. 7 a.

1585 T. WASHINGTON *J. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. iii. 115 b. They bad.. vpon their bodies curates of shelles of diuers colours. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Mem. Sir W. Kirkcaldy* ix. 85 They wore the most splendid armour of the age, with surcoats or houqueons covered with shells of silver gilt.

† 31. *Cont. (pl.) Money. Obs.*

1592 GRENE *Shenly Catch.* I. c. 2 The purse, the Hong, The monie, the Shells. 1612 D. J. H. The farmer.. mist his purse, search for it, but lining and shells & all was gone. 1612 MONTLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. l. 1 j. b. 'Tis a question whether there be any silver shells amongst them, for all their sartin outides.

† 32. pl. Fragments. *Obs. rare.*

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 54 The Falcon.. russillit & rang his bellis, Almaist scho had al schakin þame in schellis.

33. An epaulette; = SCALE sb. 2. 9.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvii, The Captain, with shells on his frock-coat.

VI. Attributive uses and Combinations.

34. In sense 1: a. Simple attrib., as *shell-colour*, *-covering*, *-layer*, etc.

1855 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* II. i. 67 Bright pink, the 'shell-colour'. 1890 HARDWICK'S *Sci. Gloss.* XXV. 129/1 The evolution of the shell-colour. 1612 DABONE *Christian turn'd Turk* I. c. 2 Poore fishers, that, nener didst aspire About a musle boate.. that they.. didst smell Worse then thy 'shell commodity at midsummer. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 318 The external 'shell-layer consists of fusiform cells. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 502/2 The various examples of 'shell-membrane. 1835-6 *Ibid.* I. 518/2 The inner sides of the 'shell-membrane. 1833 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 'Shell Net. 1885 A. WINCHELL *Geol. Talks* 193 In *Lamellibranchs* the 'shell-outline is not the same on each side of the beak. 1857 J. G. WOOD *Com. Obj. Scaphere* 21 Upon this leathery mantle are placed eight 'shell-plates, which overlap each other. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 287 The 'shell-wall is removed by weathering.

b. Objective and objective genitive, as *shell-cleaner*, *-eater*, *-ealing*, *-monger*, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, 'Shell-cleaner*, a person who makes a business of cleansing and scouring shells. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 17 Our most exact and industrious 'shell-collectors. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* v. 77 Such species as are especially 'shell-eaters. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xiv. 252 Clouds of a black 'shell-eating bird, called *linonigolo*. 1850 *British Museum (Chambers)* 192 'Shell-engraving, however, under the name of *Conchylite*, is now carried on.. in Italy. 1748 CHESTER. *Lett. to Son* 6 Dec., The tribes of insect-mongers, 'shell-mongers, and pursuers and driers of butterflies.

c. Parasynthetic, instrumental, etc., as *shell-borne*, *-buried*, *-housed*, *-wrought*, etc. adjs.

1818 KEATS *Eudym.* III. 237 O 'shell-borne Neptune. 1856 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Deep-Sea Cables*, The great grey level plains of ooze where the 'shell-buried cables creep. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 549/1 The 'shell-clad Nautilus. 1833 *Good Words* 123 Gorgeous articles of native dress, feather-cased, 'shell-fringed, coral-beaded. 1600 J. LANE *Tom. Tel. 40th* 507 The 'shell-house snail. 1844 QUARLES *Son's Elegies* (1757) 355 In roughest tides his 'shell-prepared

1613-16

nd. The

856 STAN-

BOYSE *Vincent & Pal.* vi. 1258/1 261 The 'shell

1747 MASON *Ode to Water*

terras.

d. Similitative, as *shell-curved*, *formed*, *-red*,

etc.; also *shell-like* adj. and adv., *-wise* adv.

1903 LADY DILKE *Fr. Furnit.* 184 Cent. 48 The 'shell-

curved lines which maintain their decorative value in the

Salle a manger. 1880 LEYDEK *Mermaid* liv, The 'shell-

formed lyres of ocean ring. 1692 RAY *Disc.* 132 There are

found not only 'shell-like stones, but real shells. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 46 Of the.. Rooms.. the lesser ones are arch'd shell-like. 1827 HOON *Bianca's Dream* 242 Her small and shell-like ear. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 917 Shell-like plates of varying size with scalloped margins. 1887 *Daily News* 19 May 5/6 Lined with 'shell-pink satin. 1891 'O. THANET' *Otto the Knt.*, etc. 231 Shades of gray and purple and 'shell-red. 1835 WILLIS *Fenillings* L v. 34 The three 'shell-shaped squares in the centre of the city. 1552 in Kempe *Lovely MSS.* (1836) 88 Makinge the same [feathers] into greete plumes, to stand 'shell-wise overthwart the hed peces of the worthies of the Greekes.

35. In various senses of branch 1, passing into adj.

a. Of an animal, fruit, etc.: Having a shell; see also SHELL-FISH, -SNAIL.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 443/2 Schale notys, and oter schelle frute. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Shell-fish*, Bonetus observes, That Shell Animals have no Diversity of Sex. 1893 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* Introd. p. cxviii, The poys containing the seeds or shell-fruits. 1859-62 Sir J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1858) II. 333 The genus *Tectarius* or Shell-slug. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvii, Their shell-fauna is of a Mexican and Central American type.

b. Of geological formations or deposits: Consisting wholly or largely of (sea)shells (esp. in a triturated or powdery state, *shell-marl*, *-sand*).

(Cf. *shale marl*, 1682, s. v. *MARL* sb. 1 b.)

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1598) 43 The shell stones (that be in arable landes..) first burnt, and then beaten into fine powder. 1692 A. SYMONS *Deor. Gallway* (1623) 94 As for lime they are supplied from the Shell-bank of Kinkinner. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Shell-sand*, a name given by the farmers, in some parts of England, to the fragments of shells found on the sea-shores, and ground to a sort of powder, so that they resemble sand. 1759 MILLS *tr. Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. 29 This author seems never to have seen shell-marle. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 25 Dec. (1765) 7 This shell-shelf is 300 yards more or less along the river's bank. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 125 The coast shell-lime, which immediately covers the chalk strata in the neighbourhood of Paris. 1858 *Encycl. Elém. Geol.* Min. etc. Gloss. *Shell marl*, a deposit of clay, peat, and silt, mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of fresh water lakes. 1850 DANA *Min.* 208 Fire marble or lumachelle is a dark brown shell marle. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Nat. Hist.* 539 Shell-beds are formed of dead and drifted shells, heaped together by tides and currents. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Perseus* iv, Shell-drifts bleaching in the sunshine.

c. Of an artificial structure, vessel, etc.: Consisting or formed of a shell or shells; made from a shell or shells; ornamented with shells; (of a road, U.S.), having a bed or layer of shells.

1527 *Maye Lucan* ix. Q 8 b, Whose shrill shell-trumpett seas and shores doo heare. 1637 NABBS *Microscopus* iv. Fj. h. From a rock that weeps a running christall [sic. Temperance] doth fill Her shell cup. 1699 POTTER *Artif. Greece* III. ix. 87 Triton's Shell-trumpet is famous in Poetical Story. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Shell*, The effects of this shell-manure. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Celtic Collect.* (Maitland Club) 153 The gardens are of great extent, with.. shell grottoes. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 17 There are but two drives in the neighbourhood of New Orleans—the old and new 'Shell Roads'.. 11-ey are.. thickly covered, with small sea shells. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xiii. 169 Bone or shell ear-rings. 1851 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* 146 The makers of shell-cameos avail themselves of this difference [of colour] to produce white or rose-colored figures on a dark ground. 1878 B. HARTZ *Man on Beach* 55 Two or three highly-colored prints, a shell workbook, a ghastly winter bouquet of skeleton leaves and mosses. 1888 MRS. CLUSTER *Teutic on Plains* ix, The shell-drive along the ocean. 1904 WINSTON CHURCHILL *Crossing* III. v, A white shell walk divided the garden.

d. Of an implement: Hollow, or having a concave part.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 251 The Taper-shell-bit is used for widening holes. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 179 The first tool used is an auger; the shell part.. four inches in diameter. 1875 *Carpenter & Join.* 31 For rough work.. the shell auger alone is used.

e. Of the shape of a shell; (of material, trimming, etc.) having a shell pattern.

1774 in *Amer. Hist. Rev.* (1699) V. 312 She is drest in a neat shell Callico gown. 1840 MRS. GAUGAIN *Lady's Assist. Knitting* 142 Shell pattern, or half square for a quilt or counterpane. 1859 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* v, Shell-trimmings and flutings. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 92 Shell Couching, a Flat Couching, in which the securing stitches are arranged in half curves, and bear some resemblance to the shape of a scallop shell. 1885 W. J. E. CRANE *Bookbinding*, etc. 101 The pattern called large brown French, or shell pattern. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 6/1 'The shell chair', which is like a scallop shell.

f. Made of tortoise-shell. *U.S.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Shell-comb*, a lady's comb for the hair, or toilet comb, made of tortoiseshell. 1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Shell-piece*, one of the shields of tortoise-shell or horn, used with spring eye-glasses which clasp the nose. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 603/1 She replaced the dagger with a shell pin from her own hair.

36. In sense 21: a. Simple attrib., as *shell-fire*, *fougasse*, *-gun*, *-room*, *-shop*, etc.; b. objective, as *shell-filling*, etc.; c. advb., as *shell-proof* *-stricken* adjs.

1858 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Milit. War* 31 The carrier-block moves the 'shell-drawer and causes it to draw out the discharged shell from the chamber. 1834 *Milit. Engin.* (ed. 3) I. II. 101 A 'shell-filling room. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 132 'Shell firing was next tried at a distance of 1,500 yards. 1834 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 207 'Shell Fougasses. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Shell-gage (Ordnance), an instrument for verifying the thickness of hollow projectiles. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 135 The accurate and long-range firing of such rifle 'shell-guns. 1859 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xii. 132 The 'shell hoist.. is provided with a cowl

b. To bring forth as from a shell, *rare*.
 1890 [Mrs. A. Macleod] *Austral. Girl* xvi, Creatures that are shelled into life in weltering heaps.
 3. *intr.* To come away or fall off as a shell, crust, or outer coat; to come off in thin pieces, peel or scale off.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* iv. iv. 287 By this very method the rottenness of the Bone soon shell'd off. 1685 *tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 38 There is nothing... that appears either tarnished or shell'd off [orig. *ecaillez*] in any part. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* L. 636 It did... damage to the column... by causing its surface to shell off. 1883 R. HADDANE in *Workshop Rec.* Ser. 11. 254/2 (*Whitewashing*) This [mixture] will not shell off.

4. *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a shell; to encase. (See SHELL *a.* 1.)

1637 N. WHITING *Albino & Bellaria* 9 His body shelled in a Satten skin of azure dye. *Ibid.* 53 Cupid... disdains to dwell in lofty palace, but does shell himself in straw-thatcht roof. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. lxix, They did returne Vnto the King; who Shells himselfe, to see Within himselfe, the Obiect of this Scorne. 1666 [MARVELL] *Third Advice to Painter* 28 Even they (though shell'd in trebble Oak) Will prove an Addle-egg with double Yolk. 1685 COTTON *tr. Montaigne* xix. (1686) 68 Shell thee with steel or brass... Death from the casque will pull thy cautious head. 1822 *Beaumont's Poems, Pygmalion* 69 Like a dim mist Shelling a god, it rolled. 1876 Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xviii, Their faces steamed full of speech, as if their minds had been shelled after the manner of horse-chestnuts.

† b. *pass.* (app.) To be fixed close, as a mollusc to its shell.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. cxxvi, A Man soe Shell'd in Blood vnto his Beast.

5. a. To furnish with shells for collecting spat.
 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 110 Spawning oysters are frequently put down in the spring, two months before the ground is shelled. 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 108 Of this vast area a large portion has been cleaned up and shelled.

b. To spread oyster-shells on (ground) as a fertilizer; to make up (a road) with shells; *intr.* to deal in or use oyster-shells.

In U. S. Dicts.

6. To bombard with shells (also *absol.*); to drive out of a place by shelling.

1856 W. H. RUSSELL *War* xxiii. 227 The Russians now shell vigorously. 1870 *Standard* 16 Nov., A battery was planted, and the chateau was about to be shelled. 1895 *Times* 4 Feb. 5/1 Every gun in the fort had been silenced, and the Japanese were fairly shelled out of it.

transf. 1897 'H. S. MERRIAM' In *Kedar's Tents* xx, The other soldier was chasing his opponent up the hill, shelling him, as he rode away, with oaths and stones.

fig. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* i, My quondam doer had ensconced himself chin-deep among legal trenches, but my two protectors shelled him out of his defences. 1834 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk. Wks.* 1853 I. 45 From these... he was speedily driven, or ome might say shelled out, by a concerted assault of my sister Mary's.

7. Shell out, *colloq.* (*fig.* from sense 1).

a. *trans.* To disburse, pay up, hand over. Also (rarely) to shell down.

1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T., Forester, The Bank-Notes*, One of you... must shell out your corianders (see CORIANDER 3). 1815 — *Love & Law* i. 1, To shell out for me the price of a dauntless horse. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vii, The gold is shelled down when we command, as fast as I have seen the ash-keys fall in a frosty morning. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crui's Memor.* (ed. 3) 27 Who knows but, if coaxed, he may shell out the shiners? 1863 J. ROBINSON *Bards of Tyne* 299 Shell out yor goold, my collier lad.

b. *intr.* To pay up.

1821 EGAN *Life in London* (1866) c. 265 If you are too scaly to tip for it, I'll shell out and shame you. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vi, I've got a tick at Sally's... but then I hate running it high... towards the end of the half, 'cause one has to shell out for it all directly one comes back. 1889 H. O'REILLY *50 Yrs. on Trail* 254, I had to 'shell out' pretty freely... it cost me 250 dollars.

c. *trans.* To let out, declare, *rare*.

1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* i, Come, Miss Channing, just shell out what you know.

Shell, obs. Anglo-Irish form of SELL *v.*

a. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irish* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) i. 173 A Judas an Apostat merchant shelling the same for money. *Ibid.* II. 137 To shell the lives of his abettors.

Shellac (šel'æk, žel'æk). Also 8 shellack, shel-lack, shell-lake, shell lack, 8-g shell-lac, shell lac. [transl. F. *laque en écailles* lac (see LAC) in thin plates. (Cf. G. *schalenlack*, beside *schellack* from English.) Lac melted and run into thin plates.

1713 *Mercator* No. 93/4, 1370 l. Shellack. 1716 *Gl. Brit. Weekly Pacquet* No. 17 Gum Shell Lack, Ditto Seed Lack, Ditto Stick Lack. 1725 *De For. Voy. round World* (1727) II. 79 Lacks, such as shell-lack, stick lack, &c. 1734-5 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 20 A Cake of Shell-Lack. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvii. (1842) 476 Varished with a solution of shell lac in strong alcohol. 1873 *Spoon in Work-shops Rec.* Ser. 1. 23/1 Shellac is the only cement used by jewellers for jet articles.

attrib. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 792 Shell-lac varnish is rather softer than seed-lac varnish. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 12 Carbollised shellac plaster.

Hence Shellacked (-aced) *pa. pple.*, coated, varnished, or fastened with shellac; Shellacking (-acing), a coating of shellac.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 683 The bedrooms are shellacked and some are stained of a deep tint. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 83 A piece of sapphire which is... shellacked to a brass handle. *Ibid.* 104 It... saves time when used

instead of waxing or shellacking. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 419 The shellacked cotton, oil, and other materials with which the transformer circuits are insulated.

Shellam, variant of SEHELM *Obs.*

c. 1619 *Barnavelt* II. i. in Bullen *O. P.* 11. 229 The proude Shellams [printed Shellains] are paid too well.

Shell-apple, -drake, -duck: see SHELD-APPLE, SHELDRAKE, SHELDUCK.

Shelled (feld), *a.* [f. SHELL *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Of animals, fruits, etc.: Having a shell.

Shelled insects, the crustacean group *Entomostraca*: cf. *shell-insect* *s.* v. SHELL *sb.* 39 b.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* II. 102 Those fruites that are shelde, as Nuttes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. Disc. xiv. 29 They are like shelled fish, singing loudest when their house is on fire about their ears. 1730 SOUTHWALL *Treat. Bugs* 29 A Bug's Body is shaped and shelled, and the Shell as transparent... as the most beautiful... Turtle. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 510 The juices of shell'd fish.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 108/1 The cultivation of oysters and other shell-fisheries. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 12/1 The shell-fishing... has been wonderfully successful.

She'llful, *rare*. [f. SHELL *sb.* + -FUL.] A quantity sufficient to fill a shell; *fig.* a small quantity.

1840 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xii v. (Rldg.) 430 Open-mouthed and impeneable shell-fish.

Hence She'll-fishery, Shell-fishing.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 108/1 The cultivation of oysters and other shell-fisheries. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 12/1 The shell-fishing... has been wonderfully successful.

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22 The shelle fische called the Tortoyse of the sea. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* v. vi. 204 Crabs... and all sheli-fishes. a. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 179 The Clams, which is absolutely the very best Shell-fish in the World. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 255 Shell-fish are nourishing. 1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Shell-fish, the term is chiefly applied in commerce to crabs, lobsters, and cray-fish, oysters, mussels, periwinkles, and welks, in which a large trade is carried on. *Comb.* 1837 THACKERAY *Professor Wks.* 1899 XIII. 495 The father of Miss Adeline Grampus was a shell-fishmonger. 1896 J. LAMB *Ann. Ayrshire Parish* i. 21 A happy hunting-ground for shell-fish gatherers.

b. *fig.* of a person.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xii v. (Rldg.) 430 Open-mouthed and impeneable shell-fish.

Hence She'll-fishery, Shell-fishing.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 108/1 The cultivation of oysters and other shell-fisheries. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 12/1 The shell-fishing... has been wonderfully successful.

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She'll-out. *Billiards.* [*f. phr. shell out* : see *SHELL v. 7.*] (See quot. 1884.)

1866 'CAPT. CRAWLEY *Billiard* *Bl.* xii. 200. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* 2, Jessie joined the revellers at pool or shell-out. 1884 W. COOK *Billiards* 169 Shell out is a game played with the pyramid balls by a number of players. There is a small stake on each ball, and whenever a player pockets a ball he receives one stake from every other player.

† **Shellpad.** *Obs.* Also 6 shell-*l*, 6-7 shell-, 8 shellpot. [*f. SHELL sb. + PAD sb.* after (M) LG. *schiltpadde*, MDu. *schiltpadde* (Du. *schiltpad*), lit. 'shield-toad'.] A tortoise.

1556 WITHALS *Diet.* 8 h/1 A tortoise or shell padde, *testudo*, 1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 8/8 A shelpad, *testudo*, 1790 *Massachusetts Spy* 24 June (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), A small turtle, known in Virginia by the name of shellpot.

Hence † **Shell-paddock** *Sc.*

1505 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 1. 413 Ane penny, havand on the one syde ane palmetre crownit, ane shell paddock crepand up the schank of the samyn, c. 1600 in Watson *Shill*, *Vocab.*

She'll-uvill.

1600 *SUNLEY Country Farm* i. xii. 58 A cataplasme.. made of the musilage of shell snails. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxx. xiii. 11. 395 Certaine shell-snails that creepe in troups together for to devour the young spring and greene leaves of plants. 1691 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 102 A Hornmand, a Shell-snail. 1699 JAS. BARRY *Reminisc. Cordial* (1802) 23 Some speckled shell-snails. 1843 *Zoologist* i. 97 Small spiral-shaped shell-snails. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gloss.* XXVI. 239/1 The big shell snails.. which lurk, during the day, in crevices of the walls.

b. *fig.* A retiring or shy person. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* Ep. Ded., What (think we) may be objected against those shelsnails?

She'll-work.

1. Work consisting of an arrangement of shells in patterns for ornamentation; shells lining the walls of an artificial grotto.

1611 CORCR. s.v. *Coquillage*, shell-work; worke made of, or trimd with, shells. 1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentlewo.* Comp. 10 All works wrought with a Needle, all Transparent works, Shell-work, Moss-work. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb. 1644, A large, grotto of shell-work. 1728 GAROINER *Rapin, Gardens* (ed. 3) iii. 231 Some Artists will their grotts. Of Pumice.. build; The splendid Roof with shining Shell-work grace. 1773 JOHNSON in *Burwell* (1831) 111. 12 She knows French, music, and drawing, sews neatly, makes shell-work. 1809 MALKIN *Gill Blas* iv. ix. 7 A rude front built of pebbles and shell-work. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 123/2 The delicate petals arranged with the most artificial symmetry, so as to resemble curious shell-work. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn.* & *Dawn* xiv. A reticulated shellwork of pale blue was fastened by threads of glass to the opalescent vase within.

† 2. Shells adhering to a ship's bottom. *rare.*

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 170 Our Ships being too foul, too full of Herbs and Shell-work, to think of gaining upon Vessels newly careened.

Shelly, *sb.* *noun-verb.* [*f. SHELL sb. + -Y.*] A shell.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* iv. ad. fin., Slug-fish snails, that erst were mute, do creep out of their shelles [prime bellies].

Shelly (*jeli*), *a.* [*f. SHELL sb. + -Y.*]

1. Abounding in (sea)shells; of a geological formation, consisting wholly or mainly of shells.

1555 EORN *Decades* (Arh.) 380 Vpon the coast of Barberie ..there is xv. sadome and good shelly grounde and sande amonge. 1650 S. CLARKE *Ecl. Hist.* i. (1654) 172 Amidst the shelly rocks of the sea. 1652 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Arab.* 207 We observed all along the Caspian Sea, many of these shelly Mountains. 1718 *Pope Odyssey* iv. 555 The shelly shore. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ.* 17 The rock consisted of .. 1824 G. CHALKERS *Caledonia* i. hilly kind. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 245 A coarse shelly and sandy limestone. 1877 LE CONTE *Elen. Geol.* (1879) 133 Mollusca which..leave their dead shells..and thus form sometimes pure shelly deposits.

2. Consisting of or of the nature of a shell; forming a covering resembling a shell; shell-like.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1034 As the snail..Shrinks backward in his shellie caue with paine. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxii. viii. 11. 441 The shellie skiu of the sea Vrchin. 1662 *Comenius's Janua Ling. Triling.* 27 The slow-pac'd cockle [snail] carryeth about with it his shelly lodge. 1681 GREW *Museum* i. § ii. i. 18 The fore-part of his Tail is encompass'd with shelly Rings. 1778 MILNE *Bot. Diet.* (ed. 2) 145 The shelly or husky outside incloses a white hitter pulp. 1815 S. BROOKES *Conchol.* 95 A subcylindrical shelly or bony body. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chrus.* xxi. The very winkle of your country in his shelly hair. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 201 In the typical Terebratulid, the internal skeleton which supports the arms is a short shelly hoop.

b. Of coal: see quot. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Shelly*, the condition of coal which has been so much faulted and twisted that it is not massive, but easily breaks into conchoidal pieces.

c. Of a thin, bony, and lanky build. 1865 STEIGU *Derbysh. Gloss.* in *Reliquary* VI. 167 *Shelly*, said of a beast which does not carry flesh. 1884 *Live Stock Jnl.* i. Aug. 106/2 Darlington Dog Show..Glendale ..is rather inclined to be shelly, with drooping quarters. 1893 *Kennel Gazette* Aug. 231/2 Her kennel companion..is too shelly all through.

Comb. 1901 *Scottman* 12 Nov. 8/3 A man of Mr. Max-

well's build cannot get his arms away so freely as a shelly-built player.

3. Of an animal: Having a shell; shell-.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 71b. In their hollowe Caues..shelly Snayles shall keepe house. 1611 CORCR., *Nautile*, the shellie Pourcetrantrell. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 65 Of all animals of the shelly tribe, the Pholades are the most wonderful.

4. Formed of a (sea)shell; consisting of (sea) shells or shell-fish.

1726 GAY *Trivia* iii. 186 Be sure observe where brown Ostrea stands, Who boasts her shelly Ware from Wallfleet Sands. 1721 *Travels* ..And heard with quavering Sounds or .. sing. 1733 BUNCELL *Bee* .. Heroe hears, And ev'ry Head a Shelly Helmet wears. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Shells*, The great good these shelly fragments do to the lands they are used on. 1759 GRANGER *Saltfish* i. 25 Whatever Gems the swarthy Indians boast, Their shelly Treasures [etc.].

Shelly-coat. *Sc.* Also 8 shellcoat. [*f. SHELLY a. + COAT sb.*]

1. A water sprite wearing sea-shells which make a clattering noise. Also attrib.

1720 PENNECUK *Streams from Helicon* 65 No Shellcoat Goblin, or Elf on the Green. 1802 SCOTT *Minstrelsy* i. Introd. 84 Shellycoat, a spirit who resides in the waters, and has given his name to many a rock and stone upon the Scottish coast. 1803 ALEX. BOSWELL *Spirit of Tintoc* To Rdr., Nor Kelpy, nor Shellycoat, nor any of the spirits of the deep. a 1869 C. SPENCE *From Brans of Carse* (1898) 90 All the sea and river imps With shelly coats and scaly jumps. 2. 'A sheriff's messenger, or bum-bailiff, denominated perhaps from the badges of office on his coat' (Jam.).

a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1807) 304, I dinna cae a single jot; Tho' summoun'd by a shelly-coat.

So Shelly-coated a. (see 1 above).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. 1, She fled as free a shelly-coated cow [= goblin; see Cow sb.].

Shelm, variant of **SHELEM**.

† **Shelp**, [app. representing OE. *scylp* glossing 'scopulus', 'murex'. Cf. *SCALP sb.*] A sand-bank in a river or the sea; = **SHELF sb.**

1430-31 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 381/2 Il y ad si grande nombre de shelles deinz le wyver de Lemy. c. 1500 *Lib. Rub.* fo. 114 b in *Shells MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 145 The water was so lowe and so many shelpes and bayes in, the

made by the dryfte of sande or grauel. 1630 *Lar Londonensis* (1680) 210 At Woolwich shelp two [trinkets], and no more; ..At Dagnam shelp six.

† **Shelp** *Obs.* The ribbon-fish. 1562 WITHALS *Diet.* 8 h/1 A shelp, *tenia*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 58/4 A shelp, *fish, tenia*.

Shelp : = 50 help (cf. *S'ELP*).

1904 H. HAWKINS *Remin.* II. xlviii. 76 'Shelp me!' said the man.. 'I'd sooner see the devil'. 1904 E. RODINS *Magnette North* vii. 120 A yow that, shelp him, Heaven I t should never happen again.

Shelpit, variant of **SHELPIA a. Sc.**

Shelta (*je'ta*). Also shelter. [Of obscure origin: for the forms of the name that are used in the 'language' itself, see quot. 1891.

Prof. Kuno Meyer conjectured (*Irish Cyph. Lore Soc.* II. 259) that the form *sheldra* represents the Old Irish (*mod. shelta*) language, with arbitrary substitution of initial *sh* for *h*.]

A cryptic jargon used by tinkers, composed partly of Irish or Gaelic words, mostly disguised by inversion or by arbitrary alteration of initial consonants.

1876 in *Leland Gypsies* (1882) 355 Now Romanes is gentile. ..But as for this other jib, its very hard to talk. It is most all Old Irish, and they call it Shelter. 1882 LELAND *Ibid.* ..Shelta ..1861, 360 Our informant could of the Shelta literature. 1891 *Irish Soc.* II. 206 Like all true citizens of the road, the tinkers protect themselves by the

† **Sheltbeam**. *Obs.* In 4 scheltbemo. [Partial transl. of MHG. *schaltbaum* (or MLG. *schalt-bdm*) pole used as an oar and a rudder, *f. schalten* (MLG. *schalden*) to push, shove + *baum* (see *BEAM sb.*). Cf. *SCHALTNEE*.] A pole or beam. Also attrib. as *sheltbeam* *nail*.

1336 in *Nicolas Hist. Navy* (1817) II. 470 Timber called .. 1844 *Erech. A.R.* ..its Scheltbeams

Shelter (*je'ta*), *sb.* Also 6 shealter, 7 shelter. [Of obscure origin; possibly *f. sheld* **SHIELD v.** + *-TURE* in imitation of words like *journeure*.

The common view that the word is an altered form of **SHELTRON** seems untenable. *Sheltron* became obsolete in

seose of *sheltron*.]

1. A structure affording protection from rain, wind, or sun; in wider sense, anything serving as a screen or a place of refuge from the weather.

Now often applied to a small slight building (commonly of wood or iron) erected in a park or other public place to serve as a refuge from the weather.

1585 HIGINS *Junius's Nomencl.* 181 *Artezia* [sic].., thatclit sheds or shelters. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 14 A hat of straw like a swaine, Shelter for the sonne and raioe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. 11. 40 Alas, the storme is come againe; my best way is to creepe vnder his Gaberdine: there is no other shelter hereabout. 1611 CORCR., *Ariz.* a covert, shrowd, shelter, or shade place. *Ibid.*, *Bezide*, a Cote, Cottage, thatched shed, or shelter. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 333 Their tent was a sufficient shelter from the rain. 1773 JOHNSON *West Isl.* 162 (Unihist), They were probably the shelters of the keepers. 1825 SCOTT *Talium*, xviii. A tent, which..differed little from that of the ordinary shelter of the common Curdman or Arab. 1855 Rock-shelter: see *ROCK sb.* 1877 GEIKIE *Christ* xxix. (1879) 341 The people of Thierias are glad to sleep in shelters of straw or leaves on their roofs, during the hot months. 1881 *Macn. Mag.* XLIII. 388/2 Copies may be seen occasionally in cabmen's shelters. 1884 *Daily News* 25 July 7/5 The erection of hand stands, cricket shelters, refreshment houses, park lodges, and seated shelters.

b. Something which affords a refuge from danger, attack, pursuit, or observation; a place of safety; *Alit.* a wall or bank behind which persons can obtain safety from gunshot.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. 183 The Gods to their deere shelter take thee. 1666 *Media*, ..now m. 1667 *Rev.* 1 shelter xviii.: and fo *S. A.* suading the garrison and towpeople to use the shelters against gun-fire.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. 22 His fained extasies Shall be no shelter to these outrages. 1597 - 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 42 And thou shalt proue a shelter to thy friends. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxi. 3 For thou hast bene a shelter for me, and a strong tower from the enemy. 1618 *Owles Amanack* 42 He that rooves not his wife vnder one of your [haberdasher's] shelters on his marriage day, shall be trust vp. a 1650 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1678) 811 The Government of Prelats is a shelter for damnable Sects. 1855 T. T. LYNN *Let. to the Scattered* vi. (1892) 84 The storms of the law may drive men to the shelter of the gospel.

d. Protection from the weather; trees, walls, or the like, which afford such protection.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandm.* i. Former Pt. ii. A 4 [Choose a situation] inuironed..with rows of greater timber, ..the shelter will be most excellent to keepe off the bleaknesse of the..tempests in winter. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 59 Covering them [seeds] with sheets and shelter. 1707 *LONDON Suburban* ..large..produce an

injurious degree of shelter and shade. 1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 127/2 If the timber adds beauty or shelter to the mansion-house, the tenant for life must leave it intact.

e. A covering to protect an object from injury, 'spec. a box, cage or hut used for the proper exposure of meteorological instruments' (*Funk's Stand. Diet.* 1895).

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Nov. 1644, A temporary shelter of boards over the most stupendous..Torsos of Amphion and Dirces. 1817 J. MAVER *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 275 Cover it [sc. a trap] with a thin board that the fowls may not spring it in going to roost, then take the board or shelter away. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xiii. (1842) 299 The pressure of the fuel upon the crucible..may be prevented by hanging a shelter over it.

f. A place of temporary lodging for the homeless poor.

1871 *Philanthropic Shelters*, ..s of poor wanderers *Ibid.*, A Salvation

Army shelter.

2. The state of being sheltered; the state of being protected from the elements; security from attack.

Chiefly in *to seek, find, take, etc. shelter. In, under, shelter. Under the shelter of* = protected by.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. 1. 264 We..stecke in shelter to avoid the storme. 1593 - 3 *Hen. VI.* v. 12 The Cedar..Whose Armes gaue shelter to the Princely Eagle. 1597 B. HALL *Sat.* ii. 17 D. 3 Some heere-bush shewing shelter from the shawre, Vnto the hopefull sheepe..The ruthlesse brere..Layes hold vpon the fleece, of the careless pray, That thought she in securer shelter lay. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxiv. i. 241 A..tempestuous wind..had..made such confusion among their places of harbour and shelter. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 33 Under the shelter of certain packs of Cotton..they one morning assaulted the principal Fortress. 1726 SHUTELOCK *Voy. round World* 68 Where, perhaps, a ship might find good shelter. 1845 *Disraeli's Jydil* iv. vi. Had I needed shelter there was another roof which has long awaited me. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Camp.* (1876) IV. xviii. 225 The sons of Harold had..found shelter with the same prince who had once sheltered their father. 1893 STREVENSON *Catrina* i. 1, We took shelter under a pend at the head of a clove or alley. 1900 *Dorset Gl. Boer War* xi. 192 Once more it was shown how weak an arm is artillery against an enemy who lies in shelter.

b. *fig.*

1630 CARR. SMITH *True Trav.* Ded. The shadow of your most noble virtues..under which I hope to have shelter, against all storms that dare threaten. 1639 S. DU VEZQUEZ *Cannus's Admir.* Events 46 The way...to set my counte at rest, and my honour at shelter. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 200 257 Thus under the Shelter and Pretence of a Governour, thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own Legs. 1822 LAMIS *Etia* Ser. i. *Modern Gallantry*

1834 R. CURZON *Monast. Leant* III. xviii. (1849) 263 We found ourselves at another wretched shelty dignified, with the name of khan. 1871 A. R. WALLACE *Nat. Select.* vi. (ed. 2) 212 The Highland stoos shelty.
Shelty: see SHELTY.

Shelve (jelv), *sh.1* [A new sing. evolved from *shelves* pl. of *SHELF sh.2*] = *SHELF sh.2* Also Comb. † *shelved*.

1832 STANVHURST *Ensis* 1. (Arb.) 35 Then soothe the swashtrur huffing Fludge vs oo high shelveflats, to the rocks vs he buffeted after. 1612 SREFO *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xlv. § 210. 861 Guideless she droue with the tyde upon a shelve in the shoare of Callis. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 122 There lies a Shelve a League in length, at the mouth of the River, which at low water holds not above five or six foot water. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 78. 2/1 The Shelve which stood up Sandwich Haven. 1831 SCOTT *Pirate* Introd. The wild cape, or formidable shelve, which requires to be marked by a lighthouse.

fig. 1697 C. Shelve upc miserable plan was wrecked upon the ordinary shelve, to wit, the difficulty of finding performers.

Shelve (jelv), *sh.2* [f. *SHELF v.1* (sense 1).] A ledge or shelf of rock, or mountain.

a 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns*. 28 Mar. (1703) 76 On the mountain, composed with a coating of oak. 1808 FORSYTH *City and Rumbling of the* 1834 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* track for goat or deer.

1820 KEARS *Hypertion* shelve, Upoo his elbow Encladus.

Shelve, *sh.2* an arbitrary alteration of *shelde* *SHIELD v.* for the sake of rhyme. Cf. *SHELF v.1* trans. ? To shield, defend.

1425 *Cast. Persen*. 2376 in *Mauro Plays* (154) Why he held hym in his halle, for dedly synne we did hym shelue [*rhyme-word* deluc].

Shelve (jelv), *v.2* [f. *shelves* pl. of *SHELF sh.1*.] † 1. *intr.* To project like a shelf, overhang. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 215 Her chamber is aloft.. And built so shelving, that one cannot climb it.

2. *trans.* To provide with shelves, esp. to furnish (a library, etc.) with bookshelves.

1599 in H. Bradshaw *Coll. Papers* 169 Item a studdye desked and shelved rounde. 1727 [E. DORRINGTON] *Philipp Quarl* (1816) twice after:

After *Ischery* the little vales, notched and shelved with craggy terraces. 1836 *18th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec. Irel.* 9 Six bays have been shelved with galvanized iron, instead of wooden fittings.

3. To place on a shelf or shelves; esp. to place or arrange (books) upon shelves.

1655 FULLER *Cambridge* 99 The Libraries are bestowed upon Cambridge, and are beautifully shelved. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* Xr. 63/4 This, long expected work, will of course be shelved with eagerness to the libraries of scholars. 1827 SCOTT *Trav.* 1 July, I employed myself.. entering all the books.. into a temporary catalogue, so as to have them shelved and marked. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 632/1 To have each book, as it is brought in, registered, shelved, and catalogued.

b. *transf.*

1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 283 You knock your head, you bruise your arms, all the while being shelved in a cupboard five feet from the floor. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impress.* Eng. iv. 58 We find it [the bonehead] shelved high, if I may so speak, in the first storey of the [Upper Silurian] system.

4. *fig.* To lay aside as on a shelf, to put away or np as done with. a. To remove (a person) from active service. Also *refl.*

1812 *Sporting* annihilate their them. 1838 L. plausible excuse of tender compassion for his inhrmites. 1850 L.D. STANLEY in *Croker Papers* (1854) 18 Aug. Some of the present Government.. will be shelved. 1876 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Curate in Charge* viii. To shelve himself in an obscure place like Brenthurn. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 June 5/1 To be shelved in a safe place is not what Lord R. Churchill wants.

b. To put aside (a question, etc.) from consideration.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/1 In order that the opera should not be shelved. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. x. The Circumlocution Office, being reminded that my lords had arrived at no decision, shelved the business. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 62 In deliberative assemblies, an expedient is sometimes resorted to for shelving the matter in debate by raising what is termed 'the previous question'. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar. 13/2 It was evident.. that the more ambitious part of the original programme would be shelved by common consent.

Shelve (jelv), *v.3* [Of obscure origin: formation from *SHELF sh.1* or *sh.2* seems unlikely on account of the sense. Cf. *WFRIS. shelf* adj., somewhat oblique, not quite straight or level.]

1. *intr.* Of a surface: To slope gradually. Also with *away*, *in*, *off*, etc.

1614 GORGES *Lucan* III. 106 Whose hollow pent-house shelving steep Did them from blows and danger keepe. *Ibid.* vi. 215 That long stretching Molean straine That shelses so farre into the maine. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. (ed. 2) 129 A loose warme soyle is accomplished best if it be shelving upon the sunne. 1728 SHELVECKE *Foy. round World* 402 The bank shelses away very fast from the

Northern shore. 1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 122 The first [fish-pond], was made with no great nicety; it shelved in from all sides. 1823 F. CUSSELL *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 11 A precipitous declivity, which shelved down, upon right, in one plane of smooth rock, to the depth of 1000 feet. 1862 *tr. Darwin's Sea & Wonders* i. 7 The valley of the Atlantic deepens in mid-ocean.. gradually shelving up towards both continents. 1869 TOZER *Hiehl. Turkey* I. 129 Precipitous banks of wood, which shelved downwards from our feet. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Erros & Psyche* May III. A little hill, whose base Shelved off into the valley all around.

† 2. To have an inclined position. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xix. § 1. 166 If you hold a stick in running water, shelving against the stream. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 351 The shoots [of the vine] should be fastened so as that, when they grow beyond the frame, they may go shelving from it, and not hang by their hindings.

3. *trans.* To tilt or tip np (a cart). *dial.*

1837 implied in *SHELVING* and *SHELVING vbl. sh.1*. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Shelve*, to turn manure, &c., from a cart, by raising its front part and causing it to lie obliquely. *Elastern*. 1875 W. D. PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*

Shelvement (jelvment), *dial.* Also *shelment*, *shilment*, *mont*. [f. *SHELF v.2* + *MENT*.] = *SHELVING vbl. sh.1* 3.

1808 JAMIESON, *Shilments*. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1038 Wheo the corn is on a level with the frame or shilments of the cart, the sheaves are theo laid across the body of the cart in a row along both sides of the frame. *Ibid.* 1772 Three oak standards.. tenoned.. at top into the top rails, or shelvements.

Shelver 1 (jelv). [f. *SHELF v.3* + *ER* 1.] 1. A workman employed to tilt carts.

tail of the court was turned to the water side, the sheluer plucked downe the load.
2. (See quot.)

1891 *Century Dict.*, *Sheluer*, a wagon or truck shelving or sloping toward the back.

Shelver 2 (jelv). *rare*. [f. *SHELF v.2* + *ER* 1.] One who shelves or puts aside.

1881 *Times* 26 Mar. 13/4 The treaty, was shelved with the avowed intention on the part of the shelvers to get rid of it altogether.

Shelving (jelv), *vbl. sh.1* Also *dial.* (in sense 3) *shilvin*, *shilbin*, *selvin*, *silvin*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [f. *SHELF v.2* + *ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb *SHELF* 2.

1632 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 297 The Shelving of all Rooms wainscotted and vnpannelled with Seates and brackets. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm. Chaucer* (Chaucer Soc.) 9 Fr posing or 1848 *Bla* shelving, a similar fate.

2. Shelves collectively, also material for shelves.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 214 The shelf shelving for a milk-house is marble. 1895 *Scully Kafir Stories* 18 The counter was high.. and the shelving, sparsely filled with bottles.

3. *pl.* See quot. 1788. Also rarely in *sing.*

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Lay them in 4 several rows, crosse over the shelvings of the waire. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *E. Yorks* II. 351 *Shelving*, moveable side-rails of a wagon or cart; put on for a top-load, and taken off for a body-load. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 38 By the addition of shelvings.. the different crops can be carried with great facility. 1867 *Gainsburgh News* 23 Mar. in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Sideboard*, 1 wagon with shelvings and sideboards. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* 1, Heely, heely, Tam, ye glaiket stirk—ye hinna on the hin' shelvin' o' the cart.

Shelving (jelv), *vbl. sh.2* [f. *SHELF v.3* + *ING* 1.]

1. The tilting or tipping up of carts to deposit the load.

1827 *Fleming Contu. Holinshed* III. 1544/2 Eight men called vintgers, to loose and vndoo the tackle of euerie cart immediately before the vnloading or tackling thereof.

2. The fact or condition of sloping; the degree of sloping; a sloping surface; a shelf.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevet's Trav.* II. 87 In some places they make a little shelving, that the rain-water may run off [from the terrace] into wooden Spouts. 1821 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 2) II. 192 To be.. raised a Foot or more higher than the South-side, that by a little shelving the Cover may the better carry off the Rain. 1853 T. ROSS *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 170 The great inclination of the shelvings, the smallness of the island.. may be considered as.. causes of the want of rivers.

Shelving (jelv), *pl. a*. [f. *SHELF v.3* + *ING* 2.] That shelves or slopes.

1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* III. 192 In the midst of the sheluing roofe, another bright asphit. 1651 — *David's Met.* ix. (1660) 182 A Lake there is, which sheluing margents bound. 1662 GERBIER *Principles* 31 Its usual standing place being so much shelving, accustomes the Horse.. to be more light in his Gate. 1725 *Post. Offce* v. 564 Where to the seas the shelving shore declin'd And form'd a bay. 1752 COLMAN *Mus. Lady* II. 24 A couple of vile shelving garrets, where I could scarce stand upright. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xli. IV. 182 Innumerable arrows glanced without effect from the compact and shelving order of their bucklers. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* liii. The room.. had a shelving roof, high in one part and at another descending almost to the floor. 1854 J. GOSWORTHY *Hicks Pasha* 51 We descend a shelving gravelly plain into Berber.

b. *quasi-adv.*
1649 BURNI *Eng. Improv.* III. 20 If your Lands lye more

shelving or descending towards the River. 1657 S. PUPPIAS *Pol. Flying-Inn.* xvi. 105 Peeces of Wood.. set shelving, or leaning towards the North. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* III. 20 The Case standing shelving downwards towards them, the Letters.. tend towards the higher side. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) II. s.v. *Talus*, *Couper en Talus*, to hew a plain shelving, or with a slanting edge.

Hence *Shelvingly adv.*, *shelvingness*.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* iv. 46 One [Veast] appeared just in the midst before the Throne, and the spectacle being exhibited to him shelvingly, another appeared beyond the Throne in the same line. 1727 BOYER *Fr.-Eng. Dict.*, *Penchant*, steepness, declivity, bending, shelvingness, bias.

Shelvy (jeli), *a.1* [f. *SHELF sh.1* + *-Y*.] Of a shore: Having shelves or dangerous sand-banks.

† Of a brook: Full of sand-banks.

Perh. used by some writers with sense derived from *SHELF v.1*: Sloping down.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 15, I had beene drown'd, but that the shore was shelvy and shallow. 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* C 4 h, Through shelvie Brooks [by sedgy banks The shallow and the deepe]. 1657 R. LUGON *Barbades* 26 The Leeward part of the llaod being rather shelvie then rocky, they seldome or never are cast away. 1746 W. HONSLY *Foot* (1748) I. 202 The Ship would be certainly wrecked on the shelvy Coast of Holland. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 84 As well. On Idra's cliffs as Arno's shelvy side. 1804 SCOTT *Barb's Incident* 8 The waves.. dash against the shelvy strand. 1892 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 2 Unouth people fishing on a shelvy shore. 1885 A. MUNRO *Siren Casket* 5 He breasts the main And gains, much-spent, a shelvy reef.

Shelvy (jeli), *a.2 rare*. [f. *SHELF sh.2* + *-Y*.] Projecting like a shelf; overhanging.

1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 148, I deposited the spade under a shelvy rock. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* I. xli. 131 The shelvy side of Snowdon rose above me on the left.

Shelvyng, *obs.* form of *SHILLING*.

† **Shem**. *Obs. rare* 1. [Cheshire pronunciation of *SEAN sh.1*] = *SEAN sh.1* 6.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 92/1 A Shem, is when two edges [of lead] are turned one over the other. *Ibid.* 325/2 By these Pincers two Skits of Lead are turned one over the other, without cutting or bruising the Lead; this kind of Rolling of Lead one within another, is termed a Shem.

So *Sheming a.*, that forms a 'shem'.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 326/1 The Sheming Mallet. *Ibid.* 325/2 A Plummers Pincers or Sheming Pincers.

Shemaul, **Sheme**, *obs.* ff. *SHAMAL*, *SEAM sh.2*

Shemeful, *obs.* forms of *SHAMEFUL*.

Shemer, *obs.* form of *CHIMER*, *SHIMMER v.*

Shemerand, *obs.* var. *SHIMMERING ppl. a.*

† **Shemewe**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *shamewe*, *shemew*, *chemew*. [Perh. orig. a misreading of some form of *CHIMER* 1.] = *CHIMER* 1.

1517 in *Planche Cycl. Costume* (1876) I. 450 A 'cote or shamewe'. 1535 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 245 A shamewe of blacke printed latten. 1548 *Hall. Chron.* Hen. VIII (1550) 65 A new fassion garment, called a Shemew, which was in effect a gowne cut in the middle. *Ibid.* 77, 1. perceived thabilliment royall of the Frenche kynge, his garment was a chemew.

Shemite (jelm), *sh. and a.* [f. *Shem* (Heb. שֵׁם, Gr. Σημ, L. Sem), name of the eldest son of Noah (cf. Gen. vi. 10) + *-ITE*.] = *SEMITE a. and sh.*

1659 GELL *Ess. Amend. Eng. Transl. Bible* 103 The fear, faith, hope, love of God, if we be true Shemites, must inform our whole life. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. i. 76 The Shemites in the lapse of ages, passing over to America.

1844 *Richmond Philo. Hist.* (ed. 3) IV. 549 Nations of Shemite origin. 1877 R. S. POOLE in *Engcl. Brit.* VII. 722/2 The generous qualities of the Shemite are biog perpetually perverted by the inferior impulses of the Nigritian.

Hence *Shemitic a. and sh.* = *SEMITE a. and sh.*

Shemiticize v. = *SEMITIZE v.* *Shemitish a.*, having Shemitic characteristics. *Shemitism*, the attributes characteristic of the Shemitic peoples.

1828 WESTER *Introd. p. xvi*: The original name of this Shemitic verb is to remove. 1851 *tr. L. L. L.* s.v. *Harlot*. By a common 1851 *tr. L. L. L.* s.v. *Philistines*. The Shemitics

Shemitish dialects. *Ibid.* s.v. *Philistines*. The Shemitics

evidently Shemiticized. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketchbk.* 251 A true Shemitic mania for making money. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Engcl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 665 Far outside of Shemitism one finds serpent-worship.

† **Shench**, *sh. Obs.* Forms: 1, 3 *scenc*, 2-3 *scenche*, (*senche*), 3, 5 *schench*, 4 *scenche*. [OE. *scenc* masc. 1-prehistoric **skayki*?, related to *stegan* *SHENCH v.*] A cupful, drink (of liquor). Cf. *noneschene* NONCHRON.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gost. Mait.* x. 41 *Calcylscenc* [*L. calcyl*] wares caldes wine, tvecan

† **Shench**, **shenk**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1, 3 *scen*, 2-3 *scenche*, (*senche*), 3, 5 *schench*, 4 *scenche*, 5 *schench*. [OE. *scenc* (e)an = OFris. *skenka*,

OS. *shenkian* (MLG. *schenken*, whence ON. *skénja*, DA. *skænke*, Sw. *skänka*), MDu., mod. Du. *schenken*, OHG. *schenken* (MHG., mod. G. *schenken*):—OTeut. **skaykjan*. Cf. SKINK *v.*

For conjectures as to the ulterior etymology see Kluge and Falk & Tour.

trans. To pour out (liquor); to give (a person) drink. a. *Beowulf* 496 þegn nytte beoheold se þe on handa hæf hroden ealoweage sçencte scir wæred. a 1050 *Lamb. Ps.*

(Rolls) 2526 þe drinke vor to ssenche [i.e. schenche, swenche]. 13. *K. Alis* 758r (Laud MS.) He was, ysette on beise benche. And wyne & pyement gynneþ schenche. 1330 *Gower Conf.* l. 263 Envie. . . halt taverne fette schenche That drink which makith the herte brenne.

B. c 1200 *Ormin* 15403, & tu, let Laferré Jesu Crist, Ne sheinkesst noht tait wise. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 322 He.. senkede hire bure aldre hale. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 445/s Schenken drynke, *propina*. Hen. c. 1 *Shenker*.

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 51/1 Bryllare of drynke, or schenkare, (drinkschankere, P.), *propinator*, *propinatrix*.

Shenchipp, obs. form of SHENDSHIP.

† **Shend**, sb. Obs. rare. [f. SHEND *v.* Cf. SHOND.] Disgrace, ruin.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7304 We ligge here in stormes and schende. a 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 1664 The squyer than was done to schende. c 1450 *Lovelich Merlin* 284 For jille werk hryngeth a man to evele ende And jn to synne & synners schende.

Shend (jend), *v.* 1. Now *dial.* and *arch.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. shent (jent). Forms: 1 (3e-) scendan, (3e-)scendan, (-scyndan), 2 scendand, 3 scanden, scenden, sceind, schiende, s(s)ende, (Ormin) shennad, 3-5 schend, 3-7 shende, 4 shind, shynde, scheend, scheind, 4-5 schind, schynde, sheende, 4-6 S. schent, 5 sheynd, (schente, 6-7 shent), 2- shend; 3 pers. sing. Pres. Ind. 1 (3e-) scent, (schiend, 3e-)scend, (-scind, seynt), 3-4 schent, 4 shent; Pa. t. 1, 3 (3e-) scent, scende, ssende, 3-4 schende, 3-5 sohente, 3-6 schent, 4 shende, shente, 5 shend, 4-6, 9 shent; 3 (Ormin) shendedd; Pa. pple. 1 (3e-) scend, (-scynd, (-scind), 3 schent, scent, (Ormin) shennad, y-schend, (y-)ssent, 3-5 schente, y-schend, -ssend, 3-7 schent, 4 scheint, (chent), 4-5 y-schent, (-chend), (y-)sohente, 5 y-schent(-e, e-)chent, schend, schent, 5-6 shend, 5-7 shente, 3- shent; 1 scendended, (-sc(e)nded), 5 shendit, 9 shended. [OE. *scendan* (also *gescendan*), corresp. to Olow Fränkisch *scendian* (MDu., mod. Du. *schenden*), MLG., LG. *schenden*, OHG. *scendian* (MHG., mod. G. *schänden*):—OTeut. type **skandjan*, f. **skando*—: see SHOND sb.

After the 15th c. the word occurs in literary use almost exclusively in the pa. pple. *shent*, and even this form seems already to have been felt as archaic in the latter part of the 16th c. After the pres.-stem had become rare, some writers occas. used *shent* as a present.

1. *trans.* To put to shame or confusion; to confound, disgrace.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxviii. 31 Nyl mec gescendan [Vulg. *noli me confundere*]. a 1050 *Lamb. Ps.* xxiv. 3 Ealle þa.. anbidiaþ þe ne heon gescynde. c 1205 *Lav.* 3090 For nauer ich ne wende þæt þu me woldes þus scanden [1275 sende]. c 1275 *Xi Pains of Hell* 362 in O.E. MS. 222 Let 3e be chamynd and schend. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16690 Ihesus nazaren, o Iuus King, þar ou þai wrate, . . . al for to scend [13. . . (Gut.) schind] his state. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 3289 Þe wraieras þat wecan in halle, Schamly were þai schende. 1424 *ADELAY* *Poems* 27 Ellys with chenchip and with chame that wyll be chent. 1426 *Libel Eng. Poetry in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 183 To shende the olde Englishe fame. c 1550 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 21 Than, Father laine, Mother was schent. c 1586 *Crist. PEMBERG* *Ps.* cxix. iii. Terror shall your mindes amate, Blush and shame your faces shend. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 35 Debattefull strife, and cruell enmitie, The famous name of knightthod fowly shend. 1642 *J. TRAPPE Theol. Theol.* v. 238 This serves deeply to shent and shame us for our first brutish ignorance. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* iv. 599 He'll be shent. . . When he shall hear the wedding lutes a playing.

† b. To put to shame by superiority. Obs. 1596 *SPENSER Prothall.* 121 These twaine, that did excell The rest, so far, as Cynthia doth shend The lesser starres. 2. To blame, reproach, reprove; to revile, scold. In later use the passive often = to suffer for one's deeds, be punished (cf. sense 3).

c 897 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xxxi. 207 Ðone scam-leascan mon mæz dy þe gætan ðe hine mon suður ðreap & sciend [Gothic MS. scende]. c 1200 *Ormin* 1992 Þatt 3bo na were shamedd her, Ne shendd of unclinnemnesse. c 1230 *Hali Meit.* (Bodley) 454 Chit te & cheowed þe, & schomeleliche schent te. c 1290 *Beket* 975 in *S. Eng. Lit.* 134 'Loudingnes' he seide, 'here 3e i-sceoz hov þis man schent'. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 9 Whan y schal schewen myn schrif schent mote y worþen. c 1340 *Hywys Virg.* (1867) 104 Goddis name in ydill take þou not, For if þou do þou schalt be schent. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode.* c. xxxi. (1869) 69, I mihte not endure hem longe swiche withoute shendinge myself. 1523 *LA. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cclxxviii. 146 Sir Robert Canoll gave in the voyage. . . aboute the somme of a hundred thousande frankes, wherof afterwarde he was shente. 1543 in *Strype Crammer* (1694) App. 66 The Council said..

that the Justices of every shire should be shent, that such things should be. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi. Par. Luke* xxii. 35-38 Seyng that Peter was shent because that he drewe his sword. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. iii. I must in againe, lest perhaps I be shent, For I asked no body licence, when I went. 1600 *MARSHAM Tears of Beloved* (Grosart) 61 This monstrous sinne, for which I thus am shent. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel.* IV. ii. 112 Alas sir be patient. What say you sir, I am shent for speaking to you. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Camb.* (1662) 1. 153 Yet was his Loyalty shent, but not sham'd. 1700 *DRYDEN Cock & Fox* 110 Much I fear my Body will be

sciolists shent.

Proverb. 13. Minor *Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 683/12 Hos seiþ þe soþe, he schal be schent. a 1400 in *Songs & Poems Costume* (Percy Soc.) 44 Who seyt throwte is shent. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 26 Soo he that will saye the trouthe he shall be shente.

3. To destroy, ruin, bring to destruction. Also, in milder sense, to injure, damage, spoil.

a 900 *CYNWULF Christ* 1548 Se deopa sead. . . mid wita fela. . . folcum scendend. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Her is ane reowlic bone to biddene hute we inwarliche milicien and foregeun þan monne þe us wreced and scaudent. c 1205 *LAY.* 25092 *Pe scade*. . . þa scende [1275 sendes] þas leode. c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* (Harl. MS.) 137 Þou shalt never oute wende monkunne forte schende. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 450 Mani hauberh was torent & mani wuch þe bodi schent. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* Prol. 95 To þen Clerkes of þe kynges Benche þe Cuntre to schende. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 523 Þe Samsyn said til þan lanne 'þyn hez herte wil þeeschynde'. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 347 His navye was nyh [a] dreynet, and his oost i-schend wyl colde and wyl honger [L. *jamet et frigore contabuit*]. *Ibid.* VIII. 181 [In a hail-storm] men were i-schent [contrit], and foules were i-schie flee in þe ayre. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 120 (Harl. MS.) The Oymement, that shendithe the tethe of þe lione, is almis-dede. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xii. 432 They wold not for no good that sire Dagonet were shente, for Kyng Arthur loved hym passynge wel. c 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 160 The knyghtes swelt, for lack of shade ny shent. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Pl.* xxiii. 5 And free from all adversitie, when other men be shent. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* iv. But we must yeeld, whom hunger soone will shend. 1633 *HART Diet of Diseases* II. v. 163 If Physicians should now imitate the . . . they should be utterly sher . . . 11. 621 The shent their ms; Yet Heav'n their various Plants for use designs. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* I. xvii. No personage of high or mean degree Doth care for cleanness of surtut or shirt; Though shent with Egypt's plague. 1906 *DOYLE Sir Nigel* v. 53 My papers have been shended and rended and cast to the wind.

absol. a 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 648 Qulithir scho schent or scho saif, I am hir serward. † b. To disfigure, spoil; to corrupt, infect; to defile, soil. Obs.

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 121/40 Gif þyll scendende *aura corruptens*. 1338 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1725) 204 Rise & go þi ways, For þou has wette þi hreke, schent is þi hernays. 1340 *Ayeb.* 148 For þe lene uorroted solde ssende þe hole. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars.* T. 854 Who so toucheth warm pych it shent his fyngres. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 35 Heraclius deide in þe drospie, and was i-schend [L. *de-*

c. In pa. pple.: Overcome with fatigue; bewildered, stupefied.

c 1400 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* civ. 105 He cryed after him and sayde, 'ahide me, I am negh shent of gyngne'. 1828 *CARLYLE Goethe's Helena* Miss. 1840 l. 229 Boots not; for amaze hath shent me. 1905 *Outlook* 11 Feb. 194/2, I stood utterly shent and powerless.

† 4. To discomfit (in battle or dispute). Obs. In ME. confession was often said to 'shend' the devil. c 893 *ÆLFRED Oros.* II. x. 5 Xeris was þa æt wam cirrum on ðem londre swa gescend [victus in terra]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þu scalt gan to scrifte and pinian þi licome þe hit þe maked don, and scenden þene deofol. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 298 Schrif schent þene deofol & haced of hi heaved, & to-dreawed his ferde. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 4666 Hengist þoru wan þis lond verst was yscent. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 247, & þan ware þai fullyle schent, & fore rednes þa hyre went. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 652 Tyl at the laste. . . Antonye is schent & put byni to the flight. c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* ix. 2191 The foxe, quen that he saw the wolf was schent, said to him self, 'thir hering salbe myne'. 1643 *WITHER Campo-Muse* 5 He that armes himself to this intent Shall ne're be shamed, though he may be shent. 1829 *SOUTHEY All for Love* ix. xxiii. The deed is null. . . A wicked instrument, . . . Not to be pleaded in the Courts. . . Sir Fiend, thy cause is shent!

† 5. *intr.* = 'to be shent'. Obs. a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1400 And ful of grene leues sytte That some myght there none discende Lest the tender grasses shende. c 1425 *Cast. Perc.* 283 in *Macro Plays* 85 For schame I stonde & schende. c 1560 A. *SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxiii. 11 Quhen body, honor, and substance schentis, And saule in perrell.

† 6. In the *Destruction of Troy* the phrase to shend of is app. equivalent to the transitive uses, to dishonour, to destroy, injure. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 254 For to shunt vs of shame, shend of our fous. *Ibid.* 5249 Þe schot þurgh the sheldons & shent of bor knyghtes. *Ibid.* 1369 þyn Orestes. . . schamyt with þe schalke, that schent of his wife, And so dernelly hym did dere & dispit.

† **Shend**, *v.* 2 Obs. [App. a corruption of SHIELD *v.*, arising from confusion with prec. or association with FEND *v.* or DEFEND *v.*] *trans.* To shield, defend. Also *absol.*, God shend = 'God shield'.

1530 *PALSGR.* 717/2, I shall shende bym agaynst all men so longe as I lyve. *Ibid.*, I shende, I forbid. This verbe they use onely in the potencial. . . 'Saye you so Marye God shende'. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Pl.* cxix. 76 So from all ill me shend. a 1597 *PEELE David & Bethsabe* (1599) D ijij h, Let Dauids Harpe. . . sing his praise that shendeth Dauids fame. 1598 *B. Hall* *Sat. v.* iii. 73 Vpreare A brazen wall to shend thy land from feare. 1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serms.* 23 To defend and shend them against all adversaries whatsoever. 1614 W. *BROWNE Sheph. Pipe* i. B 2 b, These my harmlesse flocke of sheepe. And through all the day I tend them, And from Wolves & Foxes shend them. 1625 *LISLE Du Bartas* 132 Thou op'nest wide thy lap to shend thy sonne from harm.

† **Shended**, *pp.* a. Obs. [f. SHEND *v.* 1 + -ED]. Cf. SHENT *pp.* a.] Ruined, injured. 133. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 246 Of þat schended schyp men schrowed hym sone.

† **Shendful**, a. Obs. Forms: 3-4 schendful, 3-5 schenful, 4 schende-, schent-, schind-, shyndful, schentful(e, ssendvol, 4-5 shenful, 5 schent-, schendful, send-, shendvol, 5-6 shendful, 6 shendefull. [f. SHEND *v.* 1 + -FUL.] Infamous, disgraceful.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þe uormest is Cheaste, oðer Strif, þe oðer is Wodschipe, þe brydde is Schenful [i.e. schendful] Upbrud. c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 366 in E. E. P. (1862) 57 Bote hire ending schindful were. c 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 259 (MS.) If she se any grete lynage Be brought to nought in shyndful wise. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 1973 þys dand newoly on myn halle drynke whit wyn ne red, I'il y [haue] seen þe gloutouns alle on schentfulle deþe þe ded. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3407 Thou schalt dye on schentful dede. 1666 *DRANT Horace, Sat. vi.* D vñ, That shendful shame through worde or fame did never me oppress.

† **Shendfully**, *adv.* Obs. [f. SHENDFUL a. + -LY.] Ignominiously, disgracefully, infamously.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Spec hire schoeme schendfulliche. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6343 Þus sendulliche he him slou. 1368 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* III. 267 God sende to seye þat [Saul] schulde dye, And al his seed for þat Sunne schendfulliche ende. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. xcii. c 61, Edelz. . . hebtought howe that he my3t. . . marie hir to a knaue of his kychen. . .

vitterly confounded.

† **Shendfulness**. Obs. rare. [f. SHENDFUL a. + -NESS.] Vileness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 322 Ich chulle. . . trussen al þi schendfulnessse o þine owne necke.

† **Shending**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. [-ING]. The action of SHEND *v.* 1; coi

a 1220 *Bestiary* 411 Deuel g wið sending. a 1300 *Cursor*

445/s Schendynge fulle vndoyngne. c. xxxix. Thil peple briunt sum omnibus) be our cumpas.

† **Shendlac**. Obs. rare. In 3 schendlac. [f. SHEND *v.* 1: see -LAIK.] Disgrace, infamy.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1285 3ef fifil wimien. . . heffen mid wordes ower an awarpen, nere hit schendlac inoh. . . to alle þæt zelped of lare? a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 Þenched euer inwardliche up o Godes pinen. . . uor his þrelles, þolien swuche schendlakcs & lokeres.

† **Shendly**, a. Obs. rare. In 3 sindlice. [Alteration of SHONDLY by association with the vb. SHEND.] Disgraceful, infamous.

c 1275 *LAV.* 2274 Ne sal þe no man silde fram sindlice deape.

† **Shendness**. Obs. Forms: a. 1 gescendnys(s), gescendnays, gescyndnays, 3 schend, ssendnesse, 4 schindnesse, schen(d)nes, (shens); B. 4 schindnisse, -esse. [OE. *gescyndnys*, f. *gescynd*, pa. pple. of *scendan* SHEND *v.* 1: see -NESS.] The condition of being 'shent'; disgrace, ruin.

a 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* (Th.) II. 66 Ðone deofol þe ða synfullan. . . gælat to gescyndnysse. Babilonia seon Chaldeisca burh. . . [L. *confusio*]. c 1275. . . f. 45 Muechele schendnesse hi duden vre dnyhte. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7030 Astrangled he was 131 þer & deide atte borde al stiff with schendnesse ynou. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 2175 He put himsel on a cas whar-for agat a schour, þat turnd him. . . to schennes & dolour. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 245 Þis man was i-hore to schame and schendnes of nacions.

B. c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 66 To bring al the land to schindnisse and be 103 Chus weþer c 1305 *St. Kenelm*

deide siþþe in schindnisse ynou.

† **Shendship**. Obs. Forms: 4-5 s(o)hend-, s(ch)ent-, (5 scend-); 4-5 s(ch)en-, sen- (4 seen, schin-); see also -SHIP. [ME. *schendshippe*, f. *schend*, pa. pple. of *schende* SHEND *v.* 1 + -SHIP.] Disgrace, ignominy; an instance of disgrace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17470 Bot wat yll þar-wit quat þai wan Scenpinc and scam o mani man. *Ibid.* 18172 Wi quat er þou þat es 3a wight Vr scencep for to scau to dright? 1303 R. *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 8250 Þat name ys our shenship and ourne shame. 133. *Guy W.* *ar.* (A.) 3294 And now he me wil sle wif schenshippe. 1340 *HAWES* *P. Cr.* 877 Bot now will I specially shew yow mare of seven maners of blisses þare, And of seven schenscheþes in helle alle swa.

c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 556 Þat were a schamly schenschip to

1900 *Daily Tel.* 2 Apr. (Ware *Passing Engl.*), Cronje was shepherded with his army into the bed of the Modder by a turning movement.

(CL. 1992 SP. 2 D.). (See also *Illm.* III. li. (1600) Kjh, 1599 B. JONSON *Er. Man* out of *Ilmm.* III. lii. (1600) Kjh, How long should I be ere I should put off To the Lord Chancellors tombe, for I have Shrikes upon't? 1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* 1678 Wks. 1903, III. 256 That's as plentiful almes for the plague as the sheriffes tub to them 1601 NEWTON *Charitie* 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* 2. i. (1659) 5 When the charitie redeem them out of prison...When the Sheriff's basket, and his broken meat Were your Festival exceeding? 17... in Grose *Olio* (1729) 232 Dancing on a broken bag the Sheriff's ball. Foot-note, Sheriff's ball, an

execution. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, Sheriff's Bracelets, handcuffs. *Ibid.*, Sheriff's Hotel, a prison. *Ibid.*, Sheriff's Picture Frame, the gallows.

Sheriff: see SHERIFF, SHERIFF.

Sheriffalty (j'erifalti). Also 6 shirevalty, sheryaltie, 7 sheralitie, shervaltie, -ifalty, shirevalty, shirifalty. [f. SHERIFF + -AL + -TY, after words like *royalty*.] = SHIREVALTY.

1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 162 The said Office of Sheryaltie. 1611 *SPENNER Theat. Gl. Brit.* xxix. 57/2 The Office of Execution and custody of this County [Huntingdon] is the Sheryalty (read Shervaltie), of old inheritable. 1617 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 227 The patent of my M^{rs} office of y^e shervaltie. 1648 *Perseus Undecima* 57 f. knowne zeale by his his Shirifalty. 1682 of London. *Ibid.* 41 son (1781) I. viii. 35 f. Shervaltie. 1870 *Fc Michaelmas* solemnly

fig. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacrif.* III. v. 269 Sending out the rugged shirifalty of law and penal enforcement.

Sheriffdom (j'erifdom). Forms: see SHERIFF; also *Sc.* 4 shera-, 5 sera-, schirra-, schirre-, serra-, 6 syrefdom (e. [-DOM.])

1. A district or territory under the jurisdiction of a sheriff. *Sc.*

1385 in 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. 1104 In the shiradom of Perth. 1453 *Dunfermline Reg.* (Bannatyne Club) 340 Landis, lyand in he Regalie of Dunfermlyn and the shiradome of lyff. 1457 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1875) XII. 25/1 Quibille assise [was], chosin he par avise of foure shiradomes. 1549 *Comp. Scot.* xii. 103 In the schirredome of gallous. 1662 *Acts of Sederunt* (1900) 84 Lands lying in several shirifdoms. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 296 The Isle of Arran, which with Bute makes up one Sheriffdom. 1824 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 91 § 37 The sheriff of the sheriffdom in which the offence shall have been committed. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schin.* (1858) 52 The Hill.. had home the gallows of the sheriffdom on its crest. 1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 8/2 To officiate also as Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Argyll.

transf. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 270 The sheriffdom of Altorf.

2. The office of sheriff.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 127 This office na vithrwy dependes than of heritage quhairthrou vnto thame selfes they ascriue schirredomes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* t. 578 This Sheriffdom was.. translated hereditarily into the family of the Beauchamps. 1628 *Wither Brit. Renemb.* IV. 552 A Couple.. that had the Sheriffdom of London that said yeare. 1806 *Scott Lett. to Ellis* 25 Jan. in *Lockhart* xv. The situation is.. £800 a year, besides being consistent with holding my sheriffdom. 1819 *Montagu Mag.* XLVIII. 5 It was thus that the hereditary sheriffdom of the county of Westmoreland came to the family of Lufson. 1877 *Miss Yonge's Canons* II. iii. 31 David bestowed on him the government of the castle, and the sheriffdom of Teviotdale. 1885 H. B. WHEATLEY in *Antiquary* Feb. 48/1 He was afterwards deprived of his sheriffdom and of his aldermanic gown.

3. *jocularly*. The realm or order of sheriffs.

1904 Sir H. HAWKINS *Remin.* II. xliii. 47 All the pomp and splendour, in fact, that Sheriffdom was capable of.

Sheriffe, obs. f. SHERIFF, SHERIFF, SHEROFF.

† Sheriffess, obs. rare. [-ESS.] A woman who held the office of sheriff (when hereditary).

1559 *Inscr. Barden Tower in Howitt's Vix. Renark. Places* (1840) 217 Ladie Anne Clifford.. High Sheriffess by inheritance of the Countie of Westmerland. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westmerl.* (1662) II. 141. I find Elizabeth the Widow of Thomas Lord Clifford.. Sheriffess (as I may say) in the sixteenth of Richard the second, till the last of K. Henry the fourth. 1819 *Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 5 Sir Roger de Clifford was killed in battle.. about the year 1280. After his death, his widow sat in person, as sheriffess of the county of Westmerland.. with the judges.

† Sheriffhood, obs. Forms: see SHERIFF. [-hood, -HOOD.] The office of sheriff.

1540 *Godstow Reg.* 70 In-to-wines of his pinge be seale of foreseid shreuehode was put per-to. a 1470 GREGORY *Chron. in Hist. Coll. Ch. Lond.* (Camden) 77 He [Edw. II.] granted that sherevodeys sholde goe to ferme for CCC li be yeere. 1502 ARNOLD *Chron. Bivh.* [Charter of London 1384.] We have granted.. to the Citizens of London the Sherehode [read Sherehode] of London and of Middelsex. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 14 John Bricane was drowned in hys sherehode. 1629 in *Crit. & Times Char.* I (1848) II. 11 Here Sir Walter Long was brought this day into the Star Chamber, forbearing at the last

Sherittian, variant of SHEREEFIAN.

Sheriffing, *obl. sb.* [-ING.] The holding of the office of sheriff, and discharge of its duties.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Hereditus Rides* No. 66 (1713) II. 163 The several Plots and Projects of Exclusion, Association, Sheriffing, Feasting, &c. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 812/2 'You may think this here sheriffing is mighty funny,' he confided one day to a friend, 'but you ought to try it once, and see the disheoost whelps you have to deal with.'

Sheriffery, rare. [-RY.] = SHIREVALTY.

1610 in *Cal. St. Pap.* *Irel.* 1608-10, 413 [He.. had the] shirifery [of the county bestowed upon him]. 1836 GALT in *Tait's Mag.* III. 511 After my shirifery.

Sheriffship, [-SHIP.] The office of sheriff.

1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 46 The office of shirifship of Striueling. a 1578 LYNESAY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 184 My lord yndesay tuk possession of the Scheriffship of fyffe. 1649 *J. Evelyn in E.'s Diary*, etc. (1824) III. 42 The Scots.. have.. taken away the hereditary shirifships from the nobility. 1747 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 1 All Sherifships and Deputy Sherifships of Dis-

tricts, being Parts only of Shires. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Nov. 5/3 It will be exceedingly hard if Mr. M. should be compelled to choose between his fat sheriffship and his political ambition. 1893 AGNEW *Hered. Sheriff's of Gallo-way* II. 120 The shirif.. was ordered to grant depntations of shirifship to Grierson of Lagg, Claverhouse, and Earlshall, as his colleagues.

† Sheriff's tooth, obs. Forms: 3 schirrefts-tuthe, 4 shirrevestoth, 5 sherriffs-tooth, (8 sherrif-tooth). [Cf. phrase 'for one's own tooth' in *TOOTH sb.* 3.] An annual impost (complained of in 1327-77 by Derbyshire tenants as a wrongful exaction) levied by the sheriff on each hove of land within his county.

1298 *Yorksh. Inquisitions* (Yks. Rec. Soc.) III. 84, 25. for Waytemore and Schirreftsuthe. 1327-77 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 401/2 Une torcenouse prise q'est chescun an leve sur eux par Baillifs le Roy q'd appelleit Shirrevestoth, c'est assavoir de chescune hove de terre sys deners. 1402 in *Leycester Hist. Antiq.* (1673) 207, & reddendo per annum de Stoth, alint dictum Sherriffs-tooth, septem Denarios. 1701 *Cowley's Interpr.* (ed. Kennett) s. v. *Per Sheriff-tooth* seems a tenure by the service or duty of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff at his County Turos or Courts.

Sheriffwick (j'erifwik). Forms: see SHERIFF and -WICK; also 6 shyrrwywke, 7 shirrewicke.

1. The office of sheriff.

1451 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 225/1 The offices and occupations of Mairalre, Shirefwyke, Chamberleynship. 1520 *Conventry Lett. Bk.* 666 Touching the office of Shyrrwywke of the Citee. 1542-3 *Act 24 & 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 22 Theyre snide office of Shirefwyke. 1601 *MUNOAY Downfall. Earl Huntingdon* II. C. 1 h. Master Warman, here's your Patent scald. For the high Sheriffwick of Nottingham. 1604 in *Kempe's Lost MSS.* (1836) 221 There is £500 more unpaid, which they lye in wayte until I be oute of the Shirefwicke to have of me. c 1640 J. SWYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) II. 224 Thomas was.. discharged of his Shirefwicke of Gloucester. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 26 Extraordinary services done by Sherriffes in the time of their Sheriffwicks. 1884 *Law List 1899* note, The Sheriffwick of London is in the Corporation of London.

2. The district over which a sheriff has jurisdiction.

1525 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 18 Every misruled and suspecte personne within thir Shirefwick. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 217 Within the Sheriffwick of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorland* 95 The halliwick of Westmorland in the shirfwick or shirvalty, of the whole county of Westmorland.

† Sherif (j'erifi). Forms: 7 sharrife, scherif, sherif, 9 scherif, 8 sher(r)iff. Also (in Dicts.) 9 shereefee. [Arab. شريف *sharify* (Dozy), f. *sharif* (see SHEREEF). Cf. SERAPH 2, SERAPHIN.] A gold coin formerly current in the Levant of the value of 9 s. 4 d.

1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* II. 128 Three millions of Shariffes. 1647 GREGORY *Roman Foot* 121 Th. Turkish sultan, or Egyptian sherrif. 1887 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 262 The Turkish Chequin, which they call Scherif, is worth twenty Maidsins, and the Venetian, seventy five. 1896 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xix. (1795) 240 His Ransom.. was fix'd at 1000 Turkish sherrifs.

Sherish, obs. form of CHERISH v.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 188.

† Sheristadar (jeristadār). Anglo-Ind. Also 9 serrishtedar, ser-, sherishtadar. [Urdū (a. Pers.) سریشته دار *sarishthe dār*, f. *sarishthe* (properly *sar-rishla*) office, employment + *dār* holder, possessor.] The head clerk or registrar of an Indian court of justice: see quot. 1872.

1775 in *Min. Enid. Trial W. Hastings* (1788) I. 1033 The Sheristadars have delivered me an Account. 1841 [PRINSEP] *Babar* I. vii. 110 (Stanf.) The Sheristadar commenced business by informing me that this wretch was a Goreyt. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* vii. 284 The sherishtadar cross-examined witnesses, droned out the proceedings who they were recorded, prompted the decision, and placed the com-

pleted case before the court.

the large army of Brahman officials.

Sherivalty: see SHERIFFALTY.

Sherive, *Sherk*, obs. ff. SHERIFF, SHIRE.

Sherl, obs. form of SCHORL.

1777 FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. v. II. 26 The rocks.. contained volcanic productions, of different kinds of lava, some of which are full of white and greenish sherls.

Sherman, *Sherm* (e, obs. ff. SHEARMAN, SHARN.

Sheroot, obs. form of CHEROOT.

1824 *Scott St. Konan's* xv. (end), I will light my sheroot.

Sherp, obs. and dial. form of SHARP v.

† Sherpe, obs. rare¹. Also 5 shytppe. [a. OF. *eschperre*, var. of *eschre* SCRIP sb.] = SCRIP sb.]

1426 *Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 5372 Thys bred, pylgymes everychon.. In ther sherpe they shold yt bere. 1462 *Shyrrp*.

Sherpet, *Sherrafe*, obs. ff. SHERBET, SHROFF.

Sherrant, variant of SHERRANT obs.

Sherref, -eive, -eve, -if, etc.: see SHERIFF.

Sherriff (e, variant ff. of SHEREEF, SHERIFI.

Sherries (jeris). arch. Also 6-8 sherries, 7 ceras. [a. Sp. *(vino de)* Xeres wine of Xeres (see

SHERBY sb. 1). The Sp. x, now coincident in sound with j (= x), was formerly pronounced (j).

The name of the town appears in the 17th c. as *Sherries*: e.g. 1626 R. PEEKE *(titled)* Three to One: Being an English Spanish Combat, performed.. at Sherries in Spain.] = SHERBY sb. 1.

[1540-2 *Will of* *Comptrolleur* (Camden) II. 111 The second of suites of hutes of blood... the Sherris warms it, and makes it course from the inwards, to the parts extremes. 1876 BROWNING *At the Mermaid* ii. The sherris mantling Still about each mouth. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shakespeare* xxiv, Lord, Jack, what a sherris that was!

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: sherris-sack, 'sack' imported from Xeres: see SACK sb. 3 i h.

1876 BROWNING *At the Mermaid* xviii, Back then to our 'sherris-hewage'! 1597 'Sherris sack [see SACK sb. 3 i h]. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. (1617) 36 A pinte of very good Ceres sacke. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav.* Sp. & Port. clxviii, Xeres.. is famous for.. what we call 'sherris wine.

Sherrivalleys, variant of SHERRYVALLIES.

Sherrug, obs. form of SHEAR-HOG.

Sherry (jeri), sb. 1. Also 7 shirry, zerry, shery, sherie, 8 sherree. [A sing. form evolved from SHERRIS, mistaken for a plural.]

1. Originally, the still white wine made near Xeres (now *Jerez de la Frontera*, a town in Andalusia, near Cadiz); in modern use, extended to a class of Spanish white wines of similar character, and (usually with prefixed word, as *Californian*, *Cape sherry*) to wines made elsewhere in imitation of Spanish sherry. Also, a wine of this kind.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v. H. 1, Some Shirry for my Lords players there. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iv, Cok. Sack! you said but e'en now it should be Sherry. *Pop. 10*. Why so it is; sherry, sherry, sherry. 1617 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 224 One other rundlett of sherry. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) II. 350 Those kinds that our Merchants carry over, are those onely that grow upon the Sea-side as Malagas, Sherries, Tents. 1662 CHARLETON *Mystr. Vintners* (1675) 203 They sell decayed Xeres, vulgarly Sherry, for Lusenna wine. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Grace* 1. 35 Excellent Wines, especially red Muscatels (which we call Luke Sherry). a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* (1766) II. 221 He drunk a little tea and some sherry. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Yrs. Voy.* 332 Some Sherree. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Public Dinners*, Waiters.. are placing decanters of sherry down the tables. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxviii, Most celebrated growths of ports, sherries, and claret wines. 1854 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* xxxv, Some rare old sherry. 1897 'MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* xiii. 145 The Colocod had an English friend who spoke so—once engaged in the sherry in Xeres.

fig. 1619 *Paquills Palinodia* title-p., A pleasant pynte of Poetical Sherry.

b. In the names of mixed drinks, *sherry-and-seltzer*, *sherry-and-bitters*.

1881 H. SMART *Race for Wife* 1, Men are congregating about the refreshment buffet for another sherry-and-seltzer. 1884 Mrs. C. PRAEO *Zéro* iii, Will you come in and have a sherry and bitters.

2. 'A small wine-glass of the size and form commonly used for sherry and similar wines' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, as *sherry-bottle*, *-butt*, *-case*, *-glass*, *sherry-wine*, also *sherry-wine colour*; *sherry-drinker*, *-grower*.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv, The 'sherry-bottle. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 9 June 688/1 The juice as it runs out is caught and transferred to tubs, sherry hogsheads and 'sherry butts'. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Spence's Sp. Tour* (1893) 27 With a formidable-looking 'sherry-case, in the shape of a horn, at his saddle. 1887 J. R. P. BERKELEY in *Knapp Geo. Boreas* (1899) II. 101 Among his peculiarities was his dislike.. of 'Sherry drinkers. 1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Honack. Managem.* 26 There was only one 'sherry-glass broken. 1900 SPIELMANN *Ruskin* 17 Peter Domecq, 'the great sherry-grower of Xeres'. 1875 BENTHAM *New & Corr. Wks.* 1843 E. 160 Good 'Sherry-wine. 1832 MARRAS *N. Forster* xxiv, You may have seen the Xerez or sherry wine. 1829 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 124 Light sherry-wine color.

b. With reference to colour.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* 301 Mr. Stirling Craufurd's 'sherry-bay horse, The Shaver. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 147 A vinous liquid, having a golden 'sherry colour. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* xiii. 90 Enough to give a sherry colour to the collodion. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Pract. Dial. App.* (1877) 270 A dark 'sherry-coloured solution. 1894 *Season X.* 472 Flecked with sherry and rose-coloured strands. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* ii. 65 From dark brown to 'sherry-red. 1813 *Ann. Reg.* *Chron.* 102 Boots with 'sherry-yellow-tassels.

c. In names of drinks: *sherry-negus*, see NEGUS 2; *† sherry sack*, see SACK sb. 3 i b, cf. SHERRIS; also *fig.* See also SHERRY-COBBLER.

1619 *Paquills Palinodia* A 3, My Muse.. wears a Corset of old Sherry Sack. 1677 LADY HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 148 All the sherie sack. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 3/3 Who drank sherry-ogous.

† Sherry, sb. 2 *slang*. In quot. *shirry*. [Cf. SHERRY v.] A scurvy.

1821 HAGGART *Life* 37 The shirry became general—I was run to my full speed.

† Sherry, a. obs. rare¹. [f. SHERRY sb. 1.] Under the influence of sherry; drunk.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 559/1 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow, and no Flinchin, under the Effects of good Fellowship, it is said that he is.. Sherry.

left-handed. 1866 W. GREGOR *Danffsh. Gloss.*, *Shaiule-mool*, having the mouth distorted.

Shevel (sev'l), *v.* Sc. and north. Also *s* sheavle, *g* shavel, *shaiule*, *sheevil*, *shoule*. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [App. cogn. w. SHAIL *v.*; a variant common in Sc. dialects is *showl*, *shool*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To distort, or become distorted. Hence *sheveling-gabbit* adj. = *shevel-gabbit* (see prec.); *sheveling-heeled* adj. (of a shoe) having a twisted or down-trodden heel.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. i, Ye sheveling-gabbit brock! a 1779 D. GRAHAM *Jockey & Maggy's Courtship* vi. Writ. 1883 II. 43 An' how think ye the like o' me can wak straight wi' sic auld shevelin heel'd shune as mine. a 1779 — *John Cheap* I. Ibid. II. 92 The dell's on the tap o' the

1808 JAMIESON, *To Shevel*, an unsteady and oblique hat auld shavling-gabbit

hielander. 1869 J. P. MORRIS *Furness Gloss.*, *Shevle*, to walk with a shuffling gait.

Shevelled (sev'led), *pp.* *a.* rare and arch. Also *7* sheualed, *shievled*. [Aphetic form of DISHEVELLED *pp.* *a.*] Dishevelled. Also *transf.*

1613 *Unceasing of Machiav.* 22 While the poore man.. May.. wipe his blubbered cheeks with sheualed hears. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Pet.* ii. 5. 592 A shieveld threed is

† **Sheweret**, *Sc. Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure: cf. CHEVEREL.] Some material used for curtains.

1716 LAOY G. BAILLIE *Househ. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 45 For 3 yd. yellow sheweret for a curtine to the Coach o. 9. o.

Shewys (= *shewys*), *obs.* pl. *SHOE sb.*

Shew, *Sc. f.* SEW *v.*; var. SEW *v.* 2 *Obs.*

Shew, variant of SHOW *sb.* and *v.*

† **Shewage**, *Obs. rare*. [*f.* *shew*, SHOW *v.* +

AGE.] An etymologizing alteration of SCAVAGE *sb.*, due to the lawyers of the 15-16th c. 1506 in *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) l. 73 All manner of toll & Shewage otherwise called Skavage amanges oder thynges. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 8 Dyvers Meires .. have .. taken of theym a certeyn Costome called Skavage, oderwise called Shewage. 1644 *Ternies de la Ley* (1659) 245 h, Scauage or shewage. 1800 [see SCAVAGE *sb.* 1].

Shewbread (shew-bred). *Jewish Antiq.* Also *6* shew-, *shewe-* (*9* *Dicts.* shew-); see also BREAD. [*f.* *shew*, SHOW *sb.*, after G. *schaubrot* (Luther); the compound seems correctly to represent the sense of the Heb. פֶּתֶחַ לֶחֶם *lexem pānīm*, LXX ἀπό τοῦ πύλου, Vulg. *panes propositionis*.] The twelve loaves that were placed every Sabbath 'before the Lord' on a table beside the altar of incense, and at the end of the week were eaten by the priests alone.

In 16th c. writers sometimes in pl., after the LXX and the Vulgate; the Geneva Bible (1557) has *shewe loaves*.

1530 TINDALE *Exod.* xxv. 30 Thou shalt set upon the table shewbread before me allwaye. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xii. 4 Haue ye not red.. How he [David] .. ate the shew breads. 1553 WINZER *Bk. Quest.* iv. v. (S.T.S.) l. 111 Achimelech wold nocht .. geue the shewbread to David. 1648 HERRICK *Wit.*, *Tempt.* 69 Upon this fetuous board do stand something for shew-bread. 1686 HERRICK *Crucif.* *Jesus* vii. 117 The Shew-bread was to be before the Lord continually. In the original it is called The Bread of Faces. The mystery of it was to shew, that Christ was to be the great Mediator, who should be always in the presence of God, behold his face [etc.]. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real. Presence* (Note S) 413 [tr. St. Ephrem.] The shewbread figures the mystery of our sacrifices which are offered through Christ by the Ministers of the Church.

attrib. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxix. 18 We haue cleansed .. the shew-bread table.

Shewe, aphetic form of ESCHEW.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) l. iii. 34 He ought to put out of .. peracyons to shewe all .. unto yll. 1548 H. H. .. yse instructi- every I .. Lyues in y'

Imytacyon of Vertu, and the shewing of Vice.

Shewe, *obs.* form of SHOW; ? *obs.* form of SUE *v.*

Shewel, *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *a.* 3 schawles, *s(c)*heules, *shueles*, 5 shewelys; *β.* 3, 7 sewell, 6 sewelle, sewel, shewelle, 9 shewell, 7-9 shewel. Also SEWIN 2. [Early ME. *scheules*, perh. repr. OE. **sciewels* = MLG. *schüwelse*, MHG. *schütsel* (mod. G. *scheusal*), a derivative of the vb. which appears as OHG. *sciuhen* (MHG. *schühen*, *schüwen*, mod. G. *scheuen*) to scare. Cf. SHY *v.*] A scarecrow. Also *Hunling*, something hung up or set up to keep a deer from entering a particular place, or from going in a particular direction. Also *fig.*

c 1250 *Out & Night*, 1648 *pu* seist þat gromes þe i-fōð.. an summe of þe schawles [v.r. *scheules*] makeþ. Ibid. 1128 *Ac* þu art shueles [v.r. *scheules*] sūþe god. 1286 in *Select Pleas Forest* (Selden Soc.) 130 Intrare warrenam cum rethibus et sewell et capere volatilia. 1426 *Lyng. De Guil.* *Pig.* 1389 A shewelys enaryud in the field.. Wyche ys but A ded fygyre. 1535 *Layton in Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 71 Gethering up part of the saide bowke leiffes .. therwith to make him sewelles or blawnsherres to kepe

the dere within the woode, therhy to have the better cry with his howndes. 1576 TURBURY *Venerie* xxxvii. 98 Any thing that is hung vp, is called a Sewel. And those are vved most commonly to amaze a Deare, and to make him refuse to passe where they are hangd vp. a 1586 SIONEY *Arcadia* iii. x. ¶ 4 So are these hugebeares of opinions brought by great Clearkes into the world, to seruaes shewelles to keepe them from those faults, whereto [etc.]. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Sewell*, a Paper, clout, or any thing hangd vp to keepe a Deere from entering into a place. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxv. 325 He know. both with what hailes to incite them, and with what shewels to drive into the Net and Toyle. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 187½ Bleinchers, and Sewels, are papers and stick laid cross a Fox-hole, to fear him and make him believe some Gin is set there. 1888 *Berks. Gloss.*, *Shewell*, a scarecrow.

Hence **Shewelling sb.**, setting up shewels.

1576 TURBURY *Venerie*, Terms 242 When they hang vppe any paper, clout, or other marke, then it is to be called Sewelling. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Armado* D. 2, Dew-clawes and Dowicetes, drawing the Courte, Bleinches, Sewelling, Auant-laye, Allaye, Kelaye [etc.]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 188½ Sewels of [S]ewelling, is the setting up of clouts or papers, or the like, for marks, and to fear Deere away from a place. 1902 *Gamkeeper* Dec. 65½ Sewelling in a piece of cord with rags and feathers fixed at every six inches. .. at a reasonable distance in front of the guns will ensure good flying birds.

Shewemaker, *obs.* form of SHOEMAKER.

Shewer (e), *obs.* f. SEWER *sb.* 2, 3; SHOWER.

Shewet, *obs.* form of SUET.

Shewid, *obs.* pa. t. of SHOVE *v.*

Shewin, **Shewmake**: see SEWIN 1, SUMACH.

Shewre, *obs.* form of SHOWER *sb.*

Shewt: see SHOOT *sb.* 3

Shewtage: see SHOOTAGE *Obs.*

Shewter, **Sheyde**, *obs.* f. SUITOR, SHED *sb.* 1

Shaykh, **Shayid**: see SHEIKH, SHIEL.

Sheynd, **Sheyt** (t), *obs.* ff. SHEND, SHEET *sb.* 1

Shiak, variant form of SHE-OAK.

|| **Shiah** (fā). Forms: *a.* 7 Seaw, Chias, 8

Schia(h, Shiyah, 9 Shiyah, Shya, 8-9 Shia, 9

She(e)ah, Sheor, 8- Shiah; *β.* 7 Schial, 7-8

Shii, 8 Shiyah. [Arab. شَيْخَة *shīḥa* sect, f. root

shā'a, in the third conjugation to follow.

The *β* forms, strictly speaking, represent a distinct word,

Arah. شَيْخَة *shiyāṣiyā* a member of the Shiah sect, a Shiite.]

1. *a.* Properly (but in Eng. somewhat rarely) used as a collective name for that one of the two great Mohammedan sects (chiefly represented by the Persians) which differs from the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans chiefly in maintaining that Ali (Mohammed's cousin and son-in-law) was the true successor of the prophet, the three first caliphs of the Sunnites being regarded as usurpers.

b. Commonly, an adherent of this sect, a Shiite.

1626 METHODIO in Purchas ..

by Religion a Mahumetan,

tors, and retayneth their opi

points from the Turkes, are distinguished in their Sects by

tearmes of *Seaw* and *Sunnite*. 1668 RYCAUT *Pres. St.*

Ottoman Emp. II. xi. 127 The Shii are opposed by the Suh-

jects of the whole Ottoman Empire, as the most heretical

of any of the rest. 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Thereno's Trav.* II.

107 The Persians call themselves Schia, because they think

it enough to follow the commands of their Law. 1753

HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. iv. §. 106 The sect of Schias in-

cludes the Persians and some princes of the Indies, who are

followers of Ali, who are also distinguished by the name of

Adeliah. 1759 *Universal Hist.*, *Mod.* VI. 34 The two

chiefsects, named *Sunni* and *Shiay*, into which the Moham-

medans are divided. 1798 G. FORSTER *Journ.* *Bengal*

to *Eng.* II. 129 In contradistinction to the Soonis, who in

their prayers cross their hands on the lower part of the

breast, the Schiahs drop their arms in straight lines. 1815

ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Canbal* (1842) I. 269 The Sheehs are

more discontenanced than any other religious sect. 1827

BUCKINGHAM *Trav.* *Mesopot.* II. 483 The mosque of the

Imam Hossein, so highly revered by the Shiahs. 1830

MEYRICK *Ant. Arms & Armour* II. Pl. 142 He was a

Sheer, a religious sect violently opposed to the Sunis. 1874

H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Pers.* *Mus.* App. 305 The

earth is held in superstitious veneration by the Muhamma-

dans, especially the 'Sheahs'. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI.

593½ The Shi'a were divided into several sects.

2. *attrib.* and *adj.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P. t.* iv. 29 His Substitute

here is a Chias Moor. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* VII.

iv. 11. 159 The enthusiasm of the nation for the Shia re-

ligion. 1903 SIR A. H. LAYARD *Antiqs.* I. viii. 337 Being

of the Shiah sect of Islam.

Shibboleth (shib'leth). Forms: 4 *s(h)*ebol-

leth, 6, 7 schiboleth, 7 schibboleth, 7-9 ehibo-

leth, 7- schibboleth. [*a.* Heb. שִׁבְלֵת *shibb'leth*;

in the Vulgate transliterated *sciboleth*.

The word occurs with the senses 'ear of corn' and 'stream

in flood'; in the passage now referred to the LXX and

Vulgate give the former sense.

place 'at the tords of Jordan'. Cf. SHIBBOLETH *v.*]

1. The Hebrew word used by Jephthah as a test-word by which to distinguish the fleeing Ephraimites (who could not pronounce the *sh*) from his own men the Gileadites (Judges xii. 4-6).

1822 WYCLIF *Judges* xii. 6 Thei askiden hym, Seve thanne

Seboleth [1535 COVERDALE *Shibboleth*, 1611 *Shibboleth*].

the which answerde, Sheboleth [1388 Theboleth, 1535 Sibol-leth, 1611 Shibboleth]. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 289 In that sore battle when so many dy'd Witouth Reprieve adjudg'd to death, For want of well pronouncing Shibboleth. 1844 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 73 As some endeavoured to conceal their character, recourse was had to a test like the Jewish Shibboleth.

2. *transf.* *a.* A word or sound which a person is unable to pronounce correctly; a word used as a test for detecting foreigners, or persons from another district, by their pronunciation.

1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramant* 36 They had a Shibboleth to discover them, he who pronounced *Brot* and *Cause* for *Bread* and *Cheese* had his head loft off. 1660 FULLER *Mist. Contempl.* xxxviii. 62 It [the word *trespasses*] is a shibboleth to a child's tongue, wherein there is a confluence of hard consonants together. a 1661 — *Worthies, Essex* (1662) t. 335, R. was Shibboleth unto him, which he could not easily pronounce. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* i. 11 In attempting to teach his companion to utter, with true precision, the shibboleth *Lithu*, which is the Gaelic for a calf. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home*, *Consular Expt.* I. 44. The best shibboleth I ever hit upon lay in the pronunciation of the word 'heaven'. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 135 (ed. 2) 139 The TH with its twofold value is one of the most characteristic features of our language, and more than any other the Shibboleth of foreigners.

b. A peculiarity of pronunciation or accent indicative of a person's origin.

1663 J. HEATH *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* 123 There were slain [at Worcester] in Field and in Town, .. and in pursu- some 2000 and some 8000, taken prisoners in several places:

1701 I

Langi

Relicks .. ha' left a Shibboleth upon our Tongue; By which

you may distinguish Your Roman-Saxon-Danish-Norman

English. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 112½ The

commonality [of Northumberland] are .. remarkably distin-

guished by a kind of shibboleth or whurle, being a particular

way of pronouncing the letter R.

c. *loosely*. A custom, habit, mode of dress, or

the like, which distinguishes a particular class, or

set of persons.

1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 2) 192 Custard and apple-pie

is the Shibboleth by which an Alderman may be known.

1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* t. iv. (1862) 40 The sportsman's

shooting-dress is a shibboleth, which introduces him alike

to his superiors, to his fellows, and his inferiors. 1885 DOOG

Patroclus & Penelope 10 The newly fledged equestrian who

makes them [the English hunting-rig and crop] his shibbo-

leth, and who discards as 'had form' any deviation upon

the road from what is eminently in place after hounds. 1902

Gosse in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXXIII. 819½ *Joseph* and

his *Brethren* became a kind of shibboleth—a rite of initiation

into the true poetic culture.

3. *fig.* A catchword or formula adopted by a party or sect, by which their adherents or followers may be discerned, or those not their followers may be excluded.

1638 E. NORICE *New Gospel* 3 His followers sequestering

themselves to make .. own way, .. gave themselves

.. were the only Shibboleth

.. he miserable Legalists that

held mourning and sorrow for sinne. 1687 DAVEN

Hind & P. iv. 1076 For them .. Their Foes a deadly Shibboleth

devis'd: By which unrighteously it was decreed, That none

to Trust, or Profit should succeed, Who would not swallow

first a poysonous wicked Weed. 1771 WESLEY *Serm.* xlv.

Wks. 1829 VI. 63 But here is the shibboleth: Is man by

nature filled with all manner of evil? Allow this, and you

are so far a Christian. Deny it, and you are but a Heathen

still. 1784 COWPER *Lett. to Newton* 21 Feb. The mere

shibboleth of a party. 1809 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. v.

..

..

..

..

..

leiths. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* vi. § 3. 394

Christians were ready to insist upon the insensate Shibbo-

leth, 'Except ye be circumcised .. ye cannot be saved'.

b. The mode of speech distinctive of a pro-

fession, class, etc.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 232 She has assumed

the garb and even the shibboleth of the sect. 1849 MA-

CAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 400 To that sanctimonious jargon,

which was his shibboleth .. another jargon not

less absurd. .. given to talk

stable, as is tr .. but putting

off the shibboleth of the turf with his race-glasses.

Shibol, *obs.* form of CHIBOL.

1546-7 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 416 No persons

hensforth shall syll. .. shibols, by Saint Michels church.

Shibouk, variant of CHIBOUK.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiv. 303, I soon found

the absurdity of asking an Oriental to abandon his shibouk.

Shicer (shis'er). Also *schicer*, *shiser*. [*a.* G.

scheisser 'cacator, peditor'; hence = 1 below.]

1. *slang*. A worthless person. Also *Austral*.

(? *transf.* from 2) a welsher, defaulter.

hen, betake thee, to the shade that lies, In shield of Rocks.
44

scildan, gescildan, f. scild SHIELD *sb.* Cf. G. *schilden*, ON. *skjalda*, to provide with a shield.]

1. *trans.* To protect (a person or object) by the interposition of some means of defence; to afford shelter to; to protect (an accused person, etc.) by authority or influence. Const. *from*, *to*, also (OE. and early ME.) *with*.

Often used in precatory formulas; cf. 5. *Beowulf* 1653 *Wite* was gūð gefætwed, nymde mec gōt scyldre. 1654 *Ps. xc. 14* Ic. gescildu hine [Vulg. *protege eum*]. 1655 *Sax. Leechd.* 11. 238 Scilde hine wif cyle. 1656 *Langb. Hom.* 53 Pe feder and þe sone and þe halfe gast scilde us þer wið and wið alle sunnen. 1657 *Vices & Virtues* (1833) 23 De die muzen scilden from ðese gewercede gaste(s). 12... *Moral Ode* 259 (Egmont MS.) Sculde him eelc man þe wile he mai, of þos helpe bine. 1658 *St. Brandaun* 359 in S. Eng. Leg. 233 Seint Brandaun seide, þorū godes grace we schullen schilde þe. 1659 *R. Brunne Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 7355 Mercurius, þat wisaues & schildes, hap w þrought into þys yldes. 1660 *Chaucer Sir Thopas* 197 God shilde his cors for shonde. 1661 *CLANVOUE Cuckoo & Night*. 259 And shilde us fro the Cuckoo and his lone. 1662 *P. to the Patient Grisill* 1593 (Malone Soc.) Besechinge God to shild these from all in conuenience. 1663 *Gascogne Gloss.* 1. v. Wks. 1910 II. 26 So must the father shyld his youthfull Sonnes, that they be not begylded, Wycked world. 1664 *STANWORTH Ennis* II. (Arh.) 63 Thow shalt be shielded with my protectioun alway. 1665 *CHAPMAN, etc. Eastward Ho!* 1. A 2 b. And as for my rising by other mens fall; God shield me. 1666 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* 1x. 34 If the kinder Pow'r Preserve our Plains, and shield the Mantuan Tow'rs. 1667 *COLERIDGE Christabel* 254 O shield her! shield sweet Christabel! 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* 11. 140 For there was a power in the gracious skies To shield their saints from ill. 1861 O. W. Holmes *Agnes v.* 10 The love that won her girlish charms Must shield her matron fame. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 405 The sky shade attached, to shield the lens from the sun's rays.

2. *absol.* To offer a defence, to act as a shield. 1668 *ELFRED Boeth.* xviii. 8 A cū sciddan his hispinge gehæred hæfde, þa scyldre he ongan swiðe ungeþyldlice. 13... *E. E. Allib.* P. C. 440 þer he husked him a bour, þe best þat he myt. For to schyldre for the schene, oþer any schade kest. 1822 *BRYON Yvain* viii. cvi. The truly brave, When they behold the brave oppress'd with odds, Are touch'd with a desire to shield and save. 1849 *ROBERTSON Term.* Ser. I. xxi. (1856) 348 A desire to shield from pain.

3. To arm with a shield. *Obs.* 16205 *LAY.* 1727 Brenne was swiðe wrað & bannede is ferde scheldede his scalken. 16206 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xxix. 333 When sir Tristram was... wel shielded and swerded. 1667 *DENHAM Direct.* *Psalter* ii. 126 But neither riding Pegasus for speed, Nor with the Gorgon shielded at his need. 1668 *GASCONE Drame of Deceit* 159, *Let. Blithen.* *Death Wks.* 1910 II. 40 Arm'd with Fayth, shylded with Hope, strenghtened with Charite.

4. To ward off, to keep away. (With material or immaterial object.) Also with *off*. *Obs.*

16207 *Leg. Rod* viii. 239 God schop me a scheld, schame to schilde. 16208 *SPENSER State* *Wks.* (Globe) 631 f. They brought with them theyr usual weedes, fit to shield the cold. 1657 W. RANCO *to Gassendi's Life* *Peire* 11. 233 Whose favours Peire skins made use of only in deprecating and shielding off, the dangers and discommodities of his friends. 1771 *GOLDAM. Hist.* Eng. II. 259 He saw only the shield of the shield... that threatened the poison from her hand. 1822 *B. CORNWALL. Poet. Wks.* *Lysander & Ione* 1. As though A spirit of goodness peep'd from out the earth To shield decay.

5. In deprecatory phr. *God shield*, usually with a clause or sentence as direct object, rarely with addition of an indirect object; also *absol.* as an exclamation: = *God forbid*. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1347 þat he io þine bendes come god it sille me. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 176 f. God schyldre, I good þe schalk, þat schaloot be-falle! 16209 *CHAUCER Merch.* 7. To god schilde that it shold so bifalle. 16210 *WARS ALICE* 3328 Bot me to do slike a dede, drayn it schilde! 16211 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 9 Ah God shield, man, that I should cume. 1829 *Almond for Parrot* E. 3. Bishops were the smallest hogs that were aimed at in this extraordinary benevolence, God shield the count haue escapt their collections. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxi. (1612) 296 No Clarke will so expound that Text, God shield they should, say L. 1674 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 4).

Shield-bearer. An attendant who carries the shield of a warrior.

16212 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 477 His [Epaminondas'] esquire or shield-bearer had received a good piece of money for the ransom of a prisoner. 1761 *London & Environs* I. 45 Chaucer... was employed as a shield-bearer to the King. 1854 *GROTE Greece* II. lxxx. X. 479 He first inquired whether his shield was safe and his shield-bearer answering in the affirmative produced it before his eyes. 1875 *MORRIS Æneid* II. 477 Now shield-bearer Automedon and the Scyrian host closed on the walls. 1893 *GOLDW. SMITH United States* 165 Jefferson's successor was his shield-bearer, Madison.

b. (See quot.)

Shield-board. *Obs. ecc. dial.* Forms: 4 cheld-brede, scheldbrede, 6 sheld(d)brede, (sheldbreth), 7 sheldboard, 7 shield-board, (9 dial. sheld-board). [f. SHIELD *sb.* + BREED *sb.*, afterwards replaced by the cogn. and synon. BOARD *sb.* (cf. SHILBOARD.) (MHG. had *schiltbret* for wooden shield.)]

1. The mould-board of a plough.

1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibberw.* in Wright *Voc.* 169 L'eschnoun [gloried the cheld-brede, w. (Rel. Ant.) sheldbrede]. 1340 *Nominalle* (Skeat) 856 *Vomer et scechoun* Schare and scheldbrede. 1523-24 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 2 In Kenie they haue other maner of plowes... some wyll tounne the sheld-bredth at every landes eode, and plowe all one waye. 1613 *MARKHAM Eng. Husbandman* 1. Iotrod. B 3 b. The eighth part is called the sheldboard. 1662 *BLAYNE Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1633) 190 And the Shield-board, some call Breast-board, or Earth-board, or Forrow-board, I shall retaine the Shield-board. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plough*. The names of the particular parts of a plough are these... Breast-board, throw board, Shield-board &c.

2. *Antig.* A wooden shield.

1872 *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 223 Piles of shieldboards were found lying one above another...; bundles of arrows [etc.].

Shielded (filded), *pp. a.* [f. SHIELD *sb.* and v. + ED.]

1. Bearing a shield.

971 *Blith.* *Hom.* 221 Twezen englas... gesceldode and gesperode. 1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xxxviii. 5 Men... alleshieldid and helmyd. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* viii. 266 Crowded close with steeds and shielded men. 1875 R. S. HAWKER in *Byles Life* (1905) 136 The charm'd and shielded Men. 1890 *TENNISON Grass-hopper Poems* 109 Clap thy shielded sides and carol. 1833 R. W. DIXON *Memo* I. v. 12 And through the seas the hidden lies they hunt In shielded vessels.

b. *Nat. Hist.* In names of various animals characterized by a hard shield-like carapace or scute. 1662 *Comenius' Janua Ling. Triling.* 42 The shielded tortoise. 1854 A. AOMAS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 244 Shielded-bugs (Scutellaria). *Ibid.* 265 Shielded-Centipedes (Cermatidae). *Ibid.* 285 Shielded-Crabs (Dorippidae). 1855 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Shielded Reptiles Brit. Mus.* Introduct., Shielded Reptiles (Cataphracta).

2. Furnished or hung with shields.

1805 *SCOTT Hellvella* 27 With scutcheons of silver the coffin is shielded. 1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* iii. (1910) 274 And thence forth to the high-built shielded bafe. 1892 *BROOKE E. E. Lit.* iv. 113 The shielded hall of Valhalla.

3. Embazoned. *nonce-use.*

1320 *KEATS Eve St. Agnes* xiv. And in the midst... A shielded scutcheon bluish'd with blood of queens and kings.

4. *techn.* Protected by a 'shield'.

1855 *Or's Circ. Sci.* *Inorg. Nat.* 247 With regard to the relative value of the different safety lamps that have been introduced, the shielded Davy may be said still to keep its place. 1884 *Pall Mall* *Gaz.* 3 Oct. 12/1 Extremely fast ships... mounting shielded guns of very great power.

Shielder (fildar), *pp. a.* [f. SHIELD *v.* + ER I.] One who shields or protects another.

1300 *E. E. Præter* xxx. 5 Pou salt lode me fra þat snare while þai hid to me, for schilder artow ai. 1902 S. SMITH *Life Work* xlii. 134 He was... a shielder of criminal anarchy.

Shielding (fildin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING I.] The action of the verb SHIELD; an instance of this.

1881 A. HALL *Iliad* 2. 3 Whereby (Phæbus) appeas'd, some shielding we may have. 1846 *DICKENS Piet.* Italy, Milan 133 A reforming Pope would need a little shielding.

Shielding (fildin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING I.] That shields or protects.

1851 G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* xxii. 103 In the tropics, the great tree is a great good. Far outspreading shielding arms, he folds his worshippers from the burning sun. 1898 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* II. 23 And crept for shelter to my shielding arms.

Shieldless (fildles), *a.* [-LESS.] Having no shield, unprotected by a shield.

1620 *Oleonian* 131 Now by þeþ scheldles þop tweyn þese champaigns. 1796 *SOURVY Joan of Arc* x. 576 The Frenchman's battle-axe drove unresisted thro the shieldless mail. 1837 *SWINBURNE Locrine* vi. 11. 108 A thing like thee... Would cast a shieldless soldier forth to death.

Shielding (fildin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING I.] A protected person.

1885 *MEREOTH Diana* II. xiii. 325 A young actress, like Miss Courtois—Mrs. Warwick's latest shielding.

Shieldmay (fildmæ), *Teut. Myth.* [f. SHIELD *sb.* + MAY *sb.*, after ON. *skjaldr-mær*.] A maiden warrior, an Amazon. (By some Eng. writers used as equivalent to VALENTINE.)

1849 *KEMBLE Sax. Eng.* I. xii. 1. 333 The Wælcyrion or Shieldmay was the choicest of the skin. 1870 *MORRIS* *Life Work* xlii. 134 He was... a shielder of criminal anarchy.

Shieldrake, *obs.* form of SHELDRAKE.

Shieldy, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. SHIELD *sb.* + Y.] Having the form of 'shields' or scales: transl. of mod. L. *scutellaris*.

1681 *GREW Musciv.* II. § iii. iv. 236 The Sheldy Tree Mosse. *Muscus arboræus scutellaris*.

Shieling, shealing (filiŋ). *Sc. Forms:* 6 schelling, aechelling, schilling, (scheiding), 6-7 scheilling, 6, 9 scheeling, 7 schel(l)ing, 7-8 shealling, 8 sheelin, 9 sheelling, sheelin(f), shielin, shilling, 7- shealing, 8- shieling. [f. SHIEL + -ING I.]

In the vernacular form the word has not been found earlier than the latter half of the 16th c.; but 13th c. documents show a latinized *scaling*, which represents either this word (cf. *schale* ear leot 'shilling' 1225 *Regist.*).

Cum libertate siccandi reia sua et faciendi domos et scalinas piscatoribus suis. 1530-63 *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 239 Versus aquilonem infra scalingam quæ fuit Candelani et scalingam quæ Ricardus... tenuit.]

1. A piece of pasture to which cattle may be driven for grazing.

1568 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1575, 623/1 Lie schaelingis, in hermitis de Drummond et Roush... 1771 *Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1575, 623/1 Lie schaelingis, in hermitis de Drummond et Roush...

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2. A hot of rough construction erected on or near such a piece of pasture: = SHIEL *sb.* 1.

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Mirr. Mag., Cambridge iv. I sought a shift their tenures to vndo. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 7 He finde a thousand shifts to get away. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* viii. 5 My Dove, whom dai Spect. No. 44 put in practice *Tradesc.* (1732) do mix sea-coal-ashes...with their clay...and by that shift save eight chaldron of coals out of eleven. 1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 118 A single man...can at any time try all the shifts, from taking land down to breaking stones within the high walls of the county jail. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carriage* xix. 373 Other anecdotes illustrate the thousand shifts and devices of which Hannibal was a master.

b. Available means of effecting an end. Often in phrase (to have) no other shift. Obs. exc. dial. 1523 BERNERS *Fróis.* I. cccxiv. 293 We knowe all the shyfte in the countrie [nous scauons tous les refuges] and so do nat I have i to his handis. 1606 G. Eumeeo pretense when but to try the matter against the traitor by the sword. 1639 DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 74 This old man having no more shift to veile what he had hitherto endeavored to conceal, declared unto his children that she was his wife.

c. An entertaining or humorous device; a jest. Obs. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenehu. Castle* ii. iv. Wks. 1510 II. 117 Delight, and pleasures gallant shifts Hauue fed your minde with many a Princely sport. 1579 LVLV *Enphues. Anal.* IV. 82 Me thinks that you smile at some pleasant shift. 1626 (title) The first and best parts of Scoggin's Jest: full of witty Mirth and pleasant Shifts.

d. Faculty of contrivance, resourcefulness. rare. Cf. SHIFTELESS.

1542 UOALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 106 And in Menander also...the housbands reuile their wifes, calling them bilites, of so small shifte or helpe, that thei were as good to haue wifes of beetes. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 92 Hang them, say I, that has no Shift. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* xv. v. (1872) VI. 19 Friedrich's budget is a sore problem upon him; needing endless shift and ingenuity.

e. Manner of livelihood. To make an honest shift, to gain one's living honestly. Sc. Obs. 1572 RES. *Privy Council Scot.* II. 133 Except they have

Poems 57 (E.D.D.) Will ye compare me to a rogue, I always make an honest shift.

4. A fraudulent or evasive device, a stratagem; a piece of sophistry, an evasion, subterfuge. 1545 Act 37 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 Concerninge Usury shiffes contriued bargaynes and cheyssaunces. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* i. 24 If the Papistes haue any shame, lett them no more vse this shift [Fr. *qu'ils n'usent plus d'excusant de des subterfuges*] to say that images are lay men's bokes. c. 1506 Sir T. More (Malone Soc.) 757. I conceiue your Lordship, and haue leaarde your shift so well, that I must needs be apprehensieue. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xi. 63 Now I must...dodge And palter in the shifts of lownes, who With halfe the bulke o' th' world plaid as I pleas'd, Making and marring Fortunes. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* ii. 133 This the Queene of Scots delegates rejected as a frivolous shift. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 104 He is a man liues by his Shifts. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 207 How many substat upon begging

with mi...e put off (1869) 2 excuses, and ex, Ulysses, man of subtle shifts...whither dost thou flee?

f. b. alliterative phrases. Obs. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 111 Those goods that are gotten by shift, are for the most part lost with shame. 1600 A. BOURCHIER in R. EDWARDS *Parad. Dainty Den.* Civ b. Got with shifts are spent with shame. 1601 MUNOAY *Dowry.* Earl Huntingdon II. D 3 h. You...as yee liud by shifts, shall die with shame.

5. An expedient necessitated by stress of circumstances; a forced measure.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 102 Cottington...being Chancellor of the Exchequer...had his hand in many hard shifts for money. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* ii. xxx. 168 Such damage, or shifts, are all Common-wealths forced to. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 p. 9 It were endless to recount the shifts to which I have been reduced. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 20 Being reduced to very extraordinary shifts for supplying the place of bread. 1833 SCOTT *Peveril* xiv. Many of them had shared the wants, and shifts, and frolics of his exile. 1858 J. G. HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* i. 17 That pride of personal independence...that resorts to desperate shifts rather than incur an obligation.

g. b. For (a) shift: as a makeshift; for want of something better. Obs.

1523 HEN. VIII in *St. Papers* (1836) IV. 47 We suppose that many of your souldours shalbe founden hable to stande in stede of gunners, metely well for a shyfte. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. B. H. a. no, no faith, thou singest well enough for a shift. 1683 in *Phil. Trans.* (1693) XVII. 629 For a shift, common or Sterling Silver will serve the turn.

c. By the shift: by way of makeshift; 'at a pinch' (Eng. Dial. Dict.). Now on a shift. Now dial.

1665 PERYS *Diary* 16 Nov., I had a good bed by the shift, of Wyndham's. 1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 127 *Widow*...a shift of head and...cheese, and the Leeds Mercury bit shift.

d. One's (or the) last (or utter) shift: the last resource. To be at (under) one's last shift(s): to be at the last extremity, in the greatest difficulty; so to put, drive, reduce, etc. to the last shifts,

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 109 You see me...now extremely driven to my utter shifts. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 15 The consideration of these dangers, and not being abill longer to satisfie them with words draufe me to my last shifts. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 276 Whoever makes use of Chalk for a Dressing, I think, is under the last Shift. 1796 NELSON 18 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 216 They are at their last shifts.

e. To put or drive (one) to one's shifts, to put or drive to a (or the) shift or shifts (often with adj. as hard, miserable, etc.): to bring to extremity. f. To leave (a person) to his shifts: to leave him to help himself.

1553 BRENCE *Q. Curtius* i. Bivh, He was driuen to so narrowe shifte, that to furnishe hym selfe of money, he became a Pyrat. 1582 W. S. *Compend.* 15 You draue him to his shifts. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Golden Mirr.* (1851) 18 Except that Tullie were thy name, Thy pen were put to shifts. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 195 These knights...were made driuen to their shifts, to get money for that journey. 1636 EARL MANCHESTER *Contempt. Moris* 91 Weak faith looks for means, and is put to shifts when she sees them fail. 1663 COWLEY *Exc.* of *Solitude* 7 3 (1666) 393 It is a deplorable condition, this, and drives a man sometimes to pitifull shifts in seeking how to avoid Himself. 1683 KENNETT *tr. Erasmus on Jolly* 125 They are reduc'd to hard shifts, must grapple with poverty [etc.]. 1790 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 288 He knew this to be the Elephant, that had put him so hard to his shifts. a 1775 BURNET *Owen Time* ii. (1807) I. 403 Many...who were put to hard shifts to live. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 72 The gunner being thus driven to his shifts, made down to the shore. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. I. The deardelicious shifts I used to be put to, to gain half a minute's conversation. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* i. 173 Two or three had harvests, a murrain, or a blight, for example might put you sadly to your shifts. 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 110 When gentlemen resort to such arguments, it shows that they must be sorely put to their shifts. 1849 *Ainsworth's Mag.* XVI. 524 A man likely to be put to the shift in these days would be a fool indeed to marry without it [money]. 1856 MACAULAY *Biog. Goldsm.* (1860) 60 He was still often reduced to pitiable shifts. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i, He was put to strange shifts to make out a living.

g. To make (a) shift.

a. To make efforts, bestir oneself, try all means. Now dial. Also f. to make busy, good, hard shift. 15460 Towneley *Myst.* xiii. 285 Bot yit I must make better shift, And it be right. 1535 Lu. J. BUTLER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 51 But God willing I will make bessye shift to send the said money in haste unto him. 1570-6 LAMARDE *Perramb.* Kent 201 They made eache man the best shift for himselfe, that they could. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ii. x. 50 Euerie man made shift for himselfe. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* xvi. 411 And to come hither thence, I made hard shift. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* ii, I'd make a shift, and fend indor and out, to give you more liberty. 1882 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portr.* xi. (1887) 175 What they have endured unbroken, we also...will make a shift to bear.

b. To attain one's end by contrivance or effort; to succeed; to manage to do something. f. To make shift of: to manage to secure (some result).

1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 184, I have sent it you with how: 1. 87. Sea. could meete my enemies one by one thus, I might make pretty shift with 'em in time. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. ix. 128 The Horse...made the best shift of all. 1895 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Wandering Heath* h He made shift pretty well till he got to Lowland, and then had to drop upon his hands and knees and crawl.

c. To succeed with difficulty, to manage with effort to do something. So f. to make a hard shift. 1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 194 They war not abill to make shiffite to paye for my costis. 1627-8 LAVO *Diary* 5 Feb.-17 Mar. I made a shift to go and christen my Lord Duke's son. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. iii. (1640) 171 Sixty yeares almost did the Latines make a hard shift to hold Constantinople. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 104 Most of the Foot made a shift to conceal themselves. 1711 BUOCELL *Spect.* No. 77 p. 5, I...can make a shift to command my Attention at a Puppet-Show or an Opera. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* iv. ii, Booth made a shift to support his lovely burden. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* I. 13 Every year less and less came up, and that which did make a shift to grow yielded less and less meal. 1847 CHARL. BROUTE *Jane Eyre* xi, When she first came here she could speak no English; now she can make shift to talk it a little.

d. To do one's best with (inferior means), to be content with, put up with.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Hush.* i. 32 The bread is very drye...but the common people remedied that with Lard or Oyle, doo make a shift with it as well as they can. 1629 B. JONSON *New Inn* ii. i, Thou must make shift with it; pride feels no pain. 1637 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 35 When they have no Spoons, they make an easie shift without them. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 202 Turners seldom use them, but make shift with either of the other [tools]. 1733 SWIFT *Lett. to Mrs. Cesar* 30 July, I cannot make shift nor bear fatigue. *Hist. Printing* 319 The

own, who accordingly, 1885 *Bookseller* July 6/50/2 We cannot afford to employ...efficient assistants but have to make shift with cheap labour.

IV. Change, substitution, succession.

f. Change or substitution of one thing for another of the same kind. Obs.

1580 TUSSEN *Hush.* (1878) 86 Poore cattle craue some shift

to haue. 1625 WOTTON *Lett. to N. Pey* in L. P. Smith *Life & Lett.* (1907) II. 288 My going to Oxford was not merely for shift of air.

g. A plurality of things of the same kind that are or may be used successively. Obs.

1562 BULLIEN *Bulwarke, Bk. Simples* (1570) 30 Let bothe Pease and Beanes bee, tenderly sodden in shifte of waters, before you doe eate them. 1567-9 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 633 It...every him shift c. Signior White. 1611 *Second Maiden's Tragedy* 936 (Malone Soc.) She has her shifte of frendes.

h. A set or suit (of sails, scenes). Obs. 1592 in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1600) III. 845 Being provided onely of one shift of sailes all worne. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A shift of sayles. 1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* i. 15 They had three or four shifts of very good scenes.

i. Change (of clothing); conc. one of several suits of clothing, or of several garments of the same kind belonging to one person. Obs. exc. dial.

1570 W. WAGER *The Longer thou liuest* 1104 (Brandl) Of rayment he shall haue shifts twentie. 1600 G. BEST in *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 85 Hys hat that had fure or sixe shifts of apparell had scarce one drie thred to his backe. 1657 R. LUGON *Barbadoes* 13 Some passengers of the ship, who had no great store of linnen for shift, desired leave to go ashore. 1835 *Sel. Comm. Cinque-port Pilots* 11 The men have not a shift of clothes. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1885 S. W. *Linc. Gloss.*

j. A player's dressing-room in a theatre.

1667 PERYS *Diary* 5 Oct., She took us up...to the women's shift, where Nell was dressing herself. a 1704 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com., Play-Ho.* Wks. 1709 III. i. 42 If She goes to her Shift, 'tis Ten to One but he follows her.

10. A body-garment of linen, cotton, or the like; in early use applied indifferently to men's and women's underclothing; subsequently, a woman's 'smock' or chemise. Now rare.

In the 17th c. smock began to be displaced by shift as a more 'delicate' expression; in the 19th c. the latter has, from the same motive, given place to chemise.

1598 B. JONSON *Eve. Man in Hum.* i. 1, I have knowne some of them, that haue...at length bene glad for a shift (though no cleane shift) to lye a whole winter in halfe a sheete. 1648 WINWARD *Midsummer-Moon* 1 Is the University Pimd, and therefore must change shifts, or are men turned out...for being scabby? 1691 D'Emihame's *Prauda Rom. Monks* 96 They are stripst stark Naked in another [room], without suffering them so much as to keep on their Shifts. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 367 p. 5 A Lady's Shift may be metamorphosed into Billet-doux. 1756 FRANCES BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 34. 204 But remember that Julia and Rosara...fail not to bring with them chequ'd shifts to appear in at church. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* III. 111, Work was lost...even the new shifts of the Vicar's lady. 1853 KINGSEY *Hyalia* x, A negress dressed in true negro fashion, in a snow-white cotton shift, a scarlet cotton petticoat, and a bright yellow turban. 1860 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 216 A handsome girl, who was swimming, clothed with a white shift and a short petticoat.

11. Each of the successive crops in a course of rotation.

1715 PENNECUK *Wks.* (1815) 92 (E.D.D.) The adoption in this country of the common course of four shifts, before pasture. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) I. 131 An East Norfolk farmer divides his farm into what he calls 'six shifts', to receive his principal crops in rotation. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. Add. 19 By the frequent ploughings given to the turnip break or shift, the land is made perfectly clean. 1880 CHARL. M. MASON *Forty Shifts* 222 Sometimes a four-shift, sometimes a five-shift rotation is employed.

12. A relay or change of workmen or of horses.

1708 J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1845) 33 [The] Pit will require...4 shifts of Horses...and indeed you should have a spare Shift, or two Horses more ready. 1812 J. HOBGSON in *Kaine Mem.* (1857) I. 97 Two shifts or sets of men were constantly employed. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxix. 9 Working day and night with separate shifts of workmen. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/2 He would have in all mines which are worked on the double-shift system a fresh examination of the workings...before the second shift goes down. 1912 *Sphere* 28 Dec. 326/1 The night shifts receive so much higher pay for their labour.

b. The length of time during which such a set of men work.

1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 132 Like miners, faith, we'll try a shift, An' work by turns. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Ofer. Mech.* 329 It is usual...to divide the men into two classes, one class to relieve the other every 12 hours: these periods are called shifts. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb.* & *Durh.* 47 The payment for off-hand work...is 3s. per shift of 8 hours. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* 111. 25 They worked together for about two years, by twelve-hour shifts. 1913 *Times* 14 May 8/1 An eight hours day, with a standard rate of 5s. a shift. *Transf.* 1860 SMILES *Self Help* i. 17 These men...have often, during the busy season of Parliament, worked 'double shift', almost day and night.

c. A quantity (of ore) removed at a time. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 752 The richness of the ore varies from 2 to 20 hings of galena per shift of ore; the shift corresponding to 8 waggons load.

13. A change (of wind).

1594 BLUNOEVL *Exerc.* vii. xxxi. (1630) 702 At every shift of wind. 1669 *Sturmer's Mag.* iv. ii. 444 Well experienced in Judgment in estimating the Ship's Way in her Course upon every shift of Wind. 1782 *Ain. Reg.* 91 The season was far advanced for military operations...at a shift of the morning being at hand. 1820 SCORESEY *London*...was 6 R. H. SCOTT ill be seen that

the shift from 1 to 3 is *veering*, and from 1' to 3' is *backing*, whatever the first direction of the wind may have been.

V. Change of position, removal.

14. A shifting, removal; a change of position or attitude; *dial.* a change of residence or employment.

1831 A. SEDGWICK in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1836) Ser. II. IV. ... the mineral masses of comparatively ... 233/2 Examine every plant as it comes in, to see if the drainage be clear, and whether it wants a shift. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 150 A suffering which runs always in one groove, without relief or shift. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* III. 194 A small furnished house should be rented, and a shift made thither.

b. in immaterial sense, e.g. a shifting or transfer of responsibility, etc.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon v. II.* 31 There can be no shift in policy or in power, much less a revolution in them... without a terrible struggle. 1844 *Min. Evid. Sel. Comm. Commons' Inclosure* 27 Many of these commonable meadows have their own peculiar customs as to the shift of the severality ownership. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 54 There has been no general shift of the place of the accent as compared with Latin.

15. *Mus.* In violin-playing, a change of the position of the hand on the finger-board.

When the first or ordinary position is quitted, the player is said to be 'on the shift'; the second position is called the 'half shift', the third the 'whole shift', and the fourth the 'double shift'. (Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v.)

1771 BURNETT *Tr. Tartini in G. Hart Violin* (1875) 342 The taking a Violin part... and playing it upon the half-shift, that is, with the first finger upon G on the first string, and constantly keeping upon this shift. 1824 SCOTT *Ridgway's Lett.* x. 1... skipped with flying fingers, like Timotheus, from shift to shift. 1884 HOR *Dict. Fiddle*.

16. *Ship-building.* (See *quots.*)

1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 131 *Shift*, a term applied to disposing the butts of the planks, &c. so that they may over launch each other without reducing the length... The planks of the bottom, in British-built ships of war, have a six-foot shift with three planks between each butt... In the bottoms of merchant ships they have a six-foot shift with only two

general sense, refers to a certain arrangement among the component parts of a ship. Thus we speak of a shift of plank, a shift of dead-wood, meaning thereby the disposition of the butts of the timber or plank, both with respect to strength and economy. In a more limited sense, 'shift' means scarphs, two pla 1867 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 131 *Shift*, a term applied to disposing the butts of the planks, &c. so that they may over launch each other without reducing the length... The planks of the bottom, in British-built ships of war, have a six-foot shift with three planks between each butt... In the bottoms of merchant ships they have a six-foot shift with only two

17. *Mining.* A slight 'fault' or dislocation in a seam or stratum.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Hutton. Theory* 43 Of this nature are the slips or shifts, that so often perplex the miner in his subterranean journey. 1830 CARLYLE *Richter again* Misc. 1830 II. 324 What miners call a shift or trouble occurred in it. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 418 Along the line of this shift, or 'fault' as it would be termed technically by miners, the walls were found to adhere firmly to each other. 1909 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 490 The shift or throw as in the Irwell Valley fault near Manchester.

VI. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *shift-boss*, -*man*, -*work* (sense 12); *shift-sleeve* (sense 10); *shift-got* adj. (sense 4); *shiftmaker* (sense 6).

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 166 Foremen, per day. *Shift-bosses, per day. 1881 - *Minut. Gloss.* *Shift-boss*, the foreman in charge of a shift of men. 1898 BR. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 39 The ding-thrift heyre, his 'shift-got summe mispent, Comes drooping like a pennysleeve penitent. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reeler* IV. The shifts we were obliged to have recourse to were... amusing, to all but the 'shiftmakers. 1880 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 61 A survivor (i.e. 'shiftman') gives

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* June 1645, 1 their sleeves are made exceeding wide, under which their shift sleeves as wide. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 175 72 She came in Shift-Sleeves, and dress'd at the Window. 1708 J. C. *Complete Collier* (1845) 36 It is most usual to agree with your Hewers of Coals or Miners, by the Score of Corves, and not by the Day, or 'Shift Work. 1888 W. E. NICHOLSON *Gloss. Ternus Coal Trade Northumb.* & *Durh.* (E.D.D.).

Shift (jit), v. Forms: 1 sciftan, scyftan, 2 scyfton, 4 schiften, scift, schifte, schyft, schefte, 4-6 schyfte, schift, 4-7 shifte, 5 scifte, schyftyn, 5-6 shyfte, 6 shyft, schyfte, 4-shift. Pa. t. 1 scifta, 1-2 scyfte, 3 shifte, 4 schift, 4-5 shifte, 5 schifte, schift, chofte, 6 shyfted, 6-shifted. Pa. pple. 1 scift, 2 scyft, 3-3 scift, 3 scift, 4 ischyft, shift, schest, schifted, 4-3 schift, 5 schufte, shyfte, scyftyd, schifted, 6 scheyftyd, shyfted, -yd, 6- shifted. [OE. *sciftan* wk. vb. corresponds to OFris. *skifta* to determine (WFr. *skifte*, *skiftje* to separate, NFr. *skift* to divide, change), M.L.G., L.G., Du. *schiften* to divide, separate, MHG. (MG.) *schichten* (mod.G. *schichten*) to divide, classify, arrange in order, ON. *skipta* (whence SKIFT v.) to share, divide, change (Sw., Norw. *skipta*, Da. *skifte*): OTeut. **skifjan*, f. Tent. root **skip*-in ON. *skifa* to arrange, assign, etc.]

I. To put in order, arrange.

† 1. *trans.* To appoint, ordain, arrange, assign, dispose in order. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Secular Laws Edg.* 57 (Liebermann) 204/3 Scifte [vrr. seaweie, seapiepe] man of dam gemote ða ðe him toridan. a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxxvii. (1883) 176 Moyes þe godes ægenum dihte rihte luge scyfte. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1046, þa scyfte man Harold (read Beorn) eorl up þæs cynges scipe þe Harold eorl ær steorde. c 1200 ORMIN 470 For prestess þanne & daernes ec schiffedenn hemm bitennenn While he sholde serrfenn first. 13. K. *Alis.* 6714 (Laud MS.), þe messagers æsein he shiffes. c 1386 CHAUCER *and Nun's P.* 278 Witnes Tyburces and Valerians Toride, To which gode of his bountie wolde schiffe Corones two of floures. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 323 For thou becomst me thilke yfde, which lith noght in this miht to schiffe. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2456 Thane the schalkes scharpelye schefteys theire horses. c 1400 *Luth. Troy Bk.* 8715 And thus haue thei her armes schiffed, Ther baneres are wel bye lyfted.

2. To apportion, distribute; to separate into shares, divide; rarely to divide or partition off from.

c 1000 *Secular Laws Cnut* 578 (Liebermann) 564/3 For þa yrfennaman to lande & to zebtan, & scyftan hit sworde rihte. a 1175 *Rep. Hom.* 237 Ac zief 3e habbeð understande þat we 3iu er sede eter 3 c 1100 *Morte Arth.* 2456 Thane the schalkes scharpelye schefteys theire horses. c 1400 *Luth. Troy Bk.* 8715 And thus haue thei her armes schiffed, Ther baneres are wel bye lyfted.

Nowe let vs then comp... sort into the nombre of the laye people and we shall se whether it be indifferently shifted or not that they should haue half. 1506-6 LAMARQUE *Pennab.* Kent. (1826) 477 They of this our Kentish countrie, do yet call their partition of lands (shifting) even by the very same word that the lawe of Canutus many yeeres since termed it. 1703 *Neville City & C. Purchaser* 229 A little square corner of a Room, shifted off from the rest of the Room by the Wainscot. 1735-6 *Peckoe Kenticism.*

absol. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2194 King Ban hadde... þe cite of Beuot & Bohort hadde þe cite of Gaines... þe bus hit hadde schift avto.

† 3. To shift one's hand, one's words: to act or speak in a particular manner. *Also refl.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursar M.* 23390 Al suith mai þou cum bider, Al at þi wil or elles quider, Nu at þe erth nu at þe lift, Or hu sumeuer þou wilt be scift. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xx. 166 And elde bent god hope and hastilich he shifte [v. r. chifte] hym. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 136 And loke wel that he ne schifte His words to no wicked use. 14... *Sir Beues* (M.) 502 And he seye, it was no better paye, But shifte hym in the beste way. 1574 W. BOURNE *Regiment Sea* (1577) Introd.

rs; to deal, bargain, make arrangements with; to make provision for.

To let (persons) shift [= F. *laisser faire*]: to let (them) take their own course, not to interfere. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursar M.* 4440 He ferd al wit so mikel thrist þat al was don als he wald scift. c 1400 *Smolenske Bab.* 2704 With these meyne moste we shifte, To haue parte of here vitales her. c 1489 CAXTON *Sources of Aymon* x. 274, I hope they nor I was not against theym but wythdrewe me aside & lete the other shyfte [Fr. *laissez faire les autres*] wyth theym and I stode styll. 1514 *Ch. 301 Lete theym shyfte* [Fr. *laissez les faire*] hardely, they two togyder. 1514 *Ch. 301 Lete theym shyfte* with the kynge as he wyl. 1490 *Encyclos* xxxix. 129 He lete theym shyfte, & tough tyll that the eynen departed theym. 1531 MORE *Rich.* III. (1881) 29 And shyfte whoso wold with this husyness afterward: þe he neuer extended more to moue her in that matter. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 272 Because they lacked money, they shyfted with the staple of Calays for xviii. thousande pounde. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 42 Caterpillers destroy the fruit, an hurtfull thing and well shifted for, by a diligent overseer.

† b. ? To bestir oneself. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3847 And so they schyfte and schove, be schotte to the erthe. c 1475 *Parteynt* 2792 So he schifte And smote here And ther so faste, That the yren dore persed at the laste.

† c. To shift in the world, also quasi-trans. to shift the world: to face the chances of life. *Obs.*

1536 LADY ROCHFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 68 And I not assurdy of no more... then one hundredth Marke; whyche ys vearly hard for me to schyfte the world wythall. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facione* I. i. 24 They were banysched that enbahtiance of pleasure [Paradise] and driven to shift the world. 1576 FLEMING *Paragol. Epit.* 386 Change this your perillous purpose, and determeine otherwise to shift in the world.

5. To manage to effect one's purposes, or to make a living, by one's own devices; to succeed, get on (well or ill). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palser.* 940 To shyfte, *cheuir.* 1562 BR. PILKINGTON *Abbas Pers.* Aa iv. b. Many fishes be the Hawkes be gredy Wyarson *Pohbush* of air walls, shifted well wyth this theyr lingring oth. 1591 SPENSER *Al. Hubberd* 660 So well they shifted, that the Ape anon Himselfe had cloathed like a Gentleman. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Lady* II. 24 She that hath wit, may shift any-where. c 1650 Den

Bellianis 226 Here we can do no otherwise, replied he, but in the city we may better shift. 1719 Dr. Fox *Cruise* 1. (Globe) 281, I have some Inclination to give them their lives, if they thought they could shift on Shore. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* *Coriatachan* 118 The rider then dismounts and all shift as they can.

quasi-trans. 1836 CARLYLE *Lett.* 16 May in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) Sept. 295, I have no doubt Robert will shift his way with all dexterity... thro' that Cotton Babylon.

b. 'To act or live though with difficulty' (J.); to manage with something inferior or without something desirable; to make shift.

1673 TEMPLE *Adm. Trade Irel.* Wks. 1720 I. 116 Common Garrans shift upon Grass the Year round. 1723 Dr. For. *Col. Jack* (1840) 128 The first [hard work] I had been an utter stranger to, the last [hard fare] I could shift well enough with. 1793 SWATON *Edystone L.* Introd. 6 After the public had shifted with having the fire below for the term of ten years. 1825 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* vii, She is left in Mrs. Goddard's hands to shift as she can. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 513 Might not the colonists shift for the present with the southern island? 1900 *Pilot* 7 July 167 Congregations were deprived of their pastors, and had to shift as they best could without them.

6. To employ shifts or evasions; to practise or use indirect methods; to practise or live by fraud, or temporary expedients.

1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 35 If I be in Crete, I can lye, if in Greece I can shift, if in Italy I can court it. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 20 There be those that will iustify that by such means y^e doe shift now and then very cunningly. 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Revenge* Wks. 1630 II. 144/1 To Sharke or Shift, or Cony-catch for money. 1634 *Levyer's Ordering of Bees* 42 They are composed for the most part of yong Bees, who know not how to shift and rob as the old ones do. 17... to double or dodge. 17... Scott *Narr.* II. xxix The hated match to Henry cried.

7. To shift for oneself: to provide for one's own safety, interests, or livelihood (implying either absence of aid, or, sometimes, want of concern for others); to depend on one's own efforts.

a 1533 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxviii. (1811) 110 The firste was of laulful age, soo that he myght helpe & shyfte for hym selfe. 1529 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 183 He putt the poore man in jeopardy of his lyft yff he had nott shyfted the better for hym selfe. 1593 *Tell-truth's N. Y.* *Gylf* (1876) 6 The hirdes bring up the yong until they can shift for themselves. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* *Rich.* III. 131

Relig. to shift for ...

i. 5 This occasioned a quarrel between him and his father, who left him to shift for himself. 1877 *Froude Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 123 All... forsok him to shift for themselves.

b. *trans.* of inanimate or immaterial things. 1689 *People's L.* *Locke's 1st Lett.* L's Wks. 1727 II. 248 For the Truth certainly would do well enough, if she were once left to shift for herself. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 201, I concluded to let my papers shift for themselves. 1859 JEPSON *Britanny* II. 16 [Sewage] deposited on the pavement, where it is left to shift for itself.

c. To shift for one's own safety, etc.

1511 *Guyf.* ... man to shyfte for his escape ... them grace. 1634 SIR T. HE ... a bull. each shifting for its owne safetie. 1853 *Froude Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 17 They were obliged to shift as they could for their own safety.

II. To change.

8. *trans.* To change, to replace by another of the kind. With plural object: To quit one and take another (of the things indicated). *Obs.* exc. (some-what arch.) with obj. a quality or appearance, as to shift shapes.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1732 Ten sides ðus binnen vi. 3er, Shiftead iacob hardinesse her. 1545 *Act 3d Hen. VIII* c. 9, § 5 The wares... no bargayned, solde, exchanged or shifted. 1688 *Caxton's Hist. of Eng.* II. 517 The shamesse Man shifts friends still with his place. 1667 *Perry Divorc.* 3 Oct. There staid... till he shifted his horses. 1697 *Diary Virg. Georg.* IV. 639 Having shifted ev'ry Form to scape, Con-

1760 T. HUTCH- did... the clergy ENNSON *Voyage*

ter in which something is steeped). Also, to change the water for, to transfer to another water. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1625 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentle. Comp.* 125 Then steep the [Calves-Head in fair water warm five hours, in that time shift it twice or thrice. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 21. 122 Shift the Water two or three times. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekpr.* (1773) 169 Shift the peel into clean water twice in the boiling.

† c. Phrases. To shift a mind: to change one's mind. To shift hands: = 'to change hands'; also, to change one's ground in argument. *Obs.*

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* E 1, But sleepe vpon this once more syr, you may chance shift a minde to morrow. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Sermon*. (1720) II. 85 His affecti- ons all shifting hands as it were, and changing objects with one another. 1602 WASHINGTON *Tr.* *Milton's Def.* *People* Pref. 14 Crafty Turn-coats! Are you not ashamed to shift hands thus in things that are Sacred? 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 296 This being the Point he promised to prove, he presents shifts hands, and changes the Question.

† d. To change (places). Also *infr.* to change places with. *Obs.*

1691 *RAY Creation* I. (1704) 150 That they should thus shift places, is very convenient for them. 1755 BURNS *Ep. J.*

Lapraik 21 Apr. xiii. W' cits nor lairds I wadna shift, In a their pride!

† *e. Shipbuilding.* (a) To replace (old timbers, etc.) with new. (b) [? From *SHIFT* sb. 16.] To adjust the 'shift' of (planks, etc.) in building a vessel.

1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 76 She shifted none of her said Rudder-Irons. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 47 A Ship's Bottom... wherein are shewed the Shifting, Scarfing or Over-launching the Planks. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 85 note. The term shifting a timber in Shipwrighty signifies in general the substitution of a piece of new timber in the place of a piece of old. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade M.* 201 The Wales must be wrought of such lengths, and the butts shifted, so as to give the strongest shift to the ports and each other. 1852 FINCHAM *Ship Building* 11. (ed. 3) 39 The butts are properly placed, or what is technically called properly shifted, when they are suitably disposed in relation to the ports and to each other.

† *f. intr.* To undergo transmutation; to change. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* 1. ii. But I come not here, to discourse of that matter... Or his telling how Elements shift. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denikation* 1. ii. 24 Let Proteus shift in ocean From shape to shape that eludes.

† *g. trans.* To change (one's own or another's clothing). Now chiefly *dial.* Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (Prose) 36 Tuine paire clapis sal ilkein baue for to scifte and for to waissie; yef þai haue mare, it sal be scorm. 1530 PALSGR. 703/1 I shyfte garments, je change. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* 11. Wks. 1856 I. 26 Would'st thou have us sluts, and never shift the vestur of our thoughts? 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* 1. ii. But I Would aske, how of late, thou hast suffered translation, And shifted thy coat, in these dayes of Reformation? 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 82, I went immediately to shift my clothes. 1744-48 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 185 Poll an' Nan runn'd off up stairs, To shift their bings.

† *b. To change (a person's) clothes; to dress in fresh underclothing.* *Obs.*

c 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. 26 They bothe descended to the high altare and were shifted from their robes. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Marcus Cato* (1595) 282 His wife did vnsuadell the young boy to wash and shift him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 611 Neyther may she speake, but by those *Magie* is shifted and gallantly adorned. 1754-64 SHELLEY *Midwif.* 1. 205 She must then be shifted with a clean, warm, half shift, linen-skirt and bed-gown.

† *c. refl.* To change one's clothing; to put on fresh clothing, esp. undergarments. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* † Formerly const. *into, out of, from, etc.* (clothes).

1530 PALSGR. 703/1 In the commutation of clothes to shift often. . . .

(1836) 185 He hath not left him a shirt there to shift bym with all. 1622 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1903) 11. 125 Not leaving one ragge to shift us. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* 1. 53, I was wet, had no Cloaths to shift me. 1839 *Heref. Gloss.* s. v. A man who changes his clothes is said 'to shift himself'.

† *d. intr.* for *refl.* † Const. *into*. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* v. iii. 186 [It] taught me to shift Into a madmans rage. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* vi. 42 She begs you just would turn you, while she shifts. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise* *Midge* xx. (1836) 11. 304 We... shifted, breakfasted, and... returned to Ballywindle. 1801 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 30 After getting shifted I turned in and was soon asleep.

10. *trans.* To change (the scene): see SCENE 4. 1599, 1611 (see SCENE 4). 1692 *Scarronides* 11. Pref. 3 The Scenes in our publick Theatres are not shifted so often as our thoughts. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* iii. 363 'Tis time, high time, to shift this dismal scene. c 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) v. 117 The scene of the negotiation was d from France to Eng. Holland.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* i. Gazing on the scene before me as if I had been afraid it would shift like those in a theatre before [etc.]. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus, Eumen.* (ed. 2) Intro'd. The scene shifts to the latter place.

† *11. trans.* To cause (a set of workmen) to change places with another set. Also said of a gang of workmen: To replace (another gang or set) as a relief; also *intr.* for *refl.*

1673 *Haddock Corr.* 28 in Camden *Miscell.* VIII. I went on board the R. Charles to shift the men. 1791 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 123 The companies at this time shifted there. 1812 Jessop and company went out to shift Richardson.

III. To change the place of, to remove.

12. To transfer from one place to another; to remove; to alter the position of. Const. *from, out of, to*; also often with *adv.* or *advb.* phrase.

a. with obj. a person. † Also *refl.* to withdraw. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 24807 (Fairf.) Vntil shipp one was he shift. c 1430 *Syr Gen.* (Roxb.) 982 And thus this good knight shift Euen to the Cite of Damas. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Hemetes the Heremite* Wks. 1910 II. 482 Being shifted from y^e sighte of y^e I sought about all thinges in the world. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. 11. *Passion & Princ.* vi. III. 53 He was shifted to a more commodious apartment.

† *refl.* 1555 J. PROCTOR *Wynd's Rebell.* 39 [They] considering... their chief strength thus tourned vpon them... shifted them selues away. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* *Æt.* 107 He came all in a sweat to the Sheriff Smith's house, who shifteth himself forth at a back door.

b. With obj. a material thing. In *Gardening*, to transplant.

c 1425 *Cast. Perce.* 2850 in *Macro Plays* 162, I may not

1510 Given for bread & drinke when the fente was shifted, 1513 d. 1593 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* 1. v. 2 Ser. Where's Potpan,

that he helpes not to take away? He shift a Trencher? he scrape a Trencher? 1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 232 Tother day, in shifting of a cabinel. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 1 July (1845) 214 He recends into the apartment by the steps, which had been shifted for that purpose. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* 11. iii. He showed me how to shift the plants. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 209 It is the land and not the sea that has shifted its level. 1879 FROUZE *Cæsar* xxii. 386 Cæsar had shifted his camp continually.

c. With immaterial object. Often with reference to a metaphorical burden: To transfer (hame, responsibility, etc.) from (a person, oneself) to or upon another.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 196 This answer gave be, as mycht appear, to schift ower the argument upon the Freare, as that he did. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Ref.* 11. § 54 Every man shifting the fault from himself. 1774 SIR J. KEYNOLDS *Disc. R. A.* 10 Dec. (1778) 204 The name of 1857 FREEMAN *Norm.* this inconsistency led to a later time. 1859

TOZER *Highl. Turkey* 11. 252 The license which is admitted in shifting the accent for purposes of scansion and rhyme. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Weekly Times* 7 Feb. 5/5 The burden of taxation has been shifted from articles of necessary consumption to luxuries.

† *d. To palm off (something) on a person; to get rid of by handing over (something undesirable) to another.* *Obs.*

1634 CANNE *Necess. Sefar.* (1849) 289 Some merchants who... will show the buyer a little that is good, and by this means cunningly shift all the rest upon him. 1659 CLARKE *Papers* (Camden) IV. 290 The proclamation declaring M. Gen. Egerton, &c., rebels and traytors came... to a petty constable of this towne, who shifted it over to another well-affected constable.

13. *Naut.* a. To change or alter the position of (a sail, spar, the helm, etc.).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 515 As when a Ship... where the Wind Vries oft, as oft 50 steers, and shifts her Saile. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* t. ii. 18 Shift the Mizzen tack, hawl bout fore Bowline. 1795 NELSON 31 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) 11. 14 Employed shifting our topsails and splicing our rigging. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Path to Naval Fame* 50 The angl'd Jib with speed they hoist away, Then shift the Helm to make her cast right way. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Diet.* 150 Shift the Helm to put it from starboard to port, or the reverse.

† *b. To record the variations of (the tide), the positions of the sun and moon.* *Obs.*

a 1592 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Gl.* (1598) E 1 b. Lets see the proudest scholler stir his course Or shift his tides as Silly sailers do. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seamans Secr.* (1607) 11 The necessary instrument for the yong practising seamans use, named an Horizontal tyde Table, whereby, he may shift his Sun and Moore (as they terme it).

c. Of a ship or a navigator: To undergo displacement of (cargo or ballast).

1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 803, I have shifted my ballast. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 The Isabel... laden with oats, arrived... with cargo shifted.

14. To alter the direction of.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* d. P. 3 He not being so often called upon to shift his Course, or hand his Sails. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 387 Th' inestimable estimate of Brown Rose like a paper-kite, and charm'd the town; But measures, plan'd and executed well, Shifted the wind that rais'd it, and it fell. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) 11. iii. 149 As when the winds are shifted Shine snowy sails.

15. To change or alter (one's or its position, place); to change (one's lodging, abode, etc.). † Phrase, to shift place(s).

In early examples really... 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.*: compelled to shift places:

land 11. xix. 205/2 They must needs shift some, and seek vnto other countries. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* t. lxiix, Happy confusers you of other landes That shift your soile and off scape tyrans hands. 1667 PERVS *Diary* 6 May, At his coming to town again, [he] had shifted his lodgings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 11. 133 The fiery Courser, when he hears from far... the Shouts of War, Shifts Place. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 268 As quails and wood-cocks shift their habitations in winter, so also does the cuckoo. 1860 TYNOLL *Glauc.* 1. 118 Advancing and retreating as the spray shifted its position.

16. To get (a person) out of the way. In early use chiefly with *adv.* (see also 12 a). In later use without *adv.*: To get rid of (an enemy or rival). Now *slang* or *collog.*, to dislodge (a body of the enemy); (of a horse) to throw (the rider); also *euphemistically*, to 'put out of the way', murder.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. 1. 79 Whil'st you were here, o'whelmed with your griefe... Cassio came hither. I shifted him away. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Halk. Soc.) I. 19 He will be shifted out of his government or kingdom. 1703 DR. QUEENSB. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 11. IV. 238 In an short time the Duke of Queensberry was to be shifted out, so as he was to be sole Secretary. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 180 Although the wicked little beast did his utmost to shift me, I managed to frustrate his efforts. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 3/6 [The enemy] were four to our one, but we shifted them. 1810 10 Oct. 5/1 That would be criminals... do sometimes cast about for safe means of 'shifting' inconvenient relatives, or enemies, there is, we fear, little doubt.

b. *collog.* or *slang.* To 'put away', 'dispose of', consume (a quantity of food or drink).

1896 P. A. GRAHAM *Red Scarf* xvii. 263 Did you ever see her... shiftin' a curran' dumplin'? 1907 H. WYNHAM *Flare of Footlights* xxii, Lord, but he can shift his liquor!

† *17. To avoid, elude, escape.* *Obs.* 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* 11. lxxviii, He... now strikes againe, Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound. 1667

J. GUTHRIE in *Union Mag.* Oct. (1902) 463 It [a cross] is an affliction man cannot shift except he shift duty. 1698 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* t. (1873) 70 These Beasts range in the night for their prey, and if they should meet with me in the dark, how should I shift them! 1724 A. SHUTTS *Life Remin.* (1827) 60 Whereby they were... convinced of the Evil of these Courses they had taken, to shift and shun Suffering. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, 'Hush! hush!' said Jenny, whose interest lay particularly in shifting further enquiry.

† *b. To decline, shirk (a duty).* *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xii. 233 This motion, Glaucus shifted not, but (without words) obeyed.

† *c. To pass, get through (a period of time; to 'kill' time. Also, to put off, defer. Chiefly Sc. Obs.*

c 1562 E. UNDERHILL in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 149 Ther was... no better place to shift the Easter tyme in then quene Maryes court. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* 5 When she now faun, That death nare langer wad be shifted, She thus began. 1730 T. BOSTON *View this & other World* (1799) 389 It will be dear-bought ease that is got by shifting to make ready. 1810. 300 These thoughts are shifted, till they force in themselves by death at the door. a 1732 - *Acc. My Life* (1908) 81 It was suggested... that Langton minded to shift it till Michaelmas was past. 1766 A. NICOL *Poems* 1 (E.D.D.) Cast wholly on the care of Heav'n I shifted time, toss'd by hard fortune, 'Till I was near the age of fourteen.

† *d. To quit or leave (a place).* *Obs. rare.*

a 1612 SUCKLING *Goblins* t. Wks. 1874 11. 11 Shift shift the place, the wood is dangerous: As you love safety, follow me. 1822 SCOTT *Perceiv* viii, They say he goes to shift the country.

† *18. To rid of. Often refl. and passive.*

1567 DRANT *Horace*, Ep. t. xiii. E. iij. If that my booke be hurtherous shift the of it be tyme. c 1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Memo.* (1735) 346, I did what I could to be shifted of the said Commission. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Hon. Man's Fort.* 11. 1, Shift your house, Lady of 'em, for I know 'em, They come to steal Napkins, and your Spoons. 1657 C. HOUZE *Corderius's School-Colloq.* (1688) 102 He says that he by God's blessing, is now quite shift of his fever.

19. Shift off. † *a.* To put off, remove (a covering, a garment); *fig.* to remove from oneself or another (a burden). *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* Ded. (1898) I. 3 Old, not in years, with the most parte cold he content to shyfte of and forgo. 1635 J. HAYWARD in *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 157 Deadora... hastily shifted off her gowne. 1673 R. LEITCH *Transp. Rel.* 61 The bishop... would have declin'd the office, and shifted it off to one of his chaplains. 1868-805 TOOKER *Purley* Intro'd. 6 To take upon my shoulders a burthen which you seem desirous to shift off upon me.

† *b. Collog.* To get rid of the effects of (drink). 1660 PERVS *Diary* 17 Aug., I saw Mr. Creed show many of the strangest emotions to shift off his drink I ever saw in my life.

c. To evade, turn aside (an argument); to evade fulfilment of (a duty, a promise).

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* 11. iii. 133 Let vs not lye, nor goe about with subtiltie to shift off the othe that once we haue made. 1624 HICKMAN *Quinpart.* *Hist.* (ed. 2) 39 The calling of a Council had been shifted off by Leo the 3^d. a 1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1770) I. iii. 59 Many of them... shift off the Subject, as well as soon as they can. 1774 RICH *Aristotle's Logic* iv. § 7 Conceiving that he intended to shift off his second payment.

d. To put (a person) off with an excuse or a subterfuge; to get rid of (a person).

c 1585 *Faire Em* 11. iii, Here commeth Valingsford; Shift him off now, as thou hast done the other. 1607 *Lingua* t. vii. B 3 b, Where shall I roo? how shall I shift him off? 1748 [? Noble] *Voy. E. Indies* (1762) 31 The poor planter... was shifted off with a trifling answer. 1779 JOHNSON *Liver Poets*, *Denham* 42 Now and then the reader is shifted off with what he can get.

** *intransitive uses.*

20. To move from one place to another; esp. to change one's lodging.

1530 PALSGR. 703/4 You can never thrive, you use to shift so often. 1667 FLEMING *tr. Calist's Dogger* t. (1880) 6 To and fro runne they, from place to place shift they; vntil they haue attained to that plot of grounde where they passed over. 1577-89 HOLMESHO *Chron.* 111. 1149 After that he shifted to one James Mower a shipmaster, who dwelt at Milton shore. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 4 July, Her life passes with boarding in some country town as cheap as she can, and when she runs out, shifting to some cheaper place. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* 1. iii, On the 20th of March 1815, the family had to shift.

21. To move about, to move from one position to another, to move slightly. Also with *adv.*

1595 *Saviolo's Practise* giue the mandrilla, the bodye. 1692 R. L'ESTRE... Levity that puts us up J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 598 The nodes shift backwards about 191° in the ecliptic every year. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* vii, She shifted in her elbow-chair. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 180 Its [the sea's] level is constantly shifting up and down.

b. of immaterial things. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. iii. (1612) 234 Our Thoughts be shifting to and fro. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Pres. Health* 11. 244 Happiness... that from stage to stage Invites us still, but shifts as we pursue.

c. *Naut.* Of cargo, ballast: To move from its proper positioo, so as to distnrh the equilibrium of the vessel.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 377/1 They would have little or no occasion for ballast, and if any was used, could incur less danger from its shifting. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 20/5 There is always the risk that a grain cargo may shift.

d. Of the wind: To change its direction. Const. *to*. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) 11. 659 The wind... begins to

was a very friendly good-natured man as could be, but
shiflesse as to the world, and dyed not rich. a 1692 Woon
Fasti Oxon. I. 871 Joh. Pell..was a shiflesse man as to
worldly affairs. 17. ELIZ. CARTER Lett. (1802) 118, I hope
my friend of mine was not the cruelest of the whole

your Tasso. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iv. Poor M. de Gouvion is shiftless in this extremity. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. x. Mr. Wrayburn, all idle and shiftless, stood by her hench looking on. 1891 HARRY TESSIE, Going to hunt up her shiftless husband at the inn.

b. Of actions: Indicating shiftlessness; ineffectiveness, futile.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vi. (1614) 33 Forcing him to his manifold shifts, and shiftless remouings. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* IV. iii. 65 How poor and shiftless this shift a 1864 THOREAU *Pantheist* very shiftless, especially wer.

1605 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. (1612) 370 [When Canons, Rubrick, Liturgie, and Discipline throughout One shiftless Practise had, not to Indifference a flout.

4. Without a shift or shirt. *rare*.
1860 OTWAY *Marius* II. ii. He threaten'd me to hanish me his house, Naked and shiftless to the world. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* XXVIII. (1865) IV. 336 Actaeon, who had startled the shiftless Diana.

Hence **Shiftlessly** *adv.*, **Shiftlessness**.
1681 FLAVEL *Righteous Man's Ref.* 265 The misery and shiftlessness of their condition. 1837 EMERSON *Address, Amer. Schol. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 183 In the long period of his [the scholar's] preparation, he must betray often an ignorance and shiftlessness in popular arts. 1847 WEBSTER, *Shiftlessly*. 1888 BYRNE *Amer. Commw.* III. cxli. 608 The larger cities where recent emigrants, with the shiftlessness of Europe still clinging round them, are huddled together in squalor.

Shifting, var. **SHIFTING** *vb.* *sh.*
Shifty (ji-fu), *a.* [f. **SHIFT** *sb.* + -Y.]
1. Full of shifts or expedients; well able to shift for oneself.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 111/21 Shifty, astutus, providus. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Adms. Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 197 What a plastic little creature he [man] is! so shifty, so adaptive! 1859 KINGSLEY *Water-shifty* *Lond. Misc.* II. 218 The canny, shifty, far-seeing Scot, with that mingled daring and caution of his. 1898 BLACK *In Far Lochaber* xxiii. She was in many person, who had early

b. Of a device
1585 GREENE *Plautum* Wks. (Grosart) V. 139 Seeing his troubled miode coude fode out oo shiftle device.
2. Fond of indirect or dishonest methods; addicted to evasion or artifice; not straightforward, not to be depended on.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv. A Stanislas Maillard, one of the shiftiest of men. 1841 KINNEAR *Caño*, etc. 305 A most shifty old fox he [a Mahomet Ali]. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 554 Their Jewish teachers said that Paul was shifty and complaisant.

b. Of a person's attributes, actions, etc.
1864 THACKERAY *D. Duval* II. (1869) 10 A haadome, tall, sorrow-faced man, with a shifty eye. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. vi. I scorn your shifty evasions. 1884 AMERICAN VII. 213 His political methods have been shifty and not straightforward.

3. Changeable or changeful; wavering. *rare*.
1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 294 Principles 1884 *Manch. Guard.* etc., are so shifty that on day in day. 1904 R. BRIDGES *Demeter* 630 Until his shifty mind became to pity inclined.

4. Changing or shifting in position. *rare*.
1884 LADY BRASSEY in *Good Words* Mar. 1861 The wind was shifty, though light and fair. 1891 MERIVORTH *One of our Cons.* xxviii. A South-easterly wind blew the waters to shifty gold-leaf prints of brilliancy under the sun.

Shig (fig), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial. rare*. In 5 schyge. [App. related to SHOG *v.*, with difference of vowel symbolic of lighter movement.]

1. *intr.* To jig, to bob.
a 1400 Sir Degrev. 345 He come schygyngye ayene.

2. *trans.* To shake.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/1 Schygyedothysor oerthyngys, excutio. *Ibid.*, Schygyngye, excutio. 1893 *Broad Nor-folk* (ed. Cozens-Hardy) 27 *Shug* (also *Shig*), shake.

|| **Shigram** (fgrām). *Bombay*. [Derived from Hindi *gīrah* (Skr. *gīra*) quick.] A kind of hack gharry, or palankin-carriage.
1841 H. MILLER in W. W. Peyton *Life* IV. (1883) 57; 1852 *Life in Bombay* 36 The humble, the

looking article, which English bathing-mac vi. (1879) 105.

Shig-shag, variant of SHICK-SHACK.

Shiism (fiz'm). [f. *Shi-* in SHIAH or SHITE + -ISM.] The doctrines or principles of the Shiāhs. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 592/2.

Shiite (fiz'it). Also 8 Sciaite, 9 Sheeite. [f. *shi-* in SHIAH + -ITE. (The 18th c. form *Sciaite* seems to be f. Arah. شيعي *shiya'iy* a Shiite.)] A

member of the Shiāh sect. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*
1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Sonia*. There are also Sectaries among the Mahometans, called *Sciaites*, who reject the Traditions of the *Sonites*. 1759 *Universal Hist.* Mod. II. 42 The Sonites make use of the word *Shiites*, or *Shi*, and apply it to their adversaries, as a term of reproach. 1812 T. MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* vi. 24 You know our Sunnites, hateful dogs! Whom every pious Shiite fogs or longs to flog. 1817 C. MILLS *Muhammadanism* 560 Down to the fifteenth century, the Persians fluctuated between the Sonnite and Shiite sects. 1825 HEBER *Jrnl.* 25 Feb. A furious attack on the Shiite heresy from the pulpit. 1911 *19th Cent.* Mar. 517 A province which then and for centuries afterward was a stronghold of Yemenite or Shiite.

Hence **Shiitic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Shiites.

1884 H. ETRÉIN *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 238/1 Purely Shi'itic or Isma'ilitic ideas.

Shikar (jikā), *sb.* *Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 sikar, 8 shekar. [Urdu (from Persian) شکار *shikār*.]

Hunting; sport (shooting and hunting); game.

a 1613 W. FINCH in Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1625) I. 430 Whatsoever is taken in this inclosure, is called the Kings Shikar or game, whether men or beasts. 1800 WELLINGTON *Lett. to T. Munro* 2 Mar. in Gurwood *Disq.* (1834) I. 42 These [horsemen] divided into two or three small parties... would give a proper shikar; and I strongly advise you not to let the Marhatta boundary stop you in the pursuit of your game when you shall once have started it. 1872 ALPH CHEEM 'Yeldham' *Lays of Ind* (1876) 181 They talked... Of divers local matters, acting, racing, and shikar. 1885 KAPLAN *Departm. Dilites*, etc. *To Unknown Goddess* 2 A victim of crafty and cautious shikar.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
1872 E. BRADDOCK *Life India* v. 181 He is free to spend his days in the saddle or on the shikar ground. 1883 L.D. SALTOUN *Scraps* II. 175 A pair of light cord or dungaree breeches, and long yellow samhur-skin boots, complete the shikar costume. *Ibid.* 212 Followed by my shikar-cart. 1896 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village T.* 4 About a dozen shikar parties have been got up for his destruction. *Ibid.* 72 You may have the shikar camel.

Shikar (jikā), *v.* [f. *prec.*]

a. *intr.* To hunt animals for sport.
1872 ALPH CHEEM 'Yeldham' *Lays of Ind* (1876) 155 You may divert your mind with much shikarring. 1905 GLASFORD *Rifle in Ind. Jungle* 344 The more or less hilly country in which the writer has shikar'd.

b. *trans.* To hunt (an animal). Also *transf.*
1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 58 My camel was very 'musty', and I involuntarily 'shikarred' three unfortunate individuals whom we met on the road, to their great terror. 1883 CHAMBERS *Jrnl.* 22 Dec. 808/2 A pretty green lizard used to come every forenoon, shikarring ants and other insects.

Shikaree (jikā-ri). *Anglo-Ind.* Also she-carrie, shikkarre, -ie, shikarry, -i(e), shikari(e), shikaree, shekary, shekarree, -y. [Urdu (from Pers.) شکار *shikār*, f. *shikār*: see SHIKAR *sb.*]

A hunter or sportsman. a. 'A native expert, who either brings in game on his own account, or accompanies European sportsmen as guide or aid' (Yule),

1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 25 Shecarries are generally Hindoos of a low cast. 1832 MUNRO *Per & Pencil* 54. I. 129 We got information from some shikaree (native hunters). 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Naturalist India* 233 My servants and shikarees were employed in stretchlog bear-skins. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 101 The shikari and I entered the jungle in pursuit.

b. Applied to a European sportsman.
1860 (title), The Spear and the Rifle; or, Recollections of Sport in India. By an Old Shikaree [H. A. Leveson]. 1892 H. M. CHICHESTER in *Dict. Nat. Ecol.* XXXIX. 116/1 His [Jacob's] prowess as a shikari is perpetuated in native verse. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Travo* App. 1. 330 The whole country abounds in game, and there cannot be lack of sport and trophies for the keen shikari.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
1887 FIFE-COOKSON *Tiger Shooting* 17 A native merchant in Dehra had a good shikaree or hunting-ephraot. 1900 *Absent-minded War* 168 There is a colour known to Indian sportsmen as shikari mixture, a sort of greenish-grey, which is practically invisible in the jungle or when working among trees.

|| **Shikho** (jik'ho), *sb.* Also shiko. [Burmese *shi-hko*.] The posture of prostration with joined hands and bowed head assumed by a Burmese in presence of a superior, or before an object of reverence or worship.

1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s. v. The envoy and his party sat on a carpet, but the attitude had no analogy whatever to that of *shikho*.

|| **Shikho**, *v.* Also shekho, shiko. [f. *prec.*]

intr. To assume the posture of 'shikho'.
1858 YULE *Narr. Mission to Ava* II. 82 They...dropt on their knees and shikhoed towards the palace. 1882 'Sunway Yne' *Burman* II. 206 Another ceremony is that of shekhoing to the spire, the external emblem of the throne. 1890 *Times* 21 Jan. 4/3 The Burmese merely shikhoed, by placing their hands on their foreheads and bending forward.

Shikkarree, -ie, -y, variant forms of SHIKAREE.

|| **Shikra** (jikrā). Also shikrah. [Urdu

(from Pers.) شکر *shikra*.] A small Indian hawk, *Astur badius*, sometimes used in falconry.

1839 JERDON in *Madras Jrnl. Lit. & Sci.* X. 83 *Accipiter dukundus*, Sykes. *Chiquera* or *Shikra* H.; the male *chikra*. Common sparrow-hawk. *Ibid.* The Shikra is very commonly referred to. 1892 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* II. 35 The Shikra and her tiercel the Chikra are our common English sparrow-hawks. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* IV. 157 *Astur badius*, the Shikra... is blue-grey [etc.].

Shilala, variant of SHILLELAGH.

|| **Shilboard**. *Obs.* In 5 c. bilboard. [The first element is doubtful; cf. SHIELDBOARD.] Meaning uncertain: the conjecture in quot. 1837 seems unlikely, as a plural would be expected. Also in *Comb.* *shilboard-clog*.

1450-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 241 Rob. Sawyer pro

1837 G. JACKSON *Ibid.* Gloss. Shilboards are the boards or external radii fixed to the rim of an undershot water wheel. 1901

Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) Gloss., *Shilbordelegge*. Perhaps a shilboard clog is a log of wood suitable for sawing up into shilboards.

Shild(e, obs. forms of SHIELD.

Shildre, **shildur**, obs. forms of SHOULDER *sb.*
|| **Shildy**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 scyldiz, 2 sceldiz, sculdiz, sculdi, 3 schuldi, (in comb.) -shildi. [OE. *scyldig* = OFris. *skeldech*, -ich (WFr. *skildich*, NFr. *skilleg*), MDu. *sculdech* (Du. *schuldig*), OS. *skuldig* (MLG. *schuldich*), OHG. *skuldig*, -ic (MHG. *schuldig*, -ig, etc., G. *schuldig*), ON. *skyldug-r*, *skuldug-r* (Norw. *skyldug*, Sw., Da. *skyldig*), f. OTent. **skuldi*, *skulda* fem. debt, guilt, represented by OE. *scyl*, OS. *sculd*, Du. *schuld*, OHG. *sculd*, *sculda* (MHG. *schult*, *schulte*, mod.G. *schuld*), ON. *skuld*: f. root **skat*: **skul*-to owe: see SHALL *v.*] Guilty. Etymol. 1683 Morores scyldig. c 1000 ÆLFRIC in *Lamb. Hom.* 307 Se hild eall swa scyldig [c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 125 sculdig] se þe yfel gefeaf swa swa þe de byt deð. (c 1200 ORNUN 1837 A mann Depshildig underr sineoc.) a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Gulche hit ut in e scrifte, utterliche, ase heo hit dude, þeo þe iweled hirc sculd. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2296 Pah þu heo sculdi þe ane of alle clane.

Shilela, -agh, -ah, var. ff. SHILLELAGH.

Shilfa (jifla). *Sc.* Also 7 shouffall, 9 shelfa, shilfy, etc. [Etymology unknown.] The chaffinch.

1684 SINBALO *Scotia Illustr.* II. 11. 18 Fringilla, nostrabus *Synopses* & *Shouffall*. 1792 in *Rutherford's Border Almanac* 1878 35 A shilfa's (or chaffinch) nest. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildarston* 47 The shilfa's short bright note.

Shill (jil), *a.* and *adv.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 scyll, 3 sille, 3-5 schille, schulle, 4-5 shyll, shille, schyll(e, shyll, shulle, 4-6 schill(, 5-6 shyll, shill, 4-7 shill. [ME. *schille* (2 syll.), app. repr. OE. **scille*, a parallel form of **scill* (late WS. *scyl*, occurring only once); corresp. to MHG. *schel*, *schelle* sonorous, quick in movement, luminous, early mod. Du. *schelle* (now *schel*) shrill, ON. *skjall-r* sonorous, resounding; f. OTent. **skell*: see SHILL *v.*]

A. *adj.* Sonorous, resonant, shrill.

a 1000 *Kiming Poem* 27 (Gr.) Scyl was hearpe, blnde hlypede. c 1220 *Bestiary* 572 Mrie þe singeð ðis mere, and haueð manie stefnes, manie and sille. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 142 Heo song so lude & so scharpe, Ryht so me grude schille harpe. c 1336 *Arth. & Merl.* 669 A schille horn þai gun blawe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun Pr.* T. 575 Certes, he lakke straw, and his meynne Ne made neure sboutes half so schille. 1486 *Ek. St. Albans* d ij. That thay [the hawk's bells] be sonowre and... DUNBAR *Twa Marrit Wemen* with their schill notis. 1597 46 So schill to sorrow was hir sang, That throwe hir voce the roches rang. 1598 MERES *Pallad. Tam.* 276 As our breath doth make a shiller sound being sent through the narrow channell of a Trumpet then if it be diffused abroad into the open aire. 1885 W. H. SMITH *Walks in Weardale* (ed. a) 165 Shill, shrill. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *York. Folk-Talk* 567 Shill, Shilly, ad. This word is commonly applied to a high woad... Its meaning... is clearly 'oisy', 'shrill'.

B. *adv.* Sonorously, resonantly, shrilly.

1440 *St. Althaus* (Laud 522) 501 Pounder dynded shille. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 446/1 Schylle, and scharpe, acute, aspre, sonore. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 2 Ane young King I hard schoutand schill. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 64 The Men... speak railing in the Throat, and gross; the Women shiller and lower. 1781 BURNS *My Nanie, O*, The westlin wind blaws loud an' shill.

Hence **Shilly** *adv.*, **Shillness**.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 929 Pen schrikis schilli (*Dublin* shilly) all be schalkis. 1485 *Ek. St. Albans* d ij. Thay [Dutch bells] be... soowre of Ryngyng in shillnes. 1538 ELYOT *Dict. Sonoris*, a shyllness, or lowdness.

Shill, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 scyllan, 3-4 schill(e, shille, 4 schull(e, 9 shill [OE. **scellan* (late WS. *scyllan*), prob. a str. vb. = OHG. *scellan* to resound (MHG. *schellen*; mod.G. only in pa. pple. *verschollen* having ceased to resound, hence forgotten), ON. *skjalla* to rattle, f. OTent. **skell*:- *skall*:- *skull*:- whence OHG. *scella* fem. (mod.G. *schelle*) bell, OHG. *scal* masc. (mod.G. *schall*) loud sound; see also SHILL *a.*] *intr.* To resound; to sound loudly.
c 1000 in W. Wülcker 231/15 *Crefitat*, i. resonat, scyll, cymr, rescepte. c 1300 K. Horn (Laud MS.) 220 And þoruoth eche touoc Horn him shilleþ soune. 1311. *Gylf Wara* 1266 He grad & silled swiþe loud, þat it schilled into þe cloude. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 631 Hure strokes fule so styþ & sare þay schulde so doþ þe fonder. 1868 BLAKE *Norburgh Writ. Char.* etc. *N. Riding* 443 *Shill* v. 3 [Of the wind] To make a oise something between a howl and a whistle.

Hence **Shilling** *pp.* *a.*

a 1225 *St. Mark.* 19 'Cum' q'uod be culure wið schillinde stefne. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 331 He... spideþ be smokyng and schyllinge speche of mysbelived men. c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E.E.T.S.) 258 A schillande schout.

Shill (jil), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1 scyllan, 4 schille, 5 schyllyn, 7 shel, 7-9 sheul, shill. [OE. *scyllan*, **scillian*, ad. or cogn. w. ON. *skilla*, whence SKILL *v.* App. distinct from *shill* *v.* to shell, husk: see SHELL *v.*]

shilling-a-night wretch. 1866 E. YATES *Land at Last* I. x. 192 A model... one of the usual shilling-an-hour victims.

Shillingless (ʃɪlɪŋləs), a. [-LESS.] Not having a shilling; being without (even) a shilling. 1797 *CORRIERE Lett. to Estlin* 41 (*Philobiblon Soc. Misc.* XV). At present I am almost shillingless. 1855 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) I. 342 He told us that the bill was not yet due... As I was almost shillingless, Mr. — now offered to cash it for me.

Shillingworth (ʃɪlɪŋwɜːθ). Formerly shillingworth. [WORTH sb. The form *shillingworth* (cf. *pennyworth*) is now rare. In the current form the *s* is the sign of the possessive (whether sing. or pl.).] An amount or quantity which is or may be bought for a shilling; as much as is worth a shilling or a (specified) number of shillings.

1325 *M.S. Raul.* B. 520 ff. 31 b. Pat non ne sal ben i don... in to ani lures pat bath lase a Hundred shillingworth of londe. 14... *Voc.* in Wv. Wülcker 612/37 *Solidatus*, a shillingworth. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 87/26 jñ. shillingworth of Cakys [quatuor solidatus artoconpurn]. *Ibid.* 158. ij. shellingworth of nent... yerly to be payde at whytsonyde. 1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 2 Item composit... for the resignacion of a hundred shillingworth of land callit the Stanley. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* 528 For a shillingworth of service a shillingworth of gratitude is naturally paid. 1859 W. SMITH *Thorndale* v. ii. 267 My Silver Shilling represents... all possible shillingworths of everything on earth.

1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 175 A few shillingworth of damage to gear, etc. 1905 *Athenum* 8 Apr. 432/3 'School-room Humour'... is a capital shillingworth.

Shilloo (ʃɪləʊ). Anglo-Irish. A loud shouting or ontry. Hence *Shillooing* *vbl. sb.*

1845 *LOVER Handy Andy* ix. 'What are you shouting there for?' 'And the travel; 's' 'cawn't you wing?' 'Oh, they understand the shilloo as well, sir'. *Ibid.* xxvi. There was a regular shilloo in the house when the thing was found out. 1885 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Whiteby* xi. 91 'They'll keep such a shillooing through the country about it.

Shiloot, variant of **SHILLET**.

Shilly (ʃɪli). *north.* Also shillow, shilla, shelly, shulla, etc. [Connected with **SHILLET**.

Manx has *shillee* 'a mass or assemblage of thin slate, or bits of thin stone' (Creghan), 'a gravelly beach' (Kelly); but the word may be an importation from dialectal English.] Gravel, shingle; (with pl.) a pebble, small stone.

1695 in *Picton L'hop Mon. Rec.* (1833) I. 307 Every ship which shall discharge any shilly or stone ballast southwards of the shilly path in this river shall forfeit ten shillings. 1837 THORNBURY *Hist. Blackpool* 246 A beach of 'shingle or shulla', the principal portion of which falls from the cliffs. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Shilla*, the loose stones on the sea-beach, the stony sea-beach. 1873 T. E. BROWN *Betsy Lee* 24 A stream ran... down the glen, and soaked through the shilly, and out to the bay. 1878 *Cambridg. Gloss.* *Shillies*, *Shilla*, *Shellies*, shore-gravel. 1901 THORNDORP W. WILSON *T' Bacca Queen* xxviii. 261 She turned from the lamp-lighted road on to the wide strand of shillow.

Shilly-shally (ʃɪlɪʃæli), *adv. phr., a., sb.* [At first written *shill I, shall I*, altered form of *shall I, shall I*: see **SHALL** v. B. 7. a. (d). For the vowel-alteration cf. *dilly-dally*, *wishy-washy*.]

A. To stand shill I, shall I: to vacillate, to be irresolute or undecided. Also to go shill-I shall-I, to stand at shilly-shally.

1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* III. xv. 47. I don't stand shill I, shall I, then; if I say it, I'll do it. 1703 *STEEL Tender Husband*, III. (1705) 34 I'm for marrying her at once—Why should I stand shilly-shally, like a Country Bumpkin? 1705 W. KING *Eagle & Robin* 92 Boh did not shill-I shall-I go, Nor said one word of friend or foe; But flirting at him made a blow. 1832 DE QUINCY *Fatfat Markman* Wks. 1859 XLI. 199. I see no good that comes of standing shilly-shally. 1847 *LYTTON Lucertina* II. ii. Don't stand there shilly-shally. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. M.-cap* 232 The simpleton who stands... At shilly-shally, may he knock or no At his own door.

B. *adv.* Vacillating, irresolute, undecided.

1734 *CHESTER*, in *Lett. Ctes Suffol* (1824) II. 95 We were mighty prudent and shilly shally whether to stay or go. 1743 Mrs. DELANY *Autobog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 203, I am shilly-shally about it in my own mind. 1792 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 490. I had heard him say that this constitution was a shilly-shally thing, of mere milk and water, which would not last. 1869 *TROLOPE He knew*, etc. lxx. (1878) 363 I'm not going to be stopped by any shilly-shally nonsense. 1886 *GOSCHEN* in A. D. *Elliot Life* (1911) II. 9 If Gladstone is very shilly shally about the Legislative Union.

C. *sb.* I. Vacillation, irresolution.

III. 10 She lost out one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing. No shilly-shally in Kate. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* III. xxv. 212 What I wished to point out to you was, that there can be no shilly-shally now.

2. A vacillating, irresolute person. *rare.*

1834 *LANDOR Exam. Shakesp.* Wks. 1853 II. 271/1 Among the girls in the country there are many such shilly-shallys, who give themselves some eyes and sharp eye-water. 1883 *SAINSBURY Dryden's Wks.* VI. 401 The queen [in *The Spanish Friar*] being both bloodthirsty and inconsequent, and tortismond a vacillating shilly-shally.

Shilly-shally, *v.* [f. *prec. adv. phr.*]

1. *intr.* To vacillate, be irresolute or undecided. 1872 Miss BURNBY *Cecilia* ix. iii. So I suppose he'll shilly-shally till somebody else will cry snap, and take her. 1842 *THACKERAY Miss Tucket's Lect.* ix. This Bruce had been

2. *trans.* To show indecision in one's dealings with. ? *notice-use.*

1864 BR. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1882) III. 152 If you gn mystifying and shillyshallying them [sc. nonconformists].

¶ *Occas.* analysed into two verbs, 'shilly' and 'shally': see *quots.*

1846 T. HOOR G. *Gurney* II. 203 It would be all idleness to gn oo shillying-shallying with her. 1891 *Daily News* 3 June 2/2 Sir William made the statement... that L. had shilled and shalled, and had then said 'I saw something'.

Hence **Shilly-shallying** *vbl. sb.* and *phr. a.*

1842 *THACKERAY Fitz-Bodell's Profess.* I. There shall he... mind what you... shallying. 1883 do't been for my

wretched shilly-shallying ways, I shouldn't have to write to him at all.

Shilly-shallyer. [f. *prec. vb.* + -ER.] One who shilly-shallies.

1831 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr. in Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 697 Silly shallow shilly-shallyers. 1835 *SOUTHEY Doctor* cv. (1848) 243 He was no shilly-shallyer. 1848 *THACKERAY Contrib.* 'Punch' Wks. 1886 XXIV. 187 Shilly-shallyers are cowards.

Shilment, -mont: see **SHELVEMENT**.

Shilpit (ʃɪlɪpɪt), a. *Sc.* Also shilpet, shelpit. [Etymology unknown; cf. **SHIRPIT**.

Sc. dialect have also *shilly* in the same sense, and *shilp* 'a pale sickly girl' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1. Of persons: Pale and sickly-looking; weak, feeble, puny.

1813 *PICKEN Poems* I. 79 (E.D.D.) There Care nae shilpit face can shaw. 1818 *MISS FERRIER Marriage* xxiv, The Laird, as he peered at her over his spectacles, pronounced her to be but a shilpit thing. 1820 *BROWN Lett. to Murray* 23 Apr. Abstemiousness has made my brain but a shilpit concern for a Scotch sitting 'inter pocula'. 1856 *CROCKETT Grey Man* xxvii. 230 My puir bit shilpit lassie.

2. Of liquor: Insipid, weak, thin.

1841 *SCOTT Waver.* xi. He pronounced the claret shilpit, and demanded brandy with great vociferation. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, Sherry's but shilpit drink.

3. (See *quot.*)

1856 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 725 *Shilpit* (Scot.), applied to ill-filled ears of corn.

Shilt, var. **SHILLET**. *Shily*, obs. var. **SHYLY**.

Shim (ʃɪm), *sb.* Also 7 **shimm** (e). [Representants formally OE. *scimo* shadow, gloom.

Cognate forms are OS. *scimo* shade, WFr. *skim*, NFr. *skenn*, MLG. *schime* shade, twilight, ghost, MDu. *schem*, *schime*, *schime* shade, shadow, ghost, shimmer, shine (Du. *schim* shadow, phantom), MHG. *schime* ghost (G. *schimen*), ON. *skime* or *skime* gleam, *skima* glimmer; also OE. *scima* brightness, light, OS. OHG. *scimo*, Goth. *skimeia*; f. Teut. root *skē*, for which see **SHINE** v.]

1. A streak of white on a horse's face. *dial.*

Cf. **SHIMMER**.

1639 T. OE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 23 Some commend the shimme or rase downe the face. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2459/4 A bright Chesnut Gelding... a Shim [*Printed* Shiein] down his Face. 1705 *Ibid.* 4131/4 A Ring of white round each Ear, and a Shim down her Face. 1784 *CULLUM Hist. Haunted* III. 173.

2. A faint or transient appearance; a glimpse.

a 1800 *PEACE Suppl. Grace's Prov. Gloss.* *Shim*, appearance, West. A transient view or first sight. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Gloss. Proc. Sussex* 73. I can't be sure it was a partridge, but I saw the shim of something going over the hedge.

Shim (ʃɪm), *sb.* 2. *local.* Also 8 **sheim**. [Origin uncertain. It is doubtful whether all the following senses belong to one word.]

1. A piece of iron attached to an agricultural implement for scraping the surface of the soil.

1723 *LEWIS Hist. Kent* 9 The furrows... being either bowed with a large woe, or cleared of weeds and rubbish by what they call a Shim. This is a flat piece of iron, fixed at the end of a slight little plough beam drawn by one horse, and so made that it may be raised or lowered as the farmer serves. [1736 (ed. 2) 1.]

This is a Piece of Iron... Holes in them, which are put thro' a Frame of Timber drawn with one Horse, and with Iron Pins is let up or down as there is Occasion.] 1808 *BATCHELOR Agric. Bedford* 178 A shim, or scraper, might be inserted in the harrow-frame, for cutting thistles and other weeds.

2. In full *shim-plough*: A kind of horse-hoe or shallow plough, used in Kent and elsewhere, for hoeing up weeds between rows of beans, hops, etc.

[1736: see sense 1.] 1736 *PEACE Kentishness* (E.D.S.), *Shim*, an horse-hoe. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* III. i. 56 (E.D.S.), The sheim or prong-plough. 1754 *POCOCKE Trav.* (Camden) II. 68 [In the Isle of Thanet] They have a particular way of cleaning the ground sown with beans, with a machine call'd a shim, with irons at such a distance, that two go between the rows, and turn up the earth on each side against the beans. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 33 Horse-hoed the intervals with a Berkshire shim, which cuts the surface, but turns no furrow. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 88 In the drill-sown lucern some recommend... the passing of a small shim between them. 1822 *Auctioneer's Catal. Farm Sale near Minister, Kent*, 148 Pop shim, 149 Iron single shim, 150 5 furrow corn shim.

3. A Dutch hoe.

1833 *Ridgmont Farm Rep.* 133 in *Hush* (L.U.K.) III, The Dutch hoe, called to Holderness the 'shim'.

¶ 4. Used by confusion for **SKIM** *sb.* (2 b).

So *shim-coulter* plough in some Dialects.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 470 When the land is of a stiff and lumpy... nature, it may... be necessary to have

recourse to *shims*, in order to break down and separate the particles. 1834 *Brit. Hush.* (L.U.K.) I. 348 The shim, or skim, has also been affixed as an additional coulter... to a plough much in use in Oxfordshire. 1837 *Ibid.* II. 18 The skim-plough—or shim, as it is in some places called.

5. A thin slip, usually of metal, used to fill up a space between parts subject to wear, to align or adjust the level of rails, etc.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Shim*... (*Stone-working*). One of the plates in a jumper-hole to fill out a portion of the thickness not occupied by the wedges or feathers. 1885 *WAONELL Syst. Railroad Bridges Japan* 56 There are two different floor systems... in the first of these the lower lateral rods pass through the wooden shims. 1887 J. ROSE *Key to Engines* 101 A Liner, Fit-Strip, Distance-Piece, or Shim... is a strip of metal placed between the joint faces of the brasses to hold them the proper distance apart.

6. U.S. An imperfect shingle of irregular thickness; also, an imperfect bucket-stave.

In recent U.S. Dialects.

† **Shim**, a. *Obs.* In 4 schym. [Related to OE. *scima*, *scima*: see **SHIM** *sb.*] Bright.

Cf. (*Chesh.* Shroph.) *shim-white*, a clear bright white. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1077 Aboute pat water am tres ful schym, pat twelve frytze of lyf can bere ful sone.

† **Shim**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* [OE. *scimian*, ? also *scimian*, related to *scima* (see **SHIM** *sb.*): cf. OHG. *sciman*, MHG. *schimmen*.] *intr.* To shine.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 24 Scimande of heofum, *coruscans de sub celo*. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxiv. (Z.) 135 *Mico*, ic scimige [v. r. scine]. a 1225 *Juliana* 55 (Bod. MS.), Schiminde [*Royal MS.* schiminde] hire nehscheaf schene as þe sunne. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Wið schimende ant scharp sword. *Ibid.* 44 Hire foster modres schep, þe schimede ant schan. a 1240 [see **SHIMMER** v. 1.]

Shim, *v.* 2. [f. **SHIM** *sb.* 2.]

1. a. *intr.* To use the shim for hoeing.

1792, etc. [see **SHIMMING**]. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 62 The last week in April, shimm'd over the surface.

b. *trans.* To hoe (crops) with a shim.

1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffol* 59 The Kentish method of shimming the stubbles of beans... is unknown in Suffolk. 1799 — *Agric. Linc.* 128 He... shims them with the expanding horse-hoe. 1833 *Ridgmont Farm Rep.* 133 in *Hush* (L.U.K.) III, When the land is in good order, an able workman will shim nearly six roods a day.

2. 'To wedge up or fill out to a fair surface by inserting a thin wedge or piece of material' (*Century Dict.*). Cf. **SHIMMER** *sb.* 2 and **SHIMMING**.

Shimiana, variant of **SHAMIANA** (H).

† **Shimmed**, a. *Obs.* In 5 schymmid. [app. f. **SHIM** *sb.* 1 + -ED 2.] Dapple-grey.

c 1240 *Promp. Parv.* 446/2 Schymmid, as hors, scutillatus.

Shimmer (ʃɪmə), *sb.* 1. [f. **SHIMMER** v. 1. Cf. LG. *schimmer*, NFr. *skimer*, G. *schimmer*, Sw. *skimmer*.] A shimmering light or glow; a subdued tremulous light.

1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* vi. Two silver lamps, fed with perfumed oil, diffused... a trembling twilight shimmer through the quiet apartment. 1847 G. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xxv, The strange, waith-like apparel... which, at this evening hour, gave out... a most ghostly shimmer through the shadow of my apartment. 1853 *MISS BRADDON Eleanor's Vic.* i, The first shimmer of the moonlight was silvery on the water. 1859 *ALLIBUTT's Syst. Med.* VIII. 590 The papules... having a wax-like shimmer.

transf. and fig. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* II. iii, A kind of childlike half-embarrassed shimmer of expression, on his fine vivid countenance. 1854 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* One man sees a spark or shimmer of the truth.

Shimmer (ʃɪmə), *sb.* 2. U.S. [f. **SHIM** v. 2 + -ER.] a. A workman who inserts shims in cabinet work, etc. b. = **SHIM** *sb.* 2. 5. (In recent U.S. Dialects.)

Shimmer (ʃɪmə), *v.* 1. Forms: 1. *scymrian*, 3. *schimere*, 4. *schymere*, 4-5. (c) *hemere*, 6. *shy*, 6. *shimer*, 6. *shimmer*. [late OE. *scymrian* = WFr. *skimerje*, NFr. *skimere* to shimmer, (M) LG., (M) Du. *schimieren* to be shaded or shadowy, to glimmer, glitter, G. *schimmern*, Sw. *skimra*; related to **SHIM** v. 1. Cf. the northern **SKIMMER**.] *intr.* To shine with a tremulous or flickering light; to gleam faintly. In early use also, to shine brightly, glisten.

a 1100 *Chrodegang's Rule* 41 in *Napier Contrah. OE. Lexic.* (1902) 16 Soðlice þa se dagredleoma beorhte scymred, þa Drihten... of helle aras. c 1250 [see **SHIMMERING** *ftl. a.*] c 1240 *Sevent. Wards in O. E. Hom.* I. 257 Al þat hus schined ant schimmed [v. r. schimereð] of his lome. 13... *Gauz. & Gr. Knt.* 775 Hit [a castle] schemered & schon þurþ þe schyre kene. c 1400 *Distr. Trevis* 474 Frut... þat shemert as shire as any shene stony. 1565 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 51, The Chrusopasse is a Stone of Ethiope, which in the day light shimmereth not. 1582 *STANHYURST Æneis* iv. 82 The next day folowng lustring Aurora lay shymring. Her saffron matresse leauing to her bedfello Tithon. 1623, 1655 [see

shimmering with colour. 1874 *SYMONOS Sk. Italy & Greece* (1895) I. xiii. 254 Distant islands shimmering in sun-litten haze. 1879 *STEVENS Brooke Flight of Faith* xxiv. 394 The [froze] pools... shimmer dark like polished steel.

Shimmer, *v.* 2. [f. **SHIMMER** *sb.* 2.] = **SHIM** v. 2. 2.

1908 J. B. DAVIDSON & CHASE *Farm Mach.* 71 (Century Dict. Suppl.), A remedy for... [poor fitting of shars and moldboard] is procured by shimmering the share up or down with small pieces of paste-board.

Notes 1. 231 *Shindig*, a dance or party. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 8/3 The natives... in a number of instances have danced a kind of 'shindig' as soon as released from torture.

Shindle (ʃɪndl̩), sb. [local variant of SHINGLE sb.¹ Cf. G. *schindel*.]

1. A wooden roofing-tile.

1858 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 211/1 *Scandula*,... oke lath: slates or shindles of wood. 1601 HOLLAND *Pfuty* xvi. 1. 461 The boards or shindles of the wild Oke... The shindles are most easily rent or cloven out of all those trees which yeeld Rosin... the bousen in Rome were no otherwise covered over head but with shindles, untill the warre with K. Pyrrhus. 1677 MINSHU *Ductor, A Shindle*, Vid. a Shingle. 1728 *Brice's Weekly Jnl.* 28 June 4 A... Brick House, cover'd with Shindles. 1872 SCHELE OR VERE *Americanisms* 542 In Pennsylvania the word [*shingle*] is often pronounced *shindle*, partly, no doubt, under the influence of the numerous Germans in that State.

2. A splint.

1598 FLORIO, *Stecchete*,... shindles or boordes laid about broken legs or armes.

3. In full *shindle-stone*: Thin stone from which slates are cut.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1009 Take the thin cleft stone, slate or shindle. 1725 *Brice's Weekly Jnl.* 15 Oct. 4 A Parcel of Slate (or Shindle-Stones) for tiling or healing of Houses. 1847 in *HALLIWELL* 1882 JAGO *Gloss*, *Shindle-stone*, a slate stone. In Devon, shindle-stone.

† **Shindle**, v. *Obs.* rare. In 3 schindle. Origin and precise meaning unknown.

1825 *Ancr. R.* 186 Nis bet child fultowen bet schrepeð [v. r. schindled, scattered] agean, & bit upon be zerde?

Shindy (ʃɪndi). [Alteration of SHINTY.]

1. = SHINTY 1. local.

1846 *Local Act* 9 *Vict.* c. 29 § 41 In case any Person or Persons shall on Shrove Tuesday... play at... Shindy, Football, or any other Game. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Shindy*,... The proper and more usual name is Bandy. 1882 *Laurel*, *Gloss*.

2. A spree, merrymaking. Also, 'a kind of dance among seamen' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). *slang*.

1821 *Egan Life in London* x. (1869) 248 The Jack Tar is

expected grand 'shiody' on Monday. 1866 BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* xxv. I want a dance at a wedding, or a shindy of some sort, before setting sail.

3. A row, commotion, 'shine'. Phr. to cut shindies (U.S.), to kick up a shindy.

a 1845 *BARNAM Inqul. Ser. lit.* Hermann, He... Joins in kicking up all sorts of shindies and booberies. 1850 'Dow JR.' *Serm.* (Bartlett 1850), You... are... poor, and, therefore, ought to be careful how you cut shindies under the broadsword of justice. 1850 SHELLEY *F. Fairleigh* i. A chair being the favourite projectile in the event of a shindy. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* i. ix. 189 He and his wife have had no end of a shindy. 1889 [see KICK v. 1. 9a]. 1910 MERRETT in *Forin*, Rev. June 1055 Irishmen... never satisfied, thirsting for a shindy.

4. A liking, fancy. (Cf. SHINE sb.² 4.)

1855 *HALLIBURTON Nat. & Hum. Nat.* xii. They all wondered how... Paddy had taken such a shindy to me.

Shine (ʃaɪn), sb.¹ [f. SHINE v. Cf. SHEEN sb.¹ vb.; OS., vb.; also

1. Brightness or radiance shed by a luminary or an illuminant.

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 1174 Lyke Phebus beames shyne. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xlii. 16 The sonne ouer-

sits not girt with Tapers holy shine. 1683 *Tryon Way to Health* 73 This Fire... sends forth a bright shine and wholsom smell. 1716-8 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xliii.

14 Sitting... with the windows open, enjoying the warm shine of the sun. 1844 *Browning Colombe's Birthday* iv. Day by day, while shimmering grows shine. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Rel.* (1870) I. ii. 460 Their red torches shine. 1878 *HARRY KET. Native* v. vii. [Her] bedroom was lighted up, and it was the shine from her window which had lighted the pole.

† b. A beam or ray; a halo. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answr. Osor.* 483 h, You may putt all your wynniges to your eyes, and see never a shine the lesse. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Masque I, Her deuce. 1656 G. catch I *Persev.*

2. L metal. 1599 I haue n

native Shine. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* l. ii. They... to each his

seas in the night-wind's whirr.

b. Coupled with *shade* (cf. SHINE v. 1 c).

1838 Mrs. BROWNING *Scraps* iii. Death upon his face Is rather shine than shade. 1863 'C. Beow' *Tour in Tartanland* 170 The mountain is... broken up into shine and shade.

c. *Painting and Photogr.* Shinniness; a shiny patch.

1880 *Athenaeum* 28 Feb. 287/2 [The 'spirit fresco' process] being free from shine, is admirably adapted for mural work on a large scale, which should be seen at any angle. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 37 [The daguerreotype] was full of shines. 1901 E. A. PRATT *Notable Masters of Men* 82 Without shine gold paint was of no value.

d. The polish given to a pair of boots by a bootblack; *transf.* a job of boot-blackening.

1871 *Nets* (Galveston) 4 May (Schelede Vere), As I left the cars, an imp with smutty face, said: Shine? 1872 LOWELL *Milton Writ.* 1890 IV. 103 If Mr. Masson never heard a shoeblack in the street say, 'Shall I give you a shine, sir?' his experience has been singular. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 27 Dec. 456/1 A little boot-black, who... shivered in the March wind and waited for shines.

e. The pupil of the eye. *dial.* (Cf. SHEEN sb.¹ 2.)

1713 *Guardian* No. 58 ¶ 6 A Gallon of my October will do thee more good than all thou canst get by fine Sights at London, which I'll engage thou mayest put in the Shine of thine Eye. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss*.

3. Sunshine, esp. as opposed to rain; hence, fine weather. Also, moonlight.

1622 WITHER *Philarete* N. 3, Or shine, or raine, or Blow, I, my Resolutions know. 1767 LOCKE *Educ.* § 9 Heat and Cold, Shine and Rain. 1797 COLENDIE *Christabel* i. II. 65 Ever and aye, hy shine and shower. 1849 BULWER *Claxtons* x. iv. A ceremony which, every night, shine or dark, he insisted upon punctiliously performing. 1888 HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 113 Come storm, come shine, whatever befall. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iv, And the youth at morning shine Makes the vow he will not keep.

4. fig. Brilliance, radiance, splendour, lustre. † Also [after G. *schein*], a specious appearance, a 'show'.

1530 *Proper Dyaloge* in *Roy Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 131 Vyce cloyed vnder shyne of vertuousnes. 1535 COVERDALE *Col.* ii. 23 Which things haue a shyne [Luther, *scheyn*; 1611 shew] of wysdome. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 15 The bright shine, and worthines of his ancestors. 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev. Hon.* II. i. The glorious shine of your illustrious vertues.

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 9 Fair op'ning to some court's propitious shine. a 1794 GOLOSOM *Hist. Greece* i. 380 The delusive shine of a lively and pompous eloquence. 1867 LOWELL *Fitz Adam's Story* 342 No other face had such a wholesome shine. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 53 To bask... in shine which kings and queens and baby-dauphins find. † b. Sunniness of disposition. *Obs.* rare.

1710 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 ¶ 4 What can make a Man so much in constant Good-humour and Shine, as we call it?

c. A brilliant display, a 'dash'. Phr. to cut (make) a shine.

1819 *Metropolis* II. 165 His name was well calculated to cut a shine. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. xii, To celebrate the nuptials with due shine and demonstration. 1847 ROSS *Squalter Life* (Bartlett 1860), To make a shine with Sally, I took her a new parasol.

d. Colloq. phr. To take the shine out of (less freq. from, U.S. off): to deprive (a person or thing) of his or its brilliance or pre-eminence; to outshine, surpass.

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 34 Shewing such a fist of mutton As... Would take the shine from Speaker Sutton.

they 'ere singers. 1842 *Lover Handy Andy* xxi, The cares of the world... takes the shine out of us.

Shine (ʃaɪn), sb.² [perh. uses of prec. sb., but the senses are curiously parallel to those of SHINDY.]

1. A party, convivial gathering; usually tea-shine, a 'tea-fight', *dial.*

1838 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 98 Two tea-shines went off with eclat. 1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Diet.*, *Shine*,... in a good sense the term is generally applied to a social gathering, especially when of a convivial kind, as a wedding... or a merry-making, which is called a grand or great shine.

2. A disturbance, row, fuss. *colloq.*

1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* Rev. II. 53 Siccan shines were... 1852 DICKENS *Black*... made if I was to go a visitin them. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* vi, What's one horse to make such a shine about?

3. pl. Capers, tricks. U.S. Cf. SHINE sb.¹ 4 c. 1839 N. DANA *Mariner's Sk.* 34 (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), Has your skipper begun to cut any shines yet? 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* iv, 'I'll bound you pulled 'em out, some o' your shines,' said Aunt Chloe.

4. To take a shine to (U.S.): to take a fancy for. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. 1. A *Letter*, My gracious! it's a scorpion that's took a shine to play with! 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crewe's Career* x, He took a shine to you that night you saw him.

† **Shine**, a. *poet.* *Obs.* [alteration of SHEEN a. by assimilation to SHINE v.] Shining, bright.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* i. 134 Elegiac Muse... Girt my shine browe (Ovid *Iuvenalis*) tempera with Seabankie Mistle praise. 1596 SPENSER *P. O.* II. iii. 3 These warlike Champions all in armour shine, Assembled were in field. 1603 FLORIO *Alphabet* ii. xii, 25 *Stelligne* *incantibus* *Ethere fixant*,... the skies with shine-stars fixt to be.

Shine (ʃaɪn), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. shine (ʃaɪn). Forms: *Inf.* and *Present stem*. 1. scinan, scynan, 2-3 shine(n), 2-4 shine(n), 3-5 scyne, 3-6 shine, 3-8 scynne, (3 shine, 4 schijne, ssine, ssyne, shyne, 5 schone (?), 6 shyne), 4-6 shyne, 3- shine. Pa. t. i scān, scēan (pl. scinan), 2-3 sc(e)an, 3-5 schon, 4-5 shoon, s(c)hoen, 4-6

schone, (3 scēan, s(c)on, shan, 4 schoon, 4, 7 shon, 6 shoone), 5- shine; *north.* 4 sca(in), schan, 4-5 shane, 4-6 schane, 5 chane; *weak* 4 scynde, schyn(e), schynede, schinede, 4-6 shynd, 5 schynyd, -it, 6 schynet, schynnit, 6 schyned, 6-7 shinde, 6-8 shind, 7 shind, 6- (now chiefly *dial.* and *arch.*) shined. Pa. pple. 3 sinen; 4-6 shynd, 7 shind, 7-8 shined; 8 shon, 6- shone. [Com. Tent. str. vb.: OE. *scinan* (pa. t. *scān*, *scinan*, pa. pple. **scinen*) = OFris. *skina* (Wfris. *skine*, Nfris. *skijn*), OS. *skinan* (MLG., LG., MDu. *schinen*, Du. *schijnen*), OHG. *scinan* (MHG. *schēnen*, *schīnen*, G. *scheinen* to shine, to seem, appear), ON. *skina* (Sw. *skina*, Goth. *skēinan*: -OTent. **skīnan*, f. root *skī* by means of the present-stem formative *n*, which was carried through into the past tense and pa. pple.

Affinities outside Teutonic are Skr. *chāyā* shade, shimmer, mod. Pers. *shāy*, Gr. *αἴα*, OSlav. *sen*, Albanian *hē* shade; for the sense cf. SHIM sb. and v., SUMMER v.

The regular str. pa. pple. is rare in Eng., being unrecorded in OE. and appearing only once in ME. *sinen*; it was superseded by the weak form *shined*, which was in common use c. 1300-1800; this was supplanted by the form of the str. pa. t., which first appears as pa. pple. in the second half of the 16th c. (Weak forms were found in some of the continental langs., e.g. (pa. t.) late Wfris. *schynd*, MLG. *schynede*, OHG. *scinta*, early mod. G. *schein* (etc.))

1. *intr.* Of a heavenly body or an object that is alight: To shed beams of bright light; to give out light so as to illuminate; to be radiant. Also with *forth*, *out*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A *Box Ardebat*, scan. c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* ix, *Ponne seo sunne on badrum heofone beorhtost scineð, þonne æþeostrið ealle steorra.* c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* i. 15 *Hig scinan on beore beofenan fæstnesy and alhton þa eorðan.* a 1222 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 678, *Her atowede cometa se steorra... & scan jil monðas ælce morgen swilce sunnebeam.* a 1200 *Moral Ode* 275 *Neure sunne þer ne scind.* c 1220 *Bestiary* 19 in O. E. *Misc.*, *Ne stired he nout of slepe Til ðe sunne hæved sinen.* c 1290 *St. Bridget* 41 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 193 *Þe sonne schon in at one hole.* 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 323 *Hove out of mi Sonne, And let it schyne into mi Tonne.* 1419 *...*

above the horizon. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* i. 1, What sun has shon that has not seen your Insolence. 1704 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 20 *Fires Eternal on Her Altars shine.* 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia*, Descr. iv. 64 *When the Storm is over, the Sun Shines out as before.* 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxvii, It must surely have been a light in the but of a forester, for it shone too steadily to be the glimmer of an *ignis fatuus*. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xviii. 133 *The fog became thin, and the sun shone through it.*

weak pa. t. c 1305 *Pop. Treat.* Sci. (1841) 133/66 *The sonne... that... Maketh hire (the moon) so schyne aboute as heo scynde in cristall.* c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2104 *No man she saw & 3it schynede the mone.* c 1450 tr. *De Initiatione* III. lv. 131 *Whan þy lantern shyned upon his heode.* a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 229 *The sonne... schynnit bright wipoun the sailis.* 1645 SYMONES *Diary* (Camden) 243 *This night I saw a rainbow... at five in the morning, and the moon shined bright.* 1776 CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* xiv. 201 *The moon shined bright.*

b. Of the day: To be sunny or bright; also, to dawn. Chiefly *poet.*

1382 WYCHUR *Matt.* xxviii. 1 *In the enuyning of the sabbath, that schyneth (Vulg. *lucet*) in the first day of the woke.* 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 95 *As the goldin morning schynis bright.* a 1598 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 397 *Quikly at last the daylight begane to schyne.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 108 *We can... dismiss thee ere the Morning shine.* 1742 GRAY *West* i *In vain to me the smiling Mornings shine.*

c. *impers.* *It shines*: it is sunny.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1317 *Thow tokist noon bede whils it shoon boot.* 1577 *Tusser Husw.* (1878) 43 *At noone if it bloweth, at night if it shine.* 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water cornet* A 4, According to his mood it raines or shines. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Engl. Note-bk.* (1883) I. 436 *By and by the sun shone out, and it has continued to shine and shade every ten minutes ever since.*

d. To shine upon: to look favourably upon, be favourable to, said of a star, or (in biblical language) of the face of God. *arch.*

1535 COVERDALE *Numb.* vi. 25 *The Lorde make his face to shyne vpon the.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 707 *Notwithstand-*

Lord Mountjoy, like a good Planet, with a fortunate aspect began to shine thereon. 1648 CROMWELL *Lett.* to R. Hammond 25 Nov. *We are sure, the good-will of Him who dwelt in the Bush has shined upon us.* 1791 BURNS *Lament Mary Q. of Scots* vi, *May kinder stars Upon thy fortune shine!*

2. Of a metallic, polished, smooth, or glossy object: To be bright or resplendent; to gleam, glisten, or glitter with reflected light.

c 807 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* c. xiv. 83 *Swæ swa on ðam mæsse-hærgle scind (Haton MS. *scindan*) ongemang oðrum bloom ðæt twyðrawene twin.* a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 125 (Gr.) *Scēan scir werod, scyldas liston.* c 1205 LAY. 27361 *Sceldes blikieo burnen schine.* a 1225 *Juliana* 54 (Royal MS.) *Hire nebscheft schinde (Bodl. MS. *schimide*)*

al as schene as be sunne. *c1230 Hali Meid.* 11 Nis bit nower neh gold al pat ter schined. *a 1200 Cursor M.* 8484 Stedfast stode be marbel stan, On-fer be golden letters scan. *1238 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1795) 1. 148 Of gold schone his coroun. *1311 E. Allit. P. A.* 20 Wyth schyneryng schene ful schryll boy schynede. *c1386 CROUCHER Provs.* 198 His heed was balled, bat shoon as any glas. *c1470 Gou. & Gau.* 20 Their baners schane with the sone, of siluer and sabill. *1526 TINOALE Luke ix.* 29 His garment was whyte, and shoon. *1577 T. KENDALL Flowers of Epigr.* 73 His tongue did lisse, his visage shinde. *1588 SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 246 O 'tis the Sunne that maketh all things shine. *1667 MILTON P. L.* iii. 508 Thick with sparkling orient Gemmes The Portal shone. *1751 LAVINGTON Enthous. Meth. & Papists* iii. (1754) 78 The whole House shined. *1808 SCOTT Marm.* vi. Intro'd. 53 The huge hall-table's oaken face, Scrubb'd till it shone. *1860 TYNALL Glac.* ii. 1. 237 A rook's feather may be made to shine with magnificent iridescences. *1888 HENLEY Bk. Verses* 128 Clear shine the hills.

Indirect passive. *1737 WHISTON Josephus, Hist.* iv. x. § 1 When they saw the riches of Rome... and found themselves shone round about... with silver and gold.

b. To be bright with. *1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* i. iii. 45 Our Italy, Shines o're with ciuill Swords. *1733 Revol. Politics* v. 37 The Streets in the Evening every where shined very gloriously with Bonfires. *1883 R. W. DIXON Mano* ii. ii. 63 The altar shone With gold and silver.

3. To be radiant or brilliant with high colouring, rich array, or the like; to be effulgent with splendour or beauty; to make a brave show. Now rare. *971 Blich. Hom.* 7 Seo hwitnes þær lillan scineþ on þe. *c1375 Cursor M.* 2366 (Fair!) Mani flouris... neuer-mare þe colour tine bot as paradis salla þe shine. *a 1400 Pitfall of Susan* 106 (MS. 1.) Þe chaumpet, þe cheueret, þat schon open heyght. *c1450 Mark's Festival* 132 Þes two women þat schynen passyng all oþyr, wer two comyn women. *1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. vi. 267 Her nek schane like unto the rose in May. *1577 T. KENDALL Flowers of Epigr.* 84 þ, In all they body bewy shines, they forhed shineith fair. *a 1639 CAREW To A. L.* 64 When a fair lady's face is pined, And yellow spread where red once shined. *1781 COWPER Truth* 70 [The pheasant] retreats. To the close copse... And shines without desiring to be seen. *1823 SCOTT Quentin D.* xxxii. We are somewhat shorn of our train... but you, cousin, must shine out for us both. *1833 TENNYSON Enone* 176 Her light foot shone rose-white. *1839 CARVER Fr. Rev.* l. 1. 11 Some centennial Cactus-flower, which after a century of waiting shies out for hours! *1878 SUSAN PHILLIPS On Seaboard* 199 In the golden meadows, where the cowslip and crowsfoot shone.

4. In various fig. applications (cf. 5 and 6), with retention of literal phraseology.

c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xiii. 43 Þonne scinað ða rihtwisan swa swa sunne on hyra fader rice. *a 1225 Ancr. R.* 246, & te soðe sunne, þet is Jesu Crist, schined þerfor schennure to þe soule. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 1257 þe clernes self o goddis light schan on him. *1382 WYCLIF Mall.* v. 16 So schynne þou as lit befor men, that thei se þoure good werkis. *c1400 Rom. Rose* 3357 Whan Richesse syneth heighe Love recovereth ageyn þis light. *c1450 CROUCHER Life St.* Gilbert xv. Ther schone, or ellis schyned, to þe soule of þese women a fayr beute of precious perles, of sweth goostly riches. *1526 TINOALE 2 Cor.* iv. 6 It is god... which hath shyned in oure hertes, for to geve the light of knowledge off the glorious god. *1535 COVERDALE Isa.* ix. 2 As for them that dwell in the londe of the shadowe of deathe, vppon them shal the light shyne. *1594 MAPLOWE & NASHE Dido* ii. 1. 481 In whose stern faces shind the queachles fire. *1611 SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 476 The Radiant Cymbeline, Which shines here in the West. *1654-66 EARL ORRERY Partien.* (1676) 222 A Virtue, greater than euer yet had shind o earth. *1700 DROVEN Fabes* Pref. C. Chauser while fire-hunting, shined a pair of mild blue eyes which struck him as not belonging to the game he was seeking. *1910 ROOSEVELT Afr. Game Trails* x. 226 We had discovered that the way to get this nocturnal animal was by 'shining' it with a lantern at night.

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5. Of persons: To be conspicuous or brilliant in ability, character, achievement, or position; to be eminent or distinguished, to excel. *c 900 tr. Bede's Hist.* l. xii. (890) 44 Se nama ðere Romaniscan þeode, se ðe mid swa lange scan & hryhte.

noble thyng to shyne in good maners than in vaysseit. *1560 DAUS tr. Sleilane's Comm.* 202 To shyne before theyr... *1700 STEELE as the Term Let to Mann* 3 July, We shine at sea; two-and-forty sail of the Domingo fleet have fallen into our hands. *1805 T. HANNA Scents of Life* l. 113 That cause in which British valour had so often shined triumphant. *1818 BYRON Juan* i. xiii. If there's anything in which I shine, 'Tis in arranging all my friends' affairs. *1836 THIRWALL Greece* viii. iii. 2 He... never shone as an orator. *1859 Habits of Gd. Society* xiv. 349 'The people who were stupidest before, suddenly shine out quite brilliantly. *1889 Harper's Mag.* Mar. 156/1 There was... a special reason which made me resolved to shine at this ball at whatever cost.

6. Of something immaterial: To appear with conspicuous clearness; to be brilliantly evident or visible; to stand out clearly. *c1340 HAMOLFE Prose Treat.* 12 In þis fige schynes contemplancon. *1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls)* iv. 449 A noble soule schoun by virtues in bat litel body. *1456 SIR G. HAVE Law Arms (S.T.S.)* 6 His grete beautee schynit as before all otheris. *1471 CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) 247 Alle good unanys began to growe and shyne in hym. *a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (Sommer) 127 þ, Then

n. 1594 HOOKER d., which shineth 1632 MASSINGER Majesty of Iuno Shine in her looks. *1667 MILTON P. L.* ii. 304 Princely counsel in his face yet shon. *1725 POPE Odyss.* xiv. 204 In all the youth his father's image shind. *1853 C. BRONTE Villetta* x, What fun shone in his eyes as he recalled some of her fine speeches! *1833 J. S. WINTER's Bottle's Child.* vi. How the aged look faded off her worn face, and the sweet prettiness of former days began to shine out again. *b. To be clearly evident through an outward appearance.* *1590 SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. i. 40 These follies are within you, and shine through you like the water in an Vrinall. *1605 — Macb.* iii. i. 128 Your Spirits shine through you. *1628 FELTHAM Resolves* ii. [p. l. xvii. 138 To see the Countenance, (through which perhaps there shind a lovely Majesty...)] *1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Note-bks.* ii. 31 The babe Jesus in her arm, with his Father shining through him. *1859 TENNYSON Murr. Geraint* 545 Yniol's rusted arms Were on his princely person, but thro' these Prince-like his hearing shone.

+7. To shine through: to be transparent. Obs. *1675 ALSO Anti-Soczo* ii. ii. 207 This [reasoning] is very thin stuff; it shines through. *8. trans. To shed light upon, illuminate. rare.* *1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvii. (1495) 325 The mone is alway halfe shyne of the sonne. *a 1700 KEN Hymnoloth Poet.* Wks. iii. 355 God shines his Son, the Son God's shine reflects. *9. To cause (light) to shine, emit (rays). Also fig.* *1588 GREENE Perimedes* H 2 h, Her eyes shines fauour, (1600) E 3, Eyes that are diuine. shines forth his wisdom... upon the world. *1661 FELTHAM Resolves* ii. xvi.

xxxvi. 103 The sparrow-catcher comes of a night and shines his bright lantern, and the foolish birds fly at it like moths at a candle.

10. a. To shine down: to surpass in brilliance. *1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. i. 20 The French... like Heaven Gods Shone downe the English. *1866 ANNIE THOMAS Walter Goring* xxxvii, 'Take it, Walter,' she continued, 'give it to her; tell her she shines me down.'

b. To drive away by shining. *1884 TENNYSON Becket* iii. i, Not The sun himself... Could shine away the darkness of that gap. *11. To cause to shine, put a polish on; U.S. (inflected shined) to black (boots).* *1613 R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3), Varieth, shine, set a glosse vpon. *1872 CALVERLEY Arab* 27 And thoo hinstest withal that thoe's Fa wouldst shine, these bulgy old boots of mine. *1872 O. W. HOLMES Poet Breakf.* xii, I wonder if they would find the seven-branched golden candlestick. 'I should like to... shooe it up (excuse my colloquialisms).

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14 Aug. 515/2 The 'shiner' is carried separately in the pocket until needed, while the gambler smokes the pipe. e. colloq. A silk hat.

1867 F. FRANCIS Bk. Angling vi. 154 A tall black hat, or one of the genus termed 'shiner'. *2. One who shines: a. One who excels or is eminent.*

1810 Splendia Folies III. 106 He was never formed for a shiner through life. *1847 HALLIWELL, Shiner,* a clever fellow. *North.*

b. pl. A nickname for the Northumberland Fusiliers, formerly the 5th Foot. *1891 Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXV. 3/1 The 5th was... popularly known as the 'Shiners', from its smart appearance and attention to parade details.

c. A bootblack. *1912 19th Cent.* Nov. 1018 An occasional white face may be seen even among the noisy shiner boys, and the little white shiner works continuously.

3. Applied to various small silvery fishes; the young of the mackerel; U.S. any of various small freshwater fishes, chiefly cyprinoids as the dace.

Golden shiner, a fish of the genus *Notemigonus*. *1865 VASSERUS Brit. Fishes* i. 124 The young Mackerel, which are called Shiners, are from four to six inches long by the end of August. *1896 F. RICHARDSON Fauna Bor.-Amer.* iii. 122 *Cyprinus (Lutjanus) chrysolabes*. New York Shiner. *1899 KIRTLAND in Red. Grn. Nat. Hist.* III. 339 *Luxilus elongatus*. The Red-bellied Shiner. *Ibid.* 342 *L. dissimilis*. The Spotted Shiner. *1844 O. W. HOLMES Lines Berks.* Jubilee 46 Oh, what are the prizes we perish to win To the first little 'shiner' we caught with a pin. *1888 GOODE Amer. Fishes* 99 The 'Sailor's Choice', bears several other names... as the 'Porgy' and 'Shiner'. *1893 Outing* XXII. 89/2 A golden shiner about five inches in length.

b. = SILVER-FISH 2. (In mod. Dicts.) *+Shiness. Obs. north.* In 1 scinisse, 4 schinnes. [SHINE v. + -NESS.] Light, brightness. *c 950 Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 24 De mona ne seleð scinisse his [splendorem suum]. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 23688 þat scene schinnes [Gith. þe schene schining] o cristall.

Shiness, variant spelling of SHYNES. *Shingle (ʃɪŋɡl̩), sb.* Forms: 3 scinle, 3-6 shynglo, 4 schingel, schingale, schyngil, scingale, shyngel, -yl, singel, 4-6 schyngale, schingell, 5 chynglo, chynngyl, 5-6 schyngyl(l), schingil(l), shyngul(l), 6 s(c)hengele, shengyil, shyngyl(l), 6 syngle, 6-7 single, 7 shingello, 4- shingle. [M.E. scinle, shyngale, app. representing (? through an AF. modification) L. scindula, later form of scandula, commonly held to be due to the influence of Gr. σκινδάλιον.]

L. scandula is represented in Germanic by OHG. *scindata*, scindila, MHG. *schindel*, (also mod.) *schindel*, N.G. *schinde*, MDu. *schindell*, cf. Suwale. *L. scandula* passed into Rumanian as *F. cindaleu*, *l. scandaleu*.

L. A thin piece of wood having parallel sides and one end thicker than the other, used as a house-tile.

c 1200 Vices & Virtues 95 De faste hope... is rof and wrikð alle ðe hire hieð heneðen mid ðe scinles of holle boites. *c 1305 Lund Cokayne* 57 in E. P. (1866) 157 þe scingles alle Of cherche cloister boure and halle. *1335-6 in Bayley Tower Lond.* (1821) App. l. p. ij, Item in defectibus aula domini regis in coopertura, schyngles, coquigne, pistrine.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xvii. xlviii. (1495) 322, The layke, is called þwateouer to be rafters and theron honseþ scallates, tile, and schingels. *14. Voc. in Wr. Wulker* 610/3 *Scindula*, a shyngul. *1510 STANBRIDGE Vocabula* (W. de W.) Biv h, *Scandula*, a shyngylles [sic]. *1577 B. GOODE Herzbach's Hist.* ii. (1586) 106 Shingles... are to be cutte betwixte midde Winter, and the beginning of the Westerne Windes. *1591 PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* Rifa, a lath, a single. *1669 WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* 214 Shingles are to be preferred before Thatch. *1785 Genl. Inf.* LV. ii. 49 The houses are almost all of wood, covered with the same; the roof with shingles. *1817-8 CONNERT Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 317 Your house... covered with cedar shingles. *1865 RUSKIN Preterita* i. 299 The Jura cottage... is covered with thin slit fine shingles.

(b) collect. sing. *c 1330 Arth. & Mer.* c 874 Arthur smot on hem, sauñfaile, So on þe singel dope þe hille. *c 1340 Nominalle* (Skeat) 481 *Conuert one tiel on tene*, Hilde with tile or with shyngle. *c 1440 Pallad.* on *Insh.* i. lxxv, Heled weel with shyngul.

1557 in for olde shyngle xviii. *1872 YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 137 Their roofs of shingle or of thatch. *1899 BARKING-GOULD Vicar of Merewinstow* ix, The roof was

Shingly (jɪŋɡli), *a.*² Also *Sc.* 8 chinlie, chingily, 9 chingily; 9 shingley. [*f.* SHINGLE sb.² + *-y*.] Consisting of or covered with shingle; of the nature of shingle.

a. 1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* 78 The hard chinlie beach. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 5 In several parts it (ie. the soil) is gravelly or sandy, or chingily. 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 281 For slight, sandy, or chingily soils. *b.* 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 91, I loaded, within the sound, on a white shingly beach, the stones of which are all chert. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* xxiii. (1824) 343 Shingly and gravelly soils. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. vii. Benharrow's shingly side. 1843 *Chamb. Trav.* 45/5 As they broad shingly led of a river. 1865 (1879) I. 212 Covered with

Shinily (ʃiˈnɪli), *adv.* [*f.* SHINY + *-ly*.] With a shiny surface or appearance. So **Shininess**, shiny condition.

1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 154 What sort of shininess there is on the end of a terrier's nose. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 190 The utmost shininess that can be got out of it will not replace one tenth part of the light. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 138 His short hair clung shinily about his bullet head.

Shining (ʃaɪˈnɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* SHINE *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb SHINE; emission or shedding of light; gleaming, beaming.

a. 1300 E. *Psalter* cix. 3 In schinenges of halythys bright [Vulg. in splendoribus sanctuarum]. 1311. *K. Alis.* 641 (Bodl. MS.) Pe eipe shook, pe see bycom grene, pe sonne wipdroug shyngyng shene. 1311. *Cursor M.* 23688 (Gödt.) pe schene schining of cristall. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xli. (Tollem. MS.), Schinyngne is out spryngyng and stremyng oute of pe substance of lyfte. *c.* 1400 *Destr. Tray* 919 For chynnyng of the chene stone he shont with his hede. *c.* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 117 The moyn and starnes of shyoyng blan. *a.* 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* i. li (Sommer) 265 h. He might spie sometimes, the shining of armour, like flashing of lightning. 1613 *Purcell's Pelegrimage* (1614) 530 Grashoppers doe come in such quantitie that they intercept the shining of the Sunne like a Cloud. 1725 *KANSAS Gentle Sheph.* ii. iii. I've seen with shining fair the morning rise. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* i. v. Harry could see the shining of a steel breastplate he had on. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Self-Depend.* vi. With joy the stars perform their shining. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands of Pleasure* ii. viii. The cold, alert shining of her eyes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. ii. (1868) 67 Yif that dignities lessen hir shynyng by chaungyng of tymes. 1430-40 *Lyoc. Boeth.* i. vii. (1544) 10 h. Whan his shynyng was waxt up to y ful After the chaunge of fortunes lawe His glorye gan discrece.

are but false *shinings*. (1841) I. 5 We are but as dark as we were before; for we were none of us the better for all your hypocritical shining. 1799 TOLSTAY in *Sh. Prairie* (1866) 446 The shinings of His grace Solace my passage through the wilderness. *attrib.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 64 The time of Adversity is your Shining-time.

Shining (ʃaɪˈnɪŋ), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* SHINE *v.* + *-ING*.] 1. That shines; luminous, lustrous, gleaming, beaming; also, of bright or brilliant aspect or exterior; resplendent in dress or equipment.

a. 900 O. *E. Martyrol.* 22 Nov. 208 Pa stod se engel hys hyre myd scyndunm syderum. *c.* 1050 *Voc.* in Wv. Wülcker 431/23 *Lingidit*, scyndunm. *a.* 1225 *Ansr. R.* 224 'Demoniun meridianum', bet is, brist schinidde deuol. *c.* 1275 *Servant Christ* 18 in O. *E. Misc.* 91 In schyoynde wede. 1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* iv. 7 Whiter is Nazareis than snog, shyneodere [1388 schynnyngere] than mylc. *c.* 1475 *Rauf Collyer* 559 Bot I the knew, that is sa schyndand. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* ii. xxi. (S.T.S.) I. 215 Pat war iife and vj knichtis in schynnyng armoure. 1558 ABP. HAMILTON *Catch.* (1884) 40 The clear schyndand sonne. 1565 J. PAULUS *Patient Grisail* 702, I never haue faire Helms shape, nor comlyshynging new. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 Shining woods, being laid in a Dry Room, lose their shining. 1664 SIR R. HOWARD & DRYDEN *Ind. Queen* ii. 1, Showes sometimes fall upon a shining day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 401 Fish ... with their Finns & shining Scales. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 559 Tiles, of a deep shining Black. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. xlii. I. 377 A bag of shining leather filled with pearls. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Passion* & P. h. That busy, shining scene of the Thames swarming with boats and barges. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 21 All covered with shining snow.

b. as an epithet of coin. † *Shining clay*, gold. 1668 HORNECK *Van. World* Wks. (1710) 5 What are Gold and Silver, but diversified Earth, hard and shining Clay? 1677 HORNECK *Gr. Law* *Consid.* v. (1704) 306 The tears I shed, for being deprived of a little shining clay. 1746 FRANCIS *Tr. Hor.* Sat. ii. iii. 203 Frouout his Bags he pours the shining Store.

c. *Nat. Hist.* (See quotes.)

1792 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) III. 399 Pileus brown, smooth, even, polished surface; as many leaves. 1850 ANSLER *Elem. Geol.* Min. etc. § 310 The degrees of intensity (ie. of lustre) are denominated as follows:—*shining*, when an image is produced, but not a well-defined image. *Ex.* Calcareous spar. *Calc.* line. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 109 Lobes ascending, glaucous and shining.

d. Hence as specific name of animals and plants (rendering *L. lucidus, lucens, splendidus*, etc.).

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 473 The Shining Willow, which they call Swallow-Tail. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Flora Amer. Septentr.* 7 Potamogeton lucens. Pondweed, shining. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* III. 56 Shining Thrush, *Turdus nitens*. 1784 CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* App. 232 Shining

2. *Phr.* *a.* *Shining light* (after John v. 35): a person conspicuous for some excellence.

1526 (see LIGHT sb. 5 a). 1563 WYKERT *de Vincent. Lirin.* ix. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 27 That schynnyng light of al the sanctis, maist blisist Cypriane. 1576 BURNS *Holy Willie's Prayer* ii. A humin' an' a shinnin' light To a' this place! 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xviii. (1878) 100 Heraunt was a good people in the opening part of the had been the

b. *To improve the shining hour* (after Watts, see quot. 1720): to make good use of time.

1720 WATTS *Div. Songs* xxi. How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour! 1866 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Walter Goring* ii. Though he had been seemng to improve the shining hours very much to his own satisfaction.

3. With reference to intellectual or moral qualities: Eminent, distinguished, brilliant. Now rare. 1590 *Tr. Bado's Hist.* iii. xix. (1890) 210 Se was in wordum & dadum beorht & scinende. *c.* 1400 *St. Cecilia Secret.* *Gen. Lordsh.* xxxvii. 69 Pe veru of by shyngyng lyf shal

1513 *Life Hen. V.* (1911) 7 I the me agou shynnyng... is most victorious Kinge. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 173 The silver streaming fountains of flowing wit, and shiningest Art. *c.* 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 31 Nor was his soul less shining in honour than in loue. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 11 One that endeavoured rather to be agreeable, than shining in conversation. 1711 *Spect.* No. 73 4 Men of the greatest and the most shining Parts. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 154 Charles duke of Bourbon... was a prince of the most shining merit. 1781 COWPER *Retirent*, 560 Antient rents, and hills unpaid, Force many a shining youth into the shade. 1848 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. [His] most shining quality was courage in the field of battle. 1888 M. RALEIGH *Alex. Raleigh* 7 [He] was regarded as a boy of good but not shining ability. 4. Of looks: Radiant, beaming.

1821 LAMB *Elia* i. *My relations*, A shining sanguine face. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* xii. Greeting him with one of her shining looks.

5. *Comb.*

1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 461 Shining-black Snake. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 120 Shining-leaved Fig Wort. 1895 K. MEYER *Voy. Brar* I. 71 A red-eared shining-white cow.

Shiningly, *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-ly*.] In a shining manner; with a shining appearance; brightly, brilliantly.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 19 Sum man was rich... and he eet ech day schynnyngly [L. *splendide*]. *c.* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 305 (Harl. MS.), pe myrtyr meo and richte men of his wordis, pat bath golde, and goodis shyngnyngly. 1566 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xlii. 17 The show... Upon the ten

R. SHELTON *Serm.* St. *Marym.* 23 appearing in Christ. 1824 GALT *Religion* i. ii. iv. 181 His eye, which was ever shinningly intellectual. 1836 *Tail's Mag.* III. 447 The silver spoons and forks were laid shinningly side by side in a varnished press. 1859 SALA *Tow. round Clock* (1861) 163 Her ladyship's own private bank is in a shinningly aristocratic street. 1891 'L. KEITH' *Lost Illus.* II. xix. 208 Shinningly, spotlessly, insolently new.

So **Shinningness**, brightness, brilliance.

1703 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1538 The shininess being wholly occasioned by the reflexion of the light from the polish sides. 1752 'SIR H. BEAUMONT' *Crito* 41 note, The Epithets *marmorosus, eburneus, and candidus*, are all applied, to the Shinningness here spoken of. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 24 Albeit swaying so our thoughts in shinningness and motion.

Shinlog (ʃɪnˈlɒɡ), *sb.* 1 *Brickmaking*. (See quot. 1703.) Hence **Shinlog**, to close (the mouth of a kiln) with shinlog.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 48 They damm up the Mouth of the Kiln, with their Shinlog, as they call it (which is pieces of Bricks piled upon each other, with wet Brick Earth, instead of Mortar). This Shinlog they make so high, that there is but just room above it to thrust in a Faggot. *Ibid.* The Mouth being thus Shinlog'd, they proceed to put in Faggots. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 534

† **Shinlog**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [app. *f.* *shin* in SHINBIN (cf. the form *shinbeam*) + LOG sb. 1] = SHINBIN. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 141/2 Pieces called 'shin-logs', and admirably adapted for ship-timbers.

Shinner (ʃɪˈnɜː), [*f.* SHIN sb. or *v.* + *-ER*.] 1. A stocking. *Obs.* rare.

1585 HIGINS *Tunius Nomencl.* 161/1 *Caliga*,... an hose, a nether stocke, a shinner.

2. A blow or kick on the shin. *dial.*

1825 MARKVAT *Olla Podr.* *Moonshine*, I'll give you a shinner on your lower limb. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*

3. *U.S.* 'One who borrows money by the practice of shinning' (Bartlett).

1840 *Schele de Vere Americanisms* (1872) 305 Coxcombs and dances, loafers and nibblers, Shavers and shiners.

4. *U.S.* One who 'shins round'; an active person.

1838 J. C. NEAL in *Schele de Vere Americanisms* (1872) 305 'Shin it, good man!' ejaculated a good-natured urchin, 'shin it as well as you know how!' The qualification was

a good one, Berry not being well calculated for a shinner of the first class.

Shinning, *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* SHIN *v.* + *-ING*.] 1. *Football*. The act of kicking an opponent on the shin.

1873 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 388 Mauling, hacking, kicking, shinning, collaring—such are among the terms and rules of the [Rugby] game. 1899 SHEARMAN, etc. *Football* 70 All the ... of back shinning either of

1864 WEBSTER *Shinning*, a running about borrowing money temporarily to meet pressing demands. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 306 This process of shinning is resorted to whenever the merchant or banker is short.

Shinny (ʃɪˈni), *sb.* Also shinney, shinnie. [? *f.* the cry used in the game *shin ye, shin you* (also *shin your side*), of obscure origin; cf. *kummie*, a dial. name for shinty, and the cry *hun you, shin you* (Sheffield Gloss.); see also SHINTY. Other dial. names of the game are *shinnins, shinmock, shinmup*; also *shinder* vb.] A (north-country and American) game similar to hockey, played with a ball and sticks curved at one end; also, the stick and the ball used in this game.

1672 in Maidment *Bk. Scotch Pasquils* (1663) 181 He... did transubstanciate ball, the Parliament to club, which will him holl when right teased at ane blow, Or els Sir Patrick will be the shinnie goe. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 216 *Shinney*, a stick rounding at one end, to strike a small wooden ball with. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 532 Contending parties, in the northern counties of England, exert themselves to drive the shinney to its goal. 1866 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highl.* (1890) 1. 102 He... gets him to make an iron

51 The nose of the [sturgeon] to small boys wherewith to

11, 216 *Shinney-hall*, a game

Trad. Edin. II. 78 A group

206 Each of them had a

Shinny (ʃɪˈni), *v.* *sb.* [*f.* SHIN *v.* + *-ING*.] 1. *Shinny* up a tree.

1888 'T. STEVENS' *Around the World* 307 The trees... are... swarming with monkeys... Shinnying up the toddy-palms.

Shinto (ʃɪˈnto), [*f.* SHIN *v.* + *-TO*.] Also *Sin-to*, *Sintu*, *-oo*. [Japanese, *f.* Chinese *shin* 'way of the gods'.]

1. The native religious system of Japan, the central belief of which is that the mikado is the direct descendant of the sun-goddess and that implicit obedience is due to him.

is that of the *Shinto*, the abolition of Buddhism and the establishment of pure *Shinto*. 1906 *Athenaeum* 19 May 602/3 Of pure *Shinto* ancestor-worship was no part, while phallism in a very pronounced form was intimately associated with it.

b. *attrib.*

1727 in *Kempfer's Hist. Japan* I. 207 The whole System of the Sinto Divinity. *Ibid.* The Sintoists or adherents of the Sinto Religion. 1829 *Engel's Relig.* (1845) XX. 175/1 The Sinto, or maintainers of the Sinto creed. 1830 J. REED *Japan* I. 47 The worship of the Sinto gods. 1888 L. OLIPHANT *Epis. in Auto.* 222 Two Buddhist or Sinto shrines, perched upon pinecones of rock.

c. *adj.* = SHINTOISTIC.

1904 SLADEN *Playing the Game* i. xii. The idea of the Kami, was Shinto rather than Buddhist.

2. An adherent of Shinto beliefs.

1829 *Encycl. Metaph.* (1845) XX. 471/2 The Gods worshipped by the Sinto are principally departed Spirits deified. 1879 RILEY & DANA *Amer. Cycl.* IX. 537 (Cass.) 'The Shintos believe in a past life, and they live in fear and reverence of the spirits of the dead.'

Hence **Shintoism** = SHINTO I; **Shintoist** = SHINTO 2; **Shintoistic** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of Shinto; **Shintoize** *v.*, *trans.*, to make Shintoistic.

1727 in *Kempfer's Hist. Japan* I. 226 Orthodox Sintoists. 1829 R. TOMES *Amer. Cycl.* IX. 537 (Cass.) 'The prevailing religions of the Japanese are Buddhism and Sintoism.' 1863 *Chamb. Encycl.* V. 666/1 The minor deities of Sintoism are very numerous.

1889 *Shintoism* does not admit of any external deities. 1893 in Barrows *World's Parl. Relig.* I. 453 A pilgrimage to really Shinto.

Shinty (ʃɪˈnti), [*f.* SHIN *v.* + *-TY*.] Formation obscure; ? for *shin* 'ye, cf. *shin ye* (see SHINNY).]

1. = SHINNY.

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* 167 The shinty, or the striking a ball of wood or of hair. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 72 On hold ... a ... of a district, met to play at football, but ...

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in the house; and everything at sixes and sevens. The landlord's come in and took possession.

Shiny (shini), *a.* Also 6 shynie, 6, 9 shiney. [*f* SHINE sb.1 + *y*.] Full of light or brightness; luminous; having a bright or glistening surface.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 6 Vpon a Sommers shynie day.
1596 — *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 51 Affixe thine eye On that bright shynie round still moving Masse. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 3 The night is shynie. 1699 POMFREY *Dies Novis*. 50 Ere ruin blasted from the shynie sky. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 126 The evening being calm and shynie. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 298/1 Sir Silas looked red and shynie as a ripe strawberry on a Snitterfield tile. 1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* xlv. Umbrella, shynie boots, tall hat, go-to-meeting coat. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* xvi. 229 The fattest, shiniest, spottiest trout I ever saw. 1881 C. WHITEHEAD *Hops* 52 The lower sides of the leaves are whitish and shynie.

b. fig. Beaming, radiant.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlv. He looked round with shynie gladness.

c. Comb. (parasyntetic).

1882 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 5/4 The shynie-batted and seal-skin-clad rabble. 1898 R. KEARSTON *Wild Life at Home* 23 Slugs... thin little black shynie-skinned... ones.

d. adverb.

1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 20 Goldsmiths' cannio could not understand To frame such subtle wire, so shynie cleare. 1903 CONRAO & HUEFFER *Romance* v. ii. His yellow jaws as shynie-shaven as of old.

B. sb. A shiny or bright object.

The shynie (slang), money.

1856 READE *Never too Late* i. We'll soon fill both pockets with the shynie in California. 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Mical Clarke* 235 The silk and lace are done in these squares covered over with sacking—a thousand of Mecklin to a hundred of the shynie [i.e. the silk].

Ship (ship), *sb.* Forms: 1-5 scip, (1, 4 scipp, 1-3 scypp, 3 sip), 3-4 schup, ssip, 3-7 schip, 4-5 s(c)hypp, schipp, schype, schippe, (4 schypp, schup, scippe, schype, scheppe, 5 chippe, schypppe, shep), 4-6 schipp, 4-7 shippe, 5-6 shyppe, s(c)hipe, shype, shepe, 5-7 shipp, (6 sheppe, 8c. sheip(e), 4-ship. [Com. Text.: OE. *scip* str. neut. = OFris. *schip*, *schip* (Nfris. *schapp*, *schep*, Wfris. *skip*), OS. *skip*, MLG. *schip*, *schēp* (LG. *schipp*), MDu. *sc(h)ip*, *sc(h)ēp*, Du. *schip* (oblique *scheppe*, comb. *scheppe*—beside *schip*), Wflem. *schēp*, OHG. *scif*, *schēf* (MHG. *schip*, *schef*, G. *schiff*), ON. *skip* (Sw. *skēpp*, Da. *skib*), Goth. *skip*; the ultimate etymology is uncertain. The Germanic word appears in Rumanian as *F. esquis*, It. *schifo*, etc., see SKIFF sb.1]

1. A large sea-going vessel (opposed to a boat); *spec.* (in modern times) a vessel having a bowsprit and three masts, each of which consists of a lower, top, and topgallant mast.

In OE, used also for small craft, as ON. *skip*.

1759 *Scaph. Gloss.* (Hessels) S 188 *Scaphum*, scip. 1888 *Encyclo. Boeth.* xxviii. § 1 Da se Auxiles, to pans sefohte for he hufte he gime hundred sail.

israeles folc purh þe reade sce huten schip druifot. c. 1250 *Kent. Sermon*. In *O. E. Misc.* 32 And so hi were in þo sspile so a-roas a great tempeste of winde. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 13280 Petre and andrew... Wit a word þa left þair schippis tuin [*Gitt.* schippis]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 160 A schup of schides and Bordes. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 21 No ship yit karf the waves grene and blew. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 370 Quhat schepe þat brokine ware a-pone þat coste. c. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1836) 84 Pat þey had suffrid hem priuclit to passe ouer þe see in her scheypps. c. 1485 *Dinky Malm* (1602) 1200 þe scheppe þe shepe, a word with 149. I give to Mathue

a. 1578 LINESAY (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 355 The skipper of the scheippe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. iii. 182 My Shippes come home a month before the daie. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 714 A stately Ship Of Tarsus, bound for th' Isles Of Javan or Gader. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 84 There's near as much Stuff drops from his [a sea-cock's] Carcass every Day as would tallow the Ship's Bottom. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4380/3 One of the Rocks

1798 COLERIDGE harbour clear'd. Ships that pass

in the night, and spee... *Natal Arch.* viii. all ships is arranged in 1912

Encycl. Brit. XXIV. 878/2 Ships with four and five masts were employed by several countries during the 19th century.

¶ Ships are now personified as feminine, but usage has varied (see the following quotes.).

The use of the masc. pron. in the 17th and 18th cent. was prob. suggested by the application of *man* to the ship in Dutchman, merchantman, man-of-war. In instances before c. 1650 his may mean 'its'. 1375, etc. [see SHE 2]. c. 1426 *Poem on Agincourt* in Hazl. *E. P.* (1856) II. 97 Every ship wayed his anker... They hoysed their sayles sayled a loffe. 1588 KYN *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 278 In a shyppe the Rudder ought to be no lesse than may suffice to direct his course. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 93 The Shippe bowing the Moone with her maine Mast. 1622 *Recov. Exchange* in *Arch. Eng. Garner* IV. 595 'A sail!' 'A sail!' which, at last, was discovered to be another Man of War of Turks. For he made towards us. 1627 CART. *Smith Sea Gram.* xiii. 59 A saile, how beares she or stands shee, to windward or lee-ward, set him by the Compasse; he stands right ahead, or on the weather-

Bow, or lee-Bow.] 1635 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (ed. 3) Arg't., As a Ship which... cannot move beyond the length of his Cable. 1676 STREYNHAM *Master Diaries* (1911) II. 93 Wee mett a great Dutch ship near Nassapore point. He wore a Flagg. 1784 *New Spect.* XIII. 2/2 The last [ship] was drowned and swallowed up, within sight of his own shore.

b. Without article, chiefly in dependence on a prep. Also to take ship (see TAKE v. 2, 4 c).

1600 tr. *Bada's Hist.* IV. i. (1890) 256 Swa eode he to scip & ferde to Breotone. a. 1122 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1046, Hi... wurpoo hineco poue bat... & reowantoscope. c. 1205 LAV. 1098 Brutus nom Ignogen & into scipe [c. 1275 to sipe] laddē. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1464 Pe emperor higele to fle mid folcate laste To scipes. c. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 5088 Parteeodon passed to schepe & his puple after. c. 1366 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 354 Er þat he myghte brynge his wyf to shippe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. (1883) 45 Guion fledd also in to affricque by shipp. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 29 He... went to Ship, setting aside all perils. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. (1611) 358 Finding him againe as soone as themselves by shippe were arrived on the contrary side. 1888 [see EX 2]. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 20/3 Oats... American white, ex ship, 185. 41d.

c. In legal enactments often with greatly extended application, as in the following quot.:

1890 *Act* 33 & 34 *Viet.* c. 90 § 30 'Ship' shall include any description of boat, vessel, floating battery, or floating craft; also any description of boat, vessel, or other craft or battery, made to move either on the surface of or under water, or sometimes on the surface of and sometimes under water.

d. In rowing parlance, applied to the racing eight-oar boat; also used playfully of other craft.

1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 14 The bargee is on shipboard—he is master in his own ship—he can land whenever he will. 1888 WOODGATE *Boating* 147 She... was once specially borrowed by Corpus (Oxon) during the summer eights, and was said by that crew to be a vast improvement on their own ship. 1896 ASHBY-STEARNS *Tale of Thamus* v. Here they leave their ship and quietly stroll up to the New Inn. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 5/7 The... steadiness of their ship... helped the Oxford men very much.

e. fig. Applied to the state.

1675 *Macchiavelli's Prince* ix. Wks. 212 But when times are tempestuous, and the ship of the State has need of the help... of the Subject. 1894 GLADSTONE *Odes of Horace* III. viii. 26 Though the State-ship somewhat heave. 1913 *19th Cent.* Feb. 303 The Ship of the State of China is still labouring in a storm-swept ocean.

2. With qualifying word or phrase indicating the kind or use:

King's ship (now Hist.), one of the fleet of ships provided and maintained out of the royal revenue; a ship of the royal navy; later, a ship-of-war equipped at the public expense (opp. to *privateer*); so *ship-royal*. 1 Great ship, a ship-of-war.

For *flagship*, *hospital-ship*, *ice-ship*, *line-of-battle ship*, *long ship*, *merchant ship*, *post-ship*, *private ship*, *slave-ship*, *steamship*, *store-ship*, *troop-ship*, *warship*, etc. see the first elements; for *ship of burden*, of *countenance*, of the *line*, of *post*, of *state*, see these sbs.; also *SHIP-OF-WAR*.

[1350 to Rymer *Fœdera* (1825) III. l. 195 Johannes Wille, magister navi regis vocatæ La Plente.]

a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 65 Gales & grete schippis full of grym wapens. 1450 LOMNER *Let.* to J. Paston 5 May, To the syght of all his men he was drawnyn ougt of the grete shippe. 1485-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 The Kings ship cald the Grace diem. 1495 *Ibid.* 161 The costes of Keypping the Kynges Ship Ryall calld the Sovereigne. 1512 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1712) XIII. 328/2 All Prisoners, beyng Chieftens... and ooe Shippe Royall being of the Portage of Two Hundred Tonnes or above... Reserved to our said Sovereign Lord. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 688 The Easterlynges... approached the Englishe ship as nere as their great shippes could come at the lowe water. 1660 FULLEN *Mist Contempl.* II. 31, I never did read... that ever Queen Elizabeth had any Ship-Royal, which... carried the Memorial of any particular Conquest she got. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 116 The Church here is a mighty Queen, a ship-royal. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 50 There escaped but one Kings-ship, and one Privateer. *Ibid.* 357 Captain Swan had his men as much under command as if he had been in a Kings Ship. 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 45 The commander of the king's ship is obliged to make up his loss by pressing hands from the merchant ships. 1824 HOLT *Shipping & Navig. Laws* (ed. 2) Intro. 36 Foreign seamen, who shall have served in time of war three years on board a king's ship.

3. In fig. and allusive phrases, *esp.* where *ship* typifies the fortunes or affairs of a person, etc. or the person himself in regard to them.

To be in the same ship, cf. BOAT sb. 1 d; to give up the ship, to burn one's ships, see BURN v. 9 c. When one's ship comes home (or in), when one comes into one's fortune. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 165 Thow mak my schip in blissit port to arryff, That sailis her in stormis violent. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 27 Doubting not to bring his ship to the porte desired. 1643 *Parvise Ser. Power Parl.* App. 209 Those who are conversant in the same danger, are said to be in the same Ship. 1680 *Debates Parl.* (1681) 17 Is not all England in danger to be lost? Let us secure the Ship, before we dispose of the Cablins. 1816 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1809) X. 4 My exhortation would rather be 'not to give up the ship'. 1821 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* I. i. 245, I drove her—afar!... from city to city, abandoned of pity, A ship without needle or star. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 175 One [customer] always says he'll give me a ton of taties when his ship comes home. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxx, That Mr. Rairay who has just come out of the ship, and brought a hundred thousand pounds with him. 1880 CABLE *Grandis-simes* liii. Nobody ever gives up the ship in parlour or veranda debate. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* xii. The wealthy relative... proposed to supply him with an income of a hundred pounds per annum until the major's next... *Wutt's Syst. Med.* v. 1200... is in calmer waters.

1900 MAHAN *War S. Africa* v. Not the courage that throws away the scabbard, much less that which burns its ships.

4. *transf.* Applied to various objects that are, or are conceived to be, navigated.

1. a. Noah's ark. b. as in *airship* = dirigible balloon. c. *Ship of the desert*, *desert-ship*: the camel. d. *Ship of Guineas* = *Guinea ship* (h) *s. v.* GUINEA 1.

[a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 6974 Noe... in þat scip allan was in.] 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret.* xxxvii. 193 In Noe's ship he and his wife, har three sons and har wiffis sawid were. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1351 In þe ship of nooe. 1545 R. WHITFORD *Maritilog* 125, Saynt Noe that made the shyppe. 1579 T. STEVENS to Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 99 A thing swimming vpon the water like a cocks comb (which they call a ship of Guineas). [1615 G. SAKOVS *Trav.* 138 Camels. These are the ships of Arabia, their seas are the deserts.] 1823 [see DESERT sb. 2]. 1824 [see DESERT sb. 2]. 1878 BOSW. *Smith Carthage* xxi. 439 Those ships of the desert, the loog line of his camels.

5. A vessel, utensil, ornament, etc. shaped like a ship. Also (in first quot.), the noble coined under Edward III, which bore the image of a ship.

c. 1410 HOCCELEE *Mit. Poems* xvii. 29, vj^o shippes grete, To yeue vs han yve grauntid & beight. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* v. 22 Cymphes... hen in maner of lityl boketis, or lytyl shippes, of a strange stone. 1525 in *Ettyl Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. l. 271 A ship of silver for the almes disse. 1575-6 *New Yrs. Gifts* in *Nichols Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 1 A Juell of golde, being a shippe, set with a table dymonde of fyve sparkes of dymondes.

b. An incense boat. Now Hist.

1422 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 14 Also iij sensers of silver & gilt Also iij sheppis of seluere. 1472 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 5 A ship of silver in passel gilt without spon. 1546 S. FISH *Supplie. Poore Commens* 75 Torches, tapurs, shepe, sensours. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 8 Two Shippes of silver, parcell gilt, for principall dayes. 1843 PUGIN *Apol. Rev.* Ch. Arch. 52, h. Two thuribles, with a ship for incense. 1898 J. WICKHAM *Leeg in Yorksh. Archæol. Jm.* XV. 132 note, A censer with coals, a ship with incense, and a spoon.

c. The nave (see NAVE sb. 2) of a church. *rare.*

1613 tr. *Mexico's Treas. Anc. & Mod.* T. 713/1 Ooe of his Prophets made a convocacion, of all the people, in the great Shippe of the great Church.

d. *Saltmaking.* The vessel into which the brine runs from the pits.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065 They fill their Pannas again with new Brine out of the Ship, (so they call a great Cistern by their Panos sides, into which their Brice runs through the Wooden Gutters from the Pump, that stands in the Pitt). 1674 *Ray Coll. Words* 175. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl.

e. *Astron.* The Argo Navis, a sonthern constellation extending between Canis major and Centaurus from the equator nearly to the pole.

1599 T. HILL *Sch. Skil* 23 The image named the Ship, hath 45 stars. 1822 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) III. 508/1 [The milky way] traverses the constellations Cassiopeia... Canis Major, and the Ship. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 334.

† *G.* A shipful, shipload. *Obs.*

1455-6 *Cal. Ana. Rec. Dublin* (1859) 290 A shype of iryn that come yn before Michalmas. c. 1595 CAREW *Excalt. Eng. Tongue* in G. G. Smith *Edic. Crit.* Ess. (1901) II. 292 When wee would be rid of ooe, wee use to saye... by circumlocution... another in your steede, a shipp of salte for you.

7. A ship's company or crew.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 170 Do dight & mak 30w bone, þe schip ere Sarazins alle. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 222 The twelue schippis that have declared for the King doeth much startill their former inclinations. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 157 It was not the most eligible place for a ship to refresh at.

b. *Old ship*, a jocular address to a sailor.

1849 CUPPES *Green Hand* i. 'Come, old ship, give us a yarn!' said the younger forecandle-man to an old one. *Ibid.* vi. 'What's the odds, Harry, old ship?' said Tom.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. Simple attrib. = of or for, pertaining to, or concerning a ship or ships, used or fitted for use on board ship, as *ship-accounts*, *-beck*, *-bell*, *-canal*, *-captain*, *-dock*, *-gun*, *-life*, etc. (Cf. the compounds with *ship*, s. 9 c.)

1815 SCOTT *Guy R. M.* xliii. 'Ship-accounts and other papers. 1613 T. GONWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1614) 9 Those 'ship beakes called in Latine Rostra. 1871 LONGER *Wayside Inn* II. *Musicien's T.* IV. iv. When the dismal 'ship-bell tolled. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* II. xv. (Roxb.) 35 The 'ship bow & loofe. 1847 *Niles Reg.* 13 Nov. 165/2 A 'ship canal wide and deep enough to float a first-rate man-of-war. 1858 SIMMONS *Diet. Trade*, 'Ship-captain, the master and commander of a merchant-vessel. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ana. It.* 129 We fell in with a ship-captain. 1887 J. BALL *Natur. S. Amer.* 356 The passengers... were resting in their 'ship-chairs. 1847 *Niles Reg.* 2 Oct. 10/2 To construct a 'ship channel, so to speak, to the St. Lawrence. 1696 MARVELL *Mfr. Swirke* 15, I suspected... that the Animadverber had been some 'Ship-Chaplain. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 63 The Planters... were certain of a Hurricane, and warned the 'Ship-Commanders to provide for it. 1885 HIGINS *Juniata Nemezel*, 398/1 *Naivale*, a 'shipdocke, which is a place where ships are builded and repaired. 1659 KILBURNE *Kent* 73 [Deptford] famous for the Shipdock, Storehouse and Corporation there for the Navy. 1552 HULOET, 'Ship Prud. in Germania (N.S.) cygysfecht. 1647 HEXHAM 1408 tr. *Vegetius De Re* 'Schiffpittunges asketh to haue a lofi see & nougt rowe see. 1720 De Fox *Capt. Singleton* xvii. (1840) 259 The 'ship firing is not at him. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5374/2 They placed two 'Ship-Guns on the Bridge. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Sept. 4/3 The thirty two pounder ship-gun. 1644 MANWYNGING *Scaman's*

capstan-bar. 1663 *Brief Acc. Turks Late Expd.*, 11 The River had torn their "Ship-bridges". 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII, 254 Mr. Wild, a "ship broker in the City." 1834 *N. York Liberator Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 188 A ship broker is one of the various acts for the regulation and control of ship brokers. 1888 *Ship Tel.* 1 Sept. (Case.) The question of "ship-brokerage in London had settled the subject of frequent representations to the French government. 1646 J. HALL *Upon King's Ct. Porter* 22 Wee'l weigh thee by "Ship-burdens not by th' stone. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, "Ship-carver, one who carves figure-heads, and the work on the stern. *Ibid.*, "Ship-caulker, one whose business it is to stop, with oakum and pitch, the seams of ships' sides and decks. 1894 in *Somerset Held. Wills* (1901) 322, I bequeath to my cousin William Hill my best brass port "ship chest and ij mesers of Ode. 1529 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 178 A ship kist zod. 1534 in *Archaeol. Cant.* VII, 285, j olde shyppe chest without locke. 1555 *Will* in Cullum *Hist.* *Hausted* (1784) 126 One great "ship collar. 1644 MAN-WAYING *Seaman's Dict.* 2 When Ships meet, ... they use to demand how they doe all fore and aft, the reason whereof is, for that the whole "Ships company is devided. 1661 in *Godolphin's View Admnr. Jurisd.* App. 174 In the sight and presence of the Ship-Company. 1706 E. WARR *I wooden World Diss.* (1708) 56 To purchase Wine Abroad for the Service of the Ship's Company. 1869 *Smyth Sailor's Word.*

was his bosking, And fair was his *ship fare. 1275 BAR-
 bour Bruce kt. 686 Till our-saile thaim in-to schipfar.
Ibid. 692 Arrynts, rryps. And all that nedyt to schipfar.
 1648 НЕМНѢ *ship-fare. 1 App.

their
Shipfear, which he may weigh out to each of them. a 1722
O. E. Chron. (Laud MS) an. 999, þæt man sceolde mid
"scipfyrd & eac mid landfyrdhe him oþran fegan." c. 1205
Law. 2156 Humber king & al his fleote & his muclethe scip
ferde. 1758 J. P. Bruce Mar. Syst. 49 One man labouring
under what we called the "ship-lap."
1868 Chambl. Encycl. x. 721 "
carried the germs of disease v-
ship-fever which followed destroyed its thousands. 1629
Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. 355/2 Instrumentum quo aqua salsa
dulcis effecta est, quod μυρωστικον vulgo "*scip-fontane*
appellatum est. c. 1375 "*Scip* fraucht [see FRAUGHT sb., 1].
1648 [see ship-fare above], 1554 "*Ship* freight [see ship-
hire below], 1526 TINDALE Rev. xviii, 17 Every "shippe
governer, and all they that occupied shippes." c. 1205 Law.
4560 Godlac sloh þa "scip-gumen [c. 1275 sipmen]. 1858
SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, "*Ship-hearth Maker*, a manu-
facturer of the cooking galleys or stoves used on shipboard.
13. "*Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Sp.*
LVII, 265. For his "*scip* huire his wyf he heold." c. 1250
Froem. p. 446 "*Schip-huyre*, nauiliun, 1554 Hulot, Ship
hire, Freight, 1648 [see ship-fare above], 1633 Sir
J. BURROUGHS Sen. Brit. Seas (rōst) 11 With certain "*ship*-
bookes and other like Instruments [etc.]. 1858 SIMMONDS
Dict. Trade, "*Ship-jomer*, a mechanic who does the neat
or fine woodwork in ships and buildings, and is therefore
distinguished from the shipwright and carpenter. 1897
Daily News 29 Mar. 7/3 The strike of the ship joiners of
the River Thames, c. 1517 in *Archæologia* XLVII, 310
Wages of "Shippekeepers in the Thames, 1618 in J. Char-
nock Hist. Mar. Arch. (1801) II, 237 The rigging at the
setting forth may be performed by the ordinary ship-
keepers. 1840 K. H. DANA Bef. Mast xxvii, N. A. soul
was left on board the good ship "*Scip*" by the old ship-
keeper. c. 1250 Snijph. 238ff. "*Gloss.* in W.-Wölcker
1821/0 Pomus, "*Sciph*, 1516 Cox, 611 Coxe, Traupontin, a
ship captain, c. 1545 CAVEY, N. BOTELER Dial. Sea Services
1637, 188a CATTLEBET & SAHARDIET Needlework 187
To work Jacob or Ship Ladder. 1854 Miss A. E. BARRELL
Glass, Northants, "*Ship-lap*, a carpenter's term for a mode of
uniting the end of one piece of wood to the side of another,
at right angles, by a bevil-shaped bearing on the upper edge.
1833 Home Missionary (N.Y.) Mar. 432 It (our home) is
"*ship-lapped*" and partially plastered. 1895 C. G. BROWN
Techn. Educ. IV, 278/1 The simplest joint is that known as
"*ship-lapping*, in which each end is cut away through half
its thickness, and the two met by cross-cut, and the piece
removed. 1895 Gustav Joints made by Builders 103
Ship Lapping Joint. c. 1675 in J. W. Hyde Post in Grant
(1894), 326 "*Ship letter*, 1817 SELWYN Law Nisi Prius
(1894), 326 "*Ship letter*, with the English ship-letter post-mark,
letter office. 1834 Ibid.
nails are forwarded via

Hand xxxii, My mother handed Jane a ship-letter. c. 1750
 Suppl. *Elfrida* in Wr. Wülcker 181/21 *Nautilius*,
 *sciphiaford.
navarchus.

had no "ship"
from Hull. 1748 Anson's Voy. iii. li. 359 Out Columbus
and "Shipmates." 1840 R. H. Davis Esq., *Habit* xxi. A hand-
some, hearty fellow. You know all about shipmate. 1883 STEVENSON
said the stranger. 1893 W. CLARK RUSSELL Emigr. Ship ii. 84,
"I respect your 'shipmateish ways," said I. 1718 LUTTRELL
Brief Rel. (1857) vi. 723 This being only 'ship news, the
brief is given thereto. 1761 Loud. Chron. v. 142
Ship News. Falmouth, June 29, 1761. Mr. M. arrived the
King George packet boat, and from Lisbon. 1661 GOUD.
run 1711. The Coquetts or other Fictitious and Colourable
"Ship-mates to involve the Goods of the Innocent with the
and Nocent. 1753 Scotts Mag. Mar. 1862 The *Merch. Shipping*
depositions. 1853 MAJOR & POLLOCK *Merch. Shipping*
iii. 63 The master is the proper person to have the custody
of the ship's papers. 1878 R. WILKINSON *Steam Boilers* 32
The badly managed, coarse, brittle and uncertain material
is sold as 'ship plate.' 1831 *Instr. Census Clerks*
(1883) 93 Ship Plate Mar. 1799 ANTON *Census* 579
A 'ship privateer' named La Zed was captured by six guns and
69 men. 1806 NELSON at twenty two Guns. 1595 DUNCAN
1866 A Ship-Privateer of twenty two Guns. 1595 DUNCAN
Aph. Etym. Mar. The Times does not undertake to say
whether the 'ship-railway' scheme is impracticable. 1891 1911
Mar. Mar. 326 No ship railway is at present in opera-

tion. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 127 Quha is our Hævinis and "schipredes thay cal Admiral. 1597 R. Glove. (Rolls) 341 So pat toward be west þe "schipredes (v. r. schipredes) drou. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Trans.* VII. 189/2 The vessel was "ship-rigged. a 1400 *New Test.* (Pauces) Acts xxvii. 10, I see þat wip injurye ande myche harme. hignynnes our "schiprede to be. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 422 To assume unto if the name of a ship. Rode, or Haven. 1640 [H. PARKER] *Case of Shipmony* 2 To introduce the legality of the "Ship-scot, such a prerogative hath been maintained, as destroys all other Law. 1643 *Oath of Pacification* 8 The Kingdome groaned... under the oppression of the Shipscot. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, "Ship Scrafer, a triangular or square piece of steel, handled, and with sharpened edges for scraping the hulls and decks of vessels. 1800 *Daily News* 12 June c. 1867 SMY commanders were appointed to 24-gun sloops, but when the same sloops were commanded by captains, they were rated ships. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Ship's-smith, an iron worker who fits the metal work, bolts, &c. in ships. 1897 *Daily News*

Fair lvii, Disposing of a great quantity of shipstores, claret, preserved meats, and great casks packed with soda-water. 1793 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 XII. 382 The middlings and "ship stuff may be sold to answer the money calls which you will have upon you. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 511 Saw oak for shipstuffs. 1891 PATTERSON *Naut. Dict.* 303 "Ship Time, the solar time at the place of the ship—12 o'clock (noon) being made known by eight bells when the sun crosses the meridian. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 6 The right arch'd beauty of the brow, that becomes the "Ship-tyre... or any Tine of Venetian admittance. c 1500 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 182/13 *Navium*, "scipitol. c 1475 *Pict. V* pes tolle. 1648 HEXHAM "1408 tr. *Vegetius' De* De pelawes or hestes of 447/1 Schyppe were, (1845) VI. 343 note, Constructing buildings for the accommodation of officers of the yards, in storehouses... and "shipways. 1840 *Hull Docks Comm.* 189 Shipways, a platform of stone-work in the bed of the river, for the purpose of laying the ships on to examine their bottoms. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Aug. 4/8 The construction of a ship-way from Manchester to the sea. 1408-9 tr. *Vegetius' De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby 233) 16 224/1 To hewe tymbre as grete beemes for "ship werk. 1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 283 He gair to Schir Alexander Makison, to furnis the ship werk, xxli. 1616 in *Compt. bk. D. Wedderburne* (S.H.S.) 280, 12 peaces oak for ship werk. 1404 *Daily Chron.* 9 June 3/4 He might be able to write a good text-book on ship-work. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 36 Dock Service 1. "Shipworker. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 3/2 The shipworkers and quay foremen. 1640 *Act 16 Chas. I.* c. 14 § 1 Diverse Writs... commonly called "Shipwrits for the charging of the Ports Townes... of this Realme respectively to provide and furnish certain Ships for his Majesties Service. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 140 The Shipwrits having been issued out August the 11. 1635. a 1754 *CARTE Hist. Eng. IV.* 253 The council who had... just before the relation issued ship-writs to the inland.

b. In the names of animals : ship-borer = *shipworm*; + ship-halter, the sucking-fish = *REMORA* 1; so ship-holder; + ship-nut (see quot.); ship-rat, a variety of rat found on board ship; ship-stayer, a fish of the family *Echenididae*; ship-worm, any of the worm-shaped mollusks of the genus *Teredo* and allied genera, esp. *T. navalis*. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 125 *Remora*, the Remora, or "Ship-halter. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* v. 112 Many fabulous stories have been told of the small "Ship-holder, a sucking-fish often met with in the Mediterranean. 1729 DANCHE *Foy. III.* 1. 420 "Ship-Nutts. Are hard Shells, which commonly adhere to Ships like the Barnacles. 1860 *Waters Cur. Civilis* 132 The "ship-rat must not be confounded with the water-rat, which is an entirely different species. 1890 STEVENSON in G. Balfour *Life* (1912) 222 The ship-rats which infest the shores and invade the houses. 1778 DA COSTA *Brit. Conch.* 21 *Serpula* *Teredo*. The "Ship Worm. 1783 JUSTAUM tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 149 The ship-worm is more apt to injure the vessel in this place than in other parts. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 562 *Teredo*, or Ship-worms.

c. Combinations with *ship's* (many of which have alternative forms in 8 a; see also 9), as *ship's anchor*, *apparel*, *castle*, *cook*, *log*, *pump*, *timepiece*; *ship's articles*, the terms according to which seamen take service on board ship; *ship's cousin*, app. humorously modelled on *ship's husband*; *ship's days*, the days allowed for loading and unloading a ship (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); *ship's husband* (see HUSBAND sb. 4 b); *ship's protest* (see PROTEST sb. 3); *ship's registry* (see quot.); *ship's time*, the local mean time of the meridian where the ship is.

1647 HEXHAM 1. A ships anker, *Een schips anker*. 1755 *MAGENS Insurance* II. 278 The "Ship's Apparel, as Boats, Anchors, Sails, Cordage. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Ship's Articles. 1875 *Kay Shipmasters & Seamen* ix. xvii. 704 Which by the special terms of his ship's articles was to cause a forfeiture of wages. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Ship's-block Maker, a manufacturer of large blocks for ship's use. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 19 These [i.e. a captain's servants], tho' just pick'd off from a Taylor's Shop-board, are rated able on his "Ship's Books. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 155 The "ships-castle behind was most commonly adorned with the picture of one or other God. 1834 *Evangel. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 344 "Ship's Corporal. "Ship's Cook. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii, However useful and active you may be, you are but a mongrel—a son of afterguard and "ship's cousin". 1706 E. WARD

Wooden World Diss. (1708) 13 The wretched "Ship's Crew... get scarce the very Husk, whilst he [the captain] runs away with the Flower of the Cargo. *Ibid.* 73 He cannot but pity the Surgeon's Simplicity, for calling himself the "Ship's Doctor, when all the World knows, that none but the Carpenter looks to be Wounds. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 465/2 Parts of "ship's furniture. 1835 *Tonkins' Law-Dict.* 5 v. *Ship's Papers*, The Log Book, n. "Ship's Journal. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 47 "Ship's Log Maker. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 Jan. 5/2 That comparatively small but highly important section of our sailors generally described as "ships' officers". 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 194 "Ship's protest, which should be compared with the log-book, and certified by the agent. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "Ship's Pump, a suction-pump for freeing a ship's hold from water. 1644 MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict.* 100 The standing part of the sheate, is that part which is made fast, by a clinch into a ring of the "ships-quarter. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, "Ship's registry and certificate, an official record of a ship's size, the bills of lading, ownership, &c. *Ibid.*, "Ship's steward, the person who manages the victualling or mess departments. In the navy, paymaster's steward. 1834 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 240 A "Ship's Time-piece has usually a lever escapement. 1891 PATTERSON *Naut. Dict.* 384 "Ship's Writer... is a first class petty officer, and his duty is to keep the names and rates of the ship's company. *Ibid.* 356 *Equipment Yeoman*, formerly called "ship's yeoman.

Ship, sb. 2 Printing. A colloquial abbreviation of COMPANIONSHIP 3.

1875 *Southward Dict. Typogr.* 18 The best "ship" is kept going with work from the others, rather than be suffered to stand still. 1882 — *Pract. Printing* (1884) 221 The chief of the companionship or "ship"... receives the copies from the overseer.

Ship (sip), v. Forms: 1 scipian, scypian, 3-5 schype, (3 ssipe), 4-5 schipe, scheppe, 4-6 schippe, schyppe, 4-7 shipe, shippe, shyppe, (5 shipp), 6-7 schip, 6-ship. [late OE. *scipian*, f. *scip* SHIP sb.; cf. MLG. *schepen*, (M)Du. *schepen*, MHG. *G. schiffen*, ON. *skipa*. In the later senses a new formation directly f. SHIP sb.]

† 1. *pass.* To be furnished with a ship or ships. c 900 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 893, Se micla here... wurdon geschipode. 1594 *Kyd Cornelia* v. 298 Seeing himself at anchor, slightly ship, Besieg'd, betraide by winde. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 47 *Mon.* Is he well ship'd? *Cassio.* His Barke is stoutly Timber'd. 1647 HEXHAM 1, Shiped, Geschiept.

† 2. *refl.* To provide oneself with a ship. Obs.—1 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Sea Gram.* xii. 55 Every horseman cannot mount himself alike, neither every Seaman ship himself as he would.

† 2. To equip or launch (a vessel). Obs. Cf. 1224-5 *Foreign Act.*, L. T. R. No. 1 Municione et Schippatione navium et galorum. 1002 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C), Pa let Eadward cyng scypian xl. smacca. c 1500 *Melusine* 118 He... made fourth with a galyotte to be shipped redy. *Ibid.* 263 Go make a galyot to be shipped redy with ten oeres.

3. To put or take (persons or things) on board ship; to cause (a person) to embark; to place (goods) in a ship for transportation.

13... K. *Alis.* 6062 He schieth heom in schipes cayvans, In dromones, and in lumbar. 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 276/1 The said Merchantz Englissh, that shippen, or shall shippe any Merchandise. 1465 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. 93 To remember that Guton malt must be shipped at Blakeney. 1513 *Pace* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 379 An army... whiche he affirmith to be noww shipped redy to passe the see. 1517 *TORINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 67 We shipped our horses at Caley. 1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* 11 Pigmaliions riches was shippt. 1640 *YORKE Union Hon.* 100 King Henry France. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* 1. *Foy* II. xliii. 271 He was shipped on board a vessel bound to Old Spain. 1818 SCOTT *Lt. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. 216, I rather fear that a quantity of game which was shipped on board a vessel for the Doctor, never... Upon a cargo h with the name c § 17 Any harbour or any works in or at which vessels can... ship or unship goods or passengers.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 After long travails through the Asian mares, I shippt my hopeful thoughts for Brittany.

absol. 1479 *Celt. Papers* (Camden) 18, I wyll nat schepe tyll I have my money hom in letters of payment. 1482 *Ibid.* 104 Syr they hawbe begyn to schype at London. 1530 *FALSGR.* 703/2 We can nat go hence yet, we have nat all shipped.

b. Said of the ship.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiii. 374 All vessels shall ship or take in all their cargoes... below the Canal at Black-wall. 1882 "OUINA *Maremma* II. A little vessel was shipping grain.

† 4. a. *pass.* Of a person : To have gone on board, to be embarked. Obs.

c 1300 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy) 37 When they were all shipped, suddenly this yonge man vanysshed away. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 387 They are schepped now eche a wyght. a 1450 *LOVELL Grail* lvi. 114 Thike same Nyht... that In to the See Ischepped they were. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. 1. 73 Twenty to one then, he is ship'd already. a 1592 *GREENE Jas. IV.* I. i. My royal father is both ship'd and gone. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 203 We heard that all the Spaniards... were shipped. 1621 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* VI. (1626) 120 As soone as shippt; as soone as active ores Had moud'd the surges.

Proverb.

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* 207 Least otherwise the Reader... might he shipped in the boate of this error. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xix. 334 This is the way wherein Christ must bee followed by as manie as desire to be shipped

with him, to bee of the number of his people. 1720 *De Foe Capt. Singleton* (1906) 8 He that is shipped with the devil must sail with the devil.

b. *refl.* To go on board ship, embark. Also with off (cf. 7 b). Obs. or arch.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1783 Antenor... Shippit hym full shortly & his shere Who... was that was I send you you are there, ship your selues. a 1647 *PETTE in Archæologia XII.* 219, I was constrained to ship myself to sea upon a desperate voyage. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* II. (Globe) 503

they shipped themselves from the west.

5. *intr.* To go on board ship, embark. Now rare. a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1091 Se eorl... on Whit scipode & into Normandiz for. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 467/179 Huy schypeden in þe salte se. c 1300 K. Horn 1013 (Laud MS.) þe page was hlype And schepepe wel swyþe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 575 Then schippyt þat, for-owtyn mar. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 28 Per er my hignesse for to schippe at. c 1468 in *Archæologia* (1846) XXXI. 327 The Frydaye next after the Nativite of Saint John Baptist, she shipped at Margate. 1517 *TORINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 1, I shipped at Rye, in Sussex. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 378 Quhen at Leith tha had shipit in. 1599 *DEKKER Shoemakers Hol.* (1610) B 2 Tis his hignesse will, That presently your cossen shippe for France Withall his powers. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* 255/3 The 400 Horse... and many Foot... marched to Highlake, where, it's believed, they are Shipping this day. 1891 *Spectator* 17 Jan. People wishing to get from London to New York... ship at Liverpool.

† 6. To go by ship to, into, or from a place. Obs. 13... *Metz. Hon.* in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 263 Faste he drouh toward þe se For schipen he wolde to obur bede. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xx. 6 Weo schipode afir dayes of ther loofes for Philipps. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 742 Þay schipped nuer at Vertely In to þe landes of lumbarde. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Canton) *Dietes* 1, I determyned me to take that voyage and shipped from Southampton. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xiv. 34 They shipped over, & cam in to the londe of Genazereth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1628) 247 The Emperour, speedily shipped over into Asia. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 79 [They] have slipt away and shipth hence.

† 7. *trans.* To send or transport by ship. † To ship out : to export. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Saffron, quiksilver, &c. Is into Flaunders shipped fulle craftylye. 1495 *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 12 Bocht in Handwarp and schepit in the Cristoffor of the Fer. 1503-4

touch, But we will ship him hence. 1656 *TUCKER Rep. Revenues Scot.* (Bannatney Club) 26 South Barwick, where the Scots and English both did usually shippe out Skyns, Hides, Wooll. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* I. (Globe) 39 One half of the Produce being to himself, and the other to be ship'd to England. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xv. 410 Rude pirates seized, and shipped thee o'er the maio. 1826 *DISRAELI Vir. Grey* II. i. The third [son] was a Roué, and was shipped to the Colonies. 1861 *GOSCHEN For. Exch.* 127 To ship the silver to England. 1892 *KIPLING Barwick-room Ballads* 53 Ship me somewhere east of Suez. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 15/4 Goods shipped in the mail vessels.

b. *esp.* with off. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's* *Mag. Penalties & Forfeitures*. If any Wharfinger... shall. Ship off... any Wares... at any unlawful time. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4239/1 They shippt off 900 of their sick and wounded Men. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. The inhabitants ship off yearly... seven or eight thousand chaldrons of coal. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 195 He would himself send the recusant to prison, or ship him off for Flanders. 1878 *Bosw. Smith Carriage* 38 Till their numbers became excessive and these were shipped off by the prudence of their rulers to found colonies.

c. *transf.* To transport (goods) by rail or other means of conveyance. U.S.

1881 *Chicago Times* 17 June, To ship their freight by rail. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 663/2 We... shipped our... collection of luggage to the hotel.

d. *fig.* To send off, send packing, get rid of, dismiss, expel.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* A. I. i. 206 Andronicus, would thou were shippt to hell. 1826 in A. J. C. Hare *Gurneys of Earham* (1895) II. 31 After a good deal of bustle, all were shipped off, except Aunt Cunningham. 1857 *TROLOPE Three Clerks* xviii. Old Foolscap says he'll ship me the next time I'm absent half-an-hour without leave.

8. Of a vessel : To take in (water) over the side; to be submerged or flooded with (water) by waves breaking over it; esp. to ship a sea. Said also of the occupants of the vessel.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 13 In this Encounter we... several Seas. a 1734

We shippt Seas over our heads. 1742 Baling out the water

xx. (18) roll. 1 drop.

9. To take or draw (an object) into the ship or boat to which it belongs. Also with up.

1630 in Binnell *Deacr. Thames* (1758) 63 No Fisherman... shall at any time hereafter ship their Draw-Nets (called Shipping a-stern) into their Boats before such Time as they have laid forth all their whole Net. 1800 *Outing XXIV*. 257-2 As we shipped up our oar the natives began to assemble. 1808 W. W. Jacobs *Sea Urchins* (1862) 213 The visitors went ashore, the gangway was shipped, and... the *Curlew* drifted slowly away from the quay.

b. To lift (an oar or scull) out of its rowlock, and (now, in sculling) to bring it into the boat (cf. *Boat v. 1* and *UNSHIP v.*). (See also quot. 1898.) Also *absol.* as a command = 'ship oars!'

For another sense of 'ship oars' see 10.
1700 *Dryden Ceyx & Alc. 92* The Sailors ship their Oars, and cease to row. 1725 *Pope Ode*, l. 470 And now they ship their oars, and crown with wine The holy goblet to the powers divine. 1857 P. Colquhoun *Comp. Oarsman's* 'Ship' 32 To ship the oar or scull is to jerk it out of the rowlock, and to boat it, to bring it on board. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox*, II, The stranger came to the bank, shipped his sculls, and jumped out. 1864 *CROCKETT Raiders* 24, I shipped the oars and lay back thinking. 1866 *ASHBY-STERRY Tale of Thames xxi*, 'Easy all!' says Auntie, 'the oar when the float, with the motion of the boat, alongside.'

10. orig. and esp. *Naut.* To put (an object) in position for performing its proper function; *spec.* to fix (an oar) in the rowlock, in readiness to row; hence, to put in position for any purpose.

1616 *CHARMAN Musgrus* 352 His faire Limbes of his weede, he strip't: Which, with his head, both hands bound, he shipt. 1711 *Greenland Voy. iii*, in *Coll. Old Ballads* (1732) III, 173 Each Man ship his Oar, and leave nothing on Shoar That is needful the Voyge to advance. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., To ship the oars, i.e. to fix them in their rowlocks. To ship the swivel-guns, is to fix them in their sockets. 1798 in *Nicolas Dict.* (1843) III, 53 He had a new rudder made upon his own deck, which was immediately shipped. 1833 *Sturt Exped. S. Austral.* II, 166 Seven or eight (natives)... crept into the reeds, with their spears shipped to throw at us. 1834 L. RICHIE *Ivand*, Seine 33 Shipping a single oar in the stern, [he] began to scull with all his might. 1837 *MARRIAT Snarleyvoo xvii*, The skylight was shipped on again. 1845 J. COUTLER *Adv. in Pacific* vii, 71 Which mast and sail are... never shipped until required. 1859 F. A. GERRARD *Art. Alan*, (1862) 195 No. 3, ships and unships the handspeak. 1865 *Sutton Sailor's Words*, s.v., Ship capstan-bars. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 23 Jan., A hole big enough to ship the mainmast in.

b. *intr.* (for *pass.*). To admit of being placed in position; to have a certain position in a contrivance.

1616 *CHARMAN Musgrus* 352 The top-sides... require boulder (a burden).

1829 *MAY Trnl. Pass. Pacific* 16 Their regard for new and gay shoes, of which they 'ship' a new pair every Sun-day. 1845 *Younger Son* lxxiv, He and shipped a blue one. 1834 I had shipped the swab... I'm Mag. Dec. 75 1/2 The bearers & the straps and shipped their burden.

12. *trans.* To engage for service on a ship.
1643 *Decl. Commons* (Rel. Ireland) 50 He... was shipped... to serve in the said Frigate. 1669 *DAMPIER Voy.* II, l. 150, I was Shipt Mate of the Sloop that came from Malacca with me. 1719 *De For Cruise* I, (Globe) 25 It was my great Misfortune, that in all these Adventures I did not ship myself as a Sailor. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* xiv, Instead of shipping some hands to make our work easier.

b. *intr.* To engage to serve on a ship.
1829 *MARRIAT F. Midway* xxi, We never ask questions when a seaman ships for us. 1845 J. COUTLER *Adv. in Pacific* xi, 145 One of the Spaniards shipped on board as an ordinary seaman. 1891 *YONGE City Dread*, II, 27 As soon as the money's gone they'll ship, but out before.

Ship, shippe, var. *f.* CHIP sb. 2, share-beam.
1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 115 Next to the Share, is the Shippe. *Idem*, The Ship is not only that peece which holdeth the Share, but is placed beneath oer the earth.

-ship suffix (Forms: 1-skiepe, -scipe, -scype, Anglian-sceip, -sciop, 2-sceop, 3-sip(e, 3-4-scip(e, 3-5-achipe, 4-schupe, 4-5-schipe, -shipe, -schyp, -achepe, -shep(e), -chipe, -chepe, 4-6-schip, -shyp, -shippe, 5-schuppe, -schepe, -chyp, -chep, 5-6-schype, 5-7-shipp, 4-ship), in OE. *scipe, -skiepe (rare), -scipe, -scype, Anglian-sceip, (occas. -sciop) str. masc. = OFris. -skipi, -ship, -schip (WFr. -ship, -schip, NFr. -schep, -schep), OS. -scipi, -scipi, MLG. MDu. -schip, -schep(e), -schep, -schep(e), WFlam. -schip, -schepe = OTeut. *skapi-, f. skap- to create, ordain, appoint (see SHAPE v.). The *f* of the stem-syllable of OE. -scipe and the corresponding continental forms is apparently due to secondary influence of the nmlaut, the change being probably favoured by the lack of stress. The related *skap- = masc., *skapfem., and *skapti- = SHAFT sb. 1, meaning 'creation, creature, constitution, condition', were used in Germanic as the second element of compounds and as such assumed the function and meaning of a suffix equivalent to *skapti-; these forms are represented by OS. -skap (MDu. Du. -schap), OHG.

-scap fem., later -scap (MHG. G. -schaft), ON. -skapr (Da. -skab, Sw. -skap); the alleged OE. *landscap* is an error due to misreading.

The abnormal forms of the suffix in Sc. *husykab, -skap, -skip* (see *HOUSEWIFERY*) may have a LG. or Du. origin. In certain uses the suffix lends itself more or less freely to the formation of nonce-words; selected instances of these are given below under the divisions to which they belong.

1. Added to adjs. and pa. pples. to denote the state or condition of being so-and-so. Such compounds were numerous in OE., and many survived (or were re-coined) in ME., but few have a history extending beyond the 15th century; e.g. OE. *drödscepe* briskness, *dolscepe* folly, *druncenscepe* DRUNKENSHIP, DRUNKSHIP (ME.), *gladscepe* GLADSHIP, *gōdscepe* GOODSHIP, *lāpscepe* hardship, *pritscepe* pride, *shendship* (ME.), *snalscepe* boldness, *WILDSHIP* (ME.), *wōdscepe* madness. The only survivals of this formation now in common use are HARDSHIP (first in *Ancren Riwle*), and WORSHIP (OE. *weorpscepe*).

2. Added to sbs. to denote the state or condition of being what is expressed by the sb., e.g. OE. *frondscepe* hostility, FIENDSHIP, *frondscepe* FRIENDSHIP, *þegnscipe* TROOPSHIP (cf. THANESHIP); *anþorship*, *fellowship*, *þknightschip*, *partnership*, *sonship*, *surelyship*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu*, 29 Supposing that by Almighty power their Sunship and Moonship might be kept by them, without worships. 1828 *Bentham's Fragm. Govt.* Hist. Pref., Wks. 1843 I. 241 To assume and keep up the tone of juvenility and tyroship.

b. By extension, compounds of this kind, when the sb. is the designation of a class of human being, assume the sense of the qualities or character associated with, or the skill or power of accomplishment of, the person denoted by the sb.; e.g. OE. *eorlscepe* manliness, *hlāfordscepe* domination, supremacy, LORDSHIP, *manniscipe* humanity; *craftsmanship*, *horsemanship*, *housewifeship*, *kingship*, *soldiership*, *workmanship*.

1828 CARLYLE *Frædk. Gl.* III, x. (1872) I. 198 His wars against the Turks, and his other Heroicships, I will forget. 1879 *MORLEY Burke* vii, 142 The ideas of adventureship.

3. Added to sbs. designating an official or person of rank to denote the office, position, dignity, or rank of the person designated, as OE. *gereðscipe* REEVESHIP; *ambassadorschip*, *captainship*, *chaplainship*, *clerkship*, *headship*, *laureateship*, *professorship*, *sheriffship*, *stewardship*. In the case of *fellowship*, *scholarship*, *postmastership* and the like, the compound has come to connote not only the office or position itself but the emoluments, etc., pertaining to it.

1845 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI, 363 1/2 The Offices of Walstatship of Wydygada. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II, 350 John Fortham Bishop of Durham was discharged of the Treasurership. 1645 in *Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 262 By virtue of his Cust[os] Rotulorum-ships. 1825 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Apr. 5 There are now four A.R.A. ships vacant. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 718/2 The positions they fill are the 'jodgeship', the 'searchership', the 'spankership', and general 'juryship'.

b. With poss. pron. prefixed, the compounds *ladyship*, *lordship*, *worship*, have passed into honorific designations of the persons who are entitled to the style of 'Lady', 'Lord', 'the Worshipful'. Hence the suffix has been freely employed to form mock titles or humorous styles of address, in which -ship is added to the ordinary designation of the person (or animal) or to a word expressing a quality which it is desired to emphasize for the nonce; this use has been extended even to adjs. (e.g. *his uglyship*) and adj. phr. (e.g. *his beyond-sea-ship*).

1573 *Sh. C. H.*... I knowe With I knowe... 1611 *Sh. C. H.*... I knowe... 1611 *Sh. C. H.*... I knowe...

1682 *SHAWWELL Lanc.* Master of Artship. 1747 W. HORSLEY *1001* (1740) 22, 1003 Thus his Grandship open'd. 1769 *Woman of Fashion* I. 143 What a Chace has her Goddeship led me! 1807 *MOORE Mem.* (1853) I. 229, I am beginning to talk too sentimentally for your wag-ship. 1837 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 89 *Non constat* as the lawyers say, that the votazers venerated his monkeyship. 1829 T. C. CROKER

Public Opinion 21 Jan. 77 1/2, I have seen... 1873 *Forest & Stream* I. 142 1/2 His Uglyship [viz. an alligator], all mouth and squirming tail. 1880 *Miss Mulock Poems*, *Dead Bear* 42 You... may parade Your maggotship throughout the wondering world.

4. Added to sbs. to denote a state of life, occupation, or behaviour, relating to or connected with what is denoted by the sb., e.g. OE. *beorscepe* feast (lit. 'beer-ship'), *byrdscepe* child-bearing, *weriscepe* married state. Compounds of this kind are rare in the later periods; *COURTESHIP* (first in *Shaks.*) is the chief instance; *COURTESHIP*, if it is not

merely a shortening of *countrymanship*, may belong here.

5. Added to sbs. forming compounds having a collective sense. These were numerous in OE., e.g. *burgscipe* municipality, *folcscepe* nation, *gieldscipe* guild, *þegnscipe* body of retainers, *þodscipe* people, *waterscepe* piece of water. TOWNSHIP (OE. *townscipe* the inhabitants of a *town*) is the one survival from the OE. period; the sense 'domain of ...' which appears in *LORDSHIP* 2 is not of frequent occurrence.

...-wship-... to the Hotten-

Shipboard (ʃɪpbo:rd). Also 3 scipes, 5 shippus bord. [f. SHIP sb. 1 + BOARD sb. Cf. WFr. *shipsboard*, MLG. *schiffesbord*, MDu. *schip-*...

...sb. 12); chiefly in phr.: *within shipboard* = on board ship; *over (the) shipboard* = OVERBOARD *adv.*; *to or from shipboard* = on to or off a ship. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 43 Alle 3e wið-innen scipes borde wuniged. c 1205 *LAV.* 158 Ne came 3e neuer wid wien scipes borde. a 1300 *K. Horn* 113 þe children bi hroste to stonde... In to schipes borde. 14 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1609 With-in chippe-burde. c 1430 *Syr Genge.* 364 He... had here lodesman at a word Shoud cast hem ouer the ship bord. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1706, I schall hyt bynge on a knage, At the schypp borde ende. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv. vi. 125 An C torches sette vpon alle the sydes of the shyp bordes. 1494 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 4 Any Person selling or buying by Water-measure within the Ship-board, 1498 in J. Hullock *Pynours* (1827) 56

any part of this bu And euerie man to Sect. 1. IV. 123 They have resavit within schipboard a grite quantite of victuals. 1550 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. l. 48 Shall I fetch your suffie from shipboard? 1556 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxxi. 299 In saying which came Stafford in, and wils them to dispatch To ship-board. 1650 T. FROYSSELL *Gale of Offport* (1632) 31 The Marriners they cast him over Ship-board. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lvii, His new patient, who had been consigned to shipboard by the Madras practitioner with very small hopes indeed.

b. On shipboard: on board ship. (See BOARD sb. 1.)

occupation unmolested, either on shore or on ship-board. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* ix, Being then on shipboard, bound for Bengal. 1888 R. GARNETT *Life of Emerson* l. 43 They were fellow passengers on ship-board back to Charleston.

c. Similarly of shipboard.
1841 *LEVER O'Malley* xxvii, 198 The escape from the durance line of shipboard. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 173 The life of shipboard.

d. By shipboard: by ship, rare.
1842 P. Farley's *Ann.* III, 250 My grandfather had a dog which he brought by ship-board to London.

f. A plank of a ship. *Obs.*
1352 *Exch. Acc. Q. R.* bundle no 20, 27 (P.R.O.), Bordis magnis et spissis vocatis 'shipboards' empis pro confectioe navis predictae. 1482 *Calc. Aug.* 250 1/2 A Schypp hurde, assen. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1866) 15, vij

...of the 'Coke of the same They have made

1857 *DUFFERIN Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 147 The innocuous cates which generally compose ship-board rations. 1880

Ship-boat. ? *Obs.* Now (-) ship's boat. [See BOAT sb.]

...whence G. Schiff (u) Da. skitsbaad.]

The boat... a ship. c 2400 *Promp. Farn.* 446 1/2 Schypp bot., barca. 1509 *HAVES Past. Plas.* xxxvi. (1555) 129 When that they were come to us alomste, From their shyppe boate curiously counterfayte. 1555 *EKEN Decades* (Arb.) III, 111 The greatest vessels... conueighed at theyr vtyalles... to lande with theyr shippe boates. 1644 *MANWYNGER Seaman's Dict.* 10 The Boate belonging to a Ship, is either called the Ship-boate or the Long-boate. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* 1663 1/2 Some Ship-boats have been staved and sunk.

Ship-bote, -boot. pseudo-arch. [See BOAT sb. 1, BOTE.] Repair of ships.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 103 We have seen how for House- full-grown smooth new, and no twistings and writhings of his eldship was of any avail. 1873 *Forest & Stream* I. 142 1/2 His Uglyship [viz. an alligator], all mouth and squirming tail. 1880 *Miss Mulock Poems*, *Dead Bear* 42 You... may parade Your maggotship throughout the wondering world.

Ship-boy. Also ship's boy. A boy who serves on board ship. 1550 *SHAKS. John* 1522 Hulder, Shyp boye, mismanat. 1595 *SHAKS. John* 1511 4 This Ship-boyes semblance hath disguis'd me quite. 1634 *Sir T. HESBERT Treat.* 5 The aduentsurous ship-boyes were in perill of those Sharkes. 1681 in *Goldolphin's View Admir.* *Jurid.* App. 163 The Master ought to set him on shore... and... to spare him one of the Ship-boyes to look to him. 1839 S. ROBERTS *Voy. Columbus* Poems 38 The very ship-boy on the dirty mast Half breathed his orisons. 1867 *Sutton Sailor's Word-book*, Ship-boy, boys apprenticed to

learn their sea-duties, but generally appointed as servants. 1833 STEVENSON *Treas. 12* ix. 'Here, you ship's boy', he cried, 'out o' that!'

Ship-breaker (ʃɪpbrɪkər). [See BREAKER 1.] A person who buys old vessels to break them up for sale.

1819 P. O. *London Directory* 24 Criswell, Joseph, Sail-maker, Ship-breaker, and Dealer in Ship-stores. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Ship* iv. On Quill's Wharf, Daniel Quill was a ship-breaker. 1833 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* XIII. 101/2 A ship-breaker, having yards at Rotherhithe, Penman, and Fowey.

Ship-breaking, *vbl. sb.* [See BREAKING *vbl. sb.* In sense 1 formed after SHIPBRECH (cf. MLG., MDu. *schiffbrekinge*.)]

†1. = SHIPBRECH. *Obs.*
13. [See SHIPBRECHING.] 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxi. (Bodl. MS.), 31f schippes falleþ herein in anye wise, he scapeþ not þe perille of schippbrekinge. c. 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 446/2 Schippbrekinge, naufragium. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1513) 9 h. Saynt poule sayth I haue been... three tymes in shippe brekyng.

2. The breaking up of old ships; the occupation of a ship-breaker. Also *attrib.*

1837 *Daily News* 13 May 3/3 The Ship-breaking Company (Limited), of London, has recently purchased from the Admiralty the iron corvette Euryalus [etc.].

3. The crime of breaking into a ship for the purpose of committing a felony.

1901 *Scotman* 7 Jan. 9/7 Shipbreaking at Aberdeen... sent... to prison... for breaking into the steam line fishing boat.

Shipbreche. *Obs.* Also 1 -bryce, 4 -bruche, -burch. [f. SHIP *sb.* + BREACH, BRECHE. Cf. WFRs. *schipbrek*, MLG. *schifbroek*, MDu. *schifbroek*, -breuke (Dn. -breuk), MHG. G. *schiffbruch*.] Shipwreck.

In late OE. recorded only in the sense 'right to claim what is cast up on the shore in a shipwreck'.
c. 1050 *Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* (1846) IV. 208 Ic habbe geseofen Criste and sancte Marie, forestall and hamocete, grōðbryce and scyþbryce, and 6a 2m upwarp... at Bramtote and 2c Riogstige. 7a 1100 *Charter* in Dugdale *Mesast.* (1653) I. 257/2 Mundbriche, feardwite, in-fongenthef, syþbryche, toli, & tem. 1395 *Trevisa Higien* (Folgenth. 11. 259) Schipmen þat seilled in þese in to schipbreche. *Hid.* And þe forþe me seide þat þey brouyhte hem to shipbreche. 1398 - *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxi. (Bodl. MS.), Schipmen trouwþ þat it boddeþ goode þif þei mete swannes in perille of schipbrech [ed. 1495 shipbrech]. c. 1440 *Gesta Rem.* xiv. 48 Penance is þe secunde table afur Shipbreche.

So †Ship-breching (in quot. -breging, cf. *brigg* s.v. BREACH *sb.*), †Ship-break (in quot. -brek).
c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20973 Shipbreking [Goth. *Schiffbreking*] he suffurd thirise. 1520 *Nisser A. 7. 2* Cor. xi. 25 Thirise I was at schipbrek [1537 *cliff* shipbreche].

Ship-broken (ʃɪpbroʊkən), *pa. pple.* and *pa. p.* Chiefly *Sc.*; now *rare*. Also 3 -broke. [f. SHIP *sb.* + BROKEN, after SHIPBRECH. Cf. MDu. *schifbroken*.] Shipwrecked; broken or destitute through shipwreck.

13. *Metz. Hem.* in *Arch. Stud.* xxi. *Spr.* LVII. 314 A pore schip broken mariner. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 94 Thirise schip-broke in þe se. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Sect. 1. 72 To þiii purre Franche men... schipbrokin men. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* iii. viii. 90 Scilligum quhar schip brokio mooy be. 1602 in *Extr. Rec. Comest. Burgis* Sect. (1870) II. 139 Giff ony shipper be schipbrokin. 1623 in *Hark. Misc.* (1800) III. 452 He died ship-broken upon the sea-coast of Ireland. 1651 in *Godolphin's 11m Admir. Jurisd.* App. 123 The Lord of that place... ought to be aiding, to the said distressed Merchants... in saving their Ship-broken-goods. 1878 HALL *CAINE* *Deceit* xxxix. Six or seven poor ship-broken men... In the middle of the night they had come ashore on a raft.

Shipbuilder. One whose occupation is to design and construct ships; a naval architect.

c. 1700 *Evlyn's Diary* 10 Aug. 1662. He is esteem'd for the most skillful ship-builder to the world. 1735 *Genl. Mag.* VI. 733/4 It will be very hard to prove, that the first Ship-builders had ever seen that Ark to take a Pattern from it. 1865 *Kingsley Western* He is said to be the best shipbuilders from Hull to Cadix. 1864 *Marine Star* 12 Jan. The shipbuilders of this country for above a century have built ships for almost every nation on the earth.

Shipbuilding, *vbl. sb.* The business or art of building ships; naval architecture.

1717 W. SUTHERLAND (*title*) Britain's Glory, or, Ship-building uovell'd. (1776) ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 101 The art of ship-building in the fifteenth century was extremely rude. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 510 His own yacht, the Peregine, renowned as the masterpiece of shipbuilding.

attrib. 1845 (*title*) The present Ship-building Controversy. 1735 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Shipbuilding*, a chamber with a floor and walls of stone masonry, having an opening toward the adjoining harbor, which can be closed when required. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 3) iv. vii. 67 The decline of the ship-building trade on the Thames. 1893 *Queen's Printers Aids Bible* 52/2 Cypress, a good ship-building timber.

Ship-carpenter. Also ship's. A carpenter employed in the building or repairing of ships.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 1 An other Ship Carpynter called 20 Hewer by the day iijij. with mete and drinke. c. 1593 to Halliwell *Rara Math.* (1841) 33 A little Boke of Statick. Welche Booke... hath... helped the capacites, bothe of some sea men, and also ship carpenters. 1664 *Evlyn's Sylva* xxi. 57 There is a way which some Ship-Carpenters in those Countreys have us'd to bring their Tar 100 Pitch for any sudden use. 1748 *Amst. Voy.* ii. vi. 200 A ship-carpenter in the yard at Portsmouth. 1798 *31st Rep. Sci. Comm. Finance* App. (1803) XIII. 494 Masters, Boat-

swains, &c. Ship-Carpenters... Sailmakers. 1839 W. IRVING *Arctick*. (1851) 41 A most gallant vessel... made by the ablest ship-carpenters of Amsterdam. 1849 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* iii. A ship-carpenter is kept constantly at work during good weather, on board vessels which are in... perfect sea order. 1852 D. WILSON *Frish. Mar. vi.* The ancient tools of the prehistoric ship-carpenter.

Hence **Ship-carpentry**, the business, practice, or art of a ship-carpenter; also, the work turned out by him.

1591 T. (HALL) *Acc. New Invent.* 127 Ship-Carpentry... is the Art... of composing a Ship, not out of one but several thousand pieces of Wood and Iron. 1852 D. WILSON *Frish. Mar. vi.* The ancient alluvium of the river Clyde has supplied an unusually rich store of illustrations of primitive ship-carpentry. 1858 *Browning Ring & Bk.* viii. 231 You take ship-carpentry for pilotage.

Ship-chandler. [See CHANDLER 3 b.] A dealer who supplies ships with necessary stores.

1642 *Two Orders Lds. & Comm.* 3 Dec. 4 Any Merchants, Ship-chandlers, Grocers. 1755 *MAGNUS Insurance* II. 121 The Ship-Carpenters, Ship-Chandlers, and others that have worked at the Ships, or have delivered any Necessarys, Materials or Rigging, for the Use of them. 1858 *Mar. Mag.* V. 335 Two charts... can... be purchased at any Ship-chandler's.

Hence **Ship-chandlery**, the business of, or goods dealt in by a ship-chandler; also *attrib.*

1653 *Perry's Diary* 12 Dec. One Abrahah, who strikes in for the serving of the King with ship-chandlery ware. 1798 *31st Rep. Sci. Comm. Finance* App. (1803) XIII. 493/4 Junk, old Rope, dead Iron, Canvas, and other species of Ship-Chandlery Wares. 1849 *Fraser's Comm. Class.* 14 Trade in Naval Stores and Ship Chandlery. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XLIX. 665 A. ship-chandlery store.

Ship-craft. [See CRAFT 5 b.] In late OE. *scif-craeft* is recorded in the sense of 'strength in ships'. The art of navigation or of ship-construction.

1387-8 T. *Use Tact. Let. i. iii.* (Skeat) i. 45 Er I was war, I neygthed to a see-banke; and for ferde of the boestes 'shipcraft' I cryde. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxxiv. (Tollem. MS.), Men þat seyleþ and haueþ schipcraftie [*scientiam nautalem habentium*]. 1408-9 tr. *l'Arctique De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby 239) l. 224/2 þe nys non gretter peril in schipcraft þanne weþne þe grane tymbre makeþ þe schip to grene & to grape. c. 1440 *l'Arct. Digby* viii. 67 Of shippe-craft can I right nocht. Of ther making have I no merke.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 164 Laertes is a man who finds himself in a storm without knowledge of shipcraft. c. 1890 R. W. CHURCH *Oxf. Movement* iii. (1891) 35 He... took interest in the niceties of seamanship and shipcraft.

†**Shipe**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *scipe*, 4 *ssepe*, *shepe*, *shipe*. [OE. *scipe* str. masc.: -prehistoric **scif* + *scip*, app. something allotted (cf. ON. *scif* to arrange, ordain, appoint).]

The OE. sense of 'dignity, condition' did not survive. 1. Wages; reward.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in W. Wulker 114/34 *Stipendium*, *scipe*, *ut* *bis* *gloria*. 1340 *Arct.* 33 1100 þe scipeþ and mast uol-scipeþ his ssepe be lyst. *Hid.* 125 Alle we alydeþ on-lepi ssepe þet is þe blisse wiþ-out ende. c. 1374 CHURCH *Arct.* 4 *Arct.* 193 Leste that he were proude sheld him þewe þus semeþ þe wiþ-outen mete or shepe [i.e. ship]. c. 1375 *Fraser* 7. 563 In wiþ-outen... of shepe, or the hyre or of the wages of seruante.

2. At one shipe: at one and the same time.

13. *Al. Alis.* 3577 (Land MS.), þe water quyklich þij passe At on shepe, mare & lesse.

Hence †**Shipe** *v.*, to reward, pay wages to; †**shiping**, wages, remuneration.

c. 1205 *Lav.* 1255 Ne mihte ic of þan linge habben sciping. *Hid.* 20012 He heom wolde... scipen heom mid londe mid secloure & mid gold. 1257 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 11145 þe stalwardeste man þat me fead to him wate he drou & of porches of neigebours spiede hom wif inow.

Shiptentine (ʃɪptɪnɪn). [f. SHIP *sb.* + after BARQUENTINE.] A four-masted vessel, having three square-rigged masts (like a ship) with an additional fore-and-aft rigged mast.

1895 *Even. Post* (N.Y.) 20 July 8 The New York *Marine Journal* suggested the name 'shiptentine', on the principle that a barkentine has yards only on the foremast, similar to a brigantine, etc. This term was promptly endorsed by the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*. 1921 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 584/2 The shiptentine clipper 'Great Republic', built in 1853, is noteworthy as being the first ship fitted with double topsails.

Shipful (ʃɪpful), †*occurs* with pl. *ships full*. Also 3 *scipful*, *scipfol*, *ssipful*, 6 *Sc. schippill*. [See -FUL.] As much or as many as a ship will hold.

c. 1205 *Lav.* 12591 Don he hit nolde for a scip fol [i.e. 1275 scipfol] of gold. 1277 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 917 He mette in þe se þritt scipfol [i.e. schippes fol] of men. c. 1400 *Land Try Bk.* 507 There was not a schip-ful of men. 1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Sect. IV. 305 Ane schippill of tyumen. 1515 *Sel. Cister Star Chan.* (Selden Soc.) II. 97 If that had bought a shippill full. 1577 *Trevelar Par. Wicked Mammon* Wks. (1575) 62 A C. ton of holy water, a shippill of pardons. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 68 The Lord shal byryge the argayne in to Egypte by shippe falles. 1611 *Coron. Free North* de a ship full of. [1663 *Graham's Cruise* 109 Where ships full of lading may be had besides large Timber.] 1852 H. NEWLAND *Leith Trevelar* 151 When the people of Ireland by shipfulls go to America. 1856 E. A. BONA *Russia 18th Cent.* (Hakl. Soc.) Intro. 3 Arthur Edwards set out from Yaroslavl with a shipful of goods in July 1558. 1910 D. HAY *Flamingo Refr.* Sect. xii. 456 A shipful of the tempest-tossed and starving Spaniards.

Shipless (ʃɪpless), *a.* [f. SHIP *sb.* + -LESS.] 1. Unoccupied by ships.

1719 in *Madison's Ser.* *Ballads* (1858) L23 The Widow Dame... May lang luke over the shipless Seas Befoir her

mate appears. 1785 S. ROGERS *Ode Superst.* i. iii. The shipless main. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 45 Is deserted Exchange, its idle quays, and shipless harbour. 1892 L. LITTON *King Puffy* i. 79 Safe over shipless seas.

2. Possessing no ships; deprived of one's ship or ships.

1808 *Moore's Scottish* vi. Let shipless Danes and winning Yankees dwell On naval rights, with Grotius and Vattel. 1819 *Byron's Ode on Venice* ii. The dashing of the spring-tide foam, That drives the sailor shipless to his home. 1904 *Pitt's* 9 Apr. 524/1 The wounded and shipless crews of the *Venias* and the *Korvetta*.

Hence **Shiplessly** *adv.*, without the aid of a ship.

1865 S. EVANS *Rev. Father's MS.* 115 Forth to the green-sodded Wilds of Ierne Shiplessly, stealthily Takes he his journey.

Shiptet (ʃɪptɪt). [f. SHIP *sb.* + -LET.] A small ship.

c. 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) II. 112 An Havenet, or Perte whither Shippettes sumtime resorte for socour. *Hid.* (1569) III. 71 There was begun a fair Perte for Socour of Shippettes at this Brevord.

So **Shipling** [see -LING].

1856 *Phil. Mag.* Jan. 5 Sept. 3 A shipling which has, or is said to have, crossed the Atlantic.

Ship-load. A load (of persons or things) carried or capable of being carried by a ship.

1706 E. WARD *Western World* *Dir.* (1708) 33 He had rather have one Bottle of Brandy, than a Ship-load of Stamford-Air at any Time. 1777 *BENNETT's Alaphr.* II. 8 20 Hall a dozen Shipload of Minute Philosophers might easily be spared upon so good a design. 1799 *Nelson* 27 Sept. in *Nicholas* *Dir.* (1848) IV. 21 He will endeavour to send to me two or three ship-loads of corn. 1875 *Robertson* *Hist. Chr. Ch.* III. 35 He redeemed whole shiploads of captives—Romans, Gauls, Britons, Moors, and especially Saxons from Germany. 1910 D. HAY *Flamingo Refr.* Sect. x. 316 Printed books were sent abroad in shiploads.

So †**Ship-lading**, †**l-loading**.

1615 G. SANDYS *Treas.* 274 The Esperanto Concoctant is said to have transported certain ship-loadings of this sand unto Constantinople. 1641 *HAKWILL's Let. July* 25 A duty given... upon every shiploading of Wine brought into the Kingdom by English Merchants. 1842 *Decl. Lds. & Comm.* 7 Jan. 3 Every shiploading of Coles exported thence for the use of the City of London. 1719 *De For. Cruise* i. (Globe) 50 A Ship-loading of Gold.

Shipman (ʃɪpmən). Pl. -men. [f. SHIP *sb.* + MAN *sb.*]

OE. *scipmann* = OFris. *scipman*, MLG. MDu. *schipman*, MHG. *schiff*, *schifman* (G. *schiffmann*, also *schiffs*), ON. *skipmann*.

1. A seaman or sailor. Now somewhat arch.

c. 900 *u. Bede's Hist.* iii. xiii. (1890) 200 þa cōgununga þe neallings & þa scipmen þa oðras up tōon. 1095 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C). Se cnyng hancde eac mycelle landfyrde on his heafde to ecean his scyppmann. 1122 *11th* (Land MS.), þæt æfter wæron fēole scipmen on se & on wæter. c. 1275 *Lav.* 1255 Brutus theerde sege of his shippmann of þan rade gineþ þat cāþe þe meremane. 1377 *Langl. P. P.* B. xv. 354 Shippmen and shepherds hat wiþ shippe & shepe wroten. 1405 *HOLMEKE's La Male Regle* 235 So taly mine synful shere [the mermaid], þat the shippmen the-wiþ fallid a shepe. 1497 *Arct. Arct. Hen.* VII. (1890) 254 xviij shippmen as laborers laboring, alougout... the Kynges dokke. 1553 *Hemling's 11. Agit. Jharling* iii. 004 Our Ladye to whom shippmen synge *Ave maris stella*. 1565 *SHARPE* *Tr. & Cr. v.* 172 the dreadfull spot, which Shippmen doe the Hurricane call. 1653 R. CUMMINGS *Crus.* *Christine* 63 A most ridiculous folly, like to the Shippmen continual labouring at the pump, without any care to mend the leak. 1757 *WATSON's Jesuit* *Antiq.* xvi. ii. § 4 He was seen sailing by the shipmen most unexpectedly. 1791 *NAUMKE's For.* 62 But when the shipmen's boisterous noise Jan heard, He cried, 'Dami go no further—I'm afeard.' 1856 *LOWELL* *Old* *4th* *July* n. ii. They started by stars the elder shipmen knew.

fig. 1554 *Briff Exam.* 222/1 h. The wyse shipmen of our Churche have spied the rocks.

2. A master mariner; the master of a ship; a skipper. Also, a pilot.

c. 1385 *CHARTER* *Pril.* 220 A Shipman was ther, wooynde fer by wete. 1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 559/2 No oyer shippman yat is bothe Possessor and Maister of any Shippe. c. 1485 *Drury's Myst.* (1858) iii. 1295 Shep-man [i.e. skipper] strike I lett him ankyt to grownd! c. 1561 *HOLMSTAD* *Jurnal* (1673) 234/4 The Ship-man, or Pilot, that brings the Ship into harbour. 1912 *Masterman's 11th* *in* *Byr St.* ii. xxxix. The wise shipman puts his ship about Seeing the gathering of those waters wan.

3. *attrib.* †**Shipman-craft** = SHIPCRAFT; †**shipman-star**, the pole-star.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. xi. (Bodl. MS.), Vander þe sterre þat hante polen aricus schippmann sterre. 1418 *2b* *Pol. Ferns* xiv. 45 þe wyseman his soone forþed... shipman craft.

b. Possessive combinations: †**shipman's card**, the mariner's compass; also, a map of the sea; †**shipman's hose** (or breeks), a sailor's wide trousers; often *fig.* a statement of wide application that can be turned to fit any case; †**shipman's stone**, the loadstone.

c. 1420 *MAUNDY* (1835) xiv. 151 The Ademand, that is the Shippmannes card, that draweth the Needle to him. c. 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 407/1 Schyppmannys stone, *calamina*. 1550 *PALMER* 257/1 Shyppmannes card, *card*. 1540 W. G. S. *Syn* 27 v. Although a shipmanns hose wyl serve all sortes of legges I et Christes boylt scrorynne wyl serve do rotten dregges. 1555 *Eden Decades* (Arb.) 124 Manye of those mappes which are commonly called the shipmannes cardes or cardes of the sea. 1554 *Winget's* *Tr. Travellers* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 52 Forgiving their sermons for the plectric of every auditor, after the fashion of schippmanns breeks, mete for every lep. 1853 *STEVENS* *Anal. Anal.* ii. 77 They make the lower (as it were) shipmanns hoseen, turning and wrenching them

at their pleasure. 1592 *NASH. Strange News* L3 The fourth letter of our Orators... is a shipmans hose that will serve any man as well as Green or mee. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. iii. 17 All the Quarters that they [the winds] know, 'Tis Shipmans Card. [1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ix. xiv. (Rldg.) 421 Shafts of malicious wit... were let fly from all the quarters in the shipman's card.]

Hence **Shipmanship**, the art of navigation. 1838 *De QUINCEY in Tail's Mag.* V. 139 He was respected equally for his seamanship and his shipmanship.

Shipmast (fipmast). Also ship's mast. [f. SHIP sb.1 + MAST sb.1] The mast of a ship.

1611 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 30 Name any weapon... May-pole, or ship-mast, for to run a tilt. 1612 *SELDEN in Drayton's Polyolb.* To Rdr. A 2 b. I beleue much in them as I do the finding of Hiero's Shipmast in our Mountains. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* I. 244 The Dutch have made many a vain attempt to make the fir grow at the Cape of Good Hope, in order to find a supply of ships-masts. 1842 F. W. B. *Styrian Lake* 307 The dark sky amid the shipmasts winking.

Shipmaster. [f. SHIP sb.1 + MASTER sb. Cf. MLG. *schiffmeister*, MHG. *G. schiffmeister*.] 1. The master, captain, or commander of a ship; formerly also, a pilot, steersman. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidas) 368 Ay was be schippmaster gowand a-pon be laydy brycht of ble. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 447/1 Schypmayer, nauclerus. 1440/2 Jacob's Well 246 As be schypmayer redly sterih be schyp whan be seeth nede. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 272 The shipmaster pursued vs with a great meyny of shypmen. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* vii. (1588) 80 When a great tempest ariseth in the sea, then doth it appeare whether the shipmaster be cunning in rulling the sterne or no. 1577 T. KENDALL

240 In Great Britain no shipmaster is permitted to use an anchor which has not been tested and stamped with a government mark.

2. A man who owns the ship which he commands. 1502 *Act 5 Ellis* c. 5 § 6 Bottoms wherof... Straungers borne then bee Owners Shipmasters or Parte Owners. 1806 *Peterston Mag.* (N.S.) VI. 296/2 Rising to the command of a ship and a ship-master in his adopted city. 1909 *GWATKIN Early Ch. Hist.* II. 60 Marclon of Sinope... was a well-to-do shipmaster.

Hence **Shipmastery**, the art of navigation. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 5 Who were long enough after Noahs Arke... to have some nunccestors in shipmastery and many fellows.

Shipment (fipment). [f. SHIP v. + -MENT.] 1. The act of shipping (goods or commodities) for transportation.

ment for Liberia. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* vi. Where s that young spark of Dombey's who's been watching the shipment of their goods? 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peru, Bark* 371 The road... winding... past numerous coffee plantations to their port of shipment at Mangalar.

2. That which is shipped; a consignment of goods for transportation. 1861 *MAY Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvii. 559 A drawback was given them of the whole English duty, on shipments to the American plantations. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 11 Though the shipments are as yet small, they bid fair to improve rapidly. 1900 *Frisch Soc. Dyers* XVI. 6 Shipments are also sent to Europe and to the United States.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (esp. in *Commerce* = intended for shipment). 1887 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 24/4 Shipment jute is easier. 1895 *Ibid.* 3 Oct. 3/3 The floating and forward shipment market. 1897 P. WARUNG *Italy Old Regime* 54 After a seven-days' tramp on the chain from an assize-town to the shipment port.

Ship-money. Now *Hist.* An ancient tax levied in time of war on the ports and maritime towns, cities, and counties of England to provide ships for the king's service. It was revived by Charles I (with an extended application to inland counties), but was finally abolished by statute in 1640. 1636 *PAYNE Rem. agst. Shipmoney* 1 We most humbly represent to Your Excellent Majesty, that this Tax of

1710 141,000 L was done by the King's regular and formal way of proce.

1719 141,000 L was done by the King's regular and formal way of proce.

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1870 T. ROGERS *Hist. Glean.* II. 103 The first writs for ship-money were issued in October of the same year [1634]. *attrib.* 1860 *FOSTER Gr. Remonstr.* 195 The great ship-money lawyer (Mr. Holborne). 1862 H. Cox *Inst.* ix. ii. 602 Under ship-money writs. John Hampden was assessed twenty shillings towards providing a ship for his county.

Ship-of-war. ? Now rare. A ship equipped for warfare; a man-of-war, warship.

1479 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 19. I here saye ther shall goe schepys of war to the see. 1563 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 610 He was

to the E. Dict 657 Sea-men)

Ships of FALCONER Dict. *Marine* (1780) s. v. *Ship*. Ships of war are properly equipped with artillery etc.] 1800 *CHARNOCK Mar. Archit.* I. Pref. xcv. The custom... of appointing land officers... to the command of ships of war. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. II.* xxiv. 363 A larger ship-of-war from that station joined the expedition.

attrib. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 4 The thought of permanent ship-of-war construction in the private shipyards was seriously in contemplation.

Ship-owner. One who owns, or has a share in, a ship or ships.

1530 *PALMER* 267/1 Schypowner, *fatron dune navire*. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Navi Prius* led. i. 112 G. A ship-owner having chartered his ship to J. S. insured the ship and

Hence **Shipowning** *vbl. sb.*; **Ship-owning** *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.*

1823 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/2 A practice of insuring with a view to wreck would not pay the shipowning community. 1889 *STEVENS Let. to S. Coblin* Oct. The ship-owning has rather petered out. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 18/6 In shipowning it is quite impossible to stand still.

Shippable, *a. rare* [f. SHIP v. + -ABLE.] Navigable. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 337/1 Schypabylle, *naviga* [67]lis.

Shippage, *rare*. [f. SHIP v. + -AGE.] Shipping, shipment.

1611 in *Essex Rev.* (1906) XV. 154 The Inhabitants... are much employed in Shippage and Navigation. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1845) III. 82 The cutting and shippage would be articles of some little consequence!

Shippe, *obs. form* of **SHEEP**, **SHIP**.

Shippen, *variant* of **SHIPPON**.

Shipper (fippar). Also *schepier*. [late OE. *scipere* (= MLG. *MDu. schipper*, MHG. *G. schiffer*, ON. *skipari*), f. SHIP sb.1 + -ER.] In sense 2, representing MLG. *MDu. schipper* (see **SKIPPER** sb.2). In sense 3, f. SHIP v. + -ER.]

+ 1. A seaman. *Obs.*

sciperes zefengon hine & wurpon hine on poure wat. 1553 *Bale Voyagyn* Pref. 6 As great dyspycions were among the Jewes at Rome concerning Paule, so were there afterwards among the shippers in our returne to their shippe concerning vs. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Shipper*, or *Sciffer*, a Dutch Term, signifying the Master of a Ship. We also use the word for any common Seamen.

+ 2. A skipper. *Obs.*

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 300 David Gourlay, schippare of the bark callit the Mary. 1499 *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 181 Paid to Rowll the schepier for 2 pety quatris of salt. 1564 *Brief Exam.* s. 211 j. A wyse shipper.. will not come nygh rookes and flattes. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. Notes* 1118 Yet deserueth not the Maior more grace for governing the citie then the Shipper for ruling the Ship. 1603-4 *Act 1 Jan.* i. c. 32 Of which payment the Master Owner and Shipper paymynge the same. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 100 Old shippers of the Netherlands. 1634 *BREMERSTON Treat.* (Chetham Soc.) 60, I agreed this day with Willm. Wrigington, the Hull shipper, to carry all my goods to Hull.

3. One who ships goods for transportation. Also with prefixed sb., as *twine-skipper*.

1225 Unless the Names of the Policy. 1789 *JEFFERSON* d advise our shippers of oil

always to get the certificate of the French consul. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ii. He... had been in a shipper's counting-room in Boston. 1880 *Times* 26 July 9/5 Shippers of cargo.

b. *U.S.* One who transports goods by rail or other means of conveyance. 1903 H. C. EMERY in *Comb. Mod. Hist.* VII. 706 In the scramble for business the stronger shippers were favoured at the expense of the weaker.

c. A commodity that is shipped or is suitable for shipping; *spec.* (see quot. 1910).

1883 *KILLBREW in Rep. 10th Centur U. S.* III. iii. 19 Export Tobacco... English shippers consist of leaf and strips. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 27/12 We reach... the pen, where may be gathered one hundred head of choice 'shippers' (sc. cattle). 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 525/2 *Shippers*, sound, hard-burnt bricks of imperfect shape, obtain their name from being much used as ballast for ships.

4. *Mech.* A device for shifting a belt from one pulley to another. Also *attrib.*

1866 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools PL Q* 1, This shaft carries a pair of driving pulleys, and is provided with a belt shipper. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 859/1 The elevator was operated by means of a lever within the car... The lever took the place of the modern hand rope (or shipper rope).

1870 T. ROGERS *Hist. Glean.* II. 103 The first writs for ship-money were issued in October of the same year [1634]. *attrib.* 1860 *FOSTER Gr. Remonstr.* 195 The great ship-money lawyer (Mr. Holborne). 1862 H. Cox *Inst.* ix. ii. 602 Under ship-money writs. John Hampden was assessed twenty shillings towards providing a ship for his county.

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Shipping (fipin), *vbl. sb.* Also 3 scipping, 4-6 schipp-, schyp-, 5-6 shyping, shepp-, 4-6 schepynge, schippynge, 5 schuppynge, schipin, schypynge, 7 shipping). [f. SHIP v. + -ING.] Cf. MLG. *schippinge* sea voyage, fleet.] 1. A ship or ships for the use of accommodation of a person or a thing.

a. in phrases: + *To do, dight, put to shipping*, to put on board; to take (one's) shipping (now arch.), to embark; occas. pregnantly, to go abroad; also to deliver to shipping (? U.S.).

a 1300 *CURTOR M.* 24815 Elais to scipping son him did. 1375 *Ibid.* 24828 (Fairf.) Pai dist him to shipping sone. 141400 *Abdur* 339 Eche man hath take his schuppynge. 14400 *Generys* 4186 Another thei putt their horses to shipping. 1473 *CANTON Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 153 Another partye peryschyd by swerd and that other toke shyping. 1535 *Boorde Let. in Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 56, I was in catha-

los and untries. e Ship- in the

1702, 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist.* or Italy, he was once more

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† 5. A ship's company. *Obs. rare.*

14... *Beus* 4286 He toke his leve at the kyng And at all his seli shippynge.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shipping-centre*, *-clerk*, *-crane*, *-interest*, *-place*, *-point*, *-port*, *-trade*, *-yard*.
1898 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Oct. 300 *Shipping centers on navigable rivers. 1898 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Ship-

Law (ed. 2) Intro. 24 This statute has conferred a most solid benefit upon the shipping interest. 1766 *STORK Acc. E. Florida* 63 To carry it [viz. sugar], a considerable distance to the shipping-places. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 309 The town of Labran is the shipping-point of the Cañon City coal. 1843 *BETHEUNE Sc. Pear. Fire-side* 114 One of the shipping ports on the west coast of Scotland. 1891 T. H. [ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 128 The... Advance of the Shipping Trade. 1898 *STEVENSON Inland Voy.* 4 A noisy shipping yard.

b. Special comb.: shipping-agent, a licensed agent who transacts a ship's business for the owner; shipping-articles = ship's articles (see SHIP sb. 10 c); shipping-bill, a bill of lading; shipping-broker = ship-broker (see SHIP sb. 10); shipping-master, an official who superintends the signing-on and discharging of seamen; † shipping-money = SHIP-MONEY; shipping-note, a note containing particulars of goods for shipment (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1898); shipping-office, (a) an office where seamen sign on for a voyage; (b) an office where a shipping-agent receives goods for shipment (Funk's Standard Dict.); shipping-order (see quot.); shipping ore, ore suitable for being shipped; shipping-papers = ship's papers; shipping tobacco, tobacco grown for export.

1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chaz.* xiii. Various shipping-agents in the city. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. He went to a shipping-office, where the shipping articles of the California were open. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 52 § 71 The Person clearing such Goods for Shipment... shall deliver a Shipping Bill. 1861 *DICKENS G. Expect.* xxxvii. A worthy young merchant or shipping-broker. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. He was told by the shipping-master that she was bound to California. 1853 *MAVOE & POLLOCK Law Merch. Shipping* iv. 52 Shipping offices, superintended by persons called shipping masters. 1840 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 3/2 The shipping money may be put vigorously upon collection. 1840 Shipping-office (see Shipping articles above). 1844 *FRANCIS Dict. Trade*, etc., Shipping Order, is a written mandate directed by a merchant to his lighterman, ordering him to receive and put on board a certain quantity of goods.

1877 yields
R. H. *illegim.*
from which my name had never been erased. 1883 *KILLBREW in Rep. 10th Census U. S.* III. iii. 194 Dark Shipping tobacco is generally raised on rich lots.

† **Shippish**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. SHIP sb. + -ISH.] Nautical.

1530 *PALSGR.* 323/2 Shypplisse belongyng to a shypman, nautique.

Shippun, *-en* (ʃɪˈpʌn). Now *dial.* Forms: 1 scypen, scipen, scopen, 4 shep(e)ne, s(c)hipne, schepon, 5 shepen, shipun, schepyn, -ene, schypune, 6 shyppen, 9 shippin, -on, shuppen, -on, 6-shippen. [OE. *scypen* fem. 1. OTeut. **skupini*, f. *skup*-. see SHIP sb. and -EN. 2] A cattle-shed, a cowhouse.

In quot. 140r misused, from association with *sheep*.
c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. 1. (1890) 28 Per nænig mann for wintres cyle on sumera hez ne mæweh, nescypene his neatum ne timbreh. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 261 Scipena beoheofan and blosan eac swa. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1076 Was neuer so hysful a boue as was a bos þenne Ne no

a shepen, and to thi hors a stiable. c. 1425 *Voc. in Wr.* LEVINS *Manph.*

rac. (Chetham bay overhead.

uc. *Dial. Wks.*

(1775) 4r, I gan o gient ioto th' Shipp'n. 1857 *WAUGH Lanc. Life* 193 When he had to go into the 'shippon' early on a winter's morning. 1859 *DICKENS Haunted House* vii. 44 Atkinson and me will take t'other chap. to th' shippon, and it'll be one piece o' work for to mind them, and the cow. 1883 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* xv. The muffled low of a cow from a shippen. 1890 *Westmid. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 4/2 Small Residence and Pleasure Farm... consisting of convenient House, with Stable and Shippon.

attrib. 1788 *New Loud. Mag.* 533 Some men who forced the Shippon door by means of iron-crows. 1863 *MRS. GASKELL Sylvia's Lovers* xv. The shippen door... stood open.

Shippund (ʃɪˈpʌnd). Also 6 *schippund*, 8 *schippund*, *schippund*, 9 *schippund*. [ad. MLG. *schippunt* (see also SKIPPOND) or MDu. *schippund*; whence ON. *schippund*, G. *schiffund*, etc.] A unit of weight used in the Baltic trade, varying from 300 to 400 pounds; = 20 *lisponds*.

1545 *Rates of Customs* dvj. In Spruce lande... xx. *lisponds* facit a shyp pounce. 1560 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1877) l. 75 For half shippund iron. 1675 in *Compt. bk. D. Wedderburne* (S.H.S.) 263. 6 shippund paid Iron. 1654 *WHITELOCKE Jrnl. Swed. Amb.* (1772) II. 120, 200 shippund of copper to be brought from the mines to Stockholm.

[in Sweden] produce yearly 400000 *scheppund*. 1858 *HOMANS Cycl. Comm.* 423 The commercial weights [of Copenhagen] are, 16 pounds = 1 *lispond*; 20 *lispond* = 1 *schippund*. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 306, 19,000 ship pounds of iron exported from Gothenburg.

Shippy (ʃɪˈpi), *a. rare*. [f. SHIP sb. 1 + -y.]

† Suitable for ships (*obs.*); characteristic of ships.
1632 *VICARS tr. Virgil* i. 16 Some shippy havens contrive. 1898 *Century Mag.* Feb. 531/2 The sour, shippy... odor that hung about the steerage.

Ship-shape (ʃɪpˈʃeɪp), *a. (adv.)*. Also 7-shapen. [f. SHIP sb. 1 + SHAPEN (which was later rednced to *shape*).] Arranged properly, as things on board ship should be; trim, orderly: orig. *Naut.*, but freq. in gen. use. Sometimes passing into *adv.*, in a seamanlike manner, in trim fashion.

1644 *MANWYRING Seaman's Dict.* 81 It [sc. the rake] being of no use for the Ship, but only for to make her Ship shapen, as they call it. *Ibid.* 113 *Wale-reared*, that is, when a ship is built right up, after she comes to her bearing, this is unsightly, and (as they term it) not ship shapen. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1769), *Ship Shape*, in the manner of an expert sailor; as, the mast is not rigged ship-shape; trim your sails ship-shape. 1833 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxiv. It would have been more ship-shape to lower the bight of a rope. 1839 *Nautical Mag.* 165 Neither ship-shape nor Bristol fashion. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. There was no foolish gilding and gingerbread work... but everything was 'ship-shape'. 1850 H. BRIDGE *Pers. Recoll. N. Hawthorne* (1893) 122 We... have done a great deal towards making the establishment 'ship-shape' and comfortable. 1864 *TENNISON En. Ard.* 220 Look to the babes, and till I come again, Keep everything shipshape, for I must go. 1889 H. O'REILLY *50 Yrs. on Trail* 249 In a week... we got shipshape and business commenced.

b. in attributive position.
1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Mil. Num. Wks.* 1862 III. 72 She... did it herself in a 'ship-shape', orthodox manner. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* iv. The shop... seemed almost to become a snug sea-going ship-shape concern. 1855 *BROWNING E. Blomgren's Apol.* Poet. Wks. 1863 I. 379 Neat ship-shape fixings and contrivances.

So **Ship-shaped**, **Ship-shapely** *adjs.*

1842 W. IRVING *Let. to Mrs. Grinnell* 30 Sept. Tell him not to cast all his bread upon the water in the shape of ships, however shipshaped they may be. 1842 *W. DANA Phase II.* 305 A well-appointed shipshapely. 1889 *WELCH* 7 the volume of displacement of a ship-shaped vessel when floating at a given water line.

Ship-timber. Timber for shipbuilding.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iv. (1495) 606 And of fer is good ship tymbre made. 1408-9 *tr. Vegetius De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby 233) ll. 224/5 Loke þat schip tymbre haue þe double tyme to drye. 1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. II. 282 To the sawaris of the schip tymr. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argents* v. ll. 332 The place being a vast Country, and without ship timber. 1664 in *Marshall Edwinstow Reg.* (1891) 39 Hodgson... was killed in the wood... with a piece of ship timber. 1785 *PHILLIPS Treat. Island Nav.* 17 Degrees of ship-timber... is a very depending circumstance to a people whose riches and power depend so greatly upon navigation. 1847 *SMEATON Builder's Man.* 43 The larch... makes excellent ship-timber. 1878 *BROWNING Two Poets of Crisike* i. v. Our log is old ship-timber.

attrib. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 477 In a ship-timber yard, where he had a yacht building.

Shipton moth. A noctuid moth, *Euclidea m.* 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & Moth* Index.

Shipun, *obs. form* of SHIPPON

Shipwards, *adv. rare*. [See -WARD.] To or towards the ship.

[c. 1400 *Beryn* 1399 He set hym in ful purpose to his Ship-ward. 1877 *TURBERY Trag. Tales* 87b, To the ship-warden on they went.]

1845 E. WARBURTON *Cresset & Cross* I. 28 Conversing with some of the natives as I rode shipwards.

Shipwreck (ʃɪpˈwɛk), *sb.* Also 2-3 *wrec(h)*, 5-6 *-wraek*, 6 *-wre(a)ke*, 6-7 *-wra(c)ke*, 6-8 *-wraek*, 7 *-rack*; 6 *shipswraek*. [f. SHIP sb. 1 + WRECK sb.]

For the form *SHIPWRECK* (cf. also 1671 in *SHIPWRECKING* 441. a) see *RACK sb.*

1. What is cast up from a wreck; the remains of a wrecked vessel; wreckage. In later use chiefly fig. 1 a 1100 *Charter in Dugdale Monast.* (1655) l. 237/1 Cum omni maris projectu, quod nos Anglice Shipwreca appellamus. *Ibid.* 237/2 Quecunq; maris procellosis tempestatibus in aquam, vel in terram eorum ejecta fuerint, quod Anglice Shipwreca promulgatum est onomate. 1248 *Libertates Regni Majoricar.* (Du Cange s. v. *Naufragium*). Navim fractam, quae ad littus a mari ejecta, quod Angli Shipwreck vocant, id est, wreccum de navibus. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T. D* 2 b, The Sea-monsters... whom they have suborned and inspired to lye in wayte for Shipwreck. 1649 *MILTON Elkon* ii. 25 Gentlemen indeed... the spawn and shipwreck of Taverns and Ticing Houses. 1667 *DAVENANT & DRYDEN Tempus* iii. Heaven will drive the Shipwrecks ashore to make us all rich. 1686 *DRYDEN Alb. & Alb. Pref.* Poster, By gathering up the shipwrecks of the Athenian and Roman theatres.

2. Destruction or loss of a ship by its being sunk or broken up by the violence of the sea, or by its striking or stranding upon a rock or shoal. † To make shipwreck (cf. *L. naufragium facere*, F. *faire naufrage*): see *MAKE v.* 1 64.

be... kon
wi... hip...
1649 *HAKLUIT Voy.* II. i. 14 If by any casualty their ships shall be driven on shore in perill of shipwreck. 1621 *DURTON Anat. Mel.* i. iv. i. 277 A ship that is void of a Pilot, must needs impinge

upon the next rock or sands, and suffer shipwreck. 1694 E. PHILLIPS *tr. Milton's Lett. State* 72 Such Ships and Goods as shall be cast ashore by Shipwreck. c. 1720 *SWIFT Hist. Eng.* an. 1335, Having... very narrowly escaped shipwreck in his passage from Normandy into England. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 572/1 The wants of sailors and others saved from shipwreck.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1671 *COTGR.*, *Naufrageux*,... shipwreck-bringing. 1864 *BROWNING James Lee's Wife* ii. 1, Is all our fire of Shipwreck wood?

b. An instance of this.

a 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VIII.* 125 Where you say that you have found landes I say those landes found you by shipwrekes of the sea. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Naufragus*, he that is scaped after a shipwreake. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, Ch. Porch viii. All in a shipwreck shift their severall way. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccclxxvi. 449 In the Hurry of the Shipwreck... Simonides was the only Man that appear'd Unconcern'd. 1864 *TENNISON En. Ard.* 15 A rough sailor's lad Made orphan by a winter shipwreck. 1891 *FARRAR Darkness & Dawn* lx. When some of his precious effects had been lost in a shipwreck, he told his friends that the fishes would bring them back to him.

† c. *transf.* of drowning. *Obs.*

1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rect.*, Turkey (1685) 354 Icaria... remarkable for the Shipwreck of Icarus.

3. fig. Destruction, total loss or ruin: often with literal phraseology retained. † To make shipwreck: to come to destruction.

1526 *TINDALE 1 Tim.* i. 19 Havynge fayth and good conscience, which some have put awaye from them, and as concerninge fayth have made shipwrecke. 1549 *LATIMER 2nd Serm. bef. Edu. VI* (Arb.) 47 After so manifold... shipwrekes of religion... whereas the ambitious... prelates... ruleth the sterne [etc.]. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Uutr. Jewel* iv. 144 A general shipwreake of the Popes universall power. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. v. 80 am I driven by breath of her Renowne, Either to suffer Shipwrecke, or arrive Where I may have fruition of her Loue. 1620 *GRANGER Div. Legike* 41 This shipwrecke, which Adam brought vpon himselfe, and chiefly his posterity. 1642 *QUARLES Enchir.* ii. xxxii. (1654) I 2, Let the Shipwreck of his Understanding be a Sea-mare to thy Passion. 1655 *JER. TAYLOR Guide Dvot.* (1779) 120 The only Plank left me in the Shipwreck of my Soul. 1719 *De For. Cruise* ii. (Globe) 593 The Shipwreck of our Fortunes. 1805 W. IRVING *Mahomet* II. xi. 102 The... ability with which... he... preserved the scarcely launched empire of Islam from perfect shipwreck. 1891 *FARRAR Darkness & Dawn* xxii. Agrippina was... magnified by the shipwreck of her ambition. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/1 Boys with an unsullied heart, and bright wits like his, have come miserably to shipwreck before now.

4. To make shipwreck of (arch.):

a. To suffer the loss of.

To make shipwreck of a good conscience (with allusion to 1 Tim. i. 19, see quot. 1526 in sense 3) was formerly freq. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipline* (Arb.) 4 He shalbe molested, till... by your tyrannous dealing, hee have made shipwreck of a good conscience. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. xii. 7 Such... Did... make shipwrecke vniuersall, Both of their life, and fame. 1631 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1674) II. 14 When we have made shipwreck of our Consciences, we fall into the hands of God. 1683 *KENNETT tr. Erasm. on Folly* 60 They have thrown away their of all they have. 1784 (what shipwreck have we renown! 1799 *HAN. Mc* company of certain wor he makes shipwreck of *Rem.* (1837) 348 Let I should make shipwreck of my hope. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xiv. 284 He who... leaves this force out of account, cannot but make utter shipwreck of his whole linguistic philosophy.

b. To bring to destruction or total ruin.

1577-87 *HARRISON England* i. ii. vi. 166 It was not long yer open shipwreck was made of this religious obseruation. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* viii. Worthy were I to die like a dog, did I proceed rashly... and make shipwreck of the weal of Christendom.

Shipwreck, *a. rare*. = SHIPWRECKED.

The phr. to go shipwreck is probably modelled on to go bankrupt.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 144 3e wer bot schipwraek

Thinking Black i. 5 All their colonies have gooe shipwreck.

Shipwreck (ʃɪpˈwɛk), *v.* [f. SHIPWRECK sb.]

1. *trans.* To cause (a person) to suffer shipwreck; chiefly *pass.* to suffer shipwreck; also, to cause the loss of (goods) by shipwreck.

1589 *C...* is shipwrecked.

1673-15... ckes that vnder water l.

1624 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1674) I. 224 Such a storme... hath... shipwreck'd our wares. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* 137, I have been shipwreckt, yet am not enemy with the Sea or Winds. 1793 *Rowe Ulysses* Mast. 1295 SHELLEY thus voluntarily shi into our hands. 1823 *WORDSW. Misc. P.* To Lady Fleming 69 Compared With him who... shipwrecked, kiodles on the coast False fires, that others may be lost.

b. To wreck (a vessel). Now *rare*.

1624 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* viii. 400 It is written of him... that... he would... by his Iochantments raise stormes to shipwreke the vessells of his enemies. 1647 *COWLEY Mistr.* Resolved to be beloved iv. Then may my Vessel torn and shipwreckt be. If it put forth again to Sea. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 108, I... Who like a foolish Pilot have shipwreck't, My Vessel trusted to me from above? 1725 *De For. Voy. round World* ii. 164 Our little Float was shipwreck'd.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 *SIR J. DAVIES Hymns Astrea* xxii. No doubt our State will Ship-wreckt be. 1673 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. i. 249 Where ate now your Fortunes? Shipwreck'd vpon a

7. Short for SHIRE HORSE.

1877 W. GILBEY in *Field* 24 Feb. 225/1 A discussion arose as to the best agricultural stallion to select for use in the district—a 'Clydesdale' or a 'Shire'. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 7 The Shire, as a distinct breed was not in existence.

8. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *shire-administration*, *-system*; (sense 6) *shire-bred*, *-fattened* adjs.; (sense 7) *shire-breed*, *-class*.

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 160 A uniform 'shire-administration'. 1881 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 3/1 In the hope of stimulating the production of 'shire-bred' horses. 1877 *Field* 17 Mar. 323/2 Good English mares of the 'shire-bred'. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Teetotum Trees* 18 Our own 'shire-fattened' kine. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 117 The general institution of a 'shire-system' for all England.

b. Special comb.: *shire-bishop* (OE. and *Hist.*), the bishop of a shire; *shire-borough* (see sense 4); *shire-clerk* (see quot. 1706); *shire-court* = COUNTY-COURT 1; *shire-day*, the day upon which a meeting of the shire was appointed to be held; *shire-hall*, *shire-house* = county-hall, COUNTY 8 b; *shire-jury* *Hist.*, the members of a shire-court; *shire-knight*, = knight of the shire, KNIGHT 5 c; *shire-member*, a representative of a shire in Parliament; *shire-oak*, an oak tree marking the boundary of a shire or a meeting place for a shire-court; *shire-reeve*, etymologizing form of SHERIFF; *shire-stone*, a stone serving as a boundary-mark of a shire (also in *three*, *four-shire-stone*); *shire-town*, the chief town of a shire, a *county-town*, see COUNTY 1 8 b; also *transf.*; *shire-wyte*, ? a tax paid to a Sheriff for holding a shire-court. Also SHIRE-GROUND, SHIRE HORSE, SHIRE-LAND, SHIREMAN, SHIRE-MOOT, SHIREWICK.

a 1023 *Wulfstan* xxxvi. (1883) 173 Bete þæt swa se *scir-

LAND *Township & Borough* 10 One ancient 'shire-borough, I mean Nottingham. 1495 *Act* 11 Hen. VII. c. 15 § 1 Shire's Undersheriffs 'Shire Clerks or any other officers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shire-Clerk*, an Under-Sheriff; sometimes it is taken for a Clerk in the County-Court, or Deputy to the Under-Sheriff. 1736 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 348/2 One novel Court appelle 'Shire-court' a Rundell. 1503-4 *Act* 19 Hen. VII. c. 24 The Shire Courte for that Shire shalbe holden & kepte one tyme at Chichestre aforsaid, and the next tyme at the borow of Lewes. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 26 § 58 The Countie or Shire Courte of the Countie of Radnor. 1482 CANTON *Policron.* viii. xxi. in *Hidden* (Rolls) VIII. 505 Also at Bedford on a 'shyreday' were eyghten men murthured withoute stroke by fallynge doune of a steyr. 1706 Mrs. INCISALD *Nature & Art* xl. (1820) 133 The prisoners are demanded at the 'shire-hall'. 1882 *Inst. Census Clerks* (1885) 30 Shire Hall Keeper. 1750 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 53 The Guild-hall, the Wool-hall, and the 'Shire-house'. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVI. 330 The 'Shire-jury' was considered as constituting the 'County' or County Court. 1399 LANGE *Rich. Reddes* iv. 32 And whanne it drowe to be day of be dede-doyngne, pat soueraynes were semblid and be 'shire-knyghtis.. they begynne to declare be cause of her comynge. 1910 W. L. MATHIESON *Awak. Scot.* I. 8 'Shire members and burgh members had united to form a House of Commons. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Workshop*, Certain oaks, called 'Shire-Oaks. 1879 GREEN *Readings Eng. Hist.* xxiii. 115 During the last half-hour the suitors had been gathering round the shire-oak. 14.. *Langland's P. Pl. C.* iv. 78 Boþe 'shire-reues and sergauntes. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* Cent 350 Our Magistrat now called a Sheriff, or (to speake more truly, Shyrenesh). 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Intro. § 4 I. 122 The sheriff, shire, or shire-reeve. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. ix. 726 These reeves received in counties the appellation of shire-reeves. 1736 in *Living Characters* (1899) 108 Fra the said croce linealle east to the 'scheauness' fra the scheirstene linealle east [etc.]. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* Map. Four shire stones..three shire stones. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Morton in the Marsh*, About one mile from hence, are the 4 shire-stones. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* June 516 Upon Wreynose Hill are placed the Shire-stones. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 368/1 Make open Proclamation in the 'Shire Towne of the same Shire or Shires. 1526 TINOALE *Luke* ii. 3 Every man went in to his awne shyre town, there to be taxed. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 396 Then Ouse saluteth Buckingham the Shire Towne. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. i. iii. 10 The Shire-Town is Derby. 1857 PERLEY *Hand-bk. N. Brunswich* 55 The shire town is Richibucto. 1425 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695) 573 *Et in solutis pro quadam pensione vocata 'Shire-wye' annuatim* iv. 301.

Shire (*shīr*), a. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 *scīr*, 3 *scīr*, *sīr*, 3-4 *shīr*, 3-5 *schīr*, 4 *scīre*, *scīre*, *schīre*, (*schīre*), 4-5 *schyr*, 4-6 *schīre*, *schyre*, 4-8 *shyre*, 4-9 *shīre*. [Com. Tent.: OE. *scīr* = OFris. *skīre*, OS. *skīr*, *skīri* (MLG. *schīr*; hence MHG. *schīre*, *schīr*, mod.G. *schier*), ON. *skīr-r* clear, bright, pure (Sw. *skīr*), *skīr-r* manifest, Goth. *skēr-s* clear:—O.Tent. **skīro-*, **skīrjo-*, f. root **skī-* to shine: see SHINE v. (related by ablaut to SHEER a. See also SKIRE, SKERE adjs.)] A. adj.

1. Bright, shining. Obs. In OE. also fig. illustrious, noble. In ME. allit. verse sometimes a vague epithet of praise (= beautiful, fine, 'sheen'). *Beowulf* 979 Dær abidan scēal maza mane fah miclan domes, hu him scir mēod scīfan wille. a 1000 *Boeth.* *Met.* xxx. 9 þeah hi [the sun] se scīr & beorht. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 348 Longe abuten mēt scīr fōlged hem þat skīe scīr. a 1300 *Havelok* 588 She saw þer-inne a līth ful

shīr. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 317 Þe blod schot for scham in-to his shyre face & lere. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2454 Schalkis scott in-to shippis all in shire mailles. c 1400 *Dest.* *Tray* 237 In a shadow of shene tres & of shyre flourres. c 1470 *Gen. & Ex.* 537 To se that his shire weid be sicker of assay.

2. Of liquids, crystal, etc.: Clear, translucent. a 900 *CYNEWULF Christ* 1288 Swa þæt scīre glīes þæt mon yþast mæz æl purh-wītan. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 163/33 *Līmgīdus*, scīr. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9936 Midward þe heist tūre..springes of scīre water o wellle. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Const.* 6934 Als fyssches lyes in water schyre. a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 119 in *Anglia* XVIII. 298 Honey, good & schyre. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 147/1 Schyre, *ne mēat and also lūmēz* *fructus*. 1450 *Rallis* *That slokins* viii. 48 The

sesonable air pipis vp fair and schire. 1776 *HERD Sc. Songs* (ed. 2) II. Gloss. s. v. We call..clear liquor shire.

3. Pure, unmixed. Obs. *Beowulf* 456 þegn..se be on handa bær broden ealowege, scencti aþer. c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xv. Nalles scīr win hi ne druncan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15383 Forr nīþen iss all þeþre spell Shīr atter & shīr galle Till alle þa þatt herrcenn itt. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Cant.* Psalter 516 þæt þa drynke þe shīrest blode of grape [sanguinem uine meracissimum]. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 113 He shapis him of shire wax līlīl schīpis many.

4. Morally or spiritually clean; pure. Obs. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 1 þeos rīwle is cherite of scīr heorte & cleane inwīt. *Ibid.* 246 O muchel is þe mīhte of scīr & of cleane bone. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 518 Metodus, al martyr, Adde in his herte sīghlōð sir. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26200 Scīrft sal mak þi sal scīrre. a 1400 *Rel. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. 56 When Gōddis seruandes hase depely thoghte with scīr herte on Gode.

5. Complete, perfect, utter; = SHEER a. 8. Also (with a negative), mere, bare.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1286 Nere hit schendlac inoh, & schīr schoome, to alle þæt þeþel of lare? c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 350 He..dede dæf calf mēten in fir, and stīred it al to dust sir. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. ProL 78 This cuntre is full of Caynis kyne, And sic schyr schrewis. c 1500 *SKELTON E.* *Rumynnyng* 466 They be wrechcoktes thou hast brought, They are shyre shakynge nought! 1540 *PALSGR. Acrostichus* ii. iii. Lj I wyl not gye the sole..al pure of shyre hope, but the thing. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 69 As if the outside of the earth were a shire flat or level. 1710 *RUDIMAN Gloss.* Douglas's Æneis s. v. *Shīre*, Scot. we say, a shīre foot, a shīre knave, i. e. purus, putus nebulos. a 1730 *RANKE* *Grm. Street nam. Satire* 5 He's naething but a shire daft lick, 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Collager's Daughter* 59 He was a shire and worthless smaik.

b. (See quot.) 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Shire*, *Shyre*, adj. Used in the sense of strait, or S. *scīr*; as, *shire measure*, that sort of measurement which allows not a hair-breadth beyond what mere justice demands, i. e. *tevidtale*.

6. Thin; tenuous, not dense; sparse, scanty. Of heer: Weak, 'small'.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxii. (1495) 940 The more sadde a body is the more heuy it is; and the more shyre and thynne the more lyght it is founde. c 1400 MALCOV. (Roxh.) xxii. 101 Þe men of þat land has schyre [Cotton text (1839) 207 thynne] berdes with few hares in þam. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. v. 188 He vanist far away.. in the shyre air [in tenuem..auram]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 323/2 Shyre nat thycke, delit. 1547 *SALESBURY Dict. Eng. & Welch*, *Tenue*, Thynne, shyre. 1599 *ALEX. HUME Hymnes* iv. 14 My haīres are schyre and gray. 1721 *RAMSAY To Earl Dalhousie* 34 He had rather live on cakes, And shyrest swats. 1776 *HERD Sc. Songs* (ed. 2) II. Gloss. s. v. We call thin cloth..shīre. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Shīre*, thin; scanty: said of crops.

7. *Shire*, v. 1 Obs. Forms: 1 *scīran*, *scīran*, 3 *scīren*, *schīre*, *shīre*, *sīre*. [OE. *scīran* = MLG., mod. LG. *schīren* to make clear, clarify (whence G. dial. *schieren*), ON. *skīra* to purify, clear (from a charge), Goth. *gaskīran* to interpret, f. O.Tent. **skīro-*: see SHIRE a.]

1. *trans.* To declare, make known; to tell, utter. *Beowulf* 1939 þæt hit sceadenmæl scīran moste, cwealm-bealu cyðan. c 897 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xxviii. 198 Ac gif he ðonne eallunga forberan ne mægen, ðæt he hit ne scīren. c 1205 *LAY.* 16822 Nes þer nan swa hæh mon þat durste word scīren. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2036 De wite is hīse, ðe rīght is hīre. Oð al mīstīn ðe soðe shīre. [a 1250 *Orl. & Night.* 1530 Wan he comē ham eft to his wīue, ne dar heo wīst a word ischīre.]

2. To enlighten, purify (the mind or heart). a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 384 Lude, þer schīred & brīhted þe heorte. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 337 For is fruit sīred mannes mood, To wīsen boðen līw and good.

Shire (*shīr*), v. 2. [f. SHIRE sb.] *trans.* To divide (a country) into shires.

1810 W. DAVIES *Agrie. N. Wales* i. 2 It (North Wales) was shīred by Henry the Eighth into six counties. 1857 *Cal. St. Papers*, *Irel.* 1571-85, 170 The Brenny and Annally shīred. 1885 *BAGWELL Irel. under Tudors* 1.60 Ulster and Connaught were not shīred. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* July 215 When..he [Davies] effected the final shīring of Ulster.

† **Shire**, *adv.* Obs. [OE. *scīre*, f. SHIRE a.]

1. Brightly; clearly. a 1000 *Andreas* 835 Oð þæt dryhten forlet dægandelle scīre scīnan. a 1300 *Havelok* 916 [Ich kan] kindlen ful wei a fyr, And maken it to brendan shīr. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 956 Hir brest & hir byryst brote hare displayed, Schon schyter þen snawe. c 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 610 The one in the sky was schīnyng so schīr. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ii. v. 14 Quhen the taknyng or the bail of fire Rais fro the kingis schip, wþīrnyng schīre.

2. With main force, mightily; sheer or straight down.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Christ* 1141 Scīre hurstan muras and

stanas. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3045 O morjen, al swīc time al sir, Thunder, and hail, and leuenes fir, Cam wel vñghere. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 506 Schyre schēdez þe rayn in schowrez ful warme. 1508 *DUNBAR Twa Marii Women* 22 Kemmit was thair clēr hair, and curiously schēd Attour thair schulders doun schyre, schīnyng full bricht.

Shire, obs. form of SIRE sb. **Shire clothe**, obs. form of CERECLOTH. c 1450 *Brut* ii. 430 Thanne was his body enhawmyd..and cload in shire clothe.

Shire(e, obs. forms of SHERIFF.

Shire-ground, *Hist.* Country divided into shires; a tract of country subject to the control of the authorities of a shire.

1535-6 *Act* 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26 § 24 The said liberties shall continue and he used in every Lordship parcell of the said Duchie [of Lancaster] within the Dominion..of Wales, as the liberties of the said Duchie he used in Shire grounde and not Countie Palantyne within this Realme of England. 1536 Br. ROLAND *Ley Zel. to Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxviii. 183 The Proclamations as yet for the Shire grounde he not come: wherhy Justice cannot be ministred in Wales. 1556 *Fr. Act* 3 & 4 Ph. & Mary c. 3 (1621) 231 Within sundry Townes, villages and other waste grounds of this Realme, being no shire grounds. 1886 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 181/1 in *Hollis*, Sir John Perot..first thought it best to bring the whole land into shire grounds, wherby the laws of England might have a through course and passage. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* ii. (1892) 31 And so he continued Earle untill the xxvijth yeere of his Rainge that Wales was reduced to sheere ground. 1612 Sir J. DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 247 All this while, the Prouinces of Conaght and Vlster..were not reduced to Shire-Ground. 1846 MITCHELL *Adth O'Neill* 226 On O'Neill's part the conditions were that he should..suffer his country to become 'shire-ground', and admit the functionaries of English government.

Shire horse. Also shires horse. [See quot. 1888; cf. SHIRE sb.] A horse of a heavy powerful breed, used for draught, chiefly bred in the midland counties of England. Also known as the Old English Black Horse.

1875 S. SIDNEY *Esk. Horse* xii. 268 The Shire Horse, 1877 *Field* 14 Apr. 447/7 The Shires or Old English Cart Horse. *Ibid.*, Influential breeders of the Shires horse should combine together and [etc.], [1888 Sir W. GILBEY *Great Horse* (1899) 52 Arthur Young, in the latter part of the last century, mentions only two varieties of Cart Horse as deserving attention, namely, the Large Black Old English Horse, 'the produce principally of the Shire counties in the heart of England, and the Small..'

Shire-land, rare. [SHIRE sb.] a. = SHIRE-GROUND. b. *transf.* (non-use.) A land under regular administration.

1825 MUNBY *Antiquities* (1857) 19 Lands beyond the shire-land of New South Wales. 1910 *10th Cent. Mar.* 428 Queen Elizabeth turned the country into shire-land.

† **Shirely**, *adv.* Obs. [f. SHIRE a. + -LY 2. Cf. SHERELY.] Brightly, clearly; purely.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 154 Ase ofte ase heo wolden þenchen schīrlīche of God, ant makien clene bonen. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1880 Þere he schrof hym schīrlī, & schewed his mysdedez. c 1470 *Col. & Gaw.* 22 Of siluer and saphir schīrlī thai schāne.

Shireman, Obs. exc. dial. (in sense 2). [OE. *scīrman*, *scīreman*: see SHIRE sb. and MAN.] 1. Old Eng. Law. A sheriff. (Erroneously explained by Lamharde as = *ealdorman*).

In OE. the word had also the sense of 'holder of official charge', 'hallif', 'steward' (e.g. *Anglo-Saxon*, etc.). c 1020 in Kemble C. 1570-6 LAMBARDE 1 before the conquest, had their trialles for title of land, and other controuersies in each shire, before a Judge, then called Alderman, or Shyremān.

2. An inhabitant of the 'shires' (see SHIRE sb. 6). a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* II. 296 Aye, I knew he

man. 1909 A. MORRISON *Green Ginger* 155 [Essex speaker] 'But a shire man allus was a fool'.

Shire-moot, *Hist.* [f. SHIRE sb. + MOOT sb. 1; after OE. *scīrgmōt*.] The judicial assembly of the shire in Old English times.

[a 1036 in Thorpe *Diplom. Angl.* (1865) 336 Her swutelap on ðim gewrite þæt an scīrgmōt sat æt Ægelnoðes scīre (scīre cūnges).] a 614 *Saxon Tithe* lxx. 225 Amongst Knotts Collections, one is, that twice in the year, the Scyrgemot, i. the Shiremote (that which is now called the Shires Turne) should be held, and that in it should sit the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Ealdorman. 1839 *KNIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 78 The Shire-mote or County Court met twice a year. 1860 *BROSNER Ags. Freedom* 82 The time was coming when the broad suffrage of the shire-moots was also to be greatly curtailed.

† **Shireness**, Obs. [f. SHIRE a. + -NESS.]

1. Cleanness, pureness. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 336 Schīrenesse of heorte is Godes lūwe one. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 130 Schīrenes of þi speches lightes wit [Declaration sermonum tuorum illuminat]. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vi. 2 Sorow for his synn has rest him þe shyrnes of, & fleschly lust, as druynge does watere. 2. Thinness, tenuity. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxii. (1495) 940 Also for shyrenesse of parties in thynne matere ben many poores. 1530 *PALSGR.* 267/1 Shyrenesse thynnesse, *delicite*. **Shirevalty**, obs. form of SHIREVALTY.

1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June (1842) III. 378 They have all a really most undue dislike of her, and shirk her conversation, and fly to one another, to discourse on hunting and horses. 1800 MISS EDGEWORTH *Selinda* xvii, To punish her for shirking me, by the Lord, I'd [etc.]. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 393 See, see—she's going to shirk Lady Kitty—he pretends he don't see her coming up. 1837 H. MARTINEAU

cut off the clotted ends before it be teased or carded. 1869
Lonsdale Gloss., Shirlin's, the fleeces of lambs. 1877 *Leeds*
Merc. Suppl. 22 May (E.D.D.), Ah doan't want pollin'
 cloise; Ah nohbut want shirlin, *Ibid.*, Ah've nohbot hed
 a shirl this time.

3. *Cookery*. (See quot. 1892.)
1893 *Sala Amer. Revist.* I, xxii, 302 'That woman's shirted
egs and sugar-cured ham should immortalise her', the

sleeping-car 'Cap'n' gravely remarked. 1892 *Garrett's Encycl. Cookery* I. 566/2 *Shirred Eggs*.—Butter the inside of a deep plate, break into it as many Eggs as will cover the bottom, shake a little pepper and salt over them, place bits of butter all over, put them into a moderately hot oven.

Shirrel (jirrel). *Sc.* (Common in the 16th c.) Forms: 6 scherald, -et(t, -att, -ard, cheritt, scherritt, 8 shirrel, 9 shirrot, shurral. [In 16th c. *scherald*, ?f. *scherr* SHEAR v., to cut. (The final -ld developed divergently into l and t.)] A turf.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. iii. 190 And he hym self the Troiane men fut bet on sonkis of gresy scheraldis he dou set. 1554-5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 360 Item, for scheratts and devatts ix. 1578 LINESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 336 The flur laid with greine cherittis (v.r. scherrittis). 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 143 Thow...keist a grene truff or scherald, and laid the new calfitt calf theirvpon. 1755 R. FORBES *Ajax, Trul.*

Ibid. 50 *Shirrels*, or divot, Banffs.

1826 D. ANDERSON *Poems* (ed. 2) 9 (E.D.D.) Hardly n shurral Even to rest a fire.

Shirring (færing), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHIR v. (? and sb.) + -ING¹.] The action of SHIR v.; also *concr.* (see quot.).

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 220 Gauging, which, following an objectionable Americanism, is also known as 'shirring', is pulled nearly tight from row to row of the runnings [etc.]. *Ibid.* 447 Shirrings are close Runnings, or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth, as the lines of indiarubber in Shirred Braces or Garters, or the drawing and puckering up any material. 1908 ELIZ. ROBINS *Come & Find Me* v. Miss Mar must have her things made plainer. No puffing, no shirring.

b. Comb.: shirring string (see quot.). 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Shirring string*, a string or cord passed between the two thicknesses of a double shirred fabric, so as to make the small gathers closer or looser at pleasure.

Shirrot, variant of SHIRREL.

Shirrow, *north.* form of SHREW (mouse).

Shirry (jor), *a.* [f. SHIR v. + -y.] Shirred, puckered.

1904 *Elect. World & Engin.* 20 Feb. 374 (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl.) The blow of the lay becomes uneven...and 'shirry' cloth is the result.

Shirry, obs. f. SHERRY *sb.*¹, var. SHERRY *sb.*² and *v.*

Shirt (jæt), *sb.* Forms: 1 scyrte, 3 s(o)hurte, (schuyrte, scourte, seorte), 4 schirte, asorte, 4-5 schert(e, schorte, 4-6 sherte, 5 schyrt, 5-6 schyrt(e, schurt(e, shirte, shorte, (5 shyrt, 6 shert, sherth), 6-shirt. [OE. *scyrte* wk. fem. corresponds formally to MDn. *schorte* (mod. Du. *schort* fem.) apron, MLG. LG. *schört(e, schört, schorte* apron (locally also thin gown worn by women), G. *schürze* fem. apron (not found before late 17th c.), ON. *skyrt* shirt (Sw. *skjorta*, Da. *skjorte* shirt; from the ON., with unexplained difference of sense, is Eng. SKIRT *sb.*);—OTeut. type **skurtjōn*, prob. f. **skurto*—SNORT *a.*, the various senses which the sb. has in the Teut. languages being probably diverse applications of the original sense 'short garment'. A cognate form **skurto*- is represented by MHG., mod.G. *schurz* masc., apron.]

1. An undergarment for the upper part of the body, made of linen, calico, flannel, silk, or other washable material. Originally always worn next to the skin (cf. 2 e); now sometimes an undershirt or 'vest' is worn beneath it. Formerly a garment common to both sexes (cf. CHEMISE), but now an article of male attire with long sleeves (often terminating in wristbands or cuffs). Also, an infant's undergarment with short body and sleeves.

The meaning of the word in OE. is obscure, as the only instance of its occurrence is a gloss in which the meaning of the Latin word was probably not understood.

Boiled shirt (U.S.), a white linen shirt as distinguished from a coloured or flannel shirt. *Coloured shirt*, one made of a coloured material, as distinguished from a white shirt. *Day shirt*, a more emphatic name for the shirt worn during the day time as distinguished from a NIGHT-SHIRT. *Historical shirt*, one adorned with worked or woven figures' (Fairholt). *Illustrated shirt*, jocularly used for coloured shirt. Also HAIR-SHIRT, HALF-SHIRT.

[a 1000 *Boulogne Glosses* 143 in *Germania* (N. S.) XI. 393 *Scyrte praxetia*, tunecan togæ.] c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He turnde ut of be burh into wilderne...and ches...sture here to shurte and get sac to curtle. c 1205 *LAY*. 2376f Warp he an his rugge...anne cheilist seurt (c 1275 seorte) & ænne pallene curtel. 1340 *Agend.* 191 He yaf ofte his kettel and his seerte to be poure ut yod. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Par.* 7. f 197 Where been thanne the gaye Robes and the smale shetes and the softe shertes? c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 871 Se that youre souerayne have clene shurt & breche. 1480 *CAXTON* *Chron.* Eng. i. (1520) 7 b/1 Hercules...was betrayed by a sherte that Deyanira his wyfe sent hym empoysoned. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 148: And that no manne undre the degree of a Knyght were any garded or pyynshed Sherte. 1530 *PALSGR.* 267/1 Shirt for a man, chemise. 1602 *SHAKS.* *Ham.* II. i. 81 Pale as his shirt, his knees knocking each other...he comes before me. 1625 *FLETCHER* *Cust. Country* II. i. Having a Mistris, sure you should not be without a neate historiall shirt. 1705 *ADDISON* *Italy* 5 (*Monaco*). We here saw several Persons, that in

nothing over their Shoulders but V. v. II. 11. 483 A credit to appear in public

THELL *Scotticisms* 77 A shirt is a man's under garment; a shift is a woman's. Many of the Scotch use shirt for both. 1851 *MAYHEW* *Land. Labour* I. 51/2 Coloured, or 'illustrated shirts', as they are called, are especially objected to by the men (costermongers). 1854 *McCLURE* *Rocky Mts.* 422 (Farmer) In order to attend the Governor's reception I borrowed a boiled shirt. 1869 *DICKENS* *Mut. Fr.* II. i. Bradley Headstone in his...decent white shirt...looked a thoroughly decent young man. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lxii, They shook, they stared as white's their shirt.

1. *Shirt of fire* (poet.): = the tunica molesta (Juvenal *Sat.* viii. 235), a tunic 'smeared with inflammable materials' (Seneca *Ep.* xiv. 5) in which persons condemned to death by burning were enveloped.

1852 *ALEX. SMITH* *Life Drania* II. 225 Like a pale martyr in his shirt of fire.

b. *Bloody shirt*: a blood-stained shirt exhibited as a symbol of murder or outrage. Also fig.

c 1586 *SIONEY* *Arcadia* I. vi. (Sommer) 25 h, People...having no banners, but bloudie shirtes hanged vpon long staves. 1788 *GIBBON* *Decl. & F.* I. V. 266 The bloody shirt of the martyr was exposed in the mosch of Damascus. 1840 [L. CASS] *France* 44 (Cent.), [Foucher adds] It is by spreading out the miseries of the workmen, the bloody shirt of some

New hensil on the colour line—the Southern bloody shirt.

c. *Shirt of hair*: = HAIR-SHIRT.

1430-40 *LYNG.* *Bochas* ix. ix. 24 b, Shortes of heer were also layde asyde. a 1550 *Image* 160c. iv. 222 in *Skellon's Wks.* (1843) II. 441/2 Some were shurtes of heres. 1781 *COWPER* *Trilli* 81 In shirt of hair and weeds of canvass dress'd... See the sage hermit.

d. *Shirt of mail* [f. *chemise de maille*]. 1522 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS.* *Comm.* App. v. 400 No

1511 COTGR., 1864 SKEAT tr.

Ukland's Poems 356 How shall a maid's weak hand avail To make thee, my father, a shirt of mail?

e. With qualifying word indicating a garment for a specific purpose.

1750-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 183 For once bathing one pays six *creutzers*, and five more for the use of a bathing shirt. 1895 *Stores' Price List*, Gentlemen's Lawn Tennis and Cricketing Shirts...Cotton Foothall Shirts.

f. Short for NIGHT-SHIRT.

1843 *ANON* *Water Cure* 140 Shirts and sheets, colder than any unfrozen water can be, are safely worn and lain in by many persons, who, during a hard frost, neither warm their beds nor their shirts.

g. Applied to a loose garment resembling a shirt. 1552 *EDEN* *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 22 Some (inhabitants of Borne) wear shertes of gossamine cotton, some bestes skinnes. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE* *India* I. 313 note, The women wear a shirt like that of the men, but much longer. [Foot-note] They call this shirt Camess. 1848 *CURZON* *Monast.* *Levant* I. ii. (1897) 15 The boat returned with the local authorities, two old villagers, in long blue shirts.

2. Phrases. a. † *Into, † into, to one's* (or *the*) *shirt*, so as to leave only one's shirt as a covering.

c 1290 *SA.* *Crux* 489 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 15 His clothes he caste of ever-ech-on A-non to is schorte and to is brich. c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* III. 1099 And of he rente vn-to his bare schirte. c 1450 *MIR'S* *Festial* 251 pen vs Emperoure... dyspoylul hym to his schorte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xx. 25 b, The prease was so greete...some of them...were stripped into their shyrtes. 1667 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 226 [They] were all strip to the waist as they had been taken. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Young Fellow that had sold

b. *In one's shirt*: in one's night attire; without one's outer garments; without one's coat and waistcoat.

c 1450 *CHAUSSON* *Travail* on of Savoye a dachin...a laf

in ropes...one after another in their shertes, & every one a halter about his neck. 1588 *SHAKS.* *L. L. L.* v. II. 704

1593 — *Hen. VI.* IV. vii. 57. 1592 *Soliman & Perseda* I. iii, Where to a shirt, but with my single Rapier, I combated a Romane. 1615 *KYD* *Sp. Trag.* III. xii, Bring me forth in my shirt, and my gowne vnder myne arme. 1744 *LOVE* *Cricket* 4 The robust Cricketer, plays in his shirt. 1818 *SCOTT* *Hrt. Midl.* II. i, The officer...escaped out of his bedroom window, and fled in his shirt. 1837 *CARLYLE* *Rev. II.* IV. General Dumouriez...finds the street covered with 'four or five thousand citizens in their shirts'.

c. *Since, ere, etc. shapen was my shirt*: since or before I was born, esp. with reference to something 'shapen' or decreed before one's birth.

c 1385 *CHAUCER* *L. G. W.* 2629 Syn fyrst that day that shapyn was myn sherte...So myn herte never thing me come As thou. c 1386 — *Knt's T.* 1566 That shapen was my deeth erst than my sherte. c 1402 *LYNG.* *Compl. Bl. Rnt.* 489 Or I was born, my desteny was sponne By Parcas sustren... For they my deeth shopen or my sherte. a 1542 *WYATT* *Lower renouance* 2 Alas...the carefull chaunce, shapen afore my shert.

d. (To have) *not a shirt*, more emphatically (to have, be worth) *not a shirt to one's back*: no goods or possessions, not even the necessities of life. (To give away) *the shirt off one's back*: all one's possessions.

c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Wife's T.* 1286, I holde hym riche al hadde

he nat a sherte. 1665 *BRAHWAIT* *Comment Two Tales* (1901) 91 Admit he be not worth a Shirt to his back, he has Wealth enough, who holds himself content. 1771 *SMOLLETT* *Humph. Cl.*, To Mrs. Goyllim 28 Apr. (1815) 51 He would give away the shirt off his back. 1781 *GIBBON* *Decl. & F.* (1787) III. xxxi. 202 note, Augustus had neither glass to his windows, nor a shirt to his back.

e. *One's shirt*: used as a type of what is nearest to one's person. *Not to tell one's shirt*: to keep a matter strictly secret. *Near is my shirt but nearer is my skin*: a proverb meaning that one's own interests come before those of one's nearest friends. *Obs.*

1548 *HALL* *Chron.* 3 *Hen. IV.* 20 The kyng began...to muse on this request, and not without a cause, for in dede it touched him as nere as his sherte, as you well may perceive by the Genealogy. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 67 To have every on in continual elouzye, lest he sit over nere there shertes or have familiar insighte in their commendable and discommendable qualities. 1586 *EARL* *LEICESTER* *Let. to Walsingham* 7 June in *Corr.* (Camden) 291, I will warrant him hanged...but you must not tell your shirt of this yet. 1596 *LODGE* *Marg. Amer.* 103 My shirt is neare me, my lord, but my skin is nearest. 1625 T. GOOWIN *Rom. Antig.* 155 Close sitteth my shirt.

f. slang. *To bet one's shirt, to put one's shirt on* (a horse) = to bet all one's money on. *To get* (a person's) *shirt out*, to cause him to lose his temper.

1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* s. v. *Shirty*, When one person makes another in an ill humour he is said to have 'got his shirt out'. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Mar. 6/2 Bet thee my shirt Auty Jane wins. 1897 *BARRERE & LELAND* *Dict. Slang* s. v., To put one's shirt on a horse.

3. A woman's blouse or loosely-fitting dress-body with a collar, front and cuffs, somewhat resembling a man's shirt; = *shirt-blouse* in 5 c.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Apr. 3/4 There is no need for a shirt to be hard and unfeminine because it is called a shirt. 1073 *Daily Graphic* 24 Mar. 13/2 If a more dressy morning shirt is desired, the chiffon moure is the favoured fabric.

b. *Habit-shirt*, a kind of chemisette: see HABIT *sb.* 12.

1834: see HABIT *sb.* 12. 1844: see CHEMISETTE 2. 1912 *ELIN.* *Glyn* *Halsome* II. 16 Miss Roberta...had her thin bones covered with a habit shirt of tulle.

4. *transf.* An inner casing or covering. † *a.* = AMNION (obs.). b. *Comm. and Techn.* (See quots.) [Cf. *F. chemise*.]

1611 *COTGR.*, *Agnellere*, that which enwrap a wombe-lodge: viues: the child's shirt. 164 12 Aug. (1699) 75 That the by allowing sugars to be 't the buyers taking them 'in *Pract. Customs* (1821) 217 The Messina package, which consists of three thicknesses, has its lining, or shirt, covered with a smooth oil cloth. 1868 *JOYNSON* *Metals* 76 The internal lining or shirt of the furnace. 1883 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* 25 May 308/2 The fuel should be placed between these [iron bars], and thus form an upright cylindrical ring or shirt of fire, inclosed outside by the bricks.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *shirt-breast*, -collar (hence -collared adj.), -cuff, -tail, -wrist; *shirt-like* adj. b. objective, as *shirt-ironer*, -knitter, -maker, -washer; *shirt-making*.

1847 *LATTON* *Lucretia* I. 1, The diamond in his 'shirt-breast. 1557 *SEAGER* *Sch. Virtue* 85 in *Babes Bk.*, Thy 'shyrtle coler fast to thy necke knyrt. 1848 *THACKERAY* *Van. Fair* iv, 'Pooh, pooh, Miss Sharp, said he, pulling up his shirt-collars. 1895 *DU MAURIER* *Trilby* VI. 280 'Shirt-collared within an inch of their lives. 1853 *WHITE* *MELVILLE* *Digby Grand* xxiii, Enormous 'shirt-cuffs...called attention to the hands. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 7/1 An action brought by a 'shirt-ironer. 1893 *Laundry Management* (ed. 2) 86 Some of the shirt ironers (sc. machines) have...a good-sized iron, heated by steam or gas. 1881 *Inst. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Hosiery Manufacture... 'Shirt Knitter, 1858 *SIMMONDS* *Dict. Trade*, 'Shirt-maker: a sempstress; a tradesman who employs females to make shirts. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Long. of 18-day* 194 C. 1897

c. *Special comb.*: *shirt-band* = BAND *sb.*² 4, also *dial.* the wrist-band of a shirt; *shirt-blouse*, -bodice = sense 3 above; *shirt-bosom* (now U.S.) = *shirt-front*; *shirt-button*, a small-sized button of mother of pearl or the like pierced with thread holes, used as a fastening for shirts; *shirt-cases* (see quot. 1880); *shirt case*, a travelling case for shirts; *shirt cloth*, †(a) ? a piece of cloth for a shirt; (b) (see quot. 1910); *shirt-cutter*, one who cuts out shirts for the trade; *shirt-dresser* (see quot.); *so shirt-dressing* (in quot. *attrib.*); *shirt frame* U.S. (see quot.); *shirt-frill*, a frill formerly worn on the front and wrist-bands of a shirt; *shirt front* = FRONT *sb.* 9 d, also *transf.* a white patch on the chest (of a dog); *shirt gills* *joenlar*, the projecting ends of a stand-up collar; *shirt gown* S. *dial.*, a bodice; *shirt-jacket*, a loose-fitting linen

under various corrupt forms as *schidderems*, *schildernes*, *schidwernes*.

13. *Nominale* (Skeat) 824 *Un benee de herouns* A hep of schitterows. a 1827 J. POOLE *Gloss. Forth & Bary, Westford* (1867) 67 *Shederow*, the heron: a thin weakly person. **Shittah** (šitā), rare. [Heb. שִׁטָּה *šittāh*. The *š* is for prehistoric *st*; cf. Arab. *sanf*, OEGYPTIAN *sant*, acacia.]

Shittah tree: a tree belonging to some species of *Acacia*, from which SHITTIM wood was obtained.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xli. 19, I will plant in the wilderness the Cedar, the Shittah tree [1884] (*Revised*) acacia tree.

Shitte, **Shittell**, obs. ff. SHUT, SHUTTLE.

Shitten (šit'n), a. [pa. pp. of SHIT v.] Deified with excrement.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* And shame it is, if a prest take kepe A shitten [i.e. schetyim, schitten] shepherde and a clyene sheepe. 1557 *Wells & Helth* Bij b. I ran my way and let him syt. Smoke and shitten are together. 1575 *Gamm. Gerta* ii. 1. Fy. shytten knaue l and out vpon thee l. 1698 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 58 A shitten Cloud. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Wks. VI. 276 Why, Miss, you shine this Morning like a sh— Barn-Door. 1750 *Birth*, etc. *John Franks* 18 He came crying into the parlour in his shitten condition... complaining... that he had beshit himself, and Mary Dover would not clean him.

Comb. a 1500 *Chester Plays*, *Innocents* 157 A vyllany it were, I-wisse for my fellow and me, to slay a shitten-arsed shrew. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. ix. 36 A little shitten-arsed Girl.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Vola.* to be a kynge were a farre pylyde shytten nonne. 1592 NASHE *Strange News* H2, Thou gosse shitter for shitten tapsterly tests. 1616 H. JONSON *Epigr.* cxxviii. *On Famous Voy.* And all his followers, that... in so shitten sort, so long had v'd him. 1656 *Choyce Drollery* 34 'Twas shitten luck to perish so. 1702 *Morse gown* a *Rat* 24 You and I are in a shitten Condition.

Hence † **Shittily** adv. 1598 FLORIO, *Caccatamento*,... shittely.

Shittim (šitim). Forms: a. 4 *sychem*, *sychem*, *sechym*, 5 *cetyne*, 6 *sethin*, (*seathin*), 6-7 *sethim*, 7 *Diets*, *setim*, *sittim*, 8 *shittim*. [a Heb. שִׁטִּים *šittim*, pl. of *šittāh*: see SHITTAR. The a forms are from the L. *setim* (Vulg.), appearing in many corrupt forms in the MSS.]

1. (More fully *Shittim wood*.) The wood of the shittah-tree, acacia wood.

Sometimes erroneously used for SHITTAR tree. a. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 5 And trees of Sychem [1388 *Sychym*], 1398 TREVISAR *Bartli*, *De P. R.* xvii. cl. (1493) 704 Sychem is a name... of a tree that is lyke to white thorne in leups. 1481 CANTON *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 84 The tree in which this glas stode... was named cetyne hit sholde endure euer er it wold rote. 1588 GREENE *Alcida* (1617) G 2 b, The Sethim wood will neuer be eaten with wormes. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, *Sethim*, a kinde of tree like a white Thorne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sethim* or *Setim*, *Sittim*, *atrb.* 1593 LODGE *Enphases* B j b, Her tongue of a Sethin leafe, that neuer waggis but with a Southeast winde. 1592 GREENE *Philomela* (1615) F 3, As if he had... eaten of the seathin roote, that maketh a man to be as cruell in heart, as it is hard in the rynde. 1594 — *Friar Bacon* iii. 1, In Frigats bottomd with rich Sethin planks. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxv. 5 And shittim wood. 1635-56 Cowley *Davidis* ii. 330 Near this Halls end a Shittim Table stood. 1856 SPANLEY *Sinat & Pal.* i. 68 The shittim-wood of the Tabernacle. 1861 — *Feu. Ch.* (1877) l. vii. 141 The Ark was of shittim, or acacia.

2. *U.S.* (See quotes.)

1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 41 *Rhamnus Purshiana*,... Shittim wood. 1910 102 *Bumelia lanuginosa*,... Shittim wood.

† **Shittell**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *schytyle*, *schytyle*, *schytyle*, 6 *shytyle*, *shytyle*, 6-7 *shittell*, *shet(t)le*, *shuttle*, 7 *shickle*. [App. repr. an OE. **scytel*—prehist. **skutl*, f. **skutl*-wk. grade of the root of SHOOT v.] a. Of persons and their faculties: Inconstant, variable, wavering; fickle, flighty.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 442/2 *Schey*, or *schey*, or *schytyle* (S. *schytyle*, P. *stytyle*). *Schytyle*, *stytyle*, or *hasty* (K. *schytyle*, on *stabile*), *precept*. 1530 PALSCOR 323/2 *Shyttell* nat constant, *variable*. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Collingbourne* iii. We passe not what the peopel saye or thynke, Theyr shyttell hate maketh none but cowardes shrinke. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex* ii. 11. 97 All which do signify a shuttle wateryng nature, & a mynde subject to great mutability and vncertainty. 1583 GOSWINE *Catlin* on *Deut.* cviii. 602 But our wits are so shuttle that we be still hearkening after this and that. 1589 NASHE *Pasquille* Ret. D iiii, A lyer must haue no shuttle memory. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues* *Common* (1603) 6, The shuttle...

Who knows not when ought well is, or amis, Of shallowe shickle braine, a token is. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* ii. i. 6 The dull brain, the shickle memory. 1638 HERWOOD *Wise Vom.* iii. i. To have my shuttle-wits runne a wooll-gathering already? 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* 79 Did your Sculler, or shuttle Skull euer arrive at that Rock of Crystall you boast of?

b. Of things: Shaky, unstable. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xiv. 1. 371 The stalke is very shuttle in mowing, and therefore flyeth from the edge of the syth. a 1623 W. PEBBLE *Salmon's Recant.* (1627) 5 The Waters, a shuttle and running substance.

c. Comb.: shittle-brained, headed, witted adjs.

7 A light or fr. Tong. man. 1583 this way to be. 1607

MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* iv. vii. G 3, Was euer mistris so plaugd with a shettle-headed seruant. 1448 MARC. PASTON in *P. Lett.* l. 69, I am affraid that Jon of Sparham is so *schyttly wyttid, that he wyl sett hys gode to morgage. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* iii. v. 330 They therefore are very foolcs... or to vse a more gentle terme, they are shuttle witted. 1613 TAPP *Pathw. Annot.* 36 See how shuttle witted I am, for... I had forgotten it till now.

Hence † **Shittleness**.

1530 PALSCOR 267/1 *Shyttelnesse*, *uariabell*. 1573 BARET *Alv.* S 321 The vain Shittleness of an vnconstant head. 1647 HEXHAM 1, Shittleness, *ongestadly*.

Shittle, -cock: see SHUTTLE, -COCK.

Shivaism, -ite, var. ff. SIVAISM, SIVAITE.

Shivaree (šivārē), sb. *U.S.* Also *shivaree*.

Corrupt form of CHARIVARI.

1881 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* xxxii, She turned on all the horrors of the 'Battle of Prague', that venerable shivaree, and waded chin-deep in the blood of the slain. 1883 *Cassell's Sat. Jurnl.* l. 76 It was a shivaree—that is, the kind of serenade they give to a newly-married couple.

Hence *Shivaree* v. *trans.*, to greet or serenade with a 'shivaree'.

1879 G. W. CABLE *Old Creole Days* (1883) 132 'What is it you call this thing where an old man marries a young girl, and you come out with horns and — 'Charivari! asked the Creoles. 'Yes, that's it. Why don't you shivaree him?' 1910 *Guide* July 139/1 A crowd of the more riff-raff and ignorant foreigners... started out to 'shivaree' (mob and din to madness) the dreaded old man.

Shive (šiv), sb.¹ Chiefly *dial.* Forms: 3 *schive*, 4-6 *shyve*, 5 *schyfe*, *schyve*, 4- *shive*. [ME. *schive* (repr. OE. **scife* wk. fem.) = OFris. *skive* (only in *kni-skive* knee-cap) OS. *sciva* (glossing *sphera*), MLG., MDn. *schiffe* (mod. Dn. *schiff*) fem., OHG. *schiba* (MHG. *schibe*, mod. G. *scheibe*); also (prob. from LG.) Sw. *skifva*, Da. *skive*, Icel. *skifa*. The senses in mod. continental *Skive* are quoit, disk, knee-cap, pulley, window-pane, slice of bread, etc. Cf. the str. vb. MHG. *schiben* (early mod. G. *schreiben*) to roll, to spin on an axis; but this is prob. f. the sb. The weak grade **skib-* of the root is represented by SHEAVE sb.¹

Affinities outside Teut. are uncertain. The Gr. σκῆπτρον (*Hesych.*) is often cited as cognate, but the alleged sense 'potter's wheel' is a mistake; the gloss appears to mean 'the projecting part of the beams supporting roof-tiles.'

1. A slice (of bread); rarely of other edible.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 416 Gif he me is sparian eni poures schreden [MS. l. schiue], sende ham al derneliche ut of hire woanes. c 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 970 Bring me wid þe a shiue bred! c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 525 þe preste bad hym cut shyvis of bread and fyll a kyste þerwith and lokk it. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 23 The rootes [of Iris], are cut in little shiues or cakes. 1581 DERRICKE *Image* Irel. n. Fij, And with the same [stablers] they slashe me out, good God what preatise shiues. Not shiues of bread I meane... But gobbes of fleshe. 1607 T. DIERKER? & WILKINS *Fests* 12 Michaelmas tearme you know is like a great household loafe, you may cut out a good many shiues, and yet feede vpon it well too. 1702 THORNTON in *Ray Philos. Lett.* (1718) 336 A Shive of Bread, cut off the Loaf. 1825 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVII. 125 A mere wafer of fatless ham, between the finest shiues of bread. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 227 Thick 'shiues' of bread.

† 2. The knee-cap, patella. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12/3 The shive of the knee, Lat. *Patella*.

† 3. A pane of glass. [? After LG. *schive*.] *Obs.*

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* B j, The great rounde shiues of Venys glas.

4. A thin flat cork for stopping a wide-monthed bottle; also a thin bung for a cask.

1869 W. MOLYNEUX *Burton-on-Trent* 247 [The cask] is then closed with a wooden 'shive' or bung. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 275/2 Ales intended to be stored some months should have a porous vent peg placed in the shive. *attrib.* 1901 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 10/6 Advt., Shive Turner wanted by a leading London brewery.

† 5. A piece (of wood) split off, a billet. [? Confused with SHIDE or SHIVER.] *Obs.*

1661 BOYLE *Scaph. Chym.* vi. 401 The shavings... differing from those shivers or thin and flexible pieces of wood that are obtain'd by Borers. 1786 COWPER *Odys.* xiv. 518 Then lifting a huge shive [Gr. σκῆπτρον] that lay beside The fire, he smote the bear, and dead he fell.

Shive (šiv), sb.² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 *shiv*. See also SHEAVE sb.² [= Wflem. *schif* for other cognates see SHEAVE sb.²], f. Teut. root **skif-* to split, whence SHIVER sb.¹ A particle of husk; a splinter; a piece of thread or fluff on the surface of cloth, etc.; pl. the refuse of hemp or flax.

1383 *Cath. Angl.* 337/2 *Schyfes* (A. *schyffes*) of lyne, *stupa*, *napta*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. i. 11. 4 What shall be white with all the hard refuse [of the Flax], the long buns of the stalkes, the short shudes or shives. 1672 HOOTIE *Comenius' Visible World* lix. 121 Where the Shives [cortices] fall down, then they are heekled with an Iron Heekle. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 81 The Shive's or Chaff of the *Ful* of Trees and Shrubs. 1855 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Shives*, husks of grain and such like particles.

† **Shive**, v.¹ *Obs.* [f. SHIVE sb.¹ Cf. ON. *skifa*.] *trans.* To cut (bread) into slices.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 152/39 To shive, *dissecare*. 1629 GAUL *Holy Madn.* 343 He shiues out his Bread by weight or measure.

† **Shive**, v.² *Obs.* [f. SHIVE sb.²] *trans.* To 'break' (hemp, flax).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 337/3 To schyfe, *extirpare*.

Shive, variant of CHIVE sb.² *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 58/2 Heerof thou shalt alwayes after meales cate a discedid shive of Fennelle. 1630 O. WOOD *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 92 Adding... three shives of Saffron undried.

Shiver (šivər), sb.¹ Forms: 3 *scifre*, *scivre*, 4 *schivere*, 4-6 *shyver*, 5 *schyver*(e), *scheyver*, *schyvyr*, 5-6 *shever*, 6 *shyvere*, *shiever*, 6-*shiver*. [Early ME. *scifre*, cogn. w. OHG. *scivero* wk. masc., splinter (MHG. *schiver*(e), *scheyer*(e) splinter, mod. G. *schiefer* slate, short for *schieferstein*), f. Teut. root **skif-* to split, whence SHEAVE sb.², SHIVE sb.¹]

1. A fragment, cbip, splinter. Now *rare* exc. in phrases: see b.

c 1205 LAV. 2778/4 Sceld a3ein scelden sciuren þer wunden. c 1400 *Præface & Gau.* 323/4 It was no wapen that man might welde Might get a shiver out of their shelde. 1525 BERNERS *Prolog.* li. lxxviii. 234 Syr Raynolde du Roy brake his spere in iiiij. peccis, and 3 shuevers flew a grete hyght into 3r ayre. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex* i. vii. 53 A splint or shuyer of a broken spere. 1712 *Present St. Russia* i. 119 They use no Candles, but long Shivers of Wood. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. iv, A heap of withered houghs was piled, Of juniper and rowan wild, Mingled with shivers from the oak. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin* 108 Thorns of the crown and shivers of the cross.

fig. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* iii. Ad. Sect. 16. 180 The Church gathering up... the shivers of the broken heart may reunite them.

b. Phrases. In *shivers*, broken, in small fragments (so to break, burst, etc. in or into shivers); (all) to shivers, into small fragments; † to go shivers, to be shattered to pieces.

c 1205 LAV. 4537 Scip ærne to 3en scip þa hit al to-wonde to sciltien. 13... *Guy Warr.* 721/3 Wip þe spere he him smot smertliche... þat alto schiures it to fleye. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. v. 62 The Iryssh knyght smote Balyn on the sheld that allwente shivers of his spere. 1589 GREENE *Tuilles Love Vks.* (Grosart) vii. 109 The houbt rebounded and brake into a thousand shivers. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 10 If you strike or pierce a Solid Body, that is brittle, it breaketh not only, wher the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers. 1760 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 18 Oct. The rocks at top deep-cloven perpendicularly, by the rains, hanging loose and nodding forwards, seem just starting from their base in shivers. 1823 SCOTTS *Jrnl.* 443 The other ship... endeavouring to set his main-top-sail, it blew to shivers. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *Remin.* II. xxix. 303 The thunder crashed and tore itself into shivers overhead.

fig. 1668 CLEVELAND *Rust. Rump.* 2 And had not Providence held back the hand, the blow had faln, the Government had broke into shivers then. 1852 H. ROGERS *Let. Faith* (1853) 135 Yet this faculty uniformly yields—goes into shivers in the encounter!

c. *Spec.* A flake or splinter of stone (e.g. one knocked off in stone-dressing). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* iii. xvi. 517 Put in the clefts some shivers of hard stone. 1708 J. C. *Completed Collier* (1845) 22 The Shivers or Splints of the Whin or Hard Stone. 1861 STEPHENS & BURN *Farm-Buildings* 243 A ditcher's shovel is also useful to him in putting the shivers of the stones together into heaps.

† 2. A loose fibre or filament in undressed hemp. *Obs.* Cf. SHIVE sb.²

1440 *Wyclif's Bible*, *Josh.* ii. 6 [Forsothe sche made the men to stie in to the soder of hir hows, and lillide hem with stohil] or schuyeres [of flax, that was there]. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* iii. 97 You shall beate out all the loose buns and shivers that hang in the Hempe or Flaxe. 1794 *Rigging & Seemannship* l. 56 *Shivers*, the foul particles taken from the hemp when hatchelling.

3. Any kind of stone of a slaty or scabstous character. [Perh. a. G. *schiefer*; cf. SHIFFER.]

1759 WOODWARD *Attempt Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. 18 Shiver, of a dark Ash-Colour, near Black. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Nin. Kingd.* II. 10 Some varieties of the schists or shivers are of the same colour and quality as the slates. 1839 GLEVER'S *Hist. Derby* I. 46 Shale or 5 much indurated. 1881 RAY 1. Shale; a hard argillaceous

attrib. 1804 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* l. 9 Slate spar, or shiver spar. [Ger.] *Schiefer*spath.

Shiver (šivər), sb.² Forms: 4 *schivere*, *shyvere*, *scheyver*, 4-5 *schiver*, *scheyvere*, 5 *scheyvr*, *scheyver*, *schyver*(e), *shefure*, 5-6 *shyver*, 5-8 *shever*, 6 *shiffer*, 7 *shivar*, *shivor*, 7-9 *sheever*, 6-*shiver*. [ME. *schivere*, f. Teut. root **skif-* of SHEAVE sb.¹, SHIVE sb.¹]

† 1. = SHIVE sb.¹ 1. *Obs.*

1. Iyvere And of youre sofie breed nat but a shyuere. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 40 What it is cold, larde it, & schere on scheyvers. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 209 An halpeny white loffe and a shiffer of chese. 1656 W. DU GARDE tr. *Comenius' Gate* *Lat. Unt.* 269 Rolls of bread taken out of the basket, or shivers cut out of the loaf. a 1721 PRIOR *Erle Robert's Alee* 50 Therein eke may both be fed With Shiver of the Wheaten Bread. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 87 (11) left large spots... on that side whence the shivers were taken off.

b. *fig.* and in *fig.* context. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit.* Concern. 4 b, The Moncks and Abbots of my knowledge, cut large shivers of the loafe for which they neuer sweate, to make themselves strong in the peoples favour and opinion. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. 53 His [sc. the Pope's] intolerable extorsions; which, how great soever, were but a large shiver of that loaf, which he had given into the Kings hand.

2. A pulley: = SHEAVE sb.¹ 2.

SWINBURNE *Chastelard* iii. i. 103 Shivering soft eyelashes.
1870 O'SWACHNESSY *Epic of Women* 57 The swaying pine
and shivering fir.

b. Of sound: Tremulous.

16. tr. *Strada* in *Flavel Husb. Spirit*. (1669) 236 And
closing up his laces, Like a full Quire, a shivering consort
plays. 1891 *Spectator* 23 Mar. That wants nothing but the
shivering music to make a grand sensation on any boards.

Hence *Shiveringly* adv.²

1885 Mrs. HEMANS *Forest Sanctuary* xlv. Some like the
leaf swept shivering along. 1886 *Chamb. Jnl.* vi. 349
'Ah', he continued shivering, 'how very cold it is!' 1889
GUNTHER *That Frenchman* xx. 266 Vassilissa enters timidly,
and gazes shivering at the head of secret police.

Shivery (ʃɪvəri), a.¹ [f. SHIVER sb.¹ + -y.¹]
Apt to split into flakes, brittle, flaky.

Shivery salt: 7a salt exhibiting a laminar texture.
1683 *Petrus Fleta* Min. i. 87 Cause a small Ballance to
be forged out of the blade of an old Sword, that it may have
...nothing ruff or shivery [orig. Ger. *schifferig*]...on it.
1748 BROWNIE *Art of Making Salt* 72 In making a kind
of salt called shivery salt they use yet more gentle fires.
1794 SCHNEIDER *Syst. Min.* i. 145 Its texture is rather
shivery or fibrous. 1797 ROBISON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3)
XVI. 280/2 Shivery angular stones of the size of an egg.
1858 GEIKIE *Story Boulder* x. 198 This rock is worthless
as a source of lime, nor from its irregular laminations and
shivery structure has it much value in any other way.

Shivery (ʃɪvəri), a.² [f. SHIVER v.² + -y.]
1. Characterized by a shaking, quivering motion,
or appearance of motion.

1747 MALLET *Anytor & Theodora* iii. 532 His frame
with shivery horror shook. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* i. 59
The shivery mis-
represents the
1852 Mrs. STOWE
and
the tall dark woman hung with wreaths of dark, funeral

1837 MARRIAT *Dog-Friend* xliii. I'm all wet and shivery.
1858 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 826 She turns a little shivery
and pale, at times even ashy.

3. Causing a shivering feeling, chilly.

1839 *Hood Ode for Ninth Nov.* 15 Was there no better
day to fix on, than November Ninth so shivery? 1905 J. B.
FIRTH *Highway Derbyshire* iii. 44 It was a shivery place and
gave her headaches.

Shivey (ʃɪvi), a. *dial.* Also shivvy (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*) and SHEAVY. [f. SHIVE sb.² + -y.¹]
(See quot.)

1894 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 189 In the wool-
sorting a good deal can be done, but when wool is full of
burs, seeds, etc., and is what is generally called 'shivey',
sorting and shaking can do little.

Shloke, variant of **Sloke**².

1881 E. ARNOLD *Indian Poetry* 2 Dhoyi holds the listener
still with his shlokes of subtle skill.

Sho: see **SHOE**, **SHOO** int.¹ and ².

Shoad, shode (ʃɔd), local. Forms: 7-9
shod, (8) shoald, 7- shoald, 8- shode; also 7
shadd, 7-8 shade. [Prob. a derivative of OE.
scaddan to divide, separate: see **SEED** v. Cf. **SHODE**.
The genuineness of the forms *shadd*, *shade* is
doubtful.] Loose fragments of tin, lead, or copper
ore mixed with earth, lying on or near the surface
and indicating the proximity of a lode. Also (with
pl.) one of these fragments.

1604 CAREW *Cornwall* i. 8h. They discover these workes,
by certayne Tyne-stones, lying on the face of the ground,
which they terme *Shoad*. 1670 *Petrus Fodina Reg.* 3
They [Metals] are discovered to us, by Moles which cast
up their shade or glittering earth. *Ibid.* 79 [Quotes from
Holland's *Candem*] the passage of Carew given above (quot.
1602), but with *shadd* substituted for *shoad*. 1674 RAY
Coll. Words, Preparing of Tin 120 The Tinnars find the
Mine by the Shoad (or as they call it Squad) which is loose
stoos of Tin mixed with the Earth. 1687 GREW *Museum*
iii. 6 i. v. 306 A Shod. *Spuma Lupi*. The forerunner of
the Lode or Mother of the Tin-Ore. 1778 W. PACE *Min.*
Cornub. 126 Copper and Lead Shodes are very seldom met
with. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* i. 406 The shoad of
lead is always either coated or tarnished. 1809 A. HENRY
Trav. 230 Examining the shods, or loose stones, in search
of minerals. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Cornwall* 200 This
stream-tin is...met with...in separate stones called *shodes*.

b. *attrib.*, as *shade earth*, *shoad-ore*, *stone*.
1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s. v. *China*. To Gild China. You
must first grind some *shoad-ore*...

Min. Kingd. i. 362
between float and *shoad ore, although they are both found
upon the surface of the rock. Shoad ore...is always found
in loose masses of all sizes, either in or under the upper soil.
a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* i. (1729) 1. 202 A *Shoad-stone,
found near the Surface of the Earth...*Cornwall*.

Hence *Shoad-er* (see quot. 1882). *Shoad-er*,
the process of searching for shoad-ore by digging
small pits (hence *shoad-er-heap*, -pit).

1818 W. PACE *Min. Cornwall* 126

from pits sunk in search of veins of metal. 1882 JAGO *Angl.*
Lang. & Dial. Cornwall 263 *Shoaders*, miners engaged in
shoad-er. *Ibid.*, *Shoad-er pits*, pits dug in the search for
a lode. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v., To 'go a shoad-er'
is to go prospecting for shoad-ore.

Shoal (ʃɔl), sb.¹ Forms: a. 4-5 shelde. β.
(Chiefly Sc.) 4-6 schald, 5 schauld, 6 schalde,
shaulde, (9 *dial.* shal, shad); 6 pl. shawlls.
7. 5-7 sholde, 6-7 shold, should(e, 7 showld,

shoald, (9 *dial.* shod, shoald). δ. 6 shol, shoel(l,
6-7 shole, 7 shoule, (schoole), 7-8 shoale, 7-
shoal. [Absolute use of **SHOAL** a.] A place
where the water is of little depth; a shallow; a
sand-bank or bar.

a. 13. *Coer de L.* 2054 The mariners unneth it withelde,
That shyppe left in the shelde.

B. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 123 Quhare þe
body lay, to ryvine al castine one a schald. c 1470 HENRY
Wallace x. 44. Bot ix or x he kest a gait befor, Langis the

xlv. His schip come never on the schalde, But stak still on
the ancker halde. c 1585 in *Early Naval Ballads* (Percy
Soc.) 16 When shauldes and sandie bankes appears What
pillot can direct his course?

y. 1414 26 *Pol. Poems* xiii. 146 On see, on lond, on sholde,
and depe. 1555 PHAER *Æneid* i. A iijh. And three the
Easterne winde also. Out of the deepe into the sholdes and
quicksands made to sinke. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* *Plan-*
cines Map (1597) 277 Deepthes, sands, sholdes and rockes.
1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 24 This was nothing but shoalds to the
land. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. i. 137 Knowledge
of Depths and Shoalds.

δ. 1555 EREN *Decades*, 2nd *Voy. Guiana* 351 The shoals
of the ryuer cauled Rio Grande. 1582 N. LICHFIELD
Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind. 24 h. She strake upon a shoel.
1589 BIGGS *Summary Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 47 The shoals
appearing dangerous. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 215
A long and dangerous shoale of rocks and sand. 1634 SIR
T. HERBERT *Trav.* 21 We were cast upon the shoales or
flats of Mozambique. 1657 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 285 Wedg'd
in the Rocky Shoals, and sticking fast. 1769 BANCROFT
Guiana 357 On the east side is a sandy shoal. 1853 SIR H.
DOUGLAS *Islit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 169 Among the shoals and
eddies with which the Sutelejahounds. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm.*
Sci. (1879) i. vi. 200 There is a dangerous shoal in the
harbour.

b. *fig.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vii. 6 Upon this Banke and Schoole
of time. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 437 Wolsey, that once
...sounded all the Depths, and Shoals of Honor. 1815
BYRON *Stanzas for Music*, 'There's not a joy' 6 Then the
few whose spirits float above the wreck of happiness Are
driven o'er the shoals of guilt or ocean of excess.

c. *attrib.*, as *shoal-bank*, *ground*, *rock*; *shoal-*
mark, a buoy or other mark set to indicate a shoal.
1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. round World* 51 There are...some
Shoal-Banks between them, but no Shoal-Ground before
we come to this Cove. 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life Missis-*
sippi xi. 122 He...then began to work her warily into the
next system of shoal marks.

Shoal (ʃɔl), sb.² Forms: 6-7 shoale, 6-8
shole, 7 shoole, showl, 9 shooll, 7- shoal. [Late
16th c. *shole*; the earlier history is uncertain. The
word is etymologically identical with OE. *scolu* str.
fem., troop, division of an army = OS. *scollan* multitude
(MLG. *schole*), MDu. *schole* multitude, flock, shoal
of fishes (Du. *school*, WFr. *school*, NFr. *école*,
shoal of fishes) = OTeut. type **skulō*, f. **skul-* wk.
grade of **skel-* to divide (whence SHALE sb., SHELL
sb., SKILL sb. and v., etc.).

It is possible that the OE. word may have had the sense
of shoal of fishes, and in this sense may have continued in
nautical use ever since, though unrecorded in ME. and
early mod.E. The simpler hypothesis is that the 16th c.
shole was a re-adoption of the Du. form (see above) which
in the 14-15th c. had been taken into English as *scole* (see
School sb.¹). The initial (j) may be an English sound-
substitution for the Du. (x), or it may come from one of
the Flemish dialects in which *sch* is pronounced (j.)

1. A large number of fish, porpoises, seals,
whales, etc. swimming together; = **SCHOOL** sb.² 1.
Phr. in a shoal, in or by shoals.

1570 [see 3]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countie* 69 Shoals
of fish frisking and playing. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* viii. 22 Fish
that through the wet Sea-paths in shoals do slide. 1774
PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 333 Herring offer themselves
in shoals. 1835 MARRIAT
seals would follow the sl
Philip's Convers. Whale.

2. A flock of birds, Ols.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Cicero* (1595) 935 From thence
there came a great shoale of crows. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov.*
Witcher xiii. xxx. (1886) 278 To make a shoale of goslings
drawe a timber log. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cv. 15 He sent
them whole shoales of quails. 1807 HUNTINGTON *Co. Guard*.
Poor 98 Like a shoal of eagles.

3. *transf.* a. A large number of persons throng-
ing together or classed together; a troop, crowd.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph.* Cal. May 20, I sawe a shoale of shepe-
heades outgoe. 1579 E. K. GLOSS, *ibid.*, A shoale, a multi-
tude taken of fish, wherof some going in great companies,
are sayde to swimme in a shoale. c 1670 G. HERBERT *Sonn.*
to his Mother, Wherewith whole shoals of martyrs once did
burn. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Viciis*, *Things* (Arb.) 574 When

there be great Shoales of People, which goe on to populate.
1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* vii. viii. (1782) III. 67 The actors
and actresses...poured upon me in shoals. 1791 BOSWELL
Johnson an. 1763. The shoals of Scotchmen who flocked
about him. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i. I see people going
up and down the street in shoals all day. 1876 TREVILIAN
Macanair II. viii. 91 The adherents of the Government...
who sate for the counties were turned out by shoals. 1901
Scottman 6 Apr. 9/7 A shoal of injured people were brought
for treatment to the Royal Infirmary.

b. A large number (of inanimate things).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. x. (1640) 246 Infinite are the
shoales of miracles done by Christs Crosse in Jerusalem.
1688 CLEAR *Proof Certainly Protest.* Faith 7 We may ex-
pect Shoals of Texts. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. l. v. (1872)
I. 42 Never-ending shoals of small troubles. 1891 'J. S.
WINTER' *Lunatic* xii. Notes and telegrams, which came in
by shoals from morning till night. 1900 *Jnl. Soc. Dyers*
XVI. 12 A shoal of novelties in machinery.

4. *Comb.*: shoal-cod (see quot.; cf. *shoal-cod*)
shoal-net, a net for catching seals; shoal-wise
adv., in shoals or crowds.

1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* iii. 241 *Gadus*
arenosus, Shoal-cod, Smith. 1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jnl.*
Labrador I. 181 The sealers put out two more shoal-nets,
and another stopper. 181. BLACKIE (Ogilvie 1882), When he
goes abroad, as he does now shoalwise, John Bull finds a
great host of innkeepers, etc.

† **Shoal**, sb.³ Obs. [a. Du. *schol* in the same
sense (earlier also clod, lump of metal) = MLG.
scholle, *schulle* clod, sod, OHG. *scolla* fem., *scollo*
masc. (MHG., mod.G. *scholle*) clod, mass of ice;
perh. f. root **skul-*: see **SHOAL** sb.²] A mass of
floating ice; an iceberg or floe.

1648 HEXHAM II. *Een Schoole van ys*, a Shoole of yce.
1713 *Cal. Treas. Papers* 537 The great shoals of ice that
came down in the winter often damaged it [Berwick bridge].
1760 *Ann. Reg.* III. 67/1 Near too sail have been drove
from their anchors and moorings by the shoals of ice.

Shoal (ʃɔl), a. (and adv.). Forms: a. 1 (in
proper names) scald, 4 schelde, 5 scheld(e.
β. (Chiefly Sc.) 5-7 schald, 5 schalde, shald,
schawide, schaulde, 6 schauld, 7 shalde (9
dial. shald, shoad); 5 schawd, 6 schaud (9
dial. shawd, shoad, etc.); 6 schaulde, 8 (and
9 *dial.*) shaul, shawl. 7. 4 schoold, schoolt,
5 schold(e, scold, 5-7 shold(e, shoald, 7 shoald.
δ. 6-7 shoale, showle, 6-8 shole, 7 shoule, 7-
shoal. [OE. *scald*:-prehistoric **skalda*:-
a parallel formation, differing only in the suffix,
appears to be the synonymous SHALLOW a.:-OE.
scalu*:-skalu*:-. The import and affinities of the
base **skal*:- of these formations are not easy to deter-
mine; possibly it may be 'thin layer' as in OTeut.
**skalt* SHALE sb.; this supposition would fairly
well account for the sense of the English adjs.

G. *schal* insipid, vapid
thoughts, etc.); but the
LG. *schol* (Fr. *schol*)

shows remarkable identity in sound and meaning with the
Eng. adj. *schol* water shallow water, *schol* plowen to plow
shallow, but its etymology is dubious.]

1. Of water, etc.: Not deep; = **SHALLOW** a.¹ 1.
839 in *Birch Cartul. Saxon.* i. 593 Æt Scaldan floete.
c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 63 31f his scope of penance he to scheld,
it takyth no water of sorwe.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* ix. 354 He spyt, and slely gert
assay Quhar of the dik the schawdest [i.e. shaldest] was.
c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. v. 769 Than Trent and Temys
war sa schawide [i.e. schawide, schald]. 1513 DOUGLAS
Æneis v. xl. 56 Sa huge wildum rolkis and schald [Camb.
MS. schaud] vandis. *Ibid.* vii. xlii. 57 Inhabitant
the schauld fude Vulturis. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scot.*
in *Skene Celtic Scot.* (1880) III. App. 429 Thair is na great
waters nor rivers in this Ile [of Lewis], but small schaulde
burnis. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1544 The water
also is se schald We call it pass, even as we wald. 1606
BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1835) 18 Which the Lord has set on
the shalde shoare, lyke beakens to warne. 1736 RAMSAY
Prov. xxxi. (1750) 58 Shawl waters make maist din.

γ. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 131 He wolde make
pat greet ryuer so schalowe [i.e. schalowe, schoold] pat
be water schulde nauyt reche to women knee. c 1440
Prompt. Parv. 441/2 Schold, or schalowe, nothe depe, as
water or ober lyke, *bassa*. c 1460 *Ibid.* (Winch.) 165
Flew, or scold...*bassus*. a 1554 SIR H. WILLOUGHBY in
Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 269 After that we sounded againe, and
found but 7 fadome, so shoalder and shoalder water. 1556
J. HEVWON *Spider & Fly* xxii. Holes, sides and toppes,
brode, narrow, depe and sholde. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 23
The shoaldest water...was 7 fadomes.]

δ. a 1554 SIR H. WILLOUGHBY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 269
The hoat could not come to land the water was so shoale.
1589 *Ives Fortif.* 35 The ditches are narrow and showle.
a 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. vi. 40 This Molanna, were she not
so shoale. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* i. 2 The second of
July they fell with the coast of Florida in shoale water.
1666 PERVIS *Diary* 15 Aug. Our ships running all a-ground,
it being so shoal water. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. 50 What
the Shore was, whether Rock or Sand, whether Steep or
Shoal we knew not. 1748 *Earthquake Penn.* i. 23 Having
fourteen Fathom Water in the shoalest Part. 1840 EVID.
Hull Docks Comm. 113, Q. What has been the effect of that
extension upon the mud? A. It is much shoaler than it was
before. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea vii. § 420 In the
Straits...the depth across the shoalest section is not more
than one hundred and sixty fathoms. 1894 *Law Times*
Rep. LXXII. 102/2 The...
greatly reduced in...
t is..

b. The phr. s...
1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* Introd. 15. I shall...
separate them into...deep-water and shoal-water varieties.

IV. 104 They shocked away in divers companies. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* v. 62 An enterprise it selfe presentes, whereto if so on shoke, Men shal thee call the happiest this side the Ocean fere. 1583 STOCKER *Cat. Warres* Loue C. iv. 62 There came out, about thirtie consemen, shucking firste on towards Eastwike Trencher, and anon towards Westwike. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 246 And so shocking downe towards the straits of Bosphorus, by his embassador concluded a league with Emanuel the Grecke Emperour.

2. trans. To move suddenly and swiftly.

1a 1400 Morle Arth. 3816 In he schokkes his schelde, schouates he no lenger. *Ibid.* 3825 He schokkes owte a schorte koyfe schetehede with sileroe.

Shock (ʃɒk), *v.* 2 Forms: a. 6 shok, 6-7 shocke, 6-shock; β. 6 chock, 7 chocke, choque, 8 choak. [app. a. F. *choquer* (13th c.) = Sp. *chocar*, of obscure origin.

Some regard the v.h. as an adoption from Germanic, comparing OHG. *scoc* swing, MHG. *schocken* to swing. But an early OF. *ch* can hardly represent G. *sch*, and the affinity of *shock* is not close. Others suppose that the original sense is 'to stumble, knock against', the v.h. being f. OF. *choquer* tree-stump; cf. OF. *chofer* to stumble, f. *chope* tree-stump. The senses below are all from Fr. *choquer*, and were introduced at different periods: see note to sense 4. The older SHOCK *v.* 1 appears to be unconnected.

7 The form *chock* (prob. to be regarded as a distinct word) occurs (in the 16-17th c.) in various senses of Fr. *choquer*. trans. a. To knock about, buffet. b. To give a blow to; to 'chock' under the chin. c. To knock one against the other, to jingle (coins).

a. 1567 TURBERY, *Epil.*, etc. 128 Now, now the churchly channell me doth chock, Now surging Seas conspire to breede my carke.

b. 1583 [see CHUCK *v.* 3]. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* iv. vi. 29 The very manner of bringiog a horse vnto it, which is by chocking him in the mouth. *Ibid.* viii. 38 You shal neither chock him in the mouth, nor [etc.]. 1658 [see CHUCK *v.* 3]. c. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 63 In the Tauerne, in his Cups doth rore, Chocking his Crownes.]

1. intr. To come into violent contact, to collide, clash together; esp. to encounter in the shock of battle. Now only arch. or as a Gallicism.

1576 TURBERY, *Venerie* xvii. 45 They beginne then both of them to shocking at

De Barto with battell yre. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* i. xxv. 126 One would have said, that four towers torn from their foundations, by so many whirlwinds, had shocked together.

1742 HUME *Ess.*, *Parties* (1817) l. 54 Two men, travelling on the highway, the one east, the other west, can easily pass each other, if the way be broad enough: but two men, reasoning upon opposite principles of religion, cannot so easily pass, without shocking. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) l. 49 Two mountains shocked against each other, approaching and retiring with the most dreadful noise. 1832 TENNYSON *Love thou thy Land* 78 If New and Old, disastrous feud, Must ever shock, like armed foes. 1872 *Corbett* 339 All at every speed the two Shock'd on the central bridge. 1888 CHAMBERLAIN *Frml.* 6 Oct. 666/2 Carriage after carriage shocked fiercely against the engine and the compartments in front of it.

† b. trans. To collide with, jostle. Obs.

1783 JUSTAMONTO tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 151 It is necessary to fix them with several anchors, to prevent their shocking each other. 1794 RIGGING & SEAMANSHIP II. 268 The rudder is shocked by the water.

† c. To run counter to, to oppose. Obs. rare.

1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* i. ii. That Monarch sits not safely on his Throne, Who hears, within, a power that shocks his own. 1696 *Aureng.* ii. 1 Advise him not to shock a Father's Will.

† 2. To assail with a sudden and violent attack, to charge (an enemy) with troops, etc. Obs.

1614 GORGES *Lucan* tr. 110 But whosoever of the foes Did

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shocked to death to see you must be back by the end of September. 1825 SCOTT *Guy R.* iv. They durst not at once shock the universal prejudices of their age. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 128 Every moderate man was shocked by the insolence, cruelty, and perfidy with which the nonconformists were treated. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. x. (1880) 164 The priests who visited the slaves at the galleys were horribly shocked at the cruelties practised on them. 1880 L. STRANGE *Pope* vii. 175 Pope... was terribly shocked when he found himself accused of heterodoxy.

β. 1656 COWLEY *Odes*, and *Olympique* Introd. The Reader must not be shocked to hear him speak so often of his own Muse. 1663 SIN G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoici* x. (1635) 97 To abrogate, by our practice, whatever shocks our present humor. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Christianity* Misc. (1711) 173 The Gentlemen of Wit and Pleasure are apt to murmur, and be choqued at the sight of so many dagged-tail Parsons.

b. absol.

1820 BELZONI *Egypt & Nubia* l. 109 Those [customs] which shock at first sight, lose their effect on him.

5. To impart a physical shock to, to cause (a person or a part of the body) to suffer a nervous shock.

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Shocker ¹ (ʃɒkə). [f. SHOCK *v.* 2 + -ER¹.] Something which shocks or excites; esp. a work of fiction of a sensational character. Also attrib.

1824 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.*, *Shocker*, a person of infamous character. 1836 [see SHILLING 6]. 1890 *Athenaeum* 7 June 734/3 'For so Little' has some of the qualities one looks for in the 'shocker'; but the greatest of these is brevity, and that it has not got. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 20 Nov. 3/4 The reader must not get in doubt whether he is being treated to genuine biography or mere 'shocker' fiction.

Shocker ² (ʃɒkə). [f. SHOCK *v.* 3 + -ER¹.] One who piles sheaves in shocks.

1827 CLARE *Sheep. Cal.* 71 Some o'er the rustling scythe go bending on; And shockers follow where their toils have gone. 1895 *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Nov. 7/4 He rides a harvester, and rapidly tumbles his wheat sheaves... into convenient bunches for the one lone shocker to set up and cap.

Shock-head. [f. SHOCK *a.*] A head covered with a thick crop of hair.

1828 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxii. A shock-head of red hair.

b. attrib. or adj. (in quot. trans.).

1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* v. The shock-head willows.

So Shock-headed a.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii. He was a wild shock-headed looking animal. 1860 Geo. Elliot *Mill on Floss* i. xi. Two

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a shocking had hat!—the slang cockney phrase of 1831-1833 [S. SMITH] *Let. 7. Downing* xvii. (1833) 102 As soon as I saw what a shocking big place New York was. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. 1. A shocking bad road.

Shocking (*ʃɒkɪŋ*), *adv.* [f. SHOCKING *ppl. a.* + -LY.] In a shocking manner or degree.

1. So as to shock the feelings; revilingly.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 106 There is not one character in it, but what is shockingly immoral. 1836 J. SCOTT *Vin. Paris* (ed. 3) Pref. 68 We are shockingly treated by the Prussians. 1858 *Househ. Words* 23 Aug. 241/1 A shockingly rude article.

2. *colloq.* Often, in depreciatory sentences, without any special reference to the sensibilities, equivalent to 'very', 'extremely'.

1777 MISS BURNAY *Early Diary*, *Let. 27 Mar.*, Dr. Johnson... is shockingly near-sighted. 1784—*Cecilia* i. 15. To be sure she's shockingly dear, that I must own. 1840 HALL-BURNETT *Letter Bag* iv. 57, I feel so shockingly nervous. 1901 W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE *Let. her Mother* to Edith. xiii. 61 Two rather pretty, but shockingly badly-dressed girls.

b. = *Shockingly ill*; 'abominably'. † To look shockingly: to appear to be much out of health.

1768 GOLDSM. *Goodn. Man* i. You look most shockingly today, my dear friend. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 59/2, I could perceive that his eyes looked quite shockingly. 1825 T. HOOD *Sayings* Ser. 11. *Doubts* & F. vii. II. 218 How shockingly he looks. 1881 W. G. MARSHALL *Through Amer.* i. 47 Many of the principal streets are shockingly paved.

3. So as to cause a shock of surprise.

1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* 1st. iv. This sudden noise startled us shockingly.

Shockingness (*ʃɒkɪŋnəs*). [f. SHOCKING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being shocking; † repulsiveness.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xix. 128 It softened the shockingness of his expression. 1885 *American* IX. 215 The shockingness of intrusion at such a time. 1900 MISS BROUGHTON *Foot in Laco* xx, The phrase strikes her as crude, even to shockingness.

Shockle (*ʃɒkəl*). *Sc. and north.* Now rare. Forms: 6 *schokle*, (7) *sheckle*, 9 *schochle*, *shoggle*. [Shortened from *ice-shockle*, *ICICLE*.] A lump of ice; an icicle.

1596 DALRYMPLE *et. Lett.* i. 46 First in thay ryde into this river... to throw the pyppes and shockles of yce, frosh ypon thame. 1639 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earld. Sutherland* (1813) 208 The ground was full of ronnys, or shockles of yce. 1850 WATT in *Mod. Scott. Poets* Ser. 11. 54 The shockles, like crystal, hing clear frae the rocks. 1871 WADDELL *Po.* lxxviii. 47 He dang down their plane trees wi shogles o' ice.

† **Sho'cky**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. SHOCK *a.* + -Y.] Having a thick head of hair.

1693 TYSON *Opusculum in Phil. Trans.* XX. 114 Nieremburgius, in his Figure... represents him as Shcky, and, as it were, with Curly Hair.

Shod (*ʃɒd*), *sb.* *Sc. and north.* [f. SHOD *ppl. a.*]

1. A plate of iron fastened upon the heel of a shoe to protect it from wear; a heel-tip; more fully *heel-shod*.

c1840 in A. TROTTER *E. Galloway Sk.* (1901) 102/1 There's a' things in the Jangle Box, Brass, aim, and tin, and shods o' shoon. 1912 A. McCORMICK *Words from Wild Wood* viii. 128 He had never seen heel shods like them.

2. A skid in the form of a shoe; = *SHOE sb.* 5 f. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 198 The great iron curved shods which the lorrymen used to stop their coal waggons on the steep streets.

Shod (*ʃɒd*), *ppl. a.* For forms see the vb. See also SHODD. [pp. pple. of SHOE v.]

1. Wearing shoes. Chiefly with qualifying adv., *well*, *neatly*, etc. Also *DRY-SHOD*, *HIGH-SHOD*, *SLEEPSHOD* adjs.

1384 WYCLIF *Isa.* xi. 15 So that they passe thur hym shod men [1388 shod men]. c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* i. 98 Dreme he barefore, dreme he shod [Caxton, *Thynne* shood]. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7463 And alle feres, shode and bare. c1440 *Devil's Lane* 104 Schod men...

very imperfectly shod feet. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Child* i. Neatly shod feet.

2. Of things: Furnished with a shoe of metal, etc.; tipped, edged, or sheathed with metal.

† **Shod shod**: see SHOVEL sb.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Aeratus, Pila arata*, shadde [*sic*] or poynted with brasse. 1578 *Kentish Wills* (Surtees) i. 1. 4 A shod dunge forke. 1693 KIRKPATRICK *Notes* 39 Where a man may bask and dream To the click of shod canoe-poles.

b. Of cart wheels: Furnished with tires. Hence of a cart: Having 'shod' wheels.

1811 *City Letter Bk.* L. 163b, No shod cart laden be suffered to passe over the said Brigg. 1835 in *Archaeol. Cant.* VII. 304, j piece of shoyd wheyls, the other onshoyd. 1853 *Bottesford Manor Rec.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, A shod-wayne or carte. 1831 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 516 Divers great Nails of Iron were there found, such as are used in the wheels of shod carts. 1728 *Act 1 Geo. II.* Stat. II. c. 22 § 3, The Duty... on Shod Carts, payable to the said City of Edinburgh. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Steel* i. 157 Wheels, considerably increased in breadth on their shod surface, are not uncommon.

Shod: see SHOD *dial.*, *shed*.

Shodden (*ʃɒd'n*), *a. rare*. [Badly f. SHOD *ppl. a.*, on the supposed analogy of *sod*, *sodden*, *trod*, *trodden*, etc.] = SHOD *ppl. a.*

The form also occurs for the pp. pple.: see SHOE v. 1844 R. M. MILNES *Palm Leaves* 20 The floor... unstained by touch of shodden feet. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xix, 'Black fellow', I said to myself; but no, those were shodden feet that swept along so wearily.

Shodder, *obs. form* of SHODDER v.

Shoddy (*ʃɒdi*), *sb.* [Of obscure origin.

It is possible that sense 4 may be the original meaning; if so, the word may be a derivative of SHODD sb.]

1. Woollen yarn obtained by tearing to shreds refuse woollen rags, which, with the addition of some new wool, is made into a kind of cloth (see 2).

1832 [see *shoddy-grinder* in 5]. 1836 G. HEAD *Home Tour* 146 The 'shoddy' as it is called may be, as occasion requires mixed with new wool in any proportion. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iv. 138 Shoddy, or woollen rags torn up fibre from fibre. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 30/1 To this stuff [i.e. cotton rags ground up] the name of 'shoddy' is given, but the real and orthodox 'shoddy' is a production of the woollen districts. 1881 *Leicesterh. Gloss.*, Shoddy, waste from worsted spinning mills. 1904 *Tailor & Cutter* 4 Aug. 180/2 Shoddy: The fibres of wool of the softer makes of old cloth after it has been torn to pieces.

b. *Yorksh. dial.* (See quot.)

1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 283 *Gloss.*, *Scudde*, 95. The dirt and grease from a fleece when washed, called in the factories 'moots'; the entire substance that falls on the floor being called 'shoddy' or 'food', and being sold at a high rate for top-dressing grass land.

2. A cloth composed of shoddy wool (see 1); more fully *shoddy cloth*. (See quot. 1911.)

1847 McCulloch *Brit. Empire* (ed. 3) I. 661 Formerly, shoddy cloth was used only for padding and such like purposes; but now flusings, druggets, &c., are either wholly or partly made of shoddy. 1855 J. G. HOLLAND *Plain Talk* iv. 125 He clothed our troops with shoddy. 1884 McLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 28 Shoddy is the worked-up waste of soft woollen goods which have not been milled and felted. 1903 *Times* 12 Mar. 11/3 Berlin Textiles... Shoddies have been active and strong. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 997/2 The term 'shoddy' is sometimes applied to all

.. Upon the whole the 'cheap and nasty' idea usually associated with the term 'shoddy' is quite a mistake. Some most excellent cloths are produced.

3. *transf. and fig.* Worthless material made to look like what is of superior quality; what is worthless and pretentious in art, manufactures, ideas, etc.; the class of persons characterized by the endeavour to pass for something superior to what they really are, with respect to wealth, birth, culture, or refinement. Also (*U.S.*), a 'shoddy' person (see SHODDY a. 1).

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. 11. vi, 'You think thet's ellenkence, I call it shoddy, A thing,' sez I, 'wun't cover soul nor body, I like the plain all-wool o' common-sense.' 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 10 June, Shoddy wears its sapphire, or its diamond, or its signet ring outside its glove. 1873 L. STEPHEN *Free Thinking* v. 156 He calmly retailed his lengths of theological shoddy—old fragments of decaying systems woven into a web of the usual polish and flimsiness. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi. 135 A syncretical shoddy of the cheapest sort. 1904 *Easton* (Mass.) *Sunday Her.* 29 June 8/5 They like the old families best, the families that have always had money and servants... To use the language of the girls themselves, they have 'no use for the shoddies'.

4. *dial. a.* 'The smaller stones at a quarry' (*Antrim & Down Gloss.*, 1880); also *pl.* stones of this kind. b. Inferior coal (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1893 *Building News* 10 Feb. 105 [The house] is built of shoddies quarried from the hill behind.

5. attrib. and Comb., as *shoddy dust*, *flock, merchant, metropolis, mill, trade*; *shoddy-wards* adv.; objective, as *shoddy dealer, grinder, manufacturer*; *shoddy-making* adj.; instrumental, as *shoddy-robed* adj.; *shoddy fever* (see quot. 1851); *shoddy-hole*, a place in which rubbish is deposited, a dust-hole; also *fig.*

1857 P. O. *Directory Yorksh.* 1053 'Shoddy Dealers... 'Shoddy Merchants. 1850 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 31 You who breathe 'shoddy dust. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 31/2 The disease popularly known as 'shoddy fever'... is a species of bronchitis, caused by the irritating effect of the... dust. 1852 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, *Brit.* II. No. 1040, 'Shoddy fumes. 1832 THACKRAH *Effects of Arts*, etc., on *Health* (ed. 2) 67 'Shoddy-grinders... are persons employed... in picking and tearing woollen rags, and afterwards manufacturing them, with the addition of new wool... into yarn. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iv. 41, It's a pretty go this, that I should be tolling in a 'shoddy-hole to pay the taxes for a gentleman what... stretches his legs on a Turkey carpet. 1895 M. MATHER *Lanc. Idylls* III. iii. 150 But durnd yu' think, doctor, that... we's be turnin' th' Church into a shoddy hole? 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 30/2 The stuff which... evil

use as manure. *Ibid.*, The... Q. Rev. Apr. 338 *Batley* and its neighbourhood, in Yorkshire, the great 'Shoddy metropolis. 1857 McCulloch *Brit. Empire* II. 51 In the neighbourhood of Batley and Dewbury are... shoddy mills. 1856 POLLOCK *Oxf. Lect.* etc. iv. (1800) 107 You will refuse to fall down and worship the 'shoddy-robed goddess Banausia. 1847 McCulloch *Brit. Empire* (ed. 3) I. 661 Dewsbury is at the head of what is called the 'shoddy trade. 1838 A. TROLOPE *Autobiogr.* (1883) II. 210 Their [i.e. Carlyle and Ruskin's] lamentations... over a world which is supposed to have gone altogether

'shoddy-wards.

Hence *Shoddy v. trans.*, to convert into shoddy. *Shoddydom*, the shoddy class. *Shoddyism*,

pretensions vulgarity of style. *Shoddyite*, one who deals in shoddy; also, one of the shoddy class.

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 33 While woollen and even cotton goods can be 'shoddied'... no use is made of the refuse of silk... There is little doubt that silk, like cotton, could be shoddied. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Apr. 5 This... will bring about a genuine prosperity, not the fictitious glare of contractors and shoddyites. 1868 M. H. SMITH *Sunshine & Shade*, N. York 61 A marble palace that would make all Shoddydom red with envy. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* (ed. 2) I. 269 The Russian merchant's love of ostentation is... something entirely different from English snobbery and American shoddyism. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 820/2 Unfortunately no part of the world... is absolutely free from the shoddyite, the cockney, and the snob.

Shoddy (*ʃɒdi*), *a.* [attrib. use of SHODDY sb. 3.]

1. Of a person: That pretends to a superiority to which he has no just claim; said esp. of those who claim, on the ground of wealth, a social station or a degree of influence to which they are not entitled by character or breeding.

In the U.S. the word seems to have been first used with reference to those who made fortunes by army contracts at the time of the Civil War, it being alleged that the clothing supplied by the contractors consisted mostly of shoddy.

Gloss. The that address.

1853 *Boston* (Mass.) *Sunday Her.* 15 Feb. 2/3 There are shoddy lawyers, shoddy doctors... shoddy husbands and shoddy wives, and, worse than all, there are shoddy newspapers whose especial business it is to puff up all the shoddy in the world and endeavor to make the people believe that it is the genuine article. 1855 *Reader* 8 July 36 Those who have become rich by swindling the United States Government during the Civil War compose the 'shoddy' aristocracy. 1856 HOW & LEIGH *Hist. Rome* 434 That shoddy saviour of society, called L. Cornelius Cinna.

2. Of a thing: Having a delusive appearance of superior quality.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov. 5 A fleet of ships, shoddier by a hundredfold than the shoddiest of those now afloat. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 16 Now when they built the shoddy cottages away down the hill—mere traps to catch rent.

3. Of, pertaining to or dealing in shoddy goods.

1854 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb. Some shoddy upholsterer has here evidently had *carte blanche*, and the result is... gaudy ugliness. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 197 Felting... made by some shoddy contractor for the supply of army clothing. 1895 BARRETT *Surrey* viii. 124 Nor is the furniture unworthy of the room... There is no shoddy about this.

Hence *Shoddyly* adv., *Shoddyish*.

1886 J. R. REES *Direct.* *Book-worm* 122 We began by talking of the 'shoddiness' of the age. 1899 E. CLOW *Old Land. Taverns* 1. 59 The foundations were so shoddily constructed that to prevent its falling down, it had to be pulled down.

† **Shode**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *scāda*, 4 *schode*, *schood*, 4- *shode*. [OE. *scāda* wk. masc. 1-pret. historic **skaidan*-, f. Tent. root **skaid*- to divide: see SHED v. From the same root (or the parallel form **skaiþ*-) are MDn. *scheide* (mod. Du. *schiet*), OS. *scēthlo*, MDn. *scheidel* (mod. Du. *schiet*), OHG. *scēibila* (mod. G. *scheitel*) crown of the head.]

1. The crown of the head; the parting of the hair. Cf. SHED sb. 1. 2.

c1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxvii. 21 Feaxes scadan [L. *verticem capilli*]. 13... *Guy Warw.* 7229, & smot him in þe heued schod. c1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibberm.* in Wright *Voc.* 144 1a greve de moun cheit [glossed the schod of my eved]. c1355 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1149 The nayd ydryuen in the schod [i.e. schod, schood, schode] a nyght. 24... *Voc.* in W. Wulker 576/40 *Discrimen*, þe shode of the hed.

2. A dividing ridge.

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1480 To stones picke þai founde... Hem biten a gret schode. Of granel & erpel so, þat hem hadde schiffted ato.

Shode, variant of SHODD.

Shoder (*ʃɒdər*). *Gold-beating*. [ad. F. *chauderet*, *chaudret*.] The packet of skins into which the gold taken from the 'cutch' is placed and beaten out before its final beating in the 'mould'.

Hence *Shodering* *vbl. sb.*, in *shodering-hammer*.

1763 W. LEWIS *Commerce. Philosophico-Techn.* 41 Three hammers are employed... the first, called the cutch hammer... the second, called the shodering hammer... the third, called the gold hammer, or finishing hammer. 1851-4 *Temlinson's Cyc. Useful Arts* (1869) i. 793/5 These [pieces of gold] are put between the leaves of another tool, called a shoder, made of gold-beater's skin. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 202/1 Each leaf is then... cut into four pieces, and put between the skins of a shoder... containing about 720 skins.

Shoder, *obs. form* of SHOULDER, SHUDDER.

† **Shoding**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* In 5 *schodingye*. [repr. OE. *scēddunge*: see SHEDDING *vbl. sb.*] Separation; parting of the hair.

c1440 *Prempr. Paris.* 147/5 *Schodingye*, or departyng, *separacio, divisio*. *Schodingye*, of the beede... *discrimen*.

Shodur, *obs. form* of SHUDDER v.

Shoe (*ʃu*), *sb.* Pl. shoes (*ʃu:z*); *dial., poet.*, and *arch.* *shoon* (*ʃu:n*). Forms: *sing.* 1 *schōn*, *schē*, *scēb*, 2 *schōn*, 2-6 *sho*, 3 *scō*, 4 *scō*, 3-6 *schō*, 4-6 *schōo*, 4-7 *shoo*, (4 *show*), 6 *showe*, *shue*, (shough), 6-7 *shew*, 6-8 *shoos*, 6- *shoe*. *pl. a.* 1 *schōs*, 1-2 *schēos*, 4-7 *shōs*, 4 *schos*, 5 *schoz*, *schōys*, *schōer*, *schewis*, 5-6 *shōys*, *shewes*, *shoe(s)*, *showys*, *shooyes*, *shues*, *shuse*, *shuer*, 6-8 *shoos*, 4- *shoes*. *β.* 3-5 *schon*, 3-6 *schone*,

Shoeless (ju'les), *a.* [*f.* SHOE *sh.* + -LESS.] Without shoes.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 59 A shoeless Souldier there a man might meete. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara* S. And then came staring upon her the figures of her little stockingless and shoeless sisters. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 He found that the other animals were suitably furnished, but that man alone was naked and shoeless.

Hence **Shoelessness**.

1843 [G. P. R. JAMES] *Commissioner* xxxvi. 220 She had found her shoelessness not very pleasant.

Shoemaker, *make*, *obs.* forms of **SUMACH**.

Shoemaker (ju'məker). Forms: see **SHOE sh.** and **MAKER**; also 6 *north.* shounemaker (from the plural).

1. One whose trade it is to make shoes.

1381 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 112/2 Johannes Stotesbury, Childeshoemaker. 1444 *Alphabet of Tales* 164 A philosophur... hat bought a paye of shone on a tyme of a sho-maker. 1519 *Presenting* *Justis in Sumers* 1589 32 That the shoemaker seewe well theyre shewn. 1622 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 420 To y^e shoemaker for boots and shoes. 1741 32 1824 Miss Mirford *Village* Ser. 2. 5 Our shoemaker... employs three journeymen. 1852 *Dixons Mst. Fr.* I. vii. His expression and stoop are like those of a shoemaker.

b. in Latin proverb (cf. **LAST sh.** 2 c.).

1587 GOLDING *De Morny* (1592) 155 The Shoemaker ought not to presume above the Pantlepe. 1758-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1842) II. 173 Carrying the shoe-maker beyond his last, and encroaching upon the province of divines.

2. a. In the names of various fishes.

1688 *Holme Armory* II. 177/2 Table, Shoemaker fish 15 16. 1812 II. xv. 250 The Hollanders call it [the Tench] a Shoemaker. 1829 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Br. Amer.* II. 120 *Cyprinus (Catostomus) nigricans*. (L. Sauer.) This species is... an inhabitant of Lake Erie, where it is known to the fishermen by the names of 'Shoemaker', and 'Black Snapper'. 1834 GOOD *Nat. Hist. Aquatic* Ann. 326 The Threadfish, *Blepharis cernitulus*, also known as the 'Shoemaker-fish'. 1842 32 The Runner, *Elagatis finiculatus*, known... at Pensacola as... 'Shoemaker' is... abundant on the... coasts of Florida. 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Coral*, Coral shoemaker, a fish of the family *Tenulididae* and genus *Tenulis* or *Acanthurus*, living in the coral reefs of the Seychelles. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Shoemaker*, the lesser weaver, *Trachinus vipera*; also in comb. *Master shoemaker*.

b. A name for the bird *Skua antarcticus*.

1857 SMITH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Egmont*, or *Pert Egmont* *Fowls*, the large Antarctic gulls with dark-brown plumage, called *shoemakers*.

3. Comb. + shoemaker-loo U.S., some game at cards.

1823 R. B. THOMAS *Farmer's Alm.* (Boston, U. S.) Dec. in *Kittredge Old Farmer & Almanack* (1904) 95 Tom Teazer, well known at the grog shops for a dabster at shoemaker-loo.

b. Combinations of possessive, as *shoemaker's craft*, but chiefly in the names of tools and appliances, as *shoemaker'sawl*, *black* (BLACK *sh.* 1 b), *end* (END *sh.* 6 c), *hammer*, *knife*, *nippers*, *paste*, *rasp*, *thread*, *wax*; also *shoemaker's bark-tree* (see quot.); *shoemaker's holiday*, 4 (a) see quot. 1607; also applied to Monday (see *Dekker Shoemaker's Holiday* III. i); (b) used jocularly (after the title of Dekker's play, a 1600) for a day's holiday or 'outing' in the country; *shoemaker's spasm*, a synonym given to tetany because of the liability of shoemakers to be affected by it; † *shoe-maker's stocks slang*, shoes which pinch the feet.

1647 HEXHAM I. A 'shoe-makers aule. 1874 *Treas. Bet. Suppl.*, 'Shoemaker's bark-tree, a Montserrat name for *Byronima spicata*. 1853 HULL *Art Garden*. (1893) 91 The seedles... being mixed with 'shoemakers blacke, doth take away warts. 1530 PALSGR 267/1 'Shoemakers crafter, *cardocanerie*. 1540 MALDEN (Essex) *Liber* B. 158 Idem Andreas in arte sive occupacione de shoemakerscrafter bene et fideliter serviet dictum Cornelium. 1598 'Shoemaker's end [see END sh. 6 c]. 1895 P. N. HASLOCK *Beet Making* 18 A 'shoemaker's hammer, knife, nippers, glazing iron, and rasp. 1812 77 'Shoemaker's Rasp. 1607 *Christmas Prince* III. (1) 101, but 102, but 103, but 104, but 105, but 106, but 107, but 108, but 109, but 110, but 111, but 112, but 113, but 114, but 115, but 116, but 117, but 118, but 119, but 120, but 121, but 122, but 123, but 124, but 125, but 126, but 127, but 128, but 129, but 130, but 131, but 132, but 133, but 134, but 135, but 136, but 137, but 138, but 139, but 140, but 141, but 142, but 143, but 144, but 145, but 146, but 147, but 148, but 149, but 150, but 151, but 152, but 153, but 154, but 155, but 156, but 157, but 158, but 159, but 160, but 161, but 162, but 163, but 164, but 165, but 166, but 167, but 168, but 169, but 170, but 171, but 172, but 173, but 174, but 175, but 176, but 177, but 178, but 179, but 180, but 181, but 182, but 183, but 184, but 185, but 186, but 187, but 188, but 189, but 190, but 191, but 192, but 193, but 194, but 195, but 196, but 197, but 198, but 199, but 200, but 201, but 202, but 203, but 204, but 205, but 206, but 207, but 208, but 209, but 210, but 211, 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readings sufficient for one hoghead, barrel, or the

like, prepared for use and bound up in a compact form for convenience of transport. Boards for boxes prepared or fitted for use and packed in the same way bear the same name' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). [1768, 1794: see *Shook* p. 1. a.] 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* (ed. 3) i. 250 [Exports of U.S.] Shooks. 1860 *Merr. Mar. Mag.* VII. 120 Shooks are free of duty. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/5 Casks and barrels, empty, sugar-box shooks and packing boxes and packing box shooks, of wood.

b. Furniture made in parts and not set up, but shipped in packs' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875). Hence *Shook v. trans.*, to pack in shooks. 1847 in *WEBSTER*; and in later Dicts.

Shook (juk), *ppl. a.* In educated use only arch. [pa. *ppl.* of *SHAKE v.*] = *SHAKEN ppl. a.* 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arthur* iii. (1696) 68 And the shooke spears, with loud Hosannahs ring. 1768 *Massach. Gaz.* in *Thomson Amer. Gloss.* s.v., A few large shooke hogheads. 1794 *Morse Amer. Geog.* (ed. 2) 206 [Exports of U.S.] Wood...Shingles, Shook Casks, Casks, Laths. 1897 *F. THOMPSON New Poems* 25 Reversing the shooke banners of their song.

Shool (jū), *v. dial. and slang.* Also 8-9 shule, 9 shoal. [Of obscure origin; hardly identical with *shool* var. of *SHOVEL v.* In Ireland it seems to have been associated with Irish *siubhail* to go, travel; *shooler* (see below) seems to correspond to Irish *siubhlach* vagrant.] *intr.* To go about begging; to sponge, to acquire some advantage by insiduous means; also to skulk.

1735 J. LEWIS *Isle of Tenet* (ed. 2) 38 *Shooling*, begging, to go a *Shooling*. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Random* xlii, When they found my hold unbroken, they went all hands to shooling and begging. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Shool*, to go skulking about. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* xxxv, 'Throth, you do me wrong,' said the beggar, 'if you think I came shooling'. a. 1876 M. & F. COLLINS *Village Comedy* (1878) I. xxii. 297 As we watch these daring damsels starting to 'shool', we cannot help wishing them some lively adventures. 1899 'MARTELL TOWER' *At School & Sea* 73 Hullo, Dill, at it again, shooling (that is, getting things) on the youngsters.

b. *trans.* To impose on (a person).

c. *trans.* To take up with. 1840 *CLARE Rural Life* (ed. 3) 125 Who takes delight To shool her knitting out at night.

Hence *Shooler*, one who 'shools'. 1830 *CARLETON Traits Irish Peas*, (1843) I. 62 What tribes of beggars and shoolers. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 722 *Shooler*, one who intrudes upon his neighbour, and forces an invitation to dinner, &c.

Shool, obs. and dial. form of *SHOVEL*.

Shooldarry (jūldəri), *Ind.* Also shoal-darree, shooldary. [Urdu چھلداري *chhildari*, of obscure origin.] 'A small tent with steep sloping roof, two poles and a ridge-piece, and with very low side walls' (Yule).

Shoole, obs. form of *SHOAL sb.*

Shoomack, -ak(e), obs. forms of *SOMACH*.

Shoon, pl. f. *SHOE*; obs. pa. t. of *SHINE v.*

Shoone, obs. f. pa. t. of *SHINE v.*

Shoop (jūp), *north.* Forms: 5 *schowpe*, 8-9 *shoup*, *shoup*, 9- *shoop*. See also *CHOOPE*. [The forms *shoop*, *chōp* perh. represent aberrant pronunciations of ON. **hjuþa* (MSw. *hiupa*, Norw. dial. *hjuþa*, Da. *hybe*) = OE. *hloþe* *Hir sb.* 2.] The fruit of the rose; = *HIP sb.* 2.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 338/1 A *schowpe*, *cornum*. A *schowpe* tre, *cornus*. 1721 *MS. Cook Book in Girl's Own Paper* (1886) VII. 729 How to Candy Shoops. 1781 J. HURTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) 95 *Shoop*, an hep. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 326/2 [Shaped] like a hip or a shoup on a rose-tree. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.*, *Shoop*, Shoop, the fruit of the wild rose.

Shoop, obs. pa. t. of *SHAPE v.*

Shoopes, *Shoore*, obs. ff. *SHOP sb.*, *SHORE*.

Shoot (jūt), *sb.* 1. Forms: 6 s(c)hute, 6 *schote*, 5 *schoyt*, 6 *shote*, 6 *showt*, 6-7 *shoots*, 7 *shout*, 5- *shoot*. [f. *SHOOT v.*

In early examples it is sometimes difficult to distinguish this word from certain other derivatives of the same root. In the early 16th c. the spellings *shote* and *shoot* (e) are both ambiguous, so that only the shade of meaning can determine whether the word is *shoot* (rhyming with *root*) f. the present stem of the *vb.*, or the older *shoot* (rhyming with *death*). The 16th c. examples of the spelling *schute* belong to the present word, but down to the 14th c. this spelling (with *u* = *u*) represents the OE. *scyte*: see *SHUTE sb.*

1. An act of shooting (with fire-arms, a how, etc.); a discharge of arrows, bullets, etc. = *SHOOT sb.* Now only arch.

1534 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* l. Wks. 1157/2 This marke...we shal now meate for the shote and consider...how farre of your arrowes are from the prik. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 89 The strongest men, do not drawe always the strongest shote. *Ibid.* ii. 107 For in a rayne and at no marke, a man may shote a faire shote. 1546 *Plumptre Corr.* (Camden) 250 *Toungrow*, I must...ride to Tankenay...& mete my Lord of Shrewsbury, who will be there to-morrow by ij of the clock, & se a shote at a stage [i.e. stag]. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus vi. Coniferæ*, He killed twelve at xii. shotes. 1583 *MELBANCKE Philotimus* R ivb, O that

I mighte hane a shote at one of the Deares in his Parke. 1629 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* iv. 35 In 12 shotes more they strooke downe our maine Mast. 1676 *SHOTTER & DUREV Archerie* *revid'd* 78 If in measuring a Shoot, the Mark be stirred out of its place, he loseth the Shoot that removed it. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lvi. 65 As a Country Fellow was making a Shoot at a Pigeon. 1775 *Pennsylvania Even. Post* 30 Nov. 551/1 The riflemen...declare that they can hit a man every shoot if within two hundred and fifty yards. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Engl. Bowman* 293 A Shoot, an arrow shot. 1888 *STEVENSON Black Arrow* Prolog. 8 How many a rogue would give his two crop ears to have a shoot at either of us! *Ibid.* v. vi. 306, I have two score men at my whistle, and with one shoot of arrows I could answer for you all.

fig. 1590 *Cobler of Canterb.* 2 All men...saide, that he [Chaucer] shot a shote which many haue aimed at but neuer reacht to. 1682 *DRYDEN & LEE Dk. Guise* i. i, *Pol.* But one prime Article of our holy League, Is to preserve the King, his Power and Person. *Cur.* That must be said, you know, for Decency; A pretty Blind to make the Shoot secure.

† b. Range, distance or reach of a shot; shooting distance. *Obs.*

1530 *SIR D. LYNDESEY Test. Pabyngo* 941 They haue aue Boumbard...Within quiose schote there dar no Enimeis Approche thare place. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 33 There was nothing within his retche and shote. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Hon. Man's Fort.* iv. ii, Hence, and take the wings of thy black Infamy, to carry thee beyond the shot of looks, Or sound of curses. 1641 *EARL MONM. in Biondi's Civil Warres* iv. 64 Charter brings the two Armies face to face within the shote of a Culverin. 1676 *Acc. Exam. Joan Perry* 3 He went again with him about a Bowes shoot into the Fields. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* Apr. 1646, Nor could we any where see above a pistol shote before us. 1719 *DE Foe Crusoe* i. (Globe) 236 So that I might come within shoot of them before I should be discover'd.

† c. Weapons for shooting, firearms. *Obs.*

1469 *Paston Lett.* III. 372 That, with their gret multitude of gasses [sic], with other shoot and ordynance, ther shall no man dar appere in the place.

† d. A charge (of powder). *Obs.*

1645 *SYMONDS Diary* (Camden) 276 Their ammunition was so spent that the enemy gave the soldier many shotes of powder to make the conditions good.

e. A game-shooting expedition; the result of such an expedition.

1852 *VISCOUNT CANNING in Hare Story Two Noble Lives* (1893) I. 366 The Prince is much pleased with his shoot this year. One day he killed five stags. 1897 *WILDFLOWER Shooting Trips* Ser. II. 11, 99 We should arrive at Ford in time for a stroll and a shoot along the river Arun. 1895 *SIR W. W. HUNTER Old Missionary* iii. 59 Their return...was celebrated by a big shoot in the jungle.

f. A shooting party.

1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 445/1 At a big shoot in Warwickshire. 1894 J. S. WINTER *Red Coats* 69 Miss Dawson...gave big dinners and big shoots.

g. The right to shoot game in a given area; also the area itself.

1861 *MRS. JENKIN Who Breaks Pays* II. 93, I hear Sir Frederick a taken the shoot himself, and bought Bill Fordham's black hunter. 1892 *GREENER Breech-Loader* 221 The sportsman whose shoot is small and the game...scarce and wild, will be unable to practise driving to any advantage. 1900 *Field* 29 Sept. Adv. p. vi/2 Wanted, a good rough shoot, commencing season 1901-1902, on Lease; plenty of rabbits essential; 2000 to 5000 acres.

h. A shooting match or contest; a round of shots in such a contest.

1892 *GREENER Breech-Loader* 102 Some men who attend second-rate pigeon shoots and do not take their own guns. 1892 *Times* 23 July 6/1 Volunteer Aggregate...One shoot at 200, one at 500, and three at 600 yards. Seven shots at each. 1894 *Daily News* 12 June 8/6 The full scores of the first 'shoot' for places in the 'English Twenty' at Bisley.

2. The action of shooting, sprouting, or growing; the amount of growth (also *concr.* the new wood, etc. produced) in a certain period. Also † the mounting or rising (of the sap).

1572 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 9 For to set the Pine tree, ye must set or plant them of Nuts, in March, or about... 1606 *JOYCE Certain Physiol.* 100...claves to chuse a hazel rod...the same years shoot.

1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hist.* i. 100...the shoot of August, u spare it. 17...66 The Clover make...second Head. 1832 *Boston Herald* 8 May 3/5 The shoot of Spring grass is also unusually late, and slow in vegetation. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/5 The crops presented at harvest what to agriculturists is known as 'two shoots', i. e., a crop composed of ripe and also unripe grain.

b. A young branch which shoots out from the main stock of a tree, plant, etc.

a. 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 8 Take a feyr schoyt of hake thorne. 1578 *LUTE Dodona* i. liv. 80 This plante [Linaria] hath diuers small shotes or scourges bearing small narrow leaues. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 296, I saw them

eat the tender shoots in spring as Asparagus. 1842 *LOUNDON*

shoots among the darker green of the oak. 1909 J. G. FRAZER *Psyche's Task* iv. 38 The shoots of the sweet potato had flowered and withered long ago.

c. *fig.* An offshoot; a growth or sprout from a main stock.

c. 1610 *Women Saints* 71 Kinesburge and Kineswere were daughters to Penda, a Pagan thought king of Mercia, bolie shotes of a dead stocke or trunk. 1749 *SMOLLETT Gil Blas* xlii. v. (1782) IV. 237 His excellency...immediately set for his equivocal heir, and new shoot from the trunk of the Guzmans. 1833 *LONGF. Outre-Mer, Sexagenarian*, Monsieur d'Argenville was a shoot from a wealthy family of Nantes. 1882 *CHILD Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* i. 51/1 The ballad we are dealing with is a wild shoot from the story of Judith and Holofernes. 1899 J. MATTHEW *Eagle Hawk & Crow* ii. 9 Upon the aboriginal Australian stock there was grafted a strong Malayo-Drauidian shoot.

d. *transf.*

1612 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* ii. 128 Thou want'st a rough pash & the shoots that I haue 'To be full, like me. 1671 *GREW Anat. Pl.* i. iv. (1682) 28 Those Fibrous Shoots which run along the Pith in the Root. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 531 It is better...to distinguish by the phrase polypos tumours, caruncles, or shoots, such aditious productions as may have a resemblance to them [i.e. to nasal polypi] in other organs. 1847 *PRESCOTT Peru* iii. i. (1862) II. 14 Ridges of barren land, that seemed like shoots of the adjacent Andes. 1851 S. P. WOONWARR *Mollusca* i. 78 The oyster continues enlarging his shell by annual 'shoots' for four or five years. 1861 *The Oyster* 35 These [overlapping plates forming an oyster-shell] are technically termed 'shoots', and each of them marks a year's growth.

e. Applied to the forms of crystals? likened to those of a plant. Cf. *SHOOT v.*

a. 1728 *WOONWARR Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) I. 158 Spar of a yellow...of various Crystal of...tried Alum, which fully answered everything he proposed; for it restored the Salt to its natural cubical Shoot.

3. A motion or movement (of a thing) as though shooting or being shot in a particular direction; also the space or distance covered by such a motion or by a psh. *spec.* (see quot. 1903).

c. 1596 *Sir T. More* iv. iii. 20 Thence some slight shote Being carried by the waues, our boate stood still just opposite the Tower. a. 1658 *LOVELACE The Falcon* x, The Falcon charges at first view With her brigade of Talons; through Whose Shoots, the wary Heron beat, With a well counter-wheel'd retreat. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Old Home, Up Thames* II. 130 [The journey by river is] far preferable to the brief, yet tiresome shoot along the railway track. 1869 'WAT. BRADWORTH' *The O. V. H.* xxx, They have nearly completed the shoot to the Middlesex shore [in the University boat-race]. 1881 *MACDONALD Mary Marston* II. xiii. 223 Into those

the eye of the wind. 1903 *EDWARDS-MOSS in A. E. T. Watson Eng. Sport* 178 In order then to give the same shoot (i.e. pace between the strokes) when the oars are coming forward for the next stroke, there must be greatly increased power put into each stroke.

b. Of an immaterial thing: A sudden advance.

1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 4, I felt at his sudden shoot of success an honest and disinterested joy. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 125 The sciences...were enabled to make...considerable shoots. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. i, Many things too, especially all diseased things, grow by shoots and fits. 1839 *HALLAM Lit. Europe* II. iv. 616 We find it near the end of Elizabeth's reign, when our literature made its first strong shoot.

c. A sharp short twinge (of pain).

1756 *FOOTE Engl. Fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1299 I. 122, I burn, I burn—Ah, there's a shoot. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. ...and up Between it was. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* X. 126 The shoots of pain were like those of an electric discharge.

† d. = *TERBUST sb.* 3 (a). *Obs.*

1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* 58 The weight of the pier ought...to exceed in effect the shoot of the arch. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 340.

e. A detachment and falling away or tumbling down (as of part of a cliff); a landslide.

1820 *SCOBESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 104 Various heaps of broken ice denoted recent shoots of the seaward edge [sc. of an iceberg]. 1889 W. RYE *Crozier* 68 In 1832, there was so heavy a shoot of the cliff, that [etc.].

4. Weaving. One movement or throw of the shuttle between the threads of the warp; the length of thread thus placed; also, the weft.

1717 *PARNELL Hamer's Battle of Frogs & Mice* II. 114 Along the Loom the purple Warp I spread, Cast the light Shoot, and cross the silver Thread. 1731 *NORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 107 Wherefore they fasten a Loop or Pollart to as many of these simple Chords as there are Threads of the Warp to be pull'd up at every Shoot, or every Throw of the Shuttle; by which means the Shoot shews itself on the right Side, where the Warp is pulled up. 1736 *Act. 9 Geo. II.* c. 37 § 7 The Shoot Yarn...shall be...close struck with four Shoots of treble Threads at the Distance of every two Feet. 1810 J. T. in *Ridgen's Surv. Devon* Intro. p. xxv, The other yarn, of a softer twist, is called the abb or shoot. 1831 G. R. FORTES *Silk Manufact.* 231 The commoner sorts of ribbons, are composed altogether, both warp and shoot, of Bengal silk. 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Frnl.* III. 139/2 An improved method of preparing shoot or weft to be used in weaving woollen cloth. 1844 G. DONN *Textile Manuf.* vi. 201 Plain silks, as well as most woven fabrics, consist of threads crossing each other at right angles; the 'long-threads' being technically called the warp, and the 'cross-threads' the shoot or weft. 1888 J. PATON in *Engel. Brit.* XXIV. 464/1 A new shed is formed, the last made pick or shoot being unwrapped between the intersecting warp sheds.

5. A heavy and sudden rush of water down a steep channel; a place in a river where this occurs, a rapid. (Confused with *CHUTE* 1; cf. *SHUTE*.)

1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 153 At a specially slippery place all my mare's feet shot from under her.

g. Of a wall, cliff, etc. : To fall precipitately.

1859 *Ive Pract. Fortif.* 21 But the discommoditie a wall receiveth of that so great a scarpe, is, that oft times through the great weight of the top, it looseth its foote and shooteth.

1754 T. GAROSER *Hist. Dunwich* 93 'The Serges playing against the Foot, easily undermines the Cliff, which shoots in an abundance.

h. Naut. Of ballast : = *SHIFT* v. 21 c.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s.v., The ballast is said to shoot, when it runs from one side of the Ship to the other. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4), The Ballast shoots: That is, runs over: as being apt to shoot. 1867 SMYTH, The ballast shoots on one side.

i. Of a ball : To move with accelerated speed after its first impingement; esp. in *Cricket*. Of a howled ball : To move rapidly close to the ground after pitching.

1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 29 When you see the ball shoot, play the hat back as near to the wicket as possible. 1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide Cricketers* 15 Try every manœuvre to make the ball twist and shoot after it touches the ground. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENOISH *Billiards* 371 The effect of which ['side'] is to make it shoot... as soon as it touches the cushion. 1888 A. G. STEEL *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) 184 The

spot would sometimes shoot, sometimes hang.

j. To shoot on : in immaterial sense, to make rapid progress.

1871 GREEN *Let.* (1901) 281 My physical strength has shot on wonderfully.

2. Of a person or living thing : To pass swiftly and suddenly from one place to another; to precipitate oneself, rush, dart. Also with advs., esp. *out*.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John xxi. 7 Petrus... scet [Vulg. misit se] innam se. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7455 His folc quidliche to be bataille schet [Vulg. schet, schette]. 13... *Coer de L.* 7025 Kyng Richard... gan to crye: 'Turne are Every man with his hanere!' And many thousand before hym schete. With swerdes and with launses grete. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 387 Arayt weill in all his geir, [he] Schot in the dik. *Ibid.* xi. 596 For sum vald schut out of thar rout. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh*, 3962 Wyb is ryt hand ban blessede he hym, And 303 be ryure were styf & grym, Wyb hope hors in a schet. c 1400 *Sir Beues* (Sutherl. MS.) 2388 Iosian iue to caue gan schete. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 933 He... Shot thurgh the sheltrons, shent of be pepull. 14... *Sir Beues* (Canib. MS.) 1811 Beues smot is hors, pat he can shete In to be se. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4598 Into the thickest anon he shet Ful redille with his swerd draw To make wey for his felow. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 552 Rycht stark he was, and in to souir ger, Bauldly he schott anang thaim men of wer. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princ.* ii. (1635) 12 This Corke... will float till the hooke he fastned, and that

A lively young fellow in a tustan jacket shot by me. 1748 RECHARDSON *Clarissa* vi. 258 She shot to the stairs-head to receive him. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xx. The Scot shot back to the castle with the speed of the wind. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlv. Animated with a ray of hope, the child shot on before her grandfather. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby* Grand xvi. Captain Black judiciously lets him out for a few strides, and shoots forward some five or six lengths in front of his companions. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Eur.* v. (1894) 114 We shot out of the long tunnel... and descended into the valley. 1877 MARY M. GRANT *Sun-Altid* ii. Finally they shot round a sharp corner.

† b. To rush on or upon (with intent to attack or devour). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Harlok* 1838 won, And shoten on him, s olden him to terre. *Ibid.* 2431 sawe, Scuten on him, heyne hem slowe. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3868 Per mi3t men se be haners roten, Pe stedes forp wel rone schoten. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 94 Opon be rode he schete. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 390 He suld schute on hym sodanly.

c. To slide down a slope at full speed.

1738 GRAY *Tasso* 19 Swift shoots the Village-maid in the slope, he in-

3. Of a vessel (hence of its commander or crew) : To move swiftly in a certain direction. To shoot to : to 'shoot' into the desired position. (Cf. sense 12 b.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6033 Thaire shippis in shelttrons shotton to lond. 1579 T. STEVENS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 161 Our Pilot... thinking himself to have wind at will, shot so nigh the land, that [etc.]. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Frrl. in Acc. Sev.* *Late Voy.* i. 23, I concluded we had shot past Port Desier Harbour in the Fog. 1716 GAY *Trivia* ii. 167 She downward glides, Lights in Fleet-ditch, and shoots beneath the tides. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* v. She fired three guns as a salute... and then shot away rapidly before the wind. 1849 M. ANWOLD *Nov. Sagho* 34 'This... the boat, shooting round by the trees. 1850 SCOTT *Claver's Whalen.* Adv. xii. (1859) 178 We shot past him like a meteor. 1856 MRS. WARNER *Hills Shatennu* viii. Again clearing the rocks the little boat... shot off down the stream. 1887 GOODIE, *etc. Fish. Industr.* U. S. iv. 132 When speaking another vessel it is customary to pass by her stern and shoot to alongside of her.

b. To shoot ahead : of a vessel, to increase speed suddenly, so as to pass accompanying or competing vessels; hence *fig.* Also, to be carried forward by momentum.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 20 Brace too the Fore-top-sail, that we may not shoot ahead. 1840 DICKENS *SF. Yng. Complex* 29 We were suffered to shoot ahead, while the second boat followed ingloriously in our wake. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. A ship shoots ahead in stays.

4. *trans.* With obj. denoting what is passed through, over, or under by 'shooting': (a) To pass quickly under (a bridge) in a boat; (b) to descend (a rapid or cataract) swiftly in a boat or other vessel; so to shoot a river; (c) to 'coast' down (a hill) in cycling; (d) *non-use*, to pass swiftly over (a distance).

(a) 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2290/1 They could not shoot the Bridge. 1617 MORVSON *Lin.* i. 74 Having shot two or three small bridges... we came to the Village Lizzafusina. 1679 ALSOR *Melius Ing.* ii. i. 179 To withdraw from Apparent Duty for fear of uncertain Danger is but like his, that would not shoot the Bridge, because it might fall on its Head. 1729 FIELDING *Author's Farce* iii. When one day, among other frolics, our ship's-crew shooting the bridge, the boat overset. 1835 MARRYAT *J. Faithful* vi. In half an hour I had shot Putney Bridge. 1877 FOLEY *Rec. Eng. Province* S. J. I. 496 note, This was the old London Bridge... It was always a dangerous thing to 'shoot' the arches when it was running.

transf. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. iv. 3, I shot the Porch that bears the Name of good king Lud.

(b) 1613 R. HARCOURT *Voy. Guiana* 49 Wee turned downe the river, shooting the overfalls with more celerity then when we came vp. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. i. 141 The Boat... sometimes shoots the Cataract. 1703 LA HONTAN *Voy. N. Amer.* i. 143 Another River... has six or seven Water-falls that we commonly shoot. 1776 C. CARROLL in Kate Rowland *Life* (1808) i. 393 All our hataux which shoot the rapids and go down the Sorel to Chamblay. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* ii. 18 It must have been a grand sight to have seen them shoot the falls! 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox* ii. There would have dared to state. 1872 SCHIELE *OR.*

gers... prefer... shooting a river, that is to say, dashing over the rapids in the swift current. 1879 BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. You would have fancied that Bell had... spent her life in shooting rapids.

fig. 1824 DE QUINCY *Cicero* Wks. 1858 VII. 226 A man might shoot a whole series of divorces, still refunding the last dowry, but still replacing it with a better.

(c) 1878 *Athletic World* 3 May 57/2 Mr. Godlee... having taken a header while shooting a hill with legs over the handles [of his cycle].

(d) 1693 MERRIOTT *Odes Fr. Hist.* 26 Who... Spurred a blood-mare immeasurably fleet To shoot the transient leagues in a passing wink.

b. Naut. To succeed in sailing through (a dangerous strait, passage, gulf, etc.). Hence to shoot the gulf (fig.) : proverbially for any daring enterprise. (See *GULF* sb. 2 c.)

The fig. phrase appears to have originally had reference to sense 1 of *GULF* sb., but prob. was often associated rather with sense 2 or 4.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xli. 95 Sir Francis Drake altes, a storme tooke him *Pract. Treatise* (1629) 319 that great Gulfe. c 1645

[see *GULF* sb. 2 c]. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i. 28 We stood out to Sea, that

1687 A. LOVELL tr. times shoot that pa- xi. (1884) i. 109, I never had one hour's rest together since I shot the gulf till this. 1773 COOK's 1st *Voy.* iii. v. in Hawkesw. *Voy.* iii. 666 While we were shooting this gulph, our soundings were from thirty to seven fathom.

† c. To shoot the pit : of a fighting cock, to rush out of the cockpit from cowardice. Often *fig.* *Obs.* 1675 [see *Pit* sb. 5]. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heractius Riders* No. 31 (1713) i. 204 Two or three more such stroaks will make them shoot the Pit. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. 7 (1740) 327 Which made the whole Party shoot the Pit and retire, as not caring to be pointed at with ill-favoured Reflections.

d. To shoot the moon : to remove household goods by night in order to avoid seizure for rent. (Cf. the older phrase in *SHOVE* v. 10 c.)

1836 *Comic Almanack* Sept. (1870) 63 And lack-a-day! here's Quarter Day: It always comes too soon; So we by night must take our flight, For we must shoot the moon! 1844 ALB. SMITH *Mr. Ledbury* iii. Gradually moving all his things away, and shooting the moon to a friend's lodging. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* iv. I let his houses... I warned him when shooting of moons seemed likely.

e. Racing. To dash past (a competitor). To be shot on the post : see quot. 1897.

1868 *Field* 11 July 29/2 Cannon... just managed, after a fine specimen of riding between the two, to shoot Fordham by a head. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 62/1 (Athletics) A man is said to be 'shot on the post' when a competitor just dashes by him as he eases for the finish, or falls from exhaustion.

5. *intr.* Of a pain : To pass in a sudden paroxysm along the nerves; to dart. Hence of a part of the body, a wound, etc. : To have darting pains.

a 1000 [see *SHOOTING* *apl. a.* 3]. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i. I should want sense to feeble The stings of anguish shoot through every vaine. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Misty* viii. These preachers make His head to shoot and ake. 1667 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* v. ii. Alas! I feel the cold air come to me: My wound shoots worse than ever. 1718 POPE *Iliaid* xvi. 638 Pierc'd with Pain, That thrills my Arm and shoots thro' ev'ry Vein. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Neologia* (ed. 3) 108 Pain in the region of the kidneys, often shooting along the course of the ureter. 1875 W. S. GILBERT *Tom Cobb* ii. 674. Ye wouldn't have a major-general with corns that couldn't shoot? 1895 R. W. CHAM.

BERS *King in Yellow* (1909) 148 Then again something struck my ankle, and a sharp pain shot through me. 1899 *Allib's Syst. Med.* vi. 742 The pain may dart and shoot.

b. *fig.* 1611 and *Maiden's Trag.* (Malone Soc.) 860 His very name shootes like a feather through me. 1786 BURNS *Vision* ii. xvi. When youthful Love, warm-blushing, strong, Keen-shivering shot thy nerves along. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i. A pang of hopeless love visibly shooting through him, and flashing out in his face. 1869 LECY *Europ. Mor.* i. iii. 492 One brief spasm [of persecution] indeed... shot through the long afflicted Church of Asia Minor. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow* (1909) 238 A pang of homesickness shot through him.

6. Of a plant, bud, etc. : To emerge from the soil (also with *up*) or from the stem, etc.; to sprout, grow.

1483 *Calh. Angl.* 338/2 To Schute as come dose [v. r. Schott os come dose], *spicare*. 1523-34 FITZGERALD *Hush*, 5 21 Let hym beware, that he trede not to moche vpon the come, and specially after it is shote. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philottinus* Fijh, The greene blade that shooteth too early is soone bit with a black frost. 1695 J. EOWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 60 Others imagin'd they shooted out of trees. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* vi. 108 The Bough or Branch that shoots out of the Trunk of a Tree. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 7 A Wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous shoot. 1779 *Mirror* No. 61 There they [shoot] out at will. 1830 KYLE *Farr Knowl.*, Hush, III, Rih grass early... and as it is always shot before they can be admitted to pasture, it is rather injurious. 1834 YOUTT *Cattle* 566 Fungus shooted up. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 40/2 When the spring grass is beginning to shoot luxuriantly. 1866 SHUCKARO *Brit. Bees* 223 A thick and prodigious quantity of the common mustard plant shot up.

b. *fig.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. xl. 26 That faire City, wherein make abode So many learned impes, that shoute abroad, And with their braunches spred all Britany. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pigr.* xli. (1687) 7 All these grow up on this single root, or rather are but Love shooting forth in divers shapes. 1728-46 THOMPSON *Spring* 1149 Delightful task I to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramblor* No. 166 P 12 When we find world faintly shooting in the shades of obscurity, we may let in light and sunshine upon it. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 281 Charity, though shooting most vigorously from rational self-love, yet, when perfectly formed, has no tincture remaining of the parent root. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Superann. Man* (end), They tell me, a certain *cum dignitate* air, which has been hurried so long with my other good parts, has begun to shoot forth in my person.

c. Of parts of animal bodies, teeth, hair, morbid growths.

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 403 The rift being closed in the top, draw him [the horse] betwixt the haire and the hooce with a hot yron ouerthwart that place, to the intent that the hooce may shoute all whole downward. 1739 S. SHARP *Oper. Surg.* Intro. 31 When the Surface of the Ulcer begins to yield thick Matter, and little Granulations of red Flesh shoot up. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* xxv. 226 This last, applied early, will prevent a fungus, or proud flesh, from shooting out. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 206 Sea Cow tusks, which shoot from the upper jaw. 1799 UNOERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) i. 189 From... the very first shooting of the teeth within the jaw. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lives Surg.* (ed. 5) 326 The hairs fall off, and when they grow again, they shoot in a wrong direction.

7. To put forth buds or shoots, as a plant; to germinate. † Formerly often with advs., *forth*, *out* (const. *with*, *into*); also *transf.* of an animal, to put out limbs.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxv. 11 He sall haiff brute, as tre on rute Endling the rever planti; To burge and schute, and sall gif fruit In tyme, as God has grantit. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glas* io They neither shoute out right, nor hardly have any blowne blossoms. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxi. 30 Behold the fig-tree, and all the trees. When they now shoot forth!

303 When it sprang into a blade. 1607 DRYDEN *Vin. Grev.* iii. 100 Shooting forth with force and speed

cut down, never shoots 156 P 6 The Corn that is laid up by Ants would shoot under Ground, if those Insects did not take care to prevent it. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) iv. 447 It is the property both of the walnut and olive-tree, that after a severe frost they shoot out with fresh vigour. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 398 As I could not directly contrive a total section of this last species [of *Sesuvium*], I tried it upon the young ones; and these shoot out again after the operation. 1786 ANON *Encycl. Gard. Artist.* 212 Always cut close, not leaving any stump to shoot again. c 1792 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 744/1 Plants strip of any of their leaves, cannot shoot vigorously. 1817 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* vi. (1890) 245 For although furze and fern soon shoot again, yet any life is not so quickly repaired. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 362 They shoot, and bud, and their tendrils and branches reach far around.

b. *transf.* 1711 ACOISON *Spect.* No. 16 P 2 The young People of both Sexes are so wonderfully apt to shoot out into long Swords, sweeping Trains, bushy Head-dresses. 1791 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss Mary Berry* 8 June, Bath shoots out into new crescents, circuses, squares every year.

8. To increase rapidly in growth (sometimes, with inclusion of sense 6, to sprout and grow rapidly); to advance to maturity. Now only with *up* or equivalent adv. or phrase : To grow quickly tall, 'spring up' to a height (said of plants, young persons, buildings, etc.; also of immaterial things). 1538 AVOLVER in *Let. Supp. Monast.* (Camden) 246 He [the

1719 OZELL. *Misson's Mem. & Observ.* 226 Deserters are shot to death. 1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fruit. Brit. Legion* iv. 116 A priest... was publicly shot to death without the walls of that city. 1865 dead in tw Bible III. s hundred of were all shot to death with javelins.

c. To hit or wound with a shot in (or †into) or through a part of the body.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7483 þe ssetare donward al uor noyt waste slowe to gronde so þat harald þoru þen eie issore [v.r. shotte] was deþes wounde. 1443. in *Hist. Coll. Cit.*

lyeth ded. 1556 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. iv. 250 The king passing furth to do his eise... in the heid he is schott. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 80 Hamblen... being shot into the shoulder with a brace of bullets. 1649 HEVLIN *Katal. & Observ.* ii. 255 A party of Horse... shot an old Woman into the head. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxi. III. 323 Tromp... was shot through the heart with a musket ball. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 133 Harold... was shot into the brains by an arrow. 1816 TUCKER *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* iv. (1816) 141 He had been taken... by a slave catcher, who had shot him in the neck with a ball.

d. To shoot flying: to shoot (birds) on the wing. Now usually *absol.*, as denoting a sportsmanlike accomplishment.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 291 Flocks of Water Fowl, which the Persians are skill'd... to shoot flying. 1707 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* i. ii. I can do everything with my father, but drink and shoot flying. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* i. xi. He had learned to ride, and to drink, and to shoot flying.

†e. To hit (a thing) with shot. *Obs.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 218 He also, with a Fire-lock, shot an Apple, which he had caus'd to be cast into the Air.

29. *intr.* To engage in or practise the sport of killing game with a gun (formerly with a bow or the like).

a 1300 K. Horn 939 Til o dai þat he ferde To wude for to schote. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 13 This Island, as all the rest of the Archipelago, being full of Game, we went a shore to shoot. 1756 EARL MARCH to Jesse *Setoun & Contemp.* (1843) II. 82 Cadogan and Thonond are gone into the country to shoot. 1850 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 27 Jan. in *C. Papers* (1834) I. 136 Hukissoun, Peel and I were to have gone to-day to shoot at Sudbourne with Lord Yarmouth. 1862 *Lilywhite's Cricket Scores & Biogr.* I. 303 He also shot with a license for fifty years, which can be recorded of few sportsmen. 1908 R. BACOT *A. Cuthbert* xviii. 225, I have read of your English country life—and of how the women ride and shoot.

30. *trans.* With advs. and advb. phrases.

a. With away, off, out: To remove or separate from its place or environment by shooting; to carry away, destroy, or break off by a shot. Also to shoot to pieces.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 277 A schaft with a scarp hed shet oute his yie. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 63 A Duch marener... had his hand shot off and his face all battered. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 62 We shot away their middle mast. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 73 He will... fix ye a Couple of new [Ship's] Knees, when the old ones are shot to the Devil. 1849 W. S. MAVOR *Kaloolah* vii. (1850) 6; 1859 C. KN had his head.

& Ld. A. OSBORNE *Sunshine & Surf* v. 55 The man-of-war fired fifteen shots before they shot away the flagstaff.

b. To shoot (a person, thing) through: to pierce with a shot. To shoot... through and through: to riddle with shot; also †fig. to overwhelm with exactions.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xix. 13 There shal no hande touch it, he that shall either be stoned, or shot thorow. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 106 We... at last shooting her maine-yard through, she came to an anker and yielded. 1643 LO. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 19 The English shot her [the Spanish ship] through and through so often that she run herself aground. 1690 WOOD *Life* 31 Dec. (O.H.S.) III. 318 Complaining... against the salaries and pensions paid to great persons, officers, etc. who pay no taxes... while the country is shot thro and thro.

c. To shoot (a person) down: to kill by a shot. (Usually with suggestion of merciless cruelty or determination.)

1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xiii. 175, I have witnessed several of their battles, and it appears to be the first object to shoot down, or otherwise kill a man. 1897 SR G. I. GOLDIE in *Times* 23 Jan. 13/1 It is more humane to shoot down promptly a few running carriers than to sacrifice the lives of some 2,000 men of a column.

d. Naut. To be shot by the board: of masts, etc. (see quot. 1706). To be shot between wind and water: of a vessel, to receive a shot causing a dangerous leak; also *slang* (see quot. a 1700). 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. i. (1620) 40 The wench has shot him between wind and water, and I hope sprung a lake. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* iii. ii. A she Dunckerke, that was shot before betwene winde and weather. 1655 MARO. WORCESTER *Cent. Invent.* § 12 A Ship not possible to be sunk though shot an hundred times betwixt wind and water by Cannon. 1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Grammar* i. xvi. 82 If a Ship loe her Masts in Fight, we say, her Masts were shot by the Board. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Shot 'twixt Wind and Water Clapt, or Poxt. 1706 PHILLIPS (Kersey), Shot by the Board, a Sea-Phrase, us'd when a Mast or Yard is broken by the Enemies Shot, in a Fight.

31. *slang or vulgar. I'll be shot* (occas. shortened to *shot!*) if—: used as a strong expression of denial or refusal. Similarly, *I'll see you shot first*.

1826 BUCKSTONE *Luke the Labourer* iii. 1, Bob. He, he, he! I'll be shot if Lunnun temptation he anything to this. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. vii. I'll be shot if it ain't very curious how well I know that picture! 1860 F. W. ROBINSON *Grandmother's Money* i. ii, Shot, if I have not forgotten him too. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red Coats* 56 Then... let me tell you straight, I'll just see you shot first.

32. Transferred uses. a. To injure or kill by witchcraft. (Cf. *Elf-shoot* v.)

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 54 ȝif ȝu wære on fell scoten oððe wære on flass scoten, oððe wære on blod scoten, oððe wære on lîð scoten. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 167 For mony a beast to dead she shot.

b. *fig.* Of Cupid, love, etc.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 621 Than was Achilles shoten with the dart of loue. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* ii. x. One poor gentleman, who had been shot by her young eyes two years before. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Feb. xxvii, Whom gently Eros shooteth.

c. To shoot the sun: see quot.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Shoot the sun*, To, to take its meridional altitude; literally aiming at the reflected sun through the telescope of the instrument.

d. *slang.* To shoot the cat: To vomit. Shot in the neck (U.S.): drunk. To shoot one's grandmother (U.S.): see quot. 1855.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. *Shoot the Cat*, to vomit from Na. shoi or e was

(Bartlett 1860), Mr. Schumacher defecated his client by observing that some of the prisoner's attorneys got as often 'shot in the neck', as the Under-Sheriff in the head.

33. *intr.* To shoot over or to (a dog), to train by use on a shooting expedition. To shoot over (a cover, a tract of country), to kill game upoo.

1868 FIELD 4 July 22/1 For Sale, a Brace of... Spaniels...; they... have been thoroughly broken and shot to by an experienced breaker. 1888 *Century Mag.* Mar. 671/2 This holiday he was about to spend in shooting over his two handsome young setters. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Jan. 58/1 During his stay the Belvoir covers were shot over.

b. *trans.* To go over (a piece of country) shooting game. To shoot one's way: to shoot game as one goes along. To be shot out: of a district, to have its supply of game exhausted through over-shooting.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* ii. vi. As the [shooting-] party at Colonel Bradfield's were shooting their way home. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* vi. We shoot an outlying cover II. 33 us. x sports

M. G. GERNARD *Leaves fr. Diaries* v. 107, I shot my way through the Bheel country, from Ahmedabad... to Mhow.

34. *Mining.* To blast.

1830-60 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* 23 (Cornwall terms). c 1870 *Scribner's Mag.* III. 576 (Cent), They [explosives] are used in the petroleum industry to shoot the wells, so as to remove the paraffine which prevents the flow of oil. 1872 J. H. COLLINS *Mining & Quarrying* 112 Shutting or Shooting, blasting.

V. Senses of uncertain position.

†35. a. In OE.: To refer (a case) to a person or court; also *absol.* b. In early ME.: To trust, to submit oneself to a person's mercy. *Obs.*

mæde þat bið ure imone deað.

†36. *trans.* (or coost. *dative*). To fall to the lot of. *Obs.*

c 1300 RORIN 1952 Forþi þatt be Ne wolde nobht for-bugheon To seggen sop biðfor þe king, þohh þatt himm sholde shettenn To þolenn for hiss soþe word Full grimme dæpess pine.

†37. To avoid, escape. *Sc. Obs.*

1543 SADLER in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* V. 321 The misdemeanour and evil behaviour of the Wardens of Scotland on the Borders towards thobseruation of the peas, with their delays of redresse, shooting their dayes of meeting. 1683 nt, the God's Gate, and to keep within his Doors, until the Violence of the Storm begin to ebb.

b. *dial.* In passive, to be rid of. Cf. SHUT v. II. 1802 R. ANOENSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (c 1850) 47 He'd g'ie'aw his gear to get shot o' the goat. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Leann.* xxii. Are you not glad to be fairly shot of him? 1837 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1884) I. 95 One infallible truth, precious for us all, is that I am shot of it [a book just finished], and you are shot of it. 1866 *Morn. Star* 22 Dec. 3, I thought, when I came out, I would do this [murder], and so get shot of my life. 1891 HARVEY *Tess* x, 'Jump up behind me', he whispered, 'and we'll get shot of the screaming cats in a jiffy!'

38. To splice (a rope); to mend (a bar); †to fit (boards) together by a mortise or the like (*obs.*); to weld (metals). *Obs. exc. dial.*

Cf. SHUT v. 6. In this use the vhs. *shut* and *shoot* seem to have been more or less confused.

1499 *Church-w. Acc.*, I'atton (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 124

To Antony for schotynge the clapyr xiiij. 1545 *Luton Trinity Guild* (1906) 232 For shotynge of the tapers of the awtere ageynst relyk Sondag [o o] 2. 1548 *Ludlow Church-w. Acc.* (Camden) 33 For shotynge the belle rope ij tymes xiiij d. 1569 *Ibid.* 124 the clapper of the santes bell, ij York Minster (Surtees) 116 F certeyne harres to the glasse wyndowes, 4 u. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 605 These regals serued to shoot the boords together. *Ibid.*, One boord should have been shot within another. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Shoot*, to weld a piece of iron to the blade of a table knife. 1892 [see SHOOTING vbl sb. 6].

39. *Carpentry and Joinery.* To plane accurately (the edge of a board), esp. with the aid of a shooting-board.

1667 PRINATT *City & C. Builder* 61 For plaining the boards, and shooting 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* : Shot (that is Plained)... Tt actly straight, that when they are set upon one another, light shall not be discern'd between them. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 146 Slips of deal board... shot straight upon the edges by a plane. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 502 In squaring or shooting the edges of boards, the shooting board... is very much used. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 384. 167 The Amateur unless he has a trying-plane will use his jack-plane for shooting the edges of boards.

VI. 40. The verb stem in combination: shoot-hole, a hole through which to shoot; shoot-rail (see quot.); †shoot-serpent (see quot.). Also shoot-off, the subsequent competition between tied contestants in a shooting-match.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 36/2 Having constructed a *shoot-hole... I took up my position for the night. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 722 *Shottles*, *shoot-rails. Rails easily removed in a fence, to make an entrance into an inclosure, and then shot (thrust) back again into their places. 1731 MEOLRY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 163 She is likewise call'd the Dart- or *Shoot-serpent, on account of her darting herself very swiftly either at or from an enemy. 1892 W. W. GREENER *Breach-Loader* 250 The

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 6/3 Three competitors tie with 34... the shoot-off takes place to-morrow.

Shoot, obs. f. SHEET sb., SHOUT, SHUT.

Shoot, variant of SHOOT¹ and 2.

Shootable (ʃuˈtəbəl), a. [f. SHOOT v. + -ABLE.]

That may be shot; suitable for shooting. 1852 M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* iv. iv, I rode everything rideable, shot everything shootable. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* July 108/2 The binoculars disclosed the three to be 'shootable' beasts.

Shootable, vulgar pronunciation of SUITABLE.

1831 MISS FEKKIER *Destiny* xlviii, The lady's fortune is shootable; indeed, I may say, pretty handsome.

†Shootage. *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 shewtage.

[f. SHOOT v. + -AGE.] The art of shooting.

1546-7 in *Leland Collect.* (1774) IV. 320 Take Bow and Shaft in Hand, learn Shewtage to frame.

Shoot-an(c)ker, obs. forms of SHEET-ANCHOR.

Shoote, obs. form of SHOOT sb.

Shooted (ʃuˈtɪd), a. [f. SHOOT sb. 1 + -ED.]

Of a building: Supplied with 'shoots' or spouts.

1853 *Fruit. K. Agric. Soc.* XIV. ii. 408 The farm buildings

are shooted to carry off the drip.

Shootee (ʃuˈtiː). [f. SHOOT v. + -EE.] The

person shot, or shot at.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LL 205 The shooter very commonly expresses much regret to the shootee. 1867 HALES *Intro. to Rob. Hood Ball.* in *Perry Folio MS.* I. 9 He [Robin Hood] is as regularly represented as a shooter as St. Sebastian in the old pictures is as a shootee.

Shooter (ʃuˈtɜː). Forms: a. 3 ssetare, 4

ssetere, schoter, schootere, sheeter, shetere,

5 shetare, scheter(e), 6 sheter; β. 4 schot(t)er,

4-6 shoter, 5-6 schuter, Sc. schutar, 6 shewter,

Sc. schuiter, schutur, 7 shootter, 6- shooter.

[f. SHOOT v. + -ER 1.]

I. One who shoots.

1. One who shoots with a bow or with firearms; in early use, an archer; now chiefly applied to a sportsman who shoots game.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7482 þe ssetare [v.r. ssetares, schoters, schooters, scheters, schetters] donward al uor noyt vaste slowe to gronde. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xi. 24 And the sheeters dresdenn dartis to the seruants for the wal above. c 1400 *Pronp. Parv.* 445/2 Schetare, or archare, sagittarius. 1450 *Gesta Rom.* i. 3 Whenne he sawe the sheter drawe his bowe.

b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3607 þou ert schotter wit þe beist, Bath in feild and in forest. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 111 Shooters close the one eye for to shote the more euyn. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 506 The whiche was... the best shoter and drawer of a bowe. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XI. 394 Gif thare be... within... forests... schutars.

c. towards his marke. 1591 *Sub Mfiscil* v. schuturis with archers [marg. gwnnis. 161 shooters, me

Trav. 101 He sends a shooter or footman to him. 1676 SHOTTER & DUREY *Archerie* revid'd 10 Mark what Grace Sits in each line of every Shooters Face. 1778 JOHNSON in *Bonwell* 9 Apr., Where there are many shooters, some will hit. 1821 *Examiner* 105/1 A vigorous shooter of wood-cocks. 1845 *Lacy Mod. Shooter* 113 Some shooters nearly always, others but seldom, kill their game in style. 1865

1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 72 Bowling a wicket down with a shooting ball.

5. Added to the sport of shooting.

1891 L. B. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* xiv. She was expecting guests from the North, 'shooting men'.

Shooting star. [SHOOTING *pp.* a.; cf. G. *schiesender stern.*]

1. A meteor resembling a star, that darts across the sky. (Cf. FALLING STAR.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. iv. 19. 1607 *Lingua* ii. vi. The shooting star which in an eye-bright evening seem'd to fall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 557 Thither came Uriel, gliding swift as a shooting star in Autumn thwarts the night. 1857 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* i. 152 This instance, the rare one of an ascending shooting star. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xi. 151 The November shooting-stars.

Attrib. 1886 BALL *Story of Heavens* xviii. (1897) 378 The periodic shooting star shower known as the Leonids.

2. U.S. A Western name for the American Cow-slip, *Dodecatheon Meadia*.

1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 272 *Dodecatheon Meadia*... In the West called Shooting-Star. 1882 GARLAND 13 May 324/2. I send you... two varieties of *Dodecatheon*. These 'Shooting Stars', as they are called, are very effective.

Shootist (*shōtist*). *slang.* [f. SHOOT *v.* + -IST.] One who shoots game, or who competes in a shooting-match; one skilled in shooting. Chiefly jocular or disparaging.

1872 SCHEELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 657 The man whose rifle brought down the largest amount of game became known as a famous shootist. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* iv. 47 Unfortunately it would not be the shootist and his party who would suffer.

Shootlet. [f. SHOOT *sb.* + -LET.] A small shoot. 1889 *Sunday Mag.* Mar. 208/1 We see the field that was all black or brown become green with little shootlets coming up.

† **Shootress.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SHOOTER + -ESS.] A female shooter. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xi. xli.

Shoove, obs. p. t. of SHAVE *v.*; obs. f. SHOVE. Shoovelle, Shoovore, obs. ff. SHOVEL, SOUR.

Shop (*pp.*), *sb.* Forms: 1 scoppa, 3 soppo, 4-5 schopp, 4-6 schop(p)e, schope, 4-7 shoppe, 5-8 schop, 5-8 schopp, 6 schopp, schoope, 5-shop; *Sc. and north.* 5 schapp, 5-6 chope, 6 choipp, 8 shap, 9 chop. [ME. (c. 1300) *schoppe* (*soppo*):—OE. *scoppa* wk. masc., occurring only in *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 1 as rendering of *gəzophylaium* treasury (of the temple)—prehist. **skuppan-*, cogn. w. OE. *scypen* SHIPPON (—**skuppinnō*) and OHG. *scopf* masc., porch, vestibule (MHG. *schopf* str. masc., *schopfe* wk. masc., early and dial. mod.G. *schopf* porch, lean-to building, cart-shed, barn, etc.), MLG. *schoppe*, *schuppe* fem., also *schopen*, *schuppen* masc. (adopted in mod.G.) shed. The Teut. word was adopted into OF. as *eschoppe*, *escope* (mod.F. *schoppe*), a lean-to booth, cobbler's stall.]

1. A house or building where goods are made or prepared for sale and sold.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1222 De howiares soppo hii breke & be bowes none echon. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 52 He [a prentice] loved het the Tauerne than the shoppe. 1420 *Cov. Lett.-bk.* 21 William Oteley, wich kept a cart & horses for clensyng of the stretys, shuld have quarterly of every hall dorre jd., & every schop oh. 1554 *Edin. Burgh Rec.* (1891) II. 288 The cordineris choipis. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* II. 1. 23 You are a goldsmith and have a lytle plate in your shoppe. 1600 J. BOWE tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 375 Among the arizans whosoever is the first inventor of any new and ingenious devise is, carried... as it were in triumph from shop to shop. 1752 *Hume Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 318 One man erects a shop, to which all the workmen and all the customers repair. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omair* lix. One Evening... in that old Potter's Shop I stood alone.

† **Banker's shop:** a bank. (Originally, the shop of a goldsmith or other tradesman who practised banking.) *Obs.*

1752 *Hume Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 371 It would be... imprudent to give a prodigal son a credit in every hanker's shop in London. 1796 [see BANKER² 1 c].

2. A building or room set apart for the sale of merchandise. *To keep shop:* to exercise the calling of a shopkeeper; also *occas.* to take charge of a shop in the shopkeeper's absence. *Shop!* an exclamation used to summon an attendant or shopkeeper.

1362 LANGL. P. I¹ in heore schoppes

Rec. II. 362 A no on it. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 108 A yong man... went vnto a fayre; and when he had... sene many shappis & mekull chaire to sell, at be laste he come vnto a shop per ane old man [st]ude. 1578 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 66 There... bought... all manner of merchandise... and kept ane oppin Schoopp for Retailing of the same. 1560-70 J. DAVIS in *Narr. Reform.* (Camden) 63, I have kept the at the gramer skoule a great while, and am minded to have

CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoc* i. thy shoppe will keepe thee.

Shops are Dens, the Buyer

for a coach, the visitors keeping shop meanwhile. 1898 *Punch* 4 June 255/2 Millionaire (who has been shown into fashionable Artist's studio, and has been kept waiting a few minutes). 'Shop!'

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Lady* 139 Saynte Ambrose sayeth, that this psalme ys... a shoppe full of spyces of the holy gooste. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Adalastus* (1876) 63 The shop where Nature gets her art to shewe, where crimson Roses, sleepe in beds of snowe. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 94 Our England is the very shop of the World, and Magazine of Natures dainties. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* iii. 1. 6 Temptation is the Shop of Experience.

c. The contents of a shop. In quot. *humorously*.

1906 CHARL. MANSFIELD *Girl & Gods* xix, A fat Jewess with a jeweller's shop on her fingers.

d. Used to express the status or characteristics of a retail tradesman. (Cf. 8 b.)

1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* 1. 125 Middle-class people... not wholly Pure of the taint of the shop.

3. A building or room set apart and fitted up for the carrying on of some particular kind of handiwork or mechanical industry; a workshop. Now often, a building or room in a factory, appropriated to some particular department or stage of the work carried on there. *The shops:* the workshops of a factory, as distinguished from the counting-house, offices, etc.

14. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 590/10 *Operarium*, a shoppe or a werkhouse. 1587 HIGINS *Mirr. Mag.*, *Author's Induct.* iii. I gate mee strayght the Printers shops unto. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* xviii. (1675) 415 [Vulcanus] his shop was in Lemnos, where... he makes Jupiter's thunder. 1728 RAMSAY *Robt., Richy & Sandy* 68 He had them... pap their crazy heads into Tam Timman's shop. 1859 KOHN *Iron & Steel Manuf.* 23 Extensive engineering and repairing shops are added to these works. c. 1888 KIRLING *Among Railway Folk* ii. Wks. 1900 XVII. 177 Four-and-twenty engines in every stage of decomposition stand in one huge shop.

b. spec. *Shop of frames, looms:* a building or apartment fitted with frames or looms and rented by workers in the weaving industries.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 181/1 Other persons are renters of what is termed a 'shop of frames', containing eight or ten frames. 1844 G. DOON *Textile Manuf.* iv. 142 There are in various parts of the town [Paisley] 'shops' of looms.

† c. *fig.* (Chiefly after L. *officina*.) A place where something is produced or elaborated, or where some operation is performed. Often said of the heart, liver, or other internal bodily organs.

1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* i. ix. (1552) 14 b. The lyver (which is the blood shop, where the blood is engendered). 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 83 The very worlde is a shoppe, a schoolhouse and shop of

2. ii. 1. 43 Then gan softly when he felt to moue, he her forsaken shop. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. ii. v. 320 That the fore-parts, the shops of generation... might be neer the great Artery. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* iv. iii. § 7 The sanctuary was now become... a shop of tyranny.

4. *colloq.* or *slang.* A place of business; the place where one's ordinary occupation is carried on. Also used jocularly for 'place'. *The Shop* (Army slang): the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

18. *...*

as an. Miss Tree. 1848 — *Van. Fair* xxxiv, Senior Wrangler, indeed; that's at the other shop. 1899 KIRLING *Stalky* 199 They're goin' up for Sandhurst, or the Shop, in less than a year.

b. *Stage slang.* An engagement, a 'berth'.

1888 J. K. JEROME *On Stage* x. 91 Being just before Christmas, which is the busiest period of the theatrical year, there was no difficulty in getting another shop. 1892 *Cassell's Sat. Rev.* 28 Sept. 272/1 In the long summer months... the artiste is frequently out of a 'shop', as he terms his engagement.

5. Matters pertaining to one's trade or profession; discourse on matters of this kind, esp. as introduced unseasonably into general conversation; chiefly in phrase to *talk shop* (see TALK *v.* 7).

a. 1834 *Last Act* i. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 379 Come, Tom, no shop now. 1856 KINGSLEY *Let. May* (D.), Three hours useless (I fear) specifying and shop. 1902 *Brit. Med. Trnl.* 12 Apr. 924 Nurses are given to talking 'shop'... and the gruesomeness of their 'shop' makes it and them a terror to their friends.

6. *slang.* † a. a prison. *Obs.* b. The mouth. Hence *phr.* *Shut your shop:* be silent, hold your tongue.

a. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Shop*, a prison.

b. 1858 J. HARTLEY *Budget* 32 (E.D.D.), 'Th' maister oppened sich a shop at aw'bowt th' top ov his head had come off.

7. *Stock Exchange.* The inside influences affecting or controlling a company by the exercise of special knowledge; also a name for the South African gold market.

1889 *Rialto* 23 May (Farmer), The latest name for the South African gold market is the Shop. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 15/1 The account... has not been barren of business in a good many of the departments of the House, although a good deal was of the speculative kind, engineered by the 'shops'.

8. *Phrases.* a. With *sbs.*: *Shop and job* (attrib.); ? formed by an association of permanent and temporary workers. *Shop to shop:* carried on from shop to shop in succession.

1891 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 3/3 A specially summoned

'shop and job' delegate meeting of carpenters and joiners was held last night. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 10/1 A general inquiry and shop-to-shop visit.

b. With *verbs*. † *To break up shop:* to become bankrupt. *To set up shop:* to start a business. *To shut up shop:* to close business premises; hence, to withdraw from or bring to a close any business. *To smell of the shop:* (a) to indicate the spirit characteristic of a shopkeeper; (b) of remarks or expressions, to savour unduly of the speaker's profession or calling. † *To stick to the shop:* to continue a business (in quot. with ref. to sense 4). *To come to the right (or wrong) shop:* to apply to the right (or wrong) person in order to obtain something.

c. 1570 *Wife in Morrelles Skiu* 596 in *Harl. E. E. P.* IV. 204 He set vp his shop with haberdash ware. 1599 DEKKER *Shoemakers Holiday* v. ii. (1610) 14. We may shut vp our shops, and make holiday. 1650 VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.*, *Psalm* 19 Stars shut up shop, mistis pack away, And the Moon mourns. 1659 N. R. *Prov.*, *Eng. Fr.* etc. 58 He that hath not his craft let him shut up shop. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iv. And to have these Usurers transact my Debts at Coffee Houses, and Ale-Houses, as if I were going to break-up Shop. 1845 J. BANISTER *Let. in Sotterham's Catal.* No. 12 (1899) 1. I shall 'stick to the shop' till I quit the stage of life. 1831 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* iii. xvi. 320 Provided such double dealings did not smell too much of the shop, or indicate too much of the spirit of the common tradesman. 1837 DICKENS *Sk. Box, Drunkard's Death*, And what does he want? money? meat? drink? He's come to the wrong shop for that, if he does. 1838 — *Nich. Nick* iv. They have come to the right shop for morals. 1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Aut. All.* III. 95 The Royal Society might as well be invited to shut up shop, because Newton made huge discoveries. 1880 PAVN *Confid. Agent* II. 207 To use a vulgar image, it smells of the shop.

c. Adverbial *phr.* *All over the shop:* scattered about the place, spread out in every direction; following an erratic and undefined course.

1836 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 July 3/2 Formerly, the authorities associated with our fisheries were 'all over the shop', if a vulgarism of the day be permissible. 1893 KIRLING *Many Invent.* 109 To go sailing all over the shop never knowing where they'd fetch the land.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attributive with various notions. (a) Forming a part or an adjunct of a shop, as *shop-door*, *front*, *shutter*, *stall*, *till* (also attrib. in fig. sense). (b) Used in a shop, as *shop-cart*, *ledger*, *thread*, *tool*. (c) Sold or kept in a shop († sometimes = 'official'), as *shop-goods*, *shop-preparation*, *wares*. (d) Performed or carried on in a shop; belonging to or connected with a shop; as *shop-business*, *club*, *craft*, *shift*. (e) Of persons: Belonging to a shop; employed in or about a shop; as *shop-boy*, *folk*, *girl*, *maid*, *mate*, *merchant*, *people*, *wife*, *woman*.

1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iii. 39 Sam the 'shop-boy'. 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* II. 157 No further 'shop-business' could be transacted that day. 1902 *Act a Edu. VII.* c. 21 title, An Act to prohibit compulsory Membership of Unregistered 'Shop Clubs or Thrift Funds'. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* x. He stands at his door in his gray 'shop-coat'. 1691 *Siege & Surrender of Mons* iii. iii. 25 O Priest-Craft, 'Shop-Craft! how do ye Effeminate The Mind of Man. 1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 85 For a key to William Blases 'shoppe door. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 176 Persons who have... taken the oxalic acid, under the appalling mistake of 'shopfolk' serving it for Epsom salts. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v. A great many of the tenements had 'shop-fronts. 1873 BROWNING *Red. Cott. M.-cap* 2 Bound for some shop-front in the Place Vendôme. 1824 W. IRVING *Tales Trav.* II. vii. (1848) 152 A hint to all haberdashers who have pretty daughters for 'shop-girls. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2147/4 Remnants of Cloth and Serges, seeming to be 'Shop-Goods. 1782 Miss BURNBY *Cecilia* ix. i. (1888) 11. 281 They know no more of reasoning and arguing than they do of a 'shop ledger. 1659 BROOME *Eng. Moor* iii. iii. The straight spiny 'Shop-maid of St. Martins. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 343/1 Two of my 'shopmates were boys. 1619 *Purchas Microcosmus* iv. 521 The Haberdasher of Hats (the 'Shop-Merchant). 1854 Mrs. GASKELL *North & South* xi. The pretence that makes the vulgarity of 'shop people. 1723 P. BLAIR *Pharmacop.* i. 12 Lavender Cotton is less seldom us'd in 'Shop-Preparations. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Druid an Act* iii. v. 4 There's a 'shop-shift! plague on 'hem. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* v. (1853) 257 'Milk-sop!' roars Harry Fielding, clattering at the timid 'shop-shutters. 1876 *Remin. Old Draper* 6, I used to take down the shop shutters and put them up at night. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World.* v. i. § 1. 312 The things performed... by our common English Souldier, leauied in haste, from following the... 1635 *Kobz. Ball.* (1890) ... ne wed, his 'Shop-Threac

Theatres. The sums extracted from the 'shop-till. 1599 DEKKER *Shoemakers Holiday* iii. i. (1610) D 2 b, Master, lie stay no longer, heres a veneratorie of my 'shop tooles. 1661 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 249 All my shop tooles and instruments belonging to my trade. 1877 RUSKIN *St. Mark's Rest* I. § 12 These mighty gaseous illuminations by which Venice provides for their seeing her 'shop-wares by night. 1865 J. THOMSON *Poems, Polish Insurgents* viii. These rich 'shopwives who stare. 1753 *World* No. 4. 20 She enquired of the 'shop-woman if she knew the gentleman. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 556 Plain men are quite right to do all they can for ragged boys and young shopwomen.

b. Objective and obj. genitive, as *shop-holder*, *shutting*; locative, as *shop-bought* adj.

1894 *Bortonsk Electr. Instr.* 26 In 'shop-bought instruments glass handles are generally seen. 14. *Mercers Oath*

L. 63 We have left behind the regions of the great merchants, and of the shopkeepers. 1881 [see TERRITORIALISM 1].

Shopper (ʃɒpə). [f. SHOP v. + -ER 1.] One who frequents a shop or shops for the purpose of inspecting or buying goods.

1862 *Guardian* 3 Sept. 1872 It (Paris) is a city not only of pleasure seekers, but of keeo and indefatigable shoppers. 1910 ANNIE THORNTON *Leaves Afghan Scramble* 170 'This was (Queen) Ulya Hazrat's messenger and chief shopper.

Shoppin, obs. f. CHOPINE.

1663 GERBER *Counsel* 31 Some Venetian Ladies, must have their Shoppins to stand on.

Shoppiness (ʃɒpɪnəs). [f. SHOPPY a. + -NESS.]

1. Tendency to talk 'shop'.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 492 The followers of literature should be less tainted with the vice of 'shoppiess' than the members of any other profession.

2. Abundance of shops.

1881 Miss BRADON *Asphodel* xvi. 180 So delighted with Torquay, in its increased towniness and shoppiness.

Shopping (ʃɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHOP v. + -ING 1.] The action of visiting a shop or shops for the purpose of making purchases or of examining the goods exposed for sale.

1764, 1799 [see SHOP v. 1]. 1782 CHARL. BURNBY to *Mme. D'Arbigny's Early Diary* (1886) II. 300 They spent at one shopping £20 in Gauxes two or three years ago! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xii. The delightful round of visits and shopping which forms the amusement, or the profession as you may call it, of the rich London lady. 1872 HOWELLS *Widd. Journ.* (1892) 311 They also had done a little shopping. 1878 *Musque of Poets* 219 She dressed herself to start upon a fashionable shopping-tour. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 184 He (the courier) invariably attended the ladies in their shopping expeditions.

Shoppish (ʃɒpɪʃ), a. [SHOP sb. + -ISH.] Characteristic of persons connected with a shop; also = SHOPPY a. 1.

1815 *Stirling Mag.* XLVI. 122 To use a shoppish simile. 1860 *Leader* 25 July. This piece of revenge was about as shoppish an act as even any shopkeeper... could be capable of. Hence **Shoppishness**, professionalism.

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 533 His profession stamped upon every movement, yet without the least nautical assumption or 'shoppishness'.

Shoppism, *noun-verb*. [f. SHOP sb. + -ISM.]

'Shoppish' talk and behaviour; professionalism. 1872 J. H. NEWMAN in *W. Ward Life* (1912) II. 387, I have a great dislike of this shoppism personally.

Shoppy (ʃɒpi), a. [f. SHOP sb. + -Y 1.]

1. Of the nature of 'shop' or professional concerns or conversation.

1840 HALBURTON *Letter Bag* 1. 4 Still my attention was riveted (I fear that word is shoppy). 1900 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 222 A novel of clerical life written by a clergyman is apt to be what is vulgarly called shoppy.

2. Characterized by having a number of shops, forming a centre for business.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 292/1 Thoroughfares which are well-frequented, but which are not so 'shoppy' as others. 1894 *Fall Hall Gaz.* 6 Oct. 1/2 The innumerable shades of colour in all the drapers' windows make the 'shoppy' part of town more fascinating than usual.

3. Belonging to retail trade.

1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & South* II. 1 I don't like shoppy people. 1890 HATTON *By order of Czar* (1891) 388 Critics in the press... who characterize both his manner and his work [paintings] as commercial and shoppy.

Shop-window.

1. A window of a shop, in which goods are displayed for sale.

1244-7 *3 Skillingsford Lett.* (Camden) 85 Yn the which walle both diverse shoppez wyndowes of olde tyme hadde. 1532-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 35 For xvj staples to the shoppe wyndowes is vij d. 1532 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters Co.* (1887) 296 All Sorts of Shoppe Wyndowes that are made for ornament or heautie. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northanger* Abh. vi. I saw the prettiest hat you can imagine, in a shop window. 1862 J. MACGREGOR in Lady Fr. Balfour *Life* (1912) 132 As plainly as you see those men in some shop-windows in Glasgow go through the mysteries of hat-making.

b. *transf.* In the phrases: *To open or shut (one's) shop-window*, to begin or close the business of the day; also, to begin or give up business.

1477 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 304 Whereupon fell and folowed greate troubles and enemities; for some were disfanchised, indows shutt downe. 3 in *Vicary's Anat.* 3 to open his Shoppe

wyndowes before he hath presented himself to & before the Maysters or Gouerners of the sayde Mystery for the tyme beynge. 1646-7 *Nottingham Rec.* V. 248 The shoppe's Towne whoe are shutt vpp. 1661 makes him sell his

land, nor shut Shop-windows up.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A display of anything, resembling the display of goods by a tradesman, intended to catch the attention.

1905 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 31 Mar., This... may surprise some who have seen the shop-window of American education, and have not looked behind it.

[**Shorage**, *Obs.* Also (in Dicts.) **shoreage**. [f. SHORE sb. + -AGE. (Perh. formed by Cotgrave as a rendering of *rivage*.)] (See quot. 1611.)

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Droit, Droit de Rivage*, Shorage, or Boatage; the Custome, or Toll for wine, or other wares, put upon, or brought from, the water, by boats. 1706 PHILIPS (ed. Kersey), *Shorage*, a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore. [So in later Dicts.]

Shorde, obs. form of **SWORD**.

Shore (ʃɔːr), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-7 *schore*, 5 *schor*, 5-7 *Sc. schoir*, 6 *shawre*, *Sc. schoyr*, 6-7 *shore*, *Sc. schoir*, 6-8 *shoar*, (7 *shore*), 5-*shore*. [ME. *schore* a. or cogn. w. MLG. *schore*, *schare* shore, late MDu. *schore*, *schor*, also *schær* shore, sea-marsh, mod.Du. *schoor* masc., *schor*, *schorre* fem., land washed by the sea, sea-marsh.

Prob. f. the root of *SHEAR* 24, but the etymological notion is not easy to determine; it may perh. be 'divisio' (between land and water). The OE. *scoren cliff* 'shorn cliff', precipice, commonly cited as illustrative of the etymology, seems hardly relevant, as the LG. and Du. equivalents of *shore* are applied only to low-lying shores.]

1. The land bordering on the sea or a large lake or river. Often in a restricted sense more or less coinciding with the legal definition (see b).

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 230 On wyther halfwater com down þe schore. 1311... *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 2083 Broke byled, & breke, hi bonkkez aboute, Schyre scherandere on schorez. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 797 Thai saylzt furth by part off Inglaod schor. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxvi. 97 Where as the sayd mast and Blanchardyn vpon it was cast of the waves wote the shores. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. 117 At the schoyr, wnder a gresy bank, Thai navy can thai anker fast and hank. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxvii. 39 They spied a certain creeke that had a shore [Vulg. *litus*]. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Worlds Vanitie* 29 Beside the fruitful shore of muddie Nile. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ix. 1 Like as the waves towards the pibled shore. 1601... *Jul. C.* i. iii. 101 The troubled Tyber chafing with her shores. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* vi. 272... he set on the shoar, while

Gaz. No. 3955/4 A... res in Fulham Parish, and lies upon a clean Gravelly Shore. 1797-1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. I. 349 The sharp promontories and rocky shores of Greece. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxv, As he entered the little bay, on the shore and almost on the beach of which the ruins are situated. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* ii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 14 There lay the green shore of Ireland, like some coat of plenty. 1876 *Nature* 7 Dec. 128/1 On the Swiss shore of the Rhine.

b. In *Law* usually defined as the tract lying between ordinary high and low water mark. But see *quots.*

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 221, I then landed at the shore, which in definition containeth those grounds which extend from the lowest Ebb to the highest Flood. a 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* i. iv. (1787) 12 The shore is that ground that is between the ordinary high-water and low-water mark. This doth *prima facie* and of common right belong to the king. *Ibid.* i. vi. 25 There seem to be three sorts of shores, or... The various tides, viz. (1st.) The spring tides... (2d.) The neap tides... (3d.) The ordinary.

Amer. Law Dict. (ed. 6) s. v., Land on the side of the sea, a lake, or a river, is called the shore. Strictly speaking, however, when the water does not ebb and flow, in a river, there is no shore.

c. In vague or rhetorical use (*sing.* or *pl.*): A sea-coast or the country which it bounds.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 164 My best Trainee I have from your Sicilian Shores dismiss'd. 1691 TATE *Petty's Pol. Anal.* Ded., You have since accompanied our Royal Master to

Teian muse... Have found the fame your shores refuse. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* lxviii. 97 Now on a distant shore, no kind mortality near him.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. P.* iv. i. 282 The Tyde of Pompe, That heates upon the high shore of this World. 1603... *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 266, I have labour'd for the poore Gentleman, to the extreme shore of my modestie. a 1639 WORTON *Surv. Educ.* Intro. *Relig.* (1651) 317 But before I lanch from the shoars, let me resolve a main question which may be cast in my way. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 709 Thrice welcome Death I that... lands us safe on the long-wish'd for Shore. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* vii. 28 Deposited upon the silent shore Of memory. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1880) 10 The full flood on which the race is borne to new shores.

e. Common shore: app. = 'shore' simply. (Cf. *SHORE* sb. 4) *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAN *Scholem*, II. (Arab.) 152 As one carried in a small low vessel him selfe verne nie the common shore, not much vnlike the fisher men of Rye [etc.].

f. *dialect*. The edge of a ditch.

1602 *Peramb. Great Park of Eastern in Wilts. Gloss.*, A Mearstone lying within the Shoor of the Dyche. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* (1903) 235 A large hawthorne bush growing on the 'shore' of the ditch.

2. In prepositional phrases without article, as *on shore*, on the shore, ashore, on land (indicating either position or direction); *in shore*, near or nearer to the shore (from the water).

In the first *quot.* *upon shore* seems to be used for 'on the ground'.

13... *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 2332 The habel heldet hym fro, & on his ax rested, Sette þe schaft vpon schore, & to þe scharp lened. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. ii, [We] returned on shore certain vnfit enters. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 153 If the wind blow any way from shore. 1599... *Aluch. ddo* ii. iii. 66 One foote in Sea, and ooe on shore. 1611 HBLE *Matt.* xiii. 48 Which when it was full, they drew to shore. = *Acts* xxvii. 40 They... made toward shore. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 23 Resolving to swim on shore as soon as it was dark. 1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr.* 2nd *Voy.* xi. 173 Part of the crew was sent on shore for exercise. 1836 MARRYAT *Midd. East* xxxviii, Steer io shore of them.

3. *Sc.* A part of the sea-shore built up as a place for lading and landing; a landing-place.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 292 Item, to the said James, for kepyn of the schoir of Duode in the custumer, v. li. 1603 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 104 The grette decyer of thair shoir and heavin upon the watter of Forthe. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 515/1 Radum et stationem de Leyth, cum propugnaculis (the peiris, schoiris and bulwarkis) ejusdem. 1747 in *Nairne Peearge Evid.* (1874) 151 The... peirad shoir of Leith. 1836 *Brit. Cycl.* Nat. Hist. II. 737/2 Any ooe who chose to go to the shore, meaning thereby the harbour of Craill.

b. *local*. A place at the side of a river built for a special purpose (see *quot.*).

1649 W. G. *Surv. Newcastle* 28 There is many Ballist shoares made below the water, on both sides of the river. *Ibid.* 29 Below East is many shoires built for castiog of Ballist out of Ships.

4. = *Shore wainscot*: see 5 b.

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterf. & Moths* 87 The Shore (*Leucania littoralis*, Stephens) appears on the sea coast.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shore-cliff*, *-fishing*, *-ice*, *-sands*, *-water*; *shore-anchor* (see *quot.*); *shore-boat*, a small boat plying near the shore, or between the shore and large vessels farther out; *shore-creeper*, one who sails close in to shore; *shore-due Sc.*, a toll paid for making use of a 'shore' or port; a harbour-due; *shore-end*, (a) the end of a 'shore' or landing-place; (b) that end of a rope, net, etc., which is on the shore or nearest the shore; *shore-fast Naut.* (see *quot.*); *shore-fowler*, *-fowling* = *shore-shooter*, *-shooting*; *shore-grape* = *SEA-GRAPE* 4; *shore-grass*, a grass, or grass-like plant, growing on the shore; *spec.* = *shore-weed*; *shore-gun*, a gun for shore-shooting; *shore-gunner*, *-gunning* = *shore-shooter*, *-shooting*; *shore-land*, land bordering on a shore; *shore-levy Sc.*, a duty on ships entering a harbour; *shore-line*, (a) the line where shore and water meet; (b) = *shore-rope*; *shore-mail Sc.* = *shore-due* (see *MAIL* sb. 2); *shore-master Sc.*, a harbour-master; *shore-oil*, the finest kind of cod-liver oil (see *quot.*); *shore-popper*, used contemptuously for *shore-shooter*; *shore-reef* = *fringing reef*: see *FRINGING* ppl. a.; *shore-rope*, a rope connecting a net with the shore; *shore-shooter*, one who shoots birds on the shore; *shore-shooting*, the sport of shooting birds on the shore (as distinguished from punt-shooting); *shore-silver Sc.* = *shore-due*; *shore-weed*, a weed growing on the shore; *spec.* *Littorella lacustris*; *shore-whaling*, whale-fishing near the shore in open boats.

1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Shore-anchor*, that which lies between the shore and the ship when moored. 1819 MARRYAT *F. Midway* xi, No 'shore-boat' was near. 1885 STEVENSON *Treas.* 1st. ix, The last man or two came off in a shore-boat. 1898 LONGP. *Beowulf's Exped.* Heort 67 So that the sailors 'The land saw, The shore-cliffs' 222 brimcliff, shiolog. 1899 TENNYSON *Eoid* 1013 The long shore-cliff's widdy walls. 1999 NASH *Leiten Stuffs* 29 Deciding our countrymen for 'shorecreepers, like these Colchester oystermen. 1622 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1880) IV. 565 Shoar dewes at Leith 1790 marks. 1797-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1224/1 At the blacke 'shore' end, before the said flood, no boat could passe further than the shore end. 1865 BERTHAM *Harvest of Sea* 160 The shore-end [of the cord] is generally anchored to a stoe. 1900 *Law Rep. App.* Cases 415 At the point where the water is shallow, the shore-end of the net is generally a good way out, perhaps 300 to 400 yards. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Shore-fast*, a hawser carried out to secure a vessel to a quay, mole, or anchor hurried on shore. 1865 WILCOCKS *Sea-Fisherman* 20 'Shore Fishing.—Fishing from shore with rod and line from the following spoils. 1882 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* 348 'Shore-fowling. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 263 They had gone down to 'shore-fowling the night before. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi, The 'Shore-grapes with their green bunches of fruit. 1853 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, **Shore-grass*, or Shore-weed. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 196/1 Covered with the long pendient shore-grass. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 262 He should

'led's expense, by way of change from 'shore-gunning. 1866 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I. vi. 56 The absence of 'shore or land ice to the south in Baffin's Bay. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columbiad* ii. 178 Migrant tribes these fruitful 'shorelands hail. 1864 R. H. STOKY *Life R. Story* iii. 61 The bill lying behind the level shorelands of Rosneath. 1993 in *Extracts Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 406 The... supplication... for licence to haue an imposit and 'schoir leuwe within thair harbery... of all schippis arryued and to aod fra the samyn. 1852 HENFREY *Veget. Europe* 187 The 'shore-line along the edge of the hilly ridges. 1866 LOWELL *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Writ. 1890 V. 299 The levels and shore-lines of politics are too more stationary than those of continents. 1900 *Law Rep. App.* Cases 409 When the cable has paid out the net in the usual way, it curves down the stream, and the Bermiony boat begins to haul down the shore-line. The man moves the boat down hand over hand. In that way the shore-rope is taken down. 1603 *Stirling Burgh Rec.* (1887) I. 104 Tua pennels of 'schoir mail [to be paid]. 1619 in *Compt. Bk. D. Wedderburne*, etc. (S.H.S.) 302 Androw painter 'schoir master. 1833 CUNNINGHAM *Lives Painters* VI. 21 David Allan... was born... at Alloa... where his father held the situation of shore-master. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 407 In the manufacture of the so-called 'shore oil, the only variety usually employed in medicine, the fish caught near land are brought at once to the shore, and the oil is obtained from the fresh livers. 1836 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 291 Spoiled by

attrib. 1895 *Times* 19 July 11/2 The half-rater in yachting should exactly fill the position which the gun, the rod,

47-2

and the hunter hold in shore-going sport. 1898 Kipling *Fleet in Being* v. 53 When you sit on a man's hunk...with the shore-going walking sticks slung up overhead.

Shore-going, *a.* Going, living, etc., on shore. (Opposed to *sea-going*.)

1833 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 248 This is a curious life for a regular shore-going person such as myself. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 67. 404 A shot came in and took off the truck (or, as a shore-going person would say, 'the wheel').

Shoreless (jō'ries), *a.* [f. SHORE sb.1 + -LESS.] Having no shore. *a.* Of a sea, or what is compared to a sea: Boundless.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. v. 10 One will have him one that lives religiously, and will not reuel it in a shoreless exesse. 1643 HERLE *Answ. to Ferne* 21 We shall be no longer lost upon that shoreless Sea. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 275 Can she unappall'd... The shoreless deluge stem? 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1797) 53 So on the shoreless air the intrepid Gull Launch'd the vast concave of his buoyant ball. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. vi. The crowd seems shoreless. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. Inag. I. (1874) 10 An atom in the shoreless infinite. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* ix. (1900) 189 He was adrift on the shoreless tides of delirium.

b. nonce-uses. Of a vessel: Having no shore in sight. Of a coastline, etc.: Having no low ground adjacent to the sea; precipitous.

1848 O. W. HOLMES *Parting Word* 6 Ere this shining day grow dark, Skies shall gird my shoreless bark. 1869 TOZER *Hord. Turkey* II. 9 The shoreless cliffs of Ossa. 1892 LORD LYTON *King Poppo* III. 306 A shoreless, steep, surf-beaten island rose.

Shoreman (jō'mæn). Also *U.S.* (sense 2) *shoresman*. [f. SHORE sb.1 + MAN sb.]

1. A dweller on the seashore.

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlix. 13 Shore-men are said to be horridly inhuman. 1783 *Ann. Reg.* 120 A little army was formed... composed of 80 American rangers... of 500 shoremen, white and negroes, and 600 Musquito Indians. 1839 *Times* 2 Sept. 4/1 The enthusiasm of the Kentish shoremen spread rapidly into the adjacent districts.

2. One who is employed on shore in the business of a fishery: see quot. 1833.

See also quot. 1690; but it is doubtful whether the explanation there given is correct.

1690 CHLUN *Disc. Trade* (1693) 227 There being employed in that Trade two hundred and fifty Ships, which might carry about ten thousand seamen, fishermen and shoremen, as they usually call the younger persons, who were never before at Sea. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 138/2 Who are the chief people among the fishermen and shoremen, being the catchers and cures of fish. 1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Fish. Labourer* I. Gloss. p. xiv *Shoremen*, the people who are employed on shore, to head, split, and salt the codfish. 1822 TALMAGE *Servant* 56 Some plain shoremen in rough fishing smacks... bring them ashore in safety. 1883 G. B. GOODE *Fish. Indust. U. S.* 22 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) To the class of 'shoremen' belong (1) the capitalists who furnish supplies and apparatus for the use of the active fishermen; (2) the shopkeepers from whom they purchase provisions and clothing; and (3) the skilled labourers who manufacture for them articles of apparel [etc.].

3. One who makes his living by shooting on the shore; a shore-gunner.

1884 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* 348 Once offend the shoremen... and your sport is spoilt in that locality for years to come.

4. A landsman.

1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* III. iv. We are not like shore-men, we old, tough tarry Johns!

Shore-man: see SHORE sb.4 c.

Shoren, obs. form of SHORN.

Shorer (jō'rar). Also 4-5 *shorier*, *shoryere*.

[f. SHORE v.1 + -ER.] A thing (rarely a person) that shores up; a shore, prop. Now only with *up*.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. vii. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1532) 342 b. But if the shorers ben wel grounded, the helpes shullen slyden and suffre the charge to fal. 1393 LANG. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 20 Hit hadde shoriers to shoute hit vp, þre shides of a lenglpe. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 473/2 Nowe thus shorer is so surely sette, that it is shortlye blowne downe. 1576 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 473/2 Nowe thus shorer is so surely sette, that it is shortlye blowne downe. 1576 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 473/2 Nowe thus shorer is so surely sette, that it is shortlye blowne downe. 1576 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 473/2 Nowe thus shorer is so surely sette, that it is shortlye blowne downe.

Guitt. v. iii. Wks. 1692 prop, and shoreer up of all being in the World. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 113 Mōōi, stretched Full length, gigantic shorer up of earth.

Shore-side. The edge of the shore; the part either of the land or sea adjacent to the shore.

1571 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1580, 11/1 Apud lie Schoir-syde de Almond. 1590 WEDDE *Trav.* (Arb.) 33 Fishes... swimming neere the shore side. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. 5 It is a view of delight to stand or walke on the shore side and to see a Shippe tossed with tempest upon the sea. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. viii. 155 And if you would have this ledger bait to keep at a fixt place, undisturbed by wind or other accidents, which may drive it to the shore side [etc.]. 1667 in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends Ser.* III. (1912) 270 Shee... left her 4 small Children weeping on the shore side. 1859 LYNCH *C. & St.* 19 When a larger company was gathered by the hillside, or the shore-side, there was a Church. 1885 PATER *Marius* vi. I. 112 Every one walked down to the shore-side to witness the freighting and launching of the vessel.

attrib. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xiii. The bow [of the boat] had struck among the shore-side trees.

Shore Thursday, obs. f. SHEER THURSDAY.

Shoreward (jō'wərd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. SHORE sb.1 + -WARD.]

A. l. adv. phrase. To (the) shoreward: in the direction of the shore. † From the shoreward: from the direction of the shore.

1582 N. LICHFIELD *l. Castaneda's Cong.* E. Ind. I. vii. 18 b. He returned to shore ward againe, carrying with him the

Pilot of Monsamhick. 1592 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 845 But missing him towards night, we stood to the shoreward. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erromena* 11 The Galley slaves being eased by a little gale that blew from the shoreward. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 49 We... put an Anker to shoreward. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 80 Her head [lies] to the shoreward. 1889 BOWEN *Ætial* I. 87 Huge waves under them roll to the shoreward.

2. *adv.* In the direction of or towards the shore. 1601 FLAVEL *Sea-Delin.* Wks. 1716 II. 125 The Danger being equal on every Side, whether we stood Seaward, or Shoreward. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 736 That bids us... shoreward steer. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotus-Eaters* 2 This mounting wave will roll us shoreward soon. 1901 E. PHILLIPS *Striking Hours* 259 Shoreward the crag was connected with... the cliffs by a narrow razor-edge of stone.

B. adj. Situated or directed towards the shore. 1804 GRAHAM *Sabbath* 519 Sweet sounds Came slowly floating on the shoreward wave. 1862 MEREDITH *Mod. Love, Cassandra* IV. The deep's low shoreward roll. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xix. The rear, or shoreward side, of the stockade.

Shorewards, *adv.* = SHOREWARD 2 *adv.* 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenland* 114 There is a considerable suction, so to say, of this current shorewards. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Porsaken Merman* 4 Now the great winds shorewards blow. 1889 C. EDWARDS *Sardinia* 349 It tends shorewards.

Shorfa, Arabic plural of SHEREFF.

Shorfttyd, obs. form of SHROVETIDE.

Shorge, *Shorier*, obs. ff. SCOURGE v., SHORER.

Shoring (jō'ring), *vbl.* sb.1 [f. SHORE v.1 + -ING.]

1. *a.* The action or an act of propping up or supporting. Also *shoring up*. *b. concr.* The shores or props with which a building, vessel, etc. is held up.

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 175 The shoring of the... KROLLES *Hist. Turks* ed. shoring. 1639

Where young tender trees... would yet little want any after-underproppings and shorings. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xxi. (Roxb.) 124/1 He beareth Or, a plaine wall... with a Tower upon it Battled, with chambers conioyned thereunto, after the manner of... II. 417 These

to sustain the Church wanted he shoring up is being pro... 1798 F. D. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 357 The miners are protected by immensely strong shorings. 1882 C. H. STOCK (title) A treatise on Shoring and Underpinning.

† 2. A slope. *Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 187 And orderly he knits A rowe of feathers one by one... That on the shoring of a hill a man would think them growe. 1603 T. M. TRUE *Narr. Enteri.* Gas. I, D, 3, A pleasant Castle... stands on the shoring of a hill.

Shoring, *vbl.* sb.2 *Sc.* [f. SHORE v.2 + -ING.] Threatening.

1573 TYRE *Refut. To Rdr.* (beg.) All the writings of those quha defendes an euill caus... visis to be stuit... with shoring and hedifull saings. 1582 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 670 As the vaine and bloodie minnissing, and shoring of his counsels in France and England did oft times testifie.

Shoring (jō'ring), *vbl.* sb.3 [f. SHORE v.3 + -ING.] *f. See* (quot.).

1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 353 Several Mornings after it had blown something hard in the Night, the Sands were covered with Country People, running to and fro to see if the Sea had cast up anything of value. The Seamen call going a shoring; and it seems they often find good Purchase.

Shoring, *ppl.* a.1 [f. SHORE v.1 + -ING.]

1. Propping, supporting.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 145 There was also made a shoring or underpropping Act for the Benevolence.

2. Sloping. Also quasi-*adv.*, *awry*.

1502 in *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) 189 And than set your turfe or your erthe ayen the fyre, and set it shoring ayen the fyre. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 140 The river... in your danc and shoring

apace Terms and sic MARK... of the a 1825 the oblique or slanting position of a shore or buttress. Hence *Shoringness*, slantingness. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 202 A tilesherd made it even And took away the shoringness.

† **Shoring**, *ppl.* a.2 *Obs.* [f. SHORE v.2 + -ING.] Threatening.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 13 First, do behald zonc schorand hewchis row, Quhair all zonc craggy rochis hingis now. **Shoring** (jō'ring), *ppl.* a.3 [f. SHORE v.4 + -ING.] Forming a shorre.

1581 A. HALL *Idid* IV. 72 Like as the waues within the sea... Forst by some flaw, yeelds whushing noise and shoring banks do sweepe.

† **Shorling**. *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 *shorlyng*, *Sc.* *shorling*, 6-7 *Sc.* *schorling*, *scorling*, 6 *shorlinge*, -lynge, 9 *shortling*, 6-9 *shorling*. [f. *shor*, *SHOR* *ppl.* a. + -LING.] 1. The skin of a sheep that has been recently shorn; the wool taken from such a skin. 1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 352/1 Wolle icalled Lambeswolle,

shorlyng and scaldyng. 1427 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 352/1 Wolle icalled Lambeswolle, shorlyng and scaldyng. 1427 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 352/1 Wolle icalled Lambeswolle, shorlyng and scaldyng. 1427 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 352/1 Wolle icalled Lambeswolle, shorlyng and scaldyng.

customa 1155 pallium qu Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 27 § 5 felles called Shorlyng and Morlyng. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 515/1 All costumes paying of salt and schoirlyngs, skaddynys [etc.]. 1660 Act 12 Chas. II. c. 32 § 1 Any Woollells Mortlings or Shorlings. 1688, 1833 [see MORLING].

b. (See quot.) *rare* = 0.

1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. In some parts of England, they understand by a shorling, a sheep whose fleece is shorn off.

2. A tonsured person, a shaveling. Also *attrib.* 1538 BAILE *Thre Lawes* v. Fiv. h. And now I perseuer, amonge y^e ranke rable of papistes Teaching their shorlyngs, to playe the Antichrystes. 1550 COVERDALE *Exhort.* Cross vi. 82 That is the prerogative of the pyrestes and shauen shorleynges. 1560 BECON *Catech.* v. Wks. I. 454 h. Swarnes of smeared, spirytual shorlyng Sorcerers.

Shorn (jō'in), *ppl.* a. Forms: see the verb.

[Pa. ppl. of SHEAR v.]

1. Shaven, tonsured.

1050 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 507/34 *Rassis* [read *rasis*], *scorenum*. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. lxvi. (1495) 183 Heer shorne is callyd Cesaries, heer ynkyte is callyd Coma in Grewe. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* in Roy *Rede* me (Arb.) 170 Man a shoren crowne. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel.* 114 Bald pate Priests and shoren Friars. 1798 D. COLLINS *Acc. N. S. Wales* I. 583 With... scars upon their shorn heads.

absol. 1505 CALFILL *Answ. Martiail* IV. 111 Therefore ye doe wrong to your shorne and annoynted, to forbyd them marlage.

† 2. Of gold: Newly cut, so as to have a bright surface. *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 213 As schorne golde schyt her fax benne schon.

3. Of corn: Cut with a sickle. Of grass: Cut close.

1440 *Proph. Parv.* 448/1 Schoryn, or repyd, *mesius*. 1523 *24 Fitzherb.* *Hush.* § 26 And also it [mown corn] will not kepe nor saue it selfe frome rayne or yll wether, when it standeth in the couer, as the shorne come will do. 1735 SONERVILLE *Catch* III. 102 Smooth as Swallows skim The newshorn Mead, and far more swift we fly. 1870 SCOTT *Juanhoe* xxxix. They are trampled down like the shorn grass. 1883 *Pater Marius* x. I. 172 There was still a glow along the road through the shorn cornfields.

4. Of sheep, etc.: Having undergone shearing.

1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 1 The nexte that came was a coryar... As ryche as a newe shorne shepe. 1602 *2nd Pt. Returne fr. Parнас.* IV. II. (1886) 132 And having lost their fleeces, [they] lie afterward like poore shorne sheepe. 1768 [see TEMPER v. 2]. 1913 *Times* 13 Sept. 18/6 While shorn skins and lambs are quoted 4d. higher.

5. *Sc.* + *a.* Carved (*obs.*). *b.* Chopped up.

1547 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 20 note, Ane Scottis comptar of aik, schorne werk, with the furmis of the samyn. 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 115 Thow gave him ane drink, mixt with certaine shorne herbis. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vii. vi. Plates containing each three grilled herrings, sprinkled with shorn onions. 1842 J. ARON *Dou. Econ.* (1857) 265 Hard eggs, chopped fine with crums of bread, or shorn nettles and oatmeal.

6. Lessened in extent, deprived of splendour, etc.:

see SHEAR v. 4.

1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* 894 For many a league The shorn and parcel'd Oxus strains along Through heds of sand and matted rushy isles. 1868 LOWELL *Pict. Appledore* vi. The great shorn sun as you see it now, Across eight miles of undulant gold that widens landward. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 5/1 Lord Lister has spoken with confidence of the King's ability to go through the shorn ceremonial at the end of next week.

Shorn, variant of SHARN.

† **Shorn**, erroneous form of SHORN *ppl.* a.

1600 BRETTON *Pasquils Footscap* (Grosart) 20/1 She that is neither noble, faire, nor wise, Nor scarce so rich as a newe shorned Eawe.

Shorthursday, obs. f. SHEER THURSDAY.

Short (jō't), *a.* sb. and *adv.* Forms: 1-3

scort, (1 *compar.* *scyrtra*, *superl.* *scyrtest*, *scortost*), 1-5 *scort*, 3 *shortt*, *schort*, (sort), 3-4 *asort*, 3-8 *schort*, (4 *schorth*, *chort*), 4-5 *a(c)hert*, 4-6 *shortt*, *schorte*, 4-7 *shorte*, (5 *schorthes*, *sorte*), 5-6 *schortt*, 3- *short*. [OE. *sc(e)ort* = OHG. *scurz* = OTeut. type **skurto* (compar. **skurtizon*, OE. *scyrtra*), whence Du. *schorten*, ON. *skorta* to lack; for other derivatives see SHIRT, SKIRT sb.]

The Teut. adj. is commonly regarded as a popular L. **excursus* (f. L. *ex* + *cursus*). On this view it would be parallel in origin with the synonymous WGer., OS. *kurt*, Du. *kort*, OHG. (MHG, mod.G.) *kurz*, a WGer. adoption of L. *curtus*. The Rom. langs., however, afford no evidence of a popular Latin **excursus*, and it is unlikely that such a form existed. It is possible that Teut. **skurto* may be an altered adoption of L. *curtus*, with prefixed *s* either due to some Teut. analogy or attracted from the ending of a preceding word in some Latin context. Some scholars, however, regard **skurto* as a native Teut. word, f. a root **skert* (supposed to be evidenced in MHG. *scherze*, *scherzel* small piece) = pre-Teut. **skerd*, an extension of **sker* to cut (see SHEAR v.).

1. With reference to spatial measurement.

1. Having small longitudinal extent; measuring little along its greatest dimension, or from end to end. Opposed to *long*.

1888 *Elfræd Boeth.* xxxix. c. 3 Forþy bi habbað swa sceortne ymblywyrt [etc.]. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 252 Se winterlica mona... hæfð scyrtran sceade þonne seo sunne. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137. An cæste pat was scort & næru. 1205 LAY. 28624 Pat wes an sceort bat liðen. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 9/284 Po was it bi a fote to

short. c. 1286 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1686 No man ther fore
No maner short polax ne shorthe knyf In to the lystes
sende. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 99 Hire Necke is short.
c. 1475 *Rauf Colygar* 864 ilk ane short knyfe braidit out
some. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* l. (Arb.) 28 The corne com-
meth thinn vpon the care is short, the grayne is small.
1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* l. 45 b. Some do vse short
1. 19 They
ane hyne
ounded by
his Courtiers who had each a Stick in his Hand, which is
longer or shorter, according to the quality of the Person
admitted into the King's Presence. 1796 WITHERING *Brit.*
Plant. l. 1 to be
short, 1840
LARDN which
can be 1871
PARSON *Joshua Marvel* XIII. 111. 203 George Marvel
having by this time got used to the short clays, had just
declared that he enjoyed a short pipe as well as a long one.
1895 A. J. C. HARE *Curseys of Earham* l. i. 7 A short
staircase leading to an ante room.

b. of grass, wool, hair, down, etc.
1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxvi. (1495) 650 Herbes
of mountaynes and of hye places ben thynner and shorter
than herbes of valeys and of meedys. 1523-34 FITZGERALD
Husb. § 25 Shorte hey, and lye-hey is good for shepe.
1607 TORSELL *Four-f.* Beasts 603 The salt and short pasture.
1660 *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 55 She felt by
the short haire on his head, that it was the priest. 1796
WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) l. 95 The pyramidal Seed,
crowned by the short down. 1823 LARDN & MANGLES *Trans.*
1859 he face look
1870 YEARS

Nat. Hist. Comm. n. (1872) 200 The long silk staple of
Georgia, and the short cottons of Egypt.

was his gowne with sleues
Paru. 448/1 Schort or stuk-
HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII.
7 A certayne number of gentlemen... arrayed all in one
sewte of shorte garments. 1667 [see PANEY *pp. a.*] 1821
SCOTT *Kentiv.* xxvi. A close jerkin of scarlet velvet, looped
with gold, with short breeches of the same. 1859 *Habits*
of *Gd. Society* iv. 168 Tight dresses and short waists. 1892
W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy* 225, I see no reason why
a governess in a vicarage should not wear short petticoats
if she has good legs. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* l. 92, I was sixteen
years of age and six feet high before I was allowed to
leave off short jacks.

d. Const. in: Having a specified part short.
1809 *Med. Jnl.* III. 425 Not peculiarly short in the neck.
1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. 'Rather short in the waist, an't it,'
said the stranger. 1841 THACKERAY *Gd. Hoggarty Diamond*
v. But my coat was... very high in the waist and short in
the sleeves.

e. Of distance: Not great. Of a journey, flight,
etc., Extending over a short distance. † Hence
of a passenger, a train: Travelling a short distance.
1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 10 The way which they
take to the same Inne is somewhat more short, but no whit
more certain. 1604 E. G. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies*
iv. xxxv. 305 Birds... whose flight is shorte. 1697 DRYDEN
Virg. Georg. iv. 283 Nor dare they stray... Nor Forrage
far, but short Excursions make. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.*
(1776) IV. 171 T... a shorter passer
1785 TRUSLER
or two occasionally, by a short passenger, or for the carriage
of a parcel that is not booked. 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch.*
Jnl. VII. 288/1 To what are called short passengers, this
delay is a most serious inconvenience. 1858 *Rep. Sch. Comm.*
Riv. Acad. 72 First of all, there are short trains. 1886
C. E. PASCOE *London, To-day* xx. (ed. 3) 901 A shorter and
more economical trip would be to take the train at King's
Cross for Muswell Hill. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 217 Firing
distances with the rifle may be classified as follows:—Up to
400 yards, 'Short Distances'; From 400 to 800 yards,
'Medium Distances'; [etc.].

† f. Short weapon: † a weapon for hand-to-hand
fighting (or perh. a sword, dagger, etc. as opposed
to a lance or pike). Also a soldier bearing such a
weapon. Obs.

1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 32 The forelorn hope
consisting of 40 short and 20 shote weapons. 1821 SCOTT
Kentiv. xvi. Retainers or followers, armed with short
or with long weapons.

g. fig. In Biblical expressions, said of a person's
'hand' or 'arm', implying inadequacy or limited
range of power.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 75 Behold, the hand of the lorde is
na schortar nor it was. 1593 SHAKS. *A Hen.* VI. l. 12
I...
a private and short hand, yet give a large and public
heart. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* l. 10 They whose Hands
are shortest, may yet have Hearts as large as the greatest
Monarch upon Earth.

h. Of action, vision, etc.: Reaching but a little
way. (See SHORT SIGHT.) Hence fig. of mental
powers, ideas, etc.: Contracted in range.

1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 746 My wit is shorte ye may wel
understonde. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. vi. (1848) 207
How short and dim a knowledge must they have of him,
that have not seen him. 1704 *Corporal Instructors*. 1702
1749 Their own short under-
the present. 1714 Young
talks, short of sight. 1736
short views. 1837 CARLYLE
ope and short vision.

i. As complement. To cut, trim, etc. short:
to make short by cutting, trimming, etc.

This use is difficult to distinguish from the advb. use in to
cut short (= F. *couper court*); see C. 9.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 109 The fingers [of a shoot-
ing glove] must be cut short. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop*
III. Hair... cut short and straight upon his temples.

2. Of persons: Low in stature: opposed to tall.
Phr. † Shorter by the head: beheaded.

Short by the knees (nonce-use): said of a person kneeling.
1600 WERTHER *Gregory's Dial.* 64 Swa scoot man & swa
unfager on anyne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8332 Vor he
was sondel ssort he clupede him courtesee. 1386 CHAUCER
IV's Prolog. 624, l. 1. euew folwed him appetit Al were he
short or long of hink or whit. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 337/2
Schorte, argnet, vt corporis argenti surgit signum.
1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. l. 12 The Duke of Excester...
was... there made shorter by his bed. 1713 ROWE *Jane*
Shore l. 5 Her brother Rivers Ere this lies shorter by the
head at Pomfret. 1745 FRANCIS *Tr. Horace, Epist.* l. xii. 38
Short by the Knees (L. *genibus minor*) the haughty Parthian
kneels. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Dawn* xliii. A man... some-
what short of stature.

absol. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 243 Louely layke was it
neuere hitwene be longe and be shorte.

† b. rarely of a hill. Obs.
1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 43 This is the
last and hindmost hill in Scotland, and thairfor the shortest.

3. Short dung, manure, muck: manure contain-
ing short straw and in an advanced state of fer-
mentation. (Cf. branch IV.)

1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* II. (1623) 3 Good
short, hot, and tender muck. 1778 W. MARSHALL *Alnutes*
Long-Dung
en observed.
In situations,

procured. 1830 *Cumb. &*
Husb. III. Short dung
turnips. 1884 L. F. ALLEN *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 70 The
comparative advantages of long and short manure (the
fermented and unfermented).

4. Of the sea, etc.: Having short waves; choppy.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 420 The sea
rose tremendously—at once short, high, and irregular. 1838
FRASER *Let. to Barton Apr.* *Lett.* (1859) l. 42 One
labours through it [a book] as vessels do through what is
called a short sea. 1903 KIRLING *Five Nations* 40 Do you
know the shallow Baltic where the seas are steep and short,
Where the bluff, lee-bordered fishing-luggers ride?

II. With reference to duration or serial extent.

5. Of a period of time, of a process, state or
action considered as extending over a period of
time: Having little extent in duration, lasting but
little time, brief. Also said of duration. At short
intervals: at times separated by brief intervals.

1888 *ELFERB Barth.* iv. Pu le dam winterdang selest
scorte tida & passumersdubun langan. c. 1505 *Dyckherk's*
Handboek in Anglia VIII. 306 Forban (i.e. February)
ys scort eltra nomd. c. 1500 *Pices & Virges* 9 Al so
we forlesed this scorte lif surh unhermsunne. 1538 *Wyclif*
W'te. (1850) 38 Men be nowe of lesse wittis & schortere
tyme & feblere of complexion. 1538 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules*
1 The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne. 14... in *Rel.*
Ant. l. 318 The xij day of December ys the shortest day
of the yere. 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 112 That 3e wald cry
apon Crist... To schape me a schand hird in a schort space.
1539 CROWE *Well in Merriam Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 213
The kinges maiestes will is that ye shal make the shortest
abode there ye can. 1688 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* l. 181 Three
yeres is but short. 1840 NORRIS *Poems* 21 Like Angels
visits, short and bright. 1896 WINTON *Theory Earth* II.
(1722) 209 I shall shew... that the Antediluvian Year was
shorter than the present Year. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 589 Its
Visits Like those of Angels short, and far between. 1751
... The death of Isaac would be
Humph. C. 3 Oct. (1806)
vixt every heave he em-
ployed in crying for mercy. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 143
The fever is of shorter duration. 1842 MRS. KIRKLAND
Forest Life II. 19 The short remainder of his stay at
Mr. Hay's, saw him eat his meals like a Trappist. 1859
Habits of Gd. Society xiv. 348 Ices handed at short intervals
throughout the evening. 1885 MRS. ALEXANDER *At Day*
vii. Is it possible that on so short an acquaintance you were
so severely hit? 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 199/2 Days
are considerably shorter at this time of year (Oct.).

b. Occas. applied to conditions, qualities, etc.
not usually described in terms of duration: Not
lasting a long time, soon over, short-lived. Some-
what arch.
971 *Blickl. Hom.* v. 65 Cuflice þæt wuldor þysses middan-
geardes is sceort & geuwend. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19
And mid his shorte deaðe he lesde him ut of eche deaðe.
1340 *Ayenb.* 81 Uayrhede... is þing uals ssort and ydel. 1570
T. NORTON *Newell's Catech.* 17 Doest thou say, that vn-

Sunshine they may lye, And the short Remnants of his
Heat enjoy. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) l. 52 (*Remise*
Door) The triumphs of a true feminine heart are short upon
these discomfures. 1787 'G. GAMBARD' *Acad. Horsem.*
(1809) 34 Your attachment to your horse may be as short as
you please.

c. To make short work of (occas. with): to deal
summarily with, to dispose of quickly.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Almond* I. ij. b. He desirous to make
shorte worke thereof, sayd. 1635 W. HORTONS *Tr. Raltrams*
Nis Dissert. v. (1688) 81, I might make short work of it,
by alleging all those Authors who [etc.]. 1728 CUNNEN &
VANER *Proc. Husb.* iv. l. 63 This was makio short Work
on't. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22. 12 When they made
such short work with the Prayer-Book. 1885 CLOON *Myths*
l. vii. 123 Criticism has made short work of the romancing
chronicles which so long did duty for sober history.

† d. Qualifying days as collect. pl. = time.
Also short days used advb. for 'in a short time'. Sc.
1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. vi. (S.T.S.) l. 37 Schort dayis
following king Tacius past to layne. a 1578 LINDSAY
(Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 87 They war beguiled
within short dayis.

e. Short prescription (Law): a prescription
established by a short period of user.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 770 The object of the
shorter prescriptions, in truth, is, generally speaking, to
protect parties against the consequences of negligence in the
preservation of vouchers. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 297/2
There are certain short prescriptions recognized by Scots
law—corresponding to the limitations of English law...
There are also other shorter prescriptions limiting rights
of action in different matters.

f. Qualifying a sb. denoting a period of time,
to indicate a pleased or regretful sense of its
brevity. (Cf. 15 b.)

1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 357 One short month. 1807 CRABBE
Par. Reg. III. 953 A few short years... A few, still seeming
shorter, and we hear [etc.]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II.
v. l. Seven short weeks of quiet. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II.
rv. iii. Ah Christ, that it were possible For one short hour
to see The souls we loved.

g. Short while, used advb. (now only preceded
by a) with the sense 'during a short time'. (In
OE. as adverbial genitive.)

c. 807 *ELFERB Gregory's Past.* C. xxxvi. 255 Dæt was to
suide scortre hwile. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6683 Scort quile or
lang. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 632 Whether he lyf lang
or short while. 1635 J. HAYWARD *Tr. Biondi's Banish'd*
1700

† h. To make (it) short: to lose no time, hasten.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xx. 73 Hie the, and make it shorte,
moupte vpon the see, and tarye no longer. 1523 BERNERS
Fróis. l. xxv. 15/2 Within a certaym day lymitted, to auoyde
out of his countrey the erle of Artoys, & to make shorte.

i. Of a person's memory: Not long retaining
anything.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 774 His mynde es short when
he oght thynkes. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* l. i. 209
You call'd me lately D'Ambois; has your Worship So short
a head? 1737-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 32 Whose
Memories may be too short. 1839 HALIBURTON *Letter Bag*
Dec. (1840) p. vii. Great men are apt to have short memories.

6. Of an appointed date in the future: Allowing
but a short time, early, near at hand. Chiefly in
phrases a short day (Law), (a hill) at short date
or sight (Comm.).

1 a 1400 *Arthur* 213 Pu schalt he tawgt at a schort day for
to make suche aray. c. 1450 in *Kingsford Chron. Lond.*
(1900) 112 Ye daye whi schyd we to shorte. 1472-3 *Rolls*
of *Parli.* VI. 51/2 A corpus cum causa, retourable, at
a certeyn short day to come. 1523 BERNERS *Fróis.* l. cxv.
136 They wolde fayne haue had a short day, but it wolde
not be. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 42 If the Bill be at short
sight. 1683 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1664/8 As soon as the whole
Sum is paid in, a short day will be appointed... for the
drawing thereof. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1721) l. 441
They were bound... to commit the person so impeached, and
then give a short day for his trial. 1747 RICHARDSON
Clarissa (1811) l. 311 You must not wonder that a short day
is intended. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 19/4 Exchange on London,
sight... Do, 60 days' sight... Do, Berlin, short sight.

b. Of notice: Given not long beforehand.

181x *Regul. & Orders Army* 23 Prepared... on the shortest
notice. 1890 KINGSLEY *Cheap Clothes* 6 So that an order
may be executed 'at the shortest possible notice'; if requisite.

† c. Phrase. At short hand: for immediate needs
only. Obs.

1. 28 What matters
borders on his farm,
will buy them the
necessaries at short
hand?

† 7. Quick, speedy, immediate. Obs.

1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 436 Yf the shorter remedy be not

8. Of a speech, sentence, book, word, etc.:
Having a small extent from beginning to end;
brief. Phrase, to make a long story short. † In
short words: in few words, briefly.

c. 1000 *ELFERB Saints' Lives* I. iv. 140 We hit scegað eow
on þa scortstan wican. 1340 *Ayenb.* 93 þe beechinge be
he us made of his uayre yblessede mouþe... 1376 *Fróis.* 8
ssorte an cleuiynde. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (*Parli.*) 8
Hillarius, In schort spech saynd þus [etc.]. c. 1380 *Wyclif*
St. Wks. III. 221 Jesus Crist made it (the Paternoster),
and commanded it in schorte wordis. 1390 *Gower Conf.*
and commanded it in schorte tales. Ther cam [etc.].
l. 190 And *Pol. Poems* 40 At a sarmon wil hid a frere Make it
short, or ellys he styll. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop*
viii. Three fables wel shorte. 1526 *Pier. Perfe.* (W. de W.
1531) 7 A shorte recapitulation. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Glouc.*
l. 190 And *Wks.* 1310 It is a short tale to make, I [etc.].
1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 156 Fit names for
Dogs. Their names that you geue them, must be short.
1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* II. xxx. 162 When I consider how
the Lawes of antient times. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr.*
Therent's Trav. l. Pref. a 2 b. They are only not so full
as they would have been, had the Author liued to decipher

the Short Notes. 1747 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 120 A full double of the said summons with a short copy on the foot thereof. 1750 *Gray Elly* 37. The short and simple annals of the poor. 1815 *Scott Guy M. ii.* A short rent-roll. 1848 *Thackeray Van Fair* xii. Osborne's were short and soldier-like letters. 1891 *Oliver & O'Reilly Imperial Tariff* 262 When it is complete he makes a short copy. 1905 *R. Bagot Pasquett* ii. 8 To make a long story short, certain loans [etc.]. 1908 [Miss E. Fowler] *Rev. Trent & Ancholme* 275 Important letters or short notes.

b. *Short story*: a prose work of fiction, differing from a novel by being shorter and less elaborate; a novelette. Also *attrib.*
1898 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/2 Any really good short story writer.

c. *Phrase. Short and sweet*: brief and pleasant; now usually more or less ironically, of an expression that is brief and severe or decisive, or that is excessively or unusually brief.

1539 *Taverner Exam. Proc.* (1532) 68 The Englysh proverbs thus pronounced. Short and sweet. 1589 *Pittsburgh Eng. Poetic* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 272 Great princes... who have little spare leisure to hearken, would have speeches vied to them such as be short and sweet. 1624 *Henrywood Captives* III. i. In Bullen *Old Plays* IV. 153 'This short and sweet, wryte this in your own hand. 1594 *Mortoux Revelais* IV. xlix. Short and sweet, I pray you. 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* VII. viii. After a conversation short and sweet, I left the steward.

d. *clipped. To make short*: to cut one's speech short. Also as *inf. phrase*: 'to make a long story short'; to be brief. *Select. of Obs.*

1555 in W. H. Turner *Collect. Rec. Oxford* (1580) 216 Whereby the lord Williams cried, Make short, make short. 1886 *T. Washington Tr. Nichols* 170. v. viii. g And to make short... this township was made. 1604 *Livy Lewis's Metam.* IV. ii. c (Bond). To make short, a good wind caused him to goe I know not whither. 1681 *Perry Fel. Arith.* viii. (1601) 10 To make short of this matter. 1679 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* viii. 122 But to make short of this argument. 1798 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 640/3 To make short of my story: In order [etc.]. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 200/3 To make short of the story, Celso... is put in possession.

e. Of a speaker: Brief, occupying little time. *Now rare.*

1515 *Dr. Suffolk in Mrs. M. A. E. Wood Lett. Ladies* (1846) I. 201 The queen was in hand with me the first day [after], and said she must be short with me, and show to me her pleasure and mind. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 30 My Lords... I shall be short. 1713 *Addison Trial Court Tariff* 7 Goodman Fact was very short but Pithy. 1783 *Baker Sp. Fax's E. Ind. Bill Wks.* 1842 I. 292, I will endeavour to be a little shorter upon the countries immediately under this charter-government. 1839 *Lane Arab. Nts.* I. 81 Be short in thy words. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Sket.* lvi. To be short with you, then, it leads me to this. If the truth has come out [etc.].

9. Of style of writing or speaking, hence of a writer or speaker: Concise.

1487 *Caxton Bk. Gd. Manners* iv. vii. (W. de W. c. 1515) KJ. The language of a mayde ought to be prudent attempted and right short without habundance of wordes. 1530 *Palsgr.* 353/5 Short compendiously, *compendiatu.* *Id.* Short in commonplaces, *summa.* c. 1532 Du Wes *Introd.* *Id.* *Id.* *Id.* 893 In all works one ought to be short. 1815 *Scott Guy M.* xxv. Let me pray you to be short and explicit in what you have to say.

f. *To be short* (*inf. phrase*) = 'in short'.

1544 *Betham Precepts War Ep. Ded. A vii.* But now to be short, I take them beste englysshe men, which folowe Chaucer, and other olde wyrters. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* A To be short... what thanks had he? 1734 *P. Wright New Bk. Martry's* 86/3 To be short, he left the character, amongst his neighbours, of an honest man.

10. Of utterances (occasionally of gestures, etc.): Rudely, angrily, or sternly brief or curt. Of persons (chiefly predicative): Rudely or angrily curt in expression; returning short answers; snappish (const. with a person).

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 358 Sche no merd on me leith Bot shorte wordes to me seith [etc.]. 1480 *Century Lett Bk.* 446 They gyven hem short langage. c. 1485 *Sidney Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 102 Sothe for his short answer. 1568 *Shaks. Tit. A.* I. 1. 409 You are very short with vs. But if we live, weele be as sharpe with you. 1591 *Livy Exalt.* III. i. 8 What make you Tellus to bee so short? 1685 *Tr. Charadin's Trav. Persie* 33 No other answer but only a short *ya.* 1706 *Eschout Fair Example* v. i. 55 *Flr-a.* She gave me a thousand short Words whilst I dresst her this Morning, nothing woud please her. 1725 *Vanderghen Trav. Lem.* I. 43 You are very short. Sir. 1855 *Dickens Domb* i. xix. To-night he was quite—quite short with me. 1884 *Sir J. Astley Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 32, I got a trifle short with him.

f. Not 'long-suffering'; prompt to condemn. *Obs. rare.*

c. Hasty in temper, easily provoked, irascible. Said also of the temper.

1599 *Hakluyt Voy.* II. i. 73 But the devil... had so blinded the eyes of his thought, that... at every purpose that was spoken afore him, hee was short and might not dissemble. 1697 *Rutherford Lett.* (1664) 225 If Christ had... been as willful and short as I was, my faith had gone over the brim and broken it's neck. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* v. A wee bit short in the temper. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Mar. 5/3 Prince Bismarck's short temper.

11. Of breath, breathing: Coming in hurried gasps, impeded. Of a cough: Abrupt, checked; recurring abruptly at frequent intervals, dry, fast. Of a pulse: Making short beats, quick.

c. 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 34 For short ondest. 1591 *De-lorrey Maiden's Chisne* 8 Wks. (1912) 363 Ages breath is short. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* VII. 203 Her breath being very

short, she desired another pillow. 1799 *Hr. Lee Canter.* *T. Peet's T.* (ed. 2) I. 125 The short and sudden cough... instantly recalled his reason. 1820 *Keats Eve St. Agnes* vii. Anxious her lips, her breathing quick and short. 1822-29 *Goetz's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 614 *Dyspnea chronica.* Short breath. 1843 *Graves Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv. 173 The pulse... changed its character from a short and small to a full soft stroke. 1845 *Bunn Dis. Liver* 316 A short dry cough. 1870 *Dickens E. Drad* II. Mr. Jasper's breathing was so remarkably short. 1895 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 909 In respiration, on the contrary [we have] a short pulse not slowed.

12. Of a series or succession: Of small extent, having few members or terms. *Obs.*
1681 *Drayden Ate & Achil* 817 In this short File Darzillai first appears. 1783 *Priestley Lett. Hist.* II. vi. 55 Out of a short collection of medals, he has given us an entire chronicle of the kings of Syria. 1825 *C. M. Westmacott Eng. Spy* I. 9 A short edition.

b. *Short hour*: an hour indicated by a few strokes of the clock. (*Cl. small.*)

1837 *Cavell Fr. Rev.* I. II. 1. The short hours of night. 1851 *Hughes Tom Brown at Ox.* xxxvi. Soda-water and brandy, and cigars, into the short hours. 1895 *Kingsley Howard* xxvii. The monks of Peterborough prayed in the minister till the long hours passed into the short.

c. *A short fuse*: a fuse soon exhausted; scanty resources. So *a short kennel*: a small pack of hounds.

a. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI. 148 Kyng Reynier... for at his long hulle had shon a purse, to sende his daughter honorably to the kyng her spouse. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 142 All gentlemen who have but a short kennel should look to the sort of hound they are to keep. 1835 *T. Mitchell Acharn. of Aristoph.* 45 note. A man with a long pedigree, and a very short purse.

13. *Phonetics and Prosody.* Applied to a vowel (less frequently to a consonant) when its utterance has the less of the two measures of duration recognized in the ordinary classification of speech-sounds. Also, in *Prosody*, of a syllable: Belonging to that one of the two classes which is supposed to be distinguished from the other by occupying a shorter time in utterance. *Short + accent, mark*: the mark (˘) placed over a vowel letter to indicate short quantity.

For various inaccurate uses see LONG a. 132 a.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* ix. (2) 35 Seo some geendung is on scoorte a. 1412-20 *Lydg. Tryth.* II. 124, I toke non hede nother of schort nor long. But to he troube, and lefte conyoute Bohe of makynge and of metre be. 1573 *Baret Alr.* To Rdr., The last syllable save onese short. 1585 *Jas. I. Est. Poetic Pref.* (Arb.) 53 Above the beid of the shorte fute, I bane put this mark v. c. 1620 *Hume Brit. Tenque* Lii. § 17 If this argument reached as wel to i short as i lang. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* I. *Short-Accent*, to Gramman, shews that the time of Pronunciation ought to be short, and is marked thus (˘). 1790 *Lucknow Hist. Printing* 32 Vowels with the marks of Short and Long over them. 1827 *Tate Grk. Metres in Theat. Græc.* (ed. 2) 443 Which do not permit the short vowel precedent to form a short syllable. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 133 The short u continues to represent the Gothic u. 1851 *Paley Æschylus* (ed. 2) 7 *æsch. Thebes* 423 note. The vowel is properly long, but made short by position.

14. *colloq. a. Something short*: undiluted spirits. *Perh. originally from having a short name*: e.g. 'brandy', not 'brandy and water'.

[1823; see B 4 L] 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xlii. If you'll order the waiter to deliver him anything short. 1844 *Hood Anacrentic* iv. A drop of summer short. 1893 *W. W. Jacobs Sea Urchins, Money-changers* (1906) 224 I've got a bottle of 'cigars' and a drop of something short in my pocket.

b. *Comm.* (See quot.)

1841 *G. Roberts Terms Trade & Comm.* 43 Short; an expression of bankers when a cheque is cashed, not in small notes or gold, but by a short or ready method of giving one or more large notes. 1850 *Hutton's Slang Dict.* s.v. Upon presenting a cheque, the clerk asks, 'how will you take it?' i.e. in gold or in notes? Should it be desired to receive it in as small a compass as possible, the answer is, 'short'.

III. Not reaching to some standard.

15. Of things: Not coming up to some standard of measure or amount; inadequate in quantity.

Short measure, weight: defective quantity by measure or weight; also, a measuring rod, vessel, etc., or a scale-weight, which defrauds the purchaser. *Short commons*: see COMMONS; so *short allowance, rations*, etc.

1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 59 It were a short beyete To winne chal and lese whete. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 100 Suche a mon, throughe rebelschape, Myght do the craft schert worscheppe. 1595 *Raleigh Discov. Guiana* 47 We made but a short brast shoote the Galley in the morning. c. 1610 *Wotton's Guide* 80 Short and simple food. 1645 *G. Scott's Trav.* 12 Some cottons here growe of shorte worth to those of Smyrna. 1652 *Greenhaugh in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 28: Many short meals. 1663 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 72 We conceive the said certificate to be short and expect that the same in that point be supplied. 1681 *Flavel Altho. Grace* xi. 247 The Law accepts no short payment. 1705 *Stanhope Paraphr.* II. 273 Report is seldom short on the Reflecting Part. 1745 *P. Thomas Voy. S. Seas* 3 We went to short Allowance of all Species. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 259 Our water being now very short. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* Feb. 95/1 The money... was short by 3d. 1759 *Bentham Princ. Legist.* II. § 24 They have detected a baker in selling short weight. 1820 *Southerly Watley* I. 207 They had been long upon short allowance. 1831 *Livestock Herald* 16 Dec. 7/2 There was a very short attendance. 1837 *Cavell Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iv. A Baker who has been seized with short weights. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Eng's Acc.* 201 An excellent method of securing a prisoner when cord is short. 1901 'L. Mallet' *Sir R. Calmady* VI. vii. He's certain to take them home short money.

b. Qualifying a sb. denoting a period of time,

distance, number, quantity, etc., to indicate an extent less than that expressed by the sb.

1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1773 (c) Within a short Mile. 1822 *Bosworth Bible in Spain* xxiv. A short league distant. 1913 *Times* 9 Aug. 19/2 Short tons.

c. Qualifying a noun of action. *Short delivery, shipment* (Comm.): delivery or shipment of goods less in quantity than agreed on or invoiced.

1883 *Weekly Notes* 9 Feb. 35/4 There was a counter claim for short delivery and defective packing. 1891 *Oliver & O'Reilly Imperial Tariff* 257 A certificate of short shipment from the searcher. 1901 *Sartman* 13 Mar. 10/7 Loss... sustained... in consequence of short delivery of a contract for coal.

d. Said of a book which has been cut down or cropped in the binding. (*Cf. TALL a. 7 b.*)

1864 *Reader* No. 83. 244/3 The folio... is quite perfect, but 'short'.

16. Of a throw, a missile, etc.: Travelling too short a distance, not reaching the mark. Chiefly in *Archery and Bowls*: see quots. 1801, 1897. In *Cricket*: see 26 d.

1545 *Ascham Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 35 Escheweing shorte, or gone, or either syde wide. 1669 *N. R. Proc., Eng. Fr.* etc. 99 Short shooting loseth the game. 1801 *T. Roberts Eng's. Brown* 294 *Short arrow*, an arrow which falls short of the mark. 1897 *Eng's. Sport* I. 129/2 (Bowls) *Short bowl*, one that does not reach the jack.

17. *Short of or + from* (in predicative use, also qualifying a preceding sb. or neuter indefinite pronoun): Not fully attaining or amounting to (some condition or degree); not equalling (some other person or thing); inferior to; less than (a specified number or quantity). Also, + inadequate to, not fully worthy of (*obs.*). Often with limiting adv. (*far, little, much, nothing*, etc.) or an expression of number or quantity used advb., indicating the extent of the deficiency.

In mod. use, the original adjectival character of *short* in this application is much obscured, *short* of tending to be felt as a preposition. Occasionally the word governed by it is an adj. (e.g. in quot. 1857); cf. the similar use of (*little, nothing*) less than.

1550 *Grisham in Burgon Life* (1839) I. 227 If it is discovered, there is nothing short of death with the searcher, and with him who enters it at the custom-house. 1577 *Fulke Hekins's Poet.* 205 A long saying... but not so long in wordes, as short of his purpose. 1581 *J. Burt Hekins's Arctur.* 494 b. Having regard rather to make manifest... how much you were short yet of a true and perfect knowledge in the true doctrine of Divinity. c. 1685 *Storkey Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 1724 Those immoderate praises, which the foolish Loner thinks short of his Mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. 1694 *Sir T. Harcourt Trav.* 43 (Gombroon) was a dozen years agoe, so short from the title of a Cite, that it could not boast of twelve houses. 1565 *J. Sergeant Sure Forging* 163 Let My Reader... see how far they are short from... even an Attempt of Evidence. 1693 *C. Mather Wonders Invisible World* (1652) 16 It will be a thing little short of Miracle. c. 1700 *Evlyn's Diary* Apr. 1545, Chesse little short of the best Parmeggiana. 1747 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) I. 47 Disgust little short of afflictment. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 253 The Spaniards were not much short of two brooded.

1762 *Kames Eleri. Crit.* I. (1774) I. 39 Words are so far short of the eye in liveness of impression. 1780 *Waxner in Jesse Schreyer & Centena* (1844) IV. 395 Phil. has been unlucky at Sudbury, as he was one short of Marriot. c. 1792 *Sir J. Reynolds in Malone H. L.* (1777) I. p. xxii. A refined taste, which could not acquiesce in anything short of a high degree of excellence. 1801 *Farrner's Mag.* Jan. 81 A crop, one fourth short of an average. 1805 *J. Bessford's Hierarchy Hum.* Life vi. (ed. 2) 100 Nothing short of a full gallop will save your time. 1818 *Brown Juan I. Lili, Ladies.* Pref. a spouse whose age is short of thirty. 1839 *Cavell Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iv. And such a Constitution, little short of miraculous. 1852 *Stanley Fern. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 250 It could be compared to nothing short of the day when Israel passed through the desert. 1879 *McCarthy Own Times* xxix. II. 491 He had everything short of genius. 1880 *Eng's. Brit. XIII* 194/1 Short of was, certain preliminary measures of hostility are recognized. 1882 *Law Times' Rep.* LXVII. 199 = Nothing short of that will do.

b. In expressions like *little, nothing short of*, the adj. is occas. used *absol.*

1838 *F. A. (Allen) in Schumann's Assenib. Athen.* Intro. 7 The archons were invested with little short of kingly power. 1859 *B. Taylor Germ. Lett.* 53 The colossal affection of his career seems to us little short of idocy. *Id.* Little short of £1000 will be required.

18. In predicative use, chiefly of persons: a. Defiantling in payments.

1885 *A. Day Eng. Service* II. (1897) 7 Divers summes wherein you were short in reckoning. 1884 *Hutton's Slang Dict.* s.v. A conductor of an omnibus, or any other servant is said, to be short when he does not give all the money he receives to his master.

f. Lacking in performance. Of an author: Defective in information. *Obs.*

c. 1697 *South Sermon* III. 206 Very large in Pretence and Promise, but short in Performance. 1653 *Kamsey Astral. Restored* To Rdr. 25, I have endeavoured to compare one Author with another... and where one hath been short, I have enlarged with another. 1662 *Perry Diary* 20 June, I do perceive that I am very short in my business by not knowing many times the geographical part of my business.

g. Below the truth in one's estimate or calculation. *Obs.*

1660 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* IV. xvii. 201 In two Voyages I differ but two Leagues, and that I was short.

d. Having an insufficient supply of money, food, or something else implied by the context; *obs.* not

something less than, not to amount to; + (b) not to extend to (a place) (obs.); + (c) to fail to get; also, to lose. (obs.)

1570 DEE *Me.* conjecture...
ception, 1887
Some hishops,
gluttonie & prodigality of their predecessors. 1611 BIBLE
Rom. iii. 23 For all have sinned, and come short [Gr. *hēteropoiotai*, Revised Version fall short] of the glory of God.
1623 LITTLE *Ælfric on O. & N. T.* To Rdr. 33 Giotto came far short of Dominico. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint.* *Ancients* 30 Whatsoever heareth the similitude of any other thing, must of necessity come short of the thing it doth resemble. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel.* Gen. 346 He comes short of none for bravery. 1696 WHISTON *Theory Earth* ii. (1722) 181 I cannot well perceive how this Proposition comes short of Physical Demonstration. 1745 PASCOE *Fml.* 196 The Chioese came short of us in the Magnificence of their Houses. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson* i. 6 [They] came short of the triumph which might have been theirs.
(b) 1615 G. SANOV *Trav.* 217 The higher mountains now coming short of the sea, do leave a narrow leuel between.
(c) 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 420 Who Religiously feast upon the Corps of their aged Parents...for indeed the Wormes come short among the dead Tartars of their food. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomal.* Anglo-Lat. 412 My Master is like to come short of his wife.

† e. To come short home: to return from an expedition in reduced numbers or with loss of men. Hence, to be missing on the return of an expedition; to fail to return. (Obs.)

In the first quot. perh. = to reach home too late; cf. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 175h, Thearle of Warwicke had come to short home, to tel these tidings if the duke of Excester...might have had his awne will. 1577 F. de Lisle's *Legendarie* Giv. Fieue of them came short home, and the most doultle of all remained behinde. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 93 Many of the young Men...did, Sundry of them, come short Home. 1713 WARROER *True Amazons* 54 And will venture in, tho' they come short home. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 189 He had not always...success in these enterprises; for sometimes we came short home.

9. To cut short [= F. *couper court* (where *court* is uninflected as adv.); cf. A. I. i]: to put a sudden end to (a person's life or career, a course of events, an action, speech, etc.). Hence, to stop (a person) abruptly in a course of action or speech; to interrupt and not allow to proceed. Also rarely † to disappoint (a person) of something.

1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI. iv. 12 Rather then bloody Warre shall cut short them. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 15 The Rule...cuts the work short and sharpe. 1706 A. BEORFORO *Temple Mus.* viii. 163 The Chanters did Cut their Notes Short. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 534 p. 1, I love to ask Questions when I fall into such Conversation; but I am cut short with something or other about my bright Eyes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 7 Wks. 1871 II. 179

be a pity to cut short a hoy of my genius. 1818 BYRON *Tuan* t. clixii, Wise Aotonia cut him short. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. 1.

days, 1840
the lawyer
xxx. 98 The young man cut her short with—'You may go'. 1842 E. TEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 114 His reverie was cut short by the castle clock striking a quarter to five.

10. To breathe short: to take short breaths.
1826 DISRAELI *Viv.* Grey III. iv, She looked pale and breathed short.

11. To sell short: to effect a sale of stock or goods which the seller does not at the time possess, but hopes to buy at a lower price before the time fixed for delivery.

1881 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/1 A speculator will sell bacon 'short'. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 329/1 When crude oil goes down to fifty cents, times are hard, and nobody wears a cheerful face save the speculators who have sold 'short'.

12. Comb., with pples., as short-breathing, fetched, -lasting, -living adjs.; with agent-n., as short-liver; also short-manned, insufficiently manned; short-running, (a) *Coursing*, of a hound or hare, running with short strides, slow in pace; (b) making short runs; short-set, of short build, stumpy; short-shipped, lacking from an intended shipment; short-spoken, laconic in speech; short-weighting, giving short weight; short-working, *Coursing*, of a greyhound = short-running (a).

1701 ROWE *Amth.* *Step-mother* iii. i, 'Short breathing sighs heav'd in my panting breast. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyoth.* 1. 493 Their 'short-fetich troubled breath a hollow noise doth make. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3283 The loye it is so 'short-lasting. a 1683 OLIPHANT *Charac. Old Priests* Rem. (1684) 125 Par and John of the Times were 'short-Livers to him. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 372 Ye know this world is but a shadow, a 'short-living creature, under the law of time. 1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* xxii, Captain M— did not like to have the frigate 'short-manned. 1855 LEITCHILL *Cornwall* 6 The people patronised the vans to such an extent that 'short-running coaches were few. 1853 'STONEHENGE' *Greyhound* ix. 194 A good Wiltshire 'short-running dog. *Ibid.* x. 211 A short-running, yet strong hare. 1893 *Good Cheer* 26, I remembered a 'short-set young chap. 1891 OLIVER & O'REILLY *Imperial Tariff* 306 The requirement for the return of 'short shipped goods into bond. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxiii, 'Short-spoken, hard-headed, hard-swearers warriors. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iv, The

official persons have to smuggle forth the 'short-weighting Baker by hack doors. 1853 'STONEHENGE' *Greyhound* ix. 198 A dog got by a racing sire out of a little 'short-working dam.

† Short, v. 1 Obs. Forms: 1 scortian, 1-2 scortian, 2-5 scort, 4-6 schort(e), 5 schortyn, shorte, shortt, scorte, (sorth), 4-7 short. [OE. *sc(e)ortian* to grow short, f. *sc(e)ort* SHORT a. Cf. Du. *schorten*, ON. *skorta* to be lacking. In the trans. sense OE. had the cognate (*gesceortian*.)]

1. intr. To grow short or shorter.
c. 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 250, & se dæg þonne scortað, oð þæt se sunne cymð eft sud to þam winterlican sunstede. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 185 In his elde þe stature howeþ...þe hrep schortep. c. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3298 Loke to þine ende, For ðie þe bose, quen all is done & ay þi day scortis. c. 1450 *Brut* II. ccxxxviii. 334 Wherefor...his lyf shorted þe sonner. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 46 3it, quhene the nycht begynnis to schort, It dois my spreit sum part confort. 15... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 44 So scortilike my brythe.

2. trans. To make short or shorter; to shorten.
a. To shorten the duration of (a person's life, a period of time, a condition); *occas.* to bring nearer (an appointed date). Also, to short (a person) of (life, suffering).

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Penne cumeð...þe deofol...and him scorted his daies. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22214 For his derlinges...vr laured sal do scort þe daif, for if þe daif ne scorted were unnetheles suld ani flexe he fere. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 49 Þorgh Edrike's conseile, scho [quene Emmel] scorted his life. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 401 We ne lythe noht our lif wiþ no luthur dede, Wherefore we scholde wiþ schame he scorted of daies. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1549 Þow þat lengþed my lif & my langour schortet. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* t. 653 Wherefor swich sorwe shorteth ful oft the lif of man. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) 119 Than saye I that no man may shorte ne lengthe the day ordanysed of his dying. 1422 YONCE tr. *Secreta Secret.* ix. 139 The folie company of women destruethe the body, sorthly the lyuedayes [etc.]. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 174 Þi sorwe may be so gret & so partyþ, þat it schal don away synne, & schortyn þe peyne, as it dyde þe theef on þe crosse. c. 1500 *Abraham* 309 in *Brome* Ed. 63 Fader, I prey þow harly, schorte me of my woc. c. 1533 *Berners Hun* xxi. 66 To sende me in to strange countres to thent to short my dayes. c. 1550 GARNESHE *Fr. Bacon* ut. i. 1026 Then Edward short my life and ender her lous. 1599 SHAKS., etc. *Past. Pilgr.* xv, Short, night, to-night, and length thyself to-morrow. a 1615 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* iii. 1. Sen conscience, love, and cheritie all laiks, Lord, short the season, for the chosens saiks.

b. To shorten (a discussion, narration, process, etc.); to curtail by omissions, abbreviate; to make an abridgement of (a literary work).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22305 The Iuus sal scort þam þair consail. a 1390 *Proh.* 70b in *Wyclif's Bible* II. 670 Seune huodrid almost or eþte hundrid vers fallen; with the welchwe the hoc shortid...sheweth openli to the redere his foule defaute. c. 1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxb.) xxii. 193 Many oper meruailes...at þis tyme I speke not of, by cause of schortying of my huke. 1490-1530 *Myrr.* Our Lady 17 And therfor yt ys not semely that they [words and notes] shulde be shorted. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* *Juslyn*, The which hystorie saint Juslyn ahyreud or shorted. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 287/2 If I hadde seen so muche before, it had been likely to haue shorted much part of our long communication. 1570 *Satir.* *Poems Reform.* xii. 147, I flait not to offend þow lo sempill veirs, this Schedull that I send þow; Besekid þow to schort it gif þe may.

c. To reduce the length of (a material object, a journey); to cut short. To short (a person) by the head or knees: to decapitate or cut off the legs (cf. SHORT a. 2, SHORTEN v. 1 d).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.), þe tunge is so schorted þat vnneþe it is idrawe oute or neuer. 1412-20 *Lyng.* *Trey Bk.* III. 3017 With a stroke he rofe his nose a tyme. c. 1500 *Malory Arthur* etc. *Past. Pilgr.* xv, Short, night, to-night, and length thyself to-morrow. a 1615 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* iii. 1. Sen conscience, love, and cheritie all laiks, Lord, short the season, for the chosens saiks.

3. To make to appear short, to beguile (the time, the way) with sport or stories. Hence *refl.* To amuse oneself (*Sc.*). (Cf. SHORT v.)

c. 1400 *See SHORTING* vbl. sbl. c. 1450 METHAM *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 14/406 And thus with myrry songys and talys, day he day, they schortyd the tyme with myrrth and with play. 1533 DOUGLAS *Endis* vi. 37 Thai fail to wersling on the golden sarl. 1550 *Malory Arthur* etc. *Past. Pilgr.* xv, Short, night, to-night, and length thyself to-morrow. a 1615 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* iii. 1. Sen conscience, love, and cheritie all laiks, Lord, short the season, for the chosens saiks.

4. To cause to go short of.
1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* (1623) 5 The Draper of his wealth would much be shorted.

5. To make of no effect. *nance-use*. Cf. SHORTEN v. 3 b.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. vi. 200, I shall short my word By lengthning my returne.

6. intr. To come short in one's reckoning.
a 1541 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 141 Three years, which indeed should be five, or be shorts in his account.

7. *Naut.* = SHORTEN v. 5 b. *absol.*
c. 1557 S. BURROUGH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 277 For as we shorted upon y^e said warre the anker came home.

Short, v. 2 trans. and intr. = SHORT-CIRCUIT v. (Cf. SHORT sb. 4 e.)

1907 *Daily Chron.* 27 July 9/2 The coil went wrong, and the accumulators 'shorted' internally. 1907 *Motor Boat* 4 July 440/2 The battery must be disconnected and the magneto 'shorted'.

Shortage (ʃɔːtɪdʒ). Orig. U.S. [f. SHORT sb. + AGE.] Deficiency in quantity; the amount by which a sum of money, a supply of goods, or the like, is deficient. Also attrib.

1868 *Amer. Newsp.* Apr. The 'shortage war' [at Chicago] between the shippers of grain and the skippers who carry it, is practically over. 1873 *Wisconsin Rep.* XXIX, The plaintiff must recover damages for any shortage. 1898 RIGBY HAGGARD *Dr. Thorne* 184 When there was any shortage of the party funds...I posed as the friend round the corner. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Apr. 5/3 The actual shortage was £545,000.

Short-bread. [SHORT a. 20 a.] An article of food, in the form of flat (usually round) cakes, the essential ingredients of which are flour, butter, sugar, mixed in such proportions as to make the cake 'short' when baked.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 217 It can be used for biscuit, huns, and particularly for short-bread. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 226A decanter of wine...and a plateful of shortbread. 1891 *BARRIE Little Minister* (1892) 201 Two of those pans, that could be broken in the hands to take like shortbread.

Short-breathed (ʃɔːtˈbreɪtəd), a. [f. SHORT a. + BREATH sb. + ED.] Short of breath; suffering from difficulty of breathing, dyspnoea.

1470-85 *Malory Arthur* viii. xxxix. 333 Sir Lamorak was so sore brysed and shorte brethed that he tracyd and trauceryd somwhat ahak. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vi. (1650) 100 It is very profitable for such as be asthmaticke or short-breathed. 1753 J. BARTLET *Genl. Farriery* ix. (1754) 89 The horse...turns short-breathed with the least exercise. 1805 J. WHITAKER in *Poetivale's Tradit.* (1826) II. 551 The air of London...is so loaded with sulphur...as to be almost pestilential to a short-breathed man. 1809 MALKIN *Ed. Blas* x. iii. (Ritdg.) 343 The deuce and all I stammered out my secretary, short-breathed with sudden admiration. 1911 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 306/2 Being short-breathed and unable to go up even a gentle hill without panting and puffing.

b. fig. (Cf. SHORT-WINDED.)
1845 MRS. BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 255 One should not be grateful for kindness only while it lasts: that would be short-breathed gratitude.

Short-cake. [SHORT a. 20 a.] A cake made short or crisp with butter or lard.

The specific application varies according to locality; in some English districts the word means a cake of shortbread; elsewhere in England, and in the U.S., it is applied to a rich tea-cake, and to a cake of pastry enclosing a layer of fruit.

1594 *Good Huswifery's Handmaid* 52 To make short Cakes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* t. 1. 211 Booke of Riddles? why did you not lend it to Alice Short-cake upon Allhallowmas last? 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cimbald.* Ball. (1850) 90 There wur snaps, yell, nuts, gingerbread, short-keakes, and brandy. 1820 IRVING *Leg. Sleepy Hollow* Sketch Bk. (1821) II. 286 Sweet cakes and short cakes. 1826 MRS. DOUGLASS *Henslow.* 62. 1884 'E. GARRETT' *At Any Cost* iii. 51 She had scarcely realized that there were so many jam-pots, together anywhere to an 69/2 We are pro-

Short circuit, sb. *Electr.* A circuit made through a small resistance, esp. one that acts as a shunt to a circuit of comparatively large resistance. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 37 A cell is said to be on 'short circuit' when the plates are directly connected by means of a conductor. 1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* *Short Circuit*, a connection between two parts of a circuit, which connection is of low resistance compared to the intercepted portion. 1900 HOBART *Dict. Electr. Engin.* I. 98/2 A short circuit occurs when connection takes place, generally through a fault, between two conductors...When the short circuit is one of extremely low resistance it is known as a dead short circuit.

Short-circuit, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *Electr.* (trans.) a. To connect by a short circuit; to establish a short circuit in (an electric system).

1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xiii. § 15. 203 If any two coils touch or are connected through the silk, they are, in technical language, said to be short-circuited. 1886 *Combining Electricity treated experimentally* 236 We find... 1893 *Electr. Engin.* I. 98/2 A short circuit occurs when connection takes place, generally through a fault, between two conductors...When the short circuit is one of extremely low resistance it is known as a dead short circuit.

b. Of a conducting body: To be traversed by (a current) by way of short circuit. Also *refl.* of a current: To make a short circuit.

1882 *Nature* 16 Nov. 59/1 If one of the machines drops in speed the currents from the other machines short-circuit themselves through the one. 1884 P. HIGGS *Magneto & Dynamo-Electric Mach.* 172 Care should be taken that these bed-plates do not short-circuit the magnetic lines of force from pole to pole of the field-magnets. 1908 *Athenum* 28 Mar. 329/1 The patient...can be brought back to life, even after having 'short-circuited' a current of 2,000 volts.

c. To cut off the current from (part of an apparatus) by establishing a short circuit.

1882 *Nature* 27 July 289/2 Moreover, we doubt whether between the lead and the...the usefulness of

that excellent apparatus: it would rather destroy it by short-circuiting it.

fig. 1899 *Educ. Rev.* Dec. 475 The omnibus-institutions are to short-circuit the college.

2. *Surg.* To form a direct communication between two portions of an intestine above and below an obstruction; to make a direct passage from (an organ) into some other part when the normal passage is obstructed; to avoid (an obstruction) or establish (circulation) by this means. 1897 *Brit. Med. J.* 13 Mar. 645 As an alternative the intestine, 1905 circulation through 1. *Med. J.* 2 Feb. ensive and likely to recur it is better to short-circuit the obstruction.

Short cloth. A kind of cotton cloth or calico manufactured in short pieces. Also a length or piece of such cloth.

1545 (see LONG CLOTH). 1641 HAKEWILL *Libertie Subj.* 93 The custom upon a short cloth was fourteen-pence, and a sack of Wool did commonly make four short clothes. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi. 322 Cloth exported to Turkey the five preceding years... short clothes.

Short-coat, sb. [In sense 1, f. SHORT a. + COAT sb.; in sense 2 derived from SHORT-COAT v.] 1. A person wearing a short coat. Also attrib. in + short-coat vicarage (meaning obscene).

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* xii. 68 Where those great Improvements are that... short-coat Vicarage was a strong feeling... footmen in short coats.

2. pl. The garments in which an infant is clothed when the long clothes are laid aside.

Short-coat, v. [f. SHORT adv. + COAT v. Cf. quot. 1650 under COAT v. 1.] trans. To dress (an infant) in short clothes.

1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) III. 107 It will be advisable, in order to insure infants to the air, that they be short-coated as early as the season of the year will permit. 1888 MAUDE BRAOSHAU *Ind. Outfits* 32 It is best to short-coat babies in the Plains, after the first month. 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* III. 746 Infants when first short-coated often suffer in this way (from chill).

b. *fig. in passive.* To emerge from babyhood. 1890 *Athenaeum* 22 Feb. 238/1 The North-West Territories are waiting to be short-coated.

Hence **Short-coating vbl. sb.** used collect. for the various articles required when a child is short-coated. 1895 *Stores Price List*.

Short-coated, a. [f. SHORT a. + COAT sb. + -ED 2].

a. Wearing a short coat. b. Of animals: Having a short coat as opposed to 'shaggy'.

1813 MOORE *Post Bag* vi. 22, 1 [2c. a Turk in London] saunter on—the admiration of this short-coated population. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 2/3 One of Mr. Smith's short-coated prize-winners.

Short-comer. One who comes short of duty. 1805 W. C. FAIRBAIRN *Arabia* I. 410 The undevout short-comer is quickened into new fervour. 1868 H. LAW *Stearns* (1869) 131 As sanctified, they are miserable short-comers.

Shortcoming, vbl. sb. [f. phrase to come short: see SHORT adv. 8 c, d.]

In 1847 censured by De Quincy as a Scotticism (*Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VII. 89).

The condition or fact of coming short; an instance of this. a. Failure to come up to a standard of excellence or to fulfil a duty; a defect. (Chiefly in plural). b. Failure to reach the required or expected amount, a deficiency.

c1680 M'WARD *Contendings* (1723) 222 (Jam.). A just sensibleness... of our unworthy shortcomings. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 441 A short-coming of the proprietor's rent. 1839 CARLYLE Jacobinism, *Glean.* (1871) comings.

comings anywhere, in anything but money. 1860 — *Let.* (1880) II. 113 The shortcomings of representative government. 1885 SWINBURNE *Victor Hugo* vi. (1886) 84 Such... shortcomings as will probably be detected in a work which at least lays no claim to completeness. 1889 *Standard* 17 Apr. How can this shortcoming be made good? 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* I. iv. 106 A confession of shortcoming.

So **Shortcoming a.**, defective. 1889 BRYOALL *Art in Scot.* xii. 246 His works are carefully finished and drawn, but rather shortcoming to colour.

Short copy, v. nonce-wd. [f. short copy, SHORT a. 8.] trans. To make a short copy of.

1891 OLVER & O'REILLY *Imperial Tariff* 262 The landing books should be sent in... short copied as far as possible.

Short cut, sb. [Cut sb. 2 15.]

1. A short passage or journey. Also *fig. Obs.* a 1568 ASCHAM *Scolast.* II. (Arb.) 151 In the short cut of a private letter... small shew of difference can appear. 1579 LYLE *Enphues* (Arb.) 198 If the wiede sende him a short cut you shall in the second next heere what newes he bringeth. hence is 'eyes 25

2. A path or a course taken between two places which is shorter than the ordinary road. Now often hyphenated. (In early use almost exclusively *shorter* or *shortest cut*.)

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 169 Out-stripping the Enemy by shortest cuts [L. *occupatis compendii*]. 1643 TRAFF

Comm. Gen. xxxiv. 21 They should take a shorter cut to Dan and Bethel. 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 279 [A ray c diamond than the baronet... should not part company, for he could walk it himself. 1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xliii. He 'knew the city', as we say, of yore. And for short cuts and turns, was nobody knew more. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 837 Those for making ocean short-cuts behind the backs of peninsulas and angles of land. 1890 'R. BOLONEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 126 By-tracks and short cuts, by... which the road was materially shortened.

b. *fig.* A compendious method of attaining some object.

1589 MARLOWE *Faustus* 287 Therefore the shortest cut for conuring is stoutly to abjure the Trinitie. 1597 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1852) I. 208 He is the short cut (as we used to

land they... have made many short cuts to philosophy for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen. 1873 SPENCER *Study Social.* (1882) 402 Between infancy and maturity there is no shortcut by which there may be avoided the tedious process of growth and development. 1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* vii. (1900) 115 What will you give me if I tell you a sure short-cut to everything you want.

c. attrib. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 10 Sept. (Cass.). Men who have been to the University... have been known before now to take the short-cut road to their meaning which swearing unhappily supplies. 1905 *Critic* XLIII. 332/2 To make war the short-cut solution of the existing difficulties.

Short cut, a. and sb. [Cut pa. pple.]

A. adj. Cut to a short length. (See SHORT a. 1. i.) 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. B 1, Content... to traverse the subtle distinctions twixt short cut and long tale. 1786 JACKSON'S *Oxf. J.* 8 July 2/3 A grey Poney, with a short cut Tail, broken winded. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 83/2 The curls or knots [should be] formed by turning a short-cut hair pencil.

B. sb. (ellipt.) 1. A kind of tobacco.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* (c1800) 140 Part swig'd harley swipes. As short-cut they were smoking. 1839 'J. FINE' *Paper on Tobacco* 119 About forty years ago short cut was the favourite with those for whom the common shag was too strong.

2. A ham that is cut short or round. 1906 *Times* 2 June 12/6 A parcel of hams, 'short-cuts' called in the trade.

Short-dated, a. [f. SHORT a. + DATE sb. + -ED 2].

1. Lasting a short time. *Obs.*

2. Of bills, notes of hand, etc.: Falling due on an early date.

shorter-dated paper now, seeing the unpropitious rates.

† **Shorted, a. Obs. rare.** [f. SHORT v. + -ED 1.]

Shortened, cut short.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 338/1 Schortyd, *corruptus, breuiatus.* The Roman General

S... RT a. + -EN 5.]

1. trans. To make shorter, to diminish the length of, to abridge, curtail.

a. With reference to duration.

† to kill.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.*

The Year, add to Nights, and shortens Days. 1733

DUCHESS QUEENSBERRY *Let. to Swift* 21 Feb. As you cannot

lengthen your friend's days, I must beg you, in your

own words, not to shorten your own. 1824 MISS L. M.

make any ex-

1849 MACAULAY

he straw about

her in such a manner as to shorten her sufferings. 1885

Spectator 25 July 978/2 We may blame him for shortening

a valuable life by inflicting needless hardships upon himself.

b. To make to appear shorter; to beguile (time,

the ways. 1733 FIELDING *Quix.* Eng. L. viii. when a lover

suffers his mistress to come first to the place of appointment,

he cannot blame any innocent amusement with which she

would shorten his absence. 1829 SCOTT *Annals of G.* xii. The

tale, which had shortened the way in so interesting a manner.

1867 *All Year Round* 13 July 56/2 Narrations of adventures

met with on previous tramps... serve to shorten the road.

c. With reference to compositions, speeches,

discussions, etc.

1530 PALSGR 704/2 Shorten your matter, for it is to longe

for this audience. 1672 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 35

But (as is done in our Common Prayer) he shortened it

because of his weakness. 1799 STREET *Tatler* No. 107 P 7

To shorten my Story; she was married to another. 1850

W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* iii. (1854) 50 The Jesuits

...who lengthened the creed and shortened the commandments. 1912 J. M. THOMSON *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1306-

...shortening it [a list of measurement. † To shorten up: to contract, draw together.

† To shorten by the head: to behead (cf. SHORT a. 2, SHORT v. 2 c).

1530 PALSGR 704/2 A tall man may shorten hym selfe so moche that he shall nat seme so hys as a childe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 273 They had shortened the course of the landes he had discovered. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 662 There his body was shortened, by the length of his hed. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 250 Goe, charge my Gollins that they... shorten vp their sinewes With aged Cramps.

Glac. i. xvi. 107 This we crossed in order to shorten our way. 1833 *Manch. Guard.* 15 Oct. 5/7 To shorten the course of the river from London Bridge to Gravesend by 2½ miles. 1912 T. D. ATKINSON *Cathedr.* 179 Shortening

1 feet. shorten the arm

ayde unto Moses: Is the Lordes hande shortened then? 1583 STUBBS *Anat.*

Abus. II. (1882) 97 Doe they thinke that his arme is shortened, or his power weakened? 1645 HARWOOD *Loyal Subj.* Retiring-room 28 Why should we think his hand will be shortened towards any of us? 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xx. 3 God will shorten your hand of cruelty. 1833 LYTE *Hymn*, When at thy Footstool, Thine arm can never shorten d be.

f. To diminish in working length; to tighten (a rein), in quot. *fig.*; to hold (a weapon) nearer to the middle, in order to deal a more effective blow or thrust.

1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. xliii. § 4 They shorten some what the reynes of their censure. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv. He closed with him, shortening his own sword at the same time, with the purpose of despatching him. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix. Shortening the rod in his hand, and preparing for battle. 1888 F. HUME *Alme. Midas* L. xii. 84

obstacle in the river, or to pass through a narrow place such as a lock.

g. With reference to phonetic quantity. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* II. xliij. (Arb.) 131 He that first shortened ca, in this word cano, and made long tra, in troia, and o, in eris, might have aswell done the contrary. 1861 PALEY *Aeschylus* (ed. 2) *Eumen.* 976 note, Homer shortens the a in δαίμων. 1871 ROSE *Lit. Gram.* I. ii. xviii. § 53 The imperative forms in Plautus and Terence often shortened the final vowel.

h. To diminish in number or quantity. *Obs.*

1598 DALLINGTON *Method Trav.* L 2 b, The Nobility of France is exceedingly shortened in number. 1611 *Second Maiden's Tragedy* 2385 (Malone Soc.) Thy glories shalbe shortend.

i. Hort. To cut back in pruning. Also to shorten in, back.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. ii. H. 110 We... only shorten the young shoots. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Gard.* 457 The short lateral shoots, which are shortened in at the winter pruning to two or three buds. *Ibid.* 475 The shoots on the upper or farther extended branches may be shortened back to half or one-third of their lengths.

j. To clip (coin).

1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* xii. My grandfather... sometimes shortened money, and at other times passed off what had been shortened by other gentry.

2. intr. To grow shorter. a. To diminish in length (either of duration or measurement).

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 369 Thus euer the time passed, and the dayes shortened. 1663 GARNIER *Counsel* 36 The third story of Columns would shorten so much. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 21, I am glad to see my labour shorten.

1821 LAMIS *Ella Ser.* I. *New Yr.'s Eve*, In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more count upon their periods. 1850 MISS WARNER *Wide World* xxvii. Ellen's face shortened considerably. 1869 E. E. HALE *Lovell & Friends* ii. 17 As the days shortened, morning prayers came later.

† b. To become less diffuse. *Obs. rare*—1.

1729 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 299 After this interruption, Mr Grant shortened.

† c. Of the breath: To become shorter.

1765 J. BROWN *Chr. J.* 78 My breath shortens; my pulse beats high.

d. Of a price, odds: To be lowered or lessened. 1824 H. SMART *Post to Finish* xlii. The odds shortened rapidly. Still the fieldiers continued to lay the lessening price. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* xl. 302 The horse's price shortened. 1913 *Engl. Rev.* May 301 To use the book-maker's parlance, the prices shorten somewhat.

3. trans. † a. To hold in check, restrain. *Obs.*

1596 SPENCER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 663/2 They should not be able once to styrr or murmur, but that it should be knowen, and they shortened according to theyr demerites. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. B 2 b, Here, where the Subject is so fruitful, I am shorten'd by my Chain.

† b. To render (an intention) ineffectual. (Cf. SHORT v. 5.) *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 9 Yet to be knowne shortens my made intent.

c. To keep from the attainment of. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. vii. Wherein the Parlement shortened of his prey, would look with yellow despair. 1859 BLACKIE *Aeschylus* I. 234 Of thy due honours shortened.

† d. To cause to go short, to supply insufficiently.

Const. of, in. *Obs.*

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Ecol. Biog.* (1853) II. 51 So shortened of money..he was rid of many occasions that hinder good proceedings. 1621 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 149. I knew they had, shortened the length in all they demanded, contrary to the kinges promise.

5. *Naut. a.* To shorten sail(s) : to take in some of the sails of a vessel in order to slacken speed.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grant*, ix. 44 As you approach the shore, shorten your sails. 1748 *Ainslie's Voy.* i. iv. 35 We shortened sail for her to come up with us. 1805 NELSON in *Nicolas Dispatch* (1846) VII. 107 The Ships of the Fleet are directed, particularly in the night, to shorten sail. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Feb. 1884 Sail is being shortened all round.

transf. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxx. 'You are a gay old gentleman!' said Jekyl, relaxing his pace; 'and if we must be fellow-travellers, I must even shorten sail for you.'

b. To shorten in : to heave in (the cable) so that a shorter length remains overboard. Also *absol.*

1824 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 1284 Shorten in cable. *Ibid.* 1981 Shorten in tow-lines. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book* s.v. Shorten in, when alluding to the anchor, by heaving in cable.

6. To make 'short' or friable. Also (of manure) *intr.* for *refl.*

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm*. 24 The Chalk or Sand will shorten and crumble the Clay before the Plough. *Ibid.* 30 They as carefully take care to clamp up their Yard Dungs..in order to rot and shorten against the next Wheat or Barley Season. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 659/1 The crust being shortened with..suet.

7. To put (a child) into short clothes.

1871 *Punch* 9 Dec. 240/1 An authentic fragment of the blue sash he wore the day he was shortened. 1897 HALL *Caine Christian* i. 6 At the end of the first year she wrote: 'I have shortened our darling.'

Hence Shortened, Shortening *fpl.* *adj.*

1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 252 Se scortigenda dæg hæfð langienda dæg. 1597 A. M. tr. 57/3 The disease of a shortened

Juda's Met. ix. (1626) 194 Her shortning curles scarce hang beneath her eares. 1645 MILTON *Passion* i. In Wintry solstice like the short'n'd light Soon swallow'd up in dark and long out-living night. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 509 That none shall dare With shortened sword to stab in closer War. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* XI. ii. The short'ning winter-day is near a close. 1805-7 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 199 Shortened heavy-spar. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*, xxii. His red and inflamed eye, his heated hand and his shortened constitution. 1837 KINGSLY *Two* with shortened s. I. 397 The Bills Services. 1837 I days of 1845

Moore, a shortened shadow of Lord Byron.

Shortener. [-ER 1.] One who or something which shortens (in various senses of the vb.).

1565 J. PHILLIPS *Patient Grisell* 715 (Malone Soc.) Oh dreary day, oh hapless hap, oh shortener of my years. 1606 G. WILLIAMS *Best Reliq.* vii. 183 Sin is an epitomizer or shortner of every thing. 1710 SWIFT *Behav. Queen's Last Ministry* ii. The gout, which is not usually reckoned a shortener of life. 1878 SPURGEON *Trav. Dav.* Ps. cx. 8. V. 183 Sin the great shortener of human life.

Shortening ([-tʃɪnɪŋ]), *vb.* *sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action or an act of the verb SHORTEN.

1542 WYATT *Poems, Epitaph Sir T. Gravenor* 12 No sickness could him from it let; Which was the shortening of his days. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1658) 160 Hee should never seeke to attempt any thing to the shortning or hurt of his Grandfather's life or empire. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*, xii. (1813) 149 The rule for shortening is this: Consider the strength of the tie (etc.). 1868 REP. U. S. Commissioner Agric. (1869) 249 As in the case of shortening hack to induce the growth of fruit spurs in the apple tree. 1886 MAGEE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 25 Oaths of allegiance,

1823 MACK *anyone Words*, Shortening, suet or butter, in cake, crust, or bread. 1854 SERA SMITH *Way down East* 333 We have n't got a bit of shortnin' in the house. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Nov. 758/2 The very reason for boiling the 'shortening' with water is that by liquefying the fat a minimum quantity of water can be used.

Shorter ([-tʃɪtə]), *slang.* [f. SHORT v. + -ER 1.] A clipper of coin.

1857 BURNOR *Rom. Rye* xli. My grandfather was a shorter, and my father was a smasher. 1864 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* s. v. From a crown piece a shorter could gain 5d.

+ **Shortestness.** *Obs. rare*¹. [f. *shortest*, superl. of SHORT a. + -NESS.] Minimal length.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selt.* 32 And though a point be the least of hawk, and a novit the shortest of time, yet they may speak everlastingness and allfillingness..for all their shortestness and leastness, as well as the longest or the biggest.

Short-fall. [From the phrase to fall short : see FALL v. 96.] A falling short; the amount by which a supply falls short, shortage, deficiency.

1805 *Johannesburg Standard* 23 Nov. 5/2 The best that could be expected this year from the harvest was an eight months' crop, and the shortfall would be some million-and-a-half bags of grain. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 793 From the very beginning the shortfall in the labour supply had been the principal factor in the slow development of these colonies.

+ **Shortford.** *Law. Obs.* [Appears in med. L. and AF. documents as *sortifort*, *shortford*, *short-fort*, *shalford*, *schelford*; of obscure origin.

It is noteworthy that in the *Statutum de Gavetio* in London (prob. 13th c.) a tenement forfeited to the lord 'for default of service' is said to be designated by a term which

appears under the various forms *forshard*, *forshot*, *forshot*, *forshot* (the early printed edd. have *forshoch*, *forchoc*, *forshoch*): see *Stat. of the Realm* (Record ed.) i. 222 and *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 63, 469. Some of these forms look like transpositions of the syllables of *shortford*, *shartfort*, etc.; but it is possible that they arose from progressive corruption of AF. *forlet* = *forlet* pa. pple. of *forlet* to FORECLOSE.)

An ancient process by which the lord could obtain possession of a tenement when the tenant had failed to render the services due, and there were no effects in which a distraint could be levied.

1291 in G. Oliver *Hist. Exeter* (1861) 309 Adjudicatum est ei sortifort. 1335 in *Isacke Antiq. Exeter* (1677) 48 Adjudicatum fuit Decann & Capitulo beati Petri Exoniensis quoddam Tenementum scituatum in vico Australi Civitatis Exoniensis secundum Consuetudinem Civitatis predictæ & dicitur Shortford. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 186 Solonc

dicitur forlet. 1701 *Cowell's Interpreter* (ed. Kennett) s. v. [cites Isacke.]

Short-grained, a. [f. SHORT a.; cf. GRAINED *fpl.* a. 2.] Of wood : Having a short fibre rendering it liable to snap easily. Hence *transf.* of a bone.

1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Trul. in Act. Sec. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 107 White Cedar and such like Wood..are very heavy and short grained and will break short. 1776 G. SEIPLE *Builder* is..dozed and short v. I. 441/1 The presence

of bone short-grained.

Shorthand ([-thænd]), *Also short hand* (*rare*), *short-hand*. [f. SHORT a. + HAND *sb.*] A method of speedy writing by means of the substitution

of contractions or arbitrary signs or symbols for letters, words, etc., brachygraphy, stenography.

1636 *Jeffrey Hudson's New Years Gift* title-p. With a Letter as it was penned in Short-hand. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* i. iii. Shall I not learn Arithmetic too, sir, and Short-hand. 1744 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 68 His Journals were mostly taken in Short-Hand. 1864 Soc. Sci. Rev. 220 A species of shorthand was practised in the time of Cicero. 1899 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 1/2 The training includes Indexing, Shorthand, Type-writing, Stenotypy.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1697 COLLIER *Est. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 126 Tis the Short-hand of the mind and crowds a great deal into a little space. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* p. xxxii. These abbreviations form a musical Brachygraphy, or Short Hand. 1829 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 4 To address the prejudices of our hearers is to argue with them in short-hand. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 232 To save time the objects were drawn in shorthand—a couple of dashes for the limbs and one across, as in the Chinese for man. 1897 KIRLING *Capt. Conn.* v. 124 The We're Here rang her hell thrice, using sea shorthand.

c. *attrib.* as in shorthand clerk, minute, note, report, reporter, teacher, writer, writing; + short-hand-man, a shorthand writer.

1647 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly-Man* (1662-3) 17, I admire the 'Short-hand-men, who have the patience to write from his Mouth. 1682 OWTMAN *Serm.* A. 2b. They were taken from the author by a Short-hand-man. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) I. 420 Copying my 'short-hand minutes of medical lectures. 1709 *Female Tattler* No. 4/2, I took 'Short-hand-Notes. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Sir T. Lawrence* I. 401 The following is the 'short-hand report of his evidence. 1887 LO. ROSEBURY in *Standard* 27 Sept. 2/4 The first authorised 'short-hand reporter in a Court of Law. 1704 T. BROWN *Laconics Wks.* 1711 IV. 12 'Tis wisely done..of a 'Short-hand teacher (to live next door) to a Meeting-house. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. viii § 76 (1740) 642 The Party Men attended with their 'Short-hand Writers at their Elbows, to take what might incautiously..slip from the Mouths of the Judges, for Matter of Accusation. 1804 SPENCER *Autobiog.* II. 292 The amanuensis was a short-hand-writer. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* xii. (1707) 52 This 'Short-hand Writing is now so ordinary in Practice [etc.]. 1747 BURNANSON *Clarissa* I. xii. 68 He is a complete master of shorthand writing.

d. *quasi-adj.* Of the nature of shorthand; compendious.

1822 W. IRVING *Brace. Hall* (1823) II. 26 Every new short-hand mode of doing things. 1844 DE QUINCY *Logic Pol. Econ.* Pref. 8 A short-hand expression for the relation between the quantity offered for sale, and the quantity demanded. 1897 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* vii. (1890) 275 The recourse to dumb show..looks like a kind of short-hand indication of scenes that might have been worked out.

Hence + **Short-handed, a.** 1 competent to write shorthand; **Short-handed, a.** a writer of shorthand, a stenographer.

a 1688 CLEVELAND *Count. Com. Man Poems* (1677) 99 A new hew stockin'd Justice, with a short-handed Clerk, tack'd to the Rear of him to carry the Knapsack of his

meetings of the shorthandmen naturally took place at taverns.

Short-handed, a. 2

+ 1. ? Niggardly, mean; inefficient, ineffective. 1622 MARET *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 228 My Hostesse was not short, either handed, or witted. 1643 TUCKNEY *Balm of Gilead* to Our thoughts and hopes are too short sighted and banded to reach to all that salvation.

2. Lacking a full complement of 'hands', undermanned, understaffed.

1794 NELSON 29 July in *Nicolas Dispatch* (1845) I. 461 He would be satisfied with an indifferent Carpenter, but he would not with propriety go to sea without one: that he would not ask for any one in lieu of the other, but he was very short-handed. 1822 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Guz.* Ships that go to sea short-handed. 1897 MARY KINGSLY

W. Africa 202, I think the Ogowe Protestant mission sadly short-handed. 1912 TREVELYAN *Geog. III & Fox* I. v. 143 Ships..in far superior condition to his own short-handed and woefully provided vessels.

Hence **Short-handredness.**

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Feb. 177 The combination [of offices] now, had Mr. Gladstone repeated it, would rather be forced on him by short-handredness than taken of free-will.

+ **Shorthead.** *Obs. rare*¹. In 4 ssorthede. [f. SHORT a. + HEAD.] Shortness, brevity.

1340 *Aeneid*. 99 *pis bene pascit alle opre ine pri pinges, ine dignete, in ssorthede, an ine guodnesse.*

Shorthorn ([-θɔːn]), [f. SHORT a. + HORN *sb.*] One of a breed of cattle having short horns, originally bred in the north-eastern counties of England and now widely distributed over Great Britain and exported to other countries.

[1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Ecol. Angl.* 376 A Sockburn Shorthorn from Grassy-hook which should put the best hull of Basan out of the field.] 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *On 61/2* They have succumbed before the superiority of the shorthorns. 1921 B. HOLLAND *Life Duke Devonshire* I. ix. 213 A famous breed of shorthorns.

b. *attrib.*

1862 BURTON *Ek. Hunter* i. 24 The pedigrees and physical characteristics recorded in.. 1877 *Field* 17 Feb. 191/2 Society. 1909 *Carlisle* selection of shorthorn storks.

Short-horned, a. Having short horns.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 227 The long-legg'd, short-horn'd Cow of the Dutch-breed. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man, Nat. Hist.* 254 Short-horned Flies.

Short-hose, a. A kind of stocking reaching only a short distance up the leg. + b. Used as a rendering of CURTHOSE. *Obs.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cccxli. 245 Robert, the eldest some of Kyngye Wylliam, the whiche was surnamed Curthorse, or Shorthorse. 1530 PALSGR. 267/1 Schorte hose, chausse courte. 1880 J. HAY *Pike Co. Ballads* 61 Women that shorthose wore.

Shorthursday, obs. form of SHEER THURSDAY.

Shorting, vbl. sb. [f. SHORT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. SHORT in various senses.

a 1390 tr. St. Jerome's *Prolog. Jer. in Wyclif's Bible* (1850) III. 342 But now rist it were, to the shorting of eucl, to putte measure to the woddness of them hi silence. c 1400 *Beryn* 209 That every man shuld, by the wey, with a tale glade Al the hole company in shorting of be wey. 1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 1 § 1 If any Captain..give not them their full Wages without shorting as he shall receive of the King.

Shortish ([-tʃɪʃ]), *a.* [f. SHORT a. + -ISH.] Rather short. Also in comb.

1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. 24 Shortish-tailed brown Baboon. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Reviv.* (ed. 4) 253 He was a stout, shortish, compactly-made fellow. 1835 HOON *Poetry, Praise & Verse* xxvii. To tenants but shortish at present, When Michaelmas comes with its day. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 146 Lacinie shortish. 1882 BLACKMORE *Christina* will xxii. A shortish old man with hedger's gloves on.

Short-lived ([-tʃɪlɪvd]), *the stress is variable,*

a. Also -līd. [f. SHORT a. + LIVE, LIFE + -ED 2. Often apprehended as f. *lived* pa. pple. of LIVE v. (cf. *smooth-spoken*) and pronounced (-līvd).]

1. Having a short life.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 54 Such short liu'd wits do wither as they grow. c 1608 B. JONSON *Hymeniz Wks.* (1616) 911 So short-liu'd are the bodies of all things, in comparison of their soules. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii. 3 The short liu'd days of flesh and blood. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 336 The Plants indeed were short-liu'd, and continued no longer than the Heat of the Vessels lasted. 1842 LOUGHOON *Suburban Hort.* 591 The peach being a short-lived tree. 1871 NARREYS *Pres. & Cure Dis.* i. 11. 168 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* ecies of organisms of which he

2. *transf.* Lasting only a short time, brief, ephemeral.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 15 O short liu'd pride. 1645 WALLER *Poems*, To Amoret 60 Then smile on me, and I will prove Wonder is shorter liu'd then Love. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 5 Admiration is a very short-liu'd Passion. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liii. I was made a short-lived toy, and flung aside more cruelly and carelessly than even such things are. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 18 He afforded a short-lived triumph to the enemies of Religion.

b. *Metallurgy.*

1834 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* ser. iii. 22/1 Sulphur..makes molten iron 'short-lived'.

Hence **Shortlivedness, brief duration.**

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Intro. 69 In proportion to the short-livedness of the power, diminishes, both to purchasers, and thence to sellers, the venal value of it. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 6 The shortlivedness of their organisations.

+ **Short livy, a. Obs. rare¹. In 3 sort leui (? error for -liui). [f. SHORT + LIFE *sb.* + -x. Cf. OE. *langlife* long-lived.] Short-lived.**

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 122 Aram bigat lotli, and sarray, And melcham, and was sort leui in lond caldea.

+ **Shortly, a. Obs. rare.** [f. SHORT a. + -LY 1.] Brief, not long (in time).

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lxxx. (1829) 214 Se apostol sæde [et] soþlice þæt on andwerdum sceortlice oþle hwilendlic [et] momentaneum] ys. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Præler* i. 2 His will is in godis lawe..and þat will is noȝht ydel na shortly. a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 664 When both boosis were met within shortly space, such offers of a peace were profered

by the Frenshe Kyng, that fynally both prynces agreed vpon a pease.

Shortly (ʃɔrtli), *adv.* [cf. **SHORT** a. + **-LY** 2.]

1. Briefly, concisely, in few words.

c 893 *Elfric's* *Orat.* l. i. § 5 Scortlice is babbie na gesead ymb þa brie dacles calles bises middardiges. c 1200 *Ormin* 1273 Ta segyde Filippe Shortlike till Natazozi. Cum no þe self, & Ioke. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 830 For he þat mikel has to tell þe scortlike be aht to spell. 1340 *Aeneid*, 252 Peroure ich paci þe ssortlike. 1390 *Gower Conf.* l. 59 And shortly to describe hire al, Sche bath no lith withoute a lak. 1472 *Paston Lett.* 111. 71 He can telle yow more shortly then I shuld wryte. 1581 W. CHASSE in *Confer.* iv. (1534) E. j. Answer shortly. 1624 *BEDELL Lett.* x. 136 It would require a iust volume to shew it, though but shortly. 1805 *East's Rep.* v. 254 The Attorney General was heard shortly in reply. 1886 *Act 49 Vict.* c. 22. § 4 (1) (a). An advertisement describing shortly the object for which the land is proposed to be taken.

† b. In short, 'to speak briefly'. Also more fully, *shortly* (the sooth) to say, to say shortly, etc. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2203 Scortli to say. 1393 R. BRUNNE *Hauard. Synne* 600 And, shortly, 30w for to telle, þys lady wulde nat hem see. c 1385 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 30 And shortly. I was of hir felawship anon. c 1400 *Beryn* 836 And for to seye shortlych, in Room was noon hym lich. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* g. v. b. And shortly to say be lost alle that he had. 1535 *Coverdale Eccl.* ii. 8 (Shortly) I was greater in more worshippe, then all my predecessours in Ierusalem. 1641 'SMECTYMANUS' *Vind. Annu.* § 14. 175 Shortly, resolve us but this one thing.

c. Abruptly, curtly, sharply. c 1815 JANET AUSTEN *Persuasion* iv. 'I think very differently', answered Elizabeth, shortly. 1875 HUGHES *Tom Brown's* viii. 'I won't sell a hit of him', answered Tom, shortly. 1874 H. KINGSLEY *Horbury Mills* l. 26, I am not the only person who ought to be taken up shortly. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* iii. I wish I hadn't been obliged to send that cad Vincent to the right-about so shortly.

2. In a short time; not long after the present or the point reached in a narration; soon. † In early use also: With little delay, speedily, quickly; often in *compar.* or *superl.*

a 1050 *Lamb. Ps.* xxxvi. 10 & is nu gyt vel scortlice vel lytel fæc & ne hys se synfulla. c 1200 *Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschrift* IX. 57 *Maturius*, scortlice. c 1300 *Leg. Road* (1871) 38 Po þe giewes sommed were hi (haddes) scortliche gret fere. 13... E. E. *Allib.* p. B. 519 For þe schal I neuer schende so shortly at ones. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's* T. 519 And shortly tined was al vp to doun Bothe habit and eke depocicion Of hym this woful louere daun Arcite. c 1433 *Cady Paper* (Camden) 138 Ze schall be payd be Eaxter and shortly. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1. § 2 Grete multitude of people can not shortly resort to put theym of at theire landyng. 1523 *BERNERS Fraiss.* l. cxxxviii. 344 The shortlyer þy ye do to, the gretter thanke we shall gyeue you.

LEE *Canterb. T.* *Yng. Lady's T.* II. 84 [They] only invited her from knowing the consequence she would shortly have a right to. 1836 J. R. SMITH's *Catal. Bks.* Feb. 32 Shortly will be published, in one vol. 8vo. *Bibliotheca Cantiana*. 1881 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 34 Very shortly a treaty is on foot for a matrimonial alliance between the houses of Plantagenet and Hapsburg. 1891 BLACKIE *Four Phases Words* l. 24 Socrates, after saying a prayer to the sun, shortly retired.

† b. quasi-*sb.* *Odd shortly* = 'Odd-come-shortly'; see **ODD Comb.** 2.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Riders* No. 26. 2/2 We'll give him as good as he brings one of these odd shorties, I warrant him.

3. At a short time after, before, † *syn.*

1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 158 And so ye viscount Rochford returned into England, and so did the bishop of Bath shortly after. 1593 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) l. 103 Shortly after my death. c 1643 Ld. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 145 And so returning shortly after to his Excellency [I] related to him the success of my journey. 1752 *Scottland's Glory* 19 Some hundred of our ministers They shortly syne silenced. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 29 Shortly before.

...said I. 162 O: BAGOT to meet us here shortly before four o'clock.

4. For a short time. *rare.*

1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* II. vii. And see thee once again whom I too shortly saw I. 1815 SCOTT *Guy* Al. xxvi. He's been but shortly in office. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Kesler* xxi. A lady whom she knew but shortly.

5. In a small compass.

1567 *Salter. Poems Reform.* iii. 30 Dartis about him swyllie could be fling. And rin are rais and shortlie turne aoe steid. 1833 DARWIN *Jrnl.* 15 Oct. It has the power of turning very shortly in the air.

6. At a short distance. *rare.*

1908 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 205 Shortly south of Donahyu the river Irrawaddy dissolves its main stream.

7. *Comb.* Qualifying an adj. with the sense 'having little length'. (Chiefly in *Bolany*.)

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* *Shortly-acuminated*, *Shortly-bifid*, *Shortly-two-cleft*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 558 More often the cotyledons remain this like shortly stalked foliage-leaves of simple form.

Shortness (ʃɔrtness). [cf. **SHORT** a. + **-NESS**.]

1. The quality or fact of being short in duration, linear magnitude, serial extent, etc.; absence of length, brevity.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xlv. (2.) 256 Manega synd gyt *Con-* functions, þe we ne m... c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* 1495-7 *Act* 12 *Hen. V.* of tyme syn the making of theym, as yet may not be perfectly known. 1528 SHAKS. L. L. II. l. 373 Such as the shortness of the time can shape. 1660 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* Mary (1849) II. 222 [Mary's reign] was only commendable in the brevity or shortness of it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 47 The shortness of the legs in the web-footed kinds. 1782 MISS BURNIE *Cecilia* II. vi. The shortness of our acquaintance. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* II. vii. 136 The comparative shortness of Vowel u. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 295/2 The shortness of the title might not have been a sufficient objection.

† b. Brevity or conciseness in speech or writing. c 1450 in *Aungier Sym* (1840) 297 Withe a quyet scortenes, they schal say that is to be seide. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 104 Therefore must I vse so much the more shortnesse at this present. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* iv. 39 Your plainnesse and your shortnesse please me well.

c. *For shortness*: for the sake of brevity, to save time or distance. Now *rare*. † Also for the sake of, because of shortness, etc.

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 931. I leue þe proulog for shortnes. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. l. 84 And many other were wounded, whose names be not rehearsed here, because of shortnesse. 1710 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 153 Under the reservations provisions and declarations above exprest (which are here holden as sett down for shortnes sake). 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vii. Taking side-roads, for shortness, for safety.

† d. (a) A short period (of time). (b) Short stature. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 83 The time of life is short; To spend that shortness, basely were too long. 1650 *Don Bellianis* c. 56 Don Bellianis, whose shortness reached not to the others middle. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* i. ii. (1699) 12 Most of those things... even during the shortness of Time which they last, have a thousand changes.

2. Defective recit (of vision, memory, etc.).

1625 R. N. in *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* v. 586 The Queene made answer with shortness of minde. 1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* *Ess.* etc. (1906) 361 A little mistake of the shortness of his sight. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. 74 Yet has the unhappy shortness of my Memory led me into an Error. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. iv. Their fatal shortness of vision. 1904 H. PAUL *Hist. Mod. Eng.* II. ix. 192 The extreme shortness of his sight would have interfered with his efficiency as a soldier.

† 3. Defectiveness, imperfection; pl. defects, shortcomings. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nth. Border* 346 Since his raigne was hut at the beginning of sciences, he could not chose but haue some defects and shortnesses. 1662 STUCCO *Orig. Scen.* l. i. 1. 1. Which... through the shortness of their own reason doth appear to them to be so. 1735 EUTLER *Anal.* II. iii. Wks. 184. l. 181 The shortness of our faculties.

4. *Shortness of breath*: a dyspnoeic condition, breathlessness.

1577 GOOGE *Hereward's Husb.* iv. (1586) 190 The water

5. The condition of being 'short of' something; deficiency, want (esp. of money, food, etc.); also, scantiness (of a supply, a crop, † a meal).

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 263 The meanness, and shc

20 nes Th of lands still lower. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 174-2 The shortness of water in the boiler had the effect of over-heating the plates. 1838 MRS. J. H. RIDDLE *Prince's Garden-Party* 205 There was no shortness of money.

6. The quality of being 'short' in texture or substance; friability, brittleness.

1665 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 The Head of the Carp, the Tail of a Pike, and the Belly of a Bream are most esteemed for their Tenderness, Shortness, and well relishing. 1758 REID *Tr. Macquer's Chem.* I. 363 The brittleness and shortness of Pig-iron. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 175 Metallic manganese has been used by Mr. Mushet to correct red shortness or cold shortness in steel.

Short sight. [**SHORT** a. + **h.**] The defect of sight by which only near objects are seen distinctly; myopia.

1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) IV. 211 *Paropsis pro-* pinguia. Short sight. 1879 HARLAN *Eyefight* vi. 79 Dr. Cohn, of Breslau... found the percentage of short-sight increasing from year to year.

b. *fig.* a 1808 H. D. RAWNSLEY in W. Knight *Shairp & Friends* 384 Inveictive against the modern shortsight of commercial utilitarianism.

Short-sighted, a. [cf. *prec.* and **SIGHTED** a.]

1. Having short sight; having the focus of the eyes at less than the normal distance; unable to distinguish objects clearly at a distance; myopic.

a 1649 DRUMSH. of HAWTH. *Jar. V* Wks. 1711 105 The other, who was shortsighted, had broken his ponderous sword. 1710 BENNETT *Proc. Hum. Annu.* § 5 Wks. 171. 139 He who is short-sighted will be obliged to draw the object nearer. 1856 N. *Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 165 Two lenses of this kind, one for cylindrical and short-sighted eyes... and another for long-sighted eyes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 238 A short-sighted person had been requested by some one to read small letters.

b. *absol.*

1856 N. *Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 181: The observations which we

have made on spectacles for longsight, are, generally speaking, applicable to the shortsighted.

2. *fig.* Lacking in foresight or in extent of intellectual outlook.

1622 MARBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* l. 216 Those that are yong, are very short-sighted in your choyser sort of things. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 193 The giddy short-sighted blinids of yong Men. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Char.* I. 111. 8 So short-sighted are politicians in power. 1904 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* xxx. 396 He... cursed himself for a short-sighted fool. *absol.* 1658 DEXHAM *Cato Major* iv. (1659) 50 The foolish and short-sighted die with fear. That they go no where, or they know not where. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 107 The march of circumstance has become too obvious to escape the attention of the most short-sighted.

3. Characterized by or proceeding from want of foresight or limited mental vision.

1730 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 314/2 [Discoverers] whose Geography was so weak, and so short-sighted, that [etc.]. 1828 *Knowl. Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 92 The laws which we call shortsighted, against engrossers of grain. 1864 KINGSLEY *Roman & T. L.* (1875) 20 A shortsighted and suicidal policy. 1891 *Speaker* 21 July 18/1 The pitiable display of short-sighted greed over the Factory Bill.

Hence **Short-sightedly, adv.**; **Short-sightedness** *lit.* and *fig.*

1670 CORTON *Esperion* II. vii. 320 The short-sightedness of humane Wisdom. 1715 *Pope's Iliad* Notes iv. 503 The divine Boldness which in their very Nature provoke ignorance and Short-sightedness to shew themselves. 1853 C. BROOK *Word. Green Lxii* Verdant... was short-sightedly peering at the celebrated 'Charles the First' of Vanduyck. 1884 R. W. CHURCH *Baconian* 63 The apparent short-sightedness of the policy. 1887 *Moskov Forestry W. Afr.* 55 Rash and short-sightedly premature gatherings of crop.

Short-sword. *Obs. exc. Hist.* A sword with a short blade.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gau.* 706 Schort suerdis of scheith sinerly they deuch. 1855 ANGRAM *Pillar of Fire* l. xviii. (1872) 298 A thousand men in iron helmets, round shield, and heavy short-swords. 1881 J. TAYLOR *St. Crumankers* 81 The old-fashioned Scottish short-sword.

Shortsyne, adv. *Sc.* [cf. **SHORT** *adv.* + **SYNE** *adv.*] A short while ago, lately.

1768 ROSS *Helene* 62 Shortsyne unto our gien, Seeking a hership came yon unko' men. 1832 RODGER *Poems* (1838) 298 She promis'd shortsyne she would soon be my ain.

Short-tongued, a. Having a short tongue; hence (now *dialect.*) inarticulate, stammering, lisping. Also *occ.* taciturn, unready in speech.

c 1575 GELSON in *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 289 The said Sir Richard... wilbe some tyme mery and light with drink, and short tonged, but not drunken. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. v. If I am a short-tongued fellow. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 68 The honey which is accessible even to beetles, and short-tongued flies.

Short-winded, a. [cf. **SHORT** a. + **WIND** *sb.* + **-ED**.] Short of breath; suffering from or liable to difficulty of breathing; that soon becomes out of breath with any exertion.

c 1450 *Merlin* xv. 245 And whan thei sangh the saines wel chased and short wynded, thelete renne at hem. c 1593 JANE in HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1600) III. 852 Captain Cotton and his self swolne and short winded. 1656 RUGLEY *Pract. Physick* 81 Forestus often prescribeth to short-winded people in a Consumption. 1793 J. BROADBENT *Obeity* 101 Short-winded persons are very often corpulent. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II. The short-winded locksmith had no chance against a man of Sim's youth and spare figure. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 166, I was wretchedly weak and short-winded, only being able to walk a few yards at a time.

b. *fig.* 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. i. 3 Finde we a time for frighted Peace to pant, And breath shortwinded accents of new broils To be commenced in Stronds a-farre remote. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Cor.* viii. 21 Their shortwinded wishes. 1688 BUNYAN *Hum. Footman* (1826) 165 They went to the work at first pretty willingly; but they were very short-winded, they were quickly out of breath, and in their hearts they turned back again into Egypt.

Hence **Short-windedness**, a state or condition of being short-winded, dyspnoea.

Short wool.

1. Wool having a short staple or fibre. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Woolen Manufacture*, A Pack, or 240 Pounds Weight of short Wool. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 358/2 In 1828 the number of packs of short wool had diminished to 2800. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 20/3 The 6ner varieties of short wools.

2. (Hyphenated.) A sheep producing such a wool. 1837 YOUBART *Sheep* ix. 351 A few of the short-wools were left. 1844 W. C. SPOONER *Sheep* 72 [The South Down breed] ranks with the Leicester—the former first among the short-wools.

3. *attrib.* 1824 BANKS to Bischoff *Woolen Manuf.* (1842) II. 55 Any drawback so obtained must operate as a bounty to the English short-wool grower. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 358/1 Various breeds of short-wool sheep still prevail on the hills of Devonshire and Cornwall.

Hence **Short-woolled, a.** 1787 *Young's Ann. Agr.* VIII. 197 The South Downs... are, for that point, the best short-woolled sheep which I know in England. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 359/2 One other breed of short-woolled sheep must be mentioned.

† **Short-writing, Obs.** = **SHORTHAND**. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Brackier*. To Rdr. A. 4. Applying my Letters to those formes of Short-writing, which estimate

regionarie Vowels by contiguity of Consonants. 1650 SHELTON (*little*) Zographia or A New Art of Short-writing never before published. 1691 Wood *Art. Oxon.* I. 269 His most dextrous and incomparable faculty in short-writing. 1715 S. LANE (*little*) The Art of Short Writing made lineal and legible as the Common long Hand.

† **Shory**, *a. Obs. rare*—[f. SHORE sb.¹ + -y.] Of or pertaining to a shore.

1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* l. 89 At the same time were made the shore rocks and mountains which are the bars and boundaries of the sea.

Shot (pt), sb.¹ Forms: 1 sc(e)ot, gesc(e)ot, 2: 4-7 schot, 3 scott, 4-7 schott, shotte, (5 shot), 5-6 schotte, 5-7, (8) shott, (6 shutt, 6-7 shote), 5- shot. [OE *sc(e)ot*, *gesc(e)ot* nent. (the prefix, as usual in shs., fell away—in this instance not surviving beyond OE.—so that the forms with and without prefix fell together) = OFris. *skot* nent., OS. *skot* in *silskot* 'balista', MLG. *scot*, *gescot*, OHG. *scot*, *scot* nent. (MHG. *schot* masc., mod.G. *schoss* masc.), also *gescot* nent. (MHG. *geschos*, mod.G. *geschoss*), ON. *skot* nent. :-OTeut. **skuto*-, **gaskuto*-, f. root **skūt*:- see SHOOT v.]

I. The action of shooting.

L. A rapid movement or motion; † a rush, dash or onset. *rare*.

a 1000 *Menologium* 272 Leax scial on wale mid scoote scriðan. 1375 BARNOR *Brace* xii. 77 A gret schot till thame can thai mak. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Fraser* xxiii. 'You needn't to ask, sir—ye know', said the farmer, with a side shot of his head.

b. A sudden sharp pain; also *dial.* 'a sudden attack of illness or disease'. *rare*.

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 101 For þe schottes & þe prikkynges in sydes. 1527 ANNEUR *Branswyke's Distyll. Water* Cv. The hede enoynted with the same water... with dryveth the payne and shotte in the hede comyng of hete. 1899 CUMBERLAND *Gloss.* *Shot*,... a sudden attack of illness or disease... A shot of rheumatics.

C. A rush (of colour) over a person's face, etc. *? nonce-use*.

1895 MEREDITH *Anazing Marr.* I. xi. 123 A shot of colour swept over Henrietta.

† d. A rush of water. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 300 And þou drunkyn has shot dewly as money do sopis. As shottes of shire water has shot for þin ene. 1673 RAY *Journ. Loco C.* 10 In process of time... all the Hills and Mountains... would by Floods and Shots of Rain be quite washed away.

e. A sheet (of ice). *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1650 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 248 The rain falling frezed so vehemently, that the ground was like a sheet of yce.

2. A discharge, flux or issue. (Cf. SHOOT sb.³)

a 1500 *Roullis* *Curving* 67 in Laing *Auc. Poet. Scot.* The hanker and the kattair, And never to be but shot of blude.

1841 DICK *Man. Vet. Science* (1866) 148 Cattle and sheep... after indulging, in luxuriant pastures, take what is called a Shot of Blood. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 226 There is a complaint called a shot of grease, arising from a different cause from the common grease.

3. Fisheries. a. The spread or cast of a net; the throw and haul-in of a fishing-net.

1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 322 A second shot of the net produced eleven more mullet. 1864 *Rep. Sea Fisheries Comm.* (1865) II. 1187/1, I believe I got the second shot of trawled fish that was ever fished in this country.

1873 *Act* 26 § 37 Within 75 ft. of 14 Within 100 yards from the nearest point in the line of shot of any other seine or draft net worked in like manner.

b. Sc. A place where nets are shot. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1452 in *Reg. Monast. Passleil* (Maitl. Club) 250 Tertium partem totius piscarie de le Cruykyschot. 1584 *Reg. Mag. Sic. Scot.* 354/1 Beginnand at the schott of the fishing callit the Hallschott. 1884 J. F. S. GORDON *Hist. Moray* III. 228 The proprietor of the Friars' Shott salmon fishings.

4. The shooting of a bolt.

1905 'H. HALLIBURTON' *Excursions* I. 5 The shot of the lock caught the ear of Beenie.

5. A passage of the shuttle across the web; *concr.* 'one thread of each colour or kind of yarn' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1834 P. BARLOW *Manuf. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 739/1 If a shot of blue and a shot of white be thrown alternately, a corresponding check will be produced. 1854 T. BRUCE in *Poet. of Ayrshire* (1910) 232 Sad and slow the shots be threw And slow he trod the treadles.

b. (See quot.)

1875 F. J. BIRD *Dyer's Handbk.* 90 When satins... or silks of any kind are found to contain shots—that is, warp and weft of different qualities—they must be prepared as follows.

6. The course of a plough.

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 34 It is usual to cut the drains directly across the shot, as we term the course of the plough.

7. The action of shooting with the bow, catapult, or firearms; the mechanical discharge of arrows or other projectiles as a means of attack; shots or discharges of missiles collectively. Now only *arch.* † *Const.* of (bows, guns, etc., also arrows or other projectiles).

1513 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 529 When thy worthy kyng Richard was slayn With shot. 1471 *Arriv. K. Edw. IV.* (Caen) 29 So annoyed... as well with gones-shot, as with shot of arrows. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 279 The shot of the Scottes endured, but a short space: But the shot of the Englishmen was long and fierce. 1659 DAVEN. OF HAWTH. *Contid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 185 By shot of pistols,

1759 HUME *Hist. Eng., Tudor* I. 87 Their admiral lost an eye by the shot of an arrow. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiv. At which a few archers might be stationed for defending the turret, and flanking with their shot the wall of the castle on that side. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol vii.* Which bark... was taken without shot or slaughter.

fig. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. 224 And so seide sixty of þe same contreye, And shoten azein with shotte many a shef of othes. 1567 TURBERV. *Epil.* etc. 12 The surest shiedle Against the dreadful shot of wordes that thousands had beguiled. 1662 HIBBERT *Body of Div.* II. 29 We cannot be at peace with God, and therefore lie ever open to the shot of general dangers. 1718 T. GORDON *Cordial Love Spirits* 27, I must be obliged to stand the shot of his noise and nastiness for perhaps an hour or two together.

b. An act of shooting, an individual discharge of a bow, gun, etc. Phrases, to fire, also (now *arch.*) to make, shoot a shot (see SHOOT v. 21 c).

To fire a shot is used also in senses 13, 14, b, and 17. c 1000 in Napier O. E. Glosses (1900) 214 *Iactibus... uacuis*, mid idelic gescotum. c 1435 in Kingsford *Chron. Lond.* (1903) 96 In this same yere... was slayn sir Thomas Mountagu... thurh a shotte off a gonne. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. i. 31 b, Notwithstanding we had given them a shot of assurance, [they] began to prepare themselves to the fight, thinking we had bin Courasiers. 1629 Capt. Smith's *Trav. & Adv.* III. 5 She stood to her defence, and made shot for shot. 1721 De For *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 30 Several regiments... never... fired a shot. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* III. They heard a shot. c 1850 Arab. *Ntr.* (Ridg.) 693 Prince Houssain... took his bow and made the first shot.

fig. 1576 LANBERDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 416 He had directed his shot at the crowne of England.

† c. uninflected plural (with numeral). *Obs.*

1642-4 VICARS *God in Mount* 193 After many shot of Cannon, which did very little hurt among us.

d. Phrases. (a) A shot between wind and water, also *slang* (cf. SHOOT v. 30 d). (b) colloq. Like a shot: at once, with rapidity. Also, without hesitation, most willingly. (c) colloq. A shot in the eye: an ill turn.

(a) 1605 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. xv. Ballad, And then he let fly at her, A shot 'twixt wind and water, That won this Fair Maids Heart. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* *Dis.* vii. (1708) 62 Sometimes his Captain, being disabl'd by some unlucky Shot 'twixt Wind and Water, repairs to him for a Refinement.

(b) 1809 MALIN *Git Blas* v. i. ¶ 6, I went off like a shot, in the direction of our inn. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* v. 15 The boy was off like a shot. 1894 W. E. NORRIS *St. Ann's* I. 72 If I could hear of any chance of employment elsewhere, I'd take it like a shot.

(c) 1897 PEARSON'S *Mag.* Sept. 254/1 He thought he saw the means of getting square with the millionaire who had done him such an unscrupulous 'shot in the eye'.

e. *transf.* (a) Naut. *slang*. A meridional altitude taken (cf. SHOOT v. 32 c). (b) A snapshot (cf. SHOOT v. 22 f).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.* s.v. *Shoot* the sun, 'Have you obtained a shot?' applied to altitudes of the meridian, as for time, lunar distance, &c. 1839 BRIT. *Jrnl. Photogr.* XXXVI. 654... I developed some instantaneous shots. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 337/2, I must have a camera shot at this.

f. *Mining*. An explosion of a blasting charge.

Cf. 17.

1881 RAYMOND *Gloss. Mining* s.v. *Shoot*, A shot is a single operation of blasting. 1900 *Daily News* 25 July 2/1 Every shot is improving the appearance of the ore chute.

8. The range of a shot, or distance to which a shot will go. *In, within, out of shot*: in, within, out of shooting distance. † *To have open shot*: to have unobstructed range of shooting.

1455 [see FLIGHT-SHOT I.] c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 160, I bode beynde well the shotte of a bow. 1513 [see *Arrow-shot* s.v. *ARROW* sb. IV. 2.] 1513 *Life Hen. V.* (1911) 111 They of the Towne had from every place open shot with there gonnys into the hoast. 1635 LONG *Meg of Westminster* xii. (1816) 21 While the Dolphins army lay in view... there was a French-man that sundry times would as on a brawery come within shot and tosse his Pike, and so goe his way. 1670 NABOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sea. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 5 The Ships ride in shot of Ordnance of the City. 1719 De For *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 237 And that then I should be within half Shot of them. 1832 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Powder Irek* 431 To find... that the pole has slipped just as you are getting well in shot, is no joke.

b. *transf.* Range or reach of anything likened to a shot. (Cf. EARSHOT.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 35 Keepe within the reare of your Affection; Out of the shot and danger of Desire. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 7 A man would thinke that Ciuitie, wholesome Lawes... should be as safe as a Sanctuary, and out of shot [margin: *éké bíloni*], as they say, that no man would lift vp the heele... against the motioners of them. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* iv. 15 Beyond the shot of tyranny.

c. *To run into shot*: Of a sporting dog: to run into the line of fire.

1834 T. SPEDD *Sport Highl.* iii. 25 The fault... of being gun shy, springing their game, running into shot [etc.].

9. An attempt to hit with a projectile discharged from a gun. Phrase, to exchange shots: said with reference to a skirmish or a duel.

1653 HANE *Jrnl.* (1876) 5 Wee made all the resistance wee could, changing some shots with him for the space of halfe an houre. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 46 A good Shot may be made out of a bad Piece. 1817 J. MAYER *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 21) 25 You will be able to take shots at them, before they reach the high slope. 1820 *John Bull* 17 Dec. 5/2 A duel was fought on Saturday... when some shots were exchanged. 1847 MARKYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v It was a good shot that you made. 1893 *Field*

2 Apr. 509/3 Seeing a large buck... I sat down, prepared to have a long shot at him. 1908 R. BAGER *A. Culbert* xxix. 377 Six rabbits in six shots with my pea-rifle.

b. fig. A remark aimed at some one, esp. in order to wound. Sometimes with mixture of sense 14 b.

1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hoggarty Diam.* ix. The shot told. Your annt bounced up at once, and in ten minutes more was in my carriage, on our way back to London. 1878 B. HARTY *Man on Beach* 27 This last shot was from the gentle Maria, who bit her lips as it glanced from the immovable man.

† c. fig. (a person's) great shot: chief aim. *Sc.*

1644 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Grins.* (1841) II. 20 The great shott of Cromwell and Vane is to have a liberte for all religions. a 1658 DURHAM *Comm. Rev.* iv. III. (1660) 27 The Lords great shot in all this is to get praise to Himself.

d. Phrases: *Not... by a long shot*: Hopelessly out of reckoning. *A long shot*: a bold attempt or large undertaking.

1833 EGGLESTON *Graysons* i. 12 He didn't wear uz good close in them days 's 'e does now, by a long shot. 1897 A. R. MARSHALL *Pomer* 27 (Farmer) So Zippy went in for a long shot.

10. A random guess attempting to 'hit' the right answer. *To make a shot*: to attempt an answer by guessing.

1840 J. T. J. HEWLETT *P. Priggies* xvii. After waiting for a little while [in construing], Ninny... made a shot, and went so near the mark, that [etc.]. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* Prelude, 'Do you want a bed here to-night, Sir?' asked the waiter... making a shot at the sex of the blue serge bundle. 1837 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 4/5, I do not believe that yesterday when she was supposed to be doing 15 knots she was really running more than 13. This, however, is only a shot.

b. An attempt or try.

1756 W. DODD *Fasting* (ed. 2) 30 The random shots of second causes. 1878 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 422, I cannot understand why I have not yet taken to Hawthorne... I will have another shot. 1912 *Throne* 7 Aug. 227/1 Pinks is going to have a shot at the Wingfield Sculls.

11. An aim or stroke, esp. in a game, as tennis, golf, billiards, etc.

1853 *Field* 8 Aug. 106/3 (Croquet) Mr. Whitmore distinguished himself by his long shots, one of which came off at thirty-six yards. 1902 W. W. JACOBS *Lady of Barge* 83 Wilfred Carr... taking a cue from the rack, beat over the board and practiced one or two favourite shots.

b. A throw of a ball, stone, or other thing aimed with the hand.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. iv. Flung another shot [i.e. potato] at that carriage... and by the Lord I'll send my rapier through you? 1858 'S. DARYL' *Quilts & Brels* 54 (Bowls) The game is thirty shots—ten Guarding, ten Riding, ten Drawing.

c. In *Football, Hockey, Lacrosse*: an attempt to drive the ball into goal.

1858 *Field* 28 Nov. 446/2 Several well intended, though badly misjudged, shots were fired at the School goal. 1912 *Oxford Mag.* 14 Nov. 75/1 Essex reduced the lead by means of a good shot from the inside left.

d. In *Boat-racing*: an attempt to 'bump' the boat in front. (Cf. BUMP sb.¹ 2 and v. 1 3.)

1858 *Field* 28 Nov. 447/2 Owing to his pulling his wroeg scull, he managed to miss his shot at him, and Lowe went away easily. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Apr. 501 Ah! they have made a shot in the Gut and missed.

e. In *Curling*: (see quot. 1835, 1897).

a 1772 GRAEVE in *Anderson Poets* XL 447 (Jam.) Of many a bonsped gain'd, Against opposing parishes; and shot, To human likelihood secure, yet storm'd. 1835 H. HANE wood *Dist.* *Sport* s.v. *Curling*, When the stones on both sides had been all played, the one nearest the tree counts one; and if the second, third, fourth, &c. belong to the same side, all these count so many shots. 1897 *Excels. Sport* I. 264/2 (Curling) *Shot*, (1) the unit of scoring, each stone nearer to the tee than any opponent counting one. (2) The delivery of a stone.

† 12. A result of shooting. a. A wound or pain in the body caused by witchcraft. (Cf. SHOOT v. 32 a, and ELF-SHOT.) b. A gunshot wound. *Cls.*

1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 131 Thow said... thow sould put an schot in his syde, within xlviii houris, that sould do him gryter harme nor that schot did the... immediately thairefter, he contractis sic ane deidlie seiknes, be ane schot in his syde vnder his oxar. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabriel's Bk. Physicke* 399/1 Squirethe heerof into the shot... and thrust into the wounde a peece of Larde of a reasonable longitude.

II. That which is discharged in shooting.

† 13. That which is discharged from a bow, an arrow or arrows; also in early use stone or other projectiles thrown by a catapult, or other engine; ammunition for such an engine. *Obs.*

c 893 *ÆLFRED Ores.* III. ix. 515 Per ferweary mied Alex. andres heres for gentredum gescotum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1005/5 Pe berhikans seven þat es a-bute... wel tas ke to þat castell, For aro, scott, and for quarel. 1387 *Trivisa* tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 239 Pe soone is derked with þe arwes and schot of Persek. 1501 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xiv. I. 109 Arrows, quarrells, stones, bullets, and such like shot. 1664 BUTLER *Hyd.* II. i. 65 The Law of Arms doth bar The use of venom'd shot in War.

† b. fig.

c 897 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. III. 431 Da dighan gescota [*lascia*] 625 swedcon fiondes. c 1374 CHAUCER *Trivisa* II. 55 Pandarus... Felle tek his part of loves shottes kene. c 1450 Sir R. Rol *La Belle Dame* 145 And of his eye the shot I knew anon which feclered was with right trouble requests. c 1586 CRESS *Pemroke Pk.* LXIX. ix. The shot of piercing spight Bent at thee, on me doth light.

14. Projectiles (esp. balls or bullets, as distin-

guished from explosive 'shells' designed to be discharged from a firearm or cannon by the force of an explosive. Often with qualifying word as *bar-, chain-, grapt-, etc.* See the first words. *Hollow shot*: 'empty shells, with metal screw plugs, sometimes used in the navy' (Brande & Cox Dict. Sci. 1866 s.v.).

1774 *Acc. Led. High Treas. Scot.* I. 69 To bring again... artillery, powder, shot and sic thing. 1513 *Life Henry V.* (1912) 110 Masons to hew stones for shot to breake walls. *1511* 111 Then the Frenchmen, perceivinge these shot to be spent in vaine, imaginede a newe manner of shot instead of stones; they shot great peeces of Steele fire-bott. 1669 *Struvs Marine's Mag.* v. xiii. 24 The Shot of great Mortar-Pieces are .one tenth part lower than the Bore. 1704 *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2). *Shot*, all sorts of Bullets for whatsoever Fire-arms, from the Cannon to the Pistol. Those for Cannon are of Iron, those for Musket, Carabine, and Pistol, of Lead. 1754 *Tennyson Lt. Brigade v.* Storm'd all with shot and shell. 1864 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. II.* xi. 29 Hollow shot are treated in a similar manner and then filled in the same manner as the ordinary spherical shells.

b. A cannon-ball. Also (with numerals) as *collect. sing.* or uninflected plural. (Not a shot in the locker: see LOCKER s.v. 5b. 1622 *R. Hawkins Voy. S. Sea* xvii. 39 Not to suffer... Pitch to be heate in the Ship, except it be with a shot heate in the fire, which cannot breed danger. 1669 *Struvs Marine's Mag.* v. xii. 43 Diameter of the Shot 31, weight of the Shot 4 pound 12 ounces. 1770 *G. Farmer Let.* 22 Sept. in *Ann. Reg.* (1772) 239/2 The Spanish frigate fired two shot, which dropt to leeward of the Favourite.

c. Hence, an iron globe like a cannon ball, used in the sport of 'putting the shot' (or 'weight'): see PUT v. 2. Also *occas.* the sport of putting the shot.

1821 *Cassell's Bk. Sports* (1836) 114 Putting the Weight. Sixteen pounds is the full-size shot for this feat. 1895 *MANSON Sporting Dict.*, *Putting the shot*. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 450/2 The list of events will include... high jump, broad jump, shot and hammer.

d. *Small shot*: † (a) musket bullets, in distinction from cannon-balls (*obs.*); (b) small pellets of lead (= sense 15), as distinguished from bullets. † *Great shot*: cannon-balls; also *occas.* bullets as distinguished from 'small shot' (b).

1593 *G. Harvey Pierce's Super.* 12 This Termagant... fighteth not with... the small shot of contention, but with the maine ordinance of fury. 1632 *Lytton Trav.* ii. 61 A long and doubtfull fight, both with great and small shot. 1707 *Boyer Dict. Royal v.* s.v. *Shot*, Small shot, used to shoot with a Birding-piece. 1797 *A. Hamilton New Acc. E. Ind. II.* xli. 106 We gave them a Volley of great Shot in return of their Volley of small. 1803 *Scott Let. in Lockhart* (1837) l. xi. 390 A volley of small shot fired through the window.

attrib. 1834-6 P. BARLOW *Manuf.* § 661 in *Encycl. Me. trop.* (1845) VIII. 677/2 Small Shot Manufacture.

15. Lead in small pellets, of which a quantity is used for a single charge of a sporting gun. Also (less frequently), a single pellet, a shot-corn (plural *shots*, esp. with numerals; sometimes *shots*).

Shot is assorted by sizes distinguished by numbers (usually 1 to 12 or 13), or by letters (A, B, C called *drills*), or by specific names (as *even-shot*, etc.).

1770 *Pitt. Trans.* LX. 185, I would not recommend shooting them... with shot smaller than common partridge shot, or No. 5. 1837 *FARADAY Chem. Manuf.* ii. (1842) 40 Besides sheet lead, shot of different sizes are often used for this purpose. 1833 *J. RENNIE Alph. Angl.* 126 A strong silk-worm gun, with a shot or two on it. 1824 *Lock Workshop Rec.* Ser. iii. 351/2 The manufacture of shot is almost universally conducted in tall brick towers with iron frames. 1895 *R. W. CHAMBERS King in Yellow* (1900) 253 He ornamented each line with four split shot, a small hook, and a brilliant quill float.

b. Used by horse-copers as a dose to give a horse a temporary appearance of sound-windedness.

1857 *DICKENS Dorrit* xii. Taking into account the shot he [a gelding] had been made to swallow for the improvement of his form.

c. *transf.* in *Indian shot*, the plant *Canna indica* (see *INDIAN* a. 4). Also *Plantain*, *Flowering shot* applied to the same or other species of the genus.

1750 *J. Lee Introd. Bot. App.* 327 Shot, Plantain. *Canna*. 1824 *W. MILLER Plant-n.* 47/2 Flowering Shot. The genus *Canna*. *Ind.* 67/2 Indian Shot. The genus *Canna*.

† 16. A charge (of powder); also a charge (of small shot) for discharge from a gun. *Obs.*

1798 *Long. Gaz.* No. 4197/5 The Garrison is to march out... with loaded Arms... and are to have 12 Shots of Powder and Ball each. 1752 *Maccotti in Scots Mag.* (1753) Aug. 401/2 There was a shot of drops in it [the gun].

17. *Mining*. The charge of powder sufficient for a blast in a mine (esp. a coal-mine); also the bored hole into which the charge is put.

1821 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms, Northumb.* & *Darh.* 47 *Shot*... The cartridge or portion of gunpowder used in blasting... A pound of gunpowder will make five fathom shots. 1874 *DUFFEY in Lymm L.* (1900) l. vii. 245 They had bored with a steam drill, some fifty or sixty 'shots', as they are technically termed, i.e. deep holes in the rock, which are then filled with gunpowder and exploded. 1836 [see *shot-firer* in 30].

† 18. A bolt or bar for securing a door, etc. (Cf. SHOOT v. 13.) *Obs.*

1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 196 The shottes of the gates opened shew, And sett open the gates. 1595 in *Scott. Hist. Rev.* (1913) X. 302 Closet wit an key be ane shott.

19. = WHALE-SHOT (spermacti). In recent Dicts.

[Spermacti] was supposed to be the spawn of the whale. Cf. SHOOT v. 13 d.]

III. That which shoots.

† 20. Weapons for shooting; firearms. *Obs.*

1579 *Proclant. agst. Dagges* etc. 25 July, The common carrying of Dagges, Pistols and such other short pieces of shot. 1556 *DASSETT tr. Comines Supply* iii. (1614) 229 The people had planted shot against the castle. 1727 *Boyer Dict. Royal v.* s.v. *Shot*, Great and small Shot (great Guns and Muskets), *le Canon & la Mousqueterie*.

† b. A shooting weapon, a cannon or musket.

1578 *LINDSAY (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) l. 251, Iij shot of small artillarie. *Ibid.* II. 123 Onhikil ship had xij great brassin shotis in hir. 1529 *MANSHEU Span. Dict.*, What armes serve you with, a pike or shot? *cen pica, o arcabuz*.

† 21. a. *collect. sing.* Soldiers armed with muskets or other firearms (rarely with bows). *Small shot*: troops furnished with small arms as distinguished from artillerymen. *Obs.*

1572 *WALSINGHAM in D. Digges Complete Ambass.* (1633) 314 To send under... the Marquis de Maine 1000 shot... who shal land at a place called Aier. 1590 *SIR W. WILLIAMS Brief Disc.* War 46 To prove Bow-men the worst shot used in these daies. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 218 His Lordship... had lodged in a trench some foure hundred shot, charging them not to shoot till the rebels approached neere. 1766 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey)* s.v. *Tower*, Hollow Tower... where the Small-Shot are plac'd that they may not be too much expos'd to the Enemies View.

† b. A soldier armed with a firearm. *Obs. rare.* 1597 *SHAKES. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 204, 1598 *BASSETT Theor. Warre* ii. 71 Hee is but a foolish shot, that shooteth at... light skirmishes. 1611 *CORNE, Harquebustier*, an Arquebustier, or small shot.

22. One who shoots; an expert in shooting. Often with qualifying adj., *good, bad shot*. *Dead shot*: see DEAD a. 31 b.

1780 *Mirror No. 69* As I am a good shot, I spend great part of my time in shooting. 1823 *CORRETT Rur. Rides* (1885) l. 367 A professed shot is, almost always, a very disagreeable brother sportsman. 1825 *DISRAELI V. Grey* ii. ix, No, I am no shot. 1822 *SIR R. TEMPLE in Proc. R. Geog. Soc. N.S. IV.* 460 He was taught to be a splendid shot with the gun and with the bow.

transf. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 420/2 (Assoc. Football) Half-backs should be good shots at goal, for they frequently have chances of scoring.

b. *Queer shot* (dial.): an 'odd customer'. 1900 *SARAH GRAND Ba's* xi, 'You're a queer shot, Tiney,' she remarked.

IV. Payment, share. [Cf. *OE. scēotan* (= SHOOT v.) to pay, contribute.]

23. The charge, reckoning, amount due or to be paid, esp. at a tavern or for entertainment; or one's share in such payment. Now only *collog.* To stand shot [perh. with allusion to sense 7], to meet the expenses, pay the bill (for all).

1475 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 94 On cast down her schott and went her way. Gossip, quod Elmore, what dyd she paye? Net but a penny. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 84 The shot demanded must be paid without expostulation. 1734 *Tricks of Town* 3, I could stand it no looiger, but paid my Shot... and came away. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilworth*, xix, Are you to stand shot to all this good liquor? 1821 *MRS. RITCHEL Mad Tour* 107, I was to make enough to... pay my own shot.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Also in *fig. context*.

1533 *BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) A vñ b, She... will not be paid, but with the shotte of our lyfe. 1612 *Day Festivals* ii. (1613) 50 Our Saviour hath paid all the shot. 1677 *W. HUBBARD Narrative* ii. 26 The Indians invited themselves to breakfast with him, making the poor Fellow pay the shot... with the loss of his life.

† c. To have free shot: to have gratuitous entertainment. *Obs. rare.*

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xviii. 104 [They] go roging alone. Following the bathes, taverns and assemblies, for to haue free shot and cheare.

† d. A levy or contribution of so much a head from the members of a company for some common purpose. Also, a banquet to which each guest contributes his share (tr. Gr. *επαρος*). *Obs.*

1519 *HORMAN Vulgaria* 253 Letvs gather or make a schotte or a stake for the mynstrels rewarde or wagis. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* li. 545 As when you see At any rich maps nuptials, shot, or feast, About his kitchen, white-tooth'd swine lie drest.

† e. The whole shot; the 'sum and substance'. 1628 *T. SPENCER Logick* 151 These words... doe containe the whole shot, or general summe that ariseth from all the precepts, belonging to this part of Logick. 1624 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxx. 208 Ancient Fathers made the Creed symbolisme, the shot and totall summe of Faith.

† f. A supply or amount of drink. *Obs.*

1576 *O. Heywood Diaries* (1822) l. 339 A company of fellows would needs drink ad a peece... their waye of drinking shots. 1601 *MEER Diary* 23 Jan. (1601) 34 About noon we returned, had a shot of ale at Slathway.

† 24. Shot and lot = shot and lot: see SCOT s.v. 2. 1100 *Charter Hen. I in Liber Albus* (Rolls) 128 Item, quod dices Londoniarum sint quicquid de Schot et Lot, et de Danegelde. 1459 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1859) 301 They schall ber lot and schot with the due to all maner workes. 1668 in *Jeake Char. Cinque Ports* (1723) 163 Rationabil. & rationabil. taxationes, scot. shott. & lot. tallag. & rationabil. taxationes communitat. vocat. commuo fines.

V. Senses of doubtful position.

25. A division of land. 1499 *BOTONER Itin.* (1773) 152 English stonys et le rok vocal. Trozy, anglise le shotes. 1523 *FIRCHER Voy.* 40b, This medowe lyeth in dyvers shotes, wher leath somtyme in two shotes of length somtyme in one & somtyme in thre.

1743 *R. MAXWELL Sel. Trans. Agric. Scot.* 32 The Infield is divided into three Shots or Pairs, moch about eighteen Acres in all. 1805 *A. CARLYLE Autobiog.* iii. (1860) 123 That part of it [the plain] which belonged to Preston estate was divided into three shots, as they were called, or riggs lengths, the under shot, the middle, and the upper. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xxxi, He claps down an enclosure in the middle of my bit shot of corn. 1854 *J. M. KEMBLE Surrey Province in Trans. Philol. Soc.* 24 Shot, a portion of land... 'Will you let the upper shot be laid up for hay?' 1837 *S. H. A. HARVEY Wedmore Chron.* l. 121 (E.D.D.) (Somerset) Each of these fields was divided into shots or furlongs. 1907 *Times* 15 June 24/2 Nineteen Plots or 'Shots' of Freshhold and copyhold land... in Beardsfield and Hamfield.

26. *Shetland*. (Also *shott*.) A compartment in the stern of a boat (see *quots.*).

1834 *G. & P. ANDERSON Guide Highl.* 709 Another extricates the fish from the hooks, and throws them in a place near the stern, named the shot. 1899 *J. SPENCE Shetl. Folk-Lore* 127 The old *kay boat*, was divided into six compartments, viz. fore-head, shot [etc.]. The shott... formed a sort of hold in which the fish were carried.

27. = SHOT-WINDOW. See 2 Obs.

1513 *DOUGLAS Ensis* vii. Pro. 133 The schot [cf. *shot* *apud* above, line 129] I clossit and drew inwort in hy. 1638 *R. BAILLIE Lett. & Jnals.* (1841) l. 91 Some out of shotts cryed rebels on the readers. 1722 *WONKOR Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* iii. vii. 126 With Windows called Shots, or Shitters of Timber, and a few Inches of Glass above them.

28. A corpse disinterred by body-snatchers.

App. from the expression 'a good shot for the doctors'. 1828 *Ann. Reg.* 377/2 Burke, asked witness to go down to his house, to see the shot he had got to take to the doctor's... Understood by the word shot that he was going to murder the woman. *Ibid.* 380/1 M'Dongal came and said to witness, there was a shot in the house. She did not say what she meant by a shot. 1877 *All Year Round*, 16 Mar. 285/1 Burke, told him he had got an old woman off the street, who would be a good shot for the doctors (that was the phrase of these men for a person they had fixed on to murder). 1823 *SALA Amer. Revist.* (1833) 206 Servants... who, for the consideration of 50 many dollars per 'shot', or human body, undertake to supply subjects for dissection to the anatomical schools throughout the States.

VI. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

29. simple attributive, as *shot-belt* (also *attrib.*), so *shot-belted* adj., -box, -cartridge, -gauge, -like adj., -mould, -proof adj., -range, -wound, etc.; objective, as *shot-casting*, -firer, -firer, -sorter; instrumental, as *shot-shivered*, -swept adj.

1805 *Times in Spirit Publ. Trals.* (1806) IX. 310 *Shot-belts, pouches, powder-flasks [etc.]. 1823 *SV. SMITH Game Laws* West. 1829 II. 30/2 A keelag not only among reviewers, who... 1829 *MARRY in Spirit Publ. Trals.* (1830) IX. 310 *Shot-belted, a round of ammunition for a shot-gun. 1907 *J. H. PATTERSON Man-eaters of Tsnro* App. l. 319, 50-12-bore shot cartridges of, say, the 6 and 8 sizes. 1835 *Ure Philon. Manuf.* 59 Granulating and shot casting. 1886 *J. BARROWMAN Sh. Mining Terms* 60 *Shot firer, the person appointed to fire shots in fiery workings. 1841 *TORTON Webster* 1349 *Shot-gauge, 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-mec.* 131 *Shot-locker, or Garland, apartments built up in the hold to contain the shot. 1842-63 *BURN Nav. & Mil. Techn. Dict.* i. *Copille & boulets*, *shot-mould consisting of two cubes of iron with a hemisphere hollowed in each. 1859 *F. S. COOPER Ironmonger's Catal.* 38 Bullet and Shot Moulds. 1899 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* v. x, Aretes favour makes any one 'shot-proof' against these, Cupid. 1863 *TREVELYAN Compleat. Wallack* (1866) 84 A shot-proof screen of boards. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. II.* xii. 17 *Shot proofing for ships and batteries. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* l. vii. vii. Were it not well to draw back out of shot-range? 1856 *Pearce Rev. agst. Shipmoney* 10 To provide forty, five and fourty, and fifty 'shot round of powder and bullets, for every peeces in the Ships set out.

1806 *J. GRAHAM Birds Scot.* 75 Then... flies to some 'shot-shivered branch. 1842-63 *BURN Nav. & Mil. Techn. Dict.* i. s.v. *Coup de feu* shot, 'shot-wound. 1854 *Dk. NEWCASTLE in J. Martineau Life* (1908) 161 Sir George Brown's horse received no less than six shot-wounds.

30. Special comb.: shot-borer, a beetle, *Xyleborus dispar*, which bores small round holes in the bark of trees; shot bort (see *quot.*); shot-corn, a small shot, a grain of shot; shot-drill, an obsolete form of military punishment in which the soldier punished had to carry a cannon-ball; † shot-flagon *dial.* (see *quot.*); shot-glass [see 5] *Weaving*, a cloth-prover (Ogilvie, 1882); shot-lighter, the man who fires the 'shot' in a mine; shot-mark † (a) a mark to aim or shoot at, (b) a mark made by a shot; shot-metal (see *quot.* 1875); shot-pepper, (see *quots.*); shot-plug, a tapered cone of wood to stop a shot-hole in a vessel's side, to prevent leakage (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); † shot-pot, a shot-flagon; shot-prop [after *Du. geschut-prop* = *G. schussproffen*: cf. *Proor* s.v. 2] = shot-plug (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); shot-putter, one who puts the shot in athletic sports, so *shot-putting*; shot-rack (see *quot.* 1867); † shot-shark, a tavern waiter; shot soup (see *quot.* 1847); shot-tower, a tall round tower in which small shot are made by dropping molten lead from the top into water; † shot-whip *Sc.*, a variety of curlew; See also SHOT-BOARD, -BUSH, -CLOG, etc.

1890 *MISS E. A. ORMEROD Inj. Insects* (ed. 2) 331, I found that the cause of the injury was the 'Shot-borer' Beetle. *Ibid.* 334 The Shot-borer frequents stumps of fallen

trees. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 276/2 The typical hort occurs in small spherical masses... These masses... are often called "shot hort" or "round hort". c 1792 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 391/1 A middling sized 'shot-corn'. 1794-6 E. A. PARKES *Zooph. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 285 The 'shot-drill' which military prisoners perform. 1894 RAY N. C. *Words* (ed. 2) 62 The 'Shot-flagon' or 'Cometagon'; which the Host gives to his guests of [read if] they drink about a Shilling. *Darbish.* 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 84 Miners... 'Shot-lighter'. 1897 *Lpool Courier* 10 Mar. 3/8 A colliery shotlighter... was summoned by his employers. 1890 *HEALEY St. Aug. City of God* viii. viii. 399 They beleueed that his [sic man's] cheefe good must... therein all subist; as the final end standing as the 'shot-marke of all their actions. 1828 *Trial W. Dyon at York Assizes* 9 There were two shot marks on the left side. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 'Shot-metal, an alloy of lead, 56 parts; arsenic, 1. Used for making bird-shot. 1890 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Pepper*, 'shot-pepper, the heavier kinds of Sumatra pepper. 1898 *SENN Culin. Encycl.* 86 *Shot Pepper*. This is mignonette pepper, which is made from white peppercorns. It is broken into grains or granulated about the size of mignonette seed. 1829 'Shot-plug [see SHOT-HOLE] 1. 1864 *COTTON SEARON*. IV. 111 Straight to the Wharf repairs the hot-shot. Without once calling for his 'shot-pot. 1882 *Tales Mod. Oxford* 99 Lord, the 'shot-putter. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 444/2 'Shot-putter'. 1834 *MARYAT P. Simple* dder to the main deck. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's*

Word bk. Shot-racks, wooden frames fixed at convenient distances to contain shot. There are also, of recent introduction, iron rods so fitted as to confine the shot. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv. Holla; where he these 'shot-sharkes' call 'shot soup'—great round peas, polishing themselves like pebbles by rolling about in tepid water. 1835 *URZ Philos. Manuf.* 59 A shower of drops, which congeals in the course of their descent from the top of the 'shot-towers into the water-cistern. 1839 *SIR R. GORDON Gen. Hist. Earld. Sutherland* (1813) 3 Routs, whaips, 'shot-whaips, woodcock, larkes, [etc.]

† **Shot, sb.² Naut. Obs.** Forms: 4 shote, 5 shott, 7—shot. [Of uncertain origin; perh. a use of prec.; see SHOOT v. 38. But cf. SCORE sb.¹] Two cables spliced together.

1316 *Exch. Acc. Army Bundle* 15 No. 3 Vna cahula vocata shote. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 184 A shott of Newe Cables. 1897 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 184 A shott of Newe Cables.

72 Shot of Cabell
Shot. a 1842 *Sir*
Never ships... we
whole Shots of Cables. 1750, 1847 [see SHEET-SHOT].

Shot, sb.³ Also shott. [subst. use of SHOOT ppl. a. (cf. SHOOT v. 11 g.)] An ill-grown ewe; a refuse animal left after the best of the flock or herd have been selected.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVIII. 569 A few of the worst ewes called shotts, are likewise sold every year about Martinmas. 1865 A. SMITH *Summer in Skye* II. 140 The inferior qualities [of ewes]—shots, as they are technically called—occupied a place by themselves.

attrib. 1878 *Cumberd. Gloss.* Shot sheep or cattle. Shots, the refuse; the leavings; the worst. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 109, 62 Shot ewe and wedder lambs at 5/-.

Shot (pt), sb.⁴ [SHOT ppl. a., used ellipt.] A 'shot' silken or other fabric.

1883 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 7/5 The new Tissu for Costumes, 'Poil de Bison', in broché, in stripe, and in shot, all made to match. 1893 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Jan. 2/1 Shots and stripes will be in fashion.

Shot (pt), v. [f. SHOT sb.¹]

† 1. *intr.* To participate or consort with. *Obs.* a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 411 in O. E. *Misc.* 126 Ne gabbe þu ne schotte ne chid þu wyth none sotte.

2. *trans.* To load (a fire-arm) with shot.

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 119 His order to me was, to see the top Chains put upon the Cables, and the Guns shotted. 1781 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Add. p. iii, Firing twenty-six nine-pounders, and one eighteen-pounder, shotted at her. 1853 W. PHILLIPS *Sp.* vi. 106 The guns are shotted to their lips.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1822 *Scott Pirate* xxiv. It was the gracious custom of this commander to mix his words and oaths in nearly equal proportions, which he was wont to call *shooting* his discourse. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 163 A pudding of rice well shotted with raisins. 1884 SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* i. 20 Their every word was shotted with an oath.

3. To weight by attaching a shot or shots, so as to cause to sink in water.

1857 W. SMITH *Thorndale* iii. iv. 230 With this in my pocket, I was shotted for a sailor's grave. 1910 *Spectator* 23 Apr. 664 The line is shotted carefully so as to sink the bait to the right depth.

4. To supply with shot.

1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 Aug. 2/2 This other fleet—how differently armed, how differently shotted.

5. To wound or hit with shot.

1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 75 Who... fell Shotted with three times Caesar's trickling wounds.

6. a. *slang.* To give (a horse) a dose of small shot so as to make it appear sound-winded. (cf. SHOT sb.¹ 15 b.)

1890 *BARRÈRE & LELAND Dict. Slangs.* v. 1902 *FARMER & HENLEY Slang.*

b. To clean (bottles) by partially filling with shot and shaking. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

7. To variegate in weaving.

1847 *TALPOURO Vacation Rambles* I. 218 It was shotted, like wavy silk, with the pale violet crocus.

Shot (pt), ppl. a. [pa. ppl. of SHOOT v. 1]

1. Of a fish: having discharged its spawn. (cf. SHOOTEN ppl. a. 3.)

1414 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 599 [All manner of fish called] shotfische [taken in the Thames]. 1618 BRAITHWAITE *Rem. Death* E 7b. Danted. He runs as swift as euer ian. Shot-herring made. 1865 J. SLEIGH *Derbysh. Gloss.* (E.D.D.) As lean as a shot-herring.

2. Of a stalk, blade, etc.: that has grown or sprouted. *Shot-blade*, that part of the corn-stalk which encloses the ear.

1629 Z. BOVO *Last Battell* 726 [Jam.]. The sunne... maketh... the cornes to come vp at the first with small green points, and after that to shote vp to the shot hied, and after that to come to the seede. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 196 Weeds are taken from the oats and barley when they are in the shot blade. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 38 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.* Husb. III. The only grass sown in this district is perennial ryegrass, the very worst for pasture, as cattle reject its shot stalks.

3. Of a bullet, arrow, etc.: that is discharged. Also of a bolt: that has been pushed into or out of the lock.

1863 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 2 The rusty sockets of a shot-bolt. 1908 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 564 The spiral ascent, the shot-arrow precipitation earthwards.

4. Hit, wounded or killed by a projectile discharged from a gun or bow.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. x. Other women lift the corpse of shot Jérôme. 1881 *TYNOLL Floating Matter in Air* 103 A shot hare will remain soft and limp for a day.

5. Of a textile fabric: Woven with warp-threads of one colour and weft-threads of another, so that the fabric (usually silk) changes in tint when viewed from different points. Also, applied to mixed fabrics (esp. of cotton and silk), dyed by a process which produces a variegated effect similar to that of 'shot silk'.

1763 *CHURCHILL Ghost* iv. 847 A slight shot silk. 1843 *Penny C.* v. 1000 'Shot silk' called 'shot silk'.

Test. Fabr. Introd. i. 91 Shot, or, as they were then called, changeable silks, were fashionable in England during the sixteenth century. 1882 *Artist* 1 Feb. 55/1 Shot velvets are being worn for visiting dresses.

b. *Shot-silk*: used *attrib.* or *adj.* = made of or resembling shot silk.

1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* lkv, Feathers, and flowers, and trinkets, and a shot-silk dress, and a wonderful mantle. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 7/2 The whole forming one of the finest 'shot silk' bed arrangements that can be conceived.

c. Of a colour, etc.: Changeable, variable, resembling that of 'shot silk'.

1824 *HEBER Jnl.* 31 July. An ape... covered with long silky hair generally of a rusty lead colour, but on his breast a fine shot blue. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 519 The peculiar play of 'shot' colours, which pass like blazes over their [sic Cephalopoda] surface, in the living state.

6. Of copper: Short for *bean-* or *feather-shot*.

1877 *GEE Silversmith's Handbk.* 68 We have recommended the employment of shot copper [cf. p. 44 bean-shot] in the manufacture of silver alloys.

7. Of metal: Welded. (cf. SHOOT v. 38, SHUT v. 6.)

1810 *Table Blade Forger's Statem.* (Sheffield Gloss. 1888) Shot chicken carvies. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 38 Shot scissors;—consisting of steel blades, and iron shank and bows.

8. Comb: shot-brae, heuch († *pl. -housis*), *Sc.* a landslip. See also SHOT-FARE, SHOT-NET, SHOT STAR.

1574 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 225 Fra the said stane downe through the schotthous direct north to the burne of Awchlanisky. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 18/1 With ewe here and there the recent scar of some extensive 'shot brae' or 'avalanche', which had rushed into the flood below.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl. Shot-hench*.

Shot, variant of SHOAT¹ and 2.

Shot-anchor, obs. form of SHEET-ANCHOR.

† **Shotboard.** *Obs.* In 4 schote bord, 7 shot-board. [? Cf. Du. *schot* partition.] ? A board of wainscot.

1310 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 75 [Four] schotebordes [value 8d.]. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 70, I made a shot-board to be nailed on it; and to make as tight as might be.

Shot-bush, U.S. [SHOT sb.¹; 'from its shot-like fruit' (*Cent. Dict.*)] A name for two species of *Aralia*: the small prickly tree *Hercules' club*, *A. spinosa*, and the Wild Sarsaparilla, *A. nudicaulis*.

1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 75/2 *Aralia*.

spinosa shot-bush, angelica tree. 1872 *SCIENCE* or *YERE Americanist* 184 In the South the *Yer-Coat* (*Aralia spinosa*), also humorously called *Shot-Bush*, rises almost to the dignity of a tree, its prickles being quite formidable to the hunting-shirts and Indian blankets.

† **Shot-clog.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SHOT sb.¹ + CLOG sb. Cf. SHOT-LOG.] An unwelcome companion tolerated because he pays the shot for the rest.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. vi. If you be out [of humour] keepe your distance, and hee not made a Shot-clog no more. 1601 — *Poetaster* i. ii. 1626 — *Simple of N.* iv. l. 47.

† **Shote.** *Obs.* Also 4-6 schote. [ME. *schote*, in the 14th c. dissyllabic and rhymed with words with long open o, seems to point to an OE. **scotin*, **scote*, or **scota*, cognate and synonymous with *scot* SHOT sb.¹ In some or all of the later instances, the word may be a mere graphic or dialectal variant of SHOOT sb.¹ or SHOOT sb.¹]

1. A rush or rapid motion.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1738 Al hylkye com

per flete In Derlemuthe, at o schote. *Ibid.* 15700 Cadwalyn was ofte on flete Wyþ many fair[e] schip on schote, & wel þe wynd gan hym dryue.

2. The action or an act of shooting with a bow, gun, etc., also the missiles discharged. Cf. SHOT sb.¹ Phrase, *all at one shote*, in a volley, all at once.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 861 Wyþ þat schote his flader he slow c 1400 *Land Trey-bk.* 7722 Al was of man bothe nest & throte, And synges als for his schote. c 1425 *Cass. Persu.* 1957 in *Macro Plays* 135 Schete we all at a schote. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Rolls) 273 Perin hath a cest ful of schote for crowsowes. 1541 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 No person... shall... shote... with any handgonne... upon paine for forsaite for eury such shote x. li. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. (S.T.S.) I. 297 Sche subtilie, to file the schotis of that Ingine, slipisintilla nuik neirby.

3. A crick in the neck, ? a spasm of pain.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 448/1 Schote, or cyykke, letanms.

Shote, variant of SHOAT¹, 2.

Shoter, obs. form of SHOOTER, SHUDDER v.

Shot-fare. *dia.* Also 8 shotver. [Contracted from *shotnet fare*: see SHOT-NET.] A mackerel-fishing expedition (also *attrib.*); the mackerel season.

1736 *PEGGE Criticisms* (E.D.S.), *Shotver men*, the mackerel fishers at Dover. a 1798 *PENNANT Journ.* I. of *Wight* (1801) I. 137 The Shotfare season, or time of catching mackerel. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* Shot-fare, the mackerel season, which is the first of the two seasons of the home fishery.

Shot-free, a. [f. SHOT sb.¹ (sens. 7 and 23) + FREE a. Cf. M. Du. *schotvrij* = sense 2 below; mod. Du. *schotvrij*, G. *schussfrei* = sense 1.]

† 1. Safe from shot, shot-proof. *Obs.*

a 1586 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* li. 29 Last, Reson rais, ay shofrie vnder sheeld. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vi. 184 What shot-free Corset, Against th'angry Aspick could assure them safety? a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Wits* (1662) iii. 157 Such Officers being commonly shot-free by their place, as not exposed to danger. 1778 *Arminian Mag.* I. 198 A receipt to make us shot-free, sword and pistol proof.

b. *fig.*

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Apol. Dial. 25 Whilst I, at whom they shot, sit here shot-free, And as vn-hurt of enuy, as vnhit. 1730 J. SERGES *Popey an Enemy to Script.* 56 As long as our Adversaries level no other Arrows at our Heads we are Shot-free. 1820 W. TOOKER *Lucian* I. 317 Why are the Muses invulnerable to you and shot-free?

2. Free from payment of 'shot'; hence also, unpunished; = SCOT-FREE. Now rare.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 30 Though I could scape shot-free at London, I fear the shot here: here's no scoring, but upon the pate. 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence, Phormio* ii. i. To come shot free [L. *asymbolum veniunt*] anointed and washed from the bathes. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* (1623) 32 Bread, Beere, and Oysters is their meat, Which freely, friendly, shot-free all doe eat. 1736 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* 1. Shot free (unpunished) *impune*. 1892 H. V. MILLS *Lake Country Romances* 169 Thou shalt not go shot-free this time.

† b. Of a meal: at which no payment is made.

1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* iv. xi. (1715) 288 A shot-free Banquet, or a Marriage-Feast, Not such as is by Contribution made.

Shot-garland.

† 1. *Naut.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Garland, Shot-Garland*,... a piece of timber nailed horizontally along the ship's side from one gun-port to another, and used to contain the round-shot ready for charging the great guns in battle. For this purpose it is furnished with several semiglobular cavities, corresponding to the size of the cannon-balls which it is employed to contain.

2. In land-batteries, an iron or wooden stand on which shot and shell are piled in order to preserve them from deterioration' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Shot-gun, shotgun. Originally U.S.

A smooth-bore gun (fowling-piece) used for firing small-shot, as distinguished from a rifle for firing a bullet.

1828 J. HALL *Lett. fr. West* 86 Luck's like a shot-gun, mighty uncertain. 1835 W. IRVING *Four Primitives* li. 86 The lads of the West holding 'shot-guns', as they call them, in great contempt, thinking... the rifle only fire-arm worthy of a hunter. 1892 *GREENER Breech-Loader* 220 The sportsmanlike use of the shot-gun.

b. *attrib.* as *shotgun barrel*; also *shotgun prescription* *Medicall slang*, a prescription containing a great number of drugs of various properties.

1892 *GREENER Breech-Loader* 8 The strait to which a 'shotgun barrel is ordinarily subjected. 1891 *Century Dict.*, 'Shotgun prescription. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1913 *Times* 13 Aug. 4/4 The old 'shotgun' prescriptions so justly condemned by modern physicians.

Shot-hole. [SHOT sb.¹]

1. A hole made by the passage of a shot.

1801 *NELSON* 22 Apr. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VII. p. ccvii, The Infortunee... was desired to be sunk, which she soon was as no person... stopped her shot-holes. 1907 J. H. PATERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* v. 55 They had, induced one of their fellow workmen to make a few holes like shot holes in their backs.

b. *transf.* 'A hole made in wood by a boring insect' (Webster 1911).

2. *arch.* A small hole in a fortified wall through which to shoot. (Often in *Scott.*)

1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* x. A small projecting window, or shot-hole, through which, in former days, the warders were wont to reconnoitre those who presented themselves before the gates. 1845 *STOCKWELL Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 256 The whole having, in addition to shot-holes, embrasures, &c., an abundance of glazed windows.

3. *Mining.* A hole bored in the rock in which to insert a blasting-charge.

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 58 Boring machines.. for the purpose of boring these 'shot-holes'.

Shotli, obs. form of **SHUTTLE**.

Shotless (ʃɒtləs), *a. rare.* [f. **SHOT** sb.1 + -LESS.] Without shot.

1798 *Bloomfield Farmer's Boy, Autumn* 197 Exert thy voice, and wield thy shotless gun.

† **Shot-log**. *Obs. rare* = **SHOT-CLOG**.

1618 *Field Amends for Ladies* II. iv. For the reckoning there's some of their cloaks: I will be no shot-log to such.

Shotman, shotman. [f. **SHOT** sb.1]

1. A shooter.
1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 1/3 No 'tain't shotmen; 'tis a nasty hedge-creeper of a devil, with nets and ferrets. 1900 *Morley Cromwell* II. 117 The shotmen, the musketeers, and barquehusiers.

2. *Mining.* (See quot. 1905.)

1905 *Daily News* 29 July 5/2 The shotman, whose special duty is to charge the shot-hole ready for firing. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 6/7 A shotman's assistant at the Llanhradach Colliery.

Shot-net, *dial.* [**SHOT** ppl. a. + **NET** sb.] A mackerel net. Also *attrib.* †shotnet-fare (see quots.).

1320 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* (1866) I. xxiv. 611 [180 fathoms of] shotnet. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 577 Shotnet, Shof-net, et Kydels, sount defenduz. 1736 *Pecce Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) *Shoter-uen*, the mackerel fishers at Dover. Their nets are called shot-nets.

attrib. 1580 in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* (1849) II. 43 [The fishermen proceeded to set down their ancient fishing customs under certain heads, called fares, such as those used in] Tucknett Fare, Shotnett Fare, [etc.].

Shot-pouch.

1. A sportsman's pouch or bag, usually of leather, for carrying shot.

1732 *Inventory Sir R. Sutton's Goods* 6 Two Powder Flasks and four Shot-Pouches. 1824 *Lanc. Mod. Shooter* 89, I have already expressed my dislike of shot-belts; the fact is, I prefer shot-pouches.

2. *Local U.S.* The ruddy duck, *Erimatura rubida*, so called in allusion to the quantity of shot often required to kill it.

† **Shotship**. *Obs. rare*. [f. **SHOT** sb.1 + -SHIP.] A party or assembly paying 'shot' or pecuniary contribution or reckoning.

1300 *Havelock* 2099 Beter is Igo myself, and se: Hweper he sitten nou, and wesseylen, Or of anl shotshipe to-deyle.

Shotstar: see **SHOTMAN**.

Shot star. [f. **SHOT** ppl. a.]

1. A shooting star.
1633 T. BANCROFT *Gluttons Feaver* C. 1, (Like a shot starre,) from prides high turrets throwne To Stygian deepes. 1818 *KEATS Endymion*. III. 597 As shot stars fall, She fled ere I could groan for mercy.

2. The alga *Nostoe commune*, vulgarly supposed to be of meteoric origin.

1811 *McSKIMIN Hist. Carrickfergus* 202 Common Heron.. is believed to disgorge that gelatinous substance called *Shot-star*.

† **Shott** (ʃɒt). Also shot, ohott. [N.African Arab. *shatt* 'lac salé' (Belkassam *Dict. Arabico-fr.*)] A shallow brackish lake or marsh in Northern Africa, usually dry in the summer and covered with saline deposits.

1878 A. K. JOHNSON *Africa* II. 20 A long series of brackish lakes, here called *Sekbia* or *Shott*.

Shott, variant of **SHOAT** 1 and 2.

Shotte, obs. form of **SHOT**.

Shotted (ʃɒtəd), *ppl. a.* [f. **SHOT** v. and sb.1 + -ED.]

1. Loaded with shot or ball as well as powder.
1800 *Colquhoun Comm. Thames* xlii. 346 The firing of shotted guns. 1834 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 2/1 Substituting a shotted for a blank cartridge.

2. Weighted with 'shot'; having a shot attached; chiefly of a fishing-line or net, and of a corpse for burial at sea.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. v. iv.* His [the sailor's] heavy-shotted hammock-shroud Drops in his vast and wandering grave. 1886 DICKENS, etc. *Mugby Junction*, No. 5 *Brauch Line*. The serge cap and shotted chain of any galley-slave. 1889 *Scientific Dict. s.v. Line*. *Shotted line*, a fishing-line to which split shot are attached as sinkers. Shotted casting-lines are also used in special cases for fly-fishing.

3. Of metal: (see quot. 1796.)

1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 422 note, By shotted copper is meant copper which has been poured when melted into cold water, by which it is divided into small globular pieces and grains. 1859 BESSMER in *Attn. Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* XVIII. 532 To pour the fluid steel into water and afterwards to remelt the shotted metal in a crucible.

Shotten (ʃɒt'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. ppl. of **SHOOT** v. Cf. **SHOT** ppl. a.]

† 1. a. Of an arrow: Shot from a bow. *Obs.*
1225 *Juliana* 73, et heali hilenet & hreid him 3zein-wart bihindan hanc schuten for a schoten (for ischoten) arewe.

† b. Of a wound: Produced by gunshot. *Obs.*
1597 A. M. T. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurgie*, 6/2 Commonly, shotten wounds doe not enter right, or linially, into the bodye, but turninge.

† 2. Of tin: = **SHOTTED** 3. *Obs.*

1414 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 56/1 Diverses autres Marchantz VOL. IX.

..achatent et envoient Estayn founduz, appelle Shotentyn. 1429 *Ibid.* 359/1 No manere Wolle... Lede, ne Tynne, hoolle ne shoten.

† b. † Crystallized. (Cf. **SHOT** v.)

1766 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 38 The granulated surface, and shotten edge, of the metal, pronounce it.. to be native tin.

3. Of a fish (esp. a herring): That has spawned.

[Cf. Du. *skoten haringh* (1661 in Boekenroogen *Zaansck Volkstaal* s.v. *Ropschick*).

1451 in T. Gardner *Hist. Dumwich* (1754) 148 Rec. of Thomas Comber 2500 full Heryns 200 shotyn. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Supr.* 74 His conceit [was] as lank as a shotten herring. 1596 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 243 Pryser of Herynges Whyte ful for ijd.; shuten iij. for jd. c. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 154 The Shoal begins to be lean, shotten, and sick. 1863 *Rep. Sea Fisheries Comm.* (1865) II. 149/1 We have caught shotten fish one night, and the next they have been full of spawn. 1884 J. M. MITCHELL *Herring* 114 Full herrings.. and.. empty or shotten herrings.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* In *shotten herring*, applied to a person who is exhausted by sickness or destitute of strength or resources (*arch.*) Hence *gen.*, † Thin, emaciated; worthless, good-for-nothing.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 143 If manhood, good manhood be not forgot vpon the face of the earth, then am I a shotten Herring. 1617 *Let. 31 Jan. in India Office Rec.* (MS.) O. C. No. 442 [The factories] ad to their rotten and

Unl. *Aick.* 14 He looked shotten and wan, as one that had been sick. 1826 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1883) II. 2 Come and look at this poor, shotten-herring of a creature.

4. **Blood-shot**, *quasi-arch.* (Cf. **BLOOD-SHOTEN**.)

c. 1260 *Compt. Criste* 401 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 218 They [my eyes] been shoty [earlier text blood-shotten] with fleschely luste. 1853 KINGSLEY *Real King* 36 His eyne were shotten, as red as blood.

5. *Dial.* Of milk: Sonr, curdled.

a. 1667 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* (1671). Shotten milk, nobis *Lac velutata Coagulans*. 1885 S. W. LING *Gloss.* *Shotten-milk*, milk turned sour and curdled... Still understood here, but almost out of use.

Hence † **Shottenly** *adv.*

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Cautious Uawer* (1860) 73 But as shottenly as he looks, he's a notable crafty fox in his way.

† **Shotter**. *Obs. rare.* [f. **SHOT** sb.1 + -ER.]

1. A missile weapon.

1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* viii. (Arb.) 68 A shaft, a shotter, that our harts hes slane.

2. A large sea-fishing boat.

1580 in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* (1849) II. 44 [Shotnett fare is applied to larger vessels] called shotters of diverse burthens between six and twenty-six tonn, going to sea from April to June for mackerell.

† **Shotter** 2. [ʃɒtɪz]. *Geol.* [ad. G. *schotter*.]

Pebbles and sand deposited in layers by a river.

1911 SOLLAS *Ant. Hunters* I. 19 To these deposits the Germans give the name of shotter (schotter), a term we shall find it convenient to adopt. The shotter have evidently been deposited by swiftly running water. *Ibid.* 20 A sheet of shotter, over a hundred feet in thickness.

† **Shotterel**. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 shotrel. [Of obscure origin: cf. **SHOAT** and *cockerel*, *pickerel* etc.] A young pike of the first year.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* II. iv. As though sixe mouthes.. hee not sufficient to eate an harlotte shotterel, a pennie-worth of cheese, and halfe a score spurlings. c. 1620 LAWSON *Deputy's Secrets of Angling* (1853) 49 The Shotrell, 1 year, Pickerel, 2 year, Pike, 3 year, Laice, 4 year, are ooe.

Shottle, variant of **SHUTTLE** sb.1

Shotty (ʃɒti), *a.* [f. **SHOT** sb.1 + -Y.] Resembling shot or pellets of lead; hard and round.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 185 Weathered barley has a dull and often a dirty appearance, quite distinct from the bright shotty character of good samples. 1876 BAISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 248 These [points] soon increase in size, ultimately perhaps attaining the bulk of peas, and feeling hard and shotty between the fingers. 1880 *Tea Advt.*, This tea.. is brisky.. shotty in leaf, and heavy.

Shot-window. Now only *Sc.* [Prob. f. **SHOT** sb.1]

The precise sense of the first element is difficult to determine. Some have thought that the word originally meant a window for shooting from; but there is no trace of this in the examples. Cf. MDu. *scholdere* sliding door, *schotpoorte* portcullis.] A window that can be opened and shut by turning on its hinges, like a door or shutter, a casement; a shutter with a few panes of glass at the top. (Cf. quot. 1722 s.v. **SHOT** sb.1 2.)

In quot. 1836 app. used for *outshot window*.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 172 He.. dressed hym vp by a shot-windowe That was vp on the Carpenteris wall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* vii. Part. 129 Ane schot wyndo vnschet a lytill on char. 15.. *Adam Bel* 85 in *Harl. E. E. P.* II. 142 Alyce opened a shot wyndow, And looked all a bout. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilwe*. xxiv. She bath jumped out of the shot-window of old Gaffer Thackham's grange. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* Poet. Wks. (1850) II. 64 Its braw shot window, where lo ih' c'e Shines Snail, Tobacco, and Bohem.

Shou (ʃɒ). [Alleged Tibetan *gu stag*; according to Jäschke *Tibetan-Eng. Dict.* known only from Cunningham and other English authorities, and probably a blunder due to mishearing of *shaba*.] A Tibetan species of deer, *Cervus affinis*.

1850 HOODSON in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Beng.* XIX. 466 On the Shou or Tibetan Stag. 1910 LYDEKKER *Deer in Enghd.* Brit. VII. 624/2 Another Asiatic species is the great shou (*Cervus affinis*) of the Chumli Valley.

Shou, *dial.* form of **SHE**.

Shouful, variant of **SHOFUL**.

† **Shough**. *Obs.* Also 6 shough, 7 showgh, shogh(e). [Perh. the same word as **SHOCK** sb.; but the relation between the two forms is obscure.] A kind of lap-dog, said to have been originally brought from Iceland.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 29 They are for Vlitta Theule the north seas or Island, and thence yerke ouer.. a trundle-tail like or shough or two. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 94 Spaniels, Curres, Showghes. a 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Dog of War* B. 1 b, No Mungrell Cur or Shogh. 1688 HOLMES *Armoury* II. 185/2 An Island Dog.. curled and rough all over... These Curs are much set by with Ladys, who.. trim of all the hair of their hinder parts... Some call them Shoughs.

Shough, var. **SHEUGH**; obs. form of **SHOO** int. † **Shoughtering**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare*.-1 [Of obscure origin; perh. an error for **shoughtering* (see **FLUCHTER**, **FLAUCHTER** vbl.) Flapping or agitation of the wings.

c. 1440 *Paullard on Husb.* I. 628 A shoughtering [Colchester MS. shuddering], a flusshyng, & a fray He [i.e. the peacock] maketh then.

Should (ʃʊd), *sb.* *nonce-wd.* An utterance of the word *should*. Also, what 'should be'.

1562 *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* (1849) II. 44 then this should be ending. 1854 III. 151 All writings must be in a degree exoteric, written to a human *should* or *would*, instead of to the fatal *is*.

Should, pa. t. of **SHALL** v.; obs. f. **SHOAL**.

Shouldary, obs. form of **SUDARY**.

Should-be (ʃʊd-bɪ), *sb.* and *a.* *nonce-word.*

a. *sb.* What should be. b. *adj.* That should be. 1790 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 35 What says Prior, when he describes the should-be of artists' conduct to each other? 1887 19th Cent. Aug. 210 His should-be helpmate.

Shouldre, obs. form of **SHOAL** sb.1

Shoulder (ʃəʊldə), *sb.* Forms: 1 sculdur, sculdor, sculder, scyldur, 3 sculder, (solder), scoldur, 3-4 sculdur, 3-5 sculdure, 3-6 scoldur, 4-5 sculdur, -dyr, 3-8 sholder, 4-6 s(c)hulder, sculdur, sculdure, sholdre, 4 s(c)holdere, (solder), 5 sculdure, -dyre, s(c)hildur, shuldur, shuder, (6 shoder, scoldur, scoldur, Sc. scowder, 7 scouldiour, Sc. suider, shuideir, 8-9 Sc. shouter, 6- shoulder. *Plural.* a. 1 sculdurn, -o, -a, (north. *dat.* scyldrum), 3 shuldre (Ormin), 4 shuldre, B. sculderen, sculdren, ssoldren, 3-5 scoldren, shuldren, 6 shouldren; 7. 3 sculdres, 3-5 shuldres; 4 shuldris (sculdris, schylderos; Sc. schuldrys), 4-5 schuldris, shulderis, scholdres, 4-6 schulderis, sholdres, schulder(e)s, 5-6 schuldiris, 5 s(c)hildres, soldrys, 6 schouldiris, Sc. schildris; also 5- as sing. + -s. [OE. *sculdor* masc. corresponds (exc. in declension and gender, app. evidenced only in one passage) to OFris. *skulder*, *skolder* (WFr. *skolder*, Hinde-*lopen skolder*, NFr. *skoller*), MLG. *schulder*, MDu. *skouder* (e masc. (mod. Du. *schouder* fem.), OHG. *scullarra*, *scultirra* fem. (MHG., mod. G. *schulter* fem.); not found in ON.; the MSw., Sw. *skuldra* fem., Da. *skulder*, are prob. early adoptions from LG. As the OE. pl. *sculdur* is anomalous for a masculine sh., it has been suggested that it may represent a dual. The ONorthumbrian *scyldur* seems to represent the WGer. **skuldur* fem. which is indicated by the OHG. forms.

The affinities of the WGer. word are disputed: see Heyne in *Grimm Deutsches Wb.* s.v. Some scholars (e.g. Kluge, Brugmann) hold that **skuldr* is a dissiminated form of **skurdr*, related by *nhlaut* to **skardr* in OHG. *scarti* shoulder.]

1. Each of the two corresponding portions (right and left) of the human body, including the upper joint of the arm with its integuments and the portion of the trunk between this and the base of the neck; esp. the curved upper surface of this; in *pl.* often including the part of the back between the two. In quadrupeds, the upper part of the forelimb and the adjacent part of the back.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 963 *Scapula*, sculdur. 971 *Blickl. Hont.* 127 Is bonne on westan medmycel duru þæt mannes heafod 7e þa sculdor magan in. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 198 & of þære stowe ofer ealle þa sidan astihð... op ðone swifran sculdor þæt sar. c. 1200 *Ormin* 4776 All samenn, brest, & sculdor & hacc, & side. 1297 K. Glouc. (Rolls) 7419 Hou looge ssole he luper heved aboute how soldren be. 1375 *Barbour Brnce* I. 386 Bot off hymys he wes well maid, 1376 *Barbour Brnce* I. 386 Bot off hymys he wes well maid, 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* 1 ouer hir schuldris 7 if thou shalt be 7e the sholder, and 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* 1 ouer hir schuldris 7e if thou shalt be 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* 1 ouer hir schuldris 7e if thou shalt be

shoulders well before he ryse, for theare redder than a female Hares be. 1596 *NASHE Seaffron Warden* P. 1, I, even from a child.. repulse Scarlet, and made a mouth at him from his shoulder. 1611 *BIBLE* 1 *Sam.* xviii. 6 And he had over his shoulder. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* II. 16 That braw blue stringing Thats at your bougs and shubbers hioying. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Horse*. The part from the withers to the top joint

of the thigh, is called the shoulder. 1774 *FOOTE COZENS* 11. (1778) 37 Shoulders back, Toby; and chest a little more out! 1832 *TENNYSON* *Enone* 58. A leopard skin Droop'd from his shoulder. 1845 *BUNO Dis. Liver* 84. A goading, aching pain, about the top of the shoulder. 1877 *Encycl. Sport* 1. 329/2 (Dogs) *Shoulder*, the top of the shoulder blade, the point from which the height of a dog is measured.

b. In fishes (*sing.* and *pl.*), the upper part of the trunk, adjoining the head.

Cod's head and shoulders: see *COD'S HEAD* 2. 1820 *Q. Rev.* May 277 Here's a cod's head and shoulders With soles for upholders. 1839-47 R. JONES *Piscis in Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 958/1 The anterior extremity or pectoral fin comprehends the shoulder, which is an osseous semicircle composed of many bones, suspended at the upper part to the cranium or spine. 1859 *Habits Gd. Society* v. 222 The shoulder is the best part [of a fish], and should be first helped.

c. The upper part of the wing or wing-case of a bird, beetle, butterfly, etc. adjoining the point of articulation; of a bird, *spec.* the carpal joint.

spots on the shoulders. 1832 *M.* (1834) I. 174 The upper wing marked with two acute triangular patches of crimson on the shoulders. 1899 *D. SHARP* *Insects* II. vi. 376 In some Spingidae there is the unusual condition of a highly-developed shoulder coexisting with a perfect frenulum and retinaculum.

d. = **SHOULDER-JOINT** *lit.* and *fig.*; chiefly in to put one's shoulder out.

1611 *COTGR.* *Esquater*, to hurt a shoulder, to put a shoulder out of joint. 1847 *HALLIWELL* s.v., A young lady who has unfortunately listened to the persuasions of the other sex, is said to have a slip of the shoulder. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. *Shooter*, 'To put one's shoulder out' is an idiom meaning to take offence.

2. Phrases. *†a.* To be more, lower by the shoulders: to be head and shoulders taller or shorter in stature. *Obs.* (Cf. *HEAD* 50. 47.)

a 1300 *Havelok* 982 Pan was havelok hi he shuldren more Pan be meste þat þer kam. 1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 394 He is lower then my lyttel Tom by the sholderys [*sic*].

b. Over the shoulder, *†over* (*the*) shoulders: *†(a)* indicating that what is said is meant ironically for the reverse; 'over the left'; *(b)* said of a remark aimed indirectly at some one.

(a) 1596 *NASHE* *Saffron Walden* 22b, By these complots Wolfe could not choose but bee a huge gainer, a hundred marks at least over the shoulder. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Esquater*, *Par dessus l'espaule*, over the shoulder, and hence; *Riche, ou vertueux, par dessus l'espaule* (signifies) a verie beggar, or, an arrant knave. 1631 *R. H. Arraignin. Whole Creature* x. § 1. 74 They prove not bread unto them, as they thought, but Husks which they thought not: they gaine over shoulders by them, when all their Cards are cast. 1675 *V. Alsor* *Anti-Scozz* III. 194, I think our Author has either lost money by his Disconce, or got it over the shoulders. (b) 1847 *HELPS* *Friends* in C. I. vii. 105 That which may be called criticism over the shoulder.

c. To put an old head on young shoulders; to make a young person as staid or experienced as an elderly one; similarly to have an old head on young shoulders. To have a head upon one's shoulders: to have good sense.

1824 *SCOTT* *St. Rona's* i, 'They were daft callants,' she said, 'ye could not put an auld head upon young shoulters.' 1837 *MARRVAT* *Perc. Keene* xix, You appear to have an old head upon very young shoulders. 1885 *STEVENSON* *Trears* I. i. xxvii, 'Well, that's so,' he said, 'You've a head upoo your shoulders, John, and no mistake.'

d. Shoulder to shoulder: *lit.* of soldiers, so as to shoulder one another, in close conflict; also, in rank, in close formation; hence *fig.* of persons, with united effort, with mutual co-operation and support.

a 1586 *STONE* *Arcadia* III. (Sommer) 293 So as both the horses & men met shoulder to shoulder. 1625 *MARKHAM* *Souldiers Accid.* 5 A Rank, is a Row of men placed Pouldron to Pouldron, or Shoulder to Shoulder. 1627 *HAWKES* *Edw. VI* (1630) 32 The Scots, closed and in a manner locked themselves together, shoulder to shoulder. 1839 *JESSOP* *Coming of Friars* III. 118 We are, strongest when we are labouring shoulder to shoulder for some common object. 1894 *DONOVAN* *With Wilson in Matabeleland* 301 That band of heroes who died shoulder to shoulder.

e. *Horsemanship*. (Cavalry.) *Shoulder forward!* *Right* (or *left*) *shoulders* (*in*)! orders given for a rider to 'bend' his horse so that he moves obliquely to the right or left for alteration of position or direction in marching; also, the performance of this order.

1796 *Instr. & Regul. Cavalry* (1813) 136 The officer... gives a word, *Shoulder* (the outward one) *forward!* on which the man next to himself gradually turns his horse so as to arrive in the new line perfectly square in his own person. 1833 *Ibid.* I. 60 When he is properly bent in 'Shoulder-in' his whole body from head to tail is curved, and he will

Right to the school with the (inward) or right rein [*sic*]. *Ibid.* 107 When the change [of direction] is to be made to the Pivot hand, the Leader of the Head of the Column... will give the word 'Right (or Left) shoulders'.

f. (Straight) from the shoulder: (of a blow) with the fist brought to the shoulder and thence swiftly sent forward; (of pulliog or other move-

ments) with the arm kept straight, not 'from the elbow'.

1856 *REANE* *Never too late* xv, No! give me a chap that hits out straight from the shoulder. 1859 *Lillywhite's Guide to Cricketers* (ed. 12) 17 Wriggling and twisting your body instead of letting your arms go from the shoulder. 1864 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 516 The stroke should be made freely from the shoulder, and not in a cramped manner from the elbow.

g. To rub shoulders with: see *RUB* v. 5 b.

3. As the part of the body on which burdens are carried; also, as the seat of muscular strength employed in carrying, pushing, etc.

1590 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 5, & middy gemoetað hia on-settað on scyldrum his zefandæ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12033 Wit scholdur gaf he him a scou. 1600 *J. PORY* tr. *Leo's Africa* ix. 343 The shee apes carrie their whelpes vpon their shoulders. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* III. 800 He Yokes himself, and... 1697 *WAGGON'S* *Weight*. 1697 *Shoulders* ply, 'Till from 1842 *TENNYSON* *Morte d'A.*... to receive my weight, And bear me to the margin.

b. *transf.* Of things quasi-personified.

1602 *SHAKS.* *Ham.* I. iii. 56 Aboard, aboard for shame, The wind sits in the shoulder of your sail. 1849 *LONGF.* *By Sea-side, Lightho.* xi, And steadily against its solid form Press the great shoulders of the hurricane. 1901 *H. TRENCH* *Deirdre* *Ibid* 33 So a swimmer is uplifted Horsaed on a streaming shoulder of the Sea.

c. *fig.* and in *fig.* context.

don away his berthene from the shioulder. 1533 *TINOALE* *Supper of the Lord* B vij, Syr ye... haue taken to great a burden vpon your weke shoulders. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 100 Ed. Eueo as thou wilt sweet Warwick, let it hee: For in thy shoulder do I builde my Seate. 1671 *MILTON* *P. R.* II. 462 A Crown... Brings... sleepless nights To him... When on his shoulders each man hurdeo lies. 1775 *EARL* *CARLEISLE* in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1841) III. 133 Thus this affair is off my shoulders for a little time. 1841 *THACKERAY* *G. Hogarty* *Diam.* x, All the debts are put upon my shoulders, on account of my known wealth. 1860-70 *STUBBS* *Lect. Europ. Hist.* I. viii (1904) 97 Charles... was desirous... to rid his own shoulders of the pressure of imperial business.

d. Phrases (all *Obs.*). To go to shoulder with:

to set about pushing. To lend a shoulder, to put

under one's shoulder: to help to lift or carry something.

To set shoulder against, to set one's shoulder

against: to oppose strongly or forcibly. Narrow

in the shoulders: incapable of hearing ridicule.

1551 *ROBINSON* tr. *More's Utopia* (1895) 10 An other is so

narrow in [ed. 2, between] the shoulders, that he can heare

no testes nor tawntes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* IV. viii.

(1592) 725 That the doctrine of godlinesse should be spread

thoroughout the whole worlde... maugre the might of the

whole worlde, setting shoulder against the same all in vaine.

1583 *GOLDING* *Cakyn on Deut.* xvi. 94 That hee... should

not forehaue... to put vnder his shoulder (as they say) to beare

a peece of the hurthen. 1630 *RISDON* *Serv.* *Devon* § 330

(1810) 341 All such whose wives have the sovereignty, should

go to shoulder with that stone. 1647 *SANDERSON* *Serm.* (1674)

II. 200 It may be... they will... lend a shoulder, yea, and

sweat, to lift us up yet higher. a 1663 *Ibid.* 306 Though all

the powers in earth and hell should... set to all their shoulders

and strength against it.

e. To put (occas. lay, set) one's shoulder to the

wheel: (literally) so as to extricate the vehicle from

the mire; hence *fig.* to set to work vigorously. So

also to put, set one's shoulder to (work, a task) etc.

1678 *MARVELL* *Growth Popery* 39 If it had hitherto seemed

to go up-hill, there was a greater cause to put the whole

shoulder to it. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxi. 1. 213 Lay

your Shoulder to the Wheel, and Frick your Oars. 1792

Mrs. D'ARLBY *Diary* June, We must all put our shoulders

to the work. 1837 *CARLYLE* *Fr. Rev.* III. II. v, They... instead of pushing on all shoulders at the wheel, will stand

idle there.

f. To open the shoulders: to give free play to

the muscles of the shoulders in making a stroke;

to 'let out'.

1882 [see *OPEN* v. 3]. 1892 E. V. *LUCAS* *Songs of Bat* 7

But the batsman knows a finer joy When he opens his

shoulders and drives!

4. The fore-leg and adjacent parts cnt from the

carcass of a deer, sheep or other animal; a joint

consisting of this prepared for the table.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 497 þe forster for his rygtes þe left schulder

[of a hart] 32f he. 1328 *WYCLIF* *Exod.* xxix. 27 And

thou shalt halwe... the shuldre that throw seuerdist fro the

wether. 1428-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 71 Also paid for

... a shuldere & a brist of moton iij d ob. 1533-4 *Shuttle-*

worth's Acc. (Chetham Soc.) 19 vno a mane w^{ch} broughe a

shoulder of a stage from Lyme xij d. 1641 *MURREL*

Cookerie (ed. 3) 6 A Shoulder of Mutton with Olives and

Capers. 1771-8 *SWIFT* *Poet. Conversat.* 122 I'll help myself

to a Slice of this Shoulder of Veal. 1848 *THACKERAY* *Van*

Fair vi, The knife-boy was caught stealing a cold shoulder

of mutton. 1913 *Times* 13 Sept. 1876 Bacon continued fair.

.. Shoulders were sparingly offered at full prices.

b. Cold shoulder: see *COLD SHOULDER* *sb.* and *v.*

c. Shoulder of mutton, used

†(a) proverbially. As good, wholesome, etc. as a

shoulder of mutton to a sick horse: no good at all.

One shoulder of mutton draws down another:

eating induces eating. A shoulder of mutton for

a sheep's head: something of worth for a substitute

of comparatively little value. *Obs.*

1546 *J. HEYWOOD* *Prov.* (1867) 70 Thou art... As holsoime

a morsell for my comely cors As a shoulder of mutton for a sick horse. 1687 *MILNE* *Gl. Fr. Diet.* II. s.v. *Shoulder*, One Shoulder of Mutton draws down another, (*Prov.*) *en mangant l'appetit vien.* 1700 *T. BROWN* *Annusm. Ser. & Com.*, *Marriage* Wks. 1709 III. 1. 66 As two Shoulders of Mutton drive down one another, so two powerful Griets destroy one another. 1725 *BAILEY* tr. *Colleg. Erasmus* (1878) I. 228 Ho! I find I was out in my Notion: to leave a Shoulder of Mutton for a Sheep's Head [*orig.* *Hem! pro thesauro carbonem*].

(b) *attrib.* with similitative notion. *Shoulder of mutton* *fst*: a large, heavy, fleshy fist; hence *shoulder-of-mutton* *fisted* *adj.* *Shoulder of mutton* *sail*: a triangular sail attached to a mast; hence *shoulder of mutton* *rig*.

1694 *MOTTEUX* tr. *Kabelais* IV. xv. 64 The crippled Bum had struck him such a horrid thump with his Shoulder-of-Mutton-Fist. 1719 *DE FOE* *Cruise* I. (Globe) 232, I... made a Three-corner'd vgly Thing, like what we call in England, a Shoulder of Mutton Sail, to go with a Boom at Bottom. 1831 *TRELAWNY* *Adv. Younger* Son III. 228 What sailors call, a shoulder-of-mutton rig, the larger part... being in the body of the boat. 1900 *F. T. BULLEN* *With Christ at Sea* x. 194 A great raw-boned, shoulder-of-mutton fisted fellow.

5. That part of a garment which covers the wearer's shoulder.

1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 25 Item... iij quarters of hie for the Kingis gowne schuldere. 1666-7 *Act* 8 & 9 *Will. III.* c. 30 § 2 Upon the Shoulder of the right Sleeve of the uppermost Garment. 1855 *LADY E. FINCH* *Sampler* (ed. 2) 103 Gather the shoulders and the back.

b. *Leather trade*. The portion of a hide between the butt and the cheeks. Also, see quot. 1858.

1858 *SIMMONS* *Dict. Trade, Shoulters*, a name in the leather trade for tanned or curried hides and kips, as well as for English and foreign offal. 1885 *H. R. PROCTER* *Text-bk. Tanning* viii. 125 A piece called a 'middle' is sometimes taken between the butt and the shoulder.

6. A projectiou or protuberance resembling the human shoulder in shape, position or function; that part of a thing where it widens or swells out to greater bulk from what may be viewed as its head or neck.

1545 *ASCHAM* *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 137, I call that the shoulder of a heade [of an arrow] whyche a mans finger shall feel afore it come to the poynte. 1589 *MASCALL* *Grvt. Cattle* (1596) 157 A nayle we made should haue no shoulder at all, but still lesser and lesser toward the poynt. 1680 *MOXON* *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 197 The Rowler must also be so long between its Shoulders, that it may conveniently contain so many Diameters of its String as shall be necessary. 1794 *RIGGING & Seamanship* I. 157 The pin... with a shoulder of the upper side. 1839 *F. A. GIFFORD* *Artif. Man.* 316 [Plate] Shoulder of the Trunnion. 1857 *BIRCH* *Artif. Pottery* (1858) II. 79 The neck [of the amphora] is not cylindrical, but slopes upon the shoulders. 1873 *BENNETT & CAVENDISH* *Billiards* 339 To make the hazard, play at the shoulder of the pocket. 1970 *R. P. SARGIS* in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 420 The lintel of the Greek doorway projected on either side beyond the dressings, constituting what are known as the shoulders or knees.

b. A sudden inward curvature in the outline of something, from which it tapers to a point.

1618 *W. LAWSON* *New Orch. & Garden* x. (1623) 27 The Graft is... with a sharpe knife fitted in the knot... with shoulders an ynch downward, and so put into the stock. 1688 *HOLME* *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxh.) 202/2 The end [of a pen] in which the slit is, is called the cheeks; and the shoulders is the highest cut. 1834 *D. LOW* *Elem. Pract. Agric.* IV. 130 [In ploughing]... with a uniform curvature technically termed: of the crown. 1873 of the Dead Sea till sula of the Lisan.

c. A relate which serves as an abutment; a projection which serves as a support.

1669 *STURMY* *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 83 Then turn a Foot thereto with a Shoulder to put the Trunk upon a rigger. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON* *Agric. Perth* 10 The middle space is cut down... and well cleaned out, so that it has... six inches of firm ground for shoulders on each side. On these shoulders or abutments sods... are laid. 1812 *P. NICHOLSON* *Mech. Exerc.* 172 To form the tenon; cut the shoulders in with the drawing knife. 1857 *COLQUHOUN* *Comp. Carman's Guide* 30 Those timbers which come up to strengthen the rowlocks are called shoulders.

d. *Fortif.* = *EPAULE*.

1671 *A. TACQUETT* *Milit. Archit.* IV. 7 The Bulwork will be very much strained... and the Angle of the shoulders made so much the less.

e. The flat surface below the letter, etc. on the shank of a type.

1683 *MOXON* *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 369 Beard of a Letter, is the outer angle of the Square Shoulder of the Shank. 1882 *SOUTHWARD* *Pract. Printing* (1884) 12 Certain small capital letters... have nicks at the back of the stem near the shoulder.

f. The projection between the blade and the tang (of a knife, chisel, etc.) which abuts on the handle.

1683 *MOXON* *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxi. 7 A short piece of a Knife broken off about two inches from the Shoulder. 1871 *C. TAYLOR* *Mech. Dict.* 2 A Shoulder, the upper part of.

BURTON *Ed.* projects from the shoulders or thickening of the blade.

†g. Each of the two stoos adjacent to the key-stone of an arch. *Obs.*

a 1734 *NORTH* *Life Dudley North* (1744) 198 To secure a Compass Arch, it was necessary by weight, or some other Means, to keep down the Shoulders, which, rising, let the Crown, or Key, fall in.

in the street, and shouldered him *Rom. Lxx 6b*. For all
 ¶ 8. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Cantab.*, of God, 1577 tr. *A. d. de*
 ...shouldering out the sonnets. I conceive not to what pur-
 pose Aristotle... troubled Natural Philosophie, by Shouldring
 it after the manner of a Philosopher, Fruition for a third principle
 of natural bodies. 1638 *Milde Rev. Past. Apocal. vi. Wks.*
 (1672) s66 A Probability stands in place of a Demonstration,
 which a greater Probability can be brought to shoulder it cut.
 1674 COWPER *Tact vs 57* Custom and prejudice. That
 govern all things here, shouldring aside The meek and
 modest truth. 1880 MCCARTHY *Omn Times Ill. v. 1*, 56
 The Union began to monopolize the officers' posts every-
 where. 48.

where. The natives were shouldered out of the high positions.

c. To 'rub shoulders' with, mix with. *rare*.
1851 MAYNE *Reio Scalp Hunters* viii. I had shouldered society enough to render me slightly sceptical of its sincerity.

2. *transf.* of inanimate things.

1590 SPER. *Transf.* of inanimate things. The ragged sh. seat. 160 Brooke...

till it shoulderth downe the Mound. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog.* ii. (1633) 23 The Water being the most ponderous and weighty... shoulders out the Aire. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Comm.* 494 Shouldering all the Northern shore of the Caspian, it runneth along... by the high looking walls of China. 1644 DICKS *Nat. Bodies* xix. § 9. 175 The latter grains were shouldered of by others that already besieged the superficies. 1796 *Hist. Nat. Exuv.* i. 220 Neither could he conceal his indignation at the vile watch-house shouldering King William's statue. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 15 Walls of rock... shouldering back the billows. 1855 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* i. 19 From the equator to the poles the waves shoulder their fellows. 1857 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. When a seaman... gives his ship too little cable to ride by, she may be thrown across tide, lift or shoulder her anchor, and drift off.

3. Of troops: To push, force, drive back (an opposing force); to manoeuvre or turn.

1581 STWARD *Martial Discipl.* i. 21 This battaile [i. e. disposition of troops] is of great force to shoulder and heate downe the enimie. 1837 *Athenaeum* 24 Sept. 393/2 Thus rendering it possible two days later to shoulder the French off the direct road to Berlin.

4. *absol.* and *intr.* To push with the shoulder; to use the shoulders (in a struggle or contest). *Const. against, at.* Also to shoulder it.

1440 *Found. St. Barth. Hosp.* i. prol. (1836) 77 And menne presyde hydder thylky for variawnte causys, and shuldrid to gider. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 123 And soch rucroos, as commonlie, they shoue and sholder to stand foremost. 1683 BUNYAN *Jerns. Sinner Sacred* (1886) 82 They shoulder and crowd, and say, Pray give way... wherefore up and shoulder it, man; say: Stand away, devil. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v. All tramped, kicked, plunged, shouldered, and jostled. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlyssor* 403 Some working at his legs, and some shouldering at his loins. *fig.* 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 76/1 It is a sione... for a mortal man to... shoulder against God, and fight against his glorie. 1603 KNOLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 409 Not contented with such possessions... hee began to shoulder for more roome.

b. To make one's way by pushing with the shoulders; more fully to shoulder one's way; also *refl.* With various prepositions and advs. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 383 b. [He] lyke a false p... *Drail*... *cast an eye*, But take their snuff and shoulder by. 1800 H. K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 375 The design of shouldering himself into notice. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxix. As the ground was level, they [buffaloes] shouldered along with great speed. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 8 Then we shoulder'd thro' the swarm. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* 111. 323 The Englishman... goes on trampling upon acuter sensibilities, but somehow shouldering his way successfully through the troubles of the universe. 1893 KIRLING *Many Invert.* 12 A couple of junks came shouldering through from the north.

c. To 'rub shoulders', stand shoulder to shoulder with. ? *Obs.*

1692 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* iv. i. What, shall the people know their godlike prince Headed a rabble, and profaned his person, Shoulderd with filth?

† 5. Of a hare: To crouch in her form. *Obs.*
1485 *Bk. St. Albans* i. v. 17, An haare in her forme shulderyng or leenyng.

† 6. a. *trans.* To put (soldiers) shoulder to shoulder in close rank. Also *transf.* Also with *up*.

b. *intr.* To stand shoulder to shoulder. *Obs.*
1597 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 213 Like as yee see the wrath of the War... toget

tians... shouldering close together in their charge, would be like a rock of yron. 1604 DRYDEN *Moyse* iii. 61 Which by the stroke of that commanding wand, Shoulder the rough seas forcibly together. 1781 COWPER *Tablet* 137 If guards, mechanically form'd in ranks... Shouldering, and standing as if struck to stone.

7. *trans.* To support with, bear up or carry on the shoulder or shoulders; to take or place on one's shoulder to be carried.

1611 CORCORAN *Esplanter*... to shoulder; to support with, or bear on the shoulders. 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 180 They cut a whole Tree down, and... shoulder'd it with great Clamours. 1845 COWLEY *Adm. in Pacific* viii. 73 I determined... to shoulder my gun, and walk right round the island. 1851 W. W. COLLINS *Rambles beyond Railways* vii. (1852) 122 We shouldered our knapsacks, and started for the Lizard. 1865 R. S. HAWKER in *All Year Round* XIII. 151/2 The people... gathered up fragments of the wreck for fuel, and shouldered them away. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxxii. Hearing no further sound, they shouldered the tools and set forth again.

b. *fig.* † To forward; to help or push on; to prop up; to second (*obs.*). Also to take upon oneself as a burden (exposee, responsibility, etc.).

1592 STANFURD *Exile* ii. (Arb.) 49 The Greeks assurance in Pallas wholly remayned And with her assistance theyre wars were shouldered always. 1586 J. HOOKER

Hist. Irel. 98/1 in *Holinshed*. She began to incline to his wooer his request, to the end his neptue should have bene the better by his countenance shouldered. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 1511. 511 The young Nephew... regarded only... the much more that his grand-father had laid out in vain, to shoulder up a falling house. 1685 CORROX *Atenaignt's Ess.* i. 1. xli. 521 The greatest of Scipio's attempts in part due to Lelius, whose constant practice it was to advance and shoulder [orig. *F. secundu*] Scipio's grandeur and renown. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 1/2 The local Progressives are public-spirited enough to shoulder the expense.

† c. *transf.* Of a thing: To prop up. *fig.* Of the terms of an argument: To back up. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selc.* 99 And though the 'may be' in the Argument came starveling alone without any thing of proof to back it, yet the 'may not be' in the Answer shall be thus shoulder'd up. 1675 CORROX *Planters Man.* 16 It is good also to shoulder or clod up the Tree for three foot about, and some four foot high.

8. *Mil.* To place (a weapon, etc.) upon the shoulder. Also *absol.* † Also in *passive* of a soldier: To have his musket shouldered.

To shoulder one's or a rifle etc., is often used for: to join the ranks, to enlist as a soldier.

1595 SIR J. SMYTH *Instr. Milit.* 5 They are then to say to the first rank: Shoulder your piques and march; which is as much to say: Lay your piques upon your right shoulders and march. 1625 MARSHAM *Souldiers Acad.* 24 Shoulder your Musquet, and carry your Rest in the right hand. 1635 W. BARRIFFE *Milit. Discipline* i. (1639) 4 Thus being armed, with Muskets shouldered, some account their Postures to begin from this place. *Ibid.* 5 Thus having charged some men will shoulder and so from thence make ready. 1672 VERN *Milit. Observ.* 37 The Musquetier being shouldered Command... Unshoulder your Musquet, and Pnyse. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 15 The broken soldier... shoulder'd his crutch. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. xi. They have shouldered, soldier-wise, their shovels and picks. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 a. Wait for the word of command of the officer to shoulder. 1859 JERVISON *Brittany* xiv. 234 Many a poor gentleman finds himself obliged to shoulder a musket.

b. To shoulder arms (esp. *imper.* as a word of command): to hold one's rifle in a nearly vertical position, the barrel resting against the shoulder and the butt in the hollow of the hand; hence at shoulder arms, at the position directed by this word of command.

1844 *Queen's Regul. Army* 260 Shoulder Arms. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 30 Sergeants... will remain steady at Shoulder Arms. 1853 WHITE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* vii. The brigade 'shoulder arms' preparatory to receiving... the time-honoured hero who is to inspect them.

† 9. To cut up the carcass of (a lamb, kid, etc.).

cf. shoulder-knife (SHOULDER sb. 8 c). *Obs. rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vii b. [Terms... of breeching or dressyng of dyverse beestis...] a Lambe shoulderide, a Kidde shulderide.

b. (See quot. 1844 in SHOULDERING *vb.* sb. 1).

† 10. *pa. pple.* Strained or dislocated at the shoulder. *Obs.* [? after *F. épaulé*.]

1565-6 BLUNDELL *Horsemanship* iv. iii. (1580) 2 b. As when a Horse is shouldered by means of some outward cause, or his back galled with the saddle.

11. To furnish (a thing) with a shoulder; to cut shoulders or a shoulder on; to fit into with a shoulder. Also with *down, up*.

1438 [see SHOULDERING *vb.* sb. 1]. 1733 TOLL *Horre-Hoing Hush.* xxxiii. 335 The Teoon is also shoulder'd on each side. 1774 NORTH *Life Dudley North* (1744) 193 At Powis House... they shouldered and keyed the Portico Arches with Pieces of Stone. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agr.*... ing a small... stump. 1879... are the shoulder down slightly taper-wise. 1884 R. F. BURTON *Bk. Sword* 142 The Sword should be tightly mounted and shoulder'd up before and behind. 1901 J. BLACK *Corp. & Builder, Scaffolding* 35 The staves must now be fitted... by shouldering them at the marks made.

b. *Slating.* (See quot.)

1833 LONDON *Enyel. Archit.* § 1122 The roofs to be covered with the best dark blue slate... to be well shouldered in haired lime (the upper part of each row bedded in lime).

12. *intr.* Of inanimate things: To form a shoulder, project as a shoulder, or spread out into a shoulder; also with *up*.

1511 CORCORAN *s. v. Esplanette, Maçonnerie à esplanettes*... walls... left... shouldering, bearing, or standing out in one place more than in another. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* i. 5 Because the Chaps [of the Square Head Hand Vice] do not stand shouldering in the way. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) 1. 46 Farther off we could see blue hills, shouldering high above the intermediate ones. 1870 *Daily News* 12 Nov. The hill shoulders up very steeply for three-fourths its height.

13. *trans.* (*Horticulture.*) To tie out the 'shoulders' of (bunches of grapes).

1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 461 Finished shouldering the Hamburgh, and thinning the Sweetwater and St. Peter's (neither of the two latter wants shouldering much).

14. *slang.* (See quot.)

1823 JON BEE *Slang* s. v. *Shouldering*. Among stage-coachmen, to shoulder, is to take up passengers on one's account, without consulting the proprietors. 1855 HOTTEN'S *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2). *Shoulder*, when a servant embezzles his master's money, he is said to shoulder his employer.

Shoulder-blade. [*cf.* MLG. *schulterblatt*, Du. *schouderblad*, MHG. *schulterblatt* (mod. G. *blatt*).] Each of the two flat triangular bones articulated with the humerus, and lying over the ribs in the upper part of the back in all mammals; the scapula.

a 1300 *Havelock* 2544 Bi þe shuff [i.e. blade] þe sharpe swerd let [he] wade, þowr the brest unto þe herte. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 823 Baith cannell bayne and schuldur blaid in twa. Through the myd colt, the gud suert ger he ga. 1572-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 205 Steven Urde... strait the said Jonet upon his schuldur blaid with the kavill of ane mylne. 1611 SHAKES. *Wind.* 7. iv. iii. 77 Oh good sir, softly, good sir, I feare (sir) my shoulder blade is out. 1763 'THEOPHILUS INSULANUS' *Second Sight* 77 There is another kind of divination, by looking in the shoulder-blade of a sheep, goat, &c. as in a book. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. 101 Mahomet's followers found the Koran... as it had been written down at first promulgation; much of it, they say, on shoulder-blades of mutton. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Enyel. Brit.* i. 825/2 The Scapula, or Shoulder Blade, lies at the upper and back part of the wall of the chest, reaching from the second to the seventh rib.

b. *transf.*

1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 63 [Bees] haue 4 wings... growing to their shoulder-blades. 1826 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL. III. xxxv. 662, I propose calling these pieces by names, appropriated to the arm to the higher vertebrate animals; thus... I call the whole fore-leg the *brachium* or arm, and... the trochanter [becomes] the *scapula* or shoulder-blade.

Shoulder-bone. = SHOULDER-BLADE.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 4217 His right arm & issscholder bon Hemadede to gronde anon. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biffen.* in Wright *Voc.* 146 Les espaules ont blasouns [Glossed chuldel-bones; r. r. the soldre-bon, scholder-bon]. 1338 CHAUCER *Parl.* *Prolog.* 22 Thanoe haue [I] in laton a sholder bon Which that was of an hooley Iewes sheepe. 1460 *Towmely Myst.* xxxii. 260 Godys son... hase not where upon his hede to rest Bot oa his shuder bone. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* vii. (1833) 43 In the shoulder there be two bones... the Shoulder bone, and the Canoe bone. 1691 R. KIRK *Secret Commun.* i. (1815) 17 The minor Seers prognosticate many future Events... from the Shoulder-bone of a Sheep. 1763 W. ELLIS *Madagascar* v. 125 The sides... were edged... with the shoulder-bones of oxen stuck in the ground, the broad part upwards.

Shouldered (sho'ldərd), *pp. a.* [*f.* SHOULDER sb. and v. + ED.]

1. Having shoulders; furnished with shoulders. Chiefly with qualifying adv. or advb. phrase. Also ROUND-SHOULDERED.

13. K. ALIS. 4953 Another folk there is hiside... Ben y-shouldered as an fyshce. And clawed after bound, i-wisse. 1385 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 551 He was short sholdred, brood, a thikke knaure. 1430 *Pilgr.* *Lyf M. Walde* i. cxxxiv. (1869) 70 It is nouht for that thou ne art sholdred ynowh, and boned. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* iv. 701 Take oxen yoooge... ysholdred wide is good. 1533 [see CROOKED a. 5]. 1591 [see BROAD D. 1]. 1697 [see HIGH a. 22 b]. 1740 in *Scott. Hist. Rev.* (1905) Apr. 503 [Recruits] must be straight, well limbed and shouldered. 1856 RUSKIN *Med. Paint.* v. 12. iii. 220 Thighed and shouldered like the billows.

2. Having a shoulder or projection; made with a shoulder or with shoulders.

1671 PHILLIPS (ed. 3). *Shouldered-head* (a term in Archery) the best made Heads of an Arrow... being... made with shoulders. 1750 BLANCHLEY *Arch.* *Explan.* 81 That shouldered Part of all Masts over which the Shrouds are put. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* i. Plate xviii. Fig. 1. Represents a shouldered turf-drum. 1847 MRS. J. W. LONDON *Anat.* *Arch.* *Cal.* (1857) 152 When the upper branches of the bunch [of grapes] are large, and almost as strong as the main stem, it is said to be shouldered. 1851 P. F. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1860. 214 *Io Gibbula*... the whirls are shouldered, and the pillar-like is plain. 1882 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* *Brit.* II. No. 5169 Cardboard pill boxes... plain and shouldered. 1882 CHRISTY *Prints* 103 Shouldered Joint occurs between two timbers when one is strengthened by being shouldered or thickened out to reinforce its abutting... powers.

b. Arch. *Shouldered arch*: a form of head for an opening (not properly an arch) somewhat resembling the outline of a man's shoulders and part of the neck.

1853 TURNER'S *Dom. Archit.* (ed. Parker) II. vi. 230 Several of the smaller doorways [of Bolton Castle] have the 'shouldered arches' of the Camarvoo form. *Note.* This name has been proposed by the duchess of Northumberland for this peculiar form... It is commonly called the square-headed trefoil arch. 1856 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* 23.

3. Placed and carried at, on or over the shoulder; spec. *Mil.* (see SHOULDER v. 7). To stand shouldered: to stand with shouldered arms.

1750 *Cautions & Adv. Officers of Army* 173 Be sure to make your Men march with shouldered Arms. 1811 *Regul. Army* 13 The Officer is... to make his Men stand shouldered. 1844 *Queen's Regul. Army* 30 Their own Guards are to turn out with shouldered Arms, once a Day.

† Shouldered. *Obs.* [*cf.* *ER* 1.] One who shoulders.

1590-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 49 Bot... on your hienes foliows eik... Schuleraris, and schowar that... can non vthir craft nor curis Bot to mak thrang, Schir, in your duris.

Shouldering (sho'ldəring), *vb.* [*f.* SHOULDER v. + ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb; an instance of this.

1438 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1835) I. 12 Schulderyng de legystes. 1590 SPENSER *F.* (Q. II. vii. 4) Some thought to raise themselves to high degree... by close shouldering; some by flattere. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 259 Care being taken that the point of the knife does not go between the shoulder-blade and the ribs. This error... in slaughtering pigs... is called shouldering. 1865 KANE *Arctic Expl.* i. xvii. 208 There may have been something of discourtesy in the occasional shoulderings and hustlings. 1897 *Enyel. Sport* I. 341/1 (Driving) *Shouldering*, of the horse, pushing sideways upon pole or partner.

b. Amount of 'shoulder' or projection.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xii. 4 The Face thus finished, he considers what Shouldering the Shank of the Punch makes now with the Face, round about the Letter.

shovel, early mod. Du. *schuivel*, dial. *schoefel* shovel; the O.Teut. type **skufjō* is app. f. the root **skufj-*, **skub-* of *SHOVE* v.]

1. A spade-like implement, consisting of a broad blade of metal or other material (more or less hollow and often with upturned sides), attached to a handle and used for raising and removing quantities of earth, grain, coal or other loose material. (In some dialects the word is applied to a spade.)

Baker's shovel = *PEEL* sb. 2; *Coal-shovel*, see *COAL* sb. 1; *Malt-shovel*, see *MALT* sb. 4; *Faring-shovel*, see *FARING* vbl. sb. 4; also *FIRE-SHOVEL*.

a. 1725 *Corpus Gloss*, 2051 *Trulla*: cruce, turl, scofi. *Ibid.* 2081 *Patilla*: isem-scofi. 1825 *Epinal Gloss*, 1022 *Trulla*: scofi. a 1200 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX, 269. He sceal habban spade, scoffe, wadspil [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2107 Vorþe bep men bet iteist to ssolfe [vrr. schouele, shoell] & to spade. [an. [etc.]. 1377 *LANGU. P. PL. B.* vi. 192 An heep of heremites..wenten as werkemen with spades and with schoeles. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 189 A schouyl hath iij. thynges; a scho, an heued, & an handyl. 1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 37 A lityll fyver schoffell. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham. v. 1.* 110 Why doe's he suffer this rude knaue now to knocke him about the Sconce with a dirty Shoell.

Apprentice with their x xlii, The cashier (whose benevolent occupation it is to dispense sovereigns out of a copper shovel). 1905 *PETRIC Relig. Anc. Egypt* xlii. 84 The winnowing shovels and rakes stuck up-right.

β. a 1200 *Holy Rood* 42 (Ashm. MS.) þo nome hi spade and schole. c 1340 *Nominalia* (Skeat) 519 *Troble beche furche fymer* Schole spade mouke-forke. 1453-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 150. ij sholez ferro ligat. 1545 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 360 For ane dousan of schulis, xs. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Halyburton's Ledger* (1869) 326 Schooles vngrarnished the hundreth xli. 1785 *BURNS Ep. to F. Lafrank* xi. What sairs your grammars? Ye'd better taen up spades and shoels. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxxi. A heard like a haker's shoel. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* v. 137 We made a grave..and I went for spades and shoels.

γ. c 875 *Erfurt Gloss*, 1022 *Trulla*: scofi. 1504-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 255 Payde for a chollive [cf. shovel *Ibid.* 381] to pare the Chyrcche lijd. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 35 A..wheelerarrow, shoole and a spade. 1583 *Will & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 78. j grape, and shoive, ij spades, and liij irone forks 45. 1858 *SPURDENS Suppl. to Forby, Sholve*, a shovel.

δ. In fig. context.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 199 A skeet of contrycoun, wyth a scauell of confessoun, wyth a schouyl of satsfacyoun. *Ibid.* 203 þe schouyl, I telde þou, was satsfacyoun, þe scho þer-of is almes-dede, þe heuyd is preyere, þe handyll is restitucoun.

† c. *Shod-shovel*: a shovel of wood edged or tipped with metal. *Obs.*

1565 in *Finchale Priory Acc.* (Surtees) p. cxxix, j schoyd schouyll. 1526-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 339 For a Shod-shovill for the Church lijd. 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk Buriall* (1833) 31 With shod-shooles to seugh up the sanctuary-ground.

δ. Occas. used for: A shovelful.

1881 C. WHITEHEAD *Hops* 8 The plant centres being covered with a few shovels of earth.

e. *Phr.* To be put to bed with a shovel: to be buried (Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, 1785).

f. *transf.* The cue used in the game of SHOVEL-BOARD (sense 2).

2. ? = SHOVELLER 2.

1580 *HOLLVAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Pale* or *cullier*, a hird called shoell.

3. The flat portion of the horn of a moose-deer. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 230/1 The brows were very good indeed, and the shovels cupped and broad.

4. = SHOVEL HAT.

1841 J. B. MOZLEY *Let. in Purcell Life Manning* (1895) I. 194 The straight-cut coat and the gentlest shovel. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* xxv. She managed the hat shop... My uncle the Bishop had his shovels there.

5. A person using a shovel.

1834-7 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 54 Four shovels are placed on the berm, and the remaining 4 shovels and rammers on the parapet. c 1890 *Engineer* LXVII. 344 (Cent.) In the early days after the Crimean War, the engineers in the Navy..were technically known as shovels.

6. *Mil.* A contrivance fitted to a field-gun to act as a brake to lessen the recoil.

1890 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 4/3 They intend that a 'shovel' shall be fixed to our field guns. 'This 'shovel', or brake, was described to me by several officers.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *shovel hill*, *†iron*; *similitive*, as *shovel-beaked*, *-beard*, *-bladed*, *-ended*, *-footed*, *-hauded*, *-headed*, *-mouthed*, *-shaped* adjs.; *objective*, as *†shovel-cheaper*, *-maker*.

1865 *Key. Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) V. 326 *Mar.* 'Shovel-Beaked Surgeons. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 26 Feb. 'Those bushy locks, that 'shovel beard. 1901 *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 7/4 An Eton crew..with 'shovel-bladed oars. c 1515 *Coke Lovell's B.* 11 'Schouyll chepers. 1841 *PUCIN Pres. St. Eccles. Archit.* (1843) 7 A 'shovel-ended stole. 7a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1098 'Schovelle-fotede was pat schalke. 1850 *EMERSON Cond. of Life vbl. Consid. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 414 No 'shovel-handed, nar..

stockings. 1859 K. F. Soc. XXIX. 161 Their i Burt Stand. Timber M. tular. Abb. de Whiteb. lijd. 1638 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Elias Tonge of Charing, 'shouell-maker. 1763 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 106/2 A 'Shovel-mouthed or cow-bellied shark. 1879 E. O'Donovan *Mero Onis* (1882) I. 314 Queer long 'shovel-shaped oars.

b. *Special comb.*: shovel-bill = SHOVELLER 2; shovel-cultivator U.S. = shovel-plough; † shovel dog-fish? = shovel-fish; shovel-duck dial. = SHOVELLER 2; shovel-fish, a fish of the genus *Scaphirhynchus*, esp. *S. platyrhynchus*; † shovel-groat = SHOVE-GROAT; shovel head, (a) = shovel-fish; (b) the bonnet-headed shark, *Reniceps tiburo* (also *atrub.*); shovel-man, a labourer who uses a shovel; shovel-nose, a nose having the shape of and fulfilling the functions of a shovel, also *attrib.* in the names of certain animals and fishes having this characteristic; hence shovel-nosed adj., also *transf.*; shovel-penny = SHOVEL-BOARD; shovel-plough, an implement for clearing comland of weeds; shovel-stirrup, a stirrup with a broad rest for the foot, extending behind the heel; shovel-sturgeon = shovel-fish; shovel-tree (see *quot.*); † shovel-wood = shovel-tree.

1864 *ATKINSON Prov. Names of Birds*, 'Shovel-bill.. *Anas clypeata*. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 236 They are sometimes very expeditiously covered, with the mold-board or the 'shovel cultivator. 1664 *HUBERT Catal. Rarities* 13 A 'Shovel Dogge fish. 1893 in *Coxens Hardy Broad Norfolk* 47 'Shovel Duck. 1863 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 200 The two smaller figures represent the 'Shovel-fish, so called from the curious form of its head. 1825 *JAMIESON S. V.* *Slide-thrift*. A species of draughts in which the winner is the one who first gets his men off the board; also called 'Shovel-groat. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 45 The second genus called the 'Shovel-head (*Scaphirhynchus*), is represented by a single species. 1882 *JORDAN & GILBERT Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 25 Shovel-head Shark. 75 spade and barrowes. late Mr. V spoiled.

a. Bottle- SOLANER in *Ann. Reg.* (1769) *Chron. App.* 188/2 Shovel nose sharks. 1882 *JORDAN & GILBERT Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 25 Shovel-nose. 1893 C. F. HOLDER *Marine Animals*. 15 shovel nose into the sand. 'Shovel-nos'd-Shark. 1837

J. F. COOPER *England* (ed. 2) I. 185 A shovel-nosed hat and a wig. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, 'Shovel-penny. 1801 *Farmer's Mag. App.* 209 An implement for cleaning corn land is also used, called the 'shovel plough. 1812 *Sir J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb. Scot.* 1. 96 Cast-metal rollers, and scrapers, or shovel-ploughs. 1863 V. STUART *Egypt* 33 Most of the party were mounted on horses with carpet housings and 'shovel stirrups. a 1894 *LAVARD Autobiog.* (1909) II. 31 Heavy shovel stirrups which served for spurs. 1895 E. D. COPE *N. Amer. Batrachia & Rept.* 87 The 'shovel-sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus*). 1887 *DARLINGTON Folk Speech S. Ciesh.* 'Shovel-tree, the handle of a spade. c 1615 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.* Payd for a 'shoufell wood vnd setting of it ane [sic] viij d.

Shovel (ʃv'l), v. 1 Forms: see the sb. Also 9 (*dial.*) shulvo. [f. *SHOVEL* sb. Cf. *MLG. schufelen*, *MHG. schufeln*, *schufeln* (mod. G. *schau-feln*), *Sw. skofla*, *Da. skovle*, *Norw. skufja*, *skovla*.]

1. *trans.* To take up and remove with a shovel. Chiefly with adv. or advb. phrase. Also fig.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 448/2 Schovelyn, wythe a schowelle, tribulo. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 193, I lykened satsfacyoun to a schouelle to schouell out wyth þe crommys of þe wose of dedly synne. 1590 in *Harwood Lichfield* (1806) 527 Payd..for shollynge snowe off the Church. 1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of Eden* xiv. (1659) 107 Shovelling the Corn from the sides of the rooms. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 24/2 The men that shovel the dirt out of the road. 1816 *SCOTT Antig. xxv.* Take the shule a bit, and shule out the loose earth. 1891 *SMILES J. Murray* I. vii. 141 The labourers were at work shovelling away the snow.

† b. To shovel down: to destroy by shovelling away. *Obs.*

1563 *WINGET Cert. Tractates Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 5 To schuil dounhir wallis to the ground.

c. *transf.* (With adv.) To remove as rubbish; to move about roughly and without consideration.

1863 *HAWTHORNE Old Home, Recoll. Gifted Woman* I. 184 A great amount of rubbish, which any competent editor would have shovelled out of the way.

2. To excavate, dig up (the ground, etc.), dig (a hole, etc.) with a shovel.

c 1470 *HENNINGSON Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Svaallow*) xxxii. In the snaw he schullit bes ane plane. a 1785 *Ulysses Answ. Ajax* in *Poems* *Buchan Dial.* 37 The gutter's sheeled. 1857 *Irish R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. 1. 105 A man will 'shool 'about one-eighth of an acre per diem.

3. To throw (quantities of some material) into a receptacle, to cast (earth, dust, etc.) on or upon something or somebody.

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 463 Some Hangman must.. lay me Where no Priest shouels-in dust. c 1800 'Broom blooms bonnie' x. in *Child Ballads* I. 184/2 It was nae wonder his heart was sair, When he shoold the niools on her yellow hair. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 98 The powder is shovelled into sacks. 1913 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 35/2 One of them..was shovelling tipsy cake into his ample mouth.

fig. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* x. iii. Partridge likewise shovelled in his share of calumny. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* 269 Thousands..unshipped on the desert shore, shovelled as it were, into a siraoge land.

4. To gather (something) up in quantities as with a shovel.

1685 *PENN Further Acc. Pennsylv.* 9 Herring..swarm in such shoales..in little Creeks, they almost shovell them up in their tubs. 1713 *DERHAM Phys-Theol.* iv. xi. Note n (1727) 187, I have seen..Ducks shovell them up as they swim along the Waters. 1879 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 6/2 Storekeepers..are simply shovelling up money.

5. *intr.* To use a shovel.

1685 *TRAVESTIN Acc. Siege of Newhensel* 30 No one offered to put out the fire, till the Duke of Lorraine came and begao himself to shovell upon it. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xv. ii. V. 280 In relays, 3,000 of the Militia-men dig and shovel night and day. *transf.* 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xlvii. Is that all? thought

6. *trans.* To turn (something) over with a shovel.

1775 W. WILLIAMSON *Trials at York* 29/2, I shovelled it [the earth] over, and threw it into that corner. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 425 The salt and lime were..mixed about three months before use and afterward shovelled over several times.

7. To shovel out: to distribute in shovelfuls. fig. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* v. iii. (1865) II. 85 George I shovelling out his English subsidies as figs.

8. *trans.* and *intr.* To intrude. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1540 *PALSCOR. Acolastus* ii. iii. Liij b. I will sowe me in i. I will thrust me in, or schole in [orig. a *tergo* me *hinc* *insarum*]. 1861 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 403 He'll shool in onnywey, whear ther's owt to be gotten. 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss.*, *Shool*, v.a. and slightly as a v.n. to intrude. *Shovel* is also in occasional *active* use with this meaning.

Shovel (ʃv'l), v. 2 Now rare. Also 5 schovel, 9 dial. shool, shulve. [app. a frequentative f. *SHOVE* v. Cf. *SHUFFLE* v. In mod. use app. associated with *SHOVEL* v.1] *intr.* To make movements with the feet, without raising them from the ground; to walk languidly or lazily. (Cf. *SHUFFLE* v. 1.)

c 1430 *Wyclif's Bible* Job xi. 10 (MS. S.) Shoueling forth [v. 77. stumblunge, hirtunge, *Vulg. offendens*] with his feet. c 1450 in *Angier Syon* (1840) 381 They schal euer have warnes..that they schouel not withe ther fete up to the pament, wherby the reder may the wers be herde. 1549 *LATIMER 6th Serm. bef. Ebor. VI* (Arb.) 169 They hard hym quietly, with out any shouelinge of fete or walkyng vp and downe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 29 When I walk, that assignable..part of my soul, which was in my leg, comes shovelling after me. 1824 *CARLYLE in Froide Life* (1882) 1.222 In walking he does not tread, but shovel and slide. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Shool, Shulve*, to saunter, with such extreme laziness, as if the saunterer did not mean to walk, but to shovel up the dust with his feet.

† **Shovelard**. *Obs.* Forms: a. 5 schovelard, schovelard, 6 s(o)hovelarde, 6-7 shoveland; β. 5 scholard, 6 sholard, 7 shoulerd. [f. *SHOVEL* sb. + *-ARD*; ? after *MALLARD*, *POPARD*; cf. the name *poplerd* = *POPELER*.] *THE SPOONBILL, Platalea leucorodia.* (Cf. *SHOVELLER*.)

a. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 448/1 Schoveler, or popler, hyrd. 1533-4 *Aet* 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 4 For every egge of every byttour herouse or shovelerd eight pence. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiv. 360 So have Cranes, Hernes, Storks, and Shovelards long necks.

β. c 1460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch.) 400 Scholarde, or poplerd, hyrd; *populus*. c 1512 *Regul. Northumberld. Housh.* (1770) 106 Item Sholardes to be hadde for my Lordes owne Mees. 1626 *BRETTON Fantasticks* (Grosart) 10/2 The yong Herne and the Shoulerd are now fat for the great Feast.

Shovel-board (ʃv'l,bɔ:d), *shu'fleeboard*.

Forms: a. 6 shovillabourde, shovellaborde, 7 shovell board, shouelaborde, shovellabord, shouel board, 7- shovel-board; γ. 6 shoffie, shoofie, 7 shuffie, 8 shuffell. [The earliest form *shovill-*, *shovellabourd*, is an unexplained alteration of *SHOVE-BOARD*. There does not seem to be any connexion with *shovel* or *shuffle*.]

1. A game in which a coin or other disk is driven by a blow with the hand along a highly polished board, floor, or table (sometimes ten yards or more long) marked with transverse lines. The game is out of use in England, but is still played (with some modifications of form) in the U.S. Cf. *SLIDE-GROAT*, *SHOVE-GROAT*, *SHOVE-BOARD*.

The modern game as played in the U.S. is always called *shuffleboard*; in historical references to the older game the usual form is *shovel-board*.

a. 1532 *Priory Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 188 Paied to my lord Wylliam for that he wanne of the kinges grace at shovillaborde ix li. 1575 in W. H. TURNER *Secl. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 364 All unlawful games, as, tables, bowls, shovellaborde. 1666 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 40 That you..keep shovellboard playing..on sondays contrary to order. 1688 *Nottingham Rec.* V. 352 Wec present William Finn

Peasants have..Cricchet, Skittles, or Nine-Pins, Shovel-board, [etc.]. 1873 *BENNETT & CAVENISH* *Billiards* 3 Before the introduction of Billiards the fashionable game on a board was shovel-board.

γ. 1577-86 *STANHYURST Chron. Irel.* II. viii. 86/2 in *Holinshead*, Plaieng at shlofegroie or shoofleboard. 1736 *CARTE Ormonde* II. 178 The Marquis chose 10 sit up all

DICKENS *Pickw.* xiii. There was a show of hands; the Mayor decided in favour of the honourable Samuel Slumkey. — Horatio Fiskin, Esquire, demanded a poll. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 18/5 At each of the meetings the scheme appeared to be approved on a show of hands.

2. The external aspect (of a person or thing). Now *rhet.* or *poet.* in this gen. sense.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. iv. 39 Dyuers peoples.. monstrous and of hugly shewe. 1566 DRANT *Her. Sat.* ii. vii. I ij b. His master, goes in sage attyre: that geues a sober shue. 1594 WILLOBBIE *Ardis* xlvii. (Grosart) 96 Say, 'twas her wit & modest shue, That made you like and loue her so. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 83 But I haue that Within, which passeth shew; These, but the Trappings, and the Suites of woe. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* iii. 9 The shew of their countenance doeth witness against them. a 1782 WATSON *Philipp* III, iii. (1793) I. 296 Under the simple shew.. of a citizen, he concealed all the qualities of a hero. 1799 WORSW. *Poems Sentin.*, *Poet's Epit.* 45 The outward shows of sky and earth, Of hill and valley, he has viewed. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1841) 136 Men worship the shows of great men; the most disbelief that there is any reality of great men to worship.

b. In show, in appearance. Often with the idea that the reality behind is different (cf. 6, 7): In appearance only, ostensibly, seemingly. Also (rarely) *with shew*.

a 1586 STONEV *Arcaidia* i. ii. § 7 While hee was speaking, there came a boy in shew like a Merchants apprentice. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 10 Otherwise they are but in shew opposite and not in truth. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* t. xxxv. 48 The small Flower de-luce of Dalmatia is in shew like to the precedent. 1614 GORGES *Luan* v. 187 With shew the Vice the Vice doeth. — N. BACON *Disc. Govt.*

Chief Justice was in *thos* II. x. 365 She had let the council of state.. subsist in shew. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 51 To have two governing bodies; the one real, the other only in show. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* xvii. (1876) IV. 54 The King by the edge of the sword changed himself into all outward show into a King according to the laws of England.

c. To show: to outward view or appearance, as far as appearance goes. *Obs.*

1556 ROBINSON *Mere's Utopia* i. (Arb.) 44 This iustice is more beautiful in appearance, and more flourishing to the shewe, then either iuste or profitable. 1609 BUNTE (Douay) *Isa.* vi. 13 She.. shal be to the shew [Vulg. in ostensionem] as a terribith, and as an oke.

d. To have († bear, † carry) a (or the) show of: to wear the appearance of; to appear to be, appear to partake of; to look like, resemble. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1581 CAMPION to *Confer.* iii. (1584) T. ij. He gaue them that which had the name of wine, and had the shew of it, but.. was not in deede wine. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 2 Which Coulers.. carrye a shewe of a good tree and perfitte couler of wooded and mathered Blacke. 1612 BIBLE *Col.* ii. 23 Which things hane in deede a shew of wisdomed. 1613 *Day Festivals* v. (1619) 24 Even of those that heare the shew of the purest Professors amongst us. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Simulation* (Arb.) 510 Simulation and Dissimulation, commonly carry with them a Shew of Fearfulness.

e. For show: to save appearances, 'for the look of the thing'. *Obs.*

a 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 637 The Kindred of the Slaio forgive the Deed; But a short Exile must for Show precede. a 1735 BURNET *Own Time* (1897) I. ix. 393 They were not to be surprised, if the Danes seemed at first to talk high: that was to be done for shew; but they would grow calmer when they should engage.

f. Theol. and Philos. Used occas. as an equivalent for 'accident', 'phenomenon', 'species'.

1560 JEWELL *Serm.* at *Paul's Cross* C viij. The accidents of the bread, (that is to say) the whiteness or roundness, or other sutch outward fourmes or shewes of bread, as he seeth with his eye. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. § 5. 7 Intentional Species or Shews, propagated from the Objects to our Senses.

3. With qualifying word: A (fine, striking, etc.) appearance; an appearance which makes a strong impression on the beholder. *Usu.* in phr. to make († bear, † yield) a (fine, etc.) shew. Also without qualification, a fine or striking appearance, imposing display.

a 1550-80 *Robin Consc.* in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 239 Bvt and I luee another yeer, I will haue a better shewe; I will not goe thus stultishly, I trowe. 1592 BARRINGTON *Notes Gen.* vii. 22 b. About the beginning of May, when all things flourished and yielded show. 1610 HOLMAN *Caudeen's Brit.* (1637) 27 Windsor heareth a goodly shew. 1686 tr. *Charadin's Trav.* *Persia* 263 And all to make a shew and dazle the world. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 24 They rather affected to exercise those gifts, which make a great shew. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cut* July, Their names made a famous show in the bills. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gri. N. T.* I. 548 After Eusebius they [i. e. Western quotations] make no show in Greek theology. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passifort* xxi. 205 The furniture.. made a sorry show of comfort in the huge rooms.

† b. To have some show: to preseat a specious or plausible appearance; to have weight with, or commend itself to, others; also, to appear likely, 'promise' (to do something). *Obs.*

1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* xi. 151 b. At the fyrst, he covered his mynde craftely, that his writte myght haue some shewe [ut aliquam habere speciem diplomati]. 1574 WHITCER *Def. Answ.* iii. ii. 143 The places of the 44. of *Exchiel* haue some shew in them. 1606 KNOLLES tr. *Declin's Comm.* v. 1. v. 34 These arguments haue some good show to prove that seruitude is natural, profitable, and honest.

c. (Now only U.S. and Austral.) An opportunity for displaying or exerting oneself; a chance,

'opening'. Phr. to give (a person) a show; to have or stand a (or no) show. *Const. for.* to (do something).

Continuity of the mod. use with that in quot. 1579 is hardly possible, but the notion seems to be closely similar.

1579 LYTT *Euphuus* (Arb.) 41 Education can haue no shewe, where the excellencye of Nature doth beare sway. *Ibid.* 62 Where loue beareth sway, friendship can haue no shewe. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 22 Aug. He stood no show of securing the nomination for the legislature. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Trib.* 10 Dec. 2/3 Must we found an O'Brien dynasty to convince outsiders that men of Celtic blood have a fair show in Boston? 1890 'R. BOLDEWOO' *Col. Ref.* (1891) 183 As he's a gentleman, he's bound to give you a show. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 70 He thought Caloola had a big show for the Sydney Derby.

d. dial. Applied to the display made by an animal when at its best; e.g. the plnmage of a cock-bird at pairing-time, the udder of a cow.

1886 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 54/2 (*Ruff*). The cock-bird, when out of his nuptial attire, or, to use the fennman's expression, when he has not 'his show on'. 1886 *Sale-catalogue* in *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Grand heifer, splendid show.

4. In generalized sense: Ostentatious display.

1713 ANTHONY *Trial Count Tariff* 14 The Court.. upon Examination found him a True Spaniard: Nothing but Show and Beggary. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* i, Sir Ulick.. loved shew and company. 1859 *Habits Gd. Society* v. 233 Yet it [the zither] is not calculated for large concerts: we English must haue noise and show.

† b. Of show: snited for display; fine, splendid.

1573-80 *Th. M. To Red.* xi. in *Barel's Act.* A v/3 These floures of shew.. are here to Hue. a 1588 *Saddles Voy.* *Italy* (1698) II. 119 They shewed me.. curious saddles, harness, liveries of shew embroidered with gold and silver. 1789 Mrs. PLOZET *Journ. France* II. 169 Wealth diffused makes all men comfortable, and leaves no man splendid.. Objects of show are therefore unfrequent in Eogland.

c. For show: for the sake of mere appearance or display, as opposed to utility.

a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* Aug. 1641 (Haarlem), A faire payre of organs, which I could not find they made use of in diuine service.. but only for shewe. 1849 DR. RUTLAND in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 195, I apprehend that for night use they [the pillows] were large, and were replaced by small ones for show during the day. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vi. 184 My father.. never would haue paid the cost of an extra horse for show.

5. An appearance or display (of something, a quality, activity, sentiment, etc.) to which there is at least some degree of reality to correspond. Chiefly in negative contexts or with a limiting word (some, some little).

1581 LAMORNE *Eiren.* i. v. (1602) 26 It hath some shew of question. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxvii. 408 In other things their customs and ceremonies haue some shew of reason. 1668 *DRYDEN Secret Love* Pref. a 1 b, If this with any shew of reason may be defended. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hogarty Diam.* xii, Whereupon, that gentleman, with some little shew of alarm, told her that [etc.]. 1872 BLACK *Adm. Phaelon* xviii. 244 When she is in the house, I am treated with some show of attention.

b. An indication, sign or token of something; a trace or vestige of. Now only in negative contexts.

1563 *HOMILIES* II. *Infern.* ii. Vv/3, Yet let vs not be scorned.. for that is the vttermost token & shewe of a reprobate. 1600 HAKLVT *Voy.* III. 391 Here are many mountaines that beare shewes of metalls, but they went not to see them. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* t. xxv. 79 These markes and shewes of a deluge. 1611 STEEN *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xv. (1623) 810 Vexation of mind and distemperature of body carried apparant shewes in his face. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Ketticall* i. i. 2 It fell into Decay, and now hath no Shew of its ancient Grandeur. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, No show or sign of greeting passed between the Earls.

c. U.S. and Austral. An indication of the presence of metal in a mining ground, of oil in a well, etc.

[1600: c. 5 b]. 1870 CONE & JONES *Petrolia* 144 (Cent.) The depth to which a well is drilled is.. regulated.. sometimes by the show, as it is called, of the oil in the well. 1876-7 VENNOR in *Geol. Survey of Canada* 304 The best shows of the mineral [apatite] occur on the first part of lot nineteen.

d. An appearance or 'promise' of or for something that is to come. *Obs.* exc. dial.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 90 The Indians comforted us with the shews of fair weather. 1768 *AN. REG.* *Hist. Europe* 133/1 The season seems critical and the shew for plenty not yet to be relied upon. 1885 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., There's a fine show for apples—i.e. prospect or appearance of a crop.

6. An ureal or illosory appearance (of something); an appearance with little or no reality behind it.

1547 *HOMILIES* I. *Good Wks.* i. Cijb, They be but shadowes & shewes of liuely and good thynges, & not good and liuely thynges in deede. 1639 N. N. tr. *De Bery's Compl. Woman* 1. 8 There is a shew only of good in these kindes of Pamphlets. 1700 ROWE *Am. Step-Mother* 1. i. 215 Disdain those shews of Danger. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 277 True: for it gives a show of seeming health; And shows are good, although there be no substance.

b. In generalized sense: Empty appearance without reality.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* C j b, They scatter the meate they haue in their mouthes, while they scratch for the shadowe which deludes them with shew. 1855 MISS YONCE *Daisy Chain* xiv. 139 'Ah!' she thought, 'if he knew how ill I behaved! It is all show and hollowness with me'.

7. An appearance (of some quality, feeling,

activity, etc.) assumed with more or less intention to deceive; a feigned or misleading appearance; a simulation or pretence. Also, a half-hearted or inchoate attempt or 'offer' (of doing something). Formerly often *pl.*

a 1526 TINDALE *Introd. Ep. Rom.* a iij, Though their be.. never so glorious an outward shewe and appearance off honeste lyvynge. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg. Rept. Norm.* 473 To cloath Treason in a vertuous shew. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xx. 47 Which deuoure widowes houses, and for a shew [pl.] make long prayers. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 966 Ill suits it with your shews of deuteous zeal, From me the purpose'd voyage to conceal. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, Whether he purposed by a show of resistance, to provoke them to kill him on the spot. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 267 [They] were heard, if not with approbation, yet with the show of acquiescence. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 449 His refusal was cloked under a show of feudal loyalty. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 5/3 It was instructive to witness Mr. John Hughes rise, and with great show of indignation, gibe at his leader.

b. To make (a) show, to assume an appearance which is more or less deceptive; to make a pretence or feint, pretend. *Const.* of, † for, † to with inf.; † also with *as though*, *as if* and clause. Also, to make a half-hearted beginning or attempt at doing something; const. of with n. of action.

1559 FECKNAM in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. ii. App. ix. 25 Every Booke made a shewe to be set furthe accordinge to the syncre Word of God. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 310 Such as were wicked and maliciously mynded, would not depart, but made a shewe as though they would do somewhat. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* vi. 12 As many as desire to make a faire shew in the flesh. 1635 R. N. tr. *Caudeen's Hist. Eliz.* it. 258 Whatsoever he revealed, the Queene made shew as if she understood it all before. 1640 tr. *Vander's Rom. of Rom.* II. i. 195 Trisclaea.. peradventure is not so much displeased, as she makes shew for. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 50 They made shew as though they would be gone. 1653 HOLCROFT *Prociptus, Pers. Wars* i. 3 The Epithimalles made shew to be much afraid. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 98 They made great shews of being mutually glad to see each other. 1819 SCOTT *Lg. Montrose* xv, The Lowland cavalry made a show of charging. 1865 DICKENS *Let. W. Collins* 24 Sept. in *Pall Mall Gaz.* (1891) 23 Oct. 3/2 Two little men, who did nothing, made a show of doing it all.

c. By show of, under a show of: under pretence or pretext of, by alleging as a pretext or authority. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Judicature* r. 1 And by Shew of [ed. 1622 by colour of] Antiquite, to introduce Noueltie. 1684 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* 1119/2 Under a shew of friendship, per simulationem amicitie.

II. *concr.* Something shown or presented to view.

8. A person or thing exhibited or gazed at as an object of admiration, curiosity, mockery, or the like. To make a show of, to exhibit to public view; to expose to public contempt.

1535 COVERDALE *Col.* ii. 15 And hath spoyled rule and power, and hath made a shewe of them openly. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* x. 136 b, The kyng and his two fellows were caried hither and thither vnto Prynces, for a shewe and mockery. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 24 Then yeld thee Coward, And lue to be the shew, and gaze o' th' time. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iij. (1636) 170 Theutobocchus, .. heing apprehended, .. was single an whole shew himselfe. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* x. (1809) 109, I could haue sold my horse for a hundred guineas, as a show. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* li. 97 That marble arch, our sexton's favourite shew. 1848 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xviii, [Venice] perchance even dearer in her day of woe, Than when she was a boast, a marvel, and a show. 1842 Murray's *Hand-bk. N. Italy* 17/2 The *Armenia Regia*, is considered as one of the principal shows of Turin.

b. Something mechanically contrived or put together as an object for exhibition or display.

1587 MASCALL *Cattle, Sheep* (1596) 236 Others set vp shewes of dead Dogges heades, which is to feare any wilde beast in coming to the folde. 1590 E. WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 29 In which shew or Arke there was thirtene thousand several peeces of fire worke.

c. *transf.* A person whose appearance is likely to attract notice for its oddity, etc.; a 'sight'; an object of contemptuous pity.

1700 T. BROWN *Amusum. Ser. & Com.*, *London*. 28 That Wheezing Sickly Shew.. is the Devil's Broker. 1749 JOHNSON *Hum. Hum.* *Wishes* 318 And Swift expires a Driv'ler and a Show.

† d. Something put forward or exhibited as a specimen or sample. *Obs.*

1572 N. LICHTHELT tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. xxix. 72 b, With this Caruel he sent a man of that Countrey for a shew, by what kinde of people the same was inhabited. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admin. Events* A iij, This booke is so little, that it is but a shew, which breeds a wish for an ampler piece.

10. *gen.* A sight, spectacle. Usually with qualifying word.

1577 HAMMER *Ant. Ecl. Hist.*, *Eugrius Schol.* II. xiii. 437 This lamentable destruction reached.. from Constantines market vnto the market of Taurus, a pitifull shewe and dreedfull to behold. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* iii. (1702) 24 So neither are they presented to us as bare sights, Shews, and Spectacles. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. ii. (1682) 227 In the Leaves of Pine, they [the Pores] are likewise through a Glass a very Elegant Show. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 § 6 We no where meet with a more glorious or pleaser Show in Nature than what appears in the Heavens at the rising and setting of the Sun. 1806 WORSW. *Addr. Child* 27 That one upright twig, Studied with apples, a beautiful show! 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Beta. J. J. J. & Archelm* 28 The golden Alyssum grows, a beautiful show in the spring.

the shows being now removed, the *h* being dropped. *Pa.*
Show (ʃəʊ, v. *Pa.* t. showed (ʃəʊd). *Pa.*
people shown (ʃəʊn). *Forms:* a. 1 scēnwinn,
 2-3 sceawen, sheawen, 2-4 eowe(n), 2-6
 shewen, 3 scēawen, scēwin, eawen, scheau-
 wen, (*imp.* scheau), *Sc.* oerwin, schawenn, 3-4
 ochenwe(n, a, schewi, -y, scēwi, esewe, -i, -y,
 scheu, (cheu), 3-5 scheu, shen(e, 3-6 schew(e,
 3-5 -en, 4-5 -yn), 3-8 shewe, 4 schewo,
 3 sceawe, -y, scēwe, (*imp.* schew), 5 shecw,
 heuwn, sew(e, 4- shew. *β.* Chiefly *northern*
 and *Sc.* 2-4 scawe(n, 3-4 scatu, scinwin, shauwe,
 6-6 eaww, shawe, schnw(e, (3-5 -in), 3-7 schun,
 3-3-4 -en, 7 schunne), 5-6 snw(e (?), 5-7 shnu,
 -shaw. *γ.* 3 seowen, showen, srow, 3-4
 schowi, 4-6 schow(e, 5 schou- 5, 7 scho, 5-7
 showe, 6 sho(e, sheowe, 6, 9 *dial.* shoo, 5-
 show. *Pa.* t. a. In regular forms scāwēdēd, -ode,
 etc.; 3- shewed, 5- showed; also 2 scēnude,
 3-3 shuerdo, 3-4 schud, 6 schnyd, shoyd. *β.*
 In *strong* forms *Sc.* 4-6 schew, schew(o, 6 sheu,
 shawe, 6- (also *Eng. dial.*) shew (ʃū). *Pa.* *pple.*

a. In regular forms 1 *gescēawod*, etc.; 4- *shewed*, 5- *showed*; also 5 *shued*, -yð. β. Strong forms 3 *Ormin shawenn*, 3-4 *schaun*, *scun*, *scawin*, 4-6 *shawen*, -in, 5-6 *schau*-, *schawen*, -in, -yn, 6 *shaune*, s(c)hawe, (*erron*, *schaw*); 4-5 *shene* (?), 5-6 s(c)hewin, 6-7 *shewen*, 7- *shewn*; 6 *schowin*, *shoun*, 6-7 *showen*, *showne*, 7 *schowne*, 7- *shown*. [A common WGer. weak verb: OE. *scēawian* = OFris. *skawia*, *skowia*, *schota*, *skua* (WFr. *skaije*, *skōje*, *skouje*), OS. *skawon* (MLG. *schowen*), MDu. *scawen*, *schawen* (mod.Da. *schowen*), OHG. *scawōn*, *scowōn* (MHG. *schowen*, *schawen*, mod.G. *schauen*): WGer. **skauwjan*, f. OTeut. **skau-* to see, look, whence Goth. *skaim-s* beautiful (see *SHEN* a.); other alleged cognates in Gothic are spurious. In all the continental WGer. langs., as in OE., the verb means 'to look at'; the sudden change in Eng. (c 1200) from this to the causative sense 'to cause to see, exhibit, manifest', is difficult to account for. (The existence of the causative sense in OE. is not really proved by the rare *āre gescēawian* to show mercy, *grīð scēawian* to grant a safe-conduct, as these uses may be explained as developed from the sense 'to look out, provide'.) From early ME. the verb has had a strong conjugation (after *KNOW* v., etc.) by the side of the original weak conjugation; in the pa. t. this survives only in dialects; but for the pa. pple. *shown* is now the usual form; the older *showed* is still sometimes used in the perfect tenses active (chiefly with material object), but in the passive it is obs. exc. as a deliberate archaism. The spelling *shew*, prevalent in the 18th c. and not uncommon in the first half of the 19th c., is now obs. exc. in legal documents. It represents the obsolete pronunciation (indicated by rhymes like *view*, *true* down to c 1700) normally descending from the OE. *scēaw-* with falling diphthong. The present pronunciation, to which the present spelling corresponds, represents an OE. (? dialectal) *scēaw-* with a rising diphthong.

The OE. root **skau-* represents an Indogermanic **skou-* found in Gr. *σκορ-αρό* (for 'one who attends to sacrifices', a priest; cognates without the initial s are Skr. *kāśi* wise man, Gr. *κοίω* to feel, observe, L. *cavere* to take precautions.)

† I. 1. *trans.* To look at, gaze upon, behold, view; to inspect, review; to reconnoitre, spy (a land, etc.); to look at mentally, consider, examine; to 'see', read, find (in a book). *Obs.*

Also (OE.) to look with favour upon, have respect to. *Beowulf* 132 *Syððan hie þæs ladan last sceawode*. c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Luke xii. 27 *Sceawiaþ þa lillan hu bi weaxað*. c 1000 *Chr.* an. 1086 *Se cyng ferde to Wincestre & sceawode þæt madme hus*. c 1200 *Ormin* 7032, & sen & shæwenn þær innsiht. All þat tait erþlīz mann mazz sen þurh clennsed sawless eþre. c 1205 *LAV.* 4815 *He sceawode þa wuodes & þa wildernes*. c 1300 *Havelok* 2136 *þe kniþes þowh of hem god geman, Hem forto shewe, and loken to*.

† b. *intr.* To look or gaze upon. *Obs.*
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2661 *Quiles he soweden him up-on*.
† c. (*For*) to show used epexegetically after an adj. = to look upon, to behold, to see. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 601 *þe fax on his faire hede was ferly to schawe*. c 1400 *Deit.* *Troy* 1530 *þat were shene for to shew & of shap noble*.

II. To cause or allow to be seen or looked at.
* Uses implying intentional action.

2. *trans.* To bring forward or display (an object) in order that it may be looked at; to expose or exhibit to view. *Const.* to or dative of person.

a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 292 *Hold hit [sc. the cross] up aȝen þe ueonde and scheau hit him witterliche*. c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 610 in O.E. *Misc.* 54 *He scheweð heom his honde and so he dede his fet*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1989 *And quen þis wessel þris was scaun*, Again it was til heuen draun. a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 491 *When he was schewed to be siht*. 1589-93 *Foxe & Al.* 1398/2 *Sir John*, sheweth the people the empty chalice. 1656 *Cowley Mistress, Gacery* 1, To shew such stores, and nothing grant, Is to enrage and vex my want. 1774 *Gentl. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 210 *A partridge is shewn him, and he is then ordered to lie down*. 1833 *T. Hook Parson's Dau.* III. xii. *Show me your tongue—let me feel your pulse*. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Child* 1, Taking the pups indoors... to show little missie.

† b. With advs. To show forth: to put forth or bring out to be seen. To show up: to hold np to view. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3097 *þi finger forþ þou schawe*. a 1533 *BERNERS Huon* lx. 209, I pray you shewe hym forth that ye speke of. 1863-83 *Foxe & Al.* 1938/2 *Thirdly*, that the Priest sheweth vp an Idoll at masse.

c. *refl.* To present oneself to a person or persons in order to be looked at. (Cf. sense 10.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 *Itc et ostendit uos sacerdoti*. *bus*, 1500 and shewed þu giuwer prest. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 250 *Efter his arise, þo he com & scheweðe him*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 13 *He aros uram dyale to liue and sceaweðe him to his deciples*. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 29 Aug. 1695, The King went a progresse into the North, to shew himselfe to the people against the elections. 1760-2 *Goldsmit. Cit. IV.* v. Yesterday the new king shewed himself to his subjects.

d. With complement (rarely +acc. and inf.): To display in a (specified) condition or with a (specified) appearance. Also *refl.* † Also, to cause to appear or look (such and such).

c 1275 *Seruing Christ* 13 in O.E. *Misc.* 91 *I-seon v're louerd crist... Shown his wunden so blodi to-bleden*. 13-.

coynte her body for to shewe it small and better shapen. 1584 R. Scott *Disceat. Witcher* xiii. xxxiii. (1886) 282 *Then he would shew you euerie leafe to be painted with birds*. 1882 *Century Mag.* I. 589 *She showed herself much more lavishly... hughed and bangled than the Americans*.

e. To hold up or place (a light) where it can be seen (as a signal, to point out the way in the dark, etc.). Also *fig.*

13- *Cursor M.* 18196 (Götl.) *And þu þaim scheus sua selcuth light? a 1533 BERNERS Huon* lxi. 212, I pray you... make no fyre, nor shewe no lyght. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 173 *Schawand lit vs thy perfitte lycht*. 1831 *Scott C. Robt.* xxiij. *The Prince of Otranto had orders to show certain lights... so as to indicate danger*. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xlv. 'Light him down' said Sikes... 'show him a light'. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 623/2 *Neither did Judges... stand by the line and show a light, as it was his duty to do*.

f. To exhibit (a sign, token). *lit.* and *fig.* Hence, in Biblical language, to exhibit (a 'sign' or marvel), to work (a miracle); but cf. sense 3. † Also, to make (a dream or vision) appear to a person.

c 1200 *Ormin* 15586 *Whatt takenn shæwesst to till us þatt dost russ þise dedest?* [Cf. *John* ii. 18]. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1573 *þe cwen... cleopede to hire Porphyre... & seide him a sweuen þer hire was ischawed*. c 1330 K. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 1349 *On fele maners scho scheweid hem synne*. c 1400 *Deit.* *Troy* 1791 *Two meruells on mold maynly were shewid*. a 1533 *BERNERS Huon* lxxxi. 246, I have sayd nothyng but he shal shew tokens that my sayenge is trewe. 1546 *Tusdale Mark* xiii. 22 *For false christes shall arise... And shall shewe [showen] myracles and wonders*. 1556- *Acts* vii. 36 *Shewyng [showyng] wonders and signes in Egypte*. 1535 *COVERDALE Nch.* ix. 10 *And hast... shewed tokens and wonders [1611 And shewedst signes and wonders] vpon Pharo*.

g. To display (goods, wares, for sale or in an exhibition).

1340 *Ayenb.* 44 *þe vifte manere is, oper þing zelle þanne me help y-sceawed beure*. c 1400 *Deit.* *Troy* 1381 *there were stallis by the strete... Werken into won, and þaire wares shewe*. 1577 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 120 *For his licens there to shewe his seid heryng & sparryng to sell*. 1884 *Stationers' & Booksellers' Jnl.* 31/1 *A goodly quantity of soft and silky curl-papers, neatly shown*. *Mod. Advt.*, Messrs. A. B. are showing to-day a large stock of new fancy goods.

h. To display, hang out, unfurl (a banner, ensign, etc.). † Also with out, up.

c 1470 *Gov. & Gaw.* 474 *Ilka souerane his ensenye shewin has thair*. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. II. 108 *The kings bluddie sark vp thā schawe for thair ansynje*. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. i. 157, I must show out a Flag and signe of Loue. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 36 *The Colours the Fort shewed us, was St. George's Flag*. 1815 *Scott Guy M.* x. *The chase then shewed Hamburgh colours, and returned the fire*.

i. To exhibit (a spectacle, some interesting object) for the amusement of the public; to make a show of; † Also (cf. sense 3), to perform (a stage-play, tricks, etc.).

1a 1500 *Mankind* 78 in *Macro Plays* 4 *Xall I breke my neke to schow yow sporte?* 1574 in *Feuillart Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 238 *My Lord Chamberlens players did show the history Phedraustus*. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Kenelworth Castle Wks.* 1910 II. 95 *At which time there wer fireworks shewed vpon the water*. 1619 in W. Kelly *Notices illustr. Drama* (1865) 254 *Item, given to the Players that shewed Etalion Motion x*. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 392 *This Calenter... diverted us in our way, by... shewing tricks with a half-pike*. 1701 *EVELYN Diary* Apr. *A Dutch boy... was carried about by his parents to shewe*. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. ii. *I was shown ten times a-day, to the wonder and satisfaction of all people*. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xvi. 'Good!' said the old man, venturing to touch one of the puppets... 'Are you going to shew 'em to-night?' 1862 *ARTEMUS WARD's His Bk.* (1865) 23, *I showed my show in Ulicky*.

j. To exhibit threateningly. Hence *jocularly*, to make the slightest possible application of.

1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 75 *Great care must be taken not to [press the horse too suddenly up to the snaffle by showing the whip*. 1839 *Hoon Lost Hair* 67 *As for hair, tho' it's red it's the most nicest hair when I've time to just show it the comb*.

k. To show one's hand: to display one's cards face upwards; *fig.* to allow one's plans or intentions to be known.

1879 *MEREDITH Eglish* xxxvi. *Her intrepid lead had shown her hand to the colonel*. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* xiii. *Wh...* 23/1 *other suite*.

† 3. To perform openly (a deed, feat, exploit); to put in overt act (something declared or proposed).

1382 *Wyclif John* x. 32, I have schewid to 300 manye goode werkis of my fadir. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iv. viii. (1883) 184 *That thou darst not doo and shewe that thou saist*. 1477 *EARN RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 22 *If thou wyll correcte any man shewe it not by vyolence*. 1581 A. HALL *liad* v. 91 *Wherefore some worthy deede of Armes, it you*

behooues to shoe. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Hist.* I. iv. § 5 *Alexander's mercenaries shewed the greatest exploits, both in soul and body*.

4. To produce or submit for inspection (something in one's possession). a. To produce (a legal document, etc.) for official inspection; to exhibit (something) in proof that one possesses it.

a 1325 *MS. Rawl.* B. 220 ff. 64 *þe desturbour salaperen bi fore Justices ant seven his chartre*. 1426 *Cor. Lect Bk.* 106, I neuer releseð ne made dede except oon shued afore all the seyd worthy men. 1509 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) I. 199 *They desire that the seid abbot may show his charters & Evidence*. 1677 *MORISON Itin.* I. 68 *Wode rode a mile... to the village Treviso, where the Dutchmen shewed a passport*. 1662 in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* (1911) Ser. II. 145 *Hugh Tickell having the letter shown helmes it to be the hand of John Dixon*. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 91/1 (Railways) *A call by the guard to 'shew tickets' previous to starting*.

b. To have (something) to show for (one's labour, expenditure, etc.): to be able to exhibit as a result.

1727 *GAY Beggs.* Op. I. vii. *I have this watch and other visible marks of his favour to show for it*. 1826 *Scott Frnl.* 6 Sept., *Here is a fine spate of work—a day diddled away, and nothing to show for it*.

† c. To produce for inspection with a view to military service; to muster. In *Cock-fighting*, to make an array of (cocks) on either side. *Obs.*

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* VIII. 39 *The Queen privileged them from shewing their Horses with the Laytie; yet so as they should muster them up for the defence of the Land under Captains of their own choosing*. 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5436/4 *There will... be 31 Cocks shewed of a side*. 1730 *CHERY Hist. List Horse-matches*, etc. 167 *Mr. Ruston fought Mr. Newton showing 21 Cocks aside for 2 Guineaes a Battle*.

d. *fig.* (Often of things quasi-personified). To (be able to) present to (physical or mental) view.

1611 *Second Maiden's Tragedy* 623 (Malone Soc.) *The only enemy that my life can shewe me*. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 21 Nov. 1699, *Such an hospitable costume and splendid magistrature do no city in the world shew*. 1705 *ADDISON Italy, Monaco* 13 *Perhaps there is no House in Europe that can show a longer Line of Heroes*. 1802 *WORSW. Mite. Sonn.*, *Composed upon Westminster Bridge*, *Earth has not anything to show more fair*. 1805-6 *CARY Dante's Inf.* xxix. 119 *Sure not France herself can show a tribe so frivolous and vain*. 1836 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. To-day* xxxi. (ed. 3) 288 *White's can show a record of more than a century*.

e. To show up: To hand np (a school-exercise, etc.) for inspection by a teacher or examiner.

1803 *Pie Vie* No. 14 (1806) II. 27 *Shewing up our exercises to the Assistant of the form*. 1912 *MARG. F. Moore Two Sel. Billings.* Pref. 16 *Students are encouraged to show up exercises in the transcription and extension of facsimiles*.

† 5. To bring or put forward for some purpose or use; to present (an object) to a person in order that he may take it or use it. To show water: to produce a fee. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1461 *Harpe he gan schewe*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12495 *To me þou scau þar of þe tan ende for to drau*. And þou þe to þurp. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 587 *Schew me myn hache, and I schal note hit to-day*. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 90 *þen sayde Crist: 'Schewe me þy hond'*; and toke hur hond, and put hit ynto his syde. 1632 *M. ASSINGER Maid of Honour* I. 1, *If you have a suite, shew water; I am blinde else*.

† b. To fire (a broadside). *Const. to. Obs.*

1624 *MASSINGER Rengado* v. viii., *As a farewell they shewed a broad side to vs*.

† c. Naut. To show canvas: to spread sail to the wind.

1874 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. 57. 12 [denotes] Hurricane *Tn which she could show no canvas*.

6. To let (a person) read or examine (a book, writing); to bring (it) to his notice.

1677 H. SAVILE in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 43 *The Grantham verses you sent me I shewd Sir Robert Carr, and asked him if he made them*. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xlv. *I showed Lord Steyne your pamphlet on Malt*. 1855 *BROWNING Gramm.* *Funeral* 43 *'What's in the scroll', quoth he, 'thou keapest furred? Shew me their shaping. Theirs, who most studied man, the bard and sage*.

7. To represent in sculpture or graphic art.

1660 *BLOOME Archit.* Cj. to parts, shewed on the right side. 1700 T. BROWN *Anatom.* *Ser. & Cont.* 105 *'This Picture does not shew them to Advantage*. 1854 in *Ort's Circ. Sci.* *Org. Nat.* I. 254 *The saltatorial modification of the skeleton is here shown in that of... Macropus elegans*. 1904 R. C. JEBB *Bacchylides* (Proc. Brit. Acad.) 6 *Here is the ship... but the painter could not also show us Minos throwing the ring, or Theseus diving*. 1905 L. WHIBLEY *Companion Grk. Studies* iv. § 3. 247 *The western frieze shows the horsemen preparing*.

8. To display deliberately or ostentatiously in order to attract notice or win admiration.

1509 *BARLEY Slys of Folye* (1874) I. 221 *Or to be sene, and to shewe his gardyde cote*. 1693 *Humours Town* 114 *A Throng of Fools, of both Sexes, walking up and down to shew their new Cloaths*. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xliii. *She curled her hair and showed her shoulders at him, as much as to say, Did ye ever see such jet ringlets and such a complexion?* 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* v. *Taking care to show*.

b. 1820 *Day*, He turned over the leaves... with something of a flourish; possibly to show off an enormous seal-ring. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* l. *To show off before them his new wealth and splendour*. 1879 M. PATRISON *Milton* 192 *An opportunity for an author to show off his powers of writing*.

** Uses in which the being seen is an unintended or incidental result.

9. To allow (a part of the body) to be seen.

a. To show one's head, face, etc.: to allow oneself to be seen, make an appearance. Also jocularly to show one's nose.

c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* go Scheau bi net to me. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 915 He...schawde us his nebscheft & weolc...bimong wordliche men. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 2 As jung Awra. In orient schew hir visage paille. 1551 T. Wilson *Logic* (1520) 49 This manne...durst not once for his life shew his hedde. 1635 *Long Meg of Westminster* xviii. (1616) 30 He was ashamed to shew his face to the streets. 1629 J. DEUMONT *Psyché* vi. clx. No Weed presum'd to shew its foolish face on this fair stage. 1746 FRANCIS TR. *Hor. Sat.* ii. vii. 18 Whence a clean slave would blush to show his face. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hogarty Diam.* x. My aunt had so frightened him, that he never once showed his nose in the place all the time we lived there. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. x. Jew and Christian creditors, pouncing on him...wherever he showed face. 1888 J. S. WINTER *Boottle's Child.* vii. Let him show his ugly mug anywhere hereabouts, and I'll grease all the steps that he may break is oock.

b. To display (a countenance, looks, etc.) of a specified sort. To show a red pair of cheeks: to blush. To show tears: to weep. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2098 In what disces pat he war stadd He shewed ay countenance gladd. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *iv.* 57 Fortounne him schawit hyr fygywrt doubill face. 1548 UOALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 249 Cesar shewed a redde paire of chekes. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1500) 17 Fewe...spoke of these two gentlemen, but he shewed teares. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Anshelm's Voy.* i. vii. I alwaies shewed an assured countenance. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* ii. (1600) O3. She shewes thee kinde looks.

c. To show (a person) one's heels, a clean or fair pair of heels: to flee (from him). (Cf. F. *montrer les talons*.) Also *transf.* of a ship. Similarly to show (a person) the back, etc.

To show (one) the cold shoulder: see COLD SHOULDER *sb.* c. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 928 Philip...Braidis on his blonke toward be hurge & paim be hake shewis. 1523 [See *HEAL sb.* 3 c]. 1545 J. HEYWOOD *Prose* ii. vii. (1267) 64 Except hir maide shewe a fayre paire of heeles. 1595 *Hasleton's Trav.* in *Arth. Garner* viii. 394 Shewing them a clean pair of heels, [I] took my way over the mountains. 1675 *Machia-velli's Prince* (1883) 256 He should...show them a light pair of heels. 1863 *Spreke Source Nile* xli. 334 Her majesty...broad stent to the com...LOR. MARRYAT *Driven*...own with most ships, and shown her heels to not a few.

d. To show the cloven foot (hoof): to betray something diabolic or sinister in one's character or motives.

1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hogarty Diam.* x. It was especially about my wife's fortune that Mr. B. showed his cloven foot. 1885 [see *HOOF sb.* 1 b]. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 399 Mrs. Mac showed me the cloven foot just now.

e. To show foot: to get ready for. *U.S.*

1825 J. NEAL *Brv. Jonathan* i. 260 Carter...began to 'show foot' for another, and more active demonstration.

10. *refl.* To appear, make an appearance, allow oneself to be seen. Cf. 2 c.

c. 1300 *Cur.*...haldly bam...bar's Poems...Biggers Sun seeing no man of the Spaniards to shew them selues, aboarded the Spanish harkes. 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* II. 197 note, The Sovereign of Great Britaia has only to show himself to be adored. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 240 They...climb'd upon a fair and even ridge, And shew'd themselves against the sky.

b. Of a thing: To be or become visible.

1578 *Lyte Doctens* xi. xl. 198 The flowers of these strange plantes doo shewe them selues commonly in June. 1866 MISS WARNER *Hills Shalteme* iv. Here and there...the lighter green of an oak showed itself.

11. a. Of plants, the seasons, etc.: To bring forth to view, display (fruit, flower, etc.).

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1711 Floures schewen her borrioun. *Ibid.* 8657 Mirie is June, pat schewet flour. 1820 *Trans. Hortie. Soc.* (1822) IV. 393 The suckers of inferior strength will not shew fruit in the same season. 1842 LOUPON *Suburban Hort.* 674 As soon as the plants have shown the third leaf.

b. Of animals or plants: To display (their colours, beauties, etc.).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 406 Part...sporting with quick glance Show to the Sun their wav'd coats dropt with Gold. 1742 *Gray Spring* 29 Some shew their gayly-gilded trim Quick-glancing to the sun. 1783 PICKERS *Poems* 55 How fine to range owre meadows wide, When flowers their charms are shawen!

c. Of a luminous body: To display (its light).

14... *Lyng. in Fol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 73 Charhuncly, rubys. Shew in dennes light. 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War.* i. ccl. I vij. The lyghte, and also...the false vnhage which the Moone doth shewe fourth. 1754 YOUNG *Brothers* i. i. Like a bold star, that shews its fires by day. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxv. The sun...showed its broad disk above the eastern sea.

12. Of a thing: To be the means of displaying, revealing to sight, or allowing to be seen; to serve to exhibit or indicate.

1308 *Tracy's Barth.* De P. R. x. iv. (1495) 375 To shew-ynge of himself fyre sheweth other thynges that ben presente. 1614 GORCES *Lucan* ix. 326 Thyngt the North-tarre vndergoes, And Vrsa Major to these shewes. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 126 Coffins stood round, like open

presses, That shaw'd the dead in their last dresses. 1859 *Habits Gd. Society* iv. 160 Very short petticoats, only not showing the knees. 1897 MAX PEMBERTON *Queen of Jesters* iii. 104 For one short instant a widow showed him the city.

b. To show off, out: to display in relief or by contrast; to set off, enhance in appearance. *rare.*

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1820) 470 For, as bei seyen, her statat wolde perische but jif siche richesse shewide it out. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 21, I like your silence, it more shewes-off your wonder. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* 230 The very roughness of the embroidery...shows out the intonation of the design.

c. To be in such a state or position as to allow (something) to be seen. To show up (rare): to expose (something underneath). To show daylight: to have holes or openings through which light can be seen.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx. His coat...was white at the neck, between the arms, and at the feet.

28 Jan. 49 While it [the material] is equally suitable for tropical wear, it does not show the traces of soil so soon. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kens. Mus.* App. 289 Then cutting out certain parts of the pattern which showed up the copper as a ground. *Mod.* This colour shows the dirt more than the other.

13. To have visibly (some external feature or mark); to have (a part of itself) in a position exposed to view.

a. 1585 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 570 His shaven shoulders shawes the marks, no dout, Of teugh tarladders. 1611 COTGER, *Perkins*. stones made iust as thicke as a wall, and shewing their smoothed ends on either side thereof. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Sept. 1646, The Alps...showing their aspiring tops. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orictol.* 227 This shell, though round, shows five angles. 1883 BESANT *Captains Room* ii. Her planks show signs of age. 1890 *Goldfields of Victoria* 18 This run of stone...shows payable gold. 1897 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 101 Sometimes hermit prints...show stails.

b. Of a list, record, a recording instrument: To be found on inspection to indicate.

1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jnrl.* (1874) I. 162 The barometers

Mod. The thermometer showed ten degrees below zero.

III. To guide another person's sight to (an object).

14. To enable a person to discover or identify (a visible object) by pointing to it, or by conducting him to a place where it can be seen. Also, to direct a person's observation to the various parts or features of (a country, town, building, or any complex object). To show with one's finger (= *L. monstrare digito*): to point to.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Seodden he him sceadene an ouen on himurde fure. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12970 Pat warlaur...bar himforth. Apon he heist felt he stand, And jare he scaud him be land. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 59 Panne bei caire wiþ he kittle hur caus to schewe. 1385 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 29 His burial is jif ischewed in þe est side of Kent. c. 1450 *Melin* xxi. 371 Nascien...seide...lo, hym yonde...and shewe hym with his synger. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armt.* (S.T.S.) 10 Quhen he schewe with his synger the sone of God in figure of a lambe. 1569 UNOERDOWNE *Heliodorus* vii. 94 b. Therefore folowe this woman (showing them Cibeles). 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. vii. 18 b. The Pilot...did the... 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.*... 1643 LO. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 60 A man's wit is best showed in his Answer. 1675 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 216 There was, a middle-sized scow, yellow, who shew a vast strength in tossing about weights. 1751 JOHNS *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 6 Every behaviour which shews inhumanity. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. xi. 612 In the preliminary work of accumulating the facts, great energy was shown. 1885 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. To-day* xl. (ed. 3) 337 A lady's maid will frequently show far better taste than her mistress. 1887 *Field* 5 Nov. 718/3 Rogers...showed a great turn of speed.

Van. Fair xxix. I can show you her room, Mum, and tue press in the house-keeper's room.

b. *fig.* 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ii. The adage 'Shew me the man, and I will show you the law', became as prevalent as it was scandalous. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxviii. Show me a cavalry chief like him now that Murat is gone. a. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Urania* v. Yet show her once, ye heavenly Powers, One of some worthier race than ours!

c. With mixture of sense (cf. 22 c): To point out or indicate a place where (etc.).

c. 1450 *Melin* xxi. 371 We praye yow that ye will vs shewen where he is that we may him knowen. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 58 Ah, shew them where in ambush stood To seize their prey the murtherous band! 1877 TALMAGE *Serm.* 337 God shows them where to fall.

15. To show (one) the way: to guide a person in a required direction, by leading or accompanying him, or by giving him instructions; also *fig.* In *Racing and Hunting*, to lead; to show the way from, to draw away from, get before (in a race).

1530 *Patsow* 704 b. I shewe him the way. 1796 MUR. *Darvelay Camilla* IV. 25 'O never mind shew me the way', and [he] sallied into the apartment. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 195 The captain...would send no one with us to show the road. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Culture & Anarchy* 192 So, too, one who wants to be a painter or a poet cannot help loving and admiring the great painters or poets who have gone before him and shown him the way. 1871 *LEGRAND Camb. Freshm.* 231 No time was lost about

the start; Mr. Pol... flyers showing the field. 1887 *Daily*... pace, showed the v

J. S. WINTER *Lumley* xii. Show me the way upstairs.

b. To show (one) the door: to order (a person) to leave the room or house; to turn out of doors.

1778 MISS BURNBY *Evellina* xxi. I shall make bold to show you the door. 1809 *Malin Gil Blas* i. v. (Ridge.) 12 Don Rodrigo...showed the goddess of my devotions the outside of the door. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armada* v. iii. In your place, I should have shown him the door.

16. (With inverted const.) To guide or conduct (a person) to, into a particular place, room in a house, etc., over or through the rooms of a house.

c. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 409 And bar pai schewid him in schurrys, to schellis & to cauer. 1594 NASHE *Unfort.* *Trav.* Wks. 1904 II. 309 Go, maid, shew him to the farther chamber. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 11 Come good sir, will you shew me to this house. 1748 *St. Albans Road. Rand.* li. (1760) II. 139 The grim janitor...shewed me into a parlour. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ii. You may be sure that she showed Rebecca over every room of the house. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 287 She was shown into Mr. Stutting's private room. 1891 J. S. WINTER *Lumley* xiii. So as to be ready when Mrs. Hope should require showing to her carriage.

b. To show up, upstairs: to conduct (a person) upstairs. To show out: to take (a person) to the exit door; to turn out of doors. To show in: to bring (a person) into a house or room. To show round: to show (a person) over a place, show the 'sights'.

1593 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* ii. iv. *Arant.* [to Footman] Be ready to shew 'em up. 1777 *Sheridan's Sel. Scand.* iv. ii. Oh, gentlemen, I beg pardon for not showing you out. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 274 As there was no fire in the room below, they had to be shown up to the library. 1874 ALORICH *Prudence Palfrey* xv. 287 Wants to see me!...Show him in, Fanny. a. 1885 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* xi. Now, sir, listen before I ring for you to be shown out. 1896 *Kipling Seven Seas* 42 *Mr. Andrews' Hymn*, I showed him round last week.

IV. To exhibit or manifest by outward signs.

17. To exhibit, allow to be seen (some inward quality, feeling, condition, etc.) by one's outward appearance; occas. said of the appearance. Also with obj. clause. Also to show a sign or signs (of, that...).

c. 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 618 in O. E. *Mise.* 54 Vre loured nom and et þer-of to-uore heom euerwygnig, And seude þat he was a-ryse myd fleyse and myd bone. 1597 *Montgomerie's Cherie & Slae* 265 My new so furth shew so the colour of my wounds. 1697 *Davies' Virg. Georg.* iii. 119 The Colt that for a Stallion is design'd, By sure

all the outward signs of a mind at ease. 1884 W. BLACK *Jud. Shakespear* xxix. On the awakeniog she might show that the crisis was over.

18. To display (a quality, condition, feeling, etc.) by one's action or behaviour; to give proof of possessing. Also to show a sign or signs (of...).

full hardly Schawyt thar gret chowalry. c. 1550 LYNDSEAY *Tragedie* 60, I shew my Lordlye Lyberaltie, In Banket-ting, playing at caris, and Dyse. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 85 She showed great skill, for tunes of unison. c. 1643 LO. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 60 A man's wit is best showed in his Answer. 1675 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 216 There was, a middle-sized scow, yellow, who shew a vast strength in tossing about weights. 1751 JOHNS *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 6 Every behaviour which shews inhumanity. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. xi. 612 In the preliminary work of accumulating the facts, great energy was shown. 1885 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. To-day* xl. (ed. 3) 337 A lady's maid will frequently show far better taste than her mistress. 1887 *Field* 5 Nov. 718/3 Rogers...showed a great turn of speed.

b. with forth. *Obs.* c. 1400 *Sowdane Bab.* 424 Shewe forth here nowe your crafte. 1565 J. PHILLIPS *Patient Grisell* 138 (Malone Soc.) Now Pollicuke perswasio shoe forth thy skylf.

c. With object-clause: To make it plain in regard to oneself (that).

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1036 Io þis an þiog he schawde...þet he was soð godd. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 317 To...schewe io dede þat bei seken more profit and sawynge of Cristene soules þanne here owene wyngynge or worschipe. a. 1600 *Montgomerie Misc. P.* xxiv. 6 Becaus no signe is shawne That se held me your aune. 1706 E. WARD *W. Wadsworth* *World Dist.* (1748) 26 He would...show he had one Ounce better Blood than his Leader. 1766 PITT *Sir*, in Walpole *Mem. Geo. III.* (1845) II. 267, I have done all in my power to show I hate distinctions. *Mod.* Io both transactions he showed he was no fool.

d. To make a fictitious show of. *Obs.*

c. 1200 *Orn.* 393 Forþi þat te3 for idell 3elþp...Shewenn biforenn oþre meon Godnesse & rihtwisnesse. 1297 K. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6224 He...assailed edmond vaste Mid al þe strengþe þat he mygte & ssewede more þer to.

10. *refl.* a. With compl. (adj. or sb., also with for prefixed) or inf.: To exhibit oneself in a (specified) light or character; to manifest or exemplify (a specified) quality, etc., in one's behaviour. c. 1200 *Orn.* 1630, 1632 Forð Godd himm shewþeþ ward to 391 o þat jilke weise, þatt tu þe schewest toward himm I þolht, i word, i dede. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*

Hen. VIII. 161 Shewe your selfe an aide, a defendour of the Church, and shal reward you. c 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. iii. 797 Now will I shew my selfe to haue more of the Serpent Then the Dove. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 31 He shewed hym selfe a former friend to Zanzibar. then to me. a 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot. Hist. Wks.* 1825 II. 170 By this acte of his he shew himselfe to be a stoute souldier, rather then a wysse generall. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vii. Anxious to show himselfe Patriot. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xix. 302 He had shown himselfe, inconsiderate to the verge of cruelty. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Booth's Child.* xi. Mrs. Halliday had shown herselfe to possess a dainty taste.

† b. To profess (truly or falsely) to be... *Obs.* c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 15 Oðer ic habbe thien ðanne ic habbe me i-sceawed. c 1450 *Mirke's Festival* 191 Al þay þat scoth hom holy to man syght, forto he praysyd of hom. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. ii. Eury body oughte to shewe hym selfe suche as he is.

c. Of a quality, condition, etc. To manifest itself; to become evident by signs or tokens.

1340 *Ayenb.* 21 þis zenne him sceaweb ine uole maneres. a 1768 SECKER *Sermon*. ix. (1770) I. 214 To hinder any other Distemper... from shewing itself by its common Effects. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* ix. The same bold and arrogant disposition showed itself in occasional quarrels with their unwilling hosts. 1864 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv. (1875) 242 The tendency was one which shewed itself in various directions.

20. To display (kindness, mercy, courtesy, malice, neglect, etc.) to a person by one's acts or behaviour; to accord or grant (favour, honour, grace; a courtesy, † pleasure, etc.). Const. *to, towards* († *till, † on*) or dative.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1581 þær he freondlice on his agenum fæder are ne wolde sceawean. c 1200 ORMIN 1041 *Prophetia.* þatt mazz onn Englissch nemmed him Mill-cenn, & shæwenn are. c 1275 *Orison of our Lord* 52 in *O. E. Misc.* 140 þe muchel þoleburnesse. þat þu schawedest mon-kunne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14303 Mikel lute he hir sceud þar. c 1330 *Syde. Gy de Warw.* 263 Mikel nele he shewe non. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abt. & Linc. Mon.* v. (1883) 119 To shew rigoure þer as fauour aught to be shewed. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiv. 27 Felix willinge to shewe the Jewes a pleasure. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclias.* x. 10 And

inge. 1590 himselfe did *Wines with Wars* I. 5

That only is pure gratitude, which is shewen to the dead. 1667 *Pevely's Diary* 9 Oct. He is troubled that my wife shows my sister no countenance. 1772 JOHNSON 21 Mar. in *Boswell*. Else we should have shewn his lady more civilities. 1799 NELSON 23 Sept. in *Nicolas Disq.* VII. p. cxlii. I feel much for the neglect showed him. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleamings* Ser. II. 20 The king shows favour to the Lollards.

† b. Similarly, to show (one) a sign, token, semblance of. Also, to show the fruits of. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* 76 She shewed hym... signes and semblaunce of fals loue. 1565 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grisell* 273 (Malone Soc.) Shewing to you the fruites of true obedience.

† c. *accas.* To inflict (shame, a judgement).

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 311 And gar me schaw thy antecessours shame. a 1700 DRYDEN *Life Lucian* (1711) 16 To deter others from Satyrizing the new Dogma's of Christianity by the Judgment shown on Lucian.

† d. To set or offer (an example) in one's own person. Also of a thing. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1027 Yhit be bodys of þe world in þair kynde, Shewes us forbisens to haf in mynde, How we suld serue God in our kynde here, Als þai do þar. 1405 *Bidding Prayer in Lay Folks Mass* 64. So for to reuel the popl, and swilk ensaumple for to tak or schew thaim. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. ii. He that wylle teche other ought to shewe god ensaumple.

† 21. To put forth, exert (one's power, strength). Also of things. Const. *on, against. Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. N.* II. ii. (1495) 385 When the wynde fyndyth obstacle and lette thenne he showyuth his myghte the stronger. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.)

(Hakl. Soc.) 14 That night the winde began to shew his force on us, drivinge us back againe to Palma.

b. To offer, attempt (resistance). To show fight; to display pugnacity or readiness to fight. (Properly of animals.)

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 The Ionas men... without cause heat the miserable Blacks that shewed no resistance. 1827 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 315 The... birds showed such fight against the dogs. 1863 [see *Fight* sb. 4]. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tanoo* xvii. 189 The second rhino... showed considerable fight as we attempted to approach its fallen comrade.

v. To make known by statement or argument.

22. To point out, reveal, make known; to make evident or clear, explain, expound. In ME. to confess (one's sins). Also with *forth, out*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 And for þat gult he solde his sunnes at strife shæwan. c 1200 ORMIN 1114, & no icc wile shæwan... All þæt schawte his ðeare. 1666 CRESS OF WARWICK *Diary* 28 Aug. When I had showed before God

all my trouble. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 363 The sovereign plant he drew... And shew'd its nature, and its wondrous pow'r. 1772 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (1794) 116 All traverses are worked in the manner shown above. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 121 No material difference can be shewn between them. 1851 PALEY *Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Pers.* 706 *note*. To show the syntax more clearly, *ἡρώας ὁ βέος* has been marked off by commas.

indirect passive. 1657 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 170 It is necessary they he shewed the evil consequences of false Judgment. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Gray* 74 In a short time many were content to be shown beauties which they could not see.

b. said of a thing.

c 1200 ORMIN 6645 Affert þatt uss Latin boc þurh halj lare shæweþþ. 13... *Cursor M.* 1162 (Götl.) Caym sau his sinne was knawed, And þat þe cride had schawed. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* I. 566 The endurter till him gaf he, That sounne schawyt the inquite. 1456 UDALL *Erasm.* *Aph.* 223 b. The same beeyng unfolded & spread abroad shewed some high mystical matter. a 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. The synthe sall schaw it selfe out to þair shame. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 June 1653, Monsieur Roupel sent me a small phial of his *aurum potabile*, with a letter shewing the way of administering it. *Ibid.* 20 May 1688, The consequences of which a little time will shew. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 Words are aggregated in a manner which fails to show their relation to one another.

c. With a relative pron. or adv. and clause.

(Often with indirect obj. of the person informed.) Said also of a thing.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Nu we sculen beow sceawen hwile hit is becom for to heren [etc.]. a 1225 *Lev. Kath.* 2121 Ich schal schawin hu mi sweord hite i þi swere. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 32/104 To tweie Monexat i Jerusalem him-sulfe cam hi nighte And schewede heom sware is heued lay. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6437 Bot first I wille shew where es helle. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 16, I schal schewe to him, how manye thingis it bihoueth him for to suffre for my name. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 296 The seconde booke, where shall he shewyd how troye was reedyfyed. 1697 J. LEWIS *Ment. Dk. Gloucester* (1789) 38 He was then very busy

at all shew us, *Mirror* No. 1, is qualified for the task I have undertaken. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Jan. The following letter from mamma to a friend... will pretty well show you what a poor foolish creature she was. 1848 — *Van. Fair* vi. Suppose we had shown how Lord Joseph Sedley fell in love.

d. With indirect obj.: To inform, instruct, teach (a person) how to or † to (do something). Also with ellipsis of the inf.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 61 Thow lytill hill... Thow schaw thame till Beleue in Christ. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iv. 17 He shew you how t'observe a strange euent. c 1643 Lp. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 42 Those parts of Logic which... show men to distinguish betwixt truth and falsehood. 1697 J. LEWIS *Ment. Dk. Gloucester* (1789) 78 She asked who shewed him? he said, Lewis. The princess ordered Mrs. Wanley to tell me not to shew him any more, as she intended to have him taught regularly.

† e. To teach (a lesson). [Cf. *F. montrer*.]

13... *Cursor M.* 6861 (Götl.) Sulk was þe le-sun and þe lare... Pat vr laured scheud to moysen. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl. B.* x. 36 Litel is he loued þat suche a lesson scheweth. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Droome of Doones Day* Wks. 1210. 226 One night sheweth and teacheth carelesnes to another.

† f. To show one's mind: to reveal one's thought or intention; to express one's opinion or judgement. Also with *forth. Obs.*

c 1250 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1646 To shewe you my mynde I wolde haue the lesse fere. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 54 Now will I shew you my mynde whych of all these myntes semeth unto me to be it. 1565 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grisell* 273 (Malone Soc.) Speake on my knightly knyghtes, *schew me þe way to mynde*. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxiv. 12 bee shewed them.

ince, declare, narrate, state, tell (a fact, story, news, etc.); to describe, give an account of. † Also with *forth*. Now arch.

a 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 15 in *E. P.* (1862) 16 God commandid to ysay... hou he solde be folke tech and to sshow ham god-is defens... of þe x. commandemens. c 1325 *Metr. Houn.* 30 That he suld schew him openly... Of his felaw state sum tithand. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7615 Lete we hem now at his seeyng & schewe werres & wo. 1450-1530 *Mvrr. our Ladye* 81 And my mouthe shall shew hy prayssyng. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 11 He send his Apostils... to ge schewe the cristyn faith. 1530 PALSGR. 1717a, shewe tydnges, or a message, *se annonce*. 1535 COVERDALE *Jude* xiv. 13 Shewe forth by rydale, let vs heare it. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer. Mattins*. My mouthe shall shewe forth thy prayse. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1661) 224, I know ye desire news from my prisson & I shall shew you news. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 86 Having shewed

For friendship's sake I may not all declare, Nor more than fits the story shall be shown.

† b. with *that* or *as* ana clause, or with complement. Also said of a book, writing, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 609 Alscheus þe bok. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 608 And he wald-cryd was, as þe writ schewys. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 14 We denounece & schewe acursyd, þat is to say, we schewe hem dampnyd... And we schewe hem to be takyn to be powere of sathan. c 1505 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 31 He schewyd hus that he had spokyn w/ John Cauthorn. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 223/2 Frere Hicomm... to him... schawyd him... wold cast of th... shewing me.

locument).

Often in petitionary formulae.

1425 Munin. de Metros (Bannatyr Club) 544 Schawand and pretendand þair rychtis and clamys on ilke syde. 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 289/1 Shewyn and hescheyn full benignely, your trew humblytie the Comens of this present Parlement. 1480 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 443 These ben the complexytes of the Iniuries & wronges don to Tho. Deraim... shewed & deliuered be this present hill vnto Will. Shore, Mair of Couentre. 1531 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 184 Most humbly Shewen and Complayn vnto your good lordship your daily Oratours. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 64 The Petition was read shewing that the Mr. of said ship denyed to pay them their wages. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 710 The humble petition of Penelope Prim, widow, Sheweth, That your petitioner was bred a clear-starcher and Sompstress.

d. To state, allege, plead (a cause, reason, etc.). Now chiefly in *Law*: see *CAUSE* sb. 3 b.

a 1225 *Auer. R.* 112 Pe reiusus huius beoð her efter sute-liche ischeawede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1052 Pan wil I after shew... Skille why men a man world calles. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. ii. (1868) 114, I shal shewe þe more þikke and continual resonns. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xx. 4 He... shal... shewe his cause before the Elders of the cite. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 707 Shee declared and shewed the cause, why she could not come to them in tyme. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherie & Slae* 1045 Hope and Courage did... Schaw skild and pitthe resonns quhy That Danger lap the dyke. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* 223 Thus have I very briefly shewen not many reasons, but rather how many reasons may be shewen for this Christian assertion.

† e. To show law: to plead (for a suitor). *Obs.*

1362 LANGL *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 53 He þat... spekeþ for þe pore... Coueiteþ not his goodes. Bote for vr lordes loue lawe for him schewþ. 1377 *Ibid.* B. II. 131 Ledeth hire to loundoun, þere lawe is yshewed.

† f. *absol.* To tell, declare, expound; to speak as a representative for; to speak, tell, give an account of. With indirect obj.: To inform or apprise of. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 þis mihte is þat an þat i þis deadlich lif scheawed in hire estat of þe blisse undeadlich i þat eadi lond. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 119, I sal you schew... Brefli of alþere testament. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl. A.* iv. 145 þe kyng... rehersede þat Reson hedde Rihtfoliche i-schewet. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* IV. 30 To these... cheualleris... To schewe for þe schire in company with þe grete. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 205 Of swilk sufferance god schewes til vs in his godspel. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 319 He schew thaim of hys deide. c 1500 *Melusine* 295 And shortly to shewe, he came & recounted hys brother. 1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* t. xvii. 19 [He] was sent to shewe the Bascha of our coming.

† 24. To decree, award, assign (to a person) in a legal or formal manner; to fix or appoint authoritatively; to declare, make an award (that). In later use *Sc. Obs.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048, þa... sceawede him mann v. nihta grið ut of lande to farenne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26196 On seke man agh na scrift be laid, Bot þus gat o þe preist be said, sil scrift scowit þan sal þou driue if þou war couerd to liue. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 125 þis William oft tymes faust wiþ þe kyng of Fraunce, nevere sodenly... but þe day of batayle i-schewed and assigned byfore. 1524 *Registr. Aberdon.* (Maitland Club) I. 390 This court wardis and schawis for law that [etc.]. 1540 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 171 The court wardis and schawis for law, and it was gewine for dome, that [etc.].

25. To prove, demonstrate (a fact, statement) by argument, reasoning, allegation of evidence or instances, experiment, etc.

c 1330 *Syde. Gy de Warw.* 399 þat is preued and ishowed. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 664 And þat i schal he reson prove and schewe. 1560 DAUS *to Skeidane's Comm.* Pref. 4, Unlesse they could first shewe his enoure, he coude not change his opinion. 1626 W. SCALTER *Expas.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 200 It sufficeth to shew unclarity of the inference. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 105 What is shewn to us by anatomy, we are just as sure of, as of that which is shewn to us by geometry. 1880 DRIVER *Hebr. Tenses* App. III. (ed. 2) 260 This can be shewn inferentially from Hebrew itself.

b. With *that* and clause (or *as*...).

c 1200 ORMIN Pref. 30 Iesus his Amminadab, Swa summe icc hafe schawed. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 6975 God ah vaire issued þat we gullelese bep. c 1450 *Mirke's Festival* 40 But forto schew þat God suffrede hym sprecially, þus ensaumpl I tell. 1524 *Leycesters Commun.* (1641) 64 Every falling out must have an attornment againe... as I have shewed before. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 127 As hath been already shewn. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 303 Sir Edward Coke hath clearly shewn, that [etc.]. 1861 PALEY *Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplices* 836 *note*, As Wilkinson shows from Aelian. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 238 Many arguments are used to show, that motion is the source of life. 1893 W. B. SMITH *Introd. Mod. Geom.* 120 Show that tangents from two points on a centre ray form a kite.

c. With complementary obj.: To prove, make out (a person or thing) to be (something). Also with *accus.* and inf.

1563 WYNET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 5 Gif the trow citizenar... war reconcunel... be sik meanis as we schew Nehemias to hef bene. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xv. 43 But here to my intent it is not main In that concern to show him right or wrong. 1893 W. B. SMITH *Introd. Mod. Geom.* 262 The student may easily show it to be a rectangle.

26. Of a thing: To be a proof, evidence, sign or indication of.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1575 We seizen... her aboute Ouerous a sky boue, þat us schewed þe biþate Ofswiche a þing on erþe late. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 175 Her workes schewes þis wel, howeuer þei speke by syde. c 1420 *Elfr. Lof Manhode* II. cxliiii. (1869) 135 þi biþat discipyn is yswad be onhed of bretherhed. 1596 SHAKS. *J. Hen.* IV. iii. 181 You must needs learne, Lorde, to amend this fault: Though sometimes it shew Greatnesse, Courage, Blood. 1673 O.

uuest you never schewe to be preste. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 32 Gif thow can nocht schaw furth thi synnes perquier. 1601 SHAKS. *Al's Well* iv. i. 93 O let me lue, And all the secrets of our campe Ile shew. 1666 CRESS OF WARWICK *Diary* 28 Aug. When I had showed before God

WALKER Educ. (1677) 97 H. monly shews want of spirit Her air and all her manners s Fair lvi, Having undergone and calomel as showed the s tion. 1859 *Habits Gd. Soc.* worse taste than to load youi paitu. 1804 *Q. Rev. Jun.* 215 Mprints, showing, carelessness on the part of the corrector.

b. Const. clause with *that*, as, etc.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 450 Ah bi schene nebscheft & ti semliche schape schawed wel bet to art fore monne foster. 1238 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 70 Pat be lond is bin, bi helm schewes it be. 12380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 145 As here wickid lif scawp. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Th. Math.* 1880 *For Devil Wks.* 1711 IV. 147 His Habit, Cane, and formal Face, Shew'd he was of Geneva Race. 1847 *Hills Friends* in C. i. vi. 98 All of it only goes to show how little we know of each other. 1861 PALEY *Edinburgh* (ed. 2) *Agam.* 1261 nate. Go on faring as you now fare, viz. prosperously as the context shows. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vi. (1899) 231 That nebulae are masses of glowing gas is shown by the fact that their light consists merely of a few bright lines.

a. Const. obj. with compl., or accus. and inf.

1260 *Orid's Narcissus* D. J. For who dothe count (printed couet) him selfe of wyser skole Then dedes him shewe, doth

obtaining quality for their money.

27. Show up. a. In school language: To report (a scholar) for punishment.

1845 *College & T. B. Life at Westm.* 25 Oct., I went into School not having done my Verses... I was therefore *Shown up*, and, pleaded my first fault.

b. To disgrace or discredit by a thorough exposure; to exhibit as an impostor or an imposture; to expose (a person's faults, ignorance, misdeeds, etc.).

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 325/2 A long article in the Quarterly Theological Review has fairly *shown up* the Yankee divine. 1829 *Examiner* 476/1 He threatened to 'show up' my brother in the *Age*. 1865 *Mill Exam.* Hamilton 478 That mathematical mysticism, so mercilessly shown up by Berkeley. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Oct. 3/1 The unpleasant process of 'showing-up' an unscrupulous adversary.

VI. *intr.* To be seen, be visible, appear.

28. To be or become visible; to make an appearance. Said of persons and things.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12288+254 Pis was be first time pat isus. Schewed til anyman after his vp-ryng. 1321 LANGT. P. Pl. c. 1. 159 Pe sonne som tyme for cloudes may nat shyne ne shewe on shawes on erthe. 1309—*Rich. Reddes* li. 52 Panne comeb... Another proud paffidre, and houth be eyen... and floshtir and floshtir, tille feddis schewe. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 23 Schy lethe in an olde Castelle... and scheweth twyes or thryes in the seer. c. 1450 *Morlin* iii. 56 Than shewde the signe in the ayre that Merlin hadde seide. 1470—85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. li. 666 They sawe an hand shewyng vnto the elbowe. 1573—80 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 92 Rowle after a deaw, when barlie doth sheaw. 1599 T. MOUTREY *Silkwormes* 50 T'll you can attaine wherwith to feed your guests when first they shew, Haste not their hatching. 1609 SHAKS. *Timon* i. L. 23 The fire 't' th Flint Shewes not, till it be strooke. 1862 ANSTON *Chamot* 141. iv. (ed. 2) 61 One of the most dangerous rocks... only shows within two hours of low water. 1887 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* i. It dwains in Asia, tombstones show, And Shropshire names are read. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lunley* vi. Where the lily-huds were just beginning to show. 1892 BIERCE *In Midst of Life* 97 He showed against the sky, he and his horse, sharply defined... as an equestrian statue.

b. Of a thing: To be seen (*through, over, under*, etc.) something that partly covers or conceals it. Also, to be visible as a fault or defect.

1842 BROWNING *Saltogay* 54. Clotter iv. Can't I see his dead eye glow... That is, if he let it show! 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Lost Boyer* xii. Few and broken paths showed through it. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's* c. xvi. Take

(ed. 6) 88 Markings... which would show in the prints.

c. Of immaterial things.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 31 Whereof the sothe schewe may, At Rome first if we beginne. *Ibid.* 308 Hate is a writhe nott schewende. 1542 UDALL *Examin.* *Apoph.* 29 The disposition of a manne doeth not shewe so clere in his fite. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xcvi. 1581, True religion... began to shew and take root. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* ix. It was plain he meant more by the words than showed upon the face of them.

† d. *impers.* = (it) is seen or shown, appears, is plain. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p. 331 As sheweth here by the naddre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 63 It scheweth ek how he can werche Among the wyde furred hodes. c. 1390 CHAUCER *Astron.* ii. 52 As sheweth by the canoun of the kalender. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folsy* (1674) l. 35 Unstable is grey Friars (Camden) 78 As it shalle show after. 1570 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xiii. 101 As schawis weill be 3our Genalogie.

e. To show forth: to come forth to view. To show ahead: to take a position ahead (in a race).

1275 BARNOUR *Bruce* iv. 121 The pomp of pryde ay furth shawis. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.* *Comparato*, to shewe forth. 1884 *Canbr. Rev.* 10 Dec. 132 At the start, Bristowe's crew at once shewed ahead by about three feet.

29. To appear in public, make a display in public. In mod. use chiefly *collog.* (cf. b): To appear in company or society; to make an appearance in an assembly, among guests, etc.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. Prol.* for Stage 14 To know How many Coaches in Hide-parke did show last spring. 1671 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 All the troops are to shaw in Hide Parke beefore the Prince of Orange.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Engl. Spy* i. 215 He shews in Park. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daw.* iii. x. The breakfast party did not assemble till noon, and then Lady Catherine did not 'show'. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* vii. Marian has a hump-back and doesn't show. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* ii. v. 93 He'll be in presently. I believe he never shews till just before dinner. 1859 H. F. WOOD *Englishmen*. *Rue Cain* iv. I'll show against him for any object of value. Sing? What do you think of this note? 1868 JEAN A. OWEN *Hawaii* iii. 65 If the king was in the cabin of a vessel no subject might show on deck.

b. *Pugilism.* To enter the ring as a combatant. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* xli. 69 He showed with seeming reluctance about an hour after the appointed time. 1818 *Ibid.* (N. S.) ii. 179 Johnson... first showed and threw his hat in the ring. 1828 EGAN *Baxiana* IV. 169 Turner... was far more likely to make his *exit*, than ever be made able to show again in the Prize Ring.

c. *collog.* To exhibit oneself for money.

1808 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 6/1 He got a living by 'showing' in the various public-booths in the neighbourhood at entertainments got up for his benefit.

d. *Comm.* Of a commodity: To appear or be prominent in the market.

1913 *Times* 11 Dec. 10/2 In insurance phraseology, 'a good deal of radium has lately been showing'.

30. With complement (*adj.* or *† sb.*): To look, seem, appear, arch.

1340 *Ayen.* 44 Huanne po bet zelleb be wyzte purchaceb and makeb zuo moche bet bet ping bet me sel weye sseweb more beuy. 1399 LANGT. *Rich. Reddes* iii. 368 Pe sonne pat so bryte schewed. 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 22 All is not golde that outward sheweth bright. 1479 *Paston Lett.* 111. 267 That my Loyd of Ely is and shal be better lord to me then he hath shewed as yet. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 4. § 1 If the same Worsted... taketh any Vet, incontinent it will shew spotty and foul. 1572 in *Berchier Nobility Wm.* (1904) 31. Hitherto he hath shewed an Obstinat and a Fole. 1580 T. MOUTREY *Levers* E. 3 A Woofle in a shewes skine sheweth a dead sheepe. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* l. ii. (1636) 82 The Pope to make his Jurisdiction to shew greater than it is, giveth many titles. 1671 *Tr. Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* ii. (1694) 19 These Snow-Mountains show very strange to those that never saw them before. 1726 LEONT *Albert's Archib.* li. 17 b. Lead... shewes very handsome, and is not very expensive. 1747 DR. HOBBS *Suspicious Husb.* ii. iv. Why, how dull and phlegmatic do you shew to me now? 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 22/1 Poor... soils... show... very thin. 1863 COWEN *Clarke Shaks. Char.* iv. 101 How daintily epicurean the fellow shows. 1893 *Oxford Mag.* 1 Nov. 40/2 The wood when cut showed sound as a bell.

b. With adv. or advb. phrase: To present an appearance (specified by the adv.); to make a (good, bad, etc.) show or display.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (*Baptist*) 645 Lowing into kine wel scheuis, bat is enhornt with gad thewis. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 l. 27 They shewe as well as if they were new. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* v. iii. The falling out, in, between the husband and the wife shows rarely. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *Tr. Mathieu's Unhappy Prosp.* 243 Great wealth shews ill without honours. 1764 *Keio Inquiry* l. § 6 Wks. l. 103/1 It [a puppet] shews tolerably by candle light. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* *Forster* vii. The lady-patronesses... contenting themselves with seeing the charity-children show well in procession to Church. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xi. He imperfect and unequal gait, which shewed to peculiar disadvantage... J. H. NEWMAN could show very

1877 FROUOR ever showed to more advantage than in moments of personal danger. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 13/5 He [a prize dog] moved and showed well and deserved his honours.

c. To look like. *arch.*

1578 LYDE *Dodoens* iv. li. 510 A white substance or pith, the whiche being drawn out, sheweth like long, white... threads. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 265 This our Court infected

Inne. 1697 DRYDEN *Cluster of black*

In the late civil

LACKE *Wise Men*

crows marching

against eagles.

† d. With *to* and *inf.*: To appear or seem (to be, to do something); to affect, profess, pretend; to be seen evidently (to be or do). *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 236 When he sheweth to doon a thyng openly and werket priuely the contrarie. 1402 *Friar Daw Topias* in *Po. Poems* (Rolls) li. 109 And sit 3our seat susteynes wommen to sele massis, shewing to trete a sacrament as prestes that they were. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Hemlet* Wks. 1910 II. 481 Wth all semblant that might be, he shewed to sett by her bute. 1580 SIOSEY *Pr.* ix. xi. Then the Lord in judgment shewes to reign. 1588 PARKE *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 334 There are many mountaynes which shewe to haue metalls. 1632 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, *Matt.* xii. 33 Be good, and shew to be such by the fruits which ye beare. 1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 60 The Pope... received him very graciously, and shewed to be glad of his recovered liberty.

† e. With *as though*, *as if*: To have an appearance which suggests that... *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 Pretendynge and

shewynge outwardly as though it were of very mekenes. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *Tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* v. vii. 18 b. Skirmishing with their darts, and showing as though they... would defende the water. 1657 EARL MONM. *Tr. Farula's Pol. Disc.* 102 The Romans... in all their actions shewed as if they desired nothing but glory. 1670-1 NARBOURGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 67 The Wood shews in many places as if there were Plantations. c. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1828) 214 It makes all the houses shew as if they were cover'd with snow. 1725 PORE *Shaks. Wks.* i. Pref. 12 Which shows as if the friendship had continued thro' life.

31. To show for —. a. To claim to be, have, or do (something). *Obs.* b. To give promise of, portend, 'look like' *† dial.*

a. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* III. v. (1592) 330 Let this labour of mine not seeme to any man to be... less profitable than it sheweth for. 1628 FELTHAM *Reveler* i. xxvi. 83 Hee would make vs beleue, Divinity is much short of what it shewes for. 1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. § 3. 36 As this Argument comes not home to our Point, so it is not able to prove that Title which it shews for.

b. 1778 (W. H. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 2 Oct. 1776, The other evening shewed for rain. 1786 *Surrey Gloss.*, *Show* for, to look like; e.g. 'It shows for rain uncommon'. 1886 *IV. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. The wind's up again, and I sim do show vor fine weather.

† 32. Show awny = show off (33 a). *Obs.*

1759 GOLDEN *See No.* 2 P. 14 The French player... begins to show away by talking nonsense. 1760-71 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 38 He paraded and shewed away, at a vast rate, concerning the divinely inherent right of monarchs. 1770 C. JESNER *Placid Man* iii. ix, Lord B. shewed away in all his glory.

33. Show off. a. To act or talk for show; to make a deliberate or ostentatious display of one's abilities or accomplishments. *collog.*

a. 1793 G. WHITE *Nat. Cal. Obs.* *Birds* (1795) 79 A fern-owl this evening... showed off in a very unusual... manner. 1815 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1834) i. 69 She puts me in mind of Miss Berry when she is showing off. 1844 D. C. MURRAY *Making Novelists* 201 He was tempted to swagger and 'show off' as children say.

b. *Pugilism.* To begin the attack, start a round.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 66 His antagonist shewed off at his head. 1821 EGAN *Baxiana* (1830) i. 261 Dan showed off in good style... and finished the round by knocking down his opponent.

34. Show out. a. ? To become visible, emerge from obscurity or concealment; *fig.* to exhibit one's true character.

1846 DR. QUINCY *Syst. Heavens* Wks. 1862 III. 179 Description of the nebula in Orion as forced to show out by Lord Rosse. 1859 — *Macintosh Wks.* X. 111. 73 Rarely has a false idea been more suddenly caused to founder and show out. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* vi. The horse held up his head and snorted as he came abreast of us, and we showed out.

b. *U.S.* = show off (33 a).

1829 MARY E. WILKINS *Faraway Melody*, etc. (1890) 258 See that old lady trailing her best black silk by... Ain't it ridiculous how she keeps on showing out?

35. Show up. a. To appear conspicuously or in relief.

1833 *Truth* 31 May 768/2 A brocade on which... yellow marguerites... showed up upon a ground of scarlet. 1891 BAR *Outlook* *Fr. New Standpoint* iii. 171 Most persons are afraid of something, but they, at times, show up brave on the background of persons who are afraid of something else.

b. To become prominent, to catch the eye.

1855 *Field* 31 Jan. 135/2 Some scurraging took place at the half way till Elkin showed up with a good run, which brought the play to the North lines.

c. *collog.* To put in an appearance; to be present or 'turn up' (at an appointed time or place).

1838 LITTON (Dakota) *Star* 3 Feb. 4/1 Will Worden is expected to show up next week. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1892) 167 Paul did not show up at the office next day. c. 1895 *Thompson St. Poker Club* 131 The regular members showed up, however, in force.

VII. The verb-stem in combinations.

† 36. Show-away a. (Cf. 32.) Given to display, ostentatious.

1775 S. J. FRATT *Liberal Opin.* liii. (1783) II. 137 Those show-away fellows are mere pick-pockets. 1795 HAN. MORE *Sheph. Salub.* Pl. i. Wks. 1834 l. 265 A plain frugal man, who... was marked to give away more than any of his show-away neighbours.

37. Show-down. In *Card-playing*, the act of laying down one's cards with their faces up; also, the name of a game similar to poker; *fig.* an open disclosure of plans, means, etc. Chiefly *U.S.*

1898 W. C. MORROW *Ape, Idiot*, etc. 159 Never disclose your... 1922 WESTA *Virginian* down, it is usual to have a 'show down' unless at least a three by tricks declaration has been arrived at. 1909 E. SUFFOLD *Gaz.* 12 Jan. 7/5 When it comes to an academic show-down, we'll make some of those rivals of ours sit up.

38. Show-off. a. (Cf. 8 b.) A display, exhibition or exposure of (something).

1776 S. J. FRATT *Pupil of Plant* II. 14 He allots to each of us such a share of fortune in our own hands as is sufficient to the display and show-off of the natural disposition. 1783 — *Liberal Opin.* (ed. 3) Pref. 20 It appears to have been...

show-off of the latter with the mufflers.

c. (Cf. 33 a.) An imposing or specious display; an opportunity for display. Also, in generalized sense, display, showiness.

1856 Miss YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. i. A bazaar—a field for her trumpery, and a show-off for all the young ladies. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* xxvi. In all the glitter and show off of fashionable acquirement poor Molly is the inferior. 1893 W. WALKER *Three Churchmen* 173 He considered it an unreality and too much of a show-off. 1896 BAEON-POWELL *Matabel Campaign* xviii. 136 Our Colonial expansion... is not undertaken with any idea of show-off.

d. attrib. or adj. Given to display.

1837 [MISS MAITLAND] *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 154 He was a conceited, show-off sort of person.

30. Show-up. (Cf. 27 b.) The act of 'showing up' or exposing to ridicule, censure, or the like.

1830 'JOE BEE' *Ess. Foote* p. lxxvii. (Cent.) Treading closely on the heels of a threatened show-up. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 372 We cannot muster up impudence enough to continue our show-up of Wightwick's naughtiness. 1854 *Ibid.* L. 253 Mr. Disraeli was to 'make a show-up of Mr. Gladstone's finance.

Showable (ʃəʊəbəl), a. Also show-. [f. SHOW v. + -ABLE.]

† 1. Demonstrative, able to prove. *Obs. rare*—
c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 96 And þanne cometh to him a strengþ showable, or Philosophable, þat byholdys shappys vnderstandable. *Ibid.* 103 Pat he he knowynge. . . is armetyk, þat is ful soth and showable.

2. Demonstrable, provable. *rare*—
1617 *HIERON Penance for Sin* iv. Wks. 1619 II. 103 This is showable by Scripture.

3. That can be shown or presented to view.

1823 *LAMB Let. to J. H. Payne* 23 Jan. Mary... says you must write more showable letters about those matters. 1838 PLESS *ELIZABETH Lett.* (1898) 347, I have so had a swelled face I am not showable.

Showance (ʃəʊəns), rare. [f. SHOW sb. + -ANCE.] Showing, display, appearance.

1898 *HARVEY Westex Poems* 3 Sole the showance those of my onward earth-track—never transcended. 1908 — *Dynasts* vi. ix. 346 My only course To make good showance to posterity was to implant my line upon the throne.

Show-box. [SHOW sb. 1.] A box in which objects of curiosity are exhibited; esp. a box containing a peep-show.

1748 *LAOY LUXBOROUGH Let. to Shenstone* 28 Apr. (1775) 19 But were you to present me with the Views of the Leasowes, I own I should not put them into my show-box without pain. 1779 *WARNER in Jesse Setoun & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 312 A Savoyard with a show-box. 1824 *HAWTHORNE Twice-t.* T. Ser. II. *Seven Vagabonds* (1883) 125 Rescuing the show-box of such a couple from a mob of great double-fisted countrymen.

1798 *BURNS Fragm. inscribed to C. F. Fox* 23 March and his show box.

Showe, obs. form of **SHOE**, **SHOVE** v.

Showel (l), obs. forms of **SHOVEL**.

Shower (ʃaʊə, ʃuə), sb. 1. Forms: 1 scūr, sceōr, scyur, 3 sur, shur, 3, 5 scur, 3-4 schur, 3-7 showre, 4 shor, 4-6 schour, 4-7 schoure, shour(e), 5 pl. scoures, shure, shwre, schowr, 5-6 schowte, 5-7 shewer, 6 schower, schouer, 6-7 shewre, 7 showr, shore, 5- shower. [OE. scūr str. masc. (also once scūran wk. pl.) corresponds to OS. skīr masc., OFris. skīr ft. of illness (Nfris. skīr shower, caprice), MDn. schuur (mod. Du. schoer with dialectal vowel), OHG. scār (MHG. schür, mod. G. schauer), OTent. *skūro-; also ON. skīr fem. (but in early texts sometimes masc.), Goth. skīra fem. storm: —*skīrd. The suggested affinities are uncertain: see Uhlenbeck and Falk and Torp.]

1. A fall of rain, of short duration and (usually) comparatively light. Also, a similar fall of sleet or hail, rarely of snow. See also **HAIL-shower**, **RAIN-SHOWER**, **SNOW-SHOWER**.

In various dialects the word may be applied to a continuous fall of rain lasting for many hours.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* xix. 54 Scyur [Rusku. scur] cymed. a. 1000 *Andreas* 512 (Gr.) Ponne sceor cymed. a. 1000 *Lamb. 2nd* 1200 and

151 *terres from hir eyeo two Down fille, as shour in Aperill.*

c. 1407 *LYDG. Reason & Sens.* 6310 Holmsom as the Aprille shour Fallynge on the erbes newe. 14. *Voc.* to W. Wulcker 588/8 *Inber*, a shure. c. 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* vii. 25 Yr fell a greet schower. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Droome of Downes Day* Wks. 1910 II. 248 The Lord God rayned from the Lorde, (even from him self) not shewrs nor dewe, but fyre and hrimstone. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Pennyless Pilgr.* C. 2. All the day loog it rayned hut one shoure.

a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 21 May 1645. After a shoure has fall'n. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 49 P. 5 A shower beating against his windows. 1817 G. ROSE *Dianthe* (1800) l. 42. I was overtaken by a shower. 1809 W. EWING *Arab & Druse* v. 63 A light shower drifted down the valley.

1817 *SIONEY PR. VII. I. O*, save me from this persecutions show'r. 1863 *PATRICK Paraph. Pilgrim* xxx. (1683) 351 It pleased God so to order it, that this cloud [of indisposition] was cast about him without any shoure. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* Prol. (1800) 19/2 We... knew the lot of all men should be ours. A chequered day of sunshine and of showers.

b. Followed by qualification of rain, of hail, etc.

a. 1300 *Floriz. & Bl.* 272 He . . . gan Blanchefleur himene With teres rive as a scur of rene. c. 1320 *SR Trist.* 1937 Of snow was fallen aschour. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 15 With schouris Of hailstones, soaw, and sleet ! c. 1620

A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* 10 A shour of hael. 1678 *WOOO Life* (O.H.S.) II. 412 A vast shore of raine. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 181 Some showers of snow fell in the course of the day. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser.* II. *Passion & Princ.* ix. 111. 153 Strong gusts of wind, accompanied by fleeting showers of rain.

c. In extended use: A copious downfall of anything coming or supposed to come from the clouds or sky; in recent use often of meteors.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 227 So fro heuen to helle þat hæl schor laste. 1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1591) 16 b. Son of the high looe hegetton vpon Danae shadowed in the golden shower. 1643 *BAKER Chron.* Hen. II. 79 A shoure of Blood Rained in the Isle of Wight two houres together. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 433 The sky was overcast at mid-day with clouds of ashes, the showers of which covered every thing to the depth of several inches. 1835, 1856 Meteoric showers [see METEORIC a. 3]. 1898 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 189 The solid materials are shot forth into the air and fall in showers around the mouth of the orifice.

2. transf. A copious fall or discharge of water or other liquid in drops. Often of tears; hence poet. a shower of grief, sorrow, etc. † To make showers : to weep.

a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2048 Sike scoures were of blude.. þat foles ferd in þe flosches to be feterlakis. 1638 *HEV-woode Wise Wom.* iv. ii. G. 2. Shall I the shower of all my griefe at once Power out before you? 1663 *PATRICK Paraph. Pilgrim* xxvii. (1683) 302 It was not possible so to repress them [tears], but that all concluded in a plentiful shoure. 1818 *SHELLEY Rosal.* 1271 Rosalind . . . wept A shower of burning tears, which fell upon His face. 1846 *MRS. KIRKLAND West. Clearings* 25 This brought only another shower of tears. 1859 R. HUNT *Guide Nul. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 233 This is effected by passing showers of water through the flue by which the [lead] fumes escape. 1874 *CROOKES Dying & Cal.* . . . tened water

b. poet. Of light, sound, etc.

1781 *COWPER Retirement.* 350 The stars that, sprinkled o'er the vault of night, Seem drops descending in a show'r of light. 1820 *SHELLEY To Maria Gisborne* 70 Wheo from the moist moon rains The inmost shower of its white fire. 1840 R. S. HAWKER *Cornish Ballads*, etc. (1908) 73 What showers of gold the sunbeams rain!

c. Short for **SHOWER-BATH**.

1859 *GUNTER That Frenchman* iii. 24 You forgot to put the ice in the shower, François; it is hardly bracing enough. d. *Pyrotechny*. A device for producing a shower of small slow-burning 'stars', which fall from a rocket.

1839 [see *GOLDEN a.* 10]. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 35/2 Yellow stars and yellow showers are made of nitre [etc.].

3. fig. A copious or liberal supply bestowed.

13. . . K. Horn 324 (Harl.) Shame þe mote by shoure ant eucl þat vnderfegge. c. 1450 *Play of Sacrament* 664 in *Non-Cycle Mystery Plays* 78 Of thy gret mercy lett vs recyue þe shoure. 1616 *BRETON Invel. agst. Treason* (Grosart) 3/2 Our gracious King, on whome y^e King of Grace, hath raynd a shewre of his aternall graces. 1748 *GRAY Alliance* 18 Light golden Showers of Plenty o'er the Land. 1751 *Affect. Narr. of Wager* 39 The Sailors... poured upon them a very plentiful Shower of hard Names and Execrations. 1803 *WORSW. To Highland Girl*, Sweet Highland Girl, a very shower of beauty is thy earthly dower! 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* vi. i. III. 21 The revenues, from which so many showers of emolument fell. 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 Gd. Men i. 405 Hawkins's election . . . was the signal for a shower of interesting letters of hearty congratulation.

4. A copious fall or flight of solid objects, esp. of missiles. Also of blows.

a. 1000 *Fudith* 221 (Gr.) Hie þe fæmle liden fæst þe fæmle flana scuras. a. 1000 *Elenie* 1

43 The arrowis als so thik t wiss schour can ma. 1508 *DUNBAR Golden Targe* 195 The schour of arrowis rappit on as rayn. 1570-6 *LAMBAROE Peremur. Kent* 291 They . . . made it raine schure a shoure of clubbes and colicestates ypon the Monks Copes, cowles, & Crownes, that [etc.]. 1689 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocrit's Triv.* I. 283 We could hear showers of Bullets batter against the Ships sides. 1736 *GRAY Statius* l. 18 Batter Cadmus' walls with stony shoure. . . . vi. (1842) 184 The breaking . . . shower of particles. 1849 . . . II. 115 They were received with a shower of stones. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. A shower of blows. 1877 *MARY M. GRANT Sun-Maid* viii. And the leaves were falling in a crimson and russet shower all over the ground.

† 5. A conflict, combat, battle, assault, attack; Also, an attack of pain; a pang, throe. *Obs.*

Very common in ME.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 281 We sulen hunger bauen and harde sures. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6820 Per myghte men se on þe boþe partys A scharp schour by-twytten enemyes. c. 1412 *HOCCELE De Reg. Princ.* 3939 In haitale . . . Hume leure is to suffre dethe schour, Than cowardly and shamefully flee. c. 1420 *LVDG. Assembly of Gods* 732 For he was lyke to endure that day A gret mortall shoure With Vyce. c. 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. (1811) 399 The Englishmen susteyned many harde shoures in Gascoyne & Guyan. c. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* (S.T.S.) 117 3e, hardest. . . To him has felt of deith the schouris. 1537 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1664) 257 I cost Christ and all his followers sharp showers and hot sweats, ere they won to the top of the mountain.

† 6. spec. in pl. Labour-pains. *Obs.*

14. . . Abthelene 656 (Zupitza) Harde schoures þenne took her stronge Boþe in bak and eek in wombe. a. 1598 *ROLLOCK Lett. Passion* xx Wks. 184 II. 230 It shall come upon them suddenly, even as the showers and dolor come on a woman who is travailing in birth. a. 1800 *Fair Taut & Sweet Will.* iii. in *Child Ballads* II. 105/1 Till sharp, sharp showers fair Janet took, She grew sick and like to die.

6. attrib. and Comb.: shower-cloak, -like, -producing, -proof, -raised, -shedding, -swelled adjs.; shower-bouquet, 'a large bouquet from which many small bouquets depend by ribbons of various lengths' (Webster 1911); shower-cloud, a cumulo-nimbus cloud (see quot. 1910). See also **SHOWER-BATH**.

1892 *Star* 25 Feb. 1/7 They carried 'shower bouquets composed entirely of lilies of the valley. 1893 *Daily News* 29 June 6/1 Her grey 'shower-cloak hid her dress. 1886 A. V. CLAYDEN in *Q. Jrnl. R. Meteorol. Soc.* Apr. 102 On the Thickness of 'Shower Clouds. 1910 — in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 559/1 *Cumulo-nimbus* (Cu.-N.). The Thunder-cloud; Shower-cloud—Heavy masses of clouds, rising in the form of mountains, turrets, or anvils, generally having a sheet or

Price List, 'Shower proof cloaks. 1621 G. SANVOY *Dvid's Met.* vii. (1626) 136 Men, if Fame say true, Here at the first from 'shower-rayed mushrooms grew. 1800 *HUOIS Fav. Village* 122 The cloud immerse where 'shower-shedding folds Have all day dwelt upon. *Lucan* (1631) 8 The streamer

Shower (ʃəʊə), sb. 2. Forms: 1 scēawere, scēawere, (scēawere), 2 scawere, 3 scheauwere, 3-4 shewere, 4 Kent. sseawere, 4-5 schewer(e), 5- schewar, schoer, scēwre, 6 Sc. scheware, (schawar), 4-9 shewer, 6- shower. [OE. scēawere, agent noun from scēawian to SHOW; cf. OHG. scawwari (MHG. schowwære, mod. G. schauer) looker, spectator, watchman, etc. In later times formed afresh on SHOW v. + -ER.]

† 1. One who looks out, observes, or inspects; an observer; a scout or spy; a watchman. *OE.* Beonwif 253 Lense scēaweras. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Episcopus is grekisc noma . . . and is on englisc scawere.

† 2. A mirror. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Homily in Napier Contrib. OE. Lexicogr.* 55 Nu we men gesceōð swylce þurh scēawere & on rēdelse [c. 1 Cor. xiii. 12]. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Pe wimman hihalt hire shewere and cumeð hire shadewe þarone. a. 1225 *Andr. R.* 92 3e schulen, ase ine scheauwere, isoun ure Leddi mid hire meidenes. 13. . . *Poem Times Edu.* II, xvi. (Percy Soc.) 8 He putteth to hys pawtner A kerchyf and a comb, A shewer, and a coyf.

3. One who shows, points out, or exhibits.

13. . . K. Alis. 18 For Caton seith, this gode techere 'Other monis lif is owre schewere [Laud. MS. shewer, Lat. magister]. c. 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* (Camden) 60 Noyþer þe deposing of þe witnes, nor þe sentens zeining of þe juge, . . . makih not man synful, ne worþi to be dead; syn þei are but he schewars & witnessars. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 187 God toke hom to hyn yn ensampull to al oþer, and made hom as a schoer to al oþer synfull. 1484 *Certificate in Surtees MS.* (1890) 41 Where trewth is . . . set oparte from the scēwres of right. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 10. 8 The oder halfe to the taker fynder or shewer of the same. 1588 J. MELVILL in *Calderswood's Hist. Kirk* (1843) IV. 522 The rebokker and shower thee of thy vice. 1680 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* 333 It is the Angel that is the shower of the whole scene of this vision. 1811 *LAMB Let. to Hazlitt* 9 Aug. Perhaps they [the pictures] are shown separately to put another fee into the shower's pocket. 1859 *DOVE Recreat. Country Parson* ii. 61 In compassion for human weakness, the Great Director and Shower of events practises the Art of Putting Things. 1868 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. ii. 283 The breeders of Herefords have always been keen showerers. 1809 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6/13 Deceased . . . was for some time a shower to the State apartments [at Windsor Castle].

b. *Stols Law*. One of the two men who are appointed by the court to accompany the jurors or viewers when a view of the property which the cause relates to is allowed.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Viewer*, The premises are pointed out to them by two persons, named by the Court, usually on the joint suggestion of the parties, and technically called showerers.

c. With off.

1823 *COBBETT Rur. Rider* (1835) I. 384 Mr. Buxton figured here, also Lord Suffield, who appear to have been the two principal actors, or showerers-off.

† 4. Something which shows; an indicator; an indicative symptom (of a disease). *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. PL. B.* xii. 153 (Rawl. MS.). It [the star] schon to [þe] schepherdes a schewer [1393 C. xv. 96 shewere] of blisse. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 353/2 He meaneth y^e. . . ye sacrament is no cause thereof. . . nor instrumēt therein, but only a hare signifier and a shewer therof. 1561 *EOEN tr. Cortes' Art Nauig.* iii. xi. 78 In the ioyote of the two halfe cyrcles . . . muste be a poynte (called the Index or shewer) whiche shall shewe . . . the degrees that the pole is rayssed above the Horizon. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bathes Ayde* Ep. Ded. 3 Withall the signes shewers of the state of the sickle and whole. 1668 *CULPEPER & Cole Barthol. Anat.* iv. i. 160 The second [finger] is call'd Index and Demonstrator, the shewer, or pointer.

5. An animal that 'shows' well or otherwise, that makes a (good or bad) display of its qualities. 1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 215/2 An indifferent shower. *Ibid.* 217/3 He is a smart shower, and a well-made dog.

Shower (ʃaʊə, ʃuə), v. Also 6 shoure, shawre, 6-7 showr(e), 7 shou'r. [f. **SHOWER** sb. 1.]

1. intr. To rain in a shower, or in showers. † Also with out. Chiefly *impers.*; occas. said † of a cloud.

1573 *TUSSER Husf.* (1878) 30 If great she [the moon] appereth, it showreth out. If small she appereth, it signifieth

kepe 3if the lyke! 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Lady* 16 With mercurious tokens and shewynges. c 1485 *Disby Myst.* iii. 1621 A marvelous shewyng In my slep I had.

† b. An appearance or indication of (something). c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* (Caxton) 50 Whether there be in hymn any shewyng of vainglory.

Showing, ppl. a. [f. SHOW v. + -ING 2.]

1. That displays, exhibits, indicates, etc.

† *Showing finger*, the forefinger or index.

c 1425 *Ir. Ardern's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 22 Pan at first putte the leche be schewyng fynger of his left hande... in to be lured by the patient. 1522 *Vaus Rudimenta B 6 b* (Jam.) *Indicatio modo*, schawand woges. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 27 h. The first called a demonstrative, or shewyng reduction (= *reductio ostensiva*), is made by conuersion of the Propositions. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* 11. 125 It is written at the length, and in most shewyng manner, to their honour and worship.

† 2. That appears; seeming; evident. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. i. (1868) 109 pe pinges þai þou hast seid me hider to ben to me so clere and so shewyng (*patuerunt*). þat þei ne mowe nat ben ouercomen. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gull* A 2. Deceiued by theyr lusts to embrace a shewyng and false good.

3. *Hort.* Of fruit: Beginning to appear.

1794 *McPhail Treat. Cucumber* 155. I... picked off several of the shewyng and sel fruit where they were too thick.

† **Showish**, a. *Obs.* (Very common in the 18th c.) [f. SHOW sb. + -ISH.] = **SHOWY** a.

1675 J. DANCER *Agrippa* Ded. A ij b. This play in it self is not at all calculated to the humour of the present times

(1770) ii. 54 The outward Act being a matter of great form and Punctuality... they easily persuaded themselves... that a scrupulous Performance of such troublesome and shewish Duties would certainly be sufficient.

Showitt, obs. form of **SUET**.

Showl, **showld**(e), obs. forms of **SHOAL**.

Showle, obs. form of **SHOAL**, **SHOVEL**.

Showler. [Of obscure origin.] A local name for the DACE.

1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* xx. § 1 (1689) 136 The Dace or Dare in some places called a showler. 1816 *BAINBRIDGE Fly Fisher's Guide* 91 The Dace, Dare, or as it is sometimes called the Showler.

Showll, obs. form of **SHOVEL**.

Showman (*ʃəʊmæn*). [SHOW sb.1]

1. One who exhibits a show; the proprietor of a show. 1734 *NORTH Life Ld. Keeper Guilford* (1742) 280 An enormous Rhinoceros, to be sold to Show-men for Profit. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) 1. 309 There are constant exhibitions from rope-dancers, mountebanks, jugglers, and show-men. 1833 *LONGER Outre-Mer* Pr. Wks. 1886 I. 129 Sta... exhibit

b. *gen. and transf.*

1774 *COOK and Voy.* ii. xii. (1777) 1. 324 He was conducted all over the ship... On this occasion Ottoo was the principal show-man. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 568 The showmen who hurry the... parties of visitors round the eastern chapels.

c. *altrid.*

1880 W. CORV *Lett. & Frnl.* (1897) 455 The garrulity and the showman proclamations of Thackeray and Trollope. 1899 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Oct. 4/3 The shares of the 'show-man' class exhibited their true nature.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1797 *Times* 13 Nov. in *Ashton Old Times* (1885) 336 It was the custom of Publicans, when they want to let their houses, to get a number of people together, whom they treat with beer. They call them show-men, and this is done for the purpose of deceiving the persons who come to view their house, and to make them suppose it has good custom.

Hence **Showmanism**, **Showmanry**, **Showmanship** (*ʃəʊmənʃɪp*).

1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* xvi. 178 One touch of showmanship makes the whole world kin. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 15 May 675/2 Charles Lamb would have delighted in one of their effects as he delighted in the showmanry of Elliston. 1886 *PERRIN Tanis in Nebuch.* (1888) Pref. 6 To reject anything (from a museum) because it is not popularly attractive is a concession to mere showmanism.

Shown (*ʃəʊn*), ppl. a. [pa. ppl. of SHOW v.] Exhibited, presented to view, etc.

1892 *GREENER Breech-loader* 135 The pattern is the shown shooting of a gun, the only visible proof of a gun's powers. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 37 Hidden stars by the shown stars' wings.

Show-place. [Cf. G. *Schauplatz* = sense 1.] 1. A place for public shows or spectacles; a theatre. (Used to render *θέατρον*, *circus*, etc.)

1590-80 *NORTH Plutarch. Antonius* (1595) 994 He assembled all the people in the show place, where young men do exercise themselves. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 66 Whither men flocke to heare, as at the Theaters and shew places. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* (1670) 49 Circus, the great show-place near mount Aventine.

2. A place (e.g. a large mansion or estate) which is regularly exhibited to visitors; a place much visited for its beauty, antiquities, or the like.

1817 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Harrington* vi. Mamma... generally leaves her at the Priory, to take care of all the old trumpery, and show the place—you know it's a show place. 1853 C. BRYCE *Vernant Green* i. v. They soon found a guide, one of these wonderful people, to which show-places give birth. 1889 *PAVE Myst. Mirr.* xlvii. A show place—as country mansions important enough for exhibition—was called. 1893 *MATTHESON About Holland* 44 Flushing is not a show place by any means.

Showrde, obs. form of **SWORD**.

Showroom (*ʃəʊrɪm*). [f. SHOW sb.1]

1. A room used for the display of goods or merchandise.

1616 R. COCKS *Diary* 2 Jan. (Hakl. Soc.) 95 To keepe the shopp or shew rowme. 1617 *Ibid.* 23 July 283 We delivered divers sortes merchandize to Jno. Japan to sell in the shopp or shew room over the way. 1839 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* x. Madame Mantalini's showrooms were on the first floor. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Concord Conc.* ii. xxi. From the busy workshops into the great show-room.

fig. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc. Voltaire* (1840) II. 163 Voltaire's knowledge is not a mere show-room of curiosities, but truly a museum for purposes of teaching. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Biogr. Bor.* Introd. 6 It... is deposited in the show-room of the memory.

† 2. A room in which a show is exhibited. *Obs.*

c 1714 *ARBUTHNOT etc. Mem. M. Scribl.* l. xiv. (1741) 51 The Dwarf who kept the gates of the Show-room.

3. pl. The rooms in a large mansion which are regularly shown to visitors.

1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home, Near Oxford* II. 12 We were guided through the show-rooms (at Blenheim) by a very civil person.

Showse, obs. variant of **CHOUSE sb.**

Showt(e), obs. forms of **SHOUT**.

Showve, obs. form of **SHOVE v.**

Showy (*ʃəʊi*), a. [f. SHOW sb.1 + -Y. Cf. the earlier *SHOWISH a.*] Characterized by show.

a. Of visible objects: Presenting an imposing or striking appearance; making a good display.

1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 434 ¶ 6 The Men would make a Present of every thing that was Rich and Showy to the Women whom they most admired. 1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Adv.* (1757) 40 They do not always Weigh six Hundred Weight... the large shewy Oxen. 1777 *MISS BURNAY Early Diary* (1869) II. 168 A very shewy striped pink and white Manchester. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 8 Rather a shewy than a pretty woman. 1826 P. FOUNTAIN *France & Italy* 186 Hung with chins of a shewy pattern. 1832 *BABARGE Econ. Mann.* xv. (ed. 3) 159 Inferior but showy watches are made at a cheap rate. 1839 *THACKERAY Fatal Boots* Oct. A shewy black-haired woman with one eye. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 4/1 One of the showiest of hardy border flowers. 1893 K. T. RICHARDS in *Trail Social Eng.* i. 23 Showy market places, and fine houses.

b. Of immaterial things, qualities, etc.: Brilliant, striking, 'effective'. Of persons: Displaying brilliant talents, etc.

1718 *MORGAN Algiers* I. List Subscribers (*ad fin.*). Had I been fond of borrowed Plumes this List had been considerably more Showy than it is. 1782 *MISS BURNAY Cecilia* ii. vi. Forming friendships with every shewy adventurer that comes in your way. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* v. His manners, without being showy, were gentleman-like and pleasing. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Ser.* xxlii. (ed. 2) II. 48 The showy talents, in which the present age prides itself. 1872 *BAGNOT Physics & Pol.* ii. (1876) 41 The progress of the military art is the most conspicuous, I was about to say the most showy, fact in human history. 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 817 Dr. McGiffert is... inclined to let generalities—more or less showy—do duty for concrete statements of fact.

c. *Nat. Hist.* In names of plants and birds.

1817 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* x. 466 Showy Tanager (*Tanagra ornata*). 1880 *BESSEY Bot.* 460 *Lilium speciosum*, the Showy Lily, from Japan. 1890 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Orchis*. The common American species is *Orchis spectabilis*, the showy orchis.

d. Comb. *showy-dressed, -looking.*

1798 *Mrs. HUGHES Henry & Isab.* III. 80 A tall, plain, showy dressed, affected woman. 1821 *HAZLITT Table-t.* *Living to one's self* (1869) 125 A showy-looking girl.

Showyll, obs. form of **SHOVEL**.

Showyng(e), obs. forms of **SHOEING vbl. sb.**

† **Shoya** (*ʃəʊy*). = **SOY**, **SOYA**.

1883 N. OKOSHI *Fisheries Japan* (Fish. Exhib.) 24 The sauce known here under the name of Japanese shoya, properly called shoyu.

Shoy-hoy, shoyhoy (*ʃəʊ.hoi*). [Imitative of the cry used for scaring birds.] One who scares away birds from a sown field. Also *transf.*

1819 *COBBETT Weekly Pol. Reg.* 14 Aug. 22 These bird-scarers, or, as we call them in Hampshire, *Shoy-hoy*. *Ibid.* 23 Look at the conduct of these shoy-boys during this present session... The shoy-hoy Chamberlaine from Southampton; the shoy-hoy Palmer... the two shoy-boys from...

XII. 211 Waitman the man the empty shoyboy; Hunt the greatest of liars. ly used for HOY sb.1

1840 *Hood Up Rhine* 17 In the old shoy-hoy times I was once at sea three days and two nights between London and Ramsgate, now a certain passage of a few hours.

† **Shoyne**, *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; perh. some error.] (See quot.)

1527 *ANDREW Brunsyke's Distyll. Waters* I v b, Water of Cardes... is good agaynst the sore named the shoyne. *Ibid.* K ii b, Clothes wet in the same water and layd vpon the shoyne... is very good for the shoyne which commeth with hote brenyng haylynes.

† **Shrab** (*ʃrəb*). *Anglo-Indian.* Also [7 sharab, scherab], 9 shraub. [Urdu a. (through Persian)]

Arab. شراب *sharāb* wine or any beverage, f. شرب *shariba* to drink. Cf. *SHERBET*, *SHRUB sb.2*] Wine, spirits, or a drink prepared with them.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 6 To treat his friends with Schiras Shrab. 1662... *Oleary's Voy.* Amb. 17 A Bottle of Scherab or Persian Wine. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Schrab, a vile drugged drink prepared for seamen who frequent the filthy purlieus of Calcutta.

1886 *YULE & BURNELL Hobson-Jobson* s. v. *Sherbet*, Port-sbrauh, Sherry-shrauh, Lall-shrauh, Brandy-shrauh, Beer-shrauh. 1888 *Nature* 19 July 269, I take brandy shrab, and get drunk like you.

Shradd, obs. form of **SHRED sb.**

† **Shraddha**, *śraddhā*, (*śrā-dā*, sr-). Also S *sherad*, 9 *shraad*, s(h)radh, s(h)radha. [Skr. *śraddhā* (whence Hindi *graddh*, Urdu *shraddh*, *graddh*), f. *graddhā* faith, trust.] A Hindu ceremony in honour and for the benefit of a deceased relative, at which water and food are offered; the offerings thus made.

1871 in *Seton-Karr Select. Calcutta Gaz.* (1864) I. 209 Nemoo Mullick, the rich Banker, is said to have spent lately three lacks of Rupees in the shrad or funeral ceremonies at his mother's death. 1832 H. H. WILSON in *Asiatic Res.* XVII. 276 *Shraddhas*, obsequial ceremonies at stated periods. 1845 *STODOLSKER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 215 He... performs the obsequies, or shraad, of his deceased ancestors. 1887 W. J. WILKINS *Mod. Hinduism* 463 At *Shraddhas*, Manu and other writers distinctly enjoin eating of flesh.

Shraep, obs. variant of **SHRAPE sb.**

Shraf, obs. pl. a. **SHRIVE v.**

Shraff, **shraffage**, obs. var. **SHROFF**, **SHROF-PAGE**.

Shraftyde, obs. form of **SHROVETIDE**.

Shrag (*ʃræg*), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *schragge*, 6-7 *shragge*. [A parallel form to *SCRAG sb.2* (see SCR-). Cf. *SHRIG*, *SHROG*.]

† 1. A rag, tatter. *Obs.*

† a 1400 [see *SHRED sb.3*].

2. A twig; a branch lopped off; also, *occas.* a husb or low tree. *dial.*

1552 *HULOET*, *Shragge* of trees, *sarmenta*. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* ix. 285 A kynd of breach or valey down a slope from the syde of a hill, where comonly shragges and trees do grow. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 23 Abolion is snatcht up by his long head locks, by a shrag of an oak. *Ibid.* 185 If they lose their hooke upon a shrag of tiail and temptation. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Shrags*, the ends of sticks... of the birchen twigs in a broom; or of whins or furze... The clippings of iive fences.

Shrag (*ʃræg*), *v.* Also 5 *schragge*, *schregge*, 6 *shragge*, 9 *shreg*. [f. *SHRAG sb.*] *trans.* To lop, trim, prune.

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 448/2 *Schredyn*, or *schragge* trees, *sarculo*. 1552 *HULOET*, *Twygges* or boughes of trees cut off, or shragged, *sarmenta*. *Ibid.*, *Shragge* vider so that the unne may come lo the ground, *sublucio*. 1647 *HEXHAM* 1, To *Shrag*, *luben oft snijden*. 1847 *HALLIWELL*, *Shregs*, to lop trees, *Somerset*.

Hence † **Shragger**, a trimmer or pruner of trees; **Shragging vbl. sb.**, that which is lopped off (also *attrib.*).

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 449/1 *Schreggare*, *sarculator*. *Ibid.*, *Schreggare*, *idem qd.* *schredynge*, [*spantenn*]. c 1460 *Ibid.* (Winch. MS.) 401 *Schragging*, *idem quod* *schreggyn*. 1900 *Oxf. Times* 1 Dec. 2/3, 1,500 shragging fagots.

Shrager: see **SAGGAR**.

† **Shragged**, a. *Obs.* In 4 *shragid*. [f. *SHRAG sb.2* + -ED.] Having ragged or jagged edges. 13.. *MS. Arundel Coll. Arns* 27 f. 130, A red hod on hir beved, shragid al of shridis.

Shram (*ʃræm*), *v. dial.* Also *shramp*, *shramb*. [A parallel form to *SCRAM v.* (see SCR-). Cf. *SHRIM*, *SHRIMPED*.] *trans.* To benumb or paralyse with cold. Chiefly *pass.*

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Shram'd*, chilled. I am shram'd to death, I am dead with cold. W. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 15 Nov. 5/2 Being 'shrammed with cold', as they say in Wiltshire. 1873 *Gentl. Mag.* X. 326 A bitter... wind... 'shramming' the loungers in Palace Yard. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Nov. 6/3 In the open yard amidst all the fog, where he should have been 'shramped' with cold. 1898 *HARDY Wessex Poems* 207 Half shrammed to death.

Hence **Shrammed ppl. a.**, numbed.

1874 *LADY HERBERT Hubner's Ramble* iii. ii. (1878) 473 The sun has been pleased to unshrink our shrammed bodies. **Shrame**, variant of **SHREAM v.** *Obs.*

† **Shrank**, a. *Obs.* [Related to **SHRINK v.**] Of seed: Parched, shrivelled. Hence † **Shrankness**.

1651... and th other | which is much and shank (as they call it) usme people can |

Shrape, *sb.* *Obs. or dial.* Also 6 *shrap*, 6-*shrap*. [A parallel form to *SCRAP sb.2* (see SCR-).]

1. A bait of chaff or seed laid for birds; the place where such bait is laid. Hence *gen.* a snare.

1532-3 *Act 2 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 2 A Shrape made with Chaffe or other thing. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* 8 Casting forth silken shrapes to catch Woodcocks. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. 55 After you have procured the pigeons to haunt a place, by making of a shrap. 1618 S. WARD *Jethro's Just. Peace* 48 The Duell as well as the Briber laith his hooke in this shrap. 1624 *BREVEL Lett.* iii. 59 The most chaffe shrap that euer was set before the eyes of winged Fowle. 1669 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* 107 They (sparrows) being so easily induced to come to a Shrape or Place baited for them. 1817 J. MAVER *Sportsman's Direct.* (ed. 2) 160 To trap a fox in cover, make a shrape with some free moulds where the hares' paths meet. 1895 *E. ANGL. Gloss.*, *Shrap* or *Scrap*, a bait of chaff laid in the winter season to attract sparrows, &c., which are then netted with a contrivance called a 'shrap net'.

† 2. ? The enclosure in a cockpit, within which the cocks fight.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* 1. 99 Loe heet how soen, the strong becomes full weak And out of shraep, fly cocks and so cric creek. 1599 — *Fort. Farnet*. A 2 a crane cock. Will run about, the shraep and daer not stand, When cocks of gaem, comes in to giue a blow.

† **Shrape**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 scrapian, 3 schraepe, 3-4 schrape, 4-6 shrape. [OE. *scrapian* (see *SCRAPE* *v.*); *trans.* and *intr.* To scrapish, scrape (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 1000 in *Teichner's Internal. Zeitschrift* (1885) II. 124 *ÿl þu ægæra beþurfe, þonne scræpa þu mid þinnm fingre up on þinne wynstran þuman.* c 1225 *Auer*. R. 116 *Heo schulden schraepian euerliche deie þe corde up of bore þeot þer heo schulden rotten ien.* *Ibid.* 82 (MS. C.), Peose beoð all ischræped ut of ancre riule þæt swich fulðe spit ut. 13. [see *SHAR* *sb.*] 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. v.* 215 *Penne was he a-schomed, — and schraped his eren.* c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 27 *Take 3e out litil foxis þat schrapen don be vines.* c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 184 *Herly in the morowe to shrapyn in the vale, To fynde my dyner amonge the wormes smale.* 1509 *BARCLAY Shep of Polyd* 24 *Youth brought vp in lewdnes and in syn Shall skant it shrape so clemc out of his mynde.*

Shrapnel (*fræpnəl*), *sb.* Also *erron.* -ell. [f. the name of Gen. H. Shrapnel, who invented this shell during the Peninsular War.] A hollow projectile containing bullets and a small bursting charge, which, when fired by the time fuse, hursts the shell and scatters the bullets in a shower.

The term *Shrapnel shell* was adopted officially (instead of *spherical case shot*) in accordance with the Report of a Select Committee at Woolwich dated 11 June, 1852.

(a) *Shrapnel* or *Shrapnel shell*, *shot*.
1806 *CAPT. J. F. OGILVIE in Shrapnel Pettit. Ho. Lords* 14 (Shrapnel Shells).
"we had only some
"in Shrapnel

Pettit. Ho. Lords to The French complained much of the "Shrapnel Case Shot", shewing a sharpnel shell, Aug. 2, The new Indian gun, shewing a sharpnel shell, 1890 *Nature*, 4 Sept. The efficiency of a project sharpnel shell is materially altered by an increase in the velocity.

(b) *Shrapnel* (chiefly collect. sing.).
1871 *June* (MS.), Our batteries
1888 *MAJ. SINGLETON*
ordered Shrapnel to be
71 *Field Exer. Infantry*
efficient to protect men

from the effects of shrapnel.
attrib. and Comb. 1854 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Artill. Man.* (ed. 6) 82 The Shrapnell fuze. 1909 *DEHAN Dop Doctor* xxx, A dusty stretch of shrapnel-raked ground.

Hence (*rare*) **Shrapnel** *v.*, to shell with shrapnel; *Shrapnelize* *v.* (*transf.*).

1837 T. Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* L. 156 They were sweeping up the mud, and spooning it into a cart with an almost inevitable certainty of Shrapnelizing the 'passing villagers'. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 7/1 Our guns shrapnelled their advance.

Shrave (*fräv*), *local.* (See *quots.*) Hence **Shrave** (*cl*) *v.*

1793 A. Young *Agrie. Sussex* 12 This land is provincially called Shravey, stoney, or gravelly. 1850 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc. XI.* 1. 81 Shraiv land, flinty and gravelly. 1858 *Ibid.* XIX. 1. 187 The subsoil varies from a stiff yellow clay to what is called shraive, which consists of innumerable fragments of flaky pieces of mixed clay and sand.

Shravel, *local.* Small refuse wood or faggots.
1732 in *Cullum Hist. Haunted* (1734) 216 [In 1732 the tenant was allowed] shravel wood.

Shread head, *Archit.* [*Cl.* next.] = **JBKIN-HEAD**.
1842 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* 1032.

Shreadings, *sb.* *pl.* *Building.* ? *Obs.* Also 8 (*rare*) shreadings, 9 shreading. = **FURRING** 3 b.
1668 *LEYBOURN Platform for Purchasers* 133 Furrings or shreadings [of roof]. 1681 *Moxon Mech. Exer.* ix. 172 the Principal Rafter's market rring. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Gloss.* shreadings

or furrings. 1850 *PARKER Gloss. Furrings*, or Shreadings, short pieces attached to the feet of the rafters of a roof, making a small angle outwards and downwards, for the purpose of carrying the eaves beyond the line of the wall.

† **Shreake**, *Obs.* Of obscure meaning and origin. *Perh.* a misprint; cf. *streak* dial., strip.

164. HERBICK *Oberon's Palace* 57 Ribands, and then some silken shreakes The virgins lost all barlye breakes.

Shreak, *obs.* variant of **SHIREK**.

† **Shream**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Forms: 3 schreamen, 6 shrame, 7 shream(o). [A parallel form to *SCREAM* *v.*] *intr.* To scream. Hence † **Shreamer**, a screamer; **Shreaming** *phl.* *a.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 52 *þæt wif, þe herðeð, hwen ha kimeð in, hire bearn schreamen [v. r. screamen].* 1561 *DAVIS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 204 b. Clamorous cryers, shreakers, shramers, or yellers. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* iv. (1593) 91 They heard about them round Of iubbish timbrels perfectly a hoarse and jarring sound, With shreaming strains and glingling bells. 1579 *Ibid.* viii. 184 She shreaming cried out aloud. 1681 *HICKENWELL Sin-Man-catching* v. 16 The little Peacocks shreame (ed. 2 shream) out and yawle amain.

Shreawd, *obs.* form of **SHREWD**.

Shred (*fred*), *sb.* Forms: 1 scréade, *pl.* scréade, -an, 3 schreade, shrade, 3-6 shredde, 4-5 shredde, 6 shredde, shradde, 6-7 shredde, 7, 9 shred, 7-9 shread, (9 shrid), 6- shred. [OE. **scréad* *st.* fem. (*pl.* *scréada*), *scréade* *wk.* fem. = OFris. *sc(h)red* hair-cutting, clipping of coin, MLG. *schrot*, *schrat* neut., cut, cut-off piece, width of liuen, also *schróde*, *schróde* *wk.* masc.

(LG. *schraad*), MDu. *schróde* fem. (WFlem. *schróde*, *schroo* fem., Du. *schroot* neut., from G.), OHG. *scrót* *st.* masc. (MHG. *scrót*; G. *schroot* neut., in dial. masc.), f. OTent. **skraud-* (*skrud-*, *skrid-*, to cut, for other derivatives of which see **SHROUD**, **SHRIDE** *v.*). Cf. **SCREED** *sb.*

The OTent. **skraud-* is commonly viewed as an extended form of **skreu-*, which is itself an extension of **sker-*: see **SHEAR** *v.*

1. A fragment cut or broken off; a strip; a scrap.

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nut-tree. You must shred by no means, in the Removal of them cut the Head, only shred up the side Branches.

† *b.* To cut or strip off; to cut (a piece) *from* or *out of*. *Obs.*

1580 T. M. *Baret's Alu.* To Rdr. A vj/2 And there with floures he stuffeth first his Hine, From which he Honie from the best bath shred. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philolunus* Fjh, Too much drought doth shred the leaves. 1591-5 BRYSKETT *Thestylis* 75 In Spenser *Astrophel*, Purple floure, Which languisheth being shed by culter as it past. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* 11. 52 One pares his eares from off his head. Another doth his nostrils shred. *Ibid.* 111. 117 This maister with his brasse-beake head, Out of a Roman ship had shred A mighty plank. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, Hen. IV, v, The vnguided Rage Of an Insulting Conquerour, who shreds Maiesty like the mounting Poppie-Heads. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. ii*, Traps, armed with scythe-blades, which shred off the unwary passenger's limb.

fig. 1581 MULCASTER *Posituous* xxxviii. (1887) 148 The retained (religion) must pitch the defence of her truth, in some paucity of choice: seeing the livinges are shred, which should serue the great number. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* S 2 b, I know what you are about to saye, but Ile shred you off three leaues at one blowe.

c. To cut off (a lock of hair). 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* 111. xvii, They durst not, for their island, shred One golden ringlet from her head. 1856-9 *Novels & Tales fr. Household Wds.* (Tauchnitz) I. 339 (Flügel) Where [a haircutter] had once shred their locks.

† *3.* To pare, peel. *Obs.* c1000 ÆLFRIC *Homi.* (Th.) I. 88 Pa he he him his seax aræcan to screddigenne ænne æppel. c1200 ORMIN 8118 He hadd him brinnigenn ænne cnif An æppel for to shæddenn. 1639 O. Wood *Alph. Bk. Phys.* Sects 197 Then shred off the inner bark of a white Bullas tree.

† *b.* *transf.* To cut away a part of, cut down, shave away. *Obs.* c1205 LAY. 5856 Kerued cowre spere longe, & makiet heom scorte...scradied cower sceldes al of þe smal enden.

4. To cut into shreds or small thin strips or slices; esp. in *Cookery*, so that the shreds curl.

c1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 227 Wortes or othere herbes... The whiche she shredde and seeth. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* iv. 39 He gaderide therof gourdys of the feild, and shredde in to the pot of potage. c1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* viii. 139 A pound and vncis sixe yshrad be do. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* 1. (1636) 64 Take unset Leekes...shread them small and distill them. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* vi. 19 Had they had t

Cook knife. 1756 ELIZA HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 197 Shred very fine a pound of suet. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* x, We were employed by Fleta in shredding vegetables. 1884 F. BOYLE *Borderland* 371, I shredded some Spanish moss, bound up his wounds...and set out for home. 1908 *Motor Boat* 5 Mar. 133/2 To shred up some best yellow soap and dissolve it in water.

b. To cut or tear (textile stuff) into shreds or narrow strips; to reduce to shreds; also, to tear (paper, etc.) into shreds.

1613 J. MAY *Decl. Estate Clothing* v. 24 The vse of short thrums is likewise so ordered, that they take and shred into short length, and then lay it in steepe. 1810 in *Risdon Surv.* *Devon* p. xxiii. The...Serges are shredded or cut up into small pieces. 1890 HOSIE *Three Yrs. W. China* 19 There is an entire absence of machinery for washing and shredding rags. 1906 CONAN DOYLE *Sir Nigel* v, With his own hands he had shredded those august documents.

† *5.* To cut or hack in pieces; to cut down. *Obs.* c1275 *Simons Beuare* 328 in O. E. *Misc.* 83 þe feondes heom forþ leddeþ Bape lychom and saule And hetteþ hrome and schredeþ. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 2688 Thofre myschouidre he schredeþ. 14440 *Sir Degres*. 293 Schyre scheldus they schredeþ. 14440 *Morte Arth.* 2688 Than shall we oute vponn them Ryde And shredde them downe as shepe in folde. c1458 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V, 59 b, The capitaines of Roan...cut doune trees, shrede the bushes, destroyed the vines. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 30 Another wafts his Blade about his head, And shewes them how their hamstrings he will shred. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* iv. iii, This sword shall shred thee as small unto the grave, As minced meat for a pyc.

6. To divide into small portions. 1660 T. LYE in J. Nichols *Mori.* *Exerc.* (1845) V. 285, I shall not stand to shred the words into any unnecessary parts. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 145 Indivisibles, such as can't be shread. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* 1. v, Hunger was shred into atomies in every farthing porringer of husky chips of potato.

b. *intr.* To be reduced to shreds; to become divided or scattered into small portions.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 1. pale-nesse shred, And Lillies last it. MARK TWAIN *Yankee* (smoke) began to shred. DOYLE *White Company* x, The forest began to shred out into scattered belts of trees.

7. *trans.* To cut in two, sever, as with scissors: chiefly with reference to severing the thread of life. *Now rare.*

1565 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grisell* 1837 Possesse thou myne while death deuide, & shred my File in twain. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poets*, Dan Barth. Wks. 1907 I. 118 O sheare that shreadst the seemerest sheete of shame. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 52 When ye shred with fatal knife His line. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* 1. 4 When...Atrops knife Shall shied in twaine thy time of life.

b. To divide into two parts, cleave. 1765 *Museum Rust.* 111. lxxxix. 371 [The shepherd] must shred or open the wool. 1881 *Yale Tel.* 28 Jan., To see the beautiful bull shredding the water.

Shred (fred), *pph.* a. [pa. pple. of prec.] 1. = next.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 147 The stinging of shred Horse-hair. 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 173 Put to 'em a little shred lemon-peel. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 85 As much...shred onion, as will lie upon a quarter guinea. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 470 Shred-up palm-leaves.

† *2.* Pruned. *Obs.* c1648-50 BRATHWAT *Barnabees Trul.* iv. (1818) 155 Sweet briars, shred vines, priuet hushes.

Shredded (red'ded), *pph.* a. [pa. pple. of SHRED v.] Divided, cut, or torn into shreds.

Shredded wheat: the grain of wheat cut by machinery into long filaments.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* ix. viii. 178 Others gnawing the small shreded tops of greene grasse...sed them for foode. 1656 MARKET *Perf. Cook* 241 Adde your shredde herbs therunto. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Aub.* 305 The ordinary Forrage for Horses is...Rice mixt with shredde Straw. 1733 C. TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 249 Ye shreddeed clouds that fall in Snow. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Famille* 514 The bleached waste of flax, or of shreddeed cotton-goods. 1891 Mrs. MARSHALL *Cookery* Bk. s.v., Blanched and shreddeed pistachio nuts. 1912 GALS-WORTHY *Patrician* 11. iv. 199 A Grape fruit, which, with a shreddeed wheat biscuit, constituted her first meal.

† *b.* Stripped of one's wealth, fleeced. *Obs.* 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 38 Like a swearing shreddeed gamester, that loseth at one set all that euer he is worth.

† *Shred'den*, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. SHRED v. + -EN 4.] Made of shreds; patchwork.

1821 J. BELL *Haddon's Ausu. Osor.* 433 h, I do shuffle together a number of raggs of auncient writers scraped together, to make up a poore shreddeed coverlett, to cover the nakednes of their Idolatry.

Shredder (jred'dr), [f. SHRED v. + -ER 1. Cf. OFRS. *skreddere* clipper of coin, MLG. *schredder*, *schredder* (I.G. *skredder*) pruner, etc., also tailor (whence *Da. skredder*, Sw. *skräddare*), MHG. *schreddere* (mod.G. *schredder*) now chiefly in sense 'stag-beetle'.]

† *1.* A lopper or pruner of trees. *Obs.* 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Eccl. i. note* i, The lopper or shredder of trees. 1631 ANCHORAN *Comenius' Gale Tongues* 69 A lopper or shredder seates and putteth young grafis, sciences, shoothes and twigges to a seed plot.

† *2.* One who utters 'scraps'. *Obs.* 1592 NASHE *Strange News* K 1 b, The short shredder out of sandy sentences without time.

3. An instrument for shredding; † a pruning-knife; a machine for reducing a substance to shreds.

1572 in *Midland Counties Hist. Coll.* 11. 363 Item two billes & a shredder liij. 1887 *American XIV.* 24 The use of a shredder for reducing the canes to a pulp.

† *4.* A front tooth, an incisor. *Obs.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 138 The Fore-teeth or Shredders. 1683 SWALE *Anat. Horse* v. vi. (1886) 210 The Incisors, Cutters or Shredders.

Shredding (jred'ing), *vbl. sb.* Also 5 s(c)hredyng(o), 6-9 shridding, 7 shreading. [OE. *scradung*: see SHRED v. and -ING 1.]

† *1.* Pruning or lopping of trees. *Obs.* c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wv-Wülcker 149/11 *Putatio*, screddung. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* 111. 264 Scredyng of trees.

and oþer. Rec. 111. Baigent bushes, heathe or fearn. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. xxiii. 1. 538 In lopping and shredding of trees. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 114 It may take root, and baste...to a sudden Tree; especially, if seasonable shredding be applid.

2. *concr. a.* A fragment; a shred. *Now rare.* c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 20 Tuoclf ceawlas vel foðer *fragmentorum pñenos.* 11242 It [the Common] is or shreddings which

may bee better called wishes then prayers. 1672 EACHARD *Let. to B. D.* (1705) 15, I knew of no better instance to represent the vanity of such kind of idle shreddings. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* 11. 112 The cloak and hat...worn to shreddings. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* 111. iii. 136 An artistical potage composed of nymphs, cupids, and satyrs, with shreddings of heads, and paws of...beasts, and nondescript vegetables. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* vii. 183 She...cast therein Shreddings of many herbs.

† *b.* *pl. or collect. sing.* Prunings or loppings (of trees). *Obs.* 1398 TREVISAN *Arche. De P. R.* xvii. cii. (1495) 667 The Arabes makith fyre of shredynge of the mirtus tree. c1440

crops, under woods, and other woods. 1762 in *Frants. Ho. Count.* 13 Feb. 1792, 235/1 A competent Quantity of Browning of the Shredding of the Trees.

† *3.* Trimming with shreds of gold lace. *Obs.* 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv. I do not know whether such flouncing and shredding is becoming even in the rich.

4. *attrib.*, as *shredding-hook*, *knife*, *scythe*. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wv-Wülcker 166/15 *Schredur*, winegrades screddungien. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. John* xv. 97 An unprofitable branch, when it is cut of with a shredding hook. 1577 *Golden Age* 166 *Shred* Come Atrops therefore ding knyfe. 1586 in F

attends with shredding sithe for all. 1615 MARKHAM *Engl. Housew.* 11. 40 Take a good quantity of blanch't Almonds, and with your shredding knife cut them grosly. 1890 GLOAG *Gloss.* *Shriddin' Bill or Hook*, a tool used for cutting out grass, briars, etc., from a ditch.

Shredding (jred'ing), *pph.* a. [f. SHRED v. + -ING 2.] Breaking up into shreds.

1904 DOWDEN *Browning* 304 These change like the shifting and shredding clouds before our eyes.

Shreddings, variant of SHREADINGS.

Shreddy (jred'i), a. [f. SHRED v. + -y 1.] Consisting of or resembling shreds; hanging in shreds, ragged.

hepatic substance] is found projecting in shreddy masses into the pus. **Shredless** (jred'les), a. [-LESS.] Of which not a shred remains. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* 111. xvii, Those [Banners] which waved are shredless dust ere now.

Shredlet (jred'let), [-LET.] A small shred. 1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 183 We'll 'bide by its tatter'd shredlets, While leaf or breath remains.

† **Shred'ling**. *Obs. rare* 1. In 7 shread-[-LING.] A minute portion.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 105 That puzzling Question, Whether a bulky Being be made up of a throng of cleaveless shreadlings?

Shred-pie. *Hind.* Also shrid-. [prob. f. SHRED *pph.* a. (cf. MINCED-PIE).] A mince-pie. 1580 TUSSEY *Hush.* xxxi. iii, Shred-pie of the best and turkey well dressed. 1651 S. masse Day. No matter for F

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. 182, I sent this Arch-Bishop, for: indeed, as containing pieces o

sorts, as colours, in jeer. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* viii, A shred pie, which is a coarse north country edition of the pie abhorred by puritans. 1884 BESANT *Dorothy Forster* xiii, The tables were covered with Yule-cakes...not to speak of goose-pies, shrid or mince pies.

Shreechowl: see SHRITCH-OWL.

Shreed, **Shreek**, obs. f. SHRED v., **SHRIEK**.

Shreevalty, obs. f. SHRIEVALTY. **Shreeve**, obs. f. SHERIFF, **SHRIVE** v. **Shref**, obs. pa. t. **SHRIVE** v. **Shrefe**, obs. f. SHERIFF.

† **Shreith**. *Obs. rare.* [?Representing dialectally OE *scræ*, *scræ* 'turdus': see SHRIKE sb. 2.] The missel-thrush, **SHRITE**.

Cf. the local names *holin-screetch*, *screetch-thrush*, *shrike-cock*.

1668 CHARLETON *Oronotist*. 83 *Turdus Viscivorus*...the Mistleco-Thrush, or Shreith.

Shreitch: see SHRITCH. **Shreive**, obs. f. SHERIFF. **Shrelle**, obs. f. SHRILL v.

† **Shrench**, v. 1 *Obs.* Also 2-3 *schrenche*, 3 *schrenche*, *Ormin* scr-, *skrennkn*, 4 *chronche*. [OE. *scranca* = (M)LG. *schrenken* to place crosswise, MDn. *schrenken* to ensnare, hinder, deceive, OHG. *schrenchan*, *schrenken* to lay crosswise, deceive (MHG. *schrenken*, G. *schränken*)

:- prehistoric **skrayhjan*.

From the root *skrayh*, oblique, awry, are also MLG. *schrank* neut., barrier, hedge, OHG., MHG. *schranc* masc., bar, barrier, limit, enclosed space, deception, also MHG. *schrauke* fem., G. *schrauk*, *schrauke*; MLG. *schranken* to shamble, stutter, MDn. *schranken* to sit cross-legged, waver, totter, OHG. *scranchen*, MHG. *schranken* to be crossed, waver, stagger.]

trans. To put a stumbling-block in the way of; to overthrow; to entrap; to deceive.

Ps. (Splm.) xvii. 41 Þu gescrentyst on arisende on me, *supplautas* Trin. Coll. Hom. 209 Ute we ber-wið þat he us neschrenche þatt...stanndeþ inn To scrennkenn ure sawless. *Ibid.* 11467 Þatt te deofel næfre Ne blinnieþ off to scrennkenn þa þatt hæffden himm forworpen. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1189 He bicherde þene feont, & schrenchte þen alde deouel. 1225 *Juliana* 34 þat wenede me to schrenchen ant schunchen of þe weie. 13.. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 342 Brondis me dedin to his sydus his fel for to schrenche.

† **Shrench**, v. 2 *Obs.* [OE. *scranca*, causative of *scranca* to SHRINK.] *trans.* To cause to shrink or shrivel with heat.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 6 Weron zescrende, *aruerunt*. c1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 316/589 Men I-seoth ofie listunge breneþ hous and schrenche. 13.. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 342 Brondis me dedin to his sydus his fel for to schrenche.

Shren(c)k, obs. form of SHRINK v.

Shrene, obs. form of SHRINE sb.

† **Shrepe**, v. *Obs.* [app. repr. OE. *scrafan* sir. vb.: see SCREEPE v.] *intr.* To scratch.

a1225 *Aver.* R. 186 And nis þet child fulltowienn þet schrepeþ [err. schindled, scratched] ægan, & bit upon þe gerde?

Shreud(e, obs. f. SHREW. **Shrevalty**, **Shreve**, obs. ff. SHRIEVALTY, SHERIFF.

Shrew (jfr), sb. 1. Forms: a. 1 *scrauna*, *scrauna*, *scrauna*, 6 *shraw*, 6-7 *shrewe*, 6-*shrew*. β. 6 *shrowe*, *schro*, 8 *shrow*, γ. 6 *shyrew*, γ *diat*, *shirrow*, *sheroo*, *shorow*.

[OE. *scræawa*, *scræwa*, not found elsewhere in Teut. Some scholars refer the word to the O'Ent. **skrew*: to

likened to a shrewd cow, which, when she hath given a large mess of milk, turneth it down with her heel. 1546 Heywood *Prov.* i. x. (1876) 22 God sendth the shrewd cow short homes. 1547-50 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* iv. Q. iv. As to a shrewd horse belongeth a sharpe bridle: so oughte a shrewd wyfe to be sharpepy handled. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. 66 The practice of some horse-men... to tie ashrewd Cat to a Poale, with her heade and feete at libertie, and so thrusting it vnder the horses bellye... to make her... clawe him. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 219 [The] together sat by the shrewd Munkie, Bahian, and the Ape.

†2. Of material things (*esp.* animals): Mischievous, hurtful; dangerous, injurious. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 431 A Ox had he Jan an honde, A shrewdewe wepoe for to fonde Was neuere non yfounde. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 335 Wel schrewed 10ys (*mures nocentissimos*). 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Blaynes... cometh of schrewed and corrupt humours. 1399 LANGE *Rich. Redeles* iii. 20 Poru huschiss ad bromes þy beste... Secheth and sercheth þo schrewed wormes. c. 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) v. 46 Egypt is a strong Contree: for it hath many schrewede Hayenes, because of the grete Roches. c. 1450 *Robyn & Gaudetyn* vi. (Child Ball.), There cam a schrewde arwe out of west. 1493 FESTYVAL 31 h. They wyll slee them with a shrewed knyfe. That is with the eyyll and cursed tonge. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. 11. 59 To lift shrewd Steele against our Golden Crowne. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.* 47 *Wisdom for a Mans selfe* (Arb.) 182 An Ant... is a shrewd thing, in an Orchard, or a garden. 1621 DONNE *Serm.* xv. (1640) 148 The Bulls of Babylon, the shrewdest Bulls of all, in temporall, in spirituall persecutions.

†3. Of things (chiefly immaterial): Of evil nature, character, or influence; ill-conditioned, bad, vile. *Obs.*

1384 WYCLIF *Luke* iii. 5 Schrewde thingis [*prava*] schulen be in to dresid thingis. 1389-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. vi. (Skeat) 1. 72 Right so he is a shrewde, on whom shrewde thinges and hadde han most werching. c. 1400 *Beryn* 2613 They have a custom, a shrewd for the nonys, Yf [etc.]. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ii. 94 At thi shrewd was thow wenyng me to leid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ii. viii. 57 The eddir, with schrewit herbis fed. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (ed. Pollard) 438 Though he loken never so well, I promyse you he hath a shrewde smelle. c. 1535 *Frere & Boy* 283 The good wyfe sayd, ver hast thou be? In schrewyd plas as thynks me. 1644 MURTON *Areop.* 16 There are shrewd hooks, with dangerous Frontispices set to sale. 1678 in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. 120 His Maj^{ty} did highly signify his displeasure against Sir William Lowther... The shrewd effects whereof he has since tasted.

†b. Of reputation, opinion, meaning: Evil, bad, unfavourable. *Obs.*

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1619, Y graunte you that ye shal haue a shrewde fame And wikkid loos. 1527 in Froude *Eng. Hist.* (1881) I. 523 *note*, Some of them, as Master Dean hath known a long time, hath had a shrewd name. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Commode*. To be ill reported of: to haue a shrewde name. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 32 Shee enlargeth her mirth so farre, that there is shrewd construction made of her. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Villiard* 82 Many men... give good thiogs a shrewd vnphappie, and wrong name. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 491 That spirit is not of God, but in some shrewd sense or other is the spirit of Antichrist.

†c. Poor, unsatisfactory. *Obs.*

a. 1246 LYDG. *De Guilf. Pilgr.* 21126 Thow hast... Mad a shrewde marchandysse. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxiv. 375 There is shrewde herberwe, lalowe where ye will, for I wille not lodge there. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. viii. 17 They will make a shrewde marchandysse for vs. 1537 *Theristes* 146 (Pollard) He that should medle with me shall haue shrewde rest! 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cenare malum*... to suppe with sorow and shrewde rest. c. 1586 SINNEY *Arcaidia* i. (Sommer) 26 h. The Helots... would haue given: b. x. t haue tooke re two shrode plasters for a greene wound. 1616 MARLOWE's *Fastius* (ed. Brooke) 990 By Lady sir, you haue had a shroud iourney of it.

†d. In bad physical condition (the precise meaning varying with the application); in bad order; ugly; tough. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *Pilgr. Lys Manhood* ii. cxxvi. (1869) 123, I can with wood ynture enoynte a shrewde wheel that cryeth. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* (E. E. T. S.) 1155 With a shrewde face *utis imago*. 1571 GOLDING *Calioin on Ps.* xviii. 26 A shrewd knot must haue a shrewd wedge (*utalo uoto quarendum esse malum cunctum*). 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 34 The young tree will stoup, when the old shrewd cannot head.

†4. Of events, affairs, conditions: Franght or attended with evil or misfortune; baving injuries or dangerous consequences; vexations, irksome, hard; (of a task) difficult, dangerous. *Obs.*

a. 1508 STANBRIDGE *Vulgarin* (W. de W.) Bvj, It is shrewd to lape with naked werdes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. ix. 64 The feirfull spa men therof pronosticate Schreuit chancis to betyde. 1531 *Ferru Judgm.* upon Tracy Wks. (1572) 79 Those holy fathers were in shrewd cause, which continuing in long penurie, scant lefte at theyr departing, a halfe pennie. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1936/2, I aduise thee be aware of the fire, it is a shrewd matter to burne. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* v. 14 Ah howle, shrewd! newes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 711 Strangers haue more shrewd entertainment, and scarcely in wientie daies... can shake off this Shaker [ague]. 1623 M. OROTEUS *More Dissembler* iii. ii. By Lady's shrewd business, and a dangerous. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* xxii. (1640) 222 The King, that comes after a good Predecessor, hath a shrewd burthen upon him. 1632 ROWLEY *New Wonder* iii. i. E. 3, Sir, 'tis a shrewd taske. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* Lady G. B. liv, The times are shrewd, my treasures spent.

b. 1482 *24 Papers* (Camden) 108 Wee fere here that ther we'l be schrode passage to thys Walling martt. 1536

St. Papers Hen. VIII. II. 355, I promes you I am in a schrode case, oncles the Kinges highe Majestie. do see redresse in suche causes. 1538 STARKER *England* i. iii. 79 Yf the yeomanry of England were not, in tyme of warre we schold be in schrode case. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 This singulariti in philosophi is like to grow to a shrode matter.

5. *Shrewd turn*: a. a mischievous or malicious act (*arch.*); †b. a piece of misfortune, an accident (*obs.*).

1464 *Paston Lett.* 29 Feb., He wold do Debenham a shrewd turne and he could. 1530 PALSGR. 712/2, I provoke him to do a shrewde tourne. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Fero*, *Infirmitum ferro*... to haue a shrewde turne. 1593 *Passionate Atrice* (1876) 76 As a dogge doth that is crept into a hole, hauing done a shroude turne. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lett.* 9 They are... sent to the schoole to keepe them... from danger, and shrewd turnes. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 282 The nurses eke attends the feeble infant, for feare of shrewd turnes. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. i. rule 5 § 3 They can doe a good turne or a shrewd. 1702 *Engl. Theophrastus* 204 No enemy is so despicable but some time or other he may do a body a shrewd turn. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 211 That town owed us a shrewd turn for having handed them coarsely.

6. As an intensive, qualifying a word denoting something in itself bad, irksome, or undesirable: Grievous, serious, 'sore'.

†a. of injury, loss, disease, etc. *Obs.*

a. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 357 Pe evel þat hatte fucus, þat is a shrewde evel. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 4 Ther was shrewd rewle toward in this cuntre. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* i. 130 h. He gaue a shrewd cheeke to y^m vmeasurable praiser. 1592 *Soliman & P.* 426 A shrewd losse, ly my faith, sir. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. 41 Humfrey, Duke of Gloster, scarce himselfe, That beares so shrewd a mayme. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gent. Usher* ii. 1. 25, I have beene hanted... with a shrewd fever. 1609 G. ANCHER in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) IV. 734 Some three or four daies after her, came in the Swallow... and had a shrewd leake. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of News* i. Interm. 75 O, but the... where a pie... shrewd Imposhumes. 1713 CRESS WINGCHELSE *Alas. Poems* 280 Meeting with a shrewd mischance. 1819 SCOTT *Levanthoe* xxxi, 'That is a shrewd loss.

b. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 112 Hytt wold be a shrode losse. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 441 With shrowde fines efscones redoubled, if not answered. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman is a Weathercock* i. *Mrs. Wagg.* Hauke, haue! [Coughs and spits.] Page. Shee has a shrowde ranch. I see that. 1623 BRADSHAW *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 150 His father suffered a shrowd check.

†b. of temptation. *Obs.*

1601 *Death Rob.* Earl Hunt. iv. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 297, I know thou shalt be offer'd wealth, which is a shrewd enticement in sad want. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. ii. xii. 437 A shroub bait to tempt his hungry soldieurs to sacrilege. 1666 WINSTON *Theory Earth* 61 They were under a shrewd Temptation of thinking very meanly of the Bible it self.

†c. Qualifying an agent-noun. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 171 *marg.*, Timorousnesse a shrewd hinderer of enterprises. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Her. VI.* i. 123 These women are shrewd tempters with their tongues. 1614 'Hard to beat', formidable. *rare*—

1851 BORROW *Lancashire* xii, I was now a shrewd walker, thanks to constant practice.

†d. As a vague intensive. *Obs.*

a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. i. *Caster*. He threw twice twelve. *Credulous*. By lady's, a shrewd many! v.

†7. Of persons and their actions: Severe, harsh, stern. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 370 Oure meen beech schrewatene and angry know to hem self, whil in Goddes seruantes þey keye neuere no bond. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 120 The caruane than a schrewed answer him gaiff. c. 1586 SINNEY *Arcaidia* ii. xii. She being sharp set upon the fulfilling of a shrewde office in over-looking Philoche. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xxviii. 654 The hard and shrewd dealings of a mans countenance. 1654 BRANHAM *Just Vind.* vi. 133 The Bishop... gave him... such a shrewd remembrance, partly with words, and partly with his crossier staffe.

8. Severe, sharp, bard. a. Of a blow, wound. *arch.*

1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 27 They... gauen hym many a shrewdestroke. a. 1500 *Brut* 593 This shal he be shrewdest bofet þat euer thou voyyst. 1595 LODGE *Wit's Misery* (1879) 92 Hee [the devil] will giue a shrewd wound with his tongue. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 228 Me thought hee made a shrewd thrust at my Belly. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Ref.* i. 39 Many... were drowned, or forced on shore with shrewd hurts, and bruises. c. 1713 ELIZABETH *Life* (1714) 237 He struck her with the Stick, a shrewd Blow over the Breast. 1872 MORLEY *Littaire* (1886) 611 The shrewd thrusts, the flashing fire, with which the hated Voltaire pushed on his work of 'crushing the Infamous'. 1885 V. L. CAMERON *Across Africa* xvi. (ed. 2) 224 One or two got some shrewd knocks.

†b. Of conflict or effort. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 43 To abide other bitter brunes ad shrewde skirmishes of aduersitie. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kind, & Commw.* 111 Foure thousand men would haue made a shrewd adventure to haue taken his Indies from him. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 412 Maoy a shrewd brush did some of the Townsmen meet with froo them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 21 They adventure with better force, and in shrewder Battels.

9. Sharp, piercing, keen. a. Of a weapon or the like; also of pain. *arch.* (After Shaks.: see quot. 1593 in 2.)

1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 19 A sting of shrewdest paine Ran shrivelling thro' me. 1891 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxxiii. 5 A shrewder stimulus arms her, Anger. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Critic* 107 Sharpest shrewdest steel that ever stashed To death Imposture.

b. Of the air, wind, weather.

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 96 There comes a shrewd right winde, and gets into the hollow of the tree. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 581 All plants... that can endure The winter's frown, if screen'd from his shrewd bite. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 23 The night was shrewd and windy. 1829 ROSSETTI *Angiero & Anglica* 9 The sky is harsh, and the sea shrewd and salt. 1864 LOWELL *Firsade Trav.* 337 That shrewd Yorkshire atmosphere. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xviii, The air was shrewd as it breathed from the north.

adob. 1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* (Qo.) 400 The ayre bites shrewd [Qo. 1604 shroudly]; it is a0 eager and An nipping winde.

c. Of sound: Harsh. *rare.*

1876 SWINBURNE *Erechthus* 10 The song-notes of our fear,

Shrewd notes and shrill, not clear or joyful-sounding.

†10. Of a sign, token, etc.: Of ill omen, ominous; hence, strongly indicative (of something unfavourable).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1580) 177 Be sure to make them well... whether they go all out or no: for if they doe, it is a shrewde signe they will away. 1619 T. TAYLOR *Titus* ii. 8 Bitternesse [is] a shrewd signe of a bad cause. 1590 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. (1640) 135 If our own heart... condemne us, this is shrewd evidence, saies S. Iohn. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 186 'Tis a shrewd Symptom of an ill habit of Body. 1692 B. PATRICK *Aurora*, *Tenchatons* 62 We hear not a word of Fathers to countenance this Doctrine, which is a shrewd sign it is so far from being Axiomatic, that they spee directly against it. 1732 BESKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 17 When a man is against reason, it is a shrewd sign reason is against him.

†b. Of probability, etc. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* i. 149 A good plain manner of knowlege geuying it was & a shrewd likelihood. 1619 SCOTTER *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* v. 554 To array our selues... about our Calling [is] no lesse then Pride; at least a shrewd species and appearance of it. 1709 SHAFTEST. *Moralists* ii. 52 If Pain be ill... we have... a shrewd Chance on the ill side, but none at all on the better.

11. Of a piece of evidence: Hard to get over, 'awkward', damaging. *arch.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 4 If his Questour or Treasurer had beene condemned, it would haue beene a shrewde precedent for his conuiction also in the same cause. 1633 LAUD in *Stratford Lett.* (1739) I. 213, I am afraid that many of them will be found Guilty: You give me one shrewd Instance in the Bishop of Waterford. 1692 *Vindicia Carol.* ii. 31 The pinching Article against him [Stratford] was the Twenty third... A shrewd Article no doubt, and sufficiently evidences their Crime. 1849 H. MILLER *Footst.* *Creator* xv. 310 A shrewd fact, which they who expect most from the future of this world would do well to consider.

†12. c. ... wish. *Obs.*

a. 1387 ... die schrewed [lightness]... and stryve. 1482 CANTON *G. de la Tour* Dvii h. The tale and matere of the cuylle and shrewde wyues. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xvi, His [Socrates] curst and shrewd wyfe. 1599 SHAKS. *Ham.* Act ii. i. 20 Thou wilt neuer get thee a husband, if thou be so shrewd of thy tongue. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 250 Somewhat shrewd to her Seruants. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Shroph.* (1662) 2 The Poets faining Juno, chaste and thrifty, qualities which commonly attend a shrewdnature. b. a. 1500 *Hyne Bk.* 12 The properte of a schrod quen 35 to haue byr wyll. 12 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems*, etc. (1903) 58 Thowe shaltte bettry chastise a shrode wyfe with myrthe, then with strokes or smytynge. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 70 As old as Sihell, and as curst and shrowd As Socrates Zentippe.

†b. Of words, language: Scolding, railing, abusive. *Obs.*

1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 128 If ye had... sought fully to instructe me in the matter, then thou to desire to cooquer me by shrowde wordes. 1596 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Conferre*, *Maledicta in aliquem*, to rayle at; to curse shrowde wordes. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 201 Shee had reuiled him & given him shrewd words. 1624 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 488 With shrewd Accerious speech, you Anathematize. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *London* (1662) 197 Shrewd words are sometimes improved into smart blows betwixt them.

13. In early use: †Cunning, artful (*obs.*). Now only in favourable sense: Clever or keen-witted in practical affairs; astute or sagacious in action or speech. (The chief current sense.)

a. 1520 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 60 Seeming to be sheep, and serpently shrewd. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetic* iii. xxi. (Arb.) 257 Least with their shrewd wits, when they were married they might become a little too phantastical wies. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 47 By acting sharpe old men, shrewd servants, and all such parts as did require some noise and stirre. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 June 1675, His lady had been very handsome, and seem'd a shrewd understanding woman. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 331 The Men of the World are abundantly more shrewd in the Business of it, than even Good Meo are in the... man... look.

was... by nature a shrewd observer and an independent thinker. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 102 A woman of shrewd intellect and masculine character. 1884 TENNYSON *Falg.* I. 1. 469 Lady, I foud you a shrewd bargainer. *abol.* 1867 LOWELL *Fitt Adams's Story* 550 Hard-headed and soft-hearted, you'd scarce meet A kinder mixture of the shrewd and sweet.

b. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* B. 4 h. They told the Kiog he was a foole, and that some shrowd head had knaushly wrought on him. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* iv. i. 2, *Rinal*, Y'au'e gotten a learned Notarie Signior Cornelio. *Corr.* Hees a shrowd fellow indeed. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 206 He has a shrowd wit.

b. Of action, speech: †Cunning, artful (*obs.*); characterized by penetration or practical sagacity. 1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Marforius* B. i. Whereuppon they

presume to make a shrewd scruple of their obedience. 1649 *Milton Eikon*. xxvii. 502 The shrewdest and the cunningest oblique that can be thrown upon their actions. 1761 *Hume Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 120 Empson made a shrewd apology for himself. 1781 *Cowper Table-T.* 205 The cause... may yet elude Conjecture and remark, however shrewd. 1824 *W. Irving T. Trav.* II. 259 An eminent man, who had waxed wealthy by driving shrewd bargains with the Indians. 1824 *J. H. Blunt Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 133 Taking shrewd advantage of the Lord Chancellor's unlucky mistake. 1824 *R. W. Church Bacon* III. 59 He liked to observe, to generalise in shrewd and sometimes cynical epigrams.

c. Of the face or look.

1816 *Scott Ant.* i. A shrewd and penetrating eye. 1877 *Mrs. Forrester Mignon* i. Fred Conyngham... has a plain, shrewd face. 1877 *Black Green Past.* III. The shaggy, dark brown eyebrows gave shadow and intensity to the shrewd and piercing grey eye.

14. Of a suspicion or guess: Coming 'dandling' near to the truth of the matter. (? Parly arising from sense 10.)

1523 *J. Harvey Disc. Prob.* 127, I denie not but the wisest... poliques may... give a shrewd gesse, and go near the marke. 1599 *Warr. Faire Women* II. 1025 Should you be guilty of this fact, As this your flight hath given shrewd suspicion. 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* III. 429 'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a Dreame. 1653 *H. More Antid.* Ath. nr. xii. § 3 It is a shrewd presumption that he doth lie with them indeed. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* II. I have a shrewd idea that it is a humbug.

15. Comb., as shrewd-headed, -hearted, -looking, -pated, -tongued, -twit, -working adjs.

c. 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 449/1 Shrewdwy hedyt, gravicosi. 1524 *Stanvurth Enchir.* II. (Arb) 47 The priest Calchas was brought by the shrewdwyt Vlisses. 1609 *Heaven Wks.* I. 197 A shrewd-tongued woman. 1628 *For. Lover's Mel.* IV. II. A shrewd-braine Whorson; there's pin In his vntoward plainnesse. 1629 *Maxwell tr. Herodian* (1635) 193 A notable shrewd-pated Fellow. 1827 *Lytton Pelham* xvi. She was a pretty, fair, shrewd-looking person. 1855 *Kingsley Heron* ix. The... shrewdest-headed... Berserker in the North Seas.

Shrewd, obs. form of SHROUD v.

† Shrewd-head. Obs. [f. SHREWD + HEAD.] Wickedness, depravity.

13... *Guy Warren* (1891) 510 For his shrewdhead sir Berard Pempourer hap made him his steward. c. 1325 *Shoreham* vi. 774 Rygt deulen so for screwed-hede Euer mo forse scholle brede. 14... *R. Glouc. Chron.* 566 (MS. γ) His schrewdheede (see quot. 1297 s. v. SHREWHEAD).

Shrewdish (fr̄'diʃ), a. [f. SHREWD + -ISH.] Somewhat or fairly shrewd.

1823 *Spirit Publ. Jnrl.* 425 We have a shrewdish suspicion. 1872 *ALAN CHENY* (Veldham) *Lays of Ind* (1876) 33 Lieutenant Rudge was a shrewdish lad, Not easy to be cajoled. 1893 *C. M. Davies Unorth. Lond.* (1876) 162 Some shrewdish forestalling of events.

Shrewdly (fr̄'dli), adv. Forms: see SHREWD a.; also 6 scrodelly, 6-7 shrodiely. [f. SHREWD a. + -LY.]

† 1. Evilly, ill; wickedly; maliciously. Obs. 13... *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 He bihenketh him bu be may shrewdelicheit worche. c. 1380 *St. Fernun.* 2660 Alle wij herte gree, & shrewdeliche þat dede hym kulle. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* I. 16 Resteth to do shrewdely, lerneth to do wel. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 324 He was ful ignorant wifdall & shrewdell. c. 1450 *Merlin* xii. 313 To dye as cowards shrewdely on with-oute a-nother. 1523 *Skelton Garl.* *Laurel* 620 Fals flatters that... speke fayre before the and shrewdely behynde. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale Wks.* 528/2 They may seeme repentant openly, & yet thinke in their heartes full shrewdely.

† 2. Of wounding, hurting, cutting: Sharply, severely. Often in fig. context. Obs.

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xlviii. (Juliana) 80 Quene we do nocht all his wil, he gerris dynges so schrently. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 431 He... was shrewdille woundid with waspis & fleis. 1576 *Gascoigne Steel Glas Wks.* 1910 II. 147 My battred braynes, (which now be shrewdly brusde. 1600 *Hollan Liny* VI. 224 Deepe dehts are sharpe goads, and prick shrewdly. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* I. iv. 1 The Ayre bites shrewdly: is it very cold? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 228, I see my reputation is at stake. My fame is shrewdly gored upon his head, and did shrewdly cut him. 1658 *A. Fox Wurdz Surg.* III. ix. 244 A Gentleman had a fall with his horse, was shrewdly bruised on his left side. 1699 *Dampier Voy.* II. II. 99, I knew one shrewdly gored by a Bull.

† 3. Sharply, severely, harshly. Obs. a. Of speech. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Somn.* T. 530 Lo yet how shrewdly Vn-to my confessor to day he spak. c. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3514 A man... to Iulius Cesar ones Crabbidly seid, and shrewdly [etc.]. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 134/3 The mynsters answered thou spakest shrewdly to y^e wemen. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* VII. vii. 134 Oft and richt shrewdly wald scha clepe and cry. 1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* ...ning of my

1602 *Fuller* red it [falsehood] shrewdly against the Person, who in that place, first revived the Asperion.

b. Of treatment.

c. 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* x. 257 He was a ferde lest he shoulde be yett more shrewdly handled. 1529 *Greene Tullies Love Wks.* (Grosart) VII. 203 If I write sharply, blame me that am vnto so shrowdille. 1601 *Dent Pathos. Heavens* 244 Some of Gods children... are shrewdly handled... and brought very low, even vnto deaths doore. 1697 *Potter Antiq. Greece* I. ix. (1715) 46 Being of Opinion, that he had been shrewdly handled by the Divine Vengeance.

† 4. Badly, ill, poorly. Obs.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Marhede* II. xviii. (1856) 82 Thai... passen the gospel that I have herd seyed in oure town, and kepen it shrewdliche. 1523 *Skelton Garl. Laurel* 1210 Shroudy t doth accorde, To pyke out honesty of suche a potshoed.

1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 632 Ordre must be taken in tyme for the payment of the workmen, or elles they shal worke but shrewdly.

5. Qualifying a word or phrase expressive of a painful or adverse condition, menacing or disquieting action, violent or oppressive treatment; passing into a mere intensive: Grievously, intensely, seriously.

c. 1531 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* II. viii. (1875) 245 Most shrewdly shaken. c. 1533 *Utall Rogier D.* IV. iv. Then Truipenny's fire-fork will him shrewdly fray. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* III. v. 91 He's shrewdly west at something. 1658 *Women Saints* 57 A great number of birds alighting in her fields of corn, and decouring it shrewdly. 1652 *Heylyn Cosmog.* I. F 2 A Famine, which shrewdly raged among the Commons. 1661 *Boyle Style Script.* (1675) 320 To be shrewdly tempted to be a partial relator of them. 1687 *Good Advice* 43 Shrewdly against the will of the high Church-men. 1687 *Dryden Hind & P.* III. 133 Yet seem'd she not to winch, though shrewdly pain'd. 1718 *Shafes. Soliloquy* III. § 2. 146 Shrewdly disappointed. 1848 *C. C. Clifford Aristophanes, Frag.* 4 My shoulder acheth shrewdly. 1856 *Baker Anne Boleyn* I. i. We shall be shrewdly cuffed. 1853 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Gladiators* xlii. The attack of yesterday... must have shaken them shrewdly. c. 1853 *SIR W. FRIZWILLIAM in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 224 Which happening shalld shrewdly discomfot her. 1858 *Buster Saffron Walden O.* 4, I have brought him low, and shrewdly broken him. 1899 *Shaks. Hen. V.* III. vi. 163 These English are shrewdly out of Beefe. 1800 *Day Regg. Bedall Gr.* IV. II. (1831) 83 He's shrewdly frightened by this violence. 1822 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II. 57 Hee threatened us shrodiely. 1833 *T. James Voy.* 78 The Ice did fight against the Ship, and shake her shrodiely. 1859 *Fuller Pisgah* II. 56 Shroudy shrubbing their branches. 1873 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* II. 73 Otherwise he would be shrodiely disappointed.

† b. Intensely, immensely. Obs.

1663 *KILLIGREW Parson's Wedding* IV. i. I like her shrewdly; I hate a wench that is all whore and no company.

6. See SHREWD a. 14 and 10 b.

a. qualifying suspect, suspicious, guess, fear, mistrust.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Warwick* VI. This made the French king shrewdly to suspecte. 1575 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 273, I mistrust y^e present case of Democritus so shrewdly. 1583 *J. UNALL Diotrefes* (Arb.) 22 He geseth shrewdly... our intent. 1564 *STILLINGFLO. Orig. Sacra* I. v. § 1 Which may make it shrewdly suspicious that their intent is only to impose on our understandings. 1694 *N. FAIRFAX Bulke & Selv.* 73 This shrewdly to be mistrusted, that something a great deal further off... has some kind of tampering here. 1757 *CHURCHILL Lett.* cccxlii. I shrewdly suspect that his Royal Highness has had the hope of that sentiment. 1813 *Scott Robby* VI. x. This shrewdly guess'd that Redmond rules the damsel's breast. 1847 *C. BRONTE Jane Eyre* xiii. She coined pretexs to go downstairs, in order, as I shrewdly suspected, to visit the library.

† b. qualifying probable. Obs.

1699 *H. More Immort. Soult.* I. 120 It is shrewdly probable, that fluid perceptive Matter will not fail to find the colours tinted from one another. 1664 *Power Exp. Philas.* I. 72 Is it not shrewdly probable, that... Colours are nothing else but a various modification of this motion?

7. With keen insight or perception; with shrewd intelligence or discrimination; astutely, sagaciously.

1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* II. I. 84 Cosin yon apprehend passing shrewdly. 1719 *WATERLAND Vind. Christ's Div.* xxi. 310 The... Author observes, very shrewdly, that... it is Hima Mystery. 1782 *J. Brown Nat. & Rev. Relig.* I. II. The Spartans held theft to be innocent, if it was his shrewdly committed. 1805 *Scott Tatlin* ix. 1 'Shrewdly replied said the monarch. c. 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 110 He shrewdly propounded a dilemma which silenced Pomponne and Torcy. 1879 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* II. 258 Shrewdly he kept the secret to himself.

† b. Cleverly, skillfully, rare.

1823 *T. T. Lynch Lett. to Scattered* (1872) 194 Many a rough stone... will take a fine polish... if it be shrewdly cut and carefully rubbed.

Shrewdness (fr̄'dnēs). Forms: see SHREWD a.; also 5 sohredenes. [f. SHREWD a. + -NESS.]

† 1. Wickedness, depravity; evil disposition; ill nature; malignity; maliciousness. Obs.

c. 1325 *SHOREHAM* VII. 376 He [sc. Lucifer] hys beated of shrewdnesse. As god hys cheaf of all godnesse. c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 1853 As gret a fame han shrewes... for yowrednesse. As good folke han for godnesse. 1422 *Shonge tr. Secreta Secret.* xl. 199 He passet in shrewednesse and malice all the Paganenes and mysbelwonyng men. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 646 That hys grant shold not by any shrewednes be destroye, he confirmet by hit hys seele. 1481 *Caxton Fabes of Ant.* vi. 13 The shrewdness and malice of the dogges. 1533 *More Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 902a, I purpose to purchase suche a protection for them, that I wyl leaue my selfe lesse then the fourth part, even of shrewedness rather then euer I wyl pay them. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Prime & Heurs* Ps. cxv. Them that swere from the right way onto shrewdnesse. 1540 *Vnde tr. Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1541) 79 If the houseband were yll, yet oughtest thou to suffer him, nor stryue with him by shrewdness.

† b. An instance of this. Obs.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. (1523) 124 Pat þei (shrewes) ben constreynt by tre vasselnesse þat wolen and mowen and performen felonies and shrewednesse. c. 1385 — *Paro.* T. 412 In hire houses ben iniquities and shrewednesse. c. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold Bk.* II. Aurel. (1546) D. The shrewdness and cruelties, that Domitian did to the virgins Vestales.

† c. Naughtiness, mischievousness. Obs.

1557 *HARRING in Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 344 They... be subject to all shrewdness of the boies of the streets, who

vse commonly to mocke and reuile them. 1612 *Bernstey Lud. Lit.* 9 If they be apt much before fye yeeres of age, to learne shrewdnesse.

† d. A pretended term for a 'company' of apes. c. 1452 *Terms of venery*, 4c. (Egerton MS 1995) in J. Hodgkin *Profer Terms* (1909) 52 A Shrewdneys of Apys. 1488 *Bk. St. Albans* I vi b. A Shrewdneys of Apis. [Hence in various later works.]

2. Sagacity or keenness of mental perception or discrimination; astuteness in practical affairs.

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 69 Her Garboiles... Made out of her impatience: which not wanted Shrodenesse of policie to. 1676 *Roy Carr.* (1843) 126 Shrewdness in inventing and discovering, is a particular gift of God. 1770 *LANGHORNE Philarch, Agis* P 10 With his shrewdness and capacity he had a proper mixture of spirit. 1816 *Scott Bl. Divan* IV. Some... requested advice upon other matters, which he delivered with an oracular shrewdness. 1824 *Tennyson En. Ant.* 290 Not being bred to barter, nor compensating the want by shrewdness. 1878 *GLADSTONE Print. Homer* 120 Natural shrewdness was the guide of the people in the business of exchanges.

† Shrewdom. Obs. [f. SHREW sb. 2 + -DOM.] Wickedness.

13... *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 340 That shrewdedom that regneth in the lond.

† Shrewship. Obs. [f. SHREW a. + -SHIP.] = prec.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 530 Pat schamez for no schrewed-schyp schent mot he worthe! c. 1425 *Screen Sages* (P.) 1737 [Scho] bythout hire al by the way Vppon a schrewyd-schyp or tway.

† Shrewhead. Obs. In 3-4 schrewe-, asrew-, schreuhede, schr-, asrewede. [f. SHREW sb. 2 + HEAD.] = prec.

c. 1290 *St. Lawrence* i in *S. Eng. Leg.* 340 Decius be Ampurour... And is iustice Valerian þat to alle schrewehede drovy. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 5676 3nt for alle schrewe [v 77, schrewe, schrewehede, schrewehede]. is soule com to in blys. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* VII. 638 [He] dede hym in an adde wede, þat best was of most schrewehede.

Shrewing (fr̄'ɪŋ), vbl. sb. rare⁻¹. [f. SHREW sb. 2 + -ING 1.] † A scolding.

1847 *Mrs. CARVILLE Lett.* II. 1 If I had waited patiently... I might have spared you a shrewing.

† Shrewing, ppl. a. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 4 shrew-ende. Used to render *La. referantem*.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* ix. 14 The Lord shal scatere fro Irael the hed and the tail, the inbowende and the shrewende [error for peschewende (ESCHER v)] 1388 *bischrewyngt*.

Shrewish (fr̄'ɪʃ), a. [f. SHREW sb. 2 + -ISH.]

† 1. Wicked, ill-disposed, malignant. Obs.

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* iv. (Jacobus) 262 Pat name [sc. lufas] gaynytt hyr til, for scho was schrewis, feloun & II. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* I. xiv. d j b, That one shal happen to be wyse and discrete & that other folish or shrewyssh. 1481 — *Reynard* (Arb.) 13 Though my eme were twyes so bad and shrewessh.

2. Of a woman: Pertaining to or resembling a shrew; having the character or disposition of a shrew; given to or characterized by scolding.

1565 *J. PHILLIP Patient Grisell* 1619 There be a nombre lunge that Grisillis haue to name, But yet very shrewishe by naturall disposicion. 1577 *GRANGE Golden Aphrod.* etc. R ij. A shrewishe tongue. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuff* G 4, Shee was a shrewish snappish bawd, that wold hite off a mans nose with an answer. 1603 *DEKKER Batch. Banquet* iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 195 Not caring to prouide ought for his supper, but contrariwise taunts him with sharp and shrewish speeches. 1641 *J. JACKSON True Erang.* T. III. 22 The shrew is a good housewife, but of shrewish condition. 1818 *Scott First Midd.* x. 'Good woman,' said the magistrate to this shrewish supplicant, 'tell us what it is you want, and do not interrupt the court.' 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 42 My wife became more and more shrewish and tormenting the more I wanted comfort. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge*... shrewish and shrewish, and though not absolutely ill... dismissal of the woman's envoys.

† b. In wider sense: Ill-natured, ill-tempered; of a sharp or cross-grained nature.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 5c, *Scellarata sinaphi*, shrewish snappish mustard, as Plantus calls it.

1816 *Scott Antiq.* xix. He threw his coral and bells at my head for refusing him a bit of sugar—and you have too much sense to mind such a shrewish boy. 1824 *Miss Mirtle Village Ser.* I. (1823) 154 His little dog Viper... sleek, sharp, and shrewish. 1828 *STEVENS Black Arrow* I. 1, 'You're the shrewdest old dolt in this tittleford town.' 1828 *R. F. BURTON W. Africa* I. 1. The shrewish gusts tore to pieces the very strongest showers. 1828 *HOWELLS in Longman's Mag.* I. 43 It was a shrewish afternoon late in April... The season was very dry.

Hence Shrewishly adv., Shrewishness.

1590 *Shaks. Mids.* N. II. II. 301, I was neuer curst: I haue no gift at all in shrewishness. 1602 — *Truel.* N. I. v. 170 He is verie well-fauour'd, and he speakes verie shrewishly. c. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Shroph.* (1662) 3 How much shrewishness may be allowed in a Wife? 1826 *Miss Mirtle Village Ser.* I. (1823) 253 Elvira's shrewishness. 1825 special gift in scolding, her natural shrewishness. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* VI. 4 (1857) 779 These and similar signs of omission and commission were sharply and shrewishly set forth in the Queen's epistle. 1824 *H. S. Wilson Stud. Hist.* 160 The hair red, the face rather pointedly oval, with an expression of some shrewishness.

Shrewly (fr̄'ɪli), adv. [f. SHREW a. + -LY 2.] = SHREWDLY (for which, in some instances, it may be a misprint).

c. 1539 *REYNARD St. Parre* 437 Ryn God, ryne Devyll! yet the date of ower Lord And the date of the Devyll dothe shrewly accorde. c. 1654 *Brown Quenes Exch.* II. i. Your Lady wants The furious sharpness of the nose, which lere

My Queen has very shrewly. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. li. 83 One is shrewly out, but neither was Pope: therefore both fallible. 1706-7 NORTH *Lett. Mrs. Foley* 13 Jan. in *Lives* (1890) III. App. 256. I am both inclined and shrewly solicited, which is a civil word for commanded, by one of no small authority here [*viz.* his wife]. 1858 *Times* 30 Mar. 6/1 The north wind which whistles shrewly at night.

Shrewmouse (frū'maus). (Also with hyphen and as two words.) Pl. -mice. Also 6-7 shroue-, 8-9 shrove-. [f. SHREW sb.1 + MOUSE sb.] Any of the small insectivores of the genus *Sorex* or family *Soricidae*; = SHREW sb.1

1572 HULOET, *Shrewmouse, mus araneus, Mus cæcus*. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 74 The shroue-

upon any small thread, or upon the edge of a sword. *Ibid.* 536 The places where the Shrew-mice hantheth. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb., Bull.* etc. xxxix. 61 A Shrew Mouse, which is a Mouse with short uneven legs, and a long head, like a Swine, is a venomous thing. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 113 The shrew mouse inhabits old walls, heaps of stones, or holes in the earth. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 433 Strangling rushes, "Where the shrew-mouse with pale throat Burrows. 1849 [DINSDALE] *Teasdale Gloss., Shrove-mouse*, the field mouse. 1872 CALVERLEY *Sad Men*, 7 The shrewmouse eyes me shudderingly, then flees; why was I horn a cat?

† **Shrewness**. Obs. rare. [f. SHREW a. + -NESS.] Wickedness.

c. 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 1739 And anon in the stude A great schrewness he dude.

Shrewsbury (frū'z-, frū'zbori). The name of the county town of Shropshire, used as the specific appellation of articles manufactured there. *Shrewsbury cake*: a flat round crisp biscuit-like cake. *Shrewsbury simnel*: see SIMNEL 1 b.

1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* 129 To make Shrewsbury-Cakes. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 7 Oct. 4/4 Gingerbread buttons and Shrewsbury cakes. 1840 BARHAM *Jugl. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Blondie* Jacke xxxii, She has given him, a Shrewsbury cake, Of Pailin's own make. 1844 *Ladies Hand-bk. Haberdashery* 15 White or broad Reel-thread, Scotch Thread, Shrewsbury Thread. 1883 C. S. BURNES *Shropsh. Folk-L.* 325 'Shrewsbury Simnels'... are eaten by many who do not heed the pious habit of 'mothering' which they were intended to celebrate.

Shrewyd, obs. form of SHREWD.

Shrieche, variant of SHRITCH.

Shrick(e)-owle: see SHRIEK-OWL.

Shrid, obs. form of SHRED.

† **Shride**, v.1 Obs. Forms: 1 scrīdan, scri-dan, scređan, 2-3 sorude(n), 3 shridenn, screde(n, sride(n, 3-4 s(c)brude(n, 4 schride, scrude, schrede, ssrede, shride; 3rd sing. pres. ind. (contracted) 1 scrīft(t, 2 scređ, 3 shrut. Pa. t. 1 scrīdde, 2 scribe, scredde, 3 schrūde, srid, srede, 4 shrudde, schredde, schred(e, schridde. Pa. pple. 2 3escriđ, 2-3 iscrud, 3 ischrud, shrid(d, 3-4 schred, 4 ischrud, yshred, yssred, shred, shrud. [OE. *scrīdan* = ON. *skryđan* = OTeut. **skrindjan*, f. *skrind* (see SHROUD sb.1).]

1. trans. To clothe, provide with clothes. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* xviii. 213 He wolde... carne frefran... & nacode scrydan. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 36 Ic was nacode & ge me scryddon (c. 1160 *Hotton Gosp.* scredden). a. 1275 *Clout. Hom.* 225 Hi were mid þon fellen 3escridde. *Ibid.* 233 He hal3 shrud

Monie cume wulues. c. 13 was ysured bright of hew Fro foot to heed þay schredde han al newe. c. 1400 *St. Alcuin* 565 (Laud 463) Þat liche þei let wake & schredde, wiþ þal & wiþ oþer pride.

refl. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Deut.* xxii. 5 Ne scribe nan wif hig mid wappmannes reafe ne wappman mid wifmannes reafe. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Mid þos wappes dauid shrude him. a. 1225 *Ancre.* R. 302 Þis was bitocned þurh þet Iudit schrude hire mid helidawes weaden. a. 1300 *K. Horn* 840 Cutberd ros of bedde Wiþ armes he him schredde. 1340 *Aynb.* 258 Þe quade riche þet 200 ofte ham ssredeþ. a. 1400 *Launfal* 416 Launfal yn purpure gan hym schrede.

b. trans. and fig. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xii. 28 ȝyf god scrift (c. 1160 *Hotton scrift*) þat hig... swa mycele ma god scrift owe. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 3673 He þat al þiss middellærd Onn alle wise shrideþ; c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 23 Til god srid him in maniched. *Ibid.* 1878 Salomon findis is [*viz.* idols and gold rings] sal, And his temple sriden wið-al. 13... in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 266 Witte hille in heuene I schal þe scrude.

2. ? To ward off. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 20 (Thornton MS.) Schruede in a schorte cloke, þat the rayne schrydes.

Hence † **Shriding** vbl. sb. 1340 *Aynb.* 258 O moche is he fol... þet of his ssredinge is proud. *Ibid.* Þe ssredinge of his bodye.

† **Shride**, v.2 Obs. Also 4-5 schride, schryde. [? repr. OE. **scrīdan* (= *scrīdjan*), f. **scrūd* SHROUD sb.3]. trans. To lop or prune (trees). Chiefly in vbl. sb., concr. = prunings, loppings. Cf. SHROUD v.2

1388 *Wyclif Song of Sol.* ii. 12 Flouris apperiden in oure lond, the tyme of schryding is comun. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 2471s Hooke to *Churchw. Acc.* (S church, hay 3 schryde wode yn

of Rone (1563) 248 b. [Gifts] of shriding of trees, and of al manner of underwoode. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.*, *Shride*, to cut off wood from the sides of trees; to cut off wood from trees generally.

† **Shridels**. Obs. In 4 schrydeles. [app. f. SHRIDE v.2 + -ELS. Cf. MLG. *schratele* piece cut off, LG. *schradels*, *schrodels* brnsed corn for cattle, G. *schrotel* shreds, parings.] Loppings of trees. 1399-1400 in *North Tavitock Par. Rec.* (1887) 5 [Bought] de la schrydeles [to the said timber belonging ij].

Shrief(e, shrieff, obs. forms of SHERIFF.

Shriek (frīk), sb. Also 6-7 shreek(e, shreik, (6 S. shraich, 7 schrick, 7 shriek, shriek, 8 shreak). [f. SHRIEK v. Parallel to SCREAM sb.; cf. SHRIKE sb.] An act of shrieking; a shrill, piercing, or wild cry expressive of terror or pain. Also, an utterance of loud high-pitched laughter.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 6 The piteous maiden... Does throw out thrilling shrieks, and shrieking cries. 1594 KVN *Cornelia* 144 Whose mournful cries and shrieks to heaven ascend. 1634 MILTON *L'Allegro* 4 In Stygian Cave forlorn 'Mongst horrid shapes, and shrieks, and sights unholy. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xviii. 332 They... lift up a panick shriek which pierced the skies. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 55 The shrieks of death, thro' Berkeley's roofs that ring, Shrieks of an agonizing King! 1812 BYRON *C. Har.* ii. lxxii. The shrieks of the conqueror, the conqueror's yell. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. iv. One shriek of indignation and astonishment. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 513 It will prove a great attraction and provoke shrieks of laughter.

b. Applied to the wild cry of birds, etc. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Tral.* (1792) 301 The shrieks of the owl. 1843 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 97 The sea-bird's harrowing shriek. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arid.* 579 The myriad shriek of wheeling ocean-fowl.

c. The loud high-pitched piercing sound produced by an instrument of music, the whistle of a locomotive, etc.

1599 ALEX. HUME *Hymns & Sacred Songs* 59 The shraichs of deadly clariens. 1847 *Literary Gaz.* 28 Aug. 631/1. An apparatus to produce, a scale or gamut of whistle shrieks. 1853 KANE *Griwnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 244 The low whine which the ice gives out when we cut it at right angles with a sharp knife, rising sometimes into a shriek. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* ii. l. 98 The shriek of slipping swords. 1882 O. W. HOLMES *In Twilight* 35 A locomotive's shriek.

d. fig. A hysterical exclamation. c. 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 47 One of the stock-charges... at which all biographers break into virtuous shrieks of 'flattery', 'meanness',... and so forth.

e. *collog.* A note of exclamation (!). 1864 ALFORD *Queen's Eng.* § 128. 93 A note of admiration consists... of a point with an upright line suspended over it. These shrieks, as they have been called, are scattered up and down the page by the composers without mercy.

Shriek (frīk), v. Also 6 shreak, shreke (pa. t. shrekt), 6-7 sobriek, shrieke, shreek(e, 7 shreek, shreik, 8 shriek. [Parallel to SCREAM v.; cf. SHRIKE v.]

1. intr. To utter a loud sharp shrill cry. a. of a human being in pain or terror; also, said of loud high-pitched laughter.

1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr., Trifles* 31 b, The Prince, the peeres, the people shreke, in Death to see thee sleepe. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. ii. 24 Ghosts did shriek and squeale about the streets. 1621 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 423 Infernal Ghosts, and Hellish Furies... some howld, some yell'd, some shriek'd. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* iv. 1, *Com.* Why did you shriek out, Gentlewoman? *Elvi.* Twas for Joy at your Return. 1798 COLERIDGE *Acc. Mar.* vii. xi, The Pilot shrieked And fell down in a fit. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, Mrs. Major O'D., taking the compliment to herself, returned the salute with a gracious smile, which sent that unfortunate Dohlin shrieking out of the box again. 1891 KIRKING *Light that Failed* x, She used to shriek with rage when Dick stared at her between half-closed eyes.

b. of the characteristic cry of certain animals, spec. of the badger in rutting-time (cf. SHRIKE v.). 1557 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 94 A certain Shrickowle or Owlet which when she crieth, she shrieketh. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 307 Night wandering

1593 - 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vi. 44 a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* Badger makes at Rutting Time. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 242 The bat shrill shrieking wood's his flickering mate. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* 64 The mouse Behind the mouldering wainscot shriek'd.

c. of inanimate things. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. vii. 46 Then gan the haggypyes and the hornes to... shriek aloud. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlv, [Engines] shrieking in their rapid whirr... as though in torment unendurable. 1848 *New Monthly Mag.* LXXXIII. 472 The whistle shrieked, and Pemberton was whirled

stops, have... a tendency to shriek. d. fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. vii, Moralities not a few must shriek condemnatory over this Mirabeau. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 344 Montaigne... never shrieks, or protests, or prays.

2. trans. To utter (a shriek); to utter (words) with a shriek or shrieks.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 531 The owle (nights herald) shrieks, tis verie late. 1597 - *Love's Compl.* 18 Often reading what contents it bears; As often shrieking undistinguish'd woe. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. xli, Berkeley, Let thy faire buildings shreke a deadly sound. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iii. 321 Nor earth had hid his carcase from the skies, Nor Grecian Virgins shriek'd his obsequies. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, The coronach was again... shrieked,

as the body was carried into the interior of the church. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arid.* 33 Then would Philip... Shriek out 'I hate you, Enoch'. 1885 W. S. GILBERT *Aikado* ii. Trio, O never shall I Forget the cry Or the shriek that shrieked he.

3. To bring (oneself) into a certain condition by shrieking.

1642 DENHAM *Sophy* i. ii, In a dreadful dream I saw my Lord so near destruction... Then shriekt my self awake. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. i, Much less shalt shriek thyself hoarse, cursing it. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 29 Apr. 593/2 Liberals shrieked themselves hoarse with impious horror.

Shrie'ker (frīkə). Also 8 schrie'ker. [f. SHRIEK v. + -ER 1.] One who shrieks or utters a shriek.

1708 OZELL *Tr. Boileau's Lutrin* 42 Fruitful of evil Fate the Schrieker cries. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* vii. 141 The schrieker look a fiend. 1884 *American* 17, 1884 *American*

b. The black-tailed godwit, *Limosa limosa*. 1855 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Birds* IV. 233.

Shrie'ker, nonce-ud. [f. SHRIEK v. + -ERY.] Shrieking, shrieking noise.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. xxi. iv. VI. 491 Mendacious shriekeries from an ill-informed public. 1866 - *Remin.* (1881) II. 289 As I journeyed aod tumbled along amid the shriekeries and miseries.

Shrie'kily, adv. [f. SHRIEKY + -LY 2.] In shrieky tones. So Shrie'kiness.

1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 288 The *Western Rural*, demands as shriekily the overturning of the patent system. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 150 He had become a common scold... gone all to shriekiness and dyspepsia.

Shrieking (frī'kin), vbl. sb. [f. SHRIEK v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SHRIEK.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. ii, The nymphs, with shriekings, doe the region fill. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Sept. 1666, The shrieking of women and children. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN in W. Ward *Life* (1912) I. 105 The shrieking and screaming of the keyhole and casements. 1901 W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE *Lett. her Mother to Eliza* xxi. 100 Mrs. Dorking said she stuffed her handkerchief into her mouth to keep from shrieking.

Shrieking (frī'kin), ppl. a. [f. SHRIEK v. + -ING 2.] That shrieks or utters shrieks; accompanied by shrieks.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. Ecl. i. (1633) 93 Out shrieking Pipe, made of some withered tree. 1590 [see SHRIEK sb. 1]. 1596 DRAYTON *Northward* N. 2, The vgly shrieking Owles. 1604 - *Moyes* ut. 81 The shrill scream the shrieking people gave. a. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *St. Peter* 9 Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 214 The shrieking Bird that courts the Night. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. x, Ashrap and shrieking echo. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* v. vi. viii, The shrieking rush of the wainscot mouse. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 The high road, with its shrieking steam-train.

Hence **Shrie'kingly** adv., with a shriek or shrieks.

1641 BRATHWAT *Engl. Gentlew.* 278 The needy cry, and shre 29 I dear the timber cracks.

† **Shriek-owl**. Obs. Also 6 schrick-, 7 scrick-, 7 shreike-. [f. SHRIEK v. + OWL sb. Cf. SCREECH-OWL, SHRITCH-OWL.] The screech-owl.

1557 [see SHRIEK v. 1 h]. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Mues* 283 all howling doo 14 b, The Raven sts. 1623 WOOD-

ROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 390/2 Wee are with Men our Brothers, and not with Stockes, Wood, Wolues and Scrick-Ooles. a. 1764 LLOYD *Progr. Emvy* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 145 Shriek-owls and ravens, whose fell croaking bodes Approaching death to miserable wight. 1913 Sir R. Ross in *Engl. Rev.* Sept. 168 No sound; Save happy the shriek-owl cries. attrib. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 383 Thou liftest up thy shriek-owl note.

Shrie'ky (frī'ki), a. [f. SHRIEK sb. or v. + -Y.] Characterized by a shriek or shrieks; of a loud sharp shrill pitch; fig. hysterical.

1858 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 132 The four days of June I dare say you have heard spoken of in a somewhat shrieky account. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. xvi. vii. 355 Be judicial, not shrieky, mobbish, and flying off into the Infinite! 1891 - in Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 328 Reclining or reading in a high shrieky tone.

Shrieval (frī'vāl), a. [f. *shrieve*, obs. var. SHERIFF + -AL.] Of or belonging to a sheriff.

1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achit.* i. 618 Chastie were his Cellars; and his Shrieval Board The Grossness of a City Feast abhor'd. a. 1734 NORTH *Life Dudley North* (1744) 157 When all the Forms of this shrieval Instalment were over. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) II. 181 The Lord Lieutenant of

functions, prancer has always by no means an easy task in inducing members to accept the shrieval hospitality.

Hence **Shrie'valdom, Shrie'valry** = next. 1679 in *Spirit of Popery* 72 When the Ancient Nobility... cannot enjoy their Royalties, their Shrievaldoms, and their Stewardaries. a. 1715 BURNER *Own Time* (1724) I. 592 During his Shrievalry in London.

Shrievalty (frī'vālty). Also 6 shreav-, shreev-, shrievalty, 6-7 shrev-, 7 shrief(f)-, shriv-, shreiv-. [f. *shrieve* (see prec.) + -alty, representing OF. *-alite* (F. *-auté*) = L. *-alīdētem*, as in *admiralty, principality*.] The office or dignity of sheriff; a sheriff's jurisdiction or term of office. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) p. xlii, This yere Robert

keep your Shrealtie; And I be one oth' Seriants. 1663 *Pervs Diary* 28 Sept., Sir R. Ford beginning his shrealtie to-day. c1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 38 The Shrealties had not been before granted in Fee. 1692 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) 11. 590 Sir Thomas Cook has laid by 10,000*l.* to spend in his shrealtie. 1771 *Juvenis Lett.* l. 259 Your next appearance in office is marked with his election to the shrealtie. 1870 *Lowell Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 52 The shrealtie of the county of Cork. 1887 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 215/2 The vacancy of the shrealtie by reason of the decease of the shreift.

attrib. 1810 *Bentham Packing* (1821) 124 In the shrealtie year 1807-8.

Shrive: see SHERIFF, SHRIVE.

Shrife, obs. form of SHRIVE *v.*

Shrift (shrift), *sb.* Now *arch.* or *hist.* Forms:

1-5 scrift, 2-5 scrifte, 3-6 schrift, (2 scrift, 3 scrift, shrift, scrift, 4 shrift, shrift, scrifte, scrifte, 5 scrifte, 4-5 scrift?, 5 scheryft), 4-5 schrifte, shrifte, scrifte, 4-6 shrift, shrifte, 3- shrift. [OE. *scrift* m., corresp. to OFris. *scrift* m. and f., MDa. *scrift* (*schricht*) f. and n., (Du. *scrift*), OHG. *scrift* f. (MHG., G. *scrift*), ON. *skrift*, *skrift* f. (Sw., Da. *skrift*), vbl. n. f. SHRIVE *v.*

The meanings 'penance', 'confession' are confined to English and Scandinavian, arising app. from an original meaning of 'prescribed penalty'. The other languages have only the senses 'writing', 'graphic art', 'scripture', 'written character'.]

†1. Penance imposed by the priest after confession; chiefly in phr. as *to take, him shrift; to do shrift; to give shrift. Obs.*

c1030 *Laws Cnut* II. lxviii. (Liebermann) 354 Esþer man sceal ge on godcundan scriftan ge on woruldcanan dōman þas þinge to sceadan. c1030-50 *Becl. Compensations* iii. Two pund to bote mid godcundan scrifte. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 þe þu scealt gan to bote and niman scrift þer of al swa þe preost þe teceþ. *Ibid.* 9 þi hwa is swa sunful-...

serued to haue þe scam, Gis me mi scrift. *Ibid.* 26194 On seke man agh þa scrife be laid. *Ibid.* 28300 I brake my scrifte vmquile mal falle. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) 23 Lauerd giue vs sua vre scrifte ad do, þat we may hys renge me to. c1425 *Cursor M.* 23297 (Trin.) For þei wolde no shrifte take And at her ende amendes make.

2. The imposition of penance implying absolution, *shrif* came to be apprehended in certain contexts as = absolution.

a900 *Pentecostale Egberti* t. iii. in Thorpe *Ant. Laws* (1400) II. 172 þi he gewinysse ðæt 70, þæt he scriftes synne & husen. c1030-50 *Laws Northumb.* Priests viii. þi preost fullnutes oððe scriftes forwynne. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 866r He... dede wipoute speche Wipoute scrift & hosel. c1300 *Havelok* 1829 (Havelok) smot him some nageyn the hrest, þat haude þe neuere scrifte of prest. c1300...

†3. A confessor. *Obs.* c897 *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* C. xvi. 105 He ðonne onðette ælce costunge þe him on becume ðam mode his scriftes beforan ðam temple. a900 *CYNEWULF* *Crift* 1307 Ne mæg þurh þæt flæsc se scrift ætson on þære sawle.

As master shunus in thei wordes [etc.], 1600 *ibid.* I. vii. 407 If a man will... confess his sins to the shrift.)

4. To go, come to shrift: to resort to confession, seek the ministry of a priest in the sacrament of penance. Also *† to seek to shrift.*

1008 *Laws Æthelred* v. xxii. Sime his Cristendomes georne & gewunige gelomlice to scrifte. a1023 *WULSTAN* *Hom.* xxxix. (1883) 61 Ga man to scrifte. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Ic wulle gan to scrifte for some alswa doð oðer men. c1250 *Kent. Sermon* in O. E. *Misc.* 32 Comþe to scrifte,...

5. Confession to a priest; auricular confession; also, the sacrament of penance.

More explicitly, *† shrift of mouth.* c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Mucel is us þenne need... soð scrift. c1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Drede letted þe mannes scrift. c1300 *Cursor M.* 23494 He... mak to preist his costes eufþ, Wi reuth þe hert and scrifte o month. *Ibid.* 27444 It es als worder se o scrift him secul ad to consail. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Cristoinge, confermeinge, þe sacrament of

þe wyfde, ordre, spoushod, þe holy scrifte, and the laste anylinge. c1359 *Guinever Dette Blanche* 1114 Me thynekth ye haue suebe a chaunce As shrifte withoute repentance. c1450 *Mirk's Festial* 279 Apon scheryft with mowthe and satisfaccyon yn dede. 1528 *TINDALE* *Obel.* *Chr. Alan* 96b, Shrifte in the eare is verly a worke of sathan. 1567 *ALEN* *Def. Priesthood* 215 Priuate shrifte, which they call nowe auricular confession. 1603 *DRAYTON* *Heroic.* Ep. iii. 92 As I should joy t'absolve thee after Shrifte. 1652 *GATAKER* *Antinom.* 40 Some Popish Priests, pressing men to shrift. 1662 *PETTY* *Taxes* 6 When every particular sheep was... drest and shorn three or four times per annum by Shrift. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* I. 54 Shrift was no part of her system. Yet she gently invited the dying penitent to confess his sins to a divine.

b. Phrases.

An hundred yer after is dead Adam fro eue in scrifte ahead. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) 4 Þat here liuis in clene scrift... þat sall haue part wid him.

c1450 *Al. in shrift*, at in confession. c1475 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Hwet wile mon et scrifte hute be wulle foreten his misdæd? a1425 *ANON* et scrifte hute be ote ine scrift ower gemelaste her abuten. c1330 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 796 Þat þu bit nilt in shrifte seic. c1450 *Alfroun Saluacion* (Roxb.) 58 When we in shrift reherce oure synnes. 1579 *LVLV* *Euphues* 28 Dost thou not lauge Liua, to see my ghostly father keepe me heere so long at shrifte? c1592 *MARLOWE* *Jew of Malta* iii. ad fin. 'Twas told me in: a1625 *Fla* science to I have ha enormous!

†(c) *transf.* 1596 *WARNER* *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxix. (1602) 291 Let this be spoken in Shrift, so was it spoke to me.

†(d) *Shrift even*: Shrife Tuesday. 15... *Colkelsie* *Son* 943 in *Bannatun* *MS.* (Hunter. Club) 1048 At shriftis euen sum wres so battalouss That [etc.].

6. An instance of this; a confession on a particular occasion.

Phr. to make one's shrift, to hear a shrift. c1275 *Passion our Lord* 549 in O. E. *Misc.* 52 Þat we mote at vre scrift þane veond schende. a1300 *Chrois M.* 27490 Ar he [a priest] ga to scriftes here þat he may þus first his priar. c1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* iii. (De Sancto Andrea) 896 Ili hym þi shrift þu ma! c1385 *CHAUCER* *L. G. W.* 745 With a soþwys so softe a

15... *Trin.* 11. 181 geuing the Foue found þi shrift was glotony. 1622 took occasion at the next shrift, to confer certain doubts with his Confessor. 1828 *SCOTT* *F. M. Perth* ii. For the purpose of making their several shrifts in the confessionals. 1839 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bow* xxxiii. In this temper he had made his shrift, and abjured the lawless life... into which his passions had plunged him. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hervey*, iii. He said... that... your shrift should be as short and as clean as David's.

†b. A thing confessed. *Obs. rare.* 1596 *WARNER* *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxix. (1602) 292 Blah'd be our Shriffs to women, of simplicitie, or spight.

†c. A place of confession, confessional, *rare.* 1604 *SHAKS.* *Oth.* iii. 24 My Lord shall neuer rest... His Bed shall seeme a Schoole, his Boord a Shrift.

7. In a wider sense: Confession (of sin or wrong); admission (of guilt); revelation (of something private or secret).

a1340 *HANFOI* bot of rightwisn' the scrifte of Weuen 251, I sc cur. 1598 B. To call my conit *Pity* iii. 83. I Coure to shrift. 1600 *ibid.* 133 If this Gallant were taken to shrift. 1678 — *Seneca's Mor.* t. 1. To Rdr., etc. 39 Then do I Recollect all that I have said, or done that day, and take my self to shrift. *Ibid.* ii. vi. 80 Our Vices will abate of themselves, if they be brought every day to the Shrift. 1865 S. EVANS *Br. Fabian's MS.* 88 A dread Grew up between them such as those may tell Who have made shrift of love.

†8. Rendering *confessio* of the Vnlgate: Acknowledgement of the power and glory of God. *Obs.* a1300 *E. E. Psalter* xli. 5 In steuen of gladship and of shrifte. c1380 *WYCLIF* *St. Isten* iii. 117 þi song of þes children, where we maken an opin shrift þat God is passingly blessed. 1382 — *3 Eddas* ix. 8 And now ætneht shrifte, and gret going to the Lord God of oure fadris. a1400 *Prymer* (1891) 23 Entrih his gatis in shrift.

9. Short shrift: orig. a brief space of time allowed for a criminal to make his confession before execution; hence, a brief respite; to give short shrift to, to make short work of.

(1594 *SHAKS.* *Rich.* III. iii. iv. 97 Make a short Shrift, he longs to see your Head.) a1304 *SCOTT* *Ld. of Iles* v. xxxix. Short were his shrift in that debate. If Lorn encounter'd Bruce! 1823 — *Quentin D.* viii. They are like to meet short shrift and a tight cord. 1879 W. H. DIXON *Windsor* II. xxxi. 315 Short trial, shorter shrift, had been given to the chief criminals. 1887 *Times* 15 Feb. 4/3 Every argument... tells with still greater force against the present measure, and it is to be hoped that the House of Commons will give it short shrift to-night. 1889 *Jessop* *Coming of Friars* ii. 82 If he were brought to his trial he would have a short shrift and no favour.

10. *Attrib.*: †shrifft child, one who goes to confession to a certain priest, a penitent; shrift-district *Hist.* = shrift-shire; †Shrift Monday

= Shrove Monday; shrift-shire *Hist.* [representing OE. *scriftsīr*], the district in which a priest exercised his functions; †shrifft-silver, a fee paid on receiving priestly absolution; shrift-time *pseudo-arch.*, Lent; †Shrift Tuesday = Shrove Tuesday.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* 580 By those confessions the confessours coude cunningly... robbe they 'shrifft-children' of their substance. 1625 *tr. Gonsalvus* *Sp. Inquis.* 125 That anie other ghostly Father had dealt in anie such like sort with anie of his shrift children. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 196 The secular priest... was not expelled from his 'shrifft-district'. 1879 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 133, I came on 'Shrift Monday' last to Mr. Pawlet of Henyote. 1838 *SOAMES* *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (ed. 2) 262 note, Right is it that no priest do any of: either to his minister or

Anglo-Saxon Ch. (1858) allotted to priests were called priest-shires, shrift-shires, and kirkshires. 1402 *Reply of Friar Dav. Topas* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 46 This parochie prest, Jacke... that nyl not, assollen hem of her synne withoute 'shrifft silver'. 1853 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. t. xii. 223 All through 'shrifft-time' or Lent. 1542 *Will of J. Doudyng* of Cauntington (MS.), On 'Shryfte Twesdaye.

Shrift, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To shrive. 1611 *CORVAT* *Credit* 33, I saw a gray Friar criske a faire Gentlewoman, which I mention because it was the first shrifting that euer I saw. a1683 *OLDHAM* *Wks.* (1686) 129 Thus I have made my shrifted Mue confesse. 1669 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* II. vii. A New-married Couple had a Toy

before they = God, The shrifted, assolled, aneled, and houseled.

Shrift-father, *Obs. exc. arch.* Also a schrefvader, 5 schryffader. [f. SHRIFT *sb.* + FATHER *sb.* (sense 6 a). Cf. ON. *skriftafader*.] A confessor.

a1325 *Anon.* R. 316 Inow hit is to siggen so þet þe shrift fader witterliche understonde hwat tū wulle menen. 1340

MYRC 233 How and where he doth þat synne, To hys schryff-fader he mote þat mynne. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 3 Quhou thay sal rekkinne at their sinnis to thair shrift fader. 1600 *FAIRFAX* *Tasso* xi. ix. In close and priuate cell, Where (but shrift fathers) neuere mankinde treads. 1853 *ROCK* *Ch. of Fathers* III. t. xi. 19 The penitential, a book which only shrift-fathers, might read. 1882 F. J. CUNLIFF *Ballads* 1. 26r Louise ther tries her shrift.

†Shriftness. *Obs. rare.* [f. SHRIFT *sb.* + -NESS.] Confession. c1460 *Prompt. Parv.* 401/1 (Winch. MS.) Schryftnesse, confessio.

Shrig (frig), *v. dial.* [Cf. SHRAG.] *trans.* To lop off (branches), strip off (leaves); to strip (a tree, root, etc.) of its branches or foliage; fig. to strip (a person) of his possessions.

1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* xviii. xii. l. 514 If the branches thereof, or of any tree

vi. 11. 27 Having the off. *ibid.* xviii. vi. 27, case it be first shrigged from the hairie strings thereof. 1609 — *Anon. Marcell.* xix. x. 137 If all men were shrigged of their goods. 1873 W. P. WILLIAMS & W. A. JONES *Gloss. Prov. Sona.* Shrig, to shroud or trim a tree.

†Shright, *sb. Obs.* [Corresponding to SCHRIFT = OFris. *schricht*, MLG. *schricht*(e); but perhaps (in the 16th c.) suggested by some passage like the following, where *forshright* = wearied with shrieking:—

c1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* iv. 1147 (Harl. MS.), With brokyn vois al hois (i.e. hors) for shright (i.e. forshright) Criseyde To Troilus like wordes seyde.

Shrieking; a shriek. 1556 *PHAEA* *Æneid* iv. KJ, And mountaynes hie they fill with shrift. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* ii. vii. 57 With their piteous cries, and yelling shrifts. 1596 *Ibid.* vi. iv. 2 Drawne with that Ladies loud and piteous shrift.

†Shright, *v. Obs.* [Either f. prec., or the pa. t. of SHRIGHT taken as inf.] To shriek. a1542 *WYATT* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 38 And ye so ready sighte to make me shrift, Then are ye slacke, when that ye should outstart.

Shrike, *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* [D. SHRIEK *v.* Cf. SCRICE *sb.*] = SHRIEK *sb.* (In first quot., a shrill note.)

c1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 346 Small briddes... With shrilles full shrille in the shrove broode. c1450 *Alfelin* i. 15 Whi made the childe this shrif? wilt thou slen it? a1547 *SURREY* *Æneid* ii. (1557) Cj b, The palace within confounded was... with rufull shrilles and cries. 1592 *SHAKS.* *Rich.* i. Jul. iv. 47 Loud some smels, And shrilles like Mandrakes torne out of the earth. 1613 *HEYWOOD* *Silver Age* ii. i. Acrisius hears their clamours and their shrilles (*shrike* strikes).

1651 *JFR.* *Taylor* *Sermon* for 11th ar. ii. 109 The air became full of shrilles of the desolate mothers of Bethlehem for their dying Babes.

Shrike (foik), *sb.* 2 Also 6-7 shreeke (e. [app. representing OE. *scrie*, *scrite* (glossing L. 'turdus'), which was perhaps used generally for birds having shrill cries; *shrike* and *shrike-cok* are dial. names for the missel-thrush. Cf. *SURETCH*, *SHRUTE*.

ON. *shrikraik*, which has been compared, means 'snow-bunting', not 'shrike'. Any of the birds of the numerous species of the

family *Laniidæ*, characterized by a strong hooked and toothed beak; the majority of them are insectivorous, but several species, as the (Great or European) Grey Shrike, *Lanius excubitor*, prey upon mice and small birds; = BUTCHER-BIRD. b. Applied to similar birds of other families (e.g. *Prionopidae*), e.g. CUCKOO, DRONGO, SWALLOW s.

Red-backed (ed) Shrike, *Lanius collurio*.

1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip.* F. 8. De Mollicipite.. Anglice a shrike, a nym murder. 1598 FLORIO, *Gazza sparutera*, a kind of lanaret hawk called a shreeke, or nine murder. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 87 Of the European Rapacious birds it is the least. In English it is called a Shrike. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 6. The Flusher, or red back Shrike, and the great Shrike, breeds with us. 1851 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Birds* I. 229 Great Shrike. [Syn.] Grey Shrike. Great Grey Shrike. Ash-coloured Shrike. Greater Butcher bird. Murdering Pie. Shrike. Shreeke. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. iv. The Mayfly is torn by the swallow, the sparrow spear'd by the shrike. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Natur. Austral.* 283 The Australian Shrike or Butcher-bird, also called Rain-bird by the colonists (*Panga destructor*). 1883 CASSELL'S *Nat. Hist.* IV. 29 The Helmeted Wood Shrike (*Prionops*).

Shrike, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4-5 shriek, schryke, 4-6 shryke. [Parallel to SCRIKE *v.* (see SCR-) ; perhaps representing an OE. **scrican* (cf. SCRIKE *sb.*) = Norw. *skrika*, Da. *skrige*.] = SHRIEK *v.* † Of birds: To pipe.

shawes shrieked full lowde. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 485 The ladies..shryked and cryed dolorously. 1530

xxi. 15 Grievous 'twas to hear their groan and shrike. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* 1895 *Lakeland Gloss.*

Hence † Shrieking *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 382 As Rauenes qual or shrykyng (i.e. schrychynge) of þese owlys. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4491 Schrykyng. 1530 PALSGR. 267/2 Schrykyng or roring

1583 BABING-
vpon vs with
Judging every
cry, every howling & shrieking as an alarm to my death.
1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev. Naples* I. 70 Shrikings, and
howlings, with horrid curses.

Shrikelet (shri'klet). [*f.* SHRIKE *sb.* 2 + -LET.]

A bird of the genus *Vireolanus*.
1866 P. L. SCLATER & SALVIN *Exotic Ornith.* 13 *Vireolanus meliophrys* (Honey-browed Shrikelet).

Shrill (fril), *sb.* [*f.* SHRILL *v.* Cf. SHRILL *sb.*]
A shrill sound, cry, whistle, etc.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 581, I heard a voyce, which loudly to me called, That with the sudden shrill I was appalled. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. 179 The wiry shrill of the Jew's harp. 1893 *Nat. Month* Sept. 19 The ceaseless shrill of the Cicada. 1904 MACNAUGHTAN *Gift* I. vi, The Gillie-Callum ended with a final shrill of the pipes.

b. Comb.: shrill-vein = *shrilling-organ*.
1880 SWINSON *Insect Variety* 163 In *Odontura Fischeri* the shrill-vein [is] simply bowed instead of S-shaped.

Shrill (fril), *a. and adv.* Also 4 shrille, 4-5 schrylle, 5 shrille, shrylle, scrylle, 6 shryll, superl. shrilat, 6-7 shril, 7 schril. (See also SHRILL *a.*) [ME. *shrille*, related to LG. *schrell* of sharp tone or taste, G. *schrill* (late 18th cent.). Cf. SHRILL *v.*] *A. adj.*

1. Of voice, sound: Of a sharp high-pitched piercing tone.

shrill Matin Song Of Birds. 1742 COLLINS *Ecl.* iv. 72 Loud along the vale was heard A shriller shriek. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 229 The shrill chirruping of innumerable insects. 1888 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* I, A sweet, slightly shrill soprano.

2. Emitting or producing a sound of this kind: of persons or animals, their throats, etc.

1598 STANBRIDGE *Vulgaria* (W. de W.) B v b, My breast is shrill. *Vox mea est sonora*. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul.* C. i. ii. 16,

on the subject.

b. of an instrument or other inanimate object.

1604 SHAKS. *Tit.* III. iii. 351 I'll fetch the neighboring

Sieed, and the shrill trumpet. 1704 POPE *Windsor Forest* 96

Wind the shrill horn. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxx, The blast

of a shrill bugle. 1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithful* xxxviii,

The shrill whistles of the boatswain and his mates piping all hands to unmoor.

3. Characterized or accompanied by sharp high-pitched sounds.

1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 1013 Shrill ecstasies of joy. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xiii. iv. Let winds be shrill, let waves roll high. 1837 CHAMBERLAIN *For the People* 111, A shrill voice was a brief one. 1865 hotel. 1865 and shrill. 1 shrill gaiety,

4. In various transf. applications: Keen; sharp; pungent; poignant.

1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 57 A shrill and quick sense of hearing. 1650 Howshill are silent tears. 16 Lady's-head upon the 1 4 M. HEW-

LETT *Queen's Quair* I. viii, I he Court went thither (i.e. to St. Andrews) with various great affairs in train, whose conduct

throve in that shrill air.

5. Comb., as shrill-accented, -mouthed, -toned, -longed, -voiced adjs.; † shrill-bated, with a shrill sound as of voices in strife; † shrill-breasted, † gorged, shrill-voiced, shrill-throated.

1896 KIPPLING *Seven Seas* 162 Inopportune, 'shrill-accented, The acrid Asiatic mirth. 1582 STANFURD *Æneis* I. 13

Gates with the metal doo creak in 'shrillated harshing. 1594 NASHE *Unforl. Trav.* H 2 h, As many sortes of 'shrill

breasted hirdes as the Summer hath allowed for singing men in hir siluane chapells. 1855 TENNYSON *Blad* I. iv, The 'shrill-edged shriek of a mother. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. vi,

58 The 'shrill-gorg'd Lark. 1658 ROWLAND *tr. Mowfet's Theat.* Ius. 953 It maketh a 'shrill-like noise as the other

kindes of Gnats do. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1679) 84

OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 The gawdy hunts-man winds his 'shrill-tun'd horn. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. v. iii,

75 What 'shrill-voic'd Suppliant, makes this eager cry? 1563 The World's so

India 271 'My husband'

B. *adv.*

1. With a shrill voice or tone; shrilly. Now *rare*.
13. Coer de L. 3999 For some he gan to lawghe schrylle, a 1450 Le Monte *Arth.* 1376 'Mercy! she cryed loude and shrille. c. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 14 The swayne

blewe his whystell full shrilly. 1592 KYD *Murder* I. Breuen

God. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* I echoing shrill. 1742 COLLINS

Ecl. II. 10 shrill roar'd the winds. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv, Men laughed loud, and maidens giggled shrill. 1829 -

Anne of G. xii, I promise you the wind blew shrill.

b. Qualifying a ppl. adj. used attrib. (often hyphenated).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 152 A shrilly whistlyng wenche. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. iii. 35 Your shrill-shrilling Daughters. 1602 - *Hann.* I. i. 151 The Cocke, with his

trumpets.

† 2. Clearly, brightly. *Obs.*
13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 80 Wyth schymerynge schene ful schrylle pay schynde.

Shrill (fril), *v.* Also 4 schrille, 4-6 shrille, 5 shrelle, [skrille], 6-7 shril. [*f.* SHRILL *a.* Cf. G. *schrillen*.]

1. *intr.* Of a voice, cry: To sound shrilly. Hence of noises, the wind, or the like, or a place echoing with sound.

13. K. Allt. 777 Bulsifal neied so loude, That hit shrillith into the cloude. 1582 STANFURD *Æneis* II. 35 The inner lodgins dyd shrille with clamorous howling. 1591 SPENSER

Virg. Gnat 518 Their mightie strokes so shrilld, As the great clap of thunder. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soud* II. App. iii, Its tearing noise so terribly did shrill, That it the heavens

did shake. 1782 MICKLE *Proph.* Q. *Enema* iv, When the female scream ascended, Shrilling o'er the crowded lawn.

1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. xix, First shrill'd an unrepeatd female shriek! 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 201 A wind, that shrills all night in a waste land. 1884 L. WALLACE

Ben-Hur IV. iv. 166 His voice shrilled with passion.

2. To speak, cry, or sing with a shrill voice; to make a shrill noise.

a. Of persons or animals.
[c. 1400 *Antars of Arth.* xlviii, Pene his lemmane one loft skrilles and skrikes.] c. 1440 *Floriz & Bl.* (MS. T) 756 þe mayde, al for drede, Bygan to shrelle [earlier MSS. crie, schrichen] and to grede. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 82 The Ouzel shrills, the Ruddock warbles soft. 1598 FLORIO,

1. AINSWORTH *Annot.* 104 for sorrow. 1837 The Tribune drones, into pretty frequent

wrath and provocation. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* I. ii, The misethruth that shrilled so gleefully.

b. Of an instrument of music, whistle, etc.
1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 71 Breake we our pypes, that shrill as lowde as Lark. 1590 - F. Q. II. iii. 20 A

home, that shrilled cleare Throughout the wood. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* IV. 66 Thro' all the Wood his Pipe is heard to shrill. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 5 The shattering trumpet shrilleth high. 1879 E. GOSSE *New Poems* 100

The first sharp snow is shrilling through the trees. 1903 KIPPLING *5 Nations* 114 The whistle shrills to the picket.

3. *trans.* To utter, give forth (a sound, cry, words) in shrill tones; to exclaim or proclaim with a shrill voice.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 129 Harke, how the Minstrels gin to shrill aloud Their merry Musick. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 84 Harke..How poore Andromache shrills her dolour forth. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i, 'Through all th'

1613 - *Brasen* shape and terror ugh Greece? 1613 - *Brasen* shape and terror ugh Greece?

shrilled in the omens of an approaching tempest. 1817 COLE-ridge *Biog. Lit.* xxi, (1802) 205 Gnats, beetles, wasps, may shrill their shrill notes unnoted and unnoticed. 1837 CARLYLE

1894 M. shrills de Brée, nothington likened her to D.

4. To render shrill. *rare*.

1772 FOOTE *Nabob* Prol. Wks. 1799 II. 285 If age contracts my muscles, shrills my tone.

5. To smoothen with a shrill sound. *rare*.
1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iii. 204 The pibroch shrills them to the work they do.

Shrilled (frild), *ppl. a.* *rare*. [*f.* SHRILL *v.* and *a.* + -ED.] a. Sonnded shrilly. b. Madeshrill.

1598 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* II. vi. 6 For long shrill trumpets let your notes resound. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 446 Look at my wrinkled face, listen to my shrilled voice.

Shrilling, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SHRILL *v.* + -ING 1.] The utterance of shrill sounds, shrill crying,

ii. 2 Shout triumphantly

1778 G. WHITE field-cricket. xvii. 254 The

1892 TENNYSON the battike shrill

Ship's Adv. v, The shrilling of the life.

b. Comb. shrilling-organ, the sound-producing organ of a male cicada (Webster Suppl. 1902).

Shrilling, *ppl. a.* [*f.* SHRILL *v.* + -ING 2.] Uttering or producing shrill sounds; sounding shrill, stridentulous.

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* xxii. 46 Shrilling Zephyrus. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 6 A shrilling trompet. 1612, III. viii,

29 With shrilling shrieks. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* I. ii, The lads, Whose shrilling pipe, or voice the sea-born maiden glads. 1714 GAY *Sheph.* Week Friday 202

Shrilling crickets in the chimney cried. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic.* IV. xxii, No sounds were heard but of the shrilling cock, and the deep-mo

The horses' ling neigh. with shrill

1908 *Academy* 23 May 809/1 The thorn-bushes began to rustle before a shrilling wind.

Shrillish (frilish), *a.* [*f.* SHRILL *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat shrill.

to heaven 8 Hippod. 9 stent of 2 Dec. 163 RAED *Altit* the lawn.

Shrillness. [*f.* SHRILL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being shrill.

1581 PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 58 h, Those of Piemont, who Guazzo the shrillness of their wordes goe thorow ones eares. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 239 The shrillness and manner of the voice that maketh a shrill

Shrilly (frili), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [*f.* SHRILL *a.* + -Y.] = SHRILL *a.*

1594 R. [CAREW] *Tasso* (1881) 93 So spake he, and with him his fellows all, Concurring iangle in a shrilly sound. 1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusiad* 126 The trumpet's shrilly

xii. 408 There came upon us at last The shrilly west loud piping with the rush of a mighty blast.

Shrilly (frili), *adv.* [*f.* SHRILL *a.* + -LY 2.] With a shrill sound or intonation; in shrill tones.

1582 STANFURD *Æneis* II. 23 Thee vaults haull shrilly rebounded With clush clush buzing. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag.* T. 1-2

Soul II. ii. iii. xl, Mount up aloft, my Muse, and now more shrilly sing. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lines in Concert-Room* vi, The gust pelting on the out-house shed Makes the cock shrilly in the rainstorm crow. 1818 KEATS *Teignmouth* II, The pipes go shrilly, the libation flows. 1910 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 103 His enemies were shrilly protesting.

Shrim (rim), *v.* Now *dial.* [OE. *scrimman* (only once); cf. SHRAM, SCRIMP *a.* and *v.*] *intr.* and *pass.* To shrink or shrivel; now chiefly in *pa.*

ppl., chilled, benumbed.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leacch.* II. 6 Fif monnes sot to hommum scrimme & scrinne. 1846 [W. SAVORS] *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 18 He squinned, tell I were him shrinned with his look.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Shrimmed*, chilled. Corn. 1890 *Gloic.*

705/12 He craked afore we came hyther that he wolde do mayvylles, but now he is shronke assyde no man can tell whythr. 1521 *N. T.* (Rhem.) John v. 13 Iesus shronke ashide from the multitude. 1587 UNDERDOWNE tr. *Heliodorus* (1835) 202 When shee had thus done, shee woulde have shrunke away. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1032 The Hungarians were almost all shrunke home. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* 1. 1, *Gost*. Who was that Shrunke at my entry here? ... *Ryn*. He shrunke not, sir, his busines call'd him hence. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 255 They took it, and shrunke away so in the throng, I could never hear more of it. 1845 SCOTT *Betrothed* ii, He shrunke from the hall to the seclusion of his own convent. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vii. v, Mayor Bailly, gladly shrinks within doors. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlvii, After she had borne a couple of sons, [she] shrank away into a life of devout seclusion.

† b. To shrink out of the collar: to back out, esp. of an enterprise. *Obs.*

1656 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 33 Some powerful Protestant commanders... who shrank out of the collar of obedience. 1667 PERVIS *Diary* 7 May, Sir W. Pen, like a false rogue, shrinking out of the collar, .so that the whole odium must fall on me.

† c. *Naut.* Of the wind: ? To blow fitfully or in gusts. *Obs.*

1647 CAPT. SMITH *Sea Gram.* ix. 39 The wind shrinkes, that is, when you must take in the Spritsail, and get the tacks aboard. 1693 FAYET *etc.* *E. India* 4. P. 10 The Winds shrank upon us from off the Coast of China. 1706 E. WAKO *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 21 When the Gale of Good Fortune shrinks he alters his course. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 36 The Wind shrinking, and blowing off the Island in Squalls.

7. To draw back or give way so as to avoid physical contact or conflict; to recoil through physical weakness or lack of courage or with abhorrence from.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* x. viii. 115 Pallas, nocht schrynkand for the mortale dynt. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII (1550) 160 Notwithstanding that the Romaynes shot great ordinaunces, yet the Imperiall persones neuer shranke, but manly entered the Bulwarke. 1656 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) 1. 265 He put out his tongue very willingly, but shranked a little when the iron came upon his forehead. 1670 MITTON *Hist. Eng.* v. 237 It is shameful for a King to boast at Table, and shrink in fight. 1770 GOSWOLD *Des. Vill.* 49 Shrinking from the spoiler's hand, Far, far away, thy children leave the land. 1794 MARK WOLSTONCROFT *View Fr. Rev.* i. 133 Is it then surprising, that a very desirable woman.

rent for vill, Whi SCOTT *Kenilwa* iv, She shrank back from his grasp. 1852 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (1891) 64 Streets, which foot of traveller shrinks from, As on hot plates shrinks the bear. 1892 GAROYER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 14 The soldiers were terrified and shrank back.

† b. To give way; to collapse. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. xii. 20 He... nicely trode, as thornes lay in his way, Or that the flore to shrinke he did aye; And on a broken reed he still did stay His feeble steps, which shrinke, when hard theron he lay. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* iv. 20 The ground shrinkes before his Treading. 1610 WILSON *Saints* 194 Reason being conquered by the excess of sorrow shrunke. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) i. 123 Our new wall... shrank soe it was this day... pild downe.

8. To refuse or hesitate to act in the face of anything irksome, grievous, horrible, or distasteful; to recoil mentally or morally.

1470 COL. & GUY. 1077 The sege that schrenkis for na schame, the schent might hym schend. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 29 The telouris hait a littill schrenkis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlii. 8 His herte is established, he wil not shrencke. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joy* Ded., I will then shrinke for no paynes untill I have... touched all the common places of mans peryous pleasures. 1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 300 A man perhaps will beare many things for Religion, but if it come to death, there he shrinkes. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 513 Fancy shrinkes... at the thought Of such a gulph as he design'd his grave. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* liii, Why linger, why turn back, why shrink, my Heart? 1858 J. H. BURR *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 515 There was much which might make good men shrink and hesitate.

† b. freq. const. from (often governing a gerund). 1565 J. PHILLIPS *Patient Grisild* 89 No Tarquins knight, ne Appian now, shall cause mee shrinke from doctie due. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscolle) *Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) i. 311/30 To cause him surer or shrinke fre any pair of his faith in Christ. Jesus. 1712 GRAY *Scott.* 48 Then was the time To shrink from danger. 1813 SK. *Char.* (ed. 2) i, I am convinced there are many, who would shrink from coming out in the manner you have described. 1818 SCOTT *Hri. Nidd.* Prol., Who hath cumbered the world with his devices, but shrunken from the responsibility thereof. 1869 FREEMAN *Norn. Comp.* (1875) 111. 115 There was no sacrifice from which French policy so instinctively shrank. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 235 Opinions, which he never shrank from expressing. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 7/4 The policy of exclusion from which the Board of Agriculture has shrank.

c. const. at.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Droome* *Domesday* Wks. 1910 II. 431 If thou perceyve any man to shyne at death when it cometh. 1645 FLETCHER *Hum. Litr.* i. 1, I have seen him do such things, believe I would shrink at. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 229 What happier natures shriek at with affright. 1780 *Mirror* no. 71 That delicacy which made him... shrink at the idea of asking a pecuniary favour. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xiv, The abbot would not shrink at inflicting upon me the death due to an apostate nun. 1839 HOOO *John Day* xiv, At last he made a vow To break his being's link; For he was so reduced in size At ootthing he could shrink.

d. const. inf.

1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* ii. lxxiii, B. viij b, For the ecrease of his renowne, they wyll oot shyne: To

bestowe and spende theyr lyfe. 1549 COVERDALE, *etc.* *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* 13. Nor shyne ye to take paynes. 1602 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kind.* v. 1, He would not shrink to spend a thousand pound, To gioe the Mount-raises names so deepe a wound. 1659 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 107 Novelists do not shrink to tell the form of a hero or heroine's features. 1878 BROWNING *La Saitiaz* 23 Would I shrink to learn my life-time's limit—days, weeks, months or years?

† 9. To be a deserter or rebel; to fall away from duty or allegiance, or from a person. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 62 Your Sister would not dooe her dutie, but shranke away. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 123 They can not forsake nor shyne from the true doctrine. *Ibid.* 276 h, When he was gone, the fellows of that conspiracie, shranke away immediately. 1577 HANWER *Aug. Ecl. Hist.* 118 Such as shranked were to be vpholden and cured. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 222 Ile play the Ease-dropper, To heare if any meane to shrinke from me.

II. Transitive (mainly cansative) senses.

10. To cause to contract or be reduced in size, volume, or extent; to cause to contract by moisture, heat, or cold; to cause (a limb, sinew, plant) to wither or (the skiu) to wrinkle. Also with *up*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxcv. (1493) 538 An herbe namyd Apium risus: that drawe and shyne jaws of men. 1495 tr. *Ardenour's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 62 Ellez wald ha schrenk be stomake. 1530 J. HEYWOOD *Wether* 978 (Brandl), I loue no launders that shyne my gate in wettyng. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 126 To shrinke mine Arme vp like a witherd Shrub. 1611 BRAUN & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* iii. 12 Let them... Start at a shadow, and shrink up their blood. 1637 MITON *Lucidas* 133 Return Alpheus, the dread voice is past, That shrinkt thy streams. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* xxii, That the Great Angell-blinding light should shrink his blaze, to shine in a poore Shepherd's eye. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 155 If the Rain wet them, instead of shrinking them, it will swell them. 1680 C. NESSE *Ch. Hist.* 172 God shrank his sinews, and makes him stand like an antick statue. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* ii. 132 Alum styptics with contracting power Shrink his thin essence like a riv'd flow'r. 1732 TENNISON *Mariana in South v.* The steady glare Shrank one sick olive sore and small. 1866 REYNOLDS *Cent. Painter* II. 602 The moisture of the paste shrinks the spot of canvas to which it is applied. 1875 F. T. BUCKLAND *Log-66* 57 A human head which has by some process or other been shrunk to about the size of a large orange.

b. *spec.* To treat (a textile material) with water so that it may not shrink after it is made up.

1656 *see SHRINKING* vol. 16. 1 bj. 1823 'SYLVIA' *Lady's Guide Dressmaking* 121 Braid is the best trimming for frocks. It should always be 'shrunk' before being put on the dress.

c. *Mech.* To cause (a piece, e.g. the tire of a wheel, the jacket of a cannon) to be fixed tightly on (to) another (which it is intended to fit) by heating it, slipping it into place when sufficiently expanded, and then rapidly cooling it. Also with *on* (adv.) and *occas.* *absol.*

1339 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Trnl.* II. 449/1 To make the wheel in the usual way and then shrink the railway tire... upon it. 1861 RUSSELL in *Times* 26 Oct. A simple... piece of artillery, with a thick iron band shrunk on over the breach. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 June 2/1 Krupp began with solid guns and found himself obliged to come to the English system of building up guns by the shrinking on of hoops. At the present time France, Germany, Italy, and Russia shrink as we do.

d. *transf.* To reduce in number. *rare.*

1832 GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas* 65 We endeavourd to shrink them [sc. mice] by destroying immense quantities.

11. To draw (the body, the limbs, oneself) into a smaller compass.

c. 1374 CHAUCEER *Boeth.* i. pr. i. (1863) 5 Sche constryne dene and schronk bi seluen lyche to be cometh mesure of men. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* iv. iv. *Trophies* 1031 Her Alabastine well-shapt Limbs she shrinks. 1669 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* ii. ii, The chaste Indian plant, That shrinks

limits or compass.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* vi. vii. 16 'Tis the sawie seruant, that causes the Lord to shrinke his descending favours. 1645 MITON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 I. 176 That were a phrase to shrink the glorious omnipresence of God speaking, into a kind of circumscriptive absence. 1812 CARY DANTE, *Purg.* ix. 44 Thy strength Shrink not, but rise dilated. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* viii ii, Logical cobwebbery shrinks itself together. 1891 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. & Addr.* IV. Pref., If to the dwarfed and altered thought I had tried to shrink the grand old language.

† 13. To cause to withdraw or disappear; to draw in (the horns, the claws); also with *back*, *up*. Hence in allusive phr. signifying withdrawal from a position of prominence, from an undertaking, etc.

1374 CHAUCEER *Troilus* i. 300 And poughe he ersi hadde poured vp and down, He was bo glad his hornes yn to shyne. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. 209 Cometh Schame anon. And causeth Loue bornys for to schryne. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* iii. i, The cheerefull Cok. Doth sing to see how Cynthia shrieks her home. 1596 *Edw.* iii. i. 163 D, I will eke you shrinke your snaille bones! 1628 D, (TIVILL) *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 57 b, The Lyon in a Lyon, though he shrink vp his claws. 1669 MURDOCH *Hyem. Nativ.* xxii, The Lybye Hammon shrinks his horn. 1642 D. ROGERS

Naaman 24 My wretched... soule may provoke thee to shrike in thy graces. 1642-4 VICARS *God in Mount* 76 The rest (who more wisely shrunk-in their heads, and recanted their former oversight). 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* iii. ii, The Devil... shrinks 'em I Young Last.

14. To draw (the head, the hand, etc.) aside, back, or away in a furtive, ashamed, or retiring manner. Now *rare.*

c. 1480 CAXTON *Sonnet of Amyon* x. 257 When bayard sawe Mawgis, he began to shyne his eeres forig... *les orailles*. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers Wks.* 199 l. 65 To sitte a side and shrinke His harbrained head with out dam dainties dore. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 166 h, He had shrunke his head out of the collar of those insupportable paines. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iii. ad fin, The River... Shrunke his graue head, beneath his silver waues. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xx. 455 Thus snatcht he... a Neats foot, And threw it at Vlysses: who, his

her hand back.

† b. To shrink in the neck: to flinch, recoil. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1585) 124 One of them asked him what the... who... shrank in his neck, said he

Subj. iii. 33 Where or shrink in it?

† c. = *SHRUG* v. To shrink up (occas. in) one's shoulders: to shrug one's shoulders; fig. (with *at*) to regard with displeasure, aversion, or indifference.

1605 WORTON in *Life & Lett.* (1907) I. 336 They shrink up the shoulder, as if it were a greater matter than wear aware of. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1754) 115 Among others that shrink in the Shoulders at it. 1676 *Packet Adv. New Shaftesb.* 76 If ye talk of State-Commodities, they shrink the shoulder, and cshunk (1840) 61

† 15. To shun, avoid. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 61 The schipman schrenkis the schour, and settis to schore. 1521 STANVHURST *Æneis* ii. 34 In this last byckring I shrunk no danger or hazard. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 392 Gratianus, as yet hut a stripling, shrunke not five soldidors. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xviii. (Roxb.) 118/2 A man resolved to abide the utmost hazard of battle, and not to shrink his advantage.

† b. To shrink collar: = 6 b. *Obs. rare.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1593) 907 He began... to rowse himselfe, and to lift vp his head: hut he shranke choller againe soon after.

† 16. To quit. *Obs. rare.*

1594 LELY *Mother Bombie* iv. ii, Thou knowest wee are towee horne chollers, and wil not shrinke the elite.

17. *Comb.* shrink-ring, a ring of metal that is shrunk on; a ring in a structure that bears the strain of expansion... Well-made shrink-ring... To cast the boss in sections and have two very heavy shrink rings round the boss.

Shrinkable, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being shrunk, liable to shrink.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Shrinkage (ʃrɪŋkɪdʒ). [f. SHRINK v. + -AGE.]

1. The act or fact of shrinking; reduction in the size or volume of a substance or material due to contraction such as is caused by heat, cold, or wet.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* ii. 76 Deficiencies of goods far beyond what can arise from natural waste or shrinkage. 1852 *Nicholson's Encycl. Archit.* 1. 74 All timber is liable to shrinkage by the evaporation of the moisture which is always present. 1853 LYLE *Prime. Geol.* ii. 21 (ed. 9) L. 327 The mud... solidifies, and becomes traversed by cracks, caused by shrinkage. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 62 The shrinkage of the lakes has permitted

2. The amount of such contraction or loss in bulk, volume, or measurement.

1854 *Catal. Internat. Exh.* II. x. 27 Various specimens of clays... made up into squares to show their different shrinkages. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 216/1 Brass contracts rather more [than cast iron], 1/16 inch shrinkage to the foot being allowed. 1884 *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* XVIII. 7197 All substances that tend to decrease the refractory character of the basic brick increase their shrinkage.

b. *Gum-making.* In shrinking on hoops or tubes, the difference between the inner diameter of the outer cylinder and the outer diameter of the inner cylinder.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Times* 31 Aug. 6/1 The complicated calculations connected with the 'shrinkage' and tensions of the various parts of built-up guns.

3. Of immaterial things: Diminution or reduction in quantity, amount, or size; depreciation or decrease in value; the amount of such diminution.

1879 H. JAMES *Just. Hawthorne* 129 The shrinkage and extinction of a family. 1879 *Standard* 21 May 2/1 The failure is attributed to bad debts, shrinkage in the value of goods, and the withdrawal of capital. 1880 JEFFREYS *Hodge* II. 256 There has been proceeding a general shrink. age, as it were, of speculative investment. 1891 *Times* 9 Oct. 9/6 The total shrinkage was £40,000.

4. *attrib.* shrinkage-crack *Geol.*, a crack formed on the surface of a bed of rock and due to shrinkage caused by exposure to sun and air;

Shriving, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SHRIVE *v.* + *-ING* ¹.] The action of the verb SHRIVE, *shrif*: a. Confession; b. the hearing of confessions.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Lease swefnes, & false scheauwinges [*J.S.* 7 shrivunges]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26101 To quam we sal vr scriuing mak. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6448 Who so hath in his felyng The consequence of such shrivung. 1591 SPENSER *Al. Hubberd* 543 Better a short tale, than a bad long shrivung. 1664 H. More *Myst. Inq.* xxi. 8: Those that by this Shriving of mortones know much of their Interest or interest. 1694 MORTOUX *Rabalais* iv. xlix. 192 As for shriving, there can be no great harm in it. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. 1, To the Priest they send her she gives thanks; but needs not any shriving. 1875 J. C. Cox *Churches Derbysh.* I. 171 After shriving had gone out of fashion the ringing of the bell [on Shrove Tuesday] was continued.

c. *altrib.* as *shriving time*; † *shriving cloth*, sackcloth worn by penitents; † *shriving pew*, seat, stool, a confessional.

1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 130 For naylles for þe shrivung peawe. 1505 in H. J. Feasey *Holy Wk. Ceren.* (1897) 97 vj yernes pertheyng to the shrivung stole for Lenton. 1534 *Engl. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 204 An altar cloth made of shrivung clothes. 1545 *Churchin. Acc. St. Dunstons, Canterb.* (MS.). For mending of y^e Chyrche and making of y^e schrewyng sett xiiij. 1589-90 in J. C. Cox *Churchin. Acc.* (1913) 193 Paid for mending of a pew called the shriving peawe 1s. 1602 SHAKS. *Hamm.* v. ii. 47 He should the hearers put to sodaine death, Not shriving time allowed.

Shroad, obs. f. SHREWD. **Shrob**(be), obs. ff. SHROB. **Shrode**, obs. f. SHREWD, SHROUD. **Shroe**, obs. f. SHREW *sb.*

Shroff (*ʃrɒf*), *sb.* Also *ʃ shroff*, -*affe*, -*iffe*, -*sharoffe*, -*sherraffe*, -*shraff*, -*shrofe*, -*7-8 shoraff*. [Anglo-Indian corruption of SARAF.] A banker or money-changer in the East; in the Far East, a native expert employed to detect bad coin.

1618 in Foster *Engl. Factories Ind.* (1906) 8 The sherraffs are poore and hegerly. 1621 *Ibid.* 265 Wee cannot put of our ryalls but as that onely sharoffe please to take them. *Ibid.* 352 Shrofes. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1431 Twelve St or Fi

or Money-changers. 1776 *Trial of Nimdoconar* 22/2 It is the custom of Shroffs to get the body of the bond wrote by their Gomastahs, and they sign it with their own hands. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 18 The breakfast soon dispatched, they're off, To borrow money from a shroff. 1888 KILFING *Deputym. Diffites* (ed. 3) 81 Deeply indebted to the village shroff. 1904 *North-China Herald* 27 May 1212/3 A shroff employed by Messrs. Musterberg & Co.

altrib. 1832 'Fan Kwae' at Canton 58, I have heard of as much as fifty taels (about 570) being paid to an important Shroff-shop for such a transaction.

Hence **Shroff v. trans.**, to examine (coin) in order to separate the genuine from the base; also *absol.*; whence **Shroffing** *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*; **shroffing school**, a school in which the art of detecting false coin is taught.

underwent before being deposited in the treasury. 1906 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 451/1 The potential revenues of China are immense, but they are 'shroffed' by every hand through which they pass.

Shroffage (*ʃrɒfɪdʒ*). Also *ʃ shraffage*, *shrofferage*. [*f.* prec. + *-AGE*. Cf. 16th cent. It. *xaraffaggio*, Sp. *cerafagio*.] The commission charged for shroffing coin.

1629 in Foster *Engl. Factories India* (1909) III. 354 Shraffage is halfe a riall per every thousand rialls. 1676 STREYNSHAM *Master Diaries* (1911) I. 394 The Council doe know that there is a Shroffage allowed in all these parts. 1766 'I' 23 per Cent.

Shroff. Commission and shroffage on cash remitted from one part of the dominions of the Grand Signior to another. 1 per cent.

Shroffe, obs. variant of SHRUFF ².

Shroffite, **Shroff Tuesday**, obs. ff. SHNOVE-TIDE, SHROVE TUESDAY.

Shrog, *north. dial.* [Parallel to SCROG; see SCR-] A hush; also *pl.* underwood.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 455, I have soght with my dogys All horhery shrogys. 15. *Robyn Hood & Gny of Gysborne* 113 They cutt them down two summer shrogys, That grew both under a hure. 1601 MUKOVAN *Downy Earl* 113 From Barnsdale shrogs, to Nottingham in Ray *Pilgr.* Lett. of Bushes, of Hazel, Thorns,

SHROGS, bushes or underwood.

Shroge, obs. form of SHRUG.

Shropshire (*ʃrɒpʃə*). The name (in OE. *Scrobscir*, *Scrobbesbyrigscir*) of a west-midland county of England, used as the distinguishing epithet of things coming from or associated with the county, as *Shropshire cheese*, *damson*, *pie*.

1577 B. Googe *Hereshack's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 b, In England, the best Chees is the Chesshyre, and the Shropshire, then the Banbury Chees. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 73 A Shropshire Pye. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 111. 258/2 (Damson) Much the finest variety, is that called the Shropshire damson.

b. (a) An old breed of horned sheep peculiar to Shropshire; (b) a modern breed of black-faced hornless sheep obtained by crossing with the South-down. Also, an old breed of long-horn cattle, and of swine.

1768 A. Young *Tour Southern Counties* (1769) 139 That fine breed of hogs which at Barnet market are called the Shropshires. 1803 PLYMLEY *Agric. Shropsh.* 241 The old Shropshire ox was remarkable for a large dewlap. *Ibid.* 260 The old Shropshire sheep... have black or mottled faces and legs. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 358/2 Varieties of the short or middle-wooled breeds of sheep, and among them were the old Shropshires. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 12 For quality of mutton, the Shropshire, by universal opinion, comes next to the Southdown.

Shroud, obs. form of SHRUW.

Shroud (*ʃraʊd*), *sb.* ¹ Forms: 1-3 *scrud*, (1 *scrud*, 3 *srud*, *srut*), 3-4 *schrud*, 3-6 *shrud*, 4-5 *schrowde*, 4-6 *schroud*(e), 4-7 *shroude*, (4 *sroud*, *srout*(e), 5 *shru*(e), *shrowed*, 6 *schrowd*, *shrowd*, *shrowde*, 7 *shroude*), 5-7 *shrowde*, 5-9 *shrowd*, 4- *shroud*. [OE. *scrūd* str. neut. = ON. *skrūd* neut. (also *skrūde* wk. masc.), fittings, furniture, ornament, also, some kind of textile fabric (Norw. *skrud* ornament, attire, MSw. *skruifer* masc., state clothing, ornaments, Sw. *skrud* masc., attire); f. OTeut. **skrūd-*, long-wk.-grade of **skrud-* to cut (see SHRED *sb.*)]

† 1. A garment; an article of clothing; *sing.* and *pl.* (one's) c'.

c 1000 *Ælfric Glō*

c 1000 — Gen. xlv.

c 1200 ORMIN 137 All ane shridd wiþþ balis shrud 3ede he till

Godess allter. c 1205 LAV. 5362 Peos corles heom gerdem

mid godliche scruden [c 1275 *scrude*]. a 1225 *St. Markar.*

19 Feirleat an sirenede beoð his scrudes. 13. *E. E. Allit.*

P. B. 47 Pus schal he be schent for his schrowde feble. 1362

LANGEL P. Pl. A. Prol. 2, I schop me in-to a schroud [b. in

shroudes] A sheep as I were. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 364

Lo, here a shrowde for a shrowe. c 1470 *Col. & Ex.* 599

Schapp the evin to the schalk, in thi schroud schene. 1508

Thomas the Rhymer 1299 This schroude was schene as the

schroud. 1513 *My*

pryncely robes... are layd aside, Whose glittering pompe

Dianas shrowdes supplies. 1638 G. SANNYS *Paraphr.* Job

xxviii, Swaddled, as new-borne, in sable shroudes.

† 2. In generalized use: Clothing, vesture.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Swa manega

gerumas on seant & on scrud [etc.]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Gif.

to be flesce scrud and clað. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 176 Al erue

..de sulde him her, ..to fode, and srud, to helpen ðe lif.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3250 Bath gold and stan for maiden scrud.

† 3. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. the 'vesture' in which

the world or the things of nature are 'clothed';

also, the 'veil' of the flesh. Obs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Ho hie bireneden of þere mucbele

mihte þer crist him hafde isfen of al þer orþe scrude, of

þe uses ic weterre and fueges ic lufte. c 1200 *Piers &*

Virgines 95 Wim ðe c... bað ðat faire scrud of charite al

hesett mid 3elstones of gode werkis. c 1200 ORMIN 17591

... þat þe world was schrouded purth

(... þus he

... tud al

for to haue. 1a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 64 And then

bicometh the ground so proud That it wol have a newe shroud.

† 4. *Plutage*. Obs.

a 1400 *Pittill of Susan* 85 þer schene briddes in schawe

schewen heore schroude. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 914 So

fair is my fetherem I haf no falowe; My schrowde and my

schere weid schir to be schawin.

2. The white cloth or sheet in which a corpse is

laid out for burial; a winding-sheet.

shroud wherein our Saviours blessed body was wrapped.

1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* III. iii. Let her make love to a

sexton, and steale shrowdes. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. i, I

carried home to your house the shroud the gentleman was

buried in last night. 1790 COWPER *Stanzas for Year 1790*,

16 Soon the grave must be your home, And your only suit

a shroud. 1847 PRESCOTT *Perr.* (1850) II. 287 His remains,

rolled in his bloody shroud. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. iii,

If England needs defenders when I and Godwin are in our

shrouds.

† 3. By association with the black of mourning,

shroud has received the epithet *sable*.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 22 And as he passes turn, And hid

fair peace be to my sable shroud. 1724 D. MALLT *Will.*

& *Marg.* II, Clay-cold he lies in his shroud, That held her

sable shroud. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, Each

Baron, for a sable shroud, Sheath'd in his iron panoply,

1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* II, Inky clouds, Like funeral

shrouds.

b. In *fig.*, allusive, and symbolic uses.

1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* IV. 809 How swift the shuttle flies,

that weaves thy shroud! 1820 SHELLEY *Autumn* 4 The

Year On the earth her death-bed, in a shroud of leaves dead,

Is lying. c 1850 BRVANT *New & Old* II. Poet. Wks. (1891)

283 These gay idlers, the butterflys, Broke, to-day, from their

winter shroud. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* II. 52, I do not

wonder at the sensualist's life, with the shroud wrapped

about his feet. 1869 J. H. NEWMAN in W. Ward *Life* (1912)

II. 281 Dress me up, and you will soon have to make my

shroud.

c. *dial.* The charred sooty piece at the top of

a burning wick which requires snuffing. (Supposed

to betoken a death.)

1877 Manley & Corringham Gloss. 1894 H. NISBET Bush

Girl's Rom. 142 The guttering... candles... melted from their blackened... wicks, all unheeded and shroud-environed.

† 3. A place or dwelling which affords shelter; a retreat; a shelter, esp. one of a slight or temporary kind, as a tent or shed. Obs.

c 1380 *St. Ferumb.* 2416 Þe þef... fond hure þer... liggung vnder shroute. *Ibid.* 3358 Ameral atte is soper he of say sittyng vnder shroute. c 1450 LYDG. *Life Our Lady* lxvii.

II. xix. 205 in *Holinshead*, Our countrie conuerted... into the walks and shrowds of wild beasts. 1616 R. C. TIMES' *Whistle* (1871) 151 Then shall we see Christ coming in the cloudes, When some will wish whole mountains were their shroudes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 147 Run to your shrouds, within these Brakes and Trees. 1656-7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 364 When men pull down their houses that are ruinous, they try awhile by setting up shrowds, but finding them drop in, they build their houses again.

4. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) A crypt, vault; esp. applied to the Chapel of St. Faith in St. Paul's Cathedral. (Cf. CROWD *sb.* 2) Now *Hist.*

1550 LEVER (*title*), A fruitful Sermon made in Poules church at London in the Shroudes. 1552 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Apogee*, a shrowdes or lyke building vnder the grownde. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 153 A church vnder the ground, like to the shrouds in Pauls. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii. ix. 11. 321 Shee goeth downe into the vault or shrouds out of which she delivereth her prophesies. 1611 COTGR., *Apogee*, a shrowd, or denne under th' earth. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1793) 392 The preacher [at Paul's Cross] went, in very bad weather, to a place called the Shrouds. 1888 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 164 According to some accounts the Shrouds were in the triforium of the church.

† 5. *Shadon*, *shades* for *protection*. Obs.

and plume

Phil. Wks.

the shade

of a Tree, or shroude of a Church. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.*

III. xiii. 71 To heare from me you had left Anthooy, And

put your selfe vnder his shrowd, the vniuersal Landlord.

† 6. The branches of a tree, considered as afford-

ing shade. Obs. (Cf. SHROUD *sb.* 3)

1597 DRAYTON *Heriole* Ep. 49 Where like a mounting Cedar

he should beare his plumed top, aloft into the ayre; And let

these shrubs sit vnderneath his shrowdes. 1611 BATE *Ezek.*

xxxi. 3 The Assyrian was a Cedar in Lebanon with faire

branches, and with a shadowing shroud. [So 1884 Revised.]

6. A thing serving as a covering or protection;

a defence; a covering, screen, veil, 'cloak',

disguise. Now somewhat *retorical*.

1558 G. CAVENISH *Poems* (1825) II. 171, I shall set my

shroud for my defence, Under the mantell of well wyllyng

audyeoce. 1587 A. DAY *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 3 The

greatest forwardness craveth a shrowd, and the meaneest

matter cannot be without defence. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone*

v. ii. Jove... Could not inuent, 't' himselfe, a shroud more

subtile, To passe Acrisius guards. 1621 G. SANDERS *Ovid's*

Metam. v. (1652) 186 Sol. obscur'd in shrouds Of exhal-

ations. 1652 CLEVELAND *Poems* 33 Thus Israel-like, he

travells with a cloud, Both as a conduct to him, and a

shroud. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. x. (1713) 39 Their

Tops were covered with raw Hides, and other Shrouds to

preserve them from Fire-balls and missive Weapons. 1690

POMFRET *Dies Noctis*, 103 Swath'd in substantial shrowds

of night, The sick'ning sun shall from the world retire. 1808

SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxvi. At length the freshening western

blast Aside the shroud of battle cast. 1814 — *Ld. Isles* I.

Introd., Beneath a shroud of russet dropp'd with gold

Tweed and his tributaries mingle still. 1850 KINGSLEY

Alton Locke xxvi, A grey shroud of rain sweeping up from

the westward. 1867 'Octina' Cecil *Castlemaine* 6 The

thickest shroud of the ivy.

7. Technical senses.

† 2. In a windmill, a protective addition to horizontal

sails. b. Either of the two annular plates at the periphery

of a water-wheel, forming the ends of the buckets. c. A

rim or edge of a wheel, or of a piece of machinery.

shrouddis to be mylne aves. 1629 Rous *Diary* (Camden)

41 Her [as a crow's] nest was layd between the shrowdes

in the toppe saile [of a windmill]. 1660 R. D'ACRES *Etern.*

Water-drawing 9 Some of these [horizontal sails of a mill]

are made to go with shrouds or shelters, others without.

Ibid., Though the shrouds may keep blustering winds away,

yet neither it, nor any thing else can keep the Air away.

1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 126 This wheel was two inches in

the shroud or depth of the bucket. 1797 J. CURR *Ceal*

Viewer 31 [Specification for] jinnies for conveying the

corres. 1 Shroud for the middle, 22 [inches] by 1, and 1

never so well. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 88/2 The sides [of a breast wheel] are also sometimes close shrouded, or closed in on the sides to retain the Water, and it thus becomes a sort of bucket wheel. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. J3 The crank plate... being shrouded to a certain extent around the periphery.

Shroud (fraud), *v.* 2 *local*. Also 6-7 shrowd(e), shrood. [f. SHROUD sb. Cf. SHRIDE *v.* 2] *trans.* To lop (a tree or its branches); also with *off*; occas. *absol.*

1577-87 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. 212 in *Holiness*. To shroud, state upright, and cherish the same [trees] in the bustling winter weather. 1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Answ.* *Osor.* 493 [One] who... may pare away all rotten and vnsavoury subtilities... may shrowde of all vnprofitable and withered superfluities and reduplications. 1582 B. N. C. *Doorn.* (Marston R. 2). The Queen may shroud or lop anie tree or trees. 1666 HERNE in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 246 All such pollards the tenants... shrowd when they make their hedge. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lii. 149, 1. requested him either to cut down the elms, or permit me to shroud them. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxv. By the time the tree was felled and shrouded, Tom was in a convalescent state. 1887 HARVEY *Woodlanders* xiii. I'll climb up this afternoon and shroud off the lower boughs. c. 1890 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) I. 7 The said hornbeams were all pollards, being shrouded every four or six years.

Shroud, obs. form of SHREWD.

Shroudage (fraud-edz). *poet.* [f. SHROUD sb. 2 + -AGE.] The shrouds (of a ship).

1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 72 Its vaporous shroudage drenched with icy rain. 1901 H. TRENCH *Deirdre Wed.* etc. 101 He, acquainted well with every toe of madness whirling in his shrouded sleeder.

Shrouded, *pl.* a. [f. SHROUD *v.* 1 + -ED.] Concealed, veiled; sheltered; enveloped in a shroud.

1600 NASH *Summer's Last Will* G 2 Cuoning shrowded rogues. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 79 The Pholad, or Shrouded Shell. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* *Lady Griseld Baillie* xli. Joy appears with shrouded head. 1821 LAMB *Elia* i. *Old Bencher's Inner T.* That goodly pile... confronting... the lighter, older, more fantastically shrouded one. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. Brave old Samuel Johnson, in his shrouded-up existence. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* I. c. Ooe of them pressed her finger to her shrouded lips. 1888 MERFORTH *Hymn to Colours* v. Shall man... learn the secret of the shrouded death. By lifting up the lid of a white eye? b. *Mech.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Shrouded gear*, cog-gear in which the cogs are protected by a flange coming out even with the face of the wheel, so that the intertooth spaces are in effect mortises in the face of the wheel.

Shrouder, *rare*. [f. SHROUD *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who shrouds or covers up.

1597 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1675) 244 Noah... is made naked with sin, to shew that sin is no shrouder, but a stripper.

Shrouding, *vb.* sb. [f. SHROUD *v.* 1 + -ING.] 1. † Clothing (obs.); covering with a shroud or screen; protection, concealment; laying in a shroud.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 165 W. LAWSON wals... are the be your young trees.

shrouding from such mischiefs as the life of man is subject to. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selc.* Ep. Ded., A. Cedar... within the hosom of whose shrowdings I must be cloakt from wind and weather. 1866 L. COCKBURN *Mem.* (1874) iii. 151 Gillespie's Hospital for the shrouding of aged indigence. 1868 R. S. HAWKER in *Life* (1905) 303 The shrouding and placiog in his house of wood.

2. *Mech.* The shrouds of a water-wheel forming an annular rim at the ends of the buckets.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 903/2 The ring of board... making the ends of the buckets called the shrouding... and *Q.P.* is called the depth of shrouding. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 88/2 In some cases the shrouding is omitted, in which case great accuracy is requisite in forming the race and haoglog the wheel. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms Archit.* 514 A water-wheel... consists of... shaft, arms, buckets, and shrouding. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 66 The wheel... having to wrought-iron arms... riveted or bolted to the centre, and to the shrouding.

3. *attrib.* † shrouding-board, † a protecting board; † shrouding place, a hiding-place; so † shrouding corner; shrouding-plate = shroud-plate SHROUD sb. 1 8; † shrouding sheet, a winding sheet.

1679-80 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 343 A stay and a shrouding board, is. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 224 This Isle afforded him a very fit shrouding corner. 1571 GOLING *Calvin on Ps.* xi. 1 For all his seekiog of shrouding places everywhere, yet he could nowhere fynd any courtesie. 1615 FLORIO, *Vocabol.* a booth or shrouding place. 1690 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* lxi. 4 A safe hope) a shrouding place, where hee hoped for aid and had found safe shelter. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 356 The shrouding plates are bolted upon the buckets and soling. 1576 CURTIS *Two Serm.* A.vj. The rich men of this world shall... carry away with them nothing but a shrouding sheet. 1567 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 242 Lapped in their shrouding sheets, and tyed after the manner of dead Corpes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 569 Enwrapped in an Ox-hide for a shrouding sheet. 1699 L. TARBUT in *Pepys Diary* (1870) 688 If they see a man with a shrouding-sheet in the apparition.

Shrouding, *vb.* sb. 2 [f. SHROUD *v.* 2] Lopping of trees; pl. loppings.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* *Shrouding*, the Lopping of Trees. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lii. 150 Green shrowdings of trees.

Shrouding, *vb.* sb. 3 [f. SHROUD sb. 2 + -ING.] The shrouds of a ship.

1890 R. BRIDGES *Passer-by* iii, Aslant with trim tackle and shrouding.

Shrouding, *pl.* a. [f. SHROUD *v.* 1 + -ING.] That shrouds, veils, covers, or conceals.

1623 MARKHAM *Country Housew. Gard.* iii. v. (1665) 76 They both require a strong and shrouding fence. 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village* II. 214 Madame la duchesse, in her hideous shrouding cap. 1853 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* xxii. (1874) 57 Here, from the terrors of the grave, The new-born Church... Issued, as from a shrouding cave. 1883 DIXON *Manoia* iv. 77 She... Back to her house withdrew for shrouding gown. 1888 E. GERARD *Land beyond Forest* xliii, A carved oak chair heavily wreathed in shrouding cobwebs.

Shrouless, a. [f. SHROUD sb. 1 + -LESS.] 1. Without a shroud or winding-sheet.

1758 DOOSLEY *Melpomene* xi, A mangled corpse... lies shrouless, unentomb'd. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xvi, Telling shrouless seamen's knell. c. 1848 O. W. HOLMES *Lexington* 52 Shrouless and tomless they sunk to their rest.

2. Unshrouded, unobscured.

1821 C. SWAIN *Mind* iv. xxxv, Above, the stars to shrouless beauty shioe.

Shroudly, obs. form of SHREWDLY.

Shroudy (frau-di), a. *rare*. [f. SHROUD sb. 1 + -Y.] Affording shelter.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 315 (MS. Trin. Coll.), If you stray attendance be yet lodg'd within these shroudy limits.

Shrove, sb. Obs. exc. *dial.* [Short for SHROVETIDE or SHROVE TUESDAY.] Shrovetide, or the merry-making connected therewith.

1579 in *Feuilletat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1905) 327 During Christmas... and Shrove. 1621 BRATHWAITE *Nat. Embassie*, etc. 178 In their wakes, shroues, wassel-cups, or tides. 1913 1914 Cent. July 133 Nora was to marry Tom Mahony next Shrove.

b. *Comb.* † shrove-cake, a small cake made to give children who go shroving (Halliwell, 1847); † shrove-cock = shroving-cock (see SHROVING *vb.* sb. b); † shrove-pretence, one of 'a set of ruffianly fellows, who took upon them at Shrovetide the name of London Pretences, and in that character invaded houses of ill-fame' (Halliwell).

1638 DAVENANT *Madagascar*, etc. 29 More cruel than Shrove-Pretences, when they (Druck in a Brothell Hoose) are bid to pay. 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. ii. 14, O ye pitifull Simpletons, who spend your day in throwing Cudgels at Jack a Lents or Shrove-Cocks.

Shrove, *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* [f. *shrovet* in SHROVETIDE.] *intr.* To keep Shrove-tide; to make merry. Often in (*to go*) a-shroving (locally applied to the practice of going round singing for money on Shrove Tuesday).

1825 J. HOOKER *Hist. Ire.* in *Holiness* II. 99/5 He travelled to Rome a shroving, of set purpose to be merrie. 1595 NASH *Saffron Walden* P. 4, To certifie him that verie shortly hee would send him a couple of Henne to Shrove with. 1611 FLORIO, *Berlingaccio*, one that louth to shroove euer and make good cheer. 1620 in *Crit. & Times* Jas. I (1849) II. 198 Those ladies have invited them to a masque... so that on Thursday next, the king, prince, and all the court go thither a shroving. a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. ii. To see him stated thus, as though he went a shroving through the City. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. vii. (1892) II. 571 Hans Boonhioke, a rich Boor's Son, whom his Father had sent abroad a Fryaring, that is, shroving in our Language. [See also SHROVING *vb.* sb.]

† **Shroveday**, *Obs.* *rare*. In 5 shrof-. [See SHROVETIDE.] Shrove Tuesday.

14. *Voc.* in W. WILKIE 571/3 *Carnivarium*, shrofday.

Shrove Monday, *?* Obs. Also 6 shroff. [See SHROVETIDE.] The Monday before Shrove Tuesday.

c. 1450 *Bale's Chron.* 195 in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 121 The monday clift shrovenonday, folowing the xxi day of february. 1573 R. HILLES in *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) p. xiv. The shroff moonday that was the VIII day of february. 1589 in *Hakluyt Voy.* 231, I Departed out of London... upon Shroove munday 1583. 1671 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 Here is no newes but that the grand ballet is not to be danced till Shrove-Munday. 1709 *Rider's* *History of the British Empire*... castle under fairs held in

Shrove-mouse, obs. form of SHREW-MOUSE.

† **Shrove Sunday**, *Obs.* Also 5-6 shrof(f), -fte, 6 shroft, shrofe. [See SHROVETIDE.] The Sunday in Shrove-tide, Quinquagesima Sunday.

1463 *Maldon, Essex Cart. Rolls* Bundle 38 No. 2 Dominica vocata Shrofunday. a 1500 *Gough Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 164 On Shrove Sunday the kyng hadd purposed to have goone Northward. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 95 The xxij. of February [1555] was Shroft sooday. 1570 in D. Digges *Complete Ambass.* (1655) 51 Mr. Norris is arrived here yesterday, being Shrove-Sunday. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyeb.* xi. 207 That the Clergy should fast from Quinquagesima (that is, Shrove-sunday) to Easter. a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* i. (1665) 66 Laud preaching on Shrove-Sunday, Anno 1514. 1843 KERTH *Treat. Gloss* 183 Shrove Sunday or Quinquagesima Sunday is 7 weeks before Easter.

† **Shrove Thursday**, *Obs.* *rare*. App. *erron.* for SREER THURSDAY = Maundy Thursday.

1578-19 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 301 Paid for water on shrothursday & on Estur Even for be font. 14. 1530 PALSGR. 207/2 Shrove thursday, *jeruedy* *abielu* [on pp. 266/2, 811/2 glossed correctly 'Shereithursday'].

Shrove-tide, Also 5 shrof-, -fte, -shroft, 5-6 shrof(f), 6 north, 8(c)hraf, 6-7 shros- (?); 6 shrofty (?), shrovetty. [Of obscure origin.

The first element is undoubtedly related to SHRIVE and refers to the custom of hair-shaving in connection with it.

An OE. *scroft... would account actually existed, the absence of evidence for this group of words until the 15th c. is remarkable. (Other early names for the season were FASTEN-EN, FAST-GONG, FASTINGONG.) The period comprising Quinquagesima Sunday and the two following days, 'Shrove' Monday and Tuesday.

c. 1425 *Oroleo, Sapient.* vii. in *Anglia X.* 356/39 Pesondaye In Quinquagesima, with be tweyne dayes folowynge, but is clepyd Schroftsyde. c. 1512 *Regul. Northumb.* *Heusch.* (1700) 377 From Alhallowtide to Shrafdite. 1544 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 250 Frome all halouday vntyll Shrestyde. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* IV. v. iii. 33 'Tis merry in Hall, when Beards wagge all. Aod welcome merry Shrovetide. c. 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* iv. 488 Paying their tribute to the Pope at Shrotyde, when they are allowed to shewe publicke games. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 214 Having spooed out thus the time till next Carnavale or shroftide. 1795 SOUTHEY *Jean of Arc* x. 434 He could sing Carols for Shrove-tide, or for Candlemas. 1853 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* III. ii. 61 Shrove-tide, or the week before Lent. 1544 in *Scl. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 65 The teoountes... shall before Shroty next... pay the rerages of the same. 1573 in *Feuilletat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1905) 212 To know... his pleasure for preparations to be made agaiost Shroty.

b. *fig.* A time of merriment.

1840 LONGF. *Spar. Stud.* III. i, Enjoy the merry shrovetide of thy youth!

c. *attrib.*, as *Shrovetide even*, fool; † Shrovetide cock, a cock tied up and pelted with sticks on Shrove Tuesday; † Shrovetide hen, a hen sent as a present on Shrove Tuesday.

1598 B. HALL *Sat.* iv. v. A Shroftide Hen, Which bought to give, he takes to sell again. c. 1640 H. BELL *Luther's Collog. Mers.* (1695) 253 The world cannot live without such Vizards and Shrovetide-Fools. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Cock & Fox* 105 Never was Shrovetide-Cook in such a Fear. 1758 TRUSLER *Hogarth Moralized* 180 Throwing at a cock, the universal shrove-tide amusement. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* 7 Marry beat like Shrovetide cocks with bats. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv, As surdy... as ever cock fought oo Shrove-tide-even.

Shrove Tuesday. Also 5 shrofte-, 5-6 shrof-, 6 shroft-, shroft-, shraf-. [See prec.] The Tuesday immediately preceding Ash Wednesday; often called *pancake day*.

a 1500 *Gough Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 159 On Shroftetuesday the Erie of Warwikk come from Calcis w^t a faire fellowship. 1599 NASH *Lenten Suffe* E 4 They would... stand cross-gag'd with knives in their mouths from one Shroft-tuesday to another. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) I. 115/2 By the vnmannerly manners of Shrovetuesday Constables are baffled, Bawds are bang'd, Punks are pillag'd. c. 1640 [SHURLEY] *Capt. Underwit* iv. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1853) II. 381 'Tis Shrovetuesday and the prentices are pulling downe Coovent Garden. 1754 *Oxf. Sausage* 22 Let glad Shrove-Tuesday bring the Pancake thio. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* i, Some weeks before Shrove Tuesday comes about, The people take their fill of recreation. 1911 MACCULLOCH *Relig. Anc. Celts* xiv, A cock, or hen was ceremoniously killed and eaten on Shrove Tuesday.

b. *allusively*. A time of merriment.

1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* III. i, Never a time, that the... collegiates come to the house, but you make it a shrovetuesday! 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Beggery* D 2, May every day of the year be a Shrovetuesday.

c. *attrib.*, as *Shrove Tuesday night*, *pancake*; † Shrove Tuesday cock = *Shrovetide cock*.

1615 T. HERBERT *Newes Islington* (Halliwell, 1845) 21 As flat as a Shrove-Tuesday pancake. a 1625 FLETCHER *Wks. Valour* III. iii, Never was Shrove-tuesday Bird so coddled. 1634 T. CAREW (little) *Coelum Britannicum*. A masque... on Shrove-Tuesday night. 1697 R. PIERCE *Bath Mem.* Pref. 6 [He] does... up a Shrove-Tuesday Cock, for every one to [he] does. 1848 WHATELY *Lett. in Life* (1856) II. 135, I should reply, I will not set up any proposal like a Shrove-Tuesday cock for you to pelt at.

Shroving, *vb.* sb. Obs. exc. *dial.* [f. *shrovet* in SHROVETIDE; cf. SHROVE sb. and *v.*] The keeping of Shrove-tide; the merry-making characteristic of this season; festive rejoicing; carnival.

1580 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1876) 180 At Shroftide 10 shroving, go thrash the fat hen. 1599 DEKKER *Shoemakers Hol.* v. v. (1610) K 4 A day of shroving which I promise to all the merry prentices of London. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 175, I have scene Curtizans... io time of shroving, appparelled like men, in carnatioe or light colored doublets and breeches. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 4 What else... was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual Shroving? 1855 M. & Q. Ser. L. XI. 239 [In the Isle of Wight] Shroving, shroving, I am come to shroving.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shroving day*, *dish*, *time*, *ware*, *week*; shroving cock, hen = *Shrovetide cock*, hen.

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc. Clergy* Cij, They... lue every day as though all their life were a shrovinge tyeme. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Suffer* Wks. (Grosart) II. 113 His shroving were [is] but lenten stuff. 1609 *Florida Montaigne* I. xlii. 665, I. keep my shroving days vpon fish days, and my feasts vpon fasting days. 1611 in *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 132, I will lay my lips to a fat shroving hen That none of these will e'er be had againe. 1612 in *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1848) I. 235 The king came to town, and tarried here all that Shroving week. 1621 *Quarles Argalus & P. Iotrod.* That he may stand like a Jack a Lent, or a Shroving Cock, for Everyone to spend a Cudgel at. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. Indict.*, His sweating put me in mind of a good Shroving dish... a stew'd Poet! 1660 MILTON *Free Commur.* Wks. 1851 V. 421 Before so long a Lent of Servitude, they may permit us a little Shroving-time first.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 456 The spring...bedecks the poor-est shrubbing.

Shruff (*truf*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Parallel to SCRUFF *sb.* 1.] Refuse, esp. for burning; light refuse wood, cinders, etc., used for fuel.

1399 *LANG.* *Rich. Reddes* l. 154 Thus bated his bred on bushes aboute, And gaderid gomes on grene per as he walkyd, Pat all he schroff and schroup sondrid from oper. 1592 *GREENE Comy Catch.* 24 Store of shruff dust and small cole. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Sch.* 151 The shruff, moss and hair that the nest was thwackt together of. c. 1800 *PICKE Suppl. Gloss.* *Shruff*, light rubbish wood, a perquisite to hedgers. *Norfolk* and *Suff.* 1893 *ZINCKE Wherstead* 100 'Shruff' for the dry wood in the hedges.

Shruff.² ? *Obs.* Also 6 shroffe, 7 shroof. [? ad. G. *schroff* fragment of mineral (Jacobsen in Grimm).] Old brass (or copper). Also attrib. in *shruff brass, metal*.

1541-2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 1 It was enacted, that noe

parcels. 1772, in *Beawes Lex. Mercat.* (1752) 678 Battery and brass shruff. 1787 *Jackson's Oxford Frail* 7 Apr. 3/3 'The following sorts of Copper, viz. Tile, Shruff, Shot, [etc.] J. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Meth.* 709, 8 oz. of shruff brass.

Shrug (*trug*), *sb.* Also 7 shrugg. [*f.* *SHRUG v.*]

† 1. a. A tug, pull. b. A shake (of the hand).

The first quot. is obscure. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 597 Here master master were how ye tugge The devylle I trowe w^t in shrugge for yt gooth rehyllie rable. c. 1620 Z. *Boyo Zion's Flowers* (1855) 12 Unto this fellowe... 'Ie goe, and with my hand will give a shrug or two. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 7 July, All the effect this notable speech had was to frighten my uncle, and make him give two or three shrugs extraordinary to his breeches.

2. A raising and contraction of the shoulders to express dislike, disdain, indifference, or the like.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 63 It is grown to a common prowerbe, He giue him the Neapolitan shrug, when one intends to play the villaine, and make no boast of it. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* l. 111. 120 Still haue I borne it with a patient shrug. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* ii. 167 To these exceptions hee answered with a Spanish shrug of the shouider. 1619 *FLETCHER Hon. Thomas* i. ii. Sirrah, no more of your French shrugs I aduise you. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 75 ¶ 6 He contradicts with a Shrug, and confutes with a certain sufficieney. 1775 *MME. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 3 Apr. gestu apolo

met me with a polite sympathetic shrug. 1871 *DARWIN Emotions* xl. 267 He ordered a Bengalee to climb a lofty

movement (cf. *SHRUG v.* 5). *Obs.*

1626 W. HAWKINS *Apollo Shroving* 72 There is a drowsie shrugge. This shrugge is commonly performed with displaying out the armes, and yawning with the mouth. *Ibid.* The Misers shrugge, the winter shrugge, the drowsie shrugge, the lousie shrugge.

† 4. A shiver, shudder. *Obs. rare.*

1713 *WODROW Corr.* (1842) I. 448 The Lord Advocate died without any shrugs of death.

Shrug (*trug*), *v.* Forms: 5 shrugge, shrakke, 5-7 shrugge, 6 shrugge, shruck, 8 shrugg, 6-shrugg. [Of obscure origin.

Sw. dial. *shrukka*, *shrukke* to crouch, sit doubled up. *Da. shrukke*, *shrukke* to duck with the head, to walk with a stoop, are probably unconnected.]

1. *intr.* To shiver; to shudder for cold or fear. *Now rare or Obs.*

1749 *See Summary* 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

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Finibus ii. 130 It makes me shrugg when I call to mind the Agonies which he suffer'd.

2. To raise (and contract) the shoulders, esp. as an expression of disdain, indifference, disclaiming responsibility, etc.; in early use also, † to cringe. c. 1450 to Aungier *Syon* (1840) 299 They schal not... caste oute ther armes or handes, nor shrugge with the scholders. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEDE Chron.* III. 1154/2 If they did either frowne or shrug at him. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. ix. 4 Where great Patricians shall attend, and shrug, I'nd admiue. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 367 Hag-seed, hence... shrug'st thou (Malice)? 1680 *DYVOEN Kind Kpr.* l. 11 Here will you take me at my word? *Wood (Shrugging up)* *Troppo poco, troppo.* 1788 *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary* 10 Jan. I was quite shocked for her, and could only shrug in dismay. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxxiii, Ewan... shrugged, as one who would express by that sign that what he was doing was none of his own choice. 1859 *MERZETH R. Ferret* xlv, Adrian... rose and accompanied him out of the room, shrugging. 1880 *CABLE Grandissimes* xiv, The quadroon shrugged.

3. *trans.* To raise and contract (the shoulders) in this way. Formerly often with *up*.

Shuff, *a. dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). [*dial. var. of SHY a.*] *Shy.*

1688 BUNYAN *Christ as Adv.* Wks. 1852 I. 173, I am dull and stupid that way; will not Christ be shuff and shy with me because of this?

Shuff, *obs. form of SHOVE v.*

Shuffle (*v. fl.*), *sb.* [*SHUFFLE v.*]

† 1. A shifting from one place to another; an interchange of positions. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 100 The very life and soul of motion is shuffle or sawing. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 27 The unguided agitation and rude shuffles of Matter.

2. A tricky exchange or alternation (of arguments, expedients, etc.).

1642 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 185 With a slye shuffle of counterfeit principles chopping and changing till he have glean'd all the good ones of their minds. 1860 SMILES *Self Help* viii. 215 Life becomes a mere shuffle of expedients.

3. An evasive trick, evasion, subterfuge.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ii. 4 All the unwellcome Shuffles that the poore rude World puts on him. 1653 H. MORE *Adv.*

Lett. (1844) II. 316 So as to leave no room for shuffle or evasion. 1861 S. BROOKS *Silver Cord* xii. (1865) 225 That seems a shuffle. You can say where the documents are, if you please to do so. 1893 M. PENNINGTON *Iron Pirate* 201 You'll answer it now, yes or no, plain word and no shuffle.

4. Movement of the feet along the ground without lifting them; a gait characterized by such movement.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks.* I. iv. 62 The bear.. dancing him from side to side in his heavy shuffle. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 533 His gait distinguished from that of other men by a peculiar shuffle. 1862 LILLYWHITE'S *Cricketer Scores & Biogr.* i. 436 In delivering the ball he neither ran nor walked up to the crease, but advanced with a sort of 'shuffle'. 1886 G. R. SING *Ring o' Belts*, etc. 10 The shuffle of little tired feet along the passage.

5. A dance of a rude kind, in which the feet are shuffled along the floor. *Double shuffle*: one in which two movements of the same kind are made by each foot alternately.

1659 H. MORE *Immort.* *Soul* II. xviii. 321 The rude shuffles and dancings of the Cretick; Corymbantes. 1837 MARRIAT *Snapley* xv. He would warm himself with the double-shuffle. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mat.* xiii. They all turned to and had a regular sailor's shuffle till eight bells. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* vi. Single shuffle, double shuffle, cut and cross-cut. 1894 E. SCOTT *Dancing* 84 The hompipe step, familiarly known as the double-shuffle.

6. The act of shuffling playing-cards; also *ellipt.* (a player's) turn to shuffle.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xi. 48 Nor any such hope to mend an ill game, as by causing a new shuffle. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. 11. 295 The deal, the shuffle, and the cut. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* v. 162 The next shuffle of the cards finds him leading a hermit's life. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 140 To allow a certain number of cards to remain undisturbed is a comparatively simple matter in any shuffle.

Shuffle (*v. fl.*), *v.* Forms: 6 shuffle, shoofell, shuffil, -ell, shuffie, 6-7 shuffel, 6-8 shuffe, 7 shuffel, 6-shuffie. [*Early modern Eng.*; 16th c. *shoofle, shuffie, shuffe*, etc., ad. or cogn. w. LG. *schüffeln*, also *schuffeln* to walk clumsily or with dragging feet, mix (corn), shuffle (cards), deal dishonestly, play unfairly; frequent, f. Tent. root **skuf* (*skub*) to SHOVE. (Cf. SCUFFLE and SHOVEL v. 2.)]

1. *intr.* To move the feet along the ground without lifting them, so as to make a scraping noise; to walk with such a motion of the feet; to go with clumsy steps or a shambling gait. Also said of the feet. Often with *adv.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* B 4 h. Both of them goe a good seemly pace, not stumbling, shuffling. 1627 DRAVEN *Discourse on Another* his former had shuffled... the De it a II. 1830 () fled

onward, and from side to side. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* x. In making his how, ooe foot shuffled forward.. the other backward. 1827 - *Jrnl.* 5 Jan. I can now shuffle about and help myself to what I want. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. Intro. Shuffling backwards out of doors in the presence of the sovereign. 1902 R. BAGOT *Dona Diana* v. 43 The electric bell.. rang... The servants shuffled to their feet and went to answer it.

transf. 1576 R. PETERSON *Galatoo* (1892) 80 If a man or woman should.. shuffle backward vpon their taile. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* II. (1849) 81 [Plaice] reside wholly upon the raving their flattened s. 1874 WOOD *Nat.* help of its arms.

b. To move restlessly or fidget in one's seat. 1881 DURHAM *Univ. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 133 They shuffle on their seats and become impatient. 1895 'MERRIMAN' *Grey Lady* II. ii. Captain Bontnor shuffled in his seat and likewise in his speech.

c. *trans.* To move (the feet) along the ground or floor without raising them.

1576 R. PETERSON *Galatoo* (1892) 17 Some men vse to.. playe the dromme with their fingers, or shoofle their feete. 1870 KEATS *Lamia* I. 356 Men, women, rich and poor..

Shuffled their sandals o'er the pavement white. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* v. 114 Two or three boys and girls shuffled their feet on the matting.

d. To perform (a dance or a dance-step) with a shuffle. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* xiii. Bruin.. rose up upon his hind-legs, and instantly began to shuffle a saraband. 1833 (SEBA SMITH) *Lett. J. Downing* III. (1835) 38 'Change partners, and shuffle the next'; and so they chang'd, and shuffled and changed. 1872 'ALPH CHEEM' *Lays of Ind* (1876) 5 Girls.. who shuffled and beat a strange time with their feet.

2. To manipulate (the cards in a pack) so as to change their relative position, with the object of preventing the players from knowing the order in which the cards lie. Formerly freq. in allusive use, to shuffle the cards = to manipulate matters.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 184/17 To shuffle cards, *confundere*. 1577 F. de Lisle's *Legendarie* C viij h. Al was but a new practise whereby to shuffle the cards as we say, and so to heape one discord vpon another. 1591 FLORIO *and Fruits* 69 Goe to, shoofell the cardes very well. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* M 3 They fell to dancing.. in a trice so they shuffled the cards of purpose.. that.. he must tread the measures about with the foulest.. fury that might be. 1638 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (ed. 5) II. iii. 1. ii. They turned up trumpe, before the Cards were shuffled. 1643 *Plain English* 17 [They] had shuffled their cards so cunningly as to be out of the reach of law. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 30 P 11 He is now shuffling the Cards, and dealing to Timothy. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 235 We sure in vain the cards condemn: Ourselves both cut and shuffled them. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 474 To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort, Her mingled suits and sequences. 1829 LYTON *Deverex* I. iv. Let us see if, at sixteen, we cannot shuffle cards, and play tricks with the gamster of thirty. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 139 The cards are.. in their original positions, although they appear to have been perfectly shuffled.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*, freq. allusively, esp. in phr. *shuffle and cut*.

1589 [? LVLV] *Pappe w. Hatchet* C iij (1844) 27 Weele make you deale, shuffle as well as you can weane to cut it. 1592 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* I. ii. Since thou hast all the Cards within thy hands To shuffle or cut, take this as surest thing; That thou deale thy selfe a King. 1602 HEYWOOD *Woman killed w. Kind.* II. ii. Shuffle, he cut; would I had neuer dealt. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamster* (ed. 2) 88 The Dealer shuffles, and the other cuts. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. i. Since we have shuffled and cut, let's e'en turn up trump now. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 93 He.. shuffles and cut with every one who has to do with him. 1748 WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 26 Dec. A little astonished at seeing the Count shuffle with the faces of the cards upwards. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* x. They draw, they sit, they shuffle, cut and deal. 1862 'CAVENISH' *Whist* (1876) 6 The dealer has always the right to shuffle last. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work* Life I. iii. 167 The princes.. at the fire-table of Vienna shuffled and cut for the destinies of the world.

Proverb. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxiii. 160 O Cousin, I say, Patience and Shuffle. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 141 And cut the fiercest quarrels short With—Patience, gentlemen—and shuffle!

c. *trans.* To produce or put in (a card or a certain succession of cards) in shuffling. Chiefly fig.

1583 MELBANKE *Philotinus* F ij h. The fault.. was.. in her mother, which in shuffling the cards shuffled in a knave too many. 1594 GREENE *Selinus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 251 Vnde Fox 40 in the p cutting I will tr

3. To push along, about, or together in a disorderly mass or heap, or in a manner suggesting the shuffling of feet.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xxiv. He shuffels vp a quanytitye of strawe.. into some petye carner of the barn where she maye conveniently lye. 1577-87 HOLMESHOE *Chron.* III. 1065/1 They.. strewed againe the rushes that were shuffled with struggling. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* A 2 To beginne another discourse when a man is telling a story.. is as if you should shuffle stones against him which goeth [=walks]. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 279 The Sea, empty Shells. 1725 *hry Wash Cloaths*, and *Dict. Typogr.* 63 pon the table, and

shuffles the sheets gradually away from him.

4. To put or throw together in one mass indiscriminately, incongruously, or without order; to huddle or jumble together.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 121/45 To Shuffil, *confundere*. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 221 The enemies ranks were broken, and for feare so shuffled together, that [etc.]. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel w. Belhel* x Comparing my arguments to scores shuffled together in a lottery pott. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelstoe's Trav.* 268 They.. eat upon the ground, sometimes shuffling flesh, and fish, and fruits together all into the same dish. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* Prov. xvi. 33 (1727) I. 297 When Lots are shuffled in a Lap, Urn, or Pitcher. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1825) xx. 260 Your shoes shuffled by a rascally servant into the general heap. 1833 V. STUART *Egypt* 66 mingled together and piled on by some giant. 1899 J. C. FRAZ various clans.. do not live isolated from each other, but are shuffled up together within a narrow area.

b. With inmaterial obj.

1624 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witcher* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 211 Was there ever such a medley of mirth, madnesse, and drunken-

Tables. 1732 ATTERBURY (J.). He has shuffled the two ends of the sentence together. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Rejoicings*

New Year, Good Days, bad Days so shuffled together. 1830 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) II. 20 Let us now shuffle the censuses of England and France together.

c. To mingle or join indiscriminately with or among others.

1593 KYD *Lel. Sir J. Puckering* Wks. (1901) p. cviii, Some fragments of a disputation.. affirmed by Marlowe to be his, and shuffled with some of myne. 1648 WYVARE *Mids-Moon* 2 Shuffle him with the rest oth' visitors. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* (1666) 282 With so little observance or order, that.. the servants were shuffled in among their Masters. 1713 *Guardian* No. 108, 104, 1.. should not have minded them that they been still shuffled among the crowd. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* VII. vii. 708 The pang of seeing worth.. soon shuffled in the dark With ev'ry vice.

5. To bring in in a deceitful, tricky, or surreptitious manner; to smuggle (a thing) in or into (something else); to thrust in somehow or other.

1566 JEWEL *Reple Harding* (1611) 201 Quite altering the words that hee found, and shuffling in, and interlacing other words of his owne. 1593 *Lett-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 10 The wicked.. labour.. to shuffle in suspicion amongst those that are free from thought thereof. 1610 T. ROBINSON *Justif. Separat.* Wks. 1851 II. 490 A bundle of corn shuffled into a field of weeds.. cannot make the field a corn-field. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xiii. 150 Coates [of arms] sometimes are by stealth purchased, shuffled into Records and Monuments, by Painters. 1736 WATTS *Logic* III. iv. § 3 Nor.. cheat your Understanding by changing the Question, or shuffling in any *Hist. Scil.* II. 35 I this letter among king to be signed.

† b. To remove, put aside or away in a hurried, secret, or underhand manner. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* IV. vi. 29 Her Mother.. hath appointed that he shall likewise shuffle her away. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) Ep. Then was it good time for them to come in play, and.. to shuffle all others, who had managed the Game whilst it was hazardous. 1649 *Bounds & Bonds* Obd. 40 We know.. how Joseph was shuffled away by his owne friends and kindred. 1666 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 18 A maid servant, who.. was on a sudden shuffled out of the said house. 1754 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* II. i. It seems, he is not proper company for me, or you would ot have shuffled him away yesterday.

c. To bring, put, or thrust into or out of a position or condition in a haphazard, underhand, or shirking manner, or by rough-and-ready means.

1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair* One v. i. A spruce Captain, newly crept out of a Gentleman Ysher, and shuffled into a Buffe Iurkin with v. (1661) 95 By Sil the Acts of the Coe all the Bodies of into their severall Forms.. fortuitously. 1729 LADY FANSHAWE *Memo.* 267 Thus was he shuffled into your father's Employment. 1810 W. WILSON *Hist. Dis.* Ch. III. 83 Nothing can shuffle out the covenant of grace, but a secret conversing with a covenant of works. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* - *On* *Cabin* *men* have been shuffled out of our 1844 KINGLAKE *Ethen* viii. the subject of poor dear

Somersetshire, and bounded onward into lofter spheres of thought. 1860 TRENCH *Serm.* xxi. 247 He that shuns and shirks the task of his life, shuffles it from him. 1860 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.* *Democracy* (1879) 43 To treat them as if they had been shuffled into their places by a lucky accident.

d. To shuffle off; to get rid of or evade (something difficult, arduous, or irksome) in a perfunctory or unsatisfactory manner; to dispose of evasively; to shirk (a duty or obligation).

In mod. use freq. in echoes of Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 67. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 16 And euer oft good turns, Are shuffled off with such vncurrent pay. 1602 - *Hann.* II. i. 67 When we have shuffled off [sic] of this mortal coil. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 38 Men shuffle them [sc. judgments] off thus. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. iv. § 4 Though he would shuffle off the trouble of apprehending an Infinite Deity. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* III. (1786) 42 To evade and shuffle off real labour. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* 375 With the full expectation of shuffling off the remnant of existence, after the excellent fashion of that merry Grecian, who died laughing. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* - *1862* *1863* *1864* *1865* *1866* *1867* *1868* *1869* *1870* *1871* *1872* *1873* *1874* *1875* *1876* *1877* *1878* *1879* *1880* *1881* *1882* *1883* *1884* *1885* *1886* *1887* *1888* *1889* *1890* *1891* *1892* *1893* *1894* *1895* *1896* *1897* *1898* *1899* *1900* *1901* *1902* *1903* *1904* *1905* *1906* *1907* *1908* *1909* *1910* *1911* *1912* *1913* *1914* *1915* *1916* *1917* *1918* *1919* *1920* *1921* *1922* *1923* *1924* *1925* *1926* *1927* *1928* *1929* *1930* *1931* *1932* *1933* *1934* *1935* *1936* *1937* *1938* *1939* *1940* *1941* *1942* *1943* *1944* *1945* *1946* *1947* *1948* *1949* *1950* *1951* *1952* *1953* *1954* *1955* *1956* *1957* *1958* *1959* *1960* *1961* *1962* *1963* *1964* *1965* *1966* *1967* *1968* *1969* *1970* *1971* *1972* *1973* *1974* *1975* *1976* *1977* *1978* *1979* *1980* *1981* *1982* *1983* *1984* *1985* *1986* *1987* *1988* *1989* *1990* *1991* *1992* *1993* *1994* *1995* *1996* *1997* *1998* *1999* *2000* *2001* *2002* *2003* *2004* *2005* *2006* *2007* *2008* *2009* *2010* *2011* *2012* *2013* *2014* *2015* *2016* *2017* *2018* *2019* *2020* *2021* *2022* *2023* *2024* *2025* *2026* *2027* *2028* *2029* *2030* *2031* *2032* *2033* *2034* *2035* *2036* *2037* *2038* *2039* *2040* *2041* *2042* *2043* *2044* *2045* *2046* *2047* *2048* *2049* *2050* *2051* *2052* *2053* *2054* *2055* *2056* *2057* *2058* *2059* *2060* *2061* *2062* *2063* *2064* *2065* *2066* *2067* *2068* *2069* *2070* *2071* *2072* *2073* *2074* *2075* *2076* *2077* *2078* *2079* *2080* *2081* *2082* *2083* *2084* *2085* *2086* *2087* *2088* *2089* *2090* *2091* *2092* *2093* *2094* *2095* *2096* *2097* *2098* *2099* *2100* *2101* *2102* *2103* *2104* *2105* *2106* *2107* *2108* *2109* *2110* *2111* *2112* *2113* *2114* *2115* *2116* *2117* *2118* *2119* *2120* *2121* *2122* *2123* *2124* *2125* *2126* *2127* *2128* *2129* *2130* *2131* *2132* *2133* *2134* *2135* *2136* *2137* *2138* *2139* *2140* *2141* *2142* *2143* *2144* *2145* *2146* *2147* *2148* *2149* *2150* *2151* *2152* *2153* *2154* *2155* *2156* *2157* *2158* *2159* *2160* *2161* *2162* *2163* *2164* *2165* *2166* *2167* *2168* *2169* *2170* *2171* *2172* *2173* *2174* *2175* *2176* *2177* *2178* *2179* *2180* *2181* *2182* *2183* *2184* *2185* *2186* *2187* *2188* *2189* *2190* *2191* *2192* *2193* *2194* *2195* *2196* *2197* *2198* *2199* *2200* *2201* *2202* *2203* *2204* *2205* *2206* *2207* *2208* *2209* *2210* *2211* *2212* *2213* *2214* *2215* *2216* *2217* *2218* *2219* *2220* *2221* *2222* *2223* *2224* *2225* *2226* *2227* *2228* *2229* *2230* *2231* *2232* *2233* *2234* *2235* *2236* *2237* *2238* *2239* *2240* *2241* *2242* *2243* *2244* *2245* *2246* *2247* *2248* *2249* *2250* *2251* *2252* *2253* *2254* *2255* *2256* *2257* *2258* *2259* *2260* *2261* *2262* *2263* *2264* *2265* *2266* *2267* *2268* *2269* *2270* *2271* *2272* *2273* *2274* *2275* *2276* *2277* *2278* *2279* *2280* *2281* *2282* *2283* *2284* *2285* *2286* *2287* *2288* *2289* *2290* *2291* *2292* *2293* *2294* *2295* *2296* *2297* *2298* *2299* *2300* *2301* *2302* *2303* *2304* *2305* *2306* *2307* *2308* *2309* *2310* *2311* *2312* *2313* *2314* *2315* *2316* *2317* *2318* *2319* *2320* *2321* *2322* *2323* *2324* *2325* *2326* *2327* *2328* *2329* *2330* *2331* *2332* *2333* *2334* *2335* *2336* *2337* *2*

1656 BAXTER *Ref. Pastor* Pref. h. If there should be any found... that will shuffle over the work. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxiv. 418 Dost thou shuffle over thy duties as an interruption to thy business and pleasures? 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* i. 219 The service... was shuffled through... coldly and unfeelingly. 1820 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 20 Dec. If we had but a spokesman or two we should shuffle through the session. 1860 GEO. ELLIOT *Mill on Pt.* ii. iv. Tom was gradually allowed to shuffle through his lessons with less vigour.

† c. To make scrambling efforts, scuffle. *Obs.* 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. xcix. Shuffling for your roomies Of ease or honor. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 105 Your life, good Master, Must shuffle for it self. a 1625 FLETCHER *Night-Walker* i. He that sit down frightened with that foolery is not worth pity, let me alone to shuffle.

7. To act in a shifting or evasive manner; to shift one's ground in argument, etc.; to make use of deceitful pretences or shifty answers.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 25. I am faine to shuffle:

1613 AMES *Fresh Suit* ii. 80 Those that are devoted to the Ceremonies may shuffle up and downe, first to order, and when they are beaten thence, to Decence. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 5 June 1635. The Bishop of Halwerstadt and Count

they shuffled in the same manner, and gave him the like false description of themselves. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* i. 125 He said and unsaid, sighed, sobbed, beat his breast, shuffled, implored, threatened.

b. So to shuffle up and down.

1633 AMES *Fresh Suit* ii. 80 Those that are devoted to the Ceremonies may shuffle up and downe, first to order, and when they are beaten thence, to Decence. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 5 June 1635. The Bishop of Halwerstadt and Count

himself.]

† 8. *trans.* To manipulate unfairly. *Obs.* 1589 [Lynn] *Paphe* v. *Matchet* (1844) 32 With their wrestling and shuffling, holie Writ. 1593 LILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 209 If I shuffle any writers wordes, or dazel the Readers eyes. 1641 in 'Sneetymnus' *Vind. Annu.* Pref. a 2 b. This Authour is misalleged... This Councell shuffled up with little fidelity.

† b. To shuffle up; to get or put together hastily or in a perfunctory manner; to patch up. *Obs.* 1532 MORE *Confut.* *Tindale* Wks. 357 f Yet have I not so

Summary proceeding by examination, without trvall of Jury. 1659 Lady *Alimony* ii. iii. A mad match soon shuffled up]

† c. To treat (a matter) in an equivocal fashion. 1607 GULLSTIEP *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. iv. 59 He shuffleth the

† d. To put (a thing) off from one to another, or upon a person.

1612 SIN J. DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 168 Their possessions being shuffled and changed, and remoued so often from one to another. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* iv. v. 244 Look how they shuffle the matter, and give it from one hand to another amongst themselves. 1691 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxxiii. 203 If any thing Hits, we take it to our Selve

1745. the warehouse- 1608 Det to lie for his accou 125 Is he trying to shuffle off guilt from his own shoulders? 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xiii. 189 Those who most agreed in what he had done, were not ashamed to shuffle off upon him their responsibilities. 1882 Mrs. Raven's *Temptation* i. 281 I'll shuffle him off upon the governor.

† b. To put (a person) off (with an excuse, a makeshift). *Obs.* 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. xcix. Will any Land-lord bear with his

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take (a thing) on, off, etc. in a clumsy or fumbling manner.

1694 *tr. Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen in Act. Serv. Late Voy.* ii. 161 By it stands a Boy that shuffles the Fat by degrees into a Bag. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. ii. His shoulders shuffle the loose coat off them. 1839 JAMES LEWIS *XIV.* 11. 62 The secretary shuffled the papers hastily under the table cover. 1847 DISABILL *Tancred* iii. 34. He shuffled off his slippers at the threshold. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. iii. When he has shuffled his clothes on. 1869 TROUBART *He knew*, etc. lvi. (1878) 219 She could only shuffle her letter back into her pocket.

b. *intr.* To get into an article of clothing in a clumsy or fumbling manner.

1865 KINGSLEY *Hereon* xli. Ailward shuffled into his harness. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 112 The inhabitants.. shuffled into their slippers.

c. To fumble. *rare.*

1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 767/2 Collingbourne observed the prisoner busily shuffling about his pockets.

12. *Comb.*: shuffle-breeches (meaning obscene); shuffle-cap, a play at which money is shaken in a hat' (J.); shuffle-wing, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

1822 CORBETT *Cottage Econ.* (1823) § 107 The old 'shuffle-breeches' hand of the Quarterly Review. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iii. He lost his Money at Chuck-Farthing.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* i. shuffle-cap themselves stood (son) had got out of sight. 151 The hedge sparrow, or shufflewing.

Shuffle-board: see SHOVEL-BOARD.

Shuffled, *pph. a.* [f. SHUFFLE v. + -ED.] Huddled up, jumbled together.

1688 DRYDEN *Alb. & Alb.* ii. In shuffled Heaps they hither tend. a 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 71 No shuffled Atoms did the well built work compose.

Shuffler (*shuf'ler*). [f. SHUFFLE v. + -ER.]

† 1. One who mixes up or jumbles. *Obs.* 1611 CORRAE, *Brouilleux*, a disorderly shuffler, or mingler of things together.

2. One who acts in a shifty or evasive manner; a slippery, shifty person. In first *quot. trans.* 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribes* 321 If it be, that this first Tithe is every where stiled by the name of Tithes payed at Jerusalem: your second Tithe, for ought I see, may goe stand by for a shuffler, or it must bee confounded with the first. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri.* 46 See this crafty shuffler how hee can packe this close. 1723 WATERLAND *and Vind. Christ's Oin.* 127 Unless He were the greatest Prevaricator and Shuffler imaginable. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* 100 'Shuffler' in private life was a profligate, and 1883 MANCH. *Exam.* nest and most pitiful

shuffler who ever stood on a platform.

† 3. *cant.* A drinker. *Obs.* 1642 Tom Nash his *Ghost* title-p. To the three scurvy Fellowes of the upstart Family of the Shufflers, Rufflers and Shufflers. 1652 BATHWAT *Barbaric Summons*. For all

1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 154 If the sharp is a fine shuffler.

Shuffling, *vbl. sb.* [f. SHUFFLE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of moving the feet along the ground without lifting them; the dragging and scraping of feet over a surface.

Double- 1608 Det to lie for his accou 125 Is he trying to shuffle off guilt from his own shoulders? 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xiii. 189 Those who most agreed in what he had done, were not ashamed to shuffle off upon him their responsibilities. 1882 Mrs. Raven's *Temptation* i. 281 I'll shuffle him off upon the governor.

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4. Shifty or evasive dealing or conduct; + *occas.* evasion (of something).

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 4 Herein you do but rayse *shuffling* with *more shuffling* - *AKS.* 11am. iii. iii. 61. lyes In his true Natu are i rather preventing them

1842 MIALLE *Nonconf.* II. 1 That species of shuffling, which goes by the name of expediency. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 375/2 All the rest is shuffling and subterfuge.

Shuffling, *pph. a.* [f. SHUFFLE v. + -ING.]

1. That shuffles in walking; that drags the feet over the ground without lifting them. Hence, of a walk, pace, gait: Consisting of or characterized by a shuffle.

1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. l. 135 The for't gate of a shuffling Nagge. 1609 *Old Meg of Herefordsh.* (1816) 1 The

page. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* Intro. (1842) l. 9 He was 1889 tramp

on the road.

2. Of persons: Given to shifty or evasive action or behaviour.

1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 94 A shuffling fello, not worthy water for his hier. 1694 *Estes Papers* (1820) l. 182. I find them very backward & shuffling in all their Paym't. 1735 ADDISON *Treaty Cont. Tariff*, The Court found him a false, shuffling, prevaricating rascal. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* l. 12 The mean-spirited, shuffling knave. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* II. viii. 439 So timid in danger, and so shuffling in difficulty.

b. Of action, conduct, speech: Evasive, shifty.

1644 PRYNE & WALKER *Finnett's Trial* 23 Colonel Fiennes... said in a shuffling manner, I confess he was a Gouverneur de facto, but not de jure. 1660 H. MORE *Myt. Goll.* v. xvii. 203 They held the Creed in the plain literal sense thereof without any shuffling Allegories. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. x. Though he durst not directly break his appointment, he made many a shuffling excuse. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 171 The shuffling conduct of Barrois. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Rebl.* xxi. The wily, ambidexter, shuffling policy of the Emperor. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 246 Dick made a shuffling excuse that he could not see her.

3. That shuffles cards.

1777 [T. SWIFT] *Gambler's* 21 Great Father of the Shuffling Crew! (margin Mr. Hoyle)

Shufflingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With a shuffling gait; in a shuffling or evasive manner.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispack* 110 How shufflingly the Doctor behaves himself. 1682 DRYDEN *Shun. Filar* i. i. Perhaps I may go shufflingly at first; for I was never before walk'd in Trammels. 1865 DICKENS *Stat.* Fr. l. xvi. ned. 1879 MERRETTII him shufflingly.

† c. [f. SHUFFLE v. + -LY 2.] Of bricks: Friable from being badly burnt.

1850 DOWSON *Bricks & Tiles* 38 Shuffs. These are unsound and shuffy—that is, full of shakes. 1873 ROBERTSON *Engin. Notes* 33 If the intensity of the heat is intermittent the bricks will be shuffy like piecrust.

† Shug, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [If not some error, perh. a forced use of shug Shoo v.] *intr.* ? To force one's way, shove in.

1638 DEKKER, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* v. i. (1658) 56, I am for greatness now...; There I'll shug in, and get a noble countenance; Serve some Briarean Footcloth-strider.

Shug, variant of Shoo v.

Shuggie-shug, *sb. Sc. Ir. and north.* Also 7, 9 shoggie-shou, -show, 9 shuggy shoo, -show, -shoo, -shaw. [Cf. SHOG v. and SHUR sb. and v.] The pastime of swinging; a swing (esp. at a fair), hence *foliarily* the gallows; also a saw. Hence Shuggie-shug v. *intr.* to sway about. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. xxii. 66 There he played.. at swaggie, waggie or shoggieshou [f. a la brandelle]. 1835 W. CARLETON *Fardorougha* xvi. You'd a' got a touch of the Shuggy Shor. Note Gallows.

Shuggle, *shugh*, var. ff. SHOGGLE, SHEGUG.

† Shugh, *int. rare*—1. [Cf. SHOO int. 2.] Used as an exclamation of impatience.

1640 BRONZE *Antipoda* v. 7 Joy. Shugh, give me leave. *Dyp.* I must take charge I see o' th' dagger againe.

Shuin, *obs.* variant of SEWIN 1.

1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 187 Shuins, seem unto me a kind of Salmon.

Shuite, *obs.* form of SUIT.

Shulder, -dre, -dur, *obs.* forms of SHOULDER.

Shule: see SHOOOL v., SHOOLZ.

Shullong(e), *obs.* forms of SHULLING.

Shullock, *Obs. exc. dial.* In 7 shullock, 9 dial. shollock, shullock. [Of obscure origin: cf. dial. shallock, shollock vb., to idle about, to slouch.] Used as a term of contempt.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Conit. Rhen.* A. T. (1613) 43 M. Calvins great skill.. could not without blushing be lacked of such shullockes and skipjacks as you be. 1843 R. W. HAMILTON *Niger Lil.* 359 Shullock. A very dirty fellow..bad in look as shabby in appearance.

b. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1841 SAVAGE *Diet. Printing, Shuffling*. This is.. part of the process of Knocking-up, when the paper is laid in heaps, after having been taken down from the poles, to make it lie even at the edges.

there to shunn themselves. 1890 *Glowc. Gloss.*, *Shunn*, to screen, e.g., a shrub planted to hide back premises.
d. dial. To shove, push. [Perh. another word.]
 Cf. SHUNT v. 3.
 1797 *Rox S. & E. C. Words* 76 To *shunn*: to shove. *Suss.*
 1851 *N. & Q. Ser.* I, III. 205/1 In an assault case at Reigate, I heard the complainant say of a man who had hustled him,

'They havn't made the hole large enough to get a stick in to shun the dung back.

9. *Comb.* † shun-field, one who shuns the battle-field; shun-pike U.S. (see quot. 1911); † shun-thank, one who grudges thanks.

1593 *Passionate Morrice* 81 But were not they shoonethanks they would speak better of Honesties soone. 1675 *Hobbes Odys.* xiv. 199 My vertue won her, I no shun-field [*ὑποστράτευμα*]. 1686 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. 11. 11. 22 If your soul Don't sneak thru shuo-pikes so 's to save the toll. 1921 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 1053/1 A shunpike, or road constructed to facilitate evasion of tolls on a turnpike road, may be closed by injunction.

† **Shunch**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 3 schunchen. [Of obscure origin; ? related to SHUN *v.*] *trans.* To terrify, frighten (away or from the way). Cf. ASHUNCH.
 a 1225 *Ancre R.* 312 Auh we schuchoeð [terr. schutten, schuchtoeð] hine ure awei hwon we doð deadliche sunne.
 a 1225 *Juliana* 34 To drið drihtin þen deouel.. þat weneð me to schlichen and schunchen of be weie.

Shund, variant of SCHYND.
a 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 93 *Shundbil*, the
decreet past by the Foud.

Shunless (shŭn'less), *a.* [f. SHUN *v.* ÷ -LESS.]
That cannot be shunned or avoided.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 116 Alone he eotred The mortall
Gate of th' Citie, which he painted With shunlesse destinie.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 139 This to the shunless
fardel of the world Nerves my uncurvèd back.

Shunnable (shun'ahl), *a.* [1. SHUN *v.* + -ABLE.]
That may be shunned.

1570 LEVINS Manip. 3/6 Shunnable, denitabilis. 1824
C. WELLS Joseph & Brethren l. v. 77 You're shunable.
Shunned (and) 411 - 56 Shun - 1821

Shunned (Jnd), ppl. n. [I. SHUN v. + -ED.]
Avoided.

159f SPENSER *Virg. Chast* 364 Shund destruction doth
destruction render. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* viii.
221 The lowly, the lost, the shunned, the shelterless.

Shunner (ʃʊˈnər). [f. SHUN v. + -ER¹.] One who shuns.

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 565 The shunner of
battles. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 348 So gay and boon a

Shunning (*ʃʊˈnɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. SHUN *v.* +

-ING¹.] The action of SHUN v.
1546 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* x. 1-4 The

shonnyng of dead carkasses. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Introd.
80 Juvenal..tyes himself..to the shuning of Moral Evil.

Shunning (shun-ing), *pppl. a.* [I. SHUN v. + -ING.] That shuns.

Shant (ant) sh. [f. SHYNTA.]

1. An act of shunting. † a. An act of drawing back. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2268 þat oþer schalk wyth a schunt
he schene with holder

b. In Railway use and *transf.* from this : see
SEXTON 4. 5.

1884 H. SMART *Post to Finish* xlv, Damme if ever they persuade me into doing another 'shunt'. 1826 *Pall Mall*

Gaz. 31 Dec. 1/1 The shunt from the German to the Austrian alliance was due to the desire..to support the

Prince of Battenberg in his struggle against Russia. 1898
H. G. WELLS *Certain Pers. Matters* 132 All primitive men
and most animals swear. It is an emotional shunt.

2. *Electr.* A derived circuit introduced to diminish the current flowing through the main circuit: esp.

a resistance coil connected in parallel with a dynamo, etc.; more fully about circuit coil for

shunt: connected so as to form a multiple current.

1883 R. S. CUTLER *Pract. Electr.* 99 The shunt system can be applied with advantage. The shunt is a wire connecting the two ends of the galvanometer coil. 1885 P. HIGGS

Magn. Dyn. Electr. Mech. 101 Dynamo-machines..with the main circuit, or 'series' electro-magnet coils wound on

the same arm or limb of the electro-magnet, as contains the 'shunt' coils. *Ibid.*, 225 The total resistance of a circuit from which shunt-circuits are taken is less than its own

resistance. 1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* s. v. *Shunt Winding*,
A dynamo or motor is shunt-wound when the field magnet

b. *Telegraph*. A device for diverting the current

1878 FOLSON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 526 To leap

wires in proper repair, and give, by switch or shunt arrangement, prompt attention to subscriber No. 923 in New York.

1842 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jour.* V. 85/2 The sub-con-

4. *Ordnance*. Short for *shunt rifled gun*, also a

curve in the rifling of a shunt rifled gun (see § b).
1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 May. The breech-loader had the short-

est range...the Armstrong shunt came next. 1856 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII, 698/2 [The grooves] run together for a short

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. (in sense 2), as *shun!*

terminal, winding, etc.; shunt box (see quot.

† 2. To fasten (a door or aperture) with a lock or bar. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3031 A..schette be dore wip be keie.
c 1400 *Gamelyn* 292 And thanne was it y-schet faste with a pin.
1474 *Caxton Chesse* iii. viii. (1883) 149 The chesse that was shette wyth iii lockis.
1509 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 477 A stronge Chest..having iij lockes and iij keyes to shete and open the same.
1686 *Tr. Chardin's Trav.* Persia 74 The Door is shut with a piece of Felt.
1825 *Scott Betrothed* xxi. By keeping doors shut.

absol. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 111 Two massy keys he bore of metals twain (The golden opes, the iron shuts amain).
† 3. To bring (a door, gate, window, lid, etc.) into the position in which it closes the aperture. *To shut fast*: to shut so that it cannot easily be opened.

As words like *door, gate*, etc. usually admit of being used for the aperture together with that which closes it, this sense passes into sense 7.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 143 Ga into pine bedde...and scete de dure. 13.. *K. Als* 5821 (W.) The men of that cite..ronnen to her gates fast, And hem shetten wel on bast.
1618 in The water is heore gates..When hit is flood, y-scheot [Land yshet] they heoth. 1736 *CHAUCEUR Rom.* 529 I fond a wicket smal So shet that I ne mighte in goon.
1369 - *Delthe Blanche* 335 My wyndowes were shette [vrr. shet, shytt] echon. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 67 per oys noon bat shittip frely be doris of be temple. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1094 Thogh his dore he noght shitt.

gates.
he shot
ike xi. 7
vii. 52
dyvnye
9 h. The

windows...being kept shut to winter. 1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 53 The Citizens..shut their doores. 1647 *TRAPP Comm.* Heb. vi. 1 When the gate is shut. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 240 Fast we found, fast shut The dismal Gates, ad barricado'd strong. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* vii. 608/2 The Gate used to be kept shut. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G.* xxiv. He would not even condescend to shut his gates. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* liv. The publican shutting his shutters. 1895 *P. HEMINGWAY Out of Egypt* i. iii. 26 Every house had its green blinds closely shut.
absol. 1388 *Wyclif Isa.* xxii. 2 He schal opene, and noon schal he that schal schitte. 1825 *T. Hook Sayings* Ser. ii. *Sutherland* l. xio The servants by their pointed civilities, their zealous activity in opeing and shutting..declared the joyous moment at hand.

b. const. against, † to (or dative), upon (a person, etc.), to prevent his ingress or exit, or access to him).

1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Huanne pou selt hidde god..ine pine herte, ssete be dore ope be. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 145 They fonde the gatis shette and closed ayenst hem. 1528 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 132 Wyllyam..shytt the doore to hyrn. 1633 *T. Adams Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 5-580 The Lord..himselfe shut the doore of the Arke uppon Noah. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* vii. 467/1 He finds the Gates shut against him. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lvi. She walked out of the room with a most majestic air, and shut her own door briskly on herself. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Golden Buttery* Prof. II, Adam was not more destitute when the garden-gates were shut on him.

c. trans. and fig. (and in figurative context).

1340 *Ayenb.* 189 To be fole maydenes..god ham ssette be gate of be sposayles. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1246/2 We shal not fayle..to haue a doore shett vpon vs where we haue none shette on vs now. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 68 And shut the gates of mercy on mankind. 1770 *BURKE Pres. Disc.* 51 Resistance to power, has shut the door of the House of Commons to ooe man. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xlv. Before God shut the doorways of his head. 1861 *PALEY Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Agam.* 1302 note. Men are never satiated with prosperity, and never shut their doors against it.

d. intr. for refl. Of a door, etc.: To close of its own accord, or by some unseen agency. Also, to admit of being shut, or of being shut in a specified manner.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xiii. iii. 615 Alle the dores & wyndowes of the palays shut by them selfe. 1648 *HEXHAM 11, Een Schuyf-seenster.* A Drawing-windowe that opens and shutts. 1687 *LOVELL tr. Theocrit's Trav.* i. 199 The Door..shuts with a strong Bar behind it. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* iv. The last chorister had no sooner crossed the threshold of the door, than it shut with a loud sound. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxvii. 40 [Addressing the door] Hung to the beam, you shut mutely or open again.

a. trans. To close (something) by bringing together the outward covering parts.

a. To close (one's eyes). Also fig., esp. in to shut one's eyes to, against, on; to ignore, refuse to recognize or consider.

c 1366 *CHAUCEUR Rom.* Cote 296 She..shette hir eieo for disdeyn. 1421-5 *Hoccleve Lerne to Die* 872 They close & shitte the yen of hir mynde. 1755 *TURBERY Faulconrie* 292 The hawk will sniffe often and shet her eyes towards night. 1661 *BOYLE Style Script.* (1675) 52 The plainest rustics, if they will not willfully shut their eyes, may, by the benefit of its light, direct their steps. a 1711 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* (1716) II. ii. 35 I cannot shut my eyes against Manifest Truth. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* vii. 9 Wks. 1871 II. 302 Shut your eyes to assist your meditation. 1854 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1858) I. 415 That man is to be pitied who can shut his eyes to facts. 1907 *J. H. PATTERSON Man.* *Eaters of Taro* x. 115 He levelled his revolver at the dead leopard, and shutting his eyes tightly, fired four shots in rapid succession.

b. (a.) To shut (one's) mouth: chiefly in pregnant sense, to cease from speaking, to hold one's tongue. So in mod. slang, to shut (one's) head, face. (b) To shut (another's) mouth: to render

unable to speak, reply, find fault, disclose secrets, etc.; occas. to prevent (an animal) from devouring.

1340 *Ayenb.* 179 De dyneul bet him zet heoure be ssame him our to ssette yane mynch. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* lii. 25, & y^e kloges shal shut their mouths before him. 1535 - *Dan.* vi. 22 My God hath sent his angel, which hath shut the Lyons mouths. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* x. xi. (Rldgs.) 377 If, on his return, his father ventured to remonstrate..Gaspard shut his mouth at ooce, with..an impertinent answer. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* xviii. Shut your heads and let Tom go on!

5. To close by folding up or bringing together of parts (e.g. a book, † a letter, a clasp-knife, one's hand); to bring († one's arms) together.

1736 *CHAUCEUR Rom.* Rose 1082 Aboute hir nekke of gentyl entaile Was shet the riche chevesaile. c 1374 - *Troilus* ii. 1226 She shette it [viz. a letter]. 1412-20 *LYOG. Chron.* 1709 ii. 58 A pauoce of plate, whiche of be silf he-hinde Was schet and clos. 1423 *Jas. i Kings* Q. viii. My huke I schet. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 335 When Kyppus sawe that Rycharde was confessed, he..made hym mounte vpon the ladder, & dyd shet the cheyn wherat he shold hang. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steel Glas* Epil. I shut my glasse, before you gasde your fill. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. vii. 37 b. A yeallow Cypress wrought vpon goldfolie, which they shut and knit fast behind their coyle. 1614 *GORGES Lucan* ii. 44 And then her armes she spreads and shuts. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xlix. The disappointed Dominie shut his ponderous tome. 1853 *G. MACDONALD Dav. Elginbrod* ii. iii. She..shut the piano. 1885 *WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GAILLARD Shooting* I. 175 Loaders..should be made to learn..in shutting the gun always to raise the stock to the barrels. 1894 *BARING-GOULD Killy Alone* II. 162 He shut his knife. 1905 *ELINOR GLYN Viciss. Evangeline* 233. I can't shut the clasp of my journal.

fig. 1722 *Lond. Jnl.* 23 June 3/2 On Friday last were shut the Traasfer Books of the South-Sea Company. a 1754 [see *Shutting* vbl. s. 1].

b. intr. for refl. Also with sense † to become optically continuous, to leave no visible gap.

1582 *WATSON Passionate* cont. ix. (Arh.) 45 So shuts or sprouts my joy as doth this flow're. 1668 *DRYDEN Even. Love* iv. (1671) 56 Stage direct., The Scene Shuts. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnl.* in *Acc. Sec.* Late Voy. i. (1694) 72 The South-land shuts against the North-land to a Man's sight. *Ibid.* 75 At Cape Quad the Lands shut one with the other, as if there were no farther passage. 1723 *P. BLAIR Pharmacobot.* 4. 15 It's Flower opens in the Forenoon, from eight till towards Noon, and then it shuts. 1878 *JOAQUIN MILLER Songs of Italy* 126 Earth and the sky and the sky and the sea, Seem shutting together as a book that is read.

† c. fig. (trans.) To close (one's) life). *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* 1. 253 The vicar general..His laste day..Hath schet as to the worldes ye.

d. pass. and intr. Of the day: To close in. Of winter: To set in, become settled.

1814 *SCOTT Lord of Isles* iii. xx. The shades come down - the day is shut. 1824 *LOWELL Indian-Summer Rev.* xxii. Ere Winter wholly shuts.

6. trans. To weld. (Cf. *SHOOT* v. 38, *SHUT* sb. 4.) 1490-1555 [see *SHUTTING* vbl. s. 1]. 1604 *Churchill, Acc. St. Michael's Oxf.* (MS.). For shutting the Irons of the pump. 1844 *Meach. Mag.* 21 L. 176 The best method of shutting cast-steel. 1886 *W. Somerset Wordsbk.*

7. To close (an aperture) by placing something upon it or by drawing something across it; to stop up (a road) with obstacles or barriers.

1362 *LANGEL P. Pl. A.* vi. 92 To wyne vp be wicket-zat bat be wey schutte. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xciii. 423 (Add. MS.) The way to helle is shutte to hire. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 228 With this ston this grave we shytt. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xv. 130 Strong men..kept the postes and passages so shuttle, that they kept away the corne and victuals from all Italie. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. viii. 229 They then invented the *Socobanos*...the which they shut with doores. 1735 *JOHNSON Lobo's Abyssinia* Descr. xv. 143 They would..for ever shut the Passage into Abyssinia. 1852 *CONYDEARE & HOWSON St. Paul* (1859) II. 459 After that time..the sea was shut; and the winter had been a stormy one. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Conf.* (1876) IV. xvii. 31 Not a road was shut against him. 1912 *Daily Graphic* 2 Dec. 44 Every exit was barred, every passage shut with a humao barricade.

8. To prevent access to or egress from (a place, building, etc.) by closing the doors or apertures. Now rare (superseded by *shut up*: see 19 e) exc. in to shut a shop.

1340 *Ayenb.* 154 Panne be be castel ziker and ysset. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* v. 23 We fonde the prisson schit with al diligence. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) 574 The Troians shytted her Cyte. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* iv. 25 In the dayes off Helyas, when Ieyrn was shet, ther yeres and syxe monethes. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 56 Being holy day, the beggers shop is shut. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. v. viii. This latter [the Feuillant Club] she..has the satisfaction to see shut. 1848 *DICKENS Donkey* xxiii. Roh the Grinder made his own bed, preparatory to shutting the shop. 1886 *C. E. PASCOE Lond.* To-day xxxviii. (ed. 3) 324 Bank-Holiday with the shops of London shut.

b. intr. for refl.

1801 *Med. Jnl.* v. 160 The Post-office is just going to shut. † c. fig. (trans.) To shut (a person's) heart: to render him incapable of showing feeling. Also intr. for refl. of the heart. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCEUR Troilus* iii. 1086 Ther-with be sorwe so his herte shette That from his eighen fil here oot a tere. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 328 Sche mihte noght o word on hih Speke oute, for hire herte schette.

d. To shut one's purse, etc. † from, against: to refuse help to.

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 272 5it oon man see his broþer have nedde & schitte his purs & mercy for hym. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Droomie Droomie Day* Wks. 1910 II. 380 Whose

table is not shut from any poore or needy. 1780 *Mirror* No. 102 Men whose purses are shut against their friends.

9. To enclose, secure, or confine (a person or thing) in or within a place, building, or receptacle; to put in a place and shut the door. Also refl. Also occas. const. with other preps., under, between, etc.; rarely without const. (Cf. *shut* in 15.)

13.. *Seny Sag.* (W.) 2455 Th'emperour him ladde..Into his chambere..And whanne that he was therine in-schet. 13.. *Guy Warr.* (1891) 418 Gij in to his chambur gan to gon, & schett him her to anon. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 452 Al schet in a schaje. c 1374 *CHAUCEUR Troilus* iii. 726 Whan Dane here seluen shette vnder be bark. 1388 *WYCLIF Luke* iii. 20 Eroude tetrark..schittie Joon in prisson. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxiv. 34 Thei..shette hym in a chambur. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) 494 She had shytted hit in one of her cofres. 1483 - *Golden Leg.*, St. Barbara (Kelm-cott) 1050 Hir fader took her by the heer and drewe hir doun fro the montayn and shytted her faste in pryson. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A iij. There then being the lady by the ordinance of her father shutte. 1561 *T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) Tiv. He slept shut to a chrest. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Fruits of Warre* cl. Wks. 1907 I. 171 Herewith we had..Nor meale, nor malt, nor meane..To get such geare if once we should be shut. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg.* Georg. iv. 240 The rest, in Cells apart, the liquid Nectar shut. 1729 *G. ADAMS tr. Sophocles, Antig.* iii. v. 11. 52 note. He was shut into a den, and so starved to Death. 1805 *RUSKIN Sesame* ii. § 91 You shut yourselves within your park walls and garden gates. 1894 *R. BRIDGES Shorter Poems* v. xi. 19 We laughed and sang at nightfall, shut by the fireside glow. 1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roderic's Corner* vii. By It was Von Holzen's habit to shut himself within his cottage for days together.

b. trans. and fig. Of immaterial things.

c 1374 *CHAUCEUR Boeth.* v. pr. v. (1868) 170 It is rarer be simplicitie of be souereyn science bat nis nat enclosed nor yshet wipinne no boundes. c 1384 - *H. Fama* 524 O thought that wrotal that I mette And in the tresore hyt shette Of mybray! a 1542 *WYATT Poems* 'The knot which first' 39 My deadly grief, and pains so strong Which in my heart be firmly shytt.

† 10. a. To bar or exclude (a person) from some possession or enjoyment; to restrain from doing something. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxxi. (1850) 35 To exclude hym and shytted hym from this deute. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 2567 Leste our Lord God hym from his grace schitte. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arh.) 30 If men for good exercise, and women for their credite, he shut from Theaters, whom shall we suffer to goe thither? 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius, Goth. Wars* i. 25 The Romans made use of those mills, but for want of water were shut from their Baths. 1719 *YOUNG Busiris* iv. i. We can no more than shut him from escape, Till further force arrive.

† b. To separate (one thing) from another; to cut off from view. *Obs.*

1607 *DRYDEN Virg.* Ecl. vi. 54 The tender Soil then stifling by degrees, Shut from the bounded Earth, the bounding Seas. 1807 *J. BARLOW Colymb.* i. 36 Whose hovering sheets, along the welkin driven, shut the eye from heaven. 1831 *Society* 1. 14 A turn in the road shut them from his sight.

11. † To set (a person) free from, relieve of (something troublesome). *Obs.* exc. in passive (*dial.* and *collog.*) to be, get shut of, to shut one's hands of: to be rid of, free from.

1500 *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 31 Though he have healed thee, Shute from us shall he not be. *Ibid.* 33 To shutte hym of his dangere. 1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 312 This exaninate promised..that he wold mayrte the said Grace..so that he might be shutt of the promises he hadd maid to one Mariao Raic. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* To Rd. D. 3. Doo what I can, I shall not be shut of him. 1621 *CANE Serm.* 45 He cannot be quiet till hee bee shut of it [his divell]. 1692 *Scarronides* ii. Pref. 2 After his Taylor and Valet have shut their hands of him. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antig.* xiv. i. § 3 His own life would be in danger, unless he..got shut of Aristobolus. 1827 *J. F. COOPER Prairie* xii. Happy will it prove for the boy if he is well shut of them. 1890 'R. BOLEROWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 223 Types which all cattleholders agree in desiring to 'get shut of'. 1892 *STEVENSON & OSBOURNE Wrecker* xxii. Your family pays money to be shut of you.

b. *dial.* To get rid of, make away with (money). 1797 *T. WRIGHT Autobiog.* (1864) 254 For fear I should shut it [the money]. 1824 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* Shut, to spend. 'It'll shut a seat o' brass.' 1872 *Harley's Yorkshire Ditties* Ser. ii. 11 An 'aw shan't ha' to come home and tell My old lass, ha' aw've shut all mi brass.

11. Combined with advs.

† 12. Shut about. *trans.* To close on all sides. *Obs.* rare - 1.

13.. *Bonaventura's Medit.* 989 Pey shette hyt [the sepulchre] a boate with a grete stone.

13. Shut down. a. *intr.* To be closed with a lid; to come close down like a lid. Of fog, night: To come down and blot out the view.

1807 *SOUTHEY Esprilla's Lett.* i. 161 The whole shuts down a-top, and closes in front, like a cabinet. 1891 *E. ROPER By Track & Trail* i. 12 The fog shut down on us once more. 1897 'O. RUSSCOMBY' *White Rose Arno* 140 The night shut down. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 385/2 The forest shuts down upon the edge of the running water.

b. *trans.* To close by lowering, etc.

1794 *McPAIL Treat.* *Cucumber* 91 The lights of the cucumber bed were kept close shut down day and night. 1836 *O. W. HOLMES Music-grinders* 72 Then..shut the window down. 1842 *LOVOON Suburban Hort.* 499 The lights may be shut down.

c. To close (a manufactory). *absol.* To stop working.

1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 226 The hands

..forced the superintendent to shut down. 1280 *Paper & Printing Trades Jnl.* xxx. 6 Most of the paper-mills that were shut-down...are being started anew. 1912 *Keith Human Body* xv. 241 When men and women lead sedentary and quiet lives their lungs are partly shut down.

† 14. Shut forth. *trans.* To push (a person) out, to extrude, expel. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Ends* xi. xvii. 43 The sonnys furthschiet [i. e. *exclusis*], that pety was to seyn, Befor their wepaod woffull faderis eyn. 1564 ASHLEY BACON tr. *Jewel's Apol.* ii. ii. (1859) 21 There is now no nation which may truly complain that they be shut forth [i. e. *exclusam esse*].

15. Shut in. *a. trans.* To prevent access to or confine (a person or thing) by shutting a door, etc. or closing a receptacle. *Also refl.*

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 17670 (Laud MS.) Ye shyttie me in oon a Friday At Euyntide in to lat stede. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 163 The fayr dancs whom the kyng acrysus both fast shyttie in wyth out any rayson. 1531 PALSGR. 7017 You have shyttie in the dogge. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* ii. 100, I needs must soorne this double flout, Tnshut me in, or shut me out. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Aug. 1654, These

gates, shutting in the whole population, were built about 1557. 1842 LOUNON *Suburban Hort.* 518 A row of trusses of straw is laid side by side over the whole, to shut in the steam. 1847 C. BRODIE *Jane Eyre* xxvi. I shut myself in.

b. To enclose with a harrier, hem in.
1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xiv. (1495) 120 Mala (in Grewe) is the lewre and in the face lewres shyttyn in eyther side of the nose. 1816 TUCKER *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* vi. (1812) 212 Both ends of the reach being shut in by land. 1831 MARRIAT *King's Own* xxvi. We had shut in the battery [i. e. taken up a position from which it was shut in by a promontory]. 1853 'C. BEOR' *Tour in Tartan-land*

(Camden) 34 The church was shut in from moody unto thursday. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 143 The people shut in their shops, and came out in harness in great multitudes. 1613 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* ii. I, D. h. The shop will be shut in presently. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 71 The gates were shut in.

† c. *intr.* Of the day, evening, etc.: To close in, grow dusk. Also of the days: To shorten. *Obs.*

1663 JONSON *Golden Trade* 15 From 3. until the evening shut in. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Ulysses' Voy. Ambass.* 399 The Ambassadors...got to the City ere day-light was shut in. 1680 CORROU *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 4 The day being shut in. 1745 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 128 Observing the sunshine begin to shut in, I yielded. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 171 As day by day began gradually to shut in.

† e. To meet together with no space between.
1711 CELIA FENNES *Diary* (1822) 122 Flint...cot so exactly square and even to shut in one to another that ye whole wall is made without cement.

f. To be closed in (to the view).

1816 TUCKER *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* iv. (1812) 152 Just where the river shuts in. 1849 CUYLES *Green Hand* xlii. (1856) 124 The opposite shore...shut in so far upon the other, that, steering from the southward, one would never know there was a river there at all.

18. Shut off. *a. trans.* To prevent the passage of; to cut off (steam, etc.) by the closing of a valve or tap. Also, to close (a dark lantern).

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 132 The motion of the piston was equalized by shutting off the steam sooner or later from the cylinder. 1904 H. B. M. WATSON *Hurricane* lxi. xx. 285, I shut off the lantern.

fig. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* Gloss, 'To shut off work'; to leave off work. 1903 F. W. H. MANS *Hum. Pers.* 180 To shut off pain when we know it will be useless.

b. To cut off, separate from.

1833 ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 102 There are inlets of the sea occasionally shut off from the parent ocean. 1890 'R. BOLLEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 Great crags...shutting off this bay from the other portions of the coast. 1893 BENN in *Geog. Jnl.* II. 142 A large lake, which was shut off along one side by a very fine dyke or wall.

17. Shut out. *a. trans.* To exclude (persons, also commodities, light, air, etc.) from a place, situation, circumstances, etc.; to deny (a person) right of entry to a place, etc.

1828 WYCLIF *z. Macc.* x. 73 He shyttie [1388 schittide] hym out fr. the citee. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 98 There is no lock out mai schettie him oute. 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 172 Of mai schettie him oute. 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 172 Of mai schettie him oute.

1826 F. BROOKE in we close one eye, we shut out the quantity of light which entered that eye as reflected from a different part of the room. 1842 LOWELL *Forlorn* xvi. For, whom the heart of Man shuts out, Straightway the heart of God takes in. 1895 P. HENNINGWAY *Out of Egypt* i. 10 The stuffy ill-lighted rooms at the back of the houses, shut out from view of the authorities.

b. Phr. To shut (some one) out of doors, † out of the gates.

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 251 One that by chance was that nyght shette out of the gates. 1530 PALSGR. 7041 She bath shyttie me out of doores. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxi. And Ravenswythe's dirty usage of me—shutting me out of doores to dine with the lackeys.

c. To screen from view.

1836 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. ix. 101 A large headland...shutting out all points farther north. 1899 Mrs. E. COTES *Path of Star* xv. 160 Orchids hung from above, shutting out the garden. 1905 E. V. LUCAS *Wand. Lond.* I. 13 Long white blinds that shut out the house opposite.

d. Baseball. (See quot. Cf. shut out sb. s.v. SHUT ppl. a. 2.)

1896 K. G. KNOWLES & MORRIS *Baseball* 83 [A pitcher] who performed the remarkable feat of shutting out (i. e., disposing of a team in their whole nine innings without a run being scored) Baltimore, Cleveland [etc.].

18. Shut to. *a. trans.* To close (a door); † to shoot (a bolt).

shetten to de dure-pin. c 1440 Jacob's Well 243 Sche...schett to be dure. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxi. 30 Forthwith the doores were shut to. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 16 July. A little pretty daughter of my Lady Wright's most innocently come out afterward, and shut the door to. 1826 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iii. The door was cautiously opened and shut to again behind me. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Drift Amer.* 128 A half-breed Indian that was loosing about there to shut-to the doore.

d. *intr.* for *refl.*
1912 M. HEWLETT in *Engl. Rev.* Apr. 9 The earth's door shuts to again.

19. Shut up. *a. trans.* To place or store away in a closed box or other receptacle; to keep from view or use; to confine within bounds. *lit.* and *fig.* † Also to withhold (one's money, kindness, etc.) from a person.

c 1400 *Pety Job* 364 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 132 Tyll he...wyne to be shut vp in hys cheste. 1426 LUDG. *De Guit.* Pilgr. 17922 To shut vp gold in coffers. 1526 TINDALE *John* iii. 17 Whosoever...seeth his brother in need, and shetteth vpp his compassion from him. 1531 PALSGR. 7041 He hath shyttie up his treasure from him. 1540 *Acolastus* I. d. H. He neuer perceived my goodness to be shut vp towards hym. 1544 BRYAN *Practis War* i. xciv. E. v. Whose names are worthy to be smert immortal, to every age, whose fame should not be shutt vp, or hydde in any posteritie. 1612 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* v. v. 138 Our sensitive spirits...can take...the same forms they had When they were shut up in this body's shade. 1691 tr. *Beddevole's Ess. Anat.* 120 Each Lobe [of the Liver] is shut up [i. e. *recessed*] in a very delicate Membrane. 1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* ii. 467 Thoughts shut up, want air, And spoil. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser. in Passion & Princ.* xii. 111. 68 Cutting long slips of muslin, and shutting them up in boxes. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 27 The waters are shut up within the great basin, the Caspian and Aral being the seas which receive those waters that are not lost in the plains.

† b. To comprise, include; to condense in brief expressions. *Obs.*

1622 PRACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* vi. 49 Shutting vp whole and weightie Sentences in three words. 1674 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethies* (1675) 472 There are three things which beget love, beauty, benefits, and praises: they are all three shut up in goodness.

c. (a) To confine (a person or animal) in prison or in some kind of restraint; to keep in seclusion; to hem (a person) round in order to prevent his escape. Also (chiefly *refl.*) to shut the door on (a person within a place, room, etc.) to prevent access; *pass.* to be closeted with.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xlii. 312, I shall bryng hym agen wyth me vmo you all, were he shute vp in x prisons. 1530 TINDALE *Lev.* xlii. 4 Then let the preast shutt him vpp seven dayes. 1534 *Acts* xxi. 10 Many of the sancties I shut vp in prison. 1572 FUSSELL *Hush.* (1872) 119. I would will, were they in winter...to shut vp thy porplings thou mindest to fat. 1604 E. GRIMSTON *D'Acolastus's Hist. Indies* v. xv. 367 These Virgines thus shutt vp into these monasteries. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 173 These garisons shutt up by the rebels. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct. 1670, Din'd with the Treasurer, and after dinner we were shutt up together. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. 222 He shutt him up closely by sea, as well as land. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T.* Young Lady's T. II. 476 Those for whom the feast should have been preparing, remained shutt up at home. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. viii. Whom, however, Lomieu...shutt up in the Bastille.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 613 The Jacobites...were forced to shut themselves up in their houses. 1859 JERSON *Brittany* i. 1, [I] shut myself up with my own thoughts. 1896 Mrs. CAPTIN *Quaker Grandmother* 276 The dogs were always shutt up on moonlight nights.

fig. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iii. 23 Before that fayth cam, we were kept and shutt vpp under the lawe. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. 18 The whole compass of their thoughts and mind being shutt up within the two forementioned Sciences.

1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* I. 3 How we are all shutt up in our own small selves.

(b) In some games of skill: To surround (the pieces of an opponent) in such a manner that a move becomes impossible without capture. Also said of the player. In *Dominos*, see quot. 1870. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. ii. (1833) 168 For yf he be taken or ded or allye Includid and sheite vp [etc.]. 1870 KENTLEDGE

are at last shut up by their skilled adversaries.

(c) To compel by the exclusion of alternatives to some particular conclusion, course of action, etc.

1836 Rob Stene's *Dream* (Maitland Club) Iotrod. 12 We are thus shutt up to the conclusion, that the Poem must have been composed between 27th January, 1590-1, and 25th February, 1591-2. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 44 He plies the Oxford Tractists with this argument very fairly, and shows...that they are shutt up to one of two courses.

d. To close (an entrance, aperture, etc.); to pull (a door, window, etc.) to; † to stop up, make impassable (a road). Also *accus.* to shut permanently (the eyes, mouth). *Now rare.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxv. 10 The Gate was shett vpp. 1560 OVID's *Narcissus* Aivh. And deli shutt vp those eyes. 1570 T. WILSON tr. *Demosth. Orat.* ii. 15 All the Ports and Hauens in the Countrey are shutt vp by reason of the warre. 1608 WOTTON *Life & Lett.* (1907) I. 411 The ways being all shutt up with frosts, and snows. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* 32 If the Merchant sit still, the most of them may shutt up their Shop windows. 1785 PALLEY *Aler. Philos.* iii. i. xv. (1841) 89 When a tradesman shuts up his windows, to induce his creditors to believe that he is abroad. 1802 R. BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s. v. *Lepanto*, The harbour is small, and may be shutt up by a chain. 1826 CORRETT *Tur. Rides* (1825) II. 100 Let them answer this question, or shutt up their mouths upon this subject. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Hyst.* xix. (1843) 506 Closing the extremities of tubes so as to shutt up one end. 1851 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. Well, his mouth's shutt up at last. 1891 KINGS *Graunt in Rock* viii. 290 The ancient Egyptians had closely shutt it [the entrance] up.

fig. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Drømme Doomes Day* Wks. 1910 II. 375 If the outward wandring be shutt up, the inward access to God is opened.

e. To close, prevent access to or exit from (a place, a house, shop, room, etc.); † to screen by an enclosure from (obs.); *Agrie.* to close (a meadow) to pasture, in preparation for a hay crop; to close (a box or other receptacle); *Naut.* to stop the leaks in (a ship). *To shutt up shop:* see *Suor* sb. 8 b.

Also in Biblical phrases. *To shutt up the heavens,* to withhold rain; *to shutt up the waters,* to render barren.

1526 TINDALE *Lev.* xiv. 38 Then let the preast...shett vp the house for vii. dayes. 1526 *Deut.* xi. 17 And then the wrath of the Lord, shott vp the heaven that there be no rayne. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* iii. 10 Because it shutt not vp the wombe that bare me. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Drømme Doomes Day* Wks. 1910 II. 246 Gluttony dyd shutt up Paradyse. 1592 ARDEN *of Feversham* II. ii. 52 Ty very late, I were lest shutt vp my stall. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 July 1665, Two houses were shutt up in our parish. 1713 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 P. 5 His mother...had shutt up half the Rooms in the House. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Effects Air* vi. 121 Cities in Greece, shutt up from Northerly Winds, were unhealthy. 1765 *Shumam* *Inst.* IV. 275 Their food, four small pastures, two of them I fell in the spring, rather late before I shutt them up for hay. 1806 COLLINGWOOD in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 110 *to rote*, The Achille wanted caulking much. I ordered a gang on board of her to shutt her up before the wet weather comes. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvii. Noah, you shutt up the shop. 1840 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 356 The field is now shutt up till the time of harvesting the crop. 1848 THACHERAY *Van Fair* xvii. Let us shutt up the box and the puppets. 1859 GRO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* Epil. The workshops have been shutt up half an hour or more.

fig. 1702 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1835) IV. 256 Alas then my heart was shutt up.

f. To close (something) by folding together, to fold (something) up. Also *intr.* for *refl.* Also, † to fit closely together.

1621 BIBLE *Job* xli. 15 His scales are his pride, shutt vp together as with a close scale. 1819-23 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) III. 473/4 A machine shutting up in the form of a chest, or box. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* iii. x. Shutting up the easel itself, [she] deposited it in the corner. 1859 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iii. And he, shutting up the knife, accompanied them to the cottage. 1891 *Punch* 25 Apr. 212/3 Smart new boy in cloak-room has noted gentlemen shutting up their crumh hair. 1901 *World Dict.* 2 Dec. 473 Shutting up the little book he had been reading.

† g. To conclude, wind up (a subject, discourse, etc.); to finish up (an act, a period of time, etc.); to bring to an end with. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Making of Verse* Wks. 1907 I. 471 The two last [lines] do combine and shutt up the Sentence. 1577-87 HARRISON making their entry with mulberries. 1580 To shutt up the...

drinks, that they do it with a moderate draught. 1633 *Battle of Lutzen* 28, I shutt up all concerning this point in this Assertion. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* I. 1 In the last... will shutt up my legs. 1691 *World Dict.* 2 Dec. 473 Shutting up the little book he had been reading.

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(obs.), to bring one's remarks to a close. Now rare. (Cf. m.)

1628 Br. HALL *Contempl. xx. Joash & Elisha* 21 The Joash of Judah having been preserved... by Jehoiada the priest... shuts up in the unkinde murder of his sonne. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. t. 72 And now (to shut up) I will give you a brief recapitulation. 1700 R. CROMWELL *Let. in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 121, I fear how farre my penn hath run; it is but reasonable to shut up. 1868 THURLOW *Let.* (1882) II. 175, I must now shut up.

k. Of a commercial house: To close its doors, stop talking. rare.

1847 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* x, The very day when the Muff and Tippet Company shut up.

l. trans. To cause (a person) to stop talking, to reduce to silence. Also to silence (hostile artillery). 1859 DICKENS *Dorrit* t. xiii, I say to them, What else are you made for? It shuts them up. They haven't a word to answer. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. 291 Our artillery seemed to shut the hostile guns up. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v, When I got there I was quite shut up. 1866 *Mysteries of Isis* 7 The Captain shuts up poor Henry... and he can't say a word in return. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 16 Looks at you and shuts you up just like Snorker, my old form master.

m. intr. (collog. or slang). To shut one's month, to stop talking. (Cf. i.) Often in imperative.

1852 C. BOE *Verdant Green*, viii, Order! or-der! shut up, Houncer! 1858 TROLOPE *Dr. Thorne* v, On this occasion he seemed to be at some loss for words; he shut up, as the slang phrase goes. 1905 ELMOR GLYN *Viciss. Evangeline* 134 He nearly had a fit, and shut up at once.

n. Of a racehorse: To refuse to go on running in a race.

1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* xxix, Some horses... drag their feet along, all weary and tired; if you push them a bit, they shut up, or they answer the whip with a kind of shrug.

Shut (*ʃʊt*), *ʃʊt*. a. [pa. pple. of SHUT v.]

1. In senses of the verb: Closed, fastened up, folded together, etc.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. (1883) 51 Wyth a cloisid and shette purse shalt thou neuer have victorye. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* 24 The open aier wolde be chosen and... the shutte aier be eschewed. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 89 He would carry both our open and also our shut letters. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 72 Speaking words of tenderness through his shut teeth. 1830 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 27 The dog... laying his shut paw upon Jack's nose. 1854 KIPLING *Jungle Bk.* 57 His first stroke... was sent home with shut mouth in silence.

transf. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. 1, By thy shut soul's hypocrisy. 1907 SIR O. LOOZE *Subst. Faith* x. 63 Their shut minds and self-satisfied hearts are things to marvel at.

b. (See quot.)

1809 R. LANGFORD *Intro. Trade* 52 When the word shut is placed after any particular stock, it denotes no transfer can be made, as the books of the Stock or company are adjusting.

c. Paper-making. (See quot.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Of. Mech.* 376 In a well-made sheet of paper the fibres are ranged in a horizontal and parallel direction, and a manufacturer describing such a sheet of paper, would say that the stuff was well shut.

† d. Shut face: ? an air of mystery. Obs.

1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* iv. 64 With all your... looks out of the politicks, your shut-faces, And reser'd Questions, and Answers that you game with.

† e. Shut sound, vowel = CLOSE a. 1 d. Also used to designate a short vowel of the quality used in closed syllables. Obs.

1841 W. SWALDING *Italy & Il.* III. 222 Those who inhabit the valley of the Po... have derived... a strong tendency to nasal sounds and shut vowels. 1849 CRAIG *Dict., Key to Pronunc.* A. Shut sound, as in man... E. Shut sound, as in men... O. Shut sound, as in hot.

f. Shut couplet: (see quot.)

1856 G. SAINTSBURY *Hist. 19th Cent. Lit.* i. 7 What has been called the 'shut' couplet—the couplet more or less rigidly confined to itself, and not overlapping.

2. Comb.: with advs. (see the corresponding combinations of the vb.), as shut-in, -out, -up adjs. Hence (U.S.) shut-in, -out sbs., a person who is shut in or out.

1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* iv. (1856) 139 As for the dead *shut-in appearance of it... you'd never think it was a river. 1904 *Prosp. Mass.* (U. S. A.) *Blind Assoc.* 2 The lonely and the unbusy, the shut-ins in body and in mind. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 378 A relation with the *shut-out world. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 792 (Baseball) Shut out, an

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1614 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* xviii. 15 By the drawing aside of some wainscot shuttles, a new partition might seem to be put up.

Shuttle (ʃʊtl̩), *sb.* 3. Forms: 5 *schetel*, 6, 9 *dial. shuttle*, 8- *shuttle*. [f. SHUT *v.* + -LE. It is uncertain whether the word represents OE. *scytel*, *scytels* (see prec.) in an unrecorded sense, or was a new formation in ME.]

1. A flood-gate which opens to allow the flow and regulate the supply of water in a mill-stream. Also a similar gate in a drain. Also 'one of the sections of a shutter-dam' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 445/2 *Schetelys*, or *gote*, *supra*, Mr. W. Linc.

Dalyson. 1738 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 167 The Miller went immediately, and let down the Shuttle. 1812 NOUAILLE in *J. Nicholson's Oper. Mech.* (1825) 111 The shuttle or gate slides upon the floor of the trough, so as to determine the quantity of water to be let out upon the wheel. 1832 *Holmness Drainage Act* 13 Stocks, shuttles and other works of drainage. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 11, 400 The sluices or cloughs used then being merely what now would be called shuttles. 1897 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Shuttle*, 'the shuttle of a drain. The shuttleagean th' fish-pond is o' no use now.' 1887 *Fishing Gaz.* 2 Apr. 207/2 The field opposite the 'shuttle' or flood gate.

2. A small gate or stop through which metal is allowed to pass from the trough to the mould.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Shuttle** (ʃʊtl̩), *sb.* 4. *Sc.* and *Dounshire*. Also 7 *schottle*, 7- *shottle*. [Of doubtful origin: perh. f. SHUT *v.* + -LE. Cf. prec.]

A small drawer, esp. one fixed in a chest, in which small articles were stored. Also 'a kind of box in the upper part of a chest, extending across; used for keeping money'; also 'a till in a shop, a money-box' (*Jam.*).

1625 WEDDERBURN *Compt. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 142 Ane aikin frez pres with shuttles of aik thairin. 1699 ELIZ. WEST *Mem.* (1865) 114, I thought they were like a cabinet full of shuttles and in every shuttle there was a jewel. 1719 HAMILTON *Epist. to Ramsay* 1. 32 Gin that my haff-pay siller shuttle can safely spare it. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxviii, Those eyes, were now sharply and alertly darting their glances through shuttles, and trunks, and drawers, and cabinets, and all the odd corners of an old maiden lady's repositories. 1823 — in *Lockhart* (1839) VII. 105 Like the inside of an antique cabinet with drawers and shuttles and funny little niches. 1832 MRS. BRAY *Tamar & Tavy* (1836) III. xxiv, 60 And I thought of the old names by which the little drawers and boxes in such old cabinets were called, — the shuttles. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. 1. 162 A set of docketed papers, tied up with red tape, and deposited in shuttle fifteen. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* 158, I had these white half-croons in the shuttle of my kist.

Shuttle, *a.* Variant of SHUTTLE *a.*, nsteady, shaky, etc., surviving *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1542 UOALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 307 h, Metellus was so shuttle-brained that even in the middles of his trihuneship he left his office in Roome. 1553 *Respublica* v. ii. 85 (Brandl), That shuttle-brained, tall, long man. 1602 R. T. 5 *Godlie Sermon*, 200 To some shallow heads, shuttle-brained, and simple wits, it seemeth to be [etc.]. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* Ely ii. x. 497 Howsoever our shuttle-brained Adioynder think of it. a 1649 *MS. Poems temp. Chas. I* (Halliwell), Nor can you deeme them shuttle-headed fellows, Who for the Lord are so exceeding zealous. c 1660 *Rump Songs* I. 7 Is it not strange, that in that Shuttle-head Three Kingdoms ruines should be hurried? c 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt in Eng.* 25 A mixture of harsh shuttle Sand. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Shuttle*, quick, lithe, active. Also applied to any dry or easily slipping matter, as grain, seeds, sand, &c. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 1, ii, See there how shuttle-witted are these girls.

Hence †**Shuttly** *adv.*, unsteadily. 1661 *Petriv* in *Birch Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) 1, 59 To which purpose the quill is too short for the axis whereon it rolls, and moves as shuttle up and as may be.

Shuttle (ʃʊtl̩), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* In 6 *shuttle*. [Partly or perh. wholly f. SHUTTLE *sb.*; but possibly in part a frequentative f. SHOOT *v.*: see -LE.]

1. *trans.* To move (a thing) briskly to and fro like a shuttle. Also, to throw swiftly.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxxi. 260 He y^t hath an heauy hurthen vpon hys back, y^e more he shuttleth and moueth y^e same, y^e more doeth it greue hym. 1823 GALT *Entail* lxiv, He would have grippit me by the cuff o' the neck and the hack o' the breeks and shuttle me through the window. 1840 CARLYLE *Let.* 17 Mar. in *Froude Life Lond.* (1884) I. 177 A face of most extreme mobility, which he shuttles about... in a very singular manner while speaking. 1857 MEREDITH *Farina* (1865) 52 Now general commotion shuttled them.

2. *intr.* To go or move backwards and forwards like a shuttle; to travel quickly to and fro.

1823 GALT *Gilchrist* lxxiv, In the clear linn the trout shuttled from stone and crevice. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. 1, Their corps go marching and shuttling, in the interior of the country. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 270/1 It is as though a section of roadway shuttled to and fro between the

Dict.

Hence **Shuttling** *ppl. a.* 1860 *All Year Round* No. 41, 344 The flutes began in a whistling, shuttling movement.

Shuttlecock (ʃʊtl̩kɒk), *sb.* [f. SHUTTLE *sb.* 1 (q. v. for forms) + COCK *sb.* 1 Cf. SHUTTLE-CORK.]

1. A small piece of cork, or similar light mate-

rial, fitted with a crown or circle of feathers, used in the game of 'battledore and shuttlecock' (see 2) and also in the game of Badminton.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 351, I trow all wyll be nought, Nat worth a shuttlecock. 1591 SPENSER *M. H. b.* 804, A thousand wayes he them could entertaine... With dice, with cards... With shuttlecocks. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stiffe* 74 This playing with a shuttlecock, or tossing empty bladder in the ayre. 1604 MIDDLETON *Ant. & Nightingale* C 3 h, His head was dress vp in white feathers like a Shuttlecock. 1626 BRETON *Fantasticks* Oct. C 4 h, The shuttlecock with the Batteldore is a pretty house-exercise. 1688 BUNYAN *Water of Life* 116 (end), They toss their Vanities about as the Boys toss their Shuttlecocks in the Air. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip to Scarborough*, Made up like shuttlecocks, of cork and feather. 1801 C. K. SHARPE *Let.* 12 Jan. *Corr.* 1888 I. 103 With long stiff feathers stuck round their heads like those of a shuttlecock. 1838 LYTON *Alice* vi. 1, Vast interests and solemn causes are no longer tossed about like shuttlecocks on the battledores of empty tongues. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 70/2 (Badminton) *Shuttlecock*, the missile employed, which consists of a cork crowned with feathers, from 3 to 5 inches in length.

b. *fig.* 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* F 2 b, What made these paire of Shuttle-cockes here? what doe they fumble for? 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.*, *Westm. Hall Wks.* 1709 III. 1, 49 Certain... Solicitors and Barristers, make it their whole business to keep the Shuttlecock (Chancery suits) in motion. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 130 The shuttlecock of conversation may fall to the ground. 1858 DR. ARGVLL *Autobiog.* (1906) II. 124 This Reform question ought not to be made the shuttlecock of party. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Dec. 5/1 The best American securities are periodically the shuttlecock of unscrupulous speculators.

2. The game (more fully *battledore and shuttlecock*, now played only by children) in which the shuttlecock is hit with the battledore backwards and forwards between two players, or by one player into the air as many times as possible without dropping it.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iv, Shee can... play at shuttlecock. 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. (ed. 3) 255 The ordinary recreations which we haue in Winter... are Cardes... shuttlecocke, halliards [etc.]. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 20 Sept., And get somebody to play shuttlecock with you, Madam Stella. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xiv, Pray Mr. F... are you fond of shuttlecock? *fig.* 1858 SEARS *Athas.* III. 20 They were only playing at shuttlecock with words.

3. A Mexican malvaceous shrub, *Periptera pumica*.

1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 588 *Periptera pumica*, Shuttlecock. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 5 v. 4. *atrib.* and *Comb.*, as *shuttlecock-maker*.

1628 FORD *Love's Mel.* I. ii, A shuttlecock-maker. b. *quasi-adj.* Light, tossed hither and thither. 1660 R. BURNIE *Kepiōrōv* Δάφν Ep. Ded. II. 11 He (Cromwell) brought the Shuttlecocke opprohie upon the grave Counsel of the Land, and called them together only to kick them out. 1754 STURGELEY *Mem.* (Surtees) II. 191 Now our shuttlecock heads think of nothing but France. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* II. 83 Or any others shuttlecock pate, giddy with happiness and vanity. 1903 J. C. SMITH in *R. Wallace: Life & Last Leaves* 137 Shuttlecock retort was a familiar game with him.

Shuttlecock, *v.* [f. SHUTTLECOCK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To throw, send backwards and forwards to or to look like a shuttlecock. Also *fig.*

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* 1. 14 Transubstantiation, and Idolatry, the Bug-bear of the Times, has not been more Shuttle Tail's Mag. XX. 365 and Edinburgh. 1859

the phrase is to be shuttlecocked between us, I answered hotly. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 402 (Certain Companies) shuttlecocked their assets and liabilities from one to the other for balance-sheet purposes.

2. *intr.* To move or go backwards and forwards. 1790 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss Berrys* 8 Nov., A letter may have shuttlecocked about.

†**Shuttle-cork**, *Obs.* [f. SHUTTLE *sb.* 1 + CORK *sb.*] = SHUTTLECOCK *sb.* In quot. *atrib.*

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* III. (1630) 38 Their short figging little shuttle-cork-heeles.

Shuttleless, *a.* *rare.* [f. SHUTTLE *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Adapted to work without a shuttle.

1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 7/3 A shuttleless lockstitch sewing machine. 1890 *Bham Weekly Post* 1 Feb. 1/5 The shuttleless loom.

†**Shuttle-pin**, *Obs.* [? SHUTTLE *sb.* 2] Some kind of fastening for harness.

1587 MASCALL *Cattle, Horses* (1596) 119 Harnesses... and all things belonging therunto, as... belly wanties with tack, or shuttle pin, tide to eury hawm with a string.

Shuttler (ʃʊtl̩ə), *rare.* [f. SHUTTLE *v.* (sense 3) + -ER 1.] A weaver.

1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* 155 He was the prettiest shuttler I ever saw. 1897 *Ardrassan & Saltcoats Her.* 17 Sept. 5 The shuttlers in the employment of Stewart, Moir & Muir... ceased work.

Shuttler, *obs. form* of SUTLER.

Shuttling (ʃʊtl̩ɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. SHUTTLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of using a shuttle (also *fig.*); the action of fixing the cop in the shuttle; *concr.* that which serves the purpose of a shuttle.

1874 H. H. COLE *Catal. Ind. Art S. Kensington Mus.* 217 He

a veil of light cunningly woven by the shuttling of the rays hung over them.

|| **Shutur sowar** (ʃʊtər sɔwār), *Anglo-Indian*. Also *shuta*, *shootar*. [Urdu a. Pers. *شتر سوار* *shutur suwār* (f. *shutur* camel + *suwār*: see *SOWAR*).] A camel rider.

1834 COL. MOUNTAIN *Mem.* (1857) 135 A couple of riding camels and an attendant Shooter Suwar. 1840 W. G. OSBORNE *Crt. & Camp Runjet Suwar* 179 Sent a Shuta suwar... off with an express to Simla. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 78 A body of eighty camel riders, or Shuter Sawars, to use the Persian term, arrived.

Shuyster, variant of SHYSTER.

Shwanpan, variant of SWANPAN.

Shwere, *obs. form* of SWEAR.

Shy (ʃaɪ), *sb.* 1 Pl. *shies*. [f. SHY *v.* 1] A sudden start aside made by a horse when it sees an object that frightens it.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 [The horse] made a sort of a shy towards the cliff. 1857 READE *Course of True Love* her mare made. 1901 with a courteous bow shy at the uncanny.

fig. 1900 MARY E. WILKINS *Parson Lord* 35 He has stepped along in his path of duty without a kick or a shy.

Shy (ʃaɪ), *sb.* 2 *collog.* Also *rare shie*. Pl. *shies*. [f. SHY *v.* 2]

1. A quick, jerking (or careless) throw, as of a stone, etc.

1791 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1813) I. 67 The person who throws... has three shies, or throws, for two pence. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Box, Greenwich Fair*, Jack-in-the-box—three shies a penny. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kalookah* II. (1850) 25 Swinging his cap round his head, he gave it a shie over the lee quarter. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* I. vii. 194, I never remember wanting to throw a rotten egg at any of my fellow-creatures before—but I feel certain that I should enjoy having a shy at Mr. Jubber! 1859 JERVISON *Brittany* xv. 245 When he was a boy, he... used to think it good fun to have a 'shy' at these windows.

b. *Eton Football*. A point scored in the 'Wall' game (see quot. 1881).

1868 *Field* 28 Nov. 446/3 This match... ended in favour of the School by five shies to nothing. 1881 *Pascoe's Everyday Life Public Schools* 54 Once behind this (calc)

the goals, he gets a goal... More generally the game is decided by the number of 'shies' got.

2. *fig. a.* An attempt to damage by sarcasm or verbal attack; a 'fling' at a person or thing.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1862 III. 313 If Rousseau thought fit to try such tremendous appeals by taking 'a shy' at any random object, he should have governed his

1854 THACKERAY *shy at Lady*

'A shy! How can you use such vulgar words, Mr. Newcome?' 1859 DE QUINCEY *Pref. Memor.* Wks. 1862 X. p. xvii, The Doctor... resolved to 'take a shy', before parting, at the most consecrated of Milton's creations. 1873 B. HARTE *Washington in N. Jersey in Fiddletown*, etc. 94 I'd like to get a shy at G. W. some time.

b. A trial, an experiment; a 'shot', a 'go'. 1848 THACKERAY *Let. in Intro.* to *Pendennis* Wks. 1898 II. p. xxiv, Sometimes I have a shy myself, and I don't lose or win twenty francs. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. vi, He would be all the better for a temporary shy at an entirely obscure scene and climate. 1881 C. GIBSON *Heart's Prob.* vi. (1884) 86 Have a shy at putting the case plainly to me. 1887 HENLEY *Culture in Shims* III. 7 I've had at Pater many a shy.

3. One who throws, a thrower or shyer.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 A good field and shy. **Shy** (ʃaɪ), *a.* Forms: 1 *scēoh* (? *inflected scēon*), 3 *schēoh*, *schēow*, 5 *schey*, 6 *shye*, 7-8 *shie*, *shye*, 7- *shy*. [OE. *scēoh* (very rare); also in comb. *scēohmōd* of timid mind), corresp. to MHG. *schiech*:—O Teut. type **skēihwō-*, an ahlaut variant (O Teut. type **skēihwō-*, -*wō-*) appears in MDn. *schurwe*, *schu* (mod. Du. *schuw*), Norw. dial. *skygg*, MSw., Da. *sky*; the synonymous mod. G. *schien* is a new formation after the related *schēu* fem. (MHG. *schīnhe*) fear, abhorrence, *schēuten* to be shy of, fear (MHG. *schīnhen* to be shy of, avoid, also causatively to drive away, OHG. *scīnhen* to frighten); f. Teut. root **skēihwō-* to fear, to terrify, whence prob. G. *schüchtern* shy; for other derivatives of the root see SUEWEL. The affinities that have been suggested for the root are very doubtful.

The phonetic development of mod. E. *shy* (ʃaɪ) from OE. *scēoh* is parallel with that of *thigh* from *þēoh*. Divergent forms in dialects are SHUFF (← OE. *scēoh* with rising diphthong) and SKEIGH (with unexplained initial). It is noteworthy that the pronunciation (ʃaɪ) is current in many dialects in which (aɪ) does not ordinarily correspond to the (aɪ) of standard Eng.]

1. Easily frightened or startled. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Riming Poem* 43 (Gr.) Nu mio hreþer is breoh heowsipum [read heofsipum] scēoh nydhysgum neah. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 242 Lokeð þe 3e ne beoð nout līche he horse þe is scēohuð; & hlenched uor one schēadewe... To scēohwe heo beoð mid alle þe fleoð uorane peinture. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 444/2 *shy*, or *skay*, as *horse*, or *styttyl*. 1648 *Hexham* II. S. V. *Schour*, *Een Schour* *paard*, A Shye Horse, a Fearful Horse.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lives Saints* xxxi. 97: þa scyddon [*M.S. K.*
scyhdon] þa mnlas þe ȝæt cræt tugen, ðurh his to-cyme
afyrhte.]

1. *intr.* To take a sudden fright or aversion; to make a difficulty, 'hobble' about doing something; to recoil, shrink. Const. *at, from*; rarely *to* with infinitive. Now usually felt as *transf.* from 2.

1560 E. Discoglossum 40 Why[do] they shy so strangely
at this new Insemination! 1778 S. Crisp 8 Dec. in *Misc.*
D'Arbly's Diary (1891) I. 93, I mean such freedoms as
ladies of f
known to
29 June
and finding I shied, he left me alone. a 284 *Word of*
Honor in L. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 364 A man who loves
another's wife. Will never shy to take a wife himself To
screen his base intrigue. 1838 *Lytton Alice* v. ii. The more

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

1911 *BARRIE Peter & Wendy* v. 81 The only thing he shied at was the sight of his own blood. 1912 *ELINOR GLYN Halcyon* xxvii. 245 He was not buried in that outer circle of oblivion from which the thoughts unconsciously shy.

2. Of a horse: To shrink or start back or aside through sudden fear. Const. *at*, rarely *from*.

1796 J. LAWRENCE *Treat. Horse* I. 166 Thorough-bred hacks are... the least liable to shy of all others. 1823 SCOTT

Quentin D. ix, The horse shyed from the boar. 1861 GEN.
P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. 217 There is no use in being
ill-humoured because a young horse shies. 1879 BREERON'S

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1010 spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in mg g⁻¹ of dry weight.

to spring suddenly either sideways or backwards from fear, or from excess of spirits.

3. To shy off (rarely to shy out of something, to shy away); To slip away in order to avoid a person or thing; *fig.* to find a means of evasion.

1792 *Elvina* l. 38 We are obliged to shy off. 1843 MIALT.
in *Nonconformist* III. 209 Men who desire to get rid of
the question...shy off, with wonderful dexterity from all
allusions to it. 1856 *Masson Ess.* iv. 101 The style of

poetry...as all modern readers confess by the alacrity with which they shy out of the way of reprinted specimens of it [etc.]. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xlii, His blue eyes rather shied away from mine. 1804 A. ROBERTSON *Augusta*

rather snied away from mine. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*
11: Elsie was shying off from Alec.
4. *trans.* To shun or avoid (a person, thing, or
immaterial thing).

1802 BENTHAM *Memo. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X, 399, I am inclined to suspect he shies the subject. 1806 SUHR *Winter in 1802* 11 - He has chided me lately. 1808 EQUER, *Journal*

refuse such applications generally.

b. *Pugilism*.
 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 22 It struck us that the
 Black shied his adversary. 1819 *Ibid.* N. S. IV. 236 He

5. To render timid or shy; to frighten off.

1845 YOUATT *Dog* iii. 84 A rate given at an improper time
disgusts the honest hound, it shies and prevents from
hunting the timid one. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii.
(1856) 173 A little projection of the main field to windward

Hence Shy'ing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1796 J. LAWRENCE *Treat. Horse* l. 81 This was not the
effect of starting or shying, to which she [the mare] was at

no rate addicted. 1869 J. H. NEWMAN in W. Ward *Life*
(1912) II, 257, I hope my shying, as I do, will not keep you
from speaking out. 1900 DK. ARGYLL *Autobiog.* (1906)
II, 82 They seemed to go suddenly mad, like shying horses

Shy (ʃi), *v.* Chiefly *colloq.* Also 8 shie.
[Of obscure origin.]

1. *intr.* To throw a missile, esp. carelessly or by accident. Const. *at*.

1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* xiii. 164 He looks upon it as a sort of cock for him..to shie at. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Shie*, or *Shy*. To shy at a cock, to throw

at a cock with a stick. Kent. 1820 J. H. REYNOLDS
Fancy (1906) 34 I've shy'd with stick, to win a bit The
black-box of brown japan. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.*
Wks. 1862 III. 313 To shy at a cow within six feet distance.

1851 THACKERAY *Stray Papers* (1901) 269 Raikes..justly
 derided himself upon shying at the sticks better than any
 man in the army. 1889 BOOLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 801 The
 Anglo-Saxon race alone is capable of propelling a missile

2. *trans.* To fling, throw, jerk, toss; also with *it*, etc.

1828 EGAN *Boxiana* IV. 159 The Birmingham Youth..
also shied his castor with a confident air. 1831 TRELAWNY
Adv. Younger Son vii. He then shied his gold-laced
cocked hat. 1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithful* xxxiii. I wish

he hadn't shield the cat at her. 1853 'C. BEDE' Verdant
Green i. viii, When you came to shy empty bottles... he
couldn't stand that sort of game. 1857 READE *Never*
Too Late xv, He... shield the pieces of glass carefully over

the wall. 1874 WALSH *Heart over Heels* 74 We could shy
up our caps for a feller. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* 233
der own glass and its contents were shyed to the other end
of the room. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xviii, I shied

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1837 Scott *Jrnl.* 26 Mar., I cannot keep up with the
world without shying a letter now and then. 1860 Six H.

CLAND in J. B. Atlay *Mem.* (1903) 290 Washington, has
few palaces shied down upon a rubbishy beach. 1803

judgment smartness. 1872 BRISTED in R. G. White *Amer. View Copyright* (1880) 40 At Tuesday's session an unprepossessing person...made a 'shystring' pettifogging speech. 1895 *Weekly Exam.* (San Francisco) 19 Sept. 2/6 Those sharp practices generally passing under the name of

Si.—St.

Si (sī). *Mus.* [Cf. qnts. 1850 and 1875. For various accounts as to the originator, see *Grove Dict. Music and Littré*.] In solmization, the seventh note of the scale.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Si*, in Music, a Seventh Note, added within this Sixty Years, by one le Maire, to the Six ancient Notes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 545 *note*, A note which is a tone immediately above the tonic, as *re* in the mode of *ut*, and *si* in that of *la*, is termed a sub-tonic. 1850 *HELMORE Plain-Song* iv. 22 The syllable *si* for the seventh sound of our octave was in more recent times added, from the initial letters of the closing words, Sancte Johannes. 1875 *STRAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Notation*, Here was a *si* for the seventh note of the scale; but... it was not employed. In later use, in order to mark another semitone by the final *i* (as in *mi*) *sa* was turned into *si*.

Si, obs. pa. t. of *SEE* v. **Siacalle**, obs. variant of **JACKAL**. **Siad**, obs. variant of **SATYRID**.

Siagonology (saiagōn'olōdgi). [f. Gr. *σιαγόνη*, *siagōnē* jaw-bone + *-olōgōn*.] (See quot.)

1895 *RAVEN Hist. Suffolk* 253 Something may be discoverable by craniology, .. odontology, or siagonology, which is the science of jaw-bones.

Siagush, variant of **SYAUSH**.

Sialagogue, *sb.* and *a. Med.* Also **sialo-**. [See next and -*ia*.] = next.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Sialagogue (sai'älägōg), *sb.* and *a. Med.* Also **sialagogue**. [a. F. *sialagogue* (1752), or ad. mod. L. *sialagogus*, -*um*, f. Gr. *σιαλον* saliva + *ἀγῶγος* leading, drawing forth: cf. *cholagogue*, *emmenagogue*.]

A. sb. A medicine which has the effect of producing a flow of saliva.

a. 1794-6 E. *DARWIN Zoon*. (1801) II. 461 Any acrid drug, .. *siagagogue*. .. *siagagogue* is a name given to those medicines which are first received into the system by the stomach or other channels. 1855 *GARRON Materia Medica* 231 When chewed it acts as a sialagogue, and is sometimes used in relaxed states of the uvula and tonsils.

B. 1753 *Fox's Med. Bot.* N. 1. 1. *Siagagogue*. .. *Siagagogue* is a name given to those medicines which are first received into the system by the stomach or other channels. 1855 *GARRON Materia Medica* 231 When chewed it acts as a sialagogue, and is sometimes used in relaxed states of the uvula and tonsils.

B. adj. Inducing a flow of saliva.

1855 *GARRON Materia Medica* 54 Its sialagogue power is shown in the increase of the salivary fluid and mucous secretions of the mouth. 1876 *BARTHOLOW Mat. Med. & Therap.* (1879) 262 It has remarkable sialagogue property.

† **Sialoquent**, *a. Obs.* [Irreg. f. Gr. *σιαλον* + pres. ppl. of *Λογῶν* to speak.] (See quot.)

1856 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Sialoquent* (*sialoquous*), that spits much in his speech.

Siamang (sai'ämān). [Malay *سيامان* (*siyāmān*), *siyāmān*, f. *siyāmān* black.] A species of large ape (*Hylobates syndactylus*), with long black hair, found in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

1822 *SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES in Trans. Linnæan Soc.* XIII. 242, I have recently procured a living Siamang, which is very tame and tractable. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 408, The Siamang and tractable.

among used to walk along a cabin table at sea, without disturbing the crockery.

Siambock, obs. form of **SJAMBOCK**.

† **Siamer**, *Obs. rare*. [See next and -*ER*.]

A native of Siam.

1697 *DAMPPIER Voy.* (1729) I. 504 The Siamers were now at Wars with the English. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlviii. 196 When the Siam Army and Fleet threatened Cambodia, the King knew his inability to withstand the Siamers.

Siamese (sai'äm-fēz), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of the country *Siam* + -*ese*. Cf. F. *Siamois*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Siam or its inhabitants; also in the specific names of animals or birds.

1693 A. P. tr. *De la Louber's Hist. Rel. Siam* 8 The Siamese History is full of Fables. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Alces*, The Siamese Embassadors. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 494, From this Shanscrit are derived the sacred characters of Thibet, .. the Singalese, Siamese, Maharaian, .. &c. 1827 *GRIFFITH tr. Cuvier* III. 406 The Siamese Pig is small, long bodied, very low on the limbs. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 343, The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens .. include .. a Siamese Pheasant (*Euplectes* *pratensis*). 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 265 A species .. is called the Siamese Muegar, and has a close resemblance to the Marsh Crocodile of India.

2. **Siamese twins**, two male natives of Siam, Chang and Eng (1814-1874), who were united by a tubular band in the region of the waist.

1829 *Times* 25 Nov. 2/6 The Siamese United Twins. *Ibid.*

intelligible form of double monstrosity, like the Siamese twins.

transf. 1899 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 4/4 The death of M. Erckmann .. removes the last of the Siamese twins of French fiction. 1900 H. W. SWYTH *Gk. Melic Poets* 278 Kteatos and Eurytos, the Siamese Twins of Greek mythology.

b. Twin; closely connected or similar.

1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dan.* i. xii, We must leave the ladies to themselves for a short time, in order to take another glance at the Siamese willow-wearers at Ullsford. 1857 *BRENN Mod. Eng. Lit.* 72 They toss the lord and his page in the same blanket, and then they turn them adrift in the Siamese character of 'mildred'. 1904 *HUGHES Woman with Fan* vi, Miss Schley's said to be like me not only in appearance but in other ways. Are we really Siamese?

c. **Siamese coupling**, a form of coupling used for fire-hose.

1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 63/2 The Siamese coupling, by which the power of two or more engines may be united on one hose.

B. sb. 1. A native of Siam.

1693 A. P. tr. *De la Louber's Hist. Rel. Siam* 6 The Name of Siam is unknown to the Siamese. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 449, The Siamese prepare the land for tillage as soon as the earth is sufficiently moistened by the floods. 1808 *LEYDEN in Asiatic Res.* X. 240 The Thai language is that which is used by the Siamese. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 238 The average height of the Siamese is 5 feet 3 inches.

2. The language of Siam.

1808 *LEYDEN in Asiatic Res.* X. 242 The Thai language, or Siamese. 1854 *LATHAM in Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 315 The Khamti language .. is so like the Siamese of the capital [etc.]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 855, The foreign ingredients in Siamese are principally Sanskrit.

Siamese (sai'äm-fēz), *v.* [f. prec. A. 2.] *trans.*

To join, unite, or couple, after the manner of the Siamese twins.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 427 They are .. Siamesed by a cord which defies the knife of the most skillful surgeon. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 510 We are Siamesed to France; we cannot cut asunder the link without hazzarding blood. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 405 Three or four lines of 2 1/2 inch hose are united or 'Siamesed' into one larger one.

Hence **Siamesed** *ppl. a.*

1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dan.* i. xi, The master of the George appeared at the head of his waiters, bearing the Siamesed repast for the two disconsolate lovers.

† **Siamite** (*e. Obs.* A native of Siam.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonwealth* (1603) 193 Although he be Lord of nine kingdoms, yet useth he no other nation in the war but the Siamites. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* v. ii. 357 The Siamites commonly hold, that God created all things. 1699 *DAMPPIER Voy.* (1729) II. 2. 16 The Siamites and Chinese.

Siampan, obs. form of **SAMPAN**.

Siatica, obs. form of **SCIATICA**.

Sib (sib), *sb.* 1. Now rare. Also 1 *sibb*, 4 *syb*; (1-3 *inflected*) 5 *sibbe*, 5-6 *sybbe*. [Common Tent.: OE. *sib(b)* = OFris. *sibbe*, OS. *sibbia*, *sibbea* (MLG. *sibbe*), OHG. *sippa*, *sippa* (MHG. and G. *sippe*), ON. **sif* (pl. *siffar*), Goth. *silja*, related to next.]

1. Kinship, relationship.

Beowulf 2431 Heold mec and hæfde Hreðel cýning, xæf me sinc and symbel, sibbe gemunde. 2893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. li. 30 Hic gesette .. þat nan forbyrd mere æt geligere heitwuh nanre sibbe. 1250 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1049, Da wende Beorn for þære sibbe þat he him swican nolde. 13.. K. *Alis* 1712 (Laud MS), For his nexte by syb Cosyn Beeb jubiter and Appolyn. 13489 *Caxton Senne of Aymon* l. 18 Manye of theim were of Sybbe to hym. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 197, They hadde noo sybbe or kyndrede togydre; but oonly of that theyr husbondes were brethern germayn. 1534 *MORI: Comp. agst.* Trib. ii. Wks. 1186/2 The daughter of pusill-animitie, & thereby so nere of sybbe vnto the nights feare. 1549 *CHALONER Erasmi on Pelly Civ.* Do you not count hym next of sybbe to a fool? 1804 W. *TAKKAS Poems* 14 Lat's try this income, how he stands, An' eik us sib by shakin' hands. 1828 M. *POSTHOURS Souter Johnny* 8 Tam could bauidly claim Sib wi' an auld heroic name.

† 2. Peace, amity, concord. *Obs.*

1825 *Vesp. P.* xxvii. 3 Da ðe sproccað sibbe mid ðone nestan. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 4 Nis sib banum minum. 1890 *Ir. Baedæ's Hist.* iii. xiv. 191 Ne meahthe he hwæðere mid þone cýning. .. sibbe habban; ac swa micel. .. unsibb betweoh him aras, hætte heo heora weorod & fyrd gesomodon. 12154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140, He helde him for fader, & he him for sunne, & sih & sæbbe sculde ben betwux heom. 12205 *LAV.* 1308 Ich þe wulle luuen & halden þe for lauerd mid sæhte & mid sibbe. 12275 *Duty Christians* 98 in O. E. *Misc.* 144 We schulde among 15 habben ay soþe lue and sibbe.

Sib (sib), *a.* and *sb.* 2. Forms: 1- *sib*, 1-4, 6, 9 *sibb*, 4-6 *syb* (5 *sybb*), 5 *Sc. sub*; (1-3 *inflected*) 4-7, 9 *sibbe*, 4, 6 *sibbe*, 5-6 *sybbe* (5 *cybbe*). [OE. *sib(b)* = OFris. (and Fris.) *sib*, MDa. *sibbe*, *zibbe*, OHG. *sippi* (MHG. *sippe*), Goth. *unisibjis*. With the *sb.* uses cf. OFris. *sibba*, *sibbe*, MDa. *sibbe*, etc., OS. *sibbia* (MLG. *sibbe*), OHG. *sippo* (G. *sippe*, *sipp*) kinsman. See also I-SIB *a.*]

1. Related by blood or descent; akin. Now chiefly *Sc.* or *arch.*, but also used *spec.* of canaries (see quot. 1882).

Beowulf 387 Hat in gan seon sibbe gedriht samod æt-

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1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 55 We weir als sib as seue & riddill. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Sat. H vii* b, Pithagoras, when shall thy beanes, or colewoorte sybbe of kynde, Refreshe my hungry appetite? c1620 A For c and k are sa sib, that a latin symbol of one sound. I. cvi. 269 Sense of death blood to life. 1897 *Naturalist* 84 The singular stability and depth of his conviction, often reiterated to those mentally sib, that Matter was All.

2. Related by blood or kinship to (or + with) a person. † In early use also with dative.

c1200 ORMIN 323 To streonenn streon, to wurpenn sibb With kinness & wipþ preostess. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 228 Ut of his side he toc a rib, And made a winman him ful sib. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Vace* (Rolls) 12648 A knyght her was, hight Quynalyne, Syb pemperour, & his cosyn. 1266 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1199 Largesse. . . Hilde by the honde a knyght of prys, Was sibbe to Artour of Britaigne. c1440 *Gesta Rom. Linc.* 323 You art, wele ny sybbe to my lord, for be is thynne Eme, and put art his cosyn. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iii. iii. 102 This poure man... is oot his fader; be is no thynge syb to hym. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. vi. Many one, that neither shall be sib to thy blood, nor any word bear of thy name. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 269 Sicker, I am very sybbe [loss, of kinne] to you. 1600 *Maid's* . . . esse so neare is Sib to me, ber wed. 1808 SOUTHEY *Ch. damsels*. 1848 LYTTON *Ha* wife of Godwin. 1888 H. MORTEN *Hospital Life* 43 Remember, I am sib to none but yourself now, and you should be good to me.

b. *transf. or fig.* Closely related, allied, akin, or similar, to some other thing.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Pe uemeste bou is sib be nemeste rote. c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* 111. 86 Witþ wel, his maundement is sibbe to many synnes. c1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) p. xvi. At .xxx. yere he is named a man And syb to the bull of nature stronge. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale Wks.* 469/1 But there is none of those stories any thynge sybbe to saynt Johns gospel. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* i. 13/1 The English interfection, Fough, which is vsed in lothing a ranke or strong sauour, seemeth to be sib to the other. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ii. 101 It must be vsed with moderation, for otherwise it breedeth drowsinesse, sib to the letbargy. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. B. Nearer to Sympochany then to Sincerity, and... sibber to appeching Hostility, then fraternal Charity. 1760-74 FERGUSON *Rising of the Session* Poems (1845) 20 Though a dram to Rob's maist sib Than is his wife. 1786 T. WALKER *Ep. to Burns* (Jam.). I'm but a ragget coat myself, Owre sib to you. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 220 The seeds of an apophism—at least if it be... sib to an apophthegm—never were in him. 1894 LATTO *Tann. Bodkin* ix. 68 A toom head an' licht heels bein' rather sib to ane anither.

† c. Sib. Having a right or claim to a thing. *Obs.* 1701 *Suppl. Dict. Decis. Crim. of Session* (1826) IV. 503 Some argued... that creditors seemed to be much sibber to these annual rents than the factors. 1721 KELLY *Sol. Prov.* 137 It is something to be Sub to a good Estate.

3. *absol. as sb.* a. As pl. Kinsfolk; relatives. Also *fig.*

a1000 *Soul & Body* 4 Donne se deað cymeð, asundrað þa sibbe, þa þe se somud wæron. a1200 [see FREMOA 4]. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2503 He had sibbe cumen him bi-foren, Or he was ut of werlde boren. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7086

Shof Bill xii, Gloves likewise, to hap the hand of fremt an' sib. 1882 Mrs. Raven's *Temptation* III. 350 All oice people are related to each other, and so are all nasty people—God's sib, and Satan's sib—the two!

b. A kinsman or kinswoman.

a1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxx. 146 Þæt ne byð sybbes lufu to oðrum. a1300 *Cursor M.* 27174 Quat man be es þat did þa sib. Sib as fæder tale, wæs he sib to eowre fæder.

friends againe. 1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 139 So also with our Puritans, very sib Society. 1868 BROWNING *Ri* gossip, cater-cousin and sib. Fox 213 It is Laprel the ancient crony.

Sibbed, a. *dial.* [f. SIB a.2] Akin.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* . . . sib in a wood together related to, of kin.

Sibbens (also -ans, -ins), var. of SIVVENS.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 146 The disease called Sibbens... has made its appearance once or twice in this parish. 1798 J. PATERSON in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 410 The sibbens affecting the surface of the body, more than the common lues. 1832 HUBERT *Desc. Shetl.* 154 There is a great variety of cutaneous complaints... Sibbens, a disease hitherto ill defined, I saw occasionally. 1851 in W. RAMOND *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 369 A case of 'Sibbens' reported by Dr. Whyte in the Gallowhill.

Sibbered, -ridge: see SIBBED.

Sibber-sauce. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Perh. ad. L. *ciñari-us* pertaining to food.] A sauce; a compound or concoction of this nature. Also *fig.*

1556 OLOE *Antichrist* 132 b. To this use seruē... many drinks and sibber sauces. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abs.* i. (1879) 64 They would neuer go about to colour their faces

with such sibber-sawces. a1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhen. N. T.* (1618) 588 Which with another sibber-sawce of vain words they baue set before him here again. c1613 Sir E. COKE in Amos *Gl. Oyer Poisoning* (1846) 249 The

1868-98 in Yorksbire

its: see SIBBED.

Sibboleth, v. rare-1. [See SHIBBOLETH.]

intr. To speak with a special pronunciation.

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 154 At this day [it] is call'd *Spawham* (or as they Sibboleth, *Sphaumham*) and by most writers differently spelled.

Siberian (sib'ēr-ian), a. and sb. Also 8 Sibir-ian. [f. the name of the country *Siberia* + -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to, characteristic of, Siberia.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 600 A faithful Muscovite Servant, or rather a Siberian Servant. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* cvi, The writer... thinks he never before or since has encountered such rugged, Siberian weather. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* I. 317 Russia exchanges her precious Siberian furs for tea, silk, and nankeen. *Ibid.* II. 72 The oak, and the barle... cannot exist in a Siberian climate. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* xv, The draughts in the lobbies of this house are simply Siberian.

2. In special applications: a. In names of animals or birds, as *Siberian cow, dog, ibex, rabbit, weasel; Siberian crane, crow, falcon, finch*, etc.

1774 GOLOS. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 32 The zebu, or little African cow, and the grunting, or *Siberian cow, are but different races of the bison. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. 1. 37 *Siberian Crane... inhabits the vast marshes and lakes in Siberia. 1829 GRIFFITH *Tr. Cuvier* VIII. 331 The Siberian Crane... *Ardea Gigantea*. *Ibid.* VII. 181 *Siberian Crow, *Corvus Sibiricus*. 1800 SNAW *Gen. Zool.* I. ii. divid. 1781 . . . bas t Bird: . . .

chequered or spangled ones are known in this country as Ural ice, while the rough-legged spangled birds are called *Siberian ice-pigeons. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. 1. 392 *Siberian Jay... inhabits Siberia; but its manners are totally unknown. 1827 GRIFFITH *Tr. Cuvier* III. 90 The *Siberian Rabbit (*Lepus Tolai*). 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. ii. 556 *Siberian Titmouse, *La Mesange de Sibirie*. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 209 *Parus cinctus*, Siberian Titmouse. *Ibid.* 284 *Motacilla ocularis*, *Siberian Wagtail. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. i. 456 *Siberian Warbler, *Motacilla montanella*. 1800 SNAW *Gen. Zool.* I. ii. 432 *Siberian Weasel, *Viverra Sibirica*. 1827 GRIFFITH *Tr. Cuvier* II. 291 The Siberian Weasel, or Chork... resembles the Polecat in size, form, and proportions.

b. In names of plants, trees, or fruits, as *Siberian barley, crab (apple), iris, larkspur, oat*, etc.

1831 LOUOON *Encycl. Agric.* (1857) § 5083 The *Siberian barley... was introduced to this country in 1768, but is believed to be now lost or merged in the parent species. 1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 671/2 The *Siberian Crab; the tree dwarfish and the fruit small. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 142 Nor were all the apples... worth a single dishful of the Siberian crabs of Herne Hill. 1823 J. BADOCK *Dom. Antusen*, 48 Another variety that flourishes well, comes from the Foxley apple and the *Siberian harvey. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* II. 72 The black and white bellebore, the *Siberian iris. 1882 GARDEN 3 June 391/3 Other upright-shaped bouquets are of... Siberian iris. *Ibid.* 25 Mar. 201/3 The *Siberian Larkspur, with its handsome foliage and tall spikes of dark flowers. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 578 In the *Siberian or Tartarian oat the grains are thin and small. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 480/1 Siberian Early White Oat.—This variety is originally from the north of Europe, and was sent to this country in 1839. 1832 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* II. 72 The *Siberian plum, and crab... form thickets of exquisite beauty. 1837 P. KERR *Bot. Lex.* 204 If the *Siberian Sowthistle shuts at night the ensuing day will be fine. 1832 PLANTING (L. U. K.) 125 The *Siberian stone or Cembra pine, is a highly ornamental species in England. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 659 *Pinus Cembra*, the Siberian Stone Pine, has also edible seeds. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* I. 475 Another species of vetch, viz. the *Siberian... bids fair to become, perhaps, the most useful of all for fodder. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 150 A field of *Siberian wheat, in... Yorksbire.

c. Miscellaneous, as *Siberian oil-seed, plague*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Siberian oil-seed*, a local name in Canada for the *Camelina sativa*, or Gold of pleasure. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 58/1 Anthrax... is epizootic, in... Siberia, where it is known as the *Sibirskaja jassa* (Siberian boil-plague). 1885 *Western Daily Press* 19 Jan. 7/5 The woolsorters' disease, known also as splenic fever, malignant pustule, and Siberian plague.

d. sb. 1. A native of Siberia.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 605 The Siberian, who was Servant to the young Lord, told us [etc.]. 1782 J. BROWN *Compend. View Religion* I. ii. 35 The Siberians... cast their newly born infants into rivers. 1854 ORR's *Circle Sci. Org.* Nat. I. 324 The Arctic Ocean, which washes the sea-board of the Laps and Siberians.

2. pl. Shares in Siberian gold-mines.

1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 11/1 The catalogue of 'Siberians' will... be added to in a day or two by the registration of the Kluchi Gold Mines.

Hence *Siberianize* v., to send to Siberia; to render Siberian in character.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Aug. After a century of Cossacking, bombardment, knouting, and Siberiaising. 1880 Miss BIRD *Japan* I. 3 The climate of Northern Yezo is Siberianized by the cold current from the Sea of Okotsk.

† *Siberite*. *Min. Obs.* [f. *Siber-ia* + -ITE; named by C. Lermina (1799).] = RUBELLITE.

1802 *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 316 . . . red colour... is exactly similar to the names of rubellite, of daou been successively given. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3)

Sibilance. *rare*. [See SIBILANT and -ANCE, and cf. F. *sibilance*.] The character of being sibilant; a hissing sound.

1823 SOUTHEY *Leit.* (1856) III. 397 The word preceding ends with s, and would occasion too marked a sibilance to be admitted without necessity. 1892 ZANGWILL *Pan Myst.* 116 He felt like the author to whose ears is borne the ominous sibilance of the pit.

Sibilancy. *rare*. [See next and -ANCY.] = prec.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* i. 88 At present the

Sibilant (sib'ilānt), a. and sb. [a. L. *sibilant-*, *sibilans*, pres. pple. of *sibilare* to hiss, whistle. In r h directly a. F. *sibilant*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having a hissing sound; of the nature of, characterized by, hissing.

1669 HOLCER *Elem. Speech* 45 It were easie to add a Nasal Letter to each of the other pair of Lising and Sibilant Letters. 1817 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 240 A third [insect] of the same tribe... emits a small sibilant or chirping noise. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* vii, The language... had become less sibilant, and more guttural. 1880 19th Cent. XXXIX. 829 The ghost of Shakspeare... would probably join in the sibilant chorus.

b. *spec. in Pathol.* (See quotes.)

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 229 The dry bronchial rbonchus... includes two varieties, the sibilant and sonorous rbonchus. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 388 As a general rule, hissing and the smaller tube respiratory murn

2. Making a hissing or whistling sound.

1802 SNAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 530 Sibilant Snake. *Coluber sibilans*. a1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 77 Horse chestnuts and elms and sibilant poplars in front.

B. sb. A speech-sound having a hissing effect; a sound of the nature of s.

1822 J. THELWALL *Poet. Recreat.* 165 There must be no

doubt. 1876 S. BIRCH *Rede Lect. on Egypt* 32 The final sigma of the Greeks is represented by the Egyptian sibilant.

Hence *Sibilantly* adv.

1891 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 739/1 It echoed sibilantly.

Sibilate (sib'il-ē), v. Also 9 sibilate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *sibilare* to hiss, whistle.]

1. *intr.* To hiss; to utter a hissing sound.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sibilate*, to whistle or hiss. 1823 *Examiner* 332/1 The disposition to sibilate became uncontrollable. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* iv. (1864) 71 Its voice is a harsh, grating hiss: it makes the noise when alarmed, all the individuals sibilating as they fly away.

2. *trans.* a. To pronounce with a hissing sound.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 577 The 'Goose and Gridiron' sibilates the joys of supper.

b. To assail (an actor) with hissing.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 Dec. 5/1 Vociferous tragedians who would now be sibilated by a Victoria gallery.

Hence *Sibilating* ppl. a.; *Sibilatingly* adv.

1776 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* (1788) II. iv. 309 Why the Spanish should have so many sibilating endings. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 399 Hence then proceeds... in a circumlocutory sibilating whisper. 1862 SALA *Accepted Adit.* 190 The pit began to be sibilatingly cat-calling, uproarious.

Sibilation (sib'il-ē-jōn). Also 9 sibil-. [ad. late L. *sibilatio*, noun of action f. *sibilare*. So F. *sibilation*.] The action of hissing or whistling; a hissing or whistling sound.

prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 10 Its sibilations are attached to its most necessary inflections. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* i. 174 He with a long low sibilation, stared As blank as death in marble. 1892 W. H. HUNSON *La Plata* 8 The sharp fitful sibilations of the dry wiry grasses on the barren plains.

b. *spec.* Hissing as a sign of disapproval.

1822 *Examiner* 109/2 The ecstasies of... the major part... set sibilant at defiance. 1854 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXVI. 703 The play was sent to Orus... amidst hideous sibilation.

Sibilator (sib'il-ē-tōr). *rare*. In 5 sibilator, 9 sibilator. [Agent-noun, on L. types, f. SIBILATE v.] One who hisses or whistles.

c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxv. 137 (Harl. MS.). In that oþere side is an hisser or a sibilator, and he hissithe so sweltye [etc.]. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W. v. v.* 'What's up?' replied the sibilator.

Sibiliary (sib'il-ē-tōr), a. Also sibil-. [See SIBILATE v. and -ORY.] Of the nature of, marked or expressed by, hissing.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 621 Mr. Hunt, however, notwith-

sike giddy thing that girds you? 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* Sike, such. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* Sike, such, similar. 'Sike and sike like', all are alike in the matter.

b. Used with numerals in comparisons, as *by sic seven*, seven times (more, better, etc.).

c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 388, I meyn for mar the tynsell
 c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 388, I meyn for mar the tynsell
 c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 388, I meyn for mar the tynsell

Seven Sages 45, I heleve to haue ane better... he sic three
 Nor is the auld. 1574 Sat. Poems Reform. xlii. 347 Quhais
 number... Is greiter... 3ea, be sic three.

2. Followed by a (or tane).

a. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce l. 77 Thir twa... Quhill suld
 succeed to sic a hycht. c 1475 Rauf Coilsear 69, I wait
 na worthie barberie... to seue sic ane man. 1567 Satir:
 Poems Reform. iii. 98 Think on, thairfor, quhill 3e haue sic
 ane cryme. 1596 DALRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. II. 65
 The king commends thame... to be present at sik a day.
 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 133 To answer to sic ane man,
 anent sic ane thing, or in sic ane cause, or to sic ane Breive.
 a 1724 in Ramsay Yearl. Misc. (1733) I. 8, I think my dogher
 winna gloom On sick a lad as ye. 1786 BURNS Twa Dogs
 86 Burdly chieles, and clever hizzies, Are bred in sic a way
 as this is. 1814 SCOTT Waverl. xxix, I cannot enter into ony
 carnal transactions on sic a day. 1816 Old Mort. xxxv,
 De'il tak me if they mak sic a guse o' Cuddie.

b. 1400-50 Alexander (D.) 1938 With syke a soume for
 to seke a sawt vs to zelde. c 1526 SKELTON Magnyf. 1103
 Herde ye euer syke another? 1586 FERNE Blaz. Gentrie
 21 It would make a man mad to hear this fable-teller make
 syke a declaration. 1674 RAY N. C. Words 64 Sike a
 thing, such a thing. 1692 SC. Presbyt. Elog. (1738) 118 Do
 you remember how you put out sike a sweet Sling of mine?
 a 1718 PARNELL Fairy Tale 118 Was never wight in sike a
 case.

3. absol. Such person(s) or thing(s).

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxviii. (Adrian) 14 For bi folk many
 fundine ware, Pat for to slasik wald noch spare. a 1400-50
 Alexander 4272 Sike as growis
 vs with in-fere. c 1470 HENRY
 ye say, that Bruce he was none
 (S. T. S.) I. 15 Sen we reid name
 sick as schew thair power geui
 A King Tr. Canisius Catech. 125 Not sic as... willingite
 sic as schew thair power geui
 A King Tr. Canisius Catech. 125 Not sic as... willingite
 sic as schew thair power geui
 A King Tr. Canisius Catech. 125 Not sic as... willingite

|| Sic, adv. [L. sic so, thus.] A parenthetical
 insertion used in printing quotations or reported
 utterances to call attention to something anomal-
 ous or erroneous in the original, or to guard
 against the supposition of misquotation.

1887 SWEET Second Anglo-Sax. Reader Pref. A prefixed
 star calls attention to an erroneous or anomalous form, being
 thus equivalent to 'sic'.

Hence Sic v., to mark with a 'sic'. nonce-wd.

1889 BAX *Elites Socialism* (1902) 94 The modern re-
 viewer's taste is not really shocked by half the things he *sics*
 or otherwise castigates.

Sic, obs. or dial. form of SICK.

Sicamor(e), sicamour, obs. ff. SICAMORE.

Sicanian, a. poet. [f. L. *Sicanus*, f. *Sican*
 (usually *Sican*), Gr. *Σικανός*, a tribe inhabiting
 part of Sicily.] Sicilian.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, Coldness iv, Alphæus found not a
 more secret trace, His lov'd Sicanian Fountain to embrace.
 1795 LANOOR *Gobir* vi. 173 And now Sicanian Etna rose to
 view. 1875 MORRIS *Æneid* v. 24 The way... To brotherland
 of Eryx lead and safe Sicanian port.

Sicarian (sike'riān). rare. Also 4-ien, -yen.
 [f. L. *siarius*, f. *sica* dagger.] An assassin. Also
 attrib. or as adj.

a 1400 N. T. *Pauls* Act. xxi. 38 [He] ledde into deserte
 foure bowsande of men sicarians. (Sicarians were men
 bat madden fauchons or lytel swerdes.) 1654 VILVAIN *Epit.*
 Ess. vi. 33, 4 Sicarians, slu., Becket. 1879 FARRAR *Christ*
 II. ix. 362 In a nation which produced the sicari, Pilate had
 given a fatal precedent of sicarian conduct.

So Sicarians a. rare.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 236 These pre-
 judices... may occasion Sicilian vespers, and expose to
 sicarian destruction every British resident.

Sioatrize, obs. form of CICATRIZ v.

|| Sicca (si'kā). Anglo-Indian. Also 7 seccau,
 seccawe, siccau, sickaw, 9 sikka. [a. Pers.

(Arab.) سِكْكَ die for coining, the impres-
 sion on money.]

1. Sicca rupee (also t rupee sicca), originally, a
 newly-coined rupee, accepted at a higher value
 than those worn by use; latterly, a rupee coined
 under the Government of Bengal from 1793, and
 legally current till 1836, of a greater weight than
 the Company's rupee.

1609 in W. Foster *Eng. Factories in India* (1906) I. 113
 Wherein we have observed your request of rupees seccas
 coorah. 1620 *Ibid.* 182 In the exchange of rupees seccas
 for hundies. 1683 in Yule & Burnell *Hobson-Jobson* 633/1
 Having received 25,000 Rupees Siccas for Rajamaul. 1776
Trial of Nundocomar 24/1 One lack of sicca haulee Banaris
 rupees. 1777 RICHARDSON *Pers. Diet.* I. 1033 A sicca rupee,
 of full standard weight. 1806 T. MAURICE *Ind. Antiq.* 246
 The gross amount of its revenue is stated at 54,47,985, 13
 sicca-rupees. 1859 LANG *Wand, India* 177 'You shall, in
 future, receive it in sicca rupees', said the Lieutenant.

b. ellipt. = prec.

1759 in Scrafton *Indostan* (1770) 68 The Company shall
 be allowed... to coin siccas, both of gold and silver, of equal
 fineness with those of Muxadav. 1763 *Ann. Reg.*, *St.*
Peters (1764) 191, I will cause the rupees coined in

Calcutta to pass respect equal to the siccas of Morshedabad.
 1885 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson* 632/2 This rupee,
 which is the sicca of more recent monetary history, weighed
 192 grs. troy, and then contained 176-13 grs. of pure silver.

2. Sicca weight: (see quot. 1833).

1833 *India Regulation* (V.). The use of the sicca weight
 of 179666 grains... being in fact the weight of the Moorshed-
 abad rupee of the old standard... shall be discontinued.
 1850 *Directions Rev. Off. N. W. Prov.* 224 The liquor... is
 liable to a fixed duty per gallon of 304 Sicca Weight, on
 being removed from the enclosure.

Siccan (si'kān), a. Sc. and north. Forms:
 6 sikkīn, sickīn, 6, 8 sickēn, 8- siccan, etc. [f.
 SIO a. + KIN sb. 1 6 b.] Such, such-like.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* v. xii. 69 Thus as he mysis, stad in
 sikkīn dowl. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 58 For thow
 may rew by all the rest That this day thow wades sickīn
 aue. 1589 *Marshall. Epit.* B. He hath giuen the cause
 sickēn i wipie in his bricke. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.*
 ii. ii, My had finde brooks can gather siccan sense. 1785
Hast Rig xli, Mraen plain, Where siccan heaps o' French
 were slain. 1816 SCOTT *Autog.* xxi. The savour of the
 wallflowers, and siccan shrubs as grow on thae ruined wa's.
 1899 CROCKETT *Kil Keunedy* 96 There never was siccan a
 boy as that Kit o' yours.

Siccaneous, a. rare. [f. L. *siccaneus* (Co-
 lumella), f. *siccus* dry.] Dry, arid.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Siccaneous*, dry of nature, that
 hath no Rivers or Springs to water it. 1821 R. POLLOCK in
Life 77 Some of our adde-headed modern critics have
 certainly dug the sentiment from the siccaneous heaps of
 ancient criticism.

† Siccate, v. Obs. rare. Also as pa. pple.

[f. ppl. stem of L. *siccāre*.] trans. To make dry.
 1570 J. DROUR *Gaulfrido & Bernardo* Fvii, Whose
 watered plants scarce siccate were, Till he this same did
 close. 1623 COCKERAM l. *Siccate*, to dry vp. 1657 TOM-
 LINSON *Renou's Disp.* 214 'They are used... to roborate and
 siccate the brain.

† Siccation. Obs. [ad. L. *siccatio* (Pliny),

f. *siccāre* to dry.] The action or process of drying.
 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Made Wks.* (1653) 274 Siccation
 is the drying up of excremental humidity in bodies. 1657
 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 146 Seeds after siccation are
 reposed in glass vessels.

Siccative (sik'ativ), a. and sb. [ad. late L.
siccativus, f. *siccāre* to dry: see -ATIVE.]

A. adj. Having the property of absorbing
 moisture; drying.

1547 BODMER *Brev. Health* § 377 If the wounde be depe,
 vse siccative playsters. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* (1637) 134
 So did they with the yuce of cedars; which by the extreme
 bitterness, and siccative faculty, subdued the cause of
 interior corruption. 1839 *Use Diet. Arts* 896 Such oils
 are said to be drying or siccative. 1847 A. SKEATON *Builder's*
Man. 143 It may be rendered siccative at pleasure, by
 adding a little vitriol of zinc. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar.
 575/1 Lead is siccative with reference to... lined oil.

B. sb. A substance that dries up moisture, esp.
 as used in oil-painting; a dryer.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operal. Mechanic* 639 To which add
 some powerful siccative, or dryer, as red lead. 1882 GOSSE
Gray v. 98 The successive criticisms of a swarm of Dryas-
 dutes, each depositing his drop of siccative.

† Siccated, a. Obs. [f. L. *siccatus*: perh. in-
 tended for *siccid.] Dry.

1667 PRIMAAT *City & C. Builder* 2 A Season that is too
 siccated or dry.

† Siccate, v. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. L. *siccus*

or *siccāre*.] = SICCATE v.

1639 T. NE GRAY *Expert Farrier* 21 The scorching beats
 will so siccate and dry the planks. *Ibid.* 238 Corrupt
 cholerick blood siccating the flesh. *Ibid.* 291 They do
 siccate and dry up many bad humours.

† Siccifical, a. Obs. [f. L. *siccificalis*, f.
siccus dry.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Siccifical*, that hath power to make
 dry. 1721 BAILEY, *Siccifical*, causing Siccity.

† Siccitude. Obs. [f. L. *siccus*.] = next.

1599 LINCHIE *Anc. Fiction* X. 113, A general siccitude
 throughout the whole composition of our bodies.

Siccity. ? Obs. [ad. L. *siccitas*, f. *siccus* dry:

see -ITY. So F. *siccité* (1425), It. *siccità*.] Dry-
 ness; absence of moisture.

1497 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 It is humor
 solid constant with siccité. *Ibid.* 76 Thick Liquor with
 us hath siccité. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ha.* 1. (1653) 96 The eating
 of much salt... breeds barrenness to mans body by the ex-
 tream siccité thereof. 1654 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 286 Those
 sandies, which a long calme disunite, by reason of their sic-
 citude. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epit.* 172 The reason
 some... attempt to make out from the siccité and drines of its
 flesh. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 328 An undeniable
 Argument of its Frigidity, and thence a farther concomitant
 of its Siccité. 1762 v. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* III. 186 If
 the blood retains its siccité, the people are struck with
 terror. 1782 *European Mag.* II. 350 Heat is the common
 property of fire and air... siccité of earth and fire. a 1849
 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 290 This must... express not
 physical siccité, but that unfruitfulness which in the desert
 results from want of moisture.

Siccophant, obs. form of SYCOPHANT.

Sice (sis), size (siz). Forms: a. 5 syse,
 5-6 sye, 6 syse, syis; 5 sis, 5- sise, 6- size.
 β. 5- sice, 6-7 syce. [a. OF. *siz*, *siis* (mod.F.
six): -L. *six* sex. So MDu. *sijis* (infl. mod.)]

1. The number six marked upon dice; a throw
 in which the die turns up six. Often in figurative
 contexts and phrases, as *to set at cinque and sice*
 (see CINQUE 3).

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 671 Thy sys fortune bath
 turned in-to Aas. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. viii, He caste
 thre dyse, and on eche dyse was a sise, which made xvij
 pointes. 1509 BACCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1874) I. 295 Thoughe
 sysorsynke them fayle, The dyse oft renneth upon the chaunce
 of thre. a 1550 *Image Hyfoc.* in *Skellon's Wks.* (1843) II. 438
 Seke some better chaunce Yourselves to auance, With sise,
 synke, or synnes, For he laughs that wyntes. *Ibid.* 442
 With sise, synke, and quatter. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love*
 iii. i, So, I have a good chance, two eaters and a size.
 1684-5 SOUTH *Serm.* (1715) I. 297 What Reason in the
 World can he have to assume that he shall... an Ace
 rather than a Size? 1811... ay, The
 die is east, and is a spi... not tell
 whether it be an ace or a sise. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* III.
 x. 327 He no more knew whether he had written well or ill,
 than whether a die thrown out of a box was to turn up a
 size or an ace.

β. c 1430 LYOG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 Whos chaunce
 gothe neyther on synk nor sise. 1574 *Satir. Poems Reform.*
 xxxiii. 124 Quhill thing that did sa Syce vp and Sink
 downe. 1576 FLEMING Tr. *Cain's Dogs* (1808) 26 Our
 tyme for their carelessness of lyfe, setting all at cinque and
 sice, are of a contrary judgement. 1600 W. WATSON *Dece-*
cordon (1602) 144 Toppie turvie, vpside downe, sincke shall
 vp and sice shall vnder. 1688 (see c β). 1789 M. MAOAN
 Tr. *Perseus* (1795) 79 What The lucky sice would bring.
 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Agam.* 32 Each of the three
 dice falling with the sice upmost.

b. *Sice cinque*, a throw with two dice turning
 up six and five. Similarly *sice quatre*, *trey*, *deuce*.

In quot. a 1618 with pun on *cinquepace*.
 c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Pro.* 125 Your bagges been
 nat fild with ambes as But with sys cynk, that renneth for
 your chaunce. 1552 HULOET, Number of eyghte on the dyce,
 as sice deuce. [a 1618 SYLVESTER *Lacrymæ Lacrymarum*
 102 Bats, Harpies, Syrens, Centaurs, Bib-all-nights, Sice-
 sink-ap-Asses, Hags.] 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 75 Deuce
 ace cannot pay scot and lot, and Sice Sink will not pay.
 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x. (1737) 37 They were call'd...
 Sice cinque, Sice quatre, Sice trey. 1748 HOYLE *Back-*
gammon iii. § 8 Sice-Deuce, a Man to be brought from the
 five Men placed in your Adversary's Tables. *Ibid.* iv. § 6
 A probability of throwing... Quatre-Trois, or Sice-Cinque.

c. *Sice-ace*, *sice-ace*. [a. A throw with two dice
 turning up six and one; also fig. (b) A variety of
 backgammon (see quot. 1688).]

(a) 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878)
 I. 337 *Sice*. Give me some bales of dice. What are these?
 ... *Som.* Those bar Siceaces. 1594 NASH *Unfort.* *Trav.*
 Wks. (Grosart) V. 172 A number of good fellows would
 give sice-ace and the dice that with as little toyle they could
 leane Tyburne behind them. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.*
 (1692) II. I. 217 Here Satan stave... when these Persons...
 give Satan Sice-ace and the Dice
 Lives of the Subjects. 1663 I
 Sice ace I have thowin. 1748 I

Size Ace, you are to take your Barr Point, for a Gammon, or
 for a Hit. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 475 Behind this size-ace
 of our species we think we recognise Mr. John Bowyer Nichols.
 (b) 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxh.) 63/2 Sice-Ace.
 It is played with six or more men apiece where the one lead
 the other with Aces, and sices heares onely and dubletts
 throws againe, and he that hath first borne his men wins.

2. *Sice-point*. a. In backgammon, the sixth
 point from the inner end of each table.

1552 HULOET, Sice, or the nombre of sixe on the dice or y^e
 sice poynt in tables, *senio*. 1748 HOYLE *Backgammon* viii.
 § 7 Suppose A to have 2 Men upon his Size Point in his
 own Tables. 1801 STURTT *Sports & Past.* ii. 282 Chang-
 ing the ace point in the English game for the size point.

† b. The six in dice. Obs.

1648 HEXHAM 11, *Secken*, the Sice point on a Die.

3. slang. 'Sixpence.

1660 TATHAM *Rump* iv. i. Wks. (1879) 254 He... allows me
 the merry sice a day to spend till better times come. 1684
Roxh. Ball. (1885) V. 450 He'll print for a Sice, (For that is
 his price) Your Name that you may brag 'twas so done) on
 the Ice! 1709 *Epic. Apollo* No. 56. 3/1 For want of Sice to
 hire a Bed. *Ibid.* No. 71. 3/2 For two and six Pence and
 a Sice too. [1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* iii, As Mrs. Lob-
 kins expressed it, 'two bobs for the Latin, and a sice for the
 vartue'!]

Sice, obs. form of SIZE.

† Sicer, v. Obs. Forms: 4 ciser, cisar, 5 ciserre,
 cysar, cyser, cesare; 4 seser, 5 sychere, syser,
 6-7 sicer, 7 sicerre. [ad. late L. *sicera* (med.L.
cisera, *cisara*): see etym. note to CIDER.] In-
 toxicating liquor, strong drink.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10982 Mikel for right sal he suine, And
 noþer winer ne ciser [Golt, seser] drinc. *Ibid.* 16079 He dranc
 neþer cisar ne wine. c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptist*)
 67 Wyne & cesare he ne sal drinke. c 1450 *Mitour* *Cal-*
clown (Roxh.) 116 Tere of symmers certein wyne he con-
 tritwe E. wyne and Ciser to seinitis. 1484 N. T. (Rhem.)
 Luke 15. 11 Wine and sicer he shal not drinke. 1609 BUTL-
 ER (*Douay*) *Deut.* xiv. 26 Thou shalt buy... wine also and
 sicer. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric* on O. & N. Test. To Rdr.
 p. xxx. No man hauing but the English tongue onely is
 able to vnderstand it. Witnesseth their Parascue of the
 Pasche, their Azimes, their Wine and Sicer.

Sich(e, obs. or dial. f. SICH, SUCH).

† Siche, sb. Obs. rare. [Related to next: cf.
 SIKK sb.] A sikh.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* 188 To me... with þane sara sice,
 Hom. 83 þeh he him
 be sore siches onneþward his heorte.

† Siche, v. Obs. Also 3-5 sychre. *Pa.* i. 3
 sihte, syhte, 3-4 sizte, 4 syzte, sijt, 5 syght.
Pa. pple. 4 y-sijt. [OE. *sican*, whence in ME.
 both *sichen* (sift-) and *siken* SIK v. In OE. a
 strong verb (cf. the past t. *onsæc*), but in ME.

[nightingale]... Sick with sweet love, droops dying away.
1842 TENNISON *Talking Oak* 71 This girl, for whom your
heart is sick, is three times worth them all. 1875—*Harold*
1.1. Sick as an autumn swallow for a voyage.

(c) 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 159 If ever 31 thin herte was
Sick of an other moanes hele? 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii.
132 So every step Exemplary by the first pace that is sick
Of his Superior, grows to an envious Feaver. 1613—
Hen. VIII. i. ii. 82 What we oft do best, By sickle Inter-
preters. is Not ours, or not allowed.

(d) 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. 1. 212, I am sick when I do
looke on thee. 1599—*Much Ado* ii. 1. 5 Any barre.. will
be medicinable to me, I am sick in displeasure to him. 1819
SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. 1. 122 Thy milky, meek face makes me
sick with hate! 1860 TENNISON *Sea Dreams* 155 It makes
me sick to quote him.

b. *slang.* Disgusted, mortified, chagrined.
1853 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour.* (1893) 254 Thinking..
how sick was when the jury.. gave five hundred pounds
damages against him. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 7/1 Those
who hacked the popular fancies in the winter must be feel-
ing, in popular parlance, pretty sick.

transf. 1896 KIPING *Seven Seas, Rhyme Three Sealers*,
The sickest day for you.. was the day that you came here.

5. Thoroughly tired or weary of a thing.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 87 The Common-wealth is
sick of their owne Choice. 1603 BRETON *Dial. Pithe &*
Pleasure Wks. (Grosart) ii. 141 Where the soner is sick of
the father, the sister of the brother. 1710 TATLER No. 257
r. 3 I was quickly sick of this tawdry Composition of
Ribbands, Silks and Jewels. 1797—1803 S. & H. LEE
Canterb. T. i. 7 Heartily sick of his hat, himself, and his
travels. 1841 MALL in *Nonconform.* ii. 281 The world is sick
of such societies. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 May 5/4 There
are plenty of Tories everywhere who are sick of the old
party traditions.

6. Mentally affected or weak. Now rare.

CL. OE. *sicmodd* adj. in Napier *Contrib. O.E. Lex.*
c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 772 Pan waxes his gaste seke
and sare, And his face rounclous. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike*
(1880) 10b, Some menne are so sick in their braine, that
they are neuer wise. 1692 S. PATRICK *Answe. Touchstone*
223 If they are not sick in their wits. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev.*
Isl. v. xxvii. 3 It was a tone Such as sick fancies in a new-
made grave might bear.

7. Of things: Out of condition in some respect;
corrupted or spoiled; *spec.* of wine which has
become turbid, or of quicksilver (see quot. 1875).

1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xxiv. 7 Wyndage moreynde, the vyne
is syk [L. *infirma*]. c. 1440 *tr. Pallad.* in *Hush.* iii. 939
Thy tre is seke, oyldegges water mynge [etc.]. c. 1460
RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 116 in *Babes Bk.* 123 Jiff swete wyne
be seke or pallid, put in a Rompney for lysenge. c. 1470
Dives & Pauper (W. de W.) vii. x. 290f Yf a man or woman
selle a seke thyng for an hylt thyng wyrtlyng to hegyle
the byer, he doth theift. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* ii. li. 153
The seke ground denyis his fruite and fudis. 1697 TRYON
Way to Health xw. (ed. 3) 369 A Medicine of a loathing
Quality, and far Sicker in Nature than the distempred
Patient. 1703 *Art & Mystr. Vintners* 7 Renish [wine]..
commonly grows sick in June, if not rack'd. 1743 *Land &*
Co. Brewer ii. 208 If the Wort is sick, it cannot fall of com-
municating its unwholesome Quality to the Blood. c. 1821
KEATS *Hyperion* l. 189 Instead of sweets, his ample palate
took Savour of poisonous brass and metal sick. 1868 H. C. R.
Youngs Argentine Alps 103 The people very generally
drink the wine new, the year after it is made—just as likely
it is sick. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* ii. 666 The quicksilver
constantly became 'sick'.. and lost apparently all its natural
affinity for gold. 1892 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 83 Should
the hot and dry weather long continue, a curious pheno-
menon takes place. The mere is said to be 'sick'; that
the eels are so there can be no doubt.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 124 This night methinks
is but the daylight sick. 1606—*Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 103 O,
when Degree is shak'd.. The enterprize is sick. 1781
COWPER *Retire* 738 A sepulchre.. Where all good qual-
ities grow sick and die. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. fr. Amer.* 111
When the sick system dies, the public will see the full
amount.. they have to suffer for their credulity.

b. Said of the young and ungrown feathers of
a bird in moulting-time.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 272 These
fowles in their moulting time, when their feathes be sick.
1592 GREENE *Disput.* 2, I see the fayrest Hawke hath oft
times the sickest feathers. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. 187 If
a Seraphim himself should be a Bishop, he would either
finde or make some sick feathers in his wings. 1820 KEATS
Exc. St. Agnes xxxvii. A dove.. with sick unpruned wing.

c. Of fish, etc.: In the spawning stage.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Herring*. The shotten and sick
Herrings (are sorted) by themselves. 1825 *Encycl. Brit.*
XVIII. 107/1 The mass of ova.. is spoken of by oyster
fishers as 'white spat', and an oyster containing them is
said to be 'sick'.

d. *Naut.* Requiring repairs.

More common in compounds, as IRON-SICK, NAIL-SICK.
1841 ELIZ. S. STURGEON *Counterparts* i. 7 And the
Skelly, she lays down at X, sick of paint. 1893 ALSTON
& WALKER *Steamship* (ed. 3) 55 *Sick Seam.*—Are those
in which the stitches are worn, and give way here and there.

e. *Stock Exchange.* Slow, dull.

1890 MEUBERY *Men & Mysteries of Wall St.* 137 A Sick
market; the market is ill. When brokers very generally hesi-
tate to buy. 1880 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 7/2 The [wool] market
has been somewhat sick. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 25 Mar. 2/5
Kaffir shares were again rather sick, and closed lower.

8. Of a sickly hue; pale, wan.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 8 Be not her Maid since
she is envious, Her Veuxal livery is but sick and Greene.
c. 1821 SHELLEY *Triumphal Life* 430 A light of heaven, whose
half-extinguished beam Through the sick day, Glimmers.
1845 MANCINI *Germ. Anthol.* l. 139 Out, out, sick light!
Out, flickering taper!

9. Accompanied by illness or sickness; denoting
sickness. Also in *fig.* contexts.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. ii. 84 Now comes the sickle hour
that his surfeit made. 1617 TRAPP *Conn. Rom.* ii. 19 So
spending thy ti waking. 1665

1731 I did first
Come in in sick condition. 1726 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Ep.*
i. xviii. 159 They dread A sick Debauch and aching Head.
1799 *Med. Trak.* i. 286 A dissertation on the sick head-ach.
By Dr. Nathaniel Dwight. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.*
ii. 176 Seventeen sick and pitiable years, before death put a
period to her sufferings. 1839 *Repentance of Paul Went-*
worth iii. 297 A sick despair was at his heart.

10. (Chiefly from the absolute or substantial
use: see B.)

a. Appropriated or given up to, occupied by,
one or more persons in a state of illness, as sick-
bed, -berth, -bungalow, -bunk, -chamber, -couch,
etc. Also SICK-BED, -HOUSE, -ROOM.

Cf. older Flem. *sieckkamer*, -stool (Kiljan), G. *sieckham-*
mer, -stube, -zimmer, Sw. *sjukstuga*, -säng.
1813 J. THOMSON *Leet. Inflam.* 465 The temporary sick-
bed in which they had been heretofore, being pulled down.
1846 A. YOUNG *Man's Bed Sick* (a name for a name in a
ship for

254) We c-
sidered as the hospital of a ship of the line. 1865 A. YOUNG
Naut. Dict., Sick-berth attendant, formerly termed Lob-
lolly Boy; in a ship of war, a person who attends the sur-
geon and his assistants. 1845 STOCQUELER *Brit. India* 244
At Almorab there are five bangalows, called 'sick bungalows',
belonging to government. 1865 KANE *Arct. Expl.*
i. xvii. 200 Nearly all our party, were tossing in their 'sick-
bunks'. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxvii, Margery, whose element
was a sick-chamber. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. 431
The grief and anxiety of a sick-chamber. 1760-72 H.
BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 4 The 'sick-couch' is pre-
sented with..

even near the 'sick tents'. 1632 SHERRWOOD, The 'sick-ward
of an hospital, la maladerie. 1813 J. THOMSON *Leet.*
Inflam. 491 The efficacy of these vapours to destroying the
offensive smells which occur to sick-wards.

b. Of or pertaining to, connected with, persons
suffering from illness, as sick-allowance, -book, -club,
-cookery, etc.

1863 TREVELYAN *Compt. Wallah* (1866) 128 His first ideas
.. run in the line of sick-leave and 'sick-allowances. 1867
SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Sick-book, an account of such
officers and men as are on the sick list on board, or are sent
to an hospital, hospital-ship, or sick-quarters. 1851 MATTHEW
Land. Lab. (1864) II. 331 Among these workmen are no
Trade Societies, no Benefit or 'Sick-Clubs. 1871 NATHAN'S
Proc. & Cure Dis. ii. iii. 459 'Sick-cookery should more
thao half do the work of the poor patient's weak digestion.
1731-8 SWIFT *Polit. Conn.* i. 237 This is my 'sick Dish';
when I am well, I'll have a bigger. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's*
Word-bk., 'Sick-flag, the yellow quarantine flag. 1849
F. B. HEAO *Sicklers & Pokers v.* (1851) 53 A portion of the
proceeds being handed over to the 'sick-fund for persons..
burt in the service. 1899 *Month* May 462 To master the
principles of 'sick-insurance. 1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary*
(1893) II. 179 He would use all interest to get home on 'sick
leave. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Sick-mess, a table
for those on the doctor's list. c. 1660 in J. Morris *Troubles*
Cath. Foref. (1872) vi. 277 The Cellars and 'Sick-Mistress
.. remained there. 1739 BR. HERRING in J. Duncombe
Lett. (1773) II. 135 A woman, in a 'sick night-cap hang-
ing over the stairs. 1837 *Spectator* 13 Oct. 1355 A member
of a Benefit Society is not allowed, when receiving 'sick-
pay, to put his hand to a stroke of work. 1897 *Allwatt's*
Syst. Med. II. 953 A low temperature is always accom-
panied by a decrease in the 'sick-rate. 1595 SHAKS.
John iv. i. 62 But you, at your 'sick-couch, had a name.
1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Mystr.*
a 'sick ticket to go home. 18

Sick-ticket, a document given to an officer, seaman, or
marine, when sent to an hospital. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc.*
Brit. Empire (1854) II. 595 In like manner the 'sick-time
is augmented principally by the attacks.

11. Comb., as sick-brained, -feathered, -hearted,
-thoughted; sick-fallen, -pale, -tired; also sick-
child, -heart used attrib.

1658 and *Narr. Park.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) III. 474
Whether the protector, and the great men his confederates,
be not rather to be termed fanatical, whimsical, and 'sick-
brained, than those who [etc.]. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.*
xxvii. 1 In a soft, whining, 'sick-child sort of voice. 1605
Tryall's Claculr. l. ii. in *Bullen Old Pl.* Idle love, The 'sick-
f' object of an amorous hyrax. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv.
iii. 153 And vast confusio waits As doth a Raven on a
'sick-falne beast. 1637 *Druides Hind & Panther* iii. 614
The latter brood, 'Sick-feather'd, and unpractic'd in the
sky. 1875 MORRIS *Æneid* xii. 830 'Sick-heart men. c. 1835
MRS. HEMANS *Poems* (1875) 51 Sing to thy child, the
'sick-hearted, Songs of a spirit oppress'd. 1810 CRABBE
Borough xx. 314 She and that 'sick-pale brother. 1592
SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 5 'Sick-thoughted Venus makes amaine
vnto him. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* viii, From his loathed
Bed, Sick-thoughted Samson rose. 1851 J. BARR *Poems* 21
(E. D. J.), I'm 'sick tired of a bachelor life. 1836 *Harper's*
Mag. Apr. 742/2 Gordon was sick-tired of journalistic
chatter.

B. *absol.* or as *st.*

1. *absol.* as pl. Those who, such as, are suffering
from illness.

a. c. 1100 *Ag. Geph.*, *Mark* xvi. 18 Ofer seoce hi byra
banda settað & hi beoð hale. c. 1275 *Lam. Hom.* 37 To
.. a. 1225 *Ankr. R.*
.. a. 1300 *Cursor*
.. 90 GOWER *Conf.*
.. 1450 *Myst.* 1841
When þow schalt to seke gon, Hye be faste. 1213 CAXTON
Gold. Leg. 95 b/2 He comanded that the feble and sekesbold

be sette aparte by them self. 1556 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's*
Hist. Scotl. i. 90 To restore to their health sick and walk.
f. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 153 b, Vistrynge the

the dropsie. 1556 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's*
Hist. Scotl. i. 90 To restore to their health sick and walk.
f. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 153 b, Vistrynge the

the dropsie. 1556 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's*
Hist. Scotl. i. 90 To restore to their health sick and walk.
f. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 153 b, Vistrynge the

y. a. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 32 Gedereð in owre heorte alle sike &
alle sorie. c. 1250 *Kent. Scrm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 28 Uisit þe
poure and to sike. c. 1300 *Asyngh. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 63
Poure and sike he duede god, And seruede hem. 1340
Aynh. 267 Ich y-zes.. þe tribu.. of poure, and of zykne.
1304-8 26 *Pol. Poems* vi. 39 Fede non hungry, ne cloþe no
lare.. Visite no syke. c. 1424 *Jacob's Well* 254 To have
compassio on alle syke & sory.

2. A person suffering from illness. ? Obs.

c. 1288 K. ALFREDO *Beeth.* xxxviii. § 7 Swa swa se sioca ah
þearfe þæt hine mon læde to þæm læce. c. 1205 *LAV.* 17716
Ne ræche ich nane garsume.. Ah zeleche seocchen ich bit do
For loue of mine drihtene. c. 1300 *Cursor* iii. 8060 To se
þæt seke a turn he made, Io sekenes ar he fand him
stad. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Darholme*) 90 And
with þæt wound.. Pe seke was beylit of his care. 1412
LYDG. *Troy Bk.* i. 5627 A medicine Availeth nat, when þe
seke is ded. c. 1450 *Mertin* 52 Plese it you to axe of youre
deyvnour, yf this seke shall euer be holl of this sekenesse.
1526 TINDALE *Matt.* ix. 6 Then sayd he vnto the sicke of
the palsey. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Child.* (ed. 4) i. 301 In
which interval the sick passes a high-coloured urine.

3. A disease or illness (*obs.*); a fit of sickness;
a sickening. *rare.*

It is doubtful whether even the older examples have any
direct connexion with such forms as Goth. *sickki*, OHG.
sichht (G. *senche*, *sieche*), Icel. *síki*, etc.

a. 1300 *Cursor* iii. 10207 Þai.. Wit-wit want alle þair
wis, Wit-wit seke, wit-wit fare. 23. *Mid.* 14147 (Göt.),
þe seke him saris fra heued to fot. 1808 JAMIESON, *Sick*.
sickness, a fit of sickness; as, 'The sick's na aff him'. 1897
MAUGHAM *Life of Lambeth* i, This is too bloom'n' slow,
it gives me the sick.

Sick, v. 1 Forms: 2 seocan, 4 seke, 5 cecyn,
seeke(n); 4 sijken, 5 syken, sike, syk; 6-
sick (7 sickle). [f. SICK a. Cf. Fris. *sijkje*, MDn.
sieken (Du. *zieken*), MLG. *sieken*, *siken* (LG. *siken*,
siken), OHG. *sichhan*, -en, -en (MHG. and G.
siechen), ON. *sijkask* (refl.), Goth. *sikan*.]

†1. To suffer illness; to fall ill, *sicken*. *Obs.*

a. 1250 in *Archæo. Tour.* *new. Sp.* CXVII. 25 *Langnet*,
seocet. c. 1300 *Cursor* iii. 11816 þæt calif vn-meth
vn-meke, Nu hignes he to seke. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Kings*
xiii. 14 Helise forsothe sijlike in sijkenesse. c. 1400 *Brut*
cxviii. 303 þæt be þæt siked þis day, deid on be þis day
after. c. 1440 *Promp.* *Prov.* 65 Cecyn or weke seke,
infirmor. 1594 PEELE *Battle of Alcazar* i. ii, To sick as
Envy at Cecropia's gate, And pine with thought and terror
of mishaps. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 125 A little time
before That our great Grand-ire Edward sick'd, and dy'de.

†2. *trans.* To cause to sicken; to make ill. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor* iii. 14147 þe sare him sekes fra hede to fot.
c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 4 Myn enemys þat angirs
me, þei are sekid & douo fell. c. 1645 HERWOOD *Apoll'o &*
Daphne Wks. 1874 v. 289 His piercing beams I never shall
endure, They sickle me of a fatal Calenture.

3. *intr.* To act as a sick-nurse. *nonce-use.*

1844 DICKENS *M. Chuzzlewit* xxv, Whether I sick or
moolthies, ma'am, I hope I does my duty.

Sick (sik), v. 2 Also *sick*. [*dialect* var. of SECK v.]

1. *trans.* Of a dog: To set upon, attack (an
animal). Chiefly in imperative.

1890 *Golden Days* (Philadelphia) 6 Sept. (Cent.), 'Sic 'em,
Andy!' screamed Granny.. The growls and snarls of the
fighting animals.. made a terrific din. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.*
19 Sept. 8/2 'Sick 'un then'. Now 'sicking' a hedgehog
is a job which few dogs care to tackle.

2. To incite or encourage (a person) to attack.
Const. with *on* adv. or prep.

1885 MARY N. MURFEE *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mountains*
xi, He sick-ed bim oo all the time. 1892 KIRLING &
HALESTHER *Naulaka* v. 50 Tarvin applauded both parties,
sicking one on the other impartially for the first ten
minutes.

Sick, obs. f. SECK v.; var. SIC a., SIK.

Sick-bed. [*SICK* a. Cf. MDn. *sieckbedde* (Du.
ziekbed), LG. *sieckbedde*, MHG. *siechbedde* (G.-bell),
Sw. *sjukbädd*.] A bed upon which a person lies ill.

1425 *Cursor* iii. 3532 (Trin.), Ar he ded in seke þe
benisio he wolde him 3yne. 1662 *WYCLIF* in *Lett. Lit.*
II. (Camden) 177 That is wont to bring you upon a sick
bed. c. 1673 CARLYLE to Spurgeon *Trans. David* cxvi. 2 II
from a sick bed he be raised to health. 1795 STANHOPE
Paraphr. II. 297 The many fruitless Remorses, and broken
Vows, of Affliction and Sick-beds. 1749 FIELDING *Tom*
Jones v. ii, Considered a sick-bed to be a convenient scene
for lectures. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. ix. 201 Much ex-
hausted with their attendance on a protracted sickbed.
1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 98 Had not many a man better
never get up from a sick bed?

attrib. 1730 BOSTON *Item* xi. 375 A design.. that it might
be a convenient sick-bed room. 1848 THACKERAY *Van*
Fair ix, Sick-bed homilies and pious reflections are.. out
of place in mere story-books.

Sicken (s'ikn), v. Forms: a. 3 seccnen, 4-5
(9 *dialect*) secken (5 -enyn), 5-6 seken (5 -ene),
sekyn, 9 *dialect*, seaken. β. 3 sikni, 4-5 sicken,
sijknen, sikynyn, 6 syken, 6- sicken. [f. SICK
a. + -EN 6. Cf. Olcel. *sijkna*, MSw. *sikna* (Sw.
sjukna).]

1. *intr.* To become affected with illness, to fall ill or sick. Also const. *of* or *with*.

a. c1200 *ORMIN* 1771 He warþ all. Full hefiglice secocdd. 1382 *WYCLIF* 2 *Kings* viii. 29 Ochozias..came down to visyten Joram..in Jezrael, the whiche seekened there. c1460 *METHAM* *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 148 To knowe what schuld be-falle off bym that sekennyth in ony day off the mone. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* Contents xxi. xii. How syr Launcelot boude to sekene & after dyed. 1509 *HAWES* *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc) 63 My bert sekend and began to wake sore. 1530 *FALSGR* 708/2 I sekyn, I waxe syke.

b. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 29/187 Anon-ryt he bigan to sikni; and bare ryt adoun lare. 1382 *WYCLIF* 1 *Sam.* xxx. 13 I bigan to sikynyn the thridde dai hens. — *Isaiah* xxxviii. 1 In tho dayes sickened Ezechie vnto the deth. 1530 *FALSGR* 708/2 My father sykenned first upon saynte Bartylmewes evyn. 1568 *GRAFTON* *Chron.* II. 162 At this tyme the king sickened, and [was] forced to kepe his bed. c1600 *SHAKS.* *Sonn.* xxviii. 4 We sicken to shun sicknesse when we purge. 1657 *Penit.* *Conf.* xii. 33 Being in Normandy [be] sickened, of that disease whereof he died. 1705 J. LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 35 The same night he sickened, as he thought of a surfeit of cherries, and in two days died. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 113. I was told that Lord C. had sickened much after his bleeding. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 249 The people who were sickening very fast with the small-pox. 1847 *PRESCOTT* *Peru* (1850) II. 327 Some sickened and sank down by the way. 1868 *FREEMAN* *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. 354 Sooo after his restoration the Earl began to sicken.

transf. a. 1822 *SHELLEY* 'Music, when soft voices die' 3 Odours, when sweet violets sicken. Live within the sense they quicken. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. 1. 130 A small white insect, which caused...the trees to sicken and to bear no fruit that year.

b. *fig.* or *in fig. contexts.*

a. 1225 *Anon. R.* 368 Monie ancren..witeð so hore heale, bet þe gost unseked & secedne in sunne. 1601 *SHAKS.* *Jnl.* C. iv. ii. 20 When Loue begins to sicken and decay. 1702 *MILTON* *Hymn* *Nativity* xiv. Speck'd vanity Will sicken soon and die. 1706 *ESTCOTE* *Fair Example* II. i. Why did she swear, unless it was to strengthen her Resolution, that began to sicken? 1770 *GOLDSM.* *Deserted Vill.* 262 In these...The toiling pleasure sinks into pain. 1827 *WORDSW.* *Sonnabunt* 180 Day sicknesses found her, and the night is empty of repose. 1861 *ALEXANDER* *Gospel of Jesus Christ* 113 The appetite has sickened and so died.

c. Used with complement.

1813 *BYRON* *Corsair* I. i. Let him..Cling to his couch, and sicken years away.

2. a. To feel faint with horror or nausea; to revolt or experience revulsion at something.

1601 *SHAKS.* *All's Well* v. iii. 207 A most perfidious slave...Whose nature sickens but to speak a truth. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. x. 17 Mine eyes did sicken at the sight, and could not endure a further view. 1703 *POPE* *Theobald* 136 The day beheld, and sickening at the sight, Vell'd her fair colour in the shades of night. 1784 *COWPER* *Time* 167 The young apostate sickens at the view. 1800 *Mrs. Hemans* *Mountain Fair* II. 157 Sickening with disgust, she rose abruptly, and pulled the bell. 1836 J. GILBERT *Atonement* vi. (1852) 165 How frightful is this portrait! the heart sickens as we contemplate it. 1868 *TENNISON* *Lucretius* 196, I hate, abhor, spit, sicken at him.

b. To grow weary or tired of a thing.

1782 *MISS BURNES* *Cecilia* v. Cecilia now began to sicken of her attempt. 1825 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* x. 96 Men sicken of their houses until at last they quit them.

c. To pine with yearning; to long eagerly.

1802 *SCOTT* *Let. in Lockhart* (1831) I. xi. 351 Why is it that a Swiss sickens at hearing the famous Ranz des Vaches? 1815 *SHELLEY* *Alastor* 181 His strong heart sunk and sickened with excess of love. 1897 *BARTRAM* *People of Copton* 146 I'll catch the next train to Bitham, for I'm sickenin' to get back there.

3. To grow pale; to fade.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* I. 250 The fronds sicken to a rich brown when touched by the first frosts. 1866 *Idler* Mar. 175 Expiring as a whole orb of moon sickens and disappears.

4. *Chem.* Of mercury: To become 'sick'.

1822 A. G. LOCKE *Gold* 21 The mercury employed for amalgamation...sickens or 'flows' when ground up with pyritous rocks. [See also the *tbl.* 56.]

5. *trans.* To affect with illness; to make sick.

1604 *CROWE* *Regulus* 1. A Ghost! a dampevaporates from the word Which sickens me to death. 1714 *PURCELL* *Chelick*

b. *fig.* or *transf.*

1613 *SHAKS.* *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 82, I do know Kinsmen of mine...that have by this, so sickened the Estates, that neuer they shall abound as formerly. 1801 *FARMER* *Mag.* Aug. 312 The want of variety in the rotation would sicken the crops. 1820 *TENNISON* *In Memoriam* lxxii. 7 Which sickened every living bloom. 1864 *ISA CRAIG* *Knox in Whittier* *Songs of Three Centuries* 310 The pool was still; around its brim The alders sickened all the air.

6. a. To give (one) a sickness; to make (one) sick or tired of a thing.

1797 *NELSON* in *Nicolas* *Disp.* (1845) II. 341 The Blenheim, passing between us and the Enemy, gave us a respite, and sickened the Don. 1809 *MALIN* *Gil Blas* xii. viii. 75 His keeper sickened him of the project. 1824 *SCOTT* *St. Ronan's* xxxvi. 1. I learned enough of what was going on, to give Jekyl a hint that sickened him of his commission. 1874 *GREEN* *Short Hist.* II. 63 The long peace sickened men of this fresh outburst of bloodshed and violence.

b. To affect with nausea, loathing, or disgust.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherland*, (Colburn) 21 The familiarity with which she treated her brother-in-law...so sickened Jane, that she ordinarily affected illness. 1842 *LOVER* *Handy Andy* xxi. Being already sickened by various disgusting exhibitions of the damsel's affectation.

c. To render faint with fear or horror.

1821 *SHELLEY* *Hellas* Prolog. 109 The storm of faction, which like earthquake shakes and sickens The solid heart of enterprise. 1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON* *Vashti* xxii. The strained, almost ferocious expression of her keen eyes sickened his soul. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* xviii. If we look to the right or the left we must see that which sickens the sense of sight.

Hence *Sickenen* *ppl. a.*

1814 *SCOTT* *Ld. Isles* II. xvi. Was not the life of Athole shed To soothe the tyrant's sickened bed?

Sickener (sik'nar), [*f. prec.* + *-ER* 1.] Something which nauseates or disgusts; an overdose or excess of anything; a sickening experience.

1809 *MALIN* *Gil Blas* v. I. F 30 A fricassee, and...soup, greasy with mutton fat, were enough to have given a sickener to the inveterate stomachs of a regiment. 1853 W. JEROME *Autobiog.* IV. xvi. 306 This was indeed a sickener to a careful biographer. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Weighted & Wanting* II. v. 51 A vision of the kind of creature he was capable of loving...would have been—to use a low but expressive phrase—a sickener to her.

b. Used of a shot or blow.

1834 *COL. HAWKER* *Diary* (1891) II. 54. I gave him such a sickener with the first barrel that I made him haul his wind. 1895 *MIRROTH* *Anazing Marriage* I. xvi. 185 Kit fetched his man an ugly stroke on the round of the waist behind...a sickener of a stroke, if dealt soundly.

Sickening (sik'nin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. the vb.* + *-ING* 1.] The fact of becoming sick or ill; an instance of this.

Also, in dial. use, confinement, child-bed. 1382 *WYCLIF* *Jer.* xvi. 4 With dethebs of siknyngus thei shul die. 1816 *CHALMERS* *Let. in Life* (1853) II. 53 To sustain you under all the sickening, and faintings, and languishings of your earthly disease. 1828 *MERC.* *Mer.* *Mag.* V. 305 Not a case nor a sickening has been heard of. 1881 *Electro-Analyt. Co. Prospectus* (11) prevents it from what is technically termed 'sickening' in the presence of arsenic, sulphur, oil, or any other substances...deleterious to the...gold or silver.

Sickening, [*f. prec.* + *-ING* 2.]

1. Falling or turning sick.

1715 *Pope* *Odys.* iv. 600 The...gentle power...With neglected drops the sickening sense restored. 1746 *HERVEY* *Medit.* (1681) 272 The malignant influence gained upon her sickening eye. 1830 *SCOTT* *Ld. Isles* II. viii. Patient the sickening victim eyed The life-blood ebb in crimson tide. 1817 *SHELLEY* *Rev. Isaac* vi. xvi. 9 A whirlwind keen as frost Then in its sinking gulfs my sickening spirit tossed. 1728 *Pope* *Dunci.* iv. 636 The sickening stars fade off the æthereal plain. 1748 *GRAY* *Alliance* 71 Must sick'ning virtue fly the tainted ground? 1774 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* I. Pref. He thus ranges, without an instructor, confused, and with sickening curiosity, from subject to subject.

2. That causes sickness, nausea, or faintness; that disgusts or revolts; repulsive; loathsome.

1789 *MRS. D'ARBLAY* *Diary* 9 Jan. As they all consisted in almost unheard-of indignities...I will not give the sickening relation. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 123 Nocturnal sweats...induced by the sickening influence of digitalis. 1836 J. HALLEY in *Mem.* (1842) 58 Have had a most sickening job in shortening an article of my own for the Presbyterian

neither do they have any 'sickening' effect upon the mercury.

Hence *Sickeningly* *adv.*

1839 *LADY LYTTON* *Cecily* (ed. 2) I. viii. 180 The duchess was sickeningly civil. 1864 *Daily Telegr.* 27 Sept. The outside is generally burnt up, and the inside sickeningly raw. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Aug. 183 A series of sickeningly inhuman outrages were committed.

Sicker (sik'ar), a. and *adv.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: a. 1 sicker, 2-6 sicker (5 eycher), 4-5 slour(e, 5 sycur), 4. 6 sicir, 9 eiccer, siccar; 2-9 sicker (3 -err), 3-5 sikero, 4-5 sikir, sikur (5 -our, -yr, -re); 3-6 syker (6 -ar), 4-5 sykero, -ir, -yr (4 -ire, -ur); 4 zik-, zyker, 5 cykero, -yr; 5-6 sikkir (5 -yr, 6 sykkyr); 5-6 (9 dial.) sikker (6 -ar); 4 syckyr, 5-6 sickir, sycker, 4 -eicker. B. 6 ecir, 4-5 eicere (5 -ur, sekur); 4-6 (9) seker (6 eicker), 4-6 sekir, -yr (5 ceykr, 5-6 sekire (5 -yre). [OE. *sicar* (rar); = OFris. *sikur*, *siker* (Fris. *siker*), OS. *sikur*, *sikor* (MLG. and MDu. *seker*, Du. *zeker*), OHG. *silthur*, *sichur*, etc. (MHG. and G. *sicher*); MDa. *seker*, *secker* (Da. *sikker*), MSw. *siker*, *sigher* (Sw. *säker*) are from German. The word is an early Teutonic adoption of L. *sēcūrus* SECURE a., with the stress shifted to the first syllable.]

In ME. both *adj.* and *adv.* were very extensively employed, and the precise sense intended is not always clear. After 1500 the word is rarely used except by Scottish writers, but also remained current in the north of England: for a fuller exhibition of the senses in which it occurs in modern dialect, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

A. *adj.*

I. 1. Free from danger or harm; secure, safe.

c 897 K. ALFREDO Gregory's *Past. C.* liv. 425 5if we ðæt we...rowsið, ne 5 panne beð 5 ne louerd etc. 1387 naked and vnarmed, nougt siker azenst bestes, nober azenst men. 1435 *Marns* *Fire of Love* 3 Pat felynge of gostly fyrr..in þe while þai knawe jamelesse sekryr. c1491 *Chast. Goddess* *Clyde*. 7 The thyrdie cause is for man shold not bolde hymselfe siker. For grete trust of sikernes engendreth negligence.

b. Associated or attended with safety or security from danger, etc.

a. 1225 *Anon. R.* 70 Holli olde ancren muwen don hit...auh hit nis nougt siker þing, ne ne limpeð nougt to þe junge. 1387 *TREVISIA* *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 175 And see þeeves grevede and robbede al þe see, so þat þe Romayns..badde no siker seilynge wip oute oþer socour. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 664 Par ware monkes..[who] Thought þai stode in syklyr case. 1567 *TURBERV.* *Ovid's Ep.* 125 There may Leander make a sale and sicker stay. 1804 *CROCKETT* *Raiders* (ed. 3) 152, I'm as great on the side of the law as it's siccar to be in thae uncertain times.

c. Of places or paths.

c1275 *Moral Ode* 43 in O. E. Misc., Heo doþ hore ayhte in sikter stude þat sendeþ hit to heouen riches. 13.. R. *Alth.* 7065 (Laud MS), Þise...leden bym, by siker paas, Al to þe gates of Casparys. c1400 *tr. Secreta Secreta*, *Gos. Lond.* 111 Þe stede þat þou fighyts on with þy aduersers, he it semyngue cuer more seker, for þarfore shal þyn hoste peyne þem mekkyll more to fight. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Tua Mariti* *Wemen* 285 A lufsummar leid...That couth be secrete and sure...And sew bot at certayne tymes, & in sicir places. 1821 *SCOTT* *Pirate* iv, Na na, he sall walk a mair siccar path, and be a dainty curate.

2. That may be depended on; in which one can put reliance, confidence, or trust; certain, sure.

c1200 in *Anglia* XI. 377 Swyðe sicore forgyfnyssne se mæiz big hiddan æt gode. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1268 Þo þe emperour hurde þis, he ne truste wþ þer to wip oute siker ostage sching þing to do. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7538 Seynt Poule techyþ vs..A sykryr fyght þat wyl nat fayle. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* viii. xviii. 240 Syker assurance and borowes ye shal haue. 1546 *Rdg. Privy Council* *Stat.* I. 46 In the maist stratist forme, and sikrest still of obligation that can be devisit and maid. 1609 *SKENE* *Reg. Maj.* 86 He may attach him be sicker pledges, to enter and compeir in the Kings court. 1698 *SIR G. MACKENZIE* *Crim. Law* *Scot.* I. vi. § xix, Their Gods should he put under sicker Burrows. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 90 He was a curle in his day And siccar bargains be could make.

Proverb. c1440 *CAPGR.* *Life St. Kath.* ii. 250 It is more sekryr a byrd in your fest Than to baue iij. in þe sky-a-boue.

b. Of persons.

c1350 *Leg. Hood* (1871) 76 Seker men besett to wake. 14.. in O. *Ellis*, *Aead.* 85 A goode sykere frende is yuell to fynde. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 40 A more sykier attorney may noo man be than god is. 1533 *BELLENOY* *Livy* II. iv. (S.T.S.) I. 142 It is nocht facill to be declarit, nor 3it Is it writtin be sekire authoris. 1658 *CARSTAIRS* in *Durham Comm. Rev.* Pref. p. i, The alchist, sickierest and most accomplished ministers. 1768 *ROSS* *Helenore* II. 24 He was a sicker boy. 1878 *DICKINSON* *Cumblid. Gloss.* s.v., He's a varra sicker body.

c. Of defensive armour.

c1400 *Ronland & O.* 354. An hawberke..þat skire was of Mayle. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4465, I a sicker shelde sall be. 1578 *LINCOLN* *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 66 To thicf and reiver he was an sicker targe.

3. Having a firm foundation or support; firm, unshaken, fast.

for þat a1573 nle not the ground so sicker, as that I durst build my conscience thereupon. 1785 *BURNS* *Death & Dr.* *Hornbook* 28 Setting my staff wi' a my skill, To keepe me sicker. 1858 M. FORTROUS *Souter Johnny* 10 He had ha stood right steeve and sicker And bray'd their dudgeon.

fig. 1877 *THOM* *Jock o' Knowe* 28 (E. D. D.) Resolve is sickierest when it's placed On a foundation wrought.

b. Not liable to be disturbed or unsettled; stable, assured, certain.

1340 *AYENB.* 78 Þet is þe uayriste lyf an þe zykeriste þet is ine þise wordlie. 1390 *GOWER* *Conf.* I. 22 The world stand euer upon dehat. So may be seker non astal. 1500-20 *DUNBAR* *Poems* lxxii. 130 Grace become g3d and gournour, To keip the house in sicker stait. 1591 *SPENSER* *M. Huberd* 430 Being some honest Curate, or some Vicker Content with little in condition sicker. 1857 *RIOUILL* *Psalm* xv. 17 Sete thou siccer the work o' our han's upon us. 1886 *HALBURTON* *Horace* 41 (E. D. D.), Mak' yur unioin siccar.

c. Of number: Fixed, definite. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGEL* *P. Pl. B.* xx. 254 Kynde wil þow teche, That in mesure god made alle mannes thynges, And sette hem at a certeyne and at a sykier nymbre.

d. Prudent, careful, especially with regard to money matters; wary, cautious.

c1664 *LIVINGSTONE* *to St. Diego*, (Andrew Soc.) I. 205 He is a sicker man; he thinks he will only preach against Poprie, and not make with other controversies. a1800 *Poprie*, and not make with other controversies. a1800 *Poprie*, and not make with other controversies. a1800 *Poprie*, and not make with other controversies.

e. Inward minded. It is le's a sey sicker yen.

4. That cannot be doubted; indubitable; absolutely certain.

c1375 *CHURCH* *M.* 4134 (Fairf.), Full secure veniaunce god

will take. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* 105 Deed to vs is sykry, be ower of deed truly vnsykyr. 1567 TURBERV. *Old's Ep.* 61 My handes displayde gave siker signes and tokens of my paine. 1827 SCOTT *Tales Grandfather* 1st Ser. viii. 'Do you leave such a matter to doubt?' said Kirkpatrick, 'I will make sicker.' 1881 *Good Words* 774/1 'We make sicker that he was wyl' you.

† b. Genuine, good. Obs.—
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1042 Sexti thousand þai him send of sikere besandis.

5. Certain of its effect; effective, sure.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 47. I sallow sow say, For to saue þour lord wene, a fulle sikere say. 1400 *Roland & O.* 1382 A sekere stroke was there sett. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 408 A seker strake drewe he. 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 76. I. hes the tane into the sicker snair. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 219 This Nobillis dois hot rycht, Gif thay the Quene keip still in sicker gaid. 1720 in *Calderwood Dying Testimonies* (1806) 152 Strive to make sicker work in time. 1820 BEATTIE *John o' Arnha* (1826) 23 The charm is firm and sicker.

transf. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gabrielus* xii. (1875) 309 Time's a sicker master, an' we maun a' bend afore him.

6. Securely fastened or held.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 16905 (Trin.), þe princes of prestis of þe lawe went to þat monument And made hit sikur as hem þouht. 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 95 Than art thou sicker in the snair. 1891 A. GORDON *Folk's o' Carglen* 139 Andrew stretchit his length on the grun', an' they had him sikur as a nail.

II. 7. Having assured possession or prospect of something. ? Obs.

a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Efter þan þe hie weren wunide in ierusalem, and weren bole and sunde, and sikere of here giue. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1413 If yee do suilk an outtake Ful siker may yee be o wrake. 1450 *Merlin* ii. 32 He that wende to be siker of me hath failed of his purpos. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* 130 Always sall he be sicker of this, That is needfull to want na thing. 1719 *RANSAY To Hamilton* iii. xi. Sicker of thae, winter and simmer, Ye're well enough.

† b. Having some mastery of an art. Obs.—

a 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 559 Few of thaim was sekryr of archary.

8. Having confident or certain knowledge; fully assured or convinced. With various constructions, as dependent clause (usually with *that*), to with inf., of (*for*, *in*, *on*, *with*), or ellipt. for these.

(a) 1200 *ORMIN* 4844 Beo þu sikerr þatt he shall þe ziþenn eche blisse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7353 Siker þou be.

a 1320 *Sir Tristr.*

131. 1240 *Laud*

eme That I am lorn.

1552 *ABR. HAMILTON Catech.* 31 'Thow shuld be sikkir that the matter quihilk thou confermis with aen eith is trew.

(b) 1275 *Moral Ode* 40 in *O. E. Misc.* Þe mon þat wile sykry beo to habbe godes byssde. Do wel him seolf þe hwile he may. 12340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 8559 Þat sille be þare sykry and certayne To have endeles loy. 1400 *Destr.*

Troy 7991 Make vs sekryr, on the same wise, oure soule for to leue.

(c) 1230 *Cast. Love* 952 Ne beo þou in wonhope non, Ac ful siker þou be þeroun. 1277 *LANGT. Pr. Pl.* B. vii. 234. I am ful siker þou soule þeroun. 1404-8 *Pol. Poems* v. 51 Be not to sykrye of yone helpe. 1450 *Songs, Canons* 141c. (E.E.T.S.) 31 Ther-of thou art siker & sure. 1876 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* s.v., 'Ise sikkir on'.

(d) 1230 *Arth. & Merlin* 5551 (Kölbing), Ac arstye schul me make siker. 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) ii. vi. 151/1 Yf he be not sykry, but only wenech to be sykry, he shall not sware that it is so. 1876 C. C. ROBINSON *Mid-Vic. Gloss* s.v., 'In idiomatic phrases, expressive of emphatic belief. 'I'm sikkir and sure.'

† 9. Assured of its object; confident, certain. Obs.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1217 Þurh hwam we mahten habben sikere bilene to arisen alle efter him. 1320 *Arth. & Merlin* 5551 (Kölbing), Ac arstye schul me make siker. 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) ii. vi. 151/1 Yf he be not sykry, but only wenech to be sykry, he shall not sware that it is so. 1876 C. C. ROBINSON *Mid-Vic. Gloss* s.v., 'In idiomatic phrases, expressive of emphatic belief. 'I'm sikkir and sure.'

† 10. Having a sense of security; confident. Obs.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* li. 11 With quakyng, swa þat þour loy be noght oure sykrye. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrew) 957 Be sykry, douchtyr, and dred nocht!

B. adv.

† 1. With security; safely; confidently. Obs.

a 1205 *LAV.* 15092 Dead is Vortimer þe king, & siker þu niht hider come. 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14250 3yf Arthur hadde lenger abiden, þe sykryere myghte Modded have ryden. 1367 *REVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 163 Forto go þe savelok and þe sikerer to cruel bataille aenst Marius. 1440 *Pallad. on Hush* xii. 267 Hem that reymayne al sikur maystow sowe.

2. Assuredly, certainly, without doubt.

1275 *Passion our Lord* 286 in *O. E. Misc.* 45 Siker þu ert myd him a gallewis mon. 1300 *Gower Conf.* I. 154 So seker as I have a lif, Thou scholdest thanne he my wif.

a 1450 *LOVELLUS Merlin* 6442 '315, Sikyrr, lady! in this woman gan saye. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 150 Siker I hold him for a greater fon. 1614 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Command. Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 19 Now, siker (Wernocke) thou hast spilt the marke. A 1717 *PARNELL, Fairy Tale* Wks. (H33) 18 The board was laid, And siker such a feast was made As heart and lip desire.

b. With verbs of saying or affirming: As a certainty, as a fact.

a 1275 *Prov. of Alfred* 321 Siker ich ich te saige, letet gif þe liket. 1414 *Life St. Kath.* (Halliwell) 8 Or ellys sekryr y telle the 'That the schalt dedd hee! 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xx. 47 Siker I sow assure, He rewliis weill, that sa weill him can gyd.

3. Effectively, firmly.

a 1450 *Gesta Rom.* xxv. 86, I put a gret stone aboute this necke, & yit þou rise; I triste now I shall pleik syk with the. 1714 *Life of Wariston* 22 in *Child Ballads* IV. 31/2 The nurse she knet the knot, And O she knet it sicker!

1792 A. WILSON *On Men sawing Timber*, Experience ne'er sate sicker tells us. As when she lifts her rung and falls us. 1818 *ROGER Poems* (1899) 107 Lay't into our loof, We'll haud it sicker.

4. Securely; without risk of falliing or shifting.

a 1286 *MONTGOMERY Misc. Poems* v. 55 3our feet ar not so sicker sett. 1641 *Ferguson's Sc. Prov.* No. 310 He rode sicker that never fell. 1711 *RANSAY Wjfe of Auchtermuchty* iv. They sicker said that neir did faw. 1774 *FERGUSON Poems* (1788) II. 20 Ye wha canna stann sae sicker. 1863 *QUINN Heather Lintie* 201 Within oor hearts. Aye sicker shalt thou reign. 1867 G. W. DONALD *Poems* (1879) 54/1 There's nae man sae sicker sett But he may shift his stool.

Sicker (sik'ar), v. 1. Now rare or Obs. Forms:

a. 3 sikeri, -ury, sykery, 4 sikar(e, -ir, -ur), 4-5 sykere(n, 5 -yn), 8 sicker, 9 siccar. β.

4-5 sekere, 5 sekry(o). [ME. sikeri, sikeren, etc. (F. SICKER a.), = OFris. sikura, sik(e)ria, OS. sikorun (MLG. and MDu. sekeren, Du. zekeren), OHG. sikhorun (MHG. sikheren, G. sichern).]

1. trans. To assure (a person) of safety.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11323 In eiper half to sikeri him feres him gonne lede. 131. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrie's Archiv* LVII. 287 þou weore worpi for to dye. Bote for I er sikerde þe schalt þou hawe no skape for me. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 17 Oþer wis may not þe kirk bring a man out of synne, ne forþe þe peyn, nor man siker.

2. To assure (a persoo) of one's good faith by a pledge or formal promise.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3155 A þousend pound... ichim wolde þise anon... & þat ich im wolde mid treupe sikery him vaste an hond. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 53 Edward siked him wel to mak William his heyre. 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1020 Wolde ye sekryr me, wythout fayle, For to holde trewe counsaile.

b. refl. To pot one's trust in a person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11868 Pat we get ger vs leches tuin, In quik we mat siker vs in.

o. To betroth (a woman) to one.

a 1284 CHAUCER L. G. W. 2128 *Ariadne*, Now be we duchessis bothe I & 3e And sekerde to the regalis of Athenys.

3. To assure (one) of a fact.

a 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 932, I sal be before þame bowne into his sammyne aray... I sekryr þou. 1400 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xxvii. (1908) 144 Than he... wyllynge that the schulde no longer be distourheled and trauailled, sykryde hem of his presence.

4. To confirm by pledge or surety.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Þerof he mad me skrite, & for to sikere his dede, set þer to his seale. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 1463 Sad seurtie was sikered on bope sides þanne, þat menskful marlage to make. 1450 *Le Morie Arth.* 2331 A. trows they sette and sekeryd thare.

5. To secure, make sure or certain of; to make fast, fix firmly.

1708 *BRUCE Good News in Evil Times* 40 Sicker what ye will, if the main chance be not sickered, I'll not give a gray Groat for you. 1824 *MACPAGGART Gallivied.* *Enoycl.* s.v. *Sneet*, The runt must be sickered in the den, so that the [scythe] blade may have a snaging sound.

Hence 'Sickering' vbl. sb.

a 1450 *Le Morie Arth.* 2322 That they shall make me A sekerynge A trows to holde vs by-twene.

Sicker, v. 2. rare. Also 2 sikori. [OE. sicterian, = LG. sikeren, G. sichern (dial. sikern), app. related to OHG. sifhan to strain, filter: see SYE v.]

intr. Of water: To trickle; to ooze or leak.

897 K. ALFRED in *Gregory's Past.* C. liii. 377 Swide lyt. lum sicerad ðæt water & swide degellice on ðæt hlece scip. 1290 *Sc. Eng. Leg.* l. 318 Þare heoz æt tie weynene wren onder corþe mani on, þat sikeriez [text sikeniez] out of þe se. 1305 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Lincolnshire).

† Sickerhead. Obs.— [F. SICKER A. Cf. Do. zekerheit, G. sicherheit (OHG. sikhurheit), etc.] Assurance, certainty.

a 1250 *Out & Night.* 1265 Naueþ mon no sikerheide, þat he ne may wene & adrede þat sum vnþap neih him beo.

† Sickerlaik. Obs.— In 3 siklerlec. [F. SICKER A. Cf. MSw. sik(e)ryk(e).] Certainty.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Þenne þurh þis sikerlec seche ich earst uppon ham.

Sickerly, adv. Now Sc. and north. dial.

Forms: see SICKER a. Also 1-lico, 3-5 -liche (3 -lichen, 4 -lich), 4-5 -lyche, 3 -like, 4 -lik, -lio; comp. 3 -loker, 4 -laker; 3 -li3, 4-5 -li (4 -le), 5-6 -lye, 6-7 (9) -lie. [Late OE. sicerlice (f. sicer SICKER a.), = MDu. sickerlike, -like (Du. zekerlijk), MLG. sickerlike, OHG. sichurliche MHG. sickerliche (G. -lich), MSw. sikerlika, etc.]

† 1. With full certainty or conviction. Obs.

a 1100 in *Napier Contrib.* O.E. *Lexicogr.* 57 For þan þe þa apostles scolden witen sicerlice þat he arisen was of deaðe. 1200 *ORMIN* 5325 Þe hirþ witten sickerli3, Forr Goddspell. hoc it kipeþ. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 662 That þe trow this sekirly, My twa sonnyis with þow sall I send. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 327 As he which demeth sickerly That sche be ded. 1449 *PECKOCK Repr.* II. i. (Rolls) 132 If a treuthe be known bi doom of resoun, thanne it is known or

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*Sickle-winged Humming-bird. 1876 LANIER *Clover* 100
And curls it, sharp, Aod "sicklewise, about my poets' heads.

entiment which the age seems most to appreciate.

1906 [see POLARIZATION 1].

that the deske... be set atte south ende of that awter. side-lyngs a fowre fote. 1533 BELLENOEN *Liv* II. xxi. (S.T.S.) I. 216 Ane weyng of horss men come sidelong be battall of Veanis. 1579 J. JONUS *Preserv. Bodie & Soul* i. xxvi. 49 In what sorte the light in the Chamber is to be placed... If sidelong, it may cause the Infant to proue squint. 1613 M. RIDDLEY *Magn. Bodie* 16 If ankors he layd out, either forward, or backward, or sidelong.

†3. =SIDELING adv. 3. Obs.

1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 2730 Sick breid, abufe the wallis, thare was, Thre cartis mycht sydlings on thame pas. 1805- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

5. =SIDELING adv. 4.

1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 300 Women sit on horseback sidelong, and men straddling. 1898 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Sidelong, adv.¹ and a.¹ Also side-long. [f. SIDE sb.¹ + LONG. Cf. MDa. *sidelangs*, MSw. *sidh-langs* adv.] A. adv.

1. Towards the side; sideways, obliquely.

1580 BARET *Alcatraz*, Sidelong or sideways, *ex obliquo*.

1589 NASHE *M. Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 121 A crooked generation, that loates to swym side-long with the Crabbe.

1602 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 10b, Their manner of working in the Loadmies, is to follow the Load as it lieth, either sidelong, or downe-right.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 197 As if... waters forcing way Sidelong, had push't a Mountain from his seat.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 17 Taking her Hoop in one Hand in a great Fury, she squeezes side-long through a Passage two Yards wide.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xi. With these words she sunk back on the settle, and from thence sidelong to the floor.

1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* x. § 58 That blue-lipped serpent—working its way sidelong in the sand.

2. Along the sides. *rare*¹.

1592 R. D. *Hypocritomachia* 19 b, Which aulter (as I may terme it) sidelong about, wrought with leaves.

3. So as to show the side. *rare*¹.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. v. (1611) 264 This forme of Helmet placed sidelong and close doth Ger. Leigh attribute to the dignity of Knight.

4. To the side of; side by side; presenting the side to something.

1643 *True Informer* 40 The Parliaments Forces were within six miles side-long of him.

1803 *Edwin* III. iii. 49 When... our hands were engaged in war, sidelong we fought.

1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. xii, Seated within the shop, sidelong to the window.

1895 KIPPLING *and Jungle* Bk. 203 Each [dog] was fastened sidelong to his neighbour's neck.

5. On the side; with the side to the ground.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 333 Side-long as they sat recline On the soft downie Bank damask with flowers.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. xl, Behoves no more, But sidelong, to the gently-waving wind, To lay the well-tun'd instrument reclined.

1757 W. WILKIE *Epitaph* iv. 95 He... sidelong on the beach the galley laid.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 334 Side-long the plough beside the field-gate lay.

b. Inclining to one side in moving along a slope.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* vi. 119 On the hills where the waggons have to run 'sidelong' to pick up the crops one side higher than the other.

6. As *prep.* By or along the side of.

1523 FITZGER. *Hush* § 38 If she wyl not stande syde with the hill; or some

B. *adj.*

1. In a slanting direction; in a sloping position; inclining to one side; lying on the side.

1597 A. M. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28/4 We must make the aperitone sydelonge or contradictory, when we purpose to iterate the phlebotomy.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* v. 928 This [wave] lays the sidelong Alder on the Main, And that rests the leaning Bark again.

1748 GRAY *Alliance* 91 With side-long plough to quell the flinty ground.

1777 *Gentl. Mag.* vii. 170 With a side-long look, Poor William thro' the heart was struck.

1791 COWPER *Udall* xxi. 319 With a sidelong sweet Assailing him, 1818 BYRON *Juan* t. clxxiii, Regarding both with slow and sidelong view.

1851 THACKERAY *Round. P. Ogrev.* He gives a dreadful sidelong glance of suspicion.

1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III. i, Indicating with a sidelong nod the room to the left.

transf. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.* *Odes* III. xxii. 10 Yearly shall bleed a festal Swine, That meditates the side-long Wound.

b. Glancing, moving, or extending sideways.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xxvii. 8 Past the pebbly beach the boat did slide on sidelong waves.

1864 SWIN 1877 TENN across the deep.

3. Indirect; not straightforward or open.

1654 Z. COKE *Legick* 25 We have seen the direct degrees;

now follow the Collateral, or sidelong, which is called Difference. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 380 Their sidelong Answers, and silly Excuses will not do.

1832 H. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* vi. 82 They did not see the winks, and the side-long smiles.

1853 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1853) 148 Hazing promiscuous sidelong sort of observations, that might be taken up by anybody.

1883 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 97 A sinister look, which even the Captain could not help noting in a sidelong fashion.

†**Sidelong**, adv.² and a.² Obs. *rare*. [f. SIDE adv.¹ and a.¹ + LONG a.¹ = SIDE a.¹ and adv.¹]

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Epil.* (Arb.) 82 They be no boyes, which weare such side long gowns.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hibern* 354 And now the Foxe had gotten him a gowne, And th' Ape a cassocke sidelong hanging downe.

— *Vision Bellay* ix, An hideous bodie big and strong I sawe, With side-long beard.

Side-look. [SIDE sb.¹] An oblique look; a side-glance. Also *fig.*

1705 STEELE *Tender Husband* iv. i, That Side-look hides the Mole on the left Cheek.

1820 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 316 In that straight line he went on for fifty years, without one side-look.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* xli, With a side-look he let her know that he did not wish to hurt her feelings.

So **Side-looker**, -looking.

1530 *MS. Digby 86 fol.* 168 b, Pe hare... be westlokere, The waldeneie, the sid-lokere.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1650 As he caste a side lokyng, He saw a lady in her bed sytting.

†**Sidely**, adv. Obs.¹ [f. SIDE sb.¹] In an indirect manner; indirectly.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* I. 324 3if a man azenstondif God and doib azenis his wille, 3if Goddis wille is fillid asideli [w.r. sydely] by punyishing of his man.

†**Sideman**. Obs. [f. SIDE sb.¹]

1. =SIDESMAN I.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2098/r He beyng one of the Church Wardens or side men.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 1. 134 In villages they are commonlie made churchwardens, sidemen, aleconners, constables.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 82 Besides this Incumbent, every parish had certain officers, as Churchwardens, Sidemen,

DAVENANT *Wille* III. i, It is worth all the Bells in your Church Steeple, Though your Sexton and Side-men hung there too, To better the peal.

1682 in *Picture of Liverpool* (1834) 108 Thomas Mathews elected sideman for the remainder of the year.

2. A partisan. *rare*¹.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 93 The partie that brought it was a sideman of the Iesuits.

3. (See quot.) *rare*¹.

c 1600 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesars Comm.* 130 The first, second and third, and so forward in each file, are called Sidemen in respect of the same numbers in the next file.

4. =OYSTER 3.

1632 SHERWOOD, The sidemen of a pullet, *les huistres d'une poule*.

†**Siden**, adv. Obs. [OE. *sidan*, f. *sid* SIDE a.] =SIDE adv.¹ 1.

932 in *Birch Carol.* Sax. II. 389 Of gehwilecum stowum wydan and sydan segaderod.

c 1205 LAV. 139 Muche lond he him 3ef. siden & widen. *Ibid.* 15405 He lette his men riden widen & siden.

†**Sideness**. Obs. [f. SIDE a.] a. Length.

b. Height (of a roof).

c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xli. (Agnes) 158 God send sic sydenes in hyre hare bat scho was cled mare ewinely with hare bane with hire clathis in hy.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 62 3ei maken þer ahilis myche, boþe in widnesse and sidenesse.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 474 Stepnesse, or sydenesse of a roof, *elevation*.

1530 *Palsgr.* 270/1 Sydenesse, *longevr.* 1583 P. STUBBS *Anat. Abuses* E ij, The other contayneth neither length, breadth or sidenes (being not past a quarter of a yarde side) wherof some be paved.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 258 When you... haue made both the bitt cheekes of an euen sidenesse.

†**Sidenhand**, adv. Obs. Also 5 *sydnandys*. [f. OE. *sidan*, gen. sing. of *side* SIDE sb.¹ + HAND sb.] Aside; on one side of.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5019 Cesar conselled with Androche, þat he wolde come out of þe cite, And turne a sidenhand o valeye.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 455/1 Sydnandys, or a syde, *oblique*. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1907) I. 9 The hedde of Aven Ryver risethe a litle sidenhand [printed -ham] of Gylesborow village, and cummith by it there first recyueyng a botom.

[CL. *side-hand* under *Sine* sb.¹ 27.]

Side-pocket. [SIDE sb.¹]

1. A pocket in the side-portion of a garment (esp. a coat or jacket).

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III. 116 Pulling out his butcher's knife from a sheath in his side-pocket.

1796 *Gros's Dict. Vulgar* T. (ed. 3) s.v. He has as much need of a wife as a dog of a side-pocket; said of a weak old debilitated man.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxx, Buttoning his coat over the arms, which were concealed in a side-pocket ingeniously contrived for that purpose.

1852 WHYTE MELVILLE *Inside the Bar* iii. 265 He's no more use for a hunter now, than a cow has for a side-pocket.

1901 MACM. *Mag.* Apr. 463/2 He brought an old coat one day, and amused himself firing through the side-pockets.

attrib. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 4/2 He wore a... side-pocket jacket which fitted him like a glove.

2. (See quot.)

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 23 Along the sides of the tent are suspended rows of square-cut canvas bags, called side-pockets.

Side-post. [SIDE sb.¹]

1. One of the posts at either side of a doorway; a door-post. (Chiefly in Biblical echoes.)

1535 COVERD. *Exod.* xii. 22 Strike it upon the vpper poste and upon the two syde postes. [Similarly 1572 and 1611.]

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 140 The striking of its blood upon the Side-posts of their Houses.

1738 WAR-

BURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 635 Striking the blood on the side-posts. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 562 To sprinkle its blood on the side-posts and on the lintel.

1874 RUSKIN *Val d'Arno* 217, I intended... to have insisted, at some length, on the decoration of the lintel and side-posts.

2. A post supporting a roof at or towards one side of it.

1625 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 197 The syde-postes of y^e roofe. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Arch.* (ed. 5) 427 Side-posts in a roof-truss, are posts placed in pairs at an

1862 — *Rickman's Gothic* or half pillars... carrying the side posts of the open timber roof.

Sider¹. [f. SIDE v. 11.] One who sides with a person or cause; a partisan, adherent.

1616 J. LANE *Contm. Sgr.'s T.* III. 211 False dice and carders, with all cheating crewes, siders that feede, may blo self-gaine-made faction.

1656 S. H. GOLD *Law* 4 What then can incoent Charles Stuart, or his siders with, say for themselves?

1665 WINSTANLEY *Loy. Martyrol*, 171 A desperate Enemy to the Old King all along... a greater Sider with Cromwel.

Hence †**Sidership**. Obs.

1594 NASHE *Unfortunate Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 21 The world is well amended, thought I, with your Sidership.

Sider², forming the second element in a comb. or collocation, as *near sider*, a horse standing on the near side; *hillsider*, one living on a hillside, etc. See also **INSIDER** and **OUTSIDER**.

1841 LEVER C. O'Malley cxii, I like that near sider with the white fetlock.

1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillbary & Burtens* xii, Those who think they know something of them might fancy that 'Old hand', 'Vandemonian', or even 'Sydney Sider', were not particularly offensive.

1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 11 The Trentsiders have a manner peculiarly their own.

1898 [see HILLSIDER].

Sider, obs. form of **CIDER**.

Side-rail. [SIDE sb.¹ 23 b.] A rail placed or fixed at the side of something.

1754 J. BARTLEY *Gentl. Farriery* (ed. 2) 354 Let an assistant, standing on the side rail of a brake... raise the horse's tail very gently.

1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl.* II. 437 *Grading*, the ladders and side rails of a waggon.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 34 By means of a crooked side-rail, bending archwise over the hind wheel, the bodies... are kept low.

1824 WIGGINS *Embanking* 132 Placing gates and side-rails to those marshes.

1903 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 571, I leaned against the side-rail [of the yacht] beside her.

Sideral (sai'dérál, si'dérál), a. Also 6 *syder-*all, 7-8 -al; 7 *siderall*. [ad. L. *siderális*, f. *sider-*, *sídus* constellation, star. Cf. F. *sideral*, †*syderal* (16th cent.).]

1. Of or pertaining to the stars; sideral, starry.

1594 BLUNOEVIU *Exerc.* II. i. xxxviii. (1597) 170 b, The Astronomical yeare is either Tropical or Syderall.

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 48 He sends for those of his Egyptian Wizards, whom he deemed most skillful in the Sideral Science.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Fruiting* 38 The Sideral Observations set forth in Tycho's name.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 7 So shone the earth, as if the sideral train, Broad as full sun, had sail'd the ethereal plain.

1890 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 2, I who am only waiting... to put diameters of the... sideral orbits between me and all souls.

2. Coming from, caused by, the stars. Chiefly of malign influences.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. § 27 As if it had beene a syderall infection or generall Lunacy.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 693 These changes in the Heav'ns... produc'd... sideral blast, Vapour, and Mist, and Exhalation hot.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* 1, 31 The vernal nippings and cold syderal blasts.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 570 The virgin mud, fecundated... by the sideral influence.

1805 *Poet. Reg.* 175 Worse than mildew boar Or Sideral blast is he.

Siderant (si'déránt), a. *Path.* [a. F. *siderant*.] Striking and paralyzing suddenly.

1896 *Albani's Syst. Med.* I. 664 The 'type foudroyante' of French authors, which may also be called the fulminant, siderant, apoplectic, or malignant type.

Sideraphthite. [f. Gr. *σίδηρος* iron + *ἀφθιρ*-os undecaying.] (See quot.)

1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 39/1 A new alloy, which resembles silver, and is very ductile and malleable, is composed of 65 parts iron, 23 of nickel, 4 of tungsten, 5 of aluminium, and 5 of copper... The metal is called 'sideraphthite'.

†**Siderate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *siderari* to be planet-struck, f. *sider-*, *sídus* constellation, star.] *trans.* To strike with malign (sideral) influence, to blast. Chiefly in passive: To be blasted, struck with lightning; also *fig.*, to be thunder-struck.

F. scorched in bed together with Lightning. 1679 V. ALSOR *Melius Ing.* II. v. 307 This is Demonstration that puts the Controversie beyond all exception, and the poor Non-conformists are siderated with the violence of it!

Sideration. Now *rare*. Also 7-8 *syd-*. [ad. L. *sideratio* blast, blight, palsy, f. *siderari*: see prec. So F. *sideration*, †*syderation* (16th cent.).]

1. Blasting of trees or plants.

1623 COCKERAM II. A iv b, A Blasting thereof, *Stellation*, *Syderation*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Syderation*, Blasting of Trees with great heat and drought, Tree-plague.

1686 GOAD *Crest. Bodie* III. 1 383 If God hath ordained Sideration of Plants, or blasting of Fruits, must we accuse the

Creation? 1691 *RAY Creation* (1714) 304 Producing a Mortification or Syderation in the parts of Plants. 1722 BAURY, *Syderation*, the Blasting of Trees or Plants, with an Eastern Wind or with excessive Heat and Drought. [Hence in Miller *Gard. Dict.* (1731).]

2. Sudden paralysis; complete mortification of any part of the body.

1612 COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* vii. 59 The sicke are also suddenly taken... with a senseless trance and generally astonishment or syderation. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* iv. 27 An absolute coldnesse, causeth the syderation or death of the part. 1638 DRAUM, or HAWTH. *True Wks.* (1711) 172 This hath been in them a Syderation, the Blasting of some unhappy Influence. 1702 C. MATHER *Mag. Chr.* vii. vi. (1832) 575 Rabid animals, which, by a most unaccountable syderation from Heaven, had now neither strength nor sense left 'em to do anything for their own defence.

3. *Path.* (See quot.)
[1738 *Med. Comm.* II. 182 *Sideratio*, or Erysipelas of the head and face. 1809 PARR *Med. Dict.* II. 182 *Sideratio*, a sphaerulose or a species of erysipelas, vulgarly called a *blast*.] 1828-32 in WEBSTER (citing PARR) 1849 CRAIG, *Sideration*, in Pathology, a name given to erysipelas of the face or scalp, from an idea of its being produced by the influence of the planets.

Sidere, obs. form of CIDER.
Sidereal (sai'di-rē'al, *a.* Also 7-9 siderial (7 syd-) : 7-8 sydereal (7-all). [f. L. *siderē-us*, f. *sider*, *siderus* constellation, star + -AL.]

1. O.
1647 which pure he may safely. Nan has a sydereal body besides this terrestial which is joined with the Stars. 1692 J. SALTER *Triumphs of Jesus* 24 Display your Glories ye Sydereal States. 1739 H. COVENTRY *Philomel to Hydaspes* iii. 76 [A] most expressive, as well as permanent Symbol of the Sideral Splendors. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 26 Among the changes that happen in the sideral heavens we enumerate the loss of stars. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. iii. What thinks Boëtes of them, as he leads his Hunting-Dogs over the Zenith in their leash of sideral fire? 1868 SPENCER *Prime. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. vii. 177 That general Astronomy which includes our whole sideral system. 1874 FARRAR *Chist. I.* ii. 29 That any strange sideral phenomenon should be interpreted as the signal of a coming King, was in strict accordance with the belief of their age.

2. Star-like, lustrous, bright. *rare*.
1634 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. xiv. 201 With what a blushing astonishment doth she behold his sydereal countenance cast upon her. 1649 J. H. *Milton to Parl.* 30 Provoking some sydereal and flaming soules to display themselves in their full lustre.

3. Of periods of time : Determined or measured by means of the stars. In *sideral day*, *month*, *year*, *time* (see quot.).

1681 WHARTON *Disc. Yrs. & Months Wks.* (1683) 71 The Sydereal year is the space of time, in which the Sun returns to the same star from whence he departed. 1715 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* (1726) I. 242 The Astronomic Year is also... 1794 There must be one more sideral day in a year than there are solar days. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 50 A clock regulated by the transit of fixed stars, or adapted to sideral time. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 95 The interval between the departure and return of a meridian to the sun is called a solar day; in the case of a star, a sideral day. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 434 The sideral month is the interval between two successive conjunctions of the moon with the same fixed star.

b. Of a clock : Showing sideral time.
1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron. Pref.* An observation expressed by... the seconds of a sideral clock.

4. Of plaoetary or lonar motioo : Relative to the stars.

1875 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 554 Its annual sideral revolution is calculated, by Laplace, to be performed in 1631 days, 17 hours, 57 seconds. 1833 HERSCHEL

to the Sun, the planet again occupies the same portion of the heavens.

5. Concerned with the stars.

1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* 372 Chap. xii. Of Sideral Astronomy. 1853 — *Pop. Lect. Sci.* v. § 28 (1873) 204 Thus opening another chapter in the history of sideral mensuration. 1870 tr. Pouchet's *Univers* (1871) 519 The nebula mark the limits of sideral investigation.

Hence **Sidere** realize *v.* ; **Sidere** really *adv.*
1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Fagan Idol.* I. 34 That very goddess, whose peculiar symbol was a ship, is yet asserted to be siderally the moon. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* viii. 150 German literature transformed, siderally, as we see it to Goethe, reckons Winckelmann among its imitators.

Siderean, *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -AN.] Sideral, stary.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Siderean*, of, or like stars, shining, bright; heavenly. 1857 B. W. PROCTER *Drum.* Sc. 342 They brought me down... Siderian music from the Pleiades.

Sidereous, *a. rare*—*t.* [f. Gr. *sidēpos* iron.] Composed of iron.

1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 503 Did the God of Hell, therefore, weep only from one eye, which rained the siderous torrent of woe—the iron sheet of teary shower?

Sideric, *a. rare*—*t.* Pertaining to iron.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 459/2 These elements he asserted were composed of the three principles sideric salt and sulphur and mercury.

Siderism 1. [f. L. *sider*, *siderus* star.] The doctrine of a sideral influence upon terrestrial things or events. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Siderism 2. [f. Gr. *sidēpos* iron.] The supposed effects of magnetic influence upon the human body.

[1850 OGILVIE, *Siderismus*.] 1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 LANG *Making of Religion* ii. 32 Ritter thought he had detected a new force, 'Siderism.'

Siderite 1 (si'di-rēt, sai'di-rōit). *Min.* [To early use a. F. *siderite* (16th c.), or ad. L. *siderites* m., *sideritis* f., a. Gr. *sidēpēris*, -*itis*, f. *sidēpos* iron. In later use directly f. Gr. *sidēp-os* + -ITE 2 b.]

† 1. Loadstone. *Obs.*

1579 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie Parthenides* (1811) vii. 50 Not flint, I trowe, I am a lyer; But syderite that feels noe fier. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* iv. i. Hee fastens a post, vpon which he hangs his... 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 4 Siderite sometimes composes entire mountains... This important substance... is the hornblende of the German miners. *Ibid.* 9 In general... when the substance has a crystallized and silky appearance, it must be classed among the siderites.

2. (See quot. 1623 and SIDERITES.)

to 18 colour and very heavy, were doubtless Sapphires, for they could be drilled by means of another diamond.

† 3. A phosphate of iron; phosphaciderite, cuhe-ore. *Obs.*

So named by Bergmann (1790) under the impression that it was a new metal.

1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 335 The white matter I supposed was the siderite of Bergmann; which is now believed to be phosphate of iron. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 179 Iron in a Reguline state united to Phosphorus is called Siderite. 1805 *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 325 The error which subsisted for a few years, respecting the compound formerly called siderite.

† 4. Hornblende. *Obs.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 4 Siderite sometimes composes entire mountains... This important substance... is the hornblende of the German miners. *Ibid.* 9 In general... when the substance has a crystallized and silky appearance, it must be classed among the siderites.

5. A blue variety of quartz.

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6. Rhombohedral carbonate of iron, native ferro-carbonate, spathic iron-ore.

Named by Haidinger (1844); also called SIDEROSE.

1850 ANSTOE *Elem. Geol.* *Min.* etc. 206 There is a strong tendency in

1879 *Encycl.*

Iron (carbonate of iron) occurs both crystallized and massive.

1864 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 410 Siderite, or spathic ore, so called from its sparry or glassy crystals, is a combination of iron with carbonic acid (FeCO₃).

7. A variety of iron.

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1879 *Encycl.*

scribed. It is a compound of metallic iron and plumbago. I have called it 'Sidero-graphite.' 1856 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, *Siderographite*, considered a native compound of iron and graphite, but probably a furnace product. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 131 It is so much impregnated with iron, that it belongs to the 'sideromagnesian rocks.' 1825 Brewster's *Edin. Trans. Sci.* II. 372 He [Dr. Verneking] described 'Sideroschist' as occurring in small simple three-sided and six-sided pyramids. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 240 *Sideroschist*, a ferrous silicate, occurring, in Brazil, in hexagonal crystals.

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in the streets of Philadelphia, I met, on the opposite side.

Sieging (sē'dzin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SIEGE v.] The action of besieging; a siege.

13.. *Cursor M. 7070* (Gütt.). Here-of thar na man be in were, For qui be seging lastid ten zere. 1381 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xxix. 3. I shal kaste azen thee an hep, and the strengthi I shal sette in to thi seging. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 255 Thenne the duke besedig long this castelle. And as he wer thus in segeling [etc.]. c1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 855 Wallace... At Sanct Johnstoun with at the segingest still. 1504 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 431 To Hannis, gunnar, ... for to pas in the lils to the seging of Carnegh. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Little's Hist. Scot.* II. 18 S. Jhonnes toun, efter lang seigering, is tane. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. v. (1872) 1. 435 Stralsund has been taken, since that, by Russian seging.

attrib. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wym.* I. iv. On plains [which] no sieging mine's volcano shook. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. x. Well for them, that Insurance has only pikes and axes; no right sieging-tools! 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. xii. (1872) VIII. 21 Friedrich is not thought to shine in the sieging line as he does in the fighting.

Siegnor, obs. f. **SIGNOR**. **Siek**(e), obs. ff. **SICK**. **Siel**, obs. f. **CEIL** v., **SEEL** v.; var. **SILE** v. **Sieling**, obs. f. **CEILING**. **Siely**, obs. f. **SEELY**. **Sien**(oe), obs. ff. **SCION**. **Sieno**(e), obs. ff. **SCIENCE**. **Siene**(se) (sien'z), sb. and a. Also **Siennese**. [f. *Siena*, *Sienna* (see def.) + -ESE.]

A. sb. An inhabitant or native of Siena, a city in Tuscany.

1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 86 The Siennese produce this inscription to invalidate the boast of the Florentines. c1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XII. 479/1 For a while the Siennese flattered themselves that their liberty would be recoverable. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 43 The Siennese took possession of their fortress.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to Siena. c1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XII. 499/2 They obtained possession of many of the Siennese ports. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1853) 22 In a rare Siennese print of the fifteenth century. 1887 *Quot. Marcum* I. 73 The winged boys of the Siennese Masters.

Siente, **Sientic**, var. **SYENTE**, **SYENITIO**. **Sienna** (sien'ā). Also 8 **sienna**. [Elliptic for *terra di Sienna*; see **SIENESE**.] **a.** A ferruginous earth used as a pigment in oil and water-colour painting (called *burnt sienna* when it has been exposed to a red heat). **b.** The colour of this pigment, a rich reddish brown. Also *attrib.* or *comb.*, as *sienna-brown*, -red.

1760 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* III. 309 A terra-sienna or very rich reddish brown. *Ibid.* 314 Terra-sienna is a delightful colour. 1787 W. WILLIAMS *Mech. Oil Colours* 44 Sienna earth... is a fine colour, but comes little into use. 1815 J. NICOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 642 Fawn-colour with burnt terra di sienna, or burnt umber and white. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 405 Minute granules of a rich sienna-brown hue. 1874 COVES *Birds N. W.* 150 They are of a light-green color, speckled with sienna and other rich shades of brown. 1876 *Pal Mail G.* 18 Oct. 4/1 Satchels of seeds, deep purple, sienna red, russet gold, and green.

Siennese, var. **SIENESE**. **Siens**, **Siensz**, obs. ff. **SCIENCE**. **Siens**, **Sient**, obs. ff. **SCION**. **Sier**, **Sierce**, **Sierge**, obs. ff. **SIRE**, **SEARCE**, **CIERGE**. [f. *Sierra* (siera), also 7 *ser*(ra). [Sp. *sierra* = L. *serra* saw].]

1. In Spain and parts of America now or formerly Spanish: A range of hills or mountains, rising in peaks which suggest the teeth of a saw.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 873 Peru is divided into three parts, which they call Ulanos, Sierras, and Andes. 1632 LITWOG *Trav.* x. 445 *Sierra Nevada*, the highest of mountains, the Rockies. 1691 EVELYN *Corr.* (1891) I. 111... [caves] under those Alps & Sierras from whence our rivers derive their plentiful streams. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trav. Auvergne* 68 The Andes and Sierras [sic] are two ridges of Mountains that run from North to South. 1812 BYRON *C. Har.* I. xxvii. Doh Tejo interpose his mighty tide? Or dark Sierras rise in craggy pride? 1843 PRESICOTT *Mexico* iii. v. Although the Sierras are not... an austerity. 673/1 The S.

attrib. 1884 COVES *N. Amer. Birds* 422 *Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis*,... Sierra Jay.

b. In general use: A mountain-range of this description.

1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxxii. (1853) 141 Their rocky sierras on the east separated Azerbaijan from... the shores of the Caspian. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 96 The main range of Djebel Shomer, a long purple sierra of most picturesque outline.

2. Astr. = CHROMOSPHERE.

1851 G. B. AIRY in *Mem. R. Astron. Soc.* XXI. 7, I saw that the sierra, or rugged line of projections, had arisen. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sci.* 97 The objectionable word *chromosphere* (for *chromatosphere*) should be replaced by *sierra*. 1883 — in *10th Cent. Nov.* 876 In the sierra or chromatosphere the presence and nature of many other vapours are noted.

Hence **Sierran** a.

1873 B. HARTÉ *Fiddletown*, etc. 92 It was in a Sierran solitude, where I had encamped. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 673/1 Sierran flora.

Sierse, obs. form of **SEARCE** v.

Sie'st, v. [f. next.] **INTR.** To take a siesta. 1839 CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1852) IV. vi. 76, I addressed a full church and siested as usual.

|| Siesta (siesta). [Sp. *siesta* (Pg. *sesta*) = L. *sesta* sixth (hour); hence, in Sp. and Pg., the hottest part of the day, rest or sleep taken at this time.] An afternoon rest or nap; esp. that commonly taken during the hottest hours of the day in tropical countries.

1655 HOWELL *Let.* IV. i. When he slept his *Siesta* (as the Spaniard calls it) or afternoon sleep. 1667 EARL BRISTOL *Elvira* I. in Dodsley *O. P.* (1780) XII. 147 What, sister, at your *Siesta* already? If so, You must have patience to be wak'd out of it. 1788 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 76 We have just risen from our *siesta*, and have no news. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 126 Without his *siesta* and segari... he would think his lot a hard one in this world. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xiv. After dinner we usually took a short *siesta*, to make up for our early rising. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* I. viii. 243, I must go and get my *siesta*, or I shall be as stupid as an owl all the evening.

fig. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 29 Most men prefer a sleeping conscience to a tender one; and for such the Romish Church offers a perpetual *siesta*. 1884 SIMS *To & Fro* 8 On duty which knows no *siesta*.

b. Without article.

1834 MARRIAT P. *Simple* (1863) 123, I called with my handkerchief full of segars for the father, but he was at *siesta*, as they call it. 1859 Mrs. S. HAWTHORNE *Notes Eng. & Italy* III. ii. 322 It was the hour of *siesta*, and the monks were... fast asleep. 1892 E. REEVES *Hemeward Bound* 318 Deep recesses on either side for cushioned luxurious *siesta*.

† Siester, Anglicized form of **SISTRUM**. *Obs.*

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etyim.* (E. D. S.), *Platron*, a fiddlestick, or a *siester* pen.

Siestose, a. rare -i. [f. **SIESTA**.] *Reposeful*, indolent.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* vii. 516 They prefer to enjoy a *siestose* negation not merely of comforts but of necessities rather than to labour.

Sieth, variant of **SITHE** v., to strain.

Siethe, obs. form of **SCYTHE**.

Siethes, variant of **SITHES**, chives.

Sieve (siv), sb. Forms: a. 1 sibi, 1-2 sife, 1-2, 5-6 syfe (syfa), 4 syfue, 4, 6 syffe, 5 syff, 6-7 siff; 4 seyf, 5 seyfe, sefe, 6 seiff. b. 4-7 sive (sue), 6 cive; 4-6 syve (syue), cyve (cyue), 6 scyve. γ. 4-6 seve (seue, 5 sewe, ceve), 6 seue, ceue, 7 seve, 6-7 seave. δ. 7 seive, scieve, 6- sieve. [OE. *sife* = MDu. *seve* (Du. *zeef*), MLG. *seve* (LG. *seve*, *sefe*, etc.), OHG. *sib*, *sip* (G. *sieb*, also dial. *sib*, *sip*, *siff*, etc.). The stem, which may be ultimately related to that of **STY**, to strain, is the base of **SIFT** v.]

1. A utensil consisting of a circular frame with a finelined or perforated bottom, used to separate the coarser from the finer particles of any loose material, or as a strainer for liquids.

In agricultural and similar work a *sieve* is usually distinguished from a *riddle* by having finer meshes.

a. 1725 CORPUS GLOSS. C. 873 *Cerebrum*, sibi. 9. *Agg. Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 215 *Cerebrum*, *cribellum*, sife. c1800 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 94 Asifit burh sife, meng wi hūnige. 1396-7 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 214, 1 syffe. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take Appelsy a se the hem, an Serge hem porwe a Seife in-to a pottle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 339/1 A Syfe. *cribrum*. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 110 For *cribrum*.

b. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1046 A sive he fond tite, And bond vnder his fete. c1350 *Nominalle* (Skeat) 529 Fan, herlepe, and syue. 1382 WYCLIF *Ech.* xxvii. 5 As in the smytting of a cyue shal abide stille poure. c1440 *Franch. Parv.* 78/2 Cyf for come clansyng, *cribrum*, *cribellum*. Cyve, for

h like thing. 586 184 You h like thing. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 136 Here they had great plenty of rain, poured (not as in other places, as it were out of sieves, but) as out of spouts. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theophrast's Trav.* I. 95 The dust sticks to the faces of those that handle the Sieve.

γ. c1340 *Nominalle* (Skeat) 138 [Woman] weruth seue and riddell. 1357-8 *Ely Sac. Rolls* II. 181 In ij sieves et j redel emptis. 1400 *Lausfane's Cirurg.* 219 Boile it looge in water, & panne cole it poru a seue. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Take a seve or a white rydoun. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 422 Five ryddells and seaves to wynnowe come, x4. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-h.* II. 33 If you would keep your rose cakes without worms, you must set them in ceuees. c1620 BOVN *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 136 Our memory is like a seave. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta diti.* I. 39 Take Ashes burnt from any light Wood... and put them into a Seave.

δ. a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1592) 665 Like sieues which hold water no longer than they are in the Riuier. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 253 Sieves... to sift the Lime and Sand withal. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 197 When it b... *Sci. Gunn.* sieves, for iv. 113 Tt sieve.

b. In phrases denoting something that cannot be done, or that is waste of labour.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294 For as a sieve kepeth Ale, Riht so can Cheste kepe a tale. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Ale.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 17 As he that fetcheth Water in a Sieve. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* I. (1570) A 51/1 Such things... To thee be as sure as water in a sieve. 1589 GREENE *Memphion* (Arb.) 48 Suppose she were a Vestall... shee might carrie water with Amulia in a sieve. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 568 That which is said in the proverbe, where one doth milke a goate, another hold under a sieve. 1686 HAWKES *Creech* *Trav.* xxii. 741 That's no better, than taking up water in a sieve, which runs out as fast as it is put in. 1813 PICKER *Poems* II. 135 That was den milkie' his cow in a sieve.

c. fig. Of things.

c1651 CHAPMAN *Ind.* v. 511 Then stirring th' idle sieve of newe, did all their forces ake. 1643 CARL *Sac. Com.* 4 The Aricles passe them through a finer Sieve. 1647 MAYE *Hist. Parl.* I. vii. 73 Those inventions were but sieves, made

of purpose to winnow the best men. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's* 180 so to speak, caught on the sieve—that is to say, the infected ships gave rise to cases of plague within the quarantine station.

d. fig. Of persons; esp. one who cannot keep a secret.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. 208 Yet in this captious, and intenable Sieve I still poure in the waters of my looe. 1646 QUARLES *Sheph. Oracles* vi. Here's none but wee, I am no Sieve! I priethe, Swaine, be free. 1668 DRAYTON *Ever. Love* I. i. As you are a waiting-woman; as you are the sieve of all your lady's secrets, tell it me. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii. Those judicious Collectors... by some called the Sieves and Routers of Learning. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 734 note, The sieve of a patron let it out.

2. a. As used by witches for sailing in.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 451 Nicneueo... to teach it gart take it. To saille sure in a seiffe, but compass or cart. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 8 But in a Syue II. thither sayle. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 158 Like a witch in a sieve. 1820 KEATS *Ever. St. Agnes* xiv. Thou must hold water in a witch's sieve. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 312 Another frolic they had, when, like the wend sisters in Macbeth, they embarked in sieves.

b. As used for purposes of divination. Commonly *sieve* and *shears*. Cf. **RIDDLE** sb. 2 b.

1506 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 18 If he loose any thing, he hath readie a sieve and a key. 1602 in Goudie *Diary J. Attil* 185 To quite his self... for the turning of ane siff and riddill for ane pair schieris. a 1635 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* I. x. A man cannot find out their Meaning without the 'Sieve and Sheers'. 1694 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus* *Mor.* xxxviii. Questions which by Sieve and Sheers are try'd. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. v. 'Thinkst thou... I can read thee all riddles without my sieve and my shears?'

3. Used as a measure, or for holding anything. Also, a kind of basket used chiefly for market produce.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 26 Sche answer that she hadde but only vii. Ceves full of malte. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxh.) 272 Payd for di. a tymbre and iij. scyvs of letuse, iiii. s. 1556 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 92 Item xx mettes of barle sawne oppon the ground... Item xxvj seves of oites sawne. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* I. i. Apple-Wives That wrangle for a Sieve. 1793 STEEVENS *Notes Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. Sieves and half-sieves are baskets to be met with in every quarter of Coveot-garden market. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 587 In other parts the early gatherings are... sent to the markets in half-bushel sieves. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Gloss.* 149 In West Kent, sieve and half-sieve are equivalent to bushel and half-bushel.

4. In calico-printing: (see *quots.*)

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 215 The colouring matter... is spread upon fine woollen cloth, stretched in a frame over the wax cloth head of a wooden drum or sieve. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 197/2 The mordant... is applied to the block by pressing the latter upon what is termed a 'sieve' (a box covered with woollen cloth).

5. attrib. and *comb.*, as *sieve-basket*, -bottom, -cloth, -drum, -fashion, -frame; *sieve-witted* adj. 1598 CHAPMAN *Seven Bks. Hind Dea.* A 4b, Our sieve.

broad baskets made sieve-fashion. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 215 The inverted sieve drum should fit the paste tub pretty closely. *Ibid.* 216 The printer seizes the block, and claus it twice... upon the sieve cloth. 1844 H. STEWENS *Bk. Facs* II. 334 The sieve-frame... is 28 inches in length and 4 inches in depth. 1858 SIMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sieve-bottoms*, attachments for the frame of a sieve made of horse-hair or wire, etc. 1873 K. SANBORN *S. California* 140 They placed acorns in a sieve basket.

6. Special combs.: † *sieve-alphabet*, -bone (see *quots.*); † *sieve* (sieve), a species of moth; † *sieve prophet* (see 2 b); † *sieve-raggings* (see *RAGGING* vbl. sb. 3 2); † *sieve-stone*, a species of tufa.

1663 MARQUIS OF WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Index p. iv, A *Sieve-alphabet [§ 24 To write... by holes in the bottom of a Sieve]. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 123 A little bone in the top... which is placed through like to a little sieve.

*The sieve-bone. 1831 *Sieve Lackey (*Eupelia Cribrum*) appears in June. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 131 If but a 'Sieve-prophet' appear among them... they presently flock together, and gape at him. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. i. v. 305 The 'Sieve-Stone. *Lapis Cribiformis*.

b. In botanical terms having reference to sieve-like openings in the walls or ends of plant-cells, as *sieve-cell*, *disk*, *pore*, *tissue*, *tube*, *vessel*; also **SIEVE-PLATE** I.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 23 The Sieve-structure which occurs in the sieve-cells of the fibro-vascular bundles of vascular plants. *Ibid.* 24 The opening of the sieve-pores has not yet begun. *Ibid.* 101 The latticed cells or sieve-tubes frequently have sieve- or latticed discs in their longitudinal walls. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 55 What are commonly known as sieve-tubes or sieve-vessels.

Sieve, obs. form of **SEAVE**, a rush.

Sieve (siv), v. Also 5 *cyue*, 6 *sy*(e)ue, *syue*. [f. **SEIVE** sb. Cf. MDu. and MLG. *seuen*, *seven* (LG. *seuen*, *sefen*, etc.), MHG. *siben* (G. *sieben*), *siffen*.]

1. trans. To pass through a sieve; to sift or strain. 1499 [see the vbl. sb.]. 1530 PALGOW 719/2 You can never make so fyne flour whan you do but syve your male, as you shall do whan you boultie it. 1552 HULOET, Bult,

range, of sycoo meal, *succarno*. 1224 MACTAGGART *Gallioch. Encycl.* 442 Sieving milk through a sieve. 1244 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 111. 909 A strong brine of salt and boiling-water... is made and sieved through a cloth. 1285 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 225/2 The fibres of wood... are then sieved according to fineness, collected, and pressed into pulp.

b. To take out by sifting. In quot. fig.
1260 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* cxxiii. 111. 74 They will find no lack of reasons why they and their representatives should not be sieved out of parliament. 1285 *Eng. Mech.* 235 The blue or short wave-lengths of the spectrum are sieved out first.

2. a. To perforate with holes like a sieve.
1253 *Whistle Binkie Ser.* 11. 29 Tak care o' your breeks that they dinna get sieved.
b. To bore in the manner of a sieve.
1275 LANIER *Symphony* 32 We sieve mine-meshes under the hills.

3. intr. To pass as through a sieve.
1263 H. MELVILLE *Moby Dick* cxv, Oh God! that man should be a thing for immortal souls to sieve through!
Hence Sieving *vbl. sb.*
1299 *Prompt. Parv.* (Pynson), Cruynge or clesinge, colatura. 1299 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 8 Greediness... busies himself, to syuing of blockhills and shop dust, whereof he will bout a whole cartload to gaine a bowd Pinne. 1244 LANSOR *Imag. Contr.* Wks. 1253. 1. 79/1 After this sieving, after this ponding and intrusion of the coarser particles [etc.].

Sieveful. [See -FUL 2.] The fill of a sieve. Also fig.
1240 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 26 She mesurid one ceevfull And yaoe it to the mynstris. a 1258 CLEVELAND *Char. of Diurn. Maker* (1677) 102 A Sieveful of Ballads and Godly Books. 1693 *DRYDEN Let.* Wks. 1293 XVIII. 131 For feare the few dainsins shoud be all gone, desire her to lury me a sievefull. 1725 *Fam. Diet.* s. v. *Hed Garden*. When it is thus fastened, cast in two or three Sieve-fuls of Hops. 1825 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* 1. 192/2 A skilful workman takes a sieveful from the unfinished heap. 1895 *SAINTSBURY Corrected Impressions* x. 89 A very sieveful of holes.

Sieve-like, a. [L. *SIEVE sb.*] Resembling a sieve; perforated like a sieve.
1291 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* l. 1. 369 Thence is't that Garden-pots, the mouth kept close, Let fall no liquor at their sieve-like nose. 1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Commun.* 3 So sieve-like are our memories, that they doe... let slip what should better be retained. a 1680 *May Old Couple* iii. So dying aldermen Pour out at once upon their sieve-like heirs Whole gusts of envid wealth. 1766 *Compl. Farmer's v. Glanders*. The os ethmoides, or sieve-like bone, through which the olfactory nerve pass. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 257 When the juice of the sugar-cane has been boiled down to a syrup, it is put to cool into sieve-like vessels. 1827 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 56 The partition walls... are... only thickened in a sieve-like manner.

Sieve-maker. [*SIEVE sb.*] One who makes sieves.

14. *Nov.* in *W. W. W. 636 Hic cribarius*, *synmaker* [printed *syn*]. c 1470 *Prompt. Parv.* (R. K.) 457/2 *Sieve maker*, *cribarius*. 1572 in *Euxer Lex.* (1906) XV. 212 Hugh Humphrey, the *syve-makers* son. 1601-a 1661 [see STEVIER]. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6150/5 John Griffin... a *Sieve-maker* by Trade. 1828 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Sieve-maker*, a manufacturer of screening machines and sieves. 1892 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 5/4 A peasant on foot and a sieve-maker driving a single horse tarantass.

Sieve-plate. [*SIEVE sb.*]
1. *Bot.* A sieve-like plate on the wall of a plant-cell. (Cf. *SIEVE sb.* 6b.)

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 24 The sieve-plates do not at present show anything of the subsequent more complicated structure. 1823 *VINES Hyd.* 89 In this condition the septum, perforated by a number of pores, is termed a *Sieve-plate*; it is usually broader than the diameter of the tube, which therefore appears dilated at... the sieve-plates.

2. *Zool.* (See quot.)
1283 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 566 A calcareous plate placed at the base of the arm intradially, and called to the latter case a sieve-plate.

3. In paper-making, a plate through which pulp is strained. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Siever. Now rare or Obs. Also 5 cyver, 7 seaver. [*f. SIEVE sb.*]

1. A sieve-maker.
12440 *Prompt. Parv.* 78/2 *Cyver*, or maker of *sevyrs*, *cribarius*. 1216 *Menn. St. Giles, Durham* (Surtees) 46 Recd of Ryehard Robeson, *Siever*. c 1200 in H. Speight *Niederale* (1894) 324 *Sievers*, fellmongers, tanners, weavers, bleachers.

2. A sifter.
1235 *CARRICK Laird of Logan* (1854) 129 Robin's associates were three of the 'Sievers' of Sessantilly, the rival mill to Goodies.

Sievier. Obs. Forms: (see quot.). [*f. SIEVE sb.* + -IER.] = prec.

12440 *Prompt. Parv.* 457/1 *Syvyzere*, or maker of *syvys* (*K. siever*, *P. syuyer*), *cribarius*. c 1260 *Ibid.* (Winch). 84 *Cyuejere*. 1601 F. GONWIN *Ept. of Eng.* 529 The son of a poor man there, a *Syueyer* or *Syve-maker* by his occupation. a 1661 *FULLER Worthier* l. *Durham* (1662) 297 William Siever was born at Shinkley where his Father was a Siever or *Sive-maker*. [1894 *WYLLIE Hist. Eng. Hon.* IV. 11. 45] His father is said to have been a sievier or bolter-maker.

Sievyer, a. Obs. -1 [*f. SIEVE sb.* + -Y.] Like a sieve, unable to retain.

1724 tr. *Castellan's Men.* 47 When affairs of this kind come to be imparted to women, a sex so generally sievier that they can keep no secrets.

Siew, Slex, obs. forms of *SEE v.*, *SIX*.

Sift, obs. form of *SIEVE sb.*, *SIFT v.*

Siffilate, v. rare -1. [Irreg. f. *F. siffler*: see next.] *trans.* To whisper.

1837 *MARYAT Dog Fiend* ix, 'He's gone,' was siffilated above and below.

Siffle (*siffl*), *v.* Also 4-5 *syfle*, 5 *sifle*. [*ad. F. siffler, siffler*; -L. *sifflare*, var. of *sibilare*: see *SIBILATE v.*] *intr.* To blow with a siffilant sound; to whistle, hiss.

13... E. E. *Allib. P. C.* 470 Syben he... sayez vnte Zeferus pat he syffe warme. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 577 Quen Zeferus syflez hyn-self on sedez & erbez. 1280 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. viii. The gode in forme of a serpent... syfled after his avnement. 1491 - *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. viii. 13 b/2 Incontynent that the dragon aperceyved hym he came to hym siffinge.

1825 D. RICHMOND *Through Life & For Life* xviii. 231 The damp, raw morning air, which siffled in from the open door. 1876 *Mrs. WHITNEY Sights & Ins.* xxv, The air siffled gently through the low grass.

Hence *Siffiling vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also *Siffle sb.*, a siffilant rale (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1221 Neither doe ordinary hoonds understand the signes that huntsmen use, nor every horse the siffiling and churring of the escurry. 1866 *Corrh. Mag.* Mar. 313 What joy when Angus drew a low siffiling breath.

Sifflement. *Obs.* -1 [*a. F. sifflement, f. siffler*: see prec.] A whistling noise.

1607 *BREWER Lingua* i. i. Like to the winged chanters of the wood, Uttering nought else but idle sifflements, Tunes without sense, words inarticulate.

Sift, sb. rare. [In sense 1 = *MDn. sifle, sifle* (*Dn. zift*), also *MDn.* and *MLG. sichte*. In other senses f. *SIFT v.*]

1. A sieve. *Obs.*
1299 *Prompt. Parv.* (Pynson), *Cyue* or *cifte*, *cribrum*, *cribithum*. 1648 *HEXHAM* II. s. v. *Zigen*, To Runne through a Sift, or a Strainer.

2. The act of sifting (in quot. fig.); the fact of falling as from a sieve.
1814 *MME. D'ARBLAY Wanderer* l. 60, I don't say this by way of a sift. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poe's Tril.* Dec. The rustling sift of falling snow.

3. 'Something that falls or passes as if from the meshes of a sieve; sifting or sifted material' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Sift (*sift*), *v.* Forms: 1 *sifstan*, 4 *sifsten* (5-yn), 6-7 *sifte* (6 *sifte*), 4- *sift* (7 *sift*); 1 *systan*, 4-6 *syfte*, 5 *cyftyn*, 6 *cyfte*; 1 *seftan*, 5, 7 *seft*; also *pa. ppl.* 5 *syfte*, 6 *sefte*. [*OE. sifstan, syftan*; = *MDn. siften, sifsten* (*Dn. ziften*), *MLG. siften*; also *MDn.* and *MLG.* (and hence *G.*) *sichten*, *Dn.* and *WFlem. sichten*. The stem is that of *SIEVE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To pass (something) through a sieve, in order to separate the coarse from the fine particles, or to strain.

1555 *EÖEN Decades* iv. (Arb.) 82 The myners... in dyvers places syfted the same on the drye lande. 1603 in *Gage Hist. & Antiq. Henricave* (1822) 23 Item, one her sholve innde like a grate to seft the seacle wth. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theoclet's Trav.* ii. 85 They sweep a place very clean to sift the limein, and when it is sifted they make it up in a heap. 1709 *STEEL Tatler* No. 69 p 11 Two of the Fair Sex, who are usually employed in sifting, Cinders. 1759 *MRS. RAFFAEL Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 171 Found and sift three quarters of a pound of loaf sugar. 1834 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Glass* 303 The same powdered whiting... may be used again... upon being ground and sifted. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* l. viii, A country contract which was to be sifted before carted.

b. In fig. or *transf.* uses.

1535 *COVERDALE Amos* ix. 9 Though I sifte y^e house of Israel amonge all nacions. 1589 *12LVY Poppe* w. *Hatchel* L's Wks. 1092 III. 403 They have sifted the holle Bible, and left vs nothing as they say, but branne. 1611 *BIBLE Isaiah* xxx. 28 To sift the nations with the sieve of vanity. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 The things of God... lose

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37 He therefore began to sift her more narrowly on this manner. 1637 *MORSEY Hm. ut.* 30 Being curiously sifted by the guard at the City-gate, and being asked many questions. 1664 *GIBSON in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 235 For fear it should be some you have employ'd, I have got one to sift him. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. vii He multiplied his Questions, and sifted me thoroughly upon every Part of this Head. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 16 May, I sifted Dr. Pringle himself but he would not give me a positive answer. You must speak with this wene. See bit. 1861 *READE Cloister & c.* iv, *BINGHAM* 1813 s. boy... was sifted narrowly by my master, and stammered and faltered.

3. Fig. To examine closely into, to scrutinize narrowly, so as to find out the truth.

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3. Fig. To examine closely into, to scrutinize narrowly, so as to find out the truth.

1577 *HANNER Ana. Ecl. Hist.* (1619) 83 When as Tatianus promised to sift out the dark speeches and hidden mysteries of Holy Scripture. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 578 This word... ought to teach us not to sift out the life of our sovereign prince. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. vii. 272 If the cause be difficult, his diligence is the greater to sift it out. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Amb.* 70

counts of the money. 1827 *POLLAK Course T.* 1, Severely sifting out The whole idea.

1. To search; to try. *Obs.*
1611 *MINGOLTON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* 2 s. Wks. 1874 IV. 148, I will sift all the tanneries in the city, I'll find her out. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edu.* II (1680) 18 They sift each way might bring this fond incantation.

4. To separate, to take or get out, by the use of a sieve. Also *transf.* and in fig. contexts.

1428 *Eng. Mfrs.* (Surtees) 6 He syfted out of yt half a hushell of plaster and lyme. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 87 The marchants strangers now use... to sarse, syfte & trye out the best greve. 1554 *3 Songs & Ball.* *Phil. & May* (Roxh.) 4 And eke the fyne flower from the bran newly syfted. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) App. 4, I have sifted out... the flower of my fancy. 1632 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. 15 21 Yet can the Lord... as a few precious jewels in... a great heap of rubbish sift them out. 1758 *RETO tr. Macquer's Chym.* l. 262 Having sifted out and thrown away all the finest particles. 1843 *CARVILLE Past & Pr.* i. v. 39 That it will be got sifted, like wheat out of chaff, from the Twenty-seven Million British subjects. 1872 W. K. CLIFFORD *Leet.* (1879) l. 176 The lightest gas comes out quickest, and is as it were sifted from the other.

1872 *12LVY STEPHEN Hours Libr.* (1892) l. iii. 109 In Pope... the grain has sifted itself from the chaff.

b. Fig. To find out, get to know, by a process of elimination or close inquiry.

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MME. D'ARBLAY *Let. Dec.* He has desired me to sift for what room you have, and to sound as to convenience. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 290 *Sift*, to embezzle small coins, those which might pass through a sieve—as threepennies and four-pennies—and which are, therefore, not likely to be missed.

8. To pass or fall as through a sieve.

1599 A. M. T. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physike* 2/2 Madefye it with Rosewater least that it fall on a heap and sift through. 1875 LONGF. *Hiaw.* ii. 137 He it was who sent the snow-flakes sifting, bisping through the forest. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Nasht* xxvii. Golden leaves were sifting down on the marble floor. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 305/1 The April sunshine sifts in through an open window.

Hence *Siftage*, sifted matter. *rare*—1.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* vii. At this he worked hard, pulling asunder the fibrous clods, but not reducing them to siftage.

Sifted (sift'ed), *phl. a.* [f. SIFT v.] That has been passed through a sieve.

1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 243. vij stryke of sifted lyme. 1563 HILL *Art Garden*. (1553) 154 Put fine sifted earth, either into an old basket or deepe earthen pan. 1606 WILKIN *Hexapla* Gen. 253 The powdered, tilted, or sifted fields. 1707 MORTIMER *Hist.* (1721) I. 298 A Composition made of slacked sifted Lime and Linsed Oil. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* vii. viii. 3 A gentle drive up to his door, With sifted gravel nearly laid. 1887 *Rutter Rock-Fanning Min.* 8 A sifted sample, of such fineness that each particle consists of one mineral species only.

Fig. 1859 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 95 The sifted Greeke witte of Father Augustine. 1878 *Masque Poets* 75 The sifted silver of the night Rained down a strange deluge.

Sifter (sift'er), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who sifts, in lit. or fig. senses.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* Epist. Dedicatory. Though the stile nothing delight the dayntie care of the curious sifter. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxiv. (1592) 547 Some searchers and sifters of words. 1611 CORG. *Cribleur*, a sifter. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fourfold State* (1797) 311 Such is the exactness of the sieve and care of the sifter. 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard.* *Jrnl.* No. 23. They elude the enquiries of the most diligent sifters of antiquity. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* II. 172/2 A medium-sized dust-yard will employ six sifters. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *S. Thomas of Aquin* II. 646 He did not take for granted like the Sophist... He was a winnower and a sifter.

b. *Ornith.* (See quot.)

1872 DARWIN *Orig. Species* (ed. 6) vii. 183 Ducks...subside by sifting the mud and water; and the family has sometimes been called *Criblatores*, or sifters.

2. A utensil or apparatus for sifting; a sieve; also *dial.*, a fire-shovel, kitchen shovel.

1611 CORG. *Cribble*, a sieve, or sifter; rousing sieve. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 209/1 The pulp is first made to flow from the vat upon a wire frame, or sifter. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2175/2 Sifters are used for sifting ashes from cinders; flour from lumps, etc. 1887 *Porelain Wks.* Worcester 7 The number of pumps, sifters, and presses which are employed.

Sifting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 775 *Cyffynge*, *cribracio*. 1460 *Wyclif* *Trist.* *Gen.* 253 *cyffynge*, or clensynge, *col.* *Cyfar-Angus* (1879) I. wedynge, renouynge, and sifting. 1555 EDDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 212 They moue them rownde aboute after the manner of syffynge. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 222 He scoffeth at our spiritual sifting of the sacrament. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 262 To intend the sifting and scanning of wyllys pretended way of saluation. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xvi. 432 Time will aske much, to the sifting out Of each mans disposition, by his deeds. 1735 HERVEY *Ment.* I. 138 Examinations and siftings seldom turning to the account of those who have the reins of power. 1847 MYERS *Cath.* Th. iii. § 19. 70 The weighing and sifting of traditional testimony. 1884 *Athenaeum* 24 May 660/4 The heap has undergone a certain sifting and classification.

attrib. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Blk. Farm* II. 283 Sifting-machines have been contrived for the purpose. 1851 STEPHENS & BURNS *Farm-buildings* § 1773 In Mr. Downing's work, a plan of what is there termed a 'sifting-shed' [for separating pigs] is given.

2. *pl.* That which is removed or separated by means of a sieve.

1600 SURFLET *Coutrire Farme* I. xxii. 131 The sheaves of wheate and rie are good for them: and sometimes bran mixed with siftings. 1611 CORG. *Cribleure*,...siftings. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* II. 280 note. The siftings would otherwise have been more considerable in so many years. 1845 *Rock-Plant* *Wks.* *Worcester* 7

Sifting, *phl. a.* [-ING 2.] That sifts or separates; searching.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. ii. cviii. How had she crazed... o'v'd. 1762 *Crazy T.*... ill she discovered a... i. ii. (1874) 51 Its superstitions could not stand the sifting light of modern science. 1895 *Tablet* 9 Nov. 739 The sifting power of water in motion is very great.

Sig. *sb. dial.* and *U.S.* Also *seg*, *sigs*, *zigs* [G. Of obscure origin; the form does not correspond to older Flem. *seycke* (Kilian), G. *seiche*, in the same sense.] Urine.

1691 RAY *S. & E. Co. Wds.* 113 *Sig*, Urine, Chamber-lie. 1746 *Geatl. Mag.* XVI. 408/2 [Exmouth Vocab.], *Zigs*, urine. 1825 JENNINGS *Observ.* *Dial. W. Eng.* 67. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset* *Word-bk.* 670 The woollen factories used to supply to any household who would, undertake to 'save the 'sig', a tub or vat for the purpose.

†**Sig**, *v. Obs.*—1 [Cf. prec.] *trans.* To steep in, or sprinkle with, urine.

1581 in *Southern Times* 27 Oct. (1883) 3/4 That no tuckers do sig or wash any cloths upon the Sabbath Day.

Sig, in printing, abbreviation of SIGNATURE.

†**Sigalder**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. OE. *size* victory + *GALDER*.] A charm or incantation.

c. 1000 *Saxon Leechb.* I. 388 *Syge-gældor* ic begale, *size-gyrd* ic me wege. a. 1225 *Anncr. K.* 208 *Sigalder* [i.e. *sigaldr*], & false teolunges, leuunge on ore & of swefnes, & alle wicbecefreles.

Hence †**Sigalder** *v.*, to enchant, bewitch. *Obs.* 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Syme* 503 *Pere* was a wyche, and made a bagge, A bely of lehyr, She sygaldryd so þys bagge bely þat byt seðe and soke mennys ky.

†**Sigaldry**, *Obs. rare.* Also 3 -rie, 4 *sygaldrye*. [f. prec. + -ry.] Enchantment, sorcery.

a. 1225 [see SIGALDER sb.]. 13... *K. Alis.* 7015 (W.), *Quede* and harme he wil me spyre... Gef heot of this sygaldrye [Landtridrye] That this trowes [= tres] kan lyve. a. 1500 *Chester Pl.* *Crucifixion* (Sbaks. Soc.) II. 69 *Burye* hym wher thy wil be, But look thou make no sigaldry To raise bim up agayne.

Sig(e), *obs. forms of SIEGE sb.*

Sigge(n), *obs. forms of SAY v.*

Sigh (sai, *Sc.* six), *sb.* Forms: a. 5 *syhe*, 5-6 *syghe*, 6 *sygh*; 4-7 *sighe*, 4- *sigh*. *β.* *Sc.* 6 *syche* (e, 6, 8-9 *sich*, 6, 9 *arch.* *siche*, 9 *sichg*; *north.* 9 *seegh*. [f. the vb.]

1. A sudden, prolonged, deep and more or less audible respiration, following on a deep-drawn breath, and esp. indicating or expressing dejection, weariness, longing, pain, or relief.

a. 13... *Cursor M.* 15169 (Götl.), *Ful mani sari sigh*, i-wis, þar sank tilis herte. c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fentes* 248 Withyn the temple of syghes [i.e. syghes] hote as fyre... Whyche syghes engendred were with desyre [etc.]. c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) iv. xxxi. 80 He draweth a depe sighe fro the herte rote. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aynon* xvi. 372 Rowland... sawe not durandall his swerd, wherof he dyde caste a grette syghe. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 2 Thou may complain with sigbis lamentable The death of Bernard Stewart. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lxxxvii, Wringing her hands (as one that grieved and prayed) With sigbes commixt with words. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 287 Stopping the Cariere Of Laughter, with a sigh. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 440 In their sighes they breathed many a prosperous gale to Nassau's party. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 P. 1 The Lady... said to her Husband with a Sigh, My Dear, Misfortunes never come Single. 1757 GRAY *Clerke* 14 A sigh; an unavailing tear. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* II. ii. 19 A sigh uttered from the fullness of the heart, an involuntary aspiration born and dying in the same moment. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Tr. Kumbert's Nadeschda* 38 A sigh of admiration is His full heart's only language now.

transf. 1817 KEATS *I stood tip-toe* 12 There crept A... noiseless noise among the leaves, Born of the very sigh that silence heaves.

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* xiv. v. 135 Drawand the sobbis hard at this smait. 1567 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xi. hard at this smait. 1567 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xi. hard at this smait. 1567 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xi. hard at this smait. 1567 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xi. hard at this smait.

2. *transf.* A sound made by the wind, suggestive of a sigh.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xi. Creeping shrubs, of thousand dyes, Waved in the west-wind's summer sighs. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 8 Autumn's hollow sighs in the sere wood. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* v. 64 Like the sigh that answers a wind over a churchyard.

3. *Comb.*, as *sigh-blown*, *-born*, *-broken*, *-clogged*, *-like*, *-swollen*, etc.

a. 1586 SIONEY *Arcadia* (1622) 396 At length he ended His oft sigh-blown ditty. 1601 MARKHAM *Mary Magd.* 3rd *Lament* 15, I will suppress my sigh-swolne sadness. 1611 CORG. *Han.* the... sigh-like voyce, wherewith woodcleauers, &c., keepe time to their strokes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *The Collar* 19 Recover all thy sigh-blown age On double pleasures. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xvii. lxiii, With such potent passion did she breath That sigh-clogg'd Word. a. 1847 ELIZA COOK *Under the Moon* ix. 1 We may breathe a farewell in a sigh-deepened tone. 1849 DE QUINCY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 331 Suggesting solemn and sigh-born thoughts. 1873 BRENNAN *Witch of Nemi* 12 Bathed in the streams of sigh-fermented tears.

Sigh (sai, *Sc.* six), *v.* Forms: a. 4 *sihe(n)*, 4-5 *syhe(n)*, 5 *syh(gh)yn*; 4-5 *sig(h)e*, *si3ze* (4 *six*); 5-7 *syg(h)e*, 5 *syg*. *β.* 4-5 *sighen*, 4-7 *sighe* (5 *sighye*?), 5-6 *syghe*, 6- *sigh*. *γ.* *Sc.* 5-6 *sych*, 5-6, 9 *sich*. *δ.* 4-6 *seigh*, 5 *seye* (?), 6 *segh*; *Sc.* 5 *seych*, 9 *seich*, *sech*. *ε.* *Pa.* I. 6-7 (9 *dial.*) *sight* (7 *sigh't*), 6 *seight*. [ME. *sihen*, *sighen*, *sighen*, etc., prob. a back-formation on *sihte*, *sijte*, *pa. t.* of *SICHE* *v.*, through the guttural having more phonetic appropriateness than the palatal sound. The old *pa. t.*, however, survived in literary use down to the 17th cent.; it may also have been the source of the variant *SIGHT* *v.* 2. Further variations are *SITHE* *v.* and the dialect *sife*, *siff*.]

1. *intr.* To emit, give, or heave a sigh.

In ME. freq. in phrase to *sigh sore*.

a. 13... *Cursor M.* 2959 (Götl.), Abraham syhd in his hert ful sare. 1382 WYCLIF *Joshua* xv. 18 *Sbe sijde* [1388

sijside], as she sat in the asse. — Job iii. 24 *Er* I shul ete, I sigh. c. 1420 *Prymer* (1895) 34 To þee we sizen, gronyng in his vale of teeris. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 455/2 *Syghbyn*, for mornyng (K. *syghyn*), *suspire*.

β. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14221 *Queen thomas*. Hard þat þe was lazarus, He sigged sar. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 319 *Sche fond non amendement To syghen*. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 584 *þe berne*... *Sighis selcutly sare & sadli he wepis*. 1434 *Misyn Alending* *Life* 130 It is no meruell þof it say syghand: 'Qwhosall gif me þe, my broþer?' 1530 PALSGO 718/1 He syghed tyll his herte dyd nerehande bruste. 1560 DAUS *Tr.* *Seleidans Comm.* 342 To sigh, and to wincke as though he were a slepe. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* iii. 1, And when his strength is wanting to his mind, Looks back, and sighs on what he left behind. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* iv. 673 On thee... in Desarts all alone, He call'd, sigh'd, sung. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1188 They... talk'd the flowing beard, Or sigh'd and look'd unutterable things. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 722 *My soul shall sigh in secret, and lament A nation scour'd*. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, The young knight sigh'd, therefore, and held his peace. 1854 TENNYSON *Marriage Geraint* 307 Then sigh'd and smiled the hoary-headed Earl.

γ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 350 *Men mycht haiff sene... knychtis*, for thar luffis sak, Baith sich, and wep. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 972 Wallace tharfor sichit with hart full sar. 1508 DUNBAR *Two Marrit Women* 446, I sich, without sair hert, or seiknes in body. 1593 *Leg. Bp. St. Andros* 459 The vther gaid dame... *Sichand*, and durst say no mair. 1791 LEARMOST *Poems* 113 *Sbe sicht* sar't her bed. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg.* *North* 92 The Cooper didna sich an' grain.

δ. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 89 He seighed & sayde, 'sore it me athynketh'. c. 1400 *St. Alexius* 122 (Laud MS. 108), His fader at hom seyeis seigh, & seip 'allas! alas!' c. 1440 *Generydes* 1416 *þe seigh* gretly, I prae yow telle me why. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 130/2 *Some sely woman* seking saint Sythe when she seghlyt, for mistaking of her kayes. 1871 NUTSON *Poems* 45 (E.D.D.), They seich loud an' lang. 1883 CURRIE *Poems* 44 (E.D.D.), Nae langer noo I seich and mair.

ε. c. 1450 *Sir Andrew Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 65 The merchants answered, soore they sight. 1502 BARON *Pilgr. Paradise* Wks. (Grosart) I. 14/2 Shrinking downe it, sight, and spake no more. 1533 COWLEY *Poet. Blossoms*, *Constantia & Philelus* 329 With that... He sight, as if they'd coole his torment's ire. 1689 CARLIE *Fortune Hunters* I. 1, He lookt indeed and sight, and set his Cravat-string, and sight agen. 1838 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Sight*, sighted.

b. fig. and transf.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 783 Nature from her seat Sighing through all her Works gave signs of woe. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 8, 3/3 To hear her after, *Sigh in Welsh*, (Which ill-bed Clowns will call a Belch). 1775 SHERIDAN *Diuenna* I. i, Tell me, my lute, can thy soft strain... So softly sing, so bumbyly sigh, That [etc.]

c. Of the wind, trees, etc.: To make or give out a sound suggestive of a sigh.

1757 GRAY *Dard* 24, Hark, how each giant-oak, and desert cave, Sighs to the torrent's awful voice beneath! 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 101 Like yon neglected shrub... That... sighs at every blast. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix, A chill eastly wind... es. 1850 TENNYSON *son* 1855 — *Maud* I. x: his He sets the jewel-print of your feet in violets.

2. a. To express desire or longing by the utterance of sighs; hence, to wish or long ardently. *Const. for* († *after*), or to with inf.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 8 Yet in soule our conuersation is in heauen, sighing continually thither. 1565 C. one, o belowt, deepe

Hist. Indies I. vi. 18 Many Spaniards... sigh for Spaine, having no discourse, but of their countrie. 1711 *Andros Spect.* No. 205 P. 3 The Foreigner sighs after some British Beauty; whom he only knows by Fame. 1746 FRANCIS *Harvard*, *Eph.* I. xx. 5 You... fondly praise The publick Word, even sigh to be ready, Unhappy Book! 1847 MARKWAT *Child.* *Mr. Forest* iv. He sighed for the time when the King's cause should be again triumphant. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. ii, Long have I sigh'd for a calm.

b. To be sorry, feel sorrow. *Const. that, to.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. iii. 39 Fair semblances these Apterides Do make of good, and sighen very sore, That God no stronger is. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. iii. 1, May your Heroick Act so prosperous be, That Almadie may sigh you set her free. 1734 POPE *Ess.* *Man* iv. 148 And which more blest? who chain'd his country, say, Or he whose Virtue sigh'd to love a day?

3. *trans.* a. To speak or utter (words, etc.) with a sigh. Chiefly with advs., as *forth* and *out*.

1553 T. Some... 1524 QUARLES *Job Militant* 8

Bvt wretched Ioh, sigh't, forth these words, and said, Ah me! 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxvii, *Marianne* sighed out her similar apprehension. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Man of Many Tr.* (Colburn) 120 It is rather too late... for you and I sit up sighing out romances in real life. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1341 The Queen... sigh'd in passing, 'Lancelot, Forgive me.' 1879 MISS BRADTON *Cloven Foot* xxxviii, 'Yes,' sighed Celia, 'He went early on Tuesday morning.'

b. To emit, give out, impart, etc., by sighing. *Freq.* with advs., as *away*, *forth*, *out*. Also *transf.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. i. 20 [1] Haue... sigh'd my English breath in forraine Clouds. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. v. 121 *Neu* man Sigh'd truer breath. 1629 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 273 Sapores... sighed out his afflicted ghost, at the age... of seventy one. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 51 Far from his country roams my hapless lord! Or sigh'd in exile forth his latest breath. a. 1776 BURNS *On a Bank of Flowers* iii, He gaz'd, he wish'd, he fear'd, he blush'd, And sigh'd his very

reserve them only for his first sight. 1655 in Picton *L'pool Atlantic Rac.* (1883) I. 183 Repaired and amended. at 1st sight and discretion of Mr. Mayor. 1662 *Order Ho. Comm.* as to Customs (1663) 1 For a Bill of sight, Bill of Sufficiency, or any other imperfect Warrant. 1821 *Serv. Pract.* of *Continental A. Marsh.*

may be brought on shore and examined. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 52* § 24 An entry by Bill of sight.

C. Line of sight: (cf. *LINE* § 2. 11).

1559 [see *LINE* § 2. 11]. 1893 *BALL Story of Sun* 124 The amount of their movements along the line of sight.

12. a. Opinion, estimate, judgement; respect, regard, view. Now rare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1185 'Godd men,' he said, 'quat es your sight O mi fader þat þus es dight?' 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl. A. Prolog* 32 Summe chous Chaffare to cheuen þe bettere, As hit semþe to vñr sith þat suche men scholden. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 389 The secunde sir... þat sewede thame aftyr Vās sekerer to my sighte, and saddare in armes. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* ix. xix. (1541) B h iv. He had no hir reuerence to god, nor sight to the common weil. a 1573 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 410 At your awin sychis this wil sett forth that caus at hir power. 1607 in *Antiquary XXXII.* 242 'To be disposed at the sight of [supervisors of will]. 1674 *Playford's Skill Mus.* iii. 2, I assume that the true sight and judgment of the upper

this point of sight.

† **b. Knowledge, skill, insight. Const. in. Obs.** (Very common in the 16th cent.)

1530 *PALSGR. 2701* Sight, knowledge, perspicacity. 1535 *CRAWNER Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 303 Surely I do much marvel of them both... having such sight in scriptures and doctors. 1581 in *Confer.* ii. (1584) M liij. His sight in Greke was very little or none at all. 1600 *Dodpall* i. ii. in *Dullen O. Pl. IV.* 103 His sweete discourse, His sight in Musick and in heauenlie Arts.

IV. 13. a. The pupil of the eye. Now dial.
1540 *Lausfranc's Chirurg.* 247 Macula is a wem in a mannyis iye, & summe be while þerof & sithþ upon þe sith of þe iye, & summe bisidis þe sith. 1530 *PALSGR. 2701* Sight of the eye, *le uoyre de loyll.* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 155 In either eie they haue two sights or apples. 1633 *SHARPE Anal. Horse* iii. viii. (1686) 113 The horney Tunicle or Coat of the Eye, with the pupilla or sight. 1736 *BRACKEN Farriery Inq.* (1757) II. 14 What they mean by the Ground of the Eye, is the Pupil or Hole thro' the Iris and Uvea, which the common People call the Sight of the Eye. 1751 *R. PALTOCK P. Wilkins* xiv. (1883) 43/1 His eyes were small and blue, with a large black eye in the middle. 1808 *JAMIESON, Slett of the ecc.* 1889 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Yorksh.).

† **b. A visor. Obs.**
1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 122 For the grathing of the gilt ermyt [sic] my Lord of Owghine gave the King and for making of a new sight to it. a 1548 *HALE Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 197 b. The point of the axe of the lord Scales happened to enter into the sight of the healm of the bastard. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. 1. 121 Their eyes of fire, sparkling through sights of Steele. 1654-66 *EAST ORREARY Parthen.* (1676) 647 He pull'd down the sight of his Helmet.

c. Pl. Spectacles. Now dial.
1519 *H. HURTON Folios Anal.* (Percy Soc.) 39 An aged man, which spectacles did use. Having then ficht. Fearing the thiefe would not his sights restore [etc.]. 1667 *PERCY Diary* 18 Oct. I bought me two new pair of spectacles of Purlington. & his daughter... do advise me two very young sights. 1823 *E. Moore Suffolk Words* 350 *Sights*, spectacles, glasses. 1899 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

† **d. (See quot.) Obs.**
1640 in *Entick London* (1766) II. 165 Glass-plates, or sights for looking-glasses.

14. An appendage to a surveying or observing instrument, serving to guide the eye.

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasz* 137 A ruler with two sights, which we moue to and fro. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. vii. D J b. Forget not to haue two equal fine plates of brass persed in the middes [for your sight]. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* ii. xvi. 93 Take the Quadrant and look through the Sight at E. 1676 *PHILLIPS Purch. Pattern* 131 If a man haue but a Ruler with sights... he may draw the foresaid lines to the several angles of the field. 1715 *ir. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 282 A Quadrant... and an Index moving upon its Center, furnished with Telescopic Sight. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Revol. Wks.* V. 312 An accurate land-surveyor, with his chain, sight, and theodolite. 1833 *HERSCHEL Astron.* ii. 83 The tube or sight, fastened on the circle, works in the solid metallic centring. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 93/1 This prism... has, when so placed, a notched 'sight' on its upper surface.

b. A device, of the nature of a projection or notch, on a fire-arm or piece of ordnance, etc., to assist in taking aim.

In fire-arms and ordnance the sights are usually two in number, one at or near the muzzle and the other near the breech, the latter being adjustable so as to vary with the distance. In large guns the forms are often very complex.

1588 *LUCAR tr. Tartaglia's Collog. Shooting* 18 When the leuell sight which is set upon the mouth of the piece is precisely so high as the leuell sight which is set upon the tailfe of the peece. 1591 *Sir J. SURIN Instr. Milit.* 191 All their muskets should be of one height or caliver of bullets with open sights. 1617 *HUGHAM I.* The sight of a crosse-bow, *het sight.* 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1128 The sight in a gun or cross-bow, *sautula.* 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 34 The foresight is aligned through the back sight with the object. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 15/3 Thousands of rounds were fired so rapidly... that in some cases the sights were actually melted.

15. The opening in a picture-frame; that part of the picture which shows in this.

1820 [see *sight-measure* in 17].

V. 16. attrib. and Comb. (chiefly objective), as sight-aching, -fitting, -hungry, -hunter, etc.

1593 *NASHE Christ's Tears Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 224 The... sight-aching botches of theyr vnstate temperance, they

1611 *COTCH. Aduent.* sight-fitting. 1820 *L. WAL.*

the close of the exercises found them, patient and 'sight-hungry as at the beginning. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 185 That professional 'sight-hunters should go 'sight-hunting. 1743 *BLAIR Grave* 288 The Star-surveying Sage close to his Eye Applies the

1 *NASHE Christ's Tears* cillingly with his... frownes, ie is, and what he is. 1605 *ocation* 1008 What can the

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii.

203 *Jones Lightning*, the precursors O'th dreadful Thunder-claps more momentarie And 'sight out-running were not. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* I. 12 Their enemies were hidden in their

That 'delight majuri edifice.

were then no fashionable inns to give accommodation to sight-seekers. 1896 *Cath. Mag.* June 350 It would be happiness to add its name to our list of 'sight-seen countries.

1596 *FITZ-GEFFREY Sir F. Drake* (1821) 31 Monsters of natur

1676 *MARY and two S any c*

VI. 613 There was a slight attack of left hemiplegia with headache, vertigo, and 'sight-troubles.

b. In terms relating to the taking of surveys or observations, or denoting appliances used for this purpose, as sight-alidade, -aligner, -angle, -beam, etc.

1900 *H. M. WILSON Topogr. Surveying* vii. 161 A small 'sight-alidade was devised by the author both for sighting directions, and for determining elevations by vertical angulation. 1824 *GREENER Breach-Loader* 97 The 'sight-aligner and adjustable gun, invented in 1822. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xxiv. K iij b. From the Centre thereof, extend right lines... wryting as before vpon euey of them the names of their places or markes, whereof they are the 'sight Angles. a 1400 in *Halliwell. Kara Mathem.* (1841) 63 Go toward it and froward it til þi 'sight heme passe by þe height of þe zerde and of þat thyng. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* ii. xlii. 82 The Sight-beams over the ends of the Crosses. 1859 *RUSKIN Perspective* Introd. 9 Through the

1874 *J. W. LONG Amer. Wild-fowl* i. 24 'Sight-piece small and close to the muzzle. 1850 *RUSKIN Perspective* Introd. 9 The point S is to represent the point opposite which you wish the observer of your picture to place his eye in looking at it. Call this point the 'Sight-point. 1883 *R. G. WHITE IV. Adams* 121 He threw up his left arm, and took a 'sight rest on it [with his revolver]. 1731 *W. HALFEPPENY Perspective* p. iv. The Groove E, wherein the 'Sight-Slides slides to and fro. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* ii. xiv. 85 If you see all Skie and no Water, then draw your 'Sight-Vane a little lower. 1863 *A. YOUNG Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) 297 The sight vanes are pieces of brass standing perpendicularly to the place of the instrument.

17. Special combs.: sight-chase, a chase in which the dogs hunt by sight; † sight-court, a place for public shows; † sight-glasses, spectacles; sight-measure (see *sense* 15); sight-reader, one who is able to read music at sight; so sight-reading; † sight-shot, the range of vision; sight-singing, the practice or art of singing at sight.

1897 *Outing XXX.* 127/1 Just in time to witness a short but pretty 'sight chase'. The dogs have seen the fox. 1553 *GRIMALDO Cicero's Offices* (1556) 87 'Sightcourts, galereywalkes, and new churches, the more reuerentlie I fynde fault with for Pompey sake. 1606 *tr. P. de L'Espey Treat. Spect.* 59 It is well knowne that ordinarily the spectacles or 'sight-glasses do make letters to seeme more great than they are indeede. 1850 *Jrnl. of Design* IV. 58 'Sight measure 4 1/2 X 3 1/2. 1866 *Athenaeum* No. 2000. 277/2 The

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2. Endowed with sight; seeing. Also *fig.*

1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam. Wits* (1596) 59 The vnderstanding groweth more sharpe and sightfull. *Ibid.* 97, I cannot forgoe to thinke, that the reasonable soule seuered from the body... hath a power sightfull. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Innos of Cril*. Plays 1873 111. 106 This passing miraculous that your dul and blind worship should so sodainly turne both sightfull and witfull.

3. Slightly, pleasantly to the eye.

1565 STAPLETON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 180 His priest... set forth the buildings with divers comely and sightfull workes. 1571 GOLOING *Cabin on Ps.* xvi. 11 The fulnesse of joye is matched againste the syghtfull entycementes of the worlde.

Hence †*Sightfulness*, the power of seeing. *Obs.* a 1585 STONEY *Aradia* 11. (1605) 149 Let vs not winke though wold of purest sightfulness. *Ibid.* 219 My praiser is Thou maist loue her, that I may see thy sightfulness.

Sight, obs. form of *SIRHE*, to sigh.

Sight-hole. [*SIGHT sb.1*] A hole to see through, esp. in a surveying or other instrument.

side Must... stop all sight-holes. 1646 EARL MONM. *tr. Biards's Civil Wars* vi. 72 Slain by the splinter of a Lance which wounded him thorow the sight-hole of his Helmet. 1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* 11. xxiv. 130 Which will shew at what height the Sight-hole standeth. 1769 Phil. Trans. LIX. 296 A small sight-hole, made through a piece of brass. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 50 The sight-hole... is still unfurnished with a glass of any sort. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 1102 The sight-holes provided in the smoke-boxes of certain stationary boilers of the locomotive type.

†*b.* The pupil of the eye. *Obs.*

1670 Phil. Trans. V. 1027 They contract much their pupilla or sight-hole of the Eye.

Sighting (*saitin*), *vbl. sb.1* [*f. SIGHT v.1*]

†*1.* A method of cheating at dice. *Obs.* c 1752 *Art & Myst. Gaming Title-p.* The Art and Manner of working with a Great-Box; Eclipsing, Sighting, Waxing and Popping, &c.

2. The action of looking, catching sight of, inspecting or examining etc.

1823 *Times* (weekly ed.) 8 Feb. 1/3 The gunners were ignorant of the process of sighting. 1893 F. AOMES *New Egypt* 235 The British Admiral bore ungrudging witness... to the excellent sighting of the guns.

3. The action of giving to a gun the proper elevation and direction to hit the object aimed at.

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4. *attrib.*, esp. *sighting-shot*, a preliminary shot allowed to each competitor in a shooting-match.

1861 *Times* 12 July. They had sold 8,000 tickets for the sighting targets. 1872 *Daily News* 15 July. He... fired his two sighting-shot bull's-eyes straight from the shoulder. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 397/2 The disk of the sighting rod is turned up to coincide with the sight. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 5/1 The sighting-room of the Royal Gun Factories.

†*Sighting*, *vbl. sb.2* [*f. SIGHT v.2*] Sighting.

13... *Cursor M.* 10496 (Gait). To-quillys scho mended þus hir care, wld weping and wld sighting rare. 1520 *Calisto & Melib.* Aijj. Craft in them renewing that neuer decays, They seeyenges, sightynges, prouokynge, theyr plays.

†*Sighting*, *vbl. sb.3* [*ad. LG. sichtigung* (G. *sichtung*), *vbl. sb. f. sichten* to sift: cf. *SIGHT sb.3*] The result of straining; strained matter.

1559 MORWAYNE *Ecorym.* 376 Sieth this sighting to the thiknes of hony.

Sightless (*saitlēs*), *a.* [*f. SIGHT sb.1* + *-LESS*]. 1. Unable to see; destitute of the power of sight; blind.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1528 Ysaac Wurdeede sightlesse and elde swac. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* 1. i. (Skeat) 15 Thus witless thoughtfull, sightles lookinge, I endure my penance in this derke prison. 1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* 54 And for he þis viward loys onely desir, in in-wardly & vnseue blindyng als wer cythetes to fyre gois. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 305 Baith sightles, and michtles, I grew almost at ainis. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xliii. When in dead night thy faire imperfect shade... on sightlesse eyes doth stay.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selc.* 47 Were all seeing things sightless, there would be no colours. 1725 POPE *Odys.* viii. 221 He who sightless wants his visual ray. 1791 COWPER *liad* v. 324 Sightless, of all thought hereif, He sank. 1842 LONGER *Warning* ii. A cruel mockery of his [Samson's] sightless woe. 1899 G. ALLEN *Colour-Sense* 11. 27 The eye of the bee, of the cuttlefish, and of the eagle, have each apparently been separately developed from unlike remote sightless ancestors.

Fig. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 416 The truth she loves a sightless world blaspheme. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* liii. She performed this journey with sightless eyes, and took little pleasure in the countries she traversed.

b. Deprived of the sight of something. *rare*—1.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 470 Being sightlesse of company, and humane faces.

2. Invisible, unseen, dark; impenetrable by vision. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* 11. xi. 44 The scouring windes that sightlesse in the sounding aire doe flie. 1603 HARRINGTON *Nuzx Ant.* (1804) 1. 343, I have been well nighe blind.

1823 *Times* (weekly ed.) 8 Feb. 1/3 The gunners were ignorant of the process of sighting. 1893 F. AOMES *New Egypt* 235 The British Admiral bore ungrudging witness... to the excellent sighting of the guns.

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sightless to us, we could see nothing but the blaze from the muzzles of their muskets. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxv. Drown'd in yonder living blue The lark becomes a sightless loss. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* 1. xii. 184 Touchless with human hands, Sightless with human eyes.

†*3.* Unsightly. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* 111. i. 45 Full of vnpleasing blots, and sightlesse staines. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 375 Ah! sightlesse deserts! I find with barren Sands!

4. Out of sight.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 381 Twnice beene sightlesse left, I sought the Ile of little Malta. 1836 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxi. (motto), Their tears... as they fall, sink sightless.

Hence *Sightlessly* *adv.*, without having the faculty of sight.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1883 E. ARNOLD *Indian Idylls* 241 He lay, with fierce eyes Roving the wood, and seeing sightlessly. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 159 His eyes ranged sightlessly after the boy.

Sightlessness. [*f. prec.*] Lack of sight.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* 111. iv. § 13 It is one instance only out of the myriads which might be given of sightlessness in modern art. 1854 GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 90 There was a full assortment of the halt... and the crippled—all degrees of sightlessness and unsightliness. 1893 R. JEFFREY *Visits to Calvary* 227 Your sightlessness is a sad deprivation.

Sightliness (*saitlinēs*). [*f. next.*] Comeliness, handsomeness, beauty.

1561 T. HOVEY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* 1. A 2 b. A Citye in fourme of a palace, and that not onely with ordinarie matters... but also for sightlynesse. 1598 BARKCLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 658 The defectible shew and sightliness of the tree. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iv. 303 Thus glasse-eyes may be used, though not for seeing but for sightliness.

1740-1 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) 1. xv. 253, I, a poor girl, who... had only a kind of imputed sightliness of person. 1767 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 21 Faith will discover a hidden sightliness in it, under a very unsightly outward appearance. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 313 Much that for its little sightliness was nothing accounted of, shall prove true metal. a 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Leat. Archib.* (1879) 11. 170 Another mode of giving sightliness to the squared dome.

Sightly (*saitli*), *a.* and *adv.* [*f. SIGHT sb.1* Cf. *MDu. sichtlich* (Du. dial. *sichtelijck*), MHG. *sichtlich* (G. *sichtlich*), visible, etc.]

†*1.* Visible; conspicuous. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 775/1 The wel known church (it) so builded... that it shal alway be sightlye, and can not be hyd. 1572 GOLDING *Cabin on Ps.* lxxiv. 12 Many manifest deliverances had bin exhibited to the elect people as it were upon a sightly stage. 1579 TOMSON *Cabin's Sermon*. Tim. 2/1 [God] doeth not come downe from heauen, in sightly shape to speake vnto vs.

b. *U.S.* Of places: Open to the view; that may be seen from a distance; commanding a wide prospect.

1828-33 WEBSTER, We say, a house stands in a sightly place. 1892 ALICE M. EARLE *Sabbath in New Engl.* 1. 5 Our Puritan ancestors dearly loved a 'sightly location'; and were willing to climb uphill cheerfully... for the sake of having a meeting-house which showed off well.

2. Pleasing to the sight; fair to look at; handsome, beautiful.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Provs. & Epigr.* (1867) 148 In a juggler, that lightnesse is desirable. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 8 Feb. 1/3 The gunners were ignorant of the process of sighting. 1893 F. AOMES *New Egypt* 235 The British Admiral bore ungrudging witness... to the excellent sighting of the guns.

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1849 CURZON *Monast. Libani* xvi. 204 Nothing better or worse than Englishmen and sightseers. 1850 THACKERAY *Round Papers, Week's Holiday*, Humour and grotesqueness, please! patro the sightseer.

Sightsman (*saitsmæn*). [*f. SIGHT sb.1* Cf. *SIGHTMAN*.]

1. One who points out sights or objects of interest; a local guide, a cicerone.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Nov. 1644 Our Sights-man (for so they name certain persons here who get their living by leading strangers about to see the City).

2. One who reads or performs music at sight.

1776 BURNBY *Hist. Music* (1789) IV. vi. 263 This musician, who was... of considerable eminence... both as a sights-man and voluntary player. 1801 BURNBY *Dict. Mus.* *Sightsman*, the appellation given to him who reads, or sings, music readily at first sight: hence we say, 'such a one is a good Sightsman'.

3. ? One who takes sight with a pistol.

1790 *Eystander* 169 How serious a thing it is to call all the duellists that ever lived, from the Roman Gladiators to the sightsmen of the present day, rascals.

Sight-worthy (*sait-wɜ:ði*), *a.* [*f. SIGHT sb.1* + *WORTHY a.*] Worth seeing or visiting.

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Ded. For maistey, and power, can nothing see Without it selfe, that can sight-worthy be. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. iv. 159 Cambridge, and Oxford... where the worst Colledge is more sight-worthy then the best Dutch Gymnasium. 1791 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 263 For sight-worthy persons at Plymouth. More mentioned Mudge, whom you know of old. 1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 111 Objects not so sight-worthy as broadcloth.

Hence *Sight-worthiness*.

1849 J. FORBES *Physician's Holiday* ii. (1850) 13 A temporary halt may be called, according to the nature or sight-worthiness of the locality.

Sightly, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. SIGHT sb.1* + *-T*. Cf. obs. Flem. *sichtigh* (Kilian), MLG. *sichtlich*, OHG. (*ge*)*sicht*, MHG. *sicht* (older G. *sichtig*), visible (in G. also 'seeing').]

†*1.* Slightly, fair, handsome. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 269 A wonder faire mayde... and wonder sightly for men to hyholde. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* 1. iv. (S.T.S.) 1. 28 The romanis drestit furth þis play In the maist solempne maner þai culd or mycht, to mak it þe more sightly and glorius to the pepill.

†*2.* Visible, conspicuous. (See also quot. c 1440.)

1398 TREVISIA *Bartli.* De P. R. xix. l. (Bodl. MS.). The reason of sitye linge is roted and ischape in list. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453 Syghty, *ciuitilis*. *Ibid.* Syghty, or glaryng... *ciuitilans*. c 1475 *Partenay* 1229 Antony. in bys law bare A hurt ful of pain Of a lyon, whichal bys life bare ful sightly. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. xvi. (S.T.S.) 11. 203/2 Pare souerane manheide & vertue was sa notahill and sightly, 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* Cosmeir. v. Biji. The peple thairfor ar... maist sychty in craft of cheualrie. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 111 Sightly, *ciuitilis*.

3. Keen-sighted; clever. *Now dial.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 13448 (Trio). Is noon so sitye foule of eye [as the eagle]. Ny so fer to fle may drege. 1570 TOMSON *Cabin's Sermon*. Tim. 453/1 We are sightly inough to our owne profit. 1859 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Sightly*, quick at seeing how a thing ought to be done.

Sigil (*sidzil*). Also 7 sigill. [*ad. late L. sigillum* (in class. *L. sigilla* neut. pl.), dim. of *signum*: see *SIGN sb.*]

1. A seal or signet. Also *attrib.*, as *sigil-mark*.

a 1610 PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 14 Giges went invisible By turning of the sigill of his Ring Toward his palme. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remou's Disq.* 132 Another figure... imprinted by some sigill. 1844 *Cary Dante*, Par. xxvii. 48 Sigil-mark: Set upon black and lying privileges. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* 1. L 41 A book with sevenfold sigil is the Past! 1883 A. DOBSON *Old World Idylls* 243 Touched by the awful sigil of his right.

2. *Astrol.* An occult sign or device supposed to have mysterious powers.

1699 T. PIERCE *Parnassi Puere* 153 Love scorrs, that any Remora should be: That's the true Sigil, moving Gallantrie. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 131 Amulets, spells, sigils, and incantations, practised in other diseases, are seldom pretended in this. 1711 POPE *Temple of Fame* 105 Of Talismans and Sigils [they] knew the power, And careful watch'd the Planetary hour. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* 1. vi. Sign and sigil well doth he know. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingeld*. Leg. Ser. 11. *Raising the Drift*. He drew the mystic circle's bound... He traced full many a sigil there.

3. *Rom. Antig.* A small image.

1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Sigillaria*. Some derive the origin of sigils and figures, in this solemnity, from the argei [etc.].

Sigilism (*sidzilizm*). [*ad. mod. L. sigilism-us*, f. Sp. *sigilo* seal (of confession).] (See quot.)

1835 *Englishman's Mag.* Feb. 114 The following appear to be the principal crimes against which the edicts of the Inquisition were formulated... immorality in the confessional, sigilism (or revealing the secrets of the confessional).

Sigilla, pl. of *SIGILLUM*.

†*Sigillar*, *a.* *Obs.* = *SIGILLARY a. 1*.

make 3e per. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xv. 40 Crist cam and confemede and holy kirke made. And in sond a sygne wrot. c. 1420 LVOC. *Assembly of Gods* 1040 Vertew commaundyd every wyght To payuse hym vndyr the sygne of the roode. c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 22 Now nede is sette a sygne on euery vyne That ferile is, sciouns of hit to take For setting. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 b. Marked. not onely with the sygne of the crosse in our garments, but also (I trust) with the sygne of tau in our soles. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 334 With his crosiers staffe [he] maketh the sygne of the crosse upon the highest walles. 1653 H. MORR *Antid. Ath.* vi. vi. Observing that several Herbs are marked with some Mark or Sign that intimates their virtue. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision Wind.* § 40 A great number of arbitrary signs, various and opposite, do constitute a Language. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V. State Europe* Note x. It was usual for persons who could not write, to make the sign of the cross in consequence of the same. 1803 N. ARNOTT *Physic* (ed. 5) 11. is on the retina, are of all signs understood. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* accustomed to bless everything with the sign of the cross.

† b. A bookmark; = REGISTER 16, 17 a. Obs.—
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 3401 A Syne of a buke, *registruum*.

6. A conventional mark, device, or symbol, used technically (as in music, algebra, botany, etc.) in place of words or names written in ordinary letters.

1557 RECORDER *Whetst.* S. j. b. Numbers Cossike, are soche as bee contracte vnto a denomination of some Cossike sygne. *Ibid.* S. j. b. There be other 22. signes in often vse, of whiche the firste is made thus + and betokeneth more; the other is made — and betokeneth lesse. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 104 The note whereupon the following part must begin, is marked with this sygne 7. 1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microlog.* A figure in the successive distribution of notes and the same

make a plus.
† d. Math. A point. Obs. rare.
1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 1. def. 1. A sygne or point is that whiche bath no part. *Ibid.*, Vnto... is lesse materiell then a sygne or point.

† 3. A mark of attestation (or ownership), written or stamped upon a document, seal, etc. Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii. 82 Pe Deede was a-selet, Be siht of Sir Symont and Notaries signes. 1377 *Ibid.* li. xx. 270. I wolde... bat 3e were in be Registre. And 3owre nombre vndre notaries sygne. c. 1460 *Ousey Reg.* 133 The forsaide x. acris. lien in the Northefelde of the forsaide towne with owre sygne woonyd i-seeled. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. i. (1883) 22 Not only her promyses but their othes her seals and wrytynges & signes of their propre handes. 1558 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 388 In witness hereof we have... set hereunto our signes and common seale. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xxxii. 44 The fieldes... shal be written in a booke, and the sygne shal be stamped on, and a witness shal be taken.

† 4. A figure or image; a statue or effigy; an imprint. Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. iv. 112 Bere no seluer ouer see bat berep sygne of be kynge. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) 1. 229 Bere is anothere sygne and tokene to fore be popes paleys; an hors of bras and a man sittynge peron. c. 1440 *Pala. Hist.* 4. L. *Poems* 1090 129 Ther ys 3ette a sygne of his fote On a marbll stone per as he stode. 1589 WARNER *Al. Eng.* vi. xxix. (1602) 143 For often Vprowes did ensue for him, as vndeceast, Howbeit solemnly inter'd, himselfe, or Sygne at leest.

† 5. a. A device borne on a banner, shield, etc.; a cognizance or badge. Obs.

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 1. 158 Ane Croiz, bat Man fer isai3... bat was sygne of... 1420 LVOC. *Assembly of Gods* 355 A garland of yuy

1596. 1502 LACH *Armorie* 47, i will iustrewe shewe you of signes y' are borne, and do occupye the same Escocbon.

† b. Something displayed as an emblem or token; esp. an ensign, banner, standard. Obs.

c. 1400 *Song Roland* 503 An C thousand of good men... with proud synes of slyt life on loft. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 222 Vnto bat Prince I rede we praye, That till vs sente his sygne (i.e. the star) vnsoght. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 305/1 He had among the compaignie of Angles as he was... 20 DUNBAR the croce.

300 Monie standarts and syngis. left be the Inglishmen, be the Scotis at tane. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 776 The great Ensign of Messiah blaz'd Aloft by Angels born, his Sign in Heav'n.

† c. *Spec.* A pilgrim's token. Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vi. 12 An hundred of ampelles on his hat setten, Signes of Synay and Schelles of Galys. c. 1400 *Beryn* 171 Then, as manere & custom is, signes peie beuyte. *Ibid.* 175, 191.

† d. pl. Insignia. Obs. rare.
1591 SPENSER *M. Huklerd* 1016 Yet at the last... He all those royall signes bad stolne away.

6. A characteristic device attached to, or placed in front of, an inn († house) or shop, as a means of distinguishing it from others or directing attention to it; in later use commonly a board bearing a name or other inscription, with or without some ornament or picture.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 405 That no person sille none ale out of his place, but be baue a sygne at his dorre. c. 1470 *Promp. Parv.* (K.L.) 456/1 Syne of an inn. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Proa.* (1552) 42 The Englysh prouerbe is this. Good wyne nedeth no sygne. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 67 Vnderneath an Ale-house paltry sygne, The Castle in S. Albons. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 156, I did never see nor beare that they have any publicke Innes with signes hanging out. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 69 Note, That they weigh with the Balconie, the Bars that are to fasten the

of the shops are very elegant;—that is to say, they are elegant for signs. 1859 JEFFSON *Britanny* ix. 134 The first thing that met my eye... was a sign over a public-house.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. viii. 20 Fools! who to persuade men that Angels lodged in their hearts, hung out a devil for a sygne in their faces. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Wks.* (1816) 429 Fantastic garb in apparel, which is the very bush or sign hanging out, that tells a vain mind lodges within. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iv. I am but the vile and despised sign, which points out to the wearied traveller a harbour of rest and security, but must itself remain for ever without doors.

b. In phr. at the sign of (the Bell, Sun, etc.).

1502 *Alcock's Mont Perpet.* Colophon, Enprynted at London in flete strete at the sygne of ye sonne by Wynkin de worde. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 One little lane stretching from the said way, to the sygne of the bell at Drewry lane ende. 1672 *Heath's Flagellum* Title-p. Sold at his Shop at the Signe of the Crown. 1722 *De For. Col. Jack* (1840) 94 We baited at an inn, at the sign of the Falcon. 1749 FIELONG *Toni Jones* viii. viii. Chose for their house of entertainment the sign of the Bell. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx. An appointment to meet with the others of his company at the sign of the Griffin.

† c. At the sign of the moon, in the open air by night. (After Fr. à l'enseigne de la lune.) Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iii. x. (1614) 294 They often lodge (saith Willamont) at the sygne of the Moone; and the like moderation they vse in diet and apparel. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boastuans's Theat. World* ii. 107 The Souldier is for the most part always waking, having his Quarters at the Sign of the Moone.

II. 7. A token or indication (visible or otherwise) of some fact, quality, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 374 Per nas nous aboute knijt... bot hit of sute were Of king artubres hous, ober som sygne per of bere, Of robes ober of armes. 1331 *E. E. Allit. P.* li. 489 pat he was by sygne of sauynge bat sende hem oure lorde. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* § 53 It is sygne of gentill herte when a man... desirith to han a good name. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 181 If he place be whijt & neische... it is a sygne of fleume. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* viii. (He) hath shewed to the grete sygne or token of loue. a 1533 Lo. BERNERS *Gold. Ek. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ciii b. He bare in his bande the sygne or token of the office, whereby he lyued. 1594 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* v. 285 All with black boods, which with us is a sygne of gentleness. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 228 Though it be no sygne of a more polished, yet is it a marke of a greater wit. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 670 The Causes and the Signs... Of evry Sickness that infects the Fold. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 91 [It was] no sygne of grace, For folks in fear are apt to pray. 1829 T. L. FRACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* x. They here found... materials of spinning and embroidering, and other signs of female inhabitancy. 1865 GEO. ELIOT *Komata* xxii. Working people... bearing on their dress or persons the signs of their daily labour. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 5. The exile of Gaveston was the sygne of the Barons' triumph.

b. Used without const., or with clause following.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* 11. 258 Signes of be olde lawe weren toknes of oure signes now, as be ben toknes of be blisse of hevene. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti. Priv.* 232 They haue many tokens, or synges by wyche a man may deme the Physionmy. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* v. Of the foure Synges or tokens by whiche is knowne trewe loue. 1550 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 55 b. To axe of God a sygne whereby he maye testifie, that be careth for us. a 1656 B. HALL *Ren. Wks.* (1660) 192 The thing signed is usually put for the sign itself. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. x. (1695) 277 The using of Words, without clear and distinct Ideas; or, which is worse, signs without any thing signified. 1766 GRAY *Impromptus* 12 A sygne you haue eat jyst enough and no more. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 270 Know I not Death? the outward signs? 1885 S. O. JEWETT *Marsh Island* xii. She never had given a single sign that she loved or meant to marry him.

c. Without article, in phr. in sign of (or that).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3986 Branches hit bere Of oliue, as in sygne bat hit agen paye nere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5121 He kist pam all in sygne o sagbt. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. 98 In sygne bat I schulde hi-sechen here of grace. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. iv. (1883) 44 The kyng... gydeth a bouite them a swerde in sygne that they shold abyde and kepe hym. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council* Sol. 1 Lord Governour has takyn 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 26 In si nesse Hand. 1611 SIR W. MURK *Mes Amours* 39 Receaue, in syng that thou has won the field, The bow. 1728 FORR

d. U.S. The trail or trace of wild animals, etc. Sometimes in pl., but the sing. is the technical use.

1847 RUXTON *Mexico & Rocky Mts.* xxi. 170 On the banks of the river I saw some fresh beaver 'sign'. *Ibid.*, We saw Indian sign on the banks of the river. 1851 MAYNE *Red Scalp Hunt.* xxiii. 243 Buffalo 'signs' appeared as we rode into them. 1890 L. C. D'OLY *Notches* 68 We had noticed bear 'sign' in a thick patch of rose-bushes. *Ibid.*, Lots of fresh 'sign', but no bear.

8. A trace or indication of something; a vestige. Chiefly in negative phrases.

13... *Seign Sag.* 2934 (W.), So be traueled monethes thre, And no sygne of hyr kowth he se. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 315 With the craftes whiche he couthe, He soghte and fond a sygne of lif. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 100, I se 3ondry a ful selouch sygne, Wher-of be-for no sygne was seene. 1567 ALLEN *Def. Priesthood* 228 Wherof yet in most Churches ther remaineth a small sygne, by disciplin geuen [etc.]. c. 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *P.* cxv. iii. [No] sygne of sound their throates can sbow. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) 11. 66 Tbe Aqueducts, whose Ruins and Signs are to be seen on the Road. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. 1, 1. could not discover any Sign of Houses or Inhabitants. 1795 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 109 No signs of such an intention were perceivable. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 407 There is no sign of life in this wild place.

† b. A mere semblance of something. Obs.

1607 BRETON *A Murmur Wks.* (Grosart) 11. 8/2 Oh fine fool, how thou wouldst haue the sygne of a man stand for a inan? 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. a-la-Mode* ii. i. If it be to punish that sign of a Husband there, that lazy Matrimony. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Beach* iii. iii. I would not have you draw yourself into a premunire, by trusting to that sign of a man there.

9. An indication of some coming event; *spec.* an omen or portent.

13... *Cursor M.* 22430 (Götl.), Forn domes-dai pai sal be sene, wud soful sines ful fift-tene. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) 11. 165 Soche þey declare) ceterlyche by schewynge of tokenes and of synnes (v.r. synes) bat beep in suche a sculdur bonde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* iv. viii. How Dido send hir sistir Ence to pray, And of the grisly sigis did bir affray. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xl. (1870) 302 That there is lykly [sic] hope of amendment, but synnes of detb. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vi. 44 The Owle shriek'd at thy birth, an euill sygne. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Vise Vieillard* 94 The apucient Iewes had this saying, that it is bonum omen, a good sygne to see an old man in a house. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Clouds. When... waterish Clouds appear on the Tops of Hills, it is a Sign of Rain to follow. 1793 COWPER *Table* 61 Seamen much believe in signs. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xvi. These signs the coming mischif did foretell. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* iii. x. If it come three times, I thought, I take it for a sign.

10. An act of a miraculous nature, serving to demonstrate divine power or authority.

In Biblical use, after L. *signum*, Gr. *σημεῖον*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13420 þis was be formost sign he did. *Ibid.* 13438 Sli sygne did crist at his briddal. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 22 The munn was more than of forty 3eiris, in the whiche this sygne of heellie was maad. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* ii. 43 Many wonders and signes were done by the Apostles, 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 59 But every Sign is not (if we speak accurately) a Miracle. 1727 De For *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 73 Pharaoh, in contempt of Moses and Aaron, and the sign or miracle they had shown. 1876 MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 179 His bearers no sooner caught the word 'faith', than they demanded a sign which might warrant it.

† b. A marvel or wonder. Obs.—

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4934 Sire, þou sal see with þi sikt slyke sygne, or þou passe, As neuire segge vndire sou s33e bot þine aue.

11. *Asir.* One or other of the twelve equal divisions of the Zodiac, each distinguished by the name of a constellation and frequently denoted by a special symbol.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4803 Pe twelfte day aftir, be sternes alle And be signes fra be heven sal falle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 108 Ther ben signes twelve, Whiche have her cerles be hemselve Compasped in the zodiacke. c. 1430 LVOC. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 2 When Pebeus whas... yronne Out of the sygne, wiche callid is aquary. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* v. b. The man whiche is borne in a good planet or sygne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxii. (Percy Soc.) 105 He sette... The bodies above to haue their moving, In the xii. signes them selfe to domify. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* (Arb.) 279 At that tyme the soonne was in the north signes. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* (1637) 182 Vnder what Signe in heauen Britaine lieth. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 299 Now look what Sign of the twely shal be found to rise up in the Horoscope or Angle of the East, that is the Sign-Regent of that Hous or Chie. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 100 8. 1. I was looking... on that Sign in the Heavens which is called by the Name of the Bullace. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxix. 289 The motions of Jupiter's satellites are according to the order of the signs. 1868 LOCKWY *Elen. Astron.* § 37 These are called the zodiacal constellations (very carefully to be distinguished... from the signs of the zodiac bearing the same name).

† b. A constellation. Obs. rare.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Arcturus is a sygne wynde of vij. sterres. *Ibid.*, Orion is a sygne that asseib in wynter. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* li. 46 The sygne of Oryon. 1566 COVER *Theatruis. Orion*... was... translated among the sterres & there is the sygne called in latine *Ygula*. 1611 COVER *S. v. Orion*.

III. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as (sense 1) *sign-language*, *-maker*, *-speech*, *-talk*; (sense 2 c) *sign-symbol*; (sense 5) *sign-mark*; (sense 6) *sign-iron*, *-painter*; (sense 7) *sign-word*; (sense 11) † *sign-carrier*.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physign.* 1 A Zodiack... the Latins call it *signifer*, that is to say, 'Sign-carrier'. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 44 On passing through the streets of London in his walks, before the 'sign-irons' were taken down. 1836 in *Hist. Chesterfield* (1839) 45 Having a sign, sign-iron, sign-post, or shew-board suspended from or in front of such house. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 25 The teacher remarked that I did not seem to be quite a beginner in the 'sign-language'. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 66 Such a movement is a true 'sign', being a movement made depicting a fact with the intention of conveying to other minds the ideas of the 'sign-maker'. 1840 BOWNING *Sordello* v. 387 The Kaiser's ominous 'sign-mark' had first place. The crowned grim twy-necked eagle. 1776 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* 1. 221 The painter should have bad about the same degree of merit with a good 'sign-painter in Europe. 1814 SIR R.

apparatus to them, 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxvi. 345 A large *signal-beacon or cairn. 1897 D. BUTLER *Ch. & Par. Alacrity* 180 The mere use of the *signal-bell of the hand-bell-ringer. 1832 MARRVAT *N. Forster* xli, Captain Drawlock. Had the *signal-hook in his hand. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summer in Skye* i. 266 The sailor in possession of the 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ere blazing fifty miles off. 1802 ough *signal flags, in modern engagements, have been generally laid aside [etc.]. 1814 SCOTT *Lab. of Isles* iv. xxx. Might not my father's headsman hoar. *Kindle a *signal-flame? 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 336/2 A *signal-gun to be fired. 1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* vi. When the signal-gun announced the commencement of the action. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* i. 13/2 The height of the lower or *signal lamp. 1804 NELSON 23 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. ccxix. It is recommended each VII. 1873 M. i. may well stand as the great *signal-marks pointing to it. 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 36 From several of the vessels the trumpets wore a sonorous *signal-note. 1766 R. JONES *Fireworks* iv. 135 *Signal-rockets... are headed with stars, serpents, &c. 1807 *Spectator* 30 July 1019/2 A signal-rocket sent up from the flag-ship. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. A continual discharge of these *signal shells. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus Poems* (1839) 43 When hark, a *signal shot! 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Africa* (1902) xxi/1 Their comrades requested me to fire signal-shots at intervals. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 259 The distant *signal-whistle of a gang of robbers. 1895 *Scott Steam Engine* 51 The signal whistle is shown at *g.* 1814 STARR *Lab. of Isles* vi. xxx. When mute Amadine they heard Give to their zeal his *signal-word. 1831 — *Cl. Rob. xxii*. Thou wilt not forget that the signal word of the insurrection is Ursel.

b. With sbs. denoting a place or thing from which signals are given or worked, as *signal box*, *bridge*, *cabin*, *house*, etc. 1829 MARRVAT *F. Mildmay* vi. I was...intent on looking

messenger from the *signal-bridge...with a copy of signal... 1895 *Eng. Railway* complicated piece of 1896 *Gentl. Mag.* ten the *signal-house, with doghouse. 1892 E. KEEVES *Homesd. Bound* 160 Most of the signal house keepers and dredge men along the canal seem French. 1811 SIR W. SCOTT *Dodson's Rep.* i. 19 Notice was given from the Spanish *signal-post that an enemy was hovering on the coast. 1848 K. H. DICKEY *Comptail* i. 15 The notices, the signal-posts as it were, in life's forest. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. It is usual to fix a red flag...to point out the spot where the general or officer commanding takes his station in front of a line. This is called the *signal staff. 1898 SIR G. PARKER *Battle of Strong* xxxv. Not far from her was the signal-staff which telegraphed to another signal-staff inland. Upon the staff now was hoisted a red flag. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 43 The soldiers at these *signal-stations sat quite still during the intervals of silence. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxv. Under his steady gaze the blood rose slowly to its old signal-station on her cheeks. 1766 SNOLLETT *Trav.* i. x. 159 It seems to have been intended, at first, as a watch, or *signal-tower.

c. With sbs. denoting persons connected with signalling, as *signal boy*, *corps*, *lieutenant*, etc. Also objective, as *signal filter*.

1888 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 6/4 The dead body of...the *signal boy at Spoor-road Station...was found...on the line. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 396/1 The *Signal Corps is a body of highly trained soldiers whose duty it is to provide the methods of communication between the different forces of an army. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 5/2 Two *signal filters were standing in the four-foot way. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Signal-lieutenant, an officer in the Royal Navy having the charge of signals on board a flag-ship. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 626 A *signal-midshipman tenant. 1829 MARRVAT *F. Mil.* ...had to make out the number of the flag. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 8/2 Accompanied by a signal officer and a small prize crew. 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 399 A new equipment for the *Signal Service, the captive balloon. 1871 *Fair France* II. 66 Female officials, down to *signalwomen and pointswomen, who at country stations stood, flag in hand, solemnly attentive to duty.

Signal (signāl), *a.* [irreg. ad. *F. signale*, pa. pple. of *signaler* to distinguish. In senses 2 and 3 the meaning has been influenced by the sb.]

1. Striking, remarkable, notable, conspicuous; *a.* Of persons.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* i. 23 Two great and signal Historians give in evidence against him [etc.]. 1670 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 57 He then betook himself wholly to the sea, and quickly made himself signal there. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 16 It is very easy to decide which of these importments is the most signal. c1780 H. WALPOLE *Last Jnl.* (1910) II. 36 The signal criminal (Dr. Dodd) suffered decently. 1865 FOSTER *Ess.* II. v. 178 Signal villains of every class.

b. Of things or events.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 100 He died in a season most opportune...and which in truth crowned his other signal prosperity in this world. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacre* II. iv. § 8 The extraordinary Prophets whom God call out on some more signal occasions. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 46 Those that are in any signal Danger. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Ch. W.* lxxx. All now thought that he would take the most signal revenge. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 195 The Israelites gained a most signal victory. 1839 JAMES *Louis* *W.* IV. 393 But the same French general suffered a signal reverse...in the following year. 1849

MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 30 The ministers were told that the nation expected, and should have, signal redress. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. 1 It was a signal proof of the wisdom of the English legislators.

2. Distinctive, significant. *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 84 Badges or signal Ornaments of the Proconsul of Asia. a 1663 SANDERSON *Cases Cons.* (1678) 190 The signal note of the Godly party. 3. Constituting or serving as a sign.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. 2 The signal Oak which the Druids made choice of, was such a one, on which Mistletoe did grow; by which privie token, they conceived, God marked it out, as of sovereign virtue, for his service. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 244 Long before, his signal Crucifixion Jesus had died, by taking up daily that cross which his disciples...were to take up also.

Signal (signāl), *v.* [f. the sh.]

1. *trans.* To make signals to (a person, ship, etc.); to summon, direct, or invite by signal.

1805 in Nicolas *Disp.* Nelson (1846) VI. 463 The Captain of the Ship was signalled on board the Victory. 1892 STEVENSON *Across Plains* i. It was...five o'clock when we were all signalled to be present at the Ferry Dept. 1897 WATTS. DUNTON *Enklyn* xii. iii. The girl came out, and signalling me to enter, went leisurely down-stairs.

2. *a.* To communicate or make known by signalling; to notify or announce by signal(s).

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 233 Soon as on home's fair hills thine eyes shall signal a welcome. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 June 5/2 Even when storms are signalled off the Irish coast, they often take a totally new...course. 1889 G. FINLAY *Eng. Railway* 65 In 1830 the only arrangement made for signalling the trains was a flag by day or a lamp by night.

b. To mark out clearly; to signalize.

1860 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 308 The noble dirge which signals with its majesty of music the consummation of Calantha's agony. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 280 Signalling and extolling that character in Christianity into which fitness of perception enters most.

3. To work (a railway) in respect of signals; to furnish with signalling apparatus.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 2/5 This line was a part of the London and Greenwich Railway, and was...maintained and signalled by us. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 10/2 Some portions of the principal railroads are fully signalled, but on many others hardly any signals are used.

4. *intr.* To give notice, warning, or information, or make any other communication, by signal. 1864 HOSMER *Color-Guard* 97 They are signalling night and day...by flag and fire. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 109 The Officer...signalling to the Penitents, should begin the Antiphon.

Signalætic (signāletik), *a.* **Math.* [irreg. f. *Signal sb.* or *SIGNAL sb.* Cf. *F. signallétique* (in a different sense), *f. signaler vb.*] Relating to the algebraic signs plus and minus.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 446 A signalætic or Semaphoretic series is a sequence of disjunctive terms, considered solely with reference to the algebraical signs of plus and minus which they respectively carry. 1889 CAYLEY in *Nature* XXXIX. 2181 They are signalætic functions, indicating in what manner...the roots of the one equation are intercalated among those of the other.

Signalist (signālist). [f. *SIGNAL sb.* + *-IST*.] One who makes signals; one specially employed in signalling; a signaller.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 39 For the cause of my coming, you know that, my charming little signalist. 1881 Appleton's *Ann. Cycl.* 548 He was enabled to furnish each army corps...with a competent force of skilled signalists.

Signality. Now rare. [f. *SIGNAL sb.* or *a.*] 1. The quality of a sign or indication. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. xi. (1650) 33 That the same should fall out at a remarkable time...may admit a Christian apprehension in the signality. 1658 — *Garden Curus* Wks (Robin) II. 102 Though he be...
Earth II. 111 Blew and red, denoting the two great destructions of the World...; so that the Rainbow carries a mixt signality.

3. Notability, distinction.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Ep. Ded. Had I had a...
vidence in erecting your most Honourable Society in such a juncture of dangerous Humours. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 412 The battle of Azincourt reproduced the astonishing facts of Crécy and Poitiers with, if possible, even greater signality.

Signalize (signāliz), *v.* [f. *SIGNAL a.* + *-IZE*.] 1. *trans.* To make signal; to distinguish; to render conspicuous, remarkable, or noteworthy.

1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 102 Let none ever hope the like advantages, that are not signaliz'd by some remarkable qualities. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 21 The death of Germanicus was signaliz'd by another [meteor]. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) l. 244 When...his Glory [was] sufficiently signalized...
1761 HUME *Hist. E.* who had already sig
MAY *Constit. Hist.* signalized by the op
the Speaker. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 7 Leo the Tenth...desired to signalize his reign by building the grandest church in the world.

b. To make known or display in a striking manner.

1702 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* n. i. Has he ever signalized his courage? a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 146 The final issue of God's dealing with such as have signalized their patience. 1748 Anson's *Voy.* II. x. 322 He was very desirous of signalizing his talents by some enterprize. a 1806 C. J. Fox *Reign Jas.* II (1808) 125 The parliament opened...with an enthusiastic zeal, to signalize their loyalty.

c. *refl.* To distinguish (oneself) by some notable action or qualities. † Also const. *from*.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 289 There were two Captains of Launces with the Prince who had particular occasion to signalize themselves. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 577 A list of the officers in Derby that signalized themselves against the enemy. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 p. 5 A thousand extravagancies, by which they would signalize themselves from others. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* iv. 37 Among the savage Tribes, the Chiefs are they who most signalize themselves by Dance and Song. 1813 T. CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1849) I. xii. 324 Let me make a point of bringing forward nothing in conversation for the...
TYNDALL *Notes Lect.* planes of cleavage...or itself by its perfection.

2. To characterize or mark conspicuously.

1698 FRAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 95 Their Habit is the main thing that signalizes them more than their Virtue. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. l.* (1904) II. 316 The inhabitants...have been frequently united...and the havoc and devastation of Asia have always signalized their union. 1817 KIRBY *P. C. Entomol. Soc.* 171 The symbol of death which...
L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. we thus find to have signalized

the Anglo-Norman reigns. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Jnlism* x. 74 He awoke in time to hear the cheers which signalized the success of the Minister's speech.

3. To point out, note or mention specially, draw attention to.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 131 Our Lord...At John's request the Traytor signaliz'd. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fant.* vi. 106 Some of the most portentous exhibitions of ungovernable violence that...have been signalized in history. 1835 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) 543 Not a single voice was raised in either House to signalize the misstatement. 1885 FROULKES *Prim. Consecration* viii. 279 The Gallican spirit breathing throughout his works has been already signalized.

4. To make signals to; to communicate with by means of a signal.

1824 BYRON *Lett. to Muir* 2 Jan. They were signalling their consort with lights. 1857 R. TONES *Amer. in Japan* vii. 153 Two guns were fired...for the purpose probably of signalizing the authorities at the Capital. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* xix. 75 She saw a stalwart man arise...And pause a breath, to signalize Some one beyond her stunted view.

b. *intr.* To make or send signals.

1853 FLETCHER *Fam. Lett.* i. (1865) 8 We have signalized to Liverpool by way of Holyhead. 1859 CHAMB. *Jnl.* VII. 78 Developing a theory of signalling by pulsations.

5. To announce by a signal or signals.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 216 Who would then signalize to them where they might safest attempt to land.

Hence *Signalized ppl. a.*

1867 *Brit. Mus.* in *British Mus.* 172-1 *Relat.* 53 One...cesses that ever...The special and...signalled object of his kindness. 1870 W. ARNOT in *Life* x. (1877) 439 This is a signalized and monumental spot of the continent.

Signallee (signālē). Also *signalee*. [f. *SIGNAL v.* + *-EE*.] One to whom a signal is made or transmitted.

1898 KIPPLING *Fleet in Being* iii. 31 Presently we saw a signal, but end on, as flags are apt to be when the signaller is dead up wind and the signallee down.

Signaller (signālēr). Also U.S. *signaler*.

[f. *SIGNAL v.* + *-ER*.]

1. One who signals; *esp.* one specially employed to transmit signals.

1863 LITTLEDALE *Offices East.* Ch. 209 About the hour of Dawn all the signallers sound. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 12 A large force...without signallers or telegraphists. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 4/4 The signallers with the column were very busy.

b. One who uses signals in card-playing.

1885 PROCTOR *Whist* ix. 98 An original signal...should mean...that the signaller is...very strong in trumps.

2. A thing or apparatus used for signalling.

1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 108 A hand-clapper or signaller used as a bell. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 7/2 An automatic signaller, which will...save fogmen's lives and be always ready.

Signalling (signālīng), *vbl. sb.* Also U.S. *signaling*. [f. *SIGNAL v.*] The action of making or transmitting signals.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 276 By rough signalling he first stood near the place where the first stake was to be driven in. 1896 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 424/1 Visual signalling was formerly carried on by semaphores, but it has been superseded by army signalling and sun telegraphy. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 4/1 Any new system of signalling which may be arranged between two or more players...
1871 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/2 The loss of the Vanguard...was in the main due to imperfect signalling arrangements. 1889 G. FINLAY *Eng. Railway* p. vi. My obligations to...the Signalling Superintendent.

Signally (signālī), *adv.* Also 7 *signaly*. [f. *SIGNAL a.* Cf. *obs. F. signalement* in the same sense.] In a signal or striking manner.

1641 in *Archæologia* I. 97 The Lord of hosts did sigally appear for us. a 1676 *HALF Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. viii. (1677) 205 But if we follow the Account of the Septuagint. . . the advantage of the Increase would be sigally greater. 1748 *Austen's Voy.* ii. iii. 139 The same cruelty which they had so often and so sigally exerted against their Spanish neighbours. c1800 *FOSTER Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 230 A being sigally marked from her co-eval. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 55 It is hard to recall another institu-

Signalman. [f. SIGNAL sb. 3 and 4.]

1. A man employed to make, convey, display, or give signals. (Chiefly in *Naval* use.)

1737 *Chamberslayne's St. G. Brit.* II. 115 Mr. John Dominick Grana, Signalman. 1834 *CART. MARRVAT P. Simple* (1885) 177 Our captain was determined not to let us, and ordered the signal-man not to look that way. 1857 *SUTW. Sailor's Word-bk.* 66 *Signalman*, the yeoman of the signals; a first-class petty officer in the navy. 1898 *KIPPLING Fleet in Being* 16 A signalman pattered by to relieve his mate on the bridge.

2. A railway employee who attends to the signals which show whether the line is clear or not.

1840 *B'ham Jnl.* 28 Nov. 4/2 At every station there shall be an officer or officers under the name of 'signal men'. 1866 *Chamb. Jnl.* III. 271 A very simple and complete method of communication between the signalman and switchman.

Signalment (si'gnälment). *rare*. [ad. F. *signalment*, f. *signaler* to mark out.] A description of a person wanted by the police; a distinguishing mark.

1778 *Ann. Reg.* 196 A French signalment . . . was received at . . . How? 1804 *BENTHAM Mem.* 4

but girl and child?

† **Signance**. *Obs. rare*. Also 5 *sygn-*. [See *Sign* v. and *ANCE*.] Signification, indication.

c1400 *Rowland & O.* 1074 A glofe to his penselle he hase, In Synagance of his wye. 1610 W. FOKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. vi. 57 The Kalender or Index serves for a Directory to expedite the intimation of particulars with synagance of due Characters.

† **Signanter**, *adv. rare*. [Late L.] Expressly, distinctly, definitely.

1614 *JACKSON Creed* iii. 38 He might signanter say to the one [etc.]. 1656 *HEVLIN Extraneous Vapulans* 172 The Doctrine being confessed on all sides to be signanter, and expressly pointed at.

† **Signantly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. L. *signant-*, ppl. stem of *signare* to mark, etc.] ? = *prec.*

a 1656 *VINES Lord's Supper* (1677) 394 Chrysostom takes this word [etc.] signantly.

Signatory (si'gnätöri). [ad. F. *signataire*.] = **SIGNATORY sb.**

1858 *Times* 13 Aug. 7/1 The signatories of these two remarkable petitions. 1867 *Queen's Speech in Hansard* CLXXXV. 4 All the Powers, Signatories of the Treaty of 1856. 1884 *Symonds Shaks. Fredec.* viii. 269 Within the jurisdiction of the signatories.

Signate (si'gnät). *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *signat-us*, pa. ppl. of *signare* to mark, etc.]

A. adj. Marked or distinguished in some way.

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* xxxii. § 14 The Signate-star above your pole shall help you. 1710 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 101 Then follow the States, Amplifications, . . . Signate Matter, . . . and whole Cartloads of Qualities. 1826 *KIRBY & SPENCER Entomol.* xlv. IV. 286 *Signate*, . . . marked with signatures. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 152 The second form of quiescent pupa, known as ootheca, larvate, or signate, is characteristic of *Lepidoptera*.

† **B. sb.** A distinguishing mark or quality. *Obs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Vau Helmont's Oriat.* 116 The power of the Species or particular kind being unfolded, it assumeth divers Colours and Signatures.

† **Signate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *signare* : see *prec.*] *trans.* To stamp, mark.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* b.j.b. All plants, which have their stalks signated with cuts and slits (as it were) are sanative to scars and wounds.

Signate, variant of **SENNET** *Obs.*

Signation (si'gnät-ion). Now *rare*. [ad. late L. *signation-em*, noun of action f. *signare* to SIGN.]

1. The action of signing with the cross, or of marking with a seal.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agit. Antichr.* i. ii. 76 Whence is the Vnction called signation, consignation, oblation (with the like) but from the Crosse? 1637 C. DOW *Anst.* H. Burton 207 The blessed Eucharist wherein they acknowledge . . . no other exhibition than by way of signation or oblation. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 13 John makes no mention of him in the signation of the tribes. 1883 *Ch. Times* XXI. 953/1 The Greek signation with the Cross is made from right to left.

† **b.** The action of marking in a particular way, or the fact of being so marked. *Obs.*

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* iii. iii. 7 Those other Examples of the Signation of the Fetus from the Mothers' Fancy, which *Finus* rejecteth.

† **2.** A distinctive mark. = **SIGNATURE sb.** 4. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 100 It somewhat resembles an horseshoe, which . . . Baptista Porta hath thought too low a signation, and raised the same unto a Lunarie representa-

tion. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* b.j. The shells of Sea-snails having the signation of long ears.

† **Signator**. *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 5-7 *signatur*. [App. ad. L. *signatör-ius* : see **SIGNATORY**.] = **SIGNATURE sb.** 1.

1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 2 A remissione he the King to certane personis . . . grantit be a signatur subscriuit with the Kingis hand. 1530 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XIII. 649 That all the tennementis and forestiaris . . . that has tane their stedings that thair cum and raise their signaturis. 1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 349 Sindrie his subjectis . . . ceissis . . . Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.

the said honour in your name. 1590 Sir J. MACKENZIE . . . e *habilis* modus of granting

Sig. [a. L. *signator*, agent-noun from *signare* to SIGN.] A signatory.

1650 J. FRENCH tr. *Paracelsus Nat. Things* ix. 100 It is convenient for us . . . to declare by whom things are signed, and who the Signator is. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 6/1 The signators to the above letter are members of high standing on the Stock Exchange.

Signatory (si'gnätöri). *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *signatör-ius* or of belonging to sealing, f. ppl. stem of *signare* to SIGN.]

A. adj. † 1. Used in sealing. *Obs.*

1647 *TORSHILL Design to Harmonize the Bible* 24 Georg. Longus of Milan, concerning signatory Rings. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Signatory*, that is used or serves to seal withal; *As Aulus Signatorius*, a Seal-King, a Signet.

2. Forming one of those (persons or states) whose signatures are attached to a document.

1870 *Standard* 16 Nov. The Emperor is ready to come to

to a document of any kind. (Cf. **SIGNATORY**.)

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 261 That the twenty signatories were . . . the majority of the members present in the Lower House. 1893 *LONDON Life Pacey* I. xi. 268 An address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, assuring him of the adherence of the signatories to the doctrine . . . of the Church.

Signatura, *a. rare* -1. [f. **SIGNATURE sb.** 6.] According to signatories.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxv. 2 Laying the Heaps is to place them . . . in an orderly Signaturial Succession.

Signature (si'gnätür). *sb.* [ad. med. L. *signatura*, f. *signare* to sign, mark, etc., or a. F. *signature* (16th c.).]

1. *Sc. Law.* A writing prepared and presented to the Baron of Exchequer by a writer to the signet, as the ground of a royal grant to the person in whose name it is presented. (Bell.) Cf. **SIGNATOR** 1.

1534 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 219 To pas with writings and signaturis to be subscribit be the Kingis grace. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 383 Ane signature anent the confirmation of ane charter grantit to hir. c1630 Sir T. HOPE *Minor Practicks* (1726) 85 All Signatures of Prelacies, and great Benefices; and also all Signatures of . . . be signatures and 65-8 *ESKINSE Inst.* the two crowns in

to pass.

2. The name († or special mark) of a person written with his or her own hand as an authentication of some document or writing.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *La signature d'un Notaire*, the signature or mark of a Notaire. a 1633 *Coke On Litt.* (1643) II. 556 A bill superscribed with the signature or sign manual, or royal hand of the King. 1775 *Junius Lett.* liv. (1780) 294 He asserts that he has traced me through a variety of signatures. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myrt. Udolpho* xxix. To make a last effort to procure that signature which would transfer her estates in Languedoc. 1829 *SOUTHWELL All for Love* ix. xv. The fatal signature appear'd To all the multitude, distinct as when the accused pen Had traced it with fresh blood. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* ix. I wish I had Miss MacWhirter's signature to a cheque for five thousand pounds. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 424 On so much of what has been said, they shall put the seals of all the judges with their signatures in writing.

b. The action of signing one's name, or of authenticating a document by doing so.

1621 *Ed. Kyn. WILLIAMS in Festsche P.* (Camden) 162 Some things were must offer to the Kings signature when the clarkes are not to be found. 1893 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1899) 5 The last act to be done by the president is the signature of the commission. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 63 He therefore did not mean the signature of the two first sheets as a signature of the whole will: there never was a signing of the whole.

† **3.** The action of impressing or stamping. *Obs.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xxi. § 2 There is impressed

handled by the name of Active good.

4. A distinctive mark, a peculiarity in form or colouring, etc., on a plant or other natural object, formerly supposed to be an indication of its qualities, esp. for medicinal purposes. Now only *Hist.*

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 Some also pretending

themselves Natures Principall Secretaries, . . . these . . . not only Tempe . . . owne impression. 1638 . . . take occasion to speak

Vertues and Properties of the Plants then in view. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1703) 127 Whether men, as they say of plants, have signatures to discover their nature by, is hard to determine. 1748 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Superst.* 21 There are some that think those Herbs the fittest for curing those Parts of a Man's Body, to which they bear some Sort of Resemblance, commonly called a Signature. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 240 It is probable that the golden colour of the fish . . . induced the ignorant to suppose, that it was given by Providence as a signature to point out its medicinal quality. 1858 *CARPENTER Veg. Phys.* § 756 In former times such resemblances were greatly attended to by physicians, who termed them 'signatures'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 5/1 According to this law, the best way of obtaining the 'signatures' of drugs is by healthy persons testing them on themselves.

b. A distinguishing mark of any kind.

a 1626 *ANDREWES Serm.* (1856) I. 12 The Saviour, taking on Him 'Abraham's seed' must wilth take on Him the signature of Abraham's seed, and be . . . circumcised. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* 33 It is become . . . the badge and signature of a modern Vit, thus to be one of David's fools, in saying there is no God. 1550 G. HUGHES *Barbados Pref.* p. iv. There is not the smallest part of this Globe left without evident signatures of God's goodness. 1775 J. HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement*. Wks. (1841) 293 It is a kind of universal signature, by which nature makes known to us the several species of her productions. 1890 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. II. (1895) 89 The capacity of ennuis is one of the signatures of man's immortality.

c. A stamp, impression. Also *fig.*

1649 *JER. THOMAS'S Sermon* . . . tion produc-

proper effect

Item 71 It would . . . dissolve the . . . foot-steps and signatures of the Deity on our souls. 1725 *Pope Odys.* iv. 76 Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race With signatures of such majestic grace. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 2 To trace, in nature's most minute design, The signature and stamp of pow'r divine. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* vii. 103 Goodness celestial, whose broad signature is on the universe. 1849 *RUSKIN Seven Lamps* iii. § 71 See by how many artifices . . . time and storm will set their wild signature upon it. 1871 J. R. MACGUFF *Man's Portent* . . . The markings of the Roman catacombs, w of their sufferings on

5. An image; a figure; an imitative mark. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Garden of Cyrus* iii. The Bryar . . . maintains its pentagonal figure, and the unobserved signature of a handsome porch within it. 1673 *JAY Journ. Lovc* C. 237 Sir Thomas Brown . . . sent me the picture of ooe [a hen's egg] . . . having the perfect signature of a Duck swimming upon it. 1681 *GAZM Musæum* iii. i. L 259 A Stone with the Signature of a Button-Fish upon it. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 103 They added the signature of the cross. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* xlv. IV. 286 *Signatures*, . . . markings upon a surface resembling in some degree letters and characters.

† **b.** A nevus, a birth-mark. *Obs.*

1682 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* 1. 15 The fancy of the Mother can [form] the stubborn matter of the Fetus in the womb, as we see it frequently doth in the instances that occur of Signatures and monstrous Singularities.

6. **Printing.** A letter or figure, a set or combination of letters or figures, etc., placed by the printer at the foot of the first page (and frequently on one or more of the succeeding pages) of every sheet in a book, for the purpose of showing the order in which these are to be placed or bound. Abbrev. *sig.*

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* s.v. Among Printers the mark or letter they set at the bottom of every sheet printed, as A, B, C, &c. to tell their Quires by, and distinguish one sheet from another, is called the Signature. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxii. 4 If it be the First Page of the first Sheet of a Book the Signature is A. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 339 The Signatures (there being no pages) are towards the top of the Leaf. 1710 *Ibid.* III. 47 The Signatures shew it to be 8th. 1725 *WATSON Hist. Eng. Poet.* II. 15 note, It is in quarto, with signatures to K. L. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typegr.* II. 135 It is customary to begin the first sheet of every work with signature B, leaving A for the title sheet. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 266 Detached Sheet: 410; signature, Dddddd. 1895 *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. ii. 112 It is usually said that the earliest instance in which printed signatures were employed was the *Præceptorium Divinae Legis* of Johannes Nider, printed by Koelhoff at Cologne, in 1472.

attrib. 1883 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.* 125 *Signature line*, the line of quadrats at the bottom of a page, in which the signature letter or figure is placed. *Ibid.* *Signature page*, the first page of a sheet, on which the signature appears. 1896 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* p. xviii. The old signature marks that would confuse the bookbinder.

b. A sheet, as distinguished by its signature.

1712 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) IV. 37, I shall send you . . . the Signatures F, G, H, I, of Mr. Dodwell's Dissertation. 1785 W. TOOKER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 430 As soon as such a number of books are perfected, the surplus of the various signatures are thrown aside for wrappers.

7. *Music.* A sign, or set of signs, placed at the beginning of a piece of music, immediately after the clef, to indicate its key or time.

1806 *CALCOTT Mus. Gram.* ii. iv. 126 All the Signatures beyond six may be expressed by a smaller number by changing the name of the Tonic. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 262/2 There are in name thirty different keys, and as many signatures are in actual use. 1875 *STRAKER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Termin.* s.v. There are two kinds of signature, the time-signature and the key-signature.

Hence **Signatureless** *a.*, having no signature, unsigned; 1830 *Lytton* less) ended tl 790/2 In the volume called 'Love's Looking Glass' the poems are ranged signatureless.

Signature (signatūra), *v.* [f. the sb.]

†1. *trans.* To indicate symbolically; to mark out, designate. *Obs.*

2. *Printing.* To put a signature on (a sheet).

1889 T. MACKELLAR *Amer. Printer* (ed. 3) 135.

3. To put one's signature to; to authenticate or confirm by one's signature.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 2/5 Then followed the signed address of a substantial householder of Courbevoie. 1909 *Eng. Rev.* Mar. 636 The meaning... was that he should 'signature' the ugly thing.

Signaturist, *rare*. [f. SIGNATURE *sb.* + -IST.] One who maintains the theory or doctrine of signatures in plants, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 96 Signaturists have somewhat advanced it, who... have made men suspect there was more therein, then ordinary practice allowed. [Hence in Blount *Glossogr.* (1656), but wrongly explained.] 1786 FERRIAR *to Manch. Men.* (1790) 111. 50 Baptista Porta was not only a demonologist, but a signaturist, that is, a believer in the conformity of the virtues of plants to certain external appearances, supposed to be imposed by guardian angels.

†**Signaturize**, *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To symbolize, signify.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 224 Making the character to signaturize the thing represented.

Sign-board (sain'bo:rd). [SIGN *sb.* 6.] A board on which the sign of a shop, inn, or other place of business is painted or otherwise displayed.

1632 *to E. B. Jupp Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 297 All sign boards of Wainscott or carved. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. Rod of Candles in ted on Signo-boards, Chandler. 1793-4 vinging sign-board

creaked from cottage elm. 1847 COLERIDGE *Diagn. Lit.* (Bohn) 89 Our very sign-boards... give evidence that there has been a Titan in the world. 1844 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 308 Let him in the county-town... put up his sign-board, Mr. Smith, Governor. 1874 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 90 Some of the sign-boards of these ancient Roman inns have been disclosed amongst the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Signe, *obs. f. SIGN *sb.* and *v.*, SING *v.*, SINE *sb.**

Signed ¹ (saind), *pp. a.* [f. SIGN *v.*]

†1. Sealed. *Obs.*

1647 HEXHAM *u.* A signed letter, *een gezegelden brief*.

2. Provided with a signature or signatures.

1648 HEXHAM *u.* *Geteckende artijckelen*, signed articles. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form Process* (ed. 2) 76 Upon an signed Information given in against the said C.D. 1772 *Ann. Reg. n.* 202/1 A protest was entered against a signed list, pretending to be set by Lord Forbes.

3. *Mus.* Placed as a signature. *rare.*

1662 PLANTINO *Skill Music* (1674) 8 These three Cliffs are called the three signed Cliffs, because they are always set at the beginning of the Lines on which is prickt the Song or Lesson. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Character*, Characters of Sign'd Cliffs.

†**Signed** ², aphetic *f. ASSIGNED *pp. a.* Obs.*

1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 418 *Signed Screenshot*, obsolete contraction for *Assigned Servant*.

Signed, *obs. form of SIGNED.*

Signer (sain'ær). [f. SIGN *v.* + -ER ¹.]

1. One who signs; a signatory.

1611 CORN., *Signeur*, a signer, subscriber; marker. 1728 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) 11. 404, I am flattered with a hundred signers at Glasgow. 1771 LUCKONNE *Hist. Print.* 121 This was laid open in the said petition: the signers of it were, John Harrison [etc.]. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. J. Badger* x. 172 He secured more than a hundred signers to the pledge. 1884 Mrs. F. MULLER *Life Ht. Martinican* 199 Her name headed the list of signers.

2. One who communicates by signs.

1893 *World's Congress Instruat. Deaf* 89 These associations produce the best and most graceful signers.

Signet (signet), *sb.* Forms: 4- *signet*, 4-7 *signett* (6-eth), 4, 6 *signette*, 5-6 *ette*; 5 *sygnnet*, -at, 5-6 *sygnette*, 6-eto; 4 *syngnette*, 5 *Sc. signet*. [a. OF. *signet* (also *sinet*), or ad. med.L. *signetum*, dim. of OF. *signe*, L. *signum* seal, *Sign sb.* Hence also MDn. and MLG. *signet* (Du. *signet*, dial. *signet*).]

1. A small seal, usually one fixed in a finger-ring. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1037 With his salte ices gan he haibe The ruby in his signet, and hit sette Upon the wax. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 11. 320 Sche... lappede it togedre tho An... his... 1550 KOLLS *of Parlt. V.* 212/2 1... other dyvers Jewels. 1695 b... net of gold, with a pelican and my armys grave ther in. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxii. 24 Though Iechonias... were the signet of my right honde, yet will I plucke him of. 1580 LUTY *Euphues* (Arb.) 449 All his victories and vertues were not for to be drawn in the Compasse of a Sygnette. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancient* 17... they sought onyx stones enclosed in ouches of gold, graven as signets are graven. 1726 AYLIFFE

Paragon 483 A Bishop's private Seal or Signet bearing his own Coat-Armour. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1852) I. 353/2 Taking his signet from his finger. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ii. That diamond signet, which thou wearest on thy finger, thou holdest it, 'doubtless, as of inestimable value? 1889 J. DICKIE *Words of Faith*, etc. (1893) 254 Your name is graven on the signet on his baod.

2. A small seal of this kind in formal or official use, esp. as employed to give authentication or authority to a document.

c 1400 MAUNOEY. viii. (1830) 82, I hadde Lettres of the Soodan, with his grete Seal; and comonly other Moos han but his Signett. 1428 E. E. WILLS (1882) 83 Pertio I point my signet and my syne manucll. 1459 PASTON *Let.* I. 455 Douting that summe of the forseyd seals of armys or sygnettes remayne stille amonges myn officers. 1525 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xlii. 8 She wrote a letter vnder Achabs name, and sealed it with his signet. 1561 MAITLAND *Club Misc.* 111. 83 Gwyn vnder yv Superintendents signet and subscription at Sanctandros. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Every house of Quality, Magazen and Monastery were sealed vp, with the Signets of the Duke and Merchants. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. 1, His Excellency... producing his Credentials under the Signet Royal [etc.]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Scot. Law* (1809) 34 All our supreme courts have seals or signets, proper to their several jurisdictions. The Courts of Session and Justiciary used formerly the same signet, which was called the King's. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* i. ii, Empower me with thy signet To quell the machinations. 1830 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* VII. 61 To packages sealed with his own signet.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* vii. 254 In man the more we dive, the more we see Heav'n's signet stamping ao immortal make.

†**b.** In phr. *clerk of one's signet. Obs.*

1546 *Supplie. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 78 The clerke of his signet no doubt it was, for he ved to carry his masters ring in his mouth. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* 111. 920/2 A clerke of his closet... and two clerks of his signet.

3. *spec.* The smaller seal originally used by the sovereigns of England and Scotland for private purposes and for certain documents of an official character; in later Scottish use serving as the seal of the Court of Session. Also called *privy* or *King's (Queen's) signet*. Hence *Clerk of (or to), Keeper of, the signet*, and *Sc. writer to the signet* (see WRITER).

(a) 1417 *to Deprez Dipl. Angl.* (1908) 100 Yeven uoder owt signet atte owt castel of Touque ye xii day of aoust. 1578 in Feuillerat *Revue Q. Elix.* (1908) 300 For the privie seale and the signet for the Revells money. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Clerk of the Signet*, is an officer attendant continually on his majesties Principal Secretary, who alwaies hath the custody of the privie signet. 1633 CORKE *On Litt.* (1642) 11. 556 The duty of the Clerk of the Signet is to write out such grants or letters patenis as passe by bill signed... to the Privy Seal. 1663 GARDNER *Counsel* f. 3, One of the Clerks of the Signet.

(b) 1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* i. 108 Item, to the clerks of the signet for the writto of letters, be a precep, ij vnicornis, xxxvi s. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 186 And ordanis the signet to answer letters upon his deliverance. 1592 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) 111. 569 The keipar of the signet sall write on the bak of pe signatur the speciall day that he affixit the signet. 1638 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.*

Keepers and other Officers of the Queens Signet. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* i. iii. § 39 When the signet is mentioned indefinitely, that of the session is commonly understood; which is also called the King's signet. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 168 The clerks or writers to the signet. *Ibid.*, The society is now under the keeper of the signet. 1851 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 350 The Parliament assumed the power of stopping the signet, in other words, of suspending the whole administration of justice.

†**b.** A document given under this signet. *Obs.*

1477 in *Antiquary* (1891) 205/1 The foresaid Mayor recceyved a prive signet by the haode of a servante of the Kyngs, the tenour whereof hereafter ensueth. 1490 *Coventry Lett Bk.* 538 Ther was delivoured for the Kynges grace a prive signet vnto Master R. Colman, Mair of his Cite; the tenour whereof hereafter ensueth.

4. An impressed seal or stamp; *esp.* the stamp or impression of a signet.

13... E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 837 Lesande be boke with leuez sware, Per seuen syngnettes wern sette in-seme. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev. v.* 2 Who is worthi for to opene the boke, and for to vnynde the signetes of it? 1559 *Rec. Monast. Kinloss* (1872) 150 To thir our Lieris of Balbaries... our signet is affixed. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. 200 Heree is the hand and Seale of the Duke: you know the Character I doubt not, and the Signet is not strange to you? 1703 STANHOPE *Medit. S. Ang.* 249 Let me hear thee upon my heart as a signet. 1746 FRANCIS *in Horace, Epist.* ii. 11. 202 Although the Felon's Fork Defaced the Signet of a Bottle-Cork. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xlii. See, here is his signet, in token of his instant and pressing commands. 'It is false!' said the Countess; 'thou hast stolen the warrant.'

b. fig. A mark, sign, stamp.

1662 OWEN *Animad. Fiat Lux* xx. Wks. 1851 XIV. 162 The time will come when this Platonic Signet (the theory of purgatory)... shall be utterly exterminated out of the confines of the church of God. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parid.* xi. on the Professor.

†**5.** A signet. *Obs. rare.*

1590 *Pasquill's Apol.* i. D iij b. The signet shall be given, and the felde fought. 1687 TAUBMAN *London's Triumph* 8 The Boatwain having given his signet by his Whistle.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *signet-cylinder, letter, -office, seal, -wise*

1266 in *Rushev. Hist. Coll.* (1659) l. 223 That your Committees have... sent a general Warrant to his Signet-Office, a 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) l. 5 The Lords declined to meddle, pretending they would not annul the King's signet letters. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 111. 158 Lewis Payne engraved two signet seals for Charles II. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 188 It is more than probable that, when the... forms of the old law came to be disused, Signet Letters, as they are termed, succeeded them. 1871 P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* x. § 9 (1881) 205 The delicately striped and fringed dresses shown on the most ancient signet-cylinders. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 466 The bezel is an irregular octagon, in the centre there is cut, signet-wise, a device. 1908 SCARFILL *Bird Guide* Doc. P. Rec. O. 81 The Signet Letter differed from the Writ of Privy Seal by omitting from the face of the document both the name and titles of the King and of the person to whom it was addressed.

Signet, *obs. variant of CYGNET.*

Signet, *v. Sc.* Also 6 *signat*. [f. the sb.]

trans. To stamp with a signet. Also fig.

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* i. 321 Giffio to a boy, to rym fra Edinburgh to Linlithgou to Watte Chepman to signet tua letters to pas to woddis, xij d. a 1578 LINESAV (Piscottie) *Chron.* (S. T. S.) i. 99 This writtaed (= writing) beand subscryvit and signat with the kingis signet was... delivert to Schir Patrick Gray. 1609 SKEKE *Reg. Map. Forme of Proce* 111 Stewards, or Bailiffs, shall haue aoe signet... with the quhilk they sall signet all letters, and precepts execut be them. 1638 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* vii. 101 Wee... command... all keepers of the signet, from signing thairfor. 1685 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Religious* *Stole* l. 6 With whose image it is signet. 1754 J. LOUTHIAN *Form Process* (ed. 2) 71 These Letters are signet with the Seal of Court. 1868 CARLYLE *Fraser, Gl.* iii. 111 (1872) IV. 48 Friedrich... manufactured the necessary Pass-port, signet in due form. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 100 § 13 Summons passing the signet shall continue to be signet as at present.

trans. 1829 SCOTT *Anue of G. xxxv.* The citation was... written, as was the form, upon parchment, signet with three crosses, and stuck to the table with a knife.

Hence **Signeting** *vbl. sb.*

1687 A. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) xi. 332 It cost 1 lib. 10 sh. for signeting. 1875 *Sc. Acts* xlii. Index x.v. *Signet*, Ratification of an act of sederunt regarding the signing of summonses.

Signet-ring. [SIGNET *sb.*] A finger-ring containing a signet.

1681 GRAY *Museum* iii. l. iv. 290 All the smaller Gems were used especially for Signets and Signet-Rings. 1726 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 132 Such are sealed on Wax only... that is to say, with the Impresioe of a Signet-Ring. 1833 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) 111. ii. 301 A Sultan who consulted

†**Signeur**, *obs. variant of SENIOR sb.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 10 *By*. By a familiar demonstration of the working, my tough signeur. *Brag.* Why tough signeur? Why tough signeur?

So †**Signeurie**, seniority. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 16 If ancient sorrow be most recent, Give mine the benefit of signeurie.

Signeurie, *obs. form of SEIGNEURY.*

Signifer (signifær). Now *rare*. [a. L. *signifer*, f. *signum* SIGN *sb.* + *-fer* bearing. So *obs. f. signifer* (in sense 2).]

†1. The Zodiac. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1020 Cynthia hir char-hors over-raughte... And Signifer his kaudles sheweth brighte

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* l. xvi. 1582 His course baldand be hym self. Sex moneths and twa 3her Fra he entre to be Signifer. 1535 STREWAY *Cron. Scot.* l. 82 He knew... Of signifer the greit oblique Fra Aries to Cancer. 1601 HOLAND *Pliny* ii. 14 The circle called Signifer, or the Zodiack.

2. A standard-bearer, leader.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 359 The Empiour Almaine the armes be weris, As signifer soueraine. 1595 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1602) 257 Now to the Tribes was David as the Zodiack in the Signes, Euen Signifer to every Prince that circled his Coines. 1902 *Starker* 14 June 205/2 Quiet are Clan and Chief, and quiet Cretorian and Signifer.

So **Signiferent** [cf. OF. *signiferant*], **Signiferous** *adj.*, bearing a standard.

1665 E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 837 Lesande be boke with leuez sware, Per seuen syngnettes wern sette in-seme. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev. v.* 2 Who is worthi for to opene the boke, and for to vnynde the signetes of it? 1559 *Rec. Monast. Kinloss* (1872) 150 To thir our Lieris of Balbaries... our signet is affixed. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. 200 Heree is the hand and Seale of the Duke: you know the Character I doubt not, and the Signet is not strange to you? 1703 STANHOPE *Medit. S. Ang.* 249 Let me hear thee upon my heart as a signet. 1746 FRANCIS *in Horace, Epist.* ii. 11. 202 Although the Felon's Fork Defaced the Signet of a Bottle-Cork. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xlii. See, here is his signet, in token of his instant and pressing commands. 'It is false!' said the Countess; 'thou hast stolen the warrant.'

b. fig. A mark, sign, stamp.

1662 OWEN *Animad. Fiat Lux* xx. Wks. 1851 XIV. 162 The time will come when this Platonic Signet (the theory of purgatory)... shall be utterly exterminated out of the confines of the church of God. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parid.* xi. on the Professor.

†**5.** A signet. *Obs. rare.*

1590 *Pasquill's Apol.* i. D iij b. The signet shall be given, and the felde fought. 1687 TAUBMAN *London's Triumph* 8 The Boatwain having given his signet by his Whistle.

As he rode forward in the forest of Sials, a great

There are those [waters].. that are significantly called mineral and medicinal. 1802 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Letts. Solit. Wand. I.* 307 They looked significantly at each other. 1877 FRODOE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. vi. 69 An embassy was despatched to Rome, John of Oxford..being significantly one of its members.

or Inundation. 1770 J. CLURKE *Misc. Tracts* II. 141 Which is expressed by a word in the Hebrew, that signifies to initiate. 1837 F. KIRRI *Bol. Lex.* 40 The autumn is designated by a term signifying the fall of the leaf. 1876 LAIR *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* (ed. 3) 365 We now employ the term *Energy* to signify the power of doing work.

absol. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xiii. (1713) 315 You Kingdom of God in the New
1684 T. FLATMAN *Heralditus*
Conscience and Honesty are
according to the mind of the
Speaker.

3. To make known, intimate, announce, declare.
1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3233 Me cluped him Vter pendragon
& bat was to singnefe par merlin him clupede dragon
in is prophcey. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xi. 28 Oon of hem...
signified hi the spirit a greet hungir to comynge in al the
roundnesse of erthis. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1765 Thus myche
wode our book signified, That wille Peire thair maistris May
never

1650
in Germany, but also signified out of Italye, and other
places. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. v.
442 A man of iudgement may aske, how they could signifie
their conceptions by figures. 1663 GERNIER *Counsel* d. 5.
When no living creature was come from Europe into that
part of America to signifie that newes. 1749 FIELDING *Tom
Jones* (1775) III. 69 The squire and the parson... were smook-
ing their pipes together, when the arrival of the lady was
first signified. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xix. (1787) II. 32

16 Aug. 1623 Her Majesty has signified her intention of
subscribing 200*l.* to the Building Fund.

b. Const. to (to unto).

c. 1430 LYDG. *Alin. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 127 To signifie
to pope and to prelate, How this world is a thurghfare ful of
woe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvii. 65 He... stroof wyth hym-
self by what wayes he myghte signifie it vnto her... for to
gyue her lesse sorowe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.*
226 b. The Duke of Saxon and the Lantzgrau immediately
signifie to temperour by letters the whole matter. 1597
MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Ded.* To publish these labors of mine
vnder your name... to signifie unto the world my thankfull
mind. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* *Alitons* (1623) 140 It was also
signified vnto him, they were borne in Northumberland.
1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 300 Ie thought they were obliged
to y^e Govr. for signifying these things to them. 1776 AOSAN
Sunt *W. N.* I. ii. (1790) 1. 15 Nobody ever saw one animal,
by its gestures and natural cries, signify to another, this is
mine, that yours. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. iii. 162
A prince who obstinately refused to comply with the general
wish of his people signified to him by his Parliament.

† 4. To compare, liken to something. Obs.
1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 284 The quhyte
colour, is signifyfyt to the vertu of chastyte. 1470-85 MALOR
Arthur xvii. ix. 703 Wel ougte our lord he sygnified to
an herte.

† 5. To hint at. Obs. rare.
1513 MORE *Rich.* III (1883) 70 Other things, which the
said worshipful doctor rather signified then fully explained.

† 6. To notify or inform (a person). Obs.
1523 LD. BERNERS *Protes.* I. lxxxvi. 208 Sir Gaultier
of Manny sent certayne messangers to the kyng of Eng-
lande, signifying hym howe [etc.]. 1566 in *Marsden Court
Adm.* (Selden) II. 135 Plezeth your... Lordship to be signi-
fied that I have receivd your... writ of supersedeas to nie
dyrected. 1610 Heywood *Gold. Age* iii. 1, Messengers dis-
patch't to signifie My sonne of our distresse. [1660] LOCKE
Hum. Und. ii. xiv. § 23 Without some regular periodical
Returns, we could not... signify others the Length of any
Duration.]

7. *intr.* To be of importance or consequence;
to have significance; to avail or matter: a. With
adv., as much, little, nothing, or in questions
with *what*.

1611 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 58 The House left
Liddall to prosecute him at law, but I believe it will not
signify much. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 33 But it
little, replied Captain Porteous: 'your pain will be soon
forgot.'

Is he not made to
stand by as a Cypher, when she alone must signifie in all

at the butt end.

Signifying, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING.] Signi-
fication, intimation, indication.
13.. K. ALIS. 587 (Laud MS.), Pe kyng... had berof dot-

was besignefeng. 1335 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xxx. 3 It is a token
and signification of the thinge, that after three years shal
come vpon Egypte and Ethiopia. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas.
Fr. Tong.* *Denoncement*, a signifying, a declaring. 1664 H.
MORE *Myst. Inig.* 33 Signes appropriated to the signifying
of that honour we owe to God.

Signifying, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That signifies
or denotes; significant. † Signifying figure, num-
ber: (see SIGNIFICANT a. 2 b).

1542 RECORDER *Gr. Artes* (1575) 43 Of those ten one doth
signifie nothing... The other nyne are called Signifying
figures. 1596 FRANCE *Harkins' Parl.* 69 The same offering
is called the passion... of Christ... in a signifying mysterie.
1624 BENTLEY *Let.* xiii. 167 If... you finde you have taken
manie nullities for signifying numbers, manie smaller
signifiers for greater; correct the totall. 1644 BULWER
Chiroi. 2 There is a signifying voyce in the naturall signes
of the Hand.

Signing, *(sai'ning), vbl. sb.* [f. SIGN v. 1 + -ING 1.]
1. The action of making or appending one's signa-
ture; confirmation by signature.

1611 CORCER, *Signature*, a signature, signing, subscrib-
ing. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 329 Since the
signing of my letter I received yours of Jun. 21. 1712
STEELE *Spect.* No. 82 p. 1 My Steward brings his Receipt
ready for my Signing. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 102 A
patent ready drawn for queen Elizabeth's signing. 1809 R.
LAWSON *Intro. Trade* 20 The signing and endorsement
must be attested by one witness. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist.
Eng.* xvii. IV. 204 The signing of the treaty was deferred
till the Lords Justices... should arrive.

2. *Eccl.* The action of making the sign of the cross.
1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. vii. 84 They made
several signings with the cross. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS
Divine Worship 362 The number and time of these Signings
certainly varied.

Signing, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That signs; entitled
to sign; esp. signing officer (see quot. 1867).

1805 COLLINGWOOD 28 Oct. in *Nicholas Disp. Nelson* (1846)
VII. 219 Signed by yourself, First Lieutenant and signing
officer. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word Bk.* 624 A document...
certified by the signing officer and the surgeon. *Ibid.* 626
Signing officers, the captain, senior lieutenant, master and
purser (now paymaster).

Signior, etc.: see SIGNOR.

Signioresse, variant of SIGNOR.

Signless (sai'nless), a. [f. SIGN sb. + -LESS.]

1. De... sign-post.
1684 S... Houses are a
Sign of... 7 Hissey Hol-
lay on Road 190 The modern hotel, of course, is signless.
1903 *Smart Set* IX. 110 That signless, dusty road.

2. *Math.* Of quantities: Having no sign of direc-
tion; having no distinction of positive or negative.
1875 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Universe* iii. 97 We now
deal with quantities which cannot possess direction... and
are therefore all to be treated... as signless quantities... Now
mass is of course a signless quantity.

3. Making no sign; motionless.
1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 593 Poems... Which
moved me in secret, as the sap is moved In still March-
branches, signless as a stone.

Sign-manual, [SIGN sb. + MANUAL a. 1.]

1. An autograph signature (esp. that of the sove-
reign) serving to authenticate a document.

1428 E. E. *Will* 83 And herto I point my signet and my
syne manuall. 1459 *Rolls Part.* v. 351/2 All the Lordes

our signemanualt shalbe your subscitit writuall. 1648
CHAS. I. *Let.* in *Thoms. Notes on Combe Martin* (1902) 37
Given under our Sign Manual At Court at Newport. 1688
Pennsylv. Arch. I. 103 Untill Wee shall send you New
Orders under our sign manual. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's
Lett.* iii. Wks. 1751 VIII. 325 Orders, and Directions...
have been issued under the Royal Sign Manual. 1764 T.
HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1765) 34 They were distinguished
by James... by a letter under his sign manual. 1818
SCOTT *Lett.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. iv. 113 The Crown-room
... was opened by certain Commissioners, under authority
of a sign-manual. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. vi. 671 The
Royal sign-manual, or signature of the Sovereign, is usually
written on the upper left-hand corner of the instrument.

1868 BONLEY *Frazer* iii. iii. II. 17 A personage... who, by
his sign-manual, can soften the severity of the revenue
officials.

fig. 1894 Mrs. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 58 The hand-
shake, sign-manual of fealty... did not pass between them.

2. A sign made with the hand or hands.

16 Commands

Signment, *(sai'ning), vbl. sb.* [f. SIGN v. 1 + -MENT.]
Assignment, appointment.

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 147 He is redy to delyvir hym,
and not abasse, By signement to the kyng, tyme and place.
1479-80 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1903) 105 Item, paid to
Nevell the ironmonger at the synement of the parysshe for
diverse stuffe bought of hym. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Protes.* II.
xxxix. 121 They were payde of theyr wages, or had suffy-
cient signement, so y^e they were pleased.

† Signment, *Obs.* [f. SIGN v. 1] A body of
P...
signe to this Henrician oathe.

Signor (sai'no), sb. Also 6-9 signior (7
-iour, -iour). [*It. signor*, reduced form of *signore*
SIGNOR, = Sp. *señor*, Pg. *senhor*, F. *seigneur*; -L.
senior-en, acc. of *senior* SENIOR a. and sb. See
also SEIGNEUR and SIGNOR.]

1. In Italian use, or with reference to Italians:
A term of respect placed before the name of a man

in addressing him or speaking of him, now equi-
valent to the English 'Mr.'

1584-7 GREENE *Trilamion of Love* II. Wks. (Grosart)
III. 140 By my faith (Signior Aretino) you have found such
a knot as Rysch as will bee so hard to vntye as Gordias
was. 1596 SHAKES. *Tram. Sic.* II. i. 85 A thousand thanks
signior Gremio. 1605 B. JONSON *Alone* i. i, Signior Cor-
nuino, come most wight for! 1725 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 648/1
These are the Thoughts of Signior Muffet. 1756-7 tr.
Kyler's Trav. (1766) III. 350 The houses of... the signiors
Verzi, Pompeii, and Pellegrini. 1818 SHELLEY *Tasso* 3 Did
you inform his Grace that Signor Pigna Waits with state
papers for his signature? *Ibid.* 13 O trust to me, Signor
Malpighio, Those nods [etc.]. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V.
637/1 Ratazzi... was succeeded in office by Signor Farini.

fig. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* Ddd i, Mounsieur
Claret, and sweet Signior Sacke.

b. Used without the name, as a form of address,
equivalent to 'sir' in English.

1590 SHAKES. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 36 Good Signior take the
stranger to my house. 1599 B. JONSON *Er. Man out of
Humour* iv. iii. O but Signior, had you such a wife as
mine is. 1797 Mrs. RAOCLIFFE *The Italian* i. 1 the stranger
... said, 'Signior, your steps are watched'. 1842 LOVER
Handy Andy iv. 'Isn't one fight a day enough for you,
signior?' said the doctor. 1863 'Ouida' *Held in Bondage*
(1870) 68 Thank you, signor, a thousand thanks.

c. An Italian gentleman, esp. a singer.
1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i, Haven't we the Signors and
Signoras calling here, sliding their smooth semibreves? 1782
V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) II. cxvii. 290 The door is always open
to player signiors and signioras.

2. A person of note or distinction; one having
rank or authority; a gentleman or nobleman; an
overlord. See also GRAND SIGNIOR.
c. 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Comm. Eng.* (1609) 22 Amonge

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to player signiors and signioras.

2. A person of note or distinction; one having
rank or authority; a gentleman or nobleman; an
overlord. See also GRAND SIGNIOR.

c. 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Comm. Eng.* (1609) 22 Amonge

in Denmark are the signiors, possessing fiefs with very ex-
tensive privileges. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 47 Wise
and reverend signors may well have learnt by experience
to take trifling annoyances with equanimity.

† Signor, v. Obs. In 6 signour. [a. OF.
signourer, *signourer*, etc., f. *signior* SEIGNEUR.]
intr. To have lordship.

1559 *Kat. Shepherds* xxxviii. (Wally) k v b, Leo hath the
great trees, that is to say he signourereth over them.

Signora (sai'no-ri), f. Also 7-8 signiora. [It.
signora, = Sp. *señora*, Pg. *senhora*, a fent. formed
on *signore*, etc.: see SIGNOR sb.] A term of respect
applied to Italian ladies, corresponding to 'Mrs.'
and 'Madam' in English; hence (with a, the, etc.),
a lady of Italian nationality.

iv. i, I am in private
1654 GAYTON *Pleas.*
y of the twenty four
Signiora's. 1766 [ANSTEE] *Bath Guide* x, But talks of the
Op'ras and his Signiora, Cries bravo, benissimo, bravo,
Encora. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* II. 63 Anecdotes of Signiora
Gabrieli, the celebrated Opera Singer.

B. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* v. I. 64 An Italian signiora makes
no scruple of telling you [etc.]. 1806 SURREY *Inter-
view* in *London* III. 39 'This is Francis's writing beyond all ques-
tion,' said the signiora. 1821 BYRON in *Moore's Life* (1832)
v. 266 Got off my horse to walk in an avenue with a
Signiora for an hour. 1847 C. BROUFE *Yr. Eyre* xxvii, I
sought my ideal of a woman amongst English ladies, French
countesses, Italian signioras, and German Gräfinnen. I
could not find her.

† Signore (sai'no-ri-ri). [It., the fuller form of
signor.] = SIGNOR.

1594 [see SIGNOR] 3. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* i. 15 In
Naples... every base groom... must be termed Signior.

weapon that can... make our satin signior Grovel for life.

Signioria (sai'no-ri-a), f. [It., = Sp. *señoría*, Pg.
senhoria, F. *seigneurie*: cf. SIGNOR.] The govern-
ing body of some of the old Italian republics, esp.
that of Venice.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 79 b, All offices of preeminence,
as of the Signoria. 1621 *Cr. & Times* Jan. I (1848) II.
234 The Venetian ambassador gave notice of such a thing...
by order, as he said, from the signiora. 1686 AGONY
Painting Illustr.

Signiora of Venice
Mag. IV. 327 His
Doge, and Signiora;
Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 276 Few towns appear to have
fared so ill as Siena, in which, for the signiora he also
... the Signor...

[f. SIGNOR + -AL.
to a signory.

1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 123 The legacy from tribal
sovereignty to signiorial privilege. 1883 SYMONS *Ital.
Byways* iv. 69 They regarded knighthood as a part of their
signiorial parade.

† Signiorina (sai'no-ri-na), f. [It., dim. of *signiora*
SIGNOR: a.] The Italian term of respect applicable
to a young unmarried lady.

1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav.* I. ii. 42 A long story about a

Siket. Now *dial.* Forms: 3-5, 9 siket (4 sykæt), 5-6, 9 sicket, 9 secket. [f. *SIKE* *sb1* + -et: cf. *SICET*. Recorded chiefly in the Latinized forms *sikellus*, -*elus*.] A small watercourse or sike. 1300 in *Archaeologia* (1859) XXXVII. 435 Per quemdam sikellum qui vocatur Cavereswellehor. *Ibid.* Inde per

enndem siketum usque ad...Kavereshull, 1318-9 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1830) VI. t. 558/1 In longitude inter duos siketos, quorum unus cadit inter Northway et Wayiwa. 1479 *Prorog. of Hexham* (Surtees) II. 16 A fonte praedicto versus auctum per j siketum usque Sewynscheles moss. *Ibid.*, Per auctum hogg usque quoddam siketum. 1550 *Survey Borders in Hodgson Northumb.* (1828) II. iii. 184 From thence till a place over a leche or little siket called the stepping stones. 1828 *Heslop Northumbid. Gloss.*, *Siket, siket, seket*, a small syke, a small brook, a rivulet.

Sikh (sik, sikh). Forms: a. 8-9 Seek, Seik, S Seekh, 9 Seikh. *β*. 8 Syke, Syo, Sicque, 8-9 Sik (g Sik), 9-10 Sikk (Sik'h, Sikkh). [Hindi *sikh* (Skr. *sishya*), disciple. The spellings *seekh*, *sikh*, and the pron. (sikh), may have been due to association with Hindi *sikh* learning, *sikhua* to learn.]

1. A member of a military community belonging to the Punjab, where it was originally established as a religious sect by Nanak Shah in the early part of the 16th century.

a. 1781 WILKINS in *Asiatic Res.* (1799) I. 288 That sect of people who are distinguished from the worshippers of Braham, and the followers of Mahommed, by the appellation Seekh. 1784 in Seton-Karr *Select. fr. Calcutta Gaz.* (1804) I. 13 The Seekhs...have plundered all that quarter. 1800 *Asiatic Annu. Reg.* III. 57/1 It is imagined he has taken refuge in the country of the Seekhs. 1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXI. 283/2 marg., Seiks.

β. 1785 *European Mag.* IX. 453 For ease the slow Mah-ratta spoils, And harder Sik erratic toils. 1815 *EPHIN-STONE Acc. Canbal* (1842) I. 109 All that is desirable to know respecting the Sikhs, the most remarkable part of the population. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 233/2 The Sikhs...consider the profession of arms the religious duty of every individual. 1866 *Youngson 40 Yrs. Punjab Mission* v. 39 A Sikh must possess five things—a dagger, an iron bracelet, short breeches, long hair, and a comb.

2. *attrib.*, or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Sikhs. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 1348/1 The principal alphabets formed from the Nāgarī, are the Bengālī...and Sikh or Punjābī. 1853 *Stoeckler Mil. Encycl.* 257/1 A proclamation was issued, declaring the Sikh states...attached to the British dominions. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 718/2 The second volume of the Sikh scriptures. 1866 *Youngson 40 Yrs. Punjab Mission* v. 39 Gobind Singh...renewed an old Sikh rite.

Hence **Sikhism**, the tenets or principles of the Sikhs.

1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 719/2 The numerous divisions into which Sikhism, as a system of belief and practice, has ramified. 1880 *SIR R. TEMPLE India in 1880* 120 Sikhism...is one of those inflammable things which a spark might kindle into a flame. 1896 *Youngson 40 Yrs. Punjab Mission* I. 4 Sikhism is like Buddhism a revolt from priestcraft and ritual.

Sikil, obs. f. **SICILE** *sb.*; var. of **SWIKEL** *a. Obs.* **Siking**, *vbl. sb.* Now *dialect.* [*f. SIKE* *v.* + *-ING* *1.*] = **SIGHING** *vbl. sb.* 1.

a. 1300 *Harleik* 234 *per* was sobbing, siking, and sor. 1340 *Aynen*, 171 Vorphenunge acseþ grāt zorne and greate rkynges of berie. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 662 Loue...trauayles here wondir ston With thought and syking euere among. c. 1420 *Chron. Villed.* 1865 He with sore syking and snobbing bolthe vnsvered þe monke. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 24 Amonge his lamentacions and sykynges...he asayde...to opene his yes. 1886 *BRIERLEY Cast upon* *World xviii*, I hate to yer [= hear] that soikin' an' meconin'.

attrib., 13... *E. E. Psalter* vi. 6 (Egerton MS.), I swank in mi siking+rede.

Siking, *ppl. a. rare*—1. [*f. SIKE* *v.* + *-ING* *2.*] That sighs; sighing. Hence **SIKINGNESS**.

13... [see **SIGHINGNESS**]. c. 1616 *FLETCHER Thierry & Theod.* v. 1, Thou hast a honny countenance and a blithe, promising mickle good to a siking wmb.

Sikkell, obs. f. **SICKLE** *sb.* **Siklatoun**, variant of **CICLATON** *Obs.* **Siknesse**, obs. f. **SICKNESS**. **Sikni**, obs. f. **SICKEN** *v.* **Sikonye**, var. **SICON** (*1*) *e*, stork. **Sikul** (*e*, obs. f. **SICKLE** *sb.* **Sikynyn**, obs. f. **SICKEN** *v.* + **Sil**. *Obs. rare.* [*a. L.* or *Fr.* *sil* ochre.] Some kind of ochre.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxxiii. xiii. II. 485 As touching Ochre or Sil it is exceeding hard to be reduced into powder. 1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* i. iii. 5 Colours amongst the Minerall Ore of Gold and Silver, as Sil, Azure.

Silage (sai-lédz), *sb.* [Alteration of **ENSILAGE**, after **Silo**.] Green fodder preserved by pressure in a silo or stack; = **ENSILAGE** *2.* Also *attrib.*

1824 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 5/2 The testimony of all who have seen that a given quantity of grass contained in a silage stack is about the only thing that is not eaten by the grazing grass. 1894 *J. K.* ii. 136 The silo was opened

Hence **Silage** *v. trans.*, to preserve by ensilage. 1895 *Field* 19 Dec. (Castell), Any grass in excess of the requirements of the stock could be silaged.

Sile (*k*, obs. f. **SILK**. **Sild** (*e*, var. **SELD** *adv.* **Silde**, obs. f. **SELD** *sb.* (shed, building). **Silden**, obs. f. **SHELD** *v.* **Sildom**, obs. f. **SELDOM**.

Sile (soil), *sb.* *1* north. and *Sc.* Also 4-5, 9 *syle*, 6 *syelle*. [Of doubtful origin; perh. repr. OE. *syl* pillar, column.] A large roofing-timber or rafter, usually one of a pair. Also *sile-tree*.

1338-40 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 377, vij couple de syles longitudinis xvj pedum, et iijij couple de syles longi-

tudinis xxvij^{to} pedum. 1375 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 111 Reparabit unam grangiam de nno pare de siles et duobus gaul forks. 1582 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 46 In the hay barne. Certaine sawen haulkes, viz, ix dormonde. 1582 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 114 The roo set up 8 or 1

N. C. Gloss., *Syles*, the principal rafters of a house. 1878 *DICKINSON Gloss. Cumbl.*, *Sile trees*, the timber roof-blades of a thatched clay house.

Sile (soil), *sb.* *2* north. (and *Sc.*). Also 5-7, 9 *syle*, 6 *syell*. [*a. ON.* **sil* (Norw. and Sw. *sil*): cf. *Sile* *v.* 2.] A strainer or sieve, esp. one for milk.

1450-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89, j pelvis cum foraminibus vocata j Syle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 330/2 A mylke Syle, *colatorium*. 1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 1570

Eng. 1825 in *rough* a very clean-washt fine linnen-cloth. 1684 *Yorkshire Dial.* 35 d Sile. 1788 *W. H. MARS* 4-strainer. 1825 in *Nott., Linc., etc.*

Sile (soil), *sb.* *3* north. and *Sc.* Also 5-9 *syle* (soil); *sill*. [Of Scand. origin: cf. *ON.* and *Icel.* *sild*, MSw. *sildh*, *silh* (Sw. *sill*), Norw. and Da. *sild* herring; also *Icel.* *sili* (older *sif*) a herring.] Young herring.

a. 1769 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* III. 288 The young herrings are then from half an inch to two inches long: those in Yorkshire are called Herring Sile. 1863 *JEAN INGELVOY Poems* 186 Our folk call them syle and nought but syle, And when they're grown, why then we call them herring. 1883 *DAV Fisher Gl. Brit. & Irel.* II. 210 Small ones (herring) not larger than a sprat are termed sills, or sile.

β. 1847 *HALLIOWAY, Sill*, the young of a herring. *North.* 1863 *Rep. Commis. Herring-fishing* *Scotl.* 51, 26 The herring is found under four different conditions: 1st, Fry or Sill. 1883 [see *a*].

Sile, *dialect.* variant of **SOIL** *sb.* **Sile**, *v.* *1* *Obs.* exc. *north. dialect.* Also 4-5, 9 *syle*. [Proh. of Scand. origin: cf. *Norw.* and *Sw. dial.* *sila* to flow gently, to pour with rain; but these senses have something in common with **SILE** *v.* 2, and are usually associated with that word.]

1. *intr.* To go, pass, move; to glide. *Usu.* with *preps.* or *adv.* 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 131 He...Solased hem with semblaunt & syled fytre; Tron fro table to table & talkede ay myrte. c. 1400 *Kouland & O.* 401 I t a chambire kan pay

1400 *Destry. Troy* 1073 c. 1420 *Lyons, Lyst Our* with fynnes vlyd fawte. c. 1480 *Lyons, Lyst Our* a sober evening sweetly

siles along. 1876 *F. K. ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.*, *Sile* *pass*, to glide by.

2. To fall or sink (down). Also *dialect.*, to subside. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3043 (Ashm.), Siles down on althire side selcun knys. Sum Jarid, sum dede, sum tepe wondid. c. 1420 *Anglo. Arth.* xlvii. With sit siles be adowne, To buttin him the king was bowne. c. 1470 *Col. & Gau.* 524 He harde ane bugill blaw. As the seymly sone silt to the rest.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words 41 To Side down*: *Lincoln*, to fall to the bottom, or subside. 1827 *CLARE Sheph. Cal.* 180 The

1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *To sile away*, to faint away. 1820 *CLARE Rural Lit.* (ed. 3) 152 'Your Nellie's beguiled!' She said, and she siled on the floor. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Sile*, to faint, to sink, or subside gradually.

3. *trans.* Of tears, etc.: To flow. *Obs.* c. 1400 *Destry. Troy* 9210 Terys on his chokes Ronen full rifuly...pen he diet up the droppes, & [read rath] dreglyly can syle. 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *To sile der*, to boil over. a. 1800 *Lord Derwentwater* iii. in *Bell Rymes N. Bards* (1812) 225 When he read the third next lines The tears began to sile. 1827 [see the *β* *a.* below]. 1829 *BROCKERT N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Sile*, to percolate, to flow. 1878 *DICKINSON Cumblid. Gloss.* s.v. *Syle*, 'It syl't and bled,' after the manner of a syle.

b. dial. Of rain: To pour (down). 1793 *THORNTON Let. Ray* (E. D. S.), *It Siles*, i.e. rains fast. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, *Sile*, to pour down with rain. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 33 Rain in the Northern counties, when it falls perpendicularly, is said to 'sile down', as if in allusion to its passing through a sieve. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skir.* III. 171 'It'll sile down till night,' replied the groom.

Hence *+* **Siling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* c. 1400 *Destry. Troy* 307 *pe* lyng...siket full sore with sylgyn of teris. c. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3794 Thane syghande he saide, with sylande terys. 1807 *STAGG Poems* 63 Rashly they scale the scautran swathe, 'An' seylin sweats their baffets bathe.

Sile, *v.* *2* Now *dialect.* Also 5-7, 9 *syle*, 8-9 *Sc.* seil, 8 *soil*. [Of Scand. origin: cf. MSw. *siila*, *sila*, Sw. and Norw. *sila* in the same sense, perh. related to *Fr.* *sile* to sift.]

1. *trans.* To strain; *esp.* to pass (milk) through a sieve or strainer. 184... *N.S. Lincoln A. i.* 1701 281 in *Hallam* s.v., *Temper* c. 11

1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 131 To syle milke, *colare* *inc.* 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* (1660) 150 You shall take your milke...as it comes from the Cow, and syle it into a clean tub. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words 41 To Soil milk*, to cleanse it. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 274 Our Sowins are ill sow'd, ill

seil'd, ill-salted, and few o' them. 1788 *W. H. MARSHALL Yorksh. II.* 352 *To Sile*, to strain, as fresh milk from the cow. 1818 *SCOTT Ht. Midl.* xiv. The brown four-year-old's milk is not seiled yet. 1825 in *dialect glosses* (E. Anglia, Northampton, Linc., etc.). 1829 *J. LUCAS Kain's Eng.* 173 That which was over was seiled in the above-named manner and made into butter.

trans. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 129 The gentle Nith...they-syle its current through...and yule. 1847 *J. HALLIOWAY* 10 water is seiled through the rock.

2. *dialect.* To pour. *Obs.* 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* s.v. *Syle*, He seiled a gallon of ale down his throat.

Hence *+* **Siled** *ppl. a.*; *Siling* *vbl. sb.* Also **Siler**, a milk-strainer (cf. **SILING-DISH**).

1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II. iv. 109 *marg.*, Silling of milke. a. 1800 *PECCO Suffol. Gloss.*, *Siled Milk*, skimmed milk. 1856 *HENDERSON For. Rymes* 82 He handed her the milk-strainer, the milsey, or seiler.

3. **Sile**, *v.* *3* *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6-7 *syle*. [*ad. OF.* *ciller* (*siller*), *i. cil* eyelash, or med. *L. ciliare* (Du Cange). The usual English form is **SEEL**.]

1. *trans.* To sew up (the eyes of a hawk). *rare*—1. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xii. ii. (Tollemache MS.), Ofte þe ysen of suche briddes [hawks] beþ þere seiled, closid ober bid.

2. To cover (the eyes or sight). Also with *up*. 1500 *KENNEDIE Passion of Christ* 448 Sum...filit his cristall eyne. And silit his sight, as he fule had bene. 1575 *Reg. Privy Coun. Scotl.* II. 479 Tuke thame nakit furth of their beddis, and silit thair eyis onto the tyme thay had distroyit the saidis housis. 1629 *SIR W. MURE True Crucifix* 649 Now, siling vp his eyes, Hee streight must show Who him did most with causeless stripes inleat.

b. fig. To deceive (the sight). 1584 *HUSON Du Barlas' Judith* II. 125 Thus siling human sight, it changed form: One while a Rod, one while a creeping worm. c. 1614 *SIR W. MURE Dido & Aeneas* II. 422 Wast for this thou sought by slight To syle mysight, thy curst designs to cloake?

c. To deceive, beguile, or mislead (a person). A common Scottish use in the 16th century. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 217 Dissimulance was besy me to sile. c. 1550 *LYNDESAY Trag. Abf. St. Andrews* 205 With sweet and subtile words I did hym syle. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 33 With doubtsum talk be craftly begyled. Not only Greece, but Spaine and Indes she sylde.

3. To cover, hide, conceal. c. 1480 *HENRYSON Test. of Cressid* 10 Quhen Titan had his hemis bright Withdrawin down, and sylit vnder cove. c. 1500 *KENNEDIE Passion of Christ* 62 Silit he was vnder schadowe of syn. 1573 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* xiii. Prol. 42 Baith man and bestie...Involut in the schaddowis warin sild. 1551 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* 70 Thai offend the Juge, fra quhom that syle and hyde the veritie.

Hence *+* **Siled** *ppl. a.* *Obs.* 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 129 Quhair Vennis anis geitis in...

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to be silent: cf. Prov. *silenci*, Sp. and Pg. *silencio*, It. *silenzio*.]

1. The fact of abstaing or forbearing from speech or utterance (sometimes with reference to a particular matter); the state or condition resulting from this; muteness, reticence, taciturnity. Occas. with *a* or in pl.

For the proverbial phrase *Silence gives consent*, see CONSENT sb. 1 c.

a 1225 *Annc. R.* 78 Ine silence & ine hopeschal beon over strenche. *Ibid.* Heo sei he hopien bet heo schal ce singen burh hire silence sweteliche ine heouene. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 637 [He] gert silence he niad, til he bad sad bat wes in his gule. 1388 *Wyclif Acts* xix. 33 And Alisaundre axide with his boond silence, and wolde jelde a resoun to the puple. *c* 1420 *LVdg. Assembly of Gods* 44 In Plutoys name [there wa-] commaundyd silence. 1474 *CANTON Chesse* ii. iii. (1883) 38 And ofsetymes they selle as welte theyre silence for their vterance. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxix. 21 Vnto me men gaue eare, ... with silence they taried for my counsell. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. 178 No word to your Master that I am yet in Towne. There's for your silence. 1602 *CAMPION Wks.* (1909) 24 Doe not demand why I am mute: Loues silence doth all speech confute. *a* 1668 *DAVENANT News fr. Plymouth* i. 1. Silence becomes Men best, when Women talk. 1720 *OZELL Vertol's Rom. Rep.* i. iii. 157 The People intimidated, kept in a profound Silence for some time. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 414 The tongue... Shall own itself a stammer in that cause, Or plead its silence as its best applause. 1818 *SHELLEY Julian* 363 Nor dream that I will join the vulgar cry; Or with my silence sanction tyranny. 1847 *EMERSON Poems* Wks. (Bohn) I. 471 Ye taught my lips a single speech, And a thousand silences. 1875 *FARRAR Silence & Voices* ii. 29 What is called the silence of ignorance may sometimes be the silence of repudiation, sometimes even the reticence of scorn.

personif. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. i. 192 My gracious silence, haile: Wouldst thou have laugh'd, had I come Coffin'd home? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 604 The wakeful Nightingale ... all night long her amorous descant sung; Silence was pleas'd. 1815 *SHELLEY Alastor* 65 And Silence, too enamoured of that voice, Locks its mute music in her rugged cell.

b. In the phrases to keep (or + hold) silence, to break silence, in silence.

(a) 1225 *Annc. R.* 22 Vrom bet, efter Preciosa, holded silence. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 28/324 Hov holde 3e so silence pat neuer on ne spekez with opur? *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (Ninian) 326 As pai come til his presence, he gert he puple kepe silence. *c* 1450 *Rule Syn. Monast.* liii. in *Collect. Topogr.* i. (1834) 21 Alle schal there kepe hyge silence. 1473 *CANTON Ricewell* (Sommer) I. 122 With this Iupiter helde his pees and kept silence. 1550 *DAVIS tr. Sclaudae's Comm.* 18 He required him that his adversaries might kepe silence. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corriph.* Ch. II. ix. 211 They kept a strict silence all the week. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* iv. 18 He keeps firm silence; but these lines found on him may speak. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* i. 102 This is an event respecting which it is impossible to keep silence.

(b) 1390 *GOWER Conf.* i. 85 Thus fulofte my silence I breke. 1400 *Destr.* Tr. 2525 Than Troilus... brake Sylense beyus, and abroad saide. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. 42 He [Morpheus] mumbled soft, but would not all his silence breake. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 895 At length First to himself he inward silence broke. 1718 *POPE Iliad* xiv. 461 He broke Eternal silence, and portentous spoke. 1783 *BURNS Poor Mailie* 12 At length poor Mailie silence brake. 1842 *BROWNING Pied Piper* iv. An hour they sat in council, At length the Mayor broke silence.

(c) 1230 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* i. 93 We shulden be tymes reite, and preye to God in silence. *c* 1430 *LVdg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 42 He kept the nyhte in peas and silence. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 993 Pan sole in silence sall he sit, And rays him self abouen his witt. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 566 In speech will I ever render thanks, and in sile deeply endedite. 1746 xvii. 75 But had the Crow I his Quarrels been. 1757 Amaz'd we stood; in silence, each his mind To fear and hope alternately resign'd. 1847 in *Scott Chron. Canongate* Intro. App. The next town... he wished to be drunk in solemn silence. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Feb. 145/2 A brave man suffers in silence.

c. To put to silence, to silence by argument or prohibition; + to put to death; also + to put silence (un)to, to reduce to silence.

(a) 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xvii. Pharisaei... hadde put silence to v. *Dunbar* 41 Heir I p YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 155, I know writing Books of Trade... puts a silence unto the whole History, be it never so good. *(b)* 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) p. xxxvii. The il. sonny's of Kinge Edward were put to silence. 1529 *MORR Dyaloge* i. Wks. 127/1 Ye haue put me to sylence, that I dare not now be holde to tell you that I haue sene it my selfe. 1579 *W. WILKINSON Confut. Fam. Love Brief Descr.* iiij. b. Which wordes so often he repeated, that thereby he put Barry to silence. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* ii. 20 Murrellus and Flavius, for pulling scarfes off Cæsars Images, are put to silence. 1686 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 499 So as to put them to silence. 1846 *TRENCH Mistrax* xii. (1862) 326 He had put them to silence and to shame before all the people. 1879 *M. J. GURST Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlii. 424 Tyndale... would... sometimes put all the dignitaries to silence by his arguments.

Fig. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 254 Such force and dexterity, as may be able to putte your overthwart obstinacy to silence. 1590 *J. SUTYR in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 60 My little Booke... shall be put to silence and abolished. *d.* Used imperatively, = Be silent; make no noise. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v.* l. 266 But silence, heere comes Thisby 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 216 Silence, ye trouble'd

waves, and thou Deep, peace. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* iii. 165 Silence, ye Vnives! while Ralph to Cynthia howls. 1819 *SHELLEY Cyclus* 475 Silence now! Ye know the close device. 1873 *SYMonds Grk. Poets* vii. 225 Silence! Hush! what noise was this?

2. The state or condition when nothing is audible; absence of all sound or noise; complete quietness or stillness; noiselessness. Sometimes personified. Also const. of (the night, etc.).

1382 *Wyclif Isaiah* viii. 6 The watris of Siloe, that gon with silence. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* x. ii. (1493) 27 b. Deiknesse is seen yf nno thyng is seen. *Poems* xxxv. 1 *Li* 1590

SPENSER F. Yshrowded was. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 506 But as we often see against some storme, A silence in the Heauens. *c* 1630 *MILTON Upon the Circumcision* 5 Through the still silence of the list'ning night. 1738 *WESLEY Hymns*, 'Requet of all the Worlds about' iii, Fair Queen of Silence, Silver Moon. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 84 Stillness, accompanied with sounds so soft, Charms more than silence. 1832 *MACAULAY Armada* 49 Then bugle's note and cannon's roar the deathlike silence broke. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xix. There twice a day the Severn fills; ... And makes a silence in the hills. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 25 Can I... sharpen ear to recognize Sound o'er league and league of silence?

b. Used allusively to denote the state beyond this life. Chiefly in pl. and with initial capital.

1803-6 Wordsw. *Ode Intimal. Immortality* ix. Power to make Our noisy years seem moments in the being Of the eternal Silence. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* i. 1. To return silently, with his small, sorely foiled bit of work, to the Supreme Silences. 1908 *E. MILLER Martyrs of the Moors* 55 In fear and darkness his soul floated out to the great Silence.

c. Tower of Silence, one of a number of small towers upon the summit of which the Parsees place their dead (see quot. 1865).

1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 300 Their dead are not buried, but exposed on an iron grating in the Dokhma, or Tower of Silence, to the fowls of the air. 1880 *GREAT Hist. India* i. lxxix. 359/1 The exposure of their dead in the Towers of Silence, to be eaten by the birds.

3. Omission of mention, remark, or notice in narration. Chiefly in phrases to pass with, pass over in, silence.

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge Prol.* 114 It were no reason her name be had in sylence, But to the people her name be magnifyed. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxxiii. 155 Ordinances, which I passe with silence. 1600 *J. POPE tr. Leo's Africa* iii. 131, I would much rather have smothered such matters in silence. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 385 Eternal silence be thine doom. 1711 *ADONIS Serp.* No. 2 P. 3 As for the rest of my Infancy, there being nothing in it remarkable, I shall pass it over in Silence.

b. Neglect or omission to write (about something); failure to communicate or reply.

1657 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 206 By Don Jeans silence from Spaine, this overtur... took no effect as long as the Queene lived. 1658 *PROVERB* V. A. J. The silence of all those who made the voyage with me, constrained me to expose it to publick view. 1771 *JUNTER Lett.* liv. (1788) 292, I understand that the public are not satisfied with my silence;—that an answer is expected of me. 1790 *PALEY Horæ Paul.* ii. 1. 9 The silence of the historian... concerning any contribution, might lead us to look out for some different journey.

4. A small hammer used to command silence or order. *Obs.*—

1556 in *Jupp Acc. Carpenters' Comp.* (1887) 139 He helde not his peess before the master hade knockyd with the sylence iij tymes.

5. *Mus.* A rest.

1758 *tr. Rameau's Treat. Musie* 171 This Silence or Rest can be made but upon a Concord or consonant Note. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Anr. Leigh* v. 342 The soul. With all its grand orchestral silences To keep the pauses of its rhythmic sounds.

6. *Distill.* Want of flavour in distilled spirit. (Cf. SILENT a. 5 c.)

1879 *SFOU's Encycl. Manuf.* i. 229 Owing to their 'silence', there is no possibility of detecting afterwards from what source it has been obtained.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *silence time*, and in recent use *silence-box*, *command*, *room*, *rule*, etc.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 19 Speke wolde he nevere, as it is i-wrote in be questionis bat he wroot in his science tyme. 1450 in *Augier Syn* (1840) 268 Echesuster... shalle answer thus azene in lyke voyce thof it be sylence tyme. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 3/1 These particulars are telephoned into a silence-box at the Central Savings Bank. 1894 May 5/1 He promised the modification and virtually the abolition of the silence rule.

Silence (sai-lens), *v.* Also 6 *silenise*. [*f. prec.*]

1. *trans.* To cause or compel (one) to cease speaking on a particular occasion; also, to overcome in argument.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas.* for *v.* i. 181 Silence that fellow: I would he had some cause to prattle for himselfe. 1683 *D. A. Art of Converse* 18 If they happen to be silenced by another they become on a sudden ill humour'd. 1733 *Present State of Popery* 21 This learned priest has silenced the parson. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* xlii. Paulo was silenced for a while by a significant look from his master. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xvii. Silenced by this hint, the churrgen betook himself to his proper duty. 1877 *FROUD Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iv. 47 The Archbishop of York peculiarly irritated Becket, and was silenced by a violent answer. 1904 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iv. 4 He silence me e'ne heere: Pray you be round with him. 1916 *Butler Anat.* i. l. Wks. 1874 l. 18 How difficult it is to silence imagination enough to make the voice of

reason even distinctly heard. 1791 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* i. And, for a time, silenced his conscience.

b. To cause (an animal or thing) to cease from giving out its natural sound; to still, to quieten.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. iii. 175 Silence that dreadful Bell, it frights the Isle, From her propriety. 1735 *SHERIDAN in Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 99 Upon desiring him to silence our dog. 1789 *COWPER Mrs. Throckmorton's Bullfinch* 59 That beak... Might have repaid him well, I wote, For silencing so sweet a throat. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of Lake* iii. iii. The mountain eagle... spread her dark sails on the wind, And... Silenced the warblers of the brake. 1859 *TENNISON Merlin* 4. V. 301 It is the little rift within the lute That by and by will make the music mute, And ever widening slowly silence all.

c. To stop, suppress (a noise or sound).

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xvii. Silence her cursed noise, if you should throttle her. 1819 — *Ivanhoe* xxi. An awful pause of horror silenced each murmur of the armed spectators.

2. To reduce (a person, etc.) to silence by restraint or prohibition, esp. in order to prevent the free expression of opinions.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 97 Imagine me, taking your part, And in your power, soft silencing your Sonne. 1607 — *Cor.* ii. i. 263 He would have... silenced their Pleaders, And dispropertied their Freedoms. 1644 *MILTON Arctop.* (Arb.) 38 We may not marvel, if not so often bad, as good Books were silenced. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 157 He saw that the R. Cath. Religion would be silenced in England. 1727 *BOVER Diet. Royal* ii. To silence the Play-house. *Interdite la Comedie.* 1861 *HOOK Lives Abbs.* i. i. 2 Oppression was legalised and Parliaments were silenced. 1879 *B. TAYLOR Germ. Lit.* 165 If arms silence laws, they silence letters all the more speedily.

b. To put down, repress (any expression of feeling, etc.).

1647 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 207 To silence all tumultuous thoughts and secret murmurings of our evil hearts. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iv. xvi. 380 Let them [sc. opinions] be silenced by the Laws of those, to whom the Teachers of them are subject. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & Fall* xiv. IV. 434 The complaints of the people could no longer be silenced by the splendid names of a legislator and a conqueror. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyne* vii. 124 She vehemently silenced poor Tim's suggestions. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 A threat of excommunication silenced the murmurings of the clergy.

3. *a. Mil. and Naval.* To compel (a gun, battery, or ship) to cease firing; to disable by superior fire; to stop (the fire of a gun).

1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xxxiii. The enemy's fire... slackened, and towards evening was quite silenced. 1755 in *Naval Chron.* (1799) i. 9 We silenced three of her lower deck guns. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* I. 345 The batteries... opened on the town and fort, and soon silenced their fire. 1893 *FORBES-MITCHELL Gt. Mutiny* 96 A number of the best shots... were selected to try and silence the fire from the battery.

b. slang. (See quot.)

1785 *GROSE Diet. Vulgar* T. To silence a man, to knock him down, or stun him.

4. To leave unmentioned or unnoticed; to pass over in silence, to omit. *Obs.*

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* Epitome 381 The Surname Tudor: wherein, that of Plantagenet is inclusively silenced. 1667 *W. SCLATER, Esq. & Thos. (1668) 133* The... conjectures of the late Interpreter... A willingly silence. 1668 *HOLMWOOD in J. Bland Trade Review* Pref. I was... enjoined... to silence his name, and have accordingly delivered sundry books to divers worthy Persons under a Nonemus.

5. To get rid of (a thing) by maintaining silence. *Const. away.* *Obs.*—

1783 *MME D'ARLBY Diary* IV. iv. 157 The subject... being always embarrassing to me... I silenced it away.

6. *intr.* To cease speaking; to become silent or still. *rare.*

1550 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 30 The Heralds had some silence all and ceis. 1594 *R. CAREW Tasso* (1881) 13 The olde man silenset here. *Ibid.* 97 There silenced she, and seemed a didaine Royal and noble flamed in her face. 1886 *RAIMOLD Mostell Fools* III. i. 25 The busy bustling room silenced and sobered instantly.

Silenced (sai-lens), *pp. a.* [*f. prec.*] That has been reduced or put to silence; *spec.* forbidden to preach or hold services on account of refusal to comply with some order.

1606 *(title)*, A Christian... Offer of a most indifferent Conference... al twist the F ters. 1644 clergy... In

Apot. Nonconf. Min. 1 Apology for the Silenced ministers. 1731 *CALAMY Life* (1830) I. i. 77, I went afterwards to Mr. Tatnal's, who was the silenced minister of St. John Evangelist. 1737 *POPE Horace.* Ep. ii. i. 237 The silenced Preacher yields to potent strain. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Ham.* iv. cxii. In yon field below, A thousand years of silenced factions sleep. 1825 *Lo. COCKBURN Mems.* (1836) 352 His old and long silenced claims... were now revived. 1836 *H. ROGERS Life Howe* iv. 150 Though Howe was an ejected minister, he could not consent to be a silenced one.

Silencer (sai-lens-er), [*f. SILENCE v. + -ER*.]

1. One who, or that which, silences; a conclusive argument or retort.

1645 *STRAFFORD Lett.* (1739) I. 419 Death (the great Silencer of all our Words and Thoughts). 1684 *BAXTER Twelfth Arg.* Post. N. 3. Both Extremes... are silencers of all that would uprecede them. 1817 *KEATS To Georgiana A. Wylie* 61 Bane of every wicked spell; Silencer of dragon's yell. 1871 *G. MEREDITH Harry Richmond* xv. But my retort... was a silencer.

2. A piece of mechanism attached to a motor vehicle and used to silence or reduce the sound

naturally caused by its working; also, a similar contrivance attached to a maxim gun or rifle.

1823 *Antioch* 5 Feb. 53. A more satisfactory silencer than the average run of silencers on Pollices.

Silencing, *vbl. sb.* [f. SILENCE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb in various senses.

1856 *NASHE Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 123 Neer exceeding a penny a quart, day nor night; and this dear year, together with the silencing of his loom, scarce that. 1855 *STAFFORD Lett.* (733) 1. 426 This only... has been my motive for the silencing this Business thus long. 1851 *BARTON Ser. Lett.* vi. 8 A marg., About the time of the silencing of Ministers. 1851 *WOOD Ath. Ozer.* II. 667 From that time to his silencing, he was a very zealous person for promoting the cause. 1851 *J. BARRY Ess. Shaftes. Charac.* 62 So much for the silencing, which is the only conviction, of obduracy and ignorance. 1855 *ATHENÆUM* 31 Aug. 23/5 Very probably there was some partial silencing of the archery on one flank of the English host.

Silencing, *phl. c.* [-ING 2.] That reduces to silence; conclusive.

1850 *SWANSON Ser. & Lett.* I. 221 This was a silencing question. 1850 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 1850. I have no silencing answer.

†Silency, *Obs. rare.* [See SILENCE *sb.* and -7.] Silence.

1834 *LEWIS Inns of Cr. Anagrammatist* Biv. and in Love's silence, Whipped each other, Lord, what a lack hath he! 1842 H. MORE *Song of Soul* l. 62 The Moon in silence Doth pass by night. *Ibid.* III. 63 In solemn silency this vapour rose.

Silene (sail'nē). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus), f. L. *Silinus* SILENIUS.] A genus of Caryophyllaceae plants typifying the tribe *Sileneae*; a plant belonging to this genus; catchfly.

1834 *MISSISSIPPI Bot. Soc. Trans.* I. 1-2. *Good Words* Mar. 184. Overgrown by masses of pink silene or tall graceful aphodites.

Silenic (sail'nēk), *a.* [f. SILENUS + -IC.] Resembling *Silene* or one of the *Silene*.

In both passages the reference is to *Socrates*.

1824 *SHELLEY Poet. Wks.* (1823) II. 103 Appearances in themselves excessively *Silenic*. 1830 *GROVE Greece* II. lxxviii. VIII. 65 Its effect was enhanced... by the very eccentricity of his *Silenic* physiognomy.

Silente, *obs. form* of **SELENITE**.

Silent (sail'ent), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *silent-em*, pres. pp. of *silere* to be silent.]

A. adj. 1. Keeping or maintaining silence; refraining from speech or utterance; speechless, mute, dumb. Also, taciturn, reticent, reserved.

1856 *COOPER Thaurius, Taciturnus*, somewhat *silente*. 1850 *FOLKE Dang. Reck* 164 He is as silent as a Stone. 1853 *GROVE Perimeter* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 22 Delia by being silent, seemed to consent. 1851 *SHAKS. Wint.* I. iv. 173 *Pol.* She dances feebly. *Shp.* So she'd do anything, though I report it that should be silent. 1854 *MAWELL Corp. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 167 Upon so extraordinary occasions... had I an hundred toques I should be struck silent. 1855 *Pope's Iliad* 1. 490 At awful distance long they silent stand, Loth to advance, or speak their hard Command. 1857 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. Which kept him silent, notwithstanding his wish to speak. 1851 *SCOTT Kenil.* vi. If I could think myself the cause of Tresilian's ruin... I might be brought to be silent. 1853 *DICKENS Dombey* i. They were both silent for a time, she weeping. 1857 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 374 Throughout the two dialogues *Socrates* continues a silent auditor.

Abol. 1873 *MISS BURNET Erelina* lxxiv. She has neither leisure nor thought to attend to the silent.

b. trans. and *fig.* of things.

1853 *SHAKS. Lear* I. iv. 70 My duty cannot be silent, when I think your Highness would. 1859 *GEN. Calling* (1856) 120 Idleness though a Crying sin... hath been the silentest of my galls. 1857 *GRAY Epitaph* Mrs. Clarke's. Where this silent marble weeps, A friend, a wife, a mother, sleeps. 1859 *MYRROR* No. 61. There is a silent chronicle of past hours in the inanimate things amidst which they have been spent. 1854 *BRYON Juan* xlv. viii. The song was silent, and the dance expired. 1837 *LYTTON Alice* 16 Respect the silent heart of your mother. 1852 *TENNISON Did.* 1815 16 All narrow jealousies Are silent; and we see him as he moved.

c. Of animals, birds, etc.

1801 *LATHAM Gen. Synops. Birds* Suppl. II. 204 Silent Tanager... Inhabits the thick woods of Guiana... A solitary bird. 1809 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* VII. 11. 330 Silent shrike. Native of the interior of Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. 1834 *TENNISON Canon* 23 The grasshopper is silent in the grass. *Phoebe*, 1837 *LYTTON Pelham* ix. The silent snow sups all the broods. 1855 *HALLIWELL Nature & Hum. Nature* I. vii. 201 The silent pig is the best feeder.

2. Of writers, books, etc. Omitting mention of or reference to, passing over or disregarding, something in narration; containing no account or record. *Const. & in, cf. & to, 10.*

1801 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Comm.* (1803) 171 For (to be silent) in matters of more ancient memory) about the year of our lord 1300 [etc.]. 1859 *PEMBLE On Zachary* 92 Why were they silent of the other fasts, and touch only upon this? 1856 *PLOT Steadfast*. 33 Our Historians... would not certainly have been silent of so considerable a structure, had they been the Authors of it. 1852 *FOOT Oratory* i. Wks. 170 II. 23 The Court-Register has been silent to the members of common-council. 1854 *GOLDWIN Nat. Hist.* (1855) I. 23 Although history be silent as to many other inundations of the like kind. 1858 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 503 The

men of letters are so silent of them as to indicate [etc.]. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 224 As to the other shire... history is equally silent.

3. Characterized or marked by silence or absence of speech; performed, made, suffered, etc., in silence or without speaking.

The silent system, a method of discipline enforced in a prison, penitentiary, etc., which imposes complete silence on all occasions.

1852 *DANIEL Compt. Resamond* 123 Sweet silent Rhetoric of persuading eyes. 1857 *HOOKER Eccl. Fel.* v. lxxv. 85 Religion having likewise her silent rites. 1855 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. 201 Princes politically understanding their mutual secret language (not to say silent signs). 1857 *HARRIS Virtues* 319 His Religion was to be placed in a sober and silent Piety. 1856 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Epist.* i. xiv. 20 A Country-Life was then your silent Prayer. 1859 *MIRRORED* No. 27. That silent and majestic sorrow which commands our reverence and our admiration. 1859 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxxviii. The younger knights told each other with their eyes, in silent correspondence [etc.]. 1857-7 *DICKENS Sk. Eccl. Scenes* xvii. We went over the House of Correction... to witness the operation of the silent system. 1856 *GRO. ELIOT F. Holt* (1858) 14 She took care that they should be silent tears. 1851 *Fishing Gaz.* 14 Feb. 63/3 Then he drank a silent whiskey and left.

b. Of letters: Not sounded or pronounced; mute. See also quot. 1662.

1805 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1693) 27 The adding... of our silent E, in the end of some words. 1662 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* l. viii. (1674) 25 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters, or an artificial omission of the Voice or Sound. 1851 *J. GREENWOOD Eng. Gram.* 201 Other Letters... are quiescent or silent. 1859 *ELIOT E. E. Praxinos* i. 570 The final e seems to have become silent even in 14. or 15. in the northern parts of the country. 1851 *TYLOR Anthropol.* vii. 179 The now silent letters are relics of sounds which used to be really heard in Anglo-Saxon.

c. Unmentioned, unrecorded; marked by the absence of any record. *rare.*

1856 *in Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 45. I cannot keep silent the singular piety & boldness of a certain woman. 1858 *MILMAN St. Paul's* l. 22 He was bishop... for ten silent years.

d. (See quot.)

1822 *HERON Church Sub-Apocalyptic Age* 90 His quotations are what have been called 'Silent', without any mention of the source.

4. Characterized by the absence of sound or noise; quiet; noiseless, still.

1853 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* II. ii. 22 Till painfull studie shall out-wear three years, No woman may approach his silent Court. 1854 - *Rich.* III. v. iii. 85 The silent hours steals on, And flake darkness breaks within the East. 1858 *JUNYUS Paint. Ancients* 11 The nights... and mysterious manner. 1854 *COLERIDGE Tears in Solitude* i. A green and silent spot, amid the hills, A small and silent dell. 1833 *TENNISON Lotus Eaters* 10 Three mountain-tops, Three silent pinnacles of aged snow. 1857 *L. QUARTER Epitaph* iv. 67 It involved... bark-canoing on distant and silent lake.

b. Making, or giving out, no noise or sound.

1857 *CHALCOTTER Cath. Chr. Instr.* 200 From this Day... our bells are silent throughout the Catholic Church. 1858 *in Nicolas Dis. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. 616, The Guerrier and Conquerant... continued for a considerable time to fire... a gun or two, and about 8 o'clock... were totally silent. 1857 *POLLON Course Time* ix. He went abroad, With foot as silent as the stony dews. 1859 *TENNISON Marriage of Geraint* 321 A piece of turret stair Worn by the feet that now were silent. 1859 *K. Academy Catal.* 52 North Sea fishermen call screw steamers 'Silent Deaths' from their noiseless approach.

5. †a. Of the moon: Not shining. Obs.

1846 *J. GREGORY Posthumus* (1850) 202 The most easie deliverie... is always in the increase, toward and in the full of the Moon, and the hardest labors in the new and silent Moon. 1857 *NEWTON Daniel* l. xi. (1731) 169 The Jews referred at the time of the silent moon, as they phrased it, that is, of the moon's disappearing, to the old moon.

b. Inactive, quiescent, not operative.

1845 *tr. Columella's Rust.* IV. xxx. The proper time for setting them is before they bud, while the rods are silent [L. *dum silent* vigeat]. 1848-52 *WEBSTER S.V.* A silent partner in a commercial house. 1857 *AGULY Reign of Louis* 31 In many animal frames there are what have been called 'silent members', members which have no reference to the life or use of the animal. 1853 *HUXLEY Physiol.* 203 A volcano, after being silent for ages, may suddenly start forth into fresh life. 1859 *ALLIOT'S Syst. Med.* VI. 643 One of the so-called 'silent' areas of the brain; for lesions in this situation are not infrequently latent, that is unattended with definite localizing symptoms.

c. Of distilled spirit: Possessing no flavour.

1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 405 Well purified or clean spirits, such as the stills call silent whiskey. *Ibid.* 1835 A little silent spirit of wine being poured in. 1859 *SHAW Engr. Manuf.* I. 228 The Scotch whisky, as well as further that the Scotch produce or 'silent spirit' as they agree to term it... possesses no flavour.

6. Comb. a. With adverbial force, as silent-blessing, -falling, -gliding, -marking, -speaking, etc.

1851 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xv. 35 Thou flood, whose silent-gleaming waves, the under ground doth bear. 1858-55 *INNOVON Spring* 123 Like silent-working Heaven, surprising of The lonely heart with unexpected good. 1855 *BURTON Lament* iv. Oft has the silent-marking glance Obscured us. 1850 *KEATS Lamia* l. 145 Wherefore float The silent-blessing fate, warm cloister'd hours? 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xvi. 26 On the silence broke The silent-speaking words. 1853 *J. H. NEWMAN Veritas Var. Ocas.* 157. I will... view Each shrivelling stalk and silent-falling leaf.

b. Parasynthetic, as silent-fetted, -lighted.

1850 *TENNISON In Mem. Canon.* 112 The silent-lighted town. 1855 *CLIVE HOLLAND My Topham Wife* 11 A white cat fits ghost-like and silent-footed across the path.

B. sb. + l. The time of silence. *Obs.*

1853 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* I. iv. 19 Deepe Night, darke Night, the silent of the Night.

2. A device by which a clock or alarm may be prevented from striking or ringing.

1834-6 *Engr. Heliogr.* (1845) VIII. 634/2 The three-armed piece s.t. 4, which is called the strike or silent.

1851 *R. S. CULLEY Pract. Telegraph.* (ed. 3) 223 A switch of this kind attached to an alarm is called a 'silent'.

Silential, *a. rare.* [cf. next and -AL.] Accompanied by, connected with, silence.

1859 *S. SEWALL Diary* 6 Nov., Mr. Pemberton... read her Confession immediately, and by the silential vote restored her. 1871 *Ibid.* 2 Apr., What the Church had done in their Nomination, was by a Silential Vote Approved. 1859 *J. WILSON Mem.* ix. 390 From some unknown silential principle... he had declined to reveal the secrets.

Silentiary (sail'enjāri). [ad. late L. *silentiarius*, f. L. *silentium* silence: see -ARY. So F. *silenciaire*.]

1. One who observes or recommends silence, esp. from religious motives.

1811 *COTTER, Silentiary*, a silentiary, a patron or pattern of silence. 1857 *TRAFALGAR, Pr. v.* 4 The word signifieth Be dumb; and hereupon all our Silentiaries have founded their superstitious opinions and practices. 1844 *N. British Rev.* i. 141 A few silentiaries, silentiaries, stylites... from their caves and pillars, pleaded this interposition. 1883 *SWINBURNE in Fortn. Rev.* XXXIV. 573 The Gospel according to St. Coprostom the Silentiary [i.e. Carlyle].

2. An officer of the Byzantine court, whose duty originally was to obtain silence, but who frequently acted as a confidential adviser or agent. *Now Hist.*

Blount Glossary (1636) has: 'Silentiary, a Gentleman Usher, who sees good rule and quietness kept'.

1857 *BARROW Pope's Supremacy* vi. xvi. (1630) 400 That notable passage in the Synod of Chalcedon; where Bassianus... with one... the Silentiary... who at the court of Justinian held an office corresponding to that of Gentleman Usher. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 479 The contemplation of the spectacle raises the Silentiary to his highest key.

b. An official whose duty it is to command silence.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 120 The Silentiary, standing by the main pillar of the hall, smote lustily upon it with his rod, to command silence. 1833 *SERSON Eng. Village Comm.* 240 The columns... are sometimes cased in metal, and the silentiary, to call attention, strikes one of them with his staff.

Silentions (sail'enjēs), *a.* [cf. late L. *silentiōsus*, It. *silencioso*, Sp. and Pg. *silencioso*, F. *silencieux*.] Given to silence.

1857 *WEBSTER Suppl.* *Silentions*, habitually silent; taciturn; reticent. 1855 *HOWELLS in Century Mag.* June 184/1 Those silentious minstrels who grind small, mute organs at the corners of the pavement.

Silentish, *a. rare.* [f. SILENT *a.*] Somewhat silent.

1857 *OSWELL Rabalais* IV. 175 A small, still, silent (or, if you will, Silentish) Sound.

Silently, *adv.* [f. SILENT *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a silent manner; without speaking, in silence; without noise or commotion, noiselessly, quietly; without mention or notice.

1850-6 *LAMBARD Peramb. Kent* (1846) 157, I could not silently slip over such impetries. 1850 *SHAKS. Midw. N.* III. i. 206 The ye vp my lovers tongue, bring him silently. 1857 *MORSEY Hist.* i. 246 The Turkey company in London was at this time... silently enjoying the safety and profit of this traffic. 1857 *MILTON P. L.* v. 190 She... silently a gentle tear let fall. 1850 *WATERLAND Rem. Clarke's Exp. Cath.* i. What the compilers recommended chiefly to our faith, he silently passes over. 1854 *COWLEY Task* iv. 419 These ask with painful shyness, and refus'd because deserving, silently retire! 1852 *LYTTON E. Aram* i. xi. Ellisor silently made room for her cousin beside herself. 1858 *LECKY Eng. in 18th C.* I. 313 Most of the... congregations had silently discarded the old doctrine of the Trinity.

†2. Gradually, imperceptibly. Obs.

1853 *CULPEPPER & COLE Enriched Anat.* i. xiii. 30 It goes by little and little straight forward, and is silently terminated towards the spleen.

Silentness, *[f. SILENT *a.* + -NESS.]*

1. Maintenance of silence; avoidance of speech or utterance; reticence; speechlessness.

1853 *AINSWORTH Annet*, Pt. xl. 3 [xxxix. 2] With stillness, or, silentness. 1857 *BULEY (vol. II), Silentness*, silence. 1857 *BRYON Lament of Tasso* v. And if my eyes reveal'd it, they, alas! Were punish'd by the silentness of thine. 1855 *MRS. BROWNE Poet's Iliad* v. i. 1, I charge thee, by the living's prayer, And the dead's silence. 1852 *MRS. CRAW Little Sister* II. 33 Dorcas with her silentness and careworn face.

Trinity, 1850 *FAIRBETH Ethelhem* III. (1855) 153 There was something in the silentness of His look, which compelled worship.

2. The condition of being silent or still; absence of sound or noise; silence, stillness, noiselessness, quietness. Chiefly poet.

1855 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* VI. xvii. The moonlight steeped in silentness The steady water-work. 1851 *SHELLEY A. Mat.* VIII. 74 Where the shrill chirp of the green lizard's

Elem. Chem., Org. iii. § 3 (1862) 188 Every acid forms at least one ether, and some, such as the silicic and boracic, furnish more than one. 1883 *Science* I. 1901 The silica was prepared by decomposing silicic fluoride with water.

Silicide (sil'isid). *Chem.* [f. *SILIC-A* + *-IDE*.] A compound of silicon with one other element. 1868 *Watts Diet. Chem.* s.v. Silicide of calcium has a crystalline structure spiegleisen the ordinary blast furnace methods.

Silicification (sil'isifi-kā'shən). *Chem.* [f. *SILIC-A* + *-IFICATION*.] The process of becoming silicified; conversion into silica. 1831 *Jrnl. Bot. X.* 27 He distinguishes between silicification and petrification.

Siliciferous (silisif'ērōs), *a.* [f. *L. silici-*, *silex* *SILEX* + *-FEROUS*. So *F. silicifere*.] Yielding or producing siliceous or silica.

1796 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 101 Siliciferous Marbles.—Of these there are many varieties. 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* 184 It is so much the more siliciferous as it approaches 1839 *De la Beche Rep. Geol.* e siliciferous and calciferous loss *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* III. subsulphate of alumina and polish.

Silicification (silisif'ikā'shən). [f. as prec. + *-IFICATION*. So *F. silicification*.] The process of becoming silicified; conversion into silica.

1830 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* I. 214 In some places where silicification is in progress, the sources from whence the mineral is derived are unknown. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* I. 442 The silicification being the act of change of the organic body. *Phaner.* 310 The old wood of plants which are characterised by extensive silicification of almost all their parts.

Silicified (silisif'id), *pp. a.* [f. next + *-ED*.] Cf. *F. silicifié*.] Converted into silica. Chiefly in silicified wood.

1822 *J. Parkinson Oull. Oryctol.* 49 The nodules of chalk flint frequently contain the silicified remains of sponge. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* I. 442 The silicified and other mineralized bodies. 1876 *Page Adv. Textbk. Geol.* xv. 279 The silicified trunks of tree-ferns.

Silicify (silisif'i), *v.* [cf. prec. and *-FY*.] *l. trans.* To convert into, impregnate with, silica. 1830 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* I. 120 The wood and fruit of the plant are silicified by the action of some mineral

has been 'silicified' or converted into flint.

2. intr. To undergo silicification. 1828 — in Webster. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* I. 442 The term petrification being an absurdity as applied to bodies in the act of silicifying.

Hence *Silicifying* *vbl. sb.* 1863 *Dana Man. Geol.* 10 All the fossils of a rock...are changed to silica (quartz) by a silicifying process.

Silicious (silish'ōs), *a.* [f. *L. silic-*, *silex* *SILEX* + *-IOUS*.] = *SILICEOUS* *a.*

(a) 1721 *Bailey, Silicious*, flinty, belonging to flint. 1801 *Farmer's Magazine* Nov. 389 Argile or pure clay, silicious or sandy earth, and calx, or calcareous substances. 1850 *Darwin's Zool.* II. 212 (ed. 2) 395 By far the greater number of silicious minerals are examples of the kind last alluded to. 1876 *Page Adv. Textbk. Geol.* iii. 60 The silicious sinter of the Iceland Geysers.

(b) 1851 *Richardson Geology* iv. 72 Many deposits...are composed of the silicious shields of fossil infusoria. 1859 *T. Moore Brit. Ferns* (1864) 107 The jointed tubular silicious stems, and terminal cones of fructification. 1866 *Dk. Argyle Philol. Belief* 104 The silicious sponges, whose skeletons are composed of glass.

† **Silicite**. *Obs.* [f. *L. silic-*, *SILEX* + *-ITE* 2 b.] Labradorite, or a variety of this.

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† **Silicite**. *Obs.* [f. *L. silic-*, *SILEX* + *-ITE* 2 b.] Labradorite, or a variety of this.

silicon is connected with the positive pole of a Bunsen's battery. 1869 *Roscoe Chem.* 149 Silicuretted Hydrogen is a colourless gas formed by the action of hydrochloric acid upon a compound of magnesium and silicon.

Silicle (sil'ikl). *Bot.* [ad. *F. silicule* or *L. silicula*.] A small short seed-pod.

1785 *Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* ii. (1794) 31 The second (order) contains those (flowers) whose seed-vessel is a silicle, that is, a small and very short pod. 1822 *New Botanic Gard.* I. 46 The silicle is entire, oval, and full of brown seeds. 1846 *J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 237 It will flower and produce abundance of seed, which, when the silicles or pouches become ripe, may be gathered. 1861 *Mrs. Lankster Wild Flowers* 29 The fruit is a pod... When long, it is called a silicle, and, when short, a silicle.

Silico- (sil'iko), combining form of *SILICA* or *SILICON*: *a.* With adjs., as *silico-alkaline*, *ferruginous*, *fluoric*, *magnesian*, *skeletal*, *talco-*.

1851-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1866) I. 783/1 Charcoal in excess in a mixture of 'silico-alkaline glass, gives a yellow colour. 1875 *Fortnum Maillol's* I. The vitreous silico-alkaline or glass glazed wares. 1849 *Dana Geol.* viii. (1850) 439 They owe their appearance...to a 'silico-ferruginous solution. 1827 *F. Lunn in Encycl. Metrop.* IV. 656/1 The compounds of silicon and boron, being also Acids, [should] be called 'silico-fluoric and boro-fluoric Acids. 1868 *Förster's Chem.* (ed. 10) 368 Silico-fluoric acid gives a white precipitate with barium salts. 1842 *J. B. Fraser Mesopot. & Assyria* xv. 344 Gray or bluish sandstone, containing red nodules of a 'silico-magnesian substance. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 849/2 'Silico-skeletal Radiolaria in which the central capsule is uniformly perforated all over by fine pore-canal. 1849 *Dana Geol.* xvii. (1850) 622 The 'silico-talcose rocks...project in jagged points.

b. With nouns, as *silico-aluminate*, *borate*, *borocalcite*, *fluatite*, *fluoride*, *titanate*.

1858 *Watt's Chem. V.* 266 Silico-aluminate has been used. 1868 *F.* occurrence o

The 'silico-fluates of potash, soda, lime, and barytes are formed (etc.). 1836-41 *Baxter's Chem.* (ed. 5) 1031 A total condensation ensues, and a dry silico-fluate of ammonia results. *Ibid.* 1032 'Silico-fluoride of barium is gradually precipitated when silico-fluoric acid is mixed with chloride of barium. 1869 *Roscoe Chem.* 147 A compound of this substance with potassium silico-fluoride. 1868 *Watts Diet. Chem.* V. 263 Mosandrite is a hydrated 'silico-titanate.

Silicon (sil'ikōn). [f. *L. silic-*, *SILEX*.] Named by T. Thomson, in place of Sir H. Davy's *SILICIUM*.] A non-metallic element, which in respect of its abundance in nature ranks next to oxygen, and is usually found combined with this as *silica*; it may be obtained in the form of powder, scales, or crystals. Chemical symbol Si.

1817 *T. Thomson Syst. Chem.* (ed. 5) I. 252 The base of silica has been usually considered as a metal, and called silicon.

carbon, it to give it. *Org.* iii. § 3 (1862) 197 When absolute alcohol is gradually added to chloride of silicon, a powerful reaction occurs. 1876 *Routledge Dict.* 32 The silicon, most of the carbon, and some of the iron itself are oxidized in this process.

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1812 *Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos.* 364 No compound of silicon and chlorine is known. 1868 *Joynton Metals* 57 A portion of the carbon, and almost the whole of the silicon, is removed from it.

† **Silicurett**, *obs.* variant of *SILICURET*.

1842 *Parnell Chem. Anal.* (1845) 12 The platinum combining with the silicon to the ashes to form a silicuret of platinum.

Siligneous, *a.* *rare*—o. [ad. *L. siligneus*, *f. siligin-*, *siligo* winter wheat.] 'Belonging to, or made of fine flour' (Blount, ed. 4, 1674). Also *Siligneous a.*, 'made of fine Wheat' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727); *Siliginous a.* (Craig, 1848).

† **Siling**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 cyl., 5-6 syl-yng(e); 6 sylinge, 6-7 syling. [f. *SILE* *v. 4* + *-ING* 1.] = *CEILING* *vbl. sb.*

1483 *Tintinck Churek. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 195 It pro le syling ecclesie, &c. 16. It pro factura le clyng, &c. 1497 *Acc. of High Treas. Scotl.* I. 357 To the kervour that tuk in task the siling of the chapel. 1543 in *Enter Rec.* XV. 42 The chancel is in decay in tymber, tyling and syl-yng. 1589 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 207 All the sylinge and wainscott in the hall and parlor. 1629 *Z. Lovv Last Battell* 612 The olde syling that was once fast joynted together with nails will begin to ciling. *Ibid.* The stars which are like golden nails into the syling of the world.

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Comb. 1830 LINCOLN Nat. Syst. Bot. 9 The siliqueose-fruited genera, such as Glaucium and Eschscholtzia.

b. *Path.* (See quotes.)

1825 Goss Study Med. (ed. 2) III. 85 Under this variety (of small-pox) was reckoned by the best writers the siliqueose, or that which consists of soft and empty vesicles. a 1827 *Ibid.* (1829) IV. 234 Schmidt supposed that, in infants, the siliqueose catarrh might be caused by convulsions.

Siliqueous, a. Bot. Now rare. = SILIQUEOUS I. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 55. 96 Herbs... considered according to their seed-vessels, may be distinguished into... Siliqueous; containing their seeds in long pods. *Ibid.* 100 Siliqueous Herbs not Papilionaceous. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 117/2 Siliqueous seed [are] such as are born in husks, pods, or shells. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Siliqueous*, having Seed-Vessels, Husk, Pod, or Shell. 1895 H. CALLAN *From Clyde to Jordan* xviii. 188 Siliqueous vegetables like double peas.

Silk (silk), sb. and a. Forms: a. 1 sioloc, seoloc, seoluc, seolc, 3 seolk (solc), 4 seolke; 3 seolo, 4-5 seolk(e). B. 4 silc, 4- silk (6 silk), 4-7 silke; 4-5 sylk(e), 5 cylk(e), 6 sylcke. [OE. *sioloc*, *seoloc*, etc. (for earlier **siluc*) masc., varying in form and gender from ON. and Icel. *silki* neut. (Norw., Sw., and Da. *silke*); not found in the other Germanic languages, but represented also by Oslav. *shekū* (Russ. шёлк *shek'*). The ultimate source is commonly supposed to be L. *sericus* or Gr. *σηρικός* *silken*, f. L. *Seres*, Gr. *Σῆρες*, the oriental people (perhaps the Chinese) from whom silk was first obtained. The change of *r* to *l* may have taken place in some language through which the word passed into Slavonic use and thence into the early Baltic trade.]

I. 1. The strong, soft, lustrous fibre produced by the larvae of certain bombycine moths which feed upon mulberry leaves, etc., and by certain spiders; silken thread or filament.

Virginian silk (a plant-name) see VIRGINIAN. 1688 [implied in SILKEN a. 1]. a 1000 *Boeth.* *Met.* viii. 24 *Nes* pa scelen na be... eue... heora wedda... sioloc slowian. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Seowa mid seolce fæste. 13... E. E. *Alth.* p. D. 990 Roil rorlande fax to raw sylk lyke. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 33 Arbaces fond... 1463-4 [See RAW a.] 1491 *Introd.* 35/ They... 1535 *GOVERNALL* *Israh.* ix. 9 Soch as laboure vpon flax & sylcke. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* I. 124 The Seres, famous for the fine silk that their woods do yield. 1634 *MILTON* *Comus* 716 Spinning Worms, that in their green shoots weave the smooth-hair'd silk. 1712 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5010/4 China Raw and Thrown Silk and Sleeve Silk. 1774 *GOLDEN.* *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 52 After some months feeding, they lay, upon every leaf, small bundles, or cones of silk. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 234 The matter of the silk is liquid in the body of the worm, but it hardens in the air. *Ibid.* 235 The silk of a cocoon weighs two and a half grains. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD* *Dict. Needlew.* 439/1 That part of unravelled silk thrown on one side in the silhouette of the cocoons. *transf.* 1608 *TORSELL* *Serpents* 694 They bowel them, and fill their bodies with sugar, and silk of wool.

b. In the phr. of *silk*, denoting the substance of which a garment, etc., is composed; freq. passing into sense 2.

c 1205 *LAY.* 227/4 Claðes soften al of white seolke. c 1275 *Ibid.* 454/9 Of solke was pat seil-cloþ. c 1340 *Nominalde* (Skeat) 551 Bauderick of sylke. 1362 *LANC.* p. Pl. A. Prol. 84 per houben a Hundret in Houes of silk. c 1400 *MAUN-* oev. (Roxb.) ix. 87 Wele arraid with clathez of gold and of sylke. 1451 *CAPR.* *Life St. Gilbert* xxviii. 17 De seide relikes were wounde... in a cloth of silk precious 1 now.

chamber... was hang'd with Tapistry of Silke. 1640 in *Entick* *London* (1766) II. 169 Boradoes of silk. 1842 *TENNISON* *Launcelot & Guinevere* 24 A gown of grass-green silk she wore.

c. In comparisons, esp. soft as silk. a 1310 in *Wright* *Lyric* p. ix. 36 Body ant brest wel mad al... Eyther side soft as sylk. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Ser.* 4 T. 605 Theigh thou... straw her cage faire and soft as silk. c 1400 *Desir.* *Troy* 3993 Cassandra... was a Clene Maydon, Semely of a Sise, as the silke white. c 1400 *Pol.* *Poems* 126 My blood is yessher than ys sylke. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Tua Marit* *Wemen* 66 Soft and souppill as the silk. a 1732 *GAY* *New Song of New Simities* v. Plump as a Partridge was I known, And Soft as Silk my Skin.

d. A silken thread. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Expt.* 67 We took... the bladder out of another Fish, and tyed the two Ends with a Silk. 1801 *Penny Postage* *Jubilee* iv. 60 Three red and two blue silk threads run parallel across the Mulready cover, the two 'silks' appearing under the design.

2. The cloth or textile fabric woven or made from this.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 174 Syf man mæte ðæt he seoluc oððe godweh habbe. c 1275 *ON* *Servicing* *Christ* 23 in O. E. *Misc.* 91 For seolke, ne for cendal, ne for deore wedes. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 392 With clene linnen cloth. And nober in pal ne seolke. 1362 *LANC.* p. Pl. A. vii. 19 And 3e, loueli Ladies... Pat habbeh selk, and sendel souweh... Chesibles for Chapeleyns. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2401 Pat Iowell... was full sekirly & soft all in silke falden. 1534 *More* *Conf. agst.* *Trib.* iii. Wks. 1220/1 It maketh vs... gooe much more gay and glorious in sight, garnysht in sylke. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut.* *Man.* *Love* 75 They... affirm... it was ynvalfull to weare silk. 1660 *HOWELL* *Let.* III. 33 Cloth is the more substantiall... But silk is more smooth and soft. 1754 *Tr.* *Marlin's* *Conf.* *China* 35 Their Boots, which they make either of Silk, or of Horse-

skin. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 447/4 At the Marine Coffee-house... will be expos'd to sale. 92 Chests China Silk... 3 Bales of super-fine Piedmont Silk. 1760 *GOLDEN.* *Cit. World* lxxvii. I was this murning to buy silk for a night-cap. 1834 *McCULLOCH* *Dict. Commerce* (ed. 2) 1029 Silk had... been used by persons of distinction two centuries previously. 1908 *Beltr.* *Trent & Anchole* 276 This lady wore grey silk.

Fig. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* I. 23 Ne wynd pou naut by senne ine selke. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr.* *St. Pierre's* *Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 90 The beauty of that [goat] which Nature clothes with silk on the rocks of Angora. 1843 *LYTTON* *Last Bar.* I. iii. He who has little silver in his pouch must have the more silk on his tongue.

b. Used allusively to indicate the rank of a King's (or Queen's) Counsel, marked by the right to wear a silk gown, esp. in the phrases to *receive*, *obtain*, or *take silk*. Also collectively, denoting the persons wearing such gowns. (Cf. 3 d.)

1810 *BENTHAM* *Art of Packing* (1821) 49 Our solicitor has heard with due attention the speeches delivered from learned silk. 1882 *Daily News* 25 May 2/5 He received silk in 1868. 1884 *Society* 4 Nov. 20/1 Ere long he 'spoiled silk' (as the saying is), and was made a Sergeant. 1897 *Standard* 16 Oct. 3/4 [He] soon obtained great distinction... which increased on his taking silk.

c. As the material of a jockey's jacket. 1891 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 2/5 A capital start was made with the Snow Steeplechase for which seven spotted silk.

3. With a and pl. A particular make of silk cloth or fabric.

1538 *STARKE* *England* I. iii. 91 Fyne clothys, sayes and sylkys. 1668 *GRAFTON* *Chron.* II. 672 Sundry riche merchandises, as cloth of Gold, Silver, Veldy, Satten, and other silkes. 1613 *PURCHAS* *Pilgrimage* (1614) 399 Our silkes have the name of this Region, where it is made of a most fine wooll. 1748 *Anon's* *Voy.* II. x. 238 Chinese silks coming almost directly to Acapulco. 1799 *MRS. RAOLIFFE* *Italian* I. She passed whole days in embroidering silks. 1859 *TENNISON* *Geraint & Enid* 603 One among his gentlewomen Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom. 1897 *WATTS-DUNTON* *Aylwin* viii. ii. An eccentric dress of Japanese silks.

b. pl. Garments made of silk; silk stockings.

1508 *DUNBAR* *Tua Marit* *Wemen* 68 My self suld be full scmie with silkis arrayit. 1602 *How to Choose a Good Wife* from a Bad iv. iii. A huffing wench... whose ruffling silks Make with their motion music unto love. 1691- [See RUSTLE 2 b.] a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat.* *French King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 My spouse, alas! must flaunt in silks no more. 1784 *COWPER* *Task* vi. 94 As she sweeps him with her whistling silks. 1837 *DICKENS* *Pickw.* xxi. A very dusty skeleton in a blue coat, black knee-shorts, and silks.

c. A lady's silk dress.

1861 *TROLLOPE* *Tales* *Courts* 211 The black silk was not long... nor wide in its skirts. 1897 *SARAH GRANT* *Beh.* *Bk.* xxxix. She had never worn her white silk trimmed with myrtle.

d. A King's (or Queen's) Counsel; a 'silk gown'. (Cf. 2 b.)

1884 *St. James's* *Gaz.* 8 Feb. 5/1 The retainer of some eighteen 'silks' and at least as many junior counsel. 1889 *GRETTON* *Memory's* *Harbuck* 100 Jervis, afterwards Jock of Chester, was the senior silk.

4. U.S. The silk-like filiform styles of the female flower of unripe maize.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav.* *New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 403 Their favourite food is clover and maize. Of the latter they devour the part which is called the silk, the immediate means of fecundating the ear. 1894 *Century* *Mag.* Apr. 850 The pistillate flower of the maize... was appropriately called the 'silk'.

5. *Elph.* a. A silk snapper. (See sense 10 and cf. SILT sb. 3 d.)

a 1818 M. C. LEWIS *Trav.* *W. Ind.* (1834) 104 Of the Sea Fish which I have hitherto met with, the Deep-water Silk appears to me the best.

b. A silk-covered cylinder in a flour-dressing machine.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 345/1 These [cylinders] are mounted horizontally on a spindle for revolving, and externally they are covered with silk of different degrees of fineness, whence they are called 'silks' or silk dressers.

II. *altrib.* and *Comb.*

6. *Attrib.*, passing into *adj.* a. Made of silk or silken material; silken.

a 1350 *Will.* *Palmer* 1430 Pat riche ring... with a red silk brede be quen bond... a-boute be wolves necke. 1362 *LANC.* p. Pl. A. iii. 276 Schal no seruant for fat seruise were a selk boude. 1546-7 *Test.* *Edw.* (Surtees) VI. 252 My best silke bat. 1551 in *Strype* *Mem. Ref.* (1729) III. 116 No man under the degree... silk points. 1632 *LITTON*... to me... for any silke ware.

The rooms within it were diuised by silk curtains. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffet's* *Amphit.* 350 Pure Silk-Stuff was valued at the like Weight of Gold. 1741 *Corr. betw.* *Cress Hartford & Cress* *Pemfret* (1805) III. 216 With a black silk snail-string about their necks. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat.* *Mechanic* 395 The silk-yarn employed by the weavers. 1866 *Cornhill* *Mag.* May 58 Cecilia sits down to the jangling instrument, with the worn silk flutings. 1893 'J. O. HODGES' *Study in Temptations* 28 She had also designed a black silk dolman for her Aunt Caroline.

Prov. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew* s.v. *Lugger*. Ye can ne make a Silk-Purse of a Sow's Lugs, a Scotch Proverb. 1764 *FOOTE* *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 174 Who can make a silk purse of a sow's ear? 1812 *SCOTT* 26 July in *Lockhart* (1866) III. xxiv. 401 I am labouring here to contradict an old proverb, and make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Comb. 1648 *HEXHAM* II. *Een Zijde-lacken-verkooper*, a Silk-cloth-seller. 1832 *Penny Cycl.* I. 60/2 *Acacia* *Jub.* *brissin*, silk-tassel *acacia*. 1846 *LINDLEY* *Veg. Kingd.* 31 Silk bottom galls. 1858 *Rep.* *U.S. Comm.* *Agric.* (1859) 287

Products of the silk-ribbon loom were exhibited. 1895 *Baily's* *Mag.* May 356/2 A regular silk jacket affair, with 'open' races, and an 'open' ditch.

b. With names of special fabrics, as *silk camel*, *canवास*, *damask*, *druggel*, etc.

1530 *PALSER* 270/1 Sylke chamlet, *camelot de soye*. 1548 in *Strype* *Mem. Ref.* (1721) II. 208 A counterpart of silk that says. 1611 *COTGR.* *Burat*, silk-rash; or any kind of stuffe thays halfe silke, and halfe worsted. a 1618 *SYLVESTER* *Monodia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 330/1 Embroidered gowns Of grass-green silk-shag. 1722 *De Foe* *Col. Jack* ix. Fine English broad-cloth, silk, silk-druggets. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 673, I have also excited a very considerable electrical force on strong silk velvet. 1858 *SIMMONS* *Dict. Trade*, *Silk-plush*, a material used for articles of ladies' dress; also very extensively for covering the stuff bodies of men's hats. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD* *Dict. Needlew.* 449/2 Silk Canvas or Berlin... is of a very even and delicate make. *Ibid.* Silk Damask is now superseded as a dress material.

Comb. 1594 *Canterbury* *Marriage* *Licences* (MS.), *Jacobus* *Denewee*... Canterbury, silk-rashweaver. 1597 *Lanc.* *Wills* (Chetnam Soc.) II. 229 My silke rash gowne. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* I. 410 The silk-russet grape Ravuscula, the asse-hued grape Asinica, please not the eye. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat.* *Mechanic* 457 This thick liquid is passed... through fine hair and silk lawn sieves. 1858 *SIMMONS* *Dict. Trade*, *Silk-gauze* *manufacturer*, a gauze-weaver.

c. Of persons: Clad in silk. *rare*.

1603 *DEKKER & CHETTLE* *Grisil* (Shaks. Soc.) 19 Those

d. Resembling silk in lustre; silky. 1600 *SHAKS.* A. Y. L. III. v. 45 'Tis not... your blacke silky haire... That can entame my spirits.

7. *Attrib.* a. With terms referring to the structure, operations, or produce of the silkworms, as *silk-bag*, *bottom*, *cavity*, *cod*, *gland*, etc.

1817 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xxvii. (1856) II. 467 A superabundance of the gum which fills its silk-bags. 1622 *BONOEIL* *Art of Making Silke* 72 [They] are bigger bodied, and make larger 'silk-bottoms. 1831 *TYNALL* *Floating Matter of Air* 11 They... fill the 'silk cavities. 1620 *Observ.* *Silkworms* DJ. 'Silke coddles, two shillings sixpence the pound. 1740... the disappearance of the... 1831 *TYNALL* *Floating*... itself was charged with corpuscles. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* L. 54 This new species of 'silk-pod. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 1

tenne pound of silke. 1836-9 *Todd's* *Cyel.* *Anat.* II. 973/2 In the larva they [the salivary glands] constitute the 'silk vessels.

b. With terms relating to the production, manufacture, or commercial handling of silk, as *silk-commodity*, *country*, *culture*, *district*, etc.

1622 *BONOEIL* *Art of Making Silke* 71 Their climate is nothing so proper for this 'silk-commodity as Virginia is. 1728 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl.* s.v. *Silk*, Ardely, another City of Persia, not far distant from these 'Silk Countries. 1858 *Homan's* *Cycl. Commerce* 1721/2 The 'silk culture was introduced into Louisiana in 1718. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 262 Throughout the 'silk district of France. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 462 The smaller end of that part of a 'silk engine called a star. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 269 Bobbin Mechanism of the Silk Engine. *Ibid.* 474 The 'silk factories throughout the kingdom make little or no demand on molar effort. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 487/1 The 'silk-loom has been much improved lately. 1858 *Rep.* *U.S. Comm.* *Agric.* (1869) 300 A company was formed... and some silk-loom were imported. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 276 The portion of the 'silk-machinery which contains the swifts. 1793 *Sc. Act.* *Anne* (1824) XI. 50/1 The managers of the woollen and 'silk manufactories. 1701 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VI. 98 Then we saw their 'Silk Manufacture. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat.* *Mechanic* 393 The silk manufacture now may be compared with what the cotton manufacture was about thirty years ago. 1728 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl.* s.v. *Milk*, There are also 'Silk-Mills for spinning, throwing, and twisting Silks. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 266 When these mechanicians took the silk-mill in hand. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat.* *Mechanic* 393 In Piedmont... the manufacture is carried on by aid of the 'silk reel. 1793 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3918/4 Enquire... of Mr. Kimpson at the Castle, a 'Silk-shop. 1728 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl.* s.v. The 'Silk Trade is the Principal in China. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 246 The silk trade of Great Britain... may be valued at 7,000,000 l. sterling.

8. *Objective:* a. With agent-nouns, as *silk-breeder*, *carder*, *doubler*, *dresser*, *maker*, *manufacturer*, *mercer*, etc.

1865 *Patt* *Intell.* 26 June 10 The 'silk-breeders of France are, in a position of the greatest distress. 1728 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl.* s.v. Carding, which was performed by the common 'Silk-Carders. 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas.* II. c. 35 § 6 Every such Silk-winder and 'Doubler... 1793 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4000/4 Ann Brow *Burrows* of 'Silk-D... a stiffener. 1792/2 This filament the 'silk growers... unwind by various ingenious means. 1636 *DAVENANT* *Wills* Wks. (1673) 212 Twill make 'em sing, like 'Silk-Knitters of Cocklane. 1712 *BLACKSTONE* *Creation* II. 66 They... ripen Food For the 'Silk-Labourers of the Mulberry Wood. 14... *Nov.* in *W. Walker* 692 *See seracrisis*, a 'silk-maker. 1854-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 777/2 The various plans which... our 'silk manufacturers have introduced into their mills. 1799 *JOHNSON* L. P. *Gay*, [Gay] was sent to London... and placed apprentice with a 'silk-mercer. 1823 *SCOTT* *Quentin* *Durva*, vi. The house of... Maltre Pierre, the great 'silk merchant. 1858 *SIMMONS* *Dict. Trade*, 'Silk printer, a stamper of silk. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 186 The

c. Of wine: Mellow, silky.

1704 T. BROWN To J. Haines in Coll. Poems (1703) 117 'Tis all Sincerity, a Silken Wine; It Charms the Taste, and Gratifies the Nose.

10. Comb., as silken-coated, fastened, folded, sailed, sandalled, threaded, winged, etc. Also silken-shining, soft, stapler.

1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 136 As for these 'silken-coated slaves I passe not. 1888 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 61/2 A 'silken-fastened hook. 1747 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 49 Fancies hatch'd In 'silken-folded idleness. a 1835 MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1847) 64 'Tis softer than down, or This 'silken-leaved flower. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* l. iii. Unlaid the shallow flutted 'silken-sail'd. 1847 — *Princ.* Prol. 149 Her tiny 'silken-sandal'd foot. 1887 MEREOTH *Ball. & Poems* 157 O'er the 'silken-shining pastures of the continents and the isles. 1899 LO. LYTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 199 Your young feet there, 'Silken-soft in each quaint slipper. 1899 T. MOUTRIE *Silkworms* 74 Go we, let vs learn the 'silken-staplers trade. 1766 Phil. Trans. LVI. 58 A Newtonian telescope. furnished with a 'silken-threaded micrometer. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) l. i. 338 In her lap her open hand did lie, The silken-threaded needle close thereby. 1820 SHELLEY *With Atlas* Ded. 9 What hand would crush the 'silken-winged fly.

Hence *silken v. trans.*, to invest with a silky lustre: *Silkene'd a.*, dressed in silk.

1757 DYER *Fleece* l. 491 Nightly to house them [sc. sheep] dry on fern or straw, Silk'ning their Fleeces. 1841 CATLIN *Am. Amer. Ind.* (1844) l. xxx. 244 The cheering smiles and graces of silkene'd beauty.

Silkely, *adv.* [f. SILKEN a. + LY 2.] In a silken manner; also in *nonce-ute* (quot. 1846).

1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 286 This is oot the doctrine... of the silkely and lawly religious. 1861 Temple Bar II. 178 He makes his thoughts flow silkely to the purring of the cat. 1865 MEREOTH *Rhoda Fleming* xxi, She was, as silkely inspired every evening of her life.

Silkette (silk'et). [f. SILK sb. + ETTE.] A fabric made of silk and cotton, chiefly used for lining dresses.

1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 The skirt reveals itself to be lined throughout with rose-coloured 'silkette'.

Silk grass, *Bot.* Also *silk-grass*. [f. SILK sb. + GRASS sb.]

1. a. One or other of various species of lustrous grasses native to America and the West Indies, esp. *Bromelia* or *Nidularium Karatas*; also, the fibrous leaves produced by these.

1620 *Observ. Silkworms* D J, Silke grasse to bee used for Cordage, six-pence the pound. 1699 WAFER *Voy.* 94 They have a Plant also which is of good use to them, call'd by us Silk-grass, tho' 'tis indeed a kind of Flag. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3898/3 Goods out of the Mary Man of War from Vigo, consisting of... Coppras, Silk Grass, &c. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr.* Ch. 13 July, He... made her a present of a smoule of silk-grass. 1807 P. Goss *Jrnl.* 184 A number of the Chinook Indians came to the fort with hats... made of the cedar bark and silk grass. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 56 Large bags made of silk grass. 1864 GRISEBACH *Florin Brit. W. Ind.* 187/2.

attrib. 1699 WAFER *Voy.* 95 The Spanish Women make Stockins of it, which are call'd Silk-grass Stockins.

b. The name of various species of aloe, agave, or yucca, or of the fibre derived from these.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl. App.*, *Silk-grass*, a name used for two very different genuses of plants, the aloe and dog's bane. 1847 WEBSTER (citing *Farm. Encycl.*), *Silk-grass*, a plant of the genus *Yucca*. 1868 SIMMONDS *Dict. Fr. & Eng.* 187/2, *Yucca*, the fine fibres of the *Agave* *folia*. 1889 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. (ed. 2)* s.v. *Bear-grass*, *Bear-Grass* (*Yucca filamentosa*). Sometimes called *Silk Grass*, from the fibres which appear on the edges of the leaves. It is not a grass.

attrib. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 48 The Silk Grass Plant nearly resembles the American Aloes.

† 2. a. Dog's-bane (*Apocynum*). *Obs. rare.* 1695 Phil. Trans. v. 152 In the same Box are Pods of a Vegetable, we call Silk-grass, which are full of a kind of most fine down-like Cotton-wool. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl. App.*

† b. Cotton-grass. *Obs.—* 1727 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1747) XVII. 23/2 A plant named silk or cotton grass from its white tuft on the top resembling the finest cotton wool.

3. The grass *Oryzopsis cuspidata* of the western United States, the glumes of which bear long silky hairs; also *Stipa comata* of the same region.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Silkily (silk'ily), *adv.* [f. SILEY a. + LY 2.]

In a silky manner. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 53 The favourite animal is silkily painted. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Fecret* xv. His hair... fell away slanting silkily to the temples. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 428 Glumes silkily ciliate.

Silkiness (silk'inēs). [f. SILEY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being silky, in various senses of the adj.

1752 Sir H. BRAMHON *Crito* 11 That appearing Softness or Silkiness of some Skins. a 1773 CHESTERFIELD (T.), The claret had no silkiness. 1832 *Examiner* 19/1 Scophanacy, pliancy... silkiness on one side, and a rasping roughness on the other. a 1834 H. M. *...* A dose of his fam silkiness of sensat Ovary similarly variable in silkiness.

Silking, *vbl. sb.* Silken rustling.

1871 G. MACDONALD *W. Centuried* l. xiii. 131 The silking of her frock aroused me.

Silk-like, a. [f. SILK sb. + LIKE.] Resembling silk; glossy, lustrous.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 7 They breed in little Nests made up like a bottom of soft Silk-like matter. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conch.* 63 They have beards... of fine, long, glossy silk-like brown fibres. 1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* l. 468/1 The silk-like down of the seeds. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 99/2 A number of seeds provided with a tuft of glossy silk-like hairs.

Silkman (silk'mæn). [f. SILK sb. + MAN sb.] One who makes or deals in silks.

1553 in *Archaeologia* XII. 394 Laurence Ball, silkman. 1576 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 413 John Weaver... in London silkman. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 31 Hee is indited to dinner... to M. Smoothes the Silkman. 1621 *Elising Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 32 Four silkymen and four dyers to be chosen by the Master and Wardens. 1720 *Strype Stow's Surv.* II. 246/1 The Silkmen were incorporated by King Charles I... now they are not so. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 491/2 The silk is bought through the London brokers or the Coventry silkmen, at a credit of five months.

Silkness, *rare*—, (App. a mock title, but the text may be corrupt.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iii. i, Sir, your silkeoesse Cleerly mistakes Meccenas, and his house.

Silk-soft, a. [f. SILK sb. + SOFT a.] Having the characteristic softness of silk.

1570 T. PRESTON *Camlytes* D j b, Thy mother yet will kiss thy lips silk soft and pleasant white. 1628 HERRICK *Hesperides*, To Sir L. Pemberton 121 To annoint the silke-soft skin, or bath in Asses' milke. 17... in *Herd Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 4 Oh, there, I'd feast on beauty a' the night, Seald on her silk-soft folds to rest. 1833 TENNYSON *Elanore* ii, A glorious child, dreaming alone, In silk-soft folds, upon yielding down. 1879 E. ARNOLO *Light Asia* 29 Her dark and silk-soft waist.

Silk stocking. Also *silk-stocking*.

1. A stocking made of silk; usu. in pl.

1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV., ii. 17 To take note how many a pair of Silk stockings thou hast. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Rearing Girl* H v b, Why, have not many hand-some legges in silke stockings villanous splay feete for all their great roses? 1710 *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Four pair of silk-stockings curiously darned. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) l. 135 The silk stockings and white bosoms of your actresses. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 709/1 Henry VIII. wore the first pair of silk stockings in England. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1812 JEFFERSON *Let. to Gerry* 11 June, (They) will find their leaves covered with silk stocking gentry, but no yeomanry. 1842 ARTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 93 One-third of them... are sure to catch a cold... from every silk-stocking affair in the winter season. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Silk-stocking*, Prepariing hard silk... for yarn for the silk-stocking maker.

2. a. A wearer of silk stockings.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

b. U.S. politics. (See quot. 1895 and 1896.)

1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 56 Hopkins was elected by the silkstockings on the one hand and the short-hairs on the other. 1896 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* *Silk-stockings*, a member of a branch of the Whig party in the earlier part of the 19th century. 1896 *Century Mag.* Nov. 6/2 Another class rejoice in silk stockings.

Hence *Silk-stocking* a.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvii, John... was leaning against the door-pillar, with his legs crossed: beautiful, silk-stocking. 1851 WHITE MELVILLE *Mt. Harz* 34 The languid man's silk-stocking foot having been reshoed.

Silkstone. [See def.] A variety of coal obtained at Silkstone near Barnsley in Yorkshire.

1867 W. W. SWYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 57 The Arley mine or seam, which occupies the place of the Black Shale or Silkstone. 1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/4 Silkstones are still to be purchased... for moderate quantities up to 125. 9.

Silk-tail. [tr. G. *seidenschwanz*, f. G. *seide* silk + *schwanz* tail.] The waxwing or Bohemian chatterer, *Amphisp. garrulus* or *G. bohemica*.

1685 Phil. Trans. xv. 161 Ad Iamios ea A. Aviculari referenda est, quam a Germanis Silk-tail vulgo appellari audio. 1703 RAY in *Thoresby's Lett. Eminent Men* (1832) II. 23 The Silk-tail is to me a bird altogether new. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii, l. or German silk.

silktail, the gre seen [in England]. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/1 The eggs of the common fly-catcher... acquire a bluish-green shining colour, and are then sold... as the eggs of the silk-tail.

Silk-thrower. [f. SILK sb. + THROWER.]

= SILK-THROWSTER.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 45 The discouragement put upon the Silk-throwers by the Corporation and Company of London. 1720 *Strype Stow's Surv.* II. 235/2 This Company of Silk-Throwers, having gained their Trade... from the Strangers since Anno quinto of Queen Elisabeth. 1731 BAILEY (vol. II) s.v., Their arms are Argent, three bundles of silk Sable, on a chief a silk thrower's mill. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Silk-throwers*, company, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

Silk-throwing. [f. SILK sb.] The process of converting raw silk into silk yarn or thread.

1621 in *Strype Stow's Surv.* (1720) II. 234/1 Sundry Strangers that use the... silk-throw... setting up the business of silk-throwing was read. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 62/1 Numerous attempts have been made to simplify the silk-throwing.

attrib. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 709/1 In 1719, a silk-throwing mill was erected at Derby. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 453/1 The raw material for these silk-throwing factories.

Silk-throwster. [f. SILK sb. + THROWSTER.]

One who converts raw silk into silk thread.

1621 in *Strype Stow's Surv.* (1720) II. 234/1 The Silk-Throwsters humbly desire to be made a Fellowship. 1628 C. WALKER *Hist. Independency* 86 One of the new Captains of the Hamlets, a Silk-Throwster, and a Tub-Precher. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 185 A paper... signed by forty eminent silk-throwsters and weavers. 1835 *Ure Phil. Manuf.* 239 There may... be a great increase of... Turkey raw silks without much increase in the silk-throwster's business. 1856 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 726/1 This is a special trade, the silk throwster usually conducting it in large mills with extensive machinery.

Silk-weaver. [f. SILK sb. + WEAVER.] One who weaves silk stuffs; a weaver of silk fabrics.

1572 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 156 The silk-weaver and her parcells. 1645 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 184 John Turpin of Rippon, silkweaver. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Epil. 21 True English hate your Monsieur's Pastry Arts; For you are all Silk-Weavers, in your hearts. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 140 A silk weaver, thirty-four years of age. 1835 *Ure Phil. Manuf.* 260 By this disposition, the minds of the silk-weavers in France become elevated and refined.

Silkweed, *Bot.* Also *silk-weed*. [f. SILK sb. + WEED sb.]

1. U.S. = MILKWEED 2.

1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-Book*. Bot. 458 *Asclepias cornuti*, Dcaiseo (*A. Syriaca*, Lion...), Commoo Silkweed. *Ibid.* 459 A. *phyllostachyoides*, Poke-leaved Silkweed. 1857 A. GRAY *Fruit Lessons* Bot. (1866) 135 A coma, or tuft of long and soft hairs, such as we find to the Milkweed or Silkweed. 2. A plant of the genus *Conoclinium*.

1859 HENFREY *Bot.* 450 *Conoclinium*, Silk-weeds... Plants... of bright green, or more rarely (often temporarily) red colour. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 508/2 This is seen in *Conoclinium*, such as the green matter often seen in ponds, and called *silk-weed*.

Silk-winder. [f. SILK sb. + WINDER.]

1. One who winds or coils silk filament or thread preparatory to weaving.

1611 FLORIO, *Indoanador*, a silke-winder. 1662 *Act 14 Chas. II.* c. 15 § 6 Every such Silk-winder and Doubler. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 103 Since it came out of the hands of the silk-winder.

2. a. A silk-reel. b. A machine by which silk thread in the hank is transferred to the bobbin before spinning.

1838 in *Switzerland Dict. Trade*, 1873 *Knaresb. Wills* 184/1, 184/2, 184/3, 184/4, 184/5, 184/6, 184/7, 184/8, 184/9, 184/10, 184/11, 184/12, 184/13, 184/14, 184/15, 184/16, 184/17, 184/18, 184/19, 184/20, 184/21, 184/22, 184/23, 184/24, 184/25, 184/26, 184/27, 184/28, 184/29, 184/30, 184/31, 184/32, 184/33, 184/34, 184/35, 184/36, 184/37, 184/38, 184/39, 184/40, 184/41, 184/42, 184/43, 184/44, 184/45, 184/46, 184/47, 184/48, 184/49, 184/50, 184/51, 184/52, 184/53, 184/54, 184/55, 184/56, 184/57, 184/58, 184/59, 184/60, 184/61, 184/62, 184/63, 184/64, 184/65, 184/66, 184/67, 184/68, 184/69, 184/70, 184/71, 184/72, 184/73, 184/74, 184/75, 184/76, 184/77, 184/78, 184/79, 184/80, 184/81, 184/82, 184/83, 184/84, 184/85, 184/86, 184/87, 184/88, 184/89, 184/90, 184/91, 184/92, 184/93, 184/94, 184/95, 184/96, 184/97, 184/98, 184/99, 184/100, 184/101, 184/102, 184/103, 184/104, 184/105, 184/106, 184/107, 184/108, 184/109, 184/110, 184/111, 184/112, 184/113, 184/114, 184/115, 184/116, 184/117, 184/118, 184/119, 184/120, 184/121, 184/122, 184/123, 184/124, 184/125, 184/126, 184/127, 184/128, 184/129, 184/130, 184/131, 184/132, 184/133, 184/134, 184/135, 184/136, 184/137, 184/138, 184/139, 184/140, 184/141, 184/142, 184/143, 184/144, 184/145, 184/146, 184/147, 184/148, 184/149, 184/150, 184/151, 184/152, 184/153, 184/154, 184/155, 184/156, 184/157, 184/158, 184/159, 184/160, 184/161, 184/162, 184/163, 184/164, 184/165, 184/166, 184/167, 184/168, 184/169, 184/170, 184/171, 184/172, 184/173, 184/174, 184/175, 184/176, 184/177, 184/178, 184/179, 184/180, 184/181, 184/182, 184/183, 184/184, 184/185, 184/186, 184/187, 184/188, 184/189, 184/190, 184/191, 184/192, 184/193, 184/194, 184/195, 184/196, 184/197, 184/198, 184/199, 184/200, 184/201, 184/202, 184/203, 184/204, 184/205, 184/206, 184/207, 184/208, 184/209, 184/210, 184/211, 184/212, 184/213, 184/214, 184/215, 184/216, 184/217, 184/218, 184/219, 184/220, 184/221, 184/222, 184/223, 184/224, 184/225, 184/226, 184/227, 184/228, 184/229, 184/230, 184/231, 184/232, 184/233, 184/234, 184/235, 184/236, 184/237, 184/238, 184/239, 184/240, 184/241, 184/242, 184/243, 184/244, 184/245, 184/246, 184/247, 184/248, 184/249, 184/250, 184/251, 184/252, 184/253, 184/254, 184/255, 184/256, 184/257, 184/258, 184/259, 184/260, 184/261, 184/262, 184/263, 184/264, 184/265, 184/266, 184/267, 184/268, 184/269, 184/270, 184/271, 184/272, 184/273, 184/274, 184/275, 184/276, 184/277, 184/278, 184/279, 184/280, 184/281, 184/282, 184/283, 184/284, 184/285, 184/286, 184/287, 184/288, 184/289, 184/290, 184/291, 184/292, 184/293, 184/294, 184/295, 184/296, 184/297, 184/298, 184/299, 184/300, 184/301, 184/302, 184/303, 184/304, 184/305, 184/306, 184/307, 184/308, 184/309, 184/310, 184/311, 184/312, 184/313, 184/314, 184/315, 184/316, 184/317, 184/318, 184/319, 184/320, 184/321, 184/322, 184/323, 184/324, 184/325, 184/326, 184/327, 184/328, 184/329, 184/330, 184/331, 184/332, 184/333, 184/334, 184/335, 184/336, 184/337, 184/338, 184/339, 184/340, 184/341, 184/342, 184/343, 184/344, 184/345, 184/346, 184/347, 184/348, 184/349, 184/350, 184/351, 184/352, 184/353, 184/354, 184/355, 184/356, 184/357, 184/358, 184/359, 184/360, 184/361, 184/362, 184/363, 184/364, 184/365, 184/366, 184/367, 184/368, 184/369, 184/370, 184/371, 184/372, 184/373, 184/374, 184/375, 184/376, 184/377, 184/378, 184/379, 184/380, 184/381, 184/382, 184/383, 184/384, 184/385, 184/386, 184/387, 184/388, 184/389, 184/390, 184/391, 184/392, 184/393, 184/394, 184/395, 184/396, 184/397, 184/398, 184/399, 184/400, 184/401, 184/402, 184/403, 184/404, 184/405, 184/406, 184/407, 184/408, 184/409, 184/410, 184/411, 184/412, 184/413, 184/414, 184/415, 184/416, 184/417, 184/418, 184/419, 184/420, 184/421, 184/422, 184/423, 184/424, 184/425, 184/426, 184/427, 184/428, 184/429, 184/430, 184/431, 184/432, 184/433, 184/434, 184/435, 184/436, 184/437, 184/438, 184/439, 184/440, 184/441, 184/442, 184/443, 184/444, 184/445, 184/446, 184/447, 184/448, 184/449, 184/450, 184/451, 184/452, 184/453, 184/454, 184/455, 184/456, 184/457, 184/458, 184/459, 184/460, 184/461, 184/462, 184/463, 184/464, 184/465, 184/466, 184/467, 184/468, 184/469, 184/470, 184/471, 184/472, 184/473, 184/474, 184/475, 184/476, 184/477, 184/478, 184/479, 184/480, 184/481, 184/482, 184/483, 184/484, 184/485, 184/486, 184/487, 184/488, 184/489, 184/490, 184/491, 184/492, 184/493, 184/494, 184/495, 184/496, 184/497, 184/498, 184/499, 184/500, 184/501, 184/502, 184/503, 184/504, 184/505, 184/506, 184/507, 184/508, 184/509, 184/510, 184/511, 18

vormes. 1677
ophets, like
18 CHAMBERS equals that of
V. 71 Till the
the leaves of
the white mulberry-tree, were confined to China. 1836
Penny Cycl. V. 109/1 During the time of spinning the
cocoon the silkworm decreases in length very considerably.
1871 YNGALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 139 A plague had
raged among the silkworms of France.
Transf. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 266/1 An Im-
proved Machine called the Silkworm, for the purpose of
Spinning, Twisting, and Doubling Silk. 1856 EMERSON
Eng. Traits x. *Wealth*, A man should not be a silk-worm;
nor a nation a tent of caterpillars.

b. One who wears a silken gown or dress. Used
contemptuously. *rare*.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fortune* v. iii, Thou
silk-worm. What has thou in thee to deserve this woman?
a 1704 T. BROWN *Conf. Quaker's Serin.* Wks. 1709 III.
11. 3 Root out of them (i.e. thy churches) all Anti-Christian
Tyranny of most abominable Bishops; let not those Silk-
worms and Magpies have Dominion over us. 1820 BYRON
Mar. Fal. II. ii. 115 Better, call A Tartar lord, than these
swoln silkworms masters! 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii, Shall
that English silkworm presume to beard me in my father's
house?

c. A woman given to frequenting drapers'
shops and examining goods without buying. *Obs.*
1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 P. 5 The Silk-worms are, it
seems, indulged by the Tradesmen, for tho' they never buy,
they are ever talking of new Silks, Laces, and Ribbands,
and serve the Owners in getting them Customers.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *silkworm breeder, disease,*
egg, like adj., shed; also *silkworm gut*, a fine,
strong, light gut, made of the drawn-out glands of
the silkworm (see GUT sb. 4 d); *silkworm moth*,
one or other of various hombycid moths, whose
larvæ produce cocoons; *silkworm rot* (see QUOT.).
1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 596/2 The 'silkworm breeder' allows
a few of the pupæ to develop into moths. 1882 CASSELL'S
Encycl. Dict. s.v., 'Silkworm disease,' 1835 *Univ. Philos.*
Manuf. 251 An ounce of "

worth
two francs and a half. 1897
Hook-lines, are usually
1897
Albitt's Syst. Med. IV. 349 The sutures may be silk, kana-
garoo tendon, or silkworm gut. 1674 DRYDEN *Conf. Granada*
II. t. ii, l. 1, "silkworm-like, so long within have wrought,
That I am lost in my own web of thought. 1815 KIRBY
& SP. *Entomol.* x. (1818) I. 335 About the year 550, two
monks, procured in India the eggs of the 'silkworm moth.'
1899 Albitt's Syst. Med. VIII. 946 The transmission... of
the sporozoa of pebrine from the silkworm moth to its eggs
and caterpillar. 1855 OATLEY *Suppl.* 562/1 'Silkworm
rot,' a fungous plant, the *Dactylothea bassiana*, which kills silk-
worms in great numbers. 1898 *Folk-Lore* IX. 6 'The same
worm' is a 'silkworm-shed.'

Silk, s. [f. SILK sb. + -y.]
ing of silk.

1611 COTGR., *Soyeux*, silky, bristlike (full of silke or of
bristles). 1724 RAYSON *Health* 20 Cosmellum may on silky
twists repose. 1743-6 SHENSTONE *Eleg.* xviii. 51 But
Albion's youth... In silky folds each nervous limb disguise.
1868 Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric. (1869) 288 The regeneration
and spinning of silky waste of all kinds.

2. Having the delicate softness of silk.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 144 The several graces... of Musick,
the soft and silky touches, the quick and pleasant relishes.
1710 CONGREVE *An Impossible Thing* 79 His eyes a silky
dumber seize. 1820 *Harvard Changing Quarters* 71 Are
hearts of stone. So small, and soft, and silky grown! 1870
Eng. Mech. 11 Feb. 534 A true Cremona... may be known by
the 'silky quality of its tone. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin*
II. ix, 'The touch of Winnie's clasping fingers, silky and soft.'

b. Of liquor: Having a soft delicate taste.

1743 *London & Country Brewer* iv. (ed. 2) 291 If they
do not brew and sell a clear, pleasant, silky Beer. 1834
McCULLOCH *Dict. Com.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wine*, The first men-
tioned (variety of claret)... is characterised by its silky soft-
ness on the palate. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 473/1 Copious
draughts of soft and silky claret.

1850 *1852 BRISTOL Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* 50 A very
enticing mixture appropriately called 'silky,' made of rum
and madeira.

3. Of speech, manners, etc.: Smooth, pleasing,
ingratiating, insinuating.

1778 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 197 While
they permitted themselves to be amused with libel-speeches
...they were only allowing their libel-wishers to gain time.
1794 *MATHIAS Purr. Lit.* (1798) 73 Better preach With silky
voice, and sacred flows of speech. 1836 HOOO *Poetry*,
Prose, & *Worse* xiv, No documents tender and silky Are
writ such as poets would pen. 1866 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives*
& *Daughters* xxix, Mrs. Gibson... flattered him in her sweetest,
silkiest manner. 1893 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Mar. 5/5 He
stated his case in his silkiest and most persuasive accents.

b. Of persons: Quiet or smooth of manner.

1826 MISS MITCHELL *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 325 Her smooth
silky husband crept behind me with the stealthy pace of a
cat. 1880 MERRIFIELD *Tragic Com.* (1881) 279 Imagine a
quiet little advocate, very precise and silky. 1890 'R.
HOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 427 The silky, graceful
serviteur des dames.

4. a. Having the gloss of silk; resembling silk
in lustre.

1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 344 His Tongue not hard,
...but of its natural Colour, with a silky Driness. 1797
Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) XI. 461/1 Such are the minerals called
silky copper ores, and several white and green earths. 1838
T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* Bodies 764 The crystals are either
silky needles or short prisms. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*,
Org. iii. § 2 (1862) 171 White silky crystals of ethionic
anhydride.

b. Having a texture like that of silk.

VOC. IX.

1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 137 To spread upon its fields the dews
of heav'n, And feed the silky Fleece. 1796 WITHERING
Brit. Pl. (ed. 3) II. 50 Leaves thick, clothed on both
sides with a silvery white silky down. 1828 STARK *Elem.*
Nat. Hist. I. 80 Fur dark brown, very soft, and silky,
shaded with chestnut. 1840 Penny Cycl. XVIII. 65/1 The
web of the white feathers... are silky to the sight and touch.
1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' Al.* 121 The young girl... wrung
out the rain from her long and silky hair.

5. Bot. a. Covered with fine, soft, close-set
hairs having a silk-like gloss; sericeous.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* 385 *Sericeum*, silky, covered with
soft silky Hairs. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) IV. 192

softly silky, especially on the leaves.

b. In the specific names of trees or shrubs.

1866 *Trans. Bot.* 78/2 Silky, or Silkbark Oak, *Grevillea*
robusta. 1889 *Maiden Useful Plants* 514 *Eucalyptus*
saligna. Other New South Wales names for it are 'Grey
Oak' and 'Silky Gum'. *Ibid.* 581 *Orites excelsa*. 'Red
Ash'. 'Silky Oak'. 1891 *Arctostaphylos* 30 Oct. 2 The
little Silky Willow, *Salix fusca*, commands attention from
the peculiarity of its growth.

6. Nat. Hist. Having silk-like hair, plumage, etc.

a. In names of monkeys.

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* I. 210 Silky Monkey.
1827 GRIFFITH *tr. Cuvier* V. 42 *Simia Midas rosalia* (the
Silky Tamarin). 1896 *Nature* XIV. 121/2 A Silky Mar-
moset (*Atitida rosalia*). *Ibid.* 538/1 Two Silky Marmosets
(*Leptacris chrysocoma*) from S.E. Brazil.

b. In names of birds; also as sb., a silk-fowl.

1823 LATAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. 1. 96 Silky Chatterer
...inhabits the province of Maynas, in South America.
1823 — *Gen. Hist. Birds* VII. 9 Silky Warbler (*Sylvia*
sericea). ...Inhabits the Southern parts of Spain. 1829
GRIFFITH *tr. Cuvier* VIII. 32 Silky Pigeon, *Columba Holo-*
sericea. 1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 81
The 'silky' and 'negro' fowls, with skin, combs, and bones
which are black. 1885 *Daily News* 14 July 2/3 The little
Japanese silkies are valuable for sitting on 'pleasants' or
partridges' eggs on account of their light weight.

c. In names of moths; also as sb.

1832 J. REMINI *Comp. Butterf. & Moths* 186 The Silky
(*Orthotelia sericea*). *Ibid.* 212 Dale's Silky (*Melita sericea*),
Czechoslovakia. 1882 *Cassell's Eng. Dict.* *Silk-worm*, a
silky-worm.

ng, -soft,

-textured, -voiced.

1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* II. 241 Silky-soft Favonius breathe
still softer, or be child. 1817 STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool.*

1897 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 111/1 The fore-

1897 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 111/1 The fore-

1897 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 111/1 The fore-

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1897 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 111/1 The fore-

b. dial. and U.S. One of the lower framing-
timbers of a cart or railway-car.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 457/2 The bodies consisting of
sill, to which the journal-boxes were bolted. 1879 MISS
JACKSON *Shryphs. Word-bk.* *Sills*, the bottom and side
pieces which form the skeleton-frame of the body of a cart
or waggon—the foundation of its superstructure.

2. The piece of wood- or stone-work forming
the lower horizontal part of a window-opening.
Cf. WINDOW-SILL.

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Unwroughte Stapyl-
ton stone; reidy hewe for the saame for wyndowes, wynd-
dow lames and heads. 1663 GERBIER *Counsell* 20 The head
of the Windows, as well as the... James, and Sils. 1815 J.
SMITH *Anorama Sci. & Art* I. 252 The sills of windows
have been mostly made from three feet to three feet six
inches distant from the level of the floor. 1851 TURNER
Doni. Archit. I. ii 37 A recess in the sill with a seat in
each side, the usual characteristic of a domestic window.
1873 W. BLACK *Pr. Thule* xviii. 297 She... placed the plate
outside the open window, on the sill.

fig. 1858 KINGSLEY *Longbeard's Saga* 80 High in Valhalla
A window stands open; its sill is the snow-peaks.

Comb. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* *Sill-concrete*, a course of
masonry in line with a window-sill.

b. Naut. A port-sill (see QUOT. and PORT sb. 3 G).

1815 BURNES *Falconer's Mar. Dict.* *Sills of the Ports*, or

in horizontally between the frames to form and secure any
opening; as, for ports. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 626.

c. Fortif. (See QUOT.)

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1868) 248 The sill is
the front of the sole. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 218/2 *Sill*
...the inner edge of the bottom or sole of an embrasure.

3. The threshold of a door or gateway; the
lower horizontal part of a door-case. Cf. DOOR-
SILL and GROUNDSEL sb. 2.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. i. 845 Travellers... Make
haste enough, if only the First Day From their own Sill
they set but on their way. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1359 The
linell, cheeks and sill of the Capitoll dore, were made all
of brasse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. ii. t. ii. (1651) 445
When he can scarce fill his leg over a sill, 1766 SWIFT
Progr. Poetry Wks. 1751 VII. 170 The Farmer's Goose...
Grown fat with Corn. Can scarce get o'er the Barn-Door
Sill. 1781 GOSSE *Proc. Gloss.* *Sill* (of a door), threshold.
1823 P. NICHOLSON *Tract. Builder* 210 Sills—These belong
to the apertures of the doors and windows, at the bottom of
which they are fixed. 1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Circle* i.

I sill has stood

are an ancient

transf. 1611 COTGR., *Sursuill*, the upper sill, or head-
piece of a doore; the piece of timber that lyes over a doore.

b. Mining. (See QUOT.)

1747 HOSKIN *Miner's Dict.* Sill, When Doorsteds are
used, and the Sole of the Drift so soft, that it will not bear

a frame with the posts and to carry the track of the tramway.

c. A horizontal timber (or structure) at
the bottom of the entrance to a dock or canal-lock,
against which the gates close.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* 55 To raise the sill or threshold of
the flood-gates, twenty inches. 1838 SIMMS *Publ. Wks.*
St. Brit. II. 6 The gates clap against a sill of oak. 1851
Eng. Engineers II. 161 The bottom of 'the Deeps'... was
only two feet, six inches above the sill of Maud Foster
Sluice. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXXV. 550/1 The lock had
been lengthened since its original construction, but an old
sill had been left.

d. A horizontal timber, etc., rising above the
level of a roadway.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 518 The whole is easily
moved forward to the edge of the gap, where a high sill
should be laid, to prevent the wheels from approaching too
near.

4. a. A kind of clay found in coal-measures.

Also *attrib.*, as *sill-coal, -fencil*.

1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 491 A shining kind of stony
clay, called by the miners sill, lying in large beds in coal
grounds. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant. Gloss.* *Sill-coal*,
coal which my informant describes as being found 'in the
clunches'. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumbld. Gloss.*
Sill, the soft clay of the coal measures, used for slate
pencils, which are called sill pencils.

b. A bed, layer, or stratum of rock, esp. of an
intrusive igneous rock.

1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumb.* I. [49]/1 Great sill red, near
the bottom is alabaster, *gypsum alabastrum*. 1821 W. FOR-
STER *Strata* 95 Slate Sill. These Strata are of a Siliceous
kind, and frequently contain small particles of mica. 1882
Geol. Mag. 433 The 'Slate Sill' and the 'Coal Sills' are
particular beds of sandstone in the Yoredale Series. 1894
Naturalist 222 Intrusive igneous rocks in sills and dykes in
all the Silurians.

attrib. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 159 The
east drift, same level, on the sill-floor, has attained a length
of 92 feet.

5. a. The foot or lower part of a title-page or title.

1834 LOWNDEN *Bibliogr. Man.* I. 426 On the sell of the
compartment of the title-page is the date of 1534. 1881
BRADSHAW in *Bibliographer* Dec. 10/2 The sill of the text
title contains the device of Martin de Keyser, while the sill
of the general title contains a blank shield.

b. (See QUOT.)

1877 E. PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* *Sill*, the bottom

c. The bottom of a hedge.

1883 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 4/7 Although the hen prefers the sill of a hedgerow for her rough nest, she not unfrequently makes it in a cornfield.

Sill, *sb.* Dial. var. of THILL. Also attrib.

1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Sills* (of a wagon), the shafts, the same as thills. 1788— in northern dial. glossaries. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, *Sill-horse*, the shaft horse. 1877 *E. PEACOCK W. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Sill-hank*, the books in the shafts of a cart or wagon for the shaft-horse to pull by.

Sill, *v. rare*. [*f. SILL sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a sill. Also fig.

1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Stafford* 48 There was one hucket of brasse solde by the warden, Thomas Yate & Thomas Yomans, to sylle ther church gate. 1908 *Academy* 11 July 29/2 Beneath your windows, deeply silled In red, red roses.

Sill, obs. f. SEAL *sb.*; obs. var. *sel*, northern f. SELF; obs. f. SELL *v.*; var. SILE (herring-fry).

Sillab, **Sillabary**, **Sillable**; see SYLLAB, etc.

Sillabub, **syllabub** (si'lábub). Forms: a. 6 silybubbe, 7 sillabub, sullibib, 7-8 sullibub. b. 6 selybube, 6-7 seli-, 7 sellibub, sallibube. c. 6 sille-, 6-7 syllibub, 7 sillie bube, cilli-, 7-8 sillibub, 9 Sc. silybob. d. 6 sillabubbe, 6- silla-, 7- syllabub. [Of obscure origin: cf. SILLBOUK and SILLUB. The most frequent spelling from c1700 has been *syllabub*, under the influence of *syllable*.]

1. A drink or dish made of milk (freq. as drawn from the cow) or cream, curdled by the admixture of wine, cider, or other acid, and often sweetened and flavoured.

In common use from the 16th cent. to about the middle of the 19th.

a. c1537 *Thersytes* (1848) 79 You and I... Muste walke to him and eate a silybubbe. 1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* iv, 186 Some, Silli-his among the Milk-maids, making. 1668 *SEDLER Mulberry Gard.* iv, Wks. 1778 11. 52 Then they must... have the Sillabubs and Tarts brought into the Coach to 'em. 1748 *Mrs. S. HARRISON House-keeper's Pkt.* Bk. vii, (ed. 4) 17 Sillibubs.

b. 1570 in J. J. Cartwright *Chapters Hist. Yks.* (1872) 55 They brought this examynent a selybube to drynk. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* c. (1636) 190 A posset or Selibub made of Verjuice, is good to coole a choleric stomack. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i, 348 They used to thicken their milk into a kind of pleasant soure curd in manner of a Sillibub.

dayntie sillibub; next a messe of clowted cream. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i, iv, v, Leane the smutty Ayr of London, and com hither... where you may pluck a Rose, and drink a Cillibub. 1737 *Ochtertyre Househ.* (1907) 104 Sillibubs and cold beefe. 1822 *GALT Provost* xxx, Instead of the light tarts, and nice jellies and silybubs that were expected.

c. 1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* 60 Ye Granta's white Nymphs, come & with you bring Some sillabub. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whittiers*, *Pedlar* 138 This purchaseth him upon better acquaintance, a posset or a sillabub. c1668 *DAVENANT Vacation in London* Wks. (1673) 289 Her Elbow small she oft does rub: 'Ticked with hope of Sillabub! 1704 *W. KING Mully of Mountain* 18 Thy White-Wine, Sugar, Milk, together Club To make that gentle Viand Syllabub. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 15 ¶ 6 Besides what it costs me in tea and hot rollers, and syllabubs. 1817 *MME. D'ARBLAY Lett.* 5 July, Some other ingredient that, when it is poured into a pan, bubbles up like a syllabub. 1853 *SURTEES Spence's Sp.* Tour xiii, 352 How nice it would be to have... a sillabub, under those cedars. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii, (1889) 220 We retire to tea or syllabub beneath the shade of some great oak.

d. attrib., as *sillabub-pot*. 1648 *DIGBY Closet Opened* (1677) 230 A large syllabub-pot. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* ut. xiv. (Roxb.) 9/2 He beareth sable, a posset pott, or a wassell cup, or a sillabub pott.

2. fig. a. Something unsubstantial and frothy; esp. floridly rapid discourse or writing.

113, I shall never again endure the rounded periods and syllabub of Robertson. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* xvii, I resolved to persevere, and enjoy the moral syllabub until quite dissolved away. 1889 *Daily News* 11 May 2/1 The new bonnets are the veriest trifles; mere syllabubs of frothed-up lace.

attrib. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* xxvi, When did I whip up syllabub sonnets, or string stanzas fragile as fragments of glass?

b. A mixture, combination. 1859 *THACKERAY Virginians* lxxvii, Aunt Lambert... was one great syllabub of human kindness.

Sillack, variant of SILLOCK.

Silladar (si'lādār). *Anglo-Ind.* Also *silledar*, *sillabdar*. [a. Urdū (Pers.) سلاحدار *silahdār*

armour-bearer, squire, f. Arab. *silāh* arms, armour.] An irregular cavalryman who provides his own horse and arms; often used attrib.

1802 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* (1844) I. 312 The horse... these are silladar. 1803 *Ibid.* 1813 *J. FORBES Oriental* soldier of fortune. 1842 *W.* 173 With only six thousand

stable-horse, nine thousand Silladars... and six guns.

Sillag, variant of SILLOCK.

† **Sillor**, obs. form of CELLAR *sb.*

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 142 In Suche a tyme

thow shalt thy graunges and thy gerneris opyn, thy Sillers disclose. 1543 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 414 Every siller and shope within the walls.

Siller, variant of SILOUB; obs. f. SELLER; Sc. variant of SILVER.

Sillery (si'lōrī). Also 7 Cel(1)ery. [*f. Sillery*, a village in the department of Marne, Champagne.] A high-class wine produced in and around the village of Sillery in Champagne.

The name usually denotes a still wine known as *Sillery sec* or *dry Sillery*, formerly made from the produce of the Sillery vineyards, but now mainly obtained from the neighbouring ones of Verzenay and Mailly.

1680 *SHADWELL Woman Captain* i, i, The richer Wines of Greece and Sicily, And Celery, Champagne and Burgundy. a1688 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Works* (1752) 116 As for French kickshaws, cellery and champagne, in troth we 'ave none. 1839 *Metropolis* III, 182, I am sure we can muster a sandwich, and I rather think that we may get a glass of sillery with it. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV, 1279 Of these [Champagne wines] the still is considered the choicest, under the name of Sillery, much drank in England. 1859 *H. KINGSLEY G. Hamlyn* (1900) 80/2 His Majesty's right honourable ministers in the ante-room, drinking dry Sillery in honour of the event.

attrib. 1844 *THACKERAY in Colburn's Mag.* May 28 Sillery Champagne (4 bottles), *£2*.

Sillgreen, dial. variant of SENGREEN.

Sillibouk, *dial.* Forms: 6 sillibucke, 8 -buck; 7 sillibouke, 9 sylbawk; 8 silli-, 9 silybawk. [var. of SILLABUB; for the ending cf. MERIBOWK.] A sillabub. Also attrib.

1573 *BARET Alvarie*, A sillibucke, *Lac in ceruisia suffocatum vel singulum*. 1632 *SHERWOOD*, Sillibouke, or silli-bub, *laict aigre*. 1701 *W. BAXTER Note Horace's Art Poet.* 239 Under et nostrum Sillabub, quod rectius ab agrestibus Sillibuck profertur. 1721 *BAILEY*, Sillibuck, a Sillabub. *Lincolns.* 1819 *PAUL BOBBIN Sequel* 40 (E.D.D.), Th' black two bule'd sylbawk pot. 1866 *BROGDEN Prov. Lincs.*, *Silly-bauk*, a corruption of sillabub.

Sillik, var. SILLOCK. **Sillibub**, obs. f. SILLABUB.

Sillikin, *slang*. [*f. SILLY a. + -KIN.*] A simpleton.

1860 *G. A. SALA Lady Chesterfield* 32 Poor sillikin! he enty. 1882 *F. W.*, satisfied sillikin. + -LY 2.]

Sillie:

† 1. Poorly, badly. *Obs. rare.*

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxv. (1887) 126 The soule it selfe is but silylly looked to, while the bodie is in price. 1611 *COTGR.* *s. Manger*, He that makes himself simple shall be silylly used.

2. In a foolish, absurd, or senseless manner.

1627 *W. SCLATER Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 256 How doe wee silylly call all Idolaters, that is in use amongst Idolaters? 1658 *A. FOX Warte's Surg.* ut. xi, 248 Such Wounds which were very deep, and were silylly and ignorantly stitched. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 6 [Sbe] affects to please so silylly, that... you see the Sipleton from Head to Foot. 1740-1 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. xxiv, 67 He sat down, and look'd at me, and... as silylly as such a poor Girl as I. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Tracts* IX, 4 They silylly interested themselves in the event of a new experiment. 1843 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 254 Neither have I silylly paid four or five pounds away for it. 1864 *BROWNING Dram. Pers.* Wks. 1866 I. 573/2, I took your arm And silylly smiled.

Sillimanite (si'līmānit). *Min.* [*f. the name of Benjamin Silliman*, an American chemist (1779-1864); named by G. T. Bowen in 1824.] A silicate of alumina, occurring in slender rhombic prisms or in fibrous masses.

1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI, 476/2 Sillimanite. 1837 *DANA Min.* 321 Sillimanite occurs in slender prisms, thickly traversing quartz, in a vein of gneiss. 1888 *RUTLEY Rock-Forming Min.* 167 Sillimanite is a mineral of frequent occurrence in gneiss and other crystalline schists.

Sillinder, obs. form of CYLINDER.

Silliness (si'līnēs). [*f. SILLY a. + -NESS.*]

1. The quality of being silly; foolishness, senselessness.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii, 309 It is sillynesse to lue, when to lue is torment. 1634 *CANNE Necess. Separ.* 220 He sayth, that the Prelates may well laugh at Mr. John-sons simplicity and silliness of wit, that thinks to fright them. 1845 *REKLEY Commonpl.* the current doctrine 35, If all this... pronan, and there's an end on't. 1855 *LIVINGSTONE Zainbesi* viii, 179 It is a combination of silliness with absurdity quite odious. 1875 *JOYETT Plate* (ed. 2) IV, 410 The silliness of the so-called laws of thought... has been well exposed by Hegel himself.

b. An instance of this; a silly thing, act, etc. 1740-1 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 62, I shall write on... 'tho' 1854 *J. S. C.* silliness fit 35, If all this... pronan, and there's an end on't. 1855 *LIVINGSTONE Zainbesi* viii, 179 It is a combination of silliness with absurdity quite odious. 1875 *JOYETT Plate* (ed. 2) IV, 410 The silliness of the so-called laws of thought... has been well exposed by Hegel himself.

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2. Mental weakness.

1827-7 *GOOD Study Med.* (1829) IV, 194 *Moria demens stultitia*. This, which is what we ordinarily denominate silliness, is generally a natural infirmity. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII, 695 Melancholia, or mere silliness, may be the earliest feature of the disease.

Sillion, obs. form of SELION.

Sillock (si'lōk). *Sc. Forms*: 7 sellak, 8 -ok, 9 -ock; 8 silak, 9 sillack, -ag; 8-9 sillik, -uck (9 -uk), 8- sillock. [Orkney and Shetland dial.] A young coal-fish (saithe), at a certain stage of its first year.

1654 *BLAEU Atlas Scotia* 138 Piscium variorum, præcipue silurorum minimorum majorum et maximorum (vulgo Selaks, Kuythes, Colmoues) captura felix. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Orkney & Zeland* VII, 589 Sillocks set in, in great quantities, to the bays or voes in winter. 1822 *HIBBERT Desc. Shell. Isl.* 434 'b'rowing his line among the throng of sillocks with which the inlet was filled. 1854 *H. MULLER Sch. & Schoolm.* xxv, (1857) 558 A flock of sea-pulls that had been sporting in the sunshine over a shoal of sillocks. 1881 *DAY Fishes Gt. Brit.* I, 295 At this period they are from six to ten inches in length, and much esteemed as sillocks.

attrib. 1822 *HIBBERT Desc. Shell. Isl.* 122 It is to the sinewless arm of youth... that the light task is resigned of wielding the sillock-rod. 1888 *SAXEV Lads of Lunda* 34 A long, tapering, sturdy wand known as a 'sillock rod'.

Sillogism(e, obs. forms of SYLLOGISM).

Sillograph, *rare*. [ad. L. *sillographus*, ad. Gr. σιλλογράφος, f. σιλλος a satirical poem.] A writer of satires or lampoons; *spec.* applied to Timon of Phlius (c 268 B.C.).

1845 *LEWES Hist. Philos.* I, 77 His state of mind is finely described by Timon the sillograph. 1849 *GROTE Hist. Greece* ii, xxvii, IV, 526 The sillograph Timon of the third century B.C.

So Sillographer, **Sillographist**.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Sillographer*, a writer of scoffs, taunts and revilings; such was Timon. 1775 *ASH, Sillographist*. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* X, 393/1 Menippus indeed, in common with the Sillographers, seems to have introduced much more parody than even the earliest Roman Satirists.

Sillometer. [ad. F. *sillomètre*, irreg. f. *siller* to make way, of a ship.] An instrument intended to serve the same purpose as a log-line.

1842 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXVII, 141 The speed, as shown by the Sillometer, was gradually reduced from 8 miles per hour to 4.

Sillour(e : see SLOUR.

Sillow : see SULL, plough.

† **Sillub**, obs. Sc. variant of SILLABUB.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 386 For ony berb scho lykis to luike : It will instruct hir how to tak it : In sawis and sillubs how to mak it.

Silluc, *cl.* variants of SILLOCK.

Silly (si'lī), *a., sb., and adv.* Forms: 5 sylly, 6 sylle, sillo, 7 sylly; 6 cillie, 6-7 sillie (6 -ye), 5- sylly; 6-7 sylth (6 -ye). [Later form of ME. *sely* SEELY a.]

From c1550 to c1675 *silly* was very extensively used in senses 1-3, and in a number of examples it is difficult to decide which shade of meaning was intended by the writer.

A. *adj.* 1. Deserving of pity, compassion, or sympathy. Now *north.* and *Sc.* Cf. POOR a. 6.

c1425 *Seven Sages* (Peicy Soc), 1361 The syllyman lay and herde, And hys wyf answered. c1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* liv, 213 With these or the like exclaims, this silly aged King. lay still a while. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* i. vi, 69 An hu-band, quhilk Sicheus hecht, had sche, And strange lufe of the silly Dido. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 246 The fire raging upon the silly Carcase. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. Temper* ut. 187 What is poore, and silly man alone, but a very scritch-owle, and satyre. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* ii. v, 685, I might have trusted him with all the secret, Open'd my silly heart, and shewn it bare. 1724 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) I, 84 Good wife, for your creature, Will ye lodge a silly poor man? 1764 *REID Inquiry* i. § 6, 103 Is this thy pasture, O Nature, to put such tricks upon a silly creature? 1808 *JAMIESON, Silly*.. in the same sense as *E. poor* is often used, denoting a state which excites compassion. 1894 *HESLOP Northumbd. Gloss.* s.v. The hit hairn's asleep noo, silly thing.

† b. Helpless, defenceless; esp. of women and children. *Obs.*

1587 *TURBERY Trag. Tales* (1837) 31 Making him repine, To see a sillie dame so sore distreite. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gentl.* iv, 22 Provided that you do no outrages On silly women, or poore passengers. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* iii, xxvi, (1660) 260 Not unlike those devilish Witches, that do work the destruction of Silly Infants. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vii, § 171 Who behaved themselves with such inhumanity, that they Charged among the silly Women. 1665 *MANLEY Grosart's Low-C. Wars* 938 There remained fresh Examples of their Barbarism against weak Sea-men, and silly Fisher-men.

abol. c1580 *SIONEY Ps.* x, 7 Lift up Thy heavenly hand, And by the sylly stand.

C. Of animals, esp. as a conventional (poetic) epithet of sheep.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxii, 59 In the silly lambs skin, He crap als far as beicht wint. 1564-78 *BULLEIN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1883) 63 The poore cillie Moue crept out of her small caue... thinking no barme. 1577-82 *BRETON Toyes Idle Head Wks.* (Grosart) I, 382 This Lady... To bunt this silly harmlesse Harte dooth take a great delight. 1620-6 *QUARLES Feast for Wormes* Intro. 46 The Woolfe shall fawne vpon the silly Sheepe. 1646 - *Judgem. & Mercy Wks.* (Grosart) I, 120/1 The silly Sheepe repoued in their warm fleeces. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Error* 119 His silly sheep, what wonder if they stray? 1866 *M. ARKOLO Thyris* v, He could not keep... Here with the shepherds and the silly sheep.

2. Weak, feeble, frail; insignificant, trifling:

† a. Of persons or animals. *Obs.*

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 71 b. Here we see that a smol sillie Bird knoweth bow to match with so great a Beast.

1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trmo*, (1677) 339 They are... so innocent as not to take away the life of the silliest vermin.

b. Of inanimate things. Now *Sc.*

1527 *GOLDING De Morany* xxxii. (1617) 552 He [Christ] leaveth neither children nor kinsfolk behind him to uphold his silly kingdom. 1598 *Bp. Hall Sat. v. l. 53* Of one bayes breadth, God wot, a silly cote. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. ii. iii. iii.* (1631) 329 When as the lofty eye is blown down, the silly reed may stand. 1660 *F. BROOK tr. Le*

BARRIE Window in Thrums 229. I was sawin'... an' little Rob was handin' the boards, for they were silly bot things. c. Weakly, feeble, stickly, stiling. *Sc. and north.* a 1525 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 1512 To do the thing we can to please... This silly sickly man. 1777 *Ferguson's Scot. Prov. i.* A silly bairn is eith to lear. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl. xvii.* Is there anything you would particularly fancy, as your health seems but silly? 1821 *GALT Ann. Parish i.* She was but of a silly constitution. 1829 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* vi. 49 There's Lecky at I couldna hae done without, me bein' sae silly.

† d. Scanty, sorry, meagre, poor. *Obs.* 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. vi. i. iii. 93* A Pedigree Of three-cores and two yeres, a silly time to make prescription for a Kingdomes worth. 1613 *JACOBSON Creed i.* 187 Where they found hot silly shelter. 1769 *Sir R. COLVILLE in Dossie Mem. Agric. (1762) l. 412* Marsh land, of a light, silly, hungry soil.

3. Unlearned, unsophisticated, simple, rustic, ignorant. *Obs. or arch.*

a 1547 *SURREY Envid ii. 332* The silly herdman all astonied himself. 1597 *HOOKE Eccles. Fol. v. lxxx. 5* To make the silly people believe that the contrarie is maintained by the Bishops. 1639 *HERBERT Priest to Temple* xxi, Socrates found Philosophy in silly Tradesmen. 1687 *LOVELL tr. Theophrast's Traces* 1. 2 From Hell of which the silly people of the Country think the top of this hill to be the mouth. 1739 *Better Regulation Free-Thinking* 2 The glaring Absurdities of Priest-craft, daily become the Scorn and Contempt of the sillyest Part of the People. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* l. 41 If, as I believe, this is of Heaven, My silly speech doth wrong it.

† b. Of humble rank or state; lowly. *Obs.*

a 1568 *A. Scott Poems (S.T.S.) vi. 26* So Luvaris lair no leid suld lak, A lord to lufe a silly lass. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED*

Duke, before whose face the silly ones did shine, and the proud stiffe-necked oppressors did tremble. 1647 *FULLER Gd. Th. in Verse* T. (1841) 103 The silliest and simplest, being wronged, may justly speak in their own defence.

c. Of things: Plain, simple, rustic, homely.

1570 *FOXE A. & M. (ed. 2) 926* David had no more but a sylle slyng, and a few stone. 1589 *GOLDING De Morany* Ep. Ded. p. iv, Consider how the sylle nets of those Fishermen drew the pride of the world, to beleve. 1610 *GENTILIN Heraldry* iv. v. (1600) 231 Before the invention of Printing, the onely means of preserving good Arts, was by this silly instrument the Pen. 1629 *MILTON Hymn Nativity* vii, Perhaps their loves, or els their sheep, Was all that did their silly thoughts so busie keep. 1723 *FOOTE English in Paris* ii. Wks. 1799 l. 46, I am quite enchanted with this

4. Weak or deficient in intellect; feeble-minded, imbecile. In early use *Sc.*

15... *Christ's Kirk* 24 to *Bann. MS.* 253 Fow yellow yellow was hir schol scho of Ius R. silie. 1721 *WILSON Hist. & C. Ch. Scot. (transl.)* II. 218 H. did not

1821 *GOLDW. SMITH Lect. & Ess.* 193 The King's uncle, being rather weak in intellect, was called Silly Billy. 1839 *H. O'REILLY 50 Yrs. on Trail* 9 A girl, who was a trifle silly. She could remember nothing, and was a great trouble.

5. Lacking in judgement or common sense; foolish, senseless, empty-headed.

1576 *FLOMINO Panofl. Epist.* 21 Wee sillie soules, take the matter too too heavily. 1598 *FLOMINO s. Zan.* A sillie Iohn, a gull, a noddie. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Tim. iii. 6* Of this sort are they which creep into houses, and leade captive silly women. 1691 *HARTCLIFFE Virgins* 3 A wise and good

Silly Man I. The Ridicule recoils doubly on his own Head. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Hist. Wines & Pot. v. 77.* I should be silly to pay when I might have them without. 1849 *DICKENS Bazar. Rudge* iii, 'Heaven help this silly fellow,' murmured the perplexed locksmith. 1889 *GRETTON Memoir's Harback* 312 The gentlemen often came into the drawing-room with glassy eyes, and silly of speech.

b. Of words, actions, etc.: Evincing or associated with foolishness.

1598 *SHAKS. L. L. ul. i. 77* By vertue thou inforcest laughter, thy sylle thought, my spleene. 1599 - *Alids. N.* 212 This is the sillie stuffe that ere I heard. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* l. viii, His silly looks carried in them a despair of any worth. 1669 *R. MONTAGU in Beneluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) l. 461 He writes every week the silliest, foolishest stories in the world. 1764 *GRAY T. T.* 10 At our time of life 'would be silly, my friend. 1720 *COVER Progr. Err.* 350 With awkward gait, stretch'd neck, and silly stare. 1835 *USE Philol. Mannf. p. x* The silly blonder of estimating their own intrinsic resources above those of all the world beside. 1872 *R. ELSTIC. Catul. us xxxix.* 16 For silly laughter, it's a silly thing indeed.

c. Silly season, the months of August and September, when newspapers supply the lack of real news by articles or discussions on trivial topics. Hence silly-seasoner, -seasoning.

1871 *Punch* 9 Sept. 102/2 The present time of the year has been named 'the silly season'. 1883 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Aug. 171/1 The 'silly season' having begun in

mises well. 1897 *Ibid.* 20 Aug. 7/5 Various questions of bathing... form the Telegraph's 'silly season' this year. d. *Crickel.* (See quot. 1897.)

1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 246 Silly—Applied to point, mid-on and mid-off, when they stand dangerously near the striker. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 June 3/1 Strudwick... jumped from silly-point and caught it almost on the leg side of the wicket.

e. *Comb.* often with quasi-adverbial force, as silly-like, -looking, -mild; silly-faced, -titled; silly-bead adv.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 1131 It [love] shall be raging mad or sillie milde. 1760 *R. JAMES Treat. Canine Madness* 126 The reason of which was owing to his [i.e. a sheep-dog's] being what we vulgarly call silly mad. 1809 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) VI. 583 A few extracts from the silly-titled poem Epics of the Ton. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl. viii.* A tall cawky silly-looking boy of fourteen or fifteen. c. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* 301 Silly-bolt, impertinently and unbecomingly free; assuming unseemly airs. 1903 *L. R. GOWER Rec. & Rem.* 253 Silly-faced Charles X in the same apparel.

6. Stunned, stupefied, dazed, as by a blow.

1825 *COLE S. W. Line. Gloss. v.* It made me quiet silly for a time. 1839 *RUEER HAGGARD King Solomon's Mines* 217, I charged with them, and got knocked silly for my pains. 1892 *BESANT Ivory Gate* II. i. 9 We're knocked a bit silly just at first.

B. sb. A silly or foolish person. *collog.* 1828 *K. H. DICEY Children's Bowser* l. 63 While your regular critics, like great sillies, are mistaking jewels or fruits for dirt. 1839 *W. S. GILBERT Gondoliers* ii, She is what is called a silly. 1856 *Punch* 14 Mar. 124 You are not to be a silly.

C. adv. = SILLILY adv. 2. Now dial. or collog.

1704 *CIBBER Careless Husband* l. 3, If you did but see how silly a man fumbles for an excuse, when he is a little ashamed of being in love, a 1774 *GOLDW. tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 268, I certainly behaved very silly, and she had a right to be angry with me. 1821 *W. B. EVANS Leicester's Gloss. s.v.* How can you talk so silly?

Silly (silly), v. Chiefly dial. [f. the adj.]

1. *trans. a. refl.* To render (oneself) foolish.

1826 *W. GREGOR Banffish. Gloss.*

b. To render silly; to stupefy, stan.

1826 *COLE S. W. Line. Gloss. s.v.* It didn't kill it, it only sillied it a bit.

2. *intr.* To act foolishly; to fool about.

1877 *E. PEACOCK N. W. Line. Gloss.* Sillying about, acting foolishly. 1891 *KIRLING Kaulahka* vi, When a man sillies about like that, promising to meet a man, and not showing up.

Sillybob, Sillyebub, obs. ff. SILLABUB.

Silly-hood, dial. = next.

1836 *FURNESS Medicus-Magus* 61 Three weeks ago his silly-hood was lost. 1877 *E. PEACOCK N. W. Line. Gloss.*

Silly-hoo. Now *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 6, 8-9 *Sc.* sely how, 9 *Sc.* seely-, seeliehow; 7

syllie-hoe, 7- silly-how (7 syllie), 9 *Sc.* silly-hoo, north. -hue, -hew. [f. sely SEELY a. and

SILLY a. + how HOWE. Cf. the equivalent *Sc. happy how* and *G. glückhaube*.] A child's caul.

1574 *J. JONES Nat. Beg. Growing & Living Things* 26

1616 *A. ROBERTS Treat.*

1720 *RUMMELMAN Gloss. to Douglas s. v. Hec.* In Scotland the women call a haly or sely how. A film or membrane stretched over the heads of Children new born. 1808

JAMIESON s. v. Hec. 1867 *W. ANKERSON Rhymes* 67 note (E.D.D.), Anyone possessing a seelyhow legally is always progressing in fortune. 1894 *HEZOR Northumb. Gloss. s.v.* The silly-hue is usually preserved, and is believed to sympathise with the person whose face it covered.

Sillyish, a. rare. [f. SILLY a. + -ISH.] Somewhat foolish.

1761 *Mrs. SHERIDAN S. Biddulph* IV. 175 We were all infinitely good humoured, but rather sillyish.

Sillyism. [f. SILLY a. + -ISM.] A silly expression or utterance.

They fled with a blush. 1711 *Let any con-*

temporary smug give vent to a sillyism respecting a great man and it is sure to be transmitted to the latest posterity.

Sillyon, obs. forms of SELION.

† Sillyton. *Obs.*—A simpton.

1725 *BAILEY Erasim. Collog.* (1839) II. 331 Sillyton [L. ineptus] forbear railing, and hear what's said to you.

Silo (silo), sb. [a. Sp. *silo* (hence also *F. silo*):—L. *strum*, acc. of *strus*, a. Gr. *σῖπος* a pit to keep corn in.]

1. A pit or underground chamber used for the storage of grain, roots, etc.

1835 *Partridge's Brit. Cycl. Arts* II. 692/2 The grain put in his silos, in 1819, was sown and fresh in 1824. 1822 *MILNER Antiquities* (1857) 31 The great curiosity of Cockatoo Island is the Silos—excavations in the solid rock, shaped like a huge bottle, 15 or 20 feet deep, by its wide, with a narrow neck, closed with a stone capsule luted with plaster. 1860 *DOMENECCHI Deserts of N. Amer.* II. 278 Winter family provisions are also placed in silos like those of the Arabs. 1894 *BAXING-GOULD Deserts S. France* I.

245 There are receptacles for the manure cut in the floor, also silos for grain.

2. *spec.* A pit, or an air- and water-tight chamber, in which green food is preserved for fodder by ensilage (cf. SILAGE).

1823 *Leeds Mercury* 6 June 7 Storing green maize or rye in air and water-tight concreted pit- or 'silos'. 1835 *Spectator* 21 Feb. 249 Tares are very difficult to deal with in the silo. 1823 *Times* 11 July 4/1 Coarse hop bines may be chopped while green and put into the silo.

Hence *Sil'n v. trans.*, to put (green food) into a silo; to turn into ensilage.

1897 *Standard* 20 Dec. 1897 'Siloing grass... was 11. 3/2 His crop, yielded 18 tons per acre.

† Silour. *Obs.* Also 5 silloure (siller), 6 siloure, siler; 5 sylour, cylour, cylvour; sylure, cylure, 6 syler, *Sc.* sylar. [var. of CELEURE: cf. *SILE* v.]

1. A canopy. Also *attrib.*

1394 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 59 In uno Silour empt. pro d. no Prior, cum tinctura de Canaves et Ridell, a 1400 50 Alexander 1915 pe siloure full of Seraphs & othre sere halows, With curtyns all of clene silke. 1418-1450 [see CELEURE]. 1455 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 243 Lectus blodius... cum tapeta ejusdem coloris Item j silour ejusdem coloris. 1523 in *Archæologia* (1860) XXXVIII. 364 In the ... Knighton chamber... syler and tester of whyte... and the counterpoite of the same. 1548 *Will of Colman* (Somerset Ho.), One coverlet of siloure worke.

2. A ceiling. Also *attrib.*

1424-5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 272 Pro emendacione de sylour in aula, cum clavis empti, v. d. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* l. 357 To David, wright... in part of payment of v. lib. for the sylour completing. 1513 *Ibid.* IV. 524 To James Carvour, iij sylour naile, xij d. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 56 The sylar alass was of the sypar tre... Richt curious carvit with mony ane knot.

So † Siloured ppl. a.; † Silouring ppl. sb.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 77/2 Cyluerde (i. cylurde, P. cylured), celatur. *Ibid.* 436/1 Sylurde, celatur. 1450-1 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 276 Pro le sylouryng ejusdem camere. 1452-3 *Ibid.* 277 Pro le sylouryng domus rasture. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* l. 238 Bocht jf estland hurdis for the silouring of the chappell in Strirling. 1558 *Willis & Inv. N. C.* (1835) I. 184 Y^e sillering in the parlor.

¶ Silphium (sil'fium). [L., ad. Gr. *σίλιφιον*.]

1. A plant of the Mediterranean region, yielding a gum-resin or juice much valued by the ancients as a condiment or medicine; the juice obtained from this plant, also called LASER.

The plant has been variously identified as *Thapsia garganica* or *silphium*, and *Narthex silphium*. It was largely cultivated for export at Cyrene on the north coast of Africa. (1706 *PULLIUS* (ed. 6), *Silphium*, the Herb Laxerwort.) 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Laser*, When Cyrene no longer afforded the silphium, it was sought for in other places. 1781 *PENNYMAN Hist. Quæd.* II. 432 There, where the plant Silphium, were used to denote the country of Cyrene, where both were found. 1820 *MIRCHELL Aristoph.* I. 239 The silphium, or herb Benjamin, was much used by the ancients in medicine. 1858 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* I. 268 The subject of *Arceasilus*... attended by the different officers of his stores, and watching the weighing of the silphium. 1869 *RAWLINSON Anc. Hist.* 81 A trade by which Carthage obtained the commodities that she needed, wine, oil, dates, salt fish, silphium.

b. *attrib.* = silphium land, plant, spice.

1820 *MIRCHELL Aristoph.* I. 239 Do you remember, sir, when silphium-spice was sold so cheap? 1886 *Guide Exhbit. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 189 Representations of what is thought to be the silphium plant—an early source of commerce in Cyrene. 1899 *MACHNAGHTEN tr. Catullus* vii. in *Story of Libyan* sand By rich

composite plants

including the rosin-weed or compass plant and the prairie dock; a plant of this genus.

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 602/1. 1800 *ABERDEEN'S Ex. Man. con. Gard.* 639/2 *Silphium*, bastard chry-anthemum. 1819 *Pantologia* X. s.v. Jagged-leaved silphium... Broad-leaved silphium. 1846-50 *A. WOOD Class-bk. Bot.* 335 *Silphium Trifoliatum*, Ternate-leaved Silphium.

Silt (silt), sb. Also 5 clytle, 6 sylt, 9 silth.

[Of doubtful origin, but app. denoting a salty deposit: cf. *Da.* and *Norw. sylt*, *Norw.* and *Sw. dial.* *sylta* salt-marsh, sea beach; *OLG. sulta* (MLG. and *Lg. sulte*, *sille*, older *Flem. sulte*, *Dn. sulz*), *OHG. sulca* (MHG. *sulze*, *G. silze*) salt-marsh,

salt-pan, briue, all f. *sult*-, ablant-variant of *salt*: see *SALT* sb. 1 and v. 1 One or other grade of the same stem is also represented by OE. *un(g)sylt* unsalted, *Dn. zilt* adj. salt.]

1. Fine sand, clay, or other soil, carried by moving or running water and deposited as a sediment on the bottom or beach; sometimes occurring as a stratum in soil.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 77 Cylte, soorde, *glarva*. 1533 *SKELTON Garland Lovers* 23 Thus do I in the frythy fures of Calres, Enswoid with sylt of the myrry rose. 1600 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* l. 579 This Country which the Ocean hath laied to the land, by sands heaped and cast together, they terme Silt. a 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Harv.* (1677) 191 The great Changes that have been betwixt the Sea and Lands, by casting up Silt and Sand. 1692 *RAY Dic.* 45 The interjacent fretum having been filled up by the Silt brought down by the River Nympha, a few Partices on Dew. x. 1 Many times there followed, after the water was gone off, great sicknesses and diseases, by the smell of

c. With vbl. sbs. or nonns of action, as *silver-mining*, *-plating*, *-reduction*.

1842 Penny Cycl. XXII. 25/1 The art of silver-plating was introduced at Sheffield about the middle of the last century. 1865 Orr's *Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 47 The vats used for ordinary silver-plating are about twenty-four or thirty inches deep. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* p. ix. In all silver-reduction works. *Ibid.* 245 The silver-mining of Beaver Head County.

17. Parasynthetic and instrumental, of the types *silver-armed*, *-axled*, *-bearded*, *-browed*; *silver-bound*, *-mounted*, etc.

Such combinations have been very extensively used, esp. in poetry, and the number which might be formed is very great. In addition to those illustrated here, see SILVER-COLOURED, -FOOTED, -HAired, etc.

a. Denoting the use of the metal itself.

1598 MARSTON *Sea. Villanie* i. iii. A hood, and silver-handled fan. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 442 Fair silver-shafted Queen for ever chaste. c. 1649 — *Arcades* 33 Fair silver-buskin Nymphs. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1495/4 A Case of Silver-hafted Knives. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. ix. 49 The sergeants of the guards have silver-laced regimentals. 1813 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) III. ii. 99. I. delight in collecting silver-mounted pistols and atagahans. 1819 —

— chased casket. — was the jewel. Turkey II. 259

[He] hids [his horse]...to dig for him a grave...with his silver-plated hoofs. 1839 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 18 The grandmother looked...over her silver-rimmed spectacles.

b. With allusion to the sound of silver.

1593 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 191 Joyful birds...Whose silver tuned songs might well have mowed her. 1668 SHAKS. *Per. v. i.* 111 My dearest wife was of like this maid...As silver-voiced. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul To Rd.*, I strike my silver-sounded lyre. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* xxii. Though sometimes she would find him with her silver-corded speeches. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 271/2 The beautiful note of the silver-voiced hell-bird.

c. With reference to the colour or lustre of silver.

1591 SYLVESTER *Dis. Bartas* i. iii. 214 The silver-fronted Star, That swells and shrinks the Sea. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1831) 25 Her silver-feathered turtle-doves. 1666 DEKKER *Seven Deadly Sins* Wks. (Grosart) II. 69 Euen the silver-hearted...citizens have given him welcom. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 76 When silver-winged Peace againe shall Shine. 1791 COWPER *Hill* II. 924 The silver-eddied Pensils. 1820 SHELLEY *With Atlas* lvi. Like a calm flock of silver-flashed sheep. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 82 A silver-barked heech, or a lime tree in full blossom. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 136 A saviour of the silver-coated isle. 1884 BROWNING *Perishah* 112 And where's the gloom now?—silver-smitten straight. One glow and variegation!

d. In specific names of animals, birds, fishes, plants, etc.

1668 HOLME *Armoury* III. 55/2 The Spanish *Silver-cupped Moly. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 232 The silver-eyed Sparus. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 11. 431 Silver-eyed Snake...A Siberian species. 1809 *Ibid.* VII. 11. 366 Silver-eyed crow...Native of South America. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 876/3 Another useful race of compact form...called the 'silver-laced Wyandotte'. 1887 BELDON in *Wright Illustr. Bk. Poultry* 382 These and all other names are gradually giving way to that of 'Silver-pencilled' Hamhungs. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry* 174 (1853) 59 In the 'Silver-spangled' variety, the only perceptible difference is that the ground color is a silvery white. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. (1880) 426 The Golden and Silver-spangled Polish...breeds. 1838 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 11. 540 'Silver-spotted Sciæna'...Native of the Arabian seas. 1884 GOONE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 320 The Silver-spotted Tunny, *Oreogymna argenteolittatus*. 1884 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 1. 171 'Silver-striped Herring'...Native of the Indian and American seas. 1833 Penny Cycl. I. 78/2 The sycamore maple...Silver-striped. 1872 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 45 The 'Silver-studded Blue (*Polymnatus ægon*) is common on heaths. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.*, *Argynnis Paphia*, the 'silver-washed Frithilly'. 1859 W. S. COLMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 147 One of our handsomest butterflies—The Silver-washed Frithilly.

18. With pres. pples., in the sense of 'like, or with, silver', as *silver-eddying*, *-flashing*, *-flowing*, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 71 The silver sounding instruments. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucerne* 24 The morning's silver-melting dew. 1594 GREENE & LOOGE *Looking Gl. G.'s* Wks. (Ridg.) 117 Rounded with Lycus's silver-flowing streams. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 The Silver-shining Sand expresseth Sulpher. 1649 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* x. cclxix. When Elouquence's tributary streams After the Silver-thrilling Current run. 1725 FINE *Obsequy* 1. 464 Pallas...In slumber clo'd her silver-taming eyes. 1749 GRAY *Eton* 10 Wanders the hoary Thames along His silver-winding way. 1830 TENNYSON *Recall. Arab. Mts.* 1 The central fountain's flow Fall'n silver-chiming. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 77 Whence arise...his silver-swelling strains? 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 46 The steel...Hung silver-glittering on high.

19. Qualifying other adjectives, as *silver-bright*, *-clear*, *-golden*, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 166 How silver sweet, sound Louers tongues by night. 1595 — *John* II. 315 Their Armour that march'd hence so silver bright. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 91/1 Many a glitt'ring silver-golden spang. 1749 GRAY *Justitia*. Ode 32 O'er wood the gleam of Cynthia silver-bright. 1830 TENNYSON *Lilias* 24 Silver-treble laughter trilleth. 1832 — *Two Voices* 428 A little whisper silver-clear. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel* 308 Where some segment silver-tre stays clear.

20. With sbs., forming an attributive comb. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 38 Then by Alexandre 't Helena divine A silver bring' gilt basket given was. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1238/4 A bright silver-hair bay Gelding.

1678 — *ibid.* 385, 2000 couple of silver hair [rabbits]. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 1. 108 Silver-stripe Pike, *Esoc. Hepsetus*.

IV. 21. Special combs.: silver-balls, bar (see quot.); silver bath, a solution, esp. of silver nitrate, used for sensitizing photographic plates and printing paper; a dish to contain this; silver-beggar, -black (see quot.); silver bridal, = *silver marriage*; silver bronze (see quot.); silver caustic, lunar caustic; silver-eyed a., wall-eyed; silver-feast, = *silver wedding*; silver-foam, litharge; silver-fork, used attrib. to designate a school of novelists about 1830 distinguished by an affectation of gentility; silver glass (see quot.); silver-glet, litharge; silver-hider, a miser; silver lustre, a composition used for silvering potter's ware; silver-marriage (in Sc. form *siller*), a marriage at which each guest contributed a money-offering; silver oar (see quot. 1867); Silver Office, an office formerly attached to the Court of Common Pleas; silver piece (see the quotation for *silver bar*); silver-pill (see quot.); silver-point, the process of making a drawing with a silver pencil on specially prepared paper; a drawing made in this way; silver-powder, a preparation of bismuth, tin, and mercury, used by jappanners, etc. (Knight, 1875); silver print, a photograph produced by silver-printing; silver-printing, (a) the process of producing a photograph on paper sensitized with a silver salt; (b) printing in which the letters, etc., have a silver colour; silver quinsy, = *silver sickness*; silver rain (see RAIN sb. 1 c); silver sand, a fine white sand used in horticulture, etc.; silver-sick a., avaricious; silver sickness (see quot. 1706 and cf. *silver quinsy*); silver-side, the upper and choicer part of a round of beef; silver-skin, (a) a variety of potato; (b) an inner skin on coffee-beans; silver solder, a solder partly composed of silver; hence v. and vbl. sb.; silver-spat, a silver-bearing rock; silver-spoonism (see quot.); silver squinsy, = *silver sickness*; silver steel, a fine steel containing a small amount of silver; silver-stick (see quot.); silver stone, a variety of granite; silver streak, the English Channel; also attrib.; silver string, -tail, -tailed a. (see quot.); silver thaw, the phenomenon of rain freezing as it falls and forming a glassy coating on the ground, trees, etc.; (see also quot. 1867); silver thread, used attrib. to denote a variety of ironstone; silver top, U.S., a disease in grasses which whitens the upper part of the stalk; silver web, a kind of confection in sugar; silver wedding, the twenty-fifth anniversary of a wedding (cf. *silver-feast*); silver weight, (a) the weight used for silver; (b) the equivalent weight in silver; silver-worm, a glow-worm; silver wreck, a wrecked silver-ship.

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'Silver-balls', a wood obtained in Demerara from a species of Nectandra. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 241 [The] 'Silver Bar' [or] Silver Piece [is] the graduated arc at the extremity of a watch regulator when it is made of silver. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 61 The following formula for the 'silver-bath' solution is a standard one. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* II. 38 The silver bath...standing in the sun...that it may do its dark work the better. 1884 *Slang Dict.* 230 'Silver-beggar or Lurker', a vagabond who travels through the country with 'hriefs' containing false statements of losses by fire, shipwrecks, accidents, &c. 1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 152 'Silver-black'...Colour bluish-black, which inclines a little to dark lead-grey. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* III. 457/2 *Silver black*, an earthy form of Silver Glance...found in several...

1624 REC. *Presbytery* c. byrdell... 1889 JACOB I. a metallic powder used Cycl. Suppl. x. Silver... 1815 powder applied to ulcers, acts in the manner of the lapis infernalis, or 'silver-mastic'. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3068/4 A dark Iron grey Mare. 'Silver Eyed'. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 2857/4 A small black Gelding about 13 hands...Wall or Silver-Ey'd. 1795 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. 216 The celebration of what he called his 'Silver-feast', being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage. 1806 MRS. BARBAULD *Wks.* (1825) II. 125 We should have great pleasure in keeping with you your silver feast, as the Germans call it when a couple have lived happily a quarter of a century together. 1585 COOPER *Fires*. *Argyritis*, 'silver fume'. 1611 COTTON, *Litharge d'argent*, silver foam. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 59/1 A man who would die a martyr to his faith in the 'silver-fork school of manners and morals'. 1884 J. PAIN *Let. Recollect.* 154 It had the culture of the silver-fork school without their affectation. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 62/2 Some of the rich silver ores are easily tried: for instance, *minera argenti vitrea*... 'silver-glass', which consists only of silver and sulphur. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 813/1 *Silver Glass*, an ornamental ground and cut glass. This glass can be used in the place of plaster, marble floors, or wood inlaid work. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 306 *Lithargyros*, Litharge, or 'Silver-glet'. 1611 COTTON, *Serargent*...a scrape-good, penny-father,

*silver-hider, money-hoarder. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metroph.* (1849) VIII. 468/2 The 'silver lustre' is differently prepared. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, 'Silver-Marriage', the same with *Penny-Bridal*. 1851 W. ANDERSON *Rhymus* (1867) 181 (E. D. D.), Silver marriages fifty years syne war in vogue. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* i. 66 Captain Ferguson...was carried from Newgate, the Marshal of the Admiralty, the officer carrying the 'silver oar', &c., attending. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 626 *Silver-oar*, one of the badges of the civil court admiral, conferring the power to arrest for debt if not less than £20. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* (1710) 573 Clerk of the Queen's 'Silver-Office'. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 310/1 The king's 'Silver-Office' books are the chief indexes to the fines. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v., 'Silver-pill', a chemical preparation of silver, formerly highly commended. 1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* xii. 97 'Silver-point', as practised by the best masters. 1893 M'CARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 219 Marvellously artistic etchings and 'silver-points'. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 135 The colour of the 'silver print' when appearing through this other metal may give a pleasing tint. 1901 *Athenæum* 12 Oct. 497/1 The views here given...cannot compare in sharpness with the unfortunately perishable silver prints. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 28 In determining the fixing agent to employ in 'silver printing', this point has to be taken into consideration. 1888 [see *silver bronze*]. 1708 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Argentaria*, the 'Silver-Quinsy'. 1843 LIDDELL & SCOTT, *Αργυράκη*, the silver-quinsy, which Demosthenes was said to have [etc.]. 1851 *Bham & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* Aug. 135, I put them [sc. seeds] into a wood or paper box...with a little dry 'silver sand'. 1856 DELAMAR *Fl. Garden* (1861) 146 How are you off for silver-sand, pasture-loom? c. 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Wolf & Fox* xiii. Ye ar 'silver-seik, I wait richt well. 1548 ELVOT *Lat. Dict.*, *Argentaria*, the 'silver-sickness'. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Silver-sickness*, or *Silver-quinsy*, is when an Advocate or pleading Lawyer, being hired by the other Party, feigns himself sick, or not able to speak. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Sen of Vulc.* i. vi. Such a beautiful bit of heef too, 'silverside'. 1881 BLACKMORE *Cristowell* III. I can milk a cow, and pot a vine, and bed down a pony, and salt a silver-side. 1797 BILLINGSLEY *View Agric. Somerset* 116 The sorts [of potato] cultivated are the kidney...and 'silver skin'. 1833 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 525/1 The beans [of coffee are] put through a winnower, which takes off a delicate skin still remaining, called the 'silver-skin'. 1682 BOYLE *Contin. New Exper.* II. 18 And therefore 'silver solder' could not be used in cementing the parts, but only lead-solder. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 434 The hard solders most commonly used are the spelter solders, and silver solders. 1900 HASLUCK *Mod. Eng. Handy-bk.* 67 The flanges can be made separately, and either brazed or 'silver-soldered on ends of tube. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 443 The practice of 'silver-soldering' is essentially the same as brazing. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 301 *Saxa Metallaria*, 'Silver-Spat'. 1859 *Habits of Gt. Society* 50 'Silver-spoonism' is, after all, vulgarity; it is an assumption of delicacy superior to the majority. 1611 COTTON, *Argentaria*, the 'silver Squint', a disease wherewith many hesides Demosthenes...have been troubled. 1881 W. ROBERTSON *Pharmacol. Gen.* (1893) 1278 The silver-quinsy, when a pleader being hired by the other side, feigns himself sick, and not able to speak. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 248 'Silver steel', having the advantage of euphony...becomes a popular denomination in the market. 1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), 'Silver-stick', the name given to a field-officer of the Life Guards when on palace duty. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 100 The 'Silver Stone'...is of great lustre in the microscope, every other granite placed by its side looking flat and tame. 1879 *Even. Standard* 11 Nov. The answer of the citizens of London to the 'silver-streak' politicians. 1888 J. PAYS *Myst. Mybridge* v. The silver streak, on the other side of which is dear England. 1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terns*. 'Silver strings', the covered strings used on violins, tenors, violoncellos, guitars, etc. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 419 'Silver-tail', a hush term for a 'swell', a man who goes to the manager's house, not to the men's hall. 1890 VOGAN *Black Police* 116 Those upper circles...termed in Australian parlance 'silver-tailed', in distinction to the 'copper-tailed' democratic classes. 1902 *Bladud* 10 Feb. 14/2 During the Peninsular War the 61st were the 'Silver-tailed Dandies', owing to the unusual amount of silver on the tails of the officers' coats. 1860 P. H. GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 3 A phenomenon I have often seen in the woods of the transatlantic countries named above, where it is familiarly called 'silver-thaw'. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 626 *Silver-thaw*, the term for ice falling in large flakes from the sails and rigging, consequent on a frost followed suddenly by a thaw. 1891 *Standard* 26 Dec. 3/3 A 'silver thaw' is the result of rain falling from a warmer current of air at some little distance above the earth. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Mar. Geol.* 193 Blue flats, 'silver thread', and diamond ironstone. 1890 *American Naturalist* 970 It is probable that these leaf-hoppers are responsible for much of the 'silver-top'. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 191 Observe you don't put too much sugar down at a time for a 'silver web'. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 417 note. 'Silver' and 'Golden' weddings are generally kept in

c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wl. Waleker 756 *Hic aurignis*, a 'silverwren'. 1790 WALLACE *Acc. New Caledonia*, in *Nit. Curiosa* (1798) III. 421 He pretends it was to search for a 'Silver Wreck'.

b. In names of animals, insects, etc.; silver buckie (see quot. 1866); silver fly (?); silver fox, a North American variety of the red fox with black silver-tipped hairs, the black fox; silver gibbon, the silvery gibbon (*Hylobates leuciscus*); silver lady (see SILVER-FISH 2); silver-line(s), a species of moth; silver-marmoset, -spring (see quot.); silver-tip, a grizzly bear with white-tipped hairs; silver y (moth), the gamma moth.

Various other names of moths, as *silver bar*, *cloud*, *fringe*, *ground*, etc., are given by Rennie (1832).

are those on which the silverer most commonly operates. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 931 The silverers used to suffer considerably from mercurialism.

Silverette. [*f. SILVER sb.*] A fancy breed of domestic pigeon; a bird belonging to this breed. 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 174 Silverettes have silver shoulders, with white bars edged with black only, tail grey, with the usual spots.

Silver-eye(s). see *SILVER sb.* 21 c, d.

Silver fir. [*f. SILVER sb.*]

1. A tall species of fir (*Abies or Picea pectinata*), native to southern and central Europe and some parts of Asia, introduced into Britain in the 17th century and extensively used for planting.

The bark of the young tree is of a silvery grey, and the leaves have two broad white lines on the under-surface. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 365 Firs are of several sorts... but the best sort both for Beauty and Timber, is that which they call the Silver-Fir. 1789 EMERICH *Forests* xx. 78 There are three species of Needle Wood or Firs: the Norway Fir, Fir. 1832 *Planting* (L. U. K.) ver fir (*Pinus picea*) at Blair

Adam... are remarkable for size and symmetry. 1882 *Garden* 23 Dec. 548/2 The Silver Fir is a majestic tree either singly or in clump.

attrib. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vii, Among the high Silver-fir forests of the Pyrenees.

b. A tree belonging to this species.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 72 The greatest number of Silver Firs. 1832 *Gardener's Chron.* 27 Aug. 251/1 Some fine Silver Firs are here, one over 100 feet in height.

2. Applied to various other species of fir, usually with distinctive epithets (see quotes).

The 'silver firs' are sometimes classed under the genus *Picea*, and the 'spruce firs' under *Abies*.

Balsam or Silver Fir... 174 STUART & BRANNIS *Vegetarian*... Himalayan 225/1 The Silver Fir of 'Canada balsam' used in medicine. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 412 The Giant Silver Fir, *A. grandis*, of Oregon and California.

Silver-fish. Also silver fish. [*Cf. Du. silversisch, G. silberfisch.*]

1. One of various silver-coloured fishes found in different parts of the world.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 126 Mulllets, Snappers, Silver-fish, Garfish. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 342 The Silver Fish is smooth, broad, and thin, of a shining Pearl, or Silver Colour. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 203 The fish at the Cape call'd Silver-Fish is of the shape of a carp. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 195 The Fish they call the golden and silver Fish, that are found in divers Provinces [of China]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. 125 We caught... mals, silver fish, congers. 1852 GORDON in *Zoologist* X. 348 Common Sea Bream... In 1849 many were caught by the fishermen, who gave them the name of 'Silver-fish'. 1834 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 611 The Tarpon... is the 'Silver-Fish' of Pensacola. 1888 STEARNS in Goode *Amer. Fishes* 407 The Silver fish or Grande Ecaille, is common everywhere on the Gulf coast.

2. An insect of the genus *Lepisma*, esp. *L. saccharina* or *domestica*; a bookworm or springtail.

1855 *Lardner's Museum Sci. & Art* VI. 62 A little insect, vulgarly called the silverfish, or the silver-lady, usually found in damp and mouldy cupboards, and in old wood-work. 1879 JEFFRIES *Wild Life* 96 Some tall volume which he... bent over with such delirious, heedless of dust and silver-fish and the gathered odour of years. 1893 *Academy* 7 Oct. 292/1 The pest of all book lovers, the 'silver-fish' or 'silver coloured book-worm'.

Silver-foil. [*SILVER sb.* 8.] Also silver foil. Silver beaten out thin; silver-leaf.

1439-40 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll* (MS), Pro thurificacione... cum silverfole circumsparo. 1499 in T. Sharp *Dissert. Civ. Hist.* (1825) 35 For colours and gold foyle & silver foyle for illi cappis. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* v. *Argentum*, *Argentum folium*, silverfoile. 1685 COLE in *Ray's Lett.* (1718) 197 Some... covered with a superficies as thin, and exactly of the Colour of silver Foil. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Arts* II. 695/1 While the artist draws the paper from between the silver foil and the glass. 1883 HAROWICH *Photogr. Chem.* 103 To illustrate its action in that particular... place pieces of silver-foil in two test-tubes.

Silver-footed. *a. poet.* [*f. SILVER sb.* 17, after the Homeric *δρυπόμενα* (as an epithet of Thetis).] Having silvery feet; white-footed. Often fig.

Id *Test at Tennis* Induct. harness dolt side. 1646 I. 94 Vet Silver-footed DRYDEN *Sylvar* II. 50 By

silver footed Thetis thou wert won For fierce Achilles. 1718 POPE *Ilia* xvi. 702 Who, chas'd for Murder thence, a Suppliant came To Peleus, and the silver-footed Dame. 1747 Mallet *Amynor & Theodora* Wks. 1759 I. 124 The silver-footed deus. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 51 The ministering stars... Waiting for silver-footed messengers. 1870 *Brant's Itad* I. 30 The silver-footed Thetis has contrived To overpower thee.

Silver gilt. Also silver-gilt.

1. Gilt silver or silverware.

1422 in E. E. Wills (1882) 50 Also I bequeth to Ionet Knolles a stonnyng cuppe of silver gilt couered. 1487 *Paston Lett.* III. 469 A playn standing cup of silver gilt. 1533 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 No man shall weare... any manner aglettes, buttons, broches of golde or silver gilt. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 23 Some will not sticke to sell you silver gilt for gold. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Dec. Cover'd... Purcell of St. Gallen figure.

fig. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marg. & Merch.* I. iv. 133 Amy... was pure gold; Angelina... was only silver-gilt.

b. attrib. or as adj. Made of silver gilt.

1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4099/1 The Envoy was served in Silver-Gilt Plate. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* xlviii, He sported a silver-gilt snuff-box which was presented to him. 1895 JEWITT & HOPE *Corporation Plate* I. 240 The earliest pieces in point of date are the magnificent silver-gilt rose-water dish and ewer.

2. An imitation of gilding, consisting of silver-foil varnished with a yellow lacquer.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

So a Silver-gilted a. Obs.¹

1560-1 *Will of M. Bisset* (Somerset Ho.), My silver gilted caul with chains.

Silver-glance. Also silver glance. [*ad. G. silberglanz*; see *GLANCE sb.* 2] A variety of silver ore; argentite.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 155 Silver-glance... Colour dark blackish lead-grey. 1808 *Ibid.* III. 267 Silver-glance... is one of the most common and abundant of the silver-ores. 1856 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 94 Silver Glance... when pure, consists of 86.5 parts of silver, and 13.5 parts of sulphur. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 214 The metallic contents are... ruby silver, brittle silver, and sulphide of silver or silver-glance.

Silver-grain. Also silver-grain. [*SILVER sb.* and *GRAIN sb.* 15.] (See quot. 1882.)

1801 [see *GRAIN sb.* 15]. 1832 *Planting* 8 in *Lib. Usef. Ku.*, *Hush.* III, The wood of the elm... is distinguished by having the medullary rays, or silver grain, equal, and not crowded. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 99 The thin plates which they form... are known to carpenters and cabinet-makers as the silver grain. 1882 VINTS tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 131 If a thick stem is split longitudinally, the rays have the appearance, in many close woods, of glistening bands (the 'silver-grain'), traversing the prosenchymatous woody tissue in a radial direction.

Silver grass. Also silver-grass. [*cf. G. silbergras*.] One or other of various species of grass, esp.: a. The striped or ribbon-grass. b. The Australasian grasses *Danthonia pallida*, and *Poa caspilis*. Also c. dial. The silverweed.

1600 R. SURFLET *Countree Parne* II. xlii. 261 Silver-grasse (so called, because the leaves doe resemble silver on the backe side) doth delight in a moist and grasse ground. 1633 T. JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* 18 Round headed Silver-grasse. At the top of the stalks... there grow two or three round heads consisting of soft and white downie threads. 1810. The beards of this (which I have thought good to call Silver-grasse). 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* Silver-grass, striped grass; common in gardens. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Plants* 82 *Danthonia pallida*, Silver Grass. 1893 WILSH *Gloss.* 144 Silver-fern or Silver-grass, *Potentilla Anserina*.

Silver-grey, a. and sb. [*SILVER sb.* 19.]

A. adj. Of a silvery or silver-flecked grey colour; also, having silvery grey hair.

1607 BARKSTRO *Mirrhra* (1876) 22 You blushing girls, and parents silver-grey. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2121/4 Lost a fine large silver grey Mare. 1755 *Swiss Traveller's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VII. 272 The... is the isatis. 1810 S. ... XXXVI. ... grey coat belonging to Mr. John Angood. 1857 DUFFRIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 268 The silver-grey ridges of gneiss and mica slate that hem in the Nordland shore. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 177 Wreaths and clouds of silver-grey mist.

B. sb. a. A silvery grey colour.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 16 These little Insects... are of a Silver Grey. 1792 BURNS *The Poet* v, The bay-thorn... w' it's locks of silver grey. 1864 TENNISON *The Ringed* 6 Never chilling touch of Time will turn it silver-grey. 1907 MABEL PEACOCK *Lincolnshire Rhymes* 43 Because his hair has caught A touch of silver-grey.

b. U.S. Politics. (See quot. 1859.)

1856 *Household Wds.* 9 Aug. 86 Silver-grey... politically means a worshipper of the past... a hoary-headed conservative. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *Silver Grays*. This term originated in the State of New York, and was applied to the was observed: by one which drew forth the remark...

grey plumage. 1889 E. BROWN *Poultry* 45 Silver Greys.—This is perhaps the most beautiful of all the Dorking tribe.

Silver-haired, a. [*SILVER sb.* 17.]

1. Having hair silvered with age. Also fig. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 148 Such... as have a due esteem of Silver-hair'd Antiquity. 1888 SCOTT *Art. Mitt.* xiii The same tall thin silver-haired man whom he had wood

of more than one silver-haired pioneer.

2. Having hair naturally of a silvery colour. 1678 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1301/4 Mounted upon a brown silver-haired Gelding. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* v. *Rabbit*. The skins of the silver-haired ones [rabbits] sell better than any other. 1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* V. 26 *Simia Lagothrix* (Common Silver-haired Ape) R. G. HEAD *Home*

by the pouterers b a sprinkling of white hairs, more or less. 1893 LYEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 279 The silver-haired bat has the most northern range of any American species.

Silver-headed, a. [*SILVER a.* 17.]

1. = SILVER-HAired I.

1643 A. ROSS *Mel. Hist.* 128 Silver-headed age, which bows The back. 1797-1805 S. & H. R. LEE *Carter* 7. I. 378 A silver-headed domestic... stood near. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xxx, The silver-headed butler had withdrawn.

2. Headed with silver.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. x, Garnished with a double row of silver-headed studs.

Silver-hilted, a. [*SILVER sb.* 17.] Of a sword: Having the hilt of silver.

1003 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 544 Twa seolfor-hilted sword. 1596 J. DAVIES *Ephr.* II, A silver-hilted rapier by his side. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 111 Our meo... found among them 50 silver hilted swords. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xl, The famous Sheppard... when he appeared in public generally wore a silver-hilted sword at his side. 1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* x. 262 My war-sword silver-hilted.

Silveriness. [*f. SILVERY a.* + *-NESS*.] Silvery quality or character.

Cf. Sc. 'Silveriness, richness in regard to money' in

vanished by a month or two's living in the fresh water.

Silvering, vbl. sb. [*f. SILVER v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses.

1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Paper*, Silvering of paper, as it is called, is another secret among the Chinese, practised [etc.]. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl. App. s.v.*, Silvering... is a species of gilding. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 728 To plate Looking-Glasses.—This art is erroneously termed silvering. 1839 *URR Dict. Arts* 592 The silvering of plane mirrors consists in applying a layer of tin-foil alloyed with mercury to their posterior surface. 1883 *Science* II. 60/2 On some occasions the silvering has been done at night.

b. attrib., as silvering bath, process, room.

1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Pract. Chem.* 13 Any of the well-known silvering compositions. *Ibid.* 41 Iron boilers... in close proximity to the silvering-room. 1872 E. SPON *Workshop Rec. Ser.* I. 171/2 If the pieces... are plunged into a gilding or silvering bath.

2. *concr.* Silver plating; a coating of silver, silver nitrate, or quicksilver.

1710 *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 A silver cheese-toaster with three tongues, an ebony handle, and silvering at the end. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl. App. s.v.*, The quick-silver thus laid on... will make a fine silvering. 1832 *BARRAGE Econ. Manuf.* xvi. (ed. 3) 149 If the silvering is injured, it can... be re-silvered. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Rec. Ser.* I. 205/1 Should a first silvering not be found sufficiently durable... apply a second or third coat.

Silvering, ppl. a. [*f. SILVER v.* + *-ING* 2.]

That silvers; making

1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* through silvering panes. *Samor* 264 Eamont... Went laughing down its sunny silvering course. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* IV. 24 Beneath the silvering willows.

Silverish, a. rare. [*f. SILVER sb.* + *-ISH*.] Silver-hued, silvery; + containing silver.

1530 PALSGR. 324/1 Silverysshe, *argentum*. 1648 HEXHAM II. *Silverlight*... Silverish, or full of silver. 1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 503 The Crystal or Oriental Pebble... is of a silverish Hue. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 739/1 His eyes were a bright silverish blue.

Silverism. [*f. SILVER sb.* + *-ISM*.] The policy of adopting a silver standard for coinage.

1895 *Forum* Feb. 674 The panic of 1893 was due to two social crazes—silverism and protectionism. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 9/2 The Chicago Convention has... carried Silverism to a reckless extreme.

Silverist, rare. = next.

1879 *Madras Mail* 5 Dec. 3 The... Yankee, who thought he had converted the great Chancellor from the evil of his golden ways, and made him a silverist.

Silverite. Chiefly U.S. [*f. SILVER sb.* + *-ITE*.] An advocate of a silver monetary standard.

1886 *Science* VII. 267 The attempt is made to cast a slur upon the 'silverites' by calling them inflationists. 1892 *Nation* 28 Apr. 315/2 The silverites contribute to the gavity of nations from time to time.

Silverize, v. rare. [*f. SILVER sb.* + *-IZE*.]

trans. To silver; to treat with a preparation of silver; to render silvery in colour.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Quadrains of Pibrac* cxix. Wks. (Grosart) II. 34 When like age shall silverize thy Tress. 1808 JAMESON *Silverize*, to cover with silver-leaf. 1832 H. SMITH *Poet. Misc.* 29 He had glaz'd the steamlet o'er, And silver'd the bow'r. 1864 WEBSTER *s.v. Silverize*, This word and its derivatives are much used by photographers in reference to daguerotype plates; as, a silverized plate.

Silver lead. Also silver-lead.

1. A composition of lead and tin. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 517 There is another deuse to sophisticate tin, to wit, by mixing white and blacke lead one with another... and this maslen some call at this day, silver lead or argentine.

2. Silver in combination with lead, esp. in the form of ore. Chiefly attrib.

1860 PRESSER *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 80 Small portions are also obtained from the silver-lead mines of 'Old England'. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Min.* 227 The mines... possess as much... value as those of any other silver-lead camp on the coast. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 111/2 A button of silver lead is the result. *Ibid.*, The assay of silver lead ores.

Silver-leaf. Also silver leaf. [*SILVER sb.*]

1. Silver beaten out thin; silver-foil.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Silver-Leaf*, is that the Gold-beaters have reduced into fine, thin leaves, to be used by Gilders. *See* 1780 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) V. 3300/1 In this manner silver-leaf is fixed and burnished upon brass in the making of what is called *French plate*. 1843 HOLT *Traveller's Turning* I. 376 In the instances of tin-foil, gold and silver leaf, and

tarda argentea, *Zuelania letioides*, and *Mouriria myrtilloides*.

Silver-work. [SILVER sb. Cf. MDu. *silver*, *silverwerk* (Du. *silverwerk*, MLG. *silverwerk*, *-werk*, MHG. and *G. silverwerk*.]

1. Articles made of silver; silver vessels or ornaments; silverware. † Also pl.

1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xxx. 22 Yf ye destroye the sylver works of youre Idols. 1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scol.* VII. 87 All furnist chaip and reuill with sylver werk. 1648 HEXHAM II. s.v. *Silverwerk*, Plate or Silver-work to serve at a table. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Silver*, Silver works, as spurs, wrought hilts, &c. are boiled in salt, alum and argol, to give it a whiteness and clearness. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi. Every bit of. silver work have been spoiled of since Pinkie Cleuch. 1899 *Daily News* 16 May 8/4 The artificer may be seen at work in the room in which Messrs. Liberty show the silverwork.

2. A place where silver is smelted.

1674 *Ray Collect. Wds.*, *Smelting Silver* 119 The History of these Silver-works may be seen in Dr. Fullers *Worthies of Wales*, General, p. 3.

† **Silverwort.** Obs. = SILVERWEED 1.

1611 FLORIO, *Atlantis*, tansie or silverwort.
† **Silvery**, sb. *nonce-wd.* [f. SILVER sb.] = Silver sickness (SILVER sb. 21).

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 335 Panne oon of þe peple cride and seide, 'It is no squynacie but silverie [v. r. selvery] that it aillep'.

Silvery (sil'vəri), a. [f. SILVER sb. + -Y. Cf. Du. *silverich*, *silverich*, *G. silberig*.]

1. Having the hue or lustre of silver.

1611 CORN. *Argentin*, argentine, siluerie. 1704 PETERER *Gazophyl.* iii. § 26 This is a flat edible Fish... Silvery above and brown below. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* iv. 421 Of all its enamell'd race, whose silvery wing Waves to the tepid Zephyrs of the spring, Or swims along the fluid atmosphere. 1796 TWINING *Trav. India*, etc. (1892) 2 His thin silvery locks curled round the collar of his old-fashioned... coat. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* l. 86 While yet the silvery glory lies, Above the sparkling foam. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav. S. Africa* viii. 167 This bush has fine silvery leaves. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 290 One small bright silvery likeness of a cloud.

b. *Silvery iron*, an inferior kind of pig-iron, more commonly called *white iron*.

1861 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 67 Under these conditions, it makes what is called white or silvery iron.

2. a. In names of animals, birds, and fishes, as silvery fox, gibbon, gull, shrew mole; silvery gade, hair-tail, salmon (see quotes.).

Also in some names of moths, as *silvery arches*, *broad bar*, *hawk* (Rennie, 1832).

1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* I. 241 The *Silvery Fox... abundant in the wooded eminences in Louisiana. 1827 GRIFFITH *tr. Cuvier* II. 44 The Silvery or Black Fox. *Ibid.* 368 The Silvery Fox (*Canis argentatus*) is a species which has been known for a long time. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 195 The 'Silvery Gade, *Motella argenteola*. 1881 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* V. 64 The second species (*Couchia argenteola*) is commonly known as the Silvery Gade. 1827 GRIFFITH *tr. Cuvier* I. 209 The Ash-coloured or 'Silvery Gibbon, also called the Wou Wou. 1871 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* I. 81 A species which is called the Wou-wou, or Silvery Gibbon (*Hylobates leuciscus*). 1785 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. 533 'Silvery Gull, *Larus argentatus*. Gull with a white head and neck. 1875 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 207 The last-named species... from its lighter colour is often called the Silvery Gull. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 182 The 'Silvery hairtail, *trichurus lepturus*. 1871 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 134 The hair-tail or silvery hair-tail, blade-fish. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* v. 1. 63 'Silvery Salmon, *Salmo argenteus*. 1871 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* I. 374 The Prairie Mole, or the 'Silvery Shrew Mole (*Scalops argenteatus*).

b. In names of trees or plants, as silvery nencia, hair-grass, honeysuckle, oak.

1859 MISS PRATT *Crassas* 75 *Aira caryophyllaea*... (Silvery Hair-grass)... Its panicle is of a silvery grey colour. 1839 MARDEN *Useful Pl.* 293 *Acacia subsericea*... Silvery, or Blue-leaved Acacia. *Ibid.* 552 *Grevillea striata*... Silvery Honeysuckle. *Ibid.* 599 *Stenocarpus salignus*... Silky Oak. Silvery Oak.

3. Having a clear gentle metallic resonance; silver-toned, melodious.

1600 Dr. *Dodypoll* iii. v. in Bullen *Old Pl.* III. Hanging on every leaf an orient pearl which strooke together with the silver wind of their loose manicles, made a silvery chime. 1824 BYRON *Yuan xv.* lxi. In his ears one silvery voice rang. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyfalgia* ix. In his ears one silvery voice rang. 1884 ST. JAMES'S *Gal.* 21 June 5/1 A peculiar soft silvery tone which contrasts very strikingly with the English bands.

b. Silver-voiced.

1821 BYRON *Diary* Wks. (1846) 531/2 Burdett is sweet and silvery.

4. Producing silver; containing silver.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazon* vii. (1876) 120 At one end of the valley, perched above the clouds, is silvery Potosi. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 154 It is only requisite to melt the silvery gold.

5. Comb. a. Qualifying other adjs., as *silvery-green*, *-silk*, *-white*, etc.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) IV. 242 Stem hollow, silvery grey. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. n. 588 Silvery-brownish slow-Worm. 1831 POE *To Helen* Poems (1850) 62 Through heaven there fell a silvery-silk veil of light. 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 174/1 The brilliant silvery-white appearance so characteristic of the fibrous membranes. 1882 GARDEN 25 Nov. 469/3 Silvery pink, becoming darker with age.

b. Parasynthetic or instrumental, as *silvery-eyed*, *-leaved*, *-lined*, *-sided*, *-tongued*, etc.

1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 252 The silvery-eyed, red Sparus... is also a very beautiful fish. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 461/5 Silvery-leaved iron-wood, a native of Carolina. 1822 HORTUS *Anglicus* II. 196 *Geranium Argenteum*. Silvery-leaved Crane's-bill. 1864 TENNYSON *Islet* 20 Overstream'd and silvery-streak'd With many a rivulet. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide to Lakes* (1879) 211 The storm was succeeded by masses of silvery-lined clouds.

Silverster, -trial, varr. SILVESTER, -TRIAL.

Sim 1. [abbrev. of the personal name *Simon*.]

† **Sim** *subtle*, a subtle or crafty person. Obs.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osorius 170b, Whereupon Simme Suttle argueth from destruction of the consequent on this wise. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voyages* II. n. 84 In his latter yeeres this Sim suttle buried himself in a four-square graue, ... severely forbidding it to be opened.

Sim 2. Now *Hist.* [abbrev. of SIMEONITE.]

A Simeonite; esp. at Cambridge, an evangelical, religious, or quiet man.

1851 BRISTED *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* 40 Passing for a terribly hard-reading man, and a 'Sim' of the straightest kind. 1860 SLANG *Dict.* 214 *Sim*, one of a Methodistical turn in religion; a low-churchman; originally a follower of the late Rev. Charles Simeon. 1883 *Times* 22 Oct. 9/5 To be a Simeonite at Cambridge—the undergraduates abbreviated it into 'Sim', ... was to wear a badge of reproach.

Sim, var. of *SUN* *adv.* and *conj.*; dial. f. SEEN v.

Sima, obs. variant of CYMA.

† **Simagre**. Obs. rare. [ad. F. *simagré*, of unknown origin.] An affected air or look.

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* III. l. By these languishing Eyes, and those Simagres of yours, we are given to understand, Sir, you have a Mistress in this Company. 1700—Ovid's *Nect.* xiii. *Actis*, *Polypheus* & *Galatea* 31 Now in the Crystal Stream he looks, to try His Simagres, and rowls his glaring eye.

Simar (simā'v). Forms: 7—*simarre*, *simar* (7-arr); 8—*syamar* (9 seymar). [ad. F. *simarre*, ad. It. *cimarra*, *zimarra*; cf. CYMAR and CHIMER 1.]

1. = CYMAR 1. Also *fig.*

a. 1641 *Ariana* 201 A Persian *simarre*, or mantle. 1671 *tr. Palafox's Conq. China* xxvii. 581 Their Habit is either a certain Vest, or *Simar*. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xviii. 685 The maids in soft *simars* of linen dress. 1784 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1833) 128 They were wrapped in *simars* whiter than alabaster. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vii. A *simarre* of the richest Persian silk. 1828 *tr. Manzoni's Betrothed* *Lovers* I. iv. 119 Trailing *simars*, brodered with work of Arabia. 1893 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 640/2 The dancing girl in soft *simar*.

b. 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 311 The ladies, dress'd in rich *simars* were seen Of Florence satten. 1795 MRS. J. WEST *Gossip's Story* II. 78 A white rock altered into a Grecian *simar* for the occasion. 1813 BYRON *Ghonor* 1273, I saw her... shining in her white *simar*. As through yon pale gray cloud the star. 1831 J. WILSON *Noctes Amb.* Wks. III. 328 The winter... in green *simar* changing aloft the grateful gaze until the... spring. 1886 W. ALEXANDER *S. Augustine's Holiday* 217 Dark sultans dress'd in white *simars*.

2. = CYMAR 2, CHIMER 1.

1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* (1864) 5 They were attired in the scarlet *simar*, and supple with its snowy-lawn sleeves, proper to their order. 1885 *tr. Hugo's Notre Dame* vii. 11. The *simar* had the worst of it in its collision with the cassock.

Simaruba (simārūbā). *Bot.* and *Med.* Also 8-9 *simarouba*. [Native name in Guiana, known in Europe from c 1713, at first in the French form *simarouba*; the ending -ba is characteristic of Carib tree-names.]

1. A tree of the genus *Simaruba*, esp. *S. amara* or *officinalis* (formerly called *Quassia Simaruba*), a native of northern Brazil, Guiana, and some West Indian islands. Also *attrib.*, as *simaruba bark* (see 2), *family*, *tree*.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Simarouba*. The bark of this plant is very successful in the cure of dysenteries. 1756 BUONINI *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* 345 The bark of the root of this tree (Terebinthaceae) is thought to be the *Simarouba* of the shops. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 84 The *Simarouba* tree is peculiar to Guiana. 1812 J. SMITH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 40 *Simarouba Bark*, is the Bark of the root of a species of Birch-tree, not yet sufficiently described. 1849 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 831 *Simarubaceae*, the *Quassia* and *Simarouba* Family. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1060/1 *S. amara*... yields the drug known as *Simarouba-bark*, which is, strictly speaking, the rind of the root.

2. The bark of the root of *Simarouba amara*, which contains quassine and is employed medicinally as a tonic or astringent. 1778 WRIGHT in *Edin. Trans.* (1790) II. 79 The disorder was happily cured by the *simarouba*. 1799 CULLEN *Med. Med.* II. 75 My account of the effect of bitters in the dysentery will perhaps explain the virtues ascribed to *simarouba*. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 376 Decoction of bark with *simarouba*. 1876 CULING *Dis. Rectum* 115 Vegetable astringents, such as *simarouba* and *krameria*. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xviii. 312 Boil half an ounce of *simarouba* in a pint and a half of water.

Simarubaceae (simārūbē'as), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Simarubaceae* (Richard, 1808), f. prec.]

Belonging to the order of tropical trees and shrubs which includes *Simarouba* and *Quassia*.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 200/2 A genus of plants belonging to the Simarubaceae order. 1852 TR. ROSS *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 213 Among *simarubaceae* plants, the *Quassia amara*, celebrated in the feverish plains of Surinam.

Simbal (l), obs. forms of CYMBAL.

Simball. U.S. [cf. CYMBAL 4.] A doughnut. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* iii. They had popped corn, and roasted apples, and eaten simballs. 1892 MARIA

L. Pool *Roweny in Boston* xvii. 263 Mrs. Tuttle was frying doughnuts... Mrs. Tuttle called these fried cakes 'sim-balls'.

Simber, obs. form of SUMMER v.

Simber salt, obs. form of SOMERSAULT.

† **Simblie**, a. Obs. [f. Gr. *σὺμβλιος* or *σὺμβλιος*, f. *σὺμβλος* beehive.] (See quot.)

1568 ROWLAND *tr. Manjet's Theat.* Ins. 1004 Mingled with liquid Pitch and Simbliek Honey; Dioscorides saith Sicilian Honey is called Simbliek.

Simblin, variant of SIMLIN.

Sime. *north. dial.* Also *syme*, *seyme*. [a.

ON. *sima* neut. (Norw., older Sw. and Da. *sime*, Sw. dial. *simme*), = OS. *simo* masc. (hence OE. *sima*), OFris. *sim* rope, cord. (See also SIMON sb. 2.) a. A straw rope. b. (See quot. 1781.)

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 97 *Syme*, a frame of straw to set pans on. 1825 J. BRIGGS *Rem.* 233 (E.D.D.), He could twist the *syme*, but could not wash it in the Cocker. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumbd. Gloss.*, *Syme*, *seyme*, a straw rope used for holding down the thatch of stacks.

Simenel (l), obs. forms of SIMNEL.

Simeonite (si'mēnait). [f. the name of the Rev. Charles Simeon (1759-1836) + -ITE 1 b.]

A follower or adherent of Simeon or a snapper of his theological doctrines; a Low Churchman or Evangelical. Also abbrev. SIM.

1823 EGAN *Gross's Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Simeonites* (at Cambridge), the followers of the Rev. Charles Simeon...; they are, in fact, rank methodists. 1837 WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Life* (1860) I. iv. 112 The Simeonites are not likely to invite us. 1884 *World* 3 Dec. 16/2 Dr. Law attracted a vast number of Low Church people to Weston, and at one time the town was as full of 'Simeonites' and their disciples as Bath or Cheltenham.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1837 WILBERFORCE in Ashwell *Life* (1860) I. iv. 112 The good people there tell him one of us is to be the new (Simeonite) Rector. 1850 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 254, I found the stairs, the passages, and the very street... full of parsons, Puseyite and Simeonite. 1893 'MARK RUTHERFORD' *Catharine Furse* vi. The patronage was in the hands of the Simeonite trustees.

† **Simia** (si'miā). Pl. *simiæ* (si'mi'z), [L. *simia*, perh. f. *simius*, Gr. *σῆμος* snub-nosed, flat-nosed.] The class of animals consisting of the apes and monkeys, and more specifically of the tailless apes only, or of certain kinds of these, as the orang-utan; also, an animal of this kind.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. More regularly, the word *simia* is the name of that kind only which has no tail. 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) X. 816/2 The *simia* being more numerous in their species than any other animals [etc.]. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. 1. 70 It should seem rather to be long to the genus *Lemur* than that of *Simia*. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 56 The development of brain, in all the *Simiæ*, is arrested at a particular stage of advancement. 1872 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 162, I cannot at present give up my belief in the close relationship of man to the higher *Simia*.

Simiad, a. rare -t. [f. prec. + -AD.] Simian.

1874 R. F. BURTON *tr. Camoens' Lusid* v. (1880) I. 183 The simiad Negro swaying Africk strand.

Simial (si'miāl), a. Now rare. [f. SIMIA + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to, consisting of, apes.

1827 FOLBENQUE in *Life* (1874) 414 Had a Monkey Reviewer... admonished the tribe of the aggregate of loss to the simial stomach. 1828 — *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 150 Somewhere they worship a blue ape, and somewhere they incense another variety of the simial species. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 136 The sea-inhabiting progenitors of the simial family. 1864 Q. *Jrnl. Sci.* I. 91 It is quite a Simial characteristic and rarely if ever occurs in Man.

2. Characteristic of apes; ape-like.

1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xiii. The builder... skipping with all the simial ecstasy of a Frenchman. 1851 D. JEROLD *St. Giles* xxiv. Vulgar souls who, judging from their simial selves, may doubt the continence of Scipio.

Simian (si'miān), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -AN. Cf. F. *simien*, -enne.]

A. *adj.* 1. Characteristic of apes; resembling that of apes; ape-like, apish.

1607 T. WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vii. 82 There is a Simian or apish wit. 1862 MRS. SEJO *Last Yrs. India* 209 The poor little puny... of Southern India... effect... is Herring II and malignity. 1904 M. MACKENZIE *Litt. J.* 11004 & 1105 II. 428 Giving the whole face a markedly simian expression.

2. Of or belonging to, comprising or consisting of, the apes or *Simiæ*.

1863 LYELL *Antip. Man* v. 90 Those [differences] which separate the human from the simian brain. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 199 The early progenitors of the whole Simian stock including man. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* CLXX. 375 The development of man's intellect from simian ancestry.

B. sb. An ape or monkey.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* vii. 435 She... saw Indra passing with an army of simians. 1890 STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xvii. 423, I should never have credited that any of the Simians understood the art of making fire.

† **Similable**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. type **similabilis*: cf. Pg. *semelhavel*, Sp. *semejable*, It. *simiglievole*.] = SIMILAR a. 2.

1493 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 17 Oct. 305/1 A geris profitus... taking vp... he said erle, as wes in similable wise previt before the lordis. 1494 *Ibid.* 7 July 361/1 Lik as be tuk apone him to preif in similable wise.

Similiacoun, obs. form of **SIMULATION**.

Similacre, variant of **SIMULACRE** *Obs.*

Similar (símilān), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *similare*. [*ad. F. similaire* (= *Sp.* and *Pg. similar*), or *med. L. *similāris*, *f. L. similis* like: see **-AR-1**, and *cf.* the earlier **SIMILARY**.]

A. adj. +1. Of the same substance or structure throughout; homogeneous; esp. *similar parts* (see *quot.* 1704). Also *transf.* (*quot.* 1728). *Obs.*

Nourishment taken in by animals, is turned into Blood, Milk, Flesh, Bones, Nerves, and all the other Similar Parts. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Similar*, or *simple Parts*, by Anatomists are called such as are throughout of the same nature and texture, as all the Parts of a Bone are Bony, &c. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Disease*, Diseases of the Solids, he [Boerhaave] considers, either as of the simple, and Similar Parts; Or of the Organical. Similar Diseases are etc. 1769 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* (ed. 2) 30 Minerals appearing to the eye either to be perfectly similar as Metals, or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as Cinabar. 1794 NEWTON *Optics* (1751) 4 The Light whose Rays are all like Refrangible I call Simple, Homogeneous and Similar.

2. Having a marked resemblance or likeness; of a like nature or kind.

1611 COCKER *s.v. Similare*, Similar; like, resembling. 1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 192 The Carter Spider has, for two particularities, very few similar creatures that I have met with. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 P. 3 Something similar, or analogous, may be observed. 1790 BURKE *Tr. Rev. Wks.* 189 II. 12 At home we behold similar beginnings. We are on our guard against similar conclusions. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell and his* iv. A set of thieves who by themselves are sent similar things to represent. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. 1 229 Dr. Wollaston pointed out a similar fact as regards hearing. 1897 TROTTER *Life J. Nicholson* iii. (1708) 31 The rest of the party were threatened with similar tortures.

b. Const. to; also formerly *with*.

1740 WATERLAND *Serm.* WKS. 123 IX. 23 The commandment to love our neighbour, which is a duty second and similar to that of the love of God. 1749 FIELDING *Tom*

stars. 1896 [see *B. 2* below].

3. *spee. a. Math.*, etc. (See *quots.*)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Similar Segments* of a Circle are such as contain equal Angles. *Ibid.*, *Similar Triangles* are such as have all their three Angles respectively equal to one another. 1705 W. JONES *Syn. Palm.*, *Mathesios* 77 Similar Products are those whose Corresponding Factors are Proportional. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* 1 322 Equiangular triangles are similar, and are proportional to the squares of their like sides. 1823 BROOKE *Crystallog.* 57 If all the planes of any primary form be similar, as those are of the cube, rhomboid, and some other forms. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 111 Two geometrical figures which have the same shape or form, but are constructed on a different scale, are said to be similar figures. 1897 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 30 The edges... which are equally inclined to each other are said to be similar.

b. *Mus.* Of motion: (see *quots.*)

1861 J. S. ADAMS *5000 Mus. Terms* 91 *Similar Motion*, that in which two or more parts always ascend or descend at the same time. 1895 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Motion*, Similar or direct motion is when parts move in the same direction either by single degrees or by skips.

4. *Comb.*, as *similar-looking*, *-sided*, *-sized*.

1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* 87 Equal or similar-sided Bivalves, or whose cardo is central. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *...* at the opposite extremities of the shell, at the opposite extremities of the shell, at the opposite extremities of the shell.

B. *sb.* 1. A thing or person similar to or resembling another; a counterpart. Also *const.* of.

1654 Z. Co the Integral rarely under *Math. Phys.* Parts are Similar the most minute. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duet* 1, Thou Similar of Lust! 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 110 Admiring the horizontal Verdure of her Father's elipt Hedges; with fifty pretty little Similes full as indolently entertaining. 1834 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life Sir T. Lawrence* I. 2 In manner and conversation, he was one whose similar you seldom met with. 1835 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. I. 1. 8. 3. 161 If representative ideas, or symbols, are for ever flowing off from all things in heaven and earth. 1894 *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 872/1 When had the similar of this preacher led the service in that house of worship?

2. *Med.* (See *quot.*)

1896 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 222 Hippocrates pointed out the occasional value of similars, that is of drugs which produce symptoms similar to those observed in the disease for which they are given.

+ Similariness. *Obs.*— [f. **SIMILARY** *a.*]

makes no alterations.

Similarity (símilāriti), [f. **SIMILAR** *a.* + **-ITY**, or *ad. F. similarité*.]

1. The state or fact of being similar; likeness, resemblance. (Common from c 1780.)

1664 POWER *Exp. Philo.* i. 56 Both which experiments do

prove an homogeneity and similarity of their substance. 1721 in BAILEY. 1771 *Timins Lett.* lxvii. (1783) 340 It arose from a fortunate similarity of principles. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 280 There is a strong similarity between the Hebrew and the Scythian languages. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 91 Nothing has a greater tendency to unlock the heart... than a similarity of misfortunes. 1899 LUPPOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 41 Certain insects escape danger by their similarity to plants.

2. *pl.* Points of resemblance.

1838 MURRAY *s. N. Germ.* 142 Those who are acquainted with the French metropolis will find here many similarities. 1865 LUPPOCK *Preh. Times* xv. (1878) 570 Presenting many remarkable similarities. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Apr. 418/1 There are many curious similarities between the inhabitants of Europe and North America.

Similarize, *v. rare*— [f. **SIMILAR** *a.*] *trans.*

To compare, liken.

1806 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 304 The twenty-fourth canto opens with a description of hoar-frost similarized to snow.

Similarly (símilāriti), *adv.* [f. **SIMILAR** *a.* + **-LY** 2.] In a similar or like manner.

1764 *Reid Inquiry* vi. § 33 324 The point which is situate similarly to that on which the picture is made on the other eye. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1840) I. 141 I have been... just the same kind of being I was before, and just similarly employed. 1859 *Christian Remembr.* XXXVIII. 223 In that case, all other rivers... ought to overflow similarly. 1886 *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. Div. 28 The same observations are true of all other contracts similarly circumstanced.

Comb. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 84 (1875) 258 The similarly-caused general currents in the air. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. ix. (1879) 660 An example of the similarly-fact influence of undue emotion. 1878 AGENCY *Photogr.* i. 4 When such a reversed facsimile was placed over similarly-prepared paper.

+ Similarness. *Obs. rare*. Similarity.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 104 The main Objection... against the identity or similarity of this Artificial, with the Natural Sulphur Water. 1731 in BAILEY (vol. II.).

+ Similary, *a. Obs.* Also 7 *-iary*. [See **SIMILAR** *a.* and **-ARY** 2. Common in the 17th cent.]

1. = **SIMILAR** *a.*

(a) 1654 P. MOORE *Hope Health* i. iv. 7 Soche members are compounded and doe consist of the said similare and like parts. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 29 The partes then of the body are divided into two sortes or kindes the first is, the simple or similary parts, the other the compound parts. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 196 Similary parts, as blood and other Humors, Flesh, Bones, Sinews, Arteries. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* i. (1682) 4 Having thus taken a view of the Organical Parts of the Bean, and other Seeds; let us next examine the Similary, &c. those whereof the Organical are compos'd.

(b) 1635 HUYWOOD *Hierarchy* II. Comm. 157 Anaxagoras... conferred the first generation upon small and Similare particles. 1646 SIN 1. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. (1650) 40 Ice is a simlary body, and homogeneous concotion, whose material is properly water. 1668 CULPHER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. iii. 4 Fat is a simlary Body void of Life.

2. = **SIMILAR** *a.*

1628 FLETCHER *Resolves* II. lix. Hence grows the height of friendship, when two similary Soules shall blend... in their commixions. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 123 As Augustine saith in a simlariate case [etc.]. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1718) IV. 6 Rhyming cadencies of simlary words.

Similat(e), *obs. f. SIMULATE* *apl. a.* and *v.*

Simulation, *obs. form of SIMULATION*.

Simile (símil), *sb.* Also *sb.* 7 *similit(e)*, 7-9 *simily*. [L. *simile*, neut. of *similis* like. With the form *simily* (pl. *-ies*), *cf. query* for *quere*, *quere*.]

1. A comparison of one thing with another, esp. as an ornament in poetry or rhetoric.

a. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 160 By this simile... ich seo an euendence, that ho so synepeth in he *seant* *eynt* asoiled woth he neuere. 1829 GREENE *Memphos* (Ath.) 51 Samela had leard... to anatomize wit, and speake none but Similes. *Ibid.* 88 Stuff with prettie Similes and farr feicht Metaphores. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. No simile is pretious, choyce, or elegant enough. 1646 SIN 1. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. i. ix. (1686) 26 Playing much upon the simile or illustrative argumentation. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 303 P. 20 Milton... never quits his simile till it rises to some very great Idea, which [etc.]. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P. Pope*, A simile, to be perfect, must both illustrate and ennoble the subject. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 8, I could wish... that this simile were in all things correct. 1858 DORAN *Court Fools* 167 Some of his similes are drawn from his profession. 1873 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth.* Lond. (ed. 2) 72 That was aptly illustrated by the simile of the infant that can only cry.

b. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 45 Did he not moralize this

Similes... are rare.

b. Without article.

1682 SHEFFIELD (Dr. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry*, They sigh in 'oo Prior *Dial. Dead, Locke &* Algebra of Discourse. 1707 ay of Simile. 1854 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 165 How would he have run him up and down the gamut of simile!

c. *Comb.*, as *simile-maker*, *-monger*.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. I could not... sit to a vain young Simile-maker, tho' he flattered me. 1868 HPLIS *Realms* viii. (1876) 178 That sort of confusion is indulged in by all simile-mongers.

+2. Likeness, resemblance; similarity. *Obs.*

1664 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Simile*,... likenes, or resemblance. 1633 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Miser Teares* Wks. (Grosart) I. 517 The Simile twice God and Man is such, That God is said to be immortal Man 1692 TAYLOR *Good Housew.* made *Doctor* xiv. 103 What likenes or correspondance is there between Cloves, Nace, ... and Herbs or Flesh? Verily there is no simile between them.

+b. The likeness of a thing. *Obs.*—

1742 *Lond. & Country Brev.* II. (ed. 2) 151 Everything delighteth to produce its own Simile.

Hence **Simile** *v. trans.*, to express by a simile.

1777 *Philipp Quarrel* 219 Having similed every different Part, he proceeds in the Representation thereof.

Simili-, *comb. form of L. similis* like, used

in the sense of 'imitation', as *simili-diamond*,

-gold, etc. Also *slight*.

1886 GRENVILLE-MURRAY *Young Widows* 33 Gold often runs to gold, or to simi! Harper's Mag. Sept. 1898 E. P. spinels, and simili distinguishable from real diamonds only by experts.

+ Similiancy. *Obs. rare*. [*ad. Sp. semejanca*; *cf. Pg. semelhança, simillanço*, *li. simiglianza*.]

Similarity, likeness.

1622 MABER tr. *Alman's Guesan d'Alf.* i. 21 Some long Treaty or Communication, Similiance in condition, or some other pledges of loue. 1631 — *Clestinia* i. 26 The great similiancy and suteableness which both of you have in vertue.

Similitive, *a. rare*— [irreg. f. *L. similis* like.] Expressing likeness.

1698 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 23 183 This similitive Participle [A] makes the [A] which goes before, and comes after, to be of one and the same extent.

Similitude (símilitúd), Also 4-5 *symyli*, 5 *simyli*, 5-6 *symyli*, *simyli*, *symyli*, 6 *simyli*, *similytude* (e) 5 *semelli*, 6 *scmilytude*; 6 *similitewd*. [*a. OF. similitude* (= *Sp. similitud*, *It. similitudine*), *ad. L. similitudo*, *f. similis* like.]

1. A person or thing resembling, or having the likeness of, some other person or thing; a counterpart or equal; + a similarity.

1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 42 He knew nat Catoun... That

rewth, lord, of thine awin symilitude. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 272b, The similitude of an haunde sent downe, toke me by the heer of my heed. 1621 LITTLETON *Prax.* 109 Romanists will worship their counterfeit similitude, in stone or tre. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* III. 348 Begotten Son, Divine Similitude, In whose conspicuous countenance... 'th' Almighty Father shines. 1714 STEELE *Poet. Allice*. Ded., Men of your Talents oblige the World, when they are studious to produce in others the Similitude of their Excellencies. 1754 GOLOSOM *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 174 Accustomed to cruelty, they expected a similitude of treatment. 1791 COVPER *Iliad* II. 23 The shadow stood, similitude exact Of Nestor. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 117

or thing.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1627 Slike a seggs in my slepe me same wedi... shall vndirg... god. 1444

ward the symylytude or lykenesse of a man. n 1513 KARYAN *Chron.* VII. (811) 421 He had a feende in his house in the symylytude of a catte. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 191 The first degree of this image and similitude that is in man. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comui. Titus* II. 13 He that waiteth for Christ... conformeth himselfe fully vnto his similitude. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* VII. 520 Let us make now Man in our image, Man in our similitude. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1873) II. 147 Behold this flame in man's similitude.

3. +a. A sign or symbol; the symbolic representation of something. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. v. (1658) 75 A tyraunt... shewid by similitude be dredes of realmes by gawynesse of a swerde pat heng our be heued of his famillier. c 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391), W y n it is an hoole which shewt by similitude how be moone waxep and wangep. c 1440 *...* and to purpos A similitude... all. 1558 Dr. WATSON *Ser.* ent is a sygne of a figure,

b. A comparison drawn between two things or facts; the expression of such comparison; + a simile.

1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 431 Almache answerde vn to that similitude, 'Of whennes cometh thyu answering so rude?' c 1400 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 160 By this simile [etc.]. 1477 EARL

1521 so is the body. 1522 put then a more ernest ymage of our condic[i]on & that not a fained similitude but a very true fass[i]on & figure of our worshipful estate. 1553 WYSON *Rhet.* 100 b, A similitude is a likenesse when two thynges, or mo then two, are so compared and resemblid together, that thei both in some one propertie seme like. 1635 SWAN *Spc.* M. v. § 2 (1643) 116 A similitude may be taken from a chestnut... breaking in the fire. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 266 To sneak away like a Cock, seems to

be a very improper Similitude. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 303. 20 Those who are acquainted with Homer's and Virgil's way of Writing, cannot but be pleased with this kind of Similitude. 1797 Boswell *Johnson* of a similitude to illus-
Aims, Poet. & Imag.
 We cannot utter a sentence in sprightly conversation without a similitude. 1875 HELLS *Soc. Press.* iii. 44 London is often likened to Babylon; but the similitude is a very unjust one.

attrib. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 52 As for our metaphorical and similitude-men of the pulpit, these things to them are too still and languid.

c. A parable; an allegory.

Chiefly in Biblical use, after *L. similitudo*, used to render *Gr. ὁμοίωσις*.

c. 1380 WYCHE *Ser. Wks.* II. 209 Luc telleth how Jesus seide to his discipils his similitude: per was a man þat hadde a fige tree. 1388 — *Luke viii.* 4 He seide bi a symylytude, He that soweth, sode out to sowe his seed. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 426, I shall say to the an Ensawmple and a semelitude of a woman, that was a paynym. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of*

and wyse prudent sentences. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke viii.* 4 He said by a similitude. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd. 138 A dark Similitude Will on the Fancie more it self intrude... Then thing, from Similies not borrowed.

d. In proverbial use.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 15 Similitudes do not run on all four, as the Proverb is. 1695 in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III. 8, 11. this very Place was a Temple of Jupiter Belus, the Similitude will run upon all Four. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. p. lxvi, Similitudes, even when they are taken from Aesop, do not walk upon All Four.

4. The quality or state of being like; resemblance, similarity, likeness. Now somewhat rare. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Luce* II. iv. (Skeat) l. 186 So than in that, it is more similitude to the everlasting presence. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scutyls* (Roxb.) 10 Be congruente Of simylytude. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 1 Kynges owen to haue pyssaunce and seyngeynge upon the knyghtes, and the knyghtes by symylytude ougten to haue power. ouer the moyen peple. c. 1532 Du Wrs *Introd. Fr. in Palser.* 233 Specially havyng symylytude of maners toggyder. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 279 Similitude and likeness is a great cause of loue, because similitude maketh many things to be as one and the same thing. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* Introd. 2 The similitude of Passions, makes the same in all men. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 287 Casaubon writ a whole Book on purpose, to shew they had no Similitude nor Affinity with one another. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 P. 14 As not every instance of similitude can be considered as a proof of imitation. 1794 GOOWIN *Caleb Williams* 25 A young man whom similitude of manners had rendered one of his principal confidants. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 405 Such deviations, as will efface all traces of similitude of structure. c. 1854 H. REEO *Lect. Eng. Lit.* I. (1878) 42 The law which reconciles similitude and dissimilitude, the harmony of contrast. 1878 MISS J. J. YOUNG *Ceramic Art* 43 No better examples can be given of similitude.

† b. Likelihood, probability. In phr. by or of (all, any, some) similitude. *Obs.*

c. 1460 MATHAN *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 154 Qwat that a man dremyth schuld turne to trwthe be sum symylytude. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 5 To knowe whether and unto what place It woulde me bryng by anysimilitude. 1513 HEN. VIII in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) V. 317 In caas the said retardation had not been, our said ship of all similitude had not happened into the said daunger. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 31 This castel... cam to them be similitude by Maryage. c. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV.* Dvjb, The Frenchmen whiche by all similitude had knowledge of the kynges passage entered amongst the kynges naute.

Hence † *Similitudeness*, = *SIMILITUDE* 2. *Obs.* *Similitudizing vbl. sb.*, a drawing of comparisons. *Similitudinize v.*, to make comparisons.

1547 BOONOR *Brev. Health* § 182 Man is made to the similitudenes of God. 1681 COLVEL *Whet Supplic.* (1751) 147 Thy own and other souls deluding by such prophane similitudine. 1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XV. 316 Melodiously similitudinising in Sapphics languid or Alcaics terse.

† *Similitudinarily*, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In the manner of a similitude or simile.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 43 A man, (for example) as Christ is, cannot but similitudinarily be a Vine, a Lyon, a Rocke, &c. 1641 SUFETYMRUS' *Vind. Ansv.* xiii, They (labouring to do it in a familiar way) did similitudinarily call them Bishops.

† *Similitudinarily*, *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *similitudinarius* (also *-arius* adv.), f. *similitudo*: cf. Sp. and Pg. *similitudinario*.] *a.* *adv.* In figurative language. *b.* *sb.* A thing resembling another. *c.* *adv.* Of the nature of a similitude or figure; expressing comparison or likeness; symbolic.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 33 Kepenge silence or spekenge similitudinarily [*L. ænigmatice*] where any thyng of the Trinite was in there werke. 1541 R. COPLAND *Cynodon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fijb, There be... in the rumpe which be nat very spondyl vyceres. 1581 MULCASTER *similitudinarily* applications.

i. II. 107 Sacramental signs are similitudinarily. 1642 I. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ* 113 Thow... is not wholly to be understood in a metaphorically or a similitudinarily sense. 1680 DR. POTTER *Christophale* 44 (T.), Our Saviour chose this similitudinarily way to express our union with himself.

† *Similitudy*. *Obs.* rare. [Irreg. f. L. *similis*.] *Similarity*.

c. 1470 HAROING *Chron.* I. x, As he herde in all similitude Howe Joseph had his graund-ser enformed. 1651 BIGGS *New*

Disp. 291 Contrariety and similitudy. *Ibid.* 293 Although similitudy doth proximately include familiarity.

Similize (si'milīz), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. *similis* or *SIMILE*: see -IZE.]

† *l. trans.* To imitate, copy. *Obs.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 454 He similitize These Gebonites: I will my self disguise 'to gull thee. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Spr.* 7. III. 202 Sithe castinge, how his formes and faces viewe mote similitize his father, yet vntrewe.

† 2. To compare, liken. *Const. to, with. Obs.*

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 16 Some haue similitized these kind of men with the Camellion. 1653 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Poems & Fancies* 136 Similizing the Braine to a Garden. c. 1670 HACKET *John Williams* I. (1692) 53 The best to whom he may be similitized herein, is Frier Paul the Seruite.

3. To symbolize; to express or describe in similes. c. 1668 DAVENANT *Poems Wks.* (1673) 256 We need not bring So many Flowers. To shew or similitize you more. 1854 LOWELL *Kittredge Trav.* 165 How Calderon would have similitized this pretty creature, had be ever seen it!

b. *intr.* To use a simile or comparison. 1686 DROVEN *Duchess of York's Paper Defended Misc. Wks.* 1800 II. 496 If I may similitize in my turn, a dull fellow might ask the meaning [etc.].

Similor (si'milōr). [a. F. *similor* (1742), f. L. *similis* like + F. or gold.] A very yellow kind of brass used in making cheap jewellery.

1783 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) X. 8172/1 *Similor*, a name given to an alloy of red copper and zinc, made in the best proportions, to imitate silver and gold. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 30 This alloy may exist in many different proportions, under which it has different names, as tombac, similor, pinchbeck, &c.

Hence *Similored a.*, faced with similor.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 220/1 Yellow similorred goods must only have the mercury fairly removed from them.

Simily, *obs.* variant of *SIMILE*.

Simioid, *a.* [f. *SIMIA* + -OID.] Resembling the apes; simian.

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 371 Man's ancestors, therefore... were simial or simioid, 'monkeylike'.

Simious (si'miōs), *a.* [f. *SIMIA* + -OUS.]

1. Belonging to the race of apes; having apish characteristics.

1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1830) 190 A model of perfect conformation to the whole simious tribe. 1807 — *Phylogeny's Lett.* III. (ed. 3) 5 note, That simious parasite who is always grinning at his heels. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, Neither woman nor man, but some simious interloper from the...

2. Typical or characteristic of apes.

c. 1835 SYD. SMITH *Ballad Wks.* 1359 II. 307/1 That strange simious schoolboy passion of giving pain to others. 1839 C. A. MURRAY *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 220 A low tceceding forehead, a nose somewhat simious. [Note.] I believe can justify claim the invention or anglicising of this word. 1882 TRAILL *Stierne* IV. 35 A novel in which he might give full play to his simious humour.

Hence *Simiousness*.

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 59 The obtrusive simiousness of the Mongolian features.

Simitar, *obs.* or U.S. form of *SIMITAR*.

† *Simity*. *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *simius* snub-nosed, flat-nosed.] The fact of being flat-nosed.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* VII. 83 Midwives... are wont to compress the lateral parts of the Nose, that this simity of children may be the sooner abolished. *Ibid.* 127 Simity therefore is the cause, not the disease.

Simkin, *rare.* Also 9 *Simplin*. [Diminutive form of the personal name *Sim* Simon: see -KIN.] A fool; a simpleton.

1785 GROSE *I.* 161 MAYHEW I. 161 upkin of the ballet, and he's dressed in white, with long sleeves, and a white face.

Simkin 2. *Anglo-Indian.* Also *simplin*. [Urdu corruption of *champagne*.] Champagne.

1853 W. D. ARNOLD *Oakfield* II. iv. 127 The dinner was good, and the iced simkin, Sir, delicious. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compot. Wallah* (1866) 164 We agreed to drink our last two bottles.

Illustr. I.

'Simkin'

Simlin (si'mlin). Also 8-9 *eymling*, 9 *simblin*. [Alteration of *SIMNEL*.]

1. U.S. A species of squash having a scalloped edge. Cf. *SIMNEL* 2.

1794 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* 148 Cymplings (*Cucurbita verrucosa*). 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* 63 Hunters tell of some curious plants on the Arkansas, amongst which are the common sun-flower, the bean, and the simblin. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Words & Usef. Pl.* (1860) 142 *Cucurbita melopepo*... Round Squash. Cympling. 1896 *Columbus Dispatch* 24 July 9 Peel and slice tender young simlins.

2. *dim.* = *SIMNEL* I b.

1847 — in dialect texts and glossaries (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); also in combs, as *simlin-cake*, *Sunday*.

Simment, *obs.* form of *CEMENT* v.

Simmer (si'mər), *sb.* [f. the vb.] The state or condition of simmering. Chiefly in phr. on the (or at a) simmer. Also *fig.*

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. v. 7 The kettle was kept on the simmer. 1825 LAMB *Ref. in Pillory* in *Ediana* (1865) 141 This bubbling might have warmed the pot boil, when your dirty cuttings from the shambles... shall stand at a cold sim-

mer. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* xii, In a constant simmer of grief to be good.

Simmer, *Sc.* form of *SUMMER*.

Simmer (si'mər), *v.* Also 7 *simber*. [Later form of *SIMPER* v. 1, the change being probably due to a feeling of phonetic appropriateness.]

Simming in *Deum.* & *Fl. Caxcomb* IV. vi. ('Tis still simming in ber blood') may be an error for *simmering*.

1. *intr.* Of liquids: To make a subdued murmuring sound under the influence of continued heat; to be at a heat just below boiling-point. Also *transf.* of the containing vessel, etc.

1653 MORE *Autid. Atheism* II. xii. § 12 That their vital heat and moisture may not always only simmer in one sluggish tenour, but some times boil up higher and seeth over. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* IV. 135 Let it simmer on a gentle Fire, then let it cool. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 7 To watch the skillet on the fire, to see it simmer with a due degree of heat. 1791 COWPER *Itin* XVIII. 432 The water in the singing brass Simmer'd. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii. A large iron cauldron, bubbling and simmering in the heat. 1862 MISS BRADDOON *Lady Audley* xxix, Over the handful of fire, upon which the broth... still bubbled and simmered. 1882 'OUIOU' *Maremma* I. 37 While her frugal supper was simmering.

transf. and *fig.* 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xliii, That sort of farthing candlelight which glimmers Where reeking London's smoky caldron simmers. 1841 B. HALL *Patchwork* I. ix. 150 The patient... keeps simmering [in the bath] eight or ten hours.

refl. 1882 G. H. HOLLISTER *Kiuley Hollow* xv, Green wood will at last simmer itself into a blaze.

b. Of feelings, tendencies, etc.: To be in a state of gentle activity; to be on the verge of becoming active or breaking out.

c. 1764 R. LLOYD *Author's Apol.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 2 Whose friendship serves the talking turn, Just simmers to a kind concern.

VI. 451 A spir warmth on the si

VI. 145 The disaffection was already simmering in Devonshire. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 811 This mean business had simmered on, and was at last at boiling point.

c. Of persons, etc.: To be in a state of suppressed excitement or agitation.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 235 This great fiery heart, seething, simmering like a great furnace of thoughts. 1876 GLAUSTONE *Glean.* II. 320 When they had left him boiling, or, at least simmering, in unanimity of wrath. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1322/1 The tribes of Afghanistan were simmering to revolt.

2. *trans.* To keep in a heated condition just below boiling-point.

1823 J. BADDOCK *Dent. Amusem.* 147 Boil and simmer it until the water having evaporated leaves the kali behind. 1850 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* III. 1377 It is then skinned and simmered for about three hours. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 62 Simmer the whole for two hours, and strain.

† *Simmer*, *v.* 2 *Obs.* — [app. a var. of *SIMMON* v.]

trans. To cement.

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 49 You must add to the under Side by a Clozier...; which, if simmer'd to the Brick, will add much to the Strength... of the Work.

Simmering, *vbl. sb.* [f. *SIMMER* v. 1 + -ING 1]. The action of the vb.; the state of being near boiling-point; the gentle murmuring of a liquid under the influence of heat. Also *fig.*

1707 MORTIMER *Hush* (1721) II. 323 Experience shews it wastes less, and ferments better after so long boiling than simmering. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Wine*, Any considerable heat, or even a degree of simmering, or tepidity. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xxv, The simmering of a small pot which he had placed on the flame. 1856 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II, A simmering buzzed in my heavy brain. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. 56 The fact illustrates the vague simmering of an interest in German speculation.

Simmering, *pp. a.* [f. *SIMMER* v. 1 + -ING 2.] That simmers; murmuring with a subdued sound.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 26 Nymphs! you crowsell on simmering cauldrons play'd. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* II. vii, Such is the buzz and frothy simmering ferment of the general mind. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* VII. vii. II. 255 The... of insects. 1872 ring distill of.

Hence *Simmeringly* *adv.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiv. § 21 (1689) 276 Let the Liquor boil very leisurely and simmeringly only.

Simmetrian, -triated, -trie, *obs.* forms of *SYMMETRIAN*, -TRIATED, -TRY.

Simmon, *sb.* 1 Now *dia.* Forms: 5 *symonde*, 6 *semonde*, 7 *sim(m)ond*, *symond*; 7- *simmon* (8 *simon*). [var. of *CEMENT sb.*] *Cement*. (Cf. *quots.* 1706 and 1890.) Also *attrib.*

c. 1490 *York Myst.* viii. 102 Pus sall I iune it. And sadly sette it with symonde fyne. 1575 TURBERV. *Fanciecrane* 98 Glewe it in with Semonde or Kosen and waxe molten together. *Ibid.* 275 The gumme fatte of a fygge, the yolke of an egge, or some kinde of Semonde made of purpose. 1641 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington* II. (ed. (Surtees) 191 Wax, rossel, and stone pitch to make symond for mending the fount stone broken by the Scotts. 1688 HOLME *Armoury*... head.

Simmer, *sb.* 1 Now *dia.* *Simmon*, a compound made of Pitch, Brick-dust, Plaster of Paris, &c. used by Chasers, Repairers, and other Artificers. 1828 CARR *Crown Gloss*, *Simmon*, cement. 1899 J. NICHOLSON *York Lore & Yks.* 80 When bricklayers wish to give a reddish

colour to the mortar, they used pounded bricks or tiles to mix with it. This powder is called simmon, and simmon pounding was formerly the hard labour punishment in Beverley Gaol.

Simmon, sb.² Sc. (chiefly *Shetland*). Also *simmin, -an, symmon; simmond, -ind.* [f. ON. *simma* STIE. Cf. Gael. *simman*.] A rope or band made of straw or heath, esp. one used to thatching; rope of this material. Also *atthir*.
a. c. 1690 in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S.H.S.) III. 252 The Simmon...thatching is of a kind of Divil, and Straw

1871 *COWIE Shetland* 92 The roof consists of...thin divots of dried turf, spread on wood, and covered with straw placed in a vertical direction, and held in its place by simmins or straw ropes.

B. 1808 JAMESON, *Simmonds*, ropes made of heath and of *Empetrum nigrum*. 1822 HIBBERT *Desc. Shetl. Isl.* 115 Over these they lay the straw, and afterwards secure the whole with simmonds or bands formed also of straw. 1888 EDWINSTON & SAKBY *Home Naturalist* 145 A bit of simmond was woven. 1899 SPENCE *Shetland Folk-Lore* 195 Making numerous articles for domestic use from straw, such as...simmond-chairs [etc.].

Simmon, v. Now dial. Also 6 *symon, 6-7 simon.* [f. *SIMMON sb.*] *trans.* To cement.

1568-9 *Sarum Churchw. Accs.* (Swayne, 1896) 283 Wex and Rosen and a fagot to symon the Stones. 1583 in *Hutton St. John Bapt. Coll.* (1893) 63 Item to Jhon Herberte symoninge certain loose stones in the newe gate. 1663 GERBER *Counsell* 83 French Glasse wrought with good lead, well simmoned, is worth sixteen pence a foot. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 385/1 The Second thing in this quarter is the Oyle, or Symoning Brush. *Ibid.*, The Leading of the glasses is...oyled and Symoning to keep out soyle fowther. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Simmond*, d. cemented. 'It's fearful weel simmond'.

Simnel (si-mnēl). Now *arch. or local.* Forms: 3-4 *simenel*(l), 5-7 *syme-, symynel*; 5-6 *symnelle* (5-nylle), 5-7 *-nell, 5-9-nel*; 6-7 *simnell*, 6-*simnel*; 5 *cymnel*, 7 *-nell, 7-8 cimnel*(l). [a. OF. *simenel, seminel*, etc. (mod.F. dial. *simnell*), app. related in some way to *L. simula* or Gr. *σουλῆς* fine flour.

Med.L. *simen-, siminellus*, is merely an adaptation of the OF. or ME. word. *L. simula* is the direct source of OHG. *simela, semala*, etc. (MHG. *simlele, semle, G. semmel*, with corresponding forms in LG., Du., Da., and Sw.).

1. A kind of bread or hane made of fine flour and prepared by boiling, sometimes with subsequent baking. Now chiefly *hist.*

2. *Liber de situ Ecclesie Belli* in *Dugdale Monast.* (1821) III. 242 Constituent...panem regie mense aptum, qui simenel vulgo vocatur, habere pondere lx solidorum.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 779 For hom he brouthe fele sibe Wastels, simenels with behorn. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 565 *Artocopus*, a symenel. 1440 *Præp. Parv.* 77 Cymnel, brede, artocopus. 1454 in *Anstey Munim. Acad.* (Rolls) II. 710 Panes vulgariter nuncupatos 'Wygges' et 'Symnelles'. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 19 Thou diddest eate nothinge but symnells, honny & oyle. 1584 COGAN

vided Simnells made of Water according to the size of your Dish, cut 'em in Halves as it were an Orange. 1783 *Genl. Mag.* LIII. ii. 578 Some things customary probably refer simply to the idea of feasting...Of these, perhaps, are...cross-buns, saffron cakes, or symnells, in Passion week...these being formerly at least unleavened. 1824 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. X. 393 *Simnel*. In the island of Jersey the name is still applied to a kind of thin biscuit made of the finest wheaten flour and water.

b. A rich currant cake, usually eaten on Mid-Lent Sunday in certain districts.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To *Dianene*, Ile to thee a Simnell huing, 'Gainst thou go'st a mothering. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 293/2 A Simnell, is a thick copped Cake, or Loaf made of white Bread, Knodden up with Saffron and Currans. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant. Gloss.*, *Simnell*, a plumb-cake having a raised crust for the exterior. 1851 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. III. 506 A rich sort of cake, consisting of

c. *atthir*, as *simnells* *atthir*, *atthir*, *atthir*. Sunday, Mid-Lent or Mothering Sunday. Also *simnell-wise* adj.

1674 BLOUNT, *Simnell-bread*,...bread made of fine meal of corn. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 131 A Noble Cake, made Simnell-wise. 1766 *Compl. Farmer's B. Bread*. We also meet with symnel bread, manchet or roll bread, and French bread. 1819 SCOTT *Fraser's* xiv. A quantity of rich pastry, as well as of the simnell-bread and waste cakes. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* vi. xvi. (1862) 590 In Lancashire and Cheshire they still eat Simnell-cake on Mid-Lent Sunday. 1863 CHAMBERS *Et. of Days* I. 336/1 A sort of rich and expensive cakes, which are called Simnell-cakes.

2. U.S. A variety of squash. Cf. *SIMLIN* 1.
1840 *U.S. Farmer's Dict.* New Albion 25 Strawberries, like Cucumbers, The Clipseutz

are sometimes call'd Cymnells (as are some others also), from the Lenten Cake of that Name, which many of them very much resemble.

+**Simon.** *slang.* [Prob. a fanciful use of the personal name.] A sixpence.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Simon*, Six-pence. [Hence in later slang Dicts.]

Simon(d, obs. forms of **SIMMON**, cement.

+**Simoner.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 *Sym-*. [var. of **SIMONIER**.] A simonist, simoniac.

1a 1407 W. THORPE *Exam. & Test.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 171/1 Proude ostinate heretikes, couetous Symoners...*Ibid.*, These Symoners sell synne, suffering men and women...to lie and continue from yeare to yeare in diuers vices.

Simoniac (simōni'āk), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: a. 4 *simoniak, 5-6 -yake, 6 -iake, 7 -iack; 6-7 simoniak(e, 6-8 -iack(e, 6- simoniak. B. 7 simoniack.* [a. OF. *simoniacke, simoniague* (= Sp., Pg., and It. *simoniaco*), or ad. med.L. *simoniac-us, f. simonia* SIMONT.]

a. *sb.* One who practises simony; a buyer or seller of benefices, ecclesiastical preferments, or other spiritual things. Freq. with initial capital.

a. 1340 *Agenb.* 41 Peruore bi byep y-cleped Symoniaks alle bo þe wylleþ zelle oþer begge þe gosliche þinges. c. 1420 *Lyng. Assembly of Gods* 680 Pryuy symoniakes, with false vsurers. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 246 He said that the Pope was a Simoniack, euer selling gyftes. 1592 *TYNNE Ten Eng. Leiers* D. 3, Both the seller and the buyer of spiritual things are Simoniaks. 1636 *PRYNNE Unbush. Tim.* (1661) 84 A Bishop...although he be a Simoniack, Heretick, excommunicate Person...may yet firmly ordain others. 1681 *BAXTER Arzv. Dodwell* iii. 22 Such as diuers General Councils judged Hereticks, Infidels, Simoniaks, &c. 1726 *AYLFORD Paragon* 234 If the Bishop appears, and alleges...that the Pension presented is a Simoniack, unlearned, and the like, then they are to proceed to Trial. 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* vi. iii. (1864) III. 496 Peter Bishop of Florence was accused as a Simoniack. 1881 *Church Times* Apr. 211 We should say that simoniaks seldom disturb congregations.

B. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 50 The contraveyners to be punished with all severitie and rigour as simoniaks. 1678 *JONES Heart & Right Sovereign* 349 There was but one bishop in all the isle of Britain then, and he afterwards was a Simoniack.

B. *adj.* = next.

1632 D. LUTTON *Land & Co. Carbonadoed* (1857) 306 Like a false Canoniere, that came by his place by Simoniacke means. 1681 *COLVIT Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 157 [To] part the simoniack pelf, And take the one half to himself. 1688 *Act & Will. & Mary* c. 16 Preamble, Persons simoniack or simoniackally promoted to benefices. 1900 *Speaker* 3 Mar. 538 The Simoniack baseness of the Universities.

Simoniacal (simōni'ākāl), *a.* Also 7 *simoniacal*. [f. *prec.* + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or involving simony.

a. 1567 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* v. 562 These thinges are Simoniackal, that are forbidden in the Olde and Newe Testamente. a. 1600 *HOOKER Ecc. Pol.* vii. xiv. § 8 Simoniackal corruption I may not suspect to be amongst men of so great place. 1643 *ROGERS Naaman* 145, I may say of this Selfe, as we say of Simoniackal contracts for Benefices, that such Simony creates a lapse. 1740 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. lxxviii. 443 Mr. Williams...declined the stipulated eighty pounds...as he thought it would have a Simoniackal appearance. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 60 When the common law censures simoniackal contracts. 1827 *Canham's Nation. Jurid.* *Evid.* V. 582 To dispute his lessors title, by proving that his presentation was simoniackal. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. 180 The exaction of such a price...was both oppressive and simoniackal.

B. 1648 *Gage West Ind.* 2 If he would deliver at once all those his Purgatory Prisoners without the Simoniackal receipt of money.

2. Of persons: Guilty of or practising simony.

a. 1569 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. iv. 563 Yet, and in simoniackal heeps cathedral churches are stuffed with them, as dens of thieves. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1651) 44 What shall we expect that have such multitudes of patrons. 1643 *MILTON* away with such young moniackal fathers. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 296 P. 0 1116 Simoniackal Ladies, who seduce the sacred Order into the Difficulty [etc.]. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* vi. Wks. 1813 l. 427 Declined loudly

1878 *Rev. Mar.* 222 One

1897 *Mrs.* indemed the simon-

iacal clergy in every rank.

B. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 249 It is but to punish him as simoniackal. 1632 *Lutwog Trav.* I. 20 The bribing hands of the Simoniackal Minions.

3. Tainted or marked by simony.

1575-85 *ABR. SANOVUS Seru.* xx. 346 We have happily forsaken...that polluted Church, that simoniackal temple. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Gov.* ii. iii. Would hee preferre those proud simoniackal Courts?

Hence **Simoniackness**, 'the being of a Simoniackal Nature' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

Simoniackally (simōni'ākālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.*]

In a simoniackal manner; with the guilt of simony. 1600 O. E. (M. SURCLIFFE) *Rept. Libel* ii. iv. 85 They are ordained simoniackally, and by excommunicate persons. 1688 [see **SIMONIAK sb.**] 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antip.* ix. 619 After his decease, a certain Clerk was simoniackally presented by those Regular Patrons. 1765 *DURN Eccles. Law* III. 325 Canons...whereby a person simoniackally promoted is punished by deprivation. 1778 *JOHNSON in Berrell* 12 May, He had purchased a living in the country, but not simoniackally. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flee.* xii. 297 A bad pope, a simoniackally-appointed pope.

+**Simoniacle.** *Obs.*—1 [a. OF. *simoniacle*, var. of *simoniague*; cf. next.] A simoniack.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. viii. Rij, He þat well schal practyse an hondreth thyrti & foure causes of excomuniacyon...& then conforme with symoniacles and other excomuniacyons.

+**Simoniacre, a.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 *symon-akre*. [a. OF. *simoniacre*, var. of *simoniague*; cf. *prec.*] Simoniackal.

1533 *State Papers Hen. VIII.* VII. 534 They sayd that we call the Pope Bysshop of Rome, bastard, and symonakre. *Ibid.*, As touchyng whyddyr He be bastard or symonakre, or bothe.

+**Simonial.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 *symonyal* [a. OF. *simonial, f. simonie SIMONY*.] = **SIMONIAK sb.** c. 1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T. P.* 784 Both he þat sellethe and he þat byeth thynges spirituelles ben cleped Symoniakles.

Simonian¹, *sb.* and *a.* *rare.* Also 4 *symonyan*, *yen.* [f. *SIMONY* + -AN, or ad. OF. **simonien*.]

+**A. sb.** A simoniack, simonist. *Obs.* c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. II. 148 Hise ȝifis ben not mesurid bi man, alȝif symonien mesuren þer grace, & ȝyven pleyner absolucion...for more money. c. 1380 = *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 25 Chaffare walkyng in derkeness is þe pryui heresie of symonians. 1567-8 *ABR. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 311, I sent my visitors into Norwich...whereof I heard, that *Quid vultis mihi dare?* had so much prevailed there among the Simonians.

B. *adj.* Simoniackal.

1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* viii. i. 111. 271 The clergy of Saxony resolved to expel all the intruding and Simonian bishops (those who had received investiture from the Emperor).

Simonian² (saimōni'ān), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. med.L. **Simonianus, f. Simon* (see def.).]

A. *sb.* A member of an early Christian sect named after Simon Magos and regarded as heretical. (Cf. **SIMONIST**.)

1585-7 *T. ROGERS 39 Arl.* (1625) 57 Some thinke, that to...is a yoke...*655 BAXTER* Hereticks...ie kinde of judgements. 1677 *GILPIN Devotiol.* (1687) 129 There were no less than ten sorts of heretikal Antichrists in the apostle

BURTON Eccl. Hist. (1845) 235 We are assured, that [his convenient doctrine was a characteristic of the Simonians and other Gnostics. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 79/1 Even the Tübingen critics themselves could not deny the existence of a sect of Simonians.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, the sect of the Simonians.

Simonians.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 80/2 We have therefore in Simonianism a rival system to Christianity. 1902 *Expositor* Sept. 227 There had been a revival of Simonianism in Samaria.

+**Simoniack, a.** *Obs.* Also *symoniackal* (l. [f. *SIMONY* + -ICAL.] = **SIMONIAKAL**.)

1570 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 221/1 Where is Peters spirite, by whose power countounes is destroyed, and simoniackal heresie is condempned? 1588 *Marpur. Epist.* (1841) 22 Since you were a Symoniackal Deane. 1626 *L. OWEN Running Register* 54 Paulus Quintus that grent Symoniackal Pope. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xiv. Wks. 1851 III. 449 Compiler of that unsalted and Simoniackal pialier. 1686 *J. S. Hist. Monast. Convent.* 157 His Office is to enquire whether there be any Simoniackal Practices...in the resignation of Benefices.

Hence +**Simoniackally** *adv.* *Obs.*

1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 263 That patron who should simoniackally promote any Clerk.

+**Simoniack, a.** *Obs. rare.* Also *a. Obs. rare.* Also 4-5 *symoniack, yent.* [Cf. **SIMONIAN**¹ and -ENT.]

A. *sb.* = **SIMONIAK sb.**

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 26 And siþ þei sullen teupen...þei ben cursed symoniackis & so heretiks. 1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) p Symonienitis ben sovereyne eretike. a. 1470 *H. PARKER Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) vii. 303/1 [They] that bye ony thyng spirytuel...ben called properly symonienites.

B. *adj.* = **SIMONIAKAL a. 1.**

1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) xi. 21 Such appropingne...is thessil, fals, and symonienit. a. 1470 *H. PARKER Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) vii. 302/2 Some thynges be forbidden for they be symonienit as byyenge and silyngne of the sacramentes of holy churche.

Hence +**Simoniackly** *adv.* *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 No man presume...symonienitly, þat is to sey, for couetyse, for his labour tak ani þing.

+**Simonier.** *Obs.* Also 4 *symoniour, -ler, 5-6 -yer.* [Cf. *prec.* and -ER.] = **SIMONIAK sb.**

c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. III. 103 Þes proude clerkes, symoniours, silleres of pardoun and indulgences. *Ibid.* 211 symoniours...of whiche Englonde schuld be first. c. 1440 *Alph. Tates* confusid, & belive þe alway was wele tewid and clere oute of dect. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. i. Be in no wyse...a symonier, or a ratenour. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vii. 76b, Gregorius the 7. proceded sharply agaynst prelates and prestes that were symoniers.

Simonious, *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* Also 7 symonious. [f. SIMONY + -OUS.]

1. = SIMONICAL 1 and 3.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 II. 276 None shall hold Three or four Church-livings (got by Simonious gold). 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 54 (going themselves on the Simonious places of their outed predecessors. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. ix. 192 A Simonious suit decided against her in the Ecclesiastical Court had been the result.

2. = SIMONICAL 2.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Preface, The oppressions of a Simonious decimating clergy. 1670 — *Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 292 At this relation Stigand the Simonious Archbishop... is said to have laugh't.

Simonism, *rare* — [f. *simon* + -ISM.] The practice or advocacy of simony.

1895 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 370 For Simonism and lack of many straightforwardness, this letter has not often been paralleled.

Simonist (sim'ōnist). Also 7 symonist. [f. SIMON + -IST.] One who practises or upholds simony.

1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* v. 564 The Heresie of Macedonians... is more tolerable, then is the Heresie of these Simonistes. 1583 BADINGTON *Commandant*, (1590) 5 b. No excommunicate person or Simonist shall have a patron to present. 1621 BR. MOURAGU *Diatriba* 102 The Sacilegist, and Symonist, the two Prophans of holy things. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. 1851 III. 233 Wulfer, selling the Bishoprick of London, to Wini the false Simonist we read of in this story. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. v. 49 An Adulterer, Simonist, ... Arrian. 1767 BURN *Eccles. Law* III. 336 The ecclesiastical court may proceed against a Simonist. 1864 *Athenaeum* 9 Apr. 302/3 A Turk next say, ... If you are a Christian, you are a Simonist and a persecutor.

attrib. 1685 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* ii. 11 The Symonist Arch-bishop.

Simonist (sai'mōnist). *rare*. [f. *Simon* + -IST.] = SIMONIAN 2.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 834/2 The various heresies. ... are taken up in chronological order and arranged in five main groups, the Ophite, Simonist, ... and Noetian.

† **Simonite**, *Obs.* = SIMONIST 1.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying in Dunbar* 523 Sarazene, symonite, provit, Paganie prononciat. 1555 W. WATKIN *Farde Facions* ii. 235 They were all busie vsurers, and Simonistes, bothe spiritual and Temporal. 1588 in *Littell, Seru. Q. Edia.* (1847) 617 All Simonistes, wch bye and sell, or unfytle bestow livings and offices.

Simon Pure, *collog.* Also Simon-pure, simon-pure. [The name of a Quaker in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy *A bold stroke for a wife* (1717), who is impersonated by another character during part of the play.] *The (real) Simon Pure*, the repl. genuine, or authentic person or thing.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R. vi.* 'Here,' proceeded the counsellor, 'is the real Simon Pure—here's Godfrey Bertram Hewit.' a 1832 — *Monast.* Introduction note, Each insisting that his Jeddah Cleishbotham was the real Simon Pure. 1860 W. C. Pa with him the Simor I believe the real Simon pure had been in the crowd all the time.

b. attrib. or as *adj.* Real, genuine, authentic. 1839 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 337 The home of the Simon-pure wild horse is on the southern plains. 1864 HOWELLS *Trans. fr. Altruria* 125 If you want to see American individuality, the real, simon-pure article.

† **Simont**, *symont*, *Obs.* ff. CEMENT *sb.* and *v.* 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Nov.* ii. lxvii. The purifyt silver. Instead of symont we our all that wone. 1505-6 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. III. 46 Item, to set on the simont riall quihilk was deliverit to Quinta Essencia. 1599 in Willis & Clark *Canbridge* (1886) II. 252 The windoes... shalbe well glazed and simonted.

Simony (si'mōni). Forms: 3-6 symonye, -ie (4-1), 4-9 symony; 3-7 simonie (4-ye), 6 simoni, 6- simony. [a. OF. *symonie*, *simonie* (= Sp., Pg., It. *simonia*), ad. med.L. *simonia*, f. the name of Simon Magus, in allusion to his offer of money to the Apostles, Acts vii. 18-19.]

1. The act or practice of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferments, benefices, or emoluments; traffic in sacred things. Freq. with initial capital. a 1225 *Amer. R.* 202 Simonie, Gavel, Oker. c 1290 *S. Eng. Lrs.* I. 435 Wel vnnge be it fond with-out symonie.

b. *buggellifode* symne 5511 cherche men

sele. a 1340 HANFORD *Ex. sauer* lxxviii. I in men... come in... ill dignities of halykirke, borch maystry and symony. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Sicche curatis... comen not into bere benefices bi dehere... but symonye, pride and covetise. c 1440 PECCOCK *Repr.* iii. viii. 321 The frynt of the churchis riche endowing is synne of... symonye. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* xlvii. (Arb.) 93 He tolde me that for the synne of symony that he dyd... he soffred ful greuous peynys. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1900/2 I he came therto by symony, or some such other euyl mene. 1580 LUTTON *Svrigilla* 11 Then I thinke none is admitted into that function with you, that intrude themselves into it by giftes or Simonie. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 45 But Simonie is now soe common growne, That 'tis account noe sinne, if kept unknowne. 1664 H. MORE *Mystr. Inq.* 434 Those Revenues and preferments which Symony... had made mere Merchandises. 1794 NELSON *Fest. & Fast.* x. (1793) 603 The Christian Church... proceeded with great severity against such as were found guilty of Symony. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 278 By symony, the right of presentation to a living is forfeited, and vested *pro hac vice* in the crown.

1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 223 A pontiff unfit for his station through ignorance, incapable of holding it through simony. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. 315 In his ecclesiastical patronage Stephen stands vaguely charged with Simony.

fig. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadardou* 83 Which fable abuse is nothing else but a meere mentall Simonie, vsurie, sacrilege and most impious hypocrisie. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. lxxvii. 103 The prevarications of Advocates, the Symony used of Judges.

attrib. 1899 SALA *Tr. round Clock* (1861) 120 If you have a fancy to see Simony sales by auction, and aduowsons... knocked down for so many pounds sterling.

† **D. Personified**, *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem time Edw. II* (Percy) iv. Treth... dare not come... for ferde, if symonye may meet hym, he wil smyte of his berde. 1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. ii. 37 Sir Symonye is of-sent to assaile be Chartres. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 19 For now is Symonye Kyng crowned in Holy Chirche. 1588 *Marple. Epist.* (1843) 25, I thinke Simonie be the bishops lacky. a 1640 J. DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 72, I haue but a poore vicaridge which one Mr. Symon-Monye, or more familiarly sym-monie, blapt me to.

† 2. The money paid in simony. Also *transf.*, a tip (to a vergor). *Obs. rare.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* it. v. 196 What though pale Maurus paid huge Symones for his half-dozen gelded vicars. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* ii. ii. Then I, Sir, tips me the Vergor with half a Crown; he pockets the Symony and Inducts me into the best Pue in the Church.

|| **Simool**. [Bengali, Hindi, etc. *simul* (also *semul*, *semul*, *semal*.)] The (red) silk-cotton tree of India (*Bombax malabaricum*).

1895 ROYLE *Fibrous Plants India* 265 A report from the Society of Arts on two pieces of cloth made from the Simool or Silk Cotton tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1099/2 The silk-cotton of the Simool... is... not adapted for spinning.

|| **Simoom** (sim'ū'm), *sb.* Also sam-, semoom, simūm; simoon, -oun. [a. Arab. سيموم *simūm*,

f. the root *sanm* to poison. With the form *simoon* cf. F. *semoun*, *simoun*.] A hot, dry, suffocating sand-wind which sweeps across the African and Asiatic deserts at intervals during the spring and summer.

a. 1790 BRUCE *Trav.* IV. 559 The simoom... still continued to blow, so as to exhaust us entirely. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 139, I should have caught an ague on these sands, Did not a simoon cheer me now and then. 1817 BYRON *Maufred* iii. l. 128 The red-hot breath of the most lone simoom, which dwells but in the desert. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 131 This place is sometimes visited with a furious tornado, or simoom, from the desert. 1865 *Fortn. Rev.* I. 461 The samoom, which is so rare a phenomenon in the Egyptian desert. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 18 The semoom was fairly upon us. 1870 EXETER *Soc. & Sol. Courage*, Wks. (Bohn) III. 108 The hunter is not alarmed by bears... nor an Arab by the simoom.

attrib. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) l. xiv. 239 Every passion... had swept with simoom blast over the cities and villages of France.

b. 1847 WEBSTER, Simoon. 1860 MRS. HARVEY *Cruise Claymore* vi. 129 Two days after their departure an unusually violent simoon came on, and every soul was buried in the sand. 1878 H. S. WATSON *Alpine Ascents* ii. 58 A simoon of impalpable fine cloud dust sweeps by.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. Force itself... has doubtless a composing effect—against inanimate Simooms. 1847 BUSHELLE *Chr. Nurture* ii. ii. (1861) 264 It is as if there were a simoon of piety blowing through the house. 1885 *Vall Mall* G. 25 Feb. 1/4 All the force and fury of Mr. Gladstone's oratorical simoon.

Hence **Simoo-mv.**, to exterminate as by a simoon. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 532 They are simoon'd—blasted—annihilated.

Simorg(h), variants of SIMURG.

Simosaur, *Palæont.* [See next.] An animal belonging to the fossil genus *Simosaurus*. So **Simosaurian**.

1890 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* V. 410 They comprise two groups, the ichthyosaurs and simosaurs. 1866 LYEKKER *Rey. Natural Hist.* V. 103 In the allied notosaurs and simosaurs the limbs were better adapted for walking.

Simosaurus (sai'mōs'ōr's). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *σιμωσ* snub-nosed + *σαυρος* lizard.] A genus of Plesiosaurs belonging to the Triassic period.

in the Trias near Stuttgart. **Simosity**, *rare* — [f. L. *simus* snub-nosed.]

'A being crooked nosed' (Bailey, 1721).

Simoun, variant of SIMOOM.

Simous (sai'mas), *a.* [f. L. *simus*, Gr. *σιμωσ*: see -OUS.]

† 1. Bending or curving inward; concave. Also of the nose: Snub, flat. *Obs.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* iii. xv. (1678) 73 This Gate-vein coming out of the simous part of the Liver, is divided into six branches. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 71 It is on the external or forepart, gibbous or bunching outward; on the internal or hind part, simous or bending inward. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 205/2 A Swallow tailed Sheldrake. This Fowl hath a short Bill, and simous. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalia* ix. 207 The nose... long, short, simous.

2. Having a flat nose; snub-nosed. *rare.* 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Simous*, flat nosed. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. l. 172 Simous Blenny, *Blennius Simus*.

Simpai. [Malay.] (See quotes.)

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 58 The Simpai... is of a very

lively red; beneath white: its face is blue; and a crest of black hairs reaches from one ear to the other. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 87 The Black-crested Monkey, or the Simpai, ... *Semnopithecus Melalophus*.

Simpathy, *Obs.* form of SYMPATHY.

Simper (sɪmpəɪ), *sb.* [f. SIMPER *v.* 2.] An affected and self-conscious smile; a silly smiling look; a smirk.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv. You become the simper, well, ladie. 1711 ANDERSON *Spectator* No. 179 p. 7 The Whistler relaxed his Fibres into a kind of Simper. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* ii. 6 The proud Parnassian sneer, The conscious simper, and the jealous leer, Mix on his look. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 23, I suppose, by your simper, ... that but few people come now to Becket's shrine for a kiss. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. iv. Some men wear an everlasting barren simper. 1872 BLACK *Ado. Phaeton* xxii. With an idiotic simper on his face.

Comb. 1817 *Lintoul Green* n. 22 The Boar was round as any clue, Was smooth and simper faced.

b. An affectation; a pose. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 1 Few would believe him, if he fell into the common simper of whining about the comfort of convicted felons.

Simper, *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 symper. [Prob. imitative; connexion with next appears unlikely.]

1. *intr.* To simmer.

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 47 Remem-ber that Water will bubble and boyle, But Butter must simper and also Oyle. 1530 PALSGR. 718/1, I symper, as lycour dothe on the fyre byfore it begynneth to boyle. a 1608 DEER *Relat. Spirits* i. (1659) 214 It seemeth to be a great Lake of pitch: and it playeth or simpreth, as water doth, when it beginneth to seethe. a 1691 BOYLE *Medicin. Exp.* v. (1693) 41 Let the Vessel stand in a moderate heat, that the Liquor may simmer for many hours. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Verjuice*, The verjuice must not be boild, but let it simmer only. 1736 in *Ochertyre Ho. Bk.* (S. H. S.) Intro. p. xxxix. Letting the berries simmer in a pan. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 301. 1821 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 92. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* 215.

2. *trans.* To cause to simmer. *rare* — 1. 1694 W. SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 686/2 You are then to add the Balsam de Tolu... and Rose-water, simmering it till the Rose-water is evaporated.

Simper (sɪmpəɪ), *v.* 2 [Of obscure origin. In sense 1 perh. related to a continental *semper* or *simper*, which is represented by Da., Norw., and Sw. dial. *semper*, *simper*, Swiss dial. *semper*, G. *zimper*, *zimper* (also MDn. *zimper*, *zimperlige*, G. *zimpf*, *zimperlisch*), elegant, delicate, nice, dainty, affected, etc., and G. *zimff*, *zimfern*, -*eln* to be coy, etc. Mod. WFr. *has simperje* in sense 3, with adj. *simperlich* peevish.]

1. *intr.* To smile in a silly, self-conscious, or affected manner; to smirk.

Perh. implied earlier in SIMPER-DE-COCKET.

c 1563 *Jack Juggler* (Roxb.) 9 She simperith, she prankith and getteth with out faylle. As a peacock that hath spred, and sheweth hir gaye taile. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph.* Ep. 277 Simpering and smiling, he began somwhat leisurly to write. 1611 DEAUN & *Ph. Philastus* I. She is one that may... simmer when she is Courted by her Friend. 1652 OLEY *Life G. Hertert* (1836) p. cv. His birth and spirit prompted him to martial achievements, and not to sit simpering over a book. 1770 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 20 Apr. She... lisps affectedly, simpers designedly, and looks conceitedly. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* III. xx. 215 Addgett... smiles or simpers most engagingly whenever she is more than ordinarily pleased. 1891 M. WILLIAMS *Later Leavers* v. 61 She smiled and simpered and tried to avoid the question.

† b. So to *simper* it. *Obs.*

1575 NORTH *U. Phild.* ... *faite* Courtiers which sit prettie moutbes [etc.] ... teian Club) 27 She sir she had neuer seen the *Beuare Women* III. ii. malade Would not melt in her mouth!

† c. With allusion to SIMPER *v.* 1 *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 37, I simpered with my countenance lyke a porridge pot on the fire when it first begins to seeth. 1731-8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 45 And yet she simpers like a Firmity-Kettle.

† 2. To glimmer, twinkle. *Obs. rare.*

c 1620 BEAUN & *Fl. Lover's Progress* III. i. The Candles are all out. *Lanc.* But one 'th' Parlour. I see it simper hither, pray come this way. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Search* iv. Yet can I mark how starrs above Simper and shine.

3. *dial.* To whimper.

1865 SLEIGH *Derbyshire Gloss.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* 215 *Simper*, to cry, to begin to cry as a spoiled child does.

4. *trans.* To say or utter with a simper.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* x. 'He, he, he,' simpered Nak. 'I am Orlando, of whom you have heard so much.' 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* I. (1865) VI. 203 'Friends everywhere!' simpered the fool; 'pray how came you all here?'

b. With advs., as *away*, *forth*, *out*.

1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* iii. v. He simpered away nothing of its reality into conventional no-meaning. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* ii. iii. Must I go bonnet in hand and simper forth the sleek personals of the choice of her kith and house? 1873 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth.* *Land.* (1876) 429 Drawing-rooms, where Browning and Tennyson were simpered out to colonies.

† **Simper-de-cocket**. *Obs.* Forms: (see the quotes.) [app. a fanciful formation on SIMPER

v.² and COCKET a.] An affected coquettish air; a woman characterized by this; a flirt.

To quot. 1562 used as an adj. or adv.
 a. 1559 *SKELTON E. Ryming* 55 She wylt iet. In her furred flocket. And gray russet nocket. Wylt symper the cocket. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rildg.) 619/2 Lay by. using your nimble. In diving the pocket. And sounding the cockets Of simper-the-cockets.

B. a 1530 J. HEYWOOD *Weather* 877 (Brandt). I saw you dally with your symper de cocket. 1562 = Prov. & Epigr. (1867) 43 Vpright as a candle standth in a socket. Stood she that daie, so symper de cocket. 1607 R. [CAREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 238 Another sort of simper-de-cockets, who counterfeite puppets, in speaking so finely that they will scarce open their mouthe. 1621 COTGR. *Coquine*, a hegger-woman; also, a cockney, simper-de-cockit, nice thing. 1707 tr. *Wks. C. Less D'Anois* (1715) 384, I have here in my Custody, said she, a little Simper de cockit that will not let me be at quiet.

Simperer. [f. SIMPER v.² + ER I.] One who simpers or smiles affectedly.

1769 NEVILLE *imit. Jernall* 11 A simperer, that a court affords. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* v. xxi. Well the simperer might be vain. 1816 GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 216, I know what courtly simperers will think and say. of this style of writing. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* vii. Those self-engrossed simperers should yet be startled out of their follies.

Simpering, vbl. sb.¹ [f. SIMPER v.¹ + ING I.] Simmering.

1477 *Manuscript* 141 In the Archa. 1607 J. T. 1607 of the cre

Simpering, vbl. sb.² [f. SIMPER v.² + ING I.] The action of the verb; an instance of this.

1582 STANNURST *Emet.* etc. (Arb.) 141 Her look's, her simpering, her words with curtesyesweeting. 1595 NASHIE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) 111. 103 Some little coy bridling of the chin, and nice simpering and writhing his face 30. waies. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Porch* xxi. Simpering, but a lay-hypocrite. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 314 Without which humility is but baseness. 1718 modesty but simpering, devotion but hypocrite. 1718

not content with simpering, for we could not forbear downright laughing. 1894 *Fortun* July 584 [Co-education] takes the simpering out of the girls—the roughness out of the men.

Simpering, ppl. a. [f. SIMPER v.² + ING 2.] 1. That simpers or smiles affectedly. Said of persons or their features. Also transf.

1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1595) 70 Then is she... a simpering puppet to wonder on. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 1. 185 These pretty, simpering, setting things, call'd brides. 1648 HERRICK *Heper.* To *Anthea* lying in bed, like to a Twi-light, or that simpering Dawn, That Roses show, when misted o're with Lawn. 1688 GLOUSN. *Good-n.* *Man* Epil. His simpering friends, with pleasure in their eyes Sink as he sinks. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* 2 v. Young ladies dwindle into mere listeners, simpering listeners. I confess. 1826 POLWHELE *Trad. & Recoll.* i. ii. 29 A pretty silly simpering girl... was dazzled by his wit. 1877 *Bravant Wind & Stream* iii. The simpering stream, The fond, delighted, silly stream.

2. Accompanied by or associated with simpering; mincing, affected.

1595 T. P. GOODWIN *Blanchardine* ii. (1890) 216 Pacing toward the Queen with a simpering smile, neither presaging mirth nor m... *Wences* tr. ii. I these simpering

THACKERAY *Round. P.* *Notch on Axe* 253, I went on meanly conversing with him, and affecting a simpering confidence. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 503 I do no simpering smile.

+ Simperingly, adv.¹ *Obs.* [f. *simpering* SIMPER v.¹] Simmeringly.

a 1648 Digby *Closet Opened* (1677) 110 When you see the milk begin to boil simperingly.

Simperingly, adv.² [f. SIMPERING ppl. a. + -LY 2.] With a simper; in a simpering manner.

1592 NASHIE *P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) 11. 32 Mistress Mink, a Marchants wife, that looks as simperingly as if she were beamed. 1598 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* iii. ix. 220 Why lo *Benvenuto* answered.

some simperingly good-hearted expressions.

Simpiestomater: see SIMPIESTOMETER.

+ Simplar, a. Obs. [ad. late L. *simplar-is*, f. *simpulus* SIMPLE a.] Single.

1610 [see DUPLAR a.]

Simple (simpli), a. and sb. Also a. 4 simpli,

-ul, 5 simpli, -ill, -ulle; 4-5 simpli, 5-6 -ill,

5 simpli(l), 5-6 sympyll (5 -yl, -ylle, cym-

pylle), sympyll (5 -ull), 4-6 symple. B. 4-6,

Sc. 8-9 symple, 5-6 sempill (6 -yll). [a. OF.

simple (12th cent., = Prov., Sp., and Pg. *simple*),

ad. L. *simpulus* or *simplex*. Hence also Du., Fris.,

G., Da., and Sw. *simpel* (MDo. also *semple*).

L. *simpulus* (in class. L. only in neut. *simpulum*) is cognate

with Gr. *ἀπλός*, *ἀπλότης*, the first element in both being

*sem. 'one'. In *simplex* the second element is related to

L. *placare*, Gr. *πλάσσειν* 'to fold': cf. AFALD a.]

A. adj.

In early examples it is often difficult to decide in which

of several possible senses the word is to be taken.

1. Free from duplicity, dissimulation, or guile;

innocent and harmless; undesigning, honest, open, straightforward.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 790 Simple [as the dove] and softe be we

CANTON *St. Wenefryde* 14 A man of good lyf and symple courage. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit* *Women* 253, I semyt sober, and suet, & sempill without froed, Bot I coulti sexyt disaist that sutillwar heraldin. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 412 Wherein also appeareth some suspicion of no simple dealing. 1624 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. 404 Bostar, the Guernour of Saguntum, a simple man. 1667 *Relat. Raleigh's Troubles in Harl. Misc.* IV. 60 The Lord Cobham, a simple passionate man, but of very noble birth and great possessions. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. (1787) 111. 191 The edict which the fanaticism of Olympios dictated to the simple and devout emperor. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 243 Here why Jesuits simple Quakers meet. 1822 SIELLY *Fragrant Inf.* *Drama* 85 He was a simple innocent boy. I loved him well. 1840 LYTTON *Zanoni* 27 A simple heart may be its own best guide. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 367 The simple, fearful child meant nothing, but my own too-fearful guilt... betrays itself.

2. Free from, devoid of, pride, ostentation, or display; humble, unpretentious.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 140 His oste nam wel gode jeme.. hov luytel he et him-selue, with wel simple mode. 13..

E. E. *Altit.* P. A. 1134 His lokez symple, hym self so gent. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 41, I am so simple of port,

plecie with hire litel hound. e we suggests in our-selfe & de la Four leil (1865) 84

co and worshippie unto the kinge... for because he was symple and debonaire. 1508

DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 272 Be wiry obedient, Humble, sub-

ject, and symple of entent. 1535 COVERDALE *Ex.* ix. 9 Lowly and symple is he, he rydeth vpon an asse. 1630

WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 30 A third sort of Jesuites there are, not vnflyt termed simple ones; these are wonderful austere in their life. 1738 WESLEY *P.* xxxii. ii. Harmless, and

pure, and undefil'd, A simple Follower of the Lamb. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. x. v. A man with hearty head, hand,

Like some of the simple great ones gone For ever and ever by.

3. Free from elaboration or artificiality; artless, unaffected; plain, unadorned.

Usually implying that the simplicity is a merit, but sometimes (as in quot. 1607) as a defect.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chr.* i. 141 *hail* symple wyntes & sayd, haf I

speche as I couthe, pat is lighest in mannes mouthe. 1377

LANG. P. Pl. B. xiii. 217 Sobriete, and symple speche, and sothfast hyleue. c 1450 in Augier *Syon* (1840) 320

Ther sone schal be sadde, sober, and symple with out brekyng of notes. 1530 PALSGR. 324/1 Symple styl, *simple*, 1601

SNARKS, *Jul. C.* iv. 11. 22 There are no trickes, in plaine, and simple faith. 1695 PHILLIPS (ed. s.v.) Simple Style, an

easy plain Style. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. xii. I rather chose to relate plain Matter of Fact, in the simplest Manner and

Style. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 32. The short and simple Annals of the poor. 1752 HUME *Hist. & Treat.* (1777) i. 209 Sophocles

and Terence... are more simple than Lucretius. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* vii. It is, however, but a very simple

tale, and may have no interest for persons beyond Janet's rank of life or understanding. 1860 WALTER *Sea-Board*

II. 446 The simplest sermons, conveyed in the simplest language, usually do most good. 1881 FREEMAN *Subj.*

Venice 249 The arcades themselves, though very good and simple, do not carry out the wonderful boldness... of the outer range.

b. Of persons: Free from over-refinement, unsophisticated, unspoiled.

1794 MRS. RACLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iii. The inhabitants of these mountains are a simple people. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 429 Pastoral people... Simple and spiiuted; innocent and hold.

II. 4. Of persons, or their origin: Poor or humble in condition; of low rank or position; undistinguished, mean, common.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 49 Among lowe Men and simple deol here was i-noug. a 1390 *Cursor M.* 15007 Pe simple folk al o be tun pat went him for to mete. c 1350 *Will.*

Palmer 714 Per nys lord in no lond... pat soþil nere simple i-noug pat semly to haue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2631 A!

nobil kyng... suffers me to say, Symple þof I be. 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 106 Ales! what was myne adventure.

So sodenly down for to falle... Now am I made symplest of alle. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* iii. i. (1883) 78

Kyng David that was first symple & one of the comyn peple. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* i. 423 All sic like. That cuning ar of sic sempill degrie. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 1316/1

Thomas Cromwell... borne of a simple parentage & house obscure. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse Th.* (1841) 103

The silliest and simplest being wronged may justly speke in their own defence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 365 His

place of birth a solemne Angel tells To simple Shepherds. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* ii. vi. 112 How you joke, And

love to sneer at simple Folk! 1794 BURNS *Gane is the day* ii. There's wealth and ease for gentlemen, And simple folk man fecht and fen. 1864 *Spectator* 537 It is sometimes

objected to Mr. A. Fipp's peasant children that they are more gente than simple.

b. In modest or apologetic use.

In some examples sense 9 may be intended. c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 3. I praye be lord, for thy grette

myght vnto thy symple seruand see. 1481 CANTON *Godfr.* ccxii. 311 Reduced out of Frensch in to englysshe by me

symple persone Wylliam Caxton. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 83 My simple bodie to be buried at Ratcliff. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 223 Send be thy sempill seruand

Sanderis Scott. 1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in *Harl. Dedley* IV. 94 When I am dead, my simple ghost... Shall hover about the place.

+ c. In phr. as *simple as*, or *simple though*, *I stand here. Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* i. 1. 228 *Slender.* He's a Iostice of Peace in his Countrie, simple though I stand here. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. i. I am his next heir at here. And

5. With designations or titles: Ordinary; not further distinguished in office or rank.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16226 Es na simple preist hat mai Sii scriit on man bot bixcop lai. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 8

3if it so bifalle pat a symple brother dyd. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* ii. iv. (1883) 30 Alexander of Macedone cam on a

tyme lyke a symple knyght vnto the court of Porus kyng of Inde. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 64 Ane symple vicar

I can nocht be. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 77 Salisbury and Warwick are no simple Peeres. 1657 *Narr. Late Parl.*

in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) 111. 456 One of the simple and new-made knights. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 456

Perhaps no simple presbyter of the Church of England has ever possessed a greater authority over his brethren. 1875

Sturges Court. *Hist.* II. xv. 201 This change affected however only the simple barons.

6. Of persons or their attire: Not marked by any elegance or grandeur; very plain or homely.

1362 LANG. P. Pl. A. ix. 110 He was long and lene, to loken on ful symple, Was no pride on his apparail, ne no

pouert noher. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6372, I, that were my simple cloth, Robbe bothe robbed and robours. c 1450

Metric xxvi. 478 The kyng... and his knyghtes... hadde don of their helmes from their heedes and valed thaire coiffes of

mayle vpon thaire sholdres, and com full symple. 1560 DAUS tr. *Slendane's Count.* 55 The body must be chastened

and made leane with fasting and simple apparel. 1567 *Guide & Godlie* B. 49 3c sail him find, but mark or wying. Full

sempill in ane Crie lalling. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Parl. Hist.* ii. xviii. 191 Clauehd in a simple mantle, and torne trowsers.

b. Similarly of living, diet, abode, etc.

The simple life, a mode of life in which anything of the nature of luxury is intentionally avoided.

13.. *Cursor M.* 13722 (Golt). These him felauus will be begin, mene men of simpli lijf. 13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 503 Pe

crabbed loutoun, Pat fraystet flesch with pe fysche & lode mode symple. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 149 What eueie

þing cunais holden of be auterage ouer a symple lifoude... it nys not here but oþere mennus. c 1400 *Love Bonafant.*

Mirr. (1908) 64 Mekenesse, pouerte, and buxumnesse, that weren oþerly schewed in her symple dwellyng. 1474

CANTON *Chesse* iii. v. (1883) 120 But they ought to make good and symple colacion to gader. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.*

ii. 88 Leopold... did take the king captiue at Denia in a village nere thereto, in a simple house. 1579 *Livy*

Euangel. (Arb.) 96 In that my welcome is so culde, and my cheere so simple. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* vi. ix. 16 His simple

home; Which though it were a cottage clad with lome [etc.]. c 1610 *Women Saints* 80 Her hodie she allowed but such

like short and simple food, stanching hir hunger with herbes and barlie bredd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 790

Simple his Bevrage, homely was his Food. 1764 GLOUSN. *Trar.* 17 Blest be those feasts, with simple plenty

crownd. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. 22 There is a cave [etc.]. A simple dwelling, which shall be our own.

1889 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* vii. The meal consisted of the very simplest fare, and was soon over. 1901 tr. *Wagner's*

The Simple Life p. vii. What is the simple life! It is a form of life, described by the pastoral poets, or the New Testament, but not livable to-day [etc.].

+ c. Ordinary, not festival. *Obs.*—

1480 CANTON *Myst.* iii. x. 155 In worshipping our lord on hye dayes and simple.

7. Small, insignificant, slight; of little account or value; also, weak or feeble.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* v. 258 That ves a sympill stuff to ta, A land or castell for to vyn! 14100 *Morte Arth.* 907

Siche sex wate to symple to semle with hyme one. 1450 *Merci* vii. 126 Thei were so content with the hete of the fier that theire defence was but symple. 1486 *Ek. St.*

Abbas, *Hauking* diij b. The symplest of theis. diij. wylt slee an Hynde calfe. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folly* (1874) 11. 80

They spole this pore man, so that sympill is his porcion. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. ii. Supposing some

small powre would have restrained Diordred rage, sends with a simple crew Sir Humfrey Stafford. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 106 *Queen.* I am a simple woman, much

too weak to oppose your cunning. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Maudslott's Trav.* 62 It lies almost in the midst of the Kingdome, and till of late was but a simple Village. 1839

SIX U. C. LEWIS *Gloss. Heroic*, sickly, feeble, helpless. 1875 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 668 Their wise men... scold at him, And this high Quest as at a simple thing.

+ b. Of price or sale: Low, poor. *Obs.*

1436 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 497/1 If it seme come to, that utterance and sale of the said Wille... be so ex-carse and

symple as likly is to be. 1439 *Id.* V. 24/1 Of so symple prys that it may not goodly here the costes of Siaple. c 1480 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 284 The pryce ys sympylle, the cost ys never the lesse.

+ b. Poor, wretched, pitiful, dismal. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* 4030 Be he sweneue ful wel I wat, Pat Deues is in simple stat. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8247 His

worshipful wife... With his Suster beside... Pat were sorry for be sight, Simple of chere. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* 483

xxxviii. Quat mon is this, That alle the morning maketh thus, With so simple chere, That alle the morning maketh thus, Jason... hering the fayr Myrro so ordene... of theyr sodayn departing began to make simple chere.

8. Deficient in knowledge or learning; characterized by a certain lack of acuteness or quick apprehension: a. Of persons (and animals).

1340 *Ayent*, 137 He is ase þet simple ssep he hoam al hit is guod and profitable... and ne wete and ne kan he do. 13 No

na3t ne þengh. 1400 *Wyll. Bible* *Psalm* (1850) l. 8 No doute to a symple man... meco misten expoune... shortliere the bible in English [etc.]. c 1450 J. RUSSELL *Ek. Morte* 1247 Symple as y had insight somwhat be ryme y correcte.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 65 These wordes also of thee masse canon, y^e importe ye same ought so in simple to be taken without any far fetched gloze. *Ibid.* 102 It standeth wythe catholique doctrine y^e in simple the . . . naked utterance of the consecration wordes enforce not the sacrament. a 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1633) 103 Hee delights to have Man in simple; (alone, by himselfe) omitt.

17. quasi-adv. Simply.
1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus, Germania* i. (1622) 259 Those which dwell further in the land, go more simple to worke, and . . . have no buying and selling, but by exchange of commodities. 1816 BYRON *C. Har.* iii. xviii. The moral's truth tells simple story. 1844 LADY FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* (1845) II. x. 30 She was dressed perfectly simple in a brown silk gown.

18. Comb. Chiefly in parasynthetic adjs., as simple-answered, -headed, -lettered, -mannered, etc.; also simple-seeming.

c 1425 *Saint's Lives* Apol. in *Anglia* VIII. 107/7 he wyrtter, bat is but symple-letted, neyher can he purposis to folowe þe wordes. 1411 in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 215 Ye schuld have pete To se a lady of soo hee degre So symple 1727. 1600 URSTON *Pasquil's Fools* Cap lxi. A poore silly simple witted Asse. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. vii. 43 Be simple answer'd, for we know the truth. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Paranetius* 332 Wks. (Grosart) II. 127 Royall Eumenia. . . And simple-manner'd Pistia. 1818 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 177 Mere incendiary declamation for the simple-headed multitude! 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 147 The same species of simple-plated Orthids. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 307 Our simple-seeming Abhess and her nuns. 1820 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 145 The long series of simple-toothed Rodents.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*
1. As *pl.* Persons in a humble or ordinary condition of life.

c 1350 *Will. Patern* 338 Ee . . . cuer of faire speche, & seruissabul to þe simple so as to be rich. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 32 Gentill and semple of euery clan. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiv. 14 Tymely in the morninge do they aryse, to moribur the symple and poore. a 1618 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 2 Lave preysis but comparsone Both gentill, sempill, generall. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxii. Gentile or simple shall not darken my doors the day my hairm's been carried out a corpse. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. viii. To hear no cause, of gentile or of simple.

2. As *sing.* A person of this class. † Also, one of modest unassuming manners.

a 1400 *Relig. Pities* fr. Thornton MS. 55 Ouer grete sympleme may make of þe symple a soue. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 283 She beseeches you as hir souerayne þat symple to saue. 1824 SCOTT . . . of A . . . makes a the difference that . . . and a simple. 1822 *Mrs.* . . . simple are not bound to pick up what the gentles throw away.

2. As *pl.* Those who are unlearned, ignorant, easily misled, unsuspecting, etc.

1560 DAVIS *tr. Skidand's Comm.* 23 The Heresy of Wyllife and Huse . . . which by the false interpretation of Scripture gioeth to the simple an occasion to sinne. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confit. Fam. Love* Ep. Ded. Whysperynge perseyne thynges to seduce and beguile the simple. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxix. 130 The entrance of thy wordes . . . giueth understanding vnto the simple. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1755) I. iii. 97 His Doctrine was framed to giue Wisdom to the Simple. 1807 CARRIBE *Par. Reg.* i. 18 Seeking their fate to her the simple run. 1853 COL. WISEMAN *Err.* II. 338 A snare to the simple of heart.

b. As *sing.* An ignorant or foolish person.

1643 TRAFF *Comm. Gen.* xxxix. 12 The harlot caught the silly simple, and kissed him. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoetonia* 440 With such like Judges. Simplese passe for Physicians, and modest Physicians for Simple. 1804 H. D. LLOYD *Wealth* agt. *Commun.* 319 This action the paper described as 'a scheme for gulling simples'.

3. *pl.* Foolish or silly behaviour or conduct; foolishness, folly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 124 A little troubled with the simples, but a goodly man. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Angl.* 41 . . . To be sick of the simples, to Act the fool. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Dist. (1708) 44 His bare Shadow has cur'd many a poor Creature of the Simples. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. Simple . . . also follies. 1804 NORTHALL *Folk Phr.* (E.D.S.) 26 To be sick of the simples, i. e. silly.

b. To be cut for (†) of the simples (see quot. a 1700, 1818). Orig. *cant* or *slang*, and now *dial.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. He must be cut of the Simples. Care must be taken to cure him of his Folly. 1731-8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* i. 17 You should be cut for the Simples this morning. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v. 'Want's cutting for 't sir . . . applied to one who has been . . . 334

SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxvii. . . by clearing away bile, evacuating in humors . . . & . . . onally by cutting for the simple. 1820 MRS. FARR *Adam & Eve* vi. 28 'Tis time her was cut for the simples.

† 4. A single thing. *Obs.*

1843 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 379/1 God rewardeth for one Symple an hundred folde.

5. A simple word; a verb in its simple form or without prefix. (Cf. COMPOUND *sb.* 2 c.)

1530 PALSGR. *Intro.* p. xxxi. In manner ever of onesyllable, except he be a compoound, and than his symple is but of one syllable. 1530 *Ibid.* 395 *Te prems* is a symple which hath for his compoounds *ye reprens* [etc.]. 1659 [O. WALKER] *Intro.* Oratory 25 Monosyllables more elegantly used, than their simples. 1848 VERNON *Irreg. Grk.* *Verbs* Pref. The frequent absence of simples in whole or in part.

6. A medicine or medicament composed of concocted of only one constituent, esp. of one herb or plant (*obs.*); hence, a plant or herb employed for medical purposes. Now *arch.*

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In common use from c 1350 to 1750, chiefly in *pl.*

pl. 1539 EVROT *Cant. Helthe* (1541) 45 Where a synkesse may be cured with symples, that is to saye, with one only thinge that is medicinable. 1552 T. GALE *Androt.* Pref. 2 There are an infinite number of simples which want Englyshe names. 1628 GREENE *Perimede* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 15 Their stomacks be made a verie Apotecaries Shoppe, by receiuing a multitude of simples and drugges. 1603 DRAYTON *Iar. Wars* iii. viii. The mixed Juices, from those Simples wrung, To make the Med'cine wonderfully strong. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. From the knowledge of Simples she had a Receipt to make white hair black. 1698 M. LASTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 183 Houses well stored with tender Exotics, and the Parters with Simples. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 318 Where prolific Nile With various simples cleans the fatned soil. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot. Intro.* (1794) 2 It is simples, not vegetables that they looked after. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Med.* xxix. 368 An Irish Father, or Friar, whose knowledge is all comprehended in the virtues of two or three simples. 1829 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* ii. 93 Cordials . . . were kept by the lady of the house among her simples.

sing. 1587 GREENE *Penelope's Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 155 The Phisition . . . knoweth the nature of the Simple as well as the Gardiner that planteth it. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 108 There is for euery sore provided a salve, yet no simple for hartes sorrow. 1637 EARL MONM. *tr. Mal. rezz's Romulus & Tarquin* 235 Men walking in the fields, . . . cast their eyes suddenly upon such a flower or simple. a 1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 39 Suppose a Planet were a Simple, or an Herb. 1807 CARRIBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 95 From many a fragrant simple, Catharine's skill Drew oil and essence from the boiling still.

attr. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 79 These lispings-haughtone bods, that smell like Bucklers-berry in simple time. 1725 *Arch. Capl. R. Boyle* (1723) 50, I am only distilling some simple Waters for your Closet.

7. A single uncompounded or unmixed thing; a substance free from foreign elements, esp. one serving as an ingredient in a composition or mixture.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1528) 27b, Gunpowder, is made of three simples only, that is salt petre, brimstone and coles. 1593 *Lauchus Bontlie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 273 A dainty dyed compound, of sundry simples pastewise, as the trimming of tripes [etc.]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 141 To these noxious simples we may reduce an infinite number of compound, artificial, made dishes. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 106 Cacao, as every simple, . . . contains the quality of the four elements. 1655 MOURER & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 90 Their chiefest Perfume . . . was made of sixteen simples; namely, Wine, Honey [etc.].

trans. 1621 BUNSLY *Und. Lib.* p. xvi. Letters (which are the simples of this Art). 1625 MAWNEY *Ans. Larn. Merchant* 251 The three Simples or Essentiall parts of . . . and a simple.

any composition.

b. A simple proposition, quantity, idea, etc.

1654 Z. COPE *Logic* 119 As much as may be, this proposition is to be reduced to a meer simple. 1690 C. NESS *Hist. O. & N. T.* i. 29 Adam wisely understood all simples.

c. A simple need or requirement; a necessity.

1859 CAVERN *Ball & Song* 123 My wishes and wants down to simples will sink.

8. Weaving. One of a number of lines or cords attached to the warp in a draw-loom (cf. quot.).

1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 109 From each of these Packthreads, just by the side of the Loom, are fastened other Packthreads called Simples, which descend to the Ground. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 415 Below the warp these lines, which are called the simples, are kept in a state of tension by weights, . . . and in order to keep them distinctly apart, are made to pass through a board perforated with holes. 1820 *Sci. N. Y. O.* III. 128 M. Simblot . . . connected to the neck a separate series of cords called the 'simple', so that the draw boy could work when standing at the side of the loom.

b. 'A draw-loom employed in fancy weaving' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† Simple, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [f. SIMPLE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render (one) simple; to humble in respect of knowledge.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* iv. in *Anglia* VIII. 163/1, heryng his . . . and couynge my resoun noon, was sympled in myne owne sighte.

2. *intr.* With *at* ? To make light of.

a 1652 BROWNE *Queen & Concubine* i. ii. That did your Champion, Madam, The Queens old Souldier, and your Father, Lady: Dye simple at it? such a Souldier breaths not.

Simple (simp'l), *v.* 2 Now *arch.* [f. SIMPLE *a.*]

B. 6.] *intr.* To seek for, or gather, simples or medicinal herbs. Chiefly in *phr.* to go (a) *simpling* (cf. SIMPLING *vbl.* sb.). Also *fig.*

(a) 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 8. 160 When I did but know an hundred (plants), and had scarcely ever Simpled further than Cheap-side. 1654 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. fil. 823 Snitches Simpling, and on Gibbets Cutting from Male factors snippes. 1706-7 FANQUHAR *Beasts' Strid.* Pref. Simpling our author goes from field to field, and calls such tools as may diversion yield. 1718 OZELL *tr. Tournefort's Voy. I.* 172 We simpled in the Marbles. 1791 *Pop. Tales Germans* II. 83 Never did the poor physician venture to simple on the mountain again.

(b) 1648 ASHWOLFE *Diary* (1774) 307 This day . . . was the first time I went a *simpling*. 1658 ROWLAND *tr. Mowfet's Theat. Ins.* 924 As by chance I carelessly wandered here to draw a *simpling*. 1725 DE FOY *Voy. round World*

(1840) 182 Our doctors never went a *simpling*. 1772 *GOLDSW. Prel.* to 'Zelvide', While botanists. . . Forsake the fair, and patiently—go *simpling*. 1791 *Pop. Tales Germans* II. 85 A doctor, who used to go a *simpling* on the mountain. 1851 *Monthly Trnsl. Med. Sci.* XII. 344 In former days the Scottish herbalists used to go a *simpling* after Roman medical plants.

† Simplehead. *Obs.*—[f. SIMPLE *a.* + HEAD. Cf. MDu. and G. *simpelheit* (Du. *-heid*.)] Simpleness, ignorance.

c 1470 HARBOING *Chron.* ccxxvii. iv. 5 Of his symplehead He coude lide wyth his brest conceyue.

Simple-hearted, *a.* [f. SIMPLE *a.* + HEART *sb.*]

Possessed of, or characterized by, a simple heart or spirit; ingenious, sincere, unsophisticated;

† ignorant, simple-minded (*obs.*). Also *absol.*

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) iv. xxx. To Olympe copre is coloured wondre lyke to gold by crasfe done theto, soo that symple herted folke were that it be fyn gold. c 1412 HOCCELE *De Reg. Princ.* 1835 Assay! bou simple-herid goost! What grace is shapen be, þou nagh ne woost. 1721 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 327 How he, with dire hypocrisy and false traits, beguiles the simple-hearted. 1775 *Hist. Voy. C. Evans & S. Chevers Malta* 149 A brief discovery of God's Eternal Truth and a way opened to the simple hearted. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix. 12, The distress of his situation, among this honest and simple-hearted race, being considered as no reason for increasing their demand. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* lxxvi. He made the most astounding revelations to the simple-hearted Major. 1897 WATTS. *Dunston Aylm.* iii. vii. It was a comfort to me to . . . hear the simple-hearted Cymric folk talking.

Hence Simple-heartedness.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. x. 343 Where . . . the old Statesman entered with such simple-heartedness into all the ways of the happy circle. 1837 *Ruskin's St. Mark's Rest* x. § 204 Exquisite in its purity, simple-heartedness, and joyful wonder.

Simple-minded, *a.* [f. SIMPLE *a.* + MIND *sb.*]

Having a simple mind; possessing little or no subtlety of intellect; also, feeble- or weak-minded.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* iii. 112 How sublime they move, And bending oft their sanctimonious eyes, Take homage of the simple-minded throng. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 145 The weak and simpleminded part of mankind (which is by far the most numerous division). 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xxxiii. My Lord Southdown . . . an epileptic and simple-minded nobleman. 1898 J. P. MORRIS *Tenir* iv. 16 These were mostly simple-minded, honest, and earnest men.

1. . . simple mind. 2. . . simple mind. 3. . . simple mind. 4. . . simple mind. 5. . . simple mind. 6. . . simple mind. 7. . . simple mind. 8. . . simple mind. 9. . . simple mind. 10. . . simple mind. 11. . . simple mind. 12. . . simple mind. 13. . . simple mind. 14. . . simple mind. 15. . . simple mind. 16. . . simple mind. 17. . . simple mind. 18. . . simple mind. 19. . . simple mind. 20. . . simple mind. 21. . . simple mind. 22. . . simple mind. 23. . . simple mind. 24. . . simple mind. 25. . . simple mind. 26. . . simple mind. 27. . . simple mind. 28. . . simple mind. 29. . . simple mind. 30. . . simple mind. 31. . . simple mind. 32. . . simple mind. 33. . . simple mind. 34. . . simple mind. 35. . . simple mind. 36. . . simple mind. 37. . . simple mind. 38. . . simple mind. 39. . . simple mind. 40. . . simple mind. 41. . . simple mind. 42. . . simple mind. 43. . . simple mind. 44. . . simple mind. 45. . . simple mind. 46. . . simple mind. 47. . . simple mind. 48. . . simple mind. 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owther they be overcumme by onstabulnes or els ben dysceyuyd by symplynes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecc.* xiii. 8 He-

CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 185 Our Author doth declaim against the simpleness, and credulity of ordinary people. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nl.-cap* 557 'Heaven, saith the sage, 'is with us, here inside Each man.' 'Hell' also, 'simpleness' subsists. 1894 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 29 Nov. 7/3 Such were the men who, in rapid simpleness, caught at the impertinent refrain of some doggerel song.

† b. Foolish conduct or behaviour; a foolish act or thing. *Obs.*

c1450 *tr. Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 451 He wolde avoide from his servyce his counsellours whiche movede hym unto that sympleynes. c1500 *Melusine* 194 My lordes, grete sympleynes it is to you thus to traueylle your people for nought. 1523 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 43 Hyt ys but a Sympleynes for us to thyncke to kepe possessions in Fraunce. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 77 Run to my study... Gods will, What simpleness is this!

4. Poor or lowly condition; also, lack of elegance or refinement; plainness of dress, etc.

c1400-50 *Alexander* 4051 Quen he haire symplines sees he sorowes in his hert, Pleynes of baire pouerte. c1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 16 Thow myghtfull maker, haue mynde on me. And se vnto my symplines. 1538 BALE *John Baptist in Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 113 Such autourte As thy grace bath geuen to my poore sympleynes. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyché* xc. clxxviii. Reverend John array'd in Simplicity. Did proudly-decked Mortals so excel. 1651 HOBBS *Gen. & Soc. Ep. Ded.* Whatsoever things they are in this present Age doth differ from the rude simpleness of Antiquity. 1873 MORRIS *Love is Enough* 86 He is poor, and shall scorn no our simpleness surely.

† b. Insignificance; trifling character or value.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 4561f Symplinesse, or litylle of valew, *exillitas*. 1530 PALSGR. *Ep.* to King p. iv. 'The symplinesse of my poore labours in that behalf.' 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* Pref. Most humbly beseeching you to heare with the simpleness thereof.

5. Absence of complexity; freedom from complications; simple character.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* iv. i. (1494) e iij b. For the symplines [sic] of a boyssoun thynge is subtylne. *Ibid.* vii. 121z. (Bodl. MS.). Hym nedep to knowe be duyryng, contrarynes, simplenes, qualite and quantite of be pacient. 1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 5 Prechours of the symplenes of the gospell. 1603 J. DOULAN *Ornith. Microd.* 83 The Ancient simpleness of Musicke. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iii. xii. (1656) 210 The simpleness and purity of... 1823 LAMB *Elia* ii. simpleness of dreams!

structure to a wonderful differentiation thereof.

Simpler (*simplas*). Now *arch.* [*f.* SIMPLE B. 6 + -ER.] One who collects or studies simples; a herbalist, a simplist.

1591 GREENE *Farewell to Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 289 Menaces the Macedonian was a very good simpler. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. 11. 105. I cannot but detect the knavery of these Harbarists and Simplers. 1656 W. COLE *Art of Simpling* Pref. p. i. What a rare happiness was it for Matthiolus that famous Simpler, to live in those dayes. 1720 DE FOE *Serious Refl.* ii. 33 Your Simplers have had some disputes about the sorts of it. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 137 This...

hence it comes within the province of the 'simpler'.

b. **Simpler's Joy**, the plant vervain.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 327 **Simpler's Joy**, *Verbena*.

1863 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Simpler's Joy*, from the good sale they had for so highly esteemed a plant, *Verbena officinalis*.

† **Simpler**². *Cant. Obs.* [*f.* SIMPLE a.] (See quot. 1592.)

1592 GREENE *Conny Catch*, Wks. (Grosart) X. 39 They haue sundry pines that the cl simplers which are men fondly and wantonly geuen, whom for a penaltie of their lust, they flece of al that euer they haue. 1604 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* (1860) 43 She returneth with two or three fleshly minded Rabbets or Simplers.

Simplisse. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 4 simplisse, 4-0 simplisse (5 -ess), 7 simplisse. [*a.* OF. *simplisse*, -esse, -ece, etc., = Prov., Sp., and Pg. *simpliza*: see SIMPLE a. and -ESS². In ME. usually stressed *simplisse*, but cf. Gower *Conf.* I. 62 and III. 213.]

1. = SIMPLITTENESS 1.

1340 *Avenh.* 140 Vor one of be guode doctren bet milde-nesse he is holi simplisse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 112 Whan he... to so vil a povere wrecche Him deigneth schewe such simplisse. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 55 Our grete sympleyse may make of be symple a sotte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 195 b. i. There ben twelue vertues vyrgynal... that is to wete feith, sympleyse, Innocence, concorde.

2. = SIMPLITTENESS 2.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 70 These Prestes... with a contrefet simplisse, which hid was in a fals corage, Feignend an hevenly message. a 1470 *HARING Chron.* ccxviii. iii. 2 Therle Richard of Warwike then conueyed Of the sympleyse and great innocence Of Kyng Henry. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iii. Had Nature unto man such simplisse given He would like Birds be farr more neere to heaven.

3. = SIMPLITTENESS 3.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6381. I lede right a Ioly lyf, Thurgh simplisse of the prelacye; they know not all my tregetrye. 1468 Sir G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 18: He throu ignorance and sympleys gafe the sauf condyt. 1471 CAXTON

Recuyell (Sommer) I. 107 Beholde than what symplese shall hit be to the to hold me thus enfermed. 1537 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 93 Supplyng your Lordship to admytte my symplese for I have don in hit the moost of my power. 1839 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 148 Property's dividing line No hint of dispossession drew On any map my symplese knew.

4. = SIMPLITTENESS 4.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 62 He clootheth riches, as men sein, Under the simplisse of povere. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 272 (Add. MS.). Therefore I had me in all thynges as a Religious man in symplese. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 172 Their weedes bene not so nighly wore; Such simplisse mought them shend. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epithalamion* vi. Daring forth a dazling light On all that come her Simplesse to rebuke.

5. = SIMPLITTENESS 5.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. (1868) 136 Pilke cercle bat is inrest or moost wyppne ioinep to be symplese of be myddel.

Simpleton (*sim'p'lton*). [*A fanciful formation on SIMPLE a. Cf. idleton in the Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1. One who is delinquent in sense or intelligence; a silly or foolish person; a fool.

Characterized by Johnson (1755) as 'a low word'. 1650 B. DISCOLLIN. 28 If a solemn Synod may erre, what may a single Simpleton doe? 1672 *Rosemary & Bayes* 16 It was a wish of St. Austin... but I see now that the Father was a simpleton. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 281 This Morning preached at St. Marie's Mr. Poynter (that Dull Simpleton) of Merton Coll. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxx. (1788) 139 The silly invectives of every simpleton who writes in a newspaper. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* iv. (1832) 82 A simpleton of sixteen is more an object of meety than a simpleton of sixty. 1878 C. GIBSON *For the King* xvii. He is something of a simpleton, and did not recognize you.

attrib. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. 11. viii. 158 The simpleton hero of one novel has no connexion with the simpleton hero of another.

2. U.S. The American dunlin or sandpiper, *Tringa (Pelidna) pacifica*. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence (chiefly as nonce-words) **Simpletonian**, **Simpletonic**, **Simpletonish** *adj.*, characteristic of or resembling (that of) a simpleton; **Simpletonianism**, **Simpletonism**, character or quality characteristic of a simpleton.

1847 LAOY *EASTLAKE Truls. & Corr.* (1895) I. 212 Simple and childlike, and simpletonish in his manner. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 467 The eccentricity of the baronet, the overtrust and the mistrust of mankind... are of the simpletonian school. 1860 MAYHEW *Upper Kluge* 331 That childish or simpletonic quality which... young gentlemen... denominate as 'verdant'. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 394 His imagination was beguiling him with some image of captivating simpletonism; frequently and oddly confounded with simplicity. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 11 It is a pity to mark the decay of simpletonism, even in the fashion of dolls.

† **Simplicity**. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 3 **simplete**, 4 **simplet**, 5 **symplete**, 5 **sympleto**. [*a.* OF. *simplet* (Godef.): see SIMPLE a.] Simplicity.

c1230 *Lat. Altid.* 41 Simplete of semblaunt & hubsumnesse & stille. 1377 LANGR. P. Pl. B. x. 165 Panne shallow se sobrete and symplete-of-speche. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* ii. 9 3it forsothe thou abidist stille in this symplete. c1400 *Launfal* 223 Thus sat the knyght yn symplete. In the shadowe untire a tre.

Simplex (*simpleks*), *a.* and *sb.* Also *pl.* **simplexia**. [*a.* L. *simplex* single: see SIMPLE a.]

A. adj. Consisting or composed of, characterized by, a single part, structure, etc.

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* i. xx. (1656) 43 Simplex [proportion], is when the Antecedent... containeth the Consequent. 1865 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1892) V. 402 The cone may consist of a single sheet; it is then of the simplex kind.

duit is laid, not between the two rails but beneath one of the rails.

B. *sb.* A simple uncompound word.

1892 *Classical Rev.* Feb. 58/2 When... a complex was formed from any two of the above *simplicia*. 1904 *Expositor* Nov. 361 In the New Testament... the simplex *Ex* is exceedingly common.

Simplicity. *nonce-wd.* [*f.* L. *simplex*, or *f.* SIMPLE a., after complexity.] Simplicity.

1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 380/1 Its absolute simplicity and universality demonstrate the oneness and uoiquity of its author.

† **Simplician**. *Obs.* Also **simplitian**, **sian**. [*f.* SIMPLE a. or L. *simplic-*, *simplex*: see -ICIAN.] A simple or ignorant fellow; a simpleton. (Common c1600-1650.)

foole in the ecceme of man, In worldly thinges a meer simplician. 1622 HIBBERT *Body of Divinity* i. 152 These simplicians are much better than scornors.

† **Simplistic**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* L. *simplic-*, *simplex* (see SIMPLE B. 6) + -IST. So older G. *simplistic*.] One who has a knowledge of medicinal simples; a simplist.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1596) 176 We behold many... a 1615... how the lenom... not fit them to Medicin.

Simplicitarian. *nonce-wd.* [*f.* SIMPLICITY + -arian.] One who aims at simplicity of life.

1837 LOFFT *Self-form.* I. 71 A man of letters... was in hardly better repute... with those noble simplitarianes.

|| **Simpliciter** (*simpli'sitar*), *adv.* [*L.* *adv.* from *simplic-*, *simplex* simple.] Simply, absolutely, unconditionally; without any condition or consideration. Chiefly in *Sc. Law*.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 8 The keeping of the said place shall cease simpliciter. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 1243/1. I sayd, yf seeing they had ben *simplificiter* giuen to me, I would neuer thanke him for them. 1603 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* V. 11... him or eumin Pain, under

Suspending the letters of diligence on which the charge was given, *simplificiter*. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 210 The outlay upon Cardiff Docks is not *simplificiter* a question between tenant for life and remainderman.

Simplicity (*simpli'siti*). Also 4 **sympliecitte**, 5-6 **sympliecyte**, 6-7 **simpliecitie**, 6 -tye. [*a.* OF. *simpliecit* (12th c.), or ad. L. *simpliecitat-em*, *f. simplic-*, *simplex* simple: see -ITY.]

1. The state or quality of being simple in form, structure, etc.; absence of compositeness, complexity, or intricacy.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. (1868) 136 In so moche as it is forrest for be mydel sympliecitte of be poynt. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* i. xvi. (Add. MS. 2944). He is alwey imparitabil & turnep & ioynep eration to his sympliecitte. *Ibid.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 920 One in nombre and one in sympliecyte. 1587 GOLOING *De Mornay* iii. 32 Then is it this first simplicitie which is the King. a 1619 FORTHEBY *Atheism*. ii. x. § 3 (1622) 304 His vncompounded simplicitie, is the true matter of his Vnitie. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 191 There being in them no diuersity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* i. 36 We are led... to conceive this great machine of the World... to have been once in a state

of... 3 EMERSON *Fluxions* this Method of Demonstration. 1815 J. SMITH *Pauorama Sci. & Art* I. 324 In contriving machines, simplicity of parts should always be studied. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* *Catent*. 73 It was once an ovum, whose extreme simplicity of struc-

b. A simple or easy task or duty.

1875 BEAUFORT *Sailor's Pkt. Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 167 A... ready knowledge of the many important simplicities of his calling.

2. Want of acuteness or sagacity; lack of ordinary knowledge or judgment; ignorance; rusticity.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysheim*. (Perey Soc.) 25 Seest thou not plainly how they of the cyte Daily dysceyve their poore symplecyte? If he had done it then should not...

v. xvii. (1614) 537 Jamaicans to his preservation. 1655 MANLEY *Grotius' Lew C. Wars* 138 By these Subtilties... he deluded the simplicity of such as were not very circumspect. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. 198 This was really a whimsical Thought, and I reprovd myself often for the Simplicity of it. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 223 By the help of Humphry Clinker, who is a surprising compound of grandeur and simplicity. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 1 His grandfather... had incurred a nickname expressive of extreme simplicity. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* i. The postmaster, laughing at his simplicity, told him he could not tell what letter to give him unless he told him the direction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 276 That other simplicity which is only a euphemism for folly.

b. An instance of this. *rare.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 205 Let it be... one of our simplicities to suffer that injury. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* 46 There are so many incongruities, simplicities, absurdities... in his verie narration of it.

c. A simple person; a simpleton. *rare.*

1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* ii. vi. How do you know that, Simplicity? 1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Andi Alt.* civ. III. 11 Undergraduate Oxford exhorts the grown simplicities to persevere, till hopeful youth can come to their relief.

3. Freedom from artifice, deceit, or duplicity; sincerity, straightforwardness; also, absence of affectation or artificiality; plainness, artlessness, naturalness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54b. Excepte... our mynde be subdued to simplicite and mekenes, surely our vyne wyll waze wyld. 1587 A. DAY *Daphnis & Chloe* Title-p. Excellently describing the weight of affection, the Simplicity of loue. of the ancient Chri: *Exemp.* ii. x. 2 Na true Israelite without guile. 1702 *Eng. Theophrastus* 112 Plain-dealing and simplicity are the best game a man can play. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 139 Simplicity regards the intention itself, sincerity the execution of it. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iv. 40 Everybody... looked up to him with respect for the simplicity of his character. 1865 KINGSLEY *Alton*. (1869) II. 18 A charming simplicity, quietly enjoying life in poverty and ignorance.

personif. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 183 To decke a lowly matter with loftie and swelling speech, will be to put simplicite in plumes of feathers. 1609 DEKKER *Gulfs Horne*. Wks. (Grosart) II. 204 That excellent country Lady, Innocent Simplicity. 1775 HAN. MARR *Search after Simplicity* ii. 144 Hail, artless simplicity, beautiful maid.

d. *transf.* A simple or ingenuous child.

1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 228 His little blue-eyed twelve-year-old simplicity of a goat-herd sister.

e. Simple, unsophisticated ways or manners; absence of or freedom from luxury; plainness of life. Also (in *pl.*), an instance of this.

best horsemen simple in all Africa. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. iv. Other Retentions and Evacuations thereat, not simply necessary, but at some times. 1856 KINGSLEY *Leit.* (1878) I. 475 Your general political economy is simply undeniable. 1888 STOKES *Celtic Ch.* 176 The plates are simply magnificent. 1893 EARL, DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 247 The spot where we camped was simply too lovely for words. **Simpson, sb. slang.** [From the surname Simpson.] (See quot. 1874.) Hence **Simpson v.** and **Simpsonize v.**

1871 *Echo* 13 Dec. It was found that the tank from which was drawn the water used in washing the cans, and, it may be, in 'Simpsonising' the milk, was in communication with a drain. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 291 *Simpson*, water used in the dilution of milk. Term in use among cowkeepers. From this the parish pump has been called Mrs. Simpson. 1901 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 263 *To Simpson*, to adulterate milk by adding water thereto, from a dairyman of this name who in the sixties was prosecuted on this account.

Simpson (e, obs. forms of **SYMPTON**).

|| **Simpulum** (sɪmˈpʊlʊm). Pl. **simpula** (sɪmˈpʊlɪ). [L.] *Rom. Antig.* A small ladle, used for dipping out wine for libations.

1745 POPE *Descr.* East II. ii. 249 An altar, with two holding a simpulum. 1756 *on Ho.* (1786) 116 She holds 1858 *Dirch Ant. Pottery*

II. 315 The vases used in sacrifices were principally of earthenware, and comprised the simpulum [etc.].

Simson (sɪmˈsən). *dia.* Also 7 **simpsion**. [Alteration of *stinchon*, *sinzion* **SENCION**.] The plant groundsel.

1674 RAY S. & E. Co. *Words* 77 *Simpson*, Groundsell, *senecio*, Ess. Suff. 1777 *Jacob Catal. Plants* 105 *Senecio vulgaris*, common Groundsel, or Simson. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 350 *Simson*, the common name of the groundsel—the *senecio vulgaris*. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Senecio*.

Sim subtle, suttile: see **SIM** 1.

Simulacral (sɪmɪˈlækrəl), *a.* rare—1. [f. **SIMULACRE** + **-AL**.] Resembling an image.

1875 *DRAPER Conf. Relig. & Sci.* (1876) v. 123 Their anthropomorphic notions of the nature of God and the simulacral form of the spirit of man.

Simulacre (sɪmɪˈlækri). Forms: 4-5 **symyl-**, **simulacre** (5 **-achre**, **semylacre**); 4-5; 7 **symulacre** (5 **semulacre**, **symulachre**), 6-7, 9 **simulachre** (6 **-acher**), 4, 7- **simulacre**. [a. OF. *simulacre* (= Catal. *simulacre*, Prov. *simulacre*, Sp., Pg., It. *simulacro*), ad. L. *simulacrum*: see **SIMULACRUM**.]

1. An image (of a god, etc.) to which honour or worship is rendered.

c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 653, I be commanvd, ful fend, pat hare-In is dwelland, pat bu pat semulacre brake. 1382 *Wyclif* i *John* v. 21 Lill sons, kepe 3e fro simulacris. c 1400 MAUNDE. (Roxb.) xviii. 82 Simulacres or ymages made to be liknes of xvj thing pat es kyndely; and ydoles or ymages made to be liknes of what thing a man will pat es not kyndely. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 206 Alle thyddolles and other symylacres that he fonde, he dyd do destroye. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* i. viii. Phidias... made of yuory the simulachre or image of Jupiter, honoured by the gentiles. 1577 *HELLOWES Guenara's Chron.* 300 Albinus did swear by the simulachre of Diana, not once, but thrice. 1613 *Treds. Anc. Mod. Times* I. 765/2 Infamous Demons possit

the simulacres of deceased men.

2. An image, a material or mental representation of a person or thing.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 66b/1 When the messengers cam they fonde a symylacre or an ymage in his hedde. 1590 *FENNE Frites* 12 When Perdicas had espied the sumptuous simulachre of dead Alexander, the 1658 *Leicester's Salutaris* *Charn.* xvii. 71 In fine, Simulacre of envy, leave your biting. 1830 JAMES *Darley* (1846) 160 A knight, in whom Sir Osborne might easily distinguish the simulacre of himself. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 306 Give the emotions that cluster about it... and you get something like a simulachre of the object in the midst of them. 1871 *FREEMAN* in W. R. W. *Stephens Life* (1895) II. 17, I... sang 'Salve mundi Domine' before the simulacre of Fred B.

Hence **Simulacrice v.** *intr.*, to pretend.

1845 S. JUAN *Margaret* II. ii. 'Are you sincere?' she asked. 'Are you not simulacring?'

|| **Simulacrum** (sɪmɪˈlækriəm). Pl. **simulacra** (7 **-achra**), and **-acrums**. [L., f. *simulāre* to make like, to SIMULATE. See also **SIMULACRE**.]

1. A material image, made as a representation of some deity, person, or thing.

1599 *SANVOY Europe Spec.* (1632) 229 The Heathen themselves call them every other. 1833 LYTTON *simulacrum* (the image)

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 21 The dead-alive gape, stare, and hue of the lumpish simulacrum of a wax show. 1887 L. V. HEAD *Hist. Numism.* 634 The mountain is flanked by two tall conical simulacra, with radiate summits.

2. Something having merely the form or appearance of a certain thing, without possessing its substance or proper qualities.

1856 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 283 Does he mean... films, shadows, or simulacra proceeding from real external existences. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1888) 268 An ambitious charlatan, perversity and simulacrum. *Ibid.* 280 It behaved men to quit simulacra and return to fact. 1861 THACKERAY *Four*

Georges iv. (1862) 184 Nothing but a coat, and a wig, and a mask smiling below it—nothing but a great simulacrum. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 235 The true succession lies with those who carry the principles of the master to a more fruitful development, and not with those who embalm them as... sacred but sterile simulacra.

b. A mere image, a specious imitation or likeness, of something.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 334 Some spirit of life breathed into their simulacrum of a faith. 1856 *RUSKIN Gold. Painters* IV. v. xix. § 6 Nightly we lay down our mold, to fashion forth simulacra of peasants, in gay ribands and white bodices. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. VII. vi. (1872) II. 302 He is become a mere enchanted simulacrum of a Duke. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xli, A vehicle... that appeared to be the mere simulacrum of a vehicle.

Simulance, rare—1. [Cf. **oext** and **-ANCE**.]

= **SIMULATION** 2.

1885 D. WILSON *Anthropology* 7 (Stand.), Man embodies an... immortal spiritual principle... which makes the resemblance of the apes to him but a mocking simulation.

Simulant (sɪmɪˈlɪənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *simulant-em*, pres. pple. of *simulāre* to SIMULATE.]

A. *adj.* Simulating; presenting the appearance of something else.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlii. 348 *Simulant*,... when the mesothorax is covered by the prothorax, and the Metathorax only is visible, under the form of an elongated or enlarged scutellum. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., A good many parts and organs... are thus simulant of others from which they are morphologically different.

B. *sb.* One who, or that which, simulates something else.

1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 103 These are, indeed, solemn processions, which not even youth and beauty, or their simulacra, can make gay.

Similar (sɪmɪˈlɪə), *sb.* and *adj.* [irreg. f. L. *simul-āre* to simulate + **-AR**, perh. suggested by **SIMILAR** *a.*]

Some examples (in the 17th and 18th cents.) of *simular*, *simularly*, *simularly*, in the sense of *similar*, etc., are app. mere misprints or individual errors.

A. *sb.* One who, or that which, simulates, or puts on a false appearance (of something).

1526 TWOALE *Profr. Romanus* a jib, Christ... rebuketh the Pharisees... and calleth them hypocrites, that is to say Simulars. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iii. 54 Hide thee, thou Bloudy hand; Thou Perjur'd, and thou Simular (Og. simular man) of Virtue: That art Incestuous. 1792 COWPER *Ode* xiii. 95 His eye-lids, soon, sleep, falling as a dew, Clouds... how this simular of a... to his Jewish customs and ceremonies.

B. *adj.* Simulated, pretended, counterfeited. Also, *simulative* of something.

1612 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 200, I return'd with simular proofe enough, To make the Noble Leonatus mad. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* Wks. (Bohn) I. 439 As in the old poetic fame The gods are blind and lame, And the simular despite Betrays the more abounding might. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1893) II. 247 That Auburn wig which was presumed by its wearer to be simular of native curls.

Simulate (sɪmɪˈleɪt), *pp.* *a.* Also 5 **similote**, 6 **symulate**; 5 **simulat**, 6-7 **Sc. simulat**. [ad. L. *simulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *simulāre*: see **oext**.] = **SIMULATED** *pp.* *a.*

1435 *MISVN Fire of Love* 4 Deuocioo not holy bot simulate. 1447 *DOCKENAS Symys* (Roxb.) 23 I wyl not tellyn... what noonyn he feynyd... and how and he what similat facyoun Meche people to hys favour he dreu. 1550 BALE *English Volaries* II. Pref., The sodomitouse vowe of their symulate chastyte. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 450 By their fained simplicitie and simulate holinesse. 1671 [R. MACWARR] *Case Accomod. Exam.* 75 He can not prevail by his simulat condescendencies. a 1676 BR. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 302 The simulat division betwixt the two Marquesses of Hamilton and Argyle. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 622 'Tis war alone that never violates The hollow'd day by simulate respect. 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xix. 133 Imprisoned in all that simulate magnificence.

Simulate (sɪmɪˈleɪt), *v.* Also 7 **similate**. [f. L. *simulāt*, *pp.* stem of *simulāre* to make like, imitate, counterfeit, etc., f. *similis* like.]

1. *trans.* To assume falsely the appearance or signs of (anything); to feign, pretend, counterfeit, imitate; to profess or suggest (anything) falsely. 1652 GAULE *Magastrum*, 26... imitated the Christian faith, and *Vorlithes*, Berkshire i. (1662) night fain to hang lighted matches on the Hedges, (so to simulate their aboad (thereabouts) whilst they drew of. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 485 What tho' the first smooth Caesars arts caress'd, Merit, and virtue, simulating Me? 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1752, To suppose that Johnson's fondness for her was dissimulated (meaning simulated or assumed). 1835 ANKOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. 407 A government

in simulating truth.

B. To have the external features of to present a strong resemblance to (something).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 204 If it [a vault] be merely natural, it doth curiously imitate it; if purely artificial it doth most lively simulate nature. 1853 E. K. KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xlv. (1856) 413 We passed the hills of Disco in review with their terraced summits, simulating the Chauts of Hindostan. 1874 M. COOKE *Pingel* 2 Yet there are some flowering plants, which, at first sight, simulate cryptograms.

c. Zool. = **MIMIC** *v.* 5.

1876 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* I. i. viii. 126 Many caterpillars, beetles, moths, butterflies, simulate the objects by which they are commonly surrounded.

2. To convert into by simulation. *Obs.*—1

a 1658 HEWITT *Serm.* 176 We must not simulate good into evil, nor truth into falsehood, by wicked words or works.

3. To put forward deceptively. *Obs.* rare—1.

1652 GAULE *Magastrum*, 366 Whereupon Hilarion... was simulated for a witch or wizard, by the paganish party.

4. *intr.* To pretend or feign.

1823 ROSCOE *Tr. Simond's* *Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxvi. 470 Doomed to suffer and smile and simulate.

Hence **Simulating** *pp.* *a.*

1875 POSTE *Gaius* (ed. 2) Add. 669 The simulating disposition... was free from the supervening rules of the simulated disposition.

Simulated, *pp.* *a.* [f. *prec.* + **-ED** 1.] Pretended, feigned, assumed.

1622 MABBE *Tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 318 The simulated sanctitie of a wicked and counterfeit Rogue. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 358 The Horns are simulated Vertues. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 171 The carelessness, real or simulated, of the Judge. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 62 The Puritans, prayed, and with no simulated fervour, that she might be kept from the dagger of the assassin. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Crisis* 64 Our simulated thunder-claps which tell us counterfeited truths.

† **Simulately**, *adv.* *Obs.* In 6-7 **simulatlīe**, 7-ly. [f. *SIMULATE* *pp.* *a.* + **-LY** 2.] Deceitfully, by or with pretence.

1592 *Sc. Acts*, Jas. VI (1814) III. 575/1 Vnder pretens and colour of... 1629 *Reg. Privy*... 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928,

SIMULATE. Cf. *F. simulateur*, Sp. and Pg. *simulador*, It. *simulatore*.]

1. One who practises simulation.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 343 Churchmen and women are of necessity simulators. 1843 GAVIN *Feigned & Fictitious Dis.* 30 That severe pain of the body will not influence some simulators to return to their duty, may be still farther evidenced. 1866 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 147 If a simulator, its outwardly courteous to his friends, but inwardly hears them malice, can he, be a doer of proper works?

2. A thing which simulates another.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 687 Myoma and fibromyoma are also possible simulators [of keloid].

† **Simulatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [See SIMULATE v. and -ORY.] Simulative.

1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck* 35 These words were uttered with simulatory maiesty. 1623 Br. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. XIX. x. Jehoram wisely suspects this flight of the Syrians to be but simulatory and polittick.

† **Simule**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 symule, simyil. [ad. *F. simuler* (14th cent.), or *L. simulare* to SIMULATE.] *intr.* and *trans.* To simulate or feign.

1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Cock & Fox* vi. Dissimuland thus to countenance and cheir, On knecis fell, and simuland in he said. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 159 They... simyil discorde amonge them selves when they are most agreed. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulley Offices* III. (1540) 140 An honest man shal neither symule nor dissymule any thyng for thentent to lye better or to sell better.

Hence † **Simuled** *pph. a.*, simulated. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1537) 8 Than let us despyse this symuled & false obedyence. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. xviii. 104 h. His simuled holiness.

† **Simuler**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER.] A simulator, feigner.

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulley Offices* t. (1540) 48 We haue herde say that Socrates was swete and ornate of speche in all comynycation a symuler whome the grekes call irona.

† **Simulal**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. *L. simul* + -AL.] Simultaneous.

1654 VILVAIN *Chronogr.* 16 Such a sudden simulal surpersion of 10 or 12 daits, wil... beget much confusion.

Simultaneity (*simultāniti*). [f. next; see -ITY, and cf. *F. simultanéité* (1754), Sp. -*edad*, Pg. -*edad*.]

1. The quality or act of being simultaneous; occurrence at the same time.

1822-23 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 546 By the supposition, this asserted simultaneity is false. 1825 GROVE *Comp. Phys. Forces* (ed. 3) 13 The actual priority of cause to effect has been doubted, and their simultaneity argued with much ability. 1893 BALL *Story of Sun* 35 We may... suppose that they [sc. observations] have been made with absolute simultaneity.

2. A simultaneous attack. *rare*—

1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. XIX. vii. (1872) VIII. 230 He stands now elaborately divided into Three groups against those Three simultaneities.

Simultaneous (*simultānēus*). *a.* [ad. *L. type* **simultaneus*, formed (proh. after *momentāneus*) on *L. simul* at the same time: cf. *F. simultané* (1740), Sp., Pg., and It. *simultaneo*.]

Med. *L. simultaneus* is given by Du Cange only in the sense of 'simulated'. Blount (*Glossogr.* 1656), citing *simultaneus* from L'Estrange, wrongly associates it with *L. simulat*, and explains it as 'that is privily displeased or hates with dissembling countenance'. Phillips (1658), as usual, repeats the mistake in different words. Marvell in his *Def. Howe* (1678) refers to the word as 'an elegant term of The Discourte's own production' (*Wks.*, ed. Grosart, IV. 199).

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Simum, variant of **SINUM**.

† **Simurgh** (*simūrg*). Also *simurg*, *simorg* (n. [Pers. *سمرق* *simurgh*, f. Pahlavi *sin* (Av. *saēna*,

*Skr. *syena*) eagle + *murgh* bird.] A monstrous bird of Persian legend, imagined as rational, having the power of speech, and of great age.*

a 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 81 Is the Simurgh coming to pluck out my eyes? 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 459 In the Bahar Danish the Simurgh is mentioned as a genus not an individual. This is heresy, the unity of the Simurgh being expressed in all the books of canonical romance. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Treatise Trees* 152 Some Erodingnagian condor like the Simurg, with feathers that were large enough for cars—or the Roc itself.

β. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. xix. In Kaf the Simorg bath his dwelling place The all-knowing Bird of Ages. 1864 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 7) 305 Simurgh, and rokh, and phoenix, comet-like, Which nested in the sun. a 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget Parod.* (1872) 399, I am an 'old bird'—i.e. a Simorg, an 'all-knowing Bird of Ages' in matters of cyclometry.

Sin (*sin*), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 *syn* (n. 1-2 *synne*, 2-5 *sunne* (3 *sune*). *β.* 1-4 *senne* (4 *zenne*, 5 *señn*), 3 *seonne* (4 *sene*). *γ.* 2-7 *sinne* (3-4 *sine*), 4-6 *synne* (5 *cyne*, 5-6 *syn*), *syn* (6 *synn*), 4- *sin* (4 *sinn*). [OE. *syn* (n. for original **sunjo*, related to continental forms with extended stem, viz. OFris. *sende*, MDu. *sonde* (Du. *zonde*), OS. *sunder*, *sundia*, OHG. *sunt(e)a*, *sund(e)a* (G. *sünde*), ON. *synð*, *synd* (Icel. Norw., Sw., Da. *synd*). The stem may be related to that of *L. sons*, *son*-is guilty. In OE. there are examples of the original general sense, 'offence, wrong-doing, misdeed'.]

1. An act which is regarded as a transgression of the divine law and an offence against God; a violation (esp. wilful or deliberate) of some religious or moral principle.

The expression *for my sin* (see *quot.* 1842) is freq. employed in a trivial or jocular way. For the seven deadly sins see DEADLY a. 5.

a. 1825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 14 Syn modur his ne sie adilzad. c 1888 K. ALFRED *Doth.* xxvii. 5 3 pat is swide dyslic & swide micel syn het mon has weanar scyle be Gode. 972 *Blisch. Hom.* 25 Ure dæghwamlican synna be we wio Godes willan geworht habbaþ. 1816 63 Manigeme wenap het morþor sy seow mæste synne. c 1100 O. E. *Chron.* 1122 *Ibid.* his synna mon... nule rayer our him bipencuett pet his synne...

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† **Simultry**, *Obs.* [irreg. f. *L. simul* + -TRY.] Simulation.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 16 Some scholermen say, that in free will there is a similitude of power to opposites but not a power of similitude, i.e. a power of embracing opposites at one and the same time.

γ. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, Suile & mare... we holden xix wintre for ure sinnes. c 1100 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Sainte Powel... sagh... þat hem likede here lodliche sinnes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 553 So cam on werlde wreche and wreke for to blissen will sinnes same. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14010 So wepe hir sinnes sare. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* 111. 108 Þes two þep synnus of be flesche. 1471 *Caxton Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 420 All thy dayes [thou] hast luyed in muleplyng of synnes & vices. 1524 *Whorllesley Chron.* (Camden) I. 14 Plenary remission of their synnes. 1594 GREENE & Looze *Looking Gl.* F. 11 b. And sir I pray you, what greater sinne is then jealousy? 1608 J. DOUGLASS *Serm. Church-schismes* (1628) 4 Austin... chargith them with no lesse a sinne, then with that of the holyghost. 1676 OWEN *Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX. 325 As some mens sins grow very high, other mens graces grow very low. 1727 *Dr. For. Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 111 Making her dream... of the sin which he resolved to allure her to commit. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian xiv*, 'My mistress has committed some great sin, truly,' said the servant. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xi. At present, for my sins, I live in a village of the plain. 1874 *Harby Far Jr. Mad. Crowd* xviii. She felt like one who has 'Sinned a great Sin'.

b. *transf.* A violation of some standard of taste or propriety.

1780 *Mirror* No. 92 All these... which artists of ir 1907 *Pitts* DARE *Fro* many literary sins I know I must have committed.

2. Without article or pl. Violation of divine law; action or conduct characterized by this; a state of transgression against God or His commands.

Original sin: see ORIGINAL a. 1 b.

1858 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 7 Tēbed his sie in synne. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 34 Eghuele seðe wyrcas synn, 202 I is synne. a 1050 *Libor Sentib.* (1868) 230 Mæmke lif botan leahthe habban synne, butan synne hi na maxon.

a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 227 Heo was huton senne acenned and his lif was all huton synne. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 91 Ha wes... enne. 1303 more synne, 10 HAMPOLE es syn and not that I wolde hem twynne, Whanne in her love there is no synne.

a 1470 *Henry Wallace* III. 323 Bot thou do so, fornuh thou dois gret synne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 60 This lessoun must not so curiously be kept, as though it were sinne to make the division of fower, or five parts. 1558 SHAKS. *L. L. W.* III. 171, I that am honest, I that hold it sinne to breake the vow I am imaged in. 1631 *High Commission* Caster (Camden) 210 Such as will... 'tis sin to misemploy an hour. We are all under the guilt of Sin. 1773 *James Oglethorpe* 100. *Mind* (1774) II. 14 It is your part to retire from such an occasion of sin. 1807-8 WARDWORTH, *Eccles. Sonn.* II. xxv. [Mother] whose virgin bosom was uncorrupt with the least shade of thought to sin allied. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simon Stylites* 120 A sinful man, conceived and born in sin. 1876 *Mozart Univ. Serm.* II. 32 Old Jewish sin was heathen sin—it was open.

b. *Personified.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* III. iii. 53 You are three men of sinne. 1632 R. BERNARD *Isle of Man* 5 Thus we see what an ungrateful Villaine Sin is to his best friend. 1667 *Milton P. L.* x. 230 Meanwhile... 1818 SHELLEY... 1842... be found The cloudy porch oft opening on the Sun?

c. In phrases *child*, or *man*, of *sin*; as *black*, or *ugly*, as *sin*.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 53 You are three men of sinne. 1821 SCOTT *Kennilv.* x. Though I am as ugly as sin, I would not have you think mean ass. 1827 — *Chron. Canongate* iv. They... bowed civilly if folk took off their hoooves as they gazed by, and lookit as black as sin at them that keepit them on. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* 5 From the palace came a child of sin.

3. *a. A pity; a shame.*

Still in colloquial use, esp. in Sc. c 1300 *Havelok* 1976 It is hof him mikel sinne; He maden him swilke woundes brinne. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* v. 507 To dede in Forth he may for vs be brocht. Lord Persye said, 'Now suthlye that war syne.'

† b. *A fear of doing wrong. Obs. rare.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2375 Þat he ne sholdne nrewe blinne. Ne for loue, ne for sinne, Iil þat he bauden Godard funde. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* viii. 518 To byrn and slaof thaim he had na synne.

4. *Comb. a.* With *pa. pples.*, chiefly in instrumental use, but sometimes denoting 'in sin' or 'from sin', as *sin-absolved*, *-born*, *-burthened*, *-clouded*, *-crushed*, *-drowned*, etc.

Combs. of this type are extremely common from about 1590 to 1670, and again from about 1830.

1593 B. GOODE *Eg* always feeds vpo... *Du Bartas* I. v. 832 came a captive. 1594 V. 137 Farewell simm... headed Pope with all his sin-absolved whoores. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psychic* III. cxxv. The Curse which Heaven in Beaumont grow On Sin-condemned Earth. 1667 *Milton P. L.* 1012 thus the Sin-born Monster answered soon. 1681 FLAVER *Meth. Grace* ix. 188 What joy must it be to a sin-burthened soul to hear the voice of pardon. 1792 R. CUNBERLAND *Calvary* (1803) II. 49 That sacred flesh, which bleeding stripes Head'd our sin-wounded souls. 1849 J. C. HART *Par. Serm.* II. 95 The inmost Desire of his own sin-crush'd soul. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Univ. Ser. Oct.* 253 While some is hushed, in the sin-laden air. 1882 II. S. HOLLAND *Legic & Life* (1825) 137 The borders... of this sin-clouded sky.

b. With pres. pples. and vbl. sbs. in objective use, as *sin-afflicting*, *†-beating*, *-chastising*, *-concealing*, *-doing*, etc. Also instrumental, as *sin-soiling* (see 4 c).

This type is common in the 17th and 19th centuries. *c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Ich com to... understanden þo sinbetende on rihtwisse. *c. 1440 Alph. Tales* 3 Not alone for hur syn-doyng... who was sparrd in a cloce cell iij yere. *1493 Festiual* (W. de W. 1515) 148 They be in greete peryll that breke the feest... in synnedoyng. *1592 Nashe P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 44 Wise was that sin-Blue starch and poak-comfort-killing Night, I. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sea*, sinne-afflicting Muse. 492 Earnest desires of mortifying grace. 1738 ming Virtue. 1774 J. EDWARDS *Hist. Redemption* (1793) I. iv. 85 If they came to such a dreadful sin-revenging God immediately they should die. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. ii. 32 His death will be But as a change of sin-chastising dreams. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 18 Very beautiful to devils must be the sin-loving soul.

c. With agent-nouns, in objective use, as *sin-absolver*, *-discerner*, *-forgiver*, etc.

1592 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. iii. iii. 50 Being a Divine, a Ghostly Confessor, A Sin-Absolver. *1776 BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 88 One that makes Sin, We might render it a Sin-naker. 1839 J. ROBERTS *Antipope* xv. § 1. 312 A huge, disciplined, active army... not of sinners, but of slave-makers. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE *Daule's Inf.* 48 That sin-discerner sees what place in Hell is for it. 1870 W. GRAHAM *Leet. Ephesians* vi. 137 The character of the sin-forgiver

1870 W. GRAHAM Leet. Ephesians vi. 137 The character of the sin-forgiver

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(5 synnyn, cynnyn), 5 syn(e). [OE. *synagian* :- **sunigjan*, f. **sunjo*, OE. *syn(n)* Sin sb.; cf. Du. *zondigen*, G. *sündigen*, ON. *syndgask* refl. (Icel. *syndga*). This is normally represented in ME. by *sinigen*, *singen* (cf. MING v.), but in early ME. the types *sinigen* and *sünigen* also appear. The shorter *sünimen*, *sünmen* are probably due to the influence of the sb., with which the vb. finally became identical in form.]

1. *intr.* To commit sin; to do a sinful act.

a. *c. 815 Pesh. Ps. iv*

þer inne bod... þo þe sungede muchel a drunke and an etc.

a. *1200 Moral Ode* 258

a. *1225 Ancr. R.* 420 note, Ancren, sunne. sungid in hare

wimþlunge na lesse þene lefdi. *c. 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 172

God 323 bi fore quat after cam, dat siugen sulde firme adain.

c. 1320 Cast. Love 1381 þorw Adam we sungeden first velion.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* viii. 165, at... preysers don sauen Soules

þat han sunget sauen siþes dedlich. 1393 *Ibid.* C. t. 109

Hure syre sauh hem syngen and soffrede hem don ille.

B. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 19 3if we sungeþ, we hit sculen

beote. *c. 1250 Owl & Night.* 928 Ich wisse men myd myne

songe, þat hi ne sunegi nowhit longe. *c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg.*

I. 44/336 þe nembre 10v most keruen of sware-withþ þou

i-sunegut hast. *c. 1340 Nominate* (Skeat) 384 *Homme suette*

et pœche, [Mjan] winchith and senegith. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.*

C. xiv. 112 He þat knoweþ clerigie can sonner a-ryse Out

of synne, and be saf þow he synnegi ofte.

y. *c. 1200 OMIN* 3370 þatt ilke man ne sinnzheþþ nohit.

12... *Prayer* *c. 1200* *Prayer* *c. 1200* *Prayer* *c. 1200* *Prayer* *c. 1200* *Prayer*

in *E. E. P.* (i)

neure hit do. 1315 SHOREHAM VII. 874 þo man senneþ

in paradys, Al chaungeþ þat flesch a-mys. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 20

Ine þri maneris me may zeneþ be þise zenne. 1393 LANGL.

P. Pl. C. xxix. 15 Sopheche he synneweþ nat þat so wynneþ

hus fode.

8. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 7955 'Sinned i haf', colth dauid þan.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 339 Adam first gan synne,

did þat God forbode. 1422 *Ir. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.*

194 He syneth not, but whoso asketh I-styrreth with con-

scienter, senneþ venially. 1426 *Augsburg XI. Pains of*

Hell xi. Henryngs, Sum be þe members of here body, þat

þai han sunnyd with in herthe leuand. 1530 *Palsor.* 718/2,

I haue synned in glottony to night, I haue stouie a horse.

1569 *ROBERTS Glasse Gollye* Love 186 Wee dailie and hourly

continually synne. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 163 The

Templer, or the Templed, who sins most? 1688 *DRYDEN*

Brit. Red. 285 Thus Israel sinned, impenitently hard. 1714

R. FLOOD *Pract. Disc.* ii. 237 A man may, deceive him-

self, and sin on with the hopes of an after-repentance. 1815

LYTTON *Falkland* 119 Do not tell me that I sin, when I...

nurse the delirium [etc.]. 1859 *Tennyson Merlin & V.* 610

That he sin'd is not believable.

b. Const. against († in, to, with, etc.).

c. 825 Pesh. Psalter cxviii. 11 In leorant minre ic abydde

tespescuþ sin, þac ic ne syngie ðe [L. *lib.*] *c. 893 K. ALFRED*

Orat. vi. x. 264 þa sæde him hiora an. þæt he... midum

on þam syngeað. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp.* Math. xviii. 15 Yf þin

broþer syngeað wið þe. 13... *Cursor M.* 2986 (Gott.), Fra

touche of hir i saued þe, þat þu suldest noht sinne in me.

c. 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 313 3if þin broþer synneþ in

þee, þou shalt synne hym. 1414 *BRAMSTON Penit. Ps.*

(Percy Soc.) 22, I haue synned to the alone, And forfeited

ofte before ði syrt. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xxxix. 9 How

shulde I then do so grete euell, and synne agaynst God?

c. *spec.* To commit fornication or adultery with

(or † ad) one.

a. 1225 Ancr. R. 56 Persabee... made him sunegen on

hire, so holi king aue he was. *c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg.* I. 262/46

To alle þat with hire synge wolde euer redi heo was.

1375 *Cursor M.* 26261 (Fairf.), þou prest take kepe þou

synne noht wiþ þine awen sbepe. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden*

(Rolls) V. 143 3if I seie eny of þoure ordie synne wiþ a

womman, I wolde helye hym wiþ myn mantel. *c. 1440*

Gesta Rom. 140 (Add. MS.), Wlian he hadde synned wiþ

h.

P.

tc

z.

o

d. To offend against some principle, standard,

etc.; to be faulty or wrong.

a. 1704 T. Brown Wks. (1712) IV. 99 This Government...

sins against the Spirit of the Revolution. 1822 *BYRON Juan*

vi. lii. The most regulated charms of feature, Which painters

cannot catch like faces sinning against proportion. 1861

L.D. *BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* v. 74 Our English system sins

against all these canons, and sins grievously. 1888 *Nation*

(N. Y.) 6 Dec. 1888 Quite cleverly painted, and sinning

chiefly by excessive prettiness.

2. *trans.* a. To do, perform, or perpetrate sin-

fully; to commit (a sin).

c. 1315 SHOREHAM L. 136 Al þat he heþ isenegeþ her...

1814 *SCOTT Redgannet* let i, I know your good father would term this *sinning* my mercies. 1849 *MRS. OLIPHANT Marg. Mailland* I. viii. 244 Surely, Mr. Allan, it would be sinning your mercies. 1891 *Sal. Rev.* 14 Mar. 328/1 Without wishing in any way to sin our mercies.

c. *To sin one's soul*, to incur the guilt of sin. *dial.* 1894 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

3. With preps. and advs. a. To bring (oneself) into a state, or beyond something, by sinning.

1665 *WALTON Life Hooker* 37 These had sinned themselves into a belief that there was no God. 1680 C. NESSE *Ch. Hist.* 191 They had sinned themselves beyond the reach of all remedies. *a. 1716 South. Sermon* (1823) I. 179 Few consider what a degree of sottishness and confirmed ignorance men may sin themselves into.

b. To drive or force away (also hence) by sinning.

1684 *BURMAN Pilgr.* ii. (1900) 164, I have sinned away your Father, and he is gone. 1688 *DRYDEN Brit. Rediv.* 292 For we have sinned him hence. 1694 *PROVIDENCES of God* 8, The Lord grant we may not sin away our Mercies. 1860 *PUSEY Alcu. Proph.* 207 Souls which have sinned away the grace of God and are beyond its reach.

c. (See quot.)

French. 1777 *FLETCHER Bible Calvinism* Wks. 1795 IV.

242 The basest and vilest of men who have not yet sinned

out their day of salvation.

Sin, Sc. variant of SUN.

Sin (sin), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* Now Sc. and

north. *dial.* Also 4-6 (g) syn, 8-9 sin, 8 sun;

4 sine, 6 syno; 5-6 synno, 6-7 sinne. [Con-

tracted form of SITHEN: cf. SEN, SYNE, and

SINCE. In later use freq. written *sin'*, as if an

abbreviation of *sine*.

The common early spelling *syn*, and the rare *sine*, *synne*,

do not indicate a long vowel.]

A. *adv.* 1. Then, thereupon; thereafter, after-

wards, subsequently.

Frequent in Caithness.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 290 Alwey on

dragon he kepte; Syn were þey stolen þe while he slepte.

133... *E. Allit. P. C.* 218 Haples hyged in haste with ores

a. 14.. *Langland's P. Pl.* B. x. 224 (MS. Rawl.), Was neuer come vpon his ground, synnes god made be worlde, fairer vnderfonge, ne frendloker at ese, Panne me self, 1511 *Guyford's Pilgr.* (Camden) 70 We sayled further that nyght thanne we dyde in anye daye syns we departed from Jaffe. 1588 *Kyo Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 252 A small patrimonye, twice as much encreased since my father left it. 1611 *Bible Exod.* ix. 24 There was none like it in Egypt, since it became a nation. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* v. v. Since I wrote these papers, I found two very striking instances [etc.]. 1776 *Trial of Nundoomar* 231 Has he ever been out since he was last at the court house? 1825 *Scott Betrothed* xxvii. Since you went hence, we have received certain notice, that [etc.]. 1875 *Tennyson Harold* i. i. Albeit no rolling stone, Thou hast rounded since we met. B. 1526 *TINOALE Acts* xix. 2 Have ye received the holy gost since ye beleved? 1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 Since lording and loytryng hath come vp, preaching hath come downe.

2. Following upon a statement (or inquiry) as to the duration of the period in question.

a. 1557 *N. T. (Geneva) Acts* xiv. 11 There are yet but twelue dayes since I went vp to Ierusalem. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. 70 How long is that, Count the Physician at your fathers died? 1661 *WALTON Compl. Angler* (ed. 2) v. 124 It is so long since I learnt it, that I have forgot a part of it. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 2 Nor is it so very long since Richard the Third set up half the Backs of the Nation. 1753 *FOOTE Eng. in Paris* ii. Wks. 199 I. 49 'Tis an age since I saw you. 1780 *Mirror* No. 95 It is now above four years since I became the wife of a gentleman. 1825 *Scott Betrothed* v. It is long since the kites have had such a banquet. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 4/5 It is just a fortnight since Mr. Gladstone embarked.

B. 1535 *COVERDALE Joshua* xiv. 10 It is now fyve and fortye years since ye Lorde spake this vnto Moses. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. Cum. It is two yeeres, sens he came to me first.

b. Used in place of 'that'.

1647 *W. BROWNE tr. Polixander* ii. ii. 194 It is, fyve monthes now, since these honor'd personages have suffer'd... indignities in these Dungeons. A 1774 *GOLDSM. tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) i. 313 Though it is now four-score years since he has plagued all those who have any dependence on him, yet he is so well in health [etc.]. 1804 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Conversations*, etc. i. 162 It is near four monthes since Ella has been away.

c. As quasi-*id.* rare.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zoolomia* 157 My Friend... knoweth no History but some ten or twelve Sines in his Almanack: How long since the World was created. *Ibid.* 298 The most famous of thy Exploits will not be eminent enough to make an Almanacks Sine.

3. In sentences implying continuity of action or fact during the period indicated. Also with *ever*, and (rarely) with *that*.

a. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 1. 82 The fealows... Widdow, and her self, Since that our Brother du'd them Gentlewomen, Are mighty Gossips. 1647 *W. BROWNE tr. Polixander* ii. ii. 194 Ever since I have been able to carry Armes, I have try'd divers wayes to [etc.]. 1653 *WALTON Compl. Angler* ii. We were here an hour before Sun-rise, and have given her no rest since we came. 1697 *VANBRUGH Relapse* i. iii. Here you have stood ever since you came in. 1779 *Mirror* No. 25, My gardener has tied his hair behind, ever since he saw Mr. Papillot. 1816 *J. WILSON City of Plague* i. i. 122 Thus have I been since first the Plague hurst forth. 1865 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 155 She has lived to England since she was ten years old. 1877 *MRS. FORRESTER Alsignon* i. 253. I have known him ever since he was in petticoats. B. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Pet.* iii. 4 For sense the fathers fell ow slepe, every thinge continueth as it was from the begynnyng. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. A. Euer sens thou waste a yonge man.

†b. With verbs of recollection: When; the time when. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* N. ii. 1. 149 Thou remembrest Since once I sat vpon a promontory [etc.]. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. i. 219 Remember, since you ow'd no more to Time then I do now. 1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1698) 73 He can remember since we had not above three merchants ships of 300 tons.

II. 4. Because that; seeing that; inasmuch as.

a. 1540 *Old Treat.* in *Ray's Redd* etc. etc. (Arb.) 774 Syns Christ thought vs as he did other. c. 1489 *CAXTON Blar-*

not yet dinner tyme, let vs walke about. 1611 *A. STAFFORD Nibbe* 152 Whereunto I give credit, since his succeders do the same. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. 483 But since no reason can confute ye, I'll try to force you to your Duty. 1711 *ADONSON Spect.* No. 215 ¶ 4 Since I am engaged on this Subject, I cannot forbear... [etc.]. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic.* iv. xxi. W... his friendship, since you find

MARTINEAU *Berry Creek* iii. 39 You shall have them cheap, since there is but a pence demand for them to-day. 1895 *March Guardian* 14 Oct. 5/6 All the tunnelling has to be done... by the pick, since boring machines cannot be used.

B. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xxiv. 71 Sennys he spekyth of god, me thynke we ought to speke to hym. a 1553 *Respublica* 1565 But sens Respublica hath putt me to exile, where maye I goo?

b. So since that.

1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 6 The saied proverbe seemeth by hym, whiche lacked learning, to be devised, sens that he prefereth ignorance before cunning. 1558 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* ii. 1. 14 Since that my beaute cannot please his eie, He weepe what's left away. 1676 *Companie* 1676 *Inquis.* (1676) 878 Since that b... a disorder is put in practice, since that men horn blind... Know things by touch [etc.].

Sincere (sins'i-ri). a. Also 6 sincere, *Sr.-ceir*, 6-7 sincere, 7 sincere, senseare. [ad. L. *sincē-ris* clean, pure, sound, etc. Cf. F. *sincère* (1549), Sp., Pg., and It. *sincero*.

The first syllable may be the same as *sim*- in *simplex*: see **SIMPLE** a. There is no probability in the old explanation from *sine cēra* 'without wax'.]

1. Not falsified or perverted in any way:

a. Of doctrine, etc.: Genuine, pure.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 The sincere and pure doctrine of Goddes worde. 1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 189 A Popish priest that was once a professor of the sincere religion. 1637 *HALE Brevis Disq. in Phenix* (1708) II. 340 Many think... that these are the true and genuine Doctrines... which nevertheless have nothing at all commo with the sincere Gospel of Christ. 1699 *BURNER Hist. Ref.* (Pocock) I. 583 It was necessary to establish a form of sincere doctrine. 1827 G. S. *FABER Sac. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 209 When sincere Christianity was propounded in all its native lustre.

b. True, veracious; correct, exact.

1555 (*little*) [Lydgate's] The Ancient Historie and onely trewe and sincere Cronicle of the warres betwixte the Grecians and the Troyans. 1583 *FULKE (little)*, A Defense of the sincere and true Translations of the holie Scriptures into the English tong. 1605 G. *HAYERS P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 26 The most great Expeditions... Of which nevertheless, little sincere fame arrives to us; there being no European who hath written truly thereof. 1693 *J. EDWARDS Auth. O. & N. Test.* 74 If some few... copies had been corrupted... the sincere nature would have detected the corrupt. 1698 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 161 Things worthy of our Knowledge; collected out of the most sincere and uncorrupted Monuments of Antiquity. 1861-2 R. *WILLIAMS Notes to Counsel* 16 Some sincere editions of the Bible no longer contain those warrants. 1876 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. i. 19 That is the only sincere glimpse we get of the living, breathing, word-compelling Dante.

c. Morally uncorrupted, uncontaminated.

1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 513 Keeping them pure and sincere against all temptations.

2. Pure, unmixed; free from any foreign element or ingredient: a. Of immaterial things.

1538 *STARKEY England* ii. ii. 181 The lawys, wyche be sincere and pure reason, without any spot or blot of affection. c. 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 214 For the lack of pure and sincere demonstration of the fact. 1610 *GULLIEN Heraldry* iii. ii. (1660) 100 The motion of the Heavens is the most sincere and unlaboured of all motions. a 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* (1679) 375 By this means their enjoyments are sincere, unalloyed with fears or suspicions. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ix. 217 His present pleasures (if not so many) are more sincere and natural.

b. Of colours or substances.

1546 *LANGLEY in Pol. Verg. de Invent.* vi. vii. 123 b. The white colour was thought fittest for the ded because it is clere, pure, and sincere, and leaste defiled. 1595 B. *BARNES Dis. Cent. Sonn.* xlviii, All angles might... out bring Victorious palmes, arraide in sincere white. 1601 *HOLLAND Philly* xxxiii. vii. 11. 476 If a man would know the true and sincere Vermillion indeed, it ought to have the rich and fresh colour of scarlet. 1616 *COOKE Body of Man* 412 Milke... is not mingled with the blood, but passeth out by vyne pure and sincere. 1662 *J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Oriat.* 244 Surely the drink should under the first narrow examination of digestion, put off every stone, and that which is most exceeding hard and sincere. 1744 *tr. Boerhaave's Instit.* III. 254 About the Tendons the Fat in this Membrane is rather watery and mucous than sincere Fat. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 233 Scarce any sincere gall issued forth on incision. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xii. ii. [Water] having no taste of its own, it becomes the sincere vehicle of every other.

c. *Spec.* Unadulterated; genuine.

1557 *N. T. (Geneva) 1 Pet.* ii. 2 As newe borne babes desire the sincere [Gr. *ἀδόλως*] mylke of the worde. 1576 *BAKER Jewell Health* 230 It is a noate or token that the spirit of the wyne was not sincere and pure. 1648 *J. BEAUNOUR Psyche* iii. cxvii, Those courteous Trees, to mend his fare, Ioto his Mouth sincerest honey shed. 1679 *Hist. of Jettzer* 4 Down he kicks his Cruet of Holy-Water, adding... they had none sincere and pure these eleven years, the Chorch-warden always dashing it with common water. 1688 *BROWNING Ring & Ek.* vi. 238 And wood is cheap And wine sincere outside the city gate. 1883 H. *JAMES Partial Portraits* 368 There has not been as yet an American Renaissance, in spite of the taste for 'sincere' sideboards and fragments of crockery.

†d. Free from hurt; uninjured. *Obs.*

1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* xii. 133 He tried... a tough well chosen spear; The inviolable body stood sincere.

e. Devoid of something. *rare.*

a 1754 W. *HAMILTON To Lady Mary Montgomerie*, The pleasing look, sincere of art. 1874 *LOWELL Agassiz* iv. ii. Our air, sincere of ceremonious haze Forcing hard outlines mercilessly close.

3. Containing no element of dissimulation or deception; not feigned or pretended; real, true.

1539 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Almighty god, the very author and fontaine of true white and sincere concord. 1595 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* v. 346 At length stirred up with the instinct of the Holy Ghost & zeale of sincere pietie. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 915 Witnes Heav'n What love sincere, and reverence in my heart I beare thee. a 1699 *LADY HALETT Autobiog.* (Camden) 13 Nothing that could express a sincere affection. a 1793 *BURKETT On N. T.* Rev. iii. 9 Weak grace, if sincere, shall always find acceptance with Christ. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* iv. (1768) 302, I am satisfied that he is a Christian upon the most sincere conviction. 1810 *N...* are qu... he sine... anxie... the treasurer.

4. Characterized by the absence of all dissimulation or pretence; honest, straightforward:

a. Of life, actions, etc.

1533 *FIRMI Answ. More* (1829) 344 Master Wickliffe was noted... to be a man... of a very sincere life. 1563 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 1300 Soch as pervert the good and sin-

cere life of Commonweales. 1641 *HINOE J. Bruen* vi. 23 By the sincere simplicity and plainnesse of the truth of God... the Mother in... should be sincerest acts of religion must not presume to challenge a reward. 1839 *DE QUINCY Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 11. 176 Entering upon the dignity and the sincere thinking of mature manhood. 1841 *EMERSON Ess.* *Friendship*, Three cannot take part in a conversation of the most sincere and searching sort.

b. Of persons, their character, etc.

1539 *BIBLE* (Cranmer) 2 *Pet.* iii. 1, I sterve vp your syncre mynde. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 10 The worthe deids done be that Prince soiccer. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xlii. 300 So they doe it out of a sincere conscience. 1685 *tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solyma* 25 Not having altogether the Reputation of a sincere man. 1711 *ADONSON Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 6 A Woman is too sincere to mitigate [etc.]. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 121 Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* i. ii. If he is as... sincere as you have represented him to me. 1824 *BYRON Juan* xvi. xcvii, For surely they're sincerest Who are strongly acted on by what is nearest. 1837 *THIRLWALL Greece* xxxv. IV. 393 Sbe had not one sincere friend left. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle* 175 He had the unspeakable advantage... of being ruggedly sincere.

absol. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxix. 1 Blessed are the undefiled [marg. Or, perfect, or sincere] in the way. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 578 That prize belongs to none but the sincere. 1813 *SHELLEY Queen Mab* l. 124 The envied boon, That waits the good and the sincere.

Sincerely (sins'i-ri), *adv.* Also 6 syncerlye, syncerely, *Sr.* sincerilie, -ly, 7 sincerelle, sincerily. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a sincere manner.

†1. Without falsification or perversion; in a proper or correct manner. *Obs.*

1535 *WRIOTHESELY Chron.* (Camden) I. 30 All bishops and curates should preach the gospel of Christe syncerlye and truly. 1557 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. liii. § 14 The sacrament... is administered but not sincerely. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 107 Strabo, Lustion, and others, haave written of this people, but not sincerely.

†b. In good faith. *Obs.*

1607 *TORSELL Foursf. Beasts* (1638) 23, I have beco sincerely informed, that there was a Horse conceived of a Bull and a Mare.

2. Without dissimulation or pretence; honestly, straightforwardly.

1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidaue's Comm.* 229 That... they wolde not followe their affections, but treat syncrelye. *Ibid.* 231 b. Therefore oust they worke syncerely. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. L...*

3. In accordance with the doctrine of the Gospel, sincerely obeyed, first Christianizeth men, and then civilizeth them. 1711 *ADONSON Spect.* No. 166 ¶ 8 He was so very sensible of his Fault, and so sincerely repented of it. 1802 H. *MARTIN Helen of Glenross* III. 286 But I envied him too much, I fear, when he won her to sincerely love him. 1866 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 125 The nation at that time was sincerely attached to Spain. 1872 M. *COLLINS Princess Clarice* II. ix. 130, I most sincerely... and heartily declare that I love the Thames next to my wife.

Comb. 1872 *Knowledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 5/1 Many kind and sincerely-meant words.

b. Used in the subscription of letters.

1702 *CHARLETT Lett. to Pepsy* 3 Sept. Excuse all... defects in, Sir, your most sincerely obedient Servant. 1735 *MRS. PRATT in Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 87, I loog to have the pleasure of assuring you in person, how sincerely I am, Sir, your ever obliged and most faithful humble servant. 1817 *SCOTT Lett. in Lockhart* (1839) IV. i. 75, I beg my kindest respects to Mrs. Southey, and am always soverely and affectionately yours, Walter Scott. 1818 *MOORE Judge Fam. Paris* vi. 228 Good-bye—my paper's out so oearly; I've only room for Yours sincerely.

†3. In a pure or innocent manner. *Obs.*

1578 *TIMME Cabin on Gen.* 91 She [Eve] might have sincerely beheld the tree, that no lust of eating might first have assailed her mod.

†4. In a pure, absolute, or perfect manner or degree. *Obs.*

a 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commu. Eng.* (1633) 10 Seldom or never shall you find governments which are absolutely and sincerely made of aoy of them above named, but always mixed with another. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. i. § 4 Narrations which are not sincere...

understand purely and sincerely.

b. Completely, thoroughly, wholly.

1576 *NEWTON Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 221 Wheo the blood is sincerely purified... the spirits consequently are made pure. 1630 *MILTON On Time* 14 Every thing that is sincerely good And perfectly divine. 1681 *DRYDEN Ats. & Achil.* 43 But life can never be sincerely blest.

†5. Carefully; without injury. *Obs. rare*—

1607 *TORSELL Foursf. Beasts* (1638) 483 There was a moosement erected in writing in the publick place at Ardea, which untill his time was there sincerely preserved.

Sincereness (sins'i-ri-nēs), *Also* 6 syncerences (se, 6-7 sincerenes (se. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being sincere, in various senses of the adj.; sincerity.

1537 *CROMWELL in Merriam Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 67 Preparing in the meane tyme with suche pure syncerences, trewly in open the worde of god. 1561 T. *NORTON Catrin's*... sincere him with... contentment, is

placed eyther in the Sincerencesse of the fruition, or in the quicknesse and vigor of it. a 1668 *DAVENANT Albion* Wks. (1673) 429 Things do differ much from the sincereness Of

their first creation, 1695 *Textile Introd. Hist. Eng.* 224 Conditions...observed with great Faith and Sincerence. 1844 *Browning's Coleridge's Birthday* iv. The doubts yourself, in after-time, May call up your heart's sincerence now. 1879 *Arnold in Maen.* Aug. 1703 The profound sincerence with which Wordsworth feels his subject.

Sincerity (sincerity). [ad. L. *sinceritas*, f. *sincerus* SINCERE: see -ITY. Cf. F. *sincérité* (1519), Sp. *sinceridad*, Pg. *sinceridade*, It. *sincerità*.] The character, quality, or state of being sincere.

† 1. Freedom from falsification, adulation, or alloy; purity, correctness. *Obs.*

2. Freedom from dissimulation or duplicity; honesty, straightforwardness.

3. Of feelings: genuineness. *Obs.*—
1859 *Cunworth Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 19. 363 Though this [passage]...be no where now to be found in those extant Tragedies of this poet...yet the sincerity thereof cannot reasonably be at all suspected by us.

4. Freedom from dissimulation or duplicity; honesty, straightforwardness.

5. Of feelings: genuineness.

6. Of feelings: genuineness.

7. Of feelings: genuineness.

8. Of feelings: genuineness.

9. Of feelings: genuineness.

10. Of feelings: genuineness.

11. Of feelings: genuineness.

12. Of feelings: genuineness.

13. Of feelings: genuineness.

14. Of feelings: genuineness.

15. Of feelings: genuineness.

16. Of feelings: genuineness.

17. Of feelings: genuineness.

18. Of feelings: genuineness.

19. Of feelings: genuineness.

20. Of feelings: genuineness.

21. Of feelings: genuineness.

22. Of feelings: genuineness.

23. Of feelings: genuineness.

24. Of feelings: genuineness.

25. Of feelings: genuineness.

26. Of feelings: genuineness.

27. Of feelings: genuineness.

28. Of feelings: genuineness.

29. Of feelings: genuineness.

30. Of feelings: genuineness.

31. Of feelings: genuineness.

32. Of feelings: genuineness.

33. Of feelings: genuineness.

Sind (sind), v. north. and Sr. Also 5 *synde*, 8- *synd*; 9 *syne*, *sina*. [Of obscure origin. The Sr. pron. also has a diphthong (seind), in contrast to the short vowel of *bind* (bind), *find*, etc.]

trans. To rinse, to wash out or down.

a. 1350 *St. Nicholas* 202 in Harstun. *Alengl. Leg.* (1883)

13 Als be childe stoned pam hind. To tak water, be coup to sind. 1433 *Cath. Angl.* 3401 To Synde, 201 to weche.

1752 *Scotland's Glory* 70 A cup of beer goes round at first their thirsty throats for synde—

148 A lass. There sinding c nimble hand she sindis her

N. C. *Gloss.* xv. To sind it down, being to take a drink after meal. 1841 W. ATKIN *Poet. Wks.* 55 A waught o' ale to sind their gab. 1860 F. FARQUHARSON in *Ford Harp of Perthshire* (1893) 246 Katie and Lizzie come in frae the kye, An' synd their milk coggies an' lay them a' by.

β. 1807-10 T. TANNIARIL *Poems* (1816) 13 Now Mitten's to the burn to sine her kirm. 1853 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. II. 78 They synded down the sappy, substantial food, Wi' a capful o' yill.

Hence *Sindings*, rinsings.

1824 *Scott St. Roman's* ii. A' the bits of vinegar cruet... and ilk ane wi' the bit dribbles of syndings in it. 1868 JANET HAMILTON *Poems* 211 The milky syndins o' the kirm. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 171 *Sindings*, watery dregs; washings.

Sindal (l, obs. forms of *SENDAL*.

Sindar, obs. form of *CINDER*.

† **Sindaw**. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *syndow*, -daw.

[ad. G. *sindaw* (also *sinnaw*, *sinnat*), f. *sina*-allways (cf. *SENGREEN*) + *dau* dew.] The plant *Alchemilla vulgaris*, common Lady's mantle.

In *Lyte* (1573) and *Parkinson* (1640) a German name only. In quot. 1621 the plant *sindaw* may be intended.

the rest in this disease.

Sindel, obs. form of *SENDAL*. **Sinder**, obs. f. *CINDER*; Sc. var. of *SUNDER*. **Sinderesis**, obs. form of *SYNDERESIS*. **Sindick** (k, obs. f. *SYNDIC*.

Sindle, var. of *SENDLE* adv. seldom.

Sindon (sindon). Now only *Hist.* Also 5-6 *syndone*, 5-7 *sindone*; 5-7 *syndon* (5-oun).

[a. OF. *syndone*, *sindone*, or a. L. *sindon* (-ōnis), a. Gr. *σινδών* (-dōs), prob. of Oriental origin.]

1. A fine thin fabric of linen; a kind of cambric or muslin.

1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (Roxb.) 95 The body wrapped in Syndone. 1822 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxvii. 59 Joseph taking the body, wrapt it in cleane sindon. 1844 *Mark* xiv. 51 A certain young man followed him clothed with sindon upon the bare. 1861 R. JOHNSON *Agd. & Comm.* (1863) 16 The country of Media, whether the Russe merchants tranel for raw silkes, sindon, saffron and other commodities. 1871 *WEEVER Funeral Dir.* 16 They, in-nested the defunct, with...perfumed serclothes, fine Aromaticke Sindon, and the like. 1879 *BLOUNT Ann. Tenures* 64 A Head-piece, lind with Syndon or fine Linen. 1880 *Our English Home* 29 A square piece of this fabric, lined with silk or scarlet sindon.]

2. A piece of this fabric used for various purposes: a. As a shroud, *spec.* that in which the body of Christ was wrapped.

1700 *KENNEDIE Passion of Christ* 1219 Ane pretius clath, quibik we aye sindon call, The kingly corps to cover o' our cofit syn. 1829 *Poet. Wks.* de W. 1331 29 The corpses [signifyth] the syndone or sudary wherein his blessed body was wrapped. 1810 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* 40 Many Papists are persuaded they have that Syndon wherein Christis body was lapped. 1850 *FULLER Fish-gal* iv. vi. 117 Afterwards they were wrapped up in a Sindon, bound hand and foot with grave cloaths. 1870 *LASSELLS Voy. Italy* (1863) L 54 The Holy Syndon, wherein they say our Saviour's body was wound up and buried.

b. As a corporas.

1553 *Respublica* 873 Thei had thaller clothes...with the sindons in which they wrapte the chalcies. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 340 The deacon received from the acolyte the sindon, or corporal...and spread it upoa the sacred table.

c. As a garment or wrapper.

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 32 He vied no woollen vesture, but wore a Sindone. 1822 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xiv. 51 But he casting of the sindon, fled from them naked. 1869 *BULE (Douay) Judges* xiv. 12 I will give you thirrie sindons, and 3500 *Poet. Wks.* de W. 1331 29 The corpses [signifyth] the syndone or sudary wherein his blessed body was wrapped. 1810 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* 40 Many Papists are persuaded they have that Syndon wherein Christis body was lapped. 1850 *FULLER Fish-gal* iv. vi. 117 Afterwards they were wrapped up in a Sindon, bound hand and foot with grave cloaths. 1870 *LASSELLS Voy. Italy* (1863) L 54 The Holy Syndon, wherein they say our Saviour's body was wound up and buried.

d. As a surgical appliance, being made up into a small roll or pledget, usually with some medication, and used to fill up an open wound.

1657 *TOULINSON Renon's Disp.* 199 Pulverized and sowed in a double syndon or pure cloth. 1834 *Dr. ENEL'S Mter. Compt.* iv. 76 A Syndon (that is a piece of fine cloth...having a thread fastened to the middle to draw it forth by).

1736 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 407 In a warm detergent lotion

Surg. (1771) 78 We placed L.

3. *attrib.* Made or consisting of sindon.

1500 *KENNEDIE Passion of Christ* 1293 Thir two knyghtis

..in syndon clath him wand with reverence. 1873 L. LLOYD *Marston of Hist.* (1863) 168 They [the Egyptians] sow up the body, which being done, they did put it in fine

sindon cloth. 1683 *Holme Armoury* i. 11 That Auriflamb, that was so much admired by the French, was but of one color, a square red Syndon Banner. 1687 *ibid.* (Roxb.) 1227 Holyoke terms it a church Banner, flag or streamer, others a Syndon Banner.

Hence *Sindonless* a. (in sense 2 c).

1595 *Southwell St. Peter's Complaint* 25 With easie losse sharpe wrecks did he eschew, That Sindonless aside did naked slip.

† **Sindony**. *Obs.* Also 6 *sendonny*. = *SINDON*.

1450 *Cor. Myrt.* (Shaks. Soc.) 336, I gyf the this sindony that I have bowth, To wynde the in whyl it is new. c. 1502 *Joseph Arim.* 22 So Joseph layde them to rest in his sepulture, And wrapped his body in a clothe called sendony.

Sindri, -dry, obs. or Sc. fl. *SINDRY*.

† **Sine** 1. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *sionu*, *sinnu*, *sino* (obl. sine, pl. *sina*), 3, 5 *syne*, 4, 6 *sine*, 5

zyne, Sc. *seyne*. β. 4-5 *syn*; pl. 5 *synnes*. [OE. *sionu*, etc. (originally a *wd*-stem: see *SINEW*), = OFris. *sini*, *sine*, *sin* (Fris. *sine*), MDu. *sene*, *zene* (Dn. *zeen*), MLG. and LG. *sene*, MHG. *sene*, *senne* (G. *senne*, *senne*), ON. and Icel. *sinn* (Norw. *sin*, *sinn*), MSw. *sina*, *sena* (Sw. *sena*), MDa. *sinn*, *sene* (Da. *sene*). The β-forms may be due to Scand. influence. Cf. also HUXEN and HOOKSUN.]

A *sinew*.

a. 1725 *Corpus Gloss.* N 97 *Nerius*, *sionu*. c. 1000 *Sar. Leechd.* II. 6 *Lacedaemon* 211 *sin* [sic] *scrine*. & 211 *sin* *clappette* & *cwacize*. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxvii. 25 *pa* *ac* *brun* he *sine* his *beo*, and *he* *pa* *rihte* *forsearc*.

c. 1300 *Becket* 249 That ther nas no flesch *ilived* *bote* *synes* and *bar* *bon*. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 3944 (Fairfax MS.). For his enchesoun, of *sine* of *bestes* *etes* *nam* of *300*. c. 1430 *Two Cookery* 445. 37 Also choppe a-mong *be* *zyne* of *be* *fe* *clene* *y-pyk*. 1844. Choppe *be* *synes* *in* *to* *be* *same* *milke* *with* *the* *smal*. c. 1470 *HEWY H Wallace* II. 401 Wallace... Throw *brayns* and *seyne* in *sondry* *strick* *the* *bayne*. 1544 *Extr. Reg. Arden* (1844) 1. 107 Selling of *tauch*, *sine*, *flesche*, *fische*.

β. c. 1400 *Beryn* 583 For *te* *egge* of *be* *panne* *met* *with* *his* *shyn*, And *karf* a *too* a *veyn*, & *be* *nexte* *syn*. 14... *Towneley Mss.* xxvii. 165 Let *now* *se* and *lefe* *yours* *dyn*, And *draw* *we* *llika* *syn* *from* *syn*. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1073 So *pat* *be* *synnes* in *his* *ham* *be* *pat* *bolnyng* *was* *drawen* *saen*.

Sine 2 (sain). Also 6-7 *sign* (e. [ad. L. *sinus* a bend, bay, etc.; also, the hanging fold of the upper part of a toga, the bosom of a garment, and hence used to render the synonymous Arab.

جيب *jaib*, applied in geometry as in sense 2. Cf. F. *sinus*, Sp. and It. *sena*.]

† 1. A gulf or bay. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *SINUS* 5.)

1291 *Sylvester Du Bartas* l. iiii. 98 Such is the German Sea, such Persian Sea, such th' Indian Gulf. 1598 *Ibid.* u. ii. iii. *Colonies* 94 Between the Erythrean Sea, and Persian *Sine*.

2. *Trig.* One of the three fundamental trigonometrical functions (cf. *TANGENT*, *SECANT*): Originally, the length of a straight line drawn from one end of a circular arc parallel to the tangent at the other end, and terminated by the radius; in mod.

nse, the ratio of this line to the radius, or (equivalently, as a function of an angle) the ratio of the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the given angle to the hypotenuse (the sine of an obtuse angle being numerically equal to that of its supplement). Abbrev. *sin*.

For *covered*, *logarithmic*, *natural*, *subverted*, and *versed sine*, see the adj.

1593 *First Art. of Dialling* 60 This Table of Sines may seeme obscure and hard to them who are not acquainted

with them. 1650 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 32 He vied no woollen vesture, but wore a Sindone. 1822 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* xiv. 51 But he casting of the sindon, fled from them naked. 1869 *BULE (Douay) Judges* xiv. 12 I will give you thirrie sindons, and 3500 *Poet. Wks.* de W. 1331 29 The corpses [signifyth] the syndone or sudary wherein his blessed body was wrapped. 1810 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* 40 Many Papists are persuaded they have that Syndon wherein Christis body was lapped. 1850 *FULLER Fish-gal* iv. vi. 117 Afterwards they were wrapped up in a Sindon, bound hand and foot with grave cloaths. 1870 *LASSELLS Voy. Italy* (1863) L 54 The Holy Syndon, wherein they say our Saviour's body was wound up and buried.

b. Const. of an angle.

1728 *PERRINSON Newton's Philos.* 351 The sine of the angle of incidence bears to the sine of the refracted angle a given proportion. 1823 *BROOKER Crystallogr.* 295 The analogy between the sines of the angles of triangles, and the sides subtending those angles. 1859 *SARIN in Man. Sci. Eng.* 91 The intensity of the Earth's magnetic force in different localities is inversely as the sines of the angles of deflection. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* xii. 407 The ratio of the sines of the angles of incidence and those of refraction is constant for the same medium.

3. *Right sine*, = *prec. Obs.*

1594 *BURNETT Exerc.* ii. (1656) 103 *Sinus complementi*, is the right Sine of that Arch which is the complement of the given Arke. 1596 W. BURTON *Variation Compass* l. v. h. Which is the second right sine of the semidiameter arke. 1715 *W. Greory's Astron.* (1726) II. 797 The Ratio between...the Radius and the Right Sine of the Angle A.S.D. 1795 *HUTTON Math. Dict.* II. 4361.

4. *attrib.* as *sine compass*, *complement*, *galvanometer*, *inductor*, *integral*, *rhumd*, *wave*.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6) cv. *Sine* Complement of an Arch or Angle, is what that Arch or Angle wants of 90 Degrees [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 653 The extent

of the first creation, 1695 *Textile Introd. Hist. Eng.* 224 Conditions...observed with great Faith and Sincerence. 1844 *Browning's Coleridge's Birthday* iv. The doubts yourself, in after-time, May call up your heart's sincerence now. 1879 *Arnold in Maen.* Aug. 1703 The profound sincerence with which Wordsworth feels his subject.

Sind (sind), v. north. and Sr. Also 5 *synde*, 8- *synd*; 9 *syne*, *sina*. [Of obscure origin. The Sr. pron. also has a diphthong (seind), in contrast to the short vowel of *bind* (bind), *find*, etc.]

trans. To rinse, to wash out or down.

from 8 points to 34 points, the complement of the course on sine rhumbs. 1828 *Moore's Pract. Navig.* 15 Sine rhumbs, marked (SR), is a line which contains the logarithms of the natural sine of every point and quarter point of the Mariner's Compass, figured from the left hand towards the right [etc.]. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xiii. § 8 Sine galvanometers can be easily made much more sensitive than tangent galvanometers. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 492 A is the fixed and B the suspended coil of the electro-dynamometer, and S the sine-inductor. *Ibid.* X. 521 The earliest forms of standard galvanometer were the tangent and sine compasses invented by Pouillet. 1880 *Ibid.* XIII. 392 These functions... were styled the sine-integral and the cosine-integral.

Sine, obs. f. SIGN sb. and v.; var. of SIND v.

Sinecal, obs. variant of SINICAL a.

Sinecural, a. rare. [f. next + -AL.] 'Relating to a sinecure.'

1860 WORCESTER (citing *Ecl. Rev.*). Hence in later Dicts.

Sinecure (sɪn'ekjʊə), sb. and a. Also 7 sine cura, 7-8 sine-cura, sine cura, sine-cure. [ad. L. *sine cura* in the phrase *beneficium sine cura* (see def.), from *sine* without, *cura* abl. sing. of *cura* care. F. *sinecure* is from Eng. In Scotland and America the first vowel is freq. pronounced short.]

1. An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls.

a. 1662 BAGSNAY in *Acc. Baxter's Suspension* 45, I hope the Bishop will be so charitable as to provide a *Sine-Cura* for him. 1676 DEGE *Parson's Counsellor* (1681) 197 Parsonages, Vicarages and *Sine-Cura's*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Sine-Cura*, or *Sine-Cure*, a Benefice without Cure of Souls.

β. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 8 He can not have deserved less than a Prebend for his first Book, a *Sine-cure* for his second. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Charac. Good Parson* 71 The pulpit fair... Where bishops and sine cures are sold. 1748 LING *Lett. Rel. Navy* (1757) III. 131 The Island has... a chaplain; but for some years past it has been made a *Sine Cure*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 386 When the clerk so presented is distinct from the vicar, the rectory thus vested in him becomes what is called a *sine-cure*; because he hath no cure of souls. 1850 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* v. iv. (1877) III. 241 This act abolished many ecclesiastical sinecures. 1864 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iv. iv. (1873) 278 The spirit of the age is to... hate and abolish sinecures.

† β. An income derived from such a benefice.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* iii. Wks. 1709 III. 1. 22 The Residentary's Stalls, whose Owners made a *Sine Cure* of 400 l. per Annum.

2. Any office or position which has no work or duties attached to it, esp. one which yields some stipend or emolument.

1765 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i. Well, a Widow, I see, is a kind of a sine cure. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 26 Nov., He... makes y^e Place in a manner a *sine-cure*; as most other Publick Readers do. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 368 The magistracy of the city of London have adopted this ward only as a *sine cure* for the senior alderman. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm.* Thames viii. 272 Many of the best institutions moulder into Sinecures. 1841 MITALL in *Nonconform.* I. 553 If all men were under the influence of religion government would be a sinecure. 1885 E. G. GARRETT *At Any Cost* vii, Grace's duties were never oppressive, but on Sunday they were a sinecure.

3. attrib. or as adj. a. Of the nature of a sinecure; involving no duties or work.

1761 L. BARRINGTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 432, I never could myself understand the difference between a Pension and a Sinecure Place. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 360 It was not Mr. Putney's intention to erect a sinecure place. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 61 By means of sinecures in general, and judicial sinecure offices in particular. 1861 BERSF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 277, I must strongly plead for the simultaneous creation of a chapter however sinecure for the present. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 22 Royal blood seems to have been thought ample excuse for a complete sinecure life. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Mark* 158 Martinshorpe, a sinecure living, which consists of one ancient house and some half dozen occupants.

b. Holding or enjoying a sinecure.

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 12 Oct. 6437 The Courtiers, the Sinecure-men, who grow rich from what empties our pockets. 1844 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* II. I. 1176 A sinecure rector, or rector without cure of souls. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* II. v. 128 The little sinecure governess came face to face with her master.

Hence **Sinecure** v. trans., to appoint to, place in, a sinecure (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); also **Sinecured** ppl. a.

1832 *Lincoln Herald* 20 Nov. 4/3 Mr. Brougham, the Lord Chancellor's sinecured brother.

Sinecureship, rare. [f. SINECURE sb.] A position or post of the nature of a sinecure.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 310 The culprit is merely sent back to a sinecureship in a government gang.

Sinecurism, [f. SINECURE sb. + -ISM. Cf. F. *sinecurisme*.] The practice of holding or permitting sinecures; the prevalence of sinecures in the church or any other sphere of work.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 233 In one point of view more flagrant is this abuse [non-attendance], even than sinecurism. 1858 GOWAN *Swire in Oxford Ess.* 280 Such

from...clericalism, celibacy, and sinecurism.

Sinecurist, [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *sinecuriste*.] One who has or seeks a sinecure.

1817 W. HONE *(Hill)*, The Sinecurist's Creed. Whosoever will be a Sinecurist [etc.]. 1845 L. CAMPBELL *Lives Chancellors* xvii. (1857) I. 266 The Masters in Chancery were

considered overgrown and oppressive sinecurists. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 91 What else is a ground landlord but a sinecurist quartered on the land.

attrib. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng., Catech. Exam.* 306 The parsonages deserted by Sinecurist Incumbents. *Ibid.* 325.

|| **Sine die** (sɪn'ɪ dɪ). [L., *sine* without + *die*, abl. sing. of *die* day.] Without any day being specified (for reassembling, resumption of business, trial of a person or cause, etc.); indefinitely.

1631 in Birch *Crt. & Times Ch. I* (1848) II. 125 My Lord of Salisbury's cause is put off *sine die*. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 9 Among all these I observe one, a very main one, to sleep *sine die*. a 1734 *North Examen* I. iii. § 146 (1740) 217 They seemed to lie there, without Bail or Trial *sine die*. 1771 GIBSON *Lett.* 18 Nov., If I hear that your journey to Denham is put off *sine die*, or to a long day, I shall on Monday set off for London. 1803 CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 118 At fifteen minutes after twelve at night, the House adjourned *sine die*. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* II. 11. *Cuthbert* vi. The *fete* was postponed *sine die*. 1892 *Nation* 22 Dec. 4667 The reasons given for taking a recess instead of adjourning *sine die* are extremely puerile.

Sinegen, obs. form of SIN v.

|| **Sine qua non** (sɪn'kwə nɒn). Also 8-*quā*. [L., *sine* without + *quā*, abl. sing. fem. of *quā* (agreeing with *causa*) + *nōn* not. The Latin phrase, which is common in scholastic use, occurs in Boethius, and had its source in Aristotelian expressions. The corresponding plural *sine quibus non* has occasionally been employed.]

1. With adjectival force: Indispensable, absolutely necessary or essential. a. Following upon a noun (orig. *cause*). 1588 GREENE *Periurines* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 41 They proceeded not of necessity, as *causa sine qua non*, but as infections that flow from the abuse. 1615 in Birch *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1848) I. 378 He... was in some sort as a *cause sine qua non* of their blood that were dead for the fact before him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 382 Which kind of Philosophers (saith he) do not seem to me, to distinguish betwixt the True and Proper Cause of things, and the Cause *Sine qua non*. a 1734 *North Examen* III. vii. § 64 (1740) 550 The Preliminary Article *sine qua non*, was that... he should surrender his Place of Recorder. 1811 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) I. 673 They would not insist upon the fisheries or western lands as conditions *sine quibus non* of peace.]

b. Used attributively.

1798 M. G. LEWIS in Lockhart *Scott* (1837) I. ix. 291 A ghost or a witch is a *sine qua non* ingredient in all the dishes of which I mean to compose my hobgoblin repast. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* iv. (1860) 312 Publication... is a *sine qua non* condition for the generation of literature. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. iv. 39 Though acts of assent require previous acts of inference, they require them, not as adequate causes, but as *sine qua non* conditions.

2. Somebody or something indispensable.

1603 CECIL *Lett.* in Morison *Itin.* (1617) II. 221 You are not the efficient cause or *sine qua non*. 1622 MABRE tr. *Alemania's German* & *Alf.* I. i. 11. My mother agreed with her... 1786 L. KENYON in Brown's *Chanc. Cases* II. 46 Certainty of the property, though one of the *sine qua non*s, was wanting. 1814 *Amer. St. Papers, For. Relat.* (1832) III. 709 It was a *sine qua non* that the Indians should be included in the pacification. 1833 'C. BOOE' *Verdant Green* I. xviii. It seemed a *sine qua non* with the gentlemen who superintended the training. 1835 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 285 Every finding of fact that was a *sine qua non* of the judgment.

b. pl. Breeches. (Cf. INDISPENSABLE sb. c.)

1850 SMOLEY *Frank Fairleigh* xvii. Your... negotiation with that raw-boned giant in the blue plush *sine qua non*s. Hence **Sine-qua-nonical** a., indispensable; **Sine-qua-noniness**, indispensability.

1816 MOORE *Itin.* (1833) II. 95 The shabbiness with which they are daily surrendering so many wide, indispensable, and sine-qua-nonical measures to the bulwark of Opposition. 1834 *Sourcery Doctor* III. (A. 1) 1. 20 Nature herself shows us the utility, the importance, the sine-qua-nonness of pockets.

|| **Sine quo non**. Chiefly *Sc. Law*. [f. as prec., with the masc. *quō* (also pl. *quibus*) in place of the fem. *quā*.] Indispensable; also *absol.*, an indispensable person, *spec.* a curator, trustee, etc., appointed under this designation.

1693 STAIR *Institutes* (ed. 2) IV. xx. § 31 By a *Quorum*, or *sine quibus non*, it... e *quibus non* accept not... 18 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. the number fixed for the quorum, of which he who is *sine quo non* must be always one. 1819 SCOTT *Lett.* in Lockhart (1837) IV. x. 331 Harper is a *sine quo non*. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 245 A curator *sine quo non* cannot act by himself. *Ibid.* 918 By the death or non-acceptance of the *sine quo non* the nomination fails.

† **Sines**. Obs. rare. In 5 synys, 6 sinnes.

[a. OF. *sines*, also *senes*, ad. L. *seni*, the distrib. answering to *sex* six.] Two sixes in dicing.

1450 *Book of Brune* 16 Synys and Catyr that ge haue cast. *Ibid.*, That ge haue cast synys and trey. 1589 NASHE *M. Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 161 Their Dice are so cunningly coggd; as though they cast Sinnes for the moste parte, yet they maie in the end with a tripple Tray, carrie all awaie smoothie.

Sinealary, nonce-word. [f. L. *sine* (as in *sinecure*) + SALARY sb.] An office without pay.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Life A. Bell* (1844) I. 110 Some of these offices may have been Sinecures; but... none of them were Sinealaries.

Sinescriptal, a. nonce-word. [Cf. prec. and SCRIPTURAL a.] Not possessing the Scriptures.

1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc. Capernaum* 101 He places Irenaeus and the contemporary sinscriptural nations an entire century later than that in which he was writing.

Sinesian (sɪn'ɪʃən), a. [f. late L. *Sin-æ* (see SINEAN) + -ESE + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the Chinese and kindred races or to those parts of Asia inhabited by them.

1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 226 A remarkable fact in the history of Sinesian civilisation. 1905 *Athenum* 16 Sept. 361/2 Now, through Japan, the West has made a definite breach in Sinesian exclusiveness.

Sinester, obs. form of SINISTER a.

† **Sinet**, obs. form. Also 6 synat, synet, senett. [a. OF. *sinet*, var. of *signet* SIGNET sb.] A signet.

1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 213 (Harl. MS.), He opened hit, & save herein letters selid with the sinet of be Emperoure. 1502 *Crocombe Churchw.* Acc. (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 25 A ryng of sylver and gylt and a synat of sylver. 1530 PALSGR. 187 *Signet*, a synet. 1554 *MACHYNN Diary* (Camden) 51 Ther was a man... hangyd, dran, and quartered, for counterfeityng the queen senett.

† **Sineth**, adv., prep., and conj. Obs. In 5 senith, sinneith. [app. an alteration of *sethen* SITHEN.] = SINCE adv., prep., and conj.

1542 HARVELL in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1849) VIII. 706, I wrote to the same the first of thinstant; and senith he is arivid... the Turkes Amhasadour. — *Ibid.* IX. 38 Senith my last letters, the coming owit of Barbarossa bath ben her divulgid. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B ij, Sineth that what soever loveth well, is never lefte of the unluckie.

Sinetic (sɪn'etɪk), a. [var. of SINITIC a.] Chinese.

1893 R. WILSON tr. *Fignier's Human Race* 235 We shall separate it into three branches—the Hyperborean, the Mongolian, and the Sinitic branches. 1898 *Blackwood's Mag.* Jan. 141 Their low foreheads, leering Sinitic eyes, the lewd lips and beavy hair.

† **Sineticular**, a. Obs. [f. L. *sine* without + *titulus* title.] Without a title (for ordination).

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epsc.* (1647) 183 That decree of Chalcedon against Siniticular ordinations.

Sinew (sɪn'ju), sb. Forms: a. 1 pl. seonwa, seon(o)wa, 2 seonewe, 3 sen(u)we, 3-4 senue, 3-7 senewe, 4-5 zenew, 5-6 senew; 4-6 senow, -owe, 5-6 senou; 6 senaw. β. 1 sionwe, sinwe, sinu(w), 4-7 sinewe (6 sinn-), 5- sinew, 6-7 sinue (6 sinuue); 1, 4-7 synewe (7 synn-), 4-6 synew (5 cynow, 6 synue); 4 synue, 4-5 syn(u)we (5 cynwe), 5 synu, cynu. γ. 4 synoghe, 4, 6 synou, 5 synnou, 5-7 synnow (5 cynow-); 4 sinou, 5-7 sinow-, 6-8 sinnow. δ. Sc. (and north.) 5 (9) senon, 6 senonn, 9 sennen; 5-6 senown (5 senounn, -own); 6 synnou, 9 sinnon, sinnon (sinner). [OE. *seon(o)we*, *sinowe*, etc., oblique forms from the nom. *sionni*, *sinu*; see SIRE sb.] The w of the stem also appears in OHG. *senewa*, *seuwa*, *senue*, etc., and in MDu. *zenewe*, *zenuwe* (Du. *zenuw*). With the Sc. and northern forms in -n cf. *minion* for *Minnow* and *falloun* for *TALLOW*.]

1. Anat. A strong fibrous cord serving to connect a muscle with a bone or other part; a tendon. Also in fig. context (quot. 1560).

a. *Beowulf* 817 Seonowe onspringon, hurston ban-locan. e 1200 *Saxon Leechd.* III. 48 Seonwa [syn]d fortozene & ða tan scinced up. a 1200 *St. Marher.* 7 Ant benneichulle tellen, hwen þu al to tornen at, alle þine seonewen. e 1205 *Lav. 6498* þat deor... forbat bim þa breste, þan and þa seonwen. e 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 175 þe nas no flech bi-leud bot seonwe, and bare þon. e 1370 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* II. 23 Paralitiche... mai not riht me þer þaris for feclnesse of her seonewis. e 1400 *Dist. Troy* 894 The bayme... Bret thurgh the bone and the big seonewis. 14- *Art. Voc.* in Wt. Wilcker 627 *Nervus*, *zenew*. e 1450 *Martin* xx. 339 Grete and lene and full of veynes and of seonewes. a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 46 Wherewith my handes I wrange, That my senaws cracked. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* x. 20 b, A seonewe the whyche doth growe out of the myddle of the spondyls. 1560 Daus tr. *Steidan's Comm.* 101 To sende their ayde against the Turke... were to unarme them selves and to cutt their owne seonewes.

β. a 1200 *Andreas* 1425 Nu sint sionwe toslowen. e 1200 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 282 On þa saran sinua & aswellenan... bind on gade tyrdelu. *Ibid.* 382 3if sinwe syn forforence, nimrenwyrmas [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3941 þe maister sinu of his life. *Ibid.* 3944 O sinnu ete neuer juu. e 1305 *St. Christopher* 194 in E. E. P. (1862) 65 Hire lymes hurste... Necke & synuenn & oper ek. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxxii. 25 He towchide the synwe of his hip. a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 97 To stanchwe blod of weyne or of synuue. e 1430 *Tro Cookery Bks.* 53 Take fayre Buttes of Porke... & clene pyke a-way þe bonys & þe Synewes. e 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 781 Cynew-, of armys, or legys, nervus. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches* III. vi. 37 A spirit hath no flesh bones, nor sinewes. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 162 The oil or

endless sinews full of You cannot conceive... how it braces every sinew of the human frame. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiii, Such cause of haste Thine ancient sinews never braced. 1865 *SEALEY Ricc. Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 23 No one questioned the stoutness of Samson's sinews.

γ. e 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1917 Ilka vayn and ilka synoglie and lith. e 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 39 Pe mouthe of þe lure will þe lacertes and þe synowes... was wrythly gnawen away. 1483 *Chap. Anth.* 341/1 With owtyn Synows, *enerius*. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezech.* xxxvii. 9,

Singe (sindz), *v.* Forms: 1 *sæn*(c)gan, *sen*(c)gan, 4 *zeng*, 4-6 *senge* (5 *seenge*), 7 *sendge*; 5-6 *syng*, 6 *syndge*, 6-8 *sindge*, 7 *sindg*, 6-*singe*. See also **SING** *v.* 2 [OE. *seugan*, = OFris. *senga*, *singa* (Wfris. *singe*, dial. *sinsje*), MDu. and Du. *zengen*, MLG. and MHG. *sengen* (G. *sengen*, † *sängen*), related to Icel. *sanger* *singed*, *sengja* *singed* taste, Norw. *sengra*, *sengla* to smell of burning. The stem **sang-* may be related to **SING** *v.* 1 and have reference to the sound produced by violent singing.]

1. *trans. a.* Of persons, etc.: To burn (something) superficially or lightly, to burn the ends or edges of (hair, wings, etc.); *esp.* to subject (the carcass of a pig, fowl, or other animal) to flame or fire in order to remove the bristles or hair.

c 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 436 *Yme eac swan ðæt he after stinge his slyht-swyn wel behorfe*, *sænge*. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 349 For who so wolde *senge* a Cattes skyn, Thanne wolde the Cat wel dwellen in his In. a 1420 *Wycliffe Bible* Lev. xxiii. 12 *marg*, The eris of corn weien *sengid* in fier, and the cornes..weren schiakun out. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. ii. 74 He wolde not that they shold vse ony yron but to brenne and *senge* his heeris. 1530 PALSGR. 718f Take away this candell, I have *synged* my head. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 152 b, With a flame made with strawe, or stickes, *syndge* him. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Cassian's Holy Crl.* 42 No man *singes*

two
inted,
either
Cap-
tives. 1769 MRS. RAFFALO *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 57 Take your goose ready dressed, *singe* it and pour over it a quart of boiling milk. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 103 The bunters..will venture so near as sometimes to *singe* his hair with the flash of the rifle. 1886 PASCOE *London of To-day* xl. (ed. 31) 345 If the hair is..to be dressed, *singed*, shampooed. 1953 GREENE *Manilla* ii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 259 They are *singed* at the sight of her faire face. 1971 SMOLETT *Humph.* C. (1815) 71 She had gone such lengths in the way of flirting with a recruiting officer, that her reputation was a little *singed*. 1885 KINGSLEY *Weston*, *Hot xxix*, I go forthwith..down the coast, to *singe* the King of Spain's beard. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Dk.* vii. 1640 'Twas truth *singed* the lies And saved me.

† *b.* To burn, consume with fire; to cauterize (a sore). *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 506 We sall his cite & him-selfe *syng* in-to poudre. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 242 Who will forget Catania? of high fame For pietie of brothers *sindg'd* in flame. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 171 It must needs be some grief..to the patient to have an old festered sore searched and *singed*.

c. *techn.* To pass (a woven fabric) over a heated plate or roller, or through gas flame, in order to remove superfluous fibres, or to dress the nap.

1728, 1800 [see **SINGING** *obs. sb.*] 139 *Ure Dict. Arts* 139 In some shops, semi-cylinders of copper, have been substituted for those of iron, in *singing* goods prior to bleaching them. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) I. 369 For goods to be finely printed both sides are *singed*.

2. *Of fire or flame:* To burn (something) slightly or superficially. Also *techn.* (cf. 1 c).

1340 *Aeyb.* 229 *bet uer bet zenghe* and *berh oft be huyte* robe of chastete and of maydenhod. 1494 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 27 They..take a light candell..which *sengeth* and brenneth away the cotton of the same fuytan. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 255 b, It *singed* trees and turned them up by the rootes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* v. ix. 79 Thus hath

1659 LOVEACE *Poems* (1864) by upper down attire. a 1700 The..smoke and fiery vapour, continu'd so intense that my hair was almost *sing'd*. 1782 J. BROWN *Nat. Rev. Kells* ii. iii. 202 It did not *singe* their clothes or hair. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Eur.* (1894) vii. 159 A bright flash of lightning seemed to *singe* our beards. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 813/2 The flame applied directly under the roller *singes* the cloth thoroughly. *transf.* 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* v. 312 The scorching sky Doth *singe* the sandy wilds of spiciful Barbary.

† *b.* Used to describe the effect produced by intense cold. (Cf. **BURN** *v.* 1 13 d.) *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. xxxii. 411 The cattell, sheepe, oxen, and horses, *singed* with cold. 1602 - *Phily* II. 319 Hogs grease..healeth burns and scaldings, yea, though one were scorchted and *senged* with snow.

3. To take off, remove, by superficial burning.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 177 The Doctor, Whose beard they have *sing'd* with fire. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* v. xlv. 348 Depose the three erroneous Doctrines, and Traditions, and have them as it were *sindged* off. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* iii. viii. (ed. 4) 503 The galeon's colours

from the surface of the cloth, by drawing it over hot irons. 1844 G. DOOO *Textile Manuf.* ii. 48 *Singing-furnace*, a heated surface of copper, over which the strip of cotton is drawn rapidly..by which the light airy filaments are singed from the surface of the cloth.

Singe, *obs. f.* **SIGN** *sb.* and *v.* 1, **SING** *v.* **Singed** (sindgd), *ppl. a.* 1 Forms: 4 *seynd*, 5 *seynt*; 4 *senged*, 6 *singde*, 6-7 *sindg'd*, 7-8 *sindg'd*, 7- *singed*. [f. **SINGE** *v.* + **ED** 1.] That has been subjected to the process of *singing*; scorched or slightly burnt, or presenting the appearance of this; parched.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's* 7: 25 Milk and broun breed..Seynd Bacon and somtyme an Ey or tweye. c 1395 *Plowman's*

Tale 19 (Thynne), He knew wel by hys *senged* snoute, He was a man woute to walke about. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 13703, I saw a wekke..Pyled and seynt as any kaat. 1594 1st Pt. *Contention* i. iv, Where Pluto in his fric Waggon sits, Ryding amidst the *singde* and parched smoakes. 1634 Milton *Comus* 928 Summer drouth, or *singed* air Never scorcht thy tresses fair. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius* vi. 497 Shall I be fed With soddan Nettles, and a *sindg'd* Sow's Head? 1700 - *Fables, Cock & Fox* 34 Rashers of *sindg'd* bacon on the coals. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xiv. 475 Then the *sindg'd* members they with skill divide. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xvi, Flesh, which, in its sable and *singed* shape, seemed [etc.]. 1829 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* VIII. 42 *Singed* Grouse, *Pterocles Exultus*. 1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 27 A yellow *singed* appearance is given by using soap with much resin, or much alkali.

b. *Singed* cat, in allusive use (see *quots.*). U.S. 1847 HALBURTON *Old Judge* I. ii. 44 It does not to hang a feller for his looks, after all, that's a fact; for that critter is like a *singed* cat, better nor he seems. 1858 in Britton *Dict. Amer.* (1859), We reckon there'll be fun; as a Cincinnati paper says Pryne is a perfect *singed* cat. 1859 *Ibid.*, *Singed* cat, an epithet applied to a person whose appearance does him injustice.

Singed (sɪnˈdɛd, sɪnd), *ppl. a.* 2 *Sc.* (and *north.*). Also 8-9 *singet*, 9 *singit*. [f. **SING** *v.* 2 + **ED** 1] = *prec.* Also *fig.* and *comb.*

a 1682 SEMPLL *Elythsome Wedding* 64 A *sindg'd* sheep's head and a haggize. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 40 He's like the *singed* cat, better than he's likely. 1789 BURNS *Kirk's Alarm* vii, Singet Sawney! Singet Sawney! Are ye huldin' the penny? 1808 JAMESON, *Singit-like*, puny, shrivelled. 1857 J. STEWART *Sc. Scot. Character* 64 (E.D.D.), Your *singit* shargie o' a laddie.

Singing (sɪnˈdɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* Also 7 *cingeing*, etc. [f. **SINGE** *v.* + **ING** 1] The action of the *vb.*, in various senses. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453/4 *Seengynne*, *usillacio*. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Chamusquina*, *singing* with fire. c 1626 BACON *Adv. touchyng Holy War* (1629) 40, I remember Drake, in the vaunting stile of a Souldier, would call this Enterprise: The *Cingeing* of the King of Spaines Beard. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Sheering*, Some use the Phrase *Sheering* of Hats, for the passing of Hats made of Wool over the Flame of a clear Fire..Others call this *Flaming* and others *Singing*. 1764 HARNER *Observ.* iv. § 23. 183, I do not remem' food by sin etc. (1859):

by *singing* instead of cropping or sheering. 1820 BYRON *Zuan* v. cli, The *singing* of a single inky whisker. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 177 The forest, instead of being burnt up, merely showed signs of *singing*. 1895 J. L. MAXWELL *Life W. B. Thomson* x. 101 My attention was drawn to an intolerable smell of *singing*.

b. *Comb.*, as *singing-furnace*, -lamp, plate, -machine, stove, etc.

1800 *Patent Specif.*, *Bleaching, Dying*, etc. (1859) 78 Drawing the cloth..over the *singing* plate. 1805 LUCOCK *Nature of Wool* 158 For this purpose he employs the shears, the *singing* stoves and the press with its heated plates. 1844 G. DOOO *Textile Manuf.* ii. 48 *Singing-furnace*. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxvii, Flirtation, after all, was not necessarily a *singing* process. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2186/2. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 813/2 A gas *singing* machine intended for *reidying* or dressing the nap on woven goods.

Singing, *ppl. a.* [-**ING** 2.] That *singes*; burning, scorching.

1598 YONG *Diana* 286 Then thornes More sharpe and pricking with thy *singing* scornes. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. ii, May I be numd with horror, and my vaines Pucker with *singing* torture. 1891 MISS POWIN *Girl in Karp.* 229 In the *singing* heat of..ten o'clock.

Hence **Singingly** *adv.*

1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 220, I confess that the Bodies of Devils may be not only warm, but *singingly* hot. *Ibid.* 221.

Singel, *obs. form* of **SINGLE** *sb.* 1

Singer 1 (sɪnˈdʒə). Also 4 *syngere*, 5-6 *synger*; 5 *syngare*, 6 *syngar*, *singar* (e). [f. **SING** *v.* 1 + **ER** 1. Cf. Fris. *sjonger*, MDu. *singer*, MHG. *singer*, G. *singer*.]

1. One who *sings*; a trained vocalist; also *spec.* in eccl. use (quot. 1843).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4024 After Sysyllis com Glegabret, A *syngere* of be hote get. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 17 And right anon thanne comen Tombesters, A *Syngere* with harpes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 456/7 *Syngare*, *cantor*. 1485 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 5 Namely, that he..help the *Syngers* after his cunnyng in the honour of our blessed lady. 1538 STARKY *England* ii. 154 Marchauntys therof (pleasures) and craftys men, *syngarys* and playarsy upon instrumentys. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* t. iii. 29 His filching was like an vnskillfull *Singer*, he lepte not time. a 1652 BROOME *City Wks* iii. ii, He has been..one of the sweet *singers* to the city Funerals. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 393 The vocal musicians, or *Gibbons*, perform even in private houses for money. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. 111, 216 Three thousand *singers*, with the masters of the respective chorusses. 1828 SCOTT *R. M. Perth* x, My judgment is not deep, my lord; but the *singer* may dispense with my approbation. 1843 HAMMOND *Def. Faith* *Examen. Councils* 183 If a Sub-deacon Preach as a *Singer*..the same thing. 1880

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 239 We see also, that Cock-birds,

2. A composer of poetry or verse; a poet. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) 2 *Sant.* xxiii. 1 David., the sweet

singer of Israel. 1652 (title), *Harbar's Damian*..Pieces of that sweet *Singer* Brown *Presbyt. Proposals* 5. Muggletonians and Sweet-Singers of Israel. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 423 Amidst the throng in Elizabeth's antechamber the noblest form is that of the singer who lays the 'Faerie Queen' at her feet. 1880 LANIER *Sci. Eng. Verse* Pref., Wyatt, Surrey, Sackville, and a host of less known or unknown singers.

attrib. c 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sh.* (1898) 74 A sterling man, a true *Singer*-heart. 1906 *Month* July 90 Some prayer that has come through the centuries from a *singer*-saint.

Singer 2 (sɪnˈdʒə). [f. **SINGE** *v.* + **ER** 1.] One who or that which *singes*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2187/1 *Singer*, an apparatus through which cotton or woolen goods are passed to relieve them of their fluff, preparing them for the dyer. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Singeress**. *Obs. rare.* [f. **SINGER** 1 + **-ESS**.] A female *singer*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecc.* ii. 65 In hem *singeres* and *singeress*, two hundrid. - *Eccles.* ii. 8, I made to me *singeris* and *singeresses*.

Singhalee. *rare* -1. = **SINHALESE** 2. 1847 *Simmons' Col. Mag.* May 14 We've been a studying *Singhalee*.

Singhalese, variant of **SINHALESE**.

|| **Singhara** (sɪŋˈhɑːrə). Also *singara*. [Hindi *singhārā*.] The water-chestnut (*Tropha bispinosa*) of India, or the edible nut produced by this. Usually *attrib.* with *nut*.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 478/2 The *Singhara* nut..forms an object of general cultivation in the lakes which surround the city of Cashmere. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 126 The seeds of the araucarian pine..and the *singhara*, or water-nut, are all highly recommended..as substitutes for potatoes. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 712 The *jhils* supply the villages with wild rice..and the *singhara* water-nut.

Singily, *obs. form* of **SINGLY** *adv.*

Singing (sɪnˈdɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* Also 4-6 *syngyng* (e), 5 *cyngyng*, etc. [f. **SING** *v.* 1 + **ING** 1]

1. The action of the verb; chanting; also, matter suitable for *singing*.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 20587 Omang þat *singing* and þat gleu Our leudei bir sun thesu knew. 1377 *LANG.* P. 1/2. B. xi. 145, I [was] saued, as3e may se, with-oute syngyng of masses. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1162 In ayn oþer place sais he þat angels sal our syngyng se. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 78 *Cyngyng* of songe, *cantus*. *Ibid.*, *Syngyng* of masse, *celebracio*. 1484 *Paston Lett.* III. 314 Sche seyde that ther ver non dysgyngyng, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner syngyng. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* vii. 31 They mynystrd before the habitacon of the Tabernacle of wytnes with syngyng. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 21 With syngyng, and shoutyng, and lolly chere. 1611 *BIBLE Song Sol.* ii. 12 The time of the syngyng of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 90 They are naturally inclined to *singing*. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 763 Yet was he received by the Clergy with a Solemn Procession and *Singing*. 1772 *WESLEY Tril.* 21 Apr., Every one stood up at the *singing*. 1817 *SHELLEY Fragm.*, To one *Singing* & Upon the liquid waves of thy sweet *singing*. 1863 W. C. BALOWN *Afr. Hunting* 72 The horrid noise which the Kaffirs made, and call *singing*. 1872 T. HARRO Under *Greeno.* Tree Pref., Some of these compositions which now lie before me..are good *singing* still.

b. With a and pl. An instance of this.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* iii. 1716 In blisse, and in syngynges, This Troylus gan all his lyf to lede. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 164 Leccherous maners, as kyssynges, felynges, dern syngynges. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 454 Their Diriges, their Trentals, and their..ings, and their gifts. They use not the same

Face's A. & M. III. 390 Neither their *singings*, nor their sayings, shall bring us out of Hell.

2. The emission of a clear musical note by fermenting or heated liquids.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 113 Jiff þe wyne reboyle, þow shalle know by hys syngyng. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.* s.v., The sound made by damp wood when burning is also called *singing*.

3. A snound of a musical character having its origin in the ears or head.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. i, I'll swear I had a *singing* in my head a whole week. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 78 The iuyce..allayes the *singing* in the Eares. 1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 163, I have a *singing* in my head like that of a Cartwheel. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 70 The giddiness in my head, *singing* in my ears..were now considerably abated. 1889 *Tril. Anthropol. Inst.* XIX. 119 *Singings* in the ear, gurglings in the throat.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *singing-face*, *gear*, *master*, *matter*, *robes*, *school*, *skill*, *voice*; *singing-bone*, *dial.*, the funny-bone; † *singing-book*, a book to sing from; *singing-e'en*, *Sc.*, New Year's eve; † *singing gift* (see *quot.*); † *singing loaf*, = **SINGING BREAD**; *singing-muscle*, one of the syringal muscles of a singing-bird (*Cent. Dict.*); † *singing psalms*, the metrical version of the psalms used for *singing* in church; † *singing wine*, wine used in celebrating mass.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.*, **Singing-bone*, the sharp bone at the edge of the elbow. 1880 ALLEN in J. GILLON *Haydock Papers* (1888) 17 To employ the same summe..upon a payre of organs, one table, and certayne **singing* bookes. 1607 [? BREWER] *Lingua* i. ix, When shall wee heare a new set of *singing*-bookes, or th' viols, or the con-sort of Instruments. 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 24 **Singin*-e'en she's owe aften seen, She's shakin' hands wif fifty. 1846 DICKENS *Criquet on Heath* ii, He hadn't what is generally termed a **singing* face. 1530 *Knares. Will*

(Surtees) I. 26 That he shall have his tittle and *singynge geyr boughte at the coste of my sayd wyffe. c1440 *Prout. Paru.* 1562 *Singynge sytle, or reward for singynge, *syrtium*. 1530 *UNVOALE Pract. Prelates* f.viii, A great deale of flower wolds not make so manye hostes, as they call them, or *singynge loves. 1546 *Phaer de Childer* (1553) I vij b, Make a few pylls of aloes... wynde them in a piece of a singinge lofe... and let them be swallowed. 1722 *Androsy Spect.* No. 112 P. 2 He... employed an itinerant *Singing-Master... to instruct them rightly in the Tunes of the Psalms. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xxviii, If there is any troth in your news, is it a *singynge matter, you scoundrel? 1679 *Bunyan Fear of God* Wks. 1852 I. 473, I will set it before thee both as it is in the reading and in the *singynge psalms. 1710 W. BEVERIDGE *Wks.* (1846) VIII. 615 Great... to cast out the Old, and... c. Singing-Psalms. 1841 *De*... Wks. 1857 VI. 362 When his *Singing robes were on... the *rhapsodes* held his stick in his right hand. 1736 AINSWORTH, A *Singing school, *Judus musculus*. 1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* Intro. p. 2, In the... school a... 11. 33

Eng. V. ing-voice. 1558 *Fraternity Holy Ghost, Basingstoke* (1882) 9 tem payed for *singynge wyne, li d.

b. Of places used for singing in, as *singing-gallery*, *house*, *loft*, *few*, *place*, *seat*, *theatre*.

1688 *Mitche Grt. Fr. Diet.* i, Jubé... a singing Place. a 1700 *Evelyns Diary* 14 Sept 1644, At the end of it is a Cupola or singing theatre. 1790 *Phil. Trans* XLVI. 708 The Reading-Desk stands just by the Singing-Pew. 1770

1550 A THACKERAY *Penmanship* xx, The treatises and singing-houses which these roaring young blades frequented. 1854 WHITTIER *Wreck of Rivermouth* 109 In the singing-seats young eyes were dim. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpt.* 139 A singing-gallery (cantoria) in the Cathedral.

Singing, *phl. a.* Also 4-syngynge. [-ING 2.]

I. 1. That sings; giving forth song. c 1340 *Nouniale* (Skeat) 128 Syngynge man silden wepeth. c 1588 CRESS *Pembroke Pa.* LXVI. ii, All earth, I say, and all earth dwellers, Be of his worth the singing tellers. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* li. 198

visions, Wherein the singing spirits rode and shone. 1882 J. PARKER *Apostolic Life* I. 12 Like a singing angel newly sent from the glad heaven.

b. In names of birds, etc. 1864-5 *Wood Homes without H.* xii. (1868) 218 A most

ing; engaged or hired to sing: a. *Singing man*, a man engaged to sing in an ecclesiastical choir.

1549-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 346 Paide to a singing-man of Sent Anthol. for keeping of our lady mas. 1597 *Morley's Anthol. Mus.* 156 To have plaide it on the Organes with a quier of singing men. 1602 *Campion Art Eng.* Epitaph ii. 6 Sir Thomas Moore... makes two sundry Epitaphs vpon the death of a singing man at Westminster. 1555 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ii. xvii. 179 He heavily aggravated the debauchedness of Singingmen. 1725 *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 100 Mr. Biely, married a daughter of Dan. Williams the Singing-man of Westminster. 1789 *Burney Hist. Mus.* III. i. 22 He procured a singing-man's place in the cathedral of Norwich. 1801 *Bunsy Dict. Mus.* *Singing-Man*, the appellation formerly given by the common people to the gentlemen of cathedral choirs. 1905 E. Candler *Unwelling of Lhasa* xiv. 269 The Abbot begins the chant, and the monk, facing each other like singing-men in a choir, repeat it litany.

fig. 1594 *Nashe Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 120 As many sortes of shrill breasted hirdes, as the Summer hath allowed for singing men in her siluane chapels.

b. Similarly *singing boy*, *clerk*. Also, in other than ecclesiastical use, *singing girl*, *woman*.

1535 *Coverdale 2 Chron.* xxxv. 25 All the syngynge men and women [1611 the singing women]. 1548 *Elvot Diet.* *Cantrix*, a syngynge woman. 1566 *Pepys Diary* 26 Feb. And hitther come cushions to us, and a young singing-boy to bring us a copy of the anthem to be sung. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 25 Let Singing-boys whose Pension's pay for 't, do those Drudgeries! 1709 *Steele's Tatler* No. 41 p. 6 Mr. John Taplash... desires your Vote for Singing-Clerk of this Parish. 1776 *Addit. Wks. Pope* I. 35 With wives I never sin, But singing girls and mimicks draw me in. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 302 The deist... enters with a torch in one hand, and leads a singing-girl in the other. 1880 *Bayousyng Mullych* 59 For a couple of singing-girls his robe has he torn and twog.

3. *Singing bird*, a bird that sings; a songster. Usually applied to cage-birds; the pl. is also sometimes used as a rendering of *OSCINES*.

1565 *Cooper Thesaurus*, *Cantrices* aues, syngynge byrdes. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* iii. 282 (Q.), Suppose the singing birds musicians. 1626 [see *SINGER* 1 b]. 1721 *Adisson Spect.* No. 5

abled to prolong their notes. *transf.* 1848 *Kingsley Saint's Trac.* iii. iv, Nealy-mouthed inquisitors, and shaven singing-birds.

4. That makes or gives out a sound of a musical character (cf. *SING* 1 6).

1565 *Cooper Thes.*, *Sagitta stridens*, a syngynge arrow.

Malice, which... like hollow singing bullets, flies but halfway

groves of singing pine-trees. 1897 *Mary Kingsley W. Africa* 175 A patch of singing sand under my feet.

b. *Singing-buoy*, a buoy having something attached which gives out a singing sound. *Singing coal* (see quot. 1883). *Singing glass* (see quot. 1875). *Singing hinny* (north. dial.), a kind of cake which emits a hissing sound while cooking on a girdle. *Singing tree*, a West Indian tree, the pods of which make a singing sound when stirred by the wind.

1894 *Outing* XXIV. 460/2 A *singing-buoy had been torn from its moorings. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Plan. Geol.* 193 Strata, including *singing [i] coal. 1883 *Garsley Gloss. Coal.* 223 *Singing Coal*, a bed of coal from which gas is ordinarily issuing from the partly-exposed face in the mine, producing a hissing sound. 1669 *Pepys Diary* 23 Feb., I had one or two *singing-glasses made, which make an echo to the voice, the first that ever I saw. 1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 34 To see... Mr. Cartwright's singing glasses. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2187 *Singing-glass*, a thin, sonorous glass vessel, which yields an echo when vibrated by a sound. 1825 *Brockett N. C. Gloss.*, *Singin* or **Singing hinny*, a kneaded spice cake baked on the girdle; indispensable in a pitman's family. 1853 *Mrs. Gaskell Sylvia's Lovers* iv, Neither cream nor finest wheaten flour was wanting for 'turf-cakes' and *singing-hinnies. 1885 *Lady Brassey The Travels* 340 *The flamboyant*... is very abundant here [the Bahamas]; as is also the *singing tree, which we first saw in Jamaica.

II. 5. Of the nature of singing; having the musical qualities of song.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1224 (Trin), Angells... brought word with syngynge steuen. a 1588 *Stoney P.* xxxii. ii, O now accord Viols with singing voice. c 1588 CRESS *Pembroke Pa.* LXVIII. xi, On the Lord your singing gladnes spend. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 115 A She-Preacher... with a Trembling Voice, and Singing Tone. 1725 *Ramsay Gentl. Sheph.* i. ii, The water fa's, and makes a singand din. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 37, I have acquired by habit that singing tone of voice which is common in our mountains. 1860 *Tynonall Glas.* ii. xvii. 317 The intervals between the louder reports being filled by a low singing noise.

† *Singing bread*. *Obs.* [cf. *SING* 1 3 and 11.] The water used in the celebration of the mass. 1432-3 *Will of E. Strete* (Comm. Crt. London), Duo par de bakyngrines, unum pro shosynlyngbied(?) and allud pro syngynghred. 1453 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) li. 190 Item j box of silver covered, for syngynghrede. 1527 in *Lewis Life Fisher* (1855) I. 314 The e prestis makith us to beleve, that the syngynge brede they holde our their hedis is god, and it is but a cake. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. 51 b, And least in grave he shoulde remaine, without some companie, The *syngynge bread* to be made with him.

whereof they are kneaden is not mingled with Honey, Sugar, or any manner of Leaven whatsoever.

Singing cake. † I. = *SINGING BREAD*. *Obs.* 1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 238 A patten with the hose or singing cake. 1560 *Davis tr. Sleidan's Contin.* 43 He hath... delivered into his handes a chalice with wine and water, also the gilt Patten with a singing Cake. 1579-87 *Holmeswood Chron.* III. 1702/2 A cat... with his fore feet

† b. Used as a wafer for sealing with. *Obs.* 1528 *Munday Eng. Rom. Life* 5 These Letters finished, and sealed vp with singing Cake, be deluyered vnto vs.

S: ;;;; ;;;, singing manner or tone.

1575 G. NORTH tr. *Philibert's Philosopher at Court* 16 Counterfainte Courtiers... speaking insipingly, and answering singingly. 1856 *Doran Knights & their Days* vii. 122 He... takes the half dozen damels... and swings singingly along with them in search of the roving Scot.

Single (singl), *sb.* Also 5 single, 6 syngle, *Sc. singill*. [Substantival use of *SINGLE* a.]

1. a. *Falconry*. The middle or outer claw on the foot of a hawk or falcon. Now only *arch*.

Chiefly in *pl.*, the middle claws being called the *long single*, and the outer the *petty single*. In early use the single were distinguished from the pounce and talon; later writers sometimes use the word vaguely to denote all the claws.

1485 *Bk. St. Albans* a iiii, The dees that are upon the myddil stretchers ye shall call the longe angles. And the uttermost clees ye shall call the petty singles. 1575 *Turberv. Falconrie* 123 If a falcon trusse... you muste cope his tallantes, his poulce, and his petty single. 1607 *Hervood Woun. killed w. Kind.* Wks. 1874 li. 99 Both her petty singles And her long singles griped her more than other. 1614 *Latus Falconry* (1631) 134 When you do perceive that your Hawke hath caught a straine... in any of the lesser joynts of the singles. 1683 *Holme Armoury* ii. 237/2 The Singles, or Petty Singles, are the Toes of the Hawke. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xxiv, What! struggling, flitting,

aiming at me with beak and single? 1860 H. AINSWORTH *Ornithology* 367 with 368

b. *Hunting*. The tail of a deer. 1576 *Turberv. Venerie* 243 The taylor of Harte, Bucke, Rowe, or any other Deere, is to be called the Syngle. 1590 *Cockaine Hunting* D j, He will close vp his mouth as though he had not been... hunted that day, making a bragge and setting vp his single. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 14 Such as want that treasure, make use of singles of Deere, beaks of Birds (etc.). That single wagging c cloven foot. 1722 *P.* of the tail or single of a deer. 1854 *Miss Baker Northampton*

transf. 1592 *Lyly Midas* iv. iii, There was a boy leasht on the single... *Licio*, Whats that? *Pet.* Why, a boy was beaten on the taile with a leathern thong.

† c. *Pl.* Entrails, intestines. *Obs.* 1567 *Coling Ovid's Met.* vii. 353 She put thereto the... flesh and feathers of a Witch... The Singles [*L. prosecta*] also of a Wolfe.

2. *Sc. and north. dial.* A handful or small bundle of gleanings.

The form current in the west midlands is *SINGEL*. 1503 *Dunbar Flying* 116 Thow lay full pyddles in the peise this somer, And fane at evin for to bring home a single. 1615 in *Ritchie Churches of St. Beldred* 150 He did thresh but a verie short space—two or three Singles—in his necessitie. 1785 *Har'at Rig* xvi, They're great thieves. For which they're ordered far behind, To mak such singles as they find. 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 123 They're fu' glad To gather singles on the shade. 1894 *Heslor Northumbld. Gloss.* *Single*, a small bundle of gleanings; 'gatherin' singles' or 'carried home on the

3. In various specific or technical senses.

† a. A particular step in dancing. *Obs.* b. A simple uncompounded word. 1 c. *Sc.* One half of a doubled amount. *Obs.* d. A form of change in bell-ringing. e. A single (as opposed to a double) flower. f. A silk thread consisting of a single strand. g. *Cardi.* (see quot.). h. *Cricket*, etc. A hit for which one run is scored; a single point. l. *Tennis*, *Colf*, etc. A game or match in which only one person on each side plays at one time.

a. 1532 *Elvot Gov.* l. xxiii, The thirde motion, called

long in all his singles and compounds *reprodue*, *apbrodue*

used in weaving, is made to take one of three forms, being converted into either singles, tram, or organdie. 1844 G. DOOD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 184 There is a kind called dumb singles, which consists of silk merely wound and cleaned... Another manufactured variety, called thrown singles, is silk which has been wound, cleaved, and thrown. 1879 *Cassell's Techn.* Edue. II. 154/2 By singles is signified one of the reeled threads twisted. g. 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 162 *Single*, (at long whistle) scoring the game after your adversary has scored five or more; at short whistle, after he has scored four. 1876 *Campbell-Walker Correct Card* (1880) *Gloss.*, *Single*, a—making game after your adversary has scored three or four up. h. 1850 *New York Tribune* 25 Aug. 5/6 Smith made three by singles. 1883 *Daily Telegraph* 15 May 2/7 Mr. Hawke added another single off that bowler. l. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/5 The first rounds of the Gentlemen's Singles... were decided as follows. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 4/1 J. H. Taylor won the singles competition with a score of 76.

4. A single thing, person, etc. *In singles*, each one separately, singly.

1645 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi, If... any [trees] be so strongly constituted... they may... perform that in some singles which is observable in whole kinds. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 133 Houndin the wolves in singles or pairs or flocks. 1838 *Hooch Clubs* v, Friends dropping in at close of day To singles, doubles, rubs. 1895 *Scottish Antiq.* x. 79 In singles or in pairs men began to put in an appearance.

† *Single*, *obs.* var. of (or error for) *SINGLO*. 1721 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5924/3, 35 Tubs Single Tea per Henford. 1730 *Carr. W.* WIGLESWORTH *N.S. Leebk. of the Lyell* 12 Oct., 50 Chests of Bohea and 50 Chests of Single.

Single, *obs.* or *dial.* f. *CINGLE* (horse-girth, etc.). *Single* (singl), *a.* Forms: 4-5 *sengle* (4 *seynge*), 5 *sengill*, *sengell* (e, *congyll*), 6 *seengyll*; 5-6 *syngie*, *singill* (5 *syngill*, 6 *syngyll*), 5-single. [a. *OF.* *single*, *sengle* (also *sainle*, *sangle*, etc.; mod. *Picard dial.* *single*, *Norman sangle*) = *L.* *singulum* (in class *L.* only *pl. singuli*, etc.) = *ind. individual*, separate; the first syllable is identical with the *sim-* of *simplin* *SINGLE* a.]

Some of the senses placed under branch II, though less original than those of branch I, are slightly earlier and more common in Middle English.]

I. 1. In predicative use: Unaccompanied or unsupported by others; alone, solitary. a. With the substantive verb, or in constructions implying this. 1340-70 *Alex. a. Dial.* 33 We ben sengle of us sili, & semen ful bare, Nouth welde we now [etc.]. c 1497 *Ladg. Reason & Sens.* 1225 And my partye is but in veyn, So sengle that I stonde in doute; For Venus hath so gre: a route

Ageynes me [etc.]. *a* 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VII, 60b, Hys eyes graye, hys teethe syngle and heare thynne. *a* 1593 *MARLOWE Edm. II*, iv. v, Edmund aries, .. be not found single for suspect: Proud Mortimer prys near into thy walks. *a* 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyché* xvi. xxi, Still I'm alone, yea single than alone; In Absent Him I from my self am gone. *a* 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. l. 796 Our Noblest Senses act by Pairs, .. But those that serve the Body alone, Are single and confin'd to one. *a* 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* l. v. 392 They left Clodius single in the opposition. *a* 1780 *Mirror* No. 90, He is left alone, single and unsupported, like a leafless trunk. *a* 1803-5 WORSOW. *Solitary Reaper* i, Behold her, single in the field. *a* 1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* (1865) 115/2 In the first place, each executive officer should be single, and singly responsible for the whole of the duty.

b. With other verbs, in quasi-advb. use.
a 1648 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1531, I com bider sengel, & sitte. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 342 His Birth being otherwise so obscure and mean, as no man had ever stood so single. *a* 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* iv. i, I desir'd that he would leave the Company and meet me single here. *a* 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 p. 1 My Dear, Misfortunes never come single. *a* 1798 WEBER in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 6 All our former exertions were made against Tippoo single, and unsupported by the French. *a* 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 16 The Royal braces go single. *a* 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* iii. 6 See, here is Hermod, who comes single back from Hell.

† c. Unsupported by other evidence. *Obs.*—
a 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* iii. xii. 356 Wherefore this that Giraldo writeth of this voice is ful sengil to be beleued.

2. Individual, as contrasted with larger bodies or numbers of persons or things.

a 1400 *De* .. put in a pu & it sothe
Vind. Ansv. iv. 56 Though these were but single men yet they were martyrs. *a* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 713 Nor do those Ills on single bodies prey; But oft'ner bring the Nation to decay. *a* 1717 PORE *Thad.* x. 196 Each single Greek..Stands on the sharpest edge of death or life. *a* 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* l. vi. 409 Laws to inflict penalties on single persons by name. *a* 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. l. 63 No single mind in single contact with the facts of nature could have created out of itself a Pallas..or a Lear. *a* 1876 MOZLEY *Unit. Sermon*. iv. 93 We hear sometimes of single remarkable acts of virtue, which spring from minds in which there is not the habit of virtue.

absol. *a* 1865 NEALE *Hymns Paradise* 48 There the gifts of each and single All in common right possess.

b. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, one person only. *Freq.* with possessive pronoun.
a 1592 KYO *Sol. & Pers.* ii. ii, With my single fist Ile combat thee. *a* 1616 R. C. Tinet *Whistle* (1879) 58 Although he had no other company But his sole single selfe to satisfie. *a* 1672 MANVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 397 So that I must adventure to give you my better judgements. *a* 1790 ..

I observ'd their prayers were
 and single, though before the body of people. *a* 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. xix.* ii. 139 Constantius..acknowledged, that his single strength was unequal to such an extent of care. *a* 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xxxvii. He had, almost by his single and banded force, ..
 You ask me,
 When single

What hinders me to make my single will The world's whole law?

† c. At single hand, single-handed, unaided. *Obs.*
a 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 575 There is hardly any Dog so courageous, as to adventure upon a Wolf at single hand.

3. Separate; distinct from each other or from others; not combined or taken together.

the Latin.
 ..blessenge his
 Loyd Marrow
 his purse and

gave unto the Emperour four single halfpence. *a* 1599 B. JONSON *En. Man out of Hum.* ii. i, He might have altered the shape of his argument, and explicated them better to single scenes. *a* 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. (1736) 22 All Urns contained not single Ashes. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xvii, A Rams Cod stored with Single Pence. *a* 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 p. 1 A Man..who communicates his Writings to the World to loose Tracts and single Pieces. *a* 1779 *Mirror* No. 24, It will readily be admitted, that the preference, in every single object, is due to the

of the Perceptive or Acquisitive Faculty. *a* 1884 tr. Lotze's *Metaph.* 486 Each single fibre, at the spot where it receives the stimulus, can attach to it the extra-impression described.

4. Undivided, unbroken, absolute. *rare.*
a 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 21 Being consorted with Manlid, For thirst of single kindome him he kild. *a* 1634 MILTON *Comus* 204 Yet nought but single darkness do I find. *a* 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Commons* iii, The madnes of the people, who..were now wholly bent upon single and despoilic slavery.

5. One only; one and no more. Sometimes strengthened by *one*.

a 1538 ELVOT *Simplex*, sengle in numbre, one only. *a* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. 50 Two bosomes interchanged with an oath, So then two bosomes, and a single troth. *a* 1600 — *Sonn.* xxxix, For this, let vs deuided lue, And our deare lue loose name of single one. *a* 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 34 He'll order the Master to take no money from them, and that with a single word. *a* 1728 YOUNG *Love Fane* iii. 59 Thus all will judge, and with one single aim. *a* 1790 *Edw. Hume Paul.* vi. § 5 Wks. 1825 III. 169 The prisoner was bound to the soldier by a single chain. *a* 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xiii, He observed that Wayland purchased in each [shop] only one single drug. *a* 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* l. iii. 92 In one case, the mind may be occu-

piated with a single object, or a single idea. *a* 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 495 We have observed the tendency of Plato to combine two or more subjects..in a single dialogue. *absol.* *a* 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh.* *Bound* 94 Why how could they Draw off from these one single of thy griefs?

b. In emphatic use after a negative, or an adv. denoting scarcity.

a 1709 STERLE *Tatler* No. 5 p. 12, I will not write one single Word about any such Matters. *a* 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 188 What must become of the rest who have not a single Penny? *a* 1780 *Mirror* No. 94, Hardly a single house did I find inhabited by the same persons I left it in. *a* 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 123 During a whole week, not a single private letter from beyond the Tweed was delivered in London. *a* 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* l. xii. 664 France had not possessed a single man who dared to think for himself.

c. With *ever*, or implying this.
a 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 351 Sometimes they find a difficulty in rearing even a single nest. *a* 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* n. iii. 25, I don't expect this Plague Will change its quarters, long as it has left A single man alive. *a* 1879 L. STEPHEN *Hours Lab.* Ser. m. 183 From a single change of a single nature, we can often go far

a 1639 LO. DIGBY *Leit. conc. Relig.* (1651) 61 By the easy abuse, if not by the single use of Images. *a* 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* xviii, These are not the single Enemies I have to encounter with. *a* 1748 MELMORT *Fitzosborne Lett.* xviii. (1749) II. 30 That he should not leave so important a creature as man, to the single guidance of his own precarious faculties. *a* 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 672 Heroes who carry victory with their single presence. *a* 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 287 The single bed of a poor family had sometimes been carried away and sold. *a* 1862 STANLEY *Jews. Ch.* (1877) i. v. 87 To the outer world the earlier period of the race, with the single exception of Abraham, was an entire blank.

7. Standing alone in comparison with other persons or things; unique, singular.

a 1633 FORD *Tis Pity* iv. i, That you may know my single charity, Freely I here remit all interest I e'er could claim. *a* 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 13 He will be sure to commit them [sins] rather than run the disgrace of being too single and precise. *a* 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 22, Some there are who appear single in Opinion, only to be continually opposite to the common Judgment of Mankind. *a* 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1848) II. 347, I..am almost single in not having been to see him. *a* 1785 J. JAY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 131 Favor your country with your counsels on such an important and single occasion. *a* 1815 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 27 April, Wks. 1846 III. 358 Single among representative assemblies, this House is now in the seventh century of its recorded existence. *a* 1827 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. Notes & Illustr. p. xvii, The Rómaca and Paulisa are single of the names.

II. 8. Unmarried, celibate. (See also quot. 1847.) Also *absol.* as pl.

a single man, a bachelor. *a* single woman, a spinster; *† a* prostitute (quots. 1530 and 1657).

a 1703 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Syme* 736 3yf weddyd man sengle woman takep. *a* 1730 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 73, And sngstis taker & sengle. *c* 1711, ..
 a syngyl won
 Socl 156 WI

out of joy he shall be brought in stryfe. *a* 1530 PALSGR. 270/2 Single woman, a harlot, *putayn*. *a* 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 28 The Single man committing fornication sinneth lesse than the Adulterer. *a* 1657 HOWELL *Londonp.* 337 No Stew-holder, or his Wife, should let or stay any single Woman to go and come freely at all times. *a* 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 2 Cor. vii. 26 No doubt but it is much more for their..quiet to be single, than to have a Wife or Hus-

band.

drawing any distinction between the single and the married.

a 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* l. 15 Men might say Till this time Pompe was single, but now married.

b. Of, pertaining to, or involving celibacy, *esp.* in single life.

For the phrase *single blessedness*, see BLESSEDNESS *b*.
a 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 Cor. 55 As in my other letters I required you not to lead a single lyfe. *a* 1557 N. T. (Geneva) 1 Cor. Arg't. He answereth to certaine pointes..touching single lyfe. *a* 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 596 Lawes were enacted touching the single lyfes of Priests. *a* 1612 BACON *Ess. Marr. & Single Life* (Arb.) 266 A single life is proper for Churchmen. *a* 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 112 p. 6 They that have grown old in a single state. *a* 1773 FOOTE *Bankrupt* i. Wks. 1799 II. 100 A single service is best suited to me. *a* 1812 CRABBE *Tales* viii. 251 But shall his Bride your single state reproach? *a* 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* liv. (1850) 62 Without having changed her state of single-unblessedness.

Comb. *a* 1597 BEARD *Theat. God's Judgem.* (1631) 410 These are the godly fruits of those single life-louers, to whom the vse of marriage is counted vnhlawful.

† d. In slight raiment; without cloak or armour; marked by scantiness or simplicity of clothing. *Obs.*

a 1538 K. *Alis.* 204 (Laud MS.), Dame olymphas, amonge his pres, Sengle rood, al mantel les. *a* 1538 *Coer de L.* 1067 And seynge in a keryl he stood, Aboud the lyon fers and wood. *a* 1580 *Sir Ferum.* 1071 [They] outnarmed him so anon, & ..

aoured, ne so sengle of clothes, but he had on hym good and warme gownes.

† 10. Of cloth, garments, etc.: Of one thickness of material; unlined. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints v. (John)* 152 Skantly bad Ilkane of pa a singill clath, fore-owtine ma. *a* 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 168 A hood of scarlatte sengle & wythoute furringe. *a* 1461 *Ibid.* 169 A shorte and sengle gown wythoute lynyng. *a* 1459 *Paston Lett.* l. 475 Item, j. gowne of blew felwett, ..slevys sengle. *a* 1530 PALSGR. 270/2 Syngle gowne, robe sengle. *a* 1541 *Ibid.*, Syngle kyrtell, corset single. *a* 1552 *Inu. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 24 One vestment of blewse single sattene. *a* 1670 *Eachann Cont. Clergy* 90 A much more sparing dyet is fitter; and a single-coat, though it be never so ancient and thin, is fully sufficient.

11. Composed or consisting of only one part, feature, etc.; not double, compound, or complex; also, of the ordinary or small size, as distinguished from DOUBLE *a*. 4.

For various special uses, see 17.
a 1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) l. 347 Many depe diches and castelles sengle, double, and treble, and many wardes strongliche i-walled. *a* 1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc.* Q. *Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 Pe sengell gistes of be same flore at be fronte shullen be in brede ..ix inches. *a* 1466 *Mann. & House. Exp.* (Roxb.) 347, v. double polyves and a sengelle. *a* 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 324 A sengell threde is noughtyng so stronge as is a double. *a* 1540 in *Greene Hist. Worcester* II. App. p. ii, Item ij masers, one with a dowlbond, the other with a sengylbond. *a* 1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* i. § 26 b, When a thing is purchased or gotten ..by gift or legacie, or some other such single title. *a* 1663 GERBIER *Counsell* 45 Single Rafteris six and three Inches. *a* 1669 Nor do provident builders rivet locks only at the one side, for that a thief within doores ..makes that single riveting of no use as to security. *a* 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xix. (Roxb.) 154/2 The manner of which beatings is performed by single and double..blows. *a* 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* s.v. *Tennalle*, The Single Tennalle, a Work, the Head whereof is forn'd by two Faces, making one Angle Rentranti. *a* 1727 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 192, I mean single carts, or carts drawn by one horse. *a* 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 29 The vowels generally, whether single or diphthongal, are sounded as they are in Italian. *a* 1862 SMITH *Engineers* III. 89 A single line furnished with sidings to enable the laden waggon to pass the empty ones. *a* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2480 A single whorl ..is the simplest tackle. It consists of one single block and a fall.

† b. Of artillery. *Obs.*

a 1546 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. l. 54 Small artillery sik as double falcon, single falcon. *a* 1578 LINGOSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) i. 136 Colliverging, mynans and doubill falcons, singill falcons and haggbutis of fund.

c. Of flowers: Having only one whorl or set of petals; also, of plants: Bearing such flowers; opposed to DOUBLE *a*. i. d.

a 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 30 Ther groweth a flour like a syngle rose in the tope of thys herbe. *a* 1594 PLAT *Jeast-ha.* iii. 33 You may also drie Paunsies, Stock-gilliflowers, and other single flowers. *a* 1645 W. LAWSON *Country Housew.* Gard. (1626) 54 The sweet muske Rose double and single. *a* 1664 EVELYN *Kit. Hort.* (1729) 108 Single and double Hepatica. *a* 1721 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Hyacinthus Tulipifera*, The Single stork is by far the fairer Flower. *a* 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening v.* (1813) 62 No single flowers should be suffered to grow in a garden where there are double ones. *a* 1812 *New Botanic Garden* i. 29 With single blue flowers, with double blue flowers. *a* 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 339 In double flowers..the corolla is much more durable than in single ones.

d. Intended for or accommodated to one person.

a 1589 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 73 A single bedroom. *a* 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxviii, A strip of faded carpet stretched in front of a small single bedstead. *a* 1886 *Passer. London of To-day* l. (ed. 3) 34 Single bed-rooms cost from 4s. to 15s. per day.

† 12. *a*. Simple; plain; without further qualification or addition. *Obs.*

a 1421 26 *Political Poems* 105 While obley io ymes or boyst ys stoken, Hit nys but bred, and sengyl bake. *a* 1450 LOVELL *Graill* li. 705 Whanne Piers vnderstood that he A kyng was Of so hy degre, and wende he hadde Bne A sengle knyght [etc.]. *a* 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 271/1 Bynde hem ..by obligation or obligations, aswell sengell as conditionell. *a* 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* iv. li. 536 Some doe make this oyle after the simplest and singelst sort. *a* 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws* Scot. l. xix. § vi, God Almighty intended not that single Theft should be punished by death. *a* 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* l. ii. 47 Perhaps divine goodness..may not be a bare single disposition to produce happiness.

† b. Slight, poor, trivial. *Obs.*

a 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* ii. viii. 184 Ymagis of God ..forto ..
 ..ng..married a
 ..the common
 ..Hen. III. l. ii.

209 Is not your voice broken? Your winde short? your wit single? *a* 1616 BEAUM. & F. *Quar of Corinth* iii. i, He uttereth single matter in so infinitely a voice. *a* 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 19 The Sect of the Essenes among the Jews..used a single or Abstemious Diet.

13. Of beer, ale, etc.: Weak, poor, or inferior in quality; small. *Now arch.* Also *transf.*

a 1485 in *9th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* I. 177/2 A vessell of single beer to the gonnors, xii d. *a* 1505 in *10th Rep. Ibid.* App. V. 392 That there be no sale bred, singill ale, nor honyed ale..mad in towne, but by fyre men. *a* 1594 *Knock to Know a Knave* in Collier *Free Old Plays* (Roxb.) 358 Your drinke is too strong..Single beere is better far both for your profit and your servants health. *a* 1635 BR. CORNER *Poems* (1647) 23 Although I thinke Poets were neer infus'd with single drinke. *a* 1647 *Ibid.*, Let your Channels flow with single luffe. *a* 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4032/4, 11 Pieces of single French Brandy. *a* 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii, An hoghead of ale at Martlemas, of the double strike, and single ale at pleasure.

14. Simple, honest, sincere, single-minded; free from duplicity or deceit.

a 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 55 He is a good sengyl soule, and can

ref. 1588-9 GREENE *Metam.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 73 When we were in the greene meades, Merihates and my daughter had singled themselves. 1602 BRETON *Wonders Worth Hearing* Wks. (Grosart) II. 9/1 A couple, for serious cause of conference had singled themselves together.

b. Const. from.
1582 STANYHURST *Enchiridion* II. (Arh.) 58 Theare stood an od corne
Holi. singled
from Hispaniola,
1607 ed from the
flying Train, And slew with ease.

ref. a 1639 SPORTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 320 He singled himself from his company. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 2 That our Ships might have the Liberty that Night to single themselves from the Crowd of other Ships.

† c. With forth (cf. 5). Obs.
1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 12. I. watcht him how he singled Clifford forth. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. i. If we can [let us] single her forth to some place. 1636 *Florus Hist.* to Horatius, I saynes himselfe to flie, so to single forth the enemy.

4. To pick out or distinguish from others.
In quot. 1671 with allusion to a challenge.
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 28 In that behalfe... we single you, As our best mouing faile soliciter. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 304 How, when we would remember, can we single a Flye from the universality of beastes, foules and fish. 1671 MILTON *Sonnet* 102 Dost thou already single me? I thought Givens and the Mill had tam'd thee. 1701 STANHOPE *St. Aug. Medit.* II. vii. (1702) 129 He singled thee from the rest. 1749 SMOLETT *Regicide* IV. ii. He, whom

1805 SOUTHWICK
106'd among the
SHELLEY *We meet not as we parted* III. That moment from time was singled As the first of a life of pain.
ref. 1812 COCKERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 383 The instinct... in each man of declaring his particular existence, and thus of singling or singulizing himself.

5. With out. To choose or select from a number of persons or things, esp. (in later use) in order to distinguish by particular notice or attention; to pick or mark out, to destine.
1629 BAKER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 258 This hearer will convey hether such hookes as it shall please you to single out and deliver to him. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Past.* IV. 74 Begin, auspicious Boy, and with a smile thy Mother single out. 1790 ADDISON *Tales* No. 120 p. 2 Every Man singled out me apart from the rest. 1698 BENTLEY *Boyle Lett.* VI. 186 This is the Passag, which

is Text. 1726 DE FOE *Hist.* God had evidently singled
1780 *Mirror* No. 68, I
doubted not that they would single me out as a prodigy of learning and genius. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* VIII. 85 This woman having been singled out as an example. 1856 BONO *Russia at Close of 16th c.* (Hakl. Soc.) Intro. 61 The Protector... had singled him out for the execution of a secret commission. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. xxxi. The one she has singled out as the recipient of her kindness.

c. To select for special mention or comment.
1628 PRYNN *Cens. Cozens* 66, I will only single out some three or four of his chief absurdities. 1672 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Pleadings* Pref. Aij b. Pointed and short pleading, wherein the Speaker singles out a point, and presses it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 35 p. 11, I shall not scruple... to single out any of the small Wits, that infest the World with such Compositions. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 404 America and not Germany had been singled out by the poet. 1891 *Spectator* 5 Dec. 809 It is time to single out one or two works by members.

d. ref. To separate (oneself) from a number of others.
1895 PASCOE *London of To-day* xiii. 120 Two or three horses at last emerge again, and single themselves out.
6. To bestow singly. rare.
1652 FULLER *Holy Prof. St.* (ed. 3) 498 Wishing that... whatsoever good was singl'd on them, may joyntly be heaped upon you.

7. To thin (seedling plants), so as to leave each plant separate; to pick off (shoots). Also const. out.
1731 MILLER *Gard. Diet.* s.v. *Dipsacus*, Singling out the Plants to about six or eight Inches Distance. 1801 FARMER'S *Mag.* Jan. 51 The turnip being singled by the hand-boo. 1846 J. BAXTER *Litt. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 195 As they grow up in the spring the young shoots should be singled off to one. 1884 F. J. LOVED *Sci. Agric.* 255 When the turnip plants are tolerably advanced, or rough leaved, they are singled.

transf. 1858-61 J. BROWN *Horse Subs.* II. 42 He has not the art of 'singling' his thoughts, an art... necessary for young fancies as young turnips.
absol. 1836 [see SINGLER sb.]. 1896 P. A. GRAHAM *Red Scour* xii. 175 This'll never do, singlin' w' your best things on.
8. To render single, to reduce to one; to concentrate. Also ref.
1824 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVI. 29 The acquisition of knowledge... is best... made, by limiting almost by singling to the mind, the objects of attainment. 1836 LAYARD *Pericles & Aspasia* Wks. 1846 II. 371 This reproof... singled his aim.
b. Naut. (See quot.)
1857 SWINT *Sailor's Word-bk.* 627 To Single, to unreeve the running part of top-sail sheets, &c., to let them run freely, or for harbour duty.

9. intr. a. To go singly; to separate from others. Also with out and off.

1676 J. LANE *Contn. Spr's T. v.* 338, Theare them he findes in martial discipline well ordered... taught... to double rankes, and singel hacke in place. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* v. 292 Let... all go on at once. To single is to weaken you. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pref. State Pol. Learn.* viii. Wks. (Globe) 435/1 A reflection somewhat mortifying to the author who breaks his ranks, and singles out for public favour. 1769 - *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 204 Titus Manlius... burning with shame to see the whole body of the Romans intimidated, boldly singled out against Metius. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Single off, as cattle do when they are sick, or going to calve, &c.

b. U.S. (See quot. and cf. SINGLE-FOOT.)
1864 W. S. CLARKE (Webster), Many very fleet horses, when overdriven, adopt a disagreeable gait... in which the two legs of one side are raised almost... simultaneously. Such horses are said to single, or to be single-footed.

c. Of a railway track: To become single.
1899 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/7 Just before Penryth the track singles for a short tunnel.
Hence Singled fpl. a., selected.

1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 108, I take to witness four singled poems.

† Single, v. 2 Obs. rare. [ad. F. *singler* (now *cingler*), nasalized form of OF. *sigler*, ad. ON. *sigla* to sail.] intr. To sail. Also † Singling fpl. a.
1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas Judith* IV. 122 The perfit pilot... with singling sheet doth shunne Cyane's straits. 1587 GREENE *Enphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 189 The Maryners ready with a Cockboate to set them aboord hoysed sayles, and singling into the mayne, bad farewell to Ithaca.

Single-acting, fpl. a. [f. SINGLE a. 20 b.] Acting in one direction or by one method, spec. of a steam-engine (see quot. 1875). Opposed to DOUBLE-ACTING.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 174 The double-acting engine... exerting twice the power of the single-acting engine. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* PL F. 3, Single-acting hammers are those which are raised by the pressure of steam, and fall by gravity alone. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2187/1 Single-acting Engine, an engine in which steam is admitted to one side only of the piston.

Single-breasted, a. [f. SINGLE a. 19.] Of a coat, waistcoat, etc.: Having only one thickness over the breast; not doubled by overlapping. Opposed to DOUBLE-BREADED.

1796 TWINKING *Trav. India*, etc. (1894) 2 His thin silvery locks curled round the collar of his old-fashioned single-breasted coat. 1828 LIGHTS & SHADES I. 296 Next in favour to the frock is the short single-breasted jacket. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 31 Had chance thrown to him a court single-breasted coat [etc.]. 1885 PASCOE *London of To-day* xii. 112 The coat altered its form, and became a dress coat, single-breasted.

Single-eyed, a. [f. SINGLE a. 19.]
1. fig. Having the eye single or sound; sincere, honest, straightforward. (cf. SINGLE a. 14 b.)
1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-er* (1721) I. 32 The... general Council... was at Ariminum, who were all that one single-eyed Man Ariens. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two P. Ago* xx, You are... too noble, single-eyed, self-sacrificing to endure my vanity. 1890 *Spectator* 19 July 74/1 Those who best understand what may be done by single-eyed, eager, and resolute clergymen.

2. lit. Having one eye or eye-like mark; one-eyed, monocular.
1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 348/1 None of these single-eyed monsters (*Cyclopiæ*)... live for more than an hour or two after birth. 1872 ROUTLEDGE's *Kv. Boy's Ann.* June 420/1 Its single-eyed spot near the tip of the fore-wings.
† Single-fold, a. Obs.—1 Simple.
1651 BICES *New Disp.* p. 82 The single-fold doctrine of simples hath stood deserted, and forlorn.

Single-foot, sb. U.S. [cf. SINGLE v. 1 9 b.] A particular gait of a horse, variously identified with the amble and the rack; see also quot. 1882.

1882 STELLMAN *Horse in Motion* 117 Single-foot is an irregular pace... distinguished by the posterior extremities, moving in the order of a fast walk and the anterior ones in that of a slow trot. 1893 MUYRIDGE *Descr. Zoo. praecogr.* 31 The amble has various local names, such as the 'single foot', the 'fox trot', etc. 1897 HOWELLS *Landl. at Lion's Head* 134 This mare can walk like a Kentucky horse... I believe I could teach her single-foot.

So Single-foot v., Single-footed a., Single-footer, Single-footing fpl. a.
a 1864 Single-footed (see SINGLE v. 1 9 b.). 1890 HARPER'S *Mag.* Jan. 246 The horse often single-foots faster than he trots. *Ibid.*, It is often said that a single-footing horse never trots well. *Ibid.* 247 My best single-footer is my fastest trotter.

Single-hand, a. [f. SINGLE a. 18 + HAND sb.] 1. Performed, worked, managed, played, by one 'hand' or person. † Single-hand cricket, = SINGLE-WICKET.

capable of being managed by one man.
2. Single-hand weaver, one who works his loom without assistance. So single-hand trade.

1768 ANN. REG. I. 8 Several of the journeyman single-hand weavers were seized by their antagonists. 1831 PENNY *Cycl.* XIX. 491/1 The undertaking system applies now only to the single-hand trade in the country districts. *Ibid.*, Three-fourths of the single-hand weavers are women.

Single-handed, a. [f. SINGLE a. 19.]

1. a. Of actions: Carried on or performed by one person, ship, etc., alone or unaided, or by one person on each side.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* No 18. 2/2 Q. D. and T. play at single handed whisk. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxix, Rashleigh... maintained a desperate and single-handed conflict with the leader of the band. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 129, I shall never forget one single-handed course of our good friend's favourite little hitch Helen. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xlvii, They had two single-handed encounters. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 808/2 Despite the single-handed exertions of Lieutenant... Edwardes.

b. Adapted for using with one hand.
1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 172 Do you use a single or double-handed rod?

c. = SINGLE-HAND a. 1.
1886 *Field* 30 Jan. 140/1, I should not advise any topmast for a single-handed sailing boat.

2. a. Working alone or unassisted; without the aid, help, or support of others; by one's self; unaided, unsupported.

1768 ANN. REG. I. 57 Many journeyman weavers, distinguished by the names of single-handed weavers. 1815 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 249 We have beaten them single-handed at sea. 1840 THURLWALL *Greece* IV. VII. 100 Rome, single-handed, could not long have withstood such an army. 1877 CREIGHTON *Age of Elizabeth* v. i, He was surrounded by an atmosphere of suspicion, and... stood single-handed.

b. Using one hand only.
1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 511 A single-handed sower makes a bout to sow a ridge.

c. Having only one hand or workman.
1847 in WEBSTER. (Hence in recent Dicts.)
Hence Single-handedly adv., -handedness.

1882 ENSWORTH *Reck. Ball* IV. Intro. p. x, He hopes to press on vigorously and single-handedly, to the speedy completion of the entire work. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 2/1 Singlehandedness among menservants is the last resource of the incompetent.

Single-hearted, a. [f. SINGLE a. 19.]

1. Possessed of a single or sincere heart; straightforward, honest, sincere; simple-hearted.

1577 TEST. 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 83 The single-hearted man coveteth not gold... but only hath an eye to God's will. 1644 CROMWELL *Lett.* 6 Sept., In this Cause I hope to approve myself an honest man and single-hearted. 1658-9 in BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) III. 593, I can say I am plain hearted and single-hearted. 1812 SCOTT *Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) II. xii. 392 The Duke's mind was moulded upon the kindly and most single-hearted model. 1838 DICKENS *Nichols* xxx, He is the most grateful, single-hearted, affectionate creature, that ever breathed. 1899 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 503 Life at Court was distasteful to the single-hearted priest.

2. Of actions, etc.: Proceeding from or characterized by sincerity of heart or purpose.

1804 MATILDA BETHAM *Biog. Dict. Women* 736 Her eloquent, and, as it were, single-hearted appeal to impartial posterity. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix. 185 [He] had hitherto acted with a single-hearted view to his own interests. 1893 *The Advance* (Chicago) 22 June, The single-hearted earnestness of the Templars is impressive.

Hence Single-heartedly adv., -heartedness.
1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* (1652) 163/1 *Monocordia*,... Single-heartedness. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* i, The sincerity and single-heartedness of one of the purest, gentlest Nora Crenas that ever walked. 1857 RUSKIN *Elem. Drawing* II. 192 The more quietly and single-heartedly you take each step in the art, the... have lived single-heartedly.

Singlehood. [f. SINGLE a. + -HOOD.] The state of being single or unmarried; spinsterhood.

1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xx, My mother... would not see me the last day of my singlehood. 1881 MRS. A. R. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 166 Betty was satisfied with her singlehood so long as [etc.].

Single-horse, a. [f. SINGLE a. 18.]

1. Of vehicles: Made to be drawn by a single horse; one-horse.

1764 ANN. REG. Chron. 96/1 He regularly attended un-kennelling the fox in his single-horse chair. 1780 NEWCASTLE *Cal. V.* 105 They stopped a single-horse chaise, in which were a Mrs. Constable... and her servant-maid. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 35 They are... thought inferior to the single-horse cart. 1851 *Official Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 366 Light single-horse cart, for farming purposes. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 49 We engaged a large-wheeled single-horse vehicle.

2. Used with or for one horse.
1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Surv. Rep.* 50 A smaller book coming from the middle of two lesser stretchers, or single-horse-trees.

Single-line, a. [f. SINGLE a. 18.]

1. Consisting of or having only a single line of plants, rails, etc.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 256 In single-line... Some... the...
and Hereford there are two long single-line tunnels.

2. Taking up, or making, one line in writing or printing.
1822 A. OLOFIELD *Man. Typogr.* iv, A single-line motto in pearl caps. 1892 PLUMMER *Two Saxon Chron.* I. 132 n. After [the year] 1001 several single-line annals had been marked out.

Single-minded, a. [f. SINGLE a. 19.]

1. Sincere in mind or spirit; honest, straightforward; simple-minded, ingenuous; single-hearted.

† **Singlure.** *Obs.* In 4 *synglure*. [*f.* SINGLE *a.*] Singleness, uniqueness.

1311 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 8 Quere so-euer I Iugged gemmez gaye, I sette byr [the pearl] sengeley in synglure.

Singly (*siŋgli*), *adv.* Forms: 4 *senglely*, 5 *synglelie*, 6 *singleyly*; 4 *senglely*, -ly, (-)lic, 5 *sengeliche*; 4 *singelli*, 6 *singilly*, *Sc.* *singalie*; 4 *sengli*, 5 *senglyohe*, 6 -singly. [*f.* SINGLE *a.* + -LY², with contraction as in *simply*, etc.]

1. As a single thing or person; apart from others on a number; by its (her, him, one) self; separately. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliij. 11 Sengli I am til I forthfare. *c* 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6081 vs senglely a-wey fare. *c* 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. pr. ix. (1868) 85 Pei ne mowe seuen but o bing senglely of alle þat men seken. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 463 þe same iij bostis at sho had had away synglelie, ilkone be þe one, sho broght baim agayn in hur byll. *a* 1555 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 353 Hearing...lest while singly I have to answer to so many [etc.]. *a* 1597 *J. KING On Jonas* (1618) 70 If there be more Gods, than one, then singly and apart they must needs have lesse strength. *c* 1649 *DAVENANT Love & Hon.* v. iii. And wish some man that hosts your masters blood Were singly here to undergoe their fate. *c* 1673 [*R. LEIGH*] *Transp. Rel.* 98 He is greater then his subjects singly and apart. *c* 1717 *Prior Alma* iii. 118 Mingli'd with the neighbor ring Herd, She slights what erst She singly fear'd. *c* 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. 310 The fruit...grows singly and not in clusters. *c* 1826 *LANE Pop. Fallacies* xiii. The good things of life are not to be had singly, but come to us with a mixture. *c* 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxxvi. 2 Each point singly 'tis easy to grant.

b. Without the aid or support of others; unaided, unassisted, singly-handed.

c 1608 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. 247 Hee must fight singly to morrow with Hector. *c* 1633 *HERWOOD Eng. Trav.* iv. Wks. 1374 IV. 73 Singly of my selfe I will oppose all danger. *c* 1668 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 173 He was not able to cope with him singly. *c* 1725 *POPE Odyss.* iii. 268 Great Ulysses shall suppress these harms, Ulysses singly, or all Greece in arms. *c* 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 199 Such was her strength...that no enemy could singly withstand her.

2. *a*. Simply; without any more. *Obs.* *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 196 Noun is Susan in sale, sengeliche arrayed. In a selken schert, with scholdres wof schene. *c* 1579 *Reg. Priory Council* Scot. iii. 127 The said Capitane being in the menyemye singlie accompaniit with ant servand.

† b. Slightly, poorly, ineffectively. *Obs.* *c* 1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scot.* l.vb. Their crosses wear so narrowe and so singly set, that a puff of wynde might have holven them from their brester.

c. Solely, only; merely. Now *rare* or *Obs.* *c* 1654-66 *EARI ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 263 Neither was it singly Canitius's treachery, which gave the Roman General this confidence. *c* 1686 *BURNET Trav.* iv. (1750) 177 For if the Pope derives anything from St. Peter, all that is singly in

II. 222 Sir Toby Matthew's title to a place in this work depends singly upon a letter from the Duchess of Buckingham to the Duke. *c* 1795 *HORSLEY Dunc.* (ed. 3) 235 St. Peter upon this occasion spoke singly for himself.

† 3. Sincerely, truly, honestly. *Obs.* *c* 1526 *TINOCLE N. Z.* To Rdr., My Conscience bareth me recorde, that of a pure intent, singilly and faithfully I have interpreted it. *c* 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1662) I. lxxxiij. 212 If your Lordship and others with you...set yourselves singly to seek the Lord and His face.

4. *Comb.*, as *singly-read*, -*refractive*, -*sealed*. *c* 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) III. 320 Inquiring...whether it were the apocryphal scripture, or the more canonical?...The singly-read, or that of various readings? *c* 1829 *BENTHAM Justice & Cod. Petit.* *Abbr. Petit. Justice* 86 Sufficient...should be the power of the singly-sealed absolutist. *c* 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* x. 115 A singly-refractive substance containing fixed bubbles also occurs in some sodalite.

Singnet, *obs.* form of CYGNET, SINGNET.

Singrene, *obs.* form of SENGREEN.

Sing-sing 1. *nonce-word*. [Imitative.] A singing or ringing sound.

c 1659 *TORRIANO, Tintuno*, any shrill ting., gurgling, sing-sing, or sharp sounding of bells or bazons.

Sing-sing 2. [Native name.] An African antelope, *Kobus sing sing* or *defassa*. Also *allrib*. *c* 1854 *Eng. Cycl.* Nat. Hist. I. 254 This animal is called Sing-sing by all the negroes...The English on the Gambia call it a Jackass-Deer from its appearance. *c* 1875 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 19 The Nagor...the Sing-sing, and the Water-buck are closely allied African Antelopes. *c* 1914 *20 The Sing-sing Antelope.* *c* 1894 *LYDEKKER Voy. Nat. Hist.* II. 204 The sing-sing (*Cobus defassa*), from Western and Central Africa...differs from the water-buck by its fine and soft hair.

Sing-song, *sb.* [*f.* SING *v.* + SONG *sb.*]

1. A ballad, a piece of verse, having musical rather than poetical qualities, esp. one of a monotonous or jingling character.

c 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* iv. i. in Bullen O. Pl., My possis shall be heeated with a little sing-song. *c* 1661 *FULLER*...song was made on the *follo* No. 70, 3/2 Her

Sing Song...sounded as well as 26

Oxford. *c* 1851 *D. JERROLD St. Giles* xxx. 315 A beautiful legend; a nice sing-song to send men to sleep. *c* 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, Sing-song, a whimsical repetition of any tale or grievance. 'Don't make such a sing-song about it.'

2. Verse or rhyme of the above type.

c 1693 *T. RYMER Short View Trag.* 34 Campanella tells us, that the German and Gallican Heresie began with Sing-Song, and is carried on by Comedy and Tragedie. *c* 1725 *POPE Prol. Sat.* 226, I neer, daggl'd thro' the town, I lo setch and carry sing-song up and down. *c* 1795 *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary, Lett. to Crisp* 19 Nov., I would recommend to such worthy judges, the sing-song and prettiness of Waller and Cowley. *c* 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. XVIII. 35 Its place is taken by the despised melodrame, the sing-song of opera. *c* 1856 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* I. (1865) VI. 207 His actions are celebrated in most grandiloquent sing-song.

b. Tone of voice marked by a monotonous rise and fall, with a kind of singing effect.

c 1822 *C. B. BROWN Carwin*, etc. II. 115 Their tone was an uniformity. *c* 1835 *WILLIS* at the invitation to prayer *c* 187 *JESSOP Arcady* ii. 50 twang, and squeaky sing-song have gone.

† 3. A singer, minstrel. *Obs.* *c* 1564 *MORREUX Rabelais* v. xviii, Rhimers, Poets, Sing-songs, Musitioners.

4. An amateur concert of an informal nature; a convivial meeting where each person is expected to contribute a song.

c 1769 *Trinculo's Trip* 19 The dinner o'er, the sing-song done. *c* 1857 *RITCHIE Night Side London* 192 The wealthy [have] their 'ancient concerts'—the costermongers what they term their sing-song. *c* 1865 *Slang Dict.* 231 Sing-Song, a choral meeting at a pot-house. *c* 1885 *Times* 11 Feb. 8/1 On Christmas night the whole camp was *en fete*, a capital sing-song having been got up.

b. The style of singing usual at a concert or gathering of this description.

c 1893 *MILLIKEN 'Arvy Ballads* 3 A sand-parlour'd shanty devoted to sing-song and swipes.

5. *allrib.* a. Of persons: Making mere jingling rhyme or monotonous verse; delighting in trivial or simple singing.

c 1687 *VILLIERS (Dr. Buckbm.) Poems* (1775) 141 And sing-song Durley, Lives by his impudence, and not the muses. *c* 1700 *T. BROWN Tr. Fresny's Amusem.* 51 The poets...from Huffling Dryden, to Sing-Song Durley. *c* 1760 *Mrs. DELANEY Lett. & Corr.* (1861) III. 620 A good-humoured sing-song man. *c* 1794 *W. CONBE Boyell's Phantasies* I. 282 The severity of the sing-song satirist. *c* 1872 *Punch* 16 Nov. 200/1 You know that the sing-song lot mostly dislike good music.

b. Of the nature of sing-song; characterized by a jingling triviality or a monotonous rise and fall.

c 1734 *Prompter* 24 Dec. 1/1 Are the Opera's any more than Sing-song Concerts? *c* 1739 *WHITEHEAD Manners* 8 What sing-song Riot, and what Eunuch-squawling. *c* 1810 *SCOTT* 24 Oct. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. vi. 196, I have other four little tales, or sing-song kind of verses. *c* 1812 *Baker's Biogr. Dram.* II. 313/2 A satire on the sing-song and race-show insignificance of modern operas. *c* 1832 *MACAULAY Lett.* 21 July in *Trevelyan*, Shall I tell you the news in rhyme? I think I will send you a regular sing-song gazette.

c. Monotonous in cadence.

c 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* I. 89 A regular sing-song intonation. *c* 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. Repeating in true sing-song vernacular the legend of St. George. *c* 1874 *BURNANO My Time* xxii. 198 He addressed him in an unctuous tone, and in a sing-song style.

Hence **Sing-songy** *a.*

c 1900 *Fall Mail Mag.* Sept. 107 Reading in deep guttural tones, and in a sing-songy way.

Sing-song, *v.* [*f.* prec.]

1. *trans.* a. To force by means of singing.

c 1726 *WELSTED Dissembled Wanton* I. i. In Short, we are Sing-Songed at once out of our Senses and our Money.

b. To utter or express in a monotonous chant.

c 1869 *Our Young Folks* March (Stand), Some sing-songed the multiplication table. *c* 1882 'EONA LYALL' *Denoncan* vi. Now they sing-song all the things so, and I can't seem to pick myself up. *c* 1884 *Graphic* 15 Nov. 519/3 One sing-songing the alphabet.

2. *intr.* To sing, make verses, utter words, etc., in a sing-song manner.

c 1830 *V. TAYLOR Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 121 On the linden, birds were thronging, All chirping, warbling, singing. *c* 1875 *TENNISON Q. Mary* ii. 4, There's no glory Like his who saves his country; and you sit Sing-songing here. *c* 1901 *G. DOUGLAS Ho. sv. Green Shutters* 267 He sing-songed, always saying 'this fine hullock' in exactly the same tone of voice.

† **Singster.** *Obs. rare.* [*f.* SING *sb.* + -STER.]

A singer.

c 1388 *Wyclif 2 Sam.* xix. 38 May Y here more the vois of syngster ether of symment? *c* 1599 *Douglas Preface* to *Virgil* (1593) 120 All the these singsters. *c* 1611 *1611* singster of Israel haith taught vs our Lesson.

Singstress. *rare.* = SONGSTRESS.

c 1873 *LELAND Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 127 When they call a singstress a Ghawazi, it is as if you were to call Nilsson a *corps de ballet*.

Singular (*siŋgiŋlär*), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms:

a. 4-6 *synguler*, 4-5 -ere; 4-7 *synguler*, 4-5 -ere, 4-6 -ier, 5 -eer; 5 *singuler* (e. B. 4-6 *synguler*, 6 (chiefly Sc.) *syngular*, 6-7 -ure;

5- *singular*. [*a.* OF. *synguler*, -*ier*, -*ier*, and *syngular*, or ad. L. *singularis*, *f.* *singuli* SINGLE

a. The form with -er from OF. continued in use till the 17th cent.] *A. adj.*

I. 1. † a. Living alone or apart from the herd.

Only as an inaccurate rendering of L. *singularis* *ferus* in Ps. lxxij. 13, where *singularis* is the sb. (see SINGULAR).

c 1340 *HAMOLE Ps.* lxxix. 14 þe þare of þe wod out-termyd it; and þe syngulere wildest þas etyn it. *c* 1382

Wyclif Ps. lxxix. 14 The þor of the wode outlawide it; and the singuler wilde beste destroioe it. *c* 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxiii. 942 Hegge þou a-boute yr vyn-jard, þat wooden us hurte ne make a-fere Of þe wilde best singulere. *c* 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) Ps. lxxix. 14 The singulär wilde best haith eaten it.

b. Alone; away from others; solitary. *rare.*

c 1382 *Wyclif Mark* iv. 10 And whenne he was singuler, or by hym self, the twelve...axiden hym for to expowne the parable. *c* 1728 *VENERE Sincere Penitent* Pref. p. xi, His way of living was singular and retired. *c* 1787 *W. H. MARSHALL E. Norfolk* (1795) II. 388 *Singular*, lone or single, as a singular house, or farm.

2. One only; one and no more; single.

In quot. 1377 *proh.* with allusion to sense 3a. *c* 1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl.* B. ix. 35 He was singuler hym-self and seyde *fuccianus*. *c* 1378 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7 14 þe repentance of a singuler synne & noust repente of alle his oþer synnes...may noust attale. *c* 1485 *CAXTON Chas. G.* 221 This gaunte issued oute of the towne, and demaunded singuler persone ayenst a persone. *c* 1500-20 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) App. iv. 8 Thocht sevin zeir I war awyit. Ane singulare thing to put in dyte; It suld with sum men be dyspysit. *c* 1576 *NEWTON Lemnie's Complex.* (1632) 22 Thus the soule, although it be singular...yet bringeth forth sundry and manifold actions. *c* 1625 *BR. MOUNTAGU Aff. Cesar* 147 Son individui MONT P simple s

II. vii. § 1 He succeeds to that subject by a singular title.

† b. Exclusive; sole. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Oon mai seie þat he alcone is Cristis vikere bere in erpe, and he hap power singuler to taxe gracis as him likiþ. *c* 1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 68 What auctorite is to the bishop of Rome to appropre to hymself principal power, eitir singuler, of byndinge and assolinge. *c* 1528 *ROV Rede me* (Ath.) 34 The masse was only oue singuler suffrage To delivre the people from their synne. *c* 1592 *HARVEY Fourte Lett.* iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 228 The singular marke, whereat every Arte & every vertue is to leuell.

c. Forming the only one of the kind; unique, solitary, single. Also (with *the*), sole, only.

a 1555 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 190 Now I will shew you what man is...; but I will not speake of that singular Son of man, which was Christ. *c* 1621 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 215 The Copy being singular, and none extant any where else. *c* 1637 *A. LOVELL Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 21 The arch whereof is...almost singular in its kind and architecture. *c* 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1756) I. 2 He was the singular instance in Scotland. *c* 1756 *WASHINGTON Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 241 A laudable example this, and I hope not singular one. *c* 1788 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 156 This is perhaps a singular instance in the history of mankind. *c* 1881 *WESTCOTT & HORT Grk. N. T.* Intro. § 308 Singular readings, as they are usually called, which have no other direct attestation whatever. *c* 1897 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 4/5 But the Reign of Terror is a singular event, and the Commune of 1871...is no parallel whatever.

† d. Of practice: Confined to one object. *Obs.* *c* 1592 *G. HARVEY Four Lett.* iv. 55 Singular practise the only singuler, and admirable workeman of the world.

3. a. *Gram.* Denoting or expressing one person or thing. Chiefly in *singular number* (also used *fig.*). Opposed to PLURAL *a.* 1.

L. *singularis* appears in this sense from the time of Varro onwards.

c 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 17 Everiche in þe singuler nombre was ic-leped Anthiochus. *c* 14... *Crowned King* (Skeat) 46 To shew you my sentence in singular nombre; To peynt it with pluralities my prose wolde faile. *c* 1530 *PALSGR. Introd.* p. xxvi, Theyr synguler nombre haith a great meyny of dyvers terminations. *c* 1561 *T. NORTON Calenit's Just.* I. 21 b, They simply used the singular name of God as if they were contented with one God alone. *c* 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* B. 3, There are two numbers, the singular speaking of one, the plural of moe. *c* 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Que*, An interrogative of the Singular Number. *c* 1768 *BEVERIDGE Theol. Theol.* (1711) I. 258 Why, I believe, in the singular number? *c* 1818 *STODOLAR Gram.* in *Engel. Metrop.* I. 61 (1843) We call 'I love' singular, and 'we love' plural. *c* 1872 *MORRIS Eng. Accidence* 99 *Alone, away, riches*, though treated as plurals, are singular in form. *c* 1910 *100 Summons* is a singular form, and is usually treated as such, making the pl. *summonses*.

b. *Logic.* (See *quots.*)

After various uses of L. *singularis* in scholastic logic: cf. the note to B. x d.

c 1652 *Z. COKE Logic* 200 A singular accident is [that] which cleaves to a singular substance. *c* 1697 *Tr. Burgersdictus Logic* II. viii. 32 Singular syllogisms depend upon this maxim, whatever things agree in one single thing, those also agree amongst themselves. *c* 1724 *WATTS Logic* I. iii. § 3 That idea which represents one particular determinate thing to me, is called a singular idea. *c* 1846 *MILL Logic* I. 111 A singular name is a name which is limited to the sense of one thing. *c* 1855 *ANN. THOMSON Larus Th.* § 74 A judgement about a0 intuition, as 'Northumberland House is near Charing Cross', is a Singular judgement. *c* 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* iii. (1875) 18 A singular term is one which can denote only a single object.

c. *Math.* (See *quots.*)

c 1845 *DE MORGAN in Engel. Metrop.* II. 370/1 There is...what we may call a singular solution for every particular form of θ , which deserves the attention of mathematicians. *c* 1859 *G. SALMON Less. Introd. Higher Algebra* 45 We shall call those values which make all the differentials vanish, the singular roots of the equation. *c* 1867 *BRANDE & CO. Dict. Ser.*, etc. III. 461/2 A singular solution of a differential equation is a function of x and y [etc.]. *c* 1910 *100 Summons* The discovery of such solutions depends upon that of singular integrals of the differential equation under consideration. *c* 1869 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* VII. 244 Certain forms of the singular curve. *c* 1885 *Ibid.* XII. 395 The point $x = a$ is a

1420 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) IX. 917. Tounes, Communales and Singulars. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Theol.* 14 So deare a singular, et so necessarie a Companion. 1619 W. SCLAVER *Exp.* 1 *Theol.* (1630) 15 Of Singulars, all we haue, is a probable conjecture. a 1637 B. JONSON *Timber Wks.* (Ritdg.) 756/1 Eloquence would be but a poor thing, if we should only converse with singulars; speak with man and man together. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xiv. 158 This, I give To thee, and am no poorer; no, nor thou... nor a singular of all who ever shall possess it.

b. A single thing; a single point or detail.
1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 700 All compound things are of greater force than Singulars. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 204 As for Epitomes... for one that means to goe through all the singulars; they seeme quite unnecessary. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 121 The whole Creation heedfully survey, Each Singular minutely weigh.

c. Contrasted with a class or species.
1640 *Canterburians Self-Conviction* Postscr. 1 To make them but two singulars under one specie. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. xvi. She... Calls kinds immortal, though their singulars do waste. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogen.* 124 Every man... owns something, wherein none are like him; and these are as many, as humane nature hath singulars. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurist.* (1879) II. 1037 A species; that is to say, a class consisting exclusively of mere individuals or singulars.

d. pl. Contrasted with universals.
The use of *l. singular, ariā*, in contrast to *universals, alia*, goes back to Boethius.

1643 DIGGES *Unk. Taking Arms* ii. 46 This notion of universal speculatively distinguished from singulars. 1669 *Cale. Gentiles* 1.1.4 His Universal Ideas... he makes to be the... great Exemplar and image of all singulars. 1690 C. NESS *Hist. O. & N.T.* 29 Adam wisely understood all simples, singulars and universals. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 15 Think you, that God's Providence is... employ'd about Universals?... But if God takes care of Singulars [etc.]. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 180 Their Knowledge being confined, as we have seen, to Intuitions, to Singulars.

2. Gram. The singular number; a word in its singular form.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), *Perum* is *hæc Perum* in be singular & *hii Perri* in be plural. 1530 PALSCA, 127 Howe all manner particples forme theyr... plures nombres out of their singulars. a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* i. xiii. The first [declension] maketh the plural of the singular, by adding therunto s. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes Wks.* (1811) 162 The imperative has no first person of the singular. 1799 *Asiatic Researches* II. 211 Their Feminine Singulars are used in the Persian as Participles. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 313/4 The aspirate has taken the place of the *r* or *s* in the nominative singular. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accidence* 99 The plurals of some substantives differ in meaning from the singulars.

†3. Personal or private profit or gain. *Obs.*—
1419 in *26 Polit. Poems* 71 For default of Justice, and singlere to wyne, pey were rebell.

†4. A single or ordinary rafter. *Obs.*

Cf. the r
1452 in
... half Annuller. Also attie
... end of the singlers

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e liij. A Synguler is be so; for a lone he will goo. 1688 [See SINGULAR].

Singularist. [f. SINGULAR a. + -IST.]

†1. One who differs from others, or from what is generally accepted; one who affects singularity.
1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* II. 101 One vnlearned Singularist hath more in him, then ten learned Precians. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 66 Some smirking singularists, brag Reformists, and glicking Remembrancers... seeke to be masons of infinite contradiction. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 45 The private faults, opinions, conceits of Factionists, Singularists, or so, be fathered upon the Church. a 1677 BARNOW *Serm.* xxiv. (1686) III. 378 Men not enduring to be termed... a clownish singularist, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff opiniatre.

2. *Ecl.* One who holds a single benefice, as contrasted with a PLURALIST. *rare.*

1799 MORNINGTON in *Starphoe Life Pitt* III. 192 To make my brother Gerald a full pluralist; he is at present a meagre singularist. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 550 The effect... will be... to make the rich and influential clergyman a pluralist, and keep the poorer class singularists probably for life.

†Singularitan. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. next and -AN.] = SINGULARIST I

1647 TRAFF *Barrow Gd. Authors in Comm.* Ep. 697 *Patres judicant, ego vero sic*, saith another Singularitan. 1653 Dr. VENABLE *Pract. Quæst.* (1657) 237 Such Singularitans were among the Corinthians, who standing upon their own proud conceit contented others.

Singularity (sing'ylariti). Also 4 syngularitye, 5-6 -ite; 5-6 singularite(e, 5 -yte(e, 6-7 -itte, 6 -itye. See also SINGLETY and SINGULETY. [ad. F. *singularité* (12th c.), or late L. *singularitas*, f. *singularis* SINGULAR: see -ITY.]

1. †1. Singleness of aim or purpose. *Obs. rare.*
a 1340 HAMFOLT *Psalter* iv. 10 *Pa* perich þat sekis many thyngs, and syngularite is holden in halyten, for þai sett al þaire hert to luf only a god. 1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 130 Is there in us that which God requires, Unity, Purity, and singularity of heart?

†2. A single or separate thing or entity; a unit.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iii. (1868) 160 Wban be soule... seep... god, þan knowep it to-gidre be somme and by singularity, þat is to seyn, be principles and eueriche by lym self. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Nasse* 139 'Wee' importeth a multitude and not a singulare. 1606 BRYCET *Civil Life* 162 (As Aristotle sayth) the knowledge of vniersalities

springeth from singularities. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 120 Persons of short times... know not singularities enough to raise axioms of this world. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 40. 1/2 'Ibo it be an Usual thing in the Hebrew... for a Plural Word to denote a Singularity.

3. The quality or fact of being one in number or kind; singleness, oneness. *Now rare.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 80 The singularity of one man may easilie be abused. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 245 The singularity of one Pastour over each flocke is commanded. 1608 HERWOOD *Lucrece* II. ii. Barren Princes Breed danger in their singularity. 1671 FLAVEL *Point of Life* viii. 20 He is described by the Singularity of his Mediation, One Mediator, and but one. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 290 The unity of each Church resteth on the singularity of the pastor. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. xx. Why may not John Bull be Us...? I hope John Bull is no more confined to Singularity than Nic. Frog. 1806 *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 225 The projectile motions of the planets... are all decidedly in favour of a marked singularity of direction. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xi. (1853) 132 Not merely the singularity in the number of God's Being.

II. 4. †a. The fact or condition of being alone or apart from others; solitariness. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxiii. (1495) 212 Men sayd to ete toygers in open place, leest syngularity [Bodl. MS. singulente] schuld breede lechery. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 189 Goats love singularity, and may well be called Schismaticks among Cattel, and therefore they thrive best lying together in small numbers.

b. A solitary instance.

1814 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 106 A friendship of forty years, I have found a rarity, though not a singularity.

†5. Private or personal profit or gain. *Obs.*
1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23661 Wherefore the Spon that thou hast seyn ys callede 'Syngularitye', thyng to possede in propurte. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 190 But covetise and singularity Of one [v.r. owne] profite... Hathe done us harme. c 1450 BURGH *Serces* 223 Comende that Officer... As hym that louth moore prosperie, vnysersal of thy Region Than pryvat avayl to his singularitye.

†6. Desire to be specially favoured. *Obs.*—

c 1491 Chast. *Goddess Kynd.* s. 26 Some of thysen men by a grete singularitye desire of god some specciale yeste.

†7. Distinction due to, or involving, some superior quality; special excellence or goodness. *Obs.*

c 1450 in Aungier *Syn* (1840) 378 No singularity of metes and drynkes he had in the freytour. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 153 Dyligently to attayne in al artys and crafte gret syngularitye. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis's Secr.* (1568) 62 b. In lyke maner may you dresse and trymme Peches and other fruites: a thing of great singularitye. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 358 There were conioyned all singularities together, best workmen, best wits... and so in euery kinde Superlative. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 482 The kindnesses of whom, argued in them a greater singularitye of kindnesse and compassion.

7. The fact or quality of differing or dissenting from others or from what is generally accepted, esp. in thought or religion; personal, individual, or independent action, judgement, etc., esp. in order to render one's self conspicuous or to attract attention or notice. (Common from 1590 to 1700.)

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (V. de W. 1506) IV. xxx. Syngularitye, as not to vouchesaye to do as done other. a 1508 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 147 This mylkyng of Ryming begynneth not now of any newfangle singularitye. c 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* B. Excellency hath in all ages affected singularity. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. i. It comes too neere singularitye, and a desire to be noted. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1848) 359 The Day will come, when those that despise his Singularity, will envy his Happiness. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 369 He that zealously vends his Novelities, what is he but a Trader for the fame of Singularity? 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxix. 181 Singularity is usually the indication of something wrong in judgement. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xxix. 92 So much the restless eagerness to shine, And love of singularity, prevail. 1887 LOWELL *Democracy* 10 That conceit of singularity which is the natural recoil from our uneasy consciousness of being commonplace.

b. Const. of opinion, etc.).

1617 MORRISON *Itin.* II. 114 Doctor Latwar... affecting some singularitye of forwardness, more then his place required... was mortally wounded. 1622 in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 184, I never affected singularity of opinion either in myself or any other man. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* II. 166 Tacitus's only aim seems to have been singularity of expression. 1779 *Mirror* No. 19, That singularity of opinion, which is the natural consequence of his own ideas with those... using his rable-T. as of every thing else.

†8. ...). *Obs.*
168c... nt with the l... iker to these Holy... Worship.
8. e... ty; indivi-
duality; distinctiveness.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 11 There is a certaine singularitye, interest, and proprieie in euery thing. 1513 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 491 Some particulars... may be said touching some of them in other places, according to the singularitye of each Nation in this so manifold a profession. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxi. lii. That Singularity which seemeth so Close girt to every Individual Creature. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evellina* I. This room... is without ornament, elegance, or any sort of singularity, and merely to be marked by its length. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxviii. (1859) II. 166 All the special determinations which give it [a triangle]... singularity or individuality.

b. The fact or condition of departing or de-

viating from what is customary, usual, or normal; peculiarity, eccentricity, oddity, strangeness.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Passport.* The Count smiled at the singularity of the introduction. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Permon* 150 The manners and customs of the Indians are marked with a singularity peculiar to the savage. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 122 note. The following anecdote, which, for its singularity, surpasses even the attempts of Chatterton. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. v. 303 There is another species of rock which I shall mention, on account of its singularity. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. iv. 56 The singularity of his manners had attracted as much notice as his eminence at the bar.

†9. A special or particular kind of (something).
1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. vii. (1869) I. 63 Some natural productions require such a singularity of soil and situation, that [etc.].

10. With a and pl. a. An instance of individual departure from common ideas or practice.

1570 GHINDAL *Let. in Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 305 He hath a busy-head, stuffed full of Singularities. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. ix. (1614) 154 When afterwards in a singularity he had gone aside into a Cae, and there mewed vp himselfe. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Auremont's Ess.* 80 The fear'd the singularities which came from a false Spirit. *Ibid.* 335, I pardon our religious Men the sad Singularity of eating nothing but Herbs. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 166 ¶ The World is so overgrown with Singularities in Behaviour, and Method of Living. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 7 Numerous

5/4 The singularities of his character and the misfortunes of his life.

b. A distinctive, noteworthy, or curious thing; esp. pl., notable features or objects; † the sighs (of a place).

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 131 Since Douer is not far off let us make unto it and unfold the singularities of the same. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 15 Country houses, beset with cleere fountains, Vineyards, Meadows, and other singularities. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 15 Many haue wrote of the singularities of old Rome. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Voy.* vii. 225 When we had well observed... from this city... to view these bodies. 1801 STRUTT *Sports* hem [chess-boards], a perfect singularity, is of circular form. 1808 BENTHAM *Scotch Reform* 2 But as Africa of old was noted for physical, so have the British islands been in modern times for psychological singularities.

transf. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. v. Al the choicest singularities of the court were vp in panofles.

c. A peculiar, exceptional, or unusual feature or characteristic.

1663 J. S... There is a singularity therein in... 1716 WITHERING *Brit. Itin.* (ed. 3) probable that the generation of these plants is effected in some mode not yet understood. 1817 MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. 1. 167 The trials by ordeal... have been thought a mighty singularity in the institutions of our Gothic ancestors. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) III. 227, I have seen several of these singularities, and especially the renewal of the sight and hearing. 1852 CAVLEY *Math. Papers* II. 28 On the singularities of curves. 1883 WALLEY *Fish Supply Norway* 22 It is a singularity of the export... of cured fish that [etc.].

Singularize (sing'ylarize), v. [f. SINGULAR a. + -IZE. Cf. F. *singulariser*.]

1. *trans.* To mark conspicuously; to make distinct or conspicuous; to distinguish, signalize.

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* I. Wks. (Grosart) II. 111 If any thing miraculously singularizeth wit, it is Impudence. 1644 J. GOOINW *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 35 Separated from all its fellows by this parenthesis of preterfence, and one other of them... singularized with this parenthesis. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 402 There is not a word there expressing any distinction... to any other Apostle, much lesse singularizing each of them distinctly. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 2/2 It has some Properties which do... singularize it. 1735 J. HUGHES tr. *Fontenelle's Dial.* III. iv. (ed. 3) 145 True Wisdom would't too much distinguish and singularize its Possessors. 1894 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 20 Dec. 6/3 He was a Capet, a family name singularized by the recurrence of these warrior prelates.

refl. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Oracle* 202 They affect... to singularize themselves by an extraordinary air. 1771 SNOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 30 Apr. The two Amazons or R. singularized themselves most in action. 1785 CRESSER or R. *Ess.* II. 16 Resolving to do... something good... singularize themselves. 1812 COLMISTON in *Ed. Rem.* (1836) I. 383 The instinct... in each man of declaring his particular existence, and thus of singling or singularizing himself.

2. To make singular or one; to individualize; to convert into the singlar number. *rare.*

1663 SPARKE *Prim. Devotion* 337 What is the meaning of this bymn so trebled, so singularized, but three distinct Versions, yet one only Lord God? 1694 R. BURROGGE *Reason* 154 The Great Work... of the Body is to singularize and Individualize the General Vital Principle of the Universe. 1848 [J. R. DESJ.] *Italy as it is* 404 The situation of Iah, the moderns have singularized the name, is preferable to that of Naples.

Hence Singularized, Si'ngularizing ppl. adj. Also Singularization.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. 247 Thus we... speake of the Church indefinitely... or... individually... or... Disphased... singularized... 415 Where n... expression was found. 1889 N. & Q. 7th Ser. VII. 310/2 Your correspondent asks for examples of ignorant singularization.

Singularly (sing'ylarli), adv. Forms: a. 4 syngulerlyche, 5 singulerliche; 4-6 synglerly.

singularly (4-li, 6-lie, 1-yo). B. 5-6 singularly, 6-singularly (6-lie). [f. SINGULAR a. + -LY.]

1. Singly; apart from, unaccompanied or unaided by, any or all others; by oneself or itself; one by one, separately, individually. Now rare.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 21 All proude men, þat raises þaim þu syngulerly, and suffris na felaghis. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* vi. (Skeat) l. 94 Ye, and yet other-while with wil assenteth, singularly by him-selfe. a 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1433) v. xx. 65 On the wylle I oute throwe my salt teres, for syngulerly on my look is set. a 1470 HAROING *Chron.* ccvii. 111, [H]e fought full worthily With George Turnaine in lyestes syngulerly. 1526 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 Therefore by theyr parcelles syngulerly they be to be declared. 1541 *Act 33 Hen.* v. c. 23 § 2 Euerly of them..maie retaine singularly to euery one of them in his house..one chaplein. 1653 *PAXTER Christian Concord* 109 That man..who will do all alone, singularly or on his own head. 1690 *LEYBOURNE Curs. Math.* 345 In truth there are 4 Roots, but every one singularly equal to 6. 1839-48 *BAILEY Festus* 701 He..Would solemnly and singularly curse Each minute [etc.]

b. With special application or reference to one person or thing.

1456 *Paston Lett.* l. 350 Yf I have rehered wyttynglyng the text of the Gospel syngulerly unto your mastership, I be-

1644 *JESSOP Angel of Ephesus* 11 The denomination is not

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 62/2 Of cuprous..silicates, the singulo-silicate is red, dense, and rather refractory. *Ibid.*, The singulo-silicate and hi-silicate combinations.

Singult. Now arch. [ad. L. *singultus* a sob, a speech broken by sobs.]

1. A sob.

In the two quotations from Spenser, as well as in *Tears Mutes* 232 and *Colin Clout* 163, the word is misprinted *singulif* in the original editions.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xi. 12 There an huge heape of singultes did oppress His struggling soule. 1595 *Ibid.* v. vi. 13 With deepe sighes, and singultes few. 1616 *Browne Brit. Past.* ii. 1, When her teares were stoppt from eyther eye, Her singults, blubbrings, seem'd to make them flye Out at her oyster-mouth. 1621 *QUARLES Esther* xv, Thus her plainfull moue, Commixt with bitter singults, she exprest.

foreseen it was to cost you these tears and singults.

† 2. = SINGULTUS 1. Obs.¹

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 366 The singult, or hiccup, which is a convulsive motion of the stomach.

Singultient, ppl. a. rare. [ad. ppl. stem of L. *singultire* to sob: see prec.] Sobbing.

1660 *HOWELL Parly of Beasts* 23 Som of ripe age will screech, cry, and howle in so many disordered notes and singultient accents. 1899 *L. MORRIS Ode of Life* (1880) 4 The great Universe wakes with a deep-drawn singultient breath.

Singultous, a. rare^o. [f. SINGULT: cf. next.] 'Relating to, or affected with, hiccuph.'

1851 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*

† **Singultuous**, a. Obs.¹ [ad. obs. F. *singultueux*, f. L. *singultus*.] Characterized by or attended with hiccuping.

1575 *BANISTER Chyrurg.* l. (1585) 190 There hath followed singultuous feuers and death itselfe at the length.

† **Singulture**, Obs. [f. L. *singultus* = next.]

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 235 Its faculty is..to abate singulture.

Singultus (singw'ltūs). [L. Cf. SINGULT.]

1. Path. Hiccups, hiccuping.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 62/2 Of cuprous..silicates, the singulo-silicate is red, dense, and rather refractory. *Ibid.*, The singulo-silicate and hi-silicate combinations.

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1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 62/2 Of cuprous..silicates, the singulo-silicate is red, dense, and rather refractory. *Ibid.*, The singulo-silicate and hi-silicate combinations.

1783 J. ADAMS (*title*), The Description and Use of a new much-improved Sinical Quadrant. 1783 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 125 The plain Triangle..[is] better than the sinical Quadrant.

Sinicism (sinisiz'm). [f. SINIC a. + -ISM.] Chinese manners, customs, or principles; affectation or adoption of what is Chinese.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 228 The reference is a mere sinicism. Even cowry shells, commonly used in early China as currency, were never so employed in Japan.

Sinicization (sinisizəz'fən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of Sinicizing.

1898 *Athenum* 16 Nov. 747/3 Shinto might have become a religious and ethical system, but its development was arrested by Sinicization and Buddhism. 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 200 It is of primitive Japan, of its birth and final sinicization, that the story..is attempted in the following pages.

Sinicize (sinisəiz), v. [f. SINIC a. + -IZE.] trans. To invest with a Chinese character.

1899 *Athenum* 13 Sept. 414/4 While the civilization of Japan becomes every year more and more Westernized, her language..becomes more and more Sinicized. 1904 *Ibid.* 22 Oct. 547/3 Japan was never really sinicized, and what was best in China never became hers.

Hence Sinicized ppl. a.

1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 218 A thoroughly sinicized and variously manipulated version. 1905 *Athenum* 16 Sept. 361/4 Even the Buddhism which rules the minds of men..from the Himalayas to Sagalin is of a sinicized character.

Sinification (sinifikəz'fən). [See next and -IFICATION.] Sinicization.

1900 *Athenum* 4 Aug. 145/3 The Japanese have introduced the whole Chinese system of ideographs, one result of which..is a peculiar singularity..of the vocabulary.

Sinify (sinifə), v. [f. SINI-, comb. form of L. *Sine* (see SINIC a.) + -FY.] trans. To Sinicize.

1900 *Spectator* 15 Sept. 330 The European who becomes Sinified is a degraded being.

Sinigrin, Chem. Also sinnigrin. [irreg. f. L. *s-nigris* mustard + *nigra* black + -IN: or -INE §.] Myronate of potassium.

1896 *HARLEY Rayle's Mat. Med.* 735 The characteristic constituent of black mustard is myronate of potassium, or sinigrin.

1887 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 3) 451 The elements of this oil exist in the seed [of Black Mustard], in the forms of myronate of potash or sinigrin or myrosin.

Sinister (sinistə), a. Forms: a. 5-6 synystr-, synistre, 5-7 sinistroy; 6 syno-, 7-8 sinoster; 5-6 syny-, 5-7 syni-, 5- sinister.

B. 5 sonestro, 5-6 sene-, 5 seni-, 6 senyster. [a. OF. *senestre*, *sinistre* (mod.F. *sinistre*, = Pg. and It. *sinistra*, Sp. *sinistro*), or L. *sinister* left, left-hand. The more original senses of the word are in English later and less common than the transferred.

The stressing shown by examples in verse down to the time of Pope is *sinist'ere*. Johnson (ed. 4, 1773) gives *sinist'ere*, but adds 'it seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense', and this distinction is retained by Smart (1836), though previously rejected by Walker.]

I. 1. Of information: Given with intent to deceive or mislead, esp. so as to create a prejudice against some person; prompted by malice or ill-will. Obs.

1413 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 630/2 And of all that by sinistre information, I having doute of harme of my body..dyd assemble these persones. 1485 *Exch. Rolls* Scott. IX. 646 note, Gif..Johnne informit the kingis heines that the said acris pertentit nocht to the said tenandis, that it was wrong and senister informacion. 1534 More in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 49 That..no synistre informacion move your noble Grace to have any more distrust of my growth. 1566 *Reg. Pri.* maid to liberite; the contrarie.

† b. Similarly of suggestions, advice, etc. Obs.

1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 179/4 By soill meanes and sinistre suggestions. 1480 *Century Lett.* Bk. 433 Pe hasty, sinistre and seducious suggestion & labour made by Laurence Saunders. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 8 b, The evell & sinister counsell of perverse and flattering person. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* R. *Tresilian* xvi, Kyng Richard..By synyster aduise, had tounred all vpsodowne. 1566 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 257 Doubting what synister complainte may be now agaisnt me. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* v. iii, The sinister application Of the malicious, ignorant, and base Interpreter.

† 2. Of opinions, etc.: Prejudicial, adverse, unfavourable, darkly suspicious. Obs.

1432 *Paston Lett.* l. 35 That the said Erle may have knowleche therof, to th'entent that he may..not dwell in hevy or synistre conceit or opinion. 1533 *More Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 904/1 It wyl be hard to linge anye suche synister opinion of him in any good honest mans head. 1589 *G. HARVEY Pierses Super.* l. 17 Let me not bee mistaken by synister constructions. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 313 We passe into the corners of other mens soules..by rash judgements and sinister suspitions. 1648 *Boyle Seraph.* Love xxiv. (1700) 146 We are apt to harbor sinister thoughts of the Contriver of a Plot. a 1713 *ELWOOD Autobiog.* (1765) 67 Some evil Suspicion or sinister thoughts concerning me. 1795 *Servet's Hist. Quakers* l. Pref. p. xv, This is a very sinister and prepossession conceit.

† 3. Of actions, practices, etc.: Dishonest, unfair; not straightforward, underhand; dark.

Common c. 1470 to 1550, esp. with *arts*, *courses*, *latitudes*, *means*, *ways*.

1456 *Paston Lett.* l. 350 Yf I have rehered wyttynglyng the text of the Gospel syngulerly unto your mastership, I be-

1644 *JESSOP Angel of Ephesus* 11 The denomination is not

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 62/2 Of cuprous..silicates, the singulo-silicate is red, dense, and rather refractory. *Ibid.*, The singulo-silicate and hi-silicate combinations.

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1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 62/2 Of cuprous..silicates,

1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 326 The sinistrez, malicious, and fraudulent labours and rapports of our sayd enemies. 1483 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 43, I am right sory & any synyster wayes of my adversaries be shewed unto you. 1502 *Atkinson tr. De Imitatione* iii. li. Thou... sekest for thy defence derke & synyster excuses. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xix. 160 The sinister ministrations of thy office, is the special cause of the scisma. 1612 *Bacon Ess., Of Judicature* (Arb.) 456 Persons that are full of nimble and sinister trickes and shifts. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. 165 Such who consult with covetousness in matters of conscience, embracing sinister courses to save charges. 1759 *Dunworth Pope's Private Letters*,... which were obtained in a sinister manner by him. 1800 *Colquhoun Comm. Thames* xv, Cheap Fish... might be sold all the year if no sinister arts were used to prevent it. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* i. (1867) 18 We ought not to heed the injudicious, and perhaps sinister, delicacy of some persons who had rather that truth should remain for ever sullied [etc.].

4. Corrupt, evil, bad, base.

1474 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 1101 Contynuy in habundance of goodes and havour, to their sinyster pleasure. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dites* 7 Leste ye be let or withdrawn therfro by any sinistre or eull temptation. 1499 *Compl. Scotl.* Ep. Ded. 2 Ane sinister inuentif false tittil contrar our realme. 1574 *WHITGIFT Def. Aunsur.* iii. Wks. 1851 I. 302 When do partial and sinister affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* li. 12 Many in some blind and sinister respect or other, can come to heare Ieremie speaking from the Lord. 1656 *BRAMHALL Replie.* 16 He speaks of bad manners and vitious humors and sinister affections,...

1780 BURKE

s pervert our

he purpose of

i. These were

advantages... he thought—It was his foible, but by no means sinister—That [etc.]. 1827 *Hoon Craniology* 79 Till one gets mastery good or sinister, And comes in like a new prime-minister. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. in White* xi, To the same hidden source and the same sinister influence.

b. Of motives, aims, etc.

Common from c 1590, esp. with *designs, ends, motives, views*. a 1533 *Ln. BERNERS Gold. Ek. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q viii, Ye suppose my good desyes he sinister. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iv. ix. 8 Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and purpose? 1628 *PRYNNE Love-locks* 14 Men in our dayes doe nourish their Haire and Love-locks out of Vaine-glory, Pride, ... and such like Sinister and sinfull ends. 1656 *BRAMHALL Replie.* viii. 324 If Henry the eighth had any other private sinistre grounds known only to himself, they do not render the Reformation one jot the worse in it self. 1720 *PRINCEPAUX Orig. Titiles* li. 45 They may out of sinister and corrupt designs give false Judgments. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* lxxv. (1788) 337, I do not mean to enter into an examination of the partial, sinister motives of your conduct. 1804 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) III. 133 The Marhatta Chiefs... have frequently applied to him to exert the influence... to carry their sinister objects. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 233 Wolsey... soon satisfied the king that he had no sinister intentions. 1891 *MORLEY Condorcet in Crit. Assoc.* Ser. 1. (1898) 43 All the evils came from the sinister interests of the nobles.

† c. Erring; erroneously; astray from the right path. Obs. rare.

1516 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 h, Despyse suche synystre feares and shames, for they come commonly of the enemy. 1549 *COVERDALE Erasim. Par. Gal.* 18 The sinistre rooted persuasion of the Jewes. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iv. 157 They have also this sinister opinion, that at the day of Judgement... Mahomet shall appeare. 1634 *HABINGTON Castlere* i. (Arb.) 12, I never felt a wanton hate, nor was my invention ever sinister from the strait way of chastity.

† d. Of persons: Acting or advising to one's detriment. Obs. rare.

c 1500 *Melusine* 258 Yt some of his synyster frendes haue informed geffray. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 91 The displeasures to hym doen by the queene and her sinister counsellors.

6. Of omens, etc.: Portending or indicating misfortune or disaster; full of dark or gloomy suggestiveness; inauspicious, unfavourable.

Orig. denoting omens seen on the left hand, which was regarded as the unlucky side; cf. c and DEXTER a. c. 1579 *NORTH tr. Plutarch, Marcellus* (1895) II. 370 To withdraw the evil from them these sinister tokens did threaten. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 29 Guided by some sinister starre. 1611 *JONSON Catiline Consol.* i. i, All the several ills that visit earth, Brought forth by night with a sinister birth, Plagues, famine, fire. 1700 *MOYON Math. Dict.* s.v., [When] Saturn [is] in *Aries*, and Mars in the same Degrees of *Gemini*,... Saturn is said to cast a Sinister Aspect to Mars. 1792 *GOUVER. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 180 From such facts it is impossible not to draw the most sinister presages. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xix, Dorothy... had that strong appetite for collecting and retailing sinister intelligence, which is often to be marked in the lower classes. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 230 Many said that those words, when examined, would be found full of sinister meaning. 1873 *HORNER Florence* (1884) I. xv. 226 The death of a lion [in Florence] was deplored as a sinister omen.

b. Of looks, etc.: Suggestive of evil or mischief.

1797-1805 S. & H. *LEE Canterb. T.* I. 374 In the countenance of St. Auber he thought he discerned something watchful and sinister. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 112 The sinister expression with which she regarded the travellers. 1833 *LITTON My Novel* iii. ii, Such a smile... so disagreeable and sinister! 1856 *BURTON Scot. Ab.* II. 19 The typical Irish immigrant, with his sinister animal features. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xxxviii. V. 63 This article, of so sinister an aspect, seems to have been inserted chiefly with a view to Thebes. 1838 *PRESOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vii. 318 It gives a sinister expression to her otherwise unblemished character.

Comb. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxi, A rather ill-favoured countenance, and a turned-up, sinister-looking nose. 1884

COLBORNE With Hicks Pasha 131 Their only visible tenants being sinister-looking vultures.

c. Of natural objects, places, etc.

1844 *Hoon Forge* 31 As wild a night as ever was known on that sinister height. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* I. vii. 69 The sky looks sinister; a sort of scowl overhangs the blink. 1894 P. PHIKERTON *Adriatic, Venice in Autumn*, I hear the madmen scream From sinister San Servolo.

7. Attended with mishap, misfortune, or disaster; unlucky, unfortunate; adverse.

Common c 1580 to 1670, esp. with *accident, chance, fate, fortune*.

1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 115 If I be intercepted with some sinister chance. 1580 *LIVY Euphros.* (Arb.) 242 A trauailer that hath sustained harm by sinister fortune. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 8 Promising but a Sinister successe. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 112 Thir Countrie, whose sinister fate had now blinded them for destruction. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. xii. 287 Leicester himself, in case of any sinister accident, could easily take shelter in the city. 1792 *COWPER Lett.* 16 Sept., With no sinister accident to retard or terrify us. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* xlv. IV. 243 A sinister event... had opened the series of transactions in the East, and had cast a gloom over the public sentiment at home.

8. Unfavourable, harmful, or prejudicial to a person, his interests, etc.

1725 *Pope Odys.* xx. 304 The bird of Jove Truss'd... a trembling dove: Sinister to their hope! 1777 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 285 By some accident very sinister to me, you absolutely forget the defence. 1805 *BRATHWAITE's Barnabees* *Jrnl.* Intro. (1818) 40 A place very sinister to English princes. 1851 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* Ser. II. *Main Street*, Such a life was sinister to the intellect, and sinister to the heart.

II. 9. Situated on the left side of the body.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3049 The sinistre Arme smote he vpon. c 1500 *Melusine* 84 Raymondyn... putte... the hand senistred at hys neck. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 541 My Lord of Gyuri receaved a terrible shot in his sinister shoulder. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 128 My Mothers blood Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister Bounds in my fathers. 1682 *DRYDEN Mac-F.* 120 In his sinister hand... He placed a mighty mug of potent ale. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* xxxix, The old lady substituted a black silk shade to obfuscate her sinister luminary. Comb. a 1578 *LOVELACE Poems* (1848) 158 That which still makes her mirth to flow, Is our sinister-handed woe. absol. 1861 in A. E. *Lee Hist. Columb.* (1892) II. 437 All the infinite variety of shakes... was executed upon the devoted sinister and dexter of the President.

b. Lying on or towards the left hand.

1493 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 436 1/2 The preest translateth his book to the synyster parte of the aulter. 1600 *DYMOND Ireland* (1843) 39 The sinister wing of the vanguard. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xlii 310 In the Greeks' left wing, The Trojans saw the Cretan king... And his attendant... Both cheering the sinister troops. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* 67 We have placed the name of Amorites on the sinister front of this our description. 1830 *CLERK Country Curate* I. iii. 48 Of the doors... that behind is fastened to the sinister limit by... five latches. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* III. iii. 74 A card with the name of the journal... engraved in the sinister corner.

c. With reference to omens. (Cf. 6.)

1675 *HOBBS Odys.* xx. 24 Then o'er their heads an Eagle flew on high Sinister. 1777 *Pope Iliad* xii. 257 The victor eagle, whose sinister flight Retards our host, 1734 tr. *Kohl's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 50 By the sinister flight of birds.

10. Her. Forming, or situated on, the left half of a shield (regarded from the bearer's point of view; cf. DEXTER). Also absol.

Cf. also BAR, BATON, BEND-SINISTER. 1562 *LEIGH Armorie* 41 The sinister point... is in the left side of the same escutcheon. 1637 *HEYWOOD Royal Ship* 43 Shee pointeth to Hercules on the sinister side, with his club in his hand. 1709 *STRIVE Ann. Ref. I.* Intro. 8 The sinister half [of the escutcheon] being as it were obscured or cut off. 1730 *BAILEY (fol.) Tenue*, is expressed in Engraving by Lines diagonal, from the Sinister Chief and Traverse. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 447 1/2 The Bend is an ordinary formed by two diagonal lines, drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base. 1864 *BOUILLER Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 169 The sinister half of the impaled shield. 1868 *CUSANS Heraldry* (1893) 53 *Purple*, diagonal lines drawn from sinister to dexter.

b. Sinister bend, = Bend-sinister, BEND 32 2.

1512 J. DAVIES (Heref) *Muse's Sacr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 83 1/2 A Sanguine-field, that beareth Harts, in chief, crost with sinister-bends. 1820 *LAMB Elia's South-Sea Ho.* His lineal pretensions, like his personal, favoured a little of the sinister bend.

11. Directed to the left; characterized by moving or turning towards the left. rare.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 84 A hundred Knights Circling the sad pile with sinister rites [i.e. ex more sinistro Orbe]. 1644 *BULWER Chiron.* 102 To draw sinister circles, or rashly to fling the Hand up and downe. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orpheeol.* 224 *Ostrea serra*: suborbicular, sinister, gigantic.

12. Relating to the use of the left hand. rare.

1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVII. 7 It became practicable to keep the left hand habitually clean... and there was no longer any occasion to persist in those sinister forbearances, which are... commanded.

Sinisterity (sinisteriti). Now rare. [ad. late L. *sinisteritas*: see prec. and -ITY.]

† 1. Sinister character; perversity; dishonesty. Obs. 1649 *TRAPP Comm. 3 Thess.* I. 5 Sinisterity of ends is here opposed to sincerity in Gods work. 1655 *FULLER App. Inq. Lucac.* II. 101 The activity of the Roman Priests to gain Proselytes: their dexterous Sinisterity in seducing Souls. 1758 *JORTH Life Erasmus* I. 113 On this point they judged not amiss, nor with their accustomed sinisterity, if we may be permitted to use that word.

† 2. Lack of skill or dexterity; clumsiness, awkwardness. Obs.—

1623 *COCKERAM* 1, *Sinisteritie*, vnhandsomdesse. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Sinisterity*,... lack of grace in doing a thing.

3. Use of the left hand; skill in this.

1877 *SHILLETO in Camb. Jrnl. Philol.* VII. 155 The Latin thief's *sinisterity* of hand became proverbial.

Sinisterly (sinistrali), adv. Forms: see SINISTER a.; also 6-lye, 6-7-lye. [f. SINISTER a. + -LY 2. Cf. L. *sinistrē*, *F. sinistrement*.]

1. In an inauspicious or unlucky manner; unfortunately; ominously. rare.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 174 Yif onye thyng falle sinistrelly only yn theyr default, as God defend. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1602) 30 Beholding how sinistrelly the double fight hath past. 1612 *COTGR.*, *Malheurusement*,... unlucky, vnfortunatly, sinistrelly, disastrously. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gynaik.* I. 37 If any thing sinistrelly happen unto him through his owne temeritie.

† 2. In a derogatory manner; with malicious depreciation. Obs.

1491 *CAXTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 260 1/2 They asked what man... had so euyl and synistrelly spoken of the sayd abbot. 1506 *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees, 1890) 52 Oon Bartram Dawson... is senistrelly defamed that he shulde be a Scottysbman borne. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 158 Heiring that his just and necessarie intention... to be sinistrelly reportit of. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* vii. 26 He hath not opened... both [his ears] vnto him which hath sinistrelle... slandered me. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 128 b, Hee ouerthrowe Marcellus, by accusing him to haue spoken somewhat sinistrelly of Caesar.

† 3. In an unfavourable sense; with a bias towards the worst view. Obs.

Very common down to c 1650, esp. with *conceive, interpret, and judge*.

1529 *MORE Supplic. Souls* Wks. 297 Such as would be glad sinistrelly to misseconster euery thyng towards the clergy. 1538 *WRIOTHESE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 110, I write this unto You because you may perauenture here sumwhat hereof, and the thing percase sinistrelly interpreted. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Giazeto's Ciro.* Com. (1586) I. 13 b, The mallice of nien is so greute, that they... thinke sinistrelly and preposterously of all the good deedes which are wrought. 1600 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt. Edu.* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 77 If now some giddy fancy in your brayne Make you conceiue sinistrelly of her. 1653 *GAUDEN Hierasp.* 274, I would haue nothing in Him, that is justly to be blamed, or sinistrelly suspected.

† 4. With evil intent or purpose; maliciously, malevolently. Obs.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Ded. 2 Quhen thai & mordochoe var sinistrelly accusit, and also persecut, he amman. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1622) 88 A matter sinistrelly suggested unto you against mee without any maintainable reason. 1642 *Consid. Duties Prince & People* 20 As there are those that are sinistrelly officious to the one, so are there toward the other. a 1691 A. WOOD *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Ox.* (1796) II. 444 The scholars' arms... were not borrowed of them, as some had sinistrelly suggested.

† b. Unfavourably; adversely. Obs.

a 1600 *HOOKER Answ. Travers Supplic.* § 6 That I am... one which refuse to be at peace with such as embrace the truth, and side my selfe with men sinistrelly affected thereto. 1618 *BARNVELL's Apol.* B. 3, The Gouernours of the free cities were sinistrelly affected towards the State.

† 5. In a wrongful or wicked manner. Obs.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 615 1/2 Nowe is not the tytyle of hys Chapter so sinistrelly written and wryed away from the poynte. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 394 Sinistrelly purchest upoun wrong narration made to oure Sovereign Lord. 1617 *COLLINS Def. Ep.* Ely II. ix. 381 Dissembling our sinfulness, and rejoicing sinistrelly in our supposed perfection. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* II. You told me you had got a grown estate, By griping means, sinistrelly.

† 6. Clumsily; awkwardly. Obs. rare.

1628 *EARLE Alceps.* (Arb.) 41 Hee [the scholar] ascends a horse somewhat sinistrelly, though not on the left side. 1633 Br. *HALL Hard T.* N. T. 258 The fooler heart and hand goes sinistrelly to work. 1650 B. *Discolim.* 14 Some of our new Architects have read some Authors... with their left eyes, which makes them work with their left hands, so sinistrelly.

Sinisterness. rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being sinister, in various senses. 1659 *GAUDEN Tears Ch.*... sinisterness of their II. ed. 21, *Sinisterness*, [1730 (fol.) adds Awkwardness].

Sinistral, adv. rare. [f. L. *sinistra* left hand + -ad (see DEXTRAD).] To or towards the left side; sinistrally. Also with of.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 In the head and trunk... Sinistral will signify towards the sinistral [aspect]. 1808—*Muscular Motions* 331 All muscles... must... be situated either dextral or sinistral of the mesial plane. 1885 *Buck's Hand-bk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 109 The section-plane... passed just sinistral of the meson.

Sinistral (sinistral), a. Also 5 sinistralle, 6 synys-, synis-, sinistral. [a. OF. *sinistral* (senestral), or ad. med. L. **sinistralis*: see SINISTER and -AL.]

I. † 1. Adverse; unlucky. Obs. rare. c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 445 Dredynge noi sinistralle fortune in batels.

† 2. Likely, or designed, to cause mischief. Obs. 1534 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 298 To geue to yow... of realme... (1870) 52... as many of

bat order doth. 1561 F. Cox *Retraction* (title-p.), Certain sinistral and devilish acts.

†3. Darkly suspicious; very unfavourable. *Obs.* 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 365 Neither will they therefore conceive any sinistral suspicion of so great a king. (*Ibid.* 325 b. Divers men have had a sinistral opinion of him. 1572 Kerue *Serm.* Blansford Pref. A. 2, Their sinistral reports of my Sermou.

†4. Heterodox; unsound. *Obs.*

II. 5. Situated on the left side of the body; of or pertaining to the left hand or side.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 121 As for the sinistral side of the body, it is denoted by the letter S.

1804 *Nation* 894 A very sinistral discovery.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 498/1 Shell thin... internal lip dilated, the aperture ovate or ovato-lanceolate, sinistral.

1866 R. TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 45 When the aperture is on the left hand side it is said to be sinistral.

C. fig. Illegitimate. (Cf. LEFT-HANDED A. 5.)

1897 HAZITT *Four Generations* II. 172 To the country which paid him so well, he proved himself grateful by distributing his sinistral representatives of both sexes pretty freely, when there was a berth at his disposal.

6. Conch. Characterized by turning spirally from right to left; reversed, left-handed.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 510/2 The *Sypharix*... are the only sinistral gastropods.

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1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 510/2 The *Sypharix*... are the only sinistral gastropods.

1834 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* May 364 The heterostrophe or sinistorsally spiral apex.

Sinistrorse (sinistrōs), a. [ad. L. *sinistrorsus*, contracted f. **sinistrōrsum*, f. *sinister* left + *vertre* to turn.]

1. Bot. Twining or turning spirally from right to left.

The word has been used in two opposite senses, owing to a difference in the supposed position of the observer: see quot. 1870 and cf. note on DEXTROSE.

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* 174 *Sinistrorse*, towards the left hand. 1870 *Jeffrey's Bot.* (ed. 2.) 100 In determination of the direction of the spiral...

1870 *Jeffrey's Bot.* (ed. 2.) 100 In determination of the direction of the spiral...

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†3. Inauspiciously, unfortunately. *Obs.*

1607 EARL STIRLING *J. Caesar* ii. Pacific thy breast Lest sorrows but sinistrorsly presage That which thou would'st not wish. 1611 CORNE, *Sinistrement*, sinistrorsly, unluckily.

4. Corruptly; by underhand means.

1817 BERNARD *Paul & Virgin* (ed. 2.) 100 In multitude reception c

derived strength, for the injecting of it—observe [etc.]

5. With a tendency to use the left hand in preference to the right; with the left hand.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 190 Many in their infancy are sinistrorsly disposed, and divers continue all their life left handed. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 288 We often stand shut up in that sentry-looking canvass box, dexterously, and sinistrorsly fingering the string.

† **Sinistrorsus**, a. Sc. *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *sinistrorsus*: cf. forms like *monstruosus*.] = **SINISTRORSUS** a.

1632-8 *Hist. & Life of Jas. VI* (1604) 275 Two poets of Edinburgh, perceiving his sinistrorsus dealing, did publish the same to the people. 1671 [R. MAC WARE] *True Non-*

conf. 321 A most effectually corrective, both of sinistrorsus designs, and evil mixtures. 1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2221/4 Considering that some Oaths are capable of being Wrested by Men of Sinistrorsus Intentions.

Hence + **Sinistrorsus** adv. *Obs.* rare.

1828 in Sir J. Melville *Memo.* (1755) 259 Sinistrorsly perverting the same. a 1615 *Briant Cron. Erus of Russ* (1650) 17 He was sinistrorsly and wrongously put out of the Abbey.

Sinitic (sinitik), a. [f. late L. *Sinæ* (see **SINÆAN**) + **-ITIC**.] Of, pertaining or relating to, the Chinese, or other peoples of the Yellow Race.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 614/1 The Professor of Sinitic languages replied in our rough Western way.

Sink (sɪŋk), sb.¹ Forms: 5-6 *synke* (5 *cyinke*), 6 *syncke*, *synk*; 6-7 *sin(e)ke*, *sink*, 6- *sink*.

[f. **SINK** v. Cf. LG. and G. dial. *sink* a hollow or depression in the ground; Fris. *sink* sinker on a net.

Kilian gives 'Sincke, vetus. Cloaca, latrina. Ang. *sinkle*': but there is no independent evidence for this, and the citation of the English word renders the entry suspicious.]

I. 1. a. A pool or pit formed in the ground for the receipt of waste water, sewage, etc.; a cess-pool; a receptacle for filth or ordure. Now rare.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 456/2 *Synke*, for water receyving... *exceptiōum*. 1463 *Bury Will.* (Camden) 20 Ye newe prevy hous ovir the synke. 1515 BARCLAY *Elegies* i. (1570) 113 Of a trene vessell then must thou nedely drinke, Olde, blacke and rustie, lately taken from some synke. 1589 *Hay any Work* 39 If you would have a good sauour, you must go to the synke for it. 1603 H. Crosse *Virtues Comm.* (1678) 117 A Play is like a Synke in a Towne, where vnto all the filth doth runne. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy.*

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In common use from c1560; sometimes of single persons.
 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 242 Manasses was as the pyt and synke of all fyth & synne. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. to Scottes* h v b, Afore I will stirre that vnsauy synke of treson and trecherie. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vi. 160 Unless that humour be discharged, it will become a sink of many difficult evils. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 410 The Man... was the very sink of Fraud and Deceit. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 359 Where kings have toild... One sink of level avarice shall lie. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-T.* Ser. ii. x. (1829) 196 The low, dull, level sinks of ignorance and vulgarity. 1855 *Motley Dutch Rep.* ii. v. (1866) 215 The justice and finance councils were sinks of iniquity. 1879 G. MACDONALD P. *Faber* II. x. 185 What vaults of uncleanness, what sinks of deathful horrors, would not the souls of some of us grow!

b. A place in which vice or corruption is rank or rampant.

1550 *BALE Eng. Votaries* ii. A ij, Rome hath bene so synnefull a syncke & pernicious puddell. 1872 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. (1592) 160 To toyte it selfe... in this syncke here beneath, I mean this elemental world. 1622 DRAVTON *Polyoth.* xix. 25 A city's but a sink, gay houses gawdy graves. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Verse* T. (1841) 116 This necessary severity doth sweep their state from being the sink of sinners, the rendezvous of rogues. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 258 Any good that this World, this Sediment and Sink of the Creation, can afford. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 247 The wanton and absurd insult expressly thrown in the face of London... as compared to Rome, that sink of sinks. 1884 SHARNAN *Hist. Swearing* viii. 150 These sinks and hiding-places of a great city.

c. A collective mass of unsavoury or objectionable matters. *Obs.*

1589 *NASHE M. Mar.* 589 So manie greuous... e funder stirring of this stinking sink. 1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) 29, I like to rake longer in this sink.

d. The scum or dregs of a place or set of persons. *Obs.* (Cf. L. *sentina*.)

1573 BARET *Adv. s.v. Rascais*. The rascall and vile sort of men: y^e synke of the citie... *sentina*, *colliques vrbis*. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 407 No less than 5000 of the sink of the People meet ill armed. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Wars of Jews* iv. vi. (1733) 702 As to their Quality, they are the very Scum and Sink of Mankind. 1740 in Wordsw. *Schole Acad.* (1877) 313, 2 of King's up or lost.

Where Sorrows find their sink, and Carers their grave. 1789 B. RUSH *Med. Enquiries* 79 Dr. Rush... terms them [sc. hospitals], 'The sinks of human life in an army,' and says, 'they robbed the United States of more citizens than the sword'. 1823 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 76 As the Secretary of State's office is a sink of papers, and these are really curious, I shall be glad to have them [sc. papers] again.

e. *transf.* A receptacle of foul or waste matter. 1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* i. 2 She poured forth out of her belish sinke Her fruitful curd spawne of serpents snail. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Cijh, The sea [is now] a sinke, and rivers to the same Are rotten pipes. 1655 CULPEPPER, *the Philosophical*...

this Great Frame.

b. The sink(s) of the body, the organs of digestion and excretion. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. 1. 126 The Cormorant belly... Who is the sinke a th' body. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Examp.* ii. 102 From the sinks of our body no such sweet or salutary emanations are observed. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 230 It is also observable that the Sinks of the Body are removed as far from the Nose and Eyes as may be.

II. 4. a. The well or fountain of a lamp. *Obs.* c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 456/2 Synke, of a lampe (P. holdinge the rishce), *mergulus*.

b. *Founding.* A hole dug in the ground for placing a gun-mould. *Obs. rare.*

1541 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 125 Gevin to v e and spindill, casting of the sink and rynn-

c. A waxen tube or pipe for carrying off melted wax from the model of a statue. *Obs. rare.*

1756 *Chambers' Cycl. s.v. Foundry*. When the wax-work is finished and every part corrected, all these pieces are placed again upon the core, in order to fix hollow pipes of wax in them from every part of the figure... called sinks.

d. The well of a ship. *Obs.* (= L. *sentina*.)

1611 CORN. *Loves*, the sinke, or well, of the pompe of a ship. 1638 HEWWOOD *Descr. Royall Ship* 14 Her sinke drew no more water than one man might easily empty by a pompe. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 270 In the lower Deck they had a very convenient Pump; it is an Iron-Chain... that reaches down to the Sink. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 305 A sink, much like that of the Sink of a Ship.

e. *Mining.* a. A pit-shaft. Now rare.

In quot. 1806 the sense may be 'process of sinking'. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 507 To serche out... leid mynes... to brek the ground and mak sinks and pottis thairin.

II. 36 a. *Charter* Syers, G... in *Mun.* perpendicularly 80 fathoms below the sea. 1806 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 276 Have struck a rich body of ore in the sink worth 11 ounces of gold.

b. A well or pool of water. 1834 *Meowin Angler in Wales* II. 126 If this man had really seen ore in the bottom of a sink of water in a mioe.

c. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 224 Sinks, natural cavities met with in iron mines.

7. A flat, low-lying area, basin, etc., where waters collect and form a bog, marsh, or pool, or disappear by sinking or evaporation. Now U.S.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 99 Be thir sinkes [supra certaine difficile myres] wil gang not only the Retuers selves... hot the horses in lyke manner. 1702 E. WEST *Mem.* (1863) 126 The way being full of mire, sinks, and snares. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. m. xxv. 107 Ghilan is generally esteemed the sink of Persia. 1807 SKIMR *Rivers Gl. Brit.* 68 This may be called the sink of Yorkshire, the country being deep, and occasionally sandy. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xxi. (1862) 223 On the arid plains around the sink of Humboldt's River. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 194 Even larger rivers, like the Humboldt, spread out into shallow lakes, erroneously called 'sinks', and, exposing thus a large area to evaporation, dry up.

b. = SINK-HOLE 2. Chiefly U.S.

1791 W. BARTMAN *Trav.* 174 Though the waters of these ponds in the summer and dry seasons, evidently tend towards these sinks. 1854 BARTLETT *Personal Narr.* i. 110 We stopped to look at some limestone sinks near the road. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Trn.* 6 Apr. 213 But in some places

8. *Kinematics.* (See first quot.)

1878 W. K. CLIFFORD *Elem. Dynam.* i. 214 The point s is called a source of strength w when the fluid streams out in all directions; when u is negative, so that the fluid streams inwards, it is called a sink. 1882 MINCHIN *Unifl. Kinemat.* 208 The problem to find the velocity... due to the given causes (sources, sinks, etc.).

III. 9. A quantity of hemp sunk in a retting-pit. *Obs.*

16. in *N.W. Lin. Gloss.* (1889) 485 Drowned in a hemp pit near a little sinke of hemp.

10. *Mining.* = CHUN 1. *Obs.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v., A Sink... is the same thing with a Chun.

11. a. *Dancing.* (See quot.)

1706 J. WEAVER *Orchestraography* 2 Sinkings are the bending of the Knees. Ristings are when we rise from a Sink.

b. A dropping or lowering of the voice. *rare* -.

1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indicer* III. 189 Their ignorance of the subject of the whispering dialogue... owing... to a soft sink in the voice of both Henry and Clara.

12. a. U.S. A kind of oblong boat used in wild-fowl shooting, which becomes submerged to the water-level and serves to conceal the sportsman.

1857 E. J. LEWIS *Amer. Sportsman* 284 It is better... to have two or more double-barrelled guns in the Sink. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Battery*, a sort of boat used for duck-shooting... It is also called, a Surface-boat, Sink, or Box. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-Fowl* xxv. 252 When done with, the brush may be thrown off, and the labor of towing about the 'sink' avoided.

b. = SINKER 5.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 11/1 You want... nothing else but a good rod, with... a lead sink, and an inch of mackerel by way of bait.

c. *Theat.* A part of the stage constructed to sink and rise by means of machinery.

Cf. *sinking stage* in *Synonym* 1881 -

1859 *Punch* work, gas-hat 1859 *SALA Twice round Clock* (1861) 255 The scene-shifters... seeing... the traps raised, and all the 'sinks' and 'flies', ropes and pulleys... in due working order.

13. A depression or hollow, esp. one made in a flat surface.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2616/2 *Trap*, a sink or depression in a sewer-pipe. 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 94 For making square sinks to receive screw heads and the like, a pin drill is used. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iv. 215/2 [In electrotyping] any depressions or 'sinks' must be marked with a pair of callipers.

IV. 14. *attrib. and Comb.* (chiefly in sense 1), as *sink-cleansing*, *†-house*, *-pan*, *-pipe*, *-top*, *-trap*; also *sink-box U.S.* = sense 12 a; *sink-dirt dial.* (see quot.); *sink-room U.S.*, a scullery.

1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-Fowl* xxv. 252 The usual method of taking canvas-back in the West is by the aid of decoys, shooting... from a 'sink-box'. 1865 *Hotway Juvenal* (1693) 37 Such can turn black to white; hire temples, ports, Rivers, 'sink-cleansing', hussiness of all sorts, And gain by it. 1838 *HOLLOWAY Pres. Dict.* 'Sink-dirt' channel mud. 1864 *Brasenose Coll. Muniments, Harrowden* (MS.). A 'sink-house' with a chamber over it. 1878 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1592) 38 Rome became the very 'sink-pao' of all Idolatries of the World. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone* L. 8 308 The 'sink pipe' of lead would convey it to the outside. 1869 Mrs. STOWE *Old Town* vi. The conversation was interrupted by a commotion in the back 'sink-room'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2188/1 The 'sink-top' is of cast-iron. 1884 *'Sink-trap*, (Hydraulic), a trap for a kitchen sink, so constructed as to allow water to pass down, but not allow reflux of air or gases.

† Sink, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [app. ad. L. *cinctus* girdle.] (See quot.)

14. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wilcker 611 *Semicinctorium*, a sink or a lace.

Sink, *obs. form* of CINQUE.

Sink (sink), v. Pa. t. sank, sunk. Pa. pple. sunk, sunken. Forms: *Inf.* 1 *sincan*, 3 *sink-* (*Orm. sinnkenn*), 5 *synken*, -*yn*, *cynken*; 3-7 *sinke*, 4-6 *synke* (5 *synkke*), 4, 7 *sinke*, 6 *synoke*; 4, 6- *sink* (5 *senk-*), 4-5 *synk*, 4 *sinc*,

7 *sinck*. Pa. t. a. *Sing.* 1, 3-4 *sanc*, 5 *sanc*; 4-5 *sanke*, 4-5, 8- *sank*. Pl. 5-7 *sanke*, 6 *sanc*, 9- *sank*. B. *Sing.* 1 *sonc*, 4 *sonk*. Pl. 3-5 *sonken*, 5-6 *sonke*, 6 *soncke*, 6-7 *soonne*. *γ*. Pl. 1 *suncon*, 3 *sunken*, *sunke*, 5 *sunkyn*; also *sing.* 6 *suncke*, 6-7 *sunke*, *sunck*, 7- *sunk*. δ. 5 *synked*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *sinked*. Pa. pple. a. 1 *suncen*, 3 *i-sunken* (*Orm. sinnkenn*), 3- *sunken*, 4 *sunkin*, -*yn*, 6 *suncken*; 4-7 *sunke*, 6-7 *sunck(e)*, 7- *sunk*. B. 4-5 *sonken*, 5 *sonkyn*; *Sc.* 5 *sonkine*, -*yne*, 6 *sonkin*; 4 *i-sonke*, 6 *son(c)ke*, *soonne*, 7 *soonk*. *γ*. 9 *sank*, *dial.* *sinken*. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *sincan* (*sanc*, *suncon*, *sunken*), = OFris. **sinka* (WFr. *sinke*), MDu. *sincen*, *sinken* (Dn. *sinken*), OS. *sinkan* (MLG. and LG. *sinken*), OHG. *sincan* (MHG. and G. *sinken*), ON. *sökkva* (:=**sink-* *wan*; Icel. *sökkva*, Norw. *sokka*, *sökkja*; MSw. *sionka*, Sw. *sjynka*; Da. *synke*), Goth. *siggan* (= **sinkwan*). In trans. use the form *sink* takes the place of OE. *sencan*, ME. *sencen* SENG v.

The use of *sunk* as the pa. t. has been extremely common. Johnson (1755) says 'pret. I *sunk*, anciently *sank*'. In sense 21 c the pa. t. was *sinked*, which otherwise is very rarely found.

*Intransitive uses.

The perfect and pluperfect tenses were formerly freq. conjugated with the vb. to be instead of have.

I. 1. To become submerged in water; to go under or to the bottom; (of ships) to founder.

1595 *Rushworth Gasp.* Matt. xiv. 30 Pa [Peter] in-gon *sincan*, cegde ewyende 'hail me drihten'. c. 1205 LAY. 4582 Scipen ber *sunken*, ber breo & fifi scipen feollen to grunde. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 538 in O. E. *Alisc.* De fir he (the whale) feled & doð hem *sinken*. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2904 *Pat* sink in þat wele þar neuer man *sank* þat w 0 selt. 1358 *Tarvisia Barth.* De P. R. xiii. xxi. (Bodl. MS.). An egge fletch in salt water and *sinketh* down in fresche water. c. 1400 *Dest.* Troy 12525 [Ajax] Hym-selun in the sea sonkyn heluue, Swalpit & swam. 1471 *Cantory Recyrell* (Sommer) i. 299 The hoot was full of water and *sank*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 718/2 Some say that a man shall *synke* thirse or ever he *synke* to the botome. 1555 *Eorn. Decades* (Arh.) 51 His shippes were so laden with golde that they *soonnek*. 1641 J. JACKSON *Trav. Evang.* T. iii. 209 The other [emblem] is two pots floating on a pond... with this word, 'If we knock together, we *sink* together'. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Bland's Trav.* 64 Leaving his other ship... to the mercy of the water, which in a moment *sunk* before his face. 1748 *Lind Lett. Navy* (1757) II. 107 They were resolved to *sink* rather than to *strike*. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 35 The light bark, and all the airy crew, *Sunk* like a mist beneath the briny dew. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Lud. Field Sports* 142 If she *sunk*, they considered her innocent. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 44 Glass sinks in water, but floats in quicksilver; ebony sinks in spirits of wine, but floats in water.

fig. 1575 *Mirr. for Mag.* *Induction* v. Sithe those... Ofte sooniste *sinke*, in greatest seas of care. 1611 CORN. s.v. *Nager*, A favourite... of authority, may holdly swimme where another would *sinke*.

Phr. 1825 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* (1826) 98/2 Dubbed a wizard... Stebbings... proposed at length, of himself, the old-fashioned ordeal of 'sink or swim'.

b. To become partly or completely submerged in quicksand, marshy ground, snow, etc. Also in fig. context.

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* i. 1 Quik grauel þat gers him *synk* þat standis þar on. c. 1380 *Wyclif IV.* (1880) 339 Whenne a man *synkis* in þe myre. c. 1511 1st Eng. *Bk. Amer.* Intro. (Arh.) 28/1 They muste goo vpon brode trenchers that they falle not & *synke* [in sand]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 718/2 Four great peeces of artillery he *sonke* in yonder maresse. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 529 It is so thoroughly wet... with waters, that a mans foote is ready to *sink* into it. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 242 They *sunk* up to the Belly in the looser snow. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 272 We... feel at ev'ry step Our foot half sunk in hillocks green and soft. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 110 Each footstep *sinking* ankle-deep in moss. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* x. xviii. 127 [The] snow... was yielding enough to permit the feet to *sink* in it a little way. 1890 'EONA LYALL' *Hardy Norseman* v. Your feet *sank* into the softest of carpets.

Comb. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 428 All my dayly solace, was *sinked* down comfort; whiles Boggys-plunging deepes kissing my horse helly.

2. a. To go down, to descend, into hell. Also without const. *Obs.*

c. 1200 *ORMSBY* 1338/1 All þat wantteþ Crisestess hald All *sinnk-* eþh intill helle. c. 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Ml sawle schulde *sinken*... to sorhen in helle. c. 1366 *CHAUCER A. B. C.* 123 Whan j me hitinke þat j aglit have boþe him and þe And þat my soule is wuthri for to *sinke*. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xiv. 60 *þi* *senken* in to helle þo *synke* chone. 1508 *KENNEDY* *Flying w. Dunbar* 552 Spynk, sink with stynk ad Tertara Termagorum.

b. To subside or go down into, to be swallowed up by, the earth, etc. Also const. *into, within*. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 37/5 Alle he *sunken* 6e erde wid-in. With wyres, and childre, and hines-kin. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2810 Pou lede þam south out a biggyn. 1366 *CHAUCER Can.* don. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Can.* *synke* in to the ground: c. 1400... to that See *senken* the 5 C.

God had made manie cities to *sinke* for the synne that thei delited hem inne. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 13 For and I flyt sum sege for schame sould *sink*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 Amonge other of the euyles of Sodom and Gomor, whiche *sank* for synne. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. 1. 106 Let me know. Why *sink*es that Caldron? 1611 *DUBLIN Lam.* ii. 9 Her gates are *sunk* into the ground. 1755

Courage s'abbat, le Cœur lui manque. 1773 GOLDSMID. *Stoops to Conquer*, v. iii. My spirits are so sunk with the agitations I have suffered. 1735 TITMUS *Wallace* I. ix. 350 Their spirit began to sink, and they sought advice from Delphi. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam*, xx. So much the vital spirits sink to see the vacant chair. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thine* xi. 167 While she was outwardly calm, her heart sank within her.

c. To decline rapidly; to fail in health or strength; † also, to die. Freq. const. *under* (some trouble or ailment).

1718 HICKES & NELSON *Life Kettlewell* iii. 457 He sunk all of a sudden; for being raised to take some Chocolate for his Refreshment, he Died in a Moment in that Posture. 1780 *Mirror* No. 106. His health began to sink under the vexations of his mind. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 65 The patient being previously much exhausted, sunk under this last complaint. 1829 COOPER *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) i. 385 The patient... did not sink till his stomach became disordered. 1892 *Academy* 13 Feb. 161/1 He sank quietly and died on the 1st February.

14. To go downwards in the scale of fortune, success, or relative position.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* tv. vi. It was his happy fortune to sink; therefore take no more of him. 1607 SHAKES. *Timon* ii. 240 Ne'er speak, or think, that Timons fortunes 'mong his Friends can sink. 1640 BROWNE *Sparagus Gard.* iv. xi. Now for a trick to rid us of this Clown, Or our trade sinks. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 May 1681, Lord Sunderland was much sunk in his estate by gaming. 1745 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) ii. 207 Who was sinking in his business and began to think that of a witness would be a better trade. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 125

rural population if the clergy were to sink in the social scale.

b. To descend to a lower level or type; to degenerate. Also const. *to*.

1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 269 Such as are... grossly sunk and debauched in their Lives. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* xii. 194 Thus the musical and poetic Arts sunk along with the Roman Empire. 1770 JORTIN *Sermon* (1771) i. iii. 57 An understanding sunk beneath the capacity of a brute. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 427 Intellect as well as holiness had sunk down to a level of low mediocrity. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 29. I don't want to see the morality of women sink to the morality of men.

c. To diminish, decrease, or fall in estimation; to decline in value or appreciation. Also const. *to*.

1685 BURNET *More's Utopia* 11 The Reputation of their Wisdom would sink. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Epist.* ii. i. 58 Shall he... sink with Moderns to Contempt and Shame? 1780 *Mirror* No. 70. He sunk in his own esteem, in being reduced to use the language of solicitation. 1780 *Ibid.* No. 71. Former services... sunk to nothing. 1802 MAR. EUGENWORTH *Moral Tales* (1816) l. v. 32 Flora soon sunk many degrees in his opinion. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. xv. He had sunk by this time to the very worst reputation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 516 The Whigs, conscious that they had lately sunk in the opinion both of the King and of the nation.

15. To fall low; to diminish or decrease; also, to disappear, to vanish.

1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 221 My... purse being quite sunk. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. iii. (1804) i. 218 'The value [of superfluities]... sinks in times of poverty and distress. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 83 towards the beginning of Harvest, prices sunk much. 1812 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) 111. i. 7 While my trees grow and my fountain fills, my purse, in an inverse ratio, sinks to zero. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) i. The abstruseness and difficulty of such research... sink before the mind capable of valuing the importance of general laws.

b. Of sounds: To become gradually fainter; to die away.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii. The sound of her steps soon sunk in distance. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* ii. l. 195 How the notes sink upon the ebbing wind! 1873 BROWNING *Red. Cott. Nl.-cap* 169 Chatting and chirping sunk inconspicuously to silence.

** Transitive uses.

III. 16. To cause (a vessel, etc.) to plunge or go down beneath the water; to submerge by rendering incapable of floating; to destroy in this way. † Also with *up* (quot. 1591).

1300 E. E. *Psalter* lviii. 3. I come in heghnes of þe see, And þe storme it sanke me. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26846 A thirl sinkes þe schipp to grund. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 677 Many [ships] were drowned and sunken into the see. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 54 After long fight... they took and sunke almost all the whole navy of France. 1591 SPENSER *Vision Bellay* xiii. The storm impetuous Sunke vp these riches... Within the gulfe of greedie Nereus. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 126 If I take any of you upon the Sea, I will sinke you. 1697 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trav.* i. 17 They hinder any Ship... to pass them without leave, else they would run a danger of being sunk. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. vii. The largest balls, thus discharged, would sink down Ships... to the Bottom of the Sea. 1839 TITMUS *Wallace* xxvi. 11. 429 Seven were so disabled, yet none went down, and they sank three of the Corinthians. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Oct. 5/4 A single well-directed shot would have sunk them because...

fig. and in fig. c

Those you make

ye, never found againe But where they meane to sinke ye. 1658 CLEVELAND *On a Fly* 14 Wks. (1687). 'Twas bravely aim'd... 'Th' hast sunk the Fable o'er and o'er. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* i. xvii. 4 There is no sinking me; I always float on the surface of ill-luck. *Ibid.* iv. vii. 11 If you catch...

sink-

ing; b

Thaci

would

have done for me... and when she had sunk me she would have fallen upon you.

b. 'To submerge; to put or thrust under water.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12292 Ilka tyme þat y him se, Y wilde he sonken, for y ne may fe. 1530 PALSGR. 718/2 Sythe we must nedes be taken, let us synke our letters. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sclidan's Comm.* 406 b. The Archeshop, fyrste synkynghe wys great Artylarie in the Rhyne... fled awaye, to save hym self. 1578 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877) 224/1 That no man synke ane hempe... in the North more. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 66. I have heard Wise Men... wish that... that Island were sunk under Water. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Kur. Sports* 251/2 The line is shotted so as just to sink it.

17. To cause (a thing) to descend or fall to a lower plane or level; to force, press, or weigh down in any way.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 754 Dus it is... brent wið brinnir, sunken and shent. *Ibid.* 1108 Siden loth wente in of hine, brende it þunder, sanc it erðe-dene. c 1286 CHAUCER *Frankl.* 7. 345 Prey hire to synken eury Rok adoun In to hir owene dirke Regioun Vnder the ground. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 71 Thus the... citeez were sunken and brent. 1610 SHAKES. *Tempest* i. ii. 11. I would Hauve suncke the Sea within the Earth. *Ibid.* ii. i. 201 Doth it not then our eye-lids sinke? 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 71 Keep the Iron in this Posture, without either mounting, or sinking its ends. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 65 The Rain forcing down the Earth, and sinking the Seed. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 44 The blast from an air-gun was repeatedly thrown on the bulb of a thermometer, and it uniformly sunk it about two degrees. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxx. He raised the page, where on the plain His fear had sunk him with the slain. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 169 Mr. Walker succeeded in sinking the spirit-thermometer to -91°. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* i. 11 Finding the weight necessary to sink the ship one inch from the assigned water line.

fig. 1670 in *Caldwell Pap.* (Maitland) I. 140 The dead weight of his brethren... sunk him into his grave.

refl. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* i. 66/1 Air-vessels, by means of which the animals can raise or sink themselves in the water.

b. To send, let, or push, down from a higher plane or level. Also with *down*.

1632 LITTON *Trav.* v. 229 We found this ancient Well so wondrous deepe, that scarcely all our ropes could sinke our bucket in the water. 1648 HEARCK *Hesper.* *Oberon's Palace* 103 A Spinners circle is bespread, With Cob-webs curtains: from the roof So neatly sunk [etc.]. 1663 GERRICK *Counsel* 33 A complaint form... which the Grecians and Romans have found to be a Dimension sunk down from above. 1851-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1866) i. 168/1 The hole-hole is apt to become crooked, so that it is often impossible to sink the pipes required to protect the hole.

c. To allow (the hand, etc.) to fall lower.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 213 Then sink your Right hand somewhat below the Level of the Rest. 1829 SCOTT *Aune of G.* vi. The two combatants sunk the points of their swords. 1831 - *Cl. Robt.* iii. Each sentinel sunk his weapon. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxxviii. When in the down I sink my head, Sleep, Death's twin-brother, times my breath.

18. To excavate (a well, pit-shaft, etc.) by digging vertically downwards; to bore; to lower (ground, etc.) by excavation.

1358 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 561 In uno puteo de novo sinkando in campo de Fery. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxxi. K.J. If a well be soonke. 1680 BOYLE *Script. Chem.* vt. They dig up iron in the fields by sinking ditches two foot deep [etc.]. 1708 J. C. *Coupl. Collier* (1845) 15 To Sink a Pit, we must have a stock of Timber prepared. 1776 *Simple Building in Water* 42 The Men went on with their sinking that Floor. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* xxxiii. She saw that the last tenants had had a pump sunk for them. 1879 FROUDE *Carver* xliii. 404 Fresh water was happily found by sinking wells.

absol. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xx. 471 Water is obtained by sinking... to the surface of the granite. 1875 KNIGHT *Dick. Mech.* 275/2 This rock was sunk through for 2731 feet.

19. a. To excise or cut out; to form (a cavity, etc.) in this way, or by heavy pressure.

1632 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 297 Carved workes either by Cutt through or sunk in with the grounde taken out. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 253 On either side the Head produce an Ear, And sink a Socket for the shining Share. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dock*. Any Place in the Ouze, out of the Tide's Way, where a Ship may... dock herself, or sink herself a Place to lie in. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 331 Words... were sunk into the Moortone with the point of a pick. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxi. See yonder ark, within whose trunk Decay a darken'd cell hath sunk.

b. To lower by cutting away; to cut patterns or designs in (a die, etc.).

Implied much earlier in SINKER 1.

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 157 Hew away the underside of that Board... and so sink it to a flat superficies to comply with the first Board. 1683 *Ibid.*, *Printing* i. The Founder [would] not sink the Matrices. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* To Sink, to cut the die used for striking money.

c. To let in or insert into the substance of a thing by scooping, hollowing, or cutting.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 96 The holes for sinking the heads of... screws. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by *Seine* 84 There is a stone sunk in the wall containing a sculpture in bas-relief. 1884 BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 122 Hollow Fusee... a fusee in which the upper pivot is sunk into the body of the fusee.

20. To lower the level of (ground, water, etc.).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* ii. 6 To sinke a Decke is to lay it lower. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 68 Raising the Surface of it with great Cylinders... to sink and level it as much as possible. 1713 ADONIS *Cato* iii. v. You sunk the river with repeated draughts.

b. To lose sight of (an object on the horizon, by sailing away).

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 227 Sunk were the hulwarks of the friendly shore. 1810 *Nazal Chron.* XXIV. 313 This island was sunk from the deck. 1849 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. They were... far off... and in a few hours we sank them in the northeast. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* i. 191 At dusk we had sunk the Englishman to his lower yards.

c. To descend, move down (a slope, etc.).

1862 COLLYNS *Chase Wild Deer* 199 She now sank the bottom for Exford and crossed just above the village. 1892 *Field* 27 Feb. 299/1 Captain Helmes' first gorge, which he skirted, to sink the hill for the gorges above Bigbury.

IV. 21. To reduce or bring to ruin or to low estate; to overwhelm, destroy; to weigh down.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Prolog. 9 Black raynoune ruine... Readie to sinke us downe, and cover us. 1613 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII.* ii. l. 60 If I have a Conscience, let it sincke me... if I be not faithfull. 1637 R. ASHLEY *tr. Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 5 The same action which at one time hath reared up a Prince, should at another sink him. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 451 Fate, and their crime, have sunk them to the dust. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. vii. Whether he will sink these wretches down for ever, or... raise them all from the brink of misery and despair. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Whaler.* Adv. ii. 22 The king was taking huge morsels that would almost sink a common man. 1865 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 72 Such another article would sink the Gazette.

absol. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* u. 943. I raise or sink, imprison or set free; And Life or Death depends on My Decree.

Comb. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadation* (1602) 7 [The Jesuits] had discovered themselves... to be... shules of sinke-downe to all princely regalitie. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footm.* Wks. 189/1 111. 385 The... soul-entangling flatteries of such sink-souls as these are.

b. Used as an imprecation. Now arch.

Freq. sink me, used in quot. 1666 as a quasi-
1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Dog of Warre* Wks. ii. 229 Who make (God sinke 'em) their discourse [etc.]. 1642 R. ANDREWS *Decl.* A j b. The Cavaliers swore 'Damm me and sinke me if we doe not kill all the Puritans... in the towne'. 1666 M. M. *Solomon's Preser.* 28 Who can scarce speak a sentence without their Damme's and Sinkme's. 1710 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bickerstaff's Burging* 7 Estate! sink the Estate! 1768 GOLDSMID. *Good-n. Man* ii. 1. Sink the public, Madam, when the fair are to be attended. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxvii. I had rather you tried your saw... upon the ship's knee-timbers than on mine, sink me! 1855 TROLOPE *Warden* iv. 58 Sink them all for parsons.

c. absol. To use profane language; to imprecate, swear. Now dial. or arch.

1663 *Proposal to use no Conscience* 6 We swear like Gentlemen of Rank, Curse, Damn, Sink. 1681 *Trial* 5. *Colledge* 132 'Tis a strange sort of thing to believe... that he should fall a damning and sinking against Colledge. 1794 TRAFF *Abra-Mule* Prolog. 37 Fools... think All Wit and Valour is to damn and sink. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1846) II. 311 He has constantly been damning and sinking; 18... *Rakes of Mallow* i. Breaking windows, damning, sinking. 1882 JAMIESON'S *Sc. Dict.* IV. 223/2 To Sink and Graem, to curse, to imprecate; (Shetland).

22. To lower; to make of less repute or estimation.

1601 SHAKES. *All's Well* v. iii. 181 Let your highness Lay a more noble thought upon mine honour, Then for to think that I would sinke it heere. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. State of the War* Wks. 1721 IV. 301 They catch at all opportunities of... ruining our trade, and sinking the figure which we make among the nations of Europe. 1779 *Mirror* No. 60. Far from sinking their dignity in our estimation, it adds to it. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xli. I cannot say how it has sunk him in my opinion.

b. To debase or degrade (a person).

1706 DE FOE *Jure Digne* lit. a Why... the Rewards of Vertues are possess'd By him that sinks the Man to raise the Beast. 1779 *Mirror* No. 18. To sink the lower orders of men far beneath that station which by nature they are entitled. 1781 BURNS *Slangus Presb.* *Death* 15 Again I might... exalt the brute and sink the man.

c. To reduce to, lose it, something lower.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 § 9 The necessity of doing something, and the fear of undertaking much, sinks the historian to a genealogist. 1781 COWPER *Table* 7. 415 When a country... In prostitution sinks the sense of shame.

23. a. To reduce the inflexibility of (a bow).

into
1875
orce.

b. To cause (a person, the mind, spirits, etc.) to become dejected or depressed.

1630-50 BRANFORD *Hist. Plymouth Plantation* (Mass. Hist. Soc.) 208 II is a marvell it did not wholly discourage them, and sink them. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy City* (1696) 65 The Walls of the Canaanites... did even sink the Hearts of those that beheld them. 1719 Dr. For *Cruoe* i. (Globe) 177 The Thoughts of this sometimes sunk my very Soul within me. 1730 SHENSTONE *Ode to Health* 52 Nor growing cares could sink my cheerful mind. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* iv. ii. I hate a solo; it sinks; it depresses me intolerably.

c. To reduce, weaken, or exhaust the strength of (a person). Now rare.

1715
together
he died.

much. 1810 TENNYSON *A. M. M. M. M. M.* (1820) 217 As-
peated and copious venous bleedings now came on, which rapidly sunk the patient.

24. To reduce in amount, value, or price.

1700 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Oct. 1645. We invited all... to a feast... which sunk our excellent wine considerably. 1717 POPE & GAY *What Passed in Ligonid Swift's Wks.* 175 171. 261 It being by our greatest Dealers in Stocks, thought of a Court-Artifice to sink them. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 228 Who would have sunk his own market, by telling his customers there would be plenty the next day? Comb. 1822 W. IRVING *Brace's Hall* (1823) II. 312 I've been a complete sink-pocket, that's the truth of it.

downwards in search of coal, etc.; the pit or shaft thus formed.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 11 The Earth, Minerals and Water, that may be met with in our way of Sinking, 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Huttonian Th.* 294 The sinking of perpendicular shafts. 1839 MURCHISON *Silurian Syst.* 1. ii. 22, 1. learned that sinkings in search of coal had been prosecuted. in the district. 1890 'R. BOLDREWON' *Miner's Right* (1890) 16/2 Our party consists of four, which is much the most common number, particularly where the sinking is deepish.

3. A depression, or the amount of this; a recess or worked hollow.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 27 Niches cut for Figures, and two Sinkings for Shells and Buffets of Water. *Ibid.* 137 The Depth or Sinking you would give the Bowling-green. 1797 J. HOUTCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* 11. xxxviii. 27 The sinking under the stage is of a great depth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 615 A beech mould is next made... of the profile of the intended cornice... with the quirk, or small sinkings, of brass or copper. 1863 *Archaeol. Cant.* v. 16 One piece with chamfered sinkings, probably a piece of Norman moulding. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* (1894) 111. 176/2 A dovetail sinking is cut on the upper surface of the stones at the ends.

Sinking, *ppl. a.* [f. SINK v. + -ING 2.]

1. a. Of ground: Soft, yielding. A sinking sand, a quicksand. *Obs. rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 111. 148 Their schippis... drevyn ypcun the land, Quhair that we habbit on ane sinkand sand. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 11. 97 The splitting Rocks cowl'd in the sinking sands. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sleugh*, .. a deep, sinking, muddy place.

b. Of paper: Allowing ink to spread. *Obs.*

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius Nomencl.* 5/2 *Papier qui passe*, blotting or sinking paper. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 273 A writer purposing to write well... doth sometimes come short of his intent, if he meeteth with sinking and blotting paper. 1665 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 393/2 By thy religious duties thou settest a fair copie, O do not write it in sinking paper. 1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 192 Will any paper match him?—Yes, throughout He's a true *Sinking Paper*, past all doubt. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* 11. 63 You must take a paper that will bear ink very well for this use, for a sinking paper will separate with the wet, and spoil all.

2. That sinks, in senses of the intransitive verb.

1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* 1. i. As Seas and Winds to sinking Mariners. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xii. 95 At once they bend... And leave the sinking hills, and less'ning shores. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 35 Her hands... sometimes stay the sinking head on her gentle arms. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* 1. 179 Like a great ship in the sun's sinking sphere Beheld afar at sea. 1853 L. LYTTON *Ring of Amasis* 1. i. ix, He is within but a few arm-lengths of the sinking child. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* 1. iii. I can see the rim of the sinking sun burning fiery red low down between the trees. 1904 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 88 Another Nymph with fatal Power may rise To damp the sinking Beams of Celia's Eyes. 1740 WESLEY *'Jesus, the all-restoring Word'* ii, Quicken my soul... My sinking footsteps stay.

b. Lapsing into ruin or decay; failing, losing; declining, decadent.

1693 BOWLES in Dryden *Jurinal v.* (1697) 103 No Man expects... what Piso used to send, To raise, or to support a sinking Friend. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* m. i. Save the sinking House of thy Ulysses. 1781 GIBSON *Ded. G. F.* (1787) 111. 67 Amidst the misfortunes and terrors of a sinking nation. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lani* ii. In the civil war of 1689, he had governed the sinking state. 1821 SCOTT *Br. Lani* 439 Live!

c. (Of things, etc.): Drooping, flagging.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi. The hope of which issue has cheered the sinking heart of many a duellist. 1852 STANLEY *Trav. Ch.* (1877) 1. xvii. 323 Their appearance... roused... the sinking spirit of the army. 1879 BRYANT *Cesar* xiv. 212 [They] covered in their tents with sinking hearts... and composed last messages for their friends.

3. Special uses: sinking-chain, part of the apparatus of a pit-shaft boring-rod; sinking-fire, heart-burn, -jar (see quot.); sinking-lead, a sounding-lead; sinking stage (see quot.).

Sinking fund. [See SINK v. 27 and FUND sb. 4a.] A fund formed by periodically setting aside revenue to accumulate at interest, usually for the purpose of reducing the principal of a national, municipal, or company's debt.

Med. 1. 163 *Cardialgia*... *syncoptica*. *Sinking heart-burn. The pain or uneasiness extending to the pit of the stomach, with... failure of strength, and great tendency to faint. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 24/2 After due agitation of the wash three samples should be taken by the dipping cylinder, or 'sinking-jar'. 1648 HEXHAM II. *Eden Zetel-look*, a 'Sinking-lead' or plummet to sound the depth of water. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. J.* IV. 430/1 The stage... including a considerable portion formed to rise or fall by suitable machinery, and called the 'sinking stage'.

Sinking fund. [See SINK v. 27 and FUND sb. 4a.] A fund formed by periodically setting aside revenue to accumulate at interest, usually for the purpose of reducing the principal of a national, municipal, or company's debt.

1714 Lond. Gaz. No. 6232/1 It must be a... great Satisfaction... to see the sinking Fund improved. 1795 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 329 The surplusses... are usually denominated the sinking fund, because originally destined to sink and lower the national debt. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xix. The Sinking Fund's unfathomable sea... leaves The debt unsunk, yet sinks all it receives. 1824 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. 373

No special sinking fund exists; but the general revenue is in excess of the expenditure.

attrib. 1846 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/3 A loan of 18,840,000 florins is to be raised by the sinking-fund commission. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 9/1 A restoration of Sinking Fund purchases.

Sink pots: see CIXQUE POTS.

Sinksman. [f. SINK v.] = SINKER 2.

1887 P. McNEILL *Blawearie* 46 Foul air, completely extinguishing... the lights of the sinksman.

Sink-stone (sɪŋkstəʊn). Also sinkstone. [f. SINK sb. 1 or v. + STONE sb.]

1. *dia.* A stone basin or sink, having a pipe attached for the escape of water; a hollowed stone with an opening leading to a drain.

1766 *Complete Farmer* sv. *Gravel*. It will be proper to have sink-stones laid by the sides of the walk... to let off the wet. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Sink-stone*, an excavated stone, with a small grate, to receive the off-scourings of a kitchen. 1877— in *dia.* glossaries (Lanc., Yks., Lanc.).

2. A stone sinker for submerging a fishing-line or -net in water.

1855 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 76 Many of them were used as sinkstones for nets. 1872 EVANS *Ant. Stone Implements* 212 Sink-stones are by no means rare in Ireland, and continue in use to the present day.

Sinky (sɪŋki), *a. rare*. [f. SINK v. + -Y.] Of sand or soil: Yielding; = SINKING *ppl. a.* 1. 2.

1827 STEWART *Planter's G.* (1828) 249 If the forced-up surface also of the pit be too soft and sinky. 1895 'G. SEXTON' *Sunshine & Haar* vii. 145 It was a heavy enough walk over the 'sinky' sand even in the best of weather.

Sinless (sɪnləs), *a. Forms*: 1-2 synless, 4 sinles, 7- sinless; 2 synneleas, 4-5 -les, 6 -lesse; 3 sinneless, 7 -lesse; 4 sennel, sunneless. [f. SIN sb. + -LESS. Cf. OS. *sundilōs*, OHG. *suntilōs* (MHG. *sundelōs*, G. *sindenlos*), ON. and Icel. *syndalauss* (Sw. *syndalös*, Da. *syndeles*)]

Free from, devoid of, without sin. Also const. of.

1897 K. ELFEREN *Gregory's Past* c. liv. 423 Swa hið eac swide oft synless yfel gedōht ðam godum. c1000 *Agg. Gorp.* John viii. 7 Hwylceower si synleas (Hutton synneless), wurpe ærest stan on hi. a 1023 WULSTAN *Hom.* xxiv. 121 Crist þrowode for us synleas. 1200 ORMIN 1020 Sob mann, all hwæort ut synleas Off bodis & off sawle. a 1300 *Curr.* M. 913 O man sinles ban mað i þe. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 217 Miht I sunneles don as þou seist? 1532 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 255/2 He... beyng synnelesse hymselfe, paynefullye payed for oures. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* 1. iv. (1640) 33 Snch a Law, as was given to a sinnelesse and immortal creature. 1671 MILTON P. R. iv. 425 In calm and sinless peace. 1680 in Howell *State Trials* (1816) vii. 1770 Sir Thomas was as sinless of it (the plot) as the child that was unborn. 1771 RAMSAY *Lady Somerville's Bk. Songs* 5 vi. She thy sinless faults forgive. 1738 WESLEY P. R. vi. vi. Make ev'n me... A sinless Saint below. 1813 SHELLEY Q. *Tab* 1. 11 Hath then the gloomy Power... Seized on her sinless soul? 1877 E. R. CONGER *Basis Faith* ii. 66 To pronounce any human being sinless is to pass a positive judgment carrying immense consequences.

Hence *Sinlessly* *adv.*

1696 LORIMER *Rem. Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 69 To be always Sinlessly Holy in Heart and Life. 1931 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIX. 290 The image of virgin growing up sinlessly to womanhood. 1857 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 474 A sinlessly holy co-redeemer.

Sinlessness (sɪnləsnes). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being sinless; freedom from sin, innocence.

1661 BOVE *Motives Love of God* Wks. 177/1 1. 287 The sinlessness of whose condition will keep them [etc.]. 1849 C. S. BIRD *Mariolatry* 32 The original sinlessness of Mary is at length fully developed. 1852 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 127 When man was in a state of sinlessness. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. v. 125 A sullen reverence for her... sinlessness and her honour.

Sinn, obs. f. SIN sb.; Sc. var. SUN.

Sinnable, *a. rare*. [f. SIN v. + -ABLE.] Capable of sinning. Hence *Sinnableness*.

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* vii. (1660) 291/2 Though they never sinned, yet they are sinnable. 1853 tr. *Révillon's Man. Relig. Instruct.* 205 If our nature was not sinnable. *Ibid.* 202 Original sin... is not sinfulness but: sinnableness.

Sinner (sɪnər), *sb.* *Forms*: a. 4 sin-, synner, zenerger, sinnier, 5 synnyer. B. 4 synnere, 4-7 synner, 4- sinner. 7. 4 synnour, 4-5 (6 Sc.) synnar, 5 Sc. synar, 6 Sc. sinnar. [f. SIN v. Cf. OFris. *sondere*, MDa. *sondaer* (Du. *sondaar*), MLG. *sunder*, OHG. *suntari* (MHG. *sundare*, G. *sünder*), ON. and Icel. *syndari* (Sw. *syndare*, Da. *synder*)]

1. One who sins; a transgressor against the divine law.

a. c1325 *Prose Psalter* i. 7 Blessed be þe man, þat... stode nouȝt in þe weye of synners. *Ibid.* i. 6 þe sinniers. 1320 *Ayenb.* 33 Sleupe and uorietynges blendþe be zenergers. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Pris. Pris.* 201 He did so myche for Pagans and Synners.

B. c1325 *Prose Psalter* i. 7 þe weye of synners schal perissen. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii. 17, I cam not for to clepe iuste men, but synners. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 470 A riche man... þat was a synner of his bodie. 1509 FISHER *Funerall Sermon*. *Chas. Richmond* Wks. (1876) 235 It perceyth my stomacke to se the rest & ease that synners often haue. 1579 in W. Fulke *Habins' Parl.* 23 Contrition maketh a man more sinner. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxviii. 248 Salvation of a sinner, supposeth a precedent Redemption. 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* 1. 1 Sinners shall... bid the light adieu. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 96 Now... they are safe, sinners of either sex. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch* Al. lxxvi, Both, like

sinners caught, Blushed. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* 1. 179 Sir Miles enjoyed the lamentations of a sinner the morning after a debauch.

fig. 1610 SHAKS. *Tem.* 1. ii. 101 Like one Who... Made such a synner of his memorie To credit his owne lie.

Comb. 1797 T. PARK *Scen.* 72 She ponders o'er her follies past, And, sinner-like, repents at last.

γ. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Verian MS.* xxiii. 183 Olde Adames come, þe furste synnour (prime sauour). c1400 *Apel. Loll.* 27 Pus was Crist callid a synnar and blasfemer. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 120 Sinnaris bes thy Celstidue Resist cruelle.

b. *spec.* An unchaste woman.

14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 695 *Hec fornicatrix*, a sinner. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Common.* 143 The Servants, Pages, Lacquies, and *Filles à la joye* (Punks or pleasant sinners) which follow the Court. 1683 BUNYAN *Jerusalem* *Sinner* saved (1686) 41 They knew that she [the woman of Samaria] was a town sinner, an adulteress.

c. In phrase as *I am a sinner*.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 329 As I am a sinner, My eager stomach crokes, and calls for Dinner! 1800 SHELLEY *Verses on a Cat* i. As I am a sinner, It waits for some dinner. 1844 THACKERAY *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1900 VI. 39 My acquaintance... was in the boat with fifteen trunks, as I am a sinner.

2. In trivial use: A reprobate, rogue; an offender against some rule or custom.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iii. x. A thousand broad hints... seasoned exactly to the taste of these old sinners. 1851 MAYNE *Rein Scalp Hunt.* xxx. 231 The smoky old sinner chuckled with delight at the remembrance of his adventure. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xxii. 53 The original sinners of the Herefordshire border... were still lords of English soil.

Hence *Sinner v.* (with *it*), to act as a sinner.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 15 Whether the Charmer sinner it, or faint it, If Folly grow romantic, I must paint it. 1820 A. I. RITCHIE *Ch. Baldrick* 26 He sinned it and sinnered it.

† **Sinneress**. *Obs. rare*. [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female sinner.

1582 WYCLIF *Luke* vii. 57 A woman synneresse, that was in the citee. *Ibid.* 39 She is a synneresse. 1647 HEXHAM I. A Synneresse, een sondaeress.

Sinnership (sɪnərʃɪp). [f. SINNER sb. + -SHIP.]

The condition of being a sinner.

c1750 J. NELSON *Ymk.* (1856) 66 Many... told me to my face that I never knew the gospel liberty, nor what it was to enjoy the poor sinner's. 1818 BENTHAM *Church-of-Englandism* 175 Exists there any scale... by which the sinnership and the miserableness of the Archbishop can be measured? 1768 *Prose Wks. Rine* 1. 14 Which the more To... saints to sinnership. 1837... saintliness that's simply... exists to cure All in good time!

Sinnes (in dicing): see SINES.

Sinnet (sɪnət). Also 7 sinnett, sinnit, 8-9 sinnate. Cf. SENNET. [A nautical term of obscure origin.] A kind of flat braided cordage formed by pleating together several strands of rope-yarn, coarse hemp, grass, or other fibrous material.

1611 COTGR. *Trent*, a threefold rope, cord, string, or twist, called by Mariners, a Sinnet. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Sinnet is a string made of rope yarn commonly of two, four, six, eight or nine strings platted in three parts, which being beat flat they use to sarre ropes or Mats. 1706 E. WARR *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 25 If he have but Hands enough to Enrl, Rief, and make Sin-nate. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. The boys... laid up grass into sinnet for the men. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* lxiv. A roll of grass sinnet (of the kind which sailors sew into the frame of their tarpaulins). 1880 J. S. COOPER *Coral Lands* 1. x. 105 They stand about six feet high, the gables being filled in with sinnet.

attrib. and Comb. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 101 Our sinnet-laid twine would not stand the powerful struggles of the beast. 1894 E. THOMSON *South Sea Yarns* x. A man may make many signs by jerking a sinnet cord which another holds.

Sinnet, variant of SENNET.

Sinning (sɪnɪŋ), *vb.* *Forms*: a. 1 syng-ung; 3 sinenge, siniging (4 -yng), suneg-unge, -yng, -ing; 4 senegunge. B. 5 cynn-, synnyng, 6 synnyng, 7-sinning. [f. SIN v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb in various senses. a. c1000 *Agg. Hom.* (Assmann) 149 Us is swide hearle to estanne... þat we... ðære synunge æswican. c1220 *Beuiv.* 193 No mod ðu ne cun... Oe swic of seneginge. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 50 Lo hu holi will... telled hu sunegunge bigon. c1335 SHOREHAM 1. 669 Ioe way of senegenge. a 1400 in *Herrig's Archiv* CIII. 307 God is more greuous of þai de-feidyng pen of þe curse synnyng.

B. c1440 *Prem. Parl.* 271 Cynnyng, peccamen. 1493 *Constitution* cacyon (W. de W. 1535) A ii. Thou purposed... to set my people in synnyng. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 227 Not onely for doers, twyse, or seven tymes synnyng. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* xviii. 27 In the day of sinning he will beware of offence. 1659 MURPHY P. L. vi. 661 Spirits of purest light... oow grows by sinning grown. 1719 Dr. Foe *Crusoe* 11. (Globe) 429 The Blessing of God does not ordinarily follow a presumptuous sinning against his Command. 1818 BYRON *Juan* 1. vii. The regularity of my design Forbids all wandering as the worst of sinning. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* Poems (1905) 171 To think She would succeed in her absurd attempt, And fascinate by sinning.

attrib. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* vi. 17 God will not always serve men for a sinning-stock. 1673 R. HEAN *Canting Acad.* 147 A sinning-house near Whetstones-Park.

Sinning, *ppl. a.* [f. SIN v. + -ING 2.] That sins or commits transgressions.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Amos* ix. 8 Behold the eyes of our Lord upon the sinning kingdom. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Syr.* 3. vii. 370 Tis not yond noble kinges intent to kill

his sinning subiects that repent. 1885 *Athenzium* 5 Sept. 300/2 The implacable wrath which he subsequently felt for the sinning guest at last melted.

Hence **Sinningly adv.**, **Sinningness**.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 John iii. 9 Sinningly, so as to be transformed into sin's image. 1674 J. URBAN *Harvest-Home* i. 3 Nor shall they offend Sinningly. 1853 Tr. *Reville's Man, Relig. Instruct.* 201 The liability to sin may be called sinningness; the tendency, sinningness.

Sinography, *nonce-word*. [*f. SIN sb.*; see *-GRAPHY*.] (See quot.)

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 495 Sinography (as if I may term it), the description or consideration of the kinds & differences of Sin.

† **Sinnomon**, obs. form of CINNAMON.

1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-cl.* (1880) 108 Stuffed with sweet sinmon and clouts.

Sinnon, **Sinnowe**: see **SINNEW sb.**

† **Sinny**, *a. Obs. rare*. In 1 synniz, 5 synny. [*f. SIN sb.* + *-y*.] Sinful, wicked.

1950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 9 He synnizis vel synniz bið. c. 1475 *Parletay* 5218 Off his synny crime [he] leftte not more ne lesse.

Sinny, *Sc. variant of SUNNY a.*

Sino- (*sino-*), combining form of *Gr. Σιναι, L. Sinus* (see **SINEAN a.**) the Chinese, as in **Sinogram**, a Chinese written character; **Sinologer**, = **SINOLOGUE**; **Sinological a.**, 'relating to the Chinese language or literature' (Webster *Suppl.* 1879); **Sinologist**, **Sinologue**, one versed in the Chinese language, or in the customs and history of China; **Sinology**, the study of things Chinese (*Imp. Dict.* 1882); **Sinophil a.**, fond of the Chinese.

Sinologist and **sinologue** have been in common use from c. 1820 and 1860 respectively.

1898 E. P. EVANS *Ecol. Ethics* viii. 318 *Sinograms, 'ideographic picture-writing'. 1857 *Sat. Feast* 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

1898 E. P. EVANS *Ecol. Ethics* viii. 318 *Sinograms, 'ideographic picture-writing'. 1857 *Sat. Feast* 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Sinod, -al, **Synode**, obs. ff. **SYNODAL**. **Sinodoches**, obs. I. **SYNECDOCHE**. **Sinody**, var. **SYNODY**, obs.

Sin-offering. [*f. SIN sb.* 6, prob. after *G. sindoffer*, used by Luther to render Heb. *hattath*, *f. hāth* to sin.] In the older Jewish religion, an offering (of an animal for sacrifice) made as an atonement for sin. Also *transf.*

See especially *Lev. iv* and *vi*. The distinction between *sin-offering* and *trespass-offering* has been the subject of much controversy.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev. iv*. 3 He shall bringe... a yonge bullocke... for a synofferynge. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 1 With what sinne-offeringe unto everye theyr reconciled... the people unto God. 1643 J. CARYL *Expos. Job* i. 5-6 Of other sacrifices, as the sin-offering, there were parts reserved for the Priest. 1785 A. MACLEAN *Chr. Comm.* i. (1846) 39 The sin-offering or sacrifice of expiation. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxvi. The death of a Jewess will be a sin-offering sufficient to atone for all the amorous indulgences of the Knights Templars. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xvii. (1877) 187 In the sin-offering the idea of atonement was supreme.

Sinologar, etc.: see **SINO-** above.

Sinon (*soi-non*). Also 6-7 **SYNON**. [The name of the Greek who induced the Trojans to bring the wooden horse into Troy (Virgil *Æneid* II. 57 sqq.).] One who misleads by false tales; a perfidious person; a deceiver or betrayer.

In *Peel's Tests* viii. Dyce reads *the-Sinon* for *the-sinnow* of the old editions.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 483 b. You come to late gentle Synon with these fables and bables. 1592 KYD *Soliman & Pers.* ii. 1. 95 Heere comes the Synon to my simple heart: I frame my selfe to his dissembling parts. 1638 *theat. times*. 1638 Ambassador easily

deceived him to be a Synon, sent meerly to betray his credulity. 1807 COLLINSON *Thamus* 82 They are a company of Sinons, who watch opportunities of enriching them-

1864 *Daily Telegraph*. 29 Oct. Another 'dodge'—another Sinonism, if that phrase sounds more agreeably to classical ears—is conceived.

† **Sinopre**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **zinopre**, 5-6 **synopre**, -*pyr* (6 *Sc.* -*pir*), 5-7 **synopre** (6 *Sc.* -*poir*), 6 **synopre**, **synnypore** (*Sc.* -*par*, -*pir*, 7 -*per*), 6-8 **sinopre** (6 *seno-*); 6 **cinapre**, 7-8 **cinopre**. [*a. OF. sinopre* (cf. *Pg. sinopra*), var. of *sinopre* **SINOPLE**. Some of the forms may be partly due to confusion with **CINNABAR**.]

1. A colour of some shade of red. Also *attrib.* 1412-20 *Lynd. Chron.* Troy ii. 964 With knottis graue clene, Depeynt with arow, gold, zinopre, & grene. c. 1450 *Mertin* xxvii. 530 Lo hymn that thew sochest, with the shelde of zinopre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* xii. Prol. 57 The syluer scalys fychis... Wyth fynnis schynand brow as

synopre. 1530 *LYNDESEY Test. Papaygo* 1112 Je... sall know hir be hir moste heunly hewis... Gold, Asure, Gowles, Purpore, and Synopre. 1573 *Art of Limning* 5 To temper good Synopre, grind Synopre lake and Synopre topes ech by himselfe. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* i. 13/2 Colours derived from Sanguine... Synopre, or Lake colour.

2. *a.* A kind of red earth used as a pigment (originally one brought to Greece from Sinope in Paphlagonia). *b.* **Cinnabar**.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 104 When you are sinuating like a serpent towards the especial spot of your heart.

Sinuato (sinu'ato), *adj.* [f. *SINUATE* a. + -ED.]

1. Having a sinus or hollow. *Obs. rare*—1.
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* l. 56 A round bead...is admitted into the...round sinuated side of the Boateyke Bone.

2. *Bot.* Of leaves or their margins: = *SINUATE* a. 1.
1727 BAILEY (vol. II), A Sinuated Leaf...is that which is cut about the Edges into several long Segments, as in Oak-Leaves. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* l. 65 The radical leaves...are not sinuated on the edges. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Engl. Flora* II. 11 The last, from which it differs in being generally more bushy, with more deeply toothed, or sinuated, leaves. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* l. 13 Leaves lanceolate, unequally spiny, sinuated. 1865 *Trans. Bot.* 106/2.

b. Similarly of shells, parts of insects, etc.
1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Another was very perfect, and more sinuated. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 253 Its figure is oblong, and the bingie somewhat sinuated at the opening. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Better* 103 This piece is usually...sinuated or notched in the middle of its anterior edge. 1852 WOODWARD *Mollusca* l. 104 Shell rather venosicose...outer lip...sinuated near the notch of the anterior canal. 1875 M. C. COOKE *Pungit* (ed. 2) 67 A cellular mass, consisting of the sinuated bymenium and young spores.

3. Sinuous, winding.
1850 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Africa* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 127 The sinuated beds of watercourses and the steep inclines of hills.

Sinuately, *adv.* [f. *SINUATE* a. + -LY.] In a sinuate manner.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 92 Leaves ovate-rhomboid, sinuately toothed. 1874 M. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Alga* 135 Polar lobe with its apex broadly sinuately excised.

Situation (sinu'atshun). [*ad.* late *L. sinuatio*, f. *sinuare* to curve, etc.]

1. The act or fact of winding about, or pursuing a winding course.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 80 We call those Accidental generations of winds, which do not...beget the impulsive motion of winds, but...by situation or winding do agitate and tumble it.

2. A winding or bending in and out; a sinuosity.
1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* 65 The humane Brain is in proportion to the Body much...larger than the Brains of Brutes...and fuller of anfractuos or sinuations. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 175 The Form of the Circumference of Leaves where there are no Angles or Sinuations. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 148 A road...wind...a deep precipice...A median

Sinuato- (sinu'ato), used as combining form of *SINUATE*, prefixed to adjectives in the sense 'sinuately', 'sinuate and', as *sinuato-dentate*, *sinuato-pinnatifid*, *sinuato-undulate*; *sinuato-contorted*, *sinuato-dentate*, *sinuato-serrated*.

1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Sinuato*-dentated leaf expresses a leaf like the former [*sine sinuato*], but with the lateral lobes of a linear figure. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Sinuato-serrated*, serrated and partly sinuated. 1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 290 *Sinuato-Undulate*...when the sinuses are obtuse. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 4) 46 Fronds coriaceous sinuato-pinnatifid, densely scaly beneath. 1837 PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomy.* 11 The margin is...undulate, sinuato-contorted, and crisped.

Sinu-auricular, a. *Zool.* [f. *sinu-*, *SINUS* + *AURICULAR* a. 5.] Of or belonging to, situated between, the sinns venosus and the auricle.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 764/1 The sinu-auricular aperture, by which the sinus and the right auricle communicate...has an oval form.

Sinu-umbra, ? *Obs.* [*ad.* *L. sine umbra* without a shadow.] *Sinuumbra* lamp (see quot. 1851-3).
1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 39 A mild radiance like that cast by the ground glass globe of a Sinuumbra lamp. 1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* (1865) II. 5 In Phillips's Sinuumbra lamp...the shadow if not destroyed is rendered imperceptible by the peculiar form given to the circular oil vessel.

Hence **Sinuumbra** a.
1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trnl.* II. 329/2 Sinuumbra and plainest fountain lamps. 1854 *Lardner's Museum Sci. & Art* II. 207 The old English ring-lamp called the Sinuumbra lamp.

Sinuose (sinu'ose), a. [*ad.* *L. sinuosus*, f. *sinus* *SINUS*: see -OSE.] Fall of or characterized by bends or windings; sinuous, sinuated.

1829 *Loudon Encycl. Plants Gloss.* (1836) 1105/1. 1851 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 250 In the Gond tribe [the anther lobes are]...linear, and sinuose or convoluted.

Hence **Sinuosity** (sinu'osity), [*ad.* *L. sinuositas* or *med. L. *sinuositatis*; see *prec.* and -ITY.]

1. The character, condition, or quality of being sinuous or winding in and out.
1598 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep.* Wks. (1810) 58/2 Meander is a river...famous for the sinuosity and often returning thereof. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, 'Is the Sinuosity of the Sea Coasts that forms Bays, Ports, Capes, &c.' 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scell.* in 1772 33 The multitude of pretty bays that give such an elegant sinuosity to its shores. 1830 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* l. 170 The extreme sinuosity of the river has caused it to return for a brief space in a contrary direction to its main course. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiii. 100 Owing to the sinuosity of the brook, the pools...are yet not within fish sight.

fig. 1857 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1869) II. 212 The natural difficulty of the German language...enhanced by the elaborate sinuosity of the period. 1885 *Society in London* 251 Something of the sinuosity of the Oriental.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) A curve or bend, esp. one of a series.

1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Bibl.* l. 235 There was no need...of...so much as of a Helm for steering, or indeed of any Sinuosity or Protuberance whatsoever. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Diet.* s.v. *Leaves*, The Sinuosity or Circuits, which are found throughout the whole Structure [of the leaf]. 1756 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xviii. II. 46 So delicately cut, as to shew...all the swellings and sinuities of the muscles. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 679 It exactly accompanies the phrenic nerve, forming several sinuities. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obst. Med. & Surg.* 3 A considerable sinuosity or arch, forming, when the bone is joined to the sacrum, a very long notch. 1876 BARTHOLOM *Mat. Med.* (1879) 28 Care being taken to penetrate all the sinuities of the osseous.

b. A curve, bend, or winding in a road, river, valley, etc.

1774 GOLDST. *Surr. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 334 The fewer the sinuities of the rivers, the farther was removed from the sea. 1774 J. CAMPELL *Polit. Surr. Britain* I. 274 The very irregular indented Line, which forms its Shore, comprehends, allowing for those Sinuities, at least eight hundred Marine Leagues. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. i.* Winding by a narrow path along the sinuities of the valley. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr.* 2nd Voy. xxix. 406 The further part of this sinuosity. 1882 B. HARTE *Flight* II. She...watched Lance's figure as it vanished...in the shadows and sinuities of the ascent.

c. *fig.* A complexity or intricacy.

1827 MISS SEDGWICK *H. Leslie* (1874) II. 180 One accustomed to all the sinuities of the human mind. 1829 BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 2 Apr. (1876) 171, I certainly never heard the right hon. gentleman steer through so many sinuities in a case. 1884 BURTON *Sect. Abroad* I. l. 25 The sinuities of the discussion.

3. A sinuous movement.

1822 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 41, I kept a tame snake. I liked to watch his wonderful sinuities on the carpet.

Sinuoso-, combining form of *L. sinuosus*, prefixed to adjs. in the sense 'sinuately', 'sinuate and', as *sinuoso-lobate*, *sinuato*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 142 Dilated and profoundly sinuoso-lobate. *Ibid.* 191 Short turinate, sinuoso-plicate at margin.

Sinuosity (sinu'osity), a. Also 7 sinewes (?). [*ad.* *L. sinuosus* (see *SINUS* and -OUS) or *F. sinuatus*; cf. *It.*, *Sp.*, and *Pg. sinuoso*.]

1. Characterized by or abounding in turns, curves, or sinuities; sinuate, curving.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* l. 28 It beheaded the head of Radius also to be more depressed, and somewhat sinuous. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 132 It would be tried, how...the Voice will be carried...in a Trumpet, which is a line Retorted; Or in some Pipe that were Sinuous. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 481 Whatever creeps the ground, Insect or Worme...Stralking the ground with sinuous trace. 1685 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* App. l. 12 The Seed-leaf on its outside is sinuous or full of crinkles. 1708 OZELLIN *Boiteau's Lutrino* 20 In a Cap's round sinuous Bottom laid. 1717 BERKELEY *Trav. Italy* Wks. 1831 IV. 585 Obstinate, deep, and sinuous ulcers. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orgetol.* 117 The mouth large, widely sinuous. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxiii. 250 The lungs...containing several sinuous cavities. 1852 DARWIN *Orchids* l. 2 The slightest touch causes it to rupture transversely, in a sinuous line.

b. Of rivers, coasts, roads, routes, etc.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 51 The Flood Meander running with his Sinewes returns and windings. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biendi's Banish'd Virg.* 179 Roving from Port to Port in that sinuous Region. 1784 COWPER *Task* l. 165 Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain...Conducts the eye along his sinuous course. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 8 There were gardens bright with sinuous rills. 1870 T. L. PEACOCK *Genius of the Thames* 7 While Thames impels, with sinuous flow, His silent-rolling stream below. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Frnt.* I. xviii. 379 Its bold spurs enclosing sinuous river gorges. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xviii. 303 A sinuous band of highlands stretches almost continuously.

c. *Transf.* Intricate, complex; roundabout.

1853 G. L. WISEMAN *Ess.* II. 538 The perplexities of this formulary...its sinuous involutions...make its character too plain, as a snare to the simple of heart. 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Post Breakf.* l. ix, I have been sinuous as the links of Forth...sinuous, I say, but not...hard to follow for a reader of the right sort.

d. *fig.* Deviating from the right; not straightforward or direct; morally crooked.

1850 WHURLE *Ess. & Rec.* (1866) I. 207 A man...who has acquired high station by no sinuous path. 1859 HEURS *Friends* in C. Ser. II. l. x. 230 The beginning of a sinuous course of extravagance. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 6/3 The end of his sinuous career is in view.

2. Of movements: Taking place in curves.

1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 21 A...whiplike process by the sinuous motions of which these animals move themselves about in the water.

3. Of animals: Moving with supple bends of the body.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 143 The stealthy terror of the sinuous pard.

4. *quasi-adv.* Sinuously.

1885 MISS BRADDOCK *Wyllard's Weir* l. i. 2 Now the line seems string like a thread of iron...now winds sinuous as a snake.

Hence **Sinuosity** *adv.*, **Sinuosity**.

1834 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 513 The...Streams which do arise from under the Mountains do evidence the hollowness, and Sinuosity [sic] of them. 1777 BAILEY (vol. II), *Sinuosity*, Fullness of Turnings and Windings. 1847 *Proc. Berz.*

Nat. Club II. 249 Whence it narrows rather sinuously to the posterior angles. 1880 HOPKINS *Italy & her Invasors* III. v. II. 499 The dragon ensigns floated sinuously to the breeze.

Sinupa'ial, *pa'lliate*, *adjs.* *Conch.* [f. *sinu-*stem of *SINUS* + *PALLIAL* a., or *PALLIATE* a. 4.] Of certain lamellibranchs: Having the pallial line deeply incurved or inflected beneath the impression of the posterior adductor muscles, for the retraction or expansion of the pallial siphons.

1853 DANA *Mar. Geol.* 192 This division, the Sinupallial, was far less common in the Silurian than the integripallial. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* viii. 465 The integripalliate are far more numerous than the sinupalliate forms in the older rocks. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 627/1 The valves of the Sinupalliate genus Cytherea.

Sinus (sin'us), *pl.* **SINUSES** (7 *sinus*, 7-9 *sinus's*, 8 *sinusses*). [*a.* *L. sinus* a curve, bend, bay, etc.]

1. *Path.* An impostume, abscess, or sore, forming a narrow suppurating tract and having a small orifice; the cavity or hollow caused by this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillenneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 451 If the Sinus be in the legge, & the bottom of the same under the Knee. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sinus*, is when the beginning of an Abscess or Ulcer is narrow, but the bottom large. 1748 tr. *Vegetius Renatus Distemper of Horses* 238 When the *Phis.* has been squeezed out, the Sinus itself, which contained it, is washed. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 124 Sinuses remained where the abscesses had been. 1881 *Nat. Temp.* *Jrnl.* XLVI. 83 There was a sinus discharging pus on the inside of the right thigh above the knee.

2. A curvature, flexure, or bend; *sfer.* in *Zool.*, a curved recess in a shell.

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 995 The third bone hath two Sinus distinguished by a long knot, wherinto the beads of the second bone are received: againe the knob of the third bone entrench into the Sinns of the second [etc.]. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1859) 177 However a line be bowed, it makes always a sinus or cavity. 1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Bibl.* l. 235 There was no Sinns or Inequality, or perhaps so much as one Pore left open, according to this Hypothesis of the Figure of the Ark. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1729) II. 73 Another [echinus], depressed by some external Force, so as to make a large Sinus on one side. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* III. The root of this outward ear, the folds, and sinusses thereof, conducting their towards it. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orgetol.* 156 A wing or lobe, having a sinus distinct from the notched canal at the base. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 360 There is a broad notch or sinus in the columella.

b. *Bot.* One of a series of small rounded depressions on the margin of a leaf.

1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, A leaf with sinns at the sides. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xviii. (1794) 437 The sinuses being opposite. 1830 LANDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 59 Their sinuses sometimes lengthened into other lobes. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 325 Auricles rounded incurved almost enclosing the deep sinus.

3. *Anat.* a. One or other of various irregular venous cavities, reservoirs, or dilated blood-vessels in different organs or parts of the body; a venous channel or receptacle of blood.

These are frequently distinguished according to their extent, particular form, or position.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 534 Whether there is any sinus or common Trunk, into which all the veins are gathered. 1731 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 92 We found the Veins much distended with Blood, as were also the Veins and Sinuses of the Brain. 1751 *Ibid.* LIII. 267 The brain was...no-ways loaded with blood, either in its proper vessels, or in the contiguous sinuses of the dura mater. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 437 Inferior Longitudinal Sinus...occupying the lower edge of the cerebral falx. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* l. 31 Both the arteries and veins form occasionally wide spaces, or sinuses. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* l. 58 The venous system presents many large sinuses in the lower vertebrates.

b. A natural hole, cell, or cavity in the substance of a bone or other tissue, and either closed or having a relatively small opening.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v., Any Cavity in or between the Vessels of an Animal Body, the Anatomists call a Sinus. 1744 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 22 *Sinuses*, large Cavities within the Substance of the Bones, with small Arteries. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* l. 297 The application of the trepan to the frontal sinuses. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 434/2 In the bones of the head we find certain cells, called sinuses, which contain air, not marrow. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. of Man* l. iv. 121 The frontal sinus, or the projection over the eye-brow is largely developed.

4. A cavity or hole in the earth. *Obs.*

1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* (1677) 229 By the excavation of certain Sinus and Tracts of the Earth...the Water subsided into those Caverns...prepared for its reception. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 513 They meet with [natural] cavities in the earth) very frequently, some...running away with small Sinus's. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 145 The Earth...abounding every where with canals and sinuses, wherein the Dew and Rain-water...glide.

5. A bay, gulf, or arm of the sea; = *SINE* 2.

1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* l. 110 The promontories and capes shoot into the sea, and the sinns's and creeks...run as much into the land. 1693 *Rar. Three Disc.* II. l. 25 The Sea would rather run into them, and make Sinus's. 1717 BERKELEY *Trav. Italy* Wks. 1721 IV. 549 A bridge over a narrow sinus of the sea. 1749 W. DOUGLASS *Sermary* l. 299 A salt water sinus, commonly called a continuation of Taunton river. 1859 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* II. 165 The great number of fiths, sinuses, or arms of the sea.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *sinus affectio*, *arterysinus*,

phlebitis, pyæmia, thrombosis; sinus-like adj. Also *sinus probe* (see quot. 1884).

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 618/1 *Sinus-like* spaces surrounding the viscera. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 816/2 *Sinus Probe*, a vermicular pointed uterine curved probe, used in its peculiar branch of surgical operations. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 940 The presence or absence of sinus aneurysm. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 575 The tissue intermediate between the original inflammation and the sinus wall.

Sinusoid (soin'zoid), [A. F. *sinusoide*, f. L. *sinus* SINUS + OID.]

1. *Math.* A curve of sines (CURVE *sb.* 1).

face, depending upon the sinusoid, which was being constructed for him. 1884 *tr. Glaser de Cuv's Magn. & Dynam. electric Machines* 254 If the magnetic field in which the armature rotated were uniform, this curve would be a true 'sinusoid' or curve of sines.

2. (See quot.)

1900 MINOR in *Proc. Boston Nat. Hist. Soc.* 185 The [blood-] vessels of the first type are true capillaries... The vessels of the second type I propose to name 'sinusoids', on account of their resemblance to true sinus and also to separate them clearly from genuine capillaries.

Sinusoidal (soin'zoid'al), *a.* [f. prec. + AL; cf. F. *sinusoïdal*.] Resembling, pursuing, flowing in, the wave-like course of a sinusoid.

1878 *MAYER Sound* 64 Hold the glass up to the light, and you will see a delicate wavy line, a sinusoidal trace. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 54 The curve expressive of a

Hence **Sinusoidally** *adv.*

1888 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. V. XXVI. 373 Let *v* vary sinusoidally with the time.

Sinward (sin'wôrd), *adv.* [f. SIN *sb.* + -WARD.] Toward or in the direction of sin. †Also to *sinward*.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. XII.* 346 Vche a mayde þat he mette he made hir a signe Semyng to synne-ward. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 111 Feendys noun to synne warde. 1624 that were roving helwar T. CASE *Quarrel of Covenant* 74 A people... may enter Covenant with God, with their hearts, Rome-ward, and Earth-ward, and Sin-ward. 1820 MRS. GRANT OF LAGGAN *Mem. & Correspond.* (1844) II. 268 An infirmity always verging sinward.

† **Sion.** *rara.* [L. *sion* water-parsley, a. Gr. *oiov* some kind of marsh plant.] = *LAYER sb.* 1.

well smelling, when it is taken. 1801 *MEAD'S CHURCH* 6 11. xiv. His remedies were 'womanish and weak'. Sage and wormwood, sion, hyssop... and Faith, and all in small quantities except the last.

Sion, Sioun, obs. forms of **SCION**.

Sion(er), etc. see **ZION(ER), etc.**

Sip, sb. Also 7 *sippe*. [f. the vb.] A single act of sipping; a small quantity of some liquid taken in this way.

It is possible that *sipe* in Caxton's text of Chaucer's *Anel. & Arc.* 193 may have been intended for *sip*, but the correct reading is *schipe* reward.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 131 The wine... did appeare no common grape; my haste could not forbear a second sippe. 1665 f

whereof, now tr. *Theocrit's* hot, and so yc not good. 17 sip of some co

(1834) II. 234 A sip of Daffy's Elixir, in the morning rising, has proved a powerful means of grace. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi. However Oliver might have relished a moderate sip of the same good wine. 1856 LONGER *Gold. Leg.* iv. Poet. Wks. (1910) 495/1 Between this cask and the Abbott's lips Many have been the sips and slips. 1887 JEFFERIES *Anarchy* iii. If it was to be had, a sip of port wine.

b. *fig.* A mere taste of something.

1728 *Young Love Fame* vi. 142 Will the great Author us poor wretches destroy, For now and then a sip of transient joy? 1854 DE QUINCY *Sir W. Hamilton* Wks. 1890 V. 307 A sip is all that the public collectively ever care to take from reservoirs of abstract philosophy. 1871 N. SHEPPARD *Shut up in Paris* 246 They take a little sip of a stroll, a little sip of sleep, and a little sip of manual labour.

Sip, v. Forms: 5 *syppy* (n, cypypn), 6 *syppe*; 5, 7 *sippe* (5 *scippe*), 6-*sip*. [Of obscure origin; possibly a modification of *sup* intended to express a slighter action.

Kilian's *Sippen*, *pitissare*, *sorhillare* is not otherwise cer.

the lips; to drink by a sip or sips; freq. with of (a specified liquid, etc.). Also in *fig.* contexts.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *Wife of Bath's Prolog.* 176 Than maystow chese, whether thou wilt sippe Of that tonne that I shal abroche. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 604 *Polino*, to syppy. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 456/2 *Syppyn*, nowst fully drynke, *polino*, *subbio*. 1530 PALSGR 719/1 *Syppyn* on Cysse, and tell me what it is. 1584-7 GREENE *Card. Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 162 Yea, let thy Concupiscence Castania... to sippe of the same sorrow. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 162 He have prepar'd him A Challice...; whereon hnt sippings, Vol. IX.

Our purpose may hold there. a 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl.*

ther

Lox

for

47 I

dan

caution taste the sweet Circian cup; He that sips often, at

last drinks it up. 1789 — *Annus Mem.* 18 As the bee.

Assiduous sips at ev'ry flow'r. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama*

xxiv. v. As a man in social hour Sips of the grateful cup.

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* 1. v. Who bent over their

shoulders, to sip, before the wine had all run out.

transf. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* ii. 1. As many as have

but the... audacit to... sip of their lips. 1871 *Athenzsm* 26

Aug. 273 The whole French nation... sip in drinking, they

sip in reading, and they sip their work.

2. *trans.* To drink (liquid, etc.) in very small

draughts; to imbibe, or partake of, by sipping.

Said also of bees, etc.

1611 COTGER, *Hunt*, supped, sipped, or sucked vp [etc.].

a 1650 CRASHAW *Carmen Doct.* *Notro, Mary Magd.* v.

Every morn from hence A brisk Cherub something sippes,

1662 R. MATTHEW *Unk. Aleh.* 191 Drink one quarter of a

pint as hot

1805 Let

Dews. 1741

workmen! that... sip the mellifluous dews. 1784 COWPER

Task iii. 391 He enjoys... Sweet converse, sipping calm the

fragrant lymph which neatly she prepares. 1825 LAURE

Ellia ii. *Wedding*, None told his tale. None sipped her glass.

1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* lix. The knowing way in

which he sipped, or rather sucked, the Johannsberger.

1886 PASCOE *Land. of To-day* xl. (ed. c. 3) 350 The places

where ladies go to eat creams... and sip coffee.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 67 Weele

drinke a health, while they two sip a kisse. 1614 SIR W.

MURRE *Dido & Eneas* 1. 274 The shippe... sinking sippes

the seas, by weight downe borne. 1632 MILTON *Penusso*

172 And every Heath that sips the dew. 1759 SIR W. JONES

Palace Fortitude Poems (1777) 13 The maid attentive sips

Each word that flows, like nectar, from her lips. 1871 [see

sense & *transf.*]

c. With *adv.* as, off, up.

1656 EARL MOSM. *tr. Boccalini's Adute. fr. Parnass.* 1.

(1674) 50 The Macedonians... thought to have sipped up every

mans State in less than a months time. a 1763 W. KIRK

Polit. & Lit. Anecd. (1810) 13 Pope had sipped up all the

brandy. 1843 W. C. BALDWIN *Exp. Hunting* vii. 278 A

large spoonful of mustard in a pint of warm water, which

he sipped off like coffee!

d. *fig.* To take a mere taste of (something).

1618 BOLTON *Florus* 105 That he might not seeme to have

once sipped or skimd the honour of their Chastity. 1639

FULLER *Holy War* iii. xiv. (1840) 339 Pleasures he rather

sipped than drank off.

3. To take honey from (a flower) by sipping.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 76 The winged Nation... skim

the Floods, and sip the purple Flow'rs. 1727 GAY

Beggars Opera i. 1. My heart... roved like the bee... I sipped

each flower. 1787 J. MILLER *Songs of Italy* 81. I should

sip but one, this one Sweet flower underneath the sun.

4. *refl.* To bring (oneself) into a certain state by

sipping.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Intro.* I gradually sipped and

smoked myself into a certain degree of acquaintance with

un homme comme il faut.

Hence **Sipping** *pp.* a.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 31 That would much better fit

some old soker... than his sipping... hithership. 1871 N.

SHEPPARD *Shut up in Paris* 246 This sip, sip, sipping race

has been... does nothing by sips.

en peptonized by sips.

Sipage (soi'pédz). *Sc.* and *U.S.* [f. *SIFE* v. +

-AGE. Cf. *SEEPAGE*.] Leakage or oozing of water.

1825 in JAMESON *Suppl.* 1892 *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil*

Engin. XXVI. 572 The new levees... and the land behind

them [were]... very much affected by sipage.

Sipahes, sipahi, variants of **SEPOY**.

Sipars, obs. form of **CYPRESS** 3.

Sipe (soip), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.* Also

sype. [Related to *SIFE* v. Cf. *MDu. sipe, sipp*

(Du. dial. *sijp*), *MLG. sip, sipe, Fris. syp, sipe* a

ditch, channel, etc.]

1. The act of percolating or soaking through, on

the part of water or other liquid; the water, etc.,

which percolates. (Cf. *SIFE sb.* 3.)

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Seo eorðe hit helt &

he sumum dele swiðð, & for þam sype heo bið gelett.

a 1583 in Sir J. Balfour *Minor Pract.* (1754) 588 Gif thair

be only persons that settis furth under the yerd the sype

of their hark

water or sype.

By the gener

the slating w

Hist. Isle of

sunk in the warp... is what is termed ground sype, i.e. water

filtering through from the surface. 1834 *Naturalist* 23

There is no inflow or spring here apparently, so the water

is sipe.

attrib. 1892 *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* XXVI. 568

The water which thus transpires through the soil is called...

by the Americans of the Mississippi Valley 'sipe-water'

(pronounced seep).

2. A small spring or pool of water.

1825 JAMISON *Suppl.* *Sipe, Sype*,... a slight spring of

water; *Heath.* 1897 *Burton's Birds* iv. 65 Here and

there, many small pools or 'sypes', and birch trees.

Sipe (soip), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

Also *sype*. [OE. *sipian* wk. *wh.* = *Fris. syppe*,

MLG. sifen (pp. *geryet*): cf. *MDu. sifen, sypen*

(Du. dial. *sippen*), *MLG. sifen*, *MHG. sifen* str.

vb. Sw. dial. *sipa*, Da. *sive* are prob. from LG.

The length of the vowel in OE. *sipian*, and the relation

between this *wh.* and the OE. *sh. sipe*, are not clear. If the

vowel was short, the modern representative would normally

be *seer v.*, and the form *sipe* may really correspond to the

continental strong *wh.*]

intr. Of water or other liquid: To percolate or

ooze through; to drip or trickle slowly; to soak.

For various dialect modifications of sense, and transitive

uses, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 2. *Accep. hennu*... hennu...

þæt hit sipige c. 1100 *Leechb.* II. 2. *Accep. hennu*... hennu...

the *wh.* *sh.* an... writes of the...

sype through...

still. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Carles* (ed. 2) Gloss. 97. 1825

BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* *Sipe*, to leak, to ooze or drain out

slowly through a small crevice. 1891 ATKINSON *Moerland*

Par. 446 In this way a considerable amount of water was

permitted to ooze and 'sipe' out and away.

Sipeera. *Bot.* Also *sip(e)ira*, (-i)era, *sipiri*.

[Native name in Guiana.] a. *Sipeera-tree*, the

greenheart tree (*Nectandra Rodia*) of Guiana;

= BEBERU. b. The bark of this tree.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 333 They con-

tentedly recur to the use of Sipeera, or Green-Hart-tree

Apples. 1829 *Encycl. Métrop.* (1845) XX. 6/2 The timber

of the Green Hart, or Sipeira tree, is very valuable. 1863

CHAMBERS *Encycl.* V. 99/2 The timber is commonly called

Greenheart; the bark is better known as Beberu... and

Sipiri or Sipeira.

Hence **Sipeerine.** *Chem.* [Named by MacLagan

in 1843.] (See quot.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* *Sipeerine*, *Sipirine*, *Sepeerine*,

an alkaloid existing, together with heberine, in the green-

heart-tree... It was discovered by Rodie in 1834.

Siper (seip), *north. dial.* Also *s(e)yper*.

[f. *SIFE* v.] An immoderate drinker; a toper.

Sipers, obs. form of **CYPRESS** 3.

† **Siphac.** *Anat. Obs.* Also a. 5 *syphac*,

6 *cyphac*, *sifac*, 7 *siphack*. 6-7 *siphach*.

[a. med. L. *siphac*, *syphac* (whence also obs. F.

siphach, Pg. *sifac*), a. Arab. *سفاق* *safāq*, from the

root *سفا* *safa* to cover.] The peritoneum.

a. 1398 TREVISAN *De P. & M.* (1604) 104 *P. & M.*

is a skynne in þe

somtyme. c. 1400.

þese pleydis, þe stomak & þe guttis is ordeyned a skyn, þat

is clepid þe siphac. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gynodon's Quest.*

Chirurg. B. j. The voyde places that are betwene the cyphac

and the myrac. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* (1888) 64 That [part]

is called siphac.

Eng. Dicts.]

† **Siphany**

XXII. 95/2 The siphon has practically a certain minimum diameter for each liquid.

b. *transf.* A channel or tube through which water passes on the principle of the siphon.

1744 THOMSON *Autumn 829* Beneath the incessant weeping of these Drains, I see the rocky siphons stretch'd immense. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 139 A communication betwixt the caverns that lie one over another, by a kind of natural siphons. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 200 A vertical 'siphon' in the embankment of the reservoir composed of well wrought masonry or brick-work. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 148 We had to take to the canal... because, where it crossed the river, there was, not a bridge, but a siphon. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xi. 129 The pump then becomes a siphon, the flow of water continues without further pumping.

c. *elipt.* A siphon-bottle, esp. one containing aerated water.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2189/2. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays II.* *You never can tell 307 Walter.*... Scotch and syphon for you, sir? 1905 VACHELL *The Hill III.* Upon the table were some siphons.

2. *+* a. A fire-bucket. *Obs.*—

1688 HOLME *Armoury III.* 296/2 A Fire Bucket, (or a Leather Bucket)... This is also called a Syphon, which is a kind of Vessel made of Tanned Hydes to carry Water in, to quench Fire that is raging amongst Dwelling Houses.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*—

1724 MASON in *Abridg. Patent Spec., Shipbuilding* (1862) 10 A new machine called a siphon or an attracting engine... composed of two tubes one within the other.

c. A form of tube for milking cows.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm II.* 468 He... introduces the small tube of the siphon an inch or more into the teat. 1881 SNEDDEN *Dairy Farming* 58/1 A silver 'syphon' or 'milking tube'.

3. *Zool.* a. = SIPHONICOL.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 174 The partitions, siphon, &c., of this fossil are those which are to be found in every species of *Belemnite*. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder vi.* 107 The inner tube that traverses the centre of the chambers from end to end of the shell is called the syphon.

b. A tube-like organ serving as a canal for the passage of water or other fluid; also, a breathing-tube or snorial organ.

1826 *Phil. Trans.* 353 The Buccinum, when completely buried, is enabled to communicate with the water by its respiratory syphon. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 445 A sucker, or syphon... occupies the place of the mouth. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 217 The margins or lips of these orifices are usually drawn out... into longer or shorter muscular tubes... termed the siphons. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 449 The mid-foot... forms two lobes which usually fuse together, and constitute the siphon.

c. (See quot.)

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 561 In the *Desmosticha* and *Petalosticha* a tube—the siphon—arises from the posterior extremity of the oesophagus and lies closely applied to the inner margin of the intestine into which it opens again at or near the end of the inferior coil. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 137 The so-called siphon, or accessory intestine, is a very peculiar structure occurring in most Echinoids.

4. *Bot.* One or other of a number of elongated cells which surround the large monosiphonous cell in the frond of certain florideous red algæ.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Monosiphonous*, Certain of the higher

branches.

5. *attrib.* In names of apparatus, etc., of which a siphon forms a part, or which involve the principle or use of the siphon, as *siphon barometer*, *bottle*, *can* (sense 2 c), *condenser*, *cup*, *fountain*, *gauge*, *pump*, *recorder*, *trap*, etc. Also *siphon pipe*, *tube*, = sense 1; *siphon-shell*, a gastropod having a siphon (3 b); *siphon-worm* (see quot.).

Descriptions of most of these are given by Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875) 2189-90 and *Suppl.* (1884) 817-8.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 462/2 The 'siphon barometer'... was early adopted as more convenient than that of Torricelli.

1856 *Ort's Circ. Sciences, Pract. Chem.* 244, I employ a 'siphon bottle' such as is here represented. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2189/2 An apparatus for filling 'siphon-bottles' with aerated liquids. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm II.* 468 The

milk sits down as in the common method, fixing the 'siphon can' (pail) firmly between his knees. 1851 *Official Catal. Exhib.* I. 419 'Syphon douche. 1819-24 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) III. 388/1 Of the 'siphon-fountain. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 47/2 Such are Tantalus's Cup and the siphon fountain. 1819-24 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) III. 372/2 The 'siphon-gage'... differs from the short barometer-gage merely in this circumstance, that [etc.]. 1851 LARDNER *Pneumatic v. 294* The siphon gage must be regarded as a more direct measure of the elastic force of the air in the receiver than the barometer gage. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Tril.* I. 237/2 The whole circle of pipes... is supplied with water... by means of the 'syphon pipe. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxiii. § 5 Sir William Thomson's 'syphon recorder' actually draws on paper the curves which we have learnt to construct theoretically. 1894 *Quart. Rev.* 188/1 and water-cle

I shall endeavour to demonstrate it in a 'Cyphon-Tube... Take then a Glass Tube [etc.]. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iv. 75 Other valves possessing prolongations of the mantle known as siphon-tubes. 1856 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* IV. 802 The Siphunculidae ('Syphon-Worms') have a retractile proboscis, at the base of which is placed the vent.

6. *Comb.* as *siphon-bearing*, *cleaning*, *-filling*, *siphon-like* adj. and adv., *siphon-mouthed*, *-shaped*.

1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* § 74 Let about a Foot of the

other End be turned up, Cyphon-like, in the Form of a Fish Hook. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1120 A family of Crustaceans, comprehending those which have a siphon-shaped mouth. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Siphonostomus*, having a siphon-like mouth. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2189/2 *Siphon-filling Apparatus*, an apparatus for filling siphon-bottles with aerated liquids.

Siphon (sai'fən), v. Also syphon. [f. SIPHON sb. Cf. mod.F. *siphonner*.]

1. *trans.* To draw off or bring up (liquid, etc.) by means of a siphon. Const. with advs., as *off*, *out*, or with preps., as *from*, *into*.

1859 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc. XX.* 1. 135 The tolerably clear liquid was syphoned off. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 394 It is... siphoned off and a fresh charge put in. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 558 The contents [of the stomach] may be syphoned out.

2. To empty after the manner of a siphon.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 3/1 During this time many gullies and traps have been syphoned, giving free egress for sewer gas.

Hence *Siphoning* vbl. sb.

1895 PARKES *Health* 53 The discharge of one closet may cause the siphoning of the trap of the other.

Siphon, combining form of Gr. *σιφών* before vowels (cf. SIPHONOL-), occurring in a few terms of *Zool.* and *Bot.*, of doubtful currency in English, as *siphonanth*, *-anthous*, *-apter*, *-apteran*, *-apterous*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1120 (Siphonapterans). 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* (Siphonanthous, Siphonapterous). 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Siphonage (sai'fənədʒ). Also sy-. [f. SIPHON sb. + -AGE. Cf. F. *siphonage*.] The action of drawing off liquid by means of a siphon; also *spec.*, the accidental emptying of a siphon-trap.

1855 *Ort's Circ. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 353 A heavy yellow liquor... sinks to the bottom, and may be withdrawn by syphonage. 1884 *Century Mag.* Dec. 260/1 Siphonage is due to the rapid movement through the trap of air. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 437 The stomach-pump or a free syphonage of the stomach may be promptly used.

Siphonal (sai'fənəl), a. Also sy-. [f. SIPHON sb. + -AL.] Having the form or character of a siphon; of or pertaining to a siphon. Chiefly *Zool.*

(a) 1826 *Phil. Trans.* 353 The siphonal, or posterior extremity of the valves [of *Pholas candida*]. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 1. 85 The siphonal lappets of *Paludina*. 1880

on the water, derived from a curved or siphonal passage underground.

Siphonaria (sai'fənə'riā). [mod.L. *Siphonaria* (Sowerby, 1824), f. L. *siphōn*-SIPHON.] A pulmonate gastropod of the genus *Siphonaria*, distinguished by a siphon passing from the apex to the margin.

The with all

tropical shores.

Siphonate (sai'fənət), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. SIPHON sb. + -ATE 2.]

A. *adj.* Of molluscs: Furnished with, or characterized by having, a siphon.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 61 Representing the inhalant siphon of the siphonate orders. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 686/2 In this way the notches... are in the Siphonate forms converted into two separate holes.

B. *sb.* A mollusc furnished with a siphon.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 304 Lamellibranchs are divided into siphonates and Asiphonates, i.e. those with and those without breathing siphons behind. The Siphonates are the higher. *Ibid.*, At present the Siphonates are the more abundant.

Siphonated, a. *Zool.* [f. prec. + -ED 1 2.] = SIPHONATE a.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 1. 13 Most of the siphonated univalves are animal-ferres. 1883 *VELL. Antig. Man* xxii. 442 A greater number in the lower division, that of entire-mouthed univalves, than in that of the siphonated.

Siphoned (sai'fənd), a. Also syphoned. [f. SIPHON sb. + -ED 1.]

1. *Zool.* Siphonated.

1889 HYATT *Genesis Arietidae* 13 The smaller siphoned species of the genera *Endoceras* and *Sannionites*.

2. Operated on by means of a siphon.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 512 My first syphoned patient... was admitted into the Leeds Infirmary with he-nigant pyloric stenosis.

Siphoneous (sai'fənəs), a. *Bot.* Also sy-. [f. SIPHON sb. + -EOUS.] Of the fronds of algæ: Composed of tubes; having a tubular structure.

1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Siphoneous*. 1891 *Athenæum* 14 May 636/2 Spirit specimens of *Ascothamnia intricatum*, an organism described as a siphoneous algæ.

Siphonet, *Ent.* [f. SIPHON sb. + -ET.] A small siphon or tube by which an aphid emits a sweet, honey-like fluid; a honey-tube.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 393 *Siphonull* (the Siphonets). *Ibid.* IV. xl. 120 The Aphides all secrete a fluid excrement... which is ejected not only at the anal passage, but, in many, by two little siphonets also above it.

† **Siphonia**, *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] A light kind of overcoat.

1853 *Household Words* VIII. 76 Not less can I set down as slang the verbiage by which coats are transformed into bis-uniques, alpacas... and siphonias. 1859 *SALA Gaslight* &

D. xxxiv. 391 Incongruously picturesque garments such as ponchos, togas, vicunas, siphonias, Inverness wrappers, &c. 1853 *Morning Star* 21 May, The Derby Days, when blue veils and siphonias... have been the main characteristics of the jouroey by road.

Siphonic (sai'fən'ik), a. Also sy-. [f. SIPHON sb. + -IC.]

1. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a siphon; siphonal. 1830 OWEN *Mem. Pearly Nautilus* 63 The siphonic artery. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* (1837) 1. 322 note, The siphonic apertures of the transverse plates.

2. Of or pertaining to, working by means of, on the principle of, a siphon.

1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 257 The siphonic action, or suction. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 59/2 Syphonic Water Closets, Urinal and Cistern. *Ibid.* 74/1 Automatic Syphonic System of Ventilation.

Siphoniferous, a. *Zool.* [f. SIPHON sb. + -IFEROUS.] Having a siphon; siphonate.

Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. (1842) 1120 gives *Siphonifers* as a rendering of mod.L. *Siphonifera*.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 519/1 All the other genera...

1858 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Siphoniform, a. [f. as prec. + -IFORM.] Having the form or shape of a siphon.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Siphonless, a. *rare*—1. [f. SIPHON sb.] Des-titute of a siphon.

1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 258 In both groups the species are mostly siphonless.

Siphonol (sai'fənol), a. Gr. *σιφώνο*, combining form of *σιφών* SIPHON, used in various terms of *Zool.* and *Bot.*, as *siphonobranchiate* sb. and a.; *siphonogam*; *siphonogamia* a.; *siphonogamous* a.; *siphonogamy*; *siphonoglyph* (-glif); *siphonoglyph* (-glif); *siphonophore* (-fōr) sb. and a.; *siphonophore* (-fōr) sb. and a.; *siphonophorous* a.; *siphonopod*; *siphonopodous* a.; *siphonostomatous* a.; *siphonostome*; *siphonostomous* a.; *siphonozooid* (see quot.).

Various other combs. of doubtful currency, such as *siphonocladaeans*, *clanydiate*, *gnathoid*, etc., are given in recent Dictionaries.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1120 **Siphonobranchiate*, an order of Gastropods, including those in which the branchial cavity terminates in a tube or siphon more or less prolonged, by which the respiratory current of water is received and expelled. 1849 CRAIG, **Siphonobranchiate* a. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Text Bk. Bot.* 431 The pollen-tubes... conduct the two generative cells to the egg-cell. The Phanerogams have acor.

1900 B. D. 1891 *Natū* gamy is. **Siphonogamous* karyogamy is effected by a tubular outgrowth from one or both of the gametes. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 249/1 **Siphonogamy*. 1894 *Trnl. Marine Zool.* 1. 78 The single 'siphonoglyph' giving attachment to

733/2 neatly I. 106 a1843

Encycl. Metrop. VII. 267/1 The **Siphonophorous* Order are... distinguished by

of the mouth) leading into ciliated known as gonoidal grooves or siphonoglyphes. *Ibid.* 775 A **Siphonophoran* has been variously regarded (1) as an assemblage of organs, or (2) as a colony of polymorphic zooids. *Ibid.* 775 note, The **Siphonophoran* tentacle... is sometimes attached directly to the coenosarc.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1120 **Siphonophore*, a name given by Escholtz to an order of *Aculeophora*, to which he

733/2 neatly I. 106 a1843

Encycl. Metrop. VII. 267/1 The **Siphonophorous* Order are... distinguished by

the siphonophorous **Siphonopods*... the are truly podial str.

Cephalopods in which the infected lateral margins of the mid-foot are fused so as to form a complete tubular siphon.

1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 244 In a second group the aperture of the shell is notched in front; and the shell is said to be **siphonostomatous*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 460/1 Latreille... admitted into the class *Crustacea* 12 orders...

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 460/1

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 460/1

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 460/1

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 460/1

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 460/1

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 460/1

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 460/1

thorow his own Province. 1817 C. HODGSON *Instr. Candi.* dates *His Orders* 3 Form of notice or 'Si quis', and of the certificate of the same having been published in the church of the parish where the candidate usually resides. 1843 *Hook Ch. Dict.* 523 In the case of a Bishop, the Si quis is affixed... on the door of Bow Church. 1904 WRIGHT & NEIL *Protestant Dict. s.v. Ordination*. If the candidate had left the university and is living elsewhere, a notice must be published... This notice is known as a *si quis*. attrib. 1609 *Dekker Gull's Horn Bk. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 235 The first time that you venture into Powles... presume not... to cast an eye to Si quis doore.

2. *slang*. (See quot.)

1864 *Slang Dict.* 231 *Si Quis*, a candidate for orders.

Hence || *Si quis v. trans.*, to advertise for.
1713 *Gentleman Instructed* II. x. 186, I must excuse my Depart... otherwise he may send Hue and Cry after me, and *Si quis* me in the next Gazette.

SIR (sɪr), *sb.* [Reduced form of *sire* SIRE *sb.*, the shortening being due to the absence of stress before the following name or appellation. The forms *sore*, *sur* (e may represent OF. *sor* or *sieur*, the oblique case of *sire*.)

A. Illustration of forms.

α. 4- *sir* (6 *sirr*, 6-7 *S'*), 5-7 *SYR*.

1297- (see examples in B).

β. 3-6 *ser*, 4-5 *serre*.

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 27450 *Sere* hyscop, ta god kepe. c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 6 (Cambr.), His name was sere Thopas. α 1400-50 *Alexander* 182 *Seres*, seris, of 30ur syte. c1444 CATGRAYE *Life St. Kath.* IV. v. 441 This grete noyse, seres, what may it bee? 1451- *Life St. Gilbert* 112 The fayre tour... which you say, Ser Pope, is be grete excellens of bi denitie. 1509 in *Scott. Jnl. Topogr.* (1848) II. 120/2 *Sir* Wiljame Synclair of Wairseytt, Knycht.

γ. 5 *sur*, sure, sere.

α 1400 *Arthur* 285 Hys worthynesse, sur Emperour, Passe Muche alle 3owre. α 1400 *Sir Degrevant*. 289 The doughty knyght sere Degrevant. c1410 *Sir Cleges* 443 *Sore*, for thy corted, Smyghte me no more! c1425 *Abraham's Sacr.* 435 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays*, Lo! sovereyns and sorys, now have we schowyd [etc.].

δ. *Sc.* 4-5 *scher* (e, s *schyr*, 5-6 *schir* (5 *shir*).

In later *Sc.* also *SIR* (cf. *SIRRAH*).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 494 Till schir Robert the doughty king. 1396 in *Scott. Antiq.* XIV. 217 Scher Henry Synclair, Erie of Orkynay. c1425 *Wyntoun Cron.* II. xviii. 125 Schirris, I thank God and al 3ow. c1450 *Regist. de Aberbrothoch* (Bann.) II. 105 Honorable and wirtschypful schyris. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 43 A letter to Schirre James Ogilvy of Erly. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 84 Schir George Douglas of Pettindreicht Knycht. 1574 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 6 Schirs, is thair any heir Quhais forain lyes unto Dundie?

B. Signification.

I. 1. The distinctive title of honour of a knight or a baronet, placed before the Christian name (f rarely the surname).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10822 *Sir* hubert de horu & oþere bat in prison were ido. 13. *Gau.* & *Gr. Kut.* 387 *Sir* Gawan, so mot I pryue...pis dint bat you schal dreyr. c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 6 (Lands), A knyht was faire and gent... His name was sir Thopas. c1440 *Contin. Brut* (1908) 437 *Sir* Henry Beauford, Cardynall, and Bisshop of Winchester. 1488-94 Lo. FITZWALTER in *Paston Lett.* III. 343 Zowir lofyng coosyn, J. *Sir* Fydz Wauter. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 41 The lady Margarete Bowmer wyffe unto *sir* John Bowmer...hut she was the wyffe of one Cheyny, for he solde hare unto *sir* Bowmer. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 667/2 [A grant] of New-castell to Sir Henry Harrington, and of...Fearnies to Sir Thomas Masterson. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 272 *Sir* Drake whom well the worlds end knew. 1645 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 217 *Sir* Nich. Kemys was governour when Gerard came. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 r 2 My Friend Sir Roger, being a good Churchman [etc.]. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd vi. xv, He never read them;—with amare I found *sir* William Drummond had. 1899 FITZPATRICK *Transvaal fr. withlin* (1900) 286 *Sir* Alfred Milner...commanded the entire confidence of the Uitlanders.

b. In *transf.* uses, as *Sir Harry*, *John*, *Sydney*, *Timothy* (see quotes.).

See also BARLEVCORN 1 b and ROGER DE COVERLEY.
α 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Sir Timothy*, one that Treats every Body, and Pays the Reckonings every where. 1808 JAMIESON, *Sir John*, a close stool. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Sir Sydney*, a clasp knife. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Sir Harry*, a close-stool.

2. Applied retrospectively to notable personages of ancient, esp. sacred or classical, history. Now only arch.

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 4249 *Sir* putifar wel vndirstod bat ioseph was a goodly knyt.

couth heir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* vii. v. 110 Schir Dardanus, born of this cuntre ilk. 1562 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Ar.) 71 Woorthye *sir* Aeneas, why...teare you A caye-tie forlorne? I am named *sir* Polydor. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 83 Shall I *sir* Pandarus of Troy becom? *Ibid.* II. i. 122 Goe thou like *sir* Acteon. 1621 SCOTT *Kentiv.* xxviii. The valiant *sir* Pandarus of Troy. 1881 R. F. BURTON *tr. Camoens' Lusiad* iv. 23 The Oriental borders...Wherewith *sir* Xerxes cross the Hellespont.

3. Used fancifully, or as a mock title.

1624 LANGT. P. Pl. A. II. 82 *be* Deede was a-selet, *be* siht of sir Symoni. α 1500 *Bernard*, *de curia rei fam.* (E.E.T.S.) 13 Schir dronkyness bat syre doos no thing wery. 1597 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* v. 561 Here, ye saie, 'Sir Defender is prettily scene in humanitie'. 1598 *...* 185 *Tell* *sir* Phebus beames GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart)

youth beare the charges and was made *sir* pay for all. 1600 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. 1. 93 (Qq.), I am *sir* Oracle, And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark. 1610- *Temp.* II. i. 286 This *sir* Prudence, who should not vphraid our course. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 416 Lowest at the board...sat *sir* Smug. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 114 Does not *sir* Mammion gloriously illuminate His palace for this festival? *Ibid.* 150 *Sir* Uran is sitting aloft in the air. 1879 FARRAR in *Expositor* IX. 214 He suddenly confounds the highly self-satisfied *sir*-oracle.

b. *Sir Rag* (see quotes.).

1764 in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 291/1 Thomas Hunt, from Leicester (a *sir*-Rag to a Waggoner), died at y^e George. 1891 *Ibid.* 132/2 A dusty set of tatterdemalions...constantly attended fairs and race-courses, and these poor scarecrows used to be called in my young days 'Sir-Rags'. *Ibid.* In the Midland Counties, the chief of a band of servants or workers, a foreman or overseer...is the 'sir-rag'. *Ibid.* 133/1 Sometimes he or she is the 'head sir-rag', or, as some put it, 'head sir-rag, chief cork and bottle-washer'. 1901 J. PRIOR *Forest Folk* II. 18 He looks at a body as if he were head *Sir Rag*.

†4. Placed before the Christian name of ordinary priests (also that of a pope). *Obs.* (Cf. SIRE *sb.* I b, and DAN *1a*.)

It has been supposed that this use arose out of sense 5, but there appears to be no evidence for this, although the title (at least in later times) was clearly used in contrast to *Master*, and denoted that the priest had not graduated in a university. For the generalized use of *Sir John* see JOHN 3.

c1386 (see JOHN 3). c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vii. 207 Kyngre Henry...wrat richt reuerendly Til be pape Schir Ardiane. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 170 *Sir* John Bulke, Parson of Stratford, pysshyss my stankys at Dedham. 1512-2 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 277 To *sir* Robert for Candell to sey his matens in the mornynges. 1550 BALE *Image Both* Ch. II. f.vj. The most ragged ronnagate, and iddelidote among theym, is no lesse then a *syrr*, whiche is a Lord in the Latin, as *syrr* John, *syrr* Thomas, *syrr* Wylliam. 1554 HILARIE *Resurr.* Masse A viij. My smered Chaplens...I make them to be called *Syrrs* every one. 1573 TYRRE (*title*), The Re-futation of ane Ansvr made be schir Johnne Knox. 1595 GREENE *George a Greene* 1291 Well preachst *sir* lacke, dowme with your staffe. 1635 (see JOHN 3).

†5. Used (as a rendering of *L. dominus*), with the surname of the person, to designate a Bachelor of Arts in some Universities. *Obs.*

1557 in *Lamb Collect. Hist. Univ. Camb.* (1838) 229 Mr Turner, Father, *Syr* Whytgyfte the bachelor, *Syr* Bryges the eldest son. 1575 in *Fowler Hist. C. C. C. (O.H.S.)* 150 Too 'S' hulker of Corpus christie college in Oxorde. 1614 *Scholes Titles Honor* 54 *Hon Dominus*...is now familiar for *Sir* to every Bachelor of Art in the Schools, all men know. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 71 Hall and his Popish faction (whereof Mr. Potto, Mr. Binnion, and Sir Appleby the Leaders) opposed his admission. 1690 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 July, *Sir* Mather in England yet had a Degree conferred on him. 1714 in *Aubrey Lett.* (1814) I. 294 Pray, *Sir*, will you do so much as send to *sir* Wilkinson of Queens? 1763 in *Pierce Hist. Harvard Univ.* 24 (Cent. Dict.), That *Sir* Sewall, B.A., be the Instructor in the Hebrew and other learned languages for three years. 1822 NAKES *s.v. Sir*, At the Universities...a bachelor, who in the books stood *Dominus*. Brown, was in conversation called *Sir* Brown. This is in use in some colleges even in my memory.

II. 6. Placed before a common noun, and forming with it a term of address, as *Sir clerk*, *king*, *knight*, etc. Now arch.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10282 *Sir* king...we bep icome fram verre londe iwis. 1612 10309 *Nou* *sir* clerk, quah be king, 3e mowe pretni ynou. c1330 *Amis & Amil* 757 *Sir* knight, 'Whi seyestow euer nay?' Preest, in shrift I telle the, etc.

14. *Chaucer's Doctor's Prolog.*
Telle us a tale. c1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 211 *Sir* Knyghtis [sc. Roman soldiers], bat are curtseye and kynde. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 589 Ah! *sir* Mule, now blessed be the day [etc.]. *Ibid.* 1033 Nay (said the Foxe) *Sir* Ape, you are astray. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* IV. iii. v. 298, I am one, that had rather go with *sir* Priest, then *sir* knight. 1611- *Wint.* T. I. ii. 135 Come (*Sir* Page) Looko on me with your Welkin eye. 'Sir knight,' replied etc.] y^e you, *Sir* Scott

Monk? 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 152 *Sir* King, I closed mine eyelids, lest the gems should blind my purpose. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv. Now, then, *sir* priest,--go on with your story.

transf. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 14 May, Look where you will, *Sir* Sun, you look upon sorrow and suffering.

b. With contemptuous, ironic, or irate force.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 242 (Hard.), *Sir* [v.r. *Sire*] olde lechour, let this japes be. c1529 SKELTON *Against Scotles* 10 *Syr* skyrgalard, ye were so skyt [etc.]. 1591 *Troublesome Raigne of King John* (1612) 27 *Lim.* Good words *sir* sauce, your betters are in place. *Phil.* Not you *sir* doughtie, with your Lyons case. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. i. 83 Come *sir* boy, come follow me *Sir* boy, ile whip you for your foyning fence. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ii, So, *Sir* Critic, I could have replied; but I scorn it. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxix, 'How, *sir* knave!' said the King, angrily, 'is it for such as thou to dictate to our judgment?'

7. Used as a respectful term of address to a superior or, in later use, an equal (sometimes with additions as *dear*, *fair*, *gentle*, *good*); also formally in addressing the Speaker of a legislative assembly.

1320-30 *Horn Ch.* 721 *Sir*, mistestow hold him to þi nede...Batayle mist þou hide. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnus*) 102 *Ceris*, gud *sir*, maryt ame L. c1460 *Torvenley Myst.* iv. 228 *Hir* answer be she belife...nay, *sir*! 1509 FISHER *Fam. Serms.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 307 But ye wyll say unto me, *Syr* if we were sure of this we wolde not be fary. 1525 COVERDALE *Ruth* II. 13 She sayde: let me fynde fauoure (syrr) before thynne eye. 1599 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 7 The Sadler had it *Sir*, I kept it not. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. 97 For Gods sake, *S'*, tell me

plainly. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacre* Ded. 11 You see, *Sir*, to what an unexpected length my desire to vindicate [etc.]. 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 P. 1, I heard a Voice cry, *Sir*, *Sir*!—This raised my Curiosity. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlvii, 'Dear *sir*!' said Henri, 'here is an armchair...massy with gilding'. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* x, 'Sir, to you I said, Mr. Foker politely. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 627 'Aye, aye, *sir*,' is the well-known answer from seamen. 1873 in *Hausard Parl. Deb.* 21 July 1873/1, I rise, *Sir*,...to make the Indian Financial Statement.

b. In *pl.*, used in addressing two or more persons. In Scottish use passing into a mere exclamation (see the later quotes.).

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4907 Perfore, *sirs*...Let make vs a message. 1459 *Rolls Parl.* V. 369/2 *Sirres*, he mery, for yet we have moo frendis. c1500 *Adam Bel* cxiv, in Child *Ballads* III. 27/2 Good *syr*s, of whens be ye? 1615 RUGGLE *Ignoramus* it had heer *Young Woi* that what they see you amine...they will be inclined to think...worthy of admiration? 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxix, 'But eh, *sirs*,' she continued, 'Eh, *sirs*! ye're sair altered, hinny'. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Sirs*, *Sirre*, *Serre*, interj., a common mode of address to a number of persons, although of both sexes; often pron. *q. Sirre*. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 96 Eh, *sirre*, but there's mory wonderfu' things in the world.

c. Used in commencing or subscribing letters.

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 19 Right worthy and worshipfull *Sir*. α 1448 *Ibid.* 71 *Syr*, I recummend me to zow. 1535 STARKEY *England* (1878) p. xiii, *Syr*, I most hertely commend me vn to you. 1568 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 73 His supplication...—Schirris, hailies, counsail, and communitie of the burgh. 1628 USSITER in *Lett. Emul. Lit. Men* (Camden) 138 Dear *Sir*, I know not who should beginne first [etc.]. 1665 in *Nicholas P.* (Camden) 300 Which I shall desire you to keepe for y^e use of, *Sir*, your...humble servant, Robert Philipps. 1745 J. ELTON in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxviii, 304 *Sirs*, I have been acquainted with your resolutions of August last. 1789 BURNS *Lett. to Cunningham* 4 May, My dear *Sir*, Your duty-free favour...I received two days ago. 1822 LAMB *To J. Taylor* 7 Dec., Dear *Sir*, I should like the enclosed Dedication to be printed. 1861 BREWSTER in *Mrs. Gordon Home Life* xix, (1869) 345 *Sir*...I have only this moment seen...an advertisement of your picture [etc.].

8. Used with scornful, contemptuous, indignant, or defiant force. (Cf. *SIRRAH*.)

1592 GREENE *Conny Catch*. Wks. (Grosart) XI. 84, I...account thee no honest man; For his know I have learned your pettegrie. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. I. i. 80 Well *sir*, get you in; I will not long be troubled with you. 1632 MASINGER *City Madam* II. ii, *Lacy*, By the city custom, madam? *Lady*, Yes, my young *sir*. 1675 BAXTER *Diary* 1700. II. xiii, 283 *Sir*, the City ringeth of you as one that greatly wrongeth the cause of God. 1782 in *Brit. Tourist* (1809) IV. 119 *Sir*! in a surly tone, [signifies] a box on the ear at your service!—to a dog it means a good beating. 1824 SCOTT *S. Roman's* xxx, *Sir*, this is either a very great mistake or wilful impertinence...I am Captain Jekyl, *sir*. 1855 J. D. BURN *Autobiogr. Eggar* Boy (1859) 44 His uniform manner of addressing me was, by the withering and degrading title of 'sir'! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* ix, I've been too good a father to you all...But I shall pull up, *sir*.

b. *My dear sir*, in remonstrance or expostulation.

1825 R. P. WARD *Trenaine* II. xxvi. 238 'And, indeed, my dear *Sir*...' 'I won't be *Sir*!', cried the Doctor.

9. Applied to women. Now dial.

1578 WHETSTONE *Promys & Cassandra* I. iv. vii, [To Cocke Sparrowgoe. i. Pan.] To waiting: nt Women. 1621

FLETCHER *Pilgr.* II. i, *Julietta*. 'Would you know o' me, *Sir*? *Alphonso*. O' thee, *Sir*? ay, o' thee, *sir*; what art thou, *Sir*? 1688 CROWNE *Darius* II. Dram. Wks. 1747 III. 411 *Barzana* [to her confidante, Oronte]. How ill you dress me, *sir*? 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* ii, 'And ye tu bonny *sir*,' addressing Lady Juliana.

10. A person of rank or importance; a lord, a gentleman; one who might be addressed as 'sir'.

In early use equivalent to *sire*; in later examples usually by direct transference from sense 7.

13. *Coer de L.* 3567 Whos hed it was my seres aske? c1500 *Young Children's Bk.* 88 in *Babes Bk.*, Wer-euer þou comyns, speke honestly To ser or dame. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. xvii. 20 Taking with him to accompanie him the *sir* of S. Veran. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* IV. iii. iv. 81 A sad case, a reuerend carriage...in the habite of some *Sir* of note. 1611- *Cymb.* I. vi. 160 A Lady to the worstest *Sir*, that euer Country call'd his. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 45 In one of their open Pagods...stands a Venerable *Sir* at the upper end. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. ii, I, talking *Sir* that brawls for him in Taverns. 1740-1 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II: 354 On Tuesday Morning, my dear *Sir* rode out, attended by Abraham. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 202 Why should not these great *Sirs* Give up their parks some dozen times a year? 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.*, Our little *sir*, from his first tottering steps...does not like to be practised upon.

11. A person or priest. Now dial. (Cf. 4.)

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 390 But this good *Sir* did follow the plaine wode. 1869 LOUSDALE *Gloss.* 74/2 'Here's 't' *sir* cumman'—Here's the clergyman coming.

SIR (sɪr), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To address (a person) as 'sir'. Also with *up*.

1576 R. PETERSON *Galatze* (1892) 47 He that is wont to be (*Sir*) and likewise (*Sirreth*) other. 1600 *1st Pt. Sir J.* *Oldcastle* II. i, *Sunn*, *Sir*, I brought it not my lord to cate. *Harb.* O, do you *sir* me now? 1722 De Foë *Relig. Centin.* I. ii (1840) 68 Don't worship me and *sir* me now. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I. viii. 43 My Brother and Sister...*Sir*'d him up, at every word. 1806-7 *Peet & Reg.* 179 Learn...To frown importance while they cap and *sir* ye

1261 LEYS *Memoir*. J. D. Maclaren v. 94 In his kind and sincere way he sired some cabman, porter, or poor man. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notes* 8 'I don't know, sir, I'm sure,' said the stranger... 'Don't sir me! I don't know my name?'

2. *intr.* To use the term 'sir' in addressing a person.

1798 SOUTHEY *To M. Hill* 7 Sir-ing and Madam-ing as civilly As if the road between the heart and lips Were... a weary and Laplandish way.

Hence *Sirring* *obl. sb.*

1836 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1833) I. 76 [He is] remarkably civil to me, and he gives me such quantities of *sirring*—that is, he says *sir* so often.

Sir, obs. f. SIRE sb. Sir, variant of (*Anglo-Ind.*) SEER. Sirah, obs. f. SIBRAH. Sirbaco, obs. f. SURBASE. Sircar: see SIRKAR. Sirce (Sc.): see SIRE sb. 7 b. Sircoat, obs. f. SERCOAT. Sircoe, var. CIRCOE v. Obs. Sircule, obs. f. CIRCULE v.

† *Sirculey*, var. *circulet* CIRCULET.

15... *Book of Providence* in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 16 The sword borne by an Earle, the cappe and Sirbace borne by an Earle.

Sircumscion, obs. f. CIRCUMCISION. Sircuyte, obs. f. CIRCUIT.

|| *Sirdar* (sîr-dâr, sîr-dâr). Forms: n. 7, 9 sirdar, 7 sirdaar, B. 8 sardar, sardâr, 9 sardar. 7. 8 sirdar, 9 sirdar. [Urdu (Pers.) سردار *sardâr*, f. Pers. *sar* head + *dâr* possessor.]

1. In India and other Eastern countries, a military chief, a leader or general of a force or army; also *spec.* in recent use, the British commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army.

a. 1615 SANWY *Trans.* 21 This Joseph... got to be made *Sirdar* (sic) of Damasco (which is General of the Souldiers) 1626 *in Chardin's Trav.* Persia 236 He has also the Title of Sirdar or General of the Army. 1819 F. HAMILTON *Nepal* 109 Military officers, named Sirdars, frequently are appointed to command over different portions of the country.

b. 1718 OZELL *Tr. Tournefort's Voy.* II. 349 The Janizaries are there under the Command of a Sirdar. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1752) I. iii. li. 231 The begler-begs have the power of life and death, as have also those sardars, who are on the frontiers. 1800 *Asiatic Ann.* Reg. 173 He is a Sirdar of five thousand horse in the Mahratia empire.

1819 *Asiatic Ann.* Reg. 173 He is a Sirdar of five thousand horse in the Mahratia empire.

4/3 The Turcoman shepherds or sirdars, who alone traverse these little frequented routes. 1898 — 5 Sept. 23 The Sirdar's force to-day marched to within six miles of Omdurman.

2. *Sirdar-bearer*, an Indian valet or body-servant. (See BEARER I. d.)

1782 *India Gaz.* 2 Sept. (Yule). That a gentleman should pay a *râzal* of a Sirdar Bearer monthly wages for 8 or 10 men. 1850 LANG *Wand.* India 104 A sirdar-bearer (personal attendant, or Indian valet) took charge of my two boxes.

1853 TREVELYAN *Compt.* Wallah (1856) 225 There is every reason to believe that he is honest, as Sirdar-bearers go.

b. *elipht*. In the same sense.

1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Apak & Lady* xii. 75 'I will also swear,' said the sirdar, 'thy Gonga' [etc.] 1828 *Asiatic*

Coutumes 27 The burhardar, or sirdar, keeps the keys and in fact has charge of every thing in the house. 1842 SROOQUER *Handbk. Brh.* India (1854) 117 The sirdar-bearer, called sirdar to brevity, is, among other things, the valet-de-chambre.

Hence *Sirdarship*, the office of Sirdar.

1828 *Daily Chron.* 10 Oct. 6/3 The statements that Lord Kitchener intends to resign the Sirdarship.

Sirdena, obs. form of SARDINE sb. 2

Sire (sîr), sb. Forms: a. 3- sire, 4-5 sir, 6 sier; 4 scire, 7 shire. B. 3-8 sire, 5 cyre, 6 cyr, 7 syr, 8 yar, 5-6 syer. [a. OF. *sire* (*cyre*), for earlier **sîre*—pop. L. **sior*, for cl. L. *senior* SENIOR. The oblique case in OF. was *sieur*—**sior-em* for *senior-em*.]

1. † Placed before personal names: a. Denoting knighthood. = SIRE sb. 1. Obs.

c. 1205 LAY. 22485 Walcume sire Arður, wilcume laurd. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6066 Sire geffray, bat was erl of aungco. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil* 44 He was callid Syre Amys.

at his crystenyng. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 305 þe firste þere of þe comynge of sire John, þe secounde kyng Henricus his sone, into Irland. c. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. xxi. 1. 37 þus sone Sire Rollo. El-sette bat Cites. 1492 *Fasten Lett.* II. 350 To my... frendes, Sire William Knaveite, Sire John Paston, Sire Robert Clere, knyghtes.

transf. 1352 LANGL. P. Pl. A. x. 1 Sire Dowel dwelleþ... out a day þenne, In a Castel. *Ibid.* 19 Sire seowel and seywel... And sire Godfrei Gowel, grette londes alle.

† b. Applied to persons of ancient history, or to ecclesiastics: cf. SIRE sb. 2 and 4. Obs.

c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 21 þe Erchebischope of Cannterburie sire Ode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2009 To þis senatour... Sire maximian. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 755 Sire Eneas was þer of fayn, c. 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1820) 102 And þanne strumpetis & þeys preisen sere iacke or hobbie & willien þe proude clerk. c. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. 407 A frenche romance that sire Robert, Bischope a lycolin, made.

† 2. With common nouns, = SIRE sb. 6. Obs.

(a) c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 21 Sire Amperour, he seide. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2861 Sire erl... And bou wile my conys lro, Ful wel shal ich with þe do. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 837 Sire knyght, quod he, my mayster and my lord. c. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. 407 A frenche romance that sire Robert, Bischope a lycolin, made.

(b) c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 21 Sire Amperour, he seide. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2861 Sire erl... And bou wile my conys lro, Ful wel shal ich with þe do. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 837 Sire knyght, quod he, my mayster and my lord. c. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. 407 A frenche romance that sire Robert, Bischope a lycolin, made.

3. Without following sb. In early use = SIRE sb. 7. Now only arch. (= 'your majesty') or as an echo of French usage.

a. 1225 *Anc. R.* 52 Me leoue sire... is hit nu so ouer vnel uor te toten uward? c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 49 'A sire, quath þe tubere Quiene... Furst achulle to þe drinke'.

13... K. ALIT. 2099 (W.). A knyght com sone rennyng, And saide, 'Sire, up on hast!' 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 301 'Ha, lieve sire, tho quod sche, 'Now tak the harpe'.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xviii. 240 Sire said the reed knyght... al this wil I do as ye commaunde. c. 1500 *Melusine* 267 Sire, the kyng is departed from hens. [1672 TEMPLE *Ess.* Government Wks. 1720 I. 100 The peculiar compellation of the King in France, is by the Name of Sire.] 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1772) I. 3 By heaven! Sire, it is not well done.

1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* 1. 71 Your sacred Majesty... They are in waiting, Sire. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist.* Ref. II. 337 'Sire,' said he, 'there has been a battle before Savia'.

† b. = SIRE sb. 7 b. Obs.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2248 Herkenes now, hende sires, 3c han herd ofte, wich a cri has be cried. a. 1375 *Lay-Felsh*

1284 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. ix, Syre kynge god yeue good helthe. c. 1500 *Melusine* 264 'By my feyth, sire knight,' said geffray.

(b) c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 840 And ye sire clerik lat be your shamefastnesse. — Nun *Priest's Prol.* 26 Wherefore sire Monk daun Piers by youre name I pray you [etc.]. *Ibid.* 44 (Corpus), Come ner sire prest com hider sir Iohn.

† b. = SIRE sb. 6 b. Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 242 Sire [r. Sir] olde leccilour, lat thy lapes be. c. 1500 *Melusine* 267 By my feyth, sire vassal, hit cometh to you of grette pryde [etc.]. *Ibid.* 29 Sire musarde.

3. Without following sb. In early use = SIRE sb. 7. Now only arch. (= 'your majesty') or as an echo of French usage.

a. 1225 *Anc. R.* 52 Me leoue sire... is hit nu so ouer vnel uor te toten uward? c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 49 'A sire, quath þe tubere Quiene... Furst achulle to þe drinke'.

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† b. = SIRE sb. 7 b. Obs.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2248 Herkenes now, hende sires, 3c han herd ofte, wich a cri has be cried. a. 1375 *Lay-Felsh*

(Percy Soc.) 6 Genty! sires, herkene to me. c. 1500 *Melusine* 271 After, after, fayre sires.

† c. = SIRE sb. 7 c. Obs.

1425 *Parson Lett.* I. 24. 1490 *Ibid.* III. 363.

II. 4. One who exercises dominion or rule; a lord, master, or sovereign. In ME. freq. in phrase *lord and sire*. Now rare or Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6566 He wende aboute as noble sire fram londe to londe. c. 1300 *Cursor* II. 440 He... sette him heist in his hall, Als prince and sire oner oþer alle. 13... E. E. ALIT. P. B. 1260 þay... þat sumtyme sete in her sale

1456 *Wm. Palerne* 2248 Herkenes now, hende sires, 3c han herd ofte, wich a cri has be cried. a. 1375 *Lay-Felsh*

Soupyt in wyne and sleip [are] halth man and sire. c. 1586 *SIDNEY P.* xviii. iv, Then thundred heav'nly sire. 1608 *TOWSE* *Serpents* (1658) 780 Podagra... quietly laid herself down at the feet of this corsie sire. 1812 SHELLEY *Devil's Walk* xxviii, With delight its Sire to see Hell's adamantine limits burn.

† b. A lord or ruler of a specified place. Obs.

a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 22256 A king... þat of re remain sal Impire Hall laurd be and sire. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 14 In Charlemayne court, sire of Saynt Dynys. 1390 *Gower* *Conf.* I. 220 Of thilke Empire He was coroned lord and sire. 1415 *Hoccleys* *Tr.* To Sir J. Okeleste 285 Almighty god tho lord of al, and Syre. c. 1430 *Lyng.* *Min.* Poems (Percy Soc.) 25 Where is Pirrus, that was lord and sire Of Ynd? 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1491 Syrus, that soleme syar of Babylon. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 217 For his reward... Of the landis tha maid him lord and syre.

5. A person of some note or importance; an aged or elderly

1362 LANGL. P. P an oþer, To talker c. 1440 *Ipomydon* 1643 He semyd a fole, that queynte syre, Bothe by hede and by atyre. c. 1500 *Delate of the Carpenter's tools* 241 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 88 The wyymbulle spekes lyke a syre. 1508 DENBAR *Tua Marii* *Wemen* 145 Fra sic a syre, God 3ow saif, my suet sisteris deir! 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erram. Par. Matt.* iv. 32 That malicious and crafty olde syre. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 328 Our men, regarding his age, began to make much of him;... wherat the old sir showed himselfe very glad. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey*

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1362 LANGL. P. P an oþer, To talker c. 14

γ. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1326 When the Sirens this sene...
 pai wyn to the wale ship, & walton all vnder. 1598 J.
 DICKENSON *Green in Conc.* (1878) 148 They haue Sirens
 tongues and Crocodiles teares, thereby entic'd him to in-
 tangle him. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Met. L. II. vi.* Voluntary
 solitariness...brings on like a Siren...some Sphinx to this in-
 revocable gulf. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1716) 24
 There is no Damocles like unto self opinion, nor any siren
 to our own fawning conceptions. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal.*
 Ten have been admired, and
 1776 BURNETT *Hist. Music*
 authors agree in telling us
 of Sicily. 1831 KUCHTLEY
Myth. Anc. Gr. & It. 246 Hesiod describes the mead of the
 Sirens as blooming with flowers. 1876 A. S. MURRAY
Mythol. iii. (1877) 38 The Sirens are strictly personifications,
 not of the sea, but of the dangers of the sea-coast to sailors.
 δ. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1371, I...sallet burgh a sea here
 Syrens were in. 1657 H. PINNELL *Philos. Ref.* 26 Nymphs,
 Undens, Melosyns, whose Monsters or bastards are the
 Syrens that swim upon the water. 1688 HOLME *Armoury*
 II. 364/1 This is one of the kinds of Mermaids...and is the
 right Syren; two of them, about...1670, was brought dead,
 to our City of Chester, where...I...drew them. 1768-7
 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 315 When Ulysses stopped
 the ears of his crew with wax, on sailing by the Syrens.
 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trans. Sicily* I. v. 165 It is of the purest
 gold, and represents a Syren. 1877 *Times* 17 Feb. 4/4 Pro-
 jecting from the extreme edges...are, first, 15 birds with
 human faces—syrens.

3. fig. One who, or that which, sings sweetly,
 charms, allures, or deceives, like the Sirens.

γ. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 47 Oh traine me not sweet
 Mermaide with thy voice. To drowne me in...teares: Sing
 Siren for thy selfe. c1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 1
 Blest pair of Sirens...Sphæar-born harmonious Sisters, Voice
 and Vers. 1653 BUNNING *Serm.* (1845) 595 These are Blessed
 Sirens that...Pipe...some sad and wofull ditties of men's
 sin. 1756 C. SMART *Horace, Sat. II. iii.* (1826) II. 109 That
 guilty Siren, sloth, must be avoided. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt.*
Nat. (1834) II. 532 Pleasure is...a very siren, attracting only
 to devour. 1813 SCOTT *Trialist* II. xxiii. As round the
 band of sirens trip, He kiss'd one damsel's laughing lip.
 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. 1, To accept the oft-proffered
 invitation of these sirens. 1884 *Christian World* 19 June
 453/2 The influence of the sirens of the political houndir.
 δ. 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A. II. 1. 23* This Queene, This Syren,
 that will charme Rome Saturnine, And see his shipwracke.
 1592 GREENE *Great's W. Wit* (1617) 7 Deceyving Syrens,
 whose eyes are Adamants, whose wordes are Witchcrafts.
 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II.* (1680) 4 This Syren (as some
 write) came out of Gascoigne. 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* t.
 iv. Fortune has seldom yet vouchsaf'd to turn Syren
 to pervert me. 1756 T. KESTLER *Trans.* (1760) IV. 13 There
 are too many instances of intrigues...with these wanton
 syrens, having been revenged with death. 1769 Mrs. PROZET
Journ. France I. 176 These pretty syrens were delighted
 to seize upon us. 1803 H. K. WHITE *Clifton Grove* 108
 Why clasp the syren pleasure to his arms. 1848 GALLERIA
Italy I. p. xxv. A rosy syren before—Hope...always re-
 ceeding from its embrace.

† δ. A drone bee. *Obs. rare.*
 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 318 The Drones at the beginning
 be termed Sirenes or Cephenees. 1658 ROWLAND *Tr. Moutet's*
Theat. Ins. 930 Of the Sirens there are two sorts, the one
 lesse all of a duskie colour; the other bigger, black mixt
 with other colours.

5. One or other of the eel-like gradient and
 tailed amphibians belonging to the family *Siren-*
idae, native to N. America; esp. the mud-iguana,
Siren lacertina.

So named by Linnaeus on account of the statement made
 to him by Dr. Garden, that it had a sort of singing voice.
 1766 *tr. Linnaeus in Phil. Trans.* LVI. 192 It must be
 a new and very distinct genus, and should most properly have
 the name of *Siren*. 1767 SHAW *Nat. Misc.* II. 65 The
 genus with which the Siren has evidently the greatest
 possible affinity is that of *Lacerta* or *Lizard*. 1831 GRIFFITH
tr. Cuvier IX. 414 The Lacertine Siren (*Siren Lacertina*).
 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 28 In the siren the pelvic arch
 and limbs are not developed. 1883 *Science* II. 160/2 This
 siren will eat crayfish.

6. *Anat.* (See first quot. and cf. sense γ.)
 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 347/2 In another family of [human]
 members...

niard de la Tour (in 1819) for producing musical
 tones and used in numbering the vibrations in any
 note. Cf. *SIRENE*.

1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 1364 The Siren...a new Acoustical In-
 strument...In consequence of
 ous in the water the instrument

1870 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. App. 256, I placed a syren within
 a few feet of the singing flame. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*
 191/1 It has been ascertained by means of the syren that the
 wings of the mosquito move at the rate of 15,000 times
 a second. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 104/1 The 'siren' is
 consists essentially of a circular plate, revolving on an axis
 through its centre at right angles to its plane.

δ. An instrument, made on a similar principle
 but of a larger size, used on steamships for giving
 fog-signals, warnings, etc.

1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. x. 332 He...found
 that when the syren was sounded no echo was returned.
 1880 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 2/2 The Siren can be sounded
 without either steam or compressed air, made to pass through
 a fixed flat disc fitted into the throat of a long trumpet.
 1897 KIRKLAND *Capt. Courageous* 11 Harvey heard the muffled
 shriek of a liner's siren.

II. *Attrib. and Comb.*
 8. *Attrib.*, in sense 'characteristic of, resembling
 that of, a Siren', as *siren air, beauty, note*, etc.

α 1568 ASCHAN *Scholem. L.* (Arb.) 75 Noble personages...
 whom all the Siren songs of Italy could never vntwene
 from the maste of Gods word. 1588 *Marphel. Epist.* (Arb.)
 43 Be not led away by the Syren sounds and intisements
 of yong Iohn. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. ii. *Furia*
 87 Whose Syren-sounds Inchaute chaste Susans. 1600
 SHAKS. *Sonn. cxix.* What poitions haue I drunke of Syren
 teares? 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 2 Soft and syren
 words and periods which...make a pretty sound in the ear.
 1728-46 THOMSON *Seasons, Spring* 991 Her syren-voice,
 inchanting, draws him on To guilefull shores. a 1743
 SAVAGE *Valentine's Day* 10 Far from that shore, where
 syren-beauty dwells. 1788 BURKS *Written in Friars-Carse*
Hermitage iii. Pleasure with her siren air May delude the
 thoughtless pair. 1827 KENLE *Chr. Y. Wednesdays before*
Easter. Be silent, Praise, Blind guide with siren voice,
 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 722 The gentle breathing of
 the south wind...was but a siren song which had lured them
 to their destruction.

γ. 1879 *Rem.* (1759) II. 76 How silly were their Sages hereto-
 fore To fright their Heroes with a Syren-whore? 1742 POPE
Dune iv. 541 Others the Syren Sisters warble round, And
 empty heads console with empty sound. 1768-74 TUCKER
Lt. Nat. (1834) II. 561 Then the siren enemies are busiest
 about us. 1794 COLEBRIDGE *Lines on a Friend who died of*
a frenzy Fever, Vice, siren-hag! in native ugliness. 1836
 NEWMAN *Siren Isles in Lyra Apost.* The craft of Syren
 choirs. 1871 FARRAR *Wm. Hist.* II. 76 When...the music of
 Memory and her syren daughters has been brought low.

δ. Forming adjs. or advs., as *siren-haunted*,
voiced; *siren-like*.

α 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 235 Siren-like songs. a 1704
 T. BROWN *Libertine* i. Wks. 1711 IV. 144 No more shall
 your Voice, Syren-like, charm my Heart. 1829 Mrs. HEMANS
Tales & Hist. Scenes, Death of Conrad 241 Bid him guide
 Thy steps: Those syren-haunted seas beside. 1879 GEO. ELIOT
Theo. Such II. 41 The siren-haunted sea.

9. In sense 6, as *siren form, formation*, -like.
 1831 SOUTH *6th's Path. Anat.* I. 32 The most perfect
 degree of coalescence in the human subject, the syren forma-
 tion, in which even the whole of the lower extremities are
 united into one common limb. 1849-52 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.*
 IV. ii. 664/1 *Symphodia* or Siren-like form. 1883 *Encycl.*
Brit. XVI. 764/2 Another curious result of defective separa-
 tion of symmetrical parts is the siren form of fetus.

10. In sense 7 b, as *siren signal, trumpet*.
 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) I. x. 332 The aerial
 echoes heard when standing behind the syren-trumpet at
 the South Foreland. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 70
 Making out presence known to one another by siren signals.

Siren, v. rare. Also syren. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To allure, entice, persuade.
 1690 *Ser. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II.* 50 The advantageous
 league which she had pleasantly syren'd her brother to
 make with the French Monarch.

2. *intr.* To make signals with the siren.
 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 5/1 The statement that 'it is the
 custom of the North German Lloyds to run "syrening and
 flaring" down the North Sea'...was absurd.

† *Sirenaic. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *SIREN sb.*]
 A member of the celebrated Club which met at the
 Mermaid Tavern.

Due to confusion of the syren with the mermaid: see
SIREN sb.

1616 CORVAT *Trans. Eng. Wits* 37 Right Generous, Iouiall,
 and Mercuriall Sirenaicks. *Ibid.* 42 Farewell noble Sirenaicks!
Sirename. rare. [Alteration of *sirname*
SURNAME, after *SIRE sb.*] A patronymic; a family
 name.

1544 UOALL *Erasm. Apeph.* 303 b, It should be called our
 sire name, that is to say 'y' name of our fathers bloude.
 1552 *Ord. St. Barthol. Hosp.* D. ii. Ye shall manifestly de-
 clare...the names and sirenams of so many as that year
 have died in the house. 1583 GREENE *Perimedes* Wks.
 (Grosart) VII. 17 Pharo the last king of Memphis of that
 sirenname. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marg. & Merch.* I. iii. 100 Old
 Reuben Mowbray had an excellent surname or sirenname.

† *Sirene.* Also *sirène.* Now rare or *Obs.* [F.
sirène.] = *SIREN sb.*

1830 *Encycl. Meth.* (1845) IV. 777 This is precisely the
 principle of the Sirene of Baron Cagnard de la Tour...The
 Sound produced is clear and sweet, like the human voice.
 1850 *Pract. Mech. Frml.* III. 149 (*title*). On the Sirene, a
 new sound producer. 1866 Chambers's *Encycl.* VIII. 745/1
 More complex forms, such as Helmholtz's double siren.

† *Sireneal, a. Obs. rare*—*tr.* In 6 syreneall.
 [irreg. f. *SIREN sb.*] Of or given by sirens.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 53h, (Nymphs) which...did
 alter their Musicke and Instruments, and during the ban-
 quetting, others with an Angellike and Syreneall consent,
 did tune the same to their handes.

† *Sirenical, a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. *SIRENAIC.*]
 Belonging to the Mermaid Club.

1616 CORVAT *Trans. Eng. Wits* 32 Pray commend me to
 M. Protoplast, and all the Sirenical gentlemen. *Ibid.* 37.

Sirenian (sair'niän), *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* [f.
 mod. *L. Sirenia*, f. *L. Siren* *SIREN sb.*]

a. sb. Any member of the order *Sirenia* of
 fish-like aquatic mammals.

1883 *Science* I. 346/1 The discovery of a new fossil sirenian
 in South Carolina. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 114
 The Sirenians or Sea-Cows. 1894 LYEKKER *Roy. Nat.*
Hist. II. 166 The existing Sirenians...the Cetaceans

character-
 istics of the order *Sirenia*. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† *Sirenian, a.* *Obs.* Also *syrenian*. [f.
SIREN sb. + *-IAN*.]

1. Of or characteristic of a siren; alluring, seduc-
 tive, deceitful.

1600 TOURNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* II. To her Syrenian
 Song the Knight gave eare. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrom.*
Ep. Ded., So desperately inflated with their Syrenian en-
 chantments. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* viii. cxxviii, No
 wanton Dress, no Tongue's Sirenian Grace.

2. Inhabited or frequented by alluring women.
 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Ital. Prov.*, In that Syrenian City
 [Naples] 'tis found that one hair of a woman can draw more
 then a hundred yokes of Oxen.

Sirenica (sair'nik), *a. rare.* Also 8-9 syrenica
 (8-ick). [f. *SIREN sb.* + *-IC*.]

1. Melodious; charming, fascinating, alluring.
 a 1704 T. BROWN *Ep. to Ch. Dives* Wks. 1711 IV. 160
 Spell-caught by their Syrenick Voice. 1822 T. G. WAINE-
 WRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 292, I can truly describe her in-
 tense power over me as that of the moon on the restless

1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 393 Nor less was he
 charmed with the vocal duets and trios of our syrenic
 friends.

Sirenical, a. Also 6-7 syrenicall, 7-ical,
 sirenical. [f. as prec. + *-ICAL*.]

1. = *SIRENIC a.* 1. Now rare.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* II. 11 This is the Syrenicall allure-
 ment of your attendant φιλοσοφία. 1609 Sir E. HOV. *Lett.*
to Mr. T. H. Freeing...my dear countreimen from your
 Syrenicall deceit. *Ibid.* 92 Bobbing your credulous Ladies
 with these Syrenicall insinuations. 1662 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.*
 Ser. III. IV. 283 They play on loud virginals joyntly to their
 singing, which...make up syrenical and spherical harmony.
 1600 UPWARD *Eben. Lebk* 254 There was not much that was
 sirenical about this instrument.

† 2. = *SIRENIC a.* 2. *Obs.*

1604 MARSTON *Malcontents* III. iv. But here's a couple of
 sirenical rascals shall enchaunt ye: what shall they sig, my
 good lord?

Hence *Sire'nically adv.*

1888 *Punch* 4 August 53 We loathe deserted wives and
 sirenically influenced (if we may coin an epithet) husbands.

Syre niform, a. rare. [f. *SIREN sb.* 6 +
 (-)FORM.] Of human monsters: Having the lower
 extremities abnormally united in a single limb.

1849-52 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. ii. 955/1 A surgeon...sup-
 posed that the Sireniform monster had been formed during
 a very difficult delivery.

Syrenize, v. Now rare. Also 6 sytanzyze.
 [f. *SIREN sb.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To delight or charm;
 to allure or enchant. Also *intr.* (quot. 1656).

1584 H. CONSTABLE *Diana* viii. viii. Thy transparent eyes...
 Whose dumbe conceits diuinely sytanzyze. 1592 G. HARVEY
Four Lett. iv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 212 That same gentle kin-
 des...that abandoned odious Hatred; That Sirenized furies
 1623 CROKERIAN I. *Syrenize*, to enchant, to bewitch. 1665
 LLOYD *Glossogr.*, *Syrenize*, to play the Siren, to attract
 or allure, as Sirens do with singing.

b. To charm out of a certain state.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 123 What soule is so meta-
 phisical subtle, that can humorously syrenize heaues
 soule, Iehovah, out of the concealments of his Godhead?

Syrenoid (sair'noyd), *a. (sb.). Ichth.* [See del.
 and -oid.] Of or belonging to the group *Syrenoidae*
 of dipnoid fishes. Also *sb.*, a lung-fish of this group
 (*Cent. Diet.*).

1875 tr. Schmidt's *Desc. & Darwinism* 258 The notably
 small division of syrenoid fish which breathe air during the
 dry season of the year.

† *Syreny.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 syrenie. [f. *SIREN*
sb. + *-Y*.] Allurement, fascination.

1600 TOURNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* xvi. Disquiet Eri-
 phila; hel's Syrenie. *Ibid.* xxx. Rowze up the watch, lull'd
 with world's Syrenie.

Sireship (sair'ship), [f. *SIRE sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The
 state or condition of being a sire; paternity, father-
 hood; also fig., authorship.

1837 C. LOFFET *Self-formation* II. 94 The Two Gentlemen
 must be left at large, to walk abroad and please themselves
 in the false bravery of their sireship. 1882 *Standard* 4 Sept.
 6/1 His credentials bid fair for the success of his sireship.

Siress. noun-verb. [f. *SIRE sb.* + *-ESS*.] *A*
 mother; a matron.

1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Words* II. 176 But
 softly, ye venerable sires and sires!

Sirfoot, obs. Sc. form of SURFEIT a.

Sirgirie, obs. form of SURGERY.

Sirra, obs. form of SIRRAH.

Sirian (sir'ian), *a.* and *sb. Astr.* Also 6-7
 Syrian. [f. *SIRI-US* + *-AN*.]

1. Of or belonging to SIRIUS.

1592 SPENSER *M. Huberd* 5 And the hot Syrian Dog on
 the Syrian Star.

1885 CARYLL in *Dryden's Misc. Poems* (1727) I. 306 Thrice
 happy Swains, guarded from Sirian Beams by sacred
 Springs. 1874 PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* 246 We must
 set all the Sirian planets circling much more rapidly than
 the corresponding members of the solar family. 1885 CLERKE
Pop. Hist. Astron. 417 A spectrum of the Sirian planet.

2. Having a spectrum like that of Sirius.

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 128 The former star...is more
 nearly allied to the Sirian stars in the distribution of energy
 in its spectrum. 1903 A. R. WALLACE *Man's Place in*
Universe vi. 120 Other astronomers call the first group
 'Sirian stars', because Sirius though not the hottest is a
 characteristic type.

3. *absol.* as *sb.* A star having a spectrum like that of Sirius.

1900 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 461 Helium or Orion stars merge imperceptibly into Sirians, Sirian into Solar.

|| **Siriasis** (sir'oi'asis). *Path.* [a. L. *siriasis*, a. Gr. *σείρισις*, *σείρις* to be hot and scorching.] A disease affecting children, characterized by inflammation of the brain and membranes, and burning fever. Cf. **SIDERATION** 3.

1601 *HOLLAND Play II.* 397 Yong infants many times
1. of
the
3 P.
ably

Siriema, variant of **SEMIEMA**.

Sirion, obs. variant of **SYRIAN sb.**

|| **Sirih** (sir'i). *Bot.* Also *siri*. [Malay *سیره* *sirih*.] A tropical shrub, *Chavica Siriboa*, of the N. O. *Piperaceae*, the leaves of which are valued in south-east Asia for chewing with the areca-nut; also, the leaf of this shrub, = **BETEL**.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1064/1. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. 126 In a small bamboo case, the Dyak carries his Sirih for use in betel chewing. 1881 *Dr. WINDT Equator* 72 Mals were spread out, and sirih and betel-nut produced.

b. *attrih.*, as *sirih-box*, leaf.
1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. 271 A married woman may not accept... a sirih leaf from a stranger. 1881 *Rock's Head-Hunters Borneo II.* 19 Other princes... squatted on the floor, each with his large silver-gilt sirih-box, and a huge brass spittoon in their midst.

Siringe, obs. form of **SYRINGE**.

|| **Siris**. *Bot.* Also *sirias*, *sirris*. [Hindi *siris*.] a. One or other of several leguminous trees of the genus *Albizia*, native to tropical Asia and Africa. b. A similar tree belonging to the genus *Acacia*, esp. *A. sirissa*.

1874 STEWART & BRANDIS *Flora N. West India* 176 *(Albizia) Lebbeck*. Siris. *Ibid.* 177 *(Albizia) Tulibrissin*. Pink Siris. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 685/1. The *Coccoloba*... is also found on... the Siris (*Acacia sirissa*). 1896 *Academy* 28 Nov. 458/1 The broad Mall (of Lahore),
rim. *Dittles* 214 Ah! *Wilt*,
bough.

|| **Sirius** (sir'i-üs). *Astr.* Also **Ser-**, **Syrus**. [*L. Sirius*, ad. Gr. *Σείριος*.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, the chief of the constellation Canis Major or Great Dog, and the brightest in the heavens; the dog-star.

c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* I. met. v. (1868) 22 Pe sedes bat... arcutus saw ben waxen hie comes when he sterre sirius eschaufed hym. 1555 *Eikon Decades* (Arab.) 294 marg. Siris is otherwise called Canicula, this is the dogge of whom the Canicular dayes haue theyr name. 1881 STANLEY *Illustr. Nat.* (Arab.) 75 The fields cleene fructiflesse the dogstar. Siris heated. 1897 *Drayden* *Æneid* 3. 382 So Sirius, flashing forth sinister lights, Pale human kind with... famine frights. 1725 *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 512 An Image of the Sun, as bright as Sirius to an Eye given in Position. 1772 W. LINCOLN *Poems* 38 When sultry Sirius... flames in the Air, and cleaves the glowing Plains. 1756 *Mason Ode* *Memory II.* Poems (1774) 20 If Sirius flame with fainting heat. 1847 *Tennyson* *Poems* v. 252 As the fiery Sirius dliers hue, And bickers into red and emerald. 1883 *JEFFERIES* *Story My Heart I*, I prayed... now with the Melades, now with the Swan or burning Sirius.
transf. 1891 *HARVEY* *Tess* (1900) 33/2 Each gem turned into an Aldebaran or a Sirius—a constellation of white, red, and green flashes, that interchanged their hues with her every pulsation.

|| **Sirkar** (sirkār). *Anglo-Ind.* Forms: a. 7 sirkar(o), -oarr, -oor; 7 sirkar, 9 surear; 8 sirkar, 8-9 sirkar, 9 sirkar. β. 7 ceroarr, oir-caro, 8-9 cirear. [Urdu (Pers.) *سركار* *sarkār*, f. Pers. *sar* head + *kār* agent, doer.]

†1. The court or palace of a native king or prince. *Obs.*

1619 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1906) I. 160 We were sent for to the Governors to cut price of our clothes for the Princes sirkar. 1623 *Ibid.* (1908) II. 303 [Three pictures] delivered into the Prince his sirkar. 1626 *Ibid.* (1909) III. 241 [A commodity] which belongeth to our masters sirkar.

2. A province; a revenue division. Cf. **CINCAH**.
1627 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 176 The Decies of Surrat Cerecar... will not obey the Kings firmness, though the Divan... remeth to urge them. 1796 *Mosart Amer. Geog.* II. 532 Large provinces called Souths, which
occurred in the
still attended
1. 283 Multan

1798 EDMONSTONE in *Owen's Westley's Despatch* (1877) 61 The allied Sirians look to no other object than the security and tranquillity of their own dominions. 1800 *WELLINGTON* in *Gurw. Despatch* (1844) I. 54 To make the people pay the sirkar

ment. 1906 *Dr. WINDT* *Equator* 72 Mals were spread out, and sirih and betel-nut produced.
plains, where I have taken read contracts for the Sirkar, and prospered.

4. A house-steward (asu. native).

1772 *VFFELST View Eng. Geol. Bengal Gloss.* p. v. In common usage in Bengal, the under Manjans of European... round their loins.
1811 *Rajah* (1811) II. 187 My English Sirkar, who has the uncontrolled disbursement of my money. c. 1803 Mrs. SUEWOD in *Life* (1847) xv. 269 These persons were, stewards, or head servants,—persons in Calcutta called Sirkars.

5. A native writer or accountant; a clerk employed in a merchant's office for making purchases, etc.

1828 *Asiatic Costumes* 41 The sirkars are brokers, agents, and clerks, in all the public offices in Calcutta. 1905 *Stateman* 23 Aug. 3/4 The accused... was a bill collecting sirkar in the employ of the complainant.

|| **Sirkh**. *Anglo-Ind.* Also **g sirkh**, **seerky**. [Hindi *sirkh*.] a. The upper part of the culm of a species of tall reed-grass, *Saccharum Munjia* or *Sara*, native to India. b. Matting made of this. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *Vade Mecum* I. 489 This *seerky* is composed of the stems of the *sarpul*, or tassel grass. *Ibid.* 490 In India shelter them—
Sirkh. 1884 Y from the upper that sirkh is derived.

Sirloin (sirl'oin). Forms: a. 5-8 surloyn, 6-7 loyne, 7-10i(g)ne, -line, 8- surloin (S sur-loin). β. 6 sorlyyn, 7 sir-loyn, 8 sir-loyn, sirloyn; 7 s'loin, 8 sir loin, 8-9 sir-loin, S-sirloin. [ad. OF. **surloigne*, var. of *surlonge*, f. *sur* over, above + *longe* LOIN sb. The spelling *sirloin* shows the same tendency as *sirname* for *surname*, *sirples* (obs.) for *surples*; its final prevalence may have been largely due to the fictitious etymology variously stated in the following quotations.

1665 *FULLER Ch. Hist.*... beef was set before Him (so... this King Henry (the Eighth) 7. ii. 121 *Miss.* But, pray, why is it called a surloin? *Lern Sparkish.* Why, our King James First... being invited to Dinner by one of his Nobles, and seeing a large Loyn of Beef at his Table, he drew out his Sword, and... knighted it. 1822 *Cook's Oracle* 163 Sir-Loyn of Beef. This joint is said to owe its name to King Charles the Second, who dining upon a Loyn of Beef, said for his merit it should be knighted, and henceforth called Sir-Loyn.

1. The upper and choicer part of a loin of beef, used for roasting. Also const. of.

a. 1554 *Church-v. Acc.* St. Mary's Westminster (Nichols, 1797) 14 A surloyn of beef, 6s. 8d. 1559-60 *Old City Acc.* *Bk. in Archæol. Journ.* XLIII. 175 Paid for a surloyn of beef, 7s. 11d. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Enter Kent* 9 A calf, a surloyn of roast beef, a pigge. 1661 *Perry's Diary* at Nov. We had a good surloyn of roast beef. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 9. 57 Many prefer a Surloin of Beef, or a Haunch of Venison. 1740 *SONNEVILLE* *Hobbs* II. 132 A Spit he seiz'd, Just reeking from the fat Surloyn. 1817 J. F. COOPER *Prairie Fire* II. 23 When he has gotten his surloin or his steak. 1885 *Times* 9 Apr. 9 The production of a perfect shorthorn surloin.

fig. 1596 *NATIVE Saffron Walden* 48 Let's have a dozen... surloine peece

16. 1823 *Old City Acc. Bk. in Archæol. Journ.* XLIII. 172 Paid to the Bochar for a great surloyn, xviii. 1623 *Althorp MS.* in *Simkinson's* *Washington* (1860) App. 46 A 'loin, a rumpe, and a rond of beef. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 119/2 When... fish is gone... then these venerable... Beef Stomach, not

1705 *Fielding* *Ophelia* (1705) II. iv. 118 The first cut of a surloin of beef was better. 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 13 Then the huge ox shall yield the broad sir-loin. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 67, 1... beef upon my... at sirloin was brought in.

b. *transf.* Of persons.

1648 *Mayne* *American War* I. i. I doe feele, One of my Surloynes going. 1757 E. PERSON *Mitre* II. lxxvii. The news makes all their Sur-loins crack: Down drops each stounded head. 1823 *BYRON* *Age of Bronze* xviii. To see proud Albion's tartans as a belt Gird the gross sirloin of a city Cely.

2. With punning allusion to **SIR sb.** 1. (Cf. the etym. note above.)

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Enter Kent* 10 That he should presently enter combat with a worthy knight, called Sir Loyne of Beefe, and overthrew him.

† **Sirly**, a. *Obs.* rare. Also 4 serrolli, 6 sorly, 8 sylro, [f. *SIR sb.* + *-ly* 1. Cf. **SUNLY** a.] Lordly, baughty, imperious.

c. 1350 *WILL. Patience* 3316 Now William... still for sides, so serroll burp he cite at himself one, but eche weip was awounded. 1570 *LEVINS* *Alman.* 100 *Serly*, imperious. 1579 *STENSON* *Sheph. Cal.* July 203 Sike serly shepherds han we aone, They kepen all the path. 1600 *HOLLAND* *Ecly* xxxv. xxxviii. 911 Serly lord (say they) were the Macedonians, and rigorous. 1648 J. DEAMONT *Pyche* xix. i. Thine own erected head To far more solid Wretchedness doth bow Than ever made the vilest Reptile be The foot-stool of Contempt to sirly Thee.

Sirkmark (sirk'mark). *Sb.* Also **9 sirkmark**. [f. **MARK sb.** 1. The first element is prob. *sur*-over,

above, although *sir*- is the earlier and more usual form.] One or other of several marks made upon a mould to indicate where the respective bevellings are to be applied to the frame-timbers of a vessel.

a. 1664 E. BUSWELL *Compl. Shipwright* 15 Make Sir-marks to them. 1713 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipwright* *Amst.* 26 Then hang up a Ribbon at the Floor Sirkmark. *Ibid.* 26 In the Length, 3, 4, or 5 Sirkmarks are made, according to the Length of the Piece. 1797 *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 401/1 The lowermost diagonal... which is named the lower sirkmark, at which place the bevellings are taken for the hollow of the floors. 1833 *RICHIARDSON* *Merch. Mar. Arch.* 4 Length of midship floor to feet 3 inches from sirkmark to sirkmark. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 A line or

marks, where the respective bevellings are to be applied to the timbers. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 21/2 A cross... on the staff line and also on the stem... called the sirkmark. Hence **Sirkmark** 2. ? *Obs.*

1664 E. BUSWELL *Compl. Shipwright* 16 The Moulds being made and Sirkmarked to the body of the Vessel.

Sirkmyse, obs. form of **SIRNISE**.

Sirkname, obs. form of **SURNAME**.

Siroc (sir'ok, sir'k). Forms: a. 8- siroc (9 siroco). β. 8-9 sciroc. γ. 8-9 siroch. [a. earlier *F. siroc*, *siroch* (now *siroco*), or ad. It. *sirocco*.] = **SINOCO** 1.

Freq. written with a capital letter.

a. 1775 in *Asi.* 1786 *European Mag.* IX. 256 The fierce Siroc prevails 1800 *SOUTHERN* in C. C. *Southerly Life* (1849) II. 93 A detestable burning blast, a bastard sort of siroc. 1827 *MONTGOMERY* *Pelican* I. iii. 25 Every wind from the hot Siroc to the wet Monsoon. 1867 *EMERSON* *May-Day*, etc. Wks. (Boston) III. 435 These the siroc could not melt. *B. 1879* in *Ed.* 1819 W. S. ROSE *Leti.* I. 259, I attribute the strange influence of perfumes to the Siroc. 1899 M. D. COOPER *Prætor*, I. ii. 184 Here siroc, there

stantia *N.ville* (ed. 2) i. 261 endured the baleful effects of
9 Mrs. SUEWOD *Lady of*
ody vale... where no burning

siroch blows.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1789 Mrs. POZIO *Journ. France* I. 190 A siroc wind, or a raioy day, or a hard frost. c. 1808 R. K. PORTER *Kiss & Sued.* (1813) II. xlii. 193 The Siroc sultriness and oppression... increases at every step. 1809 *BYRON* *Tour* *Stilly* xx. 207 Lest we should be caught by the Siroc winds. 1829 *POR* *Tumblers* *Poems* (1839) 215 Like rain Upon the Siroc-withered plain.

Sirocco (sir'ko). Also 7 syrocco, 8 syrocca, 890000; 7, 9 scirocco, 9 scirocco. [a. It. *sirocco*, *sirco* (also *scirocco*), = Sp. *sirco* (also *xalogue*), Pg. *xarouco*, Prov. sirc, older *F. siroc*, *siroch* (also *silec*, *siloque*, etc.), ad. Arab. *شرق* *sharg* east, f. *sharaga* (the sun) rose. Cf. *prec.*]

1. An oppressively hot and blighting wind, blowing from the north coast of Africa over the Mediterranean and affecting parts of Southern Europe (where it is also moist and depressing). Usually with the.

a. 1617 *MORISON* *Itin.* I. 211 The South-East wiade (which the Italians call Syrocco) did blow very contrary to us. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* x. 706 Forth rush'd Lutus and Zeph with their lateral noise. Sirocco, and Libecchio. 1767 *W. Knight's Trav.* (1768) II. 96 The woods south of Rome kept up as a fence against the Sirocco, or south-west wind. a. 1791 *WESLEY* *Serm.* lxx. Wks. 1811 IX. 251 There be no Sirocco in Italy. 1818 Mrs. LUTY *Poems* *ser.* *Ocean*. (ed. 2) 120 When dire Sirocco... from Africa's burning sands mephitic vapours brings. 1859 *HAWTHORNE* *Martie Fann* xl. Where the sirocco steals away their strength. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 21 The sirocco was blowing up and down the streets.

transf. 1872 E. BRADDOCK *Life India* II. 14 From the west

heat of the sirocco.

b. With a and pl.

a. 1820 *BYRON* *Mar. Fal.* II. 572 The atmosphere is thick and dusky: 'Tis a sirocco. 1834 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Dec. 10/2 The storm... was followed by a sirocco, which lasted until noon.

β. 1823 *FITZGERALD* *Leti.* (1839) I. 71 We have incessant rain, which is as bad as your siroccos. 1860 Mrs. HARVEY *Cruise* *Chaymère* vii. 124 A khamseen was blowing... this wind, which is an exaggerated sirocco, brings clouds of hot sand from the desert.

c. fig. A blighting influence; a fiery storm.

1864 G. A. SALA *Quite Alone* I. ii. 40 Now Scandals sirocco seized a spiteful anecdote, and twisted and twisted and sent it spinning. 1869 J. H. INGRAM *Philosophy of Fire* (1872) 401, I have passed through a sirocco of the soul.

2. *ellipt.* A sirocco drying-machine (see 3).

1890 *Daily News* Sept. 27/5 When the hops have been sufficiently rolled... they are... placed in the drying machine or sirocco. 1892 *WALSLEY* *Tes* 105 In the process of 'firing' the leaves are... placed in bays in a hot-air machine, known as a 'Sirocco'.

3. *attrib.*, as *sirocco blast*, -*dust*, *fog*, *gale*, *weather*, *wind*; also *sirocco fan*, a fan for forcing a strong current of air into a mine, etc.; *sirocco*

drying-closet, drying-machine, oven, a closet, machine, or oven for drying hops or tea-leaves, by means of a hot, moist current of air (cf. 2).

1894 GLAISTONE *Horace* III. xliii. 5 Your vines shall mock *sirocco blasts. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Worksh. Rec.* Ser. iv. 115/2 About a third of the tea... was cured in Davidson's so-called "sirocco" drying-closets. 1890 *Pall Mall Mag.* Oct. 2/3 The first "Sirocco" drying machine (in which hops are being made into tea). 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 266/1 The dust or sand of dried lakes... borne away into the upper regions of the atmosphere... may descend again... in the form of 'red-fog', 'sea-dust', or 'sirocco-dust'. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepulch.* & *Syrian Shrines* II. xliii. 295 The mountains... were veiled in a dreamy, sad-looking "sirocco" fog. 1895 F. M. CRAWFORD *Casa Braccio* xxvii. Then came November with its pestilent "sirocco" gales and its dampness. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/5 The machinery consists of a "Sirocco" oven and a patent tea roller. 1897 HUGHES *Mediterranean Fever* v. 193 It [sic. ice] will also be needed in warm and "sirocco" weather. 1777 A. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 253. have upon the ir Nat. I. 19 An er the Sirocco wind.

Siroccoish, *a. nonce-word*. In 9 *seir*. [f. *prec.* + *-ish*.] Somewhat resembling that produced by the sirocco; oppressively hot and moist. 1837 J. F. COOPER *England* (ed. 2) III. 195 We are more elastic... in a clear bracing air, than in one that is close and siroccoish.

Siron, variant of **CIRON** *Obs.*

The Latin pl. *sirones*, *syrones* occurs in works of the 17th cent., as the transl. of Moutet's *Theat. Insect.* (1658) 1094. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 294 The Sirones, as they are called, dwell in these cells when they cause the Itch.

Sirope, obs. f. **STRUP**. **Sirp(e)cloth**, *var.* of **SURPLOT** *Obs.* **Sirples**, *-us*, obs. ff. **SURPLICE**. **Sirrah** (*sirā*). Now *arch.* Forms: *a.* 6 *syra*, *syra* (*syria*?), 6-7 *sirra*. *β.* 6 *syrrha*, *syrrha*, 6-7 *sirra*, *sirra*. *γ.* 6 *sirah*, 7 *syrrah*, 7-*sirrah*. *δ.* 6 *sera*, *serray*, *serha*, 9 *dial.* *serrah*. See also **STIRRAH**. [f. *SIR sb.* The additional syllable had probably no definite origin, though explained by Minshew as the interj. *ah* or *ha*.]

1. A term of address used to men or boys, expressing contempt, reprimand, or assumption of authority on the part of the speaker; sometimes employed less seriously in addressing children. *a.* 1526 100 *Merry Tales* (Rastell) xlii. Sirra I understand that thou dost lye every night with my wyfe when I am from home. 1548 CROWLEY *Confut. N. Shaxton* Gij. A, syra, there said you well! 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. ii. 30 Sirra, your Fathers dead, And what will you do now? 1641 W. MOUNTAGU in *Bucchele MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 289 The Bishop saying 'Sir', was mistaken to have said Sirra, and called to the bar.

β. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 Sirra, when our... groundstres were alive they spake plainly in their mothers tongue. 1579 G. HARVEY *Two Lett.* li. 64 Ah Syrrha, and Iesu Lord, thought I, haue we at last gotten one, of whom his olde... Companions may iustly glory. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* ii. v. 61 Syrrha, sirra, Ile knowe the truth of all. 1601 HOLAND *Pliny* xxxv. x. li. 538 Sirraha, (quoth he) remember you are but a shoemaker.

γ. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. i. But, heare you, sirrah. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 194 Nay, sirrah... I knowe not what will come of you. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Don Zara* 171 Syrrah, Though I cannot prove how, or where thou attainedst those glorious Arms... yet [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 ¶ 3, I assure you Sirrah, I wont go to the Devil for you. 1796 MISE. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IV. 169 Sirrah, I'll break your bones! 1821-2 SHELLEY *Chas.* i. li. 206 Go, sirrah, and repent of your offence Ten minutes in the rain. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vii. 'You mean Captain Drake, your worship?' 'I do, sirrah.'

δ. 1547 HOOPER *Anstr.* Bk. *Winchester* Tj. See thy God, knele downe sera and hold upp thy handes. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* l. iii. B ijij h, What serray what I say? (Quod he) doste thou not know thy selfe? 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* i. Serrha, heus, i. 1833 CLOSE *Satirist* 164 I'll fetch the, thau idle serrah!

b. Used attributively with appellations or proper names.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. 121 Sirra Costard, I will infranchise thee. 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* i. Wks. (Grosart) X. 59 Sirra collier, know that we are here all assembled as a grand iurie. 1603 DEKKER & CHETLEY *Grisin* II. i. But, Sirra Rice, when the day? 1665 COWLEY *Cutter of Coleman Str.* i. ii. 1 Sirra Jack-a-apes, if you start when your father speaks to you. 1860 JANSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* ix. i. 341 Give me a glass of brandy, sirrah host.

† 2. Applied to women (seriously or in jest). *Obs.* 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* II. i, Sirrah Bellafront... thou shalt sit at the upper end, punk. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* II. iv. Ah Sirrah; And have we got you here? faith Noble Lady, We'll keep you one month, Courtier. 1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* III. i. Ados, sirrah, I like thy wit well. 1730 SWIFT *Fam. Stella* vii. You lose all your money at cards, sirrah Stella. 1711 *Ibid.* 11 July, Stella, hussy, don't you remember, sirrah [etc.].

Sirree, *dial.* and *U.S.* Also *sirre-e*, *sir-ee*, *dial. sur-*, *sur-*, *sarree*. [f. *SIR sb.* (cf. *prec.*); prob. a modification of the common dialect *sirry*, *surry*, etc.] *Sir*, *sirrah*.

1823 *Knight's Quarterly Mag.* L. 300 Oi say, sirree, where be'st thee gwin? 1848 RUXTON *Far West* i. No sirree; I went out when Spiers lost his animals. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Eng. Sportsman* i. 146 To say No sirree-e-e-e is to convey the sentence of No you infernal rogue [etc.]. 1900 R. H. SAVAGE *Brought to Bay* i. ii. 'So, the title is secure!' cried the overjoyed Hawtrey. 'Yes, Sir-ee!' frankly answered Texas Dave.

Sirreng, obs. form of **SYRINGE**.

Sir-reverence, *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *se-*, *save*, 7 *sa-reverence*. [Alteration of *save* (abbreviated to *sa*) *reverence*: see *SAVE prep.* 4 and *REVERENCE sb.* 5.]

† 1. *Sir-reverence* of, with all respect for, with apologies to. (cf. *REVERENCE sb.* 5.) *Obs.*

1575 GAIM. *Gurton* v. ii. Sir reuerence of your masterdome, and you were out a-dore [etc.]. 1594 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Gl.* 326 And sir, sir-reverence of your manhood and genterie, I haue brought home sncb mony as you lent me. 1614 RICH *Honestie of Age* (1844) 14 His manners, that hauing to tell a sober tale to a Justice of peace, would still begin his speeches with 'Sir reuerence of your worships honesty'. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. iii. The beastliest man—(Sir-reverence of the company)—a rank whore-master.

† *b.* Without const. *Obs.*

a. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 91 A very reuerent body: I such a one, as a man may not speake of, without he say sir reuerence. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 171 And, sir reuerence, how lowly he and the mother of Infortunatus were. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* Induct., Hee has (sirreuerence) kick'd me three, or four times about the Tying-house. 1654 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* Pref. Verses, And makes the Country Neighbourhood about Swallow, Sir reuerence, what he voideth out. 1687 MRS. BENN *Lucky Chance* iv. i. Plain Fulbank;—methinks you might haue had a Sir-reverence under your girdle, Sir.

β. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam.* *Ajax* Let. A ijh, A thing that I cannot name well without saue-reuerence. 1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* x. 115, I was a woman when she was, se-reverence, a paltie girle. 1658 BURTON *Comm.* *Antoniuss Ilin.* 223 So great was his despite against him, meerly because he was *Sacerdos Maritatus*, which forsooth he cannot name without a Sa-Reverence. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), Sa-reverence, *salua reuerentia*, saving regard or respect; an usual word.

† *c.* With punning allusion to **SIR sb.** 1. *Obs.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 279 They neither feare Goodman Sathan, nor Sir Reuerence, nor milord Gouernement himselfe.

2. Human excrement.

1592 GREENE *Ned Browne* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 33 His face... and his Necke, were all besmeared with the soft sirreuerence, so as he stunk. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabetais* iv. lii. For four... Days I hardly scumbe'd one poor Butt of Sir-reverence. 1738 BRACKEN *Farrery* (1749) 218 It was a Bolus made of Sirreuerence or Human Dung, begging the Reader's Pardon. 1771 SMOLETT *Humph.* Ch. 30 Apr., As a plate of marmalade would improve a pan of sir-reverence. 1828- in *dial.* glossaries (Yorksh., Durham).

b. With *a.* A piece or lump of this.

1592 GREENE *Ufstart Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 235 As far as a hungry sow can smell a sir reuerence. 1683 DRYDEN *Vind.* 'Duke of Guise' Wks. 1725 V. 333 If I cry a Sir-Reverence, and you take it for Honey, make the best of your Bargain. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III. 174 To try an Important Experiment, whether it was possible for 'em to preserve a Sir Reuerence. 1720-1 *Lett. fr. Miss's Jnl.* (1722) II. 315 To pass by the Sir-reverence, and the good Dousing the Dragon met with. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Acharn.* iv. vii, May Providence Send to the hand of this fine shark A newly-born sir-reverence. A 1840 FRERE *Aristoph.* *Acharn.* 1710 Let him grasp for his defence A ponderous sir reuerence.

Hence † **Sir-reverence v.** *Obs. rare.*

1655 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. iii. 27 Another time sirreuerencing in a paper, and running to the window with it. 1697 CIBBER *Woman's Wit* v. 52 O Lord Sir! I do Sir-reverence your Person.

Sirraha, obs. form of **SIRRAH**.

† **Sirright**, *Obs.* [f. *SIR sb.*] A right pertaining to the male line.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat.* *Honour* vii. ii. 204 Rodolphe alleged that the Dukedom... was... a Male Fief of the Empire, from which... Daughters were excluded, and so the sirright ceasing, he was the very nearest heir.

Sirring, obs. f. **SYRINGE**. **Sirris**, variant of **STRIS**.

Sirrup, obs. f. **SYRUP**. **Sirse** (*Sc.*): see **SIR sb.** 7 *b.*

Sirship (*sē-ship*). [f. *SIR sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The position of a Sir; haronecty.

1873 *Gentl. Mag.* July 101 A haronet... whose grandfather... had left his descendants nothing to support the dignity of the hereditary Sirship.

Sirt, var. **SRIT** *Obs.* **Sirtes**, *-is*: see **SYRTIS**

Sirup, obs. and *U.S.* var. **SYRUP**. **Sirurgen**: see **CHIRURGEON** and **SURGEON**.

† **Sirvente** (*sirvānt*). Also *syrvante*, *servante* (cf. *OF. serventeis*, *-ois*, *It. serventes*, *Sp. servent*), app. f. *servir* to serve, but the connexion is not quite clear. The French and English form has arisen by taking *serventes* as a pl.] A form of poem or lay, usu. satirical, employed by the troubadours of the Middle Ages.

1879 SCOTT *Levanoe* xvii. The knight... asked his host whether he would choose a *servente* in the language of *oc*, or a *lai* in the language of *oui*. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 516 To get A notion of the Troubadour's intent In ronde, tenson, virelai or servant. 1878 STRUSS *Study Med.* & *Mod. Hist.* vi. (1900) 141 Some few *serventes* or satiric lays that entitle Richard II to the name of a *trouvere*.

Sis, obs. variant of **SICE**, **SISS sb.**

Sisal (*sī-sāl*, *sī-sā-l*). Also *sissal*. [See *def.*]

1. The name of a port in Yucatan, used attrib. with *fibre*, *grass*, *hemp*, to designate the prepared fibre of several species of *Agave* and *Fourcroya*, which is largely exported from that place for use

in rope-making. Also *Sisal plant*, the aloe or other plant from which the fibre is obtained.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 724/1 None of its agricultural products yield articles of export, except the Sisal hemp. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 126 The sisal hemp, which is the product of the *Agave Americana*, is also very enticing to the speculator. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 May 4/8 A cargo of sisal grass for the Plymouth Cordage Company. 1889 *Times* 9 Mar. 4/3 The issue was an Act... to give substantial encouragement... to the cultivation of the sisal fibre. 1889 D. MORRIS *New Bulletin* No. 27. 60 The true Sisal plant is *Agave rigida*.

attrib. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 36/2 The prosperity which Yucatan in recent years owes to the development of the Sisal hemp trade. 1882 *Christy New Commercial Pl.* No. 6. 43 The Giant Lily or Sisal Hemp Plant of South America (*Fourcroya gigantea*). 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 May 6/2 Some thousands of acres of sisal hemp plantations.

2. *ellipt.* = *prec.* Chiefly attrib.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 24 White Sisal Rope. White Sisal Lines. 1895 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 2/3 Hemp has shown renewed activity... Sisal also is firmer. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 65 Almost all the settlers of this island [sic. Andros] are engaged in Sisal cultivation.

Siscoe, variant of **CISCO**. *U.S.*

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 11 Herring are found all along the coast; and in the lakes there is a similar fish known as the siscoe.

Siscowet (*sī-sko-et*). Also *siskawitz*, *-iwit*, *-owet*, etc. [Odjibwa, meaning literally 'cooks itself' (Goode).] A variety of the great lake trout of N. America, found in Lake Superior.

1849 H. W. HERBERT *Fish & Fishing* 145 The Siskawitz is rather shorter and stouter than the Mackinaw fish. 1884 Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 496 The Siscowet, *Salvelinus namaycush*. 1888 — *Amer. Fishes* 463 The amateur is likely to confound the Namaycush with the Siscowet.

attrib. 1882 JOROAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 318 Siscowet Salmon... is probably a local variety rather than a distinct species.

Sise, obs. variant of **SICE**, **SIZE**.

† **Siseangle**, *Obs. rare*. [f. *sise* **SICE** + **ANGLE**.] A hexagon. So † **Siseangled a.**

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Def., Likewise shall you iudge of siseangles, which haue sixe corners. 1567 — *Whetst.* C ij, Quadrate, Cinkeangled, Siseangled.

Sisel (*sī-sel*), *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. G. *siesel*: cf. **SIZEL**.] A kind of ground-squirrel (see *quots.*).

1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 93 Of the Old World species the best known is the Sisel, or *Suslik* (*Spermophilus citell.*).

† **Sisel**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. ON. *sýsl*, related to *sýsla sb.* work, business, *sýsla vb.* to be busy, etc.] Occupied, engaged.

1325 *Metr. Rom.* 1122 Quen hali kirc higan newli, Sain Jon was sisel, and hisi. In ordaining of priestes and clerkes, And in casting kirc werkes.

† **Siser**, *Bot. rare*. [L. *siser*, perhaps the same as Gr. *σισαρον* (whence mod. L. *sissarium*).] The water-parsnip or skirret (*Sium sissarium*).

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 74 Fuchsius reckonth that 1562 — *Herbal* pleasant to the er, in botany, a

name given to the skirret. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Sium Sissarium*, systematic name of the siser or skirret, formerly considered aromatic.

Siser, obs. form of **SIZAR**.

Siserary (*sīsēr-ri*). Now *dial.* Forms: 5 *seasarary*, 7 *seasarara*, 8 *ceserera*; 7 *sas*, 8-9 *sassarara* (9 *sassaray*); 7 *sursurrara*; 8 *siser-nri*, 8-9 *-ary*, 9 *-ara*; 7 *sissara*, 8-9 *sissosara*, 9 *-ary*. [Popular corruption of **CERTIORARI**.]

† 1. A writ of **Certiorari**. *Obs.*

1481-90 *Howard House. Bks.* (Roxb.) 196 My Lord payd to the Clerk of the Pece for a seasarary for the Vekery of Wyrmyngford ij. s. vj. d. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phanix* Cj, Heere a writ of *Demur*, there a *Procedendo*, heere a *Sursurrara*, there a *Capiendo*. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* G ij, They cannot so much as pray, but in law, that their sinnes may be remou'd, with a writ of Error, and their soules fecth vp to heauen, with a sasarara. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 67 Sissaras, Writs, Laitatis and Prociendos. 1760-1 SMOLETT *Laurel* *Greatest* II, O! that there was a lawyer here to serve him with a *siserari*.

2. With *asiserary*, with a vengeance; suddenly, promptly.

1607 [WENTWORTH] [SMITH] *Puritan Widow* III. iii, If it be lost or stole... a Canning King of mine... would fetcht againe with a Sesarara. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* vii. xxi. It was on Sunday in the afternoon, when I fell in love all at once with a *sissarara*. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, 'As for the matter of that,' returned the hostess, 'out she shall pack with a sasarara.' 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* *Abr. Petit.* *Justice* 71 I'll fetch you up with a sissarary. 1857 G. W. THORNBURY *Stories of Cavaliers & Roundheads* 55 Tossing off Canary cups, With a Sassarara.

3. A severe rebuke or scolding; a sharp blow; a torrent of (language).

1771 SMOLETT *Humph.* Ch. 15 May, I have g'en the dirty slut a sissarary. 1865 SCOTT *Woodst.* x, Master Holdenough... attacked it with such a sissarary of Latin as might have scared the devil himself. 1860 G. W. REYNOLDS *Hyst. of Court* I. 16 He was just inflicting a Sassarara upon the waiter for not keeping up a cheerful fire. 1893 COZENS *Hardy Broad Norfolk* 5 One boy will give another a clip o' the head... and once I heard a fellow say he had given another a sissarara.

1608 SHAKS. *Per. v.* Prol. 7 Her art sisters the natural roses. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 407 Whose misfortune [is] to be brother'd and sister'd by a couple of creatures, who are not able to comprehend her excellencies. 1854 S. DONELL *Balder* xxiv. 158 Seven snowdrops Sister the pleads.

2. To call (one) sister; to address as a sister. 1663 KILLGREW *Parson's Wedding* ii. iii. You have got one of the best hiders of such a business in the Town; Lord, how he would Sister you at a Play! 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) II. 251 How artfully... he reminds her of the brotherly character which he passes under to her. How officiously he sisters her! 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Hen* xxxv. Think what it must be... to be 'dear sister' by such bodies as these in public.

3. To treat in a sisterly manner. 1871 MRS. WHITNEY *Real Folks* xiv. She could be mothered and sistered, as girls ought to be.

Hence **Sistering** *vbl. sb.* (in sense 2). 1818 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) III. 97 By... such brothering and sistering be kept up his influence among his people.

Sister-german. [*f.* SISTER *sb.* + GERMAN *a.*] A sister through both parents; a full sister.

138a WYCLIF *1 Kings* xi. 19 The sister german of his wiif Taphnes. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 159. I have gyven my suster germane to Reynawde for his wyff. 1490 — *Encyclos* xxi. 75 Sbe dyde doo call anne her suster germane. 1523 LD. BERNERS *tr. Froiss.* I. xxi. 31 Isabell of Engleterre... was suster germane to king Charles last deed. 1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* d ij b. Picture and Sculpture, are Sisters germane.

† **Sisterhead.** *Obs. rare.* [-HEAD.] = next. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 278 The token thanne lied biede, The brother of the Sosterhede To wedde wyves. c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxxvi. (1859) 40. I doo yow to understande that this lady Misericorde, sauyng her systerhede, yow in this Courte grete annoye. 14. — *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 612 *Sororitas*, a systerhede.

Sisterhood (sist'rhud). Also 4 sosterhode. [*f.* SISTER *sb.* + HOOD.]

1. The state or condition of being a sister; sisterly status or relationship.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 268 That was unto Creusa sent... For Sosterhode hem was betuene. *Ibid.* III. 278 Thanne... Sosterhode of marriage Was torned into couisage. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. lxxii. Sbe... left to doo the part of sisterhood, to doo that of a wife. 1612 CORCIE, *Demi-lit.*... brotherhood, or sisterhood, on th' one side only. a. 1656 BR. HALL *Rem.* (1660) 407 There is a kinde of natural equality in Sisterhood. 1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed.) 411. To her last leave of love and sisterhood. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v. I will but salute you with the kiss of sisterhood. a. 1855 C. BRONTE *Professor* xviii. They acknowledged in her a sister.

transf. by colonic. 2. A society of sisters; esp. a society of women who have taken certain vows and live together under conventual rule, or who are otherwise devoted to religious life, or to charitable work as a vocation. Also *attrib.*

c. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. Let me be one, Although unworthy, of that Sisterhood. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Juh.* v. iii. 157 I'll dispose of thee, Among a Sisterhood of holy Nuns. 1656 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. lxxviii. 962 Amongst your Sisterhood I know are amorous Venches some. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 Own yourself and the rest of your sisterhood to be cheats. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 3 To look out a Sisterhood of Nuns among whom to place his Daughter. 1794 MAS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlvii. When she took the vows... few of the present sisterhood, I believe, were witnesses of the ceremony. 1866 *Church Times* 1 Sept. 277a: The various works of charity which are chiefly conducted by Sisterhoods. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 10 The first impression from life at the secluded Sisterhoods was given me at the Convent of St. Michael.

b. Used loosely to denote a number of females having some common aim, characteristic, or calling. Often in a bad sense.

1609 MARKHAM *Famous Whore* (1868) 47 You faire creatures of my sisterhood I wish this my discourse may do you good. 1637 MASSINGER *Guardian* iv. iii. I will do you good. 1637 — *Mass hawks*, and be myself

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 71. of Canting Females banished to some Desert Island. 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Ransom* xviii. One of the sisterhood, a little stale, advised me to take lodgings in a part of the town where I was unknown. 1791 VOLCOFF *(P. Fintal) Ode to Mrs. Paley* Wks. 1812 II. 144 The Sisterhood of Billingsgate shall know. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi. She lacked... the decided boldness and effrontery of her sisterhood. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* i. 3 I those members of the female sex... who agitate questions they know nothing about. The *Saturday Review* calls the latter the 'Shrieking Sisterhood'. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 82 Lady Dolly and her sisterhood were audacious but cowardly.

c. *fig.* A group, array, association, or number of things imagined as sisters.

1827 R. POLLOCK *Course of T.* II. A little orb [the earth],... With her fair sisterhood of planets seven. 1839 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* I. iv. 80 The Celtic nations, the claim of whose speech to a place in the Indo-Germanic sisterhood has lately been established. 1883 in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2038 A sisterhood of churches covering a large section of country.

Sistering (sist'aring), *fpf. a.* [*f.* SISTER *2.*] Having a relationship comparable in some way to that of a sister or sisters.

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 2 From off a hill whose concaue wombe rewarded A plaintfull story from a sistering vale. c. 1645 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Fam. Ept.* Wks. (1711) 140 The Roman was almost naked from the Waste upwards,

discovering the sistering Apples of her Breast. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 856 The soft sistering music of a stream That pilgrimed by. 1880 SWINBURNE *Studies in Song* 13 At his birth the sistering stars were one.

Sister-in-law. Also 5 sistir elawe, 7, 9 dial. sister-law, etc. [*See* LAW *sb.* 3 c.] a. The sister of one's husband or wife. b. The wife of one's brother. c. The wife of one's husband's or wife's brother.

c. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 457/1 Systyr yn lawe, as hows [bondes] systyr, or wylys systyr. *glos.* *Ibid.* Systyr yn lawe, broders wyrt, *fratriscia*. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 35 The ladies husbondes brother was there, and sawe his sister-in-lawe a litte asyde with a knight in a corner. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 341/1 A sistir elawe, *socrum, nurus*. 1538 COVERDALE *Ruth* I. 15 Beholde, thy systyr in lawe is turned backe vnto hir people. 1554 *Dury Illust.* (Camden) 142 Item I geve... to mother Harvy, my systyr in lawe, the tburde [ignowen] wch I last made. 1676 HOBBS *Hiad* xxii. 467 Her Sister-laws that stood about her nigh. a. 1721 J. SHEFFIELD (Dk.

Lett. to Mary Gasborne 218 Some dozens of female friends, sisters-in-law, and cousins. 1838 DICKENS *Nickelby* iii. Now for my sister-in-law.

Sisterize. *v.* rare. [*f.* SISTER *sb.* + -IZE.] In *pass.*: To be provided with a sister or sisters.

1752 MRS. DELANY *Life with a Sister* (1861) 1. 82 It is happy for D., since she is so brotherised and sisterised, that she can make their strange and unnatural behaviour easy to her.

Sisterless (sist'less), *a.* [*f.* SISTER *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no sister.

1856 MRS. CRAIK *J. Halliart* ii. Brotherless, sisterless, and friendless as I was. 1875 W. CORRIE *Lett. & Frits.* (1897) 386 I'd like to end my life that way, motherless, wifeless, and sisterless.

Sister-like. *adv.* [*f.* SISTER *sb.* + -LIKE.] After the manner of a sister. Also *Sisterlike* *a.*, appropriate to sisters; sisterly.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 104 And sister like did lounigly Faire Philomene embrace. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. iii. Sister-like in love they dwell. 1839-52 BAILEY *Scottish* II. 117—sister-like as the starry stars, Each eye... island's Poems 134 I... wound.

Sisterliness. [*f.* next + -NESS.] The quality of being sisterly; sisterly affection or sympathy.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. xi. 232 An elegant sisterliness, one might almost say. 1882-3 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug. If you could experience once the brotherliness and sisterliness that warms our Annual [mission] Meetings.

Sisterly (sist'lerly), *a.* [*f.* SISTER *sb.* + -LY.] 1. Of or pertaining to a sister; also, character-istic of, befitting, becoming, or like a sister.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 100 Sisterly, *sororius*. 1603 SHAKS. *Measure for Measure* v. i. 100... remove confutes mine broke's Philot. iii. 158 resemblance [of Christianity] to Platonism. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlv. A renewal of all the maternal kindness of the abbess, and of the sisterly attentions of the nuns. 18 kiss, and: xliii. She. RUSKIN P. joy of sisterly love.

The self-devotion Christ's teaching.

Sisterly (sist'lerly), *adv.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -LY.] In the manner or spirit of a sister.

1874 *Free-thinker* No. 71. of Canting Females banished to some Desert Island.

Sisterly. *rare.* [*f.* SISTER *sb.*, on the analogy of FRATERNITY.] Sisterhood.

1603 HARNETT *Pop. Imptat.* xxiii. 166 A Sisterly of mimes, mops, and idle holy women. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. ix. 235 Others of their sisterly (very weak headed women, frail vessels) carried not matters so well.

Sistership. [*f.* SISTER *sb.* + -SHIP.] Institutional or conventual sisterhood.

1840 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* I. 294 note. These favoured ladies who... are fortunate enough to obtain sister-ships. 1843 LD. J. MANNERS in *Mrs. Brookfield & her Circle* (1893) 133 They are not to be bound by vows, but during their Sistership to obey all the rules of the House.

Sisters thread. [*perh.* from SISTER *sb.* 3 a.] (See quot. 1812.)

1572 in F. j. 62. 158 the 1 XXXII. MARKHAM yarne... for 1652 *Acc.* the sound: All bleache

Sistie. emit a kind of hissing sound.

1849 H. A. WISE *Let Gringos* II. I forgive the entire African races for whistling the latest polkas, or rather *sistie* through their closed teeth.

† **Sistie.** *Obs.* [*f.* A. *sistie*, or ad. I. *sistrum*: see next.] A sistrum.

c. 1590 A. HUME *Eptat. Montreuil* 30 A loffe troupe of Ladies in array, Sum on a loth, sum on a sistre play.

|| **Sistrum** (sist'rum), *n.* *sistra* (sistrums). Also 8 systrum. [*L.*, ad. Gr. *σίστρον*, *f.* *σείειν* to shake.] A musical instrument consisting of a thin oval metal frame furnished with transverse metal rods loosely fixed in it and a handle by which it was shaken. Also *attrib.*

Originally peculiar to Egypt and the worship of Isis, but subsequently used in other Oriental countries.

1598 *Teares Barthe.* De P. R. xix. cxxiii. (1495) 946 It is proued that Isis queene of Egypte was the systre lynder of Sistrum. 1603 HOLLAND *Hutarch's Mor.* 1312 That brasen Timbrel which they sounded and rung at the sacrifices of Isis, named Sistrum. *Ibid.* Upon the Abiss or rundle of the Sistrum toward the toppes, they engrave the forme of a cat. a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* xiii. (1683)

She held stretched out towards them a sistrum in either hand.

|| **Sisymbrium** (sisi'mbri'um). *Bot.* Also 6 sisimbrium. [*L.*, ad. Gr. *σισυμβριον* some sweet-smelling plant.] A genus of herbaceous cruciferous plants (under which water-cress was formerly included); hedge-mustard, garlic-mustard.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. (1568) 140 The seconde kynde of Sisymbrium is called cardamin also, in Englyshe water cresses. 1580-3 GREENE *Mamillia* i. Wks. (Grosart) II. 23 The beaue Sisymbrium r moment. 1664 EVELYN double and simple. 1753 yellow flowers. 1842 in the cotyledons are

Sisyphean (sisi'ti'an), *a.* Also 7 Sysiphean, 9 Sisyphean, Sysyphean. [*f.* L. *Sisyphæus*, ad. Gr. *Σίσυφος*, *f.* *Σίσυφος*, Sisyphus, the name of a king of Corinth, whose punishment in Hades was to roll a heavy stone up a hill; as he reached the top, the stone rolled down again.] Of or pertaining to Sisyphus; like (that of) Sisyphus; resembling the fruitless toil of Sisyphus; endless and ineffective.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xv. I barter sighs for tears, and

245 Do we only see therein humanity condemned to an aimless Sisyphean labour?

Sisyphean (sisi'ti'an), *a.* [*f.* L. *Sisyphæus*, ad. Gr. *Σίσυφος*, *f.* *Σίσυφος*: see *prec.*] Sisyphean.

1599 T. MOUNT *Silkworms* 43 Sisyphean soules, betwined multigliers. Surcease to pitch this never pitched stone. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xi. 724 I... survey'd A mournful vision I the Sisyphean shade. 1823 I. WILLIAMS *Dogfistery* II. xxi. (1874) 49 What but this was the Sisyphean stone? 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Hist. Cotton Famine* 417 A mere labour test—a Sisyphean employment.

Sisypheism (sisi'tizm), [*f.* *Sisyphæus* + -ISM.] Unceasing and fruitless labour like that of Sisyphus, *spec.* as a characteristic of modern industrial conditions; also, the view that industrial labour is of this nature.

In quot. 1856 the reference is to the use of the crank and similar punishments in prisons. 1846 G. R. PORTER *tr. Bastiat's Pop. Fall. Gen. Interests* 24 note. We beg the reader to excuse us if we designate this

cticularly trying to nature, that of Sisyphus to wit... We have made Sisypheism vulgar. 1884 RAC *Contemp. Socialism* 406 These gloomy views have in France received the name of Sisypheism.

So **Sisypheist**. 1846 G. R. PORTER *tr. Bastiat's Pop. Fall. Gen. Interests* 24 note. We beg the reader to excuse us if we designate this

Sit (sit), *sb.* 1 [*f.* the vb. Cf. Fris. *sit*, Du. *sit*, MLG. *sit*, MHG. and G. *sitz* seat, sitting.]

1. a. The manner in which an article of dress, or some part of one, is disposed or fits the person.

1776 MRS. THRALE *Lett. Johnson* 16 May. Long lectures about the sit of a cap, which you will not give me a minute to put on as it should be. 1785 MACKENZIE *Leinster* No. 22 P 9 She looked very narrowly at the Pope's head-dress, and the particular sit of a plume by saying that he had 414 Accounting for the sit of a plume in enthusiasm. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 20 July 61. a child, taught to care for nothing but the sit of its frock. 1892 *Ed. Words* Sept. 634/2 Rather concerned about the sit of a couple of folds in her dress.

b. Inherent character or tendency. 1866 DORA GREENWELL *Est.* 107 Natures the whole bent and sit of which is powerfully attracted to good.

c. Manner of sitting. Cf. *SEAT* *sb.* 2. 1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 29 The dignified step of the... black chargers, the rigid sit of the soldiers.

2. A spell of sitting. 1838 TENNYSON *to Mem.* (1897) I. vi. 147 After this long

8. 6-sate.

1552 TINOALE. *Expos. Matt.* (1550) 34 b, As thogh God had sate and eat. wyth them. 1611 *Bible Ps. xxvi.* 4. I have not sate with vaine persons. 1647 *COWLEY Mistr.* *The Gathers in.* We have both sate gazing. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 2 Being all sate down, we fell a talking. 1803 *Edwin II. 12* Where. Hermon and his friend were sate. 1848 *THACKERAY Fan. Fair* vi. She had sate by him. c. 6 sytt, sitt, 6-7 sitt, 6-8 (9 *dial.*) sit.

1528 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. i. 284 To have sit down. 1540-1 *Elvot Image* Gorr. (1556) 145 After he had sitte a good space. 1565 *STAPLETON tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 81

B. Signification.

1. *intr.* 1. Of persons: To be or remain in that posture in which the weight of the body rests upon the posteriors; to be seated.

Bowulf 285 Hunferd mæpelode. . . þæt æt fotum sæt frean Seyðing. 285 *Vesp. Psalter* xlii. 20 Sittende wið broðer Ginnu þu teldes. 971 *Elfric.* *Elfric.* 15 þa sæt þær sum blind þearf þe ðon wege. c. 1200 *ORIN* 993 þær he sæt to frazennem hemm Of þære bokkes lare. c. 1200 *Gen. 4. Ex.* 279 Ic wile. . . Min sete nōd on heuene make. And ðor ic wile sitten. 1340 *Aenb.* 266 Ich ziez oru lhorð iessu crist ic rist half zittinde. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 297 þe senatores arayed hem. . . and so þey seten in here hous. c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxi. (1859) 21 Sathanas sæt for to wryte. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xiv. 65 As he sætte so hym thoughte he herd a noyse of houndes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* vi. 42 Sibilla Cumane. . . Quhair as scho sæt rummings in hir cair. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xxi. 26b. Within it was Victory sitting with two wings. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low* C. 185 After that he bath sitten a while there. . . he is conducted. . . to his lodgings. 1757 *GRAY Bard* 45. I see them sit, they linger yet. 1779 *Alford* No. 6. The rest of the company sat nearer or more remote from him according to their respective fears. 1824 *MITSFORD Village* Ser. 1. (1864) 20 It is a beautiful brook, and one that Walton himself might have sitten by and loved. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 111. 91 The clause which permitted scrupulous persons to communicate sitting. 1874 *BLACKIE Sculp.* 41 A man may think as well standing as sitting, often not a little better. fig. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadence* (1602) 316 [I do not be-

Malignant Fate sat by, and smil'd. 1818 *BYRON Ch. riv.* iv. i. Venice sate in state, throned on her hundred isles. 1856 *ALPOD Poet. Wks.* 307 Beneath her branchless palm must Judah sit.

b. *Const. on or upon.* Also fig. to sit on the or one's throne, to reign.

Bowulf 256 Weard mæpelode, ðær on wigce sæt. c. 888 K. *Ælfstan Beeth.* iv. Sittad manfulle on heahsellum, & halige under beora fotum þrycað. c. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1079. Se cyng. . . weard þær gewundod, & his hors ofslagen þe he on sæt. c. 1200 *ORIN* 980 þær he sætt on his sæte. c. 1200 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 235 Þe ston þat ic op-on sitt. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 608 That ston air place that fand so hard. That that mycht syt on anerly. c. 1450 *HOCLEVILLE Mfr. Poems* 175 O thynke how. . . on my knee Thow sat. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 18 He sætte upon his hamnes. 1544 *UOAL. Esm.* *Apoph.* 395 He cutte the benche 31 Darius had sitten on. 1673 R. *HARCOURT Voy. Guliana* 41 This Idole is fashioned like a man sitting upon his heeles, holding open his knees. c. 1570 *HOBBS Dial. Com.* *Latus* (1681) 65 That in this court the Kings of the Realm have sitten on the high bench. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xix. 276 After he had sitten 24 years on the throne. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 609 A stone, on which. . . Telamon sat to view the Salamian ships. 1855 *SMEOLLEY Occult Sciences* 256 Although the Christian sythlis. . . no longer sat upon a tripod.

c. *Const. in* (a seat, throne, saddle, etc.).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8540 Salomon Was king sittand in his fader tron. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ProL 131 Quben at he suld sit in sege of maieste. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 482 As lie sat in his seate softly by his quene. c. 1400 *ARNOU. Arth.* xiv. The king in his sadul sette. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Which save. . . a persone sytyng in the trone of god. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. v. 26 Like silly Beggars. . . sitting in the Stockes. c. 1648 Ld. *HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) 215 The said Herald. . . presented themselves before C. . . high Throne. 1672-5 *COMBER Comp.* not have sitten any longer þe pleased. 1754 in *Picton* 66 Persons who rent seas. 1893 *HOOGE Elem. Photogr.*

112 The chair in which he sits.

d. *spec.* Used of persons seated (usually at a table) for the purpose of, or while engaged in, eating, drinking, gaming, etc. (cf. 2 a.)

a. 1300 *HAROLK 205* Betere is i go myself, and se, Hweþer he sitten nou, and wesseylen. 1377 *LANT. P. Pl.* B. vi. 265 Sitte nouyt to longe. Arise vp ar appetit hwe elen bis fulle. 1494 in *Ordin. Household* (1790) 116 And the Kinge sitt in the chamber, that the board must bee on the left hand; . . and at that end must the Bishoppe sitt. 1553 *BREXOE Q. Curtius* X. viij. Wyth whom when he had sitten eating awhile, he departed from them out of the feast. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* i. vj. The Kinge of Spaines embassador slacked his coming to y^e Council, because hee disdained to sit vnder y^e French embassador. 1597 [see SAT. 21] b. 1605 *Hist. T. Stukely* A. 3b. Ber Lady we have sitten well my host, tis one a clock. 1791 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 24 That, ihsa melder, wth the miller, Thou sat as lang as thou had siller. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Man of* . . . H. G. a short

e. *ellipt.* To sit up (see 25 b).

1552 *THACKERAY Edmond* i. i. Little Trix was promised to sit to supper that night.

2. With prepositional phrases denoting the occupation of the person while seated: a. With at (table, meat, a meal, etc.).

c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 9 Zesah monnu sittende æt gællas monunge. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exodus* xi. 5 Oð þære wylc frumcennan sunu, þæt sitt æt þære cweofman. c. 1205 *LAV.* 13460 He wuodede heom mid worde also heo seten (c. 1275 sette) at borde. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 1215 Per after his sete at hor mete, wylt gret nobleche echon. 13. . . E. *Alit.* P. B. 1763 Vche habel. . . Seten at her soper & songen þe after. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* vii. 37 Jhesu hadde sete at the mete in the hous of the Pharisee. c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) iii. ix. 55 They hadde none other lust but all day sytt at the table. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 4 Laborers. . . longe sitting at ther besyk at ther dyner and nonemete. 1525 *COVERDALE Tobit* ix. He founde Tobias syttinge at y^e table. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 819 When we had sitten at supper untill it was two houres. 1710 *Taiter* Nn. 235 P. 3 It was an unspeakable Pleasure to visit or sit at Meal in that Family. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 85 One Day, as she and I sat together, at our Needles. 1806 *WOMSW. Horn Egremont Castle* 74 As good men do, he sate at his board by these surrounded. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xviii. They . . . sit long at meals, making much of their meat and drink. 1880 [see MEAT 4 b].

b. With to.

1382 *WYCLIF Luke* ix. 14 Make hem to sitte to mete. 1625 in *Ellis Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132 One that hath already been tried in transcribing of manuscripts, and will sit close to worke. 1719 Dr. *Foe Crusoe* tr. (Globe) 338 They could hardly sit to their Oars. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. xiii. These two therefore sat stoutly to it [i. e. drinking] during the whole Evening. 1817 *BELOE Sexagenarian* II. 218 He sat sturdily to work, and produced. . . an historical performance of several volumes.

3. a. With complement denoting the manner (or place) of sitting (on a seat, etc., or on horseback). c. 1205 *LAV.* 25121 Summe heo sæten stille mucle ane stunde. c. 1245 *Anec.* R. 266 Nule he satten. . . wenden ouer, awh wule sitten ful ueste. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10151 He wauerit þer-with, & weakly he sete. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* 9. 196 The magnificence Of him that hiest in the heuin sitt. 1530 *PALSGR.* 719/1. I syt hyst, or uppermoste at a table. 1620 *MTOLETON Chastel* 1620/34 Sit you allmerly, Ladies. 1662 J. *WILSON Cheats* i. iii. A to sit jig by Thowit, with the 1

LOVELL tr. Theocritus Trav. 1. . . sit as close as if they were nailed to the Horse. 1719 Dr. *Foe Crusoe* tr. (Globe) 56 The poor Beast. . . was no more to be governed by his Rider, tho' the Fellow sat well enough too. 1754 *SHEBBEARE Almatrinity* (1766) II. 158. I sha'n't dare to sit cross-legg'd for you without offence. 1791-3 *Spirit Public* Tracts. (1790) I. 74 A fat Whitechapel butcher, seated on the centre of the front bench. . . The butcher sat very back. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xi. Old Colchicum. . . sitting bodkin between Mademoiselle Coralie and her mother.

b. With adj. or adv. complement in figurative phrases (see quotes, and the complementary words). 1427 *Acts Privy Council* lti. 232 Pat. . . þei [sc. lords of the Council] wolde sit upright and entende hooly to . . þe goode of þe King and of his land. 1634 Sir T. *HERBERT Tract.* (1638) 315 The Mogull oft threatens to dethrone him; yet he sits close and keeps his owne. 1694 *PENK Rise & Progr. Quakers* vi. 116 To shew his Disciples it was Good to be Solitary, and sit loose to the World. 1833 G. S. *FABER Recapit. Apostasy* 127 Striving. . . to sit light to all sub-lunary matters. 1844 *THACKERAY Contro.* *Punch* Wks. 1900 VI. 54. I wish to sit as soft as I can in this life. 1896 *HADENOWELL Metaphor* c. 1896 They never reckoned that. . . they would sit tight and strike out hard.

c. In other figurative phrases (see quotes, and the various sbs.).

1560 *DAYS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 45 b. The Byshoppe, whiche as the master of a shyppe sitteth watching at the helme. c. 1580 J. *HOOKE* *Life Sir P. Carew* (ed. Maclean) 225 Oure enemies, that have threatened to sitt on my skirts. 1625 *MASSINGER New Way* iii. iii. She. . . sits on rhorns till she be private with him. 1632 - *City Adamant* tr. i. He shall not sit long on Penniles-bench. 1633 D. *ROGERS Treat. of Satyr* i. 79 We have sitten at the feet of Christ attentively while we heard. 1652 in *Victoria Hist. Dorset* (1908) II. 252 [To] pay v. s. sitt vii houres by the heeles.

1837 *Cornh. Mag.* June 626 I those about 'on the fence'—men with impartial minds, who wait to see. . . how the cat will jump?

4. To occupy a seat in the capacity of a judge or with some administrative function.

To sit in judgement: see JUDICEMUS 1 b. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 19 Mid by sæt. . . fore hehselde. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exodus* xxvii. 13 þis oðre dæde sæt Moises, þæt he wolde deman þam folce. c. 1310 *HAMOLE Pr. Cons.* 1636 Haly men and parit, þat with hym in dome þan sal sitt, And wyth hym deme. 1377 *LANT. P. Pl.* i. . .

Chamber (Selden) 257 He. . . sytth as stuard. . . and oumyn theyre Courtes. a. 1528 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. V.* 75 A greite assemble. . . in the whiche the two kynges sat as Judges. 1631 *WOOD Life* 17 Aug. The judges. . . went to the Guild hall yard where they sate from 9 to 12. 1835 *Penny Cyc.* III. 376 When the judges of each court sit together upon their several benches. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 600/1 The summons was heard by the registrar, sitting as Deputy Chancellor.

b. To occupy an episcopal, or the papal, see.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 151 Gregorie þe sixte,

first called Gracianus, after Benet, sat almost foure yere. c. 1425 *WYNTON Orig. Cron.* v. 4535 Whene Anastase þe pope was dede, Symacus sat in til his tise Fifteyn yere. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6531 Tumbertus. . . Was Eata successour; he sat in hexham 3ere. thre. 1579 *FULKE Confut. Sanders* 540 Peter is sayd first to haue sit at Antioche. 1586 *FERNER Blas. Gentrie* 128 Clement 5 then sitting in his papacy. 1631 *WYLLER Anc. Funeral* *Mem.* 132 When he had sitten forty yeres in his Bishopricke. 1690-1 *Wool Life* i. Feb. Pope Ottoboni. died (after he had sat 16 months). a. 1701 *MAUNDSELL Journ. Jerns.* (1733) 13 It was dignify'd with a Bishop's See. In which sometimes sate Severian. 1862 C. *WORSW. Mica.* (1879) 1. 257 The Roman Bishop of that name, who sate in the episcopal see from A. D. 218 to 223.

c. To have a seat in, be a member of, a council or legislative assembly. Also const. for (a constituency).

1382 *WYCLIF Jer.* xv. 17. I sat not in council of plectres. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xlii. 16 For who hath sytten in the council of the Lorde? 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* 3 b. Them that sytte in the Parliament. 1645 *WYLLER Vox Pacifica* 195 Since he hath sitten in this Parliament. 1675 *HOBBS Oryss.* iv. 263 Countries I have seen Many; and oft with Heroes in my life In Councils sitten. 1705-6 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 9 The clause. . . about officers sitting in parliament after the queens death. 1828 W. *FIELD Mem.*

to sit for Silverbridge.

5. Of a legislative or other assembly: To hold a session; to be engaged in the transaction of business.

1518 *Ric. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 298 Paid for brede and drynke at the parsonage alsytyng vpon þe Avidyt for the newe byldyng. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 924/1 We the aforesaid rector and doctores haue. sitten to dispute these questions. 1601 R. *JOHNSON Kingd. & Comm.* (1602) 37 When the counsel hath sitten seauen or eight houres, the Baza visier maketh thre relation to the Prince, of all that hath bene handled. 1639 *3rd Rev. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 78/1 If the King. . . go about to break their Parliament, I hear they are resolved to sit without his Majesty's leave. 1712 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1826) II. 6 That the. . .

1765 had a convocation. 1841 for a parliament. 1841 chief secretary of parliament to the House of Lords the presence of three members is sufficient to enable the House to sit.

6. a. To place oneself in a position for having one's portrait painted or for being photographed. Also const. for (one's portrait), to (a painter, etc.).

1538 *CROMWELL in Merriam Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 122 It may please you. . . to sit so looge. . . that a seruante of the kinges highnes. . . may take your phisnomie. 1584 *LIVY Alex. & Camp.* iv. ii. The misfortune I had with your picture wyl put you to some paines to sitte againe to be painted. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 17 Mar. This day I began to sit; and he will make me, I think, a very fine picture. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 23 June 1641. I. . . sate to one Vanderborcht for my picture in oyle. 1842 *YOUSSE Y. Th.* v. 53 Who can take Death's portrait true? The tyrant never sat. 1840 *THACKERAY Portr. Sk.* i. 111 Simon. . . painted portraits to adimation, only nobody came to sit to him. 1894 *LIDDON Life Pusey* i. Pref. p. x. Dr. Pusey persistently refused to sit for his portrait.

b. To serve as a model for a painting or a character in a novel. Also fig.

1673 [R. *LITTON Transf. Rec.* 35 Imagining, as he well might, that he had sat to the Coffee-house Sign. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* tr. 18 Mr. Young, a learned friend of y^e Fielding's, sat for parson Adams. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 526 . . . and the poet's hand. . . Im-

examination; to be a candidate for a fellowship.

The latter is a special Cambridge use; at Oxford one is said to stand for a fellowship.

1830 S. *BUTLER in Life* L. 371 Tom will be at Cambridge to sit for a fellowship at St. John's. *Ibid.*, I had only two men to sit at the Classical Tripos.

7. To be, to continue or remain, in a certain state. Now rare or Obs.

In most cases with suggestion of the literal sense. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxi. 30 Sittende in deostum & scan deas. a. 1000 *Genesis* 2700 Ic þæt feres a on wenum sæt. a. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Dus sitt man on his sinne, swa ich seid haue. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1239 Dor sitt his moder in sik and sor. c. 1375 *Curior M.* 15576 (Fairf.), þou sal couer & confort ham þat sits in sorow & site. 1377 *LANT. P. Pl.* B. xx. 193 As I seeet in his sorwe, I say how kynde he is. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 22 Thus sat I in solace, sekerly and sure. 1525 *STEWART Court. Scot.* L. 30 Than we and the sail sitt in rest and peice. 1628 *Gaul. Pract. Tie.* (1629) 401 . . . prolonged his course, we had MILTON P. K. n. 431 While want.

b. With adjectival or other complement denoting the condition.

Deor's Compl. 24 Sæt seet monig sorgum gebunden, wean on wenam. a. 1035 *LAVS Crut* n. lxxiii. (Liebermann) 360 Sittende wuduwe ewelast twelfmonað. a. 1250 *Proc. Roffed* 378 in O. E. *Mice.* 124 pame myht þu sikerliche sylte sylte. 1382 *WYLLER Lam.* ii. 25 He shal sitte solitarie. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2265 Ye weytyn. . . But all Aufrike & Europe. . . Sit. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 22 Thus sat I in solace, sekerly and sure. 1525 *STEWART Court. Scot.* L. 30 Than we and the sail sitt in rest and peice. 1628 *Gaul. Pract. Tie.* (1629) 401 . . . prolonged his course, we had MILTON P. K. n. 431 While want.

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Deor's Compl. 24 Sæt seet monig sorgum gebunden, wean on wenam. a. 1035 *LAVS Crut* n. lxxiii. (Liebermann) 360 Sittende wuduwe ewelast twelfmonað. a. 1250 *Proc. Roffed* 378 in O. E. *Mice.* 124 pame myht þu sikerliche sylte sylte. 1382 *WYLLER Lam.* ii. 25 He shal sitte solitarie. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2265 Ye weytyn. . . But all Aufrike & Europe. . . Sit. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 22 Thus sat I in solace, sekerly and sure. 1525 *STEWART Court. Scot.* L. 30 Than we and the sail sitt in rest and peice. 1628 *Gaul. Pract. Tie.* (1629) 401 . . . prolonged his course, we had MILTON P. K. n. 431 While want.

b. With adjectival or other complement denoting the condition.

Deor's Compl. 24 Sæt seet monig sorgum gebunden, wean on wenam. a. 1035 *LAVS Crut* n. lxxiii. (Liebermann) 360 Sittende wuduwe ewelast twelfmonað. a. 1250 *Proc. Roffed* 378 in O. E. *Mice.* 124 pame myht þu sikerliche sylte sylte. 1382 *WYLLER Lam.* ii. 25 He shal sitte solitarie. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2265 Ye weytyn. . . But all Aufrike & Europe. . . Sit. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 22 Thus sat I in solace, sekerly and sure. 1525 *STEWART Court. Scot.* L. 30 Than we and the sail sitt in rest and peice. 1628 *Gaul. Pract. Tie.* (1629) 401 . . . prolonged his course, we had MILTON P. K. n. 431 While want.

long sitten without a King. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 23 Sept. 1683. That the French King might the more easily swallow Flanders... whilst we sat unconcern'd. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 1. 9 That haughty power was obliged to sit the impotent spectator of the ruin of her colonies. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax.* no Tyr. 31 That he can sit secure in the enjoyment of inheritance. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 Plato has arrived at the time when men sit still and look on at life.

c. With appositive complement denoting the position or occupation of a person. Also fig.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 10 Sittē dryhten cnyning in cennise. 1283 *Wyclif Isaiah* xlviii. 8 I shal not sitte a widewe. *Reu.* xviii. 7 In hir herte she seith. I sitte a queen. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* iv. iii. §. 181 Having sitten Viceroy tenne yeeres. 1619 H. BURTON *Rabel no Bethel* 124 It is Babylons voyce. *Sedeo Regina*. I sitte a Queene. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 957 Night sits monarch yet in the mid sky. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 304 He sate bishop 19 yeares. 1775 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 62 Dr. Charlett sate Vice-Chancellor, and ordered y^e Sermon to be printed. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 877 Gods... that sit Amusd spectators of this hustling stage. 1823 *CHALMERS Const. Man* (1835) I. i. 103 Conscience sat mistress over the whole earth. 1859 *READE Love me Little* vii. (1868) 88 She was sitting sentinel till the carriage should arrive.

8. To have one's seat, quarters, or place; to abide, dwell, remain (in a place).

c 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 855. Her hæþne men ærest on Sceapige ofer winter sætun. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 35 On allum ðaðe sittad ofer onsiome all eorðas. a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1036. Man gerædde þa þæt Ælfifu... sate on Wioceastre. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137.

naevy froumure cites in to sytt, ceiss, nur na toures. 1594 *Lycosters Commu.* (1641) 23 If the good Lady had... used his helpe, shee should not have needed to have sitten so pensive at home. 1649 *SLATER Commu. Malacky* (1650) 176 It had better for them, to have sitten by the flesh-pots and garlick, and onions of Egypt. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 56 Shall the rest... sit lingring here Heav'n's fugitives? 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 194 It is hard to sit in Rome, and strive against the Pope.

fig. c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 446 He sittus in niu sist me þinkes euer more. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2846 Y-wit, he sit so nere myn herte. To speke of him, at eve or morwe, It curth me of al my sorwe. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xvii. v. The lady... who sits, indeed, very near my heart.

b. To be tenant of, to occupy, a house, farm, etc.; to remain during a lease; to continue a tenancy. Usually const. at (a certain rent), or with compl. Also, † to live at a certain rate of expense.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. iii. 8. I sit at ten pounds a weeke. 1609 *W. M. Man in Moone* (1849) 17 Marke how they will moane their own mischances, how they sit at an unmerciful rent. 1615 *BACON Ess.* *Of Usury* (Arb.) 542 As a Farmer he sit at a great Rent.

c Schoolmistress to sit xci. She found herself incapable... of keeping the farm, unless he would... allow her to sit free for a twelvemonth. 1811 *SCOTT in Lockhart* (1837) II. xi. 356. I now sit a tenant at will under a heavy rent. 1844 *W. Cross Disruption* xxxviii. (E. D. D.). Sit like like. I'll flit. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 439 The ryots... claim at times to sit at rates that have long been obsolete.

Prov. 1615 *W. LAWSON Country Housew.* *Gard.* (1626) 9 Their Tenants... have taken up this Prouerbe, Botch and sit, Build and flit.

9. † a. To lie in wait or in ambush. *Obs.* c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 29 [He] sittē in searwum mid ðæm woolum. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 332 Tristite is þer me sit mid þe gærlundes forte kепен þe heard. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 30 He sittis in waitis wiþ þe riche in hidels. 1382 *Wyclif Josh.* viii. 9 They wenten to the place of the bushment, and thei set betwixe Bethel and Hay.

b. To remain at a siege. Cf. 21 c (d).

c 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 878. He... him æfter rad of þæt geuore, & þær sæt xliii niht. a 1000 *Boeth.* *Met.* xxvii. 16 Aulices mid an hund scip lædde ofer Iakusmæst; sæt longe ðær winter full. 1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* sv. To sit before a fortified place; to lie encamped for the purpose of besieging it.

10. Of birds: To perch or roost; also, to rest the body on the ground or other surface.

a 1000 *Phenix* 208 Þær se wilda fugel... sittē sipes fus. a 1000 *Genesis* 2159 Ac nefugas under beorhhlæpum blodig sittad. c 1205 *LAY.* 2827 An muchel ærn spicet a þon castle ber he set. c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 89 þu sittest a day and flyst a niht. 13... *Coer de L.* 465 (W.). On hys crest sat a raven swart. 1446 *LYDG. Nightingale Poems* l. 97 She alyght And dancynge rest in myddel of the tree. 1496 *Pl. A.* d. 15. in *Dunbar* sat, & talde me. 1516 The birds sit 1566 *LATE & Br.*

On barren Trees. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 308 The stock-dove... Sits cooing in the pine-tree. 1803 *Gaz. Scotl.* s.v. *Orkney Islands*. The cliffs on which the birds are sitting. 1821-2 *SHELLEY Chas. I.* v. 4 A widow bird sate mourning Upon a wintry hough. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 1/3 The coveys have grown so wild... that they will not sit to setters.

b. To take up or continue in the posture necessary for the hatching of eggs. Also const. on.

In older use freq. to sit abroad: see *ANROO adu.* 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 3410 To sytt on eggis, *incubare*. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 146 All hole-footed fowles wyll sytte a moneth. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* l. iii. 173 An old goose that sits hatching up those eggs. 1668 *Tr. Portia's Nat. Magic* ii. xvii. 50 Let them [eggs] be sitten upon, their due time [etc.]. 1759 *R. Brown Compl. Farm.* 71 A hen sits sitting days. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* l. 303 Until the female begins to sit, the male is frequently heard to make a singular kind of noise. 1855 *D. J. BROWNE Amer. Poultry Yd.* 105

If a hen is really determined to sit, it is useless... to attempt to divert her from her object.

transf. 1608 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 597 The Serpent having laid her Egge sitteth upon them to hatch them at several times.

fig. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 21 Thou... Dove-like satst brooding on the vast Abyss And mad'st it pregnant. 1838 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxxv. Civil war is like a cockatrice;—we have sitten hatching the egg that held it for ten years.

11. Of animals: To rest the body in a manner analogous to that of a seated person.

c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 86 þe were icouder to one frogge þat sit at Mulne under cogge. 13... *Pains of Hell* (Vernon MS.) 217 Woimes and serpentes on hem seeten. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 4178 'þe Dan' he says 'sal þe nedder be Sitand in þe way als men sal se'. c 1420 *Aniurs of Arth.* x. (Thornton MS.) Cerkelytt withe serpentes, þat satt by hir bydes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij b. A Cony sittynge. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 18 The sheepe... wyll folowe those stakes, as he flytteth them, and syt by them. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 352 Others on the grass Coucht, and now flid with pasture gazing sat. *Ibid.* v. 25 How the Bee Sits on the Bloom. 1771 *ADONSON Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 6 A Hare is not yet safe that Sits within ten Miles of his House. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* i. ii. vi. 139 It is very desirable to find the hare sitting, because she may otherwise sit so close as to be 'chopped'.

fig. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. x. This alone must have abundantly satisfied Jones that he was (to use the language of sportsmen) found sitting.

12. To rest the body on the knees; to be in a kneeling posture. Cf. 19. *Obs.* exc. dial.

c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* iii. ix. 134 Þeh þe hie hiene með. igne oo cneowum sittende metten. a 1000 *Daniel* 180 Þa hie for þam cumble on cneowum seton. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 106 in *O. E. Misc.* 40 He hit bitahte iudas, þat alle hit myhte iseo, þer he was biuoren him and set on his kneo. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. [Mark.] 173 He... prayt for þam... & sad, sittend one his kne [etc.]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 155 This Maiden, which sat on hire knees To fore the king. c 1440 *Alpha. Tales* 15 As he satt in his prayers, hym boght [etc.]. 1518 in *Yorks. Arch. Trans.* 11. 381, iij pure women to sit at y^e herse & pray. 1593 in *J. Morris Troubles Cath. Forfeathers* (1877) 155 All the time he was before them, the President forced him to sit upon his knees. c 1610 *Sir J. MELVIL Mem.* (Bann. Club) 120 He sitting upon his knees before hir, keeping a great grauite. 1652 *BOATE Nat. Hist. Ireland* (1800) 125 On that dry place where the mud is poured forth sit certain women upon their knees. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilwa.* xxxii. While he sat on his knees before me, mopping and mowing. 1868 in *Myrc's Instr. Par. Priests* 74 In Durham sitting on the knees is an expression still used for kneeling.

13. Of things: To have place or location; to be situated.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Þæt leahte sýr... up gewit, & sio hefige corðe sit þær niðere. c 900 *WERFERTH tr. Gregory's Dial.* 245 Þæt getacnað, þæt seo rihtgewitunge sawl sitted on þam lichaman. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. viii. 129. I... sauh þe sonne sitte souþ euenen þat tyme. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 33 The same wyse maioust sen... whether the sterre sitte est or west or north. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) i. 7 The evyll Town, that sytt toward the ende of Hungarye. c 1425 *Craft Nembrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 33 Loke keure sittes 2 to þe lyft side in þe first weire. c 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 391). A table... which will shewe you in what signe þe moone sitteth every day. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 102 The which tenement sytteth and lyeth by y^e tenement of John Clerk. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 54 The forkit Clauer hesyde the Croce that sittis. 1812 *New Bot. Garden* i. 29 The involucre... sits close to the flower. 1867 *AUGUSTA Wilson Vaskit* xx. In the room where the coffin sat wreathed with flowers. 1899 *STEVENSON Trav. Donkey* (1886) 179 The village of Cocures, sitting among vineyards and meadows.

fig. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 40 Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Pool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 93 That regardlessness for trifles which then sat at my heart. 1793 *BURNS Young Jessie* 33 Love sits in her smile, like a wizard ensnaring. 1821-2 *SHELLEY Chas. I.* ii. 34 Mark you what spirit sits in St. John's eyes?

b. To be situated, to rest or lie, to be supported, on or upon something. *Freq. fig.*

571 *Blickl. Hom.* 75 Swa seo hefige hyrhen [of the tomb] sitteth on þam deaðan lichoman. a 1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 162 Us godas yrrer hellice on sit. a 1300 *Havelok* 735 Per sat is ship up-on þe sond. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vi. 1. 1390 *GOWER C.* sat [etc.]. 149: sitteth upon the iv. ii. Art the Christian caused...

149: sitteth upon the iv. ii. Art the Christian caused... sleep all night upon his eyes should sit. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxviii. A fatal paleness sat upon her cheek. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 1817) v. 244 S... sitting on the sides of the xxviii. Your Father and which sits upon his brow.

666 Truth sits upon the lips of dying men. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 880/2 A little three-legged trivet on which a tankard... might sit with five coals beneath.

c. With compl. denoting manner or position.

c 1400 *Langfrank's Cirurg.* 188 It wole make hise heeris longe & make hem sitte faste. 1652 *Z. Cowe Logick* To Rdr... The numerous Tomes of the Times, which serve but... to make the world sit straight about you. 1779 *De For Crisot.* i. (Globe) 55 The Ship sat upright. 1793 *LABELLE Piers Westm. Bridge* 30 We sunk the Caisson a second time, and found it to bed itself, or sit perfectly level upon the hard Gravel.

d. Of the wind: To blow from, be in, a particular quarter. Now only in fig. phrase.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. ii. 123 The winds sitte faire for dewes to go to Ireland. But none returns. 1596 *DANETT tr. Comines* ii. xiv. 78 I wot not whether it were because the wind sat that way, or because we lodged upon the river. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 587 When

the wind sitteth West, it is alwaies raio. a 1654 *SELWEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 32 A good Miller that knows how to grind which way soever the Wind sits. 1711 *ADONSON Spect.* No. 10 ¶ 5 By that Time they are pretty good Judges of the Weather, know which Way the Wind sits [etc.]. 1761 *Gentl. Mag.* 137 The wind sat North.

fig. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. iii. 102. That she should so dote on Signior Benedicke... Bene. Is't possible? she sits the winde in that corner? 1605 *CHARMAN All Poets* i. i. Sits the winde there? howes there so calme a gale from a contented and deserved anger? 1706 *MRS. CLEVELAND Basset. Table iv.* Ha, Captain, how sits the wind between you and your mistress? 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xv. So soon as the Marquis's political agent found how the wind sat, he began [etc.]. 1834 *WHATELY in Life* (1866) i. 243 The following stravy may serve to show how the winds sits. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* vi. Is it so the wind sits?

† e. Of the tide: To set. *Obs.*— 1751 *R. PALTOCK P. Wilkins* (1884) l. 239 Shooting from shelf to shelf, as the tide sat.

14. In fig. phrases: a. With *nigh, near, close to, at, etc.*: To affect one deeply.

c 1402 *LYOG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 18 My sekeneis sat ay so nigh my hert... 1506 There befall unto him and... neere his skirtes as the death... Meas. for M. v. 394 Your... s at your heart. 1611 *SPEECH*... § 19. 443 Whose sinnes beganne to sit so neere his heart... that hee sore repented him of the same. 1612 *MABER tr. Alenman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 39 Of all my misfortunes, the greatest that ever befell me, and which sits closest to my heart. 1713 *ADONSON Cato* i. iv. When discontent sits heavy at my heart. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilwa.* xxx. The anguish and uncertainty which sat heavy at his heart.

b. To press or weigh (heavily, lightly, etc.) on or upon one. Also without const.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* l. iii. 280 (Q.). Woe doth the heavier sit, Where it perceives it is but faintly borne. 1643 *MILTON Divorce Wks.* 1821 IV. 9 For do effect of tyranny can sit more heavy on the Common-wealth. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* (1703) ii. 182 These questions well-answered... will make a man's eyes sit easy upon him. 1719 *BUTLER Sermon.* Balaam 451 There must therefore be some method of making it sit a little easy upon their minds. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* ii. xiv. To make reparation... for the insult he had given him, which sat still upon my father's mind. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* x. The restless haggard expression sat more heavily than ever on his face. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 196 Old age sits lightly upon you.

c. To lie (easily, etc.) on the stomach. Also without const., to be easily digested.

(a) 1708 *W. KING Cookery* 19 You cannot imagine... how much easier they will sit upon your Stomach. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* iv. i. Good liquor will sit upon a good supper, but a good supper will not sit upon... my conscience. 1821-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) V. 572 Such preparations of iron as may sit easy on the stomach.

(b) 1737 *BYRON Rem.* (1856) II. i. 123 Had a cheese cake... by the way, which... did not sit so easy, being buttery. 1827-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) I. 187 A little toast and water alone... will often sit easy when nothing else will remain.

† 15. With dative of person: To affect (one) in a specified way; to distress, vex, grieve. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Maid.* 7 To don al & drehen þat him liked, Ne sitte hit hire se uuele. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 2434 (Fair), Our sorowing... sate vs bap in flesche & bane. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. ii. 154 Yf he fynde 30w in defeute... Hit shal sitte 30ure soules ful soure at þe laste. c 1400 *Desir.* 1729 2281 Soberly your suster sattes vs not so harde. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 21 3eit he desyrd the thing that sat him sar. a 1500 *A. and W. Lads* 666 She felt great displeasure... And nowonder... it sat her passing near. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scotl.* III. 269 In his aige that sat him lian full soir. a 1542 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 24 But pray restore it mannerly, .. For to lese it, it sitteth me near.

† b. To cost (one) so much. *Obs. rare.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. ii. 48 We han a wyndowe a wirching will sitten vs ful heigh. c 1421-2 *Pol. Poems* 83 Mannys loue sat me so sore, Nas neuere bargayn derre bouit.

16. Of clothes: a. With dative: To fit or suit (a person, etc.). *rare.*

This sense and 17 are due to the influence of *AF. seoir* (mod. *F. seoir*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15286 Wit a tuell he belted him His side sitand ful mete. a 1764 *LYDD Poet. Wks.* (1774) II. 38 Suppose For once you wear the begger's clothes;... I'll ess me, they sit you to a hair. 1827 *CARLWE Germ. Rom.* III. 129 Her morning-promenade dress of white muslin... but, adas she, it will not sit her.

b. To fit (well, tightly, etc.). *Freq. with preps.* as about, on, to. Also fig.

1730 *Robt. Cycyle* 287 Alle men wondurd from whens he came. So welle hys rayment sate lym on. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2263 Poyntis and sleeves he wel sittand, Right and streight upon the hand. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. i. 338 His ouer garment sat ouerthwartly. 1561 *Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. (1577) H ij. Her hose sittynge cleane to ber legge. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 14 Which cloak sitteth no less fit on the back of their cause, than of the Anabaptists. 1602 *How Chase Good Wife* ii. iii. He is such a sloven, That nothing will sit handsome about him. 1607 *DEKKER Northward Hoe* ii. i. How sit our blew-coates on our backs. 1687 *MILNE Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. A Coat that sits close to the Body. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* iii. A close dress of scarlet which sate tight to his body. 1851 *Eliza Cook's Trul.* 19 July 177 Throwing also an occasional look down... his new Californian trousers, seeing that they 'sit' well. 1884 *G. ALLEN Philistia* i. 52 Now just turn round and show me how it sits behind.

c. *fig.* Of airs, opinions, practices, etc. 1614 *LD. DYKE Myn. Self-selecting* 369 Let his gifts and graces be neuer so excellent, yet they sit but loose about him. 1728 *VANDR. & CIBBER Prov. Husb.* ii. i. *Lady Arab.* Do you ever play at hazard, Clarinda? *Clar.* Never; I don't think

it sits well upon women. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist*
 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist*

fitting, proper, or seemly. Obs.

1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1558 *Pei mette*.
 To conselle him, & to wyte how bat byng best mighte sitte.
 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 404 But... I speke that yuele it sit
 To assaye a wyf when bat it is no nede. 1390 GOWER
Conf. I. 335 Yit sit it wel that thou eschue that thou the
 Court noght overhaste. 1449 PEACOCK *Repr.* III. ix. 333 It
 hisemeth aod it is sitting, and therefore it is to be doon.
 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 26 The Nightingale is soue-
 reigne of song, Before him sits the Titmouse silent bee.

† b. Const. *Jor.* 10, or with dative. Obs.

1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1071. I am a kyng, it sit me
 nought to lye. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 51 It sit a prest to be
 wel thewed. 14... in *Hist. Coll. Cif. Lond.* (Camden) 129
 As hyt sytythe and semye so worthy a prync and a pryn-
 cesse. 1420 *Warrs Alexander* 73 It sittez nogte till an
 emperour... to lose his men þus. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk.*
Nurture 392 With pesyn & baken when sesoun þer-to dothe
 sitt. 1530 PALSGR. 179/2 It sytyth nat for your estate to
 weare so fyne furres.

c. With well as complement. Now dial.

1366 CHAUCER *Rom.* *Rose* 750 It sat luir wondir wel to
 syng. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* 1. 394 In sylt wylspyt he sum
 deill; but that sat him rycht wondir weil. 1399 GOWER
In Praise Peace 52 It sit hem wel to do pite and grace.
 1426 *Acts Privy Council* III. 183 My... lordie of Gloucester
 was hit sitteth him wel... kepe & lorde his meyne.
 1846 BROCKETT *J. N. C. Glass.* (ed. 3) s.v. 'It sits him well,' of
 a pretentious person.

III. 18. To seat oneself; to take a seat; to
 sit down. Cf. 21 a. Also const. to.

1307 *Beowulf* 489 Sit mon to symle... swa þin sefa hwette. 1375
Lamb. Hom. 105 Pet mon... er timan to his borde ne sitte.
 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xiii. 18 Sei to the king... Beth mekid,
 sitteth. 1392 *Kyns Sp. Trag.* i. v. 12 [They] sit to the
 Baquet. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ham.* i. 98 Thus, he sate, and
 up... Heroic Agamemnon rose. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius*
Pop. Aneb. 19 This doth, they sate to the Table, and some
 Goblets... were drunk about. 1676 *Hobbes* *Ham.* i. 103
 This said, he... 1730 Scott *C. Robt.* xii. Sit then,
 Brenhilda, since the good man will have it so. 1873
Holmes Addr. Opening Fifth Avenue Theatre 100 The
 hurrying crowd... smooths its caudal plumage as it sits.

b. In pa. pple. with *is*, *was*, etc. Cf. 21 a (b).
 Now dial.

1935 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 922, Him clerde call
 fact folc to be on Meana land geseate was. 1290 *S. J.*
Exeund 281 þo heo weren alle isete þare cam on and
 scrude. 1300 *Childhood Sir* 1720 (Horstman), To be lord
 huy beop isete. 1320 *Sei Fernub.* 48 Al on murþe was
 he y-sete with a fair baronye. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 66
 Hee againe desires her, being sate [etc.]. 1655 *tr. Sorel's*
Cont. Hist. Francion vii. 12 We being sate, and she like-
 wise, Clerantes said [etc.]. 1711 [see A. 7]. 1864 RAMS-
 NOTHAM *Laure. Rhymes* 12 At th' end o' th' day... aw'm
 sat at whoam.

c. *transf.* To set; to stick; to settle down.

1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Dial.* 358 He heard the Sunne
 hisse, sitting in the West Ocean. 1888 *Ann. Sheffield*
Gloss. 216 *Sit*, to adhere firmly, to be burnt. 'That milk has
 sit'. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 28 Dec. 9/2 Henriette (French
 barque), supposed sat upon her anchor in Astoria Harbour.
 † 19. To go down on one's knees. Cf. 21 b. Obs.
 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 63 þwane it salþ be feres sitten
 a-kneo, kneu it wolde al-so. 1300 *Havelok* 2709 Þou
 wost ful wel... Pat Apelwold be dede site On knees. 1483
Caxton Gold. Leg. 195 h/2 As one as the prestys were gone
 and departed she sate on hir knees. 1533 LO. BERNERS
Huon xvi. 43 Huon... by force was fayne to syt on one of
 his knyghts to the erthe.

20. To rise upright, on end, move or lean back,
 in a sitting posture. Cf. 25.

1300 *Cursus M.* 19790 Quen scoo o petre had a sight, Bi
 hir self scoo sate vp-right. 1822 *Scott Nigel* xxv. The
 female... sat by the expiring fire with her limbs outstretched.
 'Do not leave me', she said, sitting upright. 1884 *T.*
Steeve Sport Highl. xiii. 212 It being a habit of the moun-
 talo-hare... to run one or two hundred yards, and then,
 kangaroo-like, sit on end and look back. 1885 *Manch.*
Exam. 6 Aug. 8/5 Lord Redesdale beamed benevolently
 upon his contemporary as he sat back upon his bench.

IV. *With adverbs.

21. Sit down. a. To seat oneself; to take a
 seat. Cf. 18.

1205 LAV. 12958 þe swike set adun also he wolde holden
 run. 1300 *Havelok* 2609 Nu wile ich þat ye doun site.
 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 240 Doun the seten bothe same.
 1470 *Rayn Collyear* 171 Doun he sat the King neir, And
 maid him glad and gude cheir. 1562 G. CAVESING *Wol.*
sey (1893) 217 He was at the last constrained for wernes to
 sit down in a chayer. 1582 LUCIFER *tr. Castaneda's*
Comp. E. Ind. 155 A place appointed for y^e captain general
 to sit down on. 1674 *tr. Martinier's Voy. N. Countries* 22
 We sat down, fed as heartily as we could, and then taking
 leave [etc.]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W. xv.* He entered, drew
 a chair, and sate down. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* vii. v.
 Mrs. Delville... made her sit down. 1817 *Scott in Lockhart*
 (1837) IV. iii. 97, I am often six hours on foot without
 stopping or sitting down. 1841 LANE *And. Nis.* II. 104
 He then sat down between the doors. 1860 DOYLE *White*
Company iv. He sat down by the roadside to partake of
 his bread and cheese.

(b) In pa. pple. with *is*, *was*, etc. Cf. 18 b.

1621 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biordi's Eremena* 185 As soon as
 they were sitten down. 1641 BROWNE *Ferall* *Crew* iii. Wks.
 1873 III. 402 Yonder they are at peep. And now sitten
 downe as waiting for my purpose. 1763 *Museum Rusi.* I.
 23. I am now sat down to give you a few scattered observa-

tions. 1774 GOLDSM. *tr. Scarron's Com. Rom.* (1775) I.
 273 They were scarcely sat down, before one of the house-
 maids came [etc.]. 1787 [see A. 7].

(c) Const. to (a game, meal, etc.).

1288 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 239 The sixth hour, when...
 men sit downe to that nourishment which is called supper.
 1705 E. WARD *Wooden World* *Dial.* (1705) 201 He... sits
 down to the Cards or Hazard. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 148
 P. 1 The first who ever sat down to a whole roasted Ox. 1755
Jemima I. 206 Quietly submit to sit down to the table at
 which my late fellow servants are to wait. 1826 LAMB *Ess.*
Fallacies xiii. Cannot we like Sempromia, without sitting
 down to chess with her eternal brother? 1856 C. J. ANOERS-
 SON *Lake Ngami* 98 We arrived... just as the family was
 sitting down to dinner. 1824 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept.

and fifty gentlemen sat down. 1824 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept.

(d) To come accidentally to the ground in a
 sitting posture.

1859 *Habits Gd. Society* v. 212 To see a man sit down in
 a walk.

† b. To go down on one's knees. Cf. 19. Obs.

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 137 Bi-fore ech ymage he op aros,
 and eft he sat a-doun a-kneo. 1297 R. GROSSE (Rolls) 1335
 he sat a-doun to be anoynted & set adoun a knee. 1375 *S.*
 1604 With bat þat he bi-achepe
 kneis bath. 1544 *Extr. Aberd.*
Reg. (1844) I. 198 To cum... and syt down on hir knees and
 ask the said Jonat forforgiss. 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie)
Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) II. 18 [They] passit to the queinis
 grace and sat dounne vpon their kneis and askit pardone.
 1626 N. RIDING *Rec.* III. 260 Until such time as she shall sit
 down vpon her knees and submit herself to her mother and
 crave her blessing.

c. To establish oneself in some position or place;
 to settle, take up one's abode. In later use chiefly
 U.S.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 693 Donald Bane... efter his
 Deid sat doun and rang into his Cird. 1579 *Reg. Privy*
Counc. Scot. III. 241 [He] sat doun vpon the ground of
 the saidis landis... and upliffit the dewities of the samin.
 1632 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 87 The Brainree com-
 pany, (which had begun to sit down at Mount Wollaston).
 1637 in *Century Mag.* (1883) Sept. 64 These ten men...
 shall have liberty to view a place to sit down, and have
 land sufficient for three-score families. 1764 T. HUTCHIN-
 SON *Hist. Mass.* (1765) I. 89 Salt meadows... were an induce-
 ment to people to sit down there. 1799 in *Farmer's Mag.*
Aug. (1801) 311 On the turn of middle age, the author sat
 down on a farm in Maryland. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav.*
Aug. 320 A comparison of their present state with their
 situation when they first sat down.

(b) To encamp before a town, etc., in order to
 besiege it; to begin to a siege.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. iv.* vii. 28 All places yeelds to him ere
 he sits downe. And the Nobility of Rome are his. 1632
 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* i. 1, The great Gonzaga... be-
 fore we could get time To
 city, Sat down before it.
 1697 *Trav.* 320 A comparison to send
 that when they first sat down
 (1840) 120 They sat down to the siege of Colburgh Castle.
 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 155 Had he not... sitten
 down in the winter season before that city. 1829 *Scott*
Ann. of G. xxxv. The army of Burgundy sat down before
 Nancy, in a strong position. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv.
 ix. (1864) II. 419 With a large force he sat down before
 Ravenna.

(c) *fig.* Of persons or things: To settle down
 in some way.

1599 ALLEX. HUME *Day Eastwall* 182 Great is the calme,
 for euerie quibair The wind is sitten down. 1675 LUCIFER
Foot Rem. (1700) 203 There hath been many a good soul
 that hath sitten down in much sadness. 1730 T. BOSTON
Ment. x. 298 To this time it began to sit down on my spirit
 very much that I was unfit for them. 1780 J. BERRINGTON
St. Eng. Cath. p. viii. Shall I sit down satisfied because
 the good humour of a magistrate chooses to indulge me.
 1818 *Scott Hist. Abol.* iv. We little thought to have sitten
 down... the like of my old Davie Howden, or you either.
 1888 *Times* 26 June 4/6 He [a jockey] did not sit down to
 ride the horse... to ride him with his hands and legs.
 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 583 A terrific tornado,
 which has been lurking growling about, then sits down in
 the forest and bursts.

d. To put up, rest content, with (also in early
 use by), † to acquiesce in, something. Cf. 29 a.

(a) 1608 DOO & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 117 But
 men will laugh at our simplicity, if we sit downe by such
 indignities. 1663 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 141,
 I... chose rather to sit down by ye loss then displease him.

(b) 1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. 126 All were bound vpon paine
 of death to sit down with their priuate loss. 1674 BOYLE
Corpus. Phil. 17 A sober physician... will never sit down
 with so short an account. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 P. 1
 We are apt to sit down with our Errors, well enough satis-
 fied with the Methods we are fallen into. 1764 J. KANAKA

down with dejection.

(c) 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. The major part
 sit down in his authority.

22. Sit in. a. To have a place as a player at
 a game.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i. We cannot all sit in at
 the [the proposed games]; we shall make a confusion.

b. To begin in earnest to something.

1736 [Clerkwood] *Voy. Vaughan* vi. (1760) 91 When our
 Bustard was over, we sat in to Drinking. 1749 FIELDING
Tom Jones xviii. xiii. The Squire sat in to his Cups.

c. *dial.* (See quot.)

1818 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v. 'Sit in', to adhere, as any
 extraneous matter does in a recent wound.

23. Sit on. a. Also with to. (See quot.) Now
dial.

1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 107 Sette al on the fire... hot
 sterre it well... for sitting to. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. Any food,
 prepared in a pot, is said to sit to, when, from not being
 stirred, it is allowed to burn. 1825 - *Suppl.* s.v. Broth or
 soup, in the
 s.v.

b. To continue to sit, to remain, stay on.

1822 *Jamieson's Sc. Diet.* IV. 228/1 To sit on, to re-
 main, to continue to abide in the same place. 1893 KENNEDY
Libeth II. ii. Isabella was fidgeting... for fear I should be
 sitting on till the bell rang.

24. Sit out. a. To sit apart from others, or to
 remain seated, so as take no part in a game, dance,
 etc. Cf. 37 a.

1625 MINOULETON *Mayor of Queen.* i. ii. If I see any kneel,
 and I sit out, That hour is not well spent. 1629 II. BURTON
Babel no Bethel r. 1-11

7 I'll play at sm:
 104N *Rivals* v.

spoil the party by sitting out. 1847 *Scott Chron. Canongate*
 i. Some stuck to cards, and though no longer deep gamblers,
 rather... than play rather than
 1886 EONA LYALL
 1701 him once when
 she

fig. 1664 J. WILSON *A. Commensius* II. ii. Who was the
 prouder pray? Diogenes, that spurn'd at every thing, Or
 Alexander, that sate out at nothing?

b. To sit in the open air.

1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Bethu. Trent & Anchelme* 109, I am
 now sitting out, for the first time.

25. Sit up. a. To raise the body from a re-
 cumbent to a sitting posture.

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1597 Pa ha weren iseten up, [ha] schen
 as be engles... sinireden hire wunden. 1300 *Cursor M.*
 3683 'Fader, he said, 'sit vp and etc'. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.*
 1566 deed
 in his

Bed, l'assoir dans son lit. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 69
 She heard, she moved... and up she sat. 1908 R. BAGOT *A.*
Cuthbert xxvii. Sonia sat up excitedly. 'I will not have a
 doctor,' she exclaimed.

b. To defer the hour for retiring to bed until
 late; to wait up for; to watch through the night
 (or some part of it) with one.

1550 CROWLEY *Egip.* 624 Our drunkards, that sytte vp so
 late. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iv. iii. 10 Lei the Nurse
 this night sit vp with you. 1612 *Bible Pa.* xxviii. 2 It is
 vaine for you to rise vp early, to sit vp late. 1672 VILLIERS
 (Dk. Buckhm.) *Relucenat* II. v. (Arb) 63, I sate up two
 whole nights in composing this Air. 1710-1 SWIFT *Jrn.*
 1776 VII. 78 He... even
 name their operations.

1827 LOCKHART *Scott* II. v. 153 'To sit up to supper' was
 the great reward when they had been 'very good bairns'.
 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 66 They sat up talking till
 far into the night.

c. To be in a sitting posture, in contrast to
 lying in bed.

1797 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v. To sit up in one's Bed, *se*
leur assis dans son lit. 1789 W. BUCCHAN *Dont. Met.*
 (1799)
 1843 R

ale wasted form in

† d. *Anglo-Ind.* (See quot. 1780.) Obs.

1777 in *Busted Ethos Old Calcutta* (1883) 136 Lady
 Impey sits up with Mrs. Hastings; *zulgo* (load-eating,
 1780 CAPT. I. MUSKON *Narr.* (1790) 56 When a young lady
 arrives at Madras she must, in a few days afterwards, sit up
 of the
 1795 Six
 forced
 to sit up, and receive male or female visitors. 1810 [see
Sitting *vol.* 16. 6 (b)].

e. (See quot.)

1856 S. WARNER *Hills of Shalenne* xvi. 162 'Will you sit
 up, cousin?'... the meaning of the request being that he
 should move his chair up to the table.

f. To make (one) sit up, to astonish, startle,
 have a powerful effect on, once.

1829 *Daily News* 23 July 5 Whether [George Sand's] novels
 first made the world 'sit up', if we may venture to use such
 a phrase. 1893 Q. (QUILLER COUCH) *Delect. Duchy* 373.
 I am going to tell you a story that... will make you sit up.
 1896 Miss HUNGERFORD *Lovely Girl* xv. If you had ac-
 cepted my pink gow... you would have made... [him] sit up.

** With prepositions, in special senses.

26. Sit on or upon. a. To sit in judgement or
 council, to deliberate, on (a person or matter).

1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.), þe domys-man
 come to be Cite, for to sitte vp on brekers of þe lawe. 1452
Paston Lett. II. 82 It is seyed her that... sercyen [1451].
 schold come downe and syt on syche pepyl as be noyad
 ryotous. 1535 COVERFORD *2 Mac.* xiv. 21 They appoynted
 a daye to syt vpon these matters quyetly amonge them
 selves. 1574 TRAVERS *Decl. Esch. Discipl.* Table, Deacons
 which be appoynted... to sit vpon the offences that arise
 in the churches. 1608 CHAPMAN *Eyren's Trag.* v. ii. Must I
 be sat on now, by petty Judges. 1693 ASHMOLE *Anti.*
Berksh. (1719) I. 153 Her Father... caused her Corps to be
 taken up, the Coroner to sit upon her, and further Enquiry
 to be made. 1712 ACOUSON *Spect.* No. 150 P. 3 At which
 time I intend to sit upon Buiozes. 1791 *Will Adver.*
 13 Oct. 3/2 A coroner's jury has sat on the body, and re-
 turned a verdict of lunacy. 1852 HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II.

337 The select committee at Ordnance, who... sat on my new military carbine. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 547/1 A committee of... friends... 'sat' upon our affairs while we were furnishing.

b. To have a seat on (a jury, commission, etc.). 1538 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 134 The king's majesty hath appointed you... to sit upon the tryall of knell being accused of Treason. 1594 *WEST 2nd Pt. Symbol.* *Chancery* § 84 When the time came that the same commission was to be sitten on. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* 282 We find not that there was any... commission sitten upon about their death. 1676 I. MATHER *Hist. K. Philip's War* (1862) 48 Indians as well as English sate upon the Jury. 1836 in *Barrow Mirror of Parlt.* 2041/2 Those who sit on courts-martial have a most important office to perform. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 120 My poor man of genius had to sit on a jury. 1895 *Times* 10 Jan. 9/6 He sat on the Royal Commission on Hospitals.

† c. To press sore or hard on (one). Cf. 14 h. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 590 In to fleyng the Sotheroun sittail ar, Se that the tym that wyll syt on was s. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. ix. 583 He... would never... give that party any favour... but on the contrary sat hard upon them on all occasions.

d. *slang.* To squash, check, snub. 1865 *Slang Dict.* 231 *Sit-upon*, to overcome or rebuke, to express contempt for a man in a marked manner. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xviii. 'Bell, what is good for you, when you're sat upon?' 'Patience,' says Bell. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* xxiv. My lady felt rebuked, and, as she afterward expressed it, sat upon.

27. *Sit over*, to be occupied with (a matter, etc.) while sitting; to pore over (a book).

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii. Her daughters sighed, and sate over the Peerage all night. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 The garden... where... the elder merchants sat over their pipe and heaker of Rhine wine.

28. *Sit under*. To listen to, be a hearer of, attend the church of (a minister or preacher).

1644 MILTON *Educ.* 6 There would then also appear in Pulpits other visages, other gestures... then what we now sit under. 1668 BURNAY *Jerrus. Sinner* (1700) 130 Those that sit under the glorious sound of the Gospel. 1754 *Connaisseur* No. 27 ¶ 5 The... audience that sits under our preachers. 1797 R. STORRY *J. Foster's Poems* To Rdr., The privilege which he enjoyed in sitting under the ministry of the late... Mr. Adam. 1840 THACKERAY *G. Hogarty Diamond* x. She, after a time... sat under him, as the phrase is, regularly thrice a week. 1878 J. A. SYMONS in *Brown Life* (1903) 338 Your sermon on Faith... makes me wish that I had the privilege of 'sitting under' you.

29. *Sit with*. † a. Sc. To put up with or tolerate, to stand (a wrong, etc.). *Obs.* Cf. 21 d.

c1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 90 That sege wald sit with none wrang Of herne that was borne. a1578 LINDSEY (Pittscliffe) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 28 Ane man... nocht willing to seith with so many wrangis as he had gottin onrewent. 1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lii. 149 They have been false to Christ and He will not sit with the wrong. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. t. xxi. § iii. 112 Nor is it probable that the person offended would have sitten long with such a wrong. 1714 in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1778) 5 God will not sit with all the wrongs done to him.

b. To be consonant or in harmony with, to agree with, to heft (one). Now only arch.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 330 It sitteth not with equitie, that the elder should be putte beside the inheritance of his father. 1599 SPENSER *Lett. to Harvey* Wks. (Globe) 706/1 It sitteth with you now, to call your wits and senses together. 1590 — *P. Q.* i. l. 30 With holy father sits not with such things to mell. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* I. 2 As for the rapier, nae doubt it sits wif your degree.]

V. *refl. and trans.*

30. *refl.* To seat (oneself). c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 Sitte (3in mod) him on minum hrædwæne... ic bio his lādæow. a 1200 *Cursor M.* 17845 Sundri þai þam far oþer saite. And alþer be him-seluen wate. c1500 *Malinsie* 243 Thenne he satte hym at dyner nyght to Eglantyne. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. 116 Sit thee by our side. 1686 J. SIERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Conv.* 183 The Prayer of the Mass... being sung, he sat him self again in his seat. 1830 H. ANGELLO *Remin.* I. 185 Bach... would sit himself in his place. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Thorne* 202 He sat himself upon the marble edge of the basin.

b. With down. (The more frequent usc.) Also, to settle (quot. 1823).

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v
l

of the table. 1659 *PELL Impr.* Sea 59 In every corner they walk into, or sit themselves down in. 1682 N. O. BOLLEAU *Lutrin* I. 156 He yields, and sits him down to taste the Creature. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 32, I sit me down a pensive hour to spend. 1775 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 VI. 230 The multitude of professors, who sit themselves down in self imputed righteousness. 1823 COLERIDGE in *St. Cape Good Hope* 374 The early colonists of South Africa sat themselves down on fertile spots. 1869 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* I. 1... sat myself down on the ridge. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Booth's Child.* xlii, Come and sit you down by the fire.

31. *trans.* To sit upon, to ride (a horse).

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 276 He would not suffre any hodye to sitte hym, or gette up on his backe. 1561 T. HOVY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) S ivb. Hee that sitteth not well a horse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 16 He... grew so ill He could not sit his Mule. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Amb.* 285 The King return'd... so Drunk, as

Milner iii. v. Edgar sits a horse as well as any young man in England. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 230 Wells could not sit the horse better himself.

b. Of a hen or hen-hird : To sit upon, to hatch (eggs). Also *transf.* (quot. 1828).

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* i. xvi. 107 Geese loue not almost to sit by their owne eggs. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 51 The Hen gathereth the youngest most tenderly: Yea, how long will she sit the very eggs? 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v., 'He wad sit eggs,' said of a person, who sits long in a neighbour's house, when his company might be well dispensed with. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 525 The hen will sit seventeen of her own eggs.

c. To sit in (a boat) in an expert manner.

1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 66 They sit their boat, and keep time as if they were two clock-work figures. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 May 448/2 There is a great deal in knowing how to 'sit' and 'trim' a boat.

32. To cause (a person) to sit; to seat in a certain place or position. Also with down, up.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. ix. 225 The grene knyghte took hym and sat hym at a syde table. 1557 NORTH *Gueard's Diall.* Pr. 379 In the hankets the kings of Persia made, they sate him whom they loved... on the left hand of the prince. a 1562 G. CAVENISH *Wolsey* (1893) 253, I went and sat the wayters to dynner. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xi, Taking Paul up in his arms, and sitting him on another little table. 1890 *Cham. Jrnl.* 21 June 387/1 He promptly sat us down to such entertainment as his vessel furnishes. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 7/5 The man is so sad that we can't sit him up.

b. To place in position for photographing.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr.* Bull. III. 92 We sit a stranger immediately he comes in, knowing absolutely nothing what manner of man he is of.

c. To make or cause (a hen-hird) to sit.

1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* (1900) 62/1 Ought she not... to know how to sit hens and turkeys?

† 33. To set or place. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 719/1 Syt these glasses of rose water a sonynge. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* IV. 224 If he would sit me down where he found me. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 512 When he took his lady from the horse into his arms, he gently sat her down.

† 34. Sc. (and north). To disregard, neglect, pay no heed or attention to (a command, call, etc.). *Obs.* [So *Micel. sitfa*.]

a 1300 *Harleik* 2567 Was non þat euer his bode sat, For he him drede swiþe sere. c1470 *Rauf Collyear* 99 Durst scho neuer sit sumoundis that scho hard him say. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* iv. vi. 6 Atonist he was to sit so hie a ne charge. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 67 Sit thou this charge... The second sall bee something sairer. c1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 43 Let Cities learne of Ninive the great, For to repent, and not God's summons sit. 1699 T. BOSTON *Art of Man-Fishing* (1900) 61, I did a long time sit the call of the church. 1742 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 53 His bowels are shut against me: I have sitten his call so often. 1866 G. HENSON *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 43, I sat that hidding, but I've rued it ay sin syne.

35. To sit against, resist; to endure, bear; to put up with, go on with. Now rare.

c1400 *Sir Degrev.* 15 (Lincoln MS.), Was never knyghte... Mighte sit a stroke of his hande One his styff side. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 114, I must sit all stormes. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* cl. Wks. 1839 VI. 56 First God turns their Rivers into blood, Pharaoh Sits that process and more. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* 1. 50 Being unable to sit the shock of four lances... he was unhorsed. 1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* xviii. 273 And he's so positive... it is quite unpleasant, I don't know how to sit it sometimes. 1859 READE *Love me Little* vii. (1868) 28 Ladies, whose hearts are in dress, have no taste for books however frivolous; can't sit them above a second or two.

36. † a. To hold (a meeting). *Obs.—*

1635 in *Buecluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 274 For the meeting... it stood not well with some other occasion to have it sitten at this time.

b. = *Sit out* (37 b); to stay till the end of.

1784 *Laura & Augustus* III. 16 We soon after this returned home, not chusing to sit the entertainment. 1845 *Stirl. Cottar's Sunday* 36 Neebours roun', when Robin teuk it, Swore he wadna sit his lease.

c. To hear (one) company in sitting.

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v., 'To sit a woman,' to keep company with her, to court. 1899 MEREDITH *Leists* xix, I will undertake to sit you through it up to morning.

37. *Sit out*. a. To remain seated and take no part in (a game or dance). Cf. 24 a.

1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Deal.* 3, I was somewhat scrupulous, whether Play was lawful, or not; and so sate out the last Game. 1885 'F. ANSTY' *Tinted Venus* 15 I've never had to sit out a waltz before.

b. To remain sitting, so as to be present during the course of (something). Also with it (quot. 1809), implying endurance of something disagreeable.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 7 An Audience would sit out an Evening to hear a Dramatical Performance. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 118 [To] sit out public prayers with decency. 1809 MALKIN *Gilt Blas* viii. ix. ¶ 11, I cannot conceive how a clever fellow like you can sit it out with such loutish guests. 1837 TICKNOR *Life, Lett. & Jrnl.* I. vi. 107, I... sat out a part of their family breakfast. 1888 J. JOHNSON *Cent. Conf. Missions* I. 450 This is the only meeting, except the first, which it has been my privilege to sit out.

c. To remain longer than (another) when paying a visit.

1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 344 He stayed till eleven, Craik sitting him out. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *Thirly Hall* xii, I thought I would sit the other visitors out.

Sit, the verbal stem in combs., as † sit-horse, a riding-horse; † sit-house, Sc. a residence.

c1652 *Verney Mem.* (1894) III. 193 He was not only for my coach, but he paced as easy as any sit-horse. 1743 *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* (Jam.), The form of a sit-house, barn, hire, stable, with corn and kitchen yards. 1754 *Forfeited Estates Papers* (S.H.S.) 333 For expenses in building the Sit house as agreed on.

Sital, obs. form of *CITOLE*.

Sitar (sit'ār). *Anglo-Ind.* Also sitarro. [Urdu *sitar*.] A form of guitar, properly having

three strings, used in India.

1845 STOCQUEREL *Hdbk. Brit. India* (1854) 26 A trio of sitars, or rude violins. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 152 Two of these of the same name... played alternately on the sitarre

1800 *Lt. Asia* vi. 144 1898 SIR G. ROBERT-OF love.

Sit-arch. *rare*—*o*. [ad. Gr. *sitárxn* or *sitárxn*, f. *sitros* corn, food.] (See quotes.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Sitarch*, he that hath the Office to provide Corn, and Victuals sufficient. 1676 COLES, *Sitarch*, a Pourveyor.

Sitaris (sit'āris). *Ent.* [mod.L. (Latreille, 1802), f. Gr. *sitápiov*, dim. of *sitros* corn, food.]

A genus of beetles belonging to the family *Meloidae*, the larvæ of which are parasitic in the nests of certain bees; a member of this genus, esp. *S. muralis*.

1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 337 The female Sitaris... lays her eggs in a mass glued together.

Sitch (sitj). Now dial. Forms: 1 sic, 4, 6 syche, 5-7 sicche, 6 sucche, 7 sich, 9 sech, seech; 6 sytche, 7 sytch; 6-7 sitcho, 9 sitch. [OE. *sic*, giving normally ME. *sich(e)*, *siche* in southern and midland dialects, corresponding to the northern *SKE sb.1*; cf. *DITCH* and *DIKE*.]

1. = *SKE sb.1* I.

Chiefly recorded in descriptions of boundaries.

1669 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* III. 535 Of þam mere west... þonne innan anne sice þonne andlange sices þæt cymð to þæt hor pytte. [c1160 in *Dugdale Mon. Angl.* (1825) V. 584 In viis, et aquis, in sichis et moris.] c1315 SHOREHAM V. 177 Ine floot iordanes syche He was yercysted. 1410 *Covenstry Lett. Bk.* 12 Et ahinc vsque Merdonsiche. Et sic per illam siche diuertendo vsque [etc.]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 105, Some rynnyn waters be comen, as lytell brokes, and sytches. 1610 *Covenstry Lett. Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 826 A little waye into the sitch there, called Sislei-hole... and vnder the bidge vp the sitch to Hyndwell. 1601 in *Ch. Strutton* (1904) II. 195 Thence following the fylde... and then up a sytch called Newe sytch. 1637 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Words* b.v., Half a land in the Barley field near Stafford's siche. 1684 MANLEY, *Sichetum*... a Siche or small Current of Water that uses to be dry in the Summer. 1826—in dialect glossaries (Chesh., Northampton., Shropsh., Shelf).

1601 in *Ch. Strutton* (1904) II. 196 Over Wittingslow Heath to Dunock sytch heade.

b. = *SKE sb.1* I h.

1888 *Abou Sheffield Gloss.* 214 It is a gate at the bottom of a sitch or ravine.

2. = *SKE sb.1* 2.

1842 W. WOOD *Hist. & Antig. Eyam* (1842) 114 A grave-stone... found in a field which is now called Philip's sitch.

Sitch, dial. or illiterate f. *SUCH* a.

Sit-down, a. and sb. [The phrase *sit down* (see *Sit v.* 21) used attrib. and as sh.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of a meal: At which persons sit down; somewhat substantial or formal.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sh. Bos. Tales* xi, Jemima thought we'd better have a regular sit-down supper, in the front parlour. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 3/1 It seems that the Kitchen Committee... will have nothing to do with an organised sit-down banquet.

2. Of a fight: Determined, hard.

1853 JERDAN *Autobiogr.* III. 18 It was a fair sit-down fight and keen encounter.

B. *sb.* 1. An act of sitting down, esp. as an occasion of friendly or social intercourse. Also *spec.*, a place where travellers habitually rest (see quot. 1898).

1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogans* P. xiii. 111 After tea there came the genial hour of the social sit-down in front of the andirons. 1898 *Jrnl. Sch. Geogr.* (U.S.) Oct. 315 At intervals of two miles [in Burma]... are 'sit-downs', generally a favorite tree selected because of its dense and wide spreading shade, beneath which all native travellers have their sit-down and smoke.

2. *Sit-down-upons*, trousers, breeches. *collog.* (Cf. *Sit-upon*.)

1840 J. T. HEWLETT *P. Priggins* viii, Some little damage from the splinters and tenterhooks to my sit-down-upons. 1844 — *Parsons & Widows* iv, [He] threatened to lower his sit-down-upons and apply the rod.

† *Site*, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 sit, 4 site, sitj, syt, siht, 4-6 syte, 5 siht, syte, cytte. [a. ON. **syt* (cf. Norw. *syl*, variant (properly the original noun. sing.) of *sit* (Norw. *sit*) sorrow, distress. Cf. *SITE v.*]

1. Care or sorrow; grief, trouble of any kind. Common in northern ME. poetry during the 14th cent.; in the 16th cent. in Scottish use only.

c1200 ORMIN 4852 All fleashly care & serrghe & sit. *ibid.*

7967 Wibb serrage & sit, wibb bitter wop. a 1300 *Cursor*
... line in site and care. a 1352
... 65 Ingles men with site ham
... site & soruces na mare.
c 1470 *Gal. & Gnu*. 1202 He has me saut fra syte throw his
gentrice. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* II. xviii. Tuiching the
procces of my panefull site. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II.
519 Se 3e be blyth and glaid. And slak also of all your syte
and sorrow. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 157 Sa mot
hir hart be fillit full of syte.

b. With a and pl.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 566 He schulde neuer for no syt
sindely at onez. 1357 *Lay Folks Catch.* 88 The second
dendit syn is hatten enuy, That is a sorowe and a site of
the wefare. Of our euen-cristen. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.*
xvii. (Thornton MS.). Telle me now sothely what may safe
thi sytis. c 1475 *HENRYSON Poems* (S. T. S.) III. 107 False
is this world... besocht with syn and other sytis mo.

2. To make site, to lament, mourn. *rare*.
1338 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 5 Sorow & site he made...
For his sonne & heyre bot so none was dede. c 1350 *Leg.*
Rood (1871) 63. I sall mak site and sorows sere.

Site (syt), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-site, 6-7 syte; 5
syt, 6 sight. b. 6-7 syte, 6-9 scite (9 cite).
[a. AF. *site* (1302-3 in Godef.), or ad. L. *situs*
place, position, etc. The mod. *site* (for which
Cotgr. has *sif*) appears to be ad. It. *sito*.]

+ I. The place or position occupied by some
specified thing. Freq. implying original or fixed
position. *Obs.* (common in the 17th cent.).

a. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. 7 Fio the Equinoxial whi
the declination... of any body celestial he rikned, after the
site north or south. 1412-20 *LIVIO Chron.* Troy II. 3322
Pe clere steris of lade, so red which ban her sif in be
Crabbits hed. 1811 *G. P. PETTIE tr. Grassie's Ch. Com.* (1866)
I. 22 b. Mariners... learne to knowe... the syte and place of
rockes and shelles. 1605 *TIMME Querist.* III. 184
The fourth difference [in distillation] is by the site and placing
of the vessel. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Parv.* Ep. 273 Of the
providence and wisdom of God in the site and motion of
the Sun. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1704) 167 The Chamæleon
imitates the Woodpecker... in the site of his Toes.
b. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt*, etc. 154 The Rocks Tumbling
downe from their scytes. 1675 *ALGER Anti-sozo* 353 A
Body is... the result of all the Integral parts put together in
their due Site and proper Order.

+ b. With a and pl. A place or position. *Obs.*
a 1400 in *Halliwel Kara Mathem.* (1841) 63 Pan drawe a
lyne... in another site, bat es to say, place of be table. *Ibid.*
69 Calle G be mark in be place of be seconde site, bat es to
say, stondynge. 1596 *LOGG Diuel Contured* D iii. Peculiar
and determinate over-burcances, (as certaine houses, a certaine
scite of stars). 1662 *MORR Antid.* Ath. I. xi. § 6 There
appearing to us but one Animadversion as but one site of
things. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell.* Syst. 165 Supposing all
things to arise from the different Compositions of Magni-
tudes, Figures, Sites, and Motions. 1746 *SWIFT Progr.*
Beauty Wks. 129 III. ii. 167 Three Colours... So graceful
in their proper Place Remove them to a diff'rent scite, They
turn a frightful hideous Face.

+ c. Without article or other qualification:
Place, position, situation. *Obs.*

(a) a 1400-50 *Bk. Curstaye* 469 in *Dabees Bk.* In syte
(text syce) ichon from ober shalle be Pe lengithe of ober,
bat men may se. 1613 *FURCIBS Pilgrimage* (1614) 874 Con-
trawise in the Planes, just by in site, they have their
summer from October to April. 1657 *J. SMITH Myst. Rhet.*
109 When words... are in site or placing disjoynded.

(b) 1620 *T. GRANGER Div. Legite* 67 Site, or situation, as
it is the passion of a thing placed, belongeth hither. 1642
H. MORR *Song of Soul* II. ii. 6 Site doth confine This
point; take site away, it's straight a spark divine. 1697 *tr.*
Burgersdicius' Logic I. ix. 29 Site is the order of the parts
of the body amongst themselves.

+ d. Attitude, position, or posture (of the body,
etc.). *Obs.*

1609 *ANDREWES Sermon*, (1841) II. 239 Christ's site, that He
stood, when He wished it. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 148
That uprightness and straightness, which is the most useful
site of most plants. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1692) 4 The
convenience of this Site of our Bodies. 1728-46 *THOMSON*
Spring 1022 The semblance of a lover, fix'd in melancholy
site, with head declin'd.

2. The situation or position of a place, town,
building, etc., esp. with reference to the surround-
ing district or locality. *Obs.* without article.

a. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* June 1 To Collin, here the
place, whose pleasant syte From other shades hath weand
my wandering mynde. 1600 *HOLLAND Lyr.* xxv. 582 Anni-
ball... rode to the gate Capena, for to view the site of the
cittie. 1711 *THOMSON Hud.* II. 24 Some force whole Regions,
in despi... 1721 *Pope*
Temple... uncertain, if in
Earth c... 1700 I. l. 5 The
sublime site of the Castle. 1838 *ALURAY & HICK, N. Germ.*
286 Its Castle... imposing from its site, its strength, its site.
1869 *MARTINEAU Ess.* II. 70 the loss of health caused by
the pessimal site of a dwelling.

b. 1657 *FLETCHER D.* 18 The magnificat
scites and situations of great men's houses. 1670-6 *LAM-
BARDE Peramb.* Kent (1826) 374 A man that meanly exer-
cised in their language may... readily understand the Site, or
soile, of their townes, by the only sounde of the name. 1622
DRAYTON Poly-obl. xxx. 236 Both in their pleasant Scites,
most happily installd. 1665 *MANLEY Grosius Low C. Wars*
625 His Cannon shot were ayred with that skill from a little
rising, whose scite they had imied, that [etc.]. 1714 *Stiles*
Fort. Misc. 292 A House by Site and Structure warm.
1771 *SHOULTELL Humphrey* Ch. (1815) 281 The castle is an
instance of the sublime in site and architecture. 1807
CUMBERLAND Mem. II. 150 In this valley, on the banks of
the fertilizing Douro, would be the proper scite for the
capital of Spain. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 235 The
town has nothing but its scite to recommend it.

3. The ground or area upon which a building,
town, etc., has been built, or which is set apart
for some purpose. Also, in mod. use, a plot, or
number of plots, of land intended or suitable for
building purposes.

Plane of site in Fortif.; see PLANE sb.² 1 b.

1461 *Rolls of Parli.*... make the Site or Sites

1547 in *Henry's Ann.*... wherupon the same

1649 *MILTON Obs.*... and Precincts hereby intended, are declared to be the Body

of the Abby, one Garden and Orchard [etc.] 1789 G.

White *Selborne* i. 2 The gardens... and small enclosures be-
hind... may perhaps have been the original site of the town.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 228.
I have seen only countries frequented by Europeans... but

I shall ever recollect with pleasure two of those sites. 1838

J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece* I. 57 Every ruined village on

the road stands on the site of an ancient city. 1863 *LYELL*

Antiq. Man 18 In rude and unsettled times, these insular

sites afforded safe retreats. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I.

38 The costly nature of the work in making good the site,

when the soil is not naturally suitable.

attrib. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 7/3 Defining the term

'site value' as 'the annual rent which at the time of valua-

tion might reasonably be obtained for the land... as a cleared

site, fit for building.'

b. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Al the scites & circuites

of all such religious houses. 1558 in *Fleissler's Reels*

Q. Eliz. (1908) 48 Scyte, precinct, and Compasse of the

late dissolved Hospital. a 1647 *HABINGTON Surv. Worcs.*

(Worcs. Hist. Surv.) I. III. 499 Lower Wyke with the scyte

of the mannor. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cornwall* (1662)

202 The... of the site

the Castle. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 130 note, Upon

PALGRAVE Hist. Anglo-Saxons iv. 29 The entrenchmentis..

just enable us to trace the scite of the royal residence.

b. *transf.* The seat of (an industry); the scene

of (some condition, etc.).

1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of this Isle* 572 Looke now vpon

my Sister Germanie; The Seat of Warre, the Scite of

Miscric. 1809 *BADWEN Domesday Bk.* 98 There is the

scite... of a fishery there. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 151 In

the ninth century Lake Mälär was the site of so prosperous

a trade.

4. *techn.* A framework of timber forming the

foundation or basis of

1901 *BLACK Scaffolding* 2

intended wall a 'site' is a

haulk of squared timbers, frequently about 4 in. square.

+ **Site**, *v.* 1 *Obs.*—[a. ON. *sita* (Icel. *sita*,
Norw. *syla*), f. *sit* sorrow: see *SITE* sb.¹] *intr.*

To grieve.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 11675 Bot i site for an oþer thing, þat

we o water has nu waning.

Site (syt), *v.* 2 [f. *SITE* sb.², or back-formation

from *SITED* ppl. a.]

1. *trans.* To locate, to place.

very narrow strei
1611 *SPEED Hist.*
Marcellinus sieth

at the foote of the mountaines Ascanimia and Comedus.

2. *intr.* To be situated or placed; to lie.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Comm.* 460 The lower

Ethiopia, sieth most Southerly of any part of Africke.

Site, *obs. form* of *CITE* v.

+ **Sited** (sited), *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 7 scited.

[f. *SITE* sb.² or L. *situs* placed, situated.]

1. Of buildings, countries, etc.: Having a (cer-
tain) site or situation; situated. Usually const.

with preps. or advs. (Common c 1600-1650.)

a. 1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 305/2 a mansion for the Dean

there, sited betwene the Toure called the Clokhouis, and the

wall of our seid Palice. 1585 W. WHITAKER *Ansio. Rainolds*

283 The garden wherein Adam for a time remained, was

sited in the east. 1598 *GREENWAY Tacitus*, Ann. xiii. xii.

(1622) 198 A Ruer... sited in the confines of both their Coun-
tries. 1619 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1906) I. 72

A little house... sited in midst of a small wood. 1633 P.

FLETCHER Purple Isl. I. xxxviii. This fair Isle, sited so

nearely neare.

b. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 122 Ireland, an Isle

most fruitful, and sily scited to endamage Spain. 1655

FULLER Ch. Hist. iv. 179 Aix... sited in the furthestmost

parts of Provence. a 1661—*Worthies* II. London (1662)

218 The City of Leyden is scited in the very bottom of the

Low Countries.

b. Tornoed, or facing, in respect of site. *rare*.

1665 J. WREN *Stone-Heng* (1725) 102 Their Temples were

..sited indifferently towards all Parts of the World.

2. Of things, persons, etc.: Having a particular

place or position; placed, seated.

1609... When she fite

mooni! will shi!

A wait, or a wen... sited and seated in some conspicuous

part. 1624 *tr. Translat.* 98 What should he speake to

him as sited elsewhere, when hee hath him corporally there-

present? 1660 R. COOTE *Justice Wind.* g Aristotle... makes

virtue and vice to be sited in the power of man.

+ **Siteful**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* Also 5 sitfull. [f. *SITE* sb.¹ + *-ful*.] Sorrowful, mournful, doleful.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 21513 And spak he wit a siteful care.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallcut* II. 219 Compleyne for him in to that
sitfull sell is. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* II. xxx. Rander
louingis.. Till Venus, and vnder her guerdoun.. Rest at all
eis, but sair or sitfull schouris.

Hence + **Sitefully** *adv.* *Obs.*—

c 1470 *HENRY Wallcut* vii. 1243 To Dunbar the twa chyf-
tanyis couth pass, Full sitfuly for that gret contrar cas.

Sitellyng, *f. of sitolling* *CITOLE* v. *Obs.* **Siter**,
obs. f. SITTER. **Sitesyn**, *obs. f. CITIZEN.*

Sit-fast, *sitfast*, *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 sitt-.

[f. *SIT* v. + *FAST* *adv.*]

A. sb. 1. Farriery. A hard excrescence, in-

filtration, or tumour, tending to ulceration, pro-

duced on the back of a horse by the uneven

pressure or chafing of the saddle.

1611 *COTTE, Mal de corne*, the sit-fast: a hornie swelling

on the backe of a horse. 1699 T. de *CARR Exfort Farriery*

317 An hard knob... formerly a saddle-gall... is converted

into a sit-fast. 1798 *Land. Gaz.* No. 44213 A white Geld-

ing full aged... a Sit-fast lately taken out about the middle

of the Saddle-place. 1753 *BARTLET Gentl. Farriery* (1754)

285 A sit-fast proceeds generally from a warble. 1831

a warbly back or even a sitfast would be such unsoundness

remains no hope with us.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.* *Sit-fast*, a false healing of a

wound, whereby is made a hard scab or excrescence. 1888

Ashe Sheffield Gloss. xv. He's got a sit-fast in his arm.

1893 *Heston Northumb.* *Gloss.* *Sitfast*, a hard substance

which sometimes forms in a wound and prevents it from

healing.

2. *Sc. a.* The plants restharrow and creeping

crowfoot.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 214 Of this sort are

some species of the thistle, and what the ploughmen call

sit-fastis. 1808 *JAMISON, Sitfasts*, restharrow. 1825—

Suppl. Sitfast, Creeping Crowfoot, *Ranunculus Repens*.

b. An earth-fast stone. (*Cf. B. 1 a.*)

1813 R. KERR *Agric. Berwick* i. 35 Some [stones] are even

of many hundred weights, and are called sit-fast. *Ibid.* 380.

c. *dial.* (See quot.)

1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.* *Sit-fast*, a sottish person, one

who sits long or is fast bound to his cups.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* 1. a. *Sc.* Of stones:

Firmly fixed or embedded in the ground (*cf. A. 2 b.*)

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 377 Land that is incumbered

with sitfast stones, or with the roots of trees and bushes.

1880 W. MARSHALL *Hist. Scenes Perthshire* (1881) 312 The

land contains numbers of sitfast stones.

b. Remaining stationary; unmoving.

1857 *EMERSON Poems* 70 To find the sitfast acres where

you left them.

2. Marked or characterized by sitting firmly;

fixed, firm.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. l. iv. 165 Which the culti-

vators of the soil have not yet been able to dig up from its

sitfast hold. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. II. ii. For now no

man... but will trot a *Langsley*, rising in the stirrups;

scoffful of the old sitfast method.

Sith, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* Now *dial.* or *arch.*

Forms: a. 1 *sitha*, 2-3 *sitho*, 3-5 *sippo*, 4

sithe, 5 *sythe*; 4-5 *sipe*, 4-7 *sithe*, 4 *syto*,

5-6 *sythe*; 4 *sip*, 4-5 *sith* (6 *sigh*), 5 *sytht*

(*syght*), 5-6 *syth*. b. 1 *sodda*, *soda*, 3 *soppo*; 2

sodde, 3 *sodde*, *soppo*; 2-5 *soppo* (4 *zoppo*),

4 *sethe*, 4-6 *sethe* (9 *dial. zoeth*), 5 *sop*, 5-7

seth. c. 2 *sydhe*, *sydhe*, 3-5 *suppe*, 5 *uthpe*, 4

uthpe, *uththe*, 5 *uthth*, *sup*. [Reduced form

Hist. MSS. Comm. Var. Coll. IV. 221 Ever sithens the beginning of Kyng Edward the Vith until this tyme. c1585 *Hooker Serin*. v. 7 This hath been the state of the Church sithence the beginning. 1603 *OWEN Peurbrookshire* (1892) 8 For soe much doe I finde to be called Dyuyett sithence the conquest. 1628 *ANR. WILLIAMS Serin*. 17 What life you see in me, sithence that happy houre I first applyed to my soule the passion of my Saviour.

†2. = *SITH prep.* 2. *Obs.*

1536 in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* (1655) v. 209 It was never merry in England, sithence the Letany was ordained. 1581 *NOVELL & DAY in Conf.* i. (1584) D b, Sithence the Tridentine Council, some Popish printers have left out the... Prologue. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 29 Sithence the remembrance of later times, a larger Emperie hath not befallen any christian potentate.

Siper, sither(e, ob. ff. CIDER. Sitherope, obs. f. SIDE-ROPE. Sithir, obs. f. CIDER. Sith-

ment, var. SYTHMENT Sc. Obs.

† *Sithre, adv. Obs.* [f. *OE. sithor*, comp. of *sip*

late.] With of: At a later time; subsequently.

c1200 *ORMSH 322* Patt Davhkingess kinness menn... Wipb

Aaroness kinness menn Off silpre warren sammedd. *Ibid.*

7293 Alle þa patt herreddenn it wissennn it off silpre.

Sith(t)ware (obs. Sc.): see *SQUARE.*

† *Sithy-oat. Obs.* (Meaning obscure.)

1657 *REVEE God's Plea* 125 They must be rents, rags,

slashes, Sithy-coats, and sack-cloth people, that must under-

take this work.

† *Sitiate, v. Obs.* [irreg. f. *L. sili-re* to

thirst + *ATE 3.*] *intr.* To thirst.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelthor's Bk. Physicke* 130/2 Let him

drinke of this water when he Sitiaeth.

† *Siticolous, a. Obs.* [ad. *L. siticulosus*, f.

sitis thirst.] Very dry.

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 116 They engender cholericke

and siticolous humors.

Sitient (sit'ient), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. sitient-em*,

pres. pple. of *sili-re* to thirst.] (See quot. 1656.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Sitient*,... thirsting, coveting,

desiring much. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 358 Rheumatism

doth not seem to have made these less surient or sitient.

Sitiles, obs. form of *CITYLESS*.

Siting (sai'ting), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SITE v. 2.*] The

action of placing or lying out (trenches).

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 449/2 Trace or Siting of

Trenches - The system on which trenches are laid out [etc.].

Ibid., The siting of the trenches will depend on the ground.

Sitio- (sitio), combining form of *Gr. sitio-v* food

made from grain, bread, as *Sitology* [cf. *F. sitio-*

logie], (see quot.). *Sitomania*, *Sitophobia*

[cf. *F. sitophobia*], morbid repugnance or aversion

to food. Cf. *Sitro-*.

1849 *CRAIG, Sitology*, a treatise upon aliments. 1858

MAYNE Expos. Lex., *Sitology*,... the doctrine or considera-

tion of aliments... dietetics. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Diet.*,

Sitomania, *Ibid.*, *Sitophobia*. 1899 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.*

VIII. 379 Acute cases with great nutritional disorder, when

great insomnia, sitaphobia [sic], or suicidal impulse is

present.

† *Sitisot, Obs. rare.* Forms: *sit(t)isott*,

-*sotte*, *setisot*, *sitisote*. [Of obscure formation;

the final element may be *Sor sb.*] Some kind of

game (see quot.).

a1300 *Cursor M.* 16623 Wit him þai plaid sitisott, and

hadd þat [he] sult rede Quilk o þaim him gaf þe dint. *Ibid.*

24027 O clai þai kede at him þe clote, And laiked wit him

sitisote. 13... *St. Alexius* 366 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.*

(1881) 182 Som keste atte him ston & clotte, Som plaid

wit him sitti-sotte.

Sitizen, obs. Sc. form of *CITIZEN*.

Sito- (saito), combining form of *Gr. sitro-* food

made from grain, bread, as *Sitology*, = *SITIOLOGY*;

Sitomania, *Sitophobia*, = *SITIOPHOBIA*; hence

Sitophobiac a. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1864 *WEBSTER, Sitology*. [Hence in recent Dicts.] 1882

Ogilvie's Imperial Dict. IV. 93/2 *Sitomania*, morbid re-

pugnance to or refusal of food. *Ibid.*, *Sitophobia* may con-

sist in repugnance to all food, or merely to particular viands.

It is a frequent accompaniment of insanity. 17... *Brit.*

Med. Tr.... insane patients

Sitol, variants of *CITOLE Obs.*

† *Sitringee* (sitrindz). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 7

citringee, *sitriron*, *sitternee*, *siturnee*, 8 *sit-*

tringee, 9 *sitringee*. [ad. Urdu شترنجی *shatranji*,

f. Persian *shatranj* chess, with reference to the

original chequer pattern.] A carpet or floor-

rug made of coloured cotton, now usually with a

striped pattern.

1621 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) I. 334 [With the

help of skins, citringes, etc., they saved most of them

from harm]. 1698 *FYER Acc. E. India & P.* 93 They... seat

themselves in Chooltries... commonly spread with Carpets

or Sitrunges. 1785 in Seton-Karr *Sc. Calcutta Gaz.* (1864)

I. 111 To be sold by Public Auction... The valuable effects

of Warren Hastings, Esquire... Carpets and Sitrunges.

1825 *HEBER Trul.* 4 Jan, Sitrunges were laid, by way of

carpet, on the floor. 1825-9 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of*

species of small tree-creeping bird, somewhat re-

sembling the nuthatch, native to Australasia; a

tree-runner.

1848 *GOULD Birds Australia* IV. pl. 102 *Sittella Leuco-*

cephala, White-headed Sittella. *Ibid.*, My collection

contains three specimens of this new species of *Sittella*. 1890

in Morris *Austral Eng.* (1898) 419 *Sittellus*. [Close season.]

From the first day of August to the 20th day of December.

Sitten (si'tn), *vbl. a. Sc. and north. dial.*

[pa. pple. of *SIT v.*]

For various mod. dial. uses, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

†1. *Well sitten*, having a good seat (on horse-

back). *Obs. rare.*

1300-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xviii. 90 The tailseour that was

nocht weill sitten, He left his sadill. c1560 *A. SCOTT Poems*

(S. T. S.) ii. 38 He might counter Will on horse, For Sym

was bettir sittin Nor Will.

†2. *Sitten-up*, settled in habit, not easily stirred

or moved. *Obs.*

1671 *J. LIVINGSTONE Let. to Parishoners Ancrum* 15 Their

fire egde might help to kindle-up old sitten-up professors.

Sitter (si'tar). Also 4 *siter*, *sittere*, 5 *syt-*

tarre, 6 *sittare*. [f. *SIT v.* + *-ER*. Cf. *WFr.*

sitter, *MDun. siller*, *siller* (*Du. siller*), *G. siller*.]

1. One who sits or occupies a seat:

a. In general use.

a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xlix. 5 He... sall call... all perfitte

men to be sitters wit him and deme. 1388 *Wyclif Rev.* v. 1

Y say in the rithond of the sittere on the throne, a hook.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 914... His came hich of cithre abente

As the moron troye

457 *Sytare*, at niete,

one that sitteth: a sitter. 1608 *Dispute Quest. Kneel-*

ing 73 Not kneelers at any distance from the table... but

sitters at the table. 1626 *BACON Sylva* 8740 The Turkes

are great Sitters and seldom walk. 1650 *Bounds Publ. Obed.*

(ed. 2) 47 Few or many sitters in the House, is not a thing

of our examination, if they be above forty. 1806 *W. TAYLOR*

in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 561 Oft from the siller tales fall about;

and from the recumbent, lies. 1837 *W. B. ADAMS Carriages*

Introd. 18 The seat, for a single siller, was placed in the

centre of the poles. 1897 *MISS BROUGHTON Dear Faustina*

xiv. In a quarrel the siller has always an advantage over

the stander.

fig. 1852 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. II. Poet. Wks. (1879) 277/1

A large majority... who hold with Dardalus, the primal siller-

on the fence, that [etc.].

b. A person who sits to an artist, photographer,

or sculptor, for a portrait, etc., or as a model.

1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 62 As if thou... didst draw With

those brave eyes your Royal Sitters saw. 1816 *GALT Life*

B. West 69 [The artist's] youth and the peculiar incidents

of his history attracted many sitters. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer.*

Ind. xxxvii. (1844) II. 37, I am going further to get sitters

than any of my fellow artists ever did. 1883 *HARDWICH's*

Photogr. Chem. 297 The roof over the siller... must also be

opaque.

c. A passenger in a rowing-boat, as distinct

from the rowers or steersman; spec. at Eton (see

quot. 1827).

1653 *APPLETON Fight Leghorn-Road* 5 Captain Cox in the

Elizabeth's Shallop with nine Oars and four Sitters. 1676

Lond. Gaz. No. 1086/3 A single Boat, with but two Sitters,

besides the ordinary crew of Rowers. 1725 *DE FOE Voy.*

round World (1840) 66 A boat put off... with four oars and

one siller only. 1827 *Ann. Reg.* 480/2 Mr. Canning was

the siller in the 'ten-oar' at the Eton regatta, a post of

honour which is always reserved by the boys for some

favoured visitor. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. 1, His boat had

no cushion for a siller, no paint, no inscription.

† *d. Cards, etc.* One who actually takes part

in a game, as distinct from one who stands by and

bets on it. *Obs. rare.*

1748 *SJOLLETT R. Random* lii, He then explained the difference

between the sitters and the betters; characterized

the first as old rooks, and the last as babbles.

e. Sc. One who has a seat in a church.

1838 *CHALMERS Wks.* XII. 212 A siller in the Church of

St. John.

f. (See quot.)

1851 in Mayhew *Lond. Lab. II.* 35/1 Five men worked

(at 'translating' shoes) and slept there, and three were

sitters—that is, men who paid 1s. a week to sit there and

work, lodging elsewhere.

†2. One who sits on a horse or other animal;

a rider. Also *transf. Obs.*

a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxii. 17, þe sittere on þat hors

le hym silf to

5 Forsothe sum hors aperide to hem, haunye a dreful

sitter. 1515 *BARKLEY Ecloges* iv. (1590) ciiij b/v, But if this

same colie be broken at the last, His siller ruleth and him

refrayneth fast. 1608 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 659 Hornets

...getting uppo the poor Bees backs, they use them in stead

of a Waggon or carriage: for when the silly Bee labourerth

(a) 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* ii. 167 Princes that have

theyr sitters by, to whom they commit theyr office to rule

and gouerne to theyr steede. 1804 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Con-*

versations, etc. II. 79 It is very dull tho', Mamma, to the

sitters-by. 1850 *CLOUGH Dipsychus* ii. iv. 89 Life... still de-

ligger to turn the tide of sport upon the sitters-by. 1860

GEN. P. THOMSON Audi Al! clx. III. 173 He must be ex-

cluded by the honourable members who complained of some-

thing in his pocket injurious to the sitters-by.

(b) 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* ii. Not a hed Ladies?

y're good sitters up. 1822 *LAMB Ess. Elia, Confess.*

Drunkard, They were men of boisterous spirits, sitters up

a-nights, disputants, drunken. 1872 *Geo. ELIOT Midden-*

lxix, There's them can pay for hospitals... choose to be

sitters-up night and day.

(c) 1829 *CAROLINE B. SOUTHEY Ch. on Churchyards* II. 232

An unwearied siter out of... Dr. Hartop's long stories.

† *Sitterine*, obs. form of *CITRINE* B. 2.

1571 in Feuillet *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 139 Stones called

Sitterines and *Topiasses* with enamellings.

Sittim, obs. form of *SHITTIM*.

Sittine (sit'in), *sb. and a. Ornith.* [f. mod.

L. Sittina.] *a. sb.* A member of the *Sittina*, a

snb-family of the Linnæan genus *Sitta*. *b. adj.* Of

or pertaining to this family (*Imp. Dict.* 1882).

1829 *GRIFFITH tr. Cuvier* VII. 345 The *Sittines*... differ

only in having the bill a little more compressed.

Sitting (si'ting), *vbl. sb.* Also 3 *sittinge*, 4-5

sitting (4 *cyttinge*), *syting*, 5-6 *-yng(e, etc.*

[f. *SIT v.* + *-ING 1.*]

1. The action of the vb. *SIT*, in various senses;

situating of their smaller Temples..turned their fronts so as they might be seen from the Sea.

Situated (sit'uat'ed), *pph. a.* [f. as SITUATE *pph. a.* + -ED.]

1. Of places or things: Placed, located.

1560 DAUS tr. *Steidans Comm.* 116 Asperge situated on a very hygie mountaine standing alone. 1586 SUNEY *Arcadia* iii. (Sommer) 209 While he cast his eye about, cursing all Ilands in being euill situated. 1650 T. [AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 13 A place so proudly situated, that you might as well command all the Countrey. 1699 MAUNORELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1749) 153 It is situated in the Wilderness. 1780 *Mirror* No. 95. His estate..is situated in an agreeable neighbourhood. 1808 CRUTWELL *Univ. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) 111, Oxford, a city..situated on a gentle eminence. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 83 The great nebula of Orion is situated in the part of the constellation occupied by the sword-handle.

b. Used attributively, chiefly with advs.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 77 What famous towne and situated Seate is that huge Building that is made by Art? 1854 GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 120 Belfast is a handsomely-situated and well-built town. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 94 The..finely-situated..Endcliffe House.

2. Of persons: Placed in relation to, or in respect of, circumstances.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. 110 There have been some rich Men, that were finely Situated, and had all things richly to Enjoy. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 74 In one way or other, he will still, as he is situated, cultivate the Communion of Saints. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* vi. It was impossible for me to be thus situated, and not feel the angel or the demon of my race at work within me.

Situation (sit'uat'ion). Also 5 *setuacyon*, 6 *sytt*, *situacion*, *sytuacion*, 6-8 *situation* (7 *citt*-). [a. F. situation († *sit*-, *situation*, etc., = Sp. *situación*, It. *situazione*), or ad. med.L. *situatio*, n. of action f. *situare*, f. L. *situs* site.]

I. 1. The place, position, or location of a city, country, etc., in relation to its surroundings.

1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xii. 44 Hane in mynde..the setuacyon of his cyte newly founded. 1530 PALSGR. 270/2 Sytuacion of a towne, *assiete*. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arh.) 8 The situation of the cytie of Saba in Ethiopia vnder Egypt. 1556 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi. (1602) 253 France, whose Situation so Spayne scattered Realmes disloyens. 1636 DAVENANT *Platonick Lovers* i. 1. The situation of this house hath but a while employed his eyes without. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 3 The same must be attributed to the Situation of the Land. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 5 Our Native Riches and apt Situation for Commerce. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* iii. (1813) 26 The situation of a garden should be..rather low than high. 1842 CUNNINGHAM *Revels at Cr.* 223 In one [plan] the situation of the music room is clear enough; viz. at the side of the stage.

b. Used without of (but implying this).

1560 DAUS tr. *Steidans Comm.* 219b. The Castell was kept against them which for the situation was unprennable. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 677 The high situation upon an hill. 1655-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 261 As for the Situation..he chooses that rise or declivity of a Hill. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xix. 11. 129 Their prison was an ancient palace, the situation was pleasant, the buildings stately. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 243/2 The situation as a whole is far more beautiful than that of Jerusalem.

c. Without article.

1553 BOEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arh.) 14 The chiefe cytie..is in situation..much lyke vnto the cytie of Milayne. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlviii. 2 Beautiful for situation, is mount Sion. 1655 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1869) 76 Places as eminent in situation as lie in sweetness of disposition. 1820 MISS MURDOCH in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. v. 119 Edinburgh is the finest town for situation in Europe.

d. With a (usually followed by an adj.).

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Positio campestris*, a situation

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 31 From the situation some are Anterior, some Posterior. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 543 The situation of these two conduits. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Resistance*, The Resistance of a Body is always equal to the greatest Weight which it will sustain in a vertical Situation, without breaking. 1792 *Baron Munchausen* i. 4. I fell..to the ground with fear; after waiting in this prostrate situation a few seconds, I heard a noise. 1813 SOUTHWY *Nelson* II. 257 Her mizen-top, in the then situation of the two vessels, was not more than fifteen yards from that part of the deck. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 177/1 In the three first situations the separation is sometimes called exhalation.

b. A place or locality in which a person resides, or happens to be for the time.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xxiv. 21 Those soules Idols, that the weary dead Gaue vp in earth: which in a flowry Mead Had habitable situation. 1745 P. THOMAS *Tril. Anson's Voy.* 18 Boisterous weather..caused us to make all manner of Dispatch to get out of that Situation. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. ii. vii. 157 Apply in sickness to the best physician or apothecary within reach of your situation. 1817 MALTHUS *Popul.* Pref. p. iii. It was written..from the few materials which were then within my reach in a country situation. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xi, Educated in a remote situation.

† 4. a. Direction, course. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. (Percy Soc.) 7 This is the waye and the sytuacion Unto the toure of famous doctrine.

† b. Surface. *Obs.* Cf. *GROUND* sb. 6 b.

1558 WARUE tr. *Alexis's Secr.* (1568) 9 When you will gylte the parchement, you shal geve it a grounde or sytuacion with the white of an Egge or Gomme.

† 5. a. The action of situating. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poess.* ii. x. (Arh.) 98 By diuersitie of placing and situacion of your measures and concords.

† b. Settlement, occupation. *Obs.*

1656 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* I. x. (Mass. Hist. Soc.) 88 They..found diverse cornfields, & litle running brooks, a place (as they supposed) fitt for situation.

II. 6. The position in life, or in relation to others, held or occupied by a person.

1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 169 ¶ 4 That the very situation

xiv. His situation, at this printer's, was far better suited to him, than that..at the brewer's. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Davy*, viii. I am happy that my situation, as a soldier under command, altogether dispenses with my thinking of it at all.

b. A post of employment; a position in which one works for wages. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 265/1 He obtained the situation of army-agent. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sat. Mill.* Num. vii, A gallant young cavalier..offered to Catalina a situation amongst his retinue. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xvii, I took a situation.

7. Condition or state (of anything). ? *Obs.*

1710 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 230 That which we esteeme a Happiness in one Situation of Mind, is otherwise thought of in another. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 405 The land, at the end of the nine years, must be in a much better situation than before it was limed. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 148, I found the work now in the following situation.

b. Physical condition; state of health. In later use only *spec.* of women (see *quots.*).

1749 SNOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1797) I. 117 Examine the situation of my son, and prescribe what you shall judge proper for his cure. 1780 *Mirror* No. 80, The change of situation from pimples and scales to a blooming complexion. 1792 M. RICEOLL *Voy. Madeira* 95 People in a weak debilitated situation. 1829 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xv. note, That the woman should have conceived her situation during the whole period of pregnancy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvii, Mrs. Bunny in an interesting situation, and has given the Lieutenant seven already.

8. Position of a person with regard to circumstances.

1728 T. SHERIDAN tr. *Persius* (1739) Ded. p. iv, You are now in a Situation of taking two the most delightful Prospects that a generous Mind can have. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. 162 Where undue advantage is taken of the plaintiff's situation. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 353 Your situation is a situation of difficulty, and nothing but great patience can carry you through it. 1830 D. ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. xvi. 342 How true is it that men in parallel situations necessarily move on similar principles. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. i. x The difficulties of his situation increased.

9. Position of affairs; combination of circumstances.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* ccxix. (1792) II. 343 Suppose that business and situations should..call Mr. Harte away from you. 1777 PITT in *Almon Anecd.* (1812) II. 302 This ruinous and

conduct in all ordinary situations. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 15 In a situation of the utmost difficulty and peril. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 The financial situation is perceptibly clearer.

Phr. 1856 MERVALL *Rom. Emp.* lxiii. (1865) VIII. 3 The senate at last was master of the situation. 1870 MISS BROTGMAN K. *Lynne* II. v. 111 He was..master of the situation.

b. A particular conjunction of circumstances (*esp.* one of a striking or exciting nature) under which the characters are presented in the course of a novel or play.

1779 *Mirror* No. 31, The novelist who delineates characters by feigned circumstances and situations. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 47 The conduct of her story is well conceived, her situations are in general natural. 1830 W. IVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 446 It has some striking scenes, but I think the 'situations' are produced by rather extravagant means. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 July 59/1

At the head of every scene is a description of the action, as a key to the musical situation. 1864 G. A. LAWRENCE *St. Leger* i. It [a book] is wildly melodramatic, and full of 'situations' from end to end.

c. Without article (see *quots.*).

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* iii. 1, This scene goes entirely for what we call situation and stage effect. *Ibid.*, There's situation for you! there's an heroic group!

10. *Horse-racing*. One of the first three places in order of arrival at the winning-post; a place.

1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 34 Saying that he had had a little more 'situation'. 1887 'THORNTON' *Three worst horses*, probably, that ever monopolized the Derby 'situations'.

Sit-up, sb. and a. [See *SIT* v. 25.]

A. sb. A surprise. *rare* -1.

1813 BR. LANGTON in *Christ Ch. Lett.* (Camden) 46, I trow..that shal have a sit up or ever the Kyng departe fro York.

B. adj. Used for sitting up in.

1902 BARNES-GRUNBY *Thames Camp* 178 The lounge chairs are canvas, the sit-up chairs are rush seated.

Sit-upon, *collog.* [f. *SIT* v.]. In pl.: Trousers, breeches. (Cf. *SIT-DOWN* sb. 2.)

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 126 With a pair of the master's sit-upons that wanted reparation. 1857 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* iii. x, They weren't dressed in tall hats..and velvet sit-upons.

|| **Situs** (sit'us), *rare*. [L.] Situation, position. 1701 RAY *Creation* (ed. 3) II. 229 It was convenient that man should have such a figure or Situs of the parts of his body that he might conveniently look upwards. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Things depending on the Situs of Lines and Figures. 1890 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXVI. 289 The future situs of the cotton manufacture of the United States. 1891 *Tablet* 28 Feb. 334 It enables a Catholic to see as he never otherwise could the precise situs and shape of ultra-Protestant convictions.

Sity, obs. form of **SIGHTY** a.

Sitz bath (sit's-bath). Also *sitz-bath*. [ad. G. *sitzbad*, f. *sitzen* to sit.]

1. A bath in which one sits; a hip-bath.

1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 54 The Sitz or Sitting Bath. By this is to be understood a hip bath; that used at Gräfenberg is a small flat tub. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 94/1 Combined Spray and Sitz Bath..Copper Sitz Bath in Cabinet Work.

2. A bath taken by means of this.

1856 BRISTOE *Five Years Eng. Unio.* (ed. 2) 165 The daily purgatory of wet sheets, sitz baths, and the like. 1861 GRO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* II. 318 We were..looking slightly blue after our sitz baths. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 750 A hot sitz-bath may be used.

Sive, **Siuier**, obs. forms of **SIEVE**, **SIEVIER**.

Sivaism (siv'vāizm). [f. Skr. *Siva* 'the auspicious one' (see *def.*) + -ISM.] The special worship of Siva, the third deity of the Hindu triad, to whom are attributed the powers of reproduction and dissolution.

1901 *Edin. Rev.* 7 Jan. 32 The lotus of Sivaism and of Isis. 1905 O. REV. July 20 The temper of Sivaism is not that of Buddhism.

Sivaistic (siv'vāistik), a. [f. as *prec.* + -ISTIC.]

Of or pertaining to the worship of Siva.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Sivaite (siv'vāit), [f. as *prec.* + -ITE.] One who specially worships Siva; an adherent of Sivaism. Also *attrib.* (Cf. **SIVITE**.)

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 815/2 Sankara Acharya, the great Sivaite reformer of the 8th century. 1883 *Ibid.* XV. 185/1 The Sivaïtes are most numerous in the extreme south and on the west coast.

Hence **Sivaistic** a. (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*).

Sivathere (siv'vāthir). [Anglicized form of

next.] = **SIVATHERIUM**.

1847 ANSTED *Am. World* xiv. 334 The Sivathere..had another pair (of horns) placed more towards the back of the head. 1894 LYDEKKER *Age. Nat. Hist.* II. 337 By far the largest of all Ruminants was the gigantic Indian sivathere.

|| **Sivatherium** (siv'vāthir-izm). *Palaont.* [mod. L., f. *Siva* the Hindu god + Gr. *θηρίον* wild beast.] A fossil ruminant of great size, with four horns, discovered in the Siwalik or Sub-Himalayan hills in Northern India.

1835 FALCONER & CAUTLEY in *Asiatic Res.* XIX. r. 2 We have named the fossil, *Sivatherium* [etc.]. *Ibid.* 22 The food of the Sivatherium was less herbaceous than that of existing horned ruminants. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* 457 The living Sivatherium must have resembled an immense Gnu or Antelope. 1886 *Geikie Class. Geol.* xxvi. (1903) 393 The *Sivatherium* and *Bramathrium*-colossal, four-horned creatures, allied to our living antelopes and prong-bucks.

Sive (also 5-6, 9 syve, 6 syue, siue), variant spelling of *cive* CHIVE 1.

12440 *Promp. Parv.* 457/2 Syvys, herbe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. (1568) 101 The mostle parte of the whiers of her-balles in Germany, teach that our Sive..is porum sativum. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Civot*, *cive*, or *Civette*, a chiboll, siues, scallions. 1707 MORTIMER *Huab.* (1721) II. 171 Sives are a diminutive kind of Leek. 1874 Mrs. WHITCOMBE *Bygone Days in Devon & Cornwall* 47 The fairies had even their musicians, whose hautboys were of syves.

Sive, obs. form of **SIEVE**.

|| **Sived**. *Obs.* [OE. *sifpa*, etc., f. the same

stem as *sife* sieve.] *pl.* Siftings, bran. 1755 *Corpus Gloss.* f. 386 *Fursura*, sifcan. 1888 F. ELIOT *Booth.* xxxiv. § 11 Dast neole ðurgrypp ðele ðyrel, & þa sifca [i.e. sifoda] weorðað asyndred. c. 1000 *Sax.*

tion to regard about all things the Healthfulness of the place. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* ii. x. 236 Manila itself is in a very healthy situation. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 246/1 Such a situation as might be agreeable..to the architect. 1803 J. WESTYER *Nat. Philos.* 165 A fire burning in an open situation.

2. † a. The place occupied by something; the site of a building, etc. *Obs.*

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 25 Having sixteen fote of..the same grounde for the situation of the same conduite heade. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xvi. 172 The City of Mexico is seated in the same Lake, although the Spaniards have filled up the place of the situation with earth. 1615 BRIENE *Cron. Erlis of Ross* (1850) 3 The said Eirl founded an abbey at Farne, quhair the situation thereof yit does appeare. 1730 A. GOROON *Haffer's Amphit.* 323 Pilasters of Stone, and Arches, would have taken up a great part of the Situation there.

b. A place, locality.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 260 The pleasant scituacion called Beaulieu. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 60 He views The dismal Situation waste and wilde, A Dungeon horrible. 1716-8 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. xvi. 53 After passing these dreadful rocks, Dresden appeared to me a wonderfully agreeable situation. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 105 Sir William Soames 'being sent ambassador to Constantinople... Vosterman accompanied him, intending to paint the delights of that situation'. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xv, Two chairs were placed by the side of this comfortable situation.

3. a. Place or position of things in relation to surroundings or to each other.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxviii, To be so tickled they would change their state And situation with those dancing chips.

taste.. of his sixteen Querie. 1680 in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. 179 Tuesday the sixteen of the said month.

B. sb. 1. The abstract number sixteen.

c 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboec in Anglia* VIII. 318 To-dæl þa systine, þonne byð se æt dæl cæhta. c 1495 *Crafter Nourbyrge* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Compositus hen nomen pat bene componit of a digyt & of an articule as...fyfene, sextene, & such oþer.

2. A sheet of sixteen leaves; a book in sixteenmo. 1766 *BODLEY in Reliq. B.* (1703) 62 If Mr. Principal shall want Strings for the lesser sort of Books in Octavo, and Sixteens. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. xv. (Roxh.) 23/2 Whether they be large or small octavo's, sixteens, or twenty fours. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. xi Bound in Twelves, Sixteens, or Twentyfours. 1888 *Jacobi Printers' Vocab.* 125.

† 3. pl. A kind of ale. *Obs. rare* -1. 1884 *Cogan Haven Health* (1636) 251 That kinde of ale which at Oxford is called sixteenes.

4. A girl of sixteen.

c 1840 O. W. HOLMES *The Dilemma* 2 Now, by the bless'd Paphian queen, Who heaves the breast of sweet sixteen.

C. Comb. 1. With sbs., forming attributive compounds, as sixteen-ounce, -page, etc.

1774 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 1651 (On Nov. 30 there was) executed at Tyburn, John Rann, alias Sixteen-String Jack. 1780 *New Nourgate Cat. V.* 139 (He obtained) the appellation of Sixteen-string Jack, by wearing breeches with eight strings at each knee. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 50 Common sixteen-ounce phials of white glass. 1865 *CURRIER BROS.' Cook's Gard.* etc. 269 Their Sixteen-shilling Reversible Trousers. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 464/2 In weaving, say a sixteen-leaf satin. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 204 To print a sixteen-page paper in duplicate.

2. Parasynthetic, as sixteen-sided, etc. Also sixteen-square adj. and vb.

1611 *COTGR. s.v. Rang.* A sixteen-stringed Lute. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 29 It is trimmed sixteen-square. *Ibid.* 33 The yard is then sixteen-squared. 1895 *SWETTEN-HAM Malay Sketches* 157 A sixteen-sided stand.

3. With sbs. in -er, as sixteen-pounder. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3112/3 We found in the Castle...69 Pieces of Cannon, viz., 3 sixteen Pounders [etc.].

Sixteener (siks'te-nər). [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One of a body of persons sixteen in number.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 574 On the decease of one sixteen or alderman, the remainder filled up the vacancy.

2. A youth of sixteen.

1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 41 For Joe is a less boy than many of his companions, some of whom are fifteeners and sixteeners.

Sixteenmo. [English reading of the symbol 16mo; cf. *twelvemo*, *eighteenmo*.] = SEXTO-DECIMO. 1847 *Chambers's Trul.* 6 Feb. 87/2 Duodecimo, post-octavo, eighteenmo, sixteenmo, and a hundred other vos and mos. 1903 *Publishers' Circular* 28 Mar. 353/2 In folio, octavo, and duodecimo the water-lines are vertical; in quarto and sixteenmo horizontal.

Sixteenth (siks'th-ŋ, siks'th-ŋ). a. and sb. Forms: a. 1 sextodecimo, sex-, sextodecimo, 3 sextodecimo, 4 sextodecimo (4 sxt-). β. 2 sextodecimo, 4-5 tenthe, 6-tenh, 6- sixteenh; 5 sxtenthe, 6-tenh, 6-tenh; 4 sextenpe, -tenthe, 4, 6-tenh; Sc. 5 sextend, 6- teint (9 sxtentent). [f. SIXTEEN + -TH, replacing OE. *sixtēda*, etc. Cf. OFris. *sextinda*, -tenda, -tienstā (WFr. *sechthjinde*), MDu. *sestende* (Du. *zestende*), MLG. *sestende* (LG. *sestente*), MHG. *sechszehende* (G. *sechszehnte*, + *sechszehnte*), ON. and Icel. *sextándi* (Sw. *sextionde*, Da. *seksionde*)] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal sixteen.

A. adj. 1. In concord with a sb. expressed or implied.

a. 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 16 Jan. 12 On þone sextodecan dæg þæs monðes. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* (L.) 283 *Sextus decimus*, se sxtodeca. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 544 In þe sixte dæg (1430 sixteen) 3ere of þe kinges kinedom. c 1300 S. *Swilthm* 61 in E. E. P. (1862) 45 Eiste hondred 3er and in þe sixteþe 3ere. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 145 In þe sixteþe 3ere þe was i-made knyht.

β. a 1220 *Indiana* 79. I þe Sixtēde dei of fouerrenes moned. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 221 þe sextenþe (article is) þat þei ben verrey... myrrours of mekenesse. 1390 *COWIE Conf.* I. 3 The yer sextenþe of kyng Richard. 14... *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wilcker 610 *Sexten*, the sxtenthe. 1473 *Reutal Bk. Cufar Aueus* (1879) I. 180 Wil Smith and John eldar a likane of this a sxtentid part. 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 188 The sixteenth Chapter endeth the exposition. 1589 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 27 The seventh of the sextentid part of the landis. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Sextisme*, the sixteenth in ranke, number, &c. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 15 July 1669, I went towards home the sixteenth. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v. *Bible*, The New Latin Translations, done... in the sixteenth Century. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Difficulties Anglicans* i. xii. (1891) 388 The shadow of the fifth century was on the sixteenth. 1866 *MISS YONGE Dove in Engle's Nest* xi Within a week of their sixteenth birthday.

2. Sixteenth note, the sixteenth part of a semi-breve; a semiquaver.

1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms* 92.

B. sb. 1. A sixteenth part.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Sextisme*, a sixteenth; a sixteenth part. 1769 *St. James's Chron.* 14-16 Sept. 3/2 The Tickets... are divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths and Sixteenths. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & M.* 31 Wings of the male one inch to one inch... wide, or one sixteenth as large. 111. 742 One thirty-second to one sixteenth of a grain of periodide.

2. *Mus.* a. The interval of two octaves and a second. b. A sixteenth note.

1876 *HARRY Ethelberta* xlii, He'll keep me there while he twiddles upon the Twelfth and Sixteenth.

Heoce Sixteenthly *adv.*, in the sixteenth place. a 1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 322/1 Sixteenthly, They ought to appoint a Surveyor. 1692-8 *NORRIS Pract. Diss.* (1711) III. 170 And Sixteenthly, the Glory that Virtue casts about the Head of those who suffer this little Martyrdom. 1819 *SCOTT Leg. Montrose* xiv, Never... was a sermon listened to with more impatience... The Captain heard 'sixteenthly' - 'seventeenthly' - 'eighteenthly', and 'to conclude'.

† Sixter. *Obs.* -1 In 5 sxtter. [ad. OF. *sex-*, *sestiere* - L. *sextari-us*.] A certain measure. 1491 *CAXTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxxvii. 44/1 He luyed sorely: And in thre yere þe ete not but onely a sxtter of wortes medled in a ltyll colde water.

Sixth (siks), a. and sb. Forms: a. 1 sexta (sosta, seista), 2-5 sexte (2-4 sesto), 3 sæxt, 4-6 sœxt, 5- Sc. sæxt (6 sæxt). β. 1 i sexta, sihasta, sexta, 2-6 siste (2-3 siste, 4 ziste), 3-7 sixt (4 xist), 1 sxyta, 3-6 sxyte, 5 zxyxt, 6 sxyt. γ. 6 sxyth, 7- sixth. [OE. *sexta*, *sixta*, *sxyta*, etc. (see SIX a.), = OFris. *sexta* (WFr. *sechste*, NFr. *sokst*), MDu. *seste* (Do. *zesde*), OS. *seht* (MLG. *seste*, *soste*, LG. *seste*, *söste*, *soste*), OHG. *sehto* (MHG. *seht*, G. *sechste*), Goth. *sihasta*; also OHG. *sehto* (MHG. *seht*), ON. *sætti* (Icel. *gjalti*, Norw. *selle*, Sw. and Da. *sjetle*)] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal six.

A. adj. 1. In concord with a sb. expressed or implied (freq. occurring earlier in the context).

a. 900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 6 Jan. 14 On þone sextan dæg þæs monðes. c 950 *LINDISF. Gosp.* Mark xv. 33 Mibðaward tid ðio seista. c 1205 *LAW* 13909 þæ sæxtie [god] hæhte Apollin. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* Pref. p. xxi, The septe dale is of penitence. 13... *K. Alis* 2736 (Laud MS.), þe sexte þe slouy of Nauere he was. c 1320 *Deb. Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 348 The septe day ayen the dom shule foure angles stonde. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 121 After Leo Virgo the nexte Of Signes cleped is the sexte. 1400 *DESTR. Tray* 2047 Here begynnes the Sexti Boke. 1549 *COTGR. Scott.* 35 Virgil... in the sext beuk of his eneados. c 1550 *SATIR. Poems Reform.* xlv. 302 That sact chapter of Iohne. 1606 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 43 The sacti day of November. β. c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. vii. 38 þæt sxyte [wonder] was þæt æt þæt fole was on blædran. c 900 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 827, Sixta [cyming] was Oswald se æfter him rice. c 1000 *Sax. Leechdoms* II. 298 *Sixte* mægen is þæt drycraeft þam men ne dærep. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 þe forme [wave] was snaw... þe sipte smorder. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 14 þe sipte dale is of penitence. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5018 He deide after marin masse riþe þe sipte day. 1340 *Ayenb.* 17 þe uerste þos of prede is ontreppe... þe zixte, ypocrisie. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 59 þe sipte tyme þe conuuls of Rome... were sent agens Hannibal. 1523 *Fitzneue. Husb.* 875 The sxyte [property] is, to haue genti noselhylls. 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 336 The sixt Chapter declarith that Manna was a figure. 1611 *BIBLE Transl.* Pref. p. 6 Vea, there was a fift and a sixt edition. 1669 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 449 The Sixt [day], and of Creation last arose.

γ. 1256 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 14 b, Saynt Brigitte... in the sxythe boke of her reuelacyons. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* i. 31 And the evening and the morning were the sixth day. 1662 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* II. (1674) 92 'The first [string]... is called the Treble... the Sixth, the Bass. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. vi, His Majesty, in a sixth audience... proposed many doubts. a 1771 *GRAY Dante* 7, E'er the sixth Morn Had dawn'd. 1837 P. KEITH *Ed. Lex.* 404 Among anatomists we sometimes hear of a sixth sense. 1884 *Trul. Education* 1 Sept. 351/1 A classical Sixth Form.

b. Following on the names of kings, popes, etc. Very commonly, and now usually, expressed by the symbol VI, e.g. James VI.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* VII. 151 Gregorie þe sipte... after Benet. 1423 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 83 The 3ere of Kyng Harry the zxyxt-th the furste. 1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 5 Charles the Sext of that name. 1549 *COTGR. Scott.* 86 Ther ehir henry the sact lossit his lify. 1588 *LANBARD Etenarchia* II. iv. 160 The late K. Henry the sixt. 1641 'SACCTVMVS' *Vind.* ind. xlv. 174 All the Bishops in King Edwards the sixt time. 1674 *BREVINT Sant at Endor* 27 Nothing to Pope Sixtus the 4th, nor to Alexander the sixt. 1788 *GIBBON Decl. & P.* xlviii. V. 57 To nominate for her successor Michael the sixth. 1857 *WILLIS's Current Notes* Jan. 4/2 King James the Sixth.

2. *ellipt.* With omission of *day*, *house*, *form*, etc. 1573 *Cal. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 14 Writin at Paris the sext of December. 1592 *tr. Junius on Rev.* xi. 7 In the Sixt of the Decretals. 1631 *WELVER Funeral Mon.* To Rd., The sixt of May. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astral.* xlv. 258 Any malevolent in the sixt... shews great danger. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* Pref. By getting not only the Sixth to put it down but the lower fellows to scorn it.

B. sb. 1. A sixth part.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* B ij h, A sixte more. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Sixtan*, a sixt, a sixt part. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v. *Measure*, The Viertel, or Verge, consists of five Mingles, and one Sixth of a Mingle. 1828 *SR J. E. SMITH Eng. Flora* II. 345 Some flowers are deficient in a sixth of all their parts. 1842 *Fenny Cyc.* XXXIII. 418/2 One-sixth of its width. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 380/2 In some Indian species the pores are one-sixth of an inch across.

2. *Mus.* A tone on the sixth diatonic degree above or below another; the harmonic combination of two such tones; an interval comprising six diatonic degrees of the scale.

Different varieties are distinguished by the epithets *added*, *augmented*, *French*, *greater*, *Italian*, *minor*, *Neapolitan*, *sharp*, *unatt.*

1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 A third, a Fifth, a Sixth, and an eight. 1609 J. DOWLAND *Ornith. Mierol.* 29 Those which sound thirds, sixts, or other imperfect Concords. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 178 In this Tune they might ascend gradually unto a Sixth. 1752 *tr. Rameau's Treat. Mus.* i. 3 The Third becomes a Sixth... and... the Seventh becomes a Second. 1801 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.* s.v., There are four kinds of sixths, two consonant and two dissonant. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Music* 70 The first inversion of the Triad, consisting of a note with its 3rd and 6th, is termed the Chord of the Sixth.

3. *Fencing.* = SIXTE.

1885 E. CASTLE *Schools & Masters of Fence* *Introd.* 10 There can be as many guards as there are parries, although in modern days, carte, tierce, and sixth are almost exclusively used.

4. *Anat.* A nerve of the sixth cranial pair.

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 117 Double ptosis has been frequently noted, and paralysis of both sixths sometimes.

C. Comb. With sbs., forming an attributive compound, as sixth-floor, -form, -rate (also *absol.* of a former class of warships).

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 232 A tub-and-cask tenant, -culture lodg'd - sixth-floor man. 1807 *Syd. SMITH P. Diction.* 1807 The sixth form...

Gaz. No. 3014/4 A 'Sixth Rate Frigate of 26 Guns called the Drake. 1747 *LIND Lett. vel. Navy* (1757) I. 22 Captains of sloops [have] the same [pay] with captains of a sixth rate. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, Sixth-rate, a British vessel of war bearing a captain.

Sixtiethly, *adv.* [f. prec.] In the sixth place. a. c 1532 Du Ves *Introd. French in Palser*, 929 Sixtiethly, sixteen. 1579 *FULKE Ref. Rastel* 70 Sixtiethly, that... [he] had not... ben iudged for an heretike. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* ix-x. 15 Sixtiethly, we are simple men and want understanding. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* II. To Rd., Sixtiethly in boasting of their Parts.

β. 1556 *OLD Antichrist* 42 Sixtiethly, how farre [etc.]. 1648 D. JENKINS *W. de W.* - Sixtiethly... the... feiting of the gree. MORE *Expos. Dai* a Reason why Christ is described [etc.]. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules*, Sixtiethly, Racking. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* I. 25 Sixtiethly, one of the MSS... contains a prayer... 1876 *Clinical Soc. Trans.* IX. the use of phosphorus.

Sixtieth, a. and sb. Forms: 1 sxt-,

sixtiēpa, sixteogoda, 4 zixtiāzto, sixtiēte, sextid, 6 sxtztoth, sixteth, Sc. sxtiēth, 6- sxtiēth. [OE. *sixteogoda*, etc., f. *sixtig* SIXTY.]

A. adj. The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal sixty.

c 950 *Rule of St. Benet* (Schröter) 37 Þy feorþan dæge se leo and sxtiēgoda and se feower nnd sxtiēgopa [sealm]. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* (L.) 283 *Sextagesimus*, se sixteogoda. 1340 *Ayēb.* 234 Þo þæt byep in wodewe-hod habbeþ þæt zixtiāte frut. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Macc.* x. 1 In the hundrid and sixtieth 3eer Alisandre... sliede vp. 1530 *PALSC. 372 Solaxantisme*, sxtiēth. 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 570 The Sixtieth Chapter tætreth vpon this text. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 30 Oct. 1660, Now I aridv at my sixtieth year. 1755 *JOHNSON, Second*, the sixtieth part of a minute. 1807 *St. James's Chron.* 14-16 Sept. 3/2 The temperature year of my

public life.

B. sb. A sixtieth part.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 61 It would be expected that the image should be diminished about one-sixtieth. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Anusum.* 145 The addition of... potash... in the proportion of one-sixtieth is always necessary. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XXI. 320/1 48-sixtieths of a minute.

Sixtine (siks'tin), a. [ad. mod. L. *Sixtin-us*, f. the papal name *Sixtus*.] Of or pertaining to the pope Sixtus V (1585-1590), or to the edition of the Vulgate published by him in 1590.

More usually used as a name of the special ant.

is now of excessive rarity. 1845 in *Kitto Cyc. Bibl. Lit.* (1849) II. 924/1 The Sixtine and Clementine Bibles. 1863 *Westcott in Smith Dict. Bible* III. 1707/2 The critical value of the Sixtine readings.

Six-tooth (ed.: see SIX C. 1, 2, and 5).

Sixty (siks'ti), a. and sb. Forms: a. 1 sixteoz, 2-4 sxti (4 zixti), 4-6 sxti, 5- sxti, 6-7 sxti; 1-2 sxti, 3-6 sxti (5 sxti). β. 1 sxti, 2-4 sxti, 5-6 sxti, 7-8 sxti, 9-10 sxti, 11-12 sxti, 13-14 sxti, 15-16 sxti, 17-18 sxti, 19-20 sxti, 21-22 sxti, 23-24 sxti, 25-26 sxti, 27-28 sxti, 29-30 sxti, 31-32 sxti, 33-34 sxti, 35-36 sxti, 37-38 sxti, 39-40 sxti, 41-42 sxti, 43-44 sxti, 45-46 sxti, 47-48 sxti, 49-50 sxti, 51-52 sxti, 53-54 sxti, 55-56 sxti, 57-58 sxti, 59-60 sxti. γ. 1 sxti, 2-4 sxti, 5-6 sxti, 7-8 sxti, 9-10 sxti, 11-12 sxti, 13-14 sxti, 15-16 sxti, 17-18 sxti, 19-20 sxti, 21-22 sxti, 23-24 sxti, 25-26 sxti, 27-28 sxti, 29-30 sxti, 31-32 sxti, 33-34 sxti, 35-36 sxti, 37-38 sxti, 39-40 sxti, 41-42 sxti, 43-44 sxti, 45-46 sxti, 47-48 sxti, 49-50 sxti, 51-52 sxti, 53-54 sxti, 55-56 sxti, 57-58 sxti, 59-60 sxti. [OE. *sixt*, *sxt*, *sxti*, = OFris. *sextich*, *sech* (WFr. *sechti*, *sechti*), MDu. *sestich* (Du. *zestig*), OS. *sehtic* (MLG. *sehtich*, LG. *sestig*, *söstig*), OHG. *sehtung*, etc. (MHG. *sehtic*, *sech*, G. *sechzig*), ON. *sextigr* (MSw. *sixtigh*, MDa. *sxti*; Icel. *sextin*, Sw. *sextio*)] The cardinal number equal to six times ten, represented by the symbols 60, LX, or lx.

A. adj. 1. In concord with a sb. expressed or implied.

a. c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* iv. vi. 172 *Æfter* sxtetegum dæg þæt þæt tumber acorfen was. 1911 *Blich. Hom.* 35 On

On þralscipe hie wunoden two and sixti wintre. 1297 K. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7260 In a housend 3er of grace & sixe & sxti riht. 1377 *Lancelot P. Pl.* B. v. 441 Sixty sxtihs I have forgotte I liff. 1495 *TREVISA's Barth. De P.* R. viii. 1c. 306 Sxti secondes make one mynute, sxti mynutes one gree.

1560 BIBLE (Genevan) Gen. v. 20 So all the days of Jared were nine hundred sixty and two years. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. III. vii. 50*. I have sixty Salles, Caesar none better. 1611 BIBLE. *Numb. vii. 22* The rammes sixtie, the bee goates sixtie. 1816 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. i. 33 Longman's people had then only sixty copies. 1860 ALB. SMITH *Med. Student* (1861) 39 Some sixty of these small pieces of paper.

1890 *Univ. Gasp.* Matt. p. 19 Bisk [he] cued wast-sixty-sixtyzes, sextyge, & hundredes. *Ibid.* Mark iv. 20 [Hia] wastmian an dars & an sextyge. 1890 *Gen. & Ex.* 663 Twelve and sexti men worn bor-lo. 1830 R. BRUNNE *Chren. Wnce* (Rolls) 1097 In bat loth at sexti ille. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iv. 234 Ich walled my-self and sixty pound lynes. 1840 HENRY Wallace vi. 827 Sixty that slew. *Ibid.* x. 878 Off his best men saxe was brocht toded. 1830 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* lviii. 6 Tusey sax and saxe jears he livd. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xiii. I haekend this auld kirk, man and haim, for sixty lang years.

† b. Sixtieth. *Obs.*—
1813 *Cath. Angl.* 337/1 *Sexty. sexagesimus*.
2. Followed immediately by a lesser numeral, as *sixty-one*, etc.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Serphth*, Ane thousand, three hundredth, sextie aucht zeires. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Star*, Reducing the Number of Knights [of the Star] to Sixty-two. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 177 The most valuable of these was published by Purchas in sixty-six plates. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xi. The actress, who was sixty-five years of age. 1858 *Rep. U. S. Commis. Agric.* (1860) 101 The new building... is one hundred and seventy feet long by sixty-one feet deep.

b. *Sixty-six*, a card-game in which a point is gained by scoring sixty-six.

1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 9/2 The game was called '66'.

3. Forming part of an ordinal number.

1647 *Form for Ch. Govt. Prop.* 12 The sixty one Canon of the sixth general Synode. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 395 age. 1821 BYRON *Cain* II. 1. 71 aeration shall be.

1879 *St. Geo.* patient was out of bed on the sixty-second [day].

b. With *part*, or used absol. in this sense, esp. *sixty-fourth*; hence *sixty-fourthly*, one who owns a sixty-fourth part of a vessel.

1768 DR. CHANCY *Lett.* 74 It was but the sixty-thousandth part. 1821 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Cless & Gertr.* I. 269 A favor in the form of sixty-fourths of lottery-tickets. 1899 *Whitby Gaz.* 24 June 3/3 A shipwrecking part, in which the disease of the sixty-fourth exists in an aggravated form. 1899 WERNER *Capt. Locust* 76 The minutest fraction of European blood... one thirty-second, perhaps, or one sixty-fourth.

B. *sb.* 1. The abstract number sixty.

1340 *Ayenb.* 234 Pe tale of xixi bet is wel gratter, bet is of xixixi ten. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 91 Turlits troned on trene By sixti I saye. 1425 *Crafft Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 4 Pere he [the figure 6] schuld tokyne hut sixty. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* I. (1636) 84 Which [numbers] maketh two sixties to bee kept in mind. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Character*, The same Characters are sometimes used, where the Progression is by Tens; as 'tis here by Sixties. 1755 JOHNSON, *Second*,... the second division of an hour by sixty. 1856 FENELURBY *Arithm.* (1897) 5 The number in six groups of ten is called sixty.

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See also SIGALDER and SIGALORY. A large number of combs occur in OE. texts.

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Sizar (sə'zā). Also 6-9 sizer (7 cizer). [f. *SIZE sb.* 1 + *-ER* 2, -AR 3.] In the University of Cambridge, and at Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate member admitted under this designation and receiving an allowance from the college to enable him to study.

The name probably indicates that the person so admitted received his 'sizer's' free. Formerly the sizar performed

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1393 LANGE P. Pl. C. III. 178 Gyle... shope þat a shereyue sholde bere nicde Softliche in saumbury from syse to syse. c 1440 CAPGR. *Life St. Kath.* I. 89 They sette the shire, þe ceyssons and the Cyse Ryght as hem leet. c 1485 *Plut. ton Corr.* (Camden) 63 As touching the matters he hard at the syse, I caused some to be thyn at this time. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 4 There shall be no bayle nor treating of mainpryse... There shall be no delays untill another Syse. 1581 T. HOWELL *Denises* (1879) 187 Like as the captiue Wight... hopes at Syse to be releast, is then comdemde to dye. a 1631 DONNE *Sat.* II. Poems (1654) 123 You said if I return'd next size in Lent, I should be in remitter of your grace. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* xviii. vi, He sent for n writ againe me and had me to size.

attrib. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 14 'Twas Size time there, and hanging was a brewing.

(b) a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 344 Iudgys [were] England II. 11. 190 ownys appoyntyd.

a 1616 BRAUN & FL. *Wit without M.* III. 1 The Sattin... will serve you at a Sires yet. *Ibid.* IV. 1111 Some Dunce that... admires nothing hut a long charge at Sires. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Ireland* Wks. 1270 I. 114 Sometimes out Share of that Money is paid to a single Pretender at the Sires or Sessions. 1703 De Foe *Reform. Manners* Misc. 81 A Brace of Female-Clients meet him there, To help debauch the Sires and the Fair. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Quid.* (1809) III. 145, I will never... bring you to the sizes or sessions. 1847- in dial. glossaries (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* viii, There had been one tried at the 'sires, not so long ago.

† b. *Size*. A jury. *Obs.* = ASSIZE *sb.* 13 b.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace IV. 124 The sirs of this counth say to him rycht nocht. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 489 This governour... Corrupt judgith their with him he brocht, And syis also that knew richt weill his thoct. a 1585 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* xlv. 29 In dunt vbat wyse that feirlful syse Pronounce their sentence wald.

† 2. An ordinance or regulation. *Obs.*

a 1425 CURSOR M. 9427 (Trin.) Lawes two were set on size To Adam in paradise. 1474 *Century Lett.* Bk. 401 The size of a Couriour is þat he carry no maner of lether but yf it be thorowe tanned. *Ibid.* The size is that no mercer, Grocer, Draper, Smyth nor no other crafty man by nor sell no maner thing... but yf ther weightes and mesures be sised & sealed.

† 3. The established order of things. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Se. Trojan War* (Horst.) I. 370 Thyr war þe wordys of Denyse Qubene þat he saw againe þe syse The sonne Eclips.

† 4. An ordinance fixing the amount of n payment or tax. Also *attrib.*, as *size-oll*, *-money*. *Obs.*

a 1300 CURSOR M. 28438 Toll and tak, and rent o syse, Withaliden i haue wit coutheise. 1543 *Eg. Abard. Reg.* (1844) I. 199 Robert Ratray... resignit... in the proucis handis... the hal... 1613 *Se. Act.* *Chas. I* tolles, c... apply to be... 1733 *P. LINT* money, their size.

† 5. A fixed standard of quality or quantity for articles of food or drink, or other commodities. *Obs.*

= ASSIZE *sb.* 5.

1479 in *Eng. Glids* 424 The Maire... to do calle byfore hym... all the Bakers of Bristowe, there to vndirstand whate stuff they made of whete. And after, whate size they shall bake. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 364/2 The Office of Cise of Ale in the same Towne, in the Countie of Glamorgan. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 194 The mayre toke byryes of the bakys & suffred them to sell brede under the syse. 1559 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 705 An acte of parliament for

tain pins in the pot, with penalty to any that should presume to drink deeper than the mark. c 1680 SHARPSBURY in *Christie Life* (1871) I. App. i. p. xii, The senior fellows... articulated with us never to alter the size of our beer. 1688 HOLME *Armony* III. 308/1 The Bakers cannot without [scales] make and perform that just size put upon them.

† 6. A proper manner or method; a standard of action or conduct; a limit. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pol. Poems* 66 He may not stonde, þat halp no toon (=toes), Lepe ne renne, ne ryde in syse. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lii. 500 Of syre Tristram came... alle the sysses and mesures of blowyng of an home. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 854 My persone prest Beyoode all syse. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 400 Though... he were wicked past all syse. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevarra's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 63 In our talke or in any other thing no syse is suffred, hut in sermons which muste not passe above an howre.

† 7. A quantity or portion of bread, ale, etc.; *spec*

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnassus* iv. iii. 1838 You are at Cambridge still with size kue. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 31 He never drunk above size-q; of Helicon.

†8. To pay size, to pay heavily. *Obs.*—

1664 *Perry's Diary* 4 Sept., My Lady Batten and her crew, at least half a score, came into the room, and I believe we shall pay size for it.

9. †a. A device for measuring pearls.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* [Hence in later Dicts.]

b. A gauge used in wire-drawing.

1763 W. LEWIS *Phil. Comm. Arts* 55 A brass plate called a size, on which is measured by means of notches, the increase which a certain length of wire should gain in passing through a fresh hole.

II. 10. The magnitude, bulk, higness, or dimensions of anything.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 26 For bai be mesure & be mett of all be mule couthe, pe size of all be grete see. 1530 *PALSGR.* 270/2 Syse of a mannes hode, corpulence. *Ibid.*, Syse of any thing, *mayson*. 1621 *DONNE Anat. World*. 12 When, as the age was long, the size was great; Mans growth, .ie. compend' the meat, a 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 65 The humane Brain is .much. larger than the Brains of Brutes, having regard to the size and proportion of their Bodies. 1707 *NORRIS Treat. Humility* x. 376 The cloathing of humility does as it were conform itself to the size of the wearer. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xiii. (1813) 181 The size of a hot bed, as to length and breadth. 1846 J. *Diagram of the Great Arctic Ice* 111 The size of some *Botany* 146 The

b. Preceded by *of*, or in later use with an ellipse of this. *Of a (or one) size*, of the same magnitude or dimensions.

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3815 Protheselus the pert kyng was of pure shap, Semely for sotlie, & of syse faire. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. viii. 173 Now arte thou better of a syse to dele with than thou were. 1560 *BIBLE* (Geneven) *Exod.* xxxvi. 9 The curtains were all of one cise. [Also *x Kings* vi. 25.] 1598 *BARRET Theor. Varres* v. i. 124 Of the Size royal, is that peece which shooteth a bullet from seuteenete pound weight upward. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* i. 63 Young trees of smaller size. 1677 *Plot Oxfordshire* 108 Of different colours, figures, sizes. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 490 The crystals of this salt were in general, .more of a size, than those of the gooseberry. 1781 *COWPER Ep. Lady Austen* 95 A seed of tiny size. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* v. 'Why don't you hit one of your own size,' said the boy. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 13 The two men were about a size. 1893 *HODGES Elan. Photogr.* 115 A frame the exact size of the window.

c. In abstract use: Magnitude. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 332 They Limb themselves, and colour, shape or size Assume. 1701 *GREW Cosmol. Sacra* t. i. The mixture of size and figure, can heget nothing but size and figure. 1781 *COWPER Retirement*, 67 Whose shape would make them, had they bulk and size, More hideous foes [etc.]. 1845 *PATTISON Ess.* (1886) i. 12 The church of St. Julian, equal in size to most cathedrals. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v. The books precisely matched as to size. 1886 *RUSKIN Praterie* i. vi. 199, I had always a quite true perception of size, whether in mountains or buildings.

d. Suitable or normal dimensions. *rare*. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 65/1 The plants, should be thioned, and .may be used as they attain size till August. e. Thickness or thinness (of a liquid mixture); consistency (cf. *SIZE* v. 1 c.).

1863 *WISE New Forest Gloss.*, 'The size of the gruel' means its consistency. 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* (ed. 2) 147 The temperer having secured the proper plasticity, or 'size' for the clay.

II. A particular magnitude or set of dimensions; esp. one of a series in the case of various manufactured articles, as boots, gloves, etc.

1591 *PERCIVAL Span. Dict.* *Pinto*, the size of a shoe. c 1610 *DONNE Lett.* xxxii. Wks. 1839 VI. 338 There is not a size of paper in the college library as there is a how 1706 only a *Can.*

No. 4899/4 Another silver Mazarene, a size larger. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, *Size*, a term of measure amongst shoemakers, equal to one third part of an inch. 1836-7 *DICKENS Sk. Boz, Scenes* xx, Her white satin shoes being a few sizes too large. 1846 *GREENER Sci. Gunnery* 329 It appears also that there is a size which meets with less resistance.

1872 *CALVER*, 2872 CALVER, lover, Having 20". I. p. lxii, He

1769 *MRS. RAFFAEL Eng. Househpr.* (1778) 41 Cut your sturgeon into what size pieces you please. 1771 *LUCKOMBE Hist. Print.* 215 The Writings of that Father [St. Augustine] were the first Writings done in this manner.

manship *Notes* 3 Different size cables. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* II. 159 A large size plate.

12. Magnitude, extent, rate, amount, etc., as a standard of immaterial things. Also in phrases (see later quotes).

a 1530 *HEYWOOD Love* 1509 (Brandt), As the horse feleth pleasure in syse, .about the tre, So feleth he .about ye. 1579 *SPENSER Two other Lett.* i. 56, I hope you will vouchsafe mee an answer of the largest size. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 21 Shrinking vndistinquish't, In clamours of all size both high and low. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* iii. xii. 257 Although those dayes shall be of a larger size they these. 1701 *SWIFT Contexts Nobles & Commons* Wks. 175, II. 1. 25 The power of these princes, .was much of a size with that of the kings in Sparta. a 1715 *BURNETT Own Time* (1766) I. 133 He understood well the size of their understandings. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Error* 283 Errors, of

whatever size. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.* s.v., 'He talks at a fearful size,' i. e. he talks big. 1836-8 *HALFURTON Clockm.* (1862) 299 One day I was arrivin' out at a most a deuce of a size, and he stopped me. 1850 *WHYTE MELVILLE Alkt. Harb.* 30 Nothing to do, and lots of time to do it in! that seems to be about the size of it. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining* 224 *Size*, in reference to a fault; this word means the extent of the displacement or the throw.

b. Of persons in respect of mental or moral qualities, rank or position, etc.; † hence, class, kind, degree, order.

1699 *PENN Addr. Prot.* ii. v. (1692) 151 Which sheweth.. that Christians of all sizes, great and small, are but Brethren. 1699 *BENTLEY Phalaris* 497 Our Mock Phalaris is a Sophist of that size, that no kind of Blunder is below his Character. 1719 *SWIFT To a Young Clergyman* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 5 A plain sermon intended for the middle or lower size of people. 1722 *VOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ix. 207 Can we impute to God that, which is below the common size of men? 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Art Poet.* 506 But God, and Man, and letter'd Post denies, That Poets ever are of midling Size. 1844 *EMERSON Ess.* Ser. ii. vi, The cause is reduced, .to suit the size of the partisans. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 8 There are things enough to be said of Voltaire's moral size.

c. pl. As adv. Many times, far. 1861 *EMILY DICKINSON Lett.* (1897) II. 241 All our Lord demands, who sizes better knows than we.

13. Special combs., as 'size-bone, whalebone of the length of six feet or above; size-fish, a whale yielding size-bone; † size-land, a narrow strip of ploughed land; size-roll, (a) a military roll showing the size of each man; (b) 'a piece of parchment added to a roll' (Simmonds, 1858); size-slate, a slate having certain definite dimensions or measurements; size-stick (see quot.).

1820 *SCORESBY Arch. Regions* II. 419 The 'size-bone or such pieces as measure six feet or upward in length is kept separate from the under-size. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 527/2 The figures given are the values of 'size-bones', which is twice the value of whalebone under that length. 1850 *SCORESBY Arch. Regions* II. 419 The captain and some of the officers, .having a premium on every 'size fish. 1867 *SWINNY Sailor's Wordb.* 698 The harpooner gets a bonus for striking a 'size-fish'. 1750 W. ELLIS *Shoel. Arab.* i. 75 [In Middlesex] they plow two, three, or four of these 'size-lands into one broad-land. 1757 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 473 Nor shall I delay to send the companies 'size-rolls, which they come to my hands. 1832 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* ii. 16 Each Troop forms on its own parade, in rank entire. 1840 *ARMY* 155 sub-divide the 'midding', and 'large',—each into three classes. 1865 *BOWEN Slate Quarries* 21 The average price of 'size slates, tons, and slabs. 1875 *KINGSTON Dict. Mech.* 2192/1 'Size-stick, the shoemaker's measuring-stick to determine the length of feet.

Size (səiz), sb.² Forms: 5 cyse, 5-7 syse, 6 syes, 6-7 sise, syze, 7- size. [Possibly the same word as *prec.*, but the history is not clear.

Cf. *Sp. sise*, given by Minshew (1599) as 'solder for golde', but explained in later Sp. dict., in accordance with sense 1. Florio (followed as usual by Torriano) gives both *It. sise* and *assisa* in the sense of size 'that painters use', but later *It. dict.* do not confirm this.]

†1. A glutinous or viscid wash applied to paper, parchment, etc., to provide a suitable ground for gilding, painting, or other work. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 456/2 Syse, for bokys lymynge. c 1485 *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 73 To make a cyse to gyld unhurned gold on bokys. 1573 *Art of Limning* Title-p. The manner how to make sundry sizes or grounds to laye silver or gold upon. 1601 *HOLLAND Phiny* II. 595 Whatsoever is to be pargetted with this Malthea, ought first to be rubbed thoroughly with a size of oile. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* vii. xxxiv. 49 Take Red Lead, .or Yellow Oker, well ground with Oyle of Spike or Turpentine: this is the Size. Then draw with that the Figure you would have in Gold. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Limning*, There are always applied two Layers of this Size, & the Colours, .are laid on. 1763 W. LEWIS *Phil. Comm. Arts* 62 For gilding on wood, &c. with what is called water-size, the parchment or leather size above-mentioned is mixed with whiting, and several layers of the mixture spread upoo the piece.

b. *Printing*. (See quot.) 1888 *JACOB Printers' Vocab.* 126 *Size*, the preparation used for printing with bronze.

2. A semi-solid glutinous substance, prepared from materials similar to those which furnish glue, and used to mix with colours, to dress cloth or paper, and for various other purposes.

1530 *PALSGR 270/2* Syse for colours, *colle de coir*. 1565 *COOPER Theatrus s.v. Color, Liquidus*, .Moyste, tempered with size as painters use. 1582 in *Feuilletat. Grande O. Edic.* (1908) 259 Paste board, paper, and paste, white, size, vert, synepre. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphic* 78 Old rotten size, to bind the Colours together. 1714 *MANOEUVRE Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 234 What size is to white walls, which hinders them from coming off, and makes them lasting. 1747 *FRANKLIN Conjecture* Wks. 1887 II. 107 Paper wet with size and water will not dry so soon as if wet with water only. 1800 *PHIL. Trans.* XC. 367 The various degrees of viscosity and tenacity which characterize mucilage, size, and glue. 1843 *HOLTZAPPEL Turning* I. 63 The outer face of the veneer and the surface of the table are wetted with very thin glue, or with a stiff size. 1883 *HALDANE Workshop Rec. Ser.* ii. 302/1 Size of very different qualities is made at glue-works.

3. The buffy coat on the surface of coagulated blood in certain conditions. Cf. *SIZE* a.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 387, I shall next .enquire into the formation of the inflammatory crust, or size, as it is called.

4. attrib., as *size-colour*, -gelatin, -manufactory, -manufacturer, -water.

1603-4 *Act 1 Jas. I.* c. 20 § 1 As well with Oyle Colours as Size Colours. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Limning*, That the Size-Colours hold the best. 1738 *Ibid.* s.v. *Book-binding*, The leaves being wetted with the size-water. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Size-manufacturer*, a boiler down of skins, and .maker of size. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 20 Substances, from size, horn, and isinglass manufactories. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 123 Others are softer, more resembling size-gelatin.

† *Size*, sb.³ *Obs.* Forms: 5 sise, 6 syz(s), syce, 5-7 size, 6-7 syze. [perh. ad. OF. *siz*, *sizs* six: cf. *size* *SIZE* and *SIX* B.] A certain kind or size of candle, used esp. at court and in churches.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 22, x candells wax, for the sizes of the chamber. *Ibid.* 41 He setteth up the sises in the King's chambr. 1518 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 1515 Pure wax for morters, quarries, priquets and syssys. 1560 *Acc. Fratern. Holy Ghost, Basingstoke* (1882) 13 Item paid for tapers & Syces at whitsontide, ff. s. 1570 *GOODE Pop. Kingd.* ii. 37 To whom [Christ] if that they light a syse, his mother hath six againe. 1611 *CORON, Bontie*, .a size or small round candle used in churches. 1659 *HEYLIN Examen Hist.* i. 288 Upon the Communion Table they .never set more than two fair Candles with a few small Sizes next to them.

attrib. 1552 *HULOT, Size candle*. 1559 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 91 Paid upon Easter day in the mornynge for a syssie candle, 14.

Size, variant of *SIC* (six in dice).

Size (səiz), v.¹ Forms: 5 syse, 5-8 sise, 8 cise, 6- size. [*SIZE* sb.¹, or, in early use, aphetic for *ASSIZE* v.]

†1. *trans.* To regulate or control, esp. in relation to a fixed standard. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 454 Many seerties we seet [read he set] bat syzed all be werde. 1469 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 335 bat be Myrd ordeyn ffir assissours to sise be walr at all Milles within ffir Cete. 1579 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 402 All other measures, .to be viewed, tried, sised, allowed, and sealed. 1580 *LIVY Enphases* (Arh.) 247 Ye coyn they vse is either of brasse or sils rings of Iron, sised at a certein weight in steede of money. 1613 in W. M. WILLIAMS *Founders' Co.* (1867) 23 The said Weights .shall, be sised by the Standard at Founders' Hall. 1656 W. WEBB in D. KING *Vale Royall* ii. 213 'This Maior. sized the Wines, .Muscadine at 7d. the quart, Sack at 20d. and other Wines at six pence. 1698-9 *Act 11 Will. III.* c. xv. § 1 A Vi .e said Standard. 17 .e brass weights, .are .e by the Company's standard. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXL. 407 My measures were most accurately sized.

2. In University use (at Cambridge, Harvard, and Yale): To enter as a 'size' upon the buttery or kitchen books; to score (an amount) against oneself in this manner. Also *transf.*

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skeel* (1878) 47, I knew thee when thou war'dst a three-hare gowne: Siz'd eighteen pence a weeke. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnassus* v. ii. 2048, I vse to sise my musike, or go on the score for it, He paye it at the quarters end. 1630 *KANDOLPH Aristippus* Wks. 1875 I. 14 Drinking college tap-lash .will let them have no more learning than they size, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads. 1790 *Laws of Harvard Coll.* 38 They may be allowed to size a meal at the kitchen. 1811 *Laws of Yale Coll.* 37 The Butler shall make up his bill against each student, in which every article sized or taken up by him at the Buttery shall be particularly charged.

b. *intr.* To order 'sizes', or have them entered against one.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skeel* (1878) 11, I have sized in Cambridge, and my friends a sea-on. Some exhibition for me there disburt. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnassus* v. ii. 1691 You that are one of the Duells fellow commoners, one that sizeth in the Decolls buttries. 1617 *MINSHER Ductor* s.v., To size is to set downe their *quantum*, i. e. how much they take in their name in the Buttery-booke. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6), To *Size*, .to Score as Students doe in the Buttery-Book of a College at Cambridge. 1852 *BRISTED Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 3) 19 Soup, pastry, and cheese can be 'sized for', that is, brought in portions to individuals at an extra charge. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 93 If a man asks you to supper, he treats you; if to size, you pay for what you eat.

c. *trans.* To allowance (oneself); to eke out with something extra. *Obs.*

1607 *TOISELL Serpents* (1658) 727 It is said, they eat earth by measure, for they eat so much every day as they can gripe in their fore-foot, as it were sizing themselves. c 1614 *FLETCHER Wit at Sea* II. 11, I To be so strict A Nigard to your Commons, that you are faine To size your belly out with Shoulder Fees.

†3. To state the size of (something). *Obs.*—

a 1661 *HOLYOBY Juvenal* (1673) 250 The pygmies, .being but one foot high (as some size them).

4. To make of a certain size; to give size to; to adjust in respect of size. Also with *out*.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* iii. (1623) 4 They serve to size out the Summer-drow to his due space of foure square inches. 1691 T. HALL *Acc. New Invent.* 21 Pieces of Lead sized to, and nailed over the said Bolis. 1707 *OWEN Cannal. Sacra* 4, That the parts of the organ be filly cut, shaped and set together. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 290 The smaller end of it being sized as near as possible to the man-holes of the floors.

Fig. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* vii. 44 Sizing his Words at such a rate as one yet willing to be understood that he had not stray'd from his Brethren in Point of Loyalty. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 284 He is so exactly sized and cut out for a Town Fop, Coxcomb, or pretty Fellow.

b. *Agri.* (See quot.) 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I. 53 You must not let it lie long before you strick, size, or plow it up into small Ridge-

1808 *Young's Ann. Agric.* XLV. 342 [He] sizes the field, as it is styled, that is, draws out new ridges or stitches nearly in the direction of the old original ones. 1844 *Jrnl. Agric.* Soc. V. 1. 5 These... are what is termed sized; that is, being one bout, or by proper consistency

for moulding.
1829 C. T. Davis *Bricks & Tiles* (ed. 2) 147 It is necessary to grind the same clay... several times... before it comes to the proper degree of plasticity for moulding; this operation is called 'sizing the clay'.

5. To classify or arrange according to size. Also *transf.* to class or rank (with others).

a 1635 RANDOLPH *Townsmen's Petition* Wks. 1875 II. 658 With proctors and with testers gave Our bailiffs you may size. 1649 *Blithe Eng. Improv.* (1653) 197 Size your Horses or Oxen equal. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 46 They sort and size all the threads so, that they can apply them to make equal Cloaths. 1735 *Somerville Chase* I. 82 The Multitude Dispers'd, to size, to sort their various Tribes. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 463 Instead of being scientifically classified, and (if we may so speak) accurately sized, we may expect to find them [i. e. facts] tossed together with little judgment. 1886 *Lancet* 1891. 666/2 The said broken products were then sized and separated.

b. *Milit.* To arrange or draw up (men) in ranks according to stature.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Diet.* s.v., The flank troops of a squadron must be sized in the following manner. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 46 In this formation companies are to assemble... being sized from flanks to centre. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 837 All guards are... to be inspected and sized by the adjutant.

c. To single (plants). *rare*.

1660 [see *Sizing* vbl. sb. 1] 31. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* III. lvii. 241 It would be advisable, at the time of first sizing the plants, to leave more than are necessary.

6. U.S. (See quot.) *rare*—

1836—9 HALIBURTON *Clockwork* (1862) 442 Come, I'll size your pile... Plank down a pile of dollars... of any size you like, and I'll put down another of the same size.

7. a. *collog.* Usually with *up*: To take the size or measure of; to regard so as to form an opinion of; to make an estimate of.

Originally, and still chiefly, U.S. (common from c 1885). 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 54 Such a stranger... would have 'sized them up'... simply as a pair of poverty-stricken Mexicans. 1894 MARRIOTT-WATSON *Web of Spider* xl. It was dark when I sized her, and I hadn't time to 'size' her. 1896 NEWMAN DAVIS *Three Men & a God* 148 The grey-haired... man who met us... mentally sized me up at once.

b. With *down*: (a) To arrange in sizes downwards; (b) to size up; to comprehend.

1896 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 229 The stone slabs are 'sized down', the smaller ones to the top, the bigger towards the eaves. 1896 *Chambers' Jrnl.* 25 Jan. 57 'There's just one thing I don't size down. I know why I am here... but why are you?

8. *intr.* a. To be on an equality with; to match with; also with *up*.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* iv. viii. Her birth Not being so high she will more size with you. 1902 O. WISTER *Virginian* v. It was a letter which... 'sized up' very well with the letters written in my part of the United States.

b. To assume size; to increase in size.

1818 KCATS *Endymion* iii. 206 The gulping whale was like a dot... Yet look upon it, and 't would size and swell to its huge self.

Size (soiz), v. Also 7aise. [f. *SIZE* sb. 2 Cf. *Sp. sisar* (1739), *It. sisare* (Florio).] *trans.* To cover, smear, prepare, treat, or stiffen with size.

Cf. the earlier *oversize* v. and *blood-sized* in Beaum. & Fl. *Two Noble K.* I. 1. 105.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 103 For Lathing, Plastering, Kensing and sizing the Partition. 1703 *Art's Improv.* I. 65 Cold-clear it, i. e. size it over. 1723 C. KINE *Brit. Merct.* II. 268 A Liquor is there prepared for sizing or gumming every Sheet. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. II. 84. 93 In order to fit it [paper] for the ink, it is sized, or coated with a mixture of weak fine glue and alum. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 225/1 The paper... is then sized by passing the sprits through a strong solution of gelatin.

fig. 1633 J. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 10 Uncleanness is a deep stain, sized into the soul by her dwelling in the body.

Sizeable (soiz'ab'l), a. Also sizable. [f. *SIZE* v. 1 + *-ABLE*.] Of a fair (proper or convenient) size; fairly large.

Hist. Ceylon 16 The trees are not very great but sizable. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. l. 115 A Fish about 8 inches long, broad and sizable. 1783 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 30 Nov.

tinue to show increasing firmness, especially for sizable and hard wood.

b. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 183 The Wye must be drawn and made sizable and fit to make all sorts of Pins... taken up at a time 3 size... 220 P 3 A more modern

1882 *Good Words* Sept. 606 Presently we come upon quite a sizable stream.

11ence **Sizeableness** (Bailey, 1727, vol. II).

Size-hoil (obs. Sc.): see *SIZE* sb. 1 4.

Sized (soizd), ppl. a. 1 [f. *SIZE* sb. 1 or v. 1]

1. Having a specified or indicated magnitude or size: a. In predicative use.

1822 STANWORTH *Antic* III. (Arb.) 82 A strange sow mightily sized. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 180 As my Loue is sizd, my Feare is so. 1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) 111 17 Certain Particles of Matter so and so sized, so and so figured. 1759 L. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 121 Differently sized, from the lightness of a Pheasant. 1766 CANNING

ing relative size, as *jaiz*-, *juit*-, *great*-, *large*-, *middle-sized*.

In later use also with adv., as *fairly*-, *moderately-sized*. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. 26 Thou great sizd coward. 1612 CORC. s.v. *Pointe*. The middle-sized wax-candle used in Churches. a 1678 Large-sized (see *LANCET* A. 151. 1775 *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Cook*. A Dunchill Cook... should be... of a large and well-siz'd body. 1795 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xiv. (1813) 204 One plant or at most two will be now under one full-sized light. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 225 A moderate sized garden pea. 1883 F. DAV *Indian Fish* 46 Large drag-nets... having fairly-sized meshes. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 528/2 The average-sized bottlenose whale yields 22 cwts of oil.

c. With qualifying words of the types *same*-, *such*-, *this*-, *different*-, *several*-, etc.

1626 SIM E. CECIL in *J. Glanville's Voy. Cadiz* (Camden) p. xliii. The Commissioners are much to be commended for such sized shippes as they have made. 1666 DUCIESSE OF

Handbk. Brit. Ferus (ed. 3) 28 Re-pot in the same sized pot. 1879 NOAD & PREECE *Electricity* 221 A series of experiments made... with different-sized platinum electrodes.

d. With *the* = the size of.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typographia* II. 139 Having... decided upon the sized type most suitable for the principal one. 1875 LEONARD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. ed. 21 362 Table showing the Sized Chain or Wire Rope which is used as a Substitute for Hempen Rope. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *Trav. Africa* 547. I should say this is about the sized one you find... in your chicken-house.

2. Matched in size. *rare*—

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 569 Such Bodies built for Strength of equal Age, In Suture siz'd... The nicest Eye could not distinguish the size.

3. Of a fair, proper, or standard size. *Sized fish*, a size-fish (see *SIZE* sb. 1 13).

1737 BRACKEN *European Trade* 111 [in 1712] units to me to buy him a GER *Horsen*. I.

c. Great and size *Corinth*, 217 Talking of the sized 1 in from time to time on another shovel. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* II. 22 A sized fish that any Waltonian might well stare at. 1865 BOWER *State Quarries* 30 Sized tons, various breadths, and irregular lengths.

Sized (soizd), ppl. a. 2 [f. *SIZE* v. 2] Treated or prepared in some way with size.

1772 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 713/1 This sized paint must be laid on with a stiff brush. 1781 *Hist. John Deane* II. 109 As worthy gentlemen as ever walked between sized felt and neat leather. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 747 If the varnish be applied to a sized colour. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* xxv. (1881) 172 Sized paper is floated in potassium dichromate.

b. With qualifying term.
1864 R. A. ARKOLD *Hist. Cotton Famine* 513 The wearers of this heavily sized cloth. 1883 JACOB *Printers' Vocab.* 126 A certain proportion of size... according to instructions for a 'hard' or 'soft' sized article.

Sized, variant of **SCISSSEL**.

Sizeless (soiz'les), a. [f. *SIZE* sb. 1 + *-LESS*.] Devoid of magnitude.

1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 76 An immeasurably small speck or size-less point.

† **Sizely**, adv. *Obs. rare*. Also *syzely*. [f. *SIZE* sb. 1] Nicely, daintily.

Cf. Ray's northern word 'Sizely, nice, proud, coy'.

1595 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 23 Three pretty puzzles... before the Bryde. Syzely, with set countenances, and lips so demurely smirking, as it had been a Mare cropping of a thistle. 1613 33 The coorse wear not so orderly served, & sizely set down, but wear by and by as disorderly wasted & coarsely consumed.

† **Sizer** 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *sisour* (e, 4-5 *syssour* (e, 5 *cyssour*, 7 *sizer*. [aphetic form of *assour* ASSIZER.] An assizer.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 136 What shul we sey of his detyous, fys fals men, þat heys syssours. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 234 Lordis wolen not mekely here a pore mannus cause... but suffre syssours of contre to distroie hem. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 131 þe fertie inch is, whan false cyssours gon upon qwestys, & puttyn a man fro his ryght through a fals verdysie. a 1450 Mvnc 1665 Alle fals syssours and okererus. 1614 in W. M. Williams *Founders' Co.* (1867) 30 Persons... that shall be Auditors, Clerk, Bedell, Sizer, Searcher, or Searchers, shall take the severall Oathes.

Sizer 2 (soiz'zai). [f. *SIZE* v. 1] A device for testing the size of articles, or for separating them according to size.

1677 Moxon *Nech. Exerc.* iii. 52 Making a true round hole in a thin peece of Brass... you may try if the cast bullet will just... fill that hole... This thin peece of Brass, with a round hole in it, is call'd a Sizer. 1858 SIMMONDS *Diet. Trade, Sizers*, machines used in Ceylon made of perforated sheet zinc or wire gauze, for separating the coffee into three sizes.

Sizer 3 (soiz'zai). [f. *SIZE* v. 2] One who applies size to any article.

1863 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 276/1 Average weekly wages... 1890 W. H. CASHBY *Ventilation* 8 The reason why so many old sizers are found with joints twisted out of all natural shape by rheumatism.

Sizer, variant of **SIZAL**.

Sizers, obs. form of **SCISSORS**.

Siziness (soiz'zines). Also **Sizyness**, [f. *SIZY* a.] The quality or state of being sizy or glutinous; viscosity.

Common in the 18th cent. with reference to the blood. 1707 FLOREN *Cold Baths* 1. 25 Windiness or Siziness of the Humours. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 226 Disorders arising from the siziness of the juices. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 3 This medicine... thins the blood, and dilutes its siziness.

Sizing (soiz'in), vbl. sb. 1 [f. *SIZE* v. 1]

1. In University use: The action or practice of procuring 'sized' from the buttry or kitchen; a portion or quantity so obtained; a size.

1596 NASHE *Saffron* II *alden Wks.* (Grosart) 111. 104 The Butler or Manciple of Trinitie Hall, trusted him for his commons and sizing. 1628 SHIRLEY *Willy Fair* One iv. ii. I have had a head in most of the buttries of Cambridge, and it has been conceded to purpose. I know what belongs to sizing. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Size*. In Canbridge they call it Sizing. 1736 in *Athenaeum* (1906) 20 Jan. 76/5 Commons, 10 weeks, £1 3s. 4d. Sizing, £1 11s. 6d. 1785 GROSE *Diet. Vulgar Tongue*, Sizing, Cambridge term for the college allowance from the buttry, called at Oxford battles. 1833 PIERCE *Hist. Harvard Univ.* 210 We were allowed at dinner a cue of beer, which was a half-pint, and a sizing of bread. 1834 in *Cottle Rem. Coleridge & Southey* (1847) 304 What little suppers, or sizings, as they were called, have I enjoyed. 1854 BRISTOL *Firs* 171 *Eng. Univ.* (ed. 3) 20 Two tables... which, go through a regular second course instead of the 'sizings'.

b. *transf.* A share or allowance.

1822 BYRON *Werner* iv. i. As for meritment And sport... our sizings were Even of the narrowest. 1825 *Sal. Rev.* 3 Jan. 1/1 There appears to have also been a tendency... to stint the metropolitan counties of their sizings.

† 2. = **ASSIZING** vbl. sb. *Obs.*—

c 1640 in *Forb. Ballads* 11. 121 A health unto the Baker that never was misled Nor yet put into the pillorie for sizing of his bread.

3. The action of separating and arranging according to size; also, singling of plants.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 119 It may be proper here to speak of weeding and sizing. The latter operation is the plucking up roots or plants that are... offensive to others in the same beds, by reason of their nearness. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 11. *Sizing* is a sorting of plants of the Tin

from flanks to centre [i.e.]. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 425 A previous accurate sizing of the stuff to be treated is necessary. 1894 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 3/1 It is most especially in the inferior sizing or assorting of fruit that reform is needed.

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Diet.* Mecl. 2192/1 Sizing-apparatus, -cistern. 1882 U. S. *Rep. Proc. Met.* 650 The ore is... carried... through the sizing-screens into a series of eighteen settling-tanks. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 The middlings... are carried now to the sizing machines.

Sizing (soiz'in), vbl. sb. 2 [f. *SIZE* v. 2]

1. The action of applying size, or of preparing in some way with size.

1635 Church-w. *Acc. Pitlington*, etc. (Surtees) 98 Item sizing and oyling of the new window, 8d. a 1667 PETTY in *Sprat Hist. Royal Soc.* (1667) 294 When we treat of Sizing and Stiffening. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 775/1 The sizing of this paper must also be moderate. 1839 *Ure: Diet. Arts* 927 For printing paper, the sizing is given in the beating engine. 1883 *Harvard's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. 9) 622 The photographic properties of the paper are much affected by the mode of sizing adopted.

2. Size prepared for use; also, the materials from which size is prepared.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 470 A strong lie of soft soap, called *sizing*. 1828 CARR *Craven Glass*, Sizing, glutinous matter used by weavers to stiffen the warp, or to make it more smooth. 1852 *Photogr. Chem.* 171 The sizing should be removed. 1855 BAGNER, at painter of English li strong sense.

3. attrib., as *sizing-box*-, *house*-, *machine*, etc. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 1 June 1/1 Paper-mill, comprises... four vatts... and sizing-house adjoining. 1835 *Ure: Philos. Manuf.* 370, I have since seen the sizing machine in action, dressing warp. 1880 J. DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 55 Strain through a fine wire into the sizing box. 1837 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Africa* 405 It has... been recommended as a sizing material for photographic prints.

Sizing, yeast: see **SIZING**.

Sizors, obs. form of **SCISSORS**.

Sizy (soiz'zi), a. Also **sizize**, **sizoy**. [f. *SIZY* sb. 2] Resembling size; having the consistency of

waters, place them generally in a sizy substance. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 17 This medicine... disperses pituitous skins, and the sizy blood. 1827 *Lancet* 8 Dec. 370/2 The blood drawn yesterday is slightly buffed and sizy.

1709 M. BRUCE *Serm.* 13 (Jam.), You shall all be scattered...
You are sure enough now, but beware of the next blast that is

to blow, it will make a skailwind among you. 1849 JAMIESON *Suppl. Skail-Water*, the water that is let off by a sluice before it reaches the mill. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mn.* *Coals Drove*, a door in the mine, the operation of closing of

Skailies, variant of SKAYLES Obs.

Skailing (skā'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SKAIL v.]

1. The action of the verb in various senses; dismissal, dispersion.

1. 1450 in *Ratis Raving* 16 Tyme of scalynge, 1yme of gaderinge. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* l. 354 To Johnstone, that brocht tidings of the skailing of the Inglismen, liij s. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* vi. 206 He [Burbon] myght . . . percaue have ben redy, leng before the tyme of ther skailing. 1569-70 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1875) 269 To enter every day at the skailing of the nycht wasche. 1651 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 53 Marry, . . . Boyd to be spoken to about the soon skailing of the Barony Kirk on Sunday afternoon. a 1670 SPALDING *Trough. Chas.* l. (1850) l. 120 The Earl Marshall having sene in-

1805 J. Nicot
skailin! 1881
ed and pulled
ie parishioners

trudged homewards.

2. Mining. An opening through which the ventilating current passes.

1850 *ANSTOGE Coal.*, etc. iv. xix. 490 The current of air once obtained, is conducted through the passages of the mine by various contrivances, consisting of . . . partitions, and partial orifices or *scalings*.

Skaille (skā'li). *Sc.* Forms: 5 scailzee, 6 skal-, skelze, skail-, 6-7 scailzye, 7-ye, scailzie, 8 scailzie, skailly, 7- scailzie; 8 skell(e)y, 9 skeelle, skyll(i)a. [a. MDu. *schaille* (mod. Du. *schalie*), or ad. OF. *escaille* (mod. F. *écaille*): see SCALE sb.]

1. Blue roofing-slate. Obs.

Frequently mentioned along with *slate*; on the distinction see quot. 1608.

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* l. 275 To the man that brocht vp the scailzee. 1516 *Ibid.* v. 115 To Johne Kel-saucht, sklatter of Striveling, to be skayle for the castel in Council Scot. l. 111. 678 To sand, and lymer. 1621 To thack be same agane

with Skait or skailzee. 1681 *Ibid.*, *Chas.* II. (1820) VIII. 357 To be theiked with lead, scailze, scailze or tyle. 1707 *Miller St. Gt. Brit.* II. 7 Skates, of a blue colour, which they call *Skailley*, and are made use of for covering the Houses of People of Quality. 1725 PERNEQUIR *Tweeddale* 5 Here is to be found Maile, . . . Skait and Skailly. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. The name *skailie* [in the north of Scotland] being confined to blue slates, while the flat stones, commonly used instead of them, are called *brown slates*.

2. Slate-pencil. Also *skailie pen*.

1808 JAMIESON, *Skailie Pen*, a sort of pencil of soft slate, used for taking memorandums, or writing accounts on a slate. 1871 ALEXANDER *J. Gibb* ix. 69 A bit scallie an skailie. 1885 STRATHMORE *More Bits* iii. 42 To sharpen their slate-pencil or 'skailie', as they call it.

Skailly, obs. Sc. form of SCALY a.

Skaine (e), obs. forms of SKEN, SKENE.

+Skains mate. Obs. (Origin and exact meaning uncertain.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 162 Scurie knaue, I am none of his flurt-gills, I am none of his skaines mates.

Skair (skā'ir), sb. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 scair, 8-9 skare. [var. of SHARE sb., but the sk- is difficult to account for.] A share, portion.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 556 That resoun is bot vane. To say a man may no da mair, But serve a kirk vntill his kair. 1825 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 43 Six hundredth years and fourtie was her scair, Which Nature ordained her for to fulfill. 1850 R. SEMPLE *Piper of Kilbarhan* xiv. For of his springs I gat a skair. At every play, race, feast and fair. 1721 RAMSAY *Poet's Wish* iii. May be then but gie then those blessings for my skair. 1819 W. TENANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 115 And chang'd her cam-stane for a skair O' belly-linnen sweet. 1858 M. PORTER *Reat Souter Johnny* 31 In a tulzie, to tak your skair.

Skair (skā'ir), v. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [cf. prec.] *trans.* and *intr.* To share.

1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 114 Thrice lucky pimps, . . . That can in a' his wealth and pleasure skair. 1725 - *Gentle Shep.* III. iii. Had I fifty times as mickle mair, Name but my Jenny shoud the same skair. 1773 FERGUSON *Caller Water* xlii. (1769) II. 41 Caller burn. That gars them a sic grocs skair, And hind skae bonny. 1858 M. PORTER *Reat Souter Johnny* 31 To seek wi' fremit folk, to skair A safer beild.

+Skair, v. 2. Obs. Also 3 skē33renn, 4 skayre. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To scatter, disperse; to send out in various directions.

c 1200 ORMIN 14423 For batt all Adamess stren Todrif-enn wass & ske33redd Intill piss wide middelland. 1420 *Morte Arth.* 1407 Thane the price mien . . . skynys a lyllil; Skayres thaire skottefers, and thaire skowite-waches. 14100 *Dest. Troy* 189 [They] Skairen out skoute-wache for skeltynge of harme.

Skair, Sc. variant of SCAR sb. 1

Skait, obs. form of SCAT sb. 3, SKATE.

+Skaitbird. *Sc.* Obs. (Meaning uncertain.) Guessed by Jamieson on insufficient grounds to be the Arctic Gull. The first element might be Norw. and Sw. *skata* (Da. *skatte*) magpie.

1503 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 37 Skaldit skaitbird, and common skaitlar.

Skaittyld: see SCAT sb. 3 c.

Skaitth, Skaitthless, *Sc.* varr. of SCATHE sb. and v., SCATHELESS.

+Skalbert, obs. Sc. form of SCABBARD sb. 1

1534 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 194 Velnet to be ane skalbert to the Klugis suerd.

Skald, scald (skōld, skæld). Also 8 scallid. [a. ON. and Icel. *skald* neut., occurring as early as the 9th cent.; no satisfactory etymology has yet been proposed. Hence also mod. Norw. and Sw. *skald*, Da. (incorrectly) *skjald*, + *skjald*, *skjaldre*.] An ancient Scandinavian poet. Also sometimes in general use, a poet.

Usually applied to Norwegian and Icelandic poets of the Viking period and down to 1250, but often without any clear idea as to their function and the character of their work.

a. 1763 PERCY 5 *Pieces Runic Poetry* Pref. A sb. It was the constant study of the northern Scalds to lift their poetic style as much as possible above that of their prose. 1814 49 The Ransome of Egill the Scald. 1775 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 63 It is supposed, that Rollo carried with him many scalds from the north. 1830 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii. note. It will readily occur to the antiquary, that these verses are intended to imitate the antique poetry of the Scalds. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. 267 The inspiration of the scald comes upon him.

B. 1798 VON TROIL *Iceland* 198 In ancient times there was no king, or any other man of note, who had not his own skald or poet. 1818 E. HENDERSON *Iceland* II. 356 Before taking the field of battle, it was the office of the Scald to compose a poem suited to the occasion. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 551/2 The skill with which the author has reproduced . . . the alliterative verse of the Scalds.

Hence Skaldship, the office of skald.

1879 E. W. GOSSE *North. Studies* 177 There was no young man so fit to be considered heir-apparent of the skaldship as Runegher.

Skald(e), obs. forms of SCALD v., SCOLD sb.

Skaldic (skōldik, skældik), a. Also scaldie. [f. SKALD + ic.] Of or pertaining to the skalds or their poetry.

1775 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. i. c. 3. The old scaldie fables . . . 1801 *Scott. Hist.* & preserved in 180 One of it

poetry. 1894 *Nation* 21 June 471/3 Here and in the other Sagas the scaldic verses are such a component part of the text that they cannot . . . be eliminated without serious loss.

Skales, variant of SKAYLES Obs.

Skaless, obs. form of SCALELESS.

Skalfatting, obs. Sc. form of SCAFFOLDING.

+Skalfifer, *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.* Also 6 scalf, scelf, skelf. [f. LG. *schaffer* or Du. *schelver*, var. of *schilfer*: see SKILFER, a. vbl. sb. Scuriness, b. *pl. a.* Scurfy.

1561 HOLLYVAUGH *Hem. Apoth.* 2 He yth bath a scalfering head let the same take yth course hranne. . . . put a litle vinegre thereto. . . . yth doth drue the scelfering away. 1579 LANGHAM *Card. Health* (1633) 674 Head scalfering, cast seething hot water into Wheat branne [etc.]

+Skalk, obs. variant of SCALP sb. 1

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Prælat* lxvii. 23 God sall breke þe . . . skalk of hare of gangand in þaire trespass. 1614, cxviii. 4 Lord rihtwis shal her downe be skalkys of synful.

Skallade, -ader, -ado, var. f. SCALADE, SCALADO. Skalleweg, var. form of SCALLYWAG.

Skalling, obs. f. SCALING *vbl. sb.* 2 Skaloun, obs. f. SCALLION. Skaltre, var. SHALTREE Obs. Skam(e)lar, obs. f. SCAMBLER. Skammel, Skamyll: see SCAMBLE sb. 4 and v.

Skance (skāns), a. [aphetic f. ASKANCE adv.] Of a look, glance, etc.: Oblique, sidelong.

1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock* Novell xlii. The cunning skance gleam from the black, deep-ambushed squinters. 1872 LE FANU *In a Glass Darkly* I. 56 With a skance look, all the time, watching the movements of the beast.

+Skander, sb. Obs. rare. Also 4 schaundre. [ad. Or. *escandrer*, var. of *eselandre*: see SLANDER sb.] Slander, scandal.

+Skander, v. Obs. rare. Also 5 skaunder.

[ad. OF. *escandrer*, var. of *eselandre*: see SLANDER v.] *trans.* To bring into discredit; to slander.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 62221 For bath gain man, man seis him wikk. And þof skander half kyrk. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 17 Walter . . . hath noyded and skandered the seyd William.

Skane, obs. f. SKENE. Skap(e), obs. Sc. ff. SCALP. Skarale, obs. Sc. f. SQUINTEL. Skard, Skarrit, obs. pa. t. of SCARE v. Skarschliche, obs. f. SCARCELY adv. Skarsnarie, obs. f. SCORONERA. Skarste, obs. form of SCANCY.

Skarth: see SCART sb. 1, SCARTH sb. 1 and sb. 2

Skat (skāt). Also scat. [G. skat (recorded from at least 1838), ad. It. *scarto* (F. *carte*) cards laid aside.] A three-handed card-game much played in Germany.

1864 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 2693 Even to the present day, the game [Ombre] is to be met with, although it has powerful rivals to contend against in Whist and Scat. 1839 E. LEMCKE *(titl.)* Skat: an Illustrated Grammar of the German Game of Cards. A Complete Treatise How to Play Skat.

Skatable, variant of SKATEABLE.

Skate (skāt), sb. 1 Forms: a. 4-5 schat(e), 4-9 scate, 7 scante. B. 6 skete, 6-8 skate(e), 7 skateite; 6, 8 skait(e), 7- skato (7-skatt). [a. ON. *skata* (still in Norw. and Icel. use; Frøese *skōta*).]

1. A fish of the genus *Raia*; esp. the common species *Raia batia*, a very large, flat, cartilaginous fish much used for food.

a. 1340 *Durh. Acc. Rells* (Surtees) 36, j Schat. *Ibid.*, x schat. c 1375 *Ibid.* 46 In vij scates. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 443/1 Scate, lysche, ragadis. c 1475 *Pid. Vcc.* in W. Wulcker 764/39 *Hic garus*, a schate. 1530 PALSCOR 266/1 Scate lysche, 1495. 1570 LIVING *Manif.* 37/11 A Scate, fische, *batis*, *nila*. 1601 CHESTER *Levie's Mart.* lxxxi. The Scate, the Roach, the Tench, the pretie Winkle. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Prod. Ep.* 119 Yet is it commonly contrived out of the skins of Thornbacks, Scates or Maids. 1727 *Ochtertyre House Bk.* (S. II. S. 1) 27 For scate and flounders [L.] a. 7. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm.* *Thames* xv. 440 Haddock, Scate, fresh Ling.

B. 1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Raia*, a scat fische called Raie or skete. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. I. 13 Many kyndes of fische, cheiffe in thrie, Killine, Skait, and Makrell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 439 The fresh gall of a Ray or . . . 1819 *Fishes* I produces it's young later in the season than either the Thorn-back or the Homelyn. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat.* *Anim.* 667 Of the Skates, *Raia*, there are five species on our Atlantic coast.

b. With distinguishing adjs.

1611 CORNAR, *Raye scatte*, the starie Skate. 1668 CHARLES *Topon.* 120 *Knia Fullonica*, the Fuller-Skate, *Ilid.*, *Spiuosa*, the Card-scat. 1836 YARBELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 421 The Skate, Blue Skate, and Grey Skate, Scotland. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 40 *Raia erinacea*, Common Skate; Little Skate. *Raia ocellata*, . . . Big Skate. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 104 Crab-eating Skate, Rhina Skate.

+2. The angel-fish. Obs.

1658 WILKINS *Real Char.* 133 Skate, Angel-fish. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. v. i. 96 The Skate, or Angel-Fish.

3. *atrh*, and *Comb.*, as skate-fish, liver oil, soup, tailed, toothed; skate-barrow, the egg-case of a skate; skate-bread (see quot.); skate-leech, a leech which infests the skate; skate maid (see MAID sb. 7); skate-rumplo, the hinder quarters of a skate; skate-shcars (see quot.); skate-sucker, = skate-leech.

1884 *Evans* *Mag.* Aug. 314 The so-called 'Mermid's-Purses', the fishermen call 'Skate-barrers', 1681 in Macfarlane *Geogr. Coll.* (S. H. S.) III. 191 'Skatebread, which is a small fish, an inch and a half long. 1596 NASIE *Saffron Walden* Oivb, Like restie bacon, or a dride 'skate-fish. a 1801 R. GALL *Poems & Songs* (1819) 69 Our wames e'en to our rigging-bane Like skate-fish clapping. 1882 *Engel. Brit.* XIV. 401 The best-known example is the 'skate-leech' (*Pontobdella muricata*, L.), which is olive-coloured and dusted with whitish grains. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'Skate-liver oil, a fish oil often sold for the same purposes as cod-liver oil. 1836 YARBELL *Fishes* II. 422 'Maid. 1844 Scott may have some judgment in cook-bree or in 'skate-rumples. 1880 NIELL *List Fishes* 27 (Jam). The male . . . possesses long sharp-edged appendages on the lower part of his body, . . . and fishers call

sucker. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 242 The Skate-sucker belongs to the genus *Pontobdella*. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 18 'Skate-tail'd Sicilian Amaranth. 1866 YARBELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 395 The 'Skate-toothed shark. 1832 *Var. Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 276 Smooth-hound, . . . skate-toothed dog, in allusion to its dentition.

Skate (skāt), sb. 2 Also a. 7 scats, schate, 7-8 scate, 7-9 skait. B. 7 skatee, skatee, skate, schoet, 8 skeet. [Orig. in pl. *schates*, *scates*, etc., ad. Du. *schaats* (pl. *schaatsen*), MDu. *schactse*, ad. ONF. *eschache* (mod. *eschache*) skilt: see SCATCH I. The alteration of sense from 'skilt' to 'skate' in Du. has not been clearly traced. In English the s was from the first apprehended as a plural ending, there being only one example of the pl. *scates*: cf. however the Sc. verb *sketch*, *sketch*. The spelling *skait* was not uncommon in the earlier part of the 19th cent.]

1. A device consisting of a steel blade mounted in a wooden sole, and fixed to the boot by means of a screw and straps, used for the purpose of gliding over ice; in later use a similar device made entirely of steel and clamped or strapped to the boot. Also = ROLLER-SKATE. Chiefly used in pl. The blades are of varying length and curved or rounded at the toe.

a. 1648 HEXHAM II. *Rijst-schoenen*, Riding shoes upon yoe, called in Holland *Schates*. 1684 *Ballads Gt. Brit.* (Percy Soc.) 11 The Rotterdam Dutchman with fleet-cutting *scates*. 1688 W. CARR *Kent. Gt. United Prov.* 113 The nimble Duchmen on their *Scates*. 1701 WOLLEY *Trav.* *New York* (1860) 60 Upon the ice its admirably to see Men

most . . . sport themselves . . . over the ice, with *scates*. 1866 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* III. i. Learning to cut the outside edge, old skais that have no edge to cut with. 1856 'STONEHENG' *Brit. Rural Sports* 522/2

After seeing that the strap is properly crossed, ...huckle it sufficiently tight to fasten the skate on securely. 1892 'F. ANSTEV' *Poor Pop.* Ser. II. 121 Several persons are having their skates put on.

B. 1662 *Peppis Diary* 1 Dec. Over the Parke, (where I first in my life... did see people sliding with their skates, which is a very pretty art). 1688 *Holme's Arminy* III. 21. (Roxb.) 239 A Dutch Skite, this is a kind of wooden pater. 1700 *Evelyn's Diary* 24 Jan. 1684, Sleds, sliding with skates, a hull-haiting. 1719 *Baynard's Health* (1740) 20 Life on smooth skates slides swiftly hy.

b. pl. = SKI sb. 1.

1698 A. BRANO *Embassy China* 57 They make use of Skates, by the help of which they pass over the Snow with great Agility. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 215 They make use of skates, which are made of fir, of near three feet long, and half a foot broad. 1820 *SCOTT'S Arctic Reg.* I. 242 There is no difficulty in travelling over them, even without either snow skis or sledges. 1849 [see 3].

2. [from the vb.] An act or spell of skating; one of a series of turns in figure-skating.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exped.* XXVI. (1856) 214 Took a skate this morning, over some lakelets recently frozen over. 1850 *All Year Round* No. 38. 277 He ceases to complete his skates, he passes from one to the other too rapidly. 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) 11 Apr. 294 Bound for the smooth sheet of ice, for a skate.

3. a. Comb. as skate-grinder, -lender, etc.

1849 *LONG. Kavanagh* XVIII. In his imagination arose images of the Norwegian Skate-Runners. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Skate-maker*, a manufacturer of iron sliding shoes. 1850 C. A. COLLINS *Eye-witness* vi. 84 What becomes of ice-men and skate-lenders in summer? 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2192/3 *Skate-grinder*, a machine for grinding skates.

b. attrib., as skate-blade, -iron; skate-sail, a sail rigged up on a skater's back so that the wind may carry him along.

1868 *LOSSING Hudson* 27 Three sled-runners, having skate-irons on their bottoms. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 5/4 Skimming over the frozen lakes by the aid of the Danish skate-sail. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 202/1 The skate-blades are fixed to plates which are screwed fast to heel and sole of the skating-boots.

Skate (skāt), v. Also 7-8 scate, 9 skait; 8 skait, skate. [f. SKATE sb. 2.]

1. intr. To glide over ice upon skates; to use skates as a means of exercise or pastime. Also with *over* (cf. Row v. 1 f.).

1696 S. SEWALL *Diary* 30 Nov. Many Scholars go in the Afternoon to Skate on Fresh-pond. 1720 *THOMSON Winter* 632 With him who slides; Or skating sweeps, swift as the winds, along. 1768 *WILKES Court.* (1809) III. 223, 1 skate almost every day; and amuse myself much with so noble an exercise. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Vanderput* 4 S. II. 38 Because I cannot shoot and skait and swim? 1842 *HAWTHORNE in Longfellow's Life* (1891) I. 450, I get up at sunrise to skate. 1890 *Field* 11 Jan. 65/3 One Mile Race. G. C. Tebbutt, skated over... Versiplex being absent.

fig. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.* *Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 179 We live amid surfaces, and the true art of life is to skate well on them. 1897 *Church Times* 17 Sept. 283 Cardinal Vaughan is an adept at skating over thin ice. In his address... there were many points which every one knows were weak, but he glided over them with surprising deftness.

b. trans. To slide or glide along; to move lightly and rapidly.

1775 C. & F. DAVY II. *Bourrit's Journ.* *Glaciers* (1776)

the water... or skate upon the surface.

2. trans. a. To knock (one) down in skating; to contest (a match), to compete with (some one), by skating.

1788 *Mme. D'ARLAVY Diary* April, To skate a man down. is a very favourite diversion among a certain race of wags. 1847 *Mrs. GORE Castles in Air* xxxiii. A match was skated upon the lake. 1890 *Field* 1 Feb. 143/2 Whether a race is skated or not.

b. To cause (something) to slide or glide over a smooth surface.

1883 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/3 They... turn up on deck early in the morning to 'skate the chairs'.

Skateable (skāt'ābl), a. [f. SKATE v. + -ABLE.]

1. Fit for skating upon.

1890 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 3/2 The River Cam is covered with thick ice, and is skateable from the university town to some distance below Ely. 1893 *Star* 7 Jan. 3/5 Above Hampton Court... there is absolutely no skateable ice.

2. Capable of being skated.

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 334/3, I have a design for a cross-cut in which the lines are crossed five times; it is quite 'skateable'.

Skateless, a. rare-1. [f. SKATE sb. 2.] Having no skates. In quot. *alsol*.

1826 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 93 The skateless hire the 'best skates' for a shilling.

Skater (skāt'ar). Also 8 scater, 8-9 skaiter.

[f. SKATE v. + -ER.] One who skates.

1700 S. PARKER *Six Philol. Ess.* 57 The next Generation, believe me, shall all be Scaters. 1768 *WILKES Court.* (1809) III. 228 Ice-boats sailing up and down, the scaters, the boaths, &c. All Holland is now alive. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geogr.* II. 334 They are the best skaters upon the ice in the world. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 29 Now skaiters are on the alert. 1892 'F. ANSTEV' *Voces Pop.* Ser. II. 121 Practised Skaters being irritable and impatient.

Skating (skāt'ing), vbl. sb. [f. SKATE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb.

1723 *Present St. Russia* I. 30 Their chief Delight was in skating. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II. I. vi. 29 When the water is frozen... it also furnishes them the amusement of skating. 1842 E. MALL in *Noncon.* II. 27 The exercise and recreation of skating. 1886 *MABEL COLLINS Prettiest Woman* x. Are you coming to the skating?

trans. 1849 *LONG. Kavanagh* v. Another long silence, broken only by the skating of the swift pen over the sheet.

b. attrib., as skating-book, -boot, -match, -rink.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 104 A skating match from hence to Whitlesea. 1807 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. XII. 171/1 'A skating rink' is a meadow, on to which water is let in winter to a slight depth, for the purpose of skating. 1875 *BURKE Mem. Thomas* 54 The idle world is frantic on skating-rinks; they are springing up everywhere. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 206/2 A little intelligent study of the diagrams in your skating-book. 1895 *Skating-boat* [see SKATE sb. 3 b].

Skatist (skāt'ist), [f. SKATE v.] One who is fond of skating.

1876 *All Year Round* XVI. 18 Even in Chicago... persistent and fanatical 'skatists'... have shown a decided preference for rollers. 1885 *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan. 5/2 The skatists rubbed their hands gleefully.

Skatol (skāt'ol). Chem. Also scatol, skatole. [f. Gr. skat-ōs, gen. of σκῶπ dung + -ol.] An aromatic substance produced by the decomposition of albumen in the intestinal canal.

1879 *Academy* 11 Jan. 34 Brugger has found a new substance skatol. 1881 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1803 Skatole forms the chief constituent of the volatile aromatic portion of human faeces. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 13 The products become simpler... as phenol or phenic acid, indol and skatol.

Skatoxyl. Chem. [f. as prec. + Ox(Y)- 2 + -YL.] A product of the oxidation of skatol. Also attrib. and Comb.

1890 J. CAGNEY in *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* vii. 244 It is assumed that skatol... is oxidized to skatoxyl within the body, appearing in the urine as skatoxyl-sulphuric acid. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 287 The indoxyl and skatoxyl sulphates of copper.

† **Skaunce**. Obs. Also 5 skawnce. [Formed by a false analysis of ASKANCE's] conf.] A jest. It is doubtful whether quot. 1843 belongs here.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 291 But his is but a skawnce. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 401 Peasse, man, for godis payn! I side it for a skawnce. *Ibid.* xxi. 353 Sir, we do it for a skawnce. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 341/2 A Skawnce, vbi a wylte.

Skaunt, aphetic form of askaunt ASKANT.

1791 W. TAYLOR in *Lessing's Nathan* (1887) 35 This fellow does not follow me for pasture. How skawnt he eyes his hands!

Skawburn(e), obs. forms of SCABBARD sb. 1

Skawde, obs. north. form of SCOLD v.

† **Skawte**. Obs.-1 (Meaning uncertain.)

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 559 Sir, I Wold cut thaym a skawte and make theym be knowne.

Skayle, **Skaillie**, obs. fl. SCALE sb. and v.

† **Skayles**. Obs. In 6 skailes, 6-7 skayles,

scalles, skates, 7 scales. [app. a variant of KAYLES, but the origin of the s- is not clear; cf. *knife-pins* and *skittles*.] A form of the game of skittles or ninepins; also, one of the pins with which this game is played.

a. c. 1566 W. WAGER *Longer than liest* 781 You taught me first to play at blow-pointe... At skailes, and the playing with a sheepes boynte. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1895) II.

bowles, or anie other unlawfull games. 1647 *PEACHAM Worth of a Penny* 31 The most ordinary recreations of the Country are foot-ball, skates, or nine pins.

1. ... is ballies or gle pricke.

1710 It is against my profession to use any scales, but such as we play at with a boule. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 257 To them that doubt of Wine, of Chess, scales, and of Tables, thou shalt say that such sports and such drinks are a great sinne.

Hence † **skayle**; **Skailling**; **Skaile-pins**.

1579 *RICE Invenite agat. Vices* C. 11. Guen to Bowlyng... like. *Ibid.* F. 1, Dicers, and Pillers. 1656 *New*

k game called scale pins, in memorie of nine of those gallant Inds.

Skaymilis, obs. pl. f. SCAMBLE sb. 1

Skaune, obs. form of SKENE, SKENE.

Skaure, obs. form of SCARE v.

Skaith, obs. Sc. form of SCATHE.

† **Skaived**, a. Obs.-1 (Meaning uncertain.)

13. *Garr. & Gr. Knt.* 2167 Pe skewez of pe scowtes skayved hyr host.

Skeal (1: see SCALE sb. 2 and sb. 4, SKAIL-.

† **Skealt**. Obs.-1 In 6 skealte, skelte. [prob. ad. Irish *scallta*, pl. of *scald* tale, story.] Story, talk, rumour.

c. 1580 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew in Archaeol.* XXVIII. 130 This was not onely her talke; but it was also the comon skate and speache through the whole lande.

Skean: see SKENE, Irish dagger. **Skeane**(e), var. SKEN sb. **Skear**, dial. f. SCARE v. **Skeary**(e), obs. or dial. fl. SCARY a. **Skeat**, var. of SCAT.

Skeat(e), obs. fl. SKATE sb. 1. **Skeath**, obs. f. SCATHE sb. **Skeating**, vbl. sb.: see SKEET sb.

† **Skeck**, sb. Obs. rare. In 3-4 skec, skek(ke, seek. [ad. OF. *eske*, var. of *eschec* spoil, booty.]

An attack made for the sake of plunder; a petty raid. Cf. SKEG sb. 3.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 5131 Bote hii bus mid scolkinge vpe þe englishe wende, & doþ eni skek feble ynou & abbeþ þe worse ende. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4324 (Kölbling, Kepe we þe strait wais Ouer alle in þe contrays & robben hem her sustenance Wiþ skek. *Ibid.* 4591 þat. Binomen mani painers her lifþ & wiþ skekes & wiþ fyt þe wayes loked wele a plit.

† **Skeck**, v. Obs. rare. In 4 skecken, skekke. [f. prec. Cf. SKICK v.]

1. intr. To make a raid on; to spoil, plunder.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7409 (Kölbling), Þai hem hidden a litel þer bi, For to a-pien, sikerli, þe route of þe Sarrazins... For to skecken on hem on best, When þai seije time best. c. 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* 82 Thynne excutors Of þe ne will rekke, but skikk ande skekke Full haldely in thi boures.

2. trans. To seize as spoil.

c. 1325 *Body & Soul* 244 in *Alap's Poems* (Camden) 243/1 Uche to pyke that he con skekke, Scheep or swyn... or net. Hence † **Skeeking** vbl. sb. Obs.

13. K. ASIS, 3563 (Laud MS.), Many proude gome.. Willeþ wenden in þe moroweyng And vpon is maken a skekkyng. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 257 Half þe peple stood i-armed wipoute þe citee fote defende þe cite, and þe workmen for resyngne and stekkyng [v. r. skekk-ynge] of straunge nacions.

Skecon, obs. form of SCUTCHEON.

Skedaddle (skédæd'l), sb. colloq. [f. the vb.]

A hasty or precipitate retreat or flight; a scurry.

1870 M. COLLINS *Pivian* I. xvii. 267 There was a rapid skedaddle of small legs all in one direction. 1884 *GORDON Trull.* (1885) 128 One feels such a mean brute to egg on men to fight, and theo to let it end with a skedaddle.

b. Without article.

1871 *Daily News* 27 Jan., Although the movement was directed by the noble sentiment of wisdom, it must be described by the undignified name of skedaddle. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 2/2 In advocating a policy of skedaddle he only represents himself.

Skedaddle (skédæd'l), v. colloq. Also skeedaddle. [prob. a fanciful formation.]

'Said to be of Swedish and Danish origin, and to have been in common use for several years throughout the North-west, in the vicinity of immigrants from those nations' (Webster, 1864); but there are no forms in Sw. or Da. sufficiently near to be seriously taken into account. There is some slight evidence of the currency of the word in English and Scottish dialect use before it became prominent in America, but it is doubtful how far this is of importance for its origin.]

1. intr. Of soldiers, troops, etc.: To retreat or retire hastily or precipitately; to flee.

Orig. U.S. military slang, introduced during the Civil War of 1861-5.

1862 in *Post Soldiers' Lett.* II. xxxii. 90 As soon as the rebs saw our red breeches (the Zouaves) coming through the woods they skedaddled. 1863 J. RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* II. 421 For their men skedaddled, and the Secession cavalry slipping after them, had a very pretty chase. 1875 *Bucklano Log-Book* 246 The enemy skedaddled without coming to the scratch. 1894 H. NISER *Bush Girl's Rom.* xviii. 260 So that those honest fellows... might have the least temptation throw in their way to skedaddle.

2. In general use: To go away, leave, or depart hurriedly; to run away, 'clear out'.

1852 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 May 540/3, 'I skedaddled' from the capital of the dis-United States. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* I. xxxi. 260 Mamma, Major Grantly has skedaddled. 1878 *BESANT & Rice Celia's Ark.* xxxix, The middies swiftly creep over the seas and skedaddle.

b. Of animals: To run off, stampede.

1879 F. POLLAK *Short Brit. Burmah* I. 166 There were several hundred elephants about, and they all skedaddled, making for the hills. 1883 J. INGLIS *Vent Life in Tierland* 66 An untired elephant will not unaturally turn tail and incontinently 'skedaddle' as hard as it can lay legs to the ground.

3. trans. To spill (milk, etc.). dial.

1862 *Lo. Hill in Times* 13 Oct. 10/3 You blind huzzard, don't you see you are skedaddling all that milk?

Hence **Skeadadder**.

1864 *Index* 9 June 359/3 If the emigration of skedaddlers from the field of battle continues to increase. 1869 *Kent-felge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 507 Consolation to skedaddlers in general.

Skee, var. SKI sb. and v. **Skeed**, obs. f. SKID sb.

Skeel (skil). Now dial. Forms: 4-6 skele, 6 skelle, 6-9 skeil, 6 skeill, skeyll, 7 skeele, 7-skeel; 7 skile, 8-9 skiel, etc. [a. ON. (now Icel.) *skjalla* pal.]

1. A wooden bucket, pail, tub, or similar vessel used for some domestic purpose, chiefly for holding milk or water, and usually having a handle or handles formed by staves rising above the rim.

In early use freq. in inventories and similar documents; now only dial., chiefly Northern and West Midland.

The precise purpose for which a skeel is used varies in different localities, and this is often denoted by a defining word prefixed, as *bread butter, dough, washing, skeel*.

c. 1330 *Durc. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 218 In Erthenyng, Cheselaihe, Meles, et Skeles, .iiij. yd. 1387-8 *Ibid.* 314 In iij skelys empt. por lacte, ixd. 1459 *Ibid.* 82, j caldrum, ij skeler, j kyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 341/2 Skele, emicadium. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 231 Fische wyris cryis, Fy! and castis dun skillis and skeillis. 1570 *Durham Deposit.* (Surtees) 226 This examine brought water in a skeil to be maid in holly water. 1629 *Mem. Fountains* (Surtees) 365 The greater milkinge skele, one stone trough. 1641 *West Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 145 A little two gallon skeele to fetch water in. 1765 *Museum Rust.* VI. 169 She must either quit her place,

man *Surg. Treat.* 300. I kept the Ulcer... open with a Scane of Silk.

8. 1541 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 23 Four skeins of skene thred, price xij^d. 1546 *Yates Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 159 Payd for a skene of sylke to mend the second cope, ij^d. 1591 in *Antiquary XXXII*. 79 A sken of black styching sylke, i^d. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alaman's Guzman d'Alf.* 53 The Skeane there breaketh soonest, where the Thred is finest. 1649 *Davenant Love & Hon.* II. iii. A skeane of brown thred. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* i. She sold tape, thred, needles, skeans of worsted.

b. fig. (esp. with ravelled, tangled, etc.). 1606 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 35 Thou idle, immaterial skene of Sleyd sylke. 1625 B. *Jonson Staple of N. v.* ii. My parts depend vpon the unwinding this sknotted skene. 1636 T. COLE in *Ann. Dubrenia* (1877) 39 Detraction will be ready to undoe, And ravel out my skaines, ere they can well Bee stretch't upon the Loom. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 145 They disentangle from the puzzled skene. The threads of evil and of fraud derive.

1797 *Enquirer* i. xi. 95 In the 1831 *Scott Ct. Koh.* xxxi. skien of state politics. 1884 pointment... might introduce order into the confused skien of our policy there.

† c. A certain length or quantity of girth-web made up like a skien. *Obs.*

1556 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Tuay skienys of girdis to bind up the bedde.

2. *transf.* a. A small clnster or arrangement resembling a skien.

1687 *Death's Vision* x. (1713) 51 note 13 The Glands are found to be nothing but a Clew or Skain of most fine and slender Pipes. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 757 Ah, gentle! 'tis as weak as spider's skien. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* L. xliii. 256 Her red cheeks and lips contrasting lustroously with the many skeins of her shadowy hair. 1878 J. MILLER *Songs of Italy* 117 Far And near red lightning in ribbon and skien Did write upon heaven Jehovah's name.

b. A flight of wild fowl.

1851 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sp. & Trav.* (1900) 119 Skeins of eads. 1860 WHYTE MELCHIE of wild fowl... were 19 H. M. DOUGHTY *Fries-geese* passed over us. *ol.* etc.

1764 *Jackson's Oxf. Trnl.* 17 Mar. Scain and Barrel Pig-Tail, and Shagg Tobaccoes. 1878 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Skin-silk Dyer*, a dyer of raw silk. 1888 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1889) 289 Skien sewing-silk is made of three to ten threads twisted together, and two of these latter doubled. 1875 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 318 A great heap of skien-wool has come for me.

Skein (skēn), *sb.* Also skain. [ad. Du. *scheen* (MDu. *scheene*), = G. *schiene* in the same senses (see Grimm, s.v.), cognate with SHIN *sb.*]

1. A split of oster after being dressed for use in fine basket-work.

1837 *HEBERT Eng. & Mech. Encycl.* I. 154 The osiers are divided into four parts, lengthways, which are called splits, and these are afterwards reduced to various degrees of fineness, when they are called skeins. 1851-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) I. 109/1 By passing the splits between the three illies, they are reduced to skains. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 423/1 The skains are frequently smoked and dyed either of dull or brilliant colours.

2. U.S. A metal head or thimble protecting the spindle of a wooden axle.

1862 T. HUGHES in Ludlow *Hist. U.S.* 315 One of the free-state settlers went to the blacksmith's shop unarmed, carrying a wagon skien to be repaired. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2193/2 The ordinary skien consists of three straps, let into slots in the arm.

Skein (skēn), *v.* Also 8 skain. [f. SKEIN *sb.*]

1775 ASH, *Skein*, to wind and make up threads in knots or small parcels. 1854 *Intellect. Obs.* No. 34. 303 The men skeining the cotton. 1899 *Academy* 11 Feb. 184/1 Flax was... spun into thread, skiened, and bleached in butter milk.

Skein(e, var. forms of SKENE.

Skeith (skēth), local var. of skeef SKAIFE.

1851 *Trnl. R. Agric. Scot.* XII. ii. 369 The Yorkshire two-horse swing-plough, furnished with a 'skeith' instead of a straight coulter. 1884 *Impl. & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 627/1 The skeith or wheel-coulter... divides the slice into two parts.

Skelder, *v.* *Obs. exc. arch.* [A cant term of obscure origin.]

1. *intr.* To beg; to live by begging, esp. by passing oneself off as a wounded or disbanded soldier.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* i. ii. An honest decayed commander, cannot skelder, cheat, nor be seen in a bawdie house, but he shall be straight in one of their wormwood comedies. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* i. i. You see how I must skelder for your good. 1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* iii. iv. Wandering abroad to skelder for a shilling. 1822 *Scott Peveril* xxxviii. Such a wife would save thee from skeldering on the public.

2. *trans.* To swindle, cheat, defraud (a person); also, to obtain (money) by cheating.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* ii. iv. A man may skelder yee, now and then, of half a dozen shillings, or so. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn Bk.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 246 He shall now and then light vpon some gull... whom he may skelder... of money. 1822 *Scott Nigel* xxxiv. I could not skelder one piece out of them, without risk of bue and cry.

Hence Skeldering *vbl. sb.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Introd. His profession is skeldring and odling. 1602 DEKKER *Satiron.* Wks. 1873 I. 203 If Skeldring fall not to decay, thou shalt flourish. 1606 — *Seven Deadly Sins* Ded. That art of Skeldring I studie not; I stand vpon stronger Bases.

Skeldering, *ppl. a.* *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. prec. + -ING.] Begging, sponging, swindling.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* i. i. There was the madde skeldring captain, with the velvet armes. 1606 DEKKER *Seven Deadly Sins* vi. (Arb.) 41 The Meanie are... skeldring soldiers, and begging scholars. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER

1613 *scit.*

† Skeldock. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 skaldock, 8 scaldrick. [Obscurely related to KEDLOCK; see also SKELLOCH *sb.*] (See *quots.*)

1673 WEEDERBURN *Poet.* 18 (Jam.), *Rapistrum arriorum*, skaldocks. 1747 R. MAXWELL *Bee-Master* (1750) 71 There are two Sorts of wild Mustard, the one commonly called Skeldocks, the other Runches... Skeldocks yield Yellow Runches very white Honey. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scot.*, *Cramond* I. 217 The long continued use of the town dung has filled the soil full of every kind of annual weeds, particularly... wild mustard, called here scaldricks.

Skeldraik, -drake: see SCALEDRAKE.

† Skele. *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *esquele*: see ESQUELE.] A dish or platter.

13... E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 1405 When alle segges were þer set, þen seruyse bygyrnes... Burnes berande þe hredes vpon brode skeles.

Skele, *obs. form of SKEEL sb.*

Skelet. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 skellet, 7 scelet. [ad. older F. (16th cent.) *sc-*, *sk-*, *squelette* (also *sch-*, *squelet*, etc.; mod. F. *squelette*), or Gr. *σκελετ-ος*, -ον; see SKELETON *sb.*]

1. A skeleton. Also fig.

1565 COOPER *Theatrum, Forma ossa...* a skellet. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* Expln. Words, *Scelet.* is taken also for a dead carcase of man or woman, represented with the bones only, and ligaments. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 24 For what should I cast away speech vpon skelets and skulles, carnall men I meane. 1707 SIR J. LAUVER *Decis.* Suppl. (1826) IV. 673 The Lords thought this decreet had not so much as the visage and scelet of a decreet. 1720 PENNECUK *Helicon* (ed. 2) 146 The Skelet now hath got his Breast-Plate on. a 1804 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Cornwall), She's nothing but a walking skelet.

† 2. A mummy. *Obs. rare.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 328 To bring in place... at their feasts a Scelet, that is to say, a drie and withered anatomie of a dead man.

Skelet, *obs. form of SKELLET*.

Skeletal (ske'lēl), *a.* [f. SKELET-ON *sb.* + -AL.] Of or belonging to, forming or formed by, forming part of, or resembling, a skeleton.

Skeletal muscle, a muscle attached to and controlling a part of a skeleton.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 168 The skeletal framework... does not go beyond the fibrous stage. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 8 The skeletal formations in the sternal region of the visceral wall. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* i. II. (1899) 37 All the ordinary striated skeletal muscles are connected with nerves.

Skeleto-, combining form of Gr. *σκελετός*, -όν, used in a few scientific terms, as *skeleto-genous a.*, *prodncing*, or *helping to form*, a *skeleton*; *skeleto-graphy*, *skeleto-logy*, *skeleto-trophic a.* (see *quots.*).

1851 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Skeletology*,... a treatise on the solid parts of the body. 1876 *Ibid.*, *Skeletography*, a description of the skeleton. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 42 The tissue... which has been called the 'skeletalogenous layer' or 'skeletalogenous tissue', on account of its relation to the future skeleton. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 634/1 The skeletal and blood-containing and -producing tissues in fact form one... continuous whole, which may be called the skeleto-trophic system of tissues.

Skeleton (ske'lēn), *sb.* Forms: a. 6-8 skeloton (7 scell-, seal-). b. 7 skelliton (-itan), skelle-, skel(i)ton, skeleton, 7- skeloton. [a. mod. L. *skeleton*, *skeleton*, ad. Gr. *σκελετόν* (sc. *σῶμα*), neut. of *σκελετός* dried up, f. *σκέλλω* to dry up. The Gr. masc. form *σκελετός* also occurs in this sense, whence late L. *sceletus* (Appuleius). Cf. F. *squelette* (see SKELER), Sp. and Pg. *esqueleto*, It. *scheletro*.]

1. The bones or bony framework of an animal body considered as a whole; also, more generally, the harder (supporting or covering) constituent part of an animal organism.

a. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* B iiiij, I have found some of Galens Sceletons in sundry points. a 1616 E. JONSON *Masques* Wks. (1616) 966 Whose very skeleton boates so much worth. 1665 HUBERT *Catal. Rarities* 4 A Sceleton of a little Marmoset. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 408/1 The Sceleton of a Man... is the emblem of Mortality. 1768 CRESSWELL *Anat.* 50 The sceleton of a child twenty months old. *Ibid.* 59 A sceleton of an adult.

b. 1611 COCKER, *Sceleto*,... a carcase whereof nothing is left but the bones, which we call a Skelton, or Skelton. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 38 By continual sight of Anatomies, Skeltons, or Cadaverous reliques. 1719 DR F. CRUICKSHANK in *Globe* 338 These poor Wretches look'd like Skeltons. 1756-7 tr. *Krystal's Trav.* (1760) I. 498 At the entrance hang the skeleton and some other part of a whale. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* xix. 279 All the skeletons are bent, and so entire that not a rib or a bone of the fingers or toes is wanting. 1842 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 634/1 Even the muscles [skeleton. 1884 DA or endoskeleton of

fig. 1874 SAYCE... 341 A skeleton is not only the skeleton of a language but the very life-blood of it as well.

b. A skeleton in the closet, cupboard, etc.: A secret source of shame or pain to a family or person. Brought into literary use by Thackeray, but known to have been current at an earlier date.

1845 THACKERAY *Punch in the East Wks.* 1886 XXVI. 112 There is a skeleton in every house. 1855 — *Newcomes* iv. Some particulars regarding the Newcome family, which will show us that they have a skeleton or two in their closets, as well as their neighbours. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 62 Our family had a skeleton in the cupboard. 1881 E. J. WOODHOUSE *Vivian's Character*... called for he 51/1 f.

c. A reminder of serious or saddening things in the midst of enjoyment; a source of gloom or depression.

An allusion to the practice of the ancient Egyptians, as recorded by Plutarch in his *Moralia*.

1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* iii. 18 The skeleton of ennui sat at these dreary feasts; and it was not even crowned with roses. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. iv. 26 He was... the general skeleton at all banquets. 1896 Mrs. HUNTER *Lovely Girl* xiv. To give him leisure to act the skeleton at the feast.

2. *transf.* A very thin, lean, or emaciated person or animal.

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* iii. i. Who haue we heere? What skelliton's this? A Ghost! or the image of famine! 1649 J. TAYLOR (WATER P.) *Wand. West* 2, I gave 2s. 6d. for the hire of the Skelliton or Anatomy of a Beast to carry me ten miles. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* iii. 65 He came out half starved, a mere Sceleton. 1715 J. CHAPPELLO *Right way Rich* (1717) 55 We are become an army of mere skellitons. 1797-1805 S. & H. R. LEE *Camden* T. II. 212 The sad sense of impending evil... were him down to a skeleton. 1819 BYRON *Joan* i. cii. A mother had not known her son Amidst the skeletons of that gaunt crew. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1888) I. vi. 103 Men gaunt skeletons; women in cabins too weak to stand.

b. fig. A mere outline; a thing having a bare, meagre, unattractive character.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* iii. i. Such a Rawbond Skelton as Memory. 1642 LO. BROOKE *Disc. Episc.* Ep. Ded. 3 How much lesse then, when presented only in a bare and naked Sceleton? c 1685 BURNET *Own Time* Suppl. (1902) 1. 3 He laid all the Scriptures relating to any point together, but it was but a skeleton of bones. 1857 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1824) I. in The extreme faintness of the picture...

3. The supporting framework of anything, as of buildings, etc.

a 1698 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1697) 32 So by an Abbey's Skeleton of late I heard an Echo supererogate. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 109/2 Carcase, is (as it were) the Skeleton or frame of an House newly raised. 1799 MILLIS *Ed. Duncans's Hand* t. iii. (1725) 2 The plant would indeed die... without

1729 in *Piction Carpentary of* 48 We noticed 1827 MILLER

of the saline matters is to furnish a skeleton or support for the plant. 1830 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* iv. 168 The mountain chains which form the skeleton of Europasia.

4. The bare outlines or main features, the most necessary elements, of something.

1647 *Case of Kingdom* 2 The bare bones, the very Skeleton of a Monarchie. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 2 This bare Skeleton of Time, Place, and Person, must be fleshed with some pleasant passages. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 42. 222 They have the skeletons of all the arts or sciences, in which they are to be examined. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 175 Being indeed only the skeleton of the bill. 1796 MME. D'ARLEY *Lett.* 10 July. What did you write of it here?... Did you finish any part? or only form the skeleton? 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* ii. 27 It may be useful... to look even on the skeleton of the Scriptures. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bk.* I. 164 The sterner features remain, the skeleton of thought.

b. The outlines, plan, or scheme of a sermon.

1724 R. WOODROW *Life of J. Wadron* (1828) 125 He took in the performance, he termed skeletons. c 1799 J. BUNTING in *Life* (1859) I. vii. 102 My stock of skeletons is yet so small, that I should find it difficult... to avoid sameness and repetition. 1808 SIMMONS *Titile*, Helps to Composition: or, Six hundred skeletons of sermons.

5. *Nil.* The small number of men (and officers) representing a regiment which is far short of its full strength. (Cf. 7 c.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Skeleton*,... frequently applied to regiments... extremely reduced in their number of men. 1812 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 77 Having on board part of the skeleton of the 16th regiment of foot... consisting of 10 officers, and 62 rank and file. 1837 COL. THOMPSON in *Barrow Mirr.* *Parl.* III. 1805/2 A fat soldier... said, 'I am the skeleton of the 101st regiment'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word Bk.* 628 *Skeleton of a Regiment*, its principal officers and staff. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 387/2.

6. *ellipt.* a. pl. A skeleton suit.

1879 Mrs. EWING *Jacksons* iii. It was when he had just been put into Skeletons (frocks never suited him).

b. A skeleton key.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 Oct. 8/1, 300 implements for house-breaking... skeletons and other keys.

c. A skeleton toboggan.

1904 *Field* 6 Feb. 201/1 There were sixteen entries on skeletons... Eight skeletons (four gentlemen and four ladies) ran in the second heat.

7. *attrib.* That is, or has the character of, a skeleton:

a. In sense 1, as *skeleton-chief*, -hand, etc. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* iii. xvi. Her skeleton form the

dead Nun reared Which dripped with the chill dew of hell
1831 *Howitt Seasons* (1837) 228 The plants which waved their broad, white umbels... like skeleton-trophies of death.
1850 *Dickens's Dav. Copp.* xv. He was high-shouldered and bony... and had a long link, skeleton hand. 1864 *Mrs. Dyar's Man's Kneeling* (1899) 82 It was an army of skeletons—a skeleton chief at their head and skeleton horses to bear them onward!

b. In sense 4, as *skeleton map*, *note*, *plan*, *sermon* (cf. 4 b), etc.

1802 *JAMES MILN. Dict.*, Skeleton plan. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 202 The skeleton-machinery of his individual existence. 1830 *Herschel's Study Nat. Phil.* 134 The circulation of printed skeleton notes, on various subjects. 1856 *Dove Logic Chr. Faith* iii. 82. 138 Skeleton maps of knowledge. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Stor.* 35. I have but filled in the little skeleton notes in the musty memoranda of travel. 1867 *FREEMAN North Cong.* (1877) I. v. 260 A sort of skeleton biographies of the leading men. 1868 *HELPS Realms* xviii. (1876) 475 A series of skeleton sermons.

c. In sense 5, as *skeleton battalion*, *company*, *crew*, *regiment*, etc.

1778 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1836) VII. 546 Owing to the skeleton state of our regiments. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 183 With my skeleton-battalion, therefore, I proceeded to the fort. 1829 *BESTE Mem.* 177 A skeleton regiment, such

skeleton squadron will be composed of non-commissioned officers, or privates, with their coverers. 1831 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 576 The brigade depot at Chester, consisting of four skeleton companies of the 22nd Regiment.

d. In miscellaneous uses, as *skeleton ball*, *beam*, *clock*, *dial*, *key*, etc.; also *skeleton larva*, *shrimp*, *snail* (see *quots.*).

1850 *Merc. Mar.* VII. 125 A new Beacon has been erected... having a "skeleton ball at the top. 1869 *RANKIN Machine & Hand-tools* App. 23 The first case explained will be that of a "skeleton beam, composed of a framework of slender rods of the simplest possible construction. 1874 *FRAYERS Dict. Arts* s.v. A "skeleton clock is one which is without the usual case, and so fitted up, that the interior wheel-work is visible. 1870 *MISS BUDGMAN R. Lynne* II. ii. 23 On the mantelpiece was a skeleton-clock.

1870 *Churches* 176 A "skeleton acoust printer's vocab. 1876 used for jobbing purposes. *Ibid.*, "skeleton forme, a special forme—usually of a broken and open nature. 1870 *Ann. Reg.* 296 The locks might have been picked with "skeleton-keys. 1874 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts* s.v. Skeleton keys are thin light keys, with almost the whole substance of the bits filed away. 1874 *Peritra's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 156 The aquatic larvae of a gnat, commonly called "skeleton larvae, form a very amusing exhibition. 1879-81 *DAILY Fests* 194 Distinct... as is the "skeleton leaf whose green hath fretted off its fibrous frame. 1881 *ENTWISTLE Ann. Bot.* 147 This double layer... it readily seen in what are called skeleton leaves, namely, those in which the parenchyma between the veins has been destroyed. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 99 A bar movement is sometimes called a "skeleton movement. 1893 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 377 "skeleton packs are made by taking three or four cards out of the pack. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 493 A "skeleton platform which is filled in with withies and made flat. 1893 *LONDON Eucel. Archit.* § 766 A "skeleton roof, i.e. formed of long poles (etc.). 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 212 The popular name of Spectre, or "skeleton Shrimp, seems very appropriate to *Caprella*. 1876-7 *DICKENS'S Sc. Doz* (1850) 46 A patched and much-soiled "skeleton suit; one of those straight blue cloth cases in which small boys used to be confined. 1874 *Househ. Wds.* v. 1901 The premier pantaloon was snuff-coloured, buttoned over the jacket, and forming, with an extensive shirt frill, what was then called a "skeleton suit.

3. Comb., as *skeleton-producing*, *-stream* adjs.; *skeleton-wise* adv.
1883 *ROLLSTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 726 The skeleton-producing cells appear to be derived from the endoderm. 1888 *AMER. FRUIT. Psychol.* I. 382 To have pencil and paper at hand and to draw the dream at least skeletonwise. 1895 *SHAW Life Gen. Hanley* I. iv. 94 On the skeleton-stream plateau.

Skeleton, v. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To outline or mark after the manner of a skeleton.

1861 *Athenaeum* 23 Feb. 262/1 The swarthy wood-marge, skeleton'd with snow. 1897 *Daily News* 23 June 15/4 The thirty miles of shipping will be skeletoned in ligals.

2. To construct in outline.

1830 "MARK TWAIN's *Tramp Abroad* I. 202 The true Black-Forest novel, if it is ever written, will be skeletoned somewhat in this way. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 6/2 He skeletoned his act, then clothes it with language.

3. To convert into a skeleton.

1883 *Scientific American* LVIII. 203 A recipe for skeletonizing and bleaching leaves.

Skeletoned, ppl. a. [f. SKELETON sb. or v.] Reduced to a skeleton; skeletonized.

1850 S. G. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 53 This little blanched piece of skeletoned humanity. 1891 F. ADAMS *J. Webb's End* 233 The empty, skeletoned hide of a bullock.

Skeletonness, noun-word. A female skeleton.

1840 P. FARLEY's *Ann.* I. 9 A marvellously lean lady, called the "living skeletoness."

Skeletonian, a. rare. [f. SKELETON sb.] Pertaining to or resembling a skeleton; skeletal.

1801 R. WARLOW *Let. in Life* (1856) iii. 51 The skeletonian method of "skeletonizing. 1879 *Temple Bar* Oct. 258 His skeletonian hands outstretched, his parched lips suing for mercy.

Skeletonic (skel'tp'nik), a. [f. SKELETON sb. + -IC.] = SKELETON sb. 7; also, skeleton-like.

1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pirates of Penzance* II. Take your file and your skeletonic keys. 1883 *Scotsman* 6 Sept. 5/3 In its later days the meetings of the Club became more and more skeletonic. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 5/2 The huge beast will subsequently be preserved in stuffed, skeletonic form.

Skeletonize (ske'lign'iz), v. Also 7 skellitonize, 8 skellitonise. [f. SKELETON sb. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to a skeleton. Also *fig.*

1644 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *No Merc. Aulicus* 7 Thus... I have anatomized and skellitonized your railing Pamphlet. 1720 *sever* 488/1

skeletons, and plac'd in... his own proper chaise, which shall be first skellitoniz'd by a coachmaker. 1807 P. GASS *Trav.* 246 Captain Lewis had four of those animals skellitonized. 1865 PARRISH (title), The Phantom Bouquet: a popular treatise on the art of skellitonizing leaves and seed vessels. 1885 HORNADAY 2 *Yrs. Jungle* v. 51 We skinned and skellitonized many a gaval and large bird.

2. To draw up in outline; to sketch out.

1865 *MASSON Rec. Brit. Philos.* 128 We but skellitonize an... form of some of its... 175 Long before

1801. 1809 *SHEDD Homiletics* iv. 94 This homiletic habit will appear in a disposition to skeletonize.

3. *intr.* To become a skeleton.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 23 Dec. 3/6 Are our shipwrights skeletonizing on air? 1879 *Scribner's Monthly* XIX. 182 His brethren gathered to bear him down, and lay him away to skeletonize.

Hence **Skeletonization**, reduction to a skeleton; **Skeletonized** ppl. a., reduced to a skeleton; drawn up in outline; **Skeletonizer**, an insect which reduces leaves to a skeleton; **Skeletonizing** vbl. sb. (also attrib.).

1795 *SOUTHEY Let. in C. C. Southey Life* (1849) I. 252 Perhaps the climate may agree with me, and counteract a certain habit of "skeletonization. 1834 *Cent. Mag.* CIV. 1. 185 The "skeletonized Death, with all the animation of a living person. 1857 *TAYLOR Hist. Antiq. Cyprus* 17 The Revolution consigned the skeletonized remains to their present resting place. 1885 *SIR P. FERRING Hard Knots* 215 Yet have we here... a skeletonized sentence, or rather a succession of skeletonized sentences. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. The apple-leaf "skeletonizer, *Penultima hammondi*. 1869 *SHEDD Homiletics* viii. 186 note, "skeletonizing is to ser-

These to the skeletonizing process.

Skeletonless, a. [f. SKELETON sb. + -LESS.] Having no skeleton.

1883 W. S. KENT in *Fisheries Bahamas* 38 The skeletonless Slime-sponge (*Halysarca Dujardini*). 1888 *Amer. Nat. Oct.* 894 Its soft and skeletonless body.

Skeletonly, adv. rare -1. [f. SKELETON sb. + -LY.] Like a skeleton.

1847 *MELVIN Life Shelley* II. 242 Byron... at Genoa, had become skeletonly thin.

† Skeletontal, a. Obs. rare -1. In 7 skeleton-tall. [irreg. f. SKELETON sb. + -AL.] Skeleton-like.

1851 *BIGGS New Disp.* p. 192 His skeletontal fabric appeared as a pale statue of exanguinallity.

Skeletony (ske'lign'i), a. [f. SKELETON sb. + -Y.] Skeleton-like. Also *Comb.*

1871 *W. G. CONNELL in Trans. Acad. Sci. Phila.* 1871

were a skeletony-looking herd.

Skeleton-trophic; see SKELETO-

Skelett (sc., obs. forms of SKELLET¹, SKELET.

Skeff (sc. and north. dial.). Also 4-5 skello. [prob. ad. Du. or LG. *schelf*, related to *SHELF* sb.]

A shelf (see also *quot.* 1802).

1396-7 *Durh. Acc. Rells* (Surtees) 214, j skelle, pro caso. 1408 *Ibid.* 223, j skelle. c. 1480 *HENRYSON Fabler, Town & C. House* xv. Bath chels and butter vpon their skells hie.

1795 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* iii. 11. On skells foregaist the doon. 1768 *ROSS Helmore* ii. 71 On skells a' round the wa's the coigs were set. 1802 *FINOLATER Agric. Peebles* 41 Above it, lying against the slant of the roof, is the skelf, or frame, containing shelves. 1837 R. P. GILLIES *Recoll. Sir IV. Scott* iii. ix. 200 The whole of the skelles cam to an accident and fell down. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 169 He has a handle o' rael gweed clath upo' yon back skells.

Skeil, north. dial. rare. [a. ON. *skel*, = OE. *scell* *SHELL* sb.] A shell.

1871 *W. G. CONNELL in Trans. Acad. Sci. Phila.* 1871

thin skells.

Skeil, variant of SCALE sb. 4

Skellach (ske'läch). Sc. Also 7 skelloche. [Alteration of next.] A small bell. Also attrib.

1653 in R. S. FITZ *Ecc. Annals Perth* (1885) 43 On the Skelloche luttill bell, anno dom. 1400. 1851 D. WINSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iv. ix. (1863) 474 The recovery of another iron skellach... which lay buried... alongside a group of stone cists.

Skeilat. Sc. and north. Now rare. Forms: 4 skellet, 6-skellet, 9-skellet, skillet, -at. [ad. OF. *eskelle (escalete, esguallette), var. of eschelle, etc.,

dim. of *esquelle*, *eschelle* (cf. med. Lat. *scella*, *scilla*, It. *squilla*, Sp. *esquila*, Prov. *esquilla*), ad. OHG. *scella*, *scilla* (MHG. and G. *schelle*), related to the verb *scellan* (G. *schellen*) to sound, resound, ring.]

1. A small bell, a hand-bell, used for ecclesiastical purposes, or by a bellman. Also *transf.*, a scolding, railing woman.

Also, a sort of iron rattle, used for the same purpose as a hand-bell, forming proclamations on the street (JANESON, 1398-9 *Durh. Acc. Rells* (Surtees) 268 In j corda de canaboe pro. scelle, i. d. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxiii. 50 Vnto no mess preest this prelat, For sound of sarring bell nor skellat, a 1810 R. TANNIAILL 'Come hame to your lings' s. Guidwife, ye're a skillet, your tongue's just a bell. 1856 J. STRANG *Glasgow & its Clubs* 214 The triple tinkle of his skellat was heard. 1883 R. M. FERGUSON *Rambling* 46 'The small bell called skellat' - shrill-toned bell,

1578 in R. S. FITZ *Ecc. Annals Perth* (1885) 43 The

1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarlock* 114 A hand-bell, called the skellat-bell and the passing-bell, was rung through the streets.

Skeller (ske'lær), v. north. dial. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To canse to warp, twist, shivel, or blister, esp. with heat. (Cf. SKELLOW v.)

1691 *RAY N. C. Words* (ed. 2) 63 *Skeller*, warp, cast, become crooked; *Darbish.* 1818 *WILBRAHAM Chesh. Gloss.* *Skeller*, crooked, out of the perpendicular. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.* *Skeller*, to warp, to cast. 1876 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. It's all skeller'd to one side. 1883 *Almondh. & Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v. Paint blistered with heat is also said to be skellered.

Skellet, -it, variants of SKELLET¹.

† Skellet. Obs. (Sec *quot.*)

1628 *HOLME Armoury* iii. xxi. (Roxb.) 251/2 He beareth Gules a weavers skellet, Or: wyered Argent... This is part of the Loom and is a long square of wood, made after the manner of an Emburathar stone to slip up and down.

Skellied, a. Sc. [Cf. SKELLY v.] Squint-eyed; squinting.

1821 *HOGG Jacobite Relics* Ser. II. 40 There's gentle John, and Jock the norp, And skellied Jock, and bellied Jock. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Studies Char.* 237 Willie had a real earnest servant-lass, who was skellied in one eye.

Skelloch (ske'läch), sb. 1. Sc. Also 9 skollach, skellock, skillock. [Obscurely related to *kelloch* *KEDLOCK*: cf. also the earlier *SKELDOCK*. The Gael. *sgallag* is prob. from Sc.] Wild mustard; *Sinapis arvensis*. Also, wild radish (JAMIESON).

1743 *MAXWELL Sel. Transact.* 80 This Ground, if it is much dunged, runs excessively to Runches, Skellochs, etc. c. 1800 H. MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 55 The skelloch bright 'mang corn sae gieen. 1877 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 235 He sows his brackie seed in the skelloch and skelloch.

1871 *corn* His patches of 'nt 'skellach' 50 skellock.

Skellach (ske'läch), v. Sc. [prob. imitative.] *intr.* To shriek, yell; to resound shrilly.

1808 *JAMIESON, To Skelloch*, to cry with a shrill voice. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1877) 120 [He] skelloch'd at an awful rate. As one man in a state would do. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House to Green Shutters* 124 Her laugh went skelloch up the street.

Skelloche, obs. variant of SKELLOCH.

Skellow, to warp: variant of SKELLER v.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Jan. Not without fear and trembling lest the wood should prove perverse and 'skellow'.

Skellum (ske'lüm). Also 7 skol-, scellum, skell-, scellam, 7-9 scellum, skelm. [ad. Du. *schelm* (syc'lām), a. G. *schelm* rascal, devil, pestilence, carcass, etc. (MHG. *schelme*, OHG. *scelmō*): cf. *SCHELM*. ON. *skelnir*, Da. *skelm*, Sw. *skäl* are from LG.]

1. A rascal, scamp, scoundrel, villain. Now arch. (except in S. Africa).

1612 B. JONSON *Coryat's Crudities* Introd. Verses, Going to steal 'em He findeth sour grapes and gripes from a Dutch Skellum. 1663 *PERSY Diary* 3 Apr. He tipped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable skellum). a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xlviii. 336 Pander, Knave, Rogue, Skelm, Robber or Thief. 1723 *Trickology* 22 A Piece of Villany peculiar to a foishir Skellum, or consummated Scoundrel. 1790 *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* 19 She tauld thee weel thou was a skellum, A blithering, blustering, drunken hiellem. 1814 *Scott Waz.* lxxi. That scellum Malcolm. 1883 *BEYTS CANE Haunted Taver* 154 What then ye skellum? What then?

attrib. 1673 *DRYDEN Ambasya* I. i. A certain Plot, which I have long been brewing, against these Skellum English.

2. To S. African use applied to animals.

1850 R. G. CONNING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 8/2 Move yourselves forward, there, you skellums! 1887 *RIOX*

59-2

so Gael. *sgeir*.] A rugged insulated sea-rock

or stretch of rocks, covered by the sea at high water or in stormy weather; a reef.

1. a. With reference to Scotland, esp. those parts of it formerly under Scandinavian influence.

1612 *Sc. Acts, Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 481/1 Only lands, annual-Orkney, vocatur Skerrie).

a 1688 T. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 93. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 300 Near this Pentland Skerry, there are two or three other skerries or rocks, on which there is not nourishment for any tame living creature. 1805 BARRY *Orkney Islands* 18 There are several [islands] which are overflowed at high water, and have scarcely any soil. These are called *Skerries*. 1823 SCOTCHBY *Trinl. Whale Fish.* 373 The islands, or skerries, which skirt the forbidding coast on the western side of the Hebrides. 1875 W. McILWRAIT *Guide Wigtonshire* 62 The rocks stretch seaward in rugged ledges and skerries.

b. In general use.
1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* v. (1856) 40 Rocky, slets known to the Danes as 'skerries'. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 512. I see his black bones strike The hidden skerry. 1885 S. TROSBOLT *Aurora Borealis* II. 251 Between islands and tiny skerries, the steamer speeds on.

2. Without article.

1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. (1857) 19 Rock and skerry are brown with sea-weed. a 1856 — *Rambles Geologist in Cruise of 'Betsey'* (1858) 273 The tempest weltered round reef and skerry. 1896 KIPPLING *Seven Seas, Constwile L.* i. From reef and rock and skerry—over headland, ness, and voe.

Skerry (ske'ri), a. and sb.³ [Of uncertain origin.]

1. adj. Of the nature of shale; shaly, slaty.

a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Gloss. Skerry*, shaley. *Derb.* Spoken of coals. 1829 GLOVER'S *Hist. Derby* i. 59 Brown skerry stone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 296 Grey shale and thin skerry laminae.

2. sb. Earth or stone of a shaly nature.

1844 H. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Drainage Land* 140 From this depth, was nine feet to the water, then one foot of yellow skerry and sand. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* 210 *Skerry*, the thin, grey, partially laminated bands occurring in the red brick earth near Bosworth. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 224 *Skerries*, greenish-white micaceous sandstone.

Skerry, Sc. variant of SCARRY n.¹

a 1830 Thomas Rhymer x. in *Child Ballads* I. 325/1 It's don't ye see yon broad broad way, That leadeth down by yon skerry fell?

Skers, *Skersyr*, ohs. ff. SCARGE, SCARCITY.

Skerth, dial. [?a. ON. skard; see SCARTH sb.¹] A small watercourse.

1851 *Trinl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 291 [Lincolnshire]. The river, is augmented by numerous highland streams, 'delphs and skerths', on each side. *Ibid.* 302 A network of drains, dykes, cauls, and skerths.

Sketch (sket'), sb. Also 7 scotch, scheteh (schetse, schytz). [ad. Du. *schets* or G. *skizze* († *skizze*, *skize*), neither of which is recorded before the 17th cent., ad. It. *schizzo*, whence also Sp. *esquicio*, F. *esquisse* († *esquiche*): the source of the It. word is supposed to be L. **schedius* (cf. *schedia* raft, *schedium* extemporaneous poem), Gr. *σχεδῖος* done or made off-hand, extempore.

In the following examples the foreign origin of the word is still indicated by the spelling: 1691 T. HART *Acc. New found* a sketch of a picture done by a Dutch Painter call Barlow's Rev. Draught. 1697 W. of a Comedy call the *Paradox*.)

1. A rough drawing or delineation of something, giving the outlines or prominent features without the detail, esp. one intended to serve as the basis of a more finished picture, or to be used in its composition; a rough draught or design. Also, in later use, a drawing or painting of a slight or unpretentious nature.

a. 1668 [see 2]. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* Pref., Both he that designed it from my sketch and he that painted it him. 1696

b. 1687 A. LOVELL in *Theatrum Trav.* ii. 145, I have made a little sketch of this which will serve to give an idea of those of Tschel-minar. 1709 PORT *East. Crit.* 23 As the slightest sketch, if justly trac'd, is by ill-colouring, but the more disgrac'd. 1751 HOLLS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 380 The Designs that have been taken of them hitherto, have been rather Sketches... than accurate and exact Plans. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myth. Utopia* xxiii. In these little sketches she generally placed interesting groups characteristic of the scenery they animated. 1819 SCOTT *Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. viii. 246 Constable has offered Allan three hundred pounds to make sketches for an edition of the Tales of My Landlord. 1855 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* xviii. All about the walls hung pen and oil sketches of fantastic sea-monsters.

transf. 1713 *Guardian* No. 149, We have a kind of sketch of dress, if I may so call it, among us, which... is called a Dishable. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* iii. But in this respect his fancy probably filled up the sketch which his conjectures bodied out. 1865 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 242 His [sic, the donkey's] Bray is an experimental sketch for the neigb of her finished animal.

† b. (See quot.) Obs.—

1683 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 149/1 *Sketches*, are touches on a Paper with the point of a Charcoal in drawing out of any Figure, and so by little and little running over the whole Work.

2. A brief account, description, or narrative giving the main or important facts, incidents, etc., and not going into the details; a short or superficial essay or study, freq. in pl. as a title.

1668 CHARLETON *Ephesian & Cimm. Matrons* 11.76 Whereof I have here drawn no perfect Picture, but only a rude Sketch. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 366 After this short but true sketch of Popery. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1811) 5 Thus... have you had exhibited to you a sketch of art. You must remember, however, it is but a sketch, 1780 *Mirror* No. 96, I offer you a small sketch of an incident, supposed to have happened in the times of our forefathers. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Sir T. Lawrence* II. 301 [This] renders necessary some sketch of the establishment of the Academy of painting in Ireland. 1857 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. 7 Here our narrative, even as the merest sketch, comes to its natural close. (b) 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* Preface. The Author of the following Papers chuses to call them *Sketches*. 1836-6 DICKENS (*Child*), *Sketches by Bos.* 1876 D. DOXONAN (*Child*), *Sketches in Carbery, Co. Cork; its Antiquities* [etc.].

b. The general plan or outline, the main features, of anything.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Ess. Georgics* (1721) I. 207 We are beholden to him [Theocritus] for the first rough Sketch of a Georgic. 1796-7 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xvii. Everything... was finally settled according to Charlotte's first sketch. 1803 G. ELLIS *Lett. in Lockhart Scott* (1837) I. xi. 394 If the sketch of that story was previously known.

3. *Sketch*, a. A short piece, usu. for the pianoforte, either slight in construction or vividly descriptive. c 1840 SIR W. S. BENNETT (*Child*), *Three Musical Sketches*.

b. A preliminary study made during the progress of, or in preparation for, a finished work or composition.

1823 GROVE'S *Dict. Mus.* III. 528 The Movement... affords us examples both of preliminary sketches and an amended whole. *Ibid.* 529 The volume presents some intensely interesting sketches for an Andante.

4. A short play or performance of slight dramatic construction and usually of a light or comic nature (see quot. 1892); also, a musical performance by one person, in which playing, singing, and talking are combined.

1851 MAYHEW *Leid. Lab.* (ed. 3) III. 132/2 We always did a laughable sketch entitled Billy Button's Ride to Brentford. 1881 *Daily Telegr.* 27 Dec. Mr. Corney Grain... now gives a supplementary musical sketch, entitled 'Master Tommy's Theatricals'. 1892 *Daily News* 3 June 2/2 'Sketches'—the new name for small or condensed, and in some cases, mutilated stage plays, the acting time of which shall not be more than 40 minutes, and the performers in which shall not be more than six.

5. *slang*. A small quantity; a drop.

1894 *Astley Fifty Years Life* II. 258, I have had... just a sketch of whisky with water from the burn.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *sketch-block*, *-map*, *-plan*. Common in recent newspaper use.

1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Painters* (1787) I. 124 His figures... are slight and sketch-like. 1872 W. W. SMITH *Mining Stat.* 38 The geological sketch-map, which accompanies this paper. 1886 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 235 A sketch-plan of the Battle of Aboukir. 1892 *Daily News* 19 May 2/4 The practice of sketch artists, sketch authors, and sketch managers has been... to pay copyright fees. 1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 281 You must... practise with a pencil and sketch-block the... foreshortening of objects.

Sketch (sket'), v. Also 7 scotch. [f. prec. or ad. Du. *schetsen*, G. *skizzieren*.]

1. *trans.* To describe briefly, generally, or in outline; to give the essential facts or points of, without going into details; to outline.

1695 DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. p. xii, To contemplate those Ideas, which I have only sketch'd, and which every man must finish for himself. 1751 J. HARRIS *Hermes* i. ii. (1786) 19 Now a Sentence may be sketch'd in the following description. 1814 SCOTT *Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) III. x. 312 The language most animated and poetical; and the characters sketched with a masterly enthusiasm. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. xix* Wks. (Bohn) I. 237 The history of the State sketches in coarse outline the progress of thought. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. 285 The history of the city will be more fittingly sketched at another stage.

b. *With out* (cf. 2 a).

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* Ded., Could I but sketch out a faint Idea of Your Glorious Actions. a 1779 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) X. 201, I have at present nothing to do with its various abominations, here sketched out. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. xii. 302 To sketch out... what we conceive to be a better mode of supplying some account of Madame de Sévigné. 1857 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* xxiii. § 154, I have sketched out this scheme for you somewhat prematurely.

2. To draw the outline or prominent features of (a picture, figure, etc.), esp. as preliminary or preparatory to further development; to make a sketch or rough draught of (something); to draw or paint in this manner.

a. *With advs.*, as *in*, *out*, *over*.

1725 WATTS *Leid. Lab.* (ed. 3) III. 132/2 We always did a laughable sketch entitled Billy Button's Ride to Brentford. 1881 *Daily Telegr.* 27 Dec. Mr. Corney Grain... now gives a supplementary musical sketch, entitled 'Master Tommy's Theatricals'. 1892 *Daily News* 3 June 2/2 'Sketches'—the new name for small or condensed, and in some cases, mutilated stage plays, the acting time of which shall not be more than 40 minutes, and the performers in which shall not be more than six.

b. *Without qualifying term*.

1786 REYNOLDS *Notes Mason's tr. Dufresnoy xi*, The method of Rubens... the shape of...

TENNYSON *The Brook* 102 Sketching with her slender pointed foot some figure... On garden gravel. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 213, I sketched some of the crystals.

transf. 1849 DE QUINCY *Sa. Mith. Ann* vi, She had soon sketched and finished a dashing pair of Wellington trousers.

c. *intr.* To admit of sketching.

1883 HOLME *Lee Lovings & Serrins* i. ii. 27 Those poke bonnets... sketched well.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To practise sketching; to draw or paint sketches.

1874 R. TYRWHITT *Our Sketching Club* 29 If you will only practise measuring heights and distances with thumb and pencil, whenever you sketch.

b. To proceed in a sketchy manner. (Cf. prec. 4.)

1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xv, We have to cut some of the business between Romeo and Juliet, because it's too long, you know... But we sketch along through the play.

Sketch, Sc. f. SKATE sb.² and v. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); dial. f. SCATCH sb.¹ (a still).

Sketchability. [f. as next + -ITY.] The quality of being sketchable; suitability as a subject for a sketch.

1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* I. 253 To... try the sketchability of a water-mill. 1883 H. JAMES *Portraits of Places* 48 In the wonderful... Genoese alleys the traveller is really up to his neck in the old Italian sketchability.

Sketchable (sket'jab'l), a. [f. SKETCH v.] Suitable for being sketched; effective as the subject of a sketch.

1852 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 192 Wyk, a place most sketchable, situated on a branch of the fiord. 1897 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* 533 Thinking to find a sketchable point of view inland, we struck down towards the plain.

Sketch-book. [f. SKETCH sb.¹.]

1. A book having leaves of drawing-paper specially reserved or adapted for making sketches in. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. vi. 197 Encountering some odd figure, armed with a sketch-book, evidently bent on a peep at the Great Unknown. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii, Dobbin used to carry about for her her stool and sketch-book. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 338/2 My friends take their sketch-books.

b. As the title of a book containing essays or studies of a more or less descriptive nature.

1820 IRVING (*Child*), *The Sketch Book* of Geoffrey Crayon.

1843 THACKERAY (*Child*), *The Irish Sketch-Book*.

2. A note-book containing a composer's preliminary sketches or studies.

1883 GROVE'S *Dict. Music* III. 528 Beethoven... left behind him a whole library of Sketch-books. *Ibid.* 529 Some of the Sketch-books in the Royal Library at Berlin.

Sketcher (sket'sar), [f. SKETCH v. + -ER.]

1. One who sketches a picture, portrait, etc.

1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* ii. 128 I'll do as other sketchers do—put any thing into it. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Sir T. Lawrence* I. 234 As a sketcher of likenesses, he disclosed the future power of the President. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* I. 70 As perfect a little domestic landscape as a sketcher could desire. 1883 W. P. FRITH *Autobiogr.* III. v. 137 Creswick, though by nature a lazy fellow, was a pretty constant sketcher.

b. One who writes an outline sketch, or who jots down preliminary memoranda.

1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Posit. Cath. Eng.* 311 Those who write books about a people or a school are hardly more than extempore sketchers; or they paint from memory. 1833 GROVE'S *Dict. Mus.* III. 526 Others, again—the Sketchers, *par excellence*—began even their greatest works by noting down a few scraps of Subject, which they afterwards modified, enlarged, and improved.

2. An implement for sketching.

1894 BARKING-GOULD *Des. S. France* I. 159 With a sketcher of flint... a primeval man amused himself in delineating... such animals as he pursued in the chase.

Sketcher 2. *Sc.* Also 8 skytcher, 9 skatcher.

[f. *sketch*, Sc. form of SKATE v.] A skate.

For the Sc. *sketcher*, etc., a skater, see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1790 A. WILSON *Rabbi's Affluence* Poet. Wks. (1846) 101 Owe the loch's clear frozeo face, On skytchers thrang, in airy chase, Flew many a cheery chiel. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii, I thought sketchers were aye made of aim.

1856 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xxvi, A new strap for my sketcher.

Sketchily (sket'jili), adv. [f. SKETCHY a. + -LY.] In a sketchy manner; without elaboration or detail.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Passion & Princ.* iii. The character of the lieutenant was sketchily given. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec., Her account of the country is lightly and sketchily written. 1885 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* i, A few stray lines made to do duty sketchily for a rough idea of the imaginary picture.

Sketchiness (sket'sinēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being sketchy.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. viii. 119 His modes of treatment are alike removed from sketchiness or incompleteness, and from exaggeration. 1885 *Athenaeum* 6 June 719 The tendency to sketchiness is not great where the materials lie... ready to the hand.

b. *techn.* (See quot.)

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 173 Sketchiness is the technical term for the tendency of patterns to show lines of spacing across the cloth in a way that is objectionable.

Sketching (sket'shin), vbl. sb. [f. SKETCH v.]

1. The action of the verb SKETCH; something sketched, a sketch. Also with *down*.

1824 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 226. I enjoy the first conception and first sketchings down of my ideas. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 215 You remember poor George's sketching of the Rhine valley and the sketching of the Rhine valley.

2. *attrib.*, as *sketching-block*, *-book*, *-case*, *-club*, *-pencil*, *-ramble*, *-stool*, etc.

1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life VI. xxxv. In a sketching ramble—a charming morsel of the picturesque breaking out upon you. 1812 COMBE *Synlar, Picturesque* III. 212 His well-stuffed bags, with all their board of sketching-tools. *Ibid.* xviii. 70 He...from his pocket took his pencil and his sketching-book. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xiv. A set of sketching materials. 1861 G. MUSGRAVE *By-Roads France* 45 Folding up my sketching stool and strapping it on to the haversack. 1874 R. TREVARTH *Our Sketching Club* 67 Get...a good sketching-block.

Sketching, *phl. a.* [f. SKETCH *v.* + -ING 2.] That sketches; occupied with sketching. Hence *Sketchingly adv.*

1841 SCOTT *S. Roman's* iv. A sketching gentleman that lives...at the Clerkship of Aulion yonder. 1859 *Fall Mail* G. 16 Aug. 10 Telling...how he himself had been guide to Horace Vernet as he rode sketching along with his namesake's dwelling-place.

Sketchist, *rare*. [f. SKETCH *sb.* 2 + -IST 1, after *novelist*, etc.] A writer of literary sketches.

1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 576 The phrase might have been restricted to essayists, or, were the term admissible, sketchists. 1893 *Star* 22 June 1/8 The popular legal sketchist.

Sketch-map: see SKETCH *sb.* 3.

Sketchy (*sketʃi*), *a.* [f. SKETCH *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Giving only a slight or rough outline of the main features, facts, or circumstances without going into details: *a.* Of writings or authors.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 136 These two extremes, of meagre copying, and of imitation so free and sketchy as to leave no likeness, are to be found in our two translations of Homer. 1821 J. SKELTON *Car.* (1848) II. 50 Sketches of society—very sketchy indeed—make up the miscellany. 1854 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* (ed. 4) Pref. A story thus originated could not be other than sketchy and desultory. 1884 *Lav Times* LXXXV. 358/1 On particulars of breaches and of objections he is very sketchy.

b. Of style, etc. (in writing or painting).

1811 *Self Instructor* 57 This style of painting is intended to be light and sketchy. 1854 *Mortley Corr.* (1889) I. v. 137 The thin, sketchy, and slight manner in which the whole was executed. 1871 *Athenaeum* 3 June 686 In the second volume...The style is not so sketchy, but we have rather a fragment of a picture than the picture itself.

2. Of pictures, etc.: Of the nature of, or resembling, a sketch; consisting or composed of outline without much detail.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 288 A sketchy generalized resemblance of an object. 1864 I. TAYLOR in *Good Words* 133 These sketchy portraits, inserted...in the very midst of the reported speeches. 1884 *10th Cent.* Jan. 31 The well-known column...around which Landseer's very sketchy lions watch.

Fig. 1817 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 96 It [Wordsworth's 'Gipsy'] is a kind of sketchy intellectual landscape. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xv. A party of this kind should be more sketchy in its style; the outline more free, and less detail.

3. *colloq.* Of a light, flimsy, unsubstantial or imperfect nature.

1878 H. S. WILSON *Alphine Ascents* i. 16 A scraggy sort of sketchy fragmentary breakfast. 1897 MAX KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 563 A house with no doors, and only very sketchy wooden window-shutters.

|| **Skete** (*skiit*). [ad. mod. Gr. *σκήτος*, f. Gr. *σκήτης* monk, hermit.] An association of hermits belonging to the Greek Church.

1869 *Tozer High. Turkey* I. 68 When a number of these retreats are assembled round a central church, a skete (*σκήτηριον*) is formed, which in some cases differs from a monastery only in not possessing an independent constitution. 1887 *Riley Atlas* 79 The sketes, or priories, have no voice in the government of the community.

Skete, var. **SKEET** *sb.* and *a.* **Skethill**, var. **SCATHEL** *a.* **Skout**, obs. f. **SCOUT** *sb.* 3

† **Skevin**, *Obs.* In 4 *skeuayne*, *skeuyn*, *skyueyn*, 5 *skyueyne*; 4 *skyuen*, 5 *skywen*. [ad. ONF. *eskevin*, var. of OF. *eschevin* (mod.F. *échevin*): see ECHEVIN and SCARINE.] A steward of a gild.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 46 To chesen an Aldirman...and four skeuayne, trott men and trewe, for to kepyn and resyueyn be goodes of he glide. *Ibid.* 64 To chesyn alderman...and skyueyns that ben profitable for the Gyldre. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 458 *Skyueyne*, of a gylde (S. *skyueyn*).

† **Skevinage**, *Obs.* Also *skun*, *scunage*. [ad. ONF. *eskevinage*, var. of OF. *eschevinage* mod.F. *échevinage*): see prec.] A district under the jurisdiction of a local magistrate.

In English use only with ref. to the precincts of Calais. 1449 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 1491/2 Without the Towne, in the Precincte...Scunage of Calais.

A house placed within the scunage of Calais.

Skevington's daughter, *gyves*, *irons*: see SCAYEVING'S DAUGHTER.

† **Skew**, *sb.* 1. Also 4 *skewe*, *skwe*, *skiu*, *scue*. [prob. of Scand. origin and related to SKY *sb.* 1] 1. The sky or heaven.

a 1300 E. E. *Failler* xvii. 13 Mirke watre þat warc ofe

hewe In þe kloudeþ of þe skewe. 13... F. E. Allit. P. R. 483 Ho [sc. the dove] skymez under þe skwe & skowez aboute. 1375 *Cursor M.* 1341 (Fairf.), þis tre was of sa mykil in silt, þat to be skewe 137 þe top. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 10182 The skew [MS. skrew] for þe skrykyng & skremyng of folke, Redoundet with dyn.

2. *pl.* The skies, heavens, or clouds.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1491 þe wey he made vs to lede þow þe skeweþ [F. *nuwe*], þer he eode. 13... F. E. Allit. P. B. 1206 Hiþe skelt was þe askry þe skeweþ an-vnder. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 9637 That day was full derke...With a Ropand Rayne rut for the skeweþ.

Skew (*skiū*), *sb.* 2 Forms: 3 *sc(u)we*, 5 *scue*; 3 *scyue*, *scyue*, 4 *skewe*, 7- *skew* (9 *Sc. skew*). [ad. OF. *escu* (mod.F. *écu*): —L. *scutum* shield.]

Both the OF. *escu* and L. *scutum* occur in this sense in early accounts (1253) of Westminster Abbey: see G. Scott *Westm. Abbey* (1863) 239. The OF. word may also be the source of *scut*, a screen or partition, given in *Prompt. Parv.* 450/2 and 463/2.

1. † *a.* A stone specially intended or adapted for being placed with other similar ones to form the sloping head or coping of a gable, rising slightly above the level of the roof. *Obs.*

1578 *Burzar's Rolle*, *Merton Coll.* in *Archæol. Jnl.* II. 143 Item eidem iij. li. d. per xx pedibus in longitudine de quibusdam lapidibus qui vocantur scuues et ponuntur in

(1886) I. 392, 451 feet of 'Scuue' are bought for the con-

coyne, skew, ragge, challe, flint, tyles and estriche boarde. 1533 in *Bayley Tower of London* (1821) I. App. p. xxix. In skew and crests to the same spacys on the west side. *Ibid.* At the Juell Hows doore, iij. spacys covered wth skew and crest.

b. The line of coping on a gable. Chiefly *Sc.* 1789 D. DAVISON *Seasons* 43 High on the skelentin skew, or haunched ewe, The sparrow...Seeks out a dwelling-place. 1823 GALT *Enfaint* xlix. I paid...the Glasgow mason...for the count of his skelater that pointed the skewes of the house. 1861 STEPHENS & BURN *Farm-Buildings* § 279 There are no skewes (in this gable), the slating projecting over the walls.

c. A skew-corbrel (see 2).

The genuineness of this sense is somewhat doubtful. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 240 The term skew is still used in the north for a stone built into the bottom of a gable or other similar situation to support the coping above.

2. *attrib.*, as *skew-corbrel*, *-put*, *-stone*, *-table*.

Parker appears to have formed *skew-table* out of *scutable*, which is given by J. T. Smith *Antiq. Westminster* (1807) 207 in a translated document of 1330; on the same page occurs *seueresta*, which may be a misreading of *seueresta*.

1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 947 The gables are to be slated over, and the skew-stones (the coping-stones of the gables, called barge-stones in England) are to be laid over the slates, but to project 3 inches over the walls. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) 340 Skew-table was probably the course of stone weathered, or sloped, on the top, placed over a continuous set-off in a wall. 1850 OGILVIE, *Skew-corbrel*, *Skew-put*, a stone built into the bottom of a gable to support the coping above. 1851 TURNER *Dem. Archit.* II. ii. 31 The spring stones or skew-tables of the gables.

3. A slate used in forming the gutter of a roof.

1899 *Exshaw Jnl.* 1 Apr. (E. D. D.). The centre one is the 'bottomer', on either side there two 'tie-tyes', and above and below in the next course two 'skews'.

Skew (*skiū*), *sb.* 3 Also 7 *scow*. [f. SKEW *a.* or *v.* 2]

† 1. A side-christie. *Obs.*—

1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 29 Whatever good workes we doe with an eye of him, and a skew vnto our owne names...the more penance of pride belongs vnto vs.

2. A slant; a deviation from the straight line; an angle, esp. that at which a bridge spans a road or river; a sideward movement.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 261/2 Scow or Campher, is the... of Chit Eng. & Arch. the lines of pressure may be the angle of the skew. 1885 *Scientific American* 1 Aug. 64 In the completed structure there are...no two skewes alike. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 18 Feb. 3/5 The skew in the channel he attributes...to an alteration having been carried out by rule of thumb.

b. *transf.* A slip, an error.

1869 FURNIVALL in *Sk. Preface* Pref. p. xvii. Thus one of the many skewes in the Hælian Catalogue was set straight.

c. On the (or a) skew, on the slant, slantwise. 1801 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 399. 1781 All these hits are secured in the main stock on a skew. 1891

3. *Mining.* (See quotes.)

1780 T. WILLIAMS *Minn. Aired.* I. 27 Skews and backs are only local joints of an irregular curved figure, which often resemble hitches. *Ibid.* 350 A skew is an irregular discontinuous mineral fissure...which generally lies in a very slanting irregular position. 1833 CRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 224 Skews...irregularities in the roof indicating danger from falls.

† **Skew**, *sb.* 4 *Carli. Obs.* [Of obscure origo.] A cup; a wooden dish.

1551 ANDREY *Frat. Iacob.* (1866) 83 A skew, a cuppe. 1641 BRONIE *Journal* *Crew* II. F. iv b, This is Dien Iowse, this is Dien Bowse, Too little is my Skew. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Skew, a Begger's Wooden Dish. 1754 *Song* in Farmer & Henley *Slang* s.v. To thy Bugher (=dog) and thy Skew, Filch and Jybes, I bid adieu.

Skew (*skiū*), *sb.* 5 *Cornish dial.* [? Cornish.]

A drizzling rain; a driving mist. Also *fig.* 1839 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1888) I. v. 123, I am in a regular Cornish skew as to the future...can't see an inch before me. 1880—in Cornish glossaries.

Skew (*skiū*), *sb.* 6 *Harrow slang.* [cf. SKEW *v.* 5] a. A difficult passage for translation or explanation. b. An entrance examination held at the end of a term. Also *attrib.*

1866 *Routledge's Ex. Boy's Ann.* 757 One examination paper...was popularly known as 'Skew-paper'. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Aug. 4/8 To explain hard passages, or 'skews', as they are technically styled.

† **Skew**, *sb.* 7 *Sc. Obs.*—1 (Meaning doobful.)

Perhaps a back-formation from *reskew*, but cf. SKEW *v.* 2 c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 835 Hardy and hat contenynt the fell melle, Skew and reskew off Scottis and Inglis als.

† **Skew**, *sb.* 8 *Obs.*—1 [cf. SCOW *sb.* 2.] A cornucopia.

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* iv. in *Holinshead* I. 5/2 These Scots...used...to steal over into Britaine in leather skewes.

Skew (*skiū*), *a.* and *adv.* Also 7 *skue*, *scue*. [cf. SKEW *v.* 2 and ASKEW *adv.*]

a. adj. 1. Having an oblique direction or position; turned to one side, slanting, squint.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxx. xi. 397 He had with his gray eyes a skew cast at all times, and looked steine. 1639 *Crabtree Lect.* 106 Thy skew legges are so distant one from another, that it is impossible that thou shouldst ever gall thine Ankles. 1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* [1712] 44 It is far easier for her to...fetch in some odd skew conceit from a remote obscure corner, than to think of what is nearer. 1684 BURNET *Theory Earth* I. 195 Its right and parallel situation...was chang'd into an oblique; in which skew posture it hath stood ever since. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* I. 429 The common coping of a wall, which consists of a sloped or skew surface surmounted by a roll moulding. 1864 WAKALL *Life in Sea* v. 130 The skew mouth running vertically...made the appearance something frightfully odious. 1881 E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* 63 The Tatar and Japanese faces show the skew eyelids of the Mongolian race.

† b. Distorted, perverted; macaronic. *Obs.*

1607 BREWER *Lingua* III. v. I remember about the year 1602 many used this skew kind of language.

2. In special collocations, denoting that the thing in question deviates from a straight line, or has some part not at right angles with the rest, as *skew arch*, *bridge*, *girder*, etc., or *skew bezel*, *chisel*, *filet*, *former*, *iron*, etc.

1847 FORO *Hab. Spain* I. 257 First observe a singular Moorish 'skew arch'. 1857 WHWELL *Hist. Indust. Sci.* (ed. 3) II. 447, I speak of what are called Skew Arches, in which the courses of stone or brick of which the bridge is built run obliquely to the walls of the bridge. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 663 They...of a skew-bevel wheel. 1. 349/2 The teeth have the wheels are called *skew-chisels*. 1838 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 546, I have found a good story of a 'skew bridge' at Caen. 1872 YEATS *Tekhn. Hist. Comm.* 245 The art of building oblique or skew bridges appears to have been known on the Continent as early as 1530. 1874 *Routledge's Ex. Boy's Ann.* 254/1 One skew, or corner chisel. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 644, 296 The tools used in carving are the chisel, the gouge, the skew-chisel, the parting tool. 1751 JEFFRIES *Treat. Diamonds & Pearls* (ed. 2) Gloss., In Brilliants, there are two sorts, 'skew or skill facets and star facets'. 1698 MORON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 74 The 'Skew-Former' is seldom used by Joiners, but for cleansing acute angles. 1838 SIMMS *Publ. Wks. Gl. Brit.* 8 In the 'skew girders the proper wind must be preserved. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 27 The iron is sometimes set at right angles to the sole of the plane and sometimes at an acute angle, when it is called a skew iron. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 485 The obliquity is then given to the iron, which is inserted at an angle, as in the 'skew-rebate and Ellipse'. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 214 In 'skew-sight or lateral vision, the axis of the eye affected usually coincides with that of the sound eye. 1850 *Engineer & Mach. Assist.* 74 That variety of toothed-gear known as 'skew-wheels'.

b. *Math.* (See quotes.)

1848 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* I. 578 Passing to the general case where the lines and points in question are not identical, which I should propose to term the theory of 'Skew Polars'. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Diect. Sci.* etc. III. 467 *Skew Surface*, a ruled surface of which two successive generators do not intersect. 1873 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* IX. 65-6 Before going further it will be convenient to establish the definition of 'skew anti-points'. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. Magn.* (1881) I. 384 When they are not satisfied it is called a Skew system.

3. *Comb.*, as *skew-eyed*, *skew-nail*, *skew-wise* *adv.*

1628 ROWLAND *N. Newell's Theat.* Ins. 1074 They are not one-eyed, nor horrid skew-eyed. a 1700 *Diect. Cant. Crew*, *Skew-eyed*, awkward, ungainly. 1875 MORRIS *Æneid* v. 445 He...his body swift withered skew-wise from the fall. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 743-240 The edge of the shelf may be skew-nailed to the support behind.

b. *adv.* Obliquely, askew. *rare*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. To look skew, or a-skew, to squint or leer, to look shy, or with an evil eye upon one. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 395, I hope you don't think, Ma'am, that I have looked skew at no being but my last week.

† **Skew**, *v.* 1 *Obs.*—1 [f. SKEW *sb.* 1] *intr.* To become overcast.

c 1490 *Sige Turaslam* (E. E. T. S.) 53 þe welcove wanned and þe water skewþ, Cloudes clateren gon, as þey clere wolde.

Skew (*skiū*), *v.* 2 Also 5-6 *skewe*, 7 *scow*, *scue*, 7-8 *skue*, 9 **skew*. [ad. ONF. *eskiu* (*v.* 2),

Skewse, obs. f. SCUSE v. **Skewt**, var. SCOOT v. **Skew**, sb. *Obs. rare.* A kind of boat.

1807 *Will of German* (Somerset Ho.), A boote otherwise called a Skewe. 1842 *Admir. Ct. Warrant Bks.* 1 Sept., Navicula vocata a skew.

|| **Skey** (skē), sb. *2. African.* Also skea. [Dn. schei tie-piecc:] One of a pair of wooden bars passing through each end of an ox-yoke, to which the neckstraps are fixed.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 7/1 In ypanning, the yoke is placed on the back of the neck of the ox, with one of these skeys on either side. *Ibid.* 10/2 The oxen spring about in the yoke, invariably snapping the straps and yoke-skeas. 1853 W. C. BALWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv. 103 From the beams hung Kaffir ropes, old saddles, yokes, skeys, neckstraps, and all apparatus for wagoning.

† **Skey**, a. *Obs.* [var. of SKEICH a.] Skittish. Cf. the yk. *key* (of a horse) in BROCKETT (1829).

1840 *Promp. Par.* 441/2 Skey, or skay, as hors, or stysyl. *Ibid.* 457/2 Skey, as hors, *unbratichs.*

† **Skey**, v. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; perh. two different words.]

1. *intr.* To get clear, to sheer off. 1870 *Henry Wallace* x. 873 Hot fra the Scottis thair mycht noch than off skey. The clyp so sar on athir burd thai wey.

2. *trans.* ? To startle, come upon suddenly. 1890 *Pitcairn Crime Trials* 1. 220 3c slew his serwardis doggis bat skeyit you quahere 3c lay.

Skey, obs. f. SKY. **Skeymishe**, -mows(e), obs. ff. SKEAMISH. **Skeyn(e)**, obs. ff. SKEIN, SKEENE. **Skeyer**, obs. Sc. f. SKEER. **Skey3ren**, var. SKAIR v. *Obs.*

|| **Ski** (fē, skī), sb. Pl. ski (also skis). Also skee, skee. [a. Norw. *ski* (*skji*, *sji*, also written *skid*) neut.:-ON. *skid* snow-shoe, billet of cleft wood, =OE. *scid* SHIDE sb. In some Norw. dialects also *skida* (*skija*, *skije*) fem., =Sw. *skida* (pl. *skidor*) :-ON. *skida*. In mod. Norw. and Sw. *sk* before palatal vowels has the value of (f). The form *skid*, and the Sw. pl. *skidor*, have occasionally been used in English context, but have not obtained general currency.]

1. One of a pair of long slender pieces of wood fastened to the foot and used as a snow-shoe, enabling the wearer to slide down hill with great speed.

The length and breadth of ski vary, but the average dimensions are eight feet long and four inches broad; they are usually pointed and curved at the toe, sometimes curved at the heel. Within recent years the use of ski as a means of exercise or sport has spread from Norway and Sweden to Switzerland and other places.

a. 1825 *Tromholt Aurora Borealis* 1. 136 The Ski are pointed and slightly curved at one end, and the edges rounded. 1833 *Daily Graphic* 18 June 13 Fourteen pairs of ash and symmore ski of special pattern, some being 10 feet in length. b. 1889 *Montreal Daily Star* Carnival No. 4/3 Snowshoes, skis, and tugs were hung about the arch in stars. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/1 Tobogganing, sleighing, and skee-ing (on long, narrow, snow-shoes called 'skees').

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *ski-climber*, -runner; *ski-excursion*, -jumping, -running; *ski staff*, etc. Examples of this type are common in recent usage: only a few are given here. The Norw. or Sw. forms of some (as *ski-stick*) are also used.

1852 *Emp.* 84 The most what we may call by a name coined for the occasion—she-running. 1853 *Times* 16 Nov. 10/1 At a course in Christiania he became champion ski-runner. 1896 *Illustr. Mar.* 20/1 He thrust out his ski staff and tripped up his companion.

Hence **Ski** v. *intr.*, to travel on ski. **Ski'er**, one who uses or travels on ski; a ski-runner. **Ski-ing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of travelling or running on ski, esp. as a sport. Also *attrib.*

1893 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/3 If we had winter worth speak-

funny sight, that of the skeeing down hill. 1904 *Times* 4 Mar. 9/2 They skied down to Chamonix.

Skigram (skai'grām). Also skioqram. [f. Gr. and shadow + GRAM.]

1. An outline of the shadow of an object filled in with black (see quot. 1801); a picture painted or produced in this style.

1801 *FUSLI Lect. Paint.* 1. 9 The first essays of the art were Skigrams, simple outlines of a shade, similar to Silhouettes; without any other addition of character or feature but what the profile of the object thus delineated, could afford. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 694 To trace back the more perfect art through its stages—the 'Polychron', the 'Monochrome', the 'Monogram', and 'Skigram'. 1848 *WORKMAN Lect. Paint.* 352 note, Vases, or those with the black figures (skigrams) on the stained reddish-yellow terra cotta, are the most ancient.

2. A skiagraph, radiograph. 1856 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 29 Feb. 557 In another case of suspected tuberculous disease of the foot I obtained a very fine skiogram. 1891 *Illustr. Mar.* 324 The first series of showing the wrist.

Hence **Skigrammatica**, skiagraphic (Castell's *Suppl.*). Also **Skigrammatically** *adv.*, skiagraphically.

1901 *Lancet* 26 Jan. 251/1 It often happened that a limb though not skiagrammatically perfect, was yet functionally so.

Skia-graph (skai'grāf), sb. Also skio-. [See SCIAGRAPH.] A photograph obtained by means of the Röntgen rays; a radiograph. = SCIAGRAPH 3. 1895 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6/4 On a skiagraph being taken..

Hence **Ski-agraph** v. *trans.*, to photograph by means of the Röntgen rays. **Ski-a-grapher**, a radiographer (Gould *Dict. Med. Suppl.*). **Ski-a-graphic** a., of or pertaining to skiagraphy; radiographic. **Ski-a-graphically** *adv.*, after the manner of a skiagraph; by means of, with respect to, skiagraphy.

1895 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 29 Feb. 587 Photograph of a patient being skiographed. *Ibid.* 18 Apr. 997 It is now possible.. to skiagraph the foreign body. 1899 *Illustr. Mar.* 324 The skiagraphic method. 1899 *Illustr. Mar.* 324 The skiagraphic method.

1894 *Speaker* 3 Mar. 11 On various pairs of lovers are seen—skiagraphically embracing. 1896 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 22 Feb. 490 A case of osseous ankylosis skiagraphically diagnosed.

Skia-graphy (skai'grāfi). [See SCIAGRAPHY.] 1. (See quot.)

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 37 Painting is said to have passed through several stages in Greece, commencing with simple skiagraphy or shadow-painting; by which is meant giving the exterior outline, or shape of the shadow of an object, without any intermediate lines.

2. (See first quot.)

1858 GLADSTONE *Home* 1. 235 The fundamental distinction between his [i.e. Homer's] Inner and Outer, his practical and poetical geography. In order to mark that distinction more forcibly, I would.. even call, the latter his territorial skiagraphy. *Ibid.* III. 343 There is a great mass of fabulous and imaginative skiagraphy.

3. Radiography. 1896 *(title)* Archives of Clinical Skiagraphy (continued as, Archives of the Roentgen Ray). 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 768 Skiagraphy has been employed for the diagnosis of pericardial effusion.

Skian, var. **SKENE**. **Skiatic**, obs. var. **SCIATIC** a. 2

Ski-bbet. Now *dial.* Forms: 4-5 skybet, skibet, 5 skebott, 9 skibbet, skivet. [Of obscure origin: cf. SKIPPET 1.] A small box; a small compartment in a chest, etc. Also *transf.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. v. xxxix. (Bodl. MS.). And what is hooted and drye.. is resceuyed proporelly in þe skybet of þe galle. *Ibid.* þe skybet of the splene, þe melt. c. 1500 in *Rap. Hist. MSS.* Comm. Var. Coll. IV. 25 De diuersis pidiidibus, hampers, skibettis, et aliis locis, ut hoc palet sequenter. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* 51/2 Skibbet, a small box or compartment in a chest.

Skice, v. 1 Now *dial.* Also 6-7 skisko, 9 skese. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To move quickly; to skip or frisk about; to run, etc.

1591 *FLETCHER Russie Comm.* (Hakl.) 14 They skise a large space, and seeme for to flie withall, and therefore they call them.. flying squirrels. 1641 *Brome Joviall Crew* tv. 1. He is.. up at five a Clock in the morning.. 1 Skise out this away, and skise out that away; (He's no Snayle, I assure you), 1590 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* To skice, to play and frolic about. 1846 W. SANOV *Spec. Germ. Dict.* 49 Then a passel of maidens.. beginn'd for to skice, and to fade so frisk. 1867 *HARLAN & WILKINSON Folk-lore* 181 To Lapland, Finland, we do skice. 1875- in *dial.* glossaries (Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, etc.).

† **Skice**, v. 2 *Obs. rare.* [? Alteration of *sclice* SLICE v.] *trans.* To slice, cut.

1600 *HOLLAND Lityl* li. 129 They more fiercely be cryed on still, the more cruelly, fell the licitor to cut and skice his space. 1601 *Pliny* 1. 544 To skice and scrape their bark round about, in manner of scarification.

† **Skick**, v. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 skyke, 5 skikke. [var. of SKICK v.] = SKICK v. Hence † **Skick-ing**.

1801 *Illustr. Mar.* 324 into them mores they heom to skice. 1801 *Illustr. Mar.* 324 into them mores they heom to skice. 1801 *Illustr. Mar.* 324 into them mores they heom to skice.

Ibid. 62/6 By robbery they liveth, and skickying. a 1400 [see SKICK v. 1.]

Skid (skid), sb. Also 7 skidde, 8-9 skeed, 9 skidd. [Of doubtful origin: both form and sense suggest some connexion with ON. *skid* (see SKI) and OE. *scid* SHIDE, but *skid* does not phonetically represent either of these.]

1. A beam, plank, or piece of timber, esp. one of a number upon which something rests or is supported, or by which a thing is held in position. 1609-10 *Cranbrook Churchw. Ac.* in *Stahlschmidt Bella of Kent* (1887) 239 11. pl. for two skidders for the frame of the bells, *veijid.* 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 292 This tub was fixed upon skids (pieces of timber) about six inches thick. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 76 He had not a little the appearance of a beer barrel on skids. 1850 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* III. 93 The block.. is then mounted upon square pieces of wood called skids. 1859 F. A. GRIMSHAW *Artif. Man.* (1862) 63 There is.. a skid, or transom, placed across the last step of the carriage.

b. One of a number of beams, or pieces of stone, on which a vessel is built, or placed during repair. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 110/1 This [dry] dock.. was 191 feet long on the stone skids at bottom. 1857 *SURVIV*

Sailor's Word-bk. 629 *Skids*,.. beams resting on blocks, on which small craft are built. 1838 *Daily Telegr.* 27 June 5/2 Boats which will float from their skids when waterborne. 2. † a. A kind of sledge. *Obs.*

1712 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blonds's Gardening* 182 You must have.. a kind of Skid or Sledge, upon which the tree is set a little leaning.

b. *Naut.* (See quot. 1750.)

a. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 8 There broke a Sea in the Ship, which.. bilg'd the Cutter, and canted her off the Skeets [sic],.. about the Barge. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) D 2, The main skeeds, for hoisting in the boats clear of the ship's side. 1823 W. SCORSEBY *Jrnl.* 303 It cleared all our boats, and occasioned only a trifling injury to some of the heads of the..

b. 1750 BLANCK Fenders, layd on 1 ency of hoisting in Boats, Provisions, etc. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Skids*, or *Skeeds*, are long compassing pieces of timber, formed so as to answer the vertical curve of a ship's side. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 284. 1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 92 The boats on the davits and the long-boat on the skids.

c. A plank or roller on which a heavy thing may be slid or pushed along.

1846 *Young Naut. Dict.* 284 'The name of Skids is also given to pieces of plank put under a vessel's bottom, for the purpose of launching her off when she has been driven ashore. 1848 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* *Skid*, a piece of light timber from ten to twenty feet in length, upon which heavier timber is rolled or slid from place to place. 1868 *Regist. Army* p. 1167 As it may become necessary to disembark without the aid of a platform, some strong skids not less than 15 feet long, should always be carried.

d. **Lumbering**. One of a set of peeled logs or timbers, partially snnk into the ground, and forming a roadway along or down which logs are drawn or slid; also, one of the logs forming a skidway (see 5). U.S.

1851 *Harper's Mag.* III. 518 New skids are nicely peeled.. and plentifully as well as calculatingly laid along the road. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 14 Jan., Some of the lumbermen have from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 [logs] on the skids. 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 194/2 Then the load itself, three logs tandem, slid over the greased skids with a gliding motion.

which certain coal-cutting machines travel along the faces whilst at work.

3. A device for locking the wheel of a vehicle or for retarding its motion in descending a hill or slope; esp. an iron shoe chained to the vehicle and placed in front of the wheel so as to be caught between it and the ground.

1768 *Compl. Farmer*, *Skid*, the chain by which the wheel of a carriage is fastened to the ground.

1816 *Head Home Tour* 87 As the laden carriages are thus raised, an iron skid is attached to the last, to prevent accident. 1874 *M. COLLINS Transinger* 1. vi. 95 We began to descend a hill so steep that the skid was necessary. *transf.* 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 114 This development.. acts as a 'skid' or 'break' upon the base of the elytra.

b. *fig.* or *in fig.* context. A retarding influence or agency.

1841 *Hoon Tale of a Trumpet* 591 Backsliding in spite of all moral skid. 1865 *Daily Telegr.* 12 Apr. 6 It is for ever the function of Tories to be the skid, and not the wheel. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 292 It is often said that a talkative person might put the skid on, with advantage to his listeners. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 193 Legislation does not require to have a skid on the wheels continuously.

4. [From the vb.] An act of skidding; also, a side-slip. (Frequent in recent use.)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *skid-beam*, -pan (see quot.); *skid-road*, a way or track formed of skids (2d) along which logs are hauled; *skid-way* (see quot. 1893); also, an inclined way formed of skids (2d).

1846 *Young Naut. Dict.* 290 Spar-deck properly signifies a temporary deck laid in any part of a vessel; and the beams whereon it rests get the name of 'skid-beams'. 1895 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 6/2 Lifting the heavy boats into their positions on the skid-beams over the upper deck. 1898 *HOLLOWAY Prov. Dict.* *Skid-pan*, the iron, used to skid with. 1884 C. T. C. *Monthly Gaz.* Nov. 347/1 These roads being..

Reg. on which logs were drawn [etc.]. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 24 Dec. 9 The 'skidways' through the woods are piled full of logs. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 707/1 The skidway consists of two logs or timbers about ten feet apart, laid perpendicular to the log-road.. upon which a tier of logs is placed ready to be loaded on the sleighs.

Skid (snow-shoe): see SKI.

Skid (skid), v. 1 [SKID sb.]

1. *trans.* To apply or fasten a skid or brake to (a wheel) in order to retard its motion; to lock (a wheel) in this way.

1674 *RAV S. A. E. C. Words* 77 To skid a wheel; *Retari*.. to put on the breaks harder, and to skid the wheel. 1879 *Illustr. Lond. News* 133 In order that the wheels may be skidded when necessary to check the recoil.

b. To push or drag (a person) along.
1881 *Times* 2 Feb. 4/5 He was skidded along in front of the wheel of the cab.

2. *Lumbering*. To haul (logs) on or along skids; to pile or place on a skid-way. Also *absol.*

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr. Not one-fifth of the logs cut and skidded... have been hanked. *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 426 Operators' past thirty or forty days the logs are then skid.

3. *intr.* Of a wheel: To slip or be dragged along without revolving, esp. as the effect of having a skid or brake applied to it.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* 1. 160/2 An engine always gets through its work better upon a wet day than a dry one... It is true, the wheels skid more. 1854 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 34 A roller skids, when in a sharp turn it cuts up the turf. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 200 We would suddenly skid, with the break on, down a steep hill.

transf. 1862 JACOB in *Peaks, Passes, & Glac.* Ser. II. 1. 244 We left at noon, and glissaded down the slopes to the Majon Blanche again. Mr. Mathews... skidded down with all his wonted agility.

b. To slip obliquely or sideways, esp. owing to the muddy, wet, or dusty state of the road; to side-slip. Usually said of cycle or motor-car wheels, but also of horse-vehicles or persons.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 10/2 While the steam-engine... was on its way to the fire the wheels 'skidded' against the kerb. 1886 C. T. C. *Gaz.* IV. 137 Enough weight on the steering-wheel to prevent it skidding at all. 1892 *Liverpool Daily Post* 4 July, The back wheel of their machine skidded, throwing the lady under the vehicle.

Hence *Skidder*, a lumberman who hauls logs along the skids to the skidway; *Skidding* *pp.* a. 1883 in *Cent. Dict.*, The skidders haul the logs to the pile. 1897 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 3/1 Skidding 'buses, and the fog silence.

Skid (skid), *v.* ² *rare*. [variant of *SCUD* *v.* 1] *intr.* To run or go quickly, to scud.

1815 MHE. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. lxiv. 311 They ran skidding down the aisle of the chapel... like frightened hares. 1891 KIPING *Barack-Room Ball, Screw Guns* I, You can skid up the trees, but you don't get away from the guns!

Skidding (skidin), *obl. sb.* [f. *SKID* *sb.* or *v.* 1] 1. *concr.* Timber or planks used as a support for a gun, etc., or to facilitate its removal.

1859 GRIFFITH *Artill. Man.* (1862) 123 One piece of short skidding, 41 feet long, five inches square. *Ibid.* 124, A... assists at the lever and skidding. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* 512 The frame... [is] supported... by two upright oak skids... and by coils, scotches, or skidding, inserted between it and the fore carriage.

2. *Lumbering*. (See quot. 1878.) Also *attrib.* in *skidding-team*, -*tongs*.

1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 22 Dec., Peavy's Skidding Tongs always on hand. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 147 Skidding is hauling logs together and placing them on skids convenient for loading. 1893 *Ibid.* June 70/1 The skidding-team is brought in and the log is... hauled away. *Ibid.*, In the case of small logs, it is grappled with 'skidding-tongs', which seize the log like a pair of pincers.

3. The action of the verb *SKID* (esp. sense 3). 1839 *Hull & E. Yorks. Times* 27 Apr., Bump on the roadway, through the skidding of the wheels over the wet stones. 1889 *Daily News* 21 June 6/3 There was no skidding of the wheels, and there was no appearance of the brake having been applied.

Skiddy, *Skiddy-cock*, *dial.* (See quot.)

1877 *Grose Proc. Gloss.*, *Skiddy*, or *Skiddy-cock*, a water-rail. 1886 *Newton in Encycl. Brit.* XX. 223/1 The Water-Rail, locally known as the Skiddy or Billock, is the *Rallus aquaticus* of Ornithology.

Skie, *obs.* form of *SKY* *sb.* 1

Skied (skoid), *pp.* a. [f. *SKY* *sb.* 1 or *v.* 1] 1. Seeming to touch or reach the sky; lofty. *rare*—1. 1730—46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1097 While the pale deluge floats, and streaming mild O'er the sky'd mountain to the shadowy vale.

2. As second element in combs.: Having a sky of a specified kind.

1839—52 BAILEY *Festus* 270 In the bright, hot, blue-skied East. 1903 L. C. SMITHERS *Burlon's Arab. Nts.* 7 The... sensuousness of the hot-skied East glows from every tale.

3. *Cricket*. Of a ball: Hit or sent up high in the air. Also *transf.* of a stroke.

1868 *Morning Star* 19 June, Judging the bound of the ball when it lands after a high throw or skied hit.

Skief, variant of *SCAIFE*.

Skier, variant of *SKYER*.

1893 *Times* 12 July 11/5 The fieldsman soon had the satisfaction of seeing the batsman... taken at mid-on from a skier.

Skier, var. *SKYR*; see also *SKI* *v.* *Skieve*, var. *SKIVE* *sb.* *Skiey*, variant of *SKYET* *a.*

Skiff (skif), *sb.* 1 Forms: a. 6-7 skiph, skiffe, 6 skye, skyfe, 6 skiff. *β.* sciffe, 7 sciph. *γ.* 7 schiff(e), schiph. [ad. *F. esquif* (1549), *Sp.* and *Pg. esquife*, or *It. schifo*: the source of the Rumanic word is prob. OHG. *scif* ship, boat.]

1. A small sea-going boat, adapted for rowing and sailing; esp. one attached to a ship and used for purposes of communication, transport, towing, etc. Hence, a small light boat of any kind.

a. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 13 The hounds harroing after [deer], as they had bin a number of skiffs 100 the eyegle of a karuell. 1578 T. N. *tr. Cong. W. Indin* 8 The Curant... was so fierce, that he could not get in with his Skiffe, because he had no helpe to row. 1587 GREENE

Euphues Wks. (Grosart) VI. 243 Hee sent secretly one of his sonnes in a little skiffe to Pisandros. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Graue*, vi. 26 Great ships haue also other small boats called Shallops and Skiffes, which are with more ease

96 The port of Lymington... is chiefly frequented by light skiffs, rigged in the cutter-form, with a jib and boom. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bech. Mast* xx. 61 We took a little skiff that lay on the beach, and paddled off. 1875 W. MELLIVRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 95 In later times Lochryan was frequented by the skiffs of the Gaelic tribes.

transf. 1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epist.* 66 If in two skiffs of cork, a Loadstone and Steele be placed.

attrib. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. iii, The skiff-boat neared: I heard them talk.

β. 1839 T. B. LA PRIMAUD, *Fr. Acad.* 1. 259 Themistocles sent Scinibus his childrens schoolmaster secretly in a Skiffe towards the Persians. 1865 BLOUNT *Glossary, Skiff or Skiph*, a Ship-boat, properly all of one piece.

γ. 1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Loys le Roy* 46 To see him hidden in a little Skiffes, whom but a little before the whole Sea could not suffice. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* II. 57 Where leaving their ships they took their journey, putting their skiffs upon waynes to passe the Poe with. 1690 *Relat. Siege of Candia* II. 11 We found 3 Skiffes, or wherryes, drawn up upon rowlers.

2. *spec. a.* A kind of clinker-built sculling- or pleasure-boat (see quot. 1886). Also, a long narrow racing-boat for one oarsman, ontrigged, usually fitted with a sliding-seat, and covered in fore and aft with canvas.

1793 in Quiller-Couch *Rem. Oxford* (O.H.S.) 200 Various vessels, moored in view, Skiff, gig, and cutter, or canoe. 1845 in Sherwood *Oxford Rowing* (1900) 26 All skiffs or boats constructed for less than four oars... are to be fitted... with a sufficient deck or covering made of wood or water-proof canvas. 1883 *Boats of the World* 26 Edward Hanlan's paper skiff, which... has been sent along faster than any one-man boat of either hemisphere. 1886 BOURNE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 31/2 The skiff is wider and longer than the gig and of greater depth, and, rising higher fore and aft, with rowlock placed on a curved and elevated gunwale... rows lighter than the gig.

attrib. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 45 Aug. 4/1 With rowlocks rising high from the gunwales, on the well-known skiff system still preferred on the Thames. 1895 *Daily News* 6 July 10/1 The Skiff Club inaugurated its first season with a successful series of races in Teddington Reach.

b. A light kind of sailing-boat in use on the St. Lawrence. Also *attrib.*

1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 713/4 High winds and heavy seas have no terrors for the skiff sailors. *Ibid.*, The manner of sailing these skiffs is unique.

Hence *Skiffless* *a.*, without a skiff or skiffs; *Skiffman*, one who mans a skiff.

1829 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg. N. Scott.* (1834) 50 Behind spreads wide a skiffless shore. 1888 GORRIE *Summer & Winters Orkneys* vi. 231 The skiffmen make good largains.

Skiff, *sb.* 2 *Sc.* [f. *SKIFF* *v.* 2]

1. A slight gust of wind or shower of rain, etc.

1829 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1829) 56 Whan skiffs of wind blaw aff the brae. 1870 in *Public Opinion* 23 July 110 An occasional skiff with the syringe, to keep the foliage free from dust. 1895 *N. B. Daily Mail* 20 June 4 Not-

skiff of cold and was finally obliged to take to bed.

Skiff (skif), *v.* 1 [f. *SKIFF* *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To cross, row or sail over, (a river) in a skiff. *Obs.*—1

a. 1625 BEAUS. & FL. *Two Noble Kinsmen* i. iii, Perill and want contending they have skiffed Torments, whose roaring tyranny and power I th least of these was dreadful.

b. *refl.* To row or scull (oneself) in a skiff. In quot. *fig.*

1865 DICKENS *Mart. Fr.* iv. xvii, I hope she steered herself, skiffed herself, paddled herself to the ceremony.

2. *intr.* To row or scull in a skiff; to go on the river in a pleasure-skiff. Hence *Skiffing* *obl. sb.*

1869 BR. McDONALD in Morgan *Univ. Oars* (1873) 314 They... should... confine themselves to mild four-oars and skiffing. 1885 M. PATTON *Mem.* 1. 151 We were together every day, skiffing, walking, teeing. 1893 T. ARNOLD in 10th *Cent.* Jan. 106 We used often to go skiffing up the Cherwell.

Skiff, *v.* 2 *Sc.* [Perhaps an alteration of *SKIFT* *v.* 2, but cf. *SCUFF* *v.* 1]

1. *intr.* To move lightly and quickly, esp. so as barely to touch a surface; to glide, run, etc., in this manner. Hence *Skiffing* *obl. sb.*

1725 RAMSAY *Gentil. Sheph.* i. 1, Neat she was... As she came skiffing o'er the dewy green. a. 1758—*Guardians of the Fair*, Watchful guardians of the fair, Who skiff on wings of ambient air. 1791 A. WILSON in *Peems & Lit. Prose* (1796) II... 'ow'r the lee. 1819 W. TENNANT... He saw the Vicar

ser. II. 31 A hurrying across upper floors, and a skiffing up and down stairs.

2. *trans.* To touch lightly in passing over; to skim.

1807—10 TANNHILL *Peems* (1846) 23 Rude storms assail the mountain's brow That lightly skiff the vale below. 1843 NICHOLSON *Hist. & Tradit. Tales* 234 (They) skiff the water on the wing.

Skiffy, *Sc.* *rare*—1. (See quot.)

1795 *Statist. Acc. Seelt., Campsie* XV. 331 There were

employed at least two men at the windlass, putting up the coals in skiffes, termed hutches.

7. *Skift*, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Also *skifte*, *skytte* [e. [a. ON. *skipti* (MSw. *skipte*; Norw., Sw., Da. *skifte*) distribution, shift, etc.; cf. *SKIFT* *v.* 1] A shift, in various senses; a change; a division or share; an artifice, device, or trick.

a. 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstman) II. 1719 Now as hillis hie it schawis, Now set laich with ane nobir skift, That þai may senocht bot be lifit. e. 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 130 At oure soper as we saite... My skiffe come to scathe. e. 1450 *Br. Curstase* v. 18 in *Babes Bk.*, Yf any man have part with þe in gyft, With hym þou make ane skiffe. e. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 392 Is ther oone other skiffe. *Boi syfte*, lady, syfte? 1470—53 *Malory Arthur* vi. xviii. 211 Make ye as good skiffe as ye can; yif shal bere this lady with you on horsbak voio the pope of Rome. 1523 *Mort. Confut. Tindale* Wks. 481/2 He will haue a clappe on the tooe cheke or the tother, make what skiffe he can.

8. *Skift*, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* (See quot.)

1783 W. GORDON *Livy* i. iv. (1823) 20 The water had subsided and left the trough or skiff [L. *alveus*], in which the infants had been exposed, on dry ground.

Skift, *sb.* 3, variant of *SKIFF* *sb.* 2

1877 MAY LAFFAN *Hon. Miss Ferrard* I. vii. 191 The autumn leaves rustling under foot and flying off at sudden skiffs across the dry ruddy grass.

Skift, *v.* 1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4-6 *skytft*, 4-5 -e (5 *scytft*), 4-5, 9 *skift* (8 *Sc. skift*), 5 -e. [a. ON. *skipta* (MSw. *skipta*; Norw. and Sw. *skifta*, Da. *skifte*) to divide, change, etc., = OE. *scifstan*, *SHIFT* *v.* 1]

1. *trans.* To shift, change, or move (something).

13... *Cursor M.* 23678 (Edinb.), Son and mon, and stem on lift, þat ai wit stiring er nu skift... Fra þat tim sil sal þai stand. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 799 Now haf þai skifted my skyl & scomed natwe. e. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 389 He wolde never skifte his clouths bod onis in a yere. 1470—53 *Malory Arthur* ix. xl. 405 Lete see now yf ye can skyfte it with your handes. 1888—in many north. dial. glossaries, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

2. To arrange, devise, manage, or order (something). *Obs.*

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 569 'Þus schal I', quoth kryste, 'hit skyfte, þe laste schal be þe fyrst þat stryker.' 7a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 32 Scathille Scotlande by skylle be skyftys as hym lykys. 1816, 1843 Luke 3e skyfte it so þat vs no skate lympe.

3. To divide, distribute, or make division. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Sir Amadas* 644 (W.), Bot skyfte me evon... Gysse me my parte, Y will away. *Ibid.* 656 Ouderwys skyft ivyll not wee, Bot at your wyll schall hit bee. c. 1425 *Cast. Perseus*, 103 in *Macro Plays* 80 His good... he wolde þat it were scyftid a-mongis his ny kynne.

4. *intr.* To ordain; to act, devise. *Obs.*

c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 61 Bot Godd that skiffull kan skift, Mad theu alle serely spekland. c. 1500 MEONALL *Nature* L (Brandl) 574 Well enured men, suche as... cao best for you in tyme of nede skyft.

5. To undergo shifting, change, or removal; to change one's place, etc. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13... *Gnaw & Gr. Knt.* 19 Oft boþe bylyse & blunder Ful skie he skyfted synne. a. 1400—50 *Alexander* 497 To skyre skarlet hewe skyfts hie face. *Ibid.* 5040 Baldly he wepie, þat he so skyftid skifte. 1797 J. LEARMONT *Peems* 67 The sun now frae the twal hour point Had nearly skiffit twa hours yont. 1847 E. & A. BROWNE *Wuthering Heights* xlv, He mad ye skiff properly. 1848 *Tales of Kirkcubright* 155 A huge carved oak rocking chair 'fearful lubbardly for skiffing'.

6. To escape, get away from. *Obs.*

e. 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 41 Why, sir, to skyfte (þr. skystel) fro his skath We seke for your socoure þis sesone.

Hence 7. *Skifting* *obl. sb.*, division, distribution.

c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 249 So þer fell a grette debate... for skyfting of his money betwix þaim.

Skift, *v.* 2 *Sc.* [Perhaps only a special use of prec.; see also *SKIFF* *v.* 2] *intr.* To move lightly and quickly; to skip, run, glide, etc.

a. 1558 SIR R. MARYLAND *Peems* (Mail. Club) 50 Use not to skift about the gait. 1640 *Canterburian Self-Conviction* Postscript, 13 But ye skift out here much further to an extravaganse. 1790 A. WILSON *Tr. W. Mifflin* Post. Wks. (1846) 112 High over my head the sheep in packs, I see them mice-like skiff. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 182 And Arnold's nakit ghaist was seen Loupin'... And skiffin' ower the roofs like fire.

Skifter, *v.* (See quot. and cf. prec.)

1887 Mrs. C. READE *Maid of the Mill* xxi, He murmurs spasmodically and skiffers off down the stairs.

Skifting, *Sc.* variant of *SKIERING* *obl. sb.* 4.

1842 *Aiton Domestic Econ.* (1857) 223 Then take stone, hewn and well jointed, and set it as a skiffing round the whole wall. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Ed. Farm* I. 119 The floor... finished with a neat skiffing board... round the walls of the barn.

8. *Skig*, *a.* *Obs.*—1 In a skyg. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. and Sw. dial. *skygge*.] Fastidious.

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 71 He is so clene in his court... Nil he nere scoymys & skyg & non scape louied, hit were a mervay to much.

Skig-ing, *obl. sb.*: see *SKI*.

9. *Skikart*, *Obs.* [? f. *SKICK* *v.*] An old name for the hare.

a. 1325 in *MS. Digby* 89 fol. 163 b, þe scolewine, þe skikart.

10. *Skilfer*, *Obs.* *rare*. [a. Du. *schilfer* († *schelfer*) fragment, scale; cf. *SKALFERING*.]

1. A small piece; a splinter.

1597 A. M. *tr. Guillouneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/2 If you perceive anye skiffers or splinters by the which that membrane might be pricked. 1599—tr. *Gabelkauer's Bk. Physicke* 342/2 If... there were one little skilfer, or smale boate.

pat skill has for to make it sord. 1553 *Respublica* 1109 Will ye beleve People that hath no manner of skill to judge or to descerne what thing is good or yll? 1595 *Drayton Legends* ii. 34 Though...pleasing be his Rime, Yet all his skill cannot excuse her Crime. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 3 b. If these...bee granted to a man that is unexpert, and hath no skill and science to exercise...the same. 1671 *Milton P. R.* iv. 552 To stand upright Will ask thee skill. 1738 *Westes Psalms* cxxxix. 4 Heav'n, Earth, and Sea...Shew me thy wondrous Skill. 1784 *Cowper Task* iii. 407 No works...but such as may amuse...demanding rather skill than force. *Ibid.* vi. 619 That oft we owe our safety to a skill We could not teach. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* v. i. 543 Utterly destitute of the skill necessary to the conduct of great affairs. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* viii. § i. 452 The boy inherited his father's skill on lute and organ.

b. Const. in (also arch. of) a subject, practice, etc.

1553 *Eorn Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 9 Whiche viage is sufficiently known to such as have any skill in Geographie. 1590 *Plain Perc.* 9 Every cut-purse vseth them...that hath had any skill in his imfiken Handsaw. 1662

6 Their great skill in Astro- 1676 *Ray Corr.* (1848) 122 n the feeding and ordering of singing-birds. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 78 ¶ 9 Who shows as much Liberality in his Practice as he does...Skill in his Profession. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* v. His professional jealousy, personal strength, and skill in the use of arms, brought him into many quarrels. 1887 *Swinnburne Locrine* i. 20 No skill of speech have I. 1889 *Barric Window in Thrums* xix. 195 He had little skill in talk.

† c. An art or science. Obs.

1570 *Dee Math. Pref.* alij. Of the former knowledge Geometrical, are grown the Skills of Geographie, Choro-

1573 *Heywood Brazen Age* into the infernal Prose- vi. (1840) 118 Richard... quickly got money, the sinews of warre, by a thousand princely skills. 1667 *Deacy Chr. Piety* v. § 27. 241 And certainly, the skill of Christian suffering is not the easiest of all trades or sciences.

† d. A skilled person. Obs.—

1657 *R. Lovejoy Lett.* (1663) 77 You will much oblige me to propound it to as many skills as you shall converse with, and to send me their several judgements.

7. Knowledge or understanding of something. Now arch.

1587 *Golding De Mornay* xxvii. (1592) 425 If thou eate of the tree of the skill of good and euill. 1638 *Fratly Strict. Lyndon* i. 157 Surely that Priest...could not have skill of brachygraphy, nor well spell Latine. 1685 *Burner tr. More's Utopia* Pref. 3 If he...has a competent skill of the one tongue, and is a master of the other. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* v. Since ye say ye ha'e skel of the law. 1887 *Morris Odyssey* xi. 463 'Thereof I have no skill, Whether he liveth or dieth.

† 8. No skill, it matters not. Obs.—

1575 *R. B. Appius & Virg.* in *Harz. Dodsley* IV. 128 Though shame or defame do happen, no skill.

9. attrib. and Comb. (in sense 6), as *skill-pride*, *-thirst*; *skill-contending*, *-wrought* adjs.; *skill facet* (see quot. 1850).

1591 *Sylvester Du Bartas* l. i. 664 With curious Skill-pride, and vaine dreames. 1593 *Shaks. Lucr.* 1018 Busy yourselves in skill—contending. 1638 *Sumner Du Bartas* u. i. ii. —thirst, Envy, Felony. 1597 To reueyle the veyle of Nature, to prophane her mysteries for a little curious skill-pride. 1751 *J. F. Frieres Treat. Diamonds & Pearls* (ed. 2) Gloss. In Brilliants, there are two scets, *skew* or *skill* facets and *star* facets. 1850 *Holtzaffel Turning* 111. 1330 These triangular facets are called skill facets, from the difficulty of placing them correctly. *Ibid.* 1336 A row of double skill facets are then arranged around the girdle. 1887 *R. Brown Trilogy* 72 For ever dart-struck was his casque Skill-wrought.

† Skill, sb. 2. Obs. rare. ? A skillett.

1600 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 128 One skille xj4; one brazen ladle viij4. 1603 *Ibid.* 129, ij skilles xix4.

Skill, obs. variant of SKULL 2, basket.

Skill (skil), v. 1. Now arch. Forms: 3 skel-len, skilen, 4 skile; 4-5 scil, 5-7 skil, 6 skyl; 5-6 skyl, 6 skille, 6- skil. [a. ON. *skilja* to divide, distinguish, etc., or *skila* to decide, expound, related to MDu. and MLG. *schillen* and *schelen* to differ, make a difference, etc. Cf. SKILL sb. 1.]

† 1. a. intr. To separate, part from. Obs.—

1200 *Vices & Virtues* 17 Du...noldest benchen of ðine forðsiðe, þat tu fram ðine lichame scoldest skelien, and te for me cumen.

† b. trans. To separate, divide, take out. Obs. 1200 *Ormin* 1686 Unnlic all oþer lede, & skiled ut all fra þe folc þurh halz lif & lre. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9201 Wel sal he cun knau quik es quilk, Fra the wick þe god to scil.

† c. To make free or quit of. Obs.

1481 *Caxton Reynard* xvii. (Arb.) 44 The kynge hath skylled hym quyte of alle his brokes and forgyuen hym all his trespases and mysdedes.

2. † a. intr. To cause a distinction or difference. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Swo þe holte gote þem fulde of him seluen, and sette þe word on hem þe þere spoken, and skiled on hem þat þie herden.

b. impers. In negative or interrogative clauses: To make a difference, to be of importance, to matter. † Also with dat. of person. Now arch.

Extremely common from c. 1325 to c. 1670. 1460 *Capgrave Chron.* (Roll.) 206 If thei mad question to what entent thei schuld rise, this answer had thei—It skil you not, so ye have good wagis, and truly payed.

1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 173 What

skilleth you though that he dyes this nyght? 1530 *Heywood Weather* (Brandl) 443 What y' deuyll shold skyl though all y' world were dum. 1580 *Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 245 Whether he be now lying, I know not, but whether he be or no, it skilleth not. 1614 *Jackson Creed* iii. 16 It skils not how infallible the truth in it selfe or the proposer be. c. 1680 *Hickeringill Hist. Whiggism* u. Wks. 1716 l. 118 From the Court or Queen, what skills it? I commend him. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* ii. l. ii. Blow the brains or thinking-faculty quite out of him for the time: it skils not; he...revives on the morrow. 1861 *Lytton & Fane Tannhäuser* 94 Hence! What'er I am it skils not.

c. impers. To avail, help. Now arch.

1528 in *Styrpe Eocl. Mem.* (1822) V. 368 If you have any...ment...give up to...tarye at home, for... Ipswich. 1814

His youth through all the mares of its race. 1848 K. H. Digby *Broadstone of Honour* 111. *Morus* 220 It may not skill repeating the names of holy men forgotten by the moderns. 1880 *McCarty Own Times* lii. IV. 103 But what skills talking?

d. To care, reck. rare.—

1821 *Scott Kenilw.* xi. Whether he was the devil's crony or no I skil not.

† 3. To allege in argument. Obs.—

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 343 For al that euer I skile may, I am concluded with a nay.

4. To understand, comprehend. Now dial.

1500 *How the wise man taught his son* in *Harz. E. P. P.* l. 170 Skyl fully what thou pray. 1555 *Puier Aeneid* t. 16 Encompass with the cloud he goes (a wondrous thynge to skyll). 1573 *G. Harvey Letter-bk.* 18 Truly I cannot scil what is procure malum scoli. 1632 *J. Featly Hon. Chast.* 9 Who skils not the cunning of those delicate imposters, in their wretched devices? 1657 *J. Watts Viind. Ch. Eng.* 115 Seeing you are unlearned, and skill not the Original languages. 1677 *Barrow Serm.* (1686) l. xiii. 191 The speaker little skilleth the use of speech, or the rule of conversation. 1828 *Carr Craven Gloss.* Skill, to know, to understand.—'I niver could skil him'.

† b. intr. To have knowledge of, or skill in, something. Obs. (Cf. SKILL sb. 5.)

1540 *Hyvor tr. Vires Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) K vii. Or what woman now adales, that is sad & wise, will be known to skill of dauning. 1561 in *Styrpe Eocl. Mem.* 1001 230 Lest the unlearned skil books. 1628 *J. Doughy* shifts besides they skill of 1662 *Evelyn Chalcogr.* 132 That they might the better skill in the works of Embrodery. 1691 *Ray Creation* i. (1704) 198 To vilifie those Studies which themselves skill not of.

c. With inf.: To know how to do something. Also with how. Now arch.

1586 *Stoney Arcadia* lxx. Wks. (Grosart) II. 157 They now skild not how from him to wend. 1671 *Evelyn Let. to Father Patrick* 7 Sept. He would be thought a thick-skinn'd doctor...who skil'd not to discern how a thing might be real, and yet spiritual. 1677 *Barrow Wks.* (1830) l. 462 Not skilling to get his suit quietly, he would extort it by force. 1859 *S. R. Hole Tour Ire.* 13 He who skilleth not to brew it...may thank me, perhaps, for thus instructing him. 1865 *Neale Hynde Paradise* 46 If there be that skills to reckon All the number of the Blest.

d. trans. To order, dispose. Obs.

1610 *Sir J. Melvil Mem.* (1683) Pref. A man may many times, if he skill it aright, give his Prince good counsel, contrary to his inclinations.

† 5. intr. To get along, to subsist. Obs.—

1537 *State P. Hen. VIII.* 11. 449 The pore Englishe erth tillers in the English plase cannot skyl upon penury nor wretchednes, as the lrishe tenants do sustayne.

6. trans. To teach, instruct. rare.—

1813 *A. Wilson Foresters Poet.* Wks. (1846) 218 Not he who guides the legs, or skills the clown To square his fist, and knock his fellow down.

† Skill, v. 2. Obs.— [Of obscure origin.] intr.

To mount, ascend.

1400 *Lybeaus Dese* 1844 Lybeaus wyth goodwyll Into hys sadell gan skyl, And a launce yn hond he hent.

Skilled (skild), ppl. a. Also 6 skild. [f. SKILL sb. 1 + -ED 2.]

1. Of persons: Possessed of skill or knowledge; properly trained or experienced.

1552 *Elvot s.v. Callee*. To be well skilled in the law. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* iii. 1. 92 Gentlemen, well skild in Musick. 1662 *Stillingfl. Orig. Sacra* ii. 11. 127 The parts of the Egyptian learning, in which the Scripture tells us Moses was skild. 1668 *Fryer Acc. E. India* § P. 291 The Persians are skild...to shoot flying. 1743 *Fraser's Tr. Horace*, Odes i. xv. 31 And Sthenelus, in battle skild: Or skild to guide with steady Reins, in Chariot skild. 1790 *Glossm. Des. VII.* 148 More skilled to raise the wretched than to rise. 1806 *Berkeford Atteries Hum. Life* i. Concl. We are...skilled both in active and sedentary recrea- 176 Sarsfield... 176 and was still *Iliad* iv. l. 114

b. In attrib. use. (Now common.)

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 484/2 An unusual influx of skilled labourers into any employment. 1856 *Bono Russia at Close of 18th c.* (Haki. Soc.) Intro. 18 Furnishing him with warlike ammunition and with skilled engineers. 1857 *J. W. Donaldson Christian Orthod.* 436 A general designation of professional or skilled workmen. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 21 V. 475 Every physician and every skilled artist does all things for the sake of the whole.

2. Of work: Requiring or showing skill.

1776 *Adam Smith W. N. l.* x. (1904) l. 113 The policy of

1876 A. S. Murray *Mythol.* iii. (1877) 43 He...seems more the patient god of skilled metal-working.

Skilless (skil'less), a. Also 3 skilless, 9 skill-less; 6 skilles, 6-7 skillesse, 6 skyllesse. [f. SKILL sb. 1 + -LESS.]

1. Devoid of (or reason or) knowledge; ignorant. 1200 *Ormin* 3715 Wiþ mannkin þatt wass stunn't, & dill, & skilles wass summe asse. 1561 *Norton & Sack. Gordouc* u. ii. Lest skilles rage throwe doune with head-long fal Their lands. 1577 *Holinsheo Chron.* IV. 661 Writing the doings of other persons in a toong wherein I am skillesse. 1601 *Shaks. Twel. N.* iii. 9 [Through] iealousie, what might befall your trauell, being skillesse in these parts. 1627 *May Lucan* x. (1631) 595 The skillesse people run Through the vast pallace scatter'd vp, and downe. 1814 *Cary Dante, Purg.* ix. 100 A heavenly dame, not skillesse of these things. 1818 *Keats Endym.* iii. 509 A little patience, youth! 'twill not be long, Or I am skillesse quite.

2. Lacking skill; unskilled, unskillful.

Hand May prove the Ruin of the Land. 1662 *Fuller Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) 203 But Swords and Guns have not... a brigade of poor gentlemen to replace these arrogant and skillless dockers.

b. Of things: Showing a lack of skill; badly made, crude, inartistic.

1830 *Goown Clondesley* l. x. 156 The crude and skill-less impositions of the Turk. 1846 *Trench Mirac.* i. (1862) 119 In their skill-less delineations the artists could not manage to find room for more. 1860 *Lo. Lytton Lucile* ii. iv. 5 What matter though skillesse the lay be, and rude? Hence skillessness, want of skill.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 183 He had messed the mouth of a loose-fish by his awkward and impotent skillessness.

Skillet 1 (skil'let). Forms: a, 5 skellet(t, 6-7, 9 skellet (7, 9 -it), 8 scellet, b, 6 skyllet, 7 skillett, 6- skillet. [Of obscure origin.

The sense is against connexion with OF. *eschelle*, etc., a little bell (see SKELLAT), and both form and sense differ from OF. *eschelle*, *eschelle*, a small plate. The ending -et, however, and the culinary associations of the thing itself, make it probable that the source was AF. or OF.]

1. A cooking utensil of brass, copper, or other metal, usually having three or four feet and a long handle, used for boiling liquids, stewing meat, etc.; a saucepan, stew-pan. (See also quot. 1866.)

a. 1403 *Nottingham Rec.* 11. 20 Unius skellet aeneae, ij d. c. 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Hennich) 131 Take crownes of whitsoot bred, smal myed on a gnatous & do hit in a skellet. 1530 *Palser. 2719* Skellet with a handell, *tailon*. 1576 *Baker Jewell of Health* 144 b. These after putting into a possenet or skellet, set...over the fyre. 1616 *Surf. & MARKH. Country Farme* ii. xix. 174 Then put it into a verie cleane sweet pipkin or skellet. 1668 *Struik Mariner's* Mag. v. xii. 67 Take an Iron Pot or Skellet...set it on the fyre. 1719 *Will of 7. Hrt.* (Yorks.). A dozen of trenchers, a skellet, a spit and racks. 1838 *Holloway Prov. Dict.* Skellet, a small pot with a handle. 1866 *Brooken Prov. Lines*, Skellet...a funnel shaped vessel, used principally for heating beer and milk.

b. 1519 *Maiton (Essex) Liber B.* fol. 160 b, iii ketills, a skillet, ix* platers. 1540 *Palser. Acolastus* M ij b. He shall gyue a lydde or couer worthy for the skillet or lyttell panne. 1578 *Lyte Dodoes* u. xlii. 201 The juyce of the leaves boyled...in a brasen pipkin or skillet is very good to heale...old ulcers. 1600 *Surflet Cuntre Farme* iii. l. 541 Boile them in fresh water in some skillet. 1658 *R. White tr. Digby's Povd. Symp.* (1660) 118 In boyling the milk it swells so high that it sheds over the brim of the skillet. 1707 *Sloane Jamaica* l. p. lxii, I have seen some try to boil Cane-juice to sugar in an ordinary skillet. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 103 The lightning...melted an old copper skillet. 1801 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Epist. Ct. Rumford* Wks. 1812 V. 136 Whose tinkers form...Skillet and saucepans. 1859 *Jephson Britanny* v. 55 The dressers were resplendent with immense brass skillets. 1881 *Coruh. Mag.* Mar. 364 Armed with a skillet she happened...to have been scouring.

2. dial. (See quot.)

1823 *E. Moor Suffolk Words* 353 Skillet, the thin brass perforated implement used for skimming or fletting the cream off milk.

3. attrib. and Comb., as skillet-maker, pan, soot; also skilletful.

1552 in *Bury Wills* (Surtees) 142 Too brasen pannys, to kattylls, one skillet panne. 1613 *Cotgr. Poistier*... a Skillet-maker, or Fryng-panne maker. 1641 *Milton Animadv.* 67 Your confutation hath...left nothing upon it, but a foul taste of your skill soot. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 373/2 Mrs. Pearson...had baked a skilletful of hot biscuits.

Skillet 2. [Of obscure origin; there is no obvious connexion with prec.]

1. (See quot.)

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 3/4 Here a block is being cut into the right length and shape for 'skillets'; the wooden strips of which matchboxes are made.

2. A thick flat piece of silver or other precious metal (Cent. Dict.).

Skillet, variant of SKELLAT, bell.

Ski-lick, rare.—= SKILLIGALEE 2.

Cf. Devonshire skiddick in similar uses.

1835 *Murray Olla Podr.* (Ritdg.) 322, I havn't a skillick till quarter-day.

Skilgalee (skil'igal'f). slang. Also skilla-, skillo-, skilly-, and -golee, -glee. [prob. a purely fanciful formation.]

undertook to skim for the benefit of his friend. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* 11. 75 He... was skimming the telegrams in an unconcerned manner.

7. To move, glide, fly or float, lightly and rapidly over or along (the ground, etc.).

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iv.* 76 Then stooping on the Meads and leafy bowers, they skim the floods. 1716 *GAY Trivia* 11. 232 The Ball now skims the Street. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* 11. 101 Smooth as Swallows skim The new-shorn Mead. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 143 One of the most rapacious little animals that skims the deep. 1809 *CAMPBELL Gert. Wymon.* i. ii. The happy shepherd swains...skim, perchance, they lake with light canoe. 1849 *M. ARNOLD Resignation* 71 The red-grouse...Skims, now and then, the shining ground. 1878 J. BULLER *New Zealand* i. ii. 27 Wild fowl skim the surface of the water. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 5/1 Lady Duffus-Hardy...has skimmed a large expanse of country in order to cull these blossoms for our delectation.

b. To pass over (a surface) with close approach or very slight contact.

1795 *MORSE Amer. Geogr.* I. 42 On that day the sun, when lowest, skims the horizon without setting. 1822 *INUNSON Sci. & Art* I. 414 If you now turn to the north you will find that some one just skim the horizon. 1826 F. REYNOLDS *Life & Times* 11. 121 The car, instead of deeply entering the water, only slightly skimming the surface.

8. To cause to fly lightly; to throw (a thing, esp. one having a flat surface) so that it maintains an evenness of balance or poise in its flight.

1611 *COTGR., Ricochet*, the sport of skimming a thinnest stone on the water. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1511) IV. 138 I skimmed my hat after him to make him afraid for something. 1768 *Woman of Honor* 11. 245 I took the guinea, and, the window being open, I skimmed it out. 1816 *SCOTT Antiqu.* xliii. He skimmed his cocked-hat in the air. 1828 — *Hrt. Midl.* i. Hearing the voice of the guard as he skimmed forth for my grasp the expected packet. 1837 *MARY COWDEN CLARKE Girlhood Shaks. Heroines* vii. 174 To skim both bread and trencher to the other end of the hall.

9. *intr.* To sail, glide, float, fly, run, etc., with a light and easy motion, on or close to some surface, or through the air.

In very frequent use from c. 1700. 1591 T. ELIOT *Disc. Warre* 18 The little Pyrate, that did but skimme vp and downe the sea in a little Brigandine. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commur.* 7 The winds skimming over the face of them, fannes the coole vapour all over those quarters. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg. i.* 497 Sportful Coots run skimming o'er the Strand. 1705 *BERKELEY Cave of Dummore Wks.* 1871 IV. 507 A rivulet...skims along the side of the cave. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* 11. 287 As the slick Levret skims before the Pack. 1744 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xv. The barges were seen skimming along the moon-light sea. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xliii. The hard glazed hat in question skimmed into the room like a bird. 1855 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* 11. 302 An English-built yachet skimmed by. 1886 *Blanch. Exam.* 8 Jan. 6/1 The sleighs skim along very smoothly and lightly as long as the ponies keep their feet.

fig. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* 11. 111. 151 Others who are for s' out Nat.

I never touch the greater part lying at the bottom. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxxi. I hate the judgment that, like the flesh-fly, skims over whatever is sound, to detect and settle upon some spot which is tainted. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 187 The science of comparative religion skims round the outside of the region.

b. To glance over, without reading closely. 1738 *MRS. PENDRYVES in Mrs. Delany Lett. & Corr.* (1861) I. 30 Your last letter, which...I skimmed over to satisfy myself of your health. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* i. iv. Plumeo skimmed over the pages, like a swallow over the flowery meads. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtaur Family* I. 89 Why in such a hurry? Let me first just skim over the paper. 1843 *LE FEVRE Life Trav.* Phys. I. i. 14 He was skimming over my introductory epistle.

c. To pass over lightly, without dwelling upon or treating fully.

1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* 11. viii. Wks. (1802) 234 They skim lightly over the arguments. 1765 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) 11. 430 Our blemishes and foibles...which the eye does not willingly fix upon, but is apt to skim lightly over. 1824 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) 11. ii. v. 263 He skims over rather than dives into the subjects of which he treats. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1319/2 He is skimming over a real difficulty, which is not to be evaded by eloquent talk.

d. To go over lightly with the scythe. c. 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 26 in *Hush.* 111. (L. U. K.). The rank grass...is 'skimmed over' or mown, and made into hay for young stock in the winter.

10. To glance round the horizon. 1817 *KEATS I stood tip-toe* 17 There was wide wandering for the greediest eye...Far round the horizon's crystal air to skim.

Skimback. *U.S. local.* [? f. SKIM v.] A North American river-fish (see quot.).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 119 *Carpiodes cyprinus*, Quillback; Spear-fish; Sail-fish; Skimback. 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 437 *Carpiodes velifer*, the 'Skim-back' of the Ohio River, is a fish often seen in the markets.

Skimble-ska-mble, *a., sb., and adv.* Also 7-skimble, and 6-7, 9-skimble, 7-skimble. [f. SCAMBLE v., with usual variation of vowel in the first element: cf. *clitter-clatter*, *litter-lattle*, etc.]

A. adj. 1. Confused, incoherent, nonsensical, rubbishy.

In modern use only after the Shakspeare passage. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* 11. i. 154 Such a deal of skimble-scuffle stuff, As puts me from my Faith. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *1 Pks.* 11. 111/2 Here's a sweet deal of skimble

scamble stuff. 1822 *BYRON Vis. Judge*, Pref. Hence all this 'skimble-scamble stuff' about 'Satanic'. 1864 *DASENT Test & Earnest* (1873) 11. 69 He talks a deal of 'skimble-scamble' stuff about 'askance'. 1880 *RUSKIN Arrows of Chace* 11. 281 My belief is they scarcely sang a piece of pure Rossini all night, but had fitted in modern skimble-scamble tunes.

2. Accompanied by confusion or disorder. 1826 *HOVE Every-day Bk.* 11. 995 They skurry, in a skimble-skamble hurry.

B. sb. Confused or worthless discourse. 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsey* 37, He...askes...where's the wind...With such fine skimble-scamble, spitter spatter. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* 11. ii. (1866) 159 After a good deal of skimble-scamble of this nature.

C. adv. Confusedly, in confusion. 1715 in *ASH.* 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* 1. xvii. (1871) 140 The flakes shaded and mottled the sky, and fell twirling, pitching, skimble-scamble.

Skim-coulter. *Agric.* [f. SKIM v.] A coulter fitted with a plate of iron or steel which shaves off the top-layer of the ground and turns it into the furrow.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* Dec. 147/1 Mr. Duckett was the original inventor of the skim-coulter...It consists of a thin plate of iron, with a sharp edge, fixed horizontally to a common coulter. 1803 A. YOUNG *Hunter Georg. Ess.* 111. 163 This is entirely prevented by the skim-coulter, which is applicable to every sort of soil. 1825 *COBBET Rural Rides* 26 There was a skim coulter that turned the sward in under the furrow. 1881 *ELEANOR ORMEROD Manual of Injurious Insects* 81 A skim-coulter attached to the plough.

d. attrib. in skim-coulter plough; also used as *vb.* 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Line.* 74 Two skim-coulter ploughs, two drill markers. 1832 *Planting* 11. 23 (L. U. K.). To have the surface scarified, horse-hoed, or skim coulter ploughed. 1834 *Brit. Hush.* 1. 264 (L. U. K.). Skim-coulter ploughs have been used to obviate this inconvenience.

Hence **Skim-coultered a.**

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 542 It may be better to follow the practice adopted in some districts of using a skim-coultered plough. 1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Hush. Scot.* 1. 426 No plough ever yet invented will effect this object so well as a skim coultered plough.

Skime, v. north. dial. Also 8-g skyme. [perh. a. ON. *skima* to peer, look about one, = OE. *sciman* (of the eyes) to be dim or dazzled. Cf. also Norw. dial. *skimla* to squint.] *intr.* To squint, look askance. 1691 *RAY N. C. Words* 63 To Skime, to look a squint, to glee. 1788 — in *dialect glossaries* (Yks., Linc., Notts.).

Skimter, obs. form of SCUMTER.

Skimmed (skind), ppl. a. [f. SKIM v.] 1. a. Cleared of impurities by skimming.

1558 *VARDE tr. Alexis Secr.* 44 Adde to it two vnecs of skimmed Honnye.

b. *Skimmed milk*, = SKIM-MILK 1.

1623 [see SKIM-MILK]. a. 1722 *LISLE Hush.* (1752) 275 We in Leicestershire give them skimmed-milk and whey. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Agric.* 347 Sour Milk, as it is commonly called, skimmed Milk, Whey, and the like. 1815 *SMITH Panorama Science & Art* 11. 813 Another mode of varnishing plaster...is to brush it over with skimmed milk. 1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib. Troub.* 1. xxiv. They had a quart of skimmed milk, and were glad to get it. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commis. Agric.* (1869) 438 In every instance, except one, the milk sold as pure milk was skimmed milk.

Comb. 1837 *Flemish Hush.* 62 in *Hush.* 111. (L. U. K.). Some skimmed-milk cheese for family use. 1842 J. AITON *Domestic Econ.* (1857) 215 Milk is also manufactured into butter, and what is called skimmed-milk cheese.

c. Of cheese: Made from skimmed milk. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. This compound can be used only in the manufacture of skimmed cheese. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 5/5 A cheese with no brand on it will be classed as skimmed cheese.

2. Removed or collected by skimming.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* 11. iii. He speaks all cream, skimd, and more affected than a dozen of waiting women.

Skimmer (ski'mə), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 skemour, 5 skemere. b. 4-5 skymour(e), 5 skymere, 5-6 skymyer, 7 skimer. c. 4 skymmoure, 6 skymbur, 7 skymmer; 5- skimmer (8 skimmer). [In older senses ad. OF. *escumoir* and *escumier* (*esqueumier*): see SCUMMER sb. In later use also f. SKIM v. + -ER.]

1. A shallow utensil, usually perforated, employed in skimming liquids; also, any utensil or implement by means of which skimming or some analogous process is performed.

a. 1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 153, j skemour, j ladell. *Ibid.* 154, j skemours de laton empis, j. 14. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *Wr.-Vulker* 613 *Spmatorium*, a skemere. c. 1440 *Douce MS.* 35, fol. 24 b. Eete on the clothe with a skemere or a ladell to make it sader and flatter.

b. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 119 Gader it to-gederys with a ladelle or a Skymoure. 1559 *Paston Lett.* 1. 490, j ladels and j. skymours. 1607 *Althorp H.* House (1893) 2. 1607 *Althorp H.* Brasen skimmers pests, one brass skimer.

c. 1481-90 *Howard's Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 66 Item, a skimmer, 111/2 d. a 1553 *UDALL Register D.* iv. iv. I with our skimmer will fling him one skipper. 1589 [L. L.] *Papre v. Hatched Cijij*, Give me my skipper, Martins mull bath sod vnskimed these twelue mounes. 1600 *HOLLAND Lity* xxiii. xix. 487 Great store of nuts...which floated downe the channell unto Casilinum, and with grated skimmers of

wicker were taken up. 1658 *ROWLAND tr. Mowflet's Theat. Ins.* 913 Take away the froth that riseth, twice a day, with a wooden skimmer that bath holes in it. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 124 You may take off with a Skimmer, the Corn that Swims on the Water. 1750 *BLANCHLEY Naval Expos.* 153 Skimmers, made with a round Hoop of Iron...are used by the Scavengers for clearing Chips, etc. which float on the Surface of the Water. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* 11. 403 Shallow tinned iron or copper ladles, called skimmers. 1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* 1. 345 Some persons judge of the heat proper for pouring, by applying the skimmer to the surface of the metal. 1883 *ANNIE THOMAS Mod. Housewife* 76 As soon as this is melted, take out the oysters with a skimmer.

b. (See quot.) 1887 *GOODE Fisheries & Fish. Industr. U.S.* 359 As soon as the oysters are opened they are placed in a flat pan with a perforated bottom, called a skimmer, where they are drained of their accompanying liquor.

c. *U.S.* A clam or scallop, the shell of which may be used for skimming milk, etc.

1851 in *Cent. Dict.*

† 2. = SCUMMER sb. 2. *Obs. rare.*

1878 *TRAVIS Hiden* (Rolls) 1. 261 Men of Saxonia...beep hope lighter and stronger pan oyer skymours of pe see.

3. One who skims a liquid. *rare.*

1611 *COTGR., Escumier*, a scummeer, or skimmer, of liquor.

4. One who skims in reading.

1751 *SKELTON Deism Rev.* viii. (ed. 2) 11. 302 There are...different degrees of Skimmers; first, he who goes no farther than the Title-page. 1864 *Realm* 15 June 6 Nor is it quite fair to newspaper readers or skimmers to expect them [etc.] 1907 *Outlook* 9 Nov. 605/1 For the judicious skimmer there is in these handsomely illustrated volumes a rich store of entertainment.

5. *Ornith.* A bird of the North American genus *Rhynchops*, esp. the black skimmer (*R. nigra*).

The name has reference to the manner in which these birds obtain their food, by skimming small fish, etc., from the surface of the water with the lower mandible. 1785 *LATHAM Gen. Synop. Birds* 111. 11. 347 Black Skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra*. 1826 *STEPHENS in Shaw Gen. Zool.* xlii. 135 The Skimmers are distinguished from all other birds by the very extraordinary form of their beak. 1838 *AVOUDOU Ornith.* IV. 204 The hoarse cries of the Skimmers never ceased more than an hour. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 65/1 The number of birds on Cape Cod is very great, and among them are many rare ones for the North, such as the black skimmer, or shear-water.

6. a. A form of horse-hoe; a shim.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 375 The hand-hoes destroy those that are too near the beans for this skimmer or horse-hoe.

b. *U.S.* A form of skim-coulter (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.*).

7. One who scours, or passes lightly and quickly over, the sea, land, etc.

1821 *Fraser's Mag.* 111. 436 The poor skimmers over sea and land whom our friend so justly denounces. 1865 *JANET HAMILTON Poems & Ess.* 75 The cooling dove, the cawing rook, The skimmers of the lake and brook. 1893 *MCCARTHY Red Dinosaurs* 11. 47 Skipper Borringer... a persistent skimmer of the seas.

b. Applied to vessels, *spec.* to a particular type of yacht.

1844 *MRS. HOUSTON Yacht Voy. Texas* 11. 235 Thou 'Skimmer' of the untamed sea. 1862 *Louden Rev.* 16 Aug. 139 Only at the yachting stations will the tapering spars and the snowy wings of the skimmers of the seas be found. 1895 *WILSON, Gen.* 12 Sept. 7/2 The skimmer...is the only type which can be driven at abnormal speeds with a small sail area.

8. *Golf.* A particular kind of low stroke. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Sept. 4/2 The shot was a sliced skimmer off a wooden club.

9. *attrib.*, as skimmer-cake (see quot. 1863).

1863 *Wise New Forest Gloss.* *Skimmer-cake*, a small piece of skimmer-cake.

Skimmer (ski'mə), *v.* [Northern var. of SCUMMER v. The *sk-* suggests a Scand. origin, but there is no trace of the form in ON., and mod. Sw. *skimra* may be from German.]

1. *intr.* To skimmer, glitter, gleam.

c. 1440 [implied in the *vb.* sb.]. 1783 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* 11. 353 To Skimmer, to shine, to glitter. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 68 Weeds...which, now black, now tipped with light, skimmed and danced in the night air. 1845 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 11. 234 I skimmers from the play of light upon those numerous...crystals. 1885 *MISS YONGE Hist. Christian Names* 1. 255 The pale pure electric light that skimmers on the topmost.

2. To flutter, move rapidly.

For other dialect variations of sense, see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1824 *HOGG Wks.* 1865 I. 464 He was bounding over the heads of the maidens, and making his feet skimmer against the ceiling. a. 1815 *FOUR VEC. E. Anglia* 304 *Skimmer*, to flutter or frisk about lightly. 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* 1. xvii. Some were...skimmering away through the bright air, 1891 in *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 7/3 The hawk darted down, skimmered along the ground a distance, and was then lost in a wood.

Hence **Skimmering** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 123 Be ony skymeryng [i.e. skemeryng] of the skye When ze shulde knawe owthir lyng or knave? a. 1800 *PEGGE Suppl. Goss.* *Skimmer*, a skimmering light, i.e. glimmering. 1825 *JAMIESON Suppl. Skimmer*, the flickering of the rays of light. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. A fine skimmering morning, a splendid dawn betokening a fine day.

† **Skimmer**, obs. Sc. form of SCUMMER v.

I. 1. The integument of an animal stripped from the body, and usually dressed or tanned (with or without the hair), or intended for this purpose; a hide, pelt, or fur; also occas., an article made of this.

In technical use the *skins* of the smaller animals (as sheep, calves, etc.) are distinguished from the *hides* of the larger (as oxen).

c. 1200 ORMIN 3210 Hiss girrdell wass off sheeps skinn. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3677 Wit a rugh skin soe bidd his hals. a. 1340 HAMOLE *Pallier* cl. 4 Taburn is made of a dryd skyn. 1390 *Gowfr Conf.* 11. 359 His gulion, Whiche of the Skyn of a Leoun Was mad. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. iii. (1883) 93 The Notayres skynners (oryours) and cardewaners weike by skynnes and hydes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1551) 276 These be wolues in lambes skynnes. 1592 *Timme Ten Eng. Lepers* K ij, They have the skinne of the Hyena, ... three Crowne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 588 Skins of Beasts, the rude Barbarians wear. 1750 *ut Leonardus Almir. Stones* 82 Some say, it should be wrapt in the skin of a calf. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 72 In a little while the skins began to make their appearance, a few at a time; they were laid down in the lodge. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 349, f. Beneath is stretched a leather apron, or 'skin', to catch the filings.

b. In phrases, esp. those (a) denoting premature action or too confident anticipation.

(a) 1566 *Cal. Scott. Papers* (1900) II. 392 Theye could not marchaundrye for the beares skynne before they had hym. 1577 F. de Lisle's *Legendarie* F. vij, Selling the beares skynne which yet they had not taken. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. 93 The man that once did sell the Lyons skin While the beast liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. 1647 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1727) IV. iii. 436 We must not be dead. 1835 LYVTON in while the lion lives? *g Lane* xvii. 146 That reckoning which sells the skin of the bear before the beast is captured. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 5/2, I do not like to divide the skin before we have caught the bear.

(b) 1570 *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 489 You can have no more of the cat but the skin. 1582 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arch.) 96 Besides his Skynne, the Fox hath ought to pay. 1647 *Trapp Comm. Rom.* iv. 6 Every Fox must pay his own skin to the faler.

c. slang. (See quotes.)

1785 *Grose Dict. Vulgar T.* Skins, a tanner. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* Skin, a purse, a money bag. [Hence in later slang Dicts.] 1821 *Haggart Life* 35 Yuung M'Guire had taken some skins with a few shillings in each. 1895 *Mayhew Gl. World London* iii. (Farmer) Abstracting skins from gentlemen's pockets.

2. A complete hide of a sheep, calf, etc., or a part of one, specially prepared as parchment or vellum and used for writing or painting upon.

Cf. *leel skinn* parchment, and *skinn* used in the names of manuscripts.

1340 *Ayent.* 44 Beter may ech man rede be ilke zenne and be ope bre be loc of his inwyt panne ine ane sepes skynne. a. 1375 *Miner Poems* *Heroun* 121, 121, 28 He wrot so faste til bat he want, For his parchemyn skinn was so scant. c. 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xl. 280 This Pygwyde had well herde all that the kyng yow had sayd, & wrote it in a skynne of parchemete. 1583 *Sturges Anat.* *Abus* ii. (1882) 32 A whole skin of parchemete, and sometimes 2. or 3. skins will hardly serve. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Cons.* iii. x. (1654) 274 It is not a small skin that would containe that Tome. 1779-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 65 Writing, flourishing, and embellishing one large skinn of vellum with his said Majesties aimes. 1738 CHAMBERS *Jed. v. s. Parliament*, The Persians of old ... wrote all their records on skins. 1861 *Reade Cloister & H. lx.* The very skin of vellum Gerard had longed for. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* I. 1 The ponderous deed of eight skins of parchemete.

3. A vessel made of the hide of a small animal, such as a sheep or goat, and used for holding or carrying liquids, etc.

1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* xxx. (1870) 199 You shall draw your wyne out of one of the legges of the skynne. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1897/6 His Coach [was] visited, and a little skin of Wine ... taken out of it. 1745 P. THOMAS *Tril. Anson's Voy.* 54 We brought. Tar one Skin. 1835 SIG. J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xl. 530 A native drawing two skins of oil. 1846 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXIV. 175 The best Xites that ever smacked of the skin. 1879 *Froug Cesar* iv. 40 [The army] carried its water supplies with it in skins. 1874 G. C. HUTTON in *Oliver Lyle* (1910) viii. 82 You cannot keep Christianity in the old bottles of Constantine. It is continually bursting the legislative skins.

II. 4. The continuous flexible integument forming the osal external covering of an animal body; also, one or other of the separate layers of which this is composed, the derma or epidermis.

1340 *Ayent.* 81 Au oute cten byet syeble, bet ne zyeþ bote bet skin wyþoute. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Faine* iii. 1229 Marcia that loo her skyn bothe in face, body, and chyn. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Pyke a-way clene be bonys an be skyn, an bray hym in a mortar. 1485 *Bl. St. Albans* c. iij 1508 awin

xvii. (1870) 276 Refrayne from etynge of the skynnes of lyseshe and flesche, & bonnet meate. 1600 J. FORTY *Leo's Africa* v. 237 Their women are white, having blacke haire and a most delicate skynne. 1667 *Loyle Hist. Anim.* 4. Min. Isagoge b. The skynne in the sealosse is so thick, that speanes may be made thereof. 1704 F. FULLER *Aled. Gymn.* (1711) 201 The true Skin, and all its innumerable Glands. 1774 *Goulin. Ant. Hist.* (1776) II. 56 The skin of children newly brought forth, is always red. 1845 *Bunn Dis. Liver* 92 By circumscribed adema, or a slight blush on the skin.

1820 *Day Fishes Gl. Brit.* I. p. xx, The skin or tegumentary system may be entirely or partially scaleless.

Prov. 1419 26 *Pol. Poems* 70 It is worthy he smerte and be wo, pat of his own skyn wole kerue a thong.

b. *fig.* (See quotes.)

Quot. 1579 echoes *Persius Sat.* v. 116 'veterem pelliculam retines', which Cooper (1565) renders 'thou art the olde man still; thus hast still thinne olde skynne'.

1570 *Tomson Calvin's Sermon*. *Tim.* 133/1 We shall be allways in part lead away with our old skin, and there will be great remnants of the old man in vs. 2632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* ii. ii, They skip into my lord's cast skins some twice a year. 1828 LYVTON *Pelham* xxvii, That great epoch, when vanity casts off its first skin. 1856 *Mayhew Gl. World London* 39 The wealth in which the merchants of Rag Fair deal. Is merely the offal of the well-to-do—the skins sloughed by gentility. 1895 *Daily News* 1 June 3/2 Mr. Tree may be said. to have got into 'the skin of the part', as the French have it.

c. Without article, as a material.

1813 *Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem.* (1814) 88 When skin is exposed to solutions containing tannin, it slowly combines with that principle.

5. In allusive phrases: a. Denoting oppressive or severe treatment, or summary punishment

c. 1380 *Wyche Wks.* (1880) 73 Pus, as god seib of tyrannitis, þei taken here kyn for be lak. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeles* ii. 32 þey plucked the plomaye from þe pore skynnes. *Ibid.* 126 3c. plucked and pulled hem anon to be skynnes. 1549 *LATIMER 3rd Sermon*, *1st. Edm. VI* (Arch.) 66 She can bringe the luges skynne oute hys eares. *Ibid.* 97 Hewyll for wyddowes saken... plucke ye luges skynnes oute their beades. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vitellard* 55 Many... who in regard of their age... being esteemed as dead nien, haue made young men to tremble and quake, who erst purposed to plucke their skin oute their eares.

b. *Skin and bone(s)*, denoting extreme emaciation or leanness. Also, a very lean person.

c. 1420 *Ymyn Virgin* (1869) 73 Ful of fleische Y was to fele. Now, Me is lefte but skyn & boon. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edm. V.* 164 In... whose reigns the dyel, when she had nothing but a reuled skynne and bone. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Figur.* (1867) 134 Yet art thou skyn and bone. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* l. 251 My self being nothing but skin and bone, as one that languished in a Consumption. c. 1643 *Ld. HERBERT Autobiog.* (1874) 22 She languished and pined away to skin and bone. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* VII. 201 Her features are so regular... that were she only skin and bone, she must be a beauty. 1827 *Petrie's Captivity* (Constable's Misc.) 224 We arrived, emaciated and reduced to skin and bone. 1888 W. D. LIGHTHALL *Young Seigneur* 73 'Heh, heh, heh!' cried an old skin-and-bone.

c. *To sleep in a whole skin*, etc., to escape being wounded, to remain uninjured.

1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebellion* 45 The common saynge, Good to sleepe in a whole skynne. 1596 *NASHE Jaffron Wilden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 114 The foole is crafty enough to sleepe in a whole skin. 1609 *HOLLAND Lity* xxxii. 82 b, To enter into no armes at all, to sit still and sleepe in a hole skin. 1694 *EDWARD Plantus* 110 be gon in a moment, as you hope to sleepe in a whole skin. 1704 J. PITTS *Act. Alahan* ii. 16 The Algerines are a very imorous sort of People, willing to sleepe in a whole Skin. 1813 *SOUTHEY March to Moscow* x. He was besides in a very great fright, For a whole skin he liked to be in. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Marietta's Marriage* xliii, We'll assume... that your anxiety to keep a whole skin justified you in taking to your heels.

† d. *As the skin between one's brows*, etc., used to emphasize the force of an adjective. Obs.

1575 *Gamm. Gulton* v. ii. 121, I am as true, I wold thou knew, as skin betwene thy browes! 1599 B. JOHNSON *Kir. Alan* out of Hum. ut. i. Pant. Is he magnanimous? *Genl.* As the skin between your brows, sir. 1614 *North. Fair* v. iii, Thou shalt be as honest as the skin between his horn. a. 1643 *CARRWRIGHT Ordinary* v. iv, I am as honest as the skin that is between thy browes.

e. *To the skin*, through all one's garments; hence, thoroughly, completely. Also, leaving no clothing on the body.

(a) 1582 *ALLEN Martirymd Campion* (1908) 64 After these iij had been searched into their skynnes, and nothing found upon them. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. iv. 7 'His contentious storme Inuades vs to the skin. 1612 *COTER, Travels*, wet through, or (as we say) to the skynne. 1764 *FOOTE Major of G.* i. (1783) 14, I don't believe... that they were ever wet to the skir in their lives.

(b) 1613 *PUCIAS Illyrimarg* (1614) 749 The Saunges... giving all to their naked skynne... for the trifles he gave them. 1634 *MASSINGER Very Woman* v. v. We were boarded, pillaged to the skin, and after Twice sold for slaves. a. 1639 W. WATTSLEY *Prototypes* II. xxiv. (1640) 181 The Egyptians would rather sell themselves to the skynne, yea sell themselves and all, then they would... take come by force.

f. *Out of one's skin*, denoting excessive exertion, or more usually (with *jumpy*, etc.) extreme delight, excitement, high spirits, or surprise.

(a) 1584 B. R. *ut Herodotus* 2, 38 Hymself as one ready to leape out of hys skynne for joy... declared [etc.]. 1516 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 94 The marchant, if his gaires doe safe come in, Is with joy ready to leape out on's skynne. 1668 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* iii. xxvii. (1731) 283 How transported are my Spirits... that I am ready even to skip out of my skin for joy! 1732 *FIELDRING Miter* v. i, I am ready to leape out of my skin for joy. 1798 *COLMAN Blye Devils* i. 1, 'I would make me jump out of my skin with joy. 1809 *MAKINS Gl. Hist.* x. vii. Scipio... was ready to jump out of his skin for joy at the sight of me. 1850 *TOLLORE Castle Richmond* 111 viii. ... glad—out of *Event* xv. 10 to jump out of his skin', to use a racing term.

(b) 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence Wks.* (Grosart) II. 40 The souldiour may fight himselfe out of his skynne. 1865 *Trot-*

LOPE Bello Est. vii, Why should he be made... to drive the poor beast out of its skin?

g. *By (or with) the skin of one's teeth*, with difficulty, narrowly, barely.

In the original form *with*, etc., the phrase is a literal translation from the Hebrew text of *Job* xix. 20; the Vulgate and Septuagint render the passage differently.

1560 *BIBLE* (Geneva) *Job* xix. 20, I have escaped with the skynne of my tethe. 1647 *CLARENDON Contempt. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 510 He reckoned himself only escaped with the skin of his teeth, that he had nothing left. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 109 Skin of my teeth, I guess, if it hadn't been for Watty boy. 1892 *Nation* 9 Feb. 99/5 His eldest son was implicated in the robbery... and came off by the skin of his teeth. 1894 *SALA Lond. Up to Date* 66, I got in by the skin of my teeth.

h. *To save one's skin*, to save oneself from loss or injury.

1642 *ROGERS Naaman* Index, Equivocating with our conscience... for the saving of our own skin, is abominable. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* liv. 54 Dangerous Civilities... wherein 'tis a Hard Matter for a Man to Save, both his Skin, and his Credit. 1890 W. STEBBING *Peterborough* viii. 155 A poltroon who was ever considering how to save his skin. 1898 *DAVLE Tragedy Korosko* v, He was taken prisoner... and had to turn Dervish to save his skin.

i. Miscellaneous phrases (see quotes.)

For the *Sc. skin and binn*, see *BURN* 163. 2 b. a. 1592 *GREENE Jas. IV.* iii. i, Thou shalt both have thy skin full of wine and the rest of thy money. 1633 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wids.* ii. ii. (1670) 236 We must discern the skin from the shirt. c. 1680 *SOUTH Sermon* (1715) I. 36 If Mens Religion lies no deeper than their Skin. 1731-8 *SWIFT Pel. Conv.* 46 Why where should she be? You must needs know; she's in her Skin. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow... under the Effects of good Fellowship, it is said that he [has]... Got his Skin full. 1790 *Mme. D'ARLBY Diary Feb.*, I shall pity those men when the book comes out!—I would not be in their skins! 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* In a bad skin, out of temper, in an ill humour. 1838 *CARR Crim. Gloss.* s.v., 'To be in another's skin', to be in his place or situation. a. 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Circle* i. (1871) 221 Him who sticks so in his skin. *Ibid.* 224 Messer Angiolieri's slipped his skin. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xvi. ii. (1872) VI. 142 It is certain Voltaine was a fool... not to have a thicker skin. 1860 *WHYTT MELVILLE Holmby House* L. xi. 151 Lady Carlisle laughed under the skin.

6. A membrane covering any internal part of an animal body.

Gold-beater's skin: see *GOLD-BEATER* 1 b. c. 1400 *Langran's Cirurg.* 169 þe stomak & þe guttis is ordeyned a skyn, þatis clepid þe sphace. a. 1425 *tr. Arteries of Treat. Fistulae* etc. 69 Swynne gresse wele y-cleused of þe litel skynnez and smal y-kutted. c. 1475 *Pict. Voy.* in *W. Winkler 749 Hoc fren.* the skyn of the brayne. 1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* ii. ix. (1639) 84 If the skins [pleuro] which be joyneyd all the length of the breast within be inflammed. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* Introd., The internal Skin of the inner Cavities. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 1 The two Skins of the Mesentery. 1807 *Alb. & Dant's Syst. Med.* II. 1138 Skins may be expectorated abundantly.

7. Anything which resembles skin in nature or use; an outer coat or covering of anything.

a. The outer covering of certain fruits and vegetables; the peel or rind; also, the bark or rind of a tree or plant.

1398 *TRIVISA Hist. De P. R.* xviii. elv. (Rodl. MS.), Plinius... seip bat finte of siliqua is swete... and þe skynne þerof is ysete. 1558 *WAROK tr. Alexie's Secr.* 22 h, You shall take the rootes of... wilde Mallow, and scrape from them cleane their skynne ur barke. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. i. 56 The skynne [of the leek] is good for your broken Cucumber. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* (1675) 81 The body of this plant is soft... and between the skins, water issues forth as you cut it. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theronot's Tract.* ii. 34 The Cucumbers are so good in Aleppo, that... the Franks also eat them green, skin and all. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chilren & Vale Farm.* 116, I have often seen the very Skin, or Rind of the young Roots left behind in drawing. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 190 The moment the skin [of the apple] is first cut. 1862 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. iii. § 1 (ed. 2) 160 Red grapes may be made to yield a 'white' wine... but if the skins be left in the fermenting mass [etc.]. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 51 Yellow pine timber... placed at first skin to skin, and afterward 2 feet apart.

b. A pellicle, a film. Also *fig.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 64 Those remedies whiche ought... to drawe a skynne over my wound. 1671 *GRIW Anat. Pl.* i. ii. (1684) 15 The Cuticle becomes a Skin; as we see in the growing of the Coats of Cheeses, of the Skin over divers Liquors, and the like. 1678 *HOUBES Decam.* viii. 98 For the skin of the Bubble is Water. 1758 *KRM in Maquer's Chem.* I. 385 In the same manner take off a second skin that will form on the surface of the Lead. 1793 T. BERNARD *Calculus*, etc. 279 The heat of boiling water would not... produce a skin upon milk without the presence of air. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xiii. 110 Covered with gauze or muslin, or with a skin of dried skimmed milk. 1898 *HUXLEY Physicist* 81 It is this white solid substance which forms the skin on the surface of the water.

c. In miscellaneous uses (see quotes.)

1611 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. ii. 29 As in... as the puddling to his skin. 1677 *Descartes. Discours Mises in Mises Corrois* (1708) III. 243 The Diamond... are very well spread, large Stones... they have generally a bright Skin. 1763 *MASSON Rust.* I. 94 It enables the land... to come speedily to a good skin (as we term it), or coat of grass. 1835 *DARWIN Darwin of Life* ii. 12 If they [Laurentian hills] could be flattened out they would serve as a skin much too large for mother earth in her present state. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 285 Observations hitherto made in the earth's outer skin.

d. The surface of a piece of cast or rolled metal. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrm.* III. 425/1 The removal of the exterior skin of a casting greatly increases the corrosive

nction of salt water and its combined air. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* App. 54 It is used to form a hard and impenetrable skin to a piece of grey cast iron by the process called *chilling*.

e. Arch. The facing of a wall, in contrast to the material in the heart of it.

1884 *Mil. Engin.* 1. ii. 84 To have only a thin skin on the outside which could readily be knocked out by a crowbar. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/5 The disintegrated condition of the inner masonry rendered impossible the project of replacing the inside masonry without disturbing the 'skin'.

8. Naut. a. The planking, or iron plating, covering the ribs or frame of a vessel.

(n) 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Planking* is sometimes called 'laying on the skin', by the artificers. 1814 *Phil. Trans.* CIV. ii. 287 The ribs are covered by a skin of greater or less substance from the extreme ends of them to the keel or back-bone. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxiii. 44 The entire bulkhead was in a hila, as well as of the timbers and skin of the brig. 1867 *Swiss Sailor's Word-book* 629 *Skin*, this term is frequently used for the inside planking of a vessel, the outside being the *case*. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 4/5 The boat is most substantially constructed... the skin being of mahogany three-eighths of an inch thick.

(b) 1862 *Times* 7 Mar. The 18 inches of wood between the armour and iron skin. 1883 NARES *Constr. Ironclad* 5 The plates forming the outer and inner bottoms or skins are riveted on.

b. (See first quot.)

1841 TOTTEN *Naval Text Bk.* 394 *Skin*, that part of a sail, when furred, which remains outside and covers the whole. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 49 What cloth will you take for furling the spanker in a skin? The third from the leeche. 1884 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 134 Gather up the skin, shaking the slack sail well down into it.

9. Used as a term of contempt.

1825 JANIESON *Suppl.* *Skin*, a term applied to a person,

ing Company, his former employer, as 'that skin'.

III. *Attrib. and Comb.*

10. Attrib. a. In sense 'of, in, connected with, the skin', as *skin-disease*, *furrow*, *tint*, etc.

This type is very common in recent medical works.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body*... the skin and the skinner.

1676 MARVELL *Wks.*... the skin and the skinner.

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b. Misc., as *skin-like* adj., (to the) *skinward* adv. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Errata Colloq.* (1711) 302 That wears linen above, and woolen to the skinward. 1796 *Warrington Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 1. 82 *Skinny*, or *Skin-like*... tough, thin, and semi-transparent, like good leather skin. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1. 9 Gelatinous skin-like integument of the compound body.

13. Special comb.: skin-bone, an ossification in or of the skin; skin-book, a book made of parchment or vellum; skin-bound a., having the skin tensely drawn; hide-bound; skin-enter, a moth or beetle which infests and destroys prepared skins or furs; skin-faro, U.S. (see quot. and *skin game*); skin-finish, a particular style of chasing in bronze; skin-food, a preparation for improving the skin; skin friction, the friction developed between a solid and a fluid or gaseous body; skin game (see quote); skin-graft v., to subject to the process of skin-grafting; skinman, a skin-dresser or skin-dealer; skin-mark, a merchant's mark; skin-mercant, a skin-dealer (see also quot.); skin-plating, metal plating forming the skin of a vessel; skin-prints, tattoo-marks; skin-eraper, a strigil; skin-sensory a., of or pertaining to the skin together with the sensory apparatus; skin-vision, the power of perceiving distinctions of light by means of the skin; skin-wool, wool taken from the skin of a dead sheep; skin-worm, the Guinea worm; skin-yard, a yard used for the working of skins.

1865 *Companion to the Skin*... the skin of a vessel.

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1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 191 It is to be feared your Amsterdam affairs are rather skinned than cured. 1658-9 SIR A. HASLERIDGE in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 104 It may be skinned over for a time, but will break out. The people are not pleased. 1796 BURKE *Regis. Peace Wks.* 1842 tt. 289 It is only their assured and confident expectation... that skins over their mischievous dispositions with a momentary quiet. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* 1. x. The objects of which (so thinly were they skinned over) were just as evident to Emma as to Lady Frances. 1850 MERRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* ix. (1865) 1. 372 This open rupture was with difficulty skinned over at the last moment.

2. a. fig. To clothe, attire. rare.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iv. You never skin'd a new (= new) beauty more prosperously in your life. 1620 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* II. ii. Off with your husks; 't is skin you all in Sattin.

b. To cover with a skin or skins. rare-1.

1618 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1906) 1. 30 The jars are all fild, stoped close, skyned, and marked with the distinction of the fruits.

c. absol. To put a good skin on cattle. rare-1.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 190 The largest pasture... will neither skin nor follow, or in other words, is fit for nothing but good stock.

d. Naut. (See quote.)

1815 BURNBY *Falconer's Dict. Marine* s.v. *To Skin up a Sail in the Bunt*, is to make that part of the canvas which covers the sail when furred, smooth and neat, by turning the sail well up on the yard. 1841 TOTTEN *Naval Text Bk.* 394 To skin the sail up smooth is to turn it well up, and so as to cover the sail neatly and smoothly.

e. Shipbuilding. (See quote.)

c. 1850 *Kidling. Nav.* (Weale) 141, Planking is often termed skinning the ship.

3. intr. To form skin; to become covered with skin; to grow a new skin; to heal over in this way. Also fig.

1579 LIVLY *Enghenes* (Arb.) 181 The sooner it skinneth, the sooner it festereth. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Char.* I. (1655) 124 1763 MILLS away from for then it IV. 129 If

the ulcer skinned over in that way, the quacks will exult in having wrought a cure. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 392 The centre [of the ulcer] granulated and skinned naturally. 1891 RIGBY *Haggaro Nada* xxxv, 'The bole in his skull skinned over.

II. 4. trans. To strip or deprive of the skin;

to flay; to peel.

1591 PERCIVAL *Span. Dict.* *Desollar*... to skin, to put off the skin. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 246 The Crocodile is very strong, and one day as I caused one of them... to be skinned [etc.]. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, When they are off the Fire, stir, skin them, and squeeze about half a Lemon upon them. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 3 Apr. 1779, A fishmonger who was skinning an eel alive. 1853 SOYER *Pantrophon* 167 It was necessary to skin the bird very carefully. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 210 They may skin me alive, if they please.

b. To rub or scrape the skin off; to bark. Also trans.

1855 JARVES *Art Hints* 383 Almost every one of his pictures have been more or less skinned, to use an expressive term, by the carelessness of cleaners. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xlii. 167 It is the same hummock you skinned your shins upon. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adriatic Amer.* 97 My feet were already skinned in several places.

c. In phrases denoting excessive meanness or desire for gain, esp. to skin a hint.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vii. May I be broil'd like a Red-herring, if I don't think they are wise enough to skin a hint. 1834 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 193 Report 22, that she would skin a hint if she could. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 134 They'd skin a flea for his hide and tallow. 1859 LEVER *D. Dunn* iv. I was... brought up amongst fellows would skin a cat. 1884 [see FLINT s.v. 4].

5. To strip or pull off (a skin, etc.); to remove by drawing off inside out.

1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 228 They skin off your skin. 1853 MOXON *Arch. Exerc.* *Pruning* xxiv. P 11 Having carefully skinned off the Film with the edge of the Slice. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* I. 28 Turf of the Ground, skinned off and burnt to Ashes. 1861 DICKENS *Ch. Exp.* xxxi. Skin the stockings off... or you'll hush 'em. trans. 1895 LILLARD *Poker Stories* II. 59 Many a time I've seen a game player just skin off his watch and ring... and play them in.

6. intr. To shed or cast the skin; to lose the skin by rubbing.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 96/2 It skins every year; and its skin is said to be a remedy against the cramp. 1908 GILBERT MURRAY tr. *Aristoph.* *Frogs* 1. ii. When all my shoulder's skinning, simply skinning.

7. stang. a. trans. To clean out (a person) at play.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. To strip a man of all his money at play, is termed skinning him. 1864 *Daily Telegraph* 19 Oct. The gamblers did their best to give us fits; but in less than half an hour, sir, the little squaw she skinned the crowd. 1889 H. O'KEILLY *Fifty Yrs. on Trail* 343 In less than two or three hours [to] be skinned out of every cent.

b. To strip (of clothing or money); to fleece by exactions or swindling.

1851 MAYHEW *Labour* II. 71 Perhaps he gets 'skinned' (stripped of his clothes and money from being hounded, or tempted to helpless drunkenness). 1893 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 564/2 Suppose the Emigration Trusts skin the emigrants until they stop emigrating. 1898 *Scientific Magazine* LXVII. 669 Some new device is invented for enmeshing and skinning the investor.

c. *Skin the lamb* (see quote).

1864 *Slang Dict.* 232 *Skin the Lamb*, a game at cards, a

spreading a banquet. 1887 *Browning Parleyings* Wks. 1896 11. 733/2 The skinker fast brimmed Their glass with rare tipples' enticement.

† b. The constellation Aquarius. *Obs.*

1591 *Sylvestre Du Bartas* l. iv. 278 Mean-while the Skinker, from his stary spout, After the Goat, a silver stream pours out. *Ibid.* ii. 11. 19. *Columnes* 418 On 1b' Azure steep Our Parents plac'd a Skinker: and by him, Two silver Fibes in his floods to swim.

† 2. A jug or similar vessel used for skinking with. Also attrib. *Obs.*

1594 *Wills & Invent. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 245 The but-ill ed 7 46 th

a silver skinker.

Skinking, *vbl. sb.* [f. SKINK *v.*] The action of pouring out or serving liquor. Also attrib.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 57 The skinking pottles... were all of pure fine Gold. 1598 Florio, *Versations*, a skinking. 1611 *Ibid.* A pouring or skinking forth. 1633 *Mabie Celestina* ix. 105, I then to fall a skinking. 1819 (1827) 102 Had Bacchus self couldna weill have blam'd the drinkin'.

Skinking, *ppl. a.* [f. SKINK *v.*]

1. That skinks; wine-giving. 1582 *STANHYURD* *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 74 With nauye we passed by mounts of Nazon too skinking Bacchus allotted. 2. *Sc.* Thin, watery. (cf. SKINK *sb.* 2.) 1786 *BURNS* To a *Haggis* viii. Auld Scotland wants nae aggies. a 1894 *STEVENSON* *St. claret.*

Skink, *sb.* [perh. a frequent-hine.] *intr.* To glitter, glisten, sparkle; to have a showy appearance.

17. Lord Thomas xiv. in Percy *Reliques*. It skinked in their een. 1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed* Poet. Wks. (1846) 127 Ae night the lift was skinkin' a' wi' starns. 1888 *Glasgow Evening Times* 15 Oct. 216 A handful of flame which... merely skinkles on the window-panes.

Hence Skinkling *ppl. a.*

1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 205 Row't in a skinklan plaid. c 1795 ? *BURNS* *Poem on Pastoral Poetry* iv. Squire Pope but bunks his skinklin patches, O' heathen tatters! 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 30 Or flee about on skinklin' wing, Like butterflies. 1849 *SYMINGTON* *Harebell Chimes* 204 Death lurks in his skinkling fire.

Skinkless (skinnless), *a.* Forms: 5 *skin-*, *skyn-*, *les*, 6 *skinne-*, 6-7 *skinnlesse*, 8- *skinnless*. [f. SKIN *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Destitute or deprived of skin; having only a very thin skin.

c 1330 *HAMPOLE Med. Past.* in Horstman (1893) l. 98 *pe fleisch* here be cros stitich is skinkles & over-runne wi blood-rows. 1484 *CAXTON* *Fables of Æsop* v. ix. The wulf ranne awaye skynles. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud* *Fr. Acad.* ii. 59 The head would be very deformed if it were skinnlesse, where it is covered with haire. 1600 *HOSP. INCURABLE* *Foot* A iv. Those skinnlesse Snalles that lift vp their bones for nothing. 1611 *CORR.* *Priscandaux*, short, skinnlesse, and daintie puddings. 1706 *LONDON & WISE* *Retire'd Gard.* l. vii. 28 The skinnlesse pear is a kind of Russet in Shape and Taste. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 3101/2 What is it that's both skinnlesse, flies wingless, and goes roaring to Death? 1850 *KINGSLEY* *A. Locke* xxi. He was looking... at the skinnlesse cast on the chimney-piece. *Ibid.* He looked round again at the skinnlesse man. 1891 *ATKINSON* *Last of Giant-killers* 78 He [the raven] pranced about on his [the wolf's] scraggy skinnlesse carcase.

fig. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Mar. 331/2 There was nothing in it to make the most skinnlesse man in existence wince.

Hence Skinnlessly *adv.*

1859 *BOVO* *Recreat. Country Parson* (1862) 86 Not only are they themselves skinnlessly sensitive [etc.].

Skinklet, *rare.* [f. SKIN *sb.* + *-LET*.] A thin skin; a membrane.

1598 *FLORIO* *Cuticula*, a filme, a skin or skinklet, a thin rinde or pill. *Ibid.*, *Milza*,... a filme or skinklet.

Skinned (skind), *ppl. a.* [f. SKIN *sb.* and *v.*]

1. Having a skin, esp. of a specified kind. c 1400 *MAUNDEV*. (1839) xiv. 206 In another yle ben folk, that gon upon hire Hondes and hire Feet, as Bestes; and they ben alle skynned and fedred. 1611 *CORR.* *Marmote*,... a little muddie fish, headed, skinned, and fanned, like an Eele. 1641 *BROKE* *Joviall Crew* iii. Oh here they come. They are delicately skinn'd and limbd. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET* *Health's Improv.* (1746) 260 Skate is skinn'd like a File. 1727 *PHILIP* *Quarrell* (1754) 3 These Fish are... skinned like a Mackerell.

b. With defining term prefixed, as *clean-*, *dark-*, *fox-*, *hard-*, *loose-*, etc.

See also THICK- and THIN-SKINNED.

1450-80 *tr. Secreti Secret.* 32 Kepe the fro frische bat is hard skynned. 1523 *FITZHERB.* *Hush.* § 56 Se that be [an ox] have a brode ryb, and a thycke hyde, and to be lose-skinned.

COYNE, *Poite* 65 BRATHWAITE *ymard*, ye fox-skin'd.

ADAMS *New* clean-skinned body. 1897 *WATTS-DUNTON* *Aytlin* iii. vi. A bright-eyed, dark-skinned little girl.

2. Of wounds, etc.: Covered with skin. Also with *over*.

1640 *Dr. REYNOLDS* *Passions* xxvii. 288 Which like a skinn'd wound doth wrangle inwardly. 1739 S. *SHARP* *Surg.* p. xxx. The Edges of it in process of time, tuck in, and growing skinn'd and hard, give it the Name of a callous Ulcer.

3. Covered with a layer (of something).

1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* l. 245 When the earth grows dis-colour'd and skinn'd over. 1837 *WORKSW.* *Musings near Agapendene* 193 From pavement skinned with moss.

II. 4. Stripped of the skin.

1773 *RAY* *Journ.* *Low C.* 404 Their [frogs'] flesh shows white and lovely as they lie in the markets skinn'd and ready prepared. 1826 *SCOTT* *Woodstock* xxvii. The boy, whose appearance [was] not much dissimilar to that of a skinned rabbit in a livery. 1861 *MACM.* *Mag.* June 131 Birds and their eggs, skinned animals, and insects.

b. *colloq.* In phr. to keep one's eye skinned, etc., to keep a sharp look-out.

a 1859 *TRAITS* *Amer. Humor* (Barlett), Keep your eye skinned for sign. 1887 *FARRELL* *How He Died* 22 The reverend jossler... kept his eye skinned. 1898 *KIPPLING* *Fleet in Being* iii. We kept a skinned eye on her.

Skinner (skinnar). Forms: 5 *scynner*(e), *schynner*, *skynnar*(e), 6 *skynar*, 5-7 *skynner*, 6- *skinner*. [f. SKIN *sb.* or *v.* + *-ER* 1. Cf. ON. *skinnari*, MSw. *skinnare*, Norw. *skinnar*.]

1. One whose work or business is concerned with the preparation of skins for commercial purposes.

1398 *TRAVISA* *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxv. (Hodl. MS.), [The cat] is oife for his faire skynne itake of þe skynner and isdayne & ihuylded. 1418 *Nottingham Rec.* ii. 116 Johanne Crophyll, skynner. 1844 *CAXTON* *Fables of Æsop* v. xvii. Theyr skynnes were good for to make mantels with, yf skynners myght haue them. 1542 *BOORDE* *Dyetary* (1870) 249 Let your skynner cut both the sortes of the skynnes in smale peeces triangle wyse. 1592 *GREENE* *Upsal Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 268 He began to tell me that by his art he was a Skinner. 1600 *SURFER* *Country Farme* 873 The skynners are wont to make stomachers to lay over the stomacke. 1675 *OUTLAW* *Britannia* *Introduct.* The Principal Companies, are the Mercers... Skinners. 1859 C. *BARKER* *Assoc. Principle* ii. 45 One Hinde, a citizen and skinner of London, lent to Henry IV. the sum of £2000. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 852/2 Seven of the livery companies of London... the Mercers... the Salters... and the Skinners.

attrib. 1794 R. GRAY in *Scott* *Stat. Acc. Perth* (1796) 38 This corporation has a very convenient skinner-work.

2. One who removes the skin; a flayer.

1699 *DANIEL* *Voy.* II. ii. 318 Then the Hockser immediately Mounts, and Rides after more Game, leaving the other to the Skinners, who are at hand, and ready to take off his Hide. 1884 *Good Words* June 391/1 In districts where the game is abundant more skinners were enlisted.

3. *U.S.* One of a number of marauders who committed depredations on the neutral ground between the British and American lines during the War of Independence.

1775-83 [see *Cow-boy* 2]. 1821 J. F. COOPER *Spy* i. This poor opinion of the Skinkers was not confined to Mr. Caesar Thompson. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 290 Who knows but you are one of the tories yourself, or one of the skinkers? 1857 [see *Cow-boy* 2]. 1882 *LECKY* *Engl.* in *15th Cent.* IV. 129 The loyalist banditti called the Skinners.

4. a. (See quot.)

1866 *MAYHEW* *G. World* London 46 'Skinners,' or women and boys who strip children of their clothes.

b. A fencer; also in racing slang (see quot. 1874 and cf. SKIN *v.* 7c).

1874 *DRURY* *Sketches of the Days of the...*

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skinning are probably effects of one cause. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 435 The parts towards the centre may be so long kept from skinning, that the granulations may become weak.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1845 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 284 *Skinning*, a term used for planking a vessel. c 1850 *KINDEN* *Acz.* (Waele) 135 *Planking*, covering the outside of the timbers with plank; sometimes, called 'skinning'.

2. The removal, or stripping off, of skin; the fact of having the skin removed or rubbed off. Also fig.

1775 in *Asi.* 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Boniverille* i. 141 These... are bound to exert themselves... in taking leavers,

they were positively meritorious. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 105 My feet were not yet quite well, after the skinning they had got coming over the trail from Wallace.

† b. Fleecing, plundering. *Obs. rare*—

1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav.* *Perna* 347 Places for the skinning of strangers, who are reputed to be rich.

c. Improperly, exhaustion

of natural resources.

3. *attrib.*, as *skinning-apparatus*, *knife*, *process*, *table*.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* l. 602/2 The skinning process takes place in this stage. 1854 *WHEELWRIGHT* *Spring Lapt.* 206 Hoping soon to see it lying on his skinning table!

1875 *KNIGHT* *Dict. Mech.* 2166/1 *Skinning-apparatus*, a mechanical appliance for removing the hides from animals.

1884 *Good Words* June 391/1 The skinning knives did duty as table knives.

Skinnis, var. of ME. *kinnes*: see KIN *sb.* 1 6 h.

Skinnum. [See quot. 1854.] A variety of domestic pigeon.

1854 *MEALL* *Moubray's Poultry* 277 It is perhaps owing to the loose skinnies eyes and bill, that they are vulgarly called 'Skinnums'.

1867 *EGGEMEIER* *Pigeons* ix. 100 My skinnum was in his hand. Hurrah! the prize was mine.

Skinnny (skinni), *a.* [f. SKIN *sb.* + *-y*.]

1. Consisting or formed of skin; resembling skin or film; cutaneous, membranous.

1573 *BARET* *Ac.* sv. *Flie*. To flie with skinnny winges. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* xxiii. Proem. The bones charged with purulent and skinnie matter. 1615 *CROOKE* *Body of Man* 236 Heere is also to be observed a skinnny Ligament. 1657 S. *PURCHAS* *Pilgrimage* 6 The Bee hath four dry pel-

largest, all more or less membranaceous and skinnny. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 71 Whirls, surrounded by a skinnny sheath. 1875 *JOWETT* *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 660 So the hair sprang up in the skin, being of a skinnny and stringy nature.

fig. 1844 *MILTON* *Ch. Cost.* l. Wks. 1851 III. 21 Settling in a skinnny congealment of ease and sloth at the top.

Comb. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 331 L. *Seariosa*, Skinnny cupped Liatris.

2. Of, pertaining to, or affecting, the skin. *rare.*

1611 *CORR.* *Francier*, skinnie; of, in, or belonging to, the skinnie. 1737 *BRACKEN* *Farrery Impr.* (1756) I. 186 In cutaneous or skinnny Distempers. *Ibid.* 246 An excellent Medicine in Skinnny Disorders.

b. Lying next the skin.

1675 *HAN* *Woolley Gentlwe.* *Comp.* 114 Take the rump-end of the Back-bone, and lay it with the skinnny side upward.

3. Having the skin prominently shown; lacking flesh; thin, lean, emaciated.

1605 *SHAKS.* *Macb.* l. iii. 45 Each at once her choppe finger laying Vpon her skinnie Lips. 1724 *RANSAY* *Health* 118 With skinnny cheek, pale lips, and blood-run eyes. 1728 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Journ.* *Flanders* Wks. 1797 II. 29 The daughter of Herod... is rather beautiful, but too skinnny and lean. 1812 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb.* *Scot.* II. 127 Skinnny shrivelled grain produces food weak and unsubstantial.

1857 *HUGHES* *Tow Brown* II. 31 His long skinnny arms all covered with anchors and arrows and letters. 1899 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 415 A chicken... sometimes skinnny and often ill kept.

4. Mean, miserly, niggardly, stingy.

1897 *Hughes* *Pollyanna* 114 The skinnny still

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1897 *Hughes* *Pollyanna* 114 The skinnny still

reset (half-dried bricks) at angles to each other, so as to complete the drying.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 280/2 When half dry the bricks are separated somewhat (scintled), to allow free access of the air. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *Fifty Yrs. Public Serv.* 236 'They dried slowly, and were regularly 'skintled', or rearranged so that the air might get all round them.

So **Skintling** *vbl. sb.*; also as *adv.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 408/2 After the bricks are partially dried, another operation takes place, called 'skintling'. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* IV. 341/1 *note*. When the bricks have stood a few days, they are reset with a greater space between them, which operation is called *skintling*. 1889 *Science* XIII. 335/2 When dry, they [the bricks] are carried in wheelbarrows and set 'skintling', or at angles across each other.

Skip: see **SKEO**. Skiogram, -graph, etc.: see **SKIAGRAM**, -GRAPH, etc.

Skip (skip), *sb.*¹ Also 5 *skyp* (pe, 5-7 *skippe* (6 *szkippe*). [*f. SKIP v.*]

1. An act of skipping; a slight bound or spring. *Hop, skip, and jump* (see *HOP sb.* 2).

c. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 290/2 Lawncbe, or skyppe, *saltus*. c. 1550 *Mir. Saluac.* (Roxb.) 165 The ydices [sic] made a skippe fro heven to the anone. 1508 *Dunbar Gold. Targe* 19 For mirth of May, wyth skippis and wyth hoppis, The birdis sang vpon the tender croppis. 1647 *TRAFALGAR* *Gen. Authors in Comm. Ep.* 655 Father Latimer... suddenly gave a skip in the floor for joy. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* The Address, Nor did I mount them [the steps] with a skip and a couple of strides. 1807-8 *IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 80 She was a young lady of most voluminous proportions, that quivered at every skip. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* ii. The woman... turned with a skip and was gone.

fig. 1650 *Bulwer Anthropomet.* Pref. Whether by Art's rude force, or Nature's skip I know not. 1667 *PURVIS Diary* 26 Apr. And hath come into his place... with a great skip over the heads of a great many. 1817 *SCOTT in Lockhart* (1837) IV. iii. 84, 1... had hoped... to have indulged myself with a skip over the border.

b. = **LEAP sb.** 1.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 478 Two or three thorough skips are quite sufficient for the purposes of conception.

2. An act of passing from one thing or point to another with omission or disregard of what intervenes.

1650 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccaccio's Advt. fr. Parnass.* t. v. (1674) 8 Not conferring places upon her Nobility by skips and leaps, but by degrees and gradation. 1665 *HOOKER Microg.* 127 Nor do I imagine that the skips from the one to another will be found very great. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exped.* v. (1856) 36 To avert the disastrous consequences of a twelve hours' skip in their polar reckonings. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 129 It is a long skip between 1789 and 1807.

b. *Mus.* A passing from one note to another at a greater interval than one degree.

1730 *Treat. Harmony* 29 It is only in the foresaid Skips that we can make use of Discords upon the accented Part of the Bar. 1869 *OUSELEY Counterp. Canon & Fugue* vii. In three-part counterpoint skips are always to be avoided. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Mus.* 53 Two successive wide skips in the same direction being generally undesirable.

c. Matter in a book which may be skipped in reading.

1823 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Walspole* (1897) 275 In his books there are scarcely any of those passages which, in our school days, we used to call *skip*. 1889 *HANNAH Capt. Marryat* viii. 122 The scenes in which his heroines are on the stage are skip. Amine's appearances, however, are not skip.

3. [prob. short for **SKIP-KENNEL**.] A footman, lackey, or manservant. In later use *spec.* at Trinity College, Dublin, a college-servant, a scout.

1698-1700 *WARO London Spy* vii. Wks. 1706 I. 157 As a Courtiers Footman when he meets his Brother Skip. 1716-20 *Lett. fr. Miss's Grnk.* (1722) I. 142, I was surprised to see a Skip transformed so speedily into a Trumpeter. 1732 *DOUSLEY The Footman* or Then to the hall I guide my steps, Amongst a crowd of brother skips. 1839 *LEVER H. Lorrequer* xiii. Call your own skip... damn me if I'll be your skip any longer. 1884 *Punch* 22 Mar. 141/2 A good man once, now, so his skip informs me... smokes six or seven pipes of strong tobacco... every night.

Skip, *sb.*² Also *skipp*. [*var. of SKEP sb.* (q.v. for *skip* in other senses).] In mining or quarrying, a bucket, box, basket, cage, or wagon, in which materials or men are drawn up or let down.

1815 *Ann. Reg.* *Chron.* 86 Some colliers were descending into a coal pit... five in one skip and four in the other. 1841 in *HARTSHORNE Salford. Ant. Gloss.* 1884 *Building News* 75 Aug. 23/3 The mortar and other rubbish was also lowered in skips.

attrib. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Met. Mining* 75 A plan of a shaft with double skip-road adapted for wheels. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 216/2 *Skip-shaft* (Mining), one boxed off by itself for the skip to ascend and descend in.

Skip, *sb.*³ *Sc.* [abbrev. of **SKIPPER sb.** 2.] The director or captain of a curling or bowling team or side.

1890 *Memorab. Curl. Mahon.* 29 The other skips having arranged among themselves, the boards were selected [etc.]. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 368/2 Sides are made up, usually consisting of four against four, with a director styled *skip* for each. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1318. 138 A great moorland farmer having to figure as skip on the one side.

Skip, *sb.*⁴ [*f. SKIP v.* 2.] (See *quots.*)

1859 *West* 1884 *C.* The difficulty is determining the exact moment when the boiling of the 'sling' in the striking-teach must cease, i.e. when to make a 'skip'.

+ **Skip**, *sb.*⁵ *Obs.*— (See *quot.*)

1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 260/2 Goat skins are reckoned by the skip, which is 50 Skins.

Skip, *sb.*⁶ Abbrev. of **SCHIPPERKE**.

1895 *Our Dogs* I. 128/2 The best class of Skips ever seen in England.

Skip, *v.*¹ Forms: 4-6 *skippe* (4 *schippe*), 4-7 *skyppe* (5 *skyppe*), 6 *skype*; 4- skip (4 *schip*, 7 *socep*, 4-6 *scip*), 5 *skyp* (p, 6-7 *skipp*). [app. related to *MSw. skippa*, *skoppa* in the same sense (cf. also *SCORE v.*), but the history of the vowel is not clear.]

I. *intr.* 1. To raise oneself off the ground by a light and graceful movement; to spring or leap lightly and easily, *spec.* in the exercise of skipping with a rope.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 235/69 For to skip and for to rin, Quen it war better for to blin. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 95 With such gladness I c. I touche noight the flor. 140 paieith me n skippe. c. 1414

1 sprynge, I skyppe. 1530 *PALSGR 719* Are you nat ashamed to skyppe thus in your daunsynge, lyke a gyrlle of the countray? 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 227 The grasshopper... skipped, leapt and chirpte, in her kinde. 1632 *LITINGOW Trav.* I. 27 [These nymphs] would oft run races, skipping like wanton Lambes. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. fully as a Taylor

Diary 24 Sept., all smiles. 1844 e rope so gaily He skips,

(1739) 201

If at any time he skipped higher, he afterwards fell lower.

b. With cognate accusative. *rare.*

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* v. 41, Force the plump lilt god, Skip light lavolates in your full past vaines.

2. To spring or leap lightly in a certain direction or to a certain point; to move or advance by a skip or skips. *Const.* with *adv.* and *preps.*

a. 1300 *K. Horn* 1361 (Ritson). The knybt to Horn gan skippe, And in his armes clippe. 13. *K. Alis.* (Laud MS.) 1108 Hym to awake, kyng Philipp Quer fe table gan to skippe. 1382 *Wyclif Acts* xiv. 13 Barnabas and Poul... scipten out into the companyes. c. 1450 *Martin* xxvii. 552 Gaheries toke the horse... to Gueheret his brother, and made hym skippe in to the saddle. 1548 *UOALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Mark* Pref. 4 Hou uncomely a thing it were if a Philosopher would... skip about the stage. 1582 *STANVHURST Endis* I. (Arl.) 23 On sands from vessels dooth skippe thee companye cheerefull. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 158 Thus burthened, [he] shal traill tell be come where he can skip into Paradise. 1676 *HOBBS* *Liad* (1677) 266 Let none from hence again retire... Nor any man before the rest skip out. 1726 *CAVALLIER Mem.* I. 58 He was very much surprised to see Eighteen young Men skipping one after another into his House. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 210 She skipped along with the alertness of an antelope. 1841 B. HALL *Patchwork* III. 146 Our walker skipped from rock to rock at a great rate. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 955 They skip up stairs two at a time.

fig. 1288 *Wyclif Eccles.* xxxviii. 37 And thei schulen not skippe over in to the chirche. 1583 *GREENE Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 282 Insomuch that they say when the gods made beaute, they skippe beyond their skill. 1692 S. PATRICK *Ans. Touchstone* 58 The Faith of the Gospel (unto which he now skips).

b. To hasten, hurry, move lightly and rapidly; to make off, abscond. *Now U.S. colloq.*

1238 R. BAUNKE *Chron.* (1810) 255 To Paris gan he skip, & held his parlement. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 2920 Eche man... with his god schippes And alle here good thedur skippes. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 257 Ye had ned to be ware that th' Excheor skippe not from you, when he comyth to London. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Hollinshed* II. 142/2 The foresaid rebels, who skipped to and fro in such sort, that in

Captain M— says. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 107 So, to throw her father off the scent, on the appointed night we 'skipped' and went by way of Fort James.

3. To pass from one point, matter, etc., to another with omission of what intervenes; in mod. use *spec.* to do this in reading.

c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 622 *Cleopatra*, The weddyng & the feste to deuyse... It were to longe... And for thy to thefete thanne were I skyppe. 1559 in *Syrre Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. 31, 35 He that would challenge kyndred of Constantyne the Great, and would from his father skippe upp straight to Constantyne. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. ii. 199, I had rather haue skipt from sixteen years of Age to sixty. 1864 *BURTON Scott Abroad* II. ii. 159, I must really spare the reader two thirds of this portentous list, and skip for him to the conclusion. 1873 *HANSTON Intell. Life* iv. 163 The art of reading is to skip judiciously.

b. Similarly with *over*. Also sometimes, to pass over with very slight or superficial treatment.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iii. 4417 Late him be with sorwe, And skippepther over wher 3e list nat rede. 1548 *ELYOT, Pra.*

and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme. 1843 *MAITLAND Dark Ages* xv. (1890) 274 As I am not writing history... let us skip over rather more than a century.

1871 L. STEVEN *Player* *Eur.* (1891) x. 248, I might have skipped over these difficulties like the proverbial chamois.

4. Of things, in literal or fig. senses.

c. 1385 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7361 In this wise skippepeth venial in to deadly synne. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxx. 8 Qubou hir schort cat nois vp skippis. 1568 *Like Will to Like* in *Harz. Dodsley* III. 331 The harrel was turned to a ship, Which me-thought the wind made nicely to skip. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* l. lxxxv, Bright Palestine, Whose woods drop honie, and her rivers skip with wine. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* (1669) 330 Just as the Loadstone draws Iron to it, and makes it skip into its Bosome. 1728 *Pope Dunc.* II. 212 Quick sensations skip from vein to vein. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xviii. The landlord stirred the fire, sending the flame skipping and leaping up.

b. *Mus.* To pass from one note to another at an interval of more than one degree.

1868 *OUSELEY Harmony* iii. (1875) 52 The seventh may skip sometimes to the fifth on the same bass.

II. *trans.* 5. To pass over in reading, or in going through a book, etc. Also with *over*, and in fig. context.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 Not spairing your voyces, not clipping the syllables, nor skyping any worde. 1597 *MIDDLETON Wisd. Solomon* i. 7 Christ skippis thy faults, only thy virtue reads. 1604 — *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. 1885 VII. 54 To skipit over and say that line were taught. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Preface p. iv, Those that are well versed in the New Philosophy... may skip what was design'd. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1761) IV. ii. 21 The Doctor looked so earnestly at me, when he skipped two sides of it. 1823 *LAMB Let. to Barton* 17 Feb., I do not think that I skipped a word of it [sc. a book]. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Ultima Thule* I. xii, Let the reader 'skip' such photos if he likes.

b. To pass over without mentioning, dealing with, taking into account, etc.; to omit.

1531 *ELYOT Governor* II. xiv. (1557) 241 Oftentimes a... loker on espieth a default, that the doer forgetteth or skyppepeth over. 1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 232 How childish an oversight was it for Paul to skip the whole bench of them. 1669 *BR. HOPKINS Serm.* 1 *Peter* ii. (1685) 66 A day it was, that... we might well wish that the Year would skip it over. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* II. 180 In reckoning up the chief patrons of it, he always skips Justin Martyr. 1787 *MME. D'ARLAVY Diary* Apr., I shall skip useless recollections upon unpleasant subjects. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 52 Two virtues remain; shall we skip one and go to the other? 1893 W. FORBES-MITCHELL *Rem. Midway* 2, I intend to skip much that has already been recorded in the pages of history.

c. To pass over, pass by, without touching or affecting in any way. Also with *over*.

1599 *BR. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. v. He, making a reverse blow... enters the linings (of a doublet) and skips the flesh. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 110 Let not thy sword skip one: Pity not honour'd Age for his white Beard. 1626 *MILTONOT Women Beware* IV. ii. ii. All means to come by riches or advancement Miss me, and skip me over! 1778 *BR. LOWTH Transl. Isaiah* Notes xxxi. 162 He passed over, or skipped, those houses, and forbore to smite them. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* ii. 25 It is fashionable to say... that the mental energy skips a generation. 1898 *MANSION Trop.* *Dis. vii.* 155 Sometimes it [the plague] skips a house, a village, or a district.

d. To miss, escape from. *rare*—1.

1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 132/2 Ther's nothing of him that doth hanging skip Except his eares.

3. a. To jump or leap lightly over (something); to go off, leave (rails).

a. 1732 *SWIFT Tom Mullinex & Dick* vii, Tom could move

c.

1824 *SOUTHEY in Life & Corr.* (1849) I. 141 Having one day skipped school to attend a concert.

c. *U.S. colloq.* To flee (the country).

1834 *MILNOR* (Dakota) *Teller* 12 Sept., The grauger school master... skipped the country this week.

7. To cause to skip, bound, or jump.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc. Printing* xxiv. p. 13 He skips his Balls both at once from the first and third Row to the second and fourth Row. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. iv. 194 The usual friendly invitation however was given... by skipping several rifle bullets across the river. 1894 H. GAROENER *Unoff. Pat.* 26 He had skipped pebbles on it and waded across it at low tide.

fig. 1867 F. H. LUVELLO *Little Briggs & I* 217 Retired merchants, who had a passion for skipping away their hard dollars on the bottomless pond of fancy cattle-breeding.

III. 8. The verbal stem in comb., as skip-bone, = **SKIPJACK** 3; skip-brain *n.*, flighty, hare-brained; + skip-frog, the game of leap-frog; skip-louse, a tailor; skip mackerel *U.S.*, the blue-fish or skipjack; skip-rope, a skipping-rope (*Cent. Dict.*); skip-tail, a spring-tail; skip-tooth (see *quot.* 1875).

1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 30/1 This skip-braine Fancy moves these easie Movers To loue what ere hath but a glimpse of good. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict.* II. Skip-Frog, (a sort of Play, amongst Boys), *La Peste*. 1807 J. BIERSEFORD *Mitricer Hum.* *Life* xx. (ed. 3) 271 We laugh that win, Since we pay but for one, tho' nine Skip-lice get in. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 188/1 The small insect called *Podura Plumbea*, the common Skiptail. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 216/2 *Skip-tooth Saw*, a saw in which alternate teeth are cut out. 1884 *GOODE Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 433 About New York they are called 'Skip Mackerel'. 1901 E. L. ARNOLD *Lepidus* 33 As he finished a drum-stick, or pitched a clean-pitched skip-bone into the furs.

Skip, *v.*² [*ad. Du. scheppen* (G. *schöpfen*) to ladle, bale, dip, draw (water), etc.] *trans.* To transfer (sugar) from one vessel to another in the process of manufacture.

a 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 27 Till it becomes sufficiently free from impurities to be skipped off, that is, to be again laded out of the coppers and spread into the coolers. 1843 G. R. PORTER *Sugar Cane* (ed. 2) 211 When the sugar is perfectly clarified it is skipped off, or passed into another vessel.

Skip, v. [f. SKIP sb.] *trans.* To command or direct (a team in curling or bowling) as skip.

1900 *Androsian & Saltcoats Herald* 2 June 5/2 President and Vice-President skipped rinks pitted against each other.

Skipjack, obs. form of **SKIFF sb.**
Skipjack (ski'pjdʒæk), sb. and a. Also **6 skip-jack**, **-jack**, **6-7 skipjack** (e, 7 -jack). [f. SKIP v.1 + JACK sb.1]

A. sb. 1. A pert shallow-brained fellow; a puppy, a whipper-snapper; a conceited fop or dandy. Now arch.

1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* li ij b. A way was opened to every skipjack that lusted to make himself a priest. 1596 J. HOOKER *Hist. Ireland in Holiness* II. 106/1. I trust to see the date, when... your children... shall disdaine the companie of anie such skipjacks. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* (Huntingdon Cl.) 22 You mumble skipjack, turning on the toe. As though you had Gun-powder in your tayle. 1653 W. RAMSEY *Airsh. Restored* To Rd. 18 Our shoes and fantastical stockings speak us rather Skip-jacks, Whiffers or Antics, then sober and solid men. 1806 *Surrey Winter in Lond.* III. 230 How few of our fashionable skip-jacks... possess a spark of that spirit. 1869 *Daily News* 12 June, Noble bronze faces, which contrast rather strongly with the countenance of the simpering skipjack who has preceded them.

2. A horse-dealer's boy; a jockey. Obs.
1608 DEKKER *Lanth.*, *A Candle Lt. x*. The boys, stuipings, &c., that have the Riding of the lades vp and downe are called Skip-Jacks. 1674 STAVELY *Remish Horseleech* (1766) 215 If filars should wear short habits they would look more like Jockys and Millers than Friars... And then... will it not be a rare sight for us to go like skipjacks and Millers? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Skip-jacks*, youngsters that Ride the Horses for Sale. [Hence in later Dialects.]

3. A toy made of the merrythought of a fowl, and so contrived that it can be made to skip automatically; also, the merrythought itself.

1797 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Early Lessons* I. 253 This is as tight and as strong as the stick and string in my skip-jack. 1805 *Poet. Reg.* 179 Thy bonny breast Shall featly frisk it o'er the cottage floor, A strange automaton, by village hands A Skip-Jack nam'd. 1825-1826 in dialect glossaries (Northumb., Yks., Northampton, E. Anglia, etc.).

4. The name of various fishes which have a habit of leaping out of the water, esp. the blue-fish (*Tenmedon* or *Pomatomus saltator*) of tropical and subtropical seas.

In American use the name is also given to the horse-mackerel, Ohio shad, and brook silverside (1832 Jordan & Gilbert *Fishes N. Amer.*), the bonito, jurel, runner, leather-jack, butter-fish, cutlass-fish, etc. (1834 Goode *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.*).

1793 DAVENPORT *Voy.* III. l. 113. I saw also some Bonetta's and some Skipjacks, a Fish about 8 Inches long broad and sizable, not much unlike a Roach. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* It hath obtained the Water. 1775 with Portuguese men of war, of which [we] took up several; also some pilot-fish and skip-jacks. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 225 That species of whale, called by sailors skip jacks. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, Pelicans... fell into the water with wide-spread wings, and after a pooch. 1828 Goz usually carried on or young shark.

5. A. A beetle belonging to the family *Elateridae*; a click-beetle (see **CLICK sb.** 4) or spring-beetle. Also *atthib*.
1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 317 The numerous species of the elastic beetles (*Elater*, L.), skip-jacks as some call them, perform this motion by means of a pectoral process or mucro. 1868 Rep. U.S. Commis. Agric. (1869) 93 From this habit of suddenly springing into the air, these insects are known in Europe by the common name of 'skip-jacks'. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, The Elaters—fire-fly, or skip-jack beetles.

b. A kind of trout-fly.
1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 233 There is a smaller fly, called the Skipjack.

B. *adj.* 1. Having the trifling, petty, or slightly qualities of a skipjack; puppyish, foppish.
1828 E. GUILPIN *Skeat*. (1873) 19 The world finds fault with Gellia, for she loves a skip-jack fisher. 1843 *Arrangement Persécution* Ep. Ded. 2 Such a Quagmire of croaking skip-jack Presbyters. 1866 VASBRUGH *Résumé* v. iii. I verily believed miss had got some pitiful skip-jack varlet or other to her husband.

2. Hopping, jumping, skipping.
1865 P. WOODHOUSE *Flea* (1877) 18 For I shall make it very plain appear, This little skip-jack beast, his worth is small. 1846 *Dict. of Devon* iv. i. in *Bullen Old Pl.* II. 60 What with your skip Jack fleas, the nap of my sleeps was worse off.

Hence **Skip-jackily** a. *rare*—1.

1874 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sels.* 135 Now 'tis but odd to think how such a flicketing skipjacky thing as that is... should be owing to the behaviour of such a grave staid thing as time is.

† **Skip-kennel**. Obs. [f. SKIP v.1 + KENNEL sb.2] One who has to jump or skip over the kennels or gutters; a lackey, a foot-boy, a footman. (Cf. **SKIP sb.** 1, 3.)

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fil. Quez.* (1753) 355 Yet every Drangle-Tail'd Wench, and Skip-kennel, shall be better us'd than we. 1682a *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 18 A Mountebank without his fools, and a Skip-kennel turn'd out of place. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 13. 63 It is peculiar to these learned head-pieces to shew more respect... to their skip-kennels, than to their students or fellows. 1729 SWIFT *Direct Serv.* *Footman*, You have no professed enemy but the rabble and my lady's waiting-woman, who are sometimes apt to call you skip-kennel. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 39 The gridiron whizzing. The skip-kennels quizzing.

Skippable (ski'pəbəl), a. Also **skippable**. [f. SKIP v.1 + -ABLE] That may be skipped, omitted, or passed over in reading.

1820 MISS MURFORD in L'ESTRANGE *Life* (1870) II. 94 Sir... are, to be sure, written. 1858 fifth part of it consists of 'Documents' proper, which are skippable.

Skipper (ski'pə), sb.1 Also 5 **skypare**, 6 **skyparr**. [f. SKIP v.1 + -ER.]

1. One who or that which skips or jumps.

c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 158/1 Skypare, saltator, saltatrix. 1590 PALSC. 271/1 Skyparr, saltator. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 261 Many a time the fishes switch vp their hooks, and see a number of these skippers [beats] and creepers [lice] settled thicke about their baits which they laid for fishes.

b. Applied contemptuously to a youth. *rare*—1.
1595 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* II. l. 341 Tra. Greybeard, thy loue doth freeze. Gr. But thine doth fric. Skipper stand lacke, 'tis age that nourisheth.

2. *spec.* As a name for various insects:

† a. A locust. Obs. *rare*.
1520 *Gen. & Ex.* 308/1 This wind hem broghe de skipperes, He deden on gres and coren deres. 1599 T. MOWET *Silb-wormes* 25 Springs not from egges that... loudly Crocodile, Fish, Lizards, Snakes, and Skippers African?

b. A skipjack or spring-beetle.

1825 *Skinner, Elater oculatus*, (ed. 4) III. 143 The Night-vannas of most of the warmer acts are to be seen in great abundance.

c. A butterfly of the family *Hesperidae*. Also used with various distinguishing epithets, as *chequered*, *clouded*, *king*, *ladybird*, *pearl*, *skipper*, etc.

1872 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 305 A butterfly, called by Aurelians 'The large skipper' (*Hesperia Sydnus*, F.), when it alights... always turns half-way round. 1868 Rep. U.S. Commis. Agric. (1869) 531 The family of skippers, *Hesperians*, are rather small, thick-bodied butterflies, having the antennae hooked at the end like a shepherd's crook. 1866 LYDEKKER *Rep. Nat. Hist.* VI. 92 To *Pamphila* and the following genera belong all the small, quick-flying butterflies, known as the skippers, properly so called.

atthib. 1903 A. C. P. HAGGARD *Sporting Yarns* 126 A butterfly of the skipper tribe.

d. *dial.* and *U.S.* A cheese-maggot, or other small maggot, etc., of similar habits.

1828-32 in WESTER. 1832- in *dial. glossaries* (Cornwall, Cumberland).

3. *spec.* As a fish-name: a. The saury pike.
1674 *Ray Coll. Words*, *Fishes* 104 Skipper, *Acus minor*. a 1705 — *Synop. Pisc.* (1713) 109 In Mari Britannico dum *Acus* species inveniuntur, ut nobis retulerunt piscatores Cornubienses, quarum alteri *Girrocks*, alteri *Skippers* nomen indiderunt. 1835 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 394 The Saury Pike. Skipper, *Scorpaenoides saurus*. 1865 COVENT *Brit. Fishes* IV. 141 Skipper. is a migratory fish, which comes to our coasts at the beginning of summer.

b. The hopping-fish of Australia.
1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 419.

4. One who omits passages in reading.
Cf. the earlier *overskipper* (1377) and *for-skipper*.
1824 MISS FERRIER *Jher.* lxvi. He never had skipped in his life, and had such a thorough contempt for skippers. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 415/1 Our service is spoilt by... The trippers—the clippers—the impudent skippers. 1823 *Athenaeum* 11 Feb. 178/1 He has... compiled a useful and interesting monograph, especially for the judicious skipper.

Skipper (ski'pə), sb.2 Also 4, 7 **skyparr**, 6 **skyparr**, 5-7 **skipparr** (6 -are), 7 **skipperr**, skipper, 7-8 **skipper**, 8 **skipper**. [ad. MDu. or MLG. *schipper* (cf. Fris. and Da. *skipper*, Sw. *skippare*, ON. *skipari*; also OF. *eskiper*, *eschipere*), f. *skip* SHIP sb.]

1. The captain or master of a ship, esp. of a small trading, merchant, or fishing vessel; † a shipman, seaman.

In the 15th and 16th cent. chiefly in Sc. use.
1390 *Earl Derek's Expel.* (Camd.) 37 Item Herman, skipper de Danks. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 310 The skipper of the ship callit the Ros. 1506 in *Charters*, etc. *Edinb.* (1871) 120 That na skipperis nor maisters of schippis sail furth of our realme. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trave.* 15 My rapier, pendant like a round sickle fastened in the tacklings for skippers the better to climb by. 1624 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1909) III. 19 The number of one of our people there by a skipper of theirs. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* s.v. *Skipper*. But we usually take *Skippers* for common Seamen or Mariners. 1677 W. HERRARD *Narrative* II. 63 Eight of them went a shore, leaving two Indians aboard with the English Skipper. 1721 RAISSEY *Prospect of Plenty* 134 The north-sea skippers are leal-hearted men. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mats.* II. 2. 110 A French man of war... met one of our fishing vessels... [and] sent for the skipper to come on board. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel*

iii. A rank, as well as manners, highly superior to the skippers (or Captains, as they called themselves) of merchant vessels. 1878 JEVONS *Polit. Econ.* 29 The skipper starts when wind and tide are in his favour. *fig.* 1873 S. PARKER *Reproof Reh. Transp.* 431 As if you were the Skipper of the State.

Conth. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv. Here he lived too, in skipper-like state, with his nephew Walter.

b. *Skipper's daughters*, high white-crested waves. 1823 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* vi. (1905) 130 Out in the open there were 'skipper's daughters'.

2. The captain or director of a sporting team or side.

In curling and bowling the Sc. term is now **SKIP sb.**

1830 *Memorial Curl. Making* 100 The sweeping department to be under the exclusive control of the skipper. 1838 in *Chambers's Inform. People* (1849) II. 651/1 The chamber shall have the authority...

1851-4 Tomlinson's *Cycl. Arts* (1869) I. 821/1 From [the screw-together the gun] passes to the *skipper* and *finisher*, who takes the whole to pieces, and corrects any trifling errors of the preceding workmen.

Hence **Skippership**, the office of skipper; the management or handling of a ship.

1828 *Examiner* 1/1 If skippership went to the highest bidder... we should have a still greater proportion of bad pilots. 1894 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 3/5 In recognition of his skippership of the Trafalgar.

† **Skipper**, sb.3 *Cant.* Obs. Also 6 **skyparr**. [A canting term, possibly ad. Cornish *sciber* or W. *ysgubor* a barn.] A barn, outhouse, or shed, used as a sleeping-place by vagrants.

1557 HARSIAN *Cantab.* (1869) 83 A skipper, a barn. *Ibid.* 85. I couched a hothead in a Skipper this darkmorn. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 392 Now let each Tripper Make a retreat into the Skipper. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Skipper*, a Barn. [Hence in later Dialects.]

† **Skipper**, sb.4 Obs. *rare*—1. [ad. Du. *schepper* seepop, ladle: cf. **SKIP v.**2] (See quot.)
1683 HOLME *Armeny* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 220/1 A Skipper or Sugar ladle.

Skipper, v.1 [f. **SKIPPER sb.**2] *trans.* To act as skipper or captain (of a vessel, team, etc.).

1803 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 5/2 The former is to skipper his yacht *Alcester*. *absol.* 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 445/2 The owner skippers for himself.

Skipper, v.2 *Cant.* [f. **SKIPPER sb.**3] *intr.* To sleep in a barn or outhouse, or in the open. Also with *it*.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 473 They... frequently 'skipper it' in the open air, when the weather is fine and warm. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of a Norther* 107 In the language of the road, to sleep in the open is to 'skipper'. *Conth.* 1894 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 410 Here is the best place in England for 'skipper-birds' (parties that never go to lodging-houses, but to barns or outhouses, sometimes without a blanket).

Skipper, v.3 *rare*—1. [freq. of **SKIP v.**1] *intr.* To skip or hop.

1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* l. xiv, A grass-finch skipped to the top of a stump.

Skippery, a. *dial.* and *U.S.* [f. **SKIPPER sb.**1 2 d.] Of cheese, etc.: Full of maggots.

of 'jumpers'.

† **Skippeson**. Obs. *rare*. In 5 **skyppeson**. [ad. OF. *eskippeson*, f. *eskiper*, *eskiper* to Equip.] Equipment, provision of necessities.

1444 *Coll. Hist. Staff.* (1891) XII. 318 With *skyppeson* and *reskyppeson* reasonable for him, is said men and horses. *Ibid.* 320 The said Sir Philip shall have *skyppeson* and *reskyppeson* reasonable for him.

Skipplet. [Cf. **SKIBBET**.] A small round wooden box, used for the preservation of documents or seals. Also *transf.* (quot. 1390).

1398 TREVISAN *Barth.* De P. R. ix. x. (Tollemache MS.), The tober party of colera, bat is drawn to be skippet of galle [i.e. ad. *cistam fellis*]. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxxiv. (1839) 37 In her hand she brought a skippet... and she took forth the Charter. 1864 E. EDWARDS *Libr. & Founders Libr.* ix. 223 Skipplets (or boxes turned on a lathe). 1871 *Athenaeum* 11 Feb. 179 A 'skipplet' found in the parvise of Bodmin Church, and a leather-covered case. 1885 *Ibid.* 113

S: ... of skip **SKIP sb.**

1. A basket. Now *dial.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (Roxb.) 44 Hym cloid in a skippet, who laide be the Ryvere syde. 1890 *Gleaner Gloss.* 141 Skipplet, the same as Kipe I = a basket.

2. A small boat or skiff. Obs.—1.

Proh. due to association with *skip* or *skiff*.
1550 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 14 Upon the land: they sitting did epy A daintie dancell, By whom a little skippet fluting did appeare. [Cf. stanza 15.]

Skippet s. Now *dial.* Also 8 **skipplit**. [var. of **SCUPPET**.] (See quot.)

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 194 Help the water out of the run's with scoops or skippets. 1866 *Broderick Prov. Dict.*, with scoops or skippets, a wooden shovel used for lifting water. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Skrophire Ward-Bk.* 36 Skippet, a long-handled... adle used for filling a

Skipping, vbl. sb. 1 [f. SKIP v. 1]

1. The action of the verb skip, in literal senses.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/1 Hoppyngge, or skypynge, saltacio. 1590 BARNOURT *Physick* l. xxxviii. (1639) 60 The diseases which come by skipping in of stones or chips... into the Eyes. 1611 Corcor. *Reckitment*, a leaping, skipping, rebounding, backe. 1844 Hooock *Shipping* 1, Little Children skip... All are fond of skipping 1.

attribution. 1736 AINSWORTH s.v. In a skipping posture, saltabundus. 1894 *Daily News* 14 June 6/4 Among the 'sports' for girls being a skipping contest and various races. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med. V.* 827 Her first attack cut short prolonged and severe skipping effort.

2. The action of skipping, in transferred senses.
1560 1st *Bk. Discipline* xi. (1566) 69 This skipping and

July 3/2 The reader... can always have recourse to judicious skipping.

Skipping, vbl. sb. 2 [f. SKIP v. 2] In sugar-making: (see quot.). Also *attribution*.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 195 Of this solution about fifty gallons, called a skipping, are put into a copper pan. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 1202 Each finished charge is called a skipping, because it is skipped or laded out. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf. Sec. II.* Sugar 16 Sometimes the last and largest copper contains a skipping-teach, a smaller vessel of the same shape with a valve at the bottom worked by a handle.

Skipping, ppl. a. [f. SKIP v. 1]

1. That skips. Also *spec.* in *skipping stickleback* (see quot. 1803).

1560 BIBLE (Genevan) *Wisdom* xvii. 19 The running of skipping beastes, that colde not be sene. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 60 The skipping King be ambled up and downe. 1601 B. JOHNSON *Poetaster* III. iv. Hee's a good skipping swaggerer. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charivari*. (1860) 81 A de-

With pointed hoof dabbled the glebe. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 609 Skipping Stickleback, *Gasterosteus Saltatrix*. Stickleback with eight dorsal spines connected by a membrane. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 95 A she-goat... with her two little black fantastically-skipping kids.

transf. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. II. ii. 196 Allay with some cold drops of modestie. 1803 *Ant. & Mell.* I. Wks. chinne. A skipping eye. Notes, notes which do not proceed by conjoint degrees, nor in any regular course, but which lay at awkward and unexpected distances from each other.

2. Characterized by skips.

1596 *Edw. III.* I. ii. In their wild, unseuill, skipping giggs. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 172 An Ethiopian... who doth dance in their processions with a skipping motion.

Skippingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a skipping manner; by skips.

1572 HULOET *Adv.* Skippingly, or by skippes and leapes. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 23 If one read skippingly and by snatches, and not take the thread of the story along. 1656 W. DU GARO tr. *Commenius' Gate Lat. Unt.* § 639 The third (the rash man) rambling over businesses skippingly. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 605 Hart on the hill never bounded more skippingly. 1889 *Times* 13 Aug. 4/3 Readers who get through a book skippingly.

Skipping-rope. [f. SKIPPING vbl. sb. 1] A piece of rope, sometimes with a wooden handle at each end, used in the pastime of skipping.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 318 Stretching to catch two things like skipping-rope. 1853 R. S. SUTHERS *Sponge's A Tour* ix. 43 Just as a girl throws her skipping-rope. 1897 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* x. I showed her a new skipping-rope that I had bought on my way. *attribution*. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 798 The peculiar 'skipping rope' fibres, i. e. filaments with a knob at each end, which occur... in the mesogalea of certain Ceratine sponges.

Skippish, a. *Obs.* [f. SKIP v. 1 + -ISH 1.] Inclined to skip; given to skipping.

1576 A. FLEMING tr. *Catins' Eng. Dogs* (1880) 16 A Hare (being a wilde and skippishe beast).

Skapple (sk'p'l). *U.S.* Also 7 skiple. [ad. Du. *scapel* (also MDu. and MLG.; OS. *scapel*), = G. *schepfel* (OHG. *scēpfel*) bnshel.] A measure of three pecks. Also *attribution*.

1685 *Pennsylv. Arch.* I. 95 One Skiple Salt. 1701 WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 34 Long Island Wheat three shillings a Skipple (a Skipple being twice parts of a Bushell. 1769 *Cont. Narr. Ind. Charity School Lebanon* 18 Corn (maize) and wheat at the German Flats are from six shillings to a dollar a skipple. 1901 N. & Q. Ser. ix. VIII. 283/2 The Skipple-measure or Short Bushel of New England.

Skippound. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Dn. *schippund*, or LG. *schippund* (cf. ON., MSw., etc., *skipund*).] = SHIPPOUND.

1622 MALYNE *Ang. Law-Merch.* 30 The Skippound is used in many places... of corn in a ship, *Qua* of corn. 1674 S. JEAL *verp.* A Stone is 8 lb. The Skippound 300 lb.

Skippy (ski'p'i), a. [f. SKIP v. 1 + -Y 1.] Characterized by skipping.

1883 JANE G. AUSTIN *Nantucket Scraps* 178 The beach-grass long and tangled, swarmed with all things of a crawly, skippy, venomous nature.

Skire, a. *Obs.* Forms: 3, 5 skir, 5, 8-9 skire; 4-6, 9 skyre, 5 skyr. [a. ON. *skírr*

(Norw. and MSw. *skir*) clear, pure, = OE. *scír* SHIRE a. In later use only Sc.]

1. Clear of, free from, something morally bad.
c 1200 ORMIN 8015 [pat] genge þatt was milde & meoc... & off galnesse skir & fre. 12194 All þatt ahlie off eorþl þing þat Goddes þecowess hafidenn... I þiss middell and 1ss all skir fra þe deoffel.

2. A. Of water: Pure, clear.
13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1776 Pay... Assaped ouer þe skyre watteres & scaped þe walles. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2119 Scamandra þe slire (read skire: *Dubl. skyr*) fode þe scrip-tout it callis.

b. Of colours, flames, etc.: Clear; bright.
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 467 To skyre skarlet hewe skyfts hire face. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12500 [The lightning] skirmyt in the skewes with a skyre low. 14585 *Polwart Flying w. Montgomerie* 533 With flying fyreflaughts burning bright and skyre lu. r. schryel.

3. Conspicuous or notable, esp. in respect of harmful qualities.

This sense, which appears only in the *Destr. Troy* (cf. also II. 12700 and 13616) is prob. due to the requirements of alliteration.
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8897 In anythyng... þat hase skapet vs to skathe, ne to skyre harme. 14100 *Ascatus* the skir, þat skathil was in elde.

4. (See quot. and cf. SKIRE adv.)
1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* *Skire, Skyre*, pure, mere; as 'a skire fool'.

Skire, v. *Obs.* In 4 skir. [a. ON. *skíra* (Norw. and MSw. *skira*), f. *skirr* adj.: see prec.] *refl.* To cleanse, clear, or purify (oneself).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28058 Þat þai xiþe wele þair aui boke, And skir þam sua wit þair in-sight þair conscience... clene and bright.

Skire, adv. *Sc.* Also 6 skyr, 8 skier, 9 skyre, scyre. [See SKIRE a.] Sheer; quite; altogether. Also *ellipt.* quite mad.

1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 85 Sum in Angus expounding the same ran skyr daft. 1766 A. NICOL *Poems* 95 (E.D.D.), Our land is now quite skirer naked made. 1822 HOWDEN in *Edwards' Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. II. (1881) 35 'The man's game skire', muttered Matt. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v. *Skire*, In Fife... the phrase is *skyre-mad*, i. e., quite insane.

Skiret, *obs. form* of SKIRRET 1.

Skire Thursday. *Sc. and north. dial. ? Obs.* Forms: a. 5 Skire, 5-6 Skyre, 6 Skir, 7 Sky(r), Skier, Sky. B. 5 Skyrrys, 6 Skyrirs, Skirirs, 9 Skiers, Seare; 7 Skis, Skies. See also THURSDAY. [ad. ON. *Skíri-þórsdagr* (Norw. *Skírtorsdag*), f. *skir* SKIRE a. Cf. also SKERE a. 4.] The day next before Good Friday; Maundy Thursday; = SHEER THURSDAY.

a. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2277 So... walde he passe To Skyre thurseday, þan walde he his feit waschyng and clesnyd be. 1474 *Act. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 72 Almost on Skire Thursday. 1564 *Inuent. R. Wardrobe* (1818) 156 Item, forty drying clathis of all sortes—Deliverit xii. on skir-thursday at the wesching of the pure folkis feit. 1621 *Sc. Hist.* *Vol. VI* (1816) IV. 642 Thre seirle faires, viz. the first, ypon skyrthursdays, the second... at Lambes. 1690 *Churchm. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 228 For wine at the Communion upon... Sky Thursday.

b. 1489 *Act. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 108 On Skyrrys Thursday, giffin for the Kingis almus clathis, xvij merkis. 1630 in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 343 note, Skir-thursday being our Lady-day in Lent. 1677 *Churchm. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 241 For bread and wine at the Communion of Palme Sunday, Skies Thursday, Good Friday, Easter Day, and the Sunday after.

b. *Sc.* Used as the name of local fairs or markets held on this day.

In quot. 1864 the date is correct by Old Style.
1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v. *Skire, Seare*, *Skire Thursday*, the name of a fair held at Melrose on the Thursday before Easter. 1864 *Glasgow Her.* 15 Apr. 'Skiers' Thursday.—This important concluding market was held yesterday.

Skirwort, *obs. form* of SKIRRET 1.

Skirl (sk'irl), *sb.* *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6 skyril, 8 skirle. [f. the vb.]

1. A shrill cry, a shriek; shrill talk.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* II. xi. 1 With skirlis and with skrekis thus sche beris. 1549 *Compt. Scott.* vi. 40 The botis man... cryit vithi ane skyril, quod he, i see ane greit schip. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. III. xix. Many an unco skirl and shout. 1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disp.* Wks. 1876 II. 18 Her skirle Seis my twa lugs a ringing like a gillie. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxv. That silly fishmahoy... has done naething but laugh and greet, the skirl at the tail o' the guffa, for twa days successfully. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* xxiv. The skirl of the grey sea-birds.

2. A shrill sound, esp. that characteristic of the bagpipe.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. xv. 238, I hear the skirl of the bagpipes which announces that we are not far from the Highlanders. 1892 JANE FARLOW *Irish Idylls* IV. 78 A skirl of vocal music rose up suddenly close by.

b. *Skirl-in-the-pan*, something prepared for eating by frying in a pan.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v. I trow ye diona get sic a skirl-in-the-pan as that at Niel Blane's. 1825 in JAMIESON *Suppl.*

Skirl (sk'irl), *v.* *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 5 scrille, skrilie, 6, 8 skirle, 6 skyril, 8 skeril. [prob. of Scand. origin: the early form *skrilie* corresponds to a Norw. dial. *skrylla*, with variants *skrolla* and *skrolla* in the same sense.]

1. *intr.* To scream, shriek, cry out shrilly.

1400 *Autors Arth.* 536 Thenne his lemmon on lofte

scrilles [w. skirles] and scrykes. 1400 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dundar* 39 Baili Iohne the Ross and thow, sall squell and skirle. 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 593 When he was borne

patience. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* vi. He grippet Nelly hard an' fast; Loud skirl'd a' the lasses. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xi. Stay where ye are, and skirle as loud as ye can. 1899 HARRIE *W. Indow* fr. *Thurinus* xi. 100 The women-folk fair skirled w' fear.

b. Of the bagpipe (or its music): To produce the shrill sounds by which it is characterized; to sound shrilly.

a 1665 R. SEMPILL *Piper of Kilbarchan* 44 He gart his pipe, when he bid play, Baith skirl and skreed. 1791 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 123 He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirl. 1873 BLACK *Pr. of Thule* iv. The wild and ominous air that was skirling upon the hill-side.

c. Of other inanimate things.

1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* iv. On the painted board that is skirling and groaning at the door. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* iii. Blasts from the north... skirled through the manse. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 388 It was comfortable too at meal-times to hear the bacon skirling in the pan.

2. To play the bagpipe.

1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* ii. Three-fiddlers... and a piper... all skirling, scraping and humming away throughout. 1879 C. KEENE *Let. in Life* x. (1892) 296 [He] had a sort of piper skirling away in his garden.

3. *trans.* To sing, utter, play, etc., in loud and shrill tones.

1785 BURNS *Ordination* iii. O' double verse come gie us four, An' skirl up the Bangor. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii. If he suld hear her skirling her auld ends o' sanges. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* I. (1855) 23 His piper 'skirling a gathering'.

b. To cause (the bagpipe) to sound shrilly.

1885 G. FRASER *Poems* 219 Pate Clachan o' this tooo, Wha skirled his pipes.

Skirl (sk'irl), *v.* 2 [Of obscure origin; also current in northern dial. as *skirl*.] *intr.* To fly with a sweeping or whirling motion.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxi. A pretty white curlew... all denote the same fish.

Skirling, sb. local. Also *scar*, *scur*, *skerling*. [Of obscure origin.] A young salmon; a samlet, sparling.

1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 2) III. 266 [Samlets] are also common in the Wyre, where they are known by the name of Skirlings, or Lasprings. 1801 W. COXE *Tour Monmouth* I. 2 The only fish not common in the English rivers. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 527 note, all denote the same fish. The Severn Board of Conservators have successfully prosecuted those found with these skirling in their possession.

Skirling, vbl. sb. [f. SKIRL v. 1] Shrill crying, shrieking, etc.

1800 SCOTT *Monast.* xxx. She could find voice enough to tell the women and children without, to 'leave their skirling, and look after the cows'. 1855 (ROBINSON) *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. *Skirl*. The skirling of the sea-gulls is said to be the forerunner of a gale. 1893 STREVENSON *Catrina* v. 53 It heartens me... like the skirling of the Highland pipes.

Skirling, ppl. a. [f. SKIRL v. 1] Crying or sounding shrilly, screaming, etc.

1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xii. When skirlin weanies see the light. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi. Haud your tongue, ye skirling limmer! 1819 — *Leg. Montrose* iii. Their damnable skirling pipes. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 828/1 The skirling cry of the snipe.

Skirm, sb. *Obs. rare.* [f. the vb. Cf. F. *escrime*, OF. *escremie*, *eskermie*, etc.] Movement as in fencing or fighting; skirmish.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13541 Thus I skope for the skate with skirlinging of my hondes. 1534 *Primer in English* Fv, Syr, lo: here are two swerdes, thynk ye not these two be sufficient for this scyrme.

Skirm, v. *Obs.* Forms: 3 scurmen, 3-4 skirmen, 4 skyrmen; 3 scerem, skirme, 4-5 skirme, 4 scyrme, 5 skyrme. [ad. OF. *eskimir*, *eskermir*, *eschermir*, etc. (also *escremir*: see SKIRM v.), f. OHG. *skirman*, *scirman* (G. *schirmen*) to defend, f. *scirm*, *scerm* shield, defence. Cf. SKIRMISH v.]

1. *intr.* To fence, to skirmish.

c 1205 LAV. 8144 Peos tweien enbites cil-gunnen mid sceldes to scurmen. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 212 Þe wredfulle biuoren þe ueonde skirmed mid kniues. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4745 Oþer bachelers skirmede faste, Wrastled, lepen, stones caste. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 2277 Somme for to skyrme asey with swerd & bokeler. c 1450 *Pilgr. Lof Manhode* II. cxxxi. (1869) 120 Now j' wole telle of the staf;— I skirme therewith and defende me. 1c 1450 HOLLAND *Homae* 67 (Bann. MS.), Sum bird will bayat my beke, — sum skyrme at myn e.

b. *trans.* To engage with (one) in fight. *rare* 1.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13601 Pow has britten my brother... And now Aschatus with skath wold skirme to þe deth.

2. *intr.* To dart about, move rapidly.

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 483 Ho skyrmez vnder skwe & skowtez aboute, Tyll hit was nyge at þe nyst. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12500 Hit skirmyt in the skewes with a skyre low.

Hence **Skirming** vbl. sb.

In *Wars Alex.* 5157 the form *skirmand* prob. stands for *skremand* screaming.

c. 1275 LAY. 8144 Peos twei cnihtes bi-gonnen to sceremigge [read -inge]. a 1300 *Havelok* 2323 Buttinge with sharpe speeres. Skirming with taleuaces bat men beres. 13.. *A. Alis*. 672 (Laud MS.). Now can Alisaundre of skirmyng, As of stedes derayevng.

† **Skirmery**. *Obs. rare*. [ad. OF. **eskirmierie* (var. of *escrimerie*), f. *eskirmir*: see prec.] Skirmishing, fencing.

c. 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 363 The kynge Bohors, that moche cowde of skirmierie, resceyved the stroke on his shelde. *Ibid.* xviii. 571 Dodelin caste a stroke of skirmerye to monevall.

Skirmish (skō'mif), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 skarmuch, 4, 6 -moch, 5 -moche, -masche, 6 -musch(e), -mouch; 4 scharmoch, -mus; 5 scarmuche, -musche, -mushche, 6 -muss, -mouch(e), -moge; 6 skaramouche, scaramoche, -moshe. β. 4-5 skarmich, 4 -myssh, 6 -mische; 4 scarmich, -mych(e), 5 -mysse. γ. 4-6 skyrmysshe, 5-6 -mysh, 6 -myshe, -mish; 4-6 skyrmysshe (5 scir-, 6 schyr-), 6 -mysche, -mishe, 6- skirmish; 5 skermyshe, 6 -mysche, 7 -mish. δ. 6 skyrmosh, skyr-, skirmush. ε. 5-6 skermyshe, 6 scir-, 6-7 skirmigo, 8-9 *dial.* -idge; 6 scir-, 6-7 skirmage. [The earlier forms are ad. OF. *escar(a)muche*, -muche, -musche, etc., ad. It. *scaramuccia* (cf. Sp. *escaramuca*, Pg. *muça*), of doubtful origin. The later forms *scar*-, *sker*-, *skirmish* (cf. SCRIMISH *sb.*) have been influenced by those forms of the vb. which are derived from OF. *eskirmiss*; with the obsolete variants of these in -iche, -ige, -age, cf. SCRIMAGE *sb.* and the forms of RUBBISH.]

1. An irregular engagement between two small bodies of troops, esp. detached or outlying portions of opposing armies; a petty fight or encounter. Also occas. without article, as a mode of fighting. a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1186 penne was he sege sette þe Cete aboute, Skete skarmoch skelt. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 934 (Campall MS.). Now late, we our tale holde Of Troylus þat is to palays ryden Fro þe skarmuch. c. 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 533 They..made there many skarmuch. 1481 *Caxton Greyfriar* c. 228 And there was the skarmoch grete & fier. 1562 J. SHUTE *Tr. Cambini's Turk. Wars* 33 They helde them continually occupied...with scaramoches, alarms, and false assaults. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 24 Not this rude kind of battell, nor these armes are meet...Such cruell game my scarmoches disarms. 1603 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* (Camden) 115 Slaine there with a shot in an obscure scarmouch.

β. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 611 Ascry aros at skarmysch [i.e. skirmish] al with oute. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* xx. Title, Of..Skarmiches Lastyng xxx dayes Betwene the Towne & the tentes. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* xiv. 75 To haue them fyrst at a scarmysche ayenst the aduersaries. γ. c. 1400 *Brit. ccxxviii*. 324 Pryns Edward...with sore skyrmysshes & fighting and grete assaules, fought with them. c. 1440 *Parvosep* 911 To profer Skyrmyss to this Castell.

δ. c. 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 363 The kynge Bohors, that moche cowde of skirmierie, resceyved the stroke on his shelde. *Ibid.* xviii. 571 Dodelin caste a stroke of skirmerye to monevall. *Da. Tr.* 1688 J. S. *Art of War* 2 Distances for...rank and file is 3 for...v. 276 In many cou...mobbish combats and skirmishes ensued. 1870 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) VI. 496 Our cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy...in which they had the advantage. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 5. 141 At this critical moment...the Earl fell in an Irish skirmish.

ε. 1574 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 373 Who hathie had many skyrmoshs with hym. 1580 WILTHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1583) 352 Ye assaults...which be called skirmishes be easilie withstood.

ζ. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 45 Thys yere...was a grete skermysche in the north aboute Carlelle. 1567 *DRANT Hor. Ep.* I. i. B viij. The valliant man of warre May...flue at lengthe a parte from scirmage farre. 1581 *Riccius Farwe.* (1846) 8 The orders of sondrie batailles, and the manner of skirmishes. 1623 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II. 240 In the heate of scermadge. 1680 C. NESS *Ch. Hist.* 96 Save onely two poor spirits, or small skirmishes. c. 1746 J. COLLIER (in Bobbin) *View Lane. Dial.* Wks. (1775) 46 While the Skirmidge lastet. 1835 *FORBY Loc. Anglia* 205 Skirmidge, a skirmish. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*

† 2. A body of skirmishers. *Obs.* 1552 J. SHUTE *Tr. Cambini's Turk. Wars* 23 b. Minutius forthwith sent forth his lighte armed men and attacked the scaramoche.

3. *trans.* a. Any contest or encounter.

1576 *FLEMING Panofli. Epist.* 43 Bitter brunies and shrewde skyrmoshes of aduersitie. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 64 They neuer meet, but there's a skirmish of wit between them. 1615 G. SANVOY *Tras.* 58 Incontingent still in loves sweeteskirmishes. 1690 C. NESS *Hist. O. & N. Test.* I. 300 His violent wrestling was not...a sort skirmish of a few day-hours. 1724 *De For. Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 74, I had a new skirmish with him whose the money should be. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Poor Relations*, Many and hot were the skirmishes on this topic. 1853 KANE *Grimm's Exp.* I. (1856) 472 In two days more, after a closing skirmish with the ice-pack, we headed home ward.

b. An action or proceeding of a slight character; a slight display of something.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 114 By light skirmishes of borrowing smaller sums of money, and greater sums of his anger,

c. A scamper, scramble.

4. *attrib.*, as *skirmish-drill*, -line.

1868 *URTON Inf. Tactics* § 638 In the skirmish-drill the man with the...v. CXXIII. and at the outposts.

Skirmish (skō'mif), *v.* Forms: a. 5 scar-muche, -mushe, 5-6 -musshe, 6 -mush, -mush, -moss, -mish; skarmuss. β. 5-6 scarmyshe, 5 -myshe, -mish, 6 -miss, -mish; 5 scarmiss, -mys; 5 skarmyshe, 6 -misch, -mis. γ. 5 scermish, 5-6 skyrmysshe, 6 -myshe, -mish, skirmishe, -misch, 6- skirmish (7 scir-). δ. 6 skyrmysshe, 9 *dial.* -mage. [The a-forms are ad. OF. *escar(a)mucher*, -mucier, ad. It. *scaramuciare* (cf. Sp. *escaramucar*, Pg. *muçar*), f. *scaramuccia*: see prec. The forms in -ish are influenced by, or directly based on, OF. *eskirmiss*, -eskermiss-, the lengthened stem of *eskirmir*, etc.: see SKIRM v.]

1. *intr.* To engage in a skirmish or irregular encounter; to fight in small parties. *Freq. const. with.* a. c. 1470 *Contin. Brut* cclix. 528 þe Duke...gat peple to him, which come out & scarmussed [1482 *Caxton scarmuched*] with þame of Calys. 1552 J. SHUTE *Tr. Cambini's Turk. Wars* 33 They salled forth dailie and scarmosched with them. 1568 *BARRET Theor. Wars* III. II. 46 Any part of shot or pikes...set to defend any straight, or to scarmush.

β. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 282 þus men bygonne & scar-mysshte fast, þe twey hostes bothe y-ferre. c. 1475 *Partenay* 2079 On a day he went, to scarmish with thaim.

γ. a. 1513 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. (1811) 512 He...issuyd boldly agayne y' foresayd perones and skyrmysshed with them. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 21 Thei with light horses

Next Morning the Horse. 1796 *MORSE* Eng. xv. enemy:

δ. c. 1550 *PALSGR.* 720/1 They dyd skyrmyche togyther syxe dayes or ever the batayles joynd. 1841 *HARTSHORNE Salep. Ant. Gloss.* Skirmage, to skirmish.

b. In fig. uses or contexts.

1587 *TURBERV. Trag. Tals* 3 Behrushed with bryers her brood bodyled. The bramles skirmishie had with every wayne. 1601 *VEEVER Mirr. Mart.* A viij b. But inward Senses skirmish in the night. 1648 *CRAWSHAW Delights of Muses* 20 Awakes his Lute...and ere the warre begin, He lightly skirmishes on every string. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 96 § 1 [Falsehood] sometimes waited the attack; but always endeavoured to skirmish at a distance. 1836 *GLADSTONE in Times* 9 Apr. 5/5 We should no longer fence or skirmish with this question...We should come to close quarters with it.

† 2. To fence; to make flourishes with a weapon. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 399 Pan Neio made oon skirmyshe above Seneca his heed with a byght swerd. c. 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 648 He myght not se where to smyte,

and he was to scarmuche and to scarp - þus he wold hit.

† 3. *trans.* To engage or attack (an enemy) in or with a skirmish. Also fig. *Obs.*

c. 1500 *Melusine* 273 Yonder is the kyng vryan...that scarmys-beth there maye. a. 1575 *LANESAY* (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 109 They...fell to the Inglishemen, and skirmishe thame so haillie that they causit thame reitir.

1599 *HALLUY Voy.* II. 1. 83 The great quantity of artillery 1599 *ALSO Melius Ing.* rmish the Scripture is no

† b. fig. To win by skirmish. *Obs.*

a. 1797 *WALPOLE Geo. II* (1847) II. viii. 271 Fox even skirmish his borough from Dr. Hay.

Skirmisher (skō'mifist). [f. prec. + -ER.] One of a number of soldiers taking part in a skirmish or acting in loose order apart from the main body of an army or battalion.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Excursus*, a skirmisher. 1599 *DIGGES Stratist.* 156 That his Skirmishers and light armed be beaten in. 1622 *PEACOCK Compt. Gent.* xx. (1634) 246 If this be exactly done the Skirmishers will never be above the length of one file behind the body of your Pikes. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvii. 297 Skirmishers are scouts for the discovery of the strength of an army, before battel be given. 1799 *Cavalry Instr.* (1813) 266 Skirmishers are to be very attentive...in instantly obeying the signals made for their direction. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 199 A detachment of whom...were employed as skirmishers and marksmen. 1875 *KINGLAKE Crimea* V. ii. 382 Our skirmishers gained the edge of the bank.

b. *trans.* and fig. Something sent out in advance. 1820 *SCOTT Monast. Introd. Ep.* As you usually throw out a few lines of verse (by way of skirmishers, I suppose) at the

She caste hir bert ypon Mymos the kyng. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* x. xviii. 54 When prisoners be taken in scarmyschyng or otherwise. c. 1500 *Melusine* 131 Thenne bygan the scarmussing strong & grete and moche mortal. 1533 *BELLENOEN Licy* I. xx. (S.T.S.) I. 116 The fulch gabynus...straik sindri small skarmischings and battaili aganis þe romanis. a. 1600 *Hist. Jas. VI* (Hann. Cl.) 128 He fell in the bands of the said capten after a light scarmysching.

γ. 1592 *Solinian & Pers.* IV. I. The self same musick that in auncient daies Brought Alexander...from skirmishing to kissing. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turke* (1638) 180 Weared with the heat of the day and long skirmishing. 1724 *De For. Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 259 An infinite number of party

in skirmishing order on the entrenched quadrangles.

fig. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 42 Which are but light skirmishings, and not serious contentings in matters of Religion. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. Collect.* (O. H. S.) 166 All this was but

1687 in *Magd. Coll. Collect.* (O. H. S.) 166 All this was but

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SKIRT (skɜrt), *sv.* Forms: 4-7 skirte (6 -the, 7 scirte), 4- skirt (6 schirt, 7 skeart); 4-6 skyrte (5 -tte, scyrtte), 5-6 skyrt; 5-6 skurto, 8 scurt; 6 skort. [*a.* ON. *skyrtla* (Icel. *skyrtla*,

the horse with the spores on both sides faste by the skirtes
of his sadell, for his legges were so shorte. 1683 HOLME
Armoruy iii. 94/1 The Skirts, the covers of the side of the

Livy XL. xxxix. 1085 The charge was already given in the utmost skirts of the armie. 1764 *Wesley Jnrl.* 22 Apr., The skirts of the congregation could not hear. 1838 *Pars-*

cort Ferd. & J. (1846) I. v. 237 Squadrons of light cavalry, hovering on the skirts of the Portuguese camp. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* vi. xix, An old fisherman on the skirts of the crowd.

8. The edge, margin, verge of a wood, lake, cloud, etc.; the foot or lower slopes of a mountain or hill.

sing. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Trave*, The skirt, edge, or side of a wood. 1632 LITIGOW *Race* iii. 86, I passed along the skirt of Mount Ida.

to the Skirt of the Stud. Nat. (1799): skirt of a meadow. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 20 note, Colter... succeeded in gaining the skirt of the cotton wood trees. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. lii. (1862) IV. 438 Landing at the skirt of the island.

9. 1598 MANWOOD *Laurel Forest* i. (1613) 19 Meeres and boundaries to know the Ring and uttermost Skirts of the Forest by. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 294 The people are forbidden to goe vp to the mountaine or to come neare the skirts of it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 878 To binde The fluid skirts of that same watric Cloud. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 69 Those which feed in the miry skirts of muddy ponds or rivers. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* i. 142 The

Intell. Life t. iv. 26 After the first ten minutes on the skirts of the wood.

b. *Minning*. (See quot.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Pj, However, that which bounds and limits its (i.e. the vein's) breadth, we never call Sides but the Skirts, or Scurts.

9. In figurative use, after senses 7 and 8.

1629 WHITLOCK in Rushw. *Hist. Col.* (1650) I. 688 Now we are but upon the brink and skirts of the Cause. 1648-9 Eikon Bas. 135 The differences are but the skirts and suburbs of Religion. 1820 KEATS *Isabella xxxix*, I am a shadow now, alas! alas! Upon the skirts of human-nature dwelling. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* IV. xxiii. 383 It sees the skirts of powers and providences beyond this world.

b. The beginning or end of a period of time.

Chiefly pl. 1624 B. JONSON *Neptune's Triumph* Wks. (Rldg.) 642-2 To draw down a cup of nectar, in the skirts of a night. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. ix. 285 Snow... may fall... on the Day, or upon the Skirts of the Day, upon the precise Aspect. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* III. xxiv. 222 It was then the skirt of the afternoon. 1857 HEAVYSGOE *Saul* (1869) 55 Seven days I waited... till the skirts of the term had disappeared.

10. A tract or piece of land forming a border, edge, or side of a river, country, etc. ? Obs.

1624 B. JONSON *Neptune's Triumph* Wks. (Grosart) V. 227 The skirt it stands. 1669 GALE *Crit. nites*... were crowded up in that narrow skirt of Phenicia. 1677 W. HUBBARO *Narrative* (1865) ii. 70 Spots and Skirts of more desirable Land upon the Banks of some Rivers.

b. A number of trees, etc., surrounding or bordering a place.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 74 They call it a Towne, when they have compassed a skirt of wood with trees cut down. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxiv, A skirt of thickets hid the approach of the supposed enemy from our rear. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xxix, A broad skirt of unoccupied hillocks.

11. *attrib. and Comb.* (in sense 1 or 2), as *skirt-braid*, *-clasp*, *-fold*, *-lining*, *-pocket*, etc.; *skirt-board*, = SKIRTING-BOARD; *skirt-dancing*, a form of ballet dancing in which the steps are accompanied by the manipulation of long flowing skirts or drapery; so *skirt-dancer*, *skirt-dance* sb. and vb.; *skirt-foist*, a female cheat.

1652 A. WILSON *Instantant Ladie* iv. ii, I do not like that skirtfoist. Leave your bouncing! 1699 LEVBOURN *Curr. Math.* 901 Other Works about a Building... AS, Contaliver Cornice, Skirt board, &c. 1838 DICKENS

should be the very thing for skirt-dancing. 1894 *Conn. Mag.* Feb. 206 The girls who could not skirt-dance yawned behind their fans.

Skirt (skŭrt), v. [f. the sb.]

I. *trans.* I. Chiefly of, or with reference to, natural features, scenery, or surroundings: a. To form the skirt or edge of; to lie alongside of; to bound or border.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* ii. 127 b, The little parish called Temple, skirteth this Hundred, on the waste side thereof.

less extent... by reason of the Andes which skirt it. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 254 Those vast and trackless forests that skirted the settlements. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 520 The granite appears to skirt the great mass of altered schists and the hornblende rocks. 1899 DIXON *Windsor* II. vii. 73 The gardens skirted the river-side.

fig. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* iv. (1832) 92 That boundary which skirts and which terminates the material field of his contemplations.

b. In pa. pple., const. with or by.

1717 ADDISON in *Ovid's Met.* in *Death Penitents*, A spacious circuit... Level and wide, and skirted round with wood. 1748 ANON *Voy.* ii. i. 121 A very narrow path skirted on each side by precipices. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Alfid.*

viii, A fair and fertile campaign country... skirted by the picturesque ridge of the Pentland Mountains. 1874 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 107 In the fall, the black feathers of the crown of the adult are skirted with ash.

fig. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Dæmoniac Love*, So is man's narrow path By strength and terror skirted.

2. To surround, edge, or border, with something. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 282 The middle pair Girt like a Starrie Zone his waste, and round Skirted his loines and thighs with downie Gold. 1745 J. HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 209 See how the declining sun has beautified the western clouds.

1769 FALCONER *Dict.* the cloths... of which went together with a double seam; and the whole is skirted round at the edges with a cord. 1828 CAMPBELL *Lines on Departure Emigrants N. S. Wales* 27 To skirt our home with harvests widely sown.

b. To provide with an edging or border.

1787 *Builder's Price-bk.* 39 Dado... level, skirted, and capped.

c. To turn up at the skirts.

1848 CLOUGH *Bohile* ii. 96 With blue cotton gown skirted up over striped linsey-woolsey.

3. Of persons, ships, etc.: To go or pass along the border, edge, or side of (a country, district, etc.); to go round, in place of crossing.

1725 SONNEVILLE *Chase* ii. 204 The Covert's utmost Bound Silly she skirts. 1808 SCOTT *Alarm* ii. viii, And now the vessel skirts the strand. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 132 Near sunset we skirted a large reedy swamp. 1877 A. B. EOWARUS *Up Nile* xxii. 684 Skirting some palm-groves and crossing the dry bed of a canal.

fig. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* (Bohn) 70 They... enabled me to skirt, without crossing, the sandy deserts of oter unbelief.

b. To scour or search the outskirts of (a wood, etc.). *rare*.

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 231 They past... by us, without skirting or searching the wood. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxvii, All who have gone out to skirt the forest... bring back the same news.

4. *trans.* a. To plough in a certain manner (see SKIRTING vbl. sb. 2).

1795 WOLCOI (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* vii. Wks. 1816 II. 193 Time... Who, with that ease a farmer skirts his land, Furrows so cruelly o'er the fairest face. 1796-see SKIRTING vbl. sb. 2. 1848 *Trnsl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 402 In the South Hams the land is skirted (ploughed so as to miss a portion).

b. To trim (a hedgerow); to dress (a fleece) by removing the ragged edges.

1879 *Norfolk Archæol.* VIII. 173 The sides of the highways are skirted in autumn. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 244/1 This is called 'skirting' the fleece... The fleece, when skirted, is rolled up, and we now follow it to the classer's table.

II. *intr.* 5. a. Of persons: To travel, move, hang about, etc., on the outskirts or confines of something, or in a casual manner.

1623 *tr. Favanne's Theat. Hon. v. i. 37* [He] made himselfe Master of Denmarke and Norway, whence he went and skirted on [F. aborder] the Gauls. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xiii, [He] passed through that kingdom on such an errand; but he seems to have skirted along in a superficial manner. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* i. xvii. 245 Let the sons of the squatter should be out skirting on our trail. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. vii. Brunswick is skirting and rounding laboriously by the extremity of the South. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* xli, Then I set off up the valley, skirting along one side of it.

fig. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 2/1 It may have been due to the fact that he had to skirt round under the bluff of Mr. Henry Chaplin.

b. Of hunting-dogs: To leave the pack when following the scent or in a chase.

1781 BECKFORD *Thoughts Hunting* (1802) 61 Should a favourite dog skirt a little, put him to a thorough line-hunting bitch. 1842 AFFERLEY *Life Sportsman* xvii, The two most acknowledged faults [of a hound] are running mute and skirting. 1856 STONEHENG *Brit. Rural Sports* t. ii. iv. 119 The defects which should especially be avoided are... mute running... skirting, or a tendency to leave the rest of the pack.

6. a. Of roads, rivers, etc.: To lie or run along or round the edge or border of a place, etc.

1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. i.* (1782) I. 30 A sandy desert... skirts along the doubtful confine of Syria. 1859 SIR E. TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. 138 As the path ascends it skirts round scarped acclivities. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 56 The Leam... skirts along the margin of the Garden.

b. Of strata: To crop out.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 84 Many of the strata below it... have skirted out at the surface, and are no longer found.

Skirted, ppl. a. [f. SKIRT sb. or v. + -ED 1]

1. Wearing a skirt or skirts. *Freq.* in recent use in *skirted rider*.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 93 French-thrift, you Rogues,

b. Of garments: Having a skirt.

1824 LOVER *Handy Andy* v, Heavy-caped and skirted frieze coats streamed behind the full-grown. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 6/3 That the present skirted dress of women is unfit for cycling and other outdoor pursuits.

2. Having a skirt, edge, or border of a specified kind, as *deewy*, *long*, *sky*, *wide*, *willow-skirted*.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* I. 66 With plentiful Rivers, and wide-skirted Meades. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 939 The dewy-skirted clouds imbrue the sun. 1807 WORDSW. *The Mother's*

Return 35 Far as the willow-skirted pool. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* vi. 430 Does that long-skirted drab, that over-nice And formal clothing prove a scorn of vice? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge*, In the sea-wide, sky-skirted prairie.

Skirter (skŭrtar), [f. SKIRT v. + -ER 1]

1. *Hunting*. a. A hound which leaves the pack

called left-handed hounds, not exactly skilters, but apt to run wide of the pack. 1856 STONEHENG *Brit. Rural Sports* t. ii. v. 131 Invertebrate skilters, also, and conceited babblers, by all means hang.

b. A hunter who skirts or goes round an obstacle instead of over or through it.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 37 One more proof how often riders and skilters bring on mischief. 1856 KINGSLEY *Poems, The Find* ii, Leave cravens and skilters to dangle behind.

2. *Austr.* A horseman who rides on the flank or side of a body of riders, party of travellers, etc.

1860 R. BOLTONWOOD *Col. Rec.* (1891) 209 The couple on the trail ensured its being neither lost nor overlooked; the skilters, by riding straight on either side, picked up the tracks when any deviation was made.

3. *Austr.* One who trims fleeces.

1883 *Leisure Hour* 243/1 Near the skilters' table there is a very much shorter table.

Skirting (skŭrtŭng), vbl. sb. [f. SKIRT v.]

† 1. The action or fact of treating lightly or superficially. *Obs.*—

1887 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* t. 164 A little Skirting now and then, upon the Narratives; and flandering, betwixt Jest and Earnest, upon the Credit of the Witnesses.

2. *Devon dial.* (See quot. 1796.)

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Eng.* I. 144 For Skirting, the common share is used; but made, perhaps, somewhat wider than when it is used in the ordinary operation of plowing. In this mode of using the plow, little more than half the sward is pared off; turning the part raised, upon a line of unmowed turf [etc.]. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agrie. Devon* 115 When skirting, the wing of the share is considered. 1841 *Agric. II.* 753/3 g, or margin.

1794 *Museum Rust.* III. 28 The ploughman... skirting the plow, the hedges to be last first made. 1848 *Howe Every-day Bk.* I. 1530 This latter boundary and skirting of Assam. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 171 Very young birds have rufous skirting of many feathers.

b. The lower part or skirt of a garment. Also pl. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 68 With slop-frock skirting to a ploughman's taste, Its grassy skirtings twisted round his waist. 1829 TENNYSON *Timbuctoo* 177 Wherefrom The snowy skirting of a garment hung.

c. Material used for the skirts of saddles; saddle-skirts collectively.

1852 C. MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 150 The smaller and lighter ones [i.e. hides] are used for 'skirting' and for enamelling.

d. Cloth or material suitable for women's skirts or underskirts (see quot.).

Needtow. 451/1 *Skirting*, cotton, or mixed fabrics, to be suitable in length and width for women's underskirts, and to preclude the necessity of making gores and seams.

4. *Corp.* The narrow boarding, edging of slate or cement, etc., placed vertically along the base of the wall of a room, or other place in a building, next to the floor. Also *collect.*, material suitable for this. Cf. SKIRTING-BOARD.

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ing board of the room was painted of that colour. 1851 WYNTER *Soc. Bets* 25 A cracked window or a shrunken skirting-board.

fig. 1859 *SALA Gaslight & D.* xxiii. 268 A woful skirting-board of crouching Irish paupers.

Skirtless (skōrtlēs), *a.* [f. SKIRT *sb.* + -LESS.]
a. Of garments: Having no skirt. b. Of persons: Wearing no skirt.

1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 599 For skirtless coats and skeletons of plays Renown'd alike. 1896 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 6/5 Baggy trousers, such as skirtless feminine bicyclists adopt. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 372 The traveller was in livery—skirtless fawn and silver coat.

Skirty, *a.* *Linc.* [f. SKIRT *sb.*] (See quotes.) 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 282 These fens... being 'skirty', i.e. a mixture of peat and alluvial silt or clay, forming a deep black loam. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 490 The fen land adjoining the hard lands partaking of the characters of both, is called *skirty land*.

Skirvie, *vye*, *obs.* ff. SCURVY *sb.* and *a.*

Skirwhit(e), *wike*, *etc.*, *obs.* ff. SKIRRET 1.

Skirwingle, *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.]

Some kind of bird.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. iii. 83 Churre, Peeper, Grindle, Skirwingle, Sea and Land Larkes.

Skirwit, *-wort*, *-wurt*, *obs.* ff. SKIRRET 1.

Skise, *obs.* or *dial.* form of SKICE *v.* 1

Skister (f'star, skī-). [f. SKI + -STER.] One

who uses ski; a ski-runner.

1898 CONWAY *With Ski & Sledge* xl. 194 The...expertise attained by the best Norwegian and Swedish skisters (to coin a needed word).

Skis Thursday, *obs.* var. of SKIRE THURSDAY.

Skit, *sb.* 1. Now *dial.* Also 4 skitte, skyt, 5 skytt(e). [Of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. *skit* dirt, filth, Norw. and Icel. *skita* diarrhoea. The corresponding native form is SHIT *sb.*]

1. *fig.* Dirt, trash. *rare* -1.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16714 But for to scwehe his mykel wyt, On my spekyngne þat ys but skyt [i.e. skitte].

2. Diarrhoea in animals, esp. sheep; scouring.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 458/1 Skytte, or flyx... *disenteria*. 1747 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 491 To cure the Skit or Looseness in Sheep. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln.* 376 They die of the skit, or scouring. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 986 A sort of indigestion... which, when it proceeds to any great length, is termed the *skit*. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. ii. 289 Something more than common 'skit', or diarrhoea.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *skit-brains*, *-brained*, in opprobrious use.

1553 *Respublica* 1812 Stände styll, skitbrained theoff, or 1818 The skitbrained nold

Skit, *v.* 1. *intr.* To move or run rapidly; to hurry about; to scamper off.

1845 S. JUOON *Margaret* (1871) 149 On they flew, skittering, bowling, sluice-like, mad-like. 1875 *Toxite*, a Tale I. vi. 100 Neither did he and I skitter at sixty miles an hour.

1882 BLACKMORE *Christover* lii. Up on the first horse we could lay hold of, and skittered on the heels of the rest of them:

b. *U.S.* To skip or skim along a surface, with occasional rapid contact.

1895 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 56 Some kinds of ducks in lighting strike the water with their tails first, and skitter along the surface for a few feet before settling down.

2. *trans.* *U.S.* In angling, to draw (a spoon-bait or hook) with a jerking or skipping motion over the surface of the water. Also *absol.*

1893 *Cent. Mag.* July 383/2 The angler, standing in the bow, 'skitters' or skips the spoon or bait over the surface just at the edge of the weeds. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 221 In skittering with a spoon, some of the fly-fisher's skill... comes into play.

Hence *Skittered ppl. a.*; *Skittering vbl. sb.* 2 and *ppl. a.* 2

1893 *Cent. Mag.* July 383/2 Skittering... is practised with a strong line... to which is affixed a small trolling-spoon.

a 1883 in Goode *Amer. Fishes* 37 When taken with a skittered minnow or bright fly on a light rod. 1893 M. GRAY *Last Sentence* iv. viii. The skittering feet and mianie shriek of mice.

Skitterbrook, *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. Du. *schijf-broek*, with the first element assimilated to SKITTER *v.* 1] One who befools his breeches; a coward.

1632 BROCK *Cr. Beggar* iv. ii. The Devil fright him next for a spurring skitterbrook. a 1652—*Novella* iv. ii. Like to make a skitter brooke Of you in your Dutch slops.

Skittery, *a.* [f. SKITTER *v.* 2] Trifling.

1905 M. DEANE *Little Neighbor* 124 'She is just a little fool,' said Roger—'a skittery little fool, with no sense, and not much to look at.'

Skittish (skittif), *a.* Also 6 skytty(s)he, skyttysshe, scittish. [Of obscure origin: perh. f. a Scand. hase *skyt- (see SKIT *v.* 2) + -ISH.]

1. Of disposition, etc.: Characterized by levity, frivolity, or excessive liveliness.

a 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 590 When þat þat hast assayeð boþe two, Sad age, I seye, after þi skittish yoye.

14... *Six Ballads* (Percy Soc.) to þly dere is off a skyttysshe hyayne. a 1513 FARNHAM *Chron.* vii. (1811) 339 Lewellyn... rebellyd agaynste the kyng; for so moche as 537 Edward he his one... wolde haue chaungyd some of theyr skyttysshe condycyons. 1594 T. B. La *Prinard*. ii. 230 Fancie, being very turbulent and skittish... is the cause that wee live in the midst of marvellous troubles in respect of our affections.

1611 CROCE, *Fervensit*, a skittish, giddy, or vntoward humor to doe an unawfull, or ill, thing. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. li. 479 He still resolv'd... T' adhere and cleave the obstinate; And still the skittisher and looser Her Freaks appear'd, to sit the closer. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. 135 If you think you can part with her for her skittish tricks.

1784 COMPTON *Task* li. 470 T' address The skittish fancy with facetious tales. 1882 TENNYSON in *Life* (1871) I. 95. I considered it [a critique] at the time as somewhat too skittish and petulant. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* iv. 63 Macklin claims to have supplied a curiously unconventional and skittish rhymed apology.

Comb. 1805 BYRON *Soules Immortal* Crompton 1. xlii. How Fancie like a Flea, Can skip about a skittish humour'd hart.

2. Of horses, etc.: Disposed or apt to start or

Skit, *sb.* 3 (See quot.)

* 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iv. 277/1 The rods, or willows, as they are termed in the trade, comprise several varieties, as the skit willow, the gold-stone.

Skit, *obs.* var. SKATE *sb.* 2

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 484 What to term them I know not, (except Dutch skits, in Slide withal).

Skit, *a.* *Obs.* -1 In 6 skyt. [? Back-formation from SKITTISH *a.*] Precipitate, over-hasty.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scotles* 101 Syr Skyrkyard, ye were so skyt, Your wyll than ran before your wyt.

Skit, *v.* 1 *rare* -1. [Related to SKIT *sb.* 1] *intr.*

To void thin excrement; = SKITTER *v.* 1

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 985 If the milk be given over cold, it is apt to cause the calf to skit or purge.

Skit (skit), *v.* 2 [Of doubtful origin: perh. only a back-formation from SKITTISH *a.* It might, however, represent an ON. *skytja (cf. *fytya* flit), f. *skut-, the weak grade of *skjōta* to shoot. In sense 2 perh. from SKIT *sb.* 2.]

1. *intr.* To shy or be skittish; to move lightly and rapidly; to caper, leap, or spring.

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* ii. ii. I hope my friend will not loue a wench against her will... if shee skit and recoile...

away he goes. 1621 MOLLE *Camerarius Lib. Lib.* iv. xii. 278 The daughters of Prætus... persuaded themselves that they were changed into coves, and thereupon began to low, and skit vp and downe the fields. 1807-10 TANNARILL *Poems* (1846) 11 She skits and flings like any townsmill filly.

1866 FIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 3 Innumerable insects may be seen at sunset skitting and dancing in the air.

1894 BLACKMORE *Percy* viii. 64 The man... skitted back into a bush, very nimble and clever.

2. *a. trans.* To cast indirect reflections or light satire upon (a person, etc.); to ridicule or caricature by means of a skit.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. *Skit*, to reflect on. [Similar to *skitter* and *skitter* in the sense of 'to reflect on'.]

Star 24 Mar. 2/4. Settle in 'The Ne'...

20 Feb. 3/4 The fi...

'skitted' Mr. Beerbohm Tree.

b. *intr.* To make satirical hits at a person or thing.

1821 *Lonsdale Mag.* II. 247 Then nobody dare skit at me for being a tailyer. c 1840 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 84 Warburton... had too much learning to skit at Bentley as Pope has done. 1885 MOZLEY *Rev.* I. 120 When people have condeled with me... or have skitted at commercial gentility.

Skite (skeit, *Sc.* skeit), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *skyte*. [Related to SKITE *v.* 2]

1. A sudden, vigorous stroke or blow, esp. one given in an oblique direction; an oblique impact, or one which causes a rebound.

1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* i. When hailstones drive w' bitter skyte, And infant frosts begin to bite. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Skite*,... a smart and sudden blow, so as to make what strikes rebound in a slanting direction. 1895- in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Sc. N. Irel. Northumb.).

2. A trick; a skit. Cf. SKIT *sb.* 2.

1804 W. TARRAS *Poems* 60 He's play'd w' my dochter Mez a skyte, Which weel has cost the gibbet. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v., He's played me an ill skite. 1899 LUNDEN *Edin. Poems* 89 This Club... Enjoy'd thy witty 'Tory' skites w' hearty glee.

3. A person who on some account or other is regarded with contempt. (Cf. *blatherskite*.)

1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Skite*. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii. But I maun speak to this gabbling skite too, for bairns and fules speak at the Cross what they hear at the ingle side.

1850 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 136 Oh, such a withered up skite poor Mac is become.

Skite (skeit), *v.* 1 *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 5 (9 *Sc.*) *skyte*. [a. ON. *skita* (Icel. *skita*, Norw. and Sw. *skita*, Da. *skide*), or MLG. *schiten*, MDu. *schijten*, = OE. *sciltan* SHIRE *v.* 1] *intr.* To void excrement. Hence *Skitting ppl. a.*

1449 *Paston Lett.* I. 85, I cam aboard the Admirall, and hade them styrke in the Kyngysname... and they bade me skyte in the Kyngs name. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 194, I warne the it is wittin, How, skytand skarth, thow bes the hure behind. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* ProL B. In further contempt of his name, used a phrase that he had lemed at his being in the lowe countries, and bad Skite vpon Ajax. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1823 E. MOON *Suffolk Words* 353.

Skite (skeit), *v.* 2 *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 8 *skyt*, 9 *skyte*. [perh. f. ON. *skyt-*, unlanted stem of *skjōta* to shoot.]

This verb, and the corresponding *sb.*, have much currency in dial. use: fuller illustration of the various senses may be found in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1. *intr.* To shoot or dart swiftly, esp. in an oblique direction; to run lightly and rapidly; to make off hastily.

1721 KANSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 112 Like a shot starn, that thro the air Skytys east or west with unke glare. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) s.v., To skite about is to go running about. 1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lincoln* 325 It's a... yonng vaine her son must be... to skyte off and leave her that a way.

2. To slip suddenly.

1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 275 The 'blower' skytit out o' Samie's mou'. 1881 J. BALLANTINE in *Edwards' Med. Sc. Pests* Ser. i. 29 Our feet skytet back on the road freezing hard.

Skitegate, *Obs.* *rare*. Also *skyt-*. [ad. Do. *schiet-gat*, f. *schieten* to shoot + *gat* hole.] An

opening or loop-hole in a wall for a cannon or other piece of artillery.

1677 EARL ORRERY *Treat. Art War* 118 Great Cannon Gabions well fill'd with Earth, or Skite Gates throw the Flanks and Faces of the said Works. 1685 CORROT tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 93 Captain Julius... being so astonish'd with fear as to throw himself and his fellows out at a skyt-gate [Fr. *une canonnière*], was immediately cut to pieces by the enemy.

Skitty: see SEETELY *adv.*

Skitter, *sb.* 1 *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 9 *dial.* skitta. [f. the *vb.*]

1. Diarrhoea; looseness or laxity of the bowels.

a 1585 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 244 To heale thee of thy skitter. 1823- in *dialect glossaries* (Sc., Yks., Lanc., Linc., Suff.).

2. Thin excrement. Also *Comb.*

1622 *Sc. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 118 A Cake unturn'd, that is, it's stone-hard on one Side, and skitter raw on the other.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prac.* 16 A Spoonful of Skitter will spill [= spoil] a Potful of Skink.

Skitter, *sb.* 2 *U.S.* [f. SKITTER *v.* 2] A light skipping movement or the sound caused by this.

1905 *Scribner's Mag.* July 1 The slim shell trailed with dying headway to the skitter of the resting oars.

Skitter, *v.* 1 *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 4 *skiter*, 5 *skytter*. [A frequentative of SKITE *v.* 1] *intr.*

To void thin excrement. Hence *Skittering vbl. sb.* 1 and *ppl. a.* 1

13... *Langlof's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 232 Skiterende Scottes, Telle i for sottes, And wreches unwar. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 499 It skittered and skarted; they skirled ilk ane. c 1610 Sir J. MELVILL *Memo.* (1683) 14 Seeing there was but a Skittering Lass between him and the Crown.

1683 *Yorkshire Dial.* 5 Thur Yowes are Clow-clagg'd, they skitter sayt. 1721 KELLY *Prac.* 20 A skittering Cow in the Loan would ay have many Marrows. 1825- in *dialect glossaries* (Northumb., Cumb., Yks., Som., Dev.).

trans. 1682 MARTINDALE in *Houghton Coll. Lett. Impr. Husb.* No. 11, Some, when the strength of Marle is worn out by long Tillage, strengthen it with a new Supply, but then they ordinarily set it thin (which they call *skittering*).

Skitter, *v.* 2 [app. a frequentative of SKITE *v.* 2]

1. *intr.* To move or run rapidly; to hurry about; to scamper off.

1845 S. JUOON *Margaret* (1871) 149 On they flew, skittering, bowling, sluice-like, mad-like. 1875 *Toxite*, a Tale I. vi. 100 Neither did he and I skitter at sixty miles an hour.

1882 BLACKMORE *Christover* lii. Up on the first horse we could lay hold of, and skittered on the heels of the rest of them:

b. *U.S.* To skip or skim along a surface, with occasional rapid contact.

1895 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 56 Some kinds of ducks in lighting strike the water with their tails first, and skitter along the surface for a few feet before settling down.

2. *trans.* *U.S.* In angling, to draw (a spoon-bait or hook) with a jerking or skipping motion over the surface of the water. Also *absol.*

1893 *Cent. Mag.* July 383/2 The angler, standing in the bow, 'skitters' or skips the spoon or bait over the surface just at the edge of the weeds. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 221 In skittering with a spoon, some of the fly-fisher's skill... comes into play.

Hence *Skittered ppl. a.*; *Skittering vbl. sb.* 2 and *ppl. a.* 2

1893 *Cent. Mag.* July 383/2 Skittering... is practised with a strong line... to which is affixed a small trolling-spoon.

a 1883 in Goode *Amer. Fishes* 37 When taken with a skittered minnow or bright fly on a light rod. 1893 M. GRAY *Last Sentence* iv. viii. The skittering feet and mianie shriek of mice.

Skitterbrook, *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. Du. *schijf-broek*, with the first element assimilated to SKITTER *v.* 1] One who befools his breeches; a coward.

1632 BROCK *Cr. Beggar* iv. ii. The Devil fright him next for a spurring skitterbrook. a 1652—*Novella* iv. ii. Like to make a skitter brooke Of you in your Dutch slops.

Skittery, *a.* [f. SKITTER *v.* 2] Trifling.

1905 M. DEANE *Little Neighbor* 124 'She is just a little fool,' said Roger—'a skittery little fool, with no sense, and not much to look at.'

Skittish (skittif), *a.* Also 6 skytty(s)he, skyttysshe, scittish. [Of obscure origin: perh. f. a Scand. hase *skyt- (see SKIT *v.* 2) + -ISH.]

1. Of disposition, etc.: Characterized by levity, frivolity, or excessive liveliness.

a 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 590 When þat þat hast assayeð boþe two, Sad age, I seye, after þi skittish yoye.

14... *Six Ballads* (Percy Soc.) to þly dere is off a skyttysshe hyayne. a 1513 FARNHAM *Chron.* vii. (1811) 339 Lewellyn... rebellyd agaynste the kyng; for so moche as 537 Edward he his one... wolde haue chaungyd some of theyr skyttysshe condycyons. 1594 T. B. La *Prinard*. ii. 230 Fancie, being very turbulent and skittish... is the cause that wee live in the midst of marvellous troubles in respect of our affections.

1611 CROCE, *Fervensit*, a skittish, giddy, or vntoward humor to doe an unawfull, or ill, thing. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. li. 479 He still resolv'd... T' adhere and cleave the obstinate; And still the skittisher and looser Her Freaks appear'd, to sit the closer. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. 135 If you think you can part with her for her skittish tricks.

1784 COMPTON *Task* li. 470 T' address The skittish fancy with facetious tales. 1882 TENNYSON in *Life* (1871) I. 95. I considered it [a critique] at the time as somewhat too skittish and petulant. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* iv. 63 Macklin claims to have supplied a curiously unconventional and skittish rhymed apology.

Comb. 1805 BYRON *Soules Immortal* Crompton 1. xlii. How Fancie like a Flea, Can skip about a skittish humour'd hart.

2. Of horses, etc.: Disposed or apt to start or

sometimes, *proud skit*.

b. *Sc.* 'A young capering or restive horse.'

1882 JAMIESON'S *Sc. Dict.* IV. 234/2.

2. A quizzing or satirical reflection upon, or hit at, a person or thing; a remark of this nature.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Skit*, a Caprice, Whimsy. 1779 Mrs. H. COWLEY *Who's the Duff?* II. i. Come, come, none of your tricks upon travellers. I know you mean all that as a skit upon my education. 1820-2 PYNE *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. xi. 374 No more of your skits at my right noble country. 1861 *Times* 22 Mar. 5/6 Mr. Cobden could afford to reply to the compliments of a Mayor without a skit at the press. 1878 E. FINE *General Lett.* (1883) I. 421 He did not deserve your skit about his 'Finshury Circus gentility'.

b. A literary or artistic production intended as a piece of light satire, parody, or caricature.

1820 COMBE *Syntax, Consol.* vii. (Chandos) 243 A Manuscript with learning fraught, Or some nice, pretty little skit Upon the times. 1834 *Ateneum* 19 Jan. 91/1 The German skit on the Shapira forgeries... is about to be translated in English verse. 1881 SHARVIAN <

hitherto been thought impracticable, but specimens of this process applied to the Surrey pneumatic tyres were shown by the patentee.

3. *attrib.*, as *skiving-knife, machine, process, -tool*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1277/1 It is a skiving process, and is usually performed on a skiving or shaving machine. *Ibid.* 2197/1 Skiving-knife: skiving-tool.

Skiladdyt, obs. pa. pp. of SCALD *v*.

Skilait(t, Sklate, obs. Sc. forms of SLATE *sb.* 1 Sklander, etc.: see SLANDER, etc.

Skla(u,nt, Sklave, Sklavin: see SLANT, etc.

† Skleir, *sb.* Obs. Also 4 *scleire, scleyre, sklayre, skleire, sleyre, slaire*. [a MLG. *scleier, sleiger*, = MHG. *scleier*, mod. G. *schleier*, Du. *sluier*, of obscure origin.] A veil.

13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernou* MS. xxxvii. 280 *pis wymmen*. With horns on heathed pinned on vch a syde. With selk scleyres I set above. 1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. vii. 7 'pat weare a long lettyng' quap a ladi in a skleir [var. *scleire, sklayre, slaire*, etc.].

Hence † Skleir *v. trans.*, to veil. Obs.

1387-8 T. Usk *Trist.* Love ii. xiv. (Skent) 25 And with fayre honyed wordes heretykes and mis-meninge people skleien and wimplen their errour.

Skient, *sb.* Sc. Also sklent. [Sc. var. of SLENT *sb.* Cf. the earlier ASKLENT *adv.*] A slant or slope; a slanting or sideward movement; a side-look, etc.

1768 Ross *Helene* 16 With easy sklent, on every side the braes. 'wi' scatter'd busses raise. 1785 Burns *To J. Smith* vii. This while my notion's taen a sklent. To try my fate in guid, black prent. 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Blackbeck* xiv. I gae a sklent wi' my ee. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 712/1 Not descended indeed in direct line from Wordsworth... but striking off from him in a sort of sklent, if we may use such a word.

Skient, *v.* Sc. and north. *dial.* Also sklent. [var. of SLENT *v.*]

1. *intr.* To move, dart, or fall, obliquely; to lie a-slant; to give a side-look, etc.

1513 Douglas *Envid* vii. vii. 87 As sum tyme sklentis the round top of tre, Hit with the twynit quyp. *Ibid.* x. xiii. 51 The casting durt, That feand sklentis on Eneas scheyld. 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Crucifix* 1668 The honour... straight sent back, is upwards driven, And by Reflexe doth sklent hye way to Heauen. 1808-1901 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Sc. and Northumb.).

b. *fig.* To deviate from a straightforward course, or from the truth.

1581 N. Burne in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 155 Bot because ye se your self conuict, ye ar constrainit to sklent and mak the act of Parliament ane buclar for your deifance aganis al argumentis. 1785 Burns *2nd Epist. J. Lapraik* xi. Do ye envy the city-gent, Behint a kint to lie an' sklent. 1864 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

2. *trans.* To direct obliquely.

1785 Burns *To W. Simpson* ii. Ironic satire, sidelins sklent, On my poor Muse. 1785 — *Addr. Deil* xvii. Ye... sklent on the man of Uzz, Your spitefu' jok.

Hence Sklenting *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a*.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 83 The peure winschis 3e wrangulie suspect For sklenting bowittis. A 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 II. 321 He was a large quarter of fnyole from the schote and sklenting of bolittis. 1785 Burns *Addr. Deil* vii. The staus shot down wi' sklentian light.

Skleroclose, variant of SCLEOCLOSE.

Sklice, obs. or Sc. form of SLICE.

Sklither, obs. variant of SLITHER *a*.

† Skluce. Obs.— [Cf. MDu. *sluus* pulp (of an apple).] A pulpy mass.

1540 *Two Cookery Bks.* 25 Boyle it, & plante jin skluce with Rosys, & seru for th.

Skn-, occas. ME. variant of SN-.

|| Skoal (skōl), *sb.* Also 7 *scoll, scoll, skole, scoll, scoall*. [ad. Da. and Norw. *skaal*, Sw. *skål*, repr. ON. *skál* bowl.] A health in drinking; a toast. Also *Comb.*

In early use only Sc., perhaps introduced through the visit of James VI to Denmark in 1589. In recent use the Norw. and Da. spelling *skaal* is sometimes retained.

1600 *Scot. Acts, Jas. VI* (1516) IV. 204 He was directit from his ma' to drink his scoll to my lord duk and the rest of the company. *Ibid.* Immediate after the scoll had passit about. 1649 *Ibid.*, *Chas. II* (1614) VI. ii. 174 All those who under what-euer name. Drink healths and scoalles. 1678 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Ch.* 180. 787 Sir William Beyer... stayed the taking away of the centries... till the King's skole were drunk at that part of the bridge.

1840 LONGE. *Skel. in Armour* x. There from the flowing bowl Deep drinks the warrior's soul, *Skoal!* to the Northland! *Skoal!* 1857 L. DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed.) 362 With the peculiar manners used in Scandinavians skoal-drinking I was already well acquainted.

† Skoal, *v.* Sc. Obs. In 6-7 *scoll, 7 scole, scoall*. [f. prec.] *intr.* To drink healths; to drink deeply. Hence Skoaling *vbl. sb.*

A 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm.* Wks. 1849 I. 295 He is harling them to harlatie... to scolling and drinking. 1624 *Extr. Aberdeen Register* (1848) II. 391 That name presume... to vrge their neighbourhood to waught or scole farder nor thair plesour. 1649 *Sc. Acts, Chas. II* (1614) VI. ii. 174 Healthing and scolling is the occasion of much drunkenness.

Skoche, Skoch(e, obs. f. SCOTCH *sb.* 1 and *v* 1

Skodaic (skod'ik), *a. Path.* [f. the name of the Austrian physician Joseph Skoda (1805-81).] The specific epithet of the resonant percussion note heard in cases of pleuritic effusion.

1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* II. 1187 This resonance, called

Skodaic resonance, is a very characteristic sign. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1137 If a layer of lung intervene... a Skodaic note may be elicited. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 338 The resonance becoming... of that character which is generally known under the name of 'skodaic resonance'.

Skoe, Skogy: see SKOE, SCUGGY *a*.

† Skoke. Obs. [ad. MDu. or MLG. *schok*: see SHOCK *sb.*] A certain quantity (see quot.).

1545 *Notes of Customs* bj. Double Iron plates called doubles the skoke xxxr. Doubles the bondel, iij.s. iij.d. and vij. bondels to the skoke.

Skolder, obs. Sc. f. SCOWDER *v*. Skole, obs.

f. SCALE *sb.* 1, SCHOOL, SKOAL. Skolecite, obs. f.

SCOLECITE. Skolion, var. SCOLION. Skolkerye,

obs. var. SKULKERY. Skone(e, obs. ff. SCONE.

Skonschon, obs. f. SCUNCHON. Skooter, obs.

var. SCOUTER. Skop(e, -ppe, obs. ff. SCOP.

Skopster. *local.* The saury pike.

A 1705 Ray *Syn. Pisc.* (1713) 156 *Skipper* Cornubiensis (corruptione vocis) *skopster*. 1865 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* IV. 141 Skipper. Saury. Skopster.

Skoray, var. SCAMIE. Skord(e, obs. pa. pp.

SCORE *v*. Skorodite, var. SCORODITE. Skorrie,

Skory, var. SCABIE. Skorza, var. SCORZA.

Skose, obs. f. SCORSE *v* 1. Skouchin, obs. f.

SCUTCHON *sb.* 1 Skough, Skowg, obs. ff. SCUG

sb. 1 Skoukinge, obs. f. SKULKING *vbl. sb.*

Skoulk-, Skoute-wacche, obs. varr. SCOUT-

WATCH. Skoverour, obs. f. SCOURER *v*. Skowe,

var. SCOGH, wood. Obs. Skowke, obs. form of

SKULK *v*. Skowit, obs. f. SCOUT *sb.* 1 Skowre,

obs. f. SCORE *sb.* 1, SCOUR *v*. Skoymus, -mys,

obs. ff. SQUEAMOUS, -MISH.

† Skoyse, ? obs. variant of SKICE *v*.

1566 J. LANE *Contn. Syr's T.* vii. 411 Instantlie kinge Cambuscan skoyds to campe in th' air.

Skrae-fish. *local.* (See quotes. and SCRAE *sb.* 2)

1867 *Savvy Sailor's Word-bk.* 630 *Skrae-fish*, fish dried in the sun without being salted. 1883 *Day Fishes Gl. Brit.* I. 295 *Coal-fish*,... also locally... *skrae-fish*.

† Skrange, ? misprint for *skragge* SCRAE *sb.* 2

1609 *Barley-Breake* Divb. Amongst therest, a blacke and filthie bird Sate on a skrange, and cries, A rope, a rope.

Skrap(p)le, obs. forms of SCRAPPLE *sb.* 1 and *v*.

Skraule, obs. form of SCRAWL *v*.

Skreigh (skrēx), *sb.* 1 Sc. Forms: 6 skrech,

8 skrieb, 9 skreich; 7- skreigh, 9 skriegh,

skreegh, screigh, etc. [Alteration of *screik*

SCRAE *sb.*, in order to imitate a more prolonged

or harsher sound.] A shriek or screech; a loud

shrill cry or scream. Also *fig.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The herons gait an vyild skrech as the kyl hed bene in fyre. 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Eneat* iii. 395 The skreigh is rais'd, with many refulw cries. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. ii. vi. He gripped Kate, And gar'd her gie a skreigh. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 20. 'Holloo! 1816 Scott *Antig.* vii. 'The skreigh of a Tammie Norie', answered Ochiltree, 'I ken the skirl weel'. 1818 — *Ros Roy* xxiii. The skreigh of duty, which no man should hear and be inobedient.

Skreigh (skrēx), *sb.* 2 Sc. Also skrieh, skregh, screigh, etc. [Alteration (after prec.) of *screek*, *skrick*, etc. (see SCRAE *sb.* 3), for earlier CREEK *sb.* 2]

The break of day.

1802 LEYDEN *Lord Soulis* viii. The page be look'd at the skreigh of day. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* x. I wad... be on and awa' to Nuclestane wi' the first skreigh o' morning. 1879 *Yachtman's Holidays* 53 The watchful Lachlan called all hands by 'skreigh o' day'.

Skreigh (skrēx), *v.* Sc. Also 8 skriegh, 9 skreegh, skrieh, skreich; 8 scriegh, 8-9 screegh, 9 scriech, etc. [Alteration of *screik* SCRAE *v.*: cf. SKREIGH *sb.* 1]

1. *intr.* To screech or shriek; to utter a loud shrill cry; to make a screeching noise.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. ii. vii. And fouk wad threep, that she did geen For what wad gar her skiele And skreigh some day. 1786 Burns *To Auld Mare* viii. How thou wad prance, an' snore, an' screegh. 1816 Scott *Antig.* xi. I would hae skreigh'd out at once, and raised the house. 1894 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* ii. The tempest...whistlin' and skreighin' among the trees.

2. *trans.* To utter in a screeching tone.

1786 Burns *Earnest Cry* ii. Screechen out prosaic verse, An' like to bust! c 1800 MACNEIL *Poems* (1844) 60 Rebellion loud. Skreighed wild her cry.

Hence Skreighing *vbl. sb.*

1816 Scott *Antig.* xi. I doubted Mary wad waken you wi' her skreighing.

Skrene, obs. form of SCREEN *sb.* 1 Skreyne,

obs. f. SCREAM *sb.* Skrieh(e, obs. ff. SCRITCH.

Skrim, *v.* Sc. In 5-6 *sorym, skrym*. [ad.

OF. *scrimir*, var. of *escrimir*, *eskrimir*, etc.: see SKIRMISS *v*.] *intr.* To skirmish; to dart. Hence Skrimming *vbl. sb.*

For possible traces of the *vbl.* in modern Sc. see Jamieson's *Dict.*, *sv. Scrin* and *Skrim*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 521 Thar was ilk day lusting of

12, With greit scrymmyng and carmusche euerie da.

Skrine, obs. form of SCREEN *sb.* 1

Skua (skiū'a). *Ornith.* [Adopted by Hoier (c 1604) from the Faroese *skjúgur* (earlier **skjúgur*), = ON. *skiff* (in mod. Icel. *skímur*), of uncertain origin.] A predatory gull belonging to the genus *Stercorarius*, esp. the largest European species, *S. catarrhactes*, which breeds in Shetland, the Faeroes, and Iceland.

1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 349 Happning to read over the description of Hoier's Skua I find it exactly agrees with ours, so that I do not at all doubt but this bird is the Skua of Hoier. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 417 They hold a knife erect over their heads, on which the Skua will transfix itself. 1777 FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 109 We saw a bird... which proved to be the skua or great northern gull. 1826 STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XIII. 1. 214 The Skuas are more partial to fish... than the Jaegers. *Ibid.* 216 Pomarine Skua. 1896 J. SKELTON *Summers & W. Balmaholm* 1. 216 The tarrocks skim lightly along, and screams as the skua comes prowling round the cape.

b. *attrib.* in *skud-gull*.

1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 447 *headline*, Skua Gull. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 370 Solan geese, skua-gulls and land birds on the wing. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 26 A sort of false cere occurs in some water birds, as the jaegers, or skua-gulls.

Skuddiller, variant of SCUDLER, scullion.

Skue, obs. form of SKEW *a*.

† Skue, *v.* Obs.— (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Raser les eaux*, to skimme ouer, to skue

[read skud] or sayle vpon, the water.

† Skuett. Obs.— [app. related to SKEWER *sb.*

Cf. SCUTER.] (See quot.)

1728 E. SMITH *Complete Housewife* (ed. 2) 35 To make Skuettis. Take fine, long, and slender Skewers; then cut Veal Sweet-breads into pieces, like Dice, and some fine Bacon into thin square bits;... and then spit them on the Skewers [etc.].

Skugty, obs. Sc. form of SCUGGERY.

Skul, obs. form of SCUL, SKULL *1*.

Skulk (skŭlk), *sb.* Also 4-5 *skulke, 6 scoulke, sculck; 5 skulke*. [f. the *vb.*]

1. One who skulks or hides himself; a shirker.

c 1320 LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 248 The roge raggy sculke Rug ham in belle!

1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* iv. 'Where's that skulk, Chips?' shouted Jermin down the forecastle scuttle. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 107 You are an honest fellow, Jemmy, whatever skulks and sneaks may say.

† 2. A number, company, or gathering (of persons or animals given to skulking). Obs.

Chiefly in echoes of a list of 'proper terms', and having at no time much real currency.

c 1450 in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1900) 25 A Skolke of freis. A Skolke of thewys. A Skolke of foxys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* (v. b. A Skolke of Theuys [etc.], 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 Any persone or persones... that make any skulke or be a recruey or a gederar of euyl company. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 502/1 He shall doe [miracles] in hys catholike church, and suffereih none to be done among all the scolkes of heretikes. 1822 STANBYURST *Ætius*, etc. (Arb.) 138 An armour... where scals be ful horribly clinked Of scrawling serpents, with sculks of poisoned adders. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Conceru*. 10 Notwithstanding all this, there remained a skulke of such, as neither care nor castigation could amend. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Skulk*, (among Hunters) a Company, as A Skulk of Foxes. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & P.* t. I. 17. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1821) II. 50 We say a flight of doves... a skulk of foxes. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestershire*. 380 A cloud of foxes... (the term, an old book told me years ago, should be a skulk of foxes.)

3. An act of skulking.

1858 WRAXALL *Wild Oxen* xxv. [He] preferred being locked in till twelve, 'doing a skulk', as he elegantly termed it.

Skulk (skŭlk), *v.* Forms: a. 3 *sculkin, 4 sculke, 4-5 skulk, 7 sculek. b. 4 skulk, 4-skulk, 4-7 skulke. c. 3 skolk-, 5 scowk-, 6 scowlke, scoulk, 7 scouke, skowke*. [app. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. *skulka* to lurk, lie watching, Da. *skulke*, Sw. *skalka* to shirk, play truant.]

There is app. a remarkable lack of evidence for the currency of the word in the 15th and 16th centuries, compared with its frequency in earlier and later use.

1. *intr.* To move in a stealthy or sneaking fashion, so as to escape notice. Usually with *adv.* and *preps.*, as *about, away, into*, etc. † Also *refl.*

a. c 1225 *Aner. R.* 400 Nis non bet muue etlutien [i.e. auuey skulkin] bet heo ne mot him lueien. c 1300 *Cursor* 13741 Ne wist þai neuer þat to sal; Bot ilkan skulkeþ þaim awal. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prat. Consc.* 1788 He the thing it bestes in sonder. Als it skulkes by diverse ways. 1642-4 J. VICARS *God in Mournt* (1844) 149 Lord Poulter... took his way toward Myneard, and so to sculk ouer into Wales. 1691 WOOD *Atl. Oxon.* II. 24 He was... forced to... creep and skulk into every place for fear of being taken and hanged. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) II. 484 It is a poor thing for a fellow to get drunk at night, and skulk to bed. c 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Houston Tracts* II. No 32.6 The three servants skulked by her to get out of the room. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 525 Plotters and libellers by profession... who were forced to skulk in disguise through back streets.

b. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxviii. 153. I sagh wemmand and skulked awal. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 93 Awey he skulketh as an hare. c 1400 *Sawdone Bab.* 2651 Take withe the iij. hundred knights... Leslie þat lurdeynes come skulkyngz oute. 1410 26 *Pol. Poems* 69. þe glosers skulked away, for shame of here sooles. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1695) I. 209 The Enemy... killing a Man at Weymouth, another at Hingham, as they lay skulking up and down in Swamps and Holes. c 1720 PRIOR *True's Epitaph* 19 He... Ne'er

of the skull-pan. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 239 The pressure of the cranial contents against the skull-wall. *Ibid.* 644 A tympanic note on skull-percussion.

b. In sense 'in which skulls are deposited', as *skull-box*, -*house*.

1628-9 *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (Swayne, 1896) 312 Henge for the skulke howse dore. 1654-5 *Ibid.* 330 Locke for y^e skul howse dore. 1859 *Jephson Brittany* vi. 67 In the apertures between the uprights which supported the roof [of the channel-house] were heaped up skull-boxes.

c. In sense 'formed or made of a skull', as *skull-cup*, -*goblet*, -*wine-cup*.

1825 *Hogg Q. Hynde* 280 Their skull-cups fill'd unto the brim. 1854 *G. Greenwood Hags & Mishaps* 27 The house-keeper took from a costly cabinet the famous and fearful skull wine-cup. 1856 *Hawthorne Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 221 Where... the skull goblet has often gone its rounds.

6. *Comb.* a. With pa. or pres. pples., as *skull-bull*, -*covered*, -*crowned*, -*dividing*, -*hunting*; also *skull-like* adj.

1594 *Nashe Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 145 A skull-crown hat of the skin of a dead deer made by W. Hooke.

b. *skull-dividing*: The skull-bull towers, the files of human heads. 1809-10 *Shelley Bigotry's Victim* 2 Dares, the lama... The lion to rouse from his skull-covered lair? 1839-52 *Bailey Festus* 523 The channel-house of Time—where skull-like orbs... Defiled the purview. 1898 C. S. Hogue *Story L. M. S.* 407 The teachers had themselves been skull-hunting cannibals.

b. With agent-nouns, as *skull-cracker*, -*hunter*, -*slinger*, -*thacker*, -*thatcher*.

1796 *Baynard Cold Baths* II. 394 Rats-bane [a physician]... who was but a young Skull-slinger then. 1719 *Ramsay and Ausio, Hamilton* II. But me ye ne'er saw crouse had crawl'd Ye poor skull-thacker! 1821 *Munoy Antipades* (1857) 181 A splendid green-stone Meri, heirloom of her deceased lord, and the skull-cracker no doubt of a hundred foes. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 94 *Skull thacker*, straw bonnet makers—sometimes called 'bonnet-builders'. 1863 *Miss Braddon A. Floyd* xxiv, 'I'll find my skull-thatcher if I can,' said Captain Prodder, groping for his hat amongst the brambles. 1902 *J. Chalmers in Life* (1905) xx. 98½ That they are skull-hunters I do not doubt.

7. Special combs.: † *skull butterfly* (see quot.); *skull-eel*, the sharp-nosed eel, *Anguilla vulgaris*;

skull-fish, † (a) some fish supposed to resemble a skull; (b) a whalebone whale above two years of age; † *skull-man* (see quot.); † *skull-moss*, a greenish kind of moss growing on skulls long exposed to the air; † *skull-seam*, a suture on the skull; *skull-vein* (see quot.).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 721½ The 'skull butterfly' is another singular species, so called from its head resembling in some degree a death's head or human skull. 1883 *Day Fisher Gl. Brit.* II. 243 Eel, 'skull-eel, or brown-eel. 1668 *Chamblent Onomast.* 154 *Orbis*, the Globe, or 'Skull-fish. 1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 257 After this, they [whales yielding whalebone] are termed 'Skull-fish, their Age not being known, but only guess'd at by the Length of the Bone in their Mouths. 1858 *Simmons Diet. Trade, Sk.*... whalers for... a whale w... Capellotti... e-back with... e or bone, corporeal... of 237 Of

the same Species with the Skull-Mosse. 1598 *Sylvester Du Barlas* vi. 576 The Nose serveth as a Gutter To void the Excrements of grossest matters. As by the 'Skull-seams' and the Pory Skin Evaporate those that are light and thin. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 98½ The peculiar character of the veins commonly called 'skull veins', from their strong resemblance to the sutures of the skull, which traverse the blocks of white limestone.

Skull & Skull (skzl). *Sc.* and † *north*. Forms: a. 6 skill, skyll. b. 6- skull. 7. 8- scull. [Of obscure origin.] A strong, shallow basket (now sometimes made of iron wire) of a circular or oval form and considerable size, used esp. for farm produce, fish, and fishing-lines.

a. 1598 *Dunbar Flying* 231 Fische wyvis cryis, Fy! and castis down skillis and skeills. 1516-7 *Dunbar, Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 106 Pro le Skyll pro bobus pascent iij d.

b. 1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 496 Item, for skullis, vjd. 1634-46 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 238 To the Judas, whose skill... was known to be far greater in making of skulls nor either in praying or preaching. 1724 *Dunbar's Flying* xxvii. in Ramsay *Evergreen*, Fish Wyves... cast down Skulls and skeills. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 293 She seized her empty skull, and beat it unmercifully about... poor John. 1840-1 *Q. Jnrl. Agric.* XI. 112 The large ozier or willow basket... in some parts of the country known by the name of 'skulls'. 1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Diet.* s.v., The fisherman's skull is... deep at one end for the line, and shallow at the other for the baited hooks. 1772 *Kec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) 146 All riddles, skulls, creels, manns, beccaps. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIII. 401 She recollected that she was... rocked in a fisher's skull instead of a cradle. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xvi. She maun get the skull on her back, and awa wi' the fish to the next burrow-town. 1851 *H. Stephens Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 267 The most common practice of carrying the turnips is by the stalls in baskets, called *skulls*.

Hence **Skullful**, **Skullful**, the fill of a skull. 1844 *H. Stephens Bk. Farm* II. 122 Each skullful [ed. 2 skullful] will contain rather more than 32 lb. [of turnips].

† **Skull 3. Obs. rare.** Also *scull*. [Of obscure origin.] A drinking-bowl or vessel.

1513 *Douglas Enchirid.* II. 125 We keist of warme mylk mony a scull [L. *cymbium*]. *Ibid.* VII. iii. 89 In fisco and in skull [L. *craterra*] Thai skynk the wyne.

Skull, variant or obs. form of **SCULL sb.** and *v.* **Skullbanker**, var. **SCOWBANKER slang**.

Skull-cap (skv'lkæp). Also 7-9 *scull-cap*. [f. **SKULL 1** + **CAP sb.**]

a. A light, close-fitting cap, usu. of silk, velvet, or other soft material, for covering the head.

a. 1682 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 182 About 30 persons... clad in Indian stuffs, with sculp [sic] caps on their heads. 1687 *Miege Gl. Fr. Diet.* II. s.v., A Scull-cap, that some wear under the Perwig. 1753 *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. xii. xlii. 194 They also use sculp caps of paper, or a cabbage-leaf under their hats. 1819 *Scott Leg. Montrose* xi. A Presbyterian clergyman... wearing a black silk scull-cap. 1869 *Tozer Highl. Turkey* II. 206 Their black and greasy scull-caps... might once have been red.

b. 1704 *Steele Lying Lovers* II. i. I suppose I was used like other Children. They clapt me on a Scul-cap. a 1734 *North Lives* (1826) I. 59 He wore commonly a little leather cap, which suit was then called skull caps. 1848 *Lavard Nineteen* vii. (1854) 241 The women wore small embroidered skull-caps. 1888 *Burgon Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* I. iii. 355 He commonly wore a black silk skull-cap.

2. **Hist.** A steel or iron cap, a form of casque or helmet fitting closely to the head; = **SKULL 1 3**.

1820 *Scott Monast. ix.* An iron skull-cap, none of the brightest, bore for distinction a sprig of the holly. 1824 *W. Irving T. Trav.* (1849) 174 There was a ferocious tyrant in a skullcap like an inverted porringer, and a dress of red baize. 1834 *Planché Brit. Costume* 98 *Skull-caps*... with or without nasals, are common amongst esquires, archers and men at arms.

3. **Bot.** One or other of various species of plants belonging to the genus *Scutellaria*, in which the calyx finally assumes the appearance of a helmet.

a. 1766 *J. Lee Introd. Bot. App.* 326 *Scull-cap*, see *Skull-cap*. 1777 *Lightfoot Flora Scot.* I. 320 *Scutellaria*... Little red skull-cap or Willow herb. 1821 *Barton Flor. N. Amer.* I. 5 *Scutellaria hyssopifolia*, Hyssop-leaved Skull-cap. *Ibid.* 78 *Scutellaria laterifolia*, Side-flowering Skull-cap. Blue Skull-cap. 1845-50 *Mks. Lincoln Lect. Bot.* 172 The skull-cap (*Scutellaria*)... has been said to be a remedy for the hydrophobia.

b. 1766 *J. Lee Introd. Bot. App.* 327 *Skull-cap, Scutellaria*. 1786 *Abercrombie Agr. 6p in Gard. Assist.* *Skull-cap*, or helmet flower. 1855 *Mrs. Pratt Flowering Pl.* IV. 205 Common Skull-cap... received its name from the singular impalement of its calyx, which, when inverted, resembles a helmet with its visor raised.

b. *Amer.* (See quot.)

1846-50 *A. Wood Class-bk. Bot.* 406 *Veronica scutellata*, Skull-cap or Marsh Speedwell... [grows] in swamps and marshes. N. Eng. and Western States, and Brit. America].

4. **Geol.** (See quotes.)

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* II. 375½ The skull cap [in certain quarries in the island of Portland] is irregular in texture; it is a well-compacted limestone, containing cherty nodules. 1860 *Damon Geol. Weymouth* 88 The term 'skull cap', applied to the solid layers constituting the lowest bed of the Purbeck formation, is intended to denote its position in relation to other beds below. 1885 *R. Etheridge Stratigr. Geol. & Palaeontol.* 418 note, The lower Purbeck beds are known as the 'eag' and the 'skull cap'. They are botryoidal limestones or indurated calcareous tuffs, possibly derived from the denudation of the Portland rocks.

5. **Anat.** The bony structure covering the brain; the top or roof of the head.

1855 *L. Holden Human Osteology* 94 The skull-cap is composed of the expanded arches of three of the cranial vertebrae, and forms a beautiful oval dome for the protection of the brain. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 760½ These fossæ are marked, as is the whole skull-cap, by the cerebral convolutions.

Skulle, obs. f. **SCULL sb.**, oar.

Skulled (skpld), a. [f. **SKULL 1** + **-ED 2**. Cf. *thick-skulled*, etc.] Of certain vertebrates: Possessing or furnished with a skull.

1879 *tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xvii. 97 The whole Vertebrate tribe may primarily be divided into the two main sections of the Skull-less and the Skulled Vertebrates.

Skullen, obs. form of **SCULLION**.

Skullery (skpləri). [f. **SKULL 1** + **-ERY 2**.] A collection of skulls; a place for skulls.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 27 The effect of the water dropping from the jaw-bones and eyeballs... It is not to be thought that an... could...

as the 'skullery', is almost invariably brought into use.

Skullian, -ion, obs. forms of **SCULLION**.

Sku'll-less, a. [f. **SKULL 1**.] Having no skull; not furnished with a skull.

1879 *tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xvii. 97 Of the earlier and lower section, that of the Skull-less, the Amphioxus is alone extant.

Skully, a. rare. [f. **SKULL 1**.] Containing skulls; having skulls about.

1896 *E. A. King II. Highways* 218 A damp and skully place... is the crypt.

Skulp, obs. form of **SCALP v.**

Skumer, -our(e), obs. forms of **SCUMMER**.

Skumfite, **Skunftit**, obs. forms of **SCUMFIT**.

Skunage, variant of **SKEVINGAGE Obs.**

Skundrell, obs. form of **SCOUNDREL**.

Skunk (skvŋk), sb. Also 7 *squnce*, *squncke*, *s skunck*. See also **SKINK sb.** [ad. Amer. Indian (Abeaki) *segankw* or *segongw*; variant forms occur in many other dialects.]

1. A North American animal of the weasel kind,

Mephitis mephitis, noted for emitting a very offensive odour when attacked or killed.

1634 *W. Wood New Eng. Prop.* (1865) 25 The beasts of offence be Squonches, Ferkits, Foxes. 1674 *Joselyn Trav. Voy.* 85 The Skunk is almost as big as the Raccoon. 1701 C. W. W. *Trav. New York* (1860) 31 Musquashes, Skunks, Deerand Wolves, they bring upon their backs to New York. 1775 *A. Burnaby Trav. N. Am.* 110 There is a species of polecat in this part of America, which is commonly called a skunk. 1800 *Shaw Gen. Zool.* I. ii. 335 A smell as insufferable as that of some of the American Weasels or Skunks. 1835 *W. Irving Your Prairie* xi. He was advised to wear the scalp of the skunk as the only trophy of his prowess. 1877 *Cowes Fur-Bearing Anim.* vii. 196 The Skunk is a stoutly built animal, with a small head, low ears, and short limbs... the tail long and very bushy.

b. *ellipt.* The fur of the skunk.

1852 *B. Taylor in Life & Lett.* (1824) I. xvi. 404 Sables are so expensive as to be vulgar and Skunk... is infinitely handsomer. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6½ Skunk is to be very much worn this winter. It can be deodorised to a very great extent.

2. *collog.* A thoroughly mean or contemptible person. Also in playful use.

1841 [W. G. Simms] *Kinsmen* I. 171 He's a skunk—a bad chap about the heart. a 1859 in *Barlett Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) s.v., Now, Tom, you skunk, this is the third time you've forgot to set on that switch. 1891 *N. Gould Double Event* 42 That miserable old skunk you've engaged to take my place.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *skunk-fur*, -*robe*, -*skin*; *skunk-like* adj.; *skunk-bird*, -*blackbird* *U.S.* (see quotes); *skunk currant* *U.S.*, the feetid or mountain currant, *Ribes prostratum*; *skunk-head* *U.S.* (see quot.); *skunk porpoise* *U.S.* (see quot. and *Porpoise*); *skunk weasel*, = **SKUNK sb. 1**; *skunk-weed* *U.S.*, = **SKUNK-CABBAGE**.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 30½ [The male bobolink's] variegated dress, which, from a resemblance in its colours to that of the quadruped, obtained for it the name of 'skunk-bird' among the Cree Indians. 1855 *H. W. Beecher Star Papers* (1873) 192 We followed that old Polyglott, the 'skunk-blackbird', and heard [etc.]. 1859 *Barlett Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *Skunk blackbird*, the common marsh blackbird, so called in the rural districts of New England, New York, and Canada West. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 77½ The bobolink's chief name was suggested by... his song; but another, skunk-blackbird, alludes to the skunk-like color and pattern of his dress. a 1871 *T. Dwight Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 312 Three sorts of currants are found in the forest: the red, the black, and a peculiar kind, called 'Skunk currant'. 1846-50 *A. Wood Class-bk. Bot.* 273 A small shrub... ill-scented, and with ill-flavoured berries—sometimes called *Skunk Currant*. 1882 *Caufield & Saward Dict. Needk.* 431½ 'Skunk Fur' is of a dark brown colour, rather long in the hair, and rough. 1848 *Barlett Dict. Amer.* 305 'Skunkhead' the vulgar name sometimes given to the head of the Duc etc. like best

Porpoise', or 'Bay Porpoise'. 1851 *G. H. Kingsley Sp. & Trav.* (1900) v. 144 A good 'skunk robe' is a very pretty bit of peltry. 1852 *B. Taylor in Life & Lett.* (1824) I. xvi. 404 With my pelisse of racoon and my cap of 'skunk-skin'. 1771 *Pennant Synop. Quad.* 233 'Skunk Weasel. 1738 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 348 *Arum Americanum*, *Belz folia*. The 'Skunk-weed. 1855 *New Cycl.* Bot. II. 703 *Dracontium fatidum*... It is a native of North America, where it is called *Skunk Cabbage* or *Skunk Weed*.

Hence **Skunkdom**, (a) skunkish character; (b) skunks collectively; **Skunkish** a., resembling a skunk; contemptible; **Skunklet**, a young skunk; **Skunky** a., befitting a skunk; nasty.

1839 *J. Brown Lett.* (1907) 49 Myskunkdom requires only to be known to be felt. *Ibid.*, I wish you would write poor Isabella. In this you are more skunkish than I. 1851 *G. H. Kingsley Sp. & Trav.* (1900) v. 144, I was mediating on

skunky corner... and he lets you know.

Skunk (skvŋk), v. *U.S. slang*. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* (See quotes.)

1848 *Dunbar's Flying* 231 I made him low come and skunked him, outcrij.

Amer. 409 In games of to make a point, he is said to be *skunked*. A presidential candidate who fails to secure one electoral vote is also skunked. 1859 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) s.v., A student who leaves college without settling up, is said to skunk his bills.

Skunk-cabbage. *N. Amer.* [f. **SKUNK sb.**] A perennial stemless plant of the arum family, *Symplocarpus fatidus*, giving out an offensive odour, especially when bruised.

1762 *Eluoi in Mills Syst. Pract. Hist.* I. 156 The roots of several

skunk

cabbage, has been found very efficacious in asthmatic complaints. 1830 *Lavale Nat. Syst. Bot.* 257 The root and seeds of the Skunk Cabbage, *Symplocarpus fatida*, are powerful antispasmodics. 1878 *Mrs. Stowe Paganic* P. xvii. 147 The honest, great green leaves of the old skunk cabbage, most refreshing to the eye in its hardy, succulent greenness, though an abomination to the nose.

Skunte: see **SCUM v. 5 b.**

Skuppat, obs. form of **SCUPPET sb.**

Skur'r: see **SCOUR v. 2**; **SKINN sb.** and *v.*

† **Skure**, v. *Obs.* (Meaning doubtful.)

Not likely to be either *scure* or *skure*.

1887 *Al. Grove Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 129 As the Puttock

weeks in this Sky parlour. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts*
(1875) 14 The necessary order was also despatched to the

carpenter and glazier to set them at work on Morgan's sky-parlour in the seventh story.

2. The gallery in a theatre.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmagundi* (1824) 27 The advice so often given by the illustrious tenants of the theatrical sky-parlour. **Sky-pilot**: see SKY sb. 1 g.

|| **Skyr** (skj-), [Icel.] A dish prepared from curdled milk; a kind of curd.

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 122 Not to mention reindeer tongues, skyr, a kind of sour curd, excellent when well made. 1868 WHITTIER *Dole of Earl Thorkell* 77 Make dole of skyr and black bread That old and young may live. 1890 HALL *Caine Bondman* 11. vii. He supped on the porridge and skyr they set before him.

Skyr (e, varr. SKIRE a. and adv., SKIRR v.

Skyrby, obs. form of SCURVY sb.

† **Skyre**, sb. *Sc. Obs.* (Meaning uncertain.)

1808 DUNBAR *Flying* 122 Fyfl skolderit skyn, thow art hot skyre and skrumple.

Skyre (*Sc. skoir*), v. *Sc.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To be bright or glaring; to flaunt. Hence **skyring** ppl. a., bright or loud in colour; glaring; conspicuous.

1677 NICOLSON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 318 *Skire*, to shine. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Nae skyring gowk, my dear, can see Or love, or grace, or

been skyrin in.

† **Skyred**, a. *Sc. Obs.*—1 [Cf. SKIRE adv.] ? Slightly crazy.

1821 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 207 As he was vyse, the vther planelic skyrin, Gar paint thair haigis: to Geneue haist with speid.

† **Skyrgaliard**, *Obs.* Also 6 skyre-. [f. GALLIARD sb.], with obscure first element.] A wild or dissipated fellow.

a 1525 SKELTON *Agst. Scotter* 101 Syr skyrigalyard, ye were so skyt, Your wyll than ran before your wyll. — *Dk. Albany* 168 Suche a proude playarde, Suche a skyrgaliard. 1826 HOS. SWINN *Tor Hill* (1828) 1. 26 The quarrel of these wild rufflers and skyrgaliards.

Skyrocket, [SKY sb. 1] A rocket which as-

Also fig. here are various carelessness; 1690 DRYDEN r— he makes no it your Pockets.

Glorious Show:

1765 R. JONES one stick, and fired together, make a grand and beautiful appearance. 1834 MARRVAT *P. Simple* (1863) 79 At last I obtained a grumbling assent to my going on shore, and off I went like a sky-rocket. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gannery* 230 The composition in a sky-rocket, which is required to burn on a graduated scale. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 108, I should be hark like a returned sky-rocket.

attrib. 1893 *Advances* (Chicago) 3 Aug. Such successors seldom report in such sky-rocket style after about six months. 1894 R. H. DAVIS *Eng. Cousins* 120 An American nisses the rah-rahs, and the skyrocket cries.

Hence **Sky-rocketry** a.

1890 *Voice* (N. York) 23 Jan. I began to ask myself questions about this sky-rocketry assemblage of words. 1896 *Godley's Mag.* April 348/2 That the sudden and sky-rocketry increase last year was unnatural is generally admitted.

Skyrre, obs. form of SCAR sb. 1

Skyrrhus, obs. form of SCIRRHUS.

† **Skyrsay**, *Sc. Obs.*—1 (Meaning uncertain.) c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ii. xli. 1104 (Cott. MS.). Withe aulde boyis [i.e. hose] and rewyn schoyn. And mowlyt breid in skyrsays [i.e. caris, baggis].

Skyruis, obs. form of SCURVY sb.

Skyrwate, *wyt*(te), obs. f. SKIRRET sb. 1

Sky-sail, *Naut.* Also **skysail**. [SKY sb. 1] In square-rigged vessels, a light sail set above the royal.

1829 MARRVAT *F. Mildmay* xv. I set and took in every sail, from a sky-sail to a try-sail. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. The sun came out bright, and we set royals, sky-sails, and studding-sails. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 230 She

b. at 1829 M. mock-cloths, 1840 Either of these points, 1885 *Daily*

Skyscape, [a view of the sky; also in painting, etc., a representation of part of the sky.

1817 SOUTHEY *Lett. in Life* (1850) IV. 283 It was the unbroken horizon which impressed me, and the skyscapes which it afforded. 1861 C. J. ANDERSON *Okeango* x. 137 The beautiful and striking skyscapes and atmospheric coruscations attendant on these storms. 1878 GEORGE MORRE'S *Poems* Introd. p. all. The great ancient Painters, whose backgrounds of portraits, rather than land-scapes, or sea-scapes, or sky-scapes proper, assure us [etc.].

Sky-scraper, [SKY sb. 1]

1. *Naut.* A triangular sky-sail. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 135 *Sky-scrappers*. These sails are triangular. The cloth spreads half of the royal yards. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 34 Four vessels hove in sight, with... royals and skyscrapers set. 1860 *Slang Dict.* 217 VOL. IX.

The light sails which some adventurous skippers set above the royals in calm latitudes are termed sky-scrappers and moon-rakers. 1883 A. KNOX *New Playground* 113 Studding-sails and sky-scrappers do not produce the smallest effect.

2. *collog.* a. A high-standing horse.

1826 HOS. *Every-day* Bk. II. 461 The huntsmen were all

b. A very tall man.

1857 *Slang Dict.* 19, I say, old sky-scraper, is it cold up there?

c. A rider on one of the high cycles formerly in use.

1891 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/6 Riders of the ordinary [cycle] are few and far between, and are often derisively styled 'sky-scrappers'.

3. An exaggerated or 'tall' story. *nonce-use.*

1841 LEVER C. *O'Malley* xxxiii. My yarn won't come so well after your sky-scrappers of love.

4. A high building of many stories, esp. one of those characteristic of American cities.

1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl. Nov.* How the sky-scrappers are built. 1893 *Daily News* 15 May 5/5 It does not look like a typical skyscraper, though I suppose a thirteen-story house is one.

Sky-scraper, a. [SKY sb. 1] High enough to appear to touch the sky; hence, remarkably high or lofty.

1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* i. He... saw my mother with her sky-scraper cap at the back of her head. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl. Nov.* When entire streets are built with sky-scraper buildings. 1897 *May Kingsley W. Africa* 550 It [the mountain] revealed itself... from its surf-washed plinth to its sky-scraper summit.

Sky-sign, [SKY sb. 1]

1. *poet.* A celestial sign or portent.

1880 BROWNING *Idylls*, *Pietro* 8 Where [there] was... Star to name or sky-sign [to] read.

2. A sign of the nature of an advertisement, so constructed and placed that the letters, etc., stand out against the sky.

1890 *Spectator* 30 Aug. We entirely agree with him as to the hideous horror of these 'sky-signs', as he terms them. 1893 *Daily Telgr.* 27 Mar. 5/4 A large board on the roof of a house is a great deal more to be dreaded than any sky-sign yet invented.

† **Skyvald**, *Obs.*—1 (Meaning obscure.)

13... E. E. ALLIN. P. B. 529 Perwyth he blessez vch o hest, & bytast hem his erpe. Ben was a skylyl skyvalde, when scaped alle be wyld.

Skyward (skai-wôrd), *adv.* and *adj.* Also 6 skies ward. [SKY sb. 1]

A. *adv.* Towards, in the direction of, the sky.

In early use to (the) skyward.

1840 *Scottish Review* 1840 To skyward his clasp Mounting his sight to (Arb.) 76 Swift

ing 174 sky-ward with grievous

fig. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meltor Flag* 33 Our hopes... began once more to soar skyward.

B. *adj.* Leading to the sky; going towards the sky; heavenward.

1838 *Moir Cassa Waffy* Poems (1852) I. 21 Thy little feet have trode The skyward path. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* Proem p. v. Ere... granite wrought its skyward impulse from earth's hearth of fire.

Hence **Skywardly** *adv.*

1893 *Nat. Observer* 11 Mar. 413/1 The corks have broken forth and shot skywardly.

Skywards, *adv.* [Cf. prec.] Towards the sky.

1812 W. R. SPENCER *Poem* 54 Skywards were spread his wings of feather.

Auchter I. 275 skywards.

Landover's nose went sky-wards, and her short upper lip curled itself in the same direction.

Slab (a, obs. ff. SLAY, SLOE, SLOW. Slaap, obs. f. SLAPE. Slaar (e, obs. north. ff. SLAYER. Slaa-

thorn, obs. f. SLOE-THORN. Slaavic, var. of SLAVIC. Slaa-worm, obs. f. SLOW-WORM.

Slab (slæb), sb. 1 Also 3 slabbe, 4, 6 slabbe, 7 slabb. [Of obscure origin: the form does not accord with OF. *esclape* splinter, shiver (of wood).]

1. A flat, broad, and comparatively thick piece or mass of anything solid.

In early use of metal, later also of stone and wood, and finally of any substance capable of having this form. For some technical uses see quotes. 1679, 1825, and 1863.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 215 Ase 311 a man nome ane slabbe [Hart. MS. slab] of ire, bat glowynde were a fyure. 1354-5 *Ely Sac. Roll* (Surtees) II. 164 In M de grossis spykinge, 7 64. In viij slabbes emet. 1818 *Sir Fernand* 3313 Grete slabbes of styl & yre to be walled po wern

sufficient quantity of the melted metal, they cast it into oblong, square pieces in a mould made of moore-stone. The lesser pieces they call *slaks*, the greater *blocks*. 1773 CUMBERLAND *West Indian* iii. iv. A large cargo of... sugars, rum-punchons, mahogany slabs. 1795 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 457 An arch enclosed on every side with large slabs of stone. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 637 The large piece [of glass] with the

knot, still retains the name of *table*; the smaller piece is technically called a *slab*. 1810 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* I. A little slab of plum cake. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 121 The walrus... was cut into flat slabs half an inch thick. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. s.v. *Iron*, Puddled hails which have undergone shingling are called *slabs* or *blooms*. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragn. Sci.* (1879) I. x. 316 Our slabs of gun-cotton also emit waves of different densities in different parts. *transf.* 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 171 He was a pampered slab of propriety from his youth up.

2. a. A rough outside plank of timber cut from a log or a tree-trunk preparatory to squaring the main portion, or sawing it into planks.

1893 *Three Hark* 1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-2776-2777-2778-2779-2780-2781-2782-2783-2784-2785-2786-2787-2788-2789-2790-2791-2792-2793-2794-2795-2796-2797-2798-2799-2800-2801-2802-2803-2804-2805-2806-2807-2808-2809-2810-2811-2812-2813-2814-2815-2816-2817-2818-2819-2820-2821-2822-2823-2824-2825-2826-2827-2828-2829-2830-2831-2832-2833-2834-2835-2836-2837-2838-2839-2840-2841-2842-2843-2844-2845-2846-2847-2848-2849-2850-2851-2852-2853-2854-2855-2856-2857-2858-2859-2860-2861-2862-2863-2864-2865-2866-2867-2868-2869-2870-2871-2872-2873-2874-2875-2876-2877-2878-2879-2880-2881-2882-2883-2884-2885-2886-2887-2888-2889-2890-2891-2892-2893-2894-2895-2896-2897-2898-2899-2900-2901-2902-2903-2904-2905-2906-2907-2908-2909-2910-2911-2912-2913-2914-2915-2916-2917-2918-2919-2920-2921-2922-2923-2924-2925-2926-2927-2928-2929-2930-2931-2932-2933-2934-2935-2936-2937-2938-2939-2940-2941-2942-2943-2944-2945-2946-2947-2948-2949-2950-2951-2952-2953-2954-2955-2956-2957-2958-2959-2960-2961-2962-2963-2964-2965-2966-2967-2968-2969-2970-2971-2972-2973-2974-2975-2976-2977-2978-2979-2980-2981-2982-2983-2984-2985-2986-2987-2988-2989-2990-2991-2992-2993-2994-2995-2996-2997-2998-2999-3000-3001-3002-3003-3004-3005-3006-3007-3008-3009-3010-3011-3012-3013-3014-3015-3016-3017-3018

Slab (slæb), *sb.*³ *Naut.* [Cf. SLAB-LINE.] (See quot.)

1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 12 *Slab*, any slack part of a sail hanging down. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 604/2 *Slab of a sail*, the slack part which bangs down after the leech-lines are hauled up.

Slab (slæb), *a.*¹ [Related to SLAB *sb.*² Cf. older Da. *slab* slippery.] Semi-solid; viscid.

In modern use entirely as an echo of Shakespeare, frequently *fig.*, and usually accompanied by *thick*.

(a) 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 32 Make the Grewell thicke, and slab. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvi. Whatever the chance contributions that fell into the slow caldron of their talk, they made the gruel thick and slab with dollars. 1870 FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* vii. 126 Various adventures and thoughts, poured out thick and slab. 1894 RALEIGH *Eng. Novel* viii. (1903) 234 His ['Monk' Lewis's] taste was rather for horrors, thick and slab.

(b) 1841 SEALY *Porcelain Tower* 154 Where the air is slab and hath got no sky. 1849 AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* t. vi. The slab, salt waves of the Dead Sea. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xvii. 351 The embroilment would seem to be now slab enough.

Hence **Slabby** *adv.*; **Slabness**.

1881 *Academy* 7 May 334 All these materials are mixed thickly and slabby by the aid of a very clumsy style. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 206/2 If these ingredients are not thick and slab enough for readers, they must, indeed, be fanatics of thickness and slabness.

† **Slab**, *a.*² (or *adv.*). *Obs.*⁻¹ (See quot.)

1658 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 13 With Scotch Salt, he cured the whole Lading of Cod, having none that were weak or slab saltd.

† **Slab**, *v.*¹ *Obs.*⁻¹ [Of doubtful origin: connexion with SLAB *sb.*² is perhaps possible.] *intr.*

? To wallow.

c1315 SHOREHAM VII. 442 Hou yst bet hy in helle slabbeþ, And bare-tou none grace nabbeþ To repente?

Slab, *v.*² Now *dial.* or *Obs.* [prob. of Du. or LG. origin: cf. MDu., Du., and LG. *slabben* (G. *schlabben*, *schlabbern*), Fris. *slabje*, Norw. and Sw. *slabba*, in the same sense.] To eat or drink in a hasty or untidy manner: *a. trans.* with *up*.

b. intr. with *at*.

1553 *Respublica* 853 Suche hongrye dogges will slabbe vp slushie puddings. 1729 in Macfarlane *Genealog. Collect.* (S.H.S.) i. 121 The Laird of Grant, was for Diversion's Sake brought to see the Orphans slabbing at their Trough. 1789 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 173 Lang may ye blow the reamin ale, While I slab up by my bareft kail!

Slab (slæb), *v.*³ [f. SLAB *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To dress (timber) by removing the outside slabs; to clear of bark-wood.

1703 [R. NEVE] *City & C. Purchaser* 237 They will cut none smaller, neither will they Slab any, unless they are paid for it by Measure. 1811 *Self-Instructor* 337 For cutting a piece of timber, and slabbing it, i.e. cutting off the outside pieces. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 234 A palling

like the outside piece of a log' (Bartlett, 1859). 1835 COL. CROCKETT *Tour* 212 You must take notice that I am slabbed off from the election.

2. To convert into a slab or slab

1868 LOSSING *The Hudson* 70 There are also several mills for slabbing the fine black marble of that locality. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 21 May, A section of one thirty feet in diameter is to be slabbed, and the slabs . . . are to be set up to form a house.

3. *a.* To lay or pave with slabs.

1832 *Lincoln Herald* 7 Feb. 4/4 The expense of slabbing the sides of the Market-place. 1874 SYMONS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) i. ii. 46 The parapet is broad, and slabbed with red Verona marble. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour Land* vii. 230 The roof is slabbed with stone, so as to form a terrace.

b. To support (the sides of a shaft) with slabs.

In quot. *absol.*

1871 J. J. SIMPSON *Recit.* 24 Sodig away, drive away, slab and bail.

4. To stick or plaster in slabs.

1886 TUPPER *My Life* 21 They had slabbed on the under-side of the tables masses of bread and butter supposed to have been eaten-out.

† **Slabbard**, *Obs.*⁻⁰ (See quot.)

The process of slabbing or slabbing.

Slabbed (slæbd), *pp.* *a.* [f. SLAB *sb.*¹ or *v.*³ + *ED.*] Formed, or made, of or into slabs; protected by, paved with, slabs.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* l. 870 The slabbed margin of a well. 1820 — *Lamia* l. 381 A silver lamp, whose phosphor glow Reflected in the slabbed steps below. 1883 SYMONS *Ital. Byways* v. 99 A fine inner court, with sumptuous staircases of slabbed stone.

Slabber (slæbər), *sb.*¹ [Related to SLABBER *v.* Cf. G. *schlabber* slaver, slush, street-mud; older Da. *slabber* muddy ground.]

1. Slaver; excessive saliva. Also *slabber-like*.

1718 OZELL *tr. Tournefort's Voy.* l. 193 This Surface is supple, cover'd with a gluey slabber-like Liquor. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 140 The Slabber which may distil out of his Mouth.

2. Slobbering talk.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvi. 44 The language of these people . . . is the most brutish and inhuman language . . . that could well be conceived of. It is a complete *slabber*.

3. *Sc.* Soft mud; slop, slush.

1887 Jamieson's *Dict. Suppl.* 221/2.

Slabber (slæbər), *sb.*² [f. SLAB *v.*³ + *ER*.¹]

a. A saw or machine for removing the outside slabs from timber, or dressing the outer portion of logs. *b.* A machine for dressing nuts or bolts.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2197/2.

Slabber (slæbər), *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* Also 6 *slabour*, 7 *slabbor*. [prob. of Du. or LG. origin: cf. Du. *slabberen*, LG. *slabbern* (G. *schlabbern*, *schlabbern*), Fris. *slabberje*, older Da. *slabre*, a frequentative of *slabben*, etc.: see SLAB *v.*², and cf. SLOBBER, SLUBBER. The compound *bislabberen* occurs in ME.]

1. *trans.* To wet or befoul with saliva; to beslaver or beslobber.

1579 W. FULKE *Sanders* 657 This was no great honouring of that holy yron, to put it to bee champed and slaboured in an horse mouth. 1619 HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 28 A Spaniell . . . will leape vpon him, slabber his clothes. 1650 WELDON *Cr. Jas.* i. 1. 102 The (King) hung about his neck, slabbering his cheeks. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *J. Bull* iii. vi. He . . . slabber'd me all over from Cheek to Cheek, with his great Tongue. 1753 SNOLETT *Cl. Fathout* (1784) 64 He . . . began to slabber his companions, with a most bear-like affection. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vi. (1870) 151 How Gargantua mewls, and pules, and slabbers his nurse. 1865 ATKINSON *Prov. Danby* (MS.), *Slabber*, to wet the thread with saliva in the process of spinning. 1868 PERVIS *Diary* 26 Mar., Eating of sack posset, and slabbering themselves.

fig. 1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 86 So as you eat cleanly, & do not slabber & slabber your quotations of those books.

2. To wet in a dirty or disagreeable manner.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 106 Her milke pan and creame pot, so slabbered and soet. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 22/1 We were enclosed with most dangerous sands. There were we sowd & slabberd, wash'd & dash'd. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* vi. 49 A pure and undecaying firmament, Which . . . Nor wet nor slabber'd is with shower of rain. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvii. A huge hook . . . whose leaves, stained with wine, and slabbered with tobacco juice [etc.]. 1901 *Stafford Chron.* 25 Oct. (E.D.D.), Cyclists on a wet day get slabbered.

3. To gobble up, swallow down, in a hurried or unrefined manner. Cf. SLAB *v.*²

1573 BARET *Alt. s. v.*, To Slabber vp potage halfe hoate & halfe colde. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 53 (1713) li. 85 Their Leading-men . . . used Pamphlets . . . so thick, that their hungry Spectators cannot slabber them up fast enough. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis.* by *Expect.* vii. 48 A course of Waters slabber'd down . . . do undoubtedly very much prolong the interval of fits.

4. *intr.* To let saliva flow or fall from the mouth; to slaver, dribble; to disgorge water.

1648 HEXHAM II. *Zeeverren*, to Slabber like young children. 1678 *Leid. Gaz.* 4 . . . Water . . . slabber in his speech. 1712 J. . . 7 Two young Tritons; . . . to the same BAXON. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) i. xlii. 322 How did he use to hang, till he slabbered again, poor doating old man! 1753 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Poet* Wks. 1812 III. 230 Slabbering, whining, crying.

5. To flow in a viscid or sloppy manner.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ix. (1653) 164 Their spittle slabbering forth. 1685 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xix. ¶ 1 The Metall may spill or slabber over the Mouth of, the Mold.

6. *Sc.* To work in a sloppy manner.

1831 SCOTT *Tynt.* (1890) II. 369 This morning, when I came down-stairs, I found Mr. Macdonald [a sculptor] slabbering away at the model. 1894 [see the *vbl.* *sb.* 1].

Hence **Slabbered** *pp.* *a.*

1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Hum. Heaven on Earth* vi. Wks. (Grosart) l. 6 Over all, he wore a slabbered Gowne. 1638 RANDOLPH *Play for Honesty* IV. iii. The rugged wrinkles of her slabber'd face. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 337 For what live here yet! . . . To see what we have seen? Hear, till unheard, the same old slabber'd tale? 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii. A sudden tongue . . . makes a slabbered mouth. 1857 THOREAU *Maine* VI. l. (1864) 46 A few . . . slabbered slices of pork.

Slabber-chops, *rare*⁻² [f. *prec.*] (See quot.)

1727 BOWER *Dict. Royal* 4, *Baveur*, one that slabbers, a slabber Chops.

† **Slabberdegullion**, *Obs.* *rare*. [Cf. SLABBER *v.* = SLUBBERDEGULLION. Also *alt.*]

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* . . . without slabbering, 1653 *URQUHART* *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 60 waited for us.

† **Slabberer**, *Obs.* [f. SLABBER *v.* + *ER*.¹]

Cf. G. *schlabberer*.] One who slabbers; a driver; a slobberer.

1611 CORN., *Pantouillard*, a padler, dabler, slabberer; one that tangles with his feet in plashes of dirtie water. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) l. 379 note, You may know him by his . . . slabbering of his feet.

Slabbering (slæbərɪŋ), *vbl.* *sb.* [f. SLABBER *v.*]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

1611 CORN., *Pantouillard*, a padler, dabler, slabberer; one that tangles with his feet in plashes of dirtie water. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) l. 379 note, You may know him by his . . . slabbering of his feet. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Wa. Laundresse slut or slal doth keepe thee clea . . . without slabbering, 1894 223 Glasses of Rose-Water poured on our Garments to ex- . . . slabbering . . . Farmer s.v. *Sloggers*, It . . . work was only slabbering with paint.

2. *a.* **Slabbering-bib**, a bib, esp. for a child, to protect the clothes from falling saliva.

1648 HEXHAM II. *Een Zeever-doeck*, a Slabbering-bibb. 1673 HUMOURS *Town* 27 They are but petty Striplings, scarce out of their Slabbering-bibs. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fable Bees* (1733) II. 176 We say, that a man wants a slabbering-bibb, when he behaves very sillily. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* vi. viii. Lady Honoria . . . seized one of the napkins, and protested she would send it to Mortimer for a slabbering-bib.

1796 GROSE'S *Dict. Vulgar* T. (ed. 3), *Slabbering bib*, a parson or lawyer's band.

b. **Slabbering-bit**: (see quot.).

1753 CHAMBERS'S *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Mastigadour*, or *Slabbering-Bit*, in the manege, is a snaffle of iron, all smooth, and of a piece [etc.].

Slabbering, *pp.* *a.* [f. SLABBER *v.*]

1. Characterized by slabbering.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1897) 78 They get many a slabbering kisse. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 291 I've now and then . . . to kiss in a . . . *Bef. Mast* xvi. 44 the cheeks.

2. That slabbers, in various senses.

1630 [see the *vbl.* *sb.* 1]. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 1045 He all to bespattered with his railing and slabbering tongue. 1764 *Museum Rust.* l. 451 Aukward slabbering sky-farmers. a 1774 GOLDEN. tr. *Scarron's Court. Romance* (1775) l. 42 Set down that slabbering milk-sop . . . and let her shift for herself.

Slabberish, *a.* *rare*⁻⁰ [f. SLABBER *sb.*¹] Of the nature of slabber.

1648 HEXHAM II. *Zeeverrichtigh*, Slabberish, or Slabbie.

† **Slabberment**, *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. SLABBER *v.* +

-MENT.] A slabbery application.

a 1620 J. DYKE *Ser. Seru.* (1640) 160 All these slabberments will never ease the paine.

† **Slabber-sauce**, *Obs.* [f. SLABBER *v.* Cf. the earlier SLIBBER-SAUCE.] A sauce, or similar preparation, composed of various ingredients mixed in a sloppy mass. Also *fig.*

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 27 Which will not be filled vp with the slabbers

1581 *Test.* 12 Pat much to him. by c

SON *Serm.* i. 202 As absurd . . . as it would be for a man to accustom himself to no other diet but slabber-sauces, and druggs. 1788 FALCONBRIDGE *African Slave Trade* 21 A sauce, composed of palm-oil, mixed with flour, water, and pepper, which the sailors call slabber-sauce.

† **Slabbery**, *sb.* *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. SLABBER *sb.*¹ or *v.*]

fig. An outpouring of abuse.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 134 She . . . calls mee rampant beast in formidable hide, with I wot not what other Geulian slabberies.

Slabbery (slæbərɪ), *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* [f. SLABBER *sb.*¹ or *v.* Cf. LG. *slabbrig*, G. *schlabbrig*.] Sloppy, slabby, slushy.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. xxxvi. 413 They were faine to go upon the bare eye underneath, and in the slabberie snow-broth. 1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 95 The sudden cold having melted the ways so slabberie, and me so dirty.

Dec. Our frost is broken, . . . and

1. TAYLOR *Lic. Sq.* viii. 177 Had frost was passing into 'slabberie' thaw.

Slabbiness (slæbɪnɪs), [f. SLABBY *a.* + -NESS.]

The quality, condition, or state of being slabby;

wetness; sloppiness.

1555 EDEM *Decades* (Arb.) 310 All iorneyes incumbered with continual waters and myrie slabbiness. a 1656 USSHER *Ain.* vi. (1658) 251 Alexander got on land, where he could hardly stand, for the slabbiness of the ground. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Prog.* ii. 183 The Way also was here very wearysom thorow Dirt and Slabbiness.

Slabbing, *sb.* [f. SLAB *sb.*¹] Slabs collect-

ively; slab-work.

1893 J. A. DARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 76 The slabbing . . . had rotted away and fallen down.

Slabbing (slæbɪŋ), *vbl.* *sb.* [f. SLAB *v.*³ +

-ING.] The action of the *vb.*, in various senses.

1703 [R. NEVE] *City & C. Purchaser* 237 If the Carpenter will have any piece . . . slabbed . . . will . . . be paid by Measure for . . . putting off the out-side pieces . . . 7/4 Much interest was taken in the 'slabbing' of an ingot for H.M.S. Glory.

b. *attrib.*, as *slabbing-gang*, -*mill*, -*roll*, -*saw*.

1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 258 Engine-houses with . . . slabbing . . . 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

sides or slabs were cut

Hist. Carnegie Steel Co

out thirty thousand tons of steel slabs a month.

Slabbish, *a.* *rare*⁻⁰. Somewhat slabby.

1647 HEXHAM I, Slabbish way, *slifekachtige weg*.

Slabby (slæbɪ), *a.*¹ [f. SLAB *sb.*² + *y.*]

1. Wet, miry, muddy, slushy, sloppy. Now *dial.*

a. Of roads, etc. (Common in 17th cent.)

1548 *Lamentable & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) IV. 5 The more . . . the way, by which they

1555 EDEM *Decades* (Arb.)

slabby and myrie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. xxxvi. 413 To

1611 CORN., *Pantouillard*, a padler, dabler, slabberer; one that tangles with his feet in plashes of dirtie water. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) l. 379 note, You may know him by his . . . slabbering of his feet.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Wa. Laundresse slut or slal doth keepe thee clea . . . without slabbering, 1894 223 Glasses of Rose-Water poured on our Garments to ex- . . . slabbering . . . Farmer s.v. *Sloggers*, It . . . work was only slabbering with paint.

2. *a.* **Slabbering-bib**, a bib, esp. for a child, to protect the clothes from falling saliva.

1648 HEXHAM II. *Zeeverrichtigh*, Slabberish, or Slabbie.

† **Slabberment**, *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. SLABBER *v.* +

-MENT.] A slabbery application.

a 1620 J. DYKE *Ser. Seru.* (1640) 160 All these slabberments will never ease the paine.

† **Slabber-sauce**, *Obs.* [f. SLABBER *v.* Cf. the earlier SLIBBER-SAUCE.] A sauce, or similar preparation, composed of various ingredients mixed in a sloppy mass. Also *fig.*

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 27 Which will not be filled vp with the slabbers

1581 *Test.* 12 Pat much to him. by c

SON *Serm.* i. 202 As absurd . . . as it would be for a man to accustom himself to no other diet but slabber-sauces, and druggs. 1788 FALCONBRIDGE *African Slave Trade* 21 A sauce, composed of palm-oil, mixed with flour, water, and pepper, which the sailors call slabber-sauce.

† **Slabbery**, *sb.* *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. SLABBER *sb.*¹ or *v.*]

fig. An outpouring of abuse.

ground of your conclusion. Now that is a slabbie ground. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 79 This latter is more clean and sober, the other more slabby and fantastical.

b. Of weather.

1653 W. RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 291 [It] denotes, in winter, grievous cold, and snowy slabby weather. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 14. I am only to caution our labourer, that he do not stir the Ground in over-wet and slabby weather. 1713 SWIFT *Trist. to Stella* 7 Jan., Very warm slabby weather, but I made a shift to get a walk.

2. Of liquids, etc.: Thick, ropy, viscous.

a 1654 SELDEN *Tablet*. (Arb.) 86 They present you with a Cup, and you must drink of a slabby stuff. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* it. iii. 173 In the Cure of an Ulcer with a moist Intemperies slabby and greasy Medicaments are to be forborn. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Tarl*, You must drain off the Milk, or else the mass will be too slabby. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 148 In order to render palatable the bitter herbs, it was usual, to sprinkle over them a thick slabby sauce. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 10 Paving at the corners of the mouth to free it from thick slabby saliva.

Slabby (slæ'bi), a. 2 [f. SLAB sb.] Of the nature of a slab; covered with slabs.

1853 *Chamb. Jour.* XX. 308 It is remarkable for clean, broad, and handsome streets; for slabby terraces and a broad-sweeping beach. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 274 Some of the quartz-trachytes show a fissile, slabby, or slabby structure.

Slabline (slæ'b'lin), *Naut.* [prob. ad. Du. *slaplijn* (G. *schlappleine*), f. *slap* slack.] (See quotes 1769 and 1846.) Also *altrid*.

1647 N. W. 1000 *Circle of the Sun* When the Sun is holding

ck of a course, in order

Slably, Slabbiness: see SLAB a. 1

Slab reef. *Naut.* (See quot. and SLAB-LINE.)

1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 125 There are the same number of slab reef lines, and they are used for hauling up the slab reef or slack part of sail which hangs down abaft all when a reef is taken in.

Slab-sided (slæ'h'saided), a. U.S. [f. SLAB sb.] Having sides like slabs; flat-sided; long and lank.

1845 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 145 Great, long, slab-sided, simple gawkeys. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 79 Her captain was a slab-sided, shamble-legged Quaker. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wildfowl* v. 94 The silky, thin-haired, narrow-chested, and slab-sided animal so fashionable nowadays.

Slab-stone. Also slabstone. [SLAB sb.] A stone having the form of a slab.

1851 STERNBERG *Northampton Dial.* Slabstones, broad and thin stones. 1891 N. & Q. 3 Jan. 8 A slabstone was discovered in the Court aisle. 1897 CHETWYND-STAPYLTON *Stapyltons of Yorks.* 191 Torre also saw four monumental slabstones.

Slachtir, obs. Sc. form of SLAUGHTER.

Slack (slæk), sb. 1 north. and Sc. Forms: 5 slae, slakke, slake, 5-6 slak, 6-slack. [a. ON. *slakki* (Icel. *slakki*, Norw. *slakke*) in sense 1.]

1. A small shallow dell or valley; a hollow or dip in the ground; a depression in a hill-side or between two stretches of rising ground.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xlv. 536 Till the hill that tuk the way. 1391 *in* a slak thame embusheit that. 1400 Rowland & O. 141 Doon þay dange þaire Baners þrade Bothe in slakkes & in slade. 1450 St. Culbert (Surtees) 7418 Slak paynes suffrid all þe pak þat we broght in to þat slak [= a vale of depnes 7407]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. 189 Ther by a fyryl slake syr launcelot wounded hym...nyghte vnto the deith. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* viii. x. 91 Sitand into ane holl valle or slak. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 146 Quhite as the snaw that euer lay in slak. 1615 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* 11848 II. 326 The samen is mercheit he stanes...quhill it

Elgin (New Spald. Cl.) I. 402 Ane stripe that rins in ane slak. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 353 *Slack*, a valley, or small shallow dale; a dip. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* (1871) 60 O'er slope and slack She sought her native stall. 1825- in northern glossaries. 1891 J. C. ATKINSON *Moortland Par.* 186 A series of short banklets, hillocks, mounds, and peaks, with intertwining gullies, slacks, and hollows.

† b. A pit, a bole. *Obs.*—

a 1500 in *Ratis Raving* (1870) 23 Mony man makis a slak in an vthir manis vay, and fall fyrst thair in.

2. A hollow in the sand- or mud-banks on a shore. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3220 Thane was þe flode passide; Thane was it slyke a slowde in slakkes fulle hugge; That let þe kyng for to lande. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiv. 39 Had not bene ane slack was in the sands, Weill had he payit sow tratoris for your treassoun. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 138 The 'slacks' I have mentioned are fresh-water pools which extend just inside the outer sandhills (of the

iorass.

appoint...that ne common moss or Gny M. xxv. A deep morass, termed in that country a slack. 1880 J. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* 278 *Slack*, a hollow boggy place. 1897 Ld. E. HAMILTON *Outlaws* xxviii. 310

The yellow slack that feeds the Blackburn, and in which horse and rider might readily disappear for ever.

Slack (slæk), sb. 2 Also (now dial.) sleek. [Of doubtful origin: cf. older Flem. *slecke*, Du. *slak*, LG. *slakke*, G. *schlacke* dross of metals.] Small or refuse coal. Also *altrid*.

a. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* ii. 152 Vndonged sleek wole make hem lene, as preue is. 1665 DUDLEY *Metalum Martis* (1854) 8 These Colliers must cast these coles and sleek or dross out of their ways. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 898 The Men...hid themselves as well as they could in the loose sleek or small Cole. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 29 Nov. 275 For every chaldron of coals, sleek, cinders, culm, coke. 1857 *Waverley Lane, Life* 97 Nearly every cottage had its stock of coals piled up under the front window, the 'cobs' neatly built up to a square wall, and the centre filled up with the 'sleek an' naplins'.

b. 1729 SWIFT *Let. on Irish Coal Wks.* 1841 II. 110 In every ball barrel of coals you have the one-half of it slack, and that slack of little use. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 173 For all slack or small and inferior coal for the purpose of burning lime-stone or bricks, six-pence per ton. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 358 The fire is now slackened, and a quantity of slack, or refuse pit-coal, thrown into the furnace. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1420. 649 The fuel used is fine coal generally called 'Smith's coal' or 'slack'. 1882 *Census Instr.* (1885) 843 *Slack*-picker, wasber.

Slack (slæk), sb. 3 Also 6-o. [f. SLACK a. or v.]

† 1. The passing or spending of time. *Obs.* a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1559) R ij b. All only for slacke of time, and dryiung of one boure to a nother.

2. A cessation in the strong flow of a current or of the tide. (Cf. SLACK-WATER.)

1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 531 During the time of the water flowing, the strength of the current going down was greatly abated, almost to a slack. *Ibid.* He met an unexpected slack in Greenwich-reach. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 251½ The tide was low water slack, and the weather was fine and clear. 1903 Ld. AVEBURY *Scenery of England* 456 They are the debris of the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coast, and are deposited at the slack of high-water.

b. A stretch or reach of comparatively still water in a river.

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Slack*, a long pool in a streamy river. 1889 in *N. W. Line Gloss.* 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Jan. 8/3 Some perch and pike have also been taken out of the eddies and slacks.

3. An interval of comparative inactivity; a lull in business or in action of any kind.

1851 MAYHEW *Leads Lab.* II. 83½ An ingenious...costermonger, during a 'slack' in his own business [etc.]. 1881 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xlv. Though there's a slack, we haven't done with sharp work yet, I can see.

Farnborough.

4. That part of a rope, sail, etc., which is not fully strained, or which hangs loose; a loose part or end.

1809 *Operat. Mechanic* 437 When the sledge is in motion, it pulls up the slack of the rope from the bottom of the rope-walk. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. (1880) 281 Gathering the line up...so that no slack hangs about.

1899 F. T. BULLER *Log of Sea-walk* 89, I sat on the poop behind the tiller, hauling back the slack of the wheel-ropes.

b. *collog.* The seat of a pair of trousers.

1648 LOWELL *Diglow F. Ser.* L. ii. To take a feller up jest by the slack o' s' trousers. 1879 WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 209 I took it bit th' slack o' th' breeches, an' chuck't it into th' pound.

5. pl. Trousers.

1822 in *Spirit Publ. Trist.* (1823) 346 His inexpressibles (drab slacks) were napless. 1823 *in* *Chimney Corner* 209 (1823) 326 Formidable trousers. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* British sailors, in eight nice little pairs of white pants, called slacks.

6. *dial.* and U.S. *collog.* Impertinence, cheek.

1842 H. J. DANIEL *Bride of Scio*, etc. 177 Howld tha slack I Yer tongue young chap's too saucy. 1876 T. HARDY *in* *of your slack*. 1901 taken a lot of your slack somewhat peevish.

Slack (slæk), sb. 4-6 slack (5 slakke), slakke, 4-7 slucke, 5-slack. [Common Teut.: OE. *slac*, *slaz*, = MDu. *slac*, *slack* (Du. and Flem. *dial. slak*), MLG. *slac* (LG. *slakke*, *slack*), OHG. and MHG. *slach* (G. *dial. schlack*, also *schlack*), ON. *slakr* (Icel. *slakur*, Norw. and Sw. *slak*, Da. *†slag*). The stem is related to that of L. *laxus*.] A. *adj.*

I. 1. Of persons: Lacking in energy or diligence; inclined to be lazy or idle; remiss, careless; negligent or lax in regard to one's duties. 1809 *in* *of your slack*. 1901 taken a lot of your slack somewhat peevish.

2. Of things: Lacking in energy or diligence; inclined to be lazy or idle; remiss, careless; negligent or lax in regard to one's duties. 1809 *in* *of your slack*. 1901 taken a lot of your slack somewhat peevish.

3. Of things: Lacking in energy or diligence; inclined to be lazy or idle; remiss, careless; negligent or lax in regard to one's duties. 1809 *in* *of your slack*. 1901 taken a lot of your slack somewhat peevish.

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5. Of things: Lacking in energy or diligence; inclined to be lazy or idle; remiss, careless; negligent or lax in regard to one's duties. 1809 *in* *of your slack*. 1901 taken a lot of your slack somewhat peevish.

6. Of things: Lacking in energy or diligence; inclined to be lazy or idle; remiss, careless; negligent or lax in regard to one's duties. 1809 *in* *of your slack*. 1901 taken a lot of your slack somewhat peevish.

7. Of things: Lacking in energy or diligence; inclined to be lazy or idle; remiss, careless; negligent or lax in regard to one's duties. 1809 *in* *of your slack*. 1901 taken a lot of your slack somewhat peevish.

negligent. 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* ii. 3 For in very dede he wil come, and he not be slacke. 1577 HARRISON *Eng. land* ii. i. (1877) 1. 18 If they have been found to be slacke, their penalties are... 1621 BURTON *Anat.* 17. y slack and careless actions by their own. Truce will make the Guards more slack. 1741 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 304, I put those of the women who were grown slack, into distinct Bands. 1793 MANN in *Lett. Litt. Men* (Camden) 438 A Government unlinged, an exhausted Treasury, and slack Allies. 1826 DISRAELI *V. Grey* vi. ii. When you complained that you and meat had been but slack friends of late. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* II. xlix. 255 In such parts of the West...if the sheriff is distant or slack, lynch law may usefully be invoked.

b. With various constructions, esp. in with gerund or sb., and to with inf. Also † slack of, short of (quot. 1605).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 100 Se ðe on oðrum dagum sleac wæte to godnyssce. c 1000 in *Angla* XI. 117 Handa mine...synd...slance to ænig wyrcenne god. 1525 STARKER *Let.* in *England* (1878) p. xxiv, I perceyue you haue byn slakker in wrytyng because you mor lokyd for further instruction. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecl.* v. 4 Yf thou make a vowe vnto God, be not slacke to performe it. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea.* i. iii. 9 If you come slacke of former seruices, You shall do well; the fault of it Ile answer. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. (1782) 97 Thy purged eye will see God is not slack...to fulfil his word. 1703 CLARENDON'S *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 235 II. 96 Neither the King, nor the Parliament, being slack in pursuing the business by the Sword. 1753 WASHINGTON *Trist.* Writ. 1889 I. 33 The French were not slack in their intentions to keep the Indians this day also. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv. The sturdy armourer was not...slack in keeping the appointment. 1867 S. SMITH *Anglo-Saxon Eng.* ix. (1880) 145 Louis was not slack to obey the injunction. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1871) I. App. 711 Florence was not slack at committing crimes to Eadric.

c. Slow in coming; tardy, late, rare.—

1694 EICHARD *Plantus* 53 An empty Belly and a slack Guest, makes one as mad as the Devil.

2. Not busy; having little work, etc. (Cf. 6.)

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 42½ There are plenty of empty or slack Hotels in Edinburgh that would answer your purpose.

1862 *Thames* v. 184 We are rather slack, but I'm not mind when in work, but when slack he thought they should go free.

II. 3. Of conduct, actions, etc.: Characterized by remissness or lack of energy.

c 900 *tr. Basil's Hist.* v. 442 Diode he swiðe druncenisse & monum oðrum unalefedigum dædes slæcran lifes. c 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schroder) xviii. 44 Hit is ealles to sleac munuca cowlom...þi hit læsse singað on þære wucan.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 602 W. S. seolon asæcan þe se slæcan slæp us fram. 1524 MORE *Treat. Passion* ii. Wks. 1312½ Their fastynge were also verry paynfull and pycseye; and ours neglygent, slacke, and remysse. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Agst. Digging* (1843) 20 The cause of my slacke an

1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* and slack victory, t

He becommeth poor that dealeth with a slacke hand. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. i. (1849) 388 The slack though sifful reign of William the Testy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 566 The correspondence gradually became more and more slack. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. xiv. 820 Some very great men have effected absolutely nothing, not because their labour was slack, but because their method was sterile.

4. Of pace: Slow; not smart or hurried.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 138 Sum oðre munuc...mid slæacce slæcun his fots-waþuð in hilde. 1386 CHAUCER *Knite* 10 The nobleste of the grekes, caryerens the beere With slak paas. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 41 Their pace was formal, grave, and slack. 1719 De Foë *Cruise* i. (Globe) 243 As he came nearer, I found his Pace was slacke, because he had something in his Hand. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* v. His companion slackened the slack pace of the horse.

5. Comparatively weak or slow in operation; deficient in strength or activity; dull.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. met. ii. (1868) 68 With slakke, and delitable soun of strenges. 1398 TREVISIA *Arth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Whanne þe vertu is feble and slake it may nought sprede þe woosen and veynes into euerich place and side of þe body. 1547 BOOROE *Brat.* *Hist.* § 50 This infirmite doth come thowre euyl, slacke, or slowe digestion. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 32 Rebellion now began for lack of Zeal and Plunder to grow slack. 1688 PATRICK *Seneca Dying* 3 The moral Spaniard's ebbing Veins, By Study worn, and slack with Age. 1766 MME. D'ARNAUD *Dinny* 7 Aug. 1 pretended not to understand him. I am forced to that method of slack comprehension continually.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Indic. Evid.* Wks. 1827 IV. 81 It may be imagined whether imitation is in danger of being slack. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 15 Many brewers besitate in applying what are called slack liquors, lest their worts should be foul. 1865 M. ARNOUD *Est. Crit.* v. (1873) 201 The culture of Germany—so wide,—that it is apt to become slack and powerless.

b. Of heat, etc.: Not strong or excessive; gentle, moderate.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. ix. xv. 356 Thys month [July] the beete is strong in the begynnyng and slacker in the ende. 1662 J. CHANULER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 97 They give the greatest coldness to the water, with a slack or mean moistness. 1735 DICH. *Polygraph.* s.v. *Furnish*; Harden it, first with a slack heat, the next with a warmer, and the third with a very hot one. 1741 *Compl. Fanc.* *Five* i. iii. 8 Set them in a slack Oven till they are tender. 1822 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 5/8 Three-fourths of the blast furnaces have been put on slack blast.

c. Of wind, or tide: Blowing, or running, with very little strength or speed.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* n. Wks. 1651 v. 38 Caesar... about sun sett, hoysing saille with a slack South-West, at midnight was becalm'd. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.*, *Satyrant's Lett.* 1. The wind continuing slack. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 218 Pontoon used as row-boats, when the tide was slack. 1892 W. C. RUSSELL *List Ye Laundries* xi. The breeze has fallen slack.

6. Of work, etc.: Not brisk or active.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 119 When betting became slack. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* 1. 17 Discourses... 'Bout work being slack, and rise and fall of bread. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 50 The work... is not always continuous as the demand is sometimes slack.

b. Of times: Characterized by inactivity or dullness in work or business.

1828 CARR *Crazeen Gloss.* s.v., Slack times. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* ix. 99 A slack season in which many workmen remain unemployed. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 83/2 There would be a slack three weeks between two of the fruit crops.

III. 7. Not drawn or held tightly or tensely; relaxed, loose.

13. K. *Alis.* 1252 (W.). The stedes ronnnon with slack bridel. c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Merch. T.* 605 The slakke slayk aboute his nekke shaketh. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Lusch, or slak, laxus. 1530 PALSGR. 324/1 Slacke, nat fast togyther, lasche. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 83 His... silver howe, which was but slacke. 1621 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) I. 272 In the morning we bore a slack sail. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 4 The Stays were very slack, being loosened by the force of the Wind the day before. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* vii. 52 The slack cordage rattles round the mast. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surge* (ed. 5) 136 It was an invariable rule with me to be sure that the handage was slack. 1879 BEERHOOD *Patagonia* iii. 29 The slack canvas being no longer water-tight, little pools of water gathered round the furs and saddle-cloths.

b. In fig. contexts.

1590 R. HIRSCOCK *Quint. Wit* 13 Wicked men let slacke their raines with flattery to follow vice. 1648 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 104 To reward merit and punish offenders... not letting slacke the reigns. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap 1530 Somewhere must a screw be slack!

c. Free from confinement. rare -1.

1595 GOLDSB. *Ovid's Met.* t. (1593) 9 Eche one of them unloosed his spring, and let the water slacke.

d. Not contracted; open, wide. rare -1.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 74 b. You must take heed... that the clef be not to slacke nor to strait.

8. Lacking cohesiveness or solidity; not compact or firm; crumbling, loose; soft.

c. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* ix. 72 Slak [i.e. r. slak] sonde, lymous and lene, vnswete & depe. 1668 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1668) 785 Of these Cobwebs... some... are loose, weak, slack, and not well bound: other contrary-wise well compacted. 1830 M. DOMOVAN *Domest. Econ.* 1. 91 When malt which has been thus sprinkled remains some time in store, it grows soft, or slack, as it is called. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 417 The mud, which was a cake during the frost, became slack dough with the thaw.

9. Of the hand: Not holding or grasping firmly. Also in fig. context.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 892 From his slack hand the Garland wreath'd for Eve Down dropp'd. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 158 A slack hand had... been held upon them. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 548 Down dropp'd the leg, from her slack hand releas'd. 1856 BRVANT *Hymn to Death* 57 His slack hand Drops the drawn knife. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyrical Poems* 120 Some finish'd thing, Ere the slack hands at eve Drop, should be his to leave.

b. Similarly of one's hold of anything.

1836 Mrs. BROWNING *Poet's Poem* ii. 1. A somewhat slacker hold. 1896 SMILES *St. Natur.* ii. (ed. 4) 29 Her hold getting a little slacker, he made a sudden bolt.

10. Special collostructions.

Slack barrel, *cash*, one made to hold dry goods. *Slack-course* (see quot. 1875). *Slack helm* (see quot. 1867). *Slack lip*=SLACK-JAW. *Slack wire*, a wire not drawn tight, on which an acrobat performs.

1825 *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 1185 Another female danced on the slack-wire. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 630 *Slack helm*, if the ship is too much by the stern, she will carry her helm too much a lee. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2197/2 *Slack-course* (Knitting-machine), a range of loops or stitches more open than those which precede them. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* vi. 338 Tight or wet and dry or slack cash manufacture. 1616, Slack barrels are... extensively employed. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 104 No man durst give him 'slack lip' on pain of being instantly knocked endways.

IV. 11. Comb. a. Parasyntetic adjs., as *slack-backed*, *fingered*, *haired*, *hammered*, *handed*, etc.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 301 Debauch and slacke hayred companions. a 1661 BOLIVAND... a monstrous league between 1... patricks! 1674 FLAVEL *Husb.*... slack hand when so near to...

MEREDITH *Tragic Comed.* 92 This time if I let you slip, may I be stamped slack-fingered! 1897 RUSCONI *White Rose Arno* 25 A slack-lipped specimen of the young blood of the period.

† b. Slack-grace, one who has little grace. *Obs.* 1623 R. CARPENTER *Consc. Christian* 29 Weaklings and slack-graces, set not their hands to the work.

B. *adv.* In a slack manner; loosely, slackly.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 7 Persecuting the Protestants no slacker than the Pope would have done. 1658 A. FOX *Writ's Surg.* v. 357 It is better they [the joints] be bound slack a whole week than too hard one hour. 1712 I. TAYLOR... *Princ. of Phys.*...

b. With pa. pples., as *slack-done*, *-dried*, *-laid*, *-salted*, *-sized*, *-spun*.

1669 WORLOGE... dried Hops will m... & Seaman'ship 56 If slack-spun, it will break. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* s.v. Anything dressed before a slack fire, or in a slow oven, as 'slack-done' meat. 1864 RAWLINSON *Ancient Mon.*, *Chaldean* I. v. 91 A third [brick], the coarsest of all, is slack-dried, and of a pale red.

Slack (slack), *v.* Also 6-7 slacks, 6 *Sl. slack*. [f. SLACK *a.*, in some senses taking the place of the earlier SNAKE *v.* Cf. MDn. and older Flem. *slacken*, Flem. dial. *slakken*, Norw. *slakka*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To be slack or remiss in respect of (some business, duty, etc.); to leave undone or not properly attended to.

1530 PALSGR. 720/2 Whyslacke you your busynesse thus? 1549 LATIMER *7th Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 201 What a remorse of conscience shall ye have, when ye remembre howe ye have slacked your duty. 1573 TUSSEUR *Husb.* (1878) 88 Who slacketh his tillage, a carter to bee, for grote got abroad, at home lose shall three. 1605 SHAKES. *Leas* ii. iv. 248 Why not my Lord? If then they chanc'd to slacke ye, We would compoll them. 1621 QUARLES *Hadassa* § 2 Wks. (Grosart) II. 48/2 But in contempt, she slacks our dread behest, Neglects performance of our deare Request. a 1659 Bp. BROWNING *Sermon* (1674) I. i. 16 Fear had made him... slack the performance of what he had promised. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* viii. My duty has limits, and if I slack it for a day [etc.]. 1885 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 76 Breeding ewes that are kept too well... seldom acquit themselves so well... as those that have been slack'd a little in winter.

† b. To neglect (an opportunity, etc.); to allow to slip or pass by. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 27 b. The occasion of so glorious a victory... was, putte by and shamefully slack'd. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* ii. lxxiv. This good chance, that thus much favour'd, He slackes not. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Slacke not this thy teame-time, but get... knowledge of God. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 834 Time calls you now... Slack not the good Presage.

† c. To lose or waste (time). *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 161 Like a speedy purvior, whiche slacketh not time. 1591 SIR H. SAVILE *Facetus*, *Wit.* ii. xlviii. 82 Lest by slacking the time they pronok'd his further displeasure. 1633 A. STAFFORD *Pae. Hist.* i. v. (1821) 72 Slack not time... to prosecute him freshly in the Rear-guard.

2. To cease to go on with, or prosecute, in a vigorous and energetic manner; to allow to fall off or decline. Also to slack one's hand(s), to diminish one's exertions or activity.

1520 *State Papers*, *Hen. VIII.* VI. 63 Though the preparations here be slack'd, because moche money nedith. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 143 The king of clemencie tha besocht, to slak the seige a lyle. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 15 Neither is there any reason why we should slacke our endeavours. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. To slack his hand, in point of Liberty, to give less liberally, *être moins libéral*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 292 If they slack their Hands, or cease to strive, Then down the Flood with headlong haste they drive. 1790 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 1 Jan. I do not slack my labour. I can preach and write still. 1835 WILKES *Melanie* 57, I did not slack my love of life and hope of pleasure.

b. To allow to mitigate or abate. *rare.*

1560 DAUS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 161 Considering how the Turke slacketh nothing of his fiercenes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ix. 25 Yet neither would their fiendlike fury slacke, But euermore their malice did augment. 1600 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem* Sir F. Vere 321 With their obedience he did slacke the bent of his severitie in punishment.

3. To reduce the force or strength of; to make less active, vigorous, or violent.

1589 NASHE *Anal. Absurd.* 36 There be three things which are wont to slack young Students endowr. 1610 *Hist. mastix* vi. 449 I... want, let speaking slacke the paine. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir.* *Events* 155 The boileys heate of your love will be... at least something slackt. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. (Globe) 122, I slack'd my Fire gradually... 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xxi. 399 Nor slack thy furious... then bid them cease I *Mag.* XXXIV. 234 Y

b. To slacke (one's thirst).

1631 GOUGE *God's Armes* v. x. 420 So much as might somewhat slacke their thirst. 1653 *Aron-dinn*, 29 Here is a Julip will slack his thirst. 1750 BEAUVIS *Lex Mercat.* (1752) i. A neighbouring spring slacked their thirst. 1854 NEALE *Seatonian Poems* 52 One drop to find, his madden'd thirst to slack. a 1904 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* v. 63 It was a novelty to see them teach the water and slack their thirst.

4. To make lax, neglectful, or remiss.

1597 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* i. 4. Love slack'd my Muse, and made my numbers soft. a 1631 DORRIS *Lett.* (1651) 30 Not to slack you towards those friends which are religious in other clothes then we. 1659 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 441 Hold thy foot when he hath thus slackt thy heart. *refl.* 1831 RUSKIN *Love's Melnie* Pref. p. viii. Languages called living, but which live only to slack themselves into slang, or bloai them-elves into bombast.

5. To delay or retard; to render slower in respect of motion or progress. Also with *up*. *Now rare.*

1577 F. de *Lille's Legendarie* i vj. When... the Kinge of Spaines ambassador slackt his coming to 3rd Council. 1592 SHAKES. *Rom.* & *Jul.* i. 3. I am nothing slow to slack his hast. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* i. iv. (1635) 80 All other bodies are slacked by the medium or Aire, by which they are, to moue. 1638 RAWLEY *tr. Eason's Life* 4

Death (1650) 6 This... conserveth the greenness and slacketh the Dessication of it. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, To slack up, to retard the speed of, as a railway-train.

b. To allow (one's pace, course, etc.) to become less rapid.

1633 HART *Dirt of Diseased Ep.* Ded. i. It did not become one that was running a race, to intermit or slacke his pace. 1675 ORWAY *Alibiades* iii. 1. But you, Sir... Missing your Game, can easily slack the Flight. 1704 SWIFT *Battle Bks.* Misc. (1711) 264 But Wotton... began to slack his Course. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 152 Here, slack-ing our pace, we found ourselves growing extremely sick. 1826 HOOO *Fall of the Deer* 23 Slacking Pace at last From runninge slow he standeth faste.

6. To make slack or loose; to render less tense or taut; to loosen, relax.

1530 PALSGR. 720/2, I slacke a knotte... I lowse a thyng that was to straye tyed, *je lasche*. *Ibid.*, Slacke hi-gyrdell. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 14 Ne euer Artegall hi's griple strong For any thing would slacke, but still vpon him hong. 1608 SHAKES. *Pericle* iii. 1. 43 The bolus there! 1633 F. FLETCHER *Purcell* i. viii. 1. The Sunne began to slack hi's bended bow. 1695 *New Light Chirurg.* put out 53 As often slacking the Turne. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Slack the hand*, is to slack the bridle, or give a horse head. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xii. Talk the gentleman's horse to the stable, and slack his girths. 1857 *Smyth's Sailor's Word-bk.* 630 Slack the landard of our main-stay.

b. With *adv.*, as *back*, *down*, *off*, etc.

1806 *Port of London By-Laws* xxvii. (1807) 34 If the person... shall not... slack off the breaststays of such ship. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 631 Slack up the hawser. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. Q. 7, The saw can be instantly stopped by slacking back one of the slides. 1833 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 654 With... the peak of the foresail slack'd down. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Children of King* i. 8 A band forward to slack out the cable. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Godd. Butterfly* (1877) 250 Jack Dunquerque was to 'Slack off' his visits to Twickenham.

c. *absol.*

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. Give her line enough; but do not slack too fast. c 1880 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 27 Slack back two or three turns. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 426 They slackt astern about 25 feet.

7. To cause (lime) to disintegrate by the action of water or moisture; to slacke.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 238 When you slack the Lime, take care to wet it every where a little. 1758 REIO *tr. Macquer's Chym.* 1. 40 It... takes the form of a fine powder, and the title of 'Lime slacked in the air'. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 177 Lime, if exposed to rain... and slacked like mortar, loses half its effect. 1905 *Daily Mail* 2 Jan. 5/6 Where 150 sacks of lime, slacked by the intrusive water, burst into flame and were destroyed.

II. *intr.* † 8. To delay, tarry. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 720/2 You have slack'd to longe, you shulde have come afore. c 1533 UPDALL *Register* D. ii. 1, I would not have slack'd for ten thousand poundes. 1611 CORCOR. *Tridiver*, to linger, foreshow, slacke, delay.

9. To be inactive or idle; to fail to exert oneself in a due manner. In mod. use *collog.*

1543 NECESS. *Ermidit. Chr. Man* B iii. Those men... slacking in suche care and desyre, as they shulde have to please god. (1822 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrons* ii. 6 Thou... aldidst put hir [the soul] within this bodie, not for to slacke with sloth. c 1856 C. STESS *Pembroke's Ps.* xlv. xi, Up, O Lord... Sleep not ever, slack not ever.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 1/2 It is far better for any eleven to possess a duffer... provided he is a thorough 'goer'—than a good player, however great, if he slacks.

10. To neglect, to be backward or dilatory, to do something. *Now rare.*

c 1560 E. G. in FARR *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 505 Thy word to offer thou doest not slacke. 1582 STANFURTH *Æneid* ii. (Arb.) 66 Slack not my wordes to remember. 1609 BIBLE [Douay] *Ecclus.* v. 8 Slacke not to be converted to our Lord. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 21 When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord... thou shalt not slacke to pay it. 1886 CHRISTINA ROSSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 146 The kind Physician will not slack to treat his patient.

10. Of persons (or animals): To become less energetic, active, or diligent.

1560 DAUS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 323 b. After they... found in manner nothing, they begin somewhat to slack. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* iii. (1617) 83 If, after a traine or more they slacke againe the second time. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 30 In case any man appointed to worke seemed to slacke... he chastised and put him off. 1779 T. FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 13 We rowed with fourteen oars, and continued so most part of the day, slacking at times when it was very hot. 1875 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 319, I have somewhat slack'd from the Virgil translation.

b. Similarly with *off*.

1854 MISS YONGE *Trial* xvi. (1883) 243 If he slack's off in his respect or affection for you. 1884 *Bazaar* 17 Dec. 647/2 This young artist... has not slack'd off, as so many do when a certain... standard is reached.

11. To diminish in strength or speed; to become weaker or slower; to moderate in some respect.

c 1820 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1593) I. 453 The storme began to slacke, otherwise we had been in ill case. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ii. xvi. 1. 11 For that natural motions doe either hasten or slacke. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 37 If the fire chance to slack which I have kindled. 1725 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 69 Just as we had gained somewhat more than mid passage, the tide slack'd. 1728 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1838) I. 394 Rain slack'd about six, and we set out. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 313 The breeze slack'd, and we slowly worked up to the north. 1880 MARK TWAIN's *Trump Ab.* 274 One expected to see the locomotive pause, or slack up a little.

b. Of affairs, business, etc.: To fall off; to go more slowly; to be less brisk.

1606 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 24 Their negotiations all

must slack, Wanting his manna. 1831 R. SHENNAH *Tales* 37 When business had begun to slack.

12. To become less tense, rigid, or firm.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 1. 117 His garter, which slacked by chance and so fell from his leg. 1592 J. DAVIES *Immor.* *Soul* III. vii. (1714) 33 When the body's strongest sinews slack, Then is the Soul most active. 1773 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 87 How maun their weyns wi' sairest hunger slack! 1820 SCORSEBY *Arctic Reg.* I. 215 The ice slackened, and the ship was towed... to the eastward. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* To *Slack*,... to become flaccid. *Ibid.*, A tumour is said to slack.

13. Of time, etc.: To become disintegrated under the action of moisture.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 200 Time... to become disintegrated under the action of moisture.

Good marle in hot weather will slack with the heat of the sun like lime. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 15 It... often crumbles to powder, even the pebbles of a certain sort 'slacking' to a sandy consistency.

Slack-baked, a. [SLACK *adv.*] Of bread: Imperfectly or insufficiently baked.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annuet.* 32 Those loaves are invariably slack-baked. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz* viii. That particular style of loaf which is known to housekeepers as a slack-baked, crummy quartern. 1844 SALA *Journ. South* I. xxiv. (1887) 318 A board covered with squat round loaves of bread, somewhat slack-baked in appearance.

fig. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xii. One beaming smile, from his nut-brown face down to the slack-baked buckles in his shoes. 1882 *Daily Telegraph* 8 Apr., Such a slack-baked slop-made little atomy as he is.

Hence **Slack-bake v.**

1836 DICKENS *S. Bar* iv. (1850) 14 Men... who had mismanaged the workhouse, ground the paupers, diluted the beer, slack-baked the bread.

Slacked (slækt), *pph. a.* [f. SLACK *v.*]

1. Retarded; rendered slower.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxi. 201 A graue Poem... wings the Soule vp higher, then the slackened Pace of Prose.

2. Of time: Slacked.

1700 MAUNORELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1719) 152 The Body instantly dissolved and fell into Dust like slack'd Lime. 1733 W. ELLIS *Children & Vale Farm.* 36 Slack'd powdered Stone Lime must be by degreessified on. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 318 Slack'd lime is merely a combination of lime, with about one third of its weight of water. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 615/2 It falls to powder, like slack'd quicklime.

[[**Slack'en, sb.** Also 8 slaken, 9 -in. [ad. G. *schlacken*, var. *schlacke* dross of metal, etc.] Slag. There is no evidence that the word has ever had any real currency in English.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1197 They ordinarily melt it... by the help of Iron-stone... and Slacken (a scum or cake taken off from the top of the pan, into which the melted Minerals run). 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 233 To this... they add Limestone and Slacken, and Melt them together. 1744 LUCAS in *Trans. Camb. & Westm. Archaeol. Soc.* VIII. 36 Slaken as the Germans call them, or old Cinders, which they here call Forest Cinders. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.*, *Slacken*, in metallurgy, a term used by the miners to express a spongy and semivitrified substance (see *Hence* in later Dict.). 1837 HENRY *Engin. Encycl.* II. *Slakish*, a term used by smelters to express a spongy, semi-vitrified substance, which they mix with the ores of metal, to prevent their fusion. (Hence in Francis, Knight, etc.)

Slacken (slæk'n), *v.* [f. SLACK *a.* Cf. the rarer SLAKEN *v.*, and Icel., Norw., and Sw. *slakna* (older *Da. slagne*).]

I. *trans.* 1. To cause to become slower; to delay or retard.

1820 HOLLYMAN *Treas. Fr. Tong. Tarder*, to hinder, to slacken. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *vt. Mathieu's Unhappy Pros.* 283 That the Sunne denyeth her his beams, that her presence slacketh his rising. 1656 *vt. Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 406 Some alteration... of vital motion, by quickening or... *Alberti's Archit.* II. 11... Water, by making it... *Wills.* 91 The 'clingingness'... may tend to slacken the step of the Wiltshire ploughman. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* II. 42 The production of this will be slackened, and that of the other quickened, till they are made equal. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 130 As the river approaches its mouth, the flow becomes slackened.

b. To allow (one's pace, etc.) to become slower; to diminish or lessen (speed).

1749 FIFTHING *Ton Jones* vi. 8, Partridge being unable any longer to keep up with Jones, begged him a little to slacken his pace. 1796 MRS. D'ARLEY *Cavilla* IV. 103 Another quickening nor slackening his pace as he approached. 1825 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 213. I, slackened my steps, till they were clear off. 1852 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 186. I gave him a bullet... which soon caused him to slacken his pace. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 (The engine-driver) did not slacken speed. *fig.* 1837 T. JONES *Christian Warrior* IV. ii. 84 Do not slacken your pace in religion because of reproaches.

2. To render less vigorous or eager; to cause to fall off or decline.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 35 Such a rest... as shall slacken our endeavour to make sure our salvation. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 10 Religion seemeth to smother or to slacken the alacrity of men in following Profit. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 87. 222 Riches had no Allurements to slacken their Enquiries. 1807 JOEL BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 422 Th... *motives* combined to slacken crusading enthusiasm.

b. To allow to become less vigorous, etc.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 19 If we slacken our holy industry in making sure our salvation, we may be cast out. 1665 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1720 II. 6. I know him to be a Man too firm to be diverted from his Point, or slacken it without some such Maim. 1841 EDWIN-STONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 541 The Hindús... first slackened their efforts, and at last gave way and dispersed. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiv. 784 In the heat of their new warfare they slackened their opposition to the church.

3. To relax in point of strictness or severity.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 9 The temperate use of the Prerogative, not slackened, nor much strayed. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. i. In matters not very bad or impure, a human law giver may slacken something of that which is exactly good. 1697 BURCHARD *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 180 The laws for coming to church have been slackened in favour to the scrupulous dissenters.

b. To render (a person) less severe or stern.

1685 F. SPENCER *vt. Virilid's Ho. Medicis* 163 There was some glimmering of hope, that... it would not be impossible to slacken and mollify him if he gave him audience.

4. To give relaxation to (one's thoughts, etc.).

1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 242 When great Affairs Gave leave to slacken, and unbend his cares. 1805 WORSW. *Prelude* I. 63 Where down I sat Beneath a tree, slackening my thoughts by choice, And settling into gentler happiness.

5. To moderate, make less intense.

1685 LAOY R. RUSSELL *Let.* I. xlii. 58 That consideration helped in reason slacken the fierce rages of grief. 1747-56 MRS. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* xxv. 177 Make a pretty brisk fire... then slacken it so as just to have enough to keep the still at work.

6. To render, to allow to become, less tense, tant, or firm; to reduce the tension of.

1611 CORGER, *Lascher*, to slacken, wyden, loose, vnbind, let out. 1668 MARVELL *Corr.* xviii. Wks. (GROAT) II. 251 Yesterday Harman was brought to the House to give account of slackning saile in the first victory. 1702-3 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. 111... of Slacken... sail, and heaving out a small... LEE *Cather.* T. II. 246 She... GALT *R. Gilhaize* xxii. Being then somewhat slackened in the joints of the right side by a paralytic. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 12 The yarn is alternately stretched and slackened.

b. In fig. contexts.

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. vi. liii. Nor shall this storm slacken a whit that firm ligue of love, wherein I am eternally tied unto you. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 191 A Superior... who having the Reins in his hand, could Slacken them... *Civiliz.* II. ed its hold, *Fr. III.* xvi. had left off

c. To cause to relax; to weaken.

1663 COWLEY *Complaint* vii. Thou slackest all my Nerves of Industry. 1697 J. COLLIER *Ess. Moral Subj.* I. (1703) 63 Such a Partiality will slacken the Nerves of Industry. 1778 LOTHIAN *Transh. Isaiah* xiii. 7 Therefore shall all hands be slackened.

7. To make loose, to loosen. Also *refl.*

of the mandril is continued until the tyre is slackened by the continued action of the rollers. *Ibid.* P. 23. The vice gradually slackens itself from the severe shake and strain it is receiving.

II. *intr.* 8. Of persons: To become lax, remiss, or negligent; to grow less energetic or eager.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851. III. 47 When the... cken in his duty; At this point I feel that I must begin to slacken. 1860 MORTLEY *Netherl.* iii. (1868) I. 81 Preventing them... from slackening in their determined hostility to Spain.

9. To diminish in respect of strength, vigour, intensity, etc.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 178 Their Obedience (in which the safety of the Common-wealth consisteth) slackened. 1651 MILTON *Samson* 738 My penance bath not slack'n'd, though my pardon No way assur'd. a 1738 SWIFT *Will.* II. Wks. 1768 IV. 265 In a few years the piety of these adventurers began to slacken. 1794 NELSON 20 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 451 Our exertions must not slacken. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Old Margate Hoy*, In a poor weak, imagination slackens. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 116 The assault must have begun to slacken; for he feared a sally of the besieged.

b. Of fire, wind, tides, or other natural forces or processes.

1666 PERRY *Diary* 9 Nov. By and by comes news that the fire is slackened. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 155 The Wind slackened so at this place, that we scarcely made any way at all. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* III. xxxi. 287 When the impulse slackens, the fly communicates part of its motion. 1820 *tr. Le-grange's Chem.* II. 309 When the distillation begins to slacken, unlute the apparatus. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Map.* (ed. 2) 99 The currents run with the wind... and slacken in September. 1885 *Month. Exam.* 12 Jan. 6/1 The intensest heat is white, if it slackens it becomes faintly coloured.

c. Of business, etc.: To become less active or brisk. (See also quot. 1828.)

1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradem.* II. (1841) I. 14 Markets slacken much on this side. 1811 MARR *Crown. Gloss.* *Slacken*, to fall in price. 1828 *Beginners* to slacken. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* IV. 63 When the demand for iron slackens. 1874 RUSKIN *Forc. Clav.* xlviii. 267 Faster and faster slackens the demand for tea.

10. To diminish in speed; to become slower.

a 1723 KEILL *Mauupertius' Diss.* (1734) 65 In those distant parts, the velocity of the Comet slackens. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 155 How oft upon you eminence our pace Has slacken'd to a pause. 1822 SCOTT *Vigil* xvi. As he approached the entrance to that den of infamy... his pace slackened. 1893 TRAILL *Social Eng.* *Introd.* p. xxvii. Through the first half of the ensuing century the rate of progress in the sciences a little slackens.

b. To begin to go more slowly.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. t. iv. At a high trot, they start; and keep up that pace. For the jibes, do not tempt one to slacken. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* vi. *Poet.* Wks. (1875) 84 The tired ox slackens in the furrow. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* III. xv. 'That was well done!' panted Bella, slackening in the next street, and subsiding into a walk.

11. Of time: To become slackened.

1703 [R. NEVE] *City & C. Purchaser* 206 Bricklayers... let the Lime slacken and cool before they make up their Mortar.

12. To become less tense or firm.

1850 SCORSEBY *Cheever's Whalenaut's Adv.* ix. (1858) 120 That... from an intense slackened... *from an intense slackened...*

b hands slackened away from his neck.

Slackened (slæk'nd), *pph. a.* [f. *prec.*]

1. Rendered less tense or firm.

1640 WALLER *Chloris* *Poems* (1711) 146 Wind up the slacken'd Strings of thy Lute. 1745 POPE *Ode* v. 522 Fear seiz'd his slacken'd limbs and beating heart. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 204 He reanimates their slackened nerves with the mystic picture of an apple-tree. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xiii. The slacken'd bow, the quiver, the long lance. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. P. 16, In the slackened state of the key.

2. Abated, mitigated; relaxed.

1736 GRAY *Statius* I. 51 The circle sped; It towers to cut the clouds;... Anon, with slacken'd rage comes quivering down. 1791 MRS. D'ARLEY *Diary* 20 Aug. 'Tis best, therefore, to think of these matters till they occur with slackened emotion. 1833 ARNOTT *Physics* II. 83 During the moment of slackened combustion. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix. He began to reform the slackened discipline of the hall.

Slackener. [f. as *prec.*] One who, or that which, slackens or slakes.

1861 LYNCH *Let. to Scatterd* (1872) 516 The common slackener of our thirst.

Slackening, vbl. sb. [f. as *prec.*] The action of making or becoming slack, in various senses.

1611 CORGER, *Relaschement*, a relenting, or slackening. 1648 SAMPSON *Serm.* II. 225 By the slackning, loosening, or disjoining whereof, the body cometh to be as much weakened. 1706 THACKERAY *Paraphr.* III. 266 There may too in the Soul be great Slacknings of Zeal. 1765 A. DICKSON *Agric.* I. 248 Tho' it may be known when the foremost neglects his work by the slackening of his traces. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi* *Aut.* cxiv. III. 45 But there are great slackenings in the tide. 1856 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. 335 Nothing is described as taking place... to cause any slackening in the levies.

Slackening, pph. a. [f. as *prec.*] Making or becoming slack.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* v. metr. I. 104 What so seame by slaking ranes [= reins] to slip. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 42 One really began sometimes to think of the slackening wheels of Pharaoh. 1892 *Daily News* 21 May 7/1 Some still more general cause of slackening traffic.

Slacker. [f. SLACK *v.*]

1. (See quot. 1877, and cf. SLAKER 2.)

1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 155 An oak head and slacken is placed on the end [of the drain] next the land. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Slacker*, a shuttle or stopgap to binder the passage of water.

2. *collog.* A person who shirks work, or avoids exertion, exercise, etc. (Common in recent use.)

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 4/1, I said it was a silly thing to do, and they retorted that I was a 'slacker'.

Slacking, vbl. sb. [f. SLACK *v.*] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1552 UOAR *Examen. Apoph.* 287 Our countree... to be desolated through our slouthfulness or slacking. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* I. 26/1 They wanted their horsemen which were yet behind, & through slacking of time could not come to land. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 135 Sith there is no slacking of Gods kindness, why should there be any intermission of our duty? 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low.* C. *Wars* 488 The other Ship... was hindered by the slacking of the wind. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 292 With Quicklime, which slacking will make it as hard as a Stone. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 175 The slacking of lime completely is a most important operation. 1905 H. A. VACHELL *The Hill* ix. 189 How about work, eh? Lot o' slacking last term.

1855 J. R. LEITCH *Chullo Cornwall* 222 The water of the slacking pits and buddles.

Slacking, pph. a. [f. as *prec.*] That slacks, in senses of the vb.

a 1625 NOMINATOR *Navalis* 126 When it is slacking water. 1811 A. T. THOMPSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 159 A white brittle

1861 M. W. MATCH The ebbing 1882 U. S. *Rep. Proc. Met.* 643

It resists the solvent and slacking action of water.

Slackingly, adv. [cf. *prec.*] Slackly.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* II. 39 [The eyelids] by their means are stiffly supported, and not slackly or loosely borne.

Slack-jaw. [f. SLACK *a.* Cf. JAW *sb.* 1. 6.] Tiresome or impertinent talk.

1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV. 14 *Ayes* and *noes* settle the affairs of the nation... as well as all the slack-jaw of modern orators. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxv. A sort of nautical eloquence, which his enemies termed slack-

Jaw. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 10 All manner of blarney, slack-jaw, fudge, and gossip. 1864 *Realist* 6 July 7 The plattitudinous sham-antique slackjaw, all words and no thought, off-worthless pedants.

Slack-lime. [f. SLACK v.] Lime in the state of being slackened.

1840 *Poe's Ballad Hoax Wks.* 1865 1. 92 A coffee-warmer, contrived for warming coffee by means of slack-lime.

Slackly (slæk-lee), *adv.* Forms: 1 sleaclice, 4 slaceli, 5-6 slakly, 6 slacklie, -lye, 6-slakly; 5 slacklich, 5-7 -ly. [f. SLACK a. + -LY 2.]

1. In a remiss or negligent manner; without due diligence or energy.

1890 *Rule St. Benedict* (Cath. Soc. ed.) 62 Woe! lost time... sleaclice lagon and sl.

These that weren with walls... and didn't slack.

1870 *Foal-sal-moche* that he his Sonnes... slackly re-plied and not chasid. 1531 *TIXALE Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 199

There is that offe so slackly executed. 1596 *SPENSER State Irrel. Wks.* (Globe) 62a/2 The same Statutes are soe slacklye penned... that they are often... wrested to the fraud of the subject. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. v. 11. iii. (1651) 387

...d to no purt... slackly

...descend- ing

...slackly guarded. 1727 *POPE, etc. Art of Sinking* 72 Their laws... have ever been slackly executed. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xxvi. The summons was very slackly obeyed. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* xxiii. You would find... after your education in doing things slackly for one-and-twenty years—great difficulties in study.

2. Without due vigour or force; slowly.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. xxxix.* (Bodl. MS.). By opening herof he vertu passith and he lyoun worchep he more slacklich. 1512 *Guyflore's Pilgr.* (Camden) 58 We sayed forth slakly and easely ayenst the wynde. 1585 J. Hooker *Hist. Irrel. in Holinshed* II. 32 When he dooth set forth on his journe veyr slacklie and slowlie. 1648 *HEXHAM H. V. Staffell* To go slackly, faintly, or slowly to worke. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxxxvii. 7 When one would aim an arrow fair, But send it slackly from the string.

b. Not hastily or briskly.

1884 *American IX.* 148 Times are dull and labor slackly employed. 1892 *GISSING New Grub Street* I. 5 When one of dogs begins to go slackly, he is ready with something new.

3. Not tightly or firmly; loosely.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vj. Tho same lewnes [=lunes for vnocupiede. god agayne- nee him the]

more slackly. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 25 Some in her threeden fillet still did bide. Though slackly braided in loose negligence. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* lxxxvi. 454 A Piece of Muslin... tied slackly about the Neck. 1805 *Naval Chron.* xlii. 243 This accident happened from her being... slackly rigged. 1879 *DIXON Royal Windsor* II. i. 6 The gown was caught in slackly by a belt.

Slackness (slæk-nēs), *Forms:* 1 sleacnes, -nys, sleonys, 4 slacnesse, slaknes (5-nesso), 5 slakenes, 6 slacke-, 6-7 slacknesse, 6- slackness. [f. SLACK a. + -NESS.]

1. Lack of diligence or energy; tendency to idleness or sluggishness; remissness.

c 897 K. ALFRED tr. *Gregory's Past.* c. xl. 289 Oft eac sio godnes ðære monnðwærnesse hio ðiecellice senegeend wid sleacnesse. 1340 *Aeneid* 33 Efterward cam sleacnesse... þæt him tuo þane man þæt onneþe he him yelf to done wel. c 1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* 680 He dooth alle thyng wel... sleacnesse and excusacion, and with ydelnesse, and with.

1555 *ENEN Decades* (Arb.) 55 Who maye herein woorthely accuse vs for the slacknesse of owre dewtie towards hym. 1597 W. WEST 1st *Pl. Symbol.* 5 38 Biwill, Deley... which happeneth by the slacknesse either of the creditor, or debtor. 1642 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iv. 346 He said, 'he should wash his hands... from the least imputation of slackness in that... pious work'. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xl. 630 From Mans effeminate slackness it begins. 1713 *Young Last Day* i. 107 Not folded arms, and slackness of the mind, Can promise for the safety of mankind. 1803 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1817) II. 403 The slackness of its neighbours in manufacturing, or any other cause. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 313 His slackness drew on him a sharp reprimand from the royal lips. 1859 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* III. 327 Their interest and their duty were too nearly the same to allow of any slackness.

b. Laxity; want of strictness.

1674 *Estes Papers* (Camden) I. 213 Y^e slackness of discipline used in England towards Soldiers. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* xxv. (1700) 280 A slackness in Doctrine... will always bring with it a much greater corruption in practice.

2. Slowness; tardiness.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* III. 264 Swa swa þære sunnan sleacnyss acend ænne dæg. swa eac þæs monan swiftnes awyrp to ænne dæg. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 282 Ðam gemetum was beboden þæt he sceoldon calstie etan, forðan ðe God onseand þa sleacnyss on his ðegnum. c 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handec in Anglia* VIII. 307 Nu wolde ic fæst

rele- ness

slac- mockd at the slacknesse of Christs coming to judgement. 1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* (J.). There is a slackness to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected.

3. Lack of vigour or strength; absence of tension or tightness.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. ix. xxiv.* (Bodl. MS.). Poores of bodies... closeþ for slakenes of heete in the euetide. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 457b Slaknesse, laxatura. 1743 *BLAIR GRAC* 284 Man... knowing well the Slackness of his Arm, Trusts only in the well-invented Knife. 1755 *JOHN-SON, Laxity*... slackness; contrariety to tension. 1877 W. H. WHITE *Nat. Arch.* 484 The contrary condition... is

termed 'slackness', and can only be counteracted by keeping the helm a-lee.

b. *concr.* The slack part of anything.

1808 *CROCKETT Red Axe* (1903) 157 Lifting him unceremoniously up by the slackness of his back covertures, I turned him over.

4. Absence of briskness; dullness (of trade, etc.).

1851 *HELMS Comp. Solit.* iv. (1874) 51 Whenever he speaks of the slackness of trade. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 9 June 4/1 In the Stock Exchange the tone was mostly flat, in consequence of the slackness of business.

Slack-rope. [SLACK a. 7.]

1. A rope, loosely stretched, on which an acrobat performs. (Contrasted with TIGHT-ROPE.)

1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1774) I. 388 There are fewer people who walk well upon that line, than upon the slack rope. 1808 *Pike Sources Mississ.* (1810) III. 263 In the evening we went to see some performers on the slack rope. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* vi. The signal which announced that Madame Saqui was about to mount skyward on a slack-rope ascending to the stars. 1892 *KIRLING & BALESTIER Nau-lukka* 199. I have danced on the slack-rope before the messengers of the officers.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1820 *SCROSBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 456 These anchors being likewise connected with the ice, by means of a slack-rope.

Slackster. [f. SLACK v.] = SLACKER 2.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 4/5 There are 'slacksters', as the slang of the schools and universities has it, in all professions. + **Slackstone.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. G. *schlackstein* (see quot. in Grimm).] A form of slag.

1683 *PETTUS Fleta Minor* l. xiv. 41 How a Slackstone or Copper-stone is to be made. *Ibid.*, Slackstones (as the Philosophers do judge) are Sulphur and Arsenick mingled with a subtil Earth.

Slack-trough. [f. SLACK v.] A water-trough in which a blacksmith cools heated metal. (Cf. SLAKE- and SLECK-TROUGH.)

1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton. Gloss.* *Slack-trough*, the trough which is used for quenching the iron in a blacksmith's shop. 1884 C. G. W. *Lock Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 285/2 Lay rod on edge of slack trough.

Slack-twisted. a. [f. SLACK *adv.*] Of a rope; Not tightly twisted. Hence *fig.*, of a loose, unsatisfactory character; lazy, inactive.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 56 Slack-laid means slack-twisted. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 292 The slack-twisted operations of a certain pack of hounds. 1887 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* XII. 16 One Dr. Barlow, a notable trimmer even in those slack-twisted times. 1891 T. HARNY *Test* (1900) 17/2 Durbeyfield was what was locally called a slack-twisted fellow.

Slack-water. Also slack water, slackwater. [f. SLACK a.]

1. The time at high or low water when the tide is not flowing visibly in either direction.

Occurs earlier as *slake water*; see SLAKE a. 3.

1569 *FALCONER Diet. Marine* (1780), *Slack-water*, the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide; during which... the water apparently remains in a state of rest. 1837 *MARRIAT N. Forter* xviii. The ebb-tide was... over; a short pause of 'slack water' ensued. 1875 *BEAUFORT Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 170 This long period of nearly slack water is very valuable to the traffic of the port.

fig. 1885 19th *Cent.* May 896 We are in a period of 'slack water' so far as politics are concerned.

2. A stretch of comparatively still water in the sea, due to the absence of currents.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 76 A portion of the interval between the eastern and western coasts is the seat of a partial slackwater, or even rotating eddy. 1862 *ANSTO Channel Isl.* i. 65 The north of Herm is the point of land where there would be slack water.

3. A part of a river lying outside of the current, or one in which the flow is lessened by a lock or dam. Also *fig.*

1867-77 *CHANDLER Astron.* 258 There is no 'slack-water', as is ordinarily the case in other rivers. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 1 [To] swim... into the current... dam... it a quarter of a mile, and slackwater. 1901 *Scotsman*.

fell into the slack water of samau tauk.

4. *attrib.*, as *slack-water deposit*, *period*, *stream*; slack-water navigation, navigation carried on by the use of locks or dams on a river.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* v. 75/2 It was concluded that the time had arrived for changing the navigation of the Leith into a slackwater navigation. 1860 *HOLMES Elsie* I. 11 This slack-water period of a race, which comes before the rapid ebb of its prosperity. 1877 *Encyclopaedia Britannica* 28 It is difficult to see how the advantages of slackwater navigation... can be brought within the range of local objects.

1889 F. G. WRIGHT *Ice Age North Amer.* 358 The Ohio above Cincinnati was a slack-water stream. 1894 *Pof. Sci. Monthly* June 196 The ice-dam accounts most naturally for the slack-water deposits.

Slackly. *Sc. rare.* Also slacklie. [Of obscure origin.] A form of sling.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* l. xxx. The other shepherds and shepherdesses came with their slings and slacklies following them. *Ibid.* xxxii. He found... that Marquet's head was broken with a slackie or short cudgel. 1825 *JAMIESON Suppl.* s.v. The slackie, it is believed, is that kind of sling, which is made of an elastic rod, or piece of wood, split at one end, for receiving the stone.

Slade (slād), sb.¹ Forms: 1 slead, sled, 1-3 slād, 9 dial. slad (sled); (1-3 *dat.*) 4- slade (3-4 *scade*), 5-6 *Sc.* slaid, 6 slade. [OE. *slād* (slead, sled) neut., = Norw. dial. *slad* neut. (also

slade masc.), a slope, hollow; cf. also Da. dial. *slade* a piece of level ground (16th cent. in Kalkar), G. dial. (Westph.) *slade* dell, ravine.

The OE. nom. and acc. *slād* is represented by the mod. dial. form *slad*, current chiefly in western counties. The usual *slade* is from inflected forms, esp. the *dat. sing.*

A valley, dell, or dingle; an open space between banks or woods; a forest glade; a strip of green-sward or of boggy land.

The *metric* application of the word varies in different loc.

far in

sc: hæst slæd, þonne of ðan slæde [etc.]. c 1205 *LAV.* 8585 He ferde... in to ane muchele slade, & slahliche his folc lude. *Ibid.* 28365 Þe niht he to dedde, 3eond slades & 3eon dunde. 13... *Guy Warw.* 3475 Wið strengþe he helde þai vnder-nome, Wið strengþe þai wene þe slade ouer-go. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 93 Hou þe clymbeth-up þe bankes And falleti into Slades depe. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* ix. 176 In conditis descende into the slade Hit may, and on that other side arise. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. xiii. 203 Ther by in a slade he sawe four knyghtes houyng vnder an oke. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* xi. xi. 84 In dern sladis and mony scrogyz slonk. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fairlie Fadens* i. vi. 97 The

into a long slade betwixte twc beshe. 1606 J. REYNOLDS 2

Thus as the meadows, forests and the fields, In sumptuous tires, had deckt their dayntie slades. 1649 *BUTHE Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1653) 81 If you consider that all your Common Fields were never under Tillage neither, As great part Slades and Hade wayes, and a great part Meadow.

1700-1 GOUGH *Hist. Myddle* (1875) 37 You will finde it more unreliev with banks and deep slades, than any other low grounds in the Lordship. 1811 *WILLAN in Archæologia* XVII. 158 *Slade*, a breadth of green-sward in plough'd land, or in plantations. 1855 *BAILEY Myrtle*, etc. 157 Lovers there she saw, arm-twinning, in the wild wood's shadowy slade. 1899 A. MORRISON *To London Town* 5 Over the slade they took their way, where the purple carpet was patterned with round hollows.

transf. c 1390 *Cursor M.* 1258 Quen we war put o paradys vnto his wretched world slade. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroical Ep.* i. 115 When as the Sunne haies tow'rd the Westerne slade.

Slade (slād), sb.² Now dial. Also 6-7 *Sc.* slaid. [var. of SLEAD or SLED sb.¹] A sledge.

c 1285 *MONTGOMERIE Flyting* (Tull.) 86 Thow cwmelle conducti thy termes on ane slaid. 1661 *Reg. Privy Coun.* *Scott.* Ser. III. I. 44 [Indwellers in Restalrig... thrust the complainer's servants off his said land... and with carts and] slaid [carried away the whole crop]. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 339/1 A Slade... and a Tumbrell... are things used by Carters and Husbandmen, for the carriage of Commodities from place to place. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. 388. 1799 *YOUNG Agric. Lib.* 157 They load it on slades, and carry it for grassing to an eaten eddith. c 1825 *FORBY Rec. E. Anglia* 306. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* 357.

Slade (slād), sb.³ [Of obscure origin: perh. related to SLIDE v.] The sole of a plough.

1867 J. & F. HOWARD *Catal. Steam Cultivators*, etc. 58 The wear of plough slades or soles, by sliding on the roads, is obviated [by the use of a wheeled sledge]. *Ibid.* 59 When a new breast is put on, a new slade should be put on also, or the plough will not stand level.

Slade (slād), v.¹ dial. *rare.* [app. related to SLIDE v.] a. *intr.* To slide. b. With down: (see quot. 1787).

1787 W. H. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) II. 388 To *Slade down*, to draw back part of the mould into the inter-furrow, with the plow dragging, or sliding upon its side. 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds*, etc. *Norfolk Broadlands* 186 They don't move their wings much—kind of slade along.

Slade (slād), v.² dial. *rare.* [f. SLADE sb.²] *trans.* To carry on a sledge.

c 1825 *FORBY Rec. E. Anglia* 306 Heavy weights are easily sladed on level ground.

Slade, obs. or *Sc.* pa. t. of SLIDE v. Slad, north. and *Sc.* var. SLOE. Slaer, obs. f. SLAYER.

+ **Slaffart.** *Sc.* obs. (Meaning doubtful.) See *Sclaffert* in Jamieson and the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Slag (slæg), sb. Also 6 slagge, 6-9 slagg. [a. MLG. *slagge* (whence also Sw. *slagg*) = G. *schlacke* (also *schlack*), of obscure origin.]

1. A piece of refuse matter (see 2) separated from a metal in the process of smelting.

1552 in P. H. HORE *Wexford* II. (1901) 236 At the first melting of the wax Grapple... was mad therof 253 lbs. of lead besides the slagges and stones. 1581 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 98 When it cometh to the smelting the copper cometh forth 50 easelle, without such quantitie of slagges or drosse. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 771 They sometimes find Slaggs 3, 4, or 5 feet under ground, but such as they judge cast aside heretofore. 1691 *MAY Coll. Werts* 177 The slagge or cinders of the first smelting they beat small with great stamp. 1787 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) IV. 258 It [a chapel] is composed wholly of brazen slag. 1832 *LARAGE Econ. Mannf.* xiii. (ed. 3) 235 Others remain in the form of melted slagges, floating on the surface of the iron. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Mar. Two hundred... with bludgeons and iron slags, attached the lecturer and the audience.

2. A vitreous substance, composed of earthy or refuse matter, which is separated from metals in the process of smelting; any similar product resulting from the fusion or distillation of other substances. (Cf. SCORIA 1.)

1630 *Patent Office Rec.* (1853) 71 Which Slag, Scorions or Sinder is by our Founders at Furnaces wrought again and found to contain much Yron. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1037 If the Staff be hard to flux, they throw in some slag (which is the Recrement of Iron) to give it fusion. 1763 W. LEWIS *Phil. Comm. Arts* 22 The metal and slag, melting and dropping down through the coals, are collected in the bottom. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 274 The slag is skimmed or drawn off through the hole of the furnace. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 22 The emery was reduced to a dark grey or blackish slag, which occupied the upper part of the crucible. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. ix. (ed. 2) 644 The ashes of the peat melt and form a slag. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 4/1 A small amount of calcined borax is added, which makes the slag more liquid.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Books* Ser. I. 235 All through his life... he never quite melted his knowledge clear from some slag of learning. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 2 The hard slag of a cold, sagacious cynicism.

b. With specific epithets, as *basic*, *grey*, *sharp*. 1811 *Ferry Derbyshire* I. 389 This tapped or white [slag] Slag... received the name of Macaroni Slag. a 1876 W. H. GREENWOOD *Man. Metall.* II. 37 From the sharp edges of the fractured slag... is sometimes called sharp slag. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Crust slag*, the slag from the Flintshire lead furnace. It is rich in lead. 1889 A. B. GRIFFITHS *Manures & Uses* 101 Finely ground basic slag must be considered an important fertilizer for wheat crops.

3. *Geol.* A rough cloaker-like lmp of lava (see quot. 1879); lava in this form. (Cf. SCORIA 2.)

1777 FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 307 Easter Island... produces... vegetables and useful roots, without any other soil than slazs, cinders, and pumice-stones. 1799 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 103 Break into clays the soft volcanic slazs. 1857 L. DUFFEN *Leith High Land* (ed. 3) 205 Bare cinder-like hills, that rose round... a hundred uncouth peaks of ash and slag. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 243 When the ejected fragment of lava has a rough irregular form, and a porous structure like the clinker of an iron-furnace, it is known as a slag.

4. *local.* (See quots.)

1828 CARR *Craven Glass*. Slag, the cinder of a had, spurious, kind of coal. 1832 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-n.* 225 Slag, a thin bed or band of coal mixed with lime and iron pyrites. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Small coal*, the duff, slag, or waste, which arises from the sorting of the large coal into nuts.

5. *attrib.* a. In sense 'consisting or composed of slag', as *slag-bed*, *brick*, *cement*, etc.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 385 The workmen clear up the slag-bed and tend to the fire. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 298/1 'Slag-brick' 1879 H. REID *Nat. & Art. Concrete* (new ed.) 23 An Hospital... was built of these slag bricks. 1834 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 475/2 The 'slag-cement' undergoes a similar change to that... in Portland or Roman cements. 1830 Sir E. BECTRETT *Book on Building* (ed. 2) 220 That new 'slag-felt'... is specially adapted for... flat pigs of the common slag-sand or ashes... This is thrown out from volcanoes in form of... grains. 1834 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 433/1 The united action... scatters, as it were, the molten slag in the water into the material called slag-sand. *Ibid.* 432/2 When perfectly cold, it is tipped from the waggon, and falls into small-sized pieces, called 'slag-shingle'. 1864 KINSEY *in Macm. Mag.* Aug. 275 Plodding along the dusty road, between black 'slag walls'. 1864 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 23/2 'Silicate Cotton', or 'Slag Wool', a pure mineral fibre manufactured from blast furnace slag.

b. In other uses, as *slag-car*, *furnace*, etc. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 219/1 *Slag-car*, a wrought-iron car, used to contain and carry off the slag of a furnace. *Ibid.* Slag furnace. *Ibid.* The slag-pots are of cast-iron. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Min.* 269, 14 inches from tuyeres to slag-tap. 1890 W. J. GORNON *Foundry* 97 The slag being drawn off... by a channel-way into the slag-waggons.

6. *Comb.* as *slag-burner*, etc.; *slag-molten* adj. 1862 STANHYURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 29 Steans budge slag molten he rowsteth. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 320 A Hessian crucible... melted into a slag-like substance. 1881 *Consus Instr.* (1883) 164/2 Slag-burner, 'felter', 'tipper' [cf. MLG. *schlagge* rainy or dirty weather, Sw. *slagg* sleet, Norw. *slagg* slaver, and see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Slag*] adj. Slippery with mud; muddy. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453/1 Slag, or fowle wey... *lubricus*, *lutuosus*, *limosus*.

Slag (slæg), v. [f. SLAG sb.] 1. *trans.* To free (ore) from slag; to convert into slag; to scoriify. 1882 U.S. *Rep. Prec. Met.* 520 The ore must first be slagged. *Ibid.* A cord of wood will slag several tons of ore.

2. *intr.* To form into a slag; to become a slag-like mass. 1891 *in Cent. Dict.* Hence (or from the sb.) Slagged *part. a.*; Slagging *vbl. sb.* Also Slagger *sb.*

1824 McCULLOCH *Highlands Scot.* I. 285 The walls are more or less perfectly slagged or scorified. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 385 A best sb. for slagging purposes. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Slagger*, those in the blast...

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Christians. 1809 *BATCHelor Anal. Eng. Lang.* 141. c 1821 *MASTERS Dick & Sal xxxii.* (Kent. Gl.). An so we slagged den, ya know, An gaapt an stared about. 1837 *in Kentish Gloss.*

Slaggy (slæg'i), a. Also 8 slaggey. [f. SLAG sb. + -y 1.] Of the nature of slag; pertaining to or resembling slag.

1683 HOLME *Armoury* II. 266/1 Slateing, is a covering of Houses with a kind of Blew Slaggy Marble. 1757 *tr. Henckels Pyritologia* 170 A slaggey and stoney body. *Ibid.* 176 It also often appears slaggy, and run. 1797 *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 133/2 This is... of a slaggy texture. 1808 R. JAMESON *Min. Ill.* 49 Slaggy Mineral Pitch. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. 19 Some of the bones were found adhering to the slaggy lava. 1881 JENN Vokamos II. 12 Stromboli is a great mass of cinders and slaggy materials. Comb. 1863 RAMSAY *Physical Geogr.* 13 An arrangement in slaggy-like layers.

Slag-hearth. [SLAG sb.] A furnace for treating the slag-products of lead-smelting.

1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 79 These artless slag-hearths are very frequent in the dingles of our country. 1795 *URE Dict. Arts* 756 The whole may then be introduced without any preparation into the slag-hearth. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 101 By the aid either of the reverberatory furnace, the slag hearth, or the cauldron furnaces.

Slaght, variant of SLAUGHT Obs.

Slaght-boome: see SLAUGHT-BOOM Obs.

Slaghter, obs. form of SLAUGHTER sb.

Slag-lead. [SLAG sb.] Lead obtained by remelting grey slag.

1668 CHARLETON *Unomast.* 294 *Plumbum Nigrum*,... Common Lead, & Slag Lead. 1729 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 32 This slag is afterwards melted again, and the Lead obtained from it is called Slag-lead. 1811 *Ferry Derbyshire* I. 391 For Red-Lead making, the Hard or Slag-Lead is preferred. 1868 GREENER *Gunnery* 436 Slag-lead is lighter than other lead, but it is much harder.

Slait, var. of SLAUGHT Obs. Slaid, Sc. pa. t.

SLIDE v. Slait, var. of SLAY sb. 1; obs. f. SLAY v. 1

Slaign, dial. var. of SLOE. Slaight, obs. f. SLEIGHT.

Slain (slæn), sh. north. dial. Also slane, sleean. [f. SLAIN ppl. a. 3.] Smut in grain; also coner., smutty grains.

1703 THORSEBY *Lett. Ray* (E.D.S.) 103/1 *Leyse*, to pick the slain and trucks out of wheat. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Ill.* 358 *Sleean* (that is, *slain*), the smut of corn. 1829 *in* Northern glossaries.

Slain (slæn), ppl. a. [See SLAY v. 1]

1. That has been slain; killed, slaughtered.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 199 As te keiser stod himong þat sunful slaht of þat islein aile deuoule to lake [etc.]. c 1225 *Auer. R.* 118 So schulen eft awikien hire isleiene briddes. 1382 *Wyclif Lev.* vii. 8 The preest that offreth the slawn offring of hrent sacrifice. 1388 *Pr. ci.* 21 For to vnybde the sones of slayn men. 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Chron.* xxii. 26 David... offred hurtofferynges & slaynofferynges. 1599 *LOOGE Def Poetry* 22 In all the Romaine conquest, hardest thou euer of a slayne Poete? 1618 *in Foster Eng. Factories India* (1905) III. 292 Our people, who wanted not will to have reveged the slaine mans cause. 1657 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 784 From the slain Victims pour the streaming Blood. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lustid* Introd. 15 *note*, Homer and Virgil's lists of slain warriors. 1832 *Scott Cast. R.* vii. The slaine... a plentiful supply for... 1879 *R. ... Angles Nest* 5 223 The...

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* 522 Of the blode of slayne. 1381 *Wyclif Numb.* xxxv. 10 The ny3 kynne of the slayn. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xxxii. 30 All the pyrces of the north, with all the Sidonians, which are gone downe to the slayne. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 439 Their God who hath deliver'd Thee Samson... into their hands... who slew't them many a slaine. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 8 July 1685, The slaine were most of them Mendip-miners. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. v. vii. In hot frenzy of triumph, of grief and vengeance for its slain. 1870 *BRANT Lland* I. vii. 237 For the slain, I give consent to burn them.

2. *Letter(s) of slains*, in older Scots Law, 'letters subscribed by the relations of a person who had been slait, declaring that they had received an assythment, and concurring in an application to the Crown for a pardon to the offender' (Bell). Now only Hist.

1472 *4 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 4 Composit wythit Will Scot for a remission for the slachter of Johane Crossate, for the quhilk he schew a lreter of slays of the part. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 34 To gif ane...

Sir part xxviii. 5 iv. It the of all grudge, or ischaghe is called a letter of Slanes. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iv. 5 103 In the case of slaughter, it behoved the wife or executors of the deceased... to subscribe letters of slains, acknowledging that they had received satisfaction. 1769 *ROBERTSON Char. V.* I. 301 By the letters of Slanes, the heirs and relations of a person who had been murdered, bound themselves... to forgive, pass over, and forever forget, and in oblivion inter all rancour, malice [etc.]. 1814 *SCOTT Warr.* xlviii, You are aware the blood-wit was made up... by assythment, and that I have since expedit letters of slains.

3. *dial.* Of grain: Affected by smut or blight. 1641 *H. Best Farm. Bks.* (Suites) 53 When your barley is infected with slaine come yow must endeavour by all means possible to lea it free. 1878 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Ill.* 253 An ear which is smutty is called a 'slain ear'. 1800 *LUKE Agric. N. Riding* 111 In order to pre-

vent wheat from being smutty or slain, brine... has been generally used. 1825-*in* northern glossaries. **Slaire**, variant of SKLEIR, a veil. Obs.

Slaister (slæ'stə), sb. Sc. and north. dial. [Cf. the vb.] A dirty or disgusting mess or compound; the act of working at or making this.

a 1774 *FERGUSON Election Poems* (1845) Ye louns! that broke in doctor's stuff, You'll now have uncso slaisters. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* II. 'Ay, and are you at the painting trade yet?' said Meg; 'an uncso slaister ye used to make with it lang syne'. 1832 *CARLYLE in Froude Life* (1883) II. 268 They are painting the dining-room, lobby, and staircase; and, to avoid such a slaister for the future, doing it in oil. 1857-*in Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Slaister (slæ'stə), v. Sc. and north. dial. Also slester, etc. [Of obscure origin.] a. *intr.* To eat, work, etc., in a slobbering, wet, or dirty manner. b. *trans.* To plaster in this fashion.

For fuller illustration of forms and senses see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 64 The maids... have thought to do hut slester and bae. 1773 *FERGUSON Auld Reekie* 124 Look at that head, and think if there The name slaiter'd in his hair! 1825 *James Watt* x, Ye'll be for ye-it the lapper-¹ TERNANT

Papistry Storm'd (1827) 89 Loud gaups o' lauchter shook the bank, As Johnnie slaister'd throu' the stank.

Slait, obs. Sc. var. SLATE sb. and v.; var. of SLEIGHT sb. 3; pa. t. SLITE v.

Slake (slæk), sb. 1 Also 4 slak. [f. SLAKE v. 1] 1. The act of slacking or slackening in some respect; an instance of this.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23618 Sua sal þe wreches... for þair sak, Be stad in pine wit-ten sak. 16... *Robin of Portingale in Percy's Folio MS.*, Ball & Rom. I. 238 At the wakening of your first sleepe your sorowes will have a slake. 1797 W. H. MARSHALL *E. Angl.* (1795) II. 388 'To be at slake', to slack, to leisure. 1877 *Cartwright Fr. Rev.* I. III. iii. Such side-questions... as, in the heat of the main-battle, he could not get answered; these also he takes up, at the first slake. 1865-*in Frad. Ch.* xiv. iii. V. 184 Some slake occurring... in that interminable Honsbruck Lamsuit.

2. A source or cause of slaking. *rare* -1. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24392 His lijk ful lath was þe to þarn, þat slak was o þi ste.

Slake (slæk), sb. 2 Sc. and north. dial. Also *Sl.* 5 slak, 7, 9 slake. [Obscurely related to the synonymous SLAWK and SLOKE.] A name given to several species of Algae, including marine and edible kinds as *Ulva* and *Porphyra*, and also the freshwater sorts, as *Enteromorpha* and *Conserua*.

a 1475 *HENRYSON Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 151 Ane sleifull of slak, þat growis in the sluss. 1623 *Orkney With Trial* in Dayrell *Darker Superst.* *Scot.* (1834) 389 And giving him a 'cogill of slak' to be eat raw on a cake, he recovered daily. 1770 *RUPERTUS Gloss. Douglas's Æneis* v. *Slake*, *Scot.* *Boar*, call a kind of Sea-weed, very soft and slippery, Slake, which they also eat. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 201 The green slake which grows in the river. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Terra Ludiifarnensis* I. Bot. E. *Borders* 287 The Enteromorpha fill the bed of the lower part of the Tweed during the summer, and are well known to our fishermen under the name of Slake. 1901 *Trans. Stirling Nat. Hist. Soc.* 68 The Bannock at this point was filled with slake, and so deep that none could ride over it.

Slake (slæk), sb. 3 Chiefly north. dial. [? Related to SLAKE sb.] 1. Mud, slime.

a 1800 *Rep. Agric. Surv.* *Cumb.* 30 (Britten), Slake or mud lay by the tide. 1832 *Patt. Mag.* 10 Nov. 4/1 At low tide a large area of river slake is left exposed on each side to the influences of the weather.

2. A stretch of muddy ground left exposed by the tide; a mud-flat.

1828 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorks. Coast* 39 The morass at Harnlepool is evidently a continuation of the slake. 1868 MATON *St. Pasquill's note*, The slakes are wave lands bordering on the sea shore, which are covered with water when the tide comes in. 1889 *Athenum* 16 Mar. 348/3 *Adventures*... in a gunnig punt along the 'slakes' off Holy Island.

† **Slake**, sb. 4 Obs. [Of obscure origin.] A slake.

a 1608 *DEE Relat. Spirits* I. (1650) 357 They knock their wedges... and so break off great Slakes of Stone, like Slate. 1610 *FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* I. x. 32 Columbine or...

Slake (slæk), sb. 5 Sc. and north. dial. [f. SLAKE v. 2] A splashy daob; a smear; a lick, wipe, soft stroke, etc.

1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 376 I'll give you a Gob Slake. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Mill.* xvii, Maybe a touch o' a blackit cork, or a slake n' paint. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 144 Wafered to the pane with three wafers of divers colours, and a slake of starch. 1855 *ATKINSON Whittly Gloss.* A *Slake*, a mere wipe, not a thorough cleansing. 'A lick and a slake'... as a slut gets over certain of her household duties.

Slake, obs. variant of SLACK sb. 1

† **Slake**, a. Obs. [var. of SLACK a., representing OE. dissyllabic forms.]

1. Loose, relaxed; not tight. = SLACK a. 7.

13... *A. Alia*. 1251 (Laud MS.), þe stedes rennen with slake bridlen. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. met. I. (1852) 4 þe slake skyn trembleth vpon myn emty body. 1422 *tr. Secreta*

Secret., Priv. Priv. 221 Flesche in tempore neshe, nocht
slake. *Astr.* slake, s, by
whose benefit the ring is made straight, or slake, according
as need requirith.

2. Slake, remiss. *rare*—1.
1538 STARKY *England* II. iii. 214 For my parte, I wyl
never be slake in thys behaffe.

3. Slake water, = SLACK-WATER.
1580 BURROUGH in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1598) I. 436 Diligently
note the time of, the slake or still water of full sea. 1635 in
Foxe North-west Fox 124 It was then slake-water. 1793
R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 34 From the strong current on the
Bucks side, to the slake water on the Berks side.

Slake (slæk), v. 1. Forms: 1 slac-, slacian, 3
slakien, 5 slakeen (?); 2-3 slakie (3 scl-), 3-
slake (5 scl-), 4 slak; Sc. 5-7 slaik (5 slak,
6 slalk), 6 slake. [OE. *slac-, slacian*, f. *slac*
SLACK a. Cf. MDu. and Du. *slaken* to make
slack, relax, diminish, etc., mod. Icel. *slaka* to give
way, Norw. *slaka* to slacken. OE. had also the
compound *aslacian*: see ASLAK v.]

I. *intr.* +1. Of persons: To diminish the in-
tensity of one's efforts; to become less energetic
or eager; also, to undergo or manifest a weakening
or decrease in some specified respect. *Obs.*

54 For hire love in step y slake, For hire love al nyght ich
wake. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 120 If þou
fynde hem yn hem slakand or failand, comferte her hertes.
c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3050 Als some to be son vp soþ þe
slatere begynnes, And so to be son-set slakid þai neuire.
1596 DARBYNPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. II. 214 Quhen the
peple, through the dinn and cry the maid, slakket nocht lytle.

† b. Const. to with inf. *Obs.*
c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2136 Swa þat ich slakie to ofseruin
heuenrichen. c. 1250 *Moral Ode* 38 in O. E. *Misc.* 59 Ne
scholde nomoo don a virst ne slakien wel to donne. 13-
Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. xxi. 112 3if me grace from
synne to fle, And him to looe let me neuer slake. c. 1440
Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 205 Alas! for to sorow how shuld I
slake.

† c. Const. of something. *Obs.*
c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 13054 (Fairf.), Bot þou of suche dedis
slake, þou wilt noȝt dre wip-outen wrak. c. 1386 CHAUCER
Clerk's T. 649 They kan nat stynte of hire entencion, . .
They wol nat of that firste purpos slake. c. 1470 HENRY
Wallace v. 656 Prefand gif he mycht of that languor slak
[=slak]. c. 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.)
I. 398 The Inglishemen . . slakit of their curage. 1621 in
Gude & Godlie Ball. App. 1. 232, I will sow exhort. . . To
slak of your sleuth.

† d. To fall away from one; to depart. *Obs.*—1
c. 1400 *Sir Cleges* 80 (W.), His men . . Gan slake awaye on
euery syde; With hym there wold dwell non. c. 1440
Pallad. on Husb. xi. 248 Wyne dreggis wole make hem
[ants] thennes slake.

2. † a. To become relaxed, slack, or loose. *Obs.*
c. 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xvii. 12 Aaron and Ur underwiden
Moises handa . . and hiȝ ne slacedon nan þing syððan.
c. 1220 *Bestiary* 126 [The serpent] fasted til his fel him
slaked. c. 1420 *Lyoc. Assembly of Gods* 1244 The hende of
your howe Begynnet to slake. 1599 SIR J. DAVIES
Immort. of Soul iii. vii, When the Body's strongest Sinesw
slake.

b. Of lime: To become hydrated or slacked.
1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Lycum*. The chalk slakes,
when thaws and rains come on. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*,
Org. iii. § 2. 122 The lime gradually slakes and falls to
powder. 1895 *Dixons' Chem.* 332 Air-slaked lime has
slaked by simple exposure to air.

3. To decrease in force or intensity; to become
less violent, oppressive, or painful; to abate,
moderate. *Now rare.*
c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3772 So send him son in-til aran, . . þar
to suioim. . . Til þat his broþer wreth slake. c. 1352
Minor Poems v. 4 Wald he salue vs sone, mi sorow slud
slake. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3108 In me fyve woundes dide
he make, The soone of which shalle neuere slake. c. 1440
Generydes 4190 Aste last the wynde beganne to slake.
1553 in *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 248 The winter . . doth still increase
by a . . .
[etc.]

J. BEAUMONT *Psyche*
nt and edge of any
strangeness slake. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iv. vi. It tolled
One when the firing began; and is oow pointing towards
Five, and still the firing slakes not.

b. Of fire: To burn less strongly; to die down,
die away, go out. *Also fig.*
c. 1340 HAGFOLP *Pr. Cons.* 6224 Þe synful . . sal wende
Unill helle fire, þat never sal slake. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden*
(Rolls) II. 23 Þere be fyure slaketh, it chaungeh into stony
clottes. c. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxiii. 24
Poul sayh bi-foren helle zates Brennyngne tres þat neuir
slakes. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* i. 93 'Tis possible to clyme,
To kinde, or to slake, Although in Skellon's Ryme. 1613
BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. 1, Sle the perceiving that his flame did
slake [etc.]. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* 'Tis not 'evry day'
to Look how next the holy fier, Either slakes or doth retire.

† 4. To become weaker or fainter; to lessen,
fall off. *Obs.*

Serm. Tim. 114/2 When we see the honour of God slake,
or bee in daoguer to be darkened. 1614 DYKE *Myst.*
Self-Decieving. His forwardnesse slaked.

† b. To come to an end; to cease. *Obs.*
c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12886 Þe ald testament hit-wit nu slakes,
And sua þe neu bigining takes. 1614 *W. 23794* Als wreches
[we] wid vif forsakis þat selines þat neuir slakis. 13-
Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 244 Al stouned at his stenen, & stonst
seten. . . As al were slypped vpoou slepe, so slaked hor loten
in hyȝe.

† 5. To become or grow less in number, quan-
tity, or volume; to fall or subside. *Obs.*
c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2595 Now is þe briddie day a-gon þat
our vitale leueh to slake. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls)
I. 411 They leueh in more pees, þy cause of hir riches. For
hir catel schulde slake, And þey vsee ofte wrake. 1577
HANNIER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 421 This misery . . fell and
slaked by a litle and litle, vntill at length all was ended.
1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1677 No flood by raining slaketh. 1601
HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 42 The tides swell, and anon again . . they
slake. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 580 Nilus slaking,
the Windes then blowing, . . the winter approaching.

II. *trans.* +6. To make slack or loose; to
lessen the tension of; to allow to become slack or
relaxed. *Obs.*
c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Mon sunfulle þet lið in heuie
sunne and þurh soðe scrift his sunbendes nule slakien.
c. 1275 *LAY.* 12922 Louerd Arthur þe king slake oure bendes.
c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6421 Quis moyses heild vp his hend. . .
Had godds folk þe hale maistris; Bot if he þam slaked ani
sith, Sir amalech was alsuith. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III.
341 The See was plein, Hem nedeth nocht a Riff to slake.
c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyst Manhode* iv. xxviii. (1869) 190 Bot
summe of þe hopes were slaked for default of oseres.
1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* i. xxiv. 77 Syn cam a rayne
that slaked the cordes of theyre bowes. 1513 DOUGLAS
Æneid x. v. 34 Takylt thy schippis, and thy schetis slakit.
1581 PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) iii. 157 h. The
father must somewhat slake the bridle hand, and giue her
more libertie.

† b. To let or set loose; to set free, release. *Obs.*
13-
Evang. Nicod. 518 in *Herrig Archiv* LIII. 401 At
pasch of Iewes þe custom was Ane of preson to slake.
c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. metr. li. (1868) 68 þei [lions] . .
slaken hir nekkes from hir cheins vnbounden.

† c. To pour (on) something. *Obs. rare.*
c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 540 Of aysel oon emyne on
hit they slake. 1614 *582* Aysel theroo and hony wold they
slake. [L. *superfundere*.]

d. To disintegrate or slack (lime).
1662 GERBER *Principles* 20 Did not make use of their
Lime at the same time it was slak. 1823 P. NICHOLSON
Pract. Builder 331 Let the lime be slaked, by plunging it
into a butt filled with soft-water. 1837 J. T. SMITH *tr.*
Vital's Mortars 198 The Lyonsese builders . . slake the
lime by aspersion.

† 7. To make smaller or less in amount or size;
to reduce, diminish, lessen. *Obs.*
c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26269 Ai quen nedes for to slak [v. r.
slake] þe sett penance. c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse)
2343 3if sall þat not þam-self it [sc. their task] slake, Bot
suiff it for goddes sake. c. 1425 *tr. Ardenne's Treat.* *Fistula*,
etc. 49 Þe 3 day, forsoþ, remeuyng þe emplastre, be bolnyng
in party was slaked. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 618
in *Babes Bk.* If that thou spent þat thy degree, thy stock
thou soone shalt slake. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 749 Taken in
the same maner they slake the bellies of suche as have the
dropsie. 1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1653) 80
Wheat bran . . doth slake and swage the hard swellings.

8. To render less acute or painful; to abate,
mitigate, or assuage. *Now rare.*
c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6841 þat sua þou wold his sorow slak,
þat he moght dom be-for þe tak. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden*
(Rolls) III. 11 He fonde up also halyngne conifours for
to slake wif sickness. c. 1400 *Stockholm Med.* MS. i. 84
in *Anglia* XVIII. 207 þis drinke xal . . slakyn þe terys
euerychon. c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 213 His brethir boght þat
wold somwhat slake his trouble. 1500 HAWES *Past. Pleas.*
xxvii. (Percy) 120 Dame Venus . . all thy payne may some
redresse and slake. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 317 The roote . .
slaketh the grying paynes of the belly. 1682 N. O.
Boileau's Lutrin ii. 57 Hope of Lawful gain might slake
my Anguish. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* 192 Wake thou, . . and
slake. . . A wound more fierce than his, with tears and sighs.

† b. To relieve (one) from or of sorrow, etc.;
to comfort. *Obs.*
c. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xciii. 13 þat þou slake him fra daies
ille. c. 1330 *King of Tars* 733 That like lord ful of miht, Of
serue he may me slake. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxix.
(Cosme & D.) 254 Prayand þame for goddis sake hymne of
his sorow for to slake. 14-
Sir Beues 711 So him solate
[v. r. slaked] þat mai, þat al is care wente away. 1570 *Satir.*
Poems Reform. xciii. 28 Thow knawis thy self gif he was
diligent To get thy peax, and slak the of that weir. c. 1585
Polwart Flying v. *Montgomery* 230, I want wares And
salues, to slake thee of thy saires.

† 9. To make less vehement, violent, or intense;
to diminish the force or fury of. *Obs.*
c. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 20 Stiringe of his stremes
slakes þou. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 746 And eek the
pope, rancour for to slake, Consenteth it. c. 1470 HENRY
Wallace vi. 672 He thoct to slak Makfadans hye curage.
15-
in O. E. *Ælfric*, etc. 45 þat schall slake hym
of hys mood. 1600 *Hakluyt Voy.* (1610) III. 301 Hym
of his great goodnesse . . vouchsafed a litle to slake the
tempest. 1628 WYTHIER *Brit. Remem.* 1. 453 She often
makes Our peax with God, and his displeasure slakes. 1664
H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* vii. 126 The just chastisements of their
offended Consciences being slaked.

b. To allow to diminish in vehemence or vigor;
to moderate (one's anger, etc.). *Now rare.*
c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15357 þou þat bi wreth sua suetl slakes,
And fra þi folk þai sinnes takes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II.
96 Hire oghte of mercy forto slake . . Hire daunger. c. 1400
Pilgr. Soule (Caxton) i. xxxviii. (1859) 42 To this she hath

goodly agreed hyr selue, slakyn hyr ryghtwys rygour.
1591 LYTLE *Endym.* i. ii, He shall slake that loue which he
now voveth to Cynthia. 1596 DARBYNPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist.*
Scot. II. 356 The Quene for her humanitie and gentleness,
slaketh her seueritie. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 558
If there he any that wold slake their zeal in this point.
1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* 1. 73 But Poseidon Girdler of Earth his
anger will not slake.

10. To appease, allay, or satisfy (desire, thirst,
hunger).
Said either of the person or of the means.
(a) c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 80 He umthoght him. . . How he
ought this ilk nonne fange To slake his lust that was so
strange. 1538 DALE *God's Promises* i, Pages of correccion
Most greuous and sharpe, hys wanton lustes to slake. 1594
SHAKS. *Lucrèce* 425 His rage of lust by gazing qualified;
Slak't, not suppress. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* i. 722 Crucifie my
lustes, . . slake and quench in this vnlawfull heate. 1817
SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* iv. iv, In life and truth, Might not my
heart its cravings euer slake? 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 183
Eck, apart, too soon will tire; Altogether slake desire.
1894 S. WEYMAN *Lady Rother* iv, All who could oot get
into the house to slake their curiosity or anger.

(b) c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. li. (1668) 71 Rychen men
han y-nouȝt whir wip þei may stanchen hir hunger, and
slaken her prest. 1377 LANGL. *P. P.* B. xviii. 366 May
no drynke hem moiste ne my thruste slake. 1615 CHAP-
MAN *Odyss.* xi. 796 Tormented Tantalus, could not slake
His burning thirst. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. iv, Amidst the

small lakes. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 28 Fine
springs . . slaked the thirst of the Explorer's workmen during
the excavations.

(c) c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2006 *Ariadne*, In to the
bestis throte he shal hem [i. e. balls] caste To slake his
hunger. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1820 þar with þair
hungry forto slake. 1568 JACOB & ESau ii. ii, Give me
somewhat, wherwith to slake mine hunger. 1590 SPENSER
F. Q. iii. 1. 52 They slaked had the feruent heat Of appetite
with meates of euery sort. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.*
492 Men may . . eat to slake hunger and content nature.

11. To quench or extinguish (fire); to cause to
burn less strongly. *Also in fig. contexts.*
c. 1566 *Merie Tales of Skellon* in S. S. Wks. (1843) i. p. lxvii,
The fire being quickly slaked, Skellon cam in with his
frendes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdr.* v. 8 The fire shalbe oof . .
[margin, slaked] againe. 1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch.* Eng. 125,
I hope I have slaked your flame, and stopp your mouth with
a . . better ordinance. c. 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grass* s. v., To
slake a fire is to put on small coals, that it may not burn too
fast. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxvi, 'Only for two days,'
said Charlotte, trying to slake the flame she had raised.
1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 144 By mitigating . . the pains
of inevitable Purgatory, slaking the penal fires [etc.].

12. To cool or refresh by means of water or
other fluid. *Also fig.*
c. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 321 He hoorded soo for
kyng William hadde i-slaked his greet wome with a drynke
þat he hadde i-dronke. 1527 ANOREW *Brunswyke's Distyll.*
Waters A ij, Sorell water . . slaketh all hote thynges bothe
within the body and without. 1592 KYE *Sp. Trag.* i. i, Ere Sol
had . . slaked his smoking charriot in her foud. 1749 SMOL-
LETT *Regicide* ii. vii, In the blood that warms Thine heart,
perfidious, I will slake mine ire! 1822 LAMB *Ella* ii. *Conf.*
Drunkard, When a draught from the next clear spring
could slake any heats which summer suns . . had power to
stir up in the blood. 1850 WHITTIER *All's Well*, The clouds,
which rise with thunder, slake Our thirsty souls with rain.
1871 L. STEPHEN *Phylog.* *Enr.* (1894) x. 235, I reached a
little patch of snow, and managed to slake my parched lips.
1873 DIXON *Two Queens* xxi. v. IV. 152 The great
passion of the age began to slake itself with blood.

b. To moisten, wet, soak. (Cf. 6 d.)
1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. 11, A mass of ashes slaked with
blood. 1820 — *Monast.* xxiv, Oatmeal slaked with cold
water. 1824 L. M. HAWKINS *Annals* III. 35 The rebels
retreated their steps, leaving this fertile province slaked in
blood and ashes.

† 13. To render less active or vigorous. *Obs.*
1549 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* II. 9 Howbeit your
good will was not slaked, . . yet you wanted opportunity to
send the things. c. 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.*
(S.T.S.) I. 21 James Earle of Douglas . . past forward with
displayit banner to slake the kingis armie lyand at the
seige of Abercromie. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iii. Prol. i Now
sleep ys-laked hath the rout.

† b. To remit or slacken (exertion, etc.). *Obs.*
1586 DRAKE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 304 We then
194 R. CAREW
thee aboard,

1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* X. 48 It seemeth that the
Bishop slaketh the sending of the Cardinals to the Emperor.

† b. To neglect, allow to pass. *Obs.*
1560 FRAMPTON *Narr.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. 230
They asked me, Why I did so slake the time, and not declare
the truth.

Slake (slæk), v. 2. *dial.* Also 6, 9 slakie, etc.
[a. ON. (Icel. and Norw.) *slækja* (MSw. *slækja*) to
lick.] *intr.* and *trans.* To lick with the tongue;
to smear, daub, wet slightly, etc.
Common in Sc. and north. dial. use; for variations of sense
see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*
1535 LINDSEY *Satire* 2173 Set thou not by, howbeit
scho kiste and slak it. 1808 JAMIESON, *To Slak*, . . to be-
daub. 1811 WILLAN in *Archæologia* XVII. 153 *Slake*, to
smear, to wet, or bedaub. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galleric.*
Encycl. 5 Adds rough, and gruesome horrid, . . gluey
tongues did slake and feed. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold*
xxx, The mischievous ones were busy . . 'slaking' neigh-
bour's doors with sowens.

trans. 1807-10 TARNHILL *Poems* (1846) 68, I neyer had

an itchin' To slake about a great man's kitchen, And like a spaniel lick his dishes.

Slaked (slāk't), *pph.* a. [f. SLAKE v.1 + -ED.]
 †1. Loosened; slackened. *Obs.*—
 c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. 1. (1869) 152 Fortune, þat semþ as þat it fleþip wip slaked or vngouernede bridles.
 2. Of time: Hydrated; slackened.
 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Fish*, *Chanx* *fusle*, slaked, or sleckt lime.
 1813 SIR I. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 20 Slaked lime was used by the Romans for manuring the soil. 1837 J. T. SMITH *Vital's Mortars* 79 The heat given out by a large

Slakeless (slāk'les), a. [f. SLAKE v.1 + -LESS.]
 Incapable of being slaked, quenched, or mitigated; insatiable.

1596 R. LINCOLN *Diella* (1871) 36 My slakelesse payne belis horror doib excede. 1810 BYRON *Proph. Dante* i. 115 The slakeless thirst of change. 1832 FRASER'S *Mag.* V. 361 To glut her slakeless thirst for blood. 1842 GENL. *Mag.* Jan. 26 *note*, This wholesale spiller and slakeless thirster of blood.

†**Slaken**, v. *Obs.* Also 4 slakyn. [f. SLAKE a. + -EN 5; cf. the later SLACKEN v.]

1. *intr.* To grow slack; to abate.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Hauylt. Synne* 5993 Here synneshal noþer be forþyuen ne slakyn Vn-to þey ȝelde þat þey haue takyn. c1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9473 When he was ded, his ȝide gan slaken; Lightly was þen þe castel taken. a1352 *Minor Poems* ix. 49 Þe pride of sir Dauid bigon fast to slaken. 1533 J. JAMES *Poy* 103 The Storme began to slaken. 1675 *Essays Papers* (Camden) l. 308 Least any may pretend ignorance or thinke we should slaken therein.

2. *trans.* To assuage, mitigate.

1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifix* Wks. I. 275 Till God thy Delours slaken, in some sort.

Slaker (slāk'kar), *rare*. [f. SLAKE v.1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who slakes, assuages, or quenches.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshe* (Percy Soc.) 34 Where be subduers and slakers of all vyce! 1554-9 *Songs & Ball. Phil. & Mary* (Roxb.) 3 He ys owt sweete savor and slaker of sadnes. 1611 COTGR. *Estancher*, a. slaker, quencher (of hunger, thirst, &c.).

2. A sluice or stop-gate; = SLACKER 1.

1664-5 *Act 16-17 Chas. II.* c. 11 § 11 The Slakers to take off the Surplu-age of Waters. 1767 *Hull Navigation Act* 1072 Leave open any of the gates, doors, or slakers.

Slake-trough. [f. SLAKE v.1 12.] = SLACK-TROUGH.

1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* 1. 28 He then dips the hammer in the slake trough, and lets fall upon the anvil a few drops of the water it picks up. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2193.

Slakin: see SLACKEN sb.

Slaking (slāk'kin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SLAKE v.1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb in various senses.

c1400 in J. R. BOYLE *Hedon* (1875) App. 20 In slaking dicte calcis xj. d. a1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 11 Þe slaking or esyng of the akynge and brennyng. 1580 HOLLYBAND *of thurst*. 1540/2 With

ness of the other. 1580 *Churchw. Acc. Pitlington*, etc. (Surtees) 78 Item payed for a foother of lyme, iij s. iij d. Item for bearing it in and slaking, iij d. 1815 J. WILSON *Panorama Sci. & Art* 1. 200 That sort of lime, which beats the most in slaking.

Slaky (slāk'ki), a. [f. SLAKE sb.3 + -Y.] Muddy. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 1. 250 The low and slaky shores that extends from Wierick Bay to Fenham Flats. 1902 *Trans. Stirling Nat. Hist. Soc.* 70 The swampy ground had assumed a different aspect. Its slaky condition had disappeared.

Slam (slæm), sb.1 Also 7 slamm. [Related to SLAM v.1]

1. A severe blow; a violent impact.

1672 J. BLAKESTON *Lazarillo* ii. ix. He gave me half a dozen punches with his knee, and as many slams with his girdle. 1829 A. W. FOSBERG *Under 7 Administ.* (1837) 1. 306 Their whole career is a series of tumbles, back-slidings, and cogent slams of the head against the wall.

2. A violent closing of a door, etc., producing a loud resounding noise; the noise so made, or a noise of this nature.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv. Both the slam and the scowl were lost upon Sam. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* (1862) 334 A slam was heard at the hall door. 1871 BR. FRASER in *Hughes Life* (1887) 204 Closing his prayer-book with an angry slam. 1898 MUNRO *J. Splendid* xi. 109 The crack of the musket... falling away in a dismal slam that carried but a short distance.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.*, *Slam*, a peculiar mode of ringing the bells.

Slam (slæm), sb.2 Also slamm. [Of obscure origin.]

†1. The card-game ruff and honours. *Obs.*

1641 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto* D4 Ruffe, slam, Trump, noddy. 1648 HERRICK *Hepp.* Upon Tuck 281 At Post and Paire, or Slam, Tom Tuck would play. 1674 COTTON *Coupl. Gammeter* (1683) 82 At Ruff and Honours, by some called Slamm, you have in the Pack all the Deuces.

2. The fact of losing or winning all the tricks in a game of cards, esp. in whist.

1660 in *Wilkins Polit. Ball.* (1860) I. 148 Thus all the

(1766) II. 435 Notes upon Hoyle, who is vastly erroneous in many places, particularly in calculating the slam. 1850 *Bohu's Halk. Games* 83 When a player calls, and his partner refuses to answer, although he has the power, they cannot gain a slam. 1864 *Reader* 827½ He lost a slam—that is to say, he did not win a single trick.

b. With the qualifying terms *grand* and *little* or *minor*, chiefly in bridge.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3½ In two of the 'hands' to be played the 'grand slam' is won. 1897 R. F. FOSTER *Coupl. Hoyle* 623 (Bridge). Little Slam, winning 12 out of 13 possible. 1899 A. MAINWARING *at Cavendish* 48 'Grand slam', i. e. taking every trick (at bridge), or 'minor slam', every trick but one.

†**Slam**, sb.3 *Obs.* [a. LG. *slam* (whence Sw. *slam*), = G. *schlamm* mud, slime.] Refuse matter separated from alum in the preparation of this.

There appears to be no evidence for the currency of the word later than the 17th cent.; the entries in various technical dictionaries of the 19th cent. are app. derived from Bailey (1728).

1650-1 *North Riding Rec. V.* 65 Throwing the slam of allome into the water-course. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1054 That which they call Slam, is first perceived by the redness of the Liquor when it comes from the Pit. 1681 *Grew Museum* III. iii. i. 343 Certain Nitrous and other parts call'd Slam.

Slam, sb.4 *rare*. [Cf. next, and mod. Yks. *slam* a slovenly person.] ? An ill-shaped person.

1697 VANBRUGH *Kelapse* v. v. *Hayden*. I don't like my lord's slakes, nurse. *Nurse*. Why, in good truth, as a body may say, he is but a slam.

†**Slam**, a. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1691 RAY N. C. *Words* 137 A slam or slim Fellow is a skragged, tall, rawboned Fellow.

Slam (slæm), v.1 [Possibly of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. *slå*, Norw., and Icel. *sláma* (also MSw. and Icel. *slambra*), Sw. dial. *slämma*, Norw. *slemma* (*slamba*), to slam.]

1. *trans.* To beat or slap vigorously. *dial.*

1691 RAY N. C. *Words* 137 To Slam one, to beat or cuffe one strenuously. 1825-56 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

2. To shut (a door, window, etc.) with violence and noise; to bang; to close with unnecessary force. Also with advs., as *down*, *to*, *up*.

1775 ASH, *Slam* (v. t. a colloquial word), to shut with a noise. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. viii. (1820) 504 He slammed down the window. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq. vi.* The clang of several doors which he slammed with force behind him. 1873 BLACK *Pr. of Thule* ix. 142 He would slam the door to again. 1892 GREENE *Bretch-Loader* 186 The practice of slamming the gun up is dangerous.

b. *Freq. with in one's face*; or *oftern* fig.

1786 in Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) Ser. II. III. 421. I hear, that you squander away your money, and then slam the doors in the King's face! 1826 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 238. I propose to slam the door in the face of all and sundry for these three years to come. 1891 MAYNARD *Local L.* 1. 8 They always wait where they think there's the slightest chance of effecting a sale, until the door is slammed in their face.

c. To dash, throw, push, etc., with some degree of violence or force. Also fig.

1809 GARINER *Cronwell* 102 One who slammed an overturned cream-tub on the head of another. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 5/3 Slamming every available man into the firing line. 1902 CORRISS *Naturalist* *Thames* 150 When the winter storms slam the roaring billows against the cliff faces.

3. *intr.* Of doors, etc.: To shut, or strike against anything, with violence and resounding noise. Also with advs., as *down*, *to*, etc.

In recent use freq. employed to denote any violent action or loud noise.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 359 To shut a door violently, or to let it slam to of itself. 1837 CARLILE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. 41. The huge drawbridge slams down. 1858 DICKENS *Leath.* (1861) I. 1. 52 Big doors slam down resound when anybody comes in. 1893 *Tril. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 58 The gates are so hung that, if carelessly left open, they will always slam to and fasten.

4. Used with adverbial force: With a slam or heavy blow; suddenly and violently.

1728 G. ROBERTS *Four 17s. Voy.* 320. I no sooner rais'd my head in Sight, but slam came three or four Stones at me. 1755 SHOLLETT *Quix.* (1809) II. 129 Slam went his head to the ground. 1796 VOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Election* Wks. 1816 IV. 178 Slam off a (= be) wot, without more ado; Nor could his bacon save.

Hence *Slamming* *vbl. sb.* and *pph.* a.

1795 VOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1816) IV. 186 One scoundrel... with a slammin stick, com'd souse upon my scone. 1868 J. R. GREEN *Leith.* (1901) II. 204 There was a great slamming of peer doors. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Apr. 5/4 The wing of a slamming door shut i front of him. 1893 *Tril. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 58 Formerly the posts, both hanging and slamming posts, were made of oak.

Slam (slæm), v.2 [f. SLAM sb.2]

1. *trans.* To beat by winning a slam; also *dial.*, to trump. Hence *transf.*, to beat completely.

1745 HOVEY *IV* wins them, and *Mail* 5 Sept. 6/:

2. *intr.* To win a slam.

1833 W. H. MAXWELL *Field Bk.* 489.

†**Slam**, v.3 *Obs. rare*. A substitution for DAMN v. 5, perh. suggested by SLAM sb.2
 a1557 N. WALLINGTON *Notices Chas.* (1866) II. 94 They returned only bawling and slamming themselves in rage and malice. 1760 FOSTER *Minor* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 213 Slam

me, but the man's mad! 1797 BRYDGES *How. Trav.* I. 321 But every syllable is true, Or slam me if I'd tell it you!

Slam-bang, *adv.*, a., and v. Also slam bang. [f. SLAM v.1 + BANG v. 8.]

A. *adv.* With a slam and a bang; with noisy violence.

1847 in HALLOW. 1823 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T.* (Chandos) 201 He would fetch his club down, slam bang, and smash the vessel into a thousand pieces. 1837 F. R. STOCKTON *A Borrowed Month* 159, I sent an arrow slam-bang into the lantern.

B. *adj.* Noisy, violent.

1839 *Advance* (Chicago) 14 Mar., The friends of the Sabbath are not what some.. slam-bang reformer would have the world believe.

C. *v.* 1. *intr.* To slam and bang.

1837 MISS SEDGWICK *Live & Let Live* (1876) 110 She slam-bangs about the house. 1896 KIRKUP *Seven Seas* 51 My engines Through all the seas, slam-bangin' home again, Slam-bang too much.

2. *trans.* To assail violently.

1888 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 12 July, You might as well denounce the voice profession because of the slammers, as to slam-bang newspapers because there are recreant editors.

Hence *Slam-banging* *vbl. sb.*

1839 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 1 Aug., When you take up a Prohibition organ, you will find it full of political slang and slamlanging.

Slammakin, **Slammerkin**, sb. and a. Chiefly *dial.* Also 9 slammockin, slomm-, slummackin, etc. [Of obscure origin; the shorter forms *slammack*(s), *slommack*(s) occur widely in dialect, but are not recorded before the 19th century.

Mrs. Slammekin, who is described as affecting a careless address, is a character in Gay's *Becky's Opera* (1771). It is more probable that the colloquial word suggested the name than that it was subsequently derived from it.)

A. sb. + l. A loose gown or dress. *Obs.*—
 's daughter... who with treble ruffles

2. A slovenly female, a sloven, a slattern.

a. 1782 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Slammakin*, a female sloven, one whose clothes seem hung on with a pitch fork, a careless trapes. 1808 JAMESON, *Slammikin*, a drab, a slovenly woman; Lothian. 1839 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Gloss. Heref.*, *Slammuckin*, a slattern.

B. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) I. 103 A brisk, coquetish woman; a little of a shrew, and something of a slammerkin.

B. *adj.* Untidy, slovenly.

Ash *Suppl.* (1775) gives 'Slammerkin (a droll word), irregular in motion, making a sudden transition'; the existence of this sense is very doubtful.

a. 1794 VOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Soldier of Tilbury* Wks. 1812 III. 241 So slammakin, untidy, ragged, mean, Her garments all so shabby and unpinn'd. 1864 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* III. 127 Holding out skirt. *Ibid.* 261

B. 1837 THACKERAY, *Slammer* *Examiner* 14 Nov., His Minerva is a tawdry slammerkin slattern. 1887 MISS BRADON *Like & Unlike* xxviii, The slammerkin Irish housekeeper.

Slammer (slæmər), [f. SLAM v.1]

1. A violent gust (of wind).

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 344/4 A strong westerly wind, came off the Barn Elm grounds in regular slammers at times.

2. One who slams (doors, etc.).

1892 *Chamb. Jurl.* 21 June 372/1 He is a quiet neighbour — no slammer or trumper.

†**Slamp**, *Obs.* (See quot.)

1611 COTGR. *Chinfrereau*, a slampe, iert, wipe; thumpe. *Field* *Transit* *Chas.* *slam* *slam* with a 'Frowell'.

1871 *Field* *Transit* *Chas.* *slam* *slam* with a 'Frowell'.

1871 *Field* *Transit* *Chas.* *slam* *slam* with a 'Frowell'.

1871 *Field* *Transit* *Chas.* *slam* *slam* with a 'Frowell'.

means to riddle the beastie out of the waye. I wyl cut him of the slampambes.. Where so ever I meete him.

†**Slampamp**, *Obs. rare*. [Of obscure formation: cf. Du. *slampampen* to revel.] (See quot.)

1593 G. HARVEY *New Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 282 A homely gallimaufry of little Art, to requite her dainty slampamp of little wit. 1593 — *Pierie's Suffer* *Ibid.* II.

1597, I have seldome.. iasted a more vsuatory slampamp of wordes. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 79 Let them look to it.. for the course they take in commending this course Himpenbempen Slampamp, this stale Apple-squire.

†**Slampant**, *Obs. rare*. Also 6 slampaine, -pam. [Of obscure origin and doubtful form.]

A trick. To give one the (or a) slampant, to play a trick on, to circumvent or hoodwink one.

Coigraue prob. copied North's rendering of Fr. *trousser*.

1871 *Field* *Transit* *Chas.* *slam* *slam* with a 'Frowell'.

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-dyr); 5 (*Sc. 6-7*) sklander (-dyr, 6 *Sc. -dir, -dre*). 7. 4-7 sklander (4-5 -dre, 5 -dere), 4 slawndre; 5 slandyre, 6-slander. [*ad. Af. esclandre, OF. esclandre*, an alteration of *escandale*, *ad. L. scandalum*: see SCANDAL sb.]

1. The utterance or dissemination of false statements or reports concerning a person, or malicious misrepresentation of his actions, in order to defame or injure him; calumny, defamation.

a. c. 1270 *Sc. Eng. Leg.* l. 165 þov mis-seist mi loured þe king . . . ho misste soffri swuch scauder bote he none þar of wreche? a. 1225 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 21 þou . . . spak oþain by broþer, and þou seitedis scaundre oþains þe sonnes of þy moder. 1340 *Aeneid*. 6 þe like þet zureþ zop . . . nazt kuedardic, ake lizliche and wyþ-oute sclandre. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 27 þay boghien forto take hym wyth som wordes of slawndyr yn God. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* fv. Ther be iiii. thyngs principall to he drad of every wise man. . . The iiii. is scaulder & the mutacion of a comynale. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 b. The spiryte of falsnes, the spiryte of scaulder.

β. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L.) 489 sklaundir for to fordo a mannys gode fame. c. 1384 *CHAUCER Ho. Fame* iii. 1580 His other clarioun That hiȝt sklaundre in every toun With whiche he woute is to difame hem that me liste. c. 1400 *Cursor M.* 27683 (Cott. Galba). Of enuy cummes oft grete grocheing, missaw, sklender, and bacheing. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlii. 100 That nobill king . . . Chest sklender to the west se cost. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Act. Jas. VI.* 137 Any purpose of reproch, or sklender of his Majesties person, estate, or government.

γ. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 458/2 Slanderer, . . . calumpnia. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hem. VI.* 84 b. Whome thour susteyned not a litle slander and obloquy of the common people. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* i. xvi. (Arb.) 50 The Poets being in deed the trumpeters of all praise and also of slander (not slander, but well deserved reproch). 1629 *CARLELL Deserving Favourite* 833 Though heretofore the company of a Father Were a sufficient huckler to beare off slanders darts. . . 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Grt. Exemp.* ii. Disc. ix.

δ. c. 1817 *W. DELVYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 126 Falschoud and malice, either express or implied, are of the essence of the action for slander. 1872 *GRO. ELIOT Middleton*. lxxvii. How much is only slander and false suspicion?

† b. Fame, report, rumour. *Obs.*—Here used for the sake of the rhyme; but in some other ME. examples the idea of rumour is perhaps more prominent than that of falsity.

23. *K. Alls.* 4797 (Laud MS.). The lif of Alisaunder, Of whom fleiȝ so riche schlaundre. *Ibid.* 6066 þe folk of þe londe herden þe scaulder þat to hem com kyng Alisaunder.

2. A false or malicious statement or utterance intended to injure, defame, or cast detraction on the person about whom it is made.

a. β. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 685t Per was vpe þe quene emme. . . ydo A luper sclandre. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2145 Vigiliere er 3e In swiche a sclandre broȝit. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iii. 86 To scornie and to scolde, sclandres to make. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 2 Of the wiche there come to diuerser gret defames and sclandres withoute cause and reson. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 153 There was neuer creature borne . . . that myȝt escape the sclandres

should come into Germany. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 69 It maie be a sclauder, but it is no lie.

γ. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L.) 138 Sir Sclandrys for to for-do a mannys good fame. a. 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 132 þe

Your tongues. . . run ryot in . . . spightful slanders. 1727 *GAY Fables* l. xxv. One slander must ten thousand get. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* lvi. Count de Villefort has detected the slanders that have robbed me of all I hold dear on earth. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 172 His slanders were monstrous: but they were well timed. 1875 *JOWETT Plate* (ed. 2) V. 302 The envious . . . reduces his rivals to despair by his unjust slanders of them.

† 3. Discredit, disgrace, or shame, incurred by or falling upon a person or persons, esp. on account of some transgression of the moral law, unworthy action, or misdemeanour; evil name, ill repute, opprobrium. *Obs.* Cf. SCANDAL sb. 2.

In some cases not clearly distinguished from the foregoing.

a. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* drof in to slaundre. *Lay Folks Mass Bk* lyeu. In slaundre. *Rom. Rose* 5074 And oute slaundre, yeven ageyn. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 35. I will telle you of a lady that caught a gret blame and sclandre aite iusting withoute cause. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. I. 340 Quiliik thall and brute, besydis the sclander that it importis to thame. . . is to lirr Hienes self verie prejudiciall.

β. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xii. 17 Hit were boþe skape and . . . 1. 47 Felcey þat ELAV XI þairs old shryue hem þensyes doing.

from the companye and falschapp of Quene Gueuener for to eschewe the sklaunder and noyse. 1528 *DUNBAR Flyinge* 21 It is . . . tinsale baith of honour and of fame, Ineres of sorrow, sklender, and evill name.

γ. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 618 With þat al schot some one hymie. . . & huntȝt hym owȝt of þare towne with slandyre & confusione. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edu. V.* 15 h. Muche matter was deuised in the same proclamation to the slaundre of the Lord Hastings. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 75 Some [ministers] fall to one mischiefe, some to another, to the great slander of the Gospell of Iesus Christi. 1678 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim. Laws* Scot. I. xvii. § iii. When they are suspected of Adultery, and thereby gives slander to the Kirk. . . they are excommunicat.

† b. CONSTRUCT of the person, etc. *Obs.*

c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. V.* 2231 *Philomena*. Why madist thou on to the Slaundere of man, Or. . . Whi sufferist thou that tereus was bore. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3972 To me it is gret hevynesse, That the noyse so ferre is go, And the slaundre of us twoo. 1428 in *Surtees Mss.* (1890) 3 In. . . ryght gret sklaundre of ye cite of York, and agayne ye course of trewe marchandise. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxii. 21 Think þe nocht schame, Sa littill polesie to wirk In hurt and sklender of your name.

† c. A source of shame or dishonour; a discreditable act; a disgrace; a wrong. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 189 If I have he forbore. . . It makth a londe tyme up so doun, Whiche is unto the king a sklendre. 1470-85 *MALOR Arthur* xviii. iv. 731 That shalle he a grette sklender for yow in thys Courte. 1480 *CAXTON Myrr.* iii. xiii. 162 A grette lady wichte to fore had don to hym a grette sklaundre and dysplayisr. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 218/1 And that wer a sore sclauder to the word of god, that men shoulde se him whom thei heare preache well, so proude an ypocrite. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 30 The wiche is thought as well a grette sclauder to the said common lawe of this Realme.

† d. A person who is a discredit, disgrace, or scandal to some body or set of persons. *Obs.*

1529 *MORE Suppl. Souls* Wks. 306/2 They should he of the worst sort, & such as now be sklender of their order. 1547 *J. HARRISON Exhort. Scotie* a v. These . . . reputed beddes of the Church, hee the onely shame and slaundre of the Church. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. viii. 35 That shamefull Hag, the slaundre of her sexe.

† 4. A cause of moral lapse or fall; a stumbling-block. = SCANDAL sb. 1 b. OFFENCE sb. 2. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xliii. 13 Pis way, þat is, þis life of þa, for it ledis þaim til hell, is slawndre til þaim. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xiii. 41 Mannes son shal sende his angels, and thei shulden gedre of his rewme alle sclandris, and hem that don wickidnesse. a. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 57 Go o hak after me Sathanas, and þu art sclauder to me. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* li. xi. 348 He was not so perfit that he couthe here hegerie at ful withoute sclaudre. 1533 *GAY Richt Vay* 30 Ve prech Iesu Christ crucifit, sclander to the lowis and folle to the gentils. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 126 He that desirith to be good indeed ought not so much as to become an occasion or slander of evil.

5. attrib. and Comb. (in sense 1), as slander action, -bearer, currency, law; slander-beaten, -mouthed adjs.

1600 *LANE Tom* . . . slander-bearers. 171 beaten crosse, a. A Slander-mouth'd Rafter. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scandal* ii. In all cases of slander currency, whenever the drawer of the lie was not to be found. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 5/3 Our slander law is still uncivilised. 1900 *Daily News* 7 June 7/4 Rumours had been spread about the village, on which the slander action was begun by him.

Slander (slā'ndər), v. Forms: a. 4-6 sclaudre, -der (4 -dir, 5 -dyr), 4 schlaundre, 5 sclawndre, 4-6 sclandere, -der (5 -dir). β. 4-6 sklaundre, -der (5 -dir, -dur), 5 sklawnder, 4-7 sklander (6 -dir). γ. 4-7 slaundre, -der, 5 -dir, slawnder, 5-slander. [*ad. OF. esclanderer* (and *esclandrir*), f. *esclandre*: see *PREC.*]

† 1. trans. In or after Biblical use: To be a stumbling-block to; to offend; to cause to lapse spiritually or morally. *Obs.*

a. In passive; also *refl.* (see first quot.). a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13109 þat man sal for-blissed be þe quik him sclanders noȝt for me. c. 1325 *Meir. Hom.* 35 Ful hliced. . . he That is noȝt sclauder in me. 1382 *WYCLIF Mark* iv. 17 Afterward tribulacioun sprongen v. . . anon thei hen sclaudrid. c. 1400 *N. LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xxviii. (1908) 146 Wherefore they were gretely sclaudred and stired agens hym. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* v. vi. 513 The person sclaudrid (that is to seie, prouokid and putt into synne). 1563 *WINZET Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 67 That the waik and infirm be nocht sclanderid be our vngodly silence in tyme of persequitioun.

b. Used actively. (Cf. SCANDALIZE v. 1 2.)

1382 *WYCLIF Malachi* ii. 8 Forsothe 3e wenten awey fro the weye, and sclaudren ful many men in the lawe. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 40 He þat putiþ forþ his bing noȝer dredliþ ne schamþ to lette ne sclauder oþer men. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* Cvij. If thyn eye sclauder or shame thyself put hit fro the. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 61 Yf thynne eye sclauder the, or be to the occasioun of synne.

† 2. To bring into discredit, disgrace, or disrepute. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 430 þe feynde. . . thoct to fyle hyre gud name, & sclandir byr, & gere thol scham. 1387 *TREVISAN Higden* (Rolls) IV. 23 þe prisoners þat were i-sent age were i-sclaudred for evermore. c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 125 þies synnes er grevus, and þerfor I enione þe to penance at þou schryfe þe noȝt of þaim vnto no noder man, for þai may gretliþ sklender þe. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 128 b. I entende not that by me ye sholde be slawndrid. 1538 *STARKEY England* ii. iii. 209 Now a-days the prebicharys sklender the word of God, rather then teche hyt, by thre contrary lyfe. 1592 *KYO Sp. Trag.* ii. 1, Yet might she lene me for my vallicie: I, but that shuld be by captiuitie. 1604 *DRAWTON Bar. Wars* v. iiii. Least in that place the sad displeased earth, Doe loathe it self as slandered with my birth.

3. To defame or calumniate; to assail with slander; to spread slanderous reports about, speak evil of, traduce (a person, etc.).

a. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 4252 Thurgh pride he sal ogayn God ryse And hym sclauder and his law dispise. 1397 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 379/1 In that that I sclauder my Lord, I knowe thathe I dede evyll. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 21 After these wordes, she wepte and saide he had sclaudred her, and that it shuld not abide unpunished. 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 314 W. Barker sclaudred me yn certeyn maters of gode. . . Wold Jesu Barker had seyde true. a. 1569 *KINGSWILL Godly Adverte* (1580) 10 The finest clothe maie be soone staidly, the honestest maie be sooneest sclaudered. 1599 *SANOVs Europa Spec.* (1632) 74 Their art of sclaudering their opposites, . . . misreporting their actions [etc.].

β. 13. . . *Evang. Nicod.* 421 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 398 Wha sklaunders god, yhe wate he mon be stuned to ded for syn. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 7413 þus in helle salle þai far ay, And 1ar-with sclaudre God. c. 1425 *AVOUELAY XI Pains of Hell* 77 in O. E. Mss. 213 þo. Bakbidit here neþsthere fore enuy, And sklaundrid hem in erþ ful falseley. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 84 b/1, I. . . have lere to deye than to dyfame & sklaundre my moder so fowly. 1587 *J. HAMILTON in Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 83 Gif they . . . sklender and hyspame laulful magistrats. 1596 *DARVMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 187 Throughe the inule of sum persons he had hene sklenderit to the Emperour.

γ. c. 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 55 Thus þei seyð . . . And slaundrid foule þis holy man. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 458/2 Slanderer, scandalize, calumpniar. 1530 *PALSGR.* 720/2 Have always a good tonge in your heed, for it is both synne and shame to slaundre any body. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 16 To slaundre any man, before he be convicte of Heresey. 1621 *BR. SANDERSON Serm.* (1637) 51 It is deepest slandered and hottest opposed. 1653 *W. RAMESSE Astrolog. Restored* 307 One shall abuse and slander the other. 1735 *Pope Prot. Sat.* 374 Full ten years slanderd, did he once reply? 1735 *FOOLE Dialogue* 8. You slander us in this Point. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's* 8. 350 Some one, he thought, had slander'd Leolin to him. 1888 *G. MASSON Med. France* (1897) 42 Bertram de Born. spent his life in warring against his neighbours. . . and, . . . slandering them in his tirantes.

† b. To accuse (unjustly or otherwise) of, charge or reproach with, something discreditable. Also with *that* and clause. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 834, I am ferd. . . þat bit lede. . . me harme for to haue of thi hegh wille, To be sclaudred of þi skathe. c. 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 234 She was tynowled on-þye þat she badde taken howndes. 1526 *TYNIALE Titus* i. 6 Have . . . not be sclandered off royoite. 1581 he best heway is, to slander owardwise, and poore discent.

1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1892) 128 That are (truelie) slawndred with eating fyve meales a day. 1607 *B. JONSON Volpone* iv. i. O, Sir, proceed: I'll slander you no more of wit, good Sir.

† c. *Sc.* To chnrg with, accuse of, a crime or offence. *Obs.*

1504 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 436 Men that was sclaudred with finding of an hurd. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. III. 158 Personis sclanderit or suspect of treason salbe tane and remane in firmance. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Act. Jas. VI.* 132 Gif any person is sklendered, or suspect of treason, he sal remane in firmance.

† 4. To speak or write evil of, to misrepresent or vilify (a thing). *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 94 Thou wenest thou saist soth when thou liest most lowde, and sclauderist the trithe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 183 Thir freule sopharists that marthris and sklendars the text of aristotel, deseruis punitioun. 1569 *ROGERS Glasie of Godly Love* 172 Blake such ashamed as would sclauder the holy Gospell. 1623 *LISLE Elfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. xi It bath heene slandered for heresie and new doctrine to have the Scripture in vulgar.

5. *intr.* or *absol.* To speak or utter slanders.

1426 *AVOUELAY Poems* 6 Ne say no word to hym sklaunderyng. 1428 in *Surtees Mss.* (1890) 6 He was counseld and biddyn noȝt to sclandyr in na maner bot say fully ye treuthe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xl. 22 Be 3e so wyttis that vderis at 3ow leir, Be nevir he to sklender nor defame. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. vii. Let them rail, then, scoff, and slander. 1855 *TENNISON Maid* i. iv. iv. I keep but a man and a maid, ever ready to slander and steal.

† 6. *trans.* To publish or spread abroad. *rare.*

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 27425 (Fairf.). Ade wiser aqua his rede aske he, þat na man shrit sklauderet be. c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* vi. 919 Tharfor I will bot lyctly ryn that cace, Bot it be thing that playnly sclanderit is.

Hence *Slā'ndərd ppl. a.* Also *absol.*

1602 *COLLETON (title)*, A Ivst Defence of the Slanderer Priests. 1839 *SHELLEY Cenci* iii. l. 285 We Are now . . . man to man. . . The slanderer to the slandered; for to foe. 1881 *MISS BOWDON Asphodel* II. 20 They all preferred the slandered to the slanderer; but they listened all the same.

Slanderer (slā'ndərər). Also 4-6 sclaudre (6 sclauderour, *Sc.* sclanderar); 4 sklaund-, 6-7 *Sc.* sklaund- (6-erar); 5-7 slaundersar. [*f.* *SLANDER* v. + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who slanders, one who devises or utters false or malicious statements about a person, etc.; a defamer or calumniator.

a. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 14 It semþ þat þei ben . . . sclauderers of crist, puttyng on hym sicke worldly pompe and ypocrisie. 1388 — *Titus* ii. 3 Olde wymmen in hooli abite, not sclauderis. c. 1515 *Coke Lorell's* D. 11 Spyes, lyers, and grete sclauderers. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 468. I saye they be sclauderers, and ennemys of the common countrie. 1647 *HEXHAM* i. A sclauderer, *etc.* *lasterder*.

β. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 7042 þe domes salle þan be redy Tille þe sklenderers of god alle myȝhty. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. IV. 40 The sklenderaris of his Hienes.

1609 *SKENE Reg. Mnj.*, *Burrow Latus* 155 Gif there be any
of the slanderer
Comm. 467 b, The
slanderer afterwarde, losse his head, as he deserved. 1603
SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* v. 1. 260 Sirr not you till you haue
Well determin'd vpon these Slanderers. 1660 MILTON
Free Commu. Wks. 1851 v. 425 To be ourselves the slan-
derers of our own just and religious Deeds. 1749 FIELDING
Tom Jones xi. 1. Much of it will probably seem too severe,
when applied to the slanderer of books. 1777 SHERIDAN
Sch. Scand. i. 1. The male slanderer must have the cowardice
of a woman before he can traduce one. 1829 LYTTON
Deveraux i. iii. Ye are both my foes and slanderers. 1869
FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) 111. 50 The slanderers were
ready with long tales of rapine and sacrifice.

† 2. A source of discredit or disrepute. *Obs.*—
1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Treat.* (Wodrow Soc.) 151 Are
they not oppin slanderaris of the Congregation, quihills
sulte be myrouris of gude life?

† Slanderful, a. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 slan-
derful, 6 sklander-. [*f. SLANDER sb. + -FUL*].
= SLANDEROUS a.

1453 *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (1898) 1. 320 The first publisheris
of the seide sklanderful noynging. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild
Gallant* iii. ii. Come, come, you're a slanderful huswife.
Hence † Slanderfully *adv. Obs. rare.*

1550-1 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) 111. 213 He had at all
times used him self unreuerentlie to the Kinges Majestie,
and very sklanderfullie towards the Counsaill.

Slandering (slan'der-ing), *vbl. sb.* Now *rare*. [*f.*
SLANDER v. + -ING]. The utterance of slander(s).

15380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 18 In .muche sklaundryng
and cursyng and obere peynes ynowe. *Ibid.* 264 For as
bei seyn þis is bachtyng or detraction & sklaundryng.
1560 DAVIS tr. *Stelland's Comm.* 18 To teache the treuth,
and to abstaine from sklaundring of others. 1786 W.
WEBSTER *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 89 The olde manner of Com-
medies decaye, by reason of sklaundring which therein
they vsed against many. 1647 HEXHAM i. A sklaundring,
or lastering.

So Slandering *phl. a.*, Slanderingly *adv.*

1402 HOCCEVE *Letter of Cupid* 140 A sklaundryng [*v. r.*
15c. 1590 H. PORTER
56 A lealous slander-
ham it, Lastericken,
Calumniously, Slanderingly. 1716 *Loyal Mourner* 50 No
slandring Tongue.

Slanderos (slan'derəs), a. Forms: a. 5-7
slanderos (5-drous(e), 6 sklandero(u)s. β. 5-
6 skla(underous)(e), 5c. sklanderus. γ. 5-7
slanderos (6-erus), 7 slanderous, 6- sklander-
ous. [*ad. AF. *esclanderus*, = *OF. esclandreux*
(1455), *f. esclandre* *SLANDER sb.* : sec -OUS.]

† 1. a. Of bad repute; discreditable, disgraceful,
shameful. *Obs.* (Freq. in 16th cent.)

1402 HOCCEVE *Letter of Cupid* 67 Now ys it good,
confesse him a traytoure, and bringe a woman to a sklan-
derous name. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* ii. 15 Whose wayes
are croked, and their pathes slauderous. 1560 DAVIS tr.
Stelland's Comm. 35 That filthy and sklaundrous life of
pristes. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Ling. Prose* Addit. (1603) 335
Our effeminate abode here is vaine and slauderous.

† b. Forming a source of shame or disgrace to
some one. *Obs. rare.*

1592 *Arden of Feversham* iii. v. Tis thou hast...made me
slauderous to all my kin. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. 44 If
thou...wert grim, vgly, and slauderous to thyi. My
wombe, Full of vnpleasing blots [etc.]

† c. Giving cause or occasion for slander. *Obs.*—
1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. 1. 20 Though we lay these Honours
on this man, To ease our selues of diuers sland'rous loads.

2. Of words, reports, language, etc.: Of the
nature of, characterized by, or containing slander
or calumny; calumnious, defamatory.

a. β. 1424 in *Cal. Pnt. Rolls, Hen. VI.* 11. (1597) 31 Non
of the xxiiij aldermen xal...supporten...no manner of persone
...in spekyng of sklaundrous wordes. c. 1500 in *Leadam
Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) 101 It is alleiged by the
seid Complaynaut in his seducyous and sklaundrous bill
[etc.]. 1535 STARKEY *Let.* in *England* (1870) p. xx, Where
as sklaundrous fame & mysreport may perauertur put you

1566 *Reg. Privy Council*
brute and rumour is spread.

1882 An inordinate, sedi-
tious and slauderous Acte...made ayent...King Herie
the VII. 1529 in *Vitay's Anal.* (1883) App. xiv. 256 Yt
ys ordeyned that no man of the sayde Felishypshall...
speke any Slauderos wordes yn dysalyng hym of hys
science. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 44 He was
openly beheaded by decree of all the Senate, and a slauder-
ous Epitaph set upon his grave. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Cone-
staggie* 229 Some had giuen out most slauderous speeches
against bim. 1667 MILTON P. L. xii. 536 Truth shall retire
liest with slaudrous darts. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* v. 267
This part of Mr. W's reply, I call slauderous personal abuse.
1828 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* iv. xix. 114 His supposed offences
were slauderous expressions used against the king. 1883
Lanc. Rep. 11 Q. B. D. 597 The highest judge in the land is
answerable in damages for slauderous language.

3. Of persons, etc.: Given to the use of slander
or calumny; employing slander as a means of de-
faming or injuring others. Also *absol.*

a. β. 1521 FISHER *Sum. agst. Lather* ii. Wks. (1876) 377
The sklaundrous nouth & cruel teethe that Martyn luther
hath set vpon them [sic. Sacraments]. 1567 *Satir. Poems
Reform.* vii. 2 Sknorner of poynts and sklaunders knaif 1647

1566 *Reg. Privy Council*
brute and rumour is spread.
1882 An inordinate, sedi-
tious and slauderous Acte...made ayent...King Herie
the VII. 1529 in *Vitay's Anal.* (1883) App. xiv. 256 Yt
ys ordeyned that no man of the sayde Felishypshall...
speke any Slauderos wordes yn dysalyng hym of hys
science. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 44 He was
openly beheaded by decree of all the Senate, and a slauder-
ous Epitaph set upon his grave. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Cone-
staggie* 229 Some had giuen out most slauderous speeches
against bim. 1667 MILTON P. L. xii. 536 Truth shall retire
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were slauderous expressions used against the king. 1883
Lanc. Rep. 11 Q. B. D. 597 The highest judge in the land is
answerable in damages for slauderous language.

sons, nor envious, nor slauderous...shall enter into the king-
dom of heaven. 1769 *Junius Lett.* ii. (1780) 40 They find
no notice taken of, or reply given to, these slauderous
tongues and pens. 1838 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) 11.
viii. 114 Zealous...and pious, but narrow-minded in the last
degree, fierce and slauderous.

transf. a 1616 BEAUMONT *Bridal Song* iv, The crow, the
slauderous cuckoo, nor The boding raven.

† 4. Of the nature of a scandal or offence, =
SCANDALOUS 1. *Obs.*

1553 HOOPER *Let.* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1513/2 These
men...may be kept by one slauderous stumbling blocke
or other, that they neuer come vnto Christ.

Slanderously, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*].

1. In a slanderous manner; with slander;
calumniously; also, unjustly, falsely.

1429 in *Cal. Pnt. Rolls, Hen. VI* (1507) 11. 31 That same
persone of the xxiiij aldermen so spoken of slauderously.

ously reported. 1647 HEXHAM 2. Slauderously, *laste-
ricken*. 1675 SHARP *Serm.* (1734) 1. 47 So far it is from
abridging us of any of our earthly delights, (as its enemies
slauderously represent it) that it abundantly heightens them.
1875 JOWETT *Plat.* (ed. 2) 1. 462 Men...slauderously affirm
of the swans that they sing a lament at the last.

† 2. Scandalously; shamefully. *Obs.*

1563 *ARR. PARKER Articles* 8 24 Any couples married that
liue not together, but slauderously liue apart. 1631 *Conf.
Faith* in *Sternhold & H. Pr.* Rr vijb, He was guiltles
condemned vnder Pontius Pilate...and most slauderously
hanged on the Crosse.

Slanderousness. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]. Incl-
ination to slander.

1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1706) 119 Teaching slauderous-
ness, war, wrong, and abundance of all mischief. 1727
BAILEY (vol. 11), *Slanderousness*, reproachfulness. 1810
BENTHAM *Package* (1821) 301 Improperly...Slanderousness.

...ill-nature. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* ii. 247 Breathing
the atmosphere of faction, slauderousness and hate.

Slane (slān). *Anglo-Irish.* [*ad. Ir. sléachán*].
A long-handled spade, having a wing at one or both
sides of the blade, used in Ireland for cutting turf.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* iv. 40 Dig your trench
with slanes. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* 5. *Irel.* 96 They are cut by
an instrument called a slane, which is...a spade of about
four inches broad, with a steel blade of the same breadth,
standing at right angles to the edge of the spade. 1847
Paddiana 1. 397 Two or three slanes...being propped up
against it [the door]. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 265/1 They
brought me a spade and a slane for turf-cutting.

Comb. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idyls* 172 There isn't a
spade-load of good slane turf.

Slane, var. of SLAIN sb.; *obs. pl. SLOE*.

† Slang, sb.1 Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 slang.
[a. MDu. or MLG. *slange* (Dn. *slang*, G. *schlange*)
serpent, cannon, etc.] A species of cannon; a
serpentine or culverin. (Cf. SLING sb.2)

1551 LD. Dacre in *Archaeolog.* xvii. 205 A Saker, two
Faucons...viii. small Serpentyne...a grete Slange of Iron.
1539 in *Archaeolog.* xi. 439 Four score shotte of leade for
a slang, 16 shotte of leade for a saker. 1549 *Comph. Scot.*
vi. 41 Mak redde 3our...slangis & half slangis, quantar
slangis. c. 1600 R. BANNATYNE *Memor.* (1836) 133 Small
brassen peices, slanges of irone, and vtheris mae peices that
was tane fra the toun.

Slang (slæg), sb.2 *dial.* [Of obscure origin.
Some dialects have the form *slang*; further variations
are *slangel* (slanket) and *slingel* (slinket).]

A long narrow strip of land.

The precise sense...
1610 HOLLAND *Can*...orth
into the sea a certt
thrust tongue. 1764 in *Rep. Comm. Inv. Charities* XXVIII.
145 Two slang of ground. 1804 J. EVANS *Tour S. Wales*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Slang*, a warrant, license
to travel, or other official instrument. 1865 *Slang Dict.* 234
'Out on the slang', i.e. to travel with a hawker's licence.
1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 2/1 You don't want for much to
start with...a sovereign...for a slang licence is plenty.

5. A travelling show.

1859 *Slang Dict.* 94 *Slang*, a travelling show. 1873
LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 63 There is a great deal of the
Romany or Gipsy element...wherever the 'slangs' or
exhibition affairs show themselves.

b. A performance.

1861 MAYHEW *Leid. Lab.* 111. 707, I am talking of a big
pitch, when we go through all our 'slang', as we say.

c. *attrib.*, as slang cove, cull, a showman.

1879 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 130 To exhibit any thing
in a fair market...that's called slang, and the exhibitor
is called the slang cull. 1851 MAYHEW *Leid. Lab.* 1. 353
We did intend petitioning...but I don't suppose it would
be any go, seeing as how the slang coves (the showmen)
have done so, and been refused.

6. A short weight or measure. (Cf. SLANG a. 3.)

1851 MAYHEW *Leid. Lab.* 1. 342 There's plenty of coaters
wouldn't use slangs at all, if people would give a fair price.
Ibid. 11. 90/1 Some of the street weights, a good many of
them, are slangs.

Slang (slæg), sb.4 *Cant.* [app. a. Du. *slang*
snake, etc.: see SLANG sb.1]

1. A watch-chain; a chain of any kind.

G. *schlange* is similarly used in canting language.

1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* c. 1866 VANCE *Chickaleary
Cove* (Farmer), How to do a cross-fan for a super or slang.
1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 4/2 The slang (chain) should be
taken with the watch, if possible, by snipping...the button-
hole that it is fixed in.

2. pl. Fetters, leg-irons.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Slang*, fetters, or chains
of any kind used about prisoners. 1823 J. BEN. *Dict.*
Prov., *Slang* are the greaves with which the legs of
convicts are fettered. 1883 *York & York Castle* 276 Each
set of these slangs or leg irons, weighing perhaps from
twelve to fifty pounds.

So Slanged *phl. a.*, fettered.

1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*

Slang (slæg), a. (and *adv.*) [Related to
SLANG sb.3]

1. Of language, etc.: Having the character of,
belonging to, expressed in, slang.

1758 *J. Wild's Adv. to Successor* (Holt), The master
who teaches them should be a man well versed in the cant
language, commonly called the slang patter. 1798 *Anti-
slavery*...the slang or
police-officers
all in slang
ter. XXVIII.
ie up of slang
phrases. 1861 *Q. Rev.* No. 220. 468 'The translation' is
studied with the colloquialisms, and sometimes even slang
expressions, of Charles II's time. 1889 STEVENSON *Acro-
the Plains* 21 Set phrases, each with a special and almost
a slang signification.

2. Given to the use of slang; of a fast or rakish
character; impertinent.

1818 MOORE *Diary* 1 Dec. The conversation to-day of
rather a commoner turn than usual on account of these slang
bucks. 1828 *Trotter Dr. Thorne* xxiv, The set with
whom he lived at Cambridge were the worst of the place.
They were fast, slang men, who were fast and slang, and
nothing else. 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Ins. Bar* xi, Forget-
ting in his indignation to be either slang or cool. 1864 *The
Keelm* 30 Mar. 7 Daring, saucy girl, slang and fast.
Comb. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *K. Cecily* xii, A slang-
looking man with red whiskers.

b. Of dress: Loud, extravagant; more showy or obtrusive than accords with good taste. ? *Obs.*
 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 444 Without the slightest appearance of slang or flash toggery about him. 1849 *ALB. SMITH Potlition Legacy* (1854) 12 A smart scarf, a very new hat, a slang coat, and a massive watch-chain. 1858 *WHYTE MELVILLE Interpreter* x. His dress was peculiarly neat and gentlemanlike, not the least what is now termed 'slang'.

c. Of tone, etc.: Slangy, rakish.

a 1834 *COLERIDGE Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 47 Let some wit call out in a slang tone, 'the gallows!' and a peal of laughter would damn the play. 1840 *HOOB Up Rhine* 62 A slang air...and the use of certain significant phrases...current in London. 1847 *ALB. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xxix. (1879) 263 The slang tone in which these words were uttered produced another burst of laughter.

3. *Costers' slang.* Of weights and measures: Short, defective.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Slang weights or measures*, unjust, or defective ones. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* I. 32/2 The slang quart is a pint and a half. *Ibid.* The slang pint holds in some cases three-fourths of the just quantity.

b. *adv.* So as to give short measure.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* I. 32/2 He could always 'work slang' with a true measure.

Slang (slæŋ), *v.* *colloq.* or *slang.* [f. *SLANG* sb.³ or *a.*, in various senses.]

1. ? *intr.* To exhibit at a fair or market.

c 1789 [See *SLANG* sb.³ 5 c].

2. *a. trans.* To defraud, cheat. b. *intr.* (also with *it*). To employ cheating; to give short measure.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Slang*, to defraud a person of any part of his due, is called *slanging* him; also to cheat by false weights or measures, or other unfair means. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 284 He *slanged* the dragsman... which means 'that he sneaked away from the coach. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* I. 32/2 So the men slang it, and cries 'ad, a pound', and gives half-pound. *Ibid.* 474/2 What he's made by *slanging*, and what he's been fined.

3. *intr.* To utter, make use of, slang; to rail in abusive or vulgar language.

1828 *LYTTON Pelham* xviii. We rowed, swore, *slanged* with a Christian meekness and forbearance. 1842 *LD. HOUGHTON* in *Wemyss Reid Life* I. 285 Having so furiously slanged against the wickedness of war. 1868 *W. R. GREG Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 141 Mr. Carlyle slangs like a blaspheming pagan; Mr. Kingsley like a denouncing prophet.

4. *trans.* To abuse or scold violently.

1844 *ALB. SMITH Adv. Mr. Ledbury* i. He could...slang coal-heavers...better than anybody else in London. 1853 *R. S. SURTESS Spence's Sp. Year* v. His off-hand way of blowing up and *slanging* people. 1883 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Good Men* II. xi. 314 He sent for the offender...and in the most *slanging* style 'slanged' even threatened him.

Hence *Slanging* *vbl. sb.*

1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro'* M. 250, I feel certain that I could stand any...quantity of what is genteelly called 'slanging'. 1864 *MISS YONGE Trial* xvii. I never had such a *slanging* in my life! 1895 *ATHLETIC* 7 Sept. 316/3 The *slanging* all round which they give one another.

Slang, *obs.* or *Sc. pa. t.* of *SLING* *v.*

+ **Slangam**. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *SLANG* sb.² and *SLANGREL*.] ? A lanky person.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Longis*,...a tall and dull *slangam*, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xxv. Codshead loobies, woodcock *slangams*,...and other such like defamatory epithets. *Ibid.* II. i. The little Grammar school-boys...called those leg-

Slh.... [f. *SLANGY* *a.* + *-LY*.] manner; in language of

the nature of slang.

1858 *R. S. SURTESS Ask Manilla* lxvii. It is not every baggy-corded fellow that rolls *slangily* along in top-boots...that is a groom. 1854 *Daily Telegraph* 7 Nov. There would be an opening for clever workmen, but none for what are *slangily* but very expressively known as 'duffers'. 1895 *Strand Mag.* 724 'Thanks awfully,' I said, *slangily* but firmly.

Slanginess (slæŋ'ni:nes), *sb.* [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] Slangy character or quality.

1865 *Lond. Rev.* 7 Oct. 392/1 An exaggerated and caricatured account of the *slanginess*...of the American nature. 1877 *MRS. FORRESTER Alton* I. 15 Courteous, well-bred, and utterly devoid of *slanginess*. 1891 *Spectator* 23 Mar. The predominant *slanginess* and flippancy of her style.

Slangish (slæŋ'ʃ), *a.* [f. *SLANG* sb.³ 1 + *-ISH*.] Somewhat slangy.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 380 'A great school-boy'...is a sort of *slangish* expression. 1851 *H. NEWLAND The Erne, its Legends*, etc. 102 The *slangish* looks...and knowing demeanour of the men. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* 278 That extremely low *slangish* way.

Hence *Slangishly* *adv.*

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 265 Living on the town...is *slangishly* called 'shire peasant'.

Slangism. [f. *SLANG* sb.³ 1.] A slang expression. Also **Slangist**, **Slangster**, one who uses slang. **Slanguage**, slangy speech; a form of slang (*jocular*). **Slanguar** *a.*, pertaining to slang (*jocular*).

[The following passage is the source of the *adj.* *slangous* given in some Dicts.:—1823 J. BEE *Dict. Turf* p. vi. The *irons* were the *slangs*, and the *slang-wearers'* language was of course *slangous*, or partaking much, if not wholly, of the *slangs*.]

1853 *Household Wds.* Sept. 761/2 Frivolous little foreign 'slangisms' hovering about fashionable cookery and fashionable furniture. 1866 *E. YATES Kissing Rod* I. i. 6 A 'cool

card', a 'long-headed chap',...and...other complimentary slangisms. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 83/1 She did not exactly say with the modern 'slangist', 'That's rather an extensive order'. c 1830 in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 309 Gentlemen cadets wishing to achieve a notoriety as wits and 'slangsters'. 1892 *LELAND in Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 496 A congress 'at which a language, or rather 'slanguage', was deliberately constructed and adopted'. 1899 *Sport. Life* 4 Sept. 53 In 'slanguage' current on the Turf and amongst the young bloods of the Stock Exchange. 1853 *DICKENS Black H.* xi. Being asked what he thinks of the proceedings, [he] characterises them (his strength lying in a 'slanguar' direction) as 'a rummy star'.

+ **Slangrel**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *SLANG* sb.² and *SLANGAM*. Mod. Warwick dial. has *slang* *adj.* in the same sense.] a. *sb.* A lanky person (? or thing). b. *adj.* Long and narrow.

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 250 The third was a long leane old slauering slangrell. 1598 *FLORIO, Bristowe*, twice long, a slangrell. 1643 *tr. Diodati's Annot. Bible* Gen. vi. 14 A great Vessell, on the inside like a great chest, of a slangrell forme.

Slangwhang (slæŋ'hwæŋ), *v.* Chiefly U.S. [f. *SLANG* sb.³ 1 + *WHANG* *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To assail with, to make use of, violent language, abuse, or vituperation. Also *Slangwhanging* *vbl. sb.* and *pph.* a.

1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* II. iii. 366 The expression 'slangwhanging', which signifies making violent political harangues to the multitude. 1841 in *J. Q. Adams' Conn. w. Monroe Doctrine*, etc. (1902). This french proverb applies to all such slang whanging rascals like yourself. 1890 *Melbourne Punch* 14 Aug. 107/4 That Eminent Personage immediately began to slangwhang the umpire.

Slangwhanger. Chiefly U.S. [Cf. prec.] A noisy or abusive talker or writer.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 109 These knights, denominated editors, or *slang-whangers*,...may be said to keep up a constant firing 'in words'. 1836 *HALIBURTON Clockn.* (1862) 203 Candidate, Slangwhanger, and Member. 189. T. & ANNA FITCH *Better Days* 304 The Tucson Star which used to be the chief of slangwhangers.

Slangy (slæŋ'ji), *a.* [f. *SLANG* sb.³ 1.]

1. Of persons: a. Of a flashy or pretentious type. b. Given to the use of slang.

1850 *KINGSLEY A. Locke* vi. He appeared to me merely a tall, handsome, conceited, slangy boy. 1860 *Slang Dict.* 217 *Slangy*, flashy, vulgar; loud in dress, manner, and conversation. 1870 *FRISWELL Mod. Men* Lett. ix. 149 A 'Varsity man, as the slang people of to-day call those educated at Oxford or Cambridge.

2. *a. Of dress*: Somewhat loud or vulgar.

1861 *Times* 30 May 9/3 A queer-looking man, whose attire, though good, is 'slangy', and suggestive somehow of the stable. 1884 *Ibid.* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 13/5 Fellows in smart, though slangy attire.

b. Of language, etc.: Pertaining to, of the nature of, slang.

1864 *Daily Telegr.* 3 Sept. A slangy vulgarity which savours even more of the bar-room than of the camp. 1896 *World* v. 4. The conversation of Society is as slangy...as its ethics are dubious. 1883 *Fortin. Rev.* 381 Their style is always smart...sometimes slangy.

Slank (slæŋk), *a.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [prob. a. Du. or LG. *slank* (MDu. and MHG. *slanc*, G. *schlank*) thin, slender.] Of persons, parts of the body, the hair: Lank, thin.

The quotation dated 1656 in *Davies* reads *slank* in the original edition, but this may be a misprint for *slank*.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 33 Slim, lank, slank, slight. 1715 *CHAPELWORTH Right Way Rich* (1717) 119 They would religion through his slank sides. 1825 in *JAMIESON Suppl.* 1865 *MELLOR Uncle Oswald* 4 (E.D.D.). It itched him eawt an' made him lunge an' 'slanker'. 1882 in *Lanc. Gloss.*

[**Slank**, error for **slank SLAWK**.]

The mistake appears to have originated in ed. 1552 of Elyot's *Latin Dict.* (s.v. *Bryon*), and is continued by Cooper, Cotgrave, etc.]

Slant (slænt), *sb.* 1. Also 7, *Sc.* 9 *slaut*. [Connected with *SLANT* *adv.*, *a.*, and *vbl.* See also *SLANT* sb.¹.]

1. The slope of a hill, piece of ground, etc.; a sloping stretch of ground; an inclined plane or surface.

1655 *MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 87 The best Situation of a House or City, is upon the Slant of a South-west Hill. 1728 *PENBERTON Newton's Philos.* 84 If this globe be drawn along the slant DF, less force will be required to raise it, than if it... J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 92 the hill, you ascend an easy sk PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) along the southern slant of the coast as far as Almeria. 1860 *WARTER Sea-board* II. 33 His dog...brought back some stray sheep to the sunny side of the slant.

b. A small surface, a short line, having an oblique position or direction.

c 1711 *PETIVER Gazophyl.* x. 598 Luzone Olive Whelk, with white Slants and Spots. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 10 First cut the pieces with a slope, or slant...and then spread a thin layer of shoemaker's wax over the slants. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. M.-cap* 122 Each pullet-egg Of diamond, slipping flame from fifty slants.

c. A sloping beam or ray of light.

1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* iv. Pale slants of light from the yard above. 1862 *THORNBURY Life Turner* I. 20 Crimson fog. DICKENS *Mut. Fr.*

1881 *RAYKEND Mining Gloss.*, *Slant*, a heading driven diagonally between the dip and the strike of a coal-seam;

also called a *run*. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5/1 He succeeded in penetrating the mine a hundred yards into the main slant.

2. A course or movement in an oblique direction.

1712 *E. COOKE Voy. S. Sea* 313 Kept playing to Windward not far from the Land, sometimes making good Slants. 189 T. E. BROWN *Manix Witch* 2 Lek didn't want 'The Pazon to know her, and made a slant.

3. Slope, inclination, obliquity. *On the slant*, *aslant*, *obliquely*.

1817 *H. T.*... of the cavity [etc.]. 1880...

a ladder that leans against a house. 1884 *Q. VICTORIA More Leaves* 97 Not a bad road, but on the steeper side of the hill, and quite on the slant.

4. *techn.* a. A receptacle having a sloping bottom in which paint-brushes are placed in order to keep them moist.

1875 *FIELD & DAVIDSON Grammar of Colouring* 168 The brushes...may be dipped in nut-oil and laid in a tin slant until wanted again. c 1896 *Rouney's Price List* 20 Oil Slant and Smutch Pan.

b. A slab having shallow sloping compartments or depressions for water-colours.

1897 *Army & Navy Stores List* 817 Round China Slants and Basins.

5. *dial.* and *U.S.* A sly hit or sarcasm.

Occurs much earlier in the form *SLENT*.

1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.*, *Slant*, sly jokes, or petty lies. 1828-32 *WEBSTER, Slant*, an oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark. (In vulgar use.) 1856 *MRS. STOWE Dred* I. xvi. 274 Had the slant fallen upon himself, personally, Old Tiff would probably have given a jolly row. 1897 *HOWELLS Landlord at Lion's Head* 94 Whitwell felt an ironical slant in the words.

6. *slang.* An occasion, chance, opportunity; also, an opportunity of going somewhere.

1837 *FRASER'S Mag.* XVI. 49, I boldly entered myself on board a privateer, with the determination of playing them a slippery trick the very first slant I had. 1850 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 140 It was 'n' any wonder, when we did get a slant into town, if we took a drop too much.

7. *Austr. slang.* (See quot.)

1897 *P. WARUNG Tales Old Regime* 217 Pedder had got tired of things in general, and had organized that movement which was popularly known in Norfolk Island and Port Arthur as a 'slant', that is, he had planned a murder or a mutiny on purpose to obtain a trial in Hobart or Sydney.

Slant (slænt), *sb.* 2. *Naut.* [Later form of *SLENT* sb.².] A slight breeze or spell of wind, etc.

1823 *SCORESBY Jm.* 381 Having a slant of wind from the eastward, we fetched the coast of Ireland. 1867 *TROLLOPE 'Chron. Barret* II. lxii. 195 Trimming his sails, so as to catch any slant of a breeze. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Mar. We got a slant of bad weather, which, however, did not prevent other balloons from starting. 1892 *CLARK RUSSELL List, Ye Landsmen* i. Should there come a slant of wind, I'm off.

b. Used without the genitive phrase.

1833 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* xii. Having had a slant from the land wind in the night previous. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. xii. The wind coming against them in slants and flaws. 1876 *R. F. BURTON Gorilla Land* II. 15 There was no wind except a slant at sunset.

Slant (slænt), *adv.* and *a.* Also 5 *slonte*, 7 *slaut*. [Aphetic for *ME. a-slonte*, *o-slante*, etc.: see *ASLANT* *adv.* It is not clear in what way these forms are related to the early *sb.* and *vb.* *SLANT*.]

A. adv. In a slanting, sloping, or oblique manner or direction; slantingly, *aslant*.

1495 *Trevi's Barth. De P. R.* viii. ix. 306 Zodiacus is a cerche that passith slonte [*Bodl. MS.* *aslonte*]. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lib.* 29 Cut the nebbe first slant downwards to make it thinne, and after strait ouerthwart. c 1700 *CELIA FIENNES Dirty* (1888) 294 Encompassing y maze, in which are some slant cut wayes. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* vii. 625 The mighty Talbot came, And smote his helmet: slant the weapon fell. 1804 *Volcott* (P. Pindar) *Beauties Eng. Poetry* II. 11 A bridge, that cuts from Richmond Ferry slant to Brentford Butts. 1876 *BAVNE Purit. Rev.* v. 185 The sunbeams fell slant through the church windows.

B. adj. 1. Of wind, etc.: Blowing or coming from the side; moving obliquely. c 1618 *MORVSON Itin.* vi. viii. (Roxb.) 136 Beholding an English Shipp worke into the harbor with a very slant and boysterous gayle of wynde. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 1075 The slant Lightning, whose thwart flame driv'n down Kindles the gummie bark of Fir or Pine. 1790 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 49 A slant wind...brought me...in with the island. 1819 *SHELLEY Prometheus Unb.* i. 318 Trampling the slant winds on high.

2. Having an oblique or sloping position or direction; inclined from the perpendicular or horizontal; falling, lying, placed, etc. *slantwise*. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusit* vi. 260 On the wide mountain-wave's slant ridge. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 59 The southern side of the slant hills. 1793 *SWEETON Edgemoor* L. 194 Hatched with slant lines. 1863 *B. TAYLOR H. Thurston* xviii. The sun threw softer and slanter lights over the beautiful picture of the valley. 1883 *PROCTOR Great Pyramid* ii. 56 The slant tunnel would give the direction of the true north.

b. Of direction: Oblique.

1793 *W. ROBERTS Looker-on* No. 47 (1794) II. 138 Those fine obliquities of his genius began to expand, and, taking a thousand slant and cross directions [etc.]. 1807 *SOUTHEY Esprilla's Lett.* II. 173 Across which we had about three leagues to sail in a slant direction. 1871 *Daily News* 25 Jan. The French began to retreat, and in a slant direction right in front of us.

3. In special collocations, as *slant fire*, *height*, *side*, *tack*, *vein* (see *quots.*).

1853 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 43 'Slant fire [is] when the shot strikes the interior slope of the parapet, forming with it a horizontal angle not greater than 30°'. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 42 To find the Surface of a Pyramid or Cone. Multiply the perimeter of the base by the 'slant height, or length of the side [etc.]'. 1873 J. PLYDE *Pract. Math.* 156 The slant height of a cone. a 1823 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 138 Suppose the same cone to be cut by a plane parallel to one of the 'slant sides, entering the other slant side at 4 inches from the vertex. 1873 J. PLYDE *Pract. Math.* 156 A line from the vertex of a right cone to any point in the circumference of its base, is called its slant side. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Wordbk.* 631 'Slant tack, that which is most favourable to the course when working to windward. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Q.1, Having duly weighed its random and Inclination either Way, whether any Cross or 'Slant Vein' appears. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Slant-vein*, one vein crossing another at an acute angle.

4. Comb., as *slant-eyed*, *-shouldered*.

1865 *Daily Telegr.* 17 Nov. 512 A slant-eyed, saffron-coloured race. 1870 WHITTIER *Miriam* 126 The slant-eyed sages of Cathay. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 103 That hatchet-faced, slant-shouldered... comic valentine. **Slant** (slant), *v.* Also 6 skla(u)nt. [Later variant of SLENT *v.*1, the vowel having probably been influenced by ASLANT *adv.*]

1. *intr.* To strike obliquely *on*, *upon*, or *against* something.

1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther Wks* (1876) 323 For the some shereoth so low by the grounde that his bemes thanne sklaunteth vpon the grounde. 1711 in 10th *Ref. Hist.* MSS. Comm. App. V. 132 The ball...slanted upon the right shoulder of the Prince...and struck off the skin 1777 *Ann. Reg.* 161 Mr. Bates's sword bent and slanted against the Captain's breast-bone. 1873 SMILES *Huguenot*, France II. ii. (1881) 312 The shot...slanted on the King's right shoulder, [and] took a piece out of his coat.

2. To be in, to have or take, an oblique direction or position; to deviate from a straight line or course; to slope.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 The Governor's House in the middle overlooks all, slanting diagonally with the Court. 1766 J. CUNNINGHAM *Poems*, *Inscription limit* iii. Where the green hill so gradual slants, or flowery glade extends. 1797 COLERIDGE *Rubla Khan* 23 That deep romantic chasm which slanted down the green hill. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xvii. An aged oak, That slanted from the islet rock. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. 1. 24 The Tartar eyes are not only far apart, but slant inwards. 1860 TYNWALL *Glac.* 1. xxvii. 218 A range of minor peaks ran slanting downwards.

b. Of light or shadow: To fall obliquely.

1795 COWPER *Moralizer Corrected* 15 And from the trees...Shades slanting at the close of day Child'd [etc.]. 1804 GRAHAM *Sabbath* 371 The sunbeam slanting through the cedar grove. 1837-42 TENNYSON *Sl. Agnes' Eve* 6 The shadows of the convent-towers Slant down the snowy sward. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvii. A sickening sense of the sunlight that slanted before him.

3. Of persons: To travel, move, sail, etc. in an oblique direction; to diverge from a direct course. Also *U.S.*, to move off.

1692 L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xvi. xii. (1733) 443 And so by a side-Wind he slanted all the way upon Pheroras. 1719 Dr. Foe *Cruise* 1. (Globe) 143, I stretch'd a-cross this Eddy slanting North-west. 1776 CARROLL *Jrnl.* (1845) 74 From La Prairie we go slanting down the river to Montreal. 1851 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xlviii. We went along Cheapside, and slanted off to Little Britain. 1897 HOWELLS *Laudford at Lion's Head* 12 The father and the elder brother

b. *fig.* To be inclined, have a bent, *towards* something. 1850 LOWELL *Unhappy Lot of Mr. Knott* i. xi. I've always heard Our poor friend somewhat slanted Tow'd taking liquor overmuch.

4. *trans.* To cut with a slant.

1771 LUCKHOVE *III.* the custom of slanti their edges and come of an improvement.

5. To give nn (something); to cause to slope.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xviii. 63 The evening glories which the sun Slants o'er the moving many-coloured sea. 1812 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. ix. 206, I turned suddenly from my walk...to slant my steps close to where he sat. 1891 B. TAYLOR *Fant.* iv. ii. (1875) II. 254 'The rain came down in torrents, slanted by the wind.'

6. Of a path: To ascend in a sloping direction. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xxii. Where the path we walk'd began to slant the fifth autumnal slope.

Slanted, *phl. a.* [f. SLANT *v.* + -ED 1] Having an oblique or sloping direction; cut, placed, or driven *aslant*.

1771 LUCKHOVE *Hist. Print.* 439 The slanted side of a Quoin. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 373 In less time Than shoots the slanted hail-storm. 1891 TRESCU *Poems* 24 The slanted columns of the noon-day light. 1891 PAUL *Mail G.* 12 Jan. 71 The flames rise from the furnace and pass...in between the slanted tubes.

Slantindicular (slantindik'ulār), *a. (sb.)* and *adv.* Also *slanting*, *sluntendicular*. [f. SLANT-

ING, after *perpendicular*. Orig. *U.S.* and chiefly colloq. or humorous.]

A. adj. Slanting, sloping, oblique; neither perpendicular nor horizontal.

a 1840 J. T. HEWLETT *P. Prigins* ii, I took particular care to slew the battens at the knees well forward in a slanting-dicular direction. 1868 HURST *Johnian Mag.* Feb. 331 Put your arm quite straight at an angle of about 45° with your body, (that is in a 'slantindicular' direction).

b. *adv.* In a slanting or sloping direction or position; slantingly, obliquely.

1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 289 And he must not put himself (in the calendar) under the first saint with a slantindicular reference to the other.

b. *As sb.*, with the.

1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhona, Darro*, etc. II. 303 What the Doctor termed 'the slantindicular' of our position obliged me to be secured in my place by a rope.

B. adv. = next.

1866 BUCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. 1. 73 They [ducks] open their web feet, come down, as the Yankees say, 'slantindicular'.

Slantindicularly, *adv.* [See *prec.*] In a slanting or sloping direction or position; obliquely. Also *fig.*, indirectly.

a 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. I. 110 Others mounting slantindicularly and Paul-Prying into the bedroom windows. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 2301 He sits slantindicularly, as he does on the bicycle. 1880 'WILDFLOWER' *Mod. Wildfowling* 66 The shoulder guns were resting 'slantindicularly'.

b. 1834 DE QUINCY in *Tait's Mag.* 1. 86 For a sunrise and a sunset, ought to be seen from the valley or horizontally, —not, as the man of Kentuck expressed it, slantindicularly. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuc.* xxi, Glancing—however slantindicularly—at the subject in hand, I would say [etc.]. 1884 *Punch* 22 Nov. 2452 Some 'gees'..Who go slantindicularly down the street.

Slanting, *vbl. sb.* [f. SLANT *v.* + -ING 1] The action of the verb; in quot. = *PERSPECTIVE sb.* 3.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1614) 136 Painted Tables (in which the art of Slanting is used) appear to the Eye, as if the parts of them were some higher, and some lower than the other.

Slanting, *adv.* and *phl. a.* [f. SLANT *v.* + -ING 2].

A. adv. In a sloping direction; slantingly.

a 1625 *Nomencl. Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), *Sheeg*, is that part of the keele, which is cut slanting [etc.]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Cut off slanting above the Bud, with a very sharp knife. 1893 HOPKES *Elem. Photogr.* 33 A thin nail driven slanting through the support...will make the framework quite firm.

B. phl. a. That slants or slopes; lying, situated, or directed, obliquely.

1688 MIDGE *Gl. Fr. Diet.* 11, To give a slanting blow. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 63 Hills, some of which were slanting, some headlong and impending. 1797-1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. 1. 353 The returning sun now shot a bright and slanting ray. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* 1. II. 1240 It continues a south-water. 1859 roof of the 302 All the

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 371 *Slanting Gobelin Stitch*, a name sometimes given to long or satin stitch. *Ibid.* 1251 *Slanting Stitch*, a variety of Double Crochet.

Slantingdicular (ly: see SLANTINDICULAR (LY).

Slantingly, *adv.* [f. SLANTING *phl. a.* + -LY.] In a slanting direction or position; with a slope or inclination; *aslant*, obliquely.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XII. prop. xvii. 380 Which it will the more aptly doo, if ye do abate slantingly the contrary anuses of the slitt of it. 1683 SNAPE *Anal. Herse* II. viii. 1602

The lance points slantingly Athwart the morning air. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 247 The afternoon sun as it shone slantingly through the stained window.

b. *fig.* Indirectly.

a 1677 BARROW *Pop's Supremacy* Wks. 1859 VIII. 9 It little mattereth, if he may strike princes, whether it be by a downright blow, or slantingly. 1694 SKRYPE *Cranmer* i. xxvi. 112 Slantingly through their Sides, striking at the Arch-bishop himself.

Slantingness, *rare*°. (See *quot.*)

1727 BAILEY (Vol. II), *Slaptingness*, Slantingness, going diagonally.

† **Slantling**, *adv.* *Obs.*—1 In 6 sklantlynge.

[f. SLANT *a.* + -LING 2.] Slantingly, obliquely.

Slantways (slantwāz), *adv.* [f. SLANT *a.* + -WAYS.] = next.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 497 A new street slanting slant-ways to one of the entrances of the town. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1855) 128 The two

clouds..went rolling slantways on the wind towards the west. 1895 TRISTRAM *Japan* 19 The four main islands of Japan stretch slantways through sixteen degrees of latitude.

Slantwise (slantwāz), *adv.* and *a.* [f. SLANT *a.* + -WISE.]

A. adv. In a slanting or sloping direction or position; slantingly, obliquely.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 93 Some maketh a hollownes, halfe a foot deepe, with fower sets in it, set slantwise a steepe. 1752 J. BARTMAN *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 38 In the mean time we were scaling poles slantwise in the ground. 1760-72 Tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 333 Three streets, which run slantwise up the eminence. 1843 F. W. FAIRBANK *Lett.* (1865) 194, I think of..how the sun is coming slantwise out of Langdale. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xvi. The wagon lying slantwise across the road.

fig. 1866 *Fortn. Rev.* June 637 When..they have an opportunity of looking slantwise at their own merits, and of praising themselves by implication.

B. adj. Slanting, oblique.

1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 129 From our windows we have a slantwise glimpse of the walls of St. John's College. 1858 WHITTIER *Telling the Bee* viii. The slantwise rain of light through the leaves. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp* 101 Its slantwise hand across the chest.

Slap (slap), *sb.*1 [a. LG. *slapp* (also *slappe*; G. *schlapp* and *schlappe*), of imitative origin; cf. SLAP *adv.* Older Da. *slap* is also from LG.]

The apparent instances in *Arthur & Merlin* (1838) 8084, *Pallad.* on *Husb.* (1873) iv. 763, *Palsgr.* 563, and *Milton Colasterion*, are errors for *slap*: see *FLAP sb.* 1 and 1 b.

1. A smart blow, esp. one given with the open hand, or with something having a flat surface; a smack; an impact of this nature.

1648 HEXMAN II, *Flabbe*, a Slash, or a Slap with a sword on the face. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 7 One..gott behind me in the Interim, and hit me a sound Slap on the Back. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 627 The leap, the slap, the haul. 1767 DICKERSTAFFE *Love in the City* i. ii, If we had not been in church, I would have hit her a slap in the face. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xviii, Not believing, that the knowledge. can be at once conferred by the slap of the flat of a sword. 1850 ARAB. *Nts.* (Rldgs.) 294 She seized her nurse's head, and gave her repeated slaps and blows. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Rough Recoll.* 1. ix. 216, I felt a slap on my back which nearly sent me down the companion-ladder.

a. A cut or stroke of something. *rare*—1.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xxi. (Roxb.) 2673 They can cutt through many wyers together at one slap of the shears.

c. At a slap, all at once.

1753 GRAY'S *Inn Jrnl.* No. 59, Loosing Ten Thousand Pounds at a Slap. 1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VII. 666 But we are losing our time in describing, Here at a slap we throw the whole tribe in.

d. A gust of wind.

1850-52 *Dict. of the English Language* at Sea v, A slap of wind the side.

reproof; a spoken or written attack or censure; a side-hit.

1736 DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH *Opin.* In *Corresp.* (1838) II. 207, I could easily forgive him (Swift) all the slaps he has given me and the Duke of Marlborough. 1791 HUME *Corr.* (1844) III. 30 You see on what topics they chose to magnify him [Foxe] at York. It is a slap at me. 1853 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 41, I much enjoyed the slaps you have given to the provincial species-monger. 1881 T. A. TROUTON *La Branta* II. 73 [He] could not help feeling severely the very vigorous slap on the face which had been administered to him.

b. An attempt, venture, go, at something.

1855 SHELLEY *H. Coverdale* i. We mean to have a slap at the rabbits. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 270 Come, lads!..take another slap at them; we must get on deck somehow. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 417 He dashed off to Adelaide for a slap at copper.

c. A quick trip or dash.

1901 P. FOUNTAIN *Deserts N. Amer.* ix. 163, I..collected the wherewithal for another slap across country.

Slap, *sb.*2 *Sc.* Also 5-7 slop, 5-6 slope. [a. MDu. or MLG. *slop*: cf. Du. and LG. *slopf*, LG. *slupf*, MG. *sluff*, G. *schluff* (dial. *schluff*), opening, gap, narrow passage, hiding-place, etc. The change of o into a before p is normal in Sc.; cf. *drap* drop, *tap* top, etc.]

It is possible that *slope* and *slopes* in the alliterative *Morte Arthure* 2977 and 3923 belong to this word, but in neither passage is the sense quite clear.

1. A breach, opening, or gap in a wall, fence, hedge, etc.

c. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 179 Bot sloppis in the way left be. So large, and of sic quantite, That fyffe hundir mycht sammy nryde In at the sloppis, syde for syde. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xi. 3256 Pan bar fais...Sloppis in syndry placis made. 1513 DOUGLAS *Envid* II. viii. 77 He..throw the 3et ane large wyndo mackis; By the quhilk slop the place within apperis. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xvi. 149 Lyk..

a 1693 110 Quhen he was cuming to Dunsay with hir out of the slap. 1685 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 339 Throwing down ane slap in the Trinity Churchyard gale lately builded up be the magistrats. 1762 Dr. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1880) 241 Here you see a Slap, then a Stone lang-

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a 1693 110 Quhen he was cuming to Dunsay with hir out of the slap. 1685 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 339 Throwing down ane slap in the Trinity Churchyard gale lately builded up be the magistrats. 1762 Dr. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1880) 241 Here you see a Slap, then a Stone lang-

ing over, as portending its Speedy Fall. 1873 BRUCE *Peor* *Malit* 37 To sink thro' slaps, an' reave an' seal, At stacks o' peace. 1875 SCOTT

a 1693 110 Quhen he was cuming to Dunsay with hir out of the slap. 1685 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 339 Throwing down ane slap in the Trinity Churchyard gale lately builded up be the magistrats. 1762 Dr. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1880

1712 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Perplexed Lovers* iii, Hark ye, Monsieur, if you don't march off I shall play you such an English Courant, of slap-dash, presently, that shan't out of your Ears this Twelvemonth.

2. Roughcast.

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* 1. 330 *Slapdash*, roughcast, or liquid coating of buildings. 1853 *Exeter Dioc. Archit. Soc.* IV. 166 Masons actually laying slapdash thickly on the exterior. 1886 *Cent. Mag.* July 423 The gray slap-dash is filled with red granite pebbles.

b. *north. dial.* (See quot.)

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Slab*, or *Slap-dash*, a cheap mode of colouring rooms [1829 by dashing them with a brush], in imitation of paper.

3. Carelessness, roughness, or want of finish in style or workmanship; writing or work done in this style.

1826 *Examiner* 73/1 We are to be flabbergasted for some time to come with slap-dash in support of the commercial wisdom of our ancestors. 1876 W. WHITE *Holid. in Tyrol* ix. 74 English folk are too fond of slap-dash in their writing. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Feb. 146/3 As a specimen of newspaper 'slapdash' we may point to the description of General Ignatieff.

b. With reference to painting: (cf. 2).

1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 739/2 The energetic slap-dash of the landscape and sky. 1886 *Ibid.* 14 Aug. 215/3 Curing our water-colourists of the too prevalent tendency to mere slapdash as the only way of expressing strength.

4. *north. dial.* (See quot.)

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Slapdash*, a thoughtless, impetuous fellow.

Hence *Slap-dash v. intr.*, to write, work, etc. in a slap-dash or offhand manner or style; *trans.* (see quot. 1828). Also (*in nounce* use) *Slapdashery*, *Slapdashically adv.*

1820 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1820) 99 'Come,' said he...with that slap-dash into the thickest of any question that started itself. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Slapdash*, to rough-cast. 2. To colour rooms by dashing them with a brush. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Rev.* lii, These latter friends say, pretty

MORGAN *N.* warnings which a biographer had ever received against what I must call the slapdashness of assertion. 1872 *Dublin Rev.* April 380 Many novelists have taken the Crimean war for their theme...but they do not 'slapdash'.

Slape (sləp), a. *north. dial.* [a. ON. *slēip-r* (Icel. *slēipur*, Norw. *slēip*) slippery.]

1. Slippery; smooth. Also *fig.*, crafty, cunning, deceitful.

1560 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 414 Who so will do after me Full slape of thift then shal he be. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol.* Angl. *Slape*, quod agro nostro Linc. lubricum & mollem signat. 1691 RAY *N. C.* '...ice, or a dirty path. 1811- Linc. (Notes). 1835 *Blackw.* 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 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2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000.

2. Of ale: (see quots.).

1671 in SKINNER *Etymol.* Angl. [with Latin explanation, translated by Ray]. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Slape-ale*: Lincoln. Plain ale as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scum-grass, or mixed with any other liquor. 1742 GAZZ in *Mem. W. Stukely* (Surtees) i. 238 His old companions say they will in a little time bring him back again to slape-ale. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Slape-ale*, rich, soft or smooth ale. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Lincs.*, *Slape*, strong, soft and sweet (applied to ale).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *slape-faced*, *-fingered*, *-haired*, etc.; *slape-face* (see quot. 1847); also, a smooth-faced man.

For other combs. of this type, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (c. 1890) 75 Left-handed *son* *foetus* (1858) 63 For *neane* (1847) HALLOW.

Slape-face, a smooth-faced, heavily mouthed hypocrite. 1834 W. BLACK *J. Shakespear* i, If he have a red beard, I will not have him... If he be a slape-face, I will have none of him. 1890 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 392 There were...two distinct breeds [of dogs]: the slape haired and the rough-haired.

Slape, obs. form of SLEEP.

Slapjack (sləp'dʒæk). Also *slap-jack*, *slap jack*. [*f.* SLAP *v.* + JACK *sb.*]

1. U.S. A griddle-cake. Cf. FLAPJACK 1.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1825) 438 Dainty slapjacks, well buttered, and garnished with honey or treacle. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clorkin*, (1862) 97 A dish of real Connecticut Slap Jacks, or Hominy. 1872 C. KISS *Sterea Nevada* vii. 148 Such dainties as thrice-turned slapjacks.

2. A card-game in which a player gains by being the first to slap a jack when played.

1887 MISS BRADDOCK *Like & Unlike* v, He would labour with sublime patience at the perplexity of 'Muggins' or 'Slap-Jack', two games of cards, to enliven the dullness of a purely literary evening.

† **Slappaty-pouch**. Obs.-1 [*f.* SLAP *v.*]

† Slapping of the hands against the sides in order to warm oneself.

c. 1700 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead Wks.* 1720 II. 151 We have even ti and...I (c.

Slappe.

1674 RAY *S. & E. Co. Words*, *A Slappel*, a piece, part, or portion, *Swiss*. [Hence in Grose, etc.]

Slapper¹ (slæpə). [*f.* SLAP *v.* + -ER.]

1. *dial.* A large thing or object; a big, strap-

1781 *Slappe*. Miss E. sons and things, but most frequently to over-grown females. *Ibid.* 'She's a slapper.'

2. One who slaps; *spec. in Pottery*.

1780 TOMLINSON *Art's & Mann's Ser. in Pottery* 32 The workman called the slapper takes a mass of the paste, weighing from sixty to seventy pounds, and dashes it down on a bench before him. 1880 C. MASON *Forty Shires* 159 When the clay is to be used, the slapper does his work.

3. An implement used for slapping with.

a. 1886 H. S. BROWN *Autobiog.* (1889) iv. 18 Mr. Stowell had on his desk a broad wooden slapper, for he smitten with which we were commanded to hold out our hands.

Slapper 2. *rare* -2. [*f.* SLAP *v.* 3] (See quot.)

1611 CORN., *Licheur*, a flicker, lapper, or slapper vp of **Slapper**, *sb.* *Derby mining*. Also *slap* (p)it.

[? dim. of OF. *esclache* shiver, splinter.] A splinter or shiver of ore, etc.

1768 MERTON in Whitehurst *Form. Earth* (1778) 183 They fly out in such slappits, smooth on one side. 1813 FAREY *Derbyshire* I. 250 Large Slapits, Spels or fragments fly off, sometimes with loud explosions.

Hence **Slappet** *v.*

1813 FAREY *Derbyshire* I. 367 On his return, [he] finds all the Vein-stuff so furrowed, spelled, or slapped off.

† **Slappiness**. Obs.-1 [Cf. DN. *slap* soft.]

Softness, flabbiness.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anal.* iii. vi. 142 For this cause Infants do not presently speak nor reason, because the slappiness of their brain gives nat pas-age to the Ideas.

Slapping, *vb.* *sb.* 1 [*f.* SLAP *v.* 1] The action of the vb., in various senses; an instance of this.

1632 in SHEERWOOD. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 67 (1713) II. 166 Our Author's next Charge...is the slapping of the Pew-dorers in Prayer-time. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1699) 378 The Town made answer with the slapping of their slings. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 52 The patting and slappings of the Fugians. 1897 KIRKING *Capt. Courageous* 70 There was an incessant slapping and chatter at the bows now, varied by a solid thud.

attrib. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* i. viii. 154 That smart, slapping sound, produced by an open hand upon tender flesh. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 44 The loud, vibrating, prolonged, presystolic bruit and slapping first sound [of the heart].

b. *spec. in Pottery*. (See quots.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 460 When the clay is required for the thrower the process of *slapping* follows next. This is performed by a strong man, who places a large mass...upon a bench. He then cuts the mass through, and taking up the piece thus cut off, he casts it down again on the mass below. 1880 JANVIER *Pract. Keramics* iv. 44 Just before using, the paste for this often undergoes the process of 'slapping'.

Slapping, *vb.* *sb.* 2 [*f.* SLAP *v.* 3] (See quot.)

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 124 The first run was at a slapping pace. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xlii, Billy gave the little black mare her head, and away she went at a slapping pace. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix. 428 One giraffe-cow, going at a slapping gallop a long way ahead over a villainous country.

2. Of horses: Big, powerfully built (sometimes implying ability to travel quickly).

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* 376 Besides 'sloughs' there occur in Broadhaven and elsewhere, small but very deep troughs of finely fractured culm, which are called 'slashes'. These (as far as my knowledge goes) are peculiar to Pembrokeshire. 1849 — *Siluria* (1854) 275 The stone-coal has been for the most part shivered into small fragments, and is frequently accumulated in small troughs or hollows, the 'slashes' of the miners.

Slash (slæʃ), *v.* Also 4 slash, 6-7 slassh, [perh. ad. OF. *esclachier* to break; used once in the Wycliffite Bible, but otherwise recorded only from the middle of the 16th cent.]

1. *trans.* To cut or wound with a sweep or stroke of a sharp weapon or instrument; to gash, † hew.

1382 Bibl. 1 *Kings v.* 18 (MS. Bodl. 959). The grete stones... which be masonys of Salomon... han slascht [altered to ouerscorchyd]. 1587 TURBERY *Trag. Tales* (1837) 42 Slashing the Lady with his fauchion fell. 1595 NASHE *Saffron Walden Wks* (Grosart) III. 114 Hewd and slasht he had heene as small as chippings, if he had not played ducke Fryer. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* iii. iii. 111 *Law* 664 Alas! some of us shall with Scythes be slasht. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1877) I. 14 Where all their confederates and neighbours... cut and slashed their fore heads in token of sorrow. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. xxxviii. 152 Some slashed their arms with sharp knives, making the blood spring out. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 518 The thighs with fire consumed, they... slasht the remnant, pierced it with spits [etc.]. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chever's Whaler's Advent.* v. (1856) 67 The miner with a two-handed knife slashes it nearly through into thin slices. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Fleet* II. xviii. There are few things a woman... would not do to save two friends from hacking and slashing each other.

refl. 1652-62 HEYLYN *Cosmog.* iv. (1682) 64 Most hideously to slash themselves in all parts of their bodies.

b. To cut off or out with a sweeping or sharp stroke.

1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* 597 Therefore Fabius, stand not lingring. But presently slash off his trayterous head. 1625 PUGHAS *Pilgrimage* II. 1724 Their own flesh they slash off in morsels. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth* xix. I will slash the eyes out of his head with my poniard! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. vii. Already one poor Invalid has his right hand slashed off him.

2. *intr.* To deliver or aim cutting blows (also const. *at*); to make gashes or deep wounds.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Hiv. Euen so... was Syr Arthur Darcy slasht at with swoordes, and... hurt vpon the wedding fynger of hys right hande. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 15 The knights... Broke their rude troupees... Hewing and slashing at their idle shades. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Spr.* 7. viii. 261 Swoordes flew out, most fercele hissing, percing, cutting, slashing. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 349 Knights... when they slash, and cut to pieces. Doe all with civill addresses. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 317 V. Spatz we us'd both to push and slash. 1794 MRS. RAOLCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi. The enemy... will fall to, cutting and slashing, till he makes them all rise up dead men. 1846 LANOOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 291 Then did he slit them with his thumbnail, and then did he pare and slash away at them again. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* 44 In the fights... these lads hacked and slashed with the same tremendous spirit.

1595 NASHE *Saffron Walden Wks* (Grosart) III. 114 He would needs... hewe and slash with his Hexameters. 1865 CARLYLE *Frask.* Gl. xix. vii. (1879) VIII. 225 The Austrians... will not go, till well slashed into, and torn out by sheer beating.

b. To strike violently or at random; to lay about one with heavy blows; to move rapidly and violently, etc. Also with *down*, *out*.

a 1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 88 They that do drudgery-work, slash, and puff, and swear. 1839 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 236 Boshell came up rather distressed... and endeavored to slash out. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* 159 We... came slashing down with the mad current into the narrow passage between the dykes. 1901 *Scotsman* 10 Sept. 7/3 Williamson... slashed to the enclosure.

3. *trans.* To cut slits in (a garment) and so expose to view an under-garment or a lining of a contrasting colour; to vary with another material or colour in this way.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 9 A Coat slasht to hang back to shew their Sleeves. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii. A puffed out with cloth vii. Those enormous

nd galeoned. 1898 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 11 Feb. A morning dress was made with... cuff sleeves to match, slashed with bright colour.

transf. 1883 DOVE *Miscel. Clarke* 25 The sun sinking slowly behind a fog-bank had slashed the whole western sky with scarlet streaks.

4. To cut with a scourge or whip; to lash, whip, thrash severely.

1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* iv. iv. You know where you were taw'd lately, both lash'd, and slash'd you were in Bridewell. 1688 HOUME *Armoury* iii. 266/1 Here I stand, with whip in hand To slash all those that do oppose Good Husbandry. 1710 MEDLEY No. 12. The Emperor order'd to be daily beaten and slash'd in the face with whips, and scourges. 1801 he to the market-place whips! 1896 A. J. C. HARE *Story Life* I. iii. 173 He was very hot-temper'd, and slashed our hands with a ruler.

5. To rebuke or assail cuttingly; to criticize severely or mercilessly. Also *absol.*

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* Pref. 4 History must not cauterise, and slash with Malice, those Noble Parts. 1659 PELL *Impr. Sea* Ded. a 5 b. Because you have Authority... to cut the comb of that, which this Book so sharply slashes, and re-proves in the Sea. 1734 NORTH *Examen* II. iv. 55 If we would see him in his Altitudes, we must go back to the

House of Commons... There he cuts and slashes at another Rate. 1771 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 121, I do not think myself bound to defend the character of even the best of kings. Pray slash them, and spare not. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* v. Criticism is a great science and may be divided into three branches: viz. 'to tickle, to slash, and to plaster'.

6. To crack (a whip); to bring down in a slashing manner.

1650 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* vi. ii. 220 She slash'd a whip which she had in her hand; the cracks thereof were... loud and dreadful. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arith.* ix. 305 He slashed his breaded whip. 1852 MRS. STONE *Uncle Tom's C.* iii. 13 Slashing his whip so near the horse that the creature was frightened. 1899 WERNER *Capt. Locusts* 113 She brought her switch down on the old grey's flank; and then... slashed it sharply across her own shoulders.

7. To beat, tread down.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxiii. 18 Where the herds have slashed down the high grass.

8. Used adverbially to denote action or sound.

a 1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 71 A Whip that cry'd Slash. 1839 *John Bull* 21 Aug. Here, said he, and slash went the knife.

Slashed (slæʃt), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Of garments: Having vertical slits to show a contrasting lining; in mod. use, having a piece of material of a different colour inserted.

1633 SHIRLEY *Triumph of Peace* Plays (1888) 441 Confidence in a slashed doublet parti-coloured. 1649 QUARLES *Virgin Widow* III. i. Like a Cavalier, in a slash suit. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 79 Charles I. with ruff, ribband, and slashed habit. 1822 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. Slashed sleeves and pockets, which are peculiar to the British cavalry, when the officers or men wear long coats. 1887 *The Lady* 20 Jan. 37 Another [costume] of black velvet and white silk, with slashed sleeves.

2. Gashed, cut; deeply wounded. Also *absol.*

1825 SCOTT *Retrospect* III. A sound skin is better than a slashed one. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alton* (1860) II. 143 Chopping into small pieces the already slashed and slain.

3. *Bot.* Deeply cut; lacinated.

1839 LINCOLN *Introd. Bot.* 138 Where leaves are extremely divided... we say... that the leaf is multifid, lacinated, decomposed, or slashed. 1856 HENSLOW *Bot. Terns* 174 Slashed, where a surface is divided by deep and very acute incisions.

Slasher (slæʃə), [f. SLASH *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who slashes; a fighter, a bully; a slashing fellow.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *The Blacksmith* xxxii. With slashers, slaues and snuffers so falshod is in price, The simple faith is deadly sinne, and vertue counted vice. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 57, l. 1. behold the glorious picture of that most-threatening Slasher. 1611 CORER, *Chamailleur*, a slasher, a swash-buckler. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* slasher, a bullying riotous fellow. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* vi. The worn-out acerbity of an old slasher [see reviewer]. 1836 in C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) II. 495 Mrs. Villiers, in galloping to cover... was pitched off, and frightened even the hard-hearted Melton Slasher. 1859 *Slating Dict.* 95 *Slasher*, a powerful roisterer, or pugilist. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Shellbacks* 291 We'll make a slasher of him in a little bit.

b. *pl.* (See quot. 1802.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Slashers*, a nickname which was given during the American war to the 28th regiment of foot. 1848 THACKERAY *Lt.* 28 July. The other regiment in garrison at Canterbury, the Slashers if you please. 1898 *Times* 10 Jan. 12/6 When my original regiment, the 28th Gloucester-hire, the gallant 'Slashers', arrived home from India in 1865.

2. A sword; a weapon for slashing.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii. 'Had he no arms?' asked the Justice. 'Ay, ay, they are never without bakers and slashers.' 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 445/2 The creese... makes a frightful wound, whether used as a slasher or a stickler.

b. A billhook.

1882 HAY *Brighter Brit.* I. 286 A billhook, or slasher... for the purpose of clearing all the undergrowth. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 10/3 Ooe... was armed with a 'slasher', used for cutting hedges.

c. An implement used in brick-making to detect stones in the clay.

1889 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* v. 129 The hand-temperer then cuts through the small pile of clay with a tool termed a 'slasher'.

3. A severe criticism or review.

1849 *Ainsworth's Mag.* Dec. 535 Writing squibs or slashers for electioneering purposes. 1888 THACKERAY *Lt.* 27 Dec. A request for a notice might bring a slasher down upon you.

4. A form of sizing-machine for yarn, so called on account of its rapid working.

1862 *Catal. Brit. Exhib.*, *Brit. Div.* I. § 1515 Sizing Machine, commonly called Slasher, for sizing or dressing, and afterwards drying the warp preparatory to being woven. *Ibid.*, Slasher-sizing machine. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1299/1 In the slasher... the yarn runs through boiling size.

Slashing, *vb. sb.* [f. SLASH *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb; cutting; gashing.

1595 NASHE *Saffron Walden Ep. Ded.* Discoursing of

do you go on with your new cutting and slashing? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 655 Special orders were given... that the swords should be made rather for stabhing than for slashing.

attrib. 1670 AUBREY *Miscell.* (1890) App. 214 Their servants... (in that slashing age) did commonly bang one another's hucklers.

2. The action of making a slit in a garment in

order to show the lining or an under-garment of a contrasting colour; the opening thus made.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 221 The elegant fashion of slashing... stuff of a d

b. A piece of material inserted in a garment of a different colour to form a contrast.

1887 *Sporting Life* 2 July 3/1 A dress of creamy white material with a pale pink slashing. 1888 *Athenum* 27 Oct. 551/3 Brocaded trains gleaming fitfully with slashings of exquisite pink.

3. A heavy downpour of rain.

1828 MRS. S. C. HALL *Sketches Irish Char.* (1842) 74 The rain fell in slashings, like hail.

4. U.S. A place where the trees have been blown down; a clearing made by a storm.

1894 *Outing* XXIV. 186/2 When we got into a spruce thicket or an old 'slashing'—the track of a hurricane.

Slashing, *pp. a.* [-ING.]

1. Severely critical; cuttingly sarcastic.

1735 *Poet. Sat.* 164 From slashing Bentley down to piddling Tibbals. 1841 DE QUINCY *Homer* I. Wks. 1857 VI. 312 The Alexandrian critics, with all their slashing insolence, showed themselves sons of the feeble. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Organ.* 3 assertion, are falling into 457 A deliberate and slas

2. That slashes or cuts severely.

1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 70 Being 'called out' by one of these slashing gentlemen. 1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 502 'The way in which he cramps up his calves and toes as the next slashing blow is about to come down. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 121. In every mill there are other saws... such as 'slashing' saws for cutting slabs.

3. Spirited; dashing; full of vigour.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. There goes the pride of Perth—there go the slashing craftsmen. 1852 BRISTOL *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 276 They were mostly what would be called slashing men, who could do a great deal and do it well. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 May 495/3 The Stockwell colt... was a slashing horse.

Comb. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. A long-armed, bare-headed, slashing-looking player coming to the wicket.

b. Of actions; esp. of pace, rapid.

1824 W. IRVING *Tales Trav.* I. 54 My grandfather rode jollily along, in his easy slashing way. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* iii. They all went off at a slashing pace. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May. Making a slashing drive to the off for 4.

4. Very large or fine; splendid.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. vii. Some fair creature with a slashing fortune at her disposal. Hence *Slashingly adv.* in a slashing manner; vigorously; severely.

1843 *Tait's Review*

Slashing nature.

1862 CARLYLE *Frask.* Gl. xii. (1872) IV. 54 Its wit is very copious, but flashy, bantery.

Slat (slæt), *sb.* 1 Forms: a. 4-7 sclat, 5 sklat, 6 sklat(e), 6-7 sclat. b. 4-7, 9 slat, 6-7 slatte, 5- slat. [ad. OF. *esclat* (mod.F. *éclat*) splinter, shiver, piece broken or split off anything, related to OF. *esclater* to burst, of doubtful origin (cf. *Eclat sb.*)]

With the following example, in which the sense is not clear, cf. *slate-incense* s.v. SLATE sb. 1 7-1345-6 *Ely Sac.* Rolls II. 133 In xxxiiij libris de slat' prociens 'empt.' 5. 84.

1. A roofing-slate; a thin slab of stone used for roofing. Now dial.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke v.* 19 By the sclat is thei senten him down with the bed in to the myddil. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 1399 There lyme is copous, And sclattes also for hous. c. 1440 *Przem. Parv.* 439 Slat, or slat stone, laticeria, ymbret. 1521 in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 399 No man shall hold... anny strau or tache house... unless they be covered with sklattes. 1565 *Wills & Inv.* C. C. (Surtees, 1835) 234 For ij. foder of sclatts carring from plansworth. 1627 DRAYTON *Mythidia* vi. The Rooft, instead of Slats, Is couer'd with the skinnis of Batts. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Autb.* 391 All the houses of the Village were cover'd with slats or tiles. 1823—in many dialect glossaries (chiefly Midland and Southern). 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Slatt*, a thin slat of stone used to cover buildings, distinct from what are called slates.

transf. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 55 He unheled churches roves and coppes but were i-lleled wip slattes of bras, and took away be slattes.

b. Used to denote a certain shape.

1634 *Love's Chirug.* 354 Part of the bone is superficially separated like unto a little splch or slat. 1665 HOOKER *Mitrogr.* 81 The Figure of them is for the most part flai, in the manner of Slats. 1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirug.* (1693) 377 Sediment like Meal, is ill. If like Slats, worst.

c. A large slab of stone. *rare.*

1894 CROCKETT *Mad Sir Uchtrud* v. 61 The hurn comes down over broad slats of granite.

2. A writing-slate. Now dial.

c 1390 P. CHAUCER *Merciles Beante* 34 Love hath my name y-strike out of his slat. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 63 Draw a Circle on a Slat or Paper. 1823 [see 3].

3. Slate used for roofing buildings. Now dial.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18362 Their caste al down the worthi wonces, Led & tyle, sclat & stones. 1412-3 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 76 Et in ij M^l sclat emptis. 1581 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1820) 413 He shall... cover the same... wth slatt. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. *Columns* 43 Built out of Brick, of rusty Tiles, and Slat. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 360 Slat, slate, either

that used at school, or to roof houses, or what is found among coals.

† **b.** Slate, or some slaty substance, used in the form of powder, esp. as a medicine; *Irish slat*, alum-slate. (Cf. *SLATE* sb.¹ 4 b.) *Obs.*

1639 T. DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* 265 Take of black or hlewslat, and make it into fine powder. 1643 SIR B. GRENVILLE *MS. Letter*, I am something sore, and did spilt blood two daies... I had no slat, neither do I now need it. 1665 SIR R. HOWARD *Committee* iii, Go in and take some Irish slat by way of Prevention, and keep your self warm. 1684 in *Phil. Trans.* XX, 271 Irish Slat Pulveriz'd, and infus'd in Water... would impart its Vitriolick Quality.

† **c.** Slate as a variety of stone or rock. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 896 Slat, Jet, and Marble shall escape my pen, I overpass the Salt-mount Oromene, 1684 *Grew Museum*, iii. ii. 329 A Metalline Slat from the Tin-Mines. 1697 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII, 467 The Slat above this Coal afforded only Stalks of Plants.

4. A long narrow strip of wood or metal, used for various purposes.

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 189 Nailing of slats, old hoops, or laths, on the two sides and fore end of the cart. 1828-32 WEBSTER *s.v.*, The slats of a cart or a chair. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biogr.*, R. Ware I. 242 The bulk of those now in bed must have lain on the slats of the bedstead. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* Life 28 Arranged in transverse rows, like slats on a blind. 1890 HALLETT *1000 Miles* 277 When the floors are of split bamboo... the interstices between the slats are many and often large.

b. In vehicles: (see *quots.*).

1794 W. FELTON *Chariot* (1801) I. 31 The side pieces are in a centre pin or bolt to the *Northampton, Gloucester, &c.* 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2199/1 *Slat*, a bent strip which bows over the seat and forms one of the ribs of the canopy.

5. **b.** Basket-making. (See *quots.*)

1837 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* I. 153 The larger ones [i.e. osiers] forming the slat and skeleton of the baskets. 1841-2 *Tombinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) I. 109/1 In this way the foundation of the basket, called the *slat* or *slate*, is formed. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 423/1 The whole now forms what is technically called the *slat* [sic], which is the foundation of the basket.

b. *dial.* A hurdle.

1883 C. R. SMITH *Retros.* I. 4 Some open hurdles, or slats as they are called in Kent.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In senses 1-3, as *slat-coal*, *-pen*, *-pin*, *-stone*.

1412-3 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 76 In *slatpynnes* emptis xxd. 1436-7 *Ibid.* 114 Et in *slatpynnes* et *tylpyynnes* emptis liij. 1440 [see 1]. 1669 *Scrimm's Mariner's Mag.* vi. xii. 195 If you make it upon a *Slat* Pen... you may wipe the Arch, that is lightly drawn by a *Slat Pen*, off at pleasure. 1719 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 222 This resembles a *Slat-Coal* of a Lead colour.

b. In sense 4, as *slat-awning*, *-bar*, *-bottom*, *-matting*.

Various other combs. are given by Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2199/1 A corrugated iron *slat-awning*. *Ibid.* 2202/1 *Slat-matting*, a floor covering of wooden slats or veneers on a flexible fabric, which may be rolled like a carpet. 1876 *Voyage & Stevenson's Athl. Dict.* 188/1 *Slat Bar*, the bar of a sieve hollowed timber between the splinter bar and bolster. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 819/2 The olives are first dried in trays with *slat* bottoms.

Slat (slæt), sb.² [*f.* *SLAT* v.²]

1. A slap; a slapping blow. *Now dial.*

1611 CORCOR, *Truelife*, a trowell-full; or, a clap, slat, or slap with a Trowell. 1746 *Examiner* (Siddons) (E. D. S.) 101 Ad i chell g' thar... a slat in the chops. 1837 in Devon and Somerset use see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*. 1898 T. HARVEY *Wessex Poems* 47 *Slat* and *skids* slats since war began never saw recruit or veteran.

2. A sudden gust or blast of wind.

1849 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. The sail... by a slat of the wind blew in under the yard with a fearful jerk.

Slat, sb.³ *rare* -1. In 8 slatt. [*a.* Irish *slat* rod, measuring stick.] (See *quots.*)

1780 *Young Tour* Rel. I. 348 *Fritz*... at a slatt or measure, four feet two inches long, and to 20 inches wide.

Slat (slæt), sb.⁴ [*Irish*]. A salmon out of season; a spent salmon.

1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb. An unclean and unseasonable salmon of the species called 'lets' in Scotland and 'slats' in Ireland. 1882 *Day Fishes* Gl. Brit. II. 69 After spawning this fish [salmon] is a kelt or slat. 1886 *Fish* 27 Feb. 261/1 These 'slats' would then escape, and the cause of a great injury to the fishing be prevented.

Slat (sant): see *SLATE* sb.²

Slat (slæt), v.¹ Also 7 slatt. [*f.* *SLAT* sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To cover with slates. *Now dial.*

c 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1886) 61 *Sche* made the cloystr... and slattid it. 1615 Sir R. Boyle in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) I. 79, I compounded with John Lambert to slatt my new stable in yoghall. 1657 in *Earwaker E. Cheshire* (1877) I. 14 Paid for slattung the Lych porch. 1881 in *Evans's Lich. Gloss.*

2. To furnish, or make, with slates.

1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 66 The hay-rack is slatted so closely that the sheep cannot put their heads through the bars.

Slat (slæt), v.² Also 3 slattie, 9 *dial.* *slat*. [*Of* doubtful origin. Some of the senses resemble those of *ON. sleita* to slap, splash, etc., but this would not readily account for the currency of the word in south-western dialects. In sense 4 perh. partly imitative: cf. *SLATTEN* v.²]

1. *trans.* To flap, cast, dash, impel quickly and with some force. *Const. down, against, on*, etc.

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a 1225 *Anar. R.* 212 Hwon heo ihreo3 bet god, heosleated3 [v.r. slatted] adun boa two here aren. 1611 CORCOR, *s.v.* *Flacquer*, He squashed, slat, or squat her downe there. 1787 GROSE *Progn.* Gloss, To slat on, to dash against, or cast on anything. 1850 SCORESBY *Chester's Whalerian's* Adv. xii. (1858) 186 The danger from a whale's flukes and fins, as the monster slues and slats them round. c 1866 STATION *Rays* fr. *Loominary* 37 If he comes this way ogen... aw'll slat some water on him. 1897 HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 95 She'll slat the letters down every which way, and you've got to hunt 'em out for yourself.

b. To knock off by impact or pulling.

1871 DE VERE *Americanisms* 545 Fishermen on the Eastern coast, who disengaged mackerel and other delicate-fished fish by slatting them off the hook.

2. To strike, beat; to knock out.

1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1034/2 A butcherlie knave named Fulks... slat him in the head with a cluh. 1604 MARSTON *Makelent* iv. iii. *Men*. How did you kill him? *Mat.* Slatted his braines out. 1837 - in south-western dialect (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

3. *intr.* (See *quots.*) *dial.*

1838 HOLLIDAY *Prose Dict.*, To slat or slat, to beat against a window. Why the water's itly.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. The great jib flying off to leeward and slatting so as almost to throw us off the boom. 1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxvi. The canvas slatting out and in, in great highs. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *A Sailor's Sweetheart* III. vi. 256 The sail slatted so violently that it was as much as we could do... to get the canvas up to leeward.

b. In other contexts: To flap or slap.

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Court* of K. Arthur I. 120, I couldn't seem to stand that shield slatting and banging... about my breast. 1897 - *Mun* that corrupted *Hail-lyb*, etc. (1900) 333 The removable desk-board's been taken away, and nothing left for disorderly members to slat with.

Hence *Slatt'ing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 94/1 All hands... jumping aloft like monkeys to roll up the slatting canvas. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* I. 46 Every moment this terrible slatting threatened her other spars.

Slat (slæt), v.³ *Now dial.* [*prob. ad. OF. esclater* to break in pieces: cf. *SLAT* sb.¹] *intr.* and *trans.* To split.

1607 TORSELL *Four's*, *Beasts* 415 It [the nail] slatted and shinereth in the driving into two parts. 1609 HOLLAND

(chiefly south-western).

† **Slat**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* -1 [*f.* *SLAT* v.¹] Baited.

c 1300 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 He slatted as a slat swyn that hengeh is eren.

Slatch (slætʃ).? *Obs.* [*A derivative of OE. slæc* SLACK *v.*, with normal palatalization.]

1. = *SLASH* sb.⁴ *rare*.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* (1892) 91 A slatch they call a pece of coal by itselfe found in the erthe and is quickle digged about and no more to be found of that pece.

2. *Naut.* + *a.* The slack of a rope. *Obs.*

a 1625 *Nonnet. Navalis* (Hark. MS. 2301) 126 When... parts of a Callor or Roape doth hang slack... then they say hiale the Slatch of the Roape or Cabell. [Hence in *Boteler*, *Holme*, *Harris*, etc.] 1627 *Carr. Smith* *Stannan's Gram.* ix. 39 Hale vp the slatch of the Lee-hoing. By Slatch is meant the middle part of any rope hang over board.

b. A brief respite or interval; a short period or spell (of some kind of weather, etc.).

a 1625 *Nonnet. Navalis* (Hark. MS. 2301). When it hath beene a sett of foule weather and that there comes an Interim... of faire weather... they call it a litle Slatch of faire weather. [Hence in *Boteler*, *Holme*, *Harris*, etc.]

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 79 Wee could neuer have a cleere slatch from Ice, to have it vp. 1703 SIR H. SHERR *Medit. Sen* in *Ld. Hallifax's Misc.* 9 At certain times in the Winter Season, they take their Slatches of Flood and Elth according to their Occasions. 1730 WIGLESWORTH *Jrnl. of the Lyell* - - - - - Hard... so [we] must wait for

Dict. Marit. applied to a transitory breeze of wind, or the length of it's duration. [Hence in later *Dicts.*]

Slate (slæt), sb.¹ Also (chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 4- slatate (5 slathate), sklat (9 sklet); 5-9 sklat (6 slatay), 5 sklatyt, 6 sklatit, 6-9 sklatit.

[*ad. OF. esclate* *ferm.*, in the same sense as *esclat* *masc.*, whence *SLAT* sb.¹ After c 1630 the forms with *sl-*, *skl-* are exclusively northern and Scottish. The earliest example of the form occurs in sense 3, but the development of the senses must have been the same as in *SLAT* sb.¹]

1. A thin, usually rectangular, piece of certain varieties of stone which split readily into laminae (see 4), used especially for the purpose of covering the roofs of buildings.

Also freq. called a *roofing-slate*, and with distinguishing terms as *blue*, *green*, *grey*, *white* *slates*. For the older *Sc.* use of the word see SKALLIE.

a. 1455 *Ann. Cnl. Rec. Dublin* (1829) 284 *Slattys*, borders, gortorys, schall lyf in the key be the space of xx. dayes. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Aris* (S.T.S.) 228 As a slate fell of a house and slew a man. c 1540 *Boorne The Boke for to Lerne* II. ij. Many tyles or slates. 1541 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 6-8 Because thair is sklatitis, lyne, and tymmer to be transport... to his said palice. 1832 CARRICK in *Whistle-Binkle* (1890) I. 213 Some o' them gaed over the sklates As weel's your dainty dow.

b. 1530 *Palsgr.* 706/1, I slate a house with stone slates. 1570 *LEVIN'S MAN.* 39/12 A Slate, lytle, tegula, later. 1600 J. PURY tr. *Levi's Africa* 202 The roofe is covered with certaine blacke stone or slates. 1662 *GOSWELL'S Principles* 36 The Roof... should be covered either with Lead or blew Slates. 1745 *Season. Advice* *Protestants* 17 The Houses, that were formerly in good Repair, and covered with Slates, decay. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Obs. Surg.* (1771) 65 A Slate fell upon her Head from the Top of an House. 1811 *FARREY Derbyshire* I. 428 At Sheffield these white and grey Slates are exclusively used. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xix. The house was built of cold grey stone, with a roof of slates. 1839 H. C. SEEDON *Builder's Work* (ed. 2) 237 Ordinary roofing slates are sold by the ton, and hence are called ton slates or weight slates.

b. A slab of slate, or other stony substance; a laminated rock.

1601 HOLLAND *Italy* xvii. viii. I. 506 It [the Columbine marl] will resolve and cleave into most thin slates or flakes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 27 The Irish Olean, a sea so shallow, and so full of rocks and slates [etc.]. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 500 He [the slater] supplies sawn slates for shelving in larders and dairies.

c. In phr. To have a slate loose or off, to be weak in intellect. (Cf. *FILE* sb.)

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* iii. i. The college tutor... facetiously likened his head to a roof, and said there was a slate loosed in it. 1860 *Slav. Dict.* 218 He has a slate loose. 1862 *Athenian* 27 Sept. 397 On too good terms with himself to think that... there is a 'loose slate', in his intellectual covering. 1865 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as n Flower* xxv. You must have a slate off this morning, Nell!

d. A flat piece or plate of some other material used for the same purpose as a roofing-slate.

1887 *Archit. Soc. Dict.* VII. 87 'Glass slates' in roofing to lofts are sometimes used to admit light. *Ibid.* 87 Shing with very strong zinc slates. 1893 *Spoc. Mechanic's Own Book* (ed. 4) 67 Shingles, or wooden slates, are made from hard wood.

2. A tablet of slate, usually framed in wood, used for writing on.

c 1391 *Chaucer Astrol.* ii. § 44 Consider thy rote furth... & entere hit in-to thysslate. *Ibid.* § 5 Take alle the signs... & wryte hem in by slate. 1571 *Dives Plautum* xlviii. Ye must search Angles of position agayne, and make them in the table. 1615 *Some cl.*

FEVER *Acc. E. 1714* & F. 112 A DOWRY plancheu over, which with Cotton they wipe out, when full, as we do from Slates or Table-Books. 1752 *Footy Taste* i. I can't remember her name, but 'tis upon the slate. 1768 *Tucker L. Nat.* II. i. iii. 39 We proceed in the same manner a person would who should undertake to draw any plan assigned him upon a slate. 1826 *Art Brewing* (ed. 2) 53 We will now work a brewing according to the example in the instructions, on a slate.

1884 *Jessie's Friend* xiv. (1890) 96, I have used a slate of this kind, which I call a Logical Slate, for more than twelve years. *transf.* 1897 *Army & Navy Stores* List 750 *Onal* Slates in Leather Frame. *Ibid.* 757 Porcelain Menu Slate.

b. *fig.* A record of any kind concerning or against a person; esp. in phr. a *clean slate*.

1868 E. YATES *Rocks Ahead* ii. ii. He had passed the wet sponge over the slate containing any records of his early life. 1889 *Ind. Mail* G. 27 Sept. 9/1, I can conceive nothing more desirable in the interests of these embarrassed tenants than that they should have a clean slate.

c. *U.S.* (See *quots.* 1888.)

1897 *N. York Tribune* 1 Mar. (Farmer). The facts about the latest Cabinet slate... are interesting, as showing... the course of President Hayes in choosing his advisers. 1884 *American* VIII. 232 In dictated nominations, in the making of 'slates' for obedient party acceptance. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commw.* iii. ix. 457 Some leading man... sketches up an allotment of places; and when this allotment has been worked out fully, it results in a Slate, i.e. a complete draft list of candidates to be proposed for the various offices.

3. Roofing-slates collectively, or the material from which these are made.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE's Salter* civ. 23 *Pat*... did treson [to the Israelites] forto less pain in werke of moriere and slate. 1394 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 116 In sal. Simonis Skalyan cooperantis et ponentis lapides de sklate. a 1513 *Skalyan Chron.* v. (1811) 113 He buylded a royall mynstre of lyne and stoon, and couered it with platys of syluer in stede of slate or leade. 1571 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 309 Ten leode of schait.

b. 1530 *Palsgr.* 707/2, I slate a house, I cover it with slate. 1555 *EODEN Decales* (Arb.) 194 *Mans* [also are covered] with slate or other stone. 1884 N. LUCHEFIELD *in Castan-heda's Cong. Ind.* i. xl. 94 A great cite, consisting of houses made of Earth, and couered over with broad stone or slue. c 1630 *Rusdon Surv.* *Devon* (1810) 8 Of late days quarries of slae are found out, wherewith they cover houses. 1657 *PRIMAAT City & C. Builder* 72 A Penhouse... covered with Tyles, Lead or Slate. 1725 *Fani*, *Dict. s.v. Slating*, Roofs cover'd with Slate, must be first Boarded over. 1841 *Venny Cycl.* XXI. 181/2 Houses of respectable appearance, roofed with slate.

4. An argillaceous rock of sedimentary origin, the different varieties of which have the common property of splitting readily into thin plates.

Many varieties are distinguished, esp. in *Geol.*, by special terms, as *clay*, *hornblende*, *mica*, *talc* *slate*. 1653 *COGANIAT*, *Pinto's Trav.* (1663) 254 The extreme trouble his people were at in planting their ladders against the walls by reason of their bad situation which was all of Slate. by reason of their bad situation which was all of Slate. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 764 There is also a sort of Mineral we call Slate, which is partly Coal, partly Alum-stone, partly Marcassite, which beag lid up in heaps and burnt, are used for hardening the Coal ways. 1738 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*

alumi is the stone called Black Slate, celebrated among the vulgar for its medicinal properties. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Leid. Disp.* (1818) 24 The ore is first calcined with a low heat, so as to destroy the bituminous matter of the slate. 1822 *Trans. Phil. Soc. Lond.* (1822) 266 The slate of Stonesfield limestone. 1872 RAYMOND The quartz is divided by a

horse of slate into two parts.

† b. *Irish slate*, alum-slate, formerly used medicinally in the form of powder. *Obs.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) III. 99 You must give him Irish slate quantum sufficit. 1742 *Compl. Family-Piece* i. 1. 22 Take of Irish Slate, *Sperma Ceti*, of each half Dram.

c. With a and pl. A kind or variety of slaty rock.

1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. Some Directions, whereby the last Goodness of any Slate may be Experimented. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Besides the Blue Slate, we have in England a Greyish Slate, call'd also Horsham Stone. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 171/2 Undulations on slates and sandstones of every geological age. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. App. 430 The cleavage of slates is therefore not a question of stratification. 1903 *MARR Agric. Geol.* 234 Mudstones which, owing to the subsequent impress of cleavage, usually occur as slates.

5. A bluish-grey colour like that of slate.

1832 *SIR W. CROOKES Dyeing & Tissue-Printing* 144 Light Slate. *Ibid.* 145 Slate on Cotton Wool. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Nov. 1/3 Far to the south, where the slate of the sea and the grey of the sky went together.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *Attrib.* in the senses 'made or consisting of slate', 'having the character of slate', as *slate-band*, *-bed*, *-bell*, *-book*, etc., *slate-clay*, *-coal*, *-marl*, *-spar* (see *quots.*).

1850 *The Pr. in Gall*

argillaceous stone, which is called in the country slate-band. 1839 *DE LA BECHE Rep. Geol. Cornwall* v. 184 The 'slate-beds' in the valley between Milton and Maristow. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v. A billiard-table with a slate-bed. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Proc. Met.* 458 On the eastern or 'slate belt' great activity is manifested. Most of the mines are situated near the contact of the slate and the granite. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Slate-book*, two or more slabs of framed slate bound together for writing on. 1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* i. 312 'Slate clay, shale. 1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 962 The strata of this section contain numerous varieties of slate-clay. 1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 72 'Slate-Coal... Colour intermediate between velvet-black and dark greyish-black. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal* n. 235 *Slate Coal*, a hard, dull variety of coal, not unlike Cannel. 1803 A. HUNTER *Geological Ess.* i. 233 A drachm of a friable 'slate-marla' afforded a residuum of eighteen grains of yellow sand. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* i. 238 Where this sort of marl has a thin laminated structure, it is frequently denominated *slate marl*. 1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 344 The aggregate of quartz and mica, is, when it is slaty, called 'slate mica, or shistose mica, or slaty mica. 1793 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* (1795) II. 344 The 'slate-rock' waters of this District are superior to those of any others. 1833 COLERIDGE *Remorse* i. 1, There where the smooth high wall of slate-rock glitters. 1786 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. App. 430 Fossil shells are found in these slate-rocks. 1758-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 99 [They] enter in the said house, and thenceforth take down the 'skilait ruffe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2201/2 The pitch of a slate roof should not be less than 1 in height to 4 of length. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xx. A devil's ally, that can change 'slate-shivers into Spanish dollars. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Slate slab*, a sheet or plate of slate. 1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* i. 508 'Slate Spar... Its colour is milk, greenish and reddish white. 1858 J. NICOL *Elem. Mineral.* 203 *Slate spar*, thin, lamellar, with a shining white pearly lustre and greasy feel. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 65 The character and features of this 'slate-stratum. 1865 J. R. LEITCH *Cornwall* 81 The 'slate-system [of rocks] has obtained its full share of such attention. 1531 *Leti. & Papers Hen. VIII* (1880) v. 183 Payment to John Cornelis of Handwary, for making of 'slate tile. 1778 *Englands's Gaz.* (ed. 2) 61, *Padbury*, The trade in slate-tiles. 1807 MUGGERIDGE *Notes & Queries Old France* II. 6 A lofty domicile, exhibiting laths, timbering and 'slate-work.

b. Instrumental, as *slate-formed*, *-spired*, *-stream*; *slate-thatcher*.

1648 HEXHAM II. *Een Schalle-decker*, a Slate-thatcher, or Coverer. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* i. 235 The thin slate-formed argillaceous strata of the coal metals. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* i. 28 Leckö Slott with her grand slate-spired towers. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xxv. (1899) 116, I had crossed more than one crest of the slate-strewn ranges.

c. Objective, as *slate-cutter*, *-maker*, *-picker*, etc.; *slate-cutting*, *-dressing*, etc.

1780 *Westm. Mag. Suppl.* 720/2 *Slate-maker* (s). 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Enclav. Metrop.* (1849) VI. 703/2 The slate-workers of Stonesfield. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2200/2 *Slate-cutter*, a machine for cutting the edges of roofing or other slates.

(b) 1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 329 The stone slag, or copper cinder, resulting from the slate-smelting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2203/2 *Slate-beveling*, *-cutting*, *-making*, *-trimming*, Machine. 1894 *Daily News* 13 June 5/2 Collecting data as to the methods of slate-dressing.

d. With names of colours, as *slate-blue*, *-brown*, *-grey*. Also *attrib.*, of a slate colour.

(a) 1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 152 Leek green, or slate blue. 1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 619 For several other shades as... slate grey. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vii. A slate-blue heron rose lazily off a dead bough. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 729 Latticed porticoes, and slate-brown paint.

(b) 1872 *Courts N. Amer. Birds* 233 Tail... entirely black, with only a slight slate tipping. 1859 SAUNDERS *Brit. Birds* 646 The adult in summer has a slate or greyish-black hood.

7. Misc. and special combs., as *slate-like* adj., *slate-merchant*, *-mine*, *-pit*, *-quarry*, etc.; *slate-axe* (see *quots.*); *slate-board*, *-boarding* (see *quot.* 1833); *slate clmb*, a sharing-out clab, whose accounts are nominally kept on a slate; *slate-frame* (see *quot.*); *slate-galliot*, a vessel carrying slates; *slate house* *Sc.*, a house with a slated roof; † *slate-incense*, ? (cf. note to SLAT sb. 1); *slate-knife*, a knife used for splitting slates; *slate-land* (see *quot.*); *slate-nail*, *-peg*, *-pin*, a nail, peg, or pin used to fix a slate on a roof; *slate-saw* (see *quot.*).

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Slate-ax*, a mattock... used in slating. 1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Slate-axe*, a mattock for shaping slates for roofing, and making holes in them to fasten them to the roof. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trnl. V.* 247/2 The 'slate-boards are supported by five purlins 4 ft. apart. 1833 LONDON *Engl. Archit. Gloss.*, *Slate-boarding*, boards placed on the roof, on which to nail the slates. 1883 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 7/5 He would pay her in the evening, as he was in a 'slate club. 1891 J. F. WILKINSON *Statut. Thrlt* to Taking London, we have a large number of old dividing clubs located in the East End, and known as 'Birmingham societies' or 'Slate clubs'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Slate-frame*, the narrow wood border for a writing-slate or slate-book. 1887 DOWNEN *Sheller* i. v. 235 When at length they set sail in a 'slate-galliot, storm whirled them quite up to the north of Ireland. 1554 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 195 De domotegula, vulgoane, 'skilait house. 1815 in *Pennycuik's Wks.* 245 note, A wild and solitary site for a slate house, yet proper for a hunting seat. 1470-1 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 217 In incenso vocatus 'Slate-incense empty ad deservendum in choro festi duplicibus principibus, nil hoc anno. 1849-5 *Mid. 227*. 1855 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 622 The instruments used in splitting and cleaning slates are, 'slate-knives, axes, bars, and wedges. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xiv. 106 (Dublin ed.), Poor 'Slate Land [note, lying upon Slate or Stone]. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 52 Impressions... have been left upon 'slate-like rocks. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Slate-merchant*, an importer or wholesale dealer in slates. 1846 HEXHAM II. *Een Schalle-decker*, a 'Slate-mine. 1880 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 300 He now, with the forefinger of his left hand, got hold of a 'slate-nail. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2201/2 'Slate-peg, a kind of nail used in securing slates on a roof. 1799 in *...* 312 Lathe... 'slate-pyne, a common slate pin. 1611 *Cotgr. Andoliste*, a 'slate-pit, 'slate quarry. 1829 SCOTT *Ed. Dwarf* Intro. He was the son of a labourer in the slate-quarries of Stobbs. 1846 TENNISON *Golden Year* 75, I heard them blast The steep slate-quarry. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2201/2 'Slate-saw, a machine for trimming the edges of slate-slabs to shape. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Slate-work*, a yard, etc. where slate is sawn or shaped. 1850 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. 1. 6, I... visited 'slate-yards and quarries.

† *Slate*, sb. 2 *Cant. Obs.* (See *quots.*)

a. 1567 HARRMAN *Caveat* (1869) 61 Some of these goe with slates at their backs, which is a sheete to lye in a nightes. *Ibid.* 76 Their mothers carries them at their backs in their slates, which is theirselves. [Hence, in later works, in the *Dict. Cant.* (1800) given as *slat*.] 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* tit. iii. To Mill from the Ruffmans, commission and slates.

b. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Erris*, *Slate*, a half Crown.

Slate (slāt), sb. 3 [f. SLATE v. 3] A severe criticism; a slating.

1887 LANG *Books & Bookmen* 19 'Slate' is a professional term for a severe criticism. 1889 HANNAY *Marrat* 157 Carlyle's savage 'slate' of him [Marrat] is unjust.

Slate, sb. 4 *Sc. rare*. [Of obscure origin.] A slovenly, dirty person.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. vi. Had aff [= hold off], quoth he, ye filthy slate. 1806 JOHN HOGG *Pecus* 74 (Jam.), The leather-tipped drunken slate!

Slate (slāt), v. 1 Also 6 slate, slaytt, 7 *Sc. slat.* [f. SLATE sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To cover or roof with slates.

1530 PALSGR. 706/1 It is better to slate a house with stone than to tile it. 1555 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1826) II. 490 Covenantant with Odam [slaying] the new building. 1605 *Ibid.* 491 Thomas Wyatt to slate y^e Hall. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* v. 108 Houses, built, warme and defensive, as if they were tiled and slated. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow *Sc.*) 171 Walls were not repaired nor the roofe slated till three years after. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Aug. I pleaded that Mr. Dudley had been at great Charge to Slate his House. 1833 LONDON *Engl. Archit.* § 947 The tables are to be slated over. 1833 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 138/2 The defendant... had on several occasions employed S. to slate houses for him.

absol. 1797 SWIFT *Vanbrugh's House* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 64 A lyrick ode wou'd slate; a catch Wou'd tile; an epigram wou'd thatch.

2. To put down (a name, etc.) on a writing-slate; to set down, hook, for something.

1833 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/2 He had been 'slated' for a month—that is, his name was entered upon a slate in the porter's lodge, which indicated that he was dangerously ill. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* XCIII. 25/5 So the Professor was unconsciously slated for the office of hero.

Slate (slāt), v. 2 *slang* and *collog.* [app. f. SLATE sb. 1] Sense 2 appears to have originated in Ireland.]

1. *trans.* (See *quot.* 1865.) ? *Obs.*

2. To beat or thrash severely.

1825 KNAPP & BALDWIN *Negative Cal.* IV. 149/1 Slate him,

the Dublin word for an unmerciful beating. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Age* III. 159 Putting his head in cautiously for fear of drunken Irishmen, who might be seized with the national impulse to 'slate' him.

b. *trans.* To punish (an enemy) severely.

1733 *Cant. Dict.* (1733) s.v. 'Slate' em, sl... 1835 *Westm. Mag.* 720/2 'Slate' Now we shall get 'slated', I thought, 'a few good shots might have picked off every one on deck. 1902 LINESMAN *Words Eye-witness* 107 Their smaller guns... kept it up far into the night, slating the reverse slopes of the Krantz with wonderful accuracy.

transf. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 638/1 A billiard table in an overcrowded hotel, even with a railway rug around one, is apt to 'slate' the sleeper before morning.

3. To assail with reproof or abuse; to rate or reprimand; to scold severely.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 210, I weep over the realm's decay, and have some notion of slating—excuse me for borrowing a word from the vocabulary of the new ministerial and courtly party of Ribandism—Lord Palmerston. 1850 *Slang Dict.* 218 *Slate*, to pelt with abuse. 1856 BROGREN *Pres. Lines*, *Slate*, to scold. 1881 *Mrs. LYNN LANTON My Lee* II. 306 Val slated me hard enough. So we may cry quits over that.

b. To criticize (a book or author) severely; to castigate, cut up.

1848 A. WATTS in *Life* (1884) II. 258 And, when they'd been by critics slated, Had always the review to show 'em. 1870 'OUIDA' *Puck* xvi. That wretched Mouse, when he wants to slate a very good novel. 1890 SAINTSBEUR *Ess. Eng. Lit.* p. xxv. You slated this [book], and it has gone through twenty editions.

Slate (slāt), v. 3 *north.* and *Sc.* Also 4-5 slayt, 6-7 *Sc. slait*. [ad. ON. **slaita*, corresponding to OE. *slatarn*; see SLAT v. 1]

1. *trans.* To incite or set on (a dog). Also const. on, at, against (a person, etc.).

13. *Metrical Rom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig Archiv* LVII. 266 *Pat* sayh beestes... and *pei* hem bayted With boundes *pat* *pei* on hem slayed. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodore*) 657 *Pat* feynd... slaytt *faim* full fellony, & *bad* *pat* *suld* *pat* *hure* *wey*. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pat. Hen.* i. xxii. Diane... him in forme *he* of *ane* hart *translat*. I saw (*allace*) *his* boundis at *him* *slait*. a 1558 BALKEN in *Bannatyne MS.* 593 'Thairfor *had* bound *thocht* *sech* be found, Or dreid *thay* *doggis* be *slaitit*. 1787 GOSSE *Pres. Gloss.* s.v. To slate the dog at any one. 1795 in *Peggs Derivations* (E.D.S.) 63. 1858 *Cant. Crum. Gloss.*, *Slate*, to set on, to incite. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* 125 I'll slate my dog against thine.

2. To bait, assail, or drive, with dogs. Also *fig.* Hence *Slate* *trans.* *vb.* sb.

13. *K. Alis.* 200 (Land MS.), Per was... Of Lyons chace, of bere haiting, Abay of bore, of bole slaying. 1684 *Yorkshire Dial.* (ed. 2) 43, I did slate him back than with our Dog. *Ibid.* 160 To slate a Beast, is to hound a Dog at him. 1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 143 (Jam.), It is much to be lamented, that people professing his name, should be so slated and enslaved by transgression as many are.

Slate-colour. [SLATE sb. 1] The bluish-grey colour of slate.

1839 SAUNDERS *Brit. Birds* 642 The mande is slate colour.

Slate-coloured, a. [SLATE sb. 1 Cf. *prec.*] Of the colour of slate, usually bluish-grey.

1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. ii. 519 Slate-coloured Antelope. 1811 *Ibid.* VIII. i. 261 Slate-coloured Creeper. 1812 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 13 Slate-colored Hawk, *Falco pennsylvanicus*. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sc. Bee* (1850) 135/2 Grandmamma in a high cap, and slate-coloured silk gown. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xvi. (1890) 481 Young swans are slate-coloured. 1874 *Cours Birds* A. II. 162 *Passerella Townsendii*, (Slate-colored Sparrow.

Slated (slāt), ppl. a. 1 Also *Sc.* slated, sklaitit. [f. SLATE v. 1-4 ED. 1] Covered with slate or slates. Used *pred.* and *attrib.*

pred. 1511 *Cotgr. Andoliste*, slated, covered with slates. 1634 BREXTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 50 Here... a brave fish-market, the stalls curiously slated. 1719 Dr. Fox *Cruise* II. (Global 411) His House was as dry as if it had been tiled or slated. 1806 *GAZ. Scot.* 600 There were 72 houses, of which 35 were slated. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* (L.U.K.) i. 104 The house and buildings are brick and slated.

attrib. 1795 HUTTON *Course Slath* II. 90 The content of a slated roof. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk.* sk. xi. A dismal, rickety building, with a slated face. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. v. 166 The houses... with high and steep slated roof.

Slated (slāt), ppl. a. 2 [f. SLATE v. 2] Reproved, scolded; severely criticized or attacked.

1872 E. PEACOCK *Albat Heren* i. 80 Think how he went away like a slated dog—rated I should have said. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 6/4 One of the consolations of the 'slated' author. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 2/3 The athletic friends of the 'slated' authors.

Slateful. [f. SLATE sb. 1 z.] As much or as many as can be written on a slate.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reser* xxvi. A slatefall of... x, y, z. 1856 E. B. ELLIOTT *Merr. Ld. Haddo* xviii. (1858) 350 A slateful of bad had been gone through.

Slate-pencil. [SLATE sb. 1] A pencil, made of soft slate or other material, used for writing on a slate.

1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 423 Some wear, at their nostrils, slate pencils, about four inches long. 1810 *Kirk's N. Scot. Drwn* p. xv. A manufactory of slate pencils has of late been established. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2201/2 The common irregularly shaped black slate-pencils... are made in Germany.

2. The material of which slate-pencils are made.

1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 436 Children...often introduce...pieces of slate-pencil, and even pins into their ears. 1838 DICKENS *Nickelby* i. Putting out at good interest a small...

Flip ii. A greyish Assoc. XIII. 364

Slater (*slā'ter*). Also *5. Sc. 7-9* slater, *5 Sc. slatar*(e); *6. Sc. 9* sklater, *6 Sc. sklaitter*, sklaitter; *6 slaiter*. [*f. SLATE sb.1 or v.1*]

1. One whose work consists in laying slates.
a. 1408 *Menu. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 137 In sal. Will. Fyscher slater operantis et emendatis. 1488 *Acc. Led. High Treas. Scot.* i. 89 To a slater for the poyntin of al the place off Stirling. 1561 *Dunfermline Reg.* (Bann. Cl.) 454 To ye sklaitter and his servandis. c. 1600 *Chester Pl.* *Banes* 92 You wrightes and slaters, with good players in shoue. 1808 JAMIESON *Addit. Slater*. 1823 GALT *En-tail* xlix. His sklat that pointed the skewes of the house. 1862 *Act. 5. Elia* c. 4. xxxiii. Tharte or Occupation of a Tyler, Slater, Healyer, Tilemaker. 1891 *Willis & Co. N. C.* (Surtees) 1860 200 Three slaters and a boye. 1869 GIBBS *Counsell* 50 When some of the slates are broke, the Slater must mend them with his own hands. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6222 v. Plasterer. 1823 P. NICHOLAS *ary* slates require this pre- EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* i.

46 Silvery roofs...defly fitted by some cunning slater. attrib. 1823 J. THOMSON *Lect. Infam.* 241 A slater hoy, dwelling in the village of Hamegecourt. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* i. 196 The slater-work is then executed.
2. A wood-louse. Chiefly *Sc. and north. dial.*
a. 1634 *SIBBALD Scot. Illustr.* ii. iii. vii. 33 *Millepied* *Asellus*, *nostratibus* the Slater. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gall.* 1061 He is also fond of eating slaters. c. 1873 G. JOHNSTON in *Hist. Berwick. Nat. Club* (1876) VII. 32 'Slaters' were crawling on the paved floor. b. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* v. 6212 *Millepied*. Woodlice, hoglice, or slaters. 1873 *Dawson Earth & Man* iii. 44 Modern slaters or woodlice, which are not very distant relatives of these old crustaceans. 1876 *Smiles Sc. Nat.* vi. 97 Hosts of night-wandering insects, slaters, centipedes and snails.

† **Slater** *2. Obs.* [*f. SLATE v.3*] (See quot.)
1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* iv. ii. (1862) i. 394 There are two varieties of this kind (the land-slat); namely the slater, used in hawking to spring the game; and the setter, that crouches down when it scents the birds, till the net be drawn over them.

Slate-stone. Also *4. Sc. 8-9* sklatae, *5* sklayit, *scatlatae*, *6-7 (9 Sc.)* sclatae. [*SLATE sb.1*]
1. A single piece of slate, or of thin stone serving the same purpose.

1440 *Alph. Tales* 307 He tuke be knyght be he nekk & drew hym oute purgh be thakk of be howse... & his bowels cleynd on be sclate stonys. 1493 *Menu. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 164 Pro xxxiii sklayit stonys pro predictis cameris. 1530 *Palsgr.* 2712 *Slate stone*, *ardoyse*. 1610 *HOLLAND Cauden's Bril.* 514 The neighbour inhabitants use to digge great plenty of slate stones for their buildings. a. 1618 *RALEIGH Invent. Shipping* 1 All that have Come heate it in Morters, and make Cakes, baking them upon Slate-stones. 1720 *RAMSAY Rise & Fall of Stocks* 156 'Tis a...

Borrow Bible in Spain xxiv. The huts were built of slate stones.

2. Stone of the nature of slate.

1392 *Menu. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 116 Pro coopertura cyfsum domus... cum sklatastona. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. of the Slate-mining of the Slate Stone*. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* 1796

of building being a coarse schistus, or slate stone. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sci.* (1879) i. xii. 360 These flags are employed for roofing purposes...and receive the name of 'slatestone'.

attrib. 1795 W. H. MARSHALL *Econ. W. Eng.* II. 65 The materials of these hills appear to be chiefly rotten slate, or rusty slate-stone rubble.

Slather (*slā'ter*), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To slip or slide; to move in a sliding or trailing manner.

1818 *WILBERHAN Chesh. Gloss.* *Slather*...to slip or slide. 1890 *Gloss. Gloss.* vi. The plank slathered away. 1909 *KIRLING Actions & Reactions* 115, I hate slathering through stuff.

Slath sword: see SLADON-SWORD.

Slat-tiness. *rare* -*o*. [*f. SLATY a.*] 'The quality of being slaty; slaty character.'

1882 *to Imperial Dict.* (Annandale).

Slating (*slā'ting*), *vbl. sb.1* [*f. SLATE v.1*]

1. The fixing of slates (on a roof or elsewhere); the business of fixing slates.

1599 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 312 They...shall perfectly and workmanlike finishe the slatinge off the sayd rouffe. 1583 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 18 Wylliam Broune for slatinge seven dayes iij iijij. 1663 with blew slates the workmen wence per foot. 1825 J. NICHOLAS *Slating* is performed in several other ways. 1889 H. C. SEEDON *Builder's Work* (ed. 2) 231 The slating of roofs is paid for by the square of 100 feet super.

attrib. 1579-81 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 120 A hundredth slatinge lathes. 1863 *SMILES Indust. Diogr.* 237 As the slating trade did not keep him in regular employment.

2. *collect.* The slates covering a roof.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vin. Paris* (ed. 2) 54 The ancient slating reposes in venerable grey amongst moss and grass. 1838 in *Col. Hawker Diary* (1895) II. 142 The shot rattled on

the slating of my house. 1867 *MUSGRAVE Nooks & Corners Old France* II. 6 The slating here and there imitating scales.

3. The action of covering with a composition imitating slate; a kind of wash for blackboards.
1884 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 822 *Black-board Slating* may be accomplished with the following mixture.
1885 *Spon Mechanic's Own Book* 435 Black-board wash, or 'liquid slating'. *Ibid.* To apply the slating, have the surface smooth.

Slating (*slā'ting*), *vbl. sb.2* [*f. SLATE v.2*]

1. A severe punishment; a beating.

1872 *Echo* 4 Sept. The Kilkeny Militia...really did...get a fearful slating to-day.

2. A severe reprimand or scolding.

1831 *MRS. LYNN LINTON My Love* II. 307 After that first 'slating', as the vulgar little creature called it, Valentine said no more. 1894 *Tablet* 24 Aug. 304, I hear the good nuns got a bit of a 'slating' from the Chaplain as a reward for their anxiety.

3. A severe criticism or literary castigation.

1870 'QUIDA' *Puck* xix, Extinguished by means of journalistic slating. 1890 *Literary World* 22 Aug. 145 It must be admitted that the slating was well deserved.

† **Slating**, *vbl. sb.3* *Obs.* -*o* [*f. OF. esclater*; see *F. delater* (sense 7) in *Littre*]. (See quot.)

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 914 Slating of Inamell, is taking Inamell off a Ring, and Inamelling it with another colour.

Slating (*slā'ting*), *ppl. a.* [*f. SLATE v.2*] Severely critical or condemnatory.

1885 *Longm. Mag.* v. 499 A 'slating' article was in type for publication. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 715 A question whether 'boozing' was more damaging than a 'slating' notice.

Slatish (*slā'tish*), *a.* [*f. SLATE sb.1 + -ISH*] Somewhat resembling the colour of slate.

1860 *WRAXALL Life in Sen* i. 11 The colour of the back is slatish grey with white spots. 1884 *Chambers's Jural* Nov. 7032 The muskrat is of a slatish-blue colour. 1887 *CLARE Russell, Frozen Pirate* i. ix. 134 The clouds...had taken a slatish tinge.

† **Slat-stone**. *Obs.* Also *4* skalt-, *6* slatte-.

[*f. SLAT sb.1*] = SLATE-STONE.

1391 *Menu. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 108 In cc skaltstones [*sic*] emp. pro emendacione j camera. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 4581 *Slat stone*, *yubrex*, 2516 in *Willis. N. & O.* July (1905) 90 Too lodes of slatstone for the Quarre of Cotteswolve. 1648 B. PLANTAGENET *Descr. New Albion* 6 Building and Slatstone. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 46 In a Morter covered with a Slat-stone.

Slatter, *sb.* Also *4-5* slatter, *5-6* sklatter, *6* sklatter. [*f. SLAT sb.1 or v.1*]

1. = SLATER 1. Now *dial.*

1379 in *Yorks. Archæol. Jnrl.* v. 43 Henricus Slatter & vxor, Slatter, vj. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 1793 Sklateteres, Masons, and Carpenter, and other Men of alle mister. 1444 *Act 23 Hen. VI.* c. 12, Les gages ascun...maistre Tiler ou Slatter. 1539 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 160 William Bybe, sklateter. Walter Cuddesdon, sklatter. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* iii. ii. v. (1651) 575 As slatters sort their slattes, do they degrees and families. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1009 The Sects (the heaving instrument of the Slatters). 1834 *Leic. Gloss.* *Slatter*, one who 'slats' generally, but more particularly a slater.

2. A wood-louse. = SLATER 2.

1739 *Dr. CLARKE in Graham Soc. Life Scott.* in *Sthe.* (1869) i. 1. 50 Give him twice a day the juice of twenty slatters squeezed through a muslin bag.

† **Slatter**, *v.1* In *5* slat(e)re. [*f. SLAT v.3*]

1. *trans.* To slash or slit (clothes).
a. 1400 *Hymns Virgin* (1861) 62 Slate þi clothis boþe schorte & side. 1480 *Caxton Cron. Eng.* cccxvi. 233 Short clothes and streyte...on every side slatered [*slat* 297 deslattered] and botened with sleues and tapytes of surcoites.

2. To split, to shiver.

c. 1400 *Turmach Tottenhant* 159 There were slayles al to slatred [*vul. slatted*]...Bollis and dysches al to slatred.

Slatter (*slā'ter*), *v.2* [Imitative: cf. *SLAT v.2*]

4. *intr.* To clatter. Also *Slattering* *vbl. sb.*
1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 20 The slattering of a cadent brickbat. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 588 At first a low muttering is heard...then a sort of sliding slattering noise, and finally a reverberating thundering crash. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Oct. The Prince might ride by with his escort slattering over the paved street.

Slattering, *ppl. a. rare*. [*f. the dialect verb slatter to spill or splash awkwardly, to slop, to waste, etc., of obscure origin.*] Careless, slovenly.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words*, A *Dawg* or *Dawkin*, a dirty, slattering woman. a. 1677 *BARROW Serin* I. vii. 79 All persons who would not lead a loose and slattering life, but design...to prosecute an orderly course of action. 1829 in *W. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

Slattern (*slā'tern*), *sb. and a.* Also *7* slattere, *7-8* slatern. [Related to prec.]

A. *sb.* A woman or girl untidy and slovenly in person, habits, or surroundings; a slut. (See also quot. 1639.)

1639 J. SMYTH in *Gloss. Gloss.* (1890) 199 A slattern, i.e. a rude ill bred

Let Wks. (1673) tering young slat. Here Nelly lies. A Pinness, acting.

No. 243 P. 3 That Species of Women which we call a Slattern. 1765 *FORSTER Serin. Ing. Women* (1769) I. li. 76 Butterflies one day, and slatterns the next. 1845 *Mrs. Norton Child of Islands* (1846) 110 His wife a shrew and slattern. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 314 The young girls were tawdry slatterns.

b. Applied to a man. *rare* -*1*.
1849 *THACKERAY Pendenis* v. He was now...as great a dandy as he before had been a slattern.

B. *adj.* Slovenly, untidy, slatternly. Said of appearance, etc., or of persons.

(i) 1716 *GAY Trivia* iii. 270 Beneath the Lamp her tawdry Ribbons glare, The new-scower'd Manteau, and the slattern Air. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 208 Works formed out of trite, vulgar, slattern matter. 1822 W. LIVING *Braceb. Hall* xvii. 146, I could not but admire a certain degree of slattern elegance about the baggage. 1861 D. COOK *Fair Foster's Daughter* ii. At the best his room has a slattern air.

children receive him.

transf. 1856 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Dec. 4/3 The slipshod writer and the slattern thinker.

Slattern (*slā'tern*), *v.* [*f. prec.*]

1. *trans.* To fritter or throw away (time, opportunity, etc.) by carelessness or slovenliness.

1747 *CHESTER. Lett.* (1774) I. c. 242 Every fool; who slatterns away his whole time in nothings. 1755 — in *World* No. 148, I have known many a passion...if I may use the expression) wholly slatterned away, by an unguarded and illiberal familiarity. 1785 *Town & Co. Mag.* Nov. 594 This class...frequently slattern away a reputation for the sake of idleness. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 102 The mournful folly with which they slatterned away the noblest opportunity.

2. To work over in a slovenly manner.

1827 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 4 Many of our great men in office...generally slattern over what they are obliged to do, by proxy.

3. *intr.* To play the slattern.

1856 *MASSON Etc.* vi. 246 [They] and the niece are slatterning about the house.

Slatternish, *a.* [*f. SLATTERN a. + -ISH*]

Somewhat slatternly.

1833 *LYTTON Godolphin* 10 Then, came a gentleman's wife, a pretty, slatternish woman, much painted.

Slatternliness. [*f. next + -NESS*] The quality or fact of being slatternly.

1811 *MISS L. M. HAWKINS Cress & Gertrude* II. 172 She

Slatternly.
1. Of persons: Having the condition or habits of a slattern; slovenly; untidy.

c. 1680 *COTTON Ep. to Sir C. Clifton* 49 One that had since bin her Maid; a slatternly ill-favour'd toad. 1753-4 *RICHARDSON Sir C. Grandison* (1781) VI. vi. 21 She...looked so shy! so silly! so slatternly! 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vi. I am...slatternly; I seldom put, and never keep things in order; I am careless. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 143 The tatterdemalion, slatternly, slipshod women who lounge...against the door-posts.

Comb. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* i. She turned out to be a small, slatternly-looking craft.

b. *transf.* Of artists or authors in respect of their work.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 70 The time he wasted on his works, in which at least he was the reverse of his slatternly contemporaries. 1812 *SCOTT Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) III. i. 21 When you have twenty things to tell, it is better to be slatternly than tedious.

2. Of appearance, etc.: Appropriate to, characteristic of, a slattern.

1776 *MILNE D'ARBEY Early Diary* 5 Apr. We saw the young and hand-ome Duchess...walking in such an undressed and slatternly manner. 1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Angelina* iv. The slatternly, dirty appearance of Araminta's dress. a. 1853 *ROBERTSON Lett.* i. (1858) 33 A home made wretched by a wife's slatternly conduct. 1877 A. P. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 702 The rooms were untidy; the general aspect of the place was slatternly and neglected.

Slatternly (*slā'ternli*), *adv.* [*f. SLATTERN a. + -LY*]. In a slovenly way.

1750 *CHESTER. Lett.* (1792) III. cccxxiv. 68 A fine suit, ill-made and slatternly or stiffly worn...adds the awkwardness of the wearer. 1841 *TUPPER Twins* iii. [She] lay slatternly abed, to nurse a head-ache till noon.

Slatternness (*slā'ternness*). Also *slatternness*. [*f. SLATTERN a. + -NESS*] Slatternliness.

1745 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Female Spect.* No. 16 (1748) III. an opportunity of accus-

terness. 1886 *ARET Forc-* et centness and order in

any house where the daughters see nothing but slatternness.

† **Slatter-pouch**. Also *slatter de pouch*. *Obs. rare*. Some kind of dance or game.

c. 1600 *Grobian's Virginals* i. iii. (MS. Bodl. 30). No. 2 daunceing unless-e it be the old slatter de pouch or y^e daunces masque. 1654 *GAYTON Fest. Aster* iii. iv. 16 Much beares masque. 1654 *GAYTON Fest. Aster* iii. iv. 16 Much beares masque, but what did they? much When they were boys at Trap, or slatter-pouch; They'd sweat untill they stank.

Slattery, *a. rare* -*1*. [*f. SLATTER v.1*] 'Of a brittle or shivery character.'

1829 *GLOVER Etc. Derby* i. 58 This last mentioned coal is slattery and often splinters.

Slattynge, *vbl. sb.* *Slattynge*. Also *6* slattynge.

[*f. SLAT v.2*] = SLATING *vbl. sb.1*

1532 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1820) 109 Excepte slattynge and tyber overhede. 1583 in Hutton *St. John's Coll.* (1853) 62 Item for slating of y^e lofer. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 504 The slating of the house cracked.

† **Slatty**, *a.* Obs. [f. SLAT sb.¹ + -Y.] Slaty. 1661 J. CHILMORE *Brit. Baconica* 74 In a Clayie and slatty Country. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 120 They have harder, stony, slatty sorts of Marles. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 59 The black and gritty, the shelly slatty Soil, and the stiff reddish Soil.

Slaty (slə'ti), *a.* Also 7 slatie, 8 slatey. [f. SLATE sb.¹ + -Y.]

1. Composed of slate; resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate. Also of land: Lying upon slate (quot. 1733).

In the earliest quot. the sense is perhaps 'stony, rocky'. 1559 SKELTON *E. Runnyng* 258 Some go streyght thyder, Be it slaty or slyder. They holde the hye waye [etc.]. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) I. 62 An exceeding strong Castello on a stepe Rok, having bot one way by the stepe slaty crag to cum to it. 1611 COTTER, *Ardois*, slatie, or, of slate. 1690 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 65 Blew slate, or, and other slaty stone mixed therewith. 1708 J. C. COMPTON *Collier* (1843) 19 [The stone-coal] is subject to be a little slaty. 1743 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* xiv. 199 These Estates consisted of Thin Slaty Land. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 153 Slaty Copper ore, or Cupriferos Marlite. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* l. 16 Hard flint they sat upon, Couches of frugged stone, and slaty ridge. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *State Quarries* 5 From Newquay to above Bosccastle the rocks are of a slaty character.

2. Cha:acteristic or typical of slate. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 83 Of a slaty fracture. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 445 The slaty cleavage never coincides with the direction of the strata. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Techn.* (ed. 2) I. 45 The principal fracture is straight, slaty.

3. Slate-coloured.

1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 176 The slaty or purplish and granular sahurra thrown up from the stomach. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* II. v. 77 The sun had disappeared under a cloud, and the sea had turned a little slaty. 1893 LROCKE *Horns & Hoofs* 202 A slaty patch extending from the shoulder and hip to the legs.

b. **Slaty Gum**: (see quot.).

1889 MAISON *Useful Pl.* 470 *Eucalyptus largiflores*. ... Also called 'Slaty Gum', from the grey and white patches on the bark. *Ibid.* 524 *Eucalyptus tereticornis*. ... Called 'Slaty Gum' in New South Wales and Queensland.

4. Smacking of slate.

1824 HENRIERSON *Ans. & Mod. Wines* 226 The better sorts [of Moselle wines] sometimes contract a slaty taste from the strata on which they grow.

5. Comb. *a.* With names of colours, ns *slaty-black*, *bluish-green*, *grey*.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxx. A broken track along the precipitous face of a slaty grey rock. 1856 STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XIII. u. 164 Slaty-black Graculace with the head and neck, black. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* l. (1860) 25 The rock-pigeon is of a slaty-blue, with white loins. 1874 T. HARDY *Fur fr. Mod. Crowd* v. A coat approximating in colour to white and slaty grey.

b. Misc., as *slaty-headed*, *like-looking*, etc.

1866 R. DICK in Smiles *Life* (1878) 92 The cliffs—now yellowish, then reddish—now thin and slaty-like. 1876 *Nature* XIV. 580/1 A slaty-headed Parakeet. 1882 *Cent. Mac.* XXV. 241 Gray, slaty-looking little towns.

Slaught, *-ir*, obs. Sc. forms of SLAUGHTER.

Slaue, obs. form of SLAVE sb. and v.

Slaue, *-eyn*, variants of SLAVIN Obs.

† **Slaugh**, obs. variant of SLAY.

1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 44 Most Part of our People eat a ... it is a thin Weed of a dark ... it is Seamen. *Slaugh*, *Ibid.* 6 fry'd with Tallow-Candles.

† **Slaughmess**, Obs.⁻¹ [ad. older Flem. *slachmes*, f. *slach* (slag) blow, stroke + *mes* knife: cf. next.] A large knife used as a weapon; a dagger. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 47 b. The fierce Brabanders and strong Almains with long pykes and cuttyng slaughmesses.

† **Slaugh-sword**. Obs. Also 6 slawght-, slath-, 7 slaug-. [ad. older Flem. *slachswerd* (Du. *slagwaard*; Dan. *slagsværd*, Sw. *slärd*), or G. *schlachtswert*.] A large two-handed sword. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 235 b. Euery man hauing a slaueyn or slaughsword to keep the people in array. 1575 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eug. Hist.* (Camden, No. 36) 11 A ...

11. 220 Those rough Tewtons. ... hat vse long slaug-swords [printed slang] in their mart.

† **Slaught**, sb. Obs. Forms: 3 slaht, 3-4 slajt (4 slazte, slazpe, slazt), 4-5 slaght (5 -te, slagh); 4 slawzt, slawhte, 5 slawpe, 6 slawgt; 4 slaucht, 5 slauht, 4-5 slaughte (4 -tte), 4-7 slaughte. [Early ME. *slacht*, *slagt*, app. repr. OE. **slæht* (cf. gen. pl. *walslæhta*), var. of *slacht*, *sleht*, *sliht*, etc.: see SLIGHT sb.² The unmutated vowel corresponds to that of OFris. *slachte* (Fris. *slacht*), MDu. and Du. *slacht*, OS. *slahita*, OHG. *slahit* (G. *schlacht*) and *slahita* (MHG. *slahite*), ON. and Icel. *slidtr* masc. and *slidtra* fem.]

1. Laying; slaughter.

1205 LAY. 4263 Alken farinde mon, 3ef slaht oper hæfde 1206/6 idon leht. 1225 *Leg. Kalit.* 198 þe keiser stid binnoc 3at sunfulsleht. 13. E. F. *Alt.* 1. 801 A s chep to þe slat þer had was þe 1390 COVER *Conf.* l. 362 þe wel auised. Of slahte erht that þe couplæ. 1422 tr. *Secreti Secret.*, *Pris. Pris.* 142 Yf the slahte be wirghful, god shal answe, 'Who-so slehyt, he shal be slayne'. 1469 in

10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. V. 307 All suche slaghts and kyllyng done in defence. a 1586 STONE *Aradia* (1622) 298 Where shee had made a scaffold, and there caused them to be kept, as ready for the slaughte. 1610 HEALEY *St. Ang. Cille of God* xi. Had [spirits] are delighted with slaughtes and tragical invocations.

2. fig. A stroke (of sorrow), spell (of sleep). *rare*.

13. E. E. *Alt.* P. A. 59, I slode vpon a slepyng slazte. *Ibid.* C. 192 [They] Arayned hym. what raysoun he bade In such slaztes of sorje to slepe so faste.

3. A flash (of lightning). Cf. FIRE-SLAUGHT.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1732 His cherlik was slaght o fire. *Ibid.* 2280 All þe stanes. Sal smit togidre wit sli maght Als thoner dos wit firen slaght.

† **Slaught**, v. Obs. *rare*. [f. prec., or ad.

Du. (and LG.) *slachten* or G. *schlachten*.] *trans.*

To kill, slaughter. Hence † **Slaughting** *vbl. sb.*

1535 COVERDALE *Pro.* ... and prepared hir table ... and apoynte them for

1141 S. V. The time of slaughting beasts, *den slaht-tijt*.

† **Slaught-boom**. Obs. In 7 slaught bome,

slaght-boome. [ad. Du. or LG. *slagboom* (hence

Du. and Sw. *slagboom*), = G. *schlagbaum*, f. *slagen*

to strike, fall, and *boom* beam, tree.] A beam used

as a barrier.

1637 MONRO *Exped.* 7 The Castell. with Moates, Draw-bridges, and slaught bomes without all. 1642 *Relat. Action before Cirencester* 4 Each end of the high street ... was secured against Horse with strong slaght-boomes which our men call Turne-pikes.

Slaughter (slə'tɔ), sb. Forms: *a.* 4 slahter,

-tir, 4-5 slajter (4 -tter), slaughter (5 -tro,

-tur); 4 slaub-, slaughter, 5- slaughter (5

slawghtir, 6 -ter); 4 sclawtur, sclauter, 6

sklaut(t); 5 slawter, -tyr, slauther, 6 slauter.

β. Sc. 5-6 slachtir (5 -tyr, -ter), slawchtir (5

-tyr, 6 -ter), slauchtir (5 -tyr), 5-7 slauchter

(6 -tro). [a. early ON. **slahr* neut. (ON. and

Icel. *slátr* butcher-meat, Norw. dial. *slauter* cattle

for killing), f. the stem **slah-*: see SLAY v.]

1. The killing of cattle, sheep, or other animals

for food. (See also 4.)

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlii. 24 Als schepe of slaghter wend er we. 1398 THEVISA *Barth.* De P. R. xviii. 1 (1495) 741 Fyssh fleeth... the place of washyng and of slaughter of other fysshe. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 458/2 Slawtry, of beestys, *maclacio*. 1487 *Act. a Hen.* VII. c 3 The Slaught-er of Beasts... had and done in the Butchery. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* v. 194 From his Herd he culls, For Slaughter, four the fairest of his Bulls. a 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead* Wks. 1711 IV. 77 A Son of Slaughter at White-Chapel converted to the observation of Fish-days. 1868 *Standard* 15 Dec. 6 The laws... that have traditionally been handed down with respect to the slaughter of cattle.

b. The skins of killed beasts. *rare*—

1789 BRANO *Hist. Newcastle* II. 317 The ordinary of the tanners... enjoined. That each brother should have but one hutch to buy slaughter of.

2. The killing or slaying of a person; murder,

homicide, esp. of a brutal kind.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6752 If þe son be risen þan, It sal he slaughter teld o man. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 38, I wille you telle Hou it of his slaughter felle. c 1422 Hoccleve, *Jerusalem* 1766 80. No ...

1111 of Jerusalem II. 111 The villain hath sworne the slaughter of his maister. 1652 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* vii. 142 It is a fruit, I say, of the slaughter of Christ and of his blood. a 1722 SIR J. LAUDER *Decis.* (1759) I. 13 Our law ...

So singular were the tidings of the Constable's slaughter.

β. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Pantulf) 457 And þai... throw browthir slawchtir cum þe file. c 1490 HENRY Wallace vi. 215 The sacklase slaughter off hie. 1570 DUCHANAN *Admonit.* Wks. (S. T. S.) 23 Sum of þame ar consalouris of þe kingis slaughter. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 288 Throw counsell of his wyf he invented the kings slaughter.

3. The killing of large numbers of persons in

war, battle, etc.; massacre, carnage.

a. 1328 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 91 Sen his greunace hard, þe slaughter & þe drede... sone afterwarð þe kyng to þork sede. 1389 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 307 þat were was þe grette ...

he had

There

yle to

slough-

1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xi. 7 I myself felle y slaughtir shepe. 1607 TOPSELL *Fowle & Beasts* (1658) 496 Such as are killed they call the skins of slaughter-lambes. 1632 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Stirling* I. 132 Ilk slaughter-kow passing langis the brig... tua pennies. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tr.* Faith (1845) 43 It should be but the logic of a beast, if the slaughter ox should say [etc.]. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vii. 301 Slaughter oxen or cows, and milch cows, are not to be had for money.

b. Attrib. with words denoting a place used for slaughtering, as *slaughter-pit*, *-place*, *-room*, *-shop*, *-yard*.

1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Sinner Saved* (1886) 13 Jerusalem was now become the shambles, the very slaughter-shop for saints. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vi. Ere we reach yon fatal slaughter-place. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 8/2 Slaughter-houses, built of stone. 1890 'R. BOLEROE' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 218 All that's a turn too good for making slaughter-yard bacon, does for the Chinamen. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/2 The troops who have just entered the city found many of these slaughter pits.

c. Objective, as *slaughter-breathing*, *-dealing*, *-threatening* adjs.

10. Misc. and special combs., as *slaughter-*

feast, *-market*, *-stake*, *-weapon*, *-work*; *slaughter-*

master, = SLAUGHTERER 3; *slaughter price* (see

quot. and cf. 8 b); *slaughter shop*, = SLAUGHTER-

HOUSE 4 b); *slaughter-skin* (see quot.)? Obs.;

† *slaughter-slave*, a vile executioner; † *slaughter*

sword (see SLAUGHT-SWORD); *slaughter-year* (see

quot.).

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 201 This

savage Beast, which in his Fold would make a Slaughter-

feast. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 59/1 The cottier or

small farmer, who could not pretend to rear beasts for the

'slaughter market'. 1841 GREENER *Sci. Gannery* 181 The

'slaughter-master', is a cornorant, who swallows the food

of the weak. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 7/4 The bank

preinises had been written down to what was called in

the north 'slaughter prices'—that was to say, not what

they would fetch in the market, but as mere bricks and

mortar. 1845 GREENER *Sci. Gannery* 180 Trade-men

whose establishment bears the euphonic titles of the

'slaughter shop' and 'blood house'. 1753 *Chambers'*

Cycl. Suppl., 'Slaughter-skins, a term used by our curriers

.. for the skins of oxen, or other beasts, when fresh, and

full gret slaughter thai maid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* v. xlii. 98 Sic multitude Of slaughter he maid. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 193 This, in the secunde zeir of his regne, maid gret slaughter among the Pechtes.

b. Personified.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. 137 They were harnessed and

stained With slaughter

496 Grim Slaughter

1840 WHITTIER *Ma*

When the red right-hand of slaughter Moulders with the

steel it swung.

c. Persons slain in battle, etc. *rare*.

1757 W. WILKIE *Epigonad* v. 122 Some, 'midst the heaps

of slaughter, sought their head. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.*

in *Lett.* (1772) l. 210 His body being found amidst a heap

of slaughter.

4. In the phrases to or for the slaughter.

a 1400 N. T. (Pauze) *Acts* viii. 32 As a schepe vnto þe

slaughter was he ledde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* ix. 2 Euery

nian [had] a weapon in his honde to the slaughter. 1611

BIBLE Ps. xlii. 22 Wee are counted as sheepe for the

slaughter. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xxxv. 21 Wilful mur-

derers... should... be taken from the altar to the slaughter.

1739 DE FOE *Cruise* l. 238 Two miserable Wretches... were

brought out for the Slaughter. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi.

421 Witness the patient ox... Driv'n to the slaughter.

5. A particular instance or occurrence of slaying

or massacre.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 342/2 A Slaughter, *cedes*. 1535 COVER-

DALE *Numb.* xxxv. 6 Ye shall geue them sixe fire cities, that

he which committeth a slaughter, maye flye thither. 1630

R. JOHNSON'S *Kind. & Commu.* 33 The slaughters made

by the gunne. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius* *Low C. Wars* 131

There was a horrible slaughter, for those that fled could

not escape their pursuers. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 229

We made a terrible slaughter. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece*

III. xxii. 215 Of those who escaped this slaughter most met

with death in some other form. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.*

xxi. IV. 575 They next resolved... that the slaughter was a

murder.

† **6. Mil.** (See quot.) Obs. *rare*.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discip.* i. 45 These... be placed in

the heart of the battaile, vsuallie called the slaughter of the

field, or execution of the same, who commonlie doe not fight

but in verie great extremities. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Wars*

iii. ii. 47 Halberdes or billes... we call... the gard of the

ensignes, and slaughter of the field.

† **7. A cut or slash; a wound.** Obs. *rare*.

1592 GREENE *Upt. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 274, I

pray you how many slaughterers do you make in a poore

Calves skin? 1606 G. W[ilcocks] *Hist. Justine* ii. 12

This man, after innumerable slaughters received in the

Battaille, as also hauing pursued the Enemy [etc.].

8. fig. *a.* An excessive cutting down of trees.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxv. 167 There hath been

of late dayes, Such a Slaughter of Oaks, and other Trees,

all over this Land.

b. A sweeping reduction in the price of goods

in order to effect a clearance.

1893 in *Cent. Dict.*

9. Attrib. and Comb. *a.* Attrib., in sense of

'intended or set aside to be killed for food', as

slaughter cattle, *cows*, *lamb*, *ox*, *sheep*, *stock*.

1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xi. 7 I myself felle y slaughtir shepe. 1607 TOPSELL *Fowle & Beasts* (1658) 496 Such as are

killed they call the skins of slaughter-lambes. 1632

Extr. Burgh Rec. Stirling I. 132 Ilk slaughter-kow passing

covered with the hair. 1555 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1624) III. 517/1 The common Cat-throat and general 'Slaughter' slave to all the Bishops of England. 1592 NASH *Christ's* 7 Wks. (Grosart) IV. 72 The clowd-cleaning 'slaughter' stock of thy dead carcases. 1569 *Irish Act* 11 *Edw.* Stat. III. c. 1 Preamble. The Scots... with their 'slaughter' swords hewed him to pieces. 1512 BIAL *Each.* ix. 2 Every man a 'slaughter' weapon in his hand. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* x. The hand-wielded murderers, whose hands are hard as horn w/ handin the slaughter-weapons. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Wars* I. i. 4 Our nation hath performed round 'slaughter' warfare therewith. 1723 P. WALKER *Life Peter* Pref. (1827) 32 The two bloody 'Slaughter'-years... 1634, 1635, wherein 32 of the Lord's suffering People were... cruelly murdered.

Slaughterer (slō'tar), v. [*f. prec.* Cf. ON. and Icel. *slátra*, Norw. dial. *slátra*, in sense 1.]
L. trans. To kill (cattle, sheep, or other animals), *spec. for food*.

1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xxii. 13 But they... slaughter oven, they kill sheep. 1777 BAILEY *v. Dilepola*, A number of Oxen... of which if any eat of the Carcasses he was slaughtered. 1774 GOLDSP. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 165 During the winter, the rein-deer are slaughtered as sheep with us. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV.* c. 46 § 122 It shall not be lawful for any

ters, who came out and slaughtered game by thousands. 1841 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 167 He should learn to slaughter gently, dress the carcass neatly [etc.].

2. To kill, slay, murder (a person), esp. in a bloody or brutal manner.

1582 STANFURST *Æneid* i. (Arb.) 21 Where Iyes strong Hector slaughtered by manful Achilles. 1592 *Soliman & Persa* v. iv. In slaughtering him thy virtues are defamed. 1590 R. J. *John's Kingd. & Comm.* 337 The Prince himself bath hardly escaped from being taken or slaughtered. 1765 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Art. Poet.* 263 Let not Medea... Slaughter her married Infants on the Stone. 1845 J. NEAL *Br. Jonath.*... child on the spot. 1865 L... it was not lawful for a single unauthorized individual to condemn and slaughter the consecrated ruler of the nation.

fig. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 329 The circumstances... were very plausible, if time did not slaughter my goodwill. 1845 BROWNING *Time's Revenger* 5 He slaughters you with savage looks because you don't admire my books.

3. To kill or slay (persons) in large numbers; to massacre.

1569 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose Addit.* (1602) 341 Troy is sacked, and her people for the most part slaughtered. 1671 MITROV *P. R. ut.* 75 What do these Worthies, But rob... slaughter, and enslave Peaceable Nations. 1694 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 69 To know simply how to slaughter Men... is to excel in a very fatal Science. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 435 Frederic, who attained the title of Great, on account of his superior skill in the arts of slaughtering men. 1859 SCOTT *Iranche* xxvii. He shall... slaughter the infidels, even heaps upon heaps. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. S.* (1873) II. l. iii. 133 The Latins were slaughtered in their own homes and in the streets.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* II. c. ii. 93 One good deed, dying tongueless, slaughters a thousand wayning upon that. 1846 LOVER *Handy Andy* v. Fanny went on slaughtering the S's as fast as Fudling ruined R.

1851. 1718 POPE *Iliaid* xi. 199 Still slaughtering on, the king of men proceeds.

4. To gash or slash (a hide). *Obs. rare.*
1603-4 *Act* 1 *Jas. I.* c. 22 § 1 No Butcher... shall gash, slaughter, or cut any Hide... in flaying thereof.

5. fig. To sell at low prices or at a sacrifice.

1826 *Daily News* 9 June 1826 In that case... we should have to slaughter our stock and lose our money.

Slaughterage. [*f. SLAUGHTER* sb.] All that is connected with the slaughtering of animals for food.

1854 *Bentley's Misc.* Oct. 323 It is astonishing with what art... we have succeeded in hiding... the slaughterage, the slaughterage, and the sewerage.

Slaughterdom. *rare.* [*f. as prec.*] Slaughter, massacre; slaughtered condition.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* ii. What cruel bloodshed, slaughter, and slaughterdom of his Embassadors. 1850 *All Year Round* No. 74. 375 On either hand, lie the carcasses and bones of horses in different stages of slaughterdom.

Slaughtered (slō'taid), *pp. a.* [*f. SLAUGHTER* v.]

1. Of animals (or flesh): Killed for food, etc.

1523 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 223 Lord Bassianus lies embrowed here, All on a heap like to the slaughtered Lamb. 1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeus's Fr. Chirurg.* 431 Water wherewith slaughtered fieshe bath bin washed. 1633 CAREW *A Cruel Mistress* 5 A slaughter'd hush will appeare angry Jove. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* xi. xvii. Underneath yon jutting crag Are hunters and a slaughter'd stag. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Les.* 290 The muscle of slaughtered animals... forms also an agreeable... food for man.

1846 F. FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Epist.* Lxii. 29 Whether slaughtered Onions crown your Board, Or murder'd Fish an impious Feast afford.

2. Of persons: Killed, slain; massacred.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1366 A weeping tear, Shed for the slaughter'd husband by the wife. 1669 HOPKINS *Serm.* 1 *Pt.* II. 13 (1623) 4 Our most unfeigned mourning for a slaughtered Monarch. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 173 Heaps of slaughter'd Soldiers hide the Ground. 1747 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Odes* III. iii. 63 Thrice shall her Matrons... Deplore their slaughter'd Sons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 316 Another had marched... over heaps of slaughtered Moslem, to the sepulchre of Christ.

1851. 1856 SCOTT *Waverl.* xiv. I have heard... that the spirits of the slaughtered have strange power over the slayer.

3. *slang.* (See quot.)

1824 *Star* 19 Dec. 275 Furniture made by 'slaughtered' (i.e., extra swaged) cabinet-makers.

Slaughterer (slō'tar), [*f. SLAUGHTER* v.]

1. One who slaughters or kills.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 109 Then do'st then wrong me, as a slaughterer doth, Which gieth many Wound, when one will kill. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* xiii. 593 At his slaughterers Incensed Paris spent a lance. 1593 C. NESS *Antichrist* 191 Nations all that time warring against those slaughterers. 1854 BURTON *Scott Abroad* II. l. 53 The slaughterers of St. Bartholomew.

b. A powerful fighter or boxer.

1856 C. DOYLE *R. Stone* xvii. I've seen Jack Harrison fight five times, and I never yet saw him have the worse of it. He's a slaughterer, and so I tell you.

2. A killer of animals; a butcher.

1648 HEXHAM *II. Een slager der beesten*, a Slaughterer. 1668 R. STERLE *Husbandman's Calling* vi. (1672) 101 The Lamb looks cheerfully on the slaughterer. 1795 SOUTHEY *Jeon of Arc* vi. 352, I saw the cattle start... And with a piteous moaning vainly seek To fly the coming slaughterers. 1828 MARTLAND *Let. to Simon* 28 One perhaps has been a singer in the synagogue; a third, a slaughterer. 1858 *Standard* 15 Dec. 6 The [Jewish] slaughterer is not a butcher in the accepted sense of the term. 1821 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 428 A tremendous slaughterer of the brute creation.

3. *slang.* A dealer who buys from small makers at extremely low prices.

1851 MAYHEW *Lead. Lab.* I. 333 The 'slaughterers'... buy at 'starvation prices'... the artificer being often kept waiting for hours. *Ibid.* II. 303 The slaughterer cared only to have them viewly and cheap.

Slaughter-house. [*f. SLAUGHTER* sb.]

1. A house or place where animals are killed for food.

c. 1374 in *Scriptores Tres* (Sortes) App. p. cxi. Primo Lardianum quæ vocatur Sclauterhus. 1441 *Duch. Acc. Rolle* (Sortes) 79 Pro cont. boum gos. apud le Sclauterhouse. 1477-8 *Ibid.* (Sortes) 93 Pro una magna corda pro le Sclauterhouse. 1535 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1820) 133 The bochers... shall have the voyde

owne Slaughter-house. 1595 BROOKS *Golden Key* Wks. 1857 V. 340 A lamb... goeth as quietly to the shambles or the slaughter-house as if it were going to the fold. 1709 STERLE *Taller* No. 21 P. 13 The Second is a Butcher's Daughter and sometimes brings a Quarter of Mutton from the Slaughter-house. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 65 The butchers men who work in the slaughter-houses. 1856 EMMESON *Conduct of Life* Wks. (Bohn) II. 310 You have just died, and, however scrupulously the slaughter-house is concealed, there is complicity.

fig. 1819 SCOTT *Iranche* xxvii. Permit him to go freely about his task of preparing these Saxon hogs for the slaughter-house. 1894 DRYDEN *Ascent of Man* 25 The world has been held up to us as one great... slaughter-house resounding with the cries of a ceaseless agony.

b. *attrib.*, as slaughter-house style, talk.

1850 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. vi. viii. 576 The rise of a new system with its own peculiarities.

2. *transf.* A place or scene in which persons are killed or slaughtered.

1578 T. N. *tr. Cong. W. India* 103 [They] beganne openly to say Cortes meant to carrie them to the slaughter house. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* viii. 15 A reign, not blood, An empire, not a slaughter-house of lives. 1646 TRAPP *Expos. John* x. 40 Jerusalem was then as Rome is now, the salots' slaughter house. 1673 STILLINGF. *Serm.* v. 68 Those whose inalice goes beyond their power, and want only enough of that to make the whole World a Slaughter-house. 1790 MERRY *Laurel of Liberty* (ed. 2) 24 Yet, haughty France, my verse could never claim, For deeds that suit the slaughter-house of fame. 1844 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* xi. xvii. This ancient fortress of my race Shall be, Not slaughter-house for shipwreck'd guests. 1868 TENNYSON *Lancelot* 84 The last of blood That makes a steaming slaughter-house of Rome.

fig. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. iii. 17 It is the great slaughter-house of genius and of mind.

b. A house injurious to health.

1859 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 763/1 Rear tenements, to the number of nearly 100, have been condemned as 'slaughter houses', with good reason.

3. A part of a fortification. *Obs.*

1552 EDW. VI. *Trin.* (Rothb.) 439 It was agreed the wall should stand, and tow slaughter houses to be made upon to skowre the utter cutiniers. *Ibid.* Another walle within that, with tow other slaughter houses, and a rampere within that again.

4. *slang.* a. (See quot.)

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 73 The houses called by sharpers Slaughter-Houses, are those where persons are uniformly employed by the proprietors to affect to play at hazard for large sums of money.

b. A shop where goods are bought from small makers at very low prices. *Also attrib.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lead. Lab.* I. 333 This was owing to... the unwillingness of the small master to carry it to another slaughter-house in the rain. 1851 *Ibid.* II. 235 A special race of employers, known by the significant name of 'slaughter-house men'.

Slaughtering (slō'tarig), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SLAUGHTER* v.] The action of the verb in various senses.

1597 J. KING *On Tennar* (1618) 646 By trecheries, poisoning, slaughtering, and such like Scythian kindnesse. 1649 MURPHY *Edm. Wks.* 1851 III. 307 To turne his slaughtering the Court Gate, to slaughtering in the Field. 1774 in 1854 *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 165 The slaughtering of

a great number. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 357 Axes for Aetnean slaughtering. 1875 *Enycl. Brit.* I. 7 Since the opening of the public abattoir, all private slaughtering... is strictly prohibited.

b. *attrib.*, as slaughtering-house, stock, etc.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1873) 56 The estancias and slaughtering-houses. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 250 His slaughtering stock before the knife would pine. 1891 *Month* LXXII. 18 Ice-houses, slaughtering-yards.

Slaughtering, *pp. a.* [*f. as prec.*]

1. That slaughters; killing, slaying.

1583 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 144 Hither hafe that misbelieu-

MILTON *On Death Fair Infant* 63 To... drive away the slaughtering pestilence. 1679 C. NESS *Antichrist* 211 Ministers have... ever been the sacrifices for slaughtering tyrants.

b. *transf.* or *fig.* (Cf. KILLING *pp. a.*)

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 184 Having thus far described the slaughtering rounds of this fight. 1851 MAYHEW *Lead. Lab.* II. 303 A little master, working, as

1867 way

than is profitable.

1868 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 9/4 In the export yarn trade there is a turn for the worse in values, owing to sales at slaughtering prices from stock.

Hence **Slaughteringly** *adv.*

1856 E. HOWARD *R. Kester* xxxvii. They waxed... cuttingly polite, then slaughteringly sarcastic.

Slaughterman. Also 4 slaughter-, 4-5 slawter-, 6 slawter-. [*f. SLAUGHTER* sb.]

1. One who kills or slays; an executioner.

a. 1590 *St. Matthew* 509 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1831) 135 He hat was faire slaughter man Vnto be appostell

basily ran and bare him thurgh with-owen let. c. 1550 BASS *tr. John* (Camden) 22 To slay that beste & slawter man of the devyll. 1597 BULLIVER *Deceit* (1601) 64 He suffered, the torments of the slaughtermen, and death it selfe. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* v. iv. All his aides Of toffians, slaves, and other slaughter-men. 1680 C. NESS *Church Hist.* 39 Some savage slaughter-men... to drown those males. 1859 SPURGEON *Treas.* David Ps. ix. 12 Before the slaughtermen are permitted to smite the Lord's enemies. 1869 *Continent* P. 1-2 4-5 - slaughterers who had t

fig. 1811 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 144 Hither hafe that misbelieu-

bury Charac. (1737) I. 270, I know not whether it be from this killing disposition... that our satirists prove such very slaughter-men. 1854 BERNARD *Wks.* (1854) 412 Mr. Newton has fallen into the hands of a slaughterman. Dr. Mayhew, who will certainly cleave him down the chine.

2. One whose work or occupation it is to kill cattle, etc., for food.

1839 *Durh. Acc. Colls* (Sortes) 49 Stipendia famulorum... Slaughterman, its vjd. 1416-7 *Ibid.* 613 Item to frodo del Slaughterman. 1859 *France* *Continent* P. 1-2 4-5 - slaughtermen

1621 call for:

Gaz. No. 608/4 Richard Gilbert... Butcher and Slaughterman. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 121 No bullock ever fell so clean from the hands of an experienced slaughterman.

1851-3 Tomlinson's *Cycl. Useful Arts* (1856) I. 3/1 To give space for one slaughterman to dress a bullock.

Slaughteous (slō'tarsh), a. [*f. SLAUGHTER* sb. + -ous.] Mordorous, destructive.

1582 STANFURST *Æneid* i. (Arb.) 20 What fortun vn-happye Mee fenn from falling with thy ferre slaughteous handstroke. 1605 SHAKS. *Wach.* v. v. 14 Diresense familiar to my slaughterous thoughts Cannot once start me. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separation* 20 Many will rather submit to those slaughterous and inhumane courses than seek to redeem their precious liberty. 1798 *Progress of Man* 56 in *Anti Jacobin* (1852) 71 The slaughterous arms that wrought thy woe. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 97 The place where the slaughterous but immortal struggle was waged. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *XIV.* II. 367 After various slaughterous conflicts... the Spanish troops were obliged to withdraw. 1853 Mrs. GASKELL *Crawford* 2. Some accident might occur from such slaughterous and indiscriminate directions.

Hence **Slaughteously** *adv.*, 'destructively; murderously' (1847 Webster).

Slaughterery. *Obs.* [*f. SLAUGHTER* sb., after butcher.]

1. Slaughter.

1604 DRYDEN *Notes Map Miracles* 62 Death is discern'd triumphant in Armes, On the rough Seas his slaughterie to keepe. 1610 MARCELLINE *Triumphs* Jas. I. 9 That slaughterie, butchery, and all their massacres... are to him most horrid and hateful. 1643 [see sense 2].

2. A slaughter-house.

1648 SYMMONS *Vindie*. 191 Masters of a Slaughtery will they be called, because they delight so much in the slaughterie of mankind. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1729) 181 A Slaughtery for killing of Beasts.

Slauk, e, variants of SLAWK.

Slauder, -ir, -re, obs. ff. SLANDER sb. and v.

Slauntiagh. *Obs.* Also slauntegh. [In form app. a. Ir. Gael. *sláinteacha*, pl. of *sláinte* health,

but the sense is that of *sláin*, *slánadh*, or *sláinidh* - each snrety, guarantee.] A pledge or surety. 1535 *State Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 266 Chaier Ochonor... is sworn and bounde by sūrities and slauntiaghs of Omore and others... to take the King's parte against his brother. 1538 *Ibid.* III. 44 The said O'Donnell and O'Neill were bounde and sworn together... and have fond sūrities, otherwise callid slauntegh.

Slauth(e, obs. forms of SLOTH sb.

Slav (slāv, slāv), sb. and a. Forms: a. 4 Sclaue, 4, 9 Sclawe. β. 8-9 Slave. γ. 9 Slav. [In early use ad. med.L. *Sclavus* (aftered from *σκλος*), corresponding to late Gr. *σκλάβος* (*eslōs*): cf. older G. *Sklave*, *Sclav(e)*, *Schlaw(e)*, MHG. *Schlaff*. The later forms in *Sl-* correspond to mod.G. and F. *Slave*, med.L. *Slavus* (951), and are closer to the OSlav. and Russian forms: see SLOVENE.]

A. sb. A person belonging by race to a large group of peoples inhabiting eastern Europe and comprising the Russians, Bulgarians, Servo-Croats, Poles, Czechs, Moravians, and Wends or Slovenes. a. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Roll.) IV. 417 Cirillus, apostol of be Slaves. *Ibid.* VI. 249 He chasteid be Saxons and be Slaves. 1398 — *Barth. De R.* viii. xxii. (Tollm. MS.), be contre ad londis of esclaves. 1435 *Engl. Melop.* (1845) XXIII. 651 Pomerania was originally peopled by the Slaves. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* i. 15 'The Croatian dress resembles that of all the Southern Slaves.'

β. 1788 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* v. 544 The national appellation of the Slaves has been degraded by chance or malice from the signification of glory to that of servitude. 1851 J. G. SHERPA *Fall of Rome* vii. 349 The particular inroad in which the Slaves participated was distinguished by the last triumph of the Aryans to the Letts.

γ. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 381/2 The Eastern Slaves, the ancestors of the Russians. 1880-1 MORFILL in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 74 A very full account of the North-Western Slaves. 1883 — *Slavonic Lit.* ii. 31 We find Slavs settled between the Danube and the Balkan.

B. adj. Belonging to, characteristic of, or originating with the Slavs; Slavic; Slavonian.

1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* i. 10 The twin pigstails of

110 Through great part of Central Macedonia one finds the Slav language predominating in the open country.

Hence Slavdom, the Slavonic race generally; Slavs collectively.

1881 *Times* 19 Jan. 9/5 A general casting off of the Turkish yoke from all Slavdom. 1889 *Ibid.* 15 Aug. 3/4 Outside Slavdom Russia has no politics whatever.

Slave (slāv), sb. (and a.). Forms: a. 4-6 sclaue, 5 sclaue, 6 sclaue, sclaue, sklave, Sr. sclauff. β. 6 Sr. slawe, slaf, 6-7 slave, 6- slave. [ad. OF. *esclave* (also mod.F.), sometimes fem. corresponding to the masc. *esclaf*, *esclaz* (pl. *esclaz*, *esclauz*, *esclous*, etc.) = Prov. *esclau* masc., *esclava* fem., Sp. *esclavo*, -*va*, Pg. *escravo*, -*va*, It. *schiauo*, -*va*, med.L. *sclavus*, *sclava*, identical with the racial name *Sclavus* (see SLAV), the Slavonic population in parts of central Europe having been reduced to a servile condition by conquest; the transferred sense is clearly evidenced in documents of the 9th century.]

The form with initial *sl-* is also represented by older G. *slawick*, *slawick*, G. *slawic*. In English the reduction of *sl-* to *s-* is normal, and the other Teut. languages show corresponding forms: as WFr. *slaf*, *slaf*, *slaf*, *slaf*, MDu. *slave*, and LG. *slave* (hence Da. *slave*, Sw. *slaf*).

The history of the words representing *slave* and *slav* in late Gr., med.L., and G., is very fully traced in Grimm's *Deutsches Wörterbuch* s.v. *Slav*.

I. L. One who is the property of, and entirely subject to, another person, whether by capture, purchase, or birth; a servant completely divested of freedom and personal rights.

a. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 106 He was soke i-nome, Ase a sclaue forth i-lad and i-don in prisone. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iiii. 391, I wol be serue Right as pi sclaue. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* ix. v. 114 My fader. Twelf chosin matrons sell you geit all fre, To be your slavis in captiuite. A 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huen* xlviii. 161 It is a sclaue, a crysien woman, whom we bought at Damiet. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vii. 33, I...rather choose...to be Lord of those that riches haue, Then them to haue my selfe, and be their seruile sclaue.

β. 1538 *ELYOT Dict. Seruilliter*, lyke a bondman or slawe. 1562 *WIKET Wks.* (S.T.S.) i. 50 As that war slawes, prisoners, and captives in a raip. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 1 Before the commynge of the sayde William there were no slawes or boodmen. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 308 Wee'll visit Caliban, my slawe, who neuer Yields vs kinde answere. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 167 Of guests he makes them slaves Inhospitally. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* II. xlv. 35 You will expect I should say something...of the slaves. 1764 *GOLDEN FRAS.* 383 The wealth...Pillag'd from slaves to purchase slaves at home. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 73 They were preparing us to give up...the children of free ancestors to become slaves, and the fathers of slaves! 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cent.* (1889) 204 The Arabs bring cloth, beads, and wire, to buy ivory and slaves.

b. Used as a term of contempt. Now arch. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II. 448 Emonges ooo of them [galloglasses] shall skauit 8th that are gentilemen...and all the reidude slawes. 1560 *Durham Depost.* (Surtees) 64 Thou art a slave and a knave to fynd fault with me. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. v. 59 Where is that Slawe Which told they had beat you to your Trenches? 1780 *COWPER Prop.* *Error* 615 Though the deist raye And otheist, if earth be so low a slave. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxi. 'And what is to be my surety?' said the Jew... 'The word of a Norman noble, thou pawnbroking slave,' answered Iront-de-Bœuf.

transf. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* v. iii. 33 This yellow Slawe [i.e. gold] Will knit and breake Religions.

γ. c. In less serious use: Rascal; fellow. *Obs.* 1592 R. D. *Hyppertomachia* 87 Dyvers persons wondering at the force of such a little slave [Cupid]. 1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Ess.* xv. I come now from discoursing with an Husbandman—an excellent stiffe slave. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. v. 181 Oh Slaves, I can tell you Newes, Newes you Rascals.

2. transf. One who submits in a servile manner to the authority or dictation of another or others; a submissive or devoted servant.

1521 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* (1827) 205 Be nowe benioctul, when I shall on the call, Vnto thy slawe. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shrew* i. i. 224 Let me be a slawe, I' achitene that maide. 1647 *COWLEY Mistr.* *The Thraldom* iv. I am thy slawe then; let me know, Hard Master, the great task I have to do. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 31 Oct. 1685, He...is of nature cruel and a slave of the Court. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* i. I'd be her slave no longer. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 163 Oliver, the head of a party, and consequently, to a great extent, the slave of a party. 1880 'Omina' *Motiv* l. 2 She had her adorers and slaves grouped about her.

b. fig. One who is completely under the domination of, or subject to, a specified influence.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *Jack Cade* xxiv. Therefore Baldwin warne nien folow reason, Snbduce they wylls, and be not Fortunes slawes. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* i. 240 Sergius, a mounk and slawe of the Nestorian and Heretical Impietie. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. 77 Giue me that man That is not Passions Slawe. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 102 He is the slawe of muddy Mammon. 1634 *Standerberg Rediv.* iii. 37 Well knowing that the Tartars are a People that use not to be very much slaves to their words. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Epist.* l. i. 53 The Slave to Envy, Anger, Wine or Love. 1780 *Mirror* No. 87, The slaves of a weak, a childish, or a gloomy superstition: 1848 *DICKENS Domby* xxvi. I am the slave of remorse. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 174 [He] is the slave of his inveterate party prejudices.

transf. 1595 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 81 But thought'st the slawe of Life, and Life, Times foole. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. ii. 198 Purpose is but the slawe to Memorie. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* vi. xvii. O War! of hate and pain Thou loathed slave.

3. One whose condition in respect of toil is comparable to that of a slave.

1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 121 The women, therefore, of these countries, are the greatest slaves upon earth. 1807 *Mrs. SHERWOOD in Life* (1847) xii. 214 We called the slave of-all-work to inquire the cause of all this taintam. 1839 G. B. SHAW in *Fabian Ess.* 192 The white slaves of the sweater.

4. Ent. An ant captured by, and made to serve, ants of another species.

1817 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1818) II. 75 Certain ants are affirmed to sally forth, for the singular purpose of procuring slaves to employ in their domestic business. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Species* vii. (1860) 220, I opened fourteen nests of *F. sanguinea*, and found a few slaves in all. 1879 *Lubbock Sci. Lett.* lii. 77 If the colony changes the situation of its nest, the masters are all carried by the slaves to the new one.

II. attrib. and Comb.

5. Appositive, as *slave-girl*, *-martyr*, *-fander*, *-soldier*, *-subject*, *-wife*, etc.

1607 *TOURNEUR Ser. Trag.* II. iv. Where's this slave-pander now? 1711 *SHAFTESBURY Charac.* (1737) I. 105 'Twas difficult to apprehend...what publick-subsistence between an absolute prince and his slave-subjects. 1833 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* v. 206 The slave-soldier lends his arm to murderous deeds. 1837 *Hr. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 110 Slave wives and mothers. 1839 *MISS MAILLARD Lett. Madras* (1843) 278 Four wives and seven slave-girls were burnt with him. 1900 *Dublin Rev.* July 205 The honour that was paid to the slave-martyrs.

b. Used predicatively as *adj.*

a. 1576 *PULKINGTON Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 275, I will...make thee more vile and slave...than any people round about thee. 1890 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Panth.* l. c. (1900) 53 Algiers, Brazil or Dahomey hold nothing to them so authentically slave as you are.

6. Attrib. in various senses, as *slave-bargain*, *-bill*, *-blood*, *-hunt*, *-labour*, etc.

1808 *ELEANOR SLEATH Bristol Hairs* III. 253 You have...found a respectable purchaser for your plantations, and have disposed of your 'slave-bargain on your own terms? 1791 *COWPER Lett. to Lady Hesketh* 27 May, As for politics, I reck not, having no room in my head for any thing but the 'Slave-bill. 1612 *CHAPMAN Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* v. iii. He had bought his hands out With their 'slave bloods! 1864 *WEESTER, 'Slave-hunt*, 1. A search after persons to make slaves of. *Barth.* 2. A search after fugitive slaves. 1890 *Spectator* 3 May. The leaders of the slave-bunts, the Arab desperadoes. 1859 *Voice from South* 19 (Bartlett), I hear you avowing that 'slave labor shall not come in competition with free labor. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* xvi. Exclusive sugar cultivation had put a premium on unskilled slave-labour. 1894 *H. GAROENR Unofficial Patriot* 2 The direct results of having been born to 'slave-ownership.

1850 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 135 The inducement to 'slave-piracy among the Cilicians. 1884 *Full Mall* G. 25 Apr. 211 On the western side of Africa there are no 'slave raids. 1852 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 195 The tendency of the 'slave-system being to divide the white population. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 651 The violent remonstrances of our traders in favour of the inhuman 'slave-traffic. 1838 *WHITTIER Farew. of Virginia Slave Mether* 3 Where the 'slave-whip ceasesless swings.

b. With words denoting places, buildings, etc., in some way connected with slaves or slavery, as *slave-barge*, *-cabin*, *-country*, etc.

1855 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1857) 218 A 'slave-barge passed down the Nile. 1838 *MORLEY Diderot* II. 223 Black Toussaint Louverture in his 'slave-cabin at

Hayti. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. round World* (ed. 2) xxi. 497, I thank God, I shall never again visit a 'slave-country. 1890 *HENTY With Lee in Virginia* 76 A warrant to search your 'slave-huts...for a runaway negro. 1855 *BAILEY The Mystic*, etc. 70 The desert heart of 'slave-land. 1838 *STREPHENS Trav. Turkey* 35/1 In the 'slave-market...it required no great effort of the imagination to make her decidedly beautiful. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. 92 Since Gregory had beheld the angelic children of Deira to the Roman slave-market. 1850 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 135 The great 'slave-mart at Delos. 1845 *COWPER Adv. in Pacific* ii. 15 One large kind of storehouse attracted my attention;...it was a 'slave-pen. 1796 H. M. WILLIAMS *Lett. on France* IV. 177 (Jod.), The faithful historian of a 'slave-ship. 1842 *LONGF. Winesap* iii. There the black Slave-ship swims. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 219 The 'slave villages...are away down the north face of the island.

c. Consisting of slaves, as *slave-caravan*, *-cattle*, *-coffee*, *-drove*.

1840 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Ranke's Hist.* (1897) 558 The marts of the African slave-caravans. 1855 *Atlantic Monthly* June 752 The last slave-coffe that shall ever tread the streets of Richmond. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 348 The slave-droves of an African prince. 1895 C. S. HORNE *Story L. M.* 95 Members of the poor slave-castes must not approach nearer than ninety paces to a Brahmin.

7. Objective. a. With agent-nouns, as *slave-auctioneer*, *-broker*, *-catcher*, *-dealer*, etc.

1851 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. clxxviii. 216 Give...to the slave-catcher that 'slave auctioneer may still be the son of Tom's C.

ix. 77 Are you the man that will shelter a poor woman and child from 'slave-catchers? 1601 *HOLLAND Pyn's* II. 110 The root is...well known to these 'slave-couriers. 1776 G. SHARP *Law Liberty* Title-p. Slaveholders and 'slave-dealers. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* l. 17 'They are English, Angles! the slave-dealers answered. 1830 R. WALSH *Scenes of Brazil* II. 480 A ferocious looking fellow with a scourge...who was the 'slave-driver of the ship. 1839 G. B. SHAW in *Fabian Ess.* 193 The sweeter himself, the slave driver paid 'by the piece'. 1865 *OWEN Slave States* 196 The 'slave employer...has no remedy but to solicit...a declaration from the price. 1776 G. SHARP *Law Liberty* Title-p. Tyrants, 'Slaveholders, and Oppressors. 1851 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 525 An intention of alarming the slaveholders of the coast. 1839 *Academy* 21 Aug. 112/2 Onr hero's capture by a band of ruthless 'slavehunters. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Species* vii. (1860) 223 Ants which are not 'slave-makers...1851 *G. SUMNER Fall Rome* xiii. 665 Fortune-tellers...1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* x. nan Jew—a 'slave-owner they say. 1834 *Full Mall* G. 20 Feb. 1 The 'slave raider has extended his operations far and wide. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 162 A merchant 'slave-seller. 1854 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iii. v. (1854) II. 16 Barbarian or Jewish 'slave-venders.

b. With pres. pples., as *slave-carrying*, *-collecting*, *-dealing*, etc.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 15 July 4/2 The 'slave carrying ships were pestilential jails. 1817 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 88 Both species of the 'slave-carrying ants. *Ibid.* 75 One of the 'slave-dealing ants appear to be natives of Britain. 1854 *Q. J. Nat. Sci.* Jan. 10 The slave-dealing king of Dahomey. 1837 *Hr. MARTINEAU Scitific Amer.* II. 77 This brought in an accession of 'slave-holding settlers. 1725 *THOMSON Liberty* l. 25 Extended in her hand the Cap, and Rod, Who-e 'Slave-inlarging touch gave double life. a 1628 F. GREVIL *Life Sidney* xv. (1652) 205 These 'slave-making conjunctions between the Spaniard, and his Chaplaine. 1817 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xvii. (1818) 11. 81 Another of the slave-making ants. 1852 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 195 A 'slave-owning oligarchy.

c. With vhl. shs., as *slave-catching*, *-dealing*, *-driving*, *-hunting*, etc.

1854 *WEESTER, 'Slave-catching*, the business of searching out and arresting fugitive slaves. 1873 P. H. COLOMB (title), *Slave-catching in the Indian Ocean*. 1845 *MARG. FULLER Wom. 19th Cent.* (1862) 25 Room for a monstrous display of slave-dealing and slave-keeping. 1839 G. B. SHAW in *Fabian Ess.* 213 ferocious sweating and 'slave-driving. 1854 *SPEKE Discov. Nile* p. xvi. The whole system of 'slave-holding is exceedingly strange. 1853 W. PHILLIPS *S. v. v.* The pulpit preached 'slave-hunting. 1845 'Slave-keeping [see *slave-dealing*]. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 715 The law which made 'slavetrading felony.

d. With pa. pples., as *slave-cultured*, *-deserted*, *-sold*, *-grown*, *-peopled*.

1769 *CHURCHILL Duellist* 1. Poems 1767 II. 11 Some slave-got Villain. 1788 *COWPER Morning Dream* 26 To a slave-cultur'd island we came. 1809-10 *SHELLEY 'Oh I take the cultur'd gem*, etc. ii. Where patriotisms...Plants Liberty's flag on the slave-peopled shore. 1817 — *Rev. Islam* ix. Their many tyrants sitting desolately in slave-deserted halls.

1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* iii. 33 I. 571 Slave-grown will be a cheap for slave-grown commodities in a less ratio [etc.]. 1850 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. clxi. 120 The supply of slave-grown cotton.

b. Similitive, as *slave-like*.

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* v. iii. 203 This Slave-like Habit. 1845 *Ln. CARWELL Chaucer* li. (1857) III. 10 He would have addressed her in the most fulsome and slave-like strain. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 3/1 A slave-like obedience.

B. Special combs.: *slave-captain*, the captain of a slave-vessel; *Slave Const.*, a part of the west coast of Africa (see note 1875) from which slaves were exported; *slave-fork*, a forked branch of a tree secured to the neck of a slave to prevent escape; *slave-power*, a power based upon, or recognizing, slavery as an institution; *slave state*, one or other of the southern United States of America, in which slave-holding was legal; *slave-stick*, = *slave-fork*.

Slave-wood, given in various Dicts., etc., as a name for the Simaruba tree, is an error for *slave-need*.

1808 CLARKSON *African Slave-Trade* I. 378 Norris had been formerly a slave-captain, but had quitted the trade. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1110/2 Benin, in Africa, has the "Slave Coast on the west. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 299/1 The most eastern districts [of the Gold Coast] are the Slave Coast. 1875 *Slave Coast* extends from the 1833 *AMIANONALE Imperial*

holders; the body of slaveholders. 1851 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi All.* III. clxxvii. 214 The martyrdoms a victorious Slave-power may in its tenderness impose. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Vieux Louisiana* (1814) 94 Buffalo robes... will be found of much use in the slave states, as a cheap and comfortable bedding for negroes. 1888 BAYCE *American Commu.* II. liii. II. 334 New States had been admitted substantially in pairs, a slave State balancing a free State. 1899 WERNER *Capl. Locusts* 244 Once before I saw him there with people tied in "slave-sticks."

Slave (slāv), *v.* Also 6-7 slauze. [f. SLAVE sb. Cf. ENSLAVE *v.*; also (M)Du. and (M)LG. *slaven*, G. *sklaven*, chiefly in sense 4.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a slave; to enslave; to bring into subjection.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. Thou canst not slave Or banish me. 1691 *Slave my Count* II. 60 Why did he go on board a Bristol ship, if not for slaving men?

fig. 1605 SHAKES. *Leary* IV. I. 71 Let the... Lust-dieted man, That sla... power quickly, 1639 G. I... could never stoop To slave

b. *Const.* to (a person, etc.).

1559 AYLMER *Harborne* I. liij. b. Subjected and slaved to the proudest nation. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb K.* I. I. My recreant soule, Slaved to her beauty, would renounce all wars. 1654 G. B. STURTEVANT *Prologue* 76 I slay'd them unto Macedonia and Rome. 1805 BLACKIE *Scythians* II. 39. I first slaved to the yoke Both or and ass. *refl.* 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Sny-Knyves* (Huntington Cl.) 3 A Scophanth, that slaves himself to all. 1630 E. BLOUNT *Horse Subj.* 439 If they hope to obtaine any thing by their favour... they must... slave them-selves to Flatterie.

c. *Croquet.* (See quot.)

1808 WHITMORE *Croquet Tactics* 21 To 'slave'... a ball is to take it on with you in the game.

2. To treat as a slave; to employ in hard or servile labour.

1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 218 The Egyptian Kings built their Monuments, wherein they slaved their whole Nation. 1737 BRACKENRIDGE *Parricide* (1756) I. 179 Brought on... by hard Riding and Slaving the Horse afterwards. 1820 SCOTT *Monat.* xxvi. A man were better dead than thus slaved and harassed.

b. To abuse by the name of slave.

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* p. liii. The Nursery man is presently slaved and condemned for a cheating Knave.

3. *intr.* (with *it*). a. To practise slavish imitation.

b. = next.

1589 NASHE *Anal. Absurd.* Eij. Some proude spirited princelocks... gets him a luerie Coate of their cloth, and slaves it in their servile suites. 1824 THACKERAY *Emmott* II. vii. He found himself presently... slaving it like the rest of the family.

4. To toil or work hard like a slave.

1719 D'URFVY *Pills* (1879) V. 77 There's many more who slave and toil, Their living to get. 1766 ANSTEV *New Bath Guide* viii. 60 She slay'd all the Day like a Spitalfields Weaver. 1806 BRACKENRIDGE *Miseries Hum.* *Life* II. v. Slaving to drag up each separately out of its deep bed. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xi. Poor Jerry drugged and slaved away as usual. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 55 While he was still slaving at these bricks without straw.

b. To plod through something in reading.

1806 BRACKENRIDGE *Miseries Hum.* *Life* viii. xvi. Reading newspaper poetry;—which... you occasionally slave through.

c. *trans.* To wear out, etc., by severe toil.

1864 MISS BRADSHAW *Doctor's Wife* II. I may slave my life out, and there isn't one of you will... help me. 1880 — *Just as I am* xlix. You will slave yourself to death. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 184/1 What a hideous place was Pentonville to slave away one's life in.

5. *intr.* To traffic in slaves. *rare*—t.

1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Yrs. Voy.* I. I made a contract... to buy a Cargo to slave with on the Coast of Guinea.

† **Slave**, *v.* 2. *Obs. rare.* [Related to SLEAVE *v.* or SLIVE *v.*]

intr. To tear away or split. 1523 PRZYBYL *Hub.* § 127 Certe the settes... a lytel from the erth, the more halfe a sonder, and to lette it slauze downeward, and not upward. *Ibid.* § 133 That causeth the bowes to slauze downe the nether parte.

Slaveage (slāv'edj), *n.* *nonce-word.* [f. SLAVE sb., after *peage*.] Slaves collectively.

1831 BLACKB. *Mag.* XXIX. 428 His ignorance of the British Peage is equal to his ignorance of the American slaveage.

Slave-born, *a.* [SLAVE sb. 8 a.] Born of a slave parent or parents; born in the condition of a slave.

a 1586 SIOLEY *Arcaidia* III. The obstinate cowards, the slave-born tyrants. 1594 *Selinus* (Temple ed.) 551 The mighty Emperor of Russia Sends in his troops of slave-born Muscovites. 1616 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Div. I. A sable Siege Where slave-born Men plays to the scoffing Sarcas. 1795 FLETCHER *to Horace*, *Ode* II. xxvii. 19 Thy heart's not slave-born (earlier *old* slavish) Venus fires.

Slaved (slāv'd), *ppl. a.* [f. SLAVE *v.* 1 + -ED.]

1. Enslaved.

1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic* 515 As coldly Dull As the slaved Russian.

2. Of a vessel: Loaded with slaves. *rare*—t.

—t. *sent off fully slaved.* SLAVE sb. + -DOM.]

Slavery (slāv'ri), *n.* The position of a slave.

1524 PHAER *Æneid* x. Dd ij b. Than may your grace condeempe all Italy to great Carthage. In slavedome vnder Moores. 1605 T. BELL *Motives Roush* Faith 8 [H]e shall become a Papist, and yeilde himselfe to the slavedome of popish religion. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. 324 A throne, at which earth's puny potentates May sue for slavedoms. 1863 DICKEY *Federal St.* I. 165 The tyrants of slavedom have borne the sway here for forty years.

Slave-driver, *n.* *holder, etc.*: see SLAVE sb. 7.

Slaveless (slāv'vles), *a.* [f. SLAVE sb. + -LESS.]

Not possessing slaves.

1852 J. M. LUNDLOW *Hist. U.S.* 195 An ignorant and helpless mass of slaveless freemen.

Slave-like, *a.*: see SLAVE sb. 8 b.

Slaveling (slāv'vliŋ), [f. SLAVE sb. + -LING.]

A submissive or servile person.

1834 *Contemp. Rev.* May 688 The most independent of these slavelings... degenerated into a place-hunter.

† **Slavely**, *adv.* *Obs.*—t. [f. SLAVE sb. + -LY.]

After the manner of slaves; oppressively.

1553 W. TURNER in STYRPE *Ecl. Mem.* III. I. iv. 49 If ye saw... how slavely and boundly they handle the rest of the Clergy.

Slave-merchant, [SLAVE sb. 6.] One who

traffics or deals in slaves; a slave-dealer.

1747 DUNKIN in *Francis's Horace*, Ep. II. 7 note. This was probably the usual Language of Slave-Merchants.

1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. 1. 2 The slave-merchants... brought forward several persons as witnesses. 1808 CLARKSON *African Slave-Trade* I. 385 Slave-merchants... came in.

1876 HANCOCK *Hist. U.S.* III. vi. 85 The slave-merchant

† **Slaven**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. SLEAVE *v.* or SLIVE *v.* Cf. SLAVE *v.* 2.] Split.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvii. (Roxb.) 116/2 In the hent of this Bow... it placed an arrow slaven; halfe an arrow it cannot properly be termed, but the side of an arrow.

Slaveocracy, *n.* *crat*: see SLAVOCRACY.

Slaver (slāv'vz), *sb.* Forms: 4 slaver, 5 slavyr, 6-7 slauer, 6- slavor. [Related to

SLAVER *v.* Cf. *lecl. slafir* in the same sense.]

1. Saliva issuing or falling from the mouth.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibberu.* in Wright *Voc.* 143 *Pur saiver ses dras de baavure*, from slaver. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 458/2 *Slavyr, orexiz.* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. (1568) 79 The leaf is hote; and holden vnder ones tethe, bryngeth furth slauer. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 17 To shake his eazr twyse or thyrse with the blud & the slauer about his fymamy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 329 The froth or slauer of an horse mouth. 1646 S. T. BOWNE *Pind.* Ep. 216 That a Toad communicates its venom by the humiditie and slaver of its mouth. 1735 FORD *Prot. Sal.* 106 Of all mad creatures... it is the slaver kills, and not the hite. 1774 GOLD-SMITH *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. 400 A venomous slaver, which, they suppose, issues from the Salamander's mouth. 1810 IYRON *Blues* I. 47 I'd inoculate sooner my wife with the slaver Of a dog when gone rabid. 1834 DUNRELL *Rev. Epik* I. xlix. It spat, and washed With burning slaver from my front the cross. 1904 M. H. LEWELL *Queen's Quail* II. iv. Ruthven, with the slaver of his rage upon his mouth.

b. *fig.* Drivel, nonsense; also, gross flattery.

1825 COLERIDGE *A Character* 68 The coward white and Frenchified Slaver and slang of the other side. 1862 *Times* 2 Apr. A modest man, one to whom such slaver must be loathsome. 1893 COLENS HAKOR *Broad Norf.* 55 Some people may look upon this correspondence as a lot of squit and slaver (nonsense).

2. Mucus-slime of fish or worms. *rare.*

1650 EARL MONT. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 293 She got nothing but the slaver of worms, or scum of fishes. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pel. Flying* *Int.* 46 In the Eccl... is no Sex visible, yet by their slaver... do they produce their young.

Slaver (slāv'vz), *sb.* 2. [f. SLAVE sb. + -ER.]

1. A vessel engaged in slave-traffic.

1830 R. WALSH *Notices of Brazil*, 1828-9 II. 482 This was oppoed by the mate of the slaver. 1863 H. COX *Hist.* III. viii. 722 The proceeds of ships... condemned as slavers. 1896 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 627/3 They were in the boats creeping up to a slaver.

2. One who deals or traffics in, or owns, slaves.

1842 LONER *Quadron Girl* iv. The Slaver's thumb was on the latch. 1863 *Industrial Mag.* Feb. 52 In America the slavers themselves make it an open boast. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 145/2 That there was no worse slaver than the present Sultan of Turkey.

Slaver, variant of SLIVER sb.

Slaver (slāv'vz), *v.* Forms: 4- slaver, 5

slawer, slavyr, 6-7 slauer. [app. of Scand. origin: cf. *lecl. slafir* in the same sense, related to LG. *slabbern*, etc., SLABBER *v.*]

1. *intr.* To let the saliva run from the mouth;

to sllobber. Also *fig.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibberu.* in Wright *Voc.* 143 *L'enfaunt lave de nature*, slaverly of kynde. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 784 His mouthe slavers, his tethe rotates. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 668 *Salmar*, to slaver. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 458/2 *Slaveron, orexiz.* 1530 PALSCR. 720/2 Fye on the knave, arte thou nat shamed to slaver like a yonge chylde. 1575 TURBERV. *Veneria* 224 He drueleth and slauereth at the mouth commonly. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.*

I. (1617) 83 You shall euer have a Horse that is so cut... continually slauering, because the moisture which cometh into his mouth, cannot bee held in. 1669 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. vi. It may be al-o, when they take Tobacco, they slaver on the shoyn side of their Chin. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 194 All of them slaver'd and frequently chang'd colour. 1797 T. WRIGHT *Autobiog.* (1864) 87 He chewed tobacco, and sitting next my companion, slavered and spat upon his coat. 1847 THACKERAY *Men & Coats* Wks. 1836 XXIII. 368 The man was bleeding at the nose, and slavering at the mouth. 1894 HOLLAND *Altit.* *Manus* xxvi. 28 With lips that slavered with their hate.

b. *fig.* To drivel; to lawn. Also with *it*.

1730 SWIFT *Wks.* (1755) IV. l. 122 Why must he sputter, spawl, and slaver it in again when the people's favour? 1753 SHOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 134 Where humour turns changeling, and slavers in an insipid grin. 1852 WRAXALL tr. *Hugo's Les Misérables* IV. xxvii. It is a... frog-like language which crawls, slavers. 1894 HALL *Caine* *Manxman* 135 He thought... of his uncle and how he had snubbed and then slavered over him.

2. To stave as or like slaver.

1582 STANLEY *Æneid* II. (Arb.) 90, I saw flesh bluddyve toe slauer, When the cob had naunged the gobets. 1644 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. vi. Still the bottle-like slauereth, and the tobacco stinketh. 1650 BUTLER *Anthragent.* ix. 103 Their gums are seen... with spittle slavering forth.

3. *trans.* To wet with saliva; to sllobber.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxx. xcix. That [meat] they left they did so file and slaver As few could break the sight. c 1601 J. MARSTON *Pasquill & Kath.* II. 209 Thou wast not made to slauer her faire lips With thy dead rewmey chops. 1693 DRYDEN, etc. tr. *Juvenal's Sat.* vii. 144 With white Froth his Gown is slaver'd o'er. 1819 SOURDIS *Let.* (1856) III. 135 Provided it be slavered over with a froth of philosophy. 1865 MISS BRADSHAW *Only a Clod* I. To... slaver his hand with his flapping tongue.

b. *fig.* To fondle, to flatter, in a disgusting or sycophantic manner.

1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* III. 183 She wondered Mr. Ruxington was not ashamed to be slaving such a great girl. 1832 A. W. FOSBROOK *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 238 This eagerness to slaver the archfice of the cause. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* v. Wks. (1904) 484/2 Is it that the Devil slavers them so excellently, that we come to doubt Who's stronger?

4. To utter in a slaving fashion. Also with *out*.

1599 BROUGHTON *Let.* I. 7 You will needes... slauer out your follies in view of the world. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xii. Slavering portentous stories about malcontent country gentlemen.

Hence **Slaverer**, one who slavers; also *fig.*, a

servile flatterer.

1618 HOLVAD *Technogamia* II. v. My Slauerer was at his Tobacco. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 71 Fashionable life has been exalted above its just and proper level, and depressed below it, by the slavers and the vituperators.

Slavering (slāv'vriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SLAVER *v.*]

1. The action of allowing saliva to run from the

mouth.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibberu.* in Wright *Voc.* 143 *De baavure*, fro slavering. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 668 *Hec saluaciz*, slavering. c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables*, *Wolf* he said to flye this brulk a 1837 GOOP *Study Med.*

(1829) I. 107 In vulgar language it is denominated Drivelling or Slavering. 1878 MEREDITH *Tenth* 61 Slavering; imperfect speech; inflated gums.

b. *pl.* That which is emitted as slaver; also *fig.*,

drivelings.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sani.* xxi. 13 His slauerings ranne downe his beard. 1616 J. LANE *Contr. Sgr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 237 note, [They] do pronounce such war, slaverings, not poems rare. 1884 *Contemp. State of Man* I. iii. (1699) 28 Silk [was nothing] but the slaverings of Worms.

c. *fig.* Extreme longing or desire. *rare.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Sion* I. li. 15 Strutting in knowl-
-d, III. ii. 1201 Your greedy
-as in your Clutches, Pow'r

(1658) 183 An old lecherous

barre, a slaving-clout. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker

668 *Hec saluaciz*, slavering-clout. 1530 PALSCR. 271/1 Slavering clothe for chylren, *lauffet*. 1648 HEXHAM *En. Slaves*,... a child's Bib, or Slavering cloth. 1794 *Dict. East.* 1766 *W. Bils.* The Mastindour or Slavering-Bib.

1832 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 358 *Slaverin* *bit*, a bit of cloth under a child's chin. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VIII. 224 The provision of slavering-bibs in some cases.

Slavering (slāv'vriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.]

1. Characterized or accompanied by the emission

of slaver. Also *fig.*

1576 TURBERV. *Veneria* 224 The fifth... kynde of madness is called the Kewmatike or slauering madness. a 1586 SIOLEY *Arcaidia* III. (1622) 118 M... came with skowling eyes to deliuer a slauering good morrow to the two Ladies. 1603 H. CROSSE *Veneria Commun.* (1878) 109 In one slauering discourse or other, [to] hang out the ladge of his follie. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* (1675) 56 A kind of slaving Letchery. c 1830 COLERIDGE *In Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 48 In the slavering times of our Scotch Solomon. 1871 E. PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* I. 192 Let's have no slaverin talk like Iait.

2. That slavers; allowing saliva to fall.

1592 GREENE *Upit. Courtier* Wks. (Groom) XI. 250 The third was a long leane old slauering slangrell. 1607 *How to Choose a Good Wife* II. iii. Money can make a slavering

..shameful Ideots. 1857 *Troilove Barchester T.* (1861) 240 She is proud of having this slaving, greedy mad at her feet. 1883 *Fortin. Rev.* 1 Aug. 1888 The lowing and slaving droves that one sees on the roads.

Hence **Slaveringly** *adv.*

1736 AINSWORTH, Slaveringly (foolishly), *ineptly, insulted*. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 113 The muscles of the lips [have been] slaveringly relaxed.

Slavery (slāv'vōri), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 *slauerie*, 6-8 *slaverie*, 7 *slavery*, 7- *slavery*. [f. SLAVE *sb.* + -RY. Cf. MDu. *slaverie* (Du. *slavernij*), LG. *slaverie* (Da. *slaveri*, Sw. *slafveri*), G. *schlaverie* († *schl.* *schlaveri*).]

1. Severe toil like that of a slave; heavy labour, hard work, drudgery.

1551 ROBINSON *Mary's Utopia* II. v. (1895) 161 In this hal, all vyle service, all slauerie, ..is done by homenden. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 43 Digging of Coles, and other slauerie and extreme toyles. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Asses which they use, ..to carry packes, ..and any other slavery. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 65 To give them continual Waterings, ..is a very great Slavery and Expence. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 6/7 Such people ..ought never to keep servants, but do their own slavery.

† 2. Conduct befitting a slave; ignoble, base, or unbecoming behaviour. *Obs. rare.*

1553 WILSON *Rhet.* 73 But if an officer, ..should vse any slauerie, we are much more grieved. 1581 PETTIE *Guanaco's Civ. Conu.* (1585) A vj. If there bee anie, ..which seeketh to ..benefit himselfe by flatterie, by briberie, by slauerie.

3. The condition of a slave; the fact of being a slave; servitude; bondage.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 138 Being taken ..and sold to slauerie. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1679) 9 Seeing the gain by their slavery is more aym'd at than the conversion of their souls to Christ. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xvi. 36 Their slavery is, in my opinion, no worse than servitude all over the world. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & Il.* 1st. I. 211 A barbarian killing his wife and himself to escape slavery. 1853 MILL in *Sat. Rev.* 302 Foremost among all things which injure and dishonour a country stands the personal slavery of human beings.

b. *fig.* The condition or fact of being entirely subject to, or under the domination of, some power or influence.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 114 The redemption of all y^e world, ..from the slauerie of sinne. 1644 MILTON *Education* 3 Instilling their barren hearts with a conscientious slavery. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1756) 223 This is, ..as shameful a Slavery of the Soul. 1794 MRS. RACLIFF *Myst. Udolpho* xiv. If you will not release yourself from the slavery of these fears. 1855 H. REED *Lett. Eng. Lit.* II. (1878) 68 The slavery to chance is a worse evil than slavery to authority. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. x. 393 A kind of slavery—a minute obedience to the clock.

c. A state of subjection or subordination comparable to that of a slave; also with *pl.*, an instance of this.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii. No hope of end To our infamous monstrous slauerie. 1621 BURTON *Anat.* II. iii. iv. i. ii. 'Tis a wonder, ..what slavery King Henry II. endured for the death of Thomas à Beckett. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 June 1683, The extreme slavery and subjection that courtiers live in. 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1761 III. 74 All government without the consent of the governed, is the very definition of slavery. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 208 The feeling which pervaded the native states, their anxiety to be rescued, ..from the miserable slavery to which they had been reduced.

4. The fact of slaves existing as a class in a community; the keeping of slaves as a practice or institution.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Slave*, As Slavery was not abolished by the Gospel, the custom ..lasted a long time. 1754 BURN *For. Law* 122 The notion of slavery was not unknown to our laws, so early as the reign of king Edward the sixth. 1825 H. MARTINEAU *Demerara* II. 22 Why, then, has there been slavery in all ages of the world? 1825 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 188 On this abstract question of slavery there can, as I think, be but one opinion. 1873 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vi. 143 Slavery, under which ..certain men held complete possession of others.

personif. 1794 COLERIDGE *To La Fayette*, Slavery's specious shriek and vanish from the ray! 1880 E. KIRKE *Life Garfield* 53 There lies Slavery, a black marble column at the head of its grave.

5. *attrib.*, as *slavery-fellers, question*, etc.

1824 *Batavian Anthol.* 103 While on our friends No slavery-fellers hang. 1851 CARLWILE *Sterling* i. xii. There are Blacks, and the Slavery Question to be investigated. 1860 LOWELL *Election in Nov. Prose Wks.* 1890 V. 40 The demand of the slavery-extensionists.

Slavery (slāv'vōri), *a.* [f. SLAVE *sb.* + -RY.] Like slavery; befouled with slavery; characterized by slavery; given to slaving.

† 1330 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xlvii. (1866) 160, I am foule, old, and slavery. 1646 in *Jubilee of W. Orr* (1880) 17 For calling one of ye elders a mansworne slaverie loun. 1750 *Pitt. Trans.* XXXVI ..slavery Liqueur. 1845 S. his slavery lips close to he. 1824 He drove the dhoolies, ..from yells to hoarse slavery ravings.

Slave-trade, *sb.* [SLAVE *sb.* 6.] Traffic in slaves; *spec.* the former transportation of African negroes to America. Also *attrib.*

Account of some Parts of 1772 WESLEY *Faml.* 12 Feb. execrable sum of all villainies, commonly called the Slave-trade. 1834 DE QUINCY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 18/2 Of the kidnapping, murdering

slave-trade, there cannot be two opinions. 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 322 The efforts made by the English and United States' fleets to put down the slave-trade. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* II. xxvii. 186 That America should benefit the African, was always the excuse for the slave-trade.

Hence **Slave-trade** *v. intr.*, to traffic in slaves. 1818 R. THORPE *Vine Slave Trade* 68 By enabling the great body of factors to discover, that, ..they might slave-trade with impunity.

Slave-trader, [Cf. *prec.* and SLAVE *sb.* 7 a.] 1. One who trades in slaves; a slaver.

1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 184/2 The ..conviction of three slave-traders at Sierra Leone. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* II. xxxv. 390 For the English colonies, her Britannic majesty ..was the exclusive slave-trader.

2. A ship engaged in the slave-trade.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. 232 The most ordinary slave-trader of all, ..flies no flag.

Slavery (slāv'vōri), *collog.* [f. SLAVE *sb.* + -Y.]

† 1. A male servant or attendant. *Obs.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Slavery, a servant of either sex. 1822 SWEDEV L. *Arundel* xli. 91 The slaves (i. e. waiters) will swallow that or anything else for Persian. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* xi. The slavey has Mr. Frederick's hot water, and a bottle of soda water on the same tray. He has been instructed [etc.].

2. A female domestic servant, *esp.* one who is hard-worked; a maid of all work.

1821 EGAN *Life in London* 174 'He is only fond of the Slaves!' (Note. A slang term for servant maids). 1837 T. HOOK *J. Brag* i. Four guineas per annum, and a tip to the slavery. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances back* I. xiii. 249 A young lodging-house slavery, ..bade me follow her upstairs.

Slavian (slāv'vian, slāv'vian), *a. rare.* [f. SLAV *sb.* + -IAN.] Slavonian, Slavic.

1836 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Lit.*, etc. III. 520/1 Its principal ingredient is the Slavonian language. 1854 MILMAN *Lett. Chr.* v. viii. II. 422 Among the Slavonic tribes the Greek missionaries had penetrated into regions of unmingled Barbarism. 1865 *Reader* No. 119. 391/1 Greek, Romain, and Slavonic newspapers.

Slavic (slāv'vik, slāv'vik), *a. and sb.* Also *Slavie*, *Slavie*. [f. SLAV *sb.* + -IC]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs; Slavonian; Slavonic.

a. 1813 G. REV. Oct. 256 Classes and families of languages. ..Indo-European, ..Slavie. *Ibid.* 281 The connexion of the Slavonian, and Lithuanian, which we have comprehended in the title of Slavie family. 1864 *Athenum* 2 Apr. 467/3 The 'Slavie Athens' [as] she [Ragusa] was named in the seventeenth century.

b. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 184 The Slavic, or Slavonic race, is a 4th Indo-European family. 1849 PATON *Highl. & Isl. Adriatic* I. xii. 157 The most advanced of all the Slavie nations of central Europe. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 189/2 The author of a Slavic Grammar. 1882 W. B. WOODEN *Soc. Law Labor* 11 The Slavic development differs from other Aryan experience.

B. *sb.* A Slavonic form of speech.

1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 189/2 The lines of distinction, ..between old Slavic and Russian. 1876 WHITNEY *Language and its Study* vi. 214 Old Slavonic, or the Church Slavie, having been adopted by a large part of the Slavonic races as their sacred language.

Hence **Slavie** *v. trans.*, to render Slav-like, to convert into Slavs.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 8/4 The Servian individuality cannot be Germanized, but it might be Slaviezed. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 172 Any attempt to Slavieze the Germans of Bohemia.

Slavification, [f. SLAV *a.* + -(I)FICATION.] The action or process of Slaviezing.

The verb *Slavify* also occurs in recent use.

1883 C. ABEL *Slavic & Latin Contents*, The Slavification of the Finnish area.

† **Slavin**, *Obs.* Forms: a. 3-4 *slauweyn* (5 *slauweyne*), 5 *-ayne*; 4 *slaveyn*, 5 *-ayn*, *-one*.

b. 3 *sel*, 4 *sklaun*; 3, 5 *slauweyne*, 5 *slauweyn*; 3 *slauweyne*, 3-4 *slauweyn* (4 *skl*). 7-4-5 *slauweyn*, 5 *-ayne*; 4-5 *slauweyne*, 5 *-eyn*. 8. 5 *slaw*, *slavyn* (yn), *slauweyn* (e). [ad. OF. *esclavine*, = Sp. *esclavina*, It. *schiaquina*, med.L. *slavina*, -inia, app. f. *slavus* slave or *Slavus* Slav. Cf. also MDu. *slavine*, -ijn, MHG. *slavente*.] A pilgrim's mantle.

a. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 419 Cam bore a Man in o slauweyn. c. 1325 *Orfice* 222 To him a slauweyn anon he toke. 13.. *Oleonian* 394 Ther com a palmer old In a slauweyne. c. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 25 An oold fader, wyth an oold slauweyn uppon hym. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 773 *He sarabarda*, a slauweyn.

b. c. 1300 K. *Horn* (Camb. MS.) 1054 Hau he cloþes myne, And tak me þi slauweyn. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 266 [He] 3af him is hors, þat he rod in, For is bordon and is sklaun. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 185/1 The crosse that he bare and slauweyn that he wore. 1492 *Pilgr. Patr.* (W. de W. 1493) 1. xxvii. 42 h/2 A mantel, in maner of a slauweyn.

γ. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeles* III. 256 His slauweyn was of þe oold schappe. 1430-40 *Lynde. Bochas* ix. xxvii. (1554) 214 One Bulgare, clad in slauweyn olde. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 134 A pylgrim 3af his slauweyn for to drynke mystry wyne. 6. 7a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3474 With scrippe, and with slauweyn, and skalopis i-newe. c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 108 How þer was a pylgrim at ..weld his slauweyn. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 10 He shewd me his slauweyn and pylche and an heren sherte ther vnder.

Slaving (slāv'vīng), *vb. sb.* [f. SLAVE *v.* 1.] The practice of capturing or trading in slaves.

1862 J. STEWART in *Stewart of Lovelade* ix. 88 From the Zambesi to Lake Nyassa there is nothing but slaving. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* 593 The members of the same tribes

who ..have never engaged in slaving. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 2/1 Though slaving was never our business, it did occasionally happen that we bought a few slaves.

† **Slaving**, *sb.* *Obs.*—1 [f. SLAVE *v.* 2] A slip of a tree; = **SLAVING**.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 130 Dyuerse apple-trees, that haue knottes in the bowes, ..and suche other, that wyl growe on slauynges.

Slavish (slāv'vīf), *a.* 1 Also 6 *slau*(o)*ish*e, 6-7 *slauish*. [f. SLAVE *sb.* + -ISH¹. Cf. Du. *slaafsch*, G. *schl.*, *schlawisch* († *schl.*, *slawisch*).]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, a slave; befitting a slave; servile, abject.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vernaculi*, ..slauishe behaouour. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 3 To submit themselves vnto slauish seruitude. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 83 The victorie, ..which, ..had brought you in slauishe subiection. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* II. 66 There was ..twelve thousand Christians delivered from their slauish bondage. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 122 See how he lies. In slauish habit, ill-fitted weeds. 1703 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* xi. 188 The Player, ..was generally of slavish birth at Rome. 1770 *Lett. Junius* xxxix. (1788) 214 The house of lords have imposed a slavish silence upon themselves. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxxiii, The houndsman's peace, who, ..with smooth smile his tyrant can accost, And wield the slavish sickle. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 468 The spirit of slavish submission which pervaded the Houses.

b. Toiling, toilsome, laborious.

.. is a danger. 1850 MARS- used with a

succession of fretful observances, has no attractions.

2. Having the character († or status) of slaves; of a submissive, nnmanly disposition.

1556 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vernaculi*, slauissh and naughtie conditioned men, eyther in flatterynge, or in ill speach. 1598 BR. HALL *Sat.* IV. II. 126 They rake their rents vnto a treble rate. And clogge their slauish tenant with commands. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Titus* II. 3 We may not become slauish vnto them. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* IV. 152 [They] cause the poore slauish subiect Christians, surrender all they haue. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ann.* 114 The Muscovites how submissive and slavish soever they may be, will endeavour the recovery of their freedom. 1715 *Port. Liad* I. 206 Scourge of thy people, ..Sent in Jove's anger on a slavish race. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 228 'Th' omniscient Judge Scorns the base hirling, and the slavish drudge. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Theol. Philos.* (ed. 2) 131 The thoughtless, slavish victim of inclination.

3. Vile, mean, base, ignoble.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. I. 1. 193 The slavish motive of recanting feare. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* IV. I. The princely author of the slavish sin. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 202 To free itself from slavish Prepossession. 1700 ASKRY *tr. Saavedra-Panarolo* I. 89 To lye is a slavish Vice. 1737 SWIFT in *Scenes Four Cent.* Eng. Lett. 169 The slavish, hellish principles of an execrable prevailing faction. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 35 The slavish counsels of those who only calculated the expense of a war. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 547/1 A slavish dread of the powers of nature.

4. Implying or involving slavery.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. I. 1. 291 If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke, ..Away with me. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 17 Hee had run away from his master by reason of hard and slavish usage. 1709 WATTS *Hymn*, 'How sad our state by nature is!' 1. Satan binds our captive souls Fast in his slavish chains. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelphylus*, 112 For British nymphs, ..Feel all the meanness of your slavish lot. 1831 SCOTT *C. Robt.* I. The slavish and despotic constitution introduced into the empire.

5. Servilely imitative; lacking originality or independence.

1753 TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 87 In the Translation ..I have not confined myself to a slavish and literal one. 1861 BROUGHAN *Brit. Const.* xix. i. 307 In preparing this great work there was no slavish adherence to the old law.

b. Of persons.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 294 We have not a few of these slavish followers. 1863 BARRR *Dockyard Econ.* 73 Slavish copyists of the English dockyard system.

Slavish (slāv'vīf, slāv'vīf), *a.* 2 and *sb.* [f. SLAVE *sb.* + -ISH¹. Cf. G. *slavisch*, † *slawisch*.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Slavs. *b. sb.* The Slavonic language.

1824 *Fenny Cycl.* II. 473/2 Some nations of Slavish origin inhabiting Asia. 1843 in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 101 As they relate to the Slavish languages. 1844 *Ibid.* 273 In the old Slavish, or language of the church. 1890 R. MUNRO *Prehist. Scol.* x. 380 Slavish pottery is always well burnt.

Slavishly (slāv'vīfīli), *adv.* Also 6-7 *slauishly*, 7 *slauishly*, *slauishlie*. [f. SLAVISH *a.* + -LY².]

1. In a servile or slavish manner.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Verniculi*, lewdly, ..slauishly. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1621) 23 Most slauishly thou kisset and embraceth them. 1612 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. III. xi. It is a wonder to see, how slavishly these kind of men subject themselves. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 362 Some ..content themselves to live slavishly, ..for a morsel of bread. 1727 GAV *Fables* xii. 21 She never slavishly submits, She'll have her will, or have her fits. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. p. xvi. Not slavishly addicted to any new system. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* xi. Oct. was slavishly gentle to Catherine. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 592 A nation, ..slavishly devoted to foreign models.

Comb. 1811 *Examiner* 659/1 A very slavishly-inclined talker of Kings.

† 2. Oppressively, tyrannically. *Obs.*

1621 in *Foster Eng. Factories* Ind. (1606) I. 319 To this misery bath tyrannic inhuman all and slavishly caused us to stoop to the demand of even base infamy. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* I. 26 The women of the better sort are slavishly infringed from honest and lawfull liberty.

Slavishness (slā'vishnēs). Also 7 slavishness, slavishness, *sl. slavishness*. [f. SLAVISH *a.1*]
1. Slavish quality or characteristics; servility.

to serve
 a 1283
 to
 slavishness and fear. a 1268 T. SECKER *Wks.* (1771) V. 140

not exempt from the charge of slavishness. 1878 *BYRNIE Purit. Rev.* ii. 45 This will now strike our readers as a doctrine of utter slavishness.

†2. A state of slavery; bondage. *Obs.*
 1622 FORTHEV *Atheism* l. 113 Thus detaining them in more than Egyptian slavishness. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. xiv. 111 These bemoaned the slavishness of these poor servants.

†3. Oppression, tyranny. *Obs.*
 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* l. 48 For putting any to the rack... it is by the English believed to savour too much of slavishness.

Slavism (slā'viz'm, slā'viz'm). [f. SLAV *sb.* + -ISM.] The collective qualities or racial character of the Slav peoples.

1880 *Daily News* Nov. 1 Its recent effusive article on Slavism. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 5/1 Fearful lest Hellenism should be effaced, more especially by Slavism.

Slavist (slā'vist). [f. SLAVE *sb.* + -IST. Cf. *anti-slavist* (1832).] One who favours or upholds slavery; *spec.* a member of the former pro-slavery party in the United States.

1859 H. O'REILLY *50 Yrs. on Trail* 15 The border warfare between the slavists and free-soilers.

Slavist (slā'vist, slā'vist). [f. SLAV *sb.* + -IST.] One skilled in the Slav languages and literature; a Slavonic scholar.

1863 *Reader* 17 Oct. 444/3 The celebrated Slavist, Paul Safarik. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* v. 115 Professor Jagić, of St. Petersburg, one of the most eminent of modern Slavists.

Slavistic (slāv-, slāvī'stik). [f. SLAV *sb.* + -ISTIC.] Slavonic research.
 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* ii. 31 The orthodox and well-grounded decisions of Slavistic.

Slavite (slā'vīt). *U.S.* rare. [f. SLAVE *sb.* + -ITE *1*.] = SLAVIST *1*.

1831 GARRISON *Liberator* l. 115/1 Undoubtedly the most abominable and surprising spectacle which the wickedness of war presents in the sight of Heaven is a reverend slavite.

Slavize (slā'vāiz, slā'vāiz). *v.* [f. SLAV *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To Slavize.

1859 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* ii. 576 Bigleniza may have been slavized from *Vigilantia* or *Biglantia*. 1909 *Edin. Rev.* July 142 The Bulgarians... have become wholly Slavized both in language and in sentiment.

Slavo- (slā'vō, slā'vō), combining form (on Greek analogies) of SLAV: *a.* Used parasynthetically with terms denoting other peoples or countries, as *Slavo-Germanic*, *-Hungarian*, *-Lettic*, *-Lithuanian*, *-Phanician*, etc.

1839 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* § 97 (1850) 141 The old Pelagian or Slavo-Phoenician language of the South. 1875 WHITE *Life Lang.* x. 182 This branch is often called the Slavo-Lettic. 1883 STROUD *Princ. Lang.* ii. 90 We assume, a Slavo-Germanic, a Slavo-Lettic, an original Teutonic.

ending tendency to admire or favour the Slavs, Slavonic ideals, etc., as *Slavophilic* (cf. *Slavophilism*); or morbid dread of these, as *Slavophobia*, *Slavophobic*.

1877 WALLACE *Russia* ix. 139 They agreed... with the Slavophiles. 1881 *Athenaeum* 8 Jan. 54/1 He poses as an incurable Slavophile. *Ibid.* 55/1 The history of the Slavo-

indignation against the slavocracy which possessed the soul of Theodore Parker.

Slavocracy (slā'vōkrāsi). Also slaveocracy. [f. SLAVE *sb.* + -OCRACY, but with erroneous application.] The domination of slave-holders; slave-

So *Slavocrat*, a member of the slavocracy.
 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 413. 1882 H. VON HOLST *Calhoun* ix. 308 The slavocrats... were not such doctrinaires as to risk their bones in charging windmills.

Slavon, *sb.* and *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* Also 6-7 *Scl.*, *Slavon*. [ad. older *F. Esclavon* (whence also older *Flem. pl. Slavoven*, mod. *Flem. Slavonen*) = *It. Schiavone*, med. *L. Slavonius*: cf. next.]

A. sb. 1. A Slavonian.
 1555 EÖEN *Decades* (Arb.) 299 The Slauon dooth pleyly vnderstande the Moscouite. *Ibid.* 306 Vnder the dominion of the Slavons and vsing the same tonge. 1566 G. WOODCOCK *Lives Emperors in Hist. Istine* ii. 7. He ouercame the Hungars and Subiected the Slauons. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* l. 341 In the seventh century the Slavons... were ruled by chiefs, or dukes, seemingly hereditary. 1836 *Parliamentary Brit. Cycl. Lit.*, etc. iii. 501/1 [They] were followed by the Slavons, a Sarmatian people.

2. The Slavonic language. *rare* *1*.
 1635 PACITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 128 The Slavon is their vulgar tongue.

B. adj. Slavonic. Also *Comb.*
 1555 EÖEN *Decades* (Arb.) 318 The Slauon tounge which at this day is sumwhat corruptly called Slauoo. 1562 FOXE *A. & M.* 344/1 In oure Slauon language, it hath bene used of old. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* Wks. 111. 266 [The Bible] in the Slauon tongue. 1850 *New Monthly Mag.* April 449 The proposed union of the Slauon tribes—Slavon-Poles, Slavon-Bohemians, and Slavon-Serians.

Slavonian (slāvō'niān), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6-7 *Sclavonian*, 7-9 *Salavonian*. [f. med. *L. S(c)lavonia* the country of the Slavs, f. *S(c)lavus* Slav.]
A. sb. 1. The language of the Slavs; Slavonic.

a. 1577 DEE *Memor. Navig.* 62 Far-Forreyn-Languages: As... the Sclavonian, or Moschouite, the Arabick Vulgar, the Turkish [etc.]. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Nov. 1641, In the Church are confession-veates for all languages, Hebrew, Greek, Welsh, Slavonian, Dutch, &c. 1716 LAO M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* xlvij. 11. 28 In Pera they speak Turkish, Greek, Hebrew, Russian, Slavonian. 1839 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* § 88 (1850) 130 The resemblance of Slavonian to Latin and the oldest element of Greek.

B. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXII. 109/1 The works of St. Ambrosius... were translated into Slavonian. 1906 PRINCE KROKHOTIN *Mem. Revolution* (1908) II. viii. 125 A useless mixture of Russian and old Slavonian obscured the sense.

2. A person of Slavonic origin; a Slav.
 a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 181 One Dando a Sclavonian, who lived 500 years. 1648 HEXHAM *J. De Sclavonien*, the Slavonians. 1756 MACLAINE *tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* xii. 1. 48 The Slavonians, a rough and barbarous people. 1845 KIRRO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. Gog, Beyond the Tartars and Slavonians. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* ii. 77 The Slavonians of the Austrian side.

B. 1614 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* 58 Among which the principal in Europe, are the Slavonians themselves. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 686/2 The Slavi, or Slavonians, corruptly called the Sclavonians. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXII. 109/1 Jornandes, the first writer who mentions the Slavonians. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* i. 20 The Slavonians were glad that they heard the great things of God in their language.

B. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the Slavs; Slavonic; Slavic.

a. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 40 Alan is thought by Julius Scaliger... to signify an hound in the Sclavonian tongue. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 75 The Hermoduri and Sorabi of the Sclavonian Nation. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 4 The Highdutch, the Sclavonian, and Curland Language. 1724 WATERLAND *Athian. Creed* vi. 94 Cyrill and Methodius, who are said to have invented the Sclavonian letters, and to have translated the Scriptures into the Sclavonian tongue. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. iv.* V. 550 The Hungarian language stands alone... among the Sclavonian dialects. 1830 H. G. KNIGHT *Eastern Sketches* Pref. p. xxi. Of Sclavonian or Illyrian extraction. 1847 Mrs. A. KENY *tr. Rasker's Hist. Servia* l. 510 reviewing the history of the various Sclavonian tribes.

B. 1623 M. RIOLEY *Magn. Bodley* 66 To have three teeth, like a Slavonian T. 1614 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* 59 Of the Turks dominion only Epirus... speaks vulgarly the Slavonian tongue. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. iv.* V. 543 The original stock of the Sclavonian, or more properly Slavonian, race. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXII. 109/1 The Slavonian or Slavic race... comprehends about 70,000,000 inhabitants. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* ii. 80 Here a Slavonian gentleman intervened.

2. Of or pertaining to Slavonic countries. In the bird-names *Slavonian falcon*, *grebe*.

1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VII. 1. 171 Slavonian Falcon. *Falco Slavonicus*. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 308 The Slavonian Grebe... is rather a rare bird in summer. 1839 H. SAUNDERS *Brit. Birds* 705 The Slavonian Grebe is a northern species.

3. Coming from Slavonic regions.
 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg.* xxx. 88 As snow... closely piled by rough Slavonian blasts.

Hence *Slavonianize v. trans.*, to Slavize.

SLAVONIC (slāvō'nik), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6-7 *Sclavonic*. [ad. med. *L. S(c)lavonica*, f. *Slavonia*: see SLAVONIAN.]

A. adj. Of, belonging or pertaining to, the Slavs or their language; Slavonic; Slavonian.

a. 16145 HOWELL *Let.* (1630) l. 382 The Slavonic tongue hath abolished her (the Greek tongue) in Epire and Macedonia. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. A Greek, Latin and Slavonic Dictionary. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. iv.* V. 564 The Slavonic city of Julin. 1834 SCOTT *Ch. Robt.* ix. note Teutonic Germany, or Celtic Gaul, or Slavonic Illyria. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* l. 2 A Slavonic tongue begins to be heard around. *Ibid.* 4 The headings over the ships are almost entirely Slavonic.

B. 1614 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* 59 Yet is not the Slavonic tongue... the vulgar language of the Turkish Empire. 1856 EARL MONSIEU *tr. Boccacini's Adote. Fr. Parais.* i. lxxiii. (1674) 91 Terms, which... seemed rather to be Slavonic.

Lit. i. 21 The introduction of the Roman ritual into the Southern Slavonic countries.

B. sb. The language of the Slavs.
 1668 WILKINS *Real Clar.* 3 The Slavonic is extended, though with some variation, through many large Territories. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Each... have their particular Dialect; only the Slavonic is the common Mother of their several Languages. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 23 Mar. 1772, He [Johnson] observed, that the Bohemian language was true Slavonic. 1848 SOMES *Latin Church* l. 4 Their

converts worshipped in Slavonic, the language which those people spoke. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* i. 7 The modern Bulgarian language shows Slavonic in a very corrupted form.

Hence *Slavonicize v. trans.*, to Slavize.
 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 194/1 The Slavonic or Slavonicized population.

†**Slavonish**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. Also *Sclavonish*. [f. SLAVON + -ISH *1*. Cf. *Du.* and *G. Slavonisch*.] Slavonian.

1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidaue's Comm.* 254h, Two Frenche, fyve Spanishe, and one Slavonische. 1614 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* 58 Many are the nations that have for their vulgar language the Slavonish tongue. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov. 1641, An altar of the Madonna... and divers Slavonish Saints.

Slavonism, *rare*. Also 9 *Scl.* [f. SLAVON (10) + -ISM.] Slavism.

1839 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* § 78 (1850) 113 The Scandinavian tribes... were much less tainted with Slavonism than the Lithuanians. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 332 The two separate nationalities being merged under the great generality of Slavonism.

Slavonization, [f. next.] The process of Slavonizing or of becoming Slavonized.

1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 63 This Slavonization of Germany is indicated upon... our large... map.

Slavonize, *v.* Also 9 *Scl.* [f. SLAVON (10) + -IZE.] *trans.* To render Slavonic in language, character, political feeling, etc.

1839 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* § 78 (1850) 113 The Low Germans who were thus Slavonized. 1861 J. G. SIEFFARD *Fall of Rome* iii. 121 The Slavonized portion of the second. 1876 A. J. EVANS *Through Bosnia* i. 30 They have been Slavonized by the multitude of their subjects.

Slaw (slā). *U.S.* Also *slaugh*. [ad. *Dn. sla*, shortened form of *salade* SALAD.] A salad made of sliced cabbage, etc.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb. Salted cucumber, beetroot and cold slaw. 1890 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/2 Salfy, cold slaw (sliced cabbage) with rich mayonaisse dressing.

Slaw, *obs.* or *dial.* f. *SLOW*. *Slawen*, *obs.* ff. pa. pple. SLAY *v.1* Slawethe, *obs.* f. *SIORH*.

Slawk (slāk). *north. dial.* and *Sc.* Also 5, 8 *slauk*, 6-7, 9 *slauke*, 6 *slawke*, 9 *slauk*. [Probably ad. *Ir. slabhae*, *slabhae* (also dim. *slabhadu*, *Sc. Gael. slabhan*) in sense 1: cf. the Gaelic origin of DULSE. For variant forms see SLAKE *sb.2*, SLAUGH, and SLOKE.]

In older *Dicts.* frequently misprinted *slauk* (e.).
 1. An edible sea-weed (see quot. 1892).

1450 *MS. Ee. 4. 20* (Cambr. Univ. Lib.) fol. 283, Hec herba vocatur a vulgo slauk. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 21 The other kynde is described... to have leaues lyke lettices, and thus kynde is called in englishe slauke. 1562 — *Herbal* i. (1568) 76 The hyon thalassion of Theophrastus and Pliny is called in Northumberland slauke; whych in lent the poore people sethe... and eat it. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* x. in *Holmsted* 41 Having well doctored it in the meane time with slawke of the sea, they sowe barle. 1758 BONASE *Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 236 *Lichen marinus*, the laver, slauk, and by the Irish called Slukane. 1892 HESLOR *Northumb. Gloss.* Slauke, the seaweed green laver, *Uloa lactuca* and *U. latissima*.

2. A kind of brook- or river-weed.
 1824 MACLAGAN *Gallivod. Encycl.* 135 His haurns w' slawk and sludge war muddy. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* 127 That green slimy matter... to which in Scotland the expressive name of *slauk* has been applied. 1884 STREATFIELD *Linc. & Dunst* 360 *Slauk*, slimy weeds found in drains.

Slawly, *obs.* form of SLOWLY.

†**Slawm**, *Obs. Mining.* (See quot.)
 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Tj. A remarkable Joynt in the Stone, Ore, &c. and filled with Clay, and this Clay... is very soft and Greasy... and these are called by the name of Slawms.

Slawn, *obs.* pa. pple. SLAY *v.1*

Slawnes (se, *obs.* forms of SLOWNESS.

Slaworm, *obs.* or *dial.* form of SLOW-WORM.

†**Slaw-sy**. *Sc. Obs.* A ludicrous term of contempt. Also *slawsy* gawsy.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 39 My hwnyguikkis, my slawsy gawsy. *Ibid.* 41 Tak gud comfort, my grit heidit slawsy.

Slawth (s, *obs.* forms of SLOTH.

Slay, *slay* (slā), *sb.1* Forms: *a.* 1 *slase*, 5 *slaye*, 7 *slie*, 6- *slay*, 8-9 *sliegh* (slen). *B.* 4- *slay*, 5-7 *slaye*, 6 *slai*, 8-9 *slnie*. [OE. *slæge* stroke, striking, slaying, etc., = OS. *slægt*, the stem of the vb SLAY. The related forms in the other Teut. languages retain the vowel *a*, as MDn. and MLG. *slach* (Dn. and LG. *schlag*), OHG. *slag* (G. *schlag*), ON. *slagr* masc., *slag* neut., Goth. *slahs*; cf. also OS. *slaga* (MLG. *slage*, LG. *släge*, *slide*), OHG. *slaga* (G. *schlage*) fem., stroke, striking implement.]

A variant OE. form appears in the Corpus Gloss. P 376 *Pectica*, *slahae*, in a later vocab. (Wt. Wülcker 262) written 'slae']

1. An instrument used in weaving to beat up the weft; = REED *sb.1* 10.

a. 1505 SHAW *Elfric's Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 223 *Insubula*, webbeamas. *Percussorium*, *slæge*, 24. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* *Ibid.* 601 *Pecten*, a slaye. 1530 PALSGR. 13 A slay. 1599 MIRSALU *Lat. para textu*, the oyle or threed... which the slie doth weave vp and downe. 1615

hys whole power confounde. 1560 *Becon Comm. pt. Holy Script.* Wks. II. 11. 68 To reconcile both vnto God in one body throw the Crosse, and slewe hatred thereby. 1763 J. GREGG in *Bk. Praise* (1866) 349 Thoughts must be slain that di-obey. 1868 *Lysten Kivulet* cxlix. v. O heavenly Lord, whomevercane... Both slay the sinner and save the man. (b) c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Pe sines hileue and pe soode lue... ben leirede and slaine on his heorte. a 1300 *Curser M.* 24692 Po pou haf ober vertus slain, In pe pou mai pam couer again. 1539 *Sharkt Image Gov.* (1597) 99 As pride sleeth loue [etc.]. 1592 *Elvaks. Rom.* 4. 701. 11. 26 For this... Being tyled all senses with the heart. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. 11. 144 To slay the reverence living in the minds of men Towards our ancient house. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 1/1 In the very act of slaying the Bill.

†b. In phr. to slay care. Obs.
13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. 695 But make we murie & sle care. a 1400 *Siege of Troy* 185 in *Archiv neu.*

nying xii Let vs slay care.

†13. To blight or destroy (vegetation). Obs.
c1325 *Prose Ps.* lxxvii. 52 He sloe [L. occidit] her unies wyb hail. c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* 111. 453 Tholoues hit forsake; The rootes wylt the oyl or slen [L. necat] or slake. *Ibid.* 1078 The rootes ek of reed and rish thei etc. When wynter sleth thei fedyng, yef hem meete. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlv. 63 Quhilk slayis the corne and fruct that growis grene. 1574 *HYLL On Weather* i, Extreme cold doth slea the trees.

b. intr. Of grain: To become affected by smut, blight, or the like. (Cf. SLAIN *ppl.* a. 3.)
1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Surtees) 55 But it is observed in wheate, that if the seed hee not changed once in fower or five cresses it will slay extremely. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 360/2 On muirly soils this [oat] crop is also not unfrequently lost by what is called 'slaying'. This seems to result from the occurrence of frosty nights late in spring. *Ibid.*, This tendency to slaying in the oat crop.

†14. Med. a. To resolve (an impostume, etc.). Obs.
a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* ii. 650 in *Anglia* XV111. 323 Pe powdr on ded flesch who so leye, Anon it sleth it. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 98 *Pis* medicine... wonderfully sleth pe antrax and viterly curth it.

†b. To destroy the vitality of (a part of the body). Obs.—
1578 *LYTE Doctores* 348 It choketh and troubleth all the inward partes... and in fine it sleaveth the partie.

Slay, v. 2 Also slay. [Back-formation from SLAYING *vbl.* sb. 2.] *trans.* To set (a warp).

1828-32 *WESTER, Steld.* to slay or prepare for use in the weaver's sle. 1888 R. BEAUMONT *Woolen & Worsted Cloth Manuf.* 139 The proper method of sleying any particular warp or specific make of cloth.

Slayable, a. rare. [f. SLAY *v.* 1.] That may be (justly) slain.

1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 39 Alexander was a tyrant and therefore in all justice slayable.

Slayd, obs. Sc. pa. t. SLIDE *v.*

Slayer 1 (slā'z). Forms: a. 4-5 sleer, 4-6 sleere, 5-6 slear, 6 Sc. slayer. β. 4-5 slaer, -sloer, 5-6 slaar(e), slaer (5 slaer). γ. 6- slayer (6 Sc. slayer). [f. SLAY *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] the compound MANSLAYER is found a little earlier. Cf. MDu. and Du. *slager*, MLG. *slagere* (LG. *släger*), OHG. *slagari* and *slahari* (G. *schlāger*).] One who slays or kills. Also in fig. context.

a. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 151 *Pei* schullen he dampnyd a. for sleers of crist wyl be wickid fewis. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 373 Whan he kyng was i-slawe, he sleere fliz. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 Opun slears and traytors of he schep. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 227 Then Hysipias... commaundede the sleer of his brother to be taken. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 60 Go for till honour, no sleayer to he. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eirenarcha* ii. vii. 239 Any other, betwene whom and the slear

b. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5 to death. To se my slear. b. SKY *Wallace* xl. 1278 The fyrst has been a gret slay off men. 1533 *BELLEDUNE Lyr.* ii. xviii. (S. T. S.) 1. 200 Sum allegis his fader was be-slayr of him. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 210 The slaers of Drumm sulde be hanist to France.

γ. 1547-64 *BALDWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfy) 185 Men ought not to weepe for him that guiltes is slain. But for the slayer. c1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bann.) 121 Ane of the alledit slayaris of the king. 1631 *GOUCE God's Arrows* III. § 24. 211 When he sleaveth a malefactor he is not to be counted a slayer of men, but a destroyer of evil men. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Hist.* vi. viii. The slayers left off at the evening. 1791 *COWPER Hlad* iv. 536 The slayer o'er the maim'd Exulting. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrublandia* 217 Each pestle's displayer, Who, living by drugs, proves

Exam. 10 May 5/5 The

Slay (slā'z) *v.* 2 + -ER 1.] One who sets warps.

1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) 64. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 2/1 Father... Blacksmith. Boy... Slayer.

†**Slayeresse**. Obs.— In 4 sleeresse. [f. SLAYER 1.] A female slayer.

1382 *WYCLIF Tobit* iii. 9 See we no more of these sone or doctur vp on erthe, thou sleeresse [v.r. sleestere] of thi men.

Slaying (slā'z), *vbl.* sb. 1. Forms: a. 4 sleing, 5 sle(i)ying, 5-6 sleynge; 4-5 sleayng, 6 sleaing. β. 4 slaing. γ. 6- slaying. [f. SLAY *v.* 1 + -ING 1.]

a. The action of the vb. SLAY; killing, slaughter. 1. R. c1375 *Curser M.* 6784 (Fairf.) Qua pat honours goddis new, of his slaying (kill. sleing) xal na mon rew. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 65 Sampson slow himself in sleying of pe

Philistei. 1450 in *Catal. Publ. Rec. Office* IV. 327 That he was never gely of sleying of the do [= doe]. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxxiv. 495 Then he commaundyd to sece the sleynge.

fig. c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 9 The balance of vertues I haue mysweyde, With sleying of tonge, or with wilfulness.

γ. 1528 *TINDALE Obed. Chr. stan* Wks. 129 The slaying & murthering of Christen men. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* v. v. 4 *Clitus*. He is or tane, or slaine. *Brutus*. Slaying is the word. It is a deed in fashion. 1647 *HEXHAM* 1. s.v. A slaying of parents. 1819 *Scott Ivanhoe* xxxv. As a man zealous to slaying for every point of the Nazarene law. 1855 A. SMITH *Summer in Skye* 1. 219 Their forefathers had a grand slaying of their enemies.

†2. Path. Mutilation. Obs.

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 37 After be sleying of flesh putred. *Ibid.* 91 It is hest remed to pam bat hape... be fistule or oþer sleying.

Slaying (slā'z), *vbl.* sb. 2 Also sleying. [f. SLAY *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] (See quot. 1879.)

1613 J. MAY *Decl. Est. Clothing* v. 25 In slaying of their warp they will cast the yarne to proue fine about a foot broad by the listes. 1759 *BARNOUR Constr. Slewing Tables*. The disposing of the warp threads in the loom is termed sleying. 1839 *URE Diet. Arts*, etc. 1056 The names of *examining, setting, or sleying*, are used indiscriminately, and mean exactly the same thing. 1879 *ASHMURST Weaving & Designing Text. Fabr.* (1893) 304 The slaying or setting of warps are terms used to denote the proportioning of the counts of warp to the different sets of slay, so as to preserve a uniformity of fabric in similar species of cloth.

attrib. 1759 R. BARNOUR (title), Essay on the Construction of Slewing Tables. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 235 Mathematical Slewing Tables, or the... Mystery of weaving Linen Cloth, explained.

Slaying, *ppl.* a. Also 5 sleeng(e, sleing(e, 6 sleaying, slaying. [f. SLAY *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That slays or kills. Also *transf.* and in fig. context.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. xxi. (Bodl. MS.), Some

men, which... do scorn their simplicitie which still follow the dead and slaying letter. 1583 *DEARICKE Image Irel.* Civb. When as by loue eche sleaying heart abstracted thence shalbe. 1828 *GLADSTONE Studies Homer* III. 11 Achilles seems to refer with stinging, nay rather with slaying irony to this claim.

†**Slayster**. Obs.— In 5 sleestere. [f. SLAY *v.* 1 + -STER.] A female slayer.

24. [see SLAYER 1.]

Sleat (slā't), obs. forms of SLATE *v.*

Sle, obs. form of SLAY *v.* 1, SLY *a.*

Slead (slād), sb. Now dial. Forms: 4-6 slede, 7 sleede (9 sleed), 6-7 sleid(e, 6 sleeydd, sleade, 6- slead (9 sleaed). [a. MDu. or MLG. *slēde* (Du. *slēde*, *slee*, LG. *slēde*, *slee*), = ON. and Icel. *slēði* (Norw. *slēde*, Sw. *släde*, Da. *slæde*), OHG. *slīte*, *slīta* (MHG. *slīte*): the stem *slid-* is the weak grade of the vb. SLIDE.] = SLED sb. 1.

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. met. 1. 110 pou, by my sledes shall mowen retourne hool and sounde in to þi contré. 1382 *WYCLIF Chron.* xx. 3 The puple, he ladde out, and maad vpon hem pestilis, and sledis, and prowed yren charis, to gon ouer. 1406-7 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Suttons) 666, 1 slede empt. pro caria decimarum. c1440 *Prompt. Par.* 458/2 Slede to draw wythe, traha. 1555 *EKEN Decades* (Arth.) 292 They traunty in wyther on sledes. 1591 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* 1. iv. 803 Those that in Ivory Sleds on Ireland Seas (Congeal'd) to Crystall slide about at ease. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1638) 459 They are not drawn upon wheels, but like drays and sleds upon the earth. 1644 *PRYNNE & WALKER Fienes' Trial* App. 64 The streets blocked up with casks, carts, sleds, stools. 1745 tr. *Columella's Rust.* ii. xxi. You may make use of the cart or dray made of rough boards, or of a slead. 1877-89 to Linc. and Chesh. glossaries.

b. *Rope-making*. (Cf. SLEDGE 2.) Also attrib. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 272/1 A Ropers Slead, a thing by which they Twist their Ropes. *Ibid.*, By the first is the Rope Yarn Spun, or turned in the Slead, when it is Laid for the making of a Cable; and is generally termed a Slead Hook.

Hence †**Slead** *v.* intr. (with *it*), to travel in a sledge. Obs.—

1689 C. COTTON *Winter* xxxiii. Look where Mantled up in White, He sleads it like the Muscovite.

Sleap (slā'p), obs. form of SLEIGHT sb. 1.

Sleak (slāk), v. 1 Now dial. and rare. Also 4-5 sleke. [var. of SLEEK *v.*: cf. *reke*, *reak* RECK *v.* 1.] *trans.* To quench, extinguish, assuage.

1834 *Lays & Leg. N. Irel.* 76 Feelin' his drouth stuid in need av a sleakin'.

2. To slake (lime). Hence **Sleaked** *ppl.* a.

c1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 217 Tak arment, & slekyd lyme, & argyle. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 744 They mix it with Chalk well sleaked.

3. intr. To give over or stop raining. dial.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 96.

Sleak (slāk), v. 2 dial. [var. of SLAKE *v.* 2]

1. *trans.* (See quot.)

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 41 To Sleak out the tongue, to put

it out by way of scorn, Chesh. [Hence in Bailey, Grose, etc.] 1886-7 in Cheshire glossaries.

2. To lick.

1846 *Ballads & Songs of Ayrshire* 1. 112 (E. D. D.), He louped up an' sleak'd her cheek.

Sleak (e, obs. forms of SLEEK *a.* and *v.*

Slealie, obs. Sc. form of SLEALY *adv.*

Sleat, obs. variant of SLAYER sb. 1

[Sleat, error for sleay SLAY sb. 1]

1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* 1. xxiv. § 6 The great reede or cane... is esteemed to make sleares for weavers. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 164 Of Cane-Red are onr... Angling-Rods or Canes made, also Slears for Weavers.]

Sleasie, **Sleasy**, obs. ff. SLEAZY sb. and *a.*

Slea-silk, variant of SLEAVE-SILK *Obs.*

Sleat (slāt), v. 1 Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 slētan, 3 slētan, slāt-, 3, 7 slēta, 8-9 slēet, 9 slēeat. Also *pa. t.* 1 slēttē, 3 slē(a)ttē, 9 slētt; *pa. pple.* 4 slāt. [OE. *slētan*, f. *slāt*-pret. stem of *slītan* SLITE *v.*, corresponding to ON. **slēita*, whence SLATE *v.* 3]

†1. *trans.* To bait (an animal) with dogs. Obs.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Lives Saints* xii. 72 Man sleat þa ænne ferig feringa þa... and so forth... *Juliana* 5 (Ro leiden to wib t

E. P. P. 1. 67 Thou hede the wreche fomen i-nowe, That weren egre him to sleat Mid grete houndes.

†2. intr. To hunt after something. Obs.—

c1200 *ORMIN* 13185 þatt time þatt tēss [the apostles] tokenn swa To slēttēn afftēr sawless.

3. *trans.* To incite, set on (a dog, etc.).

a 1225 *Juliana* 53 (Bodl. MS.), Heo, slēttēn on him hundes. 14... 26 *Polit. Poems* ix. 22 Synne to bay many a folde On soules helle hundes sleat. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 43 To Sleat a dog, is to set him at anything as swine, sheep, &c. 1703 *THORNBURY Let. to Ray*, To Sleat a Dog. 1808 *Yorkshireman Nov.* 394 (E. D. D.), I take a delight i' sleatin' 'em at one another. 1888 *Rochdale Gloss.* 80 *Sleat*, to send or urge, as a dog at cattle, particularly sheep.

Hence **Sleat'ing** *vbl.* sb., hunting; also fig., baiting, instigation.

a 1122 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud) nn. 1087, Ælc unrit geold he forbead, & geatte mannan heora waldas & slētinge. c 1205 *LAV.* 1250 Þus Gratian þe kyng for ut an slēting. *Ibid.* 29170 Hit was in ane dæge, þat Gurmund mid his dusele, riden slētinge. c1400 *Deut. Tray* 196 Pelleus... printed in hart liff he might sleightly be sleight & slēting of wordes, Gar Iason... the jorney undertake.

†**Sleat**, v. 2 Obs.—? var. of SLAT *v.* 2

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 212 Hwon heo ihereð þet god, heo sleatēd adun þoa two hore earen.

Sleathy, a. rare. Also 9 sleethy. [?f. ON. *slēða* to drag, trail (so Norw. *slōda*; also, to work carelessly); cf. ON. *slōði* (Norw. *slode*) sloven, sluggish, whence perh. north-eastern Sc. *sleeth*.] Slovenly, careless.

1649 *BLITHIE Eng. Improv. Instr.* 52 The combination of labourers and poor people may very much prejudice, besides their selfish and slothful disposition... 1904 in *Eng. L.* bit sleethy.]

Sil (sil), obs. form of SILK.

†1. A slender filament of silk obtained by separating a thicker thread; silk in the form of such filaments; floss-silk. Obs.

1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* 1. v. 955 Those slender sleaves (Oo oval clews) of soft, smooth, Silken flakes. 1611 *COTGR.* *Cadace* pour faire capiton, the tow, or coursement of silke, whereof sleave is made. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xxiii. 318 Fair Benefield... Which bears a grass as soft as the dainty sleave. 1635 *GLAPHORNE Lady Mother* 1. i. Her faire faire; no silken sleave can be so soft the gentle worm does weave.

2. *transf.* and fig. (In modern use only as an echo of the Shakespearian passage.)

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. 11. 37 Sleaze that knits vp the raul'd Sleaze of Care. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* III. ix. 190 He... began to smoothe out the wonderful sleave of dusky gold. 1876 *MISS BRACONOV Dead Men's Shoes* i, She has not seen the fair and shining fabric in life's loom, but the ragged sleave thereof. 1904 J. C. COLLINS *Stud. Shaks.* 317 To smoothe the tangled sleave of Shakespearian expression.

Sleave (slīv), v. Now dial. Forms: 6 sleayve, sleue, 7 sleuee, 9 sleewe; γ- sleawe. [OE. *slēfan* (recorded in the comb. *toslāfan*, Napier *Holy Rood-tree* 32/a), f. *slāf*, pret. stem of *slīfan* SLIVE *v.* 1]

It is possible that the *pa. t.* *slēfte* (cf. *SLIFT* *ppl.* a.) should be read in the *Gest of Robyn Hood* iii. st. 146, where the early editions have *sleste*, *slet*, and *cleft*.

1. *trans.* To divide (silk) by separation into filaments. Also *transf.* and *absol.*

a 1628 F. GREVILL *Calice* 1. (1633) 24 When light doth beginne These to retelle, and subdiuide, or sleaves Into more minutes. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 362 The more subtle, (and more hard to sleave a two) Silken thred, of self-seeking. 1654 *FLECKNOE Seven Years Pleas.* 71 They use to sleave and spin to what finesse they please. 1890 *LOWELL Englov. P.* Ser. II. *Intrad.* Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 105 To sleave silk means to divide or ravel out a thread of silk with the point of a needle till it becomes floss.

2. *dial.* To cleave, split, rend, tear apart.

1883- in dialect glossaries (Yks., Chesh., Heref.).

Hence **Sleaved** *ppl.* a. (also 7 sleayd), in *sleaved*

silk (see SENSE 1).

1577-85 *HOUNSDELD Chron.* III. 835 Eight wildmen all apparelled in greene moule, made with sleued silk. 1592 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 103 Sleyed Silk, the 16. 1623 *Shakspeare's Tr. & Cr.* v. 1. 35 (fol), Thou idle, im-

material skien of sleid silk. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sleaved*, as Sleaved Silk, i. e. such as is wrought fit for Use.
†Sleeve-silk. Obs. Also 6 slaye-, 7 slea-, 8 sleeve-. [f. SLEAVE v. 1.] Silk thread capable of being separated into smaller filaments for use in embroidery, etc.

a. 1588 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 375, ii ounce of slaye sylke, *avid.* 1676 RAINBOW *Familiar Sermon*, *Cress Penbrooke* (1677) 31 A Prime . . . Wt. [uarg. Dr. Donne]. . . is reported to have said of this Lady . . . That she knew well how to discourse of all things, from Predestination, to Slea-silk.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Capitane*, a kinde of craven silke called sleave-silke. 1600-2 in *Whitaker Hist. Craue* 315 Paid for sleave-silke, xxxliis. 1672-3 GREW *Anat. Pl.*, *Roots* (1682) 66 The Threds . . . stand collateral together; as the several Single Threds of the Silk-worm do in Sleave-Silk. 1703 *Comb. Gaz.* No. 3204/3 Sleaves and Twisted Silk. 1703 *Comb.* a 1631 *Downe Poems* (1633) 190 Let . . . curious traitors, sleave silk [pr. sickle] flies Bewitch poore fishes wandering eyes.

transf. and *fig.* 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1649) 36 In the sleave-silke of her haire 'Twas hard bound up and wrapped. 1649 G. DANIEL *Titmarsh, Hen. IV.*, lxxxv, When . . . all faculties In y^e sleave-silke of Sleep soft-fettered Lay.

Sleaving. rare. Now dial. [f. SLEAVE v. Cf. SLAVING sb.] A slip taken from a tree by splitting or pulling.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 163 Yf thou sette a plaunte or
 Sit . . . 1839 off.

Sleaving. rare. Now dial. [f. SLEAVE v. Cf. SLAVING sb.] A slip taken from a tree by splitting or pulling.

1727 in BAILEY (Vol. II.). 1891 LANG in *Illustr. Lond. N.* 7 Mar., Mr. Lanier with his sleaziness condoning the immortal speeches of Achilles and Odysseus.

†Sleazy, sb. Obs. rare. In 7 Slesie, 8 Slesey. [Abbreviated f. SILESIA.] = SILESIA I.

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Slesie Holland*, That only is properly Slesie or Silesia Linen cloth, which is made in [and] Comes from the Country Silesia in Germany. 1696 J. F. MERCH. *Wareho. laid open* 36, I shall now begin according to my promise to treat of Slesie Laines, it being a very useful Linnen here with us, it takes its name from a town called Slesia in Hamborough, and not for its wearing Slesie, as a great many do imagine. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4216/4, 8 Pieces of Norwich Druggill, . . . 4 Pieces of Hambrough Cloth, 1 Piece of Slesie.

Sleazy, sleazy (slɪzi), a. Forms: a. 7 sleasie, sleazie, 7-8 sleasy (9 dial. -ey), 8 sleazy (9 dial. slazy). β. 7 sleizie, 8 sleasy, 9 sleazy. [Of uncertain origin; the evidence seems to be against any original connexion with prec.]

The mod. dial. verb *sleaze, sleaze*, etc., to wear badly, may be merely a back-formation from the adj.]

1. (See quotes.) 1644 DICKE *Nat. Bodies* xxxv. § 1. 288 Some drye partes of such liquors, are of themselves as it were hairy or sleazy, that is, haue little downy partes, such as you see upon the legges of flies. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 219/1 It smooths down the sleazy and fuzzy fibers of the twisted rope. *Ibid.* 220/1 *Sleazy*, rough from projecting fibers, as yarn or twine made of inferior material.

2. Of textile fabrics or materials: Thin or flimsy in texture; having little substance or body.

a. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Slesie Holland*, common people take to be all Holland, which is slight or ill-wrought. 1696 J. F. MERCH. *Wareho. laid open* 21 It, will not wear near so well, by reason it is made of more sleasie thread than the former is. 1718 OZELL in *Townsend's Voy.* i. 238 'Tis a sleazy sort of stuff, but thickens and contracts by being well pressed on the second. 1757 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1880 l. 424 They were presented each with a suit made of thin, sleazy cloth without lining. a 1815 FORAY *Voc. E. Anglia* 306 *Slazy*, of loose and open texture, easily torn, and soon worn out. 1866 SALA *Yip to Barbary* 365 You know that Sleazy calico was made in a mill and by steam power. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Winter on Nile* i. 20 Their one sleazy skirt giving little protection against the keen air.

β. 1670 in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 15 The silke sleazie and not Naples, which will soone grow rough, gather dust and sullie. 1706 DR. BAYNARD *Cold Bath* ii. 376 A thin sleazy Coat of Sarzenet. 1856 *Toush. Writ.* XIII. 99 A sleazy, cobwebby, hairy genus of coverlets. 1893 MRS. T. COKE *Centlewoman at Home* vii. 102 'Sleazy' silks, wispy surahs, or cotton velvets.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Slight, flimsy, unsubstantial. c 1645 HOWELL *Fam. Lett.* (1650) II. 2, I cannot well

1. *trans.* To extinguish or quench (a fire): to allay, assuage (thirst, etc.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Sleaved*, as Sleaved Silk, i. e. such as is wrought fit for Use.

Troyle had faste the fir be bet, But Thelamon had his men hit slek With water of broke or of bak. 1523 ERZEMER *Husb.* § 169 As water slecketh fyre, soo dothe almesdede slake synne. 1530 PALSGR. 720/2 When you slecke a hoothe fyre with water, it maketh a noyse lyke thunder. 1674 RAY N. C. Words 43 To Sleck, . . . to quench or put out the fire, v.g., or one's thirst. 1781- in northern dialect glossaries. *fig.* c 1200 ORMIN 10124 Forr allmesd dedess hafenn mahht To sleckenn pine sinness. a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* i. lxix. (W. de W. 1494), That the grounde of synne myghte . . . somwhat be slecket in the. 1435 MISVN *Fire of Love* 118 All temptation þou sall ouercome, & all malesse slek.

† 2. To alleviate, moderate. Obs. rare.

13. St. Erkenwold 331 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 þe fyrst slent þat on me slode slecklyd al my tene. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5489 Ector sorow myght no man sleckle.

3. To cool by means of water, etc.

c 1240 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 6 Tak agad of stele . . . And in goode wyne sleck hit I say. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. *Gloss.* *Sleck*, to cool in water. a 1900 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., The blacksmith is slecking a piece of iron.

4. To slack or slake (lime).

1530 PALSGR. 720/2, I slecke lyme, I put water to it, *je destayne*. 1548 in E. Green *Somerset Chantries* (1888) 75 The churchyard . . . wherein lyme is slecked. 1617 Shuttleworth's *Acc.* (Chetham Soc.): six score lode of lyme, iij^o viij^o.

Hence Slecked ppl. a.

c 1440 *Pramp. Par.* 459/1 Slekyngre, or qwenchyngre, *extinctio*. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Golden Key* M. Aurel. (1546) H vj h. The mortier, ought not to be medled with sande and slecked lyme. 1572 MASCALL *Plant.* 4 *Graft*. 41 Ye must meddle it well also with . . . slekt Sope ashes about the roote. 1611 CORER, s.v. *Fust, Chaix fust*, slaked, or sleckt lime. 1675 Phil. *Trans.* X. 447 The consistence of slecked lime.

† Sleck, v. 2 Obs. rare. [var. of SLEEK v.] *trans.* To make smooth.

1530 PALSGR. 720/2, I slecke, I make paper smoth with a sleke stone, *je fais glissant*. You muste slecke your paper if you will write Greke well.

Slecken, v. Now dial. Forms: 4-6 sleken, 4-5 slekyn, sleckun, 9 slecken. [f. SLECK v.]

4-EN 6. In some examples perh. *sleken* is intended, f. *sleke* SLEAK v.] = SLECK v.]

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Coust.* 3101 Alle þe waters, þat men may rekken, A spark þar-of may noight sleken. a 1340 = *Psalter* xii. 4 þe lyght of godis luf es grauen and slekynd in vs. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 98 Taking þe scheld of þe feip, in þe wilk we may sleckun all þe furin darts of the enemy. 1422 *tr. Secrete Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* lii. 79 Cold water dronkyn yn wynter slekyos þe nature here. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 61/35 To Sleken, *extinguere*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I ha'n't slecken'd mysel yet,' my thirst is not yet abated.

Sleek-trough. Now dial. [SLECK v.] = SLACK-TROUGH.

1716 T. WARD *Eng. Reform.* 38 One who Anointed Had never been, unless his Dad had in the Sleek-trough wash'd the Lad. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. *Gloss.*, *Sleek-trough*, the trough containing the water in which smiths cool their iron and temper steel. 1863 in ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 413 A' wesh thesels clean 'I' the sleek troughs.

Sled (sled), sb. 1 Now chiefly dial. and U.S. Also 4-7 sledde, 5-7 sledd. [a. MFlem. or MLG. *slede* (= MHG. *slille*, G. *schlitten*), related to *slide* SLEAD sb.]

1. A drag used for the transport of heavy goods, etc., = SLEDGE sb. 2.

1388 WYCLIF *Chron.* xx. 3 He . . . made breris, . . . and sleddis, and itroue charis, to passe on hem. c 1400 MAUNDREY *F. viij*, They carry theyr vytayles vpon the yoe on sleddes. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6001 On a sledd it sulde be layde.

Improv. 68 Feiching the
 Tubs upon Sleds. 1716
 Stones . . . some are big an
 not manage them, with
 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* i. 62 Those sleds are made of a single
 plank turned up at one end, . . . and the baggage is lashed on
 in bags and sacks. 1889 Cox *Cycl. Common Things* (ed. 6)
 542 In Canada the Indians make a kind of sled which they
 call a 'toboggan'.
 † b. Used for dragging condemned persons to
 execution. Obs.

1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) 1907/2 He was layde vpon a

to shameful and violent Deaths?

2. A sledge or sleigh used as a vehicle in travelling or for recreation.

1586 MARLOWE *at Pl. Tamburl.* l. ii, With milke-white
 Harts upon an luorie sledd Thou shalt be drawn. 1613
 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. xvii. 431 He departed with Russes
 and Permarks for Sileboten in a sledde drawne with two
 deare. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1242 On Monday last the
 Imperi
 attende
 on rap
 wheel

Netherl. i. 89 . . .
 a heavy unple:
 1857 B. TAYLOR

our sleds behind their own large sledges, with flat runners, which got through the snow more easily than ours. 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy did at Sch.* x. 168 To help him to get down his sled, because he thinks it is going to snow.

3. *Kope-making.* (See SLEDGE sb. 2 3.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 364/1 As the yarns are twisted into a strand they become shorter and draw the sled towards the head of the walk.

4. U.S. A kind of river-boat used on the Ohio.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 124/2 Of smaller vessels there were 'covered sleds', 'ferry flats', and 'Alleghany skiffs'.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *sled-car*, *-load*, *-man*, *-mark*, *-runner*, etc.; also *sledful*, as much as a sled can hold.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xl, The Sledmen. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* ii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 484 In whatever place they find enough of white Muss to feed their Sled-Stags. *Ibid.* v. 506 Chancellor had now gone more than half his journey, when the Sled-man sent to Court meets him on the way. 1701 in *Select Belg. Wordrow Society* (1846) 11. 480 Two sledfuls of Sand. 1719 SWIFT *Answ. to Ser. Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 93 The turf, which is now drawn upon sled-cars with great expense. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) i. 53 Broke one sled runner, and were detained by other circumstances. *Ibid.* ii. 120 Obligated to halt and send back for the sled loads. 1857 JUREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 2 The solitary sled-track running far up into the wilderness. 1868 *Harper's Mag.* XXXVI. 422 The sled-tender is ready to raise the huge bodies of the fallen upon his sled. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xliii, I followed the track on the side of the hill, where the sled-marks are.

† Sled, sb. 2 Obs.— [Alteration of SLEDGE sb.]

A sledge-hammer.

1616 W. BROWN *Brit. Past.* ii. iii, They haue beheld the frolicke marriners. . . Pitch bars of silver, and cast goldensleds.

Sled, v. Chiefly U.S. [f. SLED sb. 1 Cf. MFlem. *sledden* in sense 2.]

1. *intr.* To travel in a sledge.

1780 A. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 377 The Bay has been frozen so hard that people haue walked, rode, and sledged over it to Boston. 1784 P. OLIVER in *T. Hutchinson's Diary* 11, 406 In March they sledged across the Delaware. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 586/1 We had sledged down the cobble road and got on board.

2. *trans.* To convey on a sled or sleds.

1718 in *Hist. Northfield* (Mass.) (1875) 148 Each man with his team shall cart or sled wood one day yearly for Mr. Doolittle. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxiv. (1885) 243 Logs . . . piled up square, in order to be carted or sledged away. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 207 Some widow's thirds, from which her ancestors haue sledged fuel for generations.

3. *absol.* To admit of being sledged.

1865 MRS. H. B. STOWE *Oldtown xxxvii*, Pr'aps, ef you'd jest tighten up the ropes . . . the hull load would sled easier.

Sledded, a. rare. [f. SLED sb. 1] a. Mounted on sleds. b. Made like a sled.

1602 SHAKS. *Hamlet* i. l. 63 So frown'd he once, when in an angry parlie He smot the sledged Pollax on the Icen. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* Wallace lvi, Huge waggon, sledged car, and wain.

Sledder. [f. SLED sb. 1 or v.]

1. One who conveys heavy articles by means of a sled.

1649 *Sc. Acts, Chas. II* (1809) VI. 482 Having agriet with malisons, quonitors, and sledders. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Col. Lett.* (1845) 30 Fourteen Pence a Day for the other Banck's Man, or Sledder.

2. A horse that draws a sled.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, Smiler (our youngest sledder) had been well in over his withers.

† Sleddier. Obs.— [f. SLED sb. 1 or v.] One

(1772) I. 289 The ladies

Sledding, vbl. sb. U.S. [f. SLED v.] The action of using a sled; conditions favorable for this.

1755 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 272 Several falls of snow, and some sledging. *Ibid.* 284 Fine sledging; true winter since the 17th. 1818-32 WEBSTER *S.v.*, Sometimes in New England, there is little or no good sledging during the winter. 1873 WILSON *Rep.* XXXI. 422 Scott is to . . . continue them as long as good sledging continues.

b. *fig.* Work or progress in any sphere of action.

1839 H. GREELEY in *Corr. Griswold* (1898) 26 Payments are slack still, and we haue rather hard sledging. 1898 *N. York Evening Post* 21 Oct. 1 Professional labor agitators do not always haue smooth sledging in the field of politics.

Sledge, obs. form of SLEAD.

Sledge (sledg), sb. 1 Forms: a. 1 sleeg, sleeg, 4-6 slegge, 5-6 slegz, 7 slegge. b. 6-7 slendge, 7 sledg, 6- sledge. [OE. *slegg* fem., = MDu. and Du. *slegge*, closely related to ON. (also Norw. and Icel.) *sleggia* (MSw. *sleggia*, *slaggia*, Sw. *slaggja*; older Da. *slegge*, *slagge*). The stem **slag-* is derived from that of the vb. SLAT.] A large heavy hammer usually wielded with both hands, especially the large hammer used by a blacksmith; a sledge-hammer. (See also quot. 1548.)

a. a 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat.* (1861) 21 We hit uncaie mid ierumun hamerum and slegcum geyfildum. a 1000 *Collop.* *Ælfric* in Wt. Wulcker 100 Hwæt sylst us 00 smibþan þinne, buton sweþinga beatudura slegcum. a 1380 *Sir Feramb.* 1308 To byrynge with him anon anuyll, tange & slegge. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls V. 199) Slegges and hameres, wþ þe which smythes smyrt. . . gaddes of iren. c 1475 *Parientyn* 3000 In his bosome [the gill] put thre gret slegges wrought. 1485 *Narat. Acc.* *Item* 171

SLECH v. S. eck (small coal): var. SLACK sb. 2

Sleck, sb. dial. [Cf. MLG. and LG. *schlick*, G. *schlick*, *schlich*.] Soft mud; ooze.

It is very doubtful whether *slec* (var. *slech*) in *Leg. Kath.* 1602 can be regarded as an early example of this.

1840 HOPKINSON *Hist. Northumb.* III. ii. 310/2 The main sewer or drain . . . was about one-third filled up with that sort of ammoniacal sleck or sludge which comes from kitchens. 1894 HESLOR *Northumb.* *Gloss.* 634 A slake is a large expanse of sleck. 'Sludge' is wet, muddy deposit, but not necessarily fine and smooth as sleck.

Sleck (slek), v. 1 Now dial. Forms: 3 sleckon (n), 5 sleckyn, 6 slecke, 5- sleck; 4 sleck-, 5 sleck-, 5 sleck-, 5-6 slek. [The northern form repr. OE. *sleccan* (see SLECH v.), f. *slec* SLACK a. See also SLEAK v.]

(1896) 40 Slegges of Iren, ij. 1549 *Priny Council Acts* (1890) II. 350 Slegges, xxx; shovelles and spades, xv. 1573 in J. C. Jeaffreson *Norfolk County Rec.* (1886) I. 79 Duo marga ferri vocata slegges.

β. 15 *Priny Council Acts* (1890) II. 350 Slegges, xxx; shovelles and spades, xv. 1573 in J. C. Jeaffreson *Norfolk County Rec.* (1886) I. 79 Duo marga ferri vocata slegges.

wood E
1508 E
to breake rockes. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* viii. (1892) 62 They make holes and with a wooden sledge they sett these hurdels fast in the ground. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 390, I saw a Smith make a Horse-shoe... almost as quick as if another had struck the Sledge to him. 1778 *Priny Min. Cornub.* 236 The solid Ore should be further disintegrated from the stony part, by spalling with sledges, or cobbling with hammers to a proper size. 1847 *Longf. Ev.* I. ii. 106 Nothing is left but the blacksmith's sledge. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 8 Some of the samples... stood 300 blows from a 39 lb. sledge before bending.

b. Used for throwing, as an athletic exercise. 1578 *Lyte Dodoens* 217 A yong wenche called Crocus, went forth into the fieldes with Mercurie to throw the sledge. 1600 *Mails Metan.* iii. 1, Among the games, my selfe put in a pledge, To try my strength in throwing of the sledge. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrencia* (1877) 16 Some throw the Sledge, and others spurne the Barre. 1795 H. MACNEILL *Will & Jean* ii. Wha wi' Will cou'd... Throw the sledge, or toss the bar?

Sledge (sledz), sb.² Also 7 sledg. [a. MDu. *sleedse* (mod. Du. dial. *sleeds*), related to *slede* SLEAD. The Du. forms are peculiar to Friesland and North Holland, and may be of Frisian origin.]

1. A carriage mounted upon runners instead of wheels, and generally used for travelling over snow or ice; a sleigh. Cf. SLED sb.¹ 2.

1617 *Morvson Itin.* i. 42 We hired a sledge for eight stivers, and were drawn thither over the yce and snow. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Amb.* 63 For Winter Travelling, the Muscovites make use of sledges, made very low. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 45072 The Diversions of the Carnaval began by a Course of Sledges. 1756 *Nugent Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 208 The ladies take their recreation in sledges of different shapes. 1810 *CLARKE Trav. Russia* (1839) 61/ They were liable to be... thrown into a sledge, and hurried off to the frontier, or to Siberia. 1886 *MAHEL COLLINS Prettiest Woman* xii, Arthur accepted a seat in a sledge for the drive to the lake.

2. A simple form of conveyance, having runners instead of wheels, employed in the transport of goods over ice or snow or in heavy traffic unsuited to wheeled vehicles; = SLED sb.¹ 1. Rarely, a similar vehicle with low wheels; a trolley.

1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1904/1 The same Letters add, that 40 Sledges laden with Provisions, had in the night got into Newheuse. 1733 W. ELLIS *Children & Vale Farm*. 89 Take up the Tree... and carry it on a Sledge, or other Carriage, to the Place designed. 1760 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 45 In Lancashire they use a sort of sledge that is made with thick wheels to bring their marle out with. 1867 W. W. SWIN *Coal & Coal-mining* 146 The sledges have to be still commonly used in putting the coal along the face of the workings to the better roads. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 146/2 Two skids fastened together make a 'drag', or 'sledge'.

b. Formerly used for conveying condemned persons to execution. Cf. SLED sb.¹ 1 b.

1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 258 Being laid upon a Sledg in straw, he is drawn by a Horse to the place of Execution. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 22 May 1685, Oates... was this day plac'd on a sledge... and dragg'd from prison to Tyburn. 1780 *New Neigate Cal. V.* 81 They were drawn to the gallows on a sledge, as is usual in the case of coiners. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xxiii, The sledge is even now preparing to drag to the place of execution.

c. A form of drag or skid. *Obs.*— 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 122/2 The sledge or retarder... is formed like a wedge.

3. Rope-making. A travelling structure of considerable weight to which the rope-yarns are attached at one end.

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* 56 Sledges are frames made of strong oak, clamped with iron... These sledges are loaded to such a degree as the rope in making requires. 1825 J. ... rope ... ie end

(1887) II. 465/1 The sledge is pulled backwards to stretch the yarns tight.

4. attrib. and Comb., as sledge-boat, -crank, -dog, -driver, etc.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXI. 22 Sailing on the ice in a sledge-boat. 1797 *Engyel. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 486/1 (Rope-making). By the action of the 'sledge crank' the top is forced away from the bottom. 1856 *Kane Arctic Expl.* I. xix. 377 I lie in-stinct of 'sledge-dog' makes him perfectly aware of unsafe ice. 1866 *Id.* 206/2 Becoming a proficient 'kayaker' and 'sledge-driver'. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 37 One of these two men that guides the 'Sledge-Horses'. 1845 [C. H. J. ANDERSON] *Swedish Brothers* 14 The Norwegian looked in vain for a purchaser for his sledge-horses. 1856 *Kane Arctic Expl.* I. vii. 84 A position which might expedite our 'sledge' journeys in the future. *Ibid.* xxiii. 288 Their 'sledge-load of provisions, 1601 in *The Phoenix* II. 227 'Sledgmen, Carmen, Boatmen. 1855 *Kane Arctic Expl.* I. xv. 179 Too cold still... for our sledgemen to set out. *Ibid.* xx. 251 All the 'sledge-parties were now once more aboard ship. 1752 *Lloyd Elist. Churchill Poems* 191 So have I seen, amidst the grinning throng, The 'sledge procession slowly dragg'd along. 1678-82 in R. M. FERGUSON *Logie* (1905) II. 65 Thence northward by a 'sledge road up the brace. 1856 *Kane Arctic Expl.* I. xv. 176 Secure and level sledge-road. 1852 *Zoologist* 339 From its tusks are made... 'sledge-runners'. 1856 *Kane Arctic Expl.* I. 380 The branch was large enough to admit 'sledge-team'. 1796 *Moose Amer. Geogr.* II. 81 The 'sledge-way'... becomes so well beaten.

Sledge (sledz), v.¹ [f. SLEDGE sb.¹] a. intr. To use a sledge-hammer. b. trans. To break or drive in (something) with a sledge-hammer.

1654 *Queen's Coll. Oxford Acc.* (MS.), Given to D. L. upon a harg for sledging. 1825 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 4 By their continued firing and sledging the door, they at last entered. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* iv. 51 Miss Dilworth little suspected how many rocks she had sledged into pieces... through Bute Wilson's arm.

Sledge (sledz), v.² [f. SLEDGE sb.²]

1. intr. (See quot.)

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 34 We must have two more Horses of a less Value, bought to sledge out with, or draw the Corves as they come out of the Pit on a Sledge.

2. To travel in a sledge. Also with it.

1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 45 They boat or sledge it from post to post. 1882 H. SEEBORN *Siberia in Asia* 17 We sledged up one hill and down another.

3. trans. To carry or convey on a sledge.

1884 *WHEELWRIGHT Spring Lapl.* 204 We left him, intending to sledge him home the next day. 1900 *Jnl. R. Archæol. Inst.* LVII. 73 The stone having been sledged down the hill.

Hence Sledging vbl. sb.

1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 256 The crew had an hour of sledging. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 5/2 The wearisome sledging of a mile a day.

Sledge-hammer, sb. [SLEDGE sb.¹] A large heavy hammer used by blacksmiths.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 194 Sledge hammers of yron. 1791 *BENTHAM Panopt.* i. Postsc. 163, I would arm another part with another gentleman's sledge-hammers. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* vi. The door was instantly assailed with sledge-hammers. 1844 H. STEPHENS *bk. Farm* II. 398 Smiths will not care how long they detain horses, provided they can get the assistance of the ploughman in the sledge-hammer. 1854 *CROCKETT Raiders* 317 The strikers with the sledge hammer were swept away.

attrib. 1844 *Hood Forge* 238 Some cumbersome sort Of sledge-hammer retort At Red Beard. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* iii, I was used to this sort of sledge-hammer form of argument.

fig. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours Libr.* (1892) II. i. 28 Johnson's sledge hammer smashes his flimsy platitudes to pieces. 1890 *Spectator* 12 July, The author demolishes his opponents, sometimes, with almost too heavy a sledge-hammer.

Hence Sledge-hammer v. trans., to strike, work at, as with a sledge-hammer. Also Sledge-hammering vbl. sb.

1834 *Sir G. C. Lewis Lett.* (1870) 32, I send you... an admirable letter written by Sedgwick, in order that you may see what is meant by sledge-hammering a man. 1840 *WHATELY Lett. in Life* (1866) I. 473, I have been to-day sledge-hammering your idea about Simeon into a sermon. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* xv, I grant a sledge-hammering sort of merit in him. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 796 The concluding pages of one of his sledge-hammerings on the heads of his adversaries.

Sledgeless, a. [f. SLEDGE sb.² + -LESS.] Without a sledge.

1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 250 All expected to betake ourselves sledgeless to the ice.

Sledger, [f. SLEDGE sb.² or v.²] One who drives or draws a sledge.

1661 *Justiciary Rec.* (S. H. S.) I. 13 Thomas Neilson, sledger in Leith, indyted for stealing of a Horse. 1876 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 5/4 Greenland was explored far to the eastward. The sledgers all suffered from scurvy.

Sledgy, a. rare. [f. SLEDGE sb.²] Sledge-like.

1798 *Miss H. M. WILLIAMS Tour Smiths* II. 293 Her sledgy-car, with sparkling frost-work bright.

† **Sledo**. *Obs.*— Some article of dress.

1729 *D'URVEY Pills* I. (ed. 4) 354 Next then the slouching Sledo, and our huge Button. And now our Coats, flank broad, like Shoulder Mutton.

Slee, obs. or dial. var. SLAY v.¹, SLOE sb., SLY a.

† **Slee-hand**, Sc. *Obs.* rare. (See quot. 1825.)

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 274 One husband man... Upon aoe nycht his awin pleuch inis staw, Balith sok and some, culter and sle-hand. 1833 W. LESLIE *Sor. Nairne & Moray Gloss.* *Sleeband*, the ancient muzzle of the plough. 1825 *JAMIESON Suppl.* *Sleeband*, a band of iron which goes round the beam of a plough, for the purpose of strengthening it at the place where the coultter is inserted.

Sleech (slif), sb. dial. Also 8-s sleetch, Sc. sleitch. [app. a later form of SLITCH.]

1. Mud deposited by the sea or a river; soil composed of this.

1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holished* III. 1540/1 What the slub or sleech is sifeene foot deepe at the least, and the maine rocke immediately vnderneath it. 1623 *Tract Parlt. in Harlitt's Edg.* (1655) 288 Then would all... the barren lands [be] mended by Marle, Sleech, Lime, Chalk, Sea-sand, and other means. 1828 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 19 The Ground... ought to be a Sea-Mud, Oase or Sleech. 1764 *Museum Rust* II. 103 As the sea left the marshes by degrees, the tides brought up the mud with them... which mud we call sleech. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 208 The soil is composed of a heavy, moist sleech. 1844 *Ld. Cockburn Circuit Journ.* 27 Sept. (1888) 254 But when the sea... shrink's back, what a change! It becomes a world of sleech. 1899 G. NEILSON *Annals of Salfway* 44 The salty particles glittering on the sleech like hoar frost.

2. A stretch of mud on a shore.

1902 *Scottman* 11 Feb. (E.D.D.), There were near Bo'ness wide expanses of flat muddy shore-fore, know as 'sleeches', or 'slob-lands', covered at high tide.

Hence Sleechy a., slimy, muddy.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 138 A very flat, clay or sleechy shore. 1844 *Ld. Cockburn Circuit Journ.* 27 Sept. (1888) 254 Dismal swamps of deep sleechy mud. 1877 G. FRASER *Wigtown* 192 The lands, fishings, sleechy grounds, and shores mentioned in the summons.

Sleech (slif), v. *Cheshire dial.* [Of obscure origin.] (See quot.)

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 43 To Sleech, to dip or take up water. [Hence in Grose, etc.] 1886-7 in *Cheshire glossaries*. Hence Sleeching-net (see quot. 1886).

1665 *Chesh. Farm Accs.* in *Sheff* (1882) II. 333 For the iron frame for the sleeching nett. 1886 *HOLLAND Cheshire Gloss.* *Sleeching-net*, a net fixed at the end of a long pole, for catching fish.

Sleek (slif), sb.¹ Sc. Also slick, sleick. [prob. short for sleek measure: cf. SLEEK v. 1 c, and M'flem. *sleec, sleic* (mod. Flem. *sleek, sleik*) adj., even with the top of the vessel.] A measure for fruit, etc. (see later quot.).

1705 in W. HECTOR *Judic. Rec. Renfrewshire* (1876) 42 Ten slicks of keeping apples, such as his lady shall choyce. 1793 in *Ure Hist. Rutherglen* 45 Each Sleek of Fruit, 4d. 1808 *JAMIESON Dict.* *Sleek*, a measure of fruits, or roots, &c., containing forty pounds. 1820 *CLELAND Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 167 Fruit is sold by the sleek on 20 Scotch pints. 1856 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* II. 1126 *Sleek* (Clydesdale), of apples or pears, a peck = 24 gallons.

Sleek (slif), sb.² Sc. rare. Also 8 sleik. [? Related to SLEECH sb. or SLICK sb.] Mud; a mud-hank.

1774 D. GRAHAM *Hist. Rebell. Wks.* 1883 I. 206 The pilot run her into a creek, Got past the breakers, 'mong sand and sleik. 1875 A. SMITH *New Hist. Aberdeenshire* I. 31 The sleeks of the estuary of the Ythan.

Sleek (slif), sb.³ *Naut.* [f. SLEEK a.] (See quot. and cf. SLICK sb.¹ 3 a.)

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Narr. Whaling Voy.* II. v. 202 Broad oily tracks, or 'sleeks' on the surface of the water, (produced by the recent passage of a party of cetaceans).

Sleek (slif), a. and adv. 1 forms: 6 sleke, sleike, sleake, 6-7 sleik, sleeks, 7- sleek. [Later variant form of M.E. *slike* SLICK a.]

1. Of animals, their limbs, etc.: Having, or covered with, hair or fur which lies close and smooth, usually a sign of good condition or careful attention.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* iv. i. 3 While I... stickle muske roses in thy sleek smooth head. 1634 *Heywood & Browne Lanc. Witches* iv. H. 5. Wks. 1874 IV. 223 You may see by his plump belly and sleek legs he hath not his ore travail'd. 1714 *Gay Sheph. Week Monday* 36 See this Tobacco Pouch that's lind with Hair, Made of the Skin of sleekest fallow Deer. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 91 No quadrupede is fatter, none has a more sleek or glossy skin [than the mole]. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* ii. (1877) 16 She rode a sleek white pony. 1859 *CAREW Ball. & Songs* 148 The sleek and dappled kine.

b. Of hair, etc., in this condition.

1829 *LYTTON Disowned* 7 Bright were the eyes and sleek the tresses of the damsel. 1841-2 *Night & M.* I. vi, His hair short, dark, and sleek. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* I. iv, He wore an odd little sleek crisp flaxen wig.

2. Of surfaces: Entirely free from roughness; perfectly smooth or polished.

1589 *POTTERHAM Eng. Poete* II. (Arb.) 251 Her bosome sleek as Paris plaster. a 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* II. (1878) 136 With a soft sleek hand I'll clap thy cheek. 1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* 100 A very smooth and sleek surface, almost like the surface of black sealing wax. a 1722 *LESLIE Husb.* (1757) 218 In hot dry weather the cat-straw will be so sleek, that it will be troublesome loading and tying it together so as not to slide off from the cart. 1754 *Gay Lett.* (1900) I. 254 The rock is cut up till it is as smooth as and as sleek as satin. 1807 J. BENEFIELD *Miscell. Hist. Life* xx. xii, Using once more a discarded nutmeg-grater or such file! 1845 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 305 Their skin, though but an indurate black, is always sleek and smooth.

b. Of the sea or sky: Unruffled, tranquil. *rare.*

1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* lib. xlvii, On the sleek waters wait her sayles along. 1611 *MILTON & DICKER Rearing Girl* D. 5 Wks. 1873 II. 181 After a storme the face of heaven looks sleek. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. I. liii, What sulphur-cloud is that that defaces the sleek sea?

3. Oily, fawning, plausible, specious.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. ii, Slike flatterie and shee are twin-borne sisters. 1605 *CHAPMAN, etc. Eastw. Hoe* II. ii, They be the smoothest and sleekest knaves in a country. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 241 How sleek and wanton Ye appeare in every thing may bring my ruine! a 1789 *MICKLE Siege of Marston* II. iv, With sleek adulterous smiles. 1821 *SHELLEY Hellas* 541 After the war is fought, yield the sleek Russian that which thou canst not keep. 1850 *KINGSLEY A. Locke* iv, Being the sleek, subtle, religious sins they are.

b. Dexterous, skillful. = SLICK a. 4-

1822 *HAZLITT Table-T.* Ser. II. i. The waiter who is a sleek hand.

4. Of persons: Having a smooth skin, esp. as the result of lying in good condition; plump.

1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 99 On the level brine, Sleek Panope with all her sisters play'd. 1699 *GARTN Dispens.* I. 7 How big they are. 1714 *Gay Lett.* (1900) I. 254 The rock is cut up till it is as smooth as and as sleek as satin. 1807 J. BENEFIELD *Miscell. Hist. Life* xx. xii, Using once more a discarded nutmeg-grater or such file! 1845 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 305 Their skin, though but an indurate black, is always sleek and smooth.

1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hadargi* What were it to lie Sleek, crowned with roses.

fig. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pres.* II. xi, Monachism itself... lies sleek and buried. 1878 *GEO. ELIOT Coll. Brakyl* P. 361 In a sleek and rural apathy.

5. Coal-mining. (See quot.)

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 255 *Sleek*, soft and troublesome, as applied to the state of the floor in steep seams.

6. As adv. In a smooth or sleek manner.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. i, The chub-fac't fop

Shines sleeke with full cramm'd fat of happiness. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 494 Nor can his spotted Skin, Tho' sleek it shine... Save the proud Pard from unrelenting Fate. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 161 The feathers, which lie so sleek and in such beautiful order. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. iv. His brown stockings fitted sleek and close.

7. Comb., as sleek-browed, faced, haired, headed, looking, skinned.

1601 SHAKS. *Tul. C.* I. ii. 193 Let me have men about me, that are fat, sleek-headed men. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1936 I. 11 With most obsequious sleek-brow'd entertain. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's* T. Wks. (Buln.) VIII. 107 A fair sleek-faced courtier. 1661 BRATHWAT *Comment. Two Tales* (1601) 49 You say a sleek-skinn'd Cat will ever go a Caterwauling. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1806) III. 41 The advice of his sleek-headed ministry. 1823 CORBETT *Rural Rides* (1835) I. 290 This school-master was a sleek-looking young fellow. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv. An old-fashioned, thin-faced, sleek-haired, small-eyed little fellow. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) II. 221 Were I... a sleek-faced negotiator.

Sleek (slēk), *v.* Also 5 sleekyn, 6 sleke, 6-7 sleek, 7 sleeke, sleek. [Later variant form of *ME. slike(n) SLICK* *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make sleek or smooth by rubbing or polishing.

1140 *Prem. Parv.* 439's Slekyra, lūtriciūnūle. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trac.* 72 They curiously sleeke their paper, which is thick. 1623 PEPYS *Diary at Tangier* in *Life* (1841) I. 422 When dry, they sleek it [calico] with smooth shells, and roll it up. 1771 LUCKHURST *Hist. Print.* 33 The paper... was sleeked with a tooth or shell. 1854 MORRIS *Art of Tanning*, etc. 375 The skin is sleeked with a round knife. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 175 A hide of leather is... sleeked down till the surface is perfectly smooth.

b. To reduce to smoothness; to invest with a smooth unfrilled appearance.

1513 [see *SLEEK* *ppl. a.* 1]. 1619 DRAYTON *Ear. Wars* III. 47 Sleek en'ry little Dimple of the Lake: Sweet Syrens, and be ready with your Song. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* xii. The moon that sleeks the sky. 1834 AIRD *Churchyard Eclog.* 119 Forth looks the sun, and sleeks the slippery hills.

c. *Sc.* To fill to, make level with, the brim or top. 1863 R. QUINN *Heather Lintie* (ed. 2) 126 Although the tears I shed behind her, Wad sleek a sheuch. 1822 JAMIESON'S *Sc. Diet.* s.v. 'Noo, sleek the stimpert, i.e. smooth or level the grain in the measure.

2. To make (the skin, hair, etc.) smooth and glossy.

1508 *Mayd Emlyn* 49 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 85 Ofte wolde she sleeke To make smoothe her cheke, With redde roses therin. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn* Bk. Wks. (Grosart) II. 212 A round face sleekt and wait out with whites of eggs. 1634 MITTON *Comus* 834 Fair Ligea's golden comb, Wherewith she sits... Sleeking her soft alluring locks. 1720 POPE *Iliaid* xxiii. 350 That woot to deck their flowing manes, and sleek their glossy neck. 1786 PEGUELOGIA 133 Thick beards sleeked in the same manner as their hair is. 1830 TENNYSON *A Character* iv. He smooth'd his chin and sleek'd his hair. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* I. 238 Two great eagles come and sleek the great bird with their bills. *ref.* 1895 C. E. NOXON *Dante's Purgat.* viii. 51 Licking like a beast that sleeks itself.

b. To sleek up, to make presentable, or of attractive appearance.

1618 FLETCHER *Chances* III. i. Sleek up your self, leave crying, for I must have ye entertain this Lady With all civility. a 1539 W. WRATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 241 There is such a man's servant, she is exceedingly sleeked up, see... what a dress shee has.

c. To lay back, to flatten.

1804 CROCKETT *Raiders* vi. The poor beast... stood most pitifully still, sleeking back its ears.

3. *trans.* or *fig.* To render sleek or smooth, in various senses: a. Denoting removal of agitation, disturbance, deep thought, etc.

1505 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 27 Gentle my Lord, sleeke o're your rugged Lookes, Be bright and Iouiall. 1640 YORRE *Union Hon. Commend. Verses*. So much fancy, as may sleekie My Lords brow, and dimple my Ladies cheekie. 1859 TENNYSON *Melvin* I. 7. 48 To sleek her ruffled peace of mind. 1864 CARLYLE *Fraser* GL. xvii. ii. (1865) VII. 19 So very possible to sleek them down into peace, thought Majesty's Ministry.

b. Denoting the assumption of friendly or flattering looks or speech. Cf. *SLEEKED* *ppl. a.* 2.

1607 DEKKER & MARSTON *North.* Hoe I. D's Wks. 1873 III. 17 He candy o're my words, and sleekie my brow. 1671 MITTON *P. R. v.* 5 The persuasive Rhetoric That sleek't his tongue. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* i. 109 So I wrapped my heart in guile And sleeked my tongue with sweetness. *ref.* 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* i. l. 20 He hath learnt... To sleek and supple himself to the King's hand.

c. To polish (a composition). Also with *over*.

1530 T. CAREW *To Ben Jonson*, Repine not at the taper's thrifty waste, That sleeks thy terse poems. 1635 PRINGLE *Grace & Faith* Pref. i. Unto my apprehension, such Prologues, however sleeked over, doe yet feel rough and uneven.

d. To glaze over, put in a favourable light.

1871 TENNYSON *Last Poem*. 391 Missing how to smoothe And sleek his marriage over to the Queen.

e. *intr.* To move, glide, sweep on smoothly.

1818 L. HUNT *Follies, Nymphs* ii. For as the racks came sleeking on, one fell With rain into a dell. Hence *Sleek* (*slek*, *sle*, also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.* 1579 LUTY *Emphus* xlv. 116, I loath almost to thincke on... the sleeking of their faces. 1579 MARSHON *Holland's* *Leander* III. iv. Wherefore are all your sleekings and your curlings... composed by art? 1847 HOGG *Hero & Leander* lix. His sleeking hair Creeps o'er her knees. 1873 O'CURRY *Lect. Ancient Irish* III. 116 The sleeking stick or bone which weavers still use. 1823 R. HALDANE *Work-*

shop Rec. Ser. II. 323/1 After washing the grain with the grass-brush, it is followed by the sleeking-iron.

Sleeked (slēkt), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + ED I.]

1. Smoothed; having a glossy skin, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* viii. 13 All fisch... doith repair Ondir the sleikit sea of marshall heid. 1612 PLETON *Castilla*, a kind of sleeked pasteboard. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* with Sleeked limes, and finest blood. 1633 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. viii. By reason of their... curled, friling, sleeked smoothness. 1785 BURNS *To a Mouse* i. Wee, sleeked, cowran, tim'rous beastie. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* t. 463 As a dove Trembling sleeked under and sleeked wing above me. 1861 Terri-

2. *Sc.* Specious, flattering; artful; plausible.

c 1400 *Sc. Trijan War* (Horstun.) u. 133 Oetus. Told a foule fenset fortune fals. With sleeked wordis ochtelly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* x. 27 Now him withaldis the Phenitane Dido. And culgiss him with sleikit wordis sle. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 457 With sleikit sophismis seiming sweet. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* xviii. His sleekit speeches pass for true With ane and a'. 1823 GALT *R. Gilchrist* I. xii. 131, I did nae think the sleekit sinner had art enough to play t'. 1895 'H. HALBURTON' *Dunbar* 92 Sleekit he was, an' carefu' to conceal.

Hence *Slee* 'kedness, rare'.

a 1603 URQUHART'S *Rabelais* III. xiii. 109 If that the polish'd sleekness thereof be dashed by gross Breathings.

Sleeken (slēk'n), *v.* [f. *SLEEK* *a.* + EN 5.]

trans. To make smooth and glossy. Also *fig.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. iv. 1. iv. The Eban stone which Goldsmiths use to sleeken their gold with. 1628 HOLME *Armoury* II. 41/2 The Sleek stone, a ball made of glass, which Landresses and Drawers of Cloath use to polish or sleeken their Linnen with. 1824 MACGARTY *Gallovid. Eucyl.* 150 Young gorsh which he did fin'. Whilk sleekened his kin. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Portrait* xviii. All vo.ces that address her, Soften, sleeken every word. 1862 Temple *Bar* VI. 132 Society... sleekens the boy into a machine well-oiled, and superfinishes the girl.

Sleeker (slēk'ar), *[f. SLEEK* *v.* + ER 1.] One who sleeks; an implement used for sleeking leather, cloth, etc.

1611 CORN. *Estire*, the yron toole wherwith a Carrier draynes the skins he receiues from the Tan-pit; some call it a Sleeker. 1614, *De l'essure*, a polisher;... Sleeker, smoother. 1823 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 323/1 The skin is... worked with a 'sleeker' or stretching-iron.

Sleekish (slēk'ish), *a.* [f. *SLEEK* *a.* + ISH 1.]

Some what sleek.

1850 *New Monthly Mag.* Nov. 265 Drawn by a pair of sleekish horses.

Sleek-leaf, *U.S.* [f. *SLEEK* *a.*] The sand-myrtle, *Leptophyllum buxifolium*.

1845-50 MRS. LINGCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 219/2. 1855 J. DARBY *Bot. S. States* 421.

Sleekly (slēk'li), *adv.* [f. *SLEEK* *a.* + LY 2.]

In a sleek manner. Also *fig.*, smoothly.

1730 RAMSAY *Fables, Ape & Leopard* 12 My fur sae delicate and fine, With various spots does sleekly shine. 1826 HOGG *Irish Schoolm.* xxvii. The verdant sod, With tender moss so sleekly overgrown. 1877 'SAXON' *Gulloway Gossip* 245 Things didn't move so sleekly in that house after.

Sleekness (slēk'nēs), *[f. SLEEK* *a.*] The quality of being sleek.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* t. xxxii, I confesse, we may lye to... the sleekness of the declining crowe. 1751 JOHNSON *Parnassus* II. 28 p. 10. There is the sleekness of the sleek.

wisdom. 1821 *Self Instructor* 55: The glare and sleekness of the setting. 1888 Geo. ELIOT *Felix Holt* 23. He... was especially addicted to black satin waistcoats, which carried out the general sleekness of his appearance. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 322 The beautiful little gazelles... white underneath, and satin-like in sleekness all over.

Sleekstone, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 sleek(y), 5-6 sleke, 6-7 sleeke. [f. *SLEEK* *a.* or *v.* Cf. *SLICKSTONE*.]

1. A smooth stone used for smoothing and polishing.

14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 695 Hoc lacinatorium, a sleekstone. c 1440 *Prem. Parv.* 458/2 Slekyston... lacinatorium. 1530 PALSCR. 720, I make pure smoothe with a sleek stone. 1553 T. GALT *Antidot.* II. 64 Stripe them [cloths] with a sleek stone and make them smoothe. 1580 LUTY *Emphus* (Arb.) 220 Shee that wanteth a sleekstone to smoothe her linnen, take a pebble. 1616 PLETON *Graphice* 54 Take of the fairest and smoothest pasteboard you can get, which with a sleek stone rubbe 25 smoothe, and as euen as you can. 1641 MITTON *Animad.* Wks. 1831 III. 191 A toothlesse Satyr is as improper as a toothed sleekstone. 1683 [see *SLEEK* *v.*] 1893-4 HESLOR *Northumbld. Gloss.* 636 Sleekstone, a polishing stone.

2. *trans.* [See *qu.*]

a 1616 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1659) 19 A Sleek-stone or Smooth-boot (as we terme him) is hee, that saluteth a man as farre off as his eye can carry leuell.

Sleeky (slēki), *a.* [f. *SLEEK* *a.* + Y.]

1. Marked by sleek condition.

c 1725 THOMSON *Sepher. Doctr.* i Sweet sleeky Doctor! dear daffodil soul! 1757 *Flow. Fleete* I. 669 All intent to... wind the sleeky Fleete. *ibid.* III. 323 The grazier's sleeky kin obstruct the roads. 1814 Love, Honor & Interest I. i. In *New Brit. Theatre* III. 75 Like a sleeky snail That climbs into a hive. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 654 We feel him rubbing his sleeky y person against our dexter leg.

2. = *SLEEKED* *ppl. a.* 2.

a 1800 in Cromek *Withdale Stone* (1810) 187 Gane he has wi' the sleeky auld car. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. 314 Sleeky Tam possesses both his own and his neighbour's

farm at this day. 1853 HOLME *Lee A. Warleigh* III. 3 The most sleeky evil countenance she had ever beheld.

Sleely: see *SLYLY* *adv.*

Sleennes, *Sc.* variant of *SLYNESS*.

Sleep (slēp), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 slep, 1, 3-4 (6 *Sc.*) slep (3 slepe), 1, 4- sleep; 1, 3 dat. slepse 3 dat., 6 sleape, 1-3 dat., 4-6 slepe (5 sleope, sleppe), 5-7 sleepe; 6 *Sc.* sleip(e). *β.* 1, 3 slap, 2, 4 slepe, 4 sleope. [OE. *slēp* (*slāp*), *slēp* = OFris. *slēp* (Wfris. *slēp*, Nfris. *slēp*), MDu. *slēap* (Du. *slēap*), OS. (MLG. and LG.) *slāp*, OHG. *slif*, *slāp*, *slāp* (MHG. *slif*, G. *schlaf*), Goth. *slēps* (wanting in Scandinavian), the sb. corresponding to *SLEEP* *v.*

On the relation of the rare OE. *slēp* to the usual *slēp* see the note to the verb. The form is also scantily represented in ME., the following being the more important examples of it (cf. also the rimes in *King & Hermit* 156, 268):— a 1000 in *Englische Stud.* IX. 40 *Slepe, somers.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 [He] mineoed us... hidden pat he... weches us of ure heule slepe. c 1200 OXON 1903 Crist ras up off dedepes slap. c 1300 *Curior* 11, 7201 Sampson wakened of his slepe. c 1350 *Will. Palmer* 1902 My lady is sit a-slepe. c 1400 *Bone Flow.* (R.) 1624 When he wyste they were on slepe, To Betres throte, can he grope.

1. The unconscious state or condition regularly and naturally assumed by man and animals, during which the activity of the nervous system is almost or entirely suspended, and recuperation of its powers takes place; slumber, repose.

Also, a similar state artificially induced, as *hypnotic* (or *magnetic*) sleep. For dead sleep see *DIAM* *a.* 2. b. The

Part. C. xxxix. 253 Sio slawo 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke v. 9 3ade mid him weron. c 1200 ALFRIK *Gen.* xv. 12 On æfnege befall slap on Abram. c 1205 LAV. 15707 jenne ich was on bedde iwaened mid soft mine slepen. 12... *Prayer our Lady* 9 in O.E. *Met.* 192 *slap* me had ut list forstole richt half o're more. c 1350 CHAUCER *De the blunche* 317 Goo... to Morpheus, Thou knowist hym we had, the god of slepe. She gaue him mille. *Enid* viii. 84 T. 1556 SPENSER *F. Q. V.* viii. 35 Slepe they sayd would make her battill letter. 1617 MORVSON *stin.* II. 46 My selfe being at all howers but time of sleepe admitted into his chamber. 1658 *I. hole Duty of Man* ix. 41-75 Sleep comes as a medicine to weariness, as a repaire of decay. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* II. 17 If sinking into Sleep she seem to close Her languid Lids. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 239 Sleep is... to some, a very agreeable period of their existence. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* IV. i. If Sleep shows such things, what may not death disclose? 1824 *D. Fisher Gt. Brit.* I. p. xix, Does sleep or a periodical season of repose for the organs of the senses, ever visit fish?

trans. 1818 SHELLEY *Reynold & H.* 1207 Then a dead sleep fell on my mind. 1876 *Angry.* *Brit.* IV. 716 Among other notions which they had limbed, was that of a sleep of the soul after death.

b. *Freq.* in prepositional phrases, as *to, in* or *out of, or + of, sleep*. (Cf. also *ASLEEP* *adv.*)

In some of the phrases with *to* it is not always clear whether the noun or verb is intended.

(a) *Beowulf* 1751 Sigon pa to sleppe. c 1300 *Curior* 11. c 1306 All par fell to slepe. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 271 The nyght, when he was led to slepe. c 1451 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3347 When pat etyn and to slepe 320. 1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 The Sailors, who... compulley go to sleppe... in their wet clothes. 1764 *Keto Inquiry* v. 57 A child that has a good musical ear, may be put to sleep... by the modulation of musical sounds. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* IV, Dams that boy, he's gone to sleep again. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *C. Kirkland* II. ii. 68 You... went happily to sleep.

trans. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* xiii. 42 His fruyt in picked pottis we may kepe, lo drosse of grape or applis led to slepe.

(b) c 897 K. ALFRED *Tr.* Gregory's *Past.* C. xxviii. 193 Dō he bið ppað he cō him on festum slepe. c 1200 OXON 8352 He comen till himm o nahht & fand him janne o slepe. c 1300 *Curior* 11. 2974 Bot godd on nyght com to be king, In slepe. c 1450 *Melvin* I. 10 She fell on slepe on her bedde. 1556 *L'Asquine* in *Travence* 62 To wake the waspes of Germaine, that were on sleppe. 1640 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 155 In the morning he found them on slepe by the fyre. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 Dreams be naturally but the fancies remaining in slepe. 1780 *Mirror* No. 73, A particular train of thought impressed upon us in slepe. 1819 SCOTT *Canterbury* xxix, The bold and beoyant spirit which forsakes them not even in slepe!

(c) c 900 *GOETTER* *Elene* 73 He of slepe onbrægd. c 960 *Re. Alvar.* 1221 (Schroder) a Nu is tima, he of slepe an-ian. c 1200 OXON 3155 Josep... ras himm up off slepe anan. 1310 *St. Brim-an* (Bills) 457 Pe fishes sturt up vor her song, a bi awake of slepe. 1383 *Wyclif Gen.* xxviii. 16 Whanne Jacob hadde wakyd of slepe. 1525 TINGALE *John* xi. 11, I go to wake him out of slepe.

c. *Personified* (after L. *Sonnus*, Gr. *Tropos*).

1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 101 Sche had Vris... To Sleeps hous that sche schal wende, And bidde him [etc.] c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 2 Halfe in a dreame... The golden slepe me wrapt vndir his wyngs. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* Q. iv, By himm lay hevy slepe, the cozin of death. 1624 DAVENANT *Gond.* *Bert* I. vi. 83 Kind Sleep, Night's welcome Officer. 1718 *Pure Heart* 266 The cave of Death's half-brother, Sleep. 1824 TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 263 Night... in her bosom bore the baby, Sleep.

d. The effects or signs of sleep.

1854 LOWELL *Firebird* *Trav.* 103 A drowsy maid with the sleep scarce brushed out of her hair.

2. With possessive pronouns, freq. in adverbial phrases, as *in his sleep*, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxv. 5 Slepston slep heara & nowiht ge-moettun. c 1100 *Cantab. Pr.* lxxv. 6 He slepston slep zel swefne hira. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 328 Him poste be ymage in slep tolde him is chance. c 1286 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* 7. 188-9 This man out of his slep for feere abraide; But when that he was wakened of his slep [etc.]. c 1400 Love *Bonaunt. Mirr.* (1908) 64 The angel of god apered to Joseph in his slep. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6259 When he of his slep wakynd. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 131 My very slep. I was adrempt in this wise. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iii. 9 To hinder and break our slep. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 3 His slep Was Aerie light, from pure digestion bred. 1712 M. HENRY *Daily Comm.* w. God (1822) 372 That will break a worldly man's heart, which will not break a godly man's slep. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes xxiv.* She still beheld, Now wide awake, the vision of her slep. 1822 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Isolde* 59 Hark! he mutters in his slep.

† b. In *pl.*, of more than one person. *Obs.*
1286 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshead* 11. 160/3 Taking advantage of the time, when men were wearie and in their sleepes. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare Wks.* (Grosart) I. 105 All his family destroyed in their sleepes by the merciless fire. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Gothic Wars* i. 25 The people of Rome, being put also to guard the walls, and want their sleepes.

† c. With allusion to sleeping together. *Obs.*—
1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* II. i, Fare you well, Our sleepes are severd.

3. A period or occasion of slumber.
c 1200 ORMIN 3152 And tar he ras up off patt slep. *Ibid.* 7043 Cristess restesse & Cristess to & Cristess wessen sleepes. 1340 *Ayren.* 31 Hi hedden leuere lyese vour messen hanne .ane slep. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. 5, 50 pei slepen holesom sleepes vpon be gras. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 375 Qwen .folke was on haire firste slepe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxix. 5 They are euen as a slepe, and fade awaye soderly like the grasse. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam.* Love 17 b. All your fantasies are but as .a. sleepes of a sick man. c 1619 DAMER *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1666) 56 His owne sleepes .are. saide to haue bene very tumultuous, and full of bellyments. 1692 PRIOR *To Charles Montague* Wks. (Bright) I. 46 So, whilst in feverish sleepes we think We taste what waking we desire. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 69 His Sleepes are moderate enough, just to suffice Nature. 1764 *London Mag.* 417/1 She fell into a sleep which held four days. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* III. 9 Towards morning I got a good sleep. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VIII. 412 Between the sleepes the general tendency is to quiet indifference.

b. As an indication or division of time.
1131 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1131, On an Mone-niht set be forme slep. c 1500 *Melusine* 186 They departed about the first slep. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* II. App. (1852) 559 Their [the Indians'] division of time is by sleepes, and moons, and winters. 1893 *Ayren* Mar 495 Time is divided by them into 'sleeps', and in the same way they [the Indians] estimate distances and journeys.

d. *fig. a.* The repose of death. (Usually with qualifying terms or phrases.)

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 90 Byman .hatað by uppastandan sneome of sleape by fastan. c 1200 ORMIN 19254 He ras . . . Off deapest slep to life. c 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon B.S. xxviii. 1130 pe geant. . . Pat wel a-wakeþ be slepyng Of slep of de . . . so long. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 70 Till my last sleape Doe thy of Lake L. xxxi, Sleep the slep that knows not breaking! 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 378 They slept the slep from which they shall not awake until the Judgment Day.

b. A state of inactivity or of sluggishness (in persons or things).

Beowulf 1742 Heæt wylse ne con.; hið se slep to fest. c 807 K. ÆLFRED *Gr. Gregory's Past.* c. lvi. 431 Be 3æd modes sleape was æt awriten on ðære ðeanc Salomones bec. c 1200 ORMIN 3148 patt wass burh wanntrawwess slep.

a kind of Spiritual Sleep. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 83, Many . . . begin to slumber in their Manhood; and drop into a sound Sleep in their Age. 1781 COWPER *Expatriation* 637 Ere nature rose from her eternal sleep. c 1822 SHELLEY *With a Guitar* 46 While on the steep The woods were in their winter sleep. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iv. § 5, 259 Men who had laid their ethical sense to sleep. 1889 A. SPRAGUE *Esther Denison* I. v. 51 He had put his doubts to sleep.

c. The condition of being quiet and peaceful; complete absence of noise or stir.

1807 WOROSW. *Song Brougham Castle* 164 The slep that is among the lovely hills. 1821-2 SHELLEY *Chas.* I. ii. 239 The innocent sleep Of templed cities. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xix. 274 The deep sleep of the landscape.

5. a. *Bot.* A condition assumed by many plants, esp. during the night, marked by the closing of petals or leaves.

After L. *Somnus Plantarum*, the title of a pamphlet published by P. Bremer in 1735.

1757 J. HILL *Sleep of Plants* 30 What is called the sleep of plants is the effect of the absence of light alone. 1766 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 419 This species is a notable instance of what is called the *Sleep of Plants*—for every night the leaves approach in pairs. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXII. 129/2 During sleep the leaves of the sensitive-plant lose their peculiar sensibility. 1897 DARWIN *More Lett.* (1903) II. 414 The cotyledons of Cassia go to sleep, and are sensitive to a touch.

b. A state of numbness in a limb, produced by prolonged pressure upon it. (Cf. ASLEEP *adv.* 4.) 1834 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* II. 1649 There is numbness in the hands and fore arms, with a sensation of 'going to sleep' in the fingers. 1893 ECCLES *Sciatica* 18 In the cases of external pressure . . . the patients noticed that the limb had 'gone to sleep'.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.* 2. *Attrib.*, as *sleep-disturbance*, *-land*, *-movement*, etc. Also *sleep-like* adj.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 49 Fatuity, mania, melancholy and *sleep-disturbance. 1874 LITTLE CARR *Judith Gayne* I. v. 149 Then her wandering mind went off into 'sleep-land'. 1826 KIRBY & SN. *Entomol.* IV. xliii. 193 At night they regularly muster in a state of 'sleep-like silence'. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem.* Pl. 262 The periodical movements of leaves thus provided have generally been amplified into so-called 'sleep-movements'. 1887 MORRIS *Odes.* xi. 331 And now again it doth draw To the 'sleep-tide'. 1829 BROWNING *Asolando*, At the midnight, in the silence of the 'sleep-time'.

b. With agent-nouns, vbl. sbs., and pres. pples., as *sleep-bringer*, *-dispeller*; *sleep-bringing*, *-causing*, *-compelling*, *-desiring*, etc.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 718 *Sleep-bringer, Pilgrim's guide, Peace-loving Queen. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, *Sleep-bringing poppy. 1611 COTCR. *Somnifuge*, 'sleep-causing'. 1762 FOSTER *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 205 Where the 'sleep-compelling power' will be experimentally demonstrated. 1874 L. CARR *J. Gayne* I. I. 15 Surrounded . . . by drowsy. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv. desiring eyes. 1860 G. H. K. . . . dispeller, welcome! 1816 H. G. KNIGHT *Ilderim* 407 Onward the 'sleep-disturbing triumph roll'd'. 1847 HCLPS *Friends in C. I.* . . . the 'sleep-inducing' weavings and unweavings of 1808 *Castle Indol.* I. viii. . . . 'sleep-inviting sound'. 1611 COTCR. *Soporifera*, soporiferous, 'sleep-procuring'. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argenis* IV. xviii. 306 *Sleep-provoking poppy and soft paces. 1845 JAMES SMUGGLER *III.* 37 Any 'sleep-resisting powers of the human frame'. 1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol.* I. iii, *Sleep-soothing groves, and quiet laws between.

c. With past pples., as *sleep-bedeafened*, *-created*, *-dewed*, *-drowned*, etc.

1605 P. WOODHOUSE *The Flea* (1877) 11 The glutinous Wolf; and the sleep-fatted Bear. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. l. *Vocation* 563 Blew Gladiol's juice, Where with her sleep-swollen heavy lids she glews. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* Wks. (Grosart) II. 146/1 Whose softer language, by degrees, did wake His father's sleep-bedeafened ears. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VI. ccxlii. To break her sleep-intrahall Spouse's chains. 1793 CUMBERLAND *Calvary* (1803) II. 57 'Twas the voice As of a spirit, sleep-created in the troubled ear Of conscience. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* I. 12 Three thousand years of sleep-unsheltered hours. 1839-48 BAILEY *Festus* VIII. 82 The recovering breath of earth, sleep-drowned. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 148 While his sleep-filled eyes looked on . . . the morning.

7. Special combs.: *sleep-awake* adj., in a state between sleeping and waking (*nonce-word*); *sleep* disease, the sleeping sickness of Africa; *sleep-drink* [cf. Du. *slaapdrank*, G. *schlaftrunk*], a portion of liquor taken just before bed-time; also *fig.*; *sleep-palsy*, *-paralysis*, paralysis caused by pressure on a nerve during sleep; *† sleep-rife a.*, bringing sleep, soporiferous; *sleep-sick a.*, excessively given to sleep; *sleep-stour Sc. (lit.)* sleep-dust, signs of sleep; *sleep-stuff*, an opiate; *sleep-talker*, one who speaks during sleep; *sleep-talking*, speaking during sleep; *sleep-thorn* [tr. ON. *svefnþorn*], in Scandinavian legend, a thorn imagined as inducing sleep; *sleep-trap*, a church-pew readily inducing sleep (*nonce-word*); *sleep-waker*, a mesmerized or hypnotized person; *sleep-waking*, a mesmeric or hypnotic state; *† sleepward adv.* (see quot.).

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* vi. 77 For ('sleep-awake, blinde-seeing) while he pleyes T'untresse his Points, then (fumbling) faster ties. 1897 MISS KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 401 Among these are the smallpox, and the 'sleep disease'. c 1700 SHELTON *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 308 That 'sleep-drink of this Antichristian intoxicating toleration then been brewed in hell. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* I. Every evening they shall have their beer, and at night their sleep-drink. 1896 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 367 The commonest types of paralysis from injury to nerves are 'sleep palsy, crutch palsy' [etc.]. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 659 Hence it is a common form of 'sleep paralysis'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* IV. ix. 28 Strynkand to hym the wak hony sweet, And 'sleep-rife che-bow seed. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 129 Thou rather sleepest, thy self, When thou didst forge thee such a 'sleep-sick Elf. 1883 BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* VIII. I see the 'sleep-stour in his eyes already. 1880 'alone that filthy 'sleep- Hence 'sleep-talking'. 1889 R. B. ANKERSON castles, where goddesses pricked by 'sleep-thorns are slumbering. 1895 *Daily Telegraph* 9 Aug. 5/3 These 'sleep-traps were in time superseded by high-backed pews. 1884 *19th Cent.* May 807 The 'sleep-waker will continue to listen and reply. 1840 C. H.

ward, or before slepe.
Sleep (slíp), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. *slept*. Forms: (see below). [OE. *slápan*, *slépan*, *slépan* (pa. t. *slép*, *slépan*, pa. pple. *slápan*, etc.), = OFris. *slépa* (Wfris. *slépe*, Efris. *slépe*, Nfris. *slép*, *slíp*), MDu. and Du. *slápen*, OS. *slápan* (MLG. and LG. *slápen*), OHG. *slápan* (MHG. *sláfen*, G. *schlafen*), Goth. *slépan* (pa. t. *saíslép*, -*slép*, pa. pple. *slépan*); wanting in Scandinavian. Besides the strong conjugation [with reduplicated

pa. t.) OE. also had the weak forms *slépte*, *slépte*, and after the 14th cent. the strong conjugation disappears from the literary language. A similar change has taken place in Wfris., where the pa. t. is now usually *slépte*, pa. pple. *slépt*. The ME. *sléped* (mod.Sc. *sleepit*) may represent the northern OE. forms *slápeð*, pl. *slépeðon* (WS. inf. *slápan*).

It is possible that the weak forms *slépte*, *slépte*, properly belonged to a causative verb corresponding to MHG. *schlafen*, older or dial. G. *schlafen*, although no trace of this usage appears in OE. texts. The infinitive of this would have had the form **slápan*, Merc. and Angl. **sláran*, and would consequently have been identical with the inf. of the strong verb, except where the latter had the special West Saxon form *slápan*. The strong pa. t. is frequent in ME., and the strong pa. pple. is occasionally found (cf. also ASLOPEN); traces of strong conjugation appear in some mod. dialects, but it is possible that these are new formations.]

A. Illustration of forms.

1. *Inf.* (and forms connected with this): a. 1 *slapan*, 2 *slápan*, 4 *slápe*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 11 Ponoe we slapað. c 893 . . . Ors. IV. vi. 178 þæt he . . . slápan ne mehte. c 1000 *Agr. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 45 Slapað! & restad eow. *Ibid.* Luke xxii. 46 Hwt slápe ge? c 1100 *Cantab. Ps.* xl. 9 Se þe slapað. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Werie men is lief to slápen. 13 *Seiyn Sages* 929 (W.), He gan to slápe. c 1350 in Horstman *Allengl. Leg.* (1882) 145 Sum men in kirk slomers and slápes.

B. 1 *slápan*, 3 *slápen*, 3, 6, *slápe*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xlii. Ne slápeð he næfre. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 235 Swa he slápeðe wære. c 1000 *Ælfric's Gr.* (Z.) 211 (Harl.) Me lyste slápan. c 1160 *Halton Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 45 Slápeð! & restad eow. *Ibid.* Luke xxii. 46 Hwt slápe ge? c 1205 *LAV.* 733 Leteð slápan þene king. c 1275 *Ibid.* 18409 Slep þu his soðle slápe. 1565 COOPER *Thes. s.v. Somnus*, To sleppe quietly.

γ. 1 *slápan* (slépp-), 2-3 *slépen* (3 *slépen*, *sléop*), 5 *sléppyn*; 3-6 *slépe*, 4 *slépeð* (6 *slépe*, 5-6 *Sc. sléipeð*), 5-7 *sléope*, 6-*sléope*.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxv. 14 3if se slepað. *Ibid.* cxx. 4 Ne slepeð se . . . c 897 K. ÆLFRED *tr. Gregory's Past.* c. lvi. 433 Swelce se stiora slepe. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 þæt maiden slepes. c 1000 *Agr. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxxv. 5 [Hi] ongunnon georne slepan. c 1100 *Cantab. Ps.* xliii. 23 Forwæn slepest þu? c 1160 *Halton Gosp.* Mark v. 39 þis mæden slepeð. c 1205 *LAV.* 968 In eorde heo slepoed. *Ibid.* 25582 Agan ic fortio slepe. c 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 468 In O. E. *Alise*, 131 Liðl sal he slepen. c 1200 *E. E.* s. iv. 9 In pees. sal i slepe. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dinl.* 344 We nolle slepe in no slowepe. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 459/1 *Slepyr, dormio*. c 1450 *Cov. Mss.* (Shaks. Soc.) 41 What man insynne doth. sleppe. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 347 Quhar he suld slepe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 70 To slepe, *dormire*. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 314 Quhen he sleipis. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 46 He used to slepe in the afternoones.

2. *Past Tense. a. Strong.* 1-4 *slep* (1 *slepe*), 1, 3 *slep*, *sleap*, 2 *slep*, 4 *sleap*, *slepp*, *slepe* (9 *dial. sleape*). *Plur.* 1 *slepon*, -*un*, -*an*, 1, 3-4 *slepen* (4 *slupen*), 4 *slepe*.

The common dial. form *slep* is prob. for *slept*. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xv. Hi slep he se. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 235 Se halga Andreas þa slep. c 1000 *Agr. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 5 Hnappudon hig ealle & slepyn [c 1160 slepen]. c 1100 *Cantab. Ps.* lvi. 5 Ic slep gedrefed. c 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 51 He & slep. c 1205 *LAV.* 2609 þe cotende lai and slep [c 1275 sleap]. c 1220 *Bestiary* 77i Dre daies slep he. c 1300 *Havelok* 2128 He slepen faste alle fue. c 1300 *E. E.* s. i. 111 slep [v.r. slep] and I ras. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden Will.* 27 He slep in his studie. 1393 LANGOL *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 272 Seueene slepen [v.r. slepen].

b. *Weak a.* 1 *slépts*, 1 *slépt*, 1 *slépt*, 1, 3-6 *slépte* (1 *slépeð*), 3 *slápte*, *slápept*, 6-*slépt*, 7 *slépt*.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxv. 6 Hnæpadun (celslypton) slep heara. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xvi. 101 Ða he æt 3æm stane slæpte. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 23 Rowundum be slæpte. c 1275 *Kushu. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 25 þa he sleptun. c 1205 *LAV.* 5662 ic ic lai and slapte [c 1275 sleapit]. *Ibid.* 26021 Lai and slapte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 24 As Nabugodonosor slepte. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlii. 5 And he slepte agayne. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 259 When we slept. 1648 BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. ccvii. Our tender Flock, which slep'd.

B. 4, 6 *sléppeð*, 4 *sléppet*, 5 *sléppit*.

a 1300 CURSOR M. 2531 Abram. Sleppet. c 1375 *Ibid.* 3796 (Fairf.), Ful soft he sleppet þæt niȝt. c 1400 *Destr.* 770y 825 He sleppit euer after. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 863 As she slepet.

γ. 4 5 *sléped*, 7 *slépeð*, 7-8 (9) *sléppeð*; *Sc.* 5-6 *slépit*, 6 *sléipet*, 9 *sléipit*; 9 *dial. sléopet*.

a 1300 CURSOR M. 6333 þar he slepet þat moritide. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* VII. 188 He slepit as foul on twist. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 93 Thye slepit sound. 1648 BEAUMONT *Psyche* VIII. xlii, When they wak'd and slep'd. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 18 He slepet but indifferently. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, When I slepit ayont the hallan. 1834 SOUTHBY *Doctor, T. Terrible Knitter & Dent* (1848) 559 T' woman's daughter slept we us.

3. *Past Part.* a. 4 *y-slápe*, *y-slápe*, *y-slápe*, *y-slápe*, *y-slápe*; 9 *dial. slápen*, *sléppen*, *sléppen*.

c 1310 *St. Brendan* 130 (Harl.), þo hi hadde alle idele ynouȝ. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2367 (Köbling), He hadde lieli yslápe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 99, I wolde haue leie and slepe stíðle.

B. 4 1-*sléped*, 4-6 *sléped*, 5 *sléopet*, -*yd. Sc.* *slépyt*; 5 *sléppit* 4 1-*slépt*, 4-*slépt*, 9 *dial. slépe*. 1262 LANGOL *P. Pl.* A. v. 4 þæt i nedde sadloker i-slept [v.r. slept, sleped]. c 1400 *Destr.* 770y 817 As he had fast sleppit. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 12963 When he hadde sleped. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 669 Quhen the Scottis had slepyt. 1548 R. HUTTEN *Sun Dirin.* R. vij b, Then whych haue sleped.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* cclxxxv. 197 Cesarius tellis of an olde monk bat was a grette sleeper. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. I*, 13th. The protectour came in among them about nyne of y^e cloke, . . . saying meryly that he had bene a sleeper that daye. 1601 *COTGR. s.v. Regnard*, Morning sleepers seldom come thrise. a 1711 *GREW (J.)*, He must be no great eater, drinker, nor sleep. 1838 . . . ineffectual knocking a . . . THACKERAY *Van Fair* xxx, Being a great sleeper, and fond of his bed. 1897 *WATTS-DUNTON Aylwin* xv. i, I was always a sound sleeper.

† b. Used predicatively: Asleep. *Obs.*—
1530 *PALSGR.* 441 When he thyngketh leste, he may happe to be taken sleeper.

2. One who is asleep. Also *fig.*, a dead person. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 43 He bids thee to him send. A fit false dreame, that can delude the sleepers sent. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 31 Hearke the Drummes demurely wake the sleepers. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 49 Graues at my command Have wak'd their sleepers. 1725 *PURP. Odys.* c. 667 Full endlong from the roof the sleeper fell. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 639 Before the early dawn of midsummer, the sleepers were roused by the peal of trumpets. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* viii. 90 To place themselves at such a distance from the sleeper, that their low words could hardly disturb her.

b. *spec. in pl.* (See SEVEN a.)
1827 *JEFFREY Let.* xcvi. in *Ld. Cockburn Life*, I shall come back to you like one of the sleepers awaked. 1868 *FREEMAN Norw. Cong.* (1877) II. c. 518 By his orders the tomb of the holy sleepers at Ephesus was opened.

3. Zool. a. A dormouse. Now chiefly *dial.*
1693 *RAY Syn. Quad.* 220 *Mus Avellanarum Minor.* . . . The Dormouse or Sleeper. [Hence in Chambers, Pennant, etc.] 1804 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Conversat.*, etc. I. 74 To make you ample amends, and add a little sleeper, as the country people call it, to your collection of minor poetry. 1827 *GRIFTY tr. Cuvier* v. 221 Dormouse or Sleeper. 1880 *Mrs. O'REILLY Sussex Stories* I. 4 Ralph the woodman had brought home a nest of 'sleepers'.

b. As the name of various fishes (see *quots.*).
Also *attrib.*

1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 135 *Excerptus* . . . *Adonis*; the Sleeper. 1854 *ENG. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* I. 502 *E[leotris] dormatrix*, the Sleeper, is a large fish. It is found in the West Indian marshes. 1882 *JORAN & GILBERT Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 15 *Somniosus microcephalus*, Sleeper Shark; Nurse. *Ibid.* 631 *Eleotris gyrinus*, . . . Sleeper. *Ibid.* 632 *Dormitorator maculatus*, Sleeper. 1884 *GOODE Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 675 The Nurse Shark or Sleeper.

4. A being in a dormant or dead state.
1625 *BACON Ess.* *Of Judicature*, Let Penall Lawes, if they haue bene Sleepers of long . . . he by Wise Judges confined in the Execution. 1823 *E. Moor Suffolk Words* 360 *Sleeper*, the dead stub of a tree, in a bank, etc. 1854 *MISS F. . . barley a . . . malt- . . . a bet* left or placed on a dead card at Faro.

5. A railway sleeping-car. Also *attrib.*
1882 *G. A. SALA Amer. Revisited* II. 2 The Cerberus of the 'sleeper' is always bringing you the wrong boots. 1892 *HOWELLS Mercy* 214 He recalled the long, all-night ride without a sleeper, which he had once made on that route.

II. 6. A strong horizontal beam or balk supporting a wall, joist, floor, or other main part of a building.

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* v. 4 All along as your sleepers lye to which you pinne downe the boards, must a trench or sinke he digged. 1675 *V. Alsop Anti-sozzo* 356 Had he used only Sycamores, they had never been turned into Cedars by being Sleepers in the wall. 1717 in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Archæol. Soc.* III. 199 For binding y^e sleepers about y^e easternmost pillar, a c. 30. 1794 *T. DAVIS Agric. Wilt.* 97 The . . . material for barn-floors in this district is, two-inch oak plank, laid on oak sleepers. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 47 In this way floors are made more secure, and freer from damp, than where they are nailed down to sleepers. 1851 *J. S. MACAULAY Field Sketch.* 154 The sleepers and joists which bear on the walls should be shored up, so that . . . the partial fall of the walls may not of necessity be followed by that of the several floors. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 792 The heads of the piles are cut off at one level; sleepers are laid across and fastened to them.

† b. A valley-rafter in a roof. (See also *quot.* 1688.) *Obs.*

1688 *HOLNE Armoury* III. 450/1 Sleepers (are) the two out pieces of the Dormant, which carrieth the Roof to oversell the Gable end, to secure it from Weather. 1703 *R. NEVE City & Downfall of . . .*

Cycl. S oblique . . . 137 In sawing bevil work, as hipps, sleepers, &c. [1842 *GWILT Encycl. Arch.* 1049 The old writers called the valley rafters sleepers.]

7. a. Shipbuilding. A strong internal timber in a ship (see *quots.*).

1566 *CART. SMITH Accid. Yng. Stamen* 9 For clamps, middle lands and sleepers, they be all of 6. inch plank for binding within. 1627 *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 2 The sleepers run before and after on each side the keelson on the floore well bolted to the Foot-hooks. 1750 *BLANCHLEY Naval Expt.* 153 Sleepers are commonly three Strakes of Foot Waaling thicker than the rest, wrought over the Wrung-heads. 1765 *FALCONER Dict. Mar.* (1780), *Sleepers*, a name formerly given by shipwrights to the thick-stuff placed

or Engine-bearers, . . . pieces of timber placed between the keelson or keelson-riders in a steam ship, and the boilers of the steam-engine to form a proper seat for the boilers and

machinery. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 146 *Sleepers*, pieces of compass timber fayed and bolted upon the transoms and timbers adjoining, withinside, to strengthen the buttock of the ship. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 631 *Sleepers*, . . . are particularly used in Greenland ships, to strengthen the bows and stern-frame.

b. *Naut.* (See *quot.* 1882.)

c 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 76 The whole top; have the crossrees, tops, and sleepers, bolted and secured before sending aloft. 1882 *NARES Seaman's* (ed. 6) 8 *Sleepers*, . . . Two cross-pieces over the top, to secure it down to the crossrees and trestles.

8. a. *Mil.* A piece of timber forming one of the rests of a wooden platform for artillery.

1688 *CAPT. J. S. Fortification* 69 Platforms . . . where Timber and Wood is reasonable, are all made of Plank and Sleepers [and] Joices to lay them upon. 1702 *Milit. Dict. s.v. Battery*, It is laid with Planks and Sleepers for them [sc. the cannon] to rest on. 1794 *NELSON* 9 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 431 If sleepers can be got, the platforms are undoubtedly much the better for them. 1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict. s.v. Platform*, Planks of oak or elm . . . nailed or pinned on . . . beams, from 4 to 7 inches square, called sleepers. 1879 *MAN. Artill. Exerc.* 82 Where sleepers are used, . . . the five sleepers are laid at right angles in the hurter.

b. A piece of timber or other material used to form a support (usually transverse) for the rails of a tramway or railway.

In early railways longitudinal or continuous sleepers were frequently employed.

1879 *BRAND Newcastle* II. 687 *note*, After the road is formed, pieces of timber, . . . called sleepers, are laid across it. . . Upon these sleepers other pieces of timber, called rails, . . . are laid. 1798 *Term. Rep.* VII. 599 To the sleepers or . . . on ways. 1837 the rails are . . . down to the . . . sleepers. 1862 . . . are laid with

sleepers, on which rails are placed for the carves to travel over. 1889 *G. FINOLAY Hist. Eng. Rlyw.* 46 The permanent way consists of wooden sleepers, laid transversely.

c. A strong longitudinal beam in a wooden bridge, supporting the transverse planks or logs.

1823 *COOPER Pioneers* xxi, A little bridge, formed of round logs laid loosely on sleepers of pine. 1841 *EMERSON Ess., Spiritual Laws*, One piece of the tree is cut for a weather-cock, and one for the sleeper of a bridge.

d. In general use: A horizontal beam, plank, etc., used to support any weighty body.

1848 *LAYARD Nineteenth* xlii. (1850) 290 These were placed upon sleepers or half beams, . . . laid on the ground parallel to the sculpture. 1879 *MAN. Artill. Exerc.* 407 Skids should be supported on soft ground by laying sleepers of planks or fascines for them to rest on.

9. In miscellaneous uses: (see *quots.*)

1662 *MERRITT tr. Nerli's Art of Glass* 364 Sleepers are the great Iron bars crossing smaller ones which hinder the passing of the coals, but give passage to the descent of the ashes. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton, Glouc., Slats*, the sleepers or rails to support the bed of a cart. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2206/2 *Sleeper* (Weaving), the upper part of the heddle of a draw-loom through which the threads pass. 1892 *P. H. EMERSON Son of Pens* xviii. 181 We got inter the lock all right, shut the doors, and bulled up the sleepers to let the water out again.

10. *attrib.*, as sleeper-block, -wall, -wood.

1866 *BRANDON Glass* 181 1829 The walls which blocks, 1884 *Health* Blocks, &c. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 551 the corresponding sleeper wall of the eastern colonnade.

Hence *Sleepered* a., furnished with sleepers.

1894 *Times* 13 Sept. 8/8 He does not think the accident could possibly have happened if the newly-sleepered portion of the line had become firm. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 5/4 The blundering of the mules along the sleepered platform.

Sleepery, a. north. and Sc. Now rare. Forms: 6 sleep(ery), -ry, sleep(ry), 6-7 slipp(ery), 9 sleep(ery), -ry. [prob. ad. MLG. *slaperich*, *slaperich*, or MDa. *slaperich* (Du. *slaperig*). = OHG. *slāfarag* (MHG. *slāf*, *slāflic*, G. *schlaf*.)]

† 1. Inducing sleep; soporiferous; characterized by a tendency to sleep. *Obs.*

1523 *DOUGLAS Æneid* v. xiv. 52 This god smat bailyth his tymplis twane With a full slep(ry). grane. 1561 *HALLYBUSH IIom. Apoth.* 4b, A sloughish or slep(ry) disease.

2. Of persons; inclined to sleep; sleepy.

1535 *COVERDALE Isaiah* v. 27 There is not one faynt nor feble amonge them, nor not a slozhish nor slep(ry) parsonne. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 287 7e sulde nocht chuse vnto that cure. . . No slep(ry) hird. a 1598 *ROLLOCK i Thess.* (1606) 127 Of all sorts of men in the world a slipp(ry) pastor, a careless man in the ministris, is the worst. c 1802 *SURTEES in Scott Minstrelsy* I. 186 *Sleeper* Sim of the Lamb-hill, . . . my wae wakens na yna. 1815 *SCOTT Gray* II. iii. If you, . . . are not very sleep(ry). 1894 in *Heslop Northumb. Gloss.*

Sleepful, a. [f. SLEEP sb. + -FUL.]

1. Of persons or animals: Sleepy. *rare.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Besies [hat haue in gret brayne bene sleepful. 1635 *W. SCOTT Ess. Drapery* 138 Distrust will cure a Lethargie, of a sleepful man it makes a wakeful mne.

2. Marked by sleep; restless through sleep.

1827 *Mrs. ORIE in Brightwell Life* (1854) 200 Had a sweet sleepful and favoured night. 1850 *N. McMICHAEL Pilgr. Psalm* 101 Sleep is more sleepful for long tortures sore. 1884 *Mrs. S. C. VENN Days of Sudden Fen* iii. Busy days and sleepful nights.

Hence **Sleepfulness**, sleepiness.

1818 *TODD, Sleepfulness*, strong desire to sleep. 1853 *MISS E. S. SUEPARD Ch. Auster* I. 281 The feeling of a knife and fork you cannot manage for sleepfulness. 1890

Illustr. Lond. News 30 Aug. 266/1 Dissipating . . . the last mists of my sleepfulness.

Sleepifying, ppl. a. [f. SLEEP sb.] Inducing or causing sleep.

1662 *J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Oriat.* 338 Why are

Madman dreameth waking. 1835 *BECKFORD Atobaca & Bataha* 4 The old Marquis of Marialva's most sleeping dormouse, which had been lent to him expressly for this trying occasion.

Sleepily (slī-pīlī), adv. [f. SLEEPY a. + -LY.]

In a sleepy manner, drowsily; also, calmly, quietly. 1607 *S. HIERON Wks.* I. 117 If it bee heard idly, carelessly, scornfully, sleepily. 1688 *ANON. Talon's Plea* 9 He carries himself sleepily, and as if he were in a Lethargy, towards the Quicists. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* I. xxix. 384 The renewed chorus, mingling itself sleepily in his dreams. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* x. 161 That great extent of wooded plain, lying sleepily in its pale mists.

Sleepiness (slī-pīnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state of being sleepy; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; sluggishness, indolence.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Endormance*, sleepiness, sluggishness. a 1586 *SINNEY Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 680 Presenting a heavy sleepiness in her countenance. 1662 *R. MATHEW Unt. Alch.* 91 There is a sleepiness or dullness the next day in many that takes it. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* I. xliii. 97 Sleepiness shews Cold and Moisture of the Brain. 1773 *WILKES Corr.* (1805) IV. 147 The symptom of her sleepiness is very alarming. 1860 *Session Conversat.* (1880) I. 112, I have pitied poor little things of four or five years old dying from sleepiness, but kept up till nine. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours Libr.* (1892) II. vii. 233 [He] is mentally contrasting the sleepiness of the bishops with the virtues of Newton or Whitefield.

2. Numbness; absence of sensation. *rare*.

1647 *HEXHAM i, Sleepiness* or benumbednesse of mem. bris, *slaperighet der leden*.

3. Of cream: (see SLEEPY a. I c, *quot.* 1885).

1885 *J. LONG Brit. Dairy-Farm.* 85 What other change of the cream is connected with the 'sleepiness' he has not found out.

Sleeping (slī-pīn), vbl. sb. [f. SLEEP v.]

1. The fact, state, or condition of being asleep; an instance or occasion of this.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1153/3 Par Ioseph on his sleeping lai 1362 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. Prolog. 10, I slumberde in a sleeping. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gos. Lethis*, 57 Wille bou nocht folowe by delyces yn etyngne and drynkynge, . . . ne longe sleepynge. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 91 his woman layde hur downe. . . slepyd, & in hur sleepynge sho dyed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 126 The visions, & inspiracions of the holy goost, eyther in sleepynge or wakynge. 1576 *FLEMING Paupl. Epist.* 221 As I say of this, so I say of nightly sleepings taken abusively. a 1613 *OVERBUR A Wife*, etc. (1638) 285 Often sleepings are so many trials to dye. 1651 *R. CUMM in Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 16 That you may better understand their several sicknesses or sleepings. 1719 *De Fox Cruise* I. (Globe) 270 The Fellow . . . was between sleeping and waking. 1796 *Plain Sense* (ed. 2) III. 189 These frequent sleepings, exposed to the open air, made more substantial cloathing necessary. 1886 *GURNEY Phantasies of Living* I. 389 These experiences, which occur on the borderland of sleeping and waking.

b. In *transf.* or *fig.* senses.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. lviii. (Bodl. MS.), Pey [that] haue be stone in be reynes feleþ in that place tyngling and sleepynge for stoppynge of be seynes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 341/2 Sleepynge in y^e lymmes, *artesis*. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 163 You ever haue wish'd the sleeping of this husines. 1838 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* 919 *Sleeping of Process*, . . . In the . . . Court of Session, a process . . . is said to be asleep, when a time and day have elapsed [etc.].

2. *attrib.* a. With words denoting places used for sleeping in, as sleeping apartment, -box, -cabin, -car, -chamber, etc.

1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* Concl., Receiving Damian de Lacy into her 'sleeping apartment'. 1847 *H. MELVILLE Omoo* I, Into a wretched 'bunk' or 'sleeping-box'. 1833 *T. Hook Parson's Duns.* II. xi. Here was the governor's 'sleeping-cabin'. 1839 *MECHAN* . . . a . . . of the newly-invented . . . *Scott Diary* 30 July the kitchen of the people, . . . then their 'sleeping-chamber'. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* I. iv. A small chamber where . . . Harry Esmond [had] his 'sleeping closet'. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Feb. 7/1 'The passengers say that an axle first broke under a 'sleeping coach'. 1656 *PHILLIPS Purch. Pattern* (1676) 11 'Sleeping hole, to defend them from, the weather. 1688 *STRADLING Serm.* (1692) 185 What are Church-yards but κοιμητήρια, 'Sleeping-houses'. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solitude* v. 93 An eating-house and sleeping-house for travellers. 1869 *WALLACE Malay Archip.* (ed. 10) 272 The skeleton of his little 'sleeping-hut' remained. 1865 *COOPER Thesaurus. Dormitorium*, a dourour; a 'sleeping-place'. 1688 *MILCZ, Dortoir*, . . . the sleeping place in a Monastery. 1840 *Cottager's Manual* 35 in *Hush* III. (L.U.K.), To keep the . . . of the newly-invented . . . *Dortoir*, . . . *May Trak & Lett.* (1873) 125, I often find . . . the air of the sleeping-rooms thick and roopy. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* II. xi. (1761) I. 57, I provided myself with a 'sleeping waggon, and . . . took post for St. Petersburg.

b. With names of articles used for sleeping in, on, or with, as sleeping-bag, -gear, -mat, etc.

Hexham (1648), rendering . . . *combs* in *slap*, has *sleeping-bank, bed, cap, coat, sheet, kerchief*, etc. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* I. xvi. 196 We crawled into our reindeer 'sleeping-bags'. *Ibid.* viii. 69 We had buffalo-ropes for our 'sleeping-gear'. 1835 *W. DICKENS S. B. Esq. Scenes* xxv, A row of large hooks, . . . on each of which was hung the 'sleeping-mat of a prisoner. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. xvi. 128

Two buffalo-robbers, forming sleeping-sacks for the occasion. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Picture* 12 Salomon the Preacher... rowsth him up from that 'sleeping-stool of his. 1897 Carr. Surg. *Hughes Night-Fever* v. 378 The 'sleeping-suit' (be it pyjamas or night-dress). 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 335/2 An elastic contrivance, misnamed a 'sleeping-suit'.

c. In the sense of 'inducing sleep', as *sleeping cordial*, *cup*, *draught*, etc. Cf. *SLEEPING* pbl. a. 2. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. civ. (Bodl. MS.), Mandragora is a sleeping herbe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 218 By the means of a sleeping poison or drake that he gave to his keepers... he escaped. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 244 Then gave I her... A sleeping Potion. 1709 E. W. *Donna Rosina* In some sleeping Powder to be administered to Crispin. 1722 She gave me sleeping cordial. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vi. Offer the sleeping cup to this holy man. 1829 — *Annie of G. xix.* To hand round to the company a sleeping-drink, or pillow-cup. 1838 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 97 Any sort of sleeping-draught, which had no opium in it.

d. Denoting morbid states, as *sleeping disease*, *evil*; sleeping sickness, now *spec.* a fatal disease prevalent in some parts of Africa (cf. *SLEEPY* 2 b). (a) 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Flores isode to oile awake ham bat haue... he slepinge yuel. 1580 BLUNDELL *Horsemanship* iv. xix, Of the Sleeping euill. 1639 T. OR GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 69 The takings, sleeping-evil, madness, and the like.

(b) a 1585 SUNDY *Arcaidia* II. (Sommer) 167 As I have seen one that was sick of a sleeping disease, could not be made wake, but with pinching of him. 1899 MASSEE *Plant.* Dis. 328 The disease is indicated by the dull colour of the leaves (of the tomato), which commence to droop; this is quickly followed by a collapse of the stem, hence the name 'sleeping disease'.

(c) 1647 W. JENKYN (*title*). A Sleeping Sickness the distemper of the Times. 1875 GORE in *Brit. Med. J.* Jan. 5/1 The Sleeping Sickness of Western Africa. 1897 MANSON in *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 485 Sleeping sickness is a disease of the central nervous system; heri-beri of the peripheral.

e. In misc. use, as *sleeping-halt*, *hour*, *posture*, *stage*, *time*, etc.

1456 *Paston L.* ... in the morning ... after the sleeping stage has been reached. 1597 SHAKS. *Mids. W.* xvi. 21 At noon ... sleeping hower. 1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Dormant*, A Lyon, lying in a sleeping posture. 1866 KANE *Arctic Expl.* ...

after the sleeping stage has been reached.

Sleeping (slɪpɪŋ), pbl. a. [f. *SLEEP* v.]

1. That is asleep; slumbering. Also *absol.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1075 And als a slepand sends off. It bers pe pudre vp o-loft. a 1400 *Aln. Pocus* fr. *Vernon* M.S. xxiii. 1129 Pe gaunt... Pat w-l-wake he slepyng Of slep of deþ so long. 1562 WINST. *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 3 Sleuthfull marinaris and slepand sterimen. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. W.* ye-lids laid. 1605 dead. Are hut as Pic ... xxvii. Her slep- ...

1000 a sleeping hound to wake. 1652 [see *Doc* sb. 15 kl.] 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* 1. 174 Since all is well, keep it so; wake not a sleeping Wolfe. 1623 WOODROFFE *Marrrove Fr. Tongue* 505/2 Do not wake the sleeping Cat. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi. Best to let sleeping dogs lie. 1864-86 [see *Doc* sb. 15 kl.]

2. Occupying a bed or beds in a certain place. *Sleeping attorney* (see quot. 1809). 1809 KENDALL *Trans.* I. 184 It has been found that a sleeping attorney may be rendered very profitable... His business is to occupy a bed in one of the many bed-rooms which you understand.

c. Of plants: (see *SLEEP* v. 3 b). 1757 J. HILL *Sleep of Plants* 3 In what are called the sleeping plants. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxv. 230 The sleeping plant, so called from its leaves... clapping close together from sun-set to sun-rise.

d. In specific names of animals, etc. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 250 Sleeping Gobiomere... sup-

you understand.

e. Of plants: (see *SLEEP* v. 3 b).

1757 J. HILL *Sleep of Plants* 3 In what are called the sleeping plants. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxv. 230 The sleeping plant, so called from its leaves... clapping close together from sun-set to sun-rise.

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d. In specific names of animals, etc. 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 250 Sleeping Gobiomere... sup-

you understand.

April starts, and calls around The sleeping fragrance from the ground. a 1822 SHELLEY *Fragm.* *Unf. Drama* 184 Those words in which Passion makes Echo taunt the sleeping strings. 1851 BRIMLEY *Err.* (1858) 119 As means, he may... use them to move and rouse the sleeping soul.

b. *Sleeping table*, an immovable apparatus on which ore is washed.

1839 *Use Dict.* Arts 815 The grilles anglaises are similar to the sleeping tables used at Idria. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Cornwall Mines* 207 Then follow the picking, stamping, and washing on a kind of sleeping table.

c. *Sleeping rent*, a dead rent (see DEAD a. 30).

1890 *Law Rep.* 5 Comm. Pleas 524 There is no stipulation that the tenant shall pay any sleeping rent or minimum rent, or any rent in the event of no clay being raised during the term.

5. *Sleeping partner*, a partner in a business who takes no share in the actual working of it.

1785 in GROSSE *Dict. Vngl.* T. 1838 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i. Your father, though his fortune was vested in the house, was only a sleeping partner, as the commercial phrase goes. 1887 W. P. FETTER *Autobiogr.* I. xvii. 203 A sleeping partner in a cloth firm at Leeds.

transf. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Introd. Associated (though only as sleeping partner) in a book. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* xxxvi. His sole motive in consenting to become, as it were, a sleeping partner in the shameful plot.

b. (See quot.)

1889 'R. BOLDBREW' *Miner's Right* (1899) 66/2 A transfer of a 'sleeping quarter share' that is, a proportion of the property of the claim, involving a sixteenth of the entire profit, without the necessity of representing or paying for the services of an able-bodied miner.

6. Quiet, silent; motionless.

1784 COWPER *Task* i. 763 The moon-beam, sliding softly in between the sleeping leaves. 1794 Mrs. KADCLIFFE *Myst. Udalph* xxiii. The looly murmur of the woods, and the view of this sleeping landscape. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. 157 The long lines of painted villas reflected in the sleeping canals. 1872 BLACK *Adm. Phaeton* xix. 276 The chimneys and slates of the sleeping houses.

Hence † *Sleep-pingness*, sleepiness. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. v. (Bodl. MS.), 3if... he woodenes dureþ pre dates with sleepiness... here is no hope of rekoueryng.

Sleepingly, adv. [f. prec.] Sleepily.

1638 JUNIUS *Pauit. Antient* 237, do not use to view the statues and images made by Art sleepingly and slenderly. 1683 KENNETT in *Erasm.* on *Folly* (1722) 23 To jog sleepingly through the World in a dumphy, Melancholly Posture cannot properly be said to Live. 1862 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 282 Allowing them to go on sleepingly, and comfortably. 1891 Temple *Bar* May 122 The *fachini*... struggled sleepily upstairs for my luggage.

† **Sleep-ish**, a. Obs. Also 6 sleepy (s) she, -ish (e), sleepish. [f. *SLEEP* sb. + -ISH.] Some-what sleepily.

1530 PALSGR. 374/1 Sleepyshe, heavy of slepe, *soumell-eux*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* II. 46 They shall fall into a forgetfull and a slep-he drowsines. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* iv. I, Your sleepish and more than sleepish security. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 338 Temperance... puts activity and vigour into it, that it may not be a sleepish but heroic virtue.

Sleepless (slɪp-lɪs), a. Also 5 sleeples, 6 sleeplesse, 6-7 sleepless. [f. *SLEEP* sb. + -LESS. Cf. (M)Du. *slapeloos* (Kilian *slapeloos*), OHG. *sliflos* (G. *schlaflos*).]

1. Deprived of sleep; unable to sleep.

1412-20 *Lyoc. Chron.* Troy I. 2546 To Medea he hath be weye take, And sche abode sleeples for his sake. 1483 *Cath. Aug.* 344/2 Sleeples, *exomphni*. a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 80 The body still away sleeplesse it weares. c 1586 CRESS *Pemroke Ps.* LXVIII. iii. Whole troupes of busy cares... Took up their restlesse rest In sleeples sleeplesse eies. 1700 KEN in *Bk. of Praise* 272 When in the night I sleeples lie. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* I. 4 Which Thou and I alone... Behold with sleeples eyes. 1848 THACKERAY *Pau. Fair child*. He lay all that night sleeples and yearning to go home. 1883 ALLIES *Italy* See ... called from their never

ed by the absence or want of sleep.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* L. xvi. That they may... couch their head in soft, but sleeples down. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Am.* 12 We had a sleeples night

sleepless silence long. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* XVII. vii. (1872) VII. 74 The Old Inn, hospitable though sleeples,

BRAD-

ed the

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* 2. 194 Oh mark the sleeples energies of thought. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* I. 250, [I] thus devote to sleeples agony This undeciding head. 1848 GALEGNA *Italy* I. p. xxv. Thought remained anxious, sleeples, rebellious. 1886 GEO. ELLIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 8 The quivering nerves of a sleeples memory.

b. Unceasing in motion; ever-moving.

1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* II. 212 The sleeples ocean murmurs for all ears. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* L. xiv. Winds are rude in Biscay's sleeples bay. a 1822 SHELLEY *To E. Williams* vi. The sleeples billows on the ocean's breast.

4. Used punningly: (see quot. and *SLEEPY* 1 c).

1855 *Slane Dict.* 235 *Sleeples-kats*, those of a napless character, better known as wide-awakes.

Hence *Sleeplessly*, adv.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5/3 He sleeplessly guards his maize around the whole night.

Sleeplessness. [f. prec.] The state of being sleepless; esp. inability to sleep, insomnia.

1646 Dr. HALL *Balm of Gilead* (1652) 221 In three years he [Maccenas] slept not... an hour; which... Lipsius thinks good to mitigate with a favourable construction, as conceiving an impossibility of an absolute sleepless-ness. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. vi. Convulsing with strange pangs the whole sick body, as in such sleeplessness and sickness the ear will do! 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Notes Nursing* (ed. 2) 53 Sleeplessness in the early night is from excitement generally. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Feb. 5/4 A correspondent... provides a new remedy for sleeplessness.

Sleep-walker. [*SLEEP* sb. 7.] One who walks while asleep; a somnambulist.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. Index, Sleep-walker, strange action of. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 106 A Sleep-walker and Sleep-taker perambulated and muttered. 1833 Ht. MARRIOTT *Curious Sea* iii. 38 Your life is like the adventure of a sleep-walker. 1871 NAPIER *Ver. & Cure* Dis. I. vii. 128 The popular notion that sleep-walkers over hurt themselves is far from true.

So *Sleep-walking* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

(a) 1797 *Enyel. Brit.* (ed. 2) XVII. 531/2 A Lad... subject to that singular affection or disease called *Somnambulism* or sleep-walking. 1855 EXMERSON *Misc.* 90 For they aspire to the highest, and this, in their sleep-walking, they dream is highest. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 157 Neuroses, such as headaches, night-terrors, sleep-walking or defect of self-control, should be noted.

(b) 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* vi. vi. Sleep-walking yet awake. 1890 *Spectator* 3 May. He seems to let the waking or sleep-walking Prince come in under protest.

Sleepwort. Obs. or dial. (See quot.)

c 1265 *Poc. Plants* in Wt.-Wülcker 558 *Lactuca*, *slepwurt*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Gen. Table, Suppl., Sleepwort is Lettuce. [1863 *Prior Brit. Pl.*, *Slepwort*, from its narcotic properties, *Lactuca sativa*.] 1881 *Hardwick's Science-Gossip* XVII. 128 *Pinguicula vulgaris*, 'Sleepweed' or 'Sleepwort'; co. Antrim.

Sleepy (slɪpi), a. Forms: 3-4 slepi, 4-6 slepy, 5-6 slepic, 6 slepic, 6-7 slepic, 6-8 slepey. [f. *SLEEP* sb. + -y. Cf. OE. *unslepih* sleepless, and NFr. *slépif*, MDu., MLG. *slaplich* (Du. dial. *slapig*, *slépig*), OHG. *slafag*, -eg (MHG. *slafic*, -ic, obs. G. *schlafig*, *schlafig*).]

1. Inclined to sleep; having a difficulty in keeping awake; drowsy, somnolent.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 871 He woren drunken and slepi. 1397 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) V. 285 Pe kyng werþe wonderliche slepy. 1399 GOWER *Conf.* II. 91. I was night slowe slepi the. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxvi. 298 (Addit. MS.). The maiden wexe slepie, and sore vexed, and fille on slepe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. l. 183 For this viij yere I was not so slepy as I am now. a 1484 HALL *Chron.*, *Edu.* IV. 250 Oh, I am so slepie, that I must make an end. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tates* (1837) 150 She shifted thence with shame Her slepie husband's sword. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Am.* 321 There are some who take of it only once to two or three daies, which makes them slepy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 277 Hollow Murnurs of their Ev'ling Bells, Dismiss the sleep-swains, and toll em to their Cells. 1785 MISS BURNBY *Ceallia* (ed. 2) V. 300 ... human 9 Let a

man sleep when he is slepy.

b. Given to sleep; lethargic, heavy.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 75 There slepeþ ay this god vmerie, With his slepy thousande sones. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xvi. (Bodl. MS.) He is slow, slepie and luseste and forgendriþ alle his lordis nedes. 1504 LLOYD MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. vi. 269 So wakynge to fables, so slepy to holy vyrgyls. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* *Ed.* Ded. iij. Those which are able... will not, because they are slepy. 1654 tr. *Scutery's Curia* Fol. 284 Those quiet and slepy... but for their own defence. 1739 The *sleepy* Leander... 1740 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 298 By others, from its slepy countenance, [it] is supposed to be designed for the emperor Commodus. 1866 MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 130 Men are too slepy to look after it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 319 Arithmetic stirs up him who is by nature slepy and dull.

c. *trauf*, or *fig.*, in general or specific uses.

the stupidity of seared slepy consciences! 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & the Mind*.

WIDOW.

wield, And greet the old paternal shield. 1835 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Oct. 4/2 This district was not... slepy on the question of political opinion and political action.

(b) 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 444 The iuyce with Capons grease anointed on, helpheth raw heeles and slepy galls. 1790 GROSSE *Proc. Gloss.* s.v. An apple or pear beginning to rot is said to be slepy. 1796 *Rid.* (ed. 3) 31, *Slepy*, much worn: the cloth of your coat must be extremely slepy, for it has ool bad a nap this long time. 1843 LOVVOON *Enyel. Archib.* § 275 The waiter... is found to lose much of its strength, and become what is technically called slepy. 1824 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1865) 372, I expect her to drop every minute, like an over-ripe slepy pear. 1835 J. LONZ *Brit. Dairy-Farm*. 22 Almost every one cooacted with the dairy knows what 'slepy' cream is... The whole of the cream assumes the appearance of froth.

d. *Slepy lizard*, an Australian and Tasmanian lizard (*Tiliqua nigrolutea*), of sluggish habits.

1887 F. McCoy *Zool. Victoria* xiv. 120 Not uncommon

about Melbourne, where it is generally called the 'Blue-tongued Lizard', or 'Sleepy Lizard'.

2. Characterized by, appropriate or belonging to, suggestive of, sleep or repose.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 272 þene himased gost bet in one slepie
 1225 *Meleastele uorþemod him suluen.* 1390 *Gower Conf. II.*
 93 He routeth with a slepiþ noiþe. *Ibid.* III. 48 Of Daniel
 the slepiþ dremes. 1577 B. Gower *Herbertus' Husb.* IV.
 (1576) 175 When the slepiþe time of the night comis in, they
 make leste and leste noiþe. 1610 *Shaks. Temst.* II. i. 271
 Surely it is a slepiþ language; and thou speakest out of
 thy slepiþe. 1617 *Morison's Hist.* I. 247 We... in this sort
 passe the slepiþe houres in the morning. 1650 *Jenner*
Censure 39 If in use of the Water you shall finde a... slepiþ
 disposition. 1775 *Golosau. tr. Scarron's Com. Rom.* I.
 287 Rancour began to sleep with more tranquility... his
 slepiþ faculty not being now disturbed. 1785 *Mur. D'A-*
blay Diary 4 Nov. I did not approach the Queen that
 night with much of a slepiþe composure. 1820 *Scott Mon-*
ast. Intro. Epn. In the true slepiþe tone of a Scottish
 matron when ten o'clock is going to strike. 1849 *JAMES*
Woodman vii. With a slepiþ but affectionate look. 1891
 Baring-Gould *In Troubadour Land* xvi. 226 It does a
 little slepiþ trade in salt.

b. Of morbid states. *Sleepy sickness* (see SLEEP-
 ING *vbl. sb.* 2 d).

1623 *Cockerham II.* A Sleepie disease, lethargic. 1656
 W. Du Garo *tr. Comenius' Gate Latin* Ut. 85 Continual
 [sleep]... or the sleepie-evil. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726). *Sleepy-*
evil, a Distemper in Swine, that takes them in Summer-
 time. 1707 (*title*). An Exact Relation of the Strange and
 Uncommon Sleepy Distemper of Dirk Bakker. 1748 *HART-*
LEY Observ. Mar. 1. i. § 1. 46 During Sleep and sleepy
 Distempers the Brain is particularly compressed. 1803
 WINTERBOTTOM *Africans Sierra Leone* II. 29 The Africans
 are very subject to a species of lethargy... it is called by
 the Soos-ooos, Kee Kollée Kondée, or sleepie sickness. 1923
Westm. Gaz. 16 Jan. 7/1 They ran the risk of introducing
 the 'sleepy sickness' into the Colony.

c. Of places. (Common in recent use.)

1821 *MERCOTON Live in the Valley* xix. Down the slepiþ
 roadway Sometimes pipes a chaffinch. 1838 *MISS BRADDOCK*
Dead-Sea Fr. i. The quiet streets and lonely squares of that
 slepiþ Belgian city. 1897 F. T. BULLER *Cruise 'Cachalot'*
xviii. (1901) 311 The whole place seemed a maritime slepiþ
 hollow, the dwellers in which had lost all interest in life.

3. Inducing sleep; soporific. Now rare.

c 1385 *CHAUCER Knut's T.* 539 His slepy yerde in bond he
 bat. 1393 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.* R. xvii. cxxviii. (Bodl.
 MS.) Popy hatte Papaveres and is a slepye herbe. 1559 W.
 CUNNINGHAM *Carmines. Glasse* 33 Morpheus the God of
 dremes, with his slepiþe rodde. 1593 *Srow Sarc.* vii. (1603)
 5. Giving to his keepers a slepiþe drinke. 1651 *WITTKE tr.*
Primrose's 10th. Err. 391 Those that are pyssous in their
 whole substance, as... *Virg.*
Georg. I. 115 *Sleepy*
Impers Detecta 1

1760 forced
 to have recourse to some slepy drugs. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci*
 v. iii. 123 Come, I will sing you some slow, slepiþe tune. 1893
 CROCKETT *Red Axe* 41 The old clothes gave off such a
 faint, musty, slepiþe smell I could scarcely keep awake.

4. Comb., as *slepy eye*, -headed (also -headed-
 ness, -headedness, -looking; *slepy* -handed, a slepy
 or lethargic person; a drowsy-head.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 77 The 'slepy-eyed' beauties
 of Lely. 1876 *Geo. Elmer Dan. Der.* xxv. No slepy-eyed
 animal. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 769 'These
 'slepy-headed' have nothing to alleadge for this their...
 the soul. 1840 *DICKENS Barn-*
yard, said Joe, giving him the
 00 *Hosp. Incurable Fools* 23
 together 'slepy-headed. 1828
 it to protect thee against this
 slepy-headed Henry. 1841 *CAPT. HALL Patchwork* II.
 xli. 252 The slepy-headed manner of doing business in...
 Sicily. 1834 G. Moore *Summer's Wife* (1857) 24 In this
 charge of 'slepy-headedness' seemed to discountenance her.
 1841 *CAPT. HALL Patchwork* II. li. 205 The 'slepy-headed-
 ness' of the Maltese powers. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* xxiv.
 A very 'slepy-looking' gossamer entered.

Sleer, v. rare. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.*
 ? To look askance. Hence *Sleering ppl. a.*

The form may be genuine, as mod. dialects have *sleer* to
 sneer, and *slire, slier*, etc., to look askance. In some
 instances, however, where editions of 17th and 18th cent.
 works have *sleer*, the original reading is *slire*.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. xli. Euthrois slie, Whose
 ... ering eyes still watch and wait to spie When to return
 still-living injuries. 1630 L. ORWAY *Carus Marius* II. i.
 But then Marius's Eye agen! how 'twill sparkle, and
 twinkle, and rowl, and slie?

Sleer, obs. variants of SLATER.

Sleeress, *Sleestore*: see SLATERESS, -STER.

Sleet (slit), *sb.* Forms: 4 sleet (4, 4-6 slete
 (4 slathe, slatle), 5-7 sleetle, 4- sleet (6 Sc.
 sleet); 6 slyte, 8 slits. [Of doubtful origin, but
 prob. representing OE. (Anglian) *slit (=slat-),
 related to MLG. slôte (LG. slôte, slâte), MHG.
 slöze, slöz (G. schlösse) hail. Norw. dial. slätta,
 Da. slud, and Icel. slýdda have the sense of
 'sleet', but it is difficult to associate any of these
 phonetically with the Eng. word.]

1. Snow which has been partially thawed by
 falling through an atmosphere of a temperature
 a little above freezing-point, usually accompanied
 by rain or snow.

c 1390 *Land of Cockayne* 39 in E. E. P. (1862) 157 per
 die dunnin, sleet þe hawe. 13. *Gere & Gr. Kn.* 729
 Ner slayn with þe slete he sleied in his ynn. 1385
 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1250 *Did.* Down com the reyn with
 hayl & slet so fast. 1450 *Towneley Plays* xxi. Or Now
 in snaw, now in slet, When my shone freys to my feie.
 1533 *BULLERDEN Lyst* II. xxv. (J. S. J.) I. 256 Incontinent fell

sa hevy tempest with slete and snawis out of þe are, þat he
 was empeschet. 1533-4 *Letl., Doc.*, etc. *Cambridge* (1858)
 228 On Sunday frost and som slyte. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.*
 v. § 2 (1643) 156 We have sometimes sleet; which is snow
 and rain together. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 564 Per-
 petual Sleet, and driving Snow, Obscure the Skies. 1704
Phil. Trans. XXV. 1695 Some sleet in the night. 1784
 COWPER *Task* v. 140 Arrowy sleet, Skin-piercing volley,
 blossom-bruising hail. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ix. 337
 A tremendous storm of sleet and hail gathered from the
 east. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 83 The philosopher
 standing aside in the shower of sleet against a wall.
transf. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* clxxvii. The midmost
 Battels, When... the storm of falling Sleet. And
 hear the

111. 324
 sleet of arrowie showers against the face Of their pursuers.

b. A storm or shower of sleet. *rare.*

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 20 Winter... bids his driving
 sleets Deform the day delighless. 1880 W. NEWTON *Serms.*
for Boys & Girls (1882) 225 A sleet had fallen the day before
 and the pavements were very slippery.

2. *atrib.*, as *sleet air*, *blast*, -flake, -shower,
 storm, etc.

1832 *WILSON Noctes Ambr.* Feb., The Wellington Arms
 is by no means an uncomfortable howl in a sleet-squash.
 1856 *WHIRLWIND Character & Char. Men* 34 The sharp sleet
 air is invigorating. 1877 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 6/1 The
 Russians are there, out in the sleet blasts. 1883 *LEES &*
CLUTTERBUCK B. C. 1887 xxiv. (1892) 266 The cold dark
 clouds... burst upon us in a furious sleet storm. *Ibid.* xxix.
 327 In a blinding sleet-shower.

† *Sleet, sb.* *3 Mil. Obs.* [? Error for *sleet*
 CLEAT sb.] (See quot.)

1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict.*, *Sleets*, are the parts of a mortar
 going from the chamber to the trunnions, to strengthen that
 part. [Hence to later Dicts.]

† *Sleet, adv. Obs.* [Cf. A-SLEET *adv.*] Aslant,
 slanting.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 459/1 Sleet, or a-sleet, oblique.

Sleet (slit), *v.* Also 4 slete, sleth-. [f.
 SLEET sb.]

1. *intr. a.* It sleets, sleet falls.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbure* in Wright *Voc.* 160 *Ore*
negge, ore cenoite, sletez. ... is slete for hit sleithuþ.

1687 *MIEGE Gl. F.*

neiger tout ensemble. 1755 *JOHNSON, Sleet*, to snow in small
 particles, intermixed with rain. 1845 *DICKENS Chimes* iv.
 142 So it's howling, and sleeting, and threatening snow.
 1902 *Speaker* 7 June 277/1 She's up to some deviltry or
 other when it storms, or sleets, or snows.

b. To fall as, or like, sleet.

1596 *LODGE Marg. Amer.* 15 Or like the soow at once
 that dries and sleeth (i.e. sleeth).

2. *trans.* a. To pour or cast like sleet.

1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1823) 127 By my formidable
 art the clouds shall sleet hailstones in the faces of the
 assailants.

b. To drive away with sleet.

1891 W. F. MOULTON *Let. in Mem.* (1899) 247 Every
 lingering fragment of infection would be blown, snowed,
 sleeted, rained and sunned away.

Hence *Sleeted ppl. a.*, beaten upon, or covered
 with, sleet.

1849 *WHITTIER To Fredrika Bremer* ii. Strong as Winter
 from his mountains Roaring through the sleeted pines.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 173/1 With... sleeted spars and
 frozen sails.

Sleeth (y, variants of SLEECH (y).

Sleetiness, *rare*-. [f. SLEET *a.*] The fact
 or condition of being sleety.

1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Sleetiness*, Raininess and Snowiness.

1847 in *WEBSTER*.

Sleeting, vbl. sb. [f. SLEET *v.*] The action
 of the *vbl.* Also *concr.*; a sleety shower.

1775 *ASH Suptl.*, *Sleeting*,... the act of falling to sleet.
 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* cix. 534 A thin sleeting of rain
 began to fall.

Sleeting, ppl. a. [f. SLEET *v.*] Falling as
 sleet; containing sleet; sleety.

1665 *PAINTER Pal. Piras.* I. 90 By lile and lile he con-
 sumed, asleeting snow against the warme sone. 1611 *CORNE,*
Pent. vergins, a sharpe freezing, or sleeting wind. 1635 *GOAO*
Celest. Bodies II. x. 250 There is no Iris ever observed from
 a Snowy, yea or a Sleeting Cloud. 1728 *Love Feast* 33
 Soft as the sleeting Snow. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of*
Footlights xxvii. A sleeting drizzle beat against the panes.

Sleety (slit), *a.* [f. SLEET *sb.* + -y.]

1. Of storms, wind, etc.: Laden with, accom-
 panied by, sleet.

1725 *RANSAY Grail. Sheph.* III. iii. I've seen with shining
 fair the morning rise, And soon the sleety clouds mirk a
 the skies. 1777 *WARTON Ode 1st of April* 7 The sleety storm
 returning in morn. The morning hoar, and evening chill. 1849
 WHITTIER *Legend St. Mark* i. The day is closing dark and
 cold, With roaring blast and sleety showers. 1854 *Harper's*
Mag. Apr. 741/2 A cold sleety wind.

b. Resembling sleet; sleet-like.

1804 in Sir H. DAVY *Rem.* (1838) 93 The sleety rain was
 still falling. 1846 *DICKENS Cricket on Heath* i. The water
 -being... in that shippy, slushy, sleety sort of state wherein
 it seems to penetrate through every kind of substance. 1892
 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 51 The flakes were at
 first small and sleety.

c. Suggestive of, produced by, sleet.

a 1821 *KEATS Stanzas* i. The north cannot undo them
 With a sleety whistle through them. 1897 *CROCKETT Lat's*
Love xxv. 253 The sprinkled sleety grey-green of the water-
 meadow.

2. Of weather or time: Characterized by the
 presence or prevalence of sleet.

1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* III. (1863) 466 It was
 mid-winter; snowy, foggy, sleety, wet. 1836 E. HOWARD
R. Reefer ii. That dismal sleety morning. 1876 *DAVIS*
Polaris Exp. xxii. 567 At first it snowed and was sleety.

Sleeve (sliv), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 sleife, slife,
 slyf(e, 5-6 slyue (5 slyue, -ve). b. 1, 4-5 sleife,
 6 Sc. sleffe (5 scl-), sleif. 7. 3-6 sleue, 4 sleue,
 4, 6-7 sleuee, 6 Sc. sleuie; 4-7 sleve (5 slewe),
 6- slevea (6, 8 sleave, 6 Sc. sleive, sleve, 7
 sleev). d. 5 skleve, 5-6 scleve, 6 Sc. scleve.
 [OE. *sleife*, etc. (Anglian *slefe*) weak fem., and
 (*sleif*), *slyf* str. fem., = EFris. *slēve*, NFris. *slē*,
sliv sleeve, related to MDu. *sloue*, s'bof (Kilian
slouue) covering, Flem. dial. *sloue* band of wood,
 leather, or metal, etc.]

1. That part of a coat, shirt, or other garment
 which covers the arm. In early use freq. a se-
 parate article of dress which could be worn at will
 with any body-garment.

See also FORE-SLEEVE, hanging sleeve (HANGING *ppl. a.*)
 a. 901 *Laus Alfred* § 66 (Liebermann), Æghwælcere
 wunde beforan fenne & beforan slidan and beforan
 cneowe. c 960 *Lat. Benet* IV. 92 Hoc... slyfa, grydel,
 seax, c 1000 *Eufic Hist.* I. 376 He bleiside dome hial,
 and tohrac, and bewand on his wram slyfum, c 1400 *Bern*
 3292 Jo this thevis selyve [i.e. a lyve] The knyff... was
 four-day-fouod 1 c 1449 *Proctor Regr.* II. xiv. 231 A man
 is not sufficiuntly clothid, but if he have on him his scho,
 his slyue, his coot. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 915 His gowne
 so wyde That he may hyde His dame and his syre Within
 his slyue.

b. 977 *Blickl. Hom.* 181 Petrus hafde þonne þone hlaf
 zesseod. & hine zedyde on his twa slefan. c 1225 *Metz.*
Hom. 111 For qua sa nehe wit hend or sleses Hart molten
 pic, oo thaim it cleuis. c 1400 *MASTROUS (Roxb.)* xvii. 77
 It has lang slefez and wyde. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.*
Scot. I. 27, ij. elne of satyne to lyue the Kingis riding gowne
 sclevis. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 36 For ij. elne wellus to be slefis to
 ane cote to the King. 1556 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist.*
Scot. I. 93 Wyd sarkis, with many lousinis, and wyde sleifes.

y. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 56 [He] seif þe heo me ison balde-
 liche holl men; 7 ne nonele swuche ase he is, wor þu wide
 sleuen. c 1300 *Harleib* 1557 Comen her me þan sirti
 beues, With lokene copes, and wide sleues. c 1385 *CHAUCER*
Protr. 33 Short was his gowne, with sleues looge and wyde.

1452 *Malton Court Rolls* (Bundle 31, no. 2). A peyr of
 sleuys of blanket, a peyr of furred gloyves. 1529 *SKELTON*
Boice of Court 132, I sawe a koyfe hyd in his one sleue.

1592 *GREENE Conny Catch.* ii. 18 Which made them... feel
 where their pursues were, either in sleue, hose, or at girdle.

1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* III. i. See you not Goldyllocks
 ... to her yellow gown and green sleues? 1650 K. STANLEY
Stradan's Low-C. Wars I. 7 A Mill of iron... of such...

smallness, that a Monk could easily hide it in his sleue.

1712-4 *Pope Rape Lock* I. 147 Some fold the sleue, whilst
 others plait the gown. 1768 *STEVENS Sent. Journ.* i. 'The
 coat I have on,' said I, looking at the sleue, 'will do.'

1829 *SCOTT Anne of G. III.* One sleue of his vest was dark
 green. 1850 *FAIRHOLT Costume* (1855) I. 71 Widening their
 sleeves until they hung, not only over the entire hand, but
 several inches beyond it. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales*
 104 If he is willing to... take off his coat, turn up his sleeves,
 and put his shoulder to the wheel of fortune.

Protr. 1546 *HENWOOD Protr.* (1867) 17 A broken leue
 holdth thame backe. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. ix. (1877)
 1. 207 The broken sleue doth hold the elbow backe. 1615
 B. JONSON *Staple of N. T.* II. i. A broken sleue keeps the
 arme backe.

d. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 222 A peyre of
 brengandrys and the sleuys... xij. s. 1489 *Acc. Ld. High*
Treas. Scot. I. 144 For an elne of satyn to lyne the slevis.

1511 *Ibid.* IV. 192 Ane coit with sleuiz. 1544 *Knaresht*
Wills (Surtres) I. 42 My beste paire off sleues.

b. Worn as a favour or token, or borne as a
 heraldic charge (cf. MANCHE 2).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 1043 She made hym were a
 peecel of here sleue. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1611) III.
 634. The kyng had on h.s. hed a ladies sleue full of
 diamonds. 1595 *STEVENS St. J. 1st Wks.* (Globe) 635/2
 Knight in ancient times used to wear their mistresses' or
 loves' sleeves upon their arms. 1563 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars*
 II. xxiii. A lady's sleue high-spirited Hastings wore. 1606
 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 169 That Sleue is mine, that heele
 here in his Helme. 1869 *TENNISON Elaine* 602 He wore...
 upon his helm A sleue of scarlet, broider'd with great pearls.
 Some gentle maiden's gift. 1880 *Engl. Brit.* XI. 704 Bayard
 took a lady's sleeve and proclaimed it... as a prize to be
 contended for.

c. A piece of armour for covering and protecting
 the arm. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 190 The harnys Wyks delyverd...
 to hym... Imprinis... a payr slyuys of plate. 1590 *Sir J.*
SWYTH Dix. Weapons 46 With sleues of maille or chaind
 with maille. 1603 *Inventory of Armour Tower Lond.*
 (Fairh.). Shirts of mail with sleeves. 1666 *Ibid.* Sleeves of
 Male with a Velvet Coate to them. 1820 *Scott Monast.*
 xxxv. Armed with cuirass and back-plate, with sleeves of
 mail, gauntlets and poldrons.

d. In University use: A gown having sleeves,
 or one who wears such a gown.

In quot. 1752 the reference is to the proctorship, and in
 quot. 1858 to the taking of a degree.

1752 *Mulso in Life G. White* (1901) I. 67, I think you
 have paid the University a great compliment in accepting
 of the Sleeves. 1851 *THACKERAY Last Irish Grievance*,
 And uphold... to the world's daytation. The sleeves
 that appointed Professor MacCosh. 1858 [J. C. THOMSON]
Amaz. Matres 9 Wait, sweet verdant, till you have put the
 sleeves on.

e. *Hippocrates' sleeve*: see HIPPOCRATES.

2. In figurative or allusive phrases:

a. To hold, full, shake, take, etc., by the sleeve,
 in order to detain, attract attention, etc.

likewise taken within the sleeve since the return of Captain Pennington. *ca* 1661 HOLYDAY *Journal* (1673) 265 To fetch

Bachelors Banquet Wks. (Grosart) l. 214 Shee... had of purpose sent them forth on sleeveless errands. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 232 God never sent an Angel from Heaven upon a sleeveless errand. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 181 He was employed by Pope Alexander the third, upon a sleeveless errand to convert the Sultan of Iconium. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apoll.* (ed. 3) II. 165 He might have conveyed it to me in a letter; and not have brought me to town upon such a sleeveless errand. 1790- in dial. glossaries (Westm., Yorks., Suffolk, etc.). 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 306 His whole life is but a sleeveless [sic], useless, errand!

c. In general use: Paltry, petty, frivolous; vain or unprofitable. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.*

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 106 When strifes... were risen between monks and their bishops for sleeveless matters. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 18 If we examine his Characters, Marks, and Scutcheon of a Tyrant, which he would fasten on his Highness sleeve, we shall find them sleeveless, and altogether impertinent. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unl. Citizen* 208, I was arrested upon sleeveless and idle occasions, undervalued and unlookt for. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* viii. xi. ¶ 2 You may perceive, I have not entangled you in a sleeveless concern. 1821 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1804) II. xvii. 111. He... had no honourable mode of avoiding the sleeveless quarrel fixed on him. 1867 WAUGH *Tattlin' Alty* ii. He thinks of nought 't' the world but race-runnin' an' wrostellin', an' sich like sleeveless wark as that.

† d. Of a suit: Made in vain; futile. *Obs.*—

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acetastus* II. lxxv. My suite was sleeveless, they regard so colde, As if that I another tale had tolde.

3. *dial.* Of persons: Devoid of ability or character; shiftless, idle, incompetent.

1854- in dial. glossaries (Lanc., Yorks., Northampton).

Hence *Sleevelessness*.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Nov. 687/1 The good-natured sleevelessness of Irish landlords. 1890 *Ibid.* 5 July 3/2 His easy-going sleevelessness might have led to the ruin of the whole expedition.

Sleevelet (slēv'let). [*L. SLEEVE sb.* + *-LET*.] A small sleeve. Also, a detachable sleeve used to protect the ordinary one from dirt or wear, or to give additional warmth.

1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 150/1 Even the tiny sleevelets were edged with fur. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 3/2 The narrow little open sleeve, with close-fitting sleevelets.

Sleeven, var. of *SLIVEN* *pl.* a.

Sleever. *local.* (See *quots.*)

1896 *N. B. Daily Mail* 7 Apr. 2 The 'sleevers', containing 13 fluid ounces, or 2 3/5ths gills, imperial measure, was another customary Welsh measure. 1899 *N. & Q.* Ser. ix. III. 8/1 A 'sleevers' of beer... contains about three-quarters of a pint.

Sleeve-silk: see *SLEAVE-SILK*.

Sleeving (slēv'ing), *vb.* *sb.* [*L. SLEEVE v.*].

1. The action of the *vb.*; the putting or fastening of sleeves to a garment.

1495-6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1903) 219 For new sleaving of vj awbis & for parleyng of iij. 1504 *Privy Purse Exp.* *Ellis* of York (1630) 22 For upper bodyng, sleaving, and linyng of a gowne of blake velvet. 1527 *Dunmow Churchw.* *A.S.* 6 For sleavinge of an awbe.

2. *Agric.* A piece or ridge of ground on either side of a furrow. ? *Obs.*

1723 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farn.* 56 The Horses... trading hard on the sleeveless of the Sluich, causes the Ground to lie flat. 1759- *Fract. Farmer Gloss.* s.v. *Comb-ing*, Tho' a little sharp Ridge, or Sleaving he left, yet in a Manner [read manner], this is neat clean Ploughing.

Sleezy, variant of *SLEAZY* *a.*

Sleft, *pl.* *a.* *rare.* [*L. SLEAVE v.*].

† 1. Slashed, cut. *Obs.*—

1627 *Drayton Agincourt* cclxxix, Here a sleft shoulder, there a clouen scull.

2. *Sleft silk*, sleaved silk.

1752 *Tr. Gemelli-Careri's Voy. round World* iv. l. viii. (Churchill). Some being of a tane colour, others yellow, but soft as any sly silk.

Slegh, *obs.* *f.* *SLY* *a.* **Slely**, *obs.* *f.* *SLYLY* *adv.*

Sleght, *obs.* *f.* *SLEIGHT*. **Sleghte** (p. t.): see *SLITCH v.* **Slehlliche**, *obs.* variant of *SLYLY* *adv.*

† **Sleided** (also *sleaded*), *irreg.* var. *SLEAVED*.

1597 *Shaks. Lover's Compl.* 48 She... Found yet no letters sadly pend in blood, With sleided silke... enswath'd. 1608 — *Pericles* iv. Pro. 21 When they weaude the sleided silke With fingers long, small, white as milke.

Sleigh (slā), *sb.* Chiefly *U.S.* and *Canada*.

Also 8 *slay*, *slay*. [Originally *U.S.*, ad. *Du. stee*, contracted form of *slede* *SLEAD sb.*]

1. A sledge constructed or used as a vehicle for passengers, usually drawn by one or more horses.

1793 S. SEWALL *Diary* 11 Dec. Corps is brought to town 11 Jan. The governour

Charlestown to Boston (into the water), and the two horses behind were drown'd. 1721 *New Engl. Courant* 25 Dec. They went to church in a sleigh. 1768 *Francis Lett.* (1901) I. 81 The Amusements among the Ladies... is riding upon the snow in Sleights, a kind of open coach upon a sledge, drawn by a pair of horses. 1805 JER- FERTON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 31 The Canadian glows with delight in his sleigh and snow. 1838 STEPHENS *Trav.* *Russia* 70/1 An enormous sleigh, carved and profusely gilded, and containing a long table with cushioned seats on each side. 1878 LAOY BRASSEY *Poy. Sunbeam* 18 At the summit we found basket-work sleighs, each constructed to hold two people, and attended by a couple of men, lashed together.

2. A sledge or sled employed for the transport of goods over ice or snow.

1748 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. of Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 259 The snow coming so soon after the river was froze... and the river not strong enough to drive up provisions, that I was forced to have it carried upon Indian sleighs. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 493 Upwards of 1200 sleighs entered the city daily... loaded with grain of various kinds, hauled [etc.]. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 203 The produce of these tracts is conveyed to market chiefly in sleighs. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 67 No better mode of transport than... through the worst possible roads with a wagon or sleigh.

b. *slit.* (See *later* *quots.*)

1797 NELSON 17 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 414 The... also been transported by

runners 16 inches high and 3 feet broad. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 385/2 The term *sleigh* is also given to the carriage on which heavy guns are moved in store.

3. The bone of the upper jaw in a sperm-whale.

1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals N. Amer.* (viii) 75 Next to and above the bone of the upper jaw (which is termed the 'coach' or 'sleigh').

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sleigh-dog*, *-man*, *-ride* (also *vb.*), *-rope*, *-runner*, etc.; *sleigh-driving*; *sleigh-cutter* (see *CUTTER sb.* 2).

1846 J. TAYLOR *Upper Canada* 33 'Sleigh-cutters are a simple but elegant carriage, without wheels. 1806 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 72 My 'sleigh dogs brought me ahead of all by one o'clock. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 121 'Sleigh-driving, tobogganing, and skating are the pastimes of winter. 1884 *Chambers's Jnl.* 5 Jan. 12/1 The 'sleighman seats himself on one side of the sledge. 1845 JUDY *Margaret* III. (1851) 377 In winter, we 'sleigh-ride, coast, skate, snow-ball. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* xii. Last week we had a sleigh-ride, with six white horses. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 7 He recollects perfectly the time when young ladies used to go to a 'sleigh-riding... without their mamma. 1747 *Boston Gaz.* 22 Dec. A pair of handsome 'sleigh runners. 1824 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. iii. 37 There was very little snow left beneath the sleigh-runners.

Sleigh (slē), *v.* Also 8 *slay*. [*f.* the *sb.*] *intr.* To travel or ride in a sleigh. Also with *it*.

1728-9 S. SEWALL *Letter-bk.* II. 264 They waited there for convenient snow to slay it to Salem. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 375, I have been sleighing about to that extent, that I am sick of the sound of a sleigh-bell.

Hence *Sleigher*, one who rides in or drives a sleigh.

1830 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLII. 81 As much to the delight of the sleighers as to the annoyance... of those who make their way on foot. 1874 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/5 The sleighers and the occupants of the carriages.

Sleigh-bell. [*SLEIGH sb.*] One of a number of small bells (see *quot.* 1859) attached to a sleigh or to the harness of a horse drawing it.

1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* xxviii. The chiming sleigh-bells,

sound of sleigh-bells.

b. Used for orchestral purposes.

1895 *Army & Navy Stores List* 1672 Sleigh Bells... Set of 12 on handle for Band or Orchestral use. 1898 *Eng. Mechanic* 8 July 481 'Sleigh-bells' are generally strung on a wire in ring-form, and fitted with a handle.

c. *Sleigh-bell duck*, the American black scoter.

1888 G. THUMBELL *Names of Birds* 109 In the vicinity of Rangely Lake, Me., this bird is the Sleigh-bell Duck.

Sleighting (slē'ing), *vb.* *sb.* [*L. SLEIGH sb.* or *v.*] Riding in or driving a sleigh, esp. as a pastime; also, the state of the ground when this is possible.

1780 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1826) VIII. 33 When the sleighing arrives, it will be an affair of two days up and two days down. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 403 The inhabitants are rarely furnished with good sleighing. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 15/5 The weather being unusually mild... there was no sleighing. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Jan. 6/1 Some of the gentry in the West End have taken to sleighing.

attrib. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 50 In the winter... it is usual to make what they call sleighing parties, or to go upon it in sledges. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Apr. Five pounds for what in Canada are known as 'sleighing rights'.

Sleight (slēit), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 3 *sleahpe*, 4 *sleizpe*, 4-5 *sleazpe* (sleahpe); 4 *slyhpe*, *slyzth*, *slyth*; also 3 *slepppe*, 4 *slippe*, *slythe*, *sleipe*, *sleype*, 4-5 *sleithe*, *sleyth(e)*. b. 4-5 *slezt*, *sleight*, 4-7 *sleight*; 4 *sleyhte*, *sleithe*, 4-5 *sleyzte*, *sleizt*, 4-6 *sleyghte*, *sleyghte*, 4-7 *sleyght*, 4- *sleight* (5 *sleight*, 6 *sleight*); also 4-7 *sleyte*, 5 *sleyt*, 6 *slente*. 7. 4 *slyzt*, *slyzt*, *slyghte*, 5-6 *slyght* (6 *slyht*), 4-8 *slyght*; 8. 5-6 *slycht*, *slycht* (6 *slychte*). [Early ME. *slēzþ*, ad. ON. *slāgð* (Icel. *slagð*, Norw. *slægð*; MSw. *slögð*, Sw. *slögð* SLOYD *sb.*), *f.* *slāgr* *SLY a.*

For the change of the final *-þ* or *-th* to *t* cf. *HEIGHT*. The three leading types of ME. and later forms are illustrated under some of the senses below, and the following are instances of the chief

a. 1275 LAY, 233 *lohe* his hendes. 1387 *Triv.* *slēp* with sleight and wip laureles. 1404 *iv.* 317 Naso... techep slife of love craft. 1400 *Gloss. in Rel. Ant.* I. 6 *Callid.* *itas*, a queyntise or a slythe. 1400 *Phys. Scote* (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 51 By falshede, sleight, and by extortion. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 453/2 *Sleythe*, *artificia*.

b. 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wacc* (Rolls) 7151 Knyghtes

þat conne of sleytes. c. 1385 CHAUCER *J. G. W.* 1650 *Hysp. slyfte & Aldece*. Thour the sleighte of hire enchauntement. c. 1400 *Apoll. Lett.* 111 His þout is stein to him his sleight of þe fend. 14... *Promp. Parv.* 64/1 (K.), *Cavete*, or sleighte... *cautilla*. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (Wardale viii). Iooke the towne by sleighte. 1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-Sb.* (Camden) 56 To marke without allis sleights. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* ii. Who plays a happy game with crafty sleight.

7. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* v. 488 He thought to vork with sleight. 1456 *Sir G. Hays Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 177 With subtilite or sleight. 1755 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 160 Gift that he could be sleicht or sit ingyne. 1596 DALRYMPLE *ii. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 295 Be sum sleichte and quyet craft.]

1. Craft or cunning employed so as to deceive; deceitful, subtle, or wily dealing or policy; artifice, strategy, trickery. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

In very common use down to the 17th cent., and frequently contrasted with *strength*, *might*, or *force*.

a. c. 1275 LAY. 12720 Hit was isaid wile, þat betere his sleahpe [i.e. *liste*] þane vuele strengthe. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wacc* (Rolls) 4610 Pe Bretons wist hit wel woun, Bot of þer sleighte lynchyn now. 1340-70 *Alce.* & *Dind.* 301 To faren in þe feld & fonde wip slyfhe For to fei þe brood of briddus of heuene. 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 791 As wyymen conne mychel slyth.

b. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wacc* (Rolls) 6800 Strengthe ys god wip trauaille; Per strenghe ne may, sleight wil availle; Sleight & connyng dop many a chare. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 931 *Dido*. Whan troye brought was to distruccon by grekis sleighte. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 88 Sen thy fadir may þe fende þe sotill sleighte. 1483 *Cantab. Gold. Leg.* 377/2 How they myght by sleight and deceyte... falle on good crysten men. 1555 ENEN *Decades* (Arb.) 81 His kynsefolkes... should have taken eyther by sleighte or force as many of owre men. 1582 STANFURTH *Ensis* II. (Arb.) 45 Thear sleight and stratagems had beene discouered easlye. 1622 BACON *Ham. VII.* 103 By which Kind of Sleight rather then Stratageme the Towne of Dam was taken. 1650 CLARKE *Ecd.* *Hist.* (1654) I. 44 The Devil striving against him with all the might and sleight that could be invented. 1841 EMERSON *Lect.* *Conservative* Wks. (1901) II. 270 Every interest did by right, or might, or sleight, get represented.

7. a. 1400 *Rom. Rest* 3158 It preveth wonder welle, Thy sleight and tressoun every deelle. c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 13036 'Now', seide he, 'kythe þou slyghte! Let se now þoure quayntise'. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 297 Satan used his subtle sleight to discredit the miracles wrought by God. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 395 Much wrought they with their power, much with their sleight. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 212 Who by hook and crook... sleight and might, having feathered their nest to some purpose. 1699 KEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* 565 He endeavoured to ward this Blow, by Sleight rather than Force. 1712-4 *Pore Kafe Lock* II. 103 Some dire disaster, or by force, or sleight.

† 2. Prudence; wisdom; knowledge. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* civ. 20 He lered his princes als himself right, And his aldemene teched sleight. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conq.* 7697 Pat wate he best thurgh wytt and sleight, What space þat way contened of height. c. 1400 *Tr. Secrete Secret.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 55 Of his [a king's] purveyance and his sleighte.

3. Skill, skillfulness, cleverness, or dexterity in doing or making something, in handling a tool or weapon, etc. Now *rare*.

b. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 127 With gret sleighte Of werk-manschiþe it was begrave. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxh.) xxix. 131 Pe whilk was made thurgh sleight and winking of men. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xix. ix. 788 He... put his ryght hand and his sused to that stroke, and so putte it on syde with grette sleighte. 1567 DRANT *Horace*, *Ep.* f. viij. 'Tryflinge things, and things in dede of very slender sleight. 1581 PETTIE *Tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 41. And as it is not possible without great labour and sleight to take awaie the false imagination [etc.]. 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1670) I. 215 To it they go, with gret nimbleness, sleight, and discretion. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Decil* II. iv. He manages with a sleight particular to himself. 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1758) II. iv. 65 With what a sleight... he pushed down my drawn sword. 1825 SCOTT *Retrospect* xix. I have already given you a proof of sleight which has alarmed even your experience. 1855 MRS. MOORE in *Northwick Bvrl. Amer. Reader* (1850) 185 The squaw with a peculiar sleight threw her popoose over her shoulder.

7. 133... *E. E. Psalter* p. B. 128 Devised he þe vesselment, he vestures clene, With slyzt of his cienes, his souerayn to loue. c. 1400 *Deut. Troy* 10673 Many wondit þat wegh... And mony slogh... with sleight of his bowe. c. 1460 *Yronclay* *Alsat.* III. 137 On the syde a doore with sleight be-nyeth shal thou take. 1555 ENEN *Decades* (Arb.) 350 Suche as are doonne by the sleight & arte of man. 1681 CETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xl. 8 1 (1685) 111 People stand and wonder at the sleight, and strength, by which they see Salmons leap. 1785 BURNS *To a Haggis* III. His knife see Rustic-labour dight, An' cut you up w' ready sleight. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Lett.* *Wallace* xxx. As housewife's sleight, so finely true, The lengthen'd thread from distaff drew.

b. *Const. in* or *af* (something).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 250 The Romanis... in battell sicprattik had and sleicht. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* II. 637 Thaumacie... and Olisson the cold, Duke Philoctetes gourned, in darts of finest sleight. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. 102 As these Western men do bear away the Bell for might and sleight in watsling. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thoreau's Travels* I. 174 They have a wonderful sleight in stealing. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 204 Not knowing the Sleight he had at packing the Cards. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 31 Docility to instruction, sleight in the mechanic arts. 1895 *Dial. Notes* (Amer.) I. 424 She had a good sleight at hoein'.

4. The precise art or method, the special knack or trick, of (doing) something. Now *dial.* † Also with other constructions.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6654 A tabernacle all for to dight, Jarof he sceud þam þe sleight.

1547 *Huxwood Four Ps* (Copland) Blij b, Ye knowe it is

no whit my sleighte To be a iudge in matters of wayghte.
1664 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xxxvii. 697 The Balcers, do
exceed and surpass others in the cast and sleight thereof.
1667 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* ii. li. The sleight
To be remembred when you are out of sight. 1671 ROGERS
Naumian 1671 ROGERS
half the v
of then
1671 ROGERS
861 BARR
ord! Ye
Slecht, I

b. *spec.* Skill in jugglery or conjuring; sleight of hand.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 4 Lookers-on feel most delight.
That least perceivea Jugglers sleight. 1850 S. DONELL *Roman*
ii. *Poet. Wks.* (1878) 22 The juggler's sleight, That with
facility of motion cheats The eye. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly*
Par. lii. iv. 25 Soon he 'gan to use his magic sleight: Into
a little leopard, and a hugging bear He turned him.

5. Adroitness, activity, smartness, nimbleness of mind, body, etc.

In later use after or influenced by SLEIGHT OF HAND.
c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. V.* 2084 *Ariadne*, Sende you grace
and sleight of hert also Yow to defende. 1387 TREVISIA
Hiden (Roll) iv. 167 He chasteide be Schytes bat myzic
noust be overcome toforchonde by sleype of witte. 1398 —
Barth. De P. R. xiii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.). Also fische ben
diuerse in scharpnesse of felyngeand in slype [1495 sleighte]
of wit. a 1680 BUTLER *Rom.* (1759) II. 206 He has a foolish
Slight of Wit, that catches at Words only, and lets the
Sense go. 1744 FIELDING *Tumble-down Dick* Wks. 1734
111. 420 Gin's genius all these things reveals, Thou shalt
perform, by sleight of heels. 1829 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.*
(1860) I. 353 A new sleight of tongue to make fools clap.
1865 *Reader* No. 123. 506/2 Hawking all his old wares, performing
his sleight-of-mind.

Comb. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 114 Mere
empty disputants, sleight-of-word Jugglers.

6. A cunning trick; an artful device or design; a piece of subtle dealing or policy, intended to deceive or mislead; an artifice, ruse, stratagem, or will. Now rare.

Common in the 16th and 17th cent.
B. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1181 Pride and pompe
and covetyse, And vayne sleights, and quawaytyse. c. 1380
Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 233 *pei bryngen up newe sleights* of
covetise. c. 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1703) 142 *3if thou*
with knowe the sleights of the deuel and be not begiled with
his false suggestions. c. 1440 JACOB'S *Well* 153 *God takyth*
the other after be symple understandyng, & not after wyles
& sleights. 1545 ASCHAM *Taxoph.* (Arb.) 34 *As Leo.* In his
boke of sleights of warre telleth. 1594 FLAT *Jewell* ii. 11.
15 This is a prettie sleight to deceaue the Purveyor. 1606
DEKKER *Seven Sinis* ii. (Arb.) 19 He resolves therefore to
make his enuance, not by the sword, but by some sleight.
1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 230 The manner of

out a sleight to hammer it to anie heresie whatsoever. 1623
MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i. Let your sleights be
fine, facetious. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 747 All thy tricks
and sleights to cheat, And sell thy Carrion for good Meat.
1760-72 H. BAKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) 111. 63 A variety
of sleights, deceipts, impostures, and deceptions.

b. A feat of jugglery or legerdemain; a trick or action performed with great dexterity, esp. so quickly as to deceive the eye.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v. ix.* 13 For he in sleights and iugling
feates did flow, And of legerdemayne the mysteries did
know. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* vii. *comm.* Other strange
things done by enchanters. are not in deede true miracles
but sleights, by quickness and nimbleness of hand, called

145 Taking the largest Buds, with a very quick Sleight
before the Sap is dry, put them into a little Incision. in
the Bark. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 22 Sleights of art and
feats of strength went round. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.*
ii. iii. 158 The sleight of casting up a certain number of
sharp instruments into the air, and catching them alternately
in their fall. 1857 H. KNO *Leet. Brit. Poet.* iii. 108 A
curious and elaborate representation of the sleights of
alchemy. 1872 *Routledge & Co. Boy's Ann.* 532 The various
sleights (in card-tricks) above described.

7. A design or pattern. Obs.—

1590 SPENSER *F. Q. i. vii.* 30 Thereby his mortal blade
full comely hong In yuory sheath, ycaur'd with curious
sleights.

8. Sleight, sb. 2. Obs. Forms: 1 slight, slyht, sleight, 1, 3 sleight, 3 sleight, 4 sleight, sleight.

[OE. *slyht*, etc. = *slyht* (= *sleahht*), from the stem of *slean* (= *sleahan*) SLAY v. 1 Cf. SLAUGHTER sb.] Slaughter.

893 K. ELFREDO *Orm.* v. xi. 238 *Egber* ze on beoda
on hungre. a 1000
ic slepde beswac.
1205 LAY. 2544 Bi-
tweenen him ares. sleight [c. 1275 sleht] & muel scowwa.
Ibid. 3995 Swide heo was sari for soreshulle pan slehte.
c. 1315 SHOREHAM iii. 245 Ofte be mannes slehte aryst. Were
man hyt wenep wel lyte. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 654 (Köl-
bling), Per was miche sleht of man.

Sleight (slait), sb. 3. *anal.* Also 7 sleight, 9

slait, slate. [Of obscure origin.] A pasture, esp. one for sheep; chiefly in comb. *sheep-sleight*.
1690 AUBREY *Introd. Surv. N. Wilt.* in *Misc.* (1714) 32
Anciently the Leghs (now corruptly call'd Slaights) i. e.
pastures, were noble, large Grounds. 1813 DAVIS *Agric.*
Wilt. Gloss. s. v. *Sleighting*, A sheep-down is frequently
called a sheep-sleight. 1825- in south-western glossaries,
etc. 1854 *Tran. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 438 Much benefit
is obtained by chalking those sheep sleights retained as
permanent pastures.

9. Sleight, a. Obs. Forms: 5 sleighte, 6 sleight, slight, 6-7 sleight. [f. SLEIGHT sb. 1]

1. Marked or characterized by subtle craft, cunning, or strategy; artful, crafty, wily.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. 461 Some [6th] ben
wunderly sleighte [6th] MS. slyte] and wily to scape. a 1513
FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clix. (1811) 136 Gryffon haunye
suspicion to y^e Saxons. . . lestey they wolde betraye hym. . .
made for that tyme, a sleight agreement. 1547 *The Bk. of*
Marchauntes b. v. b. In their practyke they be sowple and
sleight. 1593 SROCKEN *Civ. Warres* Lewc. C. iii. 173 The
Enemy went on with all the cunning and sleight meanes
that possibly coule be devised.

2. Skilful, skilled; expert, clever.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) 3 To remytte to theym that
ben sleight And sharpe in lecture, and hawe kept theyr
studyes.

3. Of jugglery, etc.: Dexterous, deceptive.

1533 MORRIS *Anstr. Poynted* Bk. Wks. 1008/2 Their false
and abhorraible blasphemous lyes vpon Chrystes woordes.
.. their sleight jugglerye upon the bread. c. 1555 HARRIS-
FLETCHER *Hen. VIII* (Camden) 8 Besides a crafty
sleight legerdemaine, there concure two notable untruths.
1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* A viij. Who, at his hands coule
gayne A tallant by collusion and sleight legerdemayne.
1634 MILTON *Comus* 155 (Cambr. MS.). Thus I herle My
powder'd spells into the spongie air, Of power to cheat the
eye with sleight illusion.

4. Comb., as sleight-eared, -handed.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* To Kdr. 'iijij. Or if our reader
were not rather sleight eared, then cleareeyed. 1648 J.
BEAUMONT *Psyche* ix. clxx. There lay, quick mutations,
Sleight-handed Tricks, importunate Courtieses.

Sleight, v. Now *dialect*. [f. SLEIGHT sb. 1]

1. *a. intr.* To deal guilefully. Obs. b. *trans.* To deceive, beguile, cheat.

1530 PALSER 721/1, I sleight with one, I deale craftylye or
subtlyly with hym. *Ibid.*, I truste hym nat, he sleighteth
with every hodye he dealeth with. 1576 ROBINSON *Whitby*
Gloss. 176/2 *Slyted, or Sleighted*, cheated.

Sleight, obs. form of SLIGHT sb. a., and v.

2. Sleighter. Obs. rare. In a sleighter, 6

slayther. [f. SLEIGHT sb. 2, after SLAUGHTER sb.]

= SLAUGHTER sb. Also in comb. *sleighter-house*.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merlin* 1879 (Kölbing), po Angys al his
sleighter seige, Wyb al his mist anon be seige. 1585 *Shuttle-*
worthe's Acc. (Chetham Soc.) 25 A grete roppe for the
wyndlas in the slayther house.

3. Sleightful, a. Obs. rare. Also a slyhtful,

5-6 Sc. slychtful, etc. [f. SLEIGHT sb. 1] Full of,

characterized by, craft or artifice; crafty, cunning.

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 1220 *Pei* be mysdores,
soel, and slyhtful dysseyuers. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems*
lvij. 7 The sweet abyrd, the slyhtful lare, For to con-

sider. 1596 *W. Browne's* *Arth. Par.* ii. iv.
Wilde beastes forsooke their dens oo woody hills, And sleight-

ful otters left the purling rills.

Hence 4. Sleightfully adv. Obs. rare.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Piacidus) 241 *be fals feynd.*

bat slyhtfully begylt be. *Ibid.* xxxii. (Justin) 219 To dis-

sawe men slyhtfully.

5. Sleightly, adv. Obs. rare. Also slyhtly.

[f. SLEIGHTY a.] Craftily, cunningly.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Ep.* Pro. Clj. v. false

doctours, . . . which slyhtlyly byng in pernicious sectes

amonge the people. 1583 BALE *Gardiner's De Vera* Obed.

Pref. A v. Which could so aduisedly saye yea than, . . . and

so slyhtlyly recantate and saye nay now.

6. Sleightly, a. Obs. rare. [f. SLEIGHT sb. 1

+ -LY 1.] Crafty, cunning, subtle.

c. 1402 *Lyoc. Compl. Bk. Kl.* 255 And tonges false, through

his sleightly wile, Han gon a were that not suted be.

1533 *Frith Baptism* Wks. (1572) 97 Perceyve you not yet

that they would keepe you in darknes because you shoulde

not epye theyr pnyty practice and sleightly conyauceance.

7. Sleightly, adv. Obs. Also 5 sleight-, 5-6

sleight-, 5 slyht-, 6 slyth-, Sc. slycht-, 6, 8

sleighty, etc. [irreg. f. SLEIGHT sb. 1 + -LY 2.]

1. With craft, cunning, or artifice; craftily, subtly.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7809 To come

sleightly he scholde fonde, & liel loof wyb hym byryng to

londe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2870 (D.), Penelope he sleightly

away when he fra slepe ryssys. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm.*

Par. Coloss. 6 Beware therefore, lest any man, falsly and

slytelyke prelates

of thee, no fitter

meanes they might sleightly use, than [etc.], 1626 in Rushw.

Hist. Coll. (1650) 1. 282 Certainly the Earl hath not been

sleightly deceived.

2. With ready skill, dexterity, or adroitness; by

sleight of hand: adroitly, dexterously.

1547 *Introd.* 29/1 They doo

148 *Hall Chron.* Hen-

nber & yet for al that he

of honour, 1581 PETTIE

Provided it be done

artificial dealing be

13 The father of

their Curlew, who glauy woude uale the soare of the

daughter of his people softly and sleightly.

8. Sleightness. Obs. rare. In 6 sleight-,
slight-. [f. SLEIGHT sb. 1 + -NESS.] Craftiness,
adroitness, or subtlety of dealing or policy.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90b, Fraude, disceyete
or sleightnes, periury, . . . with suche other. 1561 T. HOBY
occasion
1611, d with

9. Sleight, v. 1. Dexterity or skill in using the hand or hands

for any purpose; expertness in manipulation or

manual action.

[c. 1400 *Destr. Troy*, ix. [and] Slough hym full

c. 1425 *Now Cycle Myst.*

slight, To make ship less or mare.] c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.*

xxiii. 157 Let now se who dos the best with any sleighte of

hande. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Frezzy's Annus* viii. Wks. 1709

111. 70 There's nothing to be learn'd there [at gaming-

houses], unless it be Sleight of Hand, . . . sometimes at the Ex-

pence of all our Money. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 6073 By

sleight of hand, or nimbleness of foot, all these wonders can

be performed. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* ii. ii. 87 A pecu-

liar play of the muscles, or sleight of hand, is necessary to

perform the simplest operation in the . . . most expeditious

manner. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 75 A power not fitful or

got forth by any sleight-of-hand, but resolutely worked for.

transf. and fig. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Frezzy's Annus*, 50

Here Fools by Sleight of Hand, are converted into Wits, 1849

CARTER *Misc.* (1849) II. 56 Were the public once to pene-

trate into this his [a playwright's] sleight of hand, it were

all over with him.

b. In reference to jugglery, conjuring, or per-

formances of a similar kind.

1622 FLETCHER *Signer's Bush* iii. i, Will ye see any feats

and, light

Plut.

the

head by showing tricks of sleight of hand. 1853 C. BROXTON

Villeter xxii. You know my skill in sleight of hand: I might

practise as a conjuror if I liked.

2. With a and pl. A dexterous trick or feat; a

piece of nimble jugglery or conjuring.

c. 1605 J. ROWLEY *Birth Merlin* iv. 3, I must keep some

other company if you have these sleights of hand. 1699

R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 22 While they pre-

tend to lay one gilt upon the altar, by a marvellous sleight

of hand they'll steal away another. 1717 *tr. Frezzy's Voy.*

166 The Experiments that have been made, . . . are fraudu-

lent Sleights of Hand. 1851 LONGER *Gold. Leg. v. Vth. Ch.*

To make a murderer out of a prince, A sleight of hand I

learned long since! 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Ar. Leigh* i.

421 Fine sleights of hand And unimagined fingering.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. In sense 'using or em-

ploying sleight of hand', as sleight-of-hand man,

professor, etc.

1760 GROSZ *Voy. E. Indies* 185 The jugglers, or sleight-

of-hand-men greatly excel whatever has been seen or heard of

the kind. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* xvii. 200 The exhibi-

tions of a sleight-of-hand professor. 1875 *Chambers's Trm.*

xii. 66 A sleight-of-hand gentleman is selling purses with

half-crowns in them for one shilling each.

b. In sense 'performed by sleight of hand, arti-

fice, etc.', as sleight-of-hand arrangement, jug-

gling, trick, etc.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, One of those sleight-of-hand ar-

rangements which still sometimes took place in that once

lawless district. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iii. viii. You are

a juggler; and the deceptions of your sleight-of-hand tricks

depend upon instantaneous motions. 1848 MRS. MANNIE

Wauchope vii, A punch and puppet-show business, and other

sleight-of-hand work. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* vi. § 26

Then there was some fairly good sleight-of-hand jugglery

of little interest

Hence *eliph.* Sleight-hand. Also attrib.

1792 VOLCOOT (P. Pindar) *Odes* Wks. 1816 II. 390 Sweetest

of sleight-hand Barrington the tales. 1839 RAYSON *Poems* 62

'Tis whusper by sleet-ban' he's made lots o' money.

Sleightly (sleight), a. Now rare. Forms: 5

slehty, slehty, slehty, -ti, Sc. slychty, 5-6

sleighty (6-ye, -ie), 6 sleighty, slyghtie, 5-7,

9 sleighty (6-tie). [f. SLEIGHT sb. 1 + -Y. Freq.

in Lydgate and from c. 1530 to c. 1580.]

1. Possessed of, making use of, sleight or craft.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (Paul) 257 Schow wes vnde, bat

lente to hym a clath sa gud, bat wes sa slychty a creatour.

1412-20 LYOC. *Chron.* *Troy* ii. 1869 *Pois* is so sleightly with

hir gynny snare. c. 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 158

The sleightly fox smaly polay doth oppresse. 1530 PALSER

629 Put your sonne to hym, he wyll make hym as sleightly

as an other. 1556 OLOE *Antichrist* 172 b, These dayes, . . .

spirits of this world. 1888 DOUGHTY *Arabia Deserta* l. 74 Property, all of his own strong and slightly getting.

Sleith, obs. f. **SLT** a. **Sleithshupe**: see **SLT-SHIP** Obs. **Sleit**, obs. f. **SLIGHT** v. **Sleithly**, **Slely**, obs. ff. **SLYLY** adv.

Slem, rare. Now dial. [Cf. Sw. *slem* (MSw. *stem*, etc.), G. dial. *schlemm* (G. *schlamm*).] **Slime**.

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 294 Mankynde was makyd of slem of be erih. 1904 in Eng. Dial. Dict. s.v. They sow rice in t' slem n' t' Nile.

† **Sleme**, Obs. rare -1. Weariness.

a 1300 E. E. P. cxviii. 28 Forsleme [L. *prae laetitia*] sleped saule myne.

Slench (slentf), v. Now dial. Also 9 slensh, slinch; pa. t. 4 sleynit, 5 slent. [repr. OE. **sligcan*, causative form from *slincan* **SLINK** v.] **intr.** To slink, sneak.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil*. 2279 For sorwebe sleynit oway hiside. And wepe with reweful chere. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 112 Moche mawgre mote thou have to this to frayn a frere, that slyly wolde have slent aweye. 1781 J. HURTON *Tour to Caen* (ed. 2) Gloss. 96 *Slench*, to hunt privately for stealing food as dogs do. 1869 - in northern dial. glossaries.

† **Slend**, v. Obs. rare. Also 5 slend. [Of obscure origin.] **trans.** To slice or cut; to split. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 248 Pre bonded hundredes of a slende Wip is brond. c 1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 128 If lat be brayn panne be so myche 1-slend [v. *γ-slend*] pat he part pat is broke, entre vndir be partie pat is hool. c 1580 *JEFFERIES Bugbears* III. iii. Fyrist slend thys square sticke length-ways in to two.

Slender (slendur), a. (and adv.). Forms: a. 4-6 slendre, 5- slender (5-yr, 6-ar, slindir). β. 4, 6 slendire, 5-7 slendier; 5 sklendire, 5-6 -re, 6 -ir, -ur, 5-6, 9 dial., sklender; 6 scl-, sklinder. [Of obscure origin.]

An AF. source appears the most probable, but Palsgrave (1590) seems to be the only evidence for a F. *esclendre*. Kilian's 'Slinder, vet. Tenus, exilis' is not otherwise known, and his citation of 'Ang. slender' makes the entry of doubtful value.]

I. L. Of persons (or animals), their bodies, etc.: Not stout or fleshy; slim, spare. (Freq. implying gracefulness of form, esp. in later use.)

a. 13. *Coer de L.* 330 He is fat, and thertoo tendre. And my men are lene and slendre. 1402 *HORCEVE Letter of Cypyl* 171 Whether his pap be outhir thikke or slender. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* ix. 95 Colerik men be

against the afore-said State, unless you be a very slender Man. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 380 Having the body longer and more slender, the nose smaller. 1834 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 210 A German, of a sickly aspect and slender make. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii. 300 She's slender; but these very slender gals will bear half killin' to get their own way! 1871 *Figure Training* 46 That most elegant female charm, a slender waist.

β. c 1386 *CHAUCER Petr.* 587 The Reue was a sclendre colerik man. c 1400 *MAUNDRE*. 291 Thei han a blak Hed.. and the Body is sclender. c 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 227 Her flesh whither than snowe, and was not in fatte ne to sklender. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 146 Her armes-slender and of goodly body. 1538 *STARKE England* II. i. 152 Though thys body be weke, skleodur, and lakkyth natural strength. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Digitus*, *Exilis digit*, slender [fingers].

b. Denoting weakness or absence of robustness.

† Also *transf.* of age, etc.: Tender, immature.

a 1500 *Abraham* 126 in *Brome Bk.* 54 To folow 3ow I am full fayn, All thow I be slendry. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Evangel.* Par. John 44 So much the more diligently you preache him to them that be of slender age. 1573 *HICKES & NELSON*, etc. his First Book, are the - at what a Slender Age, it was written. 1798 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1885) II. 7 His nerves are excitable, and constitution rather slender. 1848 *WEBSTER Lett.* (1902) 604 Not that we suppose Julia is very sick, but she is slender.

2. Of things: Small in diameter or width in proportion to length; long and thin; attenuated.

a. c 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* v. lxxxiii. (1811) 60 Hengyst.. caused the sayd heath skyn to be cut into a small and slender thonge. 1590 *GREENE Ord. Fur. Wks.* (Rit.) 95 f. Seek now. 'To. slize the slender fillets of my life. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 245 About the bottome of the bay, where the City is slender, and free from concourse of people. 1673 (R. LEIGH) *Transp. Fr.* 126, J being the tallest-slenderest letter of the alphabet. 1723 *CUMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 69 Roundness makes it appear slenderer than it really is. 1783 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 190 The slender line, nearly four miles long, which your army must make. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* l. xxvi. The lighter pine-trees, over-head, Their slender length for rafters spread. 1876 *SULLIS Sc. Natur.* iv. (ed. 4) 69 They squeaked like mice, and hung to, the slenderest twigs.

β. 1521 *FISHER Serm. agst. Luther* II. Wks. (1876) 324 Faythe withouten hope is a slender beme & of a lytle power. 1553 *SHUTE Archit.* F j h. The higher they stand, the lesser or slenderer they must be.

3. a. Having little thickness or solidity in proportion to extent of surface; slight or slim in size or structure.

1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 219 Hows of this snayl, the wallys w'at nat stronge, A slender shelle. c 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Item, Vt - - - - - weak & slender, brake in - - - - - 1581 *MULCASTER Peticions* xxx

counterfeit liberalitie. 1655 M. CARTER *Honor Rediv.* Ep. Ded. That I have preferred so slender a Volume to Your Honorable Patronage [etc.] 1665 *Phil. Trans.* l. 44 Sinking through the slender partition of the Coal-wall. 1715 tr. *Panorollus Kernu Men.* l. ii. vi. 83 They were wont to slice their Marble into slender Pieces. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 123 They launched forth in their canoes, but soon found that the river had not depth sufficient even for such slender barks. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* lxii. 43 If a slender nail hath nipt his bloom. 1875 *MANNING Mission Holy Ghost* Pref. p. vii. Nearly ten years ago I dedicated to you a very slender book.

† b. Of a thin consistency. Obs. rare.

1528 *PAYNELL Salerno's Regim.* Fij h. Watirische wine.. whose liquor is as sklender as water. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 130 The aire and water are clean, thin, and slender.

c. Of vowels: Narrow, close.

1755 *JOHNSON Dict.*, Gram. A has three sounds, the slender, open, and broad. 1821 *O'REILLY Irish Dict.* 1/2 The rule of writing a slender with a slender, and a broad with a broad vowel. 1828 *WALKER Pron. Dict.* 19/1 The slender a, or that heard in *lane*. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Broad*.

4. Of small extent, size, or capacity.

1610 *HALLAM Camden's Brit.* 463 Bretenbam a very slender little towne. 1614 J. NARREN *Labyrinth Man's Life* l. iij h. Of slender sparke aitch mighty flame. 1669 *BYLVE Contin. New Exper.* 2 (1682) 4 If the Receiver be fully stopt, and slender enough, to let nut the air at the first exuction. 1827 *Hood W. Man* II. A slender space will serve my case. For I am small as this. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* lxiv. 81 When a plague. Spent that slender city.

II. † b. a. Moderate or deficient in power or strength. Obs.

a 1400 *Appl. Loll.* 45. I wot nat pat I seid it, and manofis mynd - - - - - The fire must be ma - - - - - by lile and lile. And eke the winde so slender was To cause the ship to steare. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* II. 49 The inclinations.. are then but very weak & slender.

† b. Deficient in energy or vigour; lax. Obs.

1577 *HARRISON England* II. i. (1877) l. 19 The slender demeanours of such negligent ministers. 1598 *MANWOOD Leaves Forest* II. (1615) 33 The sleoder and negligent execu-

tion of the Forest Lawes.

6. a. Of arguments, etc.: Lacking in cogency or conclusiveness; -

a 1533 *FRITH Disput.* - - - - - pro- hacious are so slender, - - - - - ued. 1538 *STARKE England* l. ii. 27 where as my resonys schal appere to you sklender and weke. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 15 This is a poore & slender argument. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xiii. The proofs were as slender as - - - - - 1711 *WILTS* 101 enough.

III. 11. In specific uses, chiefly in the names of animals, fishes, plants, etc. (see quotes.).

Shaw (1802-4) also gives *Slender Carditis*, *Fistularia*, *Hydrus*, *Snake*, *Sparus*. Renold (1832) has *Slender Gold Tongue* and *Treble Bar* as moth-names; also *Livid*, *Nebulous*, *Rufous* (etc.) *Slender*. (a) 1829 *GRIFFITH tr. Cuvier* VIII. 583 *Slender Bill Tern, *Sterna Tenuirostris*. 1859 *STANTON Brit. Butterf.* 4. M. II. 1 Their ample wings, compared to the size of the bodies, have procured for them [ra. the *Geometrinae*] the designation of 'Slender-bodies, by contrast with the *Noctuidina* and *Bombycina*, termed Stout-bodied moths. 1856 H. O. FOXES *Hand-bk. Primates* l. 203 The 'Slender Capuchin'. *Cebus flavus*. 1854-5 *LYOECKER Roy. Nat. Hist.* III. 60 The 'slender dolphin' is a spotted species from the Atlantic coast of the Cape of Good Hope. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* l. 260 The 'Slender Goby, *Gobius gracilis*. 1834 M. MURRIET *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 50 The Lazy Monkeys.. The second species is called the 'Slender Loris, *Lemur gracilis*. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* l. 247 The Slender Loris is very common in the lower country of the south and east of Ceylon. 1893 *LYOECKER Roy. Nat. Hist.* l. 231 The Slender Loris is the sole member of the genus in which it belongs. - - - - - have also a much smaller 1865 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* 10 *gracilis*. 1893 *LYOECKER Roy. Nat. Hist.* l. 153 The 'Slender Sappanin (*Cebus pallidus*), inhabiting Bolivia. 1856 *Ibid.* v. 421 The earliest allies of the herring tribe seem to be the extinct 'sleoder-scales (*Leptolepidae*).

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12. Comb. a. Parasynthetic, as slender-finned, -flowered, -footed, etc., frequently in the specific names of animals, plants, etc.

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† b. Of persons in respect of station or capacity. 1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* II. 32 Be thei neuer so slender or lowe of degree. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxxii. 4 Not without cause dooth God take more charge of the slender sorte, which are more subjecte too wrong and violence. 1651 *Rec. Communion* § 7 The abler sort in people, for the good example of the slender ones.

8. Small or limited in amount, number, range, etc.

1564 *HAWARD Eutrop.* II. 12 Although their wealth ad sub-tance was as yet but very slender. 1587 *LUREV. Trag. Tales* 83 h. A jewell of an slender price. 1623 T. STAFFORD *Par. Hib.* (1825) 146 This Armie is but very slender. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 373 In the plains then it never rains, all they ever have is a d-w, which is so slender it never wets at all. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 150 Their stock of provisions.. was extremely slender. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* 11777 l. 283 The land is rich, but coarse, and produces slender crops. 1825 *LAMB Elia* II. *Barbara S.* - Her slender earnings were the sole support of the family. 1852 *THACKERAY Edmund* II. iii. Taking the young gentleman's slender baggage.

b. Of sounds: Weak, lacking in fullness.

1784 *COWPER Task* VI. 73 The redbreast warbles still, but is content With slender notes, and more than half-suppress'd. 1820 *HAZLITT Lett. Dram. Lit.* 48 A very callow brood, chirping their slender notes. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & Ital. Note-bks.* (1872) II. 170 It gave me a little slender squeak. 1859 - *Marble Faun* iv. Hilda with her slender scream.

9. † a. Of poor quality; meagre; lacking 'body'. Obs. rare.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* l. (1586) 22 A slender and leuell ground, subject to the water, would be fyrst plowed in the ende of August. *Ibid.* 45 'be Pastures that lyes by the Lakes of Dumone.. are but sleoder.

b. Poorly supplied. rare -1. c 1700 *PHILIPS (J.)* The good Ostorius often deign'd To grace my slender table.

10. As adv. In a slender manner; slightly. rare.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* iv. (1857) 20, I could wishe the wittier child, the lesse vpoos the spurre.. or the sklenderer kept at it. 1743 *London, & C. Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 18 Pale Malt has certainly most of the Grain in it, as being slenderest dry'd, and is therefore most nourishing.

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Wythheld Turnus. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 77 Sleuth, gloteny, and other pleasures. 1557 PAYNELL *Jugurtha* 92 There was neuer man whiche obaynted.. euerlastyng name by cowardie or sleuth. c. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1560 Then let us remove, And sleip nae mair in sleuth. 1629 SIN W. MURE *True Crucifix* 3113 Wks. (S.T.S.) 1. 294 Not in the bed of sleuth Reposing.

b. As a 'proper term' (cf. SLOTH sb. 1). 1486 BE. St. Albans f. vj. A Sleuth of Beers. 2. Slowness, slow movement. rare. 1. 287 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 207 By þe sleupe of þe manere of tines.

Sleuth (slūp), sb. 2. Forms: 3-4 slop, 4-5 sloth, 4 slotht, 4 slotht(h); 5 Sc. sloith, slouth, sluth(e), 5 Sc. 9 sleuth. [In sense 1. a. ON. (and Icel.) slōð (Norw. slod, slō) track, trail. In sense 2 ellipt. for SLEUTH-BOUND.]

† 1. The track or trail of a person or animal; a definite track or path. Also fig. Obs.

c. 1200 ORMIN 1.191 3iff þu.. folghess 333 clennessess slop, & lærest me to folghenn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1254 In þat way sæl þou find forsoþ þi moders and mine our hather slogh [v. sloth]. *Ibid.* 1286 etc. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 44 Iohne of Lorn persait the hund the sleuth had lorn. 1429 in *Cal. Doc. rel. Scot.* (1888) IV. 404 Gif ony man.. making fullid sleuth as the trewils wiþ he slayne. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 137 The sloith stoppyt, at Fawdoun still scho [i.e. the dog] stude.

b. attrib., as sleuth-dog, etc. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 96 Bot this sloth brache [v. slath rache].. On Wallace fece folowit so felloun fast. 1802 SUTHERS *Frays Support* ix. in Scott *Minstrelsy*, Lang Aicry. 'W' his sleuth-dog sits in his watch right sure. 1822 Scott *Everet* xli. The sleuth-dog, which, eager, fierce, and clamorous in pursuit of his prey, desists from it so soon as blood is sprinkled upon his path.

2. a. a bloodhound. Hence sleuth-like adj. b. U.S. A detective.

1876 N. Amer. Rev. CXXIII. 371 The quiet, untiring sleuth-like assiduity with which Mr. Silden was ferreting out their wrong-doings. 1907 Black Cat June 12 The sleuths whose protection he had invoked. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/3 The 'sleuth' that tracks down the murderer.

† **Sleuth**, a. 1. Sc. Obs. rare. Also 7 sleuth. [irreg. f. SLEUTH sb. 1.] Slothful, slow.

1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S.T.S.) 180 Wald thay na mair Impugne the treuth, Syne in thair office he nocht sleuth [1863 sleuth]. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 92 Quhen pleist God to send 3ow Scottis þe treuth, The same to further at Leith he was not sleuth.

Sleuth, a. 2. rare. [Inferred from SLEUTH-BOUND.] Persistent, dogged.

1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* vii. A treacherous, hlue, three-cornered blade.. sleuth as hate, and tenacious as death.

† **Sleuth**, v. 1. Also 3 sleuthpen, 5 sleuthyn; 5-6 slewith, 6 Sc. sleucht, sluthe. [f. SLEUTH sb. 1. In later use only Sc.]

1. intr. To be slothful, rare. c. 1300 *Moral Ode* [37] in *Anglia* I. 9 Ne solde no man don a first, ne sleuthpen wel to donne. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 459/1 Sleuthbyn, or sluggon, torpore, torpore.

2. trans. To delay, put off, neglect. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. xc. (1869) 108, I slewthe it, and hit no more thar too;.. and wel ofte hi me hath be many a good werk slewthe. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 175 Toat thys he not slewthe, for taryeng drawth perell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* xi. li. 62 Mony wayis him self be accusit, That he sa lang had slewith and refusit To ressaue gladly the Troiane Enee. 1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* v. 12 We

b. To waste in sloth. 1585 Jas. I. *Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 74 Men should he warr, To sleuth the tyme that flees fra them so farr. Hence **Sleuthing** vbl. sb. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 78 With-out tarring or slewthyng, al so none as byt myht lawfully be done. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 452 Persauns thou not qubat pretious tyme thy slewthyng doies oreschute?

Sleuth (slūp), v. 2. [f. SLEUTH sb. 2. 2.] trans. To track (a person).

1905 *Review of Rev.* Sept. 254 Bertou.. has been sleuthed by the detectives. 1909 GUNTER *Prince Karl* 269 You sleuth her to Buffalo and it will get you a raise in salary.

† **Sleuthful**, a. Obs. Also Sc. 5 slouth-, 6 slewith-, 7 sleuth-. [f. SLEUTH sb. 1. In later use only Sc.] Slothful.

c. 1400 *Tr. Secrete Secret.* Gov. Lordsh. 104 Man ys.. wayk and sleuthfull as Bere. *Ibid.* 115 Sleuthful, and vnoheys-sant. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 348 In thair brawnys sone slaid the sleuthfull sleip. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. 1. 287

None sleuthful in the city do remaine. Hence † **Sleuthfully** adv., † **Sleuthfulness**.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 3 Our antecessoris.. We lat ourside, throw werray sleuthfulness. *Ibid.* ii. 234 Our sleuthfully our keparis leit him pass. 1520 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 50 Gyf it happynis.. that the saidis landis fall

ness of the chap- The samyn wes

Sleuth-hound (slūp-hound). Forms: 5 sloith-, slewith-, sleuth-, 5-6 sluth(e)-, 7 slwith-hund; 5 slwithound, 6 sleuthound; 7 slugh-, 7 (9)

sluth-, 8 slothe, slooth, 7, 9- sleuth-hound (9 sleugh-). [f. SLEUTH sb. 2. Originally northern and Sc.]

1. A species of bloodhound, formerly employed in Scotland for pursuing game or tracking fugitives. Now *Hist.* or *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 484 A sleuthhund had he thar. *Ibid.* vii. 40 The sleuth-hund maid stynting thar. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 135 Thair sloith hund the graith gait till him seid. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 345/2 A Sluþe hund, sapfur, oderineuse. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlii. He that denyis entres to the sleuthhund.. sal be baldin participant with the crime and thift committit. 1566 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 Through thir woddis the greiter partre of the nobilitie hes thair maist recreatione in hunting with the sluth-hundes. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 149 The second kind is called in Scotland a Sluth-hound.. thair footing.. as quide senting Slugh-hounds doe lead them. 1671 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1679) 29 The blood-hund differeth nothing in quality from the Scotch Sluth-hound. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 7 Slough or sloth hounds. 1848 SCOTT *Tales Grandfather Ser.* I. i. viii. These bloodhounds, or sleuth-hounds.. were used for the purpose of pursuing great criminals. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. xi. 259 These persons Moore hunted like any sleuth-hound. 1885 MISS BRADPOW *Wyrdland's Weir* iii. If I were a criminal, I would as soon have a sleuthhound on my track as Joseph Distin.

attrib. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 123 The remarkable feature of Mr. Carlyle's criticism.. is the sleuth-hound instinct with which he presses on to the matter of his theme.

2. trans. A keen investigator or pursuer; a tracker; U.S. a detective. 1856 FROUOE *Hist. Eng.* II. 316 Cromwell.. had his sleuth-hounds abroad, whose scent was not easily baffled. 1857 MRS. GASKELL C. Bronte (1860) 9 The West Riding men are sleuth-hounds in pursuit of money. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 209 The inspector and I followed.. our sable sleuth-hounds.

† **Sleuthy**, a. Obs. [f. SLEUTH sb. 1.] Slothful. a 1400 in *Sel. Wks. Wyclif* (1871) III. 34 For default of good teching, not of God, but of sleupi prestis.

Sleuuo!: see SLEWFUL a.

Sleave, obs. form of SLEEVE sb. and v.

† **Sleave**, sb. Obs. (Meaning unknown.) 1223 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 Or he shall shode his corne, he muste have a wayne, a copyoke, a payre of sleues, a wayne-rope, and a pykforke.

† **Sleave**, v. Obs. rare. Also 5 slefe, Sc. slewe. [OE. *slefan*, of uncertain relationship. Cf. SLIVE v. 2.]

1. trans. To cause to slip (on, down, over, or into something).

1950 *Guthlac* (1909) xvi. 153 Guthlac hine sylfne ungyrede, and þæt reaf.. he hit slefe on þone.. man. 14.. *Master of Game* (MS. Douce 335) xxxiv. l. 62 b. Thanne shold the hunter slefe down the skyn as fer as he may. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 207 A rynnand cord thair slewyit our his hed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* vi. iv. 25 Sum slewit knyffis in the beistis throis.

2. intr. With over. To slip past. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* ii. 187 3e did greit miss.. That sleuthfullie suld lat your tyme our self, And come thus lait.

Sleu (slū), sb. 1. Also slue, sleugh. [Variant spellings of *sloo*, ME. *slō*: see SLOUGH sb. 1.]

1. U.S. and Canada. A marshy or reedy pool, pond, small lake, backwater, or inlet.

a. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 18 Dec. Got home well in my slay, had much adoe to avoid slews. 1867 F. N. LUGLOU *Fleeing to Tarrish* 112 It's in my heart to believe we could get the Lord's charriot out of this slew. 1888 *Horne Missionary* (N.Y.) Dec. 380 We came to a 'slew' full of water.. The horse.. sank deeper and deeper, until he came to a standstill in the middle of the 'slew'.

b. 1870 J. ORCOT *Anders & Amansons* (1876) xvi. 239 Beside a slue of sluggish black water. 1904 *Blackwood's Slue*. April 504/1 In the first 'slue' we crossed.

γ. 1891 E. ROFFER *By Track & Trail* vi. 80 At length we came to a very pretty sleugh, a pond of perhaps ten acres, surrounded by growing rushes and short willow bushes. 1894 C. L. JOHNSTONE *Canada* 47 The frog makes its voice heard in the ponds, or 'sleugh's', as they are called out here.

2. Coal-mining. (See quot.) 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 225 *Slew*.. a basin or natural swamp in a coal seam, often running several hundred yards in length.

Slew (slū), sb. 2. Also slue, slieu. [f. SLEW v.] The act of turning, or causing to turn, without change of place; a turn, a twist; the position to which a thing has been turned.

c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 49 The man in the cross-tree.. keeps the yard on the right slue, that is with the jackst.. The pack, the.. igly slew to o1.. KER

Seamansh carefully kept on the right slue.

Slew (slū), v. Also slue. [Origin unknown; first recorded as a nautical word and with the spelling *slue*, which is still freq. employed.]

1. trans. To turn (a thing) round upon its own axis, or without shifting it from its place; also loosely, to swing round:

a. *Naut.* and *Mil.* a. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780). To *Slew*, is to turn any cylindrical or conical piece of timber about it's axis, without removing it. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Manual* 56 *Slue* the boom with the block up. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 21 To slue up the other reefs. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 183 *Slue* the mast round.

β. 1859 GRITTUS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 110 To slue a

gun, or mortar.. is to turn it on its axis without moving it from the spot on which it rests. This is called slewing the trunnions. 1899 *Man. Artill. Exer.* 451 The trunnions may be slewed, to bring them horizontal or vertical [etc.]. *Ibid.* 452 To slue a Gun end for end.

b. In general use.

a. c. 1825 J. CHOYCE *Log of a Jack Tar* (1891) 79, I'll slue your tightloos or you'll not see the road to heaven. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* vi. Now, my lads.. we must slue (the part that breeches cover) more forward. 1884 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (1887) 23 A roller caught us and slued the boat round.

β. 1849 DE QUINCY in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 749 He slewed him round on the pivot of his hind legs. 1893 'Q.' (Quiller Couch) *Detestable Duchy* 120 The old woman.. slewed her head painfully round and stared at him.

c. *refl.* 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xiii. I gradually slewed myself, so as to lie more on my side. 1852 READE *Peg. Woff.* (1852) 212 Mr. Vane.. slewed himself round in his chair into a most awkward position. 1872 G. MACDONALD *IV. Cumbernede* I. xiii. 219, I.. caught hold of one of the small pillars which supported the roof, and slewed myself in.

d. *fig.* To intoxicate (cf. SLEWED ppl. a.); also in *pa. ppl.*, beaten, 'done'.

1888 CHURCHMAN *Blackbirring* 209 An awful chap to drink, but it took a tremendous lot to slue him. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 106, I was as right as ninesence, and then to be slewed that way, and all for the want of a strap or two.

2. intr. To turn about; to swing round.

a. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Yrn. Whale Fish.* 301 The floe.. began to 'slue' or revolve. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. the Mast* xxv. 83 The mangleable had slued away off to leeward. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 59/2 The two front skates, or runners, are made to slue round at the will of the driver.

β. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 209 The inspector and I followed.. our sable sleuth-hounds.

The C. C. DAVIES *Mountain & Mere* xvi. 136 He was just within shot when his boat slued round broadside to the waves.

Hence **Slewing** vbl. sb.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2207 *Slewing*, in serving land artillery, turning the piece on the spot where it stands, equivalent to *training* on shipboard. 1892 *Lall Mall G.* 27 July 5/2 The railway disaster.. was brought about by the slewing of the up line.

Slewoe, obs. form of SLUCE.

Slewed (slūd), ppl. a. Also dial. sluy'd. [f. SLEW v.] Intoxicated.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii. Poor Hause.. who was by this time pretty well slewed. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chis.* xxviii. He came into our place one night.. rather slued, but not much. 1849 G. CURPES *Green Hand* i. (1856) 2 'Well all save our grog, and get slewed as soon as may be. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Shellbacks* 250 I'll get drunk too or anyway half slewed.

Slew-eyed, a. [f. SLEW v.] Squint-eyed. 1809-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1811) I. 69 Another Caliban! —Vernon slew-eyed—people of Brunswick, of course, all squint.

† **Slewful**, a. Obs. Also 4 sleu-, sleauuo!, sleawol. [app. f. SLEW (TH) + -FUL.] Slothful.

Hence † **Slewfully** adv. Obs. 1. 1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Huanne he is sleuuo!. *Ibid.* Huo bet ys sleauuo!, ofte uoryet. *Ibid.* Hit nis no wonder þat he hit do sleuuoliche. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. iii. (Tollem. MS.). Bestis þat haue to gret brayne ben ful slewful.

Slew-rope, *Naut.* Also slue-. [f. SLEW v.] A rope used in slewing an object.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Slew-Rope*, a rope peculiarly applied for turning a spar or other object in a required direction. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 64 Put two slew-ropes round the masts.

Slewth, var. SLEUTH. Sley, var. SLAY sb. 1; obs. f. SLAY v., SLEIGH sb., SLY a. Sleyar, obs. Sc. var. SLAYER 1. Sleyth, obs. f. SLY a. Sleyre, var. SKLEIR Obs. Sleythe, obs. f. SLEIGHT sb. 1

SLI, var. SLIKE a. (such), SLY a.

† **Slipper-sauce**, Obs. Also 7 sliber-. [? f. older Flem. *slibber* (Kilian), slime, ooze, = MDu. *slibbe*, Du. *slib*; LG. *slibbe*: cf. SLIBBERY a.] The relation to SIBBER-SAUCE and SLABBER-SAUCE is not clear.]

1. A compound or concoction of a messy, repulsive, or nauseous character, used esp. for medicinal purposes.

1527 TINGOALE *Parab. Wicked Mammon* Wks. 65/1 His stomache.. longing after slibbersauce and swashe, at which a whole stomache is readye to cast hys gorge. 1579 LYT *Enphus* (Arb.) 116, I loath almost to thicke on.. all their sliber sauces, which bring quinesse to the stomache. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 423 Oftentimes also they make sliber-sauces of it selfe without any other mixture. c. 1655 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 288 [He] was but a weak spirited man.. by such sliber-sauces, and drugs as Olympias had procured to be given him.

2. A preparation of this kind used as a cosmetic.

1581 G. PETTIT *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 137 There are no sortes of ointments and slibber sauces, which they will not proue to make their haire of the bruest colour. 1583 STUBBS *Aunt. Abius* 55 To color their faces with such slibbersauces. 1627 HAKEWELL *Afol.* (1630) 413 For the face they used so much slibber-sauce, such dawling and painting [etc.]. 1633 HART *Dict. of Diseased* x. xlii. 98 Our gentlewomen.. dirt-dawb their faces with their severall slibber-sauces and painis.

Hence † **Slibber-sauced** a. Obs.

1601 BR. W. DARLOW *Defence* 147 Without any slibber-sauced ceremonies.

Falconer 299
a little slicer.
1 Mill or the SL
of which is ch
Dict. Mech.
circular saw, between two flanges on its spindle. 1891 T.
HARVEY *Tess* xlv. (1900) 114/2 They were at some distance
from the man who turned the slicer.
2. One who slices.

1598 FLORIO, *Tagliacutore*, a slicer, a cutter. 1709 *Tatler*
No. 71 P 8 When a Widing stands at a Coffee-house Door,

July, Young ladies employed in the bureau as press
feeders, stampers, slicers, trimmers. 1881 *Academy* 8 Jan.
30 a grand Zoologist and not a mere hardener and slicer of
microscopic stuff.

|| Slic (small ore): see SLICK sb. 2
Slicht, Sc. form of SLEIGHT sb. 1, SLIGHT a.
Slicing (sli:zɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1 [f. SLICE v. 1] The
action of the verb in various senses.

1830 HOLLY
or slicing.
1863
Rind, or Shoulder-grating, likewise called slicing and
packing. 1848 *Thackeray Van Fair* iv, Amelia went
away, perhaps to supersede the slicing of the pine-apple.

1890 *Vestm. Gas.* 22 Dec. 2/1, I am convinced that this
habit of following after is responsible for much of the slicing
and pulling [in golf].

attrib. 1778 [see SLICER 2]. 1820 SCOTTSBY *Acc. Arc.*
Regions II. 175 A man, sliced it, and then pushed it into
an adjoining receptacle, called a 'slicing cooler'. 1833
Wauville Farm Rep. 102 in *Hush* III. (L.U.K.). A roller
with slicing-knives attached to it. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk.*
Farm II. 78 The slicing-wheel, is a disc of cast-iron. 1875
KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2208/1 Slicing-machine. (Pottery).

† Slicing, vbl. sb. 2 Obs. [f. SLICE v. 2] Muting.
1596 HARRINGTON *Melam. Ajax* 31 Do not put you sometime
take hold of putting a heron to the mount, and then of
lik slicing?

Slicing (sli:zɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. SLICE v. 1] Cutting
easily or cleanly.

1578 H. WORTON *Courtly Contro.* 10 What Slicing blade
doth cut my gale. 1590 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii.
Therisits imperious Death, Keeping his circuit by the slicing
edge. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 190 Three
Coosel-bashes, with their slicing Semiters whipt off their
heads. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* *Edw. VI* (1643) 72 The rest
were well furnished with slicing swords broad and thin
1806 CROCKETT *Grey Man* v. 35 A fragment of a leather
rein, cut across with a clean, slicing cut.

Hence Slicingly adv. rare.

1598 FLORIO, *Summantante*, mincingly, slicingly.

Slick (slik), sb. 1 [f. SLICK a. or v.]

1. a. A cosmetic, an unguent. Obs.
1666 tr. *Boccalini's New-found Politick* 233 My face... is
done over with Ladies licks, slicks, and other painting
stuffe of the Levant.

b. Carpentry. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2208 *Slick*, a wide-bladed chisel,
used by framers in paring the sides of mortises and tenons.

c. An implement used for slicking; a slicker.

1883 *Archæol. Cant.* xv. 103, I have... discovered... some
elegant slicks or scrapers of peculiar form. *Ibid.*, When
trimmed on one side only, such a flake [of flint] was used as
a scraper or slick.

† 2. Card-playing. (See quot. 1674.) Obs.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 94 The Slick is when
before-hand the Gamester takes a Pack of Cards, and with
a slick-stone smooths all the Putt-Cards. 1711 PUCKLE *The*
Club (1817) 23 The hent, the slick, the hreef, the spur.

3. a. U.S. A smooth place or streak on the sur-
face of water, usually caused by the presence of some
oily or greasy substance. (Cf. SLEEK sb. 3)

1849 D. WEBSTER *Priv. Corr.* II. 333 You have seen on
the surface of the sea, those smooth places, which fishermen
and sailors call 'slicks'. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894)
228, I emptied... what
sailors call... They
leave it...

b. Mining. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 225 *Slicks*, smooth partings
or mere planes of division in strata.

c. A place on the hair or fur of an animal which
has been made sleek by licking or the like.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. A dash or stroke.

1881 E. COXON *Basil Plant* II. 226 'Isn't it wonderful?'

said one, 'painted with just two slicks of the brush.'

Slick, sb. 2 rare. [ad. G. *schlick*, related to
schleich SLIKE sb.] Finely pounded ore. Also attrib.

The form slick occurs in E. Browne *Trav. Germ.* etc. (1677)
135, and hence appears in *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* (1753)
and some later works of reference.

1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* II. iii. 113 Of Gold Slicks. Fur-
ther, know also that when the Gold Oars and Gold Slicks
are cleaned for to quicken [etc.]. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug.
1/2 There were produced in Russia... in 1881, 2,382 pounds
(of 36 lb.) of slick-gold.

Slick (slik), a. Now chiefly dial. and U.S.
Forms: a. 4-6 slyke (5 slyk), slyke. b. 6
slyoko, 6-7 slycke, 6-slyck. [ME. *slyke* (develop-
ing into *slyck* and *SLEEK* a.), prob. representing an
OE. **slyce*, related to the vb. *slician* (see SLICK v.)
and perhaps cognate with Mflem. *sleece*, *steic* (see
SLEEK sb. 1).

An apparent OE. *slyc* given in Dictionaries is the result of
a misreading: see Napier *Contrib. O.E. Lexicog.* 57-58.
Slykker in *Palsgr.* 224/1 is prob. a misprint for *slykke*.]

1. Of skin, hair, etc.: Smooth, glossy, sleek.

a. 13.. *Cursor M.* 28026 (Cott. Galba), When 3e to sight
have made 3ow slyke þan say 3e men will 3ow biswike.
?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 542 Hir flech tendre as is a
chike. With bent browis, smothre and slyke. c1386 —
Wife's Pro 351 If the Cattes skyn be slyk and gay, She
wol nat dwelle in house half a day. c1440 *Promp. Parv.*
459/1 Slyke, or smothre, lenis. a 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & P.*
x. vi. (W. de W. 1496) 379/2 The banyne... is clene fur-
hushed from ruste, and made slyke and smothre that shot
may soone glyde of. 1582 STANYHURST *Amis* II. (Arb.) 59
Lyke the...adder. His tayle smooch thirling, slyke hreast
to Titan vpeaching. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks.
(Grosart) V. 88 A skin as slyke and soft as the hacke of a
swan.

β. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Bj, This other with
the slicke skynne and fayre fedde bodie is called Delicacie.
1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 59 A
deft conceite, a slicke forehead, a smugge countenance. 1639
T. DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* 8 Her hayre more slicke and
close to her skin. 1653 CATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 137 A
prone and plain path... not slick and smoothe only, but even
steep and slipperie. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com.*
Wks. (1709) 335 He is all slick with Grease without. 1725
Fam. Dict. s.v. Peach-Tree, Those Peaches which are not
slick, make in heat indifferent humours. 1880 'MARK
at bard, slick,

carpetless floor.
transf. 1679 *The Confinement* 49 More soft than a slick
Gale, From Mountains top blown o're the flowry vale.

2. Of animals, etc.: Sleek in hair or skin;
plump; well-conditioned. Now rare.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Hush* 1 689 In dayes thys x, let make
enough. 1599 T. MOURRELL
Delighteth more to touch
1611 CHAPMAN *Itiad* II. 680

The haurest mares... Both slicke and daintie. 1698 FRYER
Acc. E. India & P. 99 Meal of Garavauca, which fattens all
their Beasts of War, and makes them slick and fine. 1740
SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 287 As the slick Levret skims
before the Pack. 1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) I. 27
All of them selected as the fattest and slickest of the herd.

3. Smooth; plausible; = SLEEK a. 3.

For a doubtful example see *Havelok* 1157.
1599 JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. i, Slick flattery and she Are
twin-born sisters. a 1600 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson's Sch.*
Shaks. (1878) 355 Smoth spaniel, soothing grome. Slickie,
oily knave, egregious parasite! 1640 RAWLINS *Rebellion*
iv. i, Whilst slick Favianus
LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. iv.
they're ollers ez slick ez m
Oaks xx. 282, I hate a slick man.

4. Adroit, deft, quick, smart; skilful in action
or execution.

1818 H. B. FEARON *Sketches Amer.* 5, I have been slick
in going to the stand right away. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.*
iv. ii. (1849) 148, I ain't... slick at the gruellin of sick folks.
1873 J. McCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 43, I had been a
pretty slick voyager in my time.

5. First-class, excellent.

1866 in BROOKER *Prov. Lines.* 1905 *McClure's Mag.*
June 127/1, 'They certainly gave us a slick time,' said the
lad. 'Why our dinner cost nine dollars!'

6. Comb., as slick-faced, -haired, -tongued.

1598 MARLOWE & CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* III. 343
Slick-tongde fame, patcht vp with voyces rude. c1611
CHAPMAN *Itiad* xi. 343 You slick-hair'd lover; you that
hunt and feede at wenches so. c1680 COTTON *Morning*
Quartrains xvii, The slick-faced school-boy satchel takes.
1879 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Slick-faced, -tongued).

Slick (slik), adv. Orig. U.S. [f. SLICK a.]

1. Smartly, cleverly; easily; quickly.

1825 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. v. 59 They manage things
three thousand
11 a woman's
easy matter to
put a spring stop on it. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II.
iv. 55 'I'll just take a hurried look round and be back again
slick.'

2. As an intensive: Right, clean; completely.

1832 MACAULAY in *Traveller* 6 July, A Yankee has
written to me... I guess I must answer him slick right away.
1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Gentle Story* III, I was right slick
up over head and ears in love with her at once. 1900
POLLOCK & THOM *Sports Burma* II. 210, I imagined they
had hotted slick away.

Slick (slik), v. Forms: a. (1 -slician), 3-4
sliken, 4 slyken; 4-6 slyke, slyko. β. 6 slycke,
slycke, 6- slyck. [OE. -slician (in *nigstred*):
cf. SLEEK v. It is not clear how this is related to
Icel. *slika*, Norw. *slika*, to be, or to make, sleek.]

1. *trans.* To render smooth or glossy; to polish;
to smooth with a slicker.

a. [apoc. O. E. *Martyrdom*, 17 Nov. 206 Heo glytenode...
swa scynende sunne oððe nigstred hræpel.] a 1225 *Leg.*
St. Kath. 1660 Istene [is] eugh stette mid deoreward
stones, isliker... 1325 *Gloss.*
W. de Bibles
slyke. c1340
slykeston slykyth. 1591 HORSKY *Trav.* (Hakl.) 234 Slicks,
silver and gold, the three slick flat, to illustrat the bewty
therof.

β. 1558 WARRETT *Alexis's Secr.* (1568) 90 b, Take a cloute
or linnen cloth wete in water, wherewith you shall slyke
and make smoth the said tables. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny*
xvii. xxvi,
pummy ston
green, and
Gruener
stone all t

Housew. (1750) 180 Make it up into a paste; slick white
paper, roll your paste out [etc.]. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 379
It is next slicked with a good grint-stone, to take out the
wrinkles. 1852 C. MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 347

It [the leather] is then pared, slicked, and heated out flat.
1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2208/1 Slickers... are used to slick
down the curved surfaces of molds after withdrawal of the
pattern.

b. *transf.* To polish up, make elegant or fine.
Also with off. up.

1340 *Aynch* 99 He ne hep none hede of longe ryote of
tales y-lyked ne y-rymed. *Ibid.* 212 Wordes afaired and
y-slyked uelceld. 1582 STANYHURST *Amis* Ded. (Arb.) 4
With woordes so fytlye coucht, wyth verbes so smoothe
slyckte. 1638 QUARLES *Elegies* III, No farr-fetche'd Meta-
phor shall smoothe or slick My ruffled straine. 1836 HALL-
BURTON *Cloakm.* (1862) 133 New this grand house has
two rooms down stairs, that are
finished off complete. 1848

The parson kind o' slicked off sum o' the last vases.

c. With away or out: To remove by smoothing
or polishing.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* 116 This clyster...
slicketh away all slimy substance. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.*
XIV. 386/2 The superfluous moisture and the superficial
bloom are now slicked out [with the slicker].

† 2. a. To make specious or plausible. Also
absol., to use specious language. Obs.

c1250 *Owl & Night*, 841 Alle pine wordes heop isliked,
... þat alle... weneþ þat þu segge soþ. 1390 GOWER *Conf.*
II. 351 For so wel can ther nonan slyke. *Ibid.* 365 He can
so wel hise wordes slyke To putte away suspicioun.

† b. To flatter, treat pleasantly. Obs.

c1250 *Long Life* 43 in *O. E. Misc.* 158 3ef þe world wið
weole þe slicked þat is for to do þe woc.

3. To make (the skin, hair, etc.) sleek or glossy,
esp. by some special treatment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28026 Yee leuedis... Quen yee yow-self
sua slyght and slyke, Yee sai þat men you will be sueike. 1377
LANGLE *P. Pl.* B. II. 98 To sitten and souden... Tyl sleuth and
slepe slyken his sides. 1555 WATKINMAN *Fardle of Factions*
II. viii. 181 No face painted, no skinnie slicked, no coun-
treifeite countenance. c1570 [JEFFRIES] *Bugsbears* I. iii, He
is coumbed and slicked and washed. 1593 MUNDAY *Def.*
Contraries 21 Oftentimes they... rub, slick, chafe and wa-
be themselves, only to seeme faire. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Kt.*
Burning Pestle II. iii, A gentle Squire... Who will our
Palfries slick with wisps of straw. 1620-6 QUARLES *Feast*
for Wormes 1089 He... Stayes not to bathe his weather-
beaten ioynts, Nor smoothe'd his countenance, nor slick't
his skinnie. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Prov. Dict.*, To slick, to comb,
or make sleek, the hair. 1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind. (1844) I.
xiii. 98 Slicks down his long hair, and rubs his oiled
limbs to a polish.

absol. 1576 GARCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Epil.*, They neuer stande
content, ... But paine and slickte til fayrest face he foule.

4. *collog.* (See quot.)

1860 *Slang Dict.* 218 *Slick*,... as a verb, has the force of
'to despatch rapidly', turn off, get done with a thing.

Hence Slicked (slikt) ppl. a.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* Mjh, These Boare
pigs and Beare whelpes... for all their slickt coates and
smooth tongues, vnderstand not what courteous behaviuor,
and gentle deeds meane. 1629 Z. Boyd *Last Battell* 92
A slicked tongue and a slacke hand keepe other companie.
1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 85 The rest... will slip
off from the slickt Card. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4067/8 Lost
... a yellow coloured slick'd Greyhound Bitch.

Slick'en, v. rare. [f. SLICK a. + -EN 5.] *trans.*
To make smooth or polished.

1621 BURTON *Annot. Mel.* 442 The Ehan stone which Gold-
smiths vse to slicken their gold with. 1688 HOLME *Ar-*
moury III. 15 A Band... Starched, Slickened and Smoothed
by the care of the Landress. *Ibid.* 292 A Shoemakers pol-
ishing sick... is that wherewith they polish and slicken their
Leather. 1833-4 HESLOP *Northumbria Gloss.*, Slickened,
polished. Used to describe the appearance found on the
planes of bedding where a fault in the strata has occurred.

Slickens (sli:kens), U.S. [f. SLICK sb. 2]
(See quotes.)

1882 *Cent. Mag.* XXV. 337 It is the lighter soils of the
quartz-
1894
will be

covered with 'slickens', washings from the mines in the
mountains, and thus be rendered valueless.

Slickenside (sli:kensaid), Also -sides. [f.
dial. *slicken*, var. of SLICK a. + SIDE sb. 1]

1. *Min.* A specular variety of galena found in
Derbyshire.

1768 METTAN in *Whitehurst Formation of Earth* (1778)
188 I send you... of these

of galena, or sulphuret of lead, is also a product of these
[Derbyshire] mines. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.*, *Min.* etc.
Gloss., *Slickensides*,... one of the ores of lead found in
Derbyshire.

2. *Geol.* A polished (and sometimes striated) sur-
face on the wall of a mineral lode, or on a line of
fracture in a rock-mass; a smooth glistening sur-
face produced by pressure and friction.

These
pl:
oz
1864
The *Slickensides* evidently point to some sliding or grind-
ing motion in
XXI. 459 A k
the crushing o
texture.

attrib. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxiv. 462 The
direction of these joints (many of which have slickenside
surfaces). 1884 *Nature* 13 Nov. 35 Parallel with the slicken-
side-lines. 1888 PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 134 Extreme lateral

TYNOALL *Glac.* l. xi. 78 The edge of the precipice, to which less than a quarter of a minute's slide would carry us. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Pr. Deukalion* iii. i, The bubble and slide of the bill is heard.

b. fig. in various applications.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 23 Sen he hes maid sa mony slydis Trow 3e he can be trow 1569-72 BACON *Ess.* Nobility (Arb.) 196 Kings, that have able Men of their Nobility, shall finde ease in employing them, and a better slyde in their busines. 1625 *Idem.* Fortune 381 Like Homers Verses, that have a Slide, and Easiness, more then the Verses of other Poets. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's* *Dau.* iii. vii, Thence, by a graceful slide down the family-tree, her ladyship traced out the consanguinity. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Spectator* 16 Feb. 220/1 When I saw his mind shaken, and, so to speak, on the slide.

c. *Music.* A kind of grace (see quot.); also = PORTAMENTO.

1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 152 The Slide, a grace in very frequent use. It generally consists of two notes gradually ascending or descending to the note it is intended to ornament; and to which it is attached by a curve. 1881 *Grove's Dict. Music* III. 534 Slide, ... ornament frequently met with in both vocal and instrumental music, although its English name has fallen into disuse. It consists of a rapid diatonic progression of three notes, either ascending or descending, of which the principal note, or note to be ornamented, is the third, and the other two are grace-notes.

2. An earth-slip, a landslip, an avalanche; a place on a hill-side, etc., where this has happened.

1664 *Malden Borough Deeds* (Bundle 151 fol. 1), [To] amend and restore all such slides, decayes, or breaches, of and in the calway. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. II.* He... was led... to believe that this rock marked the farthest extent of the slip or slide of earth. 1856 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxi, It proved to be not so much a slide as the breaking off and falling of a vast line of cliff. 1900 *Frail. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Apr. 157 Immediately following this tremendous slide came a crowd of people rushing in every direction.

b. A sliding mass or stretch of water.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, I stood at the foot of a long pale slide of water.

3. *Mining.* a. A fracture in a lode resulting in the dislocation or displacement of a portion of it; a vein of clay, etc., marking such dislocation.

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 82 That fracture which we call a slide or heave. 1812 83 The slide or heave of the Lode manifests the greater subsidence of the Strata. 1839 URB *Dict. Arts* 316 Clay veins; of which there are two sets, the more ancient, called *Cross-Fluicks*; and the more modern, called *Slides*. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 23 Walls of hardish... are dreading, because they are generally accompanied by slides, which dip precipitously from east to west. 1890 *Illustrated Argus* 16 June 6/1 Every main reef is cut by a slide dipping from west to east.

b. Matter dislodged by an earth-slip.

1841 WHITTIER *To a Friend* iv, Loose rock and frozen slide Hung on the mountain-side. 1894 RAYMOND *Statist. Minus & Mining* 296 The shaft passes 45 feet through 'slide', and then 155 feet on the vein.

4. a. A kind of sledge. (Cf. SLID sb.)

1685-90 COOKE *Wonderful Provid.* (1849) 10 Reply was made that I was not able to go on a slide, at which he ordered Rust. II. 362 by one horse,

made of two poles about ten feet long. 1861 SMILES *Lives Engineers* I. 193 The slide or sledge is seen in the fields. 1895 *Pilgrim Missionary* (Boston) Sept. 10, I... borrowed a mule and a slide, and hauled to the house some planks and pickets.

b. A runner on which a gun is mounted.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxx, Their guns... were fixed on slides... to enable them to be fired over the bows. 1833 — *P. Simple* (1863) 248 They all carried guns mounted upon slides, which ran fore and aft between the men.

II. 5. A sliding part of some mechanism; a device which slides or may be slid.

In various technical uses: cf. STUOER sb. 4. Ash (1775) gives the general definition, 'a part of an instrument or machine to be pulled in and out'. A few out of the many special applications have been illustrated.

For the c. 1800 newly invented slide many other notes which the common trumpet cannot sound are now produced. 1872 H. C. BANISTER *Text-bk. Music* (1899) 228 The Trombone is a brass instrument.

trivances. 1855 LARDNER *Mus. Sci. & Art* V. 25 The methods of opening and closing the passages by means of lids slipping over them called slides. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* i. xxi, These instructions Mr. Chivery... called through a little slide in the outer door. d. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 57 The slides are ledges of good dry oak, about two or two and a half inches wide, and one third of an inch thick. e. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Slides*, -part of a forcing-pump. f. 1866 RANKINE *Machines & Hand-tools* Pl. H. 10, 'This lathe has a self-acting slide... for boring out short lengths. 1893 SION *Mechanic's Own Book* (ed. 4) 556, a is a slide which... yet slide freely upon 'slide', or lock, rec.

watches the slide is jewelled and supports the bottom pivot of the balance staff.

G. A kind of tongueless buckle or ring used as a fastener, clasp, or brooch; a small perforated object sliding on a cord, etc.

1779 *Ann. Reg.* 203 A gold slide, set with diamonds. 1824 JANE TAYLOR *Contrib. of Q. Q.* (1828) II. 149 If a slide broke in her flock... instead of re-placing... she would exclaim—'there's that tiresome slide gone'. 1897 *Army & Navy Stores List* 271 Tortoiseshell slides for the hair, 1/6.

7. a. A slip of glass or other material on which an object is mounted or placed to facilitate its examination by a microscope.

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microg.* 14 That part of the old compound microscopes which used to carry the slide of object-glasses. 1895 G. E. DAVIS *Pract. Micros.* (ed. 3) 375 Objects are generally mounted upon glass slides, or 'slips', as they are sometimes called.

b. A picture prepared for use in a magic lantern or stereoscope.

1846 DICKENS *Cricknet on Hearth* i, He had even lost money... by getting up goblins slides for magic lanterns. 1858 *Edinb. Rev.* July 207 His history... passes before us like a series of slides in a magic lantern. 1890 ATKINSON *Canon's Physics* 598 A stereoscope... which will give us, with the ordinary stereoscopic slides, a reversed picture.

c. *Photogr.* A flat case or receptacle within which plates are placed for the purpose of being inserted in a camera. Freq. dark slide.

1856 ORR's *Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 184 It is best to let the water dry off previously to the plate being placed in the slide. 1876 ABNEY *Instruct. Photogr.* 166 The sensitized plate in the dark slide. 1878 — *Treat. Photogr.* 216 The slide is divided into two parts, hinged so as to fold one against the other.

8. *Rowing.* A sliding seat.

1875 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rur. Sports* (ed. 12) 643/1 A well-known amateur who... had never used the slide. 1894 LEHMANN in *Daily News* 6 Feb. 3/5 In 1871 a crew of professionals used a seat that slid on the thwarts, and beat a crew that was generally held to be superior, and from that moment slides, as we now know them, came into general use.

III. 9. A smooth surface, esp. of ice, for sliding on, or formed by being slid on; a slippery place.

1687 MICE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii, Slide, a frozen place slid upon.

formed on the boards below.

10. a. An inclined plane for the transit of heavy goods, esp. timber. Chiefly Amer.

1871 — *From Mass. Journ.* (ed. 3) 282 The mines of... from the adjacent Alpach. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 16 Mar., The logs are then placed in the trough of the slide and very easily drawn by horses to their destination. 1886 B. HARTE *Snowbound* 127 A slide was a rude incline for the transit of heavy goods that could not be carried down a trail.

b. Amer. A sloping channel constructed to facilitate the passage of logs down stream; a chute.

1858 in SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.*... ing timber to market have been opened up by slides, booms, and dams.

c. The bottom of a gold-washing cradle.

1864 J. ROGERS *New Rush* II. 27 The heavier gold remaining on the slide.

II. A device of the nature of a bed, rail, groove, etc., on or in which a thing may slide.

1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 897 The work to be continually moved to and fro upon the slide or railway; a distance equal to its own length. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 48 Slides, upright rails, of wood or metal, fixed in a shaft, for the purpose of steadying the... attached to them. 1871 The hammer... which are firmly rivetted into the frames.

12. The track of an otter.

1894 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 95 These otters are usually caught in steel traps, which are set beneath the water where one of the 'slides' or tracks of the animals leads to the margin.

Slide, obs. variant of SLID a.

Slide (slaid), v. Pa. t. slid. Pa. pp. slid (slided, slidden). Forms: (see below). [OE. *slidan* = NFr. *slide* (sivre), *sklid*, older I.G. *sliden* (sliden), MHG. *slitten*: for related forms see SLIDDER v. and SLEAD sb.]

A. Inflectional forms.

In OE. the conjugation is more fully represented in the compound *aslidan* (slid-, sliden-, sliden). In early ME. the short pret. stem appears in the subj. *slide* in the *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 212/47.

1. *Inf.* (and *Pres.*, etc.) 1 *slidan*, 3 *sliden*, 4 *sliden*, 5 *sliden*; 3- *slide* (4 *slid*), 4-7 *slyd* (e, 5-6 *slyde*).

a. 950 *Guthlac* v. (1009) 123 Of bare lyfte slidan. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 252 3if en uot on uorte slide. c. 1250 *Ork. & Night.* 1296 Flesches lutes bi makeb slide. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8150 3at makes by werk slyden o slep. 1331. *Cursor M.* 804 3ou sal slid upon bi brest. c. 1400 *Dest. Tray* 789 He shulde slide forth sleghly. 1435 *Misyng Fire of Love* 7 Selyde doune & comfort me. 1538 *Bale Brere Comedy in Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) I. 206 Slouthfulness shall slyde. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Compos. Glasse* 94 Let not this slide out of your memory. 1617 Sir W. Mure *Misc.* xxi. 99 Heir silver brooks doe slyd.

b. 3rd sing. *Pres. Ind.* (1 *slit*), 3-4 *slit*, *slyt*, 5 *slitte*.

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 252 He slit & falled sone. a. 1310 in

Wright *Lyric P.* xxix. 110 Hit is muche wonder that he nadoun slyt. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Proh.* 129 It slit away so faste.

2. Pa. t. a. (1 *slad*); north. and Sc. 4-5 *slad*, 5, 8- *slade*; 4-5 *slayd* (5 *slayde*), 4- *slaid*, 9 *slaed*, etc.

13. *Cursor M.* 23222 (Edinb.), Poh a strin fel... par into slad. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iii. 701 The schippys our the waywis slayd. c. 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5456 Pa waters sone away slayd. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* (S.T.S.) I. 120 Ane serpent slaid... out of ane pillare. 1591 JAS. I. *Poet. Exerc.* *Chorus Veneti.* 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* *Death & Dr.* 1785 BURNS *de cannie to* her bed.

β. 4-5 *slood* (slod), 4-7 *slode*; 9 *dial. slöd*.

13. *Lav. & Gr. Nat.* 182 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 2 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. adoune. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cclxx. 403 He slode and fell doune. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 257 We slode step by step.

γ. 5-6 *slydde*, 6-7 *slidde*, 6- *slid*.

c. 1450 *Myrr.* our Lady 198 All thynges that slydde vnto them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iv. 32 Whiles, they softly slid. 1598 JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. iv, 1 slide doune into the streete. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* cclxxiii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 555 This slid over.

δ. 6 *slyded*, 5- *slided*.

c. 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 345 The swerde slided vpon the helme. c. 1580 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* in *Archaeol.* XXVIII. 121 His foote slyded or slipped. 1681 RYCAUT *tr. Gracian's Critick* 187 Others slid along with a good Air. a. 1774 GOLOS. *Surr. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 269 A number of parts... which slid. 1826 HOOO *Last Man* 20 Then down the rope. 1 slid.

3. Pa. pp. a. 3 *islidde*, 4 *islidde*, 5 (y) *islidde*. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 686 Hit is of horte slidde. 13... in E. E. P. (1862) 132 Hou sone 3at hit is forby slidde. a. 1420 *Bible Prov.* xxiv. 10 Thou that hast slide (v.r. *slyde*).

β. (1 *sliden*), 4-5, 7 *sliden* (4 *un*, 5 *on*), 4-5 *slyden* (5 *yn*); 4. Sc. *slyddyn*, 5 *Sc. slyddin*, 6 *slydden*, 6- *slidden* (9 *dial. slidden*).

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvii. 126 Sum ar slyddin our the wall. 1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* iii. 53 Slyden is in to a grene my lyf. 1392 in Fraser *The Lennox* (1874) II. 48 Throw erour slyddyn. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. ix, Sliden & viciat by he first man. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fami. Love* 9 The truth whence ye haue slydden. 1622 MALYNES *Ans. Law-Merch.* 14 Now changed and sliden hacke. a. 1697 AUDREY *Surrey* IV. 148 A great Part, is slidden down into the Grounds below. 1881 E. COXON *Basil Plant* I. 64 So easily had he slidden back into his old habits.

γ. 6 *slyded*, -yð, 7- *slided*.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sau.* xii. 37 Myne ankles haue not slyde. 1644 DICKEN *Nat. Bodies* xxv. § 7. 301 Other spirits which... would haue slid doune more leisurly. 1776 SEMPLE *Building in Water* 36 This Block must be slid over to c. 1824 LANOOR *Imag. Conn.*, *Chesterf. & Chatham*, We haue slid into Cicero's language.

δ. 7- *slid*.

a. 1790 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos Classics) 183 He had slid and fall. c. 1775 BOLINGBROKE *Ess.* i. vii. Wks. 1754 III. 189 They haue not only slid imperceptibly. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 95 Before I had slid a dozen yards.

B. Signification.

I. *intr.* 1. To pass from one place or point to another with a smooth and continuous movement, esp. through the air or water or along a surface.

a. 950 *Guthlac* v. (1009) 123 Da comon semning twegen deolli to him of here lyfte slidan. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iii. 701 The schippys our the waywis slyde. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sau.* xxi. 11 He... slood vpon the pennys of the wynd. c. 1400 *Dest.* 1 *Tray* 1260 [Pal] Letyn sailles doune slide sleghly & faire. c. 1547 *Surrey. Reynold* II. 302 Thus slided through our toun the subtil tree. a. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vi. 43 Two fishes. 'Whi'... at the head before dōd softly slyde And swim away thenia iii. 2 April's gentle close the wind-chap earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 302 He took me rais'd... over Fields and Waters, as in Aire Smooth sliding without step. 1712 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 369 ¶ 9 The Gods... slide o'er the Sur Swimming of the whole Po King. I. 214 The vestige o' the slope of the ground. 18... Kleber & French Officers slid with extended arms fr Holtzapffel *Turning* I. 401 slide upon itself... Sci. (1879) I. xii. pencil usually slip.

b. To move nding more

or less erect upon a surface, esp. that of ice. Formerly used of skating, now distinguished from it. c. 1340 *Nominate* (Skeat) 164 [Man] slidith vp-on hyse. 1520 PALSER 17/1, I haue sene one in Hollande slyde as faste upon the yse as a bote dotlie in the water when it is rowed. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xxi. 8b, [He] mounteth vpon your backe, and so with his feet slydeth vp and doune vpon you. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 34 The Virgins in Holland... hand in hand with young men, slide upon the yce farre from their Fathers house. 1681 DRYDEN *Spain. Friar* iii. ii, As Boys [fear] to venture on the unknown Ice, That crackles underneath 'em while they slide. 1715 DESGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 38 Those that Slide, Skate, or use any other violent Exercise in frosty Weather. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (Oxf. ed.) I. 41, I anwered I had been sliding in Christi-Church meadow. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 4 Many thousands came sliding or skating along the frozen canals. 1883 HARPER's *Mag.* Dec. 93/1 'Do you slide?' 'I never haue slidden much.'

c. To slip off something.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 68 The Souldiers... vpon whom the Snow fell, and slid not off, became miserably distressed.

of one fixed and one sliding jaw. 1869 *RANKINE Machinery & Millwork* 571 In this machine the tool-holder.. slides vertically in a guiding groove in the 'slide-bead. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Glass*. *Slide-joint, a connection acting in lock-boring, like the jars in rope-boring. 1885 C. G. W. *Lock Workshop Rec. Ser. iv.* 239/2 There are two kinds of plough in use termed respectively 'bolt knife' and 'slide knife'. 1833 *HOLLAND Manuf. Metal II.* 142 An ingenious contrivance, known as the 'slide-lathe. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning II.* 528 The slide-lathe, and.. the planing-machine and many other most invaluable tools. 1791 *Selby Bridge Act* 34 The 'slide leaf or leaves of the said bridge. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning II.* 634 The back-saw is fixed to the 'slide plate. 1844 *Slide-rib [see *slide-chutch*]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 446, h, the 'slide rod, on which the knife *f* is fixed. 1876 *PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 172 The slide rod being removed, the iron pole is fixed in its place. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning II.* 633 The nut of the 'slide screw.. is made with two tails. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 324 For turning faces of wheels, hollow work, &c. where great accuracy is wanted, Mr. Maudslay has contrived a curious apparatus, which he calls a 'slide-tool. 1888 *Encycl. Brit. XXIII.* 594/1 The 'slide trumpet is mentioned by T. E. Altenburg [1795], who compares it, and with reason, to the alto trombone. *Ibid.*, 'The slide trumpet is still used in England in a somewhat modified form.

b. Devoting something a'ong which objects may slide or be slid, as *slide-ladder*, -way.

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 226 The slide ladder, which was very strongly lashed down to eye-bolts. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 12 The slide-ladder used by carts. 1856 *OLMSTEAD* is shore at the foot of 1 July 5/2 The ways

were new, and made of oak and pine, with guide-battens on the inner edges of the slideways.

c. Misc., as *slide-blowing* adj.; *slide-centerer*, -coupler, -maker; *slide-movement*, -principle.

In most of these *slide*, represents the sb. in senses 5 and 7. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning II.* 471 The employment of the two, or the three slide movements, to which method Mr. Nasmyth has judiciously applied the term 'Slide Principle'. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 109 In this instrument is an arrangement called the 'Slide Coupler'. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin II.* 356 I would suggest to BAUKEMAN *Photography* 178 The so-called slide-blowing engines, where the flap valves are replaced by a slide similar to that used in steam engines. 1895 G. E. DAVIS *Pract. Micros.* (ed. 3) 376 In mounting objects, a slide-centerer should be employed.

Slideable, a. rare. [f. SLIDE v.] Liable to slide or alter.

1662 *CHANDLER* in *Van Heemout's Oriat.* It desired a more stable and quiet Inn, than that which should be slideable every hour.

Slideableness, [f. prec.] Fitness for sliding. 1885 *MISS BROUGHTON Doctor Cupid II.* 159 The glassy slideableness of the turnpike road.

† **Slide-groat**, Obs. [f. SLIDE v. + GROAT.] Shove-groat, shovelboard.

1552 *Nottingham Rec. IV.* 102 Dyce, slyde grote, .. or any other matter of game. 1856 *HOOKER Geraldus' Hist. Irel. in Hollinshed II.* 66/2 On a night, when the lieutenant and he for their dispute were playing at slidegrote, or shoofle-board. 1665 *ARMIN Boole upon P.* (1850) 21 All alone he played at slide grote, as his name was; peeces or counters he had none. 1635 *Maldon Borough Deeds* (Humble 124 No. 9). [He] continued there about three quarters of an hour, and played two games at slidegroat.

Slider (slai'dɪz). [f. SLIDE v. + -ER.]

1. One who slides; † a skater. 1530 *PALSCN.* 225/2 Glydar, a slyder. 1598 *FLOMO, Stricciatore*, .. a slider upon the yse. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 1 Dec. 1662, The strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new Canal. a 1851 *MOTW Poet. II.* 11. 386 The ring of the slid r' heel. 1853 *DICKENS Bleak H.* iii. The skaters and sliders had brushed the snow away. *transf.* 1850 *FYNALL Glac.* ii. xiii. 297 The rocks of Britain bear to this day the traces of these mighty sliders [sc. glaciers].

b. *Rowing*. One who uses a sliding seat. 1880 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/3 Haulan, the Canadian, .. is a great slider.

c. *U.S.* The red-bellied terrapin. Also *attrib.* 1883 *Science I.* 149/2 The heart of the 'slider' terrapin. 1884 *Goodw. Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 555 The 'Red-bellied Terrapin', *Pseudemys rugosa*, .. is also known under the names 'Folter', 'Red-fender', and 'Slider'.

2. A beam or plank on which something heavy may be slid; also *dial*, a sledge.

1582 *STANHYURST Enchir.* ii. (Arb.) 51 These wheels wee prop with a nut W. *Somersel IV* always carried i *ing Mag.* XIX heavy oak plan and one line of sliders under the keel.

3. *Mining*. (See quot. 1825.)

16 E. D. S.), Bun- 1795 Hooson Length as the Miner designs the Square of his Shaft to be *Ibid.* s.v. *Squarewood*. This consists of two Sliders and two Forks. 1838 *CARE Craven Gloss. Slitters and forks*, timbers for the support of shafts and stumps in mines.

4. A thing or part which slides or may be slid; esp. a sliding part or device in some mechanical apparatus.

1681 *Grew Museum* iv. ii. 366 A Slider, with a thin Plate-Spring, which plays against the said Teeth. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Grammar*, ii. xxiv. 130 A small Line must be drawn quite thro' the Slider. 1733 *TULLI Horat-Illust.* xxii. 339 (Dubl.), To fix in this Wreath from coming

off, we make use of the Slider. 1763 *Museum Rust.* 1. 78 The aperture in the floor of the third cell is shut by means of the slider. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 27 The front of this vessel is a plate of glass, and the back a tin-plate slider. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 751/1 In a groove under the dovetail is a slider L, moved by a wire K. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 983 Betwixt these guides, friction-roller sliders are placed, .. to which sliders the curves are suspended. 1834 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 871 An upright rod, up and down which worked a slider which contained the cartridge.

fig. 1825 *HAZLITT Spirit of Age* 64 He has only to draw the sliders of his imagination, and a thousand subjects expand before him.

b. *Organ-building*. (See quot. 1875.)

1781 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) VIII. 574/2 R, R, are the rollers, to move the sliders, by help of the arms *cf.* *cf.* 1855 *HOPKINS Organ* 43 The pallets and sliders of the several sound-boards. 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Ternus* s.v. *Organs*, We now apply the word slide or slider only to that strip of wood which, passing under a row of pipes from right to left, admits the air to a particular row of pipes or stops. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 56 The sliders are long pieces of wood, usually made of mahogany.

c. *Locksmithing*. A tumbler that moves horizontally.

1796 *Repertory Arts V.* 227 In these notches are placed six sliders or small bars. 1833 *HOLLAND Manuf. Metal II.* 268 The form of these levers, sliders, or other movables, may be varied without end. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 249/2 In these sliders are inserted little pieces of steel, called sliders.

d. Part of a guillotine. Also *fig.*

1795 *BURKE Regie. Peace Wks.* VIII. 109 Fitting to their size the slider of his guillotine! 1798 *Loos of Triangles in Anti-Jacobin* (1799) 141 To the point d plank tie fast the monster's hack, Close the nice slider, ope the expectant sack. [1803 *MORLEY Gladstone x.* ii. (1905) 11. 618 The report next fell under what Burke calls the accursed slider.]

5. a. A device for holding, and inserting in a microscope, the glass or other plates with the objects to be studied. ? Obs.

1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1357 The Sliders with the plain and concave Glass plates for Objects (are) very convenient. 1740 *Dict. XLI.* 575 Making use of fine transparent Muscovy Tale or Isinglass, placed in Sliders, to inclose Objects in. 1822 *INLSON Sci. & Art I.* 280 You may change the objects in your sliders for what others you think proper. 1855 *LARDNER Mus. Sci. & Art VI.* 94 The wings.. of this gnat .. make very beautiful objects when mounted under thin glass in sliders.

b. A lantern-slide. ? Obs.

1793 W. & S. JONES *Catal. Optical (etc.) Instr.* 3 Small magic lanterns, with twelve sliders complete. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 246 A second face coming across us, like the sliders of a magic lantern. 1865 *11 yd's Circ. Sci. I.* 64/1 One of these sliders will give a picture upon the white screen.

† 6. A sliding ring, loop, or similar device, used to fasten an article of dress, the hair, a long purse, etc. Obs.

The sense in quot. 1699 is uncertain.

1699 J. DICKENSON *Jrnl. Trav.* 64 The Governour.. gave us a Snirt and Slidery, a Hat, and a pair of Silk-Stockings. 1742 A. MONRO in *Med. Ess. Edinb. V.* 455 Till the Slipping or Slidery is thrust towards the End of the Handles. 1782 [F. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies II.* ccxiv. 138 A purse, with brilliant sliders, and a pair of very fine shoe buckles. 1810 S. GREEN *Reperitist I.* 81 Drawing the sliders of his weighty purse, .. he threw down two guineas.

7. A stand or holder for a bottle or decanter, intended to be slid along the table; a coaster.

1770 *Tr. Mm. du Bocage's Lett. I.* 67 Little round vessels called sliders, of the same [Indian] wood, serve to hold the bottles. 1895 'SARAH TITTLER' *Macdonald Lass* ix. 123 There are the sliders and the cruet, and father's tankard. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept. 6/6 Two chased and pierced decanter sliders.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *slider-crank*, -holder, -pump, tube.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 713/2 The slider-holder should be removed when you are going to view opaque objects. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Annals*, 51 A lens fastened to the slider tube. 1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Micros.* 13 The slider-holder.. must be very small. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Slider-pump, a form of Rotary Pump. 1884 *COTTELL Appl. Mech.* 113 Mechanisms derived from the slider-crank chain.

Slide-rest. Also *slide rest*. [f. SLIDE v.]

An appliance for holding tools in turning, enabling the tools to be variously held in relation to the material worked on.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 268 The pieces of wood.. are placed upon the slide-rest of the machine. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* PL H4 The slide rest, which carries the cutting tools, is provided with as many holders as there are tools required. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 62/1 The 'slide-rest' is really an iron hand which holds the tool and enables it to be turned toward the work, or from it.

attrib. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 426/1 Slide-rest screw. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 93 Diminish their size by moving the slide rest screw backwards half a turn.

Slide-rule. [f. SLIDE v.] A sliding rule.

1663 *PERRY Diary* 14 Apr., I walked to Greenwich, studying the slide rule for measuring of timber. 1838 *Croft Eng. & Arch. Trnl.* 1. 122/1 To assist in facilitating the use of the slide rule among working mechanics. 1876 *Handbk. Sci. & Appar.* 30 The slide rule, an apparatus for effecting multiplications and divisions by means of a logarithmic scale.

attrib. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* IV. 209 The system of circular slide rule calculators.

† **Slide-thrift**, Obs. [f. SLIDE v., after SLIDE-GROAT.]

1. Shovelboard, slide-groat.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 New and craftie games and plaies, as.. slide thrift, otherwise called shoue groat. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 79 Some of the 'Townsmen were.. bowling; some at slide-thrift, or shouel-board.

2. A spendthrift.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 327 So you depart from our sermons like a slide-thrift's purse, which will hold no money.

Hence † **Slide-thrifter**, one who plays at shovelboard. Obs.

1579 *Rice Inveictive agst. Vices* D ij, Neither.. Slide-thrifiers, Scallers, nor Darters.

Slide-valve. Also *slide valve*. [f. SLIDE v.] A valve having a sliding plate for opening and closing an orifice; *spec.* one which does this alternately and regularly.

1802 *Specif. M. Murray's Patent* No. 2632, My new invention.. consists in application of one slide valve. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 298 On one side of the cylinder is this casing which.. confines the slide-valves. 1892 *Low Machine Draw.* 74 Slide valves are generally made of brass, bronze, or cast iron.

attrib. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 311 The other eccentric moves the slide-valve-rod. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 298 Slide-valve Casing.

† **Slid-dikins**, *int.* Obs. [f. 'SLID int. Cf. 'SPODINKINS.] A form of minced oath.

1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* i. i, Slididkins, can't I govern you? What did I marry you for? 1770 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 25 Slididkins, I have been the best boy in Christendom. 1755 *MURPHY Apprentice* ii. i, Slididkins, this is a letter from the unfortunate young fellow.

Sliding (slai'dɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SLIDE v.]

1. The action of the verb in various senses (chiefly intransitive).

(a) c 1325 *Prose Ps.* iv. 23 pou deliuered.. myn fete fram slydyng. 1382 *Wyclif Eccles.* xx. 20 The slydyng of the false tunge [is] as he that is falling in the pavement. c 1460 *Contin. Brut* ii. 160 The stretes were strawed thoroughout

Earth. De P. R. ige and slipper- 11. i, So slow a of feet, (Arb.) that they cannot

1605 *MAKSTON Dutch Courtezan* ii. i, Lying, malice, envie, are held but slydyngs. 1683 *Moxon Printing* x. ix, Extrabancies of Nail-heads would hinder the free sliding of the Quoins. 1802 *Strutt Sports & Past.* ii. ii. 78 Sliding is but little practised, exc pt by children. 1860 *TYNDALL Gne.* ii. xxviii. 395 A sliding of the particles of ice past each other. 1882 *Standard* 9 Dec. 2/6 The crew rapidly fell to pieces, the sliding being short, the time bad.

(b) 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xv. (1759) 82 This way of the Parliament tended to a tactic sliding him out of the Government of the Kingdom.

2. *attrib.* a. In sense 'on which sliding is performed', as *sliding-place*, -surface, -way.

1611 *COTGR.* *Babouin*, .. a frozen place, whereon boyes use to slide; a sliding place. 1648 *HEXHAM II. Een gylfbaen*, a Sliding path. 1792 *BEKKIN Hist. New-Lampshire* III. 157 On the top of the dam, [beavers] always leave a sluice or pas-age..; and when the stream is large, they leave two or three, which the hunters call sliding-places. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 48 The exterior of the valve slightly projects, in a line with the sliding surfaces. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2210/2 The sliding-ways are the inclined planes down which the vessel slides, and are made of planks 3 or 4 inches wide, laid on blocks of wood.

b. In sense 'of the nature of, connected with, sliding', as *sliding contact*, *motion*, *principle*.

1815 J. SMITH *L'avorance Sci. & Art* II. 664 The lights.. should 1877 *sliding RANKIN pair of 2210/2 are on*

Sliding (slai'dɪŋ), *vbl. a.* [f. SLIDE v.]

1. *1. fig.* a. That slides or slips away; transitory; unstable; inconstant; passing.

a 900 O. E. *Maryrol* 22 Aug. 150 Ne do ic þæt, for on þe þeos meinnice tyddernes bið swa slidynde swa þæt glas. 1200 *Saxon Leechd.* l. p. lviii, Fleoz þu wesan ealdr 1862 *slidyndes plegan.* c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. met. v. (1663) 222 Whil sluyting þou þæt slydyng fortune turneþ to grete vter chaungynges of þinges. c 1386 *Can. i. com. l'rol.* 4 l. 179 That slidyng science hath me maad so bare, That I have no good. 1550-20 *DUNNAN Poems* lxxvi. 5 The slyland joy, the plaidnes schort. 1597 *DANIEL Civ. II* ii. xxx, 'The slyding faith of those that cannot lack their resolution hold. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. ix, We dye with doing that, for which only, our sliding life was granted. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* ii. 62 His Name who made the Sphere, And shew'd the Seasons of the sliding Year. 1765 [F. THOMPSON] *Meretriad* 11 Erase thy vices with the sliding day.

† b. Of persons: Slippery, unreliable; apt to fall or transgress. Obs.

c 1425 *Chron. London* (Kingsford, 1905) 45 A man, the which is nat slyding in his tuncge. c 1450 *Tr. De imitatione* i. iv. 6 Þei knowþ manyis infirmite redy to euel & slyding ynow in wordes. *Ibid.* ii. xxii. 99, I am so slydyng & so weike to wip-tonde passions.

2. Slippery; steeply sloping. rare.

c 1325 *Gloss. V. de Biberu* in Wright *Voc.* 160 *Le chivyn trop luidant*, slydery (slididnde). 1608 *Torsell Serpents* (1658) 704 Ily fertil vale of Pelethun his sliding road. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iii, A hill, whose sliding sides A goodly floske, like winter's cov'ring, bides.

AUBREY *Lives* (1892) I. 277 A squeamish, disobliging, slighting, insolent, proud fellow.

Slightingly (slɔɪtɪŋli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a slighting manner; contemptuously, disdainfully; with little regard or respect.

1636 DAVENANT *Wits Wks.* (1673) 208 You speak slightly of it, as if I were a poor thing. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 51 Ormond replied, 'perhaps his Lordship had a faculty to make any thing good, and slightly neglected him.' 1740-1 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 291 Hush! said he: I will not bear to hear her spoken slightly of! 1790 BEATSON *Naval & Milit. Mem.* I. 42 By failing in this hazardous exploit, which he had treated so slightly. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecl. Hist.* xvi. (1845) 359 The passages might lead us to think slightly of his candour. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* iii. 65 Dryden speaks slightly of these University prologues.

So **Slightingness**, disdainfulness, *rare*—1. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastical, Greg. Naz.* 328 The Emperor quickly discern'd the slightingness of his carriage.

Slightish (slɔɪtɪʃ), *a.* [f. *SLIGHT* *a.* + -ISH 1.] Somewhat slight, slender, or small.

1751 *Ann. Reg.* *Useful Projects* 128/2 She... only complained of a slightish pain and heaviness in her head. 1866 *Charles Kemm* (1881) I. 269 Charles himself was a swart, testaceous, scored with

Slightly (slɔɪtli), *adv.* Also 6 **slyghtly**, **slyghtly**, **slyghtle**, 6-7 -ly. [f. *SLIGHT* *a.* + -LY 2. Cf. MDU. and MLG. *schlecht*, *schlichtlich*, MHG. *schlichtich*, G. *schlechtlich*.]

1. Slimly, slenderly; flimsily, unsubstantially. 1521 *Coweney Lett.* 673 That they put sufficient stnf in them, and that they make them not slightly. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 1/2 Traces, halts, and other tacle ben by the said persons slyghtly and deceyfully made. 1549-50 *Act 3 & 4 Edu. VI.* c. 2 1/2 The same Clothes sowe sleightle and subtilly made. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 22 So that my Arrowes Too slightly timberd for so loud a Winde, Would have reuerted. 1635-56 *Cowley Davidels* II. 325 That fatal net, Which though but slightly wrought, was firmly set. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 148 To raise the prices, and manufacture the said goods more slightly and fraudulently than before. 1745 *Pococke Descr. E. city* is su! BRONTE:

b. Loosely, slackly. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. l. 289 The guardes are hnt slightly basted on. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 667 The facil gates of hell too slightly barrd. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* v. The flower had been stuck so slightly into the cap. 2. Without much care or attention; carelessly; lightly.

a. 1557 *Mrs. Basset Lett. in More's Wks.* 1435/1 For the instruction of my conscience in the matter, I have not slightly looked, but by many yerres studied & aduisedly considered. 1594 *Kyo Cornelia* i. (Fortune) slightly sows that sidom taketh roote. 1617 *Morvson Itin.* i. 107, I slightly passe over the places described in my former passage those waies. 1679 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* vii. 120 He that knows how to work curiously, may when he lists work slightly. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stanzas to Cong.* iii. I know they are too valuable to be so slightly kept. 1843 *BENJUNE SC. Fireside Star*, 36 Affection may try to... pass slightly over the darker evidence against him.

b. Without much interest, insistence, or heartiness; indifferently. 1599 *DRAYTON Idea* viii. I say I loue, you slightly answer I. 1799 *SWIFT Wind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1757 II. i. 174 Which is a notion which I have sometimes met with. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P.* day, Pope asked him slightly what there was new. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Loans & Luggers* i. v. 78 Mrs. Draper slightly returned the farewell of her visitors.

c. With slight exertion or effort. *rare*. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 112 You have by Fortune... Gone slightly o're lowe steppes. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 58 He catshed at the upmost bar with his left hand, and throwing himself slightly over, opened the gate.

3. Easily, readily; weakly. 1594 *Kyo Cornelia* ii. He that retires not at the threats of death, is oot, as are the vulgar, slightly fraied. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 167 You were too blame... To part so slightly with your viues first gift. c. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth of Merlin* iv. i. Is it the weakest part I found in thee To doubt of me so slightly? 1646 J. WINTKAP *Uzziah* 4. I should wrong goodness... If I should slightly give that title to unknown persons. 1845 *SCOTT Ettrick* xix. She has... advisers, who may not... recommend to her to sit down slightly with this injury.

4. With little respect or ceremony; disparagingly, slightly. *Now rare*. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. ii. I'll censure it

pass, An she were dirt.

5. In a slight or small degree; to a slight extent. 1594 *Kyo Cornelia* v. 331 O radiant Sunne that slightly guidst our dayes. 1663 *Cowley Verses & Enn. Liberty*, I do but slightly touch upon all these particulars of the slavery of Greatness. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho*

xxxviii. He made her good morning, and, bowing slightly to the count, disappeared. 1828 *SCOTT Hrt. Mill.* xxxvi. As the Duke tapped slightly at it, a person... unlocked the door. 1829 *CAVENDISH Rev.* iii. 181, He had breakfasted but slightly. 1863 *LIVERPOOL* *Man* 17 Sometimes worn down to the surface of the mud, sometimes projecting slightly above it.

b. Used to qualify a following pple. or adj. 1592 *Kyo SP. Trag.* iii. xiii. 70 My cause, but slightly knowne, May mouoe the hartis of warlike Myrmydons. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 3 June 1666, The Duke of Albemarle

hood had been slightly deaf. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Reetles* (Nat. Lib.) 126 The outer edge of the elytra is slightly sinuated at the apex. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. iv. 371 To William he was already slightly known. 1834 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 419/2 After a heavy rain the stream was... slightly darker in hue.

c. Forming attributive collocations with pples. or adjs., and frequently hyphenated. 1800 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* i. l. 245 Slightly hairy *Trichechus*.

18... *Pe*... *bo*... *we*... *Mortars* 26 A large disengagement of hot slightly-caustic vapour. 1822 *GREENER Breach-Loader* 54 Slightly-used guns of their cheaper qualities.

Slightness (slɔɪtnəs), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The character or quality of being slight, in various senses of the word.

1. Lack of substance, strength, thoroughness, etc. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. i. 148 It must omit *Real Necessities*, and give way the while To vntstable *Slightness*. 1691 T. H(ALE) *Acc. New Invent.* 104 The service and firmness of the Cast-Lead, and the slightness and the charge of the other. 1727 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Slaziness* (of Cloth), *Slightness* of Workmanship. 1783 *Str. J. REYNOLDS Diss.* xiv. (1842) 254 The slightness which we see in his (Gainsborough's) best works cannot always be imputed to negligence. 1817 *Jas. MILL Brit. India* I. ii. iv. 163 It is treated with a negligence and slightness due to a matter of subordinate importance. 1866 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. l. x. § 3 It is... easy to know the slightness of earnest haste from the slightness of blunt feeling, indolence, or affectation.

2. Smallness in amount, degree, etc. 1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 206 A mild fever, through the slightness of the inflammation. 1846 *HAWTHORNE Mosses fr. Blaise* ii. xii. (1854) 254 Glancing with imperceptible slightness at the artist's small and slender frame. 1884 *March. Exam.* 12 Dec. 5/2 The slightness of the change is duly appreciated elsewhere. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 P. D. 109 The absence or slightness of the evidence.

3. Slimness, slenderness. 1799-1805 S. & H. LEE *Cantab.* T. V. 128 He had a fixed redness in his face, and had lost the slightness of his person.

Slightly (slɔɪti), *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 **sleyghtly**. [f. *SLIGHT* *a.* + -LY.]

† 1. Superficial; lacking in thoroughness. *Obs.* 1619 J. DYKE *Caveat* (1620) 19 If so slightly and casie a performance will discharge it. 1650 *BAXTER Saint's R.* iii. viii. (1654) 156 The neglect or slighty performance of that great duty. 1671 *EACHARD Obs. Annu. Cont. Clergy* 129 Where any thing is advised or commanded after this slothful and slightly way.

† 2. Of persons: Negligent, careless. *Obs.* 1655 *GURNALL Chr. Compl. Arm.* vii. 200/1 Till this be done, thou wilt be but sluggish and slightly in thy endeavours for faith. 1661 *NEWCOMB Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 8, I was slightly

† 2. Sl. 1642 J. he is insolent, censorious, scornful and sugny. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Delv.* To Rd., Should I say I had slighty thoughts of it [etc.]

3. Slight, unimportant, trivial; also, unsubstantial, slender, weak.

1/2 Thou mayst 1679 *MANSSELL* argue more of Wisdom, to rear such a Massive... Structure... upon so slender and slightly a Foundation. 1773 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1853) I. 121/1 To neglect them or make but a short and slightly business of them. a. 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia* 309 *Slightly*, slim, weak. 1841 *HARTSHORN Salop. Ant. Gloss.* *Slightly*, slight, feeble, insufficient, uoenduring. 1882 in *W. Worc. Gloss.*

† **Sligo**, *slang*, *Obs.*—1 (See *quot.* and *TIP* v.) 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxiii. (1783) III. 34, I tips Slappin the sligo, and nudges the elbow of Trugge, as much as to say, Soho! I have him in view.

Slike, *sk. Sc. and north.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 5, 8 *slyk* (5 *slyik*), 5-6 *slyke*; 5-6, 9 *slike* (6 *slik*); 9 *sleyk*. [POE. *slike*, = Fris. *slyk*, MDU. *slif*, *sliec* (Du. *slyk*), MLG. *slyk*, *slyk* (LG. *slyk*), OHG. *slych* (G. dial. *schleich*): see *SLEICH* and cf. *SLECK* *sk.*] Mnd, slime, sludge.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 352 Bannokhome, that sa cumynstrum was Of slyk, and depnes for till pas. c. 1425 *Wynntoun Cron.* iv. iii. 263 Slyk and claye mycht ban seyn Qwhar wattyrdiep befor had beyn. c. 1500 *KENNEDIE Passion of Christ* 230 In cauld and hunger rymand throw slyk and clay. 1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. IV. 525 To bere the tymer froul of the slyke that came up fra the Margret. 1513 *DOUGLAS Zenid* l. viii. 83 Drivin to land by force of storme, the slyke that ws deny. 1704 in *Est. Withers* (1820) 143 William was desired to bring some slyk. 1812 W. HILL *Local Hist. Fens* 11 Seeing rudds run by shoals 'bout the side of Gill sike, Being dreadfully

venom'd by rolling in slike. 1870 *Ronson Evangeline* 356 An' in the slyek poor Feely stuck.

† **Slike**, *a. Obs.* Chiefly *north*. Also 4-5 *slyk*, *slyke*, *slic*, 4 *slik*, *sli*. [a. ON. *slikr* (Norw. and Sw. *slik*, Da. *sli*), for earlier **swa-likr*, = Goth. *swa-leiks* 'so-like': see *SUCH* *a.*] *Such*. Also with numerals (cf. *Sic* *a.* 1 h).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6786 To cumlinges do yee right na slike, For quillum war yee seluen slike. *Ibid.* 7472 Iik dai he come in place, And hatail bede wit sli manace. 13... *Gosp. Nicod.* 1092 (Harl. MS.), To spek of his pouste, yhe may meruallie slyke fyue. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 253 Wha herkened cuse slyke a ferly thyng? 1446 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1900) XLVI. 527 Slike distress was never seen within the said town, 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 344/2 *Slyke, huius modi*.

Hence † **Slikins**, of such a kind. *Obs.*—1 a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12010 Ioseph sun Slikins maistris do was won Bifor be folk of israh.

Slike, *obs. form of SLICK* *a.* † **Slike**, *v. Obs.*—1 [cf. MLG. and LG. *sliken* (NFr. *slike*), OHG. *slihan* (MHG. *slichen*, G. *schleichen*) to slide, glide, creep, etc.] *intr.* To slide, glance.

c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xlviii. The sward slippus on slonte, and on the mayle slikes.

Silly, see *SLYLY* *adv.*

† **Slim**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *SLIM* *a.*] A lanky, lazy, worthless, or despicable person.

1548 *ELYOT Longurio, onis*, a longe sylmme. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1602) 153 Lesse mannerd, and worse gated than this Satureo-Eue-made Slim God neuer made. 1611 *COTGR.* *Coville*,... a heartlesse, faint-hearted, or white-livered slimme. *Ibid.*, *Longue eschine*, a luske, slimme, loog-backe, or slow-backe.

Slim (slim), *a.* [a. Du. or LG. (also Fris.) *slim*, repr. MDU. *slim* (p, slen) (p, MLG. *slim* (m, sym) (m, slen), = MHG. *slim*, *slim* (G. *schlimm*), OHG. **slimb* crooked, perverse, bad, mean, etc.]

1. Slender, (gracefully) thin.

Said of persons (or animals), less freq. of things. (a) 1657 G. THORNEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 61 He's small and slim, and so will slip and steal away. 1692 R. T. Fox made

Root. 1712 ow... hy a slim *Beauty* xi. where neatly

Days II. A man somewhat above the middle size, of a slim and graceful figure. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iv. (1860) 90 The swiftest and slimmest wolves would have the best chance of surviving.

(b) 1824 *DIBOIN Library Comp.* 564 Who possess the interminable slim quart. 1827 *Hoon Tim Turpin* 38 With a cudgel in his hand—It was not light or slim. 1826 *Mrs. EWING Mary's Meadow* 69, I put them into a slim glass on my table.

Transy. 1876 *LOWELL Among my Eels*. Ser. II. 241 An organ... capable equally of the trumpet's ardors or the slim delicacy of the flute.

b. Small, slight; of little substance; poor.

a. 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. Wks. 1716 I. 326 If this be all they are good for, it is... a very slim benefit they afford. 1777 *CALLINGHAM Sermon*, 236 Now how vain and slim are all these, if compared with the Solid... Encouragement which our Religion offers. 1862 *MAURY in Corbin Life* (1883) 214 The chances of your getting this [letter] are slim. 1877 G. FRASER *Wigwag* 370 They seemed to have rather slim faith in the stability of the structure.

c. *dial.* Of fabrics: Flimsy, thin.

1813 *PICKEN Poems* I. 123 To wear slim trash o' slyk. 1880 *WATT Petr. Sk.* 32 (E.D.D.), His claws were the slimmest that ever ye saw.

d. Menre, scanty, sparse. 1852 *BRISTED Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 130 We had a very slim audience, not more than a dozen. 1892 *Nation* 1 Sept. 186 Various reasons are given for the slim attendance.

e. Delicate; not robust.

1877 S. O. JEWETT *Deephaven* (1893) 205 She's had slim health of late years.

† 2. Of jests: Sly, malicious. *Obs. rare*.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xxx. (1713) 65 He does indeed say so, but by way of a slim jeer to their ignorance. 1681 *GLANVILL Sudducimus* I. (1682) 161 It cannot be said by any oian in his wits, unless by way of sport or some slim jest.

3. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Sly, cunning, crafty, wily, artful.

In recent use adopted from S. African Dutch. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 43 *Slim*... It's a word generally used to the same sense with Sly. 1703 *THORNTON Lett. to Ray* 5 v. A slim customer. 1768 *ROSS Rock & Wee Pickle Tow* 69 She was never ca'd chancy, but canny an' slim. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. I. ix. I wish I may be cust, Ef Bellers wuzn't slim enough to say he wouldn't trust I. 1869 *Times* 26 Oct. 5/2 The issue of the proclamation by the Boers... is regarded... as a 'slim' (crafty) move on the enemy's part.

4. Comb. a. Parasynthetic, etc., as *slim-ankled*, *-built*, *-leaved*, etc.

1824 *DIBOIN Library Comp.* (1825) 729 Out of 333 slim-waisted quaterns and octaves. 1834 *WRANGLING Histories* 11 *Hum.* Pitying, slim-ankled 180 spied. 1838 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1890) I. l. 371 The slim-leaved trees against the evening sky. 1870 *Ibid.* III. iv. 16 Close by that a slim-trunked tree did grow. 1873 *HOWELLS Chance Acquaintance* I. (1883) 22 Villages... each clustering about its slim-spined church. 1885 *BLACK White Heather* I. A slim-built and yet muscular young man.

b. Slim-cake, a kind of plain cake used in Ireland.

1847 *PADDIANA* (1849) I. 219 His share of the slim-cake

...with indigestion for a month.
...here we found tea and Irish

Slime. [f. SLIM a.]

1. *trans.* With away: To waste (time) in idling.
1812 THOM Anussem. 35 (E.D.D.). Bids them mind their meat and work, And not to slim their time away.

2. To scamp (work). Also with *over*.

1808 JAMIESON s.v. In the very same sense we say, To *slime over*, to do one's work in a careless and insufficient way.
1847 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett. l. 393 Postie had also helped to beat the carpets, considering that Eaves was rather slimming them. 1864 MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss. s.v. A shoemaker, who brought his apprentice up before the magistrates, complained that 'he slimmed his work so, he could put up with it no longer.'

3. To make slim or slender.

1862 Mrs. NORTON Lady of La Garay I. 115 The rich purple of her velvet vest Slims the young waist, and rounds the graceful breast.

Slime (sloim), *sb.* Forms: 1, 3 slim, 3-5 slym, 5 slyym, 3-7 slyme; 5- slime. [Common Teut.: OE. *slīm* = Fris. *slym*, *slīm*, *slīm*, MDu. *slīm*, *slym* (Du. *slīm*), MLG. *slym*, *slīm* (LG. *slīm*), MHG. *slīm* (G. *schleim*), ON. *slīm* (MSw., Norw., Da. *slīm*, *slīim*). The stem is prob. related to that of L. *linus*.]

1. Soft glutinous mud; alluvial ooze; viscous matter deposited or collected on stones, etc.

a 1000 in W. Wälcker 105 *Borbis, cena*, slim. c 1050 *Ibid.* 439 *Linus*, slim. c 1150 *Canf. Pr.* lxxvii. 2 Afestnod ic am on... slim dips. c 1200 S. Eng. Leg. l. 338 Anorist be se wende 23in, with water and with slyme, a 1300 E. E. Pr. lxxviii. 2 I am festened in slime [that] depe esse. 1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls) l. 133 Nilus... because of slym pat rennep perwith... makep be londe fatte. 1424 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 191 God wold not fourm woman of the Slyme as he bud man. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* l. 762 See slyme... and slyme of flood, With other donge ymynged, is right good. 1568 WITHALS Dict. 7 b/1 Slyme or muddle in water, dictur *linus*. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. i. l. 21 As when old father Nilus gins to swell... His fattie waues do ferile slime outwell. 1602 MARSTON *Antioch's Rev.* iv. l. iii. Let him feed on slime that smears the dunceon cheek. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 414 The teeming Tide... Makes green the Soil with Slime, and black prolific Sands. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 432 The struggling of the fish, in order to extricate itself at first from the slime. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 21 An oily slime, found in the bottoms of ditches and of weedy pools. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxviii, A greenish slime overspread the lower portions of the wall, and coated the uneven pavement. 1864 S. WEYMAN *Lady Rotha* xxiii, The clinging slime and the reek of the marsh.

b. Applied to bitumen.

1530 TINDALE *Prolog. to Five Bks. Moses* Wks. 6/2 That slyme was a fatnesse, that issued out of the earth, like unto tarre; and thou mayst call it cement, if thou wilt. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xiv. 3 They toke bryck for stone, & slyme for mortar. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ii. xv, The very clammye slime Bitumen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 298 The rest his look Bound with Gorgonian rigor, And with Asphaltic slime. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* iii. § vii, 9 Norden describes s differing from the Roman, LAYARD *Nineveh & Babylon* he surface, the Arabs threw

large stones into the springs.

2. A viscous substance or fluid of animal or vegetable origin; mneus, semen, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Nert tu icumen of ful slim? c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. l. 191 Pare fool out of elper eize Fuylye ase bei it were slym. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. 334 Pei coruen hit of me & wosch awei mi slym. 1426 LYND. *De Gult. Pilgr.* 9115 A lyknesse off ordure, And a statue off slym vneleue. 1530 PALSCR. 271/1 Slyme of fysshe, *lymon*. 1578 LYTE *Doctoens* 271 The Decoction of Betonie... doth clense and scoure the breast and lunges from flegme and slyme. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 434 Tenches... with their glutinous slime. 1637 HIERON *1482*. II. 219 Like that slime which the snail leaves when it creeps. 1692 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* II. 193 Too frequent Rains infect them with Slime and Snivel. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 167 The earth-worm... takes hold by the slime of the fore part of its body. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) IV. 210 Branches shaped like a worm, filled with slime containing granulations. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) l. 227 The discharge thrown up consists of acrid slime and porraceous hile. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaeo.* 180 The masses of starch containing slime... have not been discovered in the plants in question.

b. Applied to star-jelly (see JELLY s. 2 b).

1471 RITLEY *Comp. Aich.* in A-bm. *Theatr. Chemi. Brit.* (1652) 191 The Slyme of Sterrs that falleth to the grounde. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. l. 1. 2 Like to a Meteor, whose material is low unwieldy earth, base unctuous slime. 1656 COWLEY *Misc.* *Reason* ii, So Stars appear to drop to us from skie... But when they fall... What but a sordid Slime is found?

3. *fig.* a. Applied disparagingly to the human body, to man in general, or to single persons.

c 1335 SHOREHAM IV. 112 Pat doþ þat mannes body yhered Nys bote a lyte slym. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 563 Saynt Bernard says... Pat 'man here es nathing elles Bot a foule slyme'. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 2 He ys not but a wryche and slyme of ertþ. 1504 ARKYNOUN tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xiv. 209 Lerne, thou ertþ & slyme, to humble the. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. i. x. 50 What time th' eternal Lord In fleshy slime Enwombed was. 1602 MARSTON *Antioch's Rev.* v. v, Ant. Scum of the mud of hell! Alb. Slime of all filth! 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. 63 Dares mortal slime... expresse What ev'n Celestials do confesse Is inexpressible?

b. Applied to what is morally filthy or otherwise disgusting.

1575-85 SARGENT *Serm.* 156 Now that Christ hath cleansed vs from our sinne, let vs not swinlike returne to wallowe in that slime againe. 1593 NASHE *Strange News* K, Art, like yong grasse... was glad to peepe vp through any slime of corruption. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 70 Drunkenness, whose putrefaction slime Darkens the splendour of our common wealth. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. Ser. ii. iii. (1866) 66 It is vanished over with the slime of servility. 1898 G. MEKEORTH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 15 What raised 'this wallower in old slime to noblest heights.

4. *Mining.* Finely crushed or powdered metallic ore in the form of mud.

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 180 Thus the slimes are finished, and brought to as great a degree of purity as the size of the tin... will permit. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornw.* 226 Leavings of Tin... consist of slime and tails. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 751 The metallic slime being first floated in the water of the trough, then flows

bank. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Phil.* on issuing forth, deposits its *701* slimes in the following basins. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 415 By slimes or slums I do not mean to include any slimes whatever from the pan-tailings. *Ibid.* The slimes here spoken of... have never been worked at all.

5. *techn.* (See quot.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1164 The thin stuff, called *slimes*, upon the surface of the starch, is removed by a tray of a peculiar form.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In sense 1, as *slime-bank*, -*bath*, *lagoon*; *slime-browned*, etc.

1597 MARLOWE *David's Elegies* iii. v, Floud with reede-grown slime bankes. 1756 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 421 Here is also... a muddy bath, [margin] Slime bath. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camens' Lusit* ix. 370 Each joyful sailor... with firm tugs the rollers from the brine, Reluctant dragg'd, the slime-brown'd anchors raise. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Ex.* *fect.* xxviii, I saw the boat... waiting for them at the

slime-secreting adj.

a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 24 As the snail cannot but leave a slime-track behind it. 1683 *Science* I. 433/2 A terminal slime-gland accentuated by a short deep groove. 1896 LYOECER *Rog. Nat. Hist.* V. 570 A ciliated slime-secreting band. *Ibid.* VI. 344 The hinder end of the foot... terminating in a conspicuous mucus or slime-pore.

c. In sense 4, as *slime-ore*, -*table*, -*tin*, -*yard*; *slime-coated* adj., -*separator*, etc.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornw.* 238 It still retains much dirt and mud, whence it is called *Slime Ore*. *Ibid.* It may be trunked... the same as *slime Tin*. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 414 The shaking collects the floured and slime-coated quicksilver. *Ibid.* 415 In such cases it is necessary to build slime-yards outside the mill. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2210/2 *Slime-separator*.

7. *Special combs.*: *slime-eel* (see quot.); *slime-flux*, a slimy excretion on trees; *slime-fungi*, = MYXOMYCETES; *slime-head*, a fish of the sub-family *Berycoidea*; *slime-moulds*, = *slime-fungi*; *slime-sponge* (see quot.).

1866 WRAXALL *Life in Sea-v.* 129 The 'Slime Eel' (*Myxine glutinosa*) bears a great likeness to the Lamprey. 1884 *THE 'Slime Eel'*... is ape Cod. 1897 W. G. according to Ludwig,

of trees. *Ibid.* 523 consists of baked f 1896 LYOECER *Rog. Nat. Hist.* V. 570 A ciliated slime-secreting band. *Ibid.* VI. 344 The hinder end of the foot... terminating in a conspicuous mucus or slime-pore. Bessey *Botany* 170 Even in the lowest plants, the 'Slime'... is a common phenomenon. 1899 *Nature* the adoption of the 1883 W. S. KENT in nless 'Slime-sponge' resembles... dabs of

red-currant jelly scattered upon the surface of the rocks or seaweeds.

Slime (sloim), *v.* 1 [f. SLIME sb. Cf. Fris. *slymje*, LG. *slimen*, G. *schleimen* to give out slime, clean from slime, etc.]

1. *trans.* To smear or cover with slime.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxi, Like the Crocodile, he slimes thy way, to make thee fall. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* iii. 1, Daubing the Inside of the Court like Snails, Sliming our Walls, and pricking out your Hornes. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* viii. 415 Your lawless Mississippi, now who slimes And drowns and desolates his waste of climes. 1859 LANG *Wand.* India 264 The snake... commenced, with his forked tongue... to slime his victim all over. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Poem* 471 The knights... sank his head in mire, and slined themselves.

fig. 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 159 Gifts of grace he forged, And snake-like slined his victim ere he gorged. 1897 BLACKMORE in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 369 The trivial wormcasts of rank and money which cannot even slime the scythe of death.

2. a. To make (one's way) in a slimy fashion.

b. *intr.* To crawl slimily; to become slimy.

1842 *Tail's Mag.* 73 his way Unto the p of *Trav.* (1900) 533 ing 'up the side of

3. *techn.* To clear (skins, fish, etc.) of slimy matter by scraping.

Slime:

sneaking manner.

1898 HOWSON & WARNER *Harrow School* 282 His 'house-beak' 'slimed' (went round quietly) and 'twug' him. 1905 VACHELL *The Hill* i, When he does come over on our side of the House, he slimes about in carpet slippers.

† **Slime**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* (Meaning uncertain.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 806g Hit pleaside hir priuely; playntyde ho noght, Let hit slip from hyr slyly, slymyt perat.

Slimed, *pp.* a. *rare*. [f. SLIME sb. or v.]

Full of, covered with, slime; slimy.

1593 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* viii. 1 Tho cam sleute al by slohered with two slymed eyen. 1593 A. NEVELL in Googe *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 83 For thou... Dost by thy Snakes and slymed Hooks entrap the wounded Harts. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 785 A certain glutinous kinde of Jelly, or slimed juice.

Slimeless, *a.* *rare* -1. [f. SLIME sb. + -LESS.] Free from slime or filth.

1672 *Life & Death of Jas. Arminius & Simon Episc.* 1. 22 Those pure and slimeless Fountains.

† **Slimeless**, *a.* *Obs.* -1. Slimy.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* Oj b, A tenche... is a freshe water tyshe, whose skyne is slyppery and slymely.

Slime-pit. Also *slime pit*.

1. In or after Biblical use: A pit or hole yielding asphalt or bitumen.

1530 TINDALE *Prolog. 5 Bks. Moses* Wks. 6/2 Slyme was their mortar, chap. 11, and slyme pites, chap. 14. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xiv. 30 Y^e brode valley had many slyme pyttes. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiv. 10 And the vale of Siddim was full of slime-pits. 1737 WHISTON tr. *Josephus*, *Antiq.* i. ix, They pitched their camp at the vale called the *Slime Pits*. 1853 LAYARD *Nineveh & Babylon* 202 In an hour the bitumen was exhausted for the time... and the moon again shone over the black slime pits. 1895 SAVCE *Patriarchal Palestine* iv. 178 Here were the 'slime-pits' from which the naphtha was extracted.

2. *techn.* A pit or reservoir in which metallic slimes are collected.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornw.* 234 The slimy earthy parts are carried by the water into a slime pit just below. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 752 Slime pits or labyrinths, called buddle holes in Derbyshire, are employed to collect that matter. 1882 U. S. *Rep. Proc.* Met. 616 what a large proportion

† **Slimeless**, *a.* *Obs.* -1. Slimy and slender.

1745 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 383 You know I am a little slimmikun thing, not unlike a perch or an eel.

Slimily (sloimili), *adv.* [f. SLIM a. + -LY 2.]

In a slimy manner; with accompaniment of slime.

1606 S. GARDNER *Bk. Angling* 127 They are slippery Eles indeede... being so slimly and sordidly gluen, as they may not be handled. 1878 BLACK *Method of Dure* I. 186 The inside of this glass box was alive with snakes, slimily crawling over each other. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* July 422/2 At length, the long submerged streets... rose slimily out of the retreating waters.

Slimeless (sloimines). Also *slimy*, *slyminos*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being slimy; slimy character or consistency.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* Oj b, Greate estates haue them [carps] sddde in wyne, and so the slymines is done away. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 184 The slymines of the earth and water. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 51 This is procured by... the lenor or slimelessness of its substance. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Aich.* § 9, 5 We find it so potent in cleansing all Windness, Sliminess, Stone or Gravel. 1742 H. BAKER *Miscrosc.* II. x. 122 The Sliminess of the Glass. 1812 W. TAYLOR

1853 The sliminess of the reatest delicacy. 1846 HAW-

THORNE *Moses fr. Maure* i. vii. 139 It impressed the beholder with an association of sliminess.

Sliming, *vbl. sb.* [f. SLIME sb. or v.] (See Quots.)

1615 LATHAM *Falcoy Gloss.*, *Sliming*, is when a Hawke muteth from her lon doth not drop any ga 41 [The cobra] then p soon made a ocal of him.

Sliming, *pp.* a. *rare*. [f. SLIME sb.] Defiling with slime; slimy.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4456 Pus make 3e vessels in vayne to poure foule cores, . . . pat ilk slymand slugb, quen 3e ere slide hyn.

† **Slimeless**, *a.* *Obs.* -1. Somewhat slimy.

1648 HEXHAM II. s.v. *Sljmachigh*, Slimish water.

† **Slimelessness**. *Obs.* *rare*. Sliminess.

1574 T. NEWTON tr. *Gratarolus' Direct.* *Health* Lj, nyne filth or Chirurg.

our handes

thinly.

1801-67 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. (Cassell). The farewell all-night meetings which were held in a small church were were slimly attended.

Slimeless, *a.* *rare* -1. Somewhat slim.

1841 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* (1852) I. 314 He's a slimmish chap (slimness) (slimness). [f. SLIM a. + -NESS.]

1. Slenderness; (graceful) thinness.

1727 in BAILEY (vol. II). 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 334

b. *transf. or fig.* in various contexts.

An OE. example occurs in *Be Domes Dage* 240.
1533 MORE *Debell. of Salem Wks.* 968/1 To hide the
trouble oute of syght, [and] slinke into larkes lane. 1602
MARSTON *Antonius Rev.* i. v. Whom fretful gaules of
AUSTEN *Fruit*
heslinks back
then Brass and
the way. 1806
seeing the sun
1822 HAZLITT
he pleased to
see him slink out of his acknowledged opinion. 1858
HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* viii. 241 Temptations that..slink
from him without attack.

† c. To skulk; hide oneself. *Obs. rare.*
1575 *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden, No. 36) 71 Catus
Decianus..slinking in the midst of this feare, passed
into France.

2. *trans. a.* To draw quietly; to slip. *rare -1.*
1626 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 137 Per-
ceiving the President..more forward than himself, upon
faire and equal termes which cutt off his advantageous
devices, he slonk his head out of the collar, and so the
project dying [etc.].

b. To avoid, shirk, evade. *rare -1.*
1657 G. STARKEY *Nature's Explic.* Ep. Rdr. 30 If I slink
the proof of experiment, let me be reputed what they please.

† c. To hang (the head). *Obs. -1.*
1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guit.* iii. 1, Yet Spight of all this
Factor of the Fiends Cou'd urge, they slunk their Heads
like Hinds in Storms.

3. Of animals, esp. cows: To bear or bring
forth (young) prematurely or abortively. Cf. CAST
v. 21, and SLING v. 1 2 c.

1640 GOWER *Ovids Festivals* iv. 91 Beasts slunk their
young with most untimely throws. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.*
II. 222 To prevent a Mare's slinking her Foal. 1794
WASHINGTON *Lett. & Writ.* (1892) XIII. 15, I was told..
that almost all the mares had slunk their foals. 1844 H.
STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 438 Over exertion in walking..may
..make her slip calf, or to *slink the calf*, as it is usually
termed. 1885 *Field* 13 Feb. 205/3 Sometimes all cows in a
dairy slink their calves.

fig. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Char. Diurn. Maker* (1677) 104
He is the Embryo of a History slink'd before Maturity.
1801 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 282 To let a cow keep
company with other cows, after she has slunk her calf, will
be apt to make some of the others slink also. 1885 *Field*
16 Jan. 86/3 Swedes have not proved a cheap food when
ewes in lamb have 'slinked' after living on them. 1889
[see SLINK sb. 2 d].

† b. With away: To reduce by miscarriage.
1664 PEPPY *Diary* 17 Aug. Lady Castlemayne, who he
believes has lately slunk a great helly away.

Slinker (slɪŋkə). [f. SLINK v. 3 + -ER 1.] An
animal which slinks or casts its young.
1810 in W. H. MARSHALL *Rev.* (1818) II. 62 The quantity
[of cheese] may be stated at 300 lb. from each cow, 'slinkers'
(such as cast their calves) and had milkers included.

Slinkiness. [f. SLINK v., or the dial. and
colloq. *slinky* sly, stealthy, etc.] Furtiveness or
stealthiness of manner or hearing.

1844 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 238 The hereditary paupers
can be picked out at a glance. There is a lazy 'slinkiness'
about them.

Slinking (slɪŋkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SLINK v.]
1. The action of moving quietly or stealthily,
etc.; also *attrib.*

1611 CORG. *Reguaderie*..a stealing, slipping, or slinking
aside. 1687 MIDGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., A Slinking
(or stealing) away. 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 78 I'm no sae
foolish as aver..That they alike disposed are, To flatt'rin'
an' to slinkin'. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. xiii, As the time
so passed, this slinking business became a more and more
precious one.

2. The action or fact of bearing prematurely.
1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 440 The actual diseases
of gestation..occasion always a tendency to slinking, or the
cow slipping her calf. 1886 *Field* 13 Feb. 205/3 Unwhole-
some water is..a common cause of slinking amongst animals
on the farm.

Slinking, *ppl. a.* [f. SLINK v. Cf. OE.
slincende creeping (things).] That slinks; mov-
ing, walking, etc. in a furtive or stealthy manner;
marked or characterized by stealth or secrecy.

1810 THOMAS *Rev. Domesday*..the slinking
of the

So **Slinkingly** *adv.*

1830 GALT *Laurie T. v.* viii, He was slowly and slink-
ingly moving towards his own house. 1859 GISSING *Nether*
World III. ix. 185 He went slinkingly, hurrying round
corners, avoiding glances.

Slinke, -ing, variants of SLENT(ING).

Slip (slɪp), *sb. 1* Forms: 1 slips, 1, 5 slype,
1, 5-6 slyppe, 5 slypp(p, slep, 7- slip. [OE. (see
sense 1), of doubtful form and obscure origin. Cf.
Norw. *slip*, *slipa* slime, as on fish; G. dial. *schlip-
per* curdled milk.]

† 1. A soft semi-liquid mass. *Obs.*
Cf. the second element in COWSLIP and OXSLIP.
1800 *Saxon Lexic.* II. 16 Semis seal & ele do ahsan,
sewyr honne to slyppe. *Ibid.*, Do honne on bone slipan.
Ibid. III. 38 Wyr slypan of watre & of ahsan, semis
finol, wyl on bone slyppan.

2. Curdled milk. Now *U.S.*
1425 26 *Pol. Poems* 110 My hert shulde be stedefast, þou

hast loped as mylk, and slep in þoust, Riht as chese þou
crodest me fast. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 416
Slip, milk turned with rennet, etc., before the whey separates
from the curd.

b. *Slip cheese, curd*: (see quotes. 1784, 1854).
1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemp.* 31 When the whole is
in a state of Slip Curd, or Slippery Curd, which is a state

cheese, soft cheese, plate-cheese: that which is made with-
out crushing out the whey.

† 3. Mud, slime. *Obs.*
1440 *Promp. Parv.* 459/2 Slyp (S. slype, P. slypp), *idem*
quod slyme. 1500 *Adrian & Epops* 167 in *Brome Bk.*
30 Slyppe of þe erthe was on off thoo, Watyr of the see god
toke ther-too.

4. *techn.* A semi-liquid material, made of finely-
ground clay or flint, etc., mixed with water to about
the consistency of cream, and used for making,
cementing, coating, or decorating pottery, tiles,
etc.; also, clay suitable for making this.

1640 in Entick *London* II. 178 Slip, the barrel..1d. 1686
Plot Staffordsh. 122 This they call Slip, and is the sub-
stance wherewith they paint their wares. *Ibid.*, Red Slip,
made of a very reddish clay, which gives wares a black
colour. 1778 *England's Gaz.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Horsley*, A reddish
earth, called slip, with which they paint the vessels made
at Wednesbury. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 299 Under this
[is] white slip, that is, potter's clay. 1825 J. NICHOLSON
Operat. Mechanic 484 The inside is rendered white by
a wash of slip, flint, and porcelain clay. 1853 *Ure Dict. Arts*
II. 451 The clay, which is used in a semi-liquid state about
the consistency of cream and called 'slip'. 1884 C. G. W.
Lock Workshop Receipts II. 295/2 Some 'slip', or finely-
ground flint used in glazing earthenware.

b. *attrib.*, as slip-house, -kiln, -room; slip-
inlay, -state, etc.

1752 *Gentl. Mag.* XXII. 348 The slip and treading rooms.
1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 457 The whole is
passed through fine lawn into a reservoir, from whence it
is pumped upon the slip-kiln. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcel-
lain & Gl.* 40 The place where this evaporation is performed
is called the slip-house. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*,
etc. s.v. *Tiles*, The clays..are passed through lawn sieves
in the liquid or slip state. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 188/2
When the 'slip' inlay has become nearly of the same con-
sistency as the tile itself.

c. *Comb.*, as slip-maker, -making, -strainer.
1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 459 The slip-maker
carefully attends to the evaporation. 1834-6 *Encycl. Me-
trop.* (1845) VIII. 450/1 *Slip making*..In the preparation of
the clay for best flint ware [etc.]. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Slip-
strainer*..a strainer of any form through which the slip is
passed.

Slip (slɪp), *sb. 2* Forms: 5-7 slippe, 6-7 slipp,
6- slip; 5 slyp, 6 slyppe, slippe. [app. a. MDu.
or MLG. *slippe* (Du. and Flem. *slip*, LG. *slipp*,
slippe, G. *schlippe*, *schliffe*) cut, slit, strip, lappet,
skirt, etc. The first sense of the Eng. word, how-
ever, is not recorded in any of these languages.]

1. A twig, sprig, or small shoot taken from
a plant, tree, etc., for the purpose of grafting or
planting; a scion, cutting.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxviii. 682 Propago
is a yonge branche of a vyne that spryngith of a slippe.
1530 *Palsgrave* 271/2 Slyppe of an herbe, *brancha*. 1553 T.
WILSON *Rhet.* 80 b, Gave me some slippes of that tree that
I might set them in some orcharde. 1577 B. GOODE *Her-
bach's Husb.* i. (1580) 28 To be set of the slippes. 1615
W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 39 My fairest
Apple-tree was such a Slip. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.*
ii. 38 The Lab'r cuts Young Slips, and in the Soil securely

from a tree dying of old age.
b. In fig. context. (Common c 1600.)
1513 MORE *Rhet. III* (1883) 64 Bastard slippes shal
never take depe roots. 1570-76 LANBARD *Peramb. Kent*
(1826) 299 This suppressed house..was some slippe of
that tree which one James did first plant in Spaine. 1580
LYLY *Enphues* (Arb.) 368 Beautie was no niggard of hir
slippes in this garden. 1613 DEKKER *Devil's Last Will*
Wks. (Grosart) III. 353 Because he is a slip of mine owne
grafting, I likewise bequeath to him my best Slippers.
1643 *Myst. of Inig.* 17 These Southerne plants, being slips
of an Italian Stocke, could not endure this Northerne
Climate.

c. A scion or descendant.
1588 SHAKS. *Titus A. v.* i. 9 Brause slip, sprung from the
Great Andronicus. 1639 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 340 Julia
a little before dying..together with an infant she bare,
..and she gone without any slip remaining [etc.]. 1764
CHURCHILL *Gotham* II. Poems 127/2 III. 114 Any Slip of
Stuart's tyrant race. 1810 CRABBE *Borough xx.* 247 He
talk'd of bastard slippes, and curs'd his bed. 1825 T. HOOK
Sayings Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* I. 292 No doubt..that
slip [=daughter] of the country parson, keep's the whip-
hand. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomer* I. 210 Even rosy little
slips out of the nursery who cluster round his beloved feet.

d. *fig. A*..
1626 R. BER..
indeed a slip
Poet. (1888) I
2. A young person of either sex, esp. one of
small or slender build.
1582 STANHYND *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 97 The slip Ascanius..
Shee cols for the fath- 1622 *Newcomer*..
Wks. (Grosart) I. 163
two young Slippes his
know how that matter fell out, and we have corrected for

it the wild slip, young Raleigh. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley*
xciv, Shusey Dogherty was a good-looking slip. 1899
BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 139 He was puny, an under-
sized slip,—a darling to me, all the same!

b. With of (introducing descriptive term), esp.
in a slip of a girl. (Cf. 8.)

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) III. 38
This slippe of a boye Sir Walter Dungan. 1821 SCOTT
Kenilw. ii, Tony hath but a slip of a daughter. 1856
EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xv. Wks. (Hohn) II. 120 Every slip
of an Oxonian or Cantabrigian who writes his first leader.
1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, There was his wife,
and the slip of a girl.

c. A thin or slender person.
1703 STEELE *Tender Husband* IV. ii, My Lady Shapely
has by that thin Slip eight Children. 1888 Miss BRAODON
Fatal Three i, She was a tall slip of a woman.

3. a. *dial.* A young store-pig.
..is mother..had a cow,
W. Somerset *Word.*
would be described as

b. A sole of intermediate size.
1881 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 4/6 Small soles..under the name
of 'slips', were introduced into the menus of Greenwich
hotels. 1884 *British Alm. & Comp.* II. 31 Small soles,
known in the trade as 'slips' and 'tongues'.

II. † 4. The edge, skirt, or flap of a robe or
garment. *Obs. rare.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 459/2 Slyp, or skyrte, *lascinia*. 1648
HEXHAM II, *Heft u Slippen op*, take up the Edge or Slip of
your Kirtle.

5. A spoon-handle having the top cnt off ob-
liquely; a spoon with a handle or stem of this
form. (Cf. SLIPPED *ppl. a.* 2.) Now *Hist.*

1550 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 312 Two dosen of Spennes
1552 *W. H. Hynde* (Somerset Ho),
1553 in Cripps *Old Eng.*
1554 (1555) 21, 8, 11, 15 C. d. ed. slippes weying xxxliij
ownces and a half.

1600 *Comb.* 1580 in Cripps *Old Eng. Plate* (1901) 281 Dosen
spoons, these spoons being sleepe ended. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.*
1 May 81 A set of James I. slip-top spoons. 1908 MacQUOID
Plate Collector's Guide 103 Spoons called 'slip-topped'
originated in the second half of the sixteenth century.

6. A long and relatively thin and narrow piece
or strip of some material. *Freq. with of.*

1555 EÖEN *Decades* (Arb.) 140 Such as were brused they
tyed fast with they gyrdels with slippes of the harkes of
trees. 1575 Gannmer *Gurton* i, Out at doores I hyed mee,

canvas smeared with lute. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97
It was steadiad in that position, by..two slips of deal. 1823
J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 322 This joint is connected
with the nut by means of two steel slips..The other ends
of these slips turn..on pins. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place*
Nat. II. 93 One slip of the muscle is attached..to the
tendons of the long flexors. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming*
Min. 25 A glass slip is now placed on the hot plate.

b. In special uses (see quotes.).
1771 LUCKONDE *Hist. Print.* 387 We always begin an Index
upon an uneven page, and put a Slip or double rule at the
pieces
put..
jambes, slips (sides of the jambes), and shelves to both the
fireplaces. 1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret Cutting* 8 Slips are
pieces of Turkey or other stone about four inches long
and one and a-quarter wide. 1895 G. E. DAVIS *Pract.*
Microscopy (ed. 3) 375 Objects are generally mounted upon
glass slides, or 'slips' as they are sometimes called.

c. An excised piece of this form.
1704-15 *Maryland Laws vii.* (1723) 22 With a Slip cut
down the Face of the Tree near the Ground.

7. A strip, a narrow piece or stretch, of land,
ground, etc.

1591 FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Hakl.) 7 A little isthmus
or narrow slippe of lande. 1682 WHALER *Journ. Greece*
1. 6 The long slip of Rocks..is..stored with many curious
Plants. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Aug. 1668, A lease of a
slip of ground out of Brick Close. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trml.*
Anson's Voy. 67 ..into three long
narrow Slips. 1 App. 72 The
island..is a nar
ELPHINSTONE
Acc. Canbut (1842) II. 48 The slip of barren country be-
tween the Indus and the plain of Peshawar. 1846 McCUL-
LOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 525 Cottiers, who pay for
their small slips of land by working for the principal lessees.

8. An example or specimen of something having
an elongated or slender form. (Cf. 2 b.)

1703 There is also a
Window. *Ibid.* 312
of Windows. 1762
were kept to work
in a small slip of a 1000. 1825 11. 11008 *Sayings Ser.* II.
Passion & Princ. vi, When he found himself ushered into
the MARTINEAU
high
AMIS

Portrait of a Lady xxxvi, Her anxious eyes, her charming
lips, her slip of a figure.

9. A window, apartment, passage, etc., of an
elongated form.

1800 A *Conny* *Wells*..A high and nar-
row slip, and
wide

separated from the rest of the room by a transverse partition.

b. *U.S.* A narrow, doorless church-pew.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1858 *Rev. Statutes Wisconsin* 200
All houses of public worship..and the pews or slips and

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 941 Recurrent slips unmistakably indicate dilapidation of the heart.

10. An error in conduct; esp. an instance of moral fault or transgression.

1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 94 Peters fall, Abrahams slips, Salomons weakness, &c. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps. cxxx.* I have his pardoning of the frailties and slips of our lives. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 98 Let Christian's slips before he came hither. . . be a warning to those that come after. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 2 A Slip in a Woman's Honour is irrecoverable. 1752 *FIELONG Amelia* IV. v. I hope, notwithstanding this fatal slip, I do not appear to you in the light of a profligate. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* (1863) 306 O'Brien, who then called to mind what a slip of decorum he had been guilty of, immediately rose. 1858 *Frouze Hist. Eng.* III. 364 Eyes watching for any slip which might betray their antagonists to the powers of the law.

b. A mistake or fault in procedure, argument, inference, etc.

1579 *W. WILKINSON Confut. Fam. Love* 42 Beyng not to . . . get out of so manifest a slip, he returneth the fault vpon me. 1676 *MARVELL Mr. Smithke* 43 Only out of the affection I have for him, I would wish him to correct here one slip. 1700 *Pennsylvania Arch.* I. 236 Through that unhappy Slip of neglecting the Register, both Ship and Cargo were condemned before my Arrival. 1790 *PALEY Horæ Paul.* I. Wks. 1825 III. 2 No advertency is sufficient to guard against slips and contradictions. 1821 *Scott Kenilw.* v. Since the hour that my policy made so perilous a slip, I cannot look at her without fear. 1885 *Law Reports* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 527 There must be some error, some slip in the decision.

c. A mistake or fault, esp. one of a slight or trivial character, inadvertently made in writing, speaking, etc.; an unintentional error or blunder.

1620 *BINSLEY Virg. Eccl. Direct.*, Though the slips in this . . . be very many, the difficultie . . . may please for me. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* II. i. Such slips are incident to the pens of the best authors. 1680 *BAXTER Answ. Stillingsf.* xxv. 59 It was an ill Slip, to put out your Commending them. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 2 A good-natur'd Reader sometimes overlooks a little Slip even in the Grammar or Syntax. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* v. § iv. 228. I will not however press this, since it seems to be merely a slip of the translators. 1839 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 259. I have commented upon very few, comparatively, of the slips which occur in his pages on this subject. 1885 *Law Reports* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 827 An error arising from an accidental slip or omission.

d. In the phrases a slip of the pen, tongue, etc. 1659 *COWLEY Let. to Ormonde* 7 Oct., Hoping that his Majesty . . . will pardon the slip of that man's pen in one expression. 1677 *R. CARY Palæol. Chron.* II. i. xx. 153. I am apt to think that the Number . . . was originally the Transcriber's slip of the Pen. 1725 *BAILEY Erasim. Colloq.*

slip of
once
1778
ngue;
I did not intend to say such a thing. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVII. 421 A casual mistake, a slip of the press. 1849 *Lo. M. & C. R. v. B. & C.* 108 1st letter
L. 1874
the pen,
such as happens to real historians.

11. An abortion. *Obs.*—
1657 *HARVEY Opera* (1766) 516 Nostrates false concep-
tions et slips minoat.

12. a. *Geol.* A slight fault or dislocation caused by the sinking of one section of the strata.

1789 *J. WILLIAMS Min. Kingd.* I. 9 The coal is thrown either up or down by one of those slips. *Ibid.* 12 In a slip the strata are all cut or broke asunder, frequently in a straight line. 1802-3 *J. PALLAS's Trav.* (1812) I. 23 The projecting heights display, in various slips, precipitated strata of reddish clay. 1855 *J. PHILLIPS Man. Geol.* 203 The district is greatly traversed by faults or 'slips'. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 226 *Slip*, a smooth joint or crack in strata.

b. The slipping or subsiding of a mass of earth, etc., from a higher level; the quantity of earth which has thus fallen; = LANDSLIP.

1838 *F. W. SIMMS Publ. Wks. Gt. Brit.* II. 20 These slips

place in the cutting during the excavation of the material.

13. *Coursing.* a. The act of letting a dog go in order to pursue a deer, hare, etc.; also, the length of the start given to the hare.

1602 *2nd Pt. Rel. fr. Paruass.* II. v. (1886) 108 The Buck broke gallantly: my great Swift being discomfited in the slip was at the first

ought to have from awkward or willfully-had slip is also guarded against.

b. A trip or jerk. *Obs.*—
1615 *MARKHAM Country Contentm.* I. vii. (1668) 43 If after the turn be given, there shall be neither cut, slip, nor wrench extraordinary.

14. *Cricket.* One or other of the fielders who stand behind and on the off-side of the wicket to which the ball is bowled.

For the origin of this use cf. *quot.* 1833 in sense 9. 1833 *NYREN Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 44 The situation for the [short] slip is between the wicket-keeper and point of the bat. *Ibid.* 45 The long slip is generally placed between the short slip and point, and near enough to save the run. 1891 *W. G. GRACE Cricket* 216 Box's favourite hit was a smart cut between the slips. 1894 *Times* 25 May 11/2 With the total at 70 Mr. Murdoch played the ball into slips hands.

b. The ground or position occupied or guarded by these players.

sing. 1833 *NYREN Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 79 Each usually played in the slip when the other was not present. 1851 *LILLYWHITE Guide Cricketers* 22 A third man in the slip at times is required. 1883 *F. M. PEARD Contrad.* xxi. You should have seen

slur. 1850 'BAT' . . . cutting the ball into the

19 May, Being caught in the slips when he had put on 29.

IV. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1 h) *slip-dock*; (sense 2 h) *slip-apartment*; (sense 3) *slip-steward*; (sense 4 c) *slip-bodice*, *-body* (Sc.); (sense 12 a) *slip-cleavage*, *-dyke*, *-trouble*, *-vein*.

1791 *COLLINS Hist. Somerset* I. 40 The hours of bathing are from six to nine . . . during which time fires are kept in the 'slip apartments. 1897 *Army & Navy Stores List* 226 Long Cloth 'Slip Bodices and Camisoles. 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* viii. When he grew out of it, she made a 'slip-body' of it for herself. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 226 'Slip cleavage, the cleat of the coal running in planes parallel with slips. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2212/1 'Slip-dock, . . . a dock whose floor slopes toward the water [etc.]. 1789 *J. WILLIAMS Min. Kingd.* I. 32 There are indeed some dykes which throw the coal, etc. a little off the former level, and these I will, for distinction's sake, call 'slip dykes. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rev. Sports* 203/2 The 'Slip-Steward, if there is one, regulates the proceedings of the dogs at the slips, and sees that the next brace is ready. 1887

was a coursing 1883 *GRESLEY WILLIAMS Min.*

Kingd. I. 270 The 'slip veins are seldom wider above than below, but are generally narrower.

† *Slip*, sb. 4. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a special use of prec. or of sb. 2.] A counterfeit coin.

1592 *GREENE Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 260 He went and got him a certain slips, which are counterfeit peeces of money being brass, and covered over with silver, which the common people call slips. 1607 *R. CLARKE Estienne's World of Wonders* 125 A counterfeit pece of gold and a false pece of silver (which we call a slip). 1612 *J. DAVIES (Heref.) Muse's Sacr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 5/2 So, their Folly flies abroad the World, like Slips, that shame their Mint. 1624 *SANDBORNE Sermon* I. 121 To take a slip for a current piece, or brass for silver.

attrib. 1618 *T. ADAMS Poet & his Sport* Wks. 1861 I. 247 This is the worldling's folly, rather to take a piece of slip-coin in hand than to trust God for the invaluable mass of glory.

transf. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 40 Ale me, she was but a counterfeit slip. 1598 *E. GULPIN Skial.* (1878) 43 She, which she deceives. With copper guilt is but a slip. 1608 *MACHIN Dumb Knight* v. 1, An't please your majesty, we have brought you here a slip, a piece of false coin.

b. In phr. to nail up for a slip, with reference to the exposure of spurious coin (cf. *NAIL* v. 1 d).

Also *transf.*

1594 *LYLY Mother Bombye* II. i. I shall goe for silver though, when you shall bee nailed vp for slips. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. Your nose is a copper nose, and must be nail'd up for a slip. 1634 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 108 But (here) they Naile him up, for a Slippe (a Brass Counterfeit); one, that did but say hee was a King.

c. With punning allusion to *SLIP* sb. 3 s.

1618 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) I. 32 Hee was desirous to ride before to shewe his horse, which indeed was only to pay them with a slippe, for from that daie to this we never heard more of him.

† *Slip*, sb. 5. *Obs.* In 7 slippe, 8 slippe. [app. a. older Flem. *slip* (Kilian), = MLG. *slip*, G. *schliff*, † *sliff*, related to Flem. and Du. *slippen* to sharpen, polish, *SLIFE* v.] (See *quots.*)

1667 *Sir W. PERRY in Sprat Hist. Roy. Soc.* 296 The Filings of Steel, and such small particles of Edge-tools as are worn away upon the Grindstone, commonly called Slipp, is used to the same purpose in dying of Silks. 1791 *HAMILTON Tr. Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. 133 Some dyers . . . use . . . the powder found in the troughs of cutlers' grindstones. [Note.] This is known among our workmen by the name of slippe.

Slip (slip), v. 1 Also 4-7 *slyppe*, *slipp*, 5-7 *slippe*; 5 *slips*, 5-6 *slype*. [prob. ad. MLG. *slippen* (LG., Du., Flem. *slippen*, G. *schlippen*), = OHG. *slifsan* (MHG. *slifgen*, G. dial. *schliffen*) to slip, slide, glide, etc., related to the ON. strong verb *slieppa* (Norw. and Icel. *slæppa*; in Sw. *slippa* and Da. *slippe* the vowel has been influenced by LG.). The stem *slip-* appears in OE. in the adj. *slipor*: see *SLIPPER* a.]

* *Intransitive senses.* (See also *LET* v. 1 25.)

I. 1. To escape, get away, make off. *rare.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 4001 If thou wilt, sal I slip and fal noght in his hand grip. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1785 Segges slæpande were slayne or pay slaype myxt. 1572 *Satir. P. Reform.* xxvii. 64 Lyndsay . . . tuik baig gear, and luit thame selfis slip. 1621 *Elsie's Lords' Deb.* (Camden) App. 221 A moition that Fowles should be closely kept in, otherwise it is thought hee will slippe. 1866 *BROGDEN Prov. Lines*, *Slip*, to run away.

2. To pass or go lightly or quietly; to move quickly and softly, without attracting notice; to glide or steal. Used with various advs. and preps.

In some cases the prominent idea is that of escape; more usually it is that of quick, easy motion.

a. With *away*, *off*, *out*; *from*, *out of*.

1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5931 Gif þir thewes away slipp, 3e have gret los farlay. 1530 *PALSCOR* 721/2 Who wolde ever have thought that I should have slipped out here.

my duty; 1617 *MORVSON Ann.* I. 44 There is no way to get out of the Church, except they slip out of the doores. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* IV. 216 Wheo slipping from thy Mothers eye thou

went'st Alone into the Temple. 1709 *PRIOR Hans Carvel* 24 So in a Morning. [she] Slip sometimes out to Mrs. Thody's. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 44, I took that opportunity to slip away. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xlix. Some say he's slipped off, to join his friend abroad. 1878 *T. HARVEY Ret. Native* v. viii. So I came downstairs without any noise and slipped out. 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 31 At the end of two or three hours . . . most of those present had slipped away for luncheon.

transf. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat. Man.* III. ii 324 These Nerves slip out of the Marrow about the Saddle of Sphænoideis.

fig. 1872 *W. D. HOWELLS Wedding Journ.* 279 You must slip out of it some way.

b. With *by*, *past*, *through*, etc. Also in fig. contexts.

13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 985 þay slypped bi & slyze hir not þat wern hir samen feres. a 1591 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. 23 In the Spanish inquisition the protestants are examined, but the papists slip by. 1705 *COLLIER Ess.* *Mor. Subj.* III. *Pain* 16 That they should slip through Torture without Pain. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 174 There might be less danger of any of the enemy's ships slipping by unobserved. 1831 *SCOTT Cast. Darg.* xix. Bertram slipped clear of his English friend. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours Libr.* (1892) II. x. 347 Some idiot . . . who has somehow managed to slip past us in the race of life.

transf. 1875 *Daily Tel.* 4 Aug. (Cassell). There is always a certain proportion of Bills which may be said to slip through both Houses.

c. With *in*, *into*. Also *fig.*, and in slang use to slip into, to give (one) a good blow or beating.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 4703 þai . . . Let sailles doune slide, slippit into botes. 1535 *COVERDALE Joel* II. 9 They shal clymme vp vpon the houses, & slyppe in at the wyndowes like a thefe. 1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* II. iii. Even now as I came home, he slippt me in. 1697 *DRYDEN Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 61 When People crowded to see him, he would slip into the next Shop . . . to avoid them. 1712 *ARBUNOTH John Bull* (1727) 59 He would slip into the cellar, and gauge the casks. 1786 *MNE. D'ARLBY Diary* 25 July, I heard the King's voice. I slipped into my room, but he saw me. 1847 *C. BRONTE Jane Eyre* xxvi. The strangers had slipped in before us. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Bartsel* I. viii. 65 I'll have a chair for you. . . You can slip into it and say nothing to nobody. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* II. li. 292 If the voters are apathetic and let a bad man slip in.

transf. 1643 *BROWNE Relig. Med.* I. § 17 When unexpected accidents slip in, and unthought of occurrences intervene. 1824 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 93 Curiosity slips in among you before the passions are awake. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt.* III. § 2. 185 Huge assumptions have been allowed to slip into the process of the argument, and to vitiate the proof.

slang. 1850 *SMEDLEY F. Fairleigh* (1894) 3 When you know how to use your fists . . . slip into him. 1899 *F. W. ROBINSON Coward Conscience* II. xi. If you would oblige us all by slipping into Cabbage with a stick for half a minute.

d. With *back*, *home*, *over*, *to*, etc.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* IX. viii. 31 The weynigt messenger . . . slippand came to thy moder. 1560 *DAUS Sledand's Comm.* 270 They served wavyllingly, and . . . forsaking their enseignes, slyppe home every man. 1607 *TORSELL Fourty Beasts* (1658) 101 If the formost be weary, then slippeth he back to rest his head upon the hindmost. 1664 *W. MOUNTAGU in Bueclenck MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 315 You will hear of Lord Chamberlain from Kimbolton, who slipped thither last week. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 3 June 1666. So having been much wearied with the day's work, I slipped home 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 436 I to his hammock. 1837 *C.* privately . . . slips over to the Townhall to whisper a word. 1863 *E. TAYLOR H. Thurston* I. 17 Mrs. Waldo slipped to the door and peeped in. 1865 *J. HATTON Bitter Sweets* III. I'll slip up with some bread and milk for you.

fig. 1859 *TENNISON Guinevere* 377 Her memory . . . Went slipping back upon the golden days.

3. † a. With *on* or *upon*: To fall or sink into (sleep). Cf. *SLIDE* v. 6 a. *Obs.*

13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 186 He . . . Slipped vpon a sloumbe slepe. 13. . . *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 244 As I was slippyd vpon slepe, so slaked he lotec. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2378 Sleghly oo slepe I slippyd be-lyue.

b. To enter gradually or inadvertently into a theme, digression, opinion, etc.

1641 *J. JACKSON True Evang.* T. iii. 206. I am not slipp . . . all warres

Boyle Enq. into a somewhat long digression.

c. To pass into a certain state. Also with *off*.

1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's F.* 6 Which at a touch of light

. . . Slit into ashes, and was found no more. 1888 *J. S. WINTER Bootle's Child.* II. She began to cry weakly, and at last slipped off into a dead faint.

4. To pass out of, escape from, the mind, memory, etc. Also without const.

1891 *W. G. GRACE Cricket* 216 Box's favourite hit was a smart cut between the slips. 1894 *Times* 25 May 11/2 With the total at 70 Mr. Murdoch played the ball into slips hands.

b. The ground or position occupied or guarded by these players.

For the origin of this use cf. *quot.* 1833 in sense 9. 1833 *NYREN Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* 44 The situation for the [short] slip is between the wicket-keeper and point of the bat. *Ibid.* 45 The long slip is generally placed between the short slip and point, and near enough to save the run. 1891 *W. G. GRACE Cricket* 216 Box's favourite hit was a smart cut between the slips. 1894 *Times* 25 May 11/2 With the total at 70 Mr. Murdoch played the ball into slips hands.

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ped hym fro. 1500-20 DUNDAR *Poems* liii. 41 Ane hlast of wind soun fra hir slippis. 1607 SNAKS. *Timon* l. i. 20 *Pain.*
Polit.
ately.
 This last clause
life N. Frowde 42

I had known no other [name].
Geraint 446, I will not let his can help it. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xv. Lest he should let anything slip that might give a clue to the place or people.

b. To leak out, become known.
 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liiii. When one side or the other had written any particularly spicy despatch, news of it was sure to slip out.

8. Of time: To go by quickly or imperceptibly; to pass unmarked; to run. Chiefly with advs., as *along*, *away*, *by*.

1564-78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 19 By little and little time doth slip:
 t. (1565) 48. I neuer away. 1662 J. DAI

ceiving the day slipp'd away without any hope of relief. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* x. 312 The season for publishing it is slipp'd. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 93 Time slipped along. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xv. As time was slipping by, and he had none to lose, he felt that he must act. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 468 Trying his truth. Till half-another year had slipp'd away.

7. a. To pass over (a subject or matter) without adequate attention or notice; to neglect, overlook.

1597 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 439 Last of all I will not slip over... weight, matters should slightl... mpt. n. *Medit. Lord*... er with-out a particular animadversion upon it. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone* L. § 300 The circumstance might not have been slipped over, without my knowledge.

b. To progress or travel across, down, over, a stretch of ground, etc., quickly.

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 527 Yet unvest She slept across the summer of the world. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours Libr.*

been slipped over.

II. 8. Of the foot: = SLIDE v. 8 b.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps. Comm.* *Canticles* 520. I sall zeld pain in tyme. bat haire fote slipp. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvi. 5 Ordre thou my goynges in thy pathes, that my fote steps slippe not. 1596 SPENSER *F.* Q. vi. vii. 48 His fote slip (that slip he dearely rewd). 1612 CORG. s.v. *Glistet*, Better the foot slip then the tongue trip. 1827 WILKES *Saturday Aft.* 23 My feet slip up on the seedy floor. 1864 *Law Times Ref.* x. 719 1/2 His foot slipped and he fell into the street.

b. To slide or glide, esp. on a smooth or slippery surface; to lose one's foothold; = SLIDE v. 8. Also in fig. context.

1530 PALSGR. 721/2 Syt nat there, I rede you, leste you sylppe downe or you heware. 1550 *Fretris Berauk* 582 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 304. I saw him slip. Down our the stair. a. 1618 J. DAVIES *His Pilgr.* i. ii. From it (being to thy faire Teeth. 1634 denly he slipp'd downe *Poems* 193 Our wife 141 THACKERAY *Great* better come into the carriage. Mr. Preston? 'Oh, I'm sure I'll slip out, ma'am, says I. c. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rildg.) 581 As this spot was rather steep, and the ground moist... he slipped down.

fig. 1538 STARKER *England* l. i. 167 He foloweth not the ordynance of God, but... hlyndyd with ignorance, flythe

† to sin. Also with *into* (error, etc.).

(a) 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxviii. 2 Oure tonge... lightly... slippis, as we doe when we ga in skliper way. 1435 MISYX *Fire of Love* 83 It wer meruayll if he to so grete wrongis

JUNIOR *Paint. Ancients* 34 Great Masters... slip sometimes unawares. 1658 CROMWELL *Sf.* 20 Jan. (Carlyle). Therefore it is that men yet slip, and engage themselves against God. a. 1702 J. POMFREY *Love Triumphant* 145 The best may slip, and the most cautious fall. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 4/2 Either Mr. Goldwin Smith's memory has slipped, or he has been... misreported.

(b) 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 504. I may seeme to

d. U.S. With *up*: To fail; to make a mistake. 1856 B. HARTE *Dow's Flat* iii. He slipped up somehow On each thing that he struck. 1888 *Cent. Mag.* June 279/1 Slip up in my vernacular! How could I? I talked it when I was a boy with the other boys.

9. To move out of place with an easy sliding motion; to fail to hold or stick; to slide. To slip off the hooks: see *HOOK* sb. 15 e.

1382 WELLES *Dent.* xiv. 5 The yren, slip of fro the haff, smythth his frend. 1530 PALSGR. 721/2, I sylppe, as a thyng dothe that is thought to be tyed and holdeth nat faste, je me lasche. *Ibid.*, I can take no holde upon hym, my handes sylppeth so. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* 173 A Garner... slipping off in a Dance, King Edward stooped and took it up. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. ii. 53 Eastern the Scale of Equal Parts, and the Scale to be made together, so as they may not slip. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale*

Farm. 172 The Bark will be prevented slipping up, as it is very apt to do... when the Sticks or Cuttings are forced into the Ground of themselves. 1815 J. SMITH *Pennsylvania Sci. & Art* II. 605 It should have grooves crossing each other... to prevent the bones from slipping aside. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiii. 157 My axe slipped out of my hand, and slid... away from me. *Ibid.* ii. iv. 249 The snow upon steep mountain-sides frequently slips and rolls down in avalanches. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxix. The sudden movement uncovered the letters, which slipped down and strewed the carpet.

b. To enter or fall into by slipping or losing hold. 1699 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 157 Lest with the Grain the edge of the Adz should slip too deep into the Board. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 22 A place where the bank has slipped into the river.

10. To glide or pass easily out of (or from) one's hand or grasp, through (or between) one's fingers, etc., so as to escape or be lost. In later use chiefly *transf.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 72 In liknesse of an Eddre he slpite out of his hond, and forth he skipte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arl.) 100 They slippyd owte of their handes. 1622 FLETCHER

slips between our fingers, when we think we hold it fastest. 1746 *Ref. Conduct of Sir J. Cope* 110 How this Person... slip'd out of his Hands. a. 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. 132 Wealth by various means slips from the possessor's hands.

between them, 1853 JAMES... iority in the arch. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commun.* III. xxviii. 379 Not only has the direction of politics slipped in great measure from their hands [etc.].

b. Similarly with *away*, or without const. 1612 CORG. s.v. *Passer*, Good lucke vnhedded quickly slips away. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* vii. Wks. 1813 I...

community c they easy,

gliding motion; to slide down.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. 404 So whanne syr Dynas wente out on huntynge she slippyd doune by a tuell. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii. 172 Now folds the lily all her sweetness up, And slips into the bosom of the lake. 1867 SAYNTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 633 To slip by the board, to slip down by the ship's side.

12. Of rivers, etc.: To run smoothly or gently; to flow, glide; to pass into the sea.

1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 189 It... falleth... to Kotherbridge... from whence it soon after slippeth into the sea. 1598 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* II. xiii. Swift Nile in his large channell slipping. 1784 COWPER *Task* t. 192 The softer voice... of rills that slip Through the cleft rock.

slipping from Foreign Lands the sea among the ships.

transf. 1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol.* i. xx. Yet they [sc. vibrations] slip along In silent ease.

13. a. To get out of or into a garment, etc., in an easy or hurried manner.

1500-20 DUNDAR *Poems* xxxiii. 106 He schewre his fedreme that was schene, And slippit ow't of it full clene. 1609 FIELD *Woman* i. a *Weathercock* II. i. Then my lord (like a snake) casts a suit every quarter which I slip into. 1857 LD. DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 206 Slipping into a pair of fur boots. 1893 KEITH *Libeth* II. ii. He's slipping into a clean shirt as fast as he can.

b. To slide *in* or *into* a socket, etc.

1825 SCOTT *Lt. in Lockhart* (1837) III. xii. 402 The thistle... is entirely detached, in working, from the figure, and slips into a socket. 1869 *Handbk. Turning* 75 A groove... in which one end of the tool slide... slips and is firmly fixed... by a nut underneath.

14. To move easily and smoothly.

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* x. 179 So oft as the Workman has occasion to oyl the Centers of his Work, to make his Work slip about the easier. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. I. 3. The cord wheel slipping within its encircling cord.

b. To admit of being taken off, or put on, by a slipping process.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 63 Before you paste your Paper on the form, first Tallow him, so will the Canvas and Paper slip off without starting or tearing. 1747-96 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 227 You must boil your beans so that the skin will slip off. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* x. I am grown somewhat fatter... and my leathern coat slips not on so soon as it was wont.

c. Of bark: To peel off.

1788 DEANE in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1858) I. 388. I have had chairs bottomed with the rind [of basswood], which will slip finely in June. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamkeeper at Home* 61 When the sap is rising, the bark of the smaller shoots of the lime-tree 'slips' easily.

* Transitive senses.

III. 15. To cause to move with a sliding motion; to draw or pull in this manner.

In quot. 1850 prob. suggested by Du. *stefen*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* vii. vii. 28 Full sylde scho sylppis his membris our allquahayr. 1533 HERBERT *Temple, Praise* vi. After thou hadst slip a drop From thy right eye. 1688 MICE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* i. s.v. *Derobter*, To slip beans out of their skins. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 June 1652. It was long before I could slip the cord over my wrists to my thumb. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 37 The Bark must never be slip'd up at their putting into the Earth. 1832 Ht. MARTEAU *March, Strike* vii. 77 Make every one knock that wants to come in. If they won't obey... slip the bolt. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Winter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2)

I. 149. I... despatched men with a span or team of oxen to slip the wildebeest to camp. 1829 GRETTON *Memory's Flashback* 161 One of the men slipped a brand from a bundle of wood.

fig. 1795 BURKE *Regia. Peace* iv. (1822) 263 Having therefore slipped the persons, with whom we are to treat, out of view.

b. With off or on. (Cf. a.) Also *refl.*

1662 BOYLE *Spring of Air* 114 Since... such Surfaces are as easily slip't off, and extend in the end of the depression as in the beginning. 1660 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* x. 168 On this Crook is slip't the Noose of a Cinnamon-Thong. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 197 A Cinnamon-Thong... bears none but its Bark, which Slips itself off every Year. 1778 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* 25 Take the cloth carefully off, and slip it on to your dish. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. t. vi. On the President's chair [can] be slipped this cover of velvet. 1885 *Law Reports* 15 Q. B. Div. 360 The helts... could be slipped off the drum of the shaft... at pleasure.

c. To go or take (one's way) in a quick and quiet manner. With advb. compl.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mi*... hame again. -- Rob here to see what can

16. a. To strip or take off (a garment, etc.); to cast (the skin, etc.). Occas. with advs., as *down*, *off*. Also in fig. context.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satire* 2172 Slip down your hois. a. 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 454... so we must slip off all *Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 24 1673 *Humours Town* 45 to slip their Skin. 1727 I pull off one's Shoes, *threr ses* *Sontiers*. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 188 When that, which breathe within the leaf, Could slip its bark and walk. 1903 J. WATSON *Life Master* ix. 87 He slips his past and puts on a new shape.

b. To put on (an article of apparel) hastily or carelessly. 1590 LODGE *Rosalind* (1592) H iiij. With that she slipp't on her petticoat, and start vp. c. 1660 *Forb. Ball.* (1686) VI. 213

17. To withdraw (one's head or neck) out of or from a collar, etc. Also *fig.* (cf. *COLLAR* sb. 5).

1580 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxv. 772 Albeit we... would slippe out of the collar seeking to shift off y^e matter. 1594 SNAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. 112 My burthen'd yoke, From which, even heere I slip my wearied head. 1687 MICE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. I slip his Neck out of the Collar.

18. To insert or introduce gently or surreptitiously. Const. *in, into*.

1688 MICE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* i. s.v. *Couler*, To slip money into his pocket. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 76 He had tried to slip a powder into her drink. 1748 H. ELLIS *Voy. Hudson's Bay* 136 When they want to lay their Child out of their Arms, they slip it into one of the Boobs. Miss H. B. STONE *Uncle Tom's C.* cxi. 219 The choicest peach or orange was slipped into his pocket to give to her when he came back. 1828 J. S. WINTER *Boote's Child.* iii. He took the loose cushion... and slipped it under Lassic's head.

tra A- H. I. leade behind his... hack.

b. Cards. To palm (a card); † *absol.*, to cheat in this manner in playing. To slip the cut (see quot. 1879).

1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. Wks. 1790 I. 239. I am... an adept in... cut with the best of 1797 Few could more 1836 in *Curtes Rep.*

Cases *Ecccl. Courts* I. 414 note. He... detected him slipping the king, commonly called 'palming', for the purpose of cheating... him. 1879 *Sporting Exam.* 19 Aug. 262 The usual method of slipping the cut is to pick up with your right hand the cards removed from the top of the pack, and place them in the open palm of your left hand [etc.].

c. To give quietly or slyly.

1841 S. HAWKINS *Peoria* V. 25 (E.D.D.). The cannie lass whiles... slips me down a bit o' bread. 1865 CARLYLE *Frask. Gl.* x. III. 256 The Custom-house people... were pacified by slipping them a ducat.

19. To cause to slip or lose hold; *esp.* to undo (a knot) in this way. Also in fig. context.

1566 SNAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 156 The bonds of heaven are slip't, dissol'd, and loos'd. 1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sec.* 74 Should but any one pin of it be misdiven, or the running of its least wheel slip or jostled. 1861 STERNE *Tr. Standy* III. x. Tight, hard knots... in which there is no quibbling... ed the lid.

b. To dislocate (a joint).

1727 GAY *Ecce. Op.* i. xiii. May my pistols miss fire, and my mare slip her shoulder while I am pursu'd, if I ever forsake thee! 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 45 Who rode against him, and slipped his shoulder. 1822 *Lower Handy Andy* xxxvii. My horse, I fear, has slipped his shoulder. 1868 *Daily News* 18 July. This year... slipped his hip last Saturday while it was being washed.

c. To snuff an accidental slipping or sliding of (one's foot).

1. *What is the purpose of the study?*

tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 444 Within the altar is kept a slipper of his of red velvet, with a very low heel. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxi. Her small snow feet had slippers, but no stockings. 1859 DICKENS *Tale Two Cities* II. v. He had his slippers on, and a loose bed-gown.

b. In phrases, etc. See also *Hunt the slipper*

s.v. HUNT v. 13 b, and LADY'S SLIPPER.

?c 1570 [JEFFERIES] *Burgeary* IV. v. I cannot tell what you call bring with child; She hath trode her slipper awrie. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 42. I am loth to touch here, or to meddle beyond my slipper. [Cf. LAST s.v. 2 c.] 1767 Shuffie the slipper [see DRAW-GLOVE]. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 35. 'Twas here we chased the slipper by the sound.

c. [After *F. pantouflier*.] The hammerhead shark. 1796 H. HUNTER II. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 589 The seal, the sea-dog, the shark, the slipper, the thornback. d. *transf.* The lip or labellum of an orchid.

1902 F. BOYLE *Greenhouse Orchids* 92 Dorsal sepal—that which stands upright above the slipper. 1905 R. HAGGARD *Gardener's Year* Sept. 328 What the bee or other insects do when they enter the slipper of a Cypripedium.

† 2. *Her.* (See quot. 1610 and cf. FUSIL 1.)

1610 GULLIN *Heraldry* IV. vii. This is called a wharrow spindle, where the other are called Slippers that passe throw the Yarne as this doth. 1680-4 DINGLEY *Hist. fr. Marble* (Camden) II. p. cclxxviii. Hoby who heareth aright three Fusils upon slippers gules.

† 3. *Arch.* = PLINTH 1. *Obs. rare.*

1611 C peeco o chaser.

a. A. A form of skid used to retard the speed of a vehicle in descending a hill.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 267 The 'Nimrod' coach with a skid, or slipper. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* Slipper, a skid-pan. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 212 A slipper or 'skid' which can be placed under a wheel.

b. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* Skids, slides or slippers upon

c. A device for conveying electricity from a conductor rail to a tram or train.

1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 747/2 A slipper is placed on each carriage, so that one end of the train makes a contact before the other runs off.

5. 'A kind of apron for children, to be slipped over their other clothes to keep them clean' (Webster, 1828-32).

II. 6. One who slips; also with away.

1648 HEXHAM II. *En. glipper*, a Stealer away, or a Slipper away. 1860 WORCESTER, *Slipper*, one who, or that which, slips.

b. As a fish-name: (see quot.)

1866 BUCKLAND in *Life* (1883) 171 Curious eel-like fish, with an eel-like head and a slipper-like tail. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 212 A slipper and a eel.

7. *Coursing.* The person appointed to slip the hounds at the proper moment.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 268 The slipper should be a horse's length in advance of the beaters. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 209 If a judge or slipper be in any way connected with a dog, entered in a stake [etc.]. 1885 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/7 The first pair of animals handed over to the slipper were R. Halliday and Mayflower.

8. *dial.* (See quot.)

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop Ant. Gloss.*, *Slipper*, a mare who casts her foal.

III. 9. *attrib. and Comb.* (in sense 1), as *slipper-like adj.*, *maker*, *manufacturer*, *shape*, *-shaped*, *-shoe*.

1568 *MS. Depositions* (Cant. Cath. Libr. 161). With a pair of slipper shoes on her feet. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* XIX. (1813) 340 The flower... is esteemed only for the curiosity of its slipper shape. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 275 The central fleshy slipper-like body from within which the stamens proceed. 1847 *Steele Field Bot.* 164 Lip of corolla slipper-shaped. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Slipper manufacturer*, a maker of carpet shoes, or light thin indoor leather shoes. 1889 *Pail Mail G.* 5 Oct. 7/1 There are slipper makers engaged in it.

10. Special combs.: slipper animalcule, a common infusorian of the genus *Paramecium*; † slipper barnacle (?); slipper-bath, a partially covered bath shaped somewhat like a slipper; slipper-brake, -drag, -sense 4 a; slipper limpet (see quot. 1890); slipper-orchid, orchis, an orchid of the genus *Cypripedium*; † slipper-pear (?); slipper-plant, shell (see quot.); slipper spurs, = slipper-plant; slipperwort, the calceolaria or campanula.

1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 355 They are about four times as long as broad, and their shape has given them the name of 'Slipper animalcules'. 1891 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 754/1 *Paramecium*, or Slipper Animalcule, an infusorian very common in pond water or in vegetable infusions. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 432 The shelly bases of the Worm-shell, the Tree Oyster, and the 'Slipper Barnicle'. 1829 COOPER *Good's Study Med.* I. 388 The occasional use of the 'slipper-bath and fomentations'. 1898 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 10/7 Four large swimming-baths and a large number of private or slipper-baths. 1884 *Ibid.* 2 Sept. 2 He was under the impression... that the 'slipper-brake' was attached all right. 1883 *Good Words* 186 When we stop to adjust the 'slipper-drag' before rushing full speed down a break-neck precipice. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 58/1 Bonnet Limpets, and 'Slipper Limpets'. 1890 *Ibid.* VI. 638 The family *Acanthide*... are often called 'slipper-limpets', from the presence of an internal flange on the incipiently

spiral shell. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 158 The brown 'slipper-orchid, fit chausseur for Cinderella or a fairy-crown. 1889 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 642/2 Cypripedium, or 'Slipper-orchid'. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 213 Windsor, Sovereign, Orange, Bergamot, 'Slipper-Pear'. 1848 CRAIG, 'Slipper-plant', the common name given to plants of the genus *Pedicularis*. 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* I. 95/1 Of the genus *Crepidula*, or 'slipper shell', forty recent species are known. 1887 G. NICHOLSON *Dict. Gardening* III. 58 *Pedicularis*, 'Slipper Spurs'. 1819 *Pantologia* II. *Calceolaria*, 'Slipperwort'. 1885 G. NICHOLSON *Dict. Gardening* I. 253 *Campanula*, 'Bell-flower; Slipperwort'.

Slipper (slip'pə), a. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 slipor, 3 sluper, 1, 4-6 sliper (5 sliper, slipir, 6 -ar), 4-6 slipre, slyper, 5-6 sleper (5 slepyr); 5- slipper (5 slippy, 6 -ar), 5-6 slpyper, 9 dial. slepper, zipper. [OE. *slipor*, = MLG. *slipper* (MSw. *slipper*), G. *schlipfer*, related to SLIP v.]

1. Having a smooth slippery surface or exterior; readily slipping from one's grasp or out of place, etc. Also fig.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lxxviii. (1889) 210 Deoful soðlice næddre ys slipor. c 1380 WOODCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 393 Pei ben so slipre and so hard þat Goddis word takir not in hem. c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 23 Wasshem... wyth Ale & Salt, an do so whele þey hen slepyr [v.r. sliper]. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arh.) 103 Tenne was his body alsoगत and slyper, that the wulf sholde hane none holde on hym. 1545 RAYNOLD *Eyrth Manekynde* 71 The whiche do make the waye slypper, soþle, & easy for it to procede, with y^e oyles or oymntes spoken of before. 1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam.* Wits (1616) 138 The melancholicke haue euer their mouth full of froath and spittle, through which disposition their tongue is moyst and slipper. 1847 H. BAIRD (N. Hogg) *Poet. Lett.* (1858) 26 Ma staff wis 22 slipper.

fig. 1591 LOOGE *Catharos* vi. 52 Their wordes... are more slipper than oile, but in the end they are steeled arrowes to destroy.

b. Of a hold: Liable to slip.

1460 in *Pol. Rel.*, & L. Poems (1866) 60 He... of bis hert also hath the sliper hold. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 501 A slipper holde the taile is of an ele. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 170 Slyper as an celes taile is the holde of it.

c. Readily passing through the body.

1539 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* 46 Moreouer take bede, that slipper meates he not firste eaten.

2. Slippery; difficult to stand upon.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 426 Him þoughte be saij a sluper brugge swyþe fayr and beiz. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxiv. 7 Mirknes and sliper be þare wai. 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1074 Howe be hyt, the slepyr grasse made many of hem fall. 1490 CAXTON *Excyds* vii. 32 Fortune... imposed upon the feet of the righte chaste quene, thyng slypper & lubrick, for to make hir to ouerthrowe. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mittr. Gd. Manners* (1570) C J. As on a slipper ground, oft man doth fall or slide. 1553 BRENDE *C. Curtius* Aa v. Thei were essile beaten downe, by reason the Rocks hadde so slipper and unstable standing. 1665 BOYLE *Cesar* Ref. I. iv. (1848) 81 Ice is at once the smoothest and slipperest of wayes. 1718 S. SEWALL *Diary* 8 Jan. 'Twas Foggy and slipper and Rain, and the Slay fall'd'. 1886 EDGEMORTH *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 680 The road's so slipper's glass.

3. Of a shifty, unreliable character; deceitful, insincere; a. Of disposition, conduct, actions, etc.

c 1000 *E...* þu heora hlafordas doð dignysse. e slideri [v.r. sliper] mouth werchith falligis. c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3295. I... haue espyed eke ful wel, How of slipper conscience Thow yaf a doom. c 1450 in *3rd Rep. Roy. Comm. Hist.* MSS. 280 Therefore he hath by slipper eschaunge the lordship and castell of Glaxton. 1547 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1349/2, I haue charitably monished you in a secret letter of your slipper dealinge, and such like misbehaviour. 1587 GOLDING *De Morany* xvi. (1592) 264 A thousand sortes of slipper deuices and idle wordes.

b. Of persons.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1641 Ther-in dwelled a Burgeyse, þe moste selier man Of al the town burh-out. a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 283/1, I know they hee slipper that I haue to doe wyth, and there is no holde of them. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 189 Thus waiters on, doe nought but friends heguile, And slipper lads, as false and fine as those, For no offence, become most mortal foes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 246 A slipper, and subtile knaue, a finder of occasion.

4. Of memory: Not retentive; forgetful.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 For schort lyfe... and a slipper memory lete vs to knowe many thynges. 1509 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 240 Many haue so slipper a mynde that can not kepe in memory a thyng shewed vnto them by the space of an houre. 1539 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* 75 Wherof do happen unstaunelnesse of wyttie and slipper remembrance.

5. Of conditions: On which one cannot depend; having no stability or certainty.

c 1430 HOCCLIVE *New Cant. T.* (E.E.T.S.) 14 In thys slypre lyf and peryllous, Staif of comfort & help to man ys

Ann. I. xv. (1623) 29 The higher he should clime, the slipperer his estate should be.

6. Insignificant, trifling. *rare*—

1567 HAROING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 462 These be smal and slipper faults which if they were alone might be winked at.

7. a. Easily uttered or pronounced.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* I. iv. (Arh.) 24 The vtturance

in prose... is also not so voluble and slipper vpon the tong. *Ibid.* II. xiii. 134 Such letters as he by nature slipper and voluble and smoothly passe from the mouth.

b. *dial.* Fluent, voluble; given to talk. 1842 H. J. DANIEL *Bride of Scio*, etc. 177 Yer tongue... 's too saucy, and too sleeper. 1900 J. H. HARRIS *Our Cove* xi. 150 Wimmen's tongues es too slipper in what don't consarn 'em.

8. Light, wanton. (Cf. SLIPPERY a. 5.)

1581 G. PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 29 She began to make relation of the slipper pranks of the Dutchesse Gentlewomen, and bad neuer done with her reprochfull reportes.

9. *Comb.*, as *slipper-fast*, *-tongued*, *-wilted*.

1550 *BALE Image both Ch. u.* xvi. 106 h. The folyshe, fantastycall, and slypper wytted sort. 1569 *Bl. Letter Ball & Broadides* (1867) 221 Ye knowe, whyles louers are ynholdt. *Irel. in t* one that

† *SLIPPER*, *peren* (= obs. or dial. G. *schlipfern*, *schlipfern*), *f. slippen* *slip v.* *intr.* To slip or slide.

1582 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. xix. 21 b. The shot which can but slippering passe ouer it. 1648 HEXHAM II. *Slipperende*, Slippering. *Ibid.*, *En. slippering*, a Slippering, or a Sliding.

Slipper (slip'pə), v. 2. [f. SLIPPER sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To beat or strike with a slipper.

1682 HEDGES *Diary* 2 Nov. (1887) I. 45 Y^e same day [he] was brought forth and Slippered. 1683 *Ibid.* 17 Apr. I. 78 Y^e same person who slippered y^e Merchant. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii. Slipper him on the hands! 1893 KIRLING *Many Inuent.* 78 That yellow desert-bred girl from Cutch, who... slippered the young prince across the mouth.

2. To provide or cover with slippers.

1826 MRS. OLIPHANT *Zaidee* I. 9 The small feet which

Mrs. V. in in slippers. 1888 ' man slippered off towards the office, in the interior of the hotel.

Slipper coal. [? f. SLIPPER a.] A variety of coal (see quot. 1877).

1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 541 Coal, less black and shining than the former, called Slipper-Coal. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 66 A smaller drift for ventilation... is carried above it in one of the upper beds called the slipper coal. *Ibid.*, The coal is first cut to the top of the slipper coal from below.

Slipped (slip'pəd), *pp.* a. [f. SLIPPER sb.]

1. Wearing or shod with slippers.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 158 The sixt age shifts into

the lase and slipped Pantelone. 1828 *Dunbar's Bk.*

legs disappeared in the darkness.

2. Associated or connected with the wearing of slippers.

a 1817 R. L. EDGEWORTH in *Life* (1826) II. 419 By the assistance and solace afforded to him in his slipped decrepitude. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* xiii. iii. (1860) II. 268 He leaned back in his arm-chair enjoying slipped ease. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 431/2 They heard the colonel's slipped tread.

3. Retarded by means of a slipper-brake.

1905 J. B. FIRTH *Highway & Byways* Derby. 380 A road

where the slipped wheels... have dug great trenches.

Slipperily (slip'pəri), *adv.* [f. SLIPPERY a. + -LY 2.] In a slippery manner. Chiefly fig.

1603 *Adm. Don Sebastian in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 401 He missed certain papers... which were slipperily conveyed away. 1657 *Simon's Conf. Ch. Hist.* Mary (1656) 36 When we... 1681 H. MORE *Expos.*... themselves to them slipperily, not firmly and sincerely. 1736 in AINSWORTH I. 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xlii. 295 Hoofs clattered slipperily.

Slipperiness (slip'pəri-nəs). Also 6 slippry, 7 slipperi-, slipperi-, 8 slipperyness. [f. SLIPPERY a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being slippery, in literal senses: a. Of substances, or of objects in respect of their surface.

Formerly common of food liable to produce laxity of the bowels, or of the latter in a relaxed state.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 8 h. The slipperiness of the stomach, which maketh that it can not well holde any meat. 1620 VENNIR *Via Recta* vii. 115 They must be taken, by reason of the moisture and slipperiness of their substance, before meat. 1699 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 614/2 It is a slippery thing, and cleanses and smooths the Passages from the Reins by its slipperiness. 1733 CHYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ii. (1734) 128 Few... can bear the Slipperiness, and violent Cholicks and Gripes, which it brings on. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Murana*. The manner in which its slipperiness makes it roll about, and escape the catcher. 1856 EMERSON *Eng.* takes hold of t slipperiness in hi chalk... will give

b. Of the ground or other footing. Also in fig. context.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 111 Scarce able to stand by reason of the slipperiness of the bloud there shed upon the pavement. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 86 That neither mice nor wild beasts could t. 1743 *Lond. & C. Bre* Danger that attends such a when wetted. 1754 WASM... A season in which horses cannot travel over the mountains

Is. 1836 LAOY GRAM... there has not been 1860 W. WHITE *All* JOURNAL OF FRANK 309 WITH the steepness and slipperiness of the turf from dry weather. 1872 *Times* 23 Oct. The slip

periness of the political ground upon which they have been trying to keep their footing.

2. a. Inclination to babble or talk. *rare*.
1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate Wks.* (Grosart) I. 93 It is thought that one Pope or other, mistrusting the slipperiness of my tongue, blest me into a stone to stoppe my mouth.
1674 *Gout, Tongue* 108 We do not only fall by the slipperiness of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline and train them to mischief.

b. The quality of being unreliable, shifty, insincere, or deceitful.

1656 J. TRAPP *Expos. Ephes. iv.* 25 Shall we not abhor sleights and slipperiness in contracts and covenants? 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 145 It is the slipperiness of our hearts, in reference to the world, that causes so many slips in our lives. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan. Pref.* p. xc, Our wantonness and dissipation in matters of Doctrine. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch.* indeterminate. 1866/1 They are cons. a sort of imposture. 1885 357 Politicians coming to shake their heads over the slipperiness of Peel.

3. a. Instability, uncertainty.
a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1661) 119 The gliding slipperiness, and running streams of our uncertain life. 1621 DONNE

1612 J. TAYLOR *Comm.* 1111 II. 7 Young men for the slipperiness of their age, need the benefit of good example.

c. Liability to be forgetful.
1665 HOOKER *Mitragr. Pref.* The slipperiness or delusion of our Memory. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) II. 231 Slipperiness in our memories; forgetting God's goodness to us.

Slipperish, *a. rare*—o. Somewhat slippery.
1648 HENRIAM II. *Slipperish*, or Slipperish.

† **Slipperishness**, *Obs.*—1 Slipperiness.
1597 A.M. tr. *Gullemann's Fr. Chirurg.* 361 In the water remedies we may see that the stones, through the slipperishness of the water, are carried away.

† **Slipperly**, *adv. Obs.*—1 In 5 slipper. [*f. SLIPPER a. + -LY*]. Insecurely.
c 1412 HOCCELE *De Reg. Princ.* 1357 He slipperly stant who pat bow enhauncest.

† **Slipperiness**, *Obs.* Also 1 slipper, 5 slipper, slippr-, 5-6 slipper-, 6 slipper-. [*f. SLIPPER a.*] Slipperiness, in lit. or fig. senses.

(a) a 1000 *Durham Hymn* (Surtees) 36 Beon at anydde . . . slipperiness. . . .
1597 *Princ.* 941, 1 now doon, whos frendeschipe is rote. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xlviii. V. . . .
1590 GREENE *Mourning Garment Wks.* (Grosart) I. 206 All his affects are slipperiness, and the effects full of pre-

nesse of the stayre. 1539 ELVOR *Cash. Helthe* (1541) 24 Gourdes, by reason of the slipperiness of their substance, lyghtly passe forth by the bealye. 1609 BUNLE (Douay) *Pr.* xxxiv. 6 Let their way be made darknesse and slipperiness.

† **Slipperous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. SLIPPER a. and next.*] Smooth, slippery.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. x. 86 The slipperous glying of the oyle dropping vpon the dead leather.

Slippery (slip'pəri), *a.* Also 6 slypery, sleperry, 6-7 slypperry, slipperie; 7 slyperry. [*Alteration of SLIPPER a., possibly after LG. slipperig* (G. dial. *schlipperig*) = MHG. *slipferic*, *slip-frig* (G. dial. *schlipferig*).]

1. Having a smooth, polished, or slimy surface

step and slippery. 1779 FLETCHER *Lett. Wks.* 1795 VII. 226, 1. ride out every day when the slippery roads will permit me. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxi, Forming a slippery and precarious passage for two men abreast to cross the moat. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) III. 79 The rocks were steep and slippery.

b. In fig. contexts.
a 1865 SIDNEY *Arctidia* II. (1605) 235 The ground he stood vpon being . . . slippery through affection, he could not hold himself from falling into such an error. 1613 PURKINUS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 631 Bloud is a slippery foundation, and pillage a pill'd wall. 1654 Z. COKE *Logic* Pref., Greasiness without goodness is a slippery height. 1707 J. NORRIS *Treat. Humility* x. 396 The more slippery the ground is, the more circumspectly should we walk. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. vii. 132 [He] will find the ground upon which he stands very unstable and slippery. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* II. i. 235 Does it disappoint thee To find there is a slipperier step or two than what was counted on? 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Hariback* 273 He speedily made his mark, and climbed higher and higher up the slippery tree.

2. Of a soft oily or greasy consistency; having

a smooth surface, so as to slip or slide easily; slipping readily from any hold or grasp.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B1. The hole herbe is very slemy and full of a slepery iuice [*pr. -nuce*]. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 34 b. The chiefest that is marked in the Ele is that it is slipperie. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 151 A good strong Lixivium made with fresh water and ashes till it be slipperie. 1669 STORMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xlii. 83 The Line being rubbed over with soft Sope to make it slippery. 1738 J. KEIR *Anim. Econ. Pref.* (ed. 2) p. x, The different junctures of the Bones, which are slippery and exceedingly . . .
3) III. 869 Leaf

catullus xc. 6 Melt-

b. Of persons: Able to slip away or escape easily; difficult to catch or hold.

1573 G. HARVEY *Lett. Bk.* (Camden) 126 Mye very mis-tisne. Moughte yit be . . . 1663 COWLEY *Verse* 4 . . . there, And held this . . .
1691 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* 1 . . . loose his hold. 1891 204 Before he could seize him, however, the slippery savage, eluding his grasp, was bounding through the trees.

† c. Of the bowels: Lax, loose, open. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 242 By moistning of the helly it maketh it the more slipperie. 1733 G. CHEVYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ii. (1734) 329 Cinnabar of Antimony . . . seldom keeps the Bowels slipperly.

d. **Slippery elm**, the North American red elm, *Ulmus fulva*, or the inner bark of this, used medicinally; also, a Californian shrub, *Fremontia Californica*, with similar bark.

1824 TORREY *Flora U.S.* I. 299 Slippery Elm, Red Elm. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 152 The bark of . . . the Slippery or Red Elm of the United States and Canada.

e. In names of fishes: (see quot.).

1876 GOODE *Fishes of Bermuda* 48 The 'Slippery Dick' and the 'Skip-jack' . . . family. 1881 DAY *F. fish.* . . . slippery. Jem Nat. Hist. Aquat. cephalus pacificus.

3. Of conditions, affairs, etc.: Unstable, uncertain, insecure; that cannot be relied upon as lasting or assured. (Cf. 1 b.)

1548 UOALL, etc. *Examin. Par.* 1 Peter 2 Rewards that are transitory and waste that is slipperly. 1573 G. HARVEY *Lett. Bk.* (Camden) 1 In so slipperly a case as I am, I am enforid to do as I do. c 1677 MORVSON *Itin.* IV. (1903) 13 Were not this high estate of his very slipperly, and subject to sudden destruction. 1632 STRAFFORD in Browning & Forster *Life* (1891) 302 To hold him fast by the slipperly ties of fear and strained professions. 1704 TRAPP *Abram. Mulc.* I. 4 O slipperly State Of Human pleasures. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 341 That their future fidelity in a slipperly concern might be established. 1885 BAIN *Senses*

slippery knowledge, but mooued with desire to learne the truth.

4. Of persons: Inclined to be fickle or faithless; not to be depended on; shifty, deceitful.

1555 EODEN *Decades* (Arb.) 100 note. Women are slippery catayle. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late Wks.* (Grosart) VIII. 26 Some of them are as Sapho was, subtle to allure, and slipperly to deceive. 1618 BOLTON *Flourish* I. 164 That most false and slipperly man . . . was betrayed into the hands of Sulla. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 10 But the Deponent standing by, said, what if . . .
1753 FOOTE *Englism.* in a slipperly chap, you know. . . .
He is hard and slippery, so settle your bargain fast and firm. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 248 By degrees this slipperly penitent was induced to make other confessions. 1879 FROVIE *Cesar* xxii. 378 The slippery politicians in the capital were on the watch.

b. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by shiftiness, deceitfulness, or want of sincerity.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Sept.* 100 Long time he vied this slipperly prank. 1598 E. GUILMIN *Skial.* (1878) 43 She Will one day shew thee a touch as slipperly. 1664 COTTON *Scarren.* IV. (1715) 83 Th' slipperly Trick he meant to play her. 1713 J. WARDER *True Amazons* 142 Not knowing what a slip . . .
RAY *Four* verance.

5. Licentious, wanton, unchaste; of doubtful morality.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 478 He shall cease his . . . to become slipperie & lascivious. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 33. I give thee . . . a counterfeit coyn, which is good enough for such a slipperie wanton. 1611 STAKS *Wint.* I. ii. 273 Ha! not you see Camillo? . . . or heard? . . . or thought? . . . My Wife is slipperie! 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Ari. Convers.* 54 She began to tell the slipperly Pranks of the Dutchess's Gentlewomen. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* Ixi. 135 A slipperly Love calls lightly, but yet refrain. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 10 Unnecessary and slipperly luxuries, such as drink and tobacco.

6. Liable or prone to slip; readily giving way. Also of the memory, forgetful.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Examin. Par.* 111 *Eph. Timothy* 14 The vowe of continence is not to be committed unto fraille slipperlye age. 1555 EODEN *Decades* (Arb.) 63 Least I shulde beslowe my slipperlye yeares in unprofitable Idleness. 1606

slippery Foundations.
7. Of the tongue: Talking too freely.
1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. A slipperly (or free) Tongue, une Langue trop libre, qui dit tout, qui ne cache rien.
8. Quasi-adv. Smartly, closely.
1606 . . . him in the yard,

1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* IV. 1. She is shewing Some slipperly breech'd courtier rare faces In a hay-window. 1618 SYLVESTER *Map of Man Wks.* (Grosart) II. 97 Though shew sinner, though shew smile, . . . Shee is alwayes slipperly-sleeke. 1682 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1885) IV. 85 It was a frost and snow, my horse slipperly shod. 1843 BETHUNE *St. Peasant's Story* 299 By and by evidence began to appear of Jock's being tarry-fingered as well as slipperly-tongued. 1852 'NIGHTLARK' *Meadowland Mem.* I. 6. Thou silver-backed, and slipperly-bellied Eel. 1903 Sir M. G. GERARD *Leaves fr. Diaries* vii. 267 The only approach to this is by a slipperly-looking pathway.

† **Slipplet**, *Obs. rare*. [*f. SLIP sb. + -ET*]. A slip or strip.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cccxii, One long hollow . . . were, at one side. . . .
1606 . . . the slippets do now . . . Pythagoras.

Slipplet, [*f. SLIP sb. + -ET*] (See quot.)

1898 N. & Q. 9th Ser. I. 407/2 In mining operations, a slipplet is a sand-slice in the bore-hole or excavation. . . . A slipplet is a source of danger to workmen, occurring without warning.

Slippiness, *rare*. [*f. SLIPPER a.*] Slipperiness. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilbo.* xvii. She leaned on him somewhat more than the slipperiness of the way necessarily demanded.

Slipping, *vbl. sb.* [*f. SLIP v.*]

1. The action of the verb in intransitive senses. Also with advs. or preps., as *away, into, out, up*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Alex.* 21 It likes he to speke ill, not for sliping of his tongue or in chawne, but wip study. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 55b, Other also . . . durst not hasard themselves for . . .
1591 SAVILE 7 the purpose; friends [etc.]

The thankful acknowledgement of many corrected slippings in . . . my notes. 1676 VISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* vii. li. 420 The Ancients called it a Slipping of the Head of a Bone out . . . his study . . . watched . . .
1865 . . . ed. 1865

JINGLESLEY *river* vii, there was the usual spluttering of lances and slipping up of horses.

b. *spect.* (See quot.) U.S.

1896 HOWELLS *Impress. & Exp.* 9 The 'slip-pin', as the sleighing was called, . . . lasted from December to April with hardly a break.

2. The action of the verb in transitive senses.

1571 *Reg. Privy Council* Sept. II. 125 Nane of the saids parties salbe interestit throw sliping of the occasion and tyme of warning. 1865 *Slang Dict.* 235 *Slipping*, a trick of card-sharpers, in performance of which, by dexterous manipulation, they place the cut card on the top, instead of at the bottom of the pack. 1885 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/7 The slipping and judging gave entire satisfaction. 1898 *Ibid.* 11 Oct. 8/1 The practice of 'slipping', that is, of mechanically detaching coaches from off express trains.

3. *altrid.*, as *slipping-apparatus, system*.

1866 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Kur. Sports* I. tit. vi. 194 Thus alternately using the slipping system and the horse-exercise. 1895 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 7/5 He was riding in the front van of a first-class coach, in which the slipping apparatus was fitted.

Slipping, *vbl. sb.* [*f. SLIP v.*]

1. A skein or hank of yarn. Cf. *SLIP sb.* 11. ? *Obs.*

1541-2 *Int.* in *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (1857) 81, xxv teir of . . .

skein into divers Leyes, shewing . . . twenty . . . to each slipping. 1683 HOLME *Armoury* III. 107/1 A *Slipping*, is as much as is wound upon the Reel at a time, which is generally about a pound of Yarn. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropshire Words* bk. 339.

2. The action of taking slips from a plant.

1548 ELVOR, *Fronddia*, a slippyng of leaues or bowes, loppynge of trees. 1614 CAMPTON *2nd Bk. Ayres Wks.* (1909) 144 Thrie faire plants e'er the worse for the slipping? 1707 MORTIMER *Hubb.* (1731) II. 133 Calamint is raised by Slipping, or paring of the Roots.

b. A cutting of a plant; a slip.

1638 PEACOCK *Valley of Variety* xli. 103 It was planted like unto our vines, by setting the slippings into the earth. 1908 [Miss FOWLER] *Defra. Trent & Ancholme* 15 Such slippings or cuttings as the receiver might chance 'to grow'.

Slipping, *pp. a.* [*f. SLIP v.*] That slips, in senses of the intransitive verb; also *fig.*, transitive, passing quickly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1032 The slippond slate [was] slidon of the ground. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* 64 Pat vayne glory of slippond praynsynge be sawle may not sayle. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuities* (1879) 253 The slipping joyes that worldly wights possess. 1635 STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) II. 18 To copen all Strangers by those slipping Conveyances. 1726 SWIFT

Gull 1839 the p. *Slippingly* = SLIP-KNOT. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 29 pat he brede . . . so bouden . . . pat it may be lousd without kutting, bat is with a lache knotte or slippyng knotte. 1647 *WARD Simple Coder* 67 Apron-strapping tenure is very weak, tyed hut of a slipping knot.

Hence **Slippyngly** *adv.*
1830 *GALT Lawrie T. ix.* (1849) 233 Without retiring from the scene he had come slippyngly behind us.

Slippy (slip'i), *a.* Also 6 slippyie, 6-7 slip-pie. [*f.* SLIP + *y*]; cf. *MHG. sliffse, -ig*, *ohs. G. schliffse*. Not directly connected with *OE. slifis* viscid.]

1. = **SLIPPERY** *a.*, in various lit. and fig. senses.
(a) 1548 *UOALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke xix.* 154 It pleased him . . . to mocke the glory of this worlde, shewing howe vaine it is and howe slippyie to trust to. *Ibid.* x *Tim.* iii. 21 Not babblers, or women of slippyie credence. 1828 *CARR Crazeen Gloss. s.v.* "A slippy chap," an unfair dealer, in whom is no confidence or security.

(b) a 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wit's Pilgr.* ii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 6 From it (being moist, and slippyie) she doth slipp, To thy faire Teeth. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 79 Because the waters ebb and flow the sand is slippy. 1772 J. R. FORSTER *Kalm's Trav.* II. 132 The side of the bark which has been upon the wood . . . is smooth and slippy. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Bee* (1837) III. 313 Those slippy, shiny-looking wooden chairs peculiar to places of this description. 1871 *TYNALL Fragn. Sci.* (1879) I. xi. 352 Turning short, particularly in slippy weather. 1891 *MISS DOWIE Girl in 'A'* 166 The hill was steep, and whorle-berry bushes slippy to the feet.

2. *dial. or colloq.* Of persons: Nimble, spry; sharp, quick; *esp.* in phr. to be or look slippy.

1847 *HALLIW. Slippy*, very quick. *Var. dial.* 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss. s.v.* Come, be slippy. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Slippers & Shellbacks* 212, I don't know what may happen. 1891 *R. BOLDFE-wood's Kobbler* . . . the lot we've just brande.

3. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 227 *Slippy Backs*, vertical planes of cleavage occurring every four or five inches in the seam of coal.

Slippy (slip'i), *a.* 2. [*f.* SLIP + *sh* + *y* 1.] Slim; slender.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 4 *x* *Mdlle.* Julie has a slight, slippy figure. 1892 *Daily News* 6 June 2 *a* This tall, lithe, slippy figure has much in common with the graceful reeds which bend all round about her.

Slip-rail. *Austr.* [*SLIP* + *r* b.] A fence-rail, forming one of a set which can be slipped out so as to leave an opening. Chiefly *pl.* Also *attrib.*

1828 *CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* II. 171 These patches might . . . communicate with the fields by means of slip-rail entrances. 1852 *MUNOY Antipodes* (1857) 198 The greater part of our route lay through hush-roads . . . through scores of slip-rails—the primitive mode of Australia . . . and along the hush-ranges. 1885 *M. men* rode thro' the slip.

Slipshod (slip'shod), *a.* Also 6 slippeshood, 7 slip-sho'd, 7-slip-shod. [*f.* SLIP + *sh* + *sh* *pp.* *a.*, after *SLIP-SHOE*.]

1. Wearing slippers or very loose shoes, in later use *esp.* such as are down at the heel. Also *fig.*
pred. 1850 *LXV Euphros* (Arb.) 334 Thinking it . . . if one suffer you to treade away, no shame to goe slipshod [*sic*; 1881 slippeshood]. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. v. 12 Thy wit shall not go slipshod. 1882 *N. O. Bellou's Lutriv* iv. 220 Another durst not stay to tie his shoes, But slipshod hobbl'd, lest he Breakfast loose. 1747 *FRANCIS tr.*

of those . . . who shuffle thro' the serious duties of life—slipshod. 1851 *MELVILLE Whale* xv. 74 With each foot in a cod's decapitated head and looking very slipshod.

attrib. 1607 *MINOLETON Your Five Gallants* iii. v. Out 'a' th' house, you slipshod, sh—

1881 *COWTER Truth* 244 The shod heels. 1838 *DICKENS* re heard the tread of slipshod

1881 *COWTER Truth* 244 The shod heels. 1838 *DICKENS* re heard the tread of slipshod

the hired horse by the head.

trauf. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pictures* vi. 76 All you hear of her [is], the slipshod scuffling of her shoes about the house.

b. Of shoes: Loose or untidy; in bad condition; down at the heel.

1687 *A. LOVELL tr.* *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 37 As they do who go with their shoes slipshod. 1824 *SCOTT St. Remy's* xviii. His feet were thrust into old slipshod shoes, which served him instead of slippers. 1848 *DICKENS Denton* vi. The slipshod shoes.

c. In shabby condition.
1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* i. A sort of appendix to the half-bound and slipshod volumes of the circulating library.

2. *fig.* Slovenly, careless: a. Of style or language.
1815 *L. HUNT Notes Feast Poets* 47 Between the lameness of Cowper and the slipshod vigour of Churchill. 1831 *CROKER Boswell's Johnson* i. 417 The following slipshod but characteristic epigrams. a 1861 *CLOUGH Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 331 The fashionable jargon of the day seems to have been a sort of slipshod English, continually helped out with the newest French phrases. 1892 *SPECTATOR* 18 Apr. Her style is occasionally slipshod, so much so that in certain passages it is difficult to discover the motive.

absol. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess.* (1845) I. 436 In the latter half of the poem . . . the lax shapelessness of structure, the endless slipshod . . . become very disagreeable.

b. Of statements, arguments, etc., or of writers in respect of these.

1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* (1842) 479 You also find . . . even more slipshod writers just as much in vogue. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* I. 63 This is the sort of slipshod dilemma by which Elizabeth is proved to be wrong. 1877 *CONDER Basis of Faith* iv. 183 The slipshod inaccuracy of those who really know better.

c. Of habits, methods, etc.

1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1853) 204 Men . . . who lead a sort of facile, slipshod existence, doing nothing, yet mightily interested in what others do. 1863 *ANSTEU Ionian Isl.* 193 The case is singularly illustrative of the slipshod and impractical habits of the people. 1880 *MISS BRAODON Just as I am* xi. She reigned supreme in a slipshod household.

Hence **Slipshoddiness**; **Slipshoddy** *a.*; **Slipshodism**; **Slipshodness**.

a 1849 *Poe Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 583 The "slipshoddiness is so thoroughly in unison with the nonchalant air of the thoughts. 1887 *Jrnl. Education* Dec. 520 The chief fault . . . was the "scrappiness" and "slipshoddiness" of the answers. 1888 *Spectator* 22 Apr. 534 Such "slipshoddy statements may be of little account. 1897 *Naturalist* 269 "Slipshoddiness" in phrase adopted. a 1877 *BAGHOT Lit. Studies & Mem.* (1879) I. p. xlv. A number of small inaccuracies, harshnesses and "slipshoddinesses in style. 1883 *American* VI. 183 A continual confusion, largely due to bad writing, careless proof-reading, and other slipshodness.

Slip-shoe. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 slippe, 7 slip(p)-shooe. [*f.* SLIP + *sh* + *shoe* *sb.* Cf. *OE. slypsco* 'soccns' i.] A light or loose shoe; a slipper.

1555 *WATREMAN Fardle of Facions* ii. xi. 250 They use a manner of slippe shoes, that may lightly be putte of and on. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* v. i. For in his slipshod did I find some rushes. 1615 G. SANOV'S *Trav.* (1632) 63 The rest . . . going in yellow or red slip-shoes, picked at the toe. a 1607 *AUREY Lives* (1895) I. 222 He went not out of the College gates . . . but was in slip-shoes. 1719 S. SEWALL *Diary* 15 Sept. (1882) III. 228 Going out to call the Fisherman in Slip-shoes, I fell flat upon the pavement. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* vi. xix. The open shoe. The close shoe. The slip shoe. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 416 A loose shoe or slipper is called a slipshoe in Norfolk (England). 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* 680 *Slip-shoes* . . . an old loose pair of shoes worn at night after taking off the half boots.

Hence **Slipshoed** *a.*, slipshod. *Obs.*

1702 *BAYNARD Cold Baths* ii. (1709) 385 A Gentleman . . . having strain'd his Ankle . . . went lame and slipshoed for at least a Year and a half. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Tr. Voy.* 30, I. . . was Slipshoed, and without Stockings, being just as I turn'd out of my Cabin. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 156 They were all slipshod.

Slipshot, *a.* *Obs.* (Meaning uncertain.)

a 1635 *CORRETT Poems* (1807) 218 Saturne crawls much like an iron cat, To see the naked moon in a slipshot hat.

Slip-slap (slip'slap), *sb.* [*f.* SLAP + *sh*], with usual variation of vowel.]

1. *a* Slipper. *Obs.*

1669 *PENN No Cross* xvii. § 5 (1682) 336 Shoes and Slip-slaps lac'd with Silk or Silver-Lace.

2. The repeated flapping sound caused by loosely-worn shoes.

1890 *D. GERARD Lady Baby* vi. The well-known slip-slap of the lodging-house servant's down-trodden shoes.

Slip-slap, *v.* *rare*—1. [*See prec.*] *intr.* To slap repeatedly in rapid succession.

1722 *Mrs. CENTIVRE Artifice* iii. I ha' found her Fingers slip-slap, this a-way, and that a-way, like a Flail upon a Wheat-sheaf.

Slip-slop (slip'slop), *sb.* Also 7 (8 *sc.*) -slap, 9-slip-slop. [*f.* SLOP + *sh*], with variation of vowel. In sense 2 with allusion to the mistakes in language made by Mrs. Slipslop in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews* (1742).]

1. A sloppy compound used as a food, beverage, or medicine.

1675 *COTTON Burlesque upon B.* 49 No, thou shalt feed, instead of these, Or your slip-slop of Curds and Whey, On Nectar and Ambrosia. 1683 *TEVON Way to Health* 241 Such Cordials, and other compounded Slip-slaps, as the Sick are forced continually to swallow down. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 151 To run to Apothecaries Shops for this or that whimsical Slip-slop, which may be told him as a Nostrom. 1754 *CONNOISSEUR* No. 19. When the jellies and slip-slaps were coming in, the beef was carried off. 1796 *MRS. M. ROBINSON Angelina* I. 148, I hate slip-slaps, I never taste tea. 1821 *COMBE Syntax, Search* Wife i. (Chandos) 260 At length the coffee was announced. . . And since the meagre slip-slop's made, I think the call should be obey'd.

2. A blunder in the use of words, esp. the ludicrous misuse of one word for another; the habit of making mistakes of this nature.

1788 *MME. D'ARLAY Diary* 6 Jan. Then he told us a great number of comic slip-slaps of the first Lord Baltimore, who made a constant misuse of one word for another. 1826 *F. REYNOLDS Life & Times* II. 220 One of the party (amongst other slip-slaps) saying instead of *Pasticcio*, he liked *Pastiches*. 1837 J. MORIER *Art Altmatt* xxxii. 187 Mrs. Good Woody would usually exert her talent in slip-slop, by calling the last [*sc.* Curus Dentatus] 'Curious tatoes'.

b. A person given to making such blunders.

a 1791 *GROSE Olio* xxii. 63 These slip-slaps are frequently of the rank he has drawn his lady. 1857 *LADY CANNING in Hare Two Noble Lives* (1859) II. 202 What by some old official slip-slop is called Provincial (meaning Provisional) Commander-in-Chief.

1. A sloping way leading down into the water; a slip.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 431/1 Two fat-bottomed boats . . . were brought to the slipway, at the back of the mast-houses. 1862 *ANSTEU Canal* i. iii. 42 Slip-ways and berthing for vessels. 1879 *CANNON'S Tech.*

3. Twaddle; loose or trifling talk or writing.
1811 J. CREEVEY in *C. Papers* (1804) I. vii. 149 No one observation of the Regent has made yet out of the commonest slip-slop. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iv. (1862) 185 Some man . . . cleaned up the slovenly sentences, and gave the lax modish slip-slop a sort of consistency. 1886 *ATHENÆUM* 30 Oct. 559/3 In . . . his history this style is waning, and is replaced by modern slip-slop.

b. A tag or phrase.

1823 *BYRON Juan* xiii. xlvii, 'Cosi viaggino i Ricchi!' (Excuse a foreign slip-slop now and then).

4. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 416 *Slip-slaps*, old shoes turned down at the heel.

Hence **Slip-sloppery**, slip-slop condition or methods; **Slip-sloppish** *a.*, of the nature of slip-slop; **Slip-sloppism**, = sense 2; **Slip-sloppy** *a.*, wet, sloppy.

1797 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 223 'Engages the eye,' applied to a gibbet, strikes me as slip-sloppish. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village* Ser. iv. (1863) 135 A body of excavators (navigators our villagers by an ingenious slip-sloppism were pleased to call them). a 1845 *BARHAM Ingle. Leg.* Ser. iii. *Blasphemer's Warning*. There was no taking refuge too then. . . On a slip-sloppy day, in a cab or a bus. 1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Feb. 83/3 'The general slip-sloppery of its warehouses.'

Slip-slop, *a.* [*See prec.*]

1. Characterized by, given to, blundering in the use or forms of words. *Obs.*

1757 *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 103 Memorandums . . . become, as Captain H— expressed it once, by a lucky slip-slop Phrase, Remorandums. 1776 G. COLMAN *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 335 Her dialect is particularly vulgar, . . . not by murdering words in the slip-slop way, but by a mean twang in the pronunciation. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 252 A slip-slop Colonel having sent for an architect to construct a mausoleum. 1824 *MISS L. M. HAWKINS Mem.* I. 140 note, Is the reply of Quin to a slip-slop milliner at Bath very trite?

2. Having no substance or solidity; sloppy, feeble, trifling.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 84 We may again expect in the slip-slop prints the usual selection of important incidents. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Man of Many Fr.* II. 2, I . . . have abandoned her to the slip-slop attentions of the shame-faced George. 1879 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 6 Sept. 561 A system of swindling . . . arising out of the loose slip-slop legal procedure.

b. Of discourse, writings, style, etc.

1827 A. W. FOSBROUQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 27 Like the slip-slop, wishy-washy . . . speeches of Lords in the Upper House. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 635 Theabstruse sciences are reduced to slip-slop literature for the young. 1874 S. WILKINSON *Ess.* (1874) II. 238 A loose slip-slop style of English composition.

Slip-slop, *v.* [*f.* SLIP-SLOP + *sh*.]

1. *intr.* (See quot. and cf. *SLIP-SLOP sb.* 2.)

a 1791 *GROSE Olio* 93 There is a grosser misapplication of words, which, from a character . . . delineated by Fielding . . . has been called slip-slopping. 1796 *GROSE's Dict. Vulgar* T. (ed. 3), *Slip-slopping*, misnaming and misapplying any hard word.

2. To drink a sloppy beverage.

1834 *BECKFORD Italy* I. 297 The Capitol . . . was quite deserted, the world, thank Heaven, being all slip-slopping in coffee houses.

3. To slip or move about in a sloppy manner or with a flapping sound. Also used adverbially.

1870 *FARJEON Grief* I. viii. 167 The dirty broken bluchers in which Grief's feet slip-slopped constantly. 1887 *JEFFERIES Amargyll* vi. 10. So they paddled along to the fair, slip-slop, in the dust. 1891 *HARDY Tess* (1900) 471/1 At the farther end the great church could be seen revolving, and its slip-slopping heard.

Slip-string. Now *dial.* Also 6 slippystring, 7 slipp-string(e), 6-7, 9 slipstring. [*f.* SLIP + *sh* + *string* *sb.*]

1. One who deserves to be hanged; a rogue or rascal, a shifty person.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Protr.* ii. vii. (1562) I. iiii. Every good thyng, Thou lettest euen slipp, lyke a waghalter slipp-tyng. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Weeden, Synopses* Wks. (1587) 25 If he spie a slipstring by y^e way, such another as himselfe, a page, a lakye or a dwarfe. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 85 She not only gaue me the slip, but had welme made me a slipstring. 1611 *COTGR. Fendarday*, a little crackrope, young slipstring. 1624 *HEYWOOD Captives* v. iii. Now if thou beest wyse drawe thy neck out of the collar, doo, Slip-stringe, doo. 1828 *CARR Crazeen Gloss.* *Slip-string*, a knave, a mean rascal, one whom the gallows groans for.

2. *attrib.* Of persons or actions: a. Roguish, rascally. b. *dial.* (See quot. 1854.)

1629 *DEKKER Londons Temple Dram.* Wks. 1673 IV. 123 We are making arrows for my slip-string sonoe. 16 . . . *MS. Bright* 170 fol. 1 (Halliwell), Such a slipstringing trick As never till now befell us herebefore, Nor shall, I hope, befall us any more. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. vi. You are a sort of a slip-string gentleman. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.* *Slip-string* ways, careless, slovenly ways; applied almost exclusively to servants who slyght their work.

Slip-top (ped): see *SLIP sb.* 2 5.

Slip-way (slip'way). Also slipway. [*f.* SLIP + *way* *sb.*]

1. A sloping way leading down into the water; a slip.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 431/1 Two fat-bottomed boats . . . were brought to the slipway, at the back of the mast-houses. 1862 *ANSTEU Canal* i. iii. 42 Slip-ways and berthing for vessels. 1879 *CANNON'S Tech.*

Educ. IV. 189/1 Ships are usually built on *slip-ways*, sloping down to the water.

2. An inclined roadway leading into a mine.

1853 *Cambrian Jnl.* 151 The Austrian mines have circular *slip-ways*, viz., without steps, of an inclined plane, winding round a newel.

Slirt (slart), *sb.* U.S. [f. next.] A slight sweep or jerk.

1870 S. GREEN *Trout Culture* vii. 63 The female diving down at intervals against the gravel, and as she comes up giving it a slirt to one side with her tail.

Slirt (slart), *v.* U.S. [Of obscure origin: *slirt* 'to squirt water' is recorded as Yorkshire dialect.] *trans.* To sweep or jerk lightly.

Slirted, given by Richardson (s.v. *Slur*) in a quot. from Ben Jonson, is an error for *slirted*.

1870 S. GREEN *Trout Culture* vii. 63 She would slirt with her tail all the stones of proper size to be found near her nest. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 20 July 385/2 Slirting (Seth Green's word) her spawn over the same spot at every turn.

Sliss, *rare*—1. [Jingling alteration of SLASH sb.] A slit.

1595 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 90 Heers snip, and nip, and cut, and sliss and slash, Like to a Censor in a barbers shoppe.

Sliss, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [ad. Du. and Flem. *slissen*.] *trans.* To slake or slack (lime).

1599 A. M. v. *Gabelhouer's Bk.* *Physike* 330/2 Take unslissed lime, slisse him 8 or 9 times with water. *Ibid.* 331/1 Then take of the slissede lime, a little oyle, and both the waters.

Slit (slit), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 slytte, slitte, 6 slyt, 6-7 slitt, 4, 6- slitt. [f. *Slirt* v. Cf. OE. *geslit* tearing, biting, = ON. (Icel., Norw., MSw.) *slit* (Da. *slid*), G. *schliss*; OE. *slite* = MDn. and MLG. *slite* (Du. and LG. *slieft*); also MDn. *slitte*, *slitte* (Du. *slit*), and OHG. *slis* (G. *schlisse*).]

1. A straight and narrow cut or incision; an aperture resembling a cut of this description: a. In clothing; + sometimes in specific senses, as the opening in the front of a shirt, a pocket, etc.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1118 If hi mowe i-seo þe slitte, Stones hi doþ in heore slytte. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 348 Þu most habbe redl mitte Twenti Marc ine þi slitte. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1406 (Köbling), Þe king was wondred out of witt & toke þe messanger bi þe slitt. 1530 PALSGR. 271/2 Slytte of a womans gowne, *fente, dune robe a femme*. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1076/2 A close hood, with two holes for his eyes. 1613 PURCHAS. 3rd into the fire. 1796 W. MASON *Birth of Fashion* Poems (1830) ii. 32 To show her legs (anglorious thought) By well-chosen slits in petticoats.

1855 BELL *Wks. Chaucer* VII. 41 note, The fashion of cutting it [i.e. the dress] in slits so as to show the undergarment or lining.

b. In general use.

1308 TREVISIA *Darth.* De P. R. xvii. cil. (Bodl. MS.), Droppinge þat comþe outwarte kenes & slittes þat bep made þerein is accounted lasse worte. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 1120 With brymston resolute ypitte Aboute in euery chynnyng, clift, or slitte. 1525 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 3 The hynder ende of the ploughebeam is put in a longe slyt. 1572 DIGGES *Pautom.* i. xxi. G iij, A thinne plate halfe an ynche broad, and in the middes a fine slyte. 1668 CUTPEPPER & COLE *Barthol.* Ant. iv. ix. 166 A long slit is made in each of them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 106 Just in that space a narrow slit we make. 1747-56 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 57 Take a large leg of lamb, cut a long slit on the back. 1760 *Lloyd's Even.* Post 20-2 Sept. 283/3 Quills thus hardened, bear longer Slits, which Slit is Ways free. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 157 When the cutting had once commenced, it was easily continued until a deep slit was produced in the steel. 1856 G. WILSON *Gateways Known.* (1859) 12 When Pussy is basking in the sun, she shows only a narrow slit for a pupil. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 19 The thermometer is inserted through a closely fitting slit in a thick piece of india-rubber.

c. A long narrow aperture in a wall; a window of this form. Also *transf.*

1607 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 119 To a joyner for a great casement for one of the longe slits, 35. 4d. 17- RAMSAY *Up in the Air* ii. Nae starns keel throw the azure slit. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* vi. 70 An aisle pierced by twenty-four mere slits of round-headed windows. 1894 J. MACINTOSH *Ayrshire Nights Entert.* xvii. 304 On the right-hand side is an arrow-slit commanding the outer doorway.

2. fig. A schism, division, split. *rare*—1.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 15 In holy cherche of such a slitte is for to rewe unto ous alle.

3. Agric. A part of a field which has been 'split' in ploughing. *rare*.

1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 25 Oct. 1775. A level field, plowed in gathers and slits with a fixed-wrist plow.

5. attrib. and Comb., as *slit-like*, *-shaped*, *-ways*, *-wise*; *slit-eyed* a., having long and narrow eyes; + *slit-graft*, a graft inserted in a slit in the stock, or intended for this purpose; + *slit-grafting*, grafting performed by means of a slit in the stock; *slit-limpet* (see *quots.*); *slit-planting*, -setting, a mode of planting or setting in which mere slits are made in the ground with a spade or similar implement.

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1894 *Daily News* 18 June 6/3 Bands of 'slit-eyed' Chinamen. 1899 F. T. BULLER *Leg Sea-wai* 44 That slit-eyed pagan... found me out. 1796 LAWSON & WISE *Kettled Garb.* I. ii. xii. 164. I desire you would tell me how a 'Slit-graft' should be cut. *Ibid.* 159. I shall only mention Three different Sorts of Grafting, viz. Scutcheon-grafting, 'Slit-grafting', and Crown-grafting. 1763 MULLS *Pract. Hush.* IV. 213 Cleft-Grafting, called also Stock, or Slit-grafting. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 137 To draw the opaque lens out of the eye through a 'slit-like opening'. 1871 *Shell Life* 193 The 'Slit' slit which serves the purpose.

195 Common Slit-limpet (*Emarginata fissura*). 1832 *Planting* 35 in *Hush.* (L. U. K.) III, 'Slit planting is the most simple mode of sowing'. 1843 J. S. planting 1 consl.

U.S. Commissioner. That of the same.

a spade. 1890 BULLER *Pract. Company* xxix, a narrow 'slit-shaped' opening at either side of the ponderous gate.

1725 KAM, *Duct. s.v. Grafting*, The Azeroles or small Medlar may particularly be grafted 'Slitwise' [1727 Slit-ways] upon the white Thorn.

Slit (slit), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pp. *slit*.

Forms: (see below). [ME. *slitte* weak vb., obscurely related to OE. *slitan*; see SLITE v.]

It is very doubtful whether there is any direct connexion with the ONorthumb. forms *slitten* for the pa. pp. *slitan*, and *slittes*, *slitted*, *slittan* for *slittes*, etc., which belong to the verb (*to sliten*). The ME. weak verb may rather correspond to OHG. *slizian* (MHG. *slitzen*, G. *schlitzen*) = *slifan*. The earliest example occurs in the pa. pp. *i-slit*; for slightly later instances see *To-slit* v.]

1. *trans.* To cut into, or cut open, by means of a sharp instrument or weapon; to divide or sever by making a long straight cut or fissure; also, to take off or out in this way.

a. *Inf.* (and Pres.) 4-6 slytte; 4-5 slitte (5 sclytte, slitt), 4, 6- slitt.

c 1268 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 532 To doom his diligence... Or with a swerd þat he wolde slite his herte. 1530 PALSGR. 721/2 Slytte this stycke in twayne. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 134 He slit the villaines nose that would have sent me to the faile. 1637 W. CARTWRIGHT *Royal Slave* iii. iii, Let's slit this graver weaten. 1689 A. LOVELL *Therapies Trav.* ii. 114 They slit the Noses of all their Asses, to make them breath more freely. 1747-56 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 53 Slit them in two, and put the yolk of an egg over. 1867 THORNTON *Chron. Bartol* II. li. 85, I was going to slit the picture from the top to the bottom. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 280 To slit the branch of a sapling tree.

b. Pa. t. 4 slitte, 5 slytte, slyt, 4-5, 7- slit; also 4-5 slitted, 5 slytted.

(a) 13... *Sir Beues* 866 Sum vpon þe helm a hite, In to þe sadel he bcm slitte. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 39 Pan sche kutte and slitte here clothes. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) iii. ix. 55 Thenne save I yet another companye of which fowle Sathanas slytte the throates. c 1450 *Merlin* vi. 118 He slyt a sonder the sudell and the chyne of the horse. 1664 POWER *Exp. Phil.* i. 55 We slit a black Horse's Hair with a Razor, and perceived it to be hollow. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* i. iv. 1. 27 The figure drew a sword and slit Arbus through the elbow.

(b) a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxix. 14 You slitted mi sek in twa. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 298 Þe turmentuous... slytted hym & his herte a-sunder. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 421/1 As hys cook dressed and slytted it [i.e. the fish].

γ. Pa. pp. 3 i-slit, 4 i-slitt, 5-6 slitte, 5 slytt (sclyt, 6- slit (7 slitt); also 7, 9 slitted.

The mod. north. dial. *slitten* is perh. a new formation, but may

(a) ane l. were

Beryn 3204 With that cam þe voman, -hir tunge was nat slytt. 1452 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 34 This same Innocent

tr. *Therapies Trav.* i. 29 Their Shirt (which hath sleeves like our Womens Smocks, and is slit in the same manner) comes over their Drawers. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 164 P 4 Sirrah, you deserve to have your Nose slit. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallog.* 88 Crystals which might be conceived to have been slit in a particular direction. 1884 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiv. 296 The tongue they had slit and hung up to dry.

(b) 1608 FURSECKE *Pandects* 79 The nostrils of the adulteresse were slitted. 1900 *Daily Mail* 26 Apr. 4/4 The earth is all slitted with trenches.

b. fig. To divide, separate, sever.

a 1300 E. E. *Ps.* lxxviii. 24 (Eg.), I sal slit [Hart, slitte] fra his face his ille-willand.

the blind Fury with th' thin spur life. 1645 - C hee comes to the Position, - and like an able text man slits it into fowr. 1798 *Poet. Anti-Jacobin* No. 24. 127 'Till deadly Atropos with fatal sheers Slits the thin promise of the expected years.

2. *techn.* To cut (iron) into rods or (wood) into thin deals.

1522-1530 *Suttons* vol. 1. and SLITTING-MILL 1. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 470 The slitting-mills in this district, it is said, annually slit 600 tons of iron. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* I. 146 The practice of slitting, as it is termed, sheets of metal into light rods. 1873 RICHARDS *Operator's Handbk.* 112 Carriage saws, such as are used for jointing floor boards or slitting very long stuff.

3. Agric. To 'split' in ploughing.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Lucern*, In March the same year... he slit the ridges with the plough.

Slit, *pp. a.* [f. *prec.*]

1. Of garments: Kent, torn; slashed.

1327 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) i. 297 Cloped in slitte clopis and fould. 1438 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 111 A gowne... with slyt slyues y-furred. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 They were the furst that brought up this astale that ye use of gret purples and slitte cotes. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4257/4 A brown Coat, with slit Sleeves. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 P 10 A Coat with long Pockets, and slit Sleeves.

2. Naturally divided or cloven.

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1653) 99 The face of this beast is fleshy, his ears... are slit. 1664 POWER *Exp. Phil.* 1. 2 His feet are slit into claws or talons. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 170 His tongue... is forked or slit at the end like that of serpents.

3. Cut with a sharp instrument; divided by slitting.

1611 COCKER *Fendu*, the slit, or cloven side of a thing. 1648 HEXHAM *ii. Gelliste corn*, Slit or Cropped eares. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. 1851 V. 254 Canute... took the hostages... and with slit Noses, setting them ashore, departed into Denmark. 1725 FAULX *Dict. s.v. Grafting*, Loam and slit Osier. 1835-6 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 240/2 Looking along the slit-side of the vessel. 1865 TVLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 2 The weights that pull the slit ears in long nooses to the shoulder. 1885 MEROETH *Diana* i, Poniarded, slit-throat, rope-dependant figures.

b. *spec.* Of deals: (see *quot.* 1842).

1632 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters* Co. (1887) 297 The dividing of... Chambers and other rooms... with slit or whole dealers, 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* iv, The Bearers are made of...

329 We want of 26 Lay a piece of slit deal over the trap. 1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* s.v. *Board*, Fir boards of this sort, one inch and a quarter thick, are called whole deal - and those a full

Mech. 2212/2

1 *quots.*)

1890 'R. BOLLOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 107 Wether, hogget, ewe, weaner, 'slit-ear'. 1849 HOLZNER *Turning* I. 188 These rods are also made of other metals, when they are called 'slit iron'. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 95 An oblong hole, into which a 'slit-nail' is put. 1846 HOLZNER *Turning* II. 540 The nose-bit... called also the 'slit nose-bit'... is slit up a small distance near the center. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 47 The third [school] is for

for nail-making. 1882 *Wore. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 18 Slit rods for making into nails. 1881 CASSIDY's *Nat. Hist.* V. 216 Genus *Pleurotomaria*, 'Slit-shell'. 1897 WOODWARD in *Concise Knowl. Nat. Hist.* 634 The Pleurotomidae, or slit-shells, have conical, spiral shells with a notch in the outer lip at the periphery. 1662 EVERLYN *Chalcogr.* 18 Such as were the 'Slit-stone', or Slates which succeeded the stately marbles. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Survey* 124 All boards, plank, timber and 'slitwork', shall be surveyed.

4. Comb., as *slit-earred*, *footed*, *noosed*.

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1653) 176 Cloven- or slit-footed into many claws. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxxv, Al Adia or the slit-eared, the swiftest of his camels. 1880 BROWNING *Dram.* *Idyls*, *Multifek* 32 You feed young beasts... of famous breed, Slit-eared, unblemished. 1824 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 733 *Gavia*, Slit-nosed Longwings.

Slitch (slit), *Obs.* exc. dial. Forms: 5 sliche, slyche, 5-6 sliche, 6 slich, slyche, slytche, slitch, 7- slitch. [app. representing an OE. **slife* (see SLICE sb.); for the phonetic development of *ditch*, *slitch*.] = SLEECH sb. (See also *quot.* 1794.)

the wickedness of Sodom... that pleasant ground... is now barren, full of filthie mire, slitch, tarre, &c. 1688 *Phil.*

on the shore. 1788 in *Cumberl. Gloss.*

Slite (slit), *sb.* Now E. *Angl. dial.* Also 9 slight, sleight. [f. SLITE v., or ad. Dn. *slijt* (cf. G. *schleiss*), I. *sligten* (see next).] Impairment through use; wear and tear.

1614 GENTLEMAN *Way to win Wealth* 36 But the yearly slite and wear of her tackell and war-popes and nets will cost some eighty pounds. 1879 *Norfolk Archaeol.* VIII. 173, I have a wonderful sleight for shoes with my children. 1895 E. *Angl. Gloss.* 200, *Slite*, wear and tear.

Slite, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 5 slytyn, 5, 9 slyte. Pa. t. G, S-9. Sc. *slate*, *slait*. Pa. pp. 5 slytyn. [Representing either OE. *slitan* (Icel. *slita*, Da. *slide*), corresponding to OFris. *slita* (Wfris. *slite*), MDn. *sliten* (Du. *sliften*), OS. *slitan* (MLG. and LG. *slitten*), OHG. *slizan* (G. *schleissen*).]

Common in OE., but rare in the later language; the mod. dial. pa. pp. *slitten* is now associated with *Slit* v.]

1. *trans.* To slit or split; to cut or rip up.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 226 Þe o feend slyeth wyth a swerd my body, & begynne

BELLENCHEN *Chron.* Sc. ball.. Brak down the JAMESON *Suppl.*, To

is sewed. 1841 in R. Chambers *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* (1870) 156, I sewed a pair of sheets, and I slate them.

2. To impair by wear; to wear out. Hence *Slitting vbl. sb.* (Cf. SLITE *sb.*)

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 459/2 *Slytyn*, or weryn, *altero, vetero*. *Ibid.*, *Slytynge, veteracio, consumptio*.

3. Sc. To whet or sharpen.

17.. *Gl. Morrice* xviii. in Percy *Reliques* iii. f. Now he has drawn his trusty broad, And slaided (read slait it) on the strae. a 1800 in Child *Ballads* IV. 491 Johnny drew forth his good braid glaive, And slait it on the plain. 1825 in this sense (sc. to [ian])

† *Slithe*, *v. Obs.* Also *slythe*; *pa. l. slathe*.

[app. an alteration of SLIDE *v.*, on the analogy of SLITHER *v.* or under Scand. influence.] *intr.* To slip, slide. Hence † *Slithing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1300 *E. E. Præter* iv. 13 *Mi saule dede toke þou fra, Mi fete fra slithing als-swa.* *Ibid.* cxiv. 8 He toke. *Mi fete fra slithing þe i ga.* c1450 *Mirour Saluatioun* (Roxh) 17 *Thou slithen þe slithing gudes the world wold vs betraye.* *Ibid.* 46 *A stone with out mans hande was kytted And in the feet of the ymage or mawmet doun slathe litte.* c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 122 *It is euer in drede and brekyll as glas, And slythes.*

Slither (slith-), *sb.* Also *Sc. scilther*. [f. SLITHER *a.* or *v.*]

1. *pl.* 'Loose stones lying in great quantities on the side of a rock or hill' (Jamieson). *Sc.*

1805 J. Nicol *Poems* II. 103 (Jam.), *Fir'd wi' hope, he onward dashes, Thr' heather, slither, hogs, an' rashes,* 1884 *Speezy Sport Highl.* xiii. 220 *They will often be seen running among the grey stones or 'slithers'.*

2. *local.* (See quot.)

1811 J. FAREY *Derbyshire* I. 145 *The Slither, or indestructible rubble of Limestone.* *Ibid.*, *It slips from beneath the feet of an animal which attempts to cross it, whence the name Slither, or sliding gravel.* 1839 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 49 *Patches of slither are the most barren spots that can be imagined.*

3. *techn.* (See quot.) Also *fig.*

1830 *Examiner* 419/2 *Slither is, we believe, the technical term.* [given] to the cuttings and rubbish put in between the outer and the inner soles of shoes. *Ibid.*, *Even the slither of O'Doherty is inserted, while matter of real importance from O'Connell is omitted.*

4. A slipping or sliding.

1861 *Trollope Tales of All Countries* 67 *Then there was a great slither, and an exclamation, and the noise of a fall.* 1897 W. WESTALL *Red Eagle* xxvi, *A slither down a slope that would have tried the nerve of a chamois-hunter.*

Slither (slith-), *a.* Now *dial.* and *rare.* Also

4. *slippery*, 5. *slyther*. [Later variant of SLIDDER *a.*] *Slippery.* Also as *adv.*, smoothly.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvii. 7 *þe way of þaim be made merkes and skliper.* *Ibid.* xxviii. 1 *Lightly it sklipsis, as we doe when we ga in skliper way.* c1459 *CAXTON Blanche d'Arden* xxiv. 89 *The grasse wher vpon he trad was sore wet & slyther.* 1892 *JANE BARLOW Bogland* (1893) 54 *Whinewet there's little that sills ye, An' all goes slyther as whinewet.*

Slither (slith-), *v.* Forms: 2 *slödren* (?), 4 *sliper*, 5 *slyther*, 8- *slither*; 4 *sklythir*, 9 *Sc. slither*. [Later variant of SLIDDER *v.*, with normal change of *d* to *th*: cf. *galther*, *hither*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To slip, slide, glide, esp. on a loose or broken slope or with a clattering noise; † to fall gently. *Freq. with down.*

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 90 *pis is þe hold manne þe ure drihten sende also snow slödrene.* a 1340, c1360 [see the *vbl. sb.*]. a 1450 *Mankind* (Brand) 109 *Yf 3e sey þat I lye, I shall make yow to slyther.* 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 353 *To Slither...* to slide; as down a rope, a ladder, or the side of a hill. 1825-5 in many *dial.* glossaries. 1861 *DODSON in Peaks, Passes, & Glac.* I. 199 *He slithered down the polished surface of the gully, like a tree down a timber shoot.* 1880 *19th Cent.* Sept. 455 *The way they [Colorado horses] will climb up places, and slither down places...* is marvellous. 1896 *BADEX-POWELL Matabele Campaign* xiv, *On these [smooth rocks] the men with their nailed boots slithered and clattered to an awful extent.*

fig. 1898 *HUXLEY in Life* (1900) I. xxxiii. 502 *You go slithering down avalanches of work.*

b. trans. To make or cause to slide.

1892 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/1 *It is many a long day since Meg and Margery took a hand each and slithered him down hill.* 1897 *Pail Mail Mag.* Mar. 307 *She slithered her feet along the ground.*

c. To make (one's way) by slipping or sliding.

1888 F. COWPER *Cædwalla* 223 *Quite safely the man slithered his way over the mud.*

2. *intr.* To walk in a sliding manner; to slip along or away.

1848 A. H. CLOUGH *The Bothie* iv. 30 *The streets of the dissolute city, Where dressy girls slithering by upon pavements give sign for accosting.* 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* III. 183 *Gay girls slithered past him, looked round at him, but in vain.* 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* 36 *Philip slithered softly through the dairy door.*

3. Of reptiles: To creep, crawl, glide.

1839 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 262 *How horrid it [a snake] did look, slithering over the road.* 1883 *Fortin. Rev.* Apr. 563 *Feeling an unpleasantly cold something slithering down my right leg.* 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 29 *An odious, repulsive-looking *Sitgo* (a species of iguana) slithered noiselessly through a gap.*

4. Of things: To move in a slipping or sliding manner.

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 600 *The rope had 'slithered' through his hands.* 1869 *Echo* 9 Mar., *The blades slither on the water, which at times made the boat roll.*

Hence *Slithering vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxiv. 8 *In þe sensualite 3it we fete slythyringe [v. r. slithering] and lust.* c1360 *E. E. Ps.* lv. 13 (Eg.), *þou toke mi saul dede fra, Mi fete fra slithering als-swa.* 1864 J. C. *Træder* 41 *We com of 'slithering' and sliding, which might have considerably alarmed a timid Amazon.* 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 596/1 *His wheel shot past me with a slithering, vertiginous pace.*

Slitheriness, *rare*.-1. [f. SLITHER *a.*] *Slip-*

periness. In quot. *fig.*

1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) t. i. f. 5/2 *Wylte thou be now chaste and religious, Thou whyche haste all thy lyfe lyued in slitherness of the worlde?*

Slithery (slith-), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* Also

slithry, *Sc. slithery*, -ie. [Alteration of SLID-

DERY a.] *Slippery*, in various senses.

1825 in JAMESON *s.v. Sciltherie*. 1861 J. F. HAROY in *Peaks, Passes, & Glac.*

covered with snow. 1884 *Speezy Sport*

giving way, we slid down again into the bottom of the 'rut'.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 4 Sept. 3/2 *The Jesuit... was mysterious, elusive, not to say slithery.*

† *Slithy*, *a. Obs.*-1 ? var. of SLEATHY *a.*

1622 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* II. 116 *We make no great matter of the lower degrees of sinne, and so grow slithy, and fashionable, and dead in our confessions.*

Slitless, *a.* [f. SLIT *sb.*] Of a spectroscope:

Made without the usual slit for admitting the light.

1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 235 *By examining the eclipse with a so-called slitless spectroscope.* 1885 *CLERKE Pop. Hist. Astron.* 223 *Making separate trial of a 'slitless spectroscope' devised for the occasion.*

Slit-mill, *rare*. [f. SLIT *v.* 2.] A slitting-mill.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. M. II.* II. 11 (1866) I. 277 *The furnace, the forge, the slit-mill are instruments of trade.*

Slitted, *ppl. a. rare*. = *SLIT ppl. a.* 3.

1797 *MATON West. Counties Eng.* I. 120 *A candle stuck in a piece of slitte stick.*

Slitter (slit-), *sb.* [f. SLIT *v.* + *ER* 1.] One

who, or that which, slits; *spec.* as the name of various implements.

1611 *COTGR. Tailleur*, a cutter, slitter, hewer. 1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* xxv, *The slitters slit the four fingers,*

1865 *BAUERMAN Catal.* double-armed pick...

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Slitter*, a machine for shearing up sheet-iron into slips for nail-roads, etc. 1895 G. E. DAVIS *Pract. Microscopy* (ed. 3)

280 *The slitter is a thin wrought-iron disc about 11 inches in diameter, and when used its edge is charged with diamond dust.*

† *Slitter*, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare.* Also 4. *slyter*.

[A frequentative from SLIT *v.*] *trans.* To cut (a garment) with ornamental slits. Hence *Slit-*

tered ppl. a., wearing clothes so ornamented.

? a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 840 *Wrought was his robe in strange gise, And al to-slytered for queynette.* c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1830) 121 *þei wosten hem in... pelure & costelewe cloþis & proude slitterede squyeres & baukis & hondis.*

Slitter, *v.* 2 *Now dial.* Also 4. *slitter*. [Obs-

curely related to SLIDDER *v.* and SLITHER *v.*] *intr.* To slide, slip, glide.

a 1400 [see SLITHERING *vbl. sb.*]. 1825- in *dial.* use (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

† *Slitterkins*, *Obs.*-1 [Cf. 'SLIDKINS'] A

form of minced oath.

1786 *Microcosm* in Sydney *Engl.* 18 C. L. 54 *Miocing blasphemously into odsbodkins, slitterkins, and such like.*

Slitting (slit-), *vbl. sb.* [f. SLIT *v.* + *ING* 1.]

1. The action of making a slit or slits, or of

cutting in this manner. Also with *up*.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 *Hunger and þurst and chele and...*

1896 *Hosp.* *For slitting of xiiij fote of tymber.* 1562 *Act 3*

Ellis, c. 14 § 14 *Imprisonment, Loss of Ears, slitting and*

searing of Nose. 1611 *COTGR. Compendium*, a cutting...

cleaning, slitting. a 1712 *KING Art of Love* 713 *Zoe...* said

the slitting of his nose, By timely changing of her cloaths.

1750 *Act 23 Geo. II.* c. 29 § 9 *No mill or other engine for*

slitting or rolling of iron. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX.

761 *If phymosis coexists with warts... the slitting-up of the*

prepuce, or circumcision, is advisable.

2. *attrib.*, as *slitting-disk*, -file, etc.

In most of these *slitting* might also be taken as the *ppl. a.*

For descriptions see *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

...ing it [sc. iron] through

Ibid., a slitting machine.

822 *Round files, square,*

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *bine, plane, roller, etc.*

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 241 *A screw slitting*

file, used principally for cutting the slits in screw heads.

1888 *RUTLEY Rock-Forming Min.* 23 *To draw the clamped*

stone against the edge of the slitting disc.

So *Slitting ppl. a.*

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 163 *Al þe longeage of þe*

Norþumbres... is so scharp, slitting, and frotyng and vn-

shape [etc.]

Slitting-mill, [SLITTING *vbl. sb.*]

1. *Mech.* A mill or machine by which iron bars

or plates are slit into nail-roads, etc.

1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Builder* 8 *A Slitting-Mill, which*

is for the forming of Iron into some fashion, as into Iron-

roads, Nails, and such like things. 1685 *Prior Staffordsh.*

163 *Those they intend to be cut into rods, are carried*

to the slitting Mills. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4862/7 *Leases*

of two Forges, Furnace and Slitting Mill. 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 49 *The slitting and rolling mills of Pennsylvania.* 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 56 *The operations of... the slitting-mill, the flattening-mill, &c.*

2. *Gem-cutting.* A slicer, slitting-disk.

1850 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* III. 1098 *Slitting Mill or the Slicer, is a very thin sheet-iron disk, the edge of which is charged with diamond powder, and lubricated with brick oil.*

3. A saw-mill for slitting deals.

1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

Slive (slöv), *sb.* Also 6 *slive*. [f. SLIVE *v.* 1.]

1. A piece cut off; a slice. Now *dial.*

1577 *FRAMPTON Joyful News* III. (1596) 103 *This fruit... being so grated they put it into a slive of palme.* 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 37 *Shread, snip, slive, slice, collop, cut.* a 1800 *PEGGE Suppl. Grose* s.v., *A slive off a cut loaf will not be missed.* 1854- in *dial.* glossaries (Yks., Northampton, Leic., Warw.).

2. A cut, a stroke. *Obs. rare.*

1889 *NASHE Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 138 *You brag you have given M. D. Bancroft such a slive over the shoulders, as the credit of his Chaplainship shall not recover.* 1747 *POCOCKE Journ.* Sept. (1857) 1 *He gave me such a slive as a dog that has done some mischief.*

Slive (slöv), *v.* 1 *Now dial.* Forms: 5 *slyvyn*,

slyfe, 5-6 *slyve*, *sluve*, 6 *sluve*, 6, 8- *slive*.

Pa. ppl. 4 *sleuvene*, 5 *sleuene*, 6-7 *sluven*, 7

sleeven, 7, 9 *dial.* *sliven*, 8-9 *dial.* *sloven*.

Also *pa. l.* and *pa. ppl.* 6 *slyved*, *sliv'd*, *sluide*,

7 *sluied*, 6- *sluived*. [OE. **slifan* (the *pa. t.* occurs in the compound *slö-släf*), app. not represented in the cognate languages.]

1. *trans.* To cleave, split, divide.

13.. in Horst. *Attempl. Leg.* (1581) 455 *Paire cotis*

were al to-reuene And paire lymmes in sondir sleuene.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 459/2 *Slyvyn a-sundyt, findo, effiso,*

1558 *PHAER Æneid* v. 96 *With their siemmes y' seas their*

slive. 1589? *LVLV Paffe w. Hatchel* E ij, *Hee slices one,*

bas a fling at another. 1600 *SURFLET Countess Farme* iii.

xlviii. 520 *All trees which through force of winde... shall be*

clouen... or sluven must be cured with mire. 1610 *HOLLAND*

Canden's Brit. t. 135 *They did cut down a branch... and*

slived or cleft the same into slips. 1647 *HEXHAM* 1, *To Slit,*

cleave, or slive, kliven oft spijten. 1703 *THORNTON Let.*

to Ray, To Slive... to rive. 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* s.v. *Sloven*, *The hooours are sloven; i.e. equally divided.*

Spoken at the game of whist. 1819- in *dial.* glossaries, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

b. absol. To cut through something.

1558 *PHAER Æneid* v. M ij, *The fomy waters through their slive.*

2. To separate or remove by cutting or slicing;

to take off in this manner.

a 1400 *Sir Cleges* 211 *A lyttel bowe he gan of slive, And*

thought to schewe yf to his wife. 1530 *PALSCZ 722/1*, *I*

sluye a gyulowfoure or any other floure from his branche

or stalks. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Flowers* Wks. p. lxxi, *He*

sluide the gentile slippe, which could both twist and wind.

1594 *WILSONE Avira* (1850) 139 *For hausing sliv'd the gentle*

slip, his loue was turned to hate. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xii.

xxxiv. *The trees may be replanted of the very truncheons,*

.. slived and divided from the very brain (as it were) of the

green tree. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 76 *When the knife*

has penetrated to about the half [of the potato], the other

half should be slived or broken off. 1841 *HARTSHORN*

Salop. Ant. Gloss. *Sl*

unctuous eloquence slobbering out the shibboleth of civil and religious freedom.

4. a. To execute carelessly or in a slovenly way. *usu. with over.*

1694 LOCKE in *Ld. King Life* 204 Our Company of Stationers, having the monopoly here... slobber them over as they can cheapest. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trnl.* I. 339/4 [Water-colours] exceedingly rough and sloppy; not to say slobbered. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss. s.v.*, To do work in a slovenly, untidy manner, is to slobber it over.

b. To slur over. *rare*—1.
a 1734 NORTH *Examen* iii. vii. § 99 (1740) s81 But see what false disingenuous Dealing here is to slobber over a base Business that will remain an eternal Shame to his Party.

c. To deal out in a clumsy manner. *rare*—1.
1850 TROLOPE *Bertrams* xxii. She went on slobbering out the cards, and counting them over and over again.

d. To muddle away (a thing).
1889 *Daily Express* (Dublin) 4 Feb. 27, I frankly owned that they had slobbered away the money since in an unjustifiable manner.

Hence Slobbered *ppl. a.* (also with *on*).
1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 142 They did not, however, tolerate any slobbered work. 1862 SCROPE *Pot. canes* 429 Overflowing waves of slobbered drops of highly viscid lava. 1863 WHITE MELVILLE *Gladiators* 329 Syllables that drop like slobbered wine from the close shaven lip. 1880 *Paper & Print. Trades Jnl.* xxxi. 37 It was dulled and ruined by the slobbered-on paste.

Slobber-chops. [*f. prec. Cf. SLABBER-CHOPS.*] One who slobbers in eating, etc. Also *dial.*, a variety of pear.

1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* iii. i. I have Other affairs to dispatch of more importance betwixt Queen Slobber-Chops and my self. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 66 I'll tell you slobber-chops, You'll find that sooner said than done—perhaps. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xvii. 192 What do you mean, you little Slobber-chops?

Slobberer (slop'ber), [*f. SLOBBER v. + -ER 1.*] 1. One who slobbers.

1744 OZELL tr. *Erasmus's Sp. Rhodom.* 99, I have observed a great many of your gigantic People... to be mere Dolts, Slobberers and Oafs, both by Nature and Art.

2. (See *quots.*)

Slobber (slop'ber), [*f. SLOBBER v. + -ING 1.*] 1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art v.* (1848) 226 Amidst all his [Titian's] dashing and slobbering, there is still remaining [etc.]. 1830 HOOD *Literary & Liberal* 14 The slobbering of a hungry Ursine Sloth. 1883 SIMCOX *Latin Literature* iv. ii. 1. 26 The expression of such feeling came easy as slobbering. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 736 There is rarely any affection of swallowing, although slobbering is not uncommon.

attrib. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Aug. The kissing and slobbering scene went on again.

2. **Slobbering** *bid.*, a slobbering bib.
1760-72 H. BROOKE *Poet of Qual.* (1809) III. 149 [He] advanced without a mask in petticoats, a slobbering bib, and apron. 1793 YOUNG *Trav. France* 97 Giving a babe a blue slobbering bib instead of a white one! 1846 SCOTT *Woodst.* x. A hand as broad as a slobbering bib under his chin.

Slobbering (slop'ber), *ppl. a.* [*f. SLOBBER v. + -ING 2.*] That slobbers, in senses of the verb; characterized by slobbering.

1607 TROLOPE *Rev. Trag.* ut. iv. 'Twill teach you to kiss closer, Not like a slobbering Dutchman. 1782 MASON *Dean & Squire* Wks. (1810) 422/1 When, bless each little slobbering mouth, It had not cut a single tooth. 1787 BECKFORD in *Italy etc.* (1841) 100 A slobbering head.

3. **Slobbering** (slop'ber), *ppl. a.* [*f. SLOBBER v. + -ING 2.*] That slobbers, in senses of the verb; characterized by slobbering.

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Slobberiness. [*f. SLOBBER sb. or v.*] Slovenliness; slovenly writing.

1880 PAPERS *Manch. Lit. Club* vi. 193 The influence of this facility on lesser men has simply rendered all this kind of slobberiness hateful.

Slobbery (slop'ber), *a.* Also 4-6 slobbery. [*f. SLOBBER sb. or v. Cf. MDu. slobberich, Du. dial. slobberig.*]

1. Characterized by slobber or slobbering; disagreeably wet, slimy, or dirty.

1798 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxvii. (Bodl. MS.), An olde hounde is ofte slowe and slobbery. 1541 HYDE tr. *Pines* *Islyr. Chr. Wom.* 96b, Lykewyse no more do I allowe fusthyr and slobbery rayment. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. 8.* i. 13, I will sell my Dukedom To buy a slobbery and a durtie Farme. 1710-11 SWIFT *Jnl.* to Stella 22 Jan. The weather had given a little, as you women call it, so it was something slobbery. 1712 *Ibid.* 18 Dec. We have terrible snowy slobbery weather. 1831 CARLILE *Sart. Res.* i. ix, A watery, pulpy, slobbery freshman and new-comer in this Planet. 1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobi.* a loud slobbery fashion.

2. Of a soft, yielding texture.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 178 You keep rugging at the lang slobbery worsted till it comes aff.

3. Slovenly, careless.

1858 CARLILE *Fredk. G.* ix. ii. (1872) II. 406 His continual haste, and slobbery manner of working up those Hundred and odd volumes of his. 1881 LEIC. *Gloss. s.v.*, A very slobbery job, John.

Slobby (slop'bi), *a.* [*f. SLOB sb. + -Y.*] Muddy.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, Slatby or slobby,

muddy, sloppy: 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 5/1 There now only remained the geese, far up on the slobby ooze. 1897 BUTLER *Brit. Birds* IV. 155 The grasses which grow on the slobby foreshores.

Slob-furrowing. *vbl. sb.* [*Cf. SLOB sb. 2.*]

Rib-furrowing; ribbing. Also Slob-farrow *v.*
1787 W. H. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) I. 142 In slob-furrowing, the flag is turned toward the plowed ground, the coulter passing fifteen or sixteen inches from the last plow-furrow. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 346 There the old grass fields, when it is proposed to burn the sward, are *rib* or *slob furrowed* about the beginning of winter. *Ibid.* 579 This in some places is termed by farmers *rib-furrowing*, and in others *slob-furrowing*.

Slob-land. Also slob land. [*f. SLOB sb. 1.*]

1. Muddy ground; esp. alluvial land reclaimed from the water.

1861 *Times* 4 Oct. 7/4 A large acreage of slob land... Slob land varies in character, but here it is a rich marine alluvium. 1881 *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 4/3 He enclosed from the tide a considerable area of useful slob-land.

2. A stretch of ground of this kind.

1862 *Limerick Chron.* 8 Feb. The people's thoughts... became fixed on the slob-land of Corkanree. 1890 J. HEALY *Insula Sanctorum* 139 The slob-lands of the harbour have been reclaimed.

Slooh. Sc. form of SLOUGH *sb. 2.*

Slock (slok), *v. 1* Chiefly *Sc. Forms*: 4-7, 9 sloke, 6 sloik, 9 sloak; 5 slok, 5, 9 slokk-, 8-slock. [*f. ON. slokinn, pa. pple. of slokkva* (Norw. *slokka*, Sw. *dial. slokka*) to be extinguished, go out; the stem is related to that of SLACK *a.* Cf. SLOKEN *v.* and *pa. pple.*]

1. *intr. a.* To slacken, cease. *Obs.*—1.
13. *Gaw. & Gr. A.* 412 For þou may leng in þy londe, & layt no fyre, bot slokes.

2. *trans.* To put out, extinguish, quench (fire, thirst, etc.). Also *fig.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 34 Fore be with-drawing of acces 1s slokit off sic wantones. *Ibid.* xlix. (Tecla) 85 Slete & snaw... slokit þat fir alsone as men a candle suld had done. a 1500 in *Ratis Raving* (1870) 24 þow sal finde the froyt thatr monyzev afterwar, and sal sloik mekle syne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* ii. xi. 13 Watter to sloik the haly fyr. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1827) 100 Until his bail-life's drowth were slokit. 1842 VENDOR *Poems* 232 The rain in torrents poured, It slokit at once the witch's fire.

3. *trans.* To put out, extinguish, quench (fire, thirst, etc.). Also *fig.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 161 Quhen men takis the brandis fra the grete fyre, it slokis the sonar.

4. *trans.* To put out, extinguish, quench (fire, thirst, etc.). Also *fig.*

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5. *trans.* To put out, extinguish, quench (fire, thirst, etc.). Also *fig.*

1655 in A. LAING *Lindores Abbey & Burgh of Newburgh* (1876) 238 He was slokin ye lym and mixing it with sand.

Slock (slok), *v. 2* Now only *south-western dial.* Also 5-7 slokke, 9 sloke. [*pad. AF. *esloker, esloquer, OF. eslochier, etc.* (see *Godef.*), to move, shake, stir.]

1. *trans.* To entice away; to draw or lead away by some allurements.

Also *dial.*, to convey clandestinely, to pilfer.
1483 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 336 That one of the said crafte slokke only manis prentise. 1506 BABINGTON *Notes Exod.* xxi. 5 To slokke away (as we speak) a mans servant, was a grievous synne with God. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., The children... be all slockt away w' prizes... and that to the meetin-house. 1897 HOCKING in *Christian World Xmas* No. 3 They're trying to slock (entice) away others who do come.

2. To entice, allure, lead on, tempt.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 10 What so may slokke or pricke a courage stout. *Ibid.* 113 In vain she sought to slokke, or with mortal Sweetnings t'enroll him in Cupides pay. 1850 BECK'S *Florist* 50 The bright sun of February... sloks (in Cornish vernacular) the young and eager buds to unfold their premature growth.

Slock-dolager: see SOCK-DOLAGER.

Slocken (slop'kn), *v. north. and Sc. Forms*: 4-9 sloken, 4-6 slokyn, 5-6 (9) slokin (6 -yne); 4, 6 slokkin, 4 (9) slokken, 6 slo(c)kne, 6- slocken (9 -an, -in). [*a. ON. slokna* (Norw. *slokna*, *slokkna*, Sw. *sloknä*, older *Da. sloagne, slugne*), *f. slokinn*, pa. pple. of *slokkva*: see *Slock v. 1*]

1. *trans.* To quench, extinguish, put out (fire, flame, etc.). Also in *fig. context.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2864/1 Als þe water it slokkens glede. 1340 HAMFOLLE *Prose Treat.* (1866) 3 Sothely na thyngne slokkens sa fell flammes, dystroyes ill thoghtes [etc.]. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 593 Vdyr þam sprange vpe a well & sloknyt sone. þai brynnand platiss. 1450 *St. Cathbert* (Surtees) 287 Pan þat, wenand a fyre to slokyn, þai fand þe house no thyng bryn. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron.* Scot. (1821) 1 To slokyn a fire.

2. To suppress, put down, do away with, destroy, stamp out. Also with adjectival compl.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18360 Lauerd... ssa þou slokkens al yr sin. a 1340 HAMFOLLE *Psalter* lxxii. 14 When he... slokkens þe

temptacion wib sorowe of pyne. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* it. iii. in *Anglia* VIII. 158/6 þe whiche good man... was casten downe and sloknyd nere for sorowe. 1508 DUNBAR *The Mariit Women* 522 And kindill agais þis curage thoche it wer cold sloknyd. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 77 A meik answer slokkens Melancolie. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* II. 352 The Quene with lile labour lostit out this seditioun.

3. To quench or allay (thirst).

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4. To sate or satisfy (desire). *rare.*

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5. To soak, wet, or moisten; to slake (lime).

1487, 1609 [see the *vbl. sb.*]. 1621 SANDERSON *Sermon* I. 173 The rain that fallth upon the earth, whether it moisten it kindly... or whether it choak or sloken and drown it. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* v, I could never away with raw oatmeal, slokked with water, in all my life.

6. *intr.* To go out, be extinguished.

1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. III. 407 Ony fyre that he culd bring thairthill, It sloknyt ay ilk tyme of the awin will. Hence Slockening *vbl. sb.*

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The slokking of... 1609 CHURCH. for slokkening o' vi, I have muckle need o' a slokkening.

† Slocken, *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 5 slokyn. [*a. ON. slokinn*: see *SLOCK v. 1*] Extinguished; soaked, immersed.

c 1400 *York Manual* (Surtees Soc.) p. xvii, Be thare lantern slokyn fro yr helys that euer schall last. 1643 A. TUCKER *Balm of Gilead* 21 That she which hath suckled you with her milk, may not be slokken in her own blood. 1647 H. MORE *Minor Poems, Cupid's Conflict* lvi. (Grosart) 173/1 Back she returns... Drown'd, cho'k'd or slokken by her cruel nurse. 1653 — *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 224 When it is... slokken and drowned in sensuality and intemperance.

† Slocker: see SLOCKSTER (quot. 1706).

Slocking-stone. *Cornish dial.* [*f. SLOCK v. 2.*] (See *quots.*)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* Gloss. s.v., *Slocking-Stone*, a tempting, inducing, or rich stone of Ore. *Ibid.*, There have been... instances of Miners who have deceived their employers by bringing them Slocking-Stones from other Mines. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies of Polearrow* 89 These deceptive specimens are called 'slocking-stones' by the mining community. 1880 E. CORNU, *Gloss. s.v. Slock*, Slocking stones are tempting, selected stones shown, to induce strangers to adventure in a mine.

Slockster. Now *dial.* [*f. SLOCK v. 2 + -STER*] 1. a. (See *quots.*) *Obs. b. dial.* A pilferer. Cognate is prob. the only source of the later quots.

1611 CORGAN, *Plaignaire*,... a stealer, or suborner of mens children, or servants... (in which sense we tearme him a Slockster). 1647 HEXHAM 1, A Slockster that by alluring causeth servants to forsake their maisters. 1677 in *Micæ.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Slockster or Slockster*,... one that entices away other Mens Servants; a Kid-napper.

Sloed (slop'd), *obs. or dial. pa. t. SLIDE v.*

Slodge (slop'd), *v. dial.* [? Imitative.] *intr.* To trail or drag the feet in walking; to walk slouchingly.

1829 COOPER *Good's Study Med.* I. 554 He slodded and reeled about as he walked. 1877 in *Holderness Gloss.* 1902 C. G. HARPER *Cambridge Road* 295 The slodder sloddes among the dykes.

Slodger (slop'dz), *dial.* [? *f. prec.*] An inhabitant of the Fen district. Also *fen-slodger*.

1827 HOWE *Table-bk.* 139 His ancestors... were all 'fen slodders'. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Eoston* 64 The Fenmen... were known as Slodders or Fen-Slodders. 1893 BARNING *Goold Cheap Jack* 214 The tract over which the ancestral slodder... had exercised more or less questionable rights.

Sloe (slo), *Forms*: a. 1 slah (slach-), slas (slagh-), 1, 5 sla, 3-7 slo, 4-6 sloo, 6 sloa, 6-sloe (9 *dial.* sloo, sloue, slaw). *β. pl.* 1 slau, 4 slon, 5 sloon, 5-6 sloen, 7 slone, slane. 7-6-7 slowe (e. *δ. 6- Sc. and north.* slae, 9 north. sla (a, slagh, slay, slea, slee, etc. [OE. *slā(h)*], etc., = Fris. *slē*, MDu. *slee*, *slie* (Du. *slee*, Flem. *slei*, *slie*), *sleu* (Kilian *sleuwe*), MLG. *sle* (LG. *slē*, *slī*), OHG. *slāha* (MHG. *slāhe*, G. *släht*, *släht*), perh. related to OSlav. and Russ. *sliva*, Lith. *slavas* plun).

The original plural in -n (OE. *slān*, ME. *slon*) is recorded down to the 17th cent., and is the source of the sing. forms

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† Slocken, *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 5 slokyn. [*a. ON. slokinn*: see *SLOCK v. 1*] Extinguished; soaked, immersed.

c 1400 *York Manual* (Surtees Soc.) p. xvii, Be thare lantern slokyn fro yr helys that euer schall last. 1643 A. TUCKER *Balm of Gilead* 21 That she which hath suckled you with her milk, may not be slokken in her own blood. 1647 H. MORE *Minor Poems, Cupid's Conflict* lvi. (Grosart) 173/1 Back she returns... Drown'd, cho'k'd or slokken by her cruel nurse. 1653 — *Conject. Cabal.* (1713

gleam of foam-white arms, Of sea-green eyes, of sleek brown hair.

Sloke? Anglicized form of SLOKA.

1841 R. N. CUST in *Hailybury Observer* III. 21 The history of the coward, of which this is the first sloke.

Sloom(b)er, etc., obs. forms of SLUMBER.

Sloomack, dial.: see SLAMMAKIN.

Sloomacking, etc., var. SLAMMAKIN a.

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant. Gloss.*, *Sloomacking*,... unwieldy, clumsy. 1850 H. & A. MAYHEW *The Good Genius* xvi. A nasty sloomacking hit of goods, with her things all hanging about her anyhow. 1873 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5/6 His high cheek bones and sloomacking gait.

Sloon(e, obs. inf. and p. pple. SLAY v.; obs. pl. or dial. ff. SLOE). Slong: see SLING sb. 1 and 2.

Slonk (slɔŋk), sb. Sc. and north. dial. [Of doubtful origin: cf. Da. dial. *slånk*, *slunk* a hollow or depression in the ground, and MLG. *-slunk*, LG. *slunk*, G. dial. *schlunk*, *schlonk* gullet, gorge, abyss.] (See later quot. and cf. SLUNK sb.)

The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* also records the word from Kent. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iii. 4 Bath erbe and froyte, husk and bevis, braid handandandye in every slok and slaid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* xi. 21. 84 In dern sladis and mony scroggy slonk. 1553 WINGER tr. *Vineet. Lirin.* ii. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 19 Sa grete dangerous slonkis of syndry errors. 1561 *Lindesay's* (Pittcottie) *Chren. Sect.* (1728) 90 She standing in a slonk (i.e. slake) bringing home water. 1728 RAMSAY *Poems* Gloss., *Slonk*, a Mire, Ditch, or Slough. 1830 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Slonk*, a ditch; a deep, wet hollow in a road. 1894 HESLOR *Norfolk Gloss.*, *Slonk*, a depression in the ground, like a 'swallow hole'.

Sloonk, v. rare. [Of obscure origin: cf. Du. *sloeken* to swallow, and the G. forms cited under prec.] *trans.* To swallow greedily.

Caxton may have read *slent ende* at in place of *slent ende* at in the Dutch original.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 55 The false keynt ete slonked her to so hunger, that he lefte neyther flesch ne bone. 1859 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 131 A cynic grin His face bore while he slonked her in.]

Sloob, obs. f. SLAY v.; obs. or dial. f. SLOUGH sb. 1

†Slood, variant of SLUD. Obs.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's* Rev. iv. iii. Slood what have you to do? 1605 CHAPMAN *Gentil. Usur* ii. 1 Slood me thinks a man should not of meer necessity be an Asse.

Sloom (slūm), sb. 1 Now north. dial. and Sc. Forms: 1 sluma, 3 slume, 4 sloumbe, S-9 sloum, 9 sloum, sloum, slum; S-9 slome, 9 sloam; S-9 slaum, 9 slaum, etc. [OE. *slūma*, related to SLOOM v. 1 Cf. Fris. *slūm*, *slum*(me), older Da. *slum* slumber, doze.] A gentle sleep or slumber; a light doze. Also attrib.

In the *Dest. Troy* 13281 *slum* is prob. an error for *slum*. a 1000 *Guthlac* 314 (Gr.), *Þæt hine ærste ealne himanum slæpa sluman.* 11050 *Be Domes D.* 240 *Se earma flyð unærfæga slæp, sleac mid sluman.* 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 185 *He.* Slipped upon a sloumbe slepe, & sloberande he routes. 1446 *He.* He slayde on a sloumbe slep, slohe under lenes. 1821 J. HUTTON *Tour to Carver* (ed. 2) Gloss. 96 *Sloom*, or *sluam*, a gentle sleep, or slumber. 1785 *Bras New Work* 150 A third (will be) nodding his head in an easy slum. 1829 in northern dial. glossaries. 1853 ROSSON *Bards of Tyne* 39 When weary wif weepin I sink to slum. 1858 W. SHELLEY *Flowers by Wayside* 256 Whyles when I'm in a quiet slum my Willie's hame to me.

Sloom, sb. 2 local. Also slum(b), b.sloom. [Of obscure origin: the variant forms indicate an original *slūm*.] (See quotes.)

1833 PLYMLEY *Ag. Skrifshire* 54 *Slum*(s), black-slaty earth, and a heaving measure. 1846 *Top-coal* and ponded stone. Slums. Foot-coal. 1847 BRANDT *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1123/1 *Sloom*, layers of clay between those of coal. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 227 *Sloom*, a softish earthy clay or shale often underlying a bed of coal. 1846 *25 Slum*, *Slums*, *Slum*(s). 1. A blackish, slippery, indurated clay. 2. A soft clayey or shaley bed of coal.

Sloom (slūm), v. 1 Now north. dial. and Sc. Forms: 3 slume(n), slumme, slomme, 5, 9 sloum, S-9 sloum, 9 sloum, slum, sloum, etc. [ME. *slūmen*, *slummen*, = Fris. *slūmje*, *slomje*, MDa. *slūmen* (sluymen), MLG. *slūmen*, *slomen*, *slommen*, MHG. *slummen*, obs. G. *schlumen*, older Da. *slumme* (sloime): cf. SLUMBER v.] *intr.* To slumber; to doze.

1805 LAY. 17995 Merlin gon to slume swulc he wolde slæpen. 1846 3058 *Pa* gon he to slæpen, *pa* gon he to slumme. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5174 *Ser* Telomew... Fand him sloumward on slepe & sleely him raysses. 1763 ROSS *Dest. Troy* 53 *Whiles* sloumward, *whiles* starting wif her fright. 1819 TENNYSON *Padbury* 102 (182) 124 To tell th' un-pillow'd crowds that lie Sloum and sloum round. 1828 in northern dial. glossaries. 1850 ROSSON *Song Sloum* vii. 9 Garrin the lips o' a' that that slum to speak. 1858 W. SHELLEY *Flowers by Wayside* 54, I laid me down and sloumed aneth the Roden Tree.

Sloom (slūm), v. 2 Sc. [app. of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. *sluma* to run up into long weak straw, and see next.] Of grain, grass, etc.: To become laid or lodged through being soft and heavy in growth; to begin to decay on this account. Hence *Sloomed* ppl. a. (see quot. 1824).

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 440 A strong crop of pease, or any other kind of corn laid down, and what is commonly called *sloomed*. 1854 *Farmers' Mag.* Aug. 329 Those places where the weight and softness of the grass has flattened it with the earth... No other spot... offered as much verdure at this time as these seemingly *sloomed* places.

1875 *N. & Q. Ser. v.* III. 147 Ulster Words... 'Sloom', applied to corn crops when the stalks are too luxuriant in growth.

Sloommy, a. dial. Also 7 sloumie, 9 slowmy, sloumy, slaumy. [f. SLOOM v. 2]

1. a. Of grain: Not properly filled.

1642 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 54 The stemme will bee stronge and steare, and the barley itselfe sloumie and not puble. 1803 JAMESON, *Sloomy corn*, a phrase used with respect to grain, when it is not well filled.

b. Of corn, etc.: Laid or lodged through being soft and heavy; beginning to rot.

1825 in JAMESON *Suppl.* 1877-85 in Cheshire and Cumberland glossaries.

2. Sluggish, dull, spiritless. Also as adv.

1820 CLARE *Poems* (ed. 3) 127 O'er pathless plains, at early hours, The sleepy rustic sloumy goes. 1821 - *Vill. Minstr.* II. 103 They then, like school-boys that at truant play, In sloumy fear lounge on their homeward way. 1852 STEINBERG *Norhampt. Dial.*, *Sloomy*, dull and gloomy. 1850 TENNYSON *Northern Collier* vii, An Sally-wurslomy an' drangle 1841'd.

Sloon, obs. pa. pple. SLAY v.; obs. pl. SLOE.

Sloop (slūp), sb. 1 Also 7 slope, sloope. [ad. Du. *sleep*, = Fris. and LG. *slūp*, Da. Sw., Norw. *slup*, G. *schlup*; also older Du. *sloope* (Kilian), LG. *sluift*, Da. *sluiffe*, G. *schlupe*. The history of the Du. and LG. word is obscure, but it appears more probable that it is an adoption of F. *chaloupe* or Sp. *chalupa* than that it is the source of these. (F. has also *sloop* or *sloupe* from Eng. or Du.) Cf. CHALOUPE, SHALLOUP, and SHALLOP.]

1. A small, one-masted, fore-and-aft rigged vessel, differing from a cutter in having a jib-stay and standing bowsprit.

1829 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1809) III. 315 They keep allways some 5 or 6 sloops and junkis trading... from port to port. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 45 Some persons that belonged to a Sloop and a Shallop... were over desirous to save some of their Provision. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 255 The Trade from that Island to New Spain, is carry'd on generally by Sloops. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl. Wks.* X. 486 Sloops are loaded with the concreted ashes. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* ix. The vessels... are generally small luggers or sloops, from forty to sixty tons burthen. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Shellacks* 98 The little old sloops were generally family concerns.

b. A relatively small ship-of-war, carrying guns on the upper deck only. Also in full *ship-of-war*.

(a) 1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 13104 St. Ann of Ostend, Burthen 16 Tons... a square stern'd open Sloop, with 2 Guns, and 20 Men. 1707 *Id.* No. 4375/3 Her Majesty's Ship Somerset, with the Weasel Sloop, and Isabella Yacht, is sail'd for the River. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 190 A short view of...

(b) 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1760) Hh 3. The sloops of war carry from 12 to 8 cannon. 1790 BEATSON *Ann. & Mil. Mem.* II. 255 A number of frigates and sloops of war.

1835 MARRIAT *Midship. Easy* vii, He had succeeded in obtaining his appointment to a sloop of war.

2. A large open boat; a long-boat. Obs.

1621 J. TAYLOR *Turne of Fortune's Wheele* (Halliwell) 22 In Zealand where our forces all were broke, Sloops, punts, and lighters, seventy-eight confounded. 1699 *Letter Nervis* xxvii. (140) 21 If any person... steal... any fishing or other Boat, Canoe, Shallop, Sloop, Bark-log, or any other Vessel. 1719 *De For Cruise* ii. (Globe) 518 Five Sloops or Boats... full of Men... We... could see the Boats at a Distance, being five large Long-Boats.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *sloop-broker*, *load*, *man*, *model*, *rig*, *rigged*.

1722 *De For Mell Flanders* (Bohn) 281 A sloop load of... hogs and stores. 1750 *Sloop-rigger* (see RIGGED ppl. a. 1) 1840 *Erid. Hull Docks* Canon. 69 What is the nature of your business as a sloop-broker? 1849 G. CURRIE *Green Hand* ii. (186) 22 The sloop *Irish*—as perfect a sloop-model... as ever was eared off the ways of Chatham. 1852 *Zoologist* XX. 808, I saw three of them which a sloopman had towed behind his vessel. 1853 *Outing* XXII. 145/1 The sloop-rig—jib and mainsail—is better than a single sail. 1894 N. BROOKS *Tales of Maine Coast* 33 The 'Whisper' was a sloop-rigged craft.

Sloop (slūp), sb. 2 Canada. [Of obscure origin.] A simple form of drag used in lumbering. Hence *Sloop v. trans.* to draw on a sloop.

1891 in American Dicts.

Sloor, obs. form of SLUR sb. Slood, var. SLUT.

Slop (slɒp), sb. 1 Also 4-7 sloppe, 4. 6 sloppe, 7 slopp. [Of obscure history. Sense 2 corresponds to MDa. *slop*, Olcel. *sloppr*, and appears earlier in the OE. compound *oferlopp* (MDa. *oerslop*, Olcel. *yfirloppr*): see OVERSLOP. The relation of the other senses to this is not clear.]

1. A charmed bag employed to steal milk: from cows. Obs. rare.

1393 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 522 *Per* was a wyche, and made a bagge... Jys wyche here charme began to sey, *pe slop* ros up, and geide *pe weye*. 1842 537 *Pe sloppe* lay styll, as byt ded wote.

2. An outer garment, as a loose jacket, tunic, cassock, mantle, gown, or smock-frock.

For modern examples cf. the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Slip* sb. 2.

13155 CHAUCER *Part. T.* 7422 *The*... scantness of clothyng as leen this kuttid slopps or hayselyne. c 1440 *York*

Mystr. xxxi. 77 *Se* *þat* my sloppe be wete sitatere. c 1440 *Proph. Par.* 460/1 Sloppe, garment, *mutatitara*. c 1450 CAXTON *Seneca's* *Agmen* xxi. 465 Gye me a newe sloppe and a large hode. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Fris.* I. clxxxii. 215 He armed hymselfe with secrete armour, and dyd on a sloppe above, and a cloke about that. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 55 b. The mantels had great capes like to the Portingall sloppes. a 1618 SILVESTER *Hymn of Alms* 125 Wks. (Grosart) II. 20 To see some painted face, Or Fire-new Fashion in a Sleeve or slop. a 1658 DAVENANT *Acet. Fr. Plymouth* iv. 1. I will embrace thy long loose slop and kiss Thy drivell'd Beard. 1825 KNAPP & BALDWIN *Newgate Cal.* III. 448/2 A slop or shirt over it. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* i. 1. He was dressed in a coarse waggert's slop. 1851 YOUNG *Er. Man his own Mechanic* 12 The clothes of the amateur... should be protected at least by a loose 'slop' or jacket of canvas.

†b. *slee*. (See quot.) Obs.—

15. *Bl. of Precedence* in Q. Eliz. Acad. 23 A slope is a morning Cassock for Ladies and gentle women, not open before.

†c. (See quot.) Obs.—

1583 HOLME *Armoury* II. 293/2 A Womans face proper, with a Slop on her head... the attire... makes me judge it to be rather some kind of Slop or Maunch for the head... Some term this a French Hood pendant.

†3. *fl.* Some kind of foot-wear. Obs. rare.

1480 *Ward. Acc. Edm. IV* (1830) 118 A paire of slopps of black lader, var. 1483 in *Antiq. Rep.* (1837) I. 42, ij pair of shoon, ij pair of slops, and viij paire of botows of Spaynysh lader.

4. *fl.* Wide baggy breeches or hose, of the kind commonly worn in the 16th and early 17th cent.; loose trousers, esp. those worn by sailors. Now chiefly dial.

In the Geneva, Bishops', and Donay Bibles *sloffer* is employed in rendering Isa. iii. 20, where the AV. has 'the ornaments of the legges' and the RV. 'the ankle chains'. For some particulars relating to the history of the garment, see *Fairholt Costume* I. 237, 263, etc., and cf. the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Slop* sb. 2.

1481-90 *Howard Heusch. Bks.* (Roab.) 513 For the same Magnus a whyt cote, a payre sloppes. 1530 PALSER 371/2 Sloppes, boyen, traves a warriner. 1558 in *Fetilliant Reviv. Q. Eliz.* (1908) 13, viii. paire of Sloppes parted, the one legge of the said blew clothe of golde and the other of greene clothe of Silver. a 1586 *Snyder Aradia* (1622) 60 He had nothing upon him but a paire of sloppes, and upon his bodie a Goate-skinne. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 650 The two sloppes or breeches were tied and knit together about the middle. 1655 W. Du GANZ tr. *Cemeterius Gate Lat.* 109 Below the girdle are the breeches, that is, either slops, or trusses somewhat small. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersy), *Slip*, a wide sort of Breeches worn by Seamen. 1820 SCOTT *Minst.* xvi. Two pair black silk slops, with hanging garters of camellion silk. 1842 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Dead Drummer* (1902) 235 He would give an occasional hitch, Sailor-like to his 'slops'. *transf.* 1898 B. JONSON *Er. Man in Hazz.* iv. ii. Sirrah, you ballad-singer, and slops, your fellow there, get you out.

†b. *sing.* in the same sense, or denoting only one leg of the garment. Obs.

1552 J. HERTWOOD *Proc. & Epigr.* (1857) 193 The man... Werth on eche legge, one male, for his sloppes are, Eche one sloppe one male. 1556 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 306 A Mynde of Cotton sytched to the Sloppe over & besydes the linnen luyng strait to the legg. 1580-3 GRENZ *Morilla* 1 Wks. (Grosart) II. 10 Their narrow shoulders must have a quilted Doublet of a large size; their crooked legges, a side sloppe. 1622 MARSTON *Art. & Med. v.* Wks. 136 l. 61 When I see... another wallows in a grente sloppe, I mistrust the proportion of his thigh. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 175/1 His gay slop hath no sooner kiss the Cushion, but... he hath utter left Roaring, row, row, row. 1652 *Went. Love.* Co. 2 The French Trunk sometimes doth him boaste, The Dutch Slopp, and the Irish Trowse.

†c. The loose or wide part of a pair of breeches of this kind. Obs. rare.

1592 R. GREENE *Comy. Catch.* II. 5 So quaintly and artificially made, that it may be put in y^e slop of a mans hose. 1592 - *Upst. Currier* (1871) 10 A plain pair of Cloth Breeches... straight to the thigh... without a slop.

5. *fl.* Ready-made clothing and other furnishings supplied to seamen from the ship's stores; hence, ready-made, cheap, or inferior garments generally.

1651 *Perry's Diary* 16 Mar. Advising upon the business of Slopps, wherein the seaman is so much abused by the purser. 1764 CONN. BROWN *1^{er}*, in *Heavenworth* I. 9 The men... who had contrived to sell not only all their warm clothes, but their bedding... now applied in great distress for slops. 1799 NIXON 16 Feb. in *Nicolas Dict.* (1815) III. 267 Slops are not to be purchased here but at an enormous price. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. 2. 2 A young sailor, with a face innocent of everything but a price in his slops. 1858 BESANT & RICE *By Celia's Ark* xxx. He used to sell his slops for brandy, and cobble his old garments with the brown canvas of the sandbags.

Fig. 1901 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Proemium. That a Monarch's wife yelped a Queen May not... be a dowry right Slop. Form'd of the coarsest rags of Nature's slop. 1822-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Erid.* (1837) IV. 24 In the Roman law, the clergy had been used to see a sort of warehouse, in which slops of all sorts were to be had ready-made.

†b. *sing.* in collective use, or denoting a single garment of this kind.

1798 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tales of the Her* Wks. 1312 IV. 355 When the Men of Slop The Jew and Gentle turn to wards their shop In alleys dark. 1857 BESANT *The World next* 24 He wore a common sailor's petticoat or slop.

6. Used as a term of contempt. rare.

1599 NASH *London Street* Wks. (Grosart) V. 240 Not a slop of a repealer they send forth to the Queens ships, but hee is first broken to the Sea in the Herring-mans Skiff or Cock-boat.

3. A slant; an inclined surface of any kind.

1707 MORTIMER *Husbandry* 397 [In] those Boughs that lean from the Head, cut the slope on the lower side.
1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 98 Shell triangular, cartilage slope rather protruded.
1837 GORING *Microgr.* 92 Two pieces of wood carved out to fill the slope of the upper part of the face.

b. A desk, or substitute for this, having a sloping top.

1833 T. Hook *Love & Pride, The Widow* xi. A small writing-desk, or as it is technically called by cabinet-makers, a slope.
1897 *Army & Navy Stores List* 742 Blotting Desk Slopes., room under the pad for paper.

4. Naut. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Slope of Wind*, a breeze favouring a long tack near to the required course, and which may be expected to veer to fair.

Slope (slōp), *sb.* *colloq.* [f. SLOPE *v.* 2.] An act of making off, running or slinking away, etc.
1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 416 *Slope*, a running away, elopement, escape.
1897 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* ('to do a slope').

Slope, obs. var. SLAP *sb.* 2. Sc., SLEEP *sb.*

Slope (slōp), *a.* Now poet. Also 6 slope, 8 slop. [f. as SLOPE *sb.* 1.]

1. Sloping, slanting.

1502 ARNOLOF *Chron.* 64 Thou most..kitt it soo with a slope draught.
1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle of Facious* App. 315 But se there be none ascence ther vnto by staires, but onely..by a slope banquette of Turfes.
1594 BLONDEVILLE *Exerc.* III. i. ii. (1636) 295 What is the Zodiacque? It is a broad, oblique, or slope Circle.
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 880 There the Water Rowleth, and Moveth..with a Sloper Rise, and Fall.
1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* III. 46 The slope Teeth of the Worm wheel will gather into the slope Grooves of the Spindle.
1724 SIR W. HOPE *Vind. Art. Self-defence* 137 Cross his sword..by a slope or slant motion of your sword-hand.
1735 SOMERVILLE *Chast. II.* 440 To drain the stagnate Fen, to raise the slope Depending Road.
1821 *Self-Instructor* 27 For the slope hands, turning your left side a little towards the desk.
1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii. Holy Church..will not wreck, nor our Archbishop Stagger on the slope decks.

† 2. Affording no certainty. Obs. rare.

1871 *Mfr. Mag.* *Forrester* xviii. 6 For hope is slope, and hold is hard to snatche.

Slope (slōp), *v.* 1. Also 6-8 sloap (7 slopes), 7 sloop-, 8 slop. [f. SLOPE *a.*]

1. *intr.* To take, to move or proceed in, an oblique direction.

In some cases with suggestion of sense 2.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 538 He..sloaping swiftly overthwart those Seas..Makes double haste to finde some happy strand.
1598 *Ibid.* II. ii. iv. *Columnes* 319 Where Titans' Chariot sloaps.
1633 *Cal. of State* P., *E. India* & P. VIII. 380 The houses being so near the waterside that a man coming ashore may presently slope into one and find chapmen.
1798 COLERIDGE *Bull. Dark Ladie* iv. The sun was sloping down the sky.
1825 W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. r Crossing Lord Carnarvon's park..and sloping dway to our right over the downs.
1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 22 The sun was sloping to the west.
1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* iv. The [setting] sun that was now sloping into the Atlantic.

2. To assume, to have or be in, a sloping or slanting position or direction.

a. 1709 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. II. 88 The burning Island..

room. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 106 The canal..should slope about four inches in the first 200 yards.
1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xviii. 478 The corner where the mountain slopes down to the river.

b. 1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* (1714) II His Sword's Point must slope towards the middle part of his Adversary's advanced Thigh.

3. *trans.* To bring into, to place or put in, a sloping or slanting position; to bend down; to direct downwards or obliquely.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 57 Though Pallaces and Pyramids do slope Their heads to their Foundations.
1638 MILTON *Lycidas* 31 Till the Star..Toward Heav'n's descent had slop'd his westerling way.
1667 — *P. L.* I. 223 The flames..slope their pointing spires.
1748 THOMSON *Carl. Indol.* I. i. viii. When Dan Sol to slope his wheels began.
1833 ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* I. 14 They come.., sloping their way.
1844 Ld. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes* 104 His spirit of splendour has gone forth, Sloping wide violet rays.

b. *spec.* To bring (a weapon) into, or hold (it) in, a sloping position. Also *transf.*

1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 24 Sloape your Musquet.
1624 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. i. Face to your left hand—Feather your bat;—slope your bat;—now charge.
1688 HOLMES *Armoury* III. ix. (Roxb.) 147 1/2 Sloape your pike, is to draw the Butt end of the pike being shouldered almost to the ground and the point aloft.
1707 SIR W. HOPE *New Method Fencing* 13 He must, as the thrust is coming home, slop his point to make a cross.
1796 CAVENDISH *Inst.* (1813) 243 In general swords will be carried with the blade resting on the hollow of the shoulder, and by the word *Slope Swords*.
1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 346 Till..

long bayonets. 1859 F. A. The leading division will..

4. To cut, form, or make, with a slope or slant.

1611 COTGR., *Tatler*, to slope, to set cut, or make aslope.
1715 DESAULIERS *Fires Infr.* 122 Lei both be bezell'd or slop'd.
1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 216 The first way] is, to slope the cion off a full inch, or more.
1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 188 The bank and ditch being properly laid out and sloped.
1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci.*

& Art I. 216 Each side..should be sloped off, to receive the band of the adjoining work.
1878 S. G. SCOTT *Leet. Archit.* (1879) I. 249 Mouldings which received much rain..were very much more sloped than in Classic work.

b. *absol.* To give a slope to the letters in writing.
1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. The lines they used to rule in the copybooks at school, to make the boys slope well.

Slope (slōp), *v.* 2. *colloq.* [Originally U.S.; perh. formed by wrong analysis of *let's lōpe* (see LOPE *v.*), but cf. some of the uses of SLOPE *v.* 1.]

1. *intr.* To make off, depart, decamp.
1839 MARRIAT *Diary America* Ser. I. II. 232 Here are two real American words:—'Sloping'—for slinking away; 'Splunging', like a porpoise.
1857 *Slang Dict.* 19 *He sloped*, he went off.
1866 MISS BRADDON *The Lady's Mile* i. We may as well slope..it's nearly 7 o'clock.
1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Cal. Reformer* (1891) 80 You may go straight ..to the..police station as soon as I slope.

b. With advs., esp. off.
1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* vi. 50 We can't go on to Washington—what can we do but slope home again?
1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 629 If it is pretty lively, they stay; if it is dull, they slope off.
1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Collect. & Recoll.* xxiv. 477 Whoever slopes homewards, the Government must stay.

2. *trans.* To leave (lodgings) without paying.
In the sense of 'cheat, trick', *slope* is recorded in dialect use from 1828 onwards.
1908 *Reminis. Stonemason* 100 They had 'sloped' their lodgings.

† **Slope**, *v.* 3. Obs.—1 (Meaning obscure.)
13.. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 772 And 3if he luste riht wel slope, Cum when he dop of his Masse-cope.

Slope (slōp), *adv.* [Aphetic for ASLOPE *adv.*] In a sloping or slanting manner or position. (In later use only poet.)

a. 1470 TITMOT *Cesar* v. (1530) 8 Theyr horsys ronne in playcs slope steeping.
1571 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 73 Ye shall bore slope a hole with an Auger, in the biggest part of the bodie of the Tree.
1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 129 Both sortes must be laied slope, that the water may run away.
1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Philo's Trav.* IV. (1663) 217 The Temple..is built all slope fifteen fathom high.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 591 That bright beam, whose point now raised Bore him slope downward to the Sun.
1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 188 Steep before them stood, Slope from the town, a heaven-illuminated road.
1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 204 Hyperion..Came slope upon the threshold of the west.

Slope in combs., representing either the sb. or adj., or the stem of the vb. a. With nouns, as *slope-block*, *board*, *desk*, etc. (see quot.).

1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1866) 206 The 'slope-block' is a cube of wood, whose side is made equal to the intended difference of level.
1648 HEXHAM *II. S. V. Gabin*, The 'Slope-board' windows in a Sceptle of Dells, to give them the better sound.
1884 YATES *Recall* III. On the edge of his green 'slope-desk'.
1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 389 Machines, for scooping out 'slope-drains, where necessary, in a field'.
1828 STEWART *Planter's G.* (ed. 2) 199 No

is used for determining 'the angle of embankments, the grade of roads, pitch of roofs (etc.).
1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 67 The Turf must be laid so that..the 'Slope-line' be kept without Elbows and Inequalities.
1859 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* IV. 108 A system of conour lines and steepest and slope lines.
1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* XIII. 73 The 'Slope-shoedering of the Counter-Punch'.
1669 STURMY *Martier's Mag.* II. xvi. 66 This Distance from B to H is the true Length of the 'Slope-side' BE.
1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 469 A gay-sirriped tent just raised upon the slope-side.
1864 DASENT *Fest & Earnest* (1873) I. 38 These 'slope-swards' are often so large, that it takes more than a day to work them out.

b. Forming parasynthetic adjs., as *slope-browed*, *-eared*, *-roofed*, *-loothed*.
1647 R. STAVTUN *Juvenal* 129 Thou satest up till mid-night; which..None that cards wooll with slope-tooth'd wywe would do.
1813 J. N. BREWER *Beauties Eng. & Wales* XII. II. 116 It has a very ancient church with a slope-roofed tower.
1827 GRIMM *tr. Cæsar* II. 153 The slope-eared hat (*vespertilio emarginatus*) is another of the hats of Europe.
1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. i. A bald, rude, slope-browed, infuriated visage of the canine species.

Sloped (slōpt), *pp. a.* Also 7 sloapt, 8 sloap'd. [f. SLOPE *v.* 1.] Formed with a slope; cut, raised, placed, etc., in a sloping position.
1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv. 70 Turning the Ball about by its Handle, [he] presses it hard against the sloapt edge of the Ball-knife.
1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 167, I will make into Sloped Banks the 15

which is a large ruler of wood..having a sloped edge.
1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* V. 319 1/2 The sloped work had been destroyed.
1859 RUSKIN *Perspective* xviii. 132 Cut a piece of strong white pasteboard..and dip it in a sloped position into water.
1893 EARL DUMMORE *Panmix* I. 73 Two Kashmiri soldiers..marching along with sloped arms.

† **Slovely**, *adv.* Obs.—1 In 6 sloaply. [f. SLOPE *a.*] Slopingly; aslope.
1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. iv. *Columnes* 312 The next, which there beneath it sloaply slides..is called the Zodiac, the Planet's path.

† **Sloпенess**, *Obs.* [f. SLOPE *a.*] The condition of having a slope; sloping form or position.
1551 RECORDE *Patruu. Knowl.* Pref. If he kepe not a..iustie sloпенess in the sides..the dicke shall be faultie many waies.
1598 BARRET *Theor. Varies* Gloss. 251 Pendent, is the bending or sloпенess of the Parapet outward.
1611 COTGR., *Biscan*..such a sloпенess, or slope forme, as

is in the point of an yron leauer, chizle, &c.
1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 269 The Italians are very precise in giving the Cover a gracefull pendence of sloпенess.

Sloper (slōp-er), *U.S.* [f. SLOPE *sb.* 1.] An inhabitant of the Pacific slope of the United States.
1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 14 Apr. All other 'slopers'..can avoid this evil and at the same time contribute to the prosperity of the slope.

Slopeways (slōw-pwēz), *adv.* [f. SLOPE *sb.* 1 or *a.*] In a sloping manner or position.

1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Record* 25 Setting them upright, or slope ways, or flat.
1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* III. § 4 (1689) 20 From the inside to the back of the book slope-ways.
1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. cvi. 459 The beets should be put into the canals slope-ways.
1893 KIRLING *Many Inuent.* 18 The rigging, which ran criss-cross and slopeways.

Slopewise, *adv.* Now rare or Obs. = *prec.*
In common use c. 1530 to 1770.
1530 PALSGR. 702 1/2 *Chadde*..an built deth the slopewise downwardes to the

Husb. II. (1586) 84 B.
1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 61, I should rather cut off a convenient height from the ground, slope-wise.
1669 WOLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1687) 244 Prick the Rods sloap-wise against the Wind.
1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 418 It had the Appearance which a Tube, or rather a Cone, would make cut slopewise.
1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 21 1/2 Large iron cards, placed slopewise.

† **Sloppall**, *Obs.*—0 A cord or rope fastened to the front frame of a loom in order to support the weaver when bending to the shuttle.
1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 671 1/2.

Sloppiness, *rare*—0. = SLOPENESS.
1611 COTGR., *Tatler*..sloпенess, or sloпенess.
1650 COLEMAN *Dict.* (ed. 3), *Glacis*..a slooping, sloпенess, gentle bending downwards.

Sloping (slōp-ing), *vb. sb.* [f. SLOPE *v.* 1.] The fact of being or forming a slope; degree of slope; a sloping surface.

1611 COTGR., *Glacis*..a sloaping, sloпенess, gentle bending downwards.
1645 N. STONE *Enchiridion Florif.* 3 On the inward side they gave them [sc. the walls] a *Talud* or slooping.
1656 H. PHILLIPS *Pureh. Pall.* (1676) 204 If the sloaping of the Fun be not much.
1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 27 The great Walk in the ground, oping of the

Prophesy ix. 138 The stair-like sloping to heaven of the land.

Sloping (slōp-ing), *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.*] That slopes, in senses of the vb.

1670 HOLLAND *Candiden's Brit.* (1637) 727 Mountains, places breed good grass.
1673 Many thousand sloping sunes
1712 *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* III. 25

Where there are no Steps there is a sloping descent to the Bason.
1705 A. DICKSON *Agric.* (ed. 2) 211 A curved mold-board with a sloping sheath.
1797 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xii. With sloping masts and dipping prow. The ship drove fast.
1822 J. PARRINGTON *Orill. Orystol.* 189 The ligament is inserted in the sloping depression in each valve.
1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret-Cutting* 94 The extra wood..given by the sloping cut can be pared away afterwards.

b. In quasi-adverbial construction.
1658 *tr. Porta's Nat. Magic* III. xvii. 93 Bore a hole sloaping into the body of a Tree.
1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 45 These Crucibles are laid sloaping.
1715 DESAULIERS *Fires Infr.* 124 In such manner, that it may open slooping within the Funnel.
1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 218 The course of the water..ran sloaping with a rapid but uniform motion.
1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XL. 342 1/2 The stock is cut over, sloping, above a smooth and straight part.

Slopingly (slōp-ing-ly), *adv.* [f. *prec.*] In a sloping manner or position; obliquely, slantingly.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xi. § 7. 92 These atomes do not descend always perpendicularly, but sometimes slopingly.
1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 115 Raise the Merry-thought from the *Anson's Voy.* II. x they place sloping.

346 A regular descent will be made, by cutting away the earth slopingly.
1846 BLACKW. *Mag.* LX. 770 The partridge glances slopingly through the trees.
1889 *Cent. Mag.* XXIII. 593 A long straight shaft, cut slopingly through the solid stone.

† **Slopingness**, *Obs.* rare. [f. as *prec.*] Sloping condition or position.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxi. § 6. 66 The litenesse of the line.
1727 BAILEY (vol. going diagonally).

Sloppiness, *rare*—1. [f. SLOP *sb.* 2 or *v.* 2.] Slops collectively; slopped matter.

1884 *Cent. Mag.* Dec. 264 1/2 Slop-pipe, leakage, and the tainted air..make this space untidy and in every way objectionable.

† **Slopped**, *pp. a.* 1. Obs.—1 In 7 slopt. [f. SLOP *sb.* 1 + ED.] Dressed in slops; wearing wide breeches.

a. 1601 *Pasquil's Kath.* (1878) I. 125 Nor doe I enuie Polyphemian puffs, Switzers slopt greenesse.

Slopped (slōpt), *pp. a.* 2. [f. SLOP *v.* 2 + ED.] Soiled or marked with slops; sloppy.

1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* ix. i. Coarse, grimed, slopped, scanty table cloth.
1864 M. EYRE *Waltz* *S. France* ix. (1865) 104 The tables..were all dusty; and all slopped.

† **Slopper**, *sb.* 1. Obs.—1 = SLOP *sb.* 1 4.

1549 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees, 1835) 131 It'm I gye to Robert sawer a payre of fresse sloppers.

† **Slopper**, *sb.* 2. Obs.—1 A scupper.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Obs. Voy. S. Sea* xvii. 40 The *Jesus of Lubbecke*... had been burnt without redemption, if that my Father... had not commanded her Slopsters to be stopt, and the men to come to the Pumpes.

Slopper (slɒpər), sb.¹ [f. SLOP sb.¹ + -ER¹.] A dealer in slop-clothing.

1824 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Dec. 624/2 The old system of making clothes by the wholesale sloppers.

† **Slopper** (also -are), obs. variant of SLIPPER a. 1473 *Jas. I. Kingis Q. clixiii*. The sudayn weltering Of that ilk quhele, that sloppare was to hold. 1540 *Boke of fayre Gentylwoman* A.iv. Cast up thynne eye and seke howesloppe chaunce Illdeth her men.

Sloppery (slɒpəri), [f. SLOP sb.² + -ERY.] Sloppy matter.

1823 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. viii. iii.* (1872) III. 11 A ragout of old bones full of hairs and slopperies.

Sloppily (slɒpəli), adv. [f. SLOPPY a. + -LY².] In a sloppy or slovenly manner.

1823 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 6/4 His broadly but not sloppily touched landscapes.

Sloppiness (slɒpɪnəs), [f. SLOPPY a. + -NESS.] The state of being sloppy.

1877 *REUTHER* II. 11. *Sloppiness*. *Sloppiness*. *Fulness* of *the* *stomach*.

Slopping (slɒpɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SLOP v.²] The action of the verb in various senses.

1771 *FOOTE Maid of B. L.* (1792) When I am got out of one fit, how the devil am I to gather strength to encounter the next? Do you think it is to be done by sipping and slopping? 1821 *Daily Telegr.* 38 Jan. The slopping of the water outside made a strange sound. 1823 *Scribner's Mag.* III. 427 It prevents slopping, but on the other hand makes it hard to pour.

So **Slopping** ppl. a.

1839 *HOOO To St. Swilth* vii. Milkmaids, and others slopping benefactors!

Sloppy (slɒpi), a. Also 8 (9 dial.) sloppy. [f. SLOP sb.² + -Y¹.]

1. Of ground, etc.: Very wet and splashy; covered with water or thin mud.

1747 *BAILEY* (vol. II), *Sloppy*, splashy. 1727 *BOYER Dict.* *Sloppy*, splashy.

III. ix. Cricket on very sloppy ground. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* II. The streets were wet and sloppy. 1830 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Family* 4 A wet, sloppy, windy, October day.

2. Of a semi-liquid consistency; watery and disagreeable: a. Of snow, etc.

1791 *GIBSON Walks in Forest* vi. (1796) 92 Sloppy pools in the surrounding pulp lay stagnant. 1830 *Q. Rev.* XLII. 81 You have the varieties of deep and fresh snow, soft and sloppy, or cove.

1824 *Parley's Ann.* sloppy. 1860 which was covered by sloppy snow.

b. Of articles of diet.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 412 Pnre indeed l... Nasty, sloppy stuff. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXXI. 209 She has lived on sloppy mashes and green meat. 1866 *Mrs. GASKELL* *Wives & Daughters* xl. Having had to eat sloppy puddings with a fork instead of a spoon.

3. Splashed or soiled with liquid; wet from slopping; covered with slops; messy.

1838 *DICKENS Nickleby* x. A silver coffee-pot, an egg-shell, and sloppy china for one. 1843 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lvi. Idlers, playing cards or dominoes on the sloppy, heavy carpet. 1824 B. M. CROKER *Prayer* lvi. viii. 155 Passing a very sloppy cap recklessly towards her.

4. Weak, feeble; lacking in firmness or precision; slovenly.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 73 Each after a fashion of his own—more or less disguised or sloppy, as he is more or less afraid of being caught. 1821 *Academy* 15 Oct. 239 Too prone to indulge in sloppy English. 1867 *Bookman* Jan. 129/2 Seventeen sloppy and scandalously inaccurate pages.

5. Of dress: Loose, slack, ill-fitting.

1825 *BOOKETT N. C. Gloss.* *Sloppy*, loose, wide. 1852 *MARTLAND Eight* x. 236 Adorned with a sloppy dressing-gown. 1824 *Queen's* 9 Oct. (Cassell). It must not be imagined that, to be easy, dress must necessarily be sloppy.

† **Sloppance**, variant of SLAPSAUCE I. *Obs.*

1595 *Levine* iii. iii. You... cockscomb, you sloppance, lick-facers, will you not hear?

Slop-seller. [f. SLOP sb.¹] A dealer in slop-clothing.

1665 *Pepys Diary* 21 Mar. A couple of state-cups... from Burrows the slop-seller. 1891 *MAYNARD* *Verbal Speed* 129 The Slop-seller, is a person sent into the Navy, I mean to monopolize the vending of Clothing solely. 1758 *M.P.'s Let. on R. N.* 12 The Surgeons, Purasers, and Slop-sellers... are put to great Trouble. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrystal* t. xii. Encouraging Slop-Sellers to come on board, when the men are paying. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 249 The slop-sellers, and other sharks, at this port. 1838 *DICKENS Nickleby* xxx. Nicholas hurried into a slop-seller's hard by, and bought a new great-coat. 1824 *SEROT* *BALLANTINE* *Exer.* xxviii. 331 A little Hebrew slop-seller from the Minorities.

So **Slop-selling** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1824 *BARHAM Incol. Leg. Ser. in Dead Drummer* Wks. (1905) 337 Addressing those slop-selling females aforesaid. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxxii. One of these convenient slopselling establishments... at the eastern end of London.

Slop-shop. [f. SLOP sb.¹] A shop where slop-clothing is sold.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6734/11 John Lees... Slopshop. 1796

Modern Gulliver 175 From the whole stock of a slop-shop, I procured linen sufficient for a pair of trousers. 1851 *MAYNE* *Lond. Lab.* I. 369/1 The old coats and trousers are wanted for the slop-shops; they are to be 'turned', and made up into new garments. 1879 *SALA Paris herself again* (1820) I. iii. 29 There yet remain slop-shops in the Palais Royal; but they are few in number.

1751 *MATTHIAS Fure. Lit.* (1753) 375 When Philosopher Hume... set up a kind of slop-shop of morality in the suburbs of Atheism. 1853 *Lowell* *Mosshead* *frml. Prose* Wks. 1850 patterned, uniformed, patterned.

1824 *Cent.* 365 Legs

Mag. XXVIII. 549 Brown and I will back you up in it, and so will the slop-shop man.

Slop-work. [f. SLOP sb.¹] 1. The making of slop-garments; the articles thus made.

we 41 the slop-work is so cheap.

attrib. 1825 *Queen* 26 Sept. (Cassell). Worse than that is to the worst slop-work shop in the East-end.

2. Work cheaply and imperfectly done.

1861 *SMITHES* *Lives Engineers* II. 216 He would not risk his reputation... on slop-work. 1870 J. B. BROWN *Ecol. Truth* 267 The starvation wages on which it [capital] can get its slop-work done.

So **Slop-worker**, one who does slop-work.

1851 *MAYNE* *Lond. Lab.* (1864) II. 342/2 The slop-workers will make nine such sized mantles in a week. 1859 *Geo. Eliot in Cross* (1825) II. 133 The little sleeping slop-worker who had pricked her tiny finger so. 1850 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 438/4 That slop-workers should be trained to sew, does not enter into their programme.

Slopy (slɒpi), a. [f. SLOPE sb.¹ or v.¹ + -Y¹.] Sloping.

1740 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 239 When they see the dead corpse of the unhappy Pamela dragg'd out to these slopy Banks. 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne, Invitation to S.* Here Nature hangs her sloppy woods to sight. 1860 *TROLOPE* *Framley P.* xxxvi. A green slopy bank of land. 1866 *Amer. News* in *Sat. Rev.* 14 July 40/1 The tender meetings on the slopy swards of the park.

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Slope, obs. or dial. form of SLOP sb.¹

Slopp (slɒp), v. dial. and Sc. [cf. Du. and M.L.G. *sloppen* in the same sense. See also STURP v.]

intr. and *trans.* To drink, sup, or eat greedily, noisily, or coarsely.

1802 in *SIBRAID Chron. Sc. Poet.* IV. Gloss. 1808 in *JAMIESON*, 1825 in northern and western dial. glossaries. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* for other senses.]

Sloppy, slopy, dial. and obs. ff. STURP v.

Slosh (slɒʃ), sb. [cf. next and STUSH sb.¹] 1. Slush, sludge.

1814 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1836) II. 342 Now that it is converted into good wholesome slosh, I resume my morning walks. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Sept. 395/2 High fur-trimmed boots, the very things for American sloshes and slosh. 1837 *ASHBY STERRY* *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 50, I care not a feather for slime or for slosh!

2. Watery, weak, or unappetizing drink.

1819 'R. RABALAIS THE YOUNGER' *Abbeillard & Heloise* 163 A pow'... by way of emetic. 1851 F. W. '... Beer, brandy, rum, gin, anything... as Mary placed a cup of slosh at his side. 1859 'A. RAINE' *Evening Bells* 156 Ay don't want her cup o' tea! Never could bear the slosh.

b. Weak and trifling work or writing.

1856 *Q. Rev.* July 191 Rossetti in confounding all previous schools under the term 'slosh' is as much out of court as Reskin in ignoring Dutch painting.

3. A quantity of some liquid.

1823 *CORNH. Mag.* Oct. 375 Corn-cake washed down with a generous slosh of whiskey.

Slosh (slɒʃ), v.¹ [f. prec. or imitative.] 1. *intr.* To splash about in mud or wet.

1844 *KINGLAKE Eothen* ii. Then on we went, dripping and sloshing. 1847 *LORD HAMO* *Mem.* (1866) I. 26 We slosh through the moor to a shepherd's house. 1894 *SIR J. D. ASTLEY* *50 Yrs. Life* I. 226, I then slipped, slid, and sloshed down into Balachava.

2. *U.S.* To move aimlessly; to bang or loaf about.

1854 in *BARTLETT* (1899). 1864 *Daily Telegr.* 29 Aug. I am the rather loafing about Canada. I am 'sloshing' around', as the Louisiana negroes, are said to 'slosh'.

1870 *TOURNE* *Foot's Errand* vi. 26, I was just sorter sloshin' around loose-like.

3. To make a splashing sound. Hence **Slo'sh-ing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1828 F. COWPER *Cadwalla* 54 They could just hear the sloshing sound made by his feet as he got into the mud. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 12/3 She next heard a 'sloshing' of water. *ibid.* All the time that she was listening she heard the 'sloshing' of water.

† **Slosh**, v.² *Obs. rare.* In 6 slosh(h)e. [Imitative: cf. prec. and STORF v.] *trans.* To lap up or swallow greedily.

1548 *Udall*, etc. *Examm. Par.* 2 *Ep. Peter* II. 19 The dogge slosteth vp agayn that he hath once gate vp. 1553 *BALDWIN* *Gardiner's De Vera* Obs. (1811). V. hishop of Rome will easily content himself, specially when there is one morsell or other layde to him to slosthe.

Slosh-wheel. (See quot.)

1875 *KINGSTON* *Dict. Mech.* 205/2 *Trammel-wheel*. Sometimes called a *slosh-wheel*.

Sloshy (slɒʃi), a. [f. SLOSH sb.] Slushy.

1828 *CARR* *Craven Gloss.* *Sloshy*, in a state of slosh. 1862 G. H. KINGSEY *Sf. & Trans.* (1900) 379 London the foggy,

with its dirty, sloshy, melting snow. 1879 *MISS BRAEDON* *Claven Foot* xiii. 118 The sound of a footstep on the sloshy gravel walk.

Hence **Slo'shiness**.

1894 *Amateur Gardening* 4 Feb. 321 The drainage of such a path will be imperfect, hence 'slo'shiness' in wet weather.

Slot (slɒt), sb.¹ Chiefly north. and Sc. Also (4) 5-6 slots, 5-7 (9) slott, and SLOTE sb. [a. MDu. or M.L.G. *slot* (so Du. and L.G.) = OHG. *slot* (G. *schloss*) door-bolt, lock, from the weak grade of the stem *slūt-, sluit- to close (MDu. *sluten*, Du. *sluiten*; OHG. *sluozan*, G. *schliessen*).]

1. A bar or bolt used to secure a door, window, etc., when closed. Now dial.

a 1300 E. E. Pt. civ. 16 He forgnod yhates... And slottes ireden brake he bare. 1330 *Nominal* (Skeat) 471 *Sere, vercel et serrure*, Barre, slot and stapul. 1391 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 102 In iij slottes ferri pur campis (?) figend. 32. 1424-5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 272, j. fenestra in domo carbonum, cum j slot, j stapul. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 461/1 Slot, or schyl of a dore, verulium. 1515 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 13 *Expensis*, on lokkis, iine slottis, bandis of iine, for report and dicting of the plice. 1570 *Levins Mani.* 175 *Slot* of a dore, *patulus*. 1655 *Ligon*, *York Castle* (Surtees) 49 Who assaulted his house, attempting to break in by opening two slots or bolts. 1663 in *Scottish N. & Q.* (1902) July 2 [They] did bring...ane number of yrons, bolts or slots and caused put the samen vpon the doores. 1695 *KENNETT Paroch. Antig.* Gloss. s.v. *Slade*, In Northumberland the slot of a door is the bolt. 1825- in many northern dialect glossaries. 1855 *AINSLIE* *Lond. Burns* (1902) 243 Onr cadger... slippit in, Byne cannillie shot the muckle door slott. 1874 J. CRAWFORD *Mem. Alloa* 76 He drew the slot, an'... In... the stranger passed.

b. A bolt forming part of the mechanism of a lock.

1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister!* 325, I did my best to put back the slot of one of the locks.

2. A metal rod; a flat wooden bar, esp. one forming a cross-piece.

1825 *CRISP* *Craven Gloss.* *Slot*, a flat wooden bar, esp. one forming a cross-piece.

and all vder munitionis requirit thairto.

1728 W. J. MARSHALL *Yorksh. IL* 353 *Slot*, any broad, flat wooden bar. 1833 *LOUDON Encycl. Archit.* § 1316 A bridge [in a cider-press]... is suspended at each end by two slots (cross bars) playing on a rim. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS* *Millr. Bridges* (ed. 3) 336 Bridges formed of four or six rough trees, secured at their crossings by the cross-pieces (slots) in carpentry. 1892 *Daily Telegr.* 17 June 4/8 He noticed that the 'slot' worked from the next box was down.

b. *Spec.* One of the cross-bars connecting the hulls of a harrow.

Occurs much earlier as *slote*: see *SLOTE* sb.²

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 15 June 2/2 Timber. For sale... harrow hulls and slots. 1808 in *JAMIESON*. 1844 H. SPPHENS *Ed. Farm* II. 527 Four longitudinal Lars... with four lighter transverse bars, or slots. 1846 J. DAXTER *Ld. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 359 'The slots' or cross-pieces' thin ash.

Slot (slɒt), sb.² Also 5-6 slote, 5, 8-9 slott, [ad. OF. *eslot* in sense 1 (see examples in Godefray, wrongly explained), of obscure origin.]

1. The slight depression or hollow running down the middle of the breast. Now Sc. and rare.

13. *Gaz. & Gr. Ant.* 1350 Syhen bay slt he slt, seied he erbet. *ibid.* 1593 *Pe mon.*... Sat early be sharp in je slot sten, Hit hym vp to be hult, bat he bert schyndered. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2254 O-slante doune for je slote be slittes at ones! 1400 *Deut. Try* 363 The cloie of hir sleigh brest [was] sleight for to shoue. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. 43 If a Child... has Pain in the Back, or Slot of the Breast. 1808 *JAMIESON*, *Slot of the breast*, the pit of the stomach; where the breast-bone slopes away on each side, leaving a hollow. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

2. An elongated narrow depression or perforation made in the thickness of a piece of timber, etc., usually for the reception of some other part or piece, whether fixed or movable.

Slot hole occurs earlier (1425) in this sense: see 6.

1523 *Fitzherbert* *Husb.* § 4 At the plough-tayle, where be two wedges, that be called slot-wedges: the one is in the slot above the beame, the other in the saide slot, vnder

put them in. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 435 The catch-box has a slot, fitting a feather on the spindle. 1890 *CURRAN* *Locks & Keys* 31 A brass guard, in which there was a slot for a pin to slide in. 1882 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* 16 Mortising machines and others for boring and making slots in timber.

b. The opening in a slot-machine for the reception of a coin. Also fig.

1823 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 5/1 'Drop a penny into the slot' and you can... obtain a cigarette. 1893 *Times* 22 Apr. 9/3 The Chancellor... has had recourse to the latest automatic invention, and has put a penny in the slot.

3. (See QUOTS.)

1591 *COKAYNE* *Treat. Hunting* DJ. Dicers Buckles have sundrie slots in their palmes: some have slots on both sides: other some are plaine palmed. 1900 *POULSON & THORN* *Sports* 373 The slots or divisions of the boots now showed very deep and distinctly in the soft earth.

4. dial. (See QUOTS. 1796 and 1882.) Also attrib., as *slot-hem*.

1796 F. LEIGHTON *MS. Letter*, To the Yorkshire words add *Slot*, meaning the open hem in which the strings run of a purse, work-bag, night cap, &c. 1828—in dialect glossaries (Yks., Lanc., Linc.). 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 508 A couple of tapes drawn tight in a slot-hem. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 457/2 *Slot*, an inelegant term, employed in the eastern counties of England to denote a casing formed either by a double Running, or by a Hem, for the reception of a ribbon or tape, to be used as a Running-string.

5. *Sc.* (See quot.)

This sense is also recorded for Norw. *slot* (Ross), and may represent a different word.

1808 JAMIESON, *The slot of a hill*, a hollow in a hill, or between two ridges.

6. *attrib.* (in sense 2), as *slot-arm*, *-bar*, *-bearing*, *hole*, &c.; *slot-wedge* (see 2, quot. 1523).

1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 392/2 As the 'slot-arm

bottom of the slot bar is arranged with a capped bearing. 1839 *URP. Dict. Arts* 1109 The spindles with their bobbins revolve in two 'slot-bearings'. 1865 *Practical Machine v Hand-tools* PL I independent of

1844 *ingham Rec.* III. 244 For boring of ij. 'slot holes in a bore stake. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* PL H. 9. The tools are fixed. In square slot holes. 1867 *SWINTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Slot-hole', the same as truss-hoop. 1869 *RANKINE Mach. & Millwork* 167 The axis. of the 'slot-lever. 1883 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Eng. Terms* 285 The 'slot link... of an engine, which, through the medium of the eccentric, alters the valve for forward or backward motion. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 199 The 'slot-piece *b* adjusts the roller *a*, and a similar slot-piece... adjusts the roller *b*. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/1 In the concrete... are embedded at intervals cast iron tube frames, to which the 'slot rails are bolted. 1892 *Low Machine Draw.* 208 What is the object of the 'slot-way in the upper part of the ram?

b. *Slot-machine*, *-meter*, a machine or meter which is operated by inserting a coin in a slot.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 1/3 An ostrich's stomach is not filled with mechanism like a slot machine's. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 2/2 A reduction of ad. per thousand to those using the slot meter.

7. *Comb.*, as *slot-borer*, *-boring*, *-drilling*, *-headed*. 1869 *RANKINE Mach. & Millwork* 169 Crank and Slot-headed Slicing Rod. 1895 *Kewett Dict. Mech.* 2215 Slot-drilling Machine. 1884 *Ibid. Suppl.* 823/2 *Slot borer*, a tool used for opening the cut in connection with slotting machines. *Ibid.*, *Slot-boring Machine*.

8. *Slot* (slpt), *sb.* Also 6 *slotte*. [ad. AF. and OF. *esclot* (pl. *esclotes*, *esclots*) hoof-print of a horse, etc., by Godefroy identified with *esclot*, *esclap* wooden shoe, but more prob. ad. ON. *slōð* track, *SLEUTH sb.* 2.]

1. The track or trail of an animal, esp. a deer, as shown by the marks of the foot; sometimes misapplied to the scent of an animal; hence generally, track, trace, or trail.

1575 *TURBERV. Venerie* 36 Take your Bloudhounds and with them finde out the view or Slotte of the Harte or Bucke. 1599 *GOSSEN Sch. Abne* (Arb.) 35 To dogge them a little... and so discover by slotte where the Deare taketh soyle. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xiii. 115 The Huntsman by his Slot, or breaking earth, perceaves... Where he hath gone to lodge. 1627 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* I. ii. By his slot... His fraying, fewmets, he doth promise port. 1662 *KILLIGREW Parson's Wedding* v. iv. If he had had as much hoof as horn, you might have hunted the beast by his slot. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 472 See here his Slot; up yon green Hill he climbs. 1777 *LICUTROFF Flora Scotica* I. 7 They were called... slotte hounds, from their following the slot or track of men or cattle. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalatta* II. xxi. The Deer Hatt left his slot beside the way. 1865 *BOXER Transylv.* 154 The slot of the bear is quite like that of a human being. 1888 *DOUGHTY Arabia Deserta* I. 161 We found in the sand where an hyena had lately passed: Sālih asked if I knew the slot.

fig. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. 1831 IV. 372 This odious fool... leaves the noysson stench of his rude slot behind him. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* ix. We know Norman a true bloodhound, who will never quit the slot. 1864 *Daily Telegr.* 10 Oct. 'The Emperor, who rarely quits the slot of an idea. 1884 *10th Cent.* Oct. 558 The most viciously virtuous reviewer that ever gave tongue on the slot of an imaginary scandal.

2. A deer's foot.

1876 *World* I. No. 721. 15 As to what is the correct name of a deer's foot...

knockers and ink-stands.

3. *Comb.*, as *slotwise* adv.

1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.*, *Lans Veneris* 255 And tracking ever slot-wise the warm scent. 1890 'R. BLOOMINGWOOD' *Colonial Reformer* (1891) 126 Following the track (slotwise) at dawn of day.

4. *Slot*, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* rare. In 5 *slot* (t. [Of obscure origin.] A muddy place; mud.

Perh. a var. of *SLOTUS sb.*; the same vocab. has *paytt* for 'pail'. Halliwell's 'Slot, wet sticky clay. Linc.' (copied by Brodgen) is of very doubtful genuineness.

1847 *Dict. Voc.* in Ws. Walcker 197 *Hic linus* [=linus], a slot. *Ibid.* 198 *Hic volutabruin*, a slot [*slit*].

5. *Slot*, *sb.* 5. *Obs.* [a. Du. or LG. *slot* (G. *schloss*) see *SLOT sb.* 1.] A castle.

1598 *Richie Allarme to England* To Rdr., Thou paydst for building of a slot, that wrought thine owne decay.

6. *Slot* (slpt), *v.* 1. Now *diul*. [f. *SLOT sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To bolt (a door).

The entry in Johnson (1755) 'To Slot, v. a. (*slughen*, Dutch), to strike or clash hard' is prob. an echo (through Bailey) of Skinner, who connects the word with *Du. sluyten*.

1562 *WINGER Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 139 Your scoliers... has in thare imagination cloist vp, slotit, and neidnall the samin yettis of our heretage. 1671 *SKINNER ETymol.* s.v., To Slot a door, *vox agra* Linc. *usitissima*, (i.e.) *jannam claudere*. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 43 To Slot a door, Lincoln, i.e. to shut it. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, To slot a door is to shut it. 1871 *MACNEILL* tho' slotted, Yks., Linc.,

Sbrosph.).

b. (See quot.)

1695 *KENNETT Par. Antiq. Gloss.* s.v. *Slade*, In the South to slot a lock is to thrust it back.

2. To secure (a lock) by shooting a bolt.

1904 A. GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Public Service* xxi. 318 He found that his skeleton-key would open the lock, even when 'on the double' or slotted.

3. *Slot* (slpt), *v.* 2. [f. *SLOT sb.* 2.]

1. *trans.* To pierce through the 'slot'. *Obs.*— 123400 *Morte Arth.* 1853 He schokkes owte a schorte knyfe... And scholde haue slottede hym in, bot no syltte happende.

2. To cut a slot or slots in; to furnish with a slot. Also with *out*.

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* Qij, The Sliders are Slotted at both Ends to receive the Forks. 1869 *RANKINE Mach. & Hand-tools* PL J. 2. This machine is intended to slot the sides of connecting rods. *Ibid.* J. 4. The tool holder, X, is provided with a circular motion... for slotting out curves. 1892 *Low Machine Draw.* 54 After it is turned, planed, and bored it is slotted across.

b. *Coal-mining*, To hole.

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 227.

3. To drop (a coin) through a slot in a slot-machine.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 5/1 All the would-be purchasers who have carelessly slotted their pence.

4. *Slot* (slpt), *v.* 3. [f. *SLOT sb.* 3.] *trans.* To trace by the slot; to follow the track of (a stag, etc.).

1582 *STANYHURST Encis* I. (Arb.) 23 Three stags sturdye wer vnder Neere the seacost gating, theym slot thee cluster herdfock. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, If the way is too hard to slot, be sure to try far enough back. 1838 *Sporting Mag.* Aug. 342 The hounds could own no such thing, neither could the knowing ones 'slot' the animal. 1884 *Longman's Mag.* IV. 489 The ground may be so wet... that it is impossible to 'slot' a deer.

5. *Slotte* (slpt), *sb.* Also 5 *slot*, 7 *slot*; 8—*slot*. [var. of *SLOT sb.* 1.]

1. A door-bolt. *Obs.* = *SLOT sb.* 1.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 460/1 *Slot*, or schytyl of spyrynge, *passum*. 1515 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* V. 11 Ane grete slotte to mounse Sanct Romanis chalmoure. 1614 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 170 For making two holes in stones for the slottes goinge in our church door. 1633 *RURNERFOR Lett.* (1662) I. 105, I have gotten now... the gate to open the slot and shut the bar of His door. 1721 *RANSAY Poems Gloss.*, *Slotte*, a Bar or Bolt for a Door.

2. A bar; a cross-bar; also in special senses (see quotes. and cf. *SLOT sb.* 1. 2).

a. 1485 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 87 Les tyers et slottes per elidem altarius, 4 l. 17s. 4d. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* 3 15 (The) barrow-bulles... haue slottes of wode put through theym lyke lathes... and the foremost slotte must be bigger than the other. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 43 The Slotte of a ladder or gate, the flat step or bar. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 339/2 The Slottes are the vnder peeces which keepe the bottom of the Cart together. *Ibid.* 340/1 The several parts of a Wagon... The Slottes [are] the cross pieces which hold the Shafts together. 1841 *HARTSHORNE Slang. Ant. Gloss.*, *Slot*, a kind of holt for bottoms or sides of wagons, 'tumbrels', or harrows. 1879-87 in Shropshire and Cheshire glossaries.

b. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Cart*, The Slottes are the under peeces which keepe the bottom of the Cart together. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. v. 78 The Slot of a Gate or Hurdle. 1853 *WYLLAN Mem. Judson* II. 340 The openings in the slotts above the windows. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Slot*, a piece of wood used as a stretcher, as the bar of a chair, the slotts of a cart.

3. A trap-door in a theatre stage.

1853 *Punch* XXIV. 128/2 The working of various mysterious engines of machinery, called 'slotts' and 'scruot-pieces'. 1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*.

Hence *Slotted ppl.* a., furnished with slots or cross-bars; having (so many) slots.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* 3 15 The horse-harrowe is made of fyue bulles... not soo moche as the other, but they he lyke sloted and tinded. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. iv. 65 (E.D.S.), The open fyue-slotted hurdle.

4. *Slot* (slpt), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 2 *slauē*, 3-5 *slaupe*, 5 *slaw(e)* (the), *slauth* (6 *slauhte*). *B.* 3 *slouē*, 4 *slouē*, 5 *slouē*, 6 *slouē*, 7 *slouē*, 8 *slouē*, 9 *slouē*, 10 *slouē*, 11 *slouē*, 12 *slouē*, 13 *slouē*, 14 *slouē*, 15 *slouē*, 16 *slouē*, 17 *slouē*, 18 *slouē*, 19 *slouē*, 20 *slouē*, 21 *slouē*, 22 *slouē*, 23 *slouē*, 24 *slouē*, 25 *slouē*, 26 *slouē*, 27 *slouē*, 28 *slouē*, 29 *slouē*, 30 *slouē*, 31 *slouē*, 32 *slouē*, 33 *slouē*, 34 *slouē*, 35 *slouē*, 36 *slouē*, 37 *slouē*, 38 *slouē*, 39 *slouē*, 40 *slouē*, 41 *slouē*, 42 *slouē*, 43 *slouē*, 44 *slouē*, 45 *slouē*, 46 *slouē*, 47 *slouē*, 48 *slouē*, 49 *slouē*, 50 *slouē*, 51 *slouē*, 52 *slouē*, 53 *slouē*, 54 *slouē*, 55 *slouē*, 56 *slouē*, 57 *slouē*, 58 *slouē*, 59 *slouē*, 60 *slouē*, 61 *slouē*, 62 *slouē*, 63 *slouē*, 64 *slouē*, 65 *slouē*, 66 *slouē*, 67 *slouē*, 68 *slouē*, 69 *slouē*, 70 *slouē*, 71 *slouē*, 72 *slouē*, 73 *slouē*, 74 *slouē*, 75 *slouē*, 76 *slouē*, 77 *slouē*, 78 *slouē*, 79 *slouē*, 80 *slouē*, 81 *slouē*, 82 *slouē*, 83 *slouē*, 84 *slouē*, 85 *slouē*, 86 *slouē*, 87 *slouē*, 88 *slouē*, 89 *slouē*, 90 *slouē*, 91 *slouē*, 92 *slouē*, 93 *slouē*, 94 *slouē*, 95 *slouē*, 96 *slouē*, 97 *slouē*, 98 *slouē*, 99 *slouē*, 100 *slouē*.

1. Physical or mental inactivity; disinclination to action, exertion, or labour; sluggishness, idleness, indolence, laziness.

a. 1275 *Laurel Ham.* 120 The Slothful man... and muclehe swiffe, slaupe fautez may a

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4293 Surfet, surquidry, & slawth. b. a. 1225 *Ancre.* R. 124 Heu wule scheken of hire slep of vñe slouēche. c. 1230 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 200 Oure owene

negligence & slouthe. 1437 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 187 Nowe here be ware... That for slouthe and for rachi[sh]edde [etc.]. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 127 Me semeth that... slouthe is amonge vs.

y. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 344 We nolle slepe in no slouthe til we hem slein haue. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 15 Ofte is sen that moche slouthe, Whan men ben drunken of the cuppe, Doth moche harm. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 42 Another ensample... of hem that for slouthe lessethe her masse. c. 1535 *ELYOT Educ. Children* Bf. For Sloth destroyeth the power of nature. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl.* Pol. v. lxxii. 17 Sloth and fulnesse in peaceable times at home.

d. a. 1618 *SYLVESTER Paradox agst. Libertie* 225 Wks. (Grosart) II. 57 Not one of them will brook his Son in sloth to lurk. 1628 *PRYNNE Censure Censens* 42 Their sloth and lavesness is so great. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 190 Himself did. Arts ordain; Nor suffer'd Sloth to rust his active Reigne.

e. 1575-85 *SANDYS Scim.* xvii. 298 To withdraw men.. from sloth. 1606 *DEKKER Seven Deadly Sinns* Wks. (Grosart) II. 50 This nastie, and loathsome sin of Sloth. 1648 *WILKINS Math. Magic* I. ii. 8 These arts... admit not either of sloth or weariness. 1700 *ROWE Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i. Sloth and folly Shiver and shrink at sight of toil and hazard. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 247 The same lazy but restless disposition, which loves sloth and hates quiet. 1847 *YEWELL Anc. Brit. Church* vii. 64 Ease has a natural tendency to engender sloth. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. v. 366 Deposed by his subjects on account of his sloth and luxury.

b. Personified.

1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. II. 69 In al be'seruyse of Slope I seee hem to gedere. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 9 Bot Slothe the mai no profit winne, Bot he mai singe [etc.]. c. 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 898 in *Macra Plays*, Lechery, Slawth, & Glotonye, to mans flesch bee fendis Fre. 1609 *DEKKER Warres* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 115 Sloth, by reason that he is troubled with the gout, busies himselfe little with State matters. 1769 *GRAY Ode* *Instalat.* 4 Dreaming Sloth of pallid hue.

c. *Comb.*, as *slough-jarred*, *-loved*, *-promoting*, *-shunning* adjs.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. vi. 868 What can be hard to a sloth-shunning Spirit? 1598 *Ibid.* II. ii. 11 *Babylon* 530

2. Slowness; tardiness.

c. 1280 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 313 Pus many men for sich slopwe of sharp reprouyng synnen meche. c. 1366 *CHAUCER 2nd Nunt* T. 258 If it so be thou wilt withouten slothe Bileue aright. 1451 *CAPRAVE Life St. Aug.* 21 Augustin began to accuse him-self sor... of be slouth of his returne to God. 1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* v. 1, Wherefore drop thy words in such a sloth? 1729 *SHELVOCKE Artillery* v. 377 [To] fill all his... Fuzes or Traus of Communication with a Composition whose Sloth he has been assured of. 1815 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 265 From sloth of proceedings, an embargo was permitted to run through the winter.

3. As a 'proper term', by later writers taken to mean: A company of bears (or erroneously, boais).

c. 1452 in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1909) III. 52 A Slouthie of Beerys. *Ibid.* 53 A slouthie of bayris. c. 1470 *Hort. Stepe*, & G. (Roxb.) 31 A slouthie of beres. [cf. *SLOT sb.* 1. b.] 1616 *BULLOKER Eng. Exp.*, *Slouth*, a beard or company of wild Boars together. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. 132/1 The Proper terms given to Beasts when they are in Companies... Beares, a Slouth. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* 17 A sloth of bears.

4. An edentate arboreal mammal of a sluggish nature, inhabiting tropical parts of Central and South America.

Two genera of sloths are recognized, viz. *Bradypus*, with three toes on the fore-feet, and *Choloepus* with only two.

1673 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* 704 note, The Spaniards call it... the light dog. The Portugall Sloth. The Indians, Hay. 1681 *GREW Museum* I. II. 11. 11 The Sloth... An Animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days, at least, in climbing up and coming down a Tree. 1699 *WYER Voy.* (1729) 401 The Sloth. Is a very slow-paced Animal, taking a whole Day in going fifty paces. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 343 Of the sloth there are two different kinds, distinguished from each other by their claws. 1826 *McMURTRIE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 93 The Sloths have cylindrical molars, and sharp canini longer than those molars. 1864-5 *LYDEKKER Rep. Nat. Hist.* III. 207 Sloths are mainly nocturnal; and in their usual attitude they hang suspended back downwards.

fig. 1826 *Hood Last Man* 160, 1. never was one of the sloths. 1852 H. ROGERS *Eclipse of Faith* (1864) 140 Man has been gradually crawling up, a very Sloth in 'progress', from the lowest Fetichism and Polytheism.

b. Applied, usually with distinguishing epithets, to other animals, as the sloth-bear, the koala or koolah, the slow lori or lemur, and the mylodon or megatherium.

See also *ground sloth* s.v. *GROUNO sb.* 18 b.

(a) 1790 *SWAN Naturalist's Misc.* II. pl. 58 The Ursine *Bradypus*, or U... (ed. 31 II. 243 U truncated at the Ursine Sloth is *Cuvier's Anim.*, erroneously by D the name of the

(b) 1813-27 [see KOOLAH], a. 1864 J. G. WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 68 The name of Australian Sloth... has been applied to it [the Koala, *Phascolarctos cinereus*] because it is able to cling with its feet to the branches after the manner of the sloths.

(c) 1827 *GRIFFITH Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* I. 229 The Slow Loris, or Sloth of Bengal (*Lemur tardigradus*, L.). 1903 *LYDEKKER Mostly Mammals* 314 The name 'sloth' is not infrequently misapplied by travellers to the slow-lemurs of India and the Malay countries, or to their cousins the galagos of Africa.

(d) 1842 OWEN (title), Description of the Skeleton of an Extinct Gigantic Sloth, *Mylodon robustus*. *Ibid.* 147 The osseous frame-work of the gigantic extinct Sloths.

c. A species of Protozoa (see quot.).
1859 P. H. Gosse *Evenings Microscope* (1877) 392 Two more species of this extensive genus (*Euglenas*), have received the appellations of the Pear (*E. pyrami*) and the Sloth (*E. deesi*).

5. Special combs.: sloth-animalcule (see quot.); sloth-bear, nn Indian species of bear (*Melursus labiatus* or *ursinus*); sloth-monkey, the slow lori or lemur; sloth-tree, the South American trumpet-tree (*Cecropia peltata*), whose leaves are eaten by the sloth.

1871 *Carpenter's Zool.* II. 230 A number of minute creatures, well known to microscopic observers as "Sloth or Bear-Animalcules." 1889 GEORGE & THOMSON *Evolution of Sex* vi § 5, 72 The degenerate water-bears or sloth-animalcules (*Tardigrada*). 1835 *Penny Cyc.* IV. 902 Labeled Pear, or "Sloth Bear." 1886 J. G. Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 407 The Aswall, or Sloth Bear. 1894 LYONER *Key Nat. Hist.* II. 26 The sloth-bear may be regarded as one of the most characteristic mammals of India. 1892 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., "Sloth-monkey." 1905 A. R. Wallace *My Life* I. v. 324 The two species of Sloth-monkeys (*Proteles*) are found. 1888 LAOY BRASSEY *Trades* 29 Among them was the "sloth tree (*Cecropia*), all arms and legs.

† **Sloth**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Also *sloth*. [app. an alternation of *slosh* **SLOUGH** *sb.* 1] The examples are E. Anglian.] A miry or muddy place; a slough.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 460/1 Slothe, where fowle water stonde, the lacuna, *ibid.*, Slothe, where swyne or oþer bestys han dwellyng, *voluturum*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 125 But thi goddys.. Or ben of bras.. Or ellys of stonys wych in a sloth to laye Wer bettury to skepyn from the fowle weye.

† **Sloth**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also *sloth* (e, slought, [f. **SLOTH** *sb.* 1 Cf. **SLEUTH** *a.* 1]) Slothful, slow.

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy t. 3646 Of þe future sloth and negligent. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 367 A l þe sonnys and slought of herte For to helev in holy Scripture. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Sermon*. bef. *Edu.* VI (Arb.) 48 God is a good God, and very sloth to reuenge hys blasphemie. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* it. iii. ult. *Law* 138 What? are ye growne so sloth?

Sloth (slôth), *v.* Now *rare*. Forms: *a.* 5 slawth, *b.* 4-5 slowth (5 slowth), 4-6 slouth, 7-sloth. [f. **SLOTH** *sb.* 1 Cf. **SLEUTH** *v.* 1]

† *l. trans.* To allow to slip through slothfulness or delay; to neglect. *Obs.*

1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 2 Som time he sloweth in a day That he never nifer gete mai. 1455 *Rolls of Parl.* v. 286/2 Diuises matiers..have be slouthed and throwen into grete..omission. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 22 Slothe nor delay not that thou must nedely execute. 1500 *Will of Catelyn* (Somerset Hou.) My tithes negligently forgotten or slouthed. 1708 M. BRUCE *Lect.* 13, I do not bid you cast away your Callings nor Sloth them neither.

† *b.* To waste, pass away (time) in idleness. 1523 *State P.*, *Hen. VIII.* VI. 171 Welche thinges must nides geve the more occasione to th'Emperour not to slothe any time that may be taken for advancement of this enterprise. 1696 *Bunyan Strait Gate* 67 The most of professors are for imbezeling, inspending and slothing away their time.

2. *intr.* To be or become indolent or lazy. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 116 Vit ne wol he noȝt traile.. Nor slotheth under such a drede. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 281 Pat þou schalt noȝt dullyn and slawthyn in þi labour of

Hence **Slothing** *vbl. sb.*

c. 1690 JAS. FRASER in *Woburn Sel. Biogr.* (1847) II. 239 Mispending of time, excess in lawful comforts, slothing of private duties.

Slothful (slôthfûl), *a.* (and *sb.*). Forms: *a.* 5 slouthe, 5-7 slouth-, 6 slought-, 5 slout-, 6 slouth-, *b.* 6 slothe-, 6- slouth-, 7-8 slonth-. Also 5-7-full. [f. **SLOTH** *sb.* 1 Cf. **SLEUTHFUL** *a.* 1]

1. Of persons, etc.: Foll of sloth; indisposed to exertion; inactive, indolent, lazy, sluggish.

a. c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton, 1483) iii. viii. 55 Sloutheful haue they ben aboute they owne hele. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xiii, I am so slouthful that I maye not eie. 1552 LATIMER *Sermon*. *Lord's Prayer* vii. 56 God tempteth us for exercise sake, that we should not be slothful. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxv. 26 Naughtie and slothful servant. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 16 The slouthful waue of that great griesly lake.

ß. 1530 PALSGR. 324/2 Slowe or slouthful, *lente, tardif*. 1555 BORN *Decades* 129/2 Louse Least the residue shulde wexe slothful with idleness. 1606 DEKKER *Scen Sin* iv. (Arb.) 33 Hee is the true Slothful man that does no good. 1656 STANLEY *Hist.* F. person unto your de with your voice, the

Ess. & Treat. (1777) I. 290 A nation..cannot maintain..its fleets and armies from the industry of such slothful members. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.* Perth viii, You shall not find Patrick Charteris slothful in a matter of this importance. 1876 B. MARTIN *Messiah's Kingdom* vi. ii. 301 The church has been slothful.

b. *absol.* (chiefly as *pl.*) 1630 B. JONSON *Disc.* Wks. (Rldge) 752/2 He is grown to active men an example, to the slothful a spur. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* *Intro.* It will make the slothful active be. 1781 *Scott. Paraphrases* xii. v. Ye indolent and slothful rise.

2. Of habits, etc.: Characterized by sloth or disinclination to exertion.

c. 1400 *Pol., Rel., & L. P.* (1666) 5 Fy on slouthful contentenance. 1539 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The slouthful and ungody lict wth hatte hene used emonges all those some w^{ch} have borne the name of religious folke. 1587 *Mir. Mag., Memorificus* vi. 1 Then wickedly I fell to slouthful ease. c. 1700 *Everett Diary* 29 Mar. 1639, The slouthful, sickly temper of the new King. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. iv, His peaceful day was slothful ease. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) I. 203 They have also been obliged to lay aside their slothful habits.

Slothful (slôthfûl), *adv.* Also 6 slought-, 6-7 slouth-, 7 slouth-. [f. *prec.*] In a slothful manner; lazily, sluggishly.

Is it any merueille he hath hitherto wrought slothfully, slothfully. (1871) vii. 274 If I be ridden..by the Not too slothfully tarrying, 'thou art here.

Slothfulness (slôthfûlnes), *Also* 6 slought-, 6-7 slouth-, sloth-. [f. **SLOTHFUL** *a.* + *-NESS*.] The state or character of being slothful; sluggishness, laziness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 All slothfulness, all negligence. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 5 Inexorable slothfulness and negligence. 1638 JUSUS *Paint Auctors* 24 Such occasions as may serve for an excuse of slothfulness. 1689 tr. *Lockman's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 61 [They] prefer a quiet slothfulness to honest hazards. 1736 AINSWORTH 1. s.v., The refusing of labour is a proof of slothfulness and laziness. 1878 *Surgeon Treas. David* cviii. *Intro.* To use the same words continually..would show great slothfulness.

† **Sloth-head**, *Obs.* In 4 sloughphede. [f. **SLOTH** *sb.* 1] Slothfulness.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5073 3ytys byran vnkynde slothphede, pat a man vnneþ..wyl wurschep God derwylþy.

† **Slothly**, *adv. Obs.* In 5, slothwylche. [f. **SLOTH** *a.* + *-ly*]

c. 1410 *Master of* of rennyng houn more slothwylche and heuylich.

Sloth-bound, [f. **SLOTH** *sb.* 3] A slenth-bound. 1537 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII.* (1836) v. 97 Diverse of his tenants pursued the trade with a sloth bound. 1819

298 The slot-hounds [being] uncoupled and put on his trail, poor Cameron was unearthed.

† **Slot-staff**, *Sc. Obs.* [f. **SLOT** *sb.* 1 2.] Some form of staff used as a weapon.

1561 *Burgh Recs. Prestwick* (Maitl. Club) 66 Ane slot staf, or aine pow ax, suerd and buklar.

Slotted (slôptd), *pph. a.* [f. **SLOT** *sb.* 2 or v. 2] Having a slot or slots.

1849 *Mech. Mag.* Oct. 327 A pin..which takes into a slotted piece which slides up and down in a curved groove.

1869 RANKINE *Mach. & Hand-tools* Pl. I. 4, The reversing lever..is carried..through the slotted lever. 1881 A. G. BELL *Sound by Radiant Energy* 31 The beam of light is interrupted by its passage through the two slotted disks.

Sloter, *sb.* [f. **SLOT** *v.* 1] One who makes slots; also, a slotting-machine.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 42 Engine and Machine Making. 1. Sloter. Screwer. 1891 *Patt. Mag.* G. 24 Nov. 7/2 Planers, slotters, turners, smiths, and men engaged in skilled work.

Slotter (slôttar), *v.* Now *dead*. Also 4-5 sloter(yn). [Of obscure origin: cf. Du. *sloderen*, LG. *sludern*, G. *schlotten*, some senses of which come near to those of the English word.]

1. *trans.* To make foul or dirty; also, to spill or splash about, to slop.

The sb. *slotter* spilled liquor, a filthy mess, etc., is also

slotered thei most be. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 460/1 Sloteron, or defowlyn, *maculo, deturpo*. 1825 in dialect glossaries, etc. (Sc. and South-western).

2. *intr.* To be slothful or slovenly. *Sc.* 1553 Douglas's *Æneid* iv. ProL 161 Thou ald basard leichoure..That slotteris [Small's ed. *lotteris*] furth euer-mare in sluggardy. 1808 JAMIESON, *Slother, slutterin*, acting in a slovenly manner; Lothian.

Hence † **Slotterbug**, a dirty or filthy person. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 460 Sloturburge [other texts *slotyrbugge*, *culentius*, *maurus*, *obesus*].

Slottery, *a. Sc. and dial.* Also *Sc. slottory*. [f. **SLOTTER** *v.* 1]

Todd (1818) gives *slottory* from Urry's ed. of Chaucer (*Knt.* T. 2028), but the correct reading is *slotery*.

1. *Sc.* Sluggish, slothful. 1513 Douglas's *Æneid* iv. 17 By The slottory Sleip, Deidis cusing of kynd. 1808 JAMIESON, *Slottory*, slumbering, drowy, inactive; Lothian.

2. *dial.* Of weather, etc.: Wet, dirty. 1790 GROSS *Provs. Gloss.* *Slottory*, weather, foul, wet weather. 1866 G. W. THORNBURY *Greatheart* II. 244 The roads (round Boscastle, Cornwall) are slottory.

Slotting, *sb. rare*. = **SLOT** *sb.* 1. 1909 B. GROISMAN *Master of Game* 262 All of which may lead his slotting to be mistaken for the tracks of a hind.

Slottin (slôtin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **SLOT** *v.* 2] 1. *Sc.* The practice, on the part of butchers, of 'scoring' flesh. *Obs.*

1647 *Extr. Burgh Recs. Stirling* 193 The acts and ordinances..anent slotting and spuilieing of flesche.

2. The action of making or cutting a slot or slots.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 639 There is no slotting, as in the common barrow, but the bulls and bars are simply crossed. 1879 *Organ Voicing* 20 When fairly voiced, the slotting may be commenced.

b. *attrib.*, as *slotting auger, bar, machine*, *ry.* 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Iron* IV. 234/1 Improvements in slotting machines. *Ibid.*, The fourth part is an improvement in the slotting bar. 1853 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 295 The planing, slotting, or turning machinery of these factories. 1869 RANKINE *Mach. & Hand-tools* Pl. P. 17, The ordinary turning, planing, and slotting tools. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 185/1 The Slotting Auger cuts laterally.

3. *Coal-mining*. (See quot.) 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 227 *Slotting*, coal cut away in the process of holing.

Slottyshe, *obs. form of SLUTTISH* *a.*

Slouch (slautʃ), *sb.* Forms: 6 slouches, slouteche, 7 slouch(e), 7- slouch (8 dial. slouch). [Of obscure origin: cf. *SLOUK*, and *dial. slouch* in the same sense. Senses 3 and 4 are from the vb.]

1. An awkward, slovenly, or ungainly man; a lubber, lout, clown; also, a lazy, idle fellow.

Freq. in 16th and 17th c. as a term of disparagement without precise significance.

1515 *Bancroft Cyt.* 5 *Uplondysman* ProL, A lorde stomake and a beggers pouche. Full yll accordeth, such as this comely slouch. c. 1565 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in S. S. Wks. (1843) I. p. lxxv, A colber..which was a tall man and a greute slouten, otherwyse named a slouch. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* it. iv. iv. *Decay* 1077 The lousie Couch Of some base Ruffon, or some beastly Slouch. 1642 H. MORE *Essay of Soul* I. iii. 8 A foul great stooping slouch with beavie eyes, And hanging lip. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 61. 3/2 A Capacious Pouch, Which look'd like Tall at Rump of Slouch. 1714 *Gav. Steph. Week* 1. 39 Begin thy Carols then, thou vaunting Slouch. 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Slouch*..a negligent slovenly fellow. 1803 J. SWAGG *Mic. Poems* 143 Yed look but silly slouches. 1881 in *dial. glossaries* (I. W. Berks., Lancs.). 1884 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1901) I. 342, I recognise myself, compared with you, to be a lout and slouch of the first water.

b. *U.S. slang*. A poor, indifferent, or inefficient thing, place, person, etc. Chiefly in the negative

Spokane Falls, which seemed to be 'no slouch of a city'.

(b) 1874 J. W. LONG *Aucher* *W. H. H. H.* viii. 139, I guess you ain't much of a 'slouch' at shooting. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Critic's Cacklet* x. 107 He was no 'slouch' at the business either.

2. *ellipt.* A slouch hat or bonnet. 1714-26 in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XI. 247/1 Paid 20s. for a ribbon and slouch for Molly. c. 1724 GARRICK *Epit. Fiddling's Father*, The high-cocked, half-cocked quaker, and the slouch. Have at it, ye all! 1867 F. H. LUTWOLD *Fleeing* to slouch, Have at it, ye all!

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4. The fact or condition of slouching or hanging down loosely.

1885 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* ix, Fierce glances lower under the slouch of broad sombreros.

Slouch, *obs. Sc. f. SLOUCH* *sb.* 2

Slouch, *a. rare*. [f. the sb. or v., or back-formation from combs. like *slouch-eared*.]

† 1. Drooping or hanging loosely; slouching. 1688 HOLME *Armeny* iii. 207/1 Temptation or Sathan..is drawn with a Dragons head and Wings, to the middle like a Man with slouch hanging Breasts. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4540/3 A..Day-Gelding..hath large slouch Ears. 1849 WOODSON *Pres. Sl.* I an *Diamond's Land* 147 A very large head, Roman nose, slouch ears.

2. *dial.* Clownish, foolish; slovenly. Also *Comb.* 1837 THORNBURY *Hist. Bachelors* 110. 1838 *Spectator* 157, An educated loafer, the aimless, shapeless, slouch-souled dependant.

3. *Slouched*. (Cf. **SLOUCH** *hiat.*) 1844 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Eden & Parnassus* I. x. 179 All the bathers..were in cloaks and slouch bonnets.

Slouch (sloutʃ), *v.* [app. f. the sb., or the ppl. a. (*SLOUCHING*), which is found earlier. Cf. *dial. slouch* in sense 1.]

For dialect forms and senses, see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1. *intr.* To move or walk with a slouch or in a loose and stooping attitude. Const. with *adv.* or *preps.*

Slouching (slautʃin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SLOUCH *v.*].
Ungainly walking, lounging or loafing, etc.

1710 Acc. Distemper Tom Whigg n. 44 Breaking his
Horse's Back as he plung'd into a Slow.
y. a 1000 in Birch Sax. Chartul. I. 530 Of pan slo to pan
y. a 1000 in Birch Sax. Chartul. I. 530 Of pan slo to pan

the Snake. 1897 G. C. DAVENAS *Vivarium* 102 A 2004
 wheo perfect is an exact copy of the exterior of the Snake
 from which it came.

b. The skin of a caterpillar, locust, etc. cast in the course of transformation, as from the nymphal to the imago stage.

121. *Gazw Museum* I. vii. iii. 175 A very large Aurelia and Slough of a Silk-Worm. 1218 KIRBY & Sp. *Introduct.* xvi. (ed. 2) 11. 12 The moisture that remained upon them [i.e. locusts] after casting their sloughs.

c. fig. A feature, quality, etc. which is thrown off. 1223 *Coleridge Caliban or Dr. J. M. D.* cxi. 74 Unless she, . . . hane put her old bringing up quite out of her mind, yea and even cast her slough as they say. 1252 *Macrost Ant. & Met.* i. Wks. 1236 l. 9 Can man by no means creep out of himself, And leave the slough of viperous griefe behind? 1774 *Buake's Amer. Taxation* Wks. I. 175 Are we to give them, the slough of slavery, which we are not able to work off, to serve them for their freedom? 1777 *Godwin's Enquirer* I. xiv. 121 He casts the slough of sedentary confinement. 1818 *Hallam's Mid. Ages* (1873) I. 137 The barbarians . . . had early cast off the slough of their rude manners. 1862 *Tennyson's Lucretius* 177 The mountain there has cast his cloudy slough.

d. Apparel, clothing.

1262 *Scott's Marmion* vi. vii. For now that sable slough is shed, . . . I scarcely know me in the glass. 1280 — *Monast.* xxi. I did but wait to cast my riding slough, and doff their riding suits.

2. A skin, caul, or membrane, enclosing or covering the body or some part of it.

13. *Hamlet's Pr. Consc.* 520 Bat a rym [i.e. rym, slow, slough] bat as ful wlatstone. . . Pat as nocht bot a bloody skyn Pat he [man] byfor was lapped in. c. 1420—50 *Alexander* 4436 Pus make yv vessels in way ne to joutre foule corse. . . Pat ilk slaymand slegh. c. 1450 *Towneley's Myst.* xiii. 335, I was flayd with a sweryn, My hart out of slothe. 1426 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* (ij) b. Than shall ye syt the slough that as the hert flyth. 1509 *Jas. I. Diamond.* 103 As to their [werewolves] having and hiding of their hard and schelly sloughs. 1599 *Roller's Sermon* Wks. 1249 l. 335 Na creature . . . can tak aff the slough of thy hart to let thee see.

b. An enclosing or covering layer, coat, or sheath of some kind.

1250 *Holland's Camden's Brit.* 535 By reason that under the upper crust of the earth there is limestone which supplyeth a basing fruitful slough, or humour. 1510 *Fletcher's Faithful Shepherd*, m. 1. No slough of falling Star did ever hit Upon this bank. c. 1730 *Ramsay's Horace to Virgil* 12 With heart hool'd in three sloughs of brass.

c. dial. The outer skin of certain fruits; a husk. c. 1550 in *Select. Biogr.* (Wodrow Soc.) I. 265 Such a crosse is mine, and the sweet kinnell of the blessing under the sour slough that is without. 1691 *RAY N.C. Werts* (ed. 2) 65 A Slough, a Husk; it is pronounced *sluff*. 1255 (Robinson) *Whitby Glass, Sluffs*, the skins of all such fruit as gooseberries and currants are called *sluffs* or *sloughs*. 1269 in dial. glossaries (Yks., Lancs., Lincs.); also in Sc. use.

3. Path. A layer or mass of dead tissue or flesh formed on the surface of a wound, sore, or inflammation; a sphacelus.

1513 *Douglas's Eneid* n. x. 83 The clod. . . That on jout mortale ene. . . Lyke to ene waitery slough standis dyme about. 1512 *Woodall's Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1653) 409 The first cakers or Cadaverous sloughs being removed. 1676 *Wiseham's Surg. Treat.* i. xxi. 62 The matter of the Humour . . . may be asenial, as appears by the Sloughs we sometimes find made in a night. 1797 *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 571/2 Gun-shot wounds are commonly covered from the beginning with deep sloughs. 1835—6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 61/2 The inflammation producing . . . sloughs of the adipose tissue. 1879 *F. T. Rogers's Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) l. 49 A slough is formed, which becomes isolated from the living textures and undergoes a process of separation.

fig. 1242 *Tennyson's St. Simon Stylites* 2 From scalp to sole one slough and crust of sin.

Comb. 1859 *Lo. Duff's* shreds and shards of slough *Syst. Med.* II. 433 The discare surface as to form a

+ Slough, sb.³ Obs. (See quot.)

1547 *J. Cleveland's Poem, King's Disgrace* 33 The false scabbard of a Princes tough Metall, and three-pill'd darkness, like the slough of an imprisoned flame. [Note: A damp, in Cole-pins usual.]

Slough (slou), sb.⁴ Also sluff. [app. f. *Slotgh* v.²] (See quot.)

1238 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trul.* I. 141/2 Preventing those sloughs, or slipping at the foot of the materials, which may be observed on most large embankments. 1839 *Murphy's Silurian Syst.* i. xxix. 375 The cliff vein . . . terminates in what the miners here [Pembroke] call a 'slough,' i.e. it is bent suddenly down wards, accompanied on each side by the usual measures. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 16 Dec. 1/2 Two seconds afterwards the sluff came down in hundreds of tons.

Slough (slou), sb.⁵ Also 9 slou, slouc. [Corresponds to Norw. *slø*, Icel. *sló* (whence the Shetland form *slou*), but the currency of the word in south-western dialect is remarkable.] (See quot.)

1721 *Bailey's Slough*, . . . the pency or porous Substance in the Inside of the Horns of Oxen or Cows. 1242 *Burton's Poem Rural Life Gloss.* *Slou* of a horn, the inner bony prominence from the skull, or quick part of a cow's horn, which bleeds when broken. 1833 *R. Haldane's Workshop Rec. Ser.* n. 300/5 Dry materials. . . Horn 'sloughs' (the pith or core of horns). 1899 in *Glossary Gloss.* 142.

Slough (slou), v.¹ [f. *Slotgh* sb.¹] *trans.* In passive: To be swallowed up in a slough.

1904 *Edgar's Oremore Ecen. Entomologist* v. 33 Another time somebody . . . got nearly sloughed up in one of the great marsh ditches.

Slough (slou), v.² [f. *Slotgh* sb.²] *intr.* Of diseased skin, tissue, etc.: To come away or off, to be shed, as a slough.

1720 *Quincy tr. Holzer's Leimelovia* 12 Those which want no farther than the skin, would oftentimes slough off.

1787 *Med. Comm.* II. 160 A large portion of the integuments . . . sloughed away. 1813 *J. Thomson's Lect. Inflamm.* 269 The injured part of the artery sloughed off with the ligature. 1247 *W. C. L. Martin's Op. 105/2* The diseased part . . . sloughs away, and a new and healthy skin is reproduced.

trans. and *fig.* 1289 *Gosse's Omphalos* vii. 131 Every one of these scars indicates where a leaf has grown . . . and when, after death and decay, it at length sloughed away. 1826 *Easton Trul.* 7 Aug. 1/9 The situation improved up to the time the eight-hour agitation began, when trade sloughed off and became dull.

b. To become covered or encrusted with a slough; to form or develop necrotic tissue.

1789 *Med. Comm.* II. 160 It was evident that some part of the urethra had also sloughed. 1824 *Abernethy's Surg. Obs.* 54 The exposed tumour inflamed and sloughed progressively, till it entirely came away. 1248 *BRITAN. tr. Malpighi's Man. Oper. Surg.* 319 The calumna . . . sloughed from the fourth day, and was removed with the scissors. 1820 *MacCormac's Antiseptic Surg.* 14 In the other case of protracted recovery, a large portion of skin sloughed.

fig. 1861 *LYTTON & FANE's Tannhäuser* 49 [To] seek from gross heats, slough'd in sin, Approval of pure Love to win.

2. *trans.* To eat away, to throw off, by the formation of a slough or sloughs.

1762 *R. Gray's Pract. Obs. Cancers* 48 Four large Ulcers were sloughing the Breast away. 1844 *H. STEPHENS'S Bk. Farm* II. 612 The portion of the vertebra which has been cut through will have to be sloughed off before the wound can heal.

3. Of a serpent or similar reptile: To cast or shed (the skin) as a slough; to exuviate.

1245 [see b]. 1854 *MARY HOWITT's Pict. Cal. Seasons* 427 About the middle of the month [September] the common snake sloughs or casts its skin. 1870 *GILBERT & Tr. Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* i. 13 Reptiles . . . slough their old covering, or in other words cast their skin.

absol. 1875 *Tennyson's Q. Mary II.* iii. The serpent that hath slough'd will slough again. 1897 *G. C. BATEMAN's Tr. arum* 231 Young Snakes slough more frequently than their older relatives do.

b. *fig.* To cast off, drop, discard, give up, get rid of (something). Also with *off*.

(a) 1245 *De Quincey's Susp. de Prof.* i. in *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 253, I saw a ewe suddenly put off and assure her own nature, in a service of love . . . slough it as completely, as ever serpent sloughed his skin. 1851 *D. JERFOLD'S St. Giles* xiii. 225 With such change, he cannot but slough much of the bad reputation . . . fixed upon him. 1876 *HERBERT*

replace it by a hope.

4. To take off in grinding.

1244 *H. STEPHENS'S Bk. Farm* II. 353 The small bran . . . is only generated after the large bran has been sloughed off.

Hence Sloughed (slout), ppl. a.

1857 *Gosse's Omphalos* i. 245 note, 'The rattle is cast annually' with the sloughed skin.

Slough-dog, -hound. Sc. and north. [See *Slough sb.²* = *Slough-hound* I.]

1774 *Pennant's Tour Scotl.* in 1776 62 The inhabitants of the marches were obliged to keep such a number of slough dogs, or what we call blood-hounds. a 1784 *Hobbs's Noble* xv. in *Child Ballads* IV. 3 Aft has he heat yur slough-hounds back. 1842 *JEFFERSON's Allderale Ward* 23 The dogs appointed to be kept for defence were called slough dogs. 1843 *M. A. Richardson's Historian's Table-Book*, *Leg. Div.* I. 153 The slough dogs of the Borderers.

Sloughfulnesse, var. *Sloufulnesse* Obs.

Sloughiness, rare-1. [f. *Slough* a.²] The condition of being sloughy.

1783 *Med. Comm.* II. 178 Its [i.e. erysipelas] termination . . . is never in suppuration, but in . . . sloughiness, or gangrene.

Sloughing (slou), vbl. sb. [f. *Slough* v.²] *1. Path.* The process of forming a slough.

1800 *Med. Trul.* IV. 543 On a coincidence of the swelling, there was a sloughing. 1826 *S. COOPER'S First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 52 When sloughing and ulceration have actually taken place, some surgeons apply lint. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 229 After first week there was some sloughing about amputation wound.

b. *attrib.* in sloughing process, state.

1823 *Med. Trul.* VIII. 452 Their gangrenous sloughs once removed, and the sloughing process corrected. 1813 *J. Thomson's Lect. Inflamm.* 473 The sloughing and gangrenous states.

2. The action or process of casting a slough; exuviation. Also *attrib.*

1835 *Uss's Phil. Manuf.* 238 When the sloughing process begins for shifting their skins. 1857 *Gosse's Omphalos* viii. 215 A great many periodical sloughings of the crust [of a crab] must have occurred. 1897 *G. C. BATEMAN's Vicarum* 130 The sloughing of a Snake is a very interesting operation to watch.

fig. 1865 *Pusey's Truth Eng. Ch.* 194 The sloughing-off of the imperfection ingrown as it were with the soul.

Sloughing, ppl. a. [f. as prec.] *Path.* Developing or forming a slough or sloughs.

1813 *J. Thomson's Lect. Inflamm.* 649 The too-long-continued use of stimulating remedies in sloughing burns. 1845 *Burton's Dis. Liver* 71 The sloughing ulceration in acute dysentery. 1866 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 434 Carbuncular pustules . . . usually ordered for sloughing wounds.

Comb. 1869 *LAWSON'S Dis. Eye* (1879) 30 In the majority of cases . . . a sloughing looking ulcer is left.

Sloughishness, obs. form of *Sloughishness*.

Sloughfully, obs. form of *Sloughfully*.

Sloughy (slou), a.¹ [f. *Slough* sb.¹ + *y*.] *1.*

Of the nature of, resembling, slough or soft mud; abounding in or full of slough; miry, muddy.

1724 *SWIFT's Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1733 V. 11. 152 Low ground, with a thin green sward, and sloughy underneath. 1775 *G. SERRILL'S Building in Water* 71 That they may not lean either to the one Side or the other in that sloughy Ground. 1813 *J. C. HOUGH'S Journey* (ed. 2) 102 The path very bad and sloughy. 1874 *S. MOSTYN'S Perplexity* II. 45 He will . . . kneel in sloughy banks. 1890 *STANLEY's Darkest Africa* II. xxii. 57 Belts of sloughy mud, dispersed by small streams.

Sloughy (slou), a.² Also 5 slughy. [f. *Slotgh* sb.² + *y*.] *1.*

1. Consisting or formed of slough or cast skin. *rare.*

1243 *Cath. Angl.* 343/2 Slughy, *trunomus*. 1695 *BLACK-ROBE Pr. Artil.* x. 71 The sloughy Spoils from his sleek Back depos'd.

2. *Path.* Of the nature of, resembling, a slough; marked or characterized by the presence of a slough or sloughs.

1720 *GIBSON's Farrier's Guide* n. iv. (1738) 12 A disease proceeding . . . from some viscid sloughy matter. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 436 The wound . . . made but an indifferent appearance; the edges of it were very sloughy. 1804 *Abernethy's Surg. Obs.* 232 The whole surface . . . was found in a sloughy and putrid state. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 399 During the following three days, the stump assumed a sloughy condition.

Comb. 1899-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 53/1 A large sloughy-looking opening. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 399 A ragged excavated case, having a white sloughy-looking base.

Sloughish, obs. form of *Sluggish* a.

Slouk, dial. and rare. [Cf. Norw. *sløt*, Icel. *slótr*, in the same sense.] An idle, lazy fellow.

A verb, *slouk* to slouch, occurs in *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1836).

1570 *LEVIN'S Manib.* 217 A Slouke, *inert, ignarus*. 1867 *J. POOLE'S Gloss. Westford* 63 *Slouk*, an idle, heedless person.

Slounge, v. Sc. and north. dial. Also 7-slunge, 9-slounge. [Cf. *LOUNGE* v.] *intr.* To move, or hang . . .

The sb. *sloun* . . . also current . . .

(a) 1820 *F. SPANISH's Banishment, Poverty in Poems Semphils* c. 2820 F. The morn I ventur'd up the Wynd, and slung'd in at the Nether-hew. 1822 *JAMES MACAULAY'S Poems* 231 (E.D.D.), Thou lary slounging, donart sot. 1808 *J. STAGG'S Mistr. Poems* 143 Ye'd luck bot silly slouches, . . . heame wi' empty pouches. To slounge this day. 1808 in *JAMIESON's* c. 1860 in dialect glossaries, etc. (N. Irel., Yks.).

Slour, v. Cant. (See quot.)

1812 *J. H. VAUX'S Flash Dict.* *Slour*, to lock, secure, or fasten; to slour up is also to button up; as one's coat, pocket, &c. 1834 *AINSWORTH'S Rookwood* III. v. No slourd' hoxter my snipes could stay. 1899 *Slang Dict.* 95 *Slourd' hoxter*, an inside pocket buttoned up.

Slouse (slou), v. dial. Also slouze. [perh. suggested by *sluice* and *souse*.] *trans.* To wash with a copious supply of water.

1726 in *Essexian Trul.* 8 Mar. 1902 (E.D.D.), Slousing y^e pavement. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 2/3 After a big catch, especially of herrings, they [i.e. the nets] are also given a slousing.

Sloush (slou), v. dial. [Cf. prec. and *Slush* v.] *trans.* To slush or sluice (something) in washing; to dash or throw (water) over.

1829 *JEROME's Three Men in Boat* vii. 102 You . . . sloush the things about in the water. 1900 *Longman's Mag.* Nov. 63 You'd put the clothes in a trough . . . and then sloush the water over them. *Ibid.*, Sloush them again.

Slouth, obs. form of *Slouth*.

Slovak (slou), v. dial. Also slouze. [perh. suggested by *sluice* and *souse*.] *trans.* To wash with a copious supply of water.

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Hence *Slovakian* (slou-kiän), a. and sb.; *Slou-akish* (slou-kiš), a. and sb.

1829 *Engel. Metrop.* (1243) XX. 371/1 The Rusnians . . . mix their little with the Slovakian . . .

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Slove, obs. or dial. pa. t. of SLIVE *v.*

Sloven (slɔv'n), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 sloveyn, 6 slovayne, sloveyne, slovein; 6 slovyn, -in, slovyn, sloveen, 6-7 sloven, 6-sloven. [Of doubtful origin; perh. an AF. formation on Flem. *sloef* dirty, squalid, shabby (see Kilian), or Du. *slof* careless, negligent.]

A. sb. +1. A person of low character or manners; a knave, rascal. *Obs.*

1540 *Cov. Myst.* xliii. (Shaks. Soc.) 218 Com forth, thou sloveyn I com forth, thou scold! 1515 BARCLAY *Eclages* ii. (1570) Bij b. If thou one manchei dare handle or els thoue... Then shall some sloven thee dashe on the eare. 1530 PALSGR. 271/2 Sloven, a knave, a rybaude, ribauddeau. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm.* Par. Mark iii. 29 He wandered up and downe with a sort of rascal sloven, and vile felowes following him at the heels. 1680 *Delect. Hist. of Poor Robin v.* How poor Robin served one of his Companions a slovens trick.

+2. A person of slothful or indolent habits or way of life; a lazy, idle fellow. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 191 Some sluggysb slovyns, that slepe day and nyght. 1530 PALSGR. 271/2 Sloven or luske, bovcantier. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 355 Let vs abhorre to resemble that slothfull sloven, who... differed nothing from a dead carcaske.

attrib. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 574/2 Not a little child, but a great sloven louchie.

3. One who is careless or negligent in respect of dress, personal appearance, or cleanliness; an untidy or dirty person.

1530 PALSGR. 424 Thou shalte be but a slovayne and thou were clothed in clothe of golde. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 164, I can call them by none other name but slovens that maie have good geare, and neither can nor yet will once weare it cleanly. 1625 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. v. (1654) 83 Madril, a pleasant site; but the inhabitants are slovens, and the streets uncleanly kept. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* l. 77 Good meat may be disowned for being dress'd up by some nasty sloven. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* vii. Wks. 1709 III. i. 63

he [Johnson] became a confirmed sloven.

+b. Used allusively in *Sloven's Hall, Inn*, *press*. *Obs.*

1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 5 Patrycke peuysshe, a conynge dytte dauber, Worshypfull wardayn of slovens In. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 258 They have heene layd vp in slovens presse, and with miscarriage and misgouverment are so fretted and galled [etc.]. 1600 — *Sunderland's Last Will* 682 That pride is not my sinne, Slovens Hall where I was borne, be my record.

4. One who works, etc. in a careless, perfunctory, or slipshod manner; a writer who is careless in style or composition.

1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison* 113 The haker... that negligent sloven Had shut out the pasty on shutting his oven. 1799 A. YOUNG *View Agric. Line.* 138 There are some slovens remaining, who either hoe but little, or... execute it in a very insufficient manner. 1835 W. H. LRELAND *Scribblemania* 24 He that in Blank-Verse a sloven can be, Must slur every flight of divine Poesy. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* l. 224 It must be conceded that we moderns are but slovens in composition. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* 11, 306 The painter who desires... to reach perfection will excel the sloven who never knew the compulsion of a pure ambition.

B. adj. Slovenly. Also *U.S.*, uncultivated; untrained.

1845 *Storring Mag.* XLVI. 54 This sloven way of touching the component parts of a landscape. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 72 1856 EMERSON sloven contine and murmurs.

Encycl. Relig. Knowl. 1. 156 The sloven imagination of people who received no religious instruction.

Sloven (slɔv'n), *v. rare.* [f. SLOVEN *sb.*]

+1. intr. To be slothful or indolent. *Obs. rare.* 1560 PILKINGTON *Aggus* E viij b. Is it yme for you to lye slovenyng in your couches night and day, and Gods house vnbydded? *Ibid.* F iij b. The sluggard... is a sloven styl and lyes slovenyng in hys bed, takyng no paynes to doo good.

+2. refl. To dress in a slovenly or untidy manner. *Obs.*

1540 *Cov. Myst.* xliii. (Shaks. Soc.) 218 Com forth, thou sloveyn I com forth, thou scold! 1515 BARCLAY *Eclages* ii. (1570) Bij b. If thou one manchei dare handle or els thoue... Then shall some sloven thee dashe on the eare. 1530 PALSGR. 271/2 Sloven, a knave, a rybaude, ribauddeau. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm.* Par. Mark iii. 29 He wandered up and downe with a sort of rascal sloven, and vile felowes following him at the heels. 1680 *Delect. Hist. of Poor Robin v.* How poor Robin served one of his Companions a slovens trick.

Slovene (slɔv'n), *sb.* and *a.* [a. G. *Slovene* (Slovenen), pl. *Slovenen*, ad. Styrian, etc. *Slovene*, pl. *Slovenici*; the name is a survival of the old native designation of the Slavs, which appears in

OSlav. as *Slovēne*, and is supposed to be derived from the stem of *slovo* word, *sloviti* to speak.]

A. sb. A member of the Serbo-Croatian group of Slavonic peoples, dwelling in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and adjacent parts; a Wend.

1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* x. 248 The Slovenes belong to the eastern... branch of the great Slavonic family. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 147/2 The Slovenes have preserved an old form of the family name.

B. adj. Slovenian; Slovenish.

1902 *Q. Rev.* July 169 The equalisation, in all public offices, of the Czech and Sloven languages with the German.

Slovenian (slɔv'njən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IAN.] **a. adj.** Belonging or pertaining to the Slovenes. **b. sb.** The language of the Slovenes.

1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* l. 273 The corresponding tense of the Slovenian dialect. 1862 LATHAM *Elem. Comp. Philol.* 628 'The Illyrian or Slovenian of Carinthia and Carniola, closely akin to the western dialects of the Serbian group.

Slovenish (slɔv'nɪʃ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. SLOVENE *sb.* + -ISH.] = SLOVENIAN *a.* and *sb.*

1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit.* i. 8 The geographical extent of the territory over which... Slovenish and its dialects are spoken. *Ibid.* ii. 35 To this day... the name Windish is frequently given by the Germans to what would be more correctly called the Slovenish language.

Slovenish, a. 2 rare. [f. SLOVEN *sb.* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to slovens.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xii. clxxxv. To be betray'd To slovenish Altars, and to clownish Rites, By faded Zeal's irreverent Deceits.

Slovenlike, a. and *adv.* [f. SLOVEN *sb.*] = SLOVENLY *a.* and *adv.*

1800 in *Spirit Public Jmrl.* IV. 252 To give myself a slovenlike appearance. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxviii, I will have a l'ok into this letter, however, which be hath sealed so slovenlike.

Slovenliness (slɔv'nlinəs), [f. SLOVENLY *a.*]

The quality or state of being slovenly or untidy; esp. habitual neglect or carelessness with regard to dress, personal appearance, or cleanliness.

1621 COTGR. *Grobiansme*, grobianisme, slovenliness. 1617 MORYSON *Jmrl.* iii. 46 Old Writers reproch... the Suevians with Slovenliness. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 1. 148 Out of it, there is a Dominion of Passions, war, fear, poverty, slovenliness... In it, the Dominion of reason, peace, security, riches, decency. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* 11. 612 In eating, their slovenliness is shocking. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* l. v. 147 He rallied Walter... on the slovenliness of his dress. 1882 MISS BRADDON *At. Reynl.* i. ii. 68 No slovenliness claiming to be excused as artistic disorder.

b. Carelessness or negligence in work, style, etc.; an instance of this.

1642 BP. HALL *Def. Humble Remonstr.* § 26 Whether the multitude of Seals, and professed slovenynesse in Gods service... have not bin guilty of the increase of profanenesse amongst us. 1693 EYKIN *De la Quint. Comph. Gard.* 11. 128 Negligence, Slovenynesse, &c. which we are to look upon as the Monsters of Kitchen Gardens. 1769 YOUNG *Farmers's Lett. to People* 291 Bad management... through slovenliness, idleness, or other obstructions to any profitable husbandry. a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table T.* (1836) 247 When be gets... into a sentence of five or six lines long, nothing can exceed the slovenliness of the English. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1324/6 Certain inconsistencies of matter and slovenliness of manner which are of little consequence.

Slovenly (slɔv'nli), *a.* Also 6 slovin-, slouing-, 7 slovin-, 7-8 slovingly. [f. SLOVEN *sb.* + -LY.]

+1. Low, base, rascally; lewd. *Obs. rare.*

1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 3 Cocke dyde set them there as knaves sholde be, Amonge the slovenly sorte. 1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arh.) 40 Neither with Amorous gesture wounding the eye: nor with slovenly talke hurting the eares of the chaste hearers.

2. Of persons: *a.* Habitually or naturally careless in dress or personal appearance; untidy.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1832) 66 He that is borne vnder Capricornus shall be a slovenly, ill saoured, and vnclean fellowe. 1617 MORYSON *Jmrl.* iii. 44 The Germanes... are... more slovenly in their apparell, in their Stoves and all manner of linnen. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* Ep. p. 3 The one being a much slovenlier Beast than the other. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 11. 23 These Slovingly Fellows all over daub'd with Blood. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxii. A thin, elderly man, rather threadbare and slovenly. 1831 SCOTT *Castle Dang.* i. Do you suffer your youthful pupils to be indeed so slovenly and so saucy?

b. Careless or negligent in work of any kind. 1781 COWPER *Table Talk* 682 Churchill... Surly and slovenly, and bold and coarse. Too proud for art, and trusting in mere force. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xxx. The ground was partly cultivated, and partly left in its natural state, according as the fancy of the slovenly agriculturists had decided. 1862 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 29 Some slovenly and covetous brewers adopt the following dangerous and unfrugal practice.

3. Of dress, appearance, habits, etc.: Marked or characterized by untidiness or want of attention to neatness and cleanliness.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Induct.* As slovenly as the yeastie breast of an ale-knight. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 285 A heav'n, like Bedlam, slovenly and sad. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 456 This... offends me more Than in a churchman slovenly neglect And rustic coarseness would. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 78 Railings... which are generally in a condition to give the country not only a naked but

a slovenly appearance. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* l. 111 (L.U.K.), Although the common class of Irish farmers are generally accused of slovenly habits. 1862 G. ELIOT *Silas M.* 58 His person showed marks of habitual neglect; his dress was slovenly.

4. Marked or characterized by want of neatness, care, precision, or thoroughness. (Frequent with *manner* or *way*.)

1621-3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* 11. ii. Hunger and pleasure, they'll command sometimes Slovenly dishes. 1693 DRYDEN *Den. Juvenal* Ess. (Ken.) 11. 93 There is still a vast difference betwixt the slovenly hutching of a man, and the fineness of a stroke that separates the head from the body. 1774 BRANT *Mythol.* 1. 416 Inventing the most slovenly legend that ever was devised. 1777 MAIR *D'Arblay's Early Diary* July. You must suppose it spoke in a very slow and slovenly voice. 1804 *Med. Jmrl.* XII. 58 Many such proofs... shew great carelessness and the slovenly want of attention that seems so generally to prevail. 1819 SCOTT *El. Dwarf* ii. This slovenly and imperfect mode of cultivation left much time upon his own hands. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 148 Careless or slovenly handling of language.

5. Comb., as slovenly-dressed, -minded adjs.

1880 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/4 What Mr. Lowe would call a rather slovenly-minded person. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 236 The 'cafetier', was peremptorily addressing a sleek, slovenly-dressed waiter.

Slovenly, adv. Also 7 slovingly. [f. SLOVEN *sb.* + -LY.] In a careless, negligent, or untidy manner.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 311 Let not your gowne sitt vpon your backe too nicely, nor yet weare it too slovenly. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* i. ii. 177 Lewd Precisians Who... take the symbole slup their mutton (1660) 77 They will 1 and ill-favourably.

1755 III. l. 139, I... hang my clothes on somewhat slovenly. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* 11. 614 The churches are full of pictures slovenly painted on parchment. 1890 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Introd. ii. 100 Every part was done in the feather-stitch, slovenly put down.

+Slovenness, Obs. [f. SLOVEN *sb.* + -NESS.] Slovenliness.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 88 The Gentlemen are proud of nothing but slovenness, unbecoming familiarity, and disorder. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* 11. vi. 165 Yet 'tis more pardonable to be proud even of cleanly rags, then... of affected slovenness. 1786 *New London Mag.* May 230 Sloth and slovenness are said to be often the cause of scurvy.

Slovenry (slɔv'nri), Also 6 sloovenry, 6-7 slovenrie. [f. SLOVEN *sb.* + -RY.] The quality or condition of being slovenly; neglect of neatness or cleanliness; slovenliness, carelessness, negligence.

Common c 1600-1650; now rare.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 74 Persones y^t dooe glorie & bragge of their niggysse slovenry. 1586 HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Hollished* 11. 86/2 The onlie meane... whereby bi^r husband his countrie w slovenrie. 1648 J. BEAU entry more misliscome here. 1682 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 198 It is a barbarous Slovenry after we have blown our Nose, to look on the Snout in our Handkerchief.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 662 It has a little dash of slovenry. 1895 *Sotheran's Catal.* Jan. 11 This first edition of the two novels is curiously mis-titled through the publisher's slovenry.

Slow (slɔw), *sb.* Also 1 slawa, 4-5 slowe.

[f. SLOW *a.* or *v.*] In the *Rom. R.*... can be taken to be due to some Holy Rood (187) clear, perh. 'without delay'.

1. A slow or slow-going person; a sluggard. 1897 K. ELYMPT tr. *Gregory's Past.* C. xxviii. 190 Idu slawa, ga de to zemethyle. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xx. 4 For cold the slowe wolde not eren. *Ibid.* xxiv. 33 Hou longe, slowe, thou slepest? c 1450 in *M.S. Douce* 52 lf. 21 Loibe to bedde and loibe fro bedde, men schall know be slow. 1861 PYCROFT *Agony Point* (1862) 191 Only one year before, he would have numbered with 'the old fogies' and the slows.

2. A slow-paced horse. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 213 Our 'slows' are certainly quicker other cc should the slows.

3. Cricket. *a.* A slowly-bowled ball. *b.* A slow bowler.

1862 *Sporting Life* 24 June, Some of the slows seemed to puzzle him sorely. 1881 *Standard* 14 June 3/8 This was due to the condition of the wicket, on which the fast bowl- ing bumped and the slows popped about a great deal. 1895 *Sporting Life* Aug. 141, I have met some capital bowlers in the past. I should class them in two sections, the slows... and the fasts.

4. pl. (See quot.) *U.S.*

1855 DUNLISON *Med. Lec.* (ed. 2) 564/1 Milk Sickness, Sick stomach, Swamp sickness, Tires, Slows... a disease

5. [f. the vb.] *Slow-down, slow-up*, an act or instance of slowing a train, etc.

1891 *Cent. Diet.* *Slow-up*, the act of slackening speed. 1897 *Fall Mall Mag.* Sept. 77 Each slow-down caused delay of one minute. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Aug. 4/1 Including two slow-ups, an average speed of 50.9 sec. per mile was maintained.

Slow, obs. variant of SLOW *sb.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* l. ii. 148 Although full loth I were slow-footed eke the journey should command. 1711 SHAFTESS. *Charact.* (1737) II. 301 Ask not merely, why man is.. slower-footed than the beasts. 1775 ADAMS *Hist. Amer. Ind.* 133 He who feeds on venison is.. swifter.. than the man who lives on.. the slow-footed tame cat. 1873 MORLEY *Roussseau* II. 135 A man who handles sets of complex facts is necessarily slow-footed. 1892 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* 271 The pace of a regiment is the pace of its slow-footed soldier.

† **Slowful**, *a.* Obs. Also 5 sloweful (1, slowful, 5-6 slowfull, 6 slowghfull, sloughful, *Sc.* slowfull. [f. SLOW *a.*, perh. after SLOTHFUL *a.* (cf. SLEWFUL *a.*)]

1. Slack, slow, sluggish. 14.. in *Alexander* (1826) 279. 1.. pray you.. he most nbeysiant to hym bat.. shall not be slowfull to kepe & defende you. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427 b/1 He was neuer founde slowful n neygentie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 The dull and slowfull asse. 1539 in *Styre Ann. Ref.* 1, 501 The slowghfull and ungodly lyff which hath bene used among all these sects.

2. Showing or marked by ingratitude; thankless, ungrateful. Also const. of.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* [vi.] xi. Nne ought to be slowful of the good which he receyvet of other. — *Fables of Poge* iv. The studye of the huntynge and hawkynge is a slowful cure.

† **Slowfulness**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. Sloth; slowness. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 78 By cause he fille fro the lode of .vnto the corble of worldly slowfulness. 1525 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxx. [lxxvi.] 239 They be lytel worth, for we haue sene such slowfulness in them that he haue no grette trust to them. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* Linc. II. 71 What shall be their reward for their sloughfulness? 2. Ingratitude; thanklessness.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* [vi.] xi. Nne ought to forgeie the henfyce which he hatb receyved of some other, for slowfulness is a grette synne.

Slow-going, *a.* [f. SLOW *adv.*]

1. Indisposed to be active or enterprising; inclined to take things easy.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 57 His Majesty, with a profusion of slow-going gentry. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dan.* II. This love at first sight has often been a subject of ridicule among slow-going people. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. v. 205 Was his one of those slow-going intellects we sometimes.. read of? 1866 *Daily Telegr.* 16 Jan. 7/4 The Dutch are a slow-going people.

2. That moves or goes (comparatively) slowly.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 190/1 The load of a heavy n slow-going camel. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 382/1 The wild and unusual gesticulations of that slow-going old pacer had broken the harness.

Slowh(e), *obs.* ff. pa. t. of SLEW *v.* 1

Slow-hound (slō'hound), [prob. a variant of SLOUGH-HOUND, with first element assimilated to SLOW *a.*] A sleuth-hound.

Slow hound is given by Skinner (1671) as an explanation of 'Sleuth or Sleuthhound', but it is not clear whether he knew it to be really in use.

1796 LAVOUEUR *DALE Poems* 97 (E.D.D.), Slow-hound, pointer, tarrier, colley. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* III. He had the scent of a slow-hound, sir, and the snap of a bull-dog. 1856 MISS MANNING *Tasso & Leonora* 141 He had tracked it out like a slow-hound. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herero* II. iv. 68 It was the contrast between the slow-hound and the grey-hound.

Slowing, *vbl. sb.* [f. SLOW *v.*] The action of becoming or making slow(er); an instance of this. Also with *adv.*

1895 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1897) 326 This slowing of the circulation. 1897 PROCTOR *Flowers* Sky iv. (1883) 15 The.. slowing of the earth's rate of turning on her axis.

SLOWLY.

Somewhat slow or dull.

1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 176 George Harris.. Slowly—slow but sure. 1851 CARLYLE *J. Sterling* III. i. The cabman, sensible that his pace was slowish, took to whipping. 1885 *Field* 3 Oct. 426/1 A slowish kind of sport, all things taken into consideration.

Slowly (slō'li), *adv.* Forms: *a.* (latterly north, and *Sc.*) 1 slawlice, slaulice, -lece, 2 slawliche; 4-5, 9 slawly, 6 slawlio, slaulio. *β.* 4-5 slowliche, 5 -lich; 4-5 slowli, 5 slowly, 5-6 slowly, 7 slowlye, 6- slowly. [f. SLOW *a.* + -LY 2. Cf. MDU. *stenlijch*, ON. *slā*, *sljā*, *sljāliga* (MSw. *slōlica*).]

† 1. In a remiss or negligent manner; sluggishly; slackly. *Obs.*

1897 K. ELPHRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxviii. 190 Dæt hie to slawlice cara ne ziemen þe him befaeste slen. a 950 in *Anglia* X. 143 Ne dyde he þat naht slawlice ac he hine eallum middan *Hom.* II. De þe he heyr prest was sofllice & slc 155 b. Perfecte desyre. 1563 (S.T.S.) II. 66 That afore was prechit slawhe, the samin thing eflir to be prechit mair feruente.

2. Not quickly, rapidly, or hastily: *a.* Of processes, operations, etc.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 3193 [ai] brin mar slawly als hay byrnes. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Moche ayer is slowlich ymeued. 1435 MISYR VOL. IX.

Fire of Love 81 Now qwhayldir, now slawlyer, it warms. 1528 PAYNELL *Salernus' Regiment* Giv, The grape that hath the thynnest huske descendeth sonest from y^e stomake; and the thickey huske the slowleyer. 1595 SPENSER *Epithalamion* 280 How slowly do the honres their numbers spend? How slowly does sad Time his feathers moue? 1650 R. STAPLYTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* VI. 12 The business with the Prince of Orange went slowly on. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 237 Violent Courses.. will Slowly and meanly Commend y^e policy of their Anihors. 1791 GRAY *Odin* 26 From nnt the hollow ground Slowly breath'd a sullen sound. 1837 P. KEITH *Bat. Lex.* 280 If it volatilizes.. slowly, its evaporation is protracted. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* II. xviii. 326 Crevasses, on their first formation, are.. narrow rents, which widen very slowly.

b. Of movement, advance, etc. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 7 Whanne many dayes we seilden slowli. 1587 A. FLEMING *Contin. Holbush* III. 982/1 The armie went on, but so much the slower, because the waie was somewhat narrow. 1588 HOBBS *Thyestes* (1822) 78 They marched the slower for the rain which had fallen the same night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 541 The setting Sun Slowly descended. 1712 *Spect.* No. 316 P. 4 Indolence is a Stream which flows slowly on. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xviii. Presently he sees him come slowly down the avenue. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. v. They ride slowly Eastward. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xix. 306 The English war-fleet.. moved slowly out of the bay.

c. Of personal actions. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* II. cli. 136. 1.. aroosayen. Slowliche it was: for j was feeble. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 126 þe more þat god smytheth hem.. þe slawhyer [they] gon to goddis seruyse. 1573 J. TYRRE *Refutation*, etc. (S.T.S.) 8 Qhouh slaohe he answers thairto. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 269, I coniate thee but slowly: run more fast. 1802 WORSW. *Resolution & Indep.* 86 A gentle answer did the old Man make, In courteous speech which forth he slowly drew. 1818 SHELLEY *Revolind* 1171 Slowly now he turned to me.

d. Comb. *a.* With ppl. adjs., as slowly-acting, -churning, -dripping, etc.

1744 GRAY *Ignorance* 3 Rushy Camus' slowly-winding flood. 1744 MASON *Musæus* Poems (1764) 10 All these

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xv. The slowly-churning chances of his mind.

b. Misc., as slowly-dighted, -painful, successive. 1744 MASON *Musæus* Poems (1764) 3 Till with harmonious ten Ye sooth his shade, and slowly-dighted air. 1844 TENNYSON *Sir Simon Stylites* 56 More slowly-painful to subdue this home Of sin. 1845 PARNELL *Chm. Anal.* 278 So as to allow the gas to escape in slowly successive bubbles.

Slow match. Also slow-match. [f. SLOW *a.*] A rope-match made so as to burn very slowly (see MATCH *sb.* 2).

1802 JAMES MITT. *Dict.* s.v. Match, Slow match is made of hemp or tow, spun on the wheel like cord, but very slack; and is composed of three twists. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 275 During the Siege of Gibraltar, slow-match was last used in the following manner. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i. [She] ignored the very existence of a mere Negro like Jamaica Joe, as she sat by her cigars, and slow-match.

attrib. 1887 G. NICHOLSON *Dict. Gardening* III. 42 Slow-match tree. A common name for *Careya arborea*. ('The bark.. is said to be used in some parts of India as a slow match for firelocks'—*Trans. Bot. Soc. v. Carey*.)

Slow-moving, *a.* [SLOW *adv.*] That moves or goes slowly; slow-going.

attrib. 1720 *For. It.* 64 Partis the easy slow, moving toward the shet with what pleasure I plough slow moving. 1850 AVIGNON *DOUAI* II. xxviii. 75 Overhead a meteor came, Slow-moving, tingling.. The murky clouds.

attrib. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 697 The statesman of the day, A pompous and slow-moving pageant, comes. 1835-9 TODD'S *Cycl. Anal.* II. 54/2 The arteries of the limbs in several slow-moving animals. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 308 Large droves of patient, slow-moving cattle arrived.

b. *transf.* Making slow progress; advancing or acting slowly.

1644 MILTON *Areopagitica* (Arb.) 76 The slow-moving Reformation we labour under. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 160 Our slow-moving and unimaginative public. 1899 MACKAIL *W. Morris* II. 237 At last the slow-moving arm of authority came down upon it.

Slowness (slō'nēs). Forms: *a.* *Sc.* and north. 4 slau-, 4-6 slawnes (5 slawe-), 5 slawnesse, 9 slawness. *β.* 4 slogh(e), 5 slougness; 5-7 slowness, -ness, 7- slowness. [f. SLOW *a.*]

† 1. Sloth, indolence, sluggishness. *Obs.* *a.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1010 Slaoches, and wreth, and pride. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Parler* III. 5, I ristid me first in synful lyfe and in slowness. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* 88 Qther lufe kelys not, nor vnto slawnes may not bowe. 1500 A. HUMF. *Chr. Precepts* Poems (S.T.S.) 81 Thou knowes what hurt and grief thy slawnes and slouthfulness hes wrought thee.

β. 1303 R. BRIDKE *Handl. Synne* 4237 Now shul we speke of sloghness; Among þe tober ful wyk byt ys. 1414 RYPMONT *Penit. Ps.* (Percy *Cycl.*) 62 Slowness is a cursid thing: For it is euew woi of weoldynge. 1735 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* I. s.v. He reflected upon him by reason of his slowness and sluggishness.

2. Dullness of intellect or comprehension; lack of acuteness, promptitude, or readiness.

1495 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. C. (W. de W.) v. x. 115 Yf the forebode be tomoche, it tokenyth slownes that draweth

to foly. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 10 The complaints I haue heard of you I do not all beleue, 'tis my slownesse that I doe not. 1651 *Rec. Communion* § 2 Their slownesse and slenderness.. was very great. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dulness*, stupidity;.. slowness of apprehension. 1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Old Aelors*, In expressing slowness of apprehension, this actor surpassed all others. 1897 MISS KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 527 The acknowledged slowness of men in putting two and two together.

† *b.* Bluntness of edge. *Obs.* *c.* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 458/2 Slawness, nr dullness of egge, eluted, obtusitas.

c. Lack of animation; dullness, tediousness. 1837 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v., The slowness of an entertainment.

3. The quality of being slow in respect of action, progress, or accomplishment.

1380 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), [þe heuyenes of folye foloweth þe slowness percof. *Ibid.* xxxvii. For slownes of hreth tokeneth defaute of þe vertu of out putting. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 246 b. A pronte or redynesse to all vyce, and a slownesse to all goodes. 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 441 The greit delay and slawnes of justice within this realme. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 14 Fearing no reproch for slownesse, nor coueting praise for expedition. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advs. fr. Farnass.* I. lii. (1674) 67 Slowness could not consist with swiftness. 1731 *Swift's Corr.* (1766) II. 149 The slowness of my answers does not come from the emptiness of my heart. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1240 I. 171 From the slowness I saw at first in the working I could scarcely believe that the work was done. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. L. 30 The oxidating influence of which can be appraised with sufficient slowness and regularity. 1899 BARTLEY *Egypt to Pal.* xxvii. 541 Another lamented the slowness of the work.

fig. a 1742 BENTLEY *Serm.* (J.), Because of the bardness and slowness of their hearts.

4. The quality of being slow in motion. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 458 Slawness, of mewynge, *merositas*, tarditas. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 63 'This Fooler speede Be crost with slownesse. 1653 W. RAMSEY *Arctol. Restored* 56 All Planets give unto him their light, by reason of his slowness. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pulse*, A Slowness of the Influxes of the nervous Juice from the Brain into the *Villi* of the Heart. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi. The extreme slowness of his pace made St. Aubert look again from the window to hasten him. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 158, I had descended with extreme slowness and caution for some time. 1885 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 164 This beats any funeral procession for slowness.

5. A soft or heavy condition of ground or trnf which does not permit of swift riding or running or of good play.

1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June. Three well known and dis-

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operation of which is called roving or slubbing. 1835 *USE Philo. Manuf.* 8 There is a process between carding and spinning the wool, called slubbing. 1876 *I. WATTS in Brit. Manuf. Indust. V.* 135 The operation which follows the drawing is that of slubbing, where the sliver has a certain amount of twist imparted to it.

2. One of the loosely-compacted threads obtained by this process.

1766 *J. ROYDS Pat. Specif.* No. 1564. 2 This machine being for the purpose of passing at once two or more slubbings betwixt the rollers. 1835 *USE Philo. Manuf.* 171 It, thus forms what is called a slubbing or roving—a soft thread to be thereafter spun on the mule-lance into yarn fit for the loom. 1824 *W.* 123 The slubbing should be when stretched by the hands.

3. collect. Cotton or wool which has been slubbed.

1835 *Bingham's New Cases II.* 451 Manufacturers took their wool, to the mill for the purpose of being, made into slubbing. 1891 *R. MARSHALL Cotton Spinning* (ed. 4) 162 Two strands of slubbing are put up, and by a draught of two are united into one.

4. attrib., chiefly with names of apparatus, as *slubbing-billy, frame, jenny, machine*; also *slubbing-thread, waste*.

1795 *Edinb. Advertiser* 6 Jan. 15/3 One slubbing jenny, with one mule jenny. 1835 *USE Philo. Manuf.* 9 The long wooden rod from his slubbing-frame. 1812 *USE Slubbing Machine, or Billy*, performs the next operation. 1812 *USE* It might be supposed that the slubbing threads would be apt to coil round the spindles. 1891 *R. MARSHALL Cotton Spinning* (ed. 4) 221 The slubbing billy, in a modified and improved form, still exists in the woollen trade. 1894 *Times* 17 Aug. 9/5 Slubbing waste, roving waste, and all waste or rags composed wholly or in part of wool.

Slubby (slɒbi), *a. dial.* [*SLUB sb.*] Muddy; sticky or slippery with mud.

1570 *LEVINS Manuf.* 107/3 Slubbie, lubricus. 1823 *E. MOOR Suffolk Words* 365 Wet, poachy ground, recently trodden by cattle, is said to be slubby, or all of a slub. 1836 *JEFFERIES Field & Hedge-row* (1889) 187 The lanes and the gateways in the fields they say are slubby enough in November.

Sluce, obs. form of **SLUCE sb.** and **v.**

† **Sluch.** *sc. Obs.* Also slucht. [Of obscure origin.] A suit (of clothes).

1582 *Records of Elgin* (1903) L. 165 Item three schillingis four pennis for ane sluch of clais to Johnne Innes. 1598 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Aberd.* (1848) II. 163 To Alexr. Cheekum, . . . fyve pundis to help to by him a sluch of blew.

Sluched; see **SLUTCH v.**

Slucey, obs. form of **SLUCE v.**

† **'Slud**, *int.* *Obs.* App. a variant of 'SLOOD. (Cf. 'Slood.)

1601 *B. JONSON Cynthis's Revels* IV. i, 'Slud, I never saw him till this morning. 1608 *TOURNEUR Rep. Trag.* v. iii, 'Slud, 'tis all false! 1749 *FLETCHING Tom Jones* XVII. iii, 'Slud, I then. I tell you I have power, and I will fulfil it. † **Sludden.** *Obs.* A sleuth-hound.

1570 *LEVINS Manuf.* 61 A Sludden, *pedesquus, sanguineus, canis*.

Sludder (slɒdər), *sb. dial.* [Cf. *LG. sluder* lather, *G. dial. schluder* slush, mud, etc.] (See quot. 1796.) Hence **Sludder v. intr.**, to wallow. 1796 *W. H. MARSHALL Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 345 *Sludder*, or *Sluther*, loose, broken, slippery, paddy matter; as curds and whey, loose fat, mud, &c. 1874 *Woods Nat. Hist.* 144 Transferring them as they lay 'sluddering' on the mud or sand.

† **Slude.** *Obs. rare.* [*ad. Russ. слуда shyda* (locally *shida*, *slud*; Czech *shida*) mica.] Russian mica in thin transparent plates.

1591 *FLETCHER Rustic Commun.* (Hakl.) 13 In the province of Correlia . . . there groweth a soft rocke which they call *slude*. This they cut into peeces, . . . and so use it for glass-lanterns and such like. 1613 *M. RILEY Magn. Bodley* 45 'This needle and semicircle would be covered with some glasse and slude, as dials use to be covered. 1662 *Irel. Statutes at Large* (1763) II. 407 Muscovy glass or slude the pound, 2^s.

Sludge (slɒdʒ), *sb.* Also 8 sluge. [var. of **SLUTCH sb.**]

1. Mud, mire, or ooze, covering the surface of the ground or forming a deposit at the bottom of rivers, etc.

1649 *BLUTH Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 143 A Mud, or Sludge, that lyeth frequently in deep Rivers, which is very soft. 1707 *MORTIMER Hud.* (1721) II. 70 In that Water I put the Earth . . . so as to make it a meer soft Sludge or Mud. 1743 *BEVERLEY Beck Act* II. 2 Observed and warped up by the sludge and soil brought in by the tides. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 364 When we saw it, the moist filth, or sludge, at bottom, was two or three inches deep. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* III. The natural scent of the ooze and sludge left by the reflux of the tide. 1875 *SMILES Boy's Voy. R.* World xi. 173 A wide stretch of ground was covered by a thick deposit of sludge.

b. *Naut.* Ice imperfectly formed, or broken up into minute pieces (cf. *quots.*).

1817 *SCOTTESBY in Ann. Reg. Chron.* 534 The first appearance of ice whilst in the state of detached crystals, is called by the sailors sludge. 1820 — *Ac. Arctic Reg.* I. 227 Sludge consists of a stratum of detached ice-crystals, or of snow, or of the smaller fragments of brash-ice floating on the surface of the sea. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 328 The ice first forms in thin, irregular flakes called 'sludge', and when this is compact enough to hold snow it is known as 'brash'.

2. Any earthy or slimy matter or deposit; a mixture of some finely powdered substance and water.

1702 *SAVERY Miner's Friend* 60 Sluge or Fine Dirt . . . will do my Engine no Injury. 1839 *R. S. ROBINSON Naut. Steam Eng.* 123 T

1840 *HOOE* ammoniacal sleek or sludge which comes from kitchens. 1823 *HALDANE Workshop Rec. Ser.* II. 53/2 They [sulphites] act well with salt water, giving a soft sludge, which should be readily removed by the blow-pipe.

b. *Metal.* Finely crushed ore mixed with water; metalliferous slime.

1757 *tr. Henckels Pyritologia* 341 All these cobalds or pyrites must previously be parted from the barren minerals, by stamping and washing, and made into a pure sludge. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 26 Some have concluded, that Tin in the state of sludge or slime, by length of time, must grow and increase. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 732 It is impossible to prevent some of the finely attenuated portions of the galena called sludge, floating in the water. 1898 *Daily News* 5 July 9/5 Further tenders have just been accepted for a quantity of sludges valued at over 1,000*l*.

c. The precipitate in sewage tanks.

1877 *J. B. DENTON Sanit. Engineering* 266 The third gradation of the solid matter in sewage known as 'sludge', 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 9/4 The sediment or sludge left at the bottom of the precipitation tanks.

3. *local.* (See *quot.*)

1839 *Sir G. C. LEWIS Gloss. Herf.*, *Sludge*, . . . a wet or muddy place.

4. *attrib.*, as *sludge-acid, -door, -hole, -ice*, etc. (see *quots.*).

1835 *AMERICAN IX.* 222 Around New York 'sludge acid' . . . is doing deadly work among the bivalves. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Sludge acid*, acid which has been used for the purification of petroleum. 1855 *OCULIVE Suppl.*, 'Sludge-door', in boilers, closed openings by which the matter deposited at the bottom . . . can be taken out. 1846 *A. YOUNG Naut. Dict.* 313 There are also 'sludge-holes' at the ends of the water passages between the flues, by which the deposit can be raked out. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exped.* xxxi. (1856) 268 Suddenly a seal rose close by him in the 'sludge-ice'. 1896 *Durk. Arch. Trans.* (1901) 26 A circular tank or cistern provided with an outflow or 'sludge-pipe' at the bottom. 1897 *Archit. Soc. Dict.* VII. s.v., 'Sludge pit', a cesspool. 1883 *GRESTLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 227 'Sludge pump', a short iron pipe or tube . . . with which the borehole is extracted from a borehole. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 6/1 It will then . . . be pumped through pipes extending along a jetty into the 'sludge ships, for conveyance and discharge into the German Ocean. 1869 *BLACKWELL Lorna D.* xlvii. Here and there the ice was fitted with the trail of 'sludge-weed, slanting from the side.

Sludge (slɒdʒ), *v.* [*f. the sb.*]

1. *trans.* To convert into sludge (2 b). 1757 *tr. Henckels Pyritologia* 42 A native metal may lie . . . in so light and tender a form, as that the noble metal cannot be sludged, but be carried away by the stream.

2. To stop up, fill the crevices of (an embankment), with liquid mud.

1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2217.

3. To clear from sludge or mud.

1890 *Eastern Morning News* (Hull) 26 Sept. 1/4 For mowing the sides and bottom of Newland Beck, . . . also to sludge same.

Sludger (slɒdʒər), [*f. SLUDGE v.*] An appliance for removing the sludge from a bore-hole, or for boring in quicksand.

1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 666 The sludger, for bringing up the mud. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* 4 'Sludger' . . . is used when a bore-hole is so wet . . . washed out of the cylinder.

Tools 134 A sludger which is fitted with an inside piston . . . in order to suck the sludge into the cylinder.

Sludgy (slɒdʒi), *a.* [*f. SLUDGE sb. + y.*]

1. Muddy, miry, oozy.

1782 *W. GILPIN Obs.* on *Wye* (1789) 33 Sludgy shores too appeared on each side. 1805 *FOSTER Beauties Scyll.* II. 220 A rich sludgy mixture of fine earth and clay. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* I. 560 The man should remove any wet sludgy matter from the bottom of the drain with a scoop. 1878 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 326 The whole coming off in a sludgy mess, and leaving the paper quite bare.

2. Consisting of newly formed particles of ice; full of sludge-ice.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exped.* xxxviii. (1856) 348 No sludgy . . . *Expl.* I. xxxi. 423 The

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Sludgy*, a term used by the miners in Cornwall for half-roasted ores. [Hence in some later Dicts.]

Slue, freq. variant of **SLEW v.** and **sb.**

Slue, obs. pa. t. **SLAY v.**

Sluff, obs. or dial. form of **SLOUGH sb.**

† **Sluffer v.** *Obs.*—[Imitative. Cf. **SLOFF v.**]

trans. To gobble up noisily.

1599 *SKEGTON Agri. Garretts* iii. 32 Ye slufferd vp sowse in my lady Bessys howse.

Slug (slɒg), *sb.* Also 5–7 slugs(e). [Related to **SLUG v.**: cf. *Norw. dial. slugge* a large heavy body, *slugge* a heavy slow person.]

1. A slow, lazy fellow; a sluggard. † Also personified, *slotfulness*.

c. 1425 *Castle Peren.* 234 In *Macro Playr*, A good merr be-war now all of Slugges & Slawthe, befole pefe! a 1500 *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poems* (1666) 32 The slugge loythy to be holpe of god that commandyth men to wake in the worlde. 1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 159 Do this as often as she useth to fische or to play the base slugge on that fashion. 1625 *Curry-Coube for a Coxe-Comte* I. 14 Hee that is

lumpish at his meales, will proue but a slug in his more serious affairs. 1688 *Goad Celest.* *Bodies* II. viii. 256 Nature is a Slugg, and doth nothing at the sight of a Whip. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 149 My Uncle you know is a devilish Slugg.

TESMANTE ANTER FAIR! keep their beads In a stirr'd? 1828 *DOUGLASS Arabia Deserta* L. 90 A loiterer at his labour and a slug in the morning.

† 2. A slow-sailing vessel. *Obs.*

c. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 26 b, His shippe was but a slugge. 1624 *Cal. State P.*, *Cal.* 260 [The Rose] being a slug, will never make a good man-of-war. 1666 *London Gaz.* No. 59/4 All the rest of our ships, besides the heavy slugs . . . are come in to the Gunfleet. 1637 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 456 They will certainly be Slugs, not near so good Sailors as Ships made of Timber feld later in the Year. a 1734 *North Lives* (1826) III. 92 The characters of the several vessels . . . some windwardly, some not stay well, some slugg.

fig. 1622 C. FITZ-GEFFRY *Elisha* 37 Flie Boates for their owne profit, very Sluggs for the Republicke. 1659 *GAUDEN Tears Church* 381 Presbytery . . . soon grew a slug, when once the North-Wind ceased to fill its sails.

3. An animal, vehicle, etc., of a slow-moving or sluggish character; (see also *quot.* 1727).

1618 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 7 The slower flying Hawke or slugge doth winge what she gets most by her pollicie. 1650 *FULLER Pishaw* II. viii. 177 Massie iron [chariots] (such would have been slugs in fight). 1727 *BOYER Dict. Royal s.v. Garde-boutique*, A Commodity that grows a Slug, a Commodity that sticks by one. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 4 Dec. 1775, He has not worked harder than the rest of the [ox-] team, . . . for he was always a slug, 1806 *BERESFORD Miserie Hum. Life v. Stage Coaches* II. Travelling, in a stage-coach—I beg pardon—in a 'Slug'. 1826 *W. C. BALWYN Afr. Hunting* vii. 276 Mangle, my other nag, is an incurable slug. 1894 *Mrs. DRAYMAN's Keeping* (1899) 171 When not excited, an Arab bore is a slug.

† 4. A relaxed or weak how. *Obs.* (Cf. **SLUG v.** 1, 4, *quot.* 1600.)

1614–25 *Boys Wks.* (1629) 487 Cupid shoots in a slugge, and his nose but the sluggish.

4. A slow-moving slimy gasteropod or land-snail (of the type represented by the families *Limacidae* and *Arionidae*), in which the shell is rudimentary or entirely absent.

1704 *PETERER Gazophyl.* II. § xvii, This resembles our small Slug, and like it, is whitish below, but brownish above. 1725 *Farm. Dict.* s.v. *Sluggish*, Garden Snails, the large black Devs Snails, and others without Shells call'd Slugs. 1803 *Med. Tril.* IX. 358 Moles . . . are carnivorous animals, preying on the slug, the great enemy of horticulture. 1844 *EMERSON New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 259 A society for the protection of ground-worms, slugs, and mosquitos. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* II. 206, I feel as if a slug had crawled over me.

b. . . . is. The black slug, the

1780 . . . coloured slug, &c. 1807 *A. YOUNG Agric. Essex* (1823) II. 93 The depredations of the white slug or snail. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XLII. 486/2 This section consists of the Grey Slugs. *Urid.* The . . . of a slug. 1858 *HARD* slug, 1870 *tax (Havard).*

1607 *Lam. p. 211.* . . . 1611 . . . and most black slugs are species of *Agri.*

c. (See *quot.*)

1863 *WOODWARD in Intellect. Obs.* Nov. 229 Every collector of fossils has heard of the 'Fairy-loaves', and 'Slugs' (palatal teeth of *Ptychodus*, etc.).

b. a. A slug-worm; a caterpillar or larva resembling a slug (see *quots.* 1868 and 1892).

1799 *W. D. PECK Nat. Hist. Slug Worm* 13 The viscous coat of the Slugs seems to . . .

larva state. 1862 *T. W.* Others have a dark-colour . . . to be called slugs, or slug-worms. 1868 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 466 The caterpillars of two moths of the genus *Agrotis* are often called slugs. 1892 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 512/1 The name Slug is often applied by gardeners to the larvae of saw-flies (*Tenthredinidae*).

b. A sea-slug.

1855 *KINGSLEY Glaucus* (1875) 114 A group of milk-white slugs (*Cucumaria hynumanni*), from two to six inches long. 1860 *WRAXALL Life in Sea* viii. 188 A protecting apparatus, into which the slugs can withdraw their soft bodies on the approach of danger. 1865 *Mrs. L. L. CLARKE Common Seaweeds* L. 23 On the green *Ulva* creeps the lovely little slug, called *Acteon viridis*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *slug-eaten, -eater, -killer, -like*, etc.; † *slug-beetle* (?); *slug-caterpillar*, a caterpillar of the genus *Limacodes*; *slug-fly*, the fly of the slug-worm; *slug-snail*, = *sense* 4.

c. 1771 *PETERER Gazophyl.* x. § 93 Black Pound Madras 'Slug-beetle. 1822 *L. W. HARRIS Insects Inj. Veget.* 420 The most cc chusets, live

937 A large XXV. 149/2 Thrushes are . . . great 'slug-eaters. 1799 *W. D. PECK Nat. Hist. Slug Worm* 11 The *Tenthrax*, a saw-fly of the Cherry-tree has the greatest affinity to the 'Slug-fly. 1862 *T. W. HARRIS Insects Inj. Veget.* 529 This slug-fly is of a glossy black color. 1823 *Sutton's Cult.* slug-fly is of a glossy black color.

The 'slug-pest' is this year in full vigour. 1869 *PHILLIPS Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. 'Slug-snail, *see* *Limington*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Slug or Slug-Snail*, a Dew-mail that has no Shell. 1812 *Sir J. SINCLAIR Syst. Rust. Sect.* I. 211 The

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 87b, The same much availleth to quicken the sluggardie of others. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, etc. (1878) 54 The fowle staine of beaſtly ſluggardie. 1606 HOLLAND *Snelonius* 155 The olde infamous note of ſluggardie and fooliſhneſſe.

Slugged (slŭgd), *a.* Now rare. Also 5 slugged, slugged, sluggy. [*f.* SLUG sb.1 or v.1] Sluggish. 1439 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. liii. (1869) 96 Thou hast noon so grete lettinge, as of that he is so slugged. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 269 Where slugged idlennes myght not wryse. c. 1450 (see SLUGGISH a. 2) 1847 *Tail's* *Mag.* XIV. 728 His intelligence, usually slugged and lazy, acts with rapidity.

Hence †**Slugged** *adv.*: †**Sluggedness**. *Obs.* c. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* n. ii. in *Anglia* VIII. 151/30 As a pikke, lest she shulde be slowe purgh sluggednesse. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 460/2 Sluggidnesse, torpor, segnicie, ignavia. c. 1450 Sluggidly (see SLUGGISH v.1) a 1500 *Polite Relige.* & L. *Poems* (1866) 32 Sluggednes & myshappe be seldome dys-euyde.

†**Slugger**¹. *Obs.* [*f.* SLUG v.1] A sluggard. 1539 *Taverner Erasm.* *Prov.* (1552) 40 With sluggers or unhandy persons, it is alwayes holy daye. c. 1560 *Dr. Cox in Adm. Parker's* *Corresp.* (Parker Soc.) 130 Satan is no slugger, nor Judas no sleeper.

Slugger² (slŭgr). *U.S.* [*f.* SLUG v.3] 1. = SLOGGER sb. 2.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 300/1 Let the young disciple beware of those teachers [of boxing] who are known as 'sluggers'. 1895 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 6/4 The champion slugger at football.

2. A flat-surfaced hoss, knob, or projection on a roll for crushing ore. Also attrib. 1903 R. H. RICHARDS *Ore Dressing* i. 705 These sluggers and knobs are cast upon segments. *Ibid.* The slugger roll has 16 knob segments and two slugger segments.

Slugger³. [*f.* SLUG sb.2] (See quot.) 1894 *Labour Communist Gloss.* *Slugger*, a machine which makes and drives into the bottoms of boots very thick rivets or spribs called slugs, mudds, or studs, to make the soles wear longer.

†**Slugginess**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* SLUGGY a.] Sluggishness, slothfulness.

c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 111 He was wery for trauayle, & for sluggyness & slowthe, thought to haue esyd hym with schotere trauayle. *Ibid.* 114 Jif it be omittid for heyness & sluggyness. 1596 *Loeche Wits* *Miseric* p. 3b, Let this persuade you to cast off your slugginess.

Slugging (slŭgɪn), *vbl. sb.1* [*f.* SLUG v.1] The fact or practice of playing the sluggard.

1534 *More Confut.* *Tindale* Wks. 636/1 If hehell be no pride, nor slugging a bed no slouth. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 15b, By vacante tyme of leasure he mened not slongynge, loitering or slouthful idlennes. 1576 *Fleming Paraph.* *Ephes.* 343 Nowe, after their long slepe and slugging, they are awaked. 1662 T. ADAMS *Exp. Pet.* iii. 3 The slugard quits himself from pragmatical meddling, the husy-bod from lazy slugging.

Slugging (slŭgɪn), *vbl. sb.2 north. and U.S.* [*f.* SLUG v.3] Slugging; hard hitting; a beating. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial.* *Leeds* 413 Gie him a good slugging lad! 1884 *Science* IV. 473 Even pugilism would have no charm if it were mere slugging. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* I (1891) 13 The slugging and scrimmaging.. had been something awful.

Slugging (slŭgɪn), *ppl. a.* [*f.* SLUG v.1] Slothful, sluggish.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. lv. (1869) 97 Yit j seye thee that slough thou shalt fynde him, and slugging. 1597 *DRAYTON* *Heroical Ep.* 27b, Nor durst his slugging hulks approach the strand. 1611 CORER, s.v. *Dormir*, The slugging or sleepe Cat at length awakes.

Hence **Sluggingly** *adv.* 1653 *URQUHART* *Kabala* i. v. 27 After the procession, they went sluggingly into the fraty room.

Sluggish (slŭgɪʃ), *a.* Forms: 5 slugis (sh, -ys (sh), sluggysh, -us (sh, -isshe, 6 -yshe, -ysh (e, -ysch, -ische (s, -esch, 6 -essh), 6-sluggish; 6 slugish, slo(u)ggysshe, slougish, 7 sloughish. [*f.* SLUG sb.1 or v.1 + -ISH.]

1. Of persons: Indisposed to action or exertion; inclined to be slow or slothful; not easily moved to activity.

c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 20 Fro then furth, he was neuer sluggish to rise & go vnto Goddis serves. 1489 *CAXTON* *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 18 Ne be he not slouthful, sluggysh, ne slepy. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Prov.* vi. 9 How longe wilt thou slepe, thou sloish man? 1581 MARBECK *Ch. Notes* 1146 They were sluggish and sought not that which was for the edification of the people. 1623 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 429 The Turke, and the Irish-man, are the least industrious, and most sluggish liuers vnder the Sunne. 1678 *MANLEY* *Wonders Lit. World*

will often catch the American look in a few years. *absol.* 1614-15 (see SLUG sb.1 3 h).

b. Of animals; also *spec.* (see quot. 1884).

[1837 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 214 There is one kind of snake in India of a sluggish nature.] 1842 *COMBE* *Digestion* 27 Compared with the torpid and sluggish reptile, the active..quadruped requires..a much larger quantity of nutriment. 1884 *Eucyl. Brit.* XVII. 241/1 The sluggish puff-adder (*Crotalus arietatus*) is common and very dangerous.

2. Of the mind, disposition, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting lack of vigour, alertness, or energy; slow in apprehension or decision; dull. c. 1450 *Dr. De* *Imitatione* iii. lii, Dedly menes heretis waxe sluggish sb. (v. slugged). 1538 *STARKEY* *England* ii. iii.

(1878) 214 For sluggisch myndys lyue in cornarys and content themselves with pryuate lyfe. 1560 *PILKINGTON* *Expos. Aggens* (1552) 28 That the mynde be not made sluggish by crouching in meane They manifested

1663 S. PATRICK *Par.* to throw out the sluggish humour which is in all our natures. 1750 *JOHNSON* *Rambler* No. 26, ¶ 5 Men, whose perceptions are languid and sluggish. 1843 *SCOTT* *Betrothed* iii. lii, I policy it is to plant such sluggish natures in our borders. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Eur.* ix. (1894) 207 Sluggish imaginations require strong stimulants.

3. Of conditions, etc.: Characterized by want of, or disinclination to, action or exertion.

1561 disease 1561 disease

Either a vain confidence, or a sluggish despair. 1798 *EDGEWORTH* *Pract. Educ.* (1811) i. 116 It is of consequence to distinguish between slow and sluggish attention. 1838 *PRESCOTT* *Ferd.* i. c. ii. 111, A... sluggish inaction. 1873 *...* of us has a little cleverness and a great deal of sluggish stupidity.

4. Of things: Not readily stirring or moving; slow to stir, act, or make progress in any way.

1540 *WILKINS* *New Planet* ix. (1709) 250 Matter is of it self a dull and sluggish thing. 1692 *BENTLEY* *Boyle Lect.* vi. 213 This poor Atom, sluggish and unactive as it is, doth involve Necessity of Existence. 1764 *CHURCHILL*, *The Ghost* Poems i. 329 The sluggish Oars surrounded hung. 1785 *CANNING* *Port. Wks.* (1827) 4 Pale ivy throws its sluggish arms around. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* i. 420 A very sluggish species of land is formed. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 406 Bacon had sown the good seed in a sluggish soil and an ungenial season. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 2/6 Yarns are sluggish, and...the tendency in some directions favours huyers.

b. *Med.* Of the pulse, liver, etc.

1843 *...* dilated *Dia. L.* *Ibid.* *Med.*

c. *Med.* Slow in responding to treatment.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 519 An effect similar to that of nitrate of silver in sluggish ulcers.

b. Moving, flowing, etc., very slowly or tardily; slow in movement.

1611 *SHAKS.* *Cymb.* iv. ii. 205 To shew what Coast thy sluggish oflake Might'st easiest harbour in. 1666 *HOOKER* *Microp.* 33 These Glass Drops, being exceeding hot, and thereby of a kind of sluggish fluid Consistence. 1791 *GILPIN* *Forest Scenery* 11. 147 The river dwindles into a sluggish, little, bull-rush stream. 1812 *BYRON* *Ch. Har.* ix. xxi, To

are sluggish and slow in Germany.

b. Of motion, etc.: Very slow or tardy.

1648 *WILKINS* *Math. Magic* i. xx. 141 That orb being the

former have a sluggish flight. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 252 Its motions are so sluggish, that it may be said to drag itself along rather than walk. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 379 Their velocity is...contrasted with the sluggish pace of the continental posts.

6. *Comb.*, as *sluggish-minded*, *-moving* adjs.

1851 *HELPS* *Comp. Solli.* iii. (1854) 34 The most sluggish-minded man craves amusement. 1899 *CROCKETT* *Black Douglas* 68 The broad sluggish-moving river.

Sluggishly (slŭgɪʃli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a sluggish or torpid manner; lazily, slowly.

c. 1450 *Dr. De* *Imitatione* iii. xxi, Pe esellier pou shalt here it, made redy perto nat sluggishly (v. sluggedly) in here & by use. 1565 *COOPER* *Thesaurus*, *Somnolose*, dreamingly; negligently: sluggishly. c. 1650 Z. BORO in *Zida's Flowers* (1855) *Introd.* 52 Who, sluggishlike gaping and stretching himself, lyeth lusing on the downe. 1674 R. GONFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 186 To do my Work sluggishly by halves. 1784 *REYNOLDS* *Disc.* xii. (1842) 201 To go sluggishly about a prescribed task. 1832 R. & J. LONDER *Exp. Niger* III. xvii. 45 Our men at first paddled sluggishly. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 33 Hence the compass-needle...oscillates more sluggishly.

Sluggishness (slŭgɪʃnəs), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The character or quality of being sluggish, torpid, or slow: a. Of persons (or animals).

c. 1450 *Alph. Tales* 20 A monk..temped with sleuth & slugishnes. c. 1450 *Dr. De* *Imitatione* i. xvi, O be slugishnes & be negligence of oure tyme, but we..are wery to lyue for slugishnes and werynes! 1539 *ELIOT* *Cast. Helthe* 48 h, Sluggishenes dulthe the body. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Huab.* i. (1868) 2 h, We loose the healthfullest and sweetest time with slugishness. 1627 *MORVSON* *Hin.* iii. 160 Hay, whereof they make little for slugishness. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1733) 41 Nor can this be called slothfulness or slugishness in them, but a decay of their spirits. 1790 *BURKE* *Fr. Rev.* 127 Thanks be to the cold slugishness of our national character, we still bear the stamp of our forefathers. 1841 *SPALDING* *Italy & H.* ii. lii. 187 The time was one neither of slugishness nor of performance, but of active and earnest preparation. 1875 H. G. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 156 The first symptom manifested is slugishness, as shown by a disposition to be quiet.

personif. a 1610 *HEALEY* *Cebes* (1636) 129 To defe desperation the daughter of slugishness.

b. Of things, their motion, etc.

1715 *Tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) i. 135 Lest, this Motion

should languish by degrees on account of the slugishness of Matter. 1804 *Med. Jrit.* XII. 525 The part [has] put on that degree of slugishness and livid hue, as to require a very different mode of treatment. 1856 *KANE* *Arctic Explor.* i. xxiv. 322 The slugishness of the compass, in the Arctic seas. 1879 *HARLAN* *Eyesight* ii. 24 A slugishness in the flow of the blood.

†**Sluggly**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 3 sluggi, 5 sloggy. [*f.* SLUG v.1, and cf. *Norw.* *sluggen* slow, backward.] Sluggish, indolent.

a 1225 *Aur.* R. 258 Hwo mei heon, uor schegme, slummi & sluggi & slough, bet hialht hwo swude bist uor Louerd was on corde? c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Par.* T. 776 Thanne

not be wery, heuy, ne sluggy, ne fayle per-in. a 1533 *Lo. BERNERS* *Golden Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ccjb, The more I slept, the more sluggy I was. 1608 *TOURNEUR* *Rev. Trag.* iv. ii, As if sleep had caught him, Which claims most interest in such sluggy men.

Sluggy (slŭgɪ), *a.* [*f.* SLUG sb.1 4.] Abounding in slugs, or shell-less snails.

1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 25 They let the slugs in that very sluggy year, 1879, abound around them. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 636, I not only gave them 'cawed' mutton, but also 'sluggy' cabbage.

Slug-horn¹. [Erroneous use of *slughorn*, the earlier form of *SLOGAN*.] A trumpet.

a 1770 *CHATTERTON* *Battle of Hastings* 199 Some caught a slughorne, and an onset wounde. 1855 *Browning Child* *Roland* xxiv, Dauntless the slug-horn to my lips I set, And blew.

Slug-horn². [*f.* SLUG sb.2 5.] (See quots.) a 1825 *FORBY* *Voc. E. Anglia* 308 *Slug-horn*, a short and ill-formed horn of an animal of the ox kind, turned downwards, and appearing to have been stunted in its growth. 1878 *SIR B. T. B. GIBBS* in *Rep. Paris Exhib.* II. 346 A 'slug' horn...gives an indication of the original blood.

Hence **Slug-horned** *a.* 1899 *RIDER* *Haggard* in *Longman's Mag.* June 136 Six of these...not polled, but 'slug-horned', that is, with horns about the size and shape of a large sausage.

†**Slugly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* SLUG a.] Sluggishly; lazily.

1436 *Libet Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 203 God yeve us grace...slugly not to slepe in shame of synne.

†**Slugness**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* SLUG a.] Slothfulness; indolence.

c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 111 As he feend wryteth & nouthryth bi slauthe, slugnes, & ydelnes. *Ibid.* 116, etc. a 1500 *Promp. Parv.* (K.) 456/2 *Slugnes*, *torpor*, *segnicie*, *ignavia*.

†**Slugplum**. *Obs.* [*f.* SLUG a.; *plum* is perh. = *PLUM* sb.] A sluggard.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Superer.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 283 Was..Viandite a lasie-bones, or Entelechy a slugplum! *Ibid.* 323 Though my Pen be a slugplum.

†**Slugring**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [*f.* **slugger* vb., *f.* SLUG a. or v.] Sluggish.

1566 *STUDLEY* *Medeia* iv, Made Morpheus locke thy sleepy liddes and shut thy slugring eyne.

Slug-worm. [*f.* SLUG a. or sb.1 4.] One or other of the slug-like and slimy larvae of certain saw-flies (esp. those formerly classed in the genus *Selandria*).

1799 W. D. PECK (title), *Natural History of the Slug Worm*. 1815 *KIRBY & SP.* *Entomol.* vi. (1818) i. 198 In North America, a second species nearly related to it, known there by the name of the *slug-worm*, has become prevalent. 1896 E. A. OSNEROD *Injurious Insects* (ed. 2) 324 The Slug-worms feed on the upper surface of the leaves of the Pear and Cherry.

attrib. 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Inf. Veget.* 525 The slug-worm saw-fly.

Sluice (slŭs), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-7 sluise, 5-7 sluice, 6 sluks. b. 6 sleuss, sleouse, slewise, slewese. 7. 6 Sc. slus, 6-7 sluse, 6-8 sluco.

d. 6 sluyce, 7- sluice. [*ad.* OF. *eschuse* (-cluse, -clouse, etc.; mod.F. *cluse*) = Sp. and Pg. *clusa*, late and med.L. *exclusa* (also *clusa*, etc.), fem. sing. of L. *excludere*, pa. ppl. of *excludere* to shut out, EXCLUDE v.]

OF. is also the source of MDu. *sluse*, *sluyse*, *slus* (Da. *sluis*, *WFr.* *sluis*), M.G. *sluse*, *sluce* (LG. *sluis*, *sluis*, G. *schleuse*, Da. *sluis*, Sw. *sluis*). For the English forms which represent the late L. *clusa* see CLOW sb.1.

The spelling with *ui* (*cluijzer*) did not come into general use until the 18th century.]

1. A structure of wood or masonry, a dam or embankment, for impounding the water of a river, canal, etc., provided with an adjustable gate or gates by which the volume of water is regulated or controlled. Also, rarely, the body of water so impounded or controlled.

Falling sluice, see FALLING ppl. a. 5 b.

a 1340 *Ayem.* 255 Zome uolk...byef as he melle wyfoute sluise bet alwey went be he yernynge of he weter. 1449 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 149/1 Getyes, Keyes, Sluces, Bankes, and other reparacions. c. 1480 *Rek. Oneyr* *Atley* (1707) 16

Lowe C. iii. 107 Some of these souldiers..enose lashed to leape from the sluise into the water. 1609 *HOLLAND* *Amm.* *Marcell.* xxiv. i. 241 The sluices or sloudgates made of

1605 *MANLEY* within a Lock of

syn2 of Certayne

new slawless under the kynges new whalke. 1541-2 *Act Hen. VIII. c. 33* The maintenance... of other Clowes, slawless, gettize, gutters, goottes. 1582 in *Archologia XXVIII. 20* A sufficient sleuss shalbe made for the water-course. 1667 *PRIMAULT City & C. Builder 9* Whether the water be kept up by Art, in sleuices.

1538 ELOYT, *Emissarium*, a sluice [1548 sluice]. 1568 *Bannalyne MS.* (Hunter, Club) 403 Ane sleiffull of slak

157 The fresh and salt water... asunder by a sluice. 1648

We went through nine. M Sluices, to keep up and let down the water. 1695 *Prior Ode after Queen's Death xxiii*, As Waters from her Sluices, flow'd Unbound Sorrow from her Eyes.

8. 1596 LAMBAROE *Peramb. Kent* (ed. 2) 148 A Pent and Sluice hath been made, which both open the mouth, and scowre the bottome of the haue. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Escluse*, a Sluice, Flood-gate, or Water-gate. 1699 *GARTH Dispers.* 1. (1700) 3 While from each Sluice, a briny Torrent pours. 1745 P. THOMAS *Fruit. Anson's Voy.* 189 It was necessary to set a great Number of Sluices to water. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Nav.* p. ix, When the water is... like to overflow... they take care to open the sluices to convey it

citizens were prepared to open the sluices and dykes in order... to flood the country.

transf. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont 97* The heavens always leave sluices, or passages near the middle, for the redundant waters to pass off.

b. fig. or in fig. contexts. (Common in 17th cent.)

1340 *Aynde*, 255 Ac he wise zettep he sluice of discretion... to offoalde bet water of sole wordes. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. (1594) 268 The number of them being verie small, who would not willingly make (as we say) a sluice to their consciences. 1642 *MILTON Apol.* *Wks.* 1851 III. 288 His margent, which is the sluice most commonly, that feeds the drouth of his text. 1693 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* v. iv, She's the very sluice to her Lady's secrets. 1778 MISS BURNETT *Evelina* lxxiv, I have... drained every sluice of compassion. 1800 *WEEMS Washington x.* (1877) 120 On receiving the hall which opened in his breast the crimson sluice of life. 1850 *CALHOUN Wks.* (1874) IV. 63 If the sluice of expenditures was stopped in one place, it was sure to burst through another.

1598 *TIMME Calvin on Gen.* 32 If so he the sluices or floodgates of heaven were not shut. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootonia* 402 Heare him... reckoning up the many Sluces of his Treasury. 1672 *CROWNE Chas. VIII.* 1, To my window straight I did repair, And setting wide those sluices of the air [etc.]. 1718 *POPE Odys.* viii. 581 So from the sluices of Ulysses' eyes Fast fell the tears. 1754 *YOUNG Centaur* 1. *Wks.* 1757 IV. 111 Thus the sluices are set open for all sensuality... studied Arts of excess, to pour in uncontrolled. 1850 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iii. 119 The execution of Lentulus and his associates would reopen the sluices of bloodshed.

c. A paddle or slide in a gate or barrier by which water is held back. Also fig.

1616 *Pasquill & Kath.* iii. 287 Hauce I drawne the sluice Of life vs? and... set my prisoned soul at large? 1791 W. JESSOP *1st Rep. Navig. Thames* 12 A Bar of Sand or Gravel, which is most easily to be removed by drawing the Sluices of the Lock. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Compl. Oarsman's Guide* 32 The sluices, otherwise called the paddles, are slides travelling in a slot or groove in the gate.

d. A device by which the flow of water, esp. into or out of some receptacle, is regulated; a valve, pipe, etc., by which water may be let in or run off.

1617 *MORVSON Hn.* iii. 137 The medicinall Baths... are shut up certaine howers of the day, that no man should enter them till by their sluices they be purged of all filth. 1720 *CELIA FUERNES Diary* (1888) 5 About 2 yards off the door is several pipes... that with a sluice spoutts water up. 1798 J. HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) II. 344 To determine the Time of emptying a Vessel of Water by a Sluice in the Bottom of it. 1833 *LOUISON Encycl. Archit.* § 1243 The cast-iron trough for the water is marked b, and the sluice, also of iron. 1899 *Cassell's Techn.* *Educ.* I. 792 Water was admitted by sluices into the caisson, which then sank.

2. A channel, drain, or small stream, esp. one carrying off overflow or surplus water.

1538 *LELANO Hn.* (1768) II. 66 Ther goith a sluise out of this Bath, and servid in Tymes past, with Water derivid out of it, 2 Places in Bath Priorie. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 28b, To... the South... the sluices of Nilus. 16... A meare or sluice of the... sluices. 1725 *De Foe Voy* streams and sluices of water. 1848 *DOVER Calaynos* 1. i, Ere it flows Fast the foul sluices that Seville outpours. 1883 [see *SLUGH sb.* 4]

transf. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 3 While we have sluices of warm blood ruoning through our veins. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 172 By those secret sluices or channels in the air.

3. A gap, breach, opening, or hole; a gash or wound. Obs.

1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xi. 40 He made a sluice, or breach of half a league of length. 1651 *BICES New Disp.* 187 250 Unless it were repelled out at another sluice or exit. 1664 *POPE Exp. Philos.* 1. 39 The Lamprey hath seven holes or cavities... and no gills at all—these holes or sluices do indeed supply the defect of gills. 1752 *FLETCHER Amulet* 1. ii, Certain open sluices on his own head, sufficiently showed whence all the scarlet stream had issued.

17... Walls, reculless (oc.) 22 i John Horham drawing up the sluice, his Majesty retreated.

5. In gold-washing: An artificial channel or flume, usually consisting of a long sloping trough, or series of troughs, fitted with riffles or grooves, into which a current of water is directed in order to separate the particles of gold from the auriferous earth.

1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad Ser.* II. 144 The sand [is swept] into a long sluice. Here it is still further agitated by means of riffles [etc.]. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Min.* 70 The gold-saving method is the simplest—amalgam-

6. attrib. and Comb. a. With names of things, as sluice-block, -cock, -door, -house, -valve, -work.

1839 *Pantologia s.v.*, The level of the sluice-work. 1839 *Hood Zipping Hunt* IV, In a sluice-house box He took his pipe and pot. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 271 Certain improvements in the construction of Sluice Cocks for Water-works. 1852 *WIGGINS Embanking* By Some difficulty may exist as to keeping open the sluice doors. 1884 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 301 They overhauled and refitted the flume, putting in new sluice-blocks. 1889 *Welch Text Bk. Naval Archit.* xi. 127 The water being conducted... through vertical sluice valves.

b. With agent-nouns, etc., as sluice-keeper, -maker, -master; also sluice-employing adj.

1725 *Ld. Whitworth Acc. Russia in 1710* in *Dodsley Fug. Pieces* (1761) II. 214 Contrary to the Opinion of all the Ship-Carpenters and Sluice-makers. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 622 Many sluice masters... are accustomed to shut their gates next the sea a little after half flood. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 1421 Many self-acting sluices have been contrived... to save the expense of a sluice-keeper. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 118/2 The dams and water-races of the sluice-employing miner.

Sluice (slūs), v. Forms: 6-7 sluice, 6-7 (9) sluise, 7 sluice, 8- sluice. [f. the sb. Cf. OF. *eschuser*, MDu. *slusen*, to shut in by, to provide with, a sluice.]

1. trans. To let out, to cause to flow out, by the opening of a sluice. Freq. fig.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. 1. 103 [I say] that he did plot the Duke of Gloucesters death... And... like a Traitor Coward, Sluic'd out his innocent soule through streames of blood. 1599 *Warning Faire Women* Dij, Then stand close George, and with a luttie arme, Sluice out his life. 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 Every drop of it... sluiced out from every part of his body. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 6... out a hiltier stream f... of water shall be sluiced out through the great embankment.

1671. 1850 *CLOUGH Diphysus* II. iv. 105, I must sluice out myself into canals, And lose all force in ducts.

b. To let out or draw from some source or place in this manner. Usu. in pa. pple. Freq. fig.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 170 More relishsome... then the nectarized *Aqua celestis* of water-mingled blood, sluiced from Christs side. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 1. 2 The unpolluted blood from him was sluic'de. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* 1. 702 Veins of liquid fire Sluic'd from the Lake. 1805-6 *CARY Dante, Inf.* vii. 106 A well That hoiling pours itself down to a foss Sluic'd from its source. 1830 *TENNISON Arab. Nts.* 26 A broad canal From the main river sluic'd.

c. To lead or draw off by, or as by, a sluice.

1753-4 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) I. xv. 89 When a stream is sluiced off into several channels, there is the less fear that it will overflow its banks. 1790 W. TAYLOR in *Rohrbergs Mem.* (1843) I. pure streams... will soon of Europe. 1846 *Hawtr.*

survive it above a month, unless his accumulations be sluiced off in some other way. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 170 By what other means... could so many members of the human family have been sluiced off... into those stagnant pools?

2. To draw off or let out water from (a pond, lake, etc.) by means of a sluice or sluices. Freq. fig. and transf.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* *Wks.* (Grosart) V. 119 If by rain... those ponds were so full they need to bee sluste or let out. 1697 *CONGREVE Mourning Bride* v. iii, I'll sluice this Heart, The Source of Woe, and let the Torrent loose. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 1. 678 Led by this arm thy sons shall hither come... Nor sluice their lakes, nor form their soils in vain. 1819 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 39 My veins have been sluiced so often that they give me pain in writing. 1892 *HARPER's Mag.* Oct. 799/2 A project for sluicing the universities, called university extension.

b. Const. into (one or more streams, channels, etc.) or in. Also fig.

1596 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxv. (1602) 310 The once ship-bearing Ley by Alfred sluic'd in Thre. 1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arh.) 45 Germany... is like a Great River sluiced into sundry Channels. 1681 *DRYDEN Span. Friar* 1. i, Let Honour Call for my Blood; and sluice it into streams. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 119 Where... the Tuscan Tide Into th' Avernian friths is sluiced. 1856 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1899) II. 34 Avenues by which the commonplace world is sluiced in among the Highlands.

c. To drain of blood, to kill. rare -1.

1749 *SNOLLETT Regicide* iv. ii, To sluice them in th' uo-guarded hour of rest! Infernal sacrifice!

3. To cast, fling, or pour (something) as if through a sluice.

1610-11 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Paper's Compl.* 20 *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 75 What a dewe Meant thou sluch flith to my white face to sluice? 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 88 Profanity was sluiced down, as it were, by pailfuls.

b. Lumbering. To send or float (logs) down a sluice-way.

1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 17 Nov. 309 The Chippewa will sluice down on the river mills at least 400,000,000 feet of logs. 1879 *Ibid.* 15 Oct., The last of the logs... will probably be sluiced through the dam some time this week.

4. To throw or pour water over (a person or thing); to swirl with water, esp. in order to clean or wash; to flush or scour with a rush of water. Also, to fill with water.

(a) 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 19 Oct. (1840) III. 161, I have told you what I think ought to sluice my public eye; and your private eye too will moisten, when I tell you [etc.] 1793 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) I. 17 The ground spouts up water... and... you get completely sluiced for curiosity and amusement. 1803 C. L. LEWES *Mem.* (1805) I. 26 He was (at the moment I sluiced him) either dosing or fast asleep. 1846 *THACKERAY Cornhill to Cairo* xii. *Wks.* 1900 v. 686 Water so fresh... never sluiced parched throats before. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xiii, His neck and face, which he had been sluicing with cold water.

(b) 1798 *CART. MILLER* in *Nicolas Disg. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clviii, I had the Ship completely sluiced, as one of our precautionary measures against fire. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 28 Oct. 2/4 On slusing Grimsby dock... the body... was found in the mud. 1853 *SURTEES Spence's Sp. Tour* (1893) 211 Jack Horsehide, who, as usual, was sluicing the flags with water. 1862 *SALA Seven Sons* II. vii. 195 To scrub the pannikins, and sluice out the tubs with water.

b. slang. (See quot.)

1796 *Grave's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Sluice your Gob*, take a hearty drink. 1865 *Slang Dict.* 236 *Sluicing one's bolt*, drinking.

c. U.S. and Austr. To wash (auriferous ore) in a gold-miner's sluice. Also with out.

1899 [see *SLUICING vbl. sb.* h], 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Min.* 350 In sluicing out the ore now on hand. 1890 *Goldfields of Victoria* 7 The area of ground sluiced is much in excess of previous quarters.

5. intr. To flow or pour out or down as through a sluice. Also fig.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 61 The silver gates of the Temple... were... but slimy flood-gates for thicke felled gore to sluice out by. 1834 *LANDOR Examin. Shaks.* *Wks.* 1853 II. 295/1, I fear me, for once, all his wisdom would sluice out in vain. 1855 A. W. COLE *Legends in Verse* 3 Thera in on the windows kept... Sluicing and dashing.

Hence Sluiced (slüst), Sluicing ppl. adjs.

1607 *WALKINGTON Optic Glass* 156 The other with a double-slued eye Did sacrifice his teares. 1848 *DICKENS Donbe* xxvii, This here sluicing night is hard lines to a man as lives on his condition.

Sluice-box. [*SLUICE sb.* 5.] One of the long troughs of which a gold-washing sluice is composed; a riffle-box.

1824 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Min.* 17 The long tunnel becomes a sluice-way, through the whole length of which sluice-boxes are laid at once. 1879 *ARCHERLEY Trip to Botland* 114 A long square trough, termed a 'sluice-box', about a foot in width and 20 feet long. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec. Metals* 642 Below this tank, and running down the head of the ravine, are the sluice boxes.

Sluice-gate. [*SLUICE sb.* 5.] The gate of a sluice, the part which can be opened or shut to let out or retain the water; also, the upper gate of a lock.

1781 *CHAMBERS' Cycl. s.v. Lock*, Lock is... a kind of canal inclosed between two gates the upper called by workmen the sluice-gate. 1802 *BLOOMFIELD Rural T.* 41 To raise the sluice-gates early every morn. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* 1. xiv, Not a sluice gate, or a painted scale upon a post or wall, showed the depth of water. 1893 *Archologia* LIII. 540 A singularly constructed sluice-gate in the city wall.

b. fig. or in figurative contexts.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 153 Those who opened the sluice-gates of their wrath against Mr. Wynne's Bill. 1846 *Mrs. Gore Eng. Chasels* (1858) 137 The... sinews of the war of life lie at his disposal. At his nod, the sluice-gates close or open which control the fate of a country. 1897 *MISS KINGSLEY W. Africa* 4 Having opened upon myself the sluice gates of advice, I rapidly became distracted.

Sluicer (slūsər), [f. *SLUICE v.* 1. a. One who attends to a sluice; a sluice-keeper. b. U.S. and Austr. A gold-miner who works at a sluice.

1873 *Daily News* 4 Oct., This money... was what I earned at Daylesford... I was a sluicer. 1890 *Goldfields of Victoria* 22 The puddlers and sluicers are gradually decreasing in number. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 715 *Sluicer's* boot, with calks.

Sluice-way. [f. *SLUICE sb.* 5.] A channel or waterway fed or controlled by means of a sluice or sluices. Also in Lumbering (see quot. 1851).

1851 *HARPER's Mag.* III. 517 For taking logs down mountain sides... we construct what are called dry sluice-ways. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Ability*, A mill is built, a banking-house is opened, and men come in, as water in a sluice-way. 1874 [see *SLUICE v.* 1. a.]. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 16 July 5 The bark is thrust into sluice-ways to the place and... from there outside.

Th. (1860) 114 A stream of God's

favour escapes from them.

Sluich, obs. Sc. form of SLOUGH sb. 2

Sluicing (slūs'ing), vbl. sb. [f. *SLUICE v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* viii, They wanted a sluicing. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Min.* 327 The all-important drawback is the lack of water for sluicing, or even for simple washing. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* II. 373 A good sluicing of the eyes in cold water every morning will be found beneficial.

b. attrib., as sluicing claim, company.

1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* 1. 328 The St. Andrew's Mining and Sluicing Company. 1882 *U.S. Rep. Prec.*

Metals 105 The Fox Creek and Boulder Creek sluicing claims have cooily come down well. 1890 R. BOLDWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 293 A great sluicing claim, where the water... spouted clear and strong over heaps of auriferous earth.

Sluicy (slu'is), *a.* Chiefly poet. Also 7 sluicy. [*f.* SLUCE *sb.* + *-y*.]

1. Of rain, etc.: Falling or pouring copiously or in streams, as if from a sluice; streaming, drenching.

1697 DAYTON *Virg. Georg.* 1.437 Oft whole sheets descend of sluicy Rain. 1755 POPE *Iliad* v. 122 While Jove descends in sluicy sheets of rain. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. v. 443 Rapid rivers, swelled by sluicy showers. 1863 *Plover* *Prairie* I. 148 The deluges of rain that in compact, sluicy sheets now descended.

2. *f.* *sluice*, *rare*. were the boding of Sky. 1766-7 FARQUHAR *Beauz* *Strat.* IV. i. That hospitable Seat of Life... open'd all its sluicy gates to take the Stranger in.

3. Of sand: Wet, soaking. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* 1.946 'Tis the groat... where her tender hands She dabbles, on the cool and sluicy sands.

Sluit (slu'it). *S. African.* Also sloot, sloet. [*(Cape)* Du. *sloot* ditch, = LG. *sloot*, OFris. *slit* (W.Fris. *slut*).] A channel, ditch, or gully, usually one formed by heavy rain and dry during the greater part of the year.

1853 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Sluit*, a room. 1823 BEE *Dict. Turf* s.v. Thus we may have 'the little sloot', 'the back sloot', and a sloot in front. 1844 *Hist. Gaming* 23 Regaling... in the back parlor (*vulgo* sloot) of an extremely low-hired Irish widow.

2. A street, alley, court, etc., situated in a crowded district of a town or city and inhabited by people of a low class or by the very poor; a number of these streets or courts forming a thickly populated neighbourhood or district where the houses and the conditions of life are of a squalid and wretched character. Chiefly *pl.* and freq. in the phrase *back sloot* (*s*).

(a) 1825 WESTCOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 33 The back sloots lying in the rear of Broad St. 1851 DICKENS *Let.* (1850) I. 251 When the back sloots are going to be invaded. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*. *Eur.* (1891) ix. 203 The unspeakable ugliness of a back sloot in London. 1880 R. S. WATSON *Visit Wazan* iv. 72 The back sloots are out more inviting than those of many European towns.

(b) 1845 *Athenaeum* 18 Jan. 75 In the thick of the once renowned 'sloots' of St. Giles's. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 570 An obscure cabaret—say pothouse—lying in a sloot. 1869 J. KENNEDY *Idle Thoughts* 117 A little mite sitting on a doortop in a sloot alone. 1890 *Sat.* *London* 19 to Date *vt.* 79 Large tracts of indescribably dirty, profligate, and felonious sloots.

3. *fig.* 1870 LOWELL *Among my Lks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 24 The sloots and stews of the debauched brain.

b. *Theat.* (See *quoit*.) 1826 *Stage* *Gossip* 69 Slowly edifices of the drama, as wooden buildings of horrible erection and booths are frequently designated 'sloots'.

3. Representation of slum life or conditions. 1825 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 101, I should like to know who would stand five acts of 'sloot'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *slum-burrow*, *-literature*, *-people*, etc.; *slumland*, the slums; *slum-sister*, a woman devoted to charitable and educational work in the slums.

Many *combs.* of these types occur in recent newspaper usage. 1863 B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 7 It is a genuine bit of sloot-literature. 1870 GORDON *York* in Hill *G.* in *G.* *Africa* (1881) 325 These sloot people liked their visitor. 1889 *Contemp.* *Rev.* Dec. 77 That class rarely stray... from their sloot-burrows and dens. 1890 *Guardian* 31 Dec. 206/1 This 'sloot'...

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181d. 321 Of these documents there are two sorts, 'slums' (letters) and 'fakements' (petitions).

7. 'A chest or package' (*Slang Dict.* 1859).

Slum (slum), *sb.* ² U.S. [*ad.* G. *schlamm* in the same sense.] = *SLIME* *sb.* 4.

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Min.* & *Min.* 350 The discharge near the top carries off light particles and slums. 1877 *Ibid.* 97 This material... is like the slum or tailings from a mill.

Slum, variant of *SLOOM* *sb.* 1 and *sb.* ²

Slum (slum), *v.* [*cf.* *SLOOM* *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* *Cant.* [See *Quot.*] 1859 *Slang Dict.* 96 *Slum* the gaffer, to cheat on the sly, to be an eye servant. 1874 *Ibid.* 297 *Slum*, to hide, to pass to a confederate.

2. To do (work) hurriedly and carelessly. 1855 *Daily Tel.* 25 Aug. The builders were not meo to 'slum' or 'scamp' their work.

3. *intr.* a. To go into, or frequent, slums for discredit purposes; 'to saunter about, with a suspicion, perhaps, of immoral pursuits'. a 1860 in Oxford use. 1865 *Slang Dict.* (as Cambridge Univ. slang).

b. 'To keep to back streets to avoid observation' (Barrère and Leland, 1897).

4. To visit slums for charitable or philanthropic purposes, or out of curiosity, esp. as a fashionable pursuit. Freq. in *phr.* to go slumming (see *SLOUMING* *vbl.* *sb.* 2).

1824 *Refugee* 22 June (Cassell), A wealthy lady went slumming through the Dials the other day. 1884 *Easton* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 1 Oct. 2/3 A party of young fashionable people of New York thought they would go a slumming. 1887 *Good Words* 238 He had taken ten hundreds of times in workmen's houses; he had 'slummed' so far back as 1846.

Slumber (slum'ber), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 slumour, -owre, 6 slommer, 5-6 *Sc.* slummer (9 *dial.*), -ir. b. 5-6 slomber (5 -bre, -bir), 6 slomber, 6-slumber. [*f.* SLUMBER *v.* Cf. Fris. *slommer*, *slümer*, Du. *sluimer*, LG. *slüimer*, late MHG. *slummer* (G. *schlummer*), Da. and Sw. *slummer*.]

1. Sleep, repose. Chiefly poet. 1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 322 *He*, fore slewehe of slommerwe one a slepe fallis. 1530 PALSGR. 277/2 *Slommer*, *tonnie*, *tonnell*. 1582 STANWORTH *Arctis* III. (Arb.) 75 With slumber is laden Eche living creature. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. ii. 123 Ere these eyes of mine take themselves to slomber. 1634 MILTON: *Comus* 1001 Young Adonis... Waxing well of his deep wound In slumbers soft. 1697 DAYTON *Virg. Georg.* IV. 533 His Eyes with heavy slumber overcast. 1754 GRAY *Poem* 23 Quench'd in dark clouds of slomber. 1843 LYTTON *Harold* VII. iv. There was no further thought of slumber that night. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* LXIV. 122 When her eyes lay bound in slumber's shadowy prison.

b. With possessive pronouns. 1838 CHAUCER *Militer* T. 630 This carpenter oot of hese slomber stier. 1400 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 16 With a sigh I gan for to abyedie Out of my slomber. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 1 Devising in my slommer, How that this realm [etc.]. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. Let this her slomber... Make her believe our love was but a dream! 1849 JAMES Woodman ix. The next instant, her slumber was broken.

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3. *fig.* A state or condition of repose, rest, inactivity, or quiescence. 1552 LYNDSEAY *Memorache* 630 Dreid noch to dee; for death is bot ane slommer. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Constat.* *Fann. Love* 17 b. Your imagination is but the shadow of a slumber. 1605 G. POWELL *Refut. Ep. Puritan-Papist* 85

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Min.* & *Min.* 350 The discharge near the top carries off light particles and slums. 1877 *Ibid.* 97 This material... is like the slum or tailings from a mill.

Slum, variant of *SLOOM* *sb.* 1 and *sb.* ²

Slum (slum), *v.* [*cf.* *SLOOM* *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* *Cant.* [See *Quot.*] 1859 *Slang Dict.* 96 *Slum* the gaffer, to cheat on the sly, to be an eye servant. 1874 *Ibid.* 297 *Slum*, to hide, to pass to a confederate.

2. To do (work) hurriedly and carelessly. 1855 *Daily Tel.* 25 Aug. The builders were not meo to 'slum' or 'scamp' their work.

3. *intr.* a. To go into, or frequent, slums for discredit purposes; 'to saunter about, with a suspicion, perhaps, of immoral pursuits'. a 1860 in Oxford use. 1865 *Slang Dict.* (as Cambridge Univ. slang).

b. 'To keep to back streets to avoid observation' (Barrère and Leland, 1897).

4. To visit slums for charitable or philanthropic purposes, or out of curiosity, esp. as a fashionable pursuit. Freq. in *phr.* to go slumming (see *SLOUMING* *vbl.* *sb.* 2).

1824 *Refugee* 22 June (Cassell), A wealthy lady went slumming through the Dials the other day. 1884 *Easton* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 1 Oct. 2/3 A party of young fashionable people of New York thought they would go a slumming. 1887 *Good Words* 238 He had taken ten hundreds of times in workmen's houses; he had 'slummed' so far back as 1846.

Slumber (slum'ber), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 slumour, -owre, 6 slommer, 5-6 *Sc.* slummer (9 *dial.*), -ir. b. 5-6 slomber (5 -bre, -bir), 6 slomber, 6-slumber. [*f.* SLUMBER *v.* Cf. Fris. *slommer*, *slümer*, Du. *sluimer*, LG. *slüimer*, late MHG. *slummer* (G. *schlummer*), Da. and Sw. *slummer*.]

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20 Aug. 217 We are half way to Slumberland. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Sailing Song* I. 6 The 'slumber-wrap' might of the waves.

Slumber (slum'ber), *v.* Forms: a. 3 slum-eren, 4 slomyer, 5 -yre, -eron, 5-6 slom(m)er, 6 *Sc.* slummer. b. 4-6 slombre, 5 slombre, 6 slomber; 4- slumber. [*ME.* *slumeren*, etc., *f.* *slümen* *SLOOM* *v.* 1 or *slüme* *SLOOM* *sb.* 1, corresponding to Fris. *slumerje*, MDu. *slum*, *slom*, *slumeren* (Du. *sluimeren*), MHG. *slümeren* (LG. *slümeren*, *slüneren*), late MLG. *slum* (*m*), *slommern* (G. *schlummern*); Da. *slumre*, Sw. *slumra* are of G. origin. The development of the b between m and r is in accordance with English phonetic tendencies.]

1. *intr.* To sleep, esp. to sleep lightly; to doze or drowse. a. 1222 *Bestiary* 576 in O. E. *Misc.* 18 Sipmen... slum-eren and slepen, and to late waken. a 1340 HAWTHORNE *Peatler* lxvii. 6 Pai slompyd pat sieghe horis. c 1400 *Deut. Tray* 8:23 As his bide was in bed... slomering a while, Sho was asfravel full foule. 1440 *Promp. Par.* 460/1 Slomeron, dormit, nictitor. 1561 WINSTET *Tract.* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 6 He nather slepis nor slummeris quha behaldis al 300r doings.

b. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 10 As I lay... and lokede on he watres, I slumberde in a slepyng. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4005 He slombered, and a nappie he toke. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1822) 1. 302 To sle and morder yowr children pat in her cradell slumber. 1530 PALSGR. 727/1 He dothe nat slepe nowe, he dothe bot slomber. 1559 TUVYNE *Animadr.* (1575) 56 He neyther slombreth nor slepeth, but alwayes watcheth. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* 1. 4, *Corb.* Does he sleep well? 1665 M. WINK, sir, all this night, Nor yester-day, but slumbers. 1821 DAYTON *Abn.* 4 *Achil.* 447 Like a Lion, Slumbering in the way, Or Sleep dissimulating, he waits his Prey. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace*, *Art. Poet.* 183. I. hold it for a Fault, If honest Homer slomber o'er his Muse. 1818 SCOTT *Rev. Lawne* xxv. He are without refreshment, and slumbered without repose. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsiaz* Introd. ii. Soul that canst soar! Body may slomber.

transf. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr.* 1. 320 Her... tooth-brush and nail-brush slumbered together in one small tray.

b. *fig.* To lie at rest in death or the grave. 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* II. iv. 25 That I may slomber in eternal sleep. 17809 SHELLEY *Death*, a *Dial.* 6 Say, victim of grief, with thou slumber with me! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. 1. ii. The Dead all slumbering round it. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* (1856) 58 Underneath this mouldering tomb... Slumbers a great lord of the village.

2. *fig.* To live in a state of inactivity or negligence; to remain or be sunk in sin, sloth, etc.; to be dilatory or tardy in doing something. 1370 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1850) 395 For sicche occupacions and charys maken prestis slepyng and slumbryng in synne. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2576 Whyth thou so slomrest in that thought, That is so swete and delitable. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton *M.S.* 58 Thow sawles... slomres noghte no slepis noghte in þe slowwehe of fleschly lustes. 1515 BACCLAY *Heliges* iv. (1570) Cijij b. In sloth thou slomberest as buried were thy song. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 73 *Ber.* But yow must not now slomber in it. *Par.* He about it this evening. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 p. 3, I have always thought it unworthy of a wise man to slumber in total inactivity. 1788 GUYON *Dev.* 4. Fr. II. v. 366 The successors of Abrah had slumbered on a long peace. 1806 GALLERIA *Italy* (1831) 459 That fatal security which had... allowed the Lombards to slumber on the mere fate of their exploits.

3. Of things, faculties, etc.: To be dormant, inoperative, or quiescent. 1828 N. T. (Rhem.) a *Peter* ii. 3 And their perdition [611 their damnation] slumbereth not. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 24 Now conscience wakes despair that slumbered. 1727 De *Foe Hist. Affair.* III. (1849) 23 As the Scripture says in another case, his damnation slumbereth not. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas.* *Hopt.* 1. 460 The might that slumbers in a peasant's arm. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v. 4, As my kinsman's politeness seems to be still slumbering. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rant's Hist. Ref.* II. 333 We see the lowering tempest which slumbered behind this appearance of confidence.

b. To be calm, peaceful, or still. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 312 *dial.* all the lakes that slumber in the storm. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiii. The clouds of mist which might otherwise have slumbered till morning on the valley. 1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 79 The garden-bowers and grots slumbered.

c. To flow, move, along, sleepily or peacefully. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 69 The stream... slumbers along.

4. *trans.* To cause to sleep; to render inactive or inoperative; to dull or deaden. *Obs.* 1532 De *Wess Introd.* *Fr.* in *Palmer*, 922 O fortune, sorrowe increasyng, and slombryng all delyces. 1547 *Bk. of Hor.* chautes b vj. They haue so slombered, blinded, and abested the poore world. 1622 DOWNE *Serm.* 21 Feb. (1626) 22 To smother sinne from the eye of the world, or to slumber the eye of our owne conscience from the sight of sinne. 1642 WORTON *De Buckm.* in *Relig.* (1672) 232 To honest a deed after it was done, or to slumber his conscience in the doing.

5. To pass, spend, or waste (time) in sleep or slumber. *Const. away, out, through;* rarely without adverb. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. ix. She had slumbered

away the day in order to sit up all night. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 33 ¶ 9 Rest...reposed herself in alcoves, and slumbered away the winter upon beds of down. 1820 SCOTT *Mouset* vi. He would in other times have slumbered out his term of preferment with as much credit as any other 'purple abbot'. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. i. 31 They slumbered away their remaining years in idleness.

b. To drive away, get rid of, by slumbering.

1829 H. BLUNT *Hist. S. Peter* (1832) 169 These reflections had been slumbered fruitlessly away.

Hence *Slumbered ppl. a.*, wrapt in slumber; unconscious. *rare*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* t. vii. 15 Then vp be tooke the slumbered sendeesse corse.

Slumberer (slʌmbərə), *a.* Also 4 slomerer, slomrer, 5 slummerer, 4 slombrer. [*f.* SLUMBER *v.* + *-ER*]. Cf. Du. *slumeraar*, G. *schlummer*(*er*), Da. *slummer*, Sw. *slummerare*.] One who sleeps or slumbers; one who is asleep; a slothful or indolent person.

c 1280 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 395 Bischoppis, persones and vikars, þat ben sleepers & slombrers in lustis of þe fleysch. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 91 Swiche slomerers (i.e. slomers) in slepe slaupe is her ende. c 1440 *Proub. Parv.* 460/2 Slummerare, dormitoriar, dormitatrix. a 1631 DONNE *Progr. Soul* xv. As a slumberer stretching on his bed. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* t. xxiv. 3 Such mysterious dream As makes the slumberer's cheek with wonder pale. 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* (1886) 2 A hard rider, deep drinker and heavy slumberer.

Slumberful, *a.* [*f.* SLUMBER *sb.* + *-FUL*]. Marked by slumber.

1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Wks. (1904) 134 Your bodies shall lie smooth in death, and straight and slumberful. a 1849 MANGAH *Poems* (1859) 203 In slumberful stupor.

Slumbering (slʌmbərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SLUMBER *v.* Cf. MDu. *slumer*, *slumyeringhe* (Da. *slummering*), MHG. *slommeringe*, *slummerunge* (G. *schlummerung*), Sw. *slumring*].

1. The state, condition, or fact of being in a slumber; sleeping; sleep.

133. *Gau. & Gr. Kt.* 1282 As in slomeryng be slode, slejly he herde A litel dym at his dor. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv.* 7. 705 Thanne cometh sompoulnesse, that is, slobby slombryng, which maketh a man be heuy and dul, in body and in soule. c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 12364 He ne slepte... tyl that lady was fallen in slombryng. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 42 When nede drew hem to slombryng or slepe. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 30 Whyllis I stode musynge... In slumbryng I fell and balle in a slepe. 1502 Kyo *Span. Trag.* iii. 2v. For in quiet quietnes is faind, And slumbering is a common worldly wile. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxvii. 196 A man... not having well observed his own slumbering. 1864 [see SLUGGARDING *vbl. sb.*].

b. An instance or occasion of this; a slumber or slumberous condition; a sleep.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 67 Ever lay Pandare a bedde, balf in a slomeryng. *Ibid.* v. 246 When be fil in any slomeryng. c 1400 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 324 (Harl. MS.), per com vpon him such a slombryng, that... he most nedis slepe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. iv. 165 As the kyng lay in his caban in the shyp he fyll in a slomeryng. 1611 BIBLE 266 xxxiii. 15 In slumbryngs vpon the bed.

2. *attrib.*, as *slumbering bed, cup, posture*, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* li. 17 Thou that hast...sucked out the slombryng cuppe to the botome. 1581 DERRICKE *Image* *freel.* ii. E iv b. And other some to stiffe quight in slumbryng bedde that lyes. 1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* xxxii. Heerewith awaking from her slumbering slepe. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* xv. Rising from his slumbering posture.

Slumbering, ppl. a. [*f.* as *prec.*].

1. That slumbers or is asleep; dozing.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 103 With mochel wo...His slombrende then be upcaste. c 1742 GRAY *Inauguration* 16 Dost thou...Still stretch...The massy sceptre o'er thy slumbering line? 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 830 Th' expecting people view'd their slumbering priest. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* ii. iv. 1 I have...Startled the slumbering birds from the bush'd boughs. 1895 SIR H. MAXWELL *Duke of Britain* i. 4 We stroll through the slumbering camp.

b. Marked or characterized by slumber; idle, indolent; drowsy.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. 5 For the mayntenance of theyr idyl and slomeryng lyfe. 1737 *Geist. Mag.* VII. 567/1 Sprightly I start, and free from slumb'ring yawn, Leave the soft bed. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 774 Her, whose winking eye And slumbering oscitancy mars the brood.

2. Quiet, peaceful; calm, still, motionless.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 54 Oft list'ning how the Hounds and horn Clearly rouse the slumbering morn. c 1635 *Arctides* 57 Ere the odoriferous breath of morn Awakes the slumbering leaves. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xliii. silent.

3. Dormant, inoperative, quiescent; torpid.

1703 ROWE *Ulysses* ii. i. And thou Revenge! I shoot all thy Fires, and wake my slumbering Rage. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii. When Montoni absolutely refused it, her slumbering mind was roused. 1818 BYRON *Corsair* i. xi. The slumbering venom of the folded snake. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 223 In Franconia the slumbering fires of discontent burst forth. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 195 Its shape led hardly any one to suspect that the mountain was a slumbering volcano.

Hence *Slumberingly adv.*, in a slumbering manner; slumberingness. *rare*.

1647 HEXHAM i. Slumberingly, *slumyachtighlick*. 1648 *Ibid.* ii. *Vackerighedyt*, Sleepiness, Slumberingness. 1847 WEBSTER, *Slumberingly*. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Slumberless (slʌmbərləs), *a.* [*f.* SLUMBER *sb.* + *-LESS*]. Obtaining or yielding no slumber; sleepless.

1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 1. 563 The present is spread Like a pillow of thorns for thy slumberless head. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* XXIX. 88 The overstraining and almost slumberless labor of the last days and nights.

Slumberiness, *Obs.* [*f.* SLUMBER *sb.*]. Sleepiness, somnolence; sloth; indolence.

c 1440 in *Key's Rede me* (Arb.) 164 Parsones, vicaries, bat ben sleepers in lustes of ye flesche and in slomberiness. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) vii. xxiii. 246 Of quaking of the herte kynde heete fayllyth and therof bredeth slomberiness and slouthe.

Slumberous (slʌmbərəs), *slumbrous*, *a.* Also 5 slombrous, 8-9 slumbrous. [*f.* SLUMBER *sb.* + *-OUS*. The older form is *slumbrous* (cf. *wondrous*), but that with the *e* is the one given by Johnson (1755) and has been the commoner spelling during the 19th cent.]

1. Inclined to slumber or sleep; unduly given to slumber; somnolent, lethargic.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xix. xiii. 872 In theym whyche doon slepe tomoche, and in slombrous men, the body is pale and dyscoloured. 1733 P. WHITEHEAD *State Dances* 82 At length a slumbrous Briton clos'd his Eyes. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 July, Rather slumbrous to-day from having sat up till twelve last night. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* vi. My sister clutched me, as a slumberous offence to the company's eyesight, and assisted me up to bed. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* iii. xi. Behind a casement a slumbrous old crone snuffed herself.

b. Of the eyes, or eyelids: Heavy or drooping with slumber or sleep.

1828 LANDOR *Wks.* (1876) II. 121 Her eyes, slumberous with content. 1845 LONGF. *Belfry of Bruges, Carillon* v. He finds his slumberous eyes Wet with...tears. 1887 HALL *Cathie Son of Hagar* i. viii. The man lifted his slumberous eyelids.

2. Bringing or inducing sleep; soporific.

c. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 615 The timely dew of sleep Now falling with soft slumberous weight inclines Our eye-lids.

Dream, Sleeping Beauty i. The slumberous light is rich and warm. 1887 BOWEN *Enfield* iv. 486 Over them moist sweet boneys and slumberous poppies to pour.

b. 1839 LONGF. *Voices of Night* *Pre.* iv. A slumberous sound, a sound that brings The feelings of a dream. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* viii. 52 Scarcely a leaf stirred in the slumberous air; and giving way to the delicate languor [etc.]. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxvii. The continuous, monotonous murmur of sound was soothing, slumberous, dreamlike.

3. Moving very slightly or slowly; lying quiescent or at rest; calm, still, peaceful.

1765 BRATTLE *Judgm. Paris* cxv. Faint leaves the slumberous wave. 1794 W. BLAKE *Songs Experience* *Intro.* 15 Morn Rises from the slumberous mass. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotus Eaters* 13 Some (streams) thro'...shadows broke, Rolling a slumberous sheet of foam below. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Plantage* viii. *Across a shining slumberous landscape.* 1890 The

4. Appropriate to, characterized by, suggestive of, slumber or sleep.

1818 WORSW. *Pilgrim's Dream* 18 The murmur of a neighbouring stream Induced a soft and slumberous dream. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 12 Mar., I was interrupted by a slumberous feeling which made me obliged to stop once or twice. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* viii. (1856) 59 There was something about them (icebergs) so slumberous and so pure. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 632/1 The slumberous condition in which the mental faculties grow torpid.

5. *transf.* Marked or characterized by inactivity, indolence, or sluggishness.

a. 1809 IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 100 The tempestuous times, which overhang the slumberous administration of the renowned Wouter Van Twiller. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* July 13 The slumberous reign which gradually became intolerable to the community.

b. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's Dan.* i. 7 The great Anglican revival has doubtless awakened that slumberous old parish-church into new life and vigour. 1889 *Times* 17 Jan. 9/4 The British plantations would have remained...as slumberous as they have been in the past.

b. Of places, etc.: Quiet, sleepy, tranquil.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1879) 130 She liked the old slumberous town. 1869 *Daily News* 23 Jan., In slumberous country towns or quiet country houses people go to bed early and get up early. 1883 *American VI.* 282 This quiet corner of a sleepy town in a slumberous land.

Slumberously, adv. [*f.* as *prec.*]. In a slumberous, drowsy, or sleepy manner; quietly, tranquilly, indolently, etc.

a. 1810 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd vii. xv. 2 A printer's boy, Fell slumberously upon one side. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 1 July, I wrote a...

b. 1816 sed to leave her cares...airs. 1827 N. P. W. is spear the soldier lean'd. And slumberously dozed on. 1808 BODLEY *France* iii. l. II. 40 As a rule the rural municipalities slumberously perform their useful functions.

Slumberousness, [*f.* as *prec.*] Sleepiness, drowsiness.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 95 A slumberousness without a dream. 1863 SALA in *Temple* *Da* VII. 74, I have carried my slumberousness about with me.

Slumbersome (slʌmbərsəm), *a.* [*f.* SLUMBER *sb.* + *-SOME*]. Slumberous, sleepy.

1884 *Bath Jrnl.* 19 Apr. 8/1 Who could persuade it to be lulled into slumbersome silence. 1892 *Black & White* 27 Aug. 255/2 My inventive genius was slumbersome.

Slumbery (slʌmbəri), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 4, 6 slombry, 6 slombrer, 6, 7 slumbry; 5 slomry. [*f.* SLUMBER *sb.* + *-Y*. Cf. Fris. *slommi*, *slumerich*, MDu. *slumerich* (Da. *slumerig*), G. *schlummerig*, Sw. *slumrig*.] Slumberous, sleepy; of the nature of slumber.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv.* T. 724 Thanne wexeth he slough and slombry. c 1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1840) 252 If any...sluggishly slepe, or be slombry, in any conuental acte. 1530 PALSGR. 324/1 Slombrye, slepysshe, *pesant*. 1578 PHAER *Eneid* vi. Q. iij b. On the ground himself he spread...and groueling lay with slumbry head. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vi. 26 That...shadie covert, whereas lay Faure Crysgone in slombry trance. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. l. 12 In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking...what...have you heard her say? 1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* B. j b. Lampe of Heauens Christall Hall...who makes the vglie Night At thine Approach file to her slumbry Bows. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* ii. 466 Tenderly unclos'd, By tenderest pressure, a faint damask mouth To slumbry pout.

Slumbrous, variant of SLUMBEROUS *a.*

Slumdom (slʌmɒm), [*f.* SLUM *sb.* + *-DOM*]. Slums collectively; the inhabitants of the slums.

1882 *Church Rev.* XXII. 187 We have wandered through slumdom. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 2/1 To reform our prison system, to plant out slumdom in the country. 1896 *Night & Day* Feb. 2/3 Lodging houses in the depths of London slumdom.

Slumgullion, *slang.* [Probably a fanciful formation.]

1. (See *quots.*)

1874 *Slang Dict.* 297 *Slumgullion*, any cheap, nasty, washy beverage.

2. U.S. a. 'Ofal or refuse of fish of any kind; also, the watery refuse, mixed with blood and oil, which drains from blubber' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

b. A muddy deposit in a mining sluice. In *quot. transf.*

1894 BRET HARTE in *My First Book* 264 A quantity of slumgullion which really belongs to the sluices of a placer mining camp.

c. A kind of watery hash or stew.

1904 E. ROBINS *Magnetic North* iv. 59 'Mix 'em with cold potatoes in a salad.' 'No, make slumgullion,' commanded O'Flynn.

Slummer (slʌmə), [*f.* SLUM *sb.* and *v.*].

1. One who visits the slums, esp. from charitable or philanthropic motives.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 3/2 The risk of giving a violent shock to literary slummers. 1889 J. HATTON *J. L. Toole* i. 20 'Slumming' is a modern fashion, but both Irving and Toole were always slummers. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* 2 The writer who is ambitious to become an efficient 'slummer'.

2. An inhabitant of the slums.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 3 Gaffs, those penny places of amusement patronized by slummers. 1889 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 7 Mar. Had this wanton insult...come from some shirtless slummer it would have signified little.

Slummery, *rare.* [*f.* SLUM *sb.*]. Slums collectively; slumdom.

1892 LD. ROSEBURY in *Daily News* 16 Dec. 2/4 Cleaning out the Augean stables of slummery.

Slumminess, [*f.* SLUMMY *a.* + *-NESS*]. The state of being slummy.

1888 BLACK *Adv. Household* xxiv, We had encountered next to nothing of the slumminess that is supposed to be characteristic of canals.

Slumming (slʌmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SLUM *v.*].

1. *slang.* (See *quots.*)

1839 *Slang Dict.* 34 *Slumming*, passing bad money. 1888 *Jacobi Printers' Vocab.* 127 *Slumming*, a slang term used to describe the secreting of type or sorts.

2. The visitation of slums, esp. for charitable or philanthropic purposes.

1884 *Chr. World* 22 May 391/3, I am not one of those who have taken to 'slumming' as an amusement. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 87 Slumming had not become the fashion at that time of day.

b. *attrib.*, as *slumming expedition, party*.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* Oct. 2/3 The slumming party...*Calh. Press* 18 Aug. the scene of some

So *Slumming ppl. a.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 6 One of my recently acquired slumming friends. 1892 *Tablet* 30 July 171 Sir Rufus...is an admirable foil to a slumming Marquis.

Slummock, *v.* Also *slummock*. [*var.* of the common dial. *slommack*, *slammack*: see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

1. *trans.* To eat up greedily.

1864 P. B. ST. JOHN *Any Moss* 64 They must be in force. They've slummocked the pigs and the cow-beef, and left no mark.

2. *intr.* To move about awkwardly or clumsily. Also *transf.* of speech.

1883 A. E. T. WATSON *Racecourse & Covert Side* 291 Don't let his head go too loose, or else he'll slummock all over the place. 1893 KIPLING *My Inverly* 234 His speech, which up to that time had been distinct, began to slur, and slide, and slummock.

Slummocky, *a.* Also **slummaeky**. [Cf. *prec.*, and see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Slummocky*.] Slovenly, untidy.

1897 Miss KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 120 This tidy, carefully minute way, so entirely different from the slummocky African methods of doing things. 1899 — *W. African Stud.* 123 It had too its varying moods of tidiness, now neat and dandy-coiled, now dishevelled and slummocky.

Slummy (slŭm'i), *a.* [f. *SLUMP* sb. + *-y*.]

1. Given to frequenting the slums.

a 1865 in Oxford use. (Cf. *SLUMP* v. 3.)

2. Of the nature of a slum; abounding in or possessing slums. Also *absol.*

1873 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth.* Lond. 1. 352 Out of Goldsmith's *Ross*, which is slummy, turns a court which is slummiest still. 1882 M. PARRIS *Mem.* 1. 14 Oxford, not then overbuilt and slummy, looked charming. 1892 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 332/1 Where the street verges on the slummy.

b. Dealing with the slums or slum-life.

1896 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 4 The slummy novel, probably, is no longer fashionable.

3. Slovenly, careless.

1881 in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. (1886) 13/2 It was to draw and to paint most carefully, and to avoid slummy, sloppy work, that we banded ourselves together.

† **Slummy**, *a.* 2. Obs.—[f. ME. *slumme*, var. of *slumme* *slum* v. 1] Drowsy; inclined to slumber. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 How mel beoun, nor scheome, slummi & sluggi & slouhi.

Slump (slŭmp), *sb.* 1. Sc. [a. LG. *slump* heap, mass, quantity (in *slump kōpen* to buy in the lump), = Du. *slomp*, Fris. *slompe*. The LG. word is also the source of Da., Sw., and Norw. *slump*.]

1. A large quantity or number; chiefly in phrases by or in (the) *slump*, rarely in a *slump*, as a whole, not separately or individually, collectively; in the lump.

(a) 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XV. 344 The brae farms, and the pasture land, are let by slump; it is impossible to say what they rent per acre. 1808 JAMIESON *s.v.* Coft by slump. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) II. 742 The grain is...paid in slump or advance at the middle of the year's engagement.

(b) 1814 *Scott's Diary* 10 Aug. Marriages and baptisms are performed, as one of the Islesmen told me, by the slump. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 293 We would not give General Holt...for all the Greek chiefs in a slump. 1866 *Blackw. Homer & Iliad* 1. 29 There is a tendency to fling away honest old traditions in the slump.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *slump number*, a large or round number; † *slump reckoning*, a reckoning in round numbers; *slump sum*, a lump sum; *slump work*, = *lump work* (*SLUMP* sb. 1.).

1718 *Wotton Corr.* (1843) II. 397 At a slump reckoning of 900 ministers at 1000 marks per piece. 1721 — *Hist. Suff. Ch. Sect.* (1830) III. 341 The slump number he has taken...from the Scots Mist. 1808 JAMIESON *s.v.* *Slump work*, work taken in the lump. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* III. 1032 In hings, it is not unusual to give a slump sum for the harvest. 1864 EVERED *Hist. India* v. iv. II. 334 From this transaction alone a slump sum of fifty lacs had been obtained. 1877 *Dawson Orig. of World* viii. 189 Creation was not a sort of slump-work to be perfected by the operation of a law of development.

Slump (slŭmp), *sb.* 2. [f. *SLUMP* v. 2.]

1. *Stock Exchange*. A heavy fall or sudden decline in the price or value of commodities or securities.

1823 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 22 Dec. 4/2 There was another slump in oil on the Consolidated Exchange to-day... Opened at 2 1/2... closed at 2 1/4. 1895 *Tablet* 19 Oct. ... a slump to the extent

8/3 The Glasgow Commercial Exchanges to-day took a gloomy view, and prices fell with a slump.

2. *transf.* A sudden or heavy decline or falling off; a collapse.

1823 *Howells A. Kilburn* xxv. What a slump!—what a slump! That blessed short-legged little seraph has spoilt the best sport that ever was. 1896 *Westm. Budget* 3 Jan. 3/1 There is clearly no 'slump' in the matrimonial market. 1897 *Lads Mercury* 10 July 1/4 It... became apparent that a slump in the demand for cycles had set in.

Slump (slŭmp), *v.* 1. Chiefly Sc. [f. *SLUMP* sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To lump; to put, place, regard, deal with, etc., as one quantity, mass, or group. Freq. to *slump together*.

(a) 1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-farming* 147 No farmer ever gives in an offer, first, for the value of the pasture, and then, for the landlord's improvements. He may say that he lumps them all together. 1856 *Ferrier Inst. Metaph.* 6r The inconceivable as here laid down, is thus slumped together... with the absolutely inconceivable. 1873 J. GEMIE *Gl. Ice Age* 4 The deposits, which were at one time slumped together... are really the records of a long series of changes.

(b) 189 *Scott's Jnl.* 14 Jan. I have let my cash run about since I came from the Continent.—I must slump the matter as I can. 1828 *Stewart Planter's R.* (1848) I. 314 He slumps the whole under one head. 1890 *Cochran-Patrick Evid. Mining Royalties Commis.* No. 7615, Copper, lead, tin... are mentioned by name, and the others are slumped.

2. *intr.* To clink together in paying.

1849 G. CURLES *Green Hand* ii. (1856) 25 Slump together for the other guinea, will ye?

Hence **Slumping** *vbl. sb.*

1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-farming* 147 This 'slumping' will never serve to pay to the landlord that identical

interest [etc.]. 1850 *Chambers's Jnl.* 23 Mar. 191/2 The slumping of the whole loss into the arbitrary... sum of five pounds. 1873 J. C. MAXWELL in L. Campbell *Life* (1882) 432 The slumping together of multitudes of cases.

Slump (slŭmp), *v.* 2. Chiefly dial. and U.S. [Probably imitative: cf. *PLUMP* v. 1. Norw. has *slumpa* in sense 1, as well as in that of Sw. *slumpa*, Da. *slumpe*, from LG. *slumpen*, G. *schlumpen* to come about, happen by accident.]

1. *intr.* To fall or sink in or into a bog, swamp, muddy place, etc.; to fall in water with a dull splashing sound. Also in fig. context.

a 1677 *Barrow Serim.* (1626) III. 191 [The young men] walk upon a bottomless quag into which unawares they may slump. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1846) 28 Being in this swamp that was miry, I slumped in and fell down. 1776 T. TWINING in *Country Clergyman of the 18th C.* (1882) 31, I remember slumping on a sudden into the slough of despond, and closing my letter in the damps. a 1828 *Hewick Mem.* (1862) 116 Thinking the bog she had to pass through, might be frozen hard enough to bear her, she 'slumped' deep into it. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 159 We dreaded to meet even a single sleigh, lest in turning out, the horses should 'slump' beyond their depth, in the untrodden drifts. 1872 *Coues N. Amer. Birds* 52 This enables the birds to run lightly over the floating leaves of aquatic plants, by so much increase of breadth of support that they do not slump in.

fig. 1835 *Gilchrist Birds Tyne* 416 (E.D.D.), Newcastle has fairly slumped into disgrace.

b. *Const. through, beneath, etc.* Also fig. 1856 *Lowell Lett.* I. 296 No danger of her slumping through the clouds. 1871 — *Study Wind.* (1886) 44 The man may slump through... where the boy would have skimmed the surface. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 337/1 But one awful night Kampen... simply 'slumped', as they say in the far west, beneath the waters and mud that ingulphed it.

2. a. Of the wind: To fall, drop. 1855 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 35 (Norfolk words), The wind slumped. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 376/2 The breeze had been id now it bid fair... to slump

down.

b. To body slump off, and roll; and spills down the hill. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Ct. R.* Arthur v. Clarence had slumped to his knees before I had half finished.

c. Of stocks, values, etc.: To fall heavily or suddenly. (Cf. *SLUMP* sb. 2.)

1894 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/7 The market again slumped down on further indications of a heavy crop movement. 1898 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 3/6 Prices slumped from 2 to 5 points generally.

3. To move or walk in a clumsy, heavy, or laborious manner. Also fig.

1854 *Lowell Jnl.* Italy Prose Wks. 1290 1. 115 He... paces the deck... much as one of those yellow hummocks goes slumping up and down his cage. 1887 — *Old Eng. Dramatists* (1892) 18 In such collections as Dodsley's 'Old Plays', where we slump along through the loose sand.

4. *trans.* To throw down heavily; to slam.

1836 *Haliburton Clockm.* (1862) 126 She slumped down 1853 G. J. CAVLEY

lorer, who stands in

right door into the

panel.

b. *local.* (See quotes.)

1874 C. J. PALMER *Perlust. Gl. Yarmouth* II. 260 note, The suitor who lost his cause was said to be 'slumped'.

Ibid., 'Slumped agin', was shouted derisively to one who had been a second time unsuccessful.

c. To cause to depreciate suddenly. Hence **Slumping** *pp. a.*

1899 *Church Times* 13 Oct. 421/1 Suppose some 'bear' determines to 'slump' the market. *Ibid.*, The vicious operations of the slumping bear and the tossing bull.

Slumper (slŭmpə), *v.* rare. [Probably imitative: cf. *prec.* 3, and G. *schlumpen* to go about in a slovenly or slipshod condition.] *intr.* To move or travel heavily or with difficulty on account of miry or muddy roads; to flounder through or along.

1829 G. ROBERTSON *Rural Recoll.* 38 In wet weather they

for carts.

Slumpy, *a.* 1. Sc. [f. *SLUMP* sb. 1.] Taking things in the lump; rough, general.

1864 R. REID *Old Glasgow* 35 Here nothing is said about square yards...; but half-acres, or thereby, are set forth in a fine slumpy manner.

Slumpy (slŭmpi), *a.* 2. Also **slumpey**. [f. dial. *slump* a marshy or muddy place; cf. LG. *schlump* in the same sense.] Marshy, swampy, muddy, boggy.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 266 Such a meadow is said to be slumpy. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I.

dry and hard, or

swampy, boggy

make the roads passable.

Slumward(s, adv. [f. *SLUMP* sb. 1. 2.] In the direction of the slums.

1897 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 2/2 It was the Coogregation-alists... who set much of the current of assistance slumward

in recent years. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 318 Draggled branches borne slumward by tramping urchins.

† **Slunchin**, obs. variant of *LUNCHEON* 1.

1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 274 For our last course... we had a thinnie slice of cheese... allaying that those thicker slunchias would dull our wits.

Slung (slŭŋ), *pp. a.* 1. [f. *SLING* v. 1.]

† 1. Olan animal: Dropped or cast prematurely.

1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 82 It should be wrapt in the skin of a calf, or a slung hart, and bound to the left arm.

2. Thrown by means of a sling.

For *Slung stone* see *SLING-STONE*.

1893 *Huxley Evol. & Ethics* 3 It may be likened to the ascent and descent of a slung stone.

Slung (slŭŋ), *pp. a.* 2. [f. *SLING* v. 2.] Placed in, hung or suspended by, a sling or slings.

1773 J. JACOB *Obs. Wheel-Carriages* 84 Of the method of hanging coaches, and other slung vehicles. 1868 *U.S. Rep. Minut. War* 242 To fire a slung rocket... from a ship against a ship would not be very difficult. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/7 Her great, open fireplace, with its slung kettle.

Slunge, variant of *SLOUNGE* *v. dial.*

Slung-shot, *U.S.* [f. *slung*, *pa. pple.* of *SLING* v. 2.] A shot, piece of metal, stone, etc., fastened to a strap or thong, and used as a weapon (cf. *quot.* 1848).

1848 *Bartlett Dict. Amer.* *Slung-shot*, an offensive weapon formed of two leaden or iron bullets fastened together by a strap or thong. 1890 *O. W. Holmes* *Am. Novels* 100 A slung-shot hit the man on the head by a slung-shot.

Slunk (slŭŋk), *sb.* Sc. [var. of *SLOKE* sb.] A muddy or marshy place; a miry hollow.

1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S.H.S.) 346 Not adverting to a slunk or breach in the sea bank, his horse tumbled. 1727 P. WALKER in *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) II. 18 Lying in the Dear-slunk in midst of a great flow Moss. 1819 W. TESSIER *Patry's Storm* d. (1857) 88 Among the harbour's sludge and mud; they now [sc. rolled] together in the slunk. 1892 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Antrim)

Slunk, *v.* Sc. rare. [Cf. *prec.*] *intr.* To wade in mud or mire.

17... RAMSAY *To W. Starrat* 28 Feckful folk can... slunk thro' moors, and never fash their mind.

Slunk (slŭŋk), *pp. a.* [f. *SLINK* v. 3.] Of calves: Cast prematurely.

1837 *Whitlock Bk. Trades* (1842) 371 Drum-heads are made... from abortives, or at least very young sucking calves called 'slunk' by the workmen.

Slunker, *U.S.* (See *quot.*)

1903 *Goode & Gil. Amer. Fishes* 527 These spent females (sc. sturgeons) are called 'slunkers', and are of little value.

† **Slup**, *v.* Obs.—[Cf. *SLUP* v. 2, and G. dial. *schluppen* to suck.] *trans.* To sup, swallow.

1598 *Marston Soc. Villanet* 1. ii. C. 3, Lewd Precissions... take the simbole vp As sloenly, as careless Courtiers slup Their muttion gruell.

Slur (slŭ), *sb.* 1. Now dial. Also 5 *sloor*, 5, 9 *sloore*, 7 *slurre*. [Of obscure origin. Cf. MDu. *sloore* (Du. *sloor*, *sloerie*) a sluttish woman.] Thin or fluid mud. Cf. *SLURRY* sb. Also fig.

c 1440 *Præp. Parv.* 461/1 *Sloor* [var. *sloore*], or *sowr...* *cenium, limus*. a 1614 D. DYKE *Self-Deciding* (1614) 382 Yet it [work] may not be foule, being soyled, and slub-

bered with the slure of a rotten heart. a 1825 *Forry Voc. E. Anglia* 308 *Slur*, loose, thin, almost fluid mud. 1849 *Brockett N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Slure*, dirt, muck. 1898 *Muller & Sexton's Kentish* 131 *Slur*, thin washy mud.

Slur (slŭ), *sb.* 2. Also 7 *slurr*. [f. *SLUR* v. 2.]

1. † a. A gliding movement in dancing. Obs.

1598 *Marston Soc. Villanet* 1. ii. H. 3, In discoursing of the gracefull slurs Who euer heard sprce skipping Curio

Ere part of ought, but of the white on toe. 1667 *Dryden*

b. *dial.* A slide; a sliding course.

1841 in *Lanc. and Northamp. dialect*.

† 2. A method of cheating at dice (see *SLUR* v. 1).

Obs.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. iii, Your hollowed thumb join'd with your wriggled box, The slur, and such like are not to be talk'd of. 1666 J. WILSON *Cheats* iv. 1, Did not I... teach you, your Top, your Palm, and your Slur? And generally, instructed you from Pick-penny, to Long Lawrence? a 1620 *Butler Rev.* (1750) I. 142

Roeking Gamsters... venture all their Bets Upoo the Slurs, and cunning Tricks of ablest Cheats.

3. A sliding piece of mechanism in a knitting-machine, serving to depress the sinkers. Also *attrib.*

1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 279 To move the catches from... and of the jacks, and let them fall, the slur... passes behind them. *Ibid.*, 280 The slur is composed of two pieces screwed together. 1834 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 747/2 A straight iron bar... called the slur bar, it extended beneath all the jacks, and upon this a piece of metal, called the slur, travels with rollers to reduce the friction. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1237/2 The sinkers... are at the same time depressed, one after another, by the cam or slur above them.

Slur (slŭ), *sb.* 3. Also 7 *slurr* (e). [f. *SLUR* v. 1.]

1. a. A deliberate slight; an expression or suggestion of disparagement or reproach.

1609 [Br. W. BARLOW] *Aner. Nameless Cath.* 237 The Count... would be enraged at this Slur Slur, and muck. 1660 H. MORE *Myt. Godl.* vii. xvi. 346 Which is a scurvy slur to these Asirologers. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 4 Nov. My Lord General is become mighty low in all people's opinion, and... hath received several slurs from the King. 1864 *Mexi- vale Rom. Emp.* liv. (1863) VI. 105 Viteas seems to have felt this offensive zeal as a slur on his own torpidity.

1833 *Brace Armer. Comm.* L. xix. 25 A district would think it a slur to be told that it ought to look beyond its own borders for a representative.

b. A mark, stain, or blot; a discredit (incurred by or cast upon a person, etc.). Const. *to or upon*.
1662 *GLANVILLE Lux Orient.* viii. 85 It would have been a slur to the divine goodness not to have given being to such creatures. a 1755 *SOUTH Sermon* (J.). No one can rely upon such an one... without a slur to his reputation. 1722 *De For Mell Flinders* (1840) 101 Nor to get the least slur upon my reputation. 1829 *BYRON Mar. Fel.* i. ii. Who... on the honour of... my wife... Left a base slur to pass from mouth to mouth. a 1852 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1859) iii. 148 Whose revolting predilections are not only a slur upon the age which tolerated them, but a disgrace.

c. In the phrases to cast, put, throw (etc.) a slur on or upon (a person or thing).

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 151 Some say there was never such a slur put upon the Jesuits. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. 291 It would cast a slur on the credit of such Bishops. 1726 *De For Mell Flinders* (1840) i. xi. 125 Provoked at the slur at that slur was put upon him. 1785 R. HARRISON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 9 They... would sensibly feel any slur cast on your reputation. 1835 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 232 Townville would not consent to put such a slur on his profession. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Barth Faith* iii. 95 To cast an intolerable slur and disgrace upon human intellect.

+2. A fault, mistake, blunder. *Obs.*

1652 H. MORE *Artid. Ath.* n. xii. § 14 That Nature should implant in Man such a strong propensity... is such a Slur committed by her as there can be in no wise excogitated any Excuse. 1675 *TATEFENE Chr. Ethics* 267 That desire, which makes to the perfection of all goodness, must infinitely avoid every slur and misarranging as noxious.

3. *Printing.* (See quotes.)

1771 *LOCKHART Hist. Print.* 501 *Slur*, when the impression of the sheets appear smeared. 1822 *SOUTHWARD Pract. Print.* (1884) 427 The letters may print double—this is caused by a 'slur'. 1858 *JACOB Printers' Vocab.* 127 *Slur*, when a printed sheet is blurred or smeared—also called a 'shake'.

4. *Mus.* A curved line placed over or under two or more notes of different degrees to show that they are to be played or sung smoothly and connectedly.

1801 *BUSBY Dict. Mus. Slur*, a character... drawn over or under the heads of those notes which are meant... to be blended by a kind of smooth, gliding progression. 1848 *RIMBAULT Pianoforte* 63 The chief marks of expression are the Slur, the Tie, and the Dash or Point. 1873 *STRAINE & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. In violin music a slur directs that the notes under it are to be played with one bow. *attrib.* 1818 *BUSBY Gram. Mus.* 148 A manner commixed of that indicated by the Slur Curve, and that implied by the Staccato Dash.

5. A slurred utterance or sound.

1681 *READE Cloister & H.* l. 65 There were none of... those whining slurs, which are now sold so dear by Italian songsters. 1894 *SWEET Anglo-Sax. Reader* (ed. 7) p. lxxvii. Two short syllables... constituting a slur... which must be uttered very rapidly. 1899 G. M. ALLEN *Poems* 111 He [the lark] drops the silver chain of sound... in chirrup, whistle, slur and shake All interwoven.

6. The act or habit of slurring, or doing hurriedly and imperfectly. Also *Comb.*

1832 *BLACKMORE Christened* xxi. As every one who does good work, in this age of slur, gets overworked immediately. 1854 *JEFFERIES Life of the Fields* (1859) 234 Country people have not yet got into the habit which may be called slur-reading.

7. A blurred atmosphere.

1850 *BLACKMORE Mary Ansell* II. xv. 272 After the fog and the slur of the day, to see the sky at all was joyful.

Slur (slɜː), v. t. [f. SLUR sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To smear, stain, smirch, sully. Also *fig.* Now *dist.*

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rec.* ii. 10, Her cheekes not yett slurd over with the paint Of borrowed crimsone. 1614 *LATHAM Falconer* (1633) 47 A piece of Flannell or Cotton... fouled and slurred. 1658 *OWEN On Temptat.* viii. Wks. 1832 IV. 145 Its beauty would be slurred, its good things reviled. 1716 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) V. 233 This Gent. hath many good Qualities, tho' they were all slurr'd by his complying with the Rebels in opposition to K. James. 1825 W. H. IRELAND *Scott Newman* 187 Pennant... Whose pages, though slurr'd with the dear *esprit*, Demand from a public warm gratitude's debt. 1833 J. TAYLOR *Fansh.* ii. 45 The most pernicious and virulent heart has no power of ejecting its venom upon a fair surface:—it must slur whatever it means to poison. 1854—in dialect glossaries (Northampton, Derby, Yorks.).

b. *Printing.* To smudge or blur.

1853 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Slurring* xiii. ¶ 4 The Broad Sholdering... receiving the Ink... Prints the Printed Paper. *Hist.* xxiv. ¶ 15 The Platin... shoves the Sheet upon the Face of the Letter, and sometimes Slurs, and sometimes Doubles it. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 534/3. I do not find the proof slurred.

c. *U.S.* To coat or cover (a wall) with plaster or rough-cast.

1885 *HARPER'S Mag. Mar.* 531/1 The rear wall is slurred, and from it three windows open into a garden.

2. To disparage, depreciate, calumniate, asperse. 1660 H. MORE *Mystr. Gedl.* iv. i. Coming into the World on purpose to slight and slur that which is of the greatest esteem... with the Natural Man. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks. 1716 l. 35 It is an aggravation of impiety... that it slurs (as it were) and defames God. 1707 *HUMPHREY De Justif. Bacteriana* 4 That you appear to slur, what I and Mr. B. have written, by terming it Arminianism. 1770 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) l. 231 The idea of a triennial parliament, which the jury of London... thought proper to fasten upon him in order to slur us. 1805 *SCOTT Lett.* 10 Feb. in 3rd *Rep. Hist. MSS.*

Cronin. 431/2 Hardly anything was so likely to be of advantage to the Lamentarians as to slur the descent of the house of York. 1857 J. B. ROSE *Virgil's Aeneid* 322 Think not I blame or slur your bravery.

3. To pass over lightly, without proper mention or consideration.

1660 H. MORE *Mystr. Gedl.* xvii. 203 By slurring the main Scope of the Apocalyptic, and pretending (etc.). 1678 *CROWTHER Intell.* Synt. 624 Triumpling to see the cause of them thus betrayed by its professed friends... and the grand argument for the same totally slurred by them. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 553 Beneath well-sounding Greek I slur a name a poet must not speak. 1820 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1829) l. 19 Biographers have slurred a few facts in their hurry to carry out their theory of favourites. 1871 *FARFAR With.* *Hist.* i. 8 To silence a doubt, or slur a difference.

b. *Freq.* with *over*. Also with *ref.* to utterance.

1725 *SWIFT Let. to Stoddard* 25 Nov. Your other correspondents tell me that Mr. G... lost soul in money, which to me you slur over. 1775 *SHEPARD Art Reading* 212 The little word, as, which is always slurred over. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scotch Bannerman* 216 The very laconic manner in which the great Sir Noodle slurs over the above topics of literature. 1839 *JESSON Coming of Friars* vii. 332 Carlyle has gone far to spoil the story by slurring it over.

c. To disguise, conceal. *rare*—1.

1856 *LAMAS Elia* 11, *Conf. Drivard*, Those juggling compositions, which... slur a great deal of brandy or other poison under less and less water continually, until they come... to none at all.

4. To put off with something trivial or unsatisfactory. *Obs.*

1749 *Poet. of Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 28 Whilst the longest Syllable or the most emphatical Word shall be slurd off with a Crotchet or a Quaver. 1751 J. BROWN *Shafish. Charac.* 127 Thus, we see how deviously he puts the change upon the unwary reader; and... slurs him off with an accidental consequence.

5. *Mus.* To sing or play (notes) in a smooth and connected manner; to mark with a slur.

1745 [See *SLURRED* sb. 1.]. 1752 [See *sensit.* 6]. 1873 H. C. BANISTER *Mus.* 255 Exception would be made to this... in the case of a series of notes included in one phrase, especially if slurred. 1881 *GREEN'S Dict. Mus.* 111, 536/2. The notes included within its limits are said to be slurred.

6. To render confused or indistinct; to blur.

1782 *STR. J. REYNOLDS Notes Marks & Tr. Duffrey* 191, The parts [of the human figure] never appearing uncertain or confused, or, as a Musician would say, slurred. 1859 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 120 *Law* imagination slurs and confuses the lineaments of living character.

b. *intr.* To become indistinct through imperfect articulation.

1823 *KIRKING Mary Inwent.* 234 His speech, which up to that time had been distinct, began to slur.

7. To go through hurriedly and carelessly. Also *intr.* with *through*.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* l. ix. They only slurred through their faggots. 1894 *BLACKMORE Percy* 13 Having slurred his early dinner with his usual rest.

Slur (slɜː), v. 2. Also 7-8 slur, 9 *dial.* slur.

[? Related to L.G. *slurren* (G. *schlurren*, *schlurren*) to drag the feet, to shuffle; cf. M.G. *slurren* (L.G. *slurren*), M.Du. *slurren* (Du. *slurren*), to drag, trail.]

+1. *trans.* To slip or slide (a die) out of the box so that it does not turn. *Obs.*

1594 *NASSE Unfort. Trans.* 3 If he slur a die. 1660 *HARRINGTON Pra. Pop. Gerl.* l. xl. (1700) 292 A man that has read my Writings... cannot chase but see how he slurs his Dice. 1674 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* (1850) 11 On a smooth table... it is usual for some to slur a Die two yards or more without turning. 1700 *PRIOR Cupid & Gargrude* 32 The usual Trick: Seven, slur a Six; Eleven: A Nick.

+b. In fig. uses or contexts. *Obs.*

a 1630 *BUTLER Character* (1630) 60 He [the quibbler] commonly slurs every fourth or fifth Word, and seldom fails to throw Doublets. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracles Riders* No. 19 (1713) l. 125 But then, Sir, by the by, does he slur in upon them his State Enthusiasms. 1685 F. SPENCE 12. 1 *Avall's He. Metist* 30 Piero de Medici thought Bemivoglio had talk'd thus... to slur upon him a Bravade.

+2. To cheat or cozen. *Obs.*

1554 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. 11. 120 What was the Publick Faith found out for, But to slur men of what they fought for? 1679 *Hist. of Jeter* 30 The Fathers design'd to put a trick upon him, but in the event they would be slurred themselves. 1731 *FIELDING Lettery Epil.* This too may turn me off to-morrow morning. If that should happen, I were finely slurd.

3. *intr.* To slide, slide about. Now *dial.*

1617 *ASSHETON Jral.* (Chetham Soc.) 62 To Portfield: ther paid up and made merrie. Tables slurring almost all night. 1675 *TRONCE Diary* (1829) 78 Several tumblers we had, we and our plates, and our knives slurd c't together. 1795—in many dialect glossaries, etc.

4. To drag, move heavily.

1889 *Camp. Mag.* June 250 Her soft, heavy footsteps slurred on the stairway as though her strength were failing.

+ **Slurbow.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 -bowe, 7 -bo.

[The first element is obscure.] A species of cross-bow commonly used for discharging fire-arrows, perh. one having a barrel attached to the stock. Also *attrib.*

1583 *Cal. State Papers*, 1581-90 (Dom. Sec.) 526 For slurb bows... for 20 dozen of firework arrows for the said slurb bows. 1599 in *Archaeologia* (1800) XIII. 399 Crossbowe arrows 500 denialed. Slurbowes arrows with fireworkes 24, inde 19 without fireworkes. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hall Soc.) l. 75 He desired to have the slurbow to take a sample by to make 20 other. 1622 R. HAWKINS *1707. J. Sea* 111. 27 The brass Ballies of Artificiall fire, to be shot with slurbowes.

+ **Slurf.** *Obs. rare.* ? Error for *SCURF* sb. 1.

1574-7 J. MOINES *Ant. Obs.* (1599) 12 A little extortion... as though there was a slurf. *1574.* To pull off the slurf.

+ **Slurg.** v. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. G. *dial. schlurgen*: to go about in a slovenly manner.] *intr.* To lie sleepily or sluggishly.

1557 *PHASE Herid* vi. Qijh. *Ames* take the place, while thus the porter slurgung was. 1562 *Hist. in Asaiv.* They themselves in wynde and sleepe Resolved, slurg on grounde.

Slurp. v. *rare.* Also 9 *dial.* slurp. [=Du. *slurpen* (Norw. *slurpe*), G. *schlurpen*, *schlurfen*: cf. *SLORP* v.] To drink greedily or noisily.

1628 *HEXHAM II. Zuyfen, Slurpen, oft gulghich drincken.* To Sup, or Slurpe, or To Drink too much. a 1825 *FOLEY 10c. E. Anglia* 308 *Slurp*, to swallow any liquid greedily and with a noise of the lips or in the throat.

Slurred (slɜːd), *adj.* a. [f. SLUR v. 1.] Run together, rendered indistinct, blurred, etc.

1745 *TANBUR New Mus. Gram.* 99 Ty'd or slurd Notes. 1827 *TATE Grk. Metris in Theatre of Græks* (ed. 2) 246 It may justify our adoption of slurred Anapest and slurred Dactyl, as terms not inappropriate for that purpose. 1843 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* l. ii. n. 8. § 25 It is quite a mistake to suppose that slurred or melting lines are characteristic of distant large objects. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* l. 5 Tery are faded and gone—pieces of slurred paper, nothing more.

Slurring (slɜːrɪŋ), *adj.* sb. 1. [f. as *prec.*] The action of SLUR v. 1 in various senses.

1661 R. BURNBY *Chan. II. Presented* 32 A King most properly commands Free Subjects, without the violation of their privileges, or slurring of the Leaves of Magna Charta. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc. Printing* xxiv. 7 22 This is rather slurring than Doubling... when it is real Doubling, it happens generally on the whole Sheet. 1821 *BRYER Dict. Mus.* (ed. 2) *Slurring*, performing in a smooth gliding style. 1856 G. STEPHENS *Runic Men.* l. 22 In Old North English this slurring was still more prevalent. 1871 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1885) 243 Slurrings-over and runnings-together of syllables.

Slurring, *adj.* sb. 2. [f. SLUR v. 2.] The action of SLUR v. 2 in various senses.

1663 *HEAD & KIRKMAN Eng. Rege* iv. xvi. 225 *Slurring*, is when you throw your Dice so smoothly on the Table that they turn not. 1673 *HEAD Cent. Acad.* 17 Three parts of every eighth dram is spent... in topping, slurring, palming. 1675 *TRONCE Diary* (1829) 33 It could not stand on the table for the ship's tossing... som securing themselves from slurring by setting their feet against the table.

attrib. 1674 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* (1650) 25 That is done by lying a fore-finger on the top indifferent hard, and giving a slurring jerk to the rest.

Slurring, *adj.* a. [f. SLUR v. 1]

1. Of utterance: Indistinct.

1828 *KINGSLEY Notes to Heresay* Introd. Hence... their rapid slurring pronunciation, as is shown by the metre of their comic poems. 1855 *DICKENS Mod. Pr.* ii. i. Yes, said Haddock in a slurring way. 1857 *ALLSTON'S Syn. Mod.* 11 903 My speech was slurring, my gait ataxic.

2. Careless, hurried.

1830 'MARK TWAIN' *Trans. Air.* 272. I never allow myself to do things... in a slurring, slipshod way.

3. Slighting; depreciatory.

1822 *GUTHRIE Miss Dindies* (1829) 277 This decidedly slurring description of the belle of Newport's last season makes the girl think every one despises her.

Slurry (slɜːrɪ), *sb.* Also 5 slory, 9 slorry. [Related to SLUR sb. 1.]

1. Thin sloppy mud or cement.

a 1440 *Prerph. Par.* 203/6 Gore, or slory, *lirrus, lerrurru*. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Mid. Reiter.* 402 A nearly semi-fluid mass of 'slurry', which settles down like glue to the bottom of the wagon. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Clat. Gen.* IV. 153/6 The sand... should be watered until it... can be worked up into slurry with brooms. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 256 Its slirgish streak of creeping slurry mislaid a track.

2. In technical use: (see quotes.)

a. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 45a (Pottery). The thrower... forms the inside of the vessel... and smooths it by removing the slurry, or inequalities. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Glass* 46 By the assistance of one of these (instruments) the inside is smoothed and any inequalities, technically called slurry, are removed.

b. 1841 *HARTSHORN Salf. Ant. Gloss.* *Slurry, Slurry*, the levigated matter which forms under a glazestone.

Slurry (slɜːrɪ), v. Now *dial.* Forms: 5 slory, 6 slorje, 7 slorie; 6, 9 *dial.* slorry, 7 slourry; 6-7 slurrie, 7 slurrie, 9 slurry. [Cf. *prec.* and SLUR v. 1.] *trans.* To dirty, soil, smear, dash, etc.

a 1440 *Prerph. Par.* 401/1 Slorryd, *curruu, curruu, curruu, curruu*. 1552 *HULOT, Slorye* or male fowle, *slorrie*. 1555 *BRADFORD in Coverdale Lett. Marys* (1545) 232 Though you lie in the darke, slorried with the slorries blacke cole dust, yet [etc.]. 1591 R. TENNENT *S. Salf.* 231 b. Malicious persons, who... soyle, slurre, & file the garments of our neighbours. 1603 *HOLLAND Friesland's Moe.* 133 As they that soyle and slourry writing tables when they beaire scoured and cleansed. 1655 *J. SWAN Spec. II.* vi. (1643) 235 *Ambrus*... being put into the fire, is not hurt nor slurred. 1657 *HERRMAN*, To dash, or make fowle. 1828 *CARR GLOSS. Slurry*, To dash, to dirty. 1841 *HARRINGTON Salf. Ant. Gloss.* *Slurry*, To plaster, dash over.

fig. 1847 *TRAY Narrator Gd. Authors in Crown.* Ed. 717 Divinity, that had been shamefully obscured and slurred with needless and endless doubts. 1658 *CROWTHER Lett.* Synt. l. iv. 231 All the Great things of this world, are slurred and disgraced, comparatively with the Life of Christ. 1736 *AINSWORTH* s.v. *Slur*. To slur, slurry, or cast a slur on one's reputation.

Hence **Slurrying** *adj.* sb.

1600 *AMOT Jwral* 263 That slurring which was used toward him... hath made him shine the brighter. 1857 *COTTON, Swiftness*, a soylng, slurring, slurring.

it a point of pride to stop short of 'slutting for all work' for the attorneys.

Slutch (slʌtʃ), *sb.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. **SLUDGE** *sb.* and **SLUSH** *sb.*]

It is doubtful whether *sluche* in the *Destr. Tray* 12529 is an early example of this, as the form in other passages of the poem is *slie(c)he* Slutch; but cf. **SLUTCH** *v.* 1.]

1. Mud, mire, slush. Now dial.
Cf. also *sea-slutch* (SEA 188) and *star-slutch*.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* 1V. 1062 A blackish Slutch mixt with the Sand, which infects the whole Spring. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 73 All that soft Slutch would be thrown out, and a firm Stone-work put in the Place of it.

PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 2) 1V. 66 Discovered by an aperture in the slutch. 1800 W. CHAPMAN *Facts & Rem. rel. Witham & Welland* 49 A great portion of rich slimy mud or slutch. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Slutch*, mud. 1897 RHOSCONYL *White Rose Arno* 92 Mucked up fro' heel to hat w' slutch (mud) as thou art.

2. = **SLUSH** *sb.* 1 a.

1889 W. MARCROFT *Says & Doings* 58, I gave orders... that the grinding slutch must be wheeled out before breakfast time each morning.

Slutch (slʌtʃ), *v.* Now dial. Also *sluchache*. [Cf. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To cover or soil with mud; to b mire. Hence *Slutched* *ppl. a.*

13... E. E. Allit. P. C. 341 Penne he swepe to be sonde in sluched clothes. 1868 WAUGH *Sueck Bant* 1, He was 'welly (well-nigh) slutched up to th' neck' with peat mire.

2. To clean out by removing mud.
1860 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I... order'd in Council...

By lading and... 324

To 'slutch a pit' is to clean out the mud from a pond.

3. *intr.* To wade about in mud, etc.
c1861 in dialect use (Lanc., Yks.).

Slutchy (slʌtʃi), *a.* [f. **SLUTCH** *sb.* + -y.] Muddy, slushy.

1701 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 291 Pau-tiles... requiring a blew slutchy clay. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 2) 1V. 66 Lodged under slutchy ground, near low-water mark. a1890 WAUGH *Heather* (1893) Ser. II. 95 The highway was full of slutchy ruts.

Sluth (e): see **SLEUTH** *sb.* 2 and *v.* 1

Sluther (slʌðə), *v. dial.* [var. of **SLITHER** *v.* 1.] *intr.* To slide, slip.

1796 PEGGE *Derbyshire* III. 122 *Slither*, or *Sluther*, to slide; to slip. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* s.v., *Sluther* down the hill. 1888 DALBY *Mayrord* 16, He... wriggled his body, and was about to 'sluther' down.

† **Slutly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. **SLUT** *sh.* or *a.*] *Slut-tishly*, *foully*.

c1460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch.), *Slutly*, *ceculente*. So † **Sluttness**, *sluttnishness*, *foulness*. *Obs.* —

a1500 *Prompt. Parv.* (K.), *Sluttness*, *ceculitas*. † **Slutted**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* — [Cf. *next.*] *Be-fouled*, *dirtyed*.

1829 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* B ij h, That those that neuer tasted of any thing save the excrement of Artes... shoulde preferre their sluttered sutes, before other mens glittering gorgeous array.

Sluttery (slʌtəri), *Now rare.* [f. **SLUT** *sb.* 1.] 1. *Sluttnishness*, *filthiness*, *dirtyness*, *untidiness*.

a1286 SNEYE *Arceidia* III. (1590) 369 Yet let not sluttery, The sinke of filth, he counted huswifery. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 153 Cleannesse... is the thing that bringeth her into most estimation: as contrariwise slutterie and filthinesse breeds her most hatred. 1627 DRAVTON *Nimphidia* ix, These make our Girles their sluttery rue, By pinching them both blacke and blue. 1661 *Pervs Diary* 22 Dec., I took occasion... to fall out with my wife and my mayde for their sluttery. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 200 They are not to be taxed... with Sloth or Sluttery in respect of their Bodies. 1814 SCOTT *Diary in Lockhart* (1839) IV. 235 They are a long lived race, notwithstanding andr and inconceivable dirt and sluttery. 1818 MARY CARLYLE in *Froude Life C.* (1881) I. v. 58 It shall be my earnest desire never to imitate the abominable slutteries of Mrs. Maclarty.

† **b. conc.** *Dirt*, *filth*, *impurity*. *Obs.*

1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Tolatit* F 4, We can but imurre Those Spirtuall Guilts with Fleshes sluttery. 1644 HAMMOND *Serm.* ix. Wks. 1684 IV. 530 All the debaucheries in the world could no more vitiate them, than the... gold by the sluttery it may be mixt with. 1656 EART. MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Farnass* II. xiv. (1674) 158 How... any man should be so sullied with the sluttery of uncleanness, as that he dare publish those obscenities.

† **c. a slut.** *Obs.* —

a1654 BROME *City Wit* rv. ii, You burden smock'd sweaty sluttery, that couldst lose a fellow that wore worsted stockings, and fed in Cooks shops.

† **2. Work appropriate to a slut; drudgery.** *Obs.* —

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 266 She is a receiver to all professions, and acquainted by experience with cookery or sluttery.

† **3. Vile or criminal conduct.** *Obs.* —

a1656 USSHER *Anat.* (1658) 357 She... poisoned him... and to vex his sluttery of hers, she caused one Artemon, who was very like him, to lie in his bed.

4. An untidy room; a work-room.

1841 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 150 There is a little store-room... — I may have that for my sluttery, I dare say.

Sluttnish, *rare* — [f. **SLUT** *sb.*] A little slnt.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 29 Aug., But what care you who is privy-seal, saye sluttish?

Slutly, *ness*: see **SLUTTY** *a.*

Sluttnish (slʌtʃi), *a.* Forms: 5 *slottisch*, 6 *yasho*, *slottish*; 5 *sluttnish*, 6 *sluttnys*(h)(o), *-isho*, 6- *sluttnish*. [f. **SLUT** *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of persons: Dirty and untidy in dress and habits, esp. to an extent which is repulsive or disgusting. *Now spec.* of women.

(a) c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeann. Prolog.* 83 Why is thy lord so sluttish, I the preyre, And is of power bettre clooth to heye? 1555 LD. BERNERS *France* II. xxxi. 92 Then he shewed them... the natrre of the Spanyardes, howe they are sluttyshe and lousy. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 512 A woman gaily attired... before whom marched an euill fauoured sluttish vsher. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* 1. 26 They of the vulgar kind are both ignorant, sluttish and greedy. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 269 Their Rusticks are truly... Sluttish and Slothful.

(b) 1592 *Arden of Feversham* v. iv, If well attyred, thou thinks I will be gadding; If homely, I seeme sluttish in thine eye. 1600 J. FORY tr. *Le's Africa* II. 107 Their women are most forlorne and sluttish. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 97 We observed the sluttish women, washing their clothes in a great tub with their feet. 1709 *Trav.* No. 75 P 9 Jenny's only Imperfection is an Admiration of her Parts, which inclines her to be a little, but a very little, sluttish. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 15 P 4 The... maid... is as lazy and sluttish as her mistress. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* (1843) 266 Venting their direful wrath... upon the sluttish dairy-maid. 1850 KINGSLEY *A. Locke* 1, The coarse men and sluttish women.

fig. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* IV, Vnswept stone, besmeared with sluttish time. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Trav. Rel.* 140 This gallant... espouses the sluttish mother church of Geneva.

† **b. Of a low or lewd character.** *Obs.*

1575 GAUM. *Gurton* III. iii, Stand to it, thou dastard... Ise teche the, a sluttish toye! 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 62 Set them downe, For sluttish spyles of opportunitee; And daughters of the game.

2. Of things: Unclean, dirty; grimy; untidy.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm.* Par. 2 Tim. 32 In sluttish clothes, with a countrefaite grauitie of countenance... they conuey them selues in to other mens houses. 1553 *Respublica* III. vi. 853 Suche hongrye doggs will slabble vp sluttish puddings. 1599 DAVIES *Immort.* *Soul* Intro. xxiii. (1714) 9 The Man loves least at Home to be, That hath a sluttish House. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 180 Their wives... are attired in a sluttish gowne. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 311 Some boill the cream in a raw skin, so as it is commonly very sluttish, full of hairs and unsalted. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 798 This Foul and Gross Body of ours... remaining still Nasty, Sluttish and Ruiuious within. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rovan's* xvii, Two or three miserable tubs with suds, or such like sluttish contents.

3. Appropriate to, characteristic of, a slut or sluts: † **a. Low, despicable, immoral, lewd.** *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* 22 Not to vse sluttish and Ruffianlike prances with anye man. 1589 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 123 Both God and man such sluttish sutes detest. The lawful love is ever counted best. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* IV. 44 Who play'd this sluttish trick with these gentlemen?

† **b. Partaking of, marked or characterized by, gross slovenliness or untidiness.**

a1601 PASQUILL & KATH. (1678) 1. 82 In bot pursuit Of cold abhorred sluttish niggaridise. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* II. xiv. (1635) 245 The sluttish carelesse of the ooe, and the cleanly neatnesse of the other. 1664 PERSVS *Diary* 7 Aug., The ill, improvident, disquiet, and sluttish manner that my father and mother and Pall live in the country. 1718 PRIOR *Epitaph* 28 Sluttish plenty deck'd her table.

1727... Starch about way. 1824... if departed gentility and sluttish housekeeping. 1843 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 269 A drowsy life, of ease and sluttish abundance.

Sluttishly (slʌtʃli), *adv.* Also 5 *slut-tishly*, *-ysshly*, 6 *-ishly*, *-yshly*. [f. *prec.*]

In a sluttish manner; untidily, dirtily; carelessly.

c1490 CAXTON *Rule St. Benet* (1901) 129 Who so euer necligently or sluttishly entreteth any thyng of the place, anone he they rebukyd & punysshid. 1539 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 14 Moch people in smale room living uncleanly and sluttishly. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* (1677) 100 Mustie or sluttishly kept loues of bread. 1606 DEKKER *Seven Sins* IV. (Arb.) 34 It is all sluttishly overgrown with Mosses on the out-side. 1661 K. W. CHARAC. *Conceited Coxcombs* (1860) 78 So that she is finely sluttish and sluttishly fine. 14 1729 in *Chappell Pop. Mur.* II. 649 Whether decently clothed or sluttishly dress'd. 1771 Mrs. HAYWOOD *New Present for Maid* 254 Without leaving any [dust] sluttishly in corners.

Sluttishness (slʌtʃnəs), *Also 5 sluttishness*, 6 *sluttishness*. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The character or state of being sluttish; dirtiness; gross slovenliness or untidiness.

1483 *Cnth. Angl.* 3154 Sluttishness; vbi fowines. c1530 *Crt. of Love* lxviii, That thou eschewe With sluttishness thyself for to offend. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm.* *Par.* 1 Peter 2 Which can neither be corrupted with death... ne yet fade away by age or sluttishness. 1600 BRATON *Pasquill's Footes* Cap xxxviii, Shee that is giuen to Ease and Sluttishness, And trifles out the time in Tromperie. a1659 B. BROWNSON *Serm.* (1674) I. xxx. 382 Christ compares an Hypocrite to a piece of sluttishness. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxviii. (1804) 251 She neglects her person even to a degree of sluttishness. 1776 *Euphrosyne* I. 28 My study is, I must confess The sacred shrine of sluttishness.

fig. 1668 TURNER *Herbal* III. 80 The sluttishness, filthines, and foulness of the soule. 1637 PRESTON *Mount Ebal* (1638) 42 Suffer not any sluttishness... to rest in your hearts. 1893 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 6/7 That sluttishness of financial prosperity which has been denied to art in all ages.

Slutty, *a.* Now dial. [f. **SLUT** *sb.* + -y.] Dirty, foul; slovenly.

a1400 in *Horstman Hamptole's Wks.* (1895) I. 305 If pou gaf a gret lorde drynke in a sluttie coupe & foule. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 4602 *Slutty*, *ceculentus*. 1897 G. FORN LARRAMUS *yo* You'm a sluttie, poor varmer, sure'nough.

Hence † **Sluttily** *adv.*; **Sluttiness**.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 4602 *Sluttily*, *ceculente*. 1451 CARPENTER *Life St. Aug.* 46 In summe men we lakkyn þe grete cost of aray, and with summe ar we wroth with her sluttynesse.

Sly (sli), *a., adv., and sb.* Forms: *a.* 3 *sleh*, 4 *slezh*, *sleez*, 4-5 *sleje*, *slegh*(e), 5 *scle3*, *sclegh*; 3-4 *sleyh*, 4 *sleih*; 3 *sleizh*, 3-4 *sleije*, 4 *sleeiz*, 5 *sleje3*; 4 *sleigh*(e), *slegh*(e). *B.* 3-5 *sley*, 4-5 *sloye*, 5 *sclay*; 4, *Sc.* 5-6 *sle*, 5, *Sc.* 7-9 *slee*. 7. 4 *slyh*(e), *sli3*, 4-5 *sleje*, *sly3*(e), 4-5 *slygh*, 4-6 *slyghe*, 4-7 *slygh*. 8. 4-5 *sle*, 5 *sclie*, 5-8 *sle*; 4-7 *slye*, 4- *sly*. [ME. *sle3*, ad.

ON. *slag-r* (Icel. *slagur*, Norw. *slæg*; MSw. *slögh*, older *Da. sløff*) clever, cunning, originally 'able to strike', f. *slög-* pret. stem of *slā* to strike. The later development into northern *slee*, midland and southern *slygh*, *sly*, is normal. The corresponding abstract noun is **SLEIGHT** *sb.* 1.]

A. adj. 1. Of persons: Skilful, clever, dexterous, or expert in doing something; possessing practical skill or ability; skilled, knowing, wise. (Also occas. of animals.) *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.*

a. c1200 ORMIN 1349 Her was wiss Filippes sleh & 3ap & haghert huntte. c1275 *Five Joys Virgin* 32 in *O.E. Misc.* 88 Per þe schulen clyene, for þu art boþe hende and slegh. c1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 378 A carpenter... ich am quoynte and sleigh. c1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1570 Als clerkes says, þat er wise and slegh. c1350 *Lyteus Disc.* 351 As a noble knyght, As verrour quoynte and slegh. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Be sleje and powre in water þenne.

β. a1300 *Havelok* 1084 Hwere mithe i finden ani so hey So Hauelok is, or so sly? 1375 BARBOUR *Brute* xvi. 355 He gert get wrichtis that ves sle. 14... in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 28 Apone the nose, Schall thoue lute lode, I thoue be sle. 1807 STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1808) 93 When Seymie... was sle as onny Danoel. c1859 T. Moore *Song Sol.* vii. 1 A slec workman.

γ. 13... *Sir Beues* 579 Þe king him louede also is broþer, And he maide þat was so sly. c1380 WELCH *Sly. Wks.* III. 10 He is makir of my kynde, as a sly werkman. a1425 tr. *Ardenus Tract. Fistula*, etc. 2 God... hath bid many thingis fro wise men and slye which he vouches affiward for to shewe to symple men. c1430 *Syr Genes.* (Roxh.) 5333 Genesides was hardie and slygh, And saw hem fle, and drogh him nigh.

δ. a1325 *Cursor M.* 8695 Þe king, þat was sli a clerik. c1325 *Cast. Love* (1840) 78 So slye and crafty they shull bealle, That they shuld do all thyng that in here hert doth falle. 1395 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xviii. liii. 812 Amþes ben full lytyl and ben neuertheless more slye [*Boyl. MS. slye*] and hesy than many grette bestys. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* x. xli. 187 You... (whom grauer age and long experience hath made wise and slye), 1865 *Danby Gloss.* s.v., He war a desput sly chap wha fost thowt o' thae sun-pict's.

† **b. Const. in or of (also at, on) something.** *Obs.*

(a) a1300 *Cursor M.* 2720 In spiring loke þe preist be sli, Noghth ouerhald hot als on drel. c1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2662 þarfor þou man in þi wek be slygh. c1400 *Roland & O.* 690 Þe gentill grauntere in Batayle þat was so slegh. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* v. v. 75 Of Creit... horn was sche, And in the craft of mynerne wondir sle.

(b) a1300 *Cursor M.* 7251 For of mynerne wondir sle harpinge. 1375 BARBOUR *Brute* xvi. 938 He send for masonis... That slest wes of that mistier. 1393 LANG. P. PL. C. xxiii. 163 This sleuthe was slegh of were and a slyng made. c1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 275 Of that labour as than he was nocht sle. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* I. 30 Gy of Gysburne, na Allan Bell, — At schot war nevir so slye.

† **c. With infinitive.** *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2720 þat þe preist be slei To gar þe man him-seluen wrel. c1400 *Land Troy* Bk. II. 1112 He... asked hem... 'Whether they were so sly To saue Ector with-outte poude'. c1450 Bk. *Curtesy* 300 in *Ballad Bk.* With woso men... The falle to go, loke þou be slegh To aske his nome. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* vi. xv. 2 The peple... Bene... moir sle To forge and carve lyfkyk staturs of bras.

† **2. Marked or characterized by skill or dexterity; showing skilfulness or ingenuity; cleverly or finely made.** *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 718 Louerd he sede þat ech hing madest quointe & slegh. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chrm. Wace* (Rolls) 2258 Att laste he wolde fleye, Feþer-hames he made hym slegh. 1398 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xviii. l. (Bodl. MS.) Hec þe ants, bees, etc.] workes beþ slegh and sotel. c1440 *Pallat.* on *Hush.* v. 154 Where the swarms dwelle, is craft respice. Se heer the craft, and truly hit is slegh.

c1470 *Got. & Gnu.* 883 Thai hynt of his harmes, to helyn his wound; Lechis war nocht to laith, with sawis sa sle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* I. ProL 38 Reid offair than amis, Weill at ane blek sle poetry nocht taue ys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 46 Lids deuind of substance sly, That readly they shut and open might. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy on Patie Birnie* I, In sonnet sle the man I sing.

3. Of persons: Adept or skilful in artifice or craft; using cunning or insidious means or methods; deceitful, guileful, wily, underhand.

a. β. a1200 St. *Marher.* 12 Pu hauest grimliche ibroht mi broþer to grunde, þen slechest deuol of helle. c1275 LAY. 14366 Þe worse was þare wel neh, þat to soche game his wel slegh. c1375 *Cursor M.* 731 (Fairf.), þat wily deuel was ful slegh. c1450 MYRC 1401 Wayte þat þow be slegh & fel. c1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 740 He was full sle, and ek had many cast. 1535 W. STEWART *Cryn. Scot.* I. 281 Ene subill man and of ingyne rich he, In all his tyme he wes þat fals and sle. 1744 RAMSAY *Trav. Table Misc.* (1753) I. 83 Little did her carnyunny ken, What thier sle together were say'n. 1825 BROCKETT *A. C. Gloss.* *Sly*, sly, cunning.

γ. δ. c1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 24 He hadde a Somonour

redy to his hond, A slyer boye was noon in Engeland. 1390 GOWER Conf. II. 235. Thei ben slyhe in such a wise that thei be sleichte. Of P. 1420 Chron. Vol. 381. i slye. c 1450 Plod. Poems (F. ne they slye sly, That no mane can bem aspy. 1530 PALSGR. 324/1 Slye, crafty, subtilly, cantelleux, Ibid. Slye, wyllye, fyu. 1570 W. WILKINSON Confut. Fam. Love Ep. Ded. 11 b. The subtle assaults of so slye and cruell enemies. 1642 ROGERS Naaman 16 A master having a sly servant, oft and sly. 1642 SHERIDAN but I was 1642 He is slyer, less easy to fix with the responsibility of his actions, 1874 MOTLEY John of Barneveldt L. ii. 131 Smoothest and sliest of diplomatists.

b. Of animals, etc. To run sly (see quot. 1845). 1640 SIR W. MURR Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 6 This sly fox, hunted from hole to hole. 1667 MILTON P. L. ix. 613 So talk'd the spirited sly Snake. 1756 tr. Keyser's Trav. (1760) I. 119 Whatever might be his idelity to the duke, he [a wolf] was very sly and malicious to others. 1776 [see SLY-GOOSE]. 1807 CRABBE Par. Reg. II. 29 A sly old fish, too cunning for the hook. 1813 YOUTT Dog II. 8 The Scotch greyhound, instead of depending on his speed alone, has recourse to occasional artifices in order to intercept the hare, in sporting language, he runs sly.

c. Of looks: Expressive of slyness. 1821 SCOTT Kenilbo. xxxii, Varney has a sly countenance, and a smooth tongue. 1848 DICKENS Dombey and Son, The grim sly faces in the squares and diamonds of the floorcloth, peeped out at him with less wicked eyes.

d. Of actions, things, etc.: Marked or characterized by, displaying or indicating, artifice, craft or cunning; of an insidious or wily nature. 1838 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 321 Freris bilydng, .is comune-liche makid hi slyh robberyng of þe fend. c 1386 CHAUCER

1848 SCOTT Kenilbo. xxxii, Varney has a sly countenance, and a smooth tongue. 1848 DICKENS Dombey and Son, The grim sly faces in the squares and diamonds of the floorcloth, peeped out at him with less wicked eyes.

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8. Comb., as sly-tongued. c 1370 RAMSAY Fables, Fox & Rat 30 Dragon, lord chief treasurer, must pay To sly-tongued Fleecy. †B. adv. In a sly, skilful, or cunning manner; slyly. Also Comb., as sly-couched. Obs. a 1300 Cursor M. 8420 þow do him for to foster slei, To be lered him-self to fede. 1370-80 Visens St. Paul 125 in O. E. Misc. 226 Þe Aungel seide to him ful sleih, 'þei vsuden Ocur and vsuri'. a 1400 Rom. Rose 7449 For semblant was so slye wrought, That falsnesse he ne espyed nought. 1628 FELTHAM Resoluer l. xxxv, Satan began first hesitations, and his sly-couch'd Oratory. a 1802 Katharine Taffray vii. in Child Ball. IV. 220/2 Up then spak Lord Faughanwood, An he spak very slee.

C. absol. or as sb. 1. pl. Skilful or crafty persons. †Also sing., one who is skilled or cunning. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7405 A monke be sende him in message, & dudu as þe slei. a 1320 Sir Tristr. 271 And ever he dede as þe slei. Ibid. 379 O lond þai sett þat sleiþe. c 1400 Pride of Life in Non-Cycle Myst. Plays 94 þou spekis noht as þe slei. c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 382 On the fyllat full sternly straiþ that slei.

2. On (upon, under, or by) the sly, in a secret, clandestine, or covert manner; without publicity or openness; secretly, covertly, stealthily.

(a) 1812 J. H. VAUX Flash Dict. s.v., Any business transacted, or intimation given, privately or under the rose, is said to be done upon the sly. 1866 READE G. Gaunt (ed. a) III. 102 A certain farmer's man, who wired hares upon the sly.

(b) 1845 Sporting Mag. XVI. 330 We should find them ever on the 'sly', as it is called. 1851 MAYHEW Lond. Lab. I. 387/1 They sold it, to ladies that liked a drop on the sly. 1888 BRUCE Amer. Commu. III. xc. 234 Prominent politicians like to seek favours from him on the sly.

(c) 1840 LONGF. Span. Student III. v. As soon as you see the planets are out, in with you, and be busy with the ten commandments, under the sly.

(d) 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. Bede vii, Mrs. Poyser, continually gazed at Hetty's charms by the sly. 1861 ROM. Dull Life xxx. 218 It seems to me disgraceful to do things by the sly, that you dare not have known.

Sly (sli), v. Sc. and U.S. [f. SLY a.] intr. To move, go, etc. in a sly or stealthy manner; to slip unobserved; to slink.

For other Scottish dial. senses, see Jamieson's Dict. s.v. SLE and Sly.

1825 JAMIESON Suppl. To Sly, to go or approach silently and slyly. 1845 S. JUD Margaret l. xi. (1871) 64 She would creep from her room and sly into the street. 1888 The Advance (Chicago) 6 Dec., Nobody noticed Caddie slyly along to the desk where the teacher had laid the switch.

†Sly, var. of SLIKE a., such. Obs. c 1375 Cursor M. 12052 (Fairf.), Quy dos þou, sone, on sly manere.

Sly, obs. form of SLAY v.

†Sly-band, variant of SLEE-BAND Obs. 1762 MILLS Pract. Husb. I. 256 This [Rotherham] plough, of which AB is the beam, .NP the bridle, S the sly-band.

Sly-boot(s), also slyboot(s), colloq. [f. SLY a. + Boots 1.] A sly, cunning, or crafty person; one who does things on the sly. Freq. in mild or jocular use, and usually in plural form. pl. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Sly-boots, a seeming Silly, but subtil Fellow. 1701 CIBBER Love Makes a Man n. i. Look, look, -look, o' Sly-boots; what, she knows nothing of the Matter! 1774 GOSWELL Retaliation 28 That sly-boots was curiously cunning to hide em. 1832 T. HOOD Parson's Daw. III. 11. Had there been any body to watch the venerable sly-boots. 1897 ROSCONY White Rose Armo 49 But, Ithel, you are a slyboots too; pretending to read for the law!

transf. 1838 EMERSON Address Literary Ethics Wks. (Bohn) II. 212 Truth is such a slyaway, such a slyboots. 1894 HALL CANINE Manxman III. xxi, 'Oh, but the sun is an old sly-boots', she answered.

sing. 1730 SWIFT Dan Jackson's Reply Wks. 1735 IV. i. 256 I much suspect you mean the latter, Ah sly-boot! 1850 SPENDID Follier l. 97 Yes you do, .you young slyboot, only you won't understand.

Sly-goose. Orkney. Also slygoose. [f. SLY a. + Goose sb.] The sheldrake, Tadorna cornuta or T. vulpanser.

1776 PENNANT Brit. Zool. (ed. 2) II. 500 From this instinctive cunning, the natives of the Orkneys to this day call them [sheldrakes] the sly goose. 1793 Statist. Acc. Scotl., Orkney VII. 546 The dunter or elder duck, the sly goose, the awk. 1848 HARRIS Recs. Shet. Isl. 408 The sheldrake, or slygoose, builds in these rabbit burrows.

Sly-grog: see SLY a. 5 b.

Slyish (sli:sh), a. [f. SLY a. + -ISH.] Somewhat or rather sly; roguish.

1828 MIRROR X. 348/2 This chap was a slyish young dog. 1836 STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde 21 A smooth-faced man of fifty, with something of a slyish cast perhaps.

Slyly, sliily (sli:li), adv. Forms: a. 3 slah-, 4 slehliche, slelych; 4-5 sle3 (-4sle3, -5sle3), 5 sleghly, -li; 4 sleighly, 5-ly; 5-6 sleighly. b. 4-5 slely (5 sele-), 6 slelie; 4-5 sleli, -ly; sleili, 5-ly, 6-lye, Sc. slealie, -lye, 5-6, Sc. 8-sleely. 7-ly, 4-lysh, sliily, 4-5 slizli (4-5 -lich), 5 slizly, 6 sliegh(-), sliighly. d. 4 slilich, 4-sliily (6 sliehy, 7 sliely). e. 4 slilych, 4-sliily (5 slolyly). [f. SLY a. + -LY 2. Cf. ON. sligliga, MSw. sligliga.]

1. †a. Cleverly, skilfully, dexterously; wisely. Obs. b. Cunningly, artfully; covertly, secretly, stealthily, quietly.

a. c 1205 LAY. 856 He ferde ut of Doure .in to a ne muclele slede & slahliche his folc huddle. c 1370 CHAUCER

Troilus v. 83 He ful soft and sleighly gan bire seye, 'Now bold youre day'. c 1380 Sir Ferunib. 350 Pan þay be-speken þow be myst Sleilych a-scape oute of þe syt. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. c. vii. 107 For to slech hym slehliche slehliche ich by þenke. c 1400 Trist. Troy 12690 [þai] letyn failes doune slide sleighli & faire. c 1425 tr. Arderne's Treat. Sistula. c. 4. Answer be sleily to things y-asked, that he be noyt y-take in his wordes.

b. a 1300 Cursor M. 9404 In paradis he did him rest, And sleli slepe anon him kest. 1375 BARBOUR Brue xix. 528 On the ferrer syd Toward thame slely can be ryd. c 1400 Land Troy Bk. 912 The lady raunte A fair ymage and him by-taunte, And had him slely with him bere. c 1440 Gesta Rom. lxxi. 390 (Addit. MS.), Was neuer soule so slyly wonne and sauyd. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneid l. vi. 77 Stelie with ane knyfe, Or he was war, [he] rest Sicheus the lyfe. 1584 Leg. Bp. St. Andreis 909 Maister Jhone Dowglass well can tell, How slealie be deceavit him self. 1722 RAMSAY Three Bonnets iv. 5 [Sly] sleely, when he did say, 'I will, till his success 'gan to speer.

y. c 1350 Vill. Palmerie (Kobz.) 29 He sloid slisli a doun a night, he hard. 1390 GOWER Conf. I. 130 So slylich can it slecht thaird, that thei ne ben discovered oute. 1412-20 LYOC. Chron. Troy vi. 4507 Loo how þe serpent of discord can glyde Ful slyly in. c 1440 PRECOC. Rebr. II. 191 The feend hath deceuyed slisli and wilyly men, .whiche han worshipid ymagis. a 1470 H. PARKER Divus & Pauper (W. de W. 1495) l. lxiv. 108/2 How pruely and how slyghly they may begyle her euen crieren. 1580 SIR H. COBHAM in Cal. State Papers, For., Eliz. 143 [There are ways and means used] sleighly.

d. 23. Cursor M. 11231 (Gott.), Bot sliliker he come and 3ede. 1387 TREVISIA Hiden (Rolls) II. 41 Me may nougt seile by his swolve but slyly at þe ful see. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. c. xii. 266 David be doubly þat deuyneid how vrye Mighte slilokeste be slayn. 1594 SHAKS. Rich. III. iv. 3 Heere in these Confinis slyly haue I lurk. 1676 HUBBARD Happiness of People 58 Yet thot this sin slyly insinuate it self into the heart of the forwardes Professors. 1728 MORGAN Hist. Algiers II. iv. 293 The Letter dropped under the Bank on which he sate rowing, and a Spanish Renegade. took it up slyly. 1760-74 H. BROOKER Fool of Qual. (1809) I. 78 They slyly crouched behind the door, .ready to issue, in an instant. 1833 H. MARTINEAU Charmed Sea vii. 111 But would they not be slyly kept for money? 1869 SWINBURNE Ess. & Stud. (1875) 205 The Chorus, secretly reassured and slyly hopeful.

transf. 1651 DAVENANT Gondibert II. ii. 17 Beneath that shade Two Rivers slyly steal. 1686 J. MOYLE Abstract Sea Chymion v. 122 A Catsch is a Rume that has taken a slyly & so

seyneb for to flee. .þat þey mowe be slyloker ther enemies wyne and sle. a 1450 MYNC. 354 'Thine moste þou slyly Aske of hem [etc.] 1474 CIBBER Chaucer iv. ii. (1889) 168 Hit is necessarye that he goo temperately and slyly. 1509 BARCLAY Ship of Fools (1570) 190 Death dayly stealeth slyly on thee. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI. i. 1. 3 While we pursu'd the Horsemens of þy North, He slyly stole away. 1624 CATAKER Transubst. 185 Which he slyly passeth by, and maketh not a word of. 1738 J. FISHER Value of Divine Truth (1803) 10 These set themselves in opposition to all Confessions, whether more openly or more slyly. 1812 CRABBE Tales xii. 297 So we can slyly our amusements take. 1848 Mrs. JAMIESON Sacri. & Leg. Art. (1890) By a boy is slyly appropriating the money which the apostle has thrown down. 1878 MARGRAVE Poets 32 Fate follows faster And snares us slyly from behind.

2. In a playfully mischievous or malicious manner; with a touch of malice or ridicule; roguishly, waggishly. 1837 DICKENS Pickw. xxxi, The clerk winked slyly at Mr. Pickwick. 1873 M. COLLINS Sq. Silchester's Whim I. iii. 42 'It might tempt some people,' said Mrs. Silchester slyly.

†3. Used for SLIGHTLY adv. 4. (Perh. an error.) 1582 STANVYSHUNT Æneid iv. (Arb.) 103 Why the Laine regions, and stock, he so slyly reputeth? Ibid. 104 You huyld a cityte, your owne state slylye regarding.

Slyne, variant of SLINE sb.

Slyness (sli:nēs). Also 4 slegh-, 5 sleey-, 8-9 sl. sleec-, 7 sliness, 9. [f. SLY a. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being sly (for wise).

1257 Lay Folks Cathe. 424 The fift uirtu, .i. sligheþ (t) or sleghness [i.e. prudential]. 1382 WYCLIF Eclis. xix. 22 Ther is certeyn sleynesse, and it is wike. c 1440 Crony. Paris. 499 Slynesse, idem quod sleghness. 1530 PALSGR. 271 Slynesse, finisse. 1603 KNOLES Hist. Turke (1621) 1110 Most good men detesting the lightnes of the one, the ambition of the other, and the sliness of the third. 1718 SWIFT Sheridan's Submission iv, Then, with wonted wile and slyness, They left me in the lurch. 1791 A. WILSON Poens & Lit. Prose (1876) II. 23 In Allan's verse sage sleesness we admire. 1822 HAZLITT Tale-t. I. iv. 86 The eye turned round to look at you without turning the head indicates generally slyness or suspicion. 1825 BLANCH Exam. 22 Sept. 5/3 There is a certain slyness and caution about him.

B. A sly or covert allusion. rare. 1832 MOORE Fables II. 106 And sat at the Court they levelled, And small lampoons, so full of slynesses.

†Slyp. Obs. . (Meaning uncertain.) 131. E. E. Allit. P. B. 164 He, .hrestes vp þe 3ates, [they] slouen alle at a slyp þat serued þe-inne.

Slype (slipp). Arch. [Perhaps a special sense of SLEPE sb., but cf. Wflem. slife, sliffe a secret path.] A covered way or passage, esp. one leading from the transept of a cathedral or monastic church to the choir-house.

1861 G. G. SCOTT Westminster. Alby 37 It occupies a space which is very frequent in abbeys, intervening between the transept and the entrance to the chapter-house, and often called by the expressive name of 'the slype'. 1855 Ecclesiologist XXV. 207 The Slype was the passage which led to the cemetery lying usually between the transept and chapter house. 1884 19th Cent. Jan. 104 Where the transept

also called Chents. a 1883 Castells Dict. Cookery S.v., Sly Bread, or Bread Fritters (an economical .sweet dish).

ended there usually came a narrow passage called a slype. 1888 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 6/5 The stones form part of the vaulting of the slype or corridor leading to the old burial ground of the monks.

Attrib. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 3/1 Examples of twelfth-century work... may be seen on the slype door of the south transept of St. Alban's Abbey.

Slyper: see SWORD-SLIPER.

† **Slyre.** *Sc. Obs.* [ad. LG. *sleier, slifer, G. schleier* fine linen, veil.] A fine kind of linen or lawn. Also *slyre-lawn*.

1621 *Sc. Acts, Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 66/1: There were... were upon their bodies tiffes, G. *schleier*... 1661 *Ibid.*, *Chas. II* (1820) VII. 121/3: ... three ounces.

† **Slyshyp.** *Obs.* In 4 sleishchupe, -schipe. [f. *SLY* a. + *-SHIP*.] Skill, cleverness.

1320 *Cast. Love* 801 Fourte vertues cardinals her beop: þat is, strengþe and sleishchupe [v. sleishchupe], Rihtfulnesse and worschupe.

Slyte, *obs.* form of SLEET sb.1; var. of SLITE v. Slyther(nesse, *obs.* forms of SLITHER(NESS).

Smack (smæk), sb.1 Forms: 1 smæc, 3-4 smac (*Orni.* smacc), 4-6 smak (6 smake), 5-6 smakke, 4-7 smacke, 6- smack. [OE. *smæc*, = OFris. *smek*, MDn. *smac*, MLG. *smak* (LG. *smakk*, *schmakk*; also Sw. *smak*, Da. *smag*), OHG. and MHG. *smac*, *smack* (G. dial. *schmack*; cf. G. *geschmack*). Slightly different in formation are OFris. *smaka* (Wfris. *smack*), MDn. *smake* (Kilian *smack*; Dn. *smak*), MLG. *smake* (LG. *smik*, *schmakk*). See also SMATCH sb.1]

1. A taste or flavour; the distinctive or peculiar taste of something, or a special flavour distinguishable from this.

a 1000 in *Wt.-Wulker* 225 *Dulcis sapor, i. dulcis odor*, sweet smac. c 1500 *Ibid.* 455 *Nectar*, ... þone swetan smæc. 1500 ORNIN 1653 Forr witt and skill iss wæ inoch þurh saltless smac hitacnedd. *Ibid.* 1494 Swa smum þe33 water warrenn. Off wikkæ smac. 1340 *Ayebn.* 112 þæt is kynges mete huerinne hyep ech manýere kylynges and alle guode smakes. a 1400 *Stochk. Medical MS.* ii. 603 in *Anglia* XVII. 322 Of hennebane am spycys iij. Alle wyll sauour an hidhows smac. c 1475 *HENRYSON Poems* (S. F. S.) III. 152 It wilbe þe softar and sweitar of þe smac. 1536 *Proverbs in Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 128 Though peper þe blak, it hath a good smac. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* ii. lxxxv. 263 The leaues... are of a very strong and pleasant sauour, and good smacke or taste. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxviii. 118 Those vessels will long retaine and yeeld the smack of that liquor which was in them first steeped. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1729) 29 Every plant has a smack of the Root. 1710 T. FULLER *Phariz. Extemp.* i. Midling Ale... that hath no burnt, musty, or otherwise ill smack. 1761 *CHURCHILL Rosciad* Wks. 1765 l. 24 And Boniface, disgrac'd, betrays the smack... of Falstaff's sack. 1823 J. BARDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* at 11 possesses a dull, acidulous, offensive smack, and an empyreumatic smell. 1873 *BROWNING Red Colt. Nt.-cap* 245 And now, for perfume, poor Distilment rare... Till heverage obtained the fancied smac.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

1340 *Ayebn.* 177 Efterward me ssel lete þane smak of zenne. 1593 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 451 Experience hids me... champagne the hilde of a hitted smacke. 1690 *DRYDEN Amphitryon* i. 4, He's constant to a handsome family; he knows when they have a good smack with them. 1850 *THACKERAY Penidenit* xli, There are works of all tastes and smacks.

† c. Pleasant or agreeable taste or relish. *Obs.* 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 132 Least Doue and the cadow, there finding a smack, with ill stormie weather doo perish thy stack. 1600 *TOURNEUR Trans. Metam.* xxix. 202 If this sweet sinne still feedes him with her smacke.

† 2. Sweet, ndorn, smell. *Obs.*

a 1000 [see sense 1]. c 1250 *Owl & Night*. 823 Þenne is þes hundes smel fordo; he not þurh þe meyne smac hwæþer he schal vorþ þeabak. 1549 E. ALLEN *Par. Rev.* 19 A cat of y mountayne... which with his smacke and sauour, draweth many beasts unto her.

3. *transf.* A trace, tinge, or suggestion of something specified.

Common c 1570-1680, and in mod. use. 1539 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 173 To powre in som smak of the pure lernyng of Cristes doctrine aminges them. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 138h, Whatsoeuer cometh of an olde stocke, hath lightly a smack of his olde parentes imperfection. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parmass.* ii. vi, Good faith, the boy begins to haue an elegant smack of my stile. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. viii. (1840) 191 The others were suspected to haue a smack of the imperial faction. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 233/1 The Orcadians... use the Gothish Language, which they deriue from the Norwegians... of those qualities they still haue a smack.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Reform.* II. 75 Graceful poems—not the less attractive for a slight smack of the workshop. 1874 *BURNAND My Time* xxix. 280 A smack of real earnestness in his tone.

† b. A slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering. Chiefly in *phr.* to haue a smack of, at, or in something. *Obs.*

(a) 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* (1895) 9 If it be one that hath a lytell smacke of learynyng. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 144 Bycause they haue some petite smake of their booke. c 1618 *MORVSON Itin.* iv. 229 Having got a smacke of the grownds of our lawe. 1685-90 J. COOIN *Wonderful Provid.* (1849) 104 A very young man... who had got a smack of the Latin tongue. 1791 *MRS. RANDOLPH Rom. Forest* (1820) l. 66, I learned a smack of boxing of that Engli-bman.

(b) 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 151 Wherey he may... haue

in al sciences a smacke, whereby he may readily dispute of any thing. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parmass.* iii. i, He hath also a smacke in poetry. 1679 M. MASON *Tickler Ticked* 2 For Padge bath a Smack at Latin, hut let them English it that will.

c. A mere tasting, a small quantity, of liquor; a monthful. Also *fig.*

1693 *DRYDEN Persius* iv. 69 He 'says the wimble, often draws it hack, And deals to thirsty servants but a smack. 1759 *GARRICK High Life below Stairs* ii, He has had a smack of every sort of wine. 1766 *ANSTY New Bath Guide* (ed. 2) 135 May I venture to give Her a Smack of my Muse? 1824 W. IRVING *Tales Trav.* I. 18 A relish of the Marquis's well-known kitchen, and a smack of his superior Champagne and Burgundy. 1855 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* iii, We'll just haue one smack of the liquor before you're off to Helswick.

d. A touch or suggestion of something having a characteristic odour or taste.

1848 *DICKENS Dombey* vii, There was a smack of stabling in the air of Princess's Place. 1885 *STEVENSON Silverado* 59. 34 A rough smack of resin was in the air. 1889 *DOYLE Misch Clarke* 320 A gentle breeze, sweet with the smack of the country.

II. † 4. a. The sense or faculty of taste. *Obs.* So OFris. *smek*, G. *geschmack*, etc.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 17 3esihte, 3eherhþe, smac, and smel, and tactþe.

† b. *fig.* Delight or enjoyment; inclination, relish. Chiefly in *phrases.* *Obs.*

1340 *Ayebn.* 33 He... to uoalþ ine þa slacnesse þet he ne heþ smak, ne deuociun, wel to done. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* ii. (1895) 254 So quykelye they haue taken a smacke in couetesnes. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 426 Philautus had taken such a smacke in the good entertainment. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* ii. 1, I haue no appetite at all to liue in the countree... now, as I say, I haue got a smacke on the Cittie. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* iii. xl. 1. 231 She hath a very great Smack of Courtship, and plays with every one.

Smack (smæk), sb.2 Also 6 smacke. [Related to **SMACK** v.2 Cf. MDn. *smack* (Kilian *smacke*; Du. and Fris. *smak*), LG. *smacke*, G. dial. *schmacke*; also Da. *smak*, Sw. *smäck*.]

1. A sharp noise or sound made by separating the lips quickly, esp. in kissing, and in tasting or anticipating food or liquor.

1570 *LEVINS Mantr.* 5 Y smacke of a kisse, *quantum*. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shrev.* iii. ii. 180 Hee... kist her lips with

Kissing close. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 508 ¶ 3 Tasting the Wine with a judicious Smack. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus Grobianus* 142 The Dogs may lick it with a savery Smack. 1836 D. JERROLD *Men of Character* (1851) 10 She... gave me such a salute... a team two fields away went gallop off at the smack. 1898 *BROWNING Poets Cruise* 116 With smack of lip, and long-drawn sigh through teeth Close clenched o'er satisfaction.

b. A loud or sounding kiss.

1604 T. M. Black *Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 24 The slave... hussed the bawd for joy: when presently I left them in the midst of their wicked smack. 1651 J. CLEVELAND *Poems* 2 Love prints her Signets in her smacks, Those Ruddy drops of squeering war. 1729 *CAY Folly* ii. ix, Come, noble captain, take one hearty smack upon her lips, and then steer off. 1785 *MRS. A. M. BENNETT Tusculum Indiscre.* l. 97 Giving the females first a warm smack round. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R. xxiv*, 'Whist! i whist! i gudewife,' said her husband, with a smack that had much more affection than ceremony in it.

transf. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* ii. viii. ¶ 3 Bestowing such hearty smacks upon the bottle, as to empty it very shortly.

2. The crack of a whip, lash, etc.

1781 *COWPER Expost.* 579 Thy soldiery... Were train'd beneath his lash, and knew the smack. 1803 tr. *P. Le Brun's Mont. Botte* li. 10 Five or six smacks of a whip roused their attention. 1825 *SPORTING MAG.* XVII. 36 Old coachmen... like a smack of the whip. 1901 *Daily Express* 28 Feb. 6/7 At the first swishing smack of the lash.

3. A sounding blow delivered with the flat of the hand or something having a flat surface; a slap.

Also *fig.* a smack in the face, a sharp reprimand.

c 1746 J. COLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* (1775) 58 Th' higher rascot should ha' th' higher smack on moor on him. 1789 *WILCOX (P. Pindar) Ep. to falling Miris.* Wks. 512 ll. 127 Just now and then a gentle smack To inform his Royal Cot what being rode him. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 128 A naughty or saucy boy, at school, often gets a smack on the face. 1885 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* iii, He jumped up... and hit me a smack upon the shoulder.

b. A vigorous or powerful hit with a cricket-bat.

1875 *LILLIBRIDGE'S Cricketers' Ann.* 26 Two tremendous 'smacks' over the chains sent the crowd into raptures.

c. *collog.* A slap or go at something.

1889 *Pull Moll G.* 30 Dec. 2/2, I am longing to haue a smack at these Matabele.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs.*—

1798 *JANE AUSTEN Lett.* (1884) l. 169 The ball on Thurs. day was a very small one indeed, hardly so large as an Oxford Smack.

Smack (smæk), sb.3 *Naut.* Also 7 smacke.

[prob. a. Dn. *smak*, earlier *smacke* (Kilian), = LG. *smacke*, *smak* (Da. *smacke*, Sw. *smacke*), G. *schmacke*]. The source, and the relation to *F. semaque*, Sp. *esmaque*, Pg. *sumaca*, are uncertain.]

1. A single-masted sailing-vessel, fore-and-aft rigged like a sloop or cutter, and usually of light burden, chiefly employed as a coaster or for fishing, and formerly as a tender to a ship of war.

1611 [see 2]. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. Sl. Eng.* 11 (ed. 12) 245 The Gravesend Smack. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2468/4 Yesterday came in here a Ketch and a small Smack from the Fleet. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 350 Plenty of large Soals, taken in Troul-Nets, the Smacks lying under Sail trailing them along. 1740 *WOODROOFE in Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvii. 74 They had... on the stocks... five smacks of one hundred and eighty tons. 1750 *BLANCHLEY Naval Expos.* 150 Smacks are necessary Transporting Vessels, with one Mast and half Spret-sail. 1801 *NELSON* 4 Aug. in *Nicolas Dispatch* (1845) IV. 440 Pray send one of the Smacks to Hosely Bay with my letter to Sir Edward Berry. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 169 A small smack of about fifteen tons burden. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxix, Not dangerously for ourselves, but for the anchored schooners and smacks.

b. U.S.A. A fishing-vessel having a well in which fish may be kept alive.

a 1891 *Fisherman's Memorial Bk.* 70 (Cent.), Many of them were made into smacks, so-called, which was done by building a water-tight compartment amidships, and boring holes in the bottom to admit salt-water, and thus the fish were kept alive.

2. *attrib.*, as smack commander, -master, -owner; smack-load; smack-sail, vessel, etc.; smack-boat U.S., = sense 1 b (*Cent. Dict.*).

1611 *COTGER, Catapulte*,... a smacke, or mizen sayle. 1683 *HEDGES Diary* 25 Aug. l. 105, 2 Sloops of about 25 Ton apiece, with Smack Sails. 1688 *SIR C. SHOVEL in Naval Chron.* VI. 32, I may haue... some others smack vessel. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Sl. G. Brit.* (ed. 33) II. 67 A Smack Commander. 1750 *BLANCHLEY Naval Expos.* 149 Shoulder of Mutton, Square, Lugg, and Smack Sails. 1821 *Daily News* 22 Sept., The principal ship-owners and smack-owners of the port of Ipswich. 1835 *MANCH. EXAM.* 4 Feb. 4/7 Three Yarmouth smackmasters charged with piracy on the high seas. 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 94 In the year 1831... a smack-load of Scuppaungs arrived in Boston.

Smack (smæk), v.1 Also 4, 6-7 smacke, 4-5 smacke. [f. **SMACK** sb.1 Cf. MHG. *smacken* (G. *schmacken*), NFriss. *smak*, Icel. *smakka* (from G.). For variant forms see **SMACK** v. and **SMATCH** v.]

1. *trans.* Of persons: To perceive by the sense of taste. † Also *fig.*, to experience; to suspect.

1340 *Ayebn.* 93 Huo þet hedde wel ytasted and ysmacked þe ilke zuetnesse þet god yefþ to thy urendes. *Ibid.* 106 Huanne þe man onderuonþ þise yefþe he... smackede and uelþ þe zuetnesse of god. a 1550 *Image Hyocr.* l. 48 in *Skellon's Wks.* (1843) II. 441/4 We... Must say that white is blacke, Or elles they sey we smacked, And smell we wote not what. 1591 *GREENE Conny Catch.* l. Wks. (Grosart) X. 17 If he smack the setter, and smells a rat by his clawing... then away goes the setter. 1648 *HEXHAM ii, Smacken ende Proven*, to Tast, or to Smack a proofe of wine, &c. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* I. 175 He soon smacked the taste of phisic hidden in this sweetness.

2. *intr.* Of food, liquor, etc.: To taste (well or ill); to haue a (specified) taste or flavour; to taste or sauer of something.

1328 *TREVISIA Barth. Dr. P. R.* vii. lix. (Bodl. MS.), Som bitter hings... bat smacked [1495 smackyth] of aloye. 1530 *PALSCOR 722/1* This venous smacketh to moche of the pepper. 1573 *BARRET Alu. sv.* [11] Smacketh like pepper. 1648 *HEXHAM ii, Smackelick*, that Smacks, Sauours, or Tasts well. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) IV. 271 Your fingers smack of vinegar! 1846 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXIV. 175 The best Xeres that euer smacked of the skin. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* l. xi. 73 Tea... had been left a whole night in contact with its leaves, and smacked strongly of tannin.

fig. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. 18 Indeede my Father did something smack, something grow too; he had a kinde of taste. [1813 *SCOTT Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) III. li. 64 Our little friend... is, notwithstanding his many excellent qualities, a little on the score of old Gobbo—doth somewhat smack—somewhat grow to.]

b. *fig.* To partake or sauer of, to be strongly suggestive or reminiscent of something.

Very common in the 19th cent. 1595 *SHAKS. John.* i. 208 He is but a bastard to the time That doth not smacke of obseruation, And so am I whether I smacke or no. 1603 = *Meas. for M.* ii. li. 5 All Sects, all Ages smack of this vice. 1657 W. MORICE *Corna quasi Kourv* v. 60 An argument smacking more of the Beast than rational Creature. 1748 *THOMSON Castile Indol.* l. vi. 53 What'er smacked of 'hoynance, or unrest, Was far less off expelled. 1778 *HAN. MORE Florio* l. 177 A mass of knowledge, Which smacks of toil, and smells of college. 1828 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 147 On the other hand, however, this scheme smacks of centralization. 1892 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* iii. 65 It was part of his nature to looe everything that smacked of antiquity.

c. With adjectival complement.

1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* vi. v, He always calls her a mooa or a star; that smacks nocturnal and somewhat sombre.

† 3. To haue a trial at something. *Obs.*

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 69 He smacks at euerie Science; and prescribes Rules as he had Quarter'd em, into Tribes.

Smack (smæk), v.2 Also 6-7 smacke. [Corresponds to MDn. and MLG. *smacken* (Du. and LG. *smakken*, Fris. *smakke*), G. dial. *schmacken*, prob. of imitative origin.]

1. *trans.* To open or separate (the lips) in such a way as to produce a sharp sound; to do this in connexion with eating or drinking, esp. as a sign of keen relish or anticipation.

1557 *SEAGER Sch. Vertue in Babes* Ek. 344 Not smackyng thy lippes As comonly do hogges. 1735 *AINSWORTH* i. 10 smack one's lips, *labijs strepitum edere*. 1846 *DISRAELI V. Grey* vi. 1, As he smacked his lips after dashing off his glass. 1851 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xli, Tom... smacked his lips over the long-necked glass. 1872 *DARWIN Emotions* viii. 214 The Australians smacked and clacked their mouths at the sight of his horses.

b. intr. or absol. Also with *at*.
 1668 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. ii. *Schisme* 744 The King. Dreams of the dainties he hath had yere-while, Smacks, swallows, grinds both with his teeth and jaws.
 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman*. Comp. 71 Do not smack like a Pig, nor make any other noise which shall prove ungrateful to the company. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxi. She had praised detestable custard, and smacked at wretched wine. 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep. to Friend* 220 Wks. (1790) 220 In vain I taste, and sip and smack, I find no favour of the Sack. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* ii. Mr. Gann. (Smack!) A fine finny wine as ever I tasted.
fig. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1682) I. xvii. 228 He that plainly relisheth and smacketh at it, or expreseth a delightful complacency therein, is a sharer in the guilt.
c. trans. To taste (wine or liquor) with keen relish or satisfaction.
 Perh. influenced by or confused with SMACK v.1
 1722 W. LIVINGSTONE *Præf. H. B. W.* 1722. As said the poet
 "The Major, smacking the wine [etc.]."
 2. To kiss noisily or loudly. **Now Obs. or dial.**
 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 5/28 To smacke, kisse, *cuasiare*.
 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 228 Abusing the lips. in smacking and kissing the upper leather of an olde shoe, reserved for a Relique. 1526 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* l. ii. 2. 77 God blesse thee Mouse the Bridgroome sayd, and smakt her on the lips. 1568 CLEVELAND *Old Man Courtin* 49 Wks. (1622) Come smack me then my pretty Dear. 1746 FRANKS *tr. Hor. Sat.* ii. v. 134 Your prudent honourable Spouse. It seems, was faithful to her nuptial Vows. But had she, smacked Her Cully [etc.]. 1807-8 W. LIVINGSTONE *Salmag.* (1824) 363 Smacking the lips of all fair ladies the which he did meet. 1825 BROCKETT *J. C. Gloss.* *Smack*, to kiss with a noise.

† b. To smack calf-skin (see quot. 1785). *slang*.
 1785 GROSSE *Dial. Vulgar* T. s. v. To smack calves skin, to kiss the book, i. e. to take an oath. 1791 — *Olio* (1796) 231 Bet smacking calf-skin to an alibi. I. brought her off. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd. xii*. Why, I have smacked calf-skin fifty times in England for a keg of brandy.

3. To crack (a whip, tooth, etc.).
 1700 [Implied in *smacking-cow*: see *Smacking* 222 a. 1].
 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* v. 126 As she guides it [a horse] thro' th' admiring throng, With what an air she smacks the silken thong. 1780 MIRROR No. 24. The noise of somebody below, who booted and hollow'd, smacked his whip. 1826 W. ROBINSON in J. A. HERAUD *Voy. & Mem. Midshipm.* xi. (1837) 194 The whip is of very great length... it requires both hands to smack it. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* i. ix. I. 197 The four postillions smacked their whips in concert. 1850L. 1812 COVER *Synthes. Picturisque* xxii. 208 The coachman smacked, and off they bound.

4. To bring, put, or throw down with a smack or slap; to clap (the bands) together; to slam (a door) to. Also *fig.*
 1808 tr. *Gabrielle's Mysterious Husband* ii. 200 The attending servant having smacked the door, they drove off in a moment. 1834 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk. Wks.* 1833 l. 73. I smacked my little kingdom of Gombroon down into the tropics. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iv. Says the guard, smacking

Richmond
 5. To (tc.) with the open hand or with something having a flat surface; to slap.
 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* ii. The unfeeling girl... never offered to smack her mamma's hands... or to restore her with a glass of water. 1856 F. E. PAGEY *Outlet of Ouidé*. 167 Won't she smack you all over? 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Fl.* i. iv. He smacked his leg with his hand, and burst out laughing.

b. To hit (a ball) vigorously with a cricket-bat. Also *absol.*
 1822 *Daily Telgr.* 21. June. Steel supplemented this by smacking the same bowler to the on for a quartette. 1894 GALE *Cricket Songs* 59 The Champion smacked, and the Terror's reign could not bring his wicket under.

c. intr. To make or give out a sharp smacking sound; to crack.
 1890 *Fishing Gaz.* 13 Dec. 1890 Eels are smacking all round in the star-lit water. 1892 LUSDEN *Sleep-head* 32 The crowd gave ouskets smack there.

7. Used with adverbial force. a. With, or as with, a smack; suddenly and violently; slap. Also with *down, through*, etc.

1782 COWPER *John Gilpin*. Smack went the whip, round went the wheels. 1799 GOS. [IV] in *Poet. Papers* (1869) l. 120 He... smacked on his face. 1806 H. SPOON'S *Maid Wife, & Widow* II. 101 Smack comes a ball from the enemy and carries away his head. 1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* i. 239 So away I went—smack bang into a quaker's shop to buy myself a pair of gloves. 1865 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* v. 141 As I dived under on the lower side he came smack through.

b. Completely, entirely; directly.
 1828 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Writ.* (1875) II. 90 We have got a decision which is smack against us. 1857 MRS. MATTHEWS *Ten-Table* T. II. 123 The wind being smack in their teeth the greater part of the voyage. 1864 TYLER *Hist. Scot.* III. 327 [Cardan] made the bishop smack whole in twenty-four hours.

Smacker, sb.1 rare—o. [f. SMACK v.1] One who takes, or has, a smack or taste.
 1648 HEXHAM II. *Een Smacker*, a Taster, a Smacker, or a Saviour.

Smacker (smæ'kə), sb.2 [f. SMACK v.2] 1. One who, or that which, smacks or gives a smack; one who kisses loudly.
 1611 COTGR. *Smacker*, a kisser, smouter, smacker. 1860 WORCESTER, *Smacker*, one who, or that which, smacks.

2. A smack.

1775 ASH, *Smacker*, a loud kiss; a smart sounding blow. 1847 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

† Smacker, sb.3 Obs.—t In 6 smaker. [cf. next.] Smack, taste, savour. In quot. *fig.*
 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edu.* VI. P. vj. They felte y^e smaker of thys worlde, a perillous thing.

† Smacker, v. Obs.—o [f. SMACK v.2 Cf. G. dial. *schmacker*.] To kiss; to smack the lips.
 1592 FLORIO, *Basciare*, to kisse, to smacker. *Ibid.*, *Basciare*, to smack or smacker in chawing.

† Smackering, vbl. sb.1 Obs. Also 6 smak-. [perh. an alteration of SMATTERING vbl. sb., after SMACK sb.1 or v.1; but cf. SMACKER sb.3]
 1. A slight or superficial knowledge in or of something; a smattering.

1579 TOWSON *Caloun's Sern.* Tim. 286½ When a man beginneth to haue some taste and smacking in any matter whatsoever, he thinketh himselfe a greate doctour. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* (1589) 3 After he had indifferently taught his schollers the Latine toong, and some smacking of the Greeke. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 268, I haue some little smacking also in the Liberrall Arts. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*, 112 As the Satyrists scoffes at those who had a smacking of the Greeke Tongue.

2. An inclination towards, a banking or longing after or for, a person or thing.

1526 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (Sommer) 106 Mopsa (who already had had a certaine smacking towards me). 1633 Fc.

To have a smacking after a Thing. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II) s. v. To have a Smacking for a thing, to long for it.

† Smackering, vbl. sb.2 Obs.—o [f. SMACKER v.] (See quotes.)

1598 FLORIO, *Basciare*, a kisse, a smacking. *Ibid.*, *Bichiacce*, a smack or smacking with the toong. *Bichiacchus*, testes, toyes, ... flim-flam tales, smacking.

Smackful, [f. SMACK sb.3] As much or as many as a (fishing-) smack can hold or carry.
 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 21 When he went to Bremen with a smackful of fish.

Smacking, sb. [f. SMACK sb.3, after ship-
 ping.] *attrib.* Owning or employing smacks.
 1887 *Standard* 16 Mar. 3/4 Members of large smacking firms.

Smacking (smæ'kin), vbl. sb.1 [f. SMACK v.1] The action of tasting; a taste, etc.

1648 HEXHAM II. *Een Proevinge*, a Proving, a Tasting, or a Smacking. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 29 Strange was the sight and smacking of the time.

Smacking (smæ'kig), vbl. sb.2 [f. SMACK v.2] The action of the vb. in various senses; kissing, or the sound made by this.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 41 His smacking of a Gentlewoman is somewhat too sautory. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Erotomena* 22 He heard... the smacking of their kisses. 1668 DRYDEN *Ever.* *Love Poet.* 10 Like the faint smacking of an after-kiss. 1845 HOON *Tale of a Trumpet* 492 Smacking of vulgar lips. 1870 R. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* ii. 10 A little hard smacking occasionally would be

me to
Smacking, ppl. a. [f. as prec.] 1. That smacks, in senses of the vb.
 1592 R. D. *Hyperbolomachia* 94 b. My minde still fixed upon delightful pleasures and their smacking kisses. 1598 FLORIO, *Basciare*, a smacking kisse. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Smacking-cow*, a Coachman. 1704 T. BROWN *Letts to Gentl. & Ladies* Wks. 1700 III. ii. 97 Thou hast the daintiest of Smacking Lips in the Universe. 1775 PORE *and Ep.* to Miss Blount 66 Come Squire, Who... presents you birds, Then gives a smacking buss, and cries—'No words!' 1895 A. MORRISON *Child Jig* 139 Leahy's great fists shot into his face with smacking reports.

2. Of a breeze: Blowing strongly or vigorously; spanking.

1820 W. LIVINGSTONE *Sketch Ek.* (1850) 6 The wind was blowing a smacking breeze, and we were going at a great rate. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. We had a smacking breeze for several hours.

3. dial. Exceptionally or unusually large or fine.
 1823 BERTS *Gloss.* 150 Ther' be zome smackin' big apples on our tree. 1892 P. H. ENKESON *Son of Fens* 175 You've got some smacking load on there.

Hence **Smackingly adv.**
 1598 FLORIO, *Basciare*, to kisse smackingly. 1632

1582 SAVINBURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 40 Quene Dido shal col the, and smackie becase thee.

Smacksman. [SMACK sb.3] One of the crew of a smack, esp. of a fishing-smack; the owner of a smack.

1823 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Dec. 6½ As the object of the smackman is to clear his ship and start again. 1890 CLARK *Russell Marriage at Sea* vi. A smackman who has fished in the North Sea in winter.

Smack-smooth, a. and adv. Chiefly *dial.* or *collog.* Also *smack smooth*. [f. SMACK v.2 + SMOOTH a.]

1. *adj.* Perfectly smooth, level, or even with the surface. **Now dial.**

1755 SWOLLETT *Quil.* IV. 29 Their faces smack-smooth as if they had been clear shaven. 1798 *Spirit Public* Jmli.

(1799) II. 29 In fine, the bleeding trunk, smack smooth, with the head only remaining to the body, was immersed in the styptic. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 634 *Smack-smooth*, level with the surface; said of a mast which has gone by the board. 1877 N. W. LING *Gloss.* 229½ Why, it's as smack-smooth as a grass-plot.

b. U.S. (See quot.)

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 409 *Smack smooth*, at the West, a term applied to land which is thoroughly cleared.

2. As complement or *adv.* So as to leave a smooth or level surface.

1788 DINNIN *Poor Jack* i. Though the tempest top gallant mast smack smooth shall smite. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daug.* i. i. My master, hated trees; down he had them smack smooth. 1837 *MARRIAT Dog-Friend* xxix. A hurricane swept us smack smooth fore and aft.

b. fig. Smoothly; without any impediment or obstruction.

1802 H. MARTIN *Heleu of Glenrois* i. 183 A tour in former times was pleasant enough; went on smack smooth, except a rough road, now and then an Alps, or a Pyrenees.

c. dial. In a reckless or random manner; recklessly. 1847 in *Lincolnshire dial.*

Smad, v. Sc. rare. [cf. LG. *smadden* (G. dial. *schmadden*) to befall, f. *smadder* (*schmadder*) mad, filth.] *trans.* To cover with dirt or grime; to stain, discolour.

Jamieson (1823) also gives *Smad* 'a stain of any kind'. 15450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 825 The harde, smadit lyke a smaik smorit in a smedy, Ran fast to the dure, and gaisf a greit mir. 1808 in JAMIESON.

Smaik, Sc. Now arch. Also 6 smaikke, smayk, smaick, smake (cf. perh. ad. MDU. or MLG. *smiker*, *smeker* (= OHG. *smichdri*, G. *schmeicher*), f. *smæken*, *smæiken* to flatter.) A low, mean, or contemptible fellow; a rascal, rogue.

1450 [see *Smad* v.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* viii. Prol. 133 Quod I, Smak, lat me sleip; sym skynner the hing. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1825) V. 571 Quen I wret to your Lordship to do for Salmond, I knew nocht bat smaiks falsst. 1584 J. CARMICHAEL *Letts in Alwa* *Wedder* See. 1844 438 I triumphing, over the ministers, and calling them lowne smacks, seductious knaves. 1882 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxvi. He was none o' the smaiks that had been on their quarters on the moss. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* viii. I thought that smaik's name had been Robert. 1897 *Pynde Queer Felt* 55 Low-born smaik... to scandalise his betters!

attrib. 1508 DUNBAR *Iua mariit wemen* 113 Quhen the smy on me smyriks, with his smaik [etc.] smolet. 1525 *Aberdeen Reg.* XV. 613 (Jam.), Smaik carli, I sell lay vpoun thi lypis.

† Smaiky, Sc. Obs. rare. [f. prec.] Mean or contemptible conduct; roguery, trickery.
 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 189 Their feill smaikie I think ill to tell, With hulk lyke Lyons, and 22 lyill done. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andraus* 109 When Hollie-gals is deid and rotten, His smaikie sall nocht be forgett.

Smaike, obs. form of SMACK sb.1
 1. *trans.* To perceive by scent or smell.

1320 *Bettinary* 4 in O. E. *Misc.*, De leun stant on bille, and he man huntun here, Oðer ðurȝ biſe neſe smel Smaik ðat he neȝe [etc.].

2. *intr.* To smell, give out a (sweet) smell or odour. Also *fig.*, to be redolent of something.
 1320 *Gm. & Ex.* 2443 Iocpe dede his lich, richlike smeren, And spic-like swete smaken. 13315 SHOREHAM 1. 1313 The bysschop, seip, 'tak and by-come redere Of word pat of god smakep [L. redeles]. 1340 *Framp.* Prol. 490f Smaykn, or smellyn, *edera*.

3. *trans.* To taste, or taste of (something). In quotes *fig.*

1315 SHOREHAM 1. 1500 He hedde y-brout forþe hys bearm-team Wyþ-out sennne smaked. 1320 *Wyclif Sci. Wks.* (1890) III. 411 Suche beggyngie moste smake synne, ooper in hym þat begges, or in hym þat first schulde helpe hym.

4. *intr.* To have a (certain) taste.

14. LANGE *P. Pl. A* v. 207 (MS. U.), Þe hungriest bound, Ne durst lape of þat laneyne so vnloveli it smakith.

Smaker: see *SMACKER sb.3 Obs.*

Smalca'ldian, a. [—IAN.] = next.

1699 NESS *Antichrist* 185 The slaughter of the witnesses [fulfilled in the Smalcaldian war. 1822-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 323 During the Smalcaldian War the city sustained a long siege with great heroism.

Smalca'ldic, a. [ad. mod. L. *Smalcaldicus*, f. *Smalcaldia*, ad. G. *Schmalkalden*, a town of Thuringia.] Of or pertaining to Schmalkalden in connexion with the early history of Protestantism.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xxxvii. (1713) 395 The condition... of the Reformation in Germany before the Smalcaldic War. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 35 Cromwell's war. 1902 GARDNER *Hist. Eng. Ch.* 154 C. xii. 237 The princes and cities of the Smalcaldic League, agreed to support each other, in defence of the Augsburg Confession.

† Small, sb.1 Obs. rare. [OE. *smæll* (= Micele, *smell-r*, Norw. *smell*, Sw. *smäll*, Da. *småld*, also *† smald*), related to **smellan* str. vb. (cf. Icel. *smella*, etc.) and *smyllan* wk. vb., of imitative origin.] A smack or blow; an oarset, shock.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xviii. 22 An astod ðara ðegna salde dynt vel smæll mið honde uutearde ðæm hælenðe. c1205 *LAV.* 27052 At þan vorne smællen Romanisce veollen: fiftene hundred folden to grunden.

Small (smǫl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 smǫl, 1, 2 smel, 1, 3-7 smal; 3-7 smale, 5 *Sc.* smaw; 5 smalle, 5- small; 6 smaul(e), 5-6 *Sc.* smaw; 8-9 *Sc.* smaʒ, sma. [Common Teutonic: OE. *smæl* = OFris. *smel* (WFrís. *smel*, NFrís. *smēl*), MDa. (Du.) OS. (MLG., LG.) OHG. (MHG.) *smal* (G. *schmal*), ON. *smal-r* (rare); Norw., Sw., and Da. *smal*, are perh. mainly from LG.). Goth. *smal-s*; connexion with ON. and Icel. *smá-r* (Norw. and Da. *smáa*, Sw. *små*) small, OHG. *smāhi* (MHG. *smāhe*) insignificant, is doubtful, and relationship to forms outside of Teut. (as OSlav. *maliti*) somewhat uncertain. In the later Continental languages the prevailing sense is that of 'slender', 'narrow'.

The form *smæl*, representing OE. dissyllabic forms, is common in ME. and occurs as late as the 17th cent.]

A. adj.

I. 1. Of relatively little girth or circumference in comparison with length; not thick, stout, or fleshy; slender, thin. Now dial. exc. of the waist.

c125 *Corpus Glas.* G 155 *Gracilis*, smel. c1888 K. *Ælfereð Boeth.* xix. § 2 Him .ne hangað nacod sword of ðæm heafde he smale bræde. c1200 *Sax. Leech.* (Rolls) II. 122 Wip þam smalan wyme. c1000 *Trip. Coll. Hom.* 207 Smiten of smale longe 3erden. c1250 *Owl & Night.* 73 þi body is cort, þi smale is smal. c1210 in Wright *Lyric P.* vi. 28 With middel smalan wel y-make. c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 48 Fair was the yonge wyf, and therwithal As eny wel bi body gent and smal. c1440 *Proup. Parv.* 4602 Smalle, as a wande, *gracilis*. 1590 *CAXTON Eneydos* xix. 113 Dydo .[had] handes swolde and thynne, with long fyngers and smalle. 1530 *PALSGR.* 324/2 Small, lyke a fyne threde or a heare, *delye*. Small as a woman in the waste or a wande, *grestle*. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 4 Rapier blade 1621 *BURTON* struck upon hy 1683 *MOXON* fast upon the

No. 5022/2 An Allowance shan be maue .in consuetudine of law in reducing the same [‘big wire’] to small Wire. 1779 *MIRROR* No. 25. Now that small waists have come into fashion again. 1818 *MOORE Fudge Fann Paris* i. Like an hour-glass, exceedingly small in the waist. 1870 J. HARTLEY *Budget* 119 (E.D.D.). He wor soa small he luk'd like a walkin' cloos prop.

b. *spec.* Applied to the more slender portions of the intestines; esp. *small gut(s)*.

c1000 *Ælfereð Glas.* in Wr. *Willeker 25 Iba.* smæle-þearmas. c1275 *AT Pains of Hell* 129 in *O. E. Misc.*, Ne beo þe þarm ne so smel, Est heo werpeth al in al. 1486 [see *Gut sb.*]. 1548 *ELYOT s.v. Lactes*. Some saye that howelles dowe lye. After niche the meate passeth.

The guts, or intestina... are divided into small and great, by reason of their site and substance, slender or thicker. c1625 *Comb.*; see *Gut sb.* 2 *el.* 1668 *DRYDEN Even.* *Love* II. i. I'll give them leave to make fiddle-strings of my small-guts. 1767 [see *Intestine sb.*]. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* IV. i. Slices too Of the small-guts, the belly and the paunch. 1885 *HUXLEY Elem. Physiol.* vi. 161 The rest of the small intestines is no wider than the duodenum.

c. Of persons, etc.: Slender, slim; graceful. Chiefly in *gentle* and *small*. *Obs.*

c1250 *Owl & Night.* 204 *þeyh.* .leofhym wiflere Nihhtingale. And oþer wyhte gent & smale. c1300 *Cursor M.* 12338 His broþer doughter, gent and smal. c1420 *SIR ANADORE* (Camden) liv. The lordes and the ladies small That comon were of gentil blode. 15-. *Batayle of Egeygeant* 28 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 94 Grete well, he sayd, your comely kyngte, That is bothe gentilly and small. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gentil.* II. iii. 23 My sister .is as white as a lilly, and as small as a wand.

2. Having little breadth or width in proportion to length; narrow. Now rare.

847 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 434 Fram smalan cumhes

18 are, þæt hit mihte beon þreora mila brad to þæm more. c1000 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 600 Andlangan þes smalan pades. c1205 *LAV.* 5867 Scraded cower sceldes al of þe smal enden. c1386 *CHAUCER Pro.* 329 Girt with a ceint of silk, with barres smale. 1387 *TEYSSIER Higeu* (Rolls) I. 165 Dido. .Kutte þe hyde into a þong þæt was ful long and ful smal. 1424 *Mem. Ribon* (Surtees) III. 152 Item pro iij payre smale bandis ad ostia in campanili, 6d. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. I. 16, viij elne of smale rybbanis for the King. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 183 Cornwall. .waxeth smaller and smaller in manner of an home. c1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 252 Ye rest is filled with haire, Jewells and gold, and white small Ribon. 1803 *PLYMLEY Agric. Shropshire* 339 The small cloth is about one-eighth of a yard narrower than the other.

II. 3. Of limited size; of comparatively restricted dimensions; not large in comparison with other things, esp. of the same kind.

Also used to qualify such words as *dimensions*, *size*. c1888 K. *Ælfereð Boeth.* xvi. § 2 Ða smalan wymeas ðe ðone mon ægðer ge innan ge utan wyrdad. c1225 *Juliana* 154 An angel myd a naked wyrdad. .hew it al to smale peces. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 63/39 Wilde foules, smale and grete. c1300 *Cursor M.* 375 þe light wit stierns, gret and smale. c1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 49 Ther spryngyn herbes grete and smale. c1400 *MAUNFORD* (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Þæt bafe twa smale holes in steed of eghen. 1488 *Cal. Anc.*

hinn Rec. IV. 52 An ironmonger of smale made wares, videlicet, of nayles, horse shues [etc.].

8. c1000 *Saxon Leech.* II. 120 Flæsc. .lytelra wuhta, smæla fuzla. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 319 Ho-so hath of fyure mest, he is smal and red. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1445 [It was] smallare sum part. .þane þe todire leg had bene. c1391 *CHAUCER Astrolabe* I. § 21 Eury small deysloun in a signe. c1420 *Liber Cecorum* (1862) 14 Take pejons and hew hom in morselle smalle. 1445 in

he writen. of quantite, r sterne he law. 1600

J. PORV tr. *Leo's Africa* vii. 290 Abundance of cattell here are both great and small. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* 1. 63 Whereas young trees of a smaller size may be removed with all their roots. 1737 [S. BERNINGTON] *Men. G. di Luca* (1738) 174 Their Horses, as I observed before, are but small. 1751 D. JEFFERIES *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) 20 Small Stones (which means Stones under the weight of a carat). 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 140 The top of the small cylinder, should have a communication with the bottom of the larger cylinder. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxvi. A very small comfortable house in Curzon Street. 1868 *LICKEYER Elen. Astron.* § 627 The smaller bodies attract the larger ones.

b. Of places, countries, etc.

a 2000 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 210 Þæt lond at Silham. . and alle þe smale londe þæt þere to hereth. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xiv. 21 Go out soone in to grete stretis and smale stretis of the citee. c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 427 To thee, that horn art of a small village. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheida's Cong. E. Ind.* I. v. 13 All of them [sc. island] being but little or small. 1611 *BIBLE Numb.* xxii. 41 lair. .tooke the small townes. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 373 This small City is neighbour to two others. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 166 Rutland, the smallest of the English counties. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* (1902) xix. 221 A small country like Holland. .having possession of a very small island.

c. Of children, etc.: Not fully grown or developed; young.

Small boy has become fairly common in recent colloquial use, but is felt to differ in connotation from *little boy*, usually h.

c1250 G

and .xx.

14. W. PARIS *Cristine* 141 (Horstn. 1878). What hathe Cristynte, my daughter small, Done with our goddes? 1484 *CAXTON Fables Esop* v. x. He fond a sowe, and her small pygges with her. 1796 H. McNEILL *Wass o' War* II. v. Monster! who could have neglected Three sma' infants and a wife. 1841 *THACKERAY G. Hogarty Diamond* ix. There was a garden that certain small people might play in when they came. 1856 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 2/3 To the great delight of various small boys. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 5 Jan. 6/7 In some cases the parents may threaten to leave our employ unless we give work to their small children.

d. Of words: Short, simple. †Also of language: Simple, plain.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 18 Ðan man þen telled soðe tale Wid londes speche and wordes smale. 1679 V. ALSOP *Melius Inq.* i. li. 135 As if we were not as much obliged to tell the People their duty as God our wants in small English. 1821 *BYRON Sardanap.* I. ii. 511 Your first small words are taught you from her lips.

e. *local.* Of a river, water, etc.: Low, shallow.

1791 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* (1796) II. 258 Some days ago. . the water was unusually low—provincially and not improperly, 'small'. 1885 in Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., I ant t a zeed our water 20 smaal, not's years.

4. Used with collective nouns, denoting the limited size of the individual things, pieces, etc.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. l. (Bodl. MS.). Bestes

A very large narration. . which contained six-and-fifty sheets of paper written. . in a very small letter. 1683 *TRVON Way to Health* iv. (1697) 83 No Baker can preserve the pure white Colour in his fine small Bread, if he be oot quick about it. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 50 A small Print might easily be read by it. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Leiton*, Round ore, small ore, and smithum. 1879 *London Society* Christmas No. 64/1 A brilliant little flirt. . who condescended to waste on me a good deal of small artillery. 1893 *Sron Mechanic's Own Book* (ed. 4) 330 Smaller wood is got from the branches of trees. 1902 OWEN WISTER *Virginians* xxiv. The quaking-asps. . are in small leaf.

b. Of money: Of little size and low value; consisting of coins of low denomination. *Small change*: see *CHANGE sb.* 7.

1561 *AWOELAY Frnt. Vacab.* (1869) 55 Thou hast shewed vs none but small money. 1624 *GATAKER Good Wife* II. 9 The Kings Almoner may cast small silver about. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I. xxi. 249 Paid in small Money to discharge the Accounts of the Shoemaker, Taylor [etc.]. c1894 *STEVENSON St. Ives* (1902) ix. 65 Here are four pounds of it in . . notes, and the balance in small silver. figs. 1879 *MERZONTH Epist.* xxxiii. If we are not to be beloved, spare us the small coin of compliment on character.

c. Of a family: Consisting of young children. *Small help* (see *QUOT.* 1903).

1829 BROCKETT *Not. G. Glas.* (ed. 2) s.v., In our Northern phraseology, a small family means a family of young children, however numerous. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 422 For the sake of her unborn babe and her large small family. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 5 Jan. 6/7 One official of a mill-owning company. . admits that 'small help'—'anglice' 'child labour'—is a great mistake.

5. Little in amount or quantity: a. Of material

things, or properties naturally connected with these, as number, quantity, etc.

c1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 5394 Ac is gode. moder ofte smale giftes him tok. c1300 *Cursor M.* 972 Qui sal þi parte be sa smal? c1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 128 My wages bene ful streite and ful smale. c1450 *Merlin* xv. 257 Thet ete soche vitale as thei hadde, but it was full small. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1340 His wyngyn was in Scotland bot full smaw. c1530 J. HEYWOOD *Play of the Wether* 1116 (Brandt). This number is smale, there lacketh twaye of ten. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresh. Husb.* (1586) 146 Seeing that. . the profit of the Milk is not small. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. x. 20 This small inheritance my Father left me. 1626 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Var. Coll. (1907) IV. 171 The

sprinkling of raine. 1779 *Mirror* No. 12, I am a plain country-gentleman, with a small fortune and a large family. 1809 *Med. Tral.* XXI. 25 This should certainly be the smallest dose I would use in this disease. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 287 The revenue of England, under Charles the Second, was small. 1893 *WORMELL & WALMSLEY Electr. Serv. Man* 139 The comparatively small currents passing through a single incandescent lamp.

b. Of immaterial things, as actions, faculties, feelings, etc.

The exact sense varies to some extent with the sb. and in some cases the reference is rather to effect, force, or capacity than to amount.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 16946 Alle þe pines o þis wæld to tell þæt war ful small [v.r.] to his ner hut small]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 6 My wittes hen to smale To tellen every man his tale. 1523 L. BERNERS tr. *Freissart* I. xcvi. 118 They. . fledde to the market place, where they kept hut a small order. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *De Suffolk* vi. My travayle was not small. 1612 *BIBLE E. Kings* xix. 25 [They] were of small power. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Gloucester* (1789) 33 His appetite was but small, considering how active he was. 1726 *Swift Gulliver* II. viii. I had gotten a small cold. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1796) VII. 262 They consider the loss of them as but a small misfortune. 1840 *CRABBE Borough* xviii. 80 His spirits low, and his exertions small. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 170 As culpable as her small faculties enabled her to be.

c. Denoted by a number which is among the least of a series; of low numerical value or ordinal rank; low.

c1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* . . . latitude . . . for so smal a latitude is the . . . *RMV Mariner's Mag.* v. iii. . . . betwixt the Tropicks. 1672 *WYCHERLEY Love in a Wood* I. ii. Like the small cards. . . when the play begins, you should be put out as useless. 1748 *HOYLE Games* (1778) 94 Three small Clubs or Spades, Queen and two small Hearts, King and one small Diamond. Play a small Trump. 6. Only a little or slight amount or degree of (something); not much; hardly any.

c1385 *CHAUCER Prioress' T.* 84, I kan hut smal gramme. c1449 *PEYCOCK Repr.* iv. 442 I schulde not hieome me or eny man, having ful smal wit and discrecion [etc.]. 1526 *Pilg. Per.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Some may be excellently lerned. & yet have hut small flyng of these thynges. 1577 *GOOGE Hereshab's Husb.* I. (1586) 35 h. It will also grow wel ynough. . in any ground with small labour. 1649 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Hist. Jas. V. Wks.* (1711) 97 But small confidence could be long among reconciled enemies. c1693 *ASHMOLE Antip. Birkh.* (1719) I. 151 The small need the Lady had of Physick. 1719 *De For Cruxie II.* (Globe) 328 They had indeed small Hope for their Lives. 1785 *BURNS Holy Fair* xxv. Sma' need has he to say a grace. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe*, You do hut small credit to your fame, Sir Prior! 1857 *BUCKLE Critic.* I. x. 619 They had paid small attention to the etiquette of courts. 1874 *MOTLEY John of Barneveldt* I. 28 He had small love for the pleasures of the table.

b. *No small*, great, considerable, marked; much, a good deal of. Cf. *No a* 2 b.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 50 h. He tookte there newes as a matter of no small momente. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleutdars Commu.* 52 The plucking downe of Images, hath procured us no small displeasure. 1639 S. DU VERGEE *Le Canons Admir.* *Events* a j h. This variety being of no small attractive. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Gloucester* (1789) 49 To the no small joy of the Prince and Princess. c1770 *JOSLIN Seru.* (1771) II. xi. 217 It is no small impertinence to take hold of the attention of others. 1779 *Mirror* No. 62. 217 There, to my no small surprise, I found the Dean. 1843 *MACAULAY Ess.* III. 552 There was. . . no small curiosity to know how he would acquit himself.

c. Used in the superlative for emphasis: The least; the slightest.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 159. I will dye a hundred thousand Deaths Ere breake the smallest parcel of this Vow. 1604 . . . *Orh.* III. iii. 188 Not from mine owne weak merites will I draw The smallest feare, or doubt of I never can forget the smallest of your Commands. 1797 . . . 1805 S. & H. LEE *Catherb.* I. 382 He risked. . . life, if he betrayed the smallest suspicion. c1848 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1847) I. 240 In the most direct terms, and without any the smallest doubt, disguise, or reserve. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 2/2 The court, without the smallest hesitation, made absolute the rule for a *habeas corpus*.

d. In the smallest, in the least. *rare.*

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 179. I may make my case as Claudio's, to crosse this in the smallest. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* III. 276 The best wives will complain of their husbands to a stranger, without in the smallest liking them the less on that account. 1864 . . . *Fridt. Gl.* IV. 35 Not molesting Prince Karl in the smallest.

7. Of no great length; short, brief: a. Of time.

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* viii. v. (1558). But a small season last his prosperite. c1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 35 The duke of Somersetts battayl. . . wer wythin a small season,

shamefully dyscomfited. 1585 T. WASHINGTON: tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xv. 163. Within this small time I endeavored... to see... the things most notable. 1612 BIBLE *Isaiah* liv. 7 For a small moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. 1632 LITTONG Trav. iii. 91 Within a small time he found the Captains promise and performance different. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 23 Their Fragility and small Duration. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 27 The small Stay we made here... lost us at least 60 or 70... small Men. 1845 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlii. A letter to compose, about which he wasted no small time. 1874 W. S. JEVONS *Prime Sci.* iii. (1000) 299 The duration of the spark was immeasurably small.

b. Of journeys, distance, etc.

c1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 10137 (E.E.T.S.), Smale jorney they goone to ryde The contre to serchen in that tyde. 1599 North *Plutarch, Caesar* (1612) 723 The soldiers... by small journeyes... length vnto the cite. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gardn* (1626) 23, I suppose twenty yards distance is small enough betwixt tree and tree. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* v. At a small distance from the house. 1825 W. K. CLIFFORD *Common Sense Exact Sci.* iii. (1829) 96 Instead of counting feet we count inches, which are smaller than feet.

transf. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. V. 229 The flesh of wild animals and the green fat of the turtle... weat but a small way.

B. Composed or consisting of, containing, few individuals or members; numerically little or weak. † Also of years: Few.

c1470 HENRY Wallace v. 807 Our power is to smaw;... To few we ar agayne yon fellone stail. a 1589 KINGSWILL *Man's Est.* xi. (1590) 59 Where that found that sillie Shepherd with his small flock. 1594 PARSONS *Confess. Sinner.* i. 189 He being a child of 50 small years. 1612 BIBLE 2 Chron. xxiv. 24 The armie of the Syrians came with a small companie of men. 1682 DRYDEN *Annals & Achil.* 914 A small but faithful Band Of Worthies. 1724 DE FOE *Mart. Cavalier* vi. (1804) 80 A small party of the musketeers followed me. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* i. V. 183 The right of peace and war is now confined to a small, and the actual exercise to a much smaller, list of respectable potentates. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Diet.* s.v. *Guard*, Quarter Guard is a small guard commanded by a subaltern officer. 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1340/2 A small group of plants from New Grenada and Peru. 1839 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 20 Species of large genera vary more than species of small genera.

B. a. Constituting a lower standard (of weight, size, etc.) than another having the same designation. b. Falling somewhat short of the proper or usual standard.

1554 HASSE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1826) III. 94 They divide the small pound into 48 parts. 1640 in *Entick London* 1640 II. 666 Cattle... the small ones, viz. 12 small gross of Schedole s.v. *Bottes*, cont. 12 dozen. 1698 on... from which they are distant two small leagues. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 11, I have travelled above three small days Voyage upon it. 1753 R. CLAYTON in *Maunderell Journ. Jerus.* 18 After an ascent of a small half hour we came to a most delicious fountain of cold water. 1834 LOWENDES *Bibliogr. Man.* i. 84 Austin's Urania... London. 1829. small 8vo. 1886 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Long-hundred*, A hundred of five score is called a small-hundred. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Vocab.* 127 *Small font*, a size of writing paper, 18½ x 23 inches.

III. 10. Composed of fine or minute particles, drops, etc. In later use chiefly of rain.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. lvi. 437 Swiðe lytle beoð ða dropan ðes smalan roces, ac hi wyrced ðeah swiðe micel frot. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* (Rolls) l. 240 ðenim of ðysse wyrt... swyðesmal dust. *Ibid.* li. 86 ðenim poone smæl beren mela. c1175 *Laurel. Hom.* 85 þe ike feoleð þes fleisces lust. Also c1300 *Smalcheit* be winde. 1384 *Wyclif Exord.* x. 36 Whanne thou hast powred alle... into moost small powdre. c1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 32) xii. Boyle mastyke and sence in small poude. *Ibid.*, Take water and smale salte. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 406 The exhorbitant derth of small salt within this realme. 1583—(see *Sax. b.*) a 1586 SIOVEY *Ps.* xviii. xi, I bett these folkes as small as dust. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) i. 209 The Rebecka... two days before, was frozen twenty miles up the river; but a small rain falling set her free. 1676 WOOD *Jrnl. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. (1691) 177 Thick Fog with small Rain. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* l. xxii. 262 A small Rain happened to fall that damped my Powder. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* i. Heaven who works by the tempest as well as by the soft small rain.

b. Fine, as opposed to coarse, in various applications.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Dipt. Angl.* 158 Tu bund gretas blafes and briddes smales. c1050 *Vec.* in *Wv.*—Wilcker 337 *Arctocobus*, smæl hlaf. 13... E. E. *Atlin.* P. B. 256 As smytle mele vnder small size smokes for þike. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* liii. 32 Some metes are smale, and some are gret, and some are mene. 1742 *Leid. & Co. Brewer* l. (ed. 4) 72 If high dried, a gross grinding is heat, otherwise a smaller may be done. 1865 MORRISON *Cycl. Agric.* l. 193 This is to be done by sieves just smaller in the mesh than the size of the grain. 1891 *Harland Gloss.* *Small-sieve*, a five-meshed wooden sieve used in Rewing.

† c. Of air: Thin, rarefied. Obs.—

1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xiv. xlv. 423 The ayre is... more smalle and clere than in oalleys.

II. Of cloth, yam, garments, etc.: Fine in texture or structure. Obs. exc. dial.

In the case of cloth it is sometimes difficult to decide whether exalted or low.

c 900 tr. *Barlaam* v. 2570 In a small habbað, bet

c 1200 *Trin. Coll.* sole, and hire chemise small and hwit. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. l. 13, xij sles of smale Hollande clath for iij

sarkis and a curche. 1488 *Ibid.* 150 For viij elne of small braide clayth to be sarkis to the King. 1535 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. p. xxxvi. In the vale of Esk is a quibit and small wol, that it has na compair in Albion. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xi. 123b, They bring... small clothes of diuers sorts and colours... from... Cambray and Ormus. 1637 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 169 There is some sixe and thirtie grosse of small yarne. 1901 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Small wett*, a very fine sort of yam. Lancashire.

12. Of low alcoholic strength; light, weak:

a. Of specific liquors, as ale, wine, etc., or diluted forms of these. See also SMALL BEER.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 160/2 Smal wyne, villun. 1467 in *Eng. Glids* 382, iij. galons of smale ale for i. d. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 13 O! se heremeticus... That... drynkis no wyn confortatibe. Bot all that and that is thyn and small. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 b, Theyr vynes byrnye forth but temperate and small vynes, as read, claret, and whyte. 1605 *London Prodigal* i. ii, Let me haue sacke for vs old men; For these girls and knaues small wines are best. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ep. Ded., It being at best, like small Wines, to be drunk out upon the Place. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 335 If your Fruit be unripe, or your Cyder small. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 270 Small Ale without Spnals. 1789 BOCHIAN *Domest. Med.* (1790) 149 His drink may be small negus... and sometimes a little weak punch. 1829 GOON *Study Med.* (1829) I. 170 The drink (should) be small brandy and water. 1864 *Daily Telegraph*, 17 Mar., Customers, who had contrived to make themselves uncommonly merry with pots of the smallest ale. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Centimes* 33 The wine is of the smallest.

b. Of drinks, beverages, or liquors in general, sometimes applied to such as are non-alcoholic.

In quot. 1471 said of water in contrast to spirit.

1471 RUTLEY *Comp. Alph.* i. xi. in Asbm. (1652) 131 The better therefore shall be Solucyon, Then if thou dyd it with Water small. 1544 *Piers Regyn.* *Life* (1560) l. vi. To abstayne from all synnes of wyne, & to use himselfe to small drinke. 1646 BACON *Nat. Hist.* § 391 By Making Drinks, Stronger, or Smaller with the same Quantity of

1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* 483 His drink was decoct.

sarsa (sarsaparilla), but so small, as it was little better than water. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 63 The leaves of it boiled in small Broth.

13. Of sound or the voice: Gentle, low, soft; of little power or strength; not loud, harsh, or rough.

c1450 *Gen. & Exod.* 4056 Luuelike and wið speche small.

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App. V. 397 That every tope man paye xli. and every small man xx. s. 1561 WYNTER *Hke.* (S.T.S.) l. 6 The smalleste are that sall perise throw your negligence. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. i. 129 Your Enemies are many, and not small. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Day*, iii. vii, At dinner, some of the smaller neighbours were invited. 1863 MISS MURLOCK *Mistr. & Maid* xxii, She was altogether a very great lady, and Hilary... felt an exceedingly small person beside her.

b. Having but little land, capital, etc.; dealing, doing business, etc., on a small scale.

1746 F. M. M. *Henry*, *Part* i. vii. 99 Philip next Morn our bor... around

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FITZGER. *Husb.* § 15 They be two yarde long, and as moche as the small of a mannes legge. a 1566 SINNEY *Aradin* (1622) 459 A long coate of white veluet, reaching to the small of his legge. 1662 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (ed. 3) 47 The smalls of his fore-legs, vnder his knees, and for the smalls of his hinder legges, somewhat below the spain ioynts. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 32 A piece of Cotton cloth, about the small of their Leg, from the Ankle to the knee. 1711 His Excellency, having right leg.

ellipt. 1823 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 645 *Low*. His legge is too big for Hector. *Boy*. More Calfe certaine. *Dum.* No, he is best indured in the small. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses* *Elizium* Nymphall I. 107 A swelling Calfe, a Small so fine, An Ankle, round and leane. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5328/4 Large Legs, the Small pretty big.

b. Of the back (4 or belly).
1735 LATIMER in *Letts. Suppl.* *Mounst.* (Camden) 148, I am in a faynt yerness over all my body, butt chiefly in the small of my backe. 1609 TOWSE *Fourf. Beasts* (1639) 51 The marrow of a Bnl beate and drunck, cureth the pain in the small of the belly. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 215 P. 7 Our best Customers show butt little above the Small of their Backs. 1809 *Med. Tral.* X. 359 Severe pain in the head and small of the back. 1824 HUNTER & WHITE *Ducats & Dacs*, xviii, His eyes fixed on the small of the coachman's back.

c. Of a whale (= the part of the tail in front of the flukes).
1725 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 256 With those Fins they clasp about her Small, and so hold themselves on. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* v. (1849) 230 The head gradually sinks, the 'small' is projected from the water, and presently the flukes of the whale.

d. Of things (see quot.).
1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 779 *Hic stiltus*, a small of a pelyr. 1587 *Mecon. Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. The Small of the sword, *le fible de l'Espee*. 1622 *Infantry Man* (1630) 22 The right hand grasps the small of the butt. 1869 *Savitts Sailor's Word-bk.* *Small*, that part of the anchor-shank which is immediately under the stock. 1893 F. C. SEIUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 133 Holding the small of the stock in my right hand, and the barrel in my left.

7. The small, that which is trifling, petty, or unimportant.
1225 *Anar. R.* 314 Al so schal he bet schrieden him, efter he grette, schuuen ut bet smele. 1795 H. HUNTER in *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 54 These pretended plans of universality, which make her descend into the infinitely small. 1835 *EXTENSION Nature* 67 To magnify the small, to micrify the great.

8. Small coal; slack. In recent use also *pl.*, varieties of small coal. Also *Comb.*
1851 MAYHEW *Land. Lab.* II. 83/2 Frequently they mix them up with the small of north country coals of better quality. 1825 GREENE *Coal-trade Terms* *Northumb.* 4 *Durham* 48 *Small Leader*, a lad employed to put away small, to a stow-board, from the heavier working byscapration in a narrow place. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 3/6 Not for some years have best sicam smalls been in such demand.

9. *pl. a.* Small clothes; breeches.
1793 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvi. A difficult process it is to bow in green velvet smalls. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi. Her footman, in large plush smalls and waistcoat. 1836 *JEROME Idle Tl.* 133 An eager, bright-eyed boy, with dandy shoes and tight-fitting smalls.

b. Parcels or consignments of comparatively little weight (see quot.). Also *attrib.*
1829 *March. Exam.* 4 May. The word 'small's' is used to represent the small parcels which are daily sent to the other side.

A firm whose 'smalls' (namely very extensive). 1890 *Times* 4 Dec. 11/2 Then with regard to 'small's', or quantities of less than 3 cwt.;... hitherto in Birmingham 'small's' had been defined to be quantities less than 2 cwt.

c. Small kinds of bread; fancy bread, rolls, etc. Freq. in advertisements.
1892 *Glasgow Her.* 22 Apr. 2/1 Baker.; one well up in smalls and pastry.

d. In miscellaneous uses (see quot.).
1823 *Good Words* July 443/1 Small broken rice, known as 'small's'. 1824 *Poll. Mntl.* G. 13 Dec. 9/1 Hesaw him have several halves of whisky-'small's' they were called there. 1891 *Engineer LXX.* 126 (Cent.). The ore... is tipped from trucks on to a grating in iron bars about 2 1/2 in. apart; the 'mine small's' pass through. 1895 J. W. ANKERSON *Producer's Handbk.* (ed. 6) 160 *Small's*—Small-sized pieces of ore and gangue.

10. *pl.* At Oxford: The colloquial term for the examination officially called Responsions.

The evidence is not sufficient to show whether the name is due to the old expressions in *parvulus* or in *parvus* (see PARVUS 2), through association with *parvus* a *pl.* of *parvus* small, cf. however the use of *parvus* *disputatious* in the Laudian Statutes, App. III. § 9, 1771.
1824 *BRISTON Free Press* *Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 92 The Little Col (at Oxford the Small's). 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* x. I ought to be going up for smalls my next term. 1880 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Ketel of Family* II. He had been 'ploughed' for 'small's' and everything else.

11. The smalls, in theatrical use (see quot. 1891).
1891 *Aradonian Her.* 11 Sept. 4 Having travelled much through the smalls (a theatrical term applied to towns not boasting a regularly built and properly appointed theatre). 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* xxx, Wanted... Smart young Gent to tour the smalls.

12. Small and early, a small evening party not intended to continue to a late hour.
1865 *WORKS Mnt. Fr.* xi. For the clearing off of these workies, Mrs. Podnap added a small and early evening to the dinner. 1880 LD. BEACONSFIELD *Eudymion* lxxvii, Well, there are not many dinners among them,

to be sure... Small and early. How I hate a 'small and early'! 1828 H. JAMES *Partial Port.* 360 To the afternoon tea, to the fashionable 'squash', to the late and suffocating 'small and early'.

Small (smŏl), *adv.* Forms: 1, 4-5 *smale*, 5 *smalle*, 4-7 *smal*, 5-*small*. [*f.* SMALL *a.*]

1. Into small pieces or morsels.
In some examples perh. the *adv.* used predicatively.
1828 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xiii, Peah du bi smale todale swa dust. 1381 in Knighton *Chron.* (Rolls) 138 lakke Mylnere... hath grounden small smal. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 6 Pan choppe hem smale. *Ibid.* 10 Tese it smal an Bray it in a mortar. 1578 *Ltze Deducts* 273 The floures are hewe... with five little leaves underneath them, very small cut and jagged. 1690 TRAPP *Comm. Levit.* xvi. 12 This incens smal-beaten might figure Christ in his Agonie. 1693 *WALTON Angler* I. iii, (1696) 57 Bruise or cut very small into your butter, a little time. 1799 R. BROWN *Confl. Farm.* 81 Geese will... fatten well on carrots cut small. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 811 A quarter of an ounce avoirdupois of the finest white soap, grated small.

†2. To a small extent or degree; little, not much; slightly. *Obs.*
1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* i. (Peter) 411, I dred rycht small pine angles. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 592, I wepte but smal. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 11 He trompit nocht small, quhen he send his Apostills our all the world to ger schawe the cristyn faith. 1560 ROTLAND *Savitts Sages* ProL ii, I knew small quhat hir mater did mene. 1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* 127 If thou dost weep... it small avails my mood. 1637 STRAFORD *Lett.* (1739) II. 83 But in Truth, this moves me very small.

†3. Const. to one's gain or profit. *Obs.*
1821 A. MUNRAY *Eng. Rom. Life* 61 Promising... hee would informe the Pope of it, which should be but small to their profite. 1877 HOLMES *Chron.* (1808) III. 94 The Frenchmen... sometimes made issues forth, but small to their gaine.

3. Quietly, gently; in a small or low voice.
13... K. *Alis.* 7239 (Laud MS.), Alisander gynnep leighte-smale. 1590 SHAKS. *Mecon. N.* i. ii. 49 That's all one, you shall play it in a Maske, and you may speake as small as you will. 1598 *Merry W.* i. i. 49 She has browne haire, and speakes small like a woman. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* viii, The reposing toiler, thoughtfully smoking, talking small, as if in honour of the stillness.

†b. Slyly; wantonly. *Obs.*
1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 16 She helden nott her astate... for she loked smal and wyked ofte... and euer loked over the shuldre.

4. To sing small: †a. (See quot.) *Obs.*
1623 COCKERAM i, *Minurize*, to sing small, to faine in singing.
b. *colloq.* To adopt a humble tone or manner; to use less assertive language, or to qualify or withdraw a previous statement; to say nothing, to be silent or dumb.

See also the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* for dialect usage.
1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) I. 120, I must myself sing small in her company; I will never meet at hard-edge with her. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* *Sing small*, to be humbled, confounded, or abashed, to have little or nothing to say for one's self. 1840 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg. Ser.* II. *Kow in Omnibus*, Fiddle-de-dee at the top of the tree, And Dold-drum and Fal-de-rat-ti sing small! 1880 GLADSTONE in *Morley's Life* vii, (1903) II. 354 Sir R. Peel endorsed the remonstrance and I will to sing small.

5. In a fine or small manner; on a small scale, etc. Also in *small-st* adj.
1627 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1666) I. 197 It would be no art... to spin small, and make hypocrits a goodly weed, and to go through the market as a saint among men. 1793 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3914/4 Also John Simonds, a small-st Fellow. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 47 Her open eyes, Where he was mirror'd small in paradise.

Small (smŏl), *v. rare.* Also 5 *smalyn*, *smale*. [*f.* SMALL *a.* Cf. *OE.* *smalgan* (rare), *MDu.* *smalen* (smallen), *MLG.* *smalen*, *smelen*, *MHG.* *smaln* (G. dial. *schmalen*) and *smeln* (G. *schmalen*), older *Da. smale*, *smalle*.]

†1. *trans.* To make small; to lessen, reduce. *Obs.*
1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 85 *Smale* he lippis of woundis hat ben greete. 1440 *Framp. Parv.* 460/2 *Smalyn*, or make lesse, *minore*. 1611 COCKER, *Apointh.*, sharpened, or smallled, at the point.

2. *intr.* To become small; to diminish, grow less. Hence *Smalling* *pp. a.*
a 1618 SYLVESTER *Woodman's Bear* liv, I saw... Smalling down by measure's law, Her straight comely shapen back.

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B. 14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 711 *Hoc apium*, smalege. 1539 *Pilgr.* 271/2 Smallege an herbe, *acht*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) 40 Smallege hath such a strong savor... that no man can... eat it with his meate. 1635 W. LEECH in *Ann. Dubrenia* (1879) 12 Each three yeeres Victor was with Smallege crown'd, Whose pendant leaves, his head enshadow'd round. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardens* Wks 1720 I. 178 The Plants he mentions, are the *Apium*, which tho' commonly interpreted Parsley, yet comprehends all Sorts of Smallege, whereof Sallery is one. 1712 *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 The large Smallege, which the Gardiners falsly call Macedonian-Parsley. 1785 MARTYN *Roussieu's Bot.* xvii. (1794) 236 Our wild Smallege... which is common by ditches and brooks, cannot be rendered esculent by culture. 1822-7 *Good* *Plants* 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987,

1743 *Lond. & Co. Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 157 The small-beer-firkin being 9 Gallons. 1746 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Adv.* (1757) 47 The Fleet sailed without Small Beer Allowance. 1801 *Med. Jyrl.* V. 275, I recommended them to procure some small-beer yeast. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 741 Litmus blue is prepared by boiling litmus in small-beer wort.

b. In fig. uses (cf. sense 2), as *small-beer air*, *character*, *chronicle*, etc.

1648 G. DANIEL *Elog.* iii. 262 Eudæmon, still, in Small-beer air [y] Flutter with feeble wings. 1682 Mrs. BENN *City Heir* 29 That... Puritanical, Phanatical, Small-beer face of thine. 1721 ANNEST *Terra Fil.* (1726) App. 318 A lad may... chop logic as glibly in a college, where they eat and drink like Christians, as in any small-beer hall whatsoever. 1789 GOUVER. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 92 If the reigning prince were not the small-beer character that he is. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* July 181 The second volume [of *Redgauntlet*] contains a diary, or small-beer journal. 1851 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *Small-beer Chronicle*, In the House of Commons what small-beer orators try to pass for strong?

4. Comb. (sense 1), as *small-beer brewer*, *drawer*, *drinker*.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 31 When as water or small-beer-drinkers look like Apes rather than men. 1721 ANNEST *Terra Fil.* No. 25 (1726) 132 Under pain of having his said incubations burnt... by the hands of the small-beer drawer. 1743 *Lond. & Co. Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 159 Two considerable Small-Beer Brewers.

Small-clothes. Also *smallclothes*. [SMALL a. 3.]

1. Breeches; knee-breeches. (Cf. SMALL sb. 9 a.) 1812 W. COMBE *Syntax*, *Picturesque* xx, One who was in full fashion

Dnst I. 84 He leaped back in his chair, with one hand in the pocket of his small-clothes.

2. *transf.* One who wears breeches.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.* etc. II. 210 An audience of respectable smallclothes and petticoats.

Small coal. Also *small-coal*. [SMALL a. 4.]

1. Charcoal. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1638 FORD *Fancies* v. 1, Your suds and pan of small-coal. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 88 Small-coal is commonly known unto all, and for this use is made of Sallow, Willow, Alder, Hasell, and the like. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4094/3 The Bran and Smallcoal made at their Office on Tower-hill. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coal*, An Artificial Fuel made... by half burning the Branches and Roots of Trees; properly call'd *Charcoal*, and *Smallcoal*.

2. Coal of small size; slack.

1665 DUDLEY *Mettall. Martis* (1854) 8 Knowing that if there could be any use made of the Small-coal..., then would they be drawn out of the Pits. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 858 The Men... hid themselves as well as they could in the loose sleek or small Cole. 17... coal broken in small parts. 17... that which is burned. 1891 *Weekly Notes* 136/2 The small coal was mainly produced by the friction of the blocks while being brought to the surface.

3. *attrib.*, as *small-coal man*, *question*, *trade*, etc. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 129 He lookt like a Small-Coal-man. 1717 *Thames Colliery* 103 Thomas Britton... set up... was very deep in conversation. 6 May 27/4 At the same time there was a vehement dispute on the small coal question.

Small-craft. [See CRAFT sb. 9 a.] In attrib. use, as *small-craft man*, *vessel*, etc. Also *transf.*

1693 DRYDEN, etc. *Jeninal* iii. (1697) 51 He... whom I other Day a Small-craft Vessel hither did convey. 1712 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 97 We essay-writers are of the small-craft or galleys-kind. 1822 CARLYLE *Rev.* (1881) I. 33 On board some small-craft man of war. 1856 CRIMSTED *State States* 143 Captain Jerry had the habit, which small-craft men are apt to get, of consulting aloud with himself.

Small-eyed, a. [SMALL a. 23.] Having small eyes. Also *transf.* of spectacles.

1630 DRAVTON *Noah's Flood* 481 The small-eyed slow-worm held of many blind. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 276/4 A black Negro Man... small in the Waste, small Ey'd. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 11, 502 Small Eyed Cachalot, *Physeter Micropt.* 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 433 The Small-eyed Ray, *raia microcellata*. 1840 DICKENS *B. Rudge* iv. Sim... was an old-fashioned... sharp-nosed, small-eyed little fellow. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 9/3 Small-eyed spectacles made at the suggestion of Sir Isaac Newton.

Small fry: see FRY sb. 4.

Small-headed, a. [SMALL a. 23.] Having a small head.

1611 COCEN. *Sanpe*, a small-headed fish. 1752 HILL *Hist. A.* headed Testudo. 1775...

Small-headed tree. 1812 WILSON *Amel. Ornith.* VI. 62 Small-headed Flycatcher, *Muscicapa minuta*. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 221 *Pleuronectes microcephalus*, Small-headed Dab. 1854 H. MILLER *Sci. & Sch.* (1858) 320 A tall, large-bodied, small-headed man.

Smalling, ppl. a.: see SMALL v.

Smallish (smŏl'ish), a. [f. SMALL a.] Somewhat small; rather little.

174356 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 826 His shuldres of a large breist, and smallishoun. 1812 COCEN. *Menquell.* Gen. (1837) IV. 46 id is a smallish one.

1764 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to G. Montagu* 24 Dec., I send you a decent smallish muff, that you may put in your pocket.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 440 The pieces of ice were fortunately of smallish dimensions. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl. I. v.* (1872) I. 42 Small troubles, the antagonism to which is apt to become itself of smallish character. 1890 'R. BOLOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 385 These cattle are smallish and weak.

Small-mouth, a. [SMALL a. 22.] Of bass: Small-mouthed.

1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 401 The Big-mouth Black Bass... and the Small-mouth Black Bass, *micropterus dolomieu*. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 22 Sept. 1/6 Bass of the small mouth variety live better in fresh water.

b. *clift.* as sb.

1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 401 The Small-mouth shares with the Large-mouth in the Southern States the names 'Jumper', 'Perch', and 'Trout'. *Ibid.* 402 The Small-mouths found their way into the Hudson in 1825 or soon after.

Small-mouthed, a. [SMALL a. 23.] Having a small mouth; *spec.* of certain fishes (see later quotes).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 8 The ix. properties of an asse. The fyrste is to be small-mouthed. 1611 COCEN. *Derbro*, a small-mouthed fish. 1611 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. *Micropterus*, 1839 small-mouthed Wrasse, *Crenilabrus exoleus*. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 485 *Micropterus dolomieu*, Small-mouthed Black Bass.

Smallness (smŏl'nēs), Also 4-7 smal-, 6-7 smale-, 7 smalle-; 4-7 -nesse, 5-7 -nes (5 -nez) [f. SMALL a.]

1. Slittiness; slenderness. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 181 When þe lymes beþ... as they schulde be in sehappe... quantite, and getnesse and smalnesse. 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 60 If þe pacient of emoroides be of malencolicus complexion, þise hene toknez... smalnez of body [etc.]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 346 A Smaloes, *graciliss.* 1556 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Exililis*, slenderness: thinness. *Foliorum exililis*,... the smalness. 1623 COCKERAM II. Smalnes, *tenutis*. 1733 TULL *Horae-Hoeing* Husb. I. (Dubl.) 7 The Roots, tho' very weak and slender, are easily supported... notwithstanding the great length and

2. The act or quality of being small, in various senses: a. In size or extent.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. i. (Bodl. MS.), Treen heb diuers... in gretenes and in smalnes and in strenghe. 1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 14 Not regarding the... gretnesse or smalnes of the small pennes. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 31 Not vnlke the Beechmast hoth in colour and fourme, differing only in the smalness. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 425 The Sea Oxe differeth nothing from the Land Oxe, save in smalness of stature. 1660 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 212 According to the height you raise the Water, may you proportion the greatness or smallness of your Engine. 1719 DE FOE *Cruoe* I. (Globe) 138 The Smallness of my Boat. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 399 The great evil is the smallness of farms. 1802 DIBDIN *Edil. Classics* Advit. The smallness and closeness of the type. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 221 Proportional to the smallness of the pieces into which the sphere is divided. 1884 G. F. BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ* *Westm.* II. 7 They are easily distinguished... by the smallness of their scales.

b. In capacity, ability, etc.

1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* 96 þe smalnes certan of my mynde can not open it. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* Author's Prol. That... the smalnes of my eloquence... should be lyle regarded. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* II. 291 God... abaseth himselfe to our smalnesse. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 9 The ambassadors... being the apter to bear with the smallness of his sufficiency.

c. In strength, quality, or vigour.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Exililis*, The smallness of a woman's voice. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* II. 39 There is great difference to be found in Beere, according to the strength and smallness of it. 1661 R. LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge evb, Sadnesse doth by degrees dissolve the spirits... and cause... palenesse, and smallnesse of pulse. 1755 IN JOHNSON. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v. The smallness of a female voice. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *The Ox* 133/1 Let not the smallness of the pulse deter from bleeding.

d. In amount, quantity, etc.

1649 E. REYNOLDS *Hosea* III. 12 The gretnees of his work for us to the smalnes of ours unto him. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 107 By reason of the... smallness of the Rains... most Rivers are much wanting in Water. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plurarch* (1851) I. 241/1 They never considered the smallness of his supplies. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* 299 Encouraged by the smallness of the taxes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 554 The smallness of the booty disappointed the plunderers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 4/6 The smallness of the work achieved.

e. In respect of numbers.

1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxix. (1787) III. 127 Such was the smallness of their establishments, or the difficulty of recruiting. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 469 A large growth of grass,

owing to the smallness of the stock.

men... may partly account for this.

3. Littleness of mind; meanness, pettiness.

1813 *Examiner* 31 May 350/1 There is a stiff smallness about his mind. 1856... was honest enough, a... Good Words 196 Not c... self

and smallness when he was by.

4. With pl. A small part, portion, etc. *rare*.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems* (1850) 269 Compound of lovely smallnesses.

Small-pock. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also *small*

pock. [SMALL a. 3.] One of the pustules which

appear on the skin in the disease of small-pox; the disease itself. Also *attrib.*

14... 1530 [see POCK sb. 2 B]. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Diet.* II. *Pustula*,... a small pock. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 207 The upper part... was a little concave, like the head of a turned small-pock. 1800 *Med. Jyrl.* IV. 339 Master T... the first subject mentioned with Small-pock, died on the 27th. 1825 *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 238 Valli diluted the pestilential matter with small-pock matter.

Small-pox (smŏl'pŏks), sb. Forms: a. 6-7 small pockes (6 pockes, 7 pocks), 7-9 small-pocks. B. 7 small pocke, 7 small-pox, small-pox, 8- smallpox. [f. SMALL a. + POX sb., earlier *pocks* (POCK sb. 2 a). Long written as two words, the adj. being employed to distinguish the disease from the pox proper, or *great pox*.]

1. The pox or pustules on the skin which form the most characteristic feature of the acute contagious disease sometimes called *variola*; hence commonly, the disease itself. a. With *the*.

It is only in certain contexts that the two senses can be clearly distinguished. In later use, when denoting the disease, the word is construed as a singular.

a. 1518 POCE in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII.* (1864) II. II. 1233 They do die in these parts [Wallingford], of the small pockes and meils. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxvi. 74 There be many sodein sicknesses, as the pestilence... the small pockes, the crampe. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi. xii. 87 They are as willing that the small pockes should reforme theyr faire faces. 1656 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 659 The third Epidemical Constitution... was that of the Small-pocks. 1788 *Med. Comm.* II. 183 The small-pocks are often confluent upon the face and head, whilst they are distinct every where else.

b. 1623 HART *Arraignm.* Ur. iii. 46 Small wheales like the small pox. 1634 BRETTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 39 Prince Maurice... hath lately been much disfigured by the small-pox. 1757 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 45 This year he had the small pox so much that he was for a time blinded with them. 1764 REID *Lt. Wks.* 1863 I. 40/2 The street we live in... was infested with the smallpox, which was very mortal. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ.* France II. 306 The small-pox was not to be named in his presence. 1843 ABOV *Water Cure* 180 Thirty or more of the boys... fell sick of the small-pox. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 87 The small-pox was making fearful havoc with the country.

b. Without article.

a. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Pustula*, Small pockes. 1804

Phil. Trans. VIII. 1233 The disease of small pox

C

P some little education, pitted with small pox. 1842 *Penny Cyc.* XXXII. 143/1 Small-pox according to its severity, is distinguished by authors into two varieties, the *distinct* and the *confluent*. 1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3)

2. *attrib.*, as *small-pox case*, *epidemic*, etc.

1775 ASH s.v., Smallpox hospital. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 736/1 The pestilential vapour of small-pox pustules. *Ibid.* 744/1 Medical men who visit small-pox patients. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashli* xxxi. Are you aware that... this building is assigned to small-pox cases? 1898 RIGOR HAGGAR *Dr. Thorne* 2 The appalling smallpox epidemic.

b. *Small-pox covey*, *shell* (see quotes).

1796 NEMNICH *Polyglot*. Lex. V. 866 Small-pox shell, *Cypraea carnea*. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VIII. 257/1 *Cypraea pustulata*, Lam., commonly called by collectors the Small-pox Covey.

Hence *Small-pox v.*; *Small-poxed a.*, marked by or suffering from small-pox.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 281 A man must have a daring front to attack these small-poxed Muses. 1862 *Stat. Rev.* 5 July The present of 300 smallpoxed prisoners. 1897 GUNTER *S. Turnbull* xvi. 196 'What do you say to taking a tour of the hospitals?' 'Gad! Do you wish to smallpox me?' growls Philip, angrily.

Small shot: see SHOT sb.

Small-sword. [SMALL a. 2.] A kind of

light sword, tapering gradually from the hilt to

the point, and esp. used in fencing.

1687 [see below]. 1707 *How New Method Fencing* p. ix, A sufficient Guard and Defence, against all the Thrusts of the Small-Sword. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, Isn't it a wound with a small-sword? 1836 MARKYAT *Mfisk. Easy* xxii, He accepted the challenge, but having no knowledge of the small-sword, refused to fight unless with pistols. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. v, Father Holt was an expert practitioner with the small-sword.

b. *attrib.*, as *small-sword exercise*, *logic*, *man*, etc.

1687 HORE *(title)*, The Scots Fencing-Master, or Compleat Small-Sword-Man. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. II, *The pro* and *con* goes as smart as hits in a fencing-match. It is,

u. *Reg.*, *Chron.*

with a lesson

wing iv. iii. in

and small-sword

play of wit.

Small-talk, sb. Also *small talk*. [SMALL a.

18.] Light talk or conversation; chit-chat, gossip.

1751 CHESTERE *Lett.* 20 June, A sort of chit-chat, or *small-talk*, which is the general run of conversation... in most mixed companies. 1762 LADY S. LENOX in *Life & Lett.* (1901) I. 122, I have wrote a great deal of *small talk*, as Mercutio calls it. 1810 CRABE *Borough* iii. 70 As your tea you sip, While the town small-talk flows from lip to lip. 1885 PAVY *Talk of Town* I. 18 The mere offer... may lead to volumes of small-talk.

Hence *Small-talk v. intr.*, to engage in small-

talk; *Small-talkable a.*, -talker, -talking.

1782 G. K. (title), The Festival of Wit; or, [the] Small Talker. 1786 Colman in *European Mag.* IX. 370 Small wit, small plot, and last—not least, small-talking. 1848 Cloutier *Belle's* v. 16 Thou in the palace, its author, art dining, small-talking and dancing. 1860 W. Collins *Woman in White* l. vi. A flirtable, danceable, small-talkable creature of the male sex.

† **Smallum**, *adv.* *Obs.*—[f. SMALL *a.* Cf. *LITTLE* *adv.*] In small pieces or quantities.

Smallums, 'small quantities', 'small sums', occurs in modern north. dial. use.

183 Cath. *Angl.* 346/1 *Smallum*,... *minutim*.

Small-ware(s). [SMALL *a.* 3.] (See quot. 1839.) Chiefly in pl.

1617 *MINSHEU Ductor*, An Habberdasher of small wares... In London also called a Millenier. 1630—[see HABBERDASHER *ib.*]. 1704 T. BROWN *Decl. Adv.* Wks. 1730 l. 40 Achilles... fell into a great huff with Alexander Magnus.

1818 *IV.* But I would

1811 *Small wares*, is the name given in this country to textile articles of the tape kind; narrow bindings of cotton, linen, silk, or woollen fabric; plaited sash cord, braid, &c.

1824 *Bham Daily Post* 21 Jan. 3/4 Hosiery, Haberdashery, Smallwares, Wool, &c.

Fig. 1720 *Swift Add. to Young Poet* Wks. 1841 II. 299 Every one knows Grub-street is a market for small ware in wit.

b. attrib., as *small-ware dealer, merchant, shop*.

1834 *Picture of...* GASKELL *Mary*.

1858 *SIMMONS* were-merchant, a shop-keeper who keeps small wares; a merchant who supplies them.

Smally (smŏ'li), *a.* [f. SMALL *a.* + *y*.] 1. Of liquor: Weak, small, thin. *Obs.*—

1577 *Gooze Heresbach's* *Husb.* II. 88 b. They make a drinke call Cyder, and a smaly drinke beside with water.

2. Of persons or animals: Puny, little; smallish. *Sc. and north dial.*

1808 in JAMIESON. 1820 *Glenfergus* II. 267 On the swaird before the mansion, two smally dry haired ponies were feeding. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., A poor smally creature. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 359 But Jane was our only daughter... a wee, smally bit thing.

† **Smally**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *smalliche*, 5-7 *smally*, 6 *smallye*, -*ie*, *amaly*. [f. SMALL *a.* + *ly* 2.] In very common use c 1525-1630.]

1. In or into small or minute pieces, fragments, etc.; finely, minutely.

1340 *Ayeb.* 111 Pet me ssel recordi zueteliche and smalliche be litle stetches alle be guodnesses of oure borde. 1575 *Cath. Angl.* 346/1 *Smally*, *minutim*. 1578 *LIVE DEDDERS* 301 His lewys are not so smally cut. 1598 *FLORIO*, *Plonellere* to dridle, to midle, or raine smallye. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. 111. 299 Water wherein... the hearb smally chopt. 1652 *Ir.*, Gold and Silver,

2. *By* in small numbers; sparsely, scantily. 1553 *FABYAN Chron.* v. (1811) 111 This swerdman... fand

commonness... yet is it smally peopled and inhabited. 3. In only a slight or small degree; to a small or limited extent; not much, very little. *Freq. preceded by but.*

(a) 1523 *J.D. BERNERS Froisart* I. cxxxviii. 343 This country, dyde the prince to the kyngne, the whiche after was but smally rewarded. 1553 *BRENOE Q. Curstus* II. 39 The hurt of his shoulder, wherof the skin was but smally perished. 1622 *FOTHERBY Altheim* l. ii. 11 Which you doe but smally credit. 1656 *EARL MONM.* *fr. Boccacini's Adott.* *fr. Parnass.* l. xxv. 42 Seneca quitted the Audience with this but smally satisfactory resolution.

(b) 1532 in J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* (1868) l. 221 We think this answer... will smally please you. 1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly* Q. 111 b. In case ye smally beleve myne, marke, I praye you, his owne words. 1563 T. CARWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 541 It is needless, or at least smally to the purpose. 1670 *EDWARD Court. Clergy* 109, I cannot prove... that a man smally benefited must of necessity be dissolute.

b. With verbs of considering, regarding, etc. Very common from c 1550 to c 1630.

1532 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. 213 All such acts... 1562 *MOUNT* *Itue* *Inglish* *trans.* *translations.*

1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balaad's Lett.* (vol. I) 303 Smally valuing either Gold, or Pearles as I doe.

c. Not smally, greatly, very much.

1562 *LEGU Armory* (1597) A. iv b, Rome eke was not smally inriched by her Orator. 1598 J. JONES *Preterit. Body & Soul* l. xxx. 60 Not a little awayable to his... immortal glory, not smally beneficial to y^e Romane Empire. 1610 R. TORRE *Honour's Acad.* 2 Not smally fortunate did he thinke himselfe.

4. In small form or compass; slenderly.

1613 *DEKKER Strange Horse-Race* Wks. (Grosart) III. 336 As that nutshell held all Homers Iliads smallly written in a peece of Vellum. 1630 *Tom Thynne* in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 179 His shirt... Both light and soft for those his limbs that were so smally bred.

Smalm (smām), *v. dial.* Also *sma(a)m*, *smawm*, *smarm*. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To smear, bedaub.

1847 *HALLIW.* *Smarm*, to smear, *Dorset*. 1890 *JESSOP Trials Country Parson* iv. 160 Mummies smarmed over with tawdry pigments.

Smalt (smŏlt), *sb. (and a.)*. Also 6, 8 *smalte*, 7 *smaut(e)*. [a. *f.* *small* (cf. *Du. small*, *G. schmalte*), *ad. It. smalto* SMALTO.]

1. A species of glass, usually colored a deep blue by oxide of cobalt, etc., and after cooling finely pulverized for use as a pigment or coloring matter.

1558 W. WARDE *tr. Alexii's Secr.* l. vi. 112 b. Take white smalte... mme

1568 *Water n* mme

1578 *Water n* mme

1588 *Water n* mme

1598 *Water n* mme

1608 *Water n* mme

1618 *Water n* mme

1628 *Water n* mme

1638 *Water n* mme

1648 *Water n* mme

1658 *Water n* mme

1668 *Water n* mme

1678 *Water n* mme

1688 *Water n* mme

1698 *Water n* mme

1708 *Water n* mme

1718 *Water n* mme

1728 *Water n* mme

1738 *Water n* mme

1748 *Water n* mme

1758 *Water n* mme

1768 *Water n* mme

1778 *Water n* mme

1788 *Water n* mme

1798 *Water n* mme

1808 *Water n* mme

1818 *Water n* mme

1828 *Water n* mme

1838 *Water n* mme

1848 *Water n* mme

1858 *Water n* mme

1868 *Water n* mme

1878 *Water n* mme

1888 *Water n* mme

1898 *Water n* mme

1908 *Water n* mme

1918 *Water n* mme

1928 *Water n* mme

1938 *Water n* mme

1948 *Water n* mme

1958 *Water n* mme

1968 *Water n* mme

1978 *Water n* mme

1988 *Water n* mme

1998 *Water n* mme

XXVIII. 265 Habergeownys also with smaragdus grene, & belmys with iacinte clere. 1555 *ENEN Decades* (Arb.) 158 The Smaragd is the trow emerde. 1580-3 *GREENE Mammilla Wks.* (Grosart) II. 43 What is more pleasant to the

55 Morax or green Earth... is the better, by how much the nearer it comes to the colour of a true Smaragd. 1728 *CHAN-*

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that is smart-less found.

Smartly (smā'tli), *adv.* Also 3-4 **smart(e)-liche** (4 *comp.* -loker), 4 **smartliche**, 4-5 **smartli**, 4-6 **smartly**, etc. [f. SMART *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Vigorously, forcibly; sharply (in respect of physical action).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1990 Almiht godd... smit se smertliche herto, þat alle þeos four hwoeles tohtwiderin to stuccben. 13... *Guy Waru.* (A.) 3485 Asaileþ hem smertliche. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 711 Hem to smyte... smartly I þenk. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6217 Many of Troye in his defence At that tyme ful smartly stryues. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* 11. iii. Thrice had the golden Sun his hote steedes... smartly lashed out of the hauly east. 1673 *Exet. Papers* (Camden) I. 146 We went to supper, were very merry, and drank smartly. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* 11. viii. 80 Thus the Nurse... Kisses the Wanton... when it ought... to be Smartly Whipt. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geogr.* I. 761 A breeze... which blows smartly from the land. 1807 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiv. (1880) 487 The fish played smartly for a minute. 1883 *HUXLEY Pract. Biol.* 8 Pressing smartly with the handle of a mounted needle.

b. Sharply (in respect of treatment, language, etc.); severely; curtly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2146 Me war leuer... þan dempt sua smertli to be. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 1. ix. 47 Of this same mater it is quikli and smertli spoken in a litil hook therto... maad. a 1602 *FULLER Worthies* (1662) 11. 165, I admired much that a man of his age, could write, so smartly, so solidly, so significantly. 1695 *Ln. PRESTON Boeth.* 11. 84 He answered smartly [L. *unordacile*] again, I had indeed believed it, if thou couldst still have held thy Tongue. 1709 *STRYKE Ann. Ref.* I. xxxvii. 382 Haddow smartly answered, this was too impudent an hyperbole. *Ibid.* 390 He treated his adversary now more smartly than he had done before. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 258 Mrs. Younge replied very smartly to some questions of her husband. 1841 *THACKERAY Gt. Hogarty Diam.* x. I let him one day know pretty smartly, that I was... a considerable shareholder in the Company.

c. Sharply (in respect of feeling); keenly; also, heavily, largely.

1677 in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) 111. 96 Therfor the fynes to be exacted wold be such as may be smartlie felt by the transgressors. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 255/2 The air proved here as cold... and having no shelter from trees, was the more smartly felt. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 Foreigners will not be allowed to share in this advantage without paying pretty smartly for the privilege.

2. Promptly, quickly, briskly (and trimly).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17810 Quen þat þai berð þis word he said, Ful smertli þai þam bider graid. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3323 Þarfor þai swippe þurgh purgatory Als a foul þat flies smertly. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxxiii. (1859) 37 That bylle when it was leyed in the halance peysed so sore, that smartely that other syde aroos. c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 324 Thei ronne to armes bastely, and peyned

smartly that I could scarce discern it. 1833 *Reg. & Instr. Cavalry* 1. 112 Attention! men wheeled smartly round. 4th Apr. 281 They walked smartly past the door.

3. Cleverly, neatly; wittily.

1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 46 He replied hand-somely and smartly. 1680 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* 204 And Tertullian himself, briefly and smartly (says) *Omnia Spiritus ales est*. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1759) 11. 115 Smartly put, Betty. 1859 *HAWTHORNE Transformation* II. What old man... could have turned a silly compliment more smartly than that!

4. Handsomely, elegantly, fashionably.

1836 *MARRIAT Fr. Faithful* xxxvi. He expended all his earnings on dressing himself smartly, and making presents to her. 1840 *THACKERAY Shabby-genteel Story* I. Upon... to maintain 27 wedding

Comb. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxii. Dressed in a smartly-cut snuff-coloured coat. 1859 *REEVE Brittany* 236 Two smartly dressed girls came to the door.

Smart-money. [f. SMART *sb.*]

1. A sum of money paid to sailors, soldiers, workmen, etc., as compensation for disablement or injuries received while on duty or at work.

1693 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2836/3 Smart-Money to such Seamen as have been Wounded in Their Majesties Service. 1696 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1837) IV. 28 No seaman... not registered shall have any smart money. 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 62 To say nothing of smart-money, those in the navy are entitled to money... I do hope fellow's smart money. 1800 *Eng. & For. Mining Glass.* (ed. 2) 63 Smart money, money paid weekly by the owners to persons who have received an injury in the work.

b. Any compensation made for injury or the like; also *spec.* in U.S. law (see quot. 1851).

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* 11. viii. Mr. Allworthy gave Tom Jones a little horse, as a kind of smart-money for the punishment. 1851 A. M. BURRILL *New Law Dict.* 11. 936 Smart-Money... Damages beyond the value of a thing sued for, given by a jury in cases of gross misconduct or cruelty on the part of a defendant. 1890 *HALL CAINE Donoman* 11. i. He sent Adam Fairbrother an instant warning, with half-a-year's salary for smart money.

2. Money paid to obtain the discharge of a recruit who has enlisted in the army.

1760 *Cautions & Advice to Officers of Army* 144 This Sum the Officer generally divides among his Recruiting Party... and the more there are who pay this Smart-money,

as they call it, the more they share. 1778 *Ann. Reg.* 196 The law... gives a certain time for those who are enlisted to get off, upon returning the enlisted money and what is called the smart money. 1844 *Queen's Regul. & Ord. Army* 390 When Recruits are set at liberty by a magistrate, on the payment of smart-money. 1894 *Daily Telegr.* 11 Jan. 5/7 When a young man he enlisted, but his father paid the smart money... and secured his release.

b. Money paid on account of cancelling or not fulfilling a bargain or agreement, or in order to free oneself from some disadvantage, recover some lapsed privilege, etc.

1818 *Scott Rob Roy* xxvii. He accomplished the exchange... nor did I hear further of his having paid any smart-money for breach of bargain.

† 3. (See quot. and cf. GARNISH *sb.* 5.) *Obs.*

1856 *DE QUINCEY Conf. Wks.* 1862 I. 152, I have always looked upon this fine of five or seven shillings (for wax that you do not absolutely need) as a sort of inaugural *honorarium* entrance-money, what in jails used to be known as smart money.

Smartness (smā'tnēs). Also 4 **smartnes**, 5 **smartnesse**. [f. SMART *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Pain, smarting, rare.

c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 226 Disceyt, and... inward filiknesse, Bultheit out schame, and causeþ gret smartnesse. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Intell.* 11. ii. § 7 (1864) 184 A sensation of smartness is produced.

2. That which induces pain or distress; sharp discipline; severity (of something).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4966 To chastyse hem wyþ syn awe And with þe smartnes of þe lawe. 1653 *BINNING Sermon* (1845) 561 If you find not the Smartness of the Gospel... ye are yet in your Sins. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* 1. 359 They [waters] had a rough smartness, as if they carried Sand or gravel into the Eye. 1706 Z. CRANOCK *Sermon* *Charity* (1740) 27 Mov'd by the smartness of a present calamity.

3. Vivacity and wit in conversation or writing.

1656 *Artif. Handson.* 111 Those sharp, Satyricall, and popular invectives... To which your Ladyship hath given as much (or more) edge and smartness, as ever I found from any. 1664 *DRYDEN Rival Ladies* Ep. Ded. The sudden smartness of the answer. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 2 The Quaker, who happened to be a Man of Smartness, answered. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 8 With no other hope than that of gaining the reputation of smartness and waggery. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) 11. viii. 39 His letters to Strafford display some smartness, but no great capacity. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Jan. 3/2 He has been let astray by that passion for smartness which is the bane of contemporary criticism.

4. Trimness or fashionableness in dress, etc.

1752-3 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Trani.* No. 17. The more humble, whose Genius does not exceed the Smartness of a Cut Boh. 1801 *Tr. Gabriell's Mysterious Husb.* IV. 164 She... had an air of smartness which rather prepossessed the Prince's household in her favour. 1856 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 578 Several of the complaints refer to undue smartness in dress. 1892 *MALLOCK in N. Amer. Rev.* July 29 Smartness... represents the perfection of superficial living, and it has a natural... influence over persons of a certain temperament.

5. Briskness, activity, alertness.

1867 *MACGREGOR Voy. Alone* (1868) 34 Hasty smartness is slowest. 1873 *Daily News* 27 Aug. Their thorough efficiency and soldierly smartness in a cavalry soldier's best work.

b. *Mil.* Neatness of dress and person combined with brisk orderly bearing.

1861 *Times* 24 Sept. A want of the... soldierly spirit which hegets attention to personal smartness. 1886 *Pail Mall G.* 19 Oct. 4/3 Keep your person and accoutrements always neat, and acquire that quality... 'smartness'.

6. Extreme cleverness or shrewdness, esp. for one's own advantage. Chiefly U.S.

1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* (1850) 171/1 This smartness has done more in a few years to impair the public credit... than dull honesty... could have effected in a century. 1843 *MARRIAT M. Violet* xxxvi. I was perfectly an *faux* to all the tricks of Arkansas' smartness. 1890 *Spectator* 26 Apr. Mr. Blaine... instructed his supporters in the Press and on the platform to proclaim the 'smartness' of his scheme.

Smartweed. Chiefly *dial.* and U.S. [f. SMART *sb.* 1 or *a.*] A name given to various species of *Polygonum*, esp. the aresmart or water-pepper (*Polygonum Hydropiper*).

1897 W. H. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) 11. 388 Smart-weed, biting and pale-flowered persicarias; arsmart. 1848 *Amer. Agr. Nat. Hist.* Sci. XV. 347 The Smart-weed as a Remedy for Mercury. 1890 *Eng. Bugones* weed and dock-weed 181 The smart-weed bed underneath them was always hunted by eager children.

Smarty (smā'ti). U.S. [f. SMART *a.* 11.] A would-be smart or witty person.

1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* xxiii. 198 The village smarties recognized a treasure in Nicodemus, right away—a hint to play jokes on. 1902 *OWEN WISTER Virgilians* xxvii. 'He is a smarty,' said he, once or twice.

Smash (smæʃ), *sb.* 1 [f. SMASH *v.* 1]

1. *dial.* or *collog.* A hard or heavy blow. (In earliest quot. *fig.*)

1779 T. TWINING in R. TWINING *Recr. & Stud.* (1882) 68 This fast American smash of Sir George Collier's. 1780 *Ibid.* 79 I want nothing but one good smash at the French fleet. 1816 C. MUIR *Alintresty* 24 (E.D.D.). Their shoon wif' tacker's Were cadd' as fu' as coiler's sma. Could get them thacker. 1886 *WILLOCK Roetly Ends* (1887) 23 Scizin a hoe... he made a smash at the beast. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Sharkey came back with his right, delivering several smashes on Corbett's wind.

b. *Lawn-Tennis.* A hard and fast overhand volley.

1882 *Daily Telegr.* 18 July 2 Fourth game: Won by E. Renshaw, after some grand play, 'smashes' being frequent. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 297/2 One of Hovey's smashes brought an end to the situation.

2. † *a. slang.* Mashed turnips. *Obs.*

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v., Leg of mutton and smash. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIII. 360 W. S. Green... for a wager of a leg of mutton and smash, drank three pints of Cogniac handy in half an hour.

b. A shivered or broken-up condition. Chiefly in phrases to break, knock, etc., or go, to smash. Also used *fig.* (cf. 4 a).

(a) 1798 *CNARLOTT Smith Yng. Philos.* 111. 124 She royally thought her carriage would have been broke to smash. 1807-8 *IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 203 He determined to do the thing gently, to go to smash like a hero, and dashed into the limits in high style. 1830 *GALT Laurie T.* 11. iv. (1849) 54 It beats Shedy and Ahendy to immortal smash. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* v. [11] had... knocked his figure-head all to smash. 1874 *HUXLEY in Life* (1900) I. xxviii. 413 The... arrangements all went to smash.

(b) 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* 11. ii. The door panels were in a normal state of smash. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* v. You cannot imagine a house in such a state of smash.

3. A loud sound of breaking or crushing; a severe or extensive crushing, shivering, or breaking of anything, esp. accompanied by a crashing sound; a violent collision or impact.

1808 *JAMIESON, Smash*... the sound of breaking, a crash. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* i. I could distinctly hear a heavy smash as the large and ponderous blocks... struck the doomed sailor. 1851... 1. Prose Wks. 1890 I. 4 The last... disappeared with a smash from a stone. 1876 *BRISTOWE Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 113 A smash of the leg.

b. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 775 Th. Lower Chalk formation... contains many ruptures and dislocations, 'smashes' as they are now commonly called.

4. a. Commercial failure; stoppage through insolvency; bankruptcy. (Cf. CRASH *sb.* 1 2 b.)

1839 *LOCKHART Ballantine-humbug* 114 He was careful enough to give his wife £250 on the very morning of the smash! 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. x. A commercial smash kills a hundred men's houses for them. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* I. xxxix. 341 There is no saying what day a smash may come.

b. A crushing defeat or overthrow.

1888 *Spectator* 30 June 878 A smash of Sir E. Watkin by an instinctive vote of the House. 1896 *BADEN-POWELL Matabele Campaign* v. It was a final smash to the enemy in the north.

c. A break-up of some kind; a revolution.

1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug. The 'smash' at Buenos Ayres, which has been expected for the last six weeks... took place last Saturday.

5. An American beverage made of spirit, ice, water, sugar, and flavoured with mint.

1859 F. FOWLER *Southern Lights* 52 A Smash, ice, brandy, and water. 1861 *Times* 10 July, Thirsty souls, who have hastened on board... for a julep, a smash, or a cocktail.

Smash, sb. 2 *Cant.* [Of doubtful origin: not clearly connected with prec.]

1. Counterfeit coin. Also in comb. *smash-feder* (see quot. 1860).

1795 *POTTER Dict. Cant.* *Smash*... bad coin. 1839 *Slang Dict.* 34 *Smashfeder*, a silver spoon. 1860 *Ibid.* 219 *Smash-feder*, a Britannia metal spoon... the best imitation shillings are made from this metal.

2. (See SLING *v.* 1 3 f.)

Smash (smæʃ), *v.* 1 [Probably imitative: cf. Norw. *dial.* *smaska* to crush, *slaa i smask* to knock to smash (Ross).]

1. *trans.* † *a. slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, *Smash*, to kick down Stairs.

2. To break (anything) in pieces violently; to dash to pieces; to crush, shatter, or shiver.

1778 *FOOTE Tailors* 11. iii. While others shall assault each other with all their shins, and plunder every box. 1882 139 To have his legs a Gny M. xxviii. The first person he met was Frank Kennedy, all smashed and gory.

1820 *SHELLEY Vis. Sea* 145 Some hideous engine whose brazen teeth smash the thin winds and soft waves into thunder. 1851 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 530 The... 1885 HORNADAY mbo... had been

b. In imprecations, with or without object expressed.

1819 *MILFORD in Coll. Songs* 47 Smash! Jemmy, let us huss, we'll off, And see Newcassel Races. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C.*

c. *Bookbinding.* To flatten or compress (the sheets of a book) before binding.

1875 [implied in *Smashing machine*].

3. To dash or fling (anything) with noise and violence; to batter; to canse to strike hard.

c 1800 *The Earl o' Bran* xxviii. In Child Ball. IV. 444/2 An he smashed them down d' hane hy hane. 1822 *ANSLIE Land of Burns* 201 I ref at the rock... an wou'd hae gen a warl to be able to lift it, an smash it in among them. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* viii. 55 If you give me one word out of your head, I'll smash your face in. 1864 *Br.*

galle on his tunge, uorte leren ancren bet heo ne grucbie neuremore uor none mete. c. 1240 *Ureicin* in O. E. Hom. I. 189 Al bet ich abbe. mid muþ isemahit. c. 1400 *Beryn* 312 He held it nat al foly bat Geoffrey did clatir. For parcell of his wisdom to fore he had smaught.

Hence + *Sma'tching* *vbl. sb.* *Obs.*
c. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 64 Spellinge & smeechunge heod ine muþe boðe, ase siðhe is iðen eten. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Hiit fi wites, siðhe & heringe, smeechunge & smealunge & eum times selunge.

+ *Sma'tchcock*. *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.]
a. A collop. b. A spitchcock.

14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wt-Wulker 584 *Frisa*, a collop. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wt-Wulker 584 *Frisa*, a collop.

Smatchet (smæt'jet). *Sc.* Forms: a. 6 smatchet, 6, 9 smatcher, -ert, 9 -art, -ard. *β.* 7 smatched, 9 smatched (-it). [Of obscure origin.] An insignificant contemptible person; a chit.

a. c. 1582 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* (Tull) 623 For schimes, and Symonie, bat smatchet [Hart, smatched] was schameit. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andros* 996 Bot ay the mair this smatcher gets, the closser garris he keep the yettis. 1846 W. Cross *Disruption* xxiii, Some other smatchet they call Duncan son it seems is coming. 1896 'Saxon' *Galloway Gossip* 98 (E.D.D.), A sort of misleer' kind of a smatchet.

b. 16.. *MONTGOMERIE Flying* (Hart) 473 Where that smatched had sucked, so sair it was to shed it. 1834 *Tail's* 27 That worthless smatter of the classics.

+ *Sma'tchless*, a. *Obs.* -1 In 3 smeechless. [f. *smeech* SMATCH *sb.* 1] Devoid of savour.

1525 *Ancre. R.* 138 Al ure deden, & al bet we wurched wiðuten salt, bet is wisdom, al punched Gm smeechless.

Smatter (smæt'ər), *sb.* [f. the vb.]
1. Superficial knowledge; a smattering.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 205 Unskillfulness, hungling, slubber, smatter. 1690 *TEMPLE Eng. Learning* Wks. 1720 1. 297 Other Sciences, were in a manner extinguish'd., excepting only a Smatter of Judicial Astrology. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 6 An' than jog on w. rhymen smatter To toom my noddle. 1881 THOMPSON *Proc. U. S. Superintendents' Conv.* 35 The mistake lies in the substitution of smatter for knowledge. 1883 ADAMS *College Felich* 27 That worthless smatter of the classics.

2. *pl.* Scraps, trifles, fragments; small sums. *Sc.* 1766 A. NICOL *Poems* 76 He can pray, and tell long scraps of Greek, And broken smatters of the Hebrew speak. 1808 in JAMIESON.

Smatter (smæt'ər), *v.* Forms: 4 smatre, 4-6 smater, 6 smaty, 5- smatter. [Of uncertain origin. Similar forms occur in Sw. *smattra* to patter, crackle, rattle, etc., G. *schmettern* to dash, resound, etc., but real connexion is very doubtful. In dialects there is also a verb *smatter* to smash: see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

+ 1. *trans.* To dirty, smirch, pollute, defile. *Obs.* The sense in the Chaucer passage is not quite certain.

13.. in *Reliq. Antig.* 1. 240 Swarte smekyd smethes smatched with smoke. c. 1286 *CHAUCEUR Pers. T.* 857 Yet wol they kisse, and smate [v. smater] hem. 1575-6 *Durham Deposit* (Surtees) 278 They of St. Margaret's wolde not smatter their own church yard with that that then died in the plague. 1600 W. WATSON *Deacordon* (1602) 110 To say the results are all smattered with Atheisme, I will not. *Ibid.* 245 More odious stuffe then I have handled, or am willing to smatter my pen withall.

+ 2. *intr.* To talk ignorantly or superficially, to prate or chatter, of something. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *LOVELICH Merlin* 3167 Where-offen with sorwe smatereth he of only thing that to vs longeth for to be? c. 1522 *SKELTON Why nat to Court?* 711 For I ahore to smatter Of one so deuyllysshe a matter. But I wyl make further relation. 1572 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Phillis* in *Hazl. Dodley* IV. 41 Damon smatters as well as he, of crafty philosophy. 1733 *SWIFT On Poetry* 51 Of State-affairs you cannot smatter. Are awkward when you try to flatter.

+ b. Without const. *Obs.*

c. 1475 in *Wright Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) E9 Trow ye that they lye to smatter, Ore agensyt their husbundes to clauter? 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 1194 How Cownterfeit Cowntenance. With Crafty Conueyance dothe smater and flater. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 172 Good Prudence, smatter with your gossip, go. c. 1661 *HOUYON Jiroual* (1673) 263 Such rules, you sursets teach children, when they can scarce smatter. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 204 No Tongue or Pen can more than smatter, at the recital of the love-inspired Words.

3. To have a slight or superficial knowledge or practice of; to dabble, to be a smatterer (in or at something).

1530 *PALSGR. 722/2*, I smatter of a thyng, I have lytell knowledge in it. *Ibid.*, He smattereth a lytell of the lawe. 1547 *BOORDE Bre. Health* 192, 2 Foles and incipient persons, wyl enterpryse to smatter and to meddle to mynster medecynes. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1633) 218 If a man can bat smatter in six or seven languages he is noted to be a rare fellow. 1805 G. MELPOE *Poems* 131 That's not to hinder me to smatter. At making rhyme. 1827 *HOOO Craniology* 39 Just as in making broth they smatter By bobbing twenty things in water. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 525, I never knew you to smatter.

b. To go through in a superficial manner. 1881 *MAHAFFY Rep. Irish Schools* 26 The system makes it far more lucrative to smatter through all these things than to learn the great subjects.

4. *trans.* To talk or utter without proper knowledge or proficiency.

1609 L. JONSON *Sil. Woman* IV. ii, The barber smatters Latin, I remember. 1653 *BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 183 In proper

terms, such as men smatter When they throw out and miss the matter. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 68. 3/1 So harsh and so mean are the Lines that you smatter. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 233 A man...who could at least smatter a little French. 1850 *HACKERAY Lovel* i, He smattered words in not a few foreign languages.

5. To dabble in (a subject); to study or learn superficially.

1883 *American* XXVI. 281 Then I smatter hotany some. 1885 *STEVENSON Dynamiter* Wks. 1907 VI. 191, I have smattered law, smattered letters, smattered geography, smattered mathematics.

Smatterer (smæt'ərər). Also 6 smaterar, smater, 6-7 smaterer. [f. SMATTER *v.*] One who has only a slight or superficial knowledge of (now rare) or in a matter; a dabbler. Also used without const.

(a) 1519 *HORMAN Vulgaris* 41 b, Smaterars or bunglers of physyke. *Ibid.* 92 b, He is a smaterar of grammar. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 844 The capitious smatterers of Rhetorique. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* 162 A degree of celebrity among the smatterers of science.

(b) 1529 *More Dyaloge* III. Wks. 244 f Some proude smaterers in learning. 1576 *FLEMING Paneph. Epist.* 342 A man...would thinke that in versifying he is but a smatterer. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* II. iii. i, Smatterers in other mens matters. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 104 More mischiefe cometh from such Smatterers in Physick, than those more ignorant. 1711 *ANONSON Spect.* No. 58 f 13 For the Benefit of our modern Smatterers in Poetry. a. 1763 W. KING *Lat. & Polit. Anecd.* (1819) 150 A bare smatterer in the Latin tongue. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 283 Chilperic...was a smatterer in several kinds of literature. 1893 *JESSOP Stud. Recluse* Pref. p. ix, A clergyman with a cure of souls...must give up all hopes of being anything but a smatterer in science.

(c) 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arh.) 20 Noble Poetry, pittifullie mangled and defaced, by rude smatterers. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* D ij, Such hurt...ensuech by...medling with meddlers or common smatterers. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Ceren.* III. viii. 138 Every smatterer among them hath this much in his mouth. a. 1680 *BUTLER Kenn.* (1759) I. 213 As Smatterers prove more arrogant and pert, The less they truly understand an Art. 1748 *SKOLLETT Rod. Random* (1812) I. 257 No smatterer could read as I had done. 1805 D'ISRAELI in *Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) I. ii. 48 Could you secure the numerous Smatterers of this age, you will have an enviable body of subscribers. 1882 *Blanch. Guard.* 5 Sept. 6 Once off a very special line of his own Dr. Richardson is, we fear, no better than a smatterer.

Smattering, *vbl. sb.* [f. SMATTER *v.*]
1. A slight or superficial knowledge in or of something. Also without const.

(a) 1538 *STARKE England* I. 1. 17 Such haue only a lytell smatering in gud lemyng. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whinnies, Almanack-maker* 14 Wherein, trust me, dee ha's a pretty smattering. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 55 Known to every one who has but the least smattering in Disillations. 1806 *BRESFORD Myrtles Hum. Life* IV. i, Your utter incapability of ever arriving at the slightest smattering in any of the infernal dialects. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 255 It is the only alternative to a superficial smattering in all things.

(b) 1589 *GRANGE Menaphon* (Arh.) 10 Euerie priuate Scholler learn- pose to 1586

MARRYAT *Tajhet* IV, I soon obtained a very fair smattering of my profession. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours Libr.* (1892) II. ii. 33 He had, given his son the chance of acquiring a smattering of 'scholarship'.

(c) 1581 *MULCASTER Positiones* xxxix. (1887) 210 It were a great... had but a smattering, or some little beginning. 1693 *EVANS De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 3 That dangerous and so much fear'd station, which is call'd Smattering. 1855 *RUSKIN Sesame* 161 There is a wide difference between elementary knowledge and superficial knowledge—between

Obs. -1

1611 *at the usual*

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1611 *at the usual*

1611 *at the usual*

Fam. Paris ix. 481 My French... is, on the whole, but weak and smattering. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* xi. ii. 405 That smattering acquaintance with questions of religion, politics, and literature which the world calls 'well-informed'.

Hence *Smatteringly* *adv.*

1849 *MAURY in Corbin Life* (1888) 52 To see how smatteringly they are taught, look at the great majority of middle-aged women. 1864 *TEKXSON Ayliners* F. 433 As we task ourselves To learn a language known but smatteringly.

Smattery, *sb.* [f. SMATTER *sb.* or *v.*] Smattering; superficial knowledge.

1822 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Jan. 177/2 Freedom from sciolism and 'smattery'.

Smattery, a. [f. SMATTER *sb.*] Superficial; of a smattering character.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 2/2 A small library of the popular literature of the subjects, some of which was as smattery as Madame herself.

Smaw, *obs. Sc.* variant of *SMALL a.*

Smay (sməi), *v.* Now *dial.* [Aphetic for *DISMAY v.* or *ESMAY v.*] *intr.* To shrink, to flinch; to feel disinclined, etc. Hence *Smaying vbl. sb.*

1632 *HOLLAND Cyropedia* 8 But Cyrus...not smaying at all...readily came upon him againe with a reply. 1667 P.

Call 30 Men in Duels...receive deadly wounds one after another without any smaying, as if they felt them not. 1841 in *Cheshire and Shropshire glossaries.*

+ *Smazky*, a. *Obs.* -1 (Meaning obscure.)

1599 *MINOLETON Micro-cynicon* A 5, Auant, ...He anger these inough, And fold thy fry-eyes in thy smazkie snufe.

Smeach, variant of *SMEECH sb.*

Smeare (smɛər), *sb.* Forms: 1 smeoru, -o, smeru, -o, -a, 3-5 smere (4 smer), 7 smeer, 6-7 smeare, 8- smear (9 *techn.* smeir). [In sense 1 a common Teutonic: OE. *smeoru*, *smeru*, etc., = OFris. *smere* (Efris. *smiri*, *smēr*, Nfris. *smēr*, *smōr*, Wfris. *smoar*), MDu. *smere*, *smeer* (Du. *smeer*), and *smare*, *smear*, OS. *smero* (MLG. *smere*, *smer*), OHG. *smero*, *smer* (MHG. *smer*, G. *schmier*) fat, grease, ON. *smjær* (Icel. *smjær*, Sw. *smör*, Da. and Norw. *smør*) butter -O Teut.

**smerwa* neut. The stem *smer-*, with different suffix, is represented in Goth. by *smairþr* neut., fat. Cognate forms outside of Teut. are Lith. *smarvas* fat, OIr. *smir* (Gael. *smior*) marrow, and perh. Gr. *μύρον* ointment. The later senses are mainly, if not entirely, f. the vb., like G. *schmieren*.

In OE. the *v.* of the stem appears regularly in the gen. *smear*, *smere*, *smir*, *smēr*, *smōr*, *smoar*, etc. [etc.]

1. Fat, grease, oil; butter. c. 825 *Vesp. Pr.* xvi. 10 Smeoru his [hic] bilucum. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 74 Cnuðige wið eald smere. *Ibid.* II. 68 Heorotes smere oþþe gale oþþe gese. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 13244 Nohht þurh nan eorþly smere, acc all þurh Halig Gastess salffe. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1573 In heuene deu, and eðres smere, [Esa] Gatte him blissing. c. 1330 *Arth. & Meri.* 1306 (Kölbling), Newe schon þat man haþ bougt, ... And smere, to smere hem al about. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii. (Tollem. MS.), þe fatnesse perof, is mad white and turmid in to talowe and smere. 1447 *BOKENHAM Lyrays Seyntys* (Roxh.) 78 Full of pyke rosen oyle and smere. c. 1450 *St. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 201 Tak þe crotlyng of a goot, & old smere of a red swyn. 1611 *COTTGE, Oing*, (Hogs) grease, or seame; smeare. 1648 *HEXHAM II.* *Smeeren*, ... to Rub with Grease or Smeare.

+ b. A 'company' of carriers. *Obs.*

c. 1476 in *Hors, Shepe, & Gloos* (Roxh.) 41 v b, A Smeere of coryers. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* I v j h, A Smeere of Coryouris.

+ 2. Smeared or dirty condition. *Obs.* -1

1600 *Hosp. Incurable Fools* 79 Neither was he like a tinker in any thiog, but only the smeare and collour of his beard.

3. A mark, smudge, or stain made by smearing, or suggestive of this; a layer or patch of some substance applied by smearing.

1611 *at the usual*

1611 *at the usual*

1611 *at the usual*

1611 *at the usual*

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1611 *at the usual*

1611 *at the usual*

..in taking of the Cup, did smell to the wine. 1607 MAREHAM *Cerul.* II. (1673) 32 This Saddle when you first present to the Horse, let him smell to it. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv.* 1670 213 The Root smelted into is good for the same purpose. 1757 W. THOMSON *R. N. Acad.* 20 the same process. 1803 BENDERS *Hygien.* Dogs.. would not even smell to it. 1803 BENDERS *Hygien.* ix. 99 The patient drank tea.. and smelt to a tuberose. 1809 O. CRAWFORD *Reverend the Calendar* 147 Their flowers can be plucked or smelled to without bending the back.

(2) 1530 PALSER. 720/2 Smell at my collar, and you shall perceive whether it be I that stynke or nat. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bothe.* xxxviii. § 3 233 If the smell do please it, the beast will always be welling at it. 1704 N. N. *tr. Bocarini's Advt. fr. Persant.* III. 280 He bid some of his Priests.. Odor v. vi. 10 But You.. at Crusts are smelling. 1835 LAXON *Pericles & Aspasia* Epist. Wks. 1835 II. 408/2 She smells at it and turns away. 1835 READER *Hard Cash* III. 115 She smelt at her salts, and soon recovered that weakness.

(3) 1524 CHARLES *Sien's Son.* xv. 4 When I smelt of my returned hand. 1815 MRS. INCHBALD *Child of Nature* I. iii. Here.. smell of this bottle.. it will do you good. 1832 MRS. STONE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 130 She recommended to him to smell of hartshorn. 1832 G. W. CURTIS *Lotus-eating* 3, I have not yet done.. smelling of all the flowers.

(4) 1625 J. VATES *His ad Casarum* II. 77 Error is the weed we so much smell on. 1684 BUNYAN *Fig.* II. 25 Fetch something, and give it Merde to smell on, thereby to stay her fainting. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush* (1721) I. 207 To which hole they bring the Mare for the Horse to smell on. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 3. 3 Having examined and smelled on the leaves, she was satisfied.

+ b. *fig.* To take or get a slight touch or taste of, to pay some slight attention to, a thing. *Obs.*

(1) 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1550) 165 The unlearned or foolishly phantastical, that smells but of learning. 1683 STOCKER *Ct. Warrens* *Levee C.* II. 46b, No without his great damage, which hee shall both feele, and smell of againe. 1600 ? WEBSTER *What's good to Wall G.* 11b, And dogs keepe out of the Chanucell, ye shall smell of the whip else.

(2) 1680 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* in *Archæologia* XXVIII. 98 He in noe wise could frame the young Peter to smell to a bojoke. 1653 GADDON *Hierax* 132 Were there never so sweet.. flowers gathered, these supercilious novellers will not vouchsafe to smell to them.

7. Without const. To possess or exercise the sense of smell; to be able to perceive odours, or to be engaged in doing this. Also *fig.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxlii. 6 Nese-thirles þai have, and smel sal nocht. a 1325 *Psalter* cxv. 6 Hij ne shul noust smellen. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 87 Ere and yhe and nase and mouth, W herof a man mai here and And smelle and taste in his degre. a 1500 *Adrian & Epitaph* 68 in *Brome Bk.* 27 The joy [of heaven] may no tongue telle, Tyl domys daye thou heawill smelle. 1579 LYTLE *Enphases* (Arb.) 153 Doth not the Lyon for strength.. excell man? Doth not.. the Vulture smelt better. 1607 SHAKES. *Timon* II. iii. 160 Downe with the Nose.. Of him, that his particular to foresee, Smels from the general weale. 1667 MURON *P. L.* v. 411 Every low facultie Of sense, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste, 1725 *Swift* *Gulliver* II. i. Two rats.. smelling backwards and forwards on the bed. 1844 LAMY *Guinean Lett.* (1844) I. 283 We walked and smelt for half an hour. 1838 *Daily News* 25 July 6.. it will be the object of this Committee.. to go strolling in Shoreditch.

III. 8. *intr.* To give out, send forth, or exhale an odour; to have a smell, scent, etc.

a 1175 *Lamb. Hem.* 53 He.. breth hine [the cheese] for þou þet he scolde swote smelle. c 1220 *Bertrich* 751 in *O. E. Misc.* Al dat eure smelleth swete. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1355 Mi swete lif, se sweteliche he smecheð me & smelleth. c 1320 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxx. 88 Hire erbes smelleth swete. c 1385 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 505 He cheweþ greyn and lycorys To smellen swete. c 1440 *Pallad. on Hush.* xii. 514 Change hit ofte vntil hit better steylle. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* III. xx. Hit smelleth lyke hame. 1530 PALSER. 720/2 Take up this fysshe, it smelleth nat very well. 1562 TURNER *Heral* II. (1565) 28 Sage is a long bushe.. smellinge wonderfully. 1610 SHAKES. *Temp.* II. ii. 26 Hee smells like a fish. 1667 MURON *P. L.* vii. 319 Herbs of every leaf, that.. made gay Her bosom smelling sweet. 1725 *Swift* *Gulliver* II. vii. I observed the young animal's flesh to smell very sour as it was dug. 1845 THE whole matter smell very sour as it was dug. 1845 PARKELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 294 A combustible gas, smelling like bisulphuret of carbon. 1835 HORNADAY *2 Vrs. Jungle* xxxi. 304 It smelled like sulphuretted hydrogen.

b. *spec.* To give out an offensive odour; to stink. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 1432 (Fair), He smelleth, for iij. dayes ar gane syn he was lokin vnder a stane. 1584 COGAN *Heaven Health* 25 When the Waters and feeds smoke and smell. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 60 Being told that his breth did smell. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. iv. (1699) 33 If he reach old Age.. his Breath smells.

c. *fig.* 1377 LAMPL. *P. PL.* B. xi. 476 Perit smit no finge so smerte, ne smelleth so soure, As shame. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch.* *Aristarchus* (1576) VI. 112 Me thinketh this smelleth like a hye. 1608 SHAKES. *Ham.* II. iii. 25 Oh my offence is ranke, it smels to heaven. 1608 SHAKES. *Prometh.* *Dist.* I. 339 The hope of torturing him smells like a heap of corpses, to a death-bird after battle. [1864 Eucher *Chilid.* (1869) III. 157 That corrupt and tyrannical dynasty whose offences smell to heaven.]

9. To exhale or emit the odour of, to have the smell of, something. Also rarely *cn* (now *dial.*).

(a) 1525 (cf. b). 1550 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ps.* xlv. 8 All thy garments smell of myrrhe and aloes, and cassia. 1599 DAVIES *Improv.* *Smell* xviii. ii. (1714) 72 They smell best, that do of nothing smell. 1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Mendell's Trac.* 94 They gave him a bottle that smelt of Oyle. 1717 W. KING *tr. Nard's Kef. Politia* II. 109 The answer of a peasant to King Henry, that The pouch will always smell of the herring. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* ed. 21 II. 443 Calculated until it no longer smelled of arsenic. 1848 DICKENS

Demsey xxxi. One of the.. men already smells of sherry. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. vi. vi. That old'd and cur'd Assyrian Bull Smelling of musk and of insolence.

(b) 1567 DRANT *Horace*, Ep. I. xix. Fvii. All night to sprall and styre with wyne, all day on it to smell [L. *fuire*]. 1758 BUNNELL *Deur.* *Thames* 179 Its observable that he is thought by some to feed on Water-Thyme, and that he smells on it, at his first being taken out of the Water.

b. To have or exhibit a touch, tinge, or suggestion of something.

1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 77 h. Not for.. promotion or other profite, for all these smell of ypocrysy. 1575 FLEMING *Pamph.* *Epist.* 3 *marc.* He supposeth that both their victories will smell of cruelty. 1649 MURON *Eikon* xxvi. Wks. 1531 III. 503 Praises in an enemy are superfluons, or smell of craft. 1671 J. DAVIES *Stylys* II. xxiv. 137 That the Relation of his Adventures smells (as much as may be) of a Romance. 1741 BIRKLEY *Wks.* (1871) IV. 270 Most modern writings smell of the age. 1755 LAW *Leit. Important Subj.* 125 Such a free way of speaking.. of my own books may have been suspected of smelling too much of self-esteem. 1837 CARYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. 1. 1. Some.. seem to hint afar off at something which smells of Agrarian law. 1837 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1241 Proposals smelling of confiscation.

c. Of literary work, in the phrases to smell of the candle, lamp, oil, etc., to show signs of being laboured and artificial.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 333 Pythias objected.. that his arguments of rhetoric smelled all of the candle. 1579 [see LAMP 25.] 1 b. 1636 HURON *Wks.* I. 1. 536 It is an honour to a sermon, when (as the saying is) it shall smell of the candle. 1635 B. JOHNSON *Stable of N. Pol.* (for the Court, A work) not smelling of the lamp. 1650, 1675 [see OIL 5.] 3 d. 1725, 1753 [see LAMP 25.] 1 b. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. vii. § 47 Even his letters to his sister, smell too much of the lamp. 1871 LOWELL *Study Windows* (1880) 232 His sentences.. smell of the library.

10. *trans.* To have or emit a smell of (something). c 1585 COTES *PERFORKE P.* xlv. iv. Mirth, Aloes, Cassia, all thy robes doe smell. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* II. ii. 70 He smells April and May. 1603 - *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 194 She smelt browne-bread and Garlicke. 1854 THACKERAY *Wives & the Lamb* Wks. 1859 XII. 16 There's.. crumbs on your cheek, and you smell sherry, sir!

11. *colleg.* To cause to smell; to fill or affect with an (offensive) odour.

1837 *Ald. Evening Express* 5 Sept. 2/6 Paris [of a whale] which are still in such a condition that they would smell the whole museum.

Smellable (smel'ab'l), a. [f. SMELL v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being smelt.

c 1449 *Peccot Refr.* II. v. 162 Marie Magdalen.. vuid the oyement as a seable and a smellable remembrance of signe. 1614. Smellable signes as censuris. 1843 *Commissioner* 104 It seemed as if he was being pelted with everything eatable, drinkable.. smellable, thinkable, that the world ever produced. 1831 GRANT *ALLIES* *Evolutionist* at Large 12 [Anus] probably think of most things as smellable only.

Smellage. *U.S. Nod.* [f. SMELL v. or v.] Official lovenge.

1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 1202's *Ligusticum levisticum* (smellage).

Smelled, a. rare. [f. SMELL v.] With qualifying terms: Scented; smelling.

1617 *Extr. Ald. Burg. Rec.* (1618) II. 350 Weele washine and weele smellit naprie. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaisa* II. 52 A red ungratefully smelt moist pulp or paste.

Smeller (smel'ar). Also 6-7 smellar. [f. SMELL v. + -ER.]

1. One who has or exercises the sense of smell; one who smells out, etc.

1519 HORNAM *Vulgarie* 43 They that haue nostrills straight forth be good smellars. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 258 The smellers or feelers therof haue thought then selfe raynysed as yf they had ben in paradise. 1572 J. HEYWOOD *Proc.* & *Yf* (1607) 171 The smellers of smellers then, thou art eyns be. 1658 *tr. Perle's Net.* *Magick* viii. 128 Adding a little Musk, to gain an easier receipt of the Smeller. 1664 SULLIVAN *Orig. Sacra* III. 1. 82 The first smellers out of so great a design. 1828 H. W. PARKER *Spirit of Beauty* (1831) 95 Caldworood shows how the sensualists would evolve a whole philosophy of mind and morals from a smell, and that, too, without a smeller.

b. *slang.* 'A prying fellow; one who tries to smell out something; a sneaking spy (*Cent. Dict.*).

2. + a. *Cent.* A garden. *Obs.*

1610 ROWLANDS *Mart. Mark-all* E. iv. Smellar, a garden; not Smelling cheate, for thais a Nosegay.

b. One who has a smell; a stinker.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nite Valeur* v. 1. Such nasty smellers, That.. they might have cadgell'd me with their very stink.

3. A feeler; a slender tactile organ, hair, etc.; esp. one of the whiskers of a cat.

1665 HOOKER *Mirror*. 120 Of the Eyes and Head of a Grey Drone-Fly.. As concerning the hairs.. the feelers or smellers.. the Proboscis (etc.). 1725 *Cent. Dict.* III. 1. 82 The first smellers out of so great a design. 1828 H. W. PARKER *Spirit of Beauty* (1831) 95 Caldworood shows how the sensualists would evolve a whole philosophy of mind and morals from a smell, and that, too, without a smeller.

4. *slang.* a. The nose; f. the nostrils.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cent. Cren.* 182 *Blacken.* Mar. II. 524 Here was.. a hit on the wind.. a duss on the smeller. 1823 'C. BEER' *Verdant Green* I. xvi. Come on.. and let me have a rap at your smellers. 1894 *Nation* 29 Nov. 390/5 He would rather not have to draw his claret and close his peepers and mash his smeller and break his breadbasket.

b. A blow on the nose. Also *transf.* 1824 *Spirit Publ. Frail.* (1825) 25 He swore he would tip

me a smeller. 1854 *Daily Telegraph* 3 Sept. The Meteoromet, which was hitting out wildly.. delivered to the Hartford a 'smeller' intended for the rebel ram. 1872 *Parad.* 6 Apr. 189/2 What in low fighting slang is called a smeller.

Smell-feast. Also 6 smellfeyste, smeller-, smel-feast(e. [f. SMELL v. (or *sb.*) + FEAST sb.]

1. One who scents out where feasting is to be had; one who comes uninvited to share in a feast; a parasite, a greedy sponger. Now *arch.* (very common c 1240-1700).

1519 HORNAM *Vulgarie* 77 Smellfeystes, Inckedyfayshes, and franchises were called. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 199 Parasites, were called such smellfeastes as would seeke to bee free gastes at riche mennes tables. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 13 Our Smell-feast will be sure to hunt the Houses and Tables of Rich and great Men. 1654 H. NORTON *Myrt.* *Imag.* 21 Like so many smell-feasts they hankered near the Altars to enjoy the nidorous fumes. 1652 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1694) 35 The Fly is an intruder and a common Smell-feast that sponges upon other people's trenchers. 1708 O. DAVIES *Ref. apoc. Eccl. Proc.* 163 The Flatteries of Sycophants and Smell-Feasts. 1856 BROWNING *King & Earl* viii. 39 The Smell-feasts rouse them at the hint: These Agrarian law. 1837 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1241 Proposals smelling of confiscation.

b. *attrib.* Parasitic, sponging.

1566 DRANT *Horace*, *Sat.* I. vi. F. ij. I am a smellfeaste belly-god, idle and full of sloth. 1609 HOLLAND *Amr.* *Marcell.* 339 These smell-feast-parasites in comedies. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iv. xx. 343 These smell-feast birds.. came to feed on their carcasses. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Friar Grand* II. 67 Some smell-feast friars of different communities.

2. 'A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odors only of the vizands' (Webster, 1864).

Smellfungus (smel'fung'is). Also 8 smell-fungus. Pl. -fungi (-f'ungidj). [The name by which Stenae designated Smollett on account of the capious tone of the latter's *Travels through France and Italy* (1766).] A discontented person; a grumbler, faultfinder. Also *attrib.*

[1768 STENAE *Sent. Journ.* In the Street, Calais, The learned Smellfungus travelled from Boulogne to Paris.. but he set out with the spleen and jaundice, and every object he pass'd by was discoloured or distorted.] 1807-8 W. LIVING *Salmes.* (1814) 25 Let the grumbling smellfungi.. rail at the extravagance of the age. 1845 MRS. F. TROTTER *12th Italy* II. xxiii. 380 Smellfungus people, who love to torment themselves.

Smelliness (smel'lines). [f. SMELL v. + -NESS.] The condition of being smelly.

1822 *Critic* Mar. 139 The chronic smelliness of undrained China.

Smelling (smel'ing), *vb.* [f. SMELL v.]

1. The sense of smell. Cf. SMELL v. 1.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hem.* 75 Here looking, here blowing, here smelling, here feeling weal and woe. 1190 *Hail Ridd.* 13 Sibbe & heringe, smeehunge & smellunge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17077 Hering, sight, smelling and fele. 1325 *Wair* I. Crr. xli. 17 If al the body be beeringe, where is smellunge. 1425 AUDLEY *Poems* 7 Thi hering, thi seing.. thi smellunge, here be ij [smell]. c 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surrey) 1444 It was odour wonder sweete, þat þar with his smellunge mete. a 1533 L. BERNERS *Grail* *De M. Aurel.* (1548) I. 115 b. He had a good and a quicke smellunge. 1550 WHITNEY *Armory*, *L. Chaucer* 95 Sweet is fresh air to lost prisoners smelling. 1633 Dr. HALL *Ocean. Med.* § 93 Smelling, is one of the senses, and least useful of the senses. 1639 R. BAKER *tr. Baco's Lett.* (vol. III) 104, I have lost as well my smelling as my taste. 1720 BAKER *tr. Baco's Lett.* No. 72. 24 He lost his Smelling. 1774 GOSWAM *Mar. Hist.* (1778) II. 105 His sense of smelling and hearing are in no less perfection.

b. The act or fact of smelling. Also with *cutt.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxv. (Perry Soc.) 209 When that the nose therof hath smellunge. 1556 COOPER *The* *Samus* v. *Ode.* The smelling.. of a thing. 1551 CORN. *Helicon* 1. a smelling, or smelling out. 1599 TAILOR No. 66 r. 15 They cannot ever after come to the Use of their Teeth, or get smelling of a Cat. 1659 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* III. iv. (1825) 24 Smelling obviously implies the contact of dispersed particles with a specially modified part of the organism. 1829 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 1/4 A smelling-out case by which doctors. 1899 RICKS *Haggard* *Smeller* I. She never took part in the 'smelling-out' of human beings for witchcraft.

+ 2. Odour, scent, smell. *Obs.*

1330. *K. Alis.* 2575 (Land MSA). Sweete is þe smellunge of þe flore. c 1335 CHAUCER *Can. Yern.* *Prok.* 225 (Hind.). Lo, þus þe smellunge and by þe breder array If þe man list, His folk þe knowe may. c 1480 J. WATTON *Syn. Christi.* 146 b. Ther of come swete smellunge; Sweete ilk never man þe hyuing. 1423 *Calc. Angl.* 264 A Smellunge, *ed.* 1511 CORN. *Sentier*, sent, odour, smelling, saour.

3. *attrib.* + a. *Smelling-cheat* (see *quots.*). *Cent.* 1575 HARNAM *Cent.* 4 A smelling-cheat, a garden or orchard. 1600 [see SMELLER 2 a].

b. *Smelling-bottle*, -organ, etc. (cf. SMELLER 3).

1597 NASHE *Seaforth* *Walden* Ep. Ded. Almost as slender.. as a Cans smelling-bottle. 1671 DAVENANT *Dun. Mar.* II. 1. 100 b. I brought me a very nice smelling-bottle. 1871 M. COLMAN *Mary & Mordaunt* III. xii. 27 Ethel's smell-r-bottle revived one or two ladies.

d. *Smelling-salts*, a preparation of carbonate of ammonia and scent for smelling, used as a restorative in cases of faintness or headache.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlv. Vinegar, hartshorn, and smelling-salts. 1892 Mrs. CUFFORD *Ann* June 1. 35 She thought he was ill, and offered him some smelling-salts.

Smelling (smel'ing), *phl. a.* [f. *SMELL* v.]
1. Giving out a smell or odour. Chiefly with qualifying term (see also *SWEET-SMELLING*).

13. *Cursor* M. 3693 (Göt.), Queen he had felt his smelland clath... 'Pis voice, he said, 'pati here, 15 of Jacob'. 13. in *Relig. Antig.* 1. 40, 1 like of the vales, that is most white chast love and most smellene. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 11 Therefore thei made that pece [of the cross], of Cyprus; For it is wel...

odorabilis, ed. maye some be *Nicholas* v. smelling water. 1591 Florio and Frutes Ep. Ded., Some... pronouate of faire, of foule and of smelling weather. 1647

1848 smell particularly nasty smelling ferret.

2. Having the sense of smell, or the faculty of perceiving by smell. *rare*.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iv. 150 But Grillus subtil-smelling swinish snout Must sent... and needs will finde it out. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f.* *Beasts* (1658) 121 Unto all these smelling Dogs I may also add the water Spagnol.

Smell-less (smel'les), *a.* [f. *SMELL* sb. + *-LESS*.]
1. Giving out no smell; scentless.

1612 Two Noble Kinsmen i. 1. Daries smell-less, yet most quaint. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* ii. 516 An almost colourless, smell-less, tasteless Liquor. 1855 J. F. W. JOHNSON *Chem. Common Life* l. xiii. 331 The nearly smell-less juice acquires a fide... odour. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 187 Methyl alcohol, in a state of purity, is smell-less.

2. Having no sense of smell.

1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 113 They may... abort altogether, as is the case in the probably smell-less Porpoises.

Smell-smock. [f. *SMELL* v. + *SMOCK* sb. 1.]

† 1. A licentious man. *Obs.*

In early use employed suggestively as a surname. 1550 *Bale Image Both* Ch. ii. xi. Ser Saunders smell-smock, our parish priest. 1562 FULKINGTON *Expon. Advyas* 68 So can our belligoddes, the Popes Sir Jhon smell-smock, smel a feast in all parishes here. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* ii. iii. To prevent this smell-smock, I'll to my friend. 1634 HERWOOD *Maiden's well* lost ii. Wks. 1874 IV. 125. I think you'll proude little better then a smell-smocke, That can finde out a pretty wench in such a Corner. 1673 R. HEND *Canl. Acad.* 147 These attractions... drew on a number of Smell-smocks, which courted her.

2. *dial.* As a plant-name, applied to (a) the cuckoo-flower, (b) the wood-anemone, and (c) the wood-sorrel.

1876—in dialect glossaries, etc. (cf. Britten & Holland *Plant Names* and the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

Smelly (smel'i), *a.* [f. *SMELL* sb. + *-Y*.] Emitting a bad smell or smells; stinking.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 328 Down the centre runs a straight canal 'awful smelly'. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab* 192 They can't abide anything smelly or foul. 1899 HARE *Story Life* (1900) V. xx. 219 It was a crowded, rolling, smelly steamer.

Smelt (smelt), *sb.* 1 [OE. *smelt*, = obs. *G. schmelz*, *schmeltz* (Gesner), *Da. smelt* (from c. 1600): cf. *Du. smelt*, *Flem. smelte*, *G. schmelle* sand-eel, also *Norw. smetta* a small species of cod or whiting. Relationship to OE. *smolt*, *smyllt* is very doubtful.]

1. A small fish, *Osmerus eperlanus*, allied to the salmon, and emitting a peculiar odour; the spawning or spiraling.

c. 725 *Corpus Gl.* S 72 *Sardas*, smeltas, 1328-9 *Exch. K. R. Memor.* smelt: c. Smelt fished.

13. 1422 *Promp.* *Parv.* 400/2 Smelte, liscne. 1530 *Palsgr.* 1144/2 Smelte, a fische, *epelerlang*. 1558 *Act. Eliz.* c. 17 § 4 Places where *Smelts*, *Loches*, *Gudgions* or *Eels*, have been used to be taken. 1602 R. CREW *Serv. Corin.* 30 Of round fish there are Brit, Sprat, Smelts, &c. 1655 MOUTET & BENNETT *Health's Injuri.* (1746) 282 Smelts are so called because they smell so sweet. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 285 The smelt are a very small sort of fish, used for garnish to those that are larger. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 264 The smelt inhabits the seas of the northern parts of Europe. 1825 S. & SARAH ADAMS *Compl. Servant* 86 Smelts, when fresh, have a fine bright appearance, and a fragrant smell, like a cucumber. 1866 LYONCKER *Key. Nat. Hist.* V. 503 The beautiful and delicately flavoured little fish known as smelts are represented by three species.

Jg. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed.) II. 67 Sir, you were a d d surrounded by smelt. Is not this enough for you?

b. A fish of a related species, esp. *Osmerus mordax* of the American coast.

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 189 A daughter of the one-eyed poetante Comcomly, who held sway over the fishing tribe with the Chinooks, and had long supplanted *Brit. Fishes* Suppl. II. 541 and sturgeons. 1839 YARBELL *Brit. Fishes* Suppl. II. 16 The Hebrideal Smelt. 1868 U. S. Rep. *Commiss. Agric.* (1869) 330 Spawm. of the white fish, the Belgrade smelt, and the wall-eyed pike. 1883 SIR A. SHAW *Newfoundland Fisheries* 7 The American 'smelt' swarms on all parts of the coast.

c. Applied to various other small fishes, in the south of England freq. to the atherine or sand-smelt.

1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) III. 287 Atherine... This sp. it Retro-

known as the New Zealand Smelt. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 422 *Smelt*, name given, in Melbourne, to the fish *Clupea vittata*. *Ibid.* The *Derwent Smelt* is a Tasmanian fish, *Haploichthys scailii*.

† 2. *a. transf.* A simpleton. *Obs.*

In quot. 1607 there is allusion to 2 b. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii. What's he, Mercurie? *Mer.* A notable smelt. 1607 DEKKER & WESTER *Westw. Hoe* iv. ii. To see how plaine-dealing women can pull downe men: Moll, you'll helpe vs to catch Smelts too? 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* v. ii. Talk what you will, this is a very smelt.

† b. Used allusively in the phrase *Westward for smelts* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1607 DEKKER & WESTER *Westw. Hoe* ii. ii. But wenches, with what pullies shall we slide... out of our husbandes suspicion, being gone Westward for smelts all night. 1608 *Great Frost* in *Arber Eng. Garner* (1895) L 83 Say, have none gone 'westward for smelts', as our proverbial phrase is? 1619 (*title*), *Westward for Smelts*; or, The Waterman's Fare of mad-merry Western Wenches.

3. *north. dial.* A smolt. See *SMOLT* sb. 1.

a. 1633 COKE *On Litt.* II. xlvii. (1642) 478 Yong Salmons, or Salmon peals, or Salmon Smelts. a. 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* iv. iv. 18 Nostratibus in fluvio Ribble agri Eboracensis Salmones primo statibus anno Smelts dicuntur; secundo *Speds.* 1677, 1769 [see *SMOLT* sb. 1] 181. 1825 BROCHETT *N.C. Gloss.* *Smelts*, the fry of the salmon; generally called salmon-smelts. 1844 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. 4 He took Smelts of the Salmon with their silvery sides.

4. *altrih.*, as *smelt-boat*, *family*, *fishery*, *fishling*, *leap*, *net*.

1384-5 *Cal. Lett. Bk.* 'H' *Leud.* (1907) 255 (Eight nets called) smelt net [of unlawful mesh]. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* iv. iii. She would not stay for oars; but took a smelt-boate. 1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 78 That no Peter-mad do fish with any Hagan or Smelt Net below London Bridge. *Ibid.* 79 No Fisherman... shall lay

Anim. 543 The Smelt Family, *Microstomidae*. 1888 — *Amer. Fishes* 492 The smelt fishery is increasing yearly in importance.

† **Smelt**, *sb.* 2 *slang. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] A half-guinea.

1635 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleasure* v. i. He... pays the rooks That went their smelts a piece upon his hand. 1688 SHADWELL *Sp. Alsatia* 1, Pr. a couple of Meggs, or t. *Nigel* xxiii. That noble Green, has got the *deuces* and the *smelts*.

† **Smelt**, *a. Obs.* 1 [? a. ON. *smell-r* enamelled.] ? Enamelled, polished.

c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1667 A tabill, all of triet yuer, Bourdunt about all with bright Aumbur, that smelt is & smethe.

Smelt (smelt), *v.* [prob. ad. MDU. or MLG. *smelten* (smiltten), whence also MSw. and Sw. *smälta*, *Norw. smelta*, *Da. smelte*, = OHG. and MHG. *smelzen* (G. *schmelzen*), a weak trans. verb corresponding to a strong intr. (of the type *smeltan*, *smalt*) found in the same languages. The stem appears to be a variation of that of MELT v. 1] *trans.* To fuse or melt (ore, etc.) in order to extract the metal; to obtain or produce (metal) by this process.

(Surtees) 403 For smelting *worths Acc.* (Cetham) 149 Wyggen, for smeltiege the

lead ashes, xxt. 1600 a lot *Staffordsh.* 165 Which they Smelted... not far off, where pose. 1729 *Phil. Trans.*

to employ coal for *shop Rec. Ser.* 1. 10/1 The best plan of smelting brass is to melt the copper in a

below.

Pamph. viii. (1872) 277 Who bewildering rubbish-mountains. 1874 H. R. RAYMOND *John Bapt.* iv. § 6. 272 God will scorch and smelt the true metal in the furnace.

Smelt, the stem of *SMELT* v. in combination, as *smelt-furnace*, *house* [Dn. *smeltthuis*, G. *schmelzhau*], *mill*, places where smelting is carried on.

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 741 When the Smelt-Houses were up at Keswick... this Work was left good. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 90 Destroying the wear of Mr. Smith's smelt-mill.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. vi. Those jingling sheet-iron Aprons, wherein your otherwise half-naked Vulcans hammer and smelt in their smelt-furnace. 1860 *Industure*. The cottage, shop, and buildings formerly a smelt-house.

Smelted (smel'ted), *phl. a.* [f. *SMELT* v. + *-ED*.] Fused, melted.

1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 44 This deception is made, chiefly from smelted glass. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nature* II. 142 The fusion and fluidity of smelted laves. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 9/5 The quantity of stone crushed... has yielded 1,632 ounces of smelted gold.

Smelter (smel'ter), *sb.* 1 [f. *SMELT* v. + *-ER* 1.] Cf. *Du. smelter*, MSw. and Sw. *smältare*, G. *schmelzer*.]

1. One who smelts; a workman engaged in smelting; also, an owner of smelting-works.

1455 in *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 364 [Nicholas Bucke employed by the abbot as a] smelter [at his lead mines]. 1528 in *T. manner of Charg-* W. *Prace Min.* ken to himself perhaps one part more for his expence. 1812

BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1614) 149 The miners usually... dispose of their ore to the smelters. 1848 *Milit. Pol. Econ.* i. ii. § 1 (1876) 176 The miners and smelters who extracted or prepared the iron. 1891 *Daily News* 6 July 2/6 Manufacturers and smelters are not disposed to accept forward contracts at the current rates.

b. **Smeller's fume** (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Diect. Mech.* 220/5 *Smeller's Fume*, the metallic fume resulting from the smelting of lead, the sublimation of zinc from ore, mercury from cinnabar, etc.

2. Smelting-works; a smelter. *Orig. U.S.*

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 235 Several smelters are in course of construction to reduce these ores to ingots at home. 1890 *Pal Mall G.* 12 July 3/2 On completion of eight additional smelters and other works.

3. *altrih.*, as *smeller-man*, *returns*.

1896 Columbus (Ohio) *Disp.* 4 Sept., The millionaire smelterman. 1898 LEBELO *Woman Proposes* 63 We tax the gross output of the mines based on the mill and smelter returns.

Smelter (smel'ter), *sb.* 2 [f. *SMELT* sb. 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who fishes for smelts; a smelt-catcher.

1845 *Zoologist* III. 1080 A smelter may be deemed the personification of patience. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norw. Brads* iii. 23 The smelter passes the night in his boat.

Smelterly (smel'ter-i), [f. *SMELT* v. + *-ERY*, Cf. Dn. *smelterij*, G. *schmelzerij*.] A place where ores are smelted.

1814 in Cleland *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* (1820) 267 Brass foundries and lead smelteries. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 592 The product of the smelter in 1886 had a money value of \$1,103,190-76. 1893 C. G. LELAND *Mem.* II. 57 The slag or debris of an iron smelter.

Smelting (smel'ting), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SMELT* v.]

1. The action of the verb *SMELT*.

1531-2 *Durh. Housch. Bk.* (Surtees) 78 Et nicholao Kyrcus et ciocio pro smeltinge 120 ma. petr. plumbi 6s. 6d. 1582 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc.* (1903) IV. 94 Takeing the said vitriol or Coppis from the ure before it Come in to the first smeltinge. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr. Pref.*

WORKING OF IRON FROM IRON ORE. 1893 *Chem. & Metall. Educ.* 1. 26/4 The smelting, conducted in large blast furnaces, disengages the metal from the oxygen and earths of the ores.

1882 FROUOE *Carlyle* II. 130 The incompleteness of the smelting shows all the more the actual condition of his [Carlyle's] mind.

b. A process or product of smelting.

1872 *Daily News* 12 Oct., The sulphur smoke of the smelt-ings kills vegetation.

2. *altrih.*, as *smelting bellows*, *fire*, *furnace*, *hearth*, *house*, *mill*, etc.

1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* 767 Minerall men, who have their smelting house by Derwent side. 1664 OLOENBURG in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 150 It is like the smelting mill-smoke. 1669 in *Pettus Fodine Reg.* (1670) 35 Five Pair of large Smelting Bellows. 1705 PHILLIPS *ed. Kersey* s.v. *Smelt*, a. Furnace, call'd, The smelting-Furnace. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Corin.* 68 It has been carried to the smelting-house, as it came out of the earth. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 819 The mixture is calcined over a smelting fire. 1836 *Penny Cyc.* VI. 106/2 In the time of the Romans smelting works were carried on in the neighbourhood. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 339 What are known as smelting-ores in this district are the richer grades carrying usually 300 ounces of silver and upwards per ton. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Furnary* 100 The air driven into the smelting-hearth was cold.

Smere, *obs.* form of *SMEAR* sb. and v.

† **Smere**, *adv. Obs.* Also 4 *smare*. [Representing OE. *smære*, found only in *galsmære* given to laughing. Cf. OHG. *smieron* (MHG. *smieren*, obs. G. *schmieren*, LG. *smieren*) to smile.]

To laugh merrily, to laugh lightly, merrily, or contemptuously.

c. 1275 LAY. 14981 þane king hit þohte game inoh, for hire speche he smere loh. c. 1290 *Childhood Jesus* 984 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 34 His Moder... gret Joye hadde and lou3 smere a non. 13... *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Herrig Archiv* LXXXII. 409/22 Sysyn þo for gladnesse gan to leysse wel smere. c. 1380 *Ferumb.* 386 þe Sarzyn gan to lawe smere, & to Olyuer saye þan [etc.]

† **Smieriglo**. *Obs.* 1 [a. It. *smieriglio* a merlin.] A certain piece of ordnance.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 137/2 The Rabbett or Rabbett or smieriglio is 300 weight.

Smek(e, Smerk, Smerk), *obs.* f. *SMIRK*, *SMIRKY*.

† **Smerl**, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 *smerie*, *smemel*. [Back-formation from *SMERLES*, taken as a plural: cf. *RIDDLE* sb. 1] Ointment.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7334 þis sal haue þai mad þair king, Wit smerl and als wit curinng. *Ibid.* 1593. A smelch bitturnes. a. 1300 *E. E. Prose* cxxii. 2 Als þe smerle in heued onon Falles in berde.. of Aaron.

Hence † **Smeri** v. *trans.*, to anoint. Also

† **Smering** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7328 He sal be smerid þair king to be. *Ibid.* 9338 Queen he þar halst es comen, Your smerling sal fra yow be nummen.

Smerle (smér-lé). [a. *Flem. smerle*, prob. a special application of older *smierle* (now *smierlij*) merlin.] A variety of the domestic pigeon.

1869 *TEGETMEIER Pigeons* iv. 47 We had a pair of *Smerles*, or Short-faced Antwerp cocks. 1879 L. WEIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 210 A really Belgian pigeon called the *Smerle*.

† **Smerles**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 smyrels, 3 smuriles, smirles; 3-4 smerieles, smerles (4-lis). [*OE. smyrrels, f. smyrrian to SMEAR v.* Cf. MSw. *smyr-, smörilse* (Sw. *smörjelse*), MDA. *smerielse* (Da. *smørrelse*)] Ointment.

In Small's *Metr. Hom.* 17 the form *smerles* may either be an error for *smerles*, or the pl. of *smerles* = ON. and local *smryrl*.

a 1000 *Canons Edgar* 66 in *Thorpe Laws* II. 258 *We lærað þæt preosta gehwile ætser hæbbe ge fulluht-ele ge secum smyrels.* c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 508 *He gehælde*

1599 *Pe engles wið smirles of aromaz smireden hire wunden.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14003 *A host sco has o smerles nummen.* c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 97 *The third gift that him tok Was a smerlis, als sails the boc.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 187 *He ne may naht þolye þane guode smel of þe kyle smerieles.*

† **Smerlin**. *Obs.* [ad. G. *schmerling*. Cf. Da. *smer-, Sw. smärting*.] A loach or groundling. [1617 *Morvyn Itin.* II. 81 *They have one most delicate kinde, called Smerling, which in Prussen I did eate.* 1663 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 157 *Cobitis Aculeata*, the Smerlin. [Hence in Ainsworth (1736) and later Dicts.]

Smert, *obs.* or dial. variant of **SMART**.

† **Smeth**. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Smeth* or *Smothery*, a medicine or physical Ointment to take away hair.

Smeth(e), *obs.* forms of **SMEETH a.** and **v.**

Smense (*smiūs, smiūz*), *sb.* Also *smence*, *smewse*, *-ss, smu(1)ce, smuse*, etc. [Alteration of **MEUSE sb.**] A hole in a hedge, wall, etc.: see **MEUSE sb.** and cf. **SMOOR sb.**

A common dialect form, esp. in N. Midland counties.

1819 in C. W. Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) I. 70 *By the aid of his dark lantern he knew every smence in Wharfedale or Tankersley parks.* 1871 *PEACOCK Ralf Skirt* I. 255 *There was a smence through the hedge just again' where I was stan' in.* 1883 *PENNELL-ELMHIRST Cream of Leicestersh.* 304 *There was only one hole—and that a mere smence—in the next blackthorn wall.*

Hence **Smence v.** = **MEUSE v.**

1851 *R. HILL in Gosse Nat. Jamaica* 388 *The terrier... smencing it under the brushwood.* 1862 *WHITE MELVILLE Inside Bar x.* 7 *The hounds threw their tongues merrily enough, when they were 'smencing' through a fence.*

Smew (*smiū*). [Origin and relation to **SMEER uncertain**.] A saw-billed duck (*Mergus or Mergellus albellus*) belonging to the merganser group; the white nun. The female is known as the red-headed smew.

1674 *DENT in Ray's Lett.* (1715) 21 *A Pocker, a Smew, three Sheddins.* 1698 *RAY tr. Willughby's Ornith.* 338. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 466 *Mergus major cirratus*, the Smew, or White Nun. 1768 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* II. 439 *Red-headed Smew.* The head is slightly crested, and of a rust colour. 1785 *LATHAM Gen. Synop. Birds* III. II. 429 *The Smew is seen in England only in winter.* 1838 *AUDUBON Ornith.* IV. 350 *The Smew is a bird of extremely rare occurrence in the United States.* 1891 *Nature* 4 June 1062 *Last January a friend showed me a smew... shot on the Dee, near Chester.*

attrib. 1829 *GRIFFITH tr. Carver VIII.* 626 *Smew Merganser, Mergus Albellus.*

Smewk, *obs.* form of **SMOOR**, smoke.

Smiche, *obs.* or dial. form of **SMITCH sb.**

† **Smick**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [prob. a jingling modification of **SMACK v.** Cf. **SMICK-SMACK**.] *traus.* and *intr.* ? To kiss.

1572 *Schole for Women* 132 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 210 *Have you once turned your eye and back, And others he will have to smick and smack.* 1685-8 in *Bagford Ballads* (1876) 68 *You smack, you smick, you wash, you lick, you smirk, you swear, you grin.*

† **Smicker**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 smicker, 3 *Orm. smicker*, 6-7 *smicker*. [*OE. smicer*: cf. OHG. *smehhar, smethar* (MHG. *smecker*) elegant, delicate.]

1. Beautiful, elegant, fair, handsome. In later use only of persons.

c1255 *Corpus Gl.* (Hessels) E. 141 *Elegans, smicre.* a 1000 in *Cockayne The Shrine* (1864) 163 *þat he mage windan manigne smicre wæn & manig ænlic has settan.* a 1000 in *Thorpe Dipt. Angl. Sax.* (1893) 536 *Hio... þæt þæt hifon between him twa smicere scencgucpan into beoðem for hif.* c1200 *ORMIN* 13679 *þurh what he fell... Inmilt niþ hellepine, & warp til atell defell þær Off shene & smicker enngell.* 1590 *TARLTON News Purg.* (1844) 114 *The Smith seeing what a smicker wench the Coblers wife was... sorrowed at the good fortune of the Coblher, that he had so faire a wife.* 1590 *LONGE Euphuus* (1592) P iv b, *A smicker boy, a lyther Swaine, heigh ho a smicker Swaine: That in his Loue was wanton faine, with smiling looks straight came vnto her.*

absol. 1639 *J. SWYTH in Glouc. Gloss.* (1890) 201 *Smoke will to the smicker: meaninge, If many gos-ups sit against a smokey chimney the smoke will bend to the fairest.*

2. *Why hin thy looks so*

3. Loose or lax; wanton.

1606 *FORD Fane's Memorial xxx.* *Regardfull of his honor he forsooke The smicker use of court-humility.*

Smicker, *v.* Now only *Sc.* Also *g smicker*.

[app. f. prec.]

† *intr.* To look amorously or wantonly at or after a person. *Obs.*

1663 *DRYDEN Ecce, Lee* III. i. *Must you be smickering after Wenches, while I am in Calamity?* 1663 *DAVENANT*

Max's the Master II. i. No, no, I see I may make love long enough before you smicker at me.

2. *Sc.* To smile or smirk.

1822 *SIBBALD Chron. Scot. Poetry Gloss.*, *Smikker*, to smile in a seducing manner. 1819 *TENNANT Pastry Story* (1827) 70 *At him, my grandseer, and the Vicar... The god o' gaups did laugh and smicker.* 1883 *DELDAY in Edwards Mod. Sc. Poets* 12th Ser. 41 *To pass the time and have a chat, And see them sweetly smicker.*

Hence † **Smickering zbl. sb.**, an amorous inclination. *Obs.*

1699 *DRYDEN Lett. to Mrs. Steward* 28 Sept. *We had a young doctor, who rode by our coach, and seem'd to have a smickering to our young lady of Pilton.*

Smicket (*smikret*). Now dial. Also 7-S *smicket*. [app. dim. of **SMOCK sb.**] A woman's smock or chemise; a small smock.

In use during the 19th cent. in many dialects.

c1685 *Ad. to Maidens Lond.* II. in *Bagford Ballads* (1876) 935 *Susan and Joan they will have a Top-Knot, although they have never a Smicket.* c1690 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 439 *Stripping of all their Cloaths, their Gowns, their Petticoats, Shoes and Hose, Their fine white smickets then stripping.* 1718 *OZELL tr. Tournefort's Voy.* I. 219 *Over this Smicket they wear a large smock. Ibid.* These are their richest Smickets no better than a penitential Shirt. 1772 *BRIDGES Hom. Trav.* (1797) I. 337 *His dear Nelly, who had scarce An undam'd smicket.* 1815 *W. H. IRELAND Scribbleton.* 141 *Misses... Who, drench'd, ne'er*

hid beneath her smickets.

† **Smickly**, *adv.* *Obs.*—1 [Cf. **SMICKER a.**]

Elegantly, finely.

1624 *FORD Sun's Darling* II. i. *Ray.* *What's he that looks so smickly? Fol.* One that loves mutton so well, he always carries capers about him.

Smick-smack, *sb.* and *a.* [Cf. **SMUCK v.** and **SMACK sb.**]

† **A sb.** A smacking noise; a smacking or frequent kissing. *Obs.*

c1550 *Lusty Ivcentus* in *Hazl. Dodley* II. 85 *What a hurly-burly is here! Smick smack, and all this gear!* 1677 *Mitche F. Dict.* II. s.v. *Smack*, *Smick-smack, faitement.*

B. adj. *Elegant, first-rate. rare*—1

1802 *Spirit Publ. Trnks* VI. 186 *The Bacchanalian glees were loudly applauded, and the smick smack repast went off with its usual éclat.*

Smiddie, *-dy*, north. and *Sc.* varr. **SMITHY sb.**

Smiddam, *Mining.* [varr. of **SMEDDUM**.]

= **SMITHAM** 2. Also attrib.

1821 *W. FORSTER Section Strata* (ed. 2) 341 *The Ore, that collects at the bottom of the Tuh, is called Smiddam.* 1828 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Smiddum-tail*, in mining, the sludge or slimy portion deposited in washing ore. 1892 *HESLOR Northumb. Gloss.*, *Smiddum*, small particles of lead ore [etc.]

Smie, dial. variant of **SMY (fish)**.

Smiffigate, *-ation*, variants of **SMIFFLICATE v.**, **SMIFFLICATION**.

1839 *DICKENS A Pickle* xxvii. *Mr. Pyke threatened with many oaths to 'smiffigate' a very old man. Ibid.* Conjecturing, that smiffigation and bloodshed must be one and the same thing.

Smift, *Mining.* [Of obscure origin.] A kind of fuse or slow match used in blasting.

1839 *URR Dict. Arts* 836 *Paper rubbed over with gunpowder or grease, for the smifts or fuses. Ibid.* A paper smift... is then fixed to the top of the rush-tube. 1871 *W. MORGANS Mining Tools* 137 *A 'smift', which is variously made of either a bit of touch-wood, touch-paper, greased candle-wick or paper... is attached by a bit of grease or clay to the outside end of the train.*

Smig. Also *smigg*. [Of obscure origin.] (See quot. a 1880.) Also attrib., as *smig bait, herring*.

1879 *Standard* 17 July 371 *The mackerel were so intent upon chasing shoals of smig, that numbers of them were stranded on the beach.* a 1880 *BUCKLAND Nat. Hist. Brit. Fishes* 281 *If a basket of whitebait be examined in April there will be found a large number of minute fish 1 in. to 1½ in. long, perfectly transparent, with a large eye and no scales visible, the body being covered with a few black spots. These are called 'smig herring'. Ibid.* 282 *The spratty stuff and the 'smig' bait comes up the river first.*

Smiggins. *Canf.* (See quot.)

1825 *KNAFF & BALDWIN Newgate Cat.* III. 489 *The Water in which the beef was boiled is thickened with barley, and forms a mess called smiggins.* 1828 *P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 63 *De-canting upon the sorrows of sour smiggins (cold-meat hash).* 1839 *Slang Dict.* 34 *Smiggins*, nickname for a soup given on board the bulks.

Smiggot, *rare*—1. *Devon.* A particle, atom.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 502 *Deuce a smiggot of aught wonderful saw we.*

Smight, *obs.* form of **SMITE v.**

Smil, *obs.* form of **SMELL sb.**

Smilacin (*smi-lāsin*). *Chem.* [*a. F. smilacin*, f. *smilac*, stem of **SMILAX** + *-in* 1.] Parillin.

1836 *BRANDE Chemistry* (ed. 4) 1047 *The parillin and smilacin of Palotia and Folchi, I have not been able to identify.* 1838 *THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 137 *Smilacin is obtained from the roots of Smilax...*

Smilax (*smi-lāks*). *Bot.* [*a. L. smilax* (Pliny), *a. Gr. σμῖλαξ* bindweed, etc.]

1. A large genus of lilaceous plants typical of the order *Smilacæ*, or a species of this genus, the

tuberous rootstocks of which constitute the sarsaparilla of commerce.

In earlier writers, as Morwyn (1550) and Turner (1562), *smilax* is used in other senses of the *L.* and *Gr.* word, after passages in Pliny or Dioscorides.

1607 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 100 *Some haue said that Smilax is of 4 sorts: the one... climbing trees, & tufted in the head with clusters... of berries.* c1610 *FAIRFAX Eclogues* IV. xv. *Smilax... it opens the belly, dis-*

KING Heathen Gods & Heroes xxvii. (1722) 124 *The Ivy, the Smilax, or Ropeweed, were the Vegetables that he [Bacchus] delighted in.* 1817 *J. BRADBURY Trav. Amer.* 30 *There was also an abundance of small prickly vines entwined among the bushes, of a species of smilax.* 1872 *AMMONS Ornith.* Plin. I. 102 *The Green Briar, or Ropeweed, is a climbing plant, and grows along fences.* 1874 *Co. ... The vines over-*

grown with smilax and hrambles.

attrib. 1899 *F. V. KIRBY Sport E. C. Africa* xl. 124 *A mass of thorny shrubs woven into an almost solid block by a growth of convolvulus creepers and of the twining smilax yam.*

2. A climbing species of asparagus, *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*, much used for decorative purposes.

1870 *Daily News* 13 June, *The sprays of smilax, the roses and violets, bloomed from baskets in the windows.* 1887 *The Lady* 20 Jan. 3873 *A large square of pink plush was outlined against the white damask, with a broad, graceful border of smilax.*

Smile (*smoil*), *sb.* Also 6 smyle, 7 *Sc.* *smyl*.

[f. **SMILE v.** Cf. MHG. *smiel*, Da., Sw., Norw. *smil* (Nfris. *smil*, from Da.).]

1. An act of smiling; a slight and more or less involuntary movement of the countenance expressive of pleasure, amusement, affection, etc., or of amused contempt, disdain, incredulity, or similar emotion.

1562 *HEVWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1657) 75 *Better is the last smyle, than the fyrst laughter.* 1591 *NASHE Pref. Sidney's Astr.* & *Stella* in G. G. Smith *Ediz. Crit.* Es. II. 228 *I will leave you to... offer your smiles on the Auliers of Venus.* 1621 *QUARLES Dir. Poem.* *Either* (1638) 105 *Where are thy maideo-smiles, thy blushing cheeks?* 1657 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 239 *This sweet intercourse Of looks and smiles.* 1777 *LAO W. MONTAGU Lett.* II. xlv. 20 *Every smile is waited for with impatience and envied by who cannot obtain it.* 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* vii. *St. Aubert gave him a friendly smile for his compliment.* 1842 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xlii. *The duke was all smiles and courtesy.* 1875 *GRINDON Life* xiv. 173 *There are more smiles in the world than there are tears.*

b. transf. and fig.

1589 *GREENE Menaphem* (Arb.) 23 *To see if the Continent were as full of smiles, as the sea were of founts.* 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 87 *Me thought I stood not in the smile of heaven.* 1727 *DYER Granger* 82 *82 Transient is the smile of Fate.* 1757 *GRAY Bard* 8 *Fell Thirst and Famine scowl A baleful smile.* 1814 *SCOTT Lord of Isles* v. vi. *The sun... now tinged them with a parting smile.* 1831 — *Crit. Darg.* xi. *A knight, who... was poor in worldly goods, and in the smiles of fortune.* 1859 *TENNYSON Marriage of Geraint* 350 *Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel with smile or frown.*

c. Const. of (some quality, feeling, etc.).

1779 *Mirror* No. 64, *I discovered a smile of satisfaction in the countenances of most of the guests.* 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxvii. *Where he was surrounded with civility, elegance, and smiles of welcome.* 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxx. *At this moment another smile of deep meaning passed between Dalzell and Claverhouse.* 1848 *THACKERAY Pan. Fair x.* *Beyond the first smile of recognition.* 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* vii. 246, *I never yet saw a smile of pity or sympathy on his face.*

2. *collog.* A drink, esp. of whisky. *Orig. U.S.*

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 420 *Smile*, a drink, dram. 1883 *G. H. KINGSLEY Sport & Trav.* (1900) 17 *185 You just take a 'smile' of the real, old, blue-grass Bourbon.*

1889 *JEROME Three Men in Boat* II. *Harris... proposed that we should go out and have a smile.*

3. *Comb.*, as *smile-covering*, *frowning*, *peopled*, *tuned*, *wreathed* adjs.; *smile-maker*.

a 1618 *SILVESTER Sonn.* i. *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 50 *Eyes cloudy-clear, smile-frowning, stormy-calm.* 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* II. i. *I could not sit to a vain young Smile-maker tho' he flatter'd me.* 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Isleri* II. xxvii. *The tranquil strength which cradled lay in her smile-peopled rest.* 1825 *HOOK Sayings* Ser. II. *Suthert* I. 123 *A consequent smile-covering frown from the young lady.* 1845 *MRS. BROWNING An Island xxv.* *Yea, soon, no consonant unsmooth Our smile-tuned lips shall reach.* 1895 in *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 773 *His sparkling eyes and smile-wreathed face telling of the zest with which the novelty was enjoyed.*

Smile, *sb.* 2 *dial.* Also *smale*. [Representing

OE. smygel 'cuniculus' (only in glosses), related to *smilgan* to creep.] (See quot.)

1823 *E. MOOR Suffolk Words*, *Smile*, the same, I believe, or nearly, as *Smale*; the form or fowm, or sent of a hare.

Smile (*smoil*), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *smylle*, 4-6 *smyle*, *Sc.* 5-6 *smyll*, 7 *smill*, 4- *smile*. *ß.* 6-7 *smoyle*, 7, 9 *dial.* *smoile*. [*ME. smilau*, = OHG. *smiflan* (in pres. ppl. *smilauter*; MHG. *smielen*), also Da. *smile* (hence Nfris. *smile*), Norw. and Sw. *smila*; these are prob. adoptions from a MLG. **smilen*, which may also have been the source of the English word.]

1. *intr.* 1. Of persons: To give to the features or face a look expressive of pleasure, or amusement, or of amused disdain, scorn, etc.

To smile in one's sleeve: see **SLEAVE sb.** 2d.

crest With rigour . . he smitt. 1644 GORGES *Lucan* III. 113
The towers one another smite. 1684 BUSYAN *Pilgr.* II. 110
Great-herd . . smitt the head . . from his shoulders.

b. Pl. a. 1 smiton, 3-5 smiten, smyten, 4 smyton, 5 -yn; 3-4 smite, 4-5 smyte; 3-4 smitte(n, a gloss).n.

c. 1725 *Corpus Gloss.* F 387 *Funestauer*, smiton. c. 1205 LAY. 5183 Heo smiten to-gaderen. *Ibid.* 30037 Mid longe sweorden heo smiten. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 388 in O. E. *Misc.* 48 Hi. smyten (him) vnder þat ere. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiv. 5 The kingis. smyten Rappham. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxiii. (Arb.) 86 His seruauitis. smyten and bete the asse.

β. 3-5 smete, 4-5 smeten, 5 smetin, -on. c. 1275 LAY. 5183 Hi smete to-gaderes. 13. *Coer de L.* 3985 They schotte to hem, and hard smiten. 14. *Guy Warw.* (C.) 297 On þer helmes þey smete. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xii. (Arb.) 27 They smeton, beten, and wounded bym.

c. Weak forms. 5 smit-, smytide, 9 smited. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Kings* ix. 27 Thei smytden hym. 1358 KINGSLEY *The Red King* 54 Tyrel he smited. . . that day.

3. Pa. pple. a. 4 y-, 5 i-smyten; 4-6 smyten (4-5 -yn, 5 -on, -un); 3-5 smiten (4 -in, -on). c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3690 Þor wurd þe. wið lepre smiten. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iii. . . goddis vengeance. 1382 . . . 1390 *Gower Conf.* . . . The Bete . . . hard smite

man had his hede smyten of.

β. 3 hii-, 3-4 y-, 3-5 i-smite; 4 i-, 4-5 y-smyte; 4 (6 arch.) smite; 4-5 (6 arch.) smyte.

c. 1275 LAY. 5185 Hi smite he was in fibre. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6186 Þer were duntis arit smite. c. 1230 *Arth. & Merd.* 8047 (Kölbing), Mani paien to deþ (werde) ysmite. c. 1250 CHAUCER *Debat. Blanche* 1325 As byt hadde smyte oures twelve. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 123 He was i-smyte with a palsy. 14. *26 Pal. Poems* xxv. 117 Nowe lath age y-smyte me. c. 1250 *Contin. Brut* 366 Þat hope þer hedis schulde be smyte of. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* II. vii. 17 Sum Greikis victouris war smyte (w. smite) deid.

γ. 4-5 i-smite; 4-5 smeten, -yn, 5 -on. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 477 He was i-smeten by þe vice of prid. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1890) 91 After prime he smeten. 14. *26 Pal. Poems* xxvi. 173 Nowe hathe age smeten. . . My thryd fere. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 44 Koulland. . . had smeton hys vnle.

δ. 4 i-, 5 y-smete; 4-5 smete, 5 smet. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11920 A lymme smete yn pallesye. 13. *Coer de L.* 4956 How the batayle was i-smete. 1387 . . . were i-smete w thys bytel be . . . or smyten, *perennus*.

ε. 4 i-, 6 -smitten, 5-6 smyten (5 -yn, 6 -yne, smytin).

a. 1400 *Cursor M.* 17603 Saul has smitten a thousand. a. 1483 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 39 That the messes be smytyn [etc.]. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. iv. 238 To make theyredes to be smytten of. 1555 BIBLE *Isaiah* I. 2 Was my hande cleane smitten of? 1556 CHURCH *Grey Friars* (Caunden) 65 Hys hand was smytyn of. 1632 GOWER *God's Arrowis* III. 84. 340 By Saul they were. . . smitten.

ζ. 5-6 smytte, 5 i-smyt, 5-6 smyt(t; 4, 6-smit.

a. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. xliii. 144 Al for my misdeed Was he so fell smit 1423 JAS. I *Kings* Q. lviii. Artow seke, or smyt with Ielousye? c. 1425 H. Gloucester's *Chron.* 5254 (Digby MS.), Heuden þer were of smytte. a. 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 123. I hope this gonne was well smyt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 119 Smit with the love of sacred song.

γ. 6-7 smot, 6-9 smote; 7 smotten. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. II. 46 Till thou in open field addowne be smot. 1597 DEARO *Theatre God's Judgment*, (1612) 300 To . . . 1768-74

check to him that has smote the left. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. vi. 676 What cities have they smote!

B. Signification.

I. trans. + l. To pollute, blemish. Obs.— c. 1725 *Corpus Gloss.* F 387 *Funestauer*, smiton.

† 2. To smear (a substance) on something. Obs. c. 1200 *Ælfric Exod.* xii. 7 Nymon of his blode and smiton on 23. 3er zedyre.

II. 3. To administer a blow to (a person, etc.) with the hand, a stick, or the like; to strike or hit; to beat or buffet; to slap or smack. Now *rhet.* and rare.

c. 1160 *Hattou Gosh.* Matt. v. 39 Syf hwa þe smite on þin swide wange. a. 1300 K. Horn 503 He smot him a litel wif & bed him been a god knyt. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxvi. 67 Thanne thei spiten in to his face, and smyten hym with buffets. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 3 He nakiht sorowe nowe . . . For he smot not þe ymage [with the arrow]. 1500-20

DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 29 Disputaousle sijn [they] did him smyt. c. 1608 D.E. *Relat. Spirits* (1659) 1. 82 He smit the round Table with his rod. 1675 J. GOWER *Indwelling Sin* xii. (1732) 147 The Case was the same with Asa in his Anger, when he smote the Prophet. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 109 The Fairy. smote him on the Shoulder with a Golden Wand. 1791 COWPER *Itad* ix. 705 O! would she smite the earth. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* viii. Half pausing for an instant now and then to smite his pocket. *Ibid.* xxxix. He smote Mr. Tappertit on the back.

fig. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Smit him anonhit mid te zerde of tunge schrifte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 310 To smyte hem with the same rodd With which I am of love smite. 1611 BURE *Jer.* xviii. 26 Come and let vs smite him with the tongue. [Also in earlier versions.] 1785 GROSS *Dict. vulgar T.* To smite one's tutey, to get money from him.

b. To strike with the foot († or spur). Also said of the foot. Now *rhet.* or poet.

13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4059 Mani he smot of fot & fest. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3598 Sir Morice of Moundere His stede smot [w. prey] agenes Sahere. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* Wallace xxxvii. And proudly smote the ground with firmer tread. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 110 Happy that the virago's foot did not even smite him. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur*. 190 Juts of slippery crag that rang Sharp-smitten with the dint of armed heels.

c. To strike or touch (a harp, etc.) so as to produce musical sounds. Now poet.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 777 Eke when man harpe strynges smyte. . . Loo with the stroke the ayre to-breketh. 1486 Bk. St. Albans I jh. Then smyte youre tabur, and cry buff, buff, huff and make the fowle to spryng. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 682 Ah, tinkling cymbal. . . Smitten in vain! such music cannot charm [etc.]. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 54 Love took up the harp of Life, and . . . Smote the chord of Self. 1847 — *Princ.* IV. 38 A maid, Of those beside her, smote her harp, and sang.

† d. Naut. (See quot.) Obs.— a. 1625 *Nomenclator Nauticus* (Harl. MS. 2301) s.v. *Smithing*. This Line is called a Smithing Line. See they smite the missen, that is pull the Roape that the Saile male come downe. [Hence in Harris and later Dicts.]

4. Of the Deity, in or after Biblical use: To visit with death, destruction, or overthrow; to afflict or punish in some signal manner. (Cf. 8 b.) c. 1150 *Canterbury Pa.* iii. 8 Forðen þu oflose æt smite ealle wiðergende me. a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cv. 2. He smate al firstimed in land of þat. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 189 The hond of hevne him smot In tokne of that he was forswore. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 126 Þe more þat god smyeth hem with his wtche. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xiv. 38 The Lord smote him, so y^e he dyed. 1611 BIBLE *P. R.* ix. 26 Let none dwell in their tents. For they persecute him whom thou hast smitten. a. 1737 ABR. WAKE (J.), Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he smites us, that we are forsaken by him. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 464 The Governor of all. . . has interpos'd, Not seldom, his avenging arm, to smite Th' injurious trampler upon nature's law. 1843 WHITTIER *C. Southwick* 142 The Lord shall smite the proud, and lay His hand upon the strong.

5. To strike with a weapon, etc., so as to inflict serious injury or death; also, to strike hard with a cutting tool. Now *rhet.* or poet.

1. *F. Q.* IV. ix. 20 Ne yeelded foote. . . But being doubly smitten likewise doubly smit. 1641 G. SANVOY *Paraphr. Song of Solomon*, v. II. The Watch. . . In this pursuit the Afflicted found: Smot, wounded [etc.]. 1676 HOPKES *Itad* IV. 427 He smote was with a Spear into the Brain. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 25 I am so deeply smitten that the helm That without help I cannot last till morn. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Dramata Exile* 64 This the sword. That smote upon the forehead, Lucifer the angel.

refl. c. 1285 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 915 *Thise*. To the herte sche hire self smot. 1514 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 1. 103 The said Ranolde, with a small knyff that he had secrett, smit hym self.

fig. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 66 Deeth menaceth euery age and smyt. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. II. 35 That blinded God, which hath ye blindly smit, Another arrow hath. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucret.* I. III. 2250 Great Homer lives no more, Smote, like the rest, by Time's relentless power. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 176 From my breast the involuntary sigh Brake, as she smote me with the light of eyes.

b. With compl. to death (cf. DEATH sb. 12) or death. Also in fig. context.

c. 1200 ORMIN 1467 Abraham. . . hoff þe swerd. . . To smitten itt [Isaac] to dæde. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merd.* 8047 (Kölbing), Mani paien to deþ [werde] ysmite Wið swerdes of stel. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 322 What smyth þat on [iwepon] smytheth be smyte þerwith to dæthe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* V. ix. 91 In the skyldis [he] smate hir deid. 1819 SHELLEY *Franklin* . . . The abortion with which she . . . to death. 1871 R. ELLIS *use monster birds*. . . his arrow smote to the death.

c. In or after Biblical use: To strike, or strike down, in battle; to kill, slay.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3971 Pat quils esau smat an o þe tua þe toþer party sulp scape him þat. 1382 Wyclif *Task* vii. 1 The whiche. . . ben smyten of the men of the cytte of Hay. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Josh.* x. 19 Followe after your enemies, and smite all the hindemost. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgment*, (1612) 309 He caused. . . the Cite of the Priests to be smote with the edge of the sword. 1631 GOWER *God's Arrowis* III. 84. 340 By Saul they were once, and again smitten: and finally by David they were utterly vanquished. 1754 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 135 Not Babylon alooe has been smitten at a banquet, and perished in its joys.

† 6. Of birds or animals: To strike with beak, claw, horn, hoof, etc. Obs.

c. 1205 LAY. 20172 Haukes bine [the crane] smiteð. c. 1250 Owl & Night. 78 Al þat þu myht myd clyure smyten. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. vii. (1858) 80 Þe bec. . . styngeþ þe heries of hem þat ben ysmyte. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxi. 28 If an oxe with the horn smyte a man. 14. *Lat. & Eng. Proc.* (MS. Douce 52) fol. 16 While þe hors kykys war that he the ne smyte.

7. a. Of hail, lightning, flame, etc.: To strike and injure; to destroy, blast.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* ix. 25 The hawle smoot. . . alle that weren in feeldes. . . and al erbe of the feelde smoot the hawle. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) III. 63 Romulus was i-smyte wiþ listynge. c. 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 3755 When the flawme of the very brond. . . Had hit alcock with hete smete. 1480 Kobb. *Dreyll* 345 in *Harl. E. P.* I. 233 A man had sm as goð as he smete þe smythen [thunder], As to haue a stroke and hys hand. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* ix. 31 Thus the flax and the barley were smyten. c. 1650 MILTON *Arcturus* 52. . . heal. . . what the cross dire-looking Planet smites. 1760 STEELE *Serm.* III. 156 The hopeful youth. . . some cruel distemper lays him prostrate upon the earth, smit and shrivelled up with a malignant blast. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucret.* II. vi. 676 Eruptive winds, what cities have they smote! 1820 SHELLEY *Via. Sea* 61 Six the thunder has smitten, And they lie black as nummies.

b. To beat or dash against (something).

c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 126 Þe more grauæl & sonde is smet & beyn wiþ fiodys of þe se, þe more salt & bytter it is. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* III. 43 Which [wind] with a full-mouth Blast Hath smote the House. 1805 WORSW. *Prelude* I. 440 With the din smitten, the precipices rang aloud. 1839 LONGER *Hyperion* II. 6 The storm-wind smites the wall of the mountain cliff.

c. Of sunlight, etc.: To beat or shine strongly upon. Also in fig. context.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 28 As thy eye beames, when their fresh rays haue smot The night of dew [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 244 Where the morning Sun first warmly smote The open field. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 107 On an open plain smote by the summer's sun. 1832 TENNYSON *Æneid* 54 Far up the solitary morning smote The streaks of virgin snow. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 A broad beam of the garish light Smote with a glory her golden hair.

8. Of diseases, distempers, etc.: To attack, affect suddenly or grievously. Freq. in pa. pple., and const. by or with (a malady, etc.).

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3690 Þor wurd þe ðanne wið lepre smiten. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11920 A lymme þat ys. smete yn pallesye. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 123 Constantyn was i-smyte wiþ a strong meselrie. c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 18117 (Trin.), Þe palsey smoot his oon side. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxi. (1687) 270 You may as well desire. . . in bawd a Dalsie smite your loyns. 1858 FERRISMAN *Norm. Comp.* (1877) II. 445 Abbot Mannig. . . had been smitten by paralysis.

transf. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 195 A province considered even at Petersburg as smitten with sterility. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. L. I. A France smitten. . . with plague after plague.

b. Of personal agents, or of the Deity (cf. 4).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20957 A Jugeler wit blindes he smat. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 126 Þey se oost how god smyt þem in here body, wiþ syknes & tribulacyoun. 1535 COVERDALE *Zeck.* xiv. 12 This shall be the plague, wherwith y^e Lord will smyte all people. 1642 D. ROBERT *Naaman* 20 He forgat himself, till the Lord smot him with the plague.

9. To infect, imbue, impress, strike suddenly or strongly with some feeling or sentiment. Chiefly in pa. pple.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15613 Wit strang dred he smiton was. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 136 Without good discrecion This king with avarice is smite. 1423 JAS. I *Kings* Q. lviii. Artow seke, or smyt with Ielousye? 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxi. 6. I am afraied, and my flesh is smyten with feare. 1622 FLETCHER *Prophets* III. i. 'Twas I that. . . smyte ye all with tetter. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 564 But Satan smitten with amazement felt. 1718 POPE *Itad* I. 354 Smit with love of honourable deeds. 1829 MOORE *E. Arain* 50 The Usher took six hasty strides, As smit with sudden pain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 7 Tyrants, who, when at the height of greatness, were smitten with remorse.

10. Of the heart, conscience, etc.: To discompose or disquiet (one); to affect painfully.

1382 Wyclif *2 Sam.* xxiv. 10 The herte of David smoot hym, afir that the puple is nombred. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xxiv. 5 Dauid's heart smote him, because he had cut off Sauls skirt. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May 1659, My heart smote me for it. 1805-6 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xix. 121 Meant while, as thus I sung, he, whether wrath Or conscience smote him, violent upsprang. 1886 'H. CONWAY' *Living or Dead* II. v. I said good-bye with a coldness for which my heart smote me.

b. To distress or perturb (a person, the mind, conscience, etc.).

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE XL 1566 Thi fehyll wordis sall nocht my conscience smyt. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xxiv. 5 I smote him afterwarde in his hert, because he had cut of the tyype of Sauls garment. 1605 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. II. 104 A greefe that smites [fr. suites] My very heart at roote. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. xxii. Her flight. . . smote my lonesome heart more than all misery.

11. To strike or impress (the mind, etc.) favourably or attractively. Chiefly in pa. pple. and const. with.

1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* (1679) 158 They note the pretty stories. . . and here and there a small sentence which smites their fancy. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* III. 229 See now, what Dulness and her sons admire! See what the charms, that smite the simple heart. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 550 Smit with the beauty of so fair a scene. 1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* (1857) 3 Smit by the singular ingenuity of the philosophic infidel. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 151 Plato is smitten with some features of government which he finds in Egypt.

b. To inspire or inflame with love; to enamour. Chiefly in pa. pple. and const. with or by.

1665 PERRY *Diary* 1 Jan., Lord Chesterfield, . . . put away from Court upon the score of his lady's having smitten the Duke of York. 1677 MILTON *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. To smite a man, or cause him to fall in love with her. 1687 — *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. To be smitten with a Woman, to be passion-

ately in love with her. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 p. 3
 Philistia one day... smote the heart of a gay West-Indian.
 1755 *Memo. Capt. P. Drake* li. xiv. 243 He soon gave me
 to understand he was smitten with the Landlady. 1848
 THACKERAY *Vari. Fair* xvii. Young Lieutenant Spatter-
 dash... was evidently and quickly smitten by Mrs. Crawley.
 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* i. iii. (1875) li. 32 Hath one of you
 a girl with whom he's smitten?

12. Of thoughts: To strike or occur suddenly to
 (a person).
 1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 104 (Cent.), A sudden
 thought smote her.

13. To strike or cut off (the head, a limb,
 etc.) with a slashing blow. (Common in ME.)
 c. 1295 LAY. 920 He lette smiten him of bett heede. c. 1275
Passion our Lord 198 in O. E. Misc. 43 Seynte peter.
 smot of Markes etc. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. V.* 1817 *Lucrece*.
 Men myghte smyte of hire arm or hed. c. 1450 *Merlin* xiv.
 222 He and Frelent were hesy to smyte of his heed. 1568
 GRAFTON *Chron.* li. 674 He... commaunded his heade there
 to be smitten off. a. 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 203
 With his own hands cut his throat and smoot off his head.

b. To strike or knock, to drive or force with a
 blow or stroke, away, back, front, off, out, over,
 etc. (Common in ME.) Also *transf.*
 a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6703 Qua smytes vte his thains etc.
 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 14 Smytht away the dust fro 3oure
 feet. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. F.* 1. 438 How he lost hys
 steria-man, Which that the sterc. Smote over borde. 14...
 26 *Pol. Poems* xxvii. 73 Now hath auge y-smete me fro My
 principall feder of joyte. 1470-85 MALORY *Arth.* iii. vi.
 106 Syre gaynaye smote hym of his hors. 1535 COVERDALE
Sustana i. 25 Then ranne there one to the orcharde dore,
 & smote it open. 1559 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 207
 Hytt brast in pesses, and on pesse... smott on of ys leg[s]
 a-way. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* li. 393 Representing or smiting
 backe the swelling incident to wounds. 1684 [see A. 2. a. 4.]

14. To knock, beat, or strike down (+ adown),
 to the earth or ground. (Common in ME.)
 c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. i. 316 Hov is bat hit... smit a-doun
 we grete treon? a. 1300 K. Horn 639 Hi gonne me assaille,
 ... smit hem alle to grunde. a. 1400 *Lybeaus D.* 1185
 Thre stodes heoddes doun ryght. He smot at strokes thr.
 1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 172 To ground he smat him
 cunhar he stud. 1530 PALSGR. 723/1 This wynde hath
 smitten downe all the trees...

the blase.
 fig. c. 1330 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 339 That is muchel
 reuile to wite, That alle manere godnesse is thus adoun
 i-smite. 1535 COVERDALE *P. c.* cxlii. 3 For the enemye
 ... smytheth my life doun to the grunde. 1871 FREEMAN
Norm. Conq. (1876) IV. 249 The last hopes of the House
 of Godwine had been smitten to the ground.

b. With down. To droop or lower (one's head
 or countenance). Obs.
 c. 1305 ...
 c. 1374 C ...
 adoun anone. And gan to moire. 1582 STANHYURST *Enchir.*
 iii. (Arh.) 80 Downe she smote her visage.

15. a. To hew, cut, chop, or break in pieces, frag-
 ments, etc. Const. with preps., as a, in, on, to.
 Also in fig. context. (Common in ME.)
 a. 1300 *Sir Tristram* 195 pe chine he smot atvo. c. 1375 *Cur-*
ior M. 11593 (Fairf.). In foure pecis bat hit smate. 1390
 GOWER *Conf.* i. 109 A fryr thonder soudely he sende, and
 him to pouldre smot. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 120 Smite
 ... then his har-

... then his har-
 ... then his har-
 ... then his har-
 ... then his har-
 ... then his har-

16. a. To strike (fire) from a stone or other
 hard substance. Cf. SLAY v. 1. 2. Obs.
 c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. i. 237 He brougte a fuyr-ire ant a
 ston, Pare-wit to smite me fuyr. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxvi.
 292 When he nytt com, be maide... smot fire at a ston.
 1616 B. JONSON *Barriers* Wks ... smote a day of honore
 fire was smit. 1671 J. WEBB ...
 nameth four of other colours.

b. To let out (blood).
 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* 83 Take a bloud-yren, ann set it
 streight vpon the vayne, and smyte him bloude on bothe
 sydes.

17. To strike, deal, or give (a blow, stroke, etc.).
 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 444 Vewe duntles hit smite. c. 1320
Cant. Love 1148 Grete boffettes among me him smot. 1390
 GOWER *Conf.* li. 72 The smyten strokes bot a fewe. c. 1450
Merlin xxiii. 424 Merlin... drough that wey... smytinge grete
 strokes from oke to oke. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lvi. 152
 She n...

18. To strike with a hammer in doing smith-
 work; now *spec.* to strike with the sledge.
 1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xli. 7 A smyth of metal smytynge
 with an hamer. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ibid.* So the worke-
 man comforted the founder, & he that smote with the
 hammer, him that smote by course. 1831 T. HARDY
Laodicean i. iv. The husband used to smite for Jimmy
 More the blacksmith. 1888 ELWORTH *W. Somerset Words*
 bk. 685 The smith hammers, the assistant smites.

c. Of a clock: To strike, chime. Obs.
 1448-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1885) I. 383 He wold
 ... neuer go to werke ill the clokke smyte. 1470-85 MALORY
Arth. xiv. xii. 681 Thenne he herde a clok smyte on his
 ryght hand. c. 1550 COVERDALE *Order of Church in Den-*
mark in tr. *Catlin's Treat. Sacrament* Eliib. 6, When the

smytyn other seven grete woundes. 1535 COVERDALE *S. Sam.*
 xix. 8 David wente forth... and smote a grete slaughter,
 so that they fled before him. 1581 MUNDAY *Brief Discourse*
 in Arh. *Garner* VIII. 215 *not.* Drawing his dagger, he
 smit a grete hole in it.

18. To drive, hammer, knock, strike (a thing)
 with some degree of force against, into, on, etc.,
 something else.
 a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6661 In he see his wand he smat. c. 1330
 R. RUTHER *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 4422 Nemmy bar he scheld
 o sker, & Iulius smot his swerd over fer. a. 1400-50 *Alex-*
ander 3678 Smeten was smaragdans in-to pe smeth werkis.
 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 165 Make pynns of wylowe, and
 smyte them faste in. 1503 SHAKS. *Lyc.* 175 His falschon
 on a flint he softly smytheth. 1611 BIBLE *Judges* vi. 21 Then
 Iael... went softly vnto him, and smote the naille into his
 temples. 1670 PERRYS *Fadine Reg.* 41 Then the Smiter of
 Irons... smaites them upon the Monie. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr.*
Rev. i. iv. ii. Large clubs, which they smite angrily against
 the pavement! *Ibid.* ii. i. xii. Each smiting heartily his
 palm into his fellow's.

b. To strike, dash, or clap together (+ samen) or
 against each other.
 a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11998 Iesus samen [Trin. togider] his
 handes smat. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* xix. cxlii.
 (1495) 946 Cymbales... ben smyte togider and sowneth and
 rnyngelt. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* xlii. 2 Yf y^e one he
 ... and together. 1671 J. I.
 rubbed hard or smitten
 ... the wonder of the hill,

c. To make or produce (a wound, etc.) by
 smiting. Obs.
 a. 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* i. 298 to Anglia XVIII. 302
 ... a grete wounde... be... with a wepyr wyckedly smetyn.
 1470-85 MALORY *Arth.* ii. xviii. 97 They hadde eyther

clocke smytheth (which is comenly .vii. in Sommer, & .viii.
 in wynter).
 22. To strike, deliver a blow or stroke, etc., at,
 on, or upon (also + to) something.
 c. 1205 LAY. 23603 Frolle... a-dun rith sloh, and smat an
 Ardours sceld. c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. i. 231 He gan i-mete
 his lubere fish, and smot to him faste. 13... *Sir Benes* (A.)
 1043 So harde pe smitete vpon me kroun. 1387-8 T. Usk
Test. *Love* ii. viii. (Skeat) l. 99 So ofte must men on the
 oke smyte, til the happy dent have entred. 1412-20 LYDGE
Chron. *Troy* iii. 1004 (Menelaus) smette at him with his
 sharpe swerde Vpon pe hede. c. 1450 *Merlin* xxxi. 624 Ye
 shall smyte vpon hem of that other party. 1535 COVER-
 DALE *Jer.* xxxi. 19. I shall smyte vpon my thewe. 1611 BIBLE
Exod. vii. 17. I will smyte with the rod... vpon the waters
 which are in the ruer.

transf. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 33 Love took up the
 harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might.
 b. Of things, in lit. or fig. uses.
 1412-20 LYDGE *Chron.* *Troy* li. 5075 On hillis bi3e gan his
 bemys smyte. 1667 MILTON *P.* i. 298 The torrid Clime
 Smote on him sore hejdes. 1837 WHITTIER *Fornith* 83
 ... avily

+ 23. To come together (or samen) in conflict.
 c. 1205 LAY. 5183 Heo smiten to-gadere; helmes bere
 gullen. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2109 De ranc he hauen do ouer-
 gumen, To-samen it smiten. 1382 WYCLIF *1. Est.* vi. 22
 Kingis and cites smitende togider. 14... *Guy Warw.*
 1893 Now bey smeyten faste samen: I wot, there was luttyl
 gamen. 1470-85 MALORY *Arth.* iv. xviii. 142 [The] Tylt
 smote to gyders with her swerdes that her sheldes flew in
 cantels. 1590 STREXER *F. Q.* i. v. 8 As when a Gryfon... A
 Dragon firs encountreth... With hideous horrou both to-
 gether smight.

b. To come together with some degree of force;
 to strike or dash on or against something.
 c. 1295 LAY. 1788 Pe pipes smiten o ban stroud. c. 1290 S.
Eng. Leg. i. 69 And enen bat wat wate... bi-hinden him smot
 to-gadere bere. 1389 *1. Est.* *Barth.* *De P. R.* v. xxvii.
 (Bodl. MS.). By hardnes of boones bat smythen and meop
 to-gedres. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* v. 6 His knees smote one
 agaynst the other. 1611 BIBLE *Nahum* ii. 10 The heart
 melteth, and the knees smite together. 1817 SHILLERY *Rev.*
Islam iv. i. The old man took the oars, and soon the bark
 Smote on the beach.

+ 24. To shoot or move rapidly; to dart, rush.
 c. 1220 *Bestiary* 507 in O. E. Misc. vi. of his drote it smit
 an onde. a. 1225 *Anr.* R. 94 ASE swifte... ase is pe sunne
 gleam, bat smit from east into be west. 13... *K. Alit.* 491
 (Laud MS.). Pe lyoun smoot in to be Est. 1481 CAXTON
Godfrey cxxx. 194 Thyse thre smote in among the xxx.
 turkes.

25. To strike, to pass or penetrate, in, into, or
 through something.
 c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. i. 316 3wane be wynd and bat fuyr
 smiteth porus be watir-clothe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Arh.* i. 362
 The deeth he feleth thurgh his herte smyte. 1393
 LANGL *P. Pl.* C. xx. 323 pe smoke and be smorpe bat smyt
 in oure eyen. c. 1400 *Pwaine & Gau.* 377 In my face the
 leueninge smate. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 11824 (Trin.) pe fester
 smoot poure his body. 1535 COVERDALE *1. Sam.* xii. 10
 The iauelynge smote in the wall. a. 1624 J. SMITH *Sel.*
Disc. vi. 187 From whence the objects of dread and admiration
 ... smite and insinuate themselves into their senses. 1869
 TENNYSON *Coming Arthur* 57 But Arthur... Felt the light
 of her eyes into his life smite on the sudden.

b. To give pain to one's heart. Obs.
 a. 1300 K. Horn 1811 Hit smot to homer herte So hitere
 bat hit smerte. c. 1450 *Conventry Myst.* 81 3our swemynge
 smytith to myn her depe.

c. To occur suddenly to one. Obs.
 c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 20 It smate in his mynd bat it was
 bod an illusion of be deuill.

+ 26. To change, pass, fall into something. Obs.
 c. 1305 *St. Dunstan* 74 In E.
 smot her and per in anoter
 Knt. 1763 With smobe smylyng & smolt fay smeten in-to
 merpe. 14... *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1196 To be erthe he felle
 dounne And smete in a grete swoune.

Smiter (smaiter). Also 3 smitar, 4 smitter,
 4-7 smyter, 5-ere. [f. SMITE v. + ER. 1. So
 Fris. *smiter*, Do. *smijter*, G. *schmeisser*, etc.]
 1. One who smites, strikes, or hoflets; a heater,
 striker.
 a. 1225 *Anr.* R. 156 Heo wule. a. 3231 pe smitare beoden
 uord hire cheoken. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6635 pe smyter sall
 quite his lechynge, And be scath of his ligin. 1382 WYCLIF
Isaiah l. 6 My bodi I sal to the smyter, and my chekes to
 the pulleris. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* *De P. R.* xviii. lxx.
 280 Whan a lyon is wounded he... resth on the smyter.
 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xxvii. 7 Smytheth he not his smyter,
 as euel as he is smytten himself! — *Lam.* iii. 30 He
 offreth his cheke to the smyter. 1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla*

Therefore came I... To smite the smiter with the scmitar.
 1870 JENN *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) p. vi. Pelops, smiter of
 horses.
 fig. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) li. 118 Lanfranc
 shooe forth as the irresistible smiter of heresy.

b. [After L. *percussor*.] An executioner. Obs.
 a. 1380 *Virg. Antioch* 253 in Horst. *Alengh. Leg.* (1873)
 30 A smiter 3if ber beo 10 day. Me to sle, nou icumen in
 [etc.]. c. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1834) 6 The batayl of my
 stift fulfilled, I abyde the swerd of the smyter. c. 1440
 CAXTON *St. Kath.* v. 283 The mayde leyde forth hir nekk.
 fayr & white, And thus she seyde on-to the smytere thoo.
 c. One who applies a thing by striking. *rare*—1.
 1670 PERRYS *Fadine Reg.* 41 Then the Smier of Irons,
 after they be graved, smites them upon the Monie.

d. dial. (See quot.)

Prov. 1461 *Paston Lett.* I. 542 Nere is my kyrtyl, but nere is my smock. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paramologia* 254 Nere is my petticoat, but nearer is my smock. *transf.* 1677 *Grew Anat. Pl., Anat. Seeds* (1682) 201 This sticks not to the middle Coat, ... but commonly, remains entire, after those are stripp'd off, being as it were, the Smock of the Seed.

b. Offered (formerly) as a prize in races to be run by women or girls.

1722 Mrs. BRADSHAW in *Chest Suffolk's Lett.* (1824) I. 93 The Colonel gave a smock for the young wench to run for. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbiol* I. 225 See here this Prize, this rich lac'd Smock behold. 1812 to Holland *Cheshire Gloss.* (1885) 254 A race for a good Holland smock by ladies of all ages. 1859 HUGHES *Scurr. White Horse* v. 91, I see, Sir, that 'smocks to be run for by ladies' is left out.

c. Used allusively to denote a woman or womankind. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Conny Catch*. I. Wks. (Grosart) X. 60 The Collier, said he would be tried by the verdict of the smock. 1612 *Pasquil's Night-cap* (1877) 7 If his sweet worship... Scrape flauour with some female-wedded smock. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* III. i. Thou wert a pretty Fellow, to rebel all thy Life-time against Princes, and trail a Pike under a Smock-Rampant at last!

2. = SMOCK-FROCK 1.

1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* I. iv. The broad button of Birmingham spelter in a Clown's smock. 1882 SERGT. BALLANTINE *Expos.* 16 A man... clad in one of the ordinary white smocks worn by labourers.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *smock-dowry*, *-linen*, *-petticoat*, *-shirt*, *-skirt*, *-sleeve*; also *smock-like* adj.

1595 SPENSER *State Ircl. Wks.* (Clobbe) 635f. The deepe smock sleeve hanging to the ground. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *An Exstasie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 90f. Her nether smockes or smock-like Petticoates. 1612 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. ii. A wench with her smock-dowry, no portion with her but her hips and arms. 1637 *Lincoln Papers* (1886) II. 222, a smock petticoats of worsted for my mother and my wife. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 165 From the lotic Quoyle to the lowly... Smockskirt. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needw.* 452f. *Smock linen*, the linen of which our peasants' smockfrocks are made, which is a strong even green linen, employed also for articles designed for embroidery. 1893 *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 74f. Blue smock-shirts have it all to themselves.

b. In allusive terms, usually suggestive of loose conduct or immorality in, or in relation to, women, as *smock-agent*, *-council*, *-employment*, *-fair*, etc.

Examples are very common in 17th cent. dramatists. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid Hon.* II. ii. I hope, sir, you are not employed by him as a 'smock-agent to me. 1652 BROME *City II* II. ii. I'll be hang'd if this Doctor be not of her 'smock-council. 1654 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. i. 'Tis but procuring; A 'smocke employment. 1654 BROME *Neuella* III. i. What make you here 't' 'smock-faire, precious Mistris? 1612 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* IV. i. A knight, and never heard of 'smock-feest? 1681 DRYDEN *Sy. Frier* II. i. Now Plague and Fox on his 'smock-Loyalty! 1640 SHUTE *Importune* v. iii. I was the agent 'twixt them; he was pleased to choose me his 'smock-officer. 1652 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. ii. Keep these women-matters 'smock-secrets to ourselves. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Friestern* I. Pref. A 3d. Great Kidnored, 'smock-Simony, and Whores, have advanc'd many a Sot to the Holy-Chair. 1598 MARSTON *Sec. Villars* I. i. 159 *Let's see, what's the matter with his 'smock-sweat?* 1612 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. (Arh.) 102 'This 'smock-hearlocke... are of us can be as exquisite traitors, As e'er a male-conspirator of you all. *Cellegius*, Ay, at 'smock-treason, matron. 1655 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* II. ii. These 'smock-vermies, how eagerly they leap at old men's kisses.

Smock, a. [*proh.* an attributive or elliptical use of *proh.*] (See *quots.*)

1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 290 In 1823, be [game-cock] was milk-white, or 'smock', as the English term it. 1854 McALL *Whitney's Poultry* 121 [Sub-varieties of Game-Fowl.] White, or Smock (vulgar).

Smock (smok), v. [*f.* the sb.]

+1. *trans.* To render effeminate or womanish. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* II. 28 Here would the Meide show... that no pomp... Had ever power his Manly mind to smock.

+2. *intr.* To consort with women. *Obs. rare.* 1779 DUFFRY *Pills* IV. 125 Then we all agree; To... Smock and Knock it, Under the Green-wood Tree. 1731-8 SWIFT *Polite Conn.* 126 You don't smock, I warrant you, but you smock.

3. *trans.* To dress in a smock. 1847 TENNYSON *Prine* IV. 225 This is proper to the clown, Tho' smock'd, or furr'd and purpled.

4. *Needlework.* To gather by means of sewing done in lines crossing each other diagonally, after a pattern common on smock-frocks.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 181 Her gown is of Liberty silk... smocked here and gathered there.

Smockage, *nonce*-*duol.* [Allusively *f.* *SMOCK sb.*, after *soage*.] (See *quots.*)

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* I. Wks. 1873 III. 21 Thou shalt hold thy Tement to thee and thine cares for euer in free smockage, as of the manner of Pandage.

Smocked (smokt), *adj.* a. [*f.* *SMOCK sb.* or *v.*] 1. Of persons: Provided with, clothed in, a smock. (*Cf.* *hurden-smocked* s.v. HARDEN sb. b.)

1897 G. ALLEN *Type-writer Girl* xviii. 195 While the smocked milkman still stood... in the meadows.

2. Of a garment: Gathered and worked after the fashion of a smock-frock.

1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 7f. The New Smocked Yoke Jersey.

Smocker (smokr), [*f.* *SMOCK sb.* or *v.*] +1. One who consorts with women. *Obs.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. (1733) 217 Leathers, Shakers, Smockers. 1756 *Genl. Mag.* XXVI. 605f. Henry... had formerly been a Cocker, Smocker, and Foxhunter.

2. One who smocks blouses or the like. 1892 *Star* 13 May 4f. Smockers.—Experienced workers wanted at once.

Smock-face. Now *rare*. [*f.* *SMOCK sb.*] A pale and smooth or effeminate face; a person having a face of this description.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. i. [Fortune gives] Some wealth without wit, some nor wit nor wealth, But good smock-faces. 1666 VANBRUGH *Relapse* 1st ProL. Perhaps there's not a smock-face here to-day But 's bold as Caesar to attack—a play. 1785 J. A. D. PAGONOLIA 51 You pretty fellows of the present day... and all you with smock-faces and weak nerves. 1820 W. TOOK *Lucian* I. 39f. Who does that smock-face belong to there? 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conn.* I. 354 Who could have expected it from that smock-face! 1874 *Slang Dict.* 298 *Smock-face*, a white delicate face, —a face without whiskers.

Smock-faced, a. Now *rare*. [*Cf.* *prec.*] Having a pale smooth face; effeminate-looking.

1693 DRYDEN *Jocelyn* x. (1726) 158 Bot your Endymion, your smooth, smock-faced Boy, ... shall a beauteous Dame enjoy. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examen* II. A smock-faced Rogue, with... a great deal of Impudence. 1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Begger* *Girl* (1813) I. 49 That poor smock-faced thing of a doctor. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilth*, xiii. A little old smock-faced man... soft-haired as well as beardless, appeared. 1855 A. DRYWATER *Shireworld* Ann. 24 (E.D.D.). Working men look rather too smock-faced for beards. 1866 BROGDEN *Proc. Lint.*, *Smock-faced*, pale.

transf. 1684 ORWAY *Atheist* I. i. With a hundred smillog smock-fac'd guineas.

Smock-frock, sb. [*SMOCK sb.*] 1. A loose-fitting garment of coarse linen or the like, worn by farm-labourers over or instead of a coat and usually reaching to mid-leg or lower.

a 1800 *Prose Suppl. Gress*, *Smock-frock*, a coarse lino shirt worn over the coat by wagoners, &c., called in the South a Gaberdiee. 1805 *Ann. Reg.*, Chron. 470f. He pulled off his jacket or smock-frock. 1840 DICKENS *Old C.* 39f. xix. Men had lounged about all night in smock-frocks, and leather-leggings. 1883 T. HARVEY in *Longm. Mag.* July 258 The genuine white smock-frock... and the whitish brown one... are rarely seen now afield.

Comb. 1851 *Catholic News* 29 Aug. 8f. It is smock-frock-like in shape, with a hole for the neck.

2. A man wearing a smock-frock. 1898 J. ARCH *Story* *Life* II. 31 Regular pitched battles they were of smock-frock against cloth coat, in which smock-frock held his own right well.

Hence **Smock-frock** v. *intr.* (with *is*), to wear a smock-frock; **Smock-frocked** a., wearing a smock-frock.

(a) 1808 CORBETT *Political Reg.* XIV. 20 Aug. 257 Among the smock-frocked politicians. 1885 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Aug. 739f. The stolid smock-frocked peasantry. (b) 1840 HOOD *Ye Tourists & Travellers* 6 Play dominoes, smock, wear a cap and smock-frock it.

Smocking, *vb.* sb. [*f.* *SMOCK v.*] The action of gathering and working a garment after the fashion of a smock-frock; the ornamental pattern so formed.

1868 *Brew Bells* 9 Mar. This was... shaped by means of the 'honeycombing' or 'smocking'. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 2f. Smocking is still largely used for the yokes.

Smockless, a. Also 5 smockles. [*f.* *SMOCK sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no smock or chemise.

1835 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 819. I hope it be not yone entente That I smockles out of your paleys wente. 1873 STEPHENS *Black Gin* 16 Lo, by the 'humpy' door a smockless Venus!

Smock-mill. [*f.* *SMOCK sb.*, with reference to the shape.] A windmill having a revolving top.

1802 *Hull Advertiser* 18 Dec. 3f. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 124 The other method of bringing the windshaft and sails into... position... is by what is called the smock-mill. 1838— in dialect glossaries and technical dictionaries. 1888 *Engel. Brit.* XXIV. 599 The post mill was succeeded by the tower, smock, or frock mill.

Smock-race. Also **smock race**. [*SMOCK sb.* 1 b.] A race in which a smock was offered as a prize to be run for by women or girls.

1707 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 4356f.4 The next Day will be a Smock Race run for by Maids in the same Park. 1766 GOLDSM. *Viz.* 12 x. I don't like to see my daughters... red with walking, and looking for all the world as if they had been winners at a smock-race. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 204 A smock-race and a jingling... were to take place. 1825 BROCKWELL *N. C. Gloss.* s.v. There used to be frequently, in my recollection, smock races among the young country wenches in the North.

So **Smock-racing** *vb.* sb. 1876 *Lucky England* in *St. C. v.* I. 366 Among other amusements, smock-racing by women was kept up there [Pall Mall] till 1733.

+ **Smockster**. *Obs.*—1 [*f.* *SMOCK sb.*] A go-between, a bawd.

1607 MIDDLETON *Your First Gallants* v. ii. You're a hired smockster; here's her letter, in which we are certified that you're a bawd.

Smock windmill. 1795 *Leid. Chron.* 11 Aug. 143 To be Sold, all the Work... User of a capital Smock Windmill. 1833 LITTON *Engel. Archit.* 8 1899 Another kind of vertical windmill is called a smock, or tower windmill.

+ **Smod**. *Obs.*—1 [*Cf.* *SMAD v.*] Stain, filth. 13— *E. E. Allis* P. B. 711 Hem to smyte for fat smod smartly. I perk fat pyre schal be by hem wan worlde with-outen ende.

Smogue: see *Smoog*.

+ **Smoi**-liness. *Obs.*—1 (See *quots.*) 1530 PALSGR. 271f. Smoyliness, fylthybysse, *kenner*.

Smokable (smokəbəl), a. and sb. Also **smokeable**. [*f.* *SMOKE v.* + *-ABLE*.]

A. *adj.* That may be smoked; fit or suitable for smoking.

1839 R. M. MARTIN *Stat. Colonies Brit. Emp.* 556 The smokable extract which each quantity of opium contains.

1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* III. You'll find it smokeable. 1879 SALA *Paris Herself Again* iv. Very smokeable little weeds.

B. sb. pl. Things which may be smoked. 1849 FRASER *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 2 Bills of fare of the various eatables, drinkables, and smokeables, of which the author partook. 1890 *Yacht Racing Calendar* 185 It is exasperating... to have one's drinkables and smokeables sealed up.

Smoke (smok), sb. Forms: 1 *smoca* (smocca), 2— *smoke*, 5 *smokke*, 6—7 *smok*; 6 *Sm. smoiik*, 6—8 *smoake*, 6—9 *smoak*. [*OE.* *smoca*, *f.* the weak grade of the stem represented by *OE.* *smōcan* *SMEEK v.* To a different grade (*smauk*-) belong *MDu.* *smoock* (Dn. *smoock*), *MLG.* (and *LG.*) *smōk*, *smōk* (hence Dn. *smog*), *MHG.* *smouch* (G. *schmauch*). See also *SMOOK sb.*]

1. The visible volatile product given off by burning or smoldering substances.

a. c. 1000 *Lambeth Fa.* xvii. 9 Astah smoca on ytre his c. 1000 in *Cockayne Narrat.* (1851) 43 Ut et his nōde mōel smoca. a 1554 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1537. Me heged up bi the fet & smoked heam mid ful smoke. a 1520 St. Markers. 9 On his hebe bokede nōse hreaste smeorgrinde smoke ut. c. 1520 St. Brendan 421 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 233 Strong was he stunch and be smoke. c. 1540 *HANLOVE P.* *Cont.* 4777 Jai es blode and fire and brethe of smoke. c. 1540 *Deist. Treas.* 9312 The smoke of be smert loghys... waivet in the welkyo. c. 1540 *Pront. Part.* 4614 *Smoke*, reke, idem quod Reke. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 100 To the smoke of the gunnes let us entre the gate. 1600 J. PORY *Tr. Leo's Africa* III. 123 It cannot be spoiled either by smoke, or too much heat. 1718 *Prior Solomon* II. 522 As smoke that rises from the kindling fires is seen this moment, and the next expires. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 156 A large fire, filling the whole place with smoke. 1829 LATTON *Deceit* I. viii. Don Diego, inhaling the fragrant weed... replied to the request of his petitioner by smoke. 1838 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. v. The smoke was pouring out thick and black from the tall red chimney.

b. 1591 GREENE *Farewe. to Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 343 [He] was tied to a post and choked with smoke. 1660 Boyle *New Exper.* xxx. (1652) 113 Filled the Redveer with smook. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husk.* 47 Soot may be rather deemed the smook itself. 1810 VINCE *Astron.* xvii. 139 He compared them to smook and clouds.

c. The fact of smoke coming out into a room instead of passing up the chimney.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Intr.* 69 We shall... shew of what service the... passage of Air behind the back is, for whodring Smoke. *Ibid.* 72 When you wou'd prevent Smoke.

d. *The (big, great) smoke*, a colloquial name for London.

1854 *Slang Dict.* 237 Country-people when going to the Metropolis say they are on their way to the Smoke. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* xxv. (1901) 330, I desired to know what brought him so far from the 'big smoke'.

e. *transf.* The pollen of the yew when scattered in a cloud.

1853 LADY TENNYSON in *Life Tennyson* (1897) II. 11. 53 There has been a great deal of smoke in the yew-trees this year. 1899 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 35 A gustful April morn That puff'd the swaying branches into smoke.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A volume, cloud, or column of smoke. In Amer. and Austr. use *spec.* one serving as a signal, sign of an encampment, etc.

sing. 1388 *Wyclif Rem.* ix. 2 A smoke of the pitstude vp. c. 1400 *Jacob's Well* by pe fend, as a smoke, vanyched away. 1594 R. WILSON *Celters Prophetic* G3b. From one part let a smoke arise. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 228 Being succeeded by a Smoak, which... resembles fired Gun-powder. 1719 *De For. Cruise* I. 299, I was afraid of making a Smoak about my Habitation. 1799 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) IV. 361 On being touched throwing up the seeds in form of a smoke. 1828 BARKINGTON *Nat. South Wales* viii. 25 Mr. Bass discovered a smoke that they had made to draw his attention.

pl. 1425 *LYNG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 2185f. Among the smokys blake, Ther he gan bys led to make. 1523 Lb. BERNERS *Friser* I. cdxviii. 421 They can nat... put you out of your realm by the smoke. 1680 MARKHAM *Farmers' Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 76 In seed time make great smokes in your Corn-fields. 1697 DAMMER *Soy.* (1699) 232 We... leave them a sign to know where we are by making one or more great Smoaks. 1748 *Asen's Voy.* II. xiii. 271 The enemy... were... incamped in the woods about us; for we could see their smokes. 1821 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. 211. 55 Their smokes were seen in various directions. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 July 4f. By-and-by answers came from smokes away in the bush.

b. The smoke arising from a particular hearth or fire-place; hence, a hearth, fire-place, house.

Now *rare*. 1591 SYLVESTER *De Earles* I. iii. 1097 Leading all his life at home in Peace, Always in sight of his own smok.

1610 in *Cronell Bk. Yeughal Corp.* (1575) 11 A scavenger... shall be paid yearly out of every smook, 4s. at Michalmas and Easter. a 1687 *Pratt's Polit. Arith.* II. (1691) 42 In Ireland wherein are... near 300 Thousand Smokes or

of the inhabitants of the New Forest. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1856) 76 Sumach...Leaves (simple in R. Cotinus, the "Smoke-Plant of gardens). 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 699 The flame...blackens the letter, and thus enables an impression, called a "smoke proof," to be stamped on paper. 1902 DE VINNE *Title-pages* 79 Pleading as a new ornament in this style might appear in the smoke-proof, it was sure to be a blotch in the print. 1866 C. F. T. YOUNG *Fires, Fire-Engines*, etc. 44 About the year 1824 one John Roberts...invented a "smoke-respirator" or hood, by means of which a fireman could enter a burning building or room. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 605 Tyndale's Smoke Respirators are to enable the wearer to enter into most dense and pungent smoke with perfect safety. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 379, 90 yards of canvass were purchased to make her "smoke-sail." 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 288

for the purpose of preventing going aft to the quarter-deck to wind. a 1618 SYLVESTE (Grosart) II. 274 'Let the 'Smook-seller suffocate with Smook'; Which our Smook-Merchants would no lesse befit. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 25 And when the miserable smoke-sellers die, how are they buried? 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 194 The chit-chat of a Birmingham 'smoke shop.' 1802 BEOOES *Hygia* vii. 21 Among, the artisans that crowd the smoke-shops. 1664 *SPELMAN Gloss.* s.v. By the payment of 'Smoke Silver to the Sheriff yearly. 1668 in *Ho. of Lords MSS.* (1905) III. 257 The duty commonly called Smook Silver, Peter Pence or Common Fine. 1893 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 25 Mar. 2/2 The Association of Railroad and Steamboat Agents...held a "smoke-talk" last evening. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 716 The "smoke test" consists of filling the house-drain, soil-pipes, and waste-pipes with a dense and pungent smoke. 1860 WORCESTER, "Smoke-tree." 1889 G. W. COX *Cycl. Common Things* (ed. 6) 573 The Venetian Smuck of Southern Europe is the common smoke tree or fringe tree of the gardens. 1893 *Prior Plant-n.* "Smoke-wood, from children smoking its porous stalks, *Clematis vitalba*."

Smoke (smōk), *v.* Forms: *smocian*, *smokian*, 3 *smokien*, 3-4 *smoken* (5 *smokyn*), 4-*smoke*; 6-7 *smoake*, 6-9 *smoak*. [OE. *smocian*, *f. smoca* *Smoke* sb. Cf., with different ablaut-grade, MDu. and Du., MLG. and LG., *smoken* (WFr. *smoke*), G. *schmauchen*; also the trans. LG. *smōken* (whence Da. *smøge*), G. *schmāuchen* (+ *schmeuchen*) = *smuakjan*. See also SNEEK *v.*]

I. intr. To produce or give forth smoke. c 1000 *Elfr.* swilce an ofen Se he aethring isegen heo...a S. Eng. Leg. smokede faste. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xv. 17 A furneis smokynge

With Leaves and Barks she feeds her Infant-fire: It smokes, 1743 DAVIDSON *Æneid* vi. 203 The torch smoking with unheeded in her fingers.

b. In fig. uses or contexts.

eth. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasgow Govt.* III. i, These young gallants are caught without a net...; no man gladder then I, for as long as that chimney smoketh, I shall not go bungrie to bed. 1639 S. DU VERGER *Tr. Camus Admir.* Events 80 Glory is a perfume fit to smoke no where but before the Altar of virtue. 1677 HUBBARD *Narr.* 48 To cause his jealousy to smoke against those of his own heritage. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 1961 Ireland was still smoking with the embers of rebellion.

c. Of a room, chimney, lamp, etc.: To be smoky, to emit smoke, as the result of imperfect draught or improper burning.

1663 *Perry's Diary* 13 Jan. The dining-room smokes un-
buts smoked; there being no chimnies in them except in the officers' rooms. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxi. It is best sitting near the fire when the chimney smokes. 1906 H. VALES *Mr. & Mrs. Villiers* xxiii. The lamp had been smoking in his room.

2. To give off or send up vapour, dust, spray, etc.; esp. to steam.

With quot. 1869 cf. *Smoke* sb. 2c.
13. E. E. *Attila* P. B. 226 As smylet me vnder smal slue smokes for-bikke. 1533 J. Heywood *Merry Play* 21 (Brandy). When I have beten her tyll she smoke. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* v. (1586) 176 Their labour smokes and all of time (= thyme) doth smell, The Honey sweete that in their Coomes they lay. 1617 MORVSON *Ilin.* III. 97 These often cold o 274 The labrit Furrow smook. 1732 *Pope Ep. Bathurst* 360 Two puddings smok'd upon the board. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 127 Which made his horse's flanks to smoke. 1802 PINKERTON *Mod. Geogr.* (1811) 379 The water smokes continually. 1863 W. C. BATEMAN *Afr. Hunting* II. 57 It rained incessantly the whole night, and we lay smoking and steaming. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 18, I have seen this yew-tree smoke, Spring after spring, for half a hundred years.

b. To rise, spread, or move, like smoke.
In later quot. with suggestion of next sense.

1595 SHAKS. *John v.* iv. 34 This night whose blacke contagious breath Already smokes [etc.] 1726-46 TNOXSON *Spring* 194 A yellow mist, Far smoking o'er th' interminable plain. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 238 See where it smokes along the sounding plain, Blown allaslant, a driving, dashing rain. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 106 Where the thin clouds smoke along the sky. 1904 J. CONRAD *Nostromo* I, They [clouds]...smoke in stormy trails across the snows of Higuerota.

c. To ride, drive, sail, etc., at a rapid pace or great speed. Const. along (prep. or adv.).

1697 along held I SONERVILLE *Chase* II. 232 Then like a rushing lightning, pouring down Precipitant, we smoke along the Vale. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Cavangate* III. Smoking along in his travelling chaise-and-four. 1894 *Times* 6 Aug. 5/2 The Vigilant came smoking along in style past Ryde.

d. Austr. slang. = SLOPE *v.* 2.
1893 in *Morris Austral Eng. s.v.*, 'Do not say we were bere. Let us smoke.' 'Smoke' is the slang for the 'push' to get away as fast as possible.

3. fig. + a. To fume, be angry. Obs.
a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Edw. IV. 212 The Duke...so fumed and smoked at the matter. a 1562 G. CAVENTISH *Wolsey* (1893) 47 Evyn so was she commaundyd to avoyde the court...; wherat she smoked.

b. School slang. To blush.
1862 *FARRAR St. Winifred's* iv. 'Why, you're smoking now,' said Henderson, as Walter... began to blush a little.

+4. To smart, to suffer severely. Obs.
In early use with allusion to actual burning; quot. 1773 partly belongs to sense 2.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 64 b, For feare to bee called heretike, and then they would make hym smoke or heare a faggot. 1595 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ. v.* 352 The farewell was he would make hym smoke for yt before he departed the towne. 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* v. 1, Now I am resolv'd I will go see 'em, or some-body shall smook for't. 1773 GOLDSM. *Sloops to Conq. v.*, No such bad driving; the poor beasts have smoked for it.

II. 5. trans. To expose (a person, place, etc.) to the smoke of some curative, purifying, or aromatic substance; to fumigate, esp. as a means of disinfecting.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 116 Genim þu þas ylcen wyrt, & smoca hit [sc. the child] mid. c 1400 *Tr. Secrela Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 83 [Let him] after smoke bim with enseos couenable to be thyme. 1530 *PALSGR.* 723/1, I wyl medyll me with no garments that were bis tyll they be well smoked. 1546 *BALE Eng. Volaries* i. (1560) 92 b, They noaking a nusty IV. 32, I smoke your house twice a week. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1215 The ship was smoked between decks with gunpowder. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* (1813) 398 Orchards, dung, dress, prune, or smook them. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxix, The next day was Sunday, and a good day for smoking ship.

b. To expose or subject to smoke, so as to suffocate, stupefy, or make uncomfortable.
It is doubtful whether quot. 1824 and 1825 are based on real knowledge of the phrase they illustrate. a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137, Me henge up bi the fet & smoked heom mid ful smoke. 1617 *BRATHWAT Smocking* Age 87 That Alexander Severus would have smoked such sellers of smoke. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. Temper* i. 44 Others inverted...were so smoked and suffocated to death. 1686 W. HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 483 Tabaco kills serpents...if you should smook them with it. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 358 P. 12 After which they have gone in a Body and smoked a Coblir. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. I, Who taught me to smoke a cobler? 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Smoke-the-Cobler*, a mischievous pastime among children. 1900 POLLOCK & THOM *Sports Burma* vi. 202 They then smook the bees until they are stupid.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. John II. i. 139 He smooke your skin-coat and I catch you right. 1601 B. JONSON *Every Man in Hum.* iv. ii, It vanished away like the smoke of tobacco; but I was smoked soundly first. 1680 V. ALDOP *Mischief* Impost. xii. 98 They formed themselves into separate bodies for government, and were soundly smok'd for it in the high Commission.

c. To fill with, expose to, smoke, esp. so as to blacken, discolour, or render obscure. Also const. through (quot. 1846).
1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 398 Let's quit this ground, And smooke the Temple with our Sacrifices. 2631 A. WILSON *The Swisser* II. i, With some quaint oath in 's mouth, smocking his nostrills. a 1704 T. BROWN *Walk r. Lond.* Wks. 1709 III. III. 64 Others...sat smocking their Noses, and drinking Burnt-Brandy. 1728 JONSSON *Van. Human* Wishes 85 The painted face, Smok'd in kitchens, or in auctions sold. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 274, I now took two green glasses; but found that they did not intercept light enough. I therefore smoked one of them. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* II. 730 The new piece is laid upon the original, the interstices of which are smoked through with a lamp. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* XXV. 249/1, I copy pictures and he smokes them and sells them as old masters.

d. To cure or preserve (bacon, fish, etc.) by exposure to smoke; to smoke-dry.

1757 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 413, I have directed the provision...to be smoked, if there are conveniences for doing it. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 284 The herring...when salted and smoked. 1836 W. IAWING *Astoria* III. 257 Having no other food, she killed the two horses, and smoked their flesh. 1846 J. DARTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 211 Smoking the bacon is much better than merely drying it.

8. + a. With out or away: To convert into smoke. Obs. rare.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* ii. 4 To brennen encense beforem bym, and to swote things to ben out smokid. 1686 *Tr. Chardin's Trav.* Persia 154 The three Grains of Incense...were strewd upon a few Embers, and smook'd away.

b. To drive out or away by means of smoke. Also fig.

1720 DE VINNE *Title-pages* 79 Pleading as a new ornament in this style might appear in the smoke-proof, it was sure to be a blotch in the print. 1866 C. F. T. YOUNG *Fires, Fire-Engines*, etc. 44 About the year 1824 one John Roberts...invented a "smoke-respirator" or hood, by means of which a fireman could enter a burning building or room. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 605 Tyndale's Smoke Respirators are to enable the wearer to enter into most dense and pungent smoke with perfect safety. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 379, 90 yards of canvass were purchased to make her "smoke-sail." 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 288

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1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 72 He...smoked out all his living at his nose. 1617 BRATHWAT *Smoking Age* 195 Sweet Youth, Smoke not thy time; Too precious to abuse. 1628 HOLME *Amoury* iii. 294/2 He who smokes away the... usually with himself

into a state of absolute etiolation. 1803 C. G. LELAND *Mem.* I. 131 To go to their rooms...and smoke them sick or into retreating.

14. *intr.* Of a pipe: To draw.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 174/2 These 'church-wardens' smoke freely and softly.

Smoke-ball. [SMOKE sb. 1.]

1. *Mill.* A paper shell filled with a preparation which, when ignited, sends out clouds of smoke.

The ball is fired from a mortar, and the smoke serves to drive men out of mines, conceal manoeuvres, etc.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Ball, Smoke.. Balls*, those which...darken a place, to prevent discoveries.

1760 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 1467/1 A smoke-ball burst in General Desaguliers's hands, and shattered his arm. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Ball, Smoke-ball*, continue to

be used in the same manner about 4 minutes.

fig. 1796 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVI. ii. 1011 When Christianity is assaulted...by the smoke-balls and stink-pots of English vagabonds.

attrib. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 226 Every rocket contains smoke-ball composition.

2. A ball used in trap-shooting, which, when struck by a shot, emits a puff of smoke.

1831 *GREENER Gun* 504 The latest improvement is the American smoke-ball, consisting of two hemispheres of paper placed upon a wooden ball.

3. A ball emitting smoke when ignited, used by thieves.

1899 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 7/2 Raising an alarm of fire by means of smoke balls ignited on the various floors. The smoke balls went beyond their commission and kindled a flame.

Smoke-black, sb. [SMOKE sb. 1.] A form of lamp-black obtained by the combustion of resinous materials.

1712 *tr. Fomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 204 The black sealing Wax is tinged or coloured with Smoke Black. 1841 *LANE Arab. M.* 190 An inferior kind is the smoke-black produced by burning the shells of almonds. 1858 *STEWARTS Dict. Trade, Smoke-black*, a substance prepared by the combustion of different resinous bodies. 1896 *DE VINCE Moxon's Printing* 412 The crude smoke-black of commerce.

Smoke-black, v. [SMOKE sb. 1.] *trans.* To blacken with smoke.

1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (Bohn) II. 302 The counterfeit frankincense which smoke-blacks the favourite idol of a Catholic village.

Smoke-box. [SMOKE sb.]

1. A receptacle for smoke. *rare* -1.

1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* A 2, Not as the English abusers (of tobacco) do, which make a smoke-box of their skull.

2. *techn.* A chamber in a steam boiler between the flues and the chimney stack; in a locomotive placed at the base of the funnel.

1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 670/1 That construction of engine in which the cylinders are placed at the bottom of the smoke-box. 1855 *LARONER Mus. Sci. & Art VI.* 127 The

from Mar.

it necessary to adopt a dwarfed tunnel.

attrib. 1855 *LARONER Mus. Sci. & Art VI.* 128 The smoke-box door, opening on hinges at the top. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 652 The smoke-box door did not fit tight.

Smoked (smoakt), ppl. a. Also 7 smoakt, smoak'd, 8 smoaked. [f. SMOKE v. + -ED.]

1. Dried or cured by exposure to smoke; impregnated with smoke.

1603 *DEKKER Wonderf. Yare* B. 17, For...some smoakt gallant, who at wit repines, To dry Tobacco with my holesome lines. 1648 *HEXHAM II. Een Sore*, a smoakt red Heering. 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Annem.* 117 The best smoak'd Beef in Christendom. 1747 *Wesley Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xix, Pickled or smoaked or salted Food. 1830 M. DOWNS *Domest. Econ.* II. 233 Smoaked provisions are...apt to disagree with some persons. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 370 Smoked Eels, ...Smoked Plaice, ...Smoked Herrings.

2. Obscured, made dark, by smoke.

1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 37 This small Telescope, in which I have put a smoaked Glass. 1819 *SHELLEY Edithus* I. 400 I'll wage you will see them. With pieces of smoked glass. 1885 *GOODALL Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 383 A slowly revolving cylinder covered with smoked paper.

3. Tainted or spoiled in taste through contact with smoke.

1761 *COLMAN Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 123 The water is smoaked, the butter rank, the bread heavy. 1857 *ELTON Belg. Surface* ix, A cup of smoked coffee and a dubious

4. Of a smoke-colour. (Cf. SMOKE sb. 9 c.)

1827 *GRIFITH tr. Cuvier II.* 75 note, The Smoked Kangaroo, the gray of which is somewhat deeper. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 447 The shells usually present a dark colour about the edges, like that of 'smoked pearl'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 3/2 Dark brown fox fur, that which is called 'smoked fox'.

5. With -down or -out: Exhausted or consumed by being smoked.

1859 *DICKENS Tale Two Cities* ii. xvi, He put down his

smoked-out pipe. 1904 *BENSON Challoners* (1906) 76/2 Martin lit a cigarette from a smoked-down stomp.

Smoke-dried, ppl. a. [SMOKE sb. 1.] Dried or cured by exposure to smoke.

1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* lxxv. (1663) 256 Onions and some smoke-dried flesh. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 118 Such a swart!

smoke-dried Bacon. c. 1

Wks. 1709 III. 111. 3. I

his Ivory Teeth. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. x. 106 Our smoke-dried cabin is a scene worth looking at. 1882 *DE WINDY Equator* 72 The bunch of smoke-dried human heads.

trans. 1857 *Chamb. Trnl.* 17 Jan. 47/1 The smoke-dried trees of our parks.

Smoke-dry, v. [SMOKE sb. 1: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To dry or cure (meat, fish, etc.) by exposure to smoke.

1704 *Dict. Rust. s.v. Chesnut*, It is best to beat the Fruit down from the Tree, or if you don't, you must Smoke-dry 'em. 1796 *STEEDMAN Surinam* II. xv. 111 They even took out the jaw-bones, which they smoke-dried. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Stor.* 62 He even spoke of having an old woman...hung up in the chimney, and smoke-drying her for three weeks. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 174/2 Boiled, smoke-dried, and packed in bags.

2. *intr.* To become dried by the action of smoke.

In quot. *trans.*

1855 *STEWART tr. Coverdale* ii, You've been smoke-drying in London, till you're out of condition.

Hence **Smoke-drying vbl. sb.**

1812 *MISS L. M. HAWKINS Cress & Gertr.* I. 265 The discipline of a smoke-drying in one of the closest streets of the city.

Smoke-farthing. Hist. [SMOKE sb. 2 b.]

An offering made at Whitsuntide by the householders of a diocese to the cathedral church; also, a hearth-tax (see quot. 1765).

1444 [see LINCOLN...*Chambers' Dict.* s.v. *Farthing* (ed. North) 22

1575 in *North St.*

or smoke farthings sometimes due to the Anthracite of rooms, &c. 1609 in W. Money *Hist. of Newbury* (1837) 529

F.

habitants within any Diocese, when they made their Processions to the Mother or Cathedral Church. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 323 As early as the conquest mention is made in domesday book of fumage or fuage, vulgarly called smoke farthings; which were paid by custom to the king for every chimney in the house. 1857 *TOULMIN SMITH Parish* 503 An 'Ale' held at the time of paying the 'Smoke-farthing' or Wax-silver. 1876 [see FUMAGE.]

Smoke-hole, -oh. *colloq.* Also smoako. [f. SMOKE sb. 6.]

A stoppage of work in order to rest and smoke. Also attrib.

1807 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* viii, This done, it was 'Smoke-oh!' The luxury of that rest and refreshment was something to be grateful for. 1898 *DAVITT Life & Progr. Austral.* lxxvi. 424 There is a 'smoke-oh' time allowed in a few of the prisons. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 133 We go through the day...in runs of about an hour and 20 minutes between smoke-oh's.

Smoke-hole. [SMOKE sb. 1.]

1. The vent or external orifice of a flue; a hole in the roof of a hut through which the smoke of the fire escapes.

c. 1340 *Nominate* (Skeat) 479 For smoke a smoke-hole. 1493-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 201 In expenses whane sarayne of be payshye yede to Awew be smoke holes. 1663 *GERARD Council* 22 Cover the top of Chimneys...; the smoke holes can be...made on the sides. 1825 *LOCKHART in Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 298 The smoke-hole...in the roof. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* I. xxx. 406 A smoke-hole passed through the roof. 1891 *ROGER HAGGAR Nada the Lily* xxix. 240 Zinita...had climbed the hut, and now lay there in the dark, her ear upon the smoke-hole, listening to every word.

b. = FUMAROLE.

1899 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 7/2 No lava is flowing, and even the fumarole, or smoke-holes, give forth no sign.

2. *trans.* or fig. a. An imposture, trick. b. A smoking-room. c. The mouth of a smoker. *Obs.*

1580 *HOLYBAND Treat. Fr. Tong s.v. Fourbe*, We may easily iudge of this stuffe, or smokehole, or guile. 1673 *Charac. Coffee Ho.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 468 The arch devil, wherewith this smoke-hole is haunted, is the town-wit. 1704 T. BROWN *Walk r. Lond.* Wks. 1709 III. 111. 59 Which unsavory Compliment was thus retorted...viz. Siop your Smoke-hole Nincompoop.

Smoke-house. [SMOKE sb.]

1. A dwelling-house. *Obs.* -1

1672 *PETTY Pol. Surv. Irel.* (1719) 9 The simple Smoke-houses are...1844 000.

2. A room in a tannery, heated by smouldering spent tan, where hides are unhaird.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 366/2 The stoutest and heaviest ox hides...are then hung on poles, in a close room called a smoke-house, in which is kept a smouldering fire of wet tan. [So in *Ure Diet. Arts* (1839) 764, *Penny Cycl.* (1842) XXIV. 37.] 1837 *HEBERT Eng. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 60 In some places, the hides were formerly piled wet one upon another... (or otherwise kept warm in what was called a smoke-house).

3. A house or room used for curing meat, fish, etc., by means of smoke.

1860 *MAYNE REID Hunter's Feast* xiv, A part of the bacon furnishes the 'smoke-house' for home consumption during the winter. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 201/2 A rusty key that probably belonged to some smoke-house of long ago.

attrib. 1901 *CARLE Cavalier* liii, The servants were loading the smoke-house meat into a wagon.

Smoke-jack. [SMOKE sb.]

1. An apparatus for turning a roasting-spit, fixed in a chimney and set in motion by the current of air passing up this.

1675 *EVELYN Let.* in *Aubrey Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719), The Smoke-Jack in my Brother's Kitchen-Chimney; which has been there, I have heard, near a hundred Years. 1754 *MRS. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) 301, I think I will have a smoke-jack; the man says he will...keep it in order for nothing. 1777 in *Cris. Europe at Close of Last Cent.* (1841) I. 180 Did you never see a smoke-jack, with a little man in red working away, and seemingly turning the wheel? 1832 *BARRAGE Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 1836) 26 The common smoke-jack is an instrument in which the velocity communicated is too great for the purpose required. 1884 *JIFFERIES Red Deer* ix. 172 In how few, even of the most ancient houses,

means of smoke-jack vane, he

purposes.

2. *b. trans.* The head, as the seat of confused ideas. *Obs.*

1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* iii. xx, As for my uncle Toby, his smoke-jack had not made a dozen revolutions, before he fell asleep also. 1808 E. S. DARRETT *Missed General* 54 That part of the human frame which, in rational mortals, is denominated the Seat of reason; in others, a Smoke-jack.

2. *U.S.* A cowl or hood for the end of a railway-carriage stove-pipe (Cent. Dict. 1891).

3. A cargo-steamer.

1892 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 5/5 It may do for a 'smoke-jack' to lay off and wait for the fog, but not for a passenger ship with mails.

4. A smoke- nuisance inspector.

1898 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 8/6 The officer who carried out this duty was called a Smoke Jack.

Smokeless (smōk'less), a. [f. SMOKE sb. + -LESS.]

1. Emitting or producing no smoke.

1582 T. WATSON *Poems* (Arb.) 134 A Shipwreck of mans life; a Smokeless fire. 1732 *POPE Ep. Bathurst* 391

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that the coals of the Aberdare collieries were comparatively smokeless. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept. Ooe of the important attributes of a smokeless powder.

2. Free from, clear of, smoke.

1631 *BRATHWAT Whinnies* 53 To leave his smokeless house in the country...to riot in the city. 1802 *Worow. Westminster Bridge* 8 All bright and glittering in the smokeless air. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. 1. ii, The Sun shines; serenely westerling, in smokeless mackerel-sky.

Hence **Smokelessly adv.**; **Smokelessness.**

1877 *Echo* 18 July 1/1 Its Smokelessness, Cleanliness, and Great Economy over all other descriptions [of coal]. 1891 *Engineer* LXIX. 357 (Cent.), The appliances for...consuming coal smokelessly are already at work.

Smoke-oh: see SMOKE-HO.

Smoker (smōk'ər). [f. SMOKE v. + -ER.] Cf.

Dn., Fris., MLG. *smoker*, LG. *smöker* (Da. *smøger*),

G. dial. *schmaucher, schmöcher, schmeucher*.]

1. a. One who cures fish, bacon, etc., by means of smoke.

1599 *NASSIE Lenten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 278 Our Herring smoker having

England. 1688 *Lond.*

b. One who jests at, or ridicules, others.

1812 *COLMAN Broad Grins, Two Parsons* lxxxv, These wooden wits, these quizzers, quereers, Smokers.

2. Something which emits smoke: + a. A war-vessel employed to conceal or assist hostile operations by discharging volumes of smoke. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Smoker*, a Vessel to Blind the Enemies, to make way for the Machine to Play. 1726

a machine-vessel, a smooker.

2. *b. colloq.* A steamer. *Obs.* -1

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 211 We walked four miles early to the morning to the smoker.

c. A smoky chimney, locomotive, etc.

1833 J. MARTIN *Reminisc. Old Haddington* 29 Dr. Welsh's kitchen chimney was an inveterate smoker. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 77 Strangers might suppose that American locomotives are inveterate smokers.

d. A contrivance for smoking bees.

1875 J. HUNTER *Man, Bee-keeping* (1884) 150 The simplest smoker of all is a roll of cotton rags.

3. One who smokes tobacco, opium, or the like.

1617 *BRATHWAT Smoking Age* 171 Yet of all these, none to me so profest enemies as these smokers of our Age.

1686 *Flora Staffordsh.* 302 A great smoker, &c., that never spit in his life. 1777 *De Foe Protestant Monast.* 10 He had been from his youth a great Smoker. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geogr.* II. 86 Both sexes are great smokers. 1820 *BYRON Juan* iii. xxxiv, Afar, a dwarf buffoon stood telling tales To a sedate grey circle of old smokers. 1822 *SALA Amer. Revis.* (1885) 389 The deficient accommodation provided for smokers.

b. *Smoker's heart, throat*, a diseased condition of the heart or throat caused by excessive smoking.

Smoker's patch, a smooth, bare white patch on the tongue due to excess in smoking.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VII. 110 Smoker's Patch. *Ibid.* VIII. 553 Catarrh and hoarseness are so frequent as to give rise to the name 'smoker's throat'. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 16 June 414 Nicotine... causing irregular action, and producing the condition known as smoker's heart.

c. U.S. A grade of tobacco for smoking.
1880 U.S. Census, *Rep. Culture Tobacco* 15 Class 1. Domestic Cigar Tobacco and Smokers.

4. a. A railway carriage or compartment assigned for the use of those travellers who wish to smoke.

1881 *SALA Amer. Reviv.* II. 140 The car known as the 'smoker' is usually relegated to the least eligible part of the train. 1884 *Outing* XXIV. 116/1 We threw our bundles upon the platform of the smoker and climbed up after them.

b. A concert at which smoking is permitted.
1891 *Whetling* 25 Feb. 401 The Uppertorpe C.C. held a very enjoyable smoker on Thursday evening last.

5. *School slang.* Ooe who blushes.
1886 *Routledge's Every Boy's Am.* 27 If you happen to blush, he whispers in your ear 'smoker'.

Smoke-room. [SMOKE sb. or v.] A room in a club-house, hotel, or the like, set apart for the accommodation of those who wish to smoke.

1883 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/2 A young man... in the smoke-room on the night of sailing from Queenstown. 1891 E. ROGER *By Track & Trail* ix. 125 We smokers left them and took up our quarters in our proper place, the smoke-room.

Smokery (smō'kəri). [f. SMOKE sb. or v. Cf. Fris. *smokery* smoking.]

1. In contemptuous use (see quot.).

1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 97 From the publick Ministry or Steeple-houses, (he it so) to private mysteries or smokies, rather of their Chimney-houses.

2. Articles or materials used in smoking.
1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 86 Pipes of all sorts...—all nations and all people were represented in this vast arsenal of smokery.

3. A place used for smoking; a smoking-room, an opium-den, etc.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 May 5/6 The immorality of the 'smokies' will probably suffice to close them as disorderly.

Smoke-stack. [SMOKE sb.]

1. U.S. a. The funnel of a steam-boat.

1864 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* I. 166 The funnel, Yankee'd smoke stack. 1864 *Daily Telgr.* 30 Aug. The Tennessee... surrendered, her rudder disabled, her smokestack carried away.

b. The chimney of a locomotive.
1875 KNECHT *Dict. Mech.* 222/1. 1890 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 5/5 The locomotive's smokestack was just out of the water.

2. The chimney of a stove; a chimney-stack.
1871 *Daily News* 9 Feb. Carrying the smoke-stack of a stove through the aperture. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Jan. 7/1 The brick smoke-stack of the stove-house.

Smokified, ppl. a. [f. as from *smokify*.] Discoloured or blackened by smoke. Also *transf.*
1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 732 Scrawlings of chalk spread each smokified wall. 1863 B. S. SAVILE *Janit.* 75 Have you heard of the smokified Essays?

Smokily (smō'kili), adv. [f. SMOKY a. + -LY 2.] In a smoky manner; hazily.

1611 CORNER *Fumementum*, smokily, fumingly, reekingly. 1755 JOHNSON *Smokily*, blackly; smokily. 1847 WEBSTER *Smokily*, so as to be full of smoke. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/1 Obscurements that move smokily across the face of truth.

Smokiness (smō'kiness). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The character or quality of being smoky.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xiv. (1592) 222 Our minde... is after a sort troubled... by the smokiness of the imaginations. 1611 CORNER *Fuligine*, soot, sootiness; smokiness. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, Fumidit, smokiness. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II). *Smokiness*, a being smoky, or infected with smoke. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 5/3 The marked characteristic of last night's fog was its smokiness.

Smoking (smō'king), vbl. sb. [f. SMOKE v.]

1. The act or fact of emitting smoke, giving off steam or vapour, etc.

1530 PALSGR. 271/2 Smokying, fumiere. 1611 CORNER *Fumementum*, a smoking. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 6 To prevent the smoking of Chimneys. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1000

2. *Har* were all smoking-hot together.

3. Characterized by, addicted to, the smoking of tobacco. Also *transf.* and *absol.*

1617 BRATHWAITE (title), The Smoking Age, or The man in the mist; with The Life and death of Tobacco. *Ibid.* 174

because its note was thought to resemble the puffing sound made while smoking. 1890 *Fall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 3/3 The lazy, the drunken, the smoking, the thrifless.

Hence *Smokingly* adv., smokily.
1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1891) I. 334, I told you she was uncomfortably, smokingly lodged.

Smoking-room. [SMOKING vbl. sb.] A room in a house, hotel, club, etc., set apart as a place for smoking in.

1689 SHARVELL *Bury Fair* II. i. We'll into my Smoking-room and sport about a bit. 1754 *Censorius* No. 48 P. 2. The Squire gets drunk... in the smoking-room. 1840 MARRIAT *Peer Jack* xiii. Most of those who prefer smoking collect in... the smoking room. 1890 R. B. BODREY *Col. Reformer* (1891) 147 The same deserted library, the same populous smoking-room.

attrib. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 4/3 Jotting down short smoking-room stories.

vessel. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Thuribulum*, a Censer, or Smoking-Pot, to burn Incense in. 1726 N. BAILEY *Houzel*, cold Dick, Li 2 A Smoking Closet for drying Tongues. 1759 R. BROWN *Count. Farmer* 61 Caring bacon... by smoking loafs or closets, adjoining to the funnels of their chimneys. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 136 The smoking works being erected at the foot, and the far-funnel higher up the hill. 1805 LINDLEY *Pop. Brasil* (1808) 260 Fleb... which they salt, and dry in the sun and smoking-houses. 1839 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* IV. 118 The hams... are smoked in smoking-houses. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 62 New and Improved Smoking Knives for Fishermen.

b. In terms denoting things or places used for, or in connexion with, the smoking of tobacco, etc., as *smoking apparatus*, -*cap*, -*carriage*, etc.; *smoking-bean* U.S., the catalpa bean, the pods of which are smoked by boys.

1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feeling* xxi, He took from his pocket a particular 'smoking apparatus'. 1872 CALVERLEY *Charades* III. ii, Nor work 'smoking-caps' for cousins. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marg. & Merch.* III. ii. 67 The... gentlemen were... ensconced in a 'smoking-carriage'. 1891 PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 138 He put on a 'smoking coat'. 1878 H. SMART *Play or Pay*, Appearing in a radiant 'smoking-jacket' that matched the cigar-case. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 161 Meerschaum, Amber... are principally used for 'smoking-pipes'. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 585 In competition with the 'smoking-shops', there are now shops where injections are to be had at so much the syringe-ful. 1834 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 57/2 The 'Smoking Temple' in the Classic style, with niches and divans in colour. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I. 259 Snuff, chewing and 'smoking tobacco'. 1880 U.S. Census, *Rep. Culture Tobacco* 15 Other cigar and smoking tobacco.

c. In the sense of 'at which smoking takes place or is allowed', as *smoking-concert*, etc.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 299 In smoking-feasts, or feasts of the pipe, or calumet, held in honour of the spirits. 1836 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* vi. (ed. 3) 78 The smoking concert... with its genial Bohemianism. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 5/3 The annual meeting of the club would be held... as a smokiog 'At Home'.

Smoking (smō'king), ppl. a. [f. SMOKE v.] 1. Emitting or giving out smoke.

c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* i. metr. iv. (1688) 12 Pe vntstable mountaigne hat hy3t vesuues, bat wirtche oute...smokingy fires. 1382 WYCLIF *Math.* xii. 20 He shal nat quenche smokynge flax. c. 1400 *Phil. Sorell* III. vii. (Caxton, 1483) 55 The fornel was all enflammed with smokynge fyre. 1592 Kyn Sp. *Trag.* t. i. Ere Sol had...slake his smokiog chariot in her flond. 1611 CORNER *Fumant*, a brand, or smoking stick. c. 1700 *Evangelist* 7 Sept. 1666, Clambering over heaps of wet smoking rubbish. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. (1787) III. 171 The prospect of the smoking ruins. 1814 SCOTT *Guy R.* vii. This day have we quenched seven smoking hearths. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 93 The chaplain stood with a smoking pistol in his hand. 1928 TREVISIA *Higdon* (Rolls) VII. 231 Lanfrank... despised be smokynge, speche of myshyble men. 1587 GREENE *Euphues* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 176 Hir heart ofred smokog thoughts to Venus. 1677 W. Row *Suppl. Life R. Blair* (1848) x. 171 Our smoking desires for a more strict union... did break forth into a vehement flame.

b. Of a chimney: = SMOKY a. 1 b.

1667 COLLINS in *Rigand Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 482, I have been troubled with smoking chimneys. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl.* Gard. 77 A House with Smoking Chimneys. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 524, 525, *Smoky*, There are various Inventions for preventing and curing Smoking Chimneys.

2. Giving out steam or vapour, sending up fine dust or spray, etc.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 21 Their Steeds, That stain'd their Fetlocks in his smoking blood. 1607—*Cor.* t. iv. 11 That we with smoking swords may march from hence. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 794 'Tis time to set at Ease the smoking Horse. 1716 POPE *Iliad* vii. 382 The victim falls; they strip the smoking hide. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 517 The smoking nature. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* II, They have hot suppers every night... with smoking drinks upon the board. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 184 The Good Hope continued to tear through the smoking waves.

181 cut Har

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Smokish (smō'ki), a. [f. SMOKE sb. + -ISH.]

Resembling smoke; somewhat smoky.

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* v. io Ashm. (1652) 69 Odor is a smokish vapour resolved with heat. 1530 PALSGR. 324/2 Smokyshe, *fumeux*. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Comm.* 202 Their Water brackish, their Aire foggie and their Fire smokish. 1648 HEXHAM in *Kockachigh*, Smokish, or Fumie. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 47 A yellowish, whitish, smokish, dirty-coloured shawl.

Hence *Smokishness*. *rare*—.

1530 PALSGR. 271/2 Smokysshesse, *fumeosetti*.

Smoko: see SMOKE-HO.

Smoky (smō'ki), a. and sb. Also 4, 6-7 smokie, 7, 9 smockey; 6-7 smoakie, 6-9 smoakly.

[f. SMOKE sb. + -Y.]

A. adj. 1. Emitting smoke in considerable volume.

1310 St. Brendan (Bälz) 472 Po seie hi... a lond derk inous Smokie as it smythes were. c. 1407 LYDG. *Recon. & Sens.* 4122 Than is the fire... Of smoky Ethna the mounteyn. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 461/1 Smoky, *fumeus*. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* Wks. 1910 II. 193 A Swallowe... builds in smoky chimney toppes. 1577 *Tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 127 To set up a percher, a taper, or a smoakie torch. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 775 They vse smoke fires in their rooms. c. 1663 COWLEY *To Light* xv, In Sympathizing Night he rowls his smoky Fires. 1725 GAY *Faerie I.* xxiii. 11 A wrinkled Hag... Beside a little smoky flame Sat hov'ring. 1818 BYRON *Beppo* xliii, Where reeking London's smoky caldron simmers. 1884 St. James' *Gaz.* 25 July 4/2 Letting off a quantity of the noisiest and smokiest fireworks procurable.

b. Of a chimney: Inclined to send out smoke into the room.

1639 J. SMYTH in *Globe. Glost.* (1890) 201 If many gossips sit against a smoky chimney the smoke will bend to the fairest. 1785 FRANKLIN (*Ess.*), Observations on Smoky Chimneys. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* II. *Nature*, It... cured the smoky chimney, silenced the creaking door. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 142 The down current coming in puffs is one cause of smoky chimneys.

2. Of vapour, mist, etc.: Having the character or appearance of smoke; resembling smoke; smoke-like.

c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* III. 628 Every maner womman that was there, Hadde that of smoky reyn a verray fere. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (Bodl. MS.), Pe breest... putte oute smoky vapour hat is ihred in be hert. 1425 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11034 Two ful vnkouth skyes... off smoky mystes & vapours. c. 1542 WYATT *P. R.* II. 20 There had owt of the south A lewk warme wynd brought forth a smoky rayne. 1652 H. HIBBERT *Body of Drinity*, 205 By breathing... the gross and more smoky spirits are exhaled out of the breast. 1743 DAVISON *Ess.* ed. vii. 293 The Smoky Fluid in Foam overflowed. 1784 CHAMBERLAIN *Task* v. 105 The light and smoky mist. 1819 J. BRANSBY *Trav. Amer.* 259 The atmosphere... becomes hazy, or what they term smoky. 1852 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxix. (1866) 246 The first-smoke was in smoky banks to the north-west.

3. Full of, or charged with, smoke; rendered offensive or disagreeable by the presence of smoke.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Perfore here mewes moste be ferre fro smoky places. c. 1407 LYDG. *Recon. & Sens.* 6538 Anoon as he his torch bath quenty, The smoky air, I... in lengthe and hrede. 1595 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. l. 161 O, he is... Worse then a smokie House. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mer.* 39 To lodge within the inclosure of a smokie rooffe. 1700 T. BROWN *u. Presny's Amusements* 126 At the Bar, a charming Phillis or two, lovie you... into their smoky Territories. 1749 DEKLEYER *Word to the Wise* Wks. III. 440 It sees the peasant from his smoky cabin in the fresh air. 1806 *Med. Jurid.* XVI. 56 Ourselves received them in a smoky huz. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 107 The effect of smoky town atmospheres in producing lung affections. 1891 C. JAMES *Roun. Rignarole* 18 All through a smoky evening I spent in that inn parlour.

b. Blackened or begrimed by smoke.

1554 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Fumose* *imagines*, olde smoky images. 1587 GRAYNE *Memorabilia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 50 Wilt thou... seeke with the smoky Cyclops to kiss Venus hand? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 221 In lowly sheds With smoky rafters. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, The two trees with the smoky trunks were blighted high up.

4. fig. Having the obscuring, objectionable, or unsubstantial qualities of smoke. *Obs.*

1533 MORR *Austr. Poynted* Bk. Wks. 1035/1 The pestilent contagion of al such smoky communication. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anus. Oerius* 277 b, Besides vayne crakes of smoky speeches, ye shewe no demonstration of sounde proofe. 1654 CHAMBERLAIN in *Part Life Usher* (1659) 358 Ourselves received them in a smoky huz. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 107 The effect of smoky town atmospheres in producing lung affections. 1891 C. JAMES *Roun. Rignarole* 18 All through a smoky evening I spent in that inn parlour.

5. Having the flavour or odour of smoke; tasting, or smelling of smoke.

1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks. 1554 I. t. 45 From a smokie peck of Bacon. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Fable* II. 143 332 The smoky Biters, Cichory, Carduus. 1894 WALSH *Via* 93 The 'smoky' and 'tasty' flavors possessed by many of them.

6. Of the colour of smoke; dark, dosky; *sfc.* of a brownish or bluish shade of grey.

1555 ELYOT *Dreades* (Arb.) 250 Halfe an houre after the 1535th it appeareth troubled dymme and smoky. 1598 H. JONSON *Ed. Man in Hum.* I. iii, I... conceale such real ornaments... as a Millaners wife do's her wrought stomacher, with a smokie lawne, or a black cypress. 1647 HEXHAM in *Colour* a. Smokie colour, *cen. nosc.* *reced.* 1750 T. LEONARD *Mirr. Solenne* 28 Blackness is occasion'd by a smoky and adust; tennet. 1766 H. HUNTER in *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1790) II. 156 The red and smoky colour of their flowers. 1855 BREWSTER *Life Newton* I. vii. 171 A

Smooth, obs. form of SMUT sb. and v.

Smooth (smū), sb. Also 5-6 smooth. [f. the adj.]

1. + a. A level space, = SMOOTH sb. Obs.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 460/2 Smethe, or smothe, . . . *planities.*

b. U.S. A meadow; a grass field.

1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* i. ii. Get some plantain and dandelion on the smooth for greens. 1848 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 314.

c. Naut. A stretch of comparatively smooth or calm water in a rough sea.

1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* xlii. You will find that two waves will run into one another, and . . . neutralize each other, so that for a few seconds you have what they call a smooth. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-book*, Smooth, a Cornish term applied when the surf abates its fury for a short space. Also, the lee of a ship or of a rock. 1878 D. KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 245 If there is much sea, a 'smooth' should be watched for, to tack in.

d. Coal-mining. (See quot.)

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 228 Smooth, the line of face of a stall. *Ibid.*, Smooths, planes of cleavage more or less vertical.

2. The smooth part or surface of something; smoothness.

1551 *BIBLE Gen.* xxvii. 16 She put 3rd skynnes vpon his handes, & vpon the smothe of hys necke. 1805 *Spirit* i. 111. . . . The smooth dove was the

smooth dove.

b. Smooth water or ground.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 409 On smooth the Seale And bended Dolphins play. 1799, 1821 [see *ROUGH* sb. 2].

c. The agreeable or pleasant part, side, or aspect of anything. Used in contrast to *rough*.

1612- [see *ROUGH* sb. 6 b].

+3. A polite or veiled rebuke or retort. Obs.—

1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1595) 80 *Asteismus*, a smooth, as we call it, as when one tells a thing repugnant to the present matter or company, to say, 'I had as lieue he told me it soew'.

4. An act of smoothing.

1848 *THACKERAY Ivan Fair* lxx. She . . . gave one smooth to her hair, and finally let in her visitor.

5. An implement for smoothing or reducing the roughness of a surface; a smoother; a smooth file.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iv. 414/1 When cooled, the roughnesses were taken off with a 'smooth' or scraper, and it was ready to receive the silver. 1882 *GREENER The Gun* 245 The bents are then cut in the tumbler with a small saw, and finished with files and smooths. 1895 *Model Steam Eng.* 92 'Smooth,' Dead Smooths, the finest of all complete the various forms of files.

6. a. A species of moth (see quot. 1832). b. A smooth-coated dog.

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 110 The Smooth (*Cleora teneraria*, Stephens) appears the end of June or beginning of July. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/3 He owns a brace of smooths named Dame Fortune and Dona Fortuna.

Smooth (smū), a. Forms: 1 smō, 4 smōpe, 4-6 smōthe, 5 smōth; 4 smūth, 5 smvthe; 5 smowth, 6 smowth(c), 7 smōath(e); 6-7 smowth, 6-smowth. [OE. smōð, found only once (the usual form being smōðe SMOOTH a.), and not clearly represented in any of the cognate languages.]

1. Having a surface free from projections, irregularities, or inequalities; presenting no roughness or unevenness to the touch or sight.

In the first example the sense is 'unruffled, serene'.

a 1090 *Libet Scintill.* i. (1895) 6 Se þe mid soðre lufe full ys mid smylum mode . . . mid smōstomum and wlitum forðstepp. 1330 *E. E. Allit. P.* a. 6 So smal, so smōþe þe 33 deez were. 1426 *CHAUCER Rom.* 542 Hir fleshe tendre as is a chike With bent browis, smōthe and sylke. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 461/5 Smethe, pleyne, planus. *Ibid.*, Smethe, or softe, lenis. a 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & P. x.* vi. (W. de W. 1495) 379/5 The basynen . . . made sylke and smōthe that shol may soone glyde of. 1530 *PALSGR.* 324/2

ivory. 1682 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* ii. 171 Cast this Matter

coarse materials. 1825 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 148 It is . . . of a black colour, rather smooth and glossy. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* v. 70 Browns as pale and smooth As those that moun . . . In deathless inarble. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* 122 2nd Smooth . . . glosses from Indies.

h De P. R. iii. xxi. (W. de W.) the soule knowth . . . nesshe and

hard, smothe and rough.

b. Free from hairs or bristles.

c1385 *CHAUCER Profr.* 600 No berd hadde he . . . As smothe it was as it were late shawe. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xxvii. 12 Beholde, my brother Esau is rough, and I am smooth. 1565 *COOPER Theatrus, Glaber*, smooth without heare. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) v. 6 On their under side they are thin and smooth, but their upper outer edge is parted into two hairy edges. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 221 The caterpillar . . . is of a jetty black, smooth as to a privation of hair, but covered with innumerable wrinkles.

c. Bot. Of leaves, etc.: 'Free from asperities or hairs, or any sort of unevenness' (Lindley).

1683 *HOLME Armeria* ii. 82/2 Dacebar hath a long smooth leaf. 1776 *LEE Introduct. Bot.* 379 *Levis*, smooth, free from

Protruberances or Inequalities. 1766 *WITHERING Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 356 Leaves flat and smooth. 1824 *Penny Cycl.* II. 112/2 a perennial plant . . . having one or two smooth . . . leaves. 1862 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 593 The Gentian Order . . . Usually smooth berbs.

2. Of ground, ways, etc.: Not rugged, rough, or broken; free from obstructions; easy to traverse. Also in fig. contexts.

c1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* i. 29 Lat thyn Astrelabie kowch adown enene vpon a smothe ground. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. viii. 525 Whanne the sither knowth weel the same ambler be . . . redi into stumbling, thous the wey be smothe and enen. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* iii. 5 The rough wayes shalbe made smoth. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* 1851 IV. 383 The right path of a virtuous . . . Education; laborious indeed at the first ascent, but else so smooth . . . so full of goodly prospect. 1682 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achil.* 256 Our Fortune rolls as from a smooth Descent. 1770 *LANGHORN Plutarch* (1851) II. 558 The traitor led him by a way that was smooth and easy at first. 1847 *JAMES Woodman* iii. The road was . . . sandy enough, in all conscience, and not so smooth as it might have been. 1855 *JOWETT Plato* ted. 2) V. 291 Hesiod . . . says that the road to wickedness is smooth and very short.

+ b. To make smooth work of, to level with the ground, to demolish. Obs.—

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Syr's T.* viii. 433 Biddes battries all, and musketes wholie shoote, and make smothe worke of th' seau mountes and the towne.

3. Of water, the sea, etc.: Not broken or turbulent; free from big waves or roughness; running or flowing evenly, calmly, or gently.

Smooth chance or spell, a stretch of calm water in a rough sea.

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* l. metr. ii. (1665) 8 þe causes whennes þe soundyng wyndes moenen . . . þe smōpe water of þe see. 1410 *LYDGATE Churl & Bird* xxvii. Smethe waters been ofte tyme depe. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 34 The Sea being smooth, How many shallow bauble Boates dare saile Vpon her patient brest! 1695 *MILTON P. L.* l. 450 While smooth Adonis from his native Rock Ran purple to the Sea. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 106 It being smooth water, she work'd very well. 1754 *GRAY Poem* 8 Now the rich stream of music winds along Deep, majestic, smooth, and strong. 1837 *SHELLEY Recl. Islam* xii. xix. A river deep, which flies with smooth but anowy speed. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. Seeing what he thought was a 'smooth spell', [he] started to go forward. *Ibid.* xxv. Watching for a 'smooth chance'. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* ii. 101 Summer sea, Which gently heaved, and surged, and kissed the ledge With smooth warm tides.

b. Of a passage, voyage, etc.: Accompanied by or performed in good weather.

Common in recent colloq. use.

4. Of wind or weather: Not rough or stormy; agreeable, pleasant. Now rare.

c1402 *LYNG Compl. El. Knt.* 57 The eyre attrempre, and the smoth wind of Zepherus, among the blozomes whyte. c1430 — *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 3 The ayre attrempre, the wyndes smoth and playne. 1690 *FLETCHER Faithful Sheph.* i. i. Air, as fresh and sweet, As where smooth Zephyrus plays on the fleet Face of the curled Streams. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 260 We had a smooth Gale of Wind at West.

5. Of liquids, etc.: Having a uniform or even consistency; free from lumps or knots. + Also of light: Uniform, equable.

c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 77 Take vinegre and wyne, & stepe þe brede therein, and drawe hit thogh a streynour. . . . til hit be smoth. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1657) 180/2 A fiery light, which being smooth and in some manner thick, they conceived of kin to diurnal light. 1747-96 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xiv. 212 Pour it between two vessels, out of one into another, till it is quite smooth. 1846 *SOVER Cookery* 588 Stir in the curdled sauce by degrees until the whole has become very smooth. 1872 *HARLAND Common Sense in Househ.* 183 Put the flour and salt in a bowl, and add a little at a time of the water or milk, working it very smooth as you go on.

b. Of liquor: Soft or pleasing to the taste; free from sharpness or acidity.

1743 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.* Odes iii. xxi. 12 Corvinus, Guest divine, Bids me draw the smoothest Wine. 1745 *Ibid.*, *Epist.* i. xv. 26 At Sea-port Towns I shall expect to find My Wines of generous and of smoother Kind. 1895 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* ii. i. More tuns of marsh water, I warrant, than combs of smooth ale.

6. Of looks, words, etc.: Pleasant, affable, polite; seemingly amiable or friendly; having a show of sincerity or friendliness.

The unfavourable sense is the more usual, as in next.

1613 *Garr.* & *Gr. Knt.* 1763 With smōþe smylyng & smōþe in mynetyen in my merbe, þat al was hils & boncheff [etc.]. 1666 *DICKERSON Deathly Sin* v. (A. B.) 36 They knew howe smooth soeuer his lookes were, that was a diuell in his bosome. 1682 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achil.* 743 Colour d with a smooth pretence Of specious love and duty. 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit.* ii. i. With such smooth looks, and many a gentle Word The first fair She, beguill'd her easie Lord. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 83 Where fashion shall not sanctify abuse, Nor smooth good-breeding . . . ape the work of love! 1837 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xii. [Oliver spoke] in his smoothest manner, and in a tone more insinuating than that which he usually employed.

(b) 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 97 b. Softe wordes and smothe be to be mynystrid to idioytes and foolies. c1590 *GREENE Friar Bacon* iii. 22 To smoth me up with such smooth flatterie. 1628 *in Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 272 Knox had withdrawned the hearts of the people craftily from the Catholik faith, by his smooth language. 1794 *TATE Abras.* *Mud* ii. i. I . . . with smooth Words Persuaded him 't' intrust me with his Letter. 1754 *WASHINGTON Lett.* Writ. 1563) 86. I doubt not but they will endeavour to amuse you with many smooth stories, as they did me. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iii. l. 52; I cannot shape my tongue To syllable black

deeds into smooth names. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. vii. ix. The General . . . speaks vaguely some smooth words to the National President.

b. Of the tongue, or of persons: Speaking fair or smoothly; using specious or attractive language; plausible, bland, insinuating, flattering.

Usually with implication of insincerity or selfish designs, but occurs in a better sense.

(a) c1450 *LYDG. Secres* 675 Whyspyring tonges . . . Smethe alore folk, to sawynny and to shyne, And shewe two facys in oon hood. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 230 A Smooth tong, *lingua compla.* 1566 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iv. 79 This Leatherne Jerkin . . . Smooth tongue. 1610 *FLETCHER Faithful Sheph.* l. i. A Chastitie, That neither pleasing Age, smooth tongue, or Gold, Could ever break upon. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. v. vii. Bertrand-Moleville has a smooth tongue . . . gall in his heart. 1853 *WHYTE MELVILLE Gladiators* i. 32 She is not to be won by a smooth tongue and a beardless face.

(b) 1592 *TIMME Ten Eng. Letters* Eijij. These kinde of burred and smooth fellows do they know not what. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* v. iv. 46, I have bin politticke with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. 1633 *MORE Antid.* *Ath.* iii. xi. 5 2 That sly, smooth Physician, and faithful Patron of Witches. 1708 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 103 A smooth Preacher, and a rank Whigg. 1781 *COWPER Friendship* 23 That man, when smoothest he appears, Is most to be suspected. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* v. 376, I saw That equal baseness lived in sleeker times With smoother men. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* i. iv. 119 He found the smooth of speech Nestor, the Pylion orator.

Comb. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bertas* ii. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 584 Those smooth-slie Aspics, with their poysooy sting Murder nuice honor.

7. Of style or diction: Flowing gently or easily; nicely modulated; not harsh or rugged; polished.

1580 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (A. B.) 207 And our speech is made melodious or harmocall . . . by choise of smooth words. 1665 *BOYLE Ocean. Refl.* (1848) 342, I some times . . . trid my Pen in a smoother and more florid style. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg.* *Past.* ix. 26 Whoe then shoud's the Nymphs, or who rehearse The Waters gliding in a smoother Verse! 1725 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. vii. Their style is clear, masculine, and smooth, but not florid. 1795-1814 *WORDSW. Excurs.* vi. 522 Smooth verse, inspired by no unlettered Muse. 1874 *CHAFFELL Hist. Music* i. v. 99 Plato [described the Phrygian mode] . . . as smooth and fit for prayer.

b. Of writers: Having an easy, polished style.

1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* i. Wks. 1551 V. 11 Joseph of Exeter, the only smooth Poet of those times. 1805 G. ELLIS in *Lockhart Scott* (1837) II. i. 31 Indeed, who is so unequal as Dryden? It may be said that he was not intentionally so—but to be very smooth is very often to be tame.

8. Making smooth; producing smoothness.

a 1595 *Sir T. More* iv. iii. I have had a smothe courte shawing. 1705 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Smooth Boiling of Sugar*, (among Confectors) is when the Sugar is Boild to such a Degree, that [etc.].

9. Free from disturbance or excitement.

1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* Wks. I. 32 That smooth and voluptuous satisfaction which the assured prospect of pleasure bestows. 1807 *WORDSW. Personal Talk* 45 Hence have I Smooth passions, smooth discourse, and joyous thought. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. iv. iii. Majesties' Apartments closed in smooth rest.

10. Free from, unaccompanied by, obstruction, interruption, impediment, or difficulty. Also in phr. to make smooth.

1752 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 371 If government is perfectly in earnest, every thing ought to be made smooth for them. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. iii. iv. Consider too whether he had smooth times of it. 1834 *Nasch. Exam.* 21 May 5/3 The progress of the measure through Committee should . . . be fairly smooth and speedy. 1890 *MARTINEAU Authority in Relig.* i. i. 10 Except where the evolution was smooth and the order eternal.

11. Of sounds: Soft; not harsh or grating.

In quot. 1837 used to render L. *tenuis*.

1836 *DEBOURE Violin* iv. (1838) 257 It is not age, but constant use, that is the means of producing a smooth, clear tone. 1887 *COOK Sierers' OE. Gram.* 112, c is the character for the smooth guttural and the smooth palatal.

12. Special colloations.

Smooth calf-skin (see quot.). Smooth coat, a smooth-coated dog. Smooth-file (see quot. 1837); hence smooth-file v. trans. Smooth grace, Smooth (see quot.). Smooth-head, Mining (see quot.). Smooth-grate, a smooth-headed person; Obs. Smooth-plane (see quot.). Smooth-sayer, U.S., a smooth-tongued or plausible person.

1835 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iv. 264/2 Coloured calf-skins may be bought almost as cheaply as 'smooth' calf (uncoloured ones). 1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 2/5 This is the best show . . . ever held by the club, especially of the 'smooth' coats. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* i. 25 The 'Smooth' file is to take out those cuts or file-strokes that the fine file made. 1683 *Ibid.*, *Printing* xi. 115 These Ribs must be purely Smooth-fild and Polish'd. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 227/12 Smooth-file, 2. A finishing-file, whose teeth are of a grade of coarseness between the second-cut and the dead-smooth.

3. The rubbing-tool used by the needle-maker in pressing and rolling a pack of wires, cut for needles. 1890 C. SIMMON *Division Violist* 9 Graces done with the Fingers, are of two sorts: viz. 'smooth' and 'shaked'. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 228 'Smooth-heads.' See Bright-heads (lacks or slines). 1599 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 43 The horse's smooth-pates doe now weare nothing but high shoes. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 227/2 'Smooth-plane,' a smoothing or finishing-plane; the last used of the series of bench-planes. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 215/2 Smooth Plane, one the bit of which is set at a relatively more obtuse angle than that of a block plane. 1872 C. D. WARNER *Backlog Studies* 132, I should rather, ten times over, dispense with the flatterers and the 'smooth-sayers than the grumblers.

b. In the names of animals, esp. fishes and reptiles, as smooth anemone, blenny, dab, flounder, hound, etc. (see quot.).

PRIDEAUX *Liye Mahomet* (1716) 125 Which raising a great Noise, and they having offended with him for it, to smooth the matter again, he hath recourse to his old Art.

8. *intr.* To become smooth, calm, or tranquil.
1837 LOCKHART *Scott* ixiv. (1849) 570/1 Mrs. Coutts's brow smoothed, and... she was as easy as ever she was in her life.
1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 384 Once when the friendly shelter of the pier, the water smoothed rapidly.
1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 241, I trust that things are smoothing now.

II. With advs. and preps.

9. *trans.* With up: †a. To flatter, encourage.
1854 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* ii. 100h, Hector, whom he behoved not to smooth up his brother in his filthy leachery.
1893 G. HARVEY *New Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) i. 275 He that neither cockereth himself, nor louch to be lulled, or smoothed-up of freindes.
1852 Br. HALL *Invis. World* iii. 5 He smooths us up in the good opinion of our own gracious disposition.

†b. To cover or hush up; to conceal. *Obs.*
1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) Xl. 92 All things was smoothed up so cunningly, y^e he suspected nothing more than of some intended action. a 1661 and with

†c. To contrive smoothly. *Obs.*—1

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhine* G v h. To delight an exterior sense, we smooth v^a a weak confused sense.

d. To polish up, improve.
1760—2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lii. (Globe) 171 A squire from the country... desirous of... smoothing up the rudiments of his rural minut.

10. With over: †a. To win over, appease. *Obs.*—1
1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 708 For the Dragon being smoothed over with these gifts, was contented to forsake the old place.

b. To make smooth or smoother in some way, esp. by the removal of a difficulty.

1611 COTGR. *Calendry*, sleeked, or smoothed over. 1809 MARKIN *Gil Blas* xii. vi. 74 They were politic enough to smooth over the corrugations of their contempt.
1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* vi. 1. 75 The high moon... serenely smoothing o'er the lofty walls Of those tall piles and sea-girt palaces.
1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxv. 418 These minor inconveniences were soon smoothed over.

c. To gloss over, minimize.

1611 COTGR. *Calendry*, sleeked, or smoothed over. 1809 MARKIN *Gil Blas* xii. vi. 74 They were politic enough to smooth over the corrugations of their contempt.
1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* vi. 1. 75 The high moon... serenely smoothing o'er the lofty walls Of those tall piles and sea-girt palaces.
1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxv. 418 These minor inconveniences were soon smoothed over.

11. With out: a. To take out, remove (a fold or crease) by pressure or rubbing.

1685 MOXON *Printing* xxiv. 1. 15 As he comes to a Token-sheet, he smooths out the Crease with the back-side of the Nails of his Right Hand. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxx. He has had a hard task replacing the folios... smoothing out the creases and dogs-ears. 1847 C. BROWNE *J. Eyre* xxix. The creases left by the wet [were] smoothed out.

b. To spread out smoothly or evenly.
1850 JERSON *Brittany* li. 19 Some rather, which she smoothed out with a wooden spoon until it was of about the thickness of a pancake.

12. With down: a. To make smooth by pressing down. Also in fig. context.

1687 MITCHEL *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. To smooth down with the Nail, as Taylors and Seamstresses do. 1768 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) i. 150 However... I am to see him to-morrow, and will smooth down the feathers. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii. She had an infant in one arm, and with the other she smoothed down her apron. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 432 One in this hand held a volume as to read, And smoothed a petted peacock down with that.

b. *intr.* To become smooth by settling down.
1884 FIELD *Dec.* (Cassell). The falls were smoothing down.

13. With off, away, etc. (see quotes).

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii. 1. The superstitious States-man has his sneer To smooth a poor man off with that can't bribe him. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 560 Th' intended sick, that loses day by day Notch after notch, till all are smooth'd away. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* xlii. iii. 5 From his mean front... Smoothing away the unmeaning furrows. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. vi. viii. A moment, which one had to smooth off with oratory. 1893 'Q.' (QUILLER-COUCH) *Delectable Duchy* 25 Their wives smoothed all intelligence out of their faces as soon as I began to hint at it.

Smoothable (smū'āb'l), *a. rare.* [f. SMOOTH v.] Capable of being smoothed or made smooth.
1656 W. DU GARD tr. *Comenius' Gate Lang.* Unl. 27 One verie hard, and yet smoothable, Marble.

†**Smooth-boot(s).** *Obs.* [f. SMOOTH a. + BOOT sb.] Cf. *Six-Boot(s)*. One who uses flattering, ingratiating, or plausible language; a bland or smooth-toogued person. Usually in pl. form.

1599 MINSIEU *Sp. Dict.* *Halagador*, a smoothbootes, a flatterer, a faire spoken man, a cunning tongued fellow. a 1610 [see SLEEKSTONE 2]. 1691 WOOD *Life* 21 Apr. Dr. Nathaniel Fox bishop of Worcester... a smooth boot. 1707 HARRIS *Collect.* (O. H. S.) ii. 8 The V.C. (whom some Vaggs call a second Smoothboot). 1709 *Ibid.* 175 Old Smoothbootes the Vice-Chancellor.

Hence †**Smooth-booted** a., flattering, fawning, soft-spoken. *Obs.*

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) i. 231 Just such another smooth-booted Complicy. 1768 *Ibid.* li. 101 Y^e last smooth booted, sneaking Oxford Address. 1710 *Ibid.* lii. 28 That old smooth-boot, self-interested... pauley Lancaster.

Smooth-bore. Also smoothbore, smooth bore. [f. SMOOTH a. + BORE sb.]

1. A cannon or gun of which the barrel is made with a smooth or unrifled bore.

In first quot. with punning allusion to BORE sb. 2

1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 1229 I divide bores myself, in the manner of rifles into two great divisions. — There's your smooth-bore and screw-bore [etc.]. 1859 'STONEHENGE' *Shot Gun* 306 A ball from a smooth bore (that is, from a barrel not rifled in any way). 1897 *Century Mag.* Aug. 587 A powerful double-turreted monitor, carrying two 18-inch smooth-bores.

2. **altrih.** a. Having a smooth or unrifled bore.
1859 MUSKELY *Instr.* 31 During the passage of the spherical ball through the smooth-bore barrel. 1860 TENNENT *Story Guns* (1864) 228 These trials were made with the old smooth-bore cannon. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 65 For many years the arm of the British soldier was a smooth-bore musket.

b. Adapted for guns having a smooth bore.
1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 203 Smooth-bore projectiles.

Hence **Smooth-bored** a., = prec. 2 a.
1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 203 Smooth-bored guns. 1890 *Nature* 18 Sept. At short distances... the smooth-bored guns were reasonably accurate.

Smoothed (smū'd), *pp. a.* [f. SMOOTH v.] 1. Rendered specious or plausible. *rare.*

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amilie* (1879) 101 Nor he that files his smoothed speech. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Weetes Wks.* (1587) 152 Their smoothed tongues are lined all with guile.

2. Made smooth, even, placid; unruffled, etc.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 124 The Duke Hath banish moodie discontented fury, As by his smoothed Browes it doth appeare. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Perfins*, Stones made just as thicke as a wall, & shewing their smoothed ends on either side thereof. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 772 They... on either side thereof. 1817 DAY *11.* 368 1837 CARLYLE countenance.

1807 MISS KINGSLEY *IV. Africa* 168 Masses of smoothed rock rise up out of the whirling water.

†3. Indulged, pampered. *Obs.*
1600 BRETON *Pasquill's Fables* Cx lxxiii. Such smoothed Godsons shew in Wisdomes schoole, A Milk-soppe Babie is more halfe a Foole.

Hence †**Smoothedness**, smoothness. *Obs.*—1

1573 GOLDING in Baret *Alph. To Rdr.* ix. The native propertie Of brode North speech, and Sowthern smoothednesse.

Smoothen (smū'n), *v.* [f. SMOOTH a. + -EN 5.] In frequent use c1820-30, esp. by Landor.

1. *trans.* To reduce the force, harshness, or violence of (something); to assuage, mollify, tone down (a passion, etc.).

1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. 55 The heate of warre... was rather smoothed than any firm peace knit. 1724 WELTON *Chr. Faith & Peace* 100 The management of our appetites... must needs per. 1816 FUSSELL *Leet.* tone-smoothens the whirlwind that fluctuates on the foreground and gives an air of temperance to the whole. 1829 LANSLOW *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1831 i. 559/1 For the foundation of civility it is requisite that all malignity be smoothed.

2. To make easy or plain; to clear (a way), to free from difficulty, obstruction, etc.; to lighten or lessen (a difficulty).

1648 HOWELL *Twelv. Treat.* (1661) 375 To smoothen and facilitate things, thereby to open a passage, and pave the way to a happy peace. 1795 *Ann. Reg. Hist.* 108 [11] would have smoothed the road to a general pacification. 1829 LANSLOW *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1831 i. 443/1 That I may smoothen the path to arrangements of great advantage to thee. 1857 CANON FLANAGAN *Hist. Ch. in Eng.* li. 426 To smoothen matters to the uttermost Dr. Milner made an ample apology.

3. To make (a surface, substance, etc.) smooth, level, even, calm, etc.; to free from roughness or inequality.

10 *Ibid.* and Smoothen the Face. 1772 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav.* i. 341 They... scraped off the hurt part of the boat within. 1798 LANDOR There spreads a marble squared. 1805 *Ann. Reg. Hist.* 108 [11] would have smoothed the road to a general pacification. 1829 LANSLOW *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1831 i. 443/1 That I may smoothen the path to arrangements of great advantage to thee. 1857 CANON FLANAGAN *Hist. Ch. in Eng.* li. 426 To smoothen matters to the uttermost Dr. Milner made an ample apology.

transf. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abroad* i. ii. 91 In France... the sharp contour of their name [see Kennedy] was smoothed into Cenedy. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* i. 1. 1181 Language that goes as easy as a glove O'er good and evil smoothens both to one.

b. *Const. away, down, off, over.*
1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiii. 221 They cut down and smoothen away the Extraneous left by the Sharp-pointed Grooving Tool. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* i. 111 Some may... cut-edge and lawn adored, Which his shears have smoothen'd o'er. *Ibid.* ii. 66 Of I've seen thy little leg... Smoothen down thy silken sides. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 57 This [pile] is called the 'casi-shadow', and must not have its lower edge smoothened off.

4. *intr.* To become smooth.

1888 McCARTHY & PHAED *Ladies' Gallery* i. 1. 25 His chest expanded, his skin smoothed.

Hence **Smoothened** (smū'nd), *pp. a.*; **Smoothening** (smū'n'ing), *vb. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* iv. 45 Every bit of the smoothened, polished... body, thanks a different artist for its ornament. 1821 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* Poems (1905) 176 The soft-rinded smoothening facile chalk That yields your outline to the air's embrace. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1831 i. 612/1 I should be sorry to destroy... or even to remove the smoothened plank. 1837 *Amur. Naturalist* XXI. 435 The first step in improvement gained from the chard beats was a smoothening of the root.

Smooth (smū'ð), [f. SMOOTH v.]

†1. One who uses smooth or flattering language; a flatterer. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. *Blandisseur*, a blandisher... smoother, flatterer, sycophant, or claw-backe. [a 1693 *Urguhart's Kabeleis* iii. 38 My Claw hacks, my Smoothers, my Parasites.]

2. One who or that which smooths in some respect; a refiner, mollifier, pacifier, etc. Also with down.

Freq. in recent newspaper use as in quot. 1902.

1611 COTGR. *Polizier*, a polisher...; sleeker, smoother. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1670) 473 [Honesty] preserveth the Magistrate free from bribes, which is the plague, and smoother of truth. 1744 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 71 A seasonable report of some invasion... which is a great smoother of rubs in publick proceedings.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 2/2 Last March Mr. Lehmann... was very angry with the 'smoothers', as he was pleased to call the pacemakers in the Liberal Party.

b. A worker employed in smoothing linen; a calenderer or ironer.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. i. (1869) i. 7 The bleachers and smoothers of the linen. 1898 *Daily News* 12 July 6/6 Maggie Atkinson, a smoother in Castlereagh Laundry.

3. An implement, tool, or machine for smoothing (see quotes).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 352/1 The third... is termed a Smoother, with which all their Leather is slickened, as they call it. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bookbinding*. The book, being put in the press... is scraped with a knife called a *scraper*; and after that with another called a *smoother*. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* *Smoother*, a smoothing iron. 1885 *Trans. Lanc. & Chesh. Antiq. Soc.* lii. 256 These [glass] mullers or smoothers were in use for centuries. 1890 W. J. GORNOO *Foundry* 154 They [sc. pieces of wood] then pass on to the 'smoother', a fixed knife, against which they are driven.

Smoother, *obs.* form of SMOTHER sb. and v.

†**Smoothery**: see SMETH. *Obs.*

Smooth-faced, a. [f. SMOOTH a. 14.]

1. Of persons: Having a face free from hair, wrinkles, etc.; clean-shaven, beardless.

1611 COTGR. *Topographer* li. 400 Thomas Myeld in white armourous faire, and smooth-faced. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* xi. 42 A smooth-face Nunne is all the Abbots wealth. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* iv. Hopefull Princes (ill-advis'd By young, and smooth-faced Councell). 1689 *Lonl. Gaz.* No. 2056/4 John Randall... smooth-faced, aged about 20. 1796 C. SMART tr. *Horace*, Sat. i. x. (1826) 11. 81 The smooth-faced [L. pulcher] Hermogenes. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours w. Mystics* (1860) i. 89 No shavellings... like the smooth-faced countenances of the later medieval

smooth-faced person.

transf. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. 33 Let thy Heires... Enrich the time to come, with Smooth-faced Peace, With smiling Plenty.

b. fig. Having or assuming a bland, ingratiating, or insinuating expression; plausible in manner.

1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 573 He that winnes of all... That smooth-faced Gentleman... tickling commodity. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Honourable Heavens* Wks. (Grosart) i. 43/2 Rogh-cast the skin of smooth-faced glazing Guile With hurning blisters. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 170 Nor could the treacherous smile Of smooth-faced Wares tempt one poor man to toyl. 1812 SHELLEY *Address Prose* Wks. 1888 i. 228 Take care then of smooth-faced impostors. 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* ii. 22 How much has that smooth-faced bound given you to stand in with him?

2. fig. Of words, etc.: Specious, plausible.

1620—1 QUARLES *Fest for Womers* 415 They whose smooth-faced words become the Altar. 1677 GILPIN *Denom.* (1867) 194 Weak heads cannot see the far end of a smooth-faced doctrine.

3. Of things: Having a smooth face or surface.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 177 The rough Earth, one smooth-faced Round wild show. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Pyrrhus* v. cxxxix. For his rich Ring of smooth-faced Diamond. 1888 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) 11. 68 Other smooth-faced and succeeded edifices. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 6/4 A smooth-faced cloth in a soft tone of heliotrope.

Smooth-headed, a. [f. SMOOTH a. 14.]

Having a smooth head. Chiefly in the names of animals, plants, etc.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 326 The variegated-backed, smooth-headed Strix. 1822 *Hortus Angl.* li. 7 *Caprae Dubium*. Long Smooth-headed Poppy. 1831 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* ix. Syn. 65 Smooth-headed Gerbonote, *Gerbonote Leiocephalus*. 1893 LVOEKER *Key Nat. Hist.* i. 156 The Smooth-headed Sapajou (*Cebus monachus*)... is a species from Rio Janeiro.

Smoothification. [f. next.] A smoothing.

1799 SOUTHEY in Robbards *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) i. 291 These [verses] I meant to have returned you with some proffered smoothifications.

Smooth-thify, v. [f. SMOOTH a. + (-IFY) trans.] To render smooth. In quot. fig.

1694 MORTIMER *Kabeleis* v. xix. (1737) 85 They flatter the Devil here, and smoothify his Name.

Smoothing (smū'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. SMOOTH v.]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses; an instance of this. Also fig.

1577 B. GOOGE *Herestach's Husb.* i. (1566) 33 h. The Meale which the people in old tyme dyd vse for the smoothing of their skinned. 1663 GRANTER *Counsel* d ij. Some of them Bear-like-whelps [by licking and smoothing] have gotten some fashionable like shape. 1676 Row *Contin. Diarist*

breath failing, they gave up to God their innocent souls. 1585 Jas. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 39 A raving cloud, Which threatens. To smother and drowne him. 1610 *Lady Diana* in *Child Ballads V*, 37/2 Bring here to me that bonny boy, And we'll smother him right quietly. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Thow, Smore Thow*, a heavy snow, accompanied with a strong wind, which... threatens to smore, smother, or suffocate one.

b. To suffocate or smother in or with smoke, or implying this.

14. *Smyth & his Dame* 380 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 215 When he had smored her in y^e smoke. 1450 HOLLAND *Hovlat* 825 Lyke a smaik smorit in a smedy. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 120 In the depest pot of hell He smorit thame with smvke. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* iii. 124 Some other vnderooke To fire the gates, or smore the towne with smoke. 1755 R. FORBES *Frail from London* 2 He was like to smore us a' i' the coach w' the very edder [of his pipe].

c. *intr.* To choke, to be suffocated.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vii. 452 Sum neur rais, bot smoryt quhar that lay. a 1586 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* xlvii. 55 I smore if I conceit, I wrak if I reveill, My hurt. 1808 JAMIESON s.v. 'I was like to smore': I was in danger of being suffocated.

2. *fig.* To smother, suppress, keep in obscurity or concealment, put or keep down, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 156 Sa hnt be science lent to be nochit tynt na smoryt in be. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 1436 Gert harm I thocht his gud deid suld he smord. 1538 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 164 Yf the same sould be smored or mysordered after your decease. 1599 Jas. I. *Barclay's Dapnot* (6603) 47 Vntill yee roote out these barbarous feildes, that their effectes may bee... smored downe. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cereu.* Ep. A iijh, The true life of godlinesse is smored downe and suppressed by the burthen of these human inventions. 1790 SHIRREFFS *Poems* 179 'Till now, I smord my joy within my breast.

† 3. To smear, bedaub. *Obs.*—

1530 PALSCOP *723/2* Where have you hen, you have all to smored your face.

† 4. To cook in a close vessel. *Also intr.* *Obs.* This sense is prominent in Du., Flem., LG., and G. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* (1568) 76 They put it [saluke] in a poot, and smore it, as they call it, and then it looketh blake. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 67 Set it on a gentle fire, and let it stew, and smoor till the hearths and onyons be soft.

5. *intr.* To smoulder, rare.

1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 171 Melancholy, that lies at first smoring in the Heart and Blood. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Smore*, to burn without flame. 'The fire smores.'

Hence *Smoring vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 461/3 Smorynge, *Juugacio*. 1586 *Re. Eign* (Spald. Cl.) 11. 6 To prove the death of hit tur haimis to have been without violence and smoring. 1624 H. MORE *Song of Sol.* i. 33. 38 There lies a little spark... But smoring full so close it doth comprize That it cannot flame out. *Ibid.* ii. 11. 15 Let fall that smoring mantle. 1647 — *Exorcismus* ii, Thou fast-bound hall Of smoring darkness!

Smother, etc., *obs. ff.* **SMOTHER** *sb. and v.*

† **Smorzando** (*smortzando*), *adv. and sb.* [It., pres. ppl. of *smorzare* to extinguish.] (See quot. 1801.) Also **Smorzato** (*smortzato*) *adv.* [pa. ppl.] 1800 *Spirit Public* *Fruit*. IV. 3 Mesdames Crouch, De Camp, &c. will warble their dulcet tones, semitones, diminuendo's, rallentando's, and smorzando's, in due time and place! 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Smorzando*, or *Smorzato*, an expression implying that the sounds of the passage over which it is placed are to be gradually diminished in the *legato* style.

Smot, *sb.* *Sc. and dial.* Also 6 smoit, 8 smott, 6, 9 smoto. [f. *SMOT* v. Cf. G. *dial. schmolz*, var. of *schmoltz*.]

1. A spot, stain, mark, blot. *Also fig.* 1532 *Sc. Acts*, Jas. V (1814) 335/2 Obedient sonnis to... be auctorite apostolik, without any manere of smot, violacioun, or defectione. 1562 WINGET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 26 That I may be clein fra all smot of blame. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 277 Ever true and obedient... without any smote. 1899 'A. RAINE' *Berwen Banks* 104 The same brown smot on the nother ear, and that's the only smot upon her!

2. A distinguishing mark put on sheep; a flock of sheep marked in one way.

a 1672 LIVINGSTONE in *Sc. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) I. 340 You must have the tarr pigge by your belt, and be ready to give a smott to every one of Christ's sheep as they come in your way. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1857 ATON *Domest. Econ.* 225 No man will break his 'smote' as it is called, but at a loss, even when a fair price is given.

† **Smot**, *sb.* *Obs.*— [Irreg. f. *smot(e)* (pa. t. of *SMITE* v.)] A stroke, blow.

1666 STUDLEY *Tr. Seneca, Agam.* G viij, Thyrye aboute to smyte, He staide the smot.

Smot, v. ? *Obs.* In later use *Sc.* [Related to MHG. *schmutzen* (?hence Du. *smutsen*), var. of *smutzen* (G. *schmutzen*): see *SMUT* v.] *trans.* To besmirch, defile, befoul. *Also fig.*

Also to mark with ruddle, tar, &c. (Jamieson, 1608). 1387 TREVISIA *Nigden* (Rolls) I. 359 Pey be i-smotted wip be schrednedne and bycompe iraytours also. a 1400 *Apol. Lollards* 18 Pe kirk... forbedid him comyn feleschip... [he] mend be raper, and smot not ober. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 37/2 The sergeantis that saw hym so black and smotted becom byn weith roddes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* v. vii. 91 Bekald thaim smot quyte Of hir reid blode. a 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxx. 52 Ladeis suld all thingis eschew That ma their honor smot.

† **Smoterly**, *a. Obs.*— [Cf. *SMOTRY* a. and *SMOTTER* v.] ? Besmirched in reputation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 43 And eek; for she was somdel smoterly, she was as digne as water in a ditch.

Smother (*smoðer*), *sb.* Forms: a. 2 smorþer, 3 smorþre, 4 smorþre, 5 smorþur, -thour, -ther, β. 3-4 smorþer, 6- smother, 6-7 smother. γ. 5 smodyr, -er, 6 smooder, 9 *dial.* smudder. [Early M.E. *smorþer*, f. the stem of OE. *smorian* *SMORE* v.]

1. Dense, suffocating, or stifling smoke, such as is produced by combustion without flame. (Freq. coupled with *smoke*.)

a. c 1175 *Launb. Hou.* 43 Pet bridde [was] fur... þe siste smorþer. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 272 Þes feones cheif þet nis to none þinge noht bute to helle smorþre. 1393 *LANGL.* P. P. I. C. xx. 303 When smoke and smorþre smyt in hus eyen. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11796 Hit fest was on fyre, & flappit out onone, vnto smorþer & smoke.

β. γ. a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 339 Þe erþit openeþ anon, smoke and smorþer op it wal. 13... *Adultery* 87 in *Herrig Archiv* LXXXIX. 420 Smorþer & smoke þer com owte wyld. a 1400 *Stokh. Medical MS.* ii. 598 in *Anglia* XVIII. 322 3if vnder nethyn þer hennys sat. Of bennebane a smorþer thou make. a 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) vi. xxii. 270/2 There shall be brennyng fyre and smoder without ende. a 1628 SYLVESTER *Urania* lxxvii. A thick, dark, pitchy Cloud of smoke; That round about a kindling fire suppresses With waving smother. 1657 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 33 When a fire is first kindled there's a great deal of smoke and smother. 1748 *Auson's Voy.* iii. viii. 381 The great smother and smoke of the oakum. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* vii. Nothing is to be seen but smother and desolation. 1828 *PLANCHÉ* *Descent Danube* i. 25 The distant dome of Saint Paul's rising above the smother of our huge metropolis. 1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell*, Filled with blue sulphureous fog, and smother of bitumen.

Prov. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. i. ii. 299 Thus must I from the smoke into the smother. 1890 *Daily News* 25 June 5/1 They had gone from the smoke into the smother.

fig. 1565 *JEWELL Reply Harding, Ausu. Concl.* (1611) 651 Now the Sonne is by; you smoder is scattered. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 12 A great smother of foggie fumes, raised by slanderous tongues. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (1709) 11. 2 Why else do they... spend their Taper in Smoak and smother? 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. i. (Rldg.) 337 The mad blockhead was so suffocated by the smother of authorship.

b. A smouldering state or condition; a smouldering or slow-burning fire. *Also fig.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 172 It lieth happily in a smother and smoak a long time before it breaketh out. 1625 *BACON* *Ess.*, *Suspicion* (Arb.) 528 Men should remedy Suspicion, by procuring to know more, and not to keep their Suspicions in Smother. 1893 *Wills. Gloss.*, *Smother*, a weed and rubbish fire in a garden. 1899 BALDOPC *Cromwell as Soldier* 363 This [liberty] he employed in fanning the smother into flame.

2. Dense or suffocating dust, fog, etc., filling the air.

1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* ii. 827 Where clouds of dust arise,— And that smother Nature holds to close. — other, 1697 *Flight of Duchess* xi, The Duke... Stood for a while in a sultry smother. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 50 Through the muffle and smother of these fallen clouds.

b. A confused turmoil or welter of foam or water. *Also const. of.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xviii, We... brought the boat to in a smother of foam. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 183 The horror of that great salt smother and welter under my foot here. 1890 CLARK *Essays*, *My Shipmate Louis* ii. xx. 108 It made one think... of the smother one falls in with on the edge of the Gulf Stream.

c. A wild profusion of flowers, etc.

1889 *Daily News* 2 July 5/8 The smother of roses along the river fronts.

d. A smothered or indistinct noise.

1904 H. B. M. WATSON *Hurricane Island* i. 7 A smother of sound came to me, as if the swimmer was under water, and his voice stifled.

3. *slang.* (See quotes.)

1851 MAYHEW *Loud. Labour* 11. 34 A 'lick-up' is a boot or shoe... lasted... and the bottom covered with a 'smother'. *Ibid.*, This 'smother' is obtained from the dust of the room.

4. *Comb.*, as *smother-burned*, -dangled.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnassus* 1. 87 Those Amorettes that doe spend their time in comming of their smother-dangled beyre. 1849 JOHNSON *Exp. Agric.* 265 Such burned sulphur-shales (smother burned) may be tried with advantage.

Smother (*smoðer*), *v.* Forms: a. *smoorþen*, 5 smorþer. β. 3 smorþren, 5- smother, 6 smowther, 6-7 smowther, 6-8 smowther, 7 smuther. γ. 6 smoder, 6-7, 9 *dial.* smudder. [f. *SMOTHER* sb.]

I. *trans.* 1. a. To suffocate with smoke.

a 1300—[see *SMOTHERING* ppl. a. 1]. 1566 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 220 b, They were smothered with smoke and burnt all. 1579 WALSHINGHAM in *Victoria Co. Hist.*, *Surrey* (1902) I. 391 A fyre made, by hunters that had earthed a badger, and thought to have smothered him. 1644 CART. *Smith Virginia* (1629) 85 But the poor Salvage... was so smothered with the smoke he had made... that he found him dead. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. (Globe) 496 The house, which was by this time all of a light flame, fell in upon them, and they were smothered or burnt together. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 314 That the inky stream may smother or drive away mosquitoes.

fig. 1589 *Pappe v. Hatchet* To Rdr., With the verie smoke the consciences of diuers are smothered. a 1704 T. BROWN

Sat. Persius imit. Wks. 1730 I. 54 By the thick fogs, which from his diet rise, His sense is smothered.

b. To suffocate by the prevention of breathing; to deprive of life by suffocation. (Freq. in passive without implication of personal agency.)

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 55 [Certain criminal-] the same Richarde Hun feloniously strangled and smothered. 1606 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 51 The third was smothered in the water. 1665 MANLEY *tr. Grotius* *Low C. Wars* 221 They that escaped slaughter... were smother'd in the Mud. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* ii. vi, The helpless traveller... smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies. 1745 POCKOCK *Descr. East* II. i. vi. 27 Being surrounded, and almost smothered by the crowd. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. i. 143 How just it were to... smother me when overcome by wine. 1864 MISS BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* xviii, What does the chap in the play get for his trouble when the blackamoors smother his wife?

fig. 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 147 Is it in the flight of three-score years, To... smother souls immortal in the dust? 1781 COWPER *Truth* 316 He begs their flattery, And smother'd in't at last, is prais'd to death! 1813 SHELLEY *Falsehood & Vice* 50 She smothered Reason's babes in their birth. 1897 MISS KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 172, I therefore used to smother those twins by leading the conversation off. *absol.* 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islan* vi. xlix, I am Pestilence... I sit about, that I may slay and smother.

c. Used hyperbolically to denote an effusive welcome, etc., or the gaining of a complete or overwhelming victory.

(a) 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. i, She... smothered me with a thousand tasteless kisses. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonni-castle* v. 98 In a moment I was smothered with welcome. (b) 1890 *Tall Mall* G. 1 Dec. 1/3 If there is one club more than another which Notts County would care to smother it is Aston Villa. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 2/2 They have simply smothered every scratch that has rowed against them.

2. † a. To conceal by keeping silent about; to suppress all mention of; to hush up (a matter, etc.). *Obs.* (Now with *up*: see 6 a.)

1599 W. WILKINSON *Conj. Faut.* *Love* 70b, I lyke not to smother sinnes. 1591 GREENE *Maidens Dr.* ix, Bribes could not make him any wrong to smother. 1642 GAUDEN *3 Sermon*, 48 As much as we defalk or smother of an inquired Truth. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 203 Somebody's artifice in suppressing and smothering what he thinks makes against him. 1704 HEARNE *Ductor Hist.* (1714) I. 344 Great Care has been taken to smother his Name, but Theopompus... tells us, he was called Erostratus. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* i. i, (Her story was) Smother'd by the king; And wisely too. b. To cover up, so as to conceal or cause to be forgotten.

c 1586 *Faire Em* i. 295 Where neither envious eyes nor thought can pierce, But endless darkness ever smother it. 1613 JACKSON *Crest* vi. 357 It was in their hearts, though hid and smothered in the wrinkles of their crooked hearts. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* *Elizabeth*, 150 Richard Hooker... who with too much meekness smothered his great Learning. 1722 STEELE *Conjugal Lovers* i. ii, I am afraid, there's something I don't see yet, something that's smother'd under all this Rallery. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimina* (1876) I. vii. 100 So he began to turn this way and that, in order that by turmoil he might smother the past.

c. To repress, refrain from displaying, (feeling, etc.) by the exercise of self-control.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, iv. i. 120 Your private grudge my Lord of York, will out, though ne'er so cunningly you smother it. 1593 — *Lucr.* *Arg.*, Smothering his passions for the present, [he] departed with the rest. 1624 CARR. *Smith Virginia* iii. iii. 52 Smothering his distast to avoid the Salvages suspicion. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 245 The Gentleman... was a little troubled at it, but smother'd his indignation. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 6 Both your Sisters are crying to lose the Passion which I smother. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iii. 43 Smothering the glow of shame. 1847 PRISCOTT *Pern* iii. vii. (1850) II. 190 Almagro... had seemed willing to smother his ancient feelings of resentment towards his associate. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 101 She smothered her own grief.

3. To cover up so as to prevent from having free play or development; to suppress or check in this way.

1590 SHAKS. *Comm. Err.* iii. ii. 35 My earthie grosse conceit: Smother'd in errors. 1605 — *Alach.* t. iii. 141 Function is smother'd in surmise. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 108 You... by your slubbing and barbarous translating... smother the fitness of the Sense. 1762 COWPER *To Miss Macartney* 7 Dwells there a wish... To smother in ignoble rest At once both bliss and woe? 1780 *Mirror* No. 71, These exertions... would soon have been smothered by cold political prudence. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xlvii, Ridicule... often checks what is absurd, and fully as often smotherers that which is noble. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Lect. Clin. Med.* 371 You may smother the disease while it is merely local. 1882 SEAG. BALLANTINE *Exper.* i. 9 Ability... smothered by pomposity and vulgar pride.

b. To prevent (words, etc.) from having full utterance; to render indistinct or silent.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 164 The fore-thought... yield a distinction and varietie in our words... drawing them out at length, or smuddering and drowning them in the end. 1797-1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* iv. xiv, No power Had she the words to smother. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* i. 161 Contented she smother'd her sighs on his breast. 1832 DREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vii. 176 Suddenly the voice seemed smothered.

c. To stop (a cricket-ball) by placing the bat more or less over it.

1889 *Doy's Own Paper* 4 May 496 How the twists about smothered be before they reach the middle stump.

4. a. To deaden or extinguish (fire, etc.) by covering so as to exclude the air; to cause to smoulder. *Also fig.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Sermon* (1637) 727 Many have smothered

their light so long that the dampe hath put out the candle. 1657 *Carr. Smith Seaman's Grant*. xii. 61 Smother the fire with wet clothes. 1657 *Austen Fruit Trees* ii. 143 Heat pent up and smothered for a time. 1758 *Reid Tr. Jacques's Chym.* i. 241 If care be taken to smother them, so as to prevent their flaming while they burn. 1787 *Jer-*

the fire.

b. To cook in a close vessel. (Cf. *SMORE* v. 4.) 1706-7 *Farquhar Beau's Stral.* i. 1. They'll eat much better smothered with onions. 1748—[see *SMOTHERED* 3].

5. To cover up, cover over, densely or thickly by some thing or substance. (Common to recent use.) 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 21 To . . . shew good legs, spite of slops smothering thies. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxi. 113 In a few minutes the sails [were] smothered and kept in by clewlines and buntlines. 1851 *Mayhew Loud. Lab.* ii. 34/2 When dry and finished, we take what is called a 'soft-beel-ball' and 'smother' it over. 1872 *BLACK Ado. Phaeton* xxi. 297 The small stations we passed were smothered in green foliage.

6. With up: a. To conceal, suppress, hush up (a matter, etc.). Cf. *SENC* 2 a.

1598 *Papfe w. Hatchel* Biv h, Hee woulde not smother

smothered up. 1827 *Scott Surgeon's Dau.* Prel. It was thought best to smother it up at the time. 1833 *STEVENSON Treas. Ist.* xii. He's as anxious as you and I to smother things up.

b. To cover up in a close, dense, or suffocating manner, etc.

1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xiv. A nunne . . . Twere injurie to me, To smother up such bewtie in a cell. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. &*

The Lords wrath lies long smothered up, but at last it kindles. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* i. 106, I am smother'd up, And buried from all godlike exercise.

7. With down, out (see *quots.*). *rare*.

1534 *Lithgow Trav.* viii. 371 The . . . ingeniosity of their best styles . . . is eclipsed, and smothered downe. 1823 *Gardner's Chron.* 23 May 1823 The next year it may be noticed that the wished for crop has been smothered out.

IL *intr.* 8. To be suffocated or stifled; to be prevented from breathing freely by smoke or other means.

1590 *Everyman* 795 What, sholde I smodee here? 1648 *HEXHAM II, Ich Smoore van den roock.* I Smoother with the smoke, or, I am Choked with the Vapour. 1871 *D. FARLOW Faust* v. iv. (1873) II. 23 Ah, the good old father, mother, Doomed along the smoke to smother. 1895 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 62/2 One opinion was that he would not go into his hole because he was too hot and would smother.

9. To smoulder; to burn slowly. *Now dial.*

while . . . before it flames. 1729 G. ADAMS *Tr. Sophocles*, *enig.* v. l. 11. 56 The Fire shone not from the Sacrifices, but in the Ashes the Flame smothered. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 79 She will burn and smother to the Water's edge. 1825 L. HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* v. 42 Let the fire be banked up . . . with turves, which will smother on for hours. 1831—*in dialect use* (Notts., Leic., Warw.).

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

1579 L. TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon*. Tim. 447/1 He will not have our sins covered, and lie smothering so, y^e they may not be known. 1528 *GREENE Pandosto* (1607) 4 These . . . thoughts a long time smothering in his stomack, began at last to kindle. . . a secret mistrust. 1621 *LAVY M. WROTH Urania* 357 Here began the harme to smother like wet hay in fire. 1679 *MASSELL Narr. Popish Plot* 5 When their old animosity did yett smother. 1697 *COLLIER Est. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1700) 65 A Man had better talk to a Post, than let his Thoughts lie Smoking and Smothering in his Head.

c. To die out in smoulder. *rare*—1. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 63 The beate of passions in youth beginning to coole and smother out in old men.

10. Of smoke: To escape slowly.

1725 *De For. Voy. round World* (1840) 262 We saw a smoke indeed in the house, rather than coming out of it; and the little that did, smothered through a hole in the roof instead of a chimney.

Hence *Smotherable* a., that may be smothered. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 664 A woman who is not over fastidious in all her personal arrangements . . . is to me the most justifiably smotherable.

Smotheration (*smoðə'reiʃən*). [Jocularly f. *SMOTHER* v. + *-ATION* v. cf. *botheration*.]

1. The action of smothering; the state or condition of being smothered; suffocation.

1825 J. WILSON *in Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 242 Nor shall we ever forget our horror on being within an ace of smotheration in the cellar. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 225 Accidental death, by natural smotheration in the snow. 1822 W. M. WILLIAMS *Sci. in Short Chapters* 360 To return the carbonic acid . . . to the already suffocated fire can only add smother to smotheration.

2. U.S. 'A sailor's dish of beef and pork smothered with potatoes' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Smothered (*smoðə'd*), *pph.* a. [f. *SMOTHER* v.]

1. Of fire, flame, etc.: Not allowed to burn freely or break out. Also *fig.*

1594 *WILLOHE Avisa* xv. 17 The smothered flame, too closely . . . Hurdes more extreme for want of vent. 1697 *Dryden Fing. Fast.* viii. 150 Break put ye smother'd Fires,

with a smothered flame.

2. Suppressed, concealed, restrained, kept down or under in some manner.

1607 *EARL STIRLING J. Cesar* iii. ii. Whil'st smothered sorrow by a habite smokes. 1645 *PAGITT Heresiogr.* (1661) 75 Their known uncleanness, smother'd mischiefs [etc.]. 1728 *ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. Alme de Gomez's Belle* i. (1732) II. 229 Angry with himself, that he had so long concealed the smother'd anguish. 1752 *YOUNG Brothers* i. i. I've partly heard Her smother'd story. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* ii. 532 While smother'd envy rises in the breast. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1883) i. 222 They must have heard something of the growls of smothered anger.

b. *Smothered mate* (see *quot.* 1847).

1822 W. LEWIS *Chess* 24 The Knight is the only piece that can give a smothered mate. 1847 *STAUNTON Chess-Player's Handbk.* 25 *Smothered mate*, a checkmate which is sometimes given by the Knight when the adverse King is hemmed in, or smothered, by his own forces.

3. Cooked in a close vessel.

1400 *Rowland & O.* 259 The Sarazyn laughs full smotherly.

on the other.

4. Of sound: Suppressed, rendered indistinct. 1810 *SOUTHEY Kihama* xl. x. A sound, like smother'd

1823 W. BAKER *Genius*, 7 *Oriental Langs.* It is told in a smothered whisper . . . to the horrified family.

5. Thickly or densely covered up.

1902 *'LINESMAN' Words Eyewitness* 89 The red tongue of flame which told that the smothered piece was countering the blow.

Hence *Smotheredly* *adv.*

1656 *DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE Nature's Pictures* 117 She perceived his Amorous Humour not to quench, but rather to burn, though smotheredly.

Smotherer (*smoðə'reɪ*). Also 7 smotherer.

[f. *SMOTHER* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which smothers.

1648 *HEXHAM II, Een Smoorder*, a Smotherer, or a Swearer out. 1687 *in Miffler G. fr. Dict.* ii. 1897 *Columbus Dispatch* 20 Nov. 4/1 There is but one course, and that is to call upon the smotherers of the protest and petition for an explanation.

Smother-fire. [f. *SMOTHER* sb. or v.] A smoldering or smoky fire. Also *fig.*

1625 *GILL Sacr. Philos.* viii. 139 That dampish smother-fire of heresies, which the devil did kindle among his brands. 1905 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 4 If any ashes are to hand from a smother fire this will be found a grand fertiliser for onions.

Smother-fly. *dial.* [f. *SMOTHER* v.] A species of aphid.

1781 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. The people . . . were surprised by a shower of aphides, or smother-flies, which fell in these parts. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Midl.* (ed. 2) II. 356 The very 'black bug' or 'Negro'—here provincially 'Smother fly'—with which beans are frequently infested. 1821 *Barnard & Midl. Gardener's Mag.* Dec. 239 The Plum stocks in particular being infested with smother-fly.

Smotheriness. [f. *SMOTHERY* a.] The 'state of being smothery' (Webster, 1847).

Smothering (*smoðə-rin*), *vbl.* sb. [f. *SMOTHER* v.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1602 *FULBECK 1st Pt. Parall.* 83 If any Judge . . . shall . . . smother himself in the smothering of that fault, . . . of the gifts . . . 1857 *Touss.* . . . out . . . is but

a smothering of the inquiry.

b. *attrib.*, as *smothering-hole*, *-pan*, *-process*.

1648 *HEXHAM II, Een demp-kuyt*, a smothering-hole. *Ibid.*, *Een Smoor-panne*, a Smothering-pan. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 376 The smothering process . . . cannot be so perfectly accomplished.

Smothering (*smoðə-rin*), *pph.* a. [f. *SMOTHER* v. + *-ING* 2.] That smothering, to various senses.

1. a. Of smoke, etc.: Stifling, suffocating.

a 1200 *St. Mark.* 9 In his inward heart . . . breast smothering smoke ut, smeeche forsoeth. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 54 Ther rose smothering smoke, and here therein. *Ibid.*, The smothering smoke is sunn dymme doctrine. 1475 *Partenay* 3503 The smoky flame smothering so was, The Abbey it toke. 1575 *CHURCHWARD Chippes* Mvj b, A second hel For smothering smoke, for short and fiery flame. 1725 *Pore Olyss.* xiv. 340 The whirling ship is . . . all in clouds of smothering sulphur lost. 1831 *Scott Cast. Dang.*

at work, in a crowd close round us and a smothering smoke.

b. Smouldering; burning slowly.

1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 1048/1 Greene woode, and other smothering rather than burning fewel. 1621 G. SANDYS *Orid's Met.* viii. (1626) 167 Who stird abroad the glowing coles, that lay in smothering ashes. 1835 *QUARLES Emil.* ii. xiv, What fenny trash maintains the smothering fires Of his desires! 1881 *FLAVEL Method Grace* x. 229 Let not your troubles lye like a secret smothering fire always in your own breasts.

2. Covering (or suppressing) completely and overwhelmingly. Also *fig.*

1886 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. i. The spring is hindered by your smothering host. 1592 *HOBBY Taz.* (Hakl.) 257 The innocent blood spilt in that smothering tyne of tiranie. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* i. 370 If ground can be covered with such smothering crops of the fallow kind. 1821 *TRENCH Poems* (1862) 19 As from

1864 *Daily Telgr.* 30 Aug. The Tennessee . . . surrendered, . . . [with] her crew in an exhausted and smothering condition. Hence *Smotheringly* *adv.*

1778 *Exmoor Gloss.*, *Smuggle*, to hug violently, smotheringly. 1857 *Chamb. Tril.* VIII. 71 Two little arms tight round her neck, smotheringly expressing a wealth of love.

Smother-killn. [f. *SMOTHER* sb. or v.] A kiln in which pottery in process of firing is blackened by smoke. Also *attrib.*

1851 D. WILSON *Præc. Ann.* (1863) II. 13 The rude vessels of the smother kiln. 1865 *Intellect. Obs.* No. 39. 233 What some antiquaries have termed 'smother-kilns'. 1894 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/1 Fragments of Upchurch pottery, blackened by process of firing in smother kilns. 1808 *Berks., Bucks. & Oxon. Archæol. Tril.* Apr. 12 The coarse 'smother-killn' ware, probably made in the district.

Smotherly, *adv.* *Obs.*—1 (Meaning doubtful). 1400 *Rowland & O.* 259 The Sarazyn laughs full smotherly.

Smothery (*smoðə-ri*), *a.* Also 7 smotherie. [f. *SMOTHER* sb. or v. + *-Y* 1.] Tending to smother.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 339 Now else should not . . . The plough beame hang aloft in smotherie smoke. 1840 *Browning Sordello* iii. 717 We and you in smotherie chafe, . . . stumbled thus far into Zin The Horrid. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* i. 781 The softly smotherie effect of her manner.

† **Smotry**, *a. Obs.* *rare*. [f. the stem *smotter-* (see *SMOTTER* v.) + *-Y* 1.] Smatty, grimy.

c 1407 *Lyoc. Reason & Sens.* 3792 Vulcanus Was to hit so odious For his smotry, swarie face. 1412—20 *Chron. Troy.* ii. 5803 His smotry symth, his swarie Vicanus.

† **Smotter**, *a. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] ? Pretty, handsome.

a 1500 *MEOWALL Nature* (Brandl) ii. 194, I shall shew you the smotteri place (read smotteri face) That euer ye saw wyth eyes. c 1555 *Interlude of Four Elements* B vij, We wyl have bonnyngs bease also, And two or thre proper wenchis mo, Ryght feyt and smotter of face.

Smotter, *v. Sc. rare*. [f. *SMOT* v. + *-ER* 5; cf. *SMOTRY* a. and *BESMOTTERED*.] *trans.* To bespatter; to soil or stain.

1513 *DOUGLAS Eneld* vi. v. 13 His smotteri habit, our his schulderis lither, Hang preglysly [etc.]. 1819 *TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 182 Big bludy draps . . . Barst out and smotter'd a the stane.

Smouch (*smoutʃ*), *sb.* 1 Now *dial.* Also 8 *dial.* smewatch, 9 smouch. [Cf. G. *schmütz* (MHG. *smutz*) in the same sense.] A kiss, a boss.

1578 *WILKINSON Promos & Cast.* i. iv. vii, Come smack me, I long for a . . . 1664 *Hemmon & Bous Laure.* *Witches* ii. H's thy lips. c 1746

(1775) 66 Let me ha one smewatch at parting. a 1800 *PEGGE Suppl. Gloss.*, *Smouch*, a kiss. North. a 1825—in *dial.* glossaries (Yorks., Lanc., Ches., Linc., Northampt., E. Anglia, etc.).

Smouch (*smoutʃ*), *sb.* 2 Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also *smouch*. [Alteration of *SMOUSE* sb.]

1. A Jew.

1765 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1794) III. 60, I hate them [the Inquisitors] mortally ever since I saw them roast some poor Smouches at Lisbon because they would not eat pork. 1785 *CUMBERLAND Observer* No. 38 p. 2 A Smoke the Jew! . . . Throw him over, says another, hand over the smouch! 1846 *SCOTT Tril.* i. 137, I took lessons of oil painting . . . from a little Jew animalcule; a smouch called Burrell. 1842 *BARNHAM Inqul. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Merch.* V. (1905) 245 You find fault mit ma pargains, and say I'm a Smouch.

2. S. African. An itinerant trader.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Exc. S. Africa* II. 391, I dare say . . . you have heard that I have turned a regular 'smouch', the Colonial term for trader.

† **Smouch**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* (See *quot.*)

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Smouch*, dried leaves of the ash tree, used by the smugglers for adulterating the black, or beeha teas.

Smouch (*smoutʃ*), *sb.* 4 [? var. of *SMUTCH* sb. Cf. *SMOOTH* sb. and v.] A smudge, a dirty mark.

The vb. *smouch* 'to daub, dirty, stain', is given by Sir G. C. LEWIS *Gloss. Heref.* (1839) s.v. *smirch*. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* III. 192 A huge smouch of black under each of their eyes. 1822 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 379 They keep carefully away from the smouch of the cigarette trays.

Smouch (*smoutʃ*), *v.* 1 Also 6 smowteh, 6-7 smouch. [Cf. G. *dial.* *schmützen* to kiss, to smile.] *intr.* and *trans.* To kiss, buss.

(a) 1588 E. D. tr. *Theocritus Sic Idyllia* A vij, Thinkst thou . . . mee to kisse I have no will After the Countrie guise to smouch. 1600 *Heywood 1st Pt. Edw.* IV. iii. 1, I had rather than a bend of leather See and I might smouch together.

(b) 1595 *Emu. Trifurcata* (1831) 165 Kisse and smowteh the Widow neuer so much: there is one . . . must carrie the wench away. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-eth.* xxi. 71 Child smouch thee every morn, before the Sun can rise. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* *Notes* iv. 235 The Knights . . . did so smouch them, that the lippe-frolics were heard into the Kitchen. 1812 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1891) I. 21 The little hideous Duc de Berri smouches us all. a 1825—in *dial.* glossaries (E. Anglia, Lanc., Cheshire, etc.).

Hence *Smouching*; *Smouching vbl. sb.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* M viij b, What kissing and bussing, what smouching & slandering one of another. 1611 CORGER, *Baisour*, a kisser, smoucher, smacker.

Smouch (smout), *v.* 2. Now U.S. Also smoutch. [*f.* SMOUCH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To acquire dishonestly; to pilfer. 1826 COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1830) 514 The far greater part of them are...getting or expecting leaves and fishes... They smouch, or want to smouch, some of the taxes. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* xxx. 289 Odds and ends smouched from half-a-dozen learned tongues. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* v. 49 (Cent.), The rest of it was smouched from House's Atlantic paper.

2. *intr.* To deal unfairly or dishonestly. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 314 *To Smouch*, to gouge; to take unfair advantage. Colloquial in New York.

Smouchy, *a.* rare. (Meaning not clear.) 1803 LAMB *Let to Manning* 19 Feb., The Tartars, really, are a cold, insipid, smouchy set.

Smought, obs. form of **SMOOTH** *sb.*

† **Smould**. Obs. rare. [Of obscure origin.]

The sand-eel or lance.

1605 *Act 3 Jas. I.* c. 12 Every person which...shall fish with any Draw-net or Drag-net...except for the Taking of Smoulds in Norfolk only.

Smoulder (smōl'dr), *sb.* Forms: 4-7, 9 U.S., smolder, 6, 9 smoulder. [Of obscure formation; the first syllable may be related to LG. *smōlen*, *smālen* (also *smālen*, *smelen*), DN. *smulen*, to smoulder, Flem. *smoel*, *smul* hot.]

Discontinued about (or shortly after) 1600, and revived in the 19th cent.: see the note to the *vb.*

1. Smother; smoky vapour; the result of smoldering or slow combustion.

c. 1325 *Body & Soul* 435 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 345 The earth opened up anon, Smoke and smoulder up ther wel. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 323 Whan smoke & smolder smyt in his sytte. 1440 *Pallad.* in *Fish.* i. 929 The fired nuttis smolder throug shal fle This grettist hole. c. 1450 *Melvin* xv. 248 Men myght se the smolder of the fire x myle longe. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 49 The smoulder stops our nose with stench, the fume offends our eyes. c. 1626 *Dr. ANDREWS* 96 *Sermon*, Holy Ghost xli. (1661) 47 From blood and fire and the smolder of smoke.

100, black with ashes

smoulder and smoke of my head. 1864 *Thorn*

smoulder of fire...indicates the murrer of the lake

2. A slow-burning fire or the ashes of this.

c. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 43 b. Of the fyre and smolder did ryse such a smoke. 1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 115 b. It ascendeth...as a smoke out of great smolder. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1889) 398 A barrow-look of the smolder.

Smoulder (smōl'dr), *v.* Forms: 5-7, 9 (now U.S.) smolder (7-ther), 6 smoulder, smow(l)-der, smoulther, 6- smoulder. [*f.* prec.]

During the 17th and 18th cents. both *sb.* and *vb.* fell into disuse, although poets continued to employ the *ppl. adj.* *smouldering*, of which Johnson (1755) says 'This word seems a participle; but I know not whether the verb *smoulder* be in use'. The revival of the verb in the 19th cent. was evidently due to Scott.

† 1. *trans.* To smother, suffocate. Obs.

1483 CAXTON *Reynard* xxvii. (Arh.) 98 Hit stanke that I was almost smoldred therof. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* i. xxiv. 77 The hete of the sonne was so brennyng hoot that almost hit smoldred the rommayns. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 292 The most comyn opinion was, that they were smolderyd betweene two fetherbeddes. 1563 GOLING *Cesar* (1565) 157 b. Other some...doe smoulder the men withyn them with the flame. 1886 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. vii. (1889) 24 Some stumbling on the hodies dead are smoldred so and die.

† 2. To smother, in various fig. uses. Obs.

1571 GOLING *Calvin on Ps. li.* 12 Although the giftes of the Holy Ghoste were smoldred in him. 1575 GAMMER *Gurton v.* ii. How-ever the thing he clockes or smolders. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 68 Which indignitie...as then...smouldred up in respect of the common cause...afterwards brake out againe.

2. *intr.* To burn and smoke without flame. Also *transf.* (quot. 1851).

1529 MORE *Suppl. Souls* n. Wks. 321/2 The tone is a light flame none ended, the tother smowdred much longer. 1530 PALSGR. 723/1, I smolder, as were wood dore. *Ibid.*, This woode burneth nat clere, it dothe but smolder.

1851 *Scott's* *Reynard* xxvii. (Arh.) 98 Hit stanke that I was almost smoldred therof.

1880 SCOTT *Lays* ii. xxvii. He asked a spark, that long suppress'd, Had smoulder'd in Lord Ronald's breast.

1885 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 188 The civil war... after it had ceased to flame, had continued during some time to smoulder.

c. *fig.* To exist or continue in a suppressed state. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* c. 12 The breast of the feud... wise ends, God suffers Kingdom. 1888 FACCÉ *Princ. Med.* i. 185 Intestinal lesions may smoulder on without giving rise to any symptoms.

† 3. To be feeble or languid. Obs.— 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 55 It [the midriff] being wounded the hart smoldred, like the lampe that dyeth for lacke of cyle.

Hence **Smoldered** *ppl. a.*

1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* 258 Aside the beacon, up whose smouldred stones The ivy-trails crept thinly.

Smouldering (smōl'drɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* SMOULDER *v.*]

The action of the verb. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 156/3 They made therein a grete smoulderyng of smoke for to dyspaye hym. 1571 GOLING *Calvin on Fr. lxxvii.* 2 The smouldering itself will compel him to let in the water. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. 14, Forty years of that smouldering. 1900 *Weather* Gas. 3 Oct. 2/2 Smouldering is often more difficult to deal with than open flame.

Smouldering, *ppl. a.* [*f.* SMOULDER *v.*]

1. Smothering, suffocating, stifling. Obs.

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 955 Al in smolderande smoke smachande ful ille. 1577 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 199 His acts be like the smoldering smoke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. v. 3 The smouldring dust did round about him smoke. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xvii. While the red fire, and smouldring clouds out brake. 1697 DEVOYEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 740 Clouds of smouldring Smoke forbade the Sacrifice. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 492 Sulphureous odours rose, and smouldering smoke.

† 2. Smoky; giving out smoke. Obs.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 210 Least while hee goeth about to auoide the smouthering cole-pitte hee happe to fall into the scalding lime kill. 1767 JAGO *Edge-Hill* iii. 491 From russet Lawns, and smouldring Furnaces, To trace the Progress of thy steely Arts.

3. Burning slowly and without flame.

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Deal & Woe* ii. 18 The widow... applied more fuel to her smouldering fire. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxvii. When any stray drops of rain fell blessing on the smouldering embers. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlv. (1878) 362 He only stared into the smouldering wood before him.

b. In fig. contexts.

1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom* xxxv. All the smouldering embers of womanly feeling flashed up. 1866 N. Brit. Rev. XXXVI. 243 It is not a pleasant duty to rake up the smouldering embers of ancient controversies. 1875 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 343 The smouldering fires of Arthur's wrath.

c. *fig.* Existing or continuing in a state of suppression or restraint.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xi, I subdued it into a sort of smouldering heart-burning. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii, A little smouldering vague anxiety. 1897 *Allibut's Syst. Med.* III. 56 The continuous smouldering activity of the true rheumatic process.

d. Glowing with a dull light.

1868 DOYLE *Trag. Korosko* iv, Belmont, looking with smouldering eyes at the wretched Mansoor. 1904 BENSON *Challoners* i, The dusky smouldering gold of her hair.

Hence **Smoulderingly** *adv.*; — *ness*.

1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. Intro. A smothered smoulderingness of disposition seldom roused to open flame. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 76 The verge shrivelled inward smoulderingly.

† **Smoldery**, *a.* Obs. Also smouldry. [*f.* SMOULDER *v.* + *-y*.] = **SMOTHERY** *a.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 13 Through smouldry cloud of dusky stinking smoke. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 185 As Gods hand were will to take it, but the hane of close smouldry ayre. 1648 H. MORE *Sermon of Soul* ii. n. ii. 8 The high arch'd roof of heaven with smouldry smoke they taint.

Smoult *v.* (dial.): see **SMOLT** *a.*

Smouse (smouz), *sb.* [*ad. Du. smous* Jew, usurer, supposed to be the same word as G. dial. *schnus* talk, patter, *ad.* Jewish *schnus*, Heb. *sh'mū'eth* tales, news, the reference being to the persuasive eloquence of Jewish pedlars. Cf. **SMOUCHE** *sb.*]

† 1. *slang.* A Jew. Obs.

1705 *tr. Bosman's Guinea* 190 They are as Impertinent as the Smouse of German Jews at their Synagogue

Prose on *Serv. Occas.*

which also the inber.

1785 MACKLIN

use; it was devilish

clever—the Jew distilling the Beeshop's brains.

2. *S. African.* An itinerant trader. Also *attrib.*

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Africa* (1902) 13/2 Here we met a 'smouse', or trader, coming down the country. 1883 OLIVE SCHREINER *Story Afr. Farm* ii. iii, A spray of orange-blossom which she had bought from a smouse. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 112, i. did a little in the 'smouse' line.

Hence **Smousing** *vb.* *sb.* Also **Smouser**.

c. 1876 SIR B. FRERE in J. E. CARLYLE *S. Africa & Mission Fields* (1878) 103 This process of smousing, as it is termed in local slang. 1903 E. GLANVILLE *Diamond Seekers* 225 We are smousers (traders), said Amos.

Smouse (smouz), *v.* Also 8 smouze. [*app. ad. G. schmausen* (LG. *smāsen*) to feast, to drink or eat luxuriously.] *a.* *intr.* To feast. *b.* *trans.*

To eat up, consume, as a delicacy. 1775 *Election Ball.* 64 Let me, my dear, quaff my Beer, Smouse and carouse. 1840 J. H. FRERE *Archiphanes Acharnians* Wks. III. 50 Some that require Quickly to be broild, devour'd and smoused, On the spot, piping hot.

† **Smout**, *ppl. a.* *Sc.* Obs.— [*ad. MDn. ghesmouten*, *p.* *ppl.* of *smellen* to smell.] Smelted.

1595 D. WEODERBURN *Compt Buik* (S.H.S.) 30 Ane schip pnd gad Iron and...four libb. round wecht smout troo.

Smout: see **SMOLT** *sb.* and **SMOOT**.

Smoutch, variant of **SMOUCHE** *sb.* and *v.*

Smowk, obs. form of **SMOKE**, smoke.

Smowt, obs. form of **SMOLT** *sb.* and *a.*

Smuckle (r), obs. forms of **SMUGGLE** (r).

Smudge (smʌdʒ), *sb.* 1 [*Related to* **SMUDGE** *v.*]

Cf. the earlier **SMUTCH** *sb.*, to which this has the same correspondence as *sludge* to *slutch*.]

1. A dirty mark or stain, esp. such as is caused by a smear or by trying to rub out a previous mark.

1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II. 596 A long sooty smudge upon the lining of my coach. 1846 D. JERROLIN *Mrs. Caville* xviii. And you think I didn't see the smudges of court plaster about her face? 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 95, I rubbed the circle and the pentacle away...leaving pencil. 1874 BURNANO

dge which Text

b. *transf.* A blurred indistinct mass or area. 1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* 3 Mixing earth and sky in one settled 'smudge'. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 57 Wales and Scotland [in commoo maps] are simply smudges of mountains.

2. A smeary condition, substance, etc.; the result of smearing or dirtying.

1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xxvi The master...finds one day that his sextant-case is all of a smudge. 1837 WHITTOK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 260 The oil, the grease and consequent 'smudge' incur a good portion of uncleanness. 1864 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 165 The countryman who...declared that it [a picture] was nothing but 'smudge'.

b. *techn.* The scum of paint.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 411 The scum is called smudge, and is used for outside work. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 207/1 Smudge, which consists of the refuse from paint and varnish pots, and therefore contains a number of fatty, oily substances.

3. Very small coal; fine slack, coal dust.

1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal* iii. 228. 1890 *Pall Mall G.*

4. *Oct. 7/2* Small coal, such as smudge and slack, are plentiful.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *smudge-faced*, *-pot*; also *smudge-coal*, *blind-coal*, *stone-coal* (*Imperial Dict.* 1882).

1883 *Fortin. Rev.* 1 Sept. 455 Huge poles...smeared over by a property-mao with a smudge-pot. 1891 H. HERMAN *Hib Angel* v. 96 A grimy, smudge-faced, half-ragged urchin.

Smudge (smʌdʒ), *sb.* 2 [*Related to* **SMUDGE** *v.*]

1. A smothering smoke. Now U.S.

1767 MASON in *Corresp. v. Gray* (1853) 401, I will sacrifice the first stanza on your critical altar, and let it consume either in flame or smudge as it choose. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) *Gloss.* 96 *Smudge*, a suffocating smoke. 1879 BURKHOUGH *Locusts & Wild Honey* 125 No smoke or smudge. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 63 A small fire of green wood was making a smoke—of 'smudge', to use the Florida vernacular.

2. A heap of combustibles ignited and emitting dense smoke, usually made with the object of repelling mosquitoes, etc. Chiefly U.S. and Canada.

1842 Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* xviii. I. 183, I have had a 'smudge' made in a chafing-dish at my bed-side. 1880 MARY FITZGIBSON *Trip to Manitoba* x. 114 A smudge (a fire of chips mulched with wet hay or green twigs when well started, to create smoke). 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* i. 346 We had three or four smudges made, the smoke from which nearly blinded us.

attrib. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 724 The most effectual of these is to kindle smudge fires about the vineyard.

Smudge (smʌdʒ), *vb.* 3 [*f.* **SMUDGE** *v.*]

A slight sign or indication (of laughter, etc.).

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1882) II. 126 A bright dimpling chuckle sometimes (smudge) of laughter, the Scotch call it). 1898 G. A. SMITH *H. Drummond* i. (1899) 3 There was never a glimpse of a phylactery nor a smudge of 'unction'.

† **Smudge**, *a.* Obs.— [*Related to* **SMUDGE** *v.*]

Cf. **SMUG** *a.* Smart, trim.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 138 A smudge piece of a handsome fellow it hath been in his dayes, but now he is olde and past his best.

Smudge (smʌdʒ), *v.* 1 Forms: 5 smoge, 6 smouge, 7 smodge, smooze, 6-7, 9 smudge.

[Of obscure origin; cf. the later **SMUTCH** *v.*]

1. *trans.* To soil, stain, blacken, smirch; to mark with dirty stains or smears.

c. 1230 *Freemasonry* (1866) 744 Kepe thyn bondes, fayr and wel, From fowle smogyng of thy towel. 1548 ELVOT, *Atrahis*, blacked or smudged [1565 *Cooper* smudged]. 1604 T. M. BLACK *Ek. Djb*, The Sheetes smudged so durtilly. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Tray* v. Epil., The God whose face is Smoog'd with smoke and fiar. 1637 — *Pleas. Dial.* iv. Wks. 184 VL 157 To be smudg'd and grim'd with soot. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Smudged*, begrimed. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 195 His coat...smudged for several inches up the sleeve of the left arm with the wipings of his pens. 1887 DOWNING *Shelley* I. 1. 30 With face and hands smudged and stained by explosive powders and virulent acids.

1866 *Scott* *How to choose a Good Wife* v. ii, The beauty of the mind, which neither time can alter...nor the black hand of envy smudge and disgrace. 1865 *Easton* (Mass.) *Trn.* 20 Feb. 5/1 Halifax Chronicle smudged (=charged with libel).

b. To rub out or in, to paint or lay on, etc., in a smearing or daubing manner.

1856 *Slang Dict.*, 237 *Smudge*, to smear, obliterate. 1878 [G. N. BARKS] *About some fellows* 56 [He] made a considerably worse mess trying to smudge it out. 1899 J. G. MITCHELL *Sir J. E. Affiliat* II. xvii. 213 The critics insisting...that it was a stuffed bird, just smudged into the picture.

1901 J. BLACK *Corp. & Build.* 42 Everybody, even the youngest boy, imagines he can 'smudge' paint.

c. *absol.* To make or leave a stain.

1903 *Longman's Mag.* May 4 The soil here, coloured by old Devon Sandstone, smudges red, not brown.

2. To bungle, make.

1864 WHITE MELVILLE

smudged it awfully, but

Hence **Smudging** *ppl. a.*

a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Par. Theocritus* Poet. Wks. (1904)

3. *transf. a.* To get possession of by stealth.

1766 *Gray Kingsgate* 3 The pious resolution To smuggle a few years. c. 1790 in *Hone Every-day* 68. (1827) 11. 532. I shall prove the Excise Office to be the greatest smuggler in the nation, for they smuggled the ground from the public.

b. To convey, etc., in a stealthy or clandestine manner. Const. with advs. and preps., as *away*, *in*, *into*, *off*, *out of*, *through*, etc.

1783 W. Gordon *Livy* v. ii. (1823) 400 Among all that number a single Plebeian could not be smuggled in. 1826 Scott *Old Mort.* x. She smuggled him out of the garrison through the pantry window. 1833 Lytton *My Novel* xii. 201. I have two private hills I want to smuggle through Parliament. 1872 Black *Ad. Phaeton* xiii. 177 On our entrance the document was hastily folded up and smuggled away.

c. *intr.* To make off stealthily.

1865 Carlyle *Frederick* G. (Tauchn.) x. 263 These good people are smuggling off. Let them go in peace.

† **Smuggle**, *v.* *Obs.* [Of obscure origo: cf. *SMUGGLE* *v.*] *trans.* To cuddle, foolle, caress.

1679 *France Narr. Popish Plot* 36 This pretious Saint... bath been seen to... kiss her many times over, as if it had been part of her Penance to be most filthily smuggled. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* v. i. Oh, the little Lips!—and 'tis the best natured little dear.—(Smuggles and kisses it.) 1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 75. 31. He was smuggling Blouze. 1729 *D'URFEE Pills* 11. 195 He Smuggled her, and Squeez'd her. *absol.* 1709 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* i. 63 You may smuggle and grope.

Smuggleable, *a.* [f. *SMUGGLE* *v.*] Capable of being smuggled.

1805 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1830) II. 332 Only a box at a time, of such a smuggleable size that a man can easily carry it.

Smuggled (*smv'gld*), *pp. a.* [f. as prec.] Imported, brought in, conveyed, etc., by stealth.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 68 Many a... Lord of... Wares has he port forth at his Gun... 1718 By smuggled... 1836 MARRAT *Pirate*, all the smuggled goods.

1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 8 The consciousness of that smuggled paper made her nervous.

Smuggler (*smv'glar*). Also 7 *smuckellor*, *smuckler*. [ad. I.G. *smukkeler*, Du. *smokkelaar*, or I.G. *smugg(e)ler* (G. *schmuggler*, Sw. *smugglare*): see *SMUGGLE* *v.*]

1. One who smuggles commodities; *esp.* one who makes a trade or practice of smuggling.

1661 *Proclamation* 9 Aug. A sort of... people called Smuckellors, never heard of before the late disordered times, who make it their trade... to steal and defraud His Majesty's His Customs. 1670 *Blount Glossary* (ed. 3). *Smugglers*, are stealers of Customs; well known upon the Thames. 1740 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) I. 289 He declared before us all that he was a Smuggler. 1779 *Mirror* No. 62. He had served with *celat* in the corps established for repressing smugglers of tobacco. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* i. vi. iii. Smugglers of salt go openly in armed bands. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 36 It had the reputation... of being the haunt of smugglers.

1894 *Man's Keeping* (1899) 8 The infectious stuff which of adulterated metaphysics. VII. l. 30. 150 An immense annual profit for the behoof of the great Imperial Smuggler in the Tulleries.

2. A vessel employed in smuggling.

1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 443 The Assistance Smuggler, from Guernsey. 1836 MARRAT *Pirate*, etc. (Riddg.) 164 This vessel... must be a smuggler. 1894 K. HEWAT *Little Scottish World*. 12 The casks landed from the smuggler were safely deposited.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *smuggler boat*, *devil*, *dogger*, *hunting*.

1776 *Ann. Rev.* 235 His majesty's sloop Princess Anne fell in with a smuggler dogger in the frith of Forth. 1825 Scott *Guy R. xlv.* These smuggler devils. 1852 THORNTON *Turner* I. 333 He beat about year after year in all sorts of smuggler boats. 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R. M.* 202 He had taken up the unprofitable task of smuggler-hunting.

Smugglery (*smv'glari*). [f. *SMUGGLE* *v.*] Cf. Da. *smugleri*, Sw. *smuggleri*, Du. *smokkelarij*; also I.G. *smugg*, G. *schmuggerei*.] Smuggling.

1895 *United Service Mag.* 212 This time, as doubtless often before, Mrs. S. succeeds in her smuggling.

Smuggling (*smv'glin*), *abl. sb.* [f. *SMUGGLE* *v.*] Clandestine importation of goods, etc.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Smuggling*, a cant Term for the Running of Goods. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 155 Smuggling, or the offence of importing goods without paying the duties imposed thereon by the laws of the customs and excise. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* ii. ix. (1852) 330 The true way to suppress smuggling is to render it unprofitable. 1894 J. MACINTOSH *Ayrshire Nts. Entert.* vii. 209 The smuggling of tea, tobacco, and brandy formed one of the staple industries of the place.

attrib. 1668 LUTTRELL *Brit. Rel.* (1837) IV. 409 Mr. David Barrow, committed to Newgate for the smuggling trade, has paid his fine. 1778 *Anson's Voy.* i. ix. 85 These smuggling engagements are doubtless very extensive. 1828 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii. I readily joined Wilson in a perilous smuggling adventure.

Smuggling (*smv'glin*), *pp. a.* [f. *SMUGGLE* *v.*] That smuggles, or is engaged in smuggling: a. Of persons.

1816 Scott *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) IV. l. 10 A pirate, or an outlaw, or a smuggling bandit. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. demanded Redgauntlet — smuggling rascal of

b. Of vessels.

Perh. properly an attributive use of the *rel. sb.*

1813 *Examiner* 22 Feb. 122/2 The prisoner... was mate of a smuggling cutter. 1825 Scott *Guy R.* iii. A smuggling lugger from the Isle of Man. 1836 MARRAT *Pirate*, etc. (Riddg.) 174. I... have sent them in the smuggling vessel.

† **Smuggling-ken**. *Cant. Obs.* [f. *SMUGGLE* *v.*] A brothel.

1725 *New Cant. Diet.* s.v. *Clicketting*, He has pick'd up the Blowse, and they are pick'd into that Smuggling-Ken a Clicketting.

† **Smuggy**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *smoggy*. [f. *SMUG* *sb.*] Grimy, smutty.

1235 *Coke Lett.* f. 21 With smoggy colyers, and stynkyng coole ferners. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* l. 224/2 Noble Vulcan, a mad smuggy Smith.

Smugly (*smv'gli*), *adv.* [f. *SMUG* *a.*] In a smug, complacent († smart or trim) manner.

1575 *LANEHAM Lett.* (1873) 30 Hiz beard smugly shauen. 1598 *FLORIO, Nettamente*, neatly, — handsomely, smugly.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 146 Dragons may now seem to look smooth

1712 *iv.* Though she he will quickly appear And 1840 *Hoon Up Rhine*

207 Instead of looking smugly... The votaries are all so old and ugly. 1824 *Spectator* 16 Jan. 84/2 Just consider what the smugly respectable man has done for himself

Smugness (*smv'gnis*). [f. *SMUG* *a.*] The condition or quality of being smug.

1632 SHERWOOD, *Smugness*, *nettle*. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. 1. She looks like an old Coach new painted; affecting an unseemly Smugness. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1803) III. 341. I like the smugness of the cathedral, and the profusion of the most beautiful Gothic tombs. 1789 MRS. PIERCE *Journ. France* II. 78 No smugness, ever crossed the fancy of Schidone. 1836 *Tail's Mag.* III. 491

able to the complacent smugness of our insular ignorance.

Smuk(e, Smuke), *obs. Sc. forms* of *SMOOK*.

† **Smukkin**. *Obs. rare.* [? Irish.] (See quot. 1617.)

1571 *Campion Hist. Irel.* II. v. (1633) 84 Indebted to the whereof he payde 284 They (sc. the smukkins, whereof

four made a penny.

† **Smult**, *pa. pp.* *Obs.*— (Meaning doubtful.) c. 1400 *Deut. Troy* 911 With a smother & a smoke smult through his nose.

Smur (*smv*), *sb. dial. and Sc.* Also *smurr*, *smirr*. [Of obscure origin.]

1. Fine rain; drizzle.

1808 JAMIESON, *Smurr*, a drizzling rain. Ayr. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Smurr*, small rain. 1878 *Good Words* 245 Sunday morning, which was grey with mist and 'smur'.

2. A drizzle of rain, etc.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* VII. iii. (1849) 315 During the afternoon a smur of rain came on. 1872 *Young Lochmound* (Ed. 1872), a cannie smur O' a refreshing simmer shower.

1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* xix. 176 The morning broke with a little wind and a slight smur of rain.

Smur (*smv*), *v. dial. and Sc.* Also *smurr*, *smirr*. [f. *SMUR* *sb.*] *intr.* To drizzle.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* *It's Smurring*, it rains slightly, 1838 *Holloway Prov. Dict.* To smur, to rain lightly and mistily. 1881 *Fitzgerald Lett.* I. 472 It has been what we call down here 'smurring' rather than raining. 1898 N. MUNRO *J. Splendid* 290 Whenever rains are smurring and mists are flowing.

Smurrien, *obs. form* of *SMEAR* *v.*

Smurrlin. *Shell. dial.* [app. an error for *smurrlin* (cf. *smurrlin* in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*), corresponding to *Icel. smyrslingr*.] A species of clam.

1806 NEILL *Tour Orkney & Shet.* 93 They have abundance of what are called *cluckicks* and *smurrlins*. The *smurrlin* or *smurrlin* is the *Mya truncata*, remarkable for a shelled leathery process at one end. Both these shellfish are highly relished by the Shetlanders.

Smurry, *a.* [f. *SMUR* *sb.*] Drizzly.

1838 *Black Houseboat* x. The cold hues of green through which we had been sailing on this smurry afternoon.

† **Smush**, *a.* *Obs.*— (Meaning uncertain; perhaps a later form of *SMOCH* *a.*)

1629 Z. BOVD *Balm of Gilead* 107 He... seeth him gaping for lyfe lyke a hungry dogge gaping for a smush bone.

† **Smuss**, *v. Obs.*— [f. *Muss* *sb.*], the verb *muss* occurs in *Linc. dial.* For the prefixed *s*-cf. *SMUSE* *sb.* and *v.*] *trans.* To take by force; to grab, seize, or snatch.

1736 ELIZA STANLEY tr. *Hist. du Prince Tit* 14 He denied himself the Enjoyment of such Knickknacks as he given him, and would scramble for and smuss [f. *graffiller*] those of other Children his Playfellows.

Smut (*smv*), *sb.* Also 7-8 *smutt*, 8-9 *smoot*. [Related to *SMUT* *v.* Cf. I.G. *schmutz*, G. *schmutz*, in sense 1; also MHG. *smutz*, *smutz* fat, grease, G. *schmutz* (Sw. *smutz*, Da. *smutz*) dirt, filth. See also *SMOOT* *sb.*]

The *adv. smutty* is recorded earlier in most of the senses, and the *sb.* may be mainly a back-formation from this.]

1. A fungous disease affecting various plants, esp. cereals, which are spoiled by the grain being wholly or partly converted into a blackish powder; also, one or other of the fungi (species of *Ustilagineae*) causing the disease.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 93 Meldew, Blasting, Smut, 1669 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.* (1631) 214 Smut seems to proceed

from the same cause. a 1722 *Lisle Husb.* (1757) 132 Such grain was apt to carry a smut. 1795 *Wethering Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) IV. 388 This is the Smut, so frequently found upon the ears of different sorts of growing corn, and also upon grasses. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 379 (L.U.K.). The practice of steeping seed-wheat... applies rather to smut, than to rust or mildew. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 555 The Smut of Indian Corn (*Ustilago maidis*) appears to have active medicinal properties.

b. A smutted grain. *rare*—1.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Feb. 1/4 These machines... do not crush the smuts or bunt in wheat.

2. A black mark or stain; a smudge. Also *fig.*

1654 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 474 That there is not the least smut of Antichristianism in Episcopacy itself. 1671 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* II. ii. 12 All that is fair... in this world, is but a smut with a cole. 1830 'B. MURRAY' *Tom. Poultry*, etc. 163 The smut consists of a black spot on the side of the rabbit's nose. 1861 *Fraser's Mag.* June 772 A black mark on his (sc. a rabbit's) nose, which is called a butterfly smut.

3. *Coal-mining*. Bad, soft, earthy coal.

1868 *Plot Staffordsh.* 146 Above ground they look for a smut as they call it, i.e. a friable black earth. 1795 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 51 Smut seems also a variety of

1806 *DERBY* I. 59 Measures of strata... Soft coal or smut 2 ft. 10 in. 1850— in mining glossaries.

4. Soot or sooty matter.

1693 *DRYDEN*, etc. *Juvenal* vi. (1726) 71 The steam of Lamps still hanging on her cheeks In rosy Smut. 1722 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 45 Spotted down the Cheeks with white Clay, and some black Smeaks of Smut. 1790 *BURKE Lett. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 97 Our most salutary and most beautiful institutions yield nothing but dust and smut. 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* II. 91 The furnace is mere smut, and no bellows to blow the embers. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 778/1 The remotest articles of furniture are rife with infinitesimal smut.

b. A particle of sooty matter.

1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 375 That cursed composition of smoke, dust, smuts, human breath, and marsh vapour. 1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* xiv. 61 A joyous dance of those monads, called vulgarly smuts. 1894 MRS. RICHIE *Chaplers Mem.* viii. 205 A lady sitting with an umbrella in the drizzle of rain and falling smuts from the funnel.

c. A very minute insect.

1899 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 6/4 A trout... grubs in the weeds, chases larvae, and revels in almost invisible smuts.

5. Indecent or obscene language.

1698 J. COLLIER *Immor. Stage* I. (1730) 4 The Modern Poets seem to use Smut as the old ones did Machines, to relieve a fainting Invention. 1707 *Ref. upon Riddell* 206 'Tis a miserable way of Pleasing, to scatter Smut in all your Stories. 1750-2 *Goldsmith Cit. W.* xlix. The gentlemen talked smut, the ladies laughed and were angry. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* ii. Drunken freaks, and drunken quarrels, and smut, and blasphemy. 1858 *Carlyle Fredk. G.* vi. iv. (1872) II. 173 Discourse of a cheerful or of a serious nature... and not the least smut permitted. 1886 *Spectator* 4 Dec. 1621 The public must have titles, or smut, or murder, and wishes in its heart always to have two of them together.

† *B. slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Smut*, a copper boiler, or furnace.

7. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *smut bag*, *corn*, *fungus*, *machine*, *spore*, etc.; (sense 5) *smut-note*; *smut-grass* *U.S.*, a rush-grass (*Sporobolus Indicus*), the spikes of which are usually blackened by a smut.

1712 *Anon. Spect.* No. 351 p. 13 He teaches the Smut-note, the Fustian-note, the Stupid-note. 1731 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 119 A new Machine for cleaning Wheat... is contrived to take away the stains, smut bags, and other trumpery. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 32 Wheat, sown too long on the same spot, without changing the seed, will generally become smut and hen-com. 1854 *Appleton's Dict. Mach.* II. 588 Smut Machine... for cleaning all kinds of

1897 *lignineae* *pure* or black chlamydospores. 1897 *in this way any adherent smut-spores are killed.*

Smut (*smv*), *v.* Also 7 *smutt*, *smoot*. [f. *SMUT* *v.*, and MHG. *smutzen* (G. *schmutzen*) to smear, dirty.]

1. *trans.* To mark with some black or dirty substance; to blacken, smudge.

a. 1587 *HARMAR tr. Beza's Serms.* 195 No man can like to be smutted and blatched in his face. 1624 *MIOLETON Game at Chess* III. i. *Pawn*. White quickly soils you know. *B. f. Pawn*.—Get thee gone then, I shall smut thee. 1668 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* III. iv. (1713) 187 A Company... whom some unlucky Wags has smutted with his sooty and greazy fingers. 1705 *ADDISON Italy, Parva* 26 The Inside is so smutted with Dust, and the Smoak of Lamps. 1752 *JOHNSON Ramble* No. 183 p. 12 Contriving to smut the nose of any stranger who was to be initiated into the club. 1835 *WHATELY in Miss E. J. Whately's Life* (1866) I. 356 He who wrestles with a chimney-sweeper is sure to be smutted. 1877 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 6/1 The dingy whitewashed walls, smutted by the smoke of the tottering stove.

b. *fig.* To stain with some fault or imperfection.

a. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 207 What is the cause why some one sinne doth so blot and smut the most excellent men? 1674 *COTTON in Flatman's Poems* 47 You no prophane, no obscene language use To smut your paper or defile your Muse.

b. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 102 Considering the sottishness of persupition in the age he lived in, he is less smooted therewith than any of his contemporaries.

2. To affect (grain) with smut.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 497 There falleth also Mildew upon corn and smutth it. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 325 Having often observed in his wheat fields, a few ridges alternately clean and smutted. 1841 HOOD *Tale Teller* 761 Though the wishes that Witches utter Can... Smut and mildew the corn on the stalk.

b. *intr.* Of grain: To be affected by smut.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 143 Corn thus imbedded, and then sown without lime, will not smut. 1677 PIOT *Oxfordsh.* 244 Wheat following the dung Cart on their best Land, is the more liable to smut. 1745 *Genl. Mag.* 31 Corn managed in this manner is not apt to smut or mildew.

3. *trans.* To make obscene.

1722 WELSTOE *Profr. Steele's Consc. Lovers* 11 Another smutts his Scene (a cunning Shaver), Sure of the Rakes and of the Venches Favour.

4. *intr.* Of fish: To rise at, or feed on, smuts.

1829 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 612/2 These demonstrations are made by trout bulging, tailing, smutting, or minnowing. 1892 *Field* 4 June 838/2 The fish were smutting or bulging on the shallows.

Smut-ball. [*f. SMUT sb.* 1.] A single grain of wheat or other cereal affected by smut or bunt; a cohesive body of smut.

1750 W. ELLIS *Hand IV.* ... equal to the weig washed from the wheat. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 154 The grains were... rubbed between the hands, in such a manner as to break the whole of the smut balls. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Ed. Farm* III. 934 A longitudinal section of a smut-ball taken when the stamens are fully formed within the corolla. 1883 *Good Words* Nov. 736/1 Bunt... is known by various names in different parts of the country, as smut-balls, bladder-brand, stinking-rust, &c.

Smutch (smŭtʃ), *sb.* Also 6 smutche, 7 smuch. [Of uncertain origin; related in some way to *SMUDGE*, which is recorded earlier as a vb. though much later as a sb. More recent forms are *SMOOSH sb.* and *SMOUCH sb.* 4.]

1. A black or dirty mark; a stain; a smudge. 1530 *Palsgr.* 271/1 Smutche on ones face, *barboylment*. 1627 *Dow Acad.* H. *Durton* 125 Though it be not need full to wipe off every smutch. 1652 *CRASHAW* *Wks.* (1604) 250 Those dirty smutches, wch their faire fronts wore. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 608 The palm is hardly clean—But here and there an ugly smutch appears. 1844 *LOWELL Hunger* 4 Cold v. He reckns not a bloody smutch on his gold. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. xiii. 255 He in whose eyes even a smutch on her face would have lowered a woman.

b. *fig.* A moral stain.

1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 15 Our Souls, which before did lye Defild through th' smutch of Sin. 1688 BUNYAN *Solomon's Temple* xxxiii. Hence the word of God is compared to a glass... by which we see... our smutches. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 5/1 The work of cleansing the city from the smutch of Croker and his fellow-ruffians.

c. A slight mark or indication; semblance; also, a slight or light touch.

1776 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 98 Without a shadow, a relih, a smutch, a tinge... of anger. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 306 I never envied Graham his breadth of style, Which gives you, with a random smutch or two... Such delicate perspectives of full life.

2. Soot, smut, grime, dirt.

1790 *COWPER Odys.* 1790—*Ilud* xviii. 1 and his shaggy breeches *Poems* iii. 13 The smut... wear.

3. *attrib.*, as *smutch box*, *pan*.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii a Smutch Box; it is a Tin which Oil Pencils are put them from drying. c. 1856 *Routen's Price List* 20 Oil Stant and Smutch Pan.

Smutch (smŭtʃ), *v.* [See prec. and cf. *SMOOSH* 2.]

trans. To blacken, make dirty, smut, smudge. Also in *fig.* context.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* 4. ii. 121 Why that's my Bawcock: what! has't smutcht thy nose? 1655 GURWALL *Chr.* in what! has't smutcht thy nose? 1655 GURWALL *Chr.* in what! has't smutcht thy nose? 1655 GURWALL *Chr.* in what! has't smutcht thy nose?

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smutch'd artificer. 1848 KEIGHTLEY *Notes to Horace, Sat. 1. ii. 36* The smutched face of the prostitute. 1869 *Macm.* Nov. 35 A...woman...with a lawless tongue and a smutched reputation.

† 2. Of corn: Affected by smut. *Obs.*

1610 MARKHAM *Farer.* *Husb.* (1625) 108 When it is blacke at both ends, yet full and sound to the middist, and this is called smutch corn, being disfigured in part, and not in all.

† Smutchin. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. fr. smuttedin*,

smuttedin powder, fine ashes, soot, = *Sc. Gael. smutlean* a mote, particle of dust.] *Snuff.*

1650 HOWELL *Let.* III. 12 The Spaniards and Irish take it [tobacco] most in powder or smutchin, and it mightily refreshes the brain. *Ibid.*, Their boxes of smutchin.

Smutchless, *a.* [*f. SMUTCH sb.*] Unsmutched. 1853 W. CADENNEAD *Ben-Accord* 177 (E.D.D.), Gar me stain my smutchless name, WP lawless pleasures.

Smutchy (smŭtʃi), *a.* Also 6 smutchie. [*f.*

SMUTCH sb.] Smudgy, smeary, dirty. 1579 TWYNE *Phil. agst. Fortune* i. xlii. 60 The workemanship of a smutchie and filthie workeman. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* iv. iv. You are in hope to slish a point from my breeches, Which...you will wear about your smutchy wrist for a bracelet. 1867 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) I. iv. 423 I have no fear that these smutchy backdoors of hell shall prevail against her. 1883 *Nation* (N.Y.) 20 Dec. 577/2 The illustrations...have that heavy and smutchy effect in the closely shaded parts which is a constant defect in mechanical engraving.

Smutted (smŭtəd), *pp. a.* [*f. SMUT v.*]

1. Begrimed, smirched, dirtied, etc. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* xxv. 34 Whence that infernal Flood, the smutted Acherson Shoves forth her sullen head. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 37 There was left on the Wall a smutted Scar or Trace. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 27 The swain, mistrustful of his smutted face. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 318 Till every smutted feature swell with joy. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 47 Those beavers, too, of coats, with smutted face.

2. Of grain: Affected by smut.

1766 *Cowp. Farmer* s.v. *Smut*, I...have sown smotted wheat...and have not had one smutted ear from the produce. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 155 Some smutted ears, of rather an unusual appearance. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 339 The Corporation of Bakers at Perth, have a wooden tub for cleaning smutted wheat. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vi. (1870) 118 Myriads of seeds are shed from the smutted ears long before the corn is ripe.

Smutter (smŭtər), *sb.* [*f. SMUT v.*]

1. One who smuts or stains.

1611 CORC., *Barbouilleur*,...a blotter, spotter, smutter, besmearer of.

2. A smutting-machine for cleaning grain. Hence

smutter room.

1887 *Daily News* 2 May 6/6 A fire happened at the steam flour mills...which occasioned the subjoined damage: Smutter room and contents burned out and the roof off.

3. A fish that rises at, or feeds on, smuts.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 612/2 'Never take under-sized or ill-conditioned fish' (hulgers and smutters probably).

Smutter (smŭtər), *v.* [*f. SMUT sb.* 4 c.] *intr.*

= *SMUT v.* 4.

1899 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 6/4 There are three provoking habits of trout—'bulging'... 'tailing'... and 'smuttering' when only a minute not imitable fly is being taken.

Smuttily (smŭtəli), *adv.* [*f. SMUTTY a.*]

In a smutty manner; indecently, obscenely.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* (1673) II. 20 Theodorus somewhat smuttily asked him, whether he had seen her without her shift. 1698 J. COLLIER *Immor. Stage* i. (1730) 5 The Poets make Womee speak Smuttily. 1710 *Tatler* No. 269 ¶ 5 It is the same poverty which makes men speak or write smuttily, that forces them to talk vexingly.

Smuttiness (smŭtəni:s), *Also 7 smootiness.*

[*f. SMUTTY a.*]

1. A smutty condition of grain.

1659 SPEED *Adam out of Eden* xiv. 106 It...doth...totally prevent the Smuttiness of Wheat. 1660 SHARROCK *Veget.* 102 The change of seed from grounds of a contrary nature...is thought to prevent smootiness. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xii. (Dubl.) 143 Smuttiness is when the Grains of Wheat instead of Flour are full of a black stinking Powder. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxviii. 223 Good wheat is so often spoiled by smuttiness and sprouting.

2. Indecency, obscenity of language.

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* n. Smuttiness, *impudicé, impudicé*. 1698 J. COLLIER *Immor. Stage* i. (1730) 4 Smuttiness is a Fault in Behaviour as well as in Religion. 1721 *AINESB. Terræ Fil.* No. 26. 135 They begin with satire and funeral lamentation; but end with love, smuttiness, and a song.

3. Sootiness, griminess.

1821 *Globe* 30 June 2/1 The...kettle cannot...taunt the veriest heatbeet pot with smuttiness.

Smutting (smŭtɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f. SMUT v.*]

1. The action of the verb in various senses, or the result of this.

1621 HAKWILL *David's Vow* 165 Slander...being...the smutting of a mans good name. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Middlesex* (1662) 189 A help hath been found out against the smooting of Wheat...I say the smooting of Wheat which makes it a Negro, as Mildew makes it a Dwarf. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritologia* 171 The smutting or blackness thence arising.

2. *attrib.*, in terms relating to the cleaning of

grain from smut, as *smutting device*, *machine*, *room*. 1856 MORRIS *Cycl. Agric.* II. 431/2 The screening or smutting machine. 1875 KEIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 282/5 The outer shell of the conical smutting-device. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 3/2 The mills consisted of five blocks used as mills, warehouses, smutting rooms, store rooms, and engine and boiler house.

Smutting, *pp. a.* [*f. SMUT v.*]

1. Making black or gloomy.

1646 B. JONSON *Staple of N. i.* vi. This is better farre, then to wear Cypruse, Dull smutting gloves, or melancholy blacks.

2. Of fish: Rising at, or feeding on, smuts. 1899 *10th Cent.* Jan. 122 There is the 'smutting' fish (trout), greedily taking down the tiniest of insects.

Smutty (smŭtəti), *a.* Also 6-7 smootie, 7-8 smooty, 7 smuttie. [*f. SMUT sb.* or *v.* Cf. *G. schmutzig*.]

1. Of grain: Affected by smut.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. 1. 70 That corne where it is, is called smootie corne. 1637 REMNANT *Disc. Beet* Title-p., The Causes and Cure of Blasted Wheat...together with the Causes of Smutty Wheat. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 142 Usually if one stalk hath the ear smutty, all that arise from the same root are infected. 1733 *Tull Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xii. (Dubl.) 143 The Wheat Plants in the Field, from whence these were taken, brought very few smutty Grains. 1759 REIO *Wks.* (1863) 49/1 I put some smutty oats in water. 1803 A. HUNTER *Geogr. Ess.* i. 182 There was a great deal of smutty wheat that year. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 401 The following experiment was made...on a smutty sample of wheat.

2. Soiled with, full of, characterized by, smut; dirty; blackened.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. iv. v. I pray [you] leave the smutty

of your employment be greasie and smooty. 1716 *Port. Let.*

to Earl Burlington, He was a smutty dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours to wash the ink off his face. 1872 SIR W. ELSFORD in *Friendships Miss Mitford* (1833) I. iii. 85 On turning the corner, I see my paper is very smutty. 1880 'VERNON LEE' *Italy* ii. iii. 57 A smutty portrait of her dressed in brown brocade.

3. Of the colour of smut; dusky; dark.

1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 148 The smooty shadows of some one Or others Trophies carv'd in stone. 1668 FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 302 Smooty and discoloured clouds. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 91 A smutty black, or black grey Crystal. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 288 It seems of a smutty yellow. 1853 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* (1874) 40 Four or five smutty little cubs. 1890 *Spectator* 30 Aug. 274 His once smutty plumage now showing rich colouring of black and white and brown.

4. Having the appearance or form of smut.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 817 The Smuttie graine With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the Aire. 1714 *Gaz. Trivia* iii. 383 The nitrous Store is laid, the smutty Grain With running blaze awakes the barrel'd Grain.

5. Indecent, immodest, impure, obscene.

1658 *Perry's Diary* 20 June, I saw this new play my wife saw yesterday, and do not like it, it being very smutty. 1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks. 1716 I. 146 It is very culpable to be facetious in obscene and smutty matters. 1706 J. H. BROWNE *Pipe of Tobacco Poems* (1768) 124 The smutty tale Of country justice o'er his ale. 1768-74 *Twickenham Let.* (1821) II. 124 He...puts the women to the blush with his smutty jokes and rude jeers. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 629 Mr. Hunt's smutty story of Rimini. 1851 TH. PARKER in *Weiss Life* (1863) I. 330 He is smutty, and vulgar and low. 1894 *Tablet* 16 June 920 It is only when the details are sensational or smutty that room is found for them in the columns of the great dailies.

6. *Comb.*, as *smutty-face*, *facéd*, *nosed*.

1675 CORTON *Burlesque upon B.* i. 60 Ha! ha! old 'Smutty-face', well said. 1899 F. W. BOURNE *Billy Bray* 99 (E.D.D.), E...to do this himself. 1906 The 'smutty-faced' June 4 The pride of Mr. Tory's farms are bis... 'smutty-faced' Dorset Down sheep. 1884 *Coves N. Amer. Birds* 425 *Perisoreus* 164. 783 F

† **Smy**

knave or rascal.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. lxiv, Than suddanelie Venus... Answerst thus, 'Thow subtile smy [etc.]'. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* *Wemen* 123 Quhen the smy on me smyrkis. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 648 Sen all is suith that's said of this smy.

Smy 2. ? *Obs.* Also smie. [Of obscure origin.]

A small fish (see *quots.*).

1552 *Elvort Dict.* s.v. *Aphyra*, In Essex is a fische called a Smie, whiche if he be longe kept, will turne to water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 265 The Apuz, which are the

of the sea set breed of raine, 1618 Corcor, 1668

CHARLETON *Ononast.* 143 *Aphyra*,...the Spurling, Smy, or Sea-Dace. 1694 MORTHEUX *Rabelais* iv. lx. (1737) 246 Craylings, Smy.

Smyddy, *obs.* *Sc.* variant of SMITHY sb.

Smyris, variant of SMIRIS.

Smyrna (smŭrna). [A place-name (see *def.*);

L. *Smyrna*, Gr. *Σμύρνα*.] The chief port of Asia Minor, situated at the head of the gulf of the same name, used *attrib.* in the names of various things produced in the vicinity of or connected with the city, as *Smyrna cotton*, *earth*, *kingfisher*, *opium*, *rumi*, *wheat* (see *quots.*).

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 44 The Smyrna Runt...is middle sized and feather-footed. 1753 *Chambers's* *Suppl.* *Saponacea terra*,...a kind of native alkali salt, of the nature of the otre, called by some Smyrna ear. *Ibid.* s.v. *Wheat*, *Smyrna Wheat*, a peculiar kind of Wheat that has an extremely large ear. 1784 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* i. n. 615 Smyrna Kingfisher...inhabits the environs of Smyrna. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 203/2 The physical

characters of the best Smyrna opium. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 482/2 One of these (Indian cottons) is cultivated to a considerable extent in the Levant, and is known in the market as Smyrna cotton.

b. *clibit*. Smyrna raisins.

1845 G. Doun *Brit. Mus.* v. 102 The 'Black Smyrnas' [produce] a strong-bodied wine, and the 'Red Smyrnas' and 'Valencias' a rich and full wine.

Smyrnaean (smərn'i:ən), *sb.* and *a.* Also 9 **Smyranean**. [f. L. *Smyrnenus* (ad. Gr. *Σμυρναῖος*, f. *Σμύρνα*: see *prec.*) + -AN.]

A. sb. An inhabitant or native of (ancient) Smyrna. (Cf. **SMYRNIOTE sb.**)

1598 GRENEWY *Tacitus*, Ann. III. xlii. (1622) 83 The Smyrnenians alleged an oracle of Apollo. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 103 After which sort did the Lacedaemonians... when they had sent come unto the Smyrnenians. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Graecae* III. xix. 308 The Athenians, Smyrnenians, Macedonians. 1840 tr. Müller's *Hist. Lit. Graecae* v. 8 f. 1 Pindar's statements, who in one place called Homer a Smyrnaean by origin. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. Seven Ch.* xix. 255 The Smyrnenians were specially proud of the beauty of their city.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to Smyrna.

1807 R. SEMPLE *Observ. Journ. Spain*, etc. II. 204 An old bridge... completes the scenery of this Smyranean paradise. 1840 tr. Müller's *Hist. Lit. Graecae* v. 8 f. 2 The Smyranean river Meles. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. Seven Ch.* xx. 278 The Smyranean letter is not without similar reference.

Smyrniot, *sb.* and *a. rare*. Also 6 **Smir**.

[f. *SMYRNA* + -IOT.] = **SMYRNEAN sb. and *a.***

11580 LONGE *Seh. Abuse A. 6*, Why seke ye Smirians to recover from ye Salaminians the prais of Homer? 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks. 1851 III. 85 The most famous of all the Smyrniot Presbyters. 1718 FEINEAUX *Connexion O. & N. Test.* II. 11. (1799) III. 72 The Smirniotians did the same for Stratonice.

Smyrniote (smərn'i:ot), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **Smyrteot**. [f. *SMYRNA* + -(I)OTE.]

A. sb. An inhabitant or native of Smyrna, esp. in modern times. (Cf. **SMYRNEAN sb.**)

1670 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 133 The inhabitants of Hymothoe P thy glorious C 162 The best Smyruiotes. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 111 A Smyrniote of low extraction.

B. adj. Smyranean.

1869 TOZER *Higli. Turkey* II. 114 The multitude of Smyrniote and Alexandrian merchants. 1881 *Athenaeum* 2 July 12/3 The English, French, Italians... form the rest of the Smyrniote community.

† **Smythe** (e, ME. variants of **SMITE v.**

c. 1440 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 38 Oconoghur. let smyth of [the] sonnes heed. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 28 That at twelve of the clokke... he do the chymes smythe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 346/2 To smythe the fyre, *fugillare*. *Ibid.*, A Smythynges... *percussio*.

Smytrie. *Sc. rare*. [Cf. Fris. *smrite*, used in the same sense.] 'A numerous collection of small individuals.'

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 76 A smytrie o' wee, duddie weans.

Snabst, *dial. form* of **SNAST**.

Snab. *Sc.* [perh. related to **NAB sb. 1**; but cf. MFlem. (1460) *snabbe*, app. point of land, later Flem. *snabbe*, *snab* beak, OFris. *snabba* mouth (Fris. *snabbe* month of a purse-net).] A steep place or ascent; a rugged rise or point.

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 554 There is a tradition... of the Snab of Bannockburn.

sure-footed cob always took him safe home in a dark night, although he had steep snabs to climb and go down.

Snab. *Sc. variant* of **SNOR**, a shoemaker.

† **Snab-ble**, *v. slang*. *Obs.* (See *quot.*)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Snabble*, to rifle, to strip, or plunder. Also to knock down; to cause to reel or stagger by a Blow on the Head. *Snabbled*, is also used sometimes for being apprehended, seized, or taken.

† **Snack**, *sb. 1*. *Obs.* Also 1-2 **snoc**, 3 **snak**.

[Late OE. *snacc*, obscurely related to OHG. *snaga*, *snaga* (G. *dial. snacke*, *schnake*), ON. *snækja*, etc. Cf. also OF. *esneque*, *esneke*, med.L. (*e*) *snacca*.] A species of ship.

1052 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C), Pa let Eadward cyng scyppian .xl. snacca. c. 1100 *Ibid.* an. 1066 (MS. D), He for to Scotlande mid .xl. soaccum. 1299 *Stat. & Ordin. Irel.* (Rolls) 216 Quod soluerunt per preceptum Regis pro fretto cuiusdam nauis que vocata fuit le Snack. 1300 *Liber Quotid. Garderio* (1737) 275 Johanni Kitey, magistro del snak de la Rye. *Ibid.*, Johanni Maneky, magistro del snak Sancti Thome.

Snack (snæk), *sb. 2*. Also 5 **snake**, 6 **snacke**, *Sc. snak*. [f. **SNACK v.** Cf. MDu. *snack* (k), WFlem. *snak*, in sense 1.]

1. A snap, a bite, esp. that of a dog. Now *dial.*

In *quot.* 1402 *fig.*, with approximation to sense 2.

1402 Hoccleve *Letter of Cupid* 109 She, behinde thy lake, So lyberal ys, she wol no wyght with-sey, But smertly of another take a snake. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XII. xii. 150 The swiftness of the... With... makis a snake. 1517... dog, mortus. 1518... man myr... gave a snake at its hinder parts.

b. A sharp or snappish remark or jibe.

1555 tr. *Latimer's Protest.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxvii. 92, I coulde... not be suffered to declare my faith before you... without snakes, reaggies, rebukes, and tautes. 1896 CHANTER *Witch of Wilkylford* x. 121 She fancied 'twas a SNACK at the Squire, as he hadn't been near her since the storm.

† 2. A short time; a snatch. *Obs.* -1

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VIII. vii. 86 As he had slummerit bot a snack.

3. A share, portion, part.

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 112 Because the first, if they are humoured, give them some snacks out of unjust gain. 1699 E. S. - *Country Gentl.* *Vade M.* 98 If any body has any right to a Snack, 'tis this Gentleman, who saw me take it up. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 79 It will go playfully hard, if he miss a Snack of it. 1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 159 I'll never lose scent of thee, until I have at least had snacks in the reward for apprehending thee. 1855 CARLYLE *Allice* (1857) IV. 359 None of them without some snack of principality taken from the main lot.

b. In phr. to come (or put) in for a snack, etc.

1693 CHAUNCEY *Ref. Williams* 10 But there is another Righteousness, that puts in for a snack, viz. that of the new Law. 1700 EARL BELMONT *Lett. to Sir J. Stanley* 5 Mar. (Welch MSS.), I am told that... I have a right to a third part of them, but if the rest of the Lords come in for snacks, I shall be satisfied. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) I. 141 The landlord would take all if we did not come in for snacks.

c. To go snacks († or snack), to have a share (in something), to divide profits.

1693 DRYDEN, etc. *Jurnal vii.* (1726) 98 If one piece thou take, That must be canted, and the Judge go snack. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* IV. ii, Well, monsieur! 'tis about a thousand pounds; we go snacks. 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Ransom* (1812) I. 106 A present to the Secretary with whom some of the commissioners went snacks. 1788 COOPER *Pity for poor Africans* 16 While they get riches... Pray tell me why we may not also go snacks? 1829 CREEVEY in *Creevey P.* (1904) II. viii. 201 To go snacks himself in the acquisition of power and profit. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 10 The Princesses... were mean enough to go snacks in the profits.

4. a. A mere taste, a small quantity, of liquor.

In *quot.* 1685 *perh.* simply in sense 3.

1685 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 11 As he was sure to supply us with Drink even without asking, so he would always thrust himself in for a snack, in helping to drink it. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* xvi, My malison... On them that drink and dinna pay, But take a snack and run away. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trug*, II. ii, And take his snack of brandy for digestion.

b. A mere bite or morsel of food, as contrasted with a regular meal; a light or incidental repast.

1757 *Monitor* No. 90, When once a man has got a snack of their trenchers, he too often retains a hankering after the honey-pot. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G. 1* Wks. 1799 I. 174 We have but just time for a snack. 1811 *Ora & Follet* III. 134, I didn't I am hung (1836) 126 C meat. 1874 snack of dinner, before going over the outlying parts.

fig. 1817 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 75 Having taken a snack or luncheon of literary scraps. 1892 ZANGWILL *Child's Ghetto* I. 76 He craved more for spiritual snacks between meals than for physical.

c. *attrib.*, as snack-house, a restaurant.

1820 T. CROMWELL *Excurs. Irel.* vii. 2 Partaking of the snack at one or other of the Snack-houses which abound in these villages. 1895 *Amer. Dial. Notes* I. 374 There's a right chance o' snack houses down to Bakervul.

† **Snack**, *sb. 3*. *Obs.* -o (See *quot.*)

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Snack*, or *Spunk*, a dried fungus, used as tinder.

Snack, *dial. variant* of **SNECK**, latch.

Snack, *a.* and *adv.* *Sc.* [? Related to **SNACK v.** Cf. also Norw. *dial. snak* greedy.]

A. adj. 1. Quick, alert, clever, smart.

1710 in RUDIMAN *Gloss.* Douglas' *Æneis* s.v. *Snak*. 1719 RAMSAY *First Answ. Hamilton* x, Europe had name main snack and snell At verse or prose. 1789 Ross *Helenor* (ed. 3) 16 By this time Lindy is right well shot out... And snack and plump. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 280 Weel I keo ye're snack. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., *Be snack*, be quick, do not lose time.

2. Snappish, peevish; greedy.

1883 *Good Words* 651 It is... the being grasping, or what Scotch people would call 'snack', over every trifle. 1894 *Longm. Mag.* May 9 You needn't be so snack; I can't stop to pick my words when I'm worried.

B. adv. Quickly, sharply, smartly.

1739 A. NICOL *Nature without Art* 60 She answered me chastly and soack Why do you impose on me so? 1801 BEATTIE *Poems* 22 (E.D.D.), Trump about gade on as snack As we'd been lairds. 1828 in Buchan *Ball. N. Scotl.* II. 260 The lassie... ran to the doot fu' snack.

Snack (snæk), *v.* Also 4, 6 **snak**, 6 **snacke**. [Of doubtful origin: cf. MDu. or Flem. *snacken* to snap (of a dog), Norw. *dial. snaka* to snatch (of animals). The LG. and Du. *snakken* (G. *dial. schnakken*) to gasp, desire, etc., to talk or chatter, which agree in form, do not correspond in sense. The later senses are partly from **SNACK sb. 2**.]

1. *intr.* To bite or snap (esp. at a thing). Also *fig.* Only north, and *Sc.*

13... *Peter & Paul* 310 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1831) 79 Sooe come fare forthe dogges blak, & on Peter gon pai snak. 1520 *Dial. Creatures Moralized* xlii, Every of them began to snak at albir & wolde have torn eche other oosnale peccys. 1570 LEVINS *Manly*, 5 To Snacke, bite, morsure. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1845) I. 24 God will not

.. Captiously snack at his words. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrle* v. ii, 366 He'll no as muckle as snack at a flea that lights on his nose. 1902 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., The poay had never shown any vice... beyond snacking at the collar when put on.

b. *trans.* To snap up, seize upon, etc. *Sc.*

1871 WARELL *Pl.* lxxviii. 63 His ain youngsters, the lowe snacket up. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* xvii, In the tail o' the day ane o' them snacked him up.

2. *trans.* To share, divide. *Obs.*

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. x. 26 Unless they are allow'd to snack The Booty which they jointly take. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* vii. 73 'Tis to be feared, the Guards and the Highwaymen snack'd the Booty. 1745 *Life B. M. Carver* x05 At this Alehouse they tarried some Time, and snack'd the Argot, i.e. shared the Money.

absol. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. ii, Who is that that is to be huddled? Faith! I let me snack. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Crossbite*, to draw in a Friend, yet snack with the Sharper. 1768 (W. DONALDSON) *Life Sir B. Saifskull* I. iv. 41 If our ministers were as poor and heggarly as the Dutch, they might have snack'd with these illegal executors. 1853 COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* 76 *Snack*, to share or be in partnership with.

3. *intr.* To lurch, to take a snack.

1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 35 At Birt is a good inn, .. where I snacked. [Note.] *Snack* is in Ireland synonymous with *lunch* in England. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 90 The snacking women resumed their talk.

† **Snacklet**. *Obs.* -o [Cf. *snack*, *dial. var. SNECK sb.*] A casement hasp.

1611 COGHE, *Targette*, a kind of snacket, or haspe, where-with casemates, &c., are closed. (Hence in Sherwood and some later *Dicts.*)

† **Snackle**, *a.* *Obs.* -1 [prob. a var. of *snaggle* in **SNAGGLE-TOOTHED a.**] ? Snaggy.

? 1567 STURLEY tr. *Seneca, Hipp.* v. (1581) 74 b, [Let] eke the snackle whele That whirleth sill enforce my limmes thy swigging swift to fee.

Snackle, *v.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To secure, make fast.

1887 DOYLE *Study in Scarlet* II. vi, This young man here had the bracelets on my wrists, and as neatly snackled as ever I saw in my life.

Snackly, *adv.* *Sc.* [f. **SNACK a.**] Smartly. 1728 RAMSAY *Robt., Richy, & Sandy* 61 How snackly cou'd he gi'e a fool reproof.

Snacky, *a.* *Sc.* [Cf. **SNACK a.**] Clever, acute, sharp.

1806 JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 297 Tam Tod was... Slece, snackle, and wille, and quirlie. 1866 J. SMITH *Merry Brides* 3 Snacky Rah, an' pawky Hah.

† **Snacof-fish**. *Obs.* -o The garfish.

1611 COGHE, *Targette*, a kind of snacket, or haspe, where-with casemates, &c., are closed. (Hence in Sherwood and some later *Dicts.*)

Snade (obs. forms of **SNED v.**

Snade. *Cornish dial.* [? Related to **SNED v.** Cf. **SNODE sb.**] A piece cut from the tail of a mackerel for use as bait.

1901 ARLAND *Sea & Coast Fishing* 134 Matt pushes the 'snade' well down on the bend of the hook, from which it presently dangles [etc.].

Snade, northern form of **SNODE sb.**, morsel.

Snaffe, error for **snaste** **SNAST**.

Snaffle (snæf'l), *sb. 1*. Also 6-7 **snafle**, **snaffel** (6 -ell, -ul). [Of doubtful origin: connexion with (M)Dn. and (M)LG. *snavel* (late OFris. *snavel*, *snaul*, Wfris. *snaffel* mouth), OHG. *snafal* (MHG. *snabel*, G. *schnabel*), beak, bill, month, is not clear; but cf. the use of G. *schnabel* for a forked instrument used in training hunting-dogs to keep the bead up.]

1. A simple form of bridle-bit, having less restraining power than one provided with a curb.

1533 FARR *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* A vjh, I very well lykyn you to him that hath a wilde horse to tame... when he perceiveth that he can not holde him with a scottish snaffle. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hunt.* i. (1586) 15 b, Geue a Horse the whip, an Asse the snaffel, and a Foole the rod. 1618 MORISON *Ilin.* iv. i. (1902) 48 Their bridles are like our snaffles but commonly sett with Copper studs guided. 1685 PLOR *Stiffordsh.* 377 They make also great variety of bridles, both Snaffles and Bits: such as the wheel and joynted Snaffle, the neck-Snaffle [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 252 They are rid generally in a soaffle, without spurs. 1833 *Reg. & Instr. Cavalry* I. 75 Great care must be taken not to press the horse too suddenly up to the snaffle. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Rough Recoll.* I. v. 93 Findiog [the horse]... would bear no pressure on his mouth, I at last tried him with a plain light snaffle.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* contexts.

1542 BRINKLOW *Compl. xii.* (1874) 28 This were a good snafful for the tyrannies and oppressors. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch* (1896) V. 163 Rome also not being used to be bridled with

Give your own passions the curb, and allow mine the snaffle.

c. To ride (one) in, on, or with the snaffle, to rule easily, to guide with a light hand.

1577 HOLMES *Chron.*, *Hist. Scotl.* I. 249, I perceiue this man will neuer obey my commaundments, to ridde he rydden with a snaffle. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* To Lr, ile... ride him with a snaffle vp & dow o the whole realme

† **Snag-greet.** Obs. [app. f. *SNAG* sb.³ + *greet* GUT sb.¹] (See quot. and cf. *snail-cod*.)

1651 R. CHILD in *Harle's Legacy* (1653) 34 *Snag greet* which is a kind of earth taken out of the Rivers, full of small shells. [Hence in Worlidge (1669) and some later works.]

Snaggy (snaɪˈɡi), a¹ [f. *SNAG* sb.¹ + -y]

1. Having snags or sharp protuberances; jagged, knotty; snag-like.

1581 STURLEY *Seneca*, Medea 124 Cause yee the snaggy wheele to pawse that rotes the carlins bonod. 1590 SPENSER *F. O.* l. vii. 10 His stalking steps are stayde Vpon a snaggy Oke. 1621 G. SANNYS *Oris's Met.* ii. (1623) 62 Envie, a snaggy staffe, tooke Wreathed with thornes. 1833 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 273 A multitude of blackened snaggy shapes protruding above the water. 1895 JANE BARLOW *Littell's* ix. 212 His snaggy stick lay at a little distance.

Fig. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 353 We do not think that your genuine snaggy fellow belongs to any class in particular.

2. Of teeth: Suggestive of snags.

1793 MONTREUX *Quir.* (1793) III. 210 Her Teeth...se m'd to be thin and snaggy.

3. Abounding in, full of, snags.

1854 J. K. HOSMER *Color-Guard* xii. We passed into snaggy lakes at last. 1891 *Fall Mill* G. 22 Oct. 2/4 The river is...a turbulent, snaggy stream to navigate.

Snaggy, a² Sc. and dial. [Cf. *SNAG* v.¹] Ill-tempered, peevish, snappish, cross.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caith.* (ed. 2) Gloss. 66 *Snaggy*, tetchy, peevish. 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 130 Quo' Maggy fell snaggy, 'Ye lie, yoo loon, an' joke'. 1823—in dial. glossaries (Suffolk, E. Anglia, Lincs.). 1838 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 405 The stalwart President...had become spasmodic, snatchy, and at times snaggy.

Snag-tooth. [f. *SNAG* sb.¹ Cf. *SNAGGLE-TOOTH*.] A snag-like tooth.

1655 COTGRAVE *Wits Interl.* (1655) 253 How thy snag-teeth stand orderly, Like stakes which strut by th' water side. 1727 in *BAILEY* (vol. II.). 1890 *Amer. Antiquary* Oct. 316 Projecting canines or 'snag teeth' are so common in low faces as to be universally remarked.

Snail (sneɪl), sb.¹ Forms: a. 1 *snegel*, *snegl*, *snegel*, *snegl*, 4-7 *snayl*, 5-7 *snayle* (5 *snayle*); 5, 5- *snail* (6 *snail*), 5-7 *snaille*, 6-7 *snale*. β. 1 *snel*, *snél*, 5 *snele*, *snyle*, 9 *dial. sneel*. γ. 4 *snawile*. [OE. *sneġel*, *sneġel*, etc., = MLG. *snail* (LG. *snāl*, *snail*, etc.), OHG. *sneġil* (MHG. *sneġel*, G. *schnägel*, now dial. with variants *schnäl*, *schnel*, etc.), ON. and Icel. *snigill* (Norw. and Sw. *snigel*, Da. *snegl*).]

1. One or other of the terrestrial or freshwater gastropods having a well-developed spiral or whorled shell capable of housing the whole body; also formerly (and still dial. and Sc.) a slug.

The common types of the true snail belong to the genus *Helix* (esp. *H. aspersa* or *hortensis*, the common garden snail, and *H. fersatilis*, the edible snail) or *Clavella*, of the family *Helicidae*.

a. 1225 *Corpus Gloss.* C. 630 *Coelax*, lyle *sneglas*. c. 1200 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 110 *Sif* naddre slea man, þone blacan *snegl* awærc on halig wætre. c. 1200 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt.* *Wulcker* 121 *Limax*, *sneġel*, *Testudo*, geħused *sneġel*. a. 1250 *Orm.* & *Night*. 87 *Snayles* Mus and fule wibie leop þine cunde. 1301 *Coer de L.* 336 Anon they...gunneto drawn in her bones. As a *snayl* among the thornes. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1539) xv. 169 The anoynten here Houdes and here Feet with a joyes made of *Snayles*. 1412-20 *LYNC. Chron.* Try II. 3313 Wrinkled double, like an horned snail. 1542 *Booke of Dietary* viii. (1870) 249 Beware that you do not lye in...such chambres as myse, rattes, and *snayles* resorteth vnto. 1592 SHAKS. *Tem.* & *Ad.* 1033 As the snail, whose tender horns being hit, Shrinks backward in his shelly cave. 1633 DR. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* § 29 See there two snails. One hath a house; the other wants it: yet both are snails. 1633 *Trove Way to Health* 226 If People were sensible of the hurt they do, they would no more eat them, than they would Frogs, Snails. 1727 *GAY Fables* l. xxiv, A snail, Beneath his house, with slimy trail Crawls o'er the grass. 1774 *GODWIN. Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 113 The noise which the snail makes in moving the water. 1813 *BINGLEY Anim. Brev.* (ed. 4) III. 467 The garden snail, hedge snail, and grove snail. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 566 The common snails, not unfrequently become formidable pests to the horticulturist, from the ravages caused by their voracity.

b. 1825 *Ætial Gloss.* 611 *Limax*, *snel*. [c. 1200 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt.* *Wulcker* 122 *Clellin*, *sneasæl*.] c. 1200 *MAUNDEV.* (Roth.) xxi. 66 *Per* in þat land so grette *snayles* þat in þaire schelles thre men or four were he berder. c. 1440 *Alph. Taler* 157 He commandid þat þis vȝlie burh...slede be cledid in a stone, as a *snyle* is in hnr shell. 1823 *Cath. Angl.* 316/5 A *Snelle*, *lytaz*. 1828—in dial. glossaries (Yorks., Chesh., Linc., Leic.), in form *sneel*.

γ. 1295 *Land Cockayne*. p. 10 in E. P. (1626) 157 þe load is ful of oþer gode...þer his dunnir, slep, no hawle, No non vile worme no snawile.

transf. 1579 *NORTHEROKE Dicing* (1643) 38 They were wont, in olde time, to haue paynted snayles in their houses. 1851 *PLANCHÉ Pursuivant of Arms* (1873) 125 Snails are borne by the family of Shelly.

Fig. 1890 *Nature* *M. Maripeltate* Wks. (Grossart) I. 245. I wonder how these little snayles, creeping but yesterday out of shoppes and Grammer-schools, dare thrust out their feeble homes. 1896 *Saffren* *Walden* Ep. Ded. It shall never put forth his snayles homes againe.

† b. A tortoise or turtle. Obs.

1337 *Tetravia Higden* (Rolls) II. 377. When þis snayl was broȝt, he senewes were i-streyned with ynn þe kyn of þis snayl. 1398 *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ciii. (Edd. MS.). Þere beþ four manere [snails], longe snayles & see stroude snayles & venny snayles. [1495 and 1595 snayle.]

c. Applied to various animals allied to, or resembling, the snails or slugs. (Cf. *SEA-SNAIL*.)

1521 *CORLAND Gwyddel. Qual. Chirug.* N. iii. The moste difference is of blode lettyng, for it draweth the blode deeper than the boyng or the snayles [=leeches]. 1566 J. DAVIES tr. *Rechefer's Caribby Isles* 75 There is a kind of Snayles, called by the French *Soldats* that is Souldiers, because they have no shells proper and peculiar to themselves. 1731 MEDLEY tr. *Kelben's Cape Good-Hope* II. 200 The Nabel-Snail has an upper and an under Shell, like a Musclee. 1742 The Shell of the Sea-Portwine Snail is...arm'd on almost every Part with long Prickles. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynald's Hist. Indies* IV. 134 On the coast of Guayaquil...are found those snails which yield the purple dye so celebrated by the antients. 1794 *Reports Agric. Survey Camb.* xix In the first stage of this disease [sc. the blood-rot] the liver has not been infected with the snails, or plaice [=liver-fuke]. 1839 *Percy Cycl.* XIII. 337/1 The *Janthina*, or Oceanic Snail. 1855 Mrs. L. L. CLARKE *Common Seaweeds* i. 23 As we gather a bunch of seaweed, we shake out dozens of a pretty little snail called *Rissoa*. 1884 [see *snail-bore* in sense 7].

2. Used with reference or allusion to the exceptionally slow motion of the snail.

a. 1000 *Riddles* xlii. 70 (G.), Me is *sneġel* swiftra. 1533 J. Heywood *Mery Play* 421 (Brandi), Go and hie thee, as fast as a snayle. 1599 *Poet's Angry Women* *Attingham* (Percy Soc.) 105 A man may bee as slowe as a snayle, but as fierce as a lyon. 1617 *MORISON Hist.* i. 232, I...went forward like a snaille, till despairing of going further I fell upon the ground. 1654 *COLLINGES Carrot for Prof.* xlii. (1653) 71 Sure...our Saviour drove snails as he went, he reckons so long for his journey! 1778 Miss BURNBY *Evilina* lxxv, During our whole ride, I thought the carriage drawn by snails. 1821 *COMBE Synthes*, *Search* 1156 iii. (Chandos) 333 He, by degrees, would seldom fall T'adopt the gallop of a snail. 1822 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 406 As slow as a snail. 1831 *FREEMAN in Stephens Life & Letters* (1893) II. 244 Riding...at the pace of a snail.

b. *Snail's gallop*, *pace*, an excessively slow or tardy pace, rate of progress or motion, etc.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4095 [an *snayles* par, out of þat *snayl* bill as with a *snayles* pas, A barly best. 1555 *COOPER, Testadurus gradus*, a slowe pace; a *snayles* pace. 1707-91 [see *GALLER* sb. 3 cl. 1793 *MME. D'ARLLET Lett.* 12 Sept. That snail's pace with which business is done by letters. 1816 *Sterling Mag.* XLVII. 32 Every thing short of eight miles per hour is accounted *snails pace*. 1842 *Boxer's Bible in Spirit* xvi. The snail's pace at which we were proceeding. 1901 *Saturday* 5 Nov. 6/6 For a time they were able to get along at a snail's gallop, men leading the horses with torches and lanterns.

c. A slow or indolent person; a sluggard.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 156 Dromio, thou Dromio, thou snaille, thou slug. a. 1593 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1656) II. 83 Every snail shall step before thee, and take thy crown from thee. 1641 *BROKE Tricoll Crew* iv. l. When he comes, he comes apace; he's no snail, I assure you.

† 3. A structure or formation resembling a snail-shell; a testudo. Obs.

1408 tr. *Vegetius De Re Milit.* tr. xiv. (MS. Laud 416), The gygne that is clepid the snaille or þe wilk is a frame made of good tymber. c. 1440 *Premf. Pers.* 65/2 *Cerde*, clepid the snayle, as of penys, and other lyke, *scifra*. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 44 Ground plots are...external, as Groves, Arbours, Bowers, Moons, Mazes, Snailles.

† b. *Mil.* A formation resembling the letter D; = *LIMACON* I. Obs.

1579 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) III. 57 As for the order of their battelles, they knewe not what it meant, nor to cast them selves into a snail or ringe. 1581 *STEWART Mart. Discip.* l. 67 How to bring them into a Ring, an Esse, or a Snaille, verie profitable for young Souldiers. 1591 *Garnard's Art of Warre* 87 This order of a D. otherwise called a snail.

4. *Pl.* A species of medick (usually *Medicago scutellata*) having snail-shaped seed-pods.

1609 *PARKINSON Pers.* 339 *Medica fuscicollata*. A small thorny Buttons, or Snailles. 1730 *MILLER Gard. Diet.* s.v. *Medica fuscicollata*, The Snail-trefoil, commonly call'd in the Seed-shops *Snails*. 1741 *Comp. Fam.* *Pice* ii. iii. 371 Sow these dwarf annual Flowers...Snails and Caterpillars. 1865-90 A. WOOD *Class.* 14. Br. 229 *M. scutellata* (Snails)...This curious plant derives its name from the singular nature of its fruit, which is twisted like the shell of a snail. 1858 R. HOOE *Veget. Kingdom* 259 Some years ago...some...were admitted into the annual flower borders under the singular names of Snails, Bee-bivers, and similar names suggested by the fancied resemblance of their pods to these subjects. 1866 [see *snail-plant* in 7].

5. *Mech.* A flat, spirally curved piece of metal; esp. a toothed disc of this shape forming part of the striking mechanism of a clock; a spiral cam.

1665 W. DEERHAM *Artificial Clocks*. (1759) 7 The Snail, or Step-Wheel in Repeating-Clocks. 1784 *Ann. Rep.* i. 79/1 The quarter and half quarter snail. 1812 The hour snail and star. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Offert. Mechanic* 35 The collar...is formed like a snail or cam, which will act upon either of the levers. 1845 *HOLTZ-SPELFF Turning* II. 94 The punch being driven through the plate by one revolution of a snail or cam. 1854 F. J. DUTTON *Watch & Clocks* 232 Clockmakers generally mark off the snail on the clock itself after the rest of the striking work is planted.

b. (See quot.)

1834-6 *Engel. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 250/5 The German snail is an apparatus of nearly the same kind [as the Archimedes' screw]; it consists of a cylinder with its spiral projections detached from the external cylinder or coating within which it revolves.

6. *atrib.* and *Comb.* a. In sense 1, as *snail-breath*, *culture*, *water*, *feast*, *garden*, etc.

1771 Mrs. HAYWOOD *New Present for Maid* 41 'Snail Breath. 1875 *Chambers's Jrd.* XII. 46 Any one desiring a lesson in 'snail-culture' may learn all about it in the *Tyrol*. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 231/5, I would suggest that con-

chologists pay some attention to...these 'snail-eaters'. 1875 *Chambers's Jrd.* XII. 46 The Newmarket glassmakers hold an annual 'snail-feast'. 1895 A. H. COOK *Molluscs* iv. 119 *Eugaster*, or 'snail-garden', still exist in many parts of Europe. 1897 *Golden Age*, *Nat. Hist.* (1796) VII. 19 Turbinate Shell-Fish of the 'Snail Kind'. 1833 *Science* I. 197/1 A small open square used as a 'snail-meat'. 1837 *Journals American* 2000 My sister, as was in a decline, used to have 'snail-oil' rubbed into her back. 1851 *Huntley & Mayhew-Tarden* ii. m. li. 65 A 'snail paste' which enjoyed a certain amount of repute. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/6 Circular lines of fine black bread following each other in what is called the 'snail pattern'. 1850 *Engl. Brit.* (ed. 2) VI. 457/2 With small yellow flowers, succeeded by small, round, 'snail-shaped' fruit. 1845 *Lindley Sch. Bot.* v. (1852) 56 *Medicago fuscicollata* (Snails). Legumes unarm'd, snail-shaped, orbicular. 1852 *BINGLEY Anim. Brev.* (1893) III. 580 The Roman...kept these animals in what were called *Archaria*, or 'Snail Stews'. 1733 W. ELLIS *Children & a Tale* *Farm*. 255 This Slug is a small whitish insect...of the snail tribe. 1856 *Lynch's Reg. Nat. Hist.* VI. 345 The snail tribe...*snail*. 1862 G. HAKESMAN *Trat. Preserver & Rat Health* 20 Dr. Harvey his excellent 'Snail-water' against Consumption and Heirich Feavers. 1712 tr. *Pellet's Hist. Drugs* I. 256 Mix it with Snail-Water, or Bean-Flower-Water, to make a Virgin's Milk, or Wash of.

b. Used attrib. to denote: Exceptionally tardy or slow.

1554 J. Heywood *Proc. & Epigr.* (1857) 165 So may it run, running but a snayle pace. 1828 *CARR CREWEN Gloss.*, *Snail-gallop*, a very slow motion, like that of a snail. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mercat* 27 The Court delayed to pay them, and their affairs, in German phrase, travelled 'by the snail post'.

c. In senses 3 and 5, as *snail-cam*, *-mount*, *-movement*, *-piece*, *-work*.

1591 in *Gentil Mag.* (1779) XLIX. 51 The 3. and last was a *Snaylmount*, rising to four circles of green prairie hedges. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 399 The snail-piece to raise a weight somewhat similar. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Offert. Mechanic* 19 The wedge, placed on the internal face of the circle...causing...the obstacle...to approach nearer to the centre...this is called the snail movement. 1835 *URN Philos. Mensur.* 129 This traverse movement is effected by an endless screw and toothed-wheel, or snail-work. 1902 W. J. DUDON *Public Lighting* 77 Motion was given to the reflecting screen by a fine chain wound upon a snail cam.

7. Special combs.: snail-bore U.S., a shell-fish (*Urosalpinx cinerea*) which injures oysters by boring; † snail clover, (a) lucerne; (b) sainfoin; † snail clover-grass, sainfoin; † snail-cod, a kind of fertile mud or sludge obtained from rivers; hence *snail-codding* vbl. sb.; † snail-crawled a., crawling as slow as a snail; snail-craep, -creeping (see *quots.*); snail-eater *Ornith.* = *ORZEBILL*; snail-fish, a fish related to the lump-sucker; snail-flower (see *quots.*); snail-house dial., a snail-shell; snail-leech, a species of leech which eats snails; snail-plant (see *quot.* 1866 and sense 4); snail sea-cucumber (see *quot.*); snail-seeded a., having seed-pods resembling snails in form; snail-stone (see *quots.* 1611, 1797); † snail-trefoil, (a) lucerne; (b) snail-plant; snail-wheel (see *quot.* and sense 5).

1834 *GOODE Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 696 These snail 'Snails', 'Drills', 'Borers', and 'Snail-borers', as they are variously called. 1597 *GERARD Herbol* li. ccccxxxv. 1029 Of Medick fodder, or 'Snail Clander', *Trifolium Ciceriactum*...the flowers are very small, and...turne into round wrinkled knobs, like the water snail. 1600 *STRUTT Country Farm* v. xviii. 697 There is not...any pake...more precious for the feeding of beasts than snail clander, called in French *Saint-fin*. 1750 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* 322 *Snail Clover*, *Medicago*. 1755 *Dial. Rust.*, *Sainfoin*, otherwise call'd...Snail or Horned Clover grass. 1842 *BURNBY Eng. Instrum.* 112 A Muddle or Snide, that lyeth frequently in some Rivers, which is very Rigid, they Call it 'Snail-Cod' and it hath in it many Snayles and Shells, which is conceived occasioneth the Fattnesse of it. [Hence in later agricultural works.] 1712 xvii. 100 And in thy Tillage are these special Opportunities to Improve it...by Liming, Marling...Mucking...Snayle-codding. a. 1568 *CLEVELAND To T. C.* 13 Wks. (1835), If thou wilt needs to Sea, O man! it be In an old Gallinse of sixty three; A 'Snail-craw'd' Bottom? 1592 *Will of Kellway* (Somerset Ho.), One dozen of 'snails creepe worke'. 1837 *Archib. Soc. Dict.* VII. 66/2 *Snail creep*. The common form of pointing granite or limestone uncoursed walls. 1792 *Young's Annals Agric.* XVIII. 41 The ends of the beams [of the *Royal Wilham*]...had been gouged in a manner then [in 1719] practised, which was called 'snail-creeping'. 1857 *SWINN Sailer's Word-bk.* 635 *Snail-Creeper*, gouging out the surfaces of timbers in crooked channels, to promote a circulation of air. 1894 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 655 Shell-eater, Shell-bite, and Snail-eater. 1840 *CURRIE's Anim. Kingd.* 224 There are one or two British species [of *Lepus* or *Lepus*], some of which are called 'Snail-fishes', from their soft and unctuous texture. 1688 *HOUME Arcturion* ii. 114/2 'Snail Flower, or rather Snail Seed Vessel, is a kind of Pod, in form like a Snail house'. 1856 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* 156/5 Snail flower, *Phacelia coccinea*. 1858 'Snail-bone' [see *quot.*]. 1897 *Mrs. JACOBSON Skerph.* *Word-bk.* 233 *Snail-bone*, snail-shell. 1885 *Intellect. Oiz.* No. 41. 21 The different species of 'snail-leech'. 1767 J. ABERCROMBY *Fr. Man can Gardener* (1805) 733/2 'Snail Plant', *Catalpa Plant*. 1856 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* 156/5 Snail-plant, *Medicago scutellata*, and also *M. Helix*; the pods of these are called snails from their resemblance to those mollusks. 1858 *DAILY Cycl. Nat. Sci.* *Pinus phanias*, the 'snail sea cucumber', is a British species. 1858 *MAYNE Exper. Lex.* 1116/1 *Salvia Kali*,...the 'snail-seeded glasswort, or saltwort'. 1811 *CORNER, Pierre de Limace*, the 'Snail stone'; found in the heads of some (few) Snails; it is white, somewhat transparent, and rugged. 1821 *GLEN MANSION* iii. l. 162

Divers others Snail-Stones; some of them of a Limy substance, others perfect Flint. 1700 E. LHWYD in Rowlands *Mona Antiqua* (1723) 338 Besides the Snake-Stones, the Highlanders have their Snail-Stones, Paddock-Stones, to all which they attribute their several Virtues. 1799 *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 762 It is in its [sic] the slug's head and back that the snail-stone is found; which is a small pearly and sandy stone, of the nature of lime stones. 1548 *Turner Names Herbs* (E. D. S.) 51 *Medica*... may be called in

W. 1731 *MILLER Gard.*
1733 W. *ELLIS Chil.*
commonly called La
in

mine the number of strokes of the hammer on the bell.

† **Snail**, *sb.* *Obs.* [app. an assimilation of *chenille* to *prec.*, perh. through the dial. form *snell*. Cf. **SNAILING** *sb.* = **CHENILLE**. Also *altrib.*

1741 *LADY POMFREY Lett.* (1805) III. 216 The dress of the nuns here is all white, with a black silk snail-string about their necks. 1744 Mrs. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1606) I. 194, I have brought down a screen to work in snail for the Duchess. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 124, I'm compass'd now With worms instead of lovely snails.

† **Snail**, *sb.* *Obs.* (See quot. and **SNOUTING** 2.) 1662 *Irish Statutes* (1698) 628 Snouting, alias snayl, or drest towes, the twelve pound, o. s. o.

Snail (*snāl*), *v.* Also 6 *snayle*, 6-7 *snail*, 7 *snail*. [*f. SNAIL sb.*]

† 1. *intr.* Of soldiers: To form into a 'snail' or 'snails'. *Obs.*—

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 235 b, All the gonnies seuered themselves into one place, and likewise the byll-men, and there rynged and snayled, which was a goodly sight to beholde.

2. To move, walk, or travel lazily or sluggishly; to go very slowly. Also with *on*.

1821 *STANWORTH Ennis* iv. (Arb) 118 Shee trots on snayling, lyk a tooth shaken old hagge. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. 124 Draw in your horns, and resolve to snail-on... in a track we are acquainted with. 1813 *SIR R. WILSON Priv. Diary* (1861) II. 238 The Crown Prince is snailing towards the Elbe. 1803 A. ADAMS *Log Corvey* xviii. 275 The herd was snailing along the North Platte. *Ibid.* xxiii. 305 We snailed on westward at our leisurely gait.

b. With *it*. 1628 *FRANCIS BACON* *Wisp.* You shall finde that every thing, as it after came to 1823 W. coach snailed it on towards Cuckfield.

3. *trans.* To make or construct after the spiral form of a snail-shell. Now *spec.* in clockmaking. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vi. 637 God plac'd the Ears... as in two turns, on the hollow entries so a-sloape[etc.] Making vi. 73 The arbor sh the spring is wound on to it, it will take a spiral form.

b. To finish off with curved eccentric lines. 1824 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 242 Fusee caps, steel keyless watches, &c., are snailed with a copper mill.

4. To clear of, keep free from, slugs or snails. 1605 *FULLER Worthies*, *Glorw.* t. (1662) 349 Many got great (tobacco) estates thereby, notwithstanding the great cost in watering, snailing, suckering, and rowling it. Hence **Snailing** *vbl.* *sb.* (see 3 b).

1824 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 242 Snailing requires a sharp polishing material. 1891 *TEALUS & RICE Watchmaker's Hdbk.* (ed. 3) 119 A beautiful snailing can be obtained with Arkansas stone mud.

altrib. 1824 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 242 The snailing mill is fixed in nearly the right position. 1825 *GLASGOW Watch & Clock Making* ix. 119 The snailing roller [is] held in the fingers and prevented from turning.

Snailery (*snāl'eri*). Also 9 *snailery*. [*f. SNAIL sb.* + *-ERY*.] A place where (edible) snails are bred or reared.

1725 in *Archit. Soc. Dict.* (1827) VII. 96/2 [That] a snailery and a place for breeding tortices be suited at Kensington for his majesty's service. 1834 W. H. SMYTH *Roman Medals* 210 The luxury: were attested by... their snaileries. 1874 *Woot* on the Continent several snaileries, where the inmates are abundantly supplied with food.

Snail-horn. Now *dial.* [*f. SNAIL sb.*]

1. A snail-shell; a snail. 1692 C. HOOLE *tr. Comenius Vir. World* xxxii. The Snail carrieth about her Snailhorn (*ital.*). 1747 (see b.) CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 30 The snail-horn searching, or the mossy nest. 1828—in *dial. glossaries* (Yks., Northamp., Leic., Lancs.).

b. *Snail-horn stone* (see quot.). 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* U. 1. Snailhorn Stone is a coarse Stone, having mixt Knots within it, much like Snail-horns when it is broken, and hard to break.

2. (See quot. and next.) ? *Obs.* 1749 W. *ELLIS Exper. Inj.* *Sheep* 91 If... a lamb is gellt at a week or fortnight old, it will cause it to have a thin, short, and what we in Hertfordshire call a Snail-Horn.

So **Snail-horned** *a.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.* 1871 W. H. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1793) II. 388 *Snail-horned*, having short, down-hanging horns, with blunt points, and somewhat beot, in the usual form of snail; spoken of cattle.

† **Snailing**, *sb.* *Obs.*—? = **SNAIL sb. 1668 *HOLLAND* *Remony* iii. xiv. (Roxb.) 16/ The lower Valen... fringed for state... either with... Tufted fring, snailing fring, Gimpe fring.**

Snailing, *ppl. a. rare.* [*f. SNAIL sb.* + *v.*] Winding spirally, or like the tracks of snails.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 91 Wherein the snaking and snaying disarticulations of the vessels do craule all over the belly. *Ibid.* 456 Some of these snailing paths are deeper.

Snailish (*snāl'ish*), *a.* [*f. SNAIL sb.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat resembling (that of) the snail; slothful, slow, sluggish.

1821 *NUESTR. Steuca, Octavia* 1. iii. And snailish age in going soft Unio her throws it not ybunde. 1623 *WODROFFIE Marrow Fr. Tongue* 245 O, what snailish heart hast thou! *cant. de linag.* 1829 C. EDWARDS *Sardinita* 130 The snailish movements of the dance.

Hence **Snail-ishly** *adv.* 1829 *Punch* 1 June 277/2 Your progress may also be snailishly slow.

Snail-like, *a. and adv.* [*f. SNAIL sb.* + *-LIKE*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Like or resembling a snail in appearance, habits, etc.

1607 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Summa Totalis Wks.* (Growth) I. 7/2 And though it be... steep... Yet (Snail-like) cling to it, and climbing creep, But fall not off it. 1611 *COTAN Limacina*... Snail-like. 1665 *BRATWART Comment. Two Tales* (1901) 45 Must I Snail-like, keep still under roof. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 82 Those snail-like animals that receive the name of testaceous fishes. 1821 *GRANT ALLEN Evolutionist* at Large 57 The truest and most snail-like snails. 1901 E. STEPH *Shell Life* xix. 347 The snail-like slugs are succeeded by the genus *Helix*.

2. Characterized by slowness of progress, etc.; slow, tardy.

1629 *FULLER Holy War* III. v. (1840) 122 The snail-like siege of Ptolemais, still slowly creeping on. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 20 July 1/6 The snail-like progress of the English Reform Bill.

B. *adv.* With the slow motion characteristic of a snail; tardily, sluggishly.

1825 *SCOTT*... on gradually and snail-like. 1828 J. f snail-like, to the feet of the squire.

Snail-paced, *a.* [*f. SNAIL sb.*]

1. Slow, sluggish, or tardy in pace, progress, or motion; sl

1594 *SHAKS* *Snail-paced* the snail-paced Ajax arme for shanie. 1646 W. JENKIN *Remora* 9 Doth that winged speed... deserve a snail-paced Reformation? 1770 *ARMISTRONG Misc.* I. 154 Thus they lashon The snail-paced Hyperborean nights. 1862 *CHRISTINA ROSSER* *Goblin Market*, etc. 6 The whisk-tailed merchant bade her taste... paced even wa xv. (1903) 117

2. Markedness, or sluggishness.

† **Snails**, *int.* *Obs.* Also 7 *snalles*, *snayles*, *snayles*. An abbreviation of *God's snails* (see *GOD sb.* 14 a), used as a petty oath or exclamation.

1599 *HAYWARD Hen. II.* i. 19 Sir Hugh swore, sowne, and snayles, let vs set vpon them. 1605 *LONDON Profligate* v. 220 Snails is there such cowardice in that? 1617 *MILTON & ROWLEY* *Physicians* Bronstons, Nay, snails! I think i owe hand. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xii. 'Snails... were any neighbour to meet me...', what could they think?

Snail-shell. [*f. SNAIL sb.*]

1. The shell or house of a snail; = **COCHLEA** 3.

1535 *PALSGR. 272/1* Snayle or snayle shell, *lymmon*. 1578 T. N. *tr. Cong. W. India* 311 They entered... with the sound of drummes, snaille-shells and other instruments of Musike. 1611 *COTAN, Limace*... any thing that winds or turnes like a Snaille-shell. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 594 Turn'd helically like a Snail-shell. 1713 *PENNER Aquat. Anim.* *Amboine* Tab. iv. *Valvata*... Small waved Snail-shell. 1775 *ASH, Cochlea*... a genus of shell fish, a snail-shell. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 248 The exterior characters of the snail-shells of the present day. 1891 *Science-Gossip* XXVII. 18/2 The lower step... bore witness to the frequent visits of the thrushes, for it was covered with broken snail-shells.

b. *altrib.*, as *snail-shell pattern*; snail-shell medick, (a) heart-clover; (b) snail-plant.

1855 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* 166 *Medicago* 1855 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* 166 *Medicago* 1855 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* 166 *Medicago* 1855 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* 166 *Medicago*

† 2. = **COCHLEA** 2. *Obs.*—

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 261 The Small-bones... the Snail-shell... have the same figure and... hulk in Infants which they have to men.

Snail-slow, *a.* [*f. SNAIL sb.*]

1. That is as slow as a snail; very sluggish or tardy in motion, progress, etc.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. ii. v. 47 The patch is... a huge feeder: Snail-slow in profit. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 1 (1809) I. 13 France is... cold and snail-slow in redress or justice. 1824 *TENNANT Antier P.* in viii, The son, impatient, leaves his snail-slow side. 1901 E. PHILLIPS *Striking Hours* 114 Off goes Squire snail-slow.

2. Marked by excessive slowness of progress. 1900 *Daily News* 12 July 6/2 The era of military reform, which may be said to have begun its snail-slow course in 1870.

Snaily (*snāl'i*), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 6-7 *snailie*, 7 *snayly*, 9 *snailery*. [*f. SNAIL sb.*]

1. Like a snail; resembling that of a snail; snail-like.

1596 *Edw. III.* i. i. But I will make you shrinke your snailie hornes. 1611 *COTAN, Limacina*, Snailie, snailie-like. 1627 *DRASTON Agincourt*, etc. 187 These Dials... Whose Snailie motion of the mooving hand, (Although it goe) yet seeme to me to stand.

2. Infested by snails; covered with the slime of snails.

1870 *FURNIVALL in Boord's Dytary* (1820) 249 *mark*, Don't lie in ratty and snailie rooms. 1891 — *Sydney-side Christovell* xii, The rooks began to caw... the young lady, reading in a snailie chair, to gaze about.

3. *Austr.* Slightly curled after the manner of a snail-shell; having horns of this description. (Cf. **SNAIL-HORN** 2.)

1824 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Meth. Mem.* xvii. 123 That black bullock... him with the snailie horn. 1891 — *Sydney-side* *Saxon* vii. 133 There's a snailie Wallabah bullock! I haven't seen this two years.

b. As *sb.* A kind of bullock characterized by having such horns.

1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Meth. Mem.* ix. 68 Snailies and poles, old and young, coarse and fine, they were a mixed herd in every sense.

† **Snailp**, *a.* *Obs.*—¹ (Prob. an error for **SNAP** *a.*) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 753 (Cott.), Ful snailp (i.e. snailpe, sharp, sharp) it was fair star and snell.

Snailp, **Snair**: see **SNAPE**, **SNAKE**.

Snake (*snēk*), *sb.* *Forms*: 1 *snaca*, 2- *snake*, 6 *snayke*, *snack*. [*OE. snaca* = *MLG. snake* (*LG. snake, snaak*); cf. *ON. snākr* (poet.), *Sw. snok*, *Da. snog*, which may be from *LG.*]

1. One or other of the limbless vertebrates constituting the reptilian order *Ophidia* (characterized by a greatly elongated body, tapering tail, and smooth scaly integument), some species of which are noted for their venomous properties; an ophidian, a serpent. Also, in popular use, applied to some species of *Lacerta*, and to certain snake-like amphibians.

The various species are freq. distinguished by a prefix denoting colour or marking, habitat, or other characteristic feature, as *black*, *carpet*, *coach-whip*, *coral*, *corn*, *diamond*, *grass*, *hooded*, *rattle*, *ribbon*, *ringed*, *tiger*, *whip*, *horn*, etc. (see these words).

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke x. 19 Ic sealde cow anweald to tredenne ofer naddran & snacan. a 1033 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (1823) 192 Sy Dau snaca on wege and naddre on padde. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) no. 1137, Hi dyden heom in quartere þar naddres & snakes & padas wearon inne. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 273 Þear beð naddren and snaken, euten and frude. c 1250 *Gos. & Ex.* 2805 I warp vt of hise bond, And wurd sone an uplike snake. 13... *Ar. Abn.* 5972 For hñ libben by addren, and snaken. a 1310 *HAWES Pastoral* xiii. 5 Tricherously þai wrought venome of snakis vndire þe lippes of þa. 1412-20 *Lyca. Chron.* *Tray* i. 3347 Wher vertu is al venym to destroye... Of dragoun, serpent, adder & of snake. 1486 *Ek. St. Alkmn* Cij, Ther he in woddys

1774 *Woolwich*... and the most harmless snakes which even the commonest and the most harmless snakes are still found to diffuse. 1879 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* i. xiii. 236 Then... would the Snake Relax his suffocating grasp. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* i. 16 A carpet snake and a brown snake with yellow belly. 1873 *Darwin Earth & Man* ix. 217 A peculiarity, seen in some snakes, namely a joint in the middle of the jaw enabling its sides to expand. *transf.* and *fig.* 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* xxiii, Swift as a Thought by the snake Memory stung. 1847 *TENNISON Prime* iii. 27 At these words the snake, My secret, seem'd to stir within my breast. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1823) 753 The Apostle first triumphs on the snake of any mere personal annoyance. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Sept. 14/3 There must be snakes of some sort in each earthly Eden.

b. A representation, image, or figure of a snake.

1579-80 in *Nichols Prayer. O. Ediz.* II. 250 An armeting of golde... being a snake with a mean white saphire on the head. 1688 (see sense 3). 1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Synth. Lang.* (1876) 15 The winged disk of the sun is placed between two hooded snakes for aspils. 1850 *TENNISON Merlin & V.* 737 She hong her head, The snake of gold slid from her hair. 1903 J. E. HARRISON *Study Grk. Relig.* vii. 337 The snakes sculptured on the top round the hollow cup.

c. In *pl.* as an exclamation, esp. great snakes!

1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 293/1 Why in snakes should anybody want to be a sculptor, if you come to that? 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cochetol'* i. (1901) 4 Great snakes! why, here's a sailor man for sure.

2. In figurative or allusive uses:

a. With reference to the ingratuity or treachery displayed by the snake in *Aesop's* fable (i. x).

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 343, I feare me, you but warne the starved Snake, Who, cherisht in your breasts, will sing your hearts. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 763 Drawn to wear out miserable days, Entang'd with a poisonous bosom snake. 1688 *SIR S. MORLAND in Pepys' Diary & Corr.* (1879) VI. 160 To assure me that I was taking a snake into my bosom. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herev.* I. ix. 214 The wild Viking would have crushed the growing snake in his bosom.

b. Used to denote some lurking danger, suspicious circumstance or person, etc.; esp. in the *phr.* a snake in the grass (after *Virgil Eccl.* iii. 93 *Latet anguis in herba*).

1611 W. BAKEDST *Hiren* (1876) 109 O could this duell my soule so transforme That I muste cat that snake in him did lurke. 1659 HASLERIG in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 337 Consider what a snake lies under this fair Declaration. 1677 WARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 101 Hold, hold, you drive too fast; there is a snake in the bush. 1696 [C. LESLIE] (title), *The Snake in the Grass*. 1799 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 173 There is a Snake in the grasse, and the designe is mischievous. 1881 EVANS *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Snake-i-the-grass*, a snake; a traitor; a treacherous deceiver.

40. To eat (or feed on) snakes, as a means of renewing one's youth or vigour. Obs.

1603 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 103, I eat Snakes, my Lord, I eat Snakes. My heart shall never have a wrinkle in it. a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* iv. iv. That you have eat a Snake, and are grown young, game-some, and rampant. a 1640 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i. He hath left off o' late to feed on snakes; His heard's turn'd white again.

d. To snake snakes (see quot. 1872); to have snakes in one's boots, to see snakes, to have delirium tremens. U.S. slang.

1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 212 The other meaning.. makes *snaking* snakes equivalent to 'running away quickly'. 1877 J. HABBERTON *Barton Exper.* ix. He's been pretty high on whisky for two or three days, and they say he's got snakes in his boots now.

3. Applied to persons, esp. with contemptuous or opprobrious force; in early use freq. *poor snake*, a poor, needy, or humble person; a drudge.

(a) 1590 GREENE *Mourning Garment* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 103 The Gentleman.. seeing such a poore snake to binder his attempt, thought to checke him with a frowne. 1597 TOLTE *Laura* (1880) p. xliii. Then Cupid worke that I (poore Snake in love) This sadfull Snake for to he kinde may moue. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* (1872) 71 A poore snake, whose head of meanes is but to live on that he dayly gleeues. 1665 BRATHWAT *Comment.* *Two Tales* (1900) 42 These poore Snakes of hers were far from challenging any person in either. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth*, ix. This Doctor Dobobie had a servant, a poore snake, whom he employed in trimming his furnace, ..compounding his drugs [etc.].

(b) 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iv. iii. 71, I see Loue hath made thee a tame snake. 1643 BAKER *Chron.*, *Hen. III.* 112 The Dragon once appeared or destroyed, these lesser Snakes will soone be trodden downe. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* vii. Don't provoke me to try, you yellow snake, you I. 1897 GUNTER *Susan Turnbull* xvi. 193 Do you remember a little toadying snake who used to be at school with us?

4. Applied to various things resembling a snake in some respect.

a. A long curl or tail attached to a wig. Obs. b. The long flexible tube of a hookah. c. A kind of firework burning with a snake-like movement or having a snake form. d. In miscellaneous transf. senses.

a. 1676 DRYDEN *Ep. Etheldred's Man of Mode* 24 His sword-knot this, his Crevas this design'd; And this the yard long Snake he twirls behind. 1728 SWIFT *On Five Ladies at Sol's Hole* 34 Misc. 1735 V. 436 We who wear our Wigs With Fan-Tail and with Snake. b. 1856 *Reader No.* 122, 508/2 The tube, or 'snake', as it is conventionally called, of a bookah. 1895 in W. Hamilton *Poems Tobacco* (1889) 121 Here's to the hookah with snake of five feet.

c. 1891 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 509/1 When the lower portion (of the rocket) is burned, the upper..takes fire and sets off its garniture of stars, snakes, and other ornaments. d. 1897 HAGGARD *Nada* xviii. Chaka watched the long black snake of .. F. A. STEEL .. to the powder magazine.

f. To some dicing game. Obs.—o

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 68/1 A snake board vert; there on a snake depicted, with houses, birds and the like fixed on his back all proper... This is a board whereon is played the game of Snake.

6. A kind of man-trap used in Ireland. ? Obs.

1835 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1857 *Chronicle* 13 July 38/1 The 'snakes' in question are iron bars, theoretically maintained as a terror to trespassers, but hardly existing in fact. 7. A species of mediæval war-vessel.

Used as a rendering of OE. *snacc* SNACK sb. or ON. *snakkia*.

1864 DASENT *Fest & Earnest* (1873) I. 275 He was left with only twelve snakes or war-galleys. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 396 These boats are to be looked upon as the precursors of the long ships, snakes, and sea-dragons.

II. attrib. and Comb. 8. a. Simple attrib., as *snake-bite*, *broth*, *family*, *poison*, *skin*, etc.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 161/1 It is also one of their remedies for 'snake-bites' but is not doubt inefficient. c 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 323 The population being dense, it is reasonable to expect that great mortality would occur from Snake bites every year. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 73 She knows as much about snake-bite as any doctor. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 81 Viper or 'snake'-broth is also powerfully deobstruent. 1885 HORNADAY 2 *Yrs. Jungle* xxiii. 388 The Dyak proceeded to roast the .. 1880 of the 'Snake' 1774 GOLDSM.

1811, 1770 v. 11. 170 A single meal, with many of the 'snake kind, seems to be the adventure of a season. 1883 *Science* I. 260/2 It acted like 'snake-poison, especially on birds. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 810 Snake-poison is a clear limpid fluid of a pale straw to yellow colour. 1874 (title), Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration.. in Indian and Australian 'Snake-Poisoning'. 1825 SCOTT *Tulliam*, xx. A straight broadsword, with a handle of box-wood, and a sheath covered with 'snake-skin'. 1899 MARK KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 270 Each man.. loosed his knife in its snake-skin sheath. 1883 G. MCKENRY *Poems* (1898) II. 101 The 'snake-slough sick of the snakey sin'. 1805 SCOTT *Madoc* ii. vi. 192 note, 'Snake worship was common in

America. 1883 MONIER WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. India* I. xii. 319 Many.. believe that snake-worship was the earliest form of religion prevalent among men.

b. Attrib., with terms denoting persons or things connected with the catching, selling, exhibition, or worship of snakes, as *snake-boy*, *-man*, *-player*; *snake-dance*, *-temple*, etc.

1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk.* 60, I did quite a business with that 'snake-boy, for I was interested in the study of his ware. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 12/1 A 'snake dance of Savages. 1901 *Athenæum* 11 May 599/2 He saw snake-dances and fire ceremonies, of which he preserved an accurate report. 1836 [MISS MAITLAND] *Leti. fr. Madras* (1843) 36 Eight cobras and three other snakes.., and the 'snake-men singing and playing.. to them. 1859 SIR J. G. WILKINSON in Rawlinson *Herodotus* III. 151 note, The 'snake-players of the coast of Barbary. 1889 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 507 The 'snake-staff is used to handle snakes. 1891 MISS GORDON-CUMMING 2 *Yrs. Ceylon* (1892) I. v. 127 There was a very ancient 'snake-temple.. near Jaffa.

c. Appositive, as *snake-girdle*, *-god*, *-idol*, *-king*, *-lock*, etc.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. n. *Magnificence* 912 A Mantle.. round about him ty'd With a Snake-girdle biting off her tail. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* ii. vi. 192 A temple.. where the Snake-Idol stood. *Ibid.* ii. vii. (heading), The Snake-God. 1866 CONINGTON *Eneid* vi. 185 Her [Discord's] snake-locks hiss. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 136 If a snake-king he will sink into the earth. 1901 *Athenæum* 13 Apr. 475/2 The influence of the snake-woman, gorgeous in beauty and irresistible in allurements.

d. Used to designate things having the form of a snake, as *snake-arrow*, *-bow*, *-knot*, *-neck*, etc.

1805 HANDBOOK *Art.* 25 A 'snake-arrow which has lost all trace of its saurian ancestry. c 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 300 Lac'd bands and tassels or 'snake-bow band-strings. 1856 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 327 The intertwining arabesques have everywhere a tendency to the regular 'Snake-knot. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herecu.* ii. His long 'snake neck and cruel visage wreathing about in search of prey. 1625 in *Kymer's Fædera* (1726) XVIII. 239 One Pair of Gould Cupps with Covers, hawinge blewie 'Snake Rings in the Topp of their Covers. 1891 M. WILLIAMS *Later Leaves* v. 63 A gold snake ring.

e. Objective and obj. genitive, as *snake-bearer*, *-catcher*, *-charmer*, *-eater*, *-worshipper*, etc.; *snake-devouring*, *-eating* adjs.; *snake-killing*.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 383 Esculapius was.. called.. the 'Snake-bearer. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. India*, etc. (1893) 164 The exhibition of the 'snake-catchers near Benares. c 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 306 The Cobras are the favourites of the snake-catchers. 1836 [MISS MAITLAND] *Leti. fr. Madras* (1843) 36 Those 'snake-charmers are most wonderful. 1891 MISS GORDON-CUMMING 2 *Yrs. Ceylon* (1892) I. v. 129 Prof.. with a basket full of o. 1621 QUARLES *Esther*.. inferior degree of veneration to the snake-devouring Ibis [etc.]. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 56 This bird the secretary-bird was called a 'snake-eater, by those who brought it from India. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 393/3 Such a creature as a snake-eater is man's best friend. c 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 307 A 'snake-eating Snake. 1887 Mrs. DALY *Digging & Squinting* 94 The reptile known as the *Ophiophagus elaps* or snake-eating cobra. 1895 J. G. MILLIAR *Borough*.. exploits. I wood Ind.

type of the Scythic race of 'snake-worshippers. 10. With pa. ples, or (ppl.) adjs., forming parasyntetic, similitive, or instrumental combs., as *snake-bitten*, *-bodied*, *-bred*, *-drawn*, *-encircled*, *-engirdled*, *-eyed*, *-haired*, *-headed*, etc.

Freq. in allusion to the snake-like hair of the Furies. 1807 GASS *Jrnl.* 20 On our people got 'snake bitten but not dangerously. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 476 'Snake-bodied Bactrachians. 1879 GOLDING *De Morany* xvii. (1902) 271 This Diuell.. whom he calleth *oboyon* or *oboyon*, that is to say 'Snakehead or Adderhead. 1876 A. S. MURRAY *Mythol.* iii. (1877) 42 [Demeter] giving.. to his son, Triptolemos, the seed of barley and her 'snake-drawn car. 1765 GOLDSM. *New Simile* 32 His hand Fill'd with a 'snake-encircled wand. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vii. 227

*SNAKE-BOAT. *MAIUS* CHIEF FROM AN THEIR KIN IN HAVING NO movable eyelids. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. i. 330 From the barre the 'Snake-hayrd Sisters dragge the prisoner. 1634 T. CAREW *Calvon Brit.* 19 Thus I charme .. The Snake-beard Gorgon, and fierce Sagittar. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 65 These—long, lank, bony, 'snake-headed, hairy, wild beasts. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 33 The walking, or snake-headed fishes, *Ophiocephalidae*, of India. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. 2, They are a square-headed and 'snake-necked generation. c 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 255 The Snake-necked Tortoises of Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and Southern Brazil. 1898 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. 230 Come 'snake-trest Sisters, come ye dismal Elves. 1605 *Ibid.* ii. iii. n. *Law* 42 Smiting the Waves with his 'Snake-wind wood. 1882 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* i. 85 A corner'd Cap her 'Snake-wigg'd Head did cover.

11. Special combs.: f. *snake-board* (see sense 5); *snake-boat*, a form of canoe used in the East (see quot. 1882); *snake-box*, (a) a box or case for keeping snakes; (b) a faro-box fraudulently made so that a slight projection called a snake warns the dealer of the approach of a particular card (*Cent. Dict.*); f. *snake-button*, a snake-stone, adder-stone; *snake-doctor*, one who cures snake-bites; f. *snake-foot* a. (rendering L. *angui-*

pes), snake-footed, as a poetic epithet of giants; *snake juice*, *Austr. slang*, whisky; *snake-line*, 'piece (see quot.); *snake-pill*, a pill used as a remedy for snake-bite; *snake-poison* U.S., whisky; f. *snake-proof* a., proof against snakes; in quot. fig.; *snake-spit dial.* (see quot.); *snake story*, yarn, an incredible tale about a snake, esp. in regard to its great length or size.

1882 ANNANDALE *Imperial Dict.*, *Pamban-manche*, a canoe of great length, used on the Malabar coast... Called also Serpent-boat, 'Snake-boat. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 4/4 They have fifteen steam launches and a great number of snake boats at their service. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Teletum Trees* 92 Very much like the showman's 'snake-box in which each reptile had swallowed the one next to it in size. 1699 E. LHWY in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 98 The 'Snake-hutton is the same described.. in Camden, by the Name of Adder-heads. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 325 A specimen was brought me by a 'snake-doctor. 1598 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* v. 46 To 'snake-foote Boreas next she doth remoue. 1850 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 3/2 This whisky, or 'snake juice, as hushmen often call the bell-broth prepared for them. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2229 'Snake-line, line used in worming a rope. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Snake-pieces, stout props, placed obliquely to the timbers of whalers, to sustain the shock of icebergs. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* III. 125/1 So much I can say for the arsenic 'snake pills, the only other remedy recommended. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 4 It was variously called for as angle-foot, 'snake-poison, .. chain-lightning, or other fancy name, but it was never called for as whisky. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 203, I am 'Snake-proof; and.. it is impossible for you to quench.. my Alpine-resolution. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, 'Snake-spit, small masses of delicately white frothy matter, seen on leaves of weeds or wild flowers; .. popularly believed to be the saliva of snakes. 1885 HORNADAY 2 *Yrs. in Jungle* xxvii. 331 All the big 'snake stories I had heard. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australiang* 17 If anyone told a good anecdote with a dash of the 'snake yarn about it.

b. In the specific or popular names of animals, birds, fishes, etc. (see quot.).

A large number of combs. of this type are given in recent American Dicts., as *snake-blenny*, *-doctor*, *-feeder*, *-hag* (= lizard), *-mackerel*, etc.

1881 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 330 Snedden... At St. Ives the fisherman term the adult 'snake-bait, and the young naked-bait. 1869-73 *Cassell's Bk. Birds* II. 49 About noon the h. .. the river cant-bird, V. 91 The o. .. V. 91 The

'Snake'.. able bird. 'Snake.. The Snake-Eater, or Secretary (*Serpentarius*). 1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. i. 23 'Snake Eel. *Anguilla Serpens*. 1866 *Carpenter's Zoology* II. 75 The *Ophisurus*, or Snake Eel (so called from its strong resemblance to a serpent) of the Mediterranean. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 42 Serp. 7 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*

VI. 15 The Snake-flies, or Camel-flies (*Rhaphididae*) form a small genus. 1871 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. i. 61 Swallow-tailed Falcon.. inhabits Carolina in the summer months; where it is called 'Snake-hawk. 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* I. 216 The young gentleman was good enough to bring over a snake hawk he had shot for me. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 244 They have a remarkably swift.. race of horses, which, from the lankness of their bodies, .. are called 'snake-horses. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 189 *Geococcyx*.. Road Runner. 'Snake Killer. 1902 P. FOUNTAIN *Mountains & Forests South America* iv. 89 A hawk seen on all parts of the river (Purus) was a beautiful black and white one, known in the States as the 'snake-kite, on account of its preying largely on those reptiles. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. i. 305 'Snake-Lizards, with extremely long bodies, and short legs. 1866 *Carpenter's Zoology* I. 564 The Four-toed *Sauropsis*, or Snake-Lizard, which is a native of the southern part of Africa. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in India* I. vi. 67 That's a 'snake-maid (= dragon-fly). 1883 J. CURTIS *Farm Insects* vi. 201 Linnaeus gave them the generic name of *Julus*; and from

IV. 200 The Darters (*Plois*), are also called 'Snake-necks, from the habit they have of swimming with the body submerged and only the neck exposed above the water. 1713 PERRIER *Aquat. Anim. Antiochia* Tah. 16/32 *Solen Anguilla*, 'Snake-pipes. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. ii. 453 'Snake-Pipefish, *Synbranchius Ophiodon*. 1883 *Dart Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 261 Ocean pipe-fish and snake pipe-fish. 1868 DAWKIN *Var. Anim. & Plants* xv. II. 87 Some 'snake-.. Tortoise. *Testudo Serpentina*.

c. In the names of plants, etc. (see quot.). Various others occurring in dialect or local use are recorded in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* and recent American Dicts. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk.* Bot. 275 *Cereus flagelliformis*, 'Snake Cactus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 632/1 *Knuthia*, a genus of palms.. of New Grenada, where the natives call it *Cana de la Viora*, i. e. 'Snake Cane, from the resemblance of its stem to a snake. 1882 *Garden* I. 219 3/3 Packets of seed of various plants, including Water Melons and 'Snake Cucumbers. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 170 The fritillaries, the chequered red or pale 'snake-flowers, are grass-lovers. 1833 CRABE *Tichol. Diet.* ii. 54, 'Snake-gourd. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 479 The Snake-gourd, *Trichosanthes anguina*, is eaten in India. 1901 BAILEY & MILLER *Cycl. Amer. Horticult.* II. 874 The long curved forms (of *Lagenaria vulgaris*) are often called snake gourds in this country. 1883 A. K. GREEN (Mrs. Rohlf's) *Hand & Ring* i. The ground is marshy and covered with 'snake grass. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 154 *Lycopodium clavatum*

sissors. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 20 Craving to be put into one of the priests' offices, that he may have a snap at a crust of bread. 1795 *De Foe Voy. r. World* (Bohn) 299 He took the scissors, and at one snap set them at liberty again. 1836 *Scott Antiq.* iii. He had the scent of a slow-bound... and the snap of a hull-dog. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* iv. 51 The huge jaws opened one and shut with a vicious snap.

2. *slang.* A share (cf. SNACK sb. 2 3); something worth securing or getting hold of; an odd chance; a good place or job.

1851 AWELAY *Frat. Vocab.* (1869) 4 An Vpright man... may call them to account, & command a share or snap into him self, of all that they have gained by their trade in one month. 1800 *Peace Suppl. Crust* xv. To go snaps is to go halves in anything. 1864 *Slang Dict.* *snapp*, share, portion; any articles or circumstances out of which money may be made. 'Looking out for snaps,' waiting for windfalls or odd jobs. 1893 *Dispatch* (Columbus) 20 Feb. 'A public office is a public trust.' The clerks regard it rather as a public 'snap'. 1897 FLANRUAU *Harvard Episodes* 259 He's on the lookout for snaps.

b. *Theat.* A short engagement.

18191 *Freund Music & Drama* XIV. xvi. 3 (Cent.), Actors and actresses who have just come in from 'summer snaps' to prepare for the work of the coming season.

3. A small piece or portion; a scrap, fragment, or morsel: a. In emphatic use, as *not a snap, every snap*. Now dial.

1510 BEAUM. & FL. *Scorn. Lady* iv. i. Come, come, you would know it;... but not a snap, never long fort, not a snap dear Ladie. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomal. Anglo-Lat.* 423 They leave not a snap if 'th' dish; i. e. eat all up every bit and snap. 1837 *Wilson's Tales* Book III. 257 The poor hungry wretches will eat it up, every snap, after morning. 1875 DICKINSON *Cumbria* 10 Then he chopt up a drinkin' glass an' eat it every snap.

b. In general use. ? *Obs.* (freq. in 17th cent.). 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N. L. v.* Hee's a nimble Fellow! And alike skill'd in every liberal Science, As haime certaine snaps of all. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 421 He may get some almes of learning, here a snap, there a piece of knowledge, but nothing to purpose. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 260 Our Burses being but Snaps of Buildings to these famous Buzzars.

4. A slight or hasty meal or mouthful; a snack. Now dial. or *spec.* (cf. quot. 1883).

Not always clearly distinguishable from prec. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xii. 5 It is one thing to laugh at them in *transit*, a snap and away, and another to make a set meal in jerring them. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* xi. ii. 59 Henry Burton... rather took a snap then made a meal in any University. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* x. (1672) 251 The Egyptian dogs do taste the waters of Nilus for fear of the crocodiles, a snap and away. 1700 MONTREUX *Quilr.* (1733) II. 55 The Curate's Provision... was but a Snap among so many, for they were all very hungry. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxx. First taste a snap of right Hollands. 1828 Geo. ELIOT *Scenes Clerical Life, Janet's Repentance* i. Two hearty meals that might have been mixed with 'snaps'.

5. A sudden snatch or catch at something; a quick movement or effort. *To lie at (or upon the) snap*, to lie in wait. *†By snaps*, fitfully, spasmodically.

1631 T. POWELL *Toni of All Trades* 42 A Sea Soldier may now and then chance to have a snap at a bootie. 1648 HEXHAM ii. *En Luyner, after Lover*, one that Lies upon the Snap, or Leers what one saith. 1660 SONGS & POEMS *Cottune* (Percy Soc.) 152 With sugared words they lye at snap, But I'll be sure to watch 'um. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *any sharp, quick, short motion.* 1828 J. JAMIESON *s. v. vich.* *snapp*, a sudden... grip, or seizure of any kind.

b. *Angling.* One or other of different methods of fishing for pike (see quots.).

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 23 There is a way to take a Pike, which is called the taking of a Pike by snap, for which angling you must have a pretty strong rod. *Ibid.* 22 That other fine trick, Goose or a Duck. 1877 for the pike at the snap. 1890 to strike him, the contrary way from whence he runs, with two strong jerks. 1847 T. BROWN *Mod. Farriery* 992 At both troll and snap some persons have two or more swivels to their line.

c. In a snap, in a moment, immediately. So WFRIS. *yu ien snap*, G. in einem schnapp; LG. mit einem schnapp.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 139 An' now the feed (=feud) is sofd'n'd. The face of 'things is alter'd in a snap. 1801 *Spirit Public Jmils.* IX. 381 I'll put you to rights in a snap.

d. A card-game, in which the call of 'snap' under certain conditions gives to one player the right to take cards from another.

1903 *Castell's Bk. of In-door Amusem.* 125 Snap... may be played either with the ordinary whist cards, or with a special pack manufactured for the purpose. [Description follows.]

6. A curt or sharp speech or manner of speaking; an angry dispute.

1648 HEXHAM ii. *En Snap*, a Snap, or a Taunt. 1745 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 395 The least disapprobation, or snap, from the person I wish to oblige, 1760 — GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxixv. The moment I ventur'd to speak I was at once contradicted with a snap. 1899 *Habits of Gd. Society* vii. 245 'Beg your pardon,' answered Tibbs, with a sharp snap, which makes the words sound like 'Don't be a fool!' 1897 W. BEATTY *Secretary* 254 It was while I was watching this game... that we had a bit snap with one another.

7. A brief and sudden spell of cold, winter, etc. Orig. U.S.

1740 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 268 We had... two or three snaps of cold weather, else constantly warm. 1776 *Ibid.* 279 A dismal cold snap of weather. 1835 H. C. McCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 114 If there comes a snap of cold. 1899 *Daily Telegr.* 31 Mar. 6/5 She felt the effects of the snap of winter last week.

b. A sharp and sudden frost; a short spell of cold weather. Chiefly in *cold snap* (very common in recent use).

1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 9 A determined 'black snap'... Harbour all ice. 1830 *Ibid.* 14 The tightest snap on record. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 216 'A cold snap,' i. e. a period of sudden cold weather. A common expression. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 237 The cold snap continued for several days.

8. *Mus. Scotch snap*: (see quots. and SCOTCH a. 4). 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 272 The *Scots snap* seems to be of [the Neapolitan] at [the Neapolitan] of the comparatively short note precedes a long one.

9. = SNAP-SHOT sb. 1. 1851 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 526 Before I had recovered my senses sufficiently to take a desperate snap at him. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* I. xxi. 346 Fellows took snaps at us from balconies, from doors on the roofs of houses.

b. = SNAP-SHOT sb. 2. 1894 *Amer. Ann. Photogr.* 251 The exposures were mostly 'snaps'.

10. *Wrestling.* A throw made when the hold of one of the wrestlers on the other is broken.

1868 J. ROBINSON & S. GILPIN *Wrestling* 57 The stewards were inclined to bring the fall in a 'snap', but the vanquished man very honourably declared himself to be fairly thrown.

11. Alertness, energy, vigour, 'go'. Orig. U.S. 1872 BRECHER *Lect. Preaching* x. 185 I like to see a man who has got snap in every part of him. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 186/5 There are few factories which have any 'snap' enough to make a pair of samples at half a day's notice. 1894 DOVLE *Sherlock Holmes* 60 A young, pushing man with plenty of snap about him.

b. *transf.* Of writings, etc. 1885 G. S. MERRILL *S. Bowles* II. 375 The vigorous vernacular, the pithy phrase of the Yankee farmer, gave zest and snap to many a paragraph. 1895 *Peterson's Mag.* Jan. 111/5 A delightful little tale, full of romance, snap, and brightness.

12. *†A. Thieves' Cant.* = CLOYER 2 I. *Obs.* 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* Pref. p. iv. When the Foist, the pike pockets (sir reverence I mean) is cross-bitten by the Snap, and so smooke for his purchase. *Ibid.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 38 He that bringeth him in a Nip, He that is halfe with him, the Snap. 1611 MIDDLETON & DENKER *Roaring Girl* D. 5 Wks. 1873 III. 220 Then there's a cloyer, or snap, that dogges any new brother in that trade, and snappes, will have halfe in any booty.

† b. A sharper or swindler; a sly or treacherous fellow. *Obs.*

Freq. in 17th c. in *cunning or subtle snap*. 1622 FLETCHER *S. Curate* II. i. Take heed of a Snap, Sir, ha's a cozening countenance, I do not like his way. 1653 A. WILSON *Jar. I.* 228 Butler being a subtle Snap, wrought so with his companion that he got the possession of it. 1671 There were the Wind, slighting

use, but without implication of bad qualities. 1653 WHARTON *Comets* Wks. (1683) 341 Why do I discourage the poor Snap? 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* A merry Snap... *alacer, lepidus, agilis.* 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. Come, lady, pray snap up this young snap at first. 1703 THORESBY *Let. Ray, Snap*, a lad or servant; now mostly used ludicrously.

d. *dist.* (See quot. and snap-dog s. v. SNAP-.) 1796 *PEACE Derbichims* (E.D.S.) 123 Snap, a mongrel greyhound with a short tail, excellent at snapping, or jumping on a hare.

III. 13. † a. (See quot.) *Obs.* 1611 COTGR., *Pelican*, a Snap, or Dog; the toole where-with Barbers pull out teeth.

b. A pistol. *nonce-use.* 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* IV. i. For your curst sharps and snaps, I never knew any good come of 'em.

c. A snap-hook. 1839 SALTER in T. C. HOFFAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* v. 125 This snap-hook is a double hook, or two single hooks, No. 6, tied back to back, on gimp; so bait this snap, use the baiting-needle. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* I. v. iii. 256 The plain snap is made in several ways, as follows.

d. A device or implement used for rounding the head of a rivet. 1869 RANKINE *Mach. & Hand-tools* PL P 14. The snap, c, has a conical projection at the end, which fits exactly into a corresponding recess in the die. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 48 The river was inserted from the inside, and small

attrib. 1869 REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 329 A snap-point is sometimes formed on snap-headed rivets, and nearly always so in machine riveting. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 127 This snap tool consists of a hollow cup of steel welded to a punch head for striking upon. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* iv. 75 'Snap punch'—a tool provided with a hemispherical hollow at one end.

e. In miscellaneous uses (see quots.). 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mach.* 229/1 Snap, an implement used in making glassware. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 229 Snaps, a haulage clip. 1828 ADOLPH *Sheffield Gloss.*

Snaps, a horizontal vice. 1828 NICHOLSON *Coal Trade Gloss.* *Snaps*, a small flat pointed pick, used on the screens.

† 14. a. An ear-ring, fastened with a spring-catch. *Obs.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 29 A pair of diamond snaps in her ears.

b. A spring-catch, clasp, or fastening, or one closing with a snapping or clicking sound. 1815 HENSLON *Juvenile Tracts, Cork Tacket* 4 She took off her spectacles, and put them carefully into an old fish skin case with a snap to it. 1899 *Habits of Gd. Society* iv. 177 Rows of pearls, confined by a diamond snap, are beautiful in every [evening] dress. 1903 F. J. GARRARD *Watch Repairing* 156 Bottoms and bezels are sometimes joined to the case band, and sometimes are loose, being merely snapped tight. These circular snaps, as they are called, are much more dust tight than a joint can be.

IV. 15. A quick, sharp sound or report. 1611 COTGR., *Nipet*, a knicke, clicke, snap with the teeth, or fingers. 1687 *MILKE Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s. v. It gave such a snap, that it made me startle, *cela fit un si grand bruit* [etc.]. 1790 C. FLEMING *Diary* (1858) 153 Set the Coales together with some fire and it shall give a snap and hum up light. 1767 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1840 V. 414 In our small experiments, we call this light and sound the electric spark and snap. 1825 *Scott Talism.* iv. A spring bolt... the snap of which resounded through the place. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. xii. 136 With a crack like the snap of a gigantic whip, the ice opened. 1880 MRS. RIDGELL *Myst. Palace Gard.* xxx. Edwina shut the book with a snap.

b. In negative phrases denoting complete disregard or indifference.

1899 FARBER *J. Home* II. 19 Should you care the snap of a man [etc.]? 1897 HENRY *Irrawaddy* 338, I don't care a snap for the titles.

16. The act of snapping or breaking suddenly; a break or fracture. 1755 JOHNSON, *Snap*, the act of breaking with a quick motion. 1828 — WEBSTER, *Snap*, a sudden breaking or rupture of any substance. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 73 In the majority of cases the snap is so clean that a green hand would most likely pass it by.

17. *Sc. and north. dial.* A small, usually round, cake or biscuit. 1818 *Scott Br.* snap for your pair

11. 110 The main panes round, and about the size of a biggish snap. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.*, *Snaps*, thin round gingerbread cakes for children.

b. *attrib.*, as *snap-machine*, *-wife*, *-woman*.

18. U.S. (See quots.) 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 316 *Snaps*, young kidney-beans in the pod. 1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* 410 Such are the beans, known in England as Kidney-beans or French-beans, while here they are called String-beans... or Snaps, and occasionally Snap-beans.

Snap (snap), a. *Sc.* [cf. MDa. *snapp* quick, smart.] Quick; smart; sharp. *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* (1882) also gives: 'short-tempered, surly'; 'brittle, short-grained, crisp'; these senses may be derived from SNAP v.

1790 SHARRERS *Poems* 352 She is a lass fu' snap To grant her patronage. 1796 BURNS *Poem Pastoral Poetry* ix, Nae snap conceits, but that sweet spell O' witchin' love.

Snap (snap), v. Also 6 *snappe*, *snoppe*, 7 *snapp*. [app. ad. MDu. or MLG. *snappen* (so mod. Du. and LG.; Fris. *snappe*), = MHG. *snappen* (G. *sehnappen*); Da. *snappe*, Sw. *snappa* are also from LG. The stem is prob. based on that of MHG. *snaben*, MLG. *snaben*, of similar meaning; cf. MHG. *snabel*, MLG. *snabel* beak, bill.]

I. *intr.* Of animals: To make a quick or sudden bite at something; to feed on in this way. 1530 PALSC. 723/2, I snappe at a thyng to cathe it with my tethe. *Ibid.*, His horse snapped at myne arme. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. ii. Like the Ass, That labours

at him. 1837 If the young Dace 10 reason... but I may snap at him.

b. Without const. 1555 EKEN *Decades* (Arb.) 236 The hounde... approacheth so neare hye snappynge and grynnyng. 1611 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isle* xi. xxv. A gentle greyhound set around With little curs, which dare his way molest, Snapping behinde. 1692 L'ESTRANGE (J.), All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and snap. 1828 HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* viii. Settle snapping-turtles snap... before they are out of the egg-shell.

have been set a-barking and snapping, as dogs do.

2. To utter sharp, tart, or cutting words or re-

marks; to speak or reply irritably or abruptly. Usn. with *at*.

1599 L. TOMSON *Calvin's Sermon*. Tim. 1002/1 By this word, he snappeth at them which have their eyes so dazzled with these fitting things. 1635 PACIFIC *Christianity*. To Rdr., Let him confute the maine plot...and not snap and cavil onely at some particulars in it. 1666 Woon *Life* (O.H.S.) 11. 89 Dr. Fell...snapt up and told me 'I should pay [etc.]'. 1693 *Ibid.* 13 July. He would not suffer him to speak for snapping and snarling. 1786 W. Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 59 He was afraid of being snapped at by Shaban his tutor. 1825 E. HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* xii. 193 They humour the child till they are out of patience with him, and then snap at him. 1865 TROLLOPE *Beltin Est.* xxiv. 286 Every now and then speaking a word, and restraining himself from snapping at his rival.

b. *trans.* To utter (words) in an angry, sharp, or peevish manner or tone.

1683 VILLIERS (Dr. Buckham) *Rehearsal* i. i. (ed. 4) 6 Whereupon I presently snapt this upon her; *Nou*, *Nou*, *Monsieur*. 1873 *Sumner's Speeches* 57 *Sp. Tour* (1893) 297 'You are a snapper', said Mr. Spence. 1884 B. ... snapped petulant: 'Too rash!' 1897 RHOSCONY *White Rose Arno* xxviii. 298 He tore into the long reaches behind, panting and snapping curses.

c. Similarly with *out*.

1888 F. HUME *Mine Midas* i. ii. Slivers was just going to snap out a refusal. 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* viii. 99 She snapped it out, however—the plain, vulgar word *porco*.

3. *+*a. *Thieves' cant.* To go shares with a thief or sharper. Cf. SNAP *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1609 FIELD *Womans's a Weathercock* v. ii. Thou snapp'st besides with cheats and cutpurses. 1611 *See* SNAP *sb.* 12a1.

b. To snatch, to make a quick or eager catch, at a thing. Also *fig.*

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* i. i. A man in these hard times snaps at them as he does at broad gold. 1691 Woon *Oxon.* i. 313 Such...are apt to snap at anything to please themselves. 1741 *Chinese Lett.* v. 34 They delay to take a Revenge...and when they find an Opportunity, they snap at it greedily. 1778 MME. D'ARLAV *Diary* 3 Aug. Any bookseller will snap at what you write. 1827 SCOTT *Trial* 10 July. His resignation was eagerly snapped at. 1898 PR. RANITSIN *With Stoddart's Team* x. (ed. 3) 198 Storer in his eagerness snapped at the ball which otherwise would have landed safely into short slip's hands.

c. To snap short, to fail to get or obtain.

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* ii. v. 95 Lay-men may not tast the Cup at all...Their Clergy...will not snap short as the Laity must. 1732-8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 109 Snap short makes you look so lean, Miss.

d. *Sc.* To attempt to do something. *Obs.*

1764 A. NICHOL *Poems* 19 If some odd swinger snap to speak: Of pink-ey'd queans, he gives a squeak.

4. *a.* To strike or stah at one. *Obs.*—1

1626 B. JONSON *Staffe of W.* ii. Intern. (1905) 54 I'd not giue a rush for a Vice, that has not a wooden dagger to snap at every body he meetes.

5. *b.* To pounce upon a person or thing. *rare.*

1648 HEXHAM *ii. Een Snap-han*, a Robber that Snaps upon one in the high way. 1679 FULLER *Noter. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 41 Those who love not to be contained in any good bounds when they read the Bible, choose to do it out of all canonical order, or generally snap upon the chapters fortuitously.

II. 5. *trans.* To catch, capture, or seize quickly, suddenly, or by surprise.

1673 *Æneis* ii. (Arh.) 46 My coosen was snapt by wycked Vlisses. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Ny. Walker* i. The we may make such noise ith

1645 TULLIE *Silge of Carn* snapping Col. Gray's small regement of horse at Stanwick. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 103 The Doctor finds Stesichorus in danger of being snapt in his intended Journey. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 182 We should snap her in the morning. 1798 O'KEEFE *Wild Oats* v. i. I wish we could snap any stranger

glor to bring before her. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxvi. She is not quite goose enough to fall in love with the fox who has snapped her. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 76 As I was stealing back again...You snap me of the sudden. 1898 PR. RANITSIN *With Stoddart's Team* x. (ed. 3) 195 I scale also secured an 'egg', Storer snapping him at the wicket.

trans. and *fig.* 1880 HOLLYBAND *Treat. Fr. Tong. Prendre au pied levé*, to snappe one in words, to take him at advantage. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 104 Alexander was snapt in the flower of his age and glory. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) i. 303 A Daughter who by chance snap'd a Gentleman Commoner...of a considerable Estate. 1859 Watson's *Bards Borders* 73 If disease them didna snap, He had wa'e plenty tatties.

b. To snatch for one's own use; to take to oneself with a quick movement; to steal or purloin in this manner. Also with *away*.

1624 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 88 There was near Bayon, an Herd of Goats...upon which sight the said Sir R. Greham tells the Marquess, he would snap one of the Kids. 1697 DAVEN *Vrg. Pass.* iii. 24 Did I not see you, Rascal...When you lay snug to snap young Damon's Goat? 1756 in W. Wing *Ann. Steple. Aston* (1875) 57 A simple hare, had he but snapt, Or partridge in the wood. 1823 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xx. See that he snap them [gold buttons] one away. 1858 CARLW. *Frade.* Gl. ii. xiv. (1872) i. 129 Neighbouring potentates...snapped away some convenient bit of territory. 1899 S. MACMANUS *In Chim. Corners* 133 Doesn't one of the king's men snap the shoe off his foot.

c. To catch or seize with a quick bite or snap. Also in *fig. context*.

1687 MITCHE *Dict.* ii. s.v. An unlucky dog snapt my leg. 1716 South *Serm.* (1717) IV. 162 He who has escaped in many battles...by playing too often at the Mouth of Death,

has been snapped by it at last. 1760 JORTIN *Erasmus* II. 153 The Egyptian dogs, when they drink at the Nile, are said to run all the way, for fear of being snapped by the Crocodiles. 1824 MACTAG *...*

a trap did snap him...A ra a leg. 1863 COWDEN CA think it a mere flouting at not snap the bait like gudgeons.

d. To secure, obtain, take up, quickly or readily. More frequently with *up*: see 6 c.

1798 O'KEEFE *Wild Oats* ii. iii. Oh, here be is! *Trap.* Snap him up at any terms. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 9/1 Recent issues have been readily snapped.

e. To secure the passing or giving of (decisions, legislation, etc.) without allowing due time for consideration or discussion.

1883 GIBSON *Sp. in Parli.* 14 Aug. To snap legislation...which they were not gravely asked to pass at the time when it could have been carefully considered. 1885 *Lau Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 453 He was defeated by the Defendant going to another Court and managing to snap a judgment first.

1901 *Seotsmann* 11 Mar. 9/4 They were strong enough...to prevent hasty decisions being snapped behind the backs of the people.

6. With *up*: a. = senses 5, 5 b, and 5 c.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* x. 84 When we live in ydlenes, in all lust and pleasure, the deuy snappeth vs vp. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 59 The single Merchant...is many times snapped vp and made a praye to Dunkerker, and other Sea rourers. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) 11. 427 A yatch...is missing, and 'tis feared is snapt up by some French privateer. 1732 *Tricks of Town* v. The Dog is instantly snapp'd up, and convey'd away...to some filthy Cellar or Garret. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vii. Tristan but pretends to mistake, that he may snapp up the kindly Scots that come over to see their kinsfolks. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 33 We snap up anything in the way of a scientific bone that has meat on it. 1884 *Speotator* 4 Oct. 1287/2 Merchant-steamers...would be snapped up by the fast cruisers of the enemy.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ix. vi. (Rildg.) 320 Then...I snapped up the words out of his mouth. To be sure, my tongue did run at a fine rate against him.

b. To secure (a girl) in marriage.

1842 BARKHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Merch.* V. (1905) 245 Portia...is not to be snapp'd up like little potatoes. 1865 TROLLOPE *Beltin Est.* x. 116 The conquest of Clara would not be too facile. She was a woman of value, not to be snapped up easily. 1889 R. BOLDEWEN *Robbery under Arms* xxvii. All the girls about here are getting snapped up quick.

c. = sense 5 d.

1873 *Punch* 20 Sept. 181/1 When you see one at that price, don't wait to write, but snap him up—buy him for me. 1889 JESSOP *Arcady* vii. 196 Every little outlying farm was snapped up and bought by country gentlemen. 1890 'R. BOLDEWEN' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 402 Cattle...were snapped up at eight-pounds-ten a head.

d. To eat up quickly or hastily.

1808-19 dial. glossaries (Sc., Lanc., Wilts., Somerset, etc.). 7. With *off*: a. To bite off (a limb, etc.) sharply and quickly. Also *transf.*, to drink off quickly.

c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iii. 34 We will to the tavern and snap off a pint of wine or two. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 126 Wee had likt to haue had our two noses snapt off with two old men without teeth. 1900 S. L. in *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 16 The Carpenter...had his Arm and Shoulder snapt off. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1774) VI. 241 The shark darted upon him...and snapped off his leg.

b. To snap one's nose, or head, off, to speak or reply to (a person) in a curt, sharp, ungracious, or angry manner.

1709 [see NOSE *sb.* 9c]. 1742 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 166 Old G. snapped my nose off for saying I had sent for him. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxvii. Do you ever snap people's noses off, or tell them you think them very foolish. 1886 F. ROBINSON *Courtship May Smith* xii. xiv. If I had not been quite sure he would have snapped my head off.

8. To catch or take (one) up with an abrupt or sharp remark. Also with *short*.

1647 HEXHAM i. Snapped him up...*terisfte hem.* 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 156 The King grew very choleric and angry and did snap him up very short. 1691 Woon *4th. Oxon.* II. 18 William Earl of Exeter...snapped him up for a beggar school. 1799 Mrs. RANFUR *Italian* xxii. You always snap me up so short at the beginning. *Ibid.* xxiii. I don't much like to be snapped up so. 1868 DICKENS *Dombey* xlii. 'Susan Nipper,' snapping her up particularly short, 'a month's warning from this hour'. 1883 J. PAYS *Thicker than Water* xx. If I am snapped up in this manner, and not permitted to go on...argument is impossible.

b. To interrupt or snnb, to cut short, in an abrupt or peevish manner. Also with *off*.

1687 MITCHE *s.v.* To snap one, or to speak roughly to him. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jacq.* ii. (1840) 30 He snapped me short, Why, says he, how shall I get them to him? 1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* III. 172 To be sure your ladyship did snap and snub her confoundedly. 1837 Hood *United Family* i. One liking this, one hating that, Each snapping each, like dog and cat. 1899 W. RAYMOND *No Soul above Money* ii. i. Never waiting to snap a body off short who had any little favour to ask.

9. a. To bring down by a quick shot.

1828 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) i. 342 The only plan was...to snap down the birds as they rose.

b. To take (an instantaneous photograph); to snap-shot.

1890 St. *Nicholas* Oct. 1034 A hand camera, with which he followed the babies about, 'snapping' them in their best positions. 1892 *Fall Staff G.* 20 Apr. 6/1 The privilege of 'snapping' photographs from the pier.

c. *intr.* To take instantaneous photographs.

1891 Anthony's *Photogr. Bulletin* IV. 202 Perhaps the circus has been in town, and you've snapped on the elephants. *Ibid.* Why, you were snapping away for dear life. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 7/3 The photographers...were husily at work snapping at everything and anything.

III. 10. *trans.* a. To close (the jaws, mouth, etc.) suddenly or with a snap.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* xii. Nn ij b, He [a dog] snoppes his iawes, and is deceaued [his bit by half an inch. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii. 57 Tom, whose great heavy mouth had stood ajar...now suddenly snapped it together. 1904 *Field* 6 Feb. 203/1 He snapped his beak with a noise like pistol shots.

b. To wink or blink (the eyes) quickly or angrily (cf. 14).

1847 HALLIW. *s.v.* To snap the eye, i.e. to wink. 1907 W. W. JACOBS *Short Cruises* 205 Mr. Wragg, snapping his eyes nervously, threatened in vain.

11. To pull the trigger of or fire (a pistol); to strike (a flint, etc.).

1673 *Justiciary Proc.* (S.H.S.) 131 [They] saw the gun presented and snapped. 1719 De Foe *Cruise* i. (Globe) 307, i, snapping an uncharg'd Pistol. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 83 The Lieutenant, bringing a Pair of Pistols to the Carpenter...did not imagine they were loaded, snapping the first it miss'd Fire. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 42 He...will be taught to snap caps. 1857 HOLLAND *Day Path* xxvi. 334, I...drew the old charge, and snapped it two or three times, to let the children see the fire roll.

b. Const. at a person or thing.

1798 Ld. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 418 He snapped a pocket-pistol at him, which missed him. 1825 HONE *Every-day* Bk. i. 1288 He had the imprudence to snap an unloaded pistol at him. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmid* i. v. The officer, drawing a pistol, snapped it at his lordship.

c. To fire off (questions).

1874 R. TYRWITT *Sketch Club* 39 They are apt to flash or snap questions at each other as in a French novel.

12. To cause (something) to make or give out a sharp sound of the nature of a click or crack; to close or fasten, to open or shut, etc., with this sound; to crack (a whip); to jerk out with a snap.

1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 82 The Man...got up nimbly into his Coach-box, snapt his Whip. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xxxi. (1749) i. 198 Many a fan have I caused to be snapped at a sister beauty. 1788 COWPER *Tablet* 177 Tyranny...Slips the slave's collar on, and snaps the lock. 1823 W. S. SUTCLIFFE *Sponge's Sp.* *our* (1823) 153 Snapping his toothpick against the frame of his chair. 1889 *Brith. Tral. Photogr.* XXXVI. 603/2 How can any one snap his shutter at the right moment unless he is carefully watching the object. 1893 KIPPLING *Many Inuent.* 196 Gisborne snapped out the empty shells [from his rifle].

1890 'MARK TWAIN' *Transp. Abr.* xxiv. 206 She got to snapping the lid of her smelling-bottle...it made a loud sharp sound, but...she snapped and snapped away.

b. To cause (the fingers) to make a sharp noise by striking against the ball of the thumb, esp. as a sign of delight or contempt. Also *fig.*

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* X. xx j b, To snap with ones fingers...*digitis concutere, vel crepitare.* 1721 in BAILEY. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. xvii. He then snapped his fingers...and took two or three turns about the room in an extacy. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* *Columbus* xlviii. 20 The...Indian...foots the ground like vaulting child, Snapping his thumbs with antics wild. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristotle*, 66 note, At its conclusion he snaps his fingers in sovereign contempt. 1886 JEROME *Idle Tl.* 36 It is not until you have snapped your fingers in Fortune's face...that she begins to smile upon you.

c. To snap one's fingers at, to treat with indifference or contempt; to disregard or ignore.

1806 SCOTT 11 Feb. in *Leithart*, I hope I shall be very soon able to...snap my fingers at the bar and all its works. 1851 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xli. You'll...be able to snap your fingers at them all. 1885 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxiii. The men of his country...would have snapped their fingers at the Court of Session.

d. *absol.* To strike at with a snapping sound.

1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 22 He set her on his broad shoulder, and began capering and dancing with her, while Mas's George snapped at her with his pocket-handkerchief.

13. *intr.* Of things: To make or emit a sharp cracking sound or report; to crack, crackle.

1673 *Justiciary Proc.* (S.H.S.) 131 He heard not the gun snapt. 1727 BOVER *Dict. Royal* ii. To snap, (or to give a snap), *clatier, faire du bruit.* 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 74 Cedar...makes a brisk fire, but is...subject to snap and fly. 1789 COLERIDGE *The Nese* iv. Hear ye my entrails how they snap? 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures in Florence* i. No flash snapped, no dumb thunder rolled. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ii. My caps only snapped.

b. To move or slide into place, to close or shut, to fit home, with a snap.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 241, I...gave it a violent pull, upon which it snapped into its place. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict.* ...with a spring latch which that Failed (1900) 217. 1892 GREENE *Erith* ...if the lever does not snap 'home'.

14. a. Of the eyelids or eyes: To open and close quickly in an angry manner.

1870 E. E. HALE *Ten Times* One ii. (Cent. Dict.). How Caroline's eyes snapped and flashed fire! 1899 CARLS *Lady of Darkness* ii. Ned...saw his Madonna jerk erect, her eyelids snapping.

b. Of jaws, etc.: To close with a snap.

1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* iv. 51 The great jaws snapped like the teeth of so many wolf-traps.

IV. 15. *intr.* To break suddenly and (usually)

with a sharp noise or report; to give way or part suddenly owing to strain or tension.

Du. snappen and *Fris. snappe* have also this sense. 1862 *Maarssen Ant. & Met.* i. Wks. 1856 l. 14 What a slender waste he hath! Heele snap in two at every little strain. a 1631 *Donne Poems*. The storm (1633) 58 Our tacklings snapping, like too-high-stretched treble strings. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 236 Scotch oak, is found to snap over when used as ribs to a ship. 1839 *Miss Mirford in L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. iii. 76 Four or five glasses snapped, one after another. 1850 *SCORESBY Cheever's Whaler*. Adv. xiv. (1858) 198 Another line was taken on board, which immediately snapped. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Rem. W.-Co. Clergyman* vi. 181 Even strong harness snaps when subjected to a sudden jerk.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.
1832 *SHELLEY Triumph Life* 158 The fiery hand which held Their natures, snaps. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. iii. i. When the so-called Bonds of Society snap asunder. 1876 *Miss YONGE Womankind* xviii. 137 When your power of arresting mischief snaps. 1896 *HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad* ix. Sharp the link of life will snap.

c. To be broken off with a snap.
1866 *Med. Jyrl.* XV. 407 Such a violent spasm of the jaw that a piece of one of the incisor teeth snapped off. 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* xlvii. The butt-ends of the muskets snapped off like tobacco pipes. 1892 *STEVENSON Across Plains* ii. 77 Without a nod of warning, the huge pine-tree snaps off short.

16. *trans.* To break (something) suddenly and cleanly; to break in two; to cause (a rope, etc.) to part or give way.

1679 *Trial Lord Cornwallis* 12 My Lord...holding the white Staff...in both hands...snapt it two. 1680 *MORRIS Geog. Rect.* (1685) 52 There is the Herh Ossifraga...which snaps the bones of Cattel that tread upon it. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* x. 668 Full endlong from the roof the sleeper fell, And snapped the spinal joint and waked in hell. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 638 They found no difficulty in snapping short the single sticks. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 33 The shock of the wheels...the shock of catarrh seas...spine. 1871 *MACDUFF Nem. of Patmos* xxv. 347 Its moorings are snapped as tow. 1896 *GROSE Dich. Vulgar* T. To snap the glaze, to break shop windows, or shew glasses.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.
1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 l. 73 At length a trifle snapped our connexion. 1798 *COURTNEY Anc. Mar.* VI. i. And now this spell was snap. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. i. 82 There arose a Power which grasped and snapped the threads of my device. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* t. v. She had been strong enough to snap asunder the bonds she had accepted in blind faith.

c. To break off with a snap.
1870 *SHELLEY Sensit. Pl.* the houghs. And on's Dan. t. vii. A five pound fish...had snapped off the top joint of his...rod. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 101 If it be forcibly snapped off, it will shoot out the wider.

V. 17. a. Adverbially: With, or as with, a snap; quickly, smartly. Freq. in *phr. to go snap*. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abs.* ii. (1882) 50 Then snap go the fingers, ful brauely, god wot. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. 3 What wouldst thou have? I speak, breathe, disscuse: I breathe, short, quick, snap. 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *New Lane. Dial.* (1775) 28 On coon snap, on axt meh what he want? 1844 N. PATERSON *Manse Garden* 64 Snap goes the branch, making a very unseemly fracture. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 175 Snap went the noose.

b. In *phr.* to cry snap.
In quot. 1782 in allusion to the crying of 'Snap!' in the *Anna. South. Eng. & Wales*.

Snap, the stem of SNAP *v.* in combination, as snap action gun (see quot. 1884); so snap-actioned ppl. a.; snap-apple (see quot. 1823); + snap-bag, = SNAPSACK; snap-bean U.S. (see SNAP sb. 18); snap-beetle, a click-beetle (cf. CLICK sb. 14); snap-block *Naut.* (see quot. 1884); snap-bug, = snap-beetle; snap-cap (see quot. 1876); snap-dog, local, a lurcher; snap-dyke *Sc.* (see quot.); + snap-fig, = BECCAFICO; snap-flask (see quot. 1875); snap-jack, dial. the stitchwort; snap-plough, local (see quot.); + snap-rod (see quot.); snap-sound *Path.*, a snapping sound heard in auscultation; snap-thought *attrib.*, used for noting ideas as they occur; snap-tree, weed (see quot.); snap-willow, local, the brittle or crack willow, *Salix fragilis*; snapwood (see quot.).

Other examples of this type occur in recent use, esp. dial. or U.S. Similar formations are also employed in Dutch and German.

1882 *Ware. Exhib. Catal.* III. 56 Top lever 'snap action gun. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 826 *Snap Action*, as distinguished from a lever gun, one which as the hinged barrel closes is fastened by a spring catch. 1875 *STOKE-HENGE Brit. Rural Sports* L. ii. 26 Patents for slight 'snap'... 1893 *E. ninth exciting frolic; south, while twirling a candle at the other 870 Roulledge's Ex. Boys' Ann.* Oct. 23 Who's for snap-apple? 1888 *HOLME Armory* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 17/2 The Port Mantle, of some termed a Bugett, or Snapsack, or 'Snapbag'. 1870 *LANIER* VOL. IX.

Poems, Nine from Eight 48 Hit gobbled me up like 'snap-beans. 1897 *Outing XXX.* 383/2 The supper consisted of fried ham and snap-beans. 1865 *PERIVER in Phil. Trans.* XX. 397 A peculiar species I have seen in England, and call 'Snap-Beetles, from their elastic or springing Faculty. 1702 = *Gazophyl.* i. § 10 The Velvet-eyed Virginia Snap-Beetle. 1889 G. NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard.* IV. 213 The names... Click Beetle and Snap Beetle refer to the sound produced in the leap. 1826 *CART. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 15 A 'snap blocke' is seldom used but in heaving of goods and ordnances. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 826/1 *Snap*

noctilucur...; dusky brown, with a cinereous down... North America is extremely rich in this genus. The insect is usually called a 'Snap-bug'. 1844 *Queen's Regul. & Ord.* Army 96 note, Muzzle-Stoppers, 'Snap-Caps'. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Millit. Dict.* 391/1 *Snap-cap*, a small leather cylinder with a metal top of the size of the hammer of a percussion musket, and fitting closely to the nipple. 1877 *N.W. Line. Glass.* 299 *Snap-log*, a half-bred greyhound. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* Dec. 6/3 Rabbit Coon caught Sweep-stakes for so many 'snap-dogs'. 1793 *Satist. dict. Scot.* land VI. 104 A kind of stone fence, called 'Snap-dykes', peculiar to Carrick and the north parts of Galloway, is admirably fitted for sheep parks; being from 4 to 6 feet in height, strong and firmly locked together at the top. 1812

1. 42 Among the various and, there is one, knowo 'snap dike. 1863 *FLORIO* dainty bird beccafico or ole at one morsell. 1875

plask, a two-part flask having its halves joined together by a butt-hinge at one corner and a latch at the diagonally opposite corner. 1834 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 232/1 Most malleable castings are... moulded in snap-flasks. 1867 *Rock Jim & Nell shik.* (E. D. S.), Whit-zindys, 'snap-jacks', goose-loops. 1854 *WHITBY Mary Fenwick's Daughter* I. 57 Bird's-eye and snap-jack, tagged robin and hemlock. 1793 J. MIDDLETON *Vicu Agric. Middlesex* 91 A swing turn-wrest plough... in which the wrest is moved in half the usual time. This farmer calls them 'snap ploughs'. 1875 W. D. PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial.* 108 *Snap-plough*, a plough with two wings, so fixed as to snap or move from one side to the other, though only one projects at a time. 1688 *HOLME Armory* III. 103 A Snap-rod, or 'Snap-Rod', is a strong Pole, peculiar for a Pike. 1898 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1021 The 'snap sound' and the thrill may be observed in some cardiac cycles. 1738 *WEDDELL Voy. Thames* 83 Taking every Opportunity to put down Notes in his 'Snap-though' Leger. 1711 *PERIVER Gazophyl.* x. § 91

1. 2da, The Willow-leaved Snap-tree. 1823 *Ct. hystrophila*, *ibid.*, *Romance* *Wild Fl.* 135 The handsome Jewel-weed, or *Romance* (*Impatiens fulva*). 1880 *JEFFERIES Gl. Estate* 87 The 'snap-willow', which is so brittle that every gale breaks off its feeble twigs. 1868 *VANCOUVER Vicu Agric. Hants.* (1813) xii. § 4. 389 A claim... of taking what is called 'snap-wood', that is all the fallen branches, and such as they can snap off by hand.

b. In the names of things or appliances operating, closing, fastening, fitting, etc., with a snap or by means of a catch, as snap-bolt, -catch, -gun, -harness, etc.

1875 *'STONEHENGE' Brit. Rural Sports* I. t. ii. 33 Mr. W. W. Greener's is also a good 'snap-bolt'. 1880 *ENCYCL. Brit.* XI. 188/2 The breech is closed sharply on the hinge and is held by a 'snap-catch'. 1644 *Sc. Acts. Chas.* I. (1870) VI. 65 Their foote men haveing 'snap guns and swords sall have the pay of foote souldiers. 1881 *GREENE Gun* 206 (Mr. Needham's) first snap gun... was so constructed that upon depressing the lever for opening the gun, the hammer were raised to half-cock. 1888 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 3/5 The 'snap harness' which enables the horses to be harnessed in less than ten seconds. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2229/2 'Snap-link', an open link with a spring, for the purpose of connecting parts of harness, chains, etc. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxiii, 'Snap mouse-traps baited with tallow or suet. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 652 Years ago an immense number of salmon used to be taken by means of these 'snap-nets'. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 1/1 'Snap-purses', writing cases, pearl neckles. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* I. 99 A loud humming symphony of 'snap-reef and spinning-wheel. 1903 *Sci. Amer.* 14 Feb. 210 These last [packing rings] are called 'snap rings'. 1875 *ZOOLOGIST* X. 4662 Rats caught to 'snap-traps'. 1875 *'STONEHENGE' Brit. Rural Sports* I. t. ii. 36 The book in which the 'snap-wedge' enters to keep the gun closed.

c. In combs. relating to or connected with the use of a snap-hook in fishing, as snap-angling [cf. G. schnappangel], -fishing; snap-bait, -lackle. 1792 *OSBOLDISTONE Sportsman* 606 Snap-angling is with two large hooks tied back to back, and one smaller to fix your bait on. 1794 *Sportsman Mag.* III. 247 The directions for snap-fishing. 1839 *HOLLAND Brit. Angler's Man.* v. 124. I generally resort to my snap-fishing. 1856 *'STONEHENGE' Brit. Rural Sports* I. v. iii. 254 Snap-fishing must be practised with the top joints of the rod reduced in length and of greater stiffness. *Ibid.* 257 The Snap-Bait is employed only when the fish are wary and inclined to eject the ordinary kind.

d. Formed, taken, performed, etc., hastily or rapidly, as snap exposure, -firing, judgement, etc.

In this and the next group passing into *adj.* 1851 *N. York Tribune in Times* 19 Nov. A traveller's snap-judgement formed on the most superficial observation. 1876 *BLACK Madcap Violet* xxviii, After... a great deal of snap-firing, the skart was at last stretched on the water. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* II. 235 For snap exposures a different course is necessary. 1894 *Amer. Ann. Photogr.* 137 The real necessities for snap photography.

e. In Parliamentary usage, as snap dissolution,

division, vote, one obtained or taken unexpectedly or when comparatively few members are present.

1879 M. CARTHY *Own Times* x. 11. 95 It was evident that this was only what is called a 'snap' vote. 1884 *Nonconformist* 7 Feb. 129/2 The majority was the result of a 'snap division'. 1892 *Rev. Review* V. 3/2 Administrations have tried by a snap dissolution... to capture a fresh majority.

Snapdragon (snap-dragon). Also snap dragon, snap-dragon. [f. SNAP *v.* + DRAGON *l.*]

1. A popular name for one or other of the plants belonging to the genus *Antirrhinum*, esp. *A. majus*, a hardy plant bearing showy flowers, freq. grown in gardens.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 96 Roses of all sorts... Snap [?r. snag] dragons. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* 433 The flowers [are]... fashioned like a 'snap' vote. 1884 *Nonconformist* 7 Feb. 129/2 The majority was the result of a 'snap division'. 1892 *Rev. Review* V. 3/2 Administrations have tried by a snap dissolution... to capture a fresh majority.

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b. With distinguishing terms.
1597 *GERARD Herbal* 433 The purple Snapdragon hath great and brittle stalks. 1629 *PAUKINSON Water.* 269 Variable Snapdragon... Yellow Snapdragon. 1710 *PERIVER* MILLER'S

Snap-dra WITHERI' dragon... Round-leaved Snapdragon. *Ibid.* 550 Creeping Snapdragon [etc.]. 1856 *DELANER Fl. Garden* (1861) 74 Garden Snapdragon.

c. Applied to various other plants having personate flowers (see quot.).

Also dial. the foxglove, the columbine, and the common fumitory (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Linaria*. The species of toad flax... called by authors the lesser snapdragon... Stone snapdragon. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct.* 327 Snap Dragon of America. *Kullia*. 1859 *MRS PRATT Flowering Pl.* IV. 125 Lesser Snapdragon. 1854 *GRIEBENAC Flora Brit.* IV. Ind. 787/2 Snapdragon, *Kullia tuberosa*, 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1067/2 Snapdragon... *Silene Antirrhina*.

2. A figure or representation of a dragon, esp. one so constructed as to open and shut the mouth, used in mayoral or civic shows or processions. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1611 *FLORIO, Manduca*, a disguised or vglie picture to make children afraid, as we say, a snap-dragon, a turke, a hug-beare. 1694 *ECIARO Plantarum* 234 Antick Figures with wide Mouths, like our Snap-dragons for Mayor's Shows. 1726 in *Hist. Norfolk* (1829) II. 1. 1202 Great preparations are making in this city for the guild on Tuesday next, and the old snap dragon being dead, a young one... will make his first public appearance.

3. A burnt brandy. (Cf. next.) *Obs.* 1676 *Poor Robin's Intell.* 22-23 Aug. 1/1 An old Crony... with whom he drank Snapdragon plentifully (cf. 1622 *DEVON & LEE Dk. Guide* I. 1 swallow oaths as easy as snap-dragon).

4. A game or amusement (usually held at Christmas) consisting of snatching raisins out of a bowl or dish of burning brandy or other spirit and eating them whilst alight; a bowl or quantity of the liquor, etc., used in this game. (Cf. FLAP-DRAGON *l.*)

1794 *SWIFT T. Tib*... 1799 *STEELE Yatter*... with a Porringer of I set it on Fire... The...

Dragon. 1792 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) More Money* Wks. 1812 II. 505 He hates snap-dragon; 'tis a game of danger. 1835 *Sir J. Ross Narr. 2nd Voy.* xvii. 273 The exhibition of snap-dragon... produced also great surprise. 1847 *L. Hunt Mem. Women*, & *L. II.* xi. 27 The recollections of last night's snap-dragon and blindman's-buff. 1894 *Times* 12 Jan. 9/2 An accident arising from an explosion of methylated spirits used in a snapdragon.

5. *tech.* (See quot.) 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 32 A snap-dragon... is a sort of screw nippers placed in an ordinary vice, and opening horizontally to hold a horn or other scale while being flat filed. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2229/1 *Snap-dragon*, a kind of tongs used by glass-blowers to hold their hot hollow ware.

Snap, sb. 1. dial. [f. SNAPE *v.* 1] a. A snub, rebuke, or check. b. A check to growth; a change to cold or bad weather.

1818 in dial. glossaries and texts (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

Snap, sb. 2. rare. [f. SNAPE *v.* 2] A tapering, a bevel; an act of snapping.

1794 *Riggings & Sramanship* 23 The lower ends [are] haunched away with a snape, reserving the bill of the duck. *Ibid.* 28 The lower ends are... thinned with a duck's-bill snape.

† **Snape**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* (Meaning uncertain.)

In south-western dial. *snape* denotes a spring or boggy place in a field; it is very doubtful if this can be the same word.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1560 As blast ere haire wedis As aoy snyppand snape bat in he snape litis.

Snape (*snæp*), *v.* 1. Now dial. Forms: 4 (9) *snæp* (4 *snæpe*), 4-5 *snæpp* (5 *snæppp*), 5-*snæpe*, 6 *snæp*, 9 *snæpp*, etc. See also **SNEAP** *v.* [a. ON. *snæppa* to outrage, dishonour, disgrace (Icel. *snæppa* to chide, snub, Norw. *snæppa* to withdraw, draw in, pinch, etc., MSw. and Sw. *snöpa* to castrate).]

† 1. *trans.* To be hard upon; to harm, damage, or injure in some way. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2003 Þe snawe snitered ful snart, þat snæpped he wyde. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* vii, þe slete and be snæwe, þat snyppede þame so snelle. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3995 Sire Þorrus with a proude swerd him on þe pan strikis, so snelle at he snatirs with, nere snyppid him for eitre.

2. To rebuke or snub (a person, etc.) sharply or severely; to check, restrain, or curb (a child); to call off (a dog). Now dial.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13027 Vte of desert þar he was in, He com to snæp þe king sinn. *Ibid.* 22103 Vr laured snæps þir tua tuns, And þus he sais in his sermons. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 316/2 To Snæpe, *corrupt.* 1570 *LEVINUS Maniþ.* 26 To Snæpe, *redargue.* 1603 [Br. W. BARLOW] *Defence* 201 Durand snæped, about original sinne, and merite in the workes of grace. 1691 *RAY N.C. Words.* To snæpe or snæpp, to check [a child]. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* 11. 353 To Snæpe, to silence, check, or at least threaten, as a

g Shrops, etc.), blight, nip,

or mar the growth of (a plant, etc.). Now dial.

1630 *CRAYVEN God's Tribunal* (1631) 12 Magistrates, have you laboured to snæpe the growth of sinne. 1828- in dial. glossaries (Cumb., Yks., etc.).

3. *dial.* To stint of food.

1847 *HALLIW.* A step-mother snæps her step-children-iolaw of their meat. 1869- in *Kng. Dial. Dict.*

Hence † **Snæpp** *vb.* *sb.*, rebuking, snubbing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18853 I aful was he. *Ibid.* 24007 snæppis was smert. 12 correcte them in wordes, which manye fonde mothers doo call snæpping of a child, discouraging his holdnes.

Snape (*snæp*), *v.* 2 *techn.* [Possibly the same word as prec.; cf. **SNEIPE** *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cause or make to taper; *spec.* in *Shipbuilding* (see quot. 1846).

(a) 1794 *Rigging & Seemannship* 10 *Snaping*, reducing the ends of any piece to a less substance. *Ibid.* 24 Short fillings are remedied by snaping their ends. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 288 *Snape*, or *Flunch*, in shipbuilding, to level the end of anything so as to lay upon an inclined surface. [Hence in *Wenle*, *Smyth*, etc.] 1859 *REED Shipbuild.* xiii. 144 The butts of the plates were each snaped away with the hammer.

(b) 1844 *HAMILTON Nugs Lit.* 354 The handle of a knife is snaped. 1883 *ADOLPH SHEFFIELD Gloss.* s.v. A blacksmith is said to snape a piece of iron to a point when by hammering or some other process he tapers it off to a point.

2. *intr.* To taper (off).

1794 *Rigging & Seemannship* 24 The lower end of the long filling snapes. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Arch.* 57 The deck plank snapes off to a silver edge.

Hence **Snaped** *pp.* *a.* (See quot.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2229/1 *Snaped Timber*, timber cut beveling, so that one face is narrower than the other.

† **Snæpely**, *adv.* In 5 *snæppely*. [Cf. ON. *snæppiliga*, MSw. *snæppelica*; but the text is doubtful (cf. **SNAPE** *v.* 1).] Sharply, severely.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* vii, (Ireland MS.) The snyteraod snæwe, that snyppely (i.e. snarly) him snellus.

† **Snæpper**, *Obs.* (Of uncertain meaning.)

c 1550 *Pryde & Abuse Women* 200 in Hail. E. P. P. IV. 243 Rubbe a galde horse on thee backe, And he wyll kicke and wyntse; And so wyll wanton wylyfons When they have anye snæper or twynche.

Snaphance, **snaphaunce** (*snæphans*).

Now *Hist.* Forms: a. 6-7 *snaphanse*, 6-7, 9 *snaphance* (6 *snæpp*), 7 *snaphanch*; 6-7, 9 *snæp-hance*; 7 *snæp hance*, *hans*. B. 6-7 *snæp-haunce*, 6-7, 9 *snæphaunce*; 7 *snæp-haunce*, 7, 9 *haunch*; 6 *snæp haunce*. [Of Continental origin, repr. Du. and Flem. *snaphaan* (in Kilian *snaphaan*), MLG. *snaphân*, LG. *snaphân*, G. *schnapphahn* († *han*), f. *snæppen*, *schnappen* **SNAPE** *v.* + *haan*, *hahn* cock. It is not quite clear whether the sense is 'snapping cock' or 'cock-snapper' (i.e. cock-stealer). In English the second element may have been confused with the personal name *Hans*; but Heyne (in Grimm's Dict.) cites an early example of G. *schnapphaus*.]

† 1. An armed robber or marauder; a freebooter or highwayman; a desperate fellow or thief. *Obs.*

a. 1538 *TONSTALL Sermon Palm Sunday* (1539) D viij b. To make this realme a praye to al venturers, al spoylers, al snaphances, all forlorneboones. 1541 *PAYNELL Catiline* xxiij. 43 Thyuk yure, that huge routes of snaphances and hopelestes, from all parties of Italy wold resort to hym. 1577-87 *HOULSHED Chron.* 11. 84 He therefore required the prince to rid the realme of those snaphances.

B. 1548 *UBALL* etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 37 Euen as though a sorte of snaphances set all on mischief.. would

make this petition. 1609 *ARMIN Maids More-CL.* (1880) 73 He that shall marry thee, is matcht y'faith, To English rash, or to a Dutch snaphaunce.

2. An early form of flint-lock used in muskets and pistols (cf. 3); also, the hammer of this.

Freq. contrasted with *firelock* (= wheel-lock), but the dis-

strong purses with locks.

like a snaphance. 1603 F.

pistol to which belong so many severall partes, as powder, stone, Locke, snaph-hanse [etc.]. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. iv. Daggs with fire lockes or Snaphances. 1680 *HARFORD tr. Gaya in Eng. Milit. Discipl.* 22 Upon which, when one intends to fire, he puts down the Snaphaunce, which in stead of a Flint, ought to be provided with a true Mine-stone.

β. 1594 *BARKWICK Disc. Weapons* 22 A Hargheuze with a snaphaunce. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* 11. (1617) 120 A pistol which goes with a Snaphaunce. 1642 *SIR E. HARWOOD Advice* DJ, Whether their Peeces to bee with Firelocks or Snaphaunces, is questionable.

† b. *transf.* A spring catch or fastening. *Obs.*

1603 *DEKKER Wonderful Year* Wks. (Grosart) I. 138 A leatherne pouch..that opened and shut with a Snæp-hance. a 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife*, etc. (1613) 194 His heart goes with the same snaphance his purse doth. 1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4 In a countryman's budget, shut up with Snaphance!

† c. A spring trap. *Obs.*

1823 *SCOTT Quentin* D. v. There are such traps and snaphances as may cost you a limb.

3. A musket, gun, etc., fitted with a lock of this kind, in use in the 16-17th centuries. Now *Hist.*

So Du. and Flem. *snaphaan*, G. † *schnapphahn*, *snaphahn*.

a. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 47 [Not] to strike iust

upon the wheeles being firelockes, or vpon the hammers

or steeles, if they be Snæp-hances. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* 111. xii. 93 Three hundred Musketts, Snaphances,

and Firelockes. 1651 in H. Cary *Mem. Civ. War* (1832)

II. 289 We have left us in store but..two thousand and

thirty musketts, whereof thirty snaphances. 1860 *MOTLEY*

Netherl. vi. 1. 316 [He] had borne a snaph-hance on his

shoulder as a volunteer. 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 The

seafaring man with his snaph-hance, his flint lock, or his

steel lance was upoo them.

β. c 1580 *J. Hooker Life Sir P. Carey in Archæol.*

XXVIII. 139 Sir Peter..hade with hymea case of excellent

snaphances. 1591 *GARRARD'S Art Warre* 120 If the horse

men use firelocke peeces, or snæp hances. 1655 *MARKHAM*

Hunger's Prevention 44 'Tis better it he a fire locke or

Snaphaunce than a cocke and trigger. 1656 *BLOUNT*

Glossogr. Snaphaunce, a fire-lock, or Gun that strikes fire

without the use of a match. 1821 *SCOTT Nigel* xvii, 'Let

me see those pistols. 'Ye are not so unwise as to meddle

with such snaph-hanches?' 1840 *GROSVENOR Siege of Lich-*

field 287 The snaphaunce differed from the modern fire

lock, in the hammer not forming the covering for the pan.

fig. 1608 *J. DAY Law Tricks* v. 1, A parous Gisle; her

wits a meere Snaphaunce, Goes with a fire locke.

† b. A soldier armed with this form of gun.

1645 N. DRAKE *and Siege of Pointefract* (Surtees) 47

Capt. Joshua Walker with..about 20 snaphances went

out through the howses.

† 4. fig. Ready answer or argument. *Obs.*—

1598 *MARKSTON Sco. Villanie* i. iv. 190 And old crabb'd

Scotus..Pay'th me with snaphaunce, quick distinction.

† 5. A woman of low character. *Obs.*—

a 1625 *FLETCHER Women Pleas'd* 11. ii, 'Faith whosome

women will but spoil ye too, For you are so us'd to snaph-

hances.

6. *Attrib.* as *snaphance bag*, *hate*, *lock*, *musket*,

pistol, *satirist*.

1591 *NASHE P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 77 It is your

doom..that these stal-fed cormorants..must bung up all

the wealth of the Land in their snaph-hance bags. 1598 E.

GULPIN *Skial.* (1878) 66 The sharp tart verbiage of his snaph-

hance hate. 1568 *MARKSTON Pygmal.* Sat. ii. Wks. 1556

III. 217, I, that even

into a snaphaunce Sat

Comm. App. IV. 67

...other small things

(Roxb.) 135/1 A snæp

all fire Locks. 1808 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* Mar. 107 The

President exhibited a snaphaunce pistol of the year 1619.

Snaphad. Also *snæp-head*. [f. **SNAPE** *sb.*]

1. A round head to a rivet, bolt, etc.

1869 *REED Shipbuild.* xvii. 328 The common form of

rivet head employed for shipbuilding is that known as

'pair' head; 1899 *WELCH*

riveted work,

hand, snæp heads and points..are employed.

attrib. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Arch.* 128 The snæp head

rivet, used in machine riveting of beams, boilers, etc.

2. A tool used to shape the head of a rivet.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1497/2 The end is swaged down

by striking directly with a riveting-hammer, or a species of

die called a snæp-head is interposed.

Hence **Snæp-headed** *pp.* *a.*

1869 *REED Shipbuild.* xvii. 329 The snæp-point is some-

times formed on snæp-headed rivets.

Snæp-hook. [f. **SNAPE**—]

1. *Angling.* A device consisting of three or four

hooks connected in a special manner.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* 111. xxii. (Roxb.) 277/2 The first is

termed a Snæp Hook or a Gorge Hook. 1741 *Compl.*

Family Piece 11. 344 Your Snæp-hook..should be made

thus: Take two Salmon-Hooks..; turn the Hooks back to

back, and place the Gimp in the Middle [etc.]. 1820 T. F.

SALTER Troller's Guide 90 *Snæp hooks*, dead or plain, are

synonymous terms; meaning all hooks used in Jack fishing

that are made without springs. 1839 [see **SNAPE** *sb.* 3 b].

1856 *STONEMEN* *Brit. Rural Sports* I. v. iii. § 10. 226

The snæp-hook is either the plain or the spring snæp hook. [Description of several varieties follows.]

2. (See quot. 1875.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2229/1 *Snæp-hook*, a hook with a spring mousing by which it is prevented from accidental disengagement. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 3/2 A stout leather strap, with a buckle fastening it in front, and snæp hooks projecting from each side at the back.

Snæp, *a. Sc.* (and *Ir.*). *rare.* [Cf. **SNAPE** *a.*]

Sharply, smartly, quickly.

In *Cursor M.* 18228 the Göt. MS. has *snæp*, but the

correct reading is no doubt *snæp*! as in the Göt. MS.

1768 *Ross Helene* 43 They shot him in before In a dark

hole, an' snæp lock'd the door. 1880 in *Autism & Down*

Gloss. 94.

Snæppable (*snæppäb'l*), *a.* [f. **SNAPE** *v.* + **-ABLE**.]

That may be snæpped or broken.

1856 *BLACKMORE C. Nowell* xlv. (1883) 366 Our life is but

a thread at any moment snæppable.

† **Snæppage**. *Thieves' cant.* *Obs.* [f. **SNAPE**

sb. or *v.*] A share in the proceeds of a theft or

robbery claimed by a snæp or cloyer.

1602 *ROWLANDS Greenes Ghost* 16 They can no sooner

draw a bung hut these come in for their tenths, which they

generally term snæpping, or snæppage. *Ibid.* If the cut-

purse denie snæppage, his cloyer or follower forthwith..

bewrayes him.

Snæpped (*snæpt*), *pp.* *a.* [f. **SNAPE** *v.*] Broken

with a snæp; also *collog.*, abrupt, sudden.

1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON Pashti* xii, Snæpped harness,

broken carriage, torn flesh, and strained joints. 1893

LELAND Mem. 11. 293 A lively incident which was to put a

snæpped end to this humbugging. 1900 *Daily News* 8 Aug.

5/1 A cart..loaded with snæpped harnesses.

Snæpper (*snæppr*), *sb.* 1 [f. **SNAPE** *v.* Cf.

Fr., Du., LG. *snapper*, G. *schrapper*.]

† 1. *Cant.* An accomplice or sharer. (Cf.

SNAPE *v.* 3 a). *Obs.*

1532 *Use of Dice Play* (Percy Soc.) 29 This new nurtured

novice..is become so good a scholar, that he knoweth

readily his flats and barris, and hath been snæpper with

the old cole at 2 or 3 deep strokes.

2. A thing which snæps or prodces a sharp

cracking sound: a. A pistol. *rare.*

1577-87 *HARRISON England* 11. xvi. (1877) 1. 285 The honest

traveller is now enforced to ride with a case of daggs..or

with some pretie short snæpper, whereby he maye deale with

them further off in his owne defense. 1785 in *GROSE Dict.*

Vulgar Tongue.

b. *pl.* Bones (see **BONE** *sb.* 5 b); castanets. ? *Obs.*

1605 *Entert. of Earl Nottingham* 18 Those six Ladies..

danced a country dance with snæppers on their thumbes.

1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 171 The instruments [of music] no

other than snæppers, gingles, and round-bottomed drums.

1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* 11. 1. 84 They hold them both in the

right hand..as our boys do their Snæppers. 1795 *tr.*

Bosman's Guinea

a hotly indisposition. *a* 1801 *WAKEFIELD Mem.* (1804) I. 25 He threatened with great snappiness to flog me. 1836 *Hook G. Gurney* III. 174 The cause of my old lady's snappiness to-night. 1876 *Miss BRADDOCK F. Haggard's Dan.* xi. A little extra snappiness on the part of Judith.

Snappy (snæp), *a.* [*f.* SNAP *v.* + *y.*]

1. = SNAPPISH *a.*

1834 in B. Gregory *Side Lights* (1838) 157, I am inclined to be snappy when I am told [etc.]. 1858 E. B. RAMSAY *Scot. Life & Char.* iv. Snappy and disagreeable... in their replies. 1889 *Jerome Three Men in Boat* 155 Harris and George and I were quarrelsome and snappy and ill-tempered.

2. = SNAPPISH *b.*

1890 *Star* 13 Oct. 4/1 Hard work... doesn't improve Sir Peter's temper, and consequently he was in a particularly snappy mood to-day. 1892 *Gunter Miss Dividends* (1893) 16 This request... is given in an off-hand, snappy kind of a way.

3. = SNAPPISH *a.*

1886 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Sept. 5/1 The Queen's Speech... might even be called curt and snappy. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Rem. W. Co. Clergyman* iii. 84 We grew warm, and our conversation snappy.

4. = SNAPPISH *a.*

1825 *JAMIESON Snapp.* Snappy, keen in business, disposed to take the advantage of another, *Angl.*

5. = SNAPPISH *a.*

1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 496 Sharing the vehicle with a snappy terrier. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 701 Dogs inoculated... fell into emaciation, foamed at the mouth and became snappy.

6. Of the nature of, producing or emitting, a snap or crack; crackling.

1878 *JEFFERIES Gamekeeper at H.* 220 Short sharp snappy snappy. 1894 *Outing* June 190/2 The hirc... makes a hot, snappy, cheerful fire.

7. *collog.* Cleverly smart, bright, or pointed; full of 'go'; brisk.

Freq. in recent use, esp. with reference to language.

1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy did at Sch.* vi. 88 We'll never use the whole name... we'll say, 'the S.S.U.C.' That sounds brisk and snappy. 1901 *Athenaeum* 17 Aug. 209/3 Mere stage back grounds for snappy tales, generally realistic.

8. Neat and elegant; smart; 'natty'.

1881 *Punch* LXXX. 310/3. 1887 *W. Rye Norfolk Breads* 57 The frame of a very 'snappy' little pleasure wherry. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 108/1 A snappy team of grays.

9. Having a brisk smack or flavour.

1892 *Walsh Tea* 164 Many... teas are full and round in body, pungent and 'snappy'.

7. Quick, sudden, instantaneous; jerky.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet at Breakfast* viii. 216 The dry, goodsman's life behind his counter is a succession of sudden, snappy perceptions. 1882 [LEES & CLUTTERBUCK] *Three in*

handshake.

1. **Snaps.** Also **snapps.** [*a.* Du., Da., or Sw. *snaps.*] = SOHNAPPS.

1845 [C. H. J. ANDERSON] *Swedish Brothers* 8 A trifling scratch... which a snaps will soon cure. 1865 *Slang Dict.* 238 *Snapps*, Hollands gin.

Snapsack. Now *dial.* Also **snapp-sack**, [*ad.* LG. *snappschack* (hence G. *snappschack*), f. *snappen* SNAP *v.*] A knapsack.

Common from c. 1650 to 1700.

1633 *SHURLEY Contention* Djb. She cannot eat a Snapsack, Nor carry baggage. a 1666 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 515 Mithridates sent all the prisoners... home, with provision in their snapsacks. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2097 A very large Heart... the figure of which was not Conical, but like a Souldiers *pera* or Snapsack. 1716 *CHURCH Philip's War* (1867) II. 22 I went immediately *ollog.* 7 If you put I shall carry them with ease. 1881 *Isle Wight Gloss.* 33 *Snapsack*, a knapsack.

fig. 1643 J. P. (title), A Spiritual Snapsack for the Parliament Souldiers, containing cordial encouragements.

1. **Snapsauce.** *Obs. rare.* [*f.* SNAP *v.* + SAUCE *sb.*] = STAPSAUCE *t.* Also *attrib.*

1612 *COTGR.* *Fripe-sauce*, a snap-sauce, like-dish, lickorous fellow. [1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. xxx, Hector, a Snapsauce Scullion.]

2. **Snapsare.** *Obs.* [*f.* SNAP *v.* + SHARE *sb.*] A share or portion obtained as an extra emolument.

1538 *Cowley in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 95 They gayne yerely iijl. markes by their ferme, and fees besides their snap share. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 32 A portion of the parties gooddes being seased as a forfrait, may come to their snaphare in reward of their false accusation. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 20 A patrone of a benefice will have a poore yngrame soule to beare the name of a persone for xx markes, and the patrone himself will take up for his snaphare as good as an *ac.* markes.

Snapp-shooter (snæp'shooter). [*f.* SNAP-]

1. One who practises or is skilled in snap-shooting. 1887 *Field* 8 Jan. 41/2, I cannot but believe that our brilliant snap-shooters... are born, not made.

2. One who takes snap-shot photographs; a camera suitable for this.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* III. 200 It may become a 'snap shooter', by taking the cork out. 1896 J. ASHBY *STERRY Tale Thames* ii. [It] won't go down in these days of the universal kodak and perpetual snap-shooter.

Snap-shooting, *vb.* [*f.* SNAP-] The practice of firing or taking snap-shots.

instant it is in position.

Snap-shot (snæp'shot), *sb.* Also **snap shot**, **snaphot**. [*f.* SNAP-]

1. A quick or hurried shot taken without deliberate aim, esp. one at a rising bird or quickly moving animal.

1808 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. xi Almost every pheasant I fired at was a snap shot among the high cover. 1846 *GREENER Sel. Gummery* 164 Were a bird to spring in a situation where we could get only a snap shot. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* iii. 42, I got in a snapshot, tumbling her over like a rabbit.

fig. 1865 *Tall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 1 Our courts of law are distinguished from those of other countries by taking snap-shots at justice.

2. One who fires such shots; a snap-shooter.

1887 *Field* 8 Jan. 41/1, I myself am a snap-shot.

3. An instantaneous photograph, esp. one taken with a hand-camera.

[1860 *HERSCHEL in Photogr. News* xi May 13 The possibility of taking a photograph, as it were by a snap-shot—of securing a picture in a tenth of a second of time.] 1890 *Rev. Reviews* II. 489/2 The annexed snap-shots were taken with a hand camera.

transf. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 8/3 Your Yankee interviewer is a snap-shot incarnate. 1902 A. DOBSON *Richardson* vii. 196 The language of literature seems to tend... towards the cultus of the short-cut and the snap-shot.

4. **Attrib.**, as **snapp-shot photograph** (*y.*), **system**, etc. *Freq.* in recent use.

1892 *GREENER Breach-Loader* 266 Dr. Carver shoots on the snap-shot system, shooting both barrels in quick succession. *Photogr.* (1907) is illustrated with...

interesting views, some of them from snapshot photographs.

Hence **Snapp-shot** *v.* *a.* *intr.* or *absol.* To take snap-shots with a camera. *b.* *trans.* To photograph (a person, etc.) by means of a snap-shot. **Snapp-shooter**, **-shotist**, one who takes snap-shot photographs.

Freq. in recent newspaper use.

1894 *Amer. Ann. Photogr.* 63 Many... think it just the thing to commence with a detective camera and 'snap-shot'. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 29 One of our party desired to 'snap-shot' the scene. 1899 C. G. HARRIS *Exeter Road* 211 All trooped back to Amesbury, the 'snappers' disgusted beyond measure. 1892 *Scottish Leader* 28 Sept. 6 The Shah of Persia is an enthusiastic 'snapp-shotist'.

5. **Snapp-snorum**, *obs.* f. **SNIP-SNAP-SNORUM**.

1622 *MS. Archd. Oxon.* c. 157 fol. 85, Edward Camell for playing at Snape snorum on the Sabbath day.

Snapp-work. Also **snappwork**. [*f.* SNAP-]

1. *Sc.* A firelock. *Obs.*

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 53 Snappwork, adew, fra dægmen drow noch stand. 1596 *Row Contin. Blair's Auto-biogr.* xi. (1848) 228, 400 men with bows and long Snapp works. a 1689 W. CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 12 (Jam.). Right well mounted of their gear... With durt, and snapp-work, and snuff-mill. *Ibid.* 34 Some with snappworks, some with bows.

attrib. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. iv. The butts and marks for shooting with a snapp-work gun (*Fr. l'arquebuse*).

2. **Snapp-shot photograph**.

1889 *Photogr. News* XXXIII. 266/2 A very necessary thing in quick snappwork in the streets.

Snappy, *a.* Now *dial.* [*f.* note to **SNARE sb.**] Of land: Wet, marshy, boggy.

1607 J. CARPENTER *Pl. Mans Plough* 143 The husbandman... brings... into snappy and wet places botte time. 1846 in *BARNES Poems Rural Life*. 1883 in *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.* 688 Snappy ground containing small springs, and requiring to be drained.

Sнар (snær), *sb.* *rare.* Now *dial.* [*Of doubtful origin: cf. Norw. dial. snar a twist or knot.*]

1. A knot in wood. *Obs.* (*cf.* **SNARL sb.** 1. 4.) 1611 *FLORIO*, *Nocchio*, any bosse, .node, snag, .snar, or ruggednesse in any tree or wood.

2. A stump or stub. (*cf.* **snare** *sb.* 3. 2.) 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk-talk* 154 A ploughing field with old stumps or snars.

3. **Sнар**, *v.* *Obs.* [*Corresponds to Du., Flem., (M)LG., MHG. snarren (G. schnarren, Sw. snarra, Da. snærre, cf. snærre) to rattle, whirr, snarl, etc., prob. of imitative origin.*] *intr.* Of dogs, etc.: To snarl or growl.

1530 *PALSGR.* 723/2 Take hede of your dogge, always as I come by he snærth at me. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 91 b, As uncomely as a dogge dothe when he snærth. 1595 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. xii. 27 Tygres, that did seeme to gren, And snar at all, that euer passed by.

b. transf. or fig. Of persons.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 91, I marvaile sit what you meane to be euer snærting at me. 1576 *FLEMING tr. Cain's Dogs* To Rd. (1880) B 5, Such as shall snar and snatch at the English abridgement. 1581 *RICH FAREW.* (1846) 126, I have written it... not to sette you a snærting or grudging against me.

Hence **Snær-rring** *vb.* *sb.* and *fig.* *a.* *Obs.*

1565 *COOPER, Litera aspera, snær-rring.* 1576 *FLEMING tr. Cain's Dogs* (1880) 30 This Dogge... by furious larring, snær-rring, and such like meanes, betrayeth the malefactor.

4. **Snærche**, *v.* *Obs.* In 3 *pa. t.* snærche, *snærche*. [*app. related to Da. snærke to crackle, fry, LG. merken to fry, singe, ON. snærja to sputter, wrinkle, MSw. snærkia to wrinkle.*] *intr.*

To become scorched; to fry.

a 1200 *St. Markar.* 18 Pet te hude snaw hwit swartete as bit snærche (*Fr. snærche*) ant barst on bleinen.

Snare (snær), *sb.* Forms: 2 **snære**, 4 **snære**, 5 **snær**, 6 **snære**, 6-7 **Sc. snair**. 4 **snarr**, 5-6 **snar**.

[In sense 1 *a.* ON. *snara* (Icel. *snara*, Norw. *snara*, *snora*, *snurr*; MSw. and Sw. *snara*, *Da. snare*) noose, snare, = OHG. *snarahha* snare, and related to OHG. and MHG. *snar* (obs. or dial. G. *schmarre*), OS. *snari* (MLG. and LG. *snare*, *snar*), MDu. *snare*, *snær* (Du. *snarr*), string. Sense 2 is probably from the Du. or LG. forms.]

1. A device for capturing small wild animals or birds, usually consisting of a string with a running noose in which a foot or the head may be caught. Also in *fig. context*.

a 1200 in Napier O. E. *Glosses* (1900) 26/2, *Tenticulum*, *i. decipulant*, pelman, snearan, wocie. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* ix. 16 In his snare whilk pai hid swa Gripen es he fote of ja. c 1325 *Mettr. Hom.* 70 Lorde, what thyng sall passe qwyte, And be noght in this snarres tane. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii (Bald. MS.) *Officium contra*...

Prompt. Parv. 461/2 *a*

Angl. 346/2 A Snare... *vbi* A gylder. 1535 *COVERDALE Amos* iii. 5 Taketh a man his snare vp from the grounde, afore he catche somwhat? 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 202/40 A Snayre, *laqueus, pedica.* 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 413 The proper time. For stalking Cranes to set the guileful Snare. 1733 *MEDLEY tr. Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 149 Several Snares, made of Horse-Hairs, twisted together, are hung between the Branches. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 167 They either catch them in snares, or take them by surprise. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* i. 218 The nightingale, Rapt in her song, and careless of the snare. 1885 *HORNADAY 2 Years Jungle* ix. 99 They... set no snares, dig no pitfalls, nor capture game in any way whatever.

b. In *fig.* and allusive uses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29532 Pat pou mai lightloker þam here, Ar þou be laht in findes snarr. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxlii. 6 Þe swetes of þis life is snare þat be deuyll gildirs men with. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron.* 790 y. 13618 Blendid with lust... Till in þe snare þei ben engulged faste. 1451 *CARGRAVE Life St. Aug.* 12 Faustus, a grete snare of þe deuele, for þis man was þe moost famous heretick of all þe Manicheis. 1538 *STARKE England* II. i. 1. The... world. 1576 *GASCOIGNE i. h.*... was the guileful hayte, 1641 *MILTON Reform.* i. Wks. 185/111. 30 Such comandms were no comandms, but snares. 1710 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* lviii. 2 any... extrem (1789) I. 5 He who the snares of de very virtues become snares to them. 1844 *LD. DENHAM Judgment O'Connell* 1 Trial by jury itself, instead of being a security to persons who are accused, will be a delusion, a mockery, and a snare. 1866 *MARTINEAU Est.* I. 235 Dr. Mansel fails, we think, into the same snare.

c. A noose, a halter. *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xxvii. 5 He passide forth, and 3ede, and hunge bym silt with a snare [*L. laqueo*].

d. **Snarre**. A device, on the principle of a snare, for removing morbid growths.

1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 269 Snares have been used for many years for the removal of polyp. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 690 The larger growths... are best removed by the cold snare. Many advocate the use of the incandescent snare.

2. One of the strings of gut or rawhide which are stretched across the lower head of a side-drum.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. xvi. (Roxb.) 61/1 The severall parts of a drumme... The Snares, which is made of Bowell strings. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Snare*, the cords which pass across the diameter of one boop at the end of a drum. 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Side-drum*, The lower [surface] having catgut strings called snares, stretched across to check the reverberation.

3. **Attrib.** and **Comb.** *a.* In sense 1, as **snare-cord**, **-trap**; **snare-wise** *adv.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statuts* xii. (*Matthias*) 288 Resone wald þat his throt wald with a snar cord hangit full fare. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Ans.*, 'th' ends of ropes tyed snare-wise, or made into nooses. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 6/3 They manufacture a clever snare-trap for the wild geese.

b. In sense 2, as **snare-drum**, **-head**, **pin**, etc.

1688 *HOLME Armoury* II. xvi. (Roxb.) 61/1 The severall parts of a drumme... The Snare-drums, which is made of Bowell strings.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 513/2 The little snare-drum trotted bravely along.

Snare (snær), *v.* Also 5 **snarre**, 6-7 **Sc. snair**, 6 **snayre**. [*f.* **SNARE sb.** *cf.* Norw. *snara*; MSw. *snäria* (Sw. *snärja*), MDa. *snærie*, *snerge* (Da. *snære*), in similar senses.]

1. *trans.* To capture (small wild animals, birds, etc.) in a snare; to catch by entangling.

1388 *Wyclif Isaiah* xxviii. 13 That thei... falle backward, and be al to-broken, and be snarid, and be takun. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 461/2 Snaryn, or snarlyn, *illaqueus*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 723/2, I snare, I cathe in a snare, *je prens au las*. 1548 *ELVOT, Laqueus*, an halter, any thyng that one is snared or intangled in. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 202/44 To Snayre, *illaqueare*. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. 174, I... will... show... tosnare the nimble... *cf.* *g. l. 365* To fire the... To carve his rustic name upon a tree. To snare the mole. 1832 *LYTTON Eugene A.* iii. 11, I should not be surprised if you snared one of Squire Nixon's hares by the way. 1878 *Bosw. Swift's Carriage* 422 The cultivated portions... swarm with quails, vast numbers of which are snared in nets by the natives.

1398 in A. F. Leach *Beverley Town Doc.* (Selden Soc.) 42 *Homines mercenarii forinseci, vocati Snarlers et hawks, vagantes per stratas ville.*

Snarler ² (snā'ler). [*f.* SNARL *v.* 2]

1. One who snarls; an ill-tempered, grumbling, or fault-finding person.

1634 *CAREW Celum Brit.* 7. I shun in vaine the importunity With which this Snarler vexeth all the gods. 1703 *Rowe Ulysses* 1. i. 'Tis the Snarler Aethon, A priviledg'd Talker. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 11. 52 The snarlers against Mr. Garrick's management of the theatre. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 555 A plain good woman, neither blue-stocking nor snarler. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 253 Shakespeare... was much too great to take vengeance or damn the ill-natured snarlers to immortal disgrace.

2. A dog or other animal addicted to snarling. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 536 Their doors guarded by large and very surly dogs. The women were no great admirers of those snarlers.

Snarler ³ (snā'ler). [*f.* SNARL *v.* 3]

1. One who works with a snarling-iron.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1900 *Daily Mail* 31 Oct., A snarler... is a worker in teapots, and may... be compared with the leaf humpster who humps up the leaves commonly seen in metal work.

2. A snarling-iron.

1903 H. WILSON *Silverwork & Jewellery* 59 This causes the point of the snarler to strike against the inner side of the cup.

Snarley-yow. *Naut.* [After the name of the dog in Maryat's novel *Snarley-yow, or the Dog-Fiend* (1837).] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Snarley-yow*, a discontented, litigious grumbler. An old guardship authority who knows when to play the courtier.

Snarling (snā'ling), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SNARL *v.* 1]

1. The action of snaring, entangling, or twisting. Also *attrib.* in *snarling-net*.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 461/2 Snarynge, or snarynge, *illaquaciō*. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 83 This world is... a snarling net, wherein thousands are taken. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Prin. II.* (1635) 8 Twist your hayres... without cyther snarling, or gapping one from another. 1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 831 Thus preventing a snarling or damage of the yarn.

2. (See quot.) *rare* ¹.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. iii. 88 Some [sheets] are made of the worst sort of hemp, called Snarlings.

Snarling (snā'ling), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SNARL *v.* 2] The action of the vb., in various senses; the sound produced by this.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Diet.* *Gañido*, the snarling of a dogge. 1602 and 17. *Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. We three vnto the snarling Island hasty, And there our vexed breath in snarling wast. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 401 The busing of Bees, or snarling of Wolves. 1674 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* 143 His sober contempt of the world wrought... no laughing or snarling at it. 1806 Sir C. Bell *Anal. Expression* 90 This action of snarling is quite peculiar to the ferocious and carnivorous animals. 1873 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxii. There was no care that certain snarlings... should be strictly inaudible.

attrib. 1806 Sir C. Bell *Anal. Expression* 90 In the carnivorous animal the muscles of the lips are so directed as to raise the lip from the canine teeth... The former I would take the liberty of distinguishing by the name of *Ringentes*, snarling muscles.

Snarling (snā'ling), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SNARL *v.* 3]

A method of producing raised work in metal by means of indirect percussion. Chiefly *attrib.* in *snarling-iron*, 4001.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 259/2 Terms of Art used by the Goldsmiths... *Snarling* is to set or punch it [the metal] out as the shape is drawn. *Ibid.* xxi. (Roxh.) 267/2 He beareth... three snarling Irons argent... These snarling Irons have sharp ends. 1843 HOLTZAPPEL *Turning I.* 412 When the snarling-iron is struck with a hammer... the reaction gives a blow within the vessel. 1877 G. E. GIVE *Silversmith's Handbook* 122, Fig. 32 and 33 represent the snarling-tool.

Snarling (snā'ling), *ppl. a.* [*f.* SNARL *v.* 2]

1. That snarls; given to snarling; a. Of dogs or other animals.

1595 *Locrine* v. iv. The snarling curres of darkened Tartarus. 1612 FIELD *Woman's Weathercock* 1. The snarling dogs were mute. 1675 MARVEL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 489 Not at all... dejected or much concerned with such snarling curres. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment* 1. i. (681) 28 Little snarling lap-dogs. 1828-31 WEBSTER, *Greatest*, a snarling cur.

b. *transf.* Of persons.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 69 b. Nought but sharpe discipline is a fite disputant with snarling Scismatiques. 1635 BARRETT *Abil. Discip.* lxx. (1643) 187 Snarling Cynicks, I know, will carpe at my curiositie. 1732 BENNETT *Alphib.* v. 52 A pack of snarling sour bigots. 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hogarty Diamond* v. All admitted it hugely, except that snarling Scotchman. 1884 *Nomconf. & Indep.* 19 June 594/2 This perpetual worrying, by snarling busybodies... of the greatest statesman of the age.

2. Of the nature of, accompanied or characterized by, snarling.

1590 (title). *Micro-cynicon*: Sixe Snarling Satyres. 1633 Dr. HALL *Ocean. Med.* (1851)

snarling importunity. 1667

a snarling Peace as that a... No. 2 F 9 Long this uncomfortable Life they led, With snarling Melanch. 1805 *Med. Trin.* XV. 504 That polite language and supreme urbanity which characterize these snarling productions. 1855 J. D. BURN *Autobiogr. Beggar Boy* (1859) 184 It may be supposed that I have made these observations in a snarling temper.

3. Having or producing the sound of a snarl.

1602 "The juv snarling, ... iv. Soon, up aloft. The silver, snarling trumpets 'gan to chide. 1850 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert's Career* iv. 67 The snarling, grinding din of the gearing was hushed. 1900 ST. BARBE *Mod. Spain* 59 The rain drove with an angry, snarling hiss.

Hence **Snarlingly** *adv.*

1864 SALA *Acc. Addresses* 35 He... denied, snarlingly, that he was worth a penny. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Ct. xvii. xv. (1872) VI. 313 Whose reflections on it... are stingy, snarlingly contemptuous.

Snarlish (snā'lish), *a.* [*f.* SNARL *sb.* 2 or *v.* 2] Somewhat snarly or ill-tempered.

"... snarlishly. The women come snarl.

Snarly, *a.* 1 Now *dial.* [*f.* SNARL *sb.* 1 or *v.* 1]

1. Tangled, ravelled.

1847 G. W. Grand *Plato's Progr. thro. Gl. Brit.* 15 Thy snarly haire, thy cheeks as red As paint that they on signes do spread. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 178/1 *Snarly*, knotty or twisted, as entangled thread.

2. Full of snarls or knots.

1770 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 311 Walnut, cherry, and some other woods that grow snarly and neither tall nor large. 1890 Gloucester *Gloss.* 144 *Snarly*, knotty, cross-grained; of wood.

Snarly (snā'li), *a.* 2 [*f.* SNARL *sb.* 2 or *v.* 2] Inclined to snarl; irritable, cross. Also *transf.*

1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 346 My wine's a cure for anguish, My sword for snarly puppies. 1827 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 400/2 He [a mad dog] grows sullen and snarly; he... runs about wildly, biting at whatever approaches him. 1859 Mrs. Stowe *Oldtown Folks* xxii. We all know that... the hyena [is] snarly and fretful. 1879 E. M. Cole *Place-names* 31 The weather is said to be 'snarly' when there is a keen cutting wind in winter.

Snarl-noise. *noise-word.* [*f.* SNARL *v.* 1] A snarling or angry noise.

1828 STANHYURST *Æneis* 1. (Arb.) 25 Rough the sea floes forward, these land with snarlnoise enhaunting.

† **Snarp**, *a.* *Obs.* [*a.* ON. *snarp-r* (Norw. *snarp*)] Sharp, keen.

Snarp should prob. be read in *Cursor M.* 7753: for the quot. see *SNARL a.*

† 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (George) 547 *Snarpe* [so *MS.*] swordis scherand in al syde.

Hence **Snarpily** *adv.*, sharply.

† 1300 *Cursor M.* 18228 And selcut snarpli [*Gott. MS.* snarpli, *Laund & Trin. MSS.* sharply] snibbed him.

Snarring: see *SNARL v.*

† **Snarry**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* SNARL *v.* 1] Snarling. 1828 STANHYURST *Æneis* 1. (Arb.) 8, Whear curs bark bawling, with yelp yalpe snarrye rebounding.

† **Snart**, *adv.* and *a.* *Obs.* [*a.* ON. *snart* neut. (also as *adv.*) of *snarr* (Norw., Sw., *Da. snar*) quick, prompt, sharp, etc.] *a. adv.* Sharply, severely. b. *adj.* Severe, strong.

13. *Gaz. & Gr. Knit.* 2003 Pe snawwe snittered ful snart, bat snayped be wyld. a 1400-50 Alexander 3633 Pirc Olifantis... some was snaypid on be snowte with be snart hetis.

Hence † **Snartly** *adv.* *Obs.*

† 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* vii. (Douce *MS.*) Pe soeterand snawwe snartly men snelles.

Snary (snē'ri), *a.* [*f.* SNARE *sb.* + *-y.*] Of the nature of, resembling, a snare; ensnaring.

1592 DANIEL *Sonn. Delia* xiv. Wks. (Grosart) I. 45 Those snary locks are those same nets... Wherewith my liberty thou didst surprise. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* xv. 361 Spiders in the Vault their snary Webs have spread.

Snash (snas'), *sb.* (and *north. dial.*). [*Related to* SNASH *v.*] Abuse, impertinence, insolence.

1866 BURNS *Two Dogs* 96 Poor tenant doings... How they maine thole a factor's snash. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. 1. 55 Xantippe's self, wif snash as snell, Was but a lamh compared wif Betty. 1868 Macaulay *Ben of Road* 102, I doubt if they'd put up with yer snash elsewhere.

Snash (snas'), *v.* *Sc.* [*prob. imitative.* Cf. W. Fris. *snasje*, *snaskje*, Sw. *snaska*, in sense 2; MLG. *snascherie* eating of dainties.]

1. *intr.* To use abusive or impertinent language. 1802 GALLOWAY *Adm. Crickton*, etc. 77 Until he get ye by degrees To snash and snarl. 1818 W. MUIR *Poems* 25 Wae worth them, who jeering snash.

2. To bite at hastily and noisily.

1856 *Deil's Hallow'en* 29 (E.D.D.), Ilk deevil, dippin' in his headie, Snashed at the apples ungreedy.

Snaste (snēst), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 7, 9 snast, 9 snasta, snast, sneast(e); 6 snase, 9 snace, snace, sneeze. [*Of obscure origin: cf.* GAST.] A candle-wick: freq. the burning or burnt part of a wick, a snuff.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* G iv b. After your weeke or 3...

consumed, and the Dust gathered about the Snaste; But then it made the Snaste big, and long, and to burn dusklily. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud.* Ed. 140 In our daies doe men practise to make long-lasting Snasts for lampes. 1601 RAY *N. C. Words*, The Snaste, the burnt Week or Snuffe of a Candle. a 1825- in *dial. glossaries*, etc. (Northampton, E. Anglia, Essex).

† **Snaste**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*Cf.* prec.] *trans.* To snuff (a candle). Also *fig.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* 51 He had the charge... of seven candels, for those must be poure and snaste. *Ibid.*, He... snasteb and poureth by faith, what thinge so ever hath neede to be poured.

† **Snat**, *obs.* variant of *SNOT sb.*

1573 BARET *Alv.*, Sueuell, the snat or filth of the nose.

Snatch (snætʃ), *sb.* Also 4 snacche, snasche, snache, 6 snach, snatche. [*f.* SNATCH *v.*]

† 1. A hasp, catch, or fastening. *Obs. rare.*

1341-2 *Ely Sac. Rolls* (1907) II. 118 In factura... lasches snaches et rening barres pro hostio pro les nouises. 1527-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 343 Paid for mending of a snach in the morrow mas prestes chist.

† 2. A trap, snare, entanglement. *Obs.*

13... *K. Alf.* 6559 (Laud *MS.*), No man ne may bym [sc. the unicorn] lacche, Bot by gyle & by snacche. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1799) 43 By dailie doome these precepts wove, to scape the bayted snatch. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 20 b. You are caught... and so entangled in this snatch, that ye cannot escape. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iii. 1, The Chevalier del Febo, being taken in a Gin like unto a Snatch that slipped under his feet. 1653 *DAILY Life of Fisher* xxi. 162 They think to take me in a Poppes snatch, but they are deceived.

3. A hasty catch or grasp; a sudden grab or snap at something. *Freq. fig.*

1577-87 HOLMESHOE *Chron.* II. 514 At which words George Buchanan giveth a snatch. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. 1. 22 Like dastard Curres, that... come from place to place, To get a snatch, when turned is his face. 1611 *Shale Transl. Prof.* 2 Happy is he that is least tossed upon tongues; for vterly to escape the snatch of them it is impossible. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. (1739) 175 What was gotten by the snatch was lost by the catch. 1821 *Arnold Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 226 Here and there he made guesses and snatches at the truth.

b. A catch, check, or hesitancy. *rare* ¹. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 105 The snatches in his voice, And burst of speaking were as his.

c. A sudden twitch or jerk. *rare* ¹. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) IV. 477 The movements of his arms were indeed in ungraceful snatches, and the muscles of the neck frequently evinced a like convulsive start.

4. *By, or in, snatches*, by hasty, unsustained efforts; hurriedly, by fits and starts; intermittently, interruptedly, not continuously. Also *rarely* *al.* snatches.

(a) 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 48 By 1625 *Commons Deb.* a towne by snatches? 507 Hitherto all that

was done, was by snatches and intervals, as it were at a breathing. 1733 *Pore Let. to Swift* 28 May, I have begun two or three letters to you by Snatches, and been prevented from finishing them. 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1782) VII. 182 When... she now-and-then could look up, which she did by snatches, as it were. 1873 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) IX. 59 The little that he read of new books... was done by snatches in the course of his meals. 1898 BAKING-GOULD *Old Eng. Home* xi. 250 He has to take his victuals and his rest by snatches.

(b) 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Perth* 169 The business... of snatches, or not done at all. 1850 s. (1875) 74 Passing gales in talk. 1897 MISS KINGSLAY

IV. *Africa* 287, I went in again and slept in snatches.

(c) 1692 BURNET *Life & Death Rochester* 238 He told me as his strength served him at several snatches.

5. A brief period, short space (of time).

1563 FOXE *a. M.* 1287/2, I wene we shall have a snatch of rebellion euen now. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* ii. (1878) 113 Then after a shuwer to weeding a snatch. 1639 HIERON *Wks.* II. 451 By day is not meant now and then a snatch, or a piece of the forenoon only. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud.* Ed. To Rdr., In this work attempts will exceed performances; it being composed by snatches of time. 1663 BUNYAN *Praying in Spirit* Wks. 1855 I. 623 One [vizard] for an appearance before men, and another for a short snatch in a corner. 1825 LAMB *Ella* ii. *Supernatural Man*, The... tedious weeks that must intervene before such another snatch [of holidays] would come. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xxix. 339, I was scarce so miserable the next days but what I had many hopeful and happy snatches.

b. *esp.* A short spell of sleep or slumber.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* xiv, The most relishing snatch of slumber out

xxi, Snatches o

c. A brief

1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Est.* 32 The sunshine broods warm over the mead. It is a delicious snatch of spring. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 5/1 Those snatches of fitful energy which mark the movements of the East.

6. a. A hasty meal or morsel; a snack.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* lxxvi. (1878) 168 Call servants to breakfast by day state appere, a snatch on to worke. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knit. Burning Fettle* ii. 1, Believe me, To sleep without a snatch would mickle grieve me. 1623 MASSINGER *De. Milan* iii. ii, I fear you'll have cold entertainment... and 'twere discretion To take a snatch by the way. 1694 MONTAIGNE *Rabelais* v. vi, After we had pretty well staid our Stomachs with some titbit Snatches. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) II. 490 Our kind host and hostess would not let us go without a snatch as they called it; which was in truth a very good dinner. 1823 E. Moon *Suffolk Words*, Snatch, a mouthful between meals. 1893 *Waverley Three Churchmen* vii. 76 He took only a snatch or light reflection, returning immediately to his desk.

b. In allusive use (see quots.). *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Court.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 256 Tush! what hawdry is it be wil not suffer, so he may have many and good chere, and, if he like the wench well, a snatch

Suppl., etc.] 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Block*. A snatch-block; a top-block; a voyal-block [etc.]. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 173 Passing through proper snatch-blocks. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 97/2 A car... is suspended to the top round of the ladder by means of a chain passing over a pulley of a snatch block. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea Painter's Log* 145 This line, when the boat is launched, passes through... a snatch-block.

Snatched (snæʃt), *pple*. a. [f. SNATCH *v.*] Hurriedly or hastily obtained or taken. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 1. 84 Full boules Of wine pow'd on; and goblets (gladding soules) Of blacke blood, and snatcht [L. *rapiti*] milke. 1834 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Helen* (Ridg.) 1. ment. 1871 snatcht *trans. action*. 1898 *trans. action*. This is no snatched victory.

Snatcher (snæʃtʃə). [f. SNATCH *v.*] 1. One who or that which snatches; a thief, a robber. (Also with *at* or *away*.)

1575 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Tresilian* xi. So catchers and snatchers toyle both night and day. Not needy but greedy, still prolling for their praye. 1582 STANYHURST *Enuic* I. (Arb.) 29, I am kind *Æneas*, from foes thee snatcher of housegoods. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* 1. ii. 143 We do not mean the courting snatchers only, But feare the maine intendment of the Scot. 1611 CORGE, *Grippers*, a griper; catcher, snatcher. 1648 HEXHAM 11, *Een Rucker*, a Puller, or a Snatcher away. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* 1. A snatcher at, *captator*. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. iv, Full off the Tynedale snatchers knock At his lone gate. 1866 MORN. *Star* 21 Aug. 3/2 There having lately been a great many 'snatchers' in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. ii. 461 The snatchers... Lurked round the gates of less well-guarded folds.

b. A body-snatcher. (See BODY *sb.* 30.) 1831 *Ann. Reg.*, *Law Cases*, etc. 327/1 A person in the room... told him that he must mind what he was at, as they were snatchers. 1884 A. GRIFFITHS *Chron. Navegate* II. vii. 331 The snatchers brought a hamper which contained a body in a sack.

c. One who takes fish by 'snatching'. 1878 *Standard* 21 Oct. (Davies), Some 'snatchers' will use two, three, or even four triangles.

2. *pl.* 'A book-name for the Raptores' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1887).

Snatchery, *noun-wd.* Snatching. 1553 *Respublica* v. ix, Thou saiest even truth, tis a bvgg of Rye in dede... briherie, snatcherie, catcherie [etc.].

Snatchily (snæʃtʃli), *adv.* [f. SNATCHY *a.*] By or in snatches.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. 7A*. I. xii. 204 The book-case on whose ladder she has so often stood in cramped discomfort, snatchily reading.

Snatching, *vbl. sb.* [f. SNATCH *v.*] 1. The action of the verb.

1526 SKELTON *Magny*, 1143 Fan. Where the Deuyl gate he all these hurtes? *Fol.* By God, for snatchynge of puddynges and wortes. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) A iiij, Soft maisters, faire plaie and no snatchiog. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* I. 73 Our rapacity... our snatching, and catching, at far more then is our own. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* ix. (1862) 207 Snatchings on the part of the creature at honours which of right belonged only to the Creator. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurture* iv. iii. (1861) 282 The casual snatching and feeding at all hours.

2. Twitching. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 477 The linhs were in a state of constant snatching and trepidation.

3. The practice of catching fish by means of hooks which are pulled sharply through the water. 1878 *Standard* 21 Oct. (Davies), 'Snatching' is a form of illicit pisciculture for which it is impossible to entertain... sympathy. 1884 JEFFERIES in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 1/2 The fish... are also protected by regulations...; snatching, for instance, is unlawful.

4. *techn.* (See quot.) 1887 *Archit. Soc. Dict.*, *Snatching*. The term for making laths break bond for plastering.

Snatchingly, *adv.* [f. *snatching*, pres. pple. of SNATCH *v.*] In a snatching manner; hurriedly; by snatches.

1552 HULOET, Bytynge one an other, or as snatchyngely, morscatic. 1588 UOALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 8 You seeme to hee so possessed with discontentment that it maketh you to speak (as it were) snatchyngly. 1629 H. C. *Disc. Draining Feat* A iij, The prosecution of this business was... so snatchyngly persued, that little fruit came thereof. 1647 HEXHAM 1, Snatchingly, *haestelick*, *off sneltick*.

Snatchy (snæʃtʃi), *a.* [f. SNATCH *sb.* or *v.*] Consisting of, characterized by, snatches; irregular; spasmodic.

1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 351 The haste in which so many people live... is a snatchy habit of... *trans. xiv*, I like mono- 1886 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 515

Some hooks lend themselves to a snatchy method of perusal. 1898 (See SNAGGY *a.*).

b. *spec.* Of rowing. 1865 *Sk. from Cambridge* 16 The modern style [of rowing] seems short and snatchy; it has not the long style of former days.

keep a very even the 'snatchy' form in the boat.

† **Snater**, *v.* *Obs.* 1. [? Error for *snaper* SNAPER *v.*] *intr.* To stumble.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3995 Sire Porrus with a proude swerd him on þe pan strikis So snelle at he snatris with.

Snath (snæθ). Chiefly *dial.* and U.S. Forms:

a. 6snathe, 9snithe. β. 7-snathe, 9snaythe, 9snath, 7. 8- snathe, 9 sne(a)the, sneeth.

δ. 8- snath. [Variant of SNEAD *sb.*, but all the forms are irregular and difficult to account for.] The pole or shaft of a scythe.

a. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Garden* (1578) 28 Thys helue shoulde hoowe somewhat lyke to a Synthe, or to the steale of a Sythe. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* s.v. *Snathe*, *Snithe*, the crooked handle or longshank of a mowing scythe. β. 1691 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 114 A *Snathe*, the handle of a *Sithe*. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 317 *Snathe*. 1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.* 224 *Snath* or *Snathe*. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumbld. Gloss.* 301/2 *Snyathe*.

γ. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1725) s.v. *Snead*, *Sneath*, the handle of a *Scithe*, or the like tool. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 849 The handle, or sned or *sneath*, is made either curved... or straight. 1855 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 314 No *Sithe* could be handled without its pole or shaft or snath or sned. 1907 J. HALSHAM *Longwood Corner* 150 The two 'doles' or grips on the snath. δ. 1782 J. SCOTT *Amieb. Ecl.* ii. Poet. Wks. 119 There crooked snaths of flexile sallow make. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 237/1 An improvement in the Scythe *Snath*. 1854 WHITTIER *Wreck Rivermouth* 89 O mower, lean on thy bended snath. 1882 *Metal World* No. 22, 343 Suppose the centre of gravity of the snath be... 4 in. from the body of the snath.

Snathe, *v. dial.* Also 7sneath, 7, 9 snare, 8 snaze (?). [app. ad. ON. *sneida* (Norw. *sneida*; MSw. *sneitha*) to cut, slice; but the sense is more precisely that of OE. *sneðan* SNED *v.*] *trans.* To prune or lop (trees, etc.); to remove by lopping. Hence *Snathing* *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 230 For snathing of trees. *Ibid.*, For making of a mcecc. xl, kydder of oke of þe seid snathinges. 1609 *Burgery of Sheffield* 312 A payne laid that every person do snath and brush their hedges. 1641 H. BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 121 Yow are to snath off all the small twiggies and boughes. 1644, Hee hayth for this purpose a little broad snathing axe. 1691 RAY *Di. C. Words* 65 To *Snathe* or *snare*, to prune Trees, to cut off the Boughs of Ash or other Timber trees. 1781 J. HURTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. 66 *Snaze*, clip an hedge. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Snathe*, to prune, to lop. 1856 BROCKEN *Proc. Lincs.*, *Snare*, to cut large boughs off a tree.

† **Snat-nosed**, *a. Obs.* [cf. SNATTED *a.*] Snub-nosed.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 All mooris and men of Ynde þe snathe nosed: as he gootis, apis, and heeys. 1542 UOALL *Erasm. Aphor.* 223 *Silenus*, was an euill disguised apyshe bodye, croumpe shoudered, shorte necked, snatnosed.

† **Snatted**, *a.* [cf. SNATTED *a.*] 13. K. *Ans.* 6447 And snatted nosen,] (Rolls) III. 285 3c

1398 — Barth. *De P. R.* xviii. xcvi. (1495) 842 The ape hight Simca in grewe and hath that name of snattid nose: .. for the ben snatty in the nose. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 461/2 *Snatty*, or schort nosyd, *simus*.

† **Snatter**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. Du. *snateren* (so in MDu., MLG., and MHG.) or LG. *snatt(n)-ern* (G. *snatteln*, Sw. *snattra*), of imitative origin.] *intr.* To chatter.

1647 HEXHAM 1. (Birds), The Pie snatters, *den Exter snattiert*. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* 189 Many will be angry and snatter at it.

† **Snattines**, *obs.* variant of SNOTTINESS. 1504 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* II. 377 From hence cometh spetle, snattines of the nose, catharres, & distillations.

† **Snattock**, *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] A scrap, fragment.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 148 From rags, Snattocks, Snips, irreconcilable and super-annated Smocks and Shirts. *Ibid.* xlii. 160 The Letter... crumbled into such miserable Snattocks, that the Diuill could not piece it together.

† **Snatty**, *obs.* variant of SNOTTY *a.* 1545 ELVOT, *Mucous*, snatty or snieueld. 1647 HEXHAM 1, Sneeuely or snatty, *snatichlich*.

† **Snavel**, *v. Sc. Obs.* 1. In 5 snawil. [Imitative: cf. SNAFFLE *v.*, and Sw. *dial.* *snavla*.] *intr.* To snuffle.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 459 þe child cane snawil þan, & grape þe modyr pape, for fud to tak.

Snaw (ə, snawy, Sc. and north. variants of SNOW, SNOWY).

Snawith: see SNOWISH *a.*

Snayballe, *obs.* form of SNOWBALL.

Snaype, *obs.* form of SNAPE *v.* 1

Snead (snæd), *snead* (sned). Now *dial.* Forms:

a. 1 snead, 3 snead, 7-9 sneed, 9 sneyed, sneid; 7- snead. β. 9 sneed. See also SNATH. [OE. *snead*, of obscure origin and not represented in the cognate languages.] The shaft or pole of a scythe.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hoin.* II. 162 Hwilon eac befeoll an side of ðam sneade into anum deopan seade. 1235-54 *Kentish Glasmot.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 165 Et [habebit] de herba quantum potest levare cum sidesne. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xii. 82 These Hedges are... kept in order with a Scythe of four foot long... this is fied on a long sned or straight handle. 1686 *Flor Stafford.* 357 A short strong *Sithe*, fitted with a strong *Snead*. 1873 DAVIS *Agrie. Wills.* in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888), *Scythe*, or *Sive*—The handle [is] called the snead. 1825 in *dial. glossary*, etc. (Somerset, Northampton, Chesh., Warwicks.). 1885 *Calendar of Prisoners at Mids. Sessions*, Taunton 30 June, William Chorley... stealing a scythe and snead.

β. 1825 in *dial.* 1844 I sneed is usually 8/7 He sent his servant... for a scythe snead.

Sneak (snik), *sb.* Also 7 sneake. [app. f. SNEAK *v.*]

By earlier writers used as a suggestive personal name:— 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 12 See if thou canst finde out Sneakes Noys. 1632 E. JONSON *Yak of Tub* v. viii, Was she... wench to that Sneake-John?

I. a. A sneaking, mean-spirited, paltry, or despicable person; one who acts in a shifty, shabby, or underhand manner.

Jerry Sneak: see JERRY *sb.* 6. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. v, I'll suffer no such sneaks As you to offend this way. 1668 PERYS *Diary* 8 Mar. When all is done, he is a sneaker; who owns his owing me £10... and yet cannot provide to pay me. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* ii. c. 159 The Devil... being baffled, packs away, like a silly Sneak as he was.

1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* iii, We call him tuft-hunter, lickspittle, sneak. 1848 — *Van. Fair* v, The sneak of an usher jeered at him no longer. 1848 B. D. WALSH tr. *Aristophanes' Knights* ii. iii, I knew not... that you had been so long... a sneak and a shuffler. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours Libr.* (1892) II. v. 174 A penitent is generally a bit of a sneak.

b. One who robs or steals in a sneaking manner, or who enters places clandestinely for that purpose. (See also *Area-sneak* s.v. AREA 2 b.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar* T., *Sneak*, a pilferer. 1839 *Slang Dict.* 34 *Sneaks*, boys who creep into houses, down areas, or into shops, etc. to enter the premises. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 2/3 The genuine poacher—the real article we mean, not the commercial midnight game sneak.

2. *Canl. a.* The act or practice of stealing in unperceived in order to rob; a robbery effected in this manner. *Usn.* in phr. *upon the sneak*.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew* s.v. *Ken-miller*, 'Tis a bob *Ken*, *Brish* upon the *Sneak*, 'tis a good House, go in if you will but tread softly. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Common*, A thief detected in a house which he has entered, upon the sneak, for the purpose of robbing it. *Ibid.*, *Morning-sneak*, going out early to rob private houses or shops by slipping in at the door unperceived [etc.].

b. The act of stealing away or running off in a sneaking manner.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., One or more prisoners having escaped... by stealth, without... alarming their keepers, are said to have... given it to 'em upon the sneak. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 478/1 Geronimo and his blood-thirsty cut-throats had 'made a sneak', that is, left their reservation and were on the war-path.

3. *Cricket.* A ball bowled so as to roll along the ground; a daisy-cutter.

1862 PYCROFT *Cricket Tutor* 52 Sneaks jump about and twist with the ground. 1886 — *Oxford Mem.* II. 93 Once, when good bowling was unsuccessful, they put in 'Tailor Hedges' to bowl twisting balls. 1899 LUSOCK *Mem.*... would have been a more...

4. *slang.* A soft-soled, noiseless slipper or shoe. 1883 GREENWOOD *Strange Company* (ed. 2) 321 'Sneaks'... are shoes with canvas tops and indiarubber soles. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS 50 *Yrs. Public Service* xiv. 204 His footsteps were... deadened by the 'sneaks', or cloth slippers, worn to conceal his whereabouts.

Sneak (snik), *v.* Also 6 sneke, 7 sneek, sneake. [Of doubtful origin: the form does not agree with that of early ME. *sniiken*, OE. *snican* to creep, crawl (cf. ON. *snikja*, Norw. *snikja*, Da. *snige*, in senses similar to 'sneak'), and the historical gap is very great. The stem *sneak*-appears a little earlier in SNEAKISHLY *a.* and *adv.*]

I. *intr.* 1. To move, go, walk, etc., in a stealthy or slinking manner; to creep or steal furtively, as if ashamed or afraid to be seen; to slink, skulk:

a. With *adv.*, as *away*, *down*, *in*, *off*, *out*, etc. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 58 A poore vnmindod Outlaw, sneaking home. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 138, I hope he will not sneake away with all the money. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* ii. iv, Where's Madrigall? Is he sneek'd hence? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 p. 3 Miss having heard enough, sneaks off for Fear of Discovery. 1740-2 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xix. 3r [The cook] was hot with her work; and I sneaked away. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xlvii, To avoid people, and sneak on unobserved. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* i, The two women were sneaking off by themselves.

fig. and *transf.* 1643 WITHER *Campo-Muss* 72 That Delusion Which had so hotly charged me, sneaked thence. c 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Sussex* iii. 96 When the Sun ariseth the Moon sneakeeth down obscurely. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xii. 159 Towards dusk a small canoe sneaked out, under the plea of fishing.

b. With *preps.*, as *about*, *after*, *from*, *into*, etc. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 121 To her vnguarded Nest, the Weazell (Scot) comes sneaking. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman Hater* v. iv, There are they still poor rogues... sneaking after cheees. 1609 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merri-man* s.v. *Common*, A thief detected in a house which he has entered, upon the sneak, for the purpose of robbing it. 1714 POPE *Let. to Caryll* 25 Sept. I have... sneaked along the walks with that astonished and diffident air [etc.]. 1749 SMOLETT *Gil Blas* i. xiii, But I made no reply, and very wisely condescended to sneak into the straw. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Man of Many Fr.* II. 51 They... sneaked from my door with every mark of servile cowardice. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* ii. 22 Appearing disorderly and dirty, as they... sneaked about the ship. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egypt. Bonds* II. viii. 191 Like truant schoolboys who sneak into the busy schoolroom.

fig. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* ii. v, Being ashamed, as well as discouraged, they sneaked out of the world as well as they could. 1838 EMERSON *Address*, *Cambridge* Wks. (Dohn) II. ccc Now man is ashamed of himself; he skulks and sneaks through the world. 1891 BROWNING *Dalcry* 159 To thee who livest now Through having sneaked past fate apportioned thee.

c. Without const. (Freq. used to denote want of courage, independence, or straightforwardness, without reference to place or movement.)

1665 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* (1848) 338 As these Russians could not take a better way than that of not sneaking, to avoid the having their Rites and Persons undervalued. 1682 N.O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 184 For he... scorn'd to stand, and sneak with hands in Pocket. 1699 *Bentley Phalaris* II. 266 He sneak'd like a Cock, that hangs down his wings when he's beaten. 1732 *Pope Ep. Cobham* 154 Tom struts a Soldier... Will sneaks a Scriver, an exceeding knave. 1779 *Johnson L. P. Pope*, Pope was reduced to sneak and shuffle, sometimes to deny, and sometimes to apologize. 1845 *Nonconformist* V. 133 Law... may allow... them to... say the reproach of sneaking. 1847 *Johnson L. P. Pope*, If you know where he's sneak'd... are himself the journey of coming back home.

fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 121 Thus Sinne in Egypt sneaked for a while. 1692 *Vindication* 15 Vice... always sneaks when bravely born up to. 1765 *Beattie Judge of Paris* ch. Coward Office... sneaks secure in insolence of state. 1821 *Clark Vill. Minstr.* II. 83 How blest she'd been... If, ere want sneak'd for grudge'd support from pride [etc.].

d. U.S. colloq. To make off quietly.

1901 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 409/1 When you get over the fence... yell fire till the crowd comes, then sneak.

2. To cringe or be servile to (a person, etc.).

1660 *South Sermon* (1715) I. 32, I need salute no great Man's Threshold, sneak to none of his Friends or Servants. 1704 T. Brown *Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 10 Pitiful curates and chaplains, that must sneak to the groom and butler. 1796 *Burke Corr.* (1841) IV. 383 We sneak to the regicides, but we boldly trample on our poor fellow-citizens. 1873 *Browning Red Cl.* II. cap. iv. 257 Why else to me... Sneak, cap in hand, now bribe me to forsake My maimed Léonce, now bully, cap on head.

transf. 1797 *HEARNE Collect.* 30 Sept., Our Bishops sneak to the old Cause.

3. School slang. To peach, inform, tell tales.

1902 *Spectator* rather than sneak of one of their companions.

II. trans. 4. To turn or draw aside, to put or thrust in or into, to move or slide to, etc., in a stealthy manner.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. xlvii, Stout Trees... From this dire Breath sneak'd their faint heads aside. 1684 *Orway Athelst.* III. I, Sneak what Ready-money thou hast into my Hand. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 32 P. 3, I see a man every minute stealing out a dirty muckender, then sneaking it in again. 1839 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 253/1, I lay still, softly sneaking my right hand to the pistol. 1892 *Currier Miss Dividends* (1893) 275 When Lawrence's name comes up for membership, he sneaks in a black-hall, as many another prig... has done before.

1878 *Advice to Soldier* in *Harl. Misc.* (1733) I. 467, I have seen some of those Gallants... in the Middle of a Sea-fight... sneak themselves behind the Main-mast.

5. To keep out of sight; to hide. rare.

1702 *Wake Ration.* 222 (Fodd), Some sins dare the world in open defiance, yet this [sc. slander] lurks, and sneaks its head.

c. To pass through in an underhand or stealthy manner.

1891 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 2/4 Mr. Stephens, objected... to this cruel and unjust Bill being 'sneaked' through Parliament. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 5 Mar. 2/4 A most important measure is being sneaked through the general assembly.

†5. To do or act (one's part) in a sneaking or cringing manner. Obs.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen. V.* cxxvii, Something hidden lifts the Thought To Noble Actions, when they hear 'em told, And Hee who Sneaks his part, will praise 'em bold.

6. a. Cant. (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* xv., to sneak a place is to rob it upon the sneak. *Ibid.*, One or more persons having escaped from their confinement by stealth, without... alarming their keepers, are said to have sneak'd 'em.

b. colloq. To steal in a sneaking or stealthy manner; to slich.

1883 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/7 The various kinds of people who visit public libraries for other than legitimate purposes, such as... those who sneaked umbrellas, and those who stole books. 1889 *Jerome Three Men in Boat* ix. 142 Somebody must have sneaked it, and run off with it.

Sneak, the sb. or verb-stem used in combs., as sneak-boat, U.S. a boat by which one may readily move or approach unobserved; esp. a sneak-box; sneak-box, U.S. a small, flat, shallow boat used in wild-fowl shooting, and when in use masked with brush or weeds; sneak-current, Electr. current which escapes or strays owing to leakage or imperfect insulation (1904 in *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*); sneak-pasty a., insidious, sneaky; sneak-shooting, the shooting of wild-fowl from a sneak-boat (*Cent. Dict.*); sneak-thief (orig. U.S.), one who steals or thieves by sneaking into houses through open or unfastened doors or windows; hence sneak-thieving vbl. sb.

1882 D. KEMP *Yacht Sailing* xvi. (1884) 258 The home of the 'sneak-boat, or sneak box, or devil's coffin, as the contrivance is indifferently termed, is Barnegat Bay. 1889 *Bucknill Submarine Mines* 232 The Howell torpedo... is inferior only as an arm for a sneak boat, or for a vessel attempting to run a blockade. 1879 N. H. BISHOP *4 Months in a Sneak-Box* (1880) 1 The comical-looking 'Barnegat' 'sneak-box, or duck-boat. 1884 *Knight Dict. Arch. Suppl.* 266/2 The New Jersey sneak box is from 12' to 14' in length.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraldist's Ridens* No. 15 (1713) I. 301 Some creeping 'Sneakpasty Schismatick would have informed against you. 1877 *Talmage Sermon*, 58 The meanest 'sneak-thief that comes up... at the Tomb Church. 1834 *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 633/2 The offences are nearly all trivial, most of them being petty larceny and 'sneak-thieving.

Sneak-kaway, rare. [f. SNEAK v. 1 a.] One who makes off in a sneaking manner.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 1/3 Men who know themselves beaten already, but are not the cowards and sneakaways we sometimes make them out to be.

† **Sneak-bill**, Obs. Also 6 sneke-, sneek-, 7 sneake- (and SNEAKSBILL). [Of obscure origin: cf. SNEAKSBY.] A mean or paltry fellow; a starved or thin-faced person. Also attrib.

1662 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 72 Why will ye... I shall follow him will! To make me lohn drawliche, or such a sneekbill. 1577 *Kendall Flores of Epigr.* 9 Perchance thou deemst me in thy mynde, Therefore a sneekbill, snudge vnkinde. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Chiche-face*, a chichiface, micher, sneake-bill, wretched fellow. *Ibid.* *Viage de bec*, a sneake-bill, sharp-nose, chittiface. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. liv Here enter not base pinching Usurers... chichie sneakbill rogues.

Sneak-cup, app. an error for SNEAK-UP sb.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. iii. 99 *Falst.* How? The Prince is a lacke, a Sneak-Cuppe. 1673 *S'too him Bayes* 99 You will but cry like Falstaff (when the Prince asked him if he had said he was a Sneak-Cup).

Sneaker (snî'kîr). [f. SNEAK v.]

1. A person or animal that sneaks; a sneak.

1598 *FLORIO, Origines*, an eavesdropper, a listener... a sneaker, a lurking knave. 1613 *MIDDLETON No Wit like Woman's* II. iv. 1, I thought they were some such sneakers. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iv. 1. (1651) 519 A long lean rawbone, a skeleton, a sneaker. 1715 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 66 He being one of the Sneakers and terribly afraid of dislodging the debauched Court of K. George. 1734 *NORTH Examen* III. vii. § 37 (1740) 611 The Courtiers that were more used to Sneakers, than to Men of clear Courage. 1800 *COLERIDGE Piccolomini* II. xiv, Not a sneaker among us, thank heaven. 1826 *SCOTT Jern.* 7 Man, We have more sneakers after Ministerial favour than men who love their country. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambezi* vii. 161 He soon departed and we heard no more of the majestic sneaker.

2. † a. A small bowl (of punch). Obs. (Common from c. 1710 to c. 1740.)

(a) 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Criv.* *Sneaker*, (of Punch) a small Bowl. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Yrs. Voy.* 71 He would take me on Board the Scooner with him, to treat me with a Sneaker of Punch before parting. 1743 *FIELDING 7. Wild* II. iv, He called for a sneaker of punch. 1772 in *Jas. Forbes Oriental Mem.* (1813) IV. 217 He then ordered five sneakers of a mixture which he denominated punch.

(b) 1714 *Spect.* No. 616 P. 4, I have just left the Right Worshipful and his Myrmidons about a Sneaker of Five Gallons. 1742 *FIELDING 7. Andrew* I. xiii, Mr. Barnabas... having... drank a bowl of punch... returned to take the other sneaker; which when he had finished [etc.]. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxxxviii. (1783) II. 157 A little snug place... where we might take a friendly sneaker together.

b. A glass of brandy.

1805 *RAMSAY Scott. & Scotsmen* 18th C. (1828) II. 293 He had a small sneaker of brandy before retiring to his bedroom. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 60 Step to the corner and fetch me a sneaker of brandy.

3. U.S. colloq. = SNEAK sb. 4.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

4. *Cricket*. = SNEAK sb. 3.

1909 in *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*

Sneaker-snee, variant of SNICKERSNEE v.

Sneakiness (snî'kîness). [f. SNEAK v.] The character or quality of being sneaky.

a judge.

Sneaking (soî'king), vbl. sb. [f. SNEAK v.]

The action of the vb. in various senses. Also with prep. and advs.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Rich. II.* cxlv, But sneaking smells of North's... It a house without his Cam... prevented their sneaking. *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 217 By his Sneaking and Cringing. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Permin-Killer* 20 They appear shy, but that is from your sneaking after them. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 23 An assiduity... which sometimes almost verges towards sneaking. 1895 *Outing XXVI.* 403/2 By hard sneaking it was possible to get within about two hundred and fifty yards.

Sneaking (snî'kin), ppl. a. Also 7 sneeking. [f. SNEAK v.]

1. That sneaks; moving, walking, acting, etc., in a furtive or slinking manner. Also transf.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Rich. II.* cxlv, But sneaking smells of North's... It a house without his Cam... prevented their sneaking. *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 217 By his Sneaking and Cringing. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Permin-Killer* 20 They appear shy, but that is from your sneaking after them. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 23 An assiduity... which sometimes almost verges towards sneaking. 1895 *Outing XXVI.* 403/2 By hard sneaking it was possible to get within about two hundred and fifty yards.

footpads and sneaking pickpockets. 1839 *DICKENS Nickleby* xiii, A nasty, ungrateful, pig-headed, brutish, obstinate, sneaking dog. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 99 Several of these sneaking beasts (coyotes) were prowling round.

Comb. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 292 The same sneaking-looking animal, whether you meet with it in a palace or a jail.

† b. *Sneaking-budge*, one who steals or robs

alone; also *erron.* (quots. 1743-51), stealing, pilfering. Obs.

1710 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Criv.* 1743 *FIELDING 7. Wild* I. vii, Wild... looked upon pilfering to be as good a way of taking as any, and as he called it, the gentlest kind of Sneaking-budge. 1751 - *Amelia* I. iii, I find you are some sneaking-budge rascal.

† c. Niggardly, mean, near. Obs.

1696 W. MOUNTAGU *Holland Pref.* 2 We were not Sneaking... but thrifflily Liberal. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* x. iii, He had some few blemishes... yet being a sneaking or a niggardly fellow, was not one of them. 1773 *FOOTE* being sneak-

6 How many

2. Marked or characterized by, partaking or suggestive of, sneaking; hence, mean, contemptible.

1582 *STANHOUST Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 84 But Scylla in cablans with sneaking treacherye lurketh. 1648 J. REAUMONT

1724 *WELTON Chr. Faith & Pract.* 223 It was, methinks, as sneaking a submission... as it was a false assertion. 1770 *FOOTE Lane Lover* I, An absolute monarch to sink into the sneaking state of being a slave to one of his subjects. 1845 L.D. *CAMPBELL Chancellors* lxxiii. (1857) III. 402 They, in a sneaking and paltry manner, pretended that they were not prepared. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. i, It's worthy of the sneaking spirit that robs a live man.

† 3. Mean in appearance or amount; petty, paltry, contemptibly poor or small. Obs.

1793 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* By Sometimes little sneaking ill-contrived Stair-cases are built in a good comely large Structure. 1733 *FIELDING Quix.* Eng. II. i, For a sneaking fee he pleads the villain's cause. 1779 *MME. D'ARLEY Diary* 20 Oct., A meaner, more sneaking and pitiful wif... did I never see.

4. Of feelings, affection, etc.: Unavowedly cherished or entertained; not openly declared or shown; undemonstrative. Freq. in a sneaking kindness.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 303, I believe I have a sneaking kindness for the sneaking fellow. 1753-4 - *Grandison* (1812) I. 220 (D.), You... shall reveal to me your sneaking passion, if you have one. 1784 *COWPER Virgo*, 244 Some sneaking virtue lurks in him, no doubt. 1842 *TUCKERAY Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* vii, I can't help having a sneaking regard for him. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Player. Err.* ix. (1894) 204, I have a sneaking belief in the virtues of the scrambling Briton. 1897 *MISS KINGSLEY W. Africa* 676, I have a sneaking sympathy with these good people.

Sneakingly, adv. Also 6 sneakingly, 7 sneekingly. [f. prec.]

1. In a sneaking manner; not openly or boldly.

1598 *FLORIO*, ...sneakingly as a cat. 1599 ...be Serpent... sneakingly conu... G. HERBERT

Temple, Ch. F. a man, not sneakingly. 1678 *OWAY Friends* in *W. H. 4*, How sneakingly will he look when he shall find his mistake. 1726 *Brice's Weekly Trul.* 17 June 1, I shall not, sneakingly hang my Head, under the smartest Strokes, of Adversity.

1778 *MRS. SCOTT in Doran Lady of last Cent.* (1873) x. 243 If she ever does ill, she will do it sneakingly. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 377 Certain senators, who, having boldly given the lie, give sneakingly the hand of reconciliation. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* I. 80 We hurriedly and sneakingly enter the drawing-room.

† 2. Meanly; niggardly. Obs.

1695 *DE LA FRYNE Diary* (Surtees) 74 He behaved himself the sneakinglyest to him that can be imagined.

3. Without open declaration; unavowedly.

1730 A. HILL *Progr. Wit* 7 Unborn to cherish, sneakingly approves, And wants the Soul to spread the Worth, he loves. 1879 *BROWNING Martin Reith* 141 Suppose I had sneakingly loved her myself, My wretched self.

Sneakingness, rare. [f. a prec.] Soeaking quality; sneakiness.

1647 *BOYLE Arg. Swearing* Wks. 1770 VI. 16 Such persons are deeply accessory... by a sneakingness, which... implies a guilt. 1687 in *Miège*. 1727 in *BAILEY* (vol. II.)

Sneakish (snî'kîsh), a. [cf. SNEAK sb. and v.]

† 1. † Farcical, ludicrous. Obs.

1570 *LEVINS Manly* 145 Sneakish, bardus, minus.

2. Somewhat sneaky.

1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* IV. 302 The sneakish county gentleman. 1897 *Tytton's Short Intings* xv. 227 Well, it was a beastly, sneakish trick.

Hence **Sneakishness**.

1895 A. H. S. *LANOR Ceria* 114 It is generally associated with sneakishness, treachery, and perfidy.

Sneakishly, adv. rare. In 6 sneakyshely.

[See SNEAK v. This is the earliest example of the stem.] Meanly, despicably.

1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 270 b, All men... cried out upon Duke Maurice, which served him so sneakyshely, whom he ought to have honoured as his father.

† **Sneaks**, sb. Obs. rare. = SNEAK sb. 1.

1653 W. RANESBY *Atrol. Restored* To Rdr. 17 Domineer abroad, be a sneaks at home? 1887 *Miège Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. xv., A poor Sneaks, or a poor Sneakish (that is a phillul Fellow, that scarce dares show his head). 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Criv.* *Parking Fellow*, a meet Sneaks.

† **Sneaks**, shl. Obs. An abbrev. of *God's sneaks* (see *God* sb. 14 b and *NEAKES*), used as a petty oath. (cf. *SNIGS*.)

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. ii, Sneaks, and I were worth but three hundred pound a year more, I could swear richly.

† **Sneaksbill.** *Obs. rare.* = SNEAKBILL. 1602 *DEKKER Satyr.* I iv h, Come Grumboll, thou shalt Mum with vs; come, dogge mee sneaksbill. a 1643 *CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* iii. ii. A base thin-jaw'd sneaksbill, Thus to work gallants out of all.

Sneakshy. *Now rare.* Also 6 sneakesbie, 7 sneakshy, etc. [Of obscure origin: see -BY 2, and cf. prec. and SNEAKBILL.] A mean-spirited person; a paltry fellow.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Niez*, an idiote, a 12 *COTGR., Cougrefredonville*, a 1677 *BARROW Stern. Wks.* demure Sneakshy. Men can

hardly brook. 1690 *DRYDEN Amphitryon* ii. ii. There is no comparison between my master and thee, thou sneakshy. 1785 in *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.* a 1877 *COWDEN CLARKE* in *Rolle Shaks. Two Gent.* 28 A woman... will cling to a ruffian, ... but she will despise and shun a pettifoggish sneakshy.

Sneak'sman. *Cant.* [f. SNEAK sb. or v.] (See quotes. 1812, 1859.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* Sneak'sman, a man or boy who goes upon the sneak. 1834 *AINSWORTH Rookwood* iii. v. There was no such sneak'sman. 1859 *Slang Dict.* 97 Sneak'sman, a shoplifter; a petty cowardly thief.

Sneak-up (snik'up), sb. [f. SNEAK v.; see also SNEAK-UP.] A mean, servile, or cringing person; a sneak; a shirk.

1596 *SHAKS. i Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 99 (Q.). The prince is a iacke, a sneakup. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* ii. xlv. 299 You must set other manner of Coltes vpon me then this poore nasty sneakup. 1775 *ASH, Sneakshy*, a sneakup. 1798 T. MORTON *Secrets* iii. 1. But he is such a Sneakup! Were he a boy of mettle, I would adopt him.

attrib. 1851 *JERROLD St. Giles* (1852) i. 305 It's only your sneak-up chaps, that are afraid of the glass, that get into trouble, ... and catch rheumatism.

Sneak-up, v. pseudo-arch. Alteration of *sneak-up* (see SNICK v. 1), under the influence of prec.

1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* xxx. Here's a fellow... talks about failing... Blurt for him, sneak-up! say I. *Ibid.*, Marry, sneak-up! say I again.

Sneaky (snik'i), a. [f. SNEAK sb.]

1. Of persons: Like or resembling a sneak; mean, paltry, sneaking.

1833 *Christmas Improvement* ii. (1841) 32. She is a nasty sneaky thing, for she... you ever see such... sneaky.

2. Characterized by, partaking of, sneaking.

1860 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 224 The blue hare... pestering your pointers and setters with his sneaky draws, and foolishly astute... *Land's End* 333 mind to Mr. Pec.

That sneaky way in which some people are able to insinuate evil against their neighbours.

Sneap (snip), sb. Now arch. [f. SNEAP v.] A snub or check; a rebuke, reproof.

1507 *SHAKS. i Hen. IV.* iii. i. 135 My Lord, I will not vndergo this sneap without reply. 1876 *WEISS Wit, Humour*, etc. iv. 149 A charter from Providence to give Falstaff his first sneap of retribution. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 355 He might have spared us this sneap, seeing that his own queen had been enamoured of an ass.

Sneap (snip), v. Now dial. and arch. Also 7 sneep. [Later form of *snaip* SNAPE v. 1]

1. *trans.* To nip or pinch.

1588- [see SNEAPED, SNEAPING *ppl. ads.*] 1691 *RAY N. C. Words* 65 Herbs and Fruits sneap with cold weather.

2. To check, repress; to snub, reprove, chide.

1611 *Sec. Maiden's Trag.* iii. i. Nay I am gone, I me a man quickly sneap. 1640 *Brome Antipodes* iv. ix. Doe you sneap me too my Lord? ... I had no need to come, but I was to be sneapt. 1659 *Mrs. Hutchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 391 They set him at light, ... and made the poor man retire sneaped to his colonel. 1691 *RAY N. C. Words* 65 Children easily sneaped. 1805 S. EVANS *Brother Fabian's MS.* 5 My lord Archbishop sneaps us for our sloth. 1886- in dial. glossaries, etc. (Lincs., Staffs.).

fig. and transf. 1623 *Br. Hall Works* (1837) V. 141 That we do enough hate our corruptions; when, at our sharpest, we do but gently sneap them. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. iii. 18 Life that's here, When into it the soul doth closely wind, Is often sneep'd by anguish.

Hence *Sneaped ppl. a.*

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 333 To ad a more reioysing to the prime, And give the sneaped birds more cause to sing.

Sneaping (snip'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. SNEAP v.] Of the wind, etc.: Checking growth; nipping, biting. Also in *fig. context.*

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 100 Like an envious sneaping Frost, That bites the first borne infants of the Spring. 1611 - *Wint. T.* i. ii. 13 No sneaping Winds at home. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *J. C. Maxwell* 45 His activities were apt, ... to take odd shapes, as in a healthy plant under a sneaping wind. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* July 119 Sheltered... from the sneaping winds of ill-usage or mischance.

† **Sneap-nose.** *Obs.* [f. SNEAP v.] One who has a pinched nose. (Cf. SNEIFE v.)

1649 *QUARLES Virgin Widow* ii. 1. Must I be thus slighted... by a Runagate, a Sneap nose, a thin gut?

Sneath, dial. var. of SNATH, scythe-pole.

Sneb, v. Now dial. Also 5-7 snedbe. [var. of SNIB v. 1] *trans.* To reprimand, reprove, or check; to snub. Also *absol.*

In *Chaucer Prolog.* 525 (see SNIB v. 1) two or three manuscripts have *snebbe*.

c 1490 *CARVERAY Life St. Kath.* iii. 261 (MS. Arundel). Therefore your grace will pytous voys I pray to punyshe

and snebbe your-self as ye lest. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 126 Which made this foolish Brere wexe so bold, That... he cast him to scold, And snebbe the good Oake, for he was old. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* xxxiii. 22 (Grosart) II. 98 Thou heardest euen now a yong man sneh me sore. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 157 So was David by Nathan... snehbed in this sort for his euill example. 1617 *COLLINS Def. Ep. of Ely* ii. x. 515 The Nurse her self may waken the child... chide it and sneh it, as well as give it the duggie. 1846 W. DRUMMOND *Muchmouchy* 18 The man thus snebbit Lost too his tebbit. 1867- in dial. use (Lancs., Yks.).

Sneck (snek), sb. 1. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: a. 4-5 snekke, 5 snekk, 5-7, 9 snek, 5-6 sneke; 6- sneck, 7 snecke; 7, 9 snack; 8 snake. β. 8- snick. [Of obscure origin: cf. SNATCH sb. 1.]

1. The latch of a door or gate; the lever which raises the bar of a latch; † a catch (cf. 2 a).

a. 1324 *Acc. Exch. K. R. Bd.* 165 No. 1 m. 4, Pro xxviii *enables cum xxviii* *enables* 24 tenendum trendis ligni pro... 1319 m. Rikon (Surtees) 111. 147... c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 461/2 Snekke, or latche, *cliturnus, pessulo.* c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 305 Mak. Good wyff, open the hek! Vor. I may thole the dier the snek. 1530 *PALSGR.* 272/1 Sneke, latche, *loquet, cliquette.* 1560 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1824) 258 To vphald substantiallye thair portis in... stapillis, snekkis and all rome graith decessare. 1600 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 133 For mending the North church gate, and also an iron sneck. 1638 *Ibid.* 302 A snecke for the ministers sette. c 1725 in J. J. VERNON *Parish of Hawick* (1900) 80 Paid for 2 Snecks for Quire doore. 1770 *Br. FORBES Trul.* (1886) 303 Any one, by Night or by Day, can lift the Sneck and come in. 1781- in many dial. glossaries and texts (Sc., N. Ir., N. Cy., E. Ang., Derby, Warwick, etc.). 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxxiii. The sneck was drawn, and the Countess... entered my dwelling. 1853 G. J. CAVLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 216 Sometimes the demons will undo the sneck of the gate. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Shippers & Shellbacks* 50 The old man lifed the 'sneck' quickly and caught us.

β. 1786 *BURNS The Vision* vii. When click! the string the snick did draw. 1889 A. MUNRO *Siren Casket* 169 He raised the snick Of Allan's cottage doore.

b. To draw a sneck, to act cunningly or stealthily. a 1500 in *Ratis Raving*, etc. 83 That word is fyrst iawdiens, With fenysing falsat 23 ready To draw a snek rycht subtly. 1786 *BURNS To G. Hamilton* iii. I ken he weel a Snick can draw, When simple bodies let him.

c. On the sneck, latched. So off the sneck. 1824 *SCOTT St. Romain's* xxviii. I se variant it a two-handed ghaist, and the door left on the sneck. 1803 *STEVENSON Catriona* xv. 167 The door was on the sneck that day. 1897 *CROCKETT Lads' Love* iv. 43 Then... leave the lang window o' the ben room off the sneck, after the lairds are awa'.

2. *techn.* a. A catch or device for holding the lever of a spinning-machine.

1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 426 When in gear they [i.e. levers] are held firm by the sneck. *Ibid.* The machine is put in motion by raising the main lever into the sneck by hand.

b. (See quot.) 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 229 Snecks, appliances for diverting wagons from the main line into a siding.

3. *dial.* or *techn.* in various senses (see quotes.). 1810 S. SMITH *Agrie. Surv. Galloway* 86 Besides the improvement of locked tops (in stone walls), he invented also snecks or hudds, i.e. spaces built single at short intervals.

1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.* Sneck, a small piece or tongue of land, abutting on or intersecting an adjoining field. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-m.* 229 Snecks, a carving (= air-way).

4. *attrib.* as *sneck-fastening*, *sneck*; *sneck-band* (see quot. 1828); *sneck-bend*, a form of fish-hook (see quotes.); *sneck posset*, a cold reception or greeting; a discharge or dismissal; *sneck-string*, a sneak-band.

The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* contains a number of other examples. 14... *Nom.* in W. WALKER 733 *Hec mastiga*, a "sneck-band" [read -band]. *Hic gnupus*, a dorbande. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.* Sneck-band, a band for holding the lever of a spinning-machine.

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1. *trans.* To latch (a door or gate); to close or fasten with or by means of a sneck.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 284/2 Latchyn, or snekkyn, *pessulo.* 1560 *Math. Club Misc.* 111. 239 The deponar... land the dur snecked and vnbarred and sche barred the dur. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 43 Sneck [1691 Sneck] the door: Latch the door. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 36 Sae out she slips, an snecks the door behind. 1787- in dial. glossaries and texts (Sc., N. Cy., Notts., Linc., Warw., etc.). 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* i. 175 Sneck the door, laddie. 1889 *Carlisle Patriot* 1 Mar. (E.D.D.). If the gate had been snecked, the cattle could not have got on the line.

b. To lock or shut up. In quot. *fig.* 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxix. The secrets of grit folk... are just like the wild beasts that are shut up in cages. Keep them hard and fast snecked up, and it's a' very weel.

c. *intr.* Of a door or gate: To latch, shut. 1871 *Mrs. EWING Brownies*, etc. 107 The gate opened for them and snecked after them. 1889 *TENNISON Owd Roa* xxxii. I'd clear forgot... thy chamber door wouldn't sneck.

2. *trans.* (See quot. 1808.) *Sc.* 1792 *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* II. 534 Farm-houses and Cottages... very few of them have been snick-thatched, or covered with a deep coat of straw, and snick-thatched.

1868 *JAMIESON*, 7 wall, filling the t a small quantity

Sneck (snek), v. 2 *Sc.* [Origin, and relation to SNICK v. 2, uncertain.] *trans.* To cnt (off).

1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 103 He tuk hir be the nek, And with ane knife hir heid he did of snek. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxxii. Do the folk think I hae another thrapple in my pouch after John Highlandman's sneckit this ane wi' his joctale? 1835 *CARRICK Laird Logan* (1854) 156 Mony a nee o' my acquaintances hae gotten the thread o' life sneckit.

Sneck, v. 3 *Now dial.* [Origin obscure.] *trans.* To snatch; to take or seize quickly.

1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* i. ii. *Pursn.* Her Chain of Pearle. *Boy.* I sneckit it away finely. 1873 *MURDOCH Doric Lyr* 43 When rent day comes ye're unca fain To look us up an' sneck the siller.

Sneck-drawer. *Now Sc. and north.* Also 9 snick-. [f. SNECK sb. 1 + DRAWER sb. 1; cf. latch-drawer and DRAW-LATCH.] One who draws or lifts a sneck or latch (in order to enter stealthily); a crafty, flattering, or sly fellow (cf. quot. 1808).

1402 *Poh. Poems* (Rolls) II. 98 3oure prowde losengerie that rube about as snek-drawers. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* i. 295 When the titlin aid snick-drawers fell to. 1808 *JAMIESON S.V.* An aid snick-drawer, one who, from long experience, has acquired a great degree of facility in accomplishing any artful purpose. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamun.* xiii. Doited idiot!—that auld clavering sneck-drawer wad gar ye throw the moon is made of green cheese. 1846 *CHALMERS in Hanna Mem.* (1852) IV. xxiv. 457 He was just too much of a sneck-drawer.

So *Sneck-draw*; also *Sneck-drawing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, *Sneck-drawn a.*

1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xvi. There's many a-lying 'sneck-draw sits close in kirk. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* xxxi. I ken the Maxwell lads and I ken the hill sneck-draws. 1785-6 *BURNS Addr. to Deil* vii. Ye auld, 'sneck-drawing dog! 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamun.* xxi. The old sneck-drawing whigamore her father. c 1830 *HOGG Bridal of Polmood* vii. Onye sikkian wyldd sneckdrawinge and pawkerye. 1820 T. WILSON *Pitman's Poy* i. liii. If aw din't her hottle fill, Awa's then a skint-flint, 'sneck-drawn dog'.

Snecke, obs. form of SNICK v. 1

Snecked (snekt), *ppl. a.* *Building.* [app. f. SNECK sb. 1] Built of squared stones, but of different sizes and not laid in regular courses.

1883 *Alnwick Mercury* 17 Nov. 2 The building is of snecked walling.

Snecket. [Dim. of SNECK sb. 1] A sneck or sneck-band. Also *transf.*, a noose, halter.

1611 *COTGR., Loquet d'une huis*, the latch, or snecket of a doore. 1677 *SKINNER Elynor. Ling. Angl.* The Sneck or Snecket of a door, *faniculum obiecti* [etc. Hence in Ray, Grose, etc.]. 1788 *New London Mag.* 494 Then over his head let the snecket be got, And under one ear be well settled the knot. 1869- in *Cumbd. dial. glossaries*.

Sned, sb.: see SNEAD.

Sned, v. In later use *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 snedan (*pa. i.* snaddo, snedde), 6-sned, 7 snedde, snad, snead, 8 snade. [OE. *snedan*, related to *snidan* SNITHE v. For the shortening of the vowel cf. KEP v.]

1. *trans.* To cut or lop off (a branch). Also in *fig. context*, and with *off*.

a 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 249 in O. E. Texts 117 *Putat*, somdit, c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxxiii. 222 Hit bið unnyt þæt mon hwelles wylles hogas snæde [etc.]. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 8 Sume þonne sneddun telgran of treowum & stragdan on þæmwege. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* xi. l. 24 Ane akin tre... The branches sned and kut about alquhair. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 192 Othreis sned the branches of the Papistrie, but he stryckit at the roote. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. ii. 26 Whereby they did in some sort snedde the reviving twigs of old superstition. 1645 in *Dailie's Lett. & Trils.* (1775) II. 94

Vineyard sneds the luxuriant branches. 1829 in *LOCKHART N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2). c 1870 W. GRAHAM *Lect. Epist.* 351 The branch sned off from the vine becomes a sport of the winds.

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always of a cheerful look, because there are no secret snibblings within him. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 94 Others for thy snibbling and chiding... doe hast that bud. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.* 32 Them fox-terriers takes a deal of snibbing.

Snibble, *sh. Mining*. [Of obscure origin: cf. SNIB sb.] (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Coal-m.* 229 *Snibble*, see *Locker* [a short iron or wooden bar for scotching tram wheels on inclined roads].

Hence **Snibble** *v. trans.*, to scotch.

1880 J. NICOL *Poems & Songs* 79 Away they go, Though snibbled wheels may slip.

Snibel, variant of **SNIFE-BILL** 4.

Snichel: see **SNITOREL**.

Snick, *sb.* *slang or dial.* [Cf. **SNICKING** *vbl. sb.*] A snack or share. *Usu. pl.*

1723 DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 59, There is no Room for the Encouragement of Industry where the Snicks will hardly pay for a Saturday's Supper. 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.* 151 *Snicks*, shares, halves. 1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk.* (1901) 51 *To go snicks*, to go snacks.

Snick (snik), *sb.* 2 [f. **SNICK** *v.* 2]

1. A small cut; a nick, a notch.

1775 ASH, *Snick*, a small snip or cut as in the hair of a beast. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Snick*, a cut, a hollow, a notch. 1897 *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* 4 Dec. (E.D.D.), Mak' a hit of a snick in 't.

b. An act of snipping or slight cutting.

1898 L. E. HAMILTON *Mauhin* v. 67 Just a snick of the shears and adah of walnut juicing.

2. **Cricket**. A light, glancing blow given to the ball by the batsman, sending it in the direction of the slips or to leg; a ball so hit.

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 21 Standing at short-leg to stop a snick, he caught Mr. Studd off a leg hit. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 258 He [short-slip] has to run after most of the snicks which pass the wicket-keeper.

Snick (snik), *sb.* 3 [f. **SNICK** *v.* 3 Cf. **SNECK** *sb.* 3] A sharp noise; a click.

1894 DOYLE *Mem. Sherlock Holmes* 241 Suddenly there came from the window a sharp metallic snick. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* ii. 23, I pressed the trigger; but only the 'snick' of the striker answered the touch.

Snick, *sb.* 4 *techn.* [? f. the first element of **SNICK-SNARL**.] (See quot. and cf. **SNICKEY** *a.*)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2230/1 *Snick*, a knot or irregularity on yarn, removed by passing it through a slotted plate.

Snick, variant of **SNECK** *sb.* (latch).

Snick (snik), *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 sneik, 7 snecke. [Of obscure origin.] Used with *ga*, or imperatively, and always followed by *up*, in the sense of 'go hang'.

(a) 1599 H. PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingh.* (Percy Soc.) 8 And his men be good fellows, so it is; if they be not, let them goe snick [*v.* *snick*] y^e. 1612 BEAUN. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* iii. i, Give him his money George, and let him go snick up. 1631 Heywood *Fair Maid of West* i. Wks. 1874 11. 268 Goe, let your Master snick up. a 1668 DAVENANT *Play-Ho. to be Let* Wks. (1673) 126 He may go snick-up if he hates Nymphidians. (1821 *Scott Kenilw.* xxix, Bidding the steward go snick up, if he came to startle us too soon from our goblets.)

(b) 1601 SHAKS. *Truc. N. II.* iii. 101 We did keepe time sir till our Catches. Snecke vp! 1602 MIDDLETON *Burt.* *Master-Constable* iv. i, I have been belived of your betters, marry, snick up! 1606 *London Prodigal* v. i, Wherefore to prison? snick vp, I owe you nothing. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Snickup*, begone; away with you! 1883 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (West Yks.).

Snick (snik), *v.* 2 Also 8 snic. [prob. suggested by **SNICK** and **SNEE**, etc. Connexion with **SNECK** *v.* 2, or with **Norw.** and **Icel.** *snikka*, Sw. *dial. snicka*, to carve, whittle, is very doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To cut, snip, clip, nick. Also with *off*, *out*.

1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, *Snic*, to cut. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl. s.v. Sneck*, *Snick*, to cut with a sudden stroke of a sharp instrument. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lxiii, He began by snicking the corner of her [sc. the doll's] foot off with nurse's scissors. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) 1. 422 The third-case-maker, quickly snicks out, with a pair of scissors, the superfluous cloth at each of the four corners.

b. *intr.* (Cf. **SNICK** *v.* 2.)

1863 READE *Hard Cash* III. 22 The heavy scissors were heard snick, snick, snicking all day long.

2. *trans.* To strike or hit sharply.

1830 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* II. v. 130 But we nick 'em and we snick 'em, Wherever they may stick. 1891 Mrs. J. A. OWEN *On Surrey Hills* v. 158 He...lets drive, or, as he says, 'snicks him', killing him on once.

b. **Cricket**. To strike (the ball) lightly so that it glances off in the slips or to leg; to obtain (so many runs) in this way.

1880 *Daily Telegr.* 23 Sept., Bates drove him finely for 4, and snicked him another 4. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 7 [He] snicked the first ball he received for 3.

3. *colloq.* To cut or slip across or along (a road) quickly or sharply.

1883 FENNEL *Elmhurst Cream Licesstersh.* 343 The two former jumped an uncompromising piece of timber abreast into the field beyond; the rest snicked the road for the corner immediately at hand.

Snick (snik), *v.* 3 [Imitative.]

1. *trans.* To cause to click or sound sharply.

1828 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 251 They snicked their guns, but I saw no flash. 1900 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* 9 He stood drawing it in and then with its sheath and snicking it back again.

2. *intr.* To make a sharp, clicking noise. Hence

Snicking *vbl. sb.*

1892 KIRLING *Barrack Room Ball* 76 Ye may hear a breech-bolt snick where never a man is seen. 1893 RAYMOND *Genl. Upstart* xiv, The snicking of the flint and steel sounded hard and vicious.

Snick and snee. ? *Obs.* Also 7 snic (snik) and snee, snick and sneer. [See **SNICK** or **SNEE**.]

1. *a. vb.* To thrust and cut. b. *adv.* With thrusting and cutting. c. *sb.* = **SNICK**-**SNEE** 1.

c 1645 HOWELL *Left. L. xli*, None must carry a pointed Knife about him; which makes the Hollander, who is us'd to Snick and Snee, to leave his Horn-sheath and Knife a Ship-board when he comes ashore. 1665 MARVELL *Character. Holland* 96 When, staggering upon some Land, Snick and Sneer, They try, like Statuaries, if they can, Cut out each other's Athos to a Man. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Note on Georg. iv. 660 The monks... were at snic and snee with their drawn knives. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Snick and snee*, a combat with knives, such as the Dutch carry.

2. *attrib.* (with *knife*), = **SNICK**-**SNEE** 2.

1842 BROWNE *Bible in Spain* vii, The Spaniard... sprang up like a tiger, unsheathing instantly a snick and soe knife.

So + **Snicking** and **sneeing** *vbl. sb.* *Obs.*—

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seta*. To Rdr., If the humor of huffing be but a little further cocked'd,... snicking and sneeing will be nothing else in the world but writing of Book *a la mode d'Angleterre*.

Snick-a-snee. ? *Obs.* Also 7-sne. [Cf. *prec.* and **SNICK** or **SNEE**.]

1. A combat with cut-and-thrust knives.

1673 Mrs. BEHN *Dutch Lover* iii. iii, There lies my sword, and... I tell you I am as good at Snick-a-snee as the best Don of you all. 1688 B. WILKINSON *On Dutch War* in Jane Barker *Poet. Recreat.* 1. 55 But they'll be long come to themselves you'll see When we in earnest are at Snick-a-snee. 1767 S. PATENSON *Another Trav.* II. 115 We may... possibly have a bout at snick-a-snee.

2. A cut-and-thrust knife. Also *attrib.*

1846 *Brit. Chess & Am. Chess* 102, ... with a snick-a-snee knives. 1837 — *Swarley's* liv, Jansen stepped forward with his snick-a-snee [sic], the rope was divided at once. 1865 in *Slang Dict.* 238.

Snicker (snik'ər), *sb.* 1 Also *Sc. snicher*. [f. **SNICKER** *v.*] A smothered laugh; a snigger.

1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* iv, That individual... gave utterance to an explosive snicker. 1881 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 6 There's an audible snicker up above. 1888 GUNTER *Mrs. Potter* xiv, 175 There comes a cruel silence, broken only by a snicker from Van Cott.

† **Snicker**, *sb.* 2 *slang. Obs.* (See quot.)

1796 *Grise's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Snicker*, a glandered horse.

Snicker, *sb.* 3 [f. **SNICK** *v.* 2 The passage is barlesque.] A knife.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, If they squeak, out with your snickers and slick!

Snicker (snik'ər), *v.* Also 9 *Sc. snicher*. [Imitative: cf. **NICKER** *v.* and **SNICOR** *v.*]

1. *intr.* To laugh in a half-suppressed or smothered manner; to snigger.

1694 MORTEUX *Rakelais* iv. iii, While he said this, the Maidens began to snicker at his Elbow, grinning, giggling... *E. Dial. Cant.* privately. 1795... may sneer and

sons snickered, and others joined in, and almost immediately there was a universal explosion of derisive mirth.

trans. and *fig.* 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xii. 144 And the ripples came up, one after another, and whispered and snickered in his ears. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 1921/1 A squirrel barked and 'snickered'. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 172/1 Every wee water-course seems to snicker gleefully as it romps along.

2. Of horses: To neigh, nicker.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. i, The rascal knows me already, and snickers whenever I cross the threshold of the stable. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 217/2 The sturdy colt that binnied and snickered round his mother in the pasture.

Hence **Snickering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Snickeringly** *adv.*, in a snickering manner.

1775 ASH *Dict.*, *Snickering*, a silly kind of laugh. 1872 HOLLAND *Marble Prophecy* 78 Much as if for a snickering fit or a sneeze. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croix* 142 Yes, I'm Macraids, and somebody beside, You snickering monkey! 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 485/2 They silently—and snickeringly—arose and left the theatre. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Nov, There had been... a snickering and chuckling in the further part of the room.

Snickersnee (snik'snee), *sb.* Also **snicker**, **snicker-snee**. [Alteration of **SNICK** or **SNEE**.]

1. = **SNICK**-**SNEE** 1.

1727 BOWEN *Dict. Royal* 11, *Snicker-snee* (the Dutch way of fighting with pointed Knives). 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Snicker-Snee*, a combat with knives.

2. A large knife.

1775 ASH *Dict.*, *Snickersnee*, a long kind of knife. 1791 G. HUDDONSFORD in *Salmagundi* 86 He pulled out his Snicker-snee With imprecations horrid. 1809 IRVING *Knickerb.* (1867) 174 A host more, armed... with swords, hatchets, snicker-snees, and what not. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Snicker-snee*, a large clasp-knife. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, Drawing his snickersnee, he plunged it in the bailiff's chest. 1895 W. S. GILBERT *Alfido* II. 37 As I gnashed my teeth, When from his sheath I drew my snicker-snee.

† **Snickersnee**, *v. Obs.* Also 8 snigger-, sneaker-, sneeker-. [f. as *prec.*] *intr.* To fight with knives; to use a knife as a weapon. Hence † **Snickersneeing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

Cf. the mod. Linc. dial. *snickersneeze*, used in threatening children ('If you do that, I'll snickersneeze you').

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 119 Boxing among the English; Snicker-Sneeing among the Dutch. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III. 16 But when the Officers came to enforce the Execution of this Decree upon the Dutch, they were ready to fall to Snigger Snee with 'em about it. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. vii, He pull'd out a Case-knife, with which he used to sneaker-snee, and threaten'd to cut his own Throat. 1738 (G. SMITH) *Curious Relat.* i. iii. 443 He that acted the Character of the Insolent Sailor, humour'd it to the Life... He wanted to fight, or Sneaker-snee. 1778 BRYDGES *Home Trav.* (1797) I. 268 An ugly dream, Wherein a Dutch-built thief did seem To shake a snickersneeing knife.

Snickey, *a. rare*—1. [f. **SNICK** *sb.* 4] ? Full of knots or irregularities.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 72 'Soul alive, but those Shuffie and Screw-are-rotten, snickey, bad yarns,' said Mistress Carey.

Snicking, *vbl. sb.* [Cf. **SNICK** *sb.* 1] The action of getting surreptitiously.

1673 R. HEAD *Cant. Acad.* 103 She hath half share of her own Gettings besides a little Snicking by the by.

Snickle (snik'l), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 9 snickle. [Cf. *next*.] A snare or gin; a noose.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraculus Rides* No. 30 (1713) 1. 197 This was a way of Man-catching which our Friend Hick ne'er thought on, for a Man to run his own Head into the Snickle. 1688 HOLME *Armoiry* iii. 104/1 For Pike [fishing],... Snap, Gorge, Snare or Snickle. 1819 in Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) I. 71 Thou hast got a gun this morning, I see, and a pocketful of snickles. 1828 HEBER *Frut.* I. 173 The capture of a very beautiful iguana... one of the boatmen caught it in a snickle. 1862 in *dial. glossaries*, etc. (Yorks., Nhp., Leic.). 1902 CURTIS *Hyne Thompson's Progress* 183 A fine cock pheasant with... a wire snickle tightly round its neck.

Snickle (snik'l), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 7 snickell. [Of obscure origin.]

In Marlowe *Jew of Malta* iv. v. 1941 the reading is uncertain and the meaning obscure.

1. *trans.* To catch with a snickle or noose; to snare. Also with *up*.

1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princ.* vi. (1635) 34 There be some which take great delight to snickell or halter the Pike. 1616 SURPL. & MARKHAM *Country Farme* vii. iii. 648 Some spring-trappes, to snickle or halter either bird or beast. 1674 J. WRIGHT *Mock-Thyestes* 128 Seeing his advantage pat, He snickles up the eldest cat. a 1800 FORBY *Suppl. Grose, Snickle*, to take a hare in a gin. Derh. 1813 in Hatfield *Hist. Notices Doncaster* (1866) I. 67 [A] game-keeper... ill-treated by three men who were snickling hares. 1855 [ROBINSON] *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Snickle*, to snare

will

Snickle himself. *fig.* 1699 *Alsom Mellus Inq.* ii. iii. 248 It seems the Blessed Apostle had not yet learnt to snickle the private Conscience with his publick Authority. 1770 JENNEX *Placid Man* vi. v, If I don't see you both fairly snickled before I go, I'll never forgive either of you.

2. To draw out by means of a noose.

1865 *Sheffield Indep.* Jan., After... making a new opening into the cave, one hound was 'snickled' out with a noose over his head, after about 24 hours' imprisonment.

† **Snick** or **snee**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 steake or snye, stick or snee, 8 snic or snee; 7-8 snick- or-snee. [orig. ad. *Dn. steken* (G. *stechen*) to thrust, stick, and *snijen*, *snijden* (G. *scheiden*) to cut, with subsequent assimilation of the *st-* of the first word to the *sn-* of the second.

In the first quotation the form *snye* indicates a pronunciation of *snijen* similar to that in mod. standard Du.: the later *snee* represents a variant pron. still widely current in Du. and Flem. dialects.]

1. *a. As vb.* To thrust or cut in fighting with a knife; to use a knife in this manner.

a 1613 ROWLAND *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 31 Let falchion, polax, lance, or halbert try, With Flemings knives either to steake or snye. 1635 GLAPHORNE *Hollander* i. i, It is our Countrie Custom one ly to Stick or Soe. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1750) IV. 17 Let the dull-pated Boors Snic or snee at their Punch-Bowls, or slash for their Whores. 1704 D'URNEY *Hell beyond Hell* 55 Fish-wives whom rage does enflame To snick-or-snee at Rotterdam.

b. *As sb.* The practice of fighting with cut-and-thrust knives.

1670 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 87 [They] fell upon him with knives (one was found afterwards of the Dutch fashion, for their snick or snee). 1695 DRYDEN: *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Ess. (Rea.) II. 132 The representation of a Dutch hermit, the brutal sport of snick-or-snee. a 1704 T. BROWN *Dict. Dead Wks.* 1711 IV. 33 The noble Combats of *Snick* or *Snee*, or some illustrious Sea-fight.

2. *trans.* Used to denote one or other of two possible alternatives or courses.

1675 *Alsom Anti-Soczo* 324 *Yn*... *Snick* or *Snee*; and both way

Mischief Inquit. vii. 75 The Question now is, Snick or Snee: Turn or Starve: Conform or Hang: Use the Cross or bear the Cross. [1681 *Reply* *Mischief Inquit*.] 6 One would guess this man has an aking tooth to be at it again, though with snick or snee, as he calls it.]

Snick-snarl. Now *dial.* [f. **SNARL** *sb.* 1, with obscure first element; cf. the common north. *dial. snick-snarl*.] A tangle, knot, twist. Also *fig.*

1649 *LIGHTFOOT Battle Wasps' Nest* Wks. 1. 383, I could deduce such conclusions from these premises, that would make his opinion... run so on snicknars, that... he would find enough to do to unknot it again. 1675 *ALSOUP Anti-Sesso* 277 It were tedious to instance... how they run their Enemies all on Heaps, and perplex their Discourses all into Snicknars. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss*, *Snicknars*, the complication of thread, yarn, &c., the state of its being entangled. 1862 *Oldham Standard* 5 Apr. 2/4 (Cassell), Somebody must unravel the snick-snars in the hank which somebody else had no more wit than to tangle. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss*, *Coal Mining* 145 *Kauk*, a twist or snick-snarl in a rope.

†**Snick-up** 1. *Obs. rare.* [? f. SNICK v.] A hangman's rope; a halter.

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* 15 A Thurne Hempen caudell well will cure you; in Sparta it cycled was Snickup, which is in English Gallow grasse.

Snick-up 2. Now dial. Also *sneicup*. [Imitative; cf. LG. *snik-up* hiccup, Du. *snik* gasp, sob.] A sneeze, sneezing-fit.

1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1694) 397 If there had been but a Snick-up in the case, you'd have cry'd 'The Lord bless ye Sir'. 1879 *N. & Q.* 3th Ser. XII. 45/2 The turkeys in his neighbourhood [Essex] were dying very much this season of the 'snickups'. By this he meant a kind of sneezing fit. **Snick-up**, v.: see SNICK v.

Snid, *slang*. ? *Obs.* A sixpence.

1839 *Slang Dict.* 34.
Sniddle, *dia.* Also 5 *snithill*. [prob. f. the stem of OE. *snidan* to cut: see SNITHE v. W.F.R. has *snyl* (from **snidel*) or *snile* in the same sense.] Coarse grass, rushes, or sedge.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* of gale & of gret redis it snyth bill [read snithill]... f. Agric.

Chester 57 Before the cheese is brought into the rooms, the floors are mostly well littered with what the farmers here call 'sniddle'. a 1800 *PEGG Suppl. Gloss*, *Sniddle*, long

kind of sedge, *Carex*. 1886 *ant.* Also *sniede*.

Snyde. [Of obscure origin.]

A. *adj.* Counterfeit, sham, bogus.

1862 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 652 [To get ready for the trial, and look up the 'snyde witnesses'. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 538 *Snyde*... means counterfeit or bad. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 5 Oct. When stripped of their gay apparel, the most of them were very snide religions. 1894 *MASKELYNE Sharps & Flats* 309 A holdout in the vest is more use than snide jewelry in the pocket.

B. *sb.* 1. Counterfeit jewelry; base coin.

1895 *Litchi* (Dakota) *Star* 27 Mar. 5 They pass by the jewels and take 'the snide', for that is all they know. 1887 *Times* 22 Dec. 14/2 Witness caught hold of Clark and said 'Bill,

1861 *tesman*, thief is considered as belonging to the branch of thieving in which he excels the most, and he is named after it... a snyde

pitcher, a magman... as the case may be. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 538 *Snyde-pitching* is passing bad money. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* 111 An outer fringe of such dippers—such pickpockets—as could dress well, welters, and snidemen.

Snider (*snai'doi*). [See def.] *Snider rifle*, a form of breech-loading rifle invented by Jacob Snider († 1866). Also *ellipt.* for this.

1868 *U.S. Rep. Milit. War* 32 The Snider rifle... has attracted perhaps as much attention as any breech-loader in Europe or America. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* 271/1 The Snider or converted Enfield rifle cartridge. 1890 *Kipling Soldiers Three* (1891) 65 The good and virtuous people who hardly know a Martini from a Snider.

Snidge. Now *Lanc. dial.* Also 6 *snydge*.

[var. of *SNUDGE sb.*] A greedy or miserly person.

1548 *FONESTY Place Poetrie* 97 For suche sotayne snydges [do thou] caste reformation by forfeiture too the poores sustentation. 1855 J. DAVIES in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 272 *Snidge*, a greedy, sordid person.

Sniff (*snif*), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

The phrase in a *sniff* 'in a moment' occurs slightly earlier in dial.; see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1. An act of sniffing; a single inhalation through the nose in order to smell something, usually accompanied by a characteristic short snuffling sound; the sound made in doing this.

1767 WATSON *Oxford Newsmans' V.* 34 Oh, cou'd I but have had one single snuff, One single sniff at Charlotte's candle-cup! 1798 O'KEEFE *Wild Oats* vi. 1, Rain over—quite fine—I'll take a sniff of the open air too. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dam* vi. 1, Then he made a sort of a sniff with his nose, because he could smell the dinner. 1868 H. SPENCER *Prince, Psychol.* i. vi. (ed. 2) l. 109 When the sniffs can have been continued for some time, scarcely any scent can be perceived. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* i. [He] was taking his evening sniff of the Neckar breeze.

transf. 1866 Mayne *Rein Hunters' Feast* vi. It was a sort of prolonged hiss, that all except Ike believed to be the snort of the black bear. Ike... declared that it was... the 'sniff', as he termed it, of the 'painter' (cougar).

b. A small or scent.

1844 Hoon *The Turf* 34 All whiffs, and sniffs, and puffs, and snuffs... That, as we walk upon the river's ridge, Assault the nose.

c. Sniffing distance.

1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* xx. 216 We were within sniff of Paris, it seemed.

2. An act of sniffing in order to express or show contempt, disdain, incredulity, or similar feeling.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. iii. iii, Lambeth... is met... by nothing but Royalist broads; sniffs, huffs, and open insults. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli, Miss Miggs gave a great sniff to the same effect. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/4 A look and a sniff which express as clearly as articulate words a homely rejoinder [etc.]. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* xli, 'She is downstairs, and I think she's come to stop,' with a sniff of disgust.

3. An act (or habit) of clearing the nose by a short inhalation.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 75-588 An elderly woman labouring under a chronic sniff. 1883 H. DRUMMOND in G. A. SMITH *Life* (1899) viii, 188 The creature... goes vent to a tremendous sniff, as if he had just caught a severe cold in the head.

4. U.S. A contemptible or insignificant person.

1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* xii, Her mother... cries out, astounded: 'Going to marry that little sniff?'

Sniff (*snif*), v. Forms: 4-5 *snyff*, 6 *sniffe*, 8-*sniff*. [Imitative: cf. SNIFFLE v. and SNUFF v.]

1. *intr.* To draw air through the nose with short or sharp audible inhalations; to clear the nose in this way, esp. when under the influence of emotion.

c 1340 *Nominalia* (Skeat) 88 Man *snyffth* and *snyuelith*. c 1400 *Beryn* 39 She *snyffth*, *snyth*, and *shooke* hire hede, and made *rouful* chere. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Be. Nurture* 284 Pike not your nose... Sniff not snytynge hyt to lowd lest your souerayne hye here. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 231 It shall be good... to skowe the head alone, and purge it... to discerne this disease.

2. To discern this disease twice often. 1839 DICKENS *Nickleby* iv, 'The little boy beyond alternately sniffing and choking, gave no further vent to his emotions. 1895 *Manch. Exam.* 9 May 6/2 The ladies were all weeping wildly... dozens of men were sniffing suspiciously.

2. To do this in smelling; to smell with a sniff or sniffs. Said esp. of animals.

1788 COWPER *Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bulfinch* 40 He [sc. a cat]... something in the wind Conjectured, sniffing and... 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, Some dogs... 1874 C. KEENE *Let. in Life* always sniffing at but for *Mid. W.* 341 The patient in smelling suited with one nostril only.

fig. 1865 DICKENS *Mud. Fr.* iii. xiv, If he came sneaking and sniffing about the property.

b. *Const. at.*

1792 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 27 June, She... sniffed at her flowers with a sort of ecstatic eagerness. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 239 After sniffing at it two or three times, I knew it to be otto of roses. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 45 The Fijians, who used to salute by smelling or sniffing at one another. 1883 OLIVE SCHREINER *Story Afr. Farm* i. 1, A curious old ewe came to sniff at him.

3. To show or express contempt, disdain, disparagement, incredulity, or similar feeling, by sniffing:

a. *Const. at a person or thing.*

1729 SWIFT *Grand Question* Wks. 1755 IV. l. 109 So then you look'd scornful, and sniff at the dean. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vi. iv, Camille Desmoulins, and others, sniffing at him for it. 1864 *Freder. Ct.* xvi. x, (1869) VI. 284 Our Shopkeepers of the Rue St. Honoré would sniff at such a lodging. 1888 *Times* 6 July 9/3 Superior persons... will doubtless sniff at the expression of opinion upon these topics by the House of Lords.

b. *Without const.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vi. ii, Dusky D'Espéranceil does 1871 MRS. WHITNEY *Real* e was a great deal too much e *Chap. Fleet* l. 92 Mrs.

4. *trans.* To take up, draw in, (air, etc.) by inhaling through the nostrils.

1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* l. 147 Seeing he was sniffing up the can sawe without looking at her. 1827-7 *Goon Study Med.* (1899) 111, 189 Cold water may be sniffed up the nostrils. 1828 LANY *GRANVILLE Lett.* 29 July (1894) II. 29, I sniffed up country air, and felt better and better every mile. 1873 AGNES MATTHESON in *Mem. Minister's Wife* (1881) vii. 98, I can sit and sniff in the sea-breezes.

b. *Without adv.*

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Grafenberg* 75 Head-bath twice a day; and to sniff water freely several times in the day. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. xiii. 138 Dr. Hayes... came aft and crawled upon deck to sniff the daylight. 1870 R. BROUGH *M. Lynch* x, [He] could sniff the sea breeze through the counting-house window.

c. *fig. or in fig. cont.*

1864 DR. MANCHESTER *Ct. & Soc.* i. vii. 106 Sniffing a far-off scent of battle with the restless craving of the war-horse. 1881 DESANT & RICE *Chap. Fleet* ii. x, His turn-up nose seemed so joyfully to sniff the incense of praise.

5. a. To smell (a thing).

a 1845 Hoon *Town & Country* v, For meadow-buds I get a sniff of Cheshire cheese... or only sniff The turtle made at Cuff's. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* i. iii. (1875) II. 23 The platter-licker, he sniffs the roasting.

b. *fig.* To perceive as if by smell; to smell or smell out (a plot, etc.); to suspect.

1864 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* i. iii. 175 Lord Sidmouth, as was his wont, had sniffed a plot from afar. 1873 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. London* (1876) 43 It is not only Rome that sniffs heresy in independent thought or action. 1899 C. SCOTT *Drama of Yesterday* l. xvi. 535, I sniffed more prey.

6. To regard (something) with contempt or scorn; to sneer at.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. v. viii, Thus some, with up-turned nose, will altogether sniff and disdain Sansculottism.

7. To utter with a (scornful) sniff; to express by means of a sniff.

1899 MERKITH *R. Feared* xl, 'Are you cold?' she would

ask, smiling charitably. 'I am'... 'You always appear to be', the bosom sniffed and snapped. 1865 A. SMITH *Sunmier in Skye* i. 24 Fastidious Edinburgh sniffs disdain. 1870 MRS. RIGGOLD *Austin Friars* iv, 'Of course you would forgive anything from her,' sniffed Melinda.

Hence **Sniffer**, one who sniffs (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1864 *Realist* 1 June 8 Sniffer and snorter. 1889 *Fall Mall* G. 30 Jan. 3/1 Those who are deaf and those who are sniffers.

Sniffing (*snif'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. SNIFF v.] The action of the vb.; an instance of this, a sniff.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 231 You may rubbe... the pallate of your Hawke with the saide powder, and not feede hir after it, untill such tyme she haue left snytynge and sniffing.

1848 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Conf.* Wks. 1899 XXXII. 229 People looking and making a strange nasal noise (it is called sniffing). 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* iv. 60 Sniffing is a more rapid inspiratory act, in which the mouth is kept shut, and the air made to pass through the nose. 1893 *Selous Trav.* S. E. Africa 421 Sometimes these sniffings were very loud.

attrib. 1899 *Abbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 870 Obstructive diseases of the nose... occasion sniffing movements of the face.

Sniffing, *pp. a.* [f. as prec.] That sniffs, in senses of the vb.; characterized by sniffing.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. x, To him thou, with sniffing charity, wilt prostrously proffer thy hand-lamp. 1837 *Fr. Rev.* ii. 1. x, What a humour the once sniffing mocking City of Paris... had got into.

Hence **Sniffingly** *adv.*, with a sniff (esp. of scorn or contempt).

1873 BAYNE in *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 411 He glances at Cromwell's speeches jauntily, sniffingly, in a mood of pleasant indifference dashed by cynicism. 1893 K. GRAHAM in *National Observer* 23 Sept. 487/1 Charlotte turned away sniffingly.

Snifle (*snifl*), *sb.* 1 [f. SNIFFLE v.]

1. *The sniffles*, the snuffles. Also *U.S. slang*, a fit of low spirits.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Sniffles*, that difficulty of breathing through the nostrils, which is caused by cold in the head. 1903 A. ADAMS *Leg Cowboy* xviii. 279, I hope you won't get the sniffles and tell any [sc. gloomy tales].

2. An act of sniffing; a slight snivel or snuffle.

1880 MERKITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 195 'You have been a little weak', the phantom said to her, and she acquiesced with a soft snifle. 1885 MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. (1886) II. l. v. 174 A curve in the nose, a colour of the hair, a snifle in the voice.

Snifle, *sb.* 2 *Weaving*. [Origin obscure.] A form of ravel or separator.

1805 J. AUSTIN in *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXIII. 212 An universal ravel or snifle, useful at the heaving of all kinds of webs. This machine is of itself complete, and will beam from the coarsest to the finest web.

Snifle (*snifl*), v. Also 9 *dial.* snifle. [Imitative: cf. G. (now dial.) *schniffeln*, + *schniffeln*, and see SNIVEL v., SNUFFLE v.] *intr.* To snivel or snuffle slightly; to sniff. Also (with *that* and *compl.*), to say with a snifle.

The *vbl. sb.* an 1893 Scott *Le* little to swallow spectacle. 1846 He does not sni 1883 L. A. LAMB snifle that he killed art.

b. *transf.* Of a breeze. (Cf. next.)

1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Shellbacks* 143 About nine it began to snifle and blow a bit.

Sniffler (*snifl'oi*). [f. SNIFFLE v.]

1. A strong, smart, or brisk breeze or wind.

1768 Ross *Helene* 32 Wi weet an wind sae tye into my teeth... I gat na sik a teazle this seven year... I maun na ilka day be coming here. To get sic sniffers (1789 sniffers). 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* viii, At length the sniffler reached us, and the sharp little vessel began to speak. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Sniffler*, a capful of wind.

2. One who sniffles.

1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddiger* 11, Sniffler, snuffler, wailer, weeper.

Sniffing (*snif'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. SNIFFLE v.]

Sniffelling; snuffling; + canting discourse.

1653 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 6 This answer not satisfying them they went to the Council of State with another petition, where they had much more sniffing but went away free men. 1836 HOWARD *K. Reefer* xiii, You will... oblige me by not taking snuff... the sniffing is abominable.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii, The tip of her nose as red as fire with sniffing and weeping. 1873 B. HARTE *Fiddlers* 13 There now—stop that sniffing.

Sniffing, *pp. a.* Also 7 *sniffing*, 7-8 *snifing*. [f. SNIFFLE v.] That snivels or snuffles; characterized by sniffing.

1632 WEEVER *Ans. Funerall Mon.* 40 A sniffing conventicle

1841 GAYTON *Plas. Notes* example of Amadis

ht. a 1796 PEGG

ht. a slight running

disorder in the nose. 1833 MARRIAT *i. Simple* xlvii, When you were a bit spalpeen, with a sniffing nose. 1890 MRS. BARR *Friend Oliver* xiv, A pretty crowd of sniffing, sneaking varlets he has been feeding and pampering!

Sniffy (*snif*), *a. dial. and colloq.* [f. SNIFF v.]

Prone or inclined to sniff; scornful, contemptuous, disdainful; disagreeable, ill-tempered.

Sniffy and *Sniffiness* have also been used in recent periodicals, etc.

1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* x, Her curt sniffy manner did not alter in the least. 1866 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 2/1 When Lothian's sniffy I keep out of his way.

Snift, *sb. techn.* [f. SNIFF v.; cf. dial. *snift* a scent, whiff, etc.] (See quot. and SNIPTING *vbl. sb.*)

Hence Sniggled ppl. a.
1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* xlv. 294 He wriggled like a sniggled eel.

Sniggle (snig'gl), *v.* 2 [Imitative.] *intr.* To snigger or snicker.
1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* iii. As for the Dominie, he looked at Lucy—he whimpered—he sniggered.

Hence Sniggling ppl. a.
1826 SCOTT *Woodstock*, xii. Wildrake laughed without ceremony, and was joined by a sniggling response from behind the cupboard.

Sniggle, *v.* 3 *dial.* or *collog.* [Of doubtful origin. Cf. Norw. *snygla* to sponge, beg.]
1. *intr.* a. (See quot. 1837). b. To wriggle, crawl, creep stealthily.
1837 J. F. PALMER *Gloss. Devon Dialogue*, To Sniggle, (at law) to shuffle the hand forwards in an unfair manner; Unde Sniggle. 1881 *Leicesterh. Gloss.* 277 Sniggle, to wriggle away. 1900 FLORA A. STEEL *Hosts of the Lord xxiii.* There's a brute trying to sniggle along the wall.
2. *trans.* To get (a thing) in surreptitiously.
1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* 98 Sniggle in, to get anything in an underhand manner. 1900 POLLOCK & THOU *Sports Burma* vi. 190, I calculated that if I were successful in my application I could sniggle in those two days as well.

Sniggler (snig'glər). [*f.* SNIGGLE *v.* 1] One who fishes for
1840 J. T. H. *Rev.* CXV. 186 Towards evening the juvenile sniggler knows that he has the best chance of success. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 5/1 The truth is that the apparent sportsmen are snigglers, not anglers.

Sniggler 2. [*f.* SNIGGLE *v.* 2] A sniggerer.
1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* Sniggler, a denier. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Words*.

Sniggler 3. [*f.* SNIGGLE *v.* 3] One who plays in a manner not quite fair or correct.
1837 [see SNIGGLE *v.* 1]. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* i. It has been affirmed... that the pool-players... break out into mild revelry; that derisive cheers overwhelm the 'sniggler'.

Sniggling (snig'glin), *vb.* *sb.* [Related to SNIGGLE *v.* 1]
1. The action or practice of fishing for eels by means of a baited hook or needle thrust into their holes or haunts.
1861 WALTON *Angler* xiii. (ed. 3) 193 Because you know not what snigling is, I will now teach it to you... take a strong small hook tied to a strong line... and then into one of these holes... or any place where you think an Eel may hide or shelter her self, there with the help of a short stick put in your Bait. 1869 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 260 Eels commonly abscond themselves under stones... and under Timber, Planks, or such-like... where you may take them by this way of Snigling. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* i. xl. 85 Snigling or Brogling for Eels is another remarkable Method of taking them. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 55 There are two ways to take them in the day time called snigling and bobbing. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Rural Sports* 258 Snigging is another mode of taking eels... most favourite

Snigleing, or Proking Stick, is a forked stick, and a short long Line with a Needle Bated with a Lob Worm. It is only for Eels in their holes. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 91 A snigging stick or rod.
2. In salmon-fishing (see quotes).
1890 *Scottish Leader* 20 Nov. 5 Sniggleing, means fishing with rod and line and artificial fly, but the hook is made to catch the fish by the gill and throat.
† **Snigs**, *int.* *Obs.* An abbrev. of *God's mgs* (see *God's* 14 b and cf. *NGS*), used as a minced oath. Cf. SNIGGERS.
1881 *Ordinary* iii. ii. 'Snigs, another! *Ibid.* fighting news. 1875 'ell remembered! *I* he be gone.

† **Snigsnarl**, *obs.* var. SNICK-SNARL.
1688 HOLME *Armeny* iii. 263/2 The Yarn... is tied up with a Lay Band, to keep it from raveling or running into Snigsnarles or Knotted up.

Snik-a-snee, variant of SNICK-A-SNEE.
† **Snike**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *snican*, prob. related to ON. *snikka* (Da. *snige*) to sneak.] *intr.* Of reptiles: To creep, crawl.
1897 K. F. LEPRE *Gregory's Past*, 311 On *Snire wambe* & on *Snim broostum* (Sn scale) *snican*. c. 1000 Sax. *Lechd.* 111. 34 Wyrn com *snican*. a. 1240 *Sauwes Warle* in O. E. *Horn* i. 251 Pe laðe helle wurmes, tadden ant floggen, þe.. snike) in ant ut.

Snikker-ane, *obs.* form of SNICKERSNEE.
† **Snitch**, *v.* *Can.* *Obs.* (See quotes).
1876 COLES, *Snitches*, sees or eyes you. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Can.* *Crew*, *Snitch*, to Eye or See any Body.

Snip (snip), *sb.* Also 6-8 snippe, 6 snyppe, 7 snipp. [Related to SNIP *v.*, and in some senses perh. directly of LG. origin: cf. LG. *snip* (G. *dnal*, *schneip*, *schneip*) and *snippe* a small-piece, etc., Du. and Fris. *snip* a snappish girl or woman.]

Vol. IX.

I. 1. A small piece or slip, esp. of cloth, cut off or out; a shred.

1558 in *Feuillet Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 27 In to laggess and Snippes for defacing of torch bearers. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. l. v. *Trophets* 1103 Her lips two snips of crimsin Sattin are. c. 1550 MORISON *lin.* x. 489 To wear a little snip of yellowe lace upon the left syde of their Clockes. 1691 T. HALL *Acc. New Invent.* 95 Cut a snip from the thickest and thinnest part. 1756 *Connaisseur* No. 115 ¶ 7 A snip of hair, or the portrait of a cherry.

snips. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottolton Legacy* (1854) 24 Snips of the metal used in packing tea. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 542 A snip of paper.

b. *trans.* or *fig.* (Freq. in Fuller).
1650 FULLER *Piebag* 370 No snip, or shred of empty space cut off from the squareness of the Oracle. c. 1661—*Worthies* (1840) 111. 391 Yorkshire hath... Lancashire and a snip of Cheshire on the west. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* iii. 280 There might be some Mediterranean Snip of Land, running down between Ionia and Lydia.

† G. *spec.* Of glass: (see quot.). *Obs.*
1688 HOLME *Armeny* iii. 285/2 A Snip, is the upper halfe, and sometimes a quarter or lesse of a Quarry, Three Snips goes for a quarry.

2. A white or light mark, patch, or spot on a horse, esp. on the nose or lip.

Cf. G. *dial.* *schneip* a horse with a mark on the nose, *schneip* a horse or cow with a narrow blaze.

1624 WILTS & INV. M. C. (Suttees, 1835) 202 A young baye gelding with a whytysnip on (=) nose. 1697 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1617) 3 Your reddes Sorrell, and your darke Chesnutte, are much graced, if they be accompanied with any white markes, as... whytisnips on the nose. 1699 *Poor Robin's Intelligence in Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 61 Her colour was now coal black, with a star, snip, and one white foot. 1726 *Brice's Weekly Trul.* 25 Mar. 3 A Brown Bay Nag, with... a white Snip in one of the binder Feet. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Aug. 2/2 A stout handsome chesnut... a white snip on his nose. 1820—in Sc. and north. J. 1891 E. KINGLAKE over there with a snip. ex (1897) 222 A white 'snip'.

3. A small amount, piece, or portion, a little bit (of something). *Every snip*, every bit.

(a) 1583 SHAKS. *L. L. m.* i. 22 Keepe not too long in one tune, but a snip and away. a. 1641 B. MOUNTAGU *New Gazz* iii. 42, I like not that the ancient Fathers should be... sent away like school boys with snips. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* vii. xii. (1782) 111. 89 Let me know what is the business, and I promise you shall get some snips out of the minister. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) 111. 185 Picking up a few residuary snips.

(b) 1624 J. G. *New Shreds* Pref. p. ii, Some snips of... their legerdemain tickles... here I display. a. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* i. 1, May not a man see a snip of her face? 1700 DAVENANT *Epilogue Drydens the Devil* 1. The Poets... tainted the Stage for some small Snip of Gain. 1834 CARLYLE in *Fraser* (1882) II. 179 Sunday morning had a snip of a note from Empson. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 50 My hair is such a trouble, I have half a mind sometimes to cut off every snip of it.

b. Applied to persons in depreciation or contempt. In later use: A young, slight, or diminutive person.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* ii. ii, This term-driver, Marrall, This snip of an attorney. 1838 [Miss MAYLAND] *Let's Pr. Madras* (1843) 221 Half the experienced men are kept in subordinate situations, and young raw snips placed over their heads. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Feb. 5/1 Why, this snip is no better than anybody else when he lands here.

† 4. A share or portion; a snack. *Obs.*

1655 *U. Sorell's Com. Hist. France* i. 13 The Justice of the place... not willing to lose his Snip (etc.). 1678 WICKLEY *Love in a Wood* i. ii, He watches there like a youngster brother that is afraid to be snipped of his snip. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 12, The Governor distributing to the Officers, and they to the Soldiers, every one having their Snips. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* ii. ii, Take care of their Young Ladysnips; you shall... have a Snip in the Sale of 'em.

b. To go snips († or snip), to go shares (with some one, or in something), to share or participate in the profits. Now *dial.*

In very common use c. 1680-1690, esp. by Hicckeringill.
(a) 1668 DAVENANT *Even. Love* v. 1, Pray, Sir, let me go snip with you in this Li... 1698 *New Fairfax Tasso* Pref. A 2, re... the common benefit, and... I.

(b) 1697 THORNTON *Corr.* etc. (1830) 11. 400... our company went snip with them. 1682 TORIAN *Rome's Tradit.* 509 The Subtil Old Gentleman... offered him (if he would promote the Trade) to go Snips. 1706 BAYNARD *Celt Baths* ii. 202 Those that go Snips with their Apothecaries, are Villains of the first Magnitude. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1733) 322 The Gastermer... promises I shall go Snips with him in what he shall win. a. 1800 PEGGE *Snipp*, *Grest* s.v. *Snaps*. 1861—in Sc. and north. *dial.* use (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

II. 5. A small cut or incision made by, or such as that made by, a pair of scissors; a wound of this nature. Also *dial.*, a small hole or crack.

1595 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 89 What's this? a sleue? Heers snip, and nip, and cut, and slish and slash. 1600 SURFLET *Canturie Farnie* t. xxv. 159 If there be any snips in their skins, you shall apply unto them melted waxe. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* iii. 219 Long sharp leaves... without snips at the Edges. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscu* 126 Bonnets, with a little snip open before and behind. 1775 ASH, *Snik*, a small snip or cut as in the hair of a beast. 1857 WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty* ii. 21 Squirtin' water into my ear through a snip in the corner o' th window. 1886 C. SCOTT

Sheep Farm, 149 The snip and hole are used alternately, to designate... the exact part of the ear intended to be marked.

b. *Pottery*. A small projection on the lip of a vessel, the place for which is prepared by cutting a notch.

1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 455 These manipulations fit on the clay vessels their handles, snips, spouts [etc.] *Ibid.*, For snips of jugs, &c., a piece is cut out of the upper edge of proper size and shape.

6. An act of snipping; a single cut or clip of scissors, etc.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* 256, I laid it open by a snip of a pair of Scissors. c. 1766 FLOYD *Tartarian* i. (1785) 103/2 Four snips of a pair of scissors will initiate you. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* i. v, Every snip of the Scissors has been regulated... by ever-active Influences. 1886 *Daily Telegr.* 14 Jan. (Cassell), A few snips of the scissors... and last year's robe will do duty for this.

b. A nip, pinch, bite, etc.

1677 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 41 He has a snip, or a flip, or a sting, or a sting, at almost every body! 1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg*, *Education* 509 Hegot... Scratches, and pinches, snips, and snaps, As if from a Tigress or Bearers. 1880 BLACKMORE *Alamy Alerley* xxxix, The bruising snip a hungry cow makes.

7. *slang* or *collog.* A tailor. Also employed as an allusive personal name for a tailor.

(a) 1599 B. JONSON *Ed. Man out of Hum.* iv. v (iv), Well, now, master Snip, let mee see your bill. a. 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking GL.* iv. iii, Sir, here's Snip the Taylor Charg'd with a riot. 1694 MORTREUX *Rakelais* lv. iii, At Paris... Snip Groigret the Taylor had tun'd an old Clementine into Patterns and Measures. 1824 W. E. ANON *Rev. Fox's Bk. Martyrs* i. 252 Both Snip and Snob were burned for their pains. a. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) i. 206 Snip can do more—he can make you an impeccable pair of inexpressibles by simply taking the girth of your thumb. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* II. iii. 56 Well done, Snip; go it again with the wax and thread.

(b) 1830 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i, Hang him, poor snip, a scallard shop-wit! He hat... and his mismaners, a... *Ch. v.* in *Pl.* Where's m... a young Snip, and an old... *Snip*, a taylor. 1808... ring, a ring! the sutors c... replied. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp.* i. our (1803) 20 'Very neat, sir; would look remarkably well on you, sir,' replies the obsequious snip. 1871 MISS BRADON *R. God.* viii. II. i. 6 Shall I give you a line to my snip?

8. *pl.* (See quot.)
1846 HOLZAPFEL *Turning* II. 975 Hand shears... are often called snips, to distinguish them from bench shears.

9. *pl.* Handcuffs. *slang.*
1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 21 Feb. 3/2 Accused did not offer to go quietly till the police had the 'snips' on him. 1895 A. PATTERSON *Man & Nat.* 121 In a moment the slop... had the snips (handcuffs) on me.

10. *slang*. Something easily obtained or won; a sure thing, a certainty.

1894 ASLEY *To Yrs. Life* II. 181 The event looked a dead snip. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 5/3 The half-mile was described by the supporters of the Americans as a 'snip' for their men.

III. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *snip-like*, *snip-nosed* adjs.; *snip-bag*, a bag for holding snips of cloth, etc.; *† snip-cabbage*, a tailor; *snip-faced* a. (of a horse), marked with a snip; *snip-jack*, a person of little account or worth (cf. quot.); *snip-nose* (see quot. 1753); *† snip-work*, *Glazing* (cf. I c above).

1703 (R. NAVE) *City & C. Purchaser* 154 Ordinary Houses... Glazed with Quarries, which is Bevel Work, so likewise is a great deal of Fret, and all Snip-work. 1708 E. WARD *Terrific* v. 35 The Gentleman and yonder Snip-Cabbage, his Taylor, [were] Commended for their ingenuity. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. xv. iv. 420 This man was from that time called *binnie* *binnie*, or snip-nose. 1814 MOORE *New Cast. Ministers* v, While Y-rm-th, with snip-like and brisk expedition, Cuts up... a large Cathlic Petition. 1846 MARRVAT *Privater's-man* xiv, 'I can do without such snip-jacks as you are.' 'Snip-jacks!' replied I, 'if I must say it, we are better born and better bred than you or any of your connections'.

1880 *Plain* 'cheese cloth'... out c
Brit. t. 130 *Trachinotus Cumberlandi*,... the fisherman's name is Snip-nosed-mullet.

Snip (snip), *v.* Also 6 snyppe. [Prob. of Du. or LG. origin: cf. Du., Flem., and LG. *snippen*, G. *dial.* *schnippen*, *schneipfen*, *schneipfen*, to snip, snatch, etc.]

† 1. *trans.* To take (something) quickly or suddenly; to snap or snatch. *Obs.*

1825 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 83/1 One of your horsemen promised me a choice horse, if I snip one bare from your beard. Well, quoth the earle... if thou plucke anie more than one [etc.] 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midnight* i. i, Well, and she be snipped by threescore and ten, may she live six-score and eleven. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* I. (1840) 7 The captain seldom ordered anything... but I snip some of it for my own share.

1801 1592 GREENE *Def. Conch. Wks.* (Grosart) xl. 96 They will to snip and snap, that at the reversion goes into the... 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Build & Set.* To Rd., While we... snip here and snatch there from some of them.

2. To cut, to cut up or off, by or as by scissors or some similar cutting instrument.

1593 NORRIS *Spec. Brit.* (Camden) Pref. p. xiv, They have snippers perweth their synnype and pare their plates. 1619 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich.* II. xlii, Hee takes the Measure of his Maister's stuffe, And Snips it to a Sire... Convenient for his Fashion. a. 1687 II. MOSE *Cent.*

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1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 83 A man who is now in Chester Gaol and has been snitching about me. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. To impeach or betray your accomplices, is termed *snitching upon them*. 1839 A. SOMERVILLE *Hist. Brit. Leg.* v. 105 How one of these had frequently threatened to *snitch*—or tell who stole the bridle. 1867 *Crim. Chronol.* York Castle 189 Wright, finding that Norburn had been snitching, also made a confession.

b. *trans.* To inform or give evidence against (a person or accomplice). *rare*—1.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 83 Nadin asked him, how he knew the man had snitched him?

2. To catch by means of a noose or loop.

1900 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 8/2 The pike... is killed anyhow, 'shot at sight', or snitched with a wire loop, or netted. Hence *Snitching* *ppl. a.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Snitch*, An informer, or tale-bearer in general, is called a *snitching rascal*.

† *Snitchel*, *sb. slang.* Obs. [Cf. *SNITCH sb.*] A filipp (on the nose).

1676 COLES, *Snitchel*, a filipp. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creu.* *Snitchel*, a Filipp on the Nose.

Hence † *Snitchel v. Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creu.* s.v. *Gig*, *Snichel the Gig*, Filipp the Fellow on the Nose.

† *Snitch'ems.* Obs.—1. A card-game.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 150 The game of *snitch'em's*. This game may be ranked among the fairest games on the cards. [Description follows.]

Snitcher (snitʃər), *slang.* [f. *SNITCH v.*]

† 1. (See quot.) Obs.—1

1761 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 51/1 He was a respectable member of the Bucks—Bloods—Snitchers—Choice Spirits.

2. An informer, peacher; = *SNITCH sb.* 3.

1827 *Examiner* 19612 He had committed hundreds of robberies, but would not confess them, as it might implicate other parties, and he scorned to be a snitcher. 1859 in *Slang Dict.* 97. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 415 Ah niver wor a snitcher.

3. *pl.* Strings used by policemen in place of handcuffs. *Sc.*

1864 *Slang Dict.* 238 In Scotland Snitchers mean handcuffs. 1887 *Service Life Dr.* *Duguid* xxvi. 163 The policeman never had the snitchers in his pouch.

Snite (snait), *sb.* 1. Now *dial.* Forms: 1, 6-snite, 4-7 (8) snyte, 5 *snughte*, *snughte*, *snytz*, 6-7 *snight*. [OE. *snite* (also in comb. *wudusnite*), apparently not represented in any of the cognate languages.]

1. = *SNIPE sb. 1.*

Some distinction between *snite* and *snipe* is implied in the following entries in MS. Cott. Nero A. vi. (early 15th cent.)—fol. 165 v. *Flouer*, *snitys*, *snypys*, *larkys*; fol. 177 r. *Floueres*, *snytes*, *quaylys*, *snypys*.

1709 *Corpus Gloss.* A 138 *Alagia*, snite. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *v. in* W. Wülcker 132 *Alagia*, snite, *ucl wudecocc*. c 1205 [see *SNIP sb. 1.*] 1362 in Riley *Memorial London* (1865) 124 A snyte, 124. 1382 Wyclif *Isaiah* xxxiv. 11 The snyte (L. *ibid.*) and the crowde dwelle shul in it. c 1400 *Sgr. lowe*

Degre 323 With deynyt meates that were deynyt. Both storkes and snytes ther were also. c 1400 *Lynd. Churl & Bird in Minor P.* (Percy Soc.) 192 A downghille doke (is to thee) as deynyt as a snyghte. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C v 1/2 A shamfull rahle, presumeth to indite, Though they have scanty the cunning of a snite. 1681 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Osorius* 374 Ill may the Snight the Woodcock twight for his long bill. 1664 DRAVTON *Owle* 947 The witlesse Wood-cocke, and his Neighbour Snite. 1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 713 These passages are also in the Heads of Snites. 1694 MORTIMER *Rabelais* iv. lix. (1737) 244 Snytes... Thistle-Finches. 1837— in Devon and Cornwall glos-saries, etc. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Mrs. Curgenven* xlix, Widgeon, nor wild goose, hearn, and snite.

† b. Applied to species of birds resembling the snipe. Obs.

1694 Martens' *Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. 72 This Snite, which is also called the Straud-runner..., is no bigger than a Lark.

† 2. As a term of abuse. Obs. Cf. *SNIPE sb. 3.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. lii. Here enter not vile hights, hypocrites, Externally devoted Apes, base snites.

3. *attrib.*, as † *snyte-knave*, a jack-snipe (cf. *snipe-knave* s.v. *SNIP sb. 6*).

1611 COCKE s.v. *Un, Deux four vn*, the Snyte-knaue; teamed so, because two of them are worth but one good Snyte.

† *Snite, sb.* 2. Obs.—1. Also *snyt*. [Cf. WFRIS. *snyit*, *snitte* a spit or sprinkling of rain.] (See quot.)

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 166 h. Their fell a small *snyt* (Grafton snite) or snow, which hyviolence of the wynd was driven into the faces of them.

Snite (snait), *v.* Now *dial.* and *Sc.* Forms: 1, 1 *snytan*, 5 *snytyn*, 5-7 *dial.* and *Sc.* 9 *snyte* (5 *snyth-*), 5- *snyte* (5 *snyte*); 6 *snytte*, 7 *snit*, *snott*. Pa. 1, 4 *snytte*. Pa. *pple.* 4 *y-snyt*, 7 *snit*. [OE. *snytan*, = ON. and Icel. *snyta* (Norw. and Sw. *snyta*, Da. *snyde*), OHG. *snūzan* (MHG. *snūzen*, *snūzen*, G. *schneuzen*, *schneuzen*), MLG. *snūten* (LG. *snūten*), Du. *snuiten* (WFRIS. *snuite*): the stem *snūt-* is prob. the same as that of *SNOUT sb.* Cf. also *SNOUT sb.*]

1. a. *intr.* To clean or wipe the nose; to cast away mucus. b. *trans.* To remove by wiping, etc.

a 1100 in Napier *Contrib. O. E. Lexicon*, 58 Hraece & snyte becan him oððe adun be his sidan. *Ibid.* Swa hwæt swa man him fram hraece oððe snyte, forðtode lid mid his fotum. a 1285 in *Maitland MS.* (Pinkerton, 1760) 185 They snyte, thooh thair na mister be. That ye may thair irim napkyne see. 1598 Br. Hall *Sat.* vi. 1. So looks he like a marble

toward rain, And wrings and snites and weeps, and wipes again. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyrrhædia* viii. ii. 181 Hee toured then in this, neither to spit nor snit openly in sight. a 1779 GRAHAM *Writ.* (1833) II. 154 A weed blooded hisie... that... snites the snouter frae their nose.

2. *trans.* To clean or clear (the nose) from mucus, esp. by means of the thumb and finger only; to blow. Also *fig.*, to tweak or pull.

c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 85 in *E. E. P.* (1856) 56 Mid his tonghe he snyttir hire nose, and tounge hire sece. *Ibid.* 91 As god þe schrewe hadde ibeo anoyt his nose. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv.* 189 Therfor sayth Salomon, whoos ouer-harde Snythyt the nose, he draueth blode.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 284 in *Babes Bk.*, Pike not youre nose... Snytt not snyttinge hyt to lowd. 1530 PALSCHE 724/2 Snytte by nose, or thou shalt eate no buttered fysshe with me. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. ii. 1550 Theodorus drew one snetting his nose. 1632 — *Cyrrhædia* 6 Even yet among

the nose... *Snitch*, Wipe h. 2e. 1705 *Grew Cosmol. Saira* i. v. 26 Nor would aoy one be able to snite his Nose, or to Sneeze. 1785 *Grose Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Snite*, to wipe, or slap. 1804 *Courer Pectry* II. 61 (E.D.D.),

to wipe, or slap. 1804 *Courer Pectry* II. 61 (E.D.D.), to wipe, or slap.

† b. *Palconry*. 'Of a hawk, etc.: To wipe (the beak or bill) after feeding. Obs.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Hawking* a vj. An hawke snythit or sewith hir beke and not wipith hir beke. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 289 Let hir tire against the Sunne, snyting and sewing hir beake a little at your discretion.

3. To snuff (a candle). ? Obs.

Cf. next for evidence of this use in OE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 461/2 Snytyn... a candyl, *emungo*, *mungo*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 347/1 To Snyte... a candelle, *mungere*. ? a 1800 in Gordon *Bk. Chron. Keitt* (1880) 63 [He could not snit] (the candles and atted to his Psalm Book at the same time.] 1808 in JAMIESON s.v.

† *Snitel* (sni'tel), *sb. rare.* In 1, 4 *snytels*, 5 *-ele*. [OE. *snytels*, f. *snytan* *SNITE v.*] = next 1.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 126 *Emunctorium*, *candelnytels*. 1388 Wyclif *Numb.* iv. 9 The candellstike, with hile lanternes, and tongis, and snytels. c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.), *Snytyle* of a candell, *emunctorium*.

Sniter. Also 5, 7 *snyter*. [f. *SNITE v.*]

1. *pl.* A pair of candle-snuffers.

1382 Wyclif *Numb.* iv. 9 The candellstik, with the lanterns, and her tonges, and snyters. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* 247.

2. One who wipes or snuffs.

1611 COCKE, *Mouchetur*, a snyter, wiper, snuffer.

Snithe, a. *north. dial.* Also 9 *snyde*. [Related to next.] = *SNITHING ppl. a.*

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* A *Snithe-wind*, vox elegantissima agro Linc. utilisatim. Significat autem Ventum valde Frigidum & Penetrabilem... ut nos dicimus, a *Cutting wind*. [Hence in Ray.] 1683 *Yorkshire Dialogue* 39 It is varra Snithe, And Ise flaid, Wife, it will be Frost Belive. 1828— in *north. dial.* use (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1884 STRETFIELD *Linc. & Dunes* 265 At the fore-end of the year the winds are often lask and snyde.

Snithe, *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* [Common Teutonic; OE. *snidan*, = OFRIS. *snitha* (*snida*, *snia*, WFRIS. *snije*), MDu. *sniden* (Du. *snijden*), OS. *snīdan* (LG. *snīden*), OHG. *snīdan* (MHG. *snīden*, G. *schneiden*), ON. *snīða* (Norw. and Sw. *snīða*), Goth. *sniepan*. The mod. dial. use may be from ON.] *trans.* To cut; † to kill by cutting.

c 725 *Corpus Gl.* (Heissels) D342 *Delatum*, *ge-sniden*. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. 377 58 hwele god lece hie, 3e wet canp wunda snidan. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 40 God... wet niman anes gearas lamb æt celcum hilece, and snidan on Easter-tide. c 1200 OSMUN 1338 Pe preost... toc & snab þatt oðer hucc. *Ibid.* 1466 Tac Vsaac fin wrenschell, & snip hit, alls it were an shep. 1838 AODY *Sheffield Gloss.* 226 *Snithe* a piece off with thy knife.

Snithe, *dial. var.* SNATH, *scythe-pole*; obs. f. *SNY v.* to swarm.

Snithing, *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* [f. *SNITHE v.*] Of wind, etc.: Nipping, cutting; piercing, sharp. (Cf. *SNITHE a.*)

a 1350 *St. Martin* 24 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 152 It was cled with weders wete, Snythand frost with snaw and gate. 1851 STRETFIELD *Dial. Northampton* s.v., A snithing wind, 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* 247 *Snithing*, applied to weather. 'A blushing and snithing day.'

Snitting, *vbl. sb.* [f. *SNITE v.*]

1. The action of the verb; a blowing or wiping of the nose or beak; the snuffing of a candle.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 162 *Stermutatio*,... snyttinge, *ucl* *incosung*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 461 Snytyng, of a nose or candyl, *munctura*. c 1460 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 40 *Babes Bk.*, Fro spettyng & snytting kepe þe also. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 565 And ye may perceive this disease by your hawks often snytting & by making a noyze twice or thrise in hir snytting. 1611 COCKE, *Mouchetur*, a snyting, or wiping of the nose. 1656 W. Du GARD tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat.* unt. 57 The snivel... is detained by the hairs to the nostrils, that it may not flow down before saluting.

† 2. The snuff of a candle. Obs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 461/2 Snytyng, of a candell, *muncturium*, *emunctorium*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 347/1 A Snytyng of a candelle, *licinus*, *licinum*.

3. Comb., as † *snitting hole*; † *snitting instrument*, † *iron*, † *tongs*, candle-snuffers.

1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xxxvii. 23 He made also seuen lanternes, with hir snytting tongis. 1393 *Testament Barth.* De P. A. v. ii. (Tollmeke MS.), þat þe open fumostis and boystous filþe may be voyded and cledisid by open and snytunge holes. c 1475 *Promp. Parv.* 461/2 (K.), Snytyng

instrument, *muncturium*, *emunctorium*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 347/1 A Snytyng yren, *emunctorium*.

† *Snitting*, *ppl. a.* Obs.—1 ? Trifling.

1682 H. MORE *Annol. Glanvill's Lux O.* 80 And now for that snitting Dilemma of the eager Opposer of Pre-existence.

Snitter, *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Also 4 *sniter*, 5 *snyter*, *sneter*. [Of obscure origin: cf. *SNITE sb.* 2.] *intr.* Of snow: To fall. Hence *Snitting* *ppl. a.*

13. *Gau. & Gr. Kat.* 2003 Pe snawe snittered ful snart, þat snayped þe wyldre. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* vii. They ran to the roches... For the snyterand (Douce *sneterand*) snawe, that snaypely hom snellus. 1888 ADNY *Sheffield Gloss.* 227 *Snitter*, to snow.

† *Snitting*, *vbl. sb.* Obs.—1 (Meaning doubtful.)

1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 147 Þei beep i-cleped Picies by cause of peyntunge and snytyng of woundes þat beep sene on hire bodies.

Snittle, *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 7 *snitlle*. [Of obscure origin.] A loop with a running knot; a noose, snare; a slip-knot.

1611 COCKE, *Lags contrari*, a noose, grinne, snitle, running knot. 1642 *Proceedings at Banbury* 7 Till they had all their necks in a snittle. 1662 in C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 415. 1895 RYE *E. Angl. Gloss.* 205 *Snittle*, *Snitlle*, a slip-knot.

Snive, variant of *SNY v.* to swarm.

Snivel (sniv'l), *sb.* Forms: a. 5 *snevel*, -y1, 6 -y11, 6-7 -i1, 7 -i11, 6 *sneuyll*, -i1, 6-7 -i11; 6 *sneueel*, -i11, 9 *Sc.* *sneueel*, -i1. B. 6 *snyueel*, *snuiel*, -y11, 6-7 -e11; 7 *snivell*, -i11, 7- *snivel*. [f. *SNIVEL v.*]

1. Mucus collected in, or issuing from, the nose.

a. 14. *Paris Body* in W. Wülcker 631 *Pus nasi*, snevel of the nose. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 247 Wythe wyth þe tunge oute of mynase þe snyueyl þat hangyth ber-inne. 1530 PALSCHE 724/1 Sneyvell when it hangeþ at ones nose, *rospie*, *bee*. 1540 — *Acolastus* 1 j, He wolde throwe the sneuyll of his nose into it. 1626 BRETTON *Pasquill's Madcappe* xi. As sower, As beldam's milke that turned with her sneuill. 1671 W. SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. lii. 136 Without avoiding any thing, except bloody or filthy Matter, like Snevel.

1671 HORMAN *Wulg.* 28 h. Thy nose is full of snyuell.

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ing in snobbiness at having such distinguished persons at the farm.

2. a. In sea-fishing: One of a number of short lines, each carrying a baited hook, attached at regular distances along the main line.

1822 J. Collins *Sail & Fishery* 112 To each of these are fastened so Snoods, *alias* Nosels, which are small Lines, with Hooks and Baits at them. 1769 *Pennant Brit. Zool.* (1775) III. 205 The hooks are fastened to the rings upon strands of twisted horse hair 27 inches in length. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 242 The quantity of line, contains . . . 700 hooks, . . . one yard distant from each other, on snoods of horse hair. 1848 *Chambers's Information for People* I. 699 These are long lines, with hooks fastened at regular distances, by shorter and smaller cords called snoods. 1833 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 7 Simple Machine, for making Norrels or Snoods of any length.

b. *Angling.* A hair or catgut line attaching the hook to the rod line.

1827 E. Moor *Synops Words*. Snood, that part of an angler's line to which the hook is affixed. 1832 W. H. Maxwell *Wild Sp. West I.* 263, 1. Just time, hook, and snoods. 1873 W. GRAYAN in *Heart of Perthshire* (1893) 149 My light throw snood scarce touched the flood. When down it flew like lightning.

Snood (snūd), v. [f. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To bind up, fasten back, or secure (the hair) with a snood.

1775 *Ramsay Genl. Shep.* i. 1. Her cockermony snooded up her sleek. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IX. 323 At home they went barbed, with their hair snooded back on the crown of their head, with a woollen string in the form of a garter. 1823 Scott *Hrs. Midc.* xiv. Her hands trembled as she snooded her fair hair beneath the riband. 1837 *Carver Fr. Rev.* m. vii. 11. Her sweeping tresses coated by glittering antique fillet. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 6/3 The new fashion of wearing the hair snooded low on the nape of the neck.

1867 1868 S. DOBELL *Eng. in Time of War, Home, & Abroad* 27 Where the hutch is snooding her flowery hair with wreaths of morning shadow.

2. *Angling.* To attach (a hook) to a snood.

1840 *MARSHALL Peer Jack* vi. He was snooding a hook.

Snooded (snūdēd), *pp. a.* [f. *SNOOD sb.* or *v.*]

Wearing a snood; bound by a snood.

1820 Scott *Lady of L. m. xx.* And plaided youth, with jest and fear, which snooded maiden would not hear. 1847 *Whittier Barley of Ury* 81 The snooded daughter. Smiled on him who bore renown. 1858 R. BROWN *Father Anthony* xvi. Her hand stole up to her head and touched the snooded folds of the locks.

Snooding (snūdīng), [f. *SNOOD sb. v.*] The material used for fishing-snoods.

1823 *Spenser Mag.* XLV. 153 Hampden snooding I always have sold. That will not lose the line, while the hook has her hold. 1873 G. C. DAVIS *Mount & More* xix. 175 At short intervals were hooks attached to lengths of snooding. 1824 *Sat. Rev. Eng.* The amateur, provided with his . . . Manchester snooding, his gun, and his artificial spinner.

† **Snook**, *sb.* 1. *north.* and *Sc.* *Obs.* Forms: 3

snook, snoke, 4-5 snuk(e), snwk, 7 snewke. [Of obscure origin: cf. *NOOK sb.*] A projecting point or piece of land; a promontory.

1516 *Newminster Cartul.* (Sexton) 55 In illa parte agri que vocatur le Snoc. 1737 *Documents Illustr. Hist. Scotl.* (1870) II. 150 In facina penitit canit Barwyd, mari lapidat furta mare subites le Snock. 1735 *Baillie Bruce* i. 132 Fra Wele auncr Orkney To Mullayran in Gallaway. 1844 *Fr. Rev.* 556 On Tumbayis nwk [i.e. snuke] he may mak a fyre. 1870 *Harper Wallace* vi. 1044 Forth that lie Till Dwnortar, a snuk within the se. 1843 *Blair Atlas Engl.* 1143 of Inverla Saera, The Snwke or Conny warren.

Snook (snūk), *sb.* 2. [ad. Du. *snook* pike: cf. *SNOOK.*] A name given to various fishes, esp. the sergeant-fish, *Eleotris canadensis*, and the robalo, *Centropterus undecimalis*.

1877 *Darwin Voy.* (1845) 243 The Fish I observed here mostly were what we call Snooks, neither a Sea fish nor fresh water fish, but very numerous in these salt lakes. 1877 *Stearns Fauna* i. 1. 232 Snook. It was taken at Casarte. 1870 O. W. ROBERTSON *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 156 1c (Caratana Lacón) abounds in various sorts of fish of the finest description, particularly mullet, calpanear, snook, cavalier, and also manatee. 1828 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Snook*, a common fish, both of the sea and the rivers of the West Indies, the *Centropterus undecimalis*. 1823 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 Model of Fresh-water Fishpot, for taking mullet, snook, &c.

Snook, variant of *SNOKE v.* and *SNOOKS.*

Snooker (snūkəs), *sb.* 1. *Woolrich slang.* A newly joined cadet.

1874 *Routledge's En. Boy's Ann.* 123 4 These embryo generals . . . were called by the somewhat sneering terms of 'snookers' or 'last-joined'.

Snooker (snūkəs), *sb.* 2. [Of obscure origin.] A game, played with balls on a billiard table, combining pool and pyramids. Also *snooker's* pool.

1829 *Darwin's Pract. Billiards* 110 The game of snooker. 1865 W. BROADFOOT *Billiards* xiii. 424 Snooker—or to give cause for. 1870 O. W. ROBERTSON *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 156 1c (Caratana Lacón) abounds in various sorts of fish of the finest description, particularly mullet, calpanear, snook, cavalier, and also manatee. 1828 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Snook*, a common fish, both of the sea and the rivers of the West Indies, the *Centropterus undecimalis*. 1823 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 170 Model of Fresh-water Fishpot, for taking mullet, snook, &c.

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Snooker (snūkəs), *sb.* 2. [Of obscure origin.] A derivative gesture. = *SIGET sb.* 7 c.

1870 J. C. HARRIS *Snook Life* (1900) V. 213 If I put my hands so . . . (snooking), they might reproach me very much indeed. 1870 *Times* 24 Sept. 8/3 The young monkey puts his tongue in his cheek and cooks a snook at you. 1906 *Darwin's Ann at Arms* 36 Her Majesty's ship, cooked her jibboom snooks-fashion at her late enemy the sea.

Snool (snūl), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8-*Sc.* snule, snuil, 9 *north.* snool. [Of obscure origin.] A tame, abject, or mean-spirited person. 1713 *Ramsay's Christ's Kirk* G. iii. xvi. Ye silly snool, Was worth yer drunken snail. 1792 J. LEARMON *Poems* 4 [They] lie ye on like arrant snools, Lang error's read. 1815 G. BEATTIE *Spoken* 4 *Amie* (1826) 33 Your snools in love, and onwards in war. Fine maiden, grace are banish'd far. 1822 *Carlyle Early Lett.* II. 57 Yet or any one of us will never be a snool; we have not the blood of snools in our bodies. 1822 J. WALKER *Taunt to Alasdair* 37 Crouching snools are kin to gangrel bodies.

Snool (snūl), *v.* [f. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To keep in subjection; to snub.

1713 *Ramsay's Address of Thanks* iv. Wks. 1377 L. 253 Our dotard dads, snool'd wi' their wives. 1796 *BURNS 'An' O for ane-and-twenty, Tam!* ii. They snool me sair, and hand me down. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* ix. i. (1849) 406 The arrogance and high hand with which Mr. Bell was attempting to snool us all.

2. *intr.* To submit tamely; to cringe; to crawl meekly or humbly.

1786 *BURNS Bard's Epitaph* i. Owe hlate to seek, owe proud to snool. 1830 *TANNHALL Poems* (1846) 141 Never snool beneath the frown Of any selfish roggie. 1823 *CHALMERS in Hanna Jlem.* (1831) III. 332 We had to snool back to London the way we came. 1825 'G. STURTON' *Sunshine* ix. 193 Sandy 'snooled' through life with bovine equanimity.

Snoop (snūp), *v.* *U.S.* [ad. Du. *snoopen* (LG. *snofer*) in sense 1.]

1. *intr.* To appropriate and consume dainties in a clandestine manner.

1843 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 313 A servant who goes slyly into a dairy-room and drieks milk from a pan, would be said to be snooping.

2. To go around in a sly or prying manner.

1824 *KRAVALL Was he successful?* 193 Don't come snooping around to find out where you sometimes go to the theatre. 1826 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* xx. I see the gills snooping around with their eyes as soft as velvet. 1823 *Cent. Mag.* Sept. 744 He had no right to come snooping around where I was at work.

Hence *Snooper*, one who pries or peeps.

Snoop is also used as a *sb.* in the same sense. 1826 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 March. 3/1 Artists sketching whenever they can get a chance, and surrounded by 'snoopers'.

Snoore, *obs.* variant of *SNORE v.*

Snoove (snūv), *v.* *Sc.* Also *6 snouf*, 9 *snuiwe*, *snuve*. [a. OScand. (east) *snōva* (MSw. *snova*, Sw. *snō*, Du. *snove*) = ON. and Icel. *snúa* (Fær. *snúga*, Norw. *snua*).] For the development of the *v.* cf. the etym. note to *Ro sb.*

1. *a. trans.* To twist, cause to turn. b. *intr.* (See quot. 1808.)

1513 *DOUGLAS Enaid* viii. vii. 200 To werk the lyne, To snou the spynndill, and lang thredis twyne. 1722 *Ramsay Three Bannetts* iii. 80 A wife that snooves a spindle. 1808 *JAMIESON s.v.* A boy's top is said to *snoove*, when it whirls round with great velocity, preserving at the same time an equal motion.

2. *intr.* To move or advance steadily, or with a steady pace; to glide. — Also *fig.*

1719 W. HAMILTON *Ep. to Ramsay* ii. 5. The pleasure counterpois'd the cumber. . . And snoove away like three-hand Ombre. 1786 *BURNS To Auld Sarah* xiv. But just thy step a wee thing haster, Thou snou'v' awa. 1830 *Memorable Curricula* 106 Come snooving down white ice. 1821 R. BUCHANAN *God & the Mar* III. 212 Many a ship rap did the old ship get [from the ice] as she snooved along.

Snooze (snūz), *sb.* Also *snoose*. [cf. next.]

1. *collog.* A sleep; a nap, a doze.

1793 W. ROBERTSON *Looker-on* II. 315 That Shuter's self might heave his head from drunken snoozes. 1813 *Sia G. JACKSON Diaria & Lett.* (1837) II. 177, 1. I had not had my snooze half out, when a courier arrived. 1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints Soldier* i. 51, 1 question whether I could manage to obtain a snooze. 1826 J. R. REXES *Plas. Ek-Worm v.* 172 With a warm ejaculation on his tongue, the interrupted sleeper returns to his snooze. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr. Talk Drury Lane* 51 Starting from short and broken snooze, Each sought his gendrous beehind shoes. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Oct., Seals like nothing better than a snooze on the sand.

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VANCE *Flash Dict.* s.v. A snooze sometimes means a lodging; e.g., where can I get a snooze for this day, instead of saying a bed. 1839 *Slang Dict.* 1. *Snooze*, a bed. 1825 *Hzd.* (Hotten) 239 *Snooze-case*, a pillow-slip.

Snooze (snūz), *v.* *collog.* [app. a cant or slang word of obscure origin.] *intr.* To sleep; to slumber, to doze.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* (c. 1800) 133 The cull with whom the snou'd. 1795 *Porter Dict. Cant* (ed. 2), *Snooze*, to sleep. 1813 *Moor's Diary* VIII. 175 II. I had nothing to do but put on my nightcap and snooze quietly by their side. 1824 *Mrs. GORE Fascination* 37 She withdrew, leaving him to snooze beside the fire. 1827 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 2/3 A swarm of literary drones, who go there to lounge, snooze, and gossip.

Hence *Snoozee*, one who snoozes.

1823 P. ROBINSON *In Ind. Garden* 3 A bird—perhaps the middle one of a long row of closely-packed snoozers. 1837 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 2/3 The non-workers . . . may be divided into two classes—the snoozers and the talkers. The *snoozers*, if he reads at all, is an aimless reader.

Snooziness. [f. *SNOOZY a.*] The state of being snooty or sleepy.

1827 *Temple Bar Oct.* 115 It was just beginning to realise a sense of comfort, and (as I may say so) do away snootiness.

Snoozing, *phl. sb.* [f. *SNOOZE v.*] The fact of dozing or sleeping. Also *intr.*

1811 *Lexicon-Balustricum*. *Snoozing* *ken*, a brothel. 1825 *Melville Whale* I. xxxix. 274 Grand snoozing to-night, maty. 1827 *Baker's Starboard* 130 Old Makapenay had made several journeys from his 'snoozing crib' to the door.

Snoozing, *phl. a.* [f. *SNOOZE v.*] Dozing, sleeping, slumbering.

1836 *Hos. Smith Tin Trumpet* (1876) 133 What snoozing from Ascents to thee?—what means, what adornings? 1833 *Stevenson Merry Men, Trass. Franciade* v. 1 The same snoozing, countryified existence.

Snoozle (snūzl), *v.* *collog.* or *dial.* [cf. *SNOOZE v.* and *NUZZLE v.*]

1. *intr.* To nestle and sleep or doze; to nuzzle.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XV. 196 Comfortably snoozling [like other birds] deep in the fertilizing warmth of their downy boxes. 1824 *Sala Green Seas* I. vii. 177 The little doze, snoozling out the hours, lifted up his blinking eyes. 1821 G. D. LESLIE *Our Africa* 21 There were a lot of black Berkshire pigs snoozling in the straw.

2. *trans.* To thrust affectionately.

1847 E. BOWNE *Watling Heights* 61, A dog . . . that snooded its nose over-forwardly into her face. 1824 'G. EXORANT' *Discard* 127 The dog, *snoozes* her snout into the palm of his hand.

Hence *Snoozledom*, the state of nestling and dozing in bed.

1825 *D'Arcy Thompson Odds & Ends* iii. 6 How precious are the last five minutes of snoozledom!

Snoozy, *sb.* *slang.* (See quot.)

1823 *EGAN Gros's Dict. Vulg. T.* *Snoozy*, a night-constable.

Snoozy (snūzi), *a.* [f. *SNOOZE v.*] Drowsy, sleepy, slumberous.

1877 C. KEXXIE in *Layard's Life* (1892) ix. 235 This sea air . . . makes me snooty sometimes in the day. 1826 J. R. REXES *Plas. Ek-Worm v.* 172 [He] sits in a stupid snooty state.

Snop, *sb.* *dial.* [imitative: cf. next.] A sharp blow or impact; the sound made by this.

1849 *Boy's Own Bk.* 12 Spans and snops. This is a very simple game; one player first shoots his marble, the second then endeavours to strike or *snop* it, or otherwise to shoot his own within a span of it. 1897 in south-western dial. glossaries. 1821 *JEFFREYS Wood Magic* II. iv. 110 His body . . . rebounded with a snop, and he fell disabled and insensible to the earth.

Snop, *v.* *dial.* [imitative.] *trans.* To strike sharply and smartly; to break in this way. Also *absol.*

1829 [see *Snop sb.*] 1824 *JEFFREYS Brins* x. I see a man do that once. . . A' had a gate-hinge snopping em. 1827 — *Field & Hedge* (1829) 141 To stand there swinging that heavy hit of wood all day meant meat and drink . . . for themselves and families. . . but only a few of them could get barns to snop away in.

Snore (snōr), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* snor, snoir(e). [f. the *vb.*]

† 1. A snort; snorting. *Obs. rare.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1331 Peyr tch gnaistit wip nose snore, Hurdle heftes set ful sore; ilk oper pulled, ilk oper schok. 1513 *DOUGLAS Enaid* x. x. 72 For feir that [sch. horses] start abak. . . And brak away with the cart to the scor. With stendis feik and mony Bray and snor. 2. A disense or affection which causes snuffing; the snivels.

1825 *MONTGOMERIE Flying w. Polwart* 302 (Tollis). The snuf, be snoir, be scheppisch, the schanker. 1844 W. JAMIE *June* 157 (E.D.D.). May he ne'er be subject unto snors. 1844 *Lowson Mod. Farrier* 209 This affection is termed the snores or snivels.

3. An act of snoring; a harsh or noisy respiration through the mouth, or through the mouth and nose, during sleep.

1805 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. R. 6 The surfeited Groomes doe mock their charge with Snores. I have drugg'd their Posses. 1810 — *Temp.* ii. 1. 213 Thou do'st snore distinctly. There's meaning in thy snores. 1824 *MASSE Tr. Aleman's German & Alf.* t. 133 The snores and snorts that came from them [a man and his wife]. 1826 F. RYMONDS *Life & Times* I. 213 Then with a loud snore, he again sank into sleep. 1820 *TYNDALL Glac.* t. ii. 21 The sound rose and fell for several minutes, like a kind of intermittent snore. 1867 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 195 One of them has an alominate quavering, hysterical, falsetto snore.

b. *All of a snore*, filled with the sound of snoring. *rare.*

1834 *BECKFORD Italy* II. 244 Dark vestibules and guard-chambers (all of a snore with jaded equeries).

4. *trans.* A sound resembling that of a snore; a loud roaring or droning noise.

1799 *Brit. Apollo* No. 41. 3/1 She wak'd from Bag-pipe snore. 1834 *DUNSTON Craigtiller* to Now dark Decem-ber's wintry snore Rang through the leafless wood.

5. *Mining.* A snore-piece.

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Met. Mining* 39 The suction pipe a, now called the 'wind-bore' or 'snore'.

Snore (snōr), *v.* Also 7 *snore*, 7-8 *snoore*. [prob. imitative: cf. *SNOAK v.* and *SNOOT v.*]

1. *intr.* Of animals, esp. horses: To snore. Now *dial.*

1800 *Land Troy Bk.* 773 The horses snored as it haddé thendred. 1820 *PAISLEY* 724/1. I snore, as a horse dothe. 1843 *HEXHAM n.* *Reckless*, to snore, or to Snore like Hoggis. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxxv. They [owl], can snore and hiss when they mean to menace. 1786 *BURNS To Auld Marv.* How thou wad prance, as snore, an screech, An' tak the road! 1898 C. SYRICK *Poems* 57 He [a bull], roared and bared and snored and snored.

b. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Of things, wind, etc.: To make or give out a roaring or droning noise.

1833 GALT *R. Gilchrist* xiv. I never hear my ain bellows snoring at a gaud of iron in the fire, but [etc.]. 1842 VANDER POON 73 A snore of rissal steamers... His, flap, and snore, like river monsters. 1855 W. ALEXANDER *S. Augustine's Holiday* 135 The wind... Humming and snoring thro' rigging and spar.

c. Of a ship, etc. To move or cut through the water with a roaring sound; to sail or travel quickly. Chiefly Sc.

1830 WILSON in *Blackie Mag.* XXVII. 500 Our cat-water snores through the swell. 1834 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* x. She began to snore through it like smoke. 1849 CURRIE *Green Hand* iii. (1851) 26 The pilot-boat snoring off close-hauled to windward.

2. To make harsh or noisy sounds in sleep by breathing through the open mouth or through the mouth and nose; to breathe in this manner during sleep. Also *post.* or *rhét.* to sleep heavily.

1840 PRIMP *Perr.* 465/1 Snoring, ya sleep, stert. 1850 PALMER 724/1. I wylie nat lye with hym, he snoreth so to his sleep. 1856 FLEMING *Pearl's Effort* 284 Nature hath not given unto men their essence & being... to sludge and snore in the couch of carelessness. 1869 HOLLAND *Anna*. 18-22. XXVII. xii. 253 While the candles by reason of security were found asleep, that he snored again, the chie gate was set open. 1858 A. FOX *Ward's Surg.* iii. 122 Sound peoples sleep is not alike, some snore in their sleep, others without a noise. 1865 PRIMP *Pratt's Dryden's* 'Clemens' 20 Most of you snored whilst Clemens read. 1875 PRIMP *Ocean*. ix. 440 Then nodding with the fumes of wine, [he] dropt his huge head, and snoring lay supine. 1874 COWLEY *Task* i. 90 The nurse sleeps sweetly, hild to watch the sick, whom snoring she disturbs. 1818 SCOTT *Red Rover* xxx. [He] tumbled himself into one of the cots... and soon was heard to snore soundly. 1850 TAYLOR *Glenn*. i. xvi. 107 He assured me, that he did not snore, and we lay down side by side. 1860 POLLOCK & THOM *Sports* 285 A solitary tusker elephant sound asleep and snoring loudly.

Fig. 1860 N. INGOLD *Drumhills & Urric* ii. (1622) 83 The Snail, having snored many hundreds or thousands of years.

b. *Isnored*, used as a mild expletive. U.S.

1870 MESS *Spr* 30 Dec. (Thomson). In one village you will hear the phrase 'I snored'—in another, 'I snored'. 1856 HALLIBURTON *Chickens*. i. xii. Now, it's fairly run out, that's a fact, I snored. 1852 JACOB, You will, I snore.

3. *trans.* With cut or away: To spend or pass (time) in snoring.

1877 SHAKS. *A Hen* II. iv. 23 Sleeps with it now, Yet not so sound. As her v-bose brow. Snores out the Watch of Night. 1874 T. BROWN *W. Lark's Land*. *Terrace* Wks. 1709 III. iii. 9 Where the Surfeits upon Sack... and Snore away the Remainder of her life. 1846 FRANCES *Tr. Hen*. *Sat.* i. iii. 24 He drank the Night away Till rising Dawn, then snored out all the Day. 1851 COWLEY *Task* 510 The full-gorg'd savage at his maddening feast Spect half the darkness, and snored out the rest. 1857 SCOTT *Ants* of G. xix. Some snored away the interval between their own arrival and that of the expected repast.

4. To bring into a certain state by snoring (cf. *quots.*).

1874 COWLEY *Task* i. 97 Sleep Of lary nurse, who snores the sick man dead. c. 1873 J. PEARSON *Pollit*. *Diad.* 30 If the House are too sleepy to cough him down, they'll snore snore him down.

5. To utter with a snore or with a sound resembling this. Also with cognate object.

1870 COLERIDGE *Inside the Coast* as Till are the splendid visions close We snore quartettes in ecstasy of noise. 1859 GUNTER *That Frenchman* iii. Maurice... is already asleep and snoring the snore of an exhausted manhood. 1851 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/4 Some good people seemed to snore prayer; they were so sleepy.

Snore, the stem of the vb. in comb., as *snore-holes*, *snore* (see *quots.*).

1850 ENG. & FR. *Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) 65 'Snore-holes', the holes in the windrose to admit the water. 1852 SMILES *Engineers* III. 45 The pumps frequently got choked by the sand drawn in at the bottom of the well through the snore-holes, or apertures through which the water to be raised is admitted. 1853 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 272. 1857 W. W. SWIFT *Coal & Coal-mining* 25 The lowest portion [of the pump] is the so-called 'snore-hole,' or 'snore-piece,' where the holes in the bottom... are of such size as to prevent the entry of chips or stones. 1853 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 272 *Snore-piece*, the lowest end of a pump sett through which the water passes.

Snoreless, a. [f. SNORE *sb.*] Of sleep: Unaccompanied by, free from, snoring.

1830 *Blackie Mag.* XXVII. 423 The snoreless sleep of the last upper-earth journey. 1845 *Hill*. LVII. 321 The printer's devil... indulged in snoreless sleep.

Snorer (snō'zər). [f. SNORE *v.*]

1. One who snores.

c. 1840 PRIMP *Perr.* 465/1 Snorare, stertor. 1851 COTTER *Reverend*, a snorer, a snorer. 1854 MORTIMER *Railroads* xliii. (1873) 124 Old Goodman Folsom, the Snorer. 1851 SKELLERT *Perr. Pickle* (1872) 11. lvi. 125 The face of the graping snorer. 1854 DARNLEY *Task & Earnest* (1873) 1. 49 Our friend, as not the Club snorer whose feats he recalls so painfully. 1875 EMERSON *Lect.* & *Ser.* *Am.* i. 40 This unwritten play... composed by the dullest snorer on the floor of the watch-house.

2. A stiff breeze or wind.

1871 *Daily News* 6 Nov. We lay our course famously, running... before a regular snorer—a strong sea on [etc.].

Snoring (snō'z-ing), *vb.* [f. SNORE *v.*] The action of the vb.

c. 1840 PRIMP *Perr.* 465/1 Snoringe, stertor. 1852 DU WES *Introd. Fr. in Falgout* 905 The snoring, i. *recher.* 1856 DEAMONT *Cherrie* v. Poems (1840) H. iv. b. Sable midnight makes all dumb, but thy jealous husbands snoring. 1850 STURTELL *Task* Na. 205 f. 6 We have a Member of our Club, that when Sir Jeffery falls asleep, wakes

him with Snoring. 1851 R. BURKE in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 424 The meditations of the judge, the snoring of jurors. 1842 LOVER *Hardy Story* xxiv. The dormitory, where... a concert of snoring began to be executed. 1857 WATSON *Denton's Aylmer* II. v. It was the snoring of Wynne in a drunken sleep: it filled the entire cottage.

b. *sn.* in *Path.* (see *quots.*).

1857 GOOD *Study Med.* (1851) 1. 357 *Résumé Stertor*. Snoring. 1834 J. FORBES *Lancet's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 49 We can distinguish five principal kinds of rhonchus... the dry snorous rhonchus, or snoring.

Snoring, *adj.* [f. *sn.* as *prec.*]

1. That snores. Also *fig.*

1857 MIDGE *Gl. Fr. Dial.* i. *Reverend*, a snoring Man. 1814 GAY *Sheep* *Wick* vi. 35 Cudly, brisk maid, steps forth... And kind with smacking lip the snoring lord. 1859 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 331, I was lying at one end of a dirty room, the other being occupied by the snoring landlord. 1858 GEN. ENOCH *Sf. Gypsy* i. 113 He is of those Who steal the keys from snoring Destiny. 1854 COWLEY *XXIV*. 1876 Great rocks which resemble the snorts of snoring humans.

2. Of a breeze: Strong, stiff.

1852 A. CANNINGHAM *Mariner's Song* ii. But give to me the snoring breeze, And while waves heaving high. 1855 J. RUNCIMAN *Slippers & Still-hats* 73 A snoring breeze came away from the southward.

3. Having the characteristic sound of a snore; loud and harsh.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. iii. Sleeping Paris is now... silent except for some snoring hum. 1859 ST. GEORGE'S *Harv. Ref.* IX. 610 On the left side the respiration was loud and 'snoring'... Posteriorly the 'snoring' breathing was audible everywhere. 1858 *Alfred's Syst. Med.* V. 1018 Most frequently it [a presystolic murmur] is snoring or rolling.

Hence **Snoringly** *adv.*

1854 *Blackie Mag.* XV. 593 A set of proxy lines slumber along snoringly.

Snork (snŏk), *sb.* *diad.* [f. the vb.]

1. A snort or grunt; a noisy sniff or inhalation.

1854 in *Hone Every-day* *Ed.* II. 1115 The pig... gave a snork. 1854 MACAGARTY *Galliwad*. *Excerpt* 470 *Snork*, the snort of an afflicted horse. 1856-59 in *Mid-Lark* and *Cumblid*, glossaries.

2. A young pig; a pigling.

1851 'SON OF MARSHES' in *Blackie Mag.* Nov. 631 The farm lad who leads a family of snorks from one part of a wood... to another. 1855-56 in *Mid-Lark* Oct. 213 The little nose-twisting... curlew, winking, and blinking snorks.

Snork (snŏk), *v.* Now *diad.* [prob. ad. MDu. or MLG. *snorken* (still Du. and LG.; hence Du. *snorken*), variant of *snorken* SNARK *v.*]

1. *intr.* To snore.

1871 TOWNSLEY *Exp.* 2 *John* (1877) 95 We... live snorking live sloggards. 1858 T. STANTON *Ferr.* *Fish* 1218, Thou shalt not hear there the semanties snork.

2. To snort or grunt; to breathe noisily. Said esp. of horses and pigs. Hence **Snorking** *adv.*

Other diad. senses are recorded in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1857 HONE *Pedlar* xiv. Poems (1853) 65 The horses they snork for miles around. 1854 in *Hone Every-day* *Ed.* II. 1113 The pig ran snorking and grunting after her. 1855-56 in *Se. and north. glossaries* and *terms* (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1856 CROCKETT *Grey Max* 211, The old growing wretch kept up such a snorking.

Hence **Snorker**, = SNORK *sb.* 2.

1851 'SON OF MARSHES' *On Surrey Hills* iii. 95 He reckoned it was one of his young snorkers he'd got out.

1. **Snorkle**, *adv.* [cf. G. *schmirkeln* curve, flourish.] A wrinkle, crease.

c. 1840 HANCOCK *Pastor* xlvii. 5 Of him... crisis kind call be made, without spot and snorkle.

1. **Snork**, *v.* *Ch.* (Meaning uncertain: perh. a misprint for *snarl*.)

1853 R. JOHNSON *Tell* *Th.* II. ii. Doe you mutter, Sir, snorkle this way; That I may hear.

Snort (snŏrt), *v.* [f. the vb.]

1. A snore. *Obs.* rare.

1859 H. HUTTON *Fellier* *Anal.* (Perry Soc.) 20 At noon-time to concoct he takes a snort. His drowsy senses budwink in a cap, leaning upon his chair do take a nap. 1852 [see SNORE *sb.* 3].

2. An act of snorting; a loud sound made by a horse or other animal in driving breath through the nostrils with some force. Also *transf.*

1853 JAMESON, *Snorter*, a snort. 1857 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvii. Winking... good-night in a tone resembling the snort of a shy horse. 1855-56 in *Mid-Lark* xlvii. Intermittent groans and snorts, like those of a dying bear. 1856 Mrs. STONE *Uncle Tom's Cab*. He oversteered Sam, and giving two or three contemptuous snorts... was soon preading away. 1854 W. C. SMITH *Alfred* i. 1. 77 Now and then the snort of steam sounds from the headland far away.

b. A similar sound made by persons in order to express contempt, disdain, or other feeling.

1855 DICKENS *Mul. Fr.* i. 2, Nedra... follows very lively remark made by that good creature with an audible snort. 1853 R. BUCHANAN *Anna's Water* vii. The old man uttered a low snort of defiance. 1857 HALL *Cane Son* of *Hager* ii. xvi. The lawyer gave a contemptuous snort and turned on his heel.

Snort (snŏrt), *v.* Also 6-7. *snorte*. [prob. imitative: cf. SNORE *v.* and SNORK *v.*]

1. *intr.* Of the nose: To turn up, as in sniffing.

c. 1856 CHAVIER *Rev. News* 127 His nose snorted up far tene. Full lidions was the fortune.

2. To snore; to sleep heavily or sluggishly. *Obs.* Common from c. 1800-1850 in this and the next group.

1855 CHAMBER *Rev.* 7. 213 This Milner hath so wisely bid'd Ale That as an hars he snorteth in his sleep.

Men of Law's T. 602 He slepeth and be snorteth in his gyle. 1855 COVERDALE *Isaiah* lvi. 20 They are sleepy: sloth is among them, & knowings. 1857 MAYER *Gr. Forest* 95 All winter long he snorteth, and it is as he were dead. 1857 SYLVESTER *De Berte* i. 1. 509 Their Watch within their Corps de Garde about the fire securely snorted hard. 1852 MASTON *Ante's Rev.* i. 2. Strata, to bed a snort in secure sleep. 1855 GAGE *West Ind.* 121 Thus do they soundly sleep, and loudly snort after a day's work. 1856 CHAMBER *Ante's Rev.* (1853) II. 222 Some rise out of their beds... at the first... others lie snoring longer.

Fig. 1853 JER. TAYLER *Serv. for Year* 202 The spark of Divinity that dwells within is quenched, and the mind snorts, dead with sleep.

3. In various fig. contexts. *Obs.*

1851 J. BELL *Hedder's Ann. Ovaries* 25 Truly you sleep so soundly, that you snort away. 1853 STURTELL *Isaiah* *Isaiah* (1852) II. 20 Many a one snorteth in palpable ignorance all dates of their life. 1857 J. KING *On Jones* (1851) 24 Hence we not read... that although themselves sleep and snorted in pleasure, yet their damnation sleep not. 1850 DICK *Myst. Self-Denial* 233 David lay snoring in his own sin. 1852 *First of the King* i. The same malignant party... hath been supinely snoring.

4. *trans.* To convert (oneself) into something by idleness. *Obs.*

1850 J. HALL *Forest* 13 The King employed the people that way, who else might have snuck into Lary, or snorted themselves into implacable enemies.

5. Of a horse: To make a characteristic loud or harsh sound by violently driving the breath through the nostrils, esp. when excited or frightened. Also said of other animals.

c. 1855 (see above). 1850 PALMER 724/1 This jade snorteth as were a counter of ten pounds. 1857 B. GOOD *Harv. Ref.* *Isaiah* II. (1855) 115 If fast away there happen a noise... he snorteth, and snorteth at the same. 1850 FLEMING *Task* x. xxi. He fumes snorts, odes and fire and smoke breaths out. 1851 HANLEY *Gahner's Din. World* 53 Certain fishes which make a noise like water hops, and will snort. 1857 DRYDEN *Jing. Gorge* iii. 320 The Stallion... snorts and trembles for the distant mare. 1853 SCOTT *Valley* *Glenn* ii. 262 Snorting they breathe, their shining Hoofs snore print The grass unbruid. 1856 in *Blackie's Pathic* (1853) 20 The horses snorted, stamped the ground, and plumped about without mercy. 1858 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* xxi. His horse... suddenly interrupted its steady and composed pace, snorted, reared, and... refused to proceed. 1857 T. HOOK *Sayings* *Sen. in Man of Mary* Fr. II. 41 The fat poodle snorting and wagging his little lionized tail. 1857 C. GUNTER *Leak of Gold* xii. The horse was snorting and snorting with exertion.

Fig. 1851 BARNES *Gordon in Translated Land* xviii. 222 The Cranes were snorting for plunder and murder.

b. To snort fast with snorts.

1859 F. V. KINER *Sport* *E. C. Africa* xi. 122. I obtained a glimpse of his dark grey hide as he (a lioness) snorted past.

6. *transf.* Of things, esp. in later use of a railway engine: To make or emit a sound resembling or suggestive of a snort.

1851 STANTON *Ser.* (Arch.) 59 The snort... Through the branch cut springing... It layeth in snorting. 1852 SHILLER *Faint* ii. 30 The giant snorted, *emph.* How they snort, and how they blow! 1857 SALA *Paris* *herald* *Agenda* (1855) II. xii. 302 The little circular railway puffed and snorted and snorted. 1852 'LOVERMAN' *Ward's Sympathy* 195 The lyddine shells, snorting slowly through the air like a goods train up a gradient.

7. Of persons: a. To express contempt or indignation by a snorting sound.

1858 SCOTT *Hyl. Mid.* alii. Damm... snorted thine, and prepared himself to be in a passion. 1857-58 *The Drivers* i. We needn't snort, none of you Highlanders. 1859 GUNTER *Memory's Handicap* 30 Upon this conclusion, his reverence snorted, and turned upon his heel to disdain.

b. *diad.* and *U.S.* To laugh loudly or roughly.

1855 EMERSON *N. C. Glenn*, *Ser.*, to laugh outright. 1854 (SEMA *Snort*) *Lett. Fr. Drawing* (1853) 27 We all snorted and snorted. 1855 HALLIBURTON *Chickens*. *Sen.* i. xii. I thought I should have snorted right out two or three times.

8. *trans.* a. To utter with a snort; to give out, drive away, etc., by snorting (for snoring).

c. 1854 RANGLAND *Mist* *Landscape* vi. 51 Your pitiful Workshop snorting out pursues To the despairing sinner. 1856 BURKE *Rev. Fr.* 1 (1852) 10 The... *Trans. Canon* shall have snorted away the fumes of the indignant blood of his Sovereign. 1850 THACHERAY *Barber* *Gr. Apr.* 'Dut is gut! haw! haw!' snorted the Baron. 1850 POLLOCK & THOM *Sports* 285 70 He snorted defiance, challenging us, as it were, to approach nearer.

b. To eject or discharge through the nostrils with a snort; to spout out in this way.

1858 KILBE *Endymion* i. 53 Fish-similitudes, of green and ash-brown, ready to snort their streams. 1853 GAGE *Gravel* *Expt* iii. (1853) 25 Great... wellowing sea-hops, snorting out fountains of white spray. 1858 BROWNING *Ring* & *Ed.* i. 90 The old Thim... A spray of sparkles snorted from his cough high over the candles.

c. To clear (the nose) with a snort.

1855 *Patient's & Gd.* *Snorting* 104 Never... snivel and snort a wet nose.

Snorter (snŏrt-er). [f. SNORT *v.*]

1. One who or that which snorts (for snores); a person who utters a snort in scorn, indignation, etc.; also, a pig.

1851 HANLEY *Gahner's Din. World* 53 Besides these there be certain fishes which make a noise like water hops, and will snort, for which cause they are named snorkers.

1851 CORLE, *Reverend*, a snorter, a snorter. 1854 J. CHAMBER *Isaiah* *Isaiah* i. 21 Surely that thing... makes the Snorters of the Schools unexcusable. 1857 in *Evans* *Leak* *Glenn* s.v. To labour Tom I give the snort: Snorters collected with great pains. 1854 *Western* *Gen.* 23 Aug. 2: 3

Suppose, then, that the Welsh 'snorters' had carried their point.

b. *dial.* The wheatear.

1802 MONTAGU *Ornith.* s.v. *Wheatear*. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 87.

2. In various slang or colloq. senses: a. *U.S.* 'A dashing, riotous fellow' (Bartlett). b. A stiff or strong wind; a gale. c. Anything exceptionally remarkable for size, strength, severity, etc. d. A blow on the nose (*Slang Dict.* 1874).

a. 1846 *L*

earthquake

De Vere

too prominent, and assert themselves with vehemence, they procure for the owner the name of snorter. b. 1855 H. A. MURRAY *Lands Slave & Free* I. vii. 170 My... regret... that I could not see her under the high pressure of a good snorter. 1859 in *Bartlett Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 424 The skipper said... we must make all snug, for we're going to have a snorter. 1900 Mrs. STEEL *Hosts of the Lord* ix. We had a regular black snorter. c. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 399 The Commander-in-Chief... certainly did put forth 'a snorter of a General Order'. 1885 Mrs. E. KENNARD *Girl in the Brown Habit* snorters. 1895 the kind which

Snorter ². *Naut.* [Variant or earlier form of *SNORTER sb. 2*.] A snorter.

1750 BLANKLEY *Naval Expos.* 154 *Snorters*, the Smiths put them on one end of the Beak Iron, to turn any of their Work with. 1886 *Field* 27 Feb. 251/2 The lower end or heel has been snorter.

Snort

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 424 *Snorter*, the edge pieces of tortoise-shell, called also toe-nails or nails.

Snorting (*snɔːrɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SNORT v.*] The action of the *vb.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* Wks. 1910 II. 61 A sone as ever she is laid she falleth on snorting. 1589 WARKER *Alk. Eng.* vi. xxv. 51 Her Lubber now was snorting ripe. 1601 DENT *Pl. Man's Pathw.* 164 The properties of drunkards... their staggering, their reeling, their snorting. 1655 CULPEPER, etc. *Rivierus* vii. l. 147 Asthma is a great and often breathing... joined with snorting and wheezing. 1733 CLEVELY *Eng. Malady* ii. xlii. (1734) 246 A constant Snorting or Snoring in the Throat and Nostrils. 1849 *Sk.* Snorting or Snoring in the Throat and Nostrils. 1849 *Sk.* each snorting the animal

1864 *Reader* 16 Jan. 63 and this animal makes singularly resembles that of an enormous... pig. 1884 *Month. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/7 The snorting of the postal steamer.

b. *spec. in Path.*

1887 *Brit. Med. Jour.* 2 Apr. 750/2 Rhinitis with Spasmodic 'Snorting'.

Snorting, *phl. a.* [*f. as prec.*]

1. That snorts; + snoring.

1573 TUSSEN *Husk* (1878) 17 To raise between the lubberlie, both snorting Hols and Margerie. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. l. 1 Ark 553 He wallows on the ground His shameless snorting trunk, so deeply drown'd in self-oblivion. 1601 HAKLUYT *Galeano's Disc.* World 85 marg. Snorting fishes. 1602 HERING *Anat.* 2 A laizie, drowzie, and slothfull-snorting Theristes. 1767 JAGO *Edge-Hill* iii. 210 Oft will his snorting Steed, with Terror struck, His wonted Speed refuse. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 83 The snorting beast began to trot. 1848 JONES *Week at Lizard* 233 Encountering a shoal of snorting porpoises. 1875 in F. T. BUCKLAND *Log-Book* 84 note, A steam-ship is not a huge snorting monster trying to run over sailing ships.

2. Of the nature of, or resembling, a snort; characterized by snorts.

1825 JAMESON *Suppl.* s.v. *Snirl*, A snorting noise from the nostrils. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvii. One of the three men... sounded a short snorting note on a horn. 1842 LOVER *Haudy Andy* xxiv. Mrs. Kelly... uttering indignant ejaculations in a sort of snorting manner.

3. Of weather or wind: Severe, rough, violent.

1824 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 450 When I have told you that it is snorting weather. 1888-9 OSBOURNE in G. BALFOUR *Life Stevenson* (1911) xlii. 196 When... we got our wind, it was a snorting Trade, and we ran into the harbour like a steamboat.

Hence **Snortingly** *adv.*, in a snorting manner; with a snort.

They invariably

nd.

LE.]

S: 10

1. *intr.* To snort. Now *dial.*

1577-82 BRETOS *Flourish upon Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 6/2 To wallow almost like a Beare, and snortle like a Hog.

1802 *Swiss Trav. Mondt* viii. § 1 (1643) 370. It is supposed

their

sford

les

inson

tumbling... And snorting, and grunting...

1806 HEREFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* vi. (ed. 3) I. 120 The Monster... when... he has finally pumped, and panted, and snortled himself into tranquillity.

Snorty (*snɔːrɪ*), *a.* and *adv.* [*f. SNORT v.*]

a. *adj.* l. Accompanied or characterized by snorting or snoring; given to snorting.

1828 STANLEY *Enchirid.* iii. (Arb.) 91 His nodil... droups

... vomiting with dead sleape snortye

... What a snout to the morning air, inflamed,

... ill-tempered, captious, disagreeable.

1893 'KATE WIGGIN' *Cathedral Courtship* 122 She found Mrs. Gooch very snorty, very snorty indeed.

B. *adv.* In a snorting manner.

1892 'Q.' (*QUILLER COUCH*) *I saw Three Ships* i. At the word 'whales', let the music go snorty.

Snory (*snɔːrɪ*), *a.* [*f. SNORE v.*] Inclined to snore; sleepy, drowsy.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 266 Sleepy and snory, full of godless slang.

Snot (*snot*), *sb.* Also *sno* 6 snotte, 6 snott. [*f. ME. snotte or snot* (*cf. OE. gesnot*), = *Fris. snotte*, *snol*, *MDu. snotte* (*Du. snot*), *MLG.* (and *LG.*) *snotte*, *snot* (hence *Da. snot*, + *snoot*, *snoot*), in sense 2; *cf. also LG. snut*, *MHG. snuz* (*G. dial. schnutz*). The stem is related by ablaut to that of *SNITE v.*]

1. The snuff of a candle; the burnt part of a candle-wick. Now *dial.*

1388 *Wyclif Exod.* xxv. 38 Also tongis to do out the snottis. c. 1420 *Chron. Filod.* 1281 De snotte fast brende, be clothys caught hete & by-gonne to brenne ful fast. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2). *Snot*, used by the common people to designate the burnt wick of a candle. 1836 *Wilson's Tales Borders* II. 163 That lang black snot that's hangin' at the candle. 1888- in *dial. glossaries* (Northhild, Cumblid, Durh., etc.).

2. The mucus of the nose. Now *dial.* or *vulgar*. Common in the 17th cent.

c. 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 636 *Hic polipus*, snotte. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 462/1 Snotte, fylthe of the nose (*S.* snottel). 1530 *PALSGR.* 272/1 Snotte of the nose, *nosse*. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabins Inst.* iv. 81 That no man should draw snott oute at his nozethrilles. 1594 *NASHE Unfort.*

is always seen issuing a snot. 1808 in JAMESON *s.v. snott*. 1824- in *dial. glossaries* (*Sc.*, *Cumblid.*, *Yks.*, *Lanc.*, *Lincol.*, *Somerset*, etc.).

3. *dial.* and *slang.* Applied to persons as a term of contempt or opprobrium.

1569 DEKKER & MARSTON *Northw. Hoe* I. D. s. Wks. 1873 III. 19 Farewell father Snot! 1809 DONALDSON *Poems* 171 Ye're a dorend, stupid snot. 1825- in *dial. glossaries* (*Cumblid.*, *Yks.*, *Somerset*, etc.). 1875 W. ALEXANDER *Ain Folk* 207 There's Briggies, the aul' snot, at the ga'e [gable] o' the hoose.

4. (See quot. and *cf. next*.)

1860 *Slang Dict.* 222 *Snot*, small bream, a slimy kind of flat fish. *Norwich.*

5. *Attrib.*, as *snot-fish*, (a) the lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*; (b) a species of dace, *Cyprinus (Leuciscus) dubius* [so *G. schnotfisch*]; *snot-gall*, (a) the nose; (b) a Tasmanian fish, *Seriola lalandi* (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909); + *snot-hole*, a nostril.

1648 HEXHAM II. *Het Snot-hole*, the Snot-hole, or Nostrill. 1655 MOUTET & JENNEN *Health's Impres.* 156 Lumps are deformed, shapeless and ugly, ch were afraid to touch it; oft and gellied substance.

whereupon the troublers with them Snot-fishes. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 154 Hicce annumeravit Gesnerus *Edin.* 154 *Onomast.* 154 Hicce annumeravit Gesnerus

all.

Snot (*snot*), *v.* Now *north. dial.* and *Sc.* [*f. prec. Cf. older Flem. snotten, snutten* (Kilian), *G. dial. schnutzen*.]

1. *trans.* To snuff (a candle).

1662 *King Song* (1844) II. 199 They cheat us all with their

Edin

three hour an'

all.

2. To blow or clear (the nose). Also *refl.*

1576 R. PETERSON *Galeato* (1852) 33 They spare not to snort their snuiled noses vpon them. 1661 FLEISCH *Smock* 21 *care*,... to snort ones nose. 1652 SHERWOOD. To snort (or blow) his nose, *se mouche le nez*. 1652 URQUHART *Kate-lais* i. xxi. Then he... sneezed and snotted himself.

3. *intr.* To sniff or snivel; to snort.

1662 *King Song* (1844) II. 199 They cheat us all with their

Edin

three hour an'

all.

4. *Snotter*, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. ME. snot(t)or*, = *OHG. snottar*, *ON. snotr*, *Goth. snutrs*, in the same sense.] Wise, learned, skillful. Also *absol.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 34 Witgo & snotre menn & ud-wuto. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 107 De geonge ze ealde, ze snotre ge unwise. c. 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F.) an. 995 Des Alricc was swyde gewis mann, þet nas nan snotre man on Engla lande. c. 1200 *Ormsby 7087* (The Magi that) understodenn mannyhatt þurh snotre gryn bi sterness

Snotter (*snot(t)er*), *sb.* 1. *Sc.* and *north.* [*A derivative from SNOR sb.*, corresponding to *MDu. snoter*, *MLG. snottter*, *G. dial. schnotter*, *schnotter*; *cf. Du.* and *LG. snottterig* snotty. Sense 3 is prob. *f. Snor v.*]

1. Snot or nasal mucus. Also used *fig.* to denote something of little or no value, significance, or importance.

Various other *dial. senses* and *attrib. uses* are recorded in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

a 1689 CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 109 (Jam.). Hence I infer...

No help nor gloss can weigh a snorter. 1750 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Sleets* 110 Conclamen, gums, or pasment trotter, Glitter'd a while, then turn'd to snorter. a 1779 D. GRAHAM *Writ.* (1883) II. 154 A weel blooded hissie... that carefully combs the young thing's heads... snites the snorter frae their nose [etc.]. 1808- in *Sc.* and *north. dial. glossaries*. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dyckman* ii. Wks. 1850 II. 70 Brats in rags, inch thick with snorter.

attrib. a 1779 J. D. GRAHAM *Yng. Coal-man's Courtship* (1787) 4 His mither... blew her snorter box, primed her nose, kindled her tobacco pipe [etc.].

2. *attrib.* and *pl.* (See quotes.)

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caes* (ed. 2) Gloss. 56 *Snottter-gob*, the red part of a turkey's head. 1832 GOODRIDGE *Voy.* 5. *Seas* 30 The parts (of the sea-elephant) we made use of for food, were the heart... the snotters, (a sort of fleshy skin which hangs over the nose,) and the flippers.

3. *slang.* (See quotes.)

1823 *REE Dict. Turf*, *Snottter*, a ragged, dirty kerchief. 1864 *Slang Dict.* 239 *Snottter*, or *wife hauler*, a pick-pocket who commits great depredations upon gentlemen's pocket-handkerchiefs.

Snottter, *sb.* 2. *Naut.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *SNORTER* 2.] (See quotes.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1750) s.v. *Sprit*, The lower end of the spirit rests in a sort of wreath or collar called the snottter, which encircles the mast in that place. 1815 BURNES *Falconer's Dict. Marine* 487/2 *Snottter*, a short rope spliced together at the ends, and served with spum-yarn, or covered with hide. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 288 *Snottter*, a rope going over a yard-arm with an eye forming a becket to bend a tripping-line to, in sending down topgallant and royal yards. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 149/2 The upper end fits into a cringle or eye in the peak of the sail and the lower end into a snottter on the mast.

Snottter, *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*Cf. SNORTER sb. 1*].

The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* contains other *dial. uses*.

1. *intr.* To breathe heavily; to snuffle, snore, or snort.

1710 KUDDEMAN *Gloss. Virgil* s.v. *Snokis*, Perhaps it may signify smells or snuffs by sucking in the breath at the nose; which... also we call Snotttering, or Snokering, or Sniffing.

1724 RAMSAY *Health* 258 All day he snotters, nods, and yawns. 1776 HERRN *Coll. Songs* II. 98 Thou turns sleepy and blind, And snotters and snores far frae me. 1849- in *dial. glossaries* and texts.

2. To snivel or snuffle in weeping.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caes* (ed. 2) Gloss. 56 *Snottter*, 1808 or *Sc.* 1883 SCOTT *Hrt. Mith.* xxvii. What signified his bringing a woman here to snottter and snivel, and fatter their Lordships? 1825- in *north. dial. glossaries*, etc.

+ **Snottterly**, *adv.* [*f. as next*]. In a snotty manner. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Snottiness, *rare.* [*f. SNOTTY a.*] The state or condition of being snotty.

1530 *PALSGR.* 273 *Snottiness*, *morose*. 1728 BAILEY, *Dictionary*, snottiness. 1854 in WEBSTER.

Snottinger, *slang.* [*f. SNOT sb.*] (See quot.)

1864 *Slang Dict.* 239 *Snottinger*, a coarse word for a poor handkerchief.

+ **Snottish**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f. SNOT sb.*] Somewhat snotty.

1648 HEXHAM II. *Snotachigh*, snottish.

Snotty, *slang.* A midshipman.

1903 in FARMER & HENLEY. 1904 KIPLING *Traffics & Dile.* 109 He was the second cutter's snotty—my snotty—on the Archimandrite.

Snotty (*snot(t)ɪ*), *a.* [*f. SNOT sb.* *Cf. MDu. snottich*, *NFris. snottich*, older *Da. snettig*, *obs. G. schnutzig*. The variant *SNATTY* appears earlier.]

The word occurs also as a *sb.* in *dial. use*; see the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* and *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.*

1. Foul with snot or nasal mucus.

Freq. in the 17th cent. of the nose.

1570 LEVINS *Alph.* 125/9 *Snotty*, *purulentus*. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 797 [They] used them... as the Papius did with 3/4 snotty napkins of Thomas Becket. 1602 2nd *Pt. Return fr. F*

1654 GATAKER

Hed, into his snottie Nose. 1739 R. DULL II. *Debauchee* *Grubianus* 12 Your snotty Fingers... Shall well supply the polish'd Mirror's Place. 1752 CHESTER. *Lett.* (1759) III. cxxxviii. 256 One day his nose was very snotty, upon which I wiped it for him. 1857 A. DAWSON *Rantling Recoll.* (1863) 11 There was a knot of bare-legged snotty striplings.

1601 COTGR. s.v. *Morouse*, Better a snottie nose then none. 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud.* Wks. (1662) 328 Better a snotty child than his nose wiped off.

b. Dirty, mean, paltry, contemptible, etc. Now *dial.* or *slang.*

1681 RYCAUT *Gracian's Critick* 159 Let the confident Sophister know that he is but a snotty Charlatan. 1681

He babbles out

bim. 1620

dog, Put in yor tram. 1828- in *dial. glossaries* (*Northumb.*, *Cumblid.*, *Yks.*, *Wills.*, *Som.*, etc.).

c. *dial.* or *slang.* Angry, curt, short-tempered; pert, saucy, impudent; proud, conceited.

1870- in various *dial. glossaries* and texts.

2. Consisting of snot; mucous; of the nature of, or resembling, snot; viscons, slimy. ? *Obs.*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 88 That snotty white matter is not the fat. 1658 A. Fox *Warte Surg.* II. xxi. 137 Cooling Ointments... of Oyls and other snotty and greasy things. 1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* III. v. (1686) 111 The snotty Excrements of the Brain. 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xviii. (1738) 100 All that snotty matter comes from thence.

Snotty-nose. ? *Obs.* [See prec.] One whose nose is dirty with snot; hence, a paltry, mean, or contemptible fellow.

1602 DEKKER *Honest Whore* I. II. i. Hang him, Mole catcher, it's the dreamingest snotty nose. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. v. Do't so, snotty nose? good Lord! are you snuelling? 1712 *Odes of Horace* v. 12/2, I own he is no Snotty-Nose.

b. attrib. or as *adj.* Snotty-nosed. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* II. i. Our... boy, whom I myself have eggs.

Snotty-nosed, a. Now *dial.* [Cf. prec.] Having the nose running or dirty with snot; also, mean, paltry, contemptible.

1610 SELDEN *English Jauus* Pref. 25 Let snotty nosed Fellows... approve what I write, or let them flout and sneer. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xv. My Husband took him in, a dirty, snotty-nosed boy. 1721 BAILEY, *Snuelling*, peaking, snotty-nosed, childish. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 690 A snotty-nosed boy. 1894 J. HARTLEY *Clock Abn.* 2 (E.D.D.), Snotty-nosed lads 'at a w. remember.

Snouch, sb. [f. next.] A jibe, jeer, or scoff. 1780 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1848) June 616/1 The taunts and snouches which the two English regiments had thrown upon the Virgin Mary's Guards.

Snouch (snout), v. ? *Obs.* Also snoutch. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To snub; to treat scornfully. Also *absol.*

1761 Mrs. F. glad of it, said Dear Sir, said. 1809 *Am. Rev.* 40 They may pun and epigrammatise, they may sneer, or they may snoutch. 1819 *New Whig Guide* 132 Then at last they might discover 'tis not well to snouch me so.

Snouch, variant of SNOKE v.

Snout (snout), sb. Forms: 3-4 snute, 4-6 snoute, 4-7 snowte, 7 snoot; 4- snout (6 snought), 6-7, Sc. 8-9 snowt, 9 Sc., north. (and U.S.) smoot. [ME. *snute* (= W.Fris. *snuit*, *snute* (N.Fris. *snuit*, *snit*), MDu. *snuite*, *snuit* (Kilian *snuyte*, Du. *snuit*), MLG. *snūte*, G. *schnauze* († *schnausze*, *schnauz*), MSw. and Sw. *dial.* *snuita*, Da. *snude*, Norw. and Sw. *snud*.]

The early history of these forms is somewhat obscure. There is no example of an OE. or ON. *snut* or *snūt*, although the existence of the stem is proved by the verbal derivatives, OE. *snutan*, ON. *snūta* (see SNUTE v.), and it is possible that both in English and the Scand. languages the sb. has been adopted from LG. A variation of the stem appears in the synonymous older G. *schnotz* (a).

1. a. The trunk of an elephant. Also *transf.*

c1220 *Bestiary* 669 in *O. E. Misc.*, Rennende cūneā a heisen snowtes a 1400- ayid on a 1400b.

196 b. [The elephant] with his snoute tendrely plucked out of his maister's bodye all the said darts. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 72 Also y^e long snout of an Elephant is called an arme, for that by that instrument he worketh manie things. 1600 J. POWT tr. *Leo's Africa* ix. 337 If the Elephant intendeth to hurt any man, he casteth him on the ground with his long snout or trunk. 1676 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 349 Crest unicorn head, between elephants' snouts. The elephant.

b. The projecting part of the head of an animal, which includes the nose and mouth (= MUZZLE sb. 1); the proboscis or rostrum of an insect; † the beak or bill of a bird, etc.

13. K. *Alfr.* 654 (Laud MS.) On his snoute an horne he (the rhinoceros) beres. c1380 Wyclif *Set. Wks.* I. 200 Whanne he bigynen to 3oupe, he turnen her snoute to hevene ward. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 326 This Leoun... A beste... Hath slain, and with his bloddi snoute [etc.]. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 462/1 Snowte, or bylle, rostrum. c1475 HENRYSON *Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 151 With be snout of ane selch, ane swelling to swage. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xi. 22 Like a ryng of golde in a swynes snoute. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 228 Y^e Snoute of a dog, rostrum. *Ibid.*, Y^e Snout of a fish, rostrum. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 390 Only the little pretty snouts end of a mouse. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 245 They have a long sharp snout, full of long and sharp Teeth, but no Tongue. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Bear, In the Choice of this Animal, you must pitch upon one... having... a thick Head, long Snout. 1753

black Slow-Worm... with elongated snout. 1873 MIVART *Elen. Anat.* ix. 380 An extra median ossicle may be developed in the snout, as e.g. in the mole. 1901 FOUNTAIN *Deserts N. Amer.* ix. 183 The large fleshy snout of the mouse.

2. Contemptuously: The nose in man, esp. when large or badly shaped; † the face or countenance. a 1300 K. Horn 102 He lokede him about, Wip his colme snute. c1380 Sir Ferimib. 1750 A bo3 adoun on hat tyde and cauzte hym [the Saracen] by be snoute. c1400

Laud Troy Bk. 7942 Some left his hed, and som his snout. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 347/1 A Snowte, 1601 A nese. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v.* Dmbar 550 Out! out! I schout, upon that snout that snevills. 1548 UBALL, etc. *Erasmus Par.* Luke 1. 26 The sturdy holders up of their snoute he hath cast downe. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Contriv.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 242 Betweene the filthy reumicist of his bloudstotten snout, there appeares a smale horse. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 368 But what should a man say more to a snout in this pickle? 1693 DRYDEN, etc. *Trovanet* x. (1697) 250 What Ethiop Lips he has, How foul a Snout, and what a hanging Face! 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38 2/5 Her Chin and Snout are so firmly united. 1771 *Snoutless Humph.* CL (1815) 72 A young fellow... when he first thrusts his snout into the world, is apt to be surprised at many things. 1820 SCOTT *Manst.* xxvi. Sae I said it wad prove since I first saw the false Southron snout of thee. 1905 G. H. LORIMER *Old Gorgon Graham* 220 Just as he got good and ready to strike, I pasted him one in the snout.

† b. In asseverations or imprecations. *Obs.* c1330 R. BURNIE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11935 We schal... reue hym his regne, maugre his snoute. c1385 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 1595 What? evel thedom on his monkes snoute! 14... Sir Beus (MS. C) 162+65 Then seyde the portar, 'Be my snoute, This heffe no, that y lete owte'. 3. The end of a ship's prow; the beak or rostrum of a vessel.

1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) III. 237 Schippes of werre wip yren snowtes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* vii. xii. 2 The weyrlis schippis wyth thair snowtis of steyll. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 120 Upon Sounday... ordered thei thare schippis so that a galay or two lade thare snowtis to the craigis. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 61 Metacene... hastened to grapple with the Galley; and... tearing off her snout... bruised her all-over. a 1668 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1698) II. 84 The Rostra or hrazen snowtis of the ships worn from the Antiates. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xxiii. (1856) 182 Five black-masses (sc. ships)... are seen with their snouts shoved into the shore of ice. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 12 Scarcely the forward snout tore up that wintry water.

4. A structure, formation, projecting part, etc., resembling or suggestive of a snout; a nozzle or the like. Also with *of*.

a 1425 tr. *Ardene's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 9 A snowted nedle... ow to be no gretter ne longer in be snowte pan as it is paynted. *Ibid.* 24 Putte... be point of be rasour in be holwens of be snowte. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Knox.) 27 My penne also gynnyth make ostakle... For I so ofte have

1 *Limón del carro*, the long snout that goeth between the oxen in a waine. 1687 MÉTÉGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* v. *Trinac de Souffle*, a Bellows-Snout. 1755 JOHNSON, *Snout*, the nose or end of any hollow pipe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1525/1 The snout of a pair of bellows or a tuxey. 1902 'LINESMAN' *Words Eyewitness* 198 The heavy naval ordnance began to cock their long snouts higher... into the air.

b. A projecting point of land, rock, etc.

1536 BELLENOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxviii. Galloway rannis, with ane gret snout of cragis... in the Irland seils. This snout is callit be the peple, the Mullis Nuk. 1773 FERGUSON *Poems* II. (1799) 35 The bonny wa'flowers sprout On yonder Ruin's lofty snout. 1867 N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Spirit of Eld* 362 The black raven... sat on the point of rock above him. 1873 BRUCE in *Morley's Gladstone* vi. xi. (1905) II. 42, I see no other rock ahead; but sometimes they project their snouts unexpectedly.

c. The front portion or termination of a glacier. 1841 B. HALL *Patelwork* I. vii. 107 The glacier; its enormous snout ploughs up the ground before it. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xviii. 322 The snout of the glacier abuts against the ground. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 161 At the end, or snout, of the glacier, the water issues forth.

† 5. *slang.* A hog's head. *Obs.*

1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* (Hence in Grose.)

6. One or other of various species of moths characterized by having abnormally long palpi projecting in front of the head; esp. the snout-moth, *Hygena proboscidalis*.

1851 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Comp.* 424 *Hermia albi-strigalis*. The white-line Snout. 1832 J. REAUME *Butterfly*, 4 Moths 145 The Snout. *Ibid.* 146 The Small Snout. *Ibid.* 1882 CRESSALL's *proboscidalis*, a very long palpi,

... nose, -piece; snout-beetle, one or other of several species of beetles characterized by having the head prolonged into a rostrum or proboscis; † snout-flower (see quot.); snout-horn, a rhinoceros (*poet.*); the horn of a rhinoceros or beetle; snout-moth (see sense 6); snout-ring (see quot.). 1868 REP. U.S. COMMISS. AGRIC. (1869) 308 The *Cureulionidae*, 'snout beetles, or weevils, infest grain, seeds, or fruits. 1889 Cent. *Dict.*, *Othorhynchidae*, an important

269 Plant 1625 LITTLE Du *Barths*, A The rinde-hide Elephant, the Camel. c1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* vii. 870 Sawing thro' the Bark by the Help of their Snout-born. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Comp.* 253 'Snout moth. 1887 CRESSALL's *Encycl. Dict.* s.v., Snout-moth, *Hygena proboscidalis*. Body slender, wings broad and triangular, colour mainly brown. 1896 LYOEKER *Key. Nat. Hist.* VI. 118 The snout-moths (*Hygena*). 1775 ASH, *Silo*, one that has a 'snout nose. 1601 BUSTON *Anat. Met.* II. iii. iv. 702 A modest virgin... to such a fair 'snout piece is much to be preferred. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Snout-ring, a ring or staple placed in the nose of a hog to deter him from rooting.

8. *Comb.*, as *snout-bearing*, -*holy*, -*horned*, -*like*. 1589 [? NASH] *Almond for Parat* 4 The painted poison of snout-holy deuotion. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 302 That same snout-horned Rhinoceros. 1883 CRESSALL's *Encycl. Dict.* s.v. *Curtulionidae*, Sub-tribe Rhynchophora (Snout-bearing Insects). 1909 *Daily Chron.* 18 Jan. 5/3 A very remarkable snout-like head.

Snout (snout), sb. 2. *slang.* [Of obscure origin.] Tobacco.

1866 *Westm. Gaz.* May 2/1 Here, mate, give us a hit of the snout. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS 50 *Yr. Public Service* xi. 154 The 'snout'... is introduced in small quantities, and distributed by the prisoners themselves.

Snout (snout), v. [f. SNOUT sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To finish off with a snout.

1753 *Songs & Poems Costume* (Percy Soc.) 230 Hang a small bugle cap on, as big as a crown, Snout it off with a flower *ulgo* diet, a pompon.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* To root, dig up, or grub, with or as with the snout.

1857 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 452 He would... snout and jigger about the stones in a most unsalmon-like manner. 1884 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1890) I. v. 306 The brutal and licentious public, snouting in Mudie's wash-trough. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 3/2 Snouting, grubbing, and hitting their ditch... deep enough for great ocean ships to sail through.

Snouted (snauted), ppl. a. [f. SNOUT sb. 1]

1. Of things: Furnished with a snout or distinct terminal part.

a 1425 tr. *Ardene's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 9 Another instrument, but is called 'Acus rostrata', a snowted nedle, for it hath be tone heued like a snowte. *Ibid.* 32. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* I. 53 They had... no beaked or snowted ships armed with a pyke or stemme of iron. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 200 Their shoes and patens are snowted and piked more then a finger long crooking upwards. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 1903 All of them wear a sort of oval snowted cap, made of wood. 1869 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., The neat clogs of the factory girls are snowted with brass.

2. Of persons or animals: Provided or furnished with a snout, muzzle, or rostrum. In early use predicative with *like*.

Also freq. in combs., as *long*, *sharp*, *short-snouted*. a 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 113 Sum [people] be snowted like an ape. 1565 J. PHILLIP *Patient Grisell* 23 (Malone Soc.), A Horse which to my Judgement... Was snowted like a wodcocke. 1611 COTTER s.v. *Chemist*, A kind of Badger, that is... snowted like a dog. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 503 The Rhinoceros is... snowted like a Hogge. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 June 1657, A sort of Catt... snowted much like the Egyptian micon. 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 194 [To] feed a couple of snowted and grunting cousins from the refuse. 1802 SNAG *Gen. Zool.* III. 11. 587 Snowted Slow-worm. *Anguis Nascia*. 1804 *Ibid.* V. 1. 87 Snowted Salmon. *Salmo Nascia*. 1855 WHITTIER *The Barefoot Boy* 22 For my sport the squirrel played... Plied the snowted mole his spade. 1859 N. P. WALTON *Conquest* xxiii. 18, I spied the snowted invader rooting busily in the velvet sward.

3. Shaped or fashioned like a snout; snout-like.

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 89 Lychas... appeared with gaping jaws and snowted nose. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 100 I by this snowted crane will blow Off a sudden whiff. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 89 Adorned a smooth head with a snowted countenance.

Snouter. [f. SNOUT sb. 1] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2230/1 *Snouter*, a cutting shears with one curved blade approximating to the shape of a hog's snout, and used for removing at one cut the cartilage wherewith he roots.

† **Snout-fair, a.** *Obs.* [f. SNOUT sb. 1 Cf. MSw. *snutfager*, Sw. *snutfager*.] Having a fair countenance; fair-faced, comely, handsome.

Freq. in 16th and early 17th cent., usually with some disparaging suggestion.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* f.ij. If he come in to an house, & the wiff he snoutefaire he will rote him self there. 1598 *Br. Hall* Sat. iv. 111 Who list excuse? when chaister dames can hyre some snout-faire stripling to their apple-squire. 1616 R. C. TIMES' *Whistle* (1871) 34, I knowe a snout-faire, selfe-conceited asse. 1649 CHARLES' *Virgin Widow* I, True, She's snout faire; yet by her favour I Would scarce turn tables with her, though I say't.

† **Snouting 1.** *Obs.* [f. SNOUT sb. 1] A

variety of apple.

1651 CHILLO in Hartlib *Legacy* (1655) 19 In Biscay... they make Cider of a certain sweet Apple, which hath a little bitterness in it, and is like to our snouting.

† **Snouting 2.** *Obs.* [app. f. Du. *snuit* tow.]

(See quot.)

1662 *Irish Statutes* (1765) II. 416 Snouting, alias snayl, or drest tow, the twelve pound, [L.] 9 s. 6 d.

Snoutish, a. [f. SNOUT sb. 1 + -ISH.] Some-

what resembling a snout.

1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 88 He is podgy, with a snoutish nose.

Snoutless, a. *rare.* [f. SNOUT sb. 1] Destitute

or devoid of a snout or point.

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. iv. *Festina Lente*, Here

snoutless tails, there tailless snouts: The only giants were the pouts.

Snouty (snouti), a. [f. SNOUT sb. 1]

1. Resembling a snout or muzzle; having a pro-

nounced or prominent snout.

a 1685 OTWAY *Compl. Muse* xii, The Nose was ugly, long, and big, broad, and snowty like a Pig. 1853 HUXLEY *Man's Place in Nature* iii. 147 The skull... is called 'promagnotus'; a term which has been rendered, with more force than ele-

phant, 'snouty'. 1886 C. MENZIES

2. hairy, hoofy, snouty evilone.

insolent.

Murdoch...found an...
Dunrobin...
have been positively
with snow goggles. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 622
A "snow-harrow or a snow-plough" will be found a useful
implement. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prelim. Times* 401 In the South
the men have... "snow-knives, ice-chisels [etc.]. 1875 WOOD
& LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 36 We found him lying beside
the "snow-pole just on the hill. 1901 BLACKBURN *Mag.* Nov.
688/2 It is then only accessible with dog-sleighs and "snow-
raquets. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. i. 21 A "snow-saw."
1864 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. VI. 454/2 The Icelanders have "snow-
shades, but a reader has no protection from paper
glare. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* "Snow-shed, a protection
for a railway-track in exposed situations. 1882 PINGEON
Engineer's Holiday I. 275 The track is covered by snow-
sheds. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 233 A wooden
"mallet," and "snow-shovel." 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native
Races Russian Emp.* 84 The shide (pronounced shel) is a
"snow-skate upwards of six feet long. 1897 *Outing* XXIX.
357/2 For this purpose nothing could be better than the
snowshoe and snowskate, or ski, of to-day. 1793 HOLCROFT
tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xix. 97 The effusions of light from
the snow (to guard against which the Esquimaux wear
"snow-spectacles). 1901 H. SEEDORF *Birds of Siberia* v.
47 The glare of the sunshine on the white snow forced us
to wear snow spectacles. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/7
Yesterday morning the "snow-sweep, drawn by six horses,
was got to work early. 1885 *Longman's Mag.* Feb. 425
About nine o'clock the "snow outfit" steamed in. The
"snow-train was made up of six vehicles.

c. In the sense of 'snow-like, white as snow'.
1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 94 It has a brown or iron
colour, sprinkled over with snow spots. 1839 BYRON *Juan*
II. cxxi. Her small snow feet had slippers, but no stockings.
d. *Cookery*. (Cf. 4 a.)
1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 887 Snow Cake... Snow
Cheese... Snow Cocoa-nut [etc.]. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May
8/2 Recipe for Snow Eggs.

B. Comb. a. With pa. pples. (chiefly with instrumental
force), as snow-beaten, -blown, -bound,
-choked, etc., or in parasynthetic combs., as snow-
bearded, -capped, -coloured, -crested, etc. Also
snow-rub, -swathe vbs.

c. 1745 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* (1770) I. 150 Thro' the "snow-
barricaded cottage door. 1827 DARLEY *Sylvia* 7 The
"snow-bearded tenant of a wilderness. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH
Aristoph. *Clouds* I. iii. On the "snow-beaten peak Of
Olympus. 1800 HURDIS *Favourite Village* 138 Isles
desolate and horrid, "snow-beperit. 1855 LONGF. *Hiau*,
II. 292 From his "snow-bound...
Snow-bound :
From sight. i.
318, I have been "snow-bound...for nearly a month. 1894
GLAISTONE *Odes of Horace* II. ix. 20 "Mid snow-bound
mountains of the Medes. 1797 TWEDELL *Rem.* xxvii.
(1815) 150 All the "snow-capt hills of the canton of Berne.
1879 WALLACE *Australasia* xii. 242 Its higher mountains
are snow-capped. 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 62 Wading in the
"snow-choked wood. 1838 in P. M. Barnard's *Catal.*
No. 30 (1909) 12 Thy trumpet, and thy "snow colourd
swan. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* cxxxix. See
may Thessalia. "Envy the still "Snow-Cover'd Rhodope.
1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* II. xxii. 218 Emerging from the
snow-covered roof. 1834 J. PHILLIPS in *Encycl. Metaph.*
(1845) VI. 705/2 The "snow-crested Alps. 1860 TYNDALL
Glaiz. xvi. 106 Those glorious mountains, "snow-crested
and star-gemmed. 1603 DRAVTON *Bar. Wars* vi. lxiv.
From the "snow-crown'd Skidos lofty cleuees. 1832 G.
DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 99 This fine chain of
snow-crowned Alps. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855)
II. i. 14 The deficiency of accommodation for travelers on
those bleak and "snow-drifted heights. 1816 J. LANE *Contn.*
Ser. I. vii. 225 A plume of "snow-drivn white. 1776
Ann. Reg. 125 "Snow-drowned fields, obstructed roads.
1808 SCOTT *Martin v. Intro.* Our "snow-encircled home.
1596 F. G. GREGORY *Sir P. Drake* (1881) 76 "Snow-fed 'red
swan, the Nestor of the West. 1796-46 THOMSON *Winter*
Ode. A thousand "snow-fed torrents, "Snow-shel *Prometh.*
Ode. 1. 120 Rock-embosomed lawns, and snow-fed streams.
1818 BUCKE *Italians* II. ii. The "snow-hat'd sire shall
recognize his son. 1866 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 99 Woods
of "snow-hung oak. 1808 SCOTT *Martin v. Intro.* Carriers'
"snow-impeded wains. 1850 MANG. FULLER *Wom.* 19th C.
(1864) in "That... "snow-laden winter. 1642 H.
"Snow-limb'd, rose-cheek'd.

limb'd Eve. 1856 K. "After a walk over a heavy... miles. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometheus Unbound* I. 434 Yon huge
"snow-loaded cedar. 1798 MISS H. M. WILLIAMS *Your
Switzerland* II. App. 292 The modest, "snow-mantled
nymphs. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Sept. 5/1 As the hall... is
rolled over the snow-manicled earth. 1593 NASH *Christ's
T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 113 His pure "snow-molded soft
flesher. *Ibid.* 207 They heads, with theyr... "Snow-resembled
siluer curlings. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 140 These are
the "snow-robed mountains circling earth. 1853 KANE
Grinnell Exped. xxvii. (1856) 306 The crew have been
"snow-rubbing their blankets. 1885 BLAKE *White Heather*
iii. A large and fleecy cloud that clung around the "snow-
scarred peak. 1898 *Edinb. Rev.* Jan. 65 On the "snow-
sprinkled brows of Yarrow. 1843 BROWNING *Return of
Drusus* II. Dost thou "snow-swath the kingly, Lebanon,
Than in my dreams? 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 63/2 While,
with "snow-tipp'd feet, The waves she sports among.
1883 F. S. RESNICK *Drayton* 36 One snow-tipp'd... feather
graced his hair. 1596 DRAVTON *Bar. Wars* vi. lxiv. From
"snow-top'd Skido, frostie cleuees. c. 1750 JOHNSON *Ode
Winter* 12 The snow top'd cot, the frozen rill. 1823
CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Bl.*
1879 BROWNING *lean*
whitened everywhere
SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 1073 O how
I love thee, My "Snow-winged Dove! 1729 SAVAGE
Wanderer I. 55 His Robe "snow-wrought, and hoar'd
with Age.

b. Objective, etc., with vbl. sbs. and prcs. pples.,

as snow-casting, -clearing, -dropping, etc., or with
agent-nouns, as snow-breaker, -gatherer, -melter, etc.
(a) 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Afofsh.* (1877) 243 The "snow
casting season now come in place. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.*
10 Jan. 5/1 He was in charge of the "snow-clearing party.
1858 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 44 The majestic
tamarind tree overshadowed the "snow-dropping acacia.
1849 J. FORBES *Physician's Holiday* viii. (1850) 75 The
waters... overflowed their banks during the "snow-melting
season. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iv. 466 White Imaus, whose
"snow-nodding crags Frighten the realms beneath. 1636
DRAUM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Aivb. "Snow-passing Iuorie
"IMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Snow-
"other contrivance for remov-
common roads. 1892 *Daily*
News 21 Nov. 5/5 Matters... have reached such a point that
snow-sweeping is the one harvest they hope for.

(b) 1791 *Young's Annals Agric.* XVI. 431 The sheep are
often obliged to procure their food by scraping the snow off
the ground with their feet... hence they have obtained the
name of "snow-breakers. 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor.* I.
xxxii. 424 To reduce our effete "snow-melter to its elements.
1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 526/2 "Snow-Scrapper.
1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 114 Two snow ploughs, and
a gang of 75 "snow shovellers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*
223/2 "Snow-sweeper, a vehicle or apparatus adapted for
removing snow from paved streets.

c. With adjs., chiefly in the sense of 'as or like
snow', as snow-bright, -brilliant, -fair, etc.
1572 *Boswell's Armorie Prelim.* Verses, Whose "snow-
bright skill by snow procure the Fates to hast thy fate.
1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xii. xli. I saw its marge of snow-
bright mountains rear Their peaks aloft. 1853 F. W.
NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 148 The slave Briseis With hue
"snowbrilliant. 1799 [A. Young] *Agric. Linc.* 328 Mr. Hyde
seldom corn feeds, unless turnips are rotten or "snow deep.
1895 NUTT in Meyer *Voy. Brau* I. 176 "Snowfair the bodies
"ym. II. 79 Some "snow-
1841 BROWNING *Pippa*
Of the pale, "snow-pure
cheek and black bright tresses. 1596 V. SMITH *Chloris* (1877)
8 Tripping upon the "snows soft downes I spide Three
nymphs. 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 19 Down he
descended from his "snow-soft chaire. 1867 GILFILLAN *Night*
1. 12 With the "Snow-still foot of thought.

9. Special combs. : snow-blanket, -blink (see
quots.); + snow-blossom, a snowflake; snow-
bones dial. (see quots.); snow-break, (a) a
rush of loose or melting snow; (b) a narrow strip
of forest serving as a protection against snow;
(c) the breaking of trees by the weight of snow;
an area over which this happens; snow-bucking
U.S., the action of forcing a railway-train through
a snow-drift; snow-craft, the art of traversing or
dealing with snow in mountaineering; snow-creep,
the gradual movement of snow down a slope;
snow-cripple, a tree injured by the weight or
pressure of snow; snow-dropper *Cant.* = snow-
gatherer (*Slang Dict.* 1864); snow-dropping
Cant., + fire (see quots.); snow-foot, (a) an
accumulation of snow at the foot of steep Arctic
ice-coasts; (b) a foot adapted for walking on
snow; snow-gatherer *Cant.* (see quot.); snow-
hole, a hole or opening in the burner of a pyrites
kiln; snow-house, (a) a house in which snow is
preserved in warm weather; (b) a house or hut
built of snow; snow-limit, the limit (towards the
equator) for the fall of snow at sea-level; snow-
merchant, one who deals in snow (for cooling
purposes); snow-scape, a snow scene, a land-
scape covered with snow; snow-sheen, = snow-
blink; snow-sleep, a somnolent condition in-
duced by walking in snow; 30 snow-sleepiness;
+ snow-stone (see quot.); snow-tan, a tanned
complexion produced by exposure to snow; snow-
time, the time of snow, winter.

1863 D. PAGE *Intro. Test-bk. Phys. Geogr.* 154 In the
higher latitudes, "snow forms a warm covering for the
soil (the "snow-blanket, as it is termed by farmers). *Ibid.*
Within the polar circle, also, the darkness of the long
winter is... diminished by the snow-sheen or "snow-blink.
1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 734 As hard... as to show a specifi-
cal difference between several "Snow-blossoms. a 1800
Pease Suppl. Grass, "Snow-bones, remnants of snow after
a thaw. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 416 Snow-bones,
the patches of snow seen stretching along ridges, in ruts, or
in furrows, &c., after a partial thaw. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr.*
Rev. I. vii. iv. And so, like "snowbreak from the mountains,
it storms. 1885 *Longman's Mag.* Feb. 425 "Snow Buck-
ing" in the Rocky Mountains. 1892 C. T. DENT *Mount-
ain*...
It...
craft and snow-craft. 1908 *Science* 28 Feb. 339 Small trees
are directly broken and abraded by weight of snow or by
"snow creep. *Ibid.*, "Snow-cripples possess the spire-form,
with flourishing upper shoots, but the lower branches and
foliage are dying or dead. 1839 *Slang Dict.* 34 "Snow
dropping, stealing linen off a hedge. 1771 J. R. FORSTER
tr. *Kalm's Trav.*...
c.
a
7
1
of
c.
st.
Trade as so adjusted... that, the tongues of flame just show
a decided direction towards the exit, or "snow" hole. 1662

J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 303 Having made as
much [ice] as they desire, they... put it up into "Snow-
Houses, whereof there are so many at Isphahan. 1827 J.
HOLMES *Hist. United Brethren* II. (ed. 2) 80 The Esquimaux
now began to build a snow-house, about thirty paces from
the beach. 1881 *GENIE Prehistoric Europe* 19 He may
even have occupied temporary snow-houses, like those made
by the Eskimo. 1795 ADDISON *Italy Wks.* 1721 II. 84 The
Banditti... often put the "Snow-merchants under contribu-
tion. 1886 *Christian Leader* 17 June, Charmed by
the beauty of the "snow-scape, with the feathery flakes
clinging to the twigs. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 372
The unaccustomed eye is fairly bewildered with the strange
pale beauty of the snow-scape. 1901 *Wide World Mag.*
VI. 456/2 He had been overcome by that worst of all
enemies to the Australian Alpine traveller—"snow-sleep.
1896 MERRIMAN *Sowers* xxvii. It was quite dark, and I
had "snow-sleepiness. 1753 *Chaubers' Cycl. Suppl.*, "Snow-
stone... a name given by some to a very beautiful stone
found in America; of which the Spaniards are very fond.
1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 458/2 Almost unrecognisable
from "snow-tan and exposure. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sann.*
xxiii. 20 Benaia... slew a lion at a well in the "snow time.
1844 L. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves*, *Kiosk* II. 17 In the bleak
snow-time, when the winds rung shrill.

b. In names of animals, insects, etc., as snow-
fish (?); snow-flea, -fly, -gnat, -insect, one or
other of several species of small insects frequenting
snow (also snow-fly, an artificial fly used in angling);
snow-leopard, the ounce; snow-mouse
(see quots.); snow-panther, the ounce; snow-
worm, a worm frequenting or living among snow.
1833 MARRIAT P. *Simple* xxix. Not cribbled up like a
"snow-fish, chucked out on the ice of the river St. Lawrence.
1888 COMSTOCK *Intro. Entom.* 61 Our common "snow-flea
is *Achorutes nivicola*. This is sometimes a pest where
maple sugar is made, the insects collecting... in the sap.
1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 48 *Oripiza*, "Snow-Flies. 1867
F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 379 There is a singular fly
used on the Beaulieu, which is there termed the Snow Fly.
1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Autum. Life* 491 In America we find
that these little creatures (sc. spring-tails) are at this day
called snow-flies. 1894 *Amateur Gardening* 3 Mar. 422
The insects... are known as the Cabbage Powder Worm or
Snow Flies (*Aleyrodes proletella*). 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v.,
"Snow-gnat. *Ibid.*, "Snow-insect. 1866 A. MURRAY *Geog.*
Distrib. Mammals 99 The Ounce or "Snow Leopard repre-
sents the Leopard in the high regions of Thibet. 1902
T. W. WEBBER *Forests Upper India* vi. 54 Prowling snow
leopards, white like the weather-beaten rock. c. 1880 *Cassell's
Nat. Hist.* III. 117 The "Snow Mouse (*Arvicola nivialis*),
lives on the Alps and Pyrenees, at elevations of 4,000 feet
and upwards. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, "Snow-mouse, "a lemming
of arctic America which turns white in winter, *Cuniculus
torquatus*. 1884 STERNDALE *Mammalia India* 184 The
Ounce or "Snow Panther. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 816 Old
snow... will look somewhat dun... and therefore the "snow-
worms are of the same hew. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara*
(ed. 2) III. 209 The most singular phenomenon of nature
on Hindoo Koosh appears to be the snow-worm, which is
described to resemble the silk-worm in its mature state.
1895 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.*, *Insects* I. 193 The occurrence
on snow and glaciers of insects spoken of as snow-flies, or
snow-worms.

c. In names of birds, as snow-cock, a snow-
partridge, snow-pheasant, *Tetrao galus*; snow-
fight, the snowflake or snow-bunting (*Cent. Dict.*
1891); snow-fowl, the snow-bunting; snow-
grouse, the ptarmigan; + snow-hammer [ad. G.
schneehammer], the snow-finch; + snow-hen, the
ptarmigan; snow-lark, ? the snow-finch; snow-
owl, the snowy owl; snow-partridge, (a) the
snow-pheasant, *Tetrao galus*; (b) a Himalayan
gallinaceous bird, *Lerwa nivicola*; snow-petrel
(see quot. 1905); snow-phensant (see quots.);
snow-pigeon, a pigeon of Northern India and
Tibet, *Columba leucocoma*; snow-quail U.S., the
white-tailed ptarmigan, *Lagopus leucurus*; snow-
sparrow, any passerine bird of the genus *Junco*.
Also SNOW-BIRD, -BUNTING, -FINCH, etc.

c. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 146 The finest representa-
tives of the Partridge are undoubtedly the "Snow Cocks
or Snow Partridges. 1897 LYOEKER, etc. *Conc. Knowl.*
Nat. Hist. 232 The snow-cocks, or snow-pheasants... are
the largest of the partridge group. 1813 MONTAGU *Ornith.*
Suppl. s.v. *Snow-bunting*, "Snow-fowl. On fowl. 1884
COUES N. Amer. Birds 585 *Lagopus*, Ptarmigan. "Snow
Grouse. 1888 ROOSEVELT in *Cent. Mag.* XXXVI. 210 Up
above the timber line were snow-grouse and huge, boary-
white woodchucks. 1868-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1872) I. 52
During the whole of one journey... we were accompanied
by small flights of "snow-hammers. 1648 HEXHAM II. *Een
steuwe-hoorn*, "a...
of her whiliness.
call it *Lagopus*.
i.e. Snow-hens.
There never sings the "snow-lark as she soars. 1821
A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* Pref. p. xi. "Snow Owl. The
largest of his tribe; white, spotted with small brown spots.
1884 COUES N. Amer. Birds 510 *Nyctea*, Snow Owls. 1853
Zoologist II. 386 The great "snow-partridge of Persia.
c. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 146 The Himalayan Snow
Partridge (*Tetrao galus himalayensis*). 1895 LYOEKER
Roy. Nat. Hist. IV. 406 The snow-partridge (*Lerwa
nivicola*), inhabiting the higher Himalayan ranges. 1843
Zoologist I. 61 The bird called the "snow petrel by sailors.
1905 E. A. WILSON in Capt. Scott *Voy. "Discovery* II. App.
II. 483 The Snow petrel (*Pagodroma nitida*) is perhaps the
most beautiful of all the Southern petrels; it is pure white
all over. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 341 Among the birds
[in Nepal] are... "snow pheasant (*Tetrao hima-
layensis*), snow partridge. 1881 *Ibid.* XVIII. 733 The
fine Snow-Pheasants, *Crocotaphus*... of which... there are
several species. 1902 T. W. WEBBER *Forests Upper India*

the snow pheasant or snow cock
Cent. Dict., 'Snow-pigeon.
Lhasa iii. 59 Another com-
-GRANT on it is
White'
Junco,
ght of a
snow sparrow, the first of the season.

d. In names of plants or fruits, as snow-apple,
a variety of apple (Ash, 1775); snow-bush,
one or other of various shrubs bearing a profusion
of white flowers (Cent. Dict.); snow-gem, = next
(*ibid.*); snow-glory, a hardy garden-plant of the
genus *Chionodoxa*; snow-grass, -mould (see
quots.); snow-pear [G. *schneebirne*], a variety of
pear; esp. *Pyrus nivalis*, which comes into season
after snow has fallen; snow-plant, (a) a snow-
alga; (b) a plant of the Sierra Nevada in California
(see quot. 1905); snow-rose, a species of rhodo-
dendron (Cent. Dict.); snow-tree (see quot.).

MORRIS Austral Eng. 425 Snow-Grass, *Poa caespitosa*,
another name for Wiry-grass. 1902 Webster's Suppl., *Snow*
grass, a coarse tall grass (*Danthonia Raoultii*) of New
Zealand. 1855 Ocular Suppl., 'Snow-mould, a fungus
plant, the *Lenzita nivalis*, which grows beneath snow, on
grasses or cereal crops. 1850 Hogg Farm Manual 212
'Snow [Pear]. See White. 1834 De Candolle's
Orig. Cultivated Pl. 232 Snow-Pear, *Pyrus nivalis*. This
variety of pear is cultivated in Austria, in the north of
Italy, and in France. 1846 Lindley Veg. Kingd. 25 The
red and green 'Snow-plants, which have been de-
scribed as *Conifera*, and assigned to the genus *Protococcus*. 1822
Garden 18 Feb. 1843 The Snow Plant of California with
its rich colour. 1905 A. R. WALLACE My Life II. xxi, 161
The strange Snow plants (*Sarcocolla sanguinea*)... with a
dense spike of flowers of a blood-red colour. 1899 Gardening
Illustr. 3 June 181/2 The 'Snow-tree (*Oothamnus*
rasmariniifolius).

Snow (snō), sb.² Also 7-8 snaw. [ad. Du.
snawu, *snawu*, or LG. *snau* (heoce Da. and Sw.
snau, G. *schneue*, *schneue*, and F. *senau*), of
doubtful origin.] A small sailing-vessel resem-
bling a brig, carrying a main and fore mast and
a supplementary trysail mast close behind the
mainmast; formerly employed as a warship.

a. 1676 Lond. Gaz. No. 10795 Ostend, March 29. On the
25 instant, appeared off of this Harbour, two Snaws of
four Guns each. 1695 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) III. 441
21 sail of French ships, and among them 6 or 8 snaws of
8 or 10 guns each. 1710 *ibid.* VI. 532 A French snaw, with
33 men and 4 guns.
b. 1722 S. SEWALL Diary 14 Apr. A Letter from Capt.
Tutb... of the Arrival of the Snow
Anna. 1724 *ibid.* 12 Apr. 1724 Open 263 A Snow
of 22... 1724 *ibid.* 12 Apr. 1724 Carriage Guns,
1724 *ibid.* 12 Apr. 1724 Carriage Guns, 1724 *ibid.* 12 Apr. 1724
111. 1724 *ibid.* 12 Apr. 1724 Carriage Guns, 1724 *ibid.* 12 Apr. 1724

1. 52 Far other craft our prouder river shows, Hoys, pinks
and sloops; brigs, brigantines and snaws. 1846 A. YOUNG
Naut. Dict. 50 A Brig bends her boom-sail (or, trysail) to
the mainmast, while a Snow bends it to a trysail mast; in
other respects these two vessels are alike. 1831 CLARK
RUSSELL Ocean Free Lance II. iv. 193 The whole ocean
... was covered by, brigs, snaws, tartans, schooners, pinks.
attrib. and Comb. 1790 BEATSON Naval & Milit. Acct.
II. 183 The James & Thomas tender, was attacked by a
large snow privateer. 1860 Merc. Mar. Mag. VII. 148 She
was a two-masted vessel, ... and snow-rigged.

Snow (snō), v. Pa. t. and pple. snowed (snōd).
Forms: a. *Sn.* and north. 4-5 snawe, 5- snaw.
4 snou-, 5-7 snowo (5-yn), 4- snow. Pa. t.
and pa. pple. 4, 8- snawed, 9 snaw'd, snaw't;
6- snowed. b. Pa. t. 4 snou-, 4- (now dial.)
snaw, 6 snewe. Pa. pple. 5 snawen, 9 dial.
snawn; 6 snowen, 9 dial. snawn, snawn.
[f. Snow sb.¹, taking the place of OE. *snifan*,
SNOW v. Cf. MDa. *snawen*, sn'ow'en (Du.
snawen), LG. *snawen*, *schneuen*, ON. *snjāva*,
snjāva (leel. *snjāva*, Norw. *snjōva*, *snjōva*, etc.; Sw.
snōga, *snōa*, Da. *sne*). The strong conjugation,
formerly common, was no doubt due to the in-
fluence of Blow v.]

1. intr. It snows, snow falls. Also occas. with
snow as subject.

Examples of the strong forms are given under b.
a. 23. K. ALF. 6450 (Laud MS.), When it snoweth,
other 1196. 1412-20 LYDG. Chron. Troy I. 1644 Sche
koude make... to hayle and snowe, And free also. 1425
Eng. Voc. in Wr. Wulcker 665 Floetel, snawes... Ningit,
snawes. 1440 Promp. Paro. 452/1 Snowyn, ningit. 1486
Eng. Misc. (Surtees, 1890) 57 And their schall it snaw by
craft, to be made of waifons in manner of snow. 1530
Palsor. 724/1 In wynter, when it snoweth, it is good yet
As tynge by a good fyre. 1592 Arden of Fetherham v. 1, As
we went, it snowed all the way. 1638 R. BAKER tr. Barlaam's
Lett. (vol. II) 42 Where it is counted for a wonder, that... it
was cold or snowed. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. Mandelstol's Trav. 4
Though it were very bad weather, and snow'd all night. 1707
FLOYER Ph... 1849
1837 Thoug... e has
been no deep snows. 1842 DICKENS Barn. Rudge xvi, Glad

to hear it rained, or snowed, or blew, or froze. 1864 Mrs.
CARLYLE Lett. III. 237 If it... snows as hard there as here.
b. c. 1330 R. BEUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls) 1355 Also
bikke as snow ben [i.e. hat] snow, Or al so hail hat stormes
blew. 1525 LD. BERNERS Froiss. II. 242 Also it rayned,
blewe, & snowe, that it was a merueyouse ywell wether.
1540 CORLANT Hye Way to Spytell Hb. 99 in Hazl. E. P. F.
IV. 27 For it had snowed, and frosen very strong. 1586
A. DAY Eng. Secretary II. (1623) 80, I had as lieue he told
me it snowe. 1640 E. DACKES tr. Machiavelli's Prince 299
Always and in all seasons, whether it rain'd or snowe, he
went with his head uncover'd. 1695 Wood Life 30 Jan.
[On Tuesday] the 29 of Jan. it snowe all the day. a 1800
PEGGE Suppl. Gracie, Snew, the Preterit of snow. York.
1870 VERNEY Lettice Little 295 It never snow once last
winter. 1877 Holderness Gloss. 131/2 It's snown all way
here.

2. To fall, descend, etc., in the manner of snow.
Also fig.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 6321 It snou to ham als it war flur.
1833 TENNYSON Pak. Art 139 A hundred winters snow'd
up his breast, From cheek and throat and chin. c. 1860
F. W. FABER Hymn, 'The House of Mourning' xviii, That
unfurling gloom, Where the light snows in. 1894 DARING
Gould Queen of Love I. 153 Away shot the cards, ... snowing
upon the audience in the front rows.

3. trans. To let fall as snow; to cause to descend
in the manner of snow; to shower down.

a. 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 538 Hir throte al so white of
hewe, As snawe on brancche snawed newe. 1597 FLEMING
Contn. Holinshed III. 1355 It hailed small coniects, rained
rosewater, and snowe an artificial kind of snow. 1598
SHAKS. Merry W. v. v. 22 Let the skie raine Potatoes; let
it thunder... hail kissing Confits, and snow Eringoes. 1608
CHAPMAN Dk. Byron v. iii. 233 As a savage boar... holds
his anger up, And snows it forth in foam. 1653 Heywood
Braz. Age II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 192 Where the Boare Hath
in his fury snow'd his scattered foam. 1827 Scott Chron.
Cananote Introd. The theatrical mechanist, who, when
the white paper which represented his shower of snow was
exhausted, continue
TENNYSON Princ... 'd it
down. 1876 MA... ep of
chilly air pass'd by, ... snowing the flaky ashes broadcast
about the fire.

b. In figurative use. Also absol. (quot. 1751).

a. 1632 DONNE (J.), 'Till age snow white hairs on thee.
1684 N. LEE Constantine II. 15, 'I'll stay till age Has Snow'd
a hundred Winters on my Head. 1751 YOUNG Mt. Th. v.
602 Time on this head has snow'd. 1878 M. Amer. Rev.
CXXVI. 266 'Snowing' old inflation speeches over the
Eastern states. 1905 SOLLAS Age of Earth III. 65, [The]
Eifel Tower, snowing post-cards from its summit all over
the civilized world.

4. To strew or cover with or as with snow.
Also trans.

a. 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 Waters and marce...
which a man may not passe, but if he hafe rize hard frost
and pat it be wele snawen about. 1653 Heywood London's
Sinner Salutes 255 Even the Horse... When the most cur'd,
and playing with the bit, ... snows the ground. 1743 FRAN-
cis tr. Hor. Odes iv. xiii. 12 Scard at thy Winkles...
And Head snow'd o'er with Grey. 1820 SHELLEY Hymn
Merc. xiv. Three virgin Sisters, who... Their heads with flour
snowed over white and new, Sit in a vale. 1873 SYMONS
... the grass
1887 F.
... the Star
lowers,
... like

snaw; to invest with white hair.

1598 SYLVESTER Du Barlas II. ii. iii. Colonies 761 Thou
(tender Mother) will not suffer Age To snow my locks in
Forein Pilgrimage. a 1689 Mrs. BERN tr. Cowley's Plants
C. 5 Wks. (Grosart) II. 245 In Youth severe, Before the
... hair. 1698 FLYER Acc. E.
evrend Old Man, snowed
Dec. 2/3 Yamagata stays
in Tokio, ... snowed with seventy years.

G. a. With up. To block, obstruct, iocommode,
imprison, etc., with snow. Usu. in pa. pple.

1815 JANE AUSTEN Emma xiii, I was snowed up at a
friend's house once for a week. 1852 SALA Seven Sins I.
v. 95 News came from the country of trains snowed-up.
1873 SWILES Huguen. France (1831) i. iv. 67 He wrote...
from some remote place where he was snowed up.
transf. 1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. i. iv. i. It is a sheer snow-
ing of pamphlets; like to snow up the Government thorough-
fares!

b. With under: To bury in snow; fig. to sub-
merge, overwhelm, overpower, etc. Orig. U.S.

1830 E. KIRKE Garfield 32 Democrats vied with Repub-
licans, in snowing him under with congratulations. 1894
United Service Mag. Oct. 28 Mercer was snowed under by
a majority greater than had ever been known in Canadian
history. 1911 WEBSTER s.v. The train was snowed under.

c. To drive out, take away, by means of snow.

1855 Mrs. BEOWING Cum Gwilt Ind. I. Wks. (1904)
345 [To] prove that all the winters which have snowed
Cannon snow out the scent. Of a sincere man's virtues.
1897 W. F. MOUTON Let. in Menu. (1899) 247 Every linger-
ing fragment of infection would be blown, snowed, sleeted,
rained and sunned away.

Snowball (snō-bōl), sb. Also 5 snoweballe,
6 snowbal (te, 7- snow-ball; 5 north. snayballe,
8-9 S. snawbaw, 9-ba'. [f. Snow sb.¹ + BALL
sb.¹ Cf. WFRIS, sniebal, MDu. *sneet(n)*, *sneubal*,
Da. *sneebal*, G. *schneeball*, Da. *snebold*, Sw.
snöboll, Norw. *snöbollar*.]

1. A ball of snow, esp. one made of a size con-
siderable for throwing by hand.

c. 1400 Brut cxviii, Many of be citee... caste oppon him
many snoweballes, and meny of be reprodes dede him. 1483
Cath. Angl. 345/2 Snayballe, *flocus*, *nivenidinnu*. a 1530

HEYWOOD Play of Wether 1011 (Brandl), All my pleasure is
in makinge of snow ballis and throwing the same. 1598
SHAKS. Merry W. v. v. 22 My bellies as cold as if I had
swallow'd snowballs. 1657 BARR Comm. Job xxxviii. 22
We see... what pains they take... to take and scrape to-
gether snow to make a Snow-ball. 1679 HORNZEE Gt. Lett.
Const. iv. 149 As wise an act, as to hope to be warm by
... surrounding thy self with snow-balls. 1768-74 TUCKER
Lt. Nat. (1834) i. 281 If I take a snow-ball into my hand,
I shall be satisfied of its coldness by my sensation. 1789
E. DARWIN Bot. Gard. II. (1791) 25 note, If a piece of Camphor
be immersed in a snow-ball, 1816 PRYOR Swiss Trav.
Wks. 180/2, I made a snowball and pelted Hobbhouse with it,
1853 KANE Grinnell Exped. xxx. (1856) 238 By-and-by the
sludge which we passed... snow-balls. 1878 HUXLEY
makes a snowball, he squ...
snow into a hard compact lump.

b. In allusive use. (Comm. in the 17th c.)

(a) 1622 WEBSTER White Devil iv. iii. 114 Your good
heart gathers like a snow-ball, Now your affection's cold.
1653 PURCEAS Pilgrimage (1614) 519 They passed through
France, Germanie, Hungarie, their company (like a snow-
ball) increasing as they went. 1674 Grot. Toughe vi. 75
For reports we know like snow balls gather still the farther
they roule. 1740 RICHARDSON Pamela (1824) I. 163 For
they are like a snow-ball, and intend to gather company
as they go. 1818 COBBETT Pol. Reg. XXXIII. 610 His
army, increasing like a snowball. 1845 FORD Unlucky
Spain, 43 The Caravan like a snow-ball, increases in bulk
as it rolls on.

(b) 1622 BACON Hen. VII (1876) 35 The rebels took their
way toward York... but their snowball did not gather as it
went. 1645 PAGITT Hertford. (1647) 3 Before this snowball
grew greater by rolling, Count Mansfield raised forces. 1649
MILTON Eikon. xix. Wks. 1851 III. 473 Such a Snowball
hee might easily gather by rowling through those cold and
dark provinces of ignorance and leudness.

c. Sc. In the fig. phr. to cast snowballs, to
be reserved or distant. Obs.

1725 RANSAY Gentle Sheph. v. i. I trow sae... lasses will
come to at last, 'Till for a while they maun their snaw-baws
cast. 1821 LUDLOW Poems 236 The lasses' at their snaw-baws
cast, For fear we should betray.

d. The pastime of snow-balling.

1708 Brit. Apollo No. 55 3/2 A Game at Snow-ball.
2. Cookery. One or other of various dishes or
confections intended to resemble a ball of snow in
appearance.

1769 Mrs. RAFFALO Eng. Househkr. (1778) 263 To make
Snow Balls. Pare five large... apples, make a little good
hot paste, and roll your apples in it... make icing for
them... and ice them all over with it about a quarter of an
inch thick. 1854 MARION HARLAND Alone xxx, A dozen
loaves of cake, and ever so many snow-balls. 1877 Castells
Dict. Cookery 87 Fry the snowballs till they are lightly set.
3. slang or jocular. (See quots.)

1785 GROSS Dict. Vulgar T., Snowball, a jeering appel.

him 'snow-ball'.
4. a. The Gelder rose, *Viburnum opulus*, or
one of its clusters of white flowers.

1799 SOUTHEY Eng. Eccl. Poet Wks. III. 4 In spring the
lilac and the snow-ball flower. 1828 CARR Craven Gloss.,
Snowball, the Gelder Rose. 1905 Beck's Florist July
27 Here's the snowballs, and waxberries, and mock-orange
flowers, and lilacs. 1880 BESSET Botany 518 Many species
[of *Caryophyllaceae*] are ornamental—e.g., *Viburnum*, the
Snowball.

b. U.S. (See quots.)

1834 AUDUBON Ornith. II. 121 The Swamp Snowball,

... like adv., war.

3. Same, snow-ball like,
Cookery 827 Snowball

1. 4/1 Giant snowball
chrysanthemums. 1901 IAN MACLAREN 'Yng. Darbarians
iv, As the snowball war was a serious affair.

b. Snowball-tree, the Guelder rose (cf. 4 a).
So WFRIS, *sniebalboom*, Du. *sneeuwbalboom*, Sw. *snöbolls-
buske*, trad.

1760 J. LEE Introd. Bot. App. 327 Snowball-tree, *Viburnum*.
1793 Enycyl. Brit. (ed. 2) X. 8713/2 This tree
when in bloom exhibits a singularly fine appearance; the
flowers... are collected numerously into large globular
umbels round like a ball; hence, it is sometimes called snow-
ball-tree. 1855 A. GRAY Man. Bot. (1860) 163 'The well-
known Snow-ball Tree... is a cultivated state, with the
whole cyme turned into large sterile flowers.'

c. Used to denote increase by a kind of geo-
metrical progression, as snowball contribution,
letter, system, etc.

1897 Westminster Gaz. 8 Apr. 7/2 An anonymous 'snowball'
contribution has been started. 1899 *ibid.* 22 Jan. 6/1
The scheme of old-age pensions on the snowball system...

perh. a back-formation from snow-balling; but cf.
Fris. *sniebalje*, G. *schneeballen*.]

1. intr. To form balls or masses of snow.

1684 O. HEYWOOD Diaries (1823) III. 343 It fell a con-
siderable snow... I found it very dangerous way, for it
snow-balled on my horses feet.

2. trans. To throw a snowball at (a person); to
pelt with snowballs. Also fig.

1. Cooled with snow. *rare*⁻¹.
1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mer.* 11. § 1 Nero...lingring after
his snowed water, hardly got down an ordinary cup of Calda.

2. Covered with snow.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Fruta*. I. 184 The sweep of snowed mountains to the eastward. *Ibid.* II. 60 It...flowed amongst little snowed mountains.

3. Snowed-up, blocked, stopped, or covered with snow.

1836 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 302 Not one of the *Standard's* snowed-up sixty has found his way to the House of Commons. 1881 *Times* 19 Jan. 10/2 Passing the night in the snowed-up train. 1882 FLOYER *a valley*...contained every few

Snowfall.

Also snow-fall. [*f. Snow sb.*¹ Cf. G. *Schneefall*, Da. *sneefald*, Sw. *snefall*, ON. *sne*, *snefall*.]

1. A fall of snow; a quantity of snow falling during a certain time.

1821 W. C. WELLS *Ess. Dew* (1866) 42 Immediately after a considerable snowfall had ceased. 1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 149 During melting snow-falls, turkeys will travel very great distances. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Oct. 4/6 In various parts of the country...there was a rather heavy snowfall.

2. The amount of snow falling at a particular place.

1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* 382 The fact...proves that the snowfall must be great. 1889 F. G. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 13 There is abundance of snow-fall.

Snow-field. Also snowfield. [*f. Snow sb.*¹ Cf. G. *sneefeld*, Sw. *snefält*.] An extensive stretch or expanse of snow.

1845 S. JUND *Margaret t. xvii*, The snowfields seemed to bloom with glowing sorrel-flowers. 1856 KANE *Amer. Explor.* II. xxviii. 224 The snowfields before us to the south. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v. 120 The sun had long touched the higher snow-fields.

Snow-finch. Also snow finch. [*f. Snow sb.*¹] A species of mountain-finch. (See also quot. 1839.)

1803 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. i. 264 Snow Finch...inhabits various parts of the European continent. 1829 GRAYSON *tr. Couvier VII.* 139 The Snow Finch, *Fringilla monticola*. 1882 *Illustr. Ornith.* V. 20 Oregon Snow-F. *monticola*, so often misr...

teristic form of the true finches.

Snowflake (snō'flēk). Also snow-flake. [*f. Snow sb.*¹ + FLAKE *sb.*²]

1. One of the small masses in which snow commonly falls. 1734 *Cupid & Psyche* 28 Soft as the cygnet's down his wings. And as the falling snowflake fair. 1822 SHALLEY *We meet not as ne parted* II. That moment is gone for ever...Like a snowflake upon the river. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. (1850) II. 39 A white cloud of pavilions was seen covering the ground as thick as snow-flakes. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 63 The largest snow-flakes fall when the temperature is near the freezing point.

2. The snow-bunting. (Cf. SNOW-FLECK.)

1770 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV. 17 Snow Flake. These birds appear in hard weather on the Cheviot Hills, and in the Highlands of Scotland, in amazing flocks. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 547 The snowflake, the rail or corn-crake. 1837 DUNN *Ornith. Orkn. & Shetl.* 79 The Snowflake appears regularly in both countries. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 82 In land winters snowflakes come from the North by thousands. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 133 Snow Bunting. Snowflake. In breeding plumage, pure white, the back, wings and tail variegated with black.

3. One or other variety of *Leucocjum*.

1798 CURTIS *Fl. Londinensis* II. pl. 72 As it differs very essentially in its fructification from the *Galanthus* we have thought it necessary to give it the new English name of *Snowflake*. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 168 *Leucocjum æstivum*, summer snow-flake. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1067/2 Spring Snowflake, *Erinsoma*. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 56/3 The Snowflake has not expan...

27 May 167/1 I (*L. vernum*) is flowering in southern gardens...Later on comes the taller-growing Summer Snowflake (*L. æstivum*).

4. (See quot.) Also altrib.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 452/2 Snowflake, a term employed to denote a particular method of weaving woollen cloths, by which process small knots are thrown upon the face. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 1/6 A Large Lot...Snowflake Costumes, all Pure Wool.

5. A name for a variety of potato.

1882 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 2 Potatoes...foreign Snow-flakes.

Snow-fleck. Also snowfleck, snow fleck. [*f. Snow sb.*¹ Cf. prec. 2.] The snow-bunting, or Lapland bunting.

1863 A. GARDEN in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Coll.* (S.H.S.) II. 142 In winter there is great abundance of the small bird called the Snowfleck. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii, is Your account of the greater hummingbird, or snow-fleck, is...

Snow-flower.

1. = SNOWDROP I. Obs.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 8r December...Flowers in Prime, Snow flowers or drops, Yucca, &c.

2. (See quot.)

1836 *Backwoods Canada* 240-2 The hepatica is the first flower of the Canadian spring...[They] call it snow-flower, from its coming so soon after the snow disappears.

3. = SNOWDROP TREE I.

1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 527/1 The Common Fringe tree or Snowflower...has...very numerous snow-white flowers in panicle racemes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1067/2 Snowflower, *Chionanthus virginica*.

† Snowgoose, obs. form of SNUDGE sb. 1.

1570 *Durham Deposit.* (Surtees) 106 Sainge that the said Bartram was a covetous snowgo. *Ibid.* 107.

Snow-goose. Also snow goose. [*f. Snow sb.*¹ Cf. Flem. *sneuwgans* (Kilian) wild goose, G. *sneegans* (MHG. *sneigans*) wild goose, snow-goose, pelican.] A northern (American) goose of the genus *Chen*, esp. *C. hyperboreus*, characterized by its pure white plumage.

1771 *Forster Catal. N. Amer. Anim.* 16 Snow Goose, *Anas nivalis*. 1785 *Pennant Arch. Zool.* II. 549 Snow Goose, *Anser Grandinut.*...head, neck, and body of a snowy whiteness. 1814 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VIII. 76 Snow Goose, *Anas hyperborea*. 1838 *Audubon Ornith.* IV. 562 The geographical range of the Snow Goose is very extensive. 1860 MAYNE *Reid Hunter's Feast* xvii, We had also a pair of Canada geese, a snow-goose, and three brant. 1884 *Latham Truc* x. 113 The snow-goose had already been heard piping in the air, on its southward flight.

Snowily (snō'ili), adv. [*f. SNOWY a.*] In a snowy manner; with or

1852 M. ARNOLD *Unkoy* Of Parnassus, snowily clear. I. 15 The wig is frizzed and snowily powdered. 1887 *Bowen Virg.* Eccl. II. 16 Dark though he be of complexion, and thou all snowily fair!

Snowiness (snō'iness), [*f. as prec.*] The state or condition of being snowy; whiteness.

1727 *Bailey* (vol. II), *Sleetiness*, Raininess and Snowiness. 1868 M. C. LEA *Photogr.* 210 The last may...give an effect of snowiness in the high light. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/2 The cool dining room...with its glossy snowiness of nappery.

Snowing, vbl. sb. [*f. Snow v.*] The fact of snow falling; the result of this. Also with in, and fig.

1730 *Sir Tristr.* 1355 A brid brigt bat ches As blod upon snoweing. 1700 *Evelyn Diary* Sept. 1646, Because by the frequent snowing the tracts are continually fill'd up. 1801 *Moore Bk. Felicit* 21 White as the snowings of that Heaven By which those hours of peace were given. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* I. IV. 1. It is a sheet snowing of pamphlets; like to snow up the Government thoroughfares. 1888 *Portr. Rev.* Feb. 170 Soon the snowfalls become more heavy, and the 'snowing-in' begins. *Ibid.*, The 'snowing-in' period is often supposed to be an extremely objectionable and almost intolerable time.

Snowish (snō'ish), a. Also 4-5 snowisss, 5-yeh, 6-ysh, snowissh, 7-sc, 1sch. [*f. Snow sb.*¹]

1. Resembling snow in whiteness; snowy, snow-white. Obs.

1374 *Chaucer Troilus* III. 1250 Her snowisss throte, hir brestis rounder and lyte. 1433 *Lydg. S. Edmund* Ap. 189 A dove with snowych fetherys whight. 1500-20 *Dunbar*...

2. Characterized by the presence or prevalence of snow; somewhat snowy.

1566 *Drant Horat.* Sat. II. vi. H v j b, Though whisking wyndes do shauie the ear, and though the sawishe day Be shorte, and sharpe.

3. Covered with snow. Obs.¹

1589 *Fleming Virg. Georg.* IV. 75 Tanais flood all snowish (or all overlaid with snow), And grounds at no time void of frosts.

Snowk, variant of SNOKE v.

Snowless, a. [*f. Snow sb.*¹ Cf. G. *sneeleer*, Da. *sneles*, Sw. *sneles*, etc.] Free from snow; characterized by the absence of snow.

1828-34 *Weester* (citing *Tooke*). 1850 *Tyndall Glac.* II. iv. 219 A belt, below and plains would exist. 206 It was a black January. 1887 *Ruskin* mits by midsummer are snowless.

Snow-like, a. and adv. [*f. Snow sb.*¹]

A. adj. Like or resembling snow in colour, appearance, etc.

1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxv. (1687) 433 But after their resurrection they were of a pure white snow-like colour. 1694 *Salmon Bate's Dispens.* (1715) 209/1 With a Glass Spoon take off the Snow-like Cream as it rises. 1800 *Shelley Prom. Unb.* II. iv. 95 Cities then were built, and through their snow-like columns flowed The warm winds. 1836-41 *Brander Chem.* 506 Another portion is frozen into a white snow-like solid. 1895 *Sweetenham Malay Sketches* 126 A motionless drift of snow-like cloud.

B. adv. In or after the manner of snow.

1850 *Mrs. Browning Mar's Requiem* iv, Their lids, that fall Snow-like at first meeting.

Snow-line. Also snowline. [*f. Snow sb.*¹ Cf. G. *sneuelinie*, Sw. *sneolinie*.]

1. The general level on mountains, etc., above which the snow never completely disappears; the lower limit of perpetual snow, or (more rarely) of snow at a particular season.

1835 *Partridge's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 712/2 The snow-line, or plane of perpetual snow, is the elevation at which mountains are covered with perpetual snow. 1845 *Darwin Voy. Nat.* xi. (1852) 245 As the snow-line is so low in Tierra del Fuego, we might have expected that many

of the glaciers would have reached the sea. 1875 *Croll Climate & T.* 21. 28 If those currents were warm, they would elevate the snow-line above themelves.

fig. 1839-52 *Bailey Festus* 463 My thought of thee Above all passionate fire-peaks and above The sacred snowline of my heart. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 2/2 Mr. Haldane...viewing men and things from above his snow-line.

2. (See quot.)

1868 *Morris Austral Eng.* 425 In pastoralists' language of New Zealand, 'above the snow-line' is land covered by snow in winter, but free in summer.

Snowman. Also snowman. [*f. Snow sb.*¹ Cf. Fris. *sneuman*, G. *sneucman*, Da. *sneemand*.]

1. A mass of snow made into the figure of a man. Also *transf.*, a man dressed so as to represent or imitate this.

1827 *Clare Steph. Cal.* 3 Making rude forms of various names, Snow-men, or aught his fancy frames. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 7/2 Six men, dressed in wadding and representing musical snowmen.

attrib. and *comb.* 1902 *Academy* 27 Dec. 712/1 The daylight passed in snowman-making on the meadow. 1908 S. A. COOK *Relig. Anc. Palestine* iii. 31 Small idols...to the clumsy 'snow-man' technique.

2. *diad.* The snow-bunting.

1893 *Cozens-Hardy Broad Nov.* 49.

Snowmanship. *notice-wd.* [*Cf. ICEMANSHIP.*]

Skill in traversing snow.

1869 *Freshfield Central Caucasus & Bashan* vii. 194 We spent a pleasant hour on our lofty perch, and then, by a rapid act of what may be called 'snowmanship', rejoined Paul and Alexis.

† Snowsne. Obs. (See NOUNS and ON 2.)

1594 R. WILSON *Colliers Proph.* I. 63 Course me, snowsne, I would thou durst come out of dore.

Snow-plough. Also snow plough, U.S. -plow. [*f. Snow sb.*¹ Cf. G. *sneepflug*, Da. *sneploeg*, Sw. *sneplög*.] An implement or machine for clearing away snow from a road, railway track, etc.

A number of the various makes are described in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2230-2 and *Suppl.* 826.

1792 *Belknap Hist. New-Hampshire* III. 79 When a deep snow has obstructed the roads, they are in some places opened by an instrument called a snow plough. It is made of planks, in a triangular form, with two side boards to turn the snow out on either hand. 1829 D. CONWAY *Journ. Norway*, etc. 118 Immediately after the snow has ceased the snow-plough is used. 1888 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Snow-plough*, a machine for clearing away snow from railway tracks. 1888 *Lees & Clutterbuck D. C.* 187 xxiv. (1892) 379 The huge snow ploughs (driven sometimes by six or eight locomotives) had been at work.

† Snowre, v. Obs. rare. [*Of obscure origin.*]

intr. To frown or scowl. So *†* Snowring *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a. Obs.*

1440 *Alph. Tales* 326 And if þou be wed þou may happen wed a shrew at will be þi maister, and þou bus, suffer many grete wurd & say nothing agayn, & haue a snowing countenance. 1508 *Maye Eulyn* 177 in *Harl. E. P.* IV. 89 Whan she dothe loure, And begynneth to snowre. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proc. & Epigr.* (1867) 210 Small difference betwene lowring and snowing.

Snow-shoe, sb. Also snow shoe. [*f. Snow sb.*¹ Cf. G. *sneeschuh*, Sw. *sneåsko*.]

1. a. A kind of foot-gear enabling the wearer to walk on the surface of snow, esp. one of a pair of racket-shaped frames of light wood, strong and netted with narrow strips of raw hide, used by the Indians and others in North America.

1674 *Jesselyn Two Voy.* 55 A crust upon the snow sufficient to bear a man. 1681 *Grew Museum* IV. Greenland, and some other (1879) II. 60 They made her put on Snow Shoes, which to manage, requires more than ordinary agility. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dou. N. Amer.* II. 59 In winter, when the snow would bear, they put on snow-shoes, which were made like a large tennis-racket, and laced them to their feet with the girth of deer. 1806 *Pickr. Sources Missis.* (1810) 69 Who went so fast as to render it difficult, for the men with snow shoes, to keep up with them. 1841 *Catlin N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxx. 254 The snow shoes are taken in a great many forms...of a hoop or hoops, bent around for the frame [etc.]. 1884 *Dawson Hdtb. Canada* 230 It is quite usual in Montreal for young ladies to walk on snow-shoes [etc.].

b. One of a pair of ski.

1864 *Dasent Test & Earnest* (1873) II. 185. I can...ride, swim, glide on snowshoon. 1901 H. SELBOIM *Birds of Siberia* v. 44 On snow-shoes we got along comfortably... They were about seven feet long and six inches wide.

2. U.S. The snow-shoe rabbit (see 3).

1888 *Lees & Clutterbuck B. C.* 187 xxiii. (1892) 261 The Snow-shoe...is the largest kind of alpine hare.

3. *attrib.*, as snow-shoe excursion, expedition, step, track, etc.; snow-shoe disease, evil (see quot. 1809); snow-shoe foot, a foot (in certain animals) adapted for walking on snow; snow-shoe rabbit (see quot. 1889).

1790 *Lett. to Hon. Brigadier General* 5 The Snow-Shoes Expeditions of America. 1809 A. HENRY *Trac.* 62 I was now troubled with a disorder, called the snow-shoe evil, proceeding from an unusual strain on the tendons of the leg, occasioned by the weight of the snow-shoe, and brings on inflammation. 1839 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Rabbit*, Snow-shoe rabbit, that variety of the American varying hare which is found in the Rocky Mountains...It has been described as a distinct species, *Lepus bairdi*. 1894 *Ortling XXIV.* 271/2 A scuffling, sliding, snow-shoe step. *Ibid.* 357/1 10 a mild climate the snowshoe foot might frequently be a serious drawback.

Hence **snow-shoe** *v. intr.*, to travel on snow-shoes or ski; **snow-shoe** *a.*, wearing snow-shoes; **snow-shoeing** *vb. sb.*, the action or practice of travelling on snow-shoes, esp. as an exercise or sport; also *attrib.*; **snow-shoer**, one who uses, or travels on, snow-shoes.

1880 C. B. BERRY *The Other Side* 214 As we snowshoed over Lake Joseph. 1890 HIBBS in *Big Game N. Amer.* 41

*snow-shoeing, and tobogganing. 1887 *Cornhill Mag.* Mar. 267 Which outings are the snowshoeing events of the season. 1884 DAWSON *Hdbk. Canada* 230 A strong turnout of *snow-shoes, is a very picturesque sight. 1897 *Ontario XXIX.* 360/2 Two fine club-houses, where snow-shoes have long fraternized.

Snow-storm. Also **snowstorm.** [*f. SNOW sb.1 Cf. G. schneesturm, Sw. snöstorm.*] A storm accompanied by a heavy fall of snow.

By everlasting snowstorms round the poles. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* i. xxiv. 170. I climbed amid a heavy snow-storm to the cleft station. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 17 Bidding care keep outside with the snow-storm.

fig. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Hauns* (1899) 141 The next day there was a snow-storm, with invitation cards for flakes, on her table. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 7/2 He lived in a snow-storm of letters asking him for money.

Snow-water. Also **snow water.** [*f. SNOW sb.1 Cf. Fris. sniewetter, MDu. sne(u)water (Du. sneeuwwater), MHG. snēwasser (G. schneewasser), etc.*] Water derived or obtained from melted snow. Also *transf.*

c1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Pe ter pet mon schet for his emeristens sunne is incemed snaw water, for hit melt of be neche horte swa ded be snaw to-jetnes be sunne. 1434 *Misyn Mending of Life* 122 If I be waschyd with snaw watyr. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ix. 30 Though I washed myself with snowe water. 1599 *MISSEHU Span. Dial.* 18 In Spaine they coole their wine by setting the flagons in snow water. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* Intro. 10 Snow-waters are grosse and ouer-cold. 1624 *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* (1711) 1. 74 Several streams of Snow-water run down in the Cliffs of the Hills. 1763 *MILLS Pract. Husb.* 111. 454 He rejects snow water for the same reason. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 67 The inhabitants of the Peak of Derby... have large tumours or wens on their necks. This disease is generally imputed to the snow water. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 278 We supped on wild beef and snow-water. 1855 *Ors's Sci. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 259 Even rain and snow-water are far from pure. 1903 A. C. P. HAGGARD *Sport. Yarns* 273 The snow water used to come down the Don every afternoon.

Snow-white (snō'hwīt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: (see **SNOW sb.1** and **WHITE a.**). [*f. SNOW sb.1 Cf. Fris. sniewit, MDu. sne(e)wit (Du. sneeuwwit), MLG. snēwit, MHG. snēwiz (G. schneeweiss), ON. snē-, snjōhvitr (Sw. snövit, Da. snøvid).*]

A. adj. 1. White as snow; pure white.
a. c1000 *Ælfric* in *Assmann Ags. Hom.* iv. 186 Ða gesloh hīne sona se snawwīht heofoa. a1200 *St. Markar.* 138 The hude snaw wīht swatete as hīn snarclite. c1205 *Lav.* 2121 Preo snaw-wīht culueren. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2443 Heo...strahle forð swīflīche be snawwīht swīre.

stoden mid snowwite shrude. a1225 *Anor. R.* 314 Efter his deaðe, he com one niht... ine snou wīht cłodes. c1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T.* 254 Two cournes ban we, Snow white and Rose reed, that synen cleere. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 306 That ther he was snow whyt tofore, Ewere afterward colbik therfore He was transformed. c1450 *Goldstow* 17 þat we 1582 STANVHURST *Zenis* steeds snow wīht I markc thought she brought forth a snow-white doue. a1700 *EVELYN Diary* 14 Feb. 1645, with her statue over it in snow-white marble. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 97 It has a body like a gnat, snow-white. 1807 THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) 11. 277 Camphoric acid thus obtained is in snow-white crystals. 1850 TYNOALL *Glac.* i. iii. 30 Above all rose the snow-white cone of the Ortler. 1877 *BLACK Green Pat.* ii. Two snow-white and waxen hyacinths.

Comb. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Linaria*, The *ibid.* s.v. *Plumaria*, b. pointed leaves.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Each & All*, Her beauty's best attire Was woven still by the snow-white choir.
2. In the specific names of fishes, birds, or moths (see *quots.*).

1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 1. 73 Snow-white Salmon. 1809 *Ibid.* VII. 1. 149 Snow-White Falcon. *Ibid.* 240 Snow-white Owl spotted with black. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl.* 4 *Moths* 224 The Snow White Spot (*Incurvaria spuria*). *Ibid.* 230 The Snow-white Plume (*Pterophorus nivei-dactylus*).

B. sb. a. Pure white. b. A kind of wool of this colour.

1890 *Science-Gossip XXVI.* 170 The flowers varied in colour from snow-white to green and white flushed with crimson purple. 1896 *Daily News* 33 Jan. 9/4 Cape and Naal wools meet with good competition, and medium to superior snow-whites... have advanced.

Hence **Snow-whiteness.**
1856 *Ruskin Mod. Paint.* IV. v. iii. § 24, 53 The authority for using snow-whiteness as a type of purity.

Snow-wreath (snō'wriþ). [*f. SNOW sb.1*]

1. A heap of snow blown together by the wind; a snowdrift.

1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* viii. The tenants... were not actually turned out of doors among the snow-wreaths. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. ix. 139 The outer ranks melted like snow-wreaths on the river's brink. 1873 SYMONOS *Grk. Poets* xi. 357 The oxen came down from the mountain through the snow-wreaths deep.

2. As a plant-name (see *quot.*).

1901 BAILEY & MILLER *Cycl. Amer. Horticult.* III. 1079 [*Neustria*] *Alabasteris*, Gray. Snow Wreath.

Snowy (snō'ī), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 snawiz, 3 snawi, 5, *Sc.* 8-snawly, 8 snawie. *B.* 6-7 snawie, snawey, 6-snowy. [*f. SNOW sb.1 Cf. Fris. sniech, MDu. sneech, sneeuwich (Du. sneeuw), OS. snēgig (MLG. snēg, snyg), MHG. schneig (G. schneig), Sw. snöig, snögig.*]

A. adj. 1. Of weather, time, etc.: Characterized by the presence or prevalence of snow.

c1000 *Saxon Leechd.* III. 274 Se feorða heafod wind... blawð norðan cealde & snawlic (v.r. snawlic). 1600 *Pory tr. Leo's Africa* ix. 333 It overfleweth not but in rainie and snowy weather. 1825 *Swan Spec. N. v.* § 2 (1843) 155 Your experienced bushman desireth that the winter may be cold and snowy. 1860 *Dovle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xviii. 333 It was a Snowy day. 1901 O. HEWWOOD *Diaries* (1885) IV. 175 This is a snowy morning. 1748 T. SMITH *Trav.* (1849) 270 A cold, snowy, uncomfortable month. 1800 CAMPBELL *Ode to Winter* 53 Milder yet thy snowy breezes Pour on yonder tented shores. 1830 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 143 Let the weather be sunny or snowy. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vii. The snowiest day of winter.

2. Composed of melted snow; consisting, formed, or made of snow.

a. c1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 251 Per is... toðes hechelunge lye snawi weatres. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 246/2 *Snowy, mucus.* 1785 *BURNS Addr. to Deil* xii. When thowes dissolve the snawy hoord.

B. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Niveus liquor*, snowy water. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 862 The lower Mountaines... haue more Giantly over-larkers, with Snowy lockes and Cloudie lookes. 1730 BAILEY (fol.). *Steeliness*,... snowy Rain. 1754 *Gray Pleasure* 26 The sudden year Saw the snowy whirlwind fly. 1784 COOPER *Task* v. 98 On the flood, Indurated and fixt, the snowy weight Lies undissolv'd. 1818 BYRON *C. Har.* iv. clxxxii. As the snowy flake, They melt. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* i. xii. 90 The Glacier... thrust through the black pines its snowy tongue.

3. Covered with snow; abounding in snow.

1548 *ELVOT, Nivalia loca*, snowy places. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* v. 1. 83 Neck, whiter then the snowie Apennines. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 98 We continually did see the snowy toppes of those Mountaines. 1638 BRATHWAITE *Barnabes Rill*, iii. (1818) 137 Thence to Ayscarth, from a mountaine... cliffs steep and snowy... saw I. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 2
SON *Princ.* iv. 2 the splendour falls on castle walls And snowy summits old in story. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* ii. (1834) 49 The snowy ranges of California... seem to be unpleasantly bare and hill.
transf. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xiii. xiv. That fire of lecherous rage Which burnt ev'n in their cold and snowy age.

4. Of or resembling the pure white colour of snow; snow-white, niveous.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 48 That godly aged Sire, With snowy lockes. *Ibid.* iii. 1. 38 Which stains his snowy skin with hateful hew. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* i. v. 50 So shewes a Snowy Dove trooping with Crowses. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Amb.* 16 Many ancient Men, venerable for their long snowy beards. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 594 Ev'n though a snowy Ram thyron shalt behold. 1725 POPE *Ostys.* xxiv. 93 We then collect thy snowy bones. 1786 BURNS *To Mountain Daisy* v. Thy snawie bosom sun-ward spread. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 21 Towering caps of the snowiest muslin, enriched with lace. 1822 *Garden* 9 Sept. 224/3 A charming little plant... with dense tufts of snowy blooms.
transf. 1646 Br. HALL *Poems* 95 There did he loose his snowy Innocence.

b. Used to qualify *white* or *whiteness*.

1785 PENNANT *Arch. Zool.* II. 549 Of a snowy whiteness. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 128 A splinter'd stump bleach'd to a snowy white. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* i. Stained rotten canvas looked a snowy white. 1859 JERSON *Britannia* v. 50 That snowy whiteness which I so much admired in the Breton caps. 1883 *Longman's Mag.* July 308 Some Alpine buttercups are snowy-white.

5. *a.* In the specific names of birds or animals (see *quots.*).

1829 GRIFFITH *tr. Cuvier* VIII. 557 *Snowy Auk, *Alornon glacialis*. 1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.* *Snowy egret or heron, an entirely white egret (*Ardea candidissima*) ranging from New York to Chile. 1859 GRIFFITH *tr. Cuvier* VI. 44 *Snowy Falcon, *Falco nivens*. 1827 *Ibid.* V. 265 *Lepus Glacialis* (*Snowy Hare). 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. 1. 92 *Snowy Heron, *Ardea nivea*. 1813 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 120 Snowy Heron, *Ardea candidissima*. The Snowy Heron seems particularly fond of the salt marshes during summer. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 267 Little White Egret. Snowy Heron... Plumage always entirely white. 1885 *Snowy lemming (see *LEMMING* 2). 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. 1. 132 *Snowy Owl. The whole plumage is white as snow. 1762 *Nature XIV.* 562/2 The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens... include *two Snowy Owls (*Nyctea nivea*). 1895 LYONCKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* IV. 162 The great snowy owl (*Nyctea candida*) cannot be confounded with any other member of the order, being the only representative of its genus. 1777 FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 96 Its colour induced us to call it the *snowy-petrel. 1895 LYONCKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* IV. 525 The

snowy petrel (*Pagodroma nivea*). 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 245 *Snowy Plover, i. several lateral tail feathers... entirely white. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. Snowy plover, *Ægialitis niveus*, a small ring-plover of the Pacific and Mexican Gulf coasts of the United States.

b. In names of flowers, etc.

1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 392 *Tussilago Nivea*. Snowy Colt's-foot. 1889 R. A. R. BENNETT *Marine Aquarium* viii. 71 Snowy Anemone, **Sagartia nivea*. 1901 *Gardener* 12 Jan. 1047/3 In cultivation the Snowy Crowfoot [*Ranunculus alexandrinicus*] generally blooms in April or May.

c. **Snowy pear**, the snow-pear (see **SNOW sb.1** 9d). 1884 *De Candolle's Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 233 The snowy pears cultivated in France to make the drink called perry have become wild in the woods here and there.

6. *Comb.*, as *snowy banded*, *-bosomed*, etc.
a 1618 *SILVESTER Cup of Consolation* 10 Wks. (Grosart) II. 263 Where Snowie-winged Victory doth wun. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* iii. xxviii. Pure and snowy countenance'd Linen. 1717 ROWE *Ode for New Year* ii. Snowy-headed Winter leads. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas.* *Imag.* iii. 434 On the brink of Ganges waits The snowy-vested serp. 1760 FAWKES *tr. Anacreon, Ode* v. 19 With snowy-bosomed Sappho gay. 1830 HOWITT *Bk. Seasons* (1837) 145 The verdurous, snowy-flowered elder. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Clouds* i. iii. Mimas's snowy-capped summit. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* l. viii. I heard no longer The snowy-handed... priest intone. 1889 DOVLE *M. Clarke* 227 A great herd of snowy-fleeced sheep.

B. sb. a. slang. Linen. b. The snowy owl.

1877 J. W. HORSLEY *Jettings fr. Jail* 6 We used to go and smug snowy (steal linen) that was hung out to dry. 1904 P. FOUNTAIN *Great North-West* xiii. 144 If these are European snowies, the North-West Territory bird is probably a distinct variety. *Ibid.* The snowy made the feathers fly.

Hence **Snowyish** *a.*, somewhat snowy.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 570 It is... rawish-coldish-icyish-snowyish.

Snozzle, *v. rare.* [*Cf. nozzle*, variant of **NUZZLE v.1**] *intr.* = **SNUZZLE v.1**

1881 *Spectator* 3 Dec. 1534 The pigsnozzles in the gutter.

Snub (snub), *sb.1* Also 6 snobbe, snubbe.

[*f. SNUB v.1 Cf. MSw. and Norw. snubba* in sense 1; Sw. dial. *snubba* a short-stemmed pipe, short-horned cow.]

1. An act or instance of snubbing; a remark or action intended to repress or rebuke a person.

1537 CHAMNER in *State Papers Hen. VIII.* i. 562 Although in the meanne season you suffire some snubbes... for the same, yet ooe day He will requite altogether. 1583 BARNSTON *Commandin.* (1590) 209 When euer any snub- and checkes in worde or countenance vnderseuer arise. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 470 In which Tragedie London... had now and then a part, and had many a snubbe at the kinges hand. a 1688 BUNYAN *Israel's Hope Encouraged* Wks. 1852 l. 589 This word 'let' is sometimes used by way of reuke and snub. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 10. i. ... must have been accustomed to snubs and rebuffs from the affluent. 1861 *Sal. Rev.* 14 Sept. 269 When v effect of a snub is posure. 1885 *Ma*... administered to the most presumptuous member of the House a proper snub.

2. A check, stop, stay, hindrance. *Obs.*

1821 T. LAWSON *Orchell* (MS. Lansd. 208 ff. 142 b). Mortimer in all baist pursued by *Scenes* and *scenes*... snubbed with his Britons. 1855 *W. den* (1666) 18 Thruing wi grafted Stocke much. 1874 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 248 Exchequer stoppt from issuing forth moneyes to pay debts for this year, a snub to trade.

3. U.S. A sudden check given to a rope or cable in running out; a post or stake enabling this to be done. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

II. 4. A snag or stub. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 7 Lifting vp his dreadfull club on high, All arm'd with ragged snubbes and knottie graine.

1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VII. 19/2 The swings are attached to the frame by means of snubs... which are bolted vertically to the lower ends of the swings.

† **Snub**, *sb.2* *Obs.* [*f. SNUB v.2*] A sob.

1742 SHERSTON *Schoolmistr.* xxiv. He... with snubs profound, and heaving heast... dots declare His grievous wrong.

Snub (snub), *sb.3* and *a.* [*See SNUB NOSE.*]

A. sb. A snub nose.

T. xv. As my father's nose was 1840 BARRIAM *Inglol. Leg. Ser.* 1'd up her dear little snub at 'the Man'. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* i. xi. 266 Her nose between the mild reticence and the decided snub.

B. adj. 1. Of the nose: Short and turned up.
1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chm.* xvi. That order of nose upon which the envy of mankind has bestowed the appellation 'snub'. 1853 Mrs. GASKELL *Cranford* i. Her nose was unformed and snub. 1886 WELDON *Aristotle's Rhet.* 30 'The aquiline or snub character of a nose.'

2. Snub-nosed.

1883 G. MEREDITH *Poems of Joy of Earth* 39 The snub lids Upon hindlegs went sportive.

Snub (snub), *v.1* Also 4 snube, 5-6 snubbo, 7 snubb. [*a. ON. snubba* (MSw. *snubba*, *snobba*), recorded in sense 1; mod. Norw. and Sw. dial. *snubba*, *Da. snubbe*, have also the sense of cutting short, making stumpy, etc. See also **SNIB v.1**]

1. *trans.* To check, reprove, or rebuke in a sharp or cutting manner; in later use, to treat or receive (a person, suggestion, etc.) in a way calculated to repress or mortify.

(a) a 1340 *HAMFOLK Psalter* lvi. 17 They sa[] snube [var. snybl] him, but will not be converted. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/2 To Snubbe. 1570 *LIVINS Manih.* 181 To Snubbe, argue, censure. a 1610 *BABINGTON Wks.* (1622) 48 We see the great... goodness of God, never snubbing any child of his for imperfection of faith. 1676 *ETIERROGE* *Man of Mode* III. ii. Do not you fall on him, Medley, and snub him. Sooth him up in his extravagance! 1717 *De Fon* *Protestant Monastery* 6 When they see the Son curbing the Father, or the Daughter snubbing the Mother. 1796 *Mrs. D'ARLAY Camille* V. 9, I often snub Hal, for fear of his getting out of my hands. 1835 *MARRVAT* *Faithful* xv. Mr. Turnbull occasionally throwing in a word, and each time snubbed by his wife. 1882 *B. D. W. RANGW* *Rough Recall* I. viii. 187, I ventured to address him, and was most decidedly snubbed.

fig. 1620 *SANDERSON Sermon* I. 146 The force of natural conscience... will be sometimes snubbing, and stinging, and lashing, and vexing him.

(b) 1835 *MARRVAT* *Faithful* xv. Mr. Turnbull occasionally throwing in a word, and each time snubbed by his wife. 1882 *B. D. W. RANGW* *Rough Recall* I. viii. 187, I ventured to address him, and was most decidedly snubbed.

b. *absol.* To employ snubbing; † to scold. 1694 *CONGREVE Double-Deater* III. vi. I acquiesce, my Lady, but don't snub so loud. 1787 [see SNUBBEE]. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 269 But there need be nothing cruel in the man who snubs. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 678/1 The power to snub is a weapon of defence.

† c. To take up sharply or severely; to order about in a sharp fashion. *Obs.*

1675 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* IV. i. (Arb.) 95 A fierce Hero, that frights his Mistresses, snubs up Kings, and does what he will. 1721 *SHAFESBURY Character* (1722) III. Misc. v. 271 To censure merely what another Person... banter. a 1707 *MARY* *Wol* 160 She did not like to after being her own

2. † a. To check or restrain (a thing); to prevent from having free course or development. *Obs.* 1563 *BABINGTON Commandant* (1590) 231 Every Christian is to take heed... to snub the course of Satan at the first. 1592 = *Notes Genesis* xxxviii. § 8, 151 Beware we then ever of discontent, and snubbe it betimes. a 1624 *Rp. M. SMITH* *Sermon* 186 Wisdom... snubbe and crossest all unwillful designs. a 1688 *HURVAY* *Christ a Conpl. Saviour* Wks. 1853 I. 217 He is holy, and so will snub their lusts.

b. *Naut.* and *U.S.* To check or stop (a rope or cable) suddenly while running out; to stop or bring up (a boat, etc.) sharply or suddenly, esp. by passing a rope round a post; to fasten or tie (up). 1841 *R. H. DANA* *Seaman's Man* 124 Snub, to check a rope suddenly. 1867 *SMYTH* *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Snubbing* her, bringing a ship up suddenly with an anchor. 1887 *Century Mag.* Aug. 483/2 A deck-hand forward to 'snub' her in the locks and take a line to the tow-path.

(b) 1888 *Century Mag.* Mar. 660/1 He is taught this by being violently snubbed up... the first two or three times that he feels the noose settled round his neck. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 224/1, I kept him snubbed up too closely for him to get a start. 1903 *A. ADAMS* *Log Cowboy* x. 153 We took a guy line from the wagon and snubbed it to a tree.

3. To check the growth of; to shorten; to cut, nip, or break off, the end of (a thing). *Now rare.* 1615 *W. LAWSON* *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 35 Either snub his top with a nip betwixt your finger and your thumb, or with a sharpe knife. 1641 *H. BEST* *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 77 T... the field indifferently.

Snubbing, *ppl.* a. [f. SNUB v.] Of the nature of a snub; repressing by a snub or snubs. 1874 [f. MISS INGHAM] *Poor Nellie* (1888) 120 He hoped Adela had not thought his abrupt departure rude and snubbing. 1900 *ELEANOR GLYN* *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 20, I was not once agreeable, or anything but stiff and snubbing. So *snubbingly* *adv.* in a snubbing manner.

Snubbish (snub'ish), a. [f. SNUB a. and v.] 1. Somewhat snub. 1848 *Ann. Reg. Law* 1848 *H. ROGERS* *Ess.* (ii) prominent as yours, nor

2. Repressive; inclined to snub. 1840 *HOOO* *An Open Question* 146 Have we not had enough To make Religion sad, and sour, and snubbish?

Hence *Snubbishly* *adv.*; *Snubbishness*. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 526 Miss Biggs... turned you... in the

Knotty. a 1758 *M. MENOEZ* *Seasons, Summer* i in *Coll. Poems* (1770) II. 233 Beneath yon snubby oak's extended shade.

Snubby (snub'i), a. [f. SNUB a. Cf. Sw. dial. *snubbus*, *snubbi*, Icel. *snubbi* (Norw. *snubbi*) in same sense.] Somewhat snub; short, stumpy. (a) 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 494 What a snout he turns

aquiline. (b) 1844 *MISS BAKER* *Northampton. Gloss.* s.v. What a snubby point you've got to your pencil. 1865 *WHITNEY* *Gayword* iv. The snubby end of her little freckled nose.

Snubby (snub'i), a. [f. SNUB v.] Inclined to snub; repressing with snubs. 1867 *E. V. B.* in *Cornhill Mag.* (1907) Feb. 196 She would

disagreeable snappers and snubbers and snarlars. 2. *U.S.* One who snubs a rope or boat; a device for snubbing or checking. 1853 in *Thornton Amer. Gloss.* (1910) II. 825 A snubber... snubs the boat when she heaves to on the heel-path shore. 1875 *KNIGHT* *Dict. Mech.* 223/2 *Snubber*, a cable-stopper.

Snubness (snub'ness), [f. SNUBBY a. and v.] The character or quality of being snubby. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 183 The snubness and obstinate stupidity of the Irish nose. 1865 *MRS. GASKELL* *Winter & Daughters* xxviii. At last there came a day when Mrs. Gibson went beyond her usual negative snubness, and was guilty of positive rudeness.

Snubbing (snub'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. SNUB v.] 1. The action of checking, repressing, or rebuking, esp. by means of a snub. 1600 *SURFLET* *Country Farme* VI. xxii. 778 At the least by snubbing and checking of natural heat. 1693 *BAMF.* *Reply to Wallis* 55 Other snubbing of Sunday... I remember none, but he often calls the Lords Sabbath by a

LOVE *Charming Fellow* III. xxv. 302 The kind-hearted little spinster endured a vast amount of snubbing. *attrib.* 1869 *THORP* *He Knew*, etc. xlii. (1878) 231 On that occasion... being in a snubbing humour, [she] had snubbed him.

b. An instance of this.

Snubbing lines. *Snubbing*, *ppl.* a. [f. SNUB v.] Of the nature of a snub; repressing by a snub or snubs. 1874 [f. MISS INGHAM] *Poor Nellie* (1888) 120 He hoped Adela had not thought his abrupt departure rude and snubbing. 1900 *ELEANOR GLYN* *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 20, I was not once agreeable, or anything but stiff and snubbing. So *snubbingly* *adv.* in a snubbing manner.

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The Age, the present times are not to snudge in, and embrace a cot. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Saint Eupremon's Misc.* Pref. C. 3. Tragedy, like the Aristotelian virtue, is to lie snudging betwixt them both. 1755 JOHNSON, *To snudge*, to lie close; to snudge. 1823- in dial. glossaries (Westm., Yorks, Derby, Suffolk).

+ **Snudgery**. *Obs. rare*-. [f. SNUDGE sb.] Miserliness.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 3 Those graybeard buddle-duddles... were stroke with such stinging remorse of their miserable Eucleonisme and snudgery.

Snuff (snuf), sb. 1. Forms: 4-6 snoffe, 5 snof, 9 dial. snuff; 4-7 snuffe, 7 snuf; 6- snuff. [Of obscure origin: G. *schnuppe* († *snuffe*), which agrees in sense, does not correspond phonetically.]

I. 1. That portion of a wick, etc., which is partly consumed in the course of burning to give light, and in the case of candles requires to be removed at intervals; † a candle-end.

Also *Mining*, a snuff (Gresley, 1883): cf. SNOFF.

1382 WYCLIF *Exor.* the snoffes ben quene xxxix. (MS. Bodl.).

sheo castep here foole. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 462/1 Snuffe, of a candell, *mico*. 1530 PALSGR. 272/1 Snoffe of a candell, *mesche*, *limignon*, *lumignon*. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) E. iii, Ye must lay to y^e nose... assafetida, or the snuffes of candels. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1208/1 Through negligence of a maiden with a candell, the snuffe falling in an hundred pounds weight of gunpowder. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xxi, 58 In som this light goes out with an ill-favord stench; But others have a save-all to preserve it from making any snuff at all. a1687 H. MORE

Candle. and to put it out.

1705 ADDISON *Italy, Antig. near Naples* 230 A Torch, Snuff and all, goes out in a Moment when dipp'd into the Vapour. 1756 PHIL. *Trans.* 17 58 Hence the confusion nature of air impregnated of candles, and the like.

1741 II. 347 On letting it lighted from the spark of King George. 1790 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt* II. 161 A candle with a long snuff burnt on the table.

collect. a1400-50 *Bk. Curtysey* 829 in *Babes Bk.* Of wax besse candels alle...; Po snof of bom dose a-way With close seours. a telling the

Comb. 17- Snuff pans. 1758 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 161. 8 There are also snuffers, a snuffstand, and extinguisher, of steel.

b. In comparisons, used to describe what is faint, feeble, or on the point of extinction.

1534 MORE *Conf. agat. Trib.* II. Wks. 1727/1, I can not lickin my life more metely now than to the snuffe of a candle. 1589 PAPPE *with Hatelet* (1844) 36 A wit worn

Knepe, etc. lxxxix. (1878) 494 Some said... that she was going out like the snuff of a candle.

c. *fig.* or in *fig.* context (see quotes and cf. prec.). 1589 *Hay any Work* 39 Why thou vnansuorly snuffe, dost tow think that men know not D. Bridges? 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 59 Let me not live... After my flame lacks oyle, to be the snuffe Of yonger spirits. 1652 N. CULVERWEL *Lt. Nature* I. xviii. (1661) 166 The Lamp of a Moralist... may go out in a snuff. a1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 525 Were such filthy snuffs fit of themselves to be kindled by... a gospel beam? 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 410 The Buffel soon trod out the small remainder of the Snuff of his Life. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 467 How mean that snuff of glory fortune lights, And death puts out!

d. Used to denote something of no value.

1778 MISS BURNAY *Evelina* lxxvii. Who... cares the snuff of a candle? 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* II. You don't care the snuff of a candle.

2. The nozzle of a lamp, in which the wick burns. 1611 COTGR. *Bec de la lampe*, the socket, or snuffe of the lampe. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 507 There is also a little portable lamp, having only one snuff.

+ 3. A heel-tap; a portion of a drink left at the bottom of a cup. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence*... a snuffe in the bottome withall. 1616 R. C. Th. must haue his bout And Is petty treason. 1647

Title-p. Either mallice, or want of wit, hightned with snoffes of Ale or stayned Claret. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* II. 1218 Drinking many in the same cup; and many times the snuffs left by the former. 1731-8 SWIFT *Poetic Conv.* 163 (*Miss drinking part of a Glass of Wine*). *Neverout*, Pray, let me drink you Snuff.

fig. a1640 JACKSON *Creed* xi. xix, The devil still labours to fig. meo... then he vents his snuffs or refuse upon them.

II. 4. +8. To take... in (the) snuff (or to snuff), to take (a matter) amiss, to take offence at, to be annoyed or indignant at, to resent. *Obs.*

The original reference was no doubt to the unpleasant smell proceeding from the smoking snuff of a candle, but there may also have been association with SNUFF sb. or v. The phrase was especially common between 1580 and 1660.

1560 DAUS *Steidane's Comm.* 163 A brute went that the Pope toke it in snuffe [*L. indignu* tuius] that this truce was made. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* 228/1 This matter the

Justice tooke rose to snuffe, and was very angry. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 41 Hee... taketh it greatly in the snuffe, that his stuffe... should be brought to light. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 28 Englishmen, especially being young and unexperienced, are apt to take all things in snuffe. 1661 PERSVS *Diary* 6 Oct., Mr. Mills... I expect, should take it in snuffe that my wife did not come to his child's christening the other day. 1716 T. WARD *Eng. Reform.* 129 Pray take it not, you old Cur-mudgeon, So much in snuff and evil dudgeon.

b. To take snuff, to take offence or umbrage (at a thing). *Obs. exc. arch.*

In quot. 1821 associated with SNUFF sb. 2 (cf. PEPPER sb. 4 b). 1665 ALLEN *Defence Purg.* xiv. 562 AERUS... taking snoffe that he could not get a hisshoprike, fell in to the heresy of Arius. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgen.* (1612) 105 The yonger taking snuffe therat, Why (said hee) takest thou thought for me? 1610 HOLLAND *Candell's Brit.* II. 211 Which the Mankens hearing, tooke such a snuffe and indignation therat that they sent for Olave. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 155 Let us heed how we take snuff at the simplicity of God's ordinance. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. clxxxv. 156 Jupiter took Snuff at the Contempt, and Punish'd him for it. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s.v., To take Snuff, to take Pet. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* I, But take no snuff in the nose about it. 1876 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 322 With hearty hoping that North Britons will not take huffe nor snuffe at these kindly criticisms.]

5. A fit of indignation; a huff, pet, rage, passion. Used with *a, the*, or without article. Now Sc.

(a) 1592 GREENE *Upl. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 279 These were going away in a snuff, for heeing thus plainly taunted. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* III. 2. 26 Either in snuffes, and packings of the Dukes, Or the hard Reinde which both of them hath borne Against the old kinde King. c1620 BR. HALL *Contempt.* O. T. xiv. (1628) 1145 Abners duty... not to flye out in a snuffe.

(b) 1607 S. COLLINS *Serm.* (1610) 161... that he lent thee... in snuffe.

B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. v, followed him. 1665 PERSVS *Diary* 19 Sept., I find they go up in snuffe to bed without taking any manner of leave of them.

(c) 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* III. 28 Dinnae fly up in the snuff at me. 1893 COBBAN *Angel of Covenant* II. 124 The mighty high snuff and dudgeon ye gaed aft wi'.

+ 6. *attrib.* Angry, violent. *Obs.*

1582 STANVHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Now me the Myrmidones for captive prisoner hold not, Nor sterne snuff Dolopans.

Snuff (snuf), sb. 2 Also 6-7 snuffe. [f. SNUFF v. 2 Cf. MDu. and Du. *snuff*, *snof* snuffing, snuffling, cold in the head, scent (of a thing), G. *schnuff* scent, nose, LG. *snuff* scent, snout; also MDu. *snuff*, *snuff*, LG. *snuff* snuffing, snuffles.]

1. An (or the) act of snuffing, esp. as an expression of contempt or disdain.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 10 Other (perchance) with a proud

ABP. BANCROFT *Dawgier* ints are... passed over with

1629 GALT *Holy Mad.* nesse 108 Nought but a glance, a puffe, a snuffe, a frown. 1809 MALKIN *Gilt Bias* IV. viii. 79 That bound-like snuff at an ill construction, with which the devil has armed the noses of the most charitable. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 178 Ere a horrible reek... Set the dogs on the snuff. 1849 C. BROUTE *Shirley* VIII. His nostrils emitted a derisive and defiant snuff. 1866 [see SNIVEL sb. 4].

b. A persistent snuffing; a disease in sheep.

a1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 308 The snuff and the snore, the chaud-pece, the chanker. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 10/2 A sheep affected soon becomes thin and languid, and its painful snuffing has led farmers to call the disease 'snuff'.

+ 2. A puff, blast. *Obs.*

1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Tears* Wks. (Grosart) I. 15/1 Then, let Eates Snuffe and Puffes as winds of Grace, Scene the Heaven of your Maiestick Face. 1642 D. ROBERTS *Naaman* 439 Though it lye long in the moulds by reason of cold snuffes of weathier.

3. Smell, odour, scent.

1763 STURKEY *Paleogeogr. Sacra* 93 The immortal, the eternal... was not the snuff of mortal incense, for his, but for our own sakes. 1844 HOOD *The Turtles* 34 All whiffs, and sniffs, and puffs, and snuffs, From metals, minerals, and dyewood snuffs.

4. An inhalation, a sniff, of something.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* lxxv, Take a snuff of caller air on the brow of the hill. 1884 MISS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's* C. 151 One snuff of anything disagreeable being... sufficient to put an end to all her curiously trials.

Snuff (snuf), sb. 3 [prob. ad. Dn. and Flem. *snuf* or *snuff* (Vfrs. *snuff*) in the same sense, app. an abbreviation of *snufftabak* (cf. LG. *snufftabak*, G. *schnufftabak*, for which Swiss dial. has *schnuff*, *schnuff*): cf. prec. and SNUFF v. 2]

1. A preparation of powdered tobacco for inhaling through the nostrils.

The practice of taking snuff appears to have become fashionable about 1650, but prevailed earlier in Ireland

yards off, taking a pinch of snuff. 1815 ELLIOTSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 307 Their snuff is a dry and fine powder like Scotch snuff. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, II. He took snuff with everybody. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Kom. Singer* I. 23 Ercole takes snuff when he is not smoking.

transf. 1709 BRIT. *Apollon* No. 4. 4/2 A Most Excellent Cephalick Water, or Liquid Snuff.

fig. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills V.* 90 A Wench... Gave Snuff to me, Out of her Placket box. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd III. xix. 3 Sometimes the poor are damned indeed To take... Cobbett's snuff, revenge.

b. Any powder used like snuff, esp. for medical purposes; a stimulatory or emollient. *rare.*

1861 S. THOMSON *Will Fl.* II. (ed. 4) 306 Of one, the sneeze-wort yarrow (*Achillea parnassica*), the leaves... are used as a snuff in head affections.

2. A pinch of snuff. [So Wflem. *snuff*.]

17- RAMSAY *Vision* xxi. Poems 1877 I. 127 Gallus sneed and take a snuff. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* Prol., I will enrich... thy nose with a snuff from my mull. 1863 A. H. CHARTERIS *Life Robertson* x. 308 A snuff between his finger and thumb which he had no time to take. 1897 PRYOR *Queer Folk* 87 In his excitement he took four or five snuffs consecutively.

b. Used to denote something of small value.

1809 DONALDSON *Poems* 72 My memory, man, 's no worth a snuff. 1844 W. CROSS *Disruption* xviii, I wadna gie a snuff for any minister but a parish minister. 1881 W. WALKER in Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. III. 106 They'll care nae a snuff though grim poverty shake ye.

c. A pinch, a very small quantity, of something.

1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* 258 Put a snuff of the carbonate of soda into the broth pot when it first comes to boil. 1883 *Cassell's Bk. Sports & Pastimes* 50 A snuff of sand, or tuft of grass, to give the requisite elevation.

3. In colloquial phrases: a. *Up to snuff*, knowing, sharp, not easily deceived. Also *attrib.*

1811 POOLE *Hamlet* *Trav.* II. i. He knows well enough The game we're after: Zooks, he's up to snuff. 1823 EGAN *Groses's Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v. *Up*, Up to snuff, and a pinch above it. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xxxi, An up-to-snuff old vagabond. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Arostook* xxii, You American ladies are so-up to snuff, as you say.

b. To beat to snuff, to beat utterly.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 638 All other Colleges, thou beat'st to snuff.

c. In high snuff, in high feather; elated.

1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mass* xvi, The Sandwich-Islanders rode down, and were in 'high snuff'.

d. To give (one) snuff, to deal sharply or severely with; to punish.

1890 [R. C. LEHMANN] *Harry Fludger* 30 He rather gave me snuff about my extravagance. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matable Campaign* vii, Then with eager haste... he dashed up the rocks to 'give the nigger snuff'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *snuff-bottle*, -colour, -hand, -handkerchief, -munningus, -rasp, -shop, -spoon, -stick, -work; obj. and obj. gen., G. *schnuffgrinder*, -maker, -manufacturer, -merchant, -taker, -taking, -using; instrumental and parasynthetic, as *snuff-clad*, -headed, -stained; similitive, as *snuff-brown*. Also SNUFF-BOX, -COLOURED, etc.

1884 GILMORE *Mongols* 90 After 'snuff bottles had been exchanged. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* Prol., A new coat (*snuff-brown, and with metal buttons). 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xvii. 319 He had on a snuff-brown coat. 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Elegy to Apollo* Wks. 1812 II. 278 In proud disdain their 'snuff-clad noses rise. 1698 PHIL. *Trans.* XX. 461 Down of a dark yellowish 'Snuff-colour. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longman's* Mag. July 256 Her dress and that of the children were mostly of faded snuff-colour. 1763 BRIT. *Mag.* July 337/1 He next took up salt with the finger and thumb of his 'snuff hand. 1695 MONTREUX tr. *St. Olen's Morocco* 65 His Face muffled up in a 'Snuff-Handkerchief, of a dirty blue. 1711 SWIFT *Trist.* to *Sitella* 4 May, I have been a mighty handkerchief-mooger, and have bought abundance of snuff ones since I have left off taking snuff.] 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 239 The pochard is a 'snuff-headed wigeon'. 1883 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1800/4 'Snuffmaker and Perfumer. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 108 A dreadful fire broke out in the workshop of a snuff-maker. 1822 (*title*), The British Perfumer, 'Snuff-Manufacturer, and Colourman's Guide. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxv, My worthy 'snuff-merchant. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1006 After 'b had ministred a Dose Of 'Snuff-Mundungus, to his Nose. 1711 SWIFT *Wks.* (1824) II. 407 A fine 'snuff-rasp of ivory. 1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 244 A similar snuff-rasp is this. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 192, I had recruited myself at one of the best 'Snuff-shops in Bruges. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 109 Doomed to quiet repose in a snuff-shop. 1892 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* xx. 166 Watching the two of them over the edge of my 'snuff-spoon. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Robin* Wks. 1812 II. 473 With 'snuff-stain'd neckcloth. 1799 TOURNEUR *Fool's Err.* (1833) 43 She had a 'snuff-stick in her mouth. 1710 *Tatler* No. 141 ¶ 6 The Whetter is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a liquor, as the 'Snuff-taker with a powder. 1857 E. B. RAMSAY *Reminisc.* *Scol. Life* & C. iii, The inveterate snuff-taker. 1775 ASH, *Snuff-taking*, the act or practice of taking snuff. a1790 *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 565 Allowing 16 hours to a snuff-taking day. 1802 SOUTHWY *Lett.* (1856) I. 174 As I have written a reasoning defence of snuff-taking. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 318/1 The reader has heard of his inordinate snuff-takings. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 11/3 'Snuff-using... is on the decline. 1812 J. SWINN *Pract. Customs* (1821) 259 No Tobacco Stalks or 'Snuff-work allowed to be imported on penalty of forfeiture.

5. Special combs.: snuff-bean, the tonka-bean, used for scenting snuff; one of these kept in a snuff-box for this purpose; snuff-dipper U.S. (see quot. 1859); also snuff-dipping; snuffman, a dealer in snuff; snuff-paper (in contemptuous use), bank-notes; snuff-swab U.S. (see quot.).

1888 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*... In the process of his snuff-taking there aye lay hurried a sc...

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SAVAGE R. *Medicott* iii. 1. The shop of a snuffman of the present day. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malag.* iii. 8 The want of gold, to supply the place of that "snuff-paper of yours." 1872 DE VEE *Americanism* 63 The dipping-stick is also called "snuff-swab."

Snuff, *int.* *sc.* = **STUFF** *int.*
1715 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* ii. 1, Spin! Snuff!—Gae break your wheel. 1807—to R. TANNIHL *Poems* (1846) 21 Tooi, snuff! 'bout news ye needna be sae thrang.

Snuff (snuf), *v.* Also 5-6 snoffe, 6-7 snuffe. [f. **SNUFF** sb.] **LG.** *snuppen*, *G.* *schnuppen*, are used as in sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To free (a candle, wick, etc.) from the snuff, by pinching or cutting this off, or removing it with a special instrument.

1450 in Angier *Syon* (1840) 267 To lyghte and queneche the tapers and candles, and snoffe them. 1465 *Manu. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxh.) 492 Item, the same day my master bowt a snoffe to snoffe wick candles. 1530 PALSGR. 724/1 Snoffe the candell, I can nat se to write els. 1573 R. LEVER in Luckombe *Hist. Print.* (1771) 111 The first lighteth the candle... and the second doth but snuff it. 1652 N. CULVERWEL *Lt. Nature* i. ii. (1667) 9 Some unskillful ones, while they go about to snuff the Candle... put it out. 1691 T. BIRCH *Life Boyle B.* s. Wks. 1772 1, p. cxxxiv, When the

lying in a little plated tray. 1807 HAYWOOD *Flour. Dial.* Wks. 1874 VI. 321 To clear the taper, if you snuff too deepe, Out goes the light. b. *fig.* To make clearer or brighter; to purge. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 355 It shall

22 By exact definitions first snuffed, and purged from ambiguity. 1775 HALIFAX *On Civet Dwaiger* of *** 5 Mopsa... Sets up for charming, in her fading days; Snuffs her dim eyes to give one parting blow. c. To suppress temporarily. *rare* 1. 1650 FULLER *Pligah* i. 7. 33 The Babylonish captivity did onely snuffe Judah for seventy years. 2. With out: *†* a. To remove by snuffing. *Obs.* 1710 WYCLIFFE *Bible Exod.* xxv. 38 Where the things, that ben snottid (i.e. snuffed) out, ben quenched. b. To extinguish, put out; to cause to go out or disappear from sight. 1687 *Micce Gl. Fr. Dict.* 21, To snuff out the Candle. 1818 BYRON *Juan* xi. 1x, 'Tis strange the mind, that fiery

to be rapidly snuffed out and by which XXVI. 271 During these occultations the light of the star is instantaneously snuffed out, as it were, when overtaken by the moon's limb

c. To eclipse, efface, wipe out. 1854 HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 340, I hope to see the Minie snuffed o Unorthodox L. to 'snuff out'

1805 *Slang Dict.* 239 Snuff out, to die. 1805 A. C. LICKWELL *Trav. N. Queensland* xxi. 186 The old man was very feeble, and looked like snuffing out before he had completed his story.

b. With it: = *prec. slang.* 1825 SIMS *Regu.* 1825 Harkett isn't going to snuff it. 1865 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 6/4, you that your mother-in-law snuffed it.

Snuff (snuf), *v.* Also 6 snoffe, 6-7 snuffe. [prob. ad. MDu. *snoffen*, *snuffen* to snuffe, etc., corresponding to *G.* dial. *schnuffen*, *† schniiffen* (cf. also *LG.* and *MHG.* *sniiffen*, *G.* *schnausen*), either of imitative origin, or related to MDu. *snuffen*, etc.: see **SNUVE** *v.* In sense 8 perhaps directly from **SNUFF** sb.]

1. *trans.* 1. To draw up or in through the nostrils by the action of inhalation. 1577 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Div. The same water snuffed upward in the nose is very good to purifye the hede. 1555 EORN *Decades* (Arb.) 101 Snuffinge vp into their nosethrills the powder. 1579 E. K. *Glor. Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Feb.* 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & M.* those little Atomes be *Briefs Praxis Med.* 151 We will snuffe up the Juice of this Weed being snufft up the Nose, is good to the Juice of this Weed being snufft up the nostrills. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* ix. 1, Then I take a walk... and snuff in a little fresh country air. 1878 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, Snuffing up his breath through his nose. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* viii. 197 When we wish to perceive a faint odour more distinctly, we snuff, or snuff up the air.

fig. 1649 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 224 These Pontificians... snuffing up the wind of vainglorious opinions. 1639 G. DANIEL *Veruic.* 48 Like to those who put on Sullen looks, and grumble short, Who Snuffe poore Women vp, with a hot Nose.

2. To inhale, draw up, into or through the nostrils. To snuff pepper; see **PEPPER** sb. 4 b. 1547 BOCAN *Erre. Health* 8264 The powder of Peper... snuff or blowen into the nose doth make queyke stertunations. 1615 ROWLAND *Melancholie Ant.* 13 Snuffe some into your nostrills till you seee 1642 11. MORE *Song of Soul* li. l. xxix, The nostrills snuff perfum'd wind. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xix. 508 The pack impatient snuff the tainted gale. 1774 NICHOLLS in *Corresp.* 20 Gray (1843) 175 There I snuffe up the fragrance of that air. 1818 SCOTT 11 ind li iv. 2, Of frankincense.

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Snuff, *v.* 3 *Cont.* [f. **SNUFF** sb. 1.] *intr.* To blind (a shopkeeper) with snuff in order to steal. 1871 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Snuffing*. **Snuff**, *v.* 4 *tech.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To snuff (leather) in the process of currying. 1807 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 429 The leather is then set out either by machine or hand, and hung to dry, and when dry... is taken down and snuffed with a huffing blucker.

Snuff-box. [**SNUFF** sb. 1.] 1. A box for holding snuff, usually small enough to be carried in the pocket.

1687 *Micce Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. A Snuff-box, *une Tabatiere*. 1707 *Ref. upon Ridicule* 207 The Snuff-box she has in Pockets, and the Profusion she makes of Snuff, 1711 C. DISTAFF *Char. Don Sachervell* 4, I have heard the Lid of a Beau's Snuff-Box crack in his Pocket. 1786 MAR. T. ARMY *Byzantine* 27 John Snuff-box thought the Queen's Snuff-box was a very fine one. 1791 *Ref. upon Ridicule* 207 The Snuff-box she has in Pockets, and the Profusion she makes of Snuff, 1791 C. DISTAFF *Char. Don Sachervell* 4, I have heard the Lid of a Beau's Snuff-Box crack in his Pocket. 1786 MAR. T. ARMY *Byzantine* 27 John Snuff-box thought the Queen's Snuff-box was a very fine one. 1791 *Ref. upon Ridicule* 207 The Snuff-box she has in Pockets, and the Profusion she makes of Snuff, 1791 C. DISTAFF *Char. Don Sachervell* 4, I have heard the Lid of a Beau's Snuff-Box crack in his Pocket. 1786 MAR. T. 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1574 RAY S. 4. *E. C. Words* 77 *A Snurl*, a Pose or Cold in the head... Suff. [Hence in Coles, Kersey, Bailey, etc.]
2. A nostril.

1591 RAY N. C. *Words* 137 *Snurler*, Nostrils. 1876- in northern glossaries.

Snurl, *v. dial.* Also 9 snurl, snurl. [Cf. SNURL 1.]

Some other senses in northern dial. and Sc. are recorded in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1. *trans.* To ruffle or disturb.

1719 RAMSAY 3rd *Ans.* *Hamilton* vii, When northern blasts the ocean snurl.

2. To turn up (the nose) in disdain.

1833 R. ANDERSON *Cumb. Ballads* (1831) 138 She snurl'd up her neb. 1873 in *Swaledale Gloss.* 241.

Snurp, *v.* [app. the same as the mod. dial. *snurp* (more commonly *snirp*, *snep*), of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *snurpa*, *snurpa* to draw together in wrinkles.] *intr.* To become shrivelled or wrinkled.

1320 *Old Age* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149, I snurpe, i snobbe, i snipe o' snovite.

Snurt, *v.* Now *north* and *Sc.* Also 5 snurtyn, 6, 8 dial. snourt, 6 snowrt. [prob. imitative.]

1. *intr.* To snort; + to sneer; to snore.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 452 *Snurtyn*, or frowne wythe þe nece for scorn or schredwenesse, *nario*. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thes.* 7 That we watche in the daye light and not lye snourtyng in darknesse. 1551 *Dr. Hadden's Exhort.* in *Furnivall Ballads* fr. MSS. l. 325 Yet snourtiste thow, & sleapeste sownd. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Snurter*, to snurt, or snift with the nose, like a horse. 1750 MRS. WHEELER *Westindia Dial.* (1821) App. 2 They [sail] snurt when they come out o' the gut dubb like thunner. 1827 DARLINGTON *Folk Sp. S. Cheshire*, *Snurt*, to snort; but used only of a horse.

2. *trans.* To eject or cast out with a snort or clearing of the nose. *Obs. rare.*

1600 *Minute of Deformities* (Halliwell), One snurts tobacco, a; his nose were made A perfum'd jakes for all scurrilities. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterpiece* ii. xlii, 256 Give him liberty to hold downe his head, and to snurt out the filthy matter.

Hence **Snurter**, a snorer; **Snurting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* II. 12 So as be that is the more watchfull, maye rayse vp the drowsye snourtour. 1567 DEANSTON *Horace*, Ep. i. xiv. E. v, Sweetly by the hushing brookes to take a snurting nap. 1611 *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* II. 12 So as be that is the more watchfull, maye rayse vp the drowsye snourtour. 1611 *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* II. 12 So as be that is the more watchfull, maye rayse vp the drowsye snourtour. 1611 *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* II. 12 So as be that is the more watchfull, maye rayse vp the drowsye snourtour.

snurting noise'.
+ **Snush**, *sb. Obs.* [perh. imitative of a sneezing sound, but cf. *Da.* and *Sw. snur*. See also *snish* SNESSE 56.]

1. **Snuff**. (Freq. c. 1680-1700.)

1571 CROWE *Juliana* li. 33 Some snush would purge your simple brain. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XX, 7 He had snush on his hand, as if just ready to take it. 1700 *ARQUHAR Constant Conf.* 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

2. A pinch, or small quantity, of snuff.

1703 M. MARTIN *Desc. Western Islands* 14 They will tug at the Oar all day long upon Bread and Water, and a snush of Tobacco.

3. *attrib.* As *snush-box*, *-tobacco*.

1628 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1757/4 A round Gold Snush-box. 1691 *ut. Emiliannus's Observ. Journ.* Naples 204 The Gentlemen that Travell'd with me, having presented them with a Paper of Bononia Snush-Tobacco. 1701 T. MOSE *Short Acc. Scitl.* 20 They are found of Tobacco, but more from the Snush-Box than pipe. 1709 *Prior Cupid & Ganymede* 13 A Snush-Box, set with bleeding Hearts, Rubies, all pierc'd with Diamond Darts.

+ **Snush**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. prec.] *trans.*

To snuff, snuff up (tobacco); to take as snuff.

1703 M. MARTIN *Desc. Western Islands* 40 She took a Quill with which she ordinarily snushed her Tobacco. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) 126 Then filling his short Pipe, he blows a Blast, And does the burning Weed to Ashes waste, Which, when its cool, he snushes up his Nose.

+ **Snute**, *Obs.* In 7 *snewite*, *snute*(t)e, *snuyt*.

[ad. Du. *snuit* or Flem. *snuite*, *snute*: cf. *Snout*-1702.] (See quot. 1651.)

1549 *Rec. Merchant. Adv.* *Newcastle* (Surttees) l. 157 A little hempe, snute and sowe. 1651 *Ibid.* 174 Snutte, a commodity made out of flax. *Ibid.*, in which manufacture there are these 3 partes, that is, the flax., the sneweite which is the combings of the tow which was heckled of the flax. 1653 *Ibid.* 59 Tow or snute the c weight, iij d.

+ **Snut-nose**. *Obs.* [Cf. SNAT-NOSED a.] A snub-nose. Also + **Snut-nosed** a., **snub-nosed**. *Obs.*

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 666 If men be jested at, for that they be long-nosed..., or otherwise have short snut-noses. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Silo*, An Ape-Nosed or Snut Nosed Fellow.

+ **Snuttering**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* -1 [Imitative: cf. *SNATER* 7.] Chattering.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* li. xiii 107 The... snarling of Messens, rantling of Rabats... snuttering of Monkeys.

+ **Sauve**, *v. Obs.* -1 [= Wfris. *saue*, MDn. *snuyen*, *snuyven* (Du. *snuyven*), LG. *snuyen*, MHG. *snuden* (G. *schnauben*), etc., in similar senses.]

trans. To snuff or sniff.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 þe werse... secheð... at to nose 3if it beoð open to snuueuende unlukede breað.

Snuzzle, *v.* Now dial. Also 8 snuzzle. [? variant of NUZZLE v.1 Cf. SNOOZLE v.]

1. *intr.* a. Of swine: To rout about with the snout or nose.

1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 130 Swine will thrive best when they have the Opportunity of... snuzzling about, and picking up the Oats, &c.

b. Of a dog: To sniff or poke with the nose.

1873 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* i. i, The... days you crack out sa often.

7. 5-6 say, 7-8 say; 6, 9 sea, 7 seay; 6, 9 sec, 9 seen.

14.. *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Mary Ezech*) 290 Lyand say one aithyryd. 1533 *GAU RICK* 1 ay 102 Say greit faith.

c 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* S's Wks. 1843 l. p. lviii. 1583 *Leg. Ep.*

Dial. 15 RAMSAY 1583 *Leg. Ep.* 1583 *Leg. Ep.*

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b. With auxiliary verbs in elliptic use (requiring the addition of *do* or *to do*). Sometimes emphasizing a previous statement (quot. 1777).

Beowulf 797 Dær he meanton swa. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. xv. 49 Me thunkeþ myn hereth breketh a tuo; Sæte God, whi shal hit swo? a 1400 *Sumbras* 57 In southe I maye bothe ryde and go, When I a meale I may nott so. a 1425 *Cursor* M. 9342 (Trin.), Kyngis anyont þe have to fore; So shul þe þenne no more. c 1475 *Babes* Bk. 127 Now must I telle in shorte, for I muste so (i.e. in brief), Your observance that ye shalle done. 1607 *Shaks. Cor.* ii. iii. 262 *Brutus*, Repaire to thy Capitoll. *All. We will so.* 1777 *SNERIDAN Trip Scarb.* iii. iv, It's well I have a husband a-coming, or eod I'd marry the baker, I would so. 1860 *Ruskin Unto this Last* iv. § 81 All England may, if it so chooses, become one manufacturing town. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 97 Forth, fair bride, to the people, if So it likes you.

c. In this way; thus; as follows.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 405 For so seide Salomon, þe wise: 'þe man þat her wel dede' [etc.]. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* l. 480 For when it es born it cryes swa: 'If it be man it says 'a. a' [etc.]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 462 So, or on the wise, . . . sic, sic, sic. 1611 *Bible Isaiah* xlviii. 4 For so the Lord sayd unto me; I will take my ret [etc.]. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* vi, How Amelia trembled as she opened it! So it ran—[etc.].

3. Used as predicate with the verb *be*.

In literary use still placed before the verb for emphasis, or in archaic phrases, as *so be it* (formerly used as a rendering of AMEN).

(a) *Beowulf* 1471 Ne wæs þæt æm oðrum swa. c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxvi. § 7 Ac deah hi his nu næfre ne gefelen, deah hit is swa. a 1000 *Rel. Auth.* l. 35 Ic ge-lyfe on . . . þatec hit. Sy it swa. 1338 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 55 I praye God, if it were so, I strangle of his brede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 179 Sen it is sett to be soo, & slipe it ne may. 1530 *Palsgr.* 586 I holde you a noble it is nat so. 1611 *Bible Judges* vi. 38 If the deaw be on the fleece onely. . . And it was so. 1697 *Carleton For. Man* c. 1. 164 You argue from fact . . . it must be so. 1756 *Bur* . . . it is always so; but was here emphatically so. 1821 *Scott Kenilw.* xviii, If this be all so, is it not reasonable [etc.]. 1862 *Miss BRADON Lady Audley* xxiii, I pray that it may be so, but I cannot think that it is so—I cannot even hope that it is so. 1880 MARK TWAIN *Trump Abroad* xxvii, 246 No I is that so?

(b) c 1000 *ÆLFRED Exod.* x. 21 Hit ne mæg na swa beon. 1340 *Ayenb.* I Ich bidde þe hit by my self . . . al to my lyves ende, swa by hit. 1375 *Cursor* M. 1144 (Fairf), For if I walde for-gif hit þe, hit nys not worþi so to be. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Paul) 1155 Gif tswa be, we mon all obey till his lare. 1535 *COVERDALE Judith* xiii. 25 That thou mayest se that it so is, behold, this is y^e heade of Holofernes. 1536 *Primer Salisb.* Use 48 As it . . . euer shalbe. So be it. 1599 *Purport Angry Wom.* Abing. (Percy Soc.) 8 And his men be good fellows, so it is. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* Wks. 1768 II. 7 No reason being annexed, but so I will have it, so it shall be. 1812 *CRABBE Tales* xviii, If he On ought determined, so it was to be. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* i. ix, How the conversation took that particular turn, I do not presume to know—so it was.

b. With auxiliary verbs in elliptic use (requiring the addition of *to be*, *to have* it, etc.). *Beowulf* 2091 He mec þæt on innan . . . gedon wolde. . . hys ne mihte swa. c 1205 *LAY.* 131 Mid wintre he wæs bi-weaned; Swo hit wolde godd. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 83 And Saynt Petur wolde never so, it myght never com samen agayn. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 592 Ye saye well. . . and I am soo contente. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Gl.* c. Wks. (Rldg). 130 You are a welcome guest, if so you please. 1701 J. NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 95 We need but . . . instead of I affirm so if so, say if so I affirm so. 1731 *POPE Let. to Hill* 15 Feb., I am very desirous to leave out that note if you like so.

c. Followed by a clause introduced by *that*.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 11725 Quer it es swa, yee wat it nozht, þat bandes mine þis bre wroght. c 1400 *Beryt* 3569 Sith þat it so is, That of the first pleyntiff wee have sikernes. a 1450 *Le Mortre Arth.* 2517 The knyghtis . . . said. . . that so they thought That syr mordered the sekereste was. 1538 *STARKE England* l. 1. 10 Though hyt be so that man abysheth the . . . company of man. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* (1687) 474 Yet so it was, that one day be seriously told his Friend. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 144 P. 2 Yet so it is, that People can bear any Quality in the World better than Beauty. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Music* v. 61 How came it so to pass, that the first Race of Men were . . . of a stronger Turn to Poetry?

d. In clauses of supposition (sometimes with omission of *that*). *By so (that):* see *By prep.* 23 d. 13. . . in Horstman *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) l. 169 If so be þat þo haf les schame with þi foule herte þen with þi foule body. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 48 That can I do wel, Be so my lif therto wol laste. c 1482 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc.* Q. *Ellis* 11. (1830) Pref. 64 If it hadde be so that the forsaide John Ferrers hadde not made faithful promise. 1495-1611 [see *IP conf.* 81]. 1638 *BRATHWAIT Barnabes Runt.* (1818) 193 Thus love I thee, so be thou loue me. 1665-1861 [see *IP conf.* 81].

4. Representing a word or phrase already employed: Of that nature or description; of or in that condition, etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Saints' Lives* II. xxix. 52 Paulus. . . gemette anne blindne mann, se was geboren swa. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 85 A prestre þat trowid be was a passand gude synger, not . . . 13 *Homilies* i. *Fasting* . . . 3 good works, and are so. 1818 *Some come, some go* 1 This life is so. a 1640 *MASSINGER Old Law* iv. ii, He's merry As if he had no such charge: one with that care Could never be so. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Imp.* ii. 1. 138 If the Devil be a Beast, that which makes him is the wickedness of his nature. 1737 *POPE Hor.* *Epist.* i. vi. 2 To make men happy, and to keep them so. 1824 *BORROW Bible in Spain* vii, He was half intoxicated, and soon became three

parts so. 1885 *LAW Reports* 15 Q.B.D. 316 The catch . . . was worn away, and probably had been so for months.

b. With verbs of thinking, considering, etc.: To be such, as such.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 27573 Man es . . . prode for halines, And lates oft lightly o þas Men þat er noght funden swa. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 1 *Macc.* x. cxxxiii, It was not in the kings powre to make Jonathan highpriest, but . . . the king. . . did so account him. 1644 *VICARS God in Mount* 195 They taking us to be their friends, and wee them so too. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 126 P. 12 The Attractions would indeed be irresistible, but that she thinks them so. 1784 J. POTTER *Virginius Villagers* II. 179 Though I am afraid it is not always considered so. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ii, 'Silence! This violence is all most repulsive; and so, no doubt, she felt it. 1896 *LAW Times* C. 3581 R. became a lunatic, and was so found by inquisition.

c. As object after *have*.

1668 *Whole Duty Man* iii. 52 The first is the having a mean and low opinion of our selves, the second is the being content that others should have so of us. 1662 *STILLINGFLEET Orig. Sacra* ii. iii. § 4 Whether the person, hath divine authority for what he saith. What ground can I have to believe that he hath so?

d. With *call*, *name*, etc.: By that name or designation. (Cf. 6.)

1608 *SHAKS. Per.* iii. iii. 13 My . . . babe Marina, Whom, for she *Ely* calle

Scriptures . . . term him plainly and expressly so. 1728 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. viii, My son Johnny, named so after his uncle. 1803 *WORDSW. Blind Highland Boy* 11 A Highland Boy! —why call him so? 1859 *HADLEY Ess.* x. (1873) 194 This mode of 'futurizing' (if we may so call it).

5. In various elliptic uses:

† a. = Yes. *Obs.*—

a 1425 *Cursor* M. 13560 (Trin.), Somme seide nay & somme so.

b. After adverbs and conjunctions, as *how* so?

1101 *So*, if so, etc. a 1300 [see *How adv.* 17]. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* i. 60 Not so, but he shalbe called Jhon. 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 155 This hath nothing less than that. Why so? 1579 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. i. 112 If Foxes bene so crafty, as se

11, v. ii, That Edmund laid ree, no more but so. 1676 *ETNEREGED Man of Mode* i. 1, Dor. I am glad he pitcht upon Lovett. *Bell.* How so? 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxviii, He will not die unless we abandon him; and if so, we are indeed answerable for his blood. 1842 *TENNISON Lady Clare* xi, 'Nay now . . . keep the secret all ye can.' She said, 'Not so.' . . . half love. *Hov* *Boothby Dr. M.* Englishman. 'Quite so.'

c. As an introductory particle. Also *so*, *so*.

This and the two following uses are common in Shakspeare's plays.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 330 So so, quoth he, these lets attend the time. 1602 *How to choose God. Wife in Haz.* *Dowley* IX. 55 So, let me be my apron. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* i. 1. 77 So so, Andrea must be sent ambassador? 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 251 And I say. . . So, my good Friends!—I am glad to see you. 1775 *SNERIDAN Rivals* i. ii, So, so, ma'am! I humbly beg pardon.

d. As an expression of approval, or a direction to do something in a particular manner. Also in *phr.* *so best*.

(a) 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. i. 109 Give me thy hand (Celestially) so. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Steare steady & keep your course, so, you go wel. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 112 Where now one so spatters, 'other; not 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 18 So, thus, keep her thus. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxiii, Walk through the apartment. . . So; feet you not now that you are possessed of the full use of your limbs? 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* ii. 1, Here, let me just turn that curl—there so. 1867 *SWIFT Sailor's World* bk. 637 So! an order to desist temporarily from hauling upon a rope, when it has come to its right position.

(b) 1851 *MRS. BROWNING Casa Guidi Wind* ii. Wks. (1904) 372 Shaking Austria's yoke He shattered his own hand and heart. 'So best'. 1860 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* LXI. 164 It is to be an omnium-gatherum, and if this be practicable, so best.

† e. = Let it be so; it is well. *Obs.*

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gentl.* ii. 1. 137 If it please you, so: if not: why so. 1611 — *Cymb.* ii. iii. 16 If you can penetrate her with your fingering, so.

f. With ellipse of 'says' or 'writes'.

1613 F. T. *Suppl. Discussion of Barlowe's Answer* 220 So he; doubting as you see, of the truth of his witnessess. 1685 *STILLINGFLEET. Orig. Brit.* i. 9 So Bale; but Pits places him ten years later.

g. In combinations: a. With past (or present) *pples.*, as *so-caused*, *formed*, *named*, *titled*, etc., *so-seeming*.

See also *SO-CALLED*, *STYLED*, *TERMED*. a 1430 *Hoccleve Minor Poems* 124 If so-caused seeknesse on me fl As side on the. 1469-8 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 659/2 The which soo named bade sette Clothes. 1558 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iii. ii. 41, I will . . . plucke the borrowed vail of modestie from the so-seeming Mistress. Page. 1602 W. *WATSON Deceard* 28 The so authorized deprives the authorizer of his superiority over him. 1621 G. SANOVS *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1626) 135 Whom now the so-instructed sisters led into his chamber. 1815 *Ann. Reg.* *Hist.* 63 Forbidding all his subjects to pay taxes. . . of the so-titled imperial government. 1830 *HESCHLER Study Nat. Phil.* iii. iv. 304 The multiplication of so-considered elementary bodies. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 326 The so-formed superphosphate.

b. With *vbl. sbs.*, as *so-doings*, *saying*.

1509 in *Item. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 444 Farnado Duke and

the doctor] de Puebla had hym dysstroyed for theyre so doynings. 1807 tr. P. Le Brun's *Mons. Botte* l. 110 What I aslepe yet, sluggard! . . . And with so saying, pinched his ear. a 1834 *COLERIDGE Confess. Eng. Spirit* iii. (1840) 37 Because the so thinking supersedes the necessity of all after-thought.

c. *Sc.* With *adv.*, as *so-like*, *-wise*. Cf. *So-GATE* (S).

1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 104 To cal thayme self . . . successors of the apostolis, o saylik? say lik? 1556 *LAUVER Tractate* 428 Salyke sic Pryde pertenis to trew teaching. 1819 *TENNANT Papistry Storm* (1827) 158 Sae-wyse the Papists. . . Did scatter aff.

7. As *adj.* (See *quot.*)

1867 J. F. DIMOCK *Giraldus Cambrensis' Opera* V. 431 Perhaps it was something like the modern Scotch plaid, wrapped round the body; the so use of which is certainly very ancient.

II. Placed at the beginning of a clause with continuative force, and freq. preceded by *and*.

8. Used to confirm or strengthen a previous statement.

(a) 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135, Men . . . sæden 7æt micel þing culden cumen herelær; sua dide. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 9817 þe clerk Merlin. dede hem liht. . . So þai dede & blisse made. c 1374 *CHAUCER Traylus* ii. 1284 'Lo, yond he rit!' Quod she, 'ye, so he dooth'. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 798 Abyde, syr, quod he! marry, so I do. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. 1. 58 Ab. You should for that have reprehended him. *Adr.* Why so I did. 1621 *BIBLE Ezra* iv. 24. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii, Now have at him with Killbuck, for be vents again. *Venator.* Marry! so he does. 1757 *FOOTE Author* i. Wks. 1791. 142 You had better hold your tongue . . . you had. 1788 *WATTS* I . . . birthday? Why, so it is!

ad þis whilk man lay be dead man ouerthwarte befor hym. . . and so he did. 1510 *Sel. Cas. Star Chamber* (Selden) II. 72 Intending, . . . to have drowned the same Shipp, and so hadd don hadd nott the mariners. . . made great . . . defence. 1602 in *Morris Troubles Cath. Pref.* (1872) i. iv, 192 My abode at this present is, and so hath been for some years, altogether in London. 1864 *BROWNING J. Lee's Wife* iv. i, You wanted my love—is that much true? And so I did, love, so I do.

9. Denoting similarity or parallelism in some respect between two facts, actions, etc.

(a) c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxv, Swa doð æc wudufuglas. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 146 Ful wombe mei lühtliche speken of hunger. . . swa mei of pine þe ne cmaud þe seal a lysten. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 308 Many appel is bryht wit-ve, and hitto wit-þinne; So is my wynnmon [etc.]. c 1250 *Child-hood Jesus* 91 in Horstman *Attenl.* *Leg.* (1878) 100/2 'Cortes, me thyrstyt wonder soe.' 'Certes,' seyt Josep, 'so do I'. c 1430 *LYDG. Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 The sonne chaungith, so doth the pale moon. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 213 So again was Cyrus by Tomiris, who slue him and all his host. 1691 *MILTON Samson* Pref., For so in Physic, things of melancholic hue and quality are us'd against melancholy. 1772 *RAMSAV Prospect of Plenty* 7 Sae, th' heedless heir. . . Lets lika sneaking fellow take a pluck. 1842 *BROWNING Pied Piper* ix, The Mayor looked blue. So did the Corporation too. 1860 *LAW Times* LXXXIX. 165/1 If the lienors may insure, so may the owners of the injured ship and cargo.

(b) a 890 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 452 In þissum life ondwardum, & æc swa in þæt towardian life. a 1215 *Ancr. R.* 130 Auh daut weude jider . . . & so deð þe gode aner. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11395 He selow our kyng Archilogus. . . And so did kyng Archomene. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. vi. 348 Thenne was sir Bryan luf gladde and soo was his lady & alle his knyghtes. a 1586 *SIOENEY P.* v. ii, Thou . . . in endles hatred hast The murderous man, and so the fraudulent. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pensid.* Ep. iii. xv, 142 Leeches will move both waies; and so will most of those animals, whose bodies consist of round and annular fibers. 1786 *BURNS* *Do. to G. Hamilton* 7 When I'm tir'd—and sae are ye, Wi' monie a fulsome, sinfu' lie. 1824 *TENNISON Dora* 26 But in my time a father's word was law, and so it shall be now for me. 1884 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 492 All other branches of athletic sport. . . have their ruling bodies, and so has cycling.

10. For that reason, on that account, accordingly, consequently, therefore.

The causative force is sometimes very slight, the use approximating to that in b.

(a) c 1250 *Old Kentish Sermon* in O. E. *Misc.* 32 Hise deciples hedde gret drede of hise tempeste, so hi a-waked hine. c 1374 *CHAUCER Traylus* v. 1233 Fayn he wolde dye, So on a day he leyde him down to slepe. c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 424 So forthen ym he went & spake wordys fell. 1563 *HOMILIES* i. *Sacrament* i. (1899) 440 So then, as of necessity we must be our selves partakers of this Table [etc.]. 1616 J. LANE *Contm. Spr.* t. vi. 334 What all pleasures dothe containe is greater, so is pleasures sovereignty. 1713 *SWIFT Cadogan's & Vanessa Wks.* 1755 111. 11. 32 The cry'r was order'd to dismis. The court, so made his last O yes! 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* i, A shelter. . . is all I seek for. So name your rent. 1896 *GUY Boothby Dr. Nikola* v, We leave at daybreak for Pekin, so I will wish you goodbye now.

(b) a 1200 . . . of dese þre (Rolls) 2091 . . . robeours ab . . . (1880) II. 72 nombre of an hundred and fift. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 164 He had not money enogh to pay for halm; & so he frustid hym. 1549 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. (1907) IV. 282 Quere if this be not againste the profit of the common people, and so vnde. 1604 *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11/2 All these Bills had the royal assent, and so were enacted. c 1680 *EVERED Sermon* (1790) II. 66 He must love God with all his heart and soul, and so above all things in the world. 1818 *BURTON Juau* i. v, But then they shone not on the poet's page, And so have been forgotten. 1888 *LAW Times* LXXXV. 133/1 A mortgagor's tenant is emphatically a person interested in the equity of redemption, and so entitled to redeem.

b. As an introductory particle, without a preceding statement (but freq. implying one).

1710 SWIFT *Trml. to Stella* 21 Sept., So you have got into Presto's lodgings; very fine, truly! 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* 11, Well—so one of my nephews is a wild rogue, hey? 1809 BYRON in R. C. Dallas *Corr.* of B. (1825) 1. 05 So Lord G. is married to a rustic! Well done! 1831 JOWETT *Thucyd.* 1. 42 And so we have met at last, but with what difficulty!

11. Denoting sequence, freq. without implication of manner, and hence passing into: Then, thereupon, thereafter, subsequently.

(a) 1300 *Laurel* 288 Thanne he haude sikernesse Taken, so side he calle þe erl of Cestre. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. viii. 232 So (earlier texts benne) shalt þow come to a court. 1450 HOLLAND *Horat.* 791 Sa come the Ruke. 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Enas* Wks. (S.T.S.) 1. 72 Achates only he his convoy makes, Swa journey takes where fortune guides the way. 1697 J. Lewis *Mem. Dr. Gloucester* (1729) 29 The Princess thought it high time to have him taught to walk regularly, so by degrees to dance.

(b) 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* 11. v. 82 Balyn hyt hym through the shield, and the hauberk perysshed, & so percyd through his body. 1517 TORRINGTON *Pilgr.* (1824) 2 The Thursday I went to Seynt Denys... and so retornyd a gayne the same nyght to Parys. 1785 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* 1. vi. 4 b. The Ambassadour shewed hym his commission, and so tooke his leave of him. 1630 E. BLOUNT *Herz. Sub.* 349 But for a tast and so away. 1715 *Maryland Lays* vi. (1723) 20 Stakes... with Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and so to an Hundred. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* 11, Thence by a whaling vessel to Lerwick, and so to Jarlishof. 1892 A. J. BUTLER tr. *Memoirs Marbot* 1. iii. 17 Then we marched out as we had come in, to the drum, and so to bed.

† 12. Following on conditional clauses: Then. 1535 TINDALE *Doct. Treat.* (Parker Soc.) 433 If thou believe not... so is it impossible that [etc.]. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S.T.S.) 18 Will thou thy sinfull lyfe confes... Sa ar þe worthie, small and greit.

III. To that extent; in that degree.

For ever so, never so, in emphatic use, see EVER adv. 9 b, c, and NEVER adv. 4.

13. With adjs. or advs. (or equivalent phrases), in negative and interrogative clauses.

(a) 1838 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* v. 83 Ne gelyfe ic no þæt hit zeworþan meahste swa endebrydlice. 1975 KUSHK. *Gosh.* Matt. viii. 10 Swa micel geleafa ic ne gemitte ic in Israhele. 1205 LAV. 600 Nes castel nan swa strong. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7551 Per nas prince in al þe world of so noble fame. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 51 In suilk apparail dight, þat so riche armes was neuer sene with sight. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 15509 In al this world is non sikke, So noble werk, ne so riche. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 157, I was never so werie & soferd of my life, since I was borne. 1578 LYTLE *Dodens* 22 The great Bistorte hath long leaves like Patience, þat smaller, and not so smoth or playne. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 335 A meener man, of whose spirituality the patient hath not so high conceits. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* 11. 46 They neither wrestle, slog, or paint so well. 1797 GOODWIN *Englisch* L. vi. 38 Men were no longer shunt up in so narrow boundaries. 1809-5 WORDSW. *Solitary Recluse* 13 A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 11. 82 The Cavaliers... were by no means disposed to revive an institution so odious.

(b) 1900 tr. *Zuenda's Hist.* v. ix. (1892) 410 Forthwon seides... brought ber in so drowpyng chere. 1445 in *Anglia*... brought ber in so drowpyng chere. 1445 in *Anglia*... brought ber in so drowpyng chere. 1445 in *Anglia*... brought ber in so drowpyng chere.

(c) 14... 26 Pol. Poems xxvi. 24, I... asked who had brought ber in so drowpyng chere. 1445 in *Anglia*... brought ber in so drowpyng chere. 1445 in *Anglia*... brought ber in so drowpyng chere. 1445 in *Anglia*... brought ber in so drowpyng chere.

b. Followed by a relative clause or equivalent complement. (Cf. 24.)

14. In affirmative clauses, tending to become a mere intensive without comparative force, and sometimes emphasized in speaking and writing. (a) *Beowulf* 347 ƿif he us geunnan wile, þæt we hine swa godne gretan motum. 1838 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxv. 3 Nu ðu þæt swa openice onginen hæfst, ne ƿearfe ic nu... ymb ðæt swincan. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 171 þe wrecches þæt ha seh swa wraðe werkes wurchen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 90 Pat king loutin, duede al his wille, þer he lokede so black, which Ambition scruples to conceive. 1780 *Mirror* No. 92, There is nothing so absurd or extravagant, which riches... will not tempt him to commit. 1821 SCOTT *Kentiv.* viii. He... came not thither so private but what he was espied by one who told me.

14. In affirmative clauses, tending to become a mere intensive without comparative force, and sometimes emphasized in speaking and writing.

(a) *Beowulf* 347 ƿif he us geunnan wile, þæt we hine swa godne gretan motum. 1838 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxv. 3 Nu ðu þæt swa openice onginen hæfst, ne ƿearfe ic nu... ymb ðæt swincan. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 171 þe wrecches þæt ha seh swa wraðe werkes wurchen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 90 Pat king loutin, duede al his wille, þer he lokede so black, which Ambition scruples to conceive. 1780 *Mirror* No. 92, There is nothing so absurd or extravagant, which riches... will not tempt him to commit. 1821 SCOTT *Kentiv.* viii. He... came not thither so private but what he was espied by one who told me.

looked so silly! 1830 KEATS *Lamia* 1. 183 To see herself escap'd from so sore ills. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 208 The Norman? so noble, and stately and tall. 1882 FLOVER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 302 The absence of ruined buildings, which so invariably form the major part of a Persian town. (b) 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* 41, My dear brother is so good. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* 1, A man is so in the way in... Carlyle.

possessive

pronouns. Now rare except in combs. 1205 LAV. 3812 Pu eart a swa hendre gome. 13... in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 75 Of a so jong hing. 1340 *Avend.* 100 To by zonet to an zwo greute emperur. 1535 *Joynt. Tindale* 19 Nothing performing his so large promise. 1630 E. BLOUNT *Herz. Sub.* 349 But for a tast and so away. 1715 *Maryland Lays* vi. (1723) 20 Stakes... with Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and so to an Hundred. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* 11, Thence by a whaling vessel to Lerwick, and so to Jarlishof. 1892 A. J. BUTLER tr. *Memoirs Marbot* 1. iii. 17 Then we marched out as we had come in, to the drum, and so to bed.

c. With adj. and singular sb., in cases similar to next, but without a. Now rare.

1205 LAV. 3812 Pu eart a swa hendre gome. 13... in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 75 Of a so jong hing. 1340 *Avend.* 100 To by zonet to an zwo greute emperur. 1535 *Joynt. Tindale* 19 Nothing performing his so large promise. 1630 E. BLOUNT *Herz. Sub.* 349 But for a tast and so away. 1715 *Maryland Lays* vi. (1723) 20 Stakes... with Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and so to an Hundred. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* 11, Thence by a whaling vessel to Lerwick, and so to Jarlishof. 1892 A. J. BUTLER tr. *Memoirs Marbot* 1. iii. 17 Then we marched out as we had come in, to the drum, and so to bed.

d. With adj. followed by a. † Sometimes preceded by *thir*.

(a) 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1538 Gret is þe gode gle... þæt... se wolde... þyne yow with so pouer a mon. 1412-20 *Lyng. Chron.* 1715 Hektor, þat was so noble a knyzt. 1548 *Hull Chron.* 1548, 56 b, Yf we dye so... 1578 *Quarles Son.* 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 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2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 29

who now observed that her husband was nowhere so happy as in the country. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 126, I never saw... So great a miracle as yonder hill. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 667 Never... had the condition of the Puritans been so deplorable as at that time.

b. In affirmative clauses: As... as. Now arch. or dial. (except in such phrases as *so far as*, *so much as*: see 35 b, etc.).

So long as: see LONG adv. 1 b. † So soon as: see SOON adv. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 1. 154 So seker as I have a lif, Thou scholdest thanne be my wif. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab.* & *Lim.*

Be. Mou other. ing is so IMISON big as th gave my uncle the advantage of my pen... so often as he desired to correspond with a neighbour. 1876 PEARSE *Daniel Quorn* 155 'Tis a most so good for ourselves as 'tis for those we try to save.

c. Preceding the citation of a special example or instance.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 123 So small a kingdom as that is of Portogale. 1664 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 167 Seeing upon so extraordinary occasions as these, the boldest eloquence would lose its speech. 1779 *Mirror* No. 63. It was impossible that a girl so amiable as Emily Hargrave could fail to attract attention. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 321 Have I rous'd Your spleens with so few simple words as these? 1862 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 37 The interest excited in England by events passing in so distant a quarter as Moravia. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* vi. iii. (1890) 399, I am not fit for town life—so very rural and silly as I always have been.

d. With *as* taking the place of an object to the following verb.

1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebellion* 37 It is so strange a case as the world never saw. 1629 DRAYTON in *Sir F. Beaumont's Bosworth Field* 14 So lasting Pillars to prop up thy Praise, As time shall hardly shake. 1676 DRYDEN *State of Innocence* IV. i. Is our Perfection of so frail a Make, As ev'ry Plot can undermine or shake?

† e. With a comparative: So much, Obs.—t

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 46 Their Arch may come... so lower as you think fit.

22. As... so: a. Denoting more or less exact correspondence, similarity, or proportion.

Ormin has all *sua summa*... *sua* in this use. a 1300 *Cursor* *Pr.* 17405 Als þat war for-boght swa þat did. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 31 Als he was for god in trinite swa he es, and ay god sal be. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 14 For as þair writtis ere with-in, so þer wil folowis. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 1271 Such as the mayster was so was the seruaut. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet. Pro.* (1580) A v b. As it was, so it is, and so be it still hereafter. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxiii. 7 Fot as he thinketh in his heart, so is he. 1712 *Newton Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 7 In proportion as there are more Colours discovered, so there is more Laughter raised. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* l. 260 E'en as thou vanishest so shall I die. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet. Xiv.* And as the lightning to the thunder. So was their meaning to her words. 1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* xi. 286 For as often as stooped the elder when he longed for the water sweet So often it waned.

b. Denoting a simple parallelism between two different acts, concepts, etc., and sometimes approaching the sense of 'not only... but (also)'.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 2 Als ded slaas all swa lufe ouer-comes all. 1563 *Homilies* v. *Sacrament* t. (1859) 439 As of old time God decreed... so our loving Saviour hath ordained [etc.]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 67 As it vald be verray lang, sa is it verray hard. 1619 in W. Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1906) I. 79 As it is an unsupportable wrong, so it intraltheb us to many other inconveniences. 1677 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 549 As he loved not to make work, so not to leave it imperfect. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* iv. As we rose with the sun, so we never pursued our labours after it was gone down. 1831 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 6003 As the planters differ in the number of hills... so are they not less capricious as to the manner of placing them. 1881 JOWETT *Thyrid.* I. 45 As in the arts, so also in politics, the new must always prevail over the old.

V. 23. So that († rarely so alone), denoting result or logical consequence; also sometimes = 'in order that'.

(a) *Beowulf* 1508 Bær þa seo brimwylf... hringa þengel to heof sum, swa he ne mihte no... wæpna gefewaldan. 1377 LANGE *P. P.* B. xiii. 64 Thanne seide I to my-self, so Patience it herde.

(b) 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* i. He gehet Romanum his

Havelok 216 Þe king... dede him sore swinge... So þat be blod ran of his fleyes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Þe ilke... wylleþ hycalde hire sole uelagredes, zuo þet hi ne conne ne bi ne moþe healde meure. c. 1440 *Alph. Tales* 65 Such weddr þat stroyed all þe vyny's... so at þer wyne had nowder colour nor savor. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. IV.* 28 b. [They] had conueghed their shippes in to the havens, so that be could not fight with them on the sea. 1600 POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* vi. 280 Of... flesh here is great scarcity, so that they are constrained to eate camels flesh onely. 1670 *Lat. Rep.* *Hist. MSS.* *Comm.* App. V. 21 The under pettycoat very richly laced... so that so or 60 pounds [is] but an ordinary price. c. 1760 CHALLONER in E. Burton *Life* (1901) II. xiv. 28 We may spend our evenings... at our own lodgings, so that we may be found. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv. So that Mary Avenel... was regarded with a mysterious awe. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xiv. The turf roof of it had fallen entirely in; so that the hut was of no use to me.

24. So... that, in such a way, to such an extent, that: a. With adjs. and advs., or equivalent phrases.

a 900 CYNWELF *Crist* 323 Hio... ece stondað... swa be-clyst þæt nænig oþer... hy asfe ma eft onlucod. a 1240 *Ureisin* in O. E. *Hom.* l. 183 [Thou art] swa loefic and swa lufsum þæt te engles a biholdþe. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2297 Þe remains beþ anud of hor traual so sore... þat hi nolþe come here nanmore. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 324 Swilk men er ay swa unstedfast, þat na drede may with þam last. c. 1450 *Melrin* II. 37 The water maketh so grette bruyt that all is made a-boven it moste nede falle. 1523 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 151 Theyr cotes be so syde, that they be fayne to tucke them vp when they ryde. 1574 *Hellowes Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 163 You aske me histories so strange... that my wits may not in anye wise but needes goe on Pilgrimage. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrinus* II. 1138 The wind... came with so great gales, that it raised the sands of the coast very high. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. iii. The... this conduct of his daughter, 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Alto* ill that she could hardly speak. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* viii. He sat so long in this attitude, that Robert turned round at last.

b. With verbs.

In verse (more rarely in prose) sometimes placed after the verb, and immediately followed by *that*, but separated from it by a pause.

(a) c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 16 Swa... lufade god done middangeard þætte sunu his ascende gesalde [etc.]. c. 1320 *Act of Love* 1523 God leue vs here so ende, þat we ben worþi to heuene wende. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 32 So hadde I spoken with hem... That I was of here felawshipe anon. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 651/1 The same Lord the Roos schall so doon to hem, that they shall tellen hem wel payed. 1480 *Con. Lett. Bk.* 437 To so direct that your said Oratours have all þat... shall accorde with right. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* t. i. Now a days so irk-some idelles sleights... have with'd each students mind, That death it is [etc.]. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 130 The example doth so suite the Text, that I could not pretermitt it here. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 719 So frownd the mighty Combatants, that Hell Grew darker. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* v. 75 This Answer and the Present so provok'd Mahomet... that [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 995/2 To so cut down his power... that he would be inclined [etc.].

(b) a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* in O. E. *Hom.* I. 231 Þa he-fel hit swa þat him a þance befell. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3503 Wroð ðin fader and moder so, þat ðu þem dede and helpe do; a 1300 *Cursor* *Pr.* 17509, i. sook þam be þe berdes swa þat þair chaffres true in ðina. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 12 While the lawe is ruled so that clerkes to the werre entente. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* IV. 4 It stod so wpon the hullockes, that there were turned towards the north [etc.]. c. 1600 STANES *Sonn.* lxxii. I loue you so That I in your sweet thoughts would be forgot. [etc.]. 1697 *Protestant Mercury* No. 183, a Porter's Wife... Beat her Husband so, that she forced him to leap over a Balconey.

† c. Expressing a contrast: Although... yet.

1633 BE. HALL *Hard Texts, Isaiah* xlii. 2 Yet so shall he be gracious to the penitently dejected, that he shall not beare with the obstinate sinner.

d. With *but* (= that... not).

1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xviii. There was no heart so bold, But sore it ached.

25. With omission of *that*, = sense 24.

a 1310 in Wright *Spect.* *Lyric* P. 74 Thou art so god a mon, That love y 3rme also y con. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1458 (Kölbing) A dint he gaf him so hard, þe launce ran þe brini þrou. c. 1450 *Conf.* *Brut* II. 583 Caleis was so ferd of you, þey shitte neuer a gate. 15... *Christ's Kirk* II. in *Bann. MS.* 283 They wer so nyss... That squellit lyk ony gaitis. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. A plant, so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken. For Amomum. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 308 He... trends so light, he scarcely prints the Plains. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* III. 135 So man is made, nought ministers delight But what his glowing passions can engage. 1818 BYRON *Marcella* xviii. Once so near me he alit, I could have smote. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xlii. Hetty was blushing so, she didn't know whether she was happy or miserable.

b. With the so-clause placed after that stating the consequence or result.

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 222 He bihalt on oðre þet he ne mei nones weis makien vuele ðonked, so lufull & so reouful is hire heorte. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2317 Out of witte þan þai shuld men flay, swa orrible and swa foul er þai. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xliii. 104 His herte þorug-out his syde He giueþ vs, he is so fere! 14... Hoccleve *Minor Poems* xvi. 4, I may nat delire me by no weye, So me werreyeth coyne's scarsete. c. 1500 *Melusine* vi. 28 Raymondin... herd ne saw nought, so sore was hys wit troubled. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sann.* iii. 14 Then coude he not answere him one word agayne, he feared him so. 1626 SIR E. CECIL in J. Gamville's *Voy. Cadix* (Camden) p. xliii. The shipp had sunke in the sea, she proved so leakie. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab.* & *Achit.* 813 Friends he has few, so high the madoos grows. 1787 BURNS *Hallowe'en* iv. A runt was like a sow-tail, Sae bow't that night. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x. Habits... to young men are like

28. So (that), in limiting sense: On condition that, provided that, so long as, if only. Cf. 30.

13... *horpe* 20 Nim nu lareow c. 1375 *Cursor* *Pr.* 5991 þe fra, so þou be-gyle vs na mare. c. 1386 CHAUCER *H. Fame* l. 423 He had y-swore to hire... That so she saved him hys lyfe, He wolde haue take hir to hys wif. c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 587 All my couandys holden shal. c. 1460 I have felyship me abowe. 1523 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 149 Butter and swynes grease... are good, so they be not salt. c. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. 453 The prooffe were good, so it could be proued. 1658 SIR I. BROWNE *Hydriot.* § 2 (1736) 18 Ulysses cared not how

meanly he lived, so he might find a noble Tomb after Death. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 ¶ 4 It is no Matter how dirty a Bag it is conveyed to him in... so the Money is good. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 81 ¶ 2 Which duty ought to be most esteemed, we may continue to debate... so all be diligently performed. 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg.* ix. 22 So but the suppliant at my feet implore. 1816 BYRON *C. Har.* t. xiii. song, I'll swiftly go... Nor care what land thou hearst me to, So not again to mine.

(b) c. 1000 *Ælfric Numb.* xxii. 20 Far mid him, swa þæt [L. ita duntaxat ut] þu do, þæt ic be beoode. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 1012 All þis wyde world I chul zeuen þe. So þat þou houwe and honoure me, 1364 LANGE *P. P.* A. iv. 89, I for-giue him þat gult... So þat þe assented beo. c. 1450 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* (1896) 8 Of þe prince hym brofed to deluysen byrn out of prison, so þat he wolde be his helpe to werry vpon þe kyng. c. 1485 CANTON *Blanchardyn* xlviii. 188 Yf nedes I shal dey, I were... wel content soo that it were in the charyn of þe... BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 202, I hat ye wyl ayde me. 1583 185 You condemne not they be good. 1659 J.

WRIGHT tr. *Canis Nat. Paradox.* ix. 211 Writing I am well contented to permit; So that I see your Letter. 1755 *Monitor* No. 8, Let us not regard by what name it shall be called, so that it be carried on vigorously. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 154 To M. to M. was indifferent who was found guilty, so that he could recover his money. 1859 TENNYSON *Marriage* *Geraint* 304 So that ye do not serve me sparrow-hawks For supper, I will enter.

b. In the event that, in case that, rare.

c. 1000 *Charter* in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Sax.* (1865) 202 He him þet land forbead, swa he æniges brucan wolde. 1872 TENNYSON *Gar. & Lyn.* 268 But, so thou dread to swear, Pass not beneath this gateway.

VI. & 27. So as, although. Obs.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 337 Þat hire haue in sown hrouth, So as sho ne misdeide mounth

28. So..., or so..., as, so as, followed by an infinitive denoting result or consequence.

The omission of *as* is now regarded as irregular. (a) c. 1395 *Pleynman's Tale* l. 373 Peter was never so great a fole I love his key with such a lorell. c. 1407 *Lyng. Reson & Sens.* 943 The Ryvers... so myghty and so large To bere a gret ship or a barge. c. 1450 *Melrin* l. 6 How shulde I he so hardy to do as ye telle me. 1526 TINDALL *N. T. Pro.* Who ys so blynde to axe why lyght shulde be shewed to them that walke in dercknes. 1579 GOSWOLD *Sci. Abuse* (Arb.) 65, I am not so chidilish to take euery hushe for a monster. 1658 ROWLEY *Forst.* etc. *Witch of Edmonton* II. i. If you'll be so kind to ka me one good turn I'll be so courteous to kob you another. 1709 SWIFT *Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1755 II. l. 171 He hath been indeed so wise to make no objections against the truth of my predictions. 1767 WILKES *Corr.* v. *Friends* (1805) III. 233 Be so good to continue to favour me with your letters. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 161 She enquired if Mrs. Aubrey had been so kind to procure the child a new wardrobe.

(b) 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 171 Nevir thef[e] so dy-disayed as oony. To folowe he wille. 1558 KENNEDY *Comp. Treat.* in *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 97 That I... durst be sun baude, as to attempt sun heych an purpose. 1688 HEVLYN *Relat. & Observ.* 1. 78 Whosover shall dare to be so good a Patriot as to oppose their Tyranny. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* v. 747 A drop so plentiful, as the land to load. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 7, I hope you will not be so apparently partial to the Women, as to let them go wholly unobserved. 1779 *Mirror* No. 17, Our shop was so well frequented, as to require the constant attendance of both of us. 1828 DURPA *Trav. Italy*, etc. 98 The others were so broken into small fragments as to be useless. 1885 *Law Times* *Rep.* LIII. 785/1 It is impossible to say that any one case is so in point as to carry this case.

(c) c. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1719) II. 283 They all run, but not so as to obtain. 1736 *Engl. Mag.* VI. 716/1, I think it impossible to amend it... so as to make it a Bill fit for being passed. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 374 Dismounting and hobbling the horse so as to allow him to feed. 1866 *Law Times* C. 488/1 To repair the drain so as to abate the nuisance complained of.

b. With infinitive preceded by a sb. rare.

1709 SWIFT *Melrin's Prediction* Wks. 1755 II. l. 177 The river Thames frozen twice in one year, so as men to walk on it.

c. With pa. pples. (to have being omitted).

1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 17 Hadst thou but been sae wise, As ta'en thy ain wife Kate's advice! 1799 in C. Kegan Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) I. 237 You might have been so good as told me a few more particulars.

28. So as, in such a way that, so that. Now dial. 1523 LD. BERNERS tr. *Froissart* I. xii. 13 The quene... dyd gyue great Jewelles to ech of them... so as they all helde them selfe right well content. 1609 in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 82, I understood of the infection lately come to some houses there adjoining, so as I forbore to go thither. c. 1653 in Morris *Troubles Cath.* *Forst.* (1872) i. vi. 304 This summer we also whitened the church and choir, so as our Monastery was made very handsome. 1752 R. 1817 H. T.

1817 H. T. xlviii. Then you desire to complete your square so as it shall amount to one whole square. 1905 LAMMART *Mag.* Apr. 541 So as he could go and see his sweetheart.

b. So... as, in similar use, with the subject of the second clause either expressed, or implied in the previous context.

(a) 1548 WISHART *Conf. Faith* in *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* (1844) 13 We attribute so free wyl to man as we... wyllynge to do good, fele experience of euyl. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 The words... being so set, as one word cannot be lost. 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* 702 The Emperour... so terrifies the Pope, as hee abandons his vassall Octauio. 1654 BURTON *Diary* (1828) I. 42 This sounded so pleasantly in ex-man's ear, as it was soon embraced. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 371/2 They had Guards so posted, as they were not to be surprized.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thervenot's Trav.* 1. 78 You keep soak.

ing in Taverns, and come and make such Complaints to me. 1766 *GOLDEN. Vicar* xxi. You do nothing but soak with the guests all day long, whereas... I never touch a drop. 1828 *RUPONIAN SA. Parish* (1889) 69 The sodger genitry... sit soaking and drinking. 1883 *19th Cent.* Oct. 594 The shambling and scrofulous friar whom you may find any night soaking at the pouthouse.

II. trans. 4. Of liquid or moisture: To permeate thoroughly; to saturate with wet. Freq. in passive.

(a) a 1340, c 1440 [see fig. below]. 1544 *Phaer Bk. Childr.* (1553) 5 Iijb, Stepe it in suffeycent rosewater, tyll it be wel soaked. 1577 *HARRISON England* v. vi. (1877) 1, 156 The... barleie, is steeped in a cesteine... untill it be throughlie soaked. 1601 *HOLLANDO Pliny* 1, 567 The ground standeth not drenched and soaked with water. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1726 Let us go find the body where it lies Soak't in his enemies blood. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iv. 219 Several of her casks had rotted, and her bags were soaked through. 1795 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 11, 334 The herbage and the trees are soaked in water. 1876 *Baistrowe Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 280 Not when the marshy ground is thoroughly soaked, but when, after it has been thus soaked [etc.].

(b) 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 187 Where... deep Galeus soaks the yellow Sands. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 215 When Winter soaks the fields. 1800 *tr. Legerance's Chem.* II. 303 The quantity... should be sufficient to soak the grain. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 730 Hyperidrosis... soaking the hoots and stockings with a stinking material. b. fig.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* iii. 5, I am soaked in my synne. c 1440 *Geierdes* 234 The kyng... was feybl and sokyd with seknesse. 1600 *BRETTON Daffodils & Primroses* Wks. (Grosart) I. 141 My tree of true delight is soaked with sorrow. 1630 *J. PRESTON Sermon*, 30 Soaked and suffretted with pleasures. 1902 *B. GRUNDY Thamus Camp* 88, I am literally soaked in sunshine.

5. To lay or place in, to wet with, a liquid so as to produce thorough saturation; to steep.

a 1445 *tr. Ardenre's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 40 It avayleth much be yuel or sore be wel soaked or soaked with vinegre and watre. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 463a Sokyn yn lycure... to be made soft. 1538 *WARDE tr. Alexis's Sec.* 39 b, Beate the Saffron in poulder, stepe, and soke it. 1652 *J. MAINE tr. Donne's Epigr.* 94 The ground... Her Temples now steep in sea-water soaks. 1659 *H. MORE Immort. Soul* ii. vii. § 8 It is not unlikely, but that they soak their Vehicles in some vaporos or glutinous moisture or other. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 52 If you put Wormwood into the Brine you soak your Corn ju. 1771 *LUCOMB Hist. Print.* 350 The purpose of soaking them is only to supple them. 1831 *DAVIES Mat. Med.* 260 It is... covered over with lint, which is afterwards soaked with the same caustic liquid. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 443 It consists in soaking the positive or negative on glass in a special solution.

absol. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 49 If you must soak, be sure to go over the face of the plate with a wet plectet.

b. fig. 1648 *G. DANIEL Eclog* iii. 193 You soak your soules, and by too large a flood. 1899 *Geo. ELIOT Theo. Such* x. 183 We soak our children in habits of contempt. 1895 *ZANGWILL Master* 439 He must soak himself in Paris and forget her.

c. refl. with reference to excessive drinking.

1818 *SCOTT Rob. R. vii* Habitual temper... the power of soaking. 1891 *E. ROPER* 5 people can get what they choose to drink, they do not soak themselves in beer.

G. To bake (bread, etc.) thoroughly. Also fig.

1686 *GOAO Celest. Bodies* v. vi. 22 The One bakesh, the Other as it were soketh (that I may use Pastery Terms) the Fruits of the Season. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Pate.* i. ii. 133 A Haunch of 12 Pounds Weight will take up three full Hours to be well soaked. 1845 *FORBY Voy. E. Anglin*, Soak to bake thoroughly. It is particularly applied to bread. 1872 *De Vere Americanisms* 548 Bread... is said 'to be well soaked', if it is dry and thoroughly well baked.

T. collog. or slang. a. To soak one's clay (or face), to drink (heavily).

1704 in *W. S. PERRY Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* I. 180 Sober

b. To ply with liquor. Also in passive.

1822 *J. BANIM O'Hara Tales, Peggy Nowlan*, Well? you pumped him? and soaked him? 1884 *Fall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 41 He was... so drunk he could not stand. His friend... was also pretty well soaked.

c. To spend (money) in drink.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Aug. 3/4 When you meet him give him sixpence... He will soak it, of course, but that is long past mending.

d. To put (something) in pawn.

1882 *SALA Amer. Revis.* (1885) 382 'Soak my gems,' and 'Walker my diamonds'.

e. U.S. slang. To puoish, beat, pummel, strike hard, etc.

1896 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 29 July 1 Embuzzlers Soaked. The Fines and Sentences Given the Pittsburgh Defaulters. 1904 *LORIMER Old Gorgon Graham* 18 The unspeakable Turk hadn't been soaked hard enough to suit him [i.e. an Armenian].

III. 8. To draw out, cause to ooze out, by means of soaking.

1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 25 Take howhys of Vele, & ley hem on water to soak out be blode. 1755 *Fant. Dict.* s.v. *Clear-Starching*, Lay it in a dry Cloth to soak out the Sudds. 1733 *W. ELLIS Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 14 Put half the Planks into Water, two or three Weeks, to soak out their Sap. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 170 The ichromate of potash is next soaked out by immersion in water for about four hours.

b. To draw or suck out.

1577 *B. GOOGE Hereshah's Husb.* i. (1586) 22 b, Sowe it with lighter seede, that soketh out lesse the substance of the ground. 1626 *BACON Nat. Hist.* § 346 As well by Strengthening the Spiritus, as by Soaking out the loose Moisture. 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conn.* I. 88 The people you describe to me soak out all the juices of our dialect.

† c. To drain, exhaust, impoverish. Also to soak dry or up. Obs.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 165 And sucks & soaks the wovow bones untill they feeble away. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 35 Whereby they might... soak his purse to reape commoditie. 1605 *1st Part Ieronimo* i. iii, His bounty amongst souldiers soketh his hart dry. 1626 *BACON Nat. Hist.* § 482 All Plants that do draw much Nourishment from the Earth, and so soak the Earth, and exhaust it. 1661 *Sir Harry Vane's Politicks* § 11 fares with those... as it doth with Gaming Houses, where the Box soaks the Gamesters. 1687 *MISSE Gt. Fr. Dict.* n. To Soke (or drain) ones Pockets, *épaiser les Poches*. *Ibid.*, A Woman that soaks up a Man, *qui épaise un Homme*.

d. To allow to drain or ooze away.

a 1764 *LYDYL Poet. Professors* Wks. 1774 I. 34 Fellows t who've soak'd away their knowledge, In sleepy residence at college.

8. To allow to sink in; to absorb; to take in by absorption.

1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit. & Doc. Edw. VI* (1844) 518 He ought... [to] endeavour himself to hear and soak into his mind the word of the Lord. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 162 Rather we follow the spider in soking the poison, than in imitating the bee by sucking the honie. 1771 *LUCOMB Hist. Print.* 33 The paper... was soaked...; and this kept it from soaking the ink. 1795 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 33 Losing the water soaked by its Crystals.

b. With up.

c 1550 *[G. WALKER] Detect. Diet-Play* D ij b, Sone after y^e the likor was... dried & soaked up in the boles face. 1588 *Kyo Honsch. Phil.* 189 Wks. (1901) 244 They soke up the superfluous humours of the earth. 1663 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philo.* II. i. 22 Plants... dried... betwixt sheets of paper, which help to soak up the superfluous moisture. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 35 When dry, throw it into the composition... and stir it about, till it has soaked it up. 1854 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* (1864) 286 One great mountain that soaked up all the rose of sunset.

c. To drink, imbibe, esp. to excess.

1697 *DAMIER Voy.* (1799) I. 419 The Men come home fat with soaking this Liquor. 1865 *Reader No.* 117. 339/3 The quantity of port soaked there.

† 10. To cause to sink in. Obs.

1599 *SANOV'S Europe Spec.* (1632) 28 They cast about gently to soak and settle them in mens... consciences.

Soakage (sō'kədz). [*f. prec. + -AGE.*]

1. Liquid which has filtered or oozed out.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnep* 7 P 3/2 Water which happens to be the soakage of a dung-yard. 1799 *[A. YOUNG] A. & P.*... soaking the whole soakage of turning a considerable VIII. 1. 118 They have to throw out the great soakage of water from the rivers Weland and Glen. 1884 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 3/4 The water

b. Austr. A soak, a waterhole.

1898 *Geogr. Jnl.* XI. 261 A small pool of water, evidently a soakage from the surrounding country. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng., Soak, or Soakage*, a Western and Central Australian term.

2. Liquid or moisture absorbed.

1830 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* I. 205 The original twenty gallons come off less by the soakage.

3. The process of percolating or soaking through.

1867 *BAKER Nile Trib.* v. 102 The escape of the rainfall by simple soakage. 1883 *MISS BRADDOCK Fatal Three* 1. v. I'm afraid there may have been soakage from that manure-heap into the well. 1904 *A. S. H. GIBSON'S Africa* I. ii. 25 In so thirsty a country as Africa evaporation and soakage must be very considerable.

4. The fact of lying in soak.

1855 *OGILVIE Suppl.*, Soakage, act of soaking; state of being soaked. 1863 *Possibilities of Creation* 188 His flesh, converted into a species of spermateti... by long soakage in running water.

5. Electr. The residual charge of a cable or condenser (Cent. Dict. Suppl., citing Houston).

Soaked (sō'kt), *pp. a.* [*f. SOAK v. + -ED.*]

1. Transf. Dull, lacking in animation.

1604 *Hosp. Incurable* 19 Melancholic persons of this kinde, have pale faces, soaked and hollow eyes.

2. Steeped, macerated; saturated, drenched.

Also as second element in *rain-, water-soaked*, etc. 1839 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 197 If there be brought into contact two wetted or soaked gunpowders. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* viii, Is it soaked gunpowder, or blazing oil? 1879 *PROCTOR Platea Ways* Sc. xviii. 363 The soaked slopes of great hills give way.

† 3. Soak'en, v. Obs. In 6-7 soken. [*f. SOAK*

+ -EN 5.] trans. To soak.

1577 *FRANCRONT Joyful News* i. (1596) 20 They leave it so untill the water be soaked into it. 1580 *Diad. Iron & Steele* 155 When it is well soaked. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Erotema* 36 The pib of bread soaked in Spanish wine.

Soaken (sō'k'n), *pp. a.* [*f. SOAK v.*] Soaked, saturated; intoxicated.

1651 *MANTON Exp. James* iv. 16 The soaken Adulterer [can boast] of so many acts of uncleanness. 1846 *LATOUR Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 1. 299/2 He spake as bigly and fiercely as a soaken yeoman at an election feast. 1893 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 47 lbs of soaken drapery.

Soaker (sō'kər), Also 6-8 soker (6 sooker?).

[*f. SOAK v. + -ER.*]

† 1. A drainer, exhauster. Obs.

1577 *B. GOOGE Hereshah's Husb.* i. (1586) 40 It is a great soker of the grounde. 1610 *FOLKINGHAM Art. Surv.* i. x. 31 Wheate, Barley, Woode, are great impaimers and soakers of the soyle. 1629 *MASSINGER Picture* iii. iv, I found By sad experience there is no such soaker As a young spongy wife. 1641 *DAY Parliament of Bees* x, He's a male polecat; a mere heart-blood soaker.

2. An immoderate drinker; a drunkard. Cf. 3 b.

1593 *Baculus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 265 The greatest soakers shall be least controuled. 1654 *Charar. Low Countries* 60 The Dutchman would still be the perfectest soker. 1679 *Woolf Life* (O.H.S.) II. 146 The black pot men carried it for Perot, a thorough paced soaker. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 240 'Tis Soakers like me... That enable you Brewers to ride in your Coaches. 1837 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser.* i. Look at the Clock iv, Amusing himself... With a couple more soakers, Thoroughbred smekers. 1897 *All-but's Syst. Med.* II. 865 In the case of a soaker on the verge of delirium tremens.

fig. 1599 *NASHE Four Lett. Conf. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 242 A scholler in nothing but the scum of scholarship, a stale soker at Tullies Offices. 1665 *BRATHWAT Comment. Taro Tales* (1901) 52, I know you for a notable Soaker; you cannot endure a Sharer. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iv. ii, The sun's... an honest soaker; he has a cellar at your Antipodes.

3. Old soaker: a. An old hand at anything; an old stager.

Perh. originally with allusion to drinking (cf. b and 2), but this does not appear in the quotations.

1589 *R. HARVEY Plain Perc.* (1590) 9 An olde soaker, that carries such Political verses of the State of Flanders, in a linen bag. 1593 *G. HARVEY Pierre's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 295 He was an old soaker indeede; and had more witt in his hoary head, then six hundred of these flourishing greene heads. 1614 *MERITON Christian Mans Assuring-house* 22 A young sinner is worth more than 100 olde soakers are!

(1885) 142 These c.

b. An old hand at drinking; a regular toper.

1655 *PEYRS Diary* 15 Feb., A very good dinner among the old soakers. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 31 A task... that would much better fit some old soker at Parnassus, than his sipping unexperienc'd hilsberbie! a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crw.*, An old Soker, a true Pitcher-man. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G. xix*, Some quiet old soakers, who were already beginning to think of the reckoning. 1893 *MORTON of Bawden* II. 177 Thus assailed, the old soaker was compelled to withdraw.

4. a. One who soaks something.

1611 *CORAN, Tremper*, a dipper; wetter, moistener; soaker, steeper.

b. A drenching rain.

1839 *HOOO To St. Swithin* v, Mother of all the Family of Rainers! Salnt of the Soakers! 1857 *A. MAYHEW Paved with Gold* iv, The rain came down in streams of water... 'Here's a soker!' thought the young Bohemian.

5. A sheet of lead used in roofing to keep out heavy rains.

1895 *Jnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* Mar. 351 Hips should have hip-tiles and not soakers.

Soak-hole. [*f. SOAK v.*] **a. Austr.** An en-

closed place in a stream, used for sheep-washing. **b. A hole into or from which water, etc., soaks or drains away.**

1881 *A. C. P. P. v. 116* In the... poles... to

1904 *1st Anniversary Gress. manure* collects in the

Soaking (sō'k'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SOAK v.*]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses.

c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 463a Sokynge, or longe lyeinge io lycure, infusio, imbibitura. 1576 *FLEMING Panop. Epist.* 442 These beautiful shapes... not consuming by the soaking of sickness. 1611 *CORAN, Tremper*, a, steeping, soaking. 1638 *Travon Way to Health* 263 This soaking... long in your Bed, weakens all the Members. 1722 *De For. Cok. Jack* ii, If we were caught, we run the risk of being ducked or pumped, which we call soaking. 1770 *H. St. JOHN in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 3 The servants were half dead with the soaking and fatigue. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 307 The company got a complete soaking... detrimental.

1846 *BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 39 By pumping back the soakings the soluble salts are preserved.

2. In iron-working: A special process by which the heat of an ingot is equally distributed through the mass, in order to fit it for rolling.

1834 *GREENWOOD Steel & Iron* 353 Comparatively little heat escapes during the process of soaking.

3. attrib., as (sense 1) soaking solution, tub, vat; (sense 2) soaking operation, pit; † soaking club, a drinking club.

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. § 35 The tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a soaking

ity of gas exudes from the ingot. *Ibid.*, Some of this heat is lost in the... before the iron enters the... ing pit.

a soaking. *Bulletin* III. 29 The second amendment relates to the soaking solution.

Soaking (sō'k'ing), *pp. a.* [*f. SOAK v.*]

† 1. Taktig in moisture, absorbent; fig., drawing to oneself, tending to drain or exhaust. Obs.

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sope. c. 1425 *tr. Ardenne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 76 Of which
 forsed [things] *white sope may ever more be necessary to
 a leche. 1539 *Elvior Castle Helthe* 58 They be someyme
 made. of white sope. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. To make
 White Soap, take Two Hundred Pounds of Black Salt-
 wort [etc.]. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 812
 The finest white soap grated small. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*
 1144 Of yellow or rosin soap.

b. Soap of glass, or glassmaker's soap (see quots.).
 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 409 A mineral,
 called the soap of glass, is the oxide of a peculiar metal
 called manganese. 1895 *Bloxam's Chem.* (ed. 8) 48r Man-
 ganese dioxide (glassmaker's soap) is often added as an
 oxidising agent.

c. Rock soap, a variety of ole.
 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 425 Magnesian Silicates... Bole.
 Earthy, in nests and veins... Stolpenite, Rock Soap, Plin-
 thite... are varieties.

3. With a and pl. A kind of soap.
 1562 *Turner Herbal* II. (1568) 113 The wild rape... serueth
 for scouring ornaments and sopes. 1661 *LOVELL Hist.*
Anim. & *Mit.* 115 It's used also in powders, sopes... and
 suffumigations. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 158 This
 soap is used in France... \$ 58

1806
 in all
 jaundice cases, no food is equal to it. 1811 *tr. J. J. JOHNSON*
Lond. Disp. (1818) p. 1x. Soaps are hydrates, water being
 always present in them as a constituent. 1842 *Bischoff*
Wool Manuf. II. 84 It would bring to this country the
 manufacture of fine soaps.

II. 4. attrib. a. In misc. use, as soap bath, -bell
 (Sc.), business, -factory, -froth, -lather, etc.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Chin. Med.* xxviii. 339 Soap baths
 always constituted the first steps of treatment in every
 form of eruption. 1720 *Ramsay Rise & Fall of Stocks* 24
 As little bairns frae winnocks by Drap down saip bells.
 1862 G. WILSON *Religio Chem.* 10 A soap-bell sails through
 it with impunity. 1635 *LAUD Diary* Wks. 1853 III. 223
 The soap business was, settled again upon the new cor-
 poration. 1861 *Eng. Cycl.* Arts & Sci. VII. 636 Some of
 the soap-factories of the present day. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr.*
Rev. III. v. iii. But Towns are not built of soap-froth. 1832
 — *Misc.* (1857) III. 48 With artificial fictitious soap-lather.
 1820 J. CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 87 An Act was
 made for encouraging Soap manufactories. 1842 *Penny*
Cycl. XXI. 1707 The Soap Manufacture is one of con-
 siderable importance. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 952/2 Saponine,
 a vegetable soap-principle. 1880 J. DUNBAR *Pract. Paper-*
maker 54 Soap sile, made and used in the interior of
 Russia. 1899 *Hull Advertiser* 28 Dec. 1899 Ten casks
 soap tallow. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 1707 Soap Trade.
 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 204/2 In England the soap trade
 did not exist till the 16th century. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*
 577 The roasted soap-waste was then withdrawn. 1558
WARDE tr. Alex. Sec. 41 Mingle it with the saied Soap-
 water. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ec.* 155/1 Injections... of soap-
 water and oil.

b. In the names of apparatus used in making
 soap, as soap-caldron, copper, kettle, mill, etc.
 1558 *WARDE tr. Alex. Sec.* 10 b. It shall be good to set
 the saied Caldron. 185 *Soap caldrons be set.* 1790 in *Essex*
Chron. 1790 1790 1790 1790 1790 1790 1790 1790 1790 1790

which the slabs of soap are piled to be cleaned and bars.
 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. VI. § 2. 372 It is then
 cleaned or transferred to the soap frames to cool. 1875
Diet. in are

c. In the sense of 'used for holding soap', as
 soap-box, -case, chest, dish, tray.

1844 G. DOOO *Textile Manuf.* II. 53 In all such machines,
 whether called 'dye-becks', 'soap-becks', or others. 1875

Exhib. Brit. II. No. 6130, Sponge tray, soap boxes, and
Marriage VIII, He

1837 *CARLYLE Fr.*
 soap-chest. 1837
 basin, ewer and soap-
 I. 368/1 A green and
 trays and brush trays
 enoting persons, as
 soap-grinder, -monger, -patente, -projector, -seller,
 etc., or in names of appliances, as soap-cutter,
 -holder. Also SOAP-BOILER, -MAKER.

(a) 24. Nam. in *W. Wülcker 687 Hic signatorum*, a
 1595 *BALE in Cheeke Hurt of Sedition* (1641) Pref.
 a iv b. Some they sold to the Grocers and Sope-sellers.
 1646 (little), A Looking-Glasse for Sope-Patentees... making
 discovery of a new F
 jectors) to the Parliar
 Sope-houses at Lam
 to them. 1756 C. Lu.

mongers learn not to counteract their boasted agent. 1815
 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 456 Lime is used by
 soap-manufacturers to render soda caustic. 1881 *Instr.*
Census Clerks (1885) 77 Dry Soap Grinder, Soap Trimmer.
 (b) 1832 *LOUON Encycl. Archit.* & 632 Space for soap-
 holders, brush-trays, &c. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*
 827/1 Soap Cutter, an apparatus for caking or barring soap.

b. With vbl. sbs., as soap-barring, -cutting, etc.
 Chiefly in attrib. use.

1850 *Catal. Gt. Exhibition* p. c. Soap-cutting Machine.
 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 223/2 Soap Barring and Caking
 Machine. *Ibid.* 2233/1 Soap-crutching Machine. 1899
Daily News 23 May 1902 Soap Stamping and Packing De-
 partments.

c. Simulative, us soap-like adj.
 1858 *MAVNE Expos. Lex.* 1169/1 The offensive soap-like
 substance. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 952/2 Trees...possessing soap-
 like properties.

6. Special combs.: soap-ball, a piece of soap
 formed as a ball, now esp. by the admixture of
 starch; soap-cerate (see quots.); soap-earth,
 soapstone; soap extract, -fat, -fish (see quots.);
 soap-house, a soap-boiler's premises; soap-
 leas, spent soap-lye; soap-liniment (see quots.);
 soap-lock U.S., a lock of hair made smooth by
 the application of soap; hence, one who wears
 such, a low fellow, a rough or rowdy; soap-lye, a
 caustic alkaline lye obtained by running water
 upon alternate layers of soda ash and quicklime,
 and used in soap-making; soapman Sc., a soap-
 maker; soap plaster, a healing-plaster chiefly
 composed of soap; soap powder (see quot. s.v.
 soap extract); soap-seale, a kind of clay (see
 quot.); soap-test (see quot.); soap-work(s), a
 soap-manufactory.

1601 *HOLLAND Phny* II. 420 Those soap balls that are to
 polish the skin and to rid it from wrinkles. 1829 *SCOTT*
Doon of Derwogill I. ii. My soap-ball is of the mild
 alkali made. 1850 *ROYLE Man. Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 540
 Ceratone Soap is Compositum Compound Soap Cerate.
 1860 *Wooten & Bache Dispensatory U. S.* (1865) 2044
 Soap-cerate. is used in scrofulous swellings and other in-
 stances of chronic external inflammation. 1876 *HARLEY*
Quillay saponaria. 1867 *MILNE Gl. Fr. Dict.* 1
 lead and
 siderable
 na, called
at. Hist.

Cornu. 70 Near Smyrna there is a fine whitish soap-earth.
 1807 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 204/1 Soap powders and soap
 extracts are simply preparations of alkalis. 1879 *WEBSTER*
Suppl. Soap-fish, the refuse of kitchens, used in making
 soap. 1876 *GOODE Fishes of Bermuda* 60 A Soap-fish
 also occurs, probably either *Rhynchus saponaceus*, or
Promicropus maculatus. 1848 *GAGE West. Ind.* 5 Of the
 Soap-houses at Lambeth. 1889 *MILNE Gl. Fr. Dict.* 1
Savonnerie... a Soap-house, a place where Soap is made.
 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 60 The corner of the soap
 house. 1854 *Hull Impor.* Act. 33 Any candle-house, or
 Soap house. 1746 *LANCHESTER Exor. upon Brutes* 19 In-
 jecting too great a quantity of Soap-lees. 1878 *BUCHAN*
Domest. Med. (1790) 327 The caustic alkali, or soap-lees,
 is the medicine chiefly in vogue at present for the stone.
 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 169/1 The nuisance of soap-lees
 waggons passing through London. 1852 *ROYLE Man. Mat.*
Med. (ed. 2) 540 Linimentum Saponis... Soap Liniment...
 Stimulant Embrication. A vehicle for Opium, &c. 1864
Chambers's Encycl. VI. 141/2 Soap Liniment, or Opodeldoc,
 the constituents of which are soap, camphor, and spirits of
 rosemary. 1848 *BARTLETT Diet. Amer.* 319 Soap-lock, a
 lock of hair made to lie smooth by soaping it. Hence also
 a Rowdy or Loafers. 1854 *MARION HARLAND Alone* xvi,
 Shaking, at the prospect of... the loss of your soaplocks.
 1864 T. L. NICHOLS *40 Yrs. Amer. Life* I. 123 A German
 Jew, with soaplocks that would have astonished the
 Dowsers in the palmist days of soaplockism. 1774 T.
PRINCIPAL Ex. (1766) III. 144 The Soap-lye is so caustic,
 that it can be taken only in the smallest quantity. 1857
MILLER Elem. Chem. Org. vii. 547 It is digested in an im-
 perfect soap ley. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser.
 II. 311/1 The production of crude glycerine from spent
 soap-lyes. 1833 *PICKEN Poems* II. 79 In vain was fill'd
 the 'saipman's pan. 1789 *Med. Comment.* II. 344 The...
 applications were changed for a soap plaster. 1876 *HAR-*
LEY Royle's Man. Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 243 Soap Plaster. 1704
Dict. Rust. (1726) s.v. Clay, Cowshot Clay, or the Soap-
 scale lying in Coal-mines. 1861 *Eng. Cycl.* Arts & Sci.
 VII. 63
 spirit;
 waters
 prejudice while the decay of the soap-works was
 to the kingdom. 1695 *Ibid.* *Will.* III (1822) IX. 491/2
 The said Robert Douglas his Soap work. 1839 *Ure Dict.*
Arts 1143 Great waste of alkali... in many soap-works.

b. Forming names of plants or trees, or their
 products: soap-apple (see quots.); soap-bark,
 a vegetable principle obtained from certain trees,
 the common allied species,

...aponin; soap-
 bulb, the soap-plant; soap-fruit, = SOAPBERRY 1;
 soap-gentian U.S., soapwort gentian; soap-nut,
 = SOAPBERRY; also attrib.; soap-plant U.S., an
 American lilaceous plant, *Chorogalum pomerid-*
ianum, used as a detergent; also, the soapberry;
 soap-pod (see quots.); soap-root (see quot.
 1866); soap-tree, one or other of various species
 of trees or plants (see later quots.), of which
 the roots, leaves, or fruits yield a substitute for
 soap; also attrib.; soap-weed, (a) the soap-
 wort, *Saponaria officinalis*; (b) a North American plant
 (see quots. 1884, 1890); soapwood, the
 timber-tree or shrub *Clethra tinifolia*, native to
 the West Indies; also, a North American plant
 (see quot. 1771).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 327 Soap Apple, *Sapi-*
ndus. 1864 *WEBSTER* Soap-plant, one of several plants
 used in the place of soap, as the *Phalangium pomerid-*
ianum, a Californian plant... It is called also soap-apple
 and soap-tree. 1861 *Eng. Cycl.* Arts & Sci. VII. 636
 A substance called soap bark was brought to Europe
 from some tropical country in 1859. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*
 952/2 Its bark, called Quillay or Soap-bark, is rough and
 dark coloured. 1833 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II.

J. DAVIES *tr. Rochefort's Caribby Isles* 48 One fruit...
 about the bigness of a small Plum... is commonly called the
 Soap-fruit. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 105
Gentiana saponaria,... Soap gentian. 1858 *SIMMONDS*
Dict. Trade, Soap-nut, a name for the seed of the *Mimosa*
abstergens. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 5/2 The pods of *Acacia*
concinna are used in India like those of the soap-nut for
 washing the head. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 665/1 Soap
 nut, the fruit of various species of *Sapindus*, especially
S. saponaria, natives of tropical regions. 1847 *Ruxton*
Arct. Mexicana, 222 A barren rolling prairie... covered
 with the palmilla, or Soap-plant. 1859 *BARTLETT Diet.*
Amer. (ed. 2) 425 Soap-plant (*Chorogalum pomerid-*
ianum), a plant common in California and New Mexico. 1891 *Cent.*
Dict. s.v. *Indian soap-plant*, the soapberry *Sapindus*
acuminatus, and the *Chorogalum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*
 1068/1 Soap-pods, the Chinese name of the pods of several
 species of *Ceratophyllum*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* Soap-nut... the
 fruit of, *Acacia concinna*... Also [called] soap-pod. 1846
 LINCOLN *Veget. Kingd.* 497 *Vaccaria vulgaris*... contains
 Saponine, as also does the Egyptian Soap-root. 1866
Chambers's Encycl. VIII. 793/1 The Egyptian Soap-root
 (*Gypsophila struthium*), and the Spanish Soap-root (*G.*
Hispanica)... have been employed for washing from time
 immemorial. 1866 J. DAVIES *tr. Rochefort's Caribby Isles*
 48 There are two sorts of Trees, called the Soap-trees from
 the virtue they have to whiten clothes. 1756 P. BROWNE
Jamaica 206 The Soap Tree (*Sapindus*)... The seed vessels
 of this plant are very detestable and acrid. 1859 *All Year*
Round No. 32. 127 In Chili there is a soap-tree called
Quillay saponaria. 1867 *TORSILL Four-f. Beasts* (1652)
 503 New shorn wool which is very soft, and not trimmed
 with soap-weed. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 607 *Uncal*
flamentosa, commonly called amole or soap-weed. 1899
GUNTER Miss Nobody iv. Bare of everything... but gamma
 grasses, soap weed, and small cacti. 1732 *Phil. Trans.*
 XXXVII. 450 Soap-wood. The Bark and Leaves of this
 Tree being bruised and mixed with Water produce a
 Lather. 1771 R. F. FORSTER *Flora Amer. Sept.* 17 Soap-
 wood, *Rhexia virginica*. 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora Brit. V.*
Ind. 782 Soapwood, *Clethra tinifolia*.

Soap (sôp), v. Also 7 sope, 9 Sr. saip, saep.
 [f. SOAP sb. Cf. Wfris. *sjijpe*, Du. *zeepen*, G.
seifen, Da. *sæbe*, Sw. *såpa*.]

1. trans. To rub, smear, lather, or treat in some
 special way with soap. Also with up.

1858 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xxi. 18 b.
 After that hee hath well soaped and rubbed your bodie...
 with a piece of Stammer, be washeth you with very cleare
 water. 1611 *CORC, Saxon*, soaped, or washed in sope. 1677
Compl. Servant 114d 65. If there be any dirty places soap

and soaped.

Comb. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxxi. By-the-bye, she'll soap-
 and-water that 'ere tablet presently. 1883 *Pall Mall G.*
 27 Oct. 2/1 So soap-and-watering the infant Gargantua as
 to fit him for a Sunday school.

2. slang. To address with smooth or flattering
 words; to flatter.

1853 'C. Broe' *Verdant Green* Lx. The tailor and robe-
 maker... visit
 the shop-sens
 These Dear
 Jacks don't

b. With over: (see quot.).
 1857 *Slang Dict.* 19 Soaped him over, humbugged him.

Soap, dial. form of Swop v.

+ Soap-ashes. Obs. [Soap sb. Cf. Du. *zeep-*
aschen, G. *seifenasche*.] Ashes of certain kinds of
 wood used in forming a lye in soap-making.

c. 1515 *Interlude of Four Elements* (Percy Soc.) 30 Pyche
 and tarre, and sope ashes. 1557-71 A. JENKINSON *Voy. &*
Trav. (Hakl. Soc.) II. 208 Soap ashes are not here in such
 request that they will acquire the Chardges. 1624 *CARR*
Smith Virginia II. 25 Of Ash and Elme they make sope
 Ashes. 1652 *FRENCH Distill.* vi. 194 Boyle it in a Lixivium
 made of sope-ashes. 1733 W. ELLIS *Children & Vale Farm*.
 The great goodness there is in these Soap-ashes and all
 others. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agrie. Wills* 139 In the neighbour-
 hood of towns, soap-ashes are frequently... used as a manure.
 1837 R. ELLIS *Laus & Regul. Customs* III. 401 Soap
 Ashes are synonymous with Wood Ashes.

Soapberry (sô'pberri). Also soap-berry,
 soap berry. [SOAP sb.]

1. The fruit or nut of various species of *Sapindus*
 (esp. *S. saponaria*), or of *Acacia concinna*, used in
 certain countries as a substitute for soap; a soap-nut.
 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 621 The Soap-Berry, which is
 properly a Plum, or between Nut and Plum. 1819
Pantologia X, *Saponaria nuxia*, soap berries. A spheri-
 cal fruit, about the size of a cherry. 1858 *MAVNE Expos.*
Lex. 118/2 *Bermuda Berry*, common name of the soap-
 nut, or soap-berry produced by the *Sapindus saponaria*.

2. One or other of the trees bearing this fruit.
 1716 *Peliveriana* 1, 222 Soap-berry... *Arctor Saponaria*.
 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 327 Soap Berry, *Sapindus*.
 1874 *KNOWLES At. Last* xi. This is a young one fruiting
 freely in the Botanic Garden at Port of Spain... a cousin of
 the Matapalos and of the Soap-berries. 1874 STEWART
 & BRANSON *Flora N. West India* 103 (*Sapindus*) *Saponaria*,
 the West Indian Soapberry, is grown in the West Indies.

3. attrib. as soapberry family, tree.
 1725 *SLAONE Jamaica* II. 132 Sope-berry Tree. 1733
Chambers's Cycl. Suppl. s.v. *Sapindus*. There is only one
 known species of this genus, the soapberry tree. 1819

Pantologia X, *Sapindus rigidus*, ash-leaved soap-berry tree... A native of the West Indies and America. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1866) 87 *Sapindaceae*. Soap-berry Family... Fruit capsular or berry-like. 1866 VENESE *El Dorado* XL 119 The root, bark, and seed covering of the hnuwassa or soap berry tree is an admirable substitute for soap.

Soap-boiler. [SOAP sb. Cf. Du. *zeepcieder*, G. *seifenstieder*.]

1. Ooe who boils (the ingredients of) soap; a soap-maker, soap-mannufacturer.

1504 PLAT *Jewell-ho*. 77 A wise, wealthy, and ancient Sopeboyler, dwelling without Algate. 1551 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. 80 Quench them in the strongest Lixivium that Sopeboyler use. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* (1825) 220 Brewers, diers, salt and sope-boyler, and some other private trades. 1732 ANONIM *Spect.* No. 488 P. 1, I have a Letter from a Soap-boiler, who condeals with me [etc.]. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II, A Bristol farthing, coin'd by a soap-boiler to pay his journeymen, in the scarcity of cash. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* vi. 14, The whisper spread among bankers and brewers and soap-boilers and other rich people. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* I. 331/2 There is an increasing demand for it [i.e. caustic soda] on the part of bleachers and soap boilers.

transf. 1877 BAGEHOT *Biogr. Stud.* (1851) 316 Some of the middle-aged men of business, the 'soap-boilers' as the London world disrespectfully calls them.

b. In colloocations (cf. SOAPER 1 c).

1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) I. 291 Take Soap-boylers Liquor or Lee which is very sharp and strong. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 451 The common bottle-glass... made with soap-boiler's waste ashes. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 475/2 Green Bottle Glass... is commonly made of soap-boiler's waste and sand.

2. A pot used for boiling soap; a soap-pan.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 152 The only utensil we could hit upon... to cook him in was a soap-boiler. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 223/1 A soap-boiler having a large pipe which receives the vapors rising from the kettle.

Soap-boiling, vbl. sb. [SOAP sb.] The business, occupation, or process of boiling soap.

1634 in Rymer *Federa* (1739) XIX. 507 The said Trade of Soap-making or Soap-boiling. 1714 MANWHELL *Fab. Btes* (1733) II. 152 Soap-boiling, grain-dyeing, and other trades and mysteries. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 351 Perhaps the addition of this caustic substance would increase its value, when employed in soap-boiling and other arts. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 435/2 The first portion... is of course the strongest, and is reserved for the last operation of soap-boiling. 1837 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 203/1 The process of soap-boiling is carried out in large iron boilers.

attrib. 1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 827/1 The interior of a soap boiling kettle.

Soap-bubble. [SOAP sb.] An iridescent bubble composed of a thin film of soap and water.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 351 By means of the bladder and pipe for filling soap-bubbles with hydrogen. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 232 Very thin films, either of a liquid (such as a soap-bubble), or of air. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's Nest* § 331 Can you explain the frame of a soap-bubble?

fig. 1848 EMERSON in *Life* (1883) II. 44 The talk has been mere soap-bubbles. 1851 BOYD *Recreat. Country Parson* Ser. II. 195 I have heard men, who spoke to large soap-bubbles.

Soaped (sōapt), *ppl. a.* [f. SOAP sb. or v.]

1. Impregnated with soap; soapy. *rare.* 1729 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 12 Bubbles of soaped Water. *Ibid.* 33 The Tenacity of common Water is very small when compared to that of soaped Water.

2. Smeared, covered, washed, etc., with soap. 1805 *Med. Trn.* XIV. 139 The body was well rubbed with soaped flannel. 1825 SCOTT *Trn.* 8 Dec. Hunting a pig with a soap'd tail. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* v. (1872) 161 If you can climb a soaped pole. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* xx, He looked highly soaped and polished.

Soaper, v. [f. SOAP sb. + EN⁵.] *trans.* To smear or rub with soap. Hence *Soaped ppl. a.* 1732 FIELDING *Co. Garden Trag.* I. ix, With my own hands I'll wash thy soaper'd shirt.

Soaper (sōap-er). Forms: 3, 5 soaper, 4, 7 soaper, 5 soaper, 6 soaper. [f. SOAP sb. Cf. Du. *zeep-er* soap-boiler.]

1. †a. Ooe who sells soap. *Obs.* b. A soap-hoiler, soap-maker. Now *Hist.*

c. 1225 *Antr. R.* 152 A soaper, bet o bereð hoten sope & nelden, remð & 3eieð lude & heie bet he bereð. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* vi. 17 Soapers and here sones for seluer han be knyghtes. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 612 *Smigmar*, a soaper. c. 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 465/1 Soaper, marchant... *saporiarius*. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sic. Dict.* *Xatener*, a soaper, *Saporiarius*. 1632 in Rymer *Federa* (1732) XIX. 381 Divers Persons in... the Society of Soapers within the City of Westminster. 1642 *Short Relation conc. Soap-Business* 12 The white soape made by the Soapers of Westminster spoyled and burot the Linnen. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 247 The waste of soapers... may be made use of in the same way. 1825 JAMESON *Suppl. Soaper*, a soap-boiler; Aberdeen. 1828 D'ISRAEL *Char. I.* II. 1. 21 It was urged that barrels of the new soap had been sophisticated by the malice of the old soapers.

attrib. 1839 *Urc Dict.* Arts 504 (For making) Green window glass, or broad glass... to pounds of soaper salts (etc.).

c. In colloocations, as *soaper's ashes*, *liquor*, *lye*, *waste*. (Cf. SOAP-BOILER 1 b.)

1735 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Blood-running Itch*, Others wash the Horse once or twice in Soaper's Liqueur. 1865 *Woodsman Rusticum* VI. 309 To make a trial... betwix these ashes and soapers waste. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 48 Seed steeped in Soaper's ashes. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.*

(1822) 76, I see people go with their wagons five miles for soaper's ashes; that is to say, spent ashes. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* I. 331/2 The remaining liquor... is commonly called soaper's lye.

2. *techn.* (See quot.) 1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. *Soaper*, in calico-printing, a machine in which the cloth is washed with soap.

Soapery (sōap-er-i). Also 7-8 soaperie. [f. SOAP sb. Cf. Du. *zeep-erij*.] A soap manufactory.

1674 in J. Cleland *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* (1820) 83 [The premises, for the Soap manufactory, at that time termed the Soaperie. 1721 WOODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Sect.* (1830) II. 587/2 The soaperie there [at Glasgow] was guarded, and closely searched for arms and ammunition. 1775 ASH, *Soapery*, the place where soap is made. 1849 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 15 A very large soapery and sugar-refinery. 1886 *Bradford Observer* 6 Mar., To assist... in Working a Soapery on the newest lines, with specialities.

Soapily, adv. [f. SOAPY a.] In a soft or easy manner; smoothly.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix, [The snake] continuing all the while... to glide soapyly along.

Soapine. [f. SOAP sb. + -INE⁵.] A kind of powder, used as a substitute for soap.

1833 R. HALDANE *Werkhof Rec.* Ser. II. 33/3 Wash in clear water with 'soapine' in a bath of pottery or clay.

Soapiness. [f. SOAPY a.] The quality of being soapy, or covered with soap.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Sofiness*, a being dawbed with Sope. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Eleu. Chem.* 424 Magnesian minerals are characterized by giving the impression of soapiness when touched.

Soaping, vbl. sb. [f. SOAP v.] The action or process of smearing, rubbing, or washing with soap. Also in *fig. context*.

1556 in *Shropsh. Parish Rec.* (1903) 57 For soyping of cloths, vi. 1706 STEVENS *Sp.-Eng. Dict.*, *Enxabonadura*, soyping of Linnen. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Domest. Amusem.* 130 'Bristol soap'... by its hardness enables the good wives... to perform the act of soaping more pei-everying. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 726/1 Some spot where Pleasure's tail was free from soaping, And all might seize it fast who felt inclio'd.

1879 C. MARVIN *Our Public Offices* 23 A vast amount of soaping and towelling was theo called into action to remove the grime. *attrib.* 1846 *Looking-Glass for Safe Patntees* (title-p.), A new Project... to monopolize the Soaping-mystery. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 663/2 After washing out of the dye-bek the goods [i.e. calicoes] are passed into a soaping bek.

† **Soapish, a.** *Obs.*—Somewhat soapy.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Zeepachtigh*, Soapish.

Soapist. [f. SOAP sb.] A soap-mannufacturer.

1833 L. KILLEN *Soldiers at Sea* 29 The eminent soapists, whose speciality may be univrsally to fresh water.

Soapless (sōap-less), *a.* [f. SOAP sb.] Lacking soap; esp. unwashed, dirty.

1825 T. HOOD *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* vi. The

(1885) II. 16 Something more piteous almost than soapless poverty.

Soap-maker. [SOAP sb.] One who makes soap; a soap-boiler.

1493 *Cath. Angl.* 318/1 A Sape maker... *saporiarius*. 1558 WARNE *tr. Alexii's* *Secr.* 41 Take Sope makers water, and boyle it vntill it... become as it were an oymnt. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41 b/1 Take Sope-makers lye, two pounds, Vitriol three ounces. 1634 in Rymer *Federa* (1732) XIX. 506 That no Soap-maker whosoever presume to put any Soap to sale, which shall not be so marked. 1652 *Alite*, The Soapmakers complaint for the Loss of their Trade by Reason of a dooble excise. 1780 *Westm. Mag.* Suppl. 756/1 John Shand, Coldbath-fields, soap-maker. 1839 *Urc Dict.* Arts 1142 Three such boils may be given in... one day's work by an active soap-maker. 1861 *Eng. Chir. Arts & Sci. VII.* 656 The carboic acid is driven off for the soap-maker's purposes.

So Soap-making vbl. sb.

1603 *Stow Surv.* 253 I have not read or heard of Sope making in this Citie till within this fourescore yeares. 1634 in Rymer *Federa* (1732) XIX. 507 Other persons... who... have set up a Trade of Soap making as for themselves. 1857 *Müller Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* vi. § 1. 339 It is this [mucilaginous oil] which is chiefly employed in Soap-making.

Soap-rock. *Min.* [SOAP sb.] Steatite; magnesian clay.

1746 HILL *Theophr.* (1774) 247 The Steatites of the Soap Rock of Cornwall. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 66 The most curious of all our clays in Cornwall, is the steatites near the Lizard, generally called the Soap-rock. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 465 Steatite, or soap-rock, is generally of a greenish color. 1835 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 456 The magnesia has obtained the name of soap-rock, and a marked variety of it steatite.

Soap-stone (sōap-stōn). *Min.* Also soap stone, soapstone. [SOAP sb. Cf. G. *seifenstein*.] A massive variety of talc, of which various kinds are found in several countries, having a smooth greasy feel, and used for various economical or ornamental purposes (occas. as a soap); soap-rock, steatite; also loosely applied to certain soft clays, etc.

1681 *Grav. Museum* II. 1. vi. 321 Soap-Stone, *Steatites*;... seeming like hard Suet, greasie to the touch. 1778 W. PRICE *Min. Cornub.* 31 Steatites or Soap Stone, which is in such plenty. 1799 *Weld Trav. N. Amer.* 385 A stone of a very soft texture, called the soap stone, is very commonly found in the back parts of North America. 1837 DANA *Min.* 251 The soapstone... at Lizard Point, Cornwall, when first extracted, may be kneaded like dough. 1850 LYALL *and Visit U. S.* II. 50 At Centreport these unctuous

marls or calcareous clays [of the chalk formation] are called

1833 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 229 Soapstone, a variety of freclay, sometimes applied to Bind.

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 220/1 Soapstone pencils, made from a peculiar stone found near Castleton, Vt. 1832 *Cent. Mag.* XXVI. 565/2 The hearth of an open soap stone stove. 1834 *Pall Mall G.* 24 July 12/2 Works of art in Foochow soap-stone ware.

b. A slash or piece of this, fashioned for some special purpose.

1890 *Cent. Mag.* XL 531 He... fished up a disused soap-stone... put it on the stove... and stood erect... till the soap-stone was warm.

Soap-sud. *rare.* [Back-formation from next.] = SOAP-SUDS. Chiefly in *attrib.* nse.

1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal L. s.v. Eau, Eau de Savonage*, *1728* *ibid.* s.v. *Savonage*. 1804 *Spirit Public Trals.* VI. 278 Your... balloon sunk to soap-sud bubbles, when compared to it [i.e. an eclipse]. 1843 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 74 The common soap-sud bubbles of children.

Hence *Soap-suddy a.*

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 1007 The soap-suddy waves in a wash-hand basin. 1850 S. LAING *Obs. Europ.* *People* xiii. 331 Its waters of a milky, greenish, or soap-suddy hue.

Soap-suds. Also soap-suds. [SOAP sb.]

Water impregnated with dissolved soap, esp. water in which clothes have been washed.

1612 *Coitex*, *Savonné*,... frothie like sope-suds, or a fater of sope. 1616 SURLI & MARKH *Country Famine* 162 For the speedie growing of hearbes... there is nothing in the world better... than Sope suds. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Apr. 1652, It has been... spold by washing it ignorantly with soap-suds. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) I. 120 The moistning of them [dry ashes] with... Soap-suds will add might to their strength. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present for Maid* 256 Silver-plate ought to be washed with soap-suds. 1848 DICKENS *Domestic* ix, A widow-lady, with her sleeves rolled up... and her arms frothy with soap-suds. 1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 879/2 Make a stroog soap-suds, using hot water.

Hence *Soap-sudsy a.* (Cf. SOAP-SUDDY.)

1854 LOWELL *Trn.* in *Italy Prose Wks.* 1890 I. 215 A scanty roll of soap-sudsy liquid.

Soapwort (sōap-wōrt). Forms: 6 sopewort, -woort, 7 -worte (-worth), 6-8 -wort, 7- soap-wort. [f. SOAP sb., perh. after *Dn. zeepwurt* or G. *seifenkraut*, in later G. also *seifenwurz* (el.).

1. One or other of the herbaceous plants belonging to the genus *Saponaria*, which yield a saponaceous principle; esp. the common species, *S. officinalis*; also, the genus itself.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 65 *Radicula*,... if we had it here... might be called in english sopewort or skowwort. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cviii. 339 The stalkes of Sope-wort are slipperie. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 352 The ordinary Sopewort or Brusewort... with single flowers is often planted in Gardens. 1671 MALCOLM *Syn. Med.* II. xxii. 418 Sopewort... helps the Stone and Dropsie. 1783 Mrs. BROWN *tr. Cowley's Plants* C. s. Wks. 1721 I. 111, 374 Soapwort, tho' coarse thy Name, thou dost extol in Form and art enrich'd with fragrant Smell. 1731 MÜLLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lychnis*, The Double Sopewort is a Plant of oo great Beauty. 1800 *Med. Trn.* III. 356 She was farther directed to apply clays prepared with soap wort. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 952/2 Saponine, ... found likewise in plants belonging to the clove-worts, soapworts, and a few other orders.

b. As a moth-name (see quot.).

1821 J. RENNIE *Comp. Butterfl. & Moths* 69 The Soap Wort (*Hadena Saponaria*,...) appears the middle of July... feeds on the Saponaria officialis and other plants.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 162 *Saponaria racarin*, field soap-wort. 1858 STAMMONS *Dict. Trade*, Soap-wort, the root of *Saponaria vulgaris*, which, like the ash of the soap-berry, contains saponine.

3. Any plant of the order *Sapindaceae*.

1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 383 A very general character of the Soapworts is to have their embryo either curved, or twisted spirally. 1876 HARLEY *Key's Mat. Med.* 707 Soapworts... are well illustrated to the horse-chestnut.

4. *attrib.*, as *soapwort family*, *order*; soapwort gentian, †(a) = sense 1; (b) *U.S.*, a variety of gentian.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. 534 *Alisma sine Saponaria*, Soapwort Gentian. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class. Bot.* 453 *Gentiana saponaria*, Soapwort Gentian. 1849 BALFOUR *Man.* Bot. 381 *Sapindaceae*, the Soapwort Family. 1861 BENFLEY *Man.* Bot. 481 *Sapindaceae*.—The Soapwort Order.

Soapy (sōap-i), *a.* Also 7-8 soopy, 9 *Sc.* saipy. [f. SOAP sb. + -Y. Cf. WFr. *siffoich*, G. *seifig*.]

1. Smeared with soap; covered with soap-suds or lather.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. lix, Soch watry orbicles young boyes doe blowe O out from their sopy shells. A 1635 RANDOLPH *Conceited Pedlar* Wks. 1875 I. 47 And were't not better to embrace this pretty shamblers for beauty... than to tumble our soapy laundresses! 1747-96 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xiii. 183 Take great care the laxe or cloth be very clean, not soapy. 1840 DICKENS *Old C.* *Shop* vii, The door was opened, but nothing came in except a soapy arm.

transf. 1778 *Payce Min. Cornub.* *Glass*, *Soapy Heads*, the joints of stones, smeared with a saponaceous slippery soil.

2. Impregnated with soap; containing soap in solution.

1721 BAILEY, *Suds*, the soapy Lignor in which Clothes are washed. 1845 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 23 The caustic fixed alkalies, trititated with pus, combine with it

into a soapy fluid. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 48/3 The leaves ought to be carefully soaked over with soapy water."

3. Of the nature of soap; having the soft or greasy feel of soap; soap-like.

a 1722 *Lustre Husb.* (1757) 26 Their chalk is of a fat soapy kind, and they call it marle. 1799 [A. Young] *Agria. Live*, 20 They have rich loams, soapy and tenacious. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 465 Talc... is soft and soapy to the touch. 1857 *Müller Elem. Chem.*, Org. xii. § 1. 626 Oleophosphoric acid... in combination with soda... forms a soapy compound.

4. Of appearance, feel, etc.: Resembling that of soap; suggestive of soap.

1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments* 301 Such Substances as are of a soapy Nature. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 493 When boiled in it a long time it gives it a soapy appearance. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 38 Most of them have a slightly soapy feel. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 261/1 Lustre soapy. Feel greasy. 1854 C. W. HOSKINS *Tulpa* I. (1854) 2 A suspicious kind of sound... which I may describe by the word 'soapy'.

b. Having a taste of soap.

1832 *Walsh Tea* 87 The lower grades are frequently 'soapy' or 'moussey' in flavor.

5. *slang*, a. Ingratating, snavy, unctuous.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 5 But why... do people call him [Bp. Wilberforce] Soapy Sam? 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 182/2 He had once been famous for his soapy manners.

b. Of fits; Simulated by chewing soap.

1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 5/4 He is known professionally as 'the King of the Soapy Fits Trick'.

6. *Comb.*, as soapy-looking, -mannered, -tailed.

a 1845 *Barham Angol. Leg. Ser.* iii. *Wedding Day* (1905) 435 Don't interfere with their soapy-tail'd pigs. 1853 *USE Dict. Arts*, etc. (ed. 4) II. 458 Soapy-looking compounds with resins and wax. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 6/3 The solemn soapy-mannered 'dispenser'.

Soar, obs. form of SORE.

Soar (sō'ar), sb. Also 7 soare. [f. SOAR v., perh. partly after F. *essor*.]

In Beaumont & Fletcher's *Bonduca* iv. iv. the second folio (1679) has 'fearless of your bloody soars'; but the reading of the first folio (1647) is 'fears', evidently a misprint for 'scars', i. e. claws.

1. The altitude attained in soaring; range of flight upwards. Also fig.

1595 *Edw. III.* ii. 1. Fly it a pitch above the soare of praise. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 270 Within soare Of Towing Eagles. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mvnt.* i. 361 That eye so finely wrought Beyond the search of sense, the soar of thought. 1804 cloud appeared... the soar of eagle. 1892... jures the highest soar of fancy to imagine [etc.].

2. The act of soaring or rising high.

III WHISTLING UP A HAWK, which has been the soar. 1670 ROSSETTI *Poems, Ho. Life* iv. Just when at that swallow's soar Your neck turned to so.

transf. 1826 *Beaumont's Poems, To Bryan Procter* 166 Wings upraise thee long In the unavailing soar of song. 1884 *Lowell's Fivest. Trans.* (1884) 21 There is none of the spring and soar which one may see even in the Lombard churches. 1890 *Sainsbury's Elizab. Lit.* iv. 102 A little later we meet with that towering soar of verse which is also peculiar to the period.

Soar (sō'ar), v. Forms: 4-5 i. soare, 5-6 sowre, 5-7 soore (6 *Sc. soir*), 6-7 soare, 6- soar. [ad. F. *essor* (= It. *sozare*) to fly up, to soar, repr. a pop. Lat. **exaurare*, i. *aure* air.]

I. *intr.* 1. Of birds: To fly or mount upwards; to ascend to a towering height; also loosely, to sail or skim at a great height. Occas. with *up*.

12384 *CHAUCER Ho. Fame* i. 499 Faste he the sonne, as bye As kenne myght I with myn ye, Me thought I sawgh an Eggle soare. 14100 *MAUNFORD (Roxh.)* vii. 25 When pat see pat fewle soare in be aer. 1486 *DR. St. Albans, Hawk- ing* hij, Hit may happyn that she will soare so high in the Eyre, that ye shall neither see hir nor fynde bir. 1530 *PALMER*, 153/1 I soare, as an haue dothe. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Solertia* vi. What birde can flye, and soare, if stomies doe rage. 1688 *HOLME Armory* ii. xi. 229/2 He beareth Argent, an Eagle... a loft. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg.*... mounting upward with... and soar above the Sight. xxv. (1799) 1. 208 It is not till the wings have acquired strength and agility, that it... dares to soar undauntedly in the fields of air. 1830 *HERSCHEL Study Nat. Phil.* 84 A flight of Condors soaring in circles in a particular spot. 1867 *LAOY HERBERT Cradle L.* viii. 217 Here and there eagles and hawks soared above their heads.

b. *transf.* Of persons, etc. Chiefly poet. or rhet.

12374 *CHAUCER Troylus* i. 670, I have no cause, I wote wele, to soare, As doth an hawk. 1593 *MARLOWE Edw. III.* vi. 1, For such outrageous passions cloye my soules, As... often am I sowing up to heaven. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iii. 1, 105 O, in what orb thy mightie spirit soares. 1743 C. WESLEY *Hymns, 'Christ the Lord'* v. Soar we now where Christ has led. 1792 S. ROGERS *Plat. Mem.* i. 77 How oft... We... Soard in the wings, Thro' sister elements. 1849... that James had her had soared to a H. Ghost xii. 343 we believe ourselves to have wings, and to be soaring into heights of the spiritual life.

c. In various fig. and *transf.* uses.

1605 *1st Pt. Teronino* ii. vi. By that argument you firmly provee hon't for soare above the pitch of loue. 1648 J. BEAUPROUPE *Psyché* xxiv. cxxii, Off she resolved... to wait Heaven's leisure, till her Heart might thither soare. a 1735 *LD. LANS- DOWN On Unnatural Flights in Poetry* 23 Rash hyperboles Vol. IX.

that soar so high. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* (1759) I. i. 50 It 1820 *SCOTT Monast.*... rath of good Dame

d. To fly away.

1831 *PETTER Gualtero's Civ. Contr.* ii. (1586) 136 Ther is no man such a Niassa, but that continually... repulses will make him soare away.

e. To hover about a place. Also, of fish: To remain at the surface of the water.

1592 *Kvo Sol. & Pers.* ii. ii, My ship shall be... blowne with sighs; so will I soare about the Turkish land, Vnill [etc.]. 1653 *Walton Angler* 53 The Chubs... will presently rise up to the top again, and lie there soaring till some shadow frights them again.

2. fig. To mount, ascend, or rise to a higher or more exalted level in some respect.

The separate groups of quotations illustrate the main variations of usage.

(a) 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. 109 How high a pitch his resolution soares! 1647 *COWLEY Mistr.*, *Vain Love*, Desires, which whilst so high they soare, Are Proud as that I lov'd before. 1811 *SHELLEY Love* 14 Each energy of soul surviving More vivid, soars above. 1863 *MISS BRADDOCK Eleanor's Victory* II. iii. 41, I don't believe that young Lady's soul ever soars above laces and ribbons. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 131 His ambition did not soar high.

(b) 1601 *EARLOW Scrm. Paules Cruise* 30 He soared in his highest pitch of favour with her Maestie. 1622 in *Foster Eng. factories Ind.* (1905) II. 147 Theyare nowe aloft and soare in pride. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* (1667) 211 It will depress and thrust you down below others, while you seem to be... soaring to a pitch far above them. 1728 *Young Love Fame* i. 157 When men of infamy to grandeur soar. 1757 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 33 P 26 From whence they soared to the most elevated heights of literary fame. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midd.* xlviii, The feeling of pique... at seeing Effie... soar.

(c) Thitherto my weak Muse could attain. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* (1667) 146 As they think him an Orator who mounts and soars aloft (as they call it) in high-flown words. 1732 *POPE Ess. Alan* i. 91 Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 73 To be divinely free, To soar, and to anticipate the skies. 1816 *SHELLEY*... Where... EMERSON and elo-

quence catch the hint, and soar to a pitch unknown before.

3. Of inanimate objects: To ascend, rise up to a height. Also *transf.*

1697 *DRYDEN Enaid* viii. 558 The boiling waters roar; And smoky flames through fuming tunnels soar. a 1721 *SHEPHERD (Dk. Buckham) Wks.* (1753) I. 12 The sigh which sent forth that... word, Up towards the heavens like a bright meteor soar'd. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. iii, Till man shall learn Valois his incense soars, his victim bleeds.

b. Of a mountain, building, etc.: To rise majestically or imposingly to a great altitude. Also with *up*.

1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* I. x, Oh, thou Parmassus! whom I now survey, Soaring snow-clad through thy native sky. 1858 *LYTTON What will He do?* i. iv, At the rear of the palace soars up the old Abbey. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii, 154 Soaring over the city and the intervening valley, rose the height of Penhow.

II. *trans.* 4. To exalt, rare.

1595 *BARNFIELD Poems, Sonnet to T. T.* iv, So those rare Sonnets, where with ripe doth lie... does soare thy fame to skie.

5. To perform or accomplish (a flight) by rising high. *Freq.* in fig. context.

1659 *FULLER Asph. Inf. Inno.* i. 21 Here he soareth so high a flight I cannot follow him. 1745 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Female Spect.* (1748) IV. 71 A person of weak intellects, in... seldom shares the Wife, & Widow I of satire soaring the flights of an eagle.

6. To attain or reach (a height) by upward flight; to fly up through (the air, etc.). Also *fig.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 421 They sum'd their Penns, and soaring 'th' air sublime With clang de-pis'd the ground. 1742 *YOUNG M. Th.* iv. 612 Of lavish love, stupendous heights to soar. 1765 *BEATTIE To Churchill* 34 He soars Pindaric heights, and sails the waste of Heaven.

Soarage, variant of SORAGE Obs.

Soarant, a. *Her.* = SOARING *pp.* a. 2.

1818 *BERRY Encycl. Her.*, *Soarant*, *Soaring*, or *Tower*, *ing*, that is, flying aloft.

Soard, Soare, obs. forms of SWARD, SORE.

Soarer (sō'ar), [f. SOAR v.] One who or that which soars, in various senses.

1851 *DAVENANT Condottieri* vi. vii, Naked soarers into

Soaring (sō'ar), *vb.* sb. [f. SOAR v.]

1. The action of the verb SOAR. Also *transf.*

1595 *TURBURY Fantomrie* 108 They [the hawks] flee up aloft upon pleasure which with us falcons is called soar. 1630 *Roxb. Ball.* (1638) IV. 455 Holow! my Fancie, holow! May at home with me I leave off thy lofty soaring. 1651 *DAVENANT Condottieri* vi. v. 26 Thy love's high soaring cannot be a crime. 1722-7 *BOYER Dict. Royal* i. *Esor*,... flight, or soaring up. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Literature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 105 The Union of Saxon precision and oriental soaring, of which Shakespeare is the perfect example. 1880 *JEFFERIES Great Est.* 135 This soaring and wheeling [of jackdaws] is evidently done for recreation.

2. An instance of this. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1820 *SCOTT Monast.*... raved his soarings Tragedy I. vi. 177

These irrational goarings of spirits.

Soaring (sō'ar), *pp.* a. [f. SOAR v.]

1. fig. Rising to a great height, high pitch, etc.; egreious; ambitious, aspiring; sublime.

(a) 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. i. 270 When his soaring Insolence Shall teach the People. 1666 *BOYLE Ocean. Rpt.* iv. xiii, (1848) 248 To make a Rise to their soaring flight of a Tower, whose Top should reach unto Heaven. 1687 *Tr. Sallust* (1692) 33 Of soaring and egreious paris. 1814 *SCOTT War.* lix, The same soaring and ardent spirit, for whom the whole earth seemed too narrow. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 552 A bold and soaring mind. 1879 *STANLEY Manzoni's Hymn for Whitsunday*, The New World's soaring wants. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 633/1 This soaring insolence of these Christian young men.

(b) 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. H. Script.* 418 This Evangelist... is more sublime and soaring than the rest. 1847 *EMERSON Kepts. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 337 In the heat of each maiden... in the soul of the soaring saint, this chasm is found.

2. Rising high by means of actual flight; flying high in the air. Also *fig.* and *Her.*

This sense occurs earlier in the comb. *high-soaring*. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* xix. (1697) 415 The soaring Wing of a Devout Meditation. 1828 [see SOAKING]. 1868 *CUSSANS Her.* (1899) 95 Soaring, or Volant: Flying. 1871 *WYVIE MELVILLE Sarchedon* I. 4 Those specks on the upper sky widened into huge soaring vultures. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 7/2 The wing area of soaring birds varies from one to above two square feet per pound of weight.

transf. 1801 *Science-Gossip* XXVII. 90 In reference to the soaring flight of birds.

3. Of imposing altitude; lofty, towering.

1687 *Tr. Sallust* (1692) 71 They who being arriv'd to large Command, live in the soaring height of Greatness. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. lxxiii, I have seen the soaring Jungfrau rear Her never-rodden snow.

b. *Arch.* Rising lightly or gracefully to a considerable height; characterized by loftiness and gracefulness.

1849 *RUSKIN Seven Lambs* iii. § xxiv, 92 The soaring arches and kindly crowning of the gates of Abbeville. 1849 *FREEMAN Archib.* 6 The solemn majesty of the Romanesque Cathedral, the soaring majesty of its Gothic successor. 1884 *Cent. Mag.* Mar. 682/1 For them no soaring nave and dimly lighted clearstory.

Hence Soaringly *adv.*

1817 *BYRON Manfred* i. i. 95 Their summits to heaven Shoot soaringly forth. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 102 How gallantly the water-jets course soaringly!

Soather, obs. form of SOLDER sb.

Sob (sōb), sb. Also 4-6 sobbe, 8-9 *Sc. sab*. [f. SOB v.]

1. An act of sobbing; a convulsive catching of the breath under the influence of grief.

1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 375 Among his sobbes and his sykes sore. 1530 *PALMER*, 279/1 Sobbe that cometh in wepyng. 1811 *W. for Sime* 46 The sobbs and the force of female lungs, Sighs, sobbs, and passions. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* vi. xv, And I with sobbs did pray. 1831 *SHELLEY Givern* 181 Some melted into tears without a sob. 1863 *Geo. EUOT Remola* x, Her eyes had been swelling with tears again, and she ended with a sob.

b. A similar act or sound expressive of pain or exertion; an utterance resembling a sob.

c 1880 *HENRYSON Princ. Medicine* 55 Seven sobbs of ane selche. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 358 Detested sport... That feeds upon the sobbs... Of harmless nature. 1793 *WORSW. Evening Walk* 443 The tremulous sob of the complaining owl. 1810 *SCOTT Lady's Laleu* xxv, Right up Ben-Lomond could be press, And not a sob his toil confess.

c. An act, on the part of a horse, of recovering its wind after exertion; an opportunity allowed to it of doing this; hence *fig.*, a rest or respite. Chiefly in the phr. to give... a sob.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. iii. 25 The man sir, that when gentlemen are tired gives them a sob, and rests them. 1593 G. MARSHAM *Disc. Horsem.* iii. 1, If your Horse cannot runne long with a winde, but if he want stales or sobbes. 1607 = *Catullus* iii. i. 8 These stales and recoverings of wind in the horse, my maisters, the northerne riders call Sobbs. 1624 W. BROWN *Brown's 50 Years' Practice* F 2, Ever yield willingly to your hand whenever you see occasion to take him up to give him a sob, for that horse I hold to be perfectly and truly mouthed. a 1668 *CLEVELAND To h.*... he dead? Did not his Soul

give Lord, That gives his

2. *transf.* A sound resembling that of a sob.

1765 *Comp. Maltster & Brewer* 68 The first filling should not be until the sobbs are quite out, the bung... 1820 *Hogg Sheph. Cal.* vii, Goodnight to a younger brother, puffing of love vows, and sobs o' wind! 1831 *Greve's Dict. Music* III. 290 That species of musical sob produced by the repression of a prolonged note before the final cadence. 1897 *WATTS-DUNTON Coming of Love* (1899) 9 With sea-sobs warning of the awakened wind.

3. *Comb.*, as sob-broken, -like adjs.

1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* Poems 1235 I. 197 Sob-broken words of prayer! a 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Circle* i. (1874) 72 A voice so sob-broken, So feeble with the agony of tears. 1897 *DUFFERIN Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 319) Wilson's sob-like snots shook... the canvas walls. 1895 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 571/2 It was, occasionally making a sob-like sound.

Sob (sb), *v.i.* Forms: 2 sobben (5 sobbyn), 4-6 sobbe (4 zobbe), 5-7 *Sc. sobbe*, 6- *sob* (7 *sobb*); 8-9 *Sc. sabb*. [app. of imitative origin: cf. *WFr. sôye*, *Du. dial. sachen* to suck.]

1. *intr.* To catch the breath in a convulsive manner as the result of violent emotion, esp. grief; to weep in this fashion.

1200 *Vices & Virtues* 57 De gasliche manne. liltliche wepð oðer sobbð, oðerwile mid biere teares, oðerwile mid wel swete teares. 1340 [see *Sobbing* 2d. sb.]. 1377 *Langl. P. Fl. B. xiv.* 365 He. Swowed and sobbed and syked ful ofte. 1390 *Gower Conf. II.* 219 Sche fond non amede-ment To syghen or to sobbe more. 1420-22 *Lydg. Trencher* 11. 335 He can not but sigh, sobbe, and wepe. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xviii. 1125 She sobbed and wepte a grete while. 1530 *Palsgr.* 72/1 The poore boye sobbed, as his herte shold brast. 1583 *Shaks. Tit. A. iii. l. 137* See how my wretched sister sobs and weeps. 1599 - *Much Ado* ii. 11. 121 Then down upon her knees she falls, weepes, sobs, beates her heart. 1611 *Cotter. Sangleter*,... to sob often. 1648 *Hexham* 11. *Soffen*,... to Sigh, or to Sob. 1777 *Gay Beggs Opera* 1. xiii. *Polly*. The Boy then, when his Sparrow flown, Whines, whimpers, sobb, and cries. 1786 *Burns Tam O'Shanter* ii. Kilnrock lang may grant an' grane, An' sigh an' sob [sb. sob], an' greet her lane. 1820 *W. Irvine Scott's Bk. I.* 225 He sank on his knees, and sobbed like a child. 1852 *Thackeray Emma* 1. ix. Both waved a farewell to him, and little Frank sobbed to leave him. 1892 *E. Peacock N. Brendon* 11. 84 Narcissa sobbed with joy and love.

fig. 1821 *Shelley Adonais* xiv. 9 The wild Winds flew round, sobbing in their dismay.

b. To make a sound resembling sobbing.

1675 *Mace Musick's Mon.* 170 Cause Them to Sob, by Slacking your Stopping Hand, so soon as They are Struck. 1721 *Kelly Ser. Prov.* 76 Saugh will sob (in burning) if it was summer sun. 1755 *Burns Hall-ween* 2. In loving breeze they sweetly join. 'Till white in ase they're sobbin. 1847 *T. Brown Modern Farmery* 410 If he dances about... sobbing, and drawing his breath quickly, this will be found an indication of his being a whistler, or piper. 1852 *Zoolist* 3. 247 'Sobbing' up and down, as we say of sperm whales. 1879 *Farrar St. Paul* (1883) 49 The thunder-sobbing far away among the distant hills. 1893 *Thackeray May* 819 The great Soul Bell of St. Swithun's was sobbing in the winter wind for the death of the bishop.

2. a. To break or burst with sobbing.

1614 *Earle Strling Damesday* 1. Poems (1657) 100 Heaven (clad with darkness) mourn'd; t' earth sobb'd asunder.

b. *refl.* To bring (oneself) into a certain state, or to sleep, with sobbing.

1653 *Vernon Mem.* (1907) 11. 125 If you yourself were of such a humour that you should... sigh and sobb and pozt yourselfe into a sickness.

1825 *Scott's Brithed Concl.*, Eveline wept... she prayed - and, finally, sobbed herself to sleep, like an infant. 1851 *Mrs. Browning Cass Guid's Wind* 11. 395 On starving homes! where many a lip has sobbed itself asleep. 1877 *Mrs. Forkester Mignier* 1. 191 The child could sob herself to sleep on her father's breast.

3. *trans.* a. To send out, bring up, etc., by sobbing or with sobs.

1718 *Pope's Iliad* vi. 419 He sobs his soul out in a gush of blood. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) v. 209 He sobb'd up his grief. 1795 *Southern Joan of Arc* v. 162 Then did I... almost sob my very soul away. 1859 *Augusta Wilson Vashit* xiii. Here... you will live while there is breath in my body... unless you wish to make me sob it out and die the sooner.

b. To utter with sobs. Usually with out.

1728 *Miss Buxney Cecilia* v. x. It was not without the utmost difficulty that she could sob out the cause of this fresh sorrow. 1852 *Miss Brannon Lady Andley* xxv. 'May God soften this blow for you,' sobbed the young man. 1879 *Frederic Cesar* xxii. 391 Sobbing out their entreaties on their knees.

Hence Sobbed *pp. a.*; So'bb'er, one who sobs. 1894 *A. Morrison Main Streets* 267 His bright, strenuous eyes were on the sobbers. 1895 *W. Platt Women* 95 Her sobbed thanks washed it as they fell upon it.

Sob, *v.2* Now *dial.* and *U.S.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To soak, saturate, sop. (Usually in *pa. pple.*)

1655 *Markham Jerich* *Wald Kent* 7 A pater floure then that which is sobbed in wet. 1658 *Evelyn Fr. Gard.* (1675) 267 When the tree being sobb'd and wet, swells the wood, and loosens the fruit. 1679 - *Sylvia* (ed. 3) 175 As the Rain sobs it too much. 1692 *Rever's Bk. Cleworth* (1910) 95 The meadows were so sobb'd, that it cost 125 to make the way passable. 1725 *Family Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Let them be rather discreetly sprinkled, than over-much sobb'd with Spring-Water. 1854 *Miss Baker Northamp. Glass.* Sob to soak, to sop. a 1859 in *Barrett Dial. Amer.* (ed. 2) 41 The high lands are sobbed and boggy. 1878 *Kentish Glass.* 154 The cloth... it all sobbed with wet.

Hence Sobbed *pp. a.*; So'bbing *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1654 *Evelyn Sylva* 69 Moss is to be rubb'd - off... with a piece of Hair-cloth after a sobbing Rain. 1670 *Hid.* (ed. 2) 164 For which the best cure is, the plentiful sobbing it in water. 1690 *Peters Mem. Royal Navy* 72 Rendred black by its long sobbing in water. 1693 *Evelyn De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 31 Let the Sob'd Leaves, shup up wet, should soon become foul and squallid.

† **Sob**, *v.3 dial. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To frighten, scare.

In *Milton Ref. Engl.* i. 20 the correct reading is *sob*. 1671 *Skinner Etymol. Ling. Augl.* s.v. To Sob one, (i.e.) *dialecte Lin.* *Perterrificare, Confundere.*

Sobbing (s'bin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *Sob* *v.1* + -ING 1.] The action of giving vent to sobs; the sound produced by this. Also freq. in *pl.*

ing. 1300 *Harleik* 234 þer was sobbing, sikking, and

scr. 1340 *Arcus* 211 sainte gregorie miþ þet zobliche biððe god is hitte zobbinge of worþenþenche. 1400 *Distr. Tryp* 2615 Þerfore sobbinge & sorrow ses at his tyme. 1475 *Henryson Orkney & Eborice* (B) 151 That was na solace mycht his sobbing cess. 1525 *Skelton Margr.* 1871 I pray the... let be thy sobbyne. 1528 *Stansbury's Zechin* 11. (A) 68 In vayne with sobbing was oft that oð echco repeated. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turke* (1653) 46 Andronicus... comming into his presence... with sobbing and teares. 1659 *Dwyer's Verg. Georg.* 11. 755 He deeply groans With patient Sobbing. 1774 *Goldsmith's Hist. Hist.* (1824) 121 Sobbing is the sign still more invigilated. 1835 *T. Mitchell Aristoph.* *Acharn* 629 *Teir*. The act of sobbing follows that of weeping and tearing the hair. 1856 *M. Foster Pysch.* 11. 11. (1879) 355 In sobbing a series of... convulsive inspirations follow each other slowly, the glottis being closed earlier than in the case of hicough.

trans. 1507 *Topsell Fourty Beasts* (1658) 339 The sobbing in the stomach, called the 'hicket'. f. 1440 *Yacob's Will* (1837) 12 He hadde swyche sorwe, sobbynges, & sobbynges in þe throte. 1530 *Drum.* or *Hawth. Flowers of S'm* 25 The hoarse Sobbing of the widow'd Dove. 1771 *Anon's Spect.* No. 164 5 His Voice, which was broke with Sighs and Sobbing. 1780-7 H. Brooke *Fair of Quel* (1800) 11. 102, I heard the bitter sobbing of the servants. 1836 E. Howard *R. Rector* 2, 1. felt all happiness amidst my sobbing.

Sobbing (s'bin), *pp. a.* [f. *Sob* *v.1* + -ING 2.] 1. Uttering, giving vent to sobs. Also, of the voice: Broken by sobs.

1200 *Vices & Virtues* 55 *Poies* of soße berensange, &c. maketh þe herte sari and sobbiende. 1451 *Cangrave Life* 51. *Aug.* 22 With fol sobbinge voyes uttering all these wordes. 1485 *Sinnyr Pa. vi.* 70 God haib heard the weeping sobbing voice of my complaining. 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* 11. i. 66 Weeping and commenting Upon the sobbing Deere. 1620 *Shelley Prometheus* 1. 155 Some struck and sobbing fawn. 1855 *Dickens Mart. Fr.* 11. i. With a sobbing gaslight in the counting-house window. 1895 *Wetm. Gen.* 24 *May 2/2* There were sobbing sides amongst the best when we reached the foot of the Pass.

2. Of the nature of a sob or sobs.

1871 *Standard* 23 Jan. She gave a sobbing sigh, and fell insensible. 1894 *A. Robertson Nuggets* 209 A low sobbing sound caught my ear.

Sobbingly (s'bin), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a sobbing manner; with sobs.

1595 *Cooper Theatrum s. v. Intermittus*, To speake sobbingly. 1597 *J. Philby in Fair Se. Prot. Elm.* 11. 527 They... sobbingly did shewe by sighes their strange tormenting paynes. 1611 *Sreed Hist. Gr. Brit.* x. xxii. (1632) 1123 [He] sobbingly desired them to be content. 1831 *Blackm. Mag.* XXX. 717 He answered, sobbingly, 'My boy has only done his duty'. 1854 *J. Parker Agric. Life* 111. 21 His heart arose to tell what it was then able only sobbingly to say.

Sobby (s'bi), *a.* Now *dial.* and *U.S.* [f. *Sob* *v.1*] Soaked; saturated with moisture; soppy.

1611 *Cotter. s. v. Eriene*, Sobbie earth, soyle fall of springs. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 66 The sobby and waterish places of the body. 1720 *Wetm. Serf. Sen of God* 11. xv. 363 Lying upon the cold and Sobby Ground. 1847 in *W. Amer. Rev.* Jan. 191 Sent in their wet and sobby condition to New York. 1854 *Miss Baker Northamp. Glass.* s. v. *Sob*, The land is very sobby. 1857 *Scriber's Mag.* 1. 416/2 The sobby earth of the graveyard.

So being, conj. Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 *ss* beand, 9 *ss* bein; 8 *ss* beins, 8-9 *ss* beins, 9 *ss* bins. [Elliptic for: *if so being that*: see *So* *adv.* 3d.]

1. = **SOBEIT** 1.

1559 *Caldwell Paters* (Maid. Cl.) 1. 75 For any occasion hyane or for to come, sa beand y samyn promoff nocht of hir self. 1637 *Rutherford Lett.* (1855) 1. 226 We w'd all buy Christ, so being we might make price ourselves. 1870 *J. K. Hunter Life Sinner's Char.* 231 He would make her a lady, so-being she would join the teetotal society.

2. Seeing that; since.

1630 *H. More Apol. Apoc.* 263 As the Dragon persecuted the Womans Seed... so being he could not hinder her going into the Wilderness. 1795 *Ramsay Gentle Shep.* 1. 3, Wha can help Misdock, Saebeins she be sic a thrawing-gab Chuck! Yonder's a Craig. 1805 *M. Inoue Milliers of Pite-* fies iv. But saebins this is auld tern-day, The rent nae doubt ye'll gar us pay.

Sobeit (s'f'bit), *conj.* and *sb.* [Originally three words *so be it* (and still sometimes so written): see *So* *adv.* 3d. and cf. *ALBERT, HOWBERT*.]

1. *conj.* Provided that; if; if only.

1553 *Golding Celis in Dred.* cii. 35 h. Yet dooth bee not ly them to our Charge, sobeit that wee mislike of them. 1647 *N. Bacon Dia. Græc.* 1. ix. (1722) 109 They might have anything, sobeit they would suffer him to enjoy his Crown. 1839 *Lowry Hyperion* 11. ix. The heart of his friend cared little whether he went, so be it he were not too much alone.

2. *sb.* The exclamation 'So be it' (= let it be so). 1609 *Er. Women in Hens* 1. i. In Dillea O. PL IV, Thou answerst me an hour after... like to a Sexton with a Soboit or Amen.

Sober (s'ba), *a.* Forms: 4-6 *sobre*, *sobur* (6 *Sc. sobor*), 5 *Sc. sobyre*, *sire*, 5-6 *Sc. sobyr*, *sir*, 4- *sobor*. [a. OF. *sobre* (so mod. F., = It., Sp., Pg. *sobrio*), ad. L. *sōbrius*, which expresses the opposite of *ebrius* drunk: the ulterior etym. is doubtful. The French word is also the source of *MDu.* and *Du.* *MLG.* and *LG. sober*.]

Various senses of the word tend to pass into or involve each other, and it is frequently difficult to decide which of these was principally intended by the writer.

1. *Moderate, temperate, avoiding excess, in respect of the use of food and drink; not given to the indulgence of appetite.*

1235 *R. Brunne Chere.* (1810) 311 Of Arthure men say... he was... sobre & honest. 1340 *Arcus* 211 Sobre the mete and the drinke. 1390 *Gower Conf.* 11. 11 Through hem that thanne were goodie And sobre and chaste. 1440 *Gode Rem.* 11. xiii. (Add. MS.). That we be sobre in mete and drinke, that we move come to everlastyng mete. 1539 *Palsgr.* 321/2 Sobre of mente and drinke, *sobre*. 1565 *Chapman Great Usher* 11. Shee as discreet as a dame As any in these countries, and as sober. But for this only honour of the cup. 1577 *Hornet Gt. Lene Censil.* v. (1924) 245 How the sober nation many times conquers the more debauched and vicious.

b. Of diet, etc.: Moderate, temperate; characterized by the absence of excess or indulgence.

1528 *Wyclif Ecclias.* xxxi. 37 Helthe is of soale and of body, sobre drinke. 1538 *Starker England* 11. 1179 You schal see very few of sobor and temperat dyat, but they haue helthy and welthy bodies. 1551 *T. Wilson Legike* (1580) 35 Sobor diet is good. 1629 *Hume J. Bruns* (1641) x. 35 And many other such natural helps may we use for our sobor refreshing and delight. 1743 *Francis in Her. Ode* 1. xx. 4 The Vintage of the Sabine Grape, Em yet in sobor Cups, shall crown the Feast. 1777-1805 *S. & H. Lex Cantab.* 7. 1. 365 The sober cheer of which you have already partaken.

c. Similarly of conduct, inclination, etc.

1593 *Fisher Funeral Sermon* *Cler. Richard Wks.* (1574) 259 Her sobor temperance in meates & drinckes. 1595 *Stenser F. Q.* 11. 1. 2 Of all Gods workes... There is no one more faire and excellent Then is mans body... While it is kept in sober government. 1745 *Francis in Her. Ode* 1. 11. 8 When Saturn's jovial Feast Seem'd too luxuriant to your Taste, Hither you fled.

2. Not addicted to the use of strong drink; habitually temperate in, or abstaining from, the use of alcoholic liquor; abstemious.

1528 *Wyclif Titus* 1. 2 That olde men be sobre, chaste. 1585 *Chaucer Merch.* 2. 133 Men moste expere... When she be wys, or sobre, or dronkelew. 1474 *Caxton Chast.* 11. i. (1889) 21 That the drunken man shold be punnyshyd And the sobre man preyed. 1506 *E. Ward Hadden World Dict.* (1907) 39 Herackons a sober Chaplain in the Navy, to be a down-right Nonconformist. 1739 *Law Sericus Cell* 11. (1737) 27 When she feels this intemst she will find it as possible to att up to it, as to be soberly and chaste. 1815 *Edmundson's Cell* (1824) 11. 39 They are a sober people, and have none of the vices of the Escosyres. 1890 *Bisant Demerit* v. 50 A sober man himself, even a total abstinent.

trans. 1590 *Sir J. Smith Diet. Com. Wyclif* 1. 13 Arthure, which is the sobrest exercise of all others to avoid drunkenness and other evils.

b. Of things: Not intoxicating.

1795 *Cowley's Muralist Connected* 10 The sober cordial of sweet air.

3. Free from the influence of intoxicating liquor; not intoxicated; not drunk. Also *fig.*

1537 *Trevise Higden* (Rolls) 111. 445 I appele... from Ali- sandre þe dronke to Ali sandre þe sobre. 1557-60 *T. Use Test.* 11. 111 (Stent) 1. 48 Right as when any person taketh willing to be sobor, and throweth that away, willing to be dronke. 1650 *Dans tr. Stedens's Comm.* 399 130n sobre [*L. sobrius*] had meddled not only with thy Nece, but also with thy Sister and daughter. 1695 *Shaks. Merch.* 1. 11. 93 Very wildly in the morning when he is sober, and most wildly in the afternoon when he is dronke. 1859 *J. Jonson Goodwin's Ale in Allezance* (1904) 2 Oct., You easily may guess I am not quite Grown sobor yett by these poore lines I write. 1891 *Hawthorne's Fictions* 73 They thought, their Councils might want Vigor, when they were sober, as well as Caution, when they had dronke. 1925 *Miss Buxney Cecilia* viii. 1, 'What little dog, Sir?' cried DeWille, who now began to conclude he was not sober. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* 40, He is as sober as sleep can make him, after a deep drink. 1855 *Curtis World* 15 Jan. 3/5 The Heathen Chinese, is generally civil and always sober.

fig. 1390 *Gower Conf.* 111. 16 Than schalt thou have a lusti draught And waxe of lovekrank sobre.

trans. 1548 *Udall, etc. Erasmus Par. Att.* 11. 10 This was the sobre fullness of sweet wine. 1831 *Scott Cant. Derg.* v. The sober hours of the morning.

† b. *Fasting.* *Obs.* 1

1535 *Coverdale Dec.* vi. 15 The kynge wente in to his palace, and kepte him sober all night, so that there was no table spread before him.

II. 4. Of demenor, speech, etc.: Grave, serious, solemn; indicating or implying a serious mind or purpose.

13... *E. E. Allis P. A.* 532 He... sayde to hem with sobre soan, 'Wy stonde þe ydel fise daye longe?' 1390 *Gower Conf.* 111. 64 Sche him aeth... Fro whence he cam, and what he wolde, And he with sobre wordes tolde. 1430 *Pilgr. Strale* v. x. (Caxton, 1435) 301 Payncece come pryckyng with a sobre chere and litte ire in the helme. 1450 in *Aungier Syria* (1840) 200 The sorge schal be sadde, sobre, and symple withte oðt brekyng of notes, and gay re- layance. 1544 *Barclay Crt.* 4 *Upward* (1544) 15 Tell forthe thy sentence, And I shall here the with sobre payncece. 1645 *Hall's Cere.* *Edm.* 11. 40 To do his message... bothe with a bolde countenance, and a sober demenor. 1660 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* v. 11. 75 *Orl.* Spake's than in sober meanings? *Re.* By my life I da. 1833 *P. Fletcher's People* 11. 21. ix. The Islands King with sober countenance Agitates the Knights, who thus his right de- fended. 1897 *Dwyer's Eneid* 1. 219 He smooths with sober words their angry mood.

b. In the phrases in *sober earnest* or *† soberly*.

Stedman's Merg. 612 uses *Sober Sadness* as a name. 1593 [see *Sadness* 2d. sb.]. 1515 *Browell's Merg.* *Impr.* 11. 1125, I say... in sober sadness, that thou and all such... ought to observe it well. 1667 *Pope's Dial. between Præd.* 4 *Paylit* (1723) 181 In sober Sadness, it is enough to make any serious Christian abhor your Crime. 1835 *Pope's Liddon Life* (1839) 1. xviii. 45 In sober earnest, I wish that we could have given you more time to think about it. 1855 *Trox Early Hist.* *Mar.* 1. 2, I have been

startled by hearing it, urged in sober earnest very far outside the range of savage life.

5. Quiet or sedate in demeanour; of grave, dignified, or discreet deportment; serious or staid in character or conduct.

1554 LANGE. P. Pl. A. xi. 121 Penne schaloun seo Sober And Symple-of-speche. c 1393 CHAUCER *Gentillesse* 9 Truwe of hiswode, sober, pitous, and fre. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3791 Ulexes... was. Sad of hissemblaundes, sober of chere. c 1470 HENRY *Willace* iii. 308 Perseys war trew... Sohyr in pes, and cruel in battail. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 75 Be... 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 66 A... an of fiftye yeres. 1596 SHAKS... anned erder, but some sober brow Will blesse it? 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 32 Com pensive Non, devout and pure, Sober, stedfast, and demure. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2.) *Medicus*, a Physician, a Man highly skilful in the art of Physick,

MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ix. 109 So sober to ber manner, that he could not be brought to whom she would marry. 1849... 13 Sober people predicted... would not easily find a husband.

b. Of bearing, movement, etc.: Showing no trace of haste, impatience, or the like.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1983 Semblant made he sober so as it him paide, but... in hert it liked him wel. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xii. (Christopher) 361 Cristofore pan of solyrye will rise, & sad mane some till: 'frendis, tell me quhat se seke!' 1597 SHAKS, 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 26 Our Newes shall go before vs., And wez with sober speede will follow you. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 320 Legions... move to meet their Foes with sober Pace. 1814 *Scott Lord of Isles* vi. xvi. Pacing back his sober way, Slowly he gain'd his own array.

6. Of natural forces (animals), etc.: Quiet, gentle, peaceable.

1598 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xcix. (Bodl. MS.), When he is tyed to a fige tree he leup at his fersene & is sodelich sober. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 205 The se wez sober... Stormes were stille. c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1031 A sober brook amydde or ellis a well. c 1500 *Lincolnt* 2477 The soft dew one fra the hewyne downe valis... And throw the sobir and the mwt hwmours vp nurisur at the erbis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lutetia's Hist.* Scot. II. 242 That with a sober and safte wind. n 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Cherie & Slae* 43 (Wreiton). The aire was sober, soft and sweet. 1662 CUNEOUR *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 117 Sober rains are great with young of dew. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Scotch mist*, a sober, soaking Rain. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* i. 14 As sober evening sweetly siles along.

b. Of actions: Free from harshness or violence. 1455 in *Charters*, etc. *Edinb.* (1871) 81 He salbe arrestit in sobir maner as said 4. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 185 He salbe content of thair sobir and gracious gouernance. a 1548 *IIALL Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 19 Thei by sobre meanes and gentle exhortation brought all the soldiers to the campe.

7. Of living, etc.: Characterized by temperance, moderation, or seriousness.

1552 *Ek. Com. Prayer, Gen. Conf.* A godly, righteous, and sobre lyfe. 1565-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 418 Sanctandros, quhair he wes in sobir and quiet maner, belevand to halb leuit at Goddis peace. a 1629 HINOX 7. *Bruce* iii. 10 Sober and single dancing of men apart. 1726 Dr. Foe *Hist. Devil* i. ix. (1840) 102 He led a very religious and sober lyfe. 1781 COWPER *Hops* 129 Men... Live to no sober purpose, and contend that their Creator had no serious end. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xl. 185 A pious friend, who with the ancient dame At sober cribbage takes an evening game. 1825 SCOTT *Talium*, The dog... looked as if he were ashamed that anything should have moved him to depart so far out of his sober self-control.

b. Of a book: Serious, moral.

1844 Mrs. HUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* i. 48 Reading their Prayer Books, or some sober book from the ship's library.

8. Of a temperate or moderate disposition; not readily excited or carried away; of a calm, dispassionate judgement.

1564 *Brief Exam.* 7th The sagest and soberest in this common wealth... conceyue a better opinion of them. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacre* iii. iv. 13 It is the constant acknowledgement of all sober inquirers into the original of the Greeks. 1685 WOOD *Life* 12 AUG. The phanatics (nay, some sober men) think that this army... is to bring in popery. 1778 *Free-Thinker* No. 77, His very Attempts... are sufficient to make sober Men dread the fatal Consequences. 1795 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. iv. (1866) 1. 360 Sober people... would not venture into the competition. 1834 H. MILLER *Senses & Legs* xi. (1857) 157 The many sober dreamers who were led to interpret amiss a surer word of prophecy. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* ii. 35 Some of the most profound and sober intellects in Europe. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 392 The sober and patient spirit of the English intellect.

b. Not desirous of great things or high estate; humble, unambitious.

1609 HAWTHORNE *On P.* xxxix. 7. 210 Fit to be the matter of a sober mans ambition. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 74 Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife, Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray. 1790 BURNS *Ballad Dumfries Election* 132 The Robin in the hedge descend, And sober chirps securely.

9. Of colour, dress, etc.: Subdued in tone; not glaring, gay, or showy; neutral-tinted.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 132 Now shal my friend... offer me disguis'd in sober robes... as a schoole-master. 1709 KNOLES *Hist.* 7 in long sober garmer. MILTON *P. L.* v. 59, Liverie all things clad. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 262 Ev'ning

in her sober vest Drew the grey curtain of the fading west. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myra*. *Udolpho* i. Till the shadows of twilight melted its various features into one tint of sober gray. 1856 STANLEY *Saint & Fal.* ii. 139 This contrast between the brilliant colours of the flowers and the sober hue of the rest of the landscape. 1825 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 124 The sober tints of its feathers in winter. *transf.* 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 258 His pallet is sober and clean, his pencil animated.

b. Unexciting or uneventful; dull.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Isab.* I. Pref. p. xiv. The many sober hours I have passed in wading through black-letter tomes. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Unlucky Fawn* (1879) II. xii. 127 That life of sober week days.

10. Free from extravagance or excess.

1607 SHAKS. *Titus* iii. v. 21 With such sober and vnnoted passion He did bechoone his anger. 'twas sent. 1794 BURKE *Duration of Parliaments* Wks. II. 484 So was Rome destroyed by the disorders of continual elections, though those of Rome were sober disorders. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 164 That sober freedom out of which there springs Our loyal passion for our temperate kings. 1856 MACAULAY *Goldsm.* *Mit.* *Writ.* (1882) 303/2 The mirth of the 'Goodnatured Man' was sober when compared with the rich drollery of 'She Stoops to Conquer'.

b. Moderate, sensible; free from exaggeration; not fanciful or imaginative.

1610 GORETT tr. *Bacon's De Sap.* Vel. 141 We must therefore with a sober and humble judgement distinguish betweene humanitie and diuinitie. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 115 They who will speak at a soberer rate, compare the Virgin to the Moon. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks Wks.* 1795 II. 260 An expression which... sense of the words. 1781 c. Sober truth prevails through ancient breeds a doubt. 1825 HORNE *Introd. Script.* (ed. 5) II. App. vi. 788 The notes... give a sober but practical and evangelical exposition of the allegory. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iv. 169 How much or how little of sober fact there may be in those thrilling incidents... it is impossible to say.

11. Guided by sound reason; sane, rational:

a. Of persons. Obs.

1633 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 24 They have painted mee... a mad man amongst the sober. 1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrol. Ded.* In a Bedlam-house the mad People have theirsore Keepers. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxvii. (1693) 186 Humane Laws not punishing the Mad Man for the Sober Man's Actions. 1786 BOSWELL *Jrnl. Tour Heb.* rides (ed. 3) 213 Mad all his life, at least not sober.

b. Of the mind, discourse, etc.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. viii. 36 If some man in Bedlam should entertaine you with sober discourse. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* 22 [They are] content to think they

see [etc.]. III. 12. Of things: Small, insignificant, slight; paltry, trifling, poor. Chiefly Sc. ? Obs.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 228 He wrote vnto him & said at he had done hym a litle sober trispas. 1523 *Stale Papers*,... ellour... fro the see doone with

growis ay mair and mair to great subsistence. 1602 CAMERON *Art Eng. Poetic* 27 He... only makes Th' earth his sober Inne, but still beaun't his home. 1619 SIR W. MURE *True Criedge* 2340 His greatest wealth a sober seamlesse coate. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xvi. When they cannot reap the soberest ends of being together in any tolerable sort. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVII. 343 It requires the utmost exertion of his industry... to afford a maintenance, very sober indeed, to his family.

b. Moderate or few in number. Obs.

1513 MORE *Rich.* III (1823) 15 The Queene's frendes... brought the Kyngc vpper... with a sober companye. 1548 W. PATTER *Exped. Scotl.* Evij. We... are here now but with

nowmer of persons thairon.

13. Sc. Of persons: a. Of low degree; humble, mean; of little importance or dignity. Obs.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. vi. (S.T.S.) II. 107, I am bot ane sobir knight of romane armye. 1565 *Extr. Burgh Rec. Aberd.* (1844) I. 361 Of every marriage, xvij d. of bonest or reche folkis, and xij d. of sobir folkis. a 1578 LINGESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 67 The iunioris done to any of them or the soberest of them.

b. Of little use or worth.

1808 JAMIESON *S.v.* A sober servant, a very indifferent one. c. In poor health; a not very well. 1808 JAMIESON *S.v.* Very sober, alling a good deal. 1832 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

IV. 14. Comb., chiefly parasyntetic, as sober-blooded, -clad, -disposed, -hued, etc.; also sober-like, -sad, -wise.

1597 SHAKS, 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 94 This same young 'sober-blooded' Boy doth not loue me. 1892 T. WRIGHT *Blue Firedrake* i. A replica of his own starched, sober-minded and 'sober-clad' self. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xiv. (1783) I. 125 To the great annoyance of many 'sober-disposed' people of the parish. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxiv. To-day all 'sober-bred' reflections were exorcised. 1592 WYRLY *Armorie* 117 He... his fighters drue Full 'soberlike' rash perses to eschue. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 17 A 'sober-paced' pedestrian. 1593 SHAKS. *Luc.* 1542 So 'sober-sad, so weary, and so mild. c 1614 SYLVESTER *Microscop.* 374 If sober-sad, Merry Greeks mee Mea-cok call. 1647 CROWNEWILL in *Stainer S.* (1902) 41 Every 'sober-spirited' man. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* 4 *Tul.* iii. ii. 11 Come ciuill night, Thou 'sober suited' Maion all in blacke. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 745 The sober-suited songstress

trills her lay. 1842 TENNYSON *You ask me why* 6 It is the land... That sober-suited Freedom chose. 1850 W. COLLINS *Antonia* iv. The 'sober-tinted' trees. a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 471 He... teacheth them here not to be over-wise, but 'sober-wise. a 1638 SYLVESTER *Little Barts* 1053 Wks. (Grosart) II. 94 Sound is the soule, which testeth (sober-wise) Content in Thee.

Sober (sō'ber), v. Forms: 4-6 sobre, 4-sobor (5 sobryn), 4 sobur (5 sobor), 4-5 sobir (5 sobyr). [I. SOBER a. Cf. late L. *sōbriare* to make sober, OF. *sobrier* to live soberly.]

I. *trans.* 1 To reduce to a quiet or gentle condition; to appease, pacify.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* x. (Matthew) 443 [He] gat be-for jam pat war wreath, & sobryt jam. c 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Sobre and appease suche folk as falle in fure. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 193 Sho said: 'Dere Son! Meng þi rightwusnes with mercie!' And þan hur Son was sobord & sayd [etc.]. 1483 *Cuth. Angl.* 347/2 To Sohyr, militaire, placare. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 341 With Pecht and Saxone first he hes maid peice, All outwart weir to sober and gar ceiss.

b. To moderate, quieten (one's feelings), by the exercise of self-control. Also *refl.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 332 With that he sobreth his corage And put away his hevy chiere. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3379 Ses now of sorowe, sobur þi chere. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Rozb.) 7626 Sobre youre hert, ma dame, I you besech. 1530 PALSER, 724/1, I sober my selfe, I aswage myn anger. c. *refl.* To keep (oneself) temperate.

1530 PALSER, 724/2 He can sober hym selfe in his dyete the best that ever I sawe.

2. To render grave or serious.

1726 POPE *Odys.* xxi. 321 They... sent bim sober'd home, with better wit. 1823 KUTTER *Fonthill* 40 Sobered almost into a religious feeling, by the oratory and its concomitants. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* vi. (1863) 299 Sobered into silence by the mystery. 1888 HAYCE *Amer. Commun.* III. lxxxvii. 161 Citizens who have been born to power... are sobered by their privileges.

b. To render less glaring or conspicuous.

1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 6 Your critic has not allowed for the effect of time on his blues. They are now, indeed, sobered and brought down.

3. To make sober; to free from intoxication.

1709 POPE *Err.*...

vinegar to sober A. B.

4. To bring down to a sober condition in some respect.

1838 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* *Clouds* 99 We shall not be permitted to find this fanciful system carried down into the

that the stars are quite souereyn down. 1877 O. W. HOLMES *How not to settle it* 18 At times when... solemn speeches sober down a dinner.

II. *intr.* 5. To become sober, in various senses. Also with *off*.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iv. That was very natural;... but ye hae sobered since that. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. i. 6 The colour sobered, but the glory grew. 1891 TUCKLEY *Under the Queen* 244 This gives the lopers time to sober off after the heavy siege of the night before.

6. To settle or quieten down in some respect.

1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Concl. The ecstasy of delight sobered down into a sort of tranquil wonder. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* viii. Merry is a little giddy, but she'll sober down in time. 1826 FIELD 4 Sept. 349/1 Many a horse who will sober down if struck severely on any, will get furious if the punishment is repeated.

Hence Sobered *pp. a.*; So'berer; So'bering *vbl.* 5b, and *pp. a.*

1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Ed.*, *Frederic* 60 The hollow howl... Comes with no terror to the 'sober'd' sense. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. 109 Such a sobered high light. 1823 HARPER'S *Mag.* July 212/2 Breathless hush the sobered throng On the magic of the song. a 1849 MANGAS *Poems* (1859) 20 Soother and 'soberer of the spirits' fever. a 1850 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 223 His wound to wesche, in 'sobering of his hair. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 3/2 An enterprising American has initiated a new system of what is called 'sobering-up'. 1831 *Society* 1. 286 The cogitations of the Countess had not been without their 'sobering effect on her temper. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 146 Tidings of a very sobering nature had just reached him.

Soberize (sō'beraiz), v. [I. SOBER a. + -IZE.]

I. *trans.* To make sober, in various senses. Also *absol.*

1706 E... beheld her I was soberized into awe and reverence. 1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 176 The ensuing stanza, though soberized, is very good. 1819 CRABBE *Tales of Hall* vi. 357, I was thankful for the moral sight, That soberized the vast and wild delight. 1857 *Morning Star* 12 Mar. Much soberized in mind, most of them have returned to Cork.

2. *intr.* To become sober.

1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* III. 67 He... emptied his bottle... sowed his wild oats... soberized.

Hence Soberized, So'berizing *pp. ads.*

1840 LAOY BURY *Hist. of a Flirt* viii. A quiet soberized look. 1850 MISS F. R. HAVERGAL *Autobio.* in *Life* (1880) 83 A soberizing thoughtful time.

Soberly (sō'berli), *adv.* Also 4 sobrelieche, -lyche, 5 sobrilieche; 4-6 soburly (4 -li), sobirly (6 -lie), soborlio (6 -lye), etc. [I. SOBER a. + -LY 2. Cf. MDa. *soborlike* (Du. *lijk*),

sericans, Pg. *sericans*, or *L. sericans*, i
sericans Some a.]

1 The quality of being sober or moderate in the indulgence of appetite; ~~also~~ moderation in the use of strong drink.

1927 *Pol. Phoen.* (Rohr.) II. 28 The first bird with
chasing, meandering, and solitary. 1931 *Elm. Gr.* II.
24 (1938) II. 28 The ancient temperance and moderation
in *Gr.* called solitary, or, in a more general sense,
frugality. 1933 T. Wilson *Acad.* 193. Solitude is a
prowling in darkness the wilderness of *Gr.* 1937 Brow-
ling *East of Eden*, 69 *Uma* becomes life the smooth
rain. And with solitary associate herms. 1938 S. S. Green *Rev.*
Serra. Gatcher 46 *Lon* and the consequence of *Nod* his
temperance give credit for solitary unto all saintly
persons whatsoever. 1948 *Cawler* *Gr.* 26 Solitude is
lonely, may now be found, Where once tranquillity and
the ground. 1948 *Thurman* *Gr.* 11 *Gr.* 11 Solitude is
not out of the Penina Vistas. 1948 *Geo. S. S. Green*
11, The voice of the good angel, leading to justice, solitary,

2. Moderation in any respect; avoidance of excess or extravagance

Wm. N. T. (Richard) Thomas said: Not to be more wise than becometh... but to be wise unto soundness. My Father says: (I am) that there is also wisdom in the simplicity.

289m (they) are that is also Sobriety in the manners,
 when they are moderate. 289b *Discretion* *Wit* (they) I
 so Thoughts *and* in themselves are such as are contrary
 to Sobriety. 289b *Miser* No. 29. The sobriety of manners
 which home establish. 292 *Strenuous* *Free* Act. II. 28
 Some have imported this to the sobriety and simplicity of
 living. 282 *Tracery* *Escaped* 2. II. Misfortune had not
 taught those exiles sobriety of life. 282 29th Cent. Man
 49b Sobriety of dress must be enforced.

b. In A. Sobes qualities.

சமீபத்தில் நடைபெற்ற தேர்தல் முடிவின் காரணமாக

3. Simplicity, gravity, seriousness; soundness or soundness of judgment, etc.

argued that Corry, *supra*, 111, 212. Of such a sort was it could never be judged whether he were more than that which is *supra*, 111, 212. *Granger* (1814) of *Granger* (1814) *supra*, 111, 212.

N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng. & I. (1595) : Others of more sobriety account them no better than Lords. 1595 Bacon's Catholic Miscell. 1. 11. 2. Now whether any man should

deny all our Religion... let solemnity be judged. 1774 The
names Dis. vi. (1774) 214 To being as entirely to reason
and solemnity, let it be observed [etc.], 1770 *Exempl. Fr.*
[etc.] 65 To show the necessity of solemnity in the sacred

Stalder, King & Falck 11. 1956 the was quite unapproachable in that it was full of frayed and broken sticks and sticks

be added to his learning and information. **JOSEPH GREEN Head-**
master, 25 E. Fifth, N. W. He could trust his good sense and:

Sobriquet (sə-brī-ket, || sbrī-ke), *n.* See also
Sobriquet. [F. of sobriété *original*] *See* *see*

15:5 Dear Fish, I'll be in amongst the

Designated non-Habitat, which lists all types of trees
1b. Shrubs and Spines of Plants, or Man-made
structures. C. 700-1000. This name was one of

the Sabagans, or penitential night-masses. ^{very} ~~small~~ ^{smaller}
 An. Rich. of Ciren ^{enter} & Most of the masses then were
 where we call Sabagans, ~~where the masses~~ ^{where the masses} ~~where the masses~~

nick-names. 1897 G. CHALMERS California 1. 11. 17. 293
The Chronicle... gives him the sobriquet of JEFFER. 1890

[illegible]

Hence So-briguet v. *franz.* to nickname. Also

Sobriquetical n., of or pertaining to sobriquets.
 See *Webb's Mag.* IX, 50; He has been sobriquetted by..

Eng. *Synonymes* (ed. 2) II. 23 Synonymes, geographical, zoogeographical, solirogical, and historical

[illegible]

1. A right of [blank] jurisdiction: (see [blank] 1.
225 New Africa (Gates) L. 30 Soc. 212. 22.
1972 Soc. Part IV. 22. East Africa [blank] [blank]

chises Sok & Sok, Tnoi & Thenn. *cazo Gaster Reg.*
533 With tol and teann, sok and solm, and all other
customers. *cazo Gaster Reg.* 2 Of solm and sog, tol and

same. 1509 SILVER REG. 1441 177 Power to hold their
courts, with sole, sole, pine, and gillows. 1441 177.
NOTE: The 1441 177 (SILVER) 1441 177

in chief of the crown land, conform to form work of land
(etc). 1891 F. Pennington Reg. No. 100. All that land for
the purpose of the land in the land of the land.

and Sac. 2 power to hire or permit such as were found guilty, 1749 *Chief Warrant* in that they should enjoy full rights with the blessing of Sac and Sac. 1. 1841

PLATONSON *Early & M'2* - for also it may be questioned if this applied to any landowner who had son of his own.

2 = SOKI 12 rarr.

1723 CHARTERS Civil and Soc., the State, County, or Territory wherein such Power is exercised by him and such Jurisdiction. 1844 Mason's Tides. The Duty.

Mine Miner's Glossary; or Explanation of the Technical
 Terms of the Mines, used within the Soc or Wapentake
 of Wicksburgh

Socade, variant of SROCADE
Socage (sok'ej). Now *dim.* Also *sok-*

age, 6 socage, 6- socage. [a. A. socage,
socage (Anglo-Lat. socagium), Lex Soc + -AGE.
For early origin of socage, see under socage.]

The view now generally accepted is that the original distinctive

feature of socage was attendance at the court held by the superior in virtue of his right of soc.]

1. The tenure of land by certain determinate services other than knight-service.

a. a 1225 *J.S. Rawl. B. 520* li. 41 por suuche dede socage is thore out in fre tenement. 1285 *Rolls of Parli. VI. 324* li. [She] entered into the same Meses, Lands and Tenements, in the right of the same David her Son, as his Gardyne in Socage. a 1500 *Brown Book* 155 Jan must 30 enquire be what service he holde of this lordscheppe, whether he hyld be skwage or be socage. 1596 *Spenser St. Irel. Wks. (Globe)* 674 li. By what services he holdeth his land, whether in chivalrie or in socage. 1623 *Coke On Tenure* in chivalrie is a te

Procurements 47 As the Tenants in Socage after the said change paid their rents yearly to the Lord. 1766 *Blackstone Comm. II. 79* Socage, in it's most general and extensive signification, seems to denote a tenure by any certain and determinate service. 1845 *Poison Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop. II. 824* li. The guardianship of a minor inheriting an estate in lands of the tenure of socage, devolves on the next of kin, on whom the inheritance cannot possibly descend. 1875 K. E. Dwyer *Real Prop. I. ii. 3. 47* There can be little doubt that tenure in socage is the successor of the alodial proprietorship of early times.

b. 1538 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 67 Thomas Knight. Surrendereth into the lord hands in Socage. a mese. 1612 *Richmond, Willt* (Surtees) 151 Hereditaments holden in socage or of the tenure of socage tenure. 1638 *Cotton Tower Rec. 14* For no man will buy quillets but to socage 1700 *Tyrrill Hist. Eng. II. 215* Now will we have the Wardship. of the Fee-Farm, Socage, or Burgage. 1761 *Hume Hist. Eng. I. xli. 239* He also holds lands of the crown by socage or any other tenure. fig. 1668 *Culpeper Astrolog. Judgmt. Dis. 100* Dame Nature. holds by tenure by Socage of Almighty God. 1834 *Taylor Philip van Artevelde v. v. ii. 11* If he be not the devil's feudatory He holds in socage of a fiend that is.

b. With distinguishing epithets, esp. free or common (also free and common) socage, the ordinary form of this tenure.

1570-6 *Lambard Peramb. Kent* (1826) 426 There be two sortes of Socage, the one Free, the other Base. the Free Socage descending to the eldest alone. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj. 31* Als meikill of his lands, halden in free socage; as the samine some will get. be reason of soccession. 1671 *F. Phillips Reg. Necess. 167* Before that late unhappy conversion of those Tenures into free and common socage. 1744 *T. Hutchinson Hist. Mass. v. (1765) 447* They held their lands, as of the manor, in free and common socage. 1756 *Moisse Amer. Geogr. I. 148* All lands in Upper Canada are to be granted hereafter to free and common socage. 1830 C. M. Goodridge *Voy. S. Seas* 235 Land thus disposed of without purchase, is to be held in free and common socage. 1874 *Green Short Hist. ix. 607* The conversion of lands held till then in chivalry into lands held in common socage.

c. An estate held in socage. rare. 1614 *Rolls of Parli. V. 521* li. in the Maners, Toomes, Wapenaches and Socage of Wykesworth. 1768 *Ann. Reg. Hist. Europe* 78 1/2 A at certain still reserved rent. viz. 50l. per ann. for the socage of Carlisle.

d. A payment made to the superior by one holding land in socage. rare.

1859 C. Barker *Associative Principle* l. 26 Therents and socage of two mills were applied to the purchase of sheepskins. 1823 *Cent. Mag. Aug. 545* li. The payment of free socage came, in time, to be attended with some ceremony. 2. attrib., as socage freehold, land, roll, service, tenant, tenure.

1657 in *Eng. Gilt* (1722) 226 The charter of the said cite, with the... put in the comyn colour. and althow it be socage land, yet he eyur [=heir] shall pay a reliefe and do his sewite. 1562 *Coke On Little* 121 He may devise by his Will all his Socage Lands. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustle Naupant Wks. (1637)* 14 Considering the Incertainty of things under this Iron Socage Tenure, the Incertainty of things under this Iron Socage Tenure were comprehended all Socage Services. 1747 *Carte Hist. Eng. I. 423* The tallages that the king had it in his power to levy upon the socage tenants in his own demesnes. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 203 Many of them rather answer to our socage freeholds. 1890 *Athenaeum* 4 Jan. 17 1/2 Owners of land held in Eogland by socage tenure.

Socager (sɒkədʒər). Now Hist. Also 7-socager, 8-socager. [f. prec.] One holding land by socage tenure.

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng. I. lxx. (1739)* 187 Of these Socagers did arise... the body of English Footmen in their Armies. 1653 *Customers of Sake of Ayrton in Lindsey. Lina. (MS.)*, Upon pail of every pound. 1728 *Chambers* pounds, and every Socager of a Court of his Socmen or Socagers, that is, his Tenants, whose Tenure is hence called Socage. 1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gl. Brit. 4* The barons, the free tenants, the free socagers, together with the vassals, and the slaves. 1874 *Sturges Const. Hist. I. vi. 193* He was easily tempted to become a socager, paying rent or gavel, instead of a free. man-at-arms.

So-called, ppl. a. Also so called.

1. In predicative use (properly without hyphen): Called or designated by that name.

1657 *Howell Laudine*, cashers, or Horiers, of Rubric, a name given to the Hyards of the Chapters were written in red Letters. 1753 *Chalmer Cath. Chr. Instr. 181* The Cluniacenses, so called from their first Abbey of Cluny in France. 1831 *Scott Cl. Robt. xix.* He would find him at the Philosopher's Gardens, so called, as belonging to the sage Agelastes. 1847 *Hallam, Patrick's Purgatory*. Its entire history is to be found in Mr. Wright's work so called. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geogr. 67* The Coralline Crag, so-called because it contains a large number of corals.

b. Qualified by properly.

1665 *GLANVILLE Sicut Sci. v.* The Soul is the sole Perceptible, which alone hath animation and sense properly so called. 1790 [see PROPERTY 2]. 1827 *Colebridge Table Talk* 24 June, I do not think there is any jealousy properly so called, in the character of Othello. 1860 *Ruskin Mod. Paint. vi. li. 4 v. 4* A root, properly so called, is a fibre, which secretes certain elements from the earth.

2. In attributive use (hyphenated): Called or designated by this name or term, but not properly entitled (to it or correctly described by it).

Rarely used without modification. Cf. Du. *zoogenaaud.* (a) 1837 *CARLYLE Fr.*

sists... in considering... all these so-called Decrees as mere temporary whims. 1862 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org. (ed. 2) i. 2. 39* The so-called elementary bodies being really compounds of at least two atoms of the true element. 1824 *PENNINGTON Widly vi. 193* Their so-called poverty is nothing else but a diabolical lie.

(b) 1826 C. E. Pascoe *Lord. of To-day xl. (ed. 3) 34* The leading so-called linen-draper of the metropolis.

Socated, obs. var. of SOKETED. Soccer, var. of SOCKER. Soccoitrine, var. of SOCOTRINE. Soccour, obs. f. Succour. Socdollager, var. of SOCKDOLAGER. Soch(e, obs. ff. SUCH a. Sochte, var. of SUGET v. (subject) Obs.

|| Socia. Obs. rare. [L. socia, fem. of socius companion.] A female friend or companion.

1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 25 The two socias went to the theatre. Ibid. IV. 52 Miss was now the most elegant entertainer, except only her socia, Mrs. Bawsky.

Sociability (sɒʃiəˈbɪlɪti). Also ? sociibillitee. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. sociabilité, Sp. sociabilidad, Pg. -idade.] The character or quality of being sociable; friendly disposition or intercourse.

a 1475 *ASHBY Poems* (1899) li. 270 He shall appeare false and seditious, Be al quaint sociabilities and labour. 1581 *MULCASTER Position* xxxvii. (1587) 152 Doth he not show

were woefully disappointed by the results of their intended sociability.

Sociable (sɒʃiəˈbəl), a. and sb. [a. F. sociable (=Sp. sociable, It. -abile, Pg. -avel), or ad. L. sociabilis, f. sociare to unite, associate: see -ABLE.]

A. Adj. 1. Naturally inclined or disposed to be in company with others of the same species.

1553 T. Wotton *Rhet.* (1830) 56 Every societie or companying together is delitfull, for asmuche as Nature hath ordeined vs to be sociable, friendly, and lounyng together. 1607 *Torsell Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 459 It is a very sociable

lives. 1711 *ADDISON Spect. No. 9* 1 Man is said to be a Sociable Animal.

b. In names of birds (see quots. and cf. SOCIAL 6C). 1620 *LATHAM Syn. Suppl. II. 192* Sociable Grosbeak. Size of a bulfinch, general colour, rufous brown. 1829 *GREVILLE R. Cuvier VI. 163* The Sociable Vulture, or Oricon. 1854-5 *WOOD Homes v. Hands* xxii. (1863) 416 Sociable Weaver Bird is a native of Southern Africa. 1875 *Encycl. Brit. III. 772* The Sociable Grosbeak of South Africa. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist. III. 231* The Sociable Vulture (*Oligops auricularis*). 1903 *Zoologist* Apr. 122 The Sociable Plovers and other rare birds which showed themselves in Kent.

2. Inclined to seek and enjoy the company of others; disposed to be friendly or affable in company; willing to converse in a pleasant manner.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5 This is he that accuseth me of not being sociable, him self so sociable as you se. 1602 F. HERING *Anat. 9* The true Phisition is sociable, and ready to communicate. 1656 *DRECHES NEWCASTLE True Relation in Hist* (1826) 287, I must neither look up with my eyes, nor speak, nor be any way sociable. 1706 D. WARD *Worden World Dict.* (1709) 91 He e'en... turn'd a sociable Sto, like the rest of his Brethren. 1771 *FRANKLIN A Lettering Wks.* 1840 I. 54 We had a sociable company in the cabin. 1844 *Sir Smith America Wks.* 1859 II. 471 The great inconvenience is, one which more sociable travellers must feel less acutely. 1893 K. L. BATES *Eng. Rette. Drama* 223 Pity, Contemplation, and Perseverance, sociable old worthies.

Transf. and fig. 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trar.* (ed. 2) 151 Nicanor... made a vaine attempt to bring the Euxin and this sea into one, to make it sociable and navigable. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1744) XI. 8 This sociable evil [i.e. the body], this treacherous Companion, is the enticer and betrayer to all sin. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Wonder-bk.* (1853) 142 That sociablest of flowers, the little Houslema.

b. Coost. to a person or thing. rare.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp. v. 63* Mine eyes ev'n sociable to the shew of thine Fall fellowly drops. 1772 *EARL OGREARY Remarks Swift* (1773) 3 He was sociable only to particular friends, and to them only at particular hours.

3. Characterized by, pertaining to, contact, intercourse, or companionship with others, esp. in a friendly or pleasant manner.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8 These are ther sociable and fellowli delings. 1594 T. B. La Primaud *Fr. Acad. II. 404* The civil and sociable nature, in which God hath created them. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T. 1. 6* Sweet and calme and sociable manners and conversation. 1651 A. BACON *Songs & Poems* 65 A sociable life and free. 1695 *KENNEDY Par. Antis. 15* 55 This was a sociable practise of that age. 1781 *Convent Let. to J. Hill* 9 Dec. Comfortably situated by a good fire, and just entering on a sociable conversation. 1847 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind. II. 69* He had often similar moments of enjoyment, thanks to his sociable habits. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 566 li. The harvesting of potatoes was a sociable toil.

† b. Sociable coach: (cf. SOCIABLE sb. 2 a). Obs. 1673 *WYCHERLEY Gentl. Dancing Master v. i. I* will have a large, sociable, well painted Coach. 1772 *Town & Co. Mag.* 17 In high spirits Maria stepped into Mrs. Bemell's sociable coach.

† c. Of or pertaining to society; social. Obs. 1630 C. NESSE *Church Hist. 39* Peter explains his two sociable duties, Fear God, Honour the King. 1705 *ATTERBURY Sermon* (1726) I. x. 351 Pressing Men to exercise those Graces which adorn the Sociable State.

† d. a. Capable of being continued or joined together. Obs.

1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* (1676) I. 71 Another Law there is, which toucheth them as they are sociable parts united into one body.

To In F prin things and unsociable to others.

† b. Capable of being made a companion for others. Obs.

1608 *DRETON Divine Consid. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 27 li. God made them like unto himselfe... amiable in his sight, sociable for his Angels, and cohere with his blessed Sonne. B. sb. † l. A social being. Obs.

two seats facing each other and a box-seat for the driver. (Cf. SOCIABLE a. 3 b.)

1794 W. FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Carriages* (1801) II. 87 A Sociable is a phaeton with a double or treble box, and is so called from the number of persons it is meant to carry at one time. 1825-9 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. 122 'The sociable and the travelling-carriage were driven up to the door. 1878 *Rph. Carriages Paris Exhibit.* (ed. C. Saunderson, 1879) 8 This shape is becoming very fashionable in Paris, not only in Broughams, but also in Landaus, Victorias, and Sociables.

b. A tricycle having two seats side by side.

1832 *Knowledge No. 19. 398* li. Great improvements have been made recently to double tricycles, or, as they are generally called, Sociables. 1868 *Pall Mall G. 2 Feb. 5* li. For years, we have ploughed along on sociables with a young lady at our side.

c. † A kind of couch with a curved S-shaped back, for two persons who sit partially facing each other' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

3. U.S. An informal evening party; esp. a social church meeting. (Cf. SOCIAL sb. 2.)

1826 *LONGER Life* (1891) I. vi. 71, I went with them to a little 'sociable' in the evening, where we had dancing. 1833 T. W. HIGGINSON *Women & Men* 31 She manages the book club and the church society. 1895 SARAH M. H. GARONER *Quaker Idylls* vi. 129 Some of their friends had proposed to have a series of 'sociables'.

Hence Sociabilist, one who rides a double tricycle.

1823 *Cyclists Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 343 li. Two sociabilists pedalling independently.

Sociableness (sɒʃiəˈbəlɪnəs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The character or quality of being sociable, in the various senses of the word; sociability.

1592 *MORISON Let. in Hist.* (1617) I. 36 To which custom gentleness for sociableness have submitted themselves. 1613 Sir A. SHERLEY *Trar. Peritia* 116 Which will give an entrance to a kind of sociableness, and that will proceed... to a mutual friendship. 1653 *More Annot. Hist. II. 4. 3* The two main Properties of Man being Contemplation and Sociableness or love of Converse. 1724 *De Fox Tour Gt. Brit. I. iii. 25* Abundance of Gentry being in the Neighbourhood, it adds to the Sociableness of the Place. 1727 [see SOCIALNESS]. 1825 *COCKBURN Mem.* (1856) 195 An absolute passion, indulgence in which gratified... his jovial sociableness. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. vi. III. 50* But of this sociableness William was entirely destitute.

Sociably (sɒʃiəˈbəlɪ), adv. [f. as prec.: see -LY 2.] In a sociable manner; with sociability.

1772 *W. H. P. H. (Gentl.)* 116 He had a sociable and pleasant manner. 1815 *W. H. P. H. (Gentl.)* 116 He had a sociable and pleasant manner.

socially one with another. 1755 *World* (1772) III. 294 [They] spend their evenings very sociably together. 1898 *GLOAGONE Primer of Homer* 111 Wine was sociably enjoyed, but drunkenness was abhorred.

Social (sɒʃiəl), a. and sb. Also 6 Sc. social, 7 social. [a. F. social, -ale (14th cent. in Godef.; =Sp. Pg. social, It. sociale), or ad. L. sociālis, f. socius friend, companion, associate.]

A. Adj. † l. Capable of being associated or united to others. Obs.

1562 *Winger Last Blast Tromp. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 45* The proudest schismatiks and obstinate heretiks, as wayis social to the companie of Christiane Catholics.

† 2. Associated, allied, combined. Obs.

1620 T. GRANGER *Dir. Legike* 20 The former is called the Socle, solitary... absolute Cause: the latter social Cause.

1845 *HAMMOND View Infants* 64 'Tis strange you should

couple them together as so social things which are so distant and separable. 1685 *Flor Staffordsh.* II. 80 There may be subjoined another social cause that may contribute not a little to the elevating Water above its own Level.

3. Of war: Occurring or taking place between allies or confederates. *rare*.

1665 MANLEY *Gratius* *Low C. Wars* I. I Intend to Discourse the most famous Wars of our Times, and which may not improperly be called Social, or a War of Confederates. 1700 SOUTHERNE *Fate of Capua* I. i, Is there a worthier than a social war?

b. *spec.* (with *the*). In Roman Hist., the war between Rome and the Italian allies, 90-89 B.C. In Greek Hist., the war between the Athenians and their confederates, 357-355 B.C.

A much more dangerous war, called the Marsic, the Social, or the Italic, was provoked by the injustice with which the Romans treated their Italian allies.

(h) 1788 LEMIERRE *Class. Diet.* Chabrias, an Athenian general, killed in the Social war. 1803 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* IV. xxvii. 267 The War between the Athenians and their Allies, called the Confederate or Social War. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xliii. 259 Philip seems to have kept aloof from the Social War.

4. Marked or characterized by mutual intercourse, friendliness, or geniality; enjoyed, taken, spent, etc., in company with others, esp. with those of a similar class or kindred interests.

Social evening, an evening meeting of a club, society, etc., of the nature of an entertainment; an evening on which this is held.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 429 Thou in thysecesses although alone, Best with thy self accompanied, seek'st not Social communication. 1757 *Epist. to a Friend* 157 While thus we spend it.

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† b. Expressive of or proceeding from sympathy; sympathetic. *Obs.*

1726 POPE *On Duty* xvi. 236 The pious... Hung round his neck, while tears his cheek bedew; Not less the father pour'd a social flood! 1745 COLLINS *On Death* Col. 808 x. Where'er from grief thou cou'st relief, The Muse shall still, with social time, Her gentlest promise keep.

5. † a. United by some common tie. *Obs.*

1717 POPE *On Duty* vi. 339 The social shades the same dark journey go. 1718 *Ibid.* xvii. 1022 Patroclus yields to fear, Retires for succour to his social train.

b. Inclined or disposed to friendly intercourse or converse; sociable.

1729 POPE *On General Withers* 8 Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove Thy Martial spirit, or thy Social love! 1776 PAINE *Comm. Sense* (1791) 55 A few able and social sailors will soon instruct a sufficient number of active landmen in the common work of a ship. 1797-1805 S. & H. R. LEE *Canterb.* T. II. 339 Sir Edward was wandering, without one social bosom to confide a thought to, through Sicily. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* ii. 115 His own friendly and social disposition. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 268 Charles came forth from that school with social habits, with polite and engaging manners. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's History* ii. He was very happy and social.

c. Consisting or composed of persons associated together in, or for the purpose of, friendly intercourse.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. IL 234 The contest went on in both Houses of Parliament, in every constituent body, in every social circle. 1856 *Month* IV. 54 The social body at Balliol was strengthened between 1830 and 1840 by three important additions. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 632 The club is strictly a 'social' one.

6. Living, or disposed to live, in companies or communities; desirous of enjoying the society or companionship of others.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vii. 245 Man is a Social creature: that is, a single man, or family, cannot subsist, or not well, alone out of all Society. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 62 Let this then be remembered... that man by nature is truly a social animal. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 127 Man not being merely accidentally gregarious, but essentially social. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 279 In the use of the senses, as in his whole nature, man is a social being.

b. *Zool.* Living together in more or less organized communities; belonging to a community of this kind.

1831 *Insect Miscellanies* 412/1 Social leaf-mining caterpillars... Social wasps. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 599 The Apidae are either solitary or social in their habits. *Ibid.* 602 The terminal subgenus of Social Bees. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1860) 97 In social animals it [i.e. natural selection] will adapt the structure of each individual for the benefit of the community. 1874 CARPENTER *Nat. Phys.* i. ii. (1879) 57 Bees, Wasps, Ants, and other Social Insects.

transf. 1854-5 WOOD *Home's v. Hands* xvi. (1879) 471 We now come to the Social Habitations and give precedence to those which are constructed by Mammalia.

c. In specific names (see *quots.* and cf. *Sociable* a. 1 b).

1781 PENNANT *Quadr.* II. 459 The Social Rat... inhabits the Caspian desert. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. 1. 93 The Social Mouse is a native of the Caspian deserts. 1850 R. G. CUNNINGHAM *Winter's Life* 3 *Africa* (1902) 59/2 Many of them [trees] were inhabited by whole colonies of the social greenback. 1859 *Galaxy* Aug. 173 The social-spanow,

alias 'hair-bird'... is the smallest of the sparrows. 1824 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 21 *Globicephalus rostratus*, ...also called Black Whale, Social Whale.

d. *Bot.* Of plants: Growing in a wild state in patches or masses with other members of the same species, esp. so as to cover a large area.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Physical Sci.* xxvii. 274 Very few social plants, such as grasses and heaths that cover large tracts of lands, are to be found between the tropics. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower* PL III. 268 One of the plants which the botanist terms *social* because never found growing singly, but always in numbers.

e. Of ascidians, etc.: Compound.

1850 CHAMBERS'S *Encycl.* I. 465/2 In some kinds (Social Ascidiens), the peduncles of a number of individuals are connected by a tubular stem. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* *Anim.* x. 610 In the compound or social *Tunicata*, many ascidioids... are united by a common test.

7. Pertaining, relating, or due to, connected with, etc., society as a natural or ordinary condition of human life.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 16 The nature of man considered in his... social capacity leads him to a right behavior in society. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 P 5 He that devotes himself to retired study naturally sinks from omission to forgetfulness of social duties. 1795 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 412 The social reason quickly recalls him to personal interest. 1842 COMBE *Digestion* Pref. p. xviii. The degree to which its morbid disengagements undermine health, happiness, and social usefulness. 1872 MONTEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 Pale unshapen embryos of social sympathy.

b. Of life, conditions, institutions, etc.

Social contract, the mutual agreement which, according to Rousseau's *Contract Social* (1762), forms the basis of human society.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 28 When we go out of this World, we may pass into... a new State of Life and Action... And this new State may naturally be a social one. 1765 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 82 Science herself: on whom the wants and cares of Social life depend. 1817 CORBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 109 The old charge, that we are seeking to produce riot and confusion, and to destroy 'Social Order'! 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. iii. § 90. 351 Rousseau's dreams on the social contract. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* iii. 46

c. Of rank, position, etc., or of persons in respect of these.

1849 LVELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 516 Enjoying... an equality of social rank. 1863 W. C. BALOWIN *Afr. Hunting* vii. 273 Albert Smith... says that the colonies are only refuges for destitute social suicides. 1859 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. 78 The rulers of other European states were ready to receive him as their social peer.

d. *Social evil*, prostitution. Also *attrib.* and *transf.* (quot. 1865).

1857 *Utilit.* Great Social Evil—Prostitution, the greatest of our Social Evils. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 626/1 The nauseous category of social-evil literature. 1855 *Slang Dict.* 239 *Social evil*, a name beginning to be applied to street-walkers in consequence of the articles in the newspapers being so headed. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 373 Those slums have become a pandemonium of drunkenness and the social evil.

8. *Psychol.* (See *quots.*)

1785 RING *Intellect Powers* 73 The social as well as the solitary operations of the mind. 1788 — *Active Powers* v. vi. 664, I call those operations social which necessarily imply social intercourse.

9. Concerned with, interested in, the constitution of society and the problems presented by this: a. Of persons.

1841 C. BRAY *Philos. Necessity* II. 467 A thorough Social Reformer. 1851 MANHEW *Lend. Lab.* II. 242/1 One of the most difficult topics that the social philosopher can deal with. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 4/4 The Church had always been social and humanitarian.

b. Of sciences, theories, etc.

1841 C. BRAY *Philos. Necessity* II. 404 Social Reform. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 507/1 Social Economy.—Laws which directly consult the health, wealth, convenience or comfort of the public, may properly be referred to this head. 1846 LEWES *Biogr. Hist. Philos.* IV. 249 The conception of a social science is due to M. Comte. 1874 SALCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 239 Our linguistic researches will be bounded by the limits of social science and social archaeology.

10. *Social Democrat*, a member of a political party having socialistic views.

1877 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Mar. (Casell). This long period of activity has enabled the Social Democrats to found no fewer than twenty-five clubs in London. 1899 *Daily News* 19 July 5/5 The Clericals did not shrink from concluding a regular pact with the Social Democrats.

11. *Comb.* with other adjs., as *social-democratic*, *-political*, *-religious*.

1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 163 At Barnstable... the Gild Merchant seems to have been transformed into a social-religious gild. 1893 W. C. ROBINSON tr. *Ben Brink's Hist. Eng.* II. iv. 24 Many influences... worked together to produce that social-democratic rising. 1899 *Daily News* 21 June 4/2 Parliament is at last tired of social-political experiments.

b. *sb.* † I. A companion, associate. *Obs. rare*.

1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 426 O Socials! we're not ignorant of losses.

2. A social gathering or party, esp. one held by members of a club or association.

1876 E. W. CLARK *Life Japan* 124 The women... keep their tongues going as briskly during the tea-picking as their sisters of other climes... do at their tea-drinking socials.

1893 *The Month* Aug. 157 The social given by the ladies of the Altar Society was a grand success.

Socialism (*sō'shāliz'm*). [a. F. *socialisme* (1832), or independently f. SOCIAL a. + -ISM. See also next.]

The early history of the word is somewhat obscure. The first use of *F. socialisme* appears to have been in the *Globe* of 13 Feb. 1832, where it was employed in contrast to *personalité*. In its modern sense it is variously claimed for Leroux or Reybaud, writing within three or four years after this. A different account, assigning the priority of this use to England, is given in the *Encycl. Brit.* (1887) XXII. 295; according to this the word originated in 1835 in the discussions of a society founded by Robert Owen.

1. A theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole, and their administration or distribution in the interests of all.

Freq. with initial capital.

Christian socialism, a doctrine or theory, promulgated about 1850 by F. D. Maurice, C. Kingsley, T. Hughes, and others, on a Christianist basis.

1840 *Quart. Rev.* Dec. 180 The two great demons in morals and politics, Socialism and Chartism. 1863 FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* II. i. 181 Socialism, as first propounded by Owen and Fourier, proposed that a society living together should share all the wealth produced. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerique* 89, I do not greatly pride myself on having outlived my belief in the fairy tales of Socialism.

2. A state of society in which things are held or used in common.

1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Prog.* vi. i. (1881) 183 We have passed out of the socialism of the tribal state.

Socialist (*sō'shālist*). [Cf. *prec.* and F. *socialiste* (Reybaud, 1835).]

1. One who advocates or believes in the theory of socialism; an adherent or supporter of socialism.

1832 *Peer Man's Guardian* 21 Aug. 275/2 [Letter signed] A Socialist. 1832 *The Crisis* 31 Aug. 276/1 The Socialist, who preaches of community of goods, abolition of crime, of punishment, of magistrates, and of marriage. 1833 W. JERUAM *Autobiogr.* III. xix. 259 He was... a Socialist in the best sense of the term. 1889 SHAW *Fatist Eng. Socialism* 182 The young Socialist is apt to be catastrophical in his views.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to socialists; socialistic: a. Of persons.

1839 J. MATHER *Socialism Exposed* 23 A socialist lecturer expressed his ideas of God. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *Eng.* (1834) 114 The Socialist party. 1887 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Feb. (Casell). The torchlight Socialist procession.

b. Of ideas, theories, etc.

1848 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1888) I. vii. 246 The worst of all Socialist plans I have seen is that all have within them... a damning desire to shirk work. 1850 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life* (1883) II. 284 The poem is to the last degree Jacobinical, indeed Socialist. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. N.* 17 Aug. 152/1 Working classes... declare their adhesion to the socialist idea.

Socialistic (*sō'shālistik*), a. [f. *prec.* + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, socialism; in accordance with the theory of socialism.

(a) 1848 *N. Y. Tribune* 25 Apr. (Barlett *Appl.*) That we have... profoundly rejoiced in the Revolution itself, and more especially in its socialistic aspects and tendencies. 1859 H. SPENCER *Ess.* II. 258 And similarly with countless socialistic schemes. 1875 LAWRENCE *Pol. Econ.* II. i. 104 Various socialistic experiments were made by Robert Owen.

(b) 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 639 An elaborate system of socialistic order. 1883 FROUDE in *Fortn. Rev.* CCXXIX. 744 Socialistic equality is pretty and becoming in Utopia. 1894 *Forum* Mar. 101 In any socialistic state there will be one set of positions which will offer chances of wealth.

2. Advocating or favouring socialism.

1854 *Athenaeum* 12 Mar. 566/5 Fernando Garrido... celebrated as a socialistic republican. 1883 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* III. 233 Chevalier... who from having been a member of the socialistic sect... had come to be a practical politician. Hence *Socialistically adv.*

1887 *Co-operative News* July 657 An amount of saving which even socialistically disposed workmen ought not to disregard. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 6/2 The miners are... in no wise socialistically inclined, he considered.

Sociality (*sō'shāli-ti*). [ad. F. *socialité* (Lit. *socialité*) or L. *socialitas*: see SOCIAL a. and -ITY.]

1. The state or quality of being social; social intercourse or companionship with one's fellows, or the enjoyment of this.

a 1649 in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. X. 357 Socialité becometh the person of the greatest man, soe as he neglect not the due consideration of time, place, and persons. 1658 PHILLIPS *Sociality*, fellowship, company. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man I. iv. § 2. 470 The Pleasures of Sociality and Mirth. 1775 MME. D'ARELAV *Early Diary* (1839) II. 91 The Dean is a man of drollery, good humour, and sociality. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vii. The good Lord kissed the wine-cup by way of parenthesis, remarking, that sociality became Scottish gentlemen. a 1831 A. BARRATT *Phys. Meteoric* Pref. p. ix. It was thought that at Oxford he gave many hours to whist and innocent sociality.

b. With *pl.* A social act or function.

1825 LAMB *Ellis in Wedding*. In the participated socialities of the little community, I lay down for a brief while my solitary bachelorship. 1851 GEORGE *Mem. E. Forbes* iv. 495 Another winter passed pleasantly away. Not, however, without its socialities, its soirees and dinners. 1891 BLACKBURN *Mag.* CL. 358/2 The socialities of life... require far their satisfactory working a certain amount of ignorance.

c. Contrasted with *sociability*: Social intercourse in its formal or conventional aspect.

1872 Mrs. H. Wood *Red Court Farm* ix. 128 Conscious of his own deficiency on the score of sociality, (not *Gaz.* 13 Feb. 2/3 One hopes it will

2. The action or fact on the part of individuals of forming a society or of associating together; the disposition, impulse, or tendency to do this.

(a) 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne* lvi. There is a wonderful spirit of sociality in the brute creation. 1834 McMURRAE *Kindred* lvi. This is sociality in its widest

street.
1839 I. TAYLOR *Theory Another Life* (1847) II. 22 The basis of... communion or sociality among intelligent orders. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. ix. 111. 16 That regulated sociality which required the control of individual passion from every one. 1899 FISKE *Through Nature to God* ii. ix. 103 As soon as sociality became established, and Nature's supreme end became the maintenance of the clan organization.

3. Companionship or fellowship in or with something or person.

1865 J. BENEFONTO *Miseries Hum. Life* i. 5 My only remaining solace,—that of sociality in sorrow and complaint. 1831 I. TAYLOR in *Edwards Freedom Will* Pref. p. xxxvii. Fatalism... takes its place along with the truths of other exact sciences and should maintain sociality with them. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm.* Gen. xxv. 1-11. Wedlock and the Sabbath, the fountain-heads of sociality with man and God.

Socialization (sō-si-ā-lī-zā-shən). [f. next.] The action or fact of socializing or establishing upon a socialistic basis.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 11/2 The socialization of the means and instruments for the creation of wealth by the workers. 1895 *Wealth* *Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/2 No one could now be found to deny the possibility... of the socialisation of some services.

Socialize (sō-si-ā-lī-zē), v. [f. SOCIAL a. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render social; to make fit for living in society.

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or develop according to the theories or principles of socialism.

1846 WORCESTER, *Socialize*,... to regulate or conform to the principles of the Socialists. 1889 SHAW *Fabian Ess.* *Soc.*... have done most to... all the instruments of production, such as mines, factories, railways, and so forth.

Hence *Socialized ppl. a.*; *Socializing vbl. sb.*

1848 HAMILTON *Sabbath* i. 21 Divine worship, among

socializing of the state.

Socializing, *ppl. a.* [f. prec.] That socializes or renders social.

1848 O. Rev. XXXVIII. 211 The socializing and humanizing effects of a liberal commerce with other nations. 1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 56a The socializing philosopher will

Socially (sō-si-ā-lī), adv. [f. SOCIAL a.]

1. *Sc.* In company. *Obs.*
1895 *Extr. Alend. Reg.* (1844) i. 432 Thai sale... pass tua and is togid socialize.

2. As a member of a body or society. (Opposed to *severally*.) *Obs. rare.*

1842 BRIDGE *Wound. Conc. Cured* 31 The subjects are considered two waies: Socially [and] Severally. 1647 DIGGES *Unlucky. Taking Armist.* 88 Which are the acts of them not as single men, but as united bodies, and considered... socially, not severally.

3. In a social manner; sociably.

1793 SHENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. 1777 II. 215 If the selfish passion of the test preponderate, it would be self-destructive in a few individuals to be over-socially disposed. 1810 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) i. 421 We read socially a great deal. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Africa* (1902) 57/3 These remarkable birds... construct their nests and live socially together under one common roof. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Austral. at Home* 91 They are young barristers, doctors, or solicitors, sons of... socially minded stock and share brokers.

4. In respect of, with regard to, society.

1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 59 The result has been socially disastrous. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 666/4 The influence of Christianity was making itself felt morally, socially, and politically.

Socialness. [f. SOCIAL a.] Social quality or character; = *SOCIABILITY* 1.

1747 BAILEY (vol. II), *Socialness*, *Socialness*, social Temper, Fitness for Conversation. 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 41 There is a certainty... that the disposition to club and socialness, innate to humanity... will have fair play. 1901 *Expositor* June 426 Sin is selfishness, and morality is socialness.

Sociality. U.S. [f. SOCIAL a. + -RY.] Social organization.

1902 *Science* 24 Feb. 249/1 In the analogy with primitive

sociality.

Socialty, *rare*—1. [f. SOCIAL a.] Sociality. 1848 *Bailey Festus* (ed. 3) 210 Others [held]... that was and sociality were equal evils.

2. **Sociate**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5-7 sociat. [ad. L. *social-us*; see next.] An associate or colleague; a companion or comrade. *Also trans.*

a. 1450 *Hist. & Ant. Masonry* 130 The... Alderman of the Towne in wyche the congregacions ys holden schall be felaw and sociat to the master of the congregacions. 1582 STANWORTH *Ennis* ii. (Arb) 56 Deere societies... Now let vs on forward. 1643 *Leathway Nat. Embassie* (1877) 109 Wisdom will have sociats to frequent her. 1638 *Bar-nabes Trm.* i. (1818) 39 Night and day with sociats many Drunk I ale both thick and clammy.

b. 1523 *North Co. Wills* (Suttees) 116 To the two sociates with the prior of Hornby. 1623 *PARKET. Mendoza's Hist. China* 53 He had two sociats for to helpe him. 1640 *YORKE Union Hon.*, *Battles* 58 Wyat and his sociats being greatly encouraged by this new supply. 1796 *Dr. Fox Jure Divino* ii. 266 At this One Flow, the mighty Sociates fell. 1799 — *Crisis* ii. (Globe) 376 The three new Sociates began, it seems, to be weary of the... life they led. 1788 *Sir H. BOOTHBY Elegy in Sermons* (1795) 41 Beloved retreat... Sociate of joy, when Love and Hope were young.

Sociate, *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 6 sociat, socyate. [ad. L. *social-us*, *pa. ppl. of sociare*.]

1. *pa. ppl.* Associated with or to some thing or person; joined or united together.

a. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pat. Hom.* i. xvi, Tell me this wonder, How that 3e wretched caties... Ar sociat with this court souerane? 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 152 The actyue lyfe is y^e lyfe wherby we be sociat and knynte in charite and loue to our oeyghbour.

b. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 127 To him is justice with pitee social. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulley Offices* i. (1540) 70 Eloquence wyneoth and accompanysyth those with whome we be familer socyate. 1895 F. THOMSON *Sister Songs* 60 Be you must be bound and sociate to me.

2. *ppl. a.* Associated, joint. *Obs.*

1796 *Dr. Fox Jure Divino* ii. 21 Belus and Nimrod... Who made the patriarchal power comely, And sociate Rule submit to Monarchy.

3. **Sociate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *sociat*, *ppl. stem of sociare* to unite, combine, etc., f. *socius* companion.]

1. *trans.* To associate, join, or unite together; to form into a society or association.

a. 1578 LINDSEY (Hiscott) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) i. 212 Of him quhome be persewt maist cruelle... sociatit wibth the commone enemies of the realme. 1648 *Exon Bar.* 90 That Government being necessary for the Churches well-being when multiplied and sociated. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iv. viii. 220 O let thy loines so fruitful be To sociate all Monarchy.

2. *intr.* To associate, mix, or keep company with others.

1635 *SHELTON Five Disc.* ii. 58 One sort will not sociate with the... 1694 *BURNAN* to socia

Crisis and sociate with them.

b. To combine or league together. *rare.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 203/4 A Gild or Fraternity of Brothers and Sisters... are a kind of Religious Laity that Societ (sic) together.

3. **Sociation**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *sociatio* (cf. older F. *sociation*), or f. *SOCIATE* v. after association.] Association, conjunction, union.

1681 H. MORE in *Glanvil Sadducismus Poet.* i. (1726) 12 In vertue of either an express or implicit Sociation or Confederacy with some Evil Spirit. 1726 *SOUTH Sea.* (1744) XI. 6 Upon the sociation of the soul with the body.

Sociative (sō-si-ā-tī-vē), *a. Gram.* [ad. F. *sociatif*, -ive; see *SOCIATE* v. and -IVE.] Denoting or expressing association.

1871 *KENNEY Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 437 From this habit of connexion by Relatives, appears to have arisen the use of *quod* before many Conjunctions as a merely Sociative Particle. 1823 — *Revised Lat. Primer* 5/3 This [the Ablative of Association] includes the uses of an old case called the Sociative Case, expressing the circumstances associated with the Subject or

1814 *1836 Trans.* pure dative, the loc the sociative).

4. **Socie**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 socy-. [ad. OF. *societ*, ad. L. *sociare*; see *SOCIATE* v.] *trans.* To associate, ally, or join (a person or persons) to (another or others), esp. for some common purpose.

1385 *TRAVIS Hiden* (Rolls) II. 267 Hym slowh Cyrus i-socied to his eme Darius. *Ibid.* VIII. 333 Perre be (king Edward) socied to hym be emperor Bevarus. c. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* ii. vii. in *Anglia* VIII. 170/1 While recyueyd worshipfully of be senate of holy apostils, othere while socyed to setes of angels. 1447 *BOKEHAM Signyf* (Roxb.) 95 To Coleyn full fast he gan hym bye And socyid hym to that body company.

b. To join or bind (things) together.

1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxxxi. (1495) 941 All the lymmes of the body ben socied togidyr by vertue of Armeys.

Societal, *a.* [f. SOCIET-Y + -AL.] Societary; social.

1903 A. G. KELLER *Queries in Ethnography* 55 The Societal System.

Societarian (sō-si-ē-tē-ri-ān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. SOCIET-Y, after other words in -arian. Cf. F. *sociétaire*.]

A. *adj.* Societary; socialistic.

1822 *LAMB Elia* i. *Compl. Decay of Beggars*, The all-

sweeping besom of societarian reformation. *Ibid.* The... caprice of any fellow-creature, or set of fellow-creatures, paucial or societarian. a. 1849 H. COLENDOR *Ess.* (1851) II. 19 He could have no sympathy with utilitarian liberals or societarian philanthropists. 1900 *Speaker* 3 Feb. 476 The return to Greek societarian ideas is now a commonplace.

B. *sb.* 1. One who believes in or advocates some form of socialism; a socialist.

1842 *Nonconformist* II. 809 Your communarians, or societarians of modern days. a. 1866 J. GEORGE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* iv. (1870) 62, I should myself be inclined rather to call Mr. Mill a societarian, if we must have new and sectarian words, than an utilitarian.

2. One who moves in or is a member of fashionable society.

1891 *Beston* (Mass.) *Trm.* a Jan. 2/3 'Societarians' is a new term for the fashionable four hundred. 1893 *Coruh. Mag.* Sept. 146 Second to none in that varied knowledge required nowadays of the successful societarian.

Hence *Societarianism*.

a. 1866 J. GEORGE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* iv. (1870) 71 What I have called his [Mills'] 'societarianism' would have been superfluous.

3. **Societary**, *sb.* *Obs.*—1 [Cf. next.] An associate.

1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 258 These four eminent Scots I have put together, because they were societaries by the name of Jesus, vulgarly called Jesuits.

Societary (sō-si-ē-tē-ri), *a.* [f. SOCIET-Y + -ARY.] Of, pertaining to, concerned or dealing with, society or social conditions; social.

1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 267 Small farms would also be a return to something like Patriarchalism, a past societary state. 1882 L. OLIPHANT *Symposium* 187 It should not be matter for surprise that just and truer order has so lately begun to show itself on the field of society life. 1886 I. FROST *Country Journalist* v. (1883) 57 Men... disposed to study societary science.

Societism. [f. SOCIET-Y + -ISM.] Combination in a society or societies.

1894 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/6 It was a real grievance which batched secret societism in Ireland. 1896 *Bibliotheca Sacra* July 545 As the perversion of individualism is anarchism, so would the perversion of societism appear to be socialism or collectivism.

Society (sō-si-ē-tī), *a.* Also 6 societe(e, societeye, 6-7 -tie, 7 societeye, societey. [ad. OF. *societe* (mod. F. *société*, = It. *società*, Sp. *sociedad*, Pg. *sociedade*), ad. L. *societas*, f. *socius* companion, etc.]

1. Association with one's fellow men, esp. in a friendly or intimate manner; companionship or fellowship. Also rarely of animals (quot. 1774).

1531 *ELVOR Ger.* (1834) 173 Society, without which man's life is unpleasant and full of anguish. 1871 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 49 To the intent men may know that they have neede one of anothers helpe, and thereby loue and societie to growe among all men the more. 1621 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 205 Till now we have not had to doe with them in matter of women, but in friendly society. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 59

for peace, rest, and society. 1861 *MILL Utilit.* iii. 47 Soci-

ing.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 166, I do dine to day at the

your Societe.

a thousand to

le themselves

into their society again. 1779 *Mirror* No. 64, I had fancied that... the want of their society had deprived us of the ease and gaiety of discourse. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, Forced on each other's society, the two desolate women became companions, if not friends. 1868 *FREEMAN Nov.* Cong. (1877) II. 473 A holy society, who had been for forty years cut off from the society of men.

c. Association or intercourse with or between persons, etc. Also fig.

1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 973/4 The societie betwixt Christ & vs, is promised to them that take bread and wyne. c. 1810 *WOMEN'S* 11 There was such friendship, societie, and familiarity between the Religious of that conicle and England, that [etc.] 1662 *SHILLINGF. Orig. Sacra* iii. ii. § 5 An Island, where hemy have no societie with mankind. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* ii. II. Wks. 1727 II. 162 One of those wild savage Benats, with whom Men can have no Society nor Security. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1823) II. 119 The members who are there are not willing to acknowledge they have any society with him. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xvii, You will... best fulfil the intentions of those by whose orders you act, by holding no society with me whatever, otherwise than is necessary.

d. With a and pl. An instance of association or companionship with others. *rare.*

1893 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 3 Our self will mingle with

1513 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 411 None are so ready to blame men therein as their Societe. 1696 *Caldwell P.* (Maitland Cl.)

e. *concr.* Persons with whom one has, or may have, companionship or intercourse. *Also trans.* of plants. 4. In early use also with poss. pronouns or article.

In some instances the abstract sense is also implied.

1695 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 3 Our self will mingle with

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1513 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 411 None are so ready to blame men therein as their Societe. 1696 *Caldwell P.* (Maitland Cl.)

1. 1731, I lodged. att the 2 pigeons, where I had a most despicable society. 1719 De Foe *Cruise* 1. 292 Having now Society enough, and our Number being sufficient to put us out of Fear of the Savages. 1759 MILLS tr. *Duchannel's Husb.* ii. 11. (1762) 260 Wheat and other plants love society. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* iii. Mr. Woodhouse was fond of society. He liked very much to have his friends come and see him. 1853 READ *Chr. Johnstone* 256 They have plenty of society, real society. 1872 RUSKIN *For's Clav.* 14 For all society he had two friends.

2. The state or condition of living in association, company, or intercourse with others of the same species; the system or mode of life adopted by a body of individuals for the purpose of harmonious co-existence or for mutual benefit, defence, etc.: a. In reference to man.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) A vj b, Long it was ere that manne knewe himself, so that all thynges waxed savage, the yearth untilld, societie neglected. 1599 *Mirror of Politie* 120 Societie is an assemblie and consent of many in one. 1642 CHARLES I *Declaration* 12 Aug. 23 Against the Laws of Society and civill Conversation. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 120 A due mixture in the first society of God... then Three Trees dispositions which have only relation to society, and which,

Spir. Despot. ii. 58 The inestimable advantages of living in society are unavoidably burdened with some partial evils. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* I. 5 In the earliest stages of society there are many arts, but no sciences.

b. In reference to certain animals, insects, etc. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Hist. Vermont* (1809) l. 114 The society of heavers seems to be regulated and governed, altogether

lives on the same trees, and frequently in society.

3. The aggregate of persons living together in a more or less ordered community.

1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bass's Compl. Woman* l. 17 Where as then was no other sinne in society then lying, a genuine playnesse, were enough. 1678 COWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 431 In doing ooe action after another, tending to a Common Good, or the good of Humane Society. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 24 June, You may be busied to the benefit of society without stirring from your seat. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* l. 1. 3 In few cases has the peace of society been so much disturbed. 1841 *Nonconformist* l. 28 The principles by which the aristocracy have gained... their Shindhad seat on the shoulders of society. 1873 HAWKTON *Intell. Life* vi. l. 195 Society has only one law, and that is custom.

b. With defining or limiting adj.; esp. good society (cf. next).

1779 *Mirror* No. 13. The varied objects which present themselves in cultivated society. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 5) 151 The wars of the period, repressed to a most deplorable degree, what is properly understood by good society. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xliii. There were masquerades and ridicots frequented by all the fine Society. 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthful Woman* S. California 40 In regard to society, I find that the 'best society' is much the same all over the civilized world.

c. The aggregate of leisured, cultured, or fashionable persons regarded as forming a distinct class or body in a community; esp. those persons collectively who are recognized as taking part in fashionable life, social functions, entertainments, etc. Also with a and the.

(a) 1823 BYRON *Juan* xlii. xcv. Society is now one polish'd hoide, Form'd of two mighty tribes, the *Boraz* and *Bord.* 1846 MRS. GORE *Engl. Char.* 15 The press gossips for society, because society makes no secret of its love of gossip.

...the they in society?

(b) 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Feb. The paragraphs in the papers about Mr. Cox... had an effect in a wonderfully short space of time, and we began to get a very pretty society about us. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi. Intelligence and courtesy in the one sex, and gentleness and natural grace in the other, making a society not to be ridiculed in the mass.

(c) 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii. The performance over, the young fellows lounged about the lobbies, and we saw the society take its departure.

d. Personified.

1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 498 Till at last Society... Shakes her encumber'd lap, and casts them out. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. vi. A huge... Apron, wherein Society works (uneasily enough). 1877 RITA *Vivienne* i. 1. Society shrugged its shoulders. 1879 *Daily Telegraph* 15 May, He sinks, smiling, into the arms of Society, and Society... eats him up.

II. 4. The fact or condition of taking part with others or another in some thing or action; participation. Obs.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1333/1 The societie of all saines in the mystical body of Christ. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 126 For the kynnes societie and conjunction... they yelde him hartly thanks. *Ibid.* 218 Who hath perswaded the bishop of Rome and the French king to the Societie of this war. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. iii. l. 293 Pacorus being received into Societie of the Kingdom with his father. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 16 The Prussians, inspired by a society of danger with their King, totally defeated the Austrians.

† b. A sharing or use in co-operation. Obs.—1

1690 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* 14 One... from there was among the Britains which seems peculiar to themselves... which

was a Society of Wives among certain numbers, and by common consent.

† 5. The fact or condition of being connected or related; connexion, relationship; union or alliance; affinity. Obs.

(a) Const. with or between (some thing or person). 1541 R. CORLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Biv. The sayd indication hath no manner of societie with the cause prymityvie. 1561 DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 193 He hath the number of the name of the beast, which hath a societie with the beast, which societie that number bewrayeth or sheweth. 1610 BARNHOUGH *Meth. Physick* iii. xxv. (1639) 143 The veine in the right arme... having societie with the veine which is called Vena cava. 1709 CURRIE in *Hush. & Gard.* 231 The universal Spirit is Water... the Society of the Water with the Sun produces Animals, Vegetables and Minerals.

(b) 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 5 There is not... so great societie between heauen and vs, as [etc.]. 1620 VENNER *Vin Rectu* 170 There is so great societie betwixt it and the heart.

† b. Const. of or in (something).

1562 COOPER *Astruc. Princ. Masse* (1850) 130 You allege a perpetual societie of the body and blood, which ye call *Concomitantium*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 16 If ooe writer, had recorded, that we Englishmen are descended from Germanes... the societie of their tongues would easly confirm the same. 1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. l. (1650) 43 This is a fallacy... name inferring an Idem.

1771 *Ann. Reg.* i. 25/2 By long societie in party, the seotiments of these men in politics had come to be the same.

† 6. The state or condition of being politically confederated or allied; confederation. Obs.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 25 b. To exortore and requyre the kynge of Englande, to entre hye company and societie in armes. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gull* B vj b. Absolving our neighbour kinges of any ancient league or late oth of societie. 1623 BINGHAM *Hist. Xenophon* 87 You have now an opportunitee presented unto you... by entering into societie of war with vs, to be reuenged. 1665 MANLEY *Law C. Wars* 974 Many Kings, Princes, and Nations, began to respect the Society and Alliance of Holland.

† b. A political alliance, league, or compact.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xliii. 472 A league and societie was concluded betweene Philip the King of the Macedonians and Anniball. 1666—*Suetonius* 8 He entered likewise into a Societie with them both, upon this contract, That [etc.].

† 7. Partnership or combination in or with respect to business or some commercial transaction.

1569 *Rgs. Privy Council Scot.* l. 681 The said Johnne enteint in societie with the said abbot. 1574 *Ibid.* ii. 513 Not keeping societie in the furthering and furnishing of money... as the partinaris. sall appoint. 1592 WEST *1st Pl. Symbol.* § 26 Societie is a contract by consent about a thing to be had and used in common on both sides. 1650 BOUNDS *Publ. Obd.* (ed. 2) to Partnership or Society (as the Civil Law calls it).

† b. Co-operation; assistance. Obs.—1

1586 W. WREGE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 As for him which... is addicted without society, by his continual labour, to profit this nation.

III. 8. A number of persons associated together by some common interest or purpose, united by a common vow, holding the same belief or opinion, following the same trade or profession, etc.; an association.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 28 b. The societie of saynct George vulgarly called the order of the garter. 1581 ALLEN *Apol.* 29 b. The Seminarie of the *Banquet*... Colleges of the most famous 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* divers wayes brought aduvt

Societie of Surgeons. 1637 *Decree of Star Chamb. cont. Printing* 9 The Company or Society of Stationers. a 1720 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) l. p. xii. Others of the same Society have not looked upon this as a pattern to imitate. 1741 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) l. 301 I read over the names of the United Society. 1783 in *Beaton Pol. Index* (1788) II. 292 A Society or Brotherhood, to be called Knights of the illustrious Order of St. Patrick. 1832 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. vii. note. An old lady of the Society of Friends. 1867 *Russian Time & Tide* l. § 3 All bankers should be members of a great national body, answerable as a society for all deposits. 1877 MORTLEY *Univ. Serms.* li. 77 The Church is undoubtedly in its design a spiritual society, but it is also a society of this world as well.

b. A corporate body of persons having a definite place of residence.

1588-9 *Act 31 Eliz.* c. 6 § 1 Colledges, Churches Collegiat, Churches Cathedral... alles, and other... § 6 In the... a notable pro-

1649 MACAULAY *111*... Benedictine monks was lo *Ibid.* viii. 286 The society c fellows, of thirty scholars [etc.].

9. A collection of individuals composing a community or living under the same organization or government.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commun. Eng.* l. x. (1584) 10 A common wealth is called a society or common doing of a multitude of free men.

1701 to apprehend from its needy members than from the rich. 1805 WOODS *Pravide* xi. 394 There is one great society alone on earth. The noble Living and the noble Dead. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 The Calvinism which in so many important societies displaced it [Catholicism].

b. In more limited sense: A company; a small party. Now rare or Obs.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 16 b, Harquebuziers... being... advanced and retired with some societies, or *Cameras* of loose shot, are of good effect. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 21 Therefore be abhorrd, All Feasts, Societies, and Throngs of men. 1637 MURTON *Lycidas* 179 There entertain him all the Saints above, In solemn troops, and sweet Societies. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Amb.* 203 We... entered into a little society among our selves, and... went all together in a Company. 1725 DE FOE *Foy. r. World* 50 This was not a Business that admitted giving them [i. e. multineers]... form other Societies or

Trav. Spain & Portug. societies of conversation till towards eleven o'clock.

fig. 1594 *Selinus* (Temple CL) 1984 We will have hog's cheek, and a dish of tripe, and a society of puddings... a society of puddings? did you mark that well-used metaphor?

10. a. A number of persons united together for the purpose of promoting some branch of study or research by means of meetings, publications, etc.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* l. 16 Printed with Licence, By John Martyn, and James Allestry, Printers to the Royal Society. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) l. 1 A Learn'd Society of late... Agree'd upon a Summer's Night To search the Moon by her own light. 1763 *Museum Rust.* l. 71 A Letter... from a Member of the Society for encouraging Arts, &c. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 111. 731 A Society of intelligent Englishmen was formed at London... the object of which was to prosecute scientific research. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* ii. An edition, limited according to the rules of that erudite Society [i. e. the Bannatyne Club]. 1844 MAYLAND *Dark Ages* 386 At the time when this suggestion was made, the English Historical Society was just being formed. 1900 L. HUXLEY *Life Huxley* (1903) 11. l. 4 He became President of the Geological Society in 1872.

b. A number of persons meeting together, esp. for the purpose of discussion or debate, conviviality or sociability.

1673 *Humours Town* 52 You take a wrong notion of our Societies from idler; here we have always a numerous Clob. 1759 JOHNSON *Idem* No. 48 70 He always runs to a dissipating society. 1779 COWPER *Let. Wks.* (1876) 36 He did not belong to our Thursday society. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlvj. He over would sit down before Sedley at the club even, nor would he have that gentleman's character abused by any member of the society. 1898 *Daily Telegraph* 6 Jan. 9/6 The association for debating all unforbidden subjects which... was known as 'The Society'.

c. U.S. = CONGREGATION sb. 7.

1828-32 WEBSTER S.V., In Connecticut, a number of families united and incorporated for the purpose of supporting public worship, is called an ecclesiastical society. 1839 MARY E. WILKINS *A Far-away Melody* (1891) 257 More people went into the Baptist Church, whose Society was much the larger of the two. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 4/2 The unit of the sect [the Methodists] is 'the Society'—composed practically of the communicants attending a particular church.

d. A commercial company or association.

1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/1 The Investors Protection Society... The society was formed to protect investors and others by advising generally free of charge.

† 11. A meeting or gathering. Obs.

1712 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* l. 192, I can't attend the Society as I would very gladly do. 1741-3 WESLEY *Extr. Trul.* (1749) 18 At the society which follow'd, many cried after God.

IV. 12. attrib. and Comb. b. With reference to religious bodies, as society-communication, meeting, men, people, -room, etc.

1685 W. SMITH in *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) II. 83 [They would] rejoice with all such as are joined in this Society... 1. that the society people for the relief of several of *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1829)

1. 160 The... keeping up of Society-meetings for Prayer and Conference. 1744 WESLEY *Wks.* (1879) VIII. 38 I'll enlarging the society-room to near thirty its first bigness. 1848 IRVING *Last Days* 37 These texts of Scripture... will enable you to confute a whole platform of society orators. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VII. 529 The Sanquharians took also the name of 'Society men', as being distributed in 'select societies united in general correspondence'.

b. With reference to cultured or fashionable society, as society journal, lodging, man, paper, etc.

1693 WOOD *Life* 15 June, Peter Wood... put aside, as 'twas then said, because he was too precise and religious and therefore not fit to make a society man. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* i. He began to have clothes on his back, to leave the ash-hole, having gotten a society lodging. 1825 C. WESMOTT *Eng. Spy* l. 106 Society Whigs and society Tories. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li. 'I'm the best' foreigners (as the phrase is in our noble and admirable society slang). 1868 SARA *Lamb's Wks.* l. p. xlii. Hook, with whom society-seeking was a vocation and a passion. 1885 *Church Times* 15 June 15/1 As one of the 'Society' papers suggested in its disgraceful cartoon. 1885 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 501 If society-haunting afforded the necessary relaxation.

c. With reference to societies instituted for special purposes, as society goods, man, membership, room, secretary, etc.; society hand, house (see quotes. 1888).

1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* iii. iii. § 27 He is... intitled, upon the division of the society-goods, to... a share. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* 111. 221 The Cabinet-makers... consist, like all other operatives, of two distinct classes, that is to say, of society and non-society men. 1863 JACONI *Printers' Peac.* 128 Society hands, those belonging to and working under the rules of a trade society. *Ibid.*, Society houses, establishments conforming to the rules and paying the recognized scale price for work. 1892 *Pictorial Ann.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dist. Calif. Creek S.V. 1sp, 1sp the Culls*

a *Sock*, for they are sawcy, Knock down the Men for resisting. 1854 *Slang Dict.* 240 'Give him Sock', i.e. thrash him well. 1879 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 2/2 Hope we give these brutes socks; they are plugging us all round now.

Sock, *sb.* *Eton slang*. [Of obscure origin.] Eatables of various kinds, especially dainties. 1825 C. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* 1. 39 Then, after holidays, Tom... gives sock so graciously, that he is the very life of dame... party. 1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 310 Sellers of 'sock', that is, eatables... sweet mixtures generally. 1881 in Pascoe *Every-day Life*, etc. 25 The consumption of 'sock' too in school was considerable. attrib. 1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 194 There's my old sock-shop.

Sock, *sb.* *[? ellipt. for SOCK-LAMB.]* A pet child or young animal.

1837 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Spectre of Tappington* (1905) 24 Master Neddy is 'Grandpapa' darling, and Mary Anne mamma's particular 'sock'. 1859 N. & Q. 4th Ser. III. 500 You know you are a little sock!

Sock, *sb.* *slang*. [Of obscure origin:] the senses have prob. no connexion with each other.]

†1. A small coin. (Cf. RAG *sb.* 1 c.) Obs.—1 1683 SHAWWELL *Spr. Alitalia* 1. i. I went up to the Gaming Ordinary and lost all my Ready; they left me not a rag or sock.

†2. A pocket. Obs. a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. 3. Credit, 'tick'.

1874 *Slang Dict.* 301 He gets goods on sock, while I pay ready.

Sock, *sb.* *rare*—1. Abbrev. of SOCKET *sb.* 1803 H. K. WHITE *Godolme* lxxv. The eyes were starting from their socks. The mouth it glistly grin'd.

†**Sock**, *v.* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To sew (a corpse) in or into a shroud. Also with *up*. 1848 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*. iii. ii. (1858) 33 They which socke the corps. *Ibid.* vi. vii. 99 Needles wherewith dead bodies are sowne or sockt into their sheetes. a 1627 MOORETON *Witch* 1. ii. The same needles. That sews and socks up dead men in their sheetes. 1643 *Sister Arch. Coll.* XX. 105 Paid more for sheet to socke her in. 22. 84d., and for laying her forth and socking of her. 21. 24d.

Hence †**Socketting-sheet**, a winding-sheet. 1601 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* 1. 60 It was his custom... every night to hang his shroud and socking or burial-sheet at his beds feet.

Sock, *v.* *slang*. [Of obscure origin.]

1. *trans.* a. To beat, strike hard, hit.

HAN-DAVIS *Three Men & a God* 30 'Sock 'em, Blackie!' said W. Smith. 'Sock the swine!' echoed his brother.

b. U.S. (See quot.)

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 320 To *sock*, to press by a hard blow a man's hat over his head and face. Used in Rhode Island.

c. To drive or strike into something; to 'give it' to one.

1802 KIVLING *Barraack-room Ball*, Cells 30 'Strewth, but I socked it them hard! 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 2/1, I wouldn't have had those fangs socked into me for all the gold mines in these United States. 1901 *Cent. Mag.* May 124 We shall sock it to them, we shall indeed.

2. *intr.* To strike out, deliver blows; to pitch into one.

1856 *Lyrics in War Time*, Orphan's Song, I socked and I socked, But it minded not a whit. 1854 *Slang Dict.* 240 'Sock into him', i.e. give him a good drubbing.

Sock, *v.* *Eton slang*. [f. SOCK *sb.* 1] a. *trans.* To treat (one) to sock; to present or give (something) to one. b. *intr.* To buy or consume sock.

1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 442 That a schoolfellow would 'sock him', i.e. treat him to sock at the pastry-cook's. 1883 BRINSLEY-RICHARDS *Seven Years Eton* v. 38 We Eton fellows, great and small, 'socked' prodigiously. 1889 *Naem. Mag.* Nov. 65 My governor socked me a book.

Sock, *v.* *south-w. dial.* [Imitative.] *intr.* To sigh.

1863 BARNES *Dorset Gl.* *Sock*, to sigh with a loudish sound. 1885 T. HARVEY *Mayor Casterford*. II. xviii. 243 She pined and pined, and socked and sighed.

Sock, *v.* *[f. SOCK *sb.* 1.]* *trans.* To provide with socks; to put socks on (one).

1897 GUNTER *Ballyho Bay* xxi. 231 How beautifully Irene has socked my feet! 1904 BARRIE *Little White Bird* xi. 107 She had trouble in socking him every morning.

Sockdolager (spk'dlādʒər). U.S. *slang*. Also *sock-*, *slog-*, *so-*, and *-dologer*, *-dologer*. [prob. a fanciful formation.]

1. A heavy or knock-down blow; a finisher. Also *fig.*

1839 HALIBURTON *Cheek* L. xi. I'll give you a sockdolager in the ear with my foot. 1838 *Ibid.* ii. xix. I felt my fingers itch to give him a sockdolager under the ear. a 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 475, I gave the fellow a sockdolager over his head with the barrel of my gun. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 36 'Ye—!—reckon it will be a—sockdolager!' mutters her father's friend.

2. A form of fish-hook (see quot.).

3. Something exceptional in any respect; esp. a large fish.

1859 LOWELL *To Mr. F. Bartlett* 5 Fit for... The Pope himself to see in dream before his tender vision glen. He lies there, the sockdolager. 1834 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* xx. 192 The thunder would go rumbling and grumbling

away... and then rip comes another flash and another sockdolager. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 229 The pleasant remembrance of the capture of a real sockdolager.

Socked, *pp. a.* [f. SOCK *sb.* 1] Wearing socks. In quot. *fig.*

1788 *Traveller* No. 2. 21 The buskin'd and sock'd inhabitants of Drury-lane and Covent-garden.

Socker (sp'kət). *collog.* Also *soccer*. [f. ASSOC., short for ASSOCIATION. Cf. RUGGER 2.] The game of football as played under Association rules. Also *altr.*

1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 13/2 A sterling player, and has the best interest of the 'socket' game at heart. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 7/1 The rival attractions of 'rigger' and 'socket'. 1895 19th *Cent.* Nov. 862 When the boat-race, sports, and 'soccer' are in most men's minds. 1899 *New Cent. Rev.* V. 118 A Methodist minister—who... doffed the Socker jersey.

Socket (sp'kət), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 socket, 5-6 socket(e), 6 sokkat, sowket; 6 socket, -itte, 6-7 -ette, 7 soacket, socquet, 6- socket. [a. AF. *soket*, dim. of *soc* ploughshare, SOCK *sb.* 7] †1. A lance- or spear-head having a form resembling that of a ploughshare. Obs.

[a 1260 MATTH. PARIS *Chron. Majora* (Rolls) V. 379 Ferrum remansit in vulnere; quod tamen excisum. Inventum est in mucrone acutissimum instar pugionis... et brevem formam habens vomeris, unde vulgariter vomerulus vocatur, Gallice socket.]

135. *Ar. Alis.* 4415 (Laud MS). He took in honde a rede pence With a socket of broun stel. 1339 *Arth. & Merl.* 7189 (Kölbling). Gaberiet mett be douke Fannel With a lance, be socket of stel. 1340 *Syr Gower*. (Roxb.) 9645 His tronchon stikked fast With the socket in mid the sheld. 1504 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. II. 352 To Henry, lorymar, for sokkatis and dyamonds to the speris, iij. lymys. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II. 667 Than with the speir... He hit the king richt in at the e, The scharpe sokkat syne throw his heid is gone.

2. A hollow part or piece, usually of a cylindrical form, constructed to receive some part or thing fitting into it.

1448 in *Archaeol. Jnrl.* L. 121 Item .j. soket argenteum deauratum pro cruce argentea. *Ibid.* 122, .j. parvum soket. 1483 CAXTON *Goll. Leg.* 167 b/1 Another pyce wherin the sokette or mortays was maad that the body of the crosse stood in. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* 521 Awedynge-boket with a socket set vpon a lyttel staffe of a yarde longe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. iii. 73 b. A socket of silver & gilt... within the top of which socket they set... plumes of feathers. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 567 Into the Socket of that Iron is put a Staffe. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 97 This Iron is fastened by a Socket to a Pole about 14 or 15 Foot long. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* iii. v. 342 The heel of the yard is always lodged in one of the sockets. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 223 The harpoon... consists of three conjoined parts, called the 'socket', 'shank', and 'mouth'. 1849 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jnrl.* III. 349/1 The paddle-beams... pass the sides of the vessel through what may be called sockets. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 354 The camera is fitted with... sockets for use on a tripod.

fig. 1859 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1900) 13 A vine of lauish tangling, that hath made thy palate rise out of socket. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 52 The most part [of men] run beyond their bounds, and leape quite out of their sockets.

b. *techn.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 229 *Socket*, the innermost end of a shot hole not blown away after firing. 1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 827/1 *Socket*, a tool used in well boring to recover and lift rods out of the well.

3. The part of a candlestick or chandelier in which the candle is placed.

13440 *Prompt. Parv.* 463/1 *Socket*, of a candylstykke or ober lyke, *alorica*. 1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 81 Paid to Thomas Goldsmith for the mending of... the socket of a silver candlestick. 1537 N. Co. *Wills* (Surtees) 146, iij candlesticks with double sowkettes. 1552 HULDER *s.v. Candle beam*, Sockets to set candles vpon. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 31 Take a small Wax Candle, and putt it in a Socket, of Brasse, or Iron. a 1701 MAUNDELL *Journ. Terus* (1732) 27 A small lighted wax Taper, a hole in the Cake serving for a Socket. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cil. W.* xlvii. The candles were burnt to the socket. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. 325 The candle was burned out in the socket of the candlestick, which stood by her. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 521 From down till the candles had burned down to their sockets.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

1589 *Paphe in Hatchet* (1841) 36 With a wit worn into the socket, twinkling and pinking like the snuff of a candle. 1633 LO. BROOKE *Callica* lxxxvii. 235 When as mans life... in socket of his earthly lanternome burnes. 1655 *Nicholas* (London) II. 323 My smale talent, being now burnt down to the very socket. 1758 *Par. Ballads* (1850) 11. 331 In thy arms let me die, And my glory burn clear in the socket. 1847 SCOTT *Cron. Carangete* 17 The light of life... was trembling in the socket. 1862 GOSWORTHY *Pers. Relig.* iv. xii (1873) 354 Love began to burn a little low in the socket.

Comb. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Superf. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 119 His socket-worne incontinence.

4. *trans.* In allusive use. Obs.

1450 *Mankind* 140 in *Macro Plays*, Yf 32 wyll putt yowur nose in his wyffys socket, 32 xall haue xij/4 days of pardon. 1638 BRATHWAITE *Barrenates Jnrl.* iii. (1818) 209.

b. = *Socket-money* (see 7 c.).

1818 R. JAMIESON in *Burk's Lett.* L. 191 *note*, If they happen to see any kind of freedom between them... they demand the *bulling-siller*. This tax in England is called *socket*. 1839 MARCOTTE *Ups & Downs* 10 At the same stir it was arranged for the footings and sockets to come in.

5. *anat.* A hollow or cavity in which some part or articulation (as a tooth, eye, bone, etc.) is inserted.

(a) 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxv. xiii. 1. 237 Both of them... serve in a collation 10 strengthen and keepe them [teeth] fast in their sockets. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Teeth*. In Men, the ordinary Number of Teeth is 32... all fix'd in peculiar Sockets. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 212 Its root enters into the socket above a foot and an half. In a skull... at Hamburg there are two teeth. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 4 The sockets for the first temporary molars. (b) 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 546 The Membrane of their eye is very hard, and beside they stand deepe in their sockets. 1668 CULPRETH & COLZ *Barthol. Anat.* iv. vi. 341 To constitute the upper part of the Eye-hole or Socket. 1782 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* vii. iii. Fixed in mute wonder... her eyes almost bursting from their sockets. 1843 ARVOT *Water Cure* 26 The eyes deep in the socket and feeble. 1890 W. P. BALL *Are Effects of Use & Disuse inherited?* 72 In one species of ant... the sockets have disappeared as well as the eyes.

(c) 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 27 Below the eyes was two crook'd horns, which... was fasten'd in two sockets at the roots. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 20 The quill thus deprived continues in its socket for some months. 1826 KIEBY & ST. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 354 The socket... in which the leg is planted. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*. vi. His arms being nearly pulled out of their sockets. 1882 PITMAN *Mission Life Greece & Pal.* 212 The little knob on the end of the hip-bone, which works in a socket in the corresponding bone.

6. Applied to parts of plants.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 63 Bees gather of all things that have flowers in a base or socket. 1713 WAKKER *True Amazon* 16 Many [flowers]... being kept in their Socket a long time, that should have blown. a 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1757) 138 They, being grown thick and strong, open the socket of the said outward leaf. 1838 U. S. *Rep. Comm. Agric.* (1860) 262 The alocha grass... is not cut like ordinary grass, but is pulled up from its socket.

7. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. *Attrib.* in sense 1, as *socket-bar*, *-bit*, *-castor*, *-chisel*, etc.

Many examples of this type occur in recent technical use, and are recorded in special dictionaries.

1823 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-m.* 229 'Socket Bar' [a hollow conical-headed iron rod for extricating boring rods from bore holes]. 1532 *Lett. & P. Hen. VIII.* v. 447 A ground auger made with a 'socket bit' steeled. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Socket-caster', a metal castor which moves in a socket. 1699 MOXON *Mech. Exer.* vii. 123 'Socket Chisels'... have their Shank made with an hollow Socket at its top. 1842 GUILT *Archil. Gloss.*, *Socket Chisel*, a strong tool used by carpenters for mortising, and worked with a mallet. 1895 *Mech. Steam Eng.* 38 The 'socket end' of the rod must have a screw formed on it. 1823 GREENE *Guns* 101 The price paid for the 'socket joint' alone. 1895 *Ampl. & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 733 'Socket Leg', for amputation above knee, with wooden socket. 1859 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. O. 3 The bearing plate of the jointed 'socket-piece'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Socket-pipe', a pipe worked in a socket. 1847 WEBSTER, 'Socket-pole', a pole armed with an iron socket, and used to propel boats, &c. 1893 *Spon's Mechanics' Own Book* (ed. 4) 80 The stems and handles of 'socket spanners' are made... separate from the socket portions. 1837 J. R. ALLEN *Early Chr. Symbolism* 134 The head and part of the shaft... have been re-erected in the old 'socket-stone'. 1859 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. N. 1 The longitudinal liberty of the spindle... in its 'socket tube'.

b. In sense 5, as *socket-leaf*, *-leaved*.

1711 PETERER *Gazophyl.* ix. § 85 Its Stalks red-spotted and socket-leaved. *Ibid.* § 86 Yellow Cape Dragon-Orchis, with broad, pointed socket-leaves.

c. *Socket-money*. (See quot. and 3 b.) *slang*.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Socket-money*, Demanded and Spent upon Marriage. 1772 T. DRYDEN *Honor. Trar.* 122 We must likewise come upon ye... By way of costs, for socket-money. 1728 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. *Socket money*, a whore's fee or hire, also money paid for a treat, by a married man caught in an intrigue. 1855 *Slang Dict.* 240 *Socket-money*, money extorted by threats of exposure.

Hence *Socketful*; *Socketless* a.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 720 The eyes have long been rayless, socketless. 1859 GILFILLAN *Night* li. 53 A socketless and fiercely blazing eye. 1872 B. STEWART *Physics* 30 Water exactly equal in bulk to the brass cylinder (that is to say, a socketful).

Socket, variant of SOCKET.

Socket (sp'kət), *v.* Also 7 *soccate*. [f. SOCKET *sb.* 1] *trans.* To place in, or fit with, a socket.

1533 *Lett. & P. Hen. VIII.* VI. 642 For mending and socketting newe Cressetts. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 214 A Pair of Shears composed of two Masts, socketted or mortaised into a Plank. 1761 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 243 They must be socketted before he can examine [etc.]. 1843 SIR C. BELL in *Phil. Trans.* CXIII. 173 In creatures where the eye is socketted in a cup of cartilage and cannot retreat. 1859 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. P. 5 These dies... are... socketted into the resisting head. 1888 *Athenum* 16 June 764/3 Five stone bases socketted for wooden obelisks. Hence *Socketting* *vbl. sb.*

1806 SIR C. BELL *Anat. & Phil. Expression* (1872) 41 The socketting of the long canine teeth. 1833 — *Hand* (1834) 83 The socketting of the teeth in the jaws.

Socketted (sp'kəttəd), *pp. a.* [f. SOCKET *sb.* or *v.*] Fitted with or placed in a socket.

1549 in *Archaeol.* X. 404 Two whyte marble coloms or pillars, socketted in two foote steps of black marble. 1713 WAKKER *True Amazon* 8 His Tongue being not long enough to reach the Honey out of the socketted Flowers. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. App. x. 246 So that the socketted arrangement is not seen. 1871 *Archaeol.* XLIII. 446 Two cells, one at least socketted, were found at Hag-bonn... with a socketted spear-head of bronze. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 95 All these tensions must combine to press together the socketted parts.

Sockeye (sp'koi). Also *sock-eye*, *sock-eyo*, *sawkeye*, etc. [ad. Amer. Indian *sukni* 'fish of fishes', the native name on the Fraser River.] The blackback salmon or nerka.

1857 GOSWORTHY *Amer. Fishes* 431 On Fraser River, where

† 1. Of food, liquor, etc.: Boiled; prepared by boiling. *Obs.*

pred. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9164 þe bones hii bere Wel iselt & sode to be abbeye of redinge. 13.. *Seiyn Sag.* 1574 (W.), Barli-water, that was i-sode. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Priv. Priv. 246 Flech y-rostid, wych is more bottryr than...sode in watry. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 309 Eating of those bodies which they had slaine, some sode and some roasted. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Met.* i. ii. ii. (1651) 70 Beer, if it be...over strong, or not sod...frets and gauls.

attrib. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 787 So thise shrewes ne holden hem

1390 GOWER Co. sode whete abo...

Pork & chese. 1528 PAYNELL *Salernie's Regim.* Q. iij. Sode peres releue the stomake greued. 1598 LODGE *Look- ing Gl.* for Lond. & Eng. B. iv. Whay, curds, cream, sod milke, raw-milke. 1611 CORVAT *Cruddities* 373 Rost and sode meates. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 898 Wool wet in sod or sweet wine.

† b. Twice sod, stale, unpalatable. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Er. Man in Hum.* iv. x. Is meat twice sod to you, sir? 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Cons.* iv. i. 114 You make all state before Viterly obsolete; all to come, twice sod. 1610 [see COLEWORT 4]. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 130 The example doth so suite the Text, that I could not premit it here, though it be mentioned before: neither is it 'coleworts twice sod'.

† c. Of persons: Sodden, soaked, or steeped in liquor. *Obs.*

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* iv. ii. All the rest...are in Limbo patrum, Where they lye sod in sack.

2. a. Of bread: Sodden.

1836 PENNY *Cycl. V.* 373/1 So that no part of the dough may form a sod or ill-raised bread.

b. Sod oil (see quot.).

1823 R. HALOASE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 367/2 The oil pressed out of the fermented skins is known as 'sod oil'.

1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* xxvii. 241 'Sod oil,' a greasy matter obtained in the treatment of sheep-skins.

† 3. As sb. Boiled meat. *Obs.*

1548 ELVOT, *Acapna thysia*...spoken of a simple feast, wherein is neither bake, roste nor sode. 1558 WARNE tr. *Alexis' Sec.* 33b. You maye gyue hym roste and sode with pottage of Anylum. 1600 ROWLAND *Lett. Humours* Blood iii. 9 Not that hee'le cloy him there with roste or sod. a 1608 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 218 While bee is set-up with his Sod and Roast.

Sod (sod), v. 1. [f. Sod sb. 1. Cf. MDu. *soden*, *soden*, LG. *soden*, *siden*, to make sode, lay with sode.] *trans.* To cover or build up, to provide or lay, with sode or turfs; to turf.

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improver Impr.* (ed. 3) 55 One good substantial Dike, well turfed (or soded), as the Fen-men call it. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* i. 42 Those Terraces must be supported...by some Banks that shall be soded on purpose, to make them the more solid and lasting. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v. *Brick*. To sod, is to cover the Bricks. 1799 [A. YOUNG] *Agric. Lincoln.* 159 Bind the female into sheaves or heats. Cart it to dyke...sod it. 1839 HOOSE *Storm at Hastings* xxix. We snatch'd up the corpse thus thrown, Intending, Christian-like, to sod and turf it. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 558/2 The slope was soded and terraced with rows of seats.

b. Const. down, over, up.

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 368 A sorry mound of sode, with some bushes soded down on top, to keep out sheep. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 81 Made up of mud and stones and soded o'er. 1870 *Daily News* 12 Nov. The...earthwork, so completely constructed as to have been soded up with turf.

Sod, v. 2. Now dial. [f. Sod pa. pple.]

1. *intr.* To become sodden or soaked; to stick together through wetness.

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 3 The tree which hath long lien soding in the ditch. 1644 PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1653) 218 If Sand, whence comes its clamminess and aptness to sod together? a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 246 If the hay made of it sode a little in the wet, it becomes tasteless.

2. *trans.* To soak with wet.

1895 A. PATTERSON *Man & Nat.* on the Broad 125 Work on the land where wet grass and rubbishage sod (soak) yer trowsers below.

Sod, obs. pa. t. of SEETHE v.

Soda¹ (sō'dā). [a. med.L. *soda* (It. and Pg. *soda*, Sp. *soda*, *sosa*, F. *soude*, *soude*, *souille*), of unknown origin.]

1. An alkaline substance obtained originally from the ashes of certain marine or other salt-impregnated plants, esp. species of *Salsola*, and now manufactured artificially from common salt, or occurring in a mineral state as a deposit, esp. in certain lakes, or in solution in the water of such lakes (natron); used largely in commerce, esp. in the manufacture of glass and soap; soda-ash; sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃).

Freq. used as a synonym of sodium in the names of various compounds of that element, as *muriate*, *nitrate*, *sulphate*, etc., of *soda*.

1558 WARNE *Alexis' Sec.* i. iv. 78 Take an vnce of Soda (whiche is ashes made of grasse, whereof glassmakers doo vse to make their Cristall). 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Gaber* iv. 245 True Salt-Alkali is made of Zora (or Soda) dissolved. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) *Soda*, the Ashes of the Herb Kali Burnt, whereof Glass is made. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 480 The fossil [alkali] or mineral, called likewise soda and natrum. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 19 Soda affects it but slightly. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1150 Carbonate of Soda...is the soda of commerce in various states, either crystallized, in lumps, or in a crude powder called soda-ash. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.*

249 A large proportion of the plants growing on sea-coasts contain soda, whilst inland plants contain potash.

fig. 1823 BYRON *Yuan x. lxxiii*, Half-solved into these sodas or magnasias, Which form that bitter draught, the human species.

b. Sodium bicarbonate, used largely for domestic purposes; baking or cooking soda.

1852-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* I. 183/1 Mix the soda perfectly with the flour. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 5/2 A half cut of soda could be bought for 3s.

c. *Caustic soda*, sodium hydroxide or hydrate (NaOH). Cf. CAUSTIC a. 1 c.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 132 A ley of caustic soda. *Ibid.*, Caustic soda ley. *Ibid.* 1590 Caustic soda is a white brittle mass...having a most corrosive taste and action upon animal matters. 1897 GARRUD *Med. Med.* (ed. 3) 132 Liquor Soda, above described, contains caustic soda.

† 2. The prickly saltwort, *Salsola kali*, = KALI 1.

1658 tr. *Portia's Nat. Magick* vi. i. 178 The herb Kali or Saltwort is commonly called Soda.

3. *Chem.* Sodium oxide (Na₂O).

1846 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 557 The next oxide of sodium is soda. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* *Inorg.* 743 Oxide of Sodium, or Soda (Na₂O), forms the basis of the important series of salts of soda. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Soda: This term, in scientific language, is applied to the anhydrous protoxide of sodium (Na₂O).

4. Soda-water.

1842 *Lover Handy Andy* i. Bang went the bottle of soda. 1864 *Sala Quite Alone* i. xiv. 220 Keep him on his soda-and-B. That won't do him any harm. 1897 *Surg.-Capt. Hughes Medit. Fever* v. 210 An occasional whiskey with water or soda...is useful.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. Misc., chiefly in sense 1, as *soda-bath*, *-compound*, *-crystals*, *-lime*, *-salt*, *-soap*, etc.; *soda-carbonate*, *muriate*, *tartrate*, in *Photogr.* for hypsulphite of soda, as *soda developer*, *development*, *-pyro*, *-solution*, etc.; *soda-ash*, the sodium carbonate of commerce, = SODA 1; *soda lake*, a natron lake; *soda-lye* (see quot. 1867); *soda-paper*, *-prairie*, *waste* (see quot.).

1839 'Soda-ash' [see 1]. 1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 29 Soda crystals, or soda-ash, are carbonates of soda. 1865 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* (1884) 99, I am taking warm 'soda-baths' in the morning. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1151 The crystals of 'soda-carbonate'...are now made altogether by the decomposition of sea salt. 1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 182 Hence the albumen in the blood cannot exist as a 'soda-compound' (albuminate of soda). 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1155 Our commercial 'soda' crystals are composed of—1 atom of carbonic acid, 1 atom of soda, and 10 atoms of water. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 89 The 'soda' developer tends to give softer images. 1890 Anthony's *Photogr. Bulletin* III. 65 'Soda' development is apt to give a yellow image. 1864 *Reader* 24 Sept. 387 Such a light is the monochromatic 'soda-flame'. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1155 There are several 'soda' lakes in Mexico. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* *Org.* I. § 1 (ed. 2) 19 A portion of this alkalinized lime, or 'soda-lime' as it is frequently termed. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 132 Avoid lime...but use it freely after one or two 'soda' leys. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 266 Soda lye, employed in the manufacture of hard soap, is a solution of hydrate of soda. *Ibid.* 572 A weak soda-lye. 1864 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 427 The 'soda-muriate' of palladium is a deliquescent salt. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2236/1 'Soda-paper', a paper made by saturating filtering paper with carbonate of soda. 1793 T. BEDDOES *Calculus* p. x. His experience of the good effects of 'soda pills, in cases of bilious concretion. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 426 'Soda-prairie', a plain covered with an efflorescence of soda, elsewhere called natron. 1839 Anthony's *Photogr. Bulletin* II. 399, I worked always with 'soda-pyro'. 1836-41 BRANOE *Chem.* (ed. 3) 716 When magnesia is precipitated by excess of carbonate of soda, a portion of the triple 'soda-salt' is retained. 1834-6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1843) VII. 434/1 Common salt, hardens and renders it equal to the 'soda' soaps. 1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 28 Soda soaps are hard, potash soaps are soft. 1899 *Phil. Trans.* XCIX.

115 Water dissolves le oxisulphide

b. Connected or dealing with sodium carbonate or its manufacture, as *soda-apparatus*, *-furnace*, *industry*, *-making*, *manufacture*, etc. Also with agent-nouns, as *soda-furnacer*, *maker*.

(a) 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1151 Soda manufacture. *Ibid.* 1152 The draught of a soda-furnace must be very sharp. *Ibid.* 1153 In some soda-works, where the decomposing furnace is very large. 1853 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 683 The whole process of soda-making. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2234/1 Soda-apparatus. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 169 Particularly fatal is this rough road to the wooden axes of the soda carts.

(b) 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1153 The dexterous management of this transposition characterizes a good soda-furnacer. 1853 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 682 Having...obtained a quantity of sulphate of soda, the soda maker now proceeds to his next operation.

c. With the names of minerals containing soda, as *soda alum*, *-chabasite*, *-copperas*, *-feldspar*, *-lime*, *-feldspar*, *-nitre*, *-saltpetre*, *-spodumene* (see quot.). Also *soda-granitic* adj.

Many of these terms are now obsolete.

1837 DANA *Min.* 170 Sulfatite, *alumen volcanicum*. 'Soda Alum'. 1896 HANSEN *Kopfs. Med. Med.* 192 Soda alum and ammonia alum are formed by replacing the equivalent of potash with one of soda or ammonia.

1896 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.* etc. I. 335 Combinations of the common calcareous-chabasite and the 'soda-chabasite' of Berzelius. 1844 DANA *Mineral.* 236 A 'Soda' Copperas has been analyzed by Scheerer. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, Soda copperas, a sodio-ferric sulphate found in the alum-slate of

Modum in Norway. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 56 Albite or 'Soda-feldspar'. 1845 DARWIN *Jour. Nat.* xv. 320 Mountain masses of a peculiar white 'soda-granitic' rock. 1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) II. 269 'Soda-lime-feldspar' (often containing potash); labradorite. 1866 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*, 'Soda-nitre', nitrate of sodium, found as a mineral. 1848 KRAFT's *Chem. Technol.* I. 341 The more common salts of nitric acid...are distinguished from each other by the addition of the name of the base as: 'soda-saltpetre' (cubic nitre). 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol., Min.*, etc. 193 *Oligoclase*, 'Soda-spodumene', a mineral having the same relation to spodumene that albite has to true feldspar.

6. Made with, or containing, sodium bicarbonate, as *soda-biscuit*, *-bread*, *-cake*, *-cracker*, *-scone*, etc.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Soda-biscuit', a biscuit raised with soda. 1884 Mrs. RHOELL *Berna Boyle* xiii, 'The 'soda bread was rising to a satisfactory thickness. 1894 LITTLE *Betsy Gray* iii. 22 Potato cake, pancakes, 'soda-cake', and other manufactures. 1873 B. HARTE *Fiddletown* 53 Like an...bicarbonate and spear... 111. 741 Bismuth lozenges, soda-mint tablets. 1856 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 291, I...bad taken a sip or two of tea and bitten into my 'soda-scone'.

7. Used for, or containing, soda-water, as *soda bottle*, *fountain*, *tumbler*, etc.

1824 BYRON *Yuan* xvi. ix, Like a soda bottle when its spray has sparkled. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2235/1 *Soda-fountain*, a vessel for containing soda-water or water charged with carbonic-acid gas under high pressure, and provided with pipes and valves for drawing it off as required.

† Soda². *Obs.* [a. med.L. *soda*, ad. Arab. صاع soda², f. صاع soda² to split.] Headache.

1540 BOORDE *Boke for to Lerne* Cij b. The falling sicknesses called. Appoplexia, Soda. 1590 BARPOUGH *Meth. Physick* I. i. (1630) 1 That there are onely three sundry paines in the head: whereof the one is called of the Greeks κεφαλαλγία, the barbarous sort of Physicians call it Soda. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 97 It helpeth the soda (that is an old head ach)...With saffron and a little camphire it helps the cold soda. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), Soda, the same with Cephalalgia.

|| Soda³. *Obs. rare.* [mod.L. *soda*, ad. G. *sod* (||Soda), MLG. *sode*, Du. *sode*, Fris. *sodde*, related to SEETHE v.] A form of indigestion; heart-burn. Never actually adopted in English use.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), Soda, the same with 'ng'. 1753 *Chambers'* 'oulesome sensation'.

b. SODA¹ or SOD-IUM

+ ACETIC a.] (See quot.)

1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 569 A crystalline mass of sodacetic ether, or acetic ether in which one atom of the hydrogen has been displaced by sodium.

Sodaic (sō'dā'ik), a. [f. Soda 1 + -ic. So F. *sodaïque*.] Containing soda or sodium bicarbonate.

1834 COOPER *Good's Study* II. (ed. 4) I. 248 The common sodaic powders, and the effervescing saline draught, are often relished by the patient. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 424 The most familiar example [of effervescence] is afforded in the solution of sodaic powders. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 480 Some occasion in which he had suspended the use of its soda-water at table for champagne.

Sodain (ē, -jy, obs. forms of SUDDEN, -ly.

Sodainty, variant of SUDDENTY.

† Sodaite. *Min. Obs.* [f. Soda 1 + -ite 2 b.]

A variety of nephelite or wernerite.

c. 1830 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 489/2 *Elaolite*. Fetti-crist. Lythrodies. Sodaite. 1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 305/1 Ekebergite (Sodaite) does not occur crystallized.

Sodalist (sō'dā'list). [f. SODALITY: see -IST 4.] A member of a Roman Catholic sodality or religious fraternity.

1794 in *Mem. Stonyhurst Coll.* (1881) 40 No meeting of Sodalists. 1889 *Tablet* 14 Dec. 946 The handsome chapel where the Sodalists are now enabled to hold their services.

Sodalite (sō'dā'lit). *Min.* [f. SODA 1 + -LITE.]

A vitreous, transparent or translucent silicate of aluminium and sodium containing sodium chloride, usually of a greenish blue colour and occurring in certain igneous rocks.

1870 THOMSON in *Rep. Soc. Edin.* (1872) VI. 387 A Chemical Analysis of Sodaite, a new Mineral from Greenland. *Ibid.*, The mineral to which I have given the name of Sodaite. 1837 DANA *Min.* 281 Sodaite includes the white and light green crystallized varieties of this species. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 115 Sodaite mostly occurs in rocks of a syenitic character.

† Sodaliticous, a. *Obs.* Also -icious. [f. L. *sodalicius*.] (See quot.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossog.*, *Sodalicius*,...belonging to sodality, or Fellowship. 1730 BAILEY (fcl), *Sodalitions*, of, or pertaining to Society.

Sodality (sodā'li-ti). [a. F. *sodalité* or ad. L. *sodalitas*, -itatem fellowship, brotherhood, fraternity, f. *sodalis* mate, fellow, boon-companion.]

1. Association or confederation with others; brotherhood, companionship, fellowship.

1600 W. WATSON *Deacordon* (1602) 168 A participation, combination, or sodality with the lequits to overthrow... If the

Philos. sodality,

Athnity, Hospitality, brotherhood. 1805 *Reader* I. 372/2 That literary sodality by which France had been distinguished for nearly a century. 1883 *Chambers's Trul.* 7 Jan. 2 Massinger's claim to the sodality of the craft...might perhaps be considered as of the genuine order.

2. To the Roman Catholic Church, a religious guild or brotherhood established for purposes of devotion or mutual help or action; the body of persons forming such a society.

(a) 1600 W. WATSON *Decadence* (1602) 25 [The secular priests] sought no establishing of houses, Colleges, sodalities, societies, or corporations. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 18 The privilege of this sodality is that they have graces, rosaries, ... and hallowed graces in their holiness. 1664 H. MORE *Mystr.* iiii. 20 By being incorporated into this or that holy Sodality or Fraternity. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen.* Brit. I. 77 The Jansenist-Romanists ... have but very little to do with those little offices, or Sodalties, with their Indulgences. 1832 *Archaeol.* XXIV. 134 The monks of St. Withuin's, ... and those of New Minster had a sodality among themselves. 1893 J. FAHEY *Hist. Kilmacduagh* 443 The extension of religious sodalities in the several parishes of this diocese.

(b) 1881 *Memo. Stonyhurst Coll.* 41 note. The body of the martyr ... now lies under the altar of the Sodality Chapel. (c) 1628 in *Foley Rec. Eng. Prov. S. 7*. I. 114 The Sodality of the Chapel of Our Lady. 1667 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 63 He was admitted into the sodality of Our Lady. 1846 J. MORRIS in *Pollen Life* (1896) ii. 45, I should like very much to be enrolled in your Sodality of the Living Rosary. 1889 *Tablet* 14 Dec. 946 The Sodality of the Immaculate Conception.

b. A chapel set apart for or used by a religious sodality.

1667 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 66 He [was] observed when he thought himself to be alone in the sodality to sprinkle ... water upon the gravestones. 1699 *Trial of White, & other Testis* 1 To preach in the Sodality of the English Seminary. 1725 R. PLOWDEN in *Foley Rec. Eng. Prov. S. 7*. VII. Introd. p. xl. With much ado, we saved the Church, the Sodality, and that wing where the kitchen is.

3. A society, association, or fraternity of any kind.

1633 *Parthenia Sacra* 180 Sodalties of all sorts & conditions whatsoever either Secular or Ecclesiastical. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog.* (1725) 262 To see with what Tenderness the Seraphick Sodality wash'd the Body. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* viii. 572 Others hold, that they were called Herodians, because they constituted a Sodality erected in the Honour of Herod. 1805 MURPHY *Taditus* I. 184 To create this new sodality the names of the most eminent citizens ... were drawn by lot. 1855 MORLEY *Dutch Rep.* Introd. xiv. (1866) 46 There were also military sodalities of musketeers, crossbowmen, archers, swordsmen, in every town.

Sodamide (sōdāmīd). *Chem.* [f. SOD-A + AMIDE.] A substance, usually of a greenish colour, formed by treating sodium with gaseous ammonia (cf. quots.).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 7 Sodamide and mercuramide are amides of sodium and mercury. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 551 When potassium and sodium were heated in gaseous ammonia, hydrogen was evolved, and potassamide and sodamide were produced.

Sodamite, obs. form of SODOMITE. **Sodan**, obs. f. SOLDAN. **Sodan**, -ly, etc., obs. ff. **SUDDEN** (LY. **Sodar**, obs. f. **SOLDER** sb. **Sodary**, obs. f. **SODARY**).

Soda-water. Also **soda water**. [f. SODA + WATER sb.]

1. Water containing a solution of sodium bicarbonate, or, more generally, charged under pressure with carbon dioxide (carboic acid gas), strongly effervescent, and used as a beverage or stimulant. Cf. SODA 1.4.

1802 W. SAUNDERS in *Med. & Phys. Jnrl.* VIII. 492 The gaseous alkaline water commonly called soda water has long been used in this country. 1855 *Or's Circ. St. Elem. Chem.* 385 Much of the so-called soda water found in commerce is totally devoid of soda or other alkali. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* III. 194 The maudlin meditation of a fast young man over his morning's soda-water.

b. attrib., as *soda-water apparatus*, -*bottle*, *fountain*, etc.

1815 T. HOOT *Sayings* Ser. 11. *Passion & Princ.* vi. Patent soda-water manufactures. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1256 Improved soda-water apparatus. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Soda-water-bottle*, a strong oval-shaped glass bottle, the cork of which is secured by twine and wire to confine the aerated water. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 6246, Patent soda-water machines. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 828/1 Soda-water Fountain.

2. Water containing a solution of sodium carbonate for cooling or wetting metal-working tools.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Sodayne, -ly, etc., obs. ff. **SUDDEN** (LY).

Sodded (sp'dd), ppl. a. [f. SOD sb. 1 or v.]

Covered or laid with, constructed or built of, sods.

1652 COTTERELL *Tr. Catprende's Cassandra* iii. ii. (1676) 262 Roxana sat down upon a green sodded bank. 1816

Sodded, ppl. a. rare. [Cf. SOD ppl. a. and v.] Sodden, soaked.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxix. Moorish grounds ... are usually hoggy and rotten, or of so cold and sodded a temper; as [etc.].

Sodden (sp'dn), pa. pple., ppl. a., and sb. Forms: a. 4-5 sopen (4 sopin, soipen); 4-5 sothen (4 soothern, 5 sothyn). b. 4-5 sodyn, 5 sodem, sodden, 5-6 soden (5-one, 6-yng, Sc. -in); 5-sodden (Sc. 5-6 soddyn, 6-in). [Stronq pa. pple. of SEETHE v. Cf. SOD pa. pple., etc.]

1. Boiled; cooked or prepared by boiling. Now rare or obs.

fred. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13373 Pe folk þat dai ful fair was feld. O hred and flexs bath soþen and hredd. 1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* vi. 19 Ashuldre sothen [wrr. sodden, sodden, sodyn, soothern, 1388 sodun] of the wether. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1837) xix. 203 I ... 1483 CAXTON *Gold.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold.* c. v. weders sothen.

1570 ... ay a weede egge wel sodden, and the shel pyllod of. 1600 ROWLAND *Leti.* *Humours Blood* l. 7. Beere he protestes is sodden and refined. 1626 BACON *Syna* 385 I were good therefore to try it. with Milk Sodden.

attrib. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* ii. 15. I shal not take ... sothen [1388 sodun] flesh, but rawe. c. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 94 þis bawme is cleped rawe hawme and the toper is callid soden hawme. 1533 *6k. Keryngne in Babes Bk.* (1868) 274 On that daye he shall serve ... sodden egges with grene sauce. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* 217 Dronken in sodden wine it preserveth from drunkenness. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 9 They were faine to eat Doges, Cats, Rats, sodden Leather. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 386 Mix it with thicken'd Juice of sodden Fines. 1780 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) V. 357/1 The snails were wined with bran and sodden wine. 1819 BROCKETT *N. C.* ... 1846 BAXTER *Libr. P.* bran mashes, sodden

a cure.

transf. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. l. 44. Pa. My businesse seethes. Ser. Sodden businesse, there's a stewed phrase indeede.

† b. To the proverbial phrase *coleworts twice* (etc.) sodden: (see COLEWORT 4).

c. 1568 [see COLEWORT 4]. 1599 W. WILKINSON *Conful. Fam. Love* 55h. The fourth crime ... is coleworts more than tenne times sodden. 1608 HIERON *Answ. Popish Plot* (ed. 2) To Rd. To redoe things once done, or to oppress mens stomachs with twice sodden Coleworts, as the proverbe is. 1614 BRADSHAW *Unreasonable Separation* 83 Some of his own cole-worts, not twice, but twenty times sodden.

2. Of persons, their features, etc.: Having the appearance of, or resembling, that which has been soaked or steeped in water; rendered dull, stupid, or expressionless, esp. owing to drunkenness or indulgence in intoxicants; pale and flaccid.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. v. By Hercules, I score him, as I doe the sodden Nymph ... his mistress Arete. 1608 SHAKS. *Pericles* v. ii. 21. The stuff we have, a strong wind will blow it to pieces, they are so pitifully sodden. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* v. i. Now you with the sodden face, keep in there.

1841 LYTTON *Nl. & Morn.* l. vi. His complexion was pale and sodden. 1850 KINGSLEY *A. Locke* xxv. Gaunt, ragged, sodden, blue-eyed, drivelling, the worn-out gin-drinker stood. 1896 HOWELLS *Impress. & Exp.* 74 The soddenest habit of the place brightened.

b. Characterized by heaviness, dullness, or want of vivacity.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. 86 The peculiar sodden and ... of the countenances of the s Earthly Par. III. iv.

y; spoiled through over-boiling or imperfect baking.

a. 1800 *Proce. Suppl. Grose, Sodden*, over-boiled. North. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem. Org.* (ed. 2) ii. §. 143 Bread prepared from such flour is sticky, heavy, and sodden.

4. Saturated or soaked with water or moisture.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* l. 17 Upon the sodden ground His old right hand lay nerveless. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 164 Don't work the ground when it is sodden, muddy, or rendered sticky by a recent frost. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 137 The cold water was numbing his limbs and his sodden clothes were dragging him down. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 3/5 The ground ... was in such a terribly sodden condition that cricket was entirely out of the question.

b. Const. in or with. Also fig.

1831 L. TAYLOR *Famat.* i. 6 Men ... with hands sodden in blood. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* xi. 285 Nothing can be more hurtful to a youth than to have his soul sodden with pleasure. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindsif.* 104 Fungi abound, and the pavement is sodden with damp. 1904 *Field* 6 Feb. 226/2 The ground was so sodden with wet that it was quite unfit to ride over.

5. Comb., as *sodden-faced*, -*headed*, -*switted* adjs.

Also as second element in brandy, gin, whisky, sodden, etc. 1859 *Hay any Work* 25 You sodden headed Ass you, the most part of that law is abrogated. 1868 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. l. 47 Thoo sodden-witted Lord! thou hast no more braine than I have in mine elbows. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) l. 218 The slickest, sodden-faced creature I ever saw.

† 6. As sb. Boiled meat. Obs.

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 13373 (Fairf.) þat folk þat day fulle faire was fed wiþ soþen & rote & wilde bred. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 78 The tane lufis soddyn, the tothir rost. c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 224. I have here in

nd sb. 1 Built of sods.

3) II. 285 Belfort (nothing beauty, it being the most or town of sods, that ever

was made in a afternoon of toam and sticks.

Sodden (sp'dn), v. [f. SODDEN ppl. a.]

1. trans. To make sodden; to soak in, or saturate with, water.

1812 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 502 The ground becomes compressed and soddened (to use an antiquated term) by the winter rains. 1844 DICKENS *Pict. Fr. Italy* (1846) 147 Your pony soddening his girths in water. 1878 *Daily News* 12 June 5 The rains have soddened the earth.

b. To render (the faculties) dull or stupid; to deprive of vivacity or freshness.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 431 His sensuality does not sodden and brutify his faculties, but it quickens their temper and edge. 1833 *Palt Natt* G. 28 Dec. 4/2 His soul has been deadened and soddened by ages of exclusive devotion to the question of bread and cider.

2. intr. a. To become soaked or saturated with water or moisture; to grow soft or rotten in this way.

1810 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* ii. ii. 95 The block may soak their gore; Their heads may sodden in the sun. a. 1861 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady, Telling Bell* lviii. I wandered wearily ... Through swamps that soddened under stagnant air.

b. Of a liquid: To soak into something.

1881 MISS ORMEROD *Injurious Insects* (1890) 315 Dressing ... of some kind which will not sodden into the tree in the heat of the sun.

Hence **Soddened** ppl. a.; **Soddening** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 18 We ... laid them in the 'soddened ground. 1883 *Knowledge* 3 Aug. 68/1 Soddened fruit enveloped in heavy ... 1895 *Embanking* 96 T ... soil in a watery state.

The prostitution of the mind, the soddening of the conscience. 1857 T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 28 A 'soddening'—continued wetness, as distinguished from mere dampness, of the soil.

Soddenness (sp'd'n-ness). [f. SODDEN ppl. a.] Sodden state, quality, or condition.

1890 *Science* XV. 230/1 The soddenness of improperly boiled or fried foods. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 4/2 The bottom of the uncultivated gardens, where the ground is kept in a chronic state of soddenness.

Sodder, obs. or dial. f. **SOLDER** sb. 1 and v.

Sodding (sp'ding), (vbl.) sb. [f. SOD v.]

1. The action of covering, laying, or providing with sods.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. 266/1 *Sodding*, is the covering of little shourings and places of shade from Rain, with green Turfs or Grass Sods. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. Sodding of brick. 1850 B. TAYLOR in *Life & Lett.* i. xv. 206 We have done something at clearing away rubbish, sodding, and making the surroundings fair to look upon. 1854 ATKINSON *Stanton Ground* 112 The sodding of the roof was beautifully managed.

2. Sods or turfs as a material for forming or strengthening embankments, etc.

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 18 But if banks of sand are at-

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2237/2 *Sodding*, implements, tools for cutting sods and laying them down. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. Sodding-mallet. *Ibid.*, Sodding-spade.

Soddy (sp'di), a. and sb. [f. SOD sb. 1 + -y.]

A. adj. Abounding in sods; consisting or composed of sods; of the nature of a sod.

1611 COTGR. *Mottuex*, cloddie, turfie, soddie. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Observ.* 9 By burying the soddy edge of the Plut, they are now less grassy than the Leys were before plowing. 1846 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 168 Reduce the soddy texture of the soil.

B. sb. A sod-house. U.S.

1893 *Pilgrim Missionary* June 8/1 Brother T— has a large circuit of three churches, and lives in a 'soddy'.

Sodear, obs. f. **SOLDIER**. **Sodein**, -eyn(e), obs. ff. **SUDDEN** a. **Sodekene**, -dene, obs. ff. **SUBDEACON**, -DEAN. **Soden**, obs. f. **SOLDAN**, **SUDEN** a. **Soder**, obs. f. **SOLDER** sb. 1 and v. **Sodewee**, obs. f. **SUBDUE** v. **Sodger**, obs. or dial. f. **SOLDIER**.

Sodic (sō'dik), a. *Chem.* [f. SOD-IUM + -ic. Cf. F. *sodique*.] Of, containing, or composed of sodium.

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1170 The only combination known of sodium with sulphur, or—sodic sulphur. 1869 J. PHILLIPS *Peter*, iv. 121 Examining these hollow coals, we find sublimed salts, especially ammoniac and sodic chlorides with free sulphur. 1878 HAMILTON *Nervous Dis.* 329 As regards the variety of bromide, I think the sodic is the most reliable and stable.

Sodier, obs. form of **SOLDIER**.

Sodio- (sō'dio), comb. form of **SODIUM**, denoting the presence of that substance or its salts, as *sodio-aluminate*, -*aurous*, -*hydric*, -*platinic* adjs.; *sodio-salicylate*.

1858 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Sodium*, Sodium occurs as sodio-aluminate fluoride in cryolite. 1868 *Forrest's Chem.* (ed. 10) 421 A sodio-aurous hyposulphite ... is prepared by mixing the concentrated solutions of auric chloride and sodium h-

phate has 1898 *Sodio-butt's Syn* sodio-salicylate (diuretic), may be substituted for caffeine.

Sodioure, obs. form of **SOLDIER**.

Sodium (sō'di-um). *Chem.* [f. SOD-A + -IUM. Named by Davy (1807).]

1. An elementary alkaline metal (isolated by Davy in 1807), forming the basis of SODA, closely resembling potassium in its appearance and properties, and occurring most commonly in the chloride (common salt). Symbol Na (for Natrium).

1807 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* (1808) 1. 32 Potassium and Sodium are the names by which I have ventured to call the two new substances. 1812 — *Chem. Philos.* 321, I discovered sodium a few days after I discovered potassium, in the year 1807. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 325 Sodium has a much higher point of fusion than potassium. 1855

Sofa (sof'a). Also $\bar{\eta}$ sofa, $\bar{\eta}$ -9 sophā; 8
ophee, sophy, 9 vulg. sofy. [= F. *sofa*, *sofha*,
L, Sp., and Pg. *sofa*; ad. Arab. *ṣoffā*.]

1. In Eastern countries, a part of the floor raised a foot or two, covered with rich carpets and cushions, and used for sitting upon.

a. 1525 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. ix. 158: A Sofa spread with very sumptuous Carpets of Gold, upon which the Grand Signior sitteth. 1622 *London Gaz.* No. 1623/3 The Grand Signior came thither soon after, and sat down on a Stool placed to the Sofa. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* (1793) I. 254 The next room is a very large one paved with marble, and all round it, raised, two sofas of marble, one above another. 1841 *LANGE Arab. Nts.* I. 104 He beheld a young man sitting on a sofa raised to the height of a cubit from the floor.

b. 1637 *SIR G. COURTHOR Mem.* 124 A Sofa, which is a place raised from the floor about a foot to sit on. 1682 *Wheeler Journ. Greece* v. 350 Making us sit upon a Sofa, and drink Coffee with him. 1808 *PARSONS Trav. Asia*, etc. II. 22, I paid a visit to the pasha, and found him sitting on his sofa.

transf. 1758 *STERNE Sent. Journ. The Grace*, The old man and his wife, placing me betwixt them, sat down upon a sofa of turf by the door.

2. A lounge, stuffed seat with a back and ends or eud, used for reclining; a form of lounge or couch. a. 1717 *BERKELEY Trav. Italy* Wks. 1791 IV. 530 The bridegroom sits on a very low sort of seat not unlike an oriental sofa. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 83 Convenience next suggested elbow-chairs, and luxury th' accomplish'd sofa last. 1812 *CRABBE Tales* v. 530 The splendid sofa, which, though made for rest, He tho'd had thought it freedom to have press'd. 1849 *LYELL and Visit U. S.* II. 47 Sofas, rocking chairs, tables, and a stove are placed in this room. 1877 *Mrs. FORRESTER Mignon* I. 275 She makes him lie on a sofa near the open window.

transf. 1864 *E. BURRITT Walk* 313 A row of flower sofas reaching round the garden.

3. attrib., as sofa-corner, -cushion, -pillow, etc. 1797-1805 *S. & H. LEE Canterb. T.* III. 139 A circular

sofa-cushion at her. a. 1848 *MARRYAT Valerie* viii. The bottle, which I had, left under the sofa-pillow.

b. Objective, as sofa-maker, -stuffer. 1853 *T. HOON G. Gurney* (1890) I. III. 43 My friend, the sofa-maker, never troubled himself to inquire after me.

1859 *J. C. ATKINSON Walks & Talks* (1892) 4 A beard that would have been a small fortune to a sofa-stuffer.

4. Special combs., as sofa-bed, -bedstead, a piece of furniture so constructed as to form a sofa or bed as required; sofa-carriage, a carriage having the seat made like that of a sofa; sofa-ridden, confined to a sofa (nonce-wd.); + sofa stall, a seat in a hall or theatre made like a sofa.

1816 *REPTON Landsc. Gard. Fragm. on Theory* (1840) 585 To have dressing-rooms, in which 'sofa-beds may' be used.

1823 *De QUINCEY Incongruities* Wks. 1862 X. 9 Down went the little sofa-bed in a closet. 1891 *HARVEY Trav.* xxviii. (1900) 62 She induced him to lie down on his own sofa-bed.

1831 *LOUNGE Encey. Archit.* 630 We shall give some designs, for 'sofa-bedsteads. 1841 *THACKERAY G. Hegarty Diam.* xi. A little dusky sofa-bedstead (woe betide him who has to sleep on it!). 1821-29 *Good Study Med.*

1866 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* vi. A sofa, of incomprehensible form regarded from any sofane point of view.

1862 *Notice Mason Jones' Oration on Garibaldi* 4 Apr., 'Sofa Stalls. Four Shillings.

Heuce *Sofaed* ppl. a., seated as on a sofa. *Sofane* a., pertaining to a sofa (nonce-wd.).

1795 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 69 Sopha'd on silk, amid her charm-billed towers, in sullen apathy Papaver nods. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* vi. A sofa, of incomprehensible form regarded from any sofane point of view.

Sofee, variant of *Sufi*. *Sofeland*, obs. form of *SOVEREIGN* a. *Sofett*, rare -2. [f. *SOF*-A + *-ETT* (E.) 'A small sofa' (Webster, 1828-32).

Soffit (sp'fit). *Arch.* Forms: a. 7-8 soffits, 8 soffite; 7 soffeta, 8 sapheta. b. 7 soffito, 7-8 soffitto, soffito; 8 soffetto. 7. 8 soffoiet, soffpheit, suffete, 8-9 soffite, soffite, 8. 8 soffit, 8-soffit (9 soffiet); 8-9 soffit. [In the a and b forms directly a. It soffilla fem. and soffillo masc., f. *soff* (L. *sub*) under + pa. pple. of *figgere* to fix. The later forms are prob. after *F. soffite*.]

The under horizontal face of an architrave or overhangio cornice; the under surface of a liotel, vault, or arch; a ceiling.

a. 1613-39 I. Jones in *Leon Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 1663 LASSERS roof of this Church

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7. 1715 W. HALFFENSY *Sovnd Building* 13 To draw the two different Edges of a Twisted Schofet. 1739 C. LABELY *Piers Vestrin, Bridg* 77 The chamfered Joists in the Soffites of the Archies. 1751 - *Westm. Br.* 77 Some of their Stones both in the Fronts and their Soffits were split. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* xlii. lxxvii. The lofty columns... Which the soffites with gems adorned upbeld. 1823 *RUTTER Fonthill* 71 The lower part or soffite of the Oriel is exquisitely finished. 1824 *GWILT Encey. Archit.* 5283 Backs, elbows, and soffites to windows. a. 1878 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 280 A rib dropping down a little from the arched soffite.

8. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl., Soffito, or Soffit*, in Architecture, any Plafond or

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c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Ham.* (Thorpe) I. 566 Ic softom slæpe me zerte, swa swa ðu me forlete. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Hit wold me pungen þet sofstete beo (=wast) and þet wunsemeste þet ic efre biad. c 1250 *Gen.* 4 Ex. 2412 Pharaon had him warden wel in softe resten and selli mel. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 312 It hath be sen and felt ful ofte. The harde time after the softe. c 1477 *Carson Jason* 45 b. Certes the time must be taken as bit cometh, is hit hard or softe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxv. 9 For weirnes on me ane slummer soft come. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. ix. 13 Whiles euerie sense the humour sweet embayd, And slumbering soft my hart did steale away. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant.* 4 Cl. II. vii. 114 Till that the conquering Wine hath steep't our sense, In soft and delicate Lethe. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 1003 Where young Adonis oft reposes, Waxing well of his deep wound In slumber soft. 1745 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Epist.* I. xvi. 21 This pleasing, this delicious soft Retreat In Safety guards me from September's Heat. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.*

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b. *spec.* in *Phonetics*. (Opposed to HARD a. 16.) Jonson and Ainsworth employ the term in the contrary sense to that now usual.

1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 772½ The more general sound of [f] is the softer and expresseth the Greek ϕ . 1666 O. PRICE *Eng. Orthog.* 24 Except, the soft, s, in concision, circumfession. *Ibid.*, But, th, makes a softer sound. In worlthy, father. 1736 AINSWORTH *Dict.* ii. s. v. T, P is only a softer *b*, and *b* an harder *p*. the harder mute before a vowel passing into the softer before a consonant. 1775 [see HARD a. 16]. 1827 HEARD *Russian Language*. 4 There are eleven vowels in the Russian alphabet, which are divided into hard and soft. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 96, 's' is always hard, the softness of this letter being invariably represented by *z*. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. 128 The Etruscan rejects the soft mutes *b, g, d*, and retains the aspirated mutes *th, kh, ph*.

c. Of musical instruments: Making or emitting a soft sound.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. (1900) 90 The Cretenses used harpes and other soft instruments. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 86 With his soft Pipe, and smooth-dittied Song. 1667 — P. L. I. 551 Anon they move... to the Dorian mood Of Flutes and soft Records. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* ii. ii. 82 These the softer Lyre Delights. 1794 MRS. RANCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, Their voices accompanied by a few soft instruments.

4. Of weather, seasons, etc.: Free from storms or rough winds; genial, mild, balmy. (Cf. 26.)

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3061 Dis wether is softe. And his king hard. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 181 Vponn softe sonenday... Hungur hem beleide wip an hot Cak. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 2487 (Fair), Pe weder soft in someridne soe hegan to rugg & ride. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58/2 Calme or softe, wythe-oute wynde, calmus. c. 1475 HENRYSON *Poems* (S.T.S.) III. 93 The night is softe and dry. c. 1505 KINGSTON *Chron. Lond.* (1905) 261 This yere was a wonderfull easy and soft wynter, without stormys or frostes. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 457 In this soft Season... In prime of all the Year, and Holy-days of Spring. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 219 In a soft Air and a delicious Situation. 1822 [N. A. KELTY] *Osmond* III. 107 It was a soft, early summer's morning. 1851 CARLYLE *J. Sterling* i. ii. The climate of Bute is rainy, soft of temperature... In that soft rainy climate [etc.]. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perilycous* 401 It is such a soft spring-day.

b. Of the sun, rain, wind, etc.: Shining, falling, or blowing gently; not strong, violent, or boisterous.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. Pro. 1 In a somer sesun when softe was pe sonne. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 666 Early at Morne, When the sun yepought with his softe beames. 1549 *Compl. Seott.* vi. (1872) 61 The...southern vynd...generis thondir, eludids, and smol soft raris. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 238 [He] prosperously landes at Leith... with a softe wynde the xix day of mati. 1648 HENKHAM tr. *En seings*, a soft or a gentle Gale. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 127 Soft airs and gentle heavings of the wave. Impel the fleet. 1833 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* as a soft breath of wind fanned the folds, and seemed to murmur

1898. 1899 CALLYLE *et. al.* II. iii. vii. wind unshinings of affection were in this great heart; of fierce lightning, and soft dew of pity.

c. Of the sea, streams, etc.: Free from rough waves or turbulence; smooth, calm, running calmly or gently.

c. 1450 St. Culbert (Surtees) 626 Pe se was soft, pe waves were stille. 1543 ASCHAM *Tosph.* (Arb.) 153 There is no shippe better than Gallies he, in a softe and a calmse sea. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 223 From thence with a soft stream, and gentle fall, Thone runneth by... Taunton. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxvii. 27 In these fresh brooks, and soft streams glance. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 64 Rills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 2 Sept. in *Lockhart*, We here only feel them as a large but soft swell of the sea. 1863 SMITH's *Dict. Bible* II. 1312/1 [Silah] is not now, nor was in the days of Isiah, anything but a very soft and gentle stream.

b. Of pace, progression, or movement: Leisurely, easy; slow; not hasty or hurried. Now arch.

The adverbial phrase (to go, ride, etc.) a soft pace appears very frequently from c. 1370 to 1560.

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 297 He ne made no softe pas, Ake wende him pudere ful hastifliche. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 462/2 Softe, in mevyng, *tentus*. *Ibid.* 472/1 Stalkyng, or soft and sly goyng, *serptura*. 1511 *Guyfords Pilgr.* (Camden) 77 We made sayle with right softe spede. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xxviii. 493 Circles... wherein the Antients and Noblemen did sing and motion. 1663 S. PATRICK a soft pace goes far. 1689 A. 164 The Brodermadies have

...a good soft trot, and will travel with ease for Leagues a day. c. 1704 T. BROWN *To Belinda* ii. Wks. 1711 Iv. 100 Love is all Gentleness and Joy, Smooths his Looks, and soft his Pace. c. 1822 SHELLEY *Maaila* 5 With slow, soft steps leaving the mountain's steep. 1871 ROSSSETTI *Poems*, *Dante at Verona* xxi, A lady... at soft pace Riding the lists round to the dais.

b. Having a smooth easy motion. *rare*.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxviii. 458 Whanne he vnderstood that Kyng Marke had sente for hym, he mounted vpon a softe ambuler and rode to Kyng Marke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 165 The Earth... that spinning sleeps On her soft Axle, while she paces Eev'n.

4. Of a journey: Performed leisurely. *Obs.*—1

1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 75 The journeyes that he made were soft and small; so that if he went from Rome but to Tibur or Præneste, he would make two daies of it.

4. Of a fire: Burning slowly or gently; moderate or gentle in heat or intensity; slow. *Obs.*

Common in the 16th and 17th centuries.

1400 tr. *Secreta Secreta*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 85 After be it put vpon a softe fyre. c. 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula*, etc.

3r Sebe ham on a softe fyre vnto hey be made oon body. 1527 ANDREW *Branswyke's Dystyll. Waters* Hiii, The fyre must be very softe in the begynnynge. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. vi. (1877) 1. 157 The more the barlie he dried (yet must it be doone with soft fyre) the better the malt is. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 453 Redde fillets of Saffron... are dried at a soft fyre. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 620 Some French incendiaries... were adjudge'd to be fastned to a stake, with a soft fyre round them. 1728 Br. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* ii. (1720) 22 Some others raised the King's Picture by a soft Fire. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Balsam of sulphur*, Boiling the two together over a soft fyre the space of an hour.

Prov. a 1536 *Proverbs in Songs, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 128 A softe fyre makith swete malte. 1564 BULLEYN *Dram. Dial.* (E.E.T.S.) 6 Softe fyre maketh swete Malte. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 1251 Soft fyre, they say, does make sweet Malt. Good Squire. *Festina lente*, not too fast.

7. Of a slope, ascent, etc.: Gentle, gradual.

1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* ii. 147 The stately Mount... to meet the Vale stole down On soft descents. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 323 Neither heathy wilds... Nor soft declivities with tufted hills. 1794 MRS. RANCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxvi, The strain... rose, by soft degrees, till the high organ and the choral sounds swelled into full and solemn harmony. 1819 SCOTT *Isaiah* xliii, It occupied the brow of a soft and gentle eminence.

II. 8. Of persons: Gentle or mild in nature or character; inclined to be merciful, lenient, or considerate in dealing with others; free from harshness, severity, or rigour; compassionate, kind, tender-hearted.

Passing into, or not always clearly distinct from, sense 13. c. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1114 (Laud MS.). He was swide god & softe man & dyde mycel to gode. 1254 *Ibid.* an. 1237. He milde man was & softe & god. c. 1200 ORMIN 667 Godess engell is full meoc, & milde, & softe, & bilpe. c. 1205 LAV. 18775 Pa wes Vder Pandragun pa softer an his mode. c. 1225 *Anr.* R. 304 Abnuen us [will be] pe eorre Demare, vor ase softe as he is her, ase herd he hid per. c. 1300 *Havelok* 991 Als he was strong, so was he softe. 1370 GOWER *Conf.* I. 371 Thou schalt be soft in compaignie, Withoute Confek or Fohaste. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Hanhode* i. xv. (1869) 10 Softe he shulde be that hath it, For of to gret rudessh mys befaletth. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. xl. (S.T.S.) I. 66 Na pepill was sa graciou and soft in pyynnyng of bare transgressours or subditis as pai wer. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 223 This King... saw that as seuer punishment [same sentence repeated]... so to be soft, and ouers. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm.* T will not be so hard in his dealing, as sometime by strict lawe he might. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 776 The soft Napean Race will soon relent Their Anger, and remit the Punishment. 1752 CHESTERF. *Leit.* cxxv. (1792) III. 125 At the first impulse of passion be silent, till you can be soft. 1844 DICKENS *Marri. Chm.* xxvii. The law being hard upon us, we're not exactly soft upon B. 1854 THACKERAY *Emmond* x. xiv. He... was very soft and gentle with the children. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Colonial Reformer* (1891) 314 They now began to consider that... Neuchamp had been considerate, or, in their phraseology, 'soft,' to an extent altogether unprecedented.

b. Of animals: Gentle, docile; lacking in spirit.

c. 1200 ORMIN 1312 For lamh is softe & stille deor, & meoc, & milde. 1298 *Takwisa Barth.* De P. R. xviii. c. (W. de W. 1499) 846 Whan he [a bull] is tyed vnder a fyre tree he lexyth and leueh all his fyerneshe and is sodely sobre and softe. c. 1515 *Coke Lorrell's B.* 1 She is as softe as a lamme yf one do her meue. 1891 *Pall Mall* G. 15 Sept. 2/3 An English jockey speaks with contempt of 'a soft brute'; when a torador... speaks of a soft brute, he says it has 'drunk mud'.

c. Gentle in speech or looks.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24078 (Edinb.) Fair he was and fre... Soft in speche. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreta*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 147 pat man was... wel dysposyd in kynde, bat... softe yn lokinge. 1422 *Ibid.*, *Priv.* 139 A kynghe sholde be good of Speche and Softe in word.

4. d. Quiet; not making a noise. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Stans Puer* 55 in *Bates Bk.*, At mete & at soper kepe pee stille & softe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 462/2 Softe, or... Besy in study he

e. Not rigid or severe; lax, yielding. Cf. 11 b.

c. 1735 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 29 Lord Ancram said I might be what I pleased, if I would be a little softer in the points of religion. 1798 HICKES & NELSON *Kettlewell* iii. l. 315 Some... think him herein too Rigid... Others have censured him for being too Soft.

9. Of disposition, look, etc.: Gentle, mild; indicative of a mild or gentle character.

c. 1200 ORMIN 1461 Jiff pin herrie is arefull, & milde, & softe, & neshse. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. viii. 127 Sadde of his semblaunt and of soft chiere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 83 For feigned semblaunt is so softe, Unethes love may be war. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. xl. (S.T.S.) I. 169 Seruilius... ane man of mare soft linyne, said be mynyds of pepill mycht be mare esellie bowit pan brokin. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* x. A flush of less soft expression... resumed predominance when he mentioned how meanly he was provided for the entertainment of his guests. 1819 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 591 Those soft and pleasing features which had won so many hearts. 1880 'QUOIA' *Moths* 280 She found his soft, pensive eyes looking at her.

b. Of qualities, feelings, etc.: Characterized by gentleness or tenderness.

c. 1200 ORMIN 2809 Swa patt te milce noht ne he To softe, ne lo neshse. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 595 Soft pity enters at an Iron gate. 1723 SHAKS. *Fair Assembly* x. Belinda... strikes with love and soft surprise, Where'er she turns her cen. 1746 HEAVY *Medit.* (1807) 147 A heart susceptible of the softest, most compassionate emotions. 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 484 If human woes her soft attention claim.

10. Of words, language, etc.: a. Ingratiating, soothing, bland; tender, sentimental.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Christina*) 46 Pane hir fadire kissit hir ofte, & gluhryt hir with vordis softe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 72 He with softe wordes milde Conforteth hire. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* v. 3 For the lippes of an barlot are a droppinge honycombe, and hir throte is softer then oyle. 1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 193 b. Is it not a woordes softer then honey, to saie hail maister? 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. iv. 45 No vior does become black villany So well as softe and tender flattery. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 P. 2 The Huntsman... whispered the softest Vows of Fidelity in her Ear, and cried [etc.]. 1773 GOLDSM. *Spoons to Cong.* 11, What soft things are you saying to your cousin? 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* ii. iii, Can you conjecture who was making these soft speeches? 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxxiv, The coaxing tones of Bridget's voice, inviting Andy, in the softest words, to go to bed. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ix. 94 He was fond of saying soft things which were intended to have no meaning.

b. Free from roughness or harshness; tending to tone down or minimize something unpleasant.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xv. 1 A soft answer breketh ire. c. 1446 LVOC. *Two Nightingale Poems* 25 When he was brought to examinacioun: A soft Answer was without rehelloun. c. 1450 St. Culbert (Surtees) 350. Pe bischope mode was all mesyd, pe wene with soft wordes he plesyd. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 38 'Tis very convenient to use a soft Pen, and to offer probable truth with no dictator-like confidence. 1710 ANNISON *Whig Examiner* No. 5 P. 3 They have stated this case in the softest and most palatable terms it will bear. 1753 J. RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxvii. 286 You have soft words for hard meanings. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 161 Ambassadors were sent to Agis, to propose alliance with Sparta—a softer term for subjection. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew, etc.* xxxii. (1878) 183 If there was anything in what your wife did to offend you, a soft word from you would have put it all right.

c. Expressive of what is tender or peaceful. Also *transf.* of a writer.

c. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 370 Anacreon was famous for a bottle, as he was soft and pleasing in his poetry. 1712 ANNISON *Spectator* No. 369 P. 9 Some Passages as beautiful by being Sullime, others by being Soft. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.* *Odes* i. xvi. 26 Shall the Muse again To softer Numbers tune her melting Strain.

11. Of actions, means, etc.: Gentle or moderate in character; carried on, performed, etc., without harshness, severity, or violence.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Preamble, Of his pitie intending to reduce theym therunto by softer means than by such extreme rigour. 1588 KYN *Housch. Phil.* Wks. (1902) them yv vnder so soft and milke sops. 1607 SHAKS. I in broyles, Hast not the

soft way, which... Were fit for thee to vse. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Pr.* Tracts (1727) 605 Since they will not entertain that soft approach of his grace towards their conversion, he hath a rougher remedy to apply. 1742 GRAY *Propertius* i. 3 Still may his Bard in softer fights engage. 1754 — *Progr. Poesy* 16 The... Frantic Passions hear thy soft controul. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 520 When the temper'd heat may afford Soft fomentation, and invite the seed. 1837 CARLYLE *F. Rev.* v. i. The two fly-wheels whirl in the softest manner. 1888 BRUCE *Am. Commw.* III. lxxxvii. 161 They are disposed to try soft means at first.

b. In comparative use: Less rigid or strict.

1718 HICKES & NELSON *Kettlewell* iii. lxxxv. 388 He had been prevailed upon... to take the New Oath according to the softer Sense.

12. Of the hand, etc.: Touching lightly or gently. Sense 10 is also implied.

1560 R. STAPFVTON *Sirada's Low-C. Wars* i. 24 An incision pains the less when made by a soft hand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 471, I will bring thee where no shadow stains... thy soft imbraces. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.* *Odes* i. xxiv. 22 What thought you can the Lyre command, And sweep its Tones with softer Hand Than Orpheus. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xxv, Right through the temple... He went with soft light feet. 1901 N. *Amer. Rev.* Feb. 162 The soft hand of the Americans is not as good as the mailed fist of the Germans.

III. 13. Yielding readily to emotions of a tender nature; easily affected or moved in this way; impressionable. Also *absol.* of persons.

c. 1205 LAV. 24220 Per custe uader bene sune... suster custe suster; Pa sofiere heom wes an heorten. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* iv. 127 His berte waxed softe, & hegan to wepe full sore. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 337 Loues feeling is more soft and sensible, Then are the tender homes of... Snayles. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 P. 7 Concerning the Soft disposition and generosity of his master. 1747 GENT. have appro... hand, heart with it. 30 young men were universally pleased. 1800 *Misses & Daughters* I. ix. 187 He found himself quite soft on the subject.

b. In figurative expressions.

1679 ALFORD *Melius* Ing. ii. viii. 361 A tender-Conscience Person is one that has a Soft place in's Head. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment* i. iii. (1811) 135 The man who has a soft place in his heart. 1885 *Cent. Mag.* XXX. 380/2 [He] had rather a soft spot in his heart for Violet. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Sept. 8/2 Cave... had got the softer side of some of the doorkeepers of the House of Commons.

c. To be soft on or upon (a person), to be in love with; to regard amorously or sentimentally.

1840 THACKERAY *Barber Car.* Jan, Orlando and my girl, who were mighty soft upon one another. 1860 — *Lovel* vi, I was not a little soft upon her myself, that's the truth. 1838 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* II. ix. 157, I always thought she was rather soft on Jim.

14. Easily influenced or swayed; having little

power of resistance to the influence of other persons or things; facile, compliant. Also *absol.* of persons.

c. 1350 *Owl & Night*. 1350 Pah sum wif beo of nesche mode. For wummon beo of sofie blode. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiii. 16 For in so much as he is God, he makeh his berte soft: and seynge that he is Allmightie, he putteh me in feare. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 24 Womankind is imprudent and soft, (or flexible), because she is easelie bowed. 1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 178 In a businesse of passion and affection be suspicious of yourselfe and company,

friendship and confidence not...the virtuous, but the soft, the civil, and compliant. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* l. xiv. A heart too soft from early life To hold with fortune needful strife. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. v.* l. 543 His soft mind bad, as usual, taken an impress from the society which surrounded him.

b. Weak, effeminate, unmanly.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 57 Cheere vp your spirits, our foes are nye, And this comfort makes you your Followers faint. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Suburb.* 82 In women, and men

1871 *Howells & Lucydides* i. 100 Heed softly on soft

1871 [To] keep our selves above the soft pleasures of the flesh into which we are apt to sink. 1718 PONS *Ilind* vi. 52 Sidonian maids...Whom from soft Sidon youthful Paris bore. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xii. (1782) l. 413 He was soft yet cruel; devoted to pleasure, but destitute of taste. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Intro. p. xi. Violent exercises...grew out of fashion...and the education...became proportionally more soft and delicate. 1872 KOUTLEDGE'S *Ev. Boy's Ann.* 455/1 It looks so soft to say you won't fight.

c. Refined, delicate. rare.

1501 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. 331 For your service done him...So farre beneath your soft and tender breeding. 1604...*Hann. v.* ii. 112 (Q.). An absolute gentleman...of very soft society, and great showing. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* l. 58 They say in a pretty popular manner, that...it is impossible to afford them too much Kindness, which is the soft and sparkish Expression they use in speaking of what we vulgarly call Dungs.

1615. Lax or slack in duty. Obs.-1

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 101 Under a schepherd sofie and occilent, The wolff hath many a schep and lamb to-rent. 18. Of a weakly or delicate constitution; not strong or robust; incapable of much physical endurance or exertion.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 165 Why are our bodies soft, and weak, and smooth, Vnapt to toytle and trouble. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge c. b, S. Soft and sedentary men must abstain from it, it being fit only for porters, ploughmen, and mariners. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* l. 635 I here Euphrates her soft Offspring arms. 1781 COWPER *Aut. Philophy* 177 She, regardless of her softer kind, Seiz'd fast the saddle. 1841 CUMBE *Digestion* 291 If the individual...is of a soft, sluggish, lymphatic temperament, which stands in need of a healthy stimulus. 1850 MRS. ... In those days the co... ian, a kind of Siberi... R. Bolokewoon' *Robbery under Arms* l. xi. 135 Our horses had been doing nothing lately, and...had, of course, got fat, and were rather soft.

b. *collog.* (See quot.)

1863 SIX G. ROBERTSON *Chitral* xxxii. 352 The conviction that our troops were broken in spirit—what in India is expressively called *soft*.

17. The softer sex, the female sex.

1648 J. DEAMONT *Psychic* xiv. l. The softer sex, attending Him And His still-growing woes with tender eyes. 1716 *Pour l'ind* v. 435 The king insults the goddess as she flies: 'Go, let thy own soft sex employ thy care.' 1724 SWIFT *Acc. Wood's Exec.* Misc. 1735 v. 317 Those of the softer Sex who attended the Ceremony. 1835 KITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 128 That sex, which men call the softer, will dare the very devil, when occasion calls. 1838 LYRTON *Alice* 157 In addition to those qualities which please the softer sex, Legard was a good winst player.

18. More or less foolish, silly, or simple; lacking ordinary intelligence or common-sense; easily imposed upon or deceived. Also *dial.* or *collog.*, mentally deficient, half-witted.

1681 BURTON *Anal. Med.* l. ii. xiv. 165 130 Your greatest Students are commonly no better, silly, soft fellows. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 149 He made soft fellows stark noddies, and such as were foolish quite mad. 18700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Soft*, foolish. 1795 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* 277 This is the only thing that he's soft in; he's sharp as a Needle in anything else. 1775 MISS BURNEY *Early Diary* (1839) II. 124 He looks very soft, in the most extensive meaning of the word; *c'est à dire*, in temper, person, and head. 1835 MARRIAT *V. Faithful* xxi. A good sort of chap enough, but rather soft in the upper works. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* l. 12 One of the Granitlys was to say the least of it, very soft.

b. *dial.* Stupefied or muddled with drink.

1835...in *dial.* glossaries and texts (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

c. *collog.* Foolishly kind, benevolent, considerate, etc.

1890 'R. BOLOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 261 Helping other people along the road of life...a thundering soft thing it is, in a general way. *Ibid.* 315 He...did a soft thing in bringing these chaps here.

IV. 19. Presenting a yielding surface to the touch; not offering absolute resistance to pressure.

a. 1240 *Ureisin* in *O. E. Hom.* l. 189 Hwet deþ þenne þi blod isched on þe rode, hwet deþ þenne þe large bod of þi softe side? c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 333 Danne is þi fruit wel swide good, fair on siððe and softe on bond. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2549 Iesus, þat wald...suffer...Bofettes on þi soft chin.

VOL. IX.

a. 1356 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 556 Ther nis a fairer nekke, y-wis, To fele how smothte and softe it is. 13440 *Promp. Parv.* 46912 Softe and smothte, *lenin, planus*. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritil Wemen* 23, I saw three gay ladeis...Quhyt semlie, and soft, as the sweet lillies. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. 61 Touch her soft mouth, and march. 1637 BR. HALL *Reuenedy Prophanenisse* ii. § 23-178 The hand that was at the first soft, and tender, after it hath bene injured to worke, grows brawny, and impenetrable. 2700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* Act. Polyph. & Galatea 75 More sleek thy Skin...And softer the touch than down of Swans. 1741-2 GRAY *Agric.* 95 Knows his soft ear the trumpet's brilling voice. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 121 Softer all her shade And rounder seem'd. 1856 tr. *Boat Text-Book* Zool. 229 The legs arise...from the soft, lateral portions of the segment.

b. Of the pulse. (Cf. HARD a. 3.)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Pulse*. A hard Pulse signifies, 1. That the Membrane of the Artery is dryer than ordinary; 2. That the Arteries are full [etc.]. A soft Pulse denotes the contrary to all these. 1834 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 545 If a pulse be small and soft together, then it must be considered as weak. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* x. 113 A soft slow pulse.

20. Of cloth, hair, or similar substances: Of a yielding texture, pleasant to the feel or touch; also, capable of being easily folded or put into a different form; flexible.

c. 1205 LAV. 22763 Water me brohte...seodden claðes softan al of white seolke. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 8 Loo! thei that ben clothid with softe things [1388 softe clothis] ben in honis of kyngis. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1721 *Lucretia*. This noble wif sat by hire beddis side...And softe wolles...she wroughte. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 39 And the beer be full and soft, that man is deboner. 2603 DUNBAR *Tua Maritil Wemen* 95 Soft and soopill as the silk. 1557 *Guide & Guide* Ball. (S. S.) 396 Prestis, leif your pryde, your skaret, and your veloute soft. 1557 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 15 A white soft Bombast intermixt with seeds. 1725 *Hum. Dict. s.v. Hair*. If you would have the Hair grow long and soft. 1784 COWPER *Task* l. 11 Satin smooth, Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile. 1788—*Gratitude* 17 These carpets, so soft to the foot. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit.* *Burruah* l. 234 Leather...which must be kept soft by oil and eland grease. 1887 LOWELL *Democracy* 34 [10] walk along Piccadilly at the height of the Season in a soft hat. *fig.* 1780 COWPER *Progr. Lrr.* 313 Caught in a delicate soft silken net by some lewd earl.

b. *Soft wares, or goods*, woollen or cotton fabrics, such as cretonne, chintz, lace, muslin, velvet, etc., or articles made of these.

1851 MAXWELL *London Labour* l. 328 The most primitive kind of packmen, or hawkers of soft wares. 1864 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 8/a Lectures intended for those engaged in the soft goods trade. 1868 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 7/3 A traveller in soft goods for an old-established London firm.

c. U.S. Of paper money. (Cf. HARD a. 2.)

Also attrib.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* xi. The notes of Tonch...now the exclusive currency. *Rev. CXV* 103 platform. 1864 *Daily News* 16 June 2/3 Mr. Cleveland...found himself compelled to give the hot-headed partisans of 'soft' money a sharp lesson.

21. Of a bed, pillow, etc.: Readily yielding to the weight of the body; into or upon which one sinks or settles down comfortably.

1871 *Howells & Lucydides* i. 100 Heed softly on soft

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c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 68 And whenne a body ys pickte and drye, softe metys and moyste er goode pecto. a. 1425 tr. *Ardenre's Treat.* *Fistula*. etc. Go blode is norichyng of al membrez, als wale of sadde as of softe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. v. (1833) 123 For the women ben likened unto sofie waxe or sofie ayer. a. 1535 *Proverbs* in *Song, Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 132 Whote worlde make sofie cruissis. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 100 b, Whose flesh so soft and morsell sweete in all feastes is the hed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 424 Spirits...Can either Sex assume, or both; so soft And uncompounded is their Essence pure. 1684 PRIOR & HALIFAX *Hum. & Panth.* *Transp.* P. 3 Wks. 1892 II. 321 A milk-white mouse...Fed on soft cheese. 1720 J. CLARKE *tr. Robaul's Nat. Philos.* (1722) I. 123 A soft Body, which seems to be of a middle Nature betwixt a hard and a liquid Body. 1774 GOSWAM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 66 To suppose that the entered the rock while it was yet in a soft state. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 415 By exposure to heat, porass becomes soft, and...melts into a transparent glass. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. vii. 48 The snow...was moist and soft. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 581 For the scalp...a soft ointment...answers well.

b. In more or less specific uses (see quotes.).

Soft voc. see ROX 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 332 Those in the sea which we call Soft-fishes, although they have no blood at all, as namely the Pour-cutiles or Polypes. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 30 A Copper Oven...for baking Soft-Bread. *Ibid.* 145 The Officers had always soft Bread baked, which was much better than the Biscuit. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 168 If these be the causes of hard and soft catarract. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 3/1 All 'soft meat birds' are observant. I mean by soft meat—which is a birdcatchers' term—the feeders on grubs and worms and flies, rather than on seeds. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 11/1 The foggy weather had an effect on the carcasses in general, rendering them what is called 'soft'.

c. Of a semi-fluid consistency.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 262 In Summer time use your Mortar as soft as you can, but in the Winter time pretty stiff or hard. 1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 174 Workman keeps stirring and turning over the metal; in 3 m. it becomes soft and semi-fluid. 1808 BOLAS *Glass Blowing* 132 An iron rod called a punt, on the end of which is a mass of soft glass, is now attached to the elongated bulb.

d. Of oil: (see quotes.).

1835 ENCYCL. *Dict. XVIII.* 242 The several kinds of crude paraffin, are classed as 'hard scale' or 'soft scale', according to their fusing points and consequent degrees of hardness at ordinary temperatures. 1837 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Africa* 41 In the trade it (palm-oil) is called 'hard' when it is in the state of 'stearine', 'soft' when it is

or deficient in hardness.

1899 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. c. 253 Where there is a great

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where they are every soft morning in search of food. 1828-1839 Scott *Fruit*. 12 July. The day excessively rainy, or, as we call it, soft. 1874 Mrs. OUPHANT *For Love & Life* (1880) 68 The day was fine, notwithstanding the prophecy of 'soft weather'.

V. 27. Special collocations (see also 23 b, d, and 24 b):

pleasant job; a profitable business or undertaking (collog. or slang). *Soft sugar*, moist sugar. *Soft tack*, among sailors, a soft, moist biscuit (see TACK 53), woodlands (see QUOTE), allot... that the blue face of the air, —

regular 'soft horns, that's a fact. 1865 *Slang Dict.* 240 *Soft-horn*, a simpleton, a donkey. 1882 BLACKMORE *Christwell* xxi, Mrs. Tubbs like donkeys, because they were gentlemen; not such 'soft-mouths as you see now. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Soft-Plank*, Picking a 'soft plank in the deck, is choosing an easy berth. 1863 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing § xxiv, p. 5 A long or a Soaking or Pull; because it comes 1787 *Printer's Gram.* is putting in pieces of

felt or pasteboard. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.* 128 *Soft pull*, an easy pull over the bar-handle of a printing press. 1887 FRANCIS *Saddle & Moosass* xii, 27 I've got a 'soft snap' on—can't miss it. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lunan*, xxiii, A drap brandy to burn, and a wee pickle 'soft sugar. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 674 A 'soft vat... is that which contains too much 1877 *Printer's Gram.* Dict. Amer. (ed. 2) 427 n the British Provinces, with various species of p-ne trees.

b. In the names of plants or trees, as *soft brome*, *grass*, *maple*, *rush* (see QUOTE).

1817 W. H. MARSHALL *Review* V, 480 The 'soft brome, smooth stalked meadow, smaller fescue, and yellow oat, are partial in dry soils. 1785 MARTIN *Roussau's Bot.* xiii, (1794) 151 Several genera; of which the Holcus or 'Soft grass is most likely to come under your observation. 1796 WITHERING *British Pl.* (ed. 3) II, 153 *Holcus lanatus*, Meadow Soft-grass. *H. mollis*, Creeping Soft-grass. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* (ed. 2) 143 *Holcus lanatus* (Woolly Soft Grass). 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV, 264 The natives of Africa also make a beverage from the seed of the spiked or eared soft-grass (*Holcus spicatus*). 1855 J. DARBY *Bot. S. States* 265 *Alex.* *decarypanum*, 'Soft Maple. 1891 E. ROPER *Br. Track & Trail* v, 270 Against this rose the giant cedars, pines and hemlocks, the soft and vine maples [etc.]. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. V, 285 *Juncus effusus* ('Soft Rush'), is a common Rush of marshy lands.

c. In the names of animals, esp. reptiles or fishes, as *soft-back*, *clam*, *crab*, *tortoise*, etc.

1874 DE VERE *Americanisms* 388 Another tortoise of greater size and equal ferocity is the 'Softback (*Trionyx ferox*). 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 707 The 'Soft Clam', *Lima*, *Clam*, etc. 1869 BARTLETT, which has been 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 776 The terms 'Soft Crab', 'Paper-shell', and 'Buckler' denote the different stages of consistency of the shell. 1856 LYNKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V, 376 Of these two unimportant families, the first is represented solely by the 'soft-spines (*Malacanthus*). 1822 J. PARKINSON *Ornith. Oryctol.* 303 The 'soft tortoise (*Trionyx*). c. 1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV, 256 The Trionyxides. The Mud or Soft Tortoises. 1856 LYNKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V, 98 The most striking peculiarity of the soft-tortoises is to be found in the nature of their shells.

28. a. Used with sbs. to form an attributive (or objective) comb., as *soft-bill*, *-coal*, *-foot*, etc.

1819 GRIFFITH *Tr. Cuvier* VIII, 617 'Soft-bill Duck... *Anas melanorhynchus*. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 828/1 *Soft Center Steel*, a composition of iron and steel... Used for safes, pivots, etc. 1885 W. D. HOWELL *Silas Lapham* (1891) II, 57 The 'soft-coal fire in the grate. 1868 MARLOWE & CHAFFIN *Hero & Leander* v, 3 Sol, and the 'soft-footed Howlers hung on his arms. 1858 U. S. *Rep. Minut.* IV, 155 A hooped, 'soft-steel gun. 1850 *All Year Round* No. 49, 352 Of the 'soft-water-drinking towns already named, Lancaster gets water... from millstone grit. 1893 *Pall Mall* G. 30 Jan. 7/3 The tallest people in Great Britain are to be met with in soft-water districts.

b. In comb. with adjs. rare.

1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I, 202/2 Yea, smoothlie jest at their soft-silken Happe. 1843 HOLTZAPPEL *Turning* I, 450 The first solder is called by the pewterers hard-pale, the last soft-pale.

29. Comb. Forming parasynthetic adjs., as *soft-brained*, *-coated*, *conscience*, *-fingered*, etc.

Only the more important or earlier examples of this type are here illustrated.

1689 MIFER *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II, s.v. 'Soft-brained, or Soft-pated, *guiter un peu fol.* 1859 GEA *Exot. A. Belle* xxxvii, The luxurious nature of a round, 'soft-coated pet animal. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* A Pardon that thy secrets should be sung Even into thine own 'soft-conched ear. 1609 SHAKS. *Cor. I*, i, 37 Though 'soft conscience men can be content to say it was for his Country. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM

1847 DISRAELI

size and colour, rough and smooth-coated, 'soft and hard haired. 1788-74 TUCKER *Lit. Lat.* (1834) II, 277 'Soft-handed Hope, whose soothing touches makes the possessor easy in himself. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 16 Their lips touch'd not, but had soft hands.

224 *Soft-hand*

1847 DISRAELI

worthy and 'soft-mannered. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* II, ii, Why, this would steal 'soft melted cowardice. 1540

COVERDALE *Fruitful Lessons* i, Quiet, mild, 'soft-minded, tractable, and meek. 1648 HENHAM II, *Week-sinnigh*, 'Soft-minded, or Enraged. 1664 AMP. PARKER *Corp.* (Parker Soc.) 214 A good, 'soft-natured gentleman. 1619 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* i, ii, We'll provide thee some soft-natur'd wench. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 2/3, 200,000 rounds of ammunition, made up with

Life & Seren. 164 A soft-paced horse would be much easier for him to ride. 1680 C. NESS *Church Hist.* 179 Abaziah... was a 'soft-pated prince and low spirited. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 94 *Phoxinotus*, (The 'Soft-rayed Fishes). 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdow's Tears* v, A Souldier and afraid of a dead man? A 'soft-röde milk-sop? 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I, iv, 807 Those, that... chase The 'soft-skind Martens, for their precious Cace. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III, 112 Making love to those soft skind soules & sweete Nymphes of Helicon. 1896 *tr. Bos. Text-bk. Zool.* 225 Thin plates separated by large soft-skinned interspaces. 1530 PALSGR. 224/2 'Softespynted, *modeste*. 1585-6 LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 273 The andytors here be so soft-spynted men as I doubtt [etc.]. 1641 MILTON *Animad.* Wks. 1851 III, 186 Thus much... in favour of the softer spirited Christian. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* v, ii, My 'soft-spleen'd servants overrule and curb me. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII, 5 The eldest... seems to have been a very 'soft-temper'd youth. 1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Italy* 45 When the stars in the soft-temper'd breeze Glow'd red. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II, 261 'Lamia! he cried—and no 'soft-toned reply. c. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Ridge) 488 A concert of soft-toned flutes, hautboys, lutes. a. 1873 LYTON *Phaulianus* 78 It goes hard with my pride... to make equals of this 'soft-tongued race. 1847 WEBSTER, 'Soft-voiced, having a soft voice. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red Combs* 63 The remembrance of a soft-eyed, soft-voiced little woman. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 117 The singing-birds are the best for destroying 'soft-winged insects such as moths and butterflies.

b. In the specific names of animals, birds, plants, etc.

1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV, II, 517 'Soft-backed *Labrus*, *Labrus Malabaromolus*. 1837 SWAINSON *Classif. Birds* III, II, 16 The soft-backed shrikes, or *Malacopteri*. 1698 RAY *tr. Withingby's Ornith.* II, II, 5 362 Worming his Elder or 'soft-leaved Duck. c. 1873 LYTON *Phaulianus* VI, 15 VIII, Soft-feathered *Carp Coralline*. 1832 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I, 29 *Hieracium molle*. 'Soft-leaved Hawkweed. 1840 HOODSON *Hist. Northumb.* III, II, 361/2 *Byrrum carneum*, Soft-leaved Thread-I. Ann. June 47/2 'The soft- Science-Gossip XXVI, 136 anium molle. 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* Suppl. II, 22 'Soft-tailed Flycatcher.

30. With vbs., as *soft-board*, *-boil*.

1822 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II, 327 Now just reflect—mediate for as long time as would soft-boil an egg. 1884 KNIGHT, *Soft-boil*, to boil in soft water, or to board or bruise. C. T. DAVIS *Mannf.* leather is taken down and soft-boarded and hung up to thoroughly dry.

Soft (soft), adv. Forms: 1, 3-6 softs (5 softs, 6 softs), 4- soft. [OE. *soft*, = OS. *sjoft*, OHG. *sanslo*, *sanslo* (MHG. *sansfte*, *sansfte*, G. *sansft*): see prec.] Softly, in various senses.

I. 1. In a quiet or peaceful state; in a comfortable or easy manner; on a soft bed, couch, etc.; †luxuriously. Now poet. or arch., esp. in to sleep soft.

a 1000 *Genesis* 179 He... softs swaf. c. 1000 *Saxon Leechb.* II, 292 Reste the hine softe. c. 1200 LAY, 404 Per he laci soft & slepte. *Ibid.* 6246 He was a soft god moon & soft be wolde libben. 13... *Cursor M.* 3796 (Göt.), Wele was he glad of pat sight, Soft him thought he slep bat nyht. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii, 18 (Bod. MS.), Si puelle bredeht in ham bat leue eslich and softe, and trauayleþ butte litel. c. 1400 *Brit. Lxvii*, 63 Yshal zeue 3ow soche a medecyne pat ze shulle weate anone 3yut, and soft slepe. 1601 SHAKS. *All's IV*, iv, iii, 368, I will... sleape as soft as Capitaine shall. 1607—Timon iv, iii, 263 Thy Flatterers... drinke Wine, lye soft. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii, 254 Soft on the flourie herb I found me laid. 1782 COWPER *Anti-Thyphoid*, 8 Fancy... laid her soft in Amaranthine flow'rs. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dav.* ix, The riches of the East expended that they might sleep soft and wake in magnificence. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *The Sleep* iv, Sleep soft, beloved!

b. In soft wrappings, surroundings, etc.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2401 Pat lowell... pat was full sekirly & soft all in silke falden. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xviii, 195, I pray be... happe hym warme, And sette hym soft. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 They were smoothly appareled, soft lodged, daintily feasted.

2. In a gentle manner; without harshness, roughness, severity, or violence.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* x, 7 Da... xesewenlicra soft wealdast scirra gesecefa. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3874 An oðre side he went is oost Betre and softere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 58 Wyt chance of ded... pat soft began has endyng smart. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx, 311 Ther is a surgine in his sege bat soft

1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Kymarele* 175 'I fall soft,' he said.

b. Without much force, intensity, or vigour; lightly, gently.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Stere it softier an softiere, tylie it come to gedere; þan gader it to gederys with a ladelle or a Skymoure, softe, tylie it be munde to gedere. *Ibid.* 22 Wryng it soft þowr a straynoure. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II, 241 Silky-soft Favonius, breathe still softer, or be chid. 1757 GRAY *Barb* 71 Fair laughs the Morn, and soft the Zephyr blows. 1793 WORDSW. *Deser. Sk.* 24 Nature loves to show't Soft on his wounded heart her healing pow'r. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotus-Eaten*, Choric Song I, There is sweet music here that softer falls Than petals from blown roses on the grass. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Kymarele* 175 'I fall soft,' he said.

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3. With gentle movement; unobtrusively; without (much) noise or sound; quietly.

c. 1200 LAY, 26614 Pas cnihtes sizen burh þene wude wunder and softe. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I, 75 þis holie Man wende forth a-mong heom alle wel softe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+127 For drede þai stynted oft For ferl of þe lews, and sithen welk ful softe. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II, 1535 He softe into his bed gan for to synke To slepe longe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV, xi, 33 Him follow'd Yar, soft washing Norwiche with. 1742 COLLINS *Pastorals* (1807) 141 (Runnels) Dashing soft from rocks around. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xix, Then by the bed-side... soft he set A table.

b. With or at a slow or leisurely pace; not hastily or hurriedly.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I, 100 He set hire on his hois tofore And

may men go far. 1550 CROWLEY *Laist Trump* 895 'Thou hast forgotten to go soft, thou art so basty on thy way. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II, xxi, Or where old Cam soft-paces o'er the lea In pensive mood.

4. In a low voice or tone; with a soft, melodious, or pleasing sound; not loudly or harshly.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I, 232 Þis Monikes beden seint Brendan, þat he softe speke. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9769 Þis gode-man sat adoun akne... & wel softe... sede þis orison. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 187 The wys man wenethe he softe lathyth. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur v.* 167 She... sayd Syre knyghte speke softe, for yonder is a deuyll. a 1536 *Syng. Carols*, etc. (E.E.T.S.) 118 Syng softe, I say, leste your nose blede. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II, xii, 71 The waters fall with difference discreet, Now soft, now loud. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for II, IV, I, 69 Little haue you to say When you depart from him, but soft and low, Remember now my brother. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Nancy of Vale* III, Wks. 1777 I, 128 When from an bazele's artless bower Soft warbled Strephon's tongue. 1784 COWPER *Task* III, 779 And streams... Now murmuring soft, now roaring in cascades. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II, 199 Soft went the music the soft air along. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* III, The wanderer... Hails o'er the bridge to hearken How soft the poplars sigh.

5. Sweetly, odorously. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9357 Sco smells better þen piment, And wel soft [fair]. sofer] hit uestement Pan and reules þat es brent.

6. To a slight degree or extent; slightly. rare.

13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlix, 371 For mchche to bi-hote & giue but softe, Makep men to be chalenged ofte. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I, 46 The leaves are spear-shaped, soft waved and entire.

7. Softly and fairly (ly), softly, gently, leisurely.

Obs. (Cf. 8 b and FAIR adv. 7.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III, 194 Thusbaue I told thee softe and faire Mi feith. 1530 PALSGR. 821/1 Softe and fayre, *tout bellement*. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* xi, 3 Let the husheold with thy wife and y^e catell come soft & fairly after vs. 1565 COOPER *Thes.*, *Cumelanter*, slowly; safte and fayre; leasurly. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* II, 1104 That the Queen should follow soft and fair. 1628 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 29 The Arts... are in process of time soft and faire forged by a continual meditation.

Provi. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridenus* No. 32 (1713) I, 208 Soft and fair goes far in a Day. a 1700 B. L. *Di. Cant.* *Crew* s.v. *Fair*, Soft and Fair goes far. 1736 ANS-WORTH I, s.v., Soft and fair goeth far, *festiva lente*.

8. Used as an exclamation with imperative force, either to enjoin silence or deprecate haste. Freq. preceded by *but*, and sometimes followed by *yeu*. Now only arch.

(a) c. 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxvii, 49 And y^e residue said, Soft, let vs se whyler helias com to save him or no. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* II, 302, sir; a word with you. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I, v, 312 Not too fast; soft, soft. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV, iv, 402 Soft, swaine, a-while, beseech you. a 1822 SHELLEY 'Tis midnight now' 82 Soft, my dearest angel, stay. 1822 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Isolt* I, 7 Soft—who is that stands by the dying fire?

(b) a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* in Dodsley O. P. (1754) I, 241 But soft, sirs, I pray you buysh. 1529 [LYLY] *Pippen* at *Intell.* (1844) 22 But soft, I must now make a graue speech. 1639 N. N. *tr. Dr. Bep's Compl. Woman* I, 8 But soft, we take nothing from Fagans. a 1721 SHERIDAN (Dk. Buckham) II, 185. (1753) I, 179 A night... All black, and terrible! but soft! stand close. 1781 HAN. *MORE* *Moses* III, 24 No one sees me. But soft, does no one listen! 1822 BYRON *Lines* II, 24 A rattle who know not—But soft, here they come!

(c) c. 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxvii, 49 And y^e residue said, Soft, let vs se whyler helias com to save him or no. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* II, 302, sir; a word with you. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I, v, 312 Not too fast; soft, soft. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV, iv, 402 Soft, swaine, a-while, beseech you. a 1822 SHELLEY 'Tis midnight now' 82 Soft, my dearest angel, stay. 1822 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Isolt* I, 7 Soft—who is that stands by the dying fire?

(d) a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* in Dodsley O. P. (1754) I, 241 But soft, sirs, I pray you buysh. 1529 [LYLY] *Pippen* at *Intell.* (1844) 22 But soft, I must now make a graue speech. 1639 N. N. *tr. Dr. Bep's Compl. Woman* I, 8 But soft, we take nothing from Fagans. a 1721 SHERIDAN (Dk. Buckham) II, 185. (1753) I, 179 A night... All black, and terrible! but soft! stand close. 1781 HAN. *MORE* *Moses* III, 24 No one sees me. But soft, does no one listen! 1822 BYRON *Lines* II, 24 A rattle who know not—But soft, here they come!

(e) c. 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxvii, 49 And y^e residue said, Soft, let vs se whyler helias com to save him or no. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* II, 302, sir; a word with you. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I, v, 312 Not too fast; soft, soft. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV, iv, 402 Soft, swaine, a-while, beseech you. a 1822 SHELLEY 'Tis midnight now' 82 Soft, my dearest angel, stay. 1822 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Isolt* I, 7 Soft—who is that stands by the dying fire?

(f) a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* in Dodsley

b. To attributive use.

Freq. in 18th cent. poetry; many examples are given by Jodrell.
 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* III. 403 As some soft-sliding rill
 ..Extends itself at length unto a goodly stream. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* IV. ccxlv. By the side Of some soft-murmuring Current. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.* Odes III. xix. 20 The soft-swelling Pipe, and the Hautboy sonorous. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1814) II. 263 Benign, soft-shining goddess! [Hopel. 1791 COLERIDGE *Mathew, Problem* II. The soft-flowing daughter of fright. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* Poems 1825 I. 299 Sinking down As through soft-yielding waters murmuring round me. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year, Visitation* Sick, The light from those soft-smiling eyes. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* II. xiii. The silence left By that soft-throbbing speech. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 13 Here a soft-treading waiter knocks upon the door.

10. With pa. pples., as *soft-bedded*, *extended*, *roasted*, etc.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 26h. A new laied Egg, soft. 1725 POPE *Ossy.* VII. 435 There, soft-extended, .. Ulysses sleeps profound! 1726 *Ibid.* XIX. 119 A seat soft spread with furry spoils prepare. 1742 YOUNG *Mt. Th.* IV. 654 Their distant strain, .. Soft-wafted on celestial pity's plume. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ix. Not sufficiently honoured, .. soft-bedded, and lovingly cared-for.

b. In attributive use.

Other examples are given by Jodrell.
 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 281 We must .. in a soft-dressed gown. 1648 J. BEAUMONT .. is which in a soft- .. *unarch.* Hen. V. un Carcasses. 268a

Mrs. BEHN *City Heiress* 8 The stealths of Love, the soft-breath'd murmuring Passion. 1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol.* I. xx. The soft-embodied fays through airy portal stream. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 122 They have shoes of soft-animated moose skin. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 481 This soft and soft-glazed pottery is easily scratched by a knife. 1835 Mrs. HEWATS *To the New Born Poems* (1835) 502 Bending o'er thy soft-veal'd eyes. 1893 *Outing* XXII. 1231 The soft-finished, braided raw-silk line.

11. With adjs., as *soft-bright*, *lucent*, *slow*.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucres* 1220 Her mistress she doth give deede more commend, With soft-slow tongue, true mark of modesty. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. iv. Light Apollo, so clear, soft-lucent. 1843 L. H. Houghton *Sel. fr. Wks.* 216 Disparted all those soft-bright diamonds.

† *Soft*, v. *Obs.* [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To render (a person, the heart, etc.)

less harsh, severe, or obdurate; to mollify, appease, pacify.

15225 *Aner. R.* 244 Eadie bonen softed & paid ure Louerd. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 318 Witt and resoun consellen ofte That I myn herte softed soft. 1430 *Pier. Sie* *Manhode* I. iii. (1860) 31 When it is fulfilled with olde sinne, and harded, I soft it, and make it weepe. 1477 CAXTON *Tason* 47b, There is no herte of lady so hard but by the vertu of your requestes muste nedes be softed and molefied. 1533 BELLEMEYN *Triv.* v. xiiij. (S.T.S.) II. 194

2. *Const. to and inf.*

1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1834) 90 But anon porphyry softed be keepers to consente.

2. To allay, abate, or assuage the heat, intensity, or pain of (an injury, sore, etc.). Also with doable accusative.

(a) 12200 *St. Marher.* 5 Lauerd loke to me, ant hane merci of me, softie me mi sar. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 295 With a faire clauz scho clegtig bare bilis, & softyt hurtis bat ware sare. 14.. *Siege Jerus.* (E.E.T.S.) 5 Canste pou any..craft vpon erpe To softie be grete sore pat siteth on my cheke? 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4631 Softyn, or esyn of peyne.. *matighe, alleuio.* 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll.* *Waters* Cii. It softeth the goutte podagra in the fete.

(b) 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 4631 Softyn, or comfortyn yn sorowe and mornynge, *delinio.* 1470 *Gol. & Gau.* 1055 Wes nowthir solace nor sang thair sorow to soft.

3. To mitigate or moderate, to lower or reduce the intensity of (a passion, emotion, etc.).

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 112 Wat pat is offid in felony in be sacrifice of God it softit not, but sterib his wrake. 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & P.* (W. de W. 1490) VI. x. 350 The lacke is softie & nesse and by his softnessse.. *softiech* & feyneth all strokes bat cometh there ayenst. 1532 BELLEMEYN *Triv.* I. iv. (S.T.S.) I. 30 Providing so pat .. softie his collegis.. set jame be mast preysid way bat mycht to soft his preiss.

4. To make (words) plausible or specious.

1382 *Wyclif Pr.* liv. 27 Softid ben the wordis of hym yp on oile; and thei ben speris. — *Prov.* II. 16 That thou be take away from an alien woman, and fro a strange, that softeth (L. *multis*) hir wordis.

5. To render physically soft. Also in fig. context.

1400 *Prymer* (1895) 60 Whether þou hast not softid me as mylk; and hast cruddid me to-gideres as chese? 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1834) 52 The erhe also is softied with rayn and aseyward made hard wif froost.

6. *refl.* To calm or restrain (oneself). *rare*—1.

15280 *Hervyson Fabler.* *Fox, Wolf & Husbandman* xxiii. Schir., we ar at almainst; Soft 30w ane lytill, and 3e sall se it sone.

7. *intr.* To become or grow soft in various senses.

1375 LAY. 12042 Pe wind gan a-legge an fat wader softie. 1430 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 2 My hert softid in swetes of luf.

Hence † *Softing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xix. xlvii. (W. de W. 1495) 890 Bi grete drynesse they be made smothering and softynge.

14.. *Siege Jerus.* (E.E.T.S.) 6 per is a warlich wif. Bat hap softynge & salac for eche sore out. 1611 CORTE, *Annot.*

lissament, a softing, mollifying, making tender. *Ibid.*, *Amollissant*, softing, mollifying.

† *Softa* (*softā*). Also *sophta*. [Turk. *سوفتا* *sōftā*, ad. Pers. *سوفت* *sōftah* lighted, set on fire

(by the teacher, or by zeal for study).] To Torkey, a Moslem theological student; also generally, a popil engaged in professional studies at a secondary school.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 315 Thus hane we taken a leasurely view of the Turkish Hierarchy from the poore Softi to the courtly Cadifesch and pontifical Mufli. 1820 MENZIES *Turkey Old & New* II. 249 The Softas..were angry with the Government, and threatened the Sultan with deposition. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 5/1 The Softas, or Mussolman theological students.

Soft-billed, *a. Ornith.* [SOFT a. 29.] Having a soft bill. Also in specific names.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 315 Thus hane we taken a leasurely view of the Turkish Hierarchy from the poore Softi to the courtly Cadifesch and pontifical Mufli. 1820 MENZIES *Turkey Old & New* II. 249 The Softas..were angry with the Government, and threatened the Sultan with deposition. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 5/1 The Softas, or Mussolman theological students.

Soft-board (*ing*): see SOFT a. 30.

Soft-bodied, *a. Zool.* [SOFT a. 29.] Having soft bodies.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 6617/2 These tender and soft-bodied animals [cf. frogs]. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 653 In soft-bodied insects they [the legs] seem

of the past existence of which has yet been obtained, or, from their soft-bodied nature, is ever likely to be.

Softening (*soft'n*), v. Also 4-5 softene, 5 *Sc.* softine, 9 *Sc.* saften. [f. SOFT a. 4-EX. Cf. SOFT v.]

1. *trans.* 1. To mitigate, assuage, or diminish; to render less painful or more easy to bear.

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 50 That blisful sight soft-neth al my sorwe. 1415 HOCLEVE *Min. Poems* 62 Let your hy worthynesse Our indigences soften, & abate I, 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia's Day* vii, Music can soften pain to ease. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 13 It would

After the lapse of a few days, had softened the bitter grief, *alsh.* 1795 *Sc. Leg. Statute* xlii. (*Agatha*) 149 Godis angle.. with dew of hewine mas softine sa, pat bi fyre sal me do na wa. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1925 It softed here, and prikkith there.

2. Similarly with *off*.

1390 MRS. D'ARBLAY *Diary Jan.*, To soften off, by the air, a violent headache, I determined upon walking to Chelsea. 1849 FROUNE *Nemesis of Faith* 224 All that woman's care.. could do to soften off her end was done.

3. With personal object: To relieve from pain. *Obs.*—1

14100 *Morte Arth.* 2621 This prisonerne syr Priamus.. Sais that he has saluez salle softene vs bothene.

2. a. To render more impressoonable or tender; to affect emotionally.

1415 *Mystic Fire of Love* 102 be saule softynand ber bou.. hi tempylly has ordand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 110, I behold them soft'nd and with tears Bewailing their excess. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 7 Nov., I.. faintly softened myself like an old fool, with recalling old stories till I was fit for nothing but shedding tears. 1874 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* ix. (1877) 195 Misfortune, adversity, soften the human heart.

b. To enervate, weaken, render effeminate.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arh.) 51 Howe.. before Poets did soft vs, we were full of courage, given to martiall exercises. 1615 CHAMBER *Orator.* xii. 62 The Sirens will so soften with their song.. His loose affections. 1670 COTTON *Esperman* I. III. 104 A negligent and voluptuous Prince, whose nature being softened, and unnerv'd by ease [etc.]

1780 *Mirror No.* 91, Softening too much the mind of a young girl, who has to struggle with the difficulties of life. 1828-32 WEBSTER *S.V.*, Troops softened by luxury.

c. To make more gentle, delicate, or refined.

Also with *into*.

1799 STEELE *Tatler No.* 10 P. 3 Every Temper.. is to be animated and softened by the Influence of Beauty. 1781

or severe.

1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 128 Bot marie softins his ire als oure best mediatrix. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 591 All which together.. Beat at thy rocky.. heart. To soften it. 1603 — *Mess.* for *Al.* I. v. 70 All hope is gone, Vnlesse you have the grace by your faire priar To soften Angelo.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. r. World* (1840) 342 To soften them a little, and in some measure to please them. 1780 *Mirror No.* 101, Nor was his resentment softened even by her husband's leaving the army. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 193 When

1530 PALSGR. 724/2 It is harde yet, but I shall soften it well ynough. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* III. II. 79 Orpheus 15te.. Whose golden thack could soften Steele and stones. 1604 — *Old.* IV. II. 47 Her salt teares fell from her, and softened the stones. 1656 *Verney Memoirs* (1907) II. 51, I see the same sunn that softens Wax, hardens clay. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 227 Sometimes deceivers will soften the amber and put into it some extraneous matter. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1797) I. 53 With Fire he.. hardens clay, softens iron. 1823 *Sova Pantroph.* 283 They were first softened in milk and honey. *absol.* 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 424 Armoniacke drieth, cooleth, softneth, and draweth.

b. To make (water) soft.

1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present for Maid* 263 Hard water may be softened by laying chalk in the bottoms of the wells or ponds. 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 43 Clark's process for softening waters.

5. To modify or tone down; to render less pronounced or prominent.

In certain contexts there is implication of other sense.

(a) 1670-1 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 382 The clause that makes them riots is thrown out, and several other clauses softened. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 399 P. 5 They .. donot see our Faults.. or soften them by their Representations. 1714 *Pore Lett.* Wks. 1736 V. 216, I know you will think fit to soften your expression when you see the passage. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. V. 422 Their stern enthusiasm was softened by time and prosperity. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xvii. 153, I..

denied. 18 .. ambiguous .. day. 1879 — *Cæsar* xx. 346 Others proposed to send a deputation to soften the harshness of his removal.

(b) 1810 CRABBE *Borough* II. 41 For time has soften'd what was harsh when new, And now the stains are all of sober hue. 1835 W. IRVING *Travel Traveller* 159 There was a smoky haze in the atmosphere.. softening the features of the landscape. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* I. Sept. 5/4 An awning .. softened the light and hid the bare rafters.

b. *Const. into* or *lo*.

1753 HOCARTH *Anal. Beauty* v. 29 Horror is softened into reverence. 1784 COWER *Task* v. 125 'Tis the curse, But soften'd into mercy. 1815 J. SMITH *Pharmacia Sci. & Art* II. 725 These shades, duly softened into each other, will give the idea of a round body. 1842 BARNHAM *Inghol. Leg. Ser.* II. *Lay of St. Cuthbert* III, And he utters— a word which we'll soften to 'Zooks!'

c. With *down* (or *away*).

1799-1805 WOKOSW. *Prelude* xlv. 246 Thou didst soften down this over-sternness. 1809 MALKIN *Gill Dins* xiv. P. 3 Throughout my narrative I softened down the passages likely to give umbrage to my patron. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daw.* IV, Mrs. Hamley tried sometimes to.. soften away opinions which she fancied were offensive to the doctor. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 264 Inconsistencies .. are modified and softened down.

6. To make softer in sound.

For Ainsworth's use see the note to SOFT a. 3b.

1736 AINSWORTH *L. ab. Dict.* II. *av. D.* This letter.. is a t hardened, as t is a d softened. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, He spoke to her in accents somewhat softened from the usual harshness. 1824 BYRON *Def. Tenny's* I. ii, How the soldier's rough strain seems softened by distance to a hymn-like cadence! 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 17 In our modern word *ditch* the final letter has been softened or weakened.

II. *intr.* 7. To become soft or softer in various non-physical senses; esp. to become more gentle, tender, or emotional; to grow fainter or less pronounced.

1614 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. II. II. 40 We do not know How he may soften at the sight of 'th' Child. 1722-7 BOYER *Dict. Royal & S.* *Sanctific.*.. to soften, to grow soft. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, The terror of La Motte began to subside, and the grief of Adeline to soften. 1794 — *Myst. Udolpho* III, Its savage features gradually softened. 1838 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* *Clouds* 31 The scholar.. gradually softens at this submission, and becomes sociable and communicative. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser* VI. xxi. viii. (1892) X. 163 His eyes.. softened finely in hearing, or telling, some trait of nobleness. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers For.* VIII. 212 Never was heart so hard but it softened before so much gentleness.

b. *Const. into*.

1730 THOMSON *Hymn* 25 Shade unperceived so softening into shade. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* IV. (1788) 296 By what gentle degrees the furious, persecuting zeal of Mr. Horne has softened into moderation. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator, Deaths Little Children* 203 The pain that is in it softens into pleasure.

c. With *away*, *down*, or *off*.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Ital.* XII, The responses softened away in distance. 1833 RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 122 The rocks softened down on the right, and the village of Bouchemain appears. 1840 DICKENS *Master Humphrey's Clock* (Tauchn.) II. 285 A crowd, which.. softened off in a confused heap of faces. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 6 Most wildest by degrees softens away!

8. To become physically soft.

1625 BACON *Sylva* § 40 Many of those Bodies, that will not Melt.. will notwithstanding Soften. 1727 BOYER *Med. Royal & S.* *Sanctific.*.. *Alterdre* 30 *duet*.. to grow soft, tender or pliant, to soften. 1838 THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 82 When heated it softens at 302°. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 7 The acetate.. does not begin to soften below a temperature of 150° C.

Softened (*soft'nd*), *ppl. a.* [f. SOFTEN v.]

1. Made or rendered physically soft or yielding.

1600 SURPLEY *Centurie Farme* 99 Mixing.. the powder of a softened brick in her meat. 1683 BOYCE *Final Causes* IV. 191 To.. make a Second Attitition of their already much Softened Aliments. 1830 KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 340 The softened nervous substance is sometimes at the point of being liquid. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 871 The softened central area of the tumour.

b. Characterized by softening or softness.
1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* 111. 720 v. The softened condition of the brain is doubtless due to a similar cause. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xv. 183 Certain phenomena indicate a softened state of the heart.

2. Rendered soft or softer, in other senses.

1716 POPE *Iliad* vi. 622 The softened chief... dried the falling drops, and thus pursued. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxii. Then... he to Valancourt, *ibid.* xxviii, at a distance, soothed her grief. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii. 'Get up, child,' said Miss Ophelia in a softened voice. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* li. 404 His pearly greys and softened greens. 1894 Mrs. DYAN *Maid's Keeping* (1899) 311 She... saw that new softened look in his eyes.

Softener (sɒfˈnɜː) [f. as prec.]

1. One who or that which softens, in various senses; a mollifier. Also with *down*.

1668 HIERON *Wks.* I. 722 f. Whose blood is... the principal softener of the heart. 1611 COTGR., *Mollifereur*, a mollifier, softener. 1668 CHARLETON & P. M. *Ephes. & Cymu.* *Matrons* 72 You are... the obstacles to honour; the softeners of courage. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Odes* l. xxxii. 20 Thou Softener of each anxious Care. 1839 DICKENS *Nickelby* viii. One of the best softeners of a hard bed. 1894 H. NISBIT *Bush Girl's Rom.* 27 A true helpmate and softener-down of the rough edges.

2. *spec.* A painting-brush of soft hair.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jmnl.* VI. 305 f. Passing a dry brush, called a 'softener', lightly over it. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 6/2 For shading, camel or sable hair brushes, called Softeners, are generally used.

Softening, *vbl. sb.* Also 6 soughtening, 6, 8 softening. [f. as prec.]

1. The action of making soft, in various senses of the adj. Also with *a* and *pl*.

1568 TURNER *Herb.* iii. 21 It purgeth... gently by softening of the belly. 1584 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Mollification*, softening. 1611 COTGR., *Attenuationem*, a softening, mollifying. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* 223 After the Disguises and Softenings, and Colourings had been carried on so long. 1744 H. BROOKE *Love & Vanity* 124 O such a pretty knack at painting! And all for softening and for painting! 1804 D. STEWART *Life & Writ. Robertson* I. 42 To unite in his portraits the truth of nature with the softenings of art. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. Ser.* 11. l. iii. 103 When their strength declines... there is no softening, no misgiving. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 203 After this a general softening (that is to say, the graduating of light into shade).

b. *Path.*, esp. in softening of the brain.

1830 R. KNOX *Declar'd Anat.* 340 The softening is a very frequent alteration of a part of the central nervous mass. 1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 5/1 When softening of the brain is accompanied by an increase of bulk. 1843 GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xv. 184 Softening of the heart exists in typhus fever. 1845 BUNN *Dis. Liver* 74 This state of yellow softening. *Ibid.*, Red softening. 1854 JONES & SIEVERING *Pathol. Anat.* 230 White softening... is chiefly met with in the parts most remote from the grey matter.

2. *spec.* (See *quots.*)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Softening*, in Painting, the mixing and diluting of Colours with the Brush or Pencil. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Softening*, of lead, the removal of antimony and other impurities.

3. *attrib.*, as softening disease, tool; softening iron, in leather-working, an iron plate upon which the wetted hides of animals are stretched; softening-machine (see *quot.* 1875); softening works, works for softening drinking-water.

1834 COOPER *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 368 note. In the *ramollissement*, or softening disease, the spleen never becomes so large as when it is indurated. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 767 They would not bear working upon the softening iron. *Ibid.*, The softening tool is an iron plate [etc.]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2238 f. *Softening-machine*, (Leather,) a machine... for beating the hides in water to saturate them. 1888 *Daily News* 7 June 6/7 A pumping station and softening works. *Ibid.*, The softening plant.

Softening, *ppl. a.* Also 7-8 softening, 8-9 softening. [f. as prec.]

1. Causing to become soft, tender, etc.

(a) c 1400 *Lauf*, or softening. 16, hot and softening.

BRACKEN *Gentlem. Pocket Farr.* 11 note. You ought to keep the Foot... covered with any softening ointment. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Ours* (1809) II. 151, I got some softening cream, and spread it over the burn. 1851 PATER *Aschylus* (ed. 2) *Prouctus* 338 note, Reducing a swelling by softening applications.

(b) 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. Wks. 1851 IV. 39 To unsettle our constancy with timorous and softening suggestions. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. i. [Do you] yet strive, with softening pity, to allay that courage? 1729 LAW *Serious Call* xvii. (1761) 293 We may deceive ourselves... with vain and softening comments upon these words. 1794 E. WILLIAMS *Poems* II. 4 He... blended with her glaring hues The softening tints of Art. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* iv. iii. (1890) II. 300 When... time had... thrown its softening veil over the past. 1894 Mrs. DYAN *Maid's Keeping* II. 156 Under the softening shade of her parasol.

2. Becoming soft, gentle, tender, etc.

1739 THOMSON *Hymn* 5 Wide flush the fields; the softening air is balm. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* xviii. (1856) 246 With a gradually softening tint. 1865 DICKENS *Mit. Fr.* III. ii. 'I can believe that,' said Miss Abbey, with a softening glance at the little creature. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 250 Occasionally the enlarged and softening glands adhere to a contiguous organ.

Soft-eyed, *a.* [SOFT *a.* 29.] Having soft or gentle eyes; tender-eyed.

1735 POPE *Prolog. Sat.* 285 The verse... That tends to... Give... Innocence a fear, Or from the soft-eyed Virgin steal a tear! 1777 PORTER *Aschylus, Supplicants* 209 Soft-eyed Humanity dwells here. 1859 LU. LYTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 239 She is meekness itself, my soft-eyed little cousin. 1897 MAMIE DICKENS *My Father as I recall him* 82 The latter, a soft-eyed, gentle, good-tempered St. Bernard.

Soft-finned, *a.* [*Ichth.* [SOFT *a.* 29.] Having soft fins.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 60 The fish... that have soft or cartilaginous fins, are called Soft-finned Fish. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. Hist. Fishes* 200 The Soft-finned Fishes are, in general, inferior to the Spinous-finned in [etc.]. 1896 LYOEKER *Rev. Nat. Hist.* V. 395 These spiny-finned eels are an exact analogue of the true soft-finned eels. *Ibid.* 430 The Soft-finned Fishes.—Suborder *Anacanthini*.

Soft-footed, *a.* [SOFT *a.* 29.] Having feet which tread softly. In early use *fig.*

1612 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* v. iii. The black soft-footed hour is now on wing. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, and Olympique* viii. Soft-footed Winds... Dance through the perfum'd Air. 1736 AINSWORTH *L. s. v.*, Soft footed, *unsoftipes*. 1894 *Outing* XXXIII. 346 f. The soft-footed maid had just left them.

Hence **Soft-footedly** *adv.*

1834 LYTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xi. (1840) 139 He (the fox) walked very soft-footedly.

† **Softhead**, *Obs. rare.* In 4 soft-, softheaded, 5 softhead. [f. SOFT *a.* + HEAD.] Softness; gentleness; delicacy.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Præter* cxlv. 7 Pe mynd of þe haboundance of þi softhead þai sail riht. 1340 *Ayemb.* 267 Of alle softhead and neshhead. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 238 In valeys of lownes be... moysture... softhead & neshhead.

Soft-head, [f. SOFT *a.* + HEAD *sb.*] One who has a soft head; hence, in mod. use, a silly or stupid person; a simpleton. (Cf. next.)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 22 The Brasilians' Heads... are as hard as the wood that grows in their Country... and when they will injure any white Man, they call him soft-head. c 1872 *Hawley's Verks.* *Dittier* Ser. II. 64 Shoo must be a poor little softhead. 1892 MANNING *Pastime Papers* 86 To be treated as dreamers, enthusiasts or soft-heads.

Soft-headed, *a.* [SOFT *a.* 29.] Weak in intellect; foolish, silly, stupid.

1667 DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* III. i. Adieu soft-headed Sir Martin. 1721 BAILEY, *Cully*, a Fool, a soft-headed Fellow. 1782 MNE. D'ARLEY *Diary* 4 Nov. This young man is very... good, and soft-headed; but alas! he is also soft-headed. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxii. He is a strange, soft-headed, sleepy sort of man. 1884 *Christian World* 21 Feb. 139/4 Large numbers of deluded women and soft-headed men.

Hence **Soft-headedness**.

1862 WHITE MELVILLE *Inside Bar* iii. Probably he was making a mental computation of my soft-headedness.

Soft-hearted, *a.* [SOFT *a.* 29.] Having a soft or susceptible heart; tender-hearted.

1599 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 307 Fye Coward woman, and soft hearted wretch. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 186. l. 17 Why weepes soft hearted Florisel? 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xviii. ix. Hear then, O all soft-hearted Turtles. 1782 MISS BURNETT *Cecilia* v. 4. The soft-hearted Mr. Arnott. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiv. He was only a soft-hearted grateful fellow. 1881 JOWETT *Theory* I. 195 Do not be soft-hearted at the sight of their distress.

Hence **Soft-heartedness**.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Mercy*, pite, mercie, softheartedness. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 273 A sort of softheartedness towards the sufferings of individuals. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 711 A reputation for soft-heartedness goes far with the crowd.

Softish (sɒfˈtɪʃ), *a.* [f. SOFT *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat soft; rather tender.

Also *Sc.* and *north. dial.*, somewhat wet or rainy.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* v. 14 To wind... the limber spears about with softish leaves. 1656 W. DU GARO tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. U.* clammered. 1681 GREY... and somewhat brown.

A softish rock full of sea-shells. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXXV. 309 *Physiogr.* (transf.)

Softling

SOFT *a.* + -LING *l.*

1. An effeminate or unmanly person; a weakling. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Agst. Adultery* (1559) Vj. Nor adulterers, nor softlinges, nor sodomites. 1576 BR. WOOLTON *Chr. Man.* L. 6 b. Effeminate men and softlings cause the stout man to waxe tender. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 983 Ador'd of Flatterers, Of softlings, Wantons, Braves, and Loyerers. 1615 TAYLOR *Restoration of Belief* 4 This Emperor—no softling himself.

2. A soft little hand, mouse, etc. 1819 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 316 This cannot be thy hand, and yet it is; And this is sure thine other softling. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi* 10 And nip each softling of a wee white mouse.

3. *attrib.* Of a soft nature.

1732 WESTOKE *Wks.* (1797) 193 A softling head! that... hand.

[SOFT *a.* + -LING *l.*] S. [f. SOFT *a.*]

1. Of sound, etc.: Quiet, gentle, soft.

1576 FLEMING *Paupl.* Ep. 276 Out of the hill ranne a pleasant spring, which made a gentle and softly sounde. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Gothic Wars* IV. 141 They... heare a softly voice calling them to the business. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) II. 291 Their decorous and softly steps.

† 2. Soft; yielding to pressure. *Obs.*

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 39 The sole or colt... laies down to rest his softly legs.

† 3. Of pace: Easy, slow, gentle. *Obs.* 1572 LAVATER *Ghosts* 59 The image goeth before with a softly pace. 1596 STREMER *F. Q. vi.* vii. 6 The gentle Prince... they spyde, Ryding a softly pace. 1633 P. FLECHER *Purple Isl.* vi. lxxvii. The stealing night with softly pace. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epist.* 671 When God came to punish Adam he came slowly... with a softly pace and still voice.

† 4. Characterized by gentleness, weakness, simplicity, or effeminacy. *Obs.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Lives Emperors in Hist. Istine* H 4 This was a prince of a softly wit. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 46 The softly disposition of his son Robert. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1.83 A Person, as he saith himself, of such a tame and softly humour. 1740-42 RICHARDSON *Amelia* IV. 258 The Viscount, whose softly Character, and his Lady's... respectful Conduct to him, notwithstanding that, are both so well known.

5. Of persons: a. Slow in action; lacking in energy or enterprise.

1654 Verney *Memoirs* (1899) IV. 74 Many of them are very slow and (as we call them) softly persons. 1689 MICE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s. v. A softly man, a Man that lacks to be stirring. 1770 J. ADAMS *Diary* 8 July Wks. 182. II. 245 The softly people where I lodge... are the opposites of every thing great, spirited, and enterprising. 1869 Mrs. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xviii. All that softly shiftless class, who... are never to be found with anything in hand at the moment that it is wanted.

b. Simple, foolish; soft-headed. Now *dial.*

1687 MICE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s. v. A softly Man, a Nidget, or Nimpy. 1725 JAMES BARKER *Exiles* I. 101 f. I woman did not moderate his Rule, He'd be a Tyrant, or a softly Fool. 1883 *Almondur Gloss.* 124 *Softly*, soft-headed; foolish.

Softly (sɒfˈli), *adv.* Forms: a. 3-5 softliche (4 -lyche), 4-5 softliche (4 -lich). b. 4 softili, 4-6 softely (5 -lie), 4 softli, 4-softly (5 soft-, 6 soughtly), 5-6 softlie (6 -lye); 6 softlie, softly, 8- (Sc. and dial.) softly. [f. SOFT *a.* + -LY *2*. Cf. Du. *zachtelijk*, G. *sänftlich*, *sänftlich*.]

1. Gently, carefully, tenderly; in such a manner as to avoid causing pain or injury; without force or violence; with gentle action.

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Ne gropie hire non to softliche. 13... *Cy. Warr.* (A) 1614 And so he dede sikerliche. 1396 He he wiled softliche. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 7, ... Softliche... down and eide my beclooe.

b. *beckyng come ner þaa tres,* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 98

Into hire beðd myn herte goth, And softly takth hire in his arm. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gon. Lerdish*. 85 Settle hem softly to be half. ... The Fadri... had lev hym self. 1545 RAY... 1e faye and softly thrust it backe agayne. 1592 ARDEN *Of Feversham* III. vi. Then softly drawes she forth her handkercher. 1611 BUNN *Transit* heale the soare... softly and sle when the South wind blew Crete. 1695 LO. PRESTON Sovereign Good which ruleth all things powerfully, and... leaves. 1816 J. on the dreamer's s *Brigand* xxvi,

Meyrand will treat you tenderly and softly.

2. With a soft or subdued voice or utterance; in a low or gentle tone.

13... *Curior M.* 5140 (Gött.). Per cam to him a messenger, And told him softly in his ear. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 38 Penne com þer a Confessor. And seide ful softly in schrist as hit weore. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Mauhode* l. lxxi. (1869) 41 Sereteyn, quod j softeliche, ynowh me lakketh.

1544 LITAN people as h' themself, softly, had;

(1631) 196 One thing I must tell you, but do softly, I am loath to hear myself. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theocritus' Yrac.* I. 49 They that are present say softly, or aloud, if they please [etc.]. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. (Globe) 447 Some (words) he spoke softly, and I could not well hear, others audibly. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxviii. Emily sighed softly, and bowed her thanks. 1829 LANOOR *Imag. Com.* Wks. 1853 I. 574 f. I must come behind your chair and whisper softly. 1894 H. GAROENR *Unoff. Patriot* 314 They shook hands over the situation and both felt to crying softly.

3. With a slow, easy, or gentle pace or motion.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 135 On a sycours backe þat softly trotted. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvi. 29 We reuerenced reson, and romed forth softeliche. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6088 On a staffe he leend, he went forth softly. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 78 b/2 Late thy famyle come softly after with thy wif. 1531 ELIOT *Gov.* (1534) 92 b. As farre or nyghe the marke is his arrowe whanne he goeth softly, as whan he renneth. 1560 LITTLE (Geneva) *Isaiah* viii. 6 This people bathe refused the waters of Shiloah that runne softly. 1603 KNOWLES *Hist. Turks* (1611) 268 Surcharged with the spole, he was glad to march softlier. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes IV. xxiv. 282 Jaques spur'd and spur'd, and switch'd, Ride softlier Jaques, shee beseech'd. 1721 SWIFT *Let. to Stella* 30 Apr. He could easily have overtaken me; for I walked softly on purpose. 1759 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 13 Ride him half an hour softly. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* l. 75 You give me full permission To lead him softly on my path.

† b. In a leisurely manner. *Obs. rare.*

... *terebach's* be... great

c. Fair and softly: see FAIR adv. 7, and sense 10 below. (Cf. SOFT adv. 7.)

4. Quietly; silently; noiselessly; lightly.
c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 138 Out at the dore he gooth...
When hat he saugh his tyme, softly. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 63 He... Syllis softly he selfe be cite with-outen. 1567
TUBBER *Trag. Takes* (1829) 152 And up they thrust the
same [i.e. the door]. And softly entered in. 1680 SHAKS.
Temp. 1529 'Tis a soft touch. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) 111. 207 When the cat walks, it
treads very softly, and without the least noise. 1865 MRS.
CARLYLE *Lett.* 111. 274 Coming down stairs very softly, for
fear of waking me. 1902 R. HICHENS *Londoners* 5 She
withdrew from the room as softly as a cat.

b. So as to avoid observation or notice; unobtrusively.

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 389 We next inquire, but softly
and by stealth. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. ii. vi, Necker
sees good... to withdraw softly, almost privily. 1839 *Alcibi.*
Mag. Aug. 253/r. I lay stirless, softly sneaking my right
hand to the pistol.

5. In case or comfort; so as to be soft or comfortable; luxuriously.

a 1400 N. T. *Proph.* (Pauces) 6 Bote he seip bat his wysdom
ne is noyt y-founde in be lond of men bat lyfsh softlyche.
a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 58 Etyng and
sleeping more sweetly or softly. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*,
Reverend mollitus, to lie more softly. 1648 HEXHAM *It.*
Zachtlich slapen, to sleep softly or quietly. a 1715
BURNER *Quaker Time* (1760) 1. 80 They endured great hardships
for those parts. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calculus* lxviii. 5 Whom nor softly to rest
love's tender sanctity suffers. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildarston*
75 When You make your nest here... 'Twere well to feather
it softly.

b. With or in soft surroundings.

1567 MAPLET *Greene Forest* 46 It groweth in waterie
places and those softely dyghted and banked about. 1837
CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vii. vi, Beautiful all; softly em-
bossed; as if in sadness, in the dim moist weather!

† 6. With quiet resignation. *Obs.*—

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 45 Sho sal recalue be
cumandment softelic and wid mekenes.

† 7. In small quantity. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 1610 Parlor es wit.. Wine or
ale softly to tast.

8. Gradually; gently.

1784 COWPER *Yark III.* 629 The shapely knoll, That, softly
swell'd and gaily dress'd, appears A flow'ry island. 1835
LYTTON *Rienzi* vi. iii. A high but softly sloping and verdant
hill. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 209 Hills which round
softly upward to Monte Cavi.

9. In a subdued manner.

1817 STURLEY *Fr. Alkanet* i. 63 A cloud.. Through
which his soul.. Shone, softly burning. 1882 SHARP *Ros-*
sett iii. 184 Behind... is a figure, also softly aureoled.

10. Used interjectionally: = SOFT adv. 8.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Sherr.* i. ii. 238 Softly my Masters.
1611 *Whit.* T. iv. li. 76 Softly, deere sir, good sir,
softly. 1621 MURTON *Sanson* 115 Softly a while. Let us not
break in upon him. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi.
'Fair and softly' said the officer. 1821 MRS. STOWE
Uncle Tom's c. xvii. 'Softly, softly; don't thee snap and
snarl, friend,' said Phineas.

11. Comb. a. With ppl. adjs., as softly-hunted,
-shadowed, -sprighted, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iv. 25 A softly-sprighted man, is he
not? 1842 TENNISON *Day-Dreams* 89 Glorious forth each
softly-shadow'd arm. 1844 KINGSLAND *Easton* xiv. He
sent me a softly-worded message. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two*
Cities i. 125 His softly-slipped feet made no noise.
1876 QUOIR *Winter City* li. 249 Making the trifle the
medium of a softly-hid tenderness.

b. With ppl. adjs. and pres. pples., as softly-
breathing, -gliding, -stealing, etc.

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* v. i. 1. I.. listened to each softly-
treading Step. 1703 ROWE *Flair Penit.* i. 1, The sprightly
String and softly-breathing Flute. 1725 *Pope* *Ode* xv.
390 The softly-stealing pace of Time. 1818 *Genl. Mag.*
LXXXVIII. 621/2 Thames glides, by Oxford, softly-pacing,
run. 1890 'R. BOLTON' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 163 The
softly-gliding magical motion.

c. With adjs., as softly dark, -strong, -sweet.
1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Agat. Udolpho* xv. A single note...
That, softly sweet, at distance dies. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr.*
Rev. ii. v. ii. Parliaments... which... were to follow in softly-
strong indissoluble sequence. 1838 H. NEWBOLT *Admirals*
All 31 The Norman arch, the chancel softly dark.

Softness (sf. finés). Forms: 1 softness (se,
4 softnis; 2-7 soft-, 4-7 softnesse, 4, 6 soft-,
4-7 softness, 7- softness; 6 soft(ness), 8-
Sr. softness. [f. SOFT a. + -NESS.] The state or
quality of being soft, in various senses.

I. 1. Ease, comfort; delicacy, luxury; easy or
voluptuous living.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC in Assmann Agt. Hom.* ii. 59 Under Moyses
lage men moston lyblan on maran softnesse. bonne nu.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196 Per Alsch, put proprem toward
sweetnesse & toward ease, & toward softnesse. a 1340
HANPOLE *Platler* iv. 9. I sall sepe... with all softnes.
1453 CARGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* xvi. 86 To take hardnesse for
softnesse, labour for ese. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 36 A
Satyre against the softnesse of Prosperity. 1654 tr.
Scider's Curia Pol. 181 If he live in the softness of Plenty,
and a peaceful Estate. 1704 HEARNE *Diet. Hist.* (1714) 1.
389 He spent the next year in Softness and Luxury. 1766
Ann. Reg. ii. 10 The French noblesse... speed their lives to
indolence, softness, and dissipation.

2. Mildness, gentleness; tenderness of character
or disposition.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlv. 7 Minde of mighted of hi
softnesse. Sal patrist. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xlv. 4 In feith
and softnesse of hym [Moses], he made hym hoely. c 1440
Prout. Paris. 453/r. Softnesse, or myldnesse, mansue-
ludo, benignitas. 1526 TROVATZ *Phil.* iv. 3 Lete youre
softenes be known unto all men. 1553 JR. SANVOIS in
Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) xxxv. 356 My lenity and softness
was such, that I was not willing to touch him. 1659 SALT-
MARSH *Policy* 239 As though it were more out of regard
than your owne softnesse. 1667 MURTON *P. L.* iv. 298 For
contemplation hee and valor forme, For softness shue and
sweet attractive Grace. 1726 *Pope* *Odys.* xxiii. 105 To

the King's softness of heart? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii.
1. 1, With her softness and musical speech. 1867 TROLLOPE
Chron. Barset 11. lxii. 193. I found with him... a softness of
heart for which I had not looked.

b. A display or instance of gentleness or ten-
derness; a soft word or speech.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxiv. 3 And hir [sc. Dinah] sory he
swagide with softness. a 1637 JONSON *Hlorac* *Art. Poet.*
326 The free spectators... Were to be staid with softnesses.
1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 1. 1. 'Whispering his softnesses
and making his vows. 1719
like the softnesses of love! 1790-1825, 1. 4. The ru
few softnesses existed.

3. Weakness of character or disposition, effem-
inacy; lack of firmness; timidity, pusillanimity.

1605 DRAKE *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. 8 From some weakness of
body or softness of spirit. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.*
ii. 27 By shunning death, he confesseth his weakness (for
softness) of spirit. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* 11. 247 One
great Design is to break the softness of a Nature, too in-
dulgent to Flesh and Blood. 1748 ANON *Voy.* ii. xiv.
238 The timidity and softness of our enemy. 1821 BYRON
Mar. Pal. ii. ii. In Bertram There is a hesitating softness,
fatal to enterprise like ours. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Giddie*
xxii. A certain gentle indifference she showed to things
considered important, the neighbours attributed to weakness
of character, and called softness.

II. 4. The state, quality, or property of being
soft to the touch, of yielding to pressure, of lacking
hardness, firmness, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Oli haucd huppen him lihtnesse
... TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.*
... and softnesses and naschness
463/r Softnesse, or smothe-

ness, tentas. 1644 *Southey*, yn towchynge, mollicites,
moll
LAV. 224 In softnesse
of sk
r and rounder.
1577
... 67 h, The ripe-

ness of the berrie.
1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. ii. Those now lawne
willows, on whose tender softnesse [etc.]. 1673-4 GREW

from two causes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1779) 111. 353
All that warmth and softness which are so much valued in
the furs of the northern animals. 1851 CARPENTER *Mar.*
Phys. (ed. 2) 5 In Organized structures, softness (resulting
from the composition of fluid components) may be con-
1853 BATES *Nat. Amazons*
for a kitten, from... the soft-

ness of its fur.
transf. 1877 *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 846 An adaptation to the
hardness of their hearts, or... the softness of their brains.

† b. Smoothness, calmness. *Obs.*—

c 1205 *Lang.* 2554/r For þese softnesse [of the sea] Ardur
gon to slepen.

c. Softness of the pulse, the state when the
blood-tension is low, so that the artery feels soft
and easily compressible.

a 1793 HUNTER *Of Blood* ii. iii. (1794) 318 Softness is not
to be depended on as a mark of health. 1813 J. THOMSON
Leet. Influenz. 73 A softness and fullness of the pulse. 1822-7
GOODE *Study Med.* (1829) 11. 45 Hardness and stiffness of
the pulse, together with... wiriness, are not quite so easily learnt
as its fullness and smallness.

d. The property or quality (in water, etc.) of
being soft.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* 11. 487 All these
waters, however, possess the property called softness, that
is, they will dissolve soap. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 34
Beers... attenuated so low as to insure transparency and
softness.

5. Freedom from harshness; mellowness.

1736 *Genl. Mag.* VI. 351/r To hear the softness of Italian
song. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* iii. xiii. 1. 266 One sung a very
agreeable air, with a degree of softness and melody which
we could not have expected. 1840 C. O. MILLER *Hist.*

6. Mildness, gentleness.

1828 DUPPA *Trav. Italy*, etc. 181 The air, though cold,
had somewhat of softness in its temperature. 1837 DISABILI
Venetia v. x. The softness and the splendour of the moon.
1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxi. (1872) 182 The climate had the
softness of the south of France.

7. Absence of hard or sharp outlines.

1855 ORR *Circ. Sci. Inorg.* Nat. 186 The characteristic
of this scenery will be softness of outline. 1892 *Photogr.*
Ann. 11. 212 In collotype work the special aim... is to get
softness with plenty of detail rather than hardness.

Soft-sawder (soft-sawder), *v. colloq.* [f. soft
sawder; see SAWDER sb.] *trans.* and *absol.* To
flatter; = SAWDER *v.*

1843 HALIBUTON *Attaché* ii. 46, I don't like to be left
alone with a gall, it's plaguy apt to set me a soft sawderin'
and a courtin'. 1853 HICKIE *tr. Arctoph.* (1857) 1. 26 As
often as any one soft-sawdered you. 1853 *Manch. Exam.*
26 Nov. 5 When the Irish electors were to be soft-sawdered.

Hence **Soft-sawderer**.

1851 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 714 The highest law officer of the
State... condescending to enact the part of a 'soft-sawderer'.

Soft-shell. Also soft shell. [f. SOFT a.]
1. *attrib.* In the specific names of animals: Pro-
vided with a soft shell; = SOFT-SHELLED 1.

1860 MAYNE *Reio. Hunter's Feast* xii. The 'soft-shell'
crabs and small tortoises common in the American waters.
1834 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 152 The food of the
Soft-shell Turtles consists of small fishes, snails, and other
small animals. 1891 WEBSTER (1897), *Soft-shell clam*,... the
long clam.

transf. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Indust.* U.S. 51 This Crab is
eaten in both the hard and soft shell condition.

2. *attrib.* That adopts or advocates a moderate or
temperate course or policy. U.S.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 426 *Soft-shell democ-*
rats,... the less conservative division of the New York
Democrats. 1865 *Fall Hall G.* 12 May 1 The type of what
the Americans might call the 'soft-shell' radicals. 1872
DE VERE *Americanism* 241 Such are the Soft Shell
Baptists, so called on account of their less stern manners
and less rigid principles.

3. *ellipt.* a. = SOFT sb. 4 b. U.S.

1853 N. Y. Tribune
The difference between:
Chambers's Encycl.
1866
... were
'Free-soil' Democrats.

b. A soft-shelled lobster. U.S.

1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 783 'Black Lobster',
'Soft-shell', 'Derrid Lobster'.

Soft-shelled, a. [SOFT a. 29.]

1. Having a soft shell. Chiefly in specific names
of animals.

'soft-shelled Crabs' are much esteemed by many.

2. *transf.* (Cf. SOFT-SHELL 2.)

1890 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 5/3 Dissident Liberals of the
soft-shelled species.

Soft soap, sb. Also soft-soap. [f. SOFT a.]
1. A smeary, semi-liquid soap, made with potash
lye; potash soap.

1634 in Rymer *Fadera* (1732) XIX. 567/1 That no soft
Soap he sold... for above three pence the pound. 1641
Short Relation conc. Soap-Business 4 To make soft soap
with Berilla. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* sv. Soap, The Soft
Soap... is either White or Green. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem.*
Philos. 331 Potassa enters into the composition of soft soap.
1833 *Specif. Amwick & Cornhill* *Relig.* 21 In drilling the
holes no oil is to be used, but only soft soap and water.

b. With pl. A make or kind of this.

1783 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) X. 816/2 In soft or liquid
soaps... cheaper oils are employed. 1857 MILLER *Elem.*
Chem. *Org.* vi. 8 2/3 The base... of the soft soaps is
potash. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* 1. 357/2 The hard, the
soft, and the marine soaps.

2. *slang.* Flattery; blarney; 'soft sawder'.
1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 320 *Soft soap*, flattery;
blarney. A vulgar phrase, though much used. 1861
HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* xxxiii. He and I are great
chums, and a little soft soap will go a long way with him.
1901 DELANNOY *£19,000*, xxix. 'You're the most sensible
woman I've ever met.' 'None of your soft-soap, now!'

Soft-soap, v. Also soft soap. [f. prec.]
1. *trans.* To flatter, 'soft-sawder'. *slang.*

1746 (MRS. WHITCHER) *Widow Badoff Papers* xiv. (1833)
112 Ye don't dect me a slanderin' folks behind their backs
and then soft-soapin' 'em to their faces. 1843 in Bartlett
Dict. Amer. (1848) 320. I am tired of this system of place-
ment soft-soaping the people. 1883 A. K. GREEN (Mrs.
Rohlfis) *Hand & Ring* xxv. I am not a clumsy fellow at
soft-soaping a girl.

2. To treat or coat with soft soap.

1900 *Daily News* 7 Aug. 3/4 Long poles... plentifully soft-
soaped.

Hence **Soft-soaper**; **Soft-soaping** *vbl. sb.*

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* 11. 7 Zach, therefore...
set up in the soft-soaping and deceiving line of business.
1904 *Blackw. Mag.* May 619/2 There are some soft-soapers
who never advance and never aspire.

Soft-solder, v. [f. soft solder: see SOLDER sb. 1
4.] *trans.* To nitte, mend, etc., with soft solder.

Hence Soft-soldered *ppl. a.*

1843 H
are soft
soldered

Model Eng. Manay. 121 206 not...
boiler should be brazed in their places, not soft-soldered.

Soft-spoken, a. Also *9* *sr. soft-*. [f. SOFT adv.]
1. Of persons: Having, or speaking with, a soft
or gentle voice; plausible, affable.

1609 B. JOYNSON *Sil. Wom.* 1. ii. One... who is exceedingly
soft-spoken; thrifty of her speech. 1865 MISS MITFORD
... *Generaline*, a sleek, smooth,
... *Old C. Shop* xix,
... wants at gambling

booths.

2. Of words: Spoken softly, gently, or affably;
persuasive.

1887 MORRIS *Odys. x. 70* So I spake, and with words soft-spoken besought them thereunto.

Soft wood, soft-wood. [SOFT a.]

1. Wood which is relatively soft or easily cut.
1832 *Planting* (L. U. K.) ...
147 In soft woods, such as ...
BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary* ...
vessels, ... the reticulate thickened are present exclusively or principally in succulent soft woods.

b. Sap-wood, albuminum.

1842 LONDON *Sulubran Hort.* 21 In woody stems of several years' growth, ... the more recent exterior layers are known as soft wood or albuminum.

2. A species of the West Indian bully-tree.

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora Brit. W. Ind.* 787/2 Soft-wood, black, *Myrsine lutea*.

Soft-wooded, a. [Cf. prec.] Having relatively soft wood.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 41 The soft-wooded Trees, such as the Lime and the Horsechestnut. 1851 *Flam. & Midd. Gardeners' Mag.* Aug. 134 Every description of soft-wooded plant should be fit to sticks as they grow. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 91 A forest of soft-wooded plants and palms.

Softy (sɒʃi), *dial. or colloq.* Also *softie*, *So*, *safy*, *safie*. [f. SOFT a.] A weak-minded or silly person; a simpleton, noodle, gull.

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* II. 21 She were but a softy after all, for she left off doing her work in a proper manner. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elmore* 33 He is a kind of softie. 1897 P. WARD *Old Regime* 170 He was a softy then, ... and being afraid of the rest of us, we put upon him.

†**Soft-zerne, a.** Obs. [f. SOFT sb. + YEARN a.] Desirous of ease or luxury. Also †**Soft-zerne**, love of ease. Obs.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 þe softzerne feded hem seluen helle fur to honde and fote. *Ibid.* Softzerne and ednesse letteþ þe mannes shrifte þe pinched þat he ne mai polen hunger ne first ne oðer pine.

Sofyme, Sofyr, Sofyster, -try, Sofysyn, obs. varr. SOPHISM, SUFFER v., SOPHISTER, -TRY, SUFFICE v.

Sog (sɒg), sb.¹ Now *s.o.v. dial.* Also 6 sogge, 9 zogg. [Related to *S.O.V.*] A soft or marshy piece of ground; a swamp, bog, quagmire.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 86 The Pastures, ... rottish on the Ground, and maketh Sogges and Quilke More. 1805 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. W. Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 398 *Sog*, a quagmire. a 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedge* (1893) 275 The 'sog' or peaty place where the spring rises.

Sog (sɒg), sb.² *dial. and U.S.* Also zogg. [Of obscure origin.] A drowsy or lethargic state; a sleep, doze, stupor.

1874 S. P. FOX *Kingsbridge* (ed. 2) 268 A bit of a zog. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* 52/2 She is in a sweet zog. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 738 Extra ... waved a limp hand warningly toward the bedroom-door. 'She's layin' in a zog,' he said.

Sog, sb.³ rare—1. A large whale.

1850 SCOTCH *Cheever's Whalens.* *Adv.* xii. 164 There she blows! Oh, she's a beauty! A regular old sog! A hundred-barrel!

Sog (sɒg), v. Now *dial.* Also 9 zogg. [Of obscure origin: cf. SOG sb.¹ and Norw. *dial.* *sogga*, *sogga*, in sense 1.]

The *Promp. Parv.* has the comb. *water-soggon* 'aquosus'. 1. *intr. a.* To become soaked, or saturated with wet.

1538 [see SOGGING *vb.* n.]. a 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1757) 55 The sword of the ground being turned in when wet, lies there sogging. *Ibid.* 169 Nothing makes peas more subject to open the kids than lying sogging in the wet.

b. To sink or soak in. Also with *in*.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* II. 264 If you don't make the roof pretty steep for thatching, the wet will sog in. 1881 *Leic. Gloss.* 249 The summer wet don't sog in deep.

2. *trans.* To steep, soak, or saturate.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* II. 264 Shoes are sogged, when they are soaked through with wet and mud. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* i. 15 The unwieldy caddis-worms are lazily dragging about their curiously-built houses over the sogged leaves. 1888 *Berks. Gloss.* 197 The clo-aths as I hung out to dry he all sogged 'em the rain.

Hence *Sogging* *vb.* sb. and *pp.* a.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 15 After the Trees wer cut doune sogging Yrth and Mosse over-covered them. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wort. Bk.* 397, I got a pretty soggin (in the thunder-storm). 1910 M. HEWLETT *Rest Harrow* II. iv, Through the sogging rains of Christmas.

†**Soga, sb. Amer.** [Sp. also Pg. and It.,] of doubtful origin.] A rope of esparto grass or other material. Also *attrib.*

1860 MAYNE REID *Hunters' Feast* xvii, He is exposed ... to the perils of ... the creaking 'soga' bridge. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* June 642/2 Gnawing through the sogas of the horses.

Hence *Soga v.* to tie up with a sog or sogas.

1902 HESKETH PRICHARD *Thro' Heart of Patagonia* xi. 167 The next morning we sogged up the horses and set out.

†**Sogate, adv.** Obs. Forms: a. (*north.* and *Sc.*) 4 squagate, 4-5 sugat, 5 swa-, sagat. β. 4-6 sogate, 5 sogat (-get). [f. SO *adv.* + GATE sb.² Cf. THUS-GATE *adv.*

In MSS. freq. written as two words, and sometimes hyphenated in printed texts.]

In this or that manner; in such wise; so, thus. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2750 Sal þou hine, aȝin sua-gat for-faret. c 1315 *Sc.* ... ye maye. c 1375 *Sc.* ... yuhene þe kyngne. h

β. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 63 Peisaid, bat ... Edward ... had þam so gate awed. a 1352 *Minor Poems* (ed. Hall) viii. 96 God saue þam þat it so-gat wan. c 1400 *Deut. Troy* 5207 A cite in the same lond so-gat was cald. 1570 LEVINS *Atanip.* 39 Sogate, thus, sic ita, isto modo.

†**Sogates, adv.** Obs. Also 5 swagatis, swagates, sagates. [f. as prec. + -s.] = prec.

13 ... *Seuen Sages* 2855 (W.), When that thai had so-gates done. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 253 And swagatis furthward can thai fair. a 1400 *Isumbras* 250 Whenne that they herde hym swa gates crye. c 1400 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 267 This is a quaynt custome ... that frers shal ... so gates selle their song.

†**Sogbote, Obs.** (? Error for *cogbote*, *Cog sb.¹* 3.) c 1475 *Pict. Vac.* in W. Walcker *805* *Her facelln*, a sogbote.

Sogear, Sogear, -ing: see **SOLDIER** (ING. **Soget**, -ette, varr. **SUGET** (subject) **Obs.** **Sogately**: see **SUGETLY** **Obs.** **Sogamore**, obs. f. **SAGAMORE**.

Soggarth (sɒgɑrth), *Irish*. Also *sogarth*, *saggart*. [ad. Ir. *sagart*, OIr. *sacart*, -ard, ad. L. *sacerdos*: see **SACERDOTAL** a.] A priest.

1836 CARLETON *Fardorougha* xviii. (1848) 246 What if you axe to see the Bodaghs's son, the young sogarth. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* x. To send me to school ... that I might be made a saggart of. 1898 R. BUCHANAN *Father Anghel* xviii. Can't the soggarth visit a dying man without being followed and spied upon?

Soggy (sɒgi), a. Chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.* Also 9 *dial.* zoggy. [f. SOG sb.¹ or v.]

In B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. ii. [viii.] ('this greene and soggie multitude') the correct reading is prob. 'foggie', a common word at that date.

1. Of land: Soaked with water or moisture; boggy, swampy, marshy.

a 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1757) 49 If the ground falls small, then it may lie soggy and spungy. 1805 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. W. Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 398 *Zoggy*, wet, boggy. 1869 B. TAYLOR *Byways of Europe* I. 247 The soil ... already looked soggy and drenched. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 351/2 These country roads are ... frost-laden and wet, and soft and soggy.

2. Of things: Saturated with wet; soppy, soaked. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* ii. 155 He looked out on ... fields of soggy, soaked snow. 1886 *Godey's Mag.* Dec. 98 Crumbly, soggy timber. 1897 *Kipling Capt. Core* 19 All he brought up was a soggy packet of cigarettes.

b. Resulting from, caused by, moistness or wetness.

1896 DURING *Dis. Skin* 126 The skin is observed to be of a whitish or yellowish color, and to have a soggy appearance. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 650 Every foolstep giving out a soggy wheeze from his old wet boots.

3. Of bread: Sodden, heavy.

1868 WHYTEVER *Alaska* v. 61 We varied a diet of soggy bread with a kind of thin paste or soup. 1903 T. P.'s *Weekly* 4 Sept. 436/1 Bread is burnt and soggy.

4. Of persons: Dull, spiritless.

1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 July 88/1 The Slavs are a passive, gregarious, soggy race. 1911 GALSWORDY *Patriot* ii. xxi. 277 The passers-by ... looked soft, soggy, without pride or will.

5. Moist, close, sultry.

1896 BAKER-POWELL *Malakale Campaign* xix, We rattled along through the bush ... all the time in deep, soggy heat. 1901 W. CHURCHILL *The Crisis* II. xiv, The day had been soggy and warm.

Hence **Sogginess**.

1884 BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* xv. 173 The sogginess of the roads made slow marching necessary. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 5/3 The sogginess of the ground.

Sogh, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pa. t. See v. **Soght**, obs. pa. t. and p. pple. **SEEK v.**; var. **SOUGHT sb.** **Obs.** **Sogornor**, obs. f. **SOJOURNER**.

Soh (sɒ), *int.* [var. of *SO* *adv.* 5 e, or simply of exclamatory origin. Cf. **SOHO** 2 and 3.]

1. An exclamation denoting anger, scorn, reproof, surprise, etc., on the part of the speaker.

a 1844 *Sixteen & Sixty* i. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 391 *Soh!* niece, I am informed that even the presence of ... Violet is to be dispensed with. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, 'Soh!' replied the Queen; 'and what was your right [etc.]' 1831 — *Cl. Rob.* xxi, 'Soh!' thought the Emperor, 'this difficulty is over'. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* Cond. ii, *Soh!* how still the lady standeth!

2. Used in soothing or quieting a restive horse, = Gently! Softly! Easy!

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xv, Be quiet, Benedict, there is a good steed—soh, poor fellow! 1850 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* 12 [Saying] 'Soh! who?' to his restive horses.

Soho (sɒhɔr), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: a. 4 sohou, 5 sohove, 5, 7 sohov; 5 so how(e), sohowe, 6 sa how, 80-, 80a hough. β. 4, 7- so ho, 5 hoo, 6-7 sohoe, 7- 80-ho, soho. [An AF. hunting call, prob. of purely exclamatory origin.]

In the *Master of Game* xxiv. the simple *howe* also occurs, as well as *he howe*, *here howe*, and *howe here*. The early examples do not support the suggestion in quot. 14 ... that the proper form would be *sa howe*.

1. A call used by huntsmen to direct the attention of the dogs or of other hunters to a hare which has been discovered or started, or to encourage them in the chase; hence used as a call to draw the attention of any person, announce a discovery, or the like.

a. 1307 in *Bain Calendar* (1884) II. 539 [On a seal, a hare in her form, with motto] Sohou, Sohou. c 1420 *Master of Game* xxiv. (MS. Digby 182), And venery he shall say thryes, so howe, and no more. 14 ... *Venery de Twety* in *Kellig. Antig.* I. 154 Sohow is moche to say as sahow, for

because that it is short to say, we say al wey sohow. c 1485 *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 44 The firste man that me doth fynde, Anon he cryit,—So howe! So howe! Lo! he sayth, where syttyt an haare! 1576 TURBERV. *Feuerie* 177 *So howe* sayeth one, as soone as he me spies. 1591 SHAKS. *Tro. Gentl.* III. i. 189 *Lan.* So howe, So howe, So howe. *Pro.* What seest thou? *Lan.* Him we seek to finde.

β. 13 ... *K. Als.* 3712 (Laud MS.), So ho! so ho! We ben awroke of dogges two! c 1475 *Hunt. Har.* 133 (W.), The yomone rode and cryed: 'So hoo!' And putte the hare vp with his booe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* v. h. And then So ho so ho, thries and no mo. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* 4 Jul. ii. iv. 136 *Mer.* A haud. So ho. *Rom.* What hast thou found?

Mer. No hare sir. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture v. i.* *Hilario* (holds up a piece of bread). So ho! birds! 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 279 Mr. Great-heart called after him, saying, Soho, Friend, let us have your Company. 1740-2 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 312 He ran to the Window, and ... said Hollo—So-ho—Groom—, Get me my Horse! 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 142 The hills shall re-echo—Soho!

1822 SHELLEY *Calendula* *Howe* *Destiny* 10 *Sohal* *Tigra*! come; good s ii. 'So-ho,'

b. As *sb.*

a 1572 *K. Norfolk's Laws Coursing* in Markham *Country Contentm.* i. vii. (1664) 43 The hare-finder should give the hare three so-hows before he put her from her Lear. (Hence in Holme and later works.) c 1589 *Whip for an Afe* in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 418 Such sohoes, whoopes and hallows. 1611 CORGER, *Reclame*, a Soho, or Heylaw; a lowd calling, whooting, or whooping to make a Hawke stoop vnto the Lure. 1834 THACKER *Courser's Comp.* I. 167 The person who finds the hare sitting should give a clear so-ho.

2. = **SOH** *int.* 1.

1825 SCOTT *Talisman* ix, So ho! a goodly fellowship come to see Richard take his leap in the dark. 1885 BONPAS *Frank Buckland's Life* 330 'So ho', I said, 'my theories are right'.

3. = **SOH** *int.* 2. (See also quot. 1833.)

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. iii, Soho, Jacobina, soho, gently, girl, gently. 1833 in Youatt *Dog* III. (1849) 96 When the old dog makes a point, the master calls out, 'Down!' or 'Soho!' and holds up his hand.

Soho, v. Also so-ho. [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To shout or cry 'soho!' Hence **Soho-ing** *vb.* sb.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abing!* iv. iii, Here's so-ho-ing with a plague! 1824 MISS MITCHELL *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 26 Even May, the most sagacious of greyhounds, ... would as soon listen to Tomsohoing as to old Try giving tongue.

2. *trans.* To announce the discovery or starting of (a hare) by this shout.

1834 THACKER *Courser's Comp.* I. 150 When a hare is found sitting, she ought to be so-ho'd. 1837 *Field* 5 Feb. 160/3 A third hare was sohoed near the river-side.

|| **Soi-disant** (swadizān), a. [F., f. *soi* oneself + *disant*, pres. pple. of *dire* to say.]

1. Of persons: Calling oneself; self-styled, would-be. (Usually with implication of pretence or deception.)

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* ccxcii. (1792) II. 339 'The pious Aeneas, who, like many *soi-disant* pious people, does the most flagrant injustice and violence. 1794 SCOTT *Lett.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. vii. 220 The people seem to interest themselves very little in the fate of their *soi-disant* friends.

1818 *Art Pres.* *Fet. Pref.* p. x, The difference between the ... skilful practitioner, and the *soi-disant* corn doctor. 1874 Ld. LENOX *Recall* I. 273 My *soi-disant* constituent administered a pretty strong dose of soft-sawder. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 545 Is there any society ... where such a piece of snobism could be represented as possible in a *soi-disant* gentleman?

2. Of things: Said or claimed to be such, without really being so; pretended.

1845 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* i. (1857) 4 Circumstances which appear to have influenced his *soi-disant* historical labours. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* i. § 1 The modern *soi-disant* science of political economy. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxii, A *soi-disant* 'resignation' that draws booeied lips to the throne of grace.

Soiet (to, variants of **SUGET** (subject) **Obs.** **Soietable**: see **SUGETABLE** **Obs.**

Soife. [Local var. of **SWAF** sb.] (See quot.)

Ibid., This 'soife' is bought up and melted down with other iron.

†**Soign, sb. north.** Obs. In 4 soigne, 80y(s)ne, soynoy. [a. OF. *soigne*, *soine*, etc.: see **ESSOIN** sb. For Sc. examples see **SONYIE** sb.] Excuse, esp. for wrong-doing or the like.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2266 For þi þat tour hatt babillone, þat schendinge is wit-outen soyne. *Ibid.* 16395 Queen he [Pilate] sagh þat al his soigne þat tok it al to ill. *Ibid.* 26691 Þat þou sa wreil þin aun dede, þat [þou] au soigne [Fairfax soynoy] be þe for lede.

†**Soign, v. Obs.** Forms: 4 soigne, 4-5 soynoy (4 soynoy, 5 soynyn), 5 soynon. [Cf. prec. and **ESSOIN** v.] *trans.* To excuse or exculpate for transgression, etc.; to essoin.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26717 He þat nu him-seluen wreis þan, Vr lauerd-self sal soigne [Fairfax soynoy] þat man. *Ibid.* 29437 Þof þou wit cursd man commun, þou sal be soyned wit reson. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1464 He soyned him be his soymet þat sare him forthinkis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 464/2 Soynon, idem quod soynoy.

Hence †**Soigning** *vb.* sb. **Obs.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28123 Queen þat i to scrieuynge yede, I wald oft songyn for my lede.

† **Soignous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 4 soigneus, 5 soigneus, -ous. [a. OF. *soigneus* (mod.F. *soigneux*, -euse), *f. soign* (mod.F. *soin*) care, heed.] Careful, heedful.

1340 *Aynb.* 135 [Seneca says] bet of þe parties of þe lue ecli þenche and is soigneus, ac of al þe lue to ordayn non ne þenþ ne studeþ.

Hence † **Soignously** *adv. Obs. rare.*

1477 *Caxton Jason* 76 [Apollo] founde under his hede the hille afore said whiche he kepte soigneusly. 1481—*Godfrey* cciv. 299. To kepe soigneously and defende the turkes fro thysse two Cytees.

Soik, *obs. Sc. form of Suck v.*

Soil (soil), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1. 4-8 soyle (5 soylle), 5, 7-8 soyl (6 Sc. soyl), 5-7 soile, 6- soil. [a. AF. *soil*, *soyl* in sense 2 b (1292-1305), app. representing L. *solium* (whence also OF. *soil*, *soil*; see *Soil sb.*), taken in the sense of L. *solium* (F. *sol*) ground. For Sc. forms see also *SULYIE*.]

I. 1. The earth or ground; the face or surface of the earth.

13. E. E. *Alt. P.* B. 1387 Vch a syde [of the city] vpon soyle helde sein myle. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1252 It was semand to syt as all þe soyle trymbid. 1412-20 *Lyoc. Chron.* *Trey* i. 1383 Boþe tour & wal [was] with þe soil made pleyn. 1457 *Sunrey* *Æneid* ii. Civ. I saw. Neptunus town cline razed from the soil. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* iv. ii. 7 The face of Terra, the soyle, the land, the earth. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* vii. 372 The Country voyd of Villages, Riuer, or Cultuage: but the soyle rich in Bestiall. 1660 *Milton Free Comm.* 18 With the Prophet .. to tell the verie soil it self what God hath determined of Coniah and his seed for ever. 1828 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2)

kissed it.

† b. The lower ground, the plaio. *Obs.*—

1594 *Nashe Dido* iii. iii. 976 Æneas, leaue these dumpes, and lets away. Some to the mountaines, some vnto the soyle, You to the valleys.

2. A piece or stretch of ground; a place or site.

Now rare or Obs.

1490 *Deidr.* *Trey* 2078 He þat set is full sad on a soile euyne, And pight has his place on a playn ground. 1430-40 *Lyoc. Bochas* ii. xiii. (1554) 51 b. A soyle she found full delectable of sight. 1470 in *Aungier* *Syon Mon.* (1840) 72 A soyle and a grownde of wode callid Blakeley. 1547 in *Vicary's Anst.* (1888) App. ii. i. 131 The Sightes or Soyles wherupon the same ij churches Are..buyldyd. 1576 *Fleming* *Pauop.* *Epist.* 205 Haining forgotten the situation of the soyle where he was resident, he fell into a ditch. 1647 *Hexham* i. (Hunting). The ground or soile where a Deere feeds. 1797 T. *Wright Autobiog.* (1863) 89 If I could purchase a soil anywhere nigh.. he would give me the stones.. to build the house.

† b. With poss. pron. or genitive. *Obs.*

1464 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 539/1 CC acres of wast of oure soile within the Forest. 1467 in *Eng. Glits* (1870) 371 That euery man keppe his soyle cline and his payement hole. 1480 *Co. Lett. Bk.* 459 þe place of the seid weyshyog 33 þe soyle of þe hospital.

† c. An estate or property. *Obs. rare.*

1765 *Churchyard Chippes* (1817) 138 They went towards Seaton, .. where the lady of that soyle.. presented the keyes .. to the general.

3. A land or country; a region, province, or district. *Now Obs. or arch.*

1400-50 *Alexander* 3161 þe sceptoure & þe soile seisd am [11] of Persy. 1513 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. cxxxv. (1817) 271 Ye kyng.. gaue y^e moyle thereof to y^e duke of Burgoyne, as chefe lord of y^e soyle. 1577 *St. Augustin's* *Man.* 26 As there the daysonne of rightnessness .. in lightenth. All the Citizens of the heavenly soyle. 1604 E. *Grimstone* *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xiv. 250 There is towards that place a soile which they .. al, the Cline.. That we must .. 1607 *Milton P. L.* 242 Is .. 1611 *Gay Fables* i. x. 2 The man who with undaunted toils Sandy unknown seas, to unknown soils, 1782 *Cowper* *Expost.* 192 Lords of the conquered soil, .. In peace possessing what they won by war.

4. a. The place of one's nativity; one's (native) land or country.

1400-50 *Alexander* 1724 þe souerayne sire of my soyle þat sittis in my trone. 1553 T. *Wilson Rhet.* 51 His soyle also (where he was borne) geueth him to be an evil man. 1597 *Hooker* *Ecl.* *Pol. v.* lxxviii. § 1 When hunger caused them to leaue their natural soyle, and to seeke for sustenance in Egypt. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* i. 7, I choosed.. to seclude my selfe from my soyle. 1697 *Drayton Virg.* *Æneid* x. 70 You.. To shun my climb the frozen Alps.

2. The idiom of the soil. In lenity towards your native soil. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* IV. 155 The outcasts whom the cruel policy.. of the Athenians had at various times deprived of their native soils.

† b. One's domicile or place of residence. *Freq. in change one's soil. Obs.*

1555 *Watterson* *Pardie* *Factions* i. vi. 9 Because they carry great droves of cattell with them, they chaunge their soile often. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 1666/2 Such as could make shift.. changed their soile. 1641 *Milton Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1851 III. 96 Some of our Prelates in all haste meant to change their soile. 1643 *Baker Chron.* *Æneid* 50 His father, .. being persecuted for a Protestant, changed his Soyle.

5. In phrases: a. *Lord of the soil*, the owner of an estate or domain.

1593 *Shaks. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. x. 26 Heere's the Lord of the soile come to seire me for a stray. 1818 *Cruise Digest*

(ed. 2) I. 53 A class of people in a condition of downright servitude, belonging.. to the lord of the soil.

b. *Child (son, etc.) of the soil*, a native of a place or country; also, one closely connected with or coggaged in the cultivation of the ground.

1814 *Southey* *Roderick* i. 7 A yoke galled.. the children of the soil. 1861 *Pearson* *Early & Mid. Ages England* i. 1 The sons of the soil, whom invasion had dispossessed of their homes. 1882 *Keary Owl. Prim.* *Belief* 105 Some have believed themselves autochthonous, or children of the soil! 1891 T. *Hardy Tess* (1900) 133/2 Don't, Angel, be so anxious about a mere child of the soil!

II. 6. The ground with respect to its composition, quality, etc., or as the source of vegetation.

13. E. E. *Alt. P.* B. 1039 Peelay þat cleges þer.. by arn coryses strong, .. & suche is alle þe soyle by þat se halues. 1412-20 *Lyoc. Chron.* *Trey* i. 1383 Boþe tour & wal [was] with þe soil made pleyn. 1457 *Sunrey* *Æneid* ii. Civ. I saw. Neptunus town cline razed from the soil. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* iv. ii. 7 The face of Terra, the soyle, the land, the earth. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* vii. 372 The Country voyd of Villages, Riuer, or Cultuage: but the soyle rich in Bestiall. 1660 *Milton Free Comm.* 18 With the Prophet .. to tell the verie soil it self what God hath determined of Coniah and his seed for ever. 1828 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2)

b. *transf. and fig. (or in fig. context).*

1575 G. W. in *Gastougn's Wks.* (1909) I. 24 Whereof if some but simple seene, consider well the soyle. They grew not all at home, some came from forreyn fieldes. 1586 *Cress* *Pembroke Ps.* lxi. viii. Gods house the soile shall bee My rootes to nourish. 1824 *Lamb* *Elia* ii. *Blakenmoor* in *H. H. H.* These were .. the wholesome soil which I was planted in. 1869 *Lozer Highl.* *Turkey* II. 277 This popular literature is found over the whole face of Europe. Turn the soil .. up. 189 .. (of a some) growth of the fungus.

7. Without article: Mould; earth.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/1 Mould, or soyle of erthe, *soilum*, *humus*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 272/1 Soyle of ground, *terrocer*.

upon a Sandy Gravel. 1701 *MAUNDRELL Journ.* *Jerus.* (1733) 65 Many beds of excellent soil. 1774 *BYRANT* *M.* 72 When the hinds were found to return with the soil .. layer of soil on which the plants grow.

8. With a and pl. A particular kind of mould or earth.

1560 *Bible* (Geneva) *Ezek.* xvii. 8 It was planted in a good soil by great waters, that it shulde .. beare frute. 1576 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* i. l. 64 The variation of each soyle, betwixt that Holmeden, and this Seat of ours. 1604 E. *Grimstone* *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. viii. 99 The rest is a sandie and barren soile. 1605 B. *Jonson* *Silpe* of N. ii. iv. (1605) 46 But this is a hungry soile, And must be helpd. 1667 *Drayton Virg.* *Georg.* ii. 124 Nor eury plant on eury soil will grow. 1765 *LEONI* *Alberti's Archit.* II. 109/1 There were as many different sorts of wines, as there were of different soils wherein the vineyards were planted. 1767 A. *Young Farmer's Lett.* to *People* 140 On three different soils (very light—rich—and very heavy). 1813 *Sir H. Davy* *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 12 Soils in all cases consist of a mixture of finely divided earthy matters. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 171/1 Sandy and peaty soils and marls are ..

misc. iv. (1635) 107 There is the seed of the Word falls .. 1673 No soil like poverty .. 1823 I. 32 Infidelity pagators of a new religion

can have to work upon. 1870 *MAX MÜLLER Sci. Relig.* (1873) 39 In no religion was there a soil so well prepared.

9. *attrib. and Comb., as soil-breaker, pulverizer; soil-draining, -supporting, etc.*

1840 J. *Buel* *Farmer's Comp.* 101 What we term soil-draining, is most frequently resorted to in swamps and low lands. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 223/2 *Soil pulverizer*, a machine for breaking clods. 1876 *Nature* 13 Jan. 213/2 Disintegrating rocks for soil-supporting vegetation. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 3/1 The same may be said of harrows and soil-breakers.

10. Special combs.: soil-bound a., (a) clagged, clodded (cf. *sole-bound* s.v. *SOLE* sb. 1 9 b); (b) bound or attached to the soil; soil-cap *Geol.*, a layer of soil and detritus covering strata or bed-rock; soil-creep, the slow creeping or sliding movement of surface-soil down a slope; soil-map *U.S.*, a map showing the distribution of various kinds of soil; soil-pipe (see quot.).

1688 *Holme Armoury* iii. 333/2 *Crust Clung* or **Soil Bound*, is an hard, sticking together of the Earth, that nothing will grow on it. 1814 *Byron Lara* ii. viii. That morning he had freed the soil-bound slaves. 1875 *Wagon* *Heather* II. 151 As I get owder, I get more soil-bound. 1882 *Geikie Text-Book* *Geol.* iv. iii. 511 Mere gravitation aided by the downward pressure of sliding detritus or **soil-cap* suffices to bend over the edges of fissile strata. 1897 *Archaeol. Jral.* Dec. 374 The **soil-creep* is slow and the surface soils are of great antiquity. 1899 *Yerbook U. S. Dept. Agric.* 345 In 1892 the first **soil-map*, based upon the texture and physical properties of soils, was issued. 1864 *Gessner* *Practical Treatise on Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 27

The driving of the **soil-pipe*.. is the first thing done. This pipe is four inches in diameter, .. and driven by a heavy block of wood, as in pile driving.

† **Soil**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Also 6-7 soyle. [a. OF. *soil*, also *soel*, *suel*, *suel* (mod.F. *seuil*) sill, threshold — L. *solium* seat.]

1. = *SILL* sb. 1 2, 3.

1447 *Will of Hen. VI.* in *Carter King's Coll. Chapel* 12 A closette.. unther the soil of the yle windows. 1533 in *Bayley Hist. Tower* App. i. xvii. There ys wrought all the soyles and jawnes of twoo greute wyndowes. 1637 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1836) i. 194 Kaysing the 4 chapell windows.. and putting in soyles of freestone. 1663 *GERRIER* *Comment* 77 Door cases, the Post.. being six and five inches head and soyle. 1679 *Moxon Meck. Exerc.* ix. 172 Soiles.. are either Ground Sells, .. or Window Sells. 1754 in *Archæologia* XXXV. 197 In the kitchen.. two soyle bords for wyndowes.

2. A lintel of a door or window.

1519 *Horman Vulg.* 138, I hytte my heede ageynst the soyle or transumpt.

Soil (soil), *sb.* 3. Forms: a. 5-7 soyle, 6 soyl; 1; 5-7 soile, 6- soyl, 7- dial. silo. b. 5 soule. [Partly a. OF. **soille*, *soille* (mod.F. *soille*, also dial. *soille*) fem., or *soil*, *soil*, etc. (mod. dial. *soil*, *soil*) masc., verbal sbs. from *soillier* *Soil* v.; i. o part directly from the vb.].

I. † 1. A miry or mnddy place used by a wild boar for wallowing in. *Obs.*

So F. *soille*; the phrase 'to take soil' corresponds to F. *prendre soille*. The forms *soil* and *soil* occur in OF. in the same sense, and Colgrave gives *soil*, *soil*, *soil*.

1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 186) 186 When men hunteth þe boore, communich he go to þe soyle and soille hem in þe dryte. And if þei be hurte, þe soile is hir medicine. 1576 *Turner* *Venerie* 154 At his departure from the soyl, you may perceiue it where he hath gone.. for he goeth out of the soyle all myerie and dryte. 1600 *Surflet* *Countrie* *Farm* vii. xxvii. 853 The soile of the .. (of a some) .. (the) soyle

of a wild Bore; the mire wherein hee commonly walloweth.

2. A pool or stretch of water, used as a refuge by a hunted deer or other animal. *Freq. in the phr. † to go, or come, to soil; to take († the) soil.*

(a) 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 186) xxxiii. When he.. seeth þat betynge vppre þe ryuers and brokes.. nor goynge to soyle.. ne may not helpe. 1470-85 *Malor* *Arthur* xviii. xxi. 764 When the hynde came to the wellle, for hete she wente to soyle. 1535 *Fisler* *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 441 As an harte, the soile. 1576 T. Deare is forced to

1861 H. *Kingsley* *Ravenshoe* xxvi. Looking round him as a buck or stag looks when run to soil.

(b) 1575 J. *Jones* *Bathes Buckstone* 1 b. It is not unlikely that he.. stagges or buckes.. would take soyle ther. 1597 *Turner* *Venerie* 148 There are some lustie yong houndes which will neuer giue ouer a Goate nor suffer him to take Soyle. 1613 W. *Brown* *Brit. Part.* i. iv. Fida went.. to seeke the Hinde; And found her taking soyle within a flood. 1735 *Somerville* *Chase* iii. 546 He.. Then takes the Soil, and plunges .. 179- .. *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 87 lay down under the same

Wanderings in Highl. & Isl. i. iii. 97 Last Tuesday a fox took soil; I swam the river, got the brush [etc.]. 1885 *Field* 4 Apr. 479/1 The hounds working up to their deer, he.. crossed.. to the brook, where he took soil.

(c) 1438 *Bk. St. Albans* ix. vii b. At that oder side of the water Iff he vp steepe. Then shall ye call him the soile of the hert. 1500 *Fairfax* *Tasso* vi. cix. A chased hinde her course doth bend To seeke by soil to finde some ease or good. 1612 *Drayton* *Poly-ol.* xiii. 137 The noble, stately deer.. Doth beat the brooks and ponds for sweet refreshing soil. 1633 P. *Fletcher* *Post. M.* .. 1673 *Genil. Recreat.* (1671) i. 78 hunted is the Water (whic the soil).

† b. To fig. use. *Obs.*

1592 *Livy* *Midas* v. iii. There was a boy leasht on the single, because when he was imbost, he took soyle. 1614 B. *Jonson* *Bart. Fair* i. iii. (1604) 15 O Sir, ha' you tane soyle, here? It's well, a man may reach you, after 3 houres running, yet! 1647 N. *Bacon* *Disc. Govt.* ix. (1651) 178 The King.. singles out the Archbishop, and hunts him to soil at Rome.

II. 3. Staining or soiling; the fact of being soiled or stained; a stain or discolouring mark.

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 83 A cloth bought to saue the sayd tabernacle from soyle. 1574 in *Feuillet* *Recet. Q. Eliz.* (1608) 499 By the fowles bolle of the weye and wether and soyl of the wereres. 1602 *Marston* *Antonio's* *Rev.* i. ii. Twere best you.. lay in private till the soile of griefe Were cleared your cheekes. 1679 C. *Nesse* *Antichrist* *Ded.* As a dark soil in a well drawn picture. 1726 *LEONI* *Alberti's*

Quaker seem incapable of receiving a soil.

b. *spec. (See quot.)*

1843 *Holtzapffel* *Turning* I. 445 Lead works are first smelted or soiled around the intended joints, with a mixture of size and lamp-black, called soil.

4. *fig.* Moral stain or tarnish.

Frequent from c1600 to 1650. An example of OF. *soille* in a similar use is given by Godfrey. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 190 For all the toyle of the

Atchievement goes With me into the Earth. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. iii. If the least soyle of lust meers my pure love. 1641 MITTON *Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 111. 44 With him shee found the purest, and quietest retreat, as being most remote from soile, and disturbance. 1756 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (Oxf. ed.) I. 203 To wear off by meditation any worldly soil contracted in the week. 1770 FOOTE *Laine Lover* iii. Wks. 1799 11. 91 There is not a soul.. that can lay the least soil, the least spot, on my virtue. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & L. Note-bks.* 11. 183 Disburdening herself of the soil of worldly frailties, and receiving absolution. 1888 MRS. OLIPHANT *Joyce* I. 174 He was good as an angel or a child—there was no soil in him.

III. + 5. Sexual intercourse. Obs.

In quot. 1603 perh. a misuse of SOIL sb.⁴: cf. Markham *Caval.* (1607) i. vi. 37 where 'soyle and couering' are mentioned together.

1555 WATREMAN *Hardie Facions* ii. xi. 251 Specially, if he have been late at the soyle with a woman. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xv. (1632) 346, I have.. put forth an old stallion to soyle [i.e. *haras*], who before did no sooner see or smell a Mare [etc.].

IV. 6. Filth; dirty or refuse matter. Also fig.

1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 626 The lampes were.. clensed from the soile.. gathered in the night. 1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wit's Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 32/2 Wee should not then lie soaking in shames Soile. 1688 BUNYAN *Water of Life* Wks. 1855 111. 554 Whatever it be that this water of life washeth not, 1691 RAY N. C. *Words*, *Gloss.* [etc.] 1736 PEGGE dirt in corn; as, the seeds of several sorts of weeds, and the like.

7. Filth and other matter usually carried off by drains; sewage.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 66 Strabo writeth that the Romans excellt the Grecians in cleanliness of their cities by reason of their channels to convey away the soyle. 1730 A. GOROUX *Maffei's Amphib.* 360 The Use of these Conduits was.. to receive and discharge the Urine and other Soil. 1778 *England's Gazetteer* (ed. s.v. Bristol, Gtters that are made under ground for carrying off the soil into the rivers. 1812 GUILT *Enchyl. Archit.* s. 2215 [those] Pipes.. for carrying away the soil from a water closet. 1868 A. DAWSON *Rambling Recoll.* 6 The domestic soil was discharged via the window.

8. Ordure, excrement; the dung of animals used as a compost; manure. Cf. also NIGHT-SOIL.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 106 A good woodman must not stick to gather up the deers excrement or soil. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Protophytes* i. iv. (1640) 30 The profitable sheep is.. beneficial.. also for her soyle. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 12 Great Rains will wash down the Dung or soyl therefrom, and much enrich those grounds it

these [privy-] holes, and is dug into the ground to promote its fertility.

b. (See *quots.*)
1879 *Good Words* 740/1 Here are carts laden with sified 'soil', so much like gunpowder.. The fine dust or 'soil' is used for manure. 1883 M. & Q. 6th Ser. VII. 178/2 Soil: this term is used for the fine ashes screened out from the breeze.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as soil-carrier, -hole, -man; soil-pipe, a sewage or waste-water pipe; soil-tank (see quot. 1851).

1737 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 224 King's Privy-kitchen: Vincent Bene, Soil Carrier. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 50 No scavenger or dustman, soilman or other person. 1855 *Deverley Lighting Act* ii. 21 Regulations as to privies and soil-holes. 1853 LOOSON *Enchyl. Archit.* s. 490 A basin with a soil pipe. 1851 MAYHEW *Lowd. Lab.* (1864) II. 495/2 'Soil-tanks' were the filth receptacles of the larger houses, and sometimes works of solid masonry. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 602 She was living in a house where the soil-pipe of the water-closet was defective.

Soil (soil), sb.⁴ Now local. Also 7 soyl(e), soile. [Cf. SOIL sb.⁴]

† 1. The feeding of horses on cut green fodder, so as to cause purgation. Obs.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 358 If the Horse go to soil in April, after five days.. wash him all over with water. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. vii. 42 Of the soile, or scowering horses with grasse.. I would have you onlie to put him to the soyle within the house: that is to say, you shal. feede your horse onely with grasse.

2. Fresh-cut meadow-grass or other green fodder. 1868 M. & Q. 4th Ser. II. 302/2 His [a horse's] rack was every morning filled with what was called soil, that is.. fresh growing meadow-grass. *Ibid.* 308/2 To grow a crop for soil or soiling.

† Soil, sb.⁶ In 6 soyle. [f. SOIL v.2] The solution of a problem.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxx. 14 Why thy odor matcheth not thy show, The soyle is this, that thou dost common grow.

† Soil, sb.⁶ Obs.—1 In 6 soyle. (Obscure.) Possibly an error for *soyle*, although this is the rime-word in the second line of the stanza.

1595 SPENSER *F.* Q. iv. iii. 16 As when two Tygers.. cruell haviell twixt themselves doe make, Whiles either lets the other touch the soyle.

Soil, dial. variant of SILE sb.¹

1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 513 A round hole.. was pierced through the carved oak.. and a piece of the main soil.. struck off. 1770 *Ibid.* LXI. 75 Upon this pillar rested a large oak soil. 1842 GUILT *Enchyl. Archit.* Gloss. 1033 Soils, a provincial term, chiefly used in the north, signifying the principal rafters of a roof.

Soil, dial. variant of SILE sb.³

1847 HALLIW., *Soil*, the fry of the coal-fish. *Cumb.* 1881

DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 295 The fry are called.. soil, poodler, billets or hilliards up to one year of age.

Soil (soil), v.¹ Forms: 3 suilen, 5 suyle, sule; 3-4 soilen, 4-7 soyle, 5-7 soile (5 soile); 6-7 soyl, 7- soil. [ad. OF. *suill(er)*, *soill(er)*, etc. (mod. F. *soiller*), = Prov. *sulhar*, app. — pop. Lat. **suculäre*, f. L. *suculus* or *sucula*, dim. of *sus* pig.]

I. *trans.* 1. To defile or pollute with sin or other moral stain. Also absol.

a 1225 *Anac. R.* 84 Oßer speche soiled & fuled. *Ibid.* 158 Men þet soiled hore lippen mid misliche spechen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7209 Frustes.. mid lechors mod Al soyled. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 336 Alle manir þingus þat mihte vs soile wip sinne. 1426 LYNG. *De Guill. Pilgr.* 985 Thow art soyled.. Off the synne orygnal. 1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. ii. vii. 62 My soyle was soyled with foule iniquite. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* ii. iv. The instruments he must use soil himself.. the times will corrupt the reformer. 1842 MANNING *Sermon* I. (1848) I. 5 The lusts of the flesh soiled his spiritual being.

2. To make foul or dirty, esp. on the surface; to begrime, stain, tarnish.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8071 Wanne he þi mouþ cusste þat so villiche soiled is. c 1305 *St. Edmund in E. P.* (1862) 17 Sodrie þat no clop.. nobing soiled nas. 1377 LANGL. *P.* Pt. B. xii. 458 Thus haukyn þe actyf man hadde soyled his cote. 1450 LOVELLICH *Morlin* (E.E.T.S.) 11233 With his swerd on honde, that soyled hit was with hors blood & mennis. 1530 PALSGR. 724/2, I soyle, I fyle a thyng with wearyng so that the gloss of it dothe fade, *je soille*. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 125 That our kingdome earth should not be soyled With that deere blood which it hath fostered. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 229 Much handling soileth things and maketh them lose their brightness. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v., To soil (or slur) his Clothes, *salir ses habits*. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 555 The stain Appears a spot upon a vestal's robe, The worse for what it soils. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 360 Instead of it we have an earthy opaque powder which soils the hands. 1802 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 337 At any time the covering gets soiled or damaged, a fresh one can be attached.

absol. 1805-17 JAMESON *Char. Min.* 257 When a mineral taken between the fingers, or drawn across another body, leaves some particles, or a trace, it is said to soil or colour. 1821 — *Man. Min.* 85 It is composed of dull dusty particles, which are feebly cohering. Soils feebly.

b. *fig.* and in *fig.* context.

a 1623 PEMBER *Grace & Faith* (1635) 48 This water was much soyled by them with the muddle of many idle fables. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii. iv. You have soyl'd this Gem, and taken from its value. 1746 FRANCIS *Tr. Horace, Epist.* i. xv. 15 But soon as vulgar Hands thy Beauty soil, The Moll shall batten on the silent Spoil. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* v. xx, Foul treason's stain, Since he bore arms, ne'er soyl'd his coat.

c. To treat by smearing.

1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 445 Lead works are first with a mixture

g disgrace or

discredit upon (a person or thing).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. 1. 23 Either I must, or haue mine honor soyl'd With th' Attainder of his slanderous Lippes. 1596 *Sir T. More* (Malone Soc.) 1220 The good Emperour.. will not soyle his honor with the theft of Englishe spoyle. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 64, I am come To soyle thy house with an eternal blot. 1678 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 604 Angel hath so soyled you by representing some very late treating.. that it will be difficult to wash off those suggestions. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iv. iv, Black falsehood has ineffaceably soiled her name. 1891 *Spectator* 29 Aug., Subjects that have been much soiled and confused by the host of impostors.

† b. To charge (a person) falsely with something; to asperse. Obs.—1

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* i. xviii. 122 They brought in the arme of a dead man, with intention to soyle him with murder and sorcerie.

4. *intr.* To become dirty or stained; to take on a stain or tarnish.

1530 PALSGR. 724/2, I love to weare satten of Bruges, but it wylle soyle anone. 1579 GOSSON *Sic. Abuse* (Arb.) 35 To lifte the Gentlewomens robes from the grounde, for soyling in the duste. 1882 *Imperial Dict.* IV. 127/2 Silver soils sooner than gold.

II. 5. *intr.* and *† refl.* Of a wild boar or deer: To roll or wallow in mud or water.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Pennie he will go into þe stanke and shalle soile hym þer. *Ibid.* v, When men hunteth þe boore, communlich þei go to þe soyle, and soileth hem in þe drytte. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 224 To soyle as a sowe, *in volutate*. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* vi. 102 A stag generally drinks before entering the cover, and afterwards 'soils', that is, lies down and rolls in the water.

6. Of a hunted stag: To take to water or marshy ground; † to swim down.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, Somtyme he shalle soyle downe with þe water halfe a myle or more or he come to londe. c 1470 *Hors. Shepe & G.* (Roxb.) 29 Assone as he [a hart] taketh the Riuer, he suleth. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Soyle*, when any Deer is hard hunted, and betakes himself to swimming in any River. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* vii, The stag made for a swampy ground.. and stood at bay.. 'He has soiled,' said Edward. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 4/3 The pack streamed away.. to Chalk Water, where the stag soiled.

III. + 7. To cohabit with. (Cf. SOIL sb.³ 5.) Obs.

1772 STEELE *Conscious Lovers* iv. II, Such a Husband

soils with his Wife for a Month perhaps—then Good b'w'y Madam—the Show's over.

† Soil, v.² Obs. Forms: 4-7 soyle, 5-6 soylle, 6 soyl; 4-7 soile, 4-5 soill, 6 soil, *Sc.* soilge.

[ad. OF. *soille* pres. subj. or *soil* pres. ind. of *soldre*, *soudre*: — L. *solvere* to release, loosen: see ASSOIL v.]

1. *trans.* To absolve (a person) from sin, etc.; = ASSOIL v. 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29379 þe man þat has þam for to yeme Mai soill þam and þair mendes deme. 173.. *Incestuous Daughter* 127 in *Herrig Archiv LXIX.* 422 þe prest soyl'd hym of his synnyss. 13.. *K. Alis.* 726 (W.), So God me soile, Thou schalt have Calabre and Poyle. c 1400 *Ploughman's T.* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 333 Of the bishop he hath powere To soile men or els they been lore. 1530 PALSGR. 724/2, I soyle from synne, *je assouls*.

2. To set free of, release from, an obligation, etc. Cf. ASSOIL v. 3.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* x. 33 Eche soule.. Y leue wilfully with out money; that alle be soiled of her tributis. 1402 *J. Upland* 427 in *Sheaf's Chaucer* VII. 203 When ye han assailed me that I have said.. I shall soil thee of thine order, and save thee to heaven!

3. To resolve, clear up, expound, or explain; to answer (a question).

1382 WYCLIF *Judges* xiv. 12 Y shal purpose to þow a doutowis thing, the which if þe soylen to me [etc.]. 1493 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xciii. 127 b/2 Thy questyons ben lyghte to soyle, and lyghte to be answerde. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iii. xviii. (S.T.S.) 11. 21 To soyle .. romulugate in comites centuriat. 1609, I have not leaued to soyle

Pop. Inpost. 77 Now a few questions I must soyle, and then I will proceede to your holy geare. 1611 COTGR., *Souldre*, to.. cleere, or soile, a doubt.

4. To refute (an argument or objection); to overcome by argument; = ASSOIL v. 7.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 432 Herby Aristotle soyllyb an argument, bi whiche it myste seme to folis þat kynde faillyb to man. 1532 MORE *Confit. Tindale* Wks. 660/1 It is impossible.. for Tyndall.. to soyle the reason and auoyde it. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* iv. i. 359 To aouche and proue the Trueth: After that to soile the obiections brought agaynst the Trueth.

† Soil, v.³ Obs. Also 6-7 soyle, 7 soile, soyl. [f. SOIL sb.³ 9.] *trans.* To supply or treat (land) with dung or other fertilizing matter; to manure.

1593 NOROEN *Spec. Brit.*, *N'sex & Herts.* ii. 18 About the towne is a kinde of chalc, a stonic Marle, more fit to make lime then

Art Surin. i. x. 2 with well rotted

Trav. xxxi. 123

.. to manure their ground, which soyled with it, bears three crops in one year. 1602 SOUTH *Sermon*. (1697) I. 395 Just as they Soyl their Ground, not that they love the Dirt, but that they expect a Crop.

Soil (soil), v.⁴ [f. SOIL sb.³ 8.]

1. *trans.* To feed (horses, cattle, etc.) on fresh-cut green fodder, originally for the purpose of purging; † to feed up or fatten (fowls).

1605 [see SOILED *apl.* a.2]. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii, 11e.. send you Brawn and Bacon, and soil you every long vacation a brace of foremen; that at Michaelmas shall come up fat and kicking. 1715 *London Gaz.* No. 5325/1

Weeks at Perez.. to Soil

istoms of the Turk's. 1736

To soil horses, is to scour or purge 'em, by giving 'em green meat, as tarew, green clover, and the like. 1776 A. YOUNG *Your Serv.* (1780) I. 172 A few sow clover, which increases, to mow for soiling their cows. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husband.* Scot. I. 352

Milch cows give more milk when soiled than when pastured. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XXXII. 192 The great advantage of soiling cattle is the increase of manure of the best quality, which thereby produced. 1868 M. & Q. 4th Ser. II. 308/2

To soil a horse with clover or vetches.

2. With off: To employ, make use of, as fodder for soiling cattle, etc. ? Obs.

1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.*, *Observ.* 30 This part was soiled-off or plowed-in. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 155 Vetches, which were soiled, or fed off, with sheep.

Soil, v.⁵ [f. SOIL sb.¹ 7.] *trans.* To earth up.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* v. 1. 92, I soiled the drills up again.

Soil, obs. var. SILE v.²

† Soilage. Obs. Also 6-7 soylage. [f. SOIL sb.³ or v.¹ + -AGE.]

1. ? A charge or toll for depositing filth or refuse.

1593 NOROEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* (1728) 98 Salt-ash.. a pretye market towne.. It hath anchorage and soylage of all straunger ships, and the profit of a passage betwene it and Deuon. [Hence in later topographical works.]

2. Rubbish, dirt, filth; manure.

1598 STOW *Surv.* iii. (1603) 14 Casting of soylage into the strame. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 379 Moorish ground; in short space raised, by soilage of the Citie vpon them. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* iii. xiv. 93 Apply the Pomegranate-tree roots with this kind of soilage or dunging. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grabianus* 49 Your proper Steps from Mire obscure defend; And leave the Dirt and Soilage to your Friend. 1758 BUNNELL *Deer.* *Thames* 166 Where the common Rakers of the City use to repose and lay all their Soilage.

Soil-dish, variant of SILE-DISH, strainer.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Sept. 4/3 When the curd is come.. take it out with a soil-dish altogether.

Soile (soil). *Cornish dial.* Also 7-9 soil, 7-8 soyle, 9 soyl. [? An irregular local variation of SEAL sb.¹] The common seal.

1602 CAREW *Cornw.* i. 34 b, The Seale or Soyle, is in making and growth, not vnlike a Pigge, vgly faced, and footed like a Moldwarp. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. rarities*

34 The Soile or Sea Calf, a Creature that brings forth her young ones opoo dry land. 1674 RAY Coll. Words, Fishes 107 On the Rocks near the Lands end they often find the Phocæ (which they call Soils) sleeping. *Ibid.* They distinguish between Soils and Seals: the Seals they affirm to be a Fish...much less than the soile, and not taken upon oar Coasts. 1758 BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornwall. 284 Among the quadruped reptiles we may reckon the seal or sea-calf, vulgarly called in Cornwall the Soyle. a 1803 TREGELLAS Cornish Tales (1803) 61 Haling the soils up from the say. 1820 W. Cornwall Gloss. 531.

Soile, obs. Sc. form of SOLE sb.1

Soiled (soil), ppl. a.1 Forms: 3 soiled, 6-7 soyled, 7 soild, 6- soiled. [f. SOIL v.1] De-filed; stained, dirtied. Also fig.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 158 Ich am a man mid soiled lippen. 1530 FALSGR. 324 1/2 Soyled, ord. 1588 Kyo Househ. Phil.

Sci. & Art II. 425 It may be conveniently used for whitening soiled books and prints. 1833 THOMAS Mod. Housewife 22 That cracked mirror, spoiled carpet, and soiled sofa.

Comb. 1905 M. BARNES-GRUNDY Vacill. Hazel 59 A soiled-looking man turned the corner of the lane.

Soiled, ppl. a.2 rare. [f. SOIL v.4] Fed with fresh-cut green fodder.

1605 SHAKS. Lear iv. vi. 124 The Fitchew, nor the soyled Horse goes toar with a more riotous appetite. 1811 Monthly Mag. XXXIV. 393/1 The condition of the soiled cattle and milch cows, surprised even those most convinced of the advantage of the system.

Soiled, a. [f. SOIL sb.1] Having a particular or specified kind of soil.

1645 HOWELL Lett. I. ii. xv. (1653) 89 The Province...is far greater, more populous, better soyled, and more stor'd with Gentry. 1799 [A. Young] Agric. Line. 9 This sinks again into another part of the various soiled vale to the Wolds. 1815 M. BIRKBECK Journ. thro' France 68 A surface...as fruitful as a well-soiled plain.

Soiler: see FREE-SOILER.

Soille, variant of Sc. SULTIE Obs.

Soiliness, rare. [f. SOIL a.1] The state or condition of being soiled; soiled or dirty matter.

a 1565 BACON Physiol. Rem. in Baconiana (1693) 98 To make proof of the incorporation of Silver and Tin...and to observe...whether it yield no soiliness more than Silver? 1650 FULLER Pileg. ii. iv. 70 Whether the Priests...made use thereof [sc. a laver] to discover all soiliness in them before they washed.

† Soiling, sb. Obs. [app. for siling, f. SILE v.1.2] (See quot.)

1573-80 BARET Adv. A Soiling, a great opening, or gaping of the earth, as it were a deepness without bottom.

Soiling (soil), vbl. sb.1 [f. SOIL v.1]

1. The action of making or becoming dirty, tarnished, or stained. Also fig.

1820 HOLLYBAND Treat. Fr. Tong. Sallature, soiling, soyling. 1612 BRINSLEY Lud. Lit. iv. (1627) 29 To keepe their bookes from soyling, or marring under their hands. 1635-56 COWLEY Davidides t. 871 Thus Soils live cleanly, and so Soiling live. 1635 MURPHY Divorce t. xix, Which of marriage-rites, 1809 we any soiling it might have received. 1692 1 Nov. 11. 530 Thus avoiding soiling of the glass.

2. spec. (See SOIL v.1.5 and 6.) Also attrib.

1549 CORNERALE, etc. Erasmus Par. 2 Peter II. 19 The sowe hath washed...in wayne, if she by and by after she is washed, returne to the soylings that she had gone from. 1856 'STONEHENGE' Brit. Rur. Sports 22/2 The deer's haunt is called his lair, where he rolls, his soiling-pool. 1884 JEFFERIES Red Deer vi. 102 They have their regular 'soiling-pits'—watery places or shallow ponds. 1899 Watson Gaz. 18 Aug. 3/1 'Soiling,' or taking water, less frequently results in throwing hounds off the scent.

† Soiling, vbl. sb.2 Obs. [f. SOIL v.2]

1. Assouilment, absolution.

a 1300 Cursor And if þou warr...ke wit-vten bliu. c 1380 W. ber soyling & ber hynding accorde wip god in heuene. c 1400 Apol. Lett. 67 perfor þe causis are to be peysid, and þan power of hynding and soiling is to be void. 1529 More Sougl. Souls Wks. 290 Blessing and cursing, cying, suspending and soiling.

2. Solution, explanation, answering.

c 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks. I. 336 Panne he putte in dede soiling of his question. 1388 Dan. iv. 3 Thei schulden schewe to me the soiling of the dream. c 1500 Three Private Petition in Pinkerton Sc. Poems (1792) I. 11 Desyrand for to wit the soyling of This question, this problem, and this doubt. c 1530 L. Cox Rhet. (1829) 64 Confutation is the soyling of suche argumentes as maye be induced agaynste our purpose. 1548 Gestr. Prim. Masse 113 The soyling of these two last recited scriptures.

Soiling, vbl. sb.3 ? Obs. [f. SOIL v.3]

1. The action of treating land with manure or compost; manuring, dunging.

1607 NORRIS Synr. Dial. ii. 112 Any Tin-mines...Marle, or Chalke-pits, slime or moonish earth, fit for soiling of land. 1665 Pop. E. India 26 Which...doth so enrich their Land, which they new force...by soiling it. 1666 J. CARY E. Corn 28 Well manured Lands, whose plentiful Crops do soon repay the Charge of Soiling laid out on them.

2. Manure; droppings of animals.

1610 FLOKINGHAM Art. Surv. l. x. 26 Plinie reports that Ashes are in soch request for soylings neere unto Po that they burne their Horse-dung to make them. 1626 BACON

Natural Hist. § 666 That Powdering [sc. dust], when a Shower cometh, maketh a kinde of Soiling to the Tree. 1789 Trans. Soc. Arts I. 148 All of these, together with the subsequent soiling of the sheep, left the land in admirable condition.

Soiling, vbl. sb.4 [f. SOIL v.4]

1. The action or practice of feeding horses, cows, etc., on fresh-cut green fodder, originally in order to cause purgation.

1607 TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts 330 For this purgation is most necessary for Horses, which is called soiling, and ought to continue ten daies together, without any other meat. 1770 PENNANT Brit. Zool. IV. 48 They [sc. Persian horses] are fed with chopped straw...and instead of soiling, are fed with new-eared or green barley. 1799 WASHINGTON Writ. (1893) XIV. 225 For spring, summer, and autumn, it is expected, that soiling of them on green food...will enable them to perform their work. 1832 Scoresby Farm Rep. 27 to Husb. (L. U. K.) III. By the practice of soiling, an arable farm may be made to support as much live stock as a grazing one. 1893 Times 11 July 4/1 Oats put in [among rye] promptly would give food for soiling or cutting in the autumn.

attrib. 1840 Penny Cycl. XXII. 193/1 Those countries where the soiling system is most universally adopted.

2. dial. (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBY Vec. E. Anglia, Soiling, the last fattening food given to fowls when they are taken up from the stack or barn-door, and cooped for a few days.

Soiling, vbl. sb.5 [f. SOIL sb.1] The action of covering with soil. Also techn. (quot. 1876).

1794 WEDGE View Agric. Cheshire 21 Soiling with the plough is thus performed...the ground...is split, or turned both ways upon the young plants. 1876 Encycl. Brit. IV. 280/2 A thin layer of ashes...is spread over the surface [of the hardened malm in brick-making] (this process being technically called soiling).

Soiling (soil), ppl. a.1 [f. SOIL v.1] That stains or soils; polluting, defiling.

1812 CARY Dante, Purg. xxx. 52 To save My undew'd cheeks from bling of soiling tears. 1820 CARY Dante Purg. xxx. 52 To save My undew'd cheeks from bling of soiling tears.

clear soiling

† Soillart. Obs. [f. SOIL v.1] A name given to the hare.

13... MS. Digby 86 fol. 168 b, He shal saien on oreison In þe worshippe of þe hare...þe go-bi-dich, þe soillart.

Soille, obs. Sc. form of SOLE sb.1

Soilless (soil'less), a.1 [f. SOIL sb.1] Destitute or devoid of soil or mould.

1828-32 in WEBSTER (Giting Bigby). 1853 J. R. Agric. Soc. XIV. 1. 19 The steep, rugged, and nearly soilless sides and crags of the limestone. 1865 SPART Crete I. 20 A bare and almost soilless part of the mountain-face.

Soilless, a.2 [f. SOIL sb.3] Free from soil or stain.

1668 Geo. Eliot Spanish Gypsy L. 61 As innocent as opening flowers...soilless, beautiful.

† Soilness, var. of (or error for) SOILNESS.

a 1635 BACON Physiol. Rem. in Baconiana (1693) 95 It will be sweeter and cleaner than Brass alone, which yieldeth a smell of soilness.

Soil-pipe: see SOIL sb.1.10 and SOIL sb.3.9.

† Soilth. Obs. [f. SOIL v.1 + -TH.1] An act or instance of soiling or staining.

1581 MULCASTER Poet. xl. (1887) 225 At home speles, soilthes, twentie things, are nothing in the parentes...eye.

Soilure (soil'ure). Also 4, 7 soilure. [a. OF. soilure (mod. F. soilure), f. soilier SOIL v.1]

The currency of the word in the 19th cent. is prob. alto-gether due to the instance in Shakespeare.

1. Soiling, sullyng, staining.

1297 R. Glos. (Rolls) 85or Pe bodies hii gaderede & vorlarde hom echon...so þat hii were wipoute soilure in clannesse al our maisters here. 1897 TENNYSON Elaine 7 Elaine...Guarded the sacred shield...Then fearing rust or soilure fashion'd for it a case of silk. 1893 J. K. INGRAM De Initiation Pref. p. viii. The writing has...suffered from friction or soilure.

b. fig. (Common in recent literary use.)

1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. iv. 1. 56 He merits well to haue her, that doth seeke her. Not making any scruple of her soilure, With such a hell of paine. 1873 ALICE CARY Last Poems 114 Soilure of sin...Cannot harm thy hand so pure. 1888 G. GISSING Life's Morning l. iii. With minds disengaged from anxiety of casual sorrow. 1890 W. WARREN Poems (1906) I. 29 From soilure of ignoble touch Too grandly free.

2. A stain, blot, or blemish.

1829 LANDOR Imag. Contr. Wks. 1846 II. 235 He did not conduct him amid flowers and herbage, where a fall would have only been a soilure to our frail human nature. 1895 ZANGWILL The Master II. viii. Why had people besmirched the Creation with soilures of cynicism.

Soily (soil'i), a.1 Also 6 soilly, 7 soylie. [f. SOIL sb.3 or v.1]

† 1. Apt to soil or stain. Obs.

1575 LANEHAM Let. to Britol to manure az Fayr allez...with dust, but...pleasant to walk on. 1605 WILLET 1224/1 in Gen. 215 The goodly outdoore of rine or skinoe onely doeth keepe in the filthie soylie embers.

2. Of the nature or character of soil or to tarnish.

1631 FULLER Toilett's Cant. David's Sin xxvii. So spots of sinne the writer's soule did staine, Whose soylie tincture

did therein remaine. *Ibid.*, David's Repentance iv. I desire His soylie sinnes with deluges to scourge.

3. Soiled, stained, dirty.

1631 W. B. Touchstone Gold & Silver Wares 35 When your Touchstone is...foul or soily, it may be taken off, by wetting it. 1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa VI. 151 Methinks...you are a little soily, to what we have seen you. 1771 T. HULST Sir W. Harrington (1777) III. 214 White sprigg'd muslin...now so soily, and hung in such a manner...as made her indeed a strange figure. 1890 Pall Mall G. 13 Feb. 2/1 A case...in which are packed...three or four damp, hot, and soily figures.

Soily, a.2 Also 8 soiley. [f. SOIL sb.1] Of the nature of soil; like that of soil or mould.

1747 HOOSON Miner's Dict. Q3, Veins Strick into this Rachill...in a confused manner, being throne into Joynts, but they are Soiley. 1878 Scribner's Mag. XVI 684/2 Away they went, mare and man...with a decided soily aroma following them.

Soilyie, variant of Sc. SULTIE Obs.

† Soind, obs. variant of SCHIND.

1774 G. GIFFORD in Low Orkney (1879) 143 Property transmitted by a Deed called a Soind bill. *Ibid.* 144 The disposer delivered the Soind bill to the purchaser.

Soiour, obs. f. SOLDIER. Soiour(e), Soiwryn, varr. SOJOURN sb. and v. Obs.

Soir, obs. Sc. f. SOAR v., SORE a., and adv.

Soirée (sware), sb. [f. Soirée evening, even- ing party, f. soir evening—L. sœrum late hour, neut. of sœrus late.] An evening party, gathering, or social meeting. (See also SWARRY.)

1820 LADY GRANVILLE Lett. (1894) I. 190, I had a soirée last night. 1836 in Col. Hawker Diary (1893) II. 107 We had a regular merry soirée on board, and did not leave till past nine. 1868 Mrs. BROWNING Aut. 165/6 11, 391 For exhibi- tion in my drawing-rooms On zoologic soirées. 1894 Photogr. Ann. II. 621 Friends' Photographic Society...A soirée is held each winter.

Hence Soirée v. trans., to entertain at an even- ing party or parties. Also Soiréean a., Soiréety (nonce-words).

1826 LADY GRANVILLE Lett. (1894) I. 397 It has been hard work to dine and soirée all the people. 1834 JERVAL Corr. (1894) 328 This hustle and the eternity of parliamentary sittings keep London in a state of interest and soiréety. 1890 Tennant's Dictionary IV. -- To be in readiness for the

SOIR v., SUIT sb.

Soixantine, rare-1. [ad. F. soixantaine, f. soixante sixty.] A period of sixty days.

1722 DE FOE Hist. Plague (1756) 235 Then a body may be capable to continue infected...not a Quarantine of Days only, but a Soixantine, not only 40 days but 60 days or longer.

Soize, dial. form of SIZE sb.1

Sojar, obs. Sc. variant of SOLDIER sb.

Sojer, dial. or colloq. form of SOLDIER sb. and v.

Sojett, variant of SUGET (subject) Obs.

† Sojour, sb. Obs. Also 4 sojour, 4-5 sojour(e); 5 sjourure. [a. OF. sojour, sjour, etc. (later sejour, sejour, mnd. F. sejour SEJOURN), shortened form of sojourn SOJOURN sb.] Sojourn.

13... Sir Eneas 3435 J'anne anon, wip oute sojour, A wente to bat emperor. 1328 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 274 J'e Scottis þat were with inne, þe Balliol suld þam wyne oute. 1400 W. WYCLIF II. 2. 12400

Full longe to holde there sojour. c 1430 LYDG. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 246 Skarsly three monethys he holdith heer sojour. c 1450 MERLIN xxii. 398 The kynge Ban and the kynge Bohors were nothinge at sojour.

† Sojour, v. Obs. Also 4 sojour(e), -en, 5 soit(o)wryn. [ad. OF. sojour, shortened stem of sojourn SOJOURN v.] intr. To sojourn.

13... Sir Eneas 3435 J'anne anon, wip oute sojour, A wente to bat emperor. 1328 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 274 J'e Scottis þat were with inne, þe Balliol suld þam wyne oute. 1400 W. WYCLIF II. 2. 12400

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† Sojourant. Obs. = SOJOURNANT.

1499 Promp. Pure. (Pynson) Pij h, Sojourant.

Sojourn (so-journ, so-journ), sb. Forms: o, 3 surgerun, suriurn, 3-4 suriuren. B. 4 sojourn(e), 4, 7 sojourn(e), 5 sojourn(e), sojourn(e), 7- sojourn.

7. Sc. 5 su(d)jorne, 6 su(d)jorne. [a. OF. surjurn, surjurn, sojurn, etc. (= It. soggiorno, Pg. and obs. Sp. sojorno), vbl. sb. from surjurner, etc.: see SOJOURN v.]

The stressing sojourn occasionally appears in poetry.]

1. A temporary stay at a place.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 266 Doz was him þat suriuren ful loð. *Ibid.* 390 He maden siðen, for elim, Mani suriuren in ðe desert sin.

1605 WYLLIET 1224/1 in Gen. 215 The goodly outdoore of rine or skinoe onely doeth keepe in the filthie soylie embers.

2. Of the nature or character of soil or to tarnish.

1631 FULLER Toilett's Cant. David's Sin xxvii. So spots of sinne the writer's soule did staine, Whose soylie tincture

1605 WYLLIET 1224/1 in Gen. 215 The goodly outdoore of rine or skinoe onely doeth keepe in the filthie soylie embers.

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2. Of the nature or character of soil or to tarnish.

1631 FULLER Toilett's Cant. David's Sin xxvii. So spots of sinne the writer's soule did staine, Whose soylie tincture

1605 WYLLIET 1224/1 in Gen. 215 The goodly outdoore of rine or skinoe onely doeth keepe in the filthie soylie embers.

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2. Of the nature or character of soil or to tarnish.

1631 FULLER Toilett's Cant. David's Sin xxvii. So spots of sinne the writer's soule did staine, Whose soylie tincture

tenentes at Rapendune. 1235-59 BRACON II. XXXV. (Rolls) I. 614 Tenentes, qui tenent socagium, socemanni dici poterunt. *Ibid.* iv. xviii. 111. 378 Et hujusmodi villani socemanni, proprie dicuntur glebe ascripti. c. 1290 BARRON (1865) II. 13 Ceux sont proprement nos socemans et privilegez en ceste maniere. 1367 in Vinogradoff *Villainage in Eng.* (1892) 116 note, Teux services comme gens de petits socemans fierent en aucien temps. a 1399 *Ibid.* 91 note, Item socemanni predicti filias suas non possunt maritare sine licencia domini. 1413 14 Hen. IV. f. 34 in Year Book (1605) Hhh vj, Et auxy il ad diversite parenter socemans de franktenure, et socemans de base tenure. 1567 FITZHERBERT *Nat. Brew.* 14 Quar les tenants en aucien demesne sont appellez Socemans, s. tenants del carue, anglice, le plough. 1581 KITCHIN *Court Lett* 87 b, Mes est diversite enter Socemaynes de franke tenure, et socemaines de base tenure.

1603 Stow *Surv.* vii. 64 The said Robert [Fitzwalter] ought to have a sokeman. 1609 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* iii. 1.

Hist. Windsor Castle 2 Together with fourteen sokeman and their lands. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 87 The statute 28 Edw. I. c. 1, declares, that a free sokeman shall give no relief. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 245/2 No one was to be distrained, on account of land which he held in manors of the ancient demesne of the crown as a sokeman. 1897 MATLAND *Domesday Bk.* 142 The sokeman's hide or virgate... is composed of many scattered strips.

b. attrib. in sokeman-mote. 13. Rotuli Hundredorum (1818) II. 143/1 Item dicunt quod Ermoldus de Boys. solebat facere sectam ad Boxford ad sokemanem pro terra Ricardi Serie.

Sokemanry (sōw'mānri). Now *Hist.* [ad. AF. sokemanerie or Anglo-Lat. sokemanria: see prec. and -RY.] The tenure of land by a sokeman; also, the sokemen collectively.

[c. 1290 BRITTON (1865) II. 11 Sokemanes sunt terres et tenementa, qe ne sunt meli tenur par fee de chevalier, ne par graunt searjanties, ne par petites, mes par simples services. a 1399 in Vinogradoff *Villainage in Eng.* (1892) 116 note, Quidam tenentes eisdem manerli tenent terras et tenementa sua in sokemanria.] 1603 Stow *Surv.* vii. 64 What sokeman he will, so he be of the sokemanrie. 1679 BLOUNT *Ant. Tenures* 119 If any of the Sokemanry shall be impleaded. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 100 Britton also, from such their freedom, calls... their tenure sokemanries. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 5 note, Burgages and sokemanries are changed for such villanages into free tenure. 1895 PEARMAN *Manor of Benington* 38 There were about forty four sokemanries.

Soken (sōw'k'n). Now *Hist.* Forms: 1 (9) soken, 3 sokene, sokone, 6 soken(e); 4 80(o)kne, sokeno, 5 sokyn, 5- soken. [OE. *sōcīn*, = ON. and Icel. *sōkn* (Norw. *sokn*; Sw. *soken*, Da. *sogn* parish), Goth. *sōkns* soken, enquiry (cf. OHG. *sōhni*), f. *sōk*- stem of OE. *sēcan*, ON. *sækja*, etc., to SEEK. See also the comb. CHURCH-SOKEN.]

+1. An attack or assault. Obs. rare. Deuouil 1777 Ie pere socne singales was modceare mide.

+2. Resort to, or visiting of, a place; habitual

op hret
e 1023
e betan
v. 2365
c. 1290

S. Eng. Leg. I. 261 Heo bouyte, for heo was so knowen... þe lasse socne heo hadde (= would have) of hire folie. c. 1440 *Pronth. Parv.* 463/2 Sokene, or custome of hauntyngc... frequentatō, concursus.

+b. spec. Resort of tenants or others to a particular mill to have their corn ground; the right of the mill to such custom. (Cf. SOKE 3.) Obs.

1603 Stow *Surv.* vii. 64 The said Robert [Fitzwalter] ought to have a sokeman.

1609 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* iii. 1. The sokene, and the lordes tēnantes be caueu, bonde socone. 1591 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 175 Dareley myne, with the soken and suite there to belonging.

+3. Right of prosecution, legal investigation, or jurisdiction. Cf. SOKE 1. Obs.

a 1012 *Laws of Ethelred* iii. xii, Nan man naze naze socne ofer cynges þegen buton cyng sylf. a 1066 in Kemble *Codex Dipl.* IV. 200 Sva ðæt nan scyrgerefe oððe mot-gerefe ðar habban ani socne oððe gemot buton ðes abhudes ægen hæse. [1114-8 *Laws Hen. I.* xix. 2 (Lambert), Quantum terrarum, quas rex in dominio suo habet, socnam pariter habet.] 1255 in *Anglia* VII. 220 Part ic hæbbe heom zeonnon... snea & socne... ofer heore agene men.

+b. (See quot.) Obs. 1287 TREWISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Soksa, sute of court, and perof cometh Sokene, but Sokene oherwhile is forto aske lawe in he gretter court.

4. = SOKE 1. 2.

c. 1030 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1912) Jan. 15 Dis is seo socn into Scyre-burna, mid folo-rihte. (c. 1133-54 *Libertas Lond.* 4 Donec custodiis illius socne, in qua manserit, de recto tenendo uicemomiti deferent.) 1362 *LANG.* P. Pl. A. II. 78 Rondulf be Reue of Rotelondes sokene. 1393 *Ibid.* c. III. 111 Bette þet

th mych pepyl in the sok and the Castell, Mannor e Sokyn of the same, nice and all that tract, 160 the Willowe, sene the turne and none else, by reason that the whole sokn standeth so much upon water. a 1670 in Blount *Law Dict.* s.v. *Rime*, In the Country bard was we That in our Soken shrews should be. 1861 Hook *Lives Alps* I. v. 245 By his right of lord of the socn he could try and execute thieves found upon any of his estates. 1874 STRUNK *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. v. 80 The lord of a sokn and patron of hundreds of servants and followers.

Soken, obs. f. pa. pple. SOAK v.; var. SOAKEN v. Obs. Soker, obs. form of SOAKER. Sokere, Sokeral, obs. ff. SUCKER, SUCKEREL. Soket, obs. f. SOCKET sb.; var. SUCKET Obs. Sokey: see WATER SOKEY. Sokil blome: see SUCKLE-BLOOM. Sokkat, obs. f. SOCKET sb. Sokket, var. SCKET Obs.

Soko (sōw'kōn). [Native African name.] A species of anthropoid ape discovered by Livingstone near Lake Tanganyika.

1870 LIVINGSTONE *Last Trnl.* 24 Aug., The soko, if large, would do well to stand for a picture of the Devil. 1875 *Zoologist* X. 4359 The soko is so cunning, and has such sharp eyes, that no one can stalk him in front without being seen. 1898 E. P. EVANS *Evol. Ethics* ix. 343 Some species of monkeys, like the chimpanzees and sokos, get up concerts of their own.

Sokoure, obs. forms of SUCCOUR sb. and v.

Sol (spl), sb. 1. [L. *sōl* (for earlier **sōl*, **sōl*), = Gr. ἥλιος (Homeric ἥλιος, Cretan ἀῆλιος), Skr. *sūvar*, Lith. *saule*, Goth. *sanil*, Onen and Icel. *sól* (Norw., Sw., Da. *sol*), Welsh *haul*.]

1. The sun (personified).

Used without article and written with capital S. c. 1450 *Treat. Astrol.* (MS. Ashm. 337) 2 Sol is hote & dry but not as mars is. 1592 Kyo *Span. Trag.* I. i. 23 Ere Sol had slept three nights in Thetis lap. 1593 PEELE *Poems* Wks. (Ritdg.) 601 More beautiful. Than Sol himself amid the Planets seven. 1609 *Eng. Woman in Hum.* II. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. His smile is like the Meridian Sol Discern'd a dancing in the laughing brook. 1670 D. DENTON *Brief Desc. New York* (1814) 99 The Vines... do shelter them from the scorching beams of Sol's fiery influence. 1722-4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 13 Sol 'twixt 'white curtains shot a tim'rous ray. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 62 Till Sol, declining in the west, Shall call to supper. 1828 COMBE *Syntax. Consol.* v. (Chandos) 203 In bright Sol's diurnal round, No such de-

+2. a. Alch. Gold. Obs.

a 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 273 Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe. 1460-70 Bk. *Quintessence* I. (1866) 3 Good gold naturel... is clep of philosophorib sol in latyn] 1477 NORTON *Ordin.* Alch. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 41 Sol by it selfe, or Mercury alone, Or Sulphur with them. 1591 SYLVESTER *On Bartas* I. iv. 400 Pure goldy-locks, Sol, States'-friend, Honor-giver. 1599 F. [Moufret] *Silkwormes* 45 Zeuxis his painted dogge salt barke and white When loue they turne to Sol or Luna fine. 1606 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Select Husband* Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/3 Though Beauty then seem Sol, at least as rich, It will be found but Lune, on Tryalls touch. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. Bright Sol is in his robe. 1651 [see SOLARY a. 2]. 1756 [see JUPITER 2 b].

+b. Her. (In blazoning by planets instead of metals) = OR sb. Obs.

1610 G. Jupiter, humu, s and Kings ought to wear gold in their crowns... might be thus; The Field is Sol a Dove volant proper. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Sol is taken... in Heraldry for the Gold Colour, in the Coats of Sovereign Princes. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Nov., Canterbury bears a Staff in Pale Sol. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 691/2 Or, Yellow, Topaz, Sol.]

+c. ? The opaz. Obs.

1567 MARPLET *Greene Forest* 21 Sol the Precious stone, is in colour like to the Sunne, and is called Sol, for that it giueth reflexions of Sunne beames.

Sol (spl, sōw), sb. 2. Mus. Also 6 sōul, 7 sōil. [The first syllable of L. *solus*: see GAMUT.] The fifth note of Guido's hexachords, and of the octave in modern solmization; the note G in the natural scale of C major.

c. 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Sol and ut and la, And that froward file that men clepis fa. a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 238 Wolde to God, it wolde please you some daye... to lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol! 1565 KYNG *Dargyus* 739 (Brandl), La, soule, soule, fa, my. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. i. 77 D sol re, one Cliffe, two notes haue I. 1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* v. ii, You shall never talk your voice above the key sol, sol, sol. 1652 PLAYFORD *Skill Music* (1674) 1 Ut and Re are now changed into Sol

(ed. is to 1 sol, 1873

H. C. BANISTER *Music* 32 'The lowest note, sol, ut, &c. Hence Sol v. (in nonce-use).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. 121 (Q.), Ile re you, Ile fa you, Ile sol you.

Sol (spl), sb. 3. Now *Hist.* Also 6 sōul. [Older F. *sol* (now *sou* Sou), = Prov. *sol*, Pg. and It. *soldo*, Sp. *suelto* = L. *solidum*, acc. of *solidus* (sc. *nummus*) a gold coin.] A former coin and money of account in France and some other countries, equal to the twentieth part of a livre, but varying in actual value at different times and places.

1583 STROCKER *Civ. Warres* *Lance* C. III. 87 A pot of sweete mylke, a groat and an halfe, and a pounce of butter two sōuls. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. ii. This fellow, For six sōls more, would plead against his Maker. 1611 CORVAT *Credulities* 250 Every Chiquinie containing eleven Livers and twelve Sōls: the Liver is nine pence, the Sol an halfe-penny. 1639 S. DU VERGER *St. Camus' Admir.* *Events* 332

paper-currency... which is to bear an interest of one sol in the livre. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 54 In this exchange, a pound of heaven-skin is reckoned at sixty sols. [1873 HALL *In His Name* I. 2 He would relax his hold on the odd sols and deniers as if he had never clung to them.]

+Sol, sb. 4. Obs. [Abbreviation of *solution*: see OB sb. 1.] The solution of a scholastic problem.

1583-1678 [see ON sb. 1.]

Sol (sōl), sb. 5. Pl. soles. [Sp. *sol* sun: see SOL sb. 1.] A Spanish-American (now Peruvian) silver coin worth about two shillings.

1834 BEDFORD *Sailor's Handbk.* 126 Peruvian Gold: 20 Sol Piece, £3 18 6. *Ibid.*, Peruvian: Soles, £3 3 6. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/2 The United States dollar being substituted for the Central American silver dollar or sol as the standard of value. The value of the sol is about 50 cents. (U.S. currency).

+Sol, a. Obs. Also sole. [Related to SOLE v. 2. Cf. SOLARY a.] Soiled, dirty.

c. 1200 *Trin. Hom.* 57 Some beren sole cloþ to be watere forto waschen it clene. *Ibid.* 163 His alter cloþ (is) great and cleane and his chancery... and his chancery...

Sola (sōw'lā), sb. Also solah, and erron. SOLAH. [Urdū and Bengālī *solā* = Hindi *sholā*: see SHOLAH.] A tall leguminous swamp-plant (*Eschynomene aspera* or *paludosa*) of India; the pith of this employed in making light hats. Used attrib. with hat, helmet, topce.

1857 *Ceylon*, etc. vil. 248 With 1857 LAOV CANNING in Hare 55 [The mounted volunteers] 1861 *Daily Chron.* 27

May 4/5 Instead of the uncomfortable regulation helmet they are provided with Sola hats.

(b) 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 92 It will be prudent to wear a sola topee, or hat composed of the soft pulp of a tree. 1872 E. BRADON *Life India* II. 20 [Where the trees] pour down richly-scented blossoms upon his sola topee. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 516/2 A solah topi with a green-lined rim.

Sola (sōw'lā), a. [L. *sōla*, fem. of *sōlus* SOLUS, and It. *sola*, fem. of *solo* SOLO.]

1. Of females: Sole, solitary, alone.

V. xxi. 137 Aunt Nell her greys, nor Cicely obtained the men of rly *Diary* (1880) 20.

I should be content to love Sola—and let *Dido* be reserved for those who have a proper sense of their superiority. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl.* I. 39 James... found the matron sola, and evidently prepared for a solemn discussion of the weighty affair.

2. *techn.* Of hills: (see quot.).

1866 CHAMBER *Banking* v. 101 A 'sola' bill of exchange is a single bill, as distinguished from bills drawn in 'sets'.

+Sola, int. Obs. Also sowla. [Cf. SONO int. and hola HOLLA.] A call or cry to attract attention or notice.

1583 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 151 Ah beaueus, it is most patheticall nlt. Sowla, sowla. 1596 — *Merch.* V. v. i. 43 Loren. Who calls? Clo. Solo, did you see M. Lorero?

+Sol'able, a. Obs. [f. L. *sōlāri* to comfort.] 1623 COCKERAM *Seletable* [sic], which may be comforted.

Solace (sō'lēs), sb. 1. Forms: a. 3-6 solas, 5-6 solasse, 6 Sr. solass, soles. B. 4- solaco, 4-6 sollace. (See also SOLANCE sb.) [a. OF. *solas*, later *soulas* (now dial.), = Prov. *solatz*, Sp. *solaz*, It. *solazzo* = L. *sōlācium*, *sōlātium*, f. the stem of *sōlāri* to comfort, console. Cf. MDU. and MLG. *solas*.]

1. Comfort, consolation; alleviation of sorrow, distress, or discomfort.

a. c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 220 Hidere þou comet over

1879 W. H. DIXON *Royal* brought no solace to her

refl, þat scho fro him was gon, Ne no sunne him 1304 WYCLIF *Heb.* xiii. 22 Forsothe, briteren, I prele you, that 3c suffre a word of solace. c. 1400 MAUNDEW. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Peroff þai bafe grette solace and comforthe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 203/2, I am with the and shalle gyue to the the solace of my seruauit pauls. 1575 *Alrr. Hng.* *Ang.* IV. xvii, The solace of my soule my chiefest pleasure was. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 21 Sorrow would [have] solace, and mine age would ease. 1611 HERWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. I'll warre with comfort, be at odds with solace. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 560 You will... have the usual solace of those who goe to law, that your adversary hath been at no lesse charges. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 63, I want to lay in a stock of solace which shall not fail me in time of need. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom.* and mine age would ease. 1839 JAMES *Louis XII.* *Forest* IV. She wept also that she could no longer see

1879 W. H. DIXON *Royal* brought no solace to her

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blisse and in solas. c1430 *LYDG. Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 80 Thus thy songe... This melodious ympe with grete solas. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Poge* iv, [Hunting and hawking] ought not to be done full ofte, but somtyme for to take disporte and solas. 1525 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* II. clx. 178 b. For he kepte reuilly, daunsyng, and solas; and everye daye it was newe to begyn. 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utopia* 1. (1895) p. xciv. An yle. Full fraight with worldly welth, with pleasure and solas.

β. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxvi. 3 He amonestis vs to pass fra earthly solace and 3ern any delit of heuen. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 217 God of his goodness. Sette hym in solace & in souereigne myrthe. c1400 *Pilgr. Soule* iv. i. (Caxton, 1483) 58 Hym nedeth of solace and disport wher with to appessen his berte. 1480 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. iii. 67 This is a place whiche is ful of solace, of playssances and of delices. 1519 *Interlude Four Elements* (Percy Soc.) 45 Let us go to the taverne agayn, And make some mery solace. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 3 And therein sate a Ladie fresh and faire, Making sweet solace to her self alone. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 176 Sundry small turrets are dispersed about, which serue for solas as well as for safe-guard. a1629 *HINOE J. Brnen* xxix. (1641) 90 O how great was his rejoycing, and solace, when he might rejoyce the soules of Gods people. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 844 Great joy he promis'd to his thoughtis, and new Solace in her return.

γ. That which gives comfort or consolation, † brings pleasure or enjoyment, etc.

α1390 *Beket* 178 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 111 For he scholde hire solas beo, and speke to hire with mouthe. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxvii. 1 In þere twe solaces man ioyes. c1400 *MAUNOEVE* (Roxb.) xix. 88 He has forsaken... all be ricches and solacez of þe world. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. v. 45 God allone... is be solace of mannys soul & very gladnes of herte. 1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 8 All which solaces and comfortis of this our vnquiet life it pleasech God oftentimes to bestow. 1597 *BACON Ess.* *Of Honour & Reputation* (Arb.) 74 Faurities, such as excede not this scantling to bee solace to the Soueraigne. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 486 To have thee by my side Henceforth an individual solace dear. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxiv. Tell your lady, that this [picture] has been my companion and only solace in all my misfortunes. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon*. Ser. I. viii. 125 He had cut himself off from the solaces of life.

δ. *Printling*. (See quot. 1683.)

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 357 The Penalty for the breach of... these Laws and Customs is in Printers Language called a Solace. 1683 (See SOLACE v. 4). 1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.* 128 *Solace*, a penalty imposed by the chapel for the infringement of any of its rules.

† β. *Rose of solace*, = ROSA SOLIS 2. *Obs.*—1

1604 *Meat. of Gallants at Ordinary* Cj b. To the comfort... of his poore heart, he powrde downe a leauen shillings in Rose of Solace.

† *Solace*, sb. 2. *Obs.* Also 6 solaccio. [Of obscure origin.] Some substance used for dressing cloth. 1555 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6* § xiv. Whether the same Clothe

B. fol. 56 (MS.). Without puttinge therto flocks, solace, chaffe, flower, heare, or any yerne made of lambes wooll. 1613 *MAY Dict. Est. Clothing* v. 29 Flox of the same colour... which they can sheare as small as dust, which mixt with solace, they spread vpon the musters, and where the cloth may be seene.

Solace (sp'lesin), v. Forms: 3-4 solaci, -cy, 3-solace, 4-5 solas(e), 5 solais, 6 solles, 8 solas. (See also SOLANCE v.) [ad. OF. *solacier*, *solasier*, etc., later *soulacier* (now archa.), f. *solas* SOLACE sb. 1. Cf. Sp. *solazar*, It. *solazzare*, med.L. *solatiari*, -are; MDu. *solasen*, -acen.]

L. *trans.* To cheer, comfort, console; † to entertain or recreate.

1297 R. GLOVE. (Rolls) 1512 Sir simon de Mountfort out of warde nom Sir edward him to solaci. 13.. *Sir Beus* 712 So him solaste pat mai, pat al is care wente awai. c1384 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* II. 226 Crist taughte men to suffre... and putte him in hope þe fore to be solasid of God. c1400 *Dest. Troy* 1620 Morn gaumes were begonne þe greite for to solas. 1612 13984 Myche solast hit the sight of her sone þan, To se the lede vpon lyus, but ho louet most. c1425 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 456 Thei destroyed a newe maner made... by that prior, for to solace hym and his breþer þer. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* IV. iii. 377 We will with some strange pastime solace them. 1700 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). To *Solace*, to afford Solace or Comfort. 1790 *COWPER On My Mother's Picture* 4 Thy own sweet smiles I see, The same that oft in childhood solaced me. 1812 J. WILSON *Iste of Patnis* 1. 506 And it may be such dreams are given... To solace them that mourn. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. 86 They were often solaced by the company of wives and children. 1801 *SHELLEY Prometheus Unb.* III. iv. 32 Thy simple talk once solaced, now delights.

b. To make (a place) cheerful or pleasant.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* VII. 434 From Branch to Branch the smaller Birds with song Solac'd the Woods. 1746 J. HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 186 Ye Birds... who wake the morn, and solace the groves with your artless lays. 1875 *GRINION Life* I. 8 The walls of old castles and abbeys, which... ivy and the faithful wallflower alone have solaced.

c. To allay, alleviate, assuage, soothe.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* VIII. 419 The cause of his desire By conversation with his like to help, Or solace his defects. 1772 *BLACKSTONE Creation* v. 60 A Cause Supreme... Who, when implor'd, might timely Succour give, Solace our Anguish, and our Wants relieve. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian Voy.* Paulo. 1819 *SULLIVAN Cenci* our despondency vi. 433 A little hint to solace woe.

2. *refl.* To give (oneself) comfort or consolation, † entertainment or amusement.

1340 *Ayenb.* 213 Per-huille þet ich me solaci an playe, iche ne þenche none manne kued. c1400 *Dest. Troy* 1732 Siker were to sit and solas vs here: c1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 217 Thus thay solast thame seluin, suthly to say. 1568 *GRAVTON Chron.* II. 107 Solacyng him-self with Musically instruments & songs. 1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* (1590) 314 We dare solace our selues in soft beddes too long for our constitutions. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xv, Henry king of Ierusalem, as he was walking in his palace to solace himself, fell down... and brake his neck. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1704) 464 With the thoughts and Expectation whereof he solaces himself. 1746 J. HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 21 He solaced himself with the prospect of a long, long series of earthly satisfactions. 1800 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 283 Duplessis-Mornay often solaced himself by distant communion with that kindred and sympathizing spirit. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 231 He solaced himself by making a careful collection of all the Florentine wild-flowers for me.

† β. *intr.* To take comfort or consolation, recreation or enjoyment. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 213 Huet kued is lit yef ich guo playe and solaci. c1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 447 Thei brente þeire faces with yrne that thei scholde not be known, and þat Ynglishen men scholde not solace of þeire dethe. 1530 *PALSGR.* 724 go solace a lyell. 1592 I do solace and joy togithre. *Bolton Florus* (1636) 313 He... surprised with the love of Queen Cleopatra, solaced on her bosome. 1673 *Lady's Calling* I. iii. § 6 Let him stand naked and hungry, whilst they are solacing with that which would relieve him. 1728 *VANBR. & CIBBER Prov. Husb.* 1. She herself is solacing in one continual round of cards and good company.

α. *trans.* Of printers: To punish (one) corporally for non-payment of a 'solace'. Also *transf.*

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 357 If the Delinquent... would not pay his Solace... they Solac'd him. 1784 B. FRANKLIN in *Ann. Reg.* *Chron.* (1817) 385 This foolish letter is mere chit-chat between ourselves... I, therefore, you show it to any body... I will positively solace you.

Hence *Solac'd* ppl. a., comforted, consoled.

1836 *MRS. BRUNSWICK Poets' Vow* II. ii. The solaced friends. *Solac'ful* (sp'lesful), a. *rare*. [f. SOLACE sb. 1 + -FUL 1.] Full of solace; pleasant, agreeable.

a1618 *SILVESTER Job Triumphant* IV. 687 The Lord accepted Job, and staid His Thrall-full State... And turned it to Solace-ful, from sad. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 225 How joyous and how solaceful was life in them whilere!

Solacement (sp'lesment), [f. SOLACE sb. 1 + -MENT. So OF. *solaceus*, *solacement*.] Solace, solacing, consolation.

1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis, Solit. Soul* xviii. 253 Being disappointed in this outward Solacement. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 545 Discovering daily new sources of solacement we had not discerned before. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* (1830) II. xix. 214 That... was a solacement of his feelings which was not at the moment to be thought of. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 370 Rather as in duty bound than with much hope of solacement.

Solacer (sp'lesar), [f. SOLACE v. + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, solaces.

1612 *COTTER, Consolatory*, a consolator, solacer, comforter. 1803 *LAMB Lett. to Coleridge in Final Mem.* IV. 225 A pipe and some generous Port, and King Lear... had their effect as solacers. 1873 *MRS. BRADSHAW Lett. to Davoren* I. ProL 7 Tobacco, that sweet solacer of weary hours.

Solacing (sp'lesin), vbl. sb. [f. SOLACE v.] The action of the verb in various senses; † the fact of taking enjoyment or recreation.

13.. c. *Alis.* 6746 (W.). Now rideth Alisaunder... with much synging, in gret delit and solasyng. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* xiv. 3 He... spekieth to men, to edificacioun... and comfortyng, or solasyng. 1540-1 *ELYOT Image Cox* (1549) 81 In this solacyng he bunted the harte. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xviii. 43 Adew... My mirth and solasing Of erdly gloir. 1631 N. HUNT (*little*) *New Recreations*, or The Mindes release and solacing. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 357 The manner of Solacing, thus.

Solacing, ppl. a. [f. SOLACE v.] Conveying solace; consoling.

1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis, Solit. Soul* x. 179 The solacing Joy of the Spirit. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. 717 For wraib is contagious, and 120 pent Bodyguards is so solacing. 1852 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 32 (1875) 115 The beliefs... were highly solacing ones. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 6/3 Miss Fowler received these solacing remarks with quiet serenity.

† *Solacious*, a. *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 solacius, 5-7 solacijs; 5 solacyous, 5-6 -ous, 6 -ouse, Sc. -us; 6-7 solatiuous. [a. OF. *solacius* (*soulacius*, etc.), f. *solas* SOLACE sb. 1. So Sp. *solazoso*.] Affording or giving solace, in various senses of the sb. (Common c1500-1650.)

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 290 In company solacius He wes, and thar-with amorous. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiii. 92 Pou allone art hiest... pou allone most swete & most solaciuous. 1451 *CAROL Life St. Gilbert* 70 He talked morn and eue, and with solaciuous countenauces wold he glade his gessis. c1470 H. PARKER *Drives & Panper* (W. de W. 1456) III. xvii. 1571 The holy daye hath ben solaciuous... both for soule and bodye. 1592 *HAWES Examen* *Part. n.* xxvii. For they be so fayre and wondrous that they seem to it is solaciuous. 1546 *BALE English Vocabularie* I. 18 b. Women grousous and solaciuous. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. Notes* 1164 Delicous it is in aduersities, & solatiuous in all weaknes. 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sea. Folly* xlvii, Fountaine of Conciets acutis and solaciuous. 1641 *SYMONDS Sermon. Ho. Comm.* P. 3 What can be more solatiuous to a Christian Spirit? 1675 *COCKER Morals* 41 Old Friends to trust, old Gold to keep, old Wine To drink; are a solaciuous good old Time. [1826 *GALT Lairds* xiii, Such solaciuous participation in the influences of the season, as he called it.] Hence † *Solaciuously* adv. *Obs.*

1526 *SRELTON Magyuf.* 2395 Prosperyte to hym is gyuen solaciuously to man.

† *Solacy*. *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *solaci-um*: see SOLACE sb. 1.] Solace.

1533 tr. *Erasmus. Comm. Crede* 13 That labour... the spyrite doth make dulcete and sweite with so many solacies and comfortis.

† *Solagement*. *Obs.*—1 [ad. F. *soulagement*, † *sollagement*, f. *soulager* to relieve.] Relief.

1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Rood* F b, That in the Labrynth of his Languishment We may... find solagement.

Solah, variant of SOLA sb.

† *Solaire*, var. (after OF. *solaire*) of *salaire*, obs. f. SALARY sb.

1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 1. xxxvii. 48 b/2 He wold baue gyften to the Maronner for his solaire a boke of the gospells.

|| *Solak*. *rare*. Also 6 sola (?), 7 solach, solaque. [a. Turkish *سولاق* *sulâq*. So F. *solak*.] (See quot.)

The identity of the word in the first quot. is doubtful.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* VII. 141 b/1 In y^e 11ij yere of kyng Henryes reygne came y^e Emperour of Constantinople with many grete solas [Brit and Caxton] lordes & knyghtes. [1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 75 The Pretorian footmen called the *Solachii*, whereof there he in number three hundred.] 1678 *PHILLIPS Solach*, those of the Grand about three hundred, attend.

Arrows. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. solaches are also of the Infantry, and are the Grand Signior's... Life-guard, for they attend the Grand Signior when he goes abroad in the city. 1802 *JAMES Mill. Dict.* *Solaks*, bowmen or archers belonging to the personal guard of the grand signior.

Solan (sō'lan). Forms: a. 5-soland (7-soland), 6-solande, -end, 7-8-solund. β. 6-solane, 7-solan; 8-sollen. [f. ON. and Icel. *sula* (also Icel. *hafsula*, Norw. *havsula*) gannet; the second element may be ON. *gind*, and- (Norw., Sw., Da.) duck. Originally Sc., but known to English writers from the middle of the 17th cent.]

1. The gannet (*Sula bassana*), a large sea-fowl resembling a goose, which frequents a few rocks and small islands of Britain, the Færöes, Iceland, and Canada.

c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 700 The Soland [as] steward was sent; For he couth for the firmament Fang the fische del. 1749 *COLLINS On Popular Superst.* x, Along the Atlantic rock, undreading climb, And of its eggs despoil the solan's nest. 1808 *SCOTT Martin* III. iii, The rafters... Bore wealth of winter cheer; Of sea-fowl dried, and solands store. a1851 *MOIR The Bass Rock* II, At times the solan's wing... Drushed near us. 1873 *BLACK P. Thule* III: ix. 285 A white solan... struck the water as he dived.

2. *altrib*, with goose, = sense 1.

a. 1536 *BELLEVOE Chron. Scot.* ix. (1541) B vj b, In it [the Bass Rock] an incredible nומר of soland geis; .. And ar ense in na part of Althin, bot in this crag and Ailsay. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 55 The neist Ile named Elza... abundes in Soland geis, and

CLEVELAND *Poems* 37 A Scot, loose, Drops into Sisyx, and

UTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 655 As

Parasol from Soland Geis to the Islands of the Oracles.

re to be seen the famous Generation... is received by many amongst Us for Truth. 1720 *SIBBALD Hist. Fife* II. 45 The Fowls which most frequent the Bass, are the *Anseres Bassani* or Soland-Geese. 1768 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* I. Pref. p. v, The clouds of Soland geese which breed on the Bass Island. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 191 A Soland goose or gannet was shot by a fisherman of Southampton. 1843 *YARRELL Scot. Birds* III. 38r The Gannet, or Soland Goose.

B. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 624 To draw and alluir the auld solane geise to the bottis. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomast.* 168 M.

MARTIN

Solan Ge.

think has no inhabitants but the Solan geese which breed there. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* vi, There was the relishing Solan goose, whose smell is so powerful that he is never cooked within doors. 1863 *Intellect. Obs.* Sept. 118 The Solan Goose is not so numerous upon Ailsa as the puffin.

† *Solanaceous* (sp'lan'jəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Solanace-w*, f. L. *solanum* nightshade.] Belonging to the *Solanaceæ*, an order of gamopetalous plants which includes the genera *Solanum*, *Capsicum*, *Atropa*, *Hyoscyamus*, etc.

1804 *Med. Tral.* XII. 519 The fruits of several solanaceous plants, as the pseudocapsicum, and the common capsicum. 1827-7 *GOOD Study Med.* (1829) III. 309 The remark will apply to most of the narcotics, whether of the umbellæ or solanaceous order. 1875 *ATHENÆUM* 24 July 123/3 The influence of poisonous solanaceous plants—especially belladonna,—on certain rodents and marsupials.

Solanal (sō'lan'al), a. and sb. *Bot.* [f. L. *solanum*.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to, related to, *Solanum* and other genera according to Lindley's classification. b. sb. A genus or plant related to *Solanum*.

1846 *LINOLEY Veg. Kingd.* 615 The Solanal Alliance... Natural Orders of Solanaceæ. *Ibid.* 616 Solanal Exogens.

† *Solance*, sb. *Obs.* [Alteration of SOLACE sb. 1, after forms in -ance.] Solace.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 728 As þung men will do for solance, & als to mak þair acquaintance. c1400 *Melayne* 357 Ne hope 3c noghte... þai ne we sall solance see. 1611 *83* They crownede þe Sowdane... Pat Solance to be seene.

So †Solance v. obs.

13. *Guy Warr.* 4293 Gilef in court attie mete, Him to play & solanci. 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 9 He third es, to solance [printed solauce] thaim pat er sorowfull.

Solander (sōl'əndər). [From the name of the Swedish botanist D. C. Solander (1736-1782).] A box made in the form of a book, used for holding botanical specimens, papers, maps, etc.

1783 *Cowper Let. to Lady Hesketh* 5 July, I shall be as happy in the arrival of my Solander as he whose name it bears, ... London Confer. ... laced in Solander cases.

Solander, obs. form of SALENDER.

Solandra (sōl'əndrā). [mod.L.: see SOLANDEB.] A genus of tropical American shrubs belonging to the Solanaceæ (sub-order *Atropææ*); also, a plant belonging to this genus.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 597. The genus was first named *Solandra*, in honour of Dr. Solander, by Murray in the 14th edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium*. 1865 *Tras.* Bot. 1179/2 Large tubular flowers, as those of *Digenia*. *Solandra*, &c. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 226/4 A large solandra of great age bearing yellowish trumpet-shaped flowers.

Solanina (sōl'ə-niā). Chem. [f. SOLAN-UM + -IA.] An alkaloid found in the woody nightshade.

1830 *Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.* 233 The active principle of Solanum Dulcamara is an alkali, called Solanina. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 499/2 It [S. Dulcamara] owes its medicinal activity to a bitter principle yielding... the alkaloid 'solanina'.

Solanicine (sōl'ə-nis-in). Chem. [f. as prec. + -IC + -INE 5.] (See quot. 1868.)

1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* *Solanicine*, a base produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on solanine. *Ibid.* 315 Solanicine... may be obtained by slow evaporation of its ethereal solution. 1876 *Harley Royce's Mat. Med.* 500 Strong hydrochloric acid converts this into an amorphous basic substance, *solanicine*.

Solanidine (sōl'ə-nid-in). Chem. [Cf. prec.] (See quots.)

1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* *Solanidine*, a base produced... by the action of acids on solanine. Solanidine dissolves easily in alcohol and in ether. 1888 *Foxon's Chem.* (ed. 10) 682 It [solanine] is resolved by boiling with dilute acids into glucose and solanidine.

Solanine (sōl'ā-nin). Chem. Also solanina, solanin. [a. f. *solanine* (Desfosses, 1821), f. SOLAN-UM + -INE 5.] A poisonous alkaloid, or a compound containing an alkaloid, found in various plants of the genus *Solanum*.

a. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 264 Solanina was discovered by M. Desfosses in the berries of the *solanum nigrum*, and in the fruit of the common potato. *Ibid.* Solanina is a white powder, having a pearly lustre. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 195/2 The hydrochlorate and acetate of solanina have a gummy appearance when evaporated to dryness.

β. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 841 Baup informs us, that potatoes, after they begin to grow, contain a small quantity of solanine. 1859 *Fairholt Tobacco* (1856) 2 The Potato fruit and leaves give us Solanine. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 91 According to Grasset, solanine diminishes the amount of tremor.

|| **Solano** (sōl'ā-nō). [Sp.: -L. *solanus*, f. *sōl* sun.] In Spain, a hot south-easterly wind.

[1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aquila's Hist. Indies* ii. 120 The Solanus or Eastern wind is commonly hote and troublesome in Spaine.] 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. thro.*

Solanoid (sōl'ā-noid), a. Path. [f. SOLAN-UM + -OID.] (See quot.)

1851 *Dunnglison Dict. Med. Sci.* (ed. 4), *Solanoid*, resembling a potato. An epithet applied to a form of cancer, which appears to be intermediate between scirrhus and encephaloid.

|| **Solanum** (sōl'ā-nūm). [L. *solanum* nightshade.] A plant of the nightshade family, or the genus of gamopetalous plants of which this is the type; some amount or preparation of the plant used for medical purposes. Also fig.

1578 *Lyte Dodona* 447 This *solanum* cooleth... more strongly than the Common Nightshade. 1621 *Burton Anat. Met.* ii. v. 1. vi. Simples, as poppy, nightshade or solanum. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* l. 7 That venemous solanum, that deadly nightshade, that drives its cold poison into the understandings of men. 1768-74 *Tucker L. Nat.* (1831) 11. 145 Apothecaries, who dispensing a recipe wherein antimony, solanum, laudanum, or mercury is an ingredient, are extremely careful. 1816 *Tucker Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* i. (1818) 22 Some herbaceous plants, particularly a convolvulus... a solanum, a lotus, an aloe, &c. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 123 A dense growth of bright-yellow composite, and solanums with a purple flower. 1884 *Tr. de Candolle's Orig. Cultivated Pl.* 49 The abundance of tuberous solanums growing in the temperate regions of

Solar (sōl'ār), a. and sb. [ad. L. *sōlār-is*, f. *sōl* sun. Cf. F. *solaire*, Sp. *solar*, Pg. *solar*, It. *solare*.]

a. Adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the sun, its course, light, heat, etc.

c 1450 *Holland Howat* 21 Under the Circkill solar this sauoruss scidis War nurist be dame Natur. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Solar*, of or belonging to the Sun. 1685 *Davies Thren. August.* xii. Our Isle... lay Out of the Solar walk and... 1702 *Ess. Alan* 1. 102 His soul, to stray Far as the solar walk, Progress Poesy 54 In climes beyond the solar road. 1769 [see Disk 4]. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 331 In the solar spectrum... heat and light are not present in correspondent degrees. 1863 *Neale Anal. Th. & Nat.* 221 Our solar universe sub-

unmistakably solar phenomena.

b. Of time: Determined by the course of the sun; fixed by observation of the sun.

1594 *Blundevill Exerc.* iii. 1. xlv. (1636) 358 The Month Solar is that space of time which the Sunne spendeth in passing thorow any one of the twelve signes. 1662 *Stillingfl. Orig. Sacre* 1. v. § 1 If years be sometimes Lunar, sometimes Solar. *Ibid.* The Solar monthes were either naturall... or civil. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1. s.v. *Solar Cycle*. 1725 *Watts Logic* (1736) 47 A Solar Year of three hundred sixty five Days. 1731-8 *Swift Polit. Conv.* Introd. 44 To be daily delivered fresh, in every company, for twelve solar Months. 1816 *Playfair Nat. Phil.* II. 81 The mean interval of time between the sun's passing the meridian one day, and his passing it the next, is called a mean solar day. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 495/4 The perpetuity of the solar cycle... is destroyed by the new style. 1855 *Larousse Mus. Sci. & Art* V. 139 The time of 60 swings will be a mean solar minute, and the time of 3600 will be a mean solar hour. 1868 *Lockyer Elem. Astron.* § 437 The period that elapses between two successive passages through the vernal equinox... is called the solar, or tropical year.

c. Indicating time in relation to, or by means of, the sun.

1748 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *Dial*, To use a Solar, as a Lunar-Dial, &c. to find the Hour of the Night by a Sun-Dial. 1829 *W. Pearson Pract. Astron.* II. 314 Besides two good sideral clocks, a well furnished observatory ought not to be without a good solar clock. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 223/2 *Solar Chronometer*, a sun-dial adapted to show mean instead of solar time. 1900 *Jrnl. Sci. Geog.* (U.S.) Apr. 128 Beginning with the Solar Calendar, which is the simpler.

d. Of mechanism, etc.: Operating by means of, or with the aid of, the light or heat of the sun.

1740 [see Microscope 1 b]. 1831 *Brewster Optics* xli. 346 The solar microscope is nothing more than a magic lantern, the light of the sun being used instead of that of a lamp. 1875 *Vogel Chem. Light & Photogr.* s. 95 To produce... 1877-81 *Voyls & ...* during the late cam-

sun; having a nature or character determined by the sun.

1266 *Bacon Sylva* § 493 They have denominated some Herbs Solar and some Lunar. 1647 *Lilly Chr. Astrol.* lxxiv. 424 The benefit he expects... shall be by the King, a Magistrate... or by a Solar man of noble disposition. 1700 *Dryden Fables, Cock & Fox* 652 The cock was pleas'd... And proud beside, as solar peepers. 1845 *The Theologian* II. 41 When well dignified, the solar man is... splendid and sumptuous. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 294/1 The solar man is grand and generous, the lunar man unsteadfast.

b. Sacred to the sun; connected or associated with the worship of the sun.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 66 It was at first only a mark of reference, and denoted a solar animal, specifying the particular Deity to whom it was sacred. 1820 W. TOOKER *Lucian* 1. 554 The miracle... which Homer relates of the solar-oxen. 1877 W. R. COOPER *Egypt. Obelisks* ii. (1878) 6 In Ra, according to the wisdom literatures, were combined all the attributes of power and wisdom. 1906 *Lockyer Stonehenge* v. 51 The assumption of Stonehenge having been a solar temple.

c. Representing or symbolizing the sun.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 531 Meantime the solar king collects from far His martial bands. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Paean* lxxi. 11. 106 The solar-tauric Mithras is therefore evidently the solar man-bull Tychter. 1889 L. TAYLOR *Orig. Argonaut* vi. 321 Hence few mythologies are altogether free from the loves of solar heroes and dawn maidens.

d. Sprung or descended from the sun.

1788 *Sir W. Jones in Asiatic Researches* (1790) II. 136 The time, when the Solar and Lunar dynasties are believed to have become extinct. 1841 *Elphinstone Hist. Ind.* I. 259 The lunar race has but forty-eight names in the same period, in which the solar has ninety-five.

+ 3. a. *Solar earth, metal, gold.* (Cf. *Sol* sb. 1 2.)

b. *Solar metal*, a coloured metal. Obs.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* II. v. cxxix, Wee... need not feare an Asse's Load Of Solar Earth can force the Gates vnsuitt. 1666 J. SMITH *Solomon's Portraiture Old Age* (1752) 92 By the help of fire, and possibly some specific menstruum as a proper key for that solar metal. 1800 *Tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 352 The alchemists gave the name of Solar Metals to those which are coloured; and that of Lunar to those which are white.

4. Of light, heat, etc.: Proceeding or emanating from the sun.

1668 *Fryer Acc. E. India* & P. 232 We had our Skins flead off of those Parts exposed to the Solar Rays. 1726 *Pope Odys.* xix. 515 Nor winter's boreal blast. Nor solar ray, could pierce the shady bowers. 1796 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 125 Ily concentrated solar heat. 1839 *Chapman Phys. Sci.* 229 The light derived from such sources differs from the solar light in being accompanied by free radiant caloric. 1871 *Vendall Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ii. 41 The solution... offers a means of filtering the solar beam.

b. Warmed by the sun; sunny.

1821 *Byron Sard.* 1. ii. 127 Semiramis... These our Assyrians to the solar shores Of Ganges.

5. Resembling that of the sun; comparable to the sun. Also fig.

1754 *Young Centaur not Fabulous Wks.* 1762 IV. 260 They only have solar or self-born light who live up to the dignity of the sun. 1834 *Mrs. Somerville Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxxvi. 402 Solid bodies of a solar nature. 1839-48 *Bailey Festus* viii. 87, I saw... Blazing aghast in solar solitude, A panting shadow. 1861 J. BROWN *Horae Sub.* Ser. 11. 62 He was in this respect a solar man: he drew after him his own firmament of planets.

6. In Arabic grammar, the epithet of the class of consonants before which the / of the article is assimilated; so called because including sh, the initial letter of *shems* 'sun'. Opposed to *lunar*.

1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* iii. 8 The dentals and linguals are called solar letters. 1855 *Davis & Davison Arabic Reading Less.* p. xxxii. The influence the solar letters exercise upon the article. 1905 *N. & Q.* 30 Dec. 534/1 One of the fourteen solar letters.

7. Special collocations:

Solar apex, the point in space, situated in the constellation Lyra, toward which the sun is moving; the apex of the solar way; †Solar comet (see quot. 1704). **Solar compass**, (a) a magnetic instrument turning under the influence of the sun's rays; (b) an instrument used in surveying for easy determination of the meridian. **Solar constant** (see CONSTANT 11, quots. 1869, 1890). **Solar eye**, fig. (see quot.). **Solar eye-piece**, a device used in observations of the sun to diminish the light and heat of this (Knight, 1875). **Solar ganglion**, = *solar plexus*. **Solar lamp**, a grade of electric lamp... on a personification of... or attributes as those of... **Solar phosphorus**, a substance which emits light as the result of exposure to sunlight. **Solar plexus**, a complex of nerves situated at the pit of the stomach; the epigastric plexus. **Solar print**, a photograph made by sunlight. **Solar reflector** (see quot.). **Solar spot**, a sunspot. **Solar stearin**, a substance obtained from lard. **Solar system**, the sun together with all the planets and other bodies connected with it. **Solar tables**, tables by which the position of the sun may be ascertained. **Solar wheel**, a wheel in a clock serving to show the apparent daily motion of the sun.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 819 Whose various determinations of the 'solar apex are shown in fig. 52. 1704 J. HARRIS *Comet* 160ured Comet except that it is... 1816 *Steborne* ... interesting

instrument, which he calls the heliostroph, or 'solar compass'. 1621 *Burton Anat. Met.* iii. iv. 1. i. We must... as Fictus aduiseit us, get vs 'solar eyes, spectacles as they that looke on the Sunne. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nervæ* (ed. 3) 57 This great 'Solar ganglion. 1841 *Mechanics* 160... of the invention of the 'Solar Lamp' is due to Mr. Jeremiah Bynner, of Birmingham, by whom it was patented in 1837. 1887 *Caroline Hazard Mem. J. L. Dinnan* iii. 54 A bright solar lamp shedding its rays around the room. 1870 G. W. COX *Myth. Argan Nations* I. iv. 53 Of this vast mass of 'solar myths, some have emerged into independent legends, others have furnished the groundwork of whole epics. 1864 *Intell. Obs.* I. 91 The more volatile [portion] being set apart as *photogen*, and the less as 'solar oil'. 1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* *Solar Oil*, a name applied in commerce chiefly to the heavier portions of petroleum and shale-oil. 1800 *Henry Epit. Chem.* (1805) 184 They yield a 'solar phosphorus, called, from its discoverer, Homberg's phosphorus. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 331 The phenomena of the solar phosphori seem to militate against this idea. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 254/2 Branches of the 'solar or cadic plexus, formed by the eighth pair and intercostals. 1830 R. KNOX *Belard's Anat.* 346 The union of the nervous gang of the right side and the solar plexus. 1875 *Miyart Elem. Anat.* s. (1879) 404 The solar plexus... behind the stomach. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* II. 281 The two first 'solar prints that were made in New York in 1853 or 1854. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 275 The 'Solar Reflector... enables us to reflect the solar rays into any piece of apparatus or room suitably situated. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 'Solar Spots. See *Spots of the Sun*. 1854 *Brewster More Worlds* v. 96 The solar spots, which are now universally admitted to be openings in the luminous stratum. 1828 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 312 A solid, glistening, and crystalline residue, known in commerce as 'solar stearin', which is useful in candle making. a 1704 *Locke Elem. Nat. Phil.* iii. (1754) 8 Our 'solar system consists of the sun, and the planets, and comets moving about it. 1715 *Tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 132 The common Centre... of the Solar System. 1822 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 197/1 We are now to state the relative dimensions of the Solar System in a rough manner. 1812 *Woolhouse Astron.* vii. 55 The 'Solar Tables give the Sun's longitude. 1819 *Rees's Cycl.* VIII. 3 U. The remedy we have proposed for the inaccuracy of Mr. Ferguson's 'solar and lunar wheels.

8. Comb., as *solar-dilatant*, -form, -spotted adjs.;

solar-microscope vb.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* (1792) II. 271 When she proceeds fr... tually ol... I. 249 C... a 1849 P... solar m... 17 The curve of solar-spotted area.

of the naces... indolle's s to the Convolvulus family, the potato and the Solanum usually.

B. sb.1 Photogr. A solar print.
1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* 11. 281 Each unknown to the other was making fine size solar for the American Institute Fair.

Solar, sb.2 Alteration (after prec.) of SOLA sb.
1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* 1. 332 A large Stock of Solar Hats, suitable for Port Curtis. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 183 He was dressed in a pair of large jack-boots, corduroy breeches, a shooting-coat, and a solar helmet. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 20 One solar topee ate hat.

Solar(e, variants of SOLAR sb.1)

Solar-i-, combining form of *L. solāris* SOLAR *a.*
1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* 1. 204 The solar-diluvian Noah. *Ibid.* 11. 369 The solar-agricultural patriarch. 1836—*Orig. Pagan Idol.* 11. 106 The solar-tauric Mithras.

Solarism (sō-lā-riz'm). [*f. SOLAR a. + -ISM.*] The theory of solar myths; excessive use of, or adherence to, this theory.

1889 *Standard* 30 Oct. 3/1 The use made by the solarists of far-fetched etymologies. 1895 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* IV. Pref. p. xiii, I have been represented again and again... as a Solarist, as teaching that the whole of mythology is solar.

Solarist (sō-lā-ris't). [*f. SOLAR a. + -IST.*] One who holds the theory of solar myths, esp. to an excessive degree.

1885 *Standard* 30 Oct. 3/1 The use made by the solarists of far-fetched etymologies. 1895 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* IV. Pref. p. xiii, I have been represented again and again... as a Solarist, as teaching that the whole of mythology is solar.

Solarium (sō-lā-ri-ŭm). Pl. solaria. [*L. solārium, f. sol sun. Cf. COLLAR sb.1*]

1. A sun-dial.
1842 *Smith's Dict. Gk. & Rom. Antig.* 487/2 This solarium being made for a different meridian. *Ibid.* The number of solar which have been discovered... in Italy. 1880 L. WALLACE *Bear-Hr* 142 Lifting his eyes from the solarium set under the apse for reference in keeping the course.
2. A terrace, balcony, or room exposed to the rays of the sun, now *spec.* one used for the purpose of treating illness by means of sun-baths. Also *fig.* 1891 E. EGLESTON *Faith Doctor* xxvi. 289 My brother kept a health-lift a few years ago... and then he had a blue-glass solarium. 1894 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 20 Sept. The solariums on the roofs of the houses of the ancient Greeks and Romans testify to the benefits obtained by them from sun baths. 1904 J. WELLS *Life* 7. *H. Wilson* xvi. 139 The Church was a sort of spiritual solarium.

Solarization (sō-lā-rī-zā-shən). [*f. SOLARIZE v. + -ATION.*]

1. **Photogr.** The injurious effect produced by over-exposing a negative to the action of light, resulting in the reversal of the image; a similar effect produced by over-printing sensitized paper, etc.

1853 R. H. ... discover at Solarization

See 1. 101 My pictures were constantly liable to solarization (or darkening of those parts that ought to be whitish). 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* 11. 267 Their entire freedom from halation or solarization.

2. (See quot.)

1882 *Nature* 13 July 246 On the instant after the exposure of the eye to strong light... solarization I will call it.

Solarize (sō-lā-rī-zē), *v.* [*f. SOLAR a. + -IZE. So f. solariser.*]

1. **trans.** To affect or modify by the influence of the sun or the action of its rays; *spec.* in *Photogr.*, to injure by over-exposure to light.

1855 BAILEY *Illustr.* Then solarized... to the sun. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* 11. 267 Their entire freedom from halation or solarization.

2. **intr.** To be affected by solarization.
1868 M. C. LEA *Photography* 137 (Cent. Dict.). It is a familiar fact that iodide of silver solarizes very easily. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 14/2 There is a tendency on the part of the paper to solarize when printed by direct sunlight.

Hence Solarized, Solarizing *ppl. adjs.*
1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 661/2, I find... more than one solarized place. 1882 *Nature* 13 July 246 Portions of the solarized eye that had escaped the solarizing action. 1890 *Pulsifera Loyalty to Christ* 1. 188 Much in the same way that the solarized atmosphere of our world becomes inbuilt... in the trunk and branches of a tree.

+**Solarly, adv.** *Obs.*—[Irreg. f. *L. sol-us* alone.] By itself, without aid.

1857 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 392 The Succé of Liquorice is successfully assumed solarly for the affections of the lungs.

+**Solarly, a. Obs.** [*ad. L. solāris*—see -ARY² and cf. SOLAR *a.*]

The various senses of the sh. *solarly* given by Blount *Glossary* (1656) are merely copied from Cooper's *Thesaurus* s.v. *Solarium* (two entries). In the second ed. of Sir T. Brown's *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xli. *solarly* is a misprint for *salary*.

1. Of or belonging to, pertaining to, connected with, the sun.

1888 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 117 The euent of the said Solarie defect shall be according to the quantity of the Eclipse it self. 1802 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) 11. 721 So likewise doth the shadow of the earth under the moone of the solarly illumination. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 315 Beside the solarly Iris which God shewed unto Noah, there is another Lunar. 1664 *Power Exp. Phil. Pref.* 16 The Solarly Atoms of light. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 111. *Dis. Physic* 29 Their Statues were... adorned with Solar Rays, and crown'd at last with Celestial Beams.

b. Of time: = SOLAR *a.* 1 b.

1644 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 11. iii. 86. 255 Ve Adar was an intercalary Moneth, added... to make the Solarie and Lunare yeare agree. 1657 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 336 That is called a Solarie moneth wherein the Sunne runneth through thirty degrees of the Zodiacke. 1697 PRIDEAUX *Life Mahomet* (1766) 72 The Mahometan Year falling eleven Days short of the Solarie.

c. (See quot.)

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 189 There is found a certaine stone in Bononia, which some call a golden Marcasite, some a Solarie Magnes, that receives light from the sun in the day time, and gives it forth in the dark.

2. **Alch. and Astr.** Of the nature of the sun; subject to the influence of the sun.

1605 *Thom. Composit.* ... their drie.

Relig. Men. 1. 114 That mystical mettlen gold, whose solarie and celestial nature I admire. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 189 Crude gold... is by them not only called Solarie but Sol... it selfe. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astr.* *Pract. Phys.* 156, I do usually cause the patients in wear a select number of solarie herbs gathered at the hour of the Sun.

3. Pre-eminent like the sun.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* Ded. A. iijh, This Art of Alchymie is that Solarie art, which is more nobile then all the other six arts, and sciences.

Solaster (sō-lā-s'tar). *Zool.* [*mod. L., f. sol sun + aster, Gr. ἀστέρ star.*] A genus of star-fishes, typical of those having more than five rays; a member of this genus, a sun-star.

1841 E. FORBES *Brit. Star-fishes* 110 The Solasters are suns in the system of sea-stars. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 17/4 Those which have the body radiated... comprising the genera *Solaster* and *Pedaster* of De Blainville. 1860 *Waxall Life in Sea* ix. 224 The Solasters, or Sun-stars, have only two rows of suckers in each furrow.

+**Solation.** *Obs. rare.* [*a. OF. solacion, solation, or ad. L. type *solutio, f. solāris to console.*]

a. Rejoicing, joy. b. Consolation.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 436/3 In this tyme of pasque our moder holty chyrche... maketh Solacion for the resurrexion of Jhesu cryste. 1715 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 1. 21 Now sithe I am thus... set in my solation, a highe blisse here will I bulde. 1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) 11. 10 There are pleasures and solations indulged by Providence to every stage of life.

|| **Solatum** (sō-lā-ti-ŭm). [*L. solārium, solārium, related to solāris to console: cf. SOLACE sb.1*]

1. A sum of money, or other compensation, given to a person to make up for loss or inconvenience.

1817 SCOTT *Fann. Lett.* 27 May, It was a bonus or solatium paid to them by the gentry, to prevent their rising and righting themselves at the expense of the aristocracy. 1853 W. JERMAN *Autobiog.* 111. 81 A weekly solatium was arranged to the extent of the author's own suggestion. 1883 *Fall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 8/2 Another offered by way of a solatium in the hour of his disappointment the vacant trusteeship of a well-known charitable institution.

2. *spec. in Law.* A sum of money paid, over and above the actual damages, as a solace for injured feelings.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) I. xv. 397 The ground of action being not only indemnification for damage, but also solatium for bereavement. 1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 103 [A] traveller for a firm of Staffordshire china merchants obtained £500 damages and £300 solatium at a jury trial.

Solay, error for SPLAY v.

1726 *Gentl. Angler* 156 *Solayed*, a Technical Term for a Bream being cut up. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 169 *Solay a bream*, cut him up. 1853 BADHAM *Prose Hist.* (1854) 343 He gobbits trout... solays bream, and sides baddock.

|| **Solazzi** (sō-lā-tsi). [*The name of the Italian maker.*] *Solazzi juice*, a kind of liquorice.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 527 Various preparations of liquorice are commonly kept in the shops, and sold under the names of... extract of liquorice, Solazzi juice, &c. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 688/1 The quality best appreciated in the United Kingdom is made in Calabria, and sold under the names of Solazzi and Corigliano juice.

+**Sold, sb.1 Obs.** Forms: a. 4-5 soude, rowde, 5 soud-, rowde; 4-5, 5c. 8-9 soud, rowd. β. 5 sawd(e). γ. 5-6 soud(e). δ. 5-7 sold, 6 solde. [*a. OF. soude, soude, more commonly soude, soudee, etc.*] = It. and Pg. *soldo*, Sp. *suclo* = *L. solidum*, acc. sing. of *solidus*: see SOL sb.3 and SOU. (The mod. *f. solde* is due to Italian influence.) Cf. MDU., MLG., MHG. *solt*, Du., G., Da., Sw. *solid*.]

1. Pay (esp. of soldiers), wages, salary.

a. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14234 Payen & Cristen knight... at soud he held. 1338 *Vocab. Scl. Wks.* 111. 146 *Fle* covetise of godis, and he payed wiþ þou soude. 1440 *Paston Lett.* 1. 41 My Lord Tresorer graunted the said vij c. marc to my Lord of Norfolk, for the arrearg of his soude quyl he was in Scotland. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 31 That the said chieftain must pay his men of soude... justly. 1513 *Fabyan Chron.* (1811) 519 For the wage & soude of the Nauaroy and Englyshemen. β. 1402 *Pot. Poem* (Rolls) 11. 94 These parochie preestes that ministrin the sacraments, for a certen sawd by zeer. 1450 *King Ponthus & Fair Sidone* i. (1897) 1 I schal paye their sawde for this yer.

γ. 1429 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) 1835 79 Ilk preest haueing for his sould by yeer vij mrc. 1473 *Eow. IV in Sinte P. Hen. VIII*, VI. 8 For contentation of a yerely soude. 1542 *Pact. Brit.* IX. 193 He myndeth... to borowe the soude of 20000 men for a yer, if He canne ohteyne it. 1550 T. NVCOLLS *Thucydides* 216 To paye the soude or wages of the sayd armye.

δ. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gl.* (Bann. Cl.) 61 Serue your soldis of the King. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* 11. 209 Thi worthi kyn may nocht the saiff for sold. 1544 HARVEL in *St. Iphers Hen. VIII*, IX. 619 For lacke of payement of his sold. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ix. 6 Were your will, her sold to entertaine, And numberd he mongst knights of Maydenhead. 1601 Br. W. BARLOW *Defence* 131 Lying in campe under sold and pay, fighting as soldiers. 1630 R. JOHNSON *The Kingd. & Commonw.* 163 Lastly, there is the Sold, or pay of 50000 foot.

2. *a. A sum or quantity (orig. of money or gold).*
1513 DOUGLAS *Envid* 111. 1. 91 With a grete sold of gold fey Priamus Secretil vmquihle send this Polidorus... to Polymnestor. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas's Envid* s.v. *Sold*, Scot. *Soud*, as a soud of money, i.e. a great sum. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIV. 74 note, The tradesmen are paid... with a certain sum or quantity of victual annually agreed on, called *soud*. 1828 *Moir Manie Wanch* ii. A soud of toddy was swallowed. 1845 *Still Cottar's Sunday* 172 They wha grip Great soulds o' hidden treasure.

+**Sold, sb.2 Obs.**—*In* 5 soude. [*?a. OF. *soute* (Pg. *solda*): = *L. solda*, cf. prec. and SOLD v.2.] *Solder.*

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 466/1 Soude, metel, consolidum solidarium.

+**Sold, sb.3 Obs.**—*In* 6 soude, 6-7 soldo. [*ad. It. soldo*: cf. SOLD sb.1 and SOL sb.3.] A sol or small coin.

1547 BOORE *Introd. Knowl.* xx. 171 They haue myttes, ducates, & soldes [in Hungary]. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 216 In syluer they haue [in Turkey] Aspers and Souldes; and ther be som Souldes that be brasse. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 11. 108 Their horsemen have onely sixe soules Venetian a day.

+**Sold, v.1 Obs.** Forms: a. 4-5 soud-, 5 soud-, sawd-, β. 5-6 soud(e), 6 soud-, sold-. [*f. SOU sb.1*: cf. OF. *soud*, *soldier*. But *perh.* partly due to OF. *soudre*, *saudre*, *souldre*, *soldre* = *L. solvere* to pay.]

1. **trans.** To pay; to enlist or retain for service by payment. Also *fig.*

a. 1386 CHAUCER *Prioresse's T.* 128 O mariir soudit in virginite. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xxii. 432 Imparfit is þe pope þat... soudeþ hem þe... Sir G. HAVE *Lau* titee of gold... Wi of men of armys. *Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 106 To have men soudyd withle hym ayenst the Duke of Orleans.

β. 1428 in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 665 Normandye, here to be souded or waged wþ þe Kyng. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Lau Arnis* (S.T.S.) 143 [He sent] gold in Almayne for to soudle men of armes, for the space of aye zeir. 1523 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) 1. 37 The harmys whiche we ourselfes should susteyn in soudwylng of so great an army. 1550 T. NVCOLLS *Thucydides* 221 b, Who... souded nr waged aboutes three hundred soldiars.

2. **intr.** To serve as a paid soldier or mercenary.
1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* 1. 9 Virginius at that time soudled for honest wages, againste the Latines.

Hence +**Soulding vbl. sb.1 Obs.**
1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 29 For lak of good provisions bothe of artillery and ordenance for the werre and soudwylng to be made in dew season. *Ibid.* 83 Whiche... were not usid of custom nothing to pay... in the souding of men of armes.

+**Sold, v.2 Obs.** Forms: a. 4 soud-, 4-6 soud-, 4-5 sawd-. β. 5 soud-, 5-6 sold-. [*ad. OF. soudre, sauder, soulder*, = Prov. *soudar*, *soldar*, Sp. and Pg. *soldar*, It. *soldare* = *L. solidare* to make solid or firm, f. *solidus* SOLID *a.*]

1. **trans.** To solder; to fasten with solder; to unite (metal) by soldering (or welding).

c. 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 77 David made a serkel al of siluer brade, And had jat it sold sawded be All about þe halþ tre (= tree). 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xvi. xciii. (Tollm. MS.). Leed may not be some souded to leed noþer to bras, noþer to yren with oute tyn. 1445 *Seven Sages* (P.) 203 Than thay sayen at the laste How the pilier stode in bras, And with soudwylng soudyt faste. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 103, xxx arches of marble... whyche be soudwylt with leed and cymment. 1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* 111. 350 Item, to... ane man that soudit ane gwn of the Kingis schip, xiiij s.

2. **transf.** To unite firmly or closely; *spec.* in medical use (see SOLDER *v.* 2).

1388 *Wyclif Acts* iii. 4-5... weren souded togidre. TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xvi. xix. (Bodl. MS.). suffreþ not be wounde to be closed and isawded. 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula* 45 She trowed... for to haue souded þe place of þe fynger in whiche þe bone... stode before. 1502 ARKOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 170 Som men late the roete end of the vyne be vncutt... til it be soudwylt with the chiri tree.

b. **intr.** To close or heal. (Cf. SOLDER *v.* 6.)
1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula* 46, I putte-to vnquentum viride vpon supes, and þe fynger bigan for to soude. *Ibid.* 84 Þe sidez of þe wounde byganne for to soude or conglutinate.

Hence +**Soulding vbl. sb.2 Obs.**
1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xvi. xix. (Bodl. MS.). [Glue] hær vntu of drawinge & souding. 1425 [see *pro.* 1 above]. 1447-8 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 275 *Pro.* 1e soudwylng unius oile erec. 1508 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* 11. 137 Item, for souding... of the Kingis salt fat, ijs. 1533 *Dunmow Churchw.* MSS. fol. 17 b, To the making or soudwylng of the bell.

1341-2 *Ely Sacr. Rolls* 11. 117 In factura... soudinghines pro fabricacione vtri. 1399 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 18 Item ij soudyngirens et ij helme ferri.

Sold (sōld), *ppl. a.* Also 6 solde, Sc. *sauld*. [*pa. pple. of SELL v.*]

1. Disposed of by sale. Also *fig.*
1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xviii. 8 Besydes that which be

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Solder-manufacturer*, a maker of cement for metals. 1873 RICHARDS *Operator's Handbk.* 123 For solder joints the silver solder of jewellers is convenient. 1875-84 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Solder-casting, -cutter, -cutting, -mold. 1895 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 71 A powerful solder-pounding machine.

† **Solder**, *sb.* *Obs.*—

Perh. for *soldier* in sense 4 of that word. 1603 SIR C. HEYWOOD *Yul. Astral. vii.* 187 That out of wheat there should spring vp damell, solders, and smuttie gear.

Solder (*sp'ldr*, *sō'dr*), *v.* Forms: *a.* 5-6 (9 *Sc.*) *souder*, 5-7 *soudre*; 5-6 (9 *Sc.*) *sowder* (5-yr, 6 *sowdr*); 8-9 *north*, and *Sc.* *sowther*, 9 *souther*. *β.* 6-7 *sauder* (6 *savdr*), 6-7 (9) *sawder* (7 *sawdr*); 7-8 *soder* (7 *sodr*); 7 (9 *dial.*) *soder* (7 *sodr*); 7-8 (9 *dial.*) *sodder* (7 *soddr*); 6-8 (9 *dial.*) *sother*. *δ.* 6-7 *souder*. *ε.* 6- *solder* (6-7 *soldr*). [*f.* **SOLDER** *sb.* ¹ Cf. **SOLD** *v.* 2]

1. *trans.* To unite or fasten by means of a metallic solder. Also with *in*, *on*, *together*, *up*, etc. *a.* c. 1420 *Chron. Vilord.* 1447 And alle be mynnyssions of hat nayle. Weron soudryd fast agayne without any fayle. 1492-3 *Rec. St. Mary nt Hill* (1905) 187 A ll. di. of sawdry to soudryr be same pyper, xijd. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xvi. xcii. (W. de W.) 584 Leed may not be sone soudryd to leed nother to brasse. 1530 *PALMER* 723/2, I wyll soudre this pipe of leede. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 59 These plates, shouldre have bothe the endes soudred togyther. 1613 M. RIDDLE *Magn. Bodies* 85 As though they were tied, glued, and soudred together. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xxvii. It's best to say y're an auld tinkler, for maybe the gudewife will hae something to souther. 1829 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Souther*, to solder. 1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* IV. 352/2 To souther, souther, to solder.

β. 1512 (see the *vbl.* *sb.* 1). 1560-1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 628 For mending and soudring the conditie pipe. 1570 *LEWINS Manip.* 78 To Soudr, *confermure*. 1605 (see the *vbl.* *sb.* 1). 1750 *EÖEN Arte Naug.* II. xx. 41 b, A. wyre..made fast or sothered in it. 1801 *DOLMAN La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* 573 As in both soder and join together broken copper. 1860 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Ptoem 11 There was solder'd on to the shank of the Cock. a Plate of Tin. 1884 *R. Waller Nat. Exp.* 51 When we had first put it through the Ring M, soldered to a small Iron Rod. 1743 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 206 To George the goldsmith..for sothering on a peece of brass. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 70, I then soldered the wires of each jar to the rod which connected them.

δ. 1535 *COVERDALE Dan.* II. 43 Like as yron will not be soudred with a potshere. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Agglutius*, to souder together. 1669 *LEAK Water-wks.* 7 Let the pipe D Chesoudered to the bottom passing through it. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* III. 39 Having most exactly bent the Ring, they Souder the two ends of it

ε. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trm.* 59 Y^e tail of the siluer pipe stretch it selfe into the mouth of a great paire of belows, where it was close soldered. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 9 Sept. 1678, A plate of brass soldered thereon. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blanc's Gardening* 200 To the Conduit Pipe is soldered an upright Pipe, and at the End of this Socket is likewise soldered the other Pipe.

4 *G* *to* *Art* II. 12 The end..of the stop-cock, is soldered or screwed into the end of the tube. 1858 *LARONER Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 309 In this hole is soldered the mouth of another tin bucket. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 67/1 One of the difficulties in the use of aluminium has been the trouble of soldering it.

b. trans. To unite firmly or closely, to cause to adhere strongly, by means of some substance or device.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 594 The mortar..hath not that binding as it ought, and so the walls built therewith are not sodered accordingly. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. iv. 32 As if the world should cleave, and that slaine men Should soder vp the Rift. 1664 *POWER Exp. Phil.* I. 5 The Common Fly..can at pleasure..soder and beglew herself to the plain she walks on. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 243/2 Instances of the toes soldered together, as in the Horse. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 158/1 The parietal bones are early soldered to the occipital.

† 2. *Med.* To cause (wounds) to close up and become whole; to reunite (tissues or bones). *Obs.* *a.* 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xvi. xli. (Caxton) 559 Glewe hath vertue..to soudre [*Mod. MS.* soudre] wounds and blotches. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23 b/1 The foresayed suture is commonly healed together the seventh day, and soudred.

β. 1577 *FRAMPTON Joyful News* III. (1596) 94 Put into Sores, it healeth and soudreth them forthwith. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* 341 The iuyce of salendine will conglutinate and soudre the tongue together being cut or wounded. 1656 *RIDLEY Pract. Physick* 172 A Plaister of Ivy Gum souders bones wonderfully. 1733 *CURRYE Eng. Malady* I. x. (1734) 98 The Fluids..to soder and repair their Wound.

δ. 1800 *SUFFLET Countrie Farme* II. xlii. 262 The leaves thereof are good to conglutinate and soudler together both

LEPPER *Eng. Physic.* wounds doth quickly

3. *fig.* To unite, to cause to adhere, in a close, firm, or intimate manner.

γ. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 9, I could easily declare, how all things which are of God, hee hath..soldered

as it were together with the glue of mutuall assistance. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 83 These carnall worldlings which are fast sodered to the earth! 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 133 Selfe soderers matters of all sorts together. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 39 'Tis..Soul and Body Soder'd into one Compositum that sins. 1780 *SWIFT Sent. Ch. Eng.* *Ann Wks.* 1751 IV. 66 The Presbyterians, Anabaptists, Independents, and other Sects did all..unite and soderder up their several schemes to join against the Church.

δ. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* IV. iii. 388 Thou visible God, That soudrest close Impossibilities, And mak'st them kisse. 1638 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Irene Wks.* (1711) 166 That Power and Frame, which in a Monarchy hath been joined and soudred together many Ages.

ε. 1589 *L'Appre* v. *Haltet* E iii, To the fourre & twentie orders of knaues, thou maist solder the fourre and twentie orders of foolcs. 1646 J. HALL *Horz Vac.* 98 Friendship..of equals is ever best soldered. 1744 E. MOORE *Fables for Ladies* xxii. 58 And, haply, use that precious metal To solder sexes, like a kettle. 1795 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 383 We have abdicated the crown of Corsica, which had been newly soldered to the crown of Great Britain. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCvii. II. 62 To permit his Royal Patronage to be soldered on to the Bible-Society. 1862 *LIVTON Strange Story* I. 135, I clamped and soudred dogma to dogma in the links of my tinkered logic.

† *b.* To close or block up (the ear). *Obs.*—

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. ii. No wretched Adder ever soder'd up His wilful ear with trustier cement.

† *c.* *absol.* To remain obtusely deaf. *Obs.*—

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 85 That paddle and adoe which you have made to soder and play the Hypocrite.

4. *fig.* To bring or restore to a sound or unimpaired condition; to repair, mend, patch up again. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 471 The more tender the loue, the more hard to be sodered, when it hath receiued a cracke. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Bekeleys* (1883) II. 161 This peace was not so soundly on each part sawdred, but that afterward it leaked at certaine crannells. 1697 C. LESSUP *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 179 'Thou..seek'st to soder thy Leaky Infallibility, that thou may'st Inherit it. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* ix, An art to soder and patch up the flaws and imperfections of nature. 1786 *BURNS Tron Dogs* 216 The Men cast out in party-matches, Then sowerth a in deep debauches. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xlii, Under pretence that they have soutered sin w marriage. 1857 G. P. THOMSON *Audi Alt.* I. iii. 8 Fourteen thousand men are on their way to solder with slaughter what must have been the misdoings of somebody.

b. Similarly with *up*.

1594 *NASHE Terrors of Night* Ep. Ded., Pale penurious beautie, which giues dull Painters store of gold to solder vp their leane dints of deformity. 1607 *MARSTON What You Will* I. i, A rout of crased fortunes, whose craki states Gape to be soderd up. 1699 *GARTH Dispensary* II. 20 And some would know the issue of their Cause, And whether Gold can soder up its flaws. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1812) IV. 58 She must therefore choose to be mine, for the sake of soldering up her reputation. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxiv, But it was a' sodered up againe some gait, and the bairn was sent awa. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. v. i, The sad Varennes business has been soldered up.

5. *absol.* To perform the operation of uniting with solder.

1588 *PURFOOTE (title)*, Howe to Gylde, Grane, Sowder, and Vernishe. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* 33 Handy-venishe is to heat the iron well, to solder well. 1715 tr. *Panciroli's Rerum Men.* II. vii. 316 One kind of it [mineral] is called Borax, or Green Earth, which the Goldsmiths solder with. 1771 *ENCYCL. Brit.* III. 616/2 To solder upon silver, brass, or iron. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Panph.* IV. 4 Begio to hammer at it, solder at it..it will fall to shreds, as sure as rust is rust. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 62/2 The Egyptians soldered with lead as long ago as the time of Thothmes.

† *b.* Of substances: To promote or cause close union; to serve as solder. *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. vii. lix. (Caxton) 275 Medycynes that close and soudre and brede good flesche. 1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 69/1 Surgical Bands doe pinch, to solder so. 1645 *CALAMY Indictment* 7 These are the glew that soders; these are the nerves and sinews that joyne a Kingdome together.

6. *intr.* To adhere, unite, grow together. Also *fig.* 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. iv. 695 He took the suerd and sette the peccys to gyders and they soudred as fayr as euer they were to fore. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12/1 They [bones] ioyne, and soudrer (as it were) together agayne. *Ibid.* 23/1 If they [split lips] can not soder and ioyne, the one with the other. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* 322 If the sinew or artery be broken..to cause it to soder or joyne agayne. 1653 *BLUNT Eng. Improver Impr.* 125 Nor [will] the Torf have fitting time to soder and work together before the dry weather comes. 1737 *RAMSAY Prov.* (1750) 126 Youth and eild never soudrer well. 1776 G. WHITE *Setborne lxx*, The tree in the suffering part was plastered with loam..If the parts coalesced and soudred together..the parly was cured. 1897-1901 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

b. Const. *with* (a person or thing).

1641 *MILTON Prel. Episc.* 22 Wee..take up there those cast principles which will soome cause us to soder up with them againe. 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* xlvii. 125 The Triple Crown could never solder with the English, nor it with that. 1680 R. MACWADD *Centend.* (1723) 4 Others also, with whom we must likewise soudre, have been encouraged to repeat..the same disloyal Practices.

Soldered, *pp.* *a.* [*f.* **SOLDER** *v.* + *ED* 1]

1. Joined by means of solder. Also with *up*. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. ii, Hee will not depart with the weight of a sodered groat. 1725 *Fenn. Dict.* s.v. *Reservatory*, Solder'd Pipes are no other than Sheets of Lead, which they bend and solder together at the Juncures. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 210 In a well-soldered tin or iron case. 1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* I. 433 All soldered works should be kept under motionless restraint for a period. 1887 *ENCYCL. Brit.* XXXII. 240/2 Secured in closely fitting soldered-up tinned-iron boxes.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* Patched up; closely united.

1623 *FLETCHER Bloody Brother* II. i, A soder'd friendship Piec'd out with promises. 1667 *MARVELL Poems* (Grosart) I. 218 He felt his altring form and soder'd limbs to melt. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xii. (1860) 392 The shrivelled wings under the soldered elytra of many insular beetles. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Enll. & Poems* 19 A rough ill-soldered scar..on his cheek-bone.

Solderer. Also 6 *soudrer*. [*f.* **SOLDER** *v.* + *ER* 1] One who solders.

1530 *PALMER* 273/1 Soudrer of metalles, *soudrer*. 1611 *COTGR.* *Soudreure*, a Souldrer. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 95 Solderer, Solderer. 1896 *Daily News* 6 July 2/6 Strike of Sandler Box Solderers.

Soldering, *vbl.* *sb.* [*f.* **SOLDER** *v.*]

1. The action of joining or mending with solder. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 268 To the glaser for takyn owte of ii. panys of the wyndows..and soudryng new of the same. xxii. 1472-3 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Suttees) 247 Pro soudryng unius le gutter plumb. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth.* De P. R. xvi. xix. (Caxton) 559 Glewe hath vertue of drawyng and soudryng. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 333 Paid to Thomas Illyngworth for sawdryng of a gutter. 1580 *FRAMPTON Dial.* *Yron & Steele* 143 h, I doe not speake of the finenesse and delicatenesse that there is in soldering of it. 1605 in W. KELLY *Notices Illustr. Druma* (1865) 246 For sawdering of other panes of glasse in the Halle. 1628 *MARSTON Expos. Jude* 2 Wks. 1871 V. 69 But our reconciliation with God, it is like the soldering of a vessel, which is strongest in the crack. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. In the Soldering of all these Metals, they generally use Borax in Powder. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 166 Its great use is to facilitate the soldering of the more precious metals. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 240/1 Soldering was apparently unknown in Greece in the time of Homer.

b. With *adjs.*, as *hard*, *soft*.

1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* xv. (ed. 3) 143 Hard soldering gives a better coat of silver. 1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* I. 433 In soft-soldering, the hindring wire is scarcely ever used. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350 The one method is called hard and the other soft soldering.

2. The action of uniting or joining closely; an instance of this.

1550 *BALE Apol.* 17 All the unsounde soudrynges of Aylngtons sophistry, wyll not be founde able workmanly to clowte up thys foule broken hole. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's*

earth..before you heat them, to prevent their soldering with one another. 1857 *PUSEY Doctr. Real Presence* (1869) i. 104, I assert a real union, yet it is not by conclusion or soldering, but Sacramental.

3. *Solder*; material used for soldering with.

1648 *HEXHAM L. Loot-meat, Lead-mettall*, or Saudering. a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 4 Refining, Sodering, Dross, Nitre. 1830 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6/4 A portion of the metal from the tin or from the soldering had become absorbed by the meat.

4. A soldered place or part.

1830 *Telegr. Jnl.* XXV. 249 Even the delicate solderings of the ends of these wires to the copper clips were apparently the same as ever.

5. *attrib.*, chiefly in the names of tools or apparatus used in soldering, as *soldering iron*.

Descriptions of many of these are given by Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875 and 1884).

1675 *BAXTER Cath. The.* II. i. 280 A man that is set on a soldering design may palliate any Heresie in the world. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* III. 307/1 These Sodering Irons are only used about Lead Workings. *Ibid.*, Other Sodering Irons there are used by other Trades. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 633 It is smoothed and finished by rubbing it down with a sand-bag soldering iron. 1895 *Hartn.*

Mech. Own Book (ed. 4) 101 A soldering bit may be made

6. *Solder*; a solder.

1895 *Buttes Dyels Drie Div.* To Red. Of a soldering and soldering nature. 1652 *tr. Plutarch's*

110 There are some Lands, so called, that are very strong Clay.

† **Soldry**. *Obs.*—1 In 6 *souldry*. [*f.* **SOLD** *sb.* 1 + *ERY*: cf. *OF. souldrierie*.] Pay, payment.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1505) I. iii. 33 As it is written and registred in y^e wages and soldry of y^e holy kynge of glory.

Soldier (*sō'ldzr*), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 *saud*, *sawder*, 5 *sauldier*; 4 *sawdour*, *sawgeoure*, 5 *saud*, *sawdyour*, 5-6 *sawdyour* (5-*yor*). *β.* 4 *souder*, 5 *sowder* (e, 6-*eer*; 5 *soudyre*, 5-6 *sowdier*, 6 *soudyer*; 5 *sowdear*, 6-*iar*, *-yare*, *soudiar*; 4 *soudior*, 5-*eor*, *sowdior*, *-yor*); 4 *soudour*, 4-5 *soudyore* (e, 4-6 *soudeour*, *-iour* (4-*ioure*), 6 *soudgour*, 7 *soujour*; 4 *sowedeur*, 4-5 *sowdeour*, *-iour*, 4-6 *-yore* (5-*yowre*). *γ.* 4-5 *souldeour*, 4-6 *-yore*, 4-6-7 *-iour* (6 *sowdiour*, *souldour*); 6 *souldiar*, *-yar*, *-yer*, 6-8 *souldier* (6-*iero*), 7-8 *souldjer*, 7 *soulder*. *δ.* 5-6 *soldiour*, 6-7 *soldior*, 6 *soldear*, *-iar*, 6- *soldier* (6 *soldier*, 6 *soldiere*). *ε.* 4 *sodiour*, *-yore*, 6 *sodioure*, *-ear*, *-ier*. *ζ.* 6 *sogear*, *-eour*, *soygear*, *soi*, *sojour*, *-ar*, 7 *sojor*, 7-*ogear*, *sodger*. [*a.* *OF.*

